"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light to fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,055. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALLIANCE VOTES DOWN NASON'S PEACE PLAN

Vetoes Individual Conference of Unions with Builders.

VAN NORDEN BUILDING FIX

Owners Will Sue for Damages for Delay —Hotel Astor's Opening Postponed by Strike Troubles.

The peace plan of William K. Nason, the new President of the Building Trades Alliance, for a conference between the employers and strikers was voted down almost unanimously at yesterday's meeting of the Alliance. The plan provided for conferences between committees of the individual unions in the Alliance and the employers, but the Alliance absolutely refused to agree to any peace proposition that did not recognize it as a body.

This was taken as meaning a delay in the building war settlement, and it was also said that it would probably lead to many complications between contractors and owners of buildings that will have to be settled in the courts.

The delay in the erection of the Van Norden Trust Company's building, at Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, through the present troubles has already led to an attempt by the owners to take the contract from the Remington Construction Company. The owners are the Fifth Avenue Estates Company, of which Warren M. Van Norden is President.

Some time ago the owners, becoming angry at the delay, tried, but failed, to take the contract from the Remington Construction Company. Then an attempt to induce this company to leave the Building Trades Employers' Association failed. It is said that Ottomar H. Van Orden of the Fifth Avenue Estates Company first went to the Building Trades Alliance to see if it could not supply men to complete the work. The alliance was only too willing to do so if a new contractor could be found. T. J. McLoughlin, a general contractor, was suggested by the alliance to him. McLoughlin went to the building, but could not do anything, according to the Employers' Association, either the men or the sub-contractors not being willing to work for him, and he gave the matter up.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Van Norden appeared at the building and found two policemen guarding the work, as they have been doing for several weeks. He asked the policemen to see that no one carried anything out of the building and went about among the sub-contractors, asking them to sell all undelivered supplies to him. This no one agreed to.

One of the policemen, however, who thought apparently that Mr. Van Norden had the right to "boss matters," seized the foreman as he was going out, taking the plans and specifications with him.

"What's this for?" asked the surprised foreman.

The policeman hauled him back into the building. Mr. Van Norden's lawyer, who had arrived by this time, plucked the blue-coat by the sleeve and told him that the proceedings were hardly regular. The foreman was then released.

Work went on yesterday morning with the trades not locked out. At about noon a representative of the Fifth Avenue Estates Company appeared and asked the foreman to leave.

"I won't," the latter said. "You didn't hire me."

The owners' representatives then went round among the men and the sub-Contractor's and asked them to leave. Baker Smith, a sub-Contractor, discharged four steamfitters, but the rest laughed and scoffed at the order. Mr. Remington and his lawyer then appeared, and the owners' lawyer and several other men arrived. After a long argument it was agreed, and the agreement was put in writing, that the work should go on with the present contractors and that the question of damages should be left to the courts.

A representative of the Fifth Avenue Estate Company said later:

"The matter wound up amicably. Everybody shook hands all round, and we parted good friends."

Another much disappointed man yesterday was W. C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Astor Hotel on Times Square. The hotel was to have been opened to-day, but the plumbing and electrical work has been delayed by the strikes and lockout.

"I have a staff of 800 or 900 employes on hand," Mr. Muschenheim said last night, "and all they have to do is to turn away people who want to engage rooms. I shall have to postpone the opening until Sept. 10, and it is a chance if everything is completed even then."

DEFENSE OF THE ALLIANCE.

Speakers at Mass Meeting Give Views on Building Trouble.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 people, mostly members of labor unions and their friends, attended a mass meeting of all the trades unions in this city held at the Grand Central Palace last night under the auspices of the Building Trades Alliance. The avowed purpose of the meeting was to elucidate the conditions which led to the present difficulties between the alliance and the building employers.

The heads of the unions in the alliance disclaimed all responsibility for the present trouble, and placed it at the door of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, which board they characterized as prejudiced and unjust. President Eidlitz of the association was made the target of some strong criticism, and the mention of his name called forth a storm of hisses.

William Nason, the new President of the alliance, who superseded Philip Weinseimer, acted as Chairman. District Attorney Jerome and several other men outside of the unions had been invited to attend, but were not present. It was expected that Weinseimer would be there, but he did not appear. His failure to appear was the cause of no little comment.

James J. Daly, President of the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Association, made the principal speech. In it he said:

"Are contracts entered into between employers and employes binding only on one side, and are the employers left free to violate their agreements with impunity? We know that they are capable of raising 1,000 real and fancied grievances to every proposition we present. But there never has been a grievance presented by labor yet that has not been justifiable, and has not had the germ of truth in it.

"The man who refuses to become a member of a union and increase his pay is not entitled to the respect or half the gush that is wasted in the daily press. I favor arbitration, but I want the sort that is going to be just between man and man, and not that spurious commodity that has been shoved out from 1,123 Broadway [the builders' quarters] and labeled 'arbitration,' which is secretly cloaked in the ulterior purposes of the employers."

President Beuer of the Amalgamated Painters said that the members of his union had lost $200,000 in wages because of the trouble in the subway. John Armstrong of Electrical Union No. 3 paid a compliment to Weinseimer, who, he said, had manhood, integrity, and the sense of duty to his union which forbade him to shirk responsibility.

After the meeting it was learned that Charles L. Eidlitz and Otto M. Eidlitz had occupied seats in the rear of the hall for a few minutes after the speechmaking began, and that when they heard their names hissed they immediately left.

THIS A REMARKABLE SUMMER.

Record-Breaking Low Temperatures and Heavy Rainfalls.

The advent of to-day closes the most remarkable Summer on record, viewed from the standpoint of temperature and rainfall. There was no period of oppressive heat, and the highest point the mercury reached was 93, on July 19. Once the mercury touched 92, once 91, once 90, and once 88 degrees. The lowest temperature was 52, on June 11, and on June 3, 9 and 10, respectively, the thermometer registered as low as 53 degrees.

On one August day the rainfall was 2.56 inches in a trifle over half an hour, and the precipitation for last month was 7.13 inches. This is greater than often occurs in a period of two or three months. In some sections of the city the rain exceeded this amount, for New York has had many local showers. It has rained at the Brooklyn baseball grounds so hard that no game could be played, while at the Polo Grounds not a drop of rain fell. These local showers are gradually becoming more common as well as occupying a smaller area.

Local Forecaster Emery said yesterday that the old-time query regarding a general and constant change of weather tending toward a uniformity was constantly being revived, but that statistics showed that the weather is and has been generally uniform.

Notwithstanding sudden changes and extremes, the weather, viewed from year to year, does not change materially.

POOR, BUT A GENTLEMAN.

With His Only Coat He Taught the Morbid a Lesson.

Nettie Delaney, three and a half years old, of 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, was run over and killed by the first of three heavy stone trucks that were driven past her home yesterday afternoon. The heavy wheels passed over the child's head before the driver, Alphonso Greese, could stop the horses.

The driver whipped up his horses, but several men grasped the bridles. He would probably have been roughly handled but for the timely arrival of Policeman Farley, who arrested Greese.

Somebody carried the little girl's body into a drug store a few doors away and put it on the floor. A crowd of men, women, and children crowded into the store. Then a young man about twenty-one years old, evidently a laborer from his dress, stepped from the crowd, and, removing his coat, spread it tenderly over the face of the dead child, hiding it from the gaze of the curious. Then, without a word, he turned and left the store.

About an hour after the accident the young man, in his shirt sleeves, walked into the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and told the Sergeant that he would like to have his coat if they were quite through with it.

"It is the only one I have," he said, "and as I have no job just now I sleep wherever I can and use the coat for a pillow."

The young man declined to give his name, and said that he had no home at present. The policemen were touched by his act, and the Sergeant made up a small purse for him. He was at first inclined to refuse the gift, but the Sergeant insisted, and he left with his coat and enough money to procure food and shelter for several days.

STOLE TO SEE HIS FATHER.

Picnickers Robbed by Son of Man Now in Jail.

PATERSON, Aug. 31.—Clifford Howard, thirteen years old, was arrested last night for stealing $8 from the clothing of picnickers at Overpeck Park Grove. The clothing had been placed in the boathouse and the door locked, but the boy, it is said, entered by a trapdoor.

Howard is the son of James Howard, who for years lived as a respectable resident of Ridgewood and who robbed a hundred or more houses in Bergen, Passaic, and Essex Counties. He was sent to State prison for a term of eighteeen years. The boy said he stole the money to go to Trenton to see his father, to whom he was greatly attached.

McVICKER WILL STILL SECRET.

Extraordinary Efforts to Keep Contents from the Public.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Puzzling circumstances were added to the Harriet G. McVicker will case to-day, when, after going to the Probate Court to file Mrs. McVicker's will, four attorneys decided in a conference to withhold the instrument for several days. The decision was made after John D. Casey, assistant to Judge Cutting of the Probate Court, said he would not prevent the contents of the will becoming public if it was filed.

Next Friday, it was announced by the attorneys, Judge Cutting will be asked for an order impounding the will under seal for ten or fifteen days, that its terms may be kept from the public.

Latest Shipping News.

Belgravia, from Hamburg Aug. 20, arrived south of Fire Island at 9:45 P. M.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.
Labor Day—Niagara Falls and return, $8.00; Toronto and return, $9.50. Sept. 2 and 3. Through the mountains in Autumn splendor.—Adv.

PRINCESS FLEES GUARD BY LADDER AND IN AUTO

Louise of Coburg May Have Rejoined ex-Lieut. Mattasitch.

WATCHED FOR SEVEN YEARS

Daughter of the King of the Belgians Slips from a Hotel at a German Health Resort.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Princess Louise of Coburg, whose relations with Matassich-Keglevitch, the former Lieutenant in the Austrian Army, caused a great scandal in European royal circles seven years ago, and who has since been kept under the closest restraint, has vanished from Bad Elster, where she has been taking the cure.

It is presumed that the Princess is in the company of Matassich and is seeking to gain an asylum where she will be safe from recapture.

The escape of the Princess was accomplished in a mysterious and romantic manner, ladders and a swift automobile being brought into play to effect her release from the hotel where she has been immured almost as a prisoner and to convey her to some refuge regarding the location of which there is as yet complete mystery.

Not the slightest trace of the whereabouts of the pair has been discovered, and nothing is known beyond the fact that the Princess and another guest of the hotel, believed to have been Matassich, have disappeared, and with them the jewels of the Princess and an automobile.

Princess Louise, who is a daughter of the King of the Belgians, accompanied by a lady in waiting and two physicians, who were her warders, came three weeks ago to Bad Elster, which is noted as a health resort.

On account of the long lapse of time since the original scandal, the watch on the Princess had become slightly relaxed, but it was made more stringent than ever when it was noticed that efforts were being made to communicate with the Princess personally and through the medium of notes.

Nevertheless, arrangements for the flight were successfully completed and the room of the Princess was found empty. Various surmises as to her destination are afloat, and it is said that orders have been given to watch the borders of Bavaria, Austria, France, and Switzerland.

The escape of the Princess has created almost as great a sensation here and in Dresden and Vienna as did the original scandal. Detailed accounts in the newspapers of the flight of her Highness overshadow the dispatches from the Far East.

Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the eldest daughter of the King of the Belgians. In 1895 she was married to her cousin, Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who then was fourteen years her senior.

The marriage was not a happy one. Early in 1897 Court circles in Europe were scandalized by a report that the Princess had eloped with Count von Matassich-Keglevitch, a dashing young Lieutenant in the Austrian regiment of Imperial Uhlans.

In February the following year Prince Philippe met Count von Matassich in a duel. It was fought with pistols first, three shots being fired, and when all of these went wild was continued with swords.

Prince Philippe was wounded in the right arm. The scene of the duel was a riding school in the Austrian capital, and by a strange coincidence the date, Feb. 18, was returned from his vacation, drove up to the the birthday of the Princess Louise.

Divorce proceedings were instituted by Prince Philippe immediately. Princess Louise disappeared from public view. At times it was rumored that she had come to this country, but it was later ascertained that she was at Agram, where her elopement was suddenly brought to an end by the intrusian of the Austrian secret police in her apartments at the Hotel Puchner to a lunatic asylum at Doebling, from which place she was later transferred to an asylum for nervous diseases at Lindenhof, near Coswig, in Saxony.

Matassich, who, after the discovery of his relations with the Princess, was convicted of forgery, expelled from the army, and imprisoned, received a pardon from Emperor Francis Joseph early this year. Since then he has succeeded in seeing the Princess at Lindenhof.

2,500 DRUGGISTS IN CONTEMPT.

Association Fined $2,000 for Interfering with Chicago Man's Business.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Twenty-five hundred retail druggists in the United States were declared guilty of contempt of court by Judge Dunne of the Circuit Court to-day and the National Association of Retail Druggists of which they are members was fined $2,000, while Thomas V. Wooten, Secretary of the organization, was fined $500.

The injunction under which the druggists' association was fined was secured by Isaac Platt, a retail druggist of Chicago, in November, 1902, and restrained them from interfering in any manner with the securing of supplies by Platt, who had incurred the association's displeasure. It was charged, because he would not, join it.

Platt has fought the association in the courts for two years, and it was charged in court that the association several times asked him to give up the fight and join the alleged combination, asserting that they would then cease to molest him.

MET ON PIKE AND MARRIED.

Old Sweethearts Renew Interrupted Courtship at World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Meeting accidentally on the Pike at the World's Fair, M. Londoli and Mrs. Caroline Pittman, both of Hoboken, N. J., renewed the interrupted courtship of their youth, and two hours afterward were married in East St. Louis by Judge Beach.

The interruption in their early courtship had been caused by a quarrel. He had filially married another woman and she another man, but both were free when they met.

LABOR DAY SPECIAL TRAINS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Leaving Point Pleasant, N. J., 7:25 P. M. Monday, September 5, stopping at Asbury Park, and leaving Point Pleasant 8:00 P. M., stopping at all points to Red Bank, inclusive, for accommodation of New York travel. For detailed information consult ticket agents.—Adv.

BELGIAN-GERMAN QUARREL.

Congo Free State Building Forts—Invasion May Be Feared.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 31.—Official information from British Central Africa says that the Congo Free State is constructing concealed forts of considerable magnitude on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika, and that one of these forts, which is equipped with twenty guns, is within two hours of the German frontier.

It is believed that the Belgians apprehend a German invasion.

A number of natives who are German subjects have been expelled from the Congo Free State.

It is understood that negotiations regarding the matter are now proceeding between Berlin and Brussels.

The west shore of Lake Tanganyika belongs to the Congo Free State, the south shore to British Central Africa, and the east shore to German East Africa.

The area of the lake is estimated at 14,000 square miles.

BREWER'S FAMILY THREATENED

"Black Hand" Writer Demands $10,000 —Alternative, Death.

Police Captain Becker of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, since last Saturday has had detectives trying to find the author of three threatening letters which were received by the family of Mrs. Leonard Eppig, the widow of a brewer, whose extensive business in Melrose Street, near Central Avenue, is carried on by the family. In each letter a demand for $10,000 was made and a threat was made that unless the money was forthcoming the brewery would be blown up and the entire family murdered.

Mrs. Eppig is in Sharon Springs. She received the first letter last Thursday. She sent the letter to her son. On Friday he received a similar letter, which said that the money must be left before Sunday night in either a barber's shop at 61 Central Avenue or in a poolroom at 64 Central Avenue. Both letters were turned over to Capt. Becker, who immediately put detectives on the case and notified the Central Office.

The Eppig family also employed private detectives to guard the brewery and to insure the safety of the family. On Saturday a third letter was received, this by Adam Eppig. He was told to call off all the private detectives, and was warned that unless this was done the brewery would be blown to pieces. This letter was signed "The Black Hand" and contained cross-bones and a skull.

FIRM DROPS LAWSON'S NAME.

Acts on Request of Boston Stock Exchange—Result of Open Letter.

BOSTON, Aug. 31. The Boston Stock Exchange, having requested the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co. to drop the word "Lawson" from [illegible], the firm sent a notice [illegible] yesterday that it was complied with the request. The new firm will be Allen Arnold & Co.

This action on the part of the Stock Exchange was the direct result of Mr. Lawson's open letter to the Exchange last week. Mr. Lawson was called to account by the governing board of the Exchange last December because of attacks by him upon the alleged methods of certain Stock Exchange houses. That resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Lawson from the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co.

On April 28, at the time he retired, statements were made by him which tended to show that his withdrawal was merely nominal, and, in fact, it was so regarded by the Street. It seemed to satisfy the Stock Exchange, however, until the attack of Aug. 24.

POTATO BUGS STALL CAR.

Jersey Trolleyites Held Up by Insect Army—Prophets Disgraced.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 31.—A trolley car which left Boynton Beach at noon to-day on the Rahway and Woodbridge Branch of the Public Service Corporation line was stalled by potato bugs just south of the New Jersey Reformatory while on the way to this city.

Motorman John Barton saw that a number of potato bugs were along the tracks, but, as the poet would say, brave John Barton paid no heed. The car went on. Finally the car refused to go any further, the wheels spinning on the slippery rails. The car was backed out of the danger zone, and then sent ahead at high speed, but the wheels slipped again. The passengers began to object, and at last Conductor Hoffman put a lot of sand on the rails. This was a successful remedy.

Ex-Mayor Holmes of this city was one of the passengers. He said he "never saw the likes" in potato bugs. In the Spring, he said, farmers were saying that there would be no bugs this year owing to the zero weather of last Winter. It seems that they failed to prophesy correctly.

PLAINFIELD MEN MISSING.

Two Went to Visit Daughters—Another Didn't Return from Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 31.—Within ten days three Plainfield men have disappeared. William S. Benton, forty-five years old, head bookkeeper for the A. M. Griffin Hardware Company, left home a week ago to spend his vacation with his daughter, who lives in the Adirondacks, and has not reached there yet. His employers and his family are unable to account for his absence.

Daniel Galbraith of West Second Street, who is sixty-five years old, left his home on Monday, saying that he was going to see his daughter, Mrs. Mercein, of 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York. His daughter has not seen him, and the police have been asked to search for him.

Mrs. Lynus Walpole of near Scotch Plains asked the police to-day to find her husband. He attended the Elks' outing at Whitestone, L. I., on Monday, and has not been heard from since. He carried a large sum of money and wore valuable diamonds.

GOT SAND NEAREST PRESIDENT.

Barrel of It Shipped from Oyster Bay to Ohio Enthusiast.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—Capt. Robert F. Ludlam of this place received a few days ago an order from C. T. Mantz of Columbus, Ohio, for a barrel of sand to be taken from the beach nearest the President's home on Sagamore Hill.

Capt. Ludlam shipped the sand to-day by freight. There is a lot of speculation in Oyster Bay as to what will be done with it.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals against all other brands.—Adv.

WOMAN WOUNDED THIEF IN DUEL IN LONELY ROAD

She Is Daughter of Dr. Hartwell, Who Was Sandbagged.

TERRORISM TO COVER THEFT

Family Had Received Letters Threatening Them with Death — Posses Looking for Highwayman.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Anna Spencer, wife of the Rev. G. A. Spencer of Greenwich, and daughter of Dr. Andrew Hartwell of Judd's Bridge, who was recently sandbagged and robbed of $5,000 after he had drawn the money from bank to buy bogus bonds, was held up by a man on a lonely road in the outskirts of New Milford to-day.

The highwayman fired several shots at Mrs. Spencer but she had been on her guard since the receipt of a lot of threatening letters by the members of her family, and fired at her assailant, probably wounding him.

Mrs. Spencer drove alone from the Hartwell home to New Milford this morning and deposited a sum of money in the bank there. While driving home a man who resembled a tramp in dress emerged from a thicket and grabbed her horse by the bit. The animal reared, whereupon the man shot twice at Mrs. Spencer. Neither shot took effect.

The highwayman then went back to the wagon and seized Mrs. Spencer by the wrist, evidently with the intention of robbing her of whatever valuables she might have. The woman pulled a .22-calibre revolver from her pocket and shot the highwayman. She believes the shot took effect in his left breast. The man immediately returned the fire, the bullet grazing Mrs. Spencer's left shoulder and burning a small hole in her dress. He then ran into the woods.

Mrs. Spencer drove back to her father's home, secured a rifle, and returned to New Milford and notified the authorities of the crime. The highwayman got about three hours' start. A posse heavily armed, headed by the Rev. Mr. Spencer and including every officer and constable in New Milford, went out in quest of Mrs. Spencer's assailant.

Most of those who participated in the hunt returned to New Milford to-night empty handed. A supposed trail of blood was found leading from the road to the woods.

That the attack on Mrs. Spencer was premeditated develops from the story told to the authorities to-night by Miss Galvin, daughter of Edwin Galvin, who says she was stopped on the same road this morning by a man answering the description of Mrs. Spencer's assailant who asked: "Are you Mrs. Spencer?" Miss Galvin said she was not, and the man let her drive on.

The Rev. Mr. Spencer, when asked to-night about the affair bravely, said:

"I am not surprised to hear that she hit the highwayman, but I wish she had had a larger revolver with her. She is an expert shot with a rifle, and when she was in charge of a lonely school some years ago I taught her how to shoot with a revolver. I got her a large one, but she could not handle it well, so I got her a small pearl-handled one instead. I admire my wife's pluck, of course. She is not the kind to faint when anything happens."

Dr. Hartwell took the police of Danbury, New Milford, and other neighboring towns into his confidence on Saturday, Aug. 20, telling them that he had been robbed of $5,000 by two men, who had first won his confidence and then waylaid him.

When he first met the men, he said, one was in the garb of a clergyman and the other represented himself to be a business man interested in the purchase of some Litchfield real estate. The supposed clergyman gave his name as C. Woodruff of Ridgefield, and showed a number of apparently genuine Government bonds, which he offered to sell. The offer tempted Dr. Hartwell, and he agreed to purchase, if time was given him to go to New Milford and draw the money from a bank there.

The man in clerical clothes offered to take Dr. Hartwell to New Milford in the physician's own carriage and return with him to his home. Dr. Hartwell drew $5,000 from the New Milford bank, and on the way home was sandbagged and the money taken. On the day following the robbery Dr. Hartwell received a letter from the two men telling him he was "an old fool." The doctor is now very ill, and but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Hartwells have received a number of letters lately threatening harm to them if they did not call the detectives off the case. The swindlers are thought to be members of the same gang that bunkoed G. S. Burnham, a rich Winsted farmer, out of $5,000 in Hartford about two years ago.

EXPLOSION DARKENS CONEY.

Gas in Manhole Blew Up and Many Lights Went Out.

One of the big feed wires of the Edison Company was grounded last night and caused an explosion of gas in a manhole at West Twelfth Street and Railroad Avenue, Coney Island. The report of the explosion could be heard for blocks around as the 300-pound iron cover of the manhole was sent spinning to a dazzling height and the asphalt pavement for several feet in each direction was hoisted high in the air.

The explosion plunged a large section of Coney Island, with its crowds of merry-makers, into complete darkness. It sent pedestrians in the vicinity scurrying in all directions to points of safety and created a panic on board a Brooklyn Rapid transit train which was coming to a stop about two feet from the manhole.

When the trouble occurred, every light in Luna Park went out, and Will Hill was performing on a tight rope in the mid-air circus. He was fairly high up, and the big audience feared that he would fall. He, however, steadied himself and kept his balance.

WAITERS FOLLOW BELLBOYS.

Only Waitresses Now at the Martha Washington Hotel.

Manager Cadwell of the Martha Washington Hotel yesterday rid the hostelry of twenty-five waiters and substituted as many waitresses. It was but recently that Mr. Cadwell took the same action with the bell boys.

There was no trouble when the latest edict of the manager was made known. The waiters, according to their spokesman, were glad to be invited to go because serving women all the time was more or less monotonous. The monotony, he declared, was aggravated when all the hired help was feminine. The only men left about the building now are the manager and those employed in the engine room.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y.
Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

OPPOSED AMERICAN DUCHESS.

Canadian Ministers' Wives Prevented Marlborough's Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 31.—An intimation has come to the Canadian capital that the British Government has reconsidered its decision to appoint the Duke of Marlborough to the post of Governor General of the Dominion, and will send Earl Grey.

It is known that the Duke of Marlborough wants the post and that Earl Grey has declared he does not care for it. The Toronto press, however, has violently opposed the idea of an American hostess at Rideau Hall.

It is well understood that some of the Ministers' wives, fearing their social precedence might be interfered with by the American friends of the Duchess of Marlborough, have brought pressure to bear upon their husbands and they have made semi-official protests against the appointment of Marlborough.

KAISERIN HAD HER WAY.

Her Children Represented as Angels Despite Emperor's Objection.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The architect who designed the restoration of the Protestant Church at Spires, capital of Rhenish Bavaria, which was dedicated to-day, selected the portraits of the seven imperial children, each in the fourth year, for the heads of seven angels in the windows around the chancel. The Emperor objected, saying:

"My children are no angels."

The Empress, however, thought the idea charming, and it was accordingly executed.

BEATEN, HAD MONEY IN SHOE.

Highwaymen Didn't Think to Look There for McCarthy's Roll.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Aug. 31.—Highwaymen administered a terrible beating to James McCarthy of this city, on a lonely road near Fanwood, last night, but were foiled in their attempt to get his money.

Fearing that he might be waylaid, Mr. McCarthy, who had collected a bill amounting to several hundred dollars at Scotch Plains, placed the roll of bills in his shoes. Before leaving Scotch Plains he visited a saloon, and thought it suspicious that several strangers hurried away ahead of him. When near Fanwood three men ran out from a clump of bushes and told him to halt. They demanded his money, and when McCarthy refused they pounced on him, beating him into insensibility. When he recovered consciousness he drove to his home and collapsed. The money was still in his shoes.

WED WITH BULLET IN HEAD.

Put There When Danbury Man Worried Over First Wife's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 31.—Less than a year ago Alexander Friedman of this city hovered for many days between life and death as a result of an attempt to commit suicide by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver. The cause of the act was melancholia over the serious illness of his wife, then a patient in a Hartford hospital.

A few hours after the news of her husband's attempt at self destruction reached her, Mrs. Friedman died. The pistol bullet that entered Friedman's head at that time is still there.

Last night he arrived home bringing with him a bride whom he married last Sunday in New York City. Mrs. Friedman was Miss Bella Rubenchek of 227 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman have been on a short wedding trip, and are now at home at 82 Garfield Avenue in this city.

HEIRESS TO NEW YORK ESTATE.

Mrs. Hubbard, Ignoring Daughter, Leaves Fortune to Grandchild.

Special to The New York Times.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Hal Struck of this place, a bride of a few weeks, has fallen heiress to a large fortune bequeathed her by her grandmother, Mrs. Lydia Hubbard of New York, who died recently.

The estate to which Mrs. Struck has fallen heir consists of real estate and money in New York. Her grandmother's family home, which is situated on the Hudson, is alone estimated to be worth $75,000 or $100,000, while the total of the estate, according to the letter from the New York attorney, W. D. Anderson, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. Hubbard was a Southern woman. During the war Northern raiders burned her home and destroyed her property. Her daughter, Mrs. Struck's mother, fell in love with the Captain of the raiders and married him. The mother disowned the girl. At her death she ignored her daughter, who is still living.

BIG TELESCOPE FOR HARVARD.

Instrument Made by Common, the English Astronomer, Secured.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The Harvard Observatory is to add to its equipment what is considered the largest efficient telescope in the world, the five-foot aperture reflecting instrument constructed by the English astronomer, A. A. Common.

Before the death of Mr. Common, Prof. Pickering had some correspondence with him in relation to the telescope, which has been unused for some years, and learned that he was desirous that the instrument should come into Harvard's possession. The instrument is now being packed for shipment to Cambridge, having been purchased for a sum below its value.

ELEVATOR BOY KILLED.

Sister Fainted at News—Taken Home in Ambulance.

James Malley, twenty years old, an elevator boy in the Bliss Building, at 286 Second Avenue, was found crushed to death between the floor of his car and the elevator shaft late last night. The police think the boy fainted while running the car and fell to the floor.

Malley's sister Mamie called at the building just after the accident and heard some one say:

"Well, he died with his boots on."

Miss Malley promptly fainted. She was taken home in the ambulance which had been called for her brother.

REDUCED RATES TO MANASSAS, VA.
Personally conducted excursions Manassas via Washington, Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railway. Trains leave [illegible] Sept. 10 and 11. Rate $10 round trip. Tickets good [illegible] days.—Adv.

JAPANESE TURNING THE RUSSIAN FLANK

Kuroki Striking at Railway Behind Kuropatkin.

BATTLE IS STILL RAGING

Russians Reported to Have Captured 46 Guns Near Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG IN IGNORANCE

Officials Suppress Dispatches from the Front, and Alarming Rumors Dampen Enthusiasm of Populace.

TOKIO, Thursday, Sept. 1—11 A. M.—The battle of Liao-Yang is progressing without appreciable result.

Official Japanese dispatches sent out late yesterday say that neither contestant has realized any visible results.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 31—Evening.—The battle has continued all day to-day. Over 600,000 men and 1,300 guns are engaged on both sides. Practically the whole Russian force is on the firing line.

The Russians have effected an advance along the railway to the southward.

The Japanese are getting around the Russian left flank. Developments are expected to the west and northeast.

There was desultory cannon firing all last night, the last attack of the Japanese having been made at 7 P. M. on the Feng-wang-Cheng Road. With the first gray of dawn this morning the battle was resumed. The artillery opened, and the firing soon extended along the entire line. The rifle fire began in the southwest. The rain had ceased in the course of the night, and the day broke bright and clear.

The Russians made repeated bayonet advances on the road directly south of Liao-Yang, where the Japanese approached from Sahasshih and Tao, shelling the position in the Russians lines until 4 in the afternoon, when the engagement, which was general throughout the south and southeast, began to advance to the main line.

The Japanese advance on the southeast was by way of the Feng-wang-Cheng road. Immediately in front of Chiao-fan-Tun the Japanese stubbornly attempted to occupy a round-topped hill, which was literally shaved by Russian shells. The Japanese made repeated attempts during the entire day to occupy that hill, on which it was apparently impossible for anything to live.

The cannonading continued from this point to the vicinity of Wang-pao-Tai until this evening without apparent advantage to either side. The Japanese dropped shells within two or three miles of the railroad station, and in the plain near Wen-Tshu Mountain, which is the most important eminence around Liao-Yang, but the Japanese abandoned aggression there on account of the resistance they met.

The casualties here include one Russian war correspondent wounded and twenty-five Chinese women from Chiao-fan-Tun, whom Dr. Westwater, the well-known missionary, is caring for in the Chinese Red Cross refuge.

The day's developments show that the Russians are prepared for all emergencies. Slow rain began to fall at noon, gradually transforming the plain into a wilderness through which the wounded, in carts and walking, are to-night making their way to the hospitals.

Considering the scale of the day's operations the number of Russian wounded is apparently small, while the Japanese losses are believed to be great, especially where they were repulsed on the south road.

Chinese graves, with trees, are being leveled about Liao-Yang in order not to interfere with the defense.

A balloon was sent up this morning from one of the Japanese positions southeast of Liao-Yang, making a target for the Russian mortar batteries.

The spirit of the Russian troops continues excellent. One regiment which had just arrived from Russia went into action to-day with its band playing.

RUSSIANS HOLDING BACK NEWS.

Apprehension in St. Petersburg in Consequence—Wires Not Cut.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 1, (2 A. M.)—With the knowledge that the Russian and Japanese Armies about Liao-Yang are locked in a death struggle, the tension in St. Petersburg is strained to the utmost. It is believed here that the fight cannot stop short of the crushing defeat of one side or the other.

All reports so far are favorable to the Russians, though the suspension of all news for many hours has been exceedingly trying, and has given rise to several rumors, somewhat tempering the earlier enthusiasm.

It is stated officially, however, that the report that the railway and telegraph lines have been cut north of Liao-Yang is untrue. A member of the General Staff said to The Associated Press correspondent at midnight:

"I can assure you that up to this hour communication with Liao-Yang has not been interrupted. Gen. Kuropatkin [illegible]

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taken particular precaution against any attempt to cut the railway. While it is always possible that a small raiding party might slip through the Russian patrols or that hired Chinese bandits might cut the telegraph, it is a fair supposition, in view of all the facts, that this has not been done."

Report from Kuropatkin Withheld.

It is positively stated that the Emperor yesterday afternoon received a telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin, but the contents cannot be learned.

The highest military authorities here consider that the most critical stage of the battle has not yet been reached, and they believe that the fight may continue for some time before either side acknowledges defeat. This is an important consideration by the light of which to interpret any immediate news.

It is thought here, in view of the numbers engaged, the desperate character of the assaults, and the length of the line, about seven miles, that the losses in the two days' fighting cannot fall short of 10,000 on each side.

Both sides are straining every nerve, realizing that the fortunes of war for a whole year are in the scale, and neither side is in the mood or the position to spare men in the effort to achieve a final victory.

The battle of Liao-Yang will probably rank as one of the great sanguinary battles of history. It is estimated by the General Staff that the Japanese armies engaged number 17 divisions of 15,000 men each, or, allowing for inefficients, about 240,000 men. Gen. Kuropatkin's effective forces are variously estimated at from 170,000 to 200,000 men.

Each Japanese division has 36 guns, and there are two independent artillery brigades of 100 guns each, making a total of about 800 guns. The estimates made by the Russian correspondents range from 600 to 1,000 guns on each side.

Russian Successes Reported.

In the preliminary fighting of Monday the Russians captured 200 prisoners, who have already arrived at Harbin.

A dispatch sent from Mukden yesterday afternoon said it was reported there that Gen. Samsonoff had captured two Japanese battalions.

The report persists that the Russians captured 46 Japanese guns yesterday. It is said that the guns were brought up to the railroad station where Gen. Kuropatkin's train was standing.

The Japanese yesterday morning were attacking against three sides of the Russian position. One of The Associated Press correspondents also mentions a Japanese movement to the northeast of Liao-Yang, which was doubtless with the object of working around Gen. Kuropatkin's rear.

One of the surprising phases of the situation is the endurance of the men. They have been battling desperately for two days after more or less severe fighting under unfavorable conditions every day since Aug. 24. It would seem that human endurance would not persist much longer without a respite of some sort.

Japanese Using Balloons.

The Japanese are using balloons to locate the Russian guns and trenches. One of the Russian correspondents of The Associated Press says the Japanese sent up a balloon shortly after daylight to the southeast of Liao-Yang.

The Japanese are reported to be using mortars to drop shells in the Russian positions. These are probably the high-angle fire howitzers which, were reported in action earlier in the week.

It is plain, however, that the Japanese are no longer enjoying the superiority in artillery which stood them in such good stead in the earlier months of the war. It was then hill fighting, and the Japanese mountain batteries, in which arms the Russians were deficient, told with deadly effect. Now the contest is in a comparatively open country, where both the Russian field guns and the Russian cavalry can come into more effective use.

JAPANESE REPULSED TUESDAY.

Attacked Desperately, but Were Beaten Back—Flanking Move Failed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Success crowned the Russian arms the first day of the great battle of Liao-Yang.

Nemirovich Danchenko, the well-known Russian war correspondent, describing the battle, says:

"The enemy, drunk with their former successes, attacked from three sides like madmen. When they were hurled back fresh troops, of which they seemed to have an inexhaustible supply, were sent forward."

M. Danchenko says the combatants had about 600 guns on each side, and adds:

"It was our first victory. The enemy were beaten back everywhere, many of their batteries were destroyed, and in some cases their infantry were put to rout."

From dawn until dark yesterday the battle raged, first on the centre and left, and then on the right of the Russian line. The Japanese charged gallantly and desperately in an effort to break the centre, and then, in the afternoon, came a movement against the opposite flank.

This attack was delivered from the west, but Gen. Kuropatkin had evidently anticipated just what happened, for he not only met and repulsed it, but actually was able by superior force to overlap and envelop the Japanese.

Gen. Kuropatkin's forces occupied positions forming a semi-circle about Liao-Yang, the flanks resting on the Tai-Tse River, east and west of the city. The battle divided itself into two periods. After a preliminary bombardment of the Russian lines on the right and centre, the Japanese infantry advanced to the attack, charging the Russian centre. Although repeatedly checked, they came on with bulldog tenancity, hurling themselves against the Russian position with the bayonet. There were many bloody hand-to-hand encounters. By noon the Japanese actually succeeded in occupying a portion of the Russian trenches. Then Gen. Kuropatkin sent forward some reserves, delivered a series of counter attacks, recaptured the lost positions, and drove back the Japanese all along the line.

Tried to Turn Russian Right.

The attack on the centre having failed, the second half of the fight began at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Japanese tried to turn and roll up the Russian right. Here also they failed, but only after a desperate struggle, which was continued until 9 o'clock at night. Reserves dispatched in time by Gen. Kuropatkin at last succeeded not only in checking the Japanese, but in enveloping and driving them back in confusion.

During the progress of the battle Gen. Kuropatkin encouraged his men on the fighting line by sending out the news of the repulse of the attack upon Port Arthur on Aug. 26.

The Japanese flank movement from the west began Monday from Chandiapuddi, three miles southeast of Shakhe, which is eleven miles northwest of Liao-Yang.

Russian correspondents say that two regiments of Japanese at daybreak yesterday attempted to capture the batteries of the Sixth Artillery Brigade, located on the extreme left flank of the Russian army. The attempt was only discovered in the nick of time.

Some of the Russian troops fought continuously for thirty-six hours.

The concussion of the guns shook windows at Liao-Yang, though the artillery was six to eight miles away.

Report from Sakharoff.

Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff has sent the following report of yesterday's battle:

"From 5 o'clock this morning until 9 to-night the Japanese forces attacked our frontal positions before Liao-Yang and on the left bank of the Tai-Tse River. Both their artillery and rifle fire were intense. Their main efforts were directed against our centre positions and left flank, but numerous attacks were repulsed along the whole line. Our troops made several counter-attacks, culminating in bayonet fighting.

"Many positions which had been occupied by the Japanese were retaken at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During the artillery attack our batteries did very effective work. About 4 o'clock this afternoon the enemy were observed attempting to turn our right flank with considerable forces, but several battalions of reserves advanced and, after a fierce engagement, checked the Japanese and compelled them to retire. The battle continued until after dark, and only ended at 9 o'clock.

"The spirit of our troops is excellent, and the men are rejoiced over the news of the heroic behavior of the garrison at Port Arthur, the repulsing of Japanese attacks there having been made known to them.

"Our casualties to-day have been considerable, reaching about 3,000. The Japanese losses must have been heavy."

No attempt was made by Gen. Sakharoff to estimate the Japanese losses definitely. No Russian general officers fell.

The General Staff does not doubt that the losses yesterday were heavy on both sides, but declares that in the absence of direct information the figures mentioned are largely guesswork.

Russian Losses Great.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 31.—A Russian correspondent says:

"The Japanese all day yesterday carried on the fight with an energy approaching desperation, but the Russians were buoyed up by the belief that a point had been reached where there would be no more retreating, and the Japanese attacks were met with shouts and hurrahs from the trenches and the rifle pits.

"Five times the Japanese hurled themselves against our line, but each time they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

"There were about 1,000 guns in action on each side, but we have more guns emplaced than have the Japanese.

"The losses cannot yet be computed, but they have been great everywhere, especially among the artillerymen. For instance, in the First Artillery Brigade every officer was either killed or wounded, and some of the guns were silenced absolutely, owing to the death of all the gun crews.

"The spirits of the men are of the highest at all points."

PEACE EFFORT NOT LIKELY.

Very Doubtful If the President Would Intervene at This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—At the State Department nothing has been heard from M. Francottee, one of the delegates from Belgium to the Peace Conference to be held at St. Louis next month, who is said to be the bearer of credentials to President Roosevelt from the King of the Belgians requesting the President to use his good offices with a view to ending the war between Russia and Japan. The department has not been advised of the reported action of the King of Belgium in this matter.

If M. Francotte has been commissioned as reported it is probable that he will seek the services of Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister at Washington, by whom he would be presented to the Secretary of State.

The President will not be in Washington until Sept. 23, when M. Francotte could be presented through Baron Moncheur and deliver whatever message he may be charged with from the King of Belgium.

It is not believed that the time is opportune for making peace overtures to either belligerent, and it is very doubtful whether President Roosevelt, in view of what is known of the feeling at St. Petersburg, would undertake to offer good offices at this time.

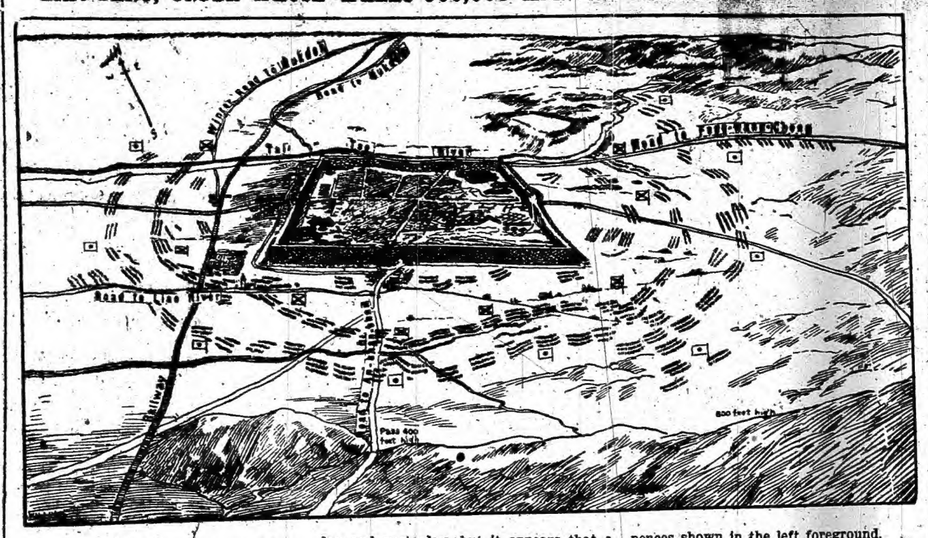
Japanese Arrested in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Two Japanese residents of this city have been arrested as spies. It is said that some of the letters seized on board the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich in July by the Volunteer Fleet steamer Smolensk were from them.

Boris Going Back to the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—The Grand Duke Boris, who arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday, will return to the front in three weeks.

LIAO-YANG, UNDER WHOSE WALLS 500,000 MEN ARE BATTLING FOR EMPIRE.



The above map shows the City of Liao-Yang, looking northeast, and, approximately, the direction of the Japanese attacks and the disposition of the Russian forces. It is probable that the most important developments in the gigantic conflict now raging will be in the north.

Part of Gen. Kuroki's army is believed to have been engaged in the battles of Tuesday and yesterday, but it appears that a considerable portion of his forces has not been accounted for, and it is possible that they are making the flanking movement reported in last night's dispatch from Liao-Yang.

The walls of Liao-Yang are built of very hard brick, with inner faces of stone. In front of them is a moat, partly dry and partly filled with water. Mount Wen-Tshu, mentioned in the dispatches to-day, is probably Mount Shou, the highest of the eminences shown in the left foreground.

From the chain of hills to the walls of the city a well-cultivated level plain extends. On the hills are a number of old Chinese forts, while the Russians have built strong works all around the city.

Any detailed description of the defenses arranged by the Russians, however, has of course been carefully kept from the knowledge of outsiders, and only a general idea of the dispositions of the two armies can be given.

SHIPS TAKE REFUGE OUTSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

Major Seaman Saw Four Battleships Near Harbor's Mouth.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS CAPTURED

Were Trying to Take Dispatches to the Fortress—Wireless Station at Che-Foo Dismantled.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 31.—Major L. E. Seaman of New York returned to Che-Foo to-day after an adventurous attempt to enter Port Arthur.

Leaving Che-Foo Aug. 25, Major Seaman proceeded to Taikin-Tao, one of the Miato-Tao islands. Unable to obtain a junk there, he secured a lifeboat belonging to a steamer recently wrecked, and with four coolies as oarsmen and the third mate of the wrecked steamer, he started for Port Arthur. He carried a makeshift American flag with twenty-two stripes.

A head wind and a strong tide compelled Major Seaman to return to his starting place at nightfall. He slept on the pebbly beach. On Aug. 28 he secured a small junk, and with a favorable wind sped toward Port Arthur.

He passed a Japanese cruiser unnoticed and saw four battleships in the vicinity of the harbor's mouth. His junk drifted too close to the shore, and it was fired upon by Japanese riflemen.

Discovering the impossibility of landing in the face of the shore guard and warships, Major Seaman reluctantly returned.

Major Seaman has made every possible effort to make medical and hygienic observations of battlefields in the present war, and, despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles, has been partially successful. The result of his observations will be told in the military section of the Medical Congress at St. Louis.

The advance positions of the Japanese before Port Arthur are now near Fort No. 5 on the east, at Pali-Chwang on the north, and at Hukiaton (Lu-kia-Tun?) and Yanktowang on the west.

Chinese who left Port Arthur on Aug. 28 say that neither side was then occupying Fort No. 5.

The fort at Tungkia Tashan (Tong-chia-Tse-Shan?) was destroyed by the Japanese, who proceeded to mount guns on an adjoining hill.

The report of the presence of Russians in the Etse-Shan Hills has been confirmed.

A junk which has arrived here heard firing at Port Arthur on the morning of Aug. 29. It reports that food is scarce there, a bag of flour being worth $5.50 in gold.

It is reported here upon good authority that the Japanese have captured some Russian officers bound to Port Arthur with important papers. These officers left Mukden and attempted to get into Port Arthur by junk. For some time past a Japanese torpedo boat had been at sea watching for this junk, and, according to the report, she overtook it at one o'clock this morning and took the officers, the papers, and the junk to Dalny.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul General Fowler at Che-Foo, saying that the Russian wireless telegraph station there has been dismantled.

JAPANESE SHIP HELD.

Vessel Carrying Food for Niu-Chwang Detained at Che-Foo.

CHEE-FOO, Aug. 31.—The steamship Independent, under charter to the Osaka Steamship Company to carry food from Japan to Niu-Chwang, has been held here by the Che-Foo Commissioner of Customs. The Independent put into this port to discharge passengers and local freight.

The Commissioner asserts that if the steamship is allowed to depart the neutrality of China will be violated, and he has demanded that the contraband in her cargo be landed here.

FEARS SLIGHT TO VISITORS.

Bartholdt Wants Many Congressmen at Parliamentary Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Arrangements have been practically completed for the reception of the 225 members of the various Parliaments of Europe who will come to this country next month to attend the twelfth inter-parliamentary conference for the promotion of international arbitration to be held at St. Louis in September, but it appears there is grave danger owing to the political campaign of a very inadequate representation of the American Congress at the conference.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, who was chiefly instrumental in having Congress invite the delegates to meet in this country and provide an appropriation of $50,000 for their entertainment, said to-night:

"I sent out a circular letter two weeks ago, and many members of Congress have responded that owing to the campaign they could not be present at St. Louis. After having invited here distinguished members of all European Parliaments, it would, in my judgment, be a National disgrace should Congress not be well represented, and the foreign delegates would be sure to feel the matter keenly as a slight to themselves."

TURKEY WORRIED ABOUT CRETE

Fears Another Attempt Is to be Made to Secure Annexation to Greece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The departure of Prince George of Greece from Crete, of which island he is Governor, on a mission which is said to be with the object of inducing the powers to consent to the annexation of Crete to Greece, has aroused Turkey to energetic diplomatic action.

I was told this afternoon at the Turkish Embassy by the Charge d'Affaires, in the absence of the Ambassador, who is away from Paris, that a note was received here this morning from the Sublime Porte to the effect that, according to information from Crete, a certain number of Cretans had decided to raise the banner of revolt against the Sultan, to proclaim the independence of Crete as a preliminary to demanding the annexation of the island to Greece, and to send a petition to Prince George, who is en route for Copenhagen, acquainting him with this decision and asking him to accept the new state of things and incorporate it in the basis of his negotiations.

The Porte does not guarantee the strict accuracy of this information, but instructs the Turkish Embassy in Paris, in the event of such a proposition as is outlined being made to the French Government, to protest most energetically against any interference with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Porte adds that it cannot believe the European powers will break their oft-repeated pledges to maintain the status quo in the Near East.

BRITISH TO LEAVE LHASA.

Demands on Tibet Have Apparently Been Acceded To.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.—According to present plans, the British mission will leave Lhasa on Sept. 15.

The foregoing apparently indicates that the Tibetans have acceded, or are about to accede, to all the British demands. The proposed convention consists of nine articles, granting the trade privileges which the British have all along required and various other concessions.

SWITCHMEN REFUSE TO STRIKE.

Donnelly's Effort to Prevent Shipments from Stockyards Fails.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The efforts of President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union to spread the strike against the packers throughout all trades that are in any way connected with the packing house industry was only partially successful to-day.

The first step was in calling out the men employed by the independent packers and the stock handlers who were still at work for those packers against whom the original strike was made. The total number of men who quit work to-day in response to the appeals of President Donnelly was about 3,000.

It was also announced by President Donnelly that he had made arrangements for a strike of the switchmen on the railroads doing business in the stock yards, and that in a short time the packers would find it impossible to ship out their product. The switchmen, however, have refused to strike. After a long meeting to-night, which was attended jointly by members of the Switchmen's Union and members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, it was decided that the members of both organizations would remain at work.

DEGREES AT BARGAIN PRICES.

Postal Officials Investigating Dr. Farr and His "Universities."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Dr. William Farr of Washington University, the George Washington University, the University of Washington, and the Washington Memorial University appeared before the Post Office Department to-day to show cause why he should not be debarred from the use of the United States mail.

Not only is Dr. Farr about all there is to three or four "universities" in Washington, but he has also operated in Nashville, Tenn., and other cities. His specialty is conferring honorary university degrees for prices ranging from $5 to $20. In all it is believed about 20,000 degrees have been issued to persons in the United States and foreign countries.

Holmes Conrad, counsel for the Columbian University of this city, which to-morrow changes its name to the "George Washington University," appeared as prosecutor of Dr. Farr. The latter contended that he had engaged instructors and was running a bona fide institution.

STRAY BULLET MAY KILL.

Policeman Shot at Negro—Boy Found Dying Soon After.

John Hallanan, fifteen years old, of 1,525 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious on the street near his home at midnight last night. He had received a bullet wound in his abdomen. The doctors think he will die.

The police think he may have been struck by a bullet from the revolver of Policeman James McGowan, who, they say, at 11 o'clock last night shot several times at a negro who had assaulted him and who then escaped.

BELMONT TURNS DOWN SUBWAY PAY DEMANDS.

Long Conference with Brotherhood Men Ends Without Agreement.

STRIKE IS STILL REMOTE

Chief Stone Says Engineers Will Back Up Motormen—Another Meeting to be Held.

Another step in the movement to have officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company give in to the demand of a $3.50 rate for motormen on the subway was taken yesterday by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone and Assistant Grand Chief J. J. Hurley of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, when they carried their troubles to August Belmont, President of the company. A five-hour conference followed in Mr. Belmont's office, and although this admittedly led to no agreement, the danger of an immediate strike was said to be as remote as ever.

The men's demand that motormen in the subway receive the same pay as those employed on the elevated roads, or $3.50 for a working day of nine hours, was flatly turned down on Tuesday by General Manager E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company, who told the labor representatives that the company under no circumstances would pay more than $3 for a ten-hour working day and that they had in fact already sufficient applications to fill all available jobs at that figure.

The conference, which began shortly after noon, was held in Mr. Belmont's office in the Equitable Building and lasted until nearly 5 o'clock. Prior to the conference the Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company met and remained in session for an hour.

At the conference between Mr. Belmont and the labor representatives, Grand Chief Stone and Assistant Grand Chief Hurley were accompanied by the respective heads of their local organization. W. L. Jencks for the engineers, and W. H. Pinney for the firemen, and a joint committee representing the locals of both brotherhoods. For the company there were present, besides Mr. Belmont, Mr. Bryan and Superintendent Hedley. Grand Chief Stone was the first one to speak. He laid the demands of his men before Mr. Belmont and added that he had gone to the conference feeling assured that a peaceful settlement could be arrived at without much trouble.

Mr. Belmont in reply said that he felt very much the same way, but declared that he could not see his way clear to recede from the position already taken by Mr. Bryan in his negotiations with the men, and announced that the rate of $3 for a ten-hour working day in the case of the motormen had been irrevocably fixed, and that all the men that were needed could be obtained for that money. Several of the representatives from the other side then spoke. Mr. Stone said that the subway in reality was a municipal enterprise, that the city undoubtedly would hold the operating company to strict account for the safety of the passengers they carried; and that the company would need a higher grade of men than those employed on surface roads, and that for this reason a higher rate of wages should obtain.

Mr. Stone declared that the Brotherhood of Engineers was behind the elevated employes in their demand, and would use its full power to enforce it.

No direct threat of a strike was made by any of the Brotherhood men. Mr. Belmont, after they had finished, talked long and earnestly and in a very friendly tone regarding the folly of taking any radical action to enforce their demands.

It was recalled to them that the company in changing the motive power on the elevated system had voluntarily granted the motormen as members of the Brotherhood of Engineers a $3.50 rate in recognition of long and faithful service. These motormen, Mr. Belmont said, were better paid than any other motormen in the world. He told the men frankly that in case of a strike the company would change its present policy, inspired largely by sentiment, toward the elevated motormen, and asked them whether they were willing to assume the responsibility of putting the positions of men who were perfectly contented in jeopardy in order to enforce a higher wage rate for men who were not even members of their organization. Men could be had in plenty, he said, who would be glad to fill motormen's places on the Manhattan elevated lines for $2.50 a day.

Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Hurley were urged to arrange another meeting with the members of their respective brotherhoods employed on the elevated railroad and to put the matter up to them before they took any further action. After some further discussion the representatives of the employes decided to follow Mr. Belmont's advice, and the conference was brought to a close. Mr. Belmont upon leaving the conference room said:

"We have not reached any definite conclusion and will have to confer again. I don't think there will be any trouble. Everything will come out all right—at least I hope so. I don't see why it should not."

Messrs. Jencks and Pinney hurried away without making any statement. Chief Stone said:

"While we did not reach any agreement to-day, negotiations have not been declared off and we will have another conference before long, at which we hope everything will be settled. In the meantime I will remain in this city so as to be in touch both with Mr. Belmont and the members of the Brotherhood."

Mr. Jencks said last night that he and his associates would meet Mr. Belmont again at 11 o'clock this morning.

A man familiar with the situation said last night that there was little probability of a strike. The brotherhoods, it was pointed out, have clauses in their constitutions prohibiting sympathetic strikes, and any strike that would follow a disagreement in this case would be purely of that order. A strike, it was said, would be as unwelcome to one side as the other, and the opinion was expressed that possibly the matter would be adjusted by some compromise; for instance, the company might agree to pay $3.50 a day in the subway for a ten-hour working day, and make the working day for the motormen on the elevated road ten hours instead of nine as now.

INTERBOROUGH BREAKS AGAIN.

Stock Closes with Net Loss of 2¾ Points for the Day.

In explanation of the sharp break of points in Interborough Rapid Transit on the curb yesterday to 141, following the 3-point decline of the previous day, a report was spread to the effect that the Interborough would have trouble in obtaining motormen with which to operate their trains on the date given for the formal opening.

On Tuesday the stock closed at 146¾, but yesterday, when a market order appeared at the opening, the best bid was 145. The next apparent order in the market was at 143, which was the next sale. Stop orders were met, and a further drop to 141 occurred, from which figure there was a quick recovery to 144. At that price the stock closed with a net loss of 2¾ points. This is the first serious setback which the stock has had since the upward movement to the high record of 150 was started.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—79 Norfolk Street; Harris Shapiro; damage trifling.

1:05 P. M.—33 Park Place; Rhinelander estate; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—116 Waverley Place; John Ryan; damage trifling.

3:10 P. M.—328 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4:50 P. M.—418 East Ninety-first Street; Fritzkosky & Mott; damage, $500.

5 P. M.—225 East Fourth Street; Mrs. Kroner; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—1,105 Third Avenue; Sophia Durban; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 31.—The stock in the new five-story, wholesale dry goods warehouse of the J. W. Crowdus Company was damaged to-day by fire to the extent of $15,000.

"Ornatus et Bonitas."
EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & Co.
Correct Hats for Men.
Fall Styles Now On Sale.
New York. Chicago. Philadelphia.
And Accredited Agencies in All Principal Cities of the World.

NINE KILLED IN WRECK.

Speeding Trains Meet on Grand Trunk Road.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Nine persons were killed and twenty-three injured in a head-on collision on the Grand Trunk Railway near Richmond, Quebec, to-day. The trains involved were a special excursion from Montreal bound for Sherbrooke and Passenger Train No. 5, running between Island Pond, Vt., and Montreal.

The collision, it is said, was due to neglect of orders on the part of the train crew of the excursion train, which left Richmond without awaiting the arrival of the passenger train.

The excursion train was made up of ten coaches and a baggage car. On board were about 1,000 persons bound for the exhibition at Sherbrooke. The Island Pond train was made up of five coaches and a baggage car, and did not have many persons on board.

The excursion train had barely cleared the Richmond yard when, rounding a curve, it met the Island Pond train running at a high rate of speed. Both engineers reversed, and with their firemen jumped, escaping with only minor injuries. The shock of the collision was plainly heard in Richmond, more than a mile away.

The killed are J. B. Blanchet, who represented St. Hyacinthe in the Canadian House of Commons, and who was elected only last Spring; T. H. Hackett of Montreal, the express messenger, who was a prominent Montreal Mason; Charles A. Simard, St. Hyacinthe; A. Theodore Richard, Lisgar, P. Q.; Fred Bowring, South Deerham; unknown man from Beldeil, P. Q.; W. T. Mountain of Montreal, boy named Dubford, from Arthabaska, and Ephraim Gaudette, St. Theodore de Acton.

BLUE AND BROWN MANOEUVRE.

Each Seeking Advantage Before Hostilities Begin.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Aug. 31.—As the time draws near for the "Declaration of War" between the "Blue" and the "Brown" armies, at Manassas and Thoroughfare, the divisions of each are working for mastery of the territory included in the manoeuvre zone. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery are out daily studying the topography of the country.

Positions for batteries are selected, sweeps of country for cavalry charges are marked with care, and places for concealment of troops for the purpose of surprise are decided upon. When the declaration of war is made, it will be impossible for the respective sides in the mimic warfare to have free access to the "enemy's" country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Some officers at the War Department are surprised at the orders just issued by Gen. Corbin, commanding at Manassas, requiring all officers to appear at formal dinner at 7 o'clock during the encampment in dress or white uniforms. Ladies will be present at every dinner, and it is intended to make these affairs socially brilliant after the style of European manoeuvres.

It is reported that $15,000 has been set aside for social functions. Young officers are divided in their remarks regarding the orders, some of them being glad of an opportunity to indulge in social pleasures, while others are aghast over the expense involved.

GAVE THE PARK AS HER HOME.

Strange Girl Had No Employment, Had to Leave Boarding House.

Several women told Mounted Patrolman Ferguson of the Central Park Station yesterday afternoon that a young woman was acting queerly in the Park. Ferguson found the young woman, who said she was Hattie Barnes, twenty-three years old, sitting on a bench. He concluded that she was not making any disturbance, and went away.

When he returned half an hour later he found Miss Barnes lying on the ground. She said she was cold and wanted to keep warm, and began to cry bitterly, begging not to be arrested. Ferguson took her to the arsenal and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct.

To Acting Sergeant Dunn the young woman said she was a Michigan girl and came here several months ago to get work. She had not been able to obtain employment, and had been forced to leave her boarding place. She gave the park as her home. The girl was well educated, and said she was a college graduate. She would give no information as to her family.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Long Islander Lost Money, Pin, and Checks for $1,500.

Harry Drucker of 680 Union Avenue, Ravenswood, L. I., complained to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday that in the early hours of the morning he had been robbed of a diamond pin, valued at $90, $25 in money, and $1,500 in checks, by a young man whom he had met casually. He thinks he was drugged.

Drucker says he took a drink in a First Avenue saloon with the man. Then they rode to Broadway. He was then staggering. His new friend ran away at that point.

MRS. F. H. GILBERT LOSES JEWELS.

Thinks Fake Telephone Man Took Them from Carlton Hotel.

Mrs. F. H. Gilbert, who lives at the Carlton Hotel, Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, reported to the manager of the hotel yesterday that during the afternoon a man, who represented himself as an employe of the New York Telephone Company, knocked at her door, and said that he wanted to test the wire. She admitted him, and left him there with a bellboy.

When she returned she found that her bureau drawer had been rifled of jewelry to the value of $570. The matter was reported to the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and detectives were assigned to the case.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
THERE never was a better summer for play than this. That means never so many boys needed new suits for school, and, strange to say, never have we had so many suits ready for them.
Brokaw Boys' Suits are as strong as necessary.
Prices $5 to $12.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

CANKER SORES
Obstinate cases of Cancrum Oris have been relieved after three or four applications of
SOZODONT LIQUID
A complete cure has been effected within a week from three applications a day. It is a wonderful dentifrice. Nothing to equal it.
IT CLEANSES, HEALS, PRESERVES.
3 FORMS. LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

"LION BRAND"
COLLARS AND CUFFS
HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 30 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.
130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

GERMANS FOR 'ROOSEVELTISM.'

Audience Indorses His Personality and Sings "Unser Teddy."

Under the auspices of the State and New York Committees of the National Roosevelt League, about 1,200 German-Americans met last evening in Maennerchor Hall to ratify the candidacy of President Roosevelt for re-election. Although there were speakers before and after Edward Lauterbach, who spoke in English, he seemed to catch the tenor of the sentiment of his hearers by emphasizing what he called "Roseveltism," and who, addressing a lithograph of the President on the wall, repeated over and over again: "Yes, you, Teddy Roosevelt; you who agitate and then fought to free Cuba; you, who during the reciprocity agitation fought valiantly that justice should be done her. It is you, the man, whom we want as President!"

A great ovation followed the conclusion of Mr. Lauterbach's speech, and then the audience sang to the tune of "Die Wacht am Rhein" five verses paraphrased to suit the occasion, and entitled "Unser Teddy."

The meeting was opened by Baron von Briesen, who said that it augured well in his opinion that the first meeting of the campaign was being held in a place in which they had often met before during campaigns which had turned out victories. Vice President Albert Leisel arraigned Mr. Parker for his tardy notification to the convention of what his position was on the gold question, and gave it as his belief that if Mr. Parker had made his attitude known before the delegates were tired out drinking good and bad whiskey" he never would have been their standard-bearer.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia also made an address.

The resolutions which were adopted at the meeting spoke of President Roosevelt as "the manly and noble type of the progressive American and the most democratic citizen of our glorious Republic." The Chairman read a statement in which he said that 20,000 citizens already had been enrolled as members of the Roosevelt League in this city and throughout the State.

MAN DEAD, WOMAN MAY DIE.

One Knocked from Car and the Other Run Over.

William Wendell, thirty-seven years old, of 997 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Hart Street, Williamsburg, by being knocked from a trolley car. At about the same time Mrs. Christina Costello, sixty-seven years old, of 52 Lombardy Street, was run over and mortally injured by a car at Grand and Keap Streets.

Wendell was on the running board of the car when he was struck in the back by the pole of a three-horse coal truck. The force of the blow broke Wendell's spine, and he fell to the pavement dead.

While Mrs. Costello was crossing at Keap and Grand Streets she got behind a wagon. When she emerged she was in front of the car, and the fender knocked her down. Two wheels passed over her legs. While she was pinned down she asked some one to send for her married daughter, Mrs. N. Halle of 468 Bedford Avenue, whom she desired to see before she died.

While an ambulance surgeon was attending Mrs. Costello the daughter arrived. Mrs. Costello drew from the bosom of her dress a small bag containing her jewelry and family heirlooms, and handed them to Mrs. Halle. Her recovery is doubtful.

When Selling
Is your business you cannot make it too easy for others to buy. That is why up-to-date stores advertise
"Order by Telephone"
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
14 Day Street.

HILL CHOOSES SEPT. 20 FOR STATE CONVENTION

Democratic Delegates to Meet Then at Saratoga Springs.

MURPHY'S VEILED OPPOSITION

Tammany Believed to Have Favored Syracuse — State and Executive Committees Meet To-day.

When the Democratic State Committee meets at the Hoffman House at noon to-day it will call the State Convention for Saratoga Springs on Sept. 20. This word was passed along to the Committeemen last night by ex-Senator David B. Hill on his arrival from Whitney's Point, where he spoke during the day. Senator Hill promptly exploded the proposition to take the convention to Syracuse, although there was a pretty well defined movement apparent last night on the part of the Tammany men to favor Syracuse merely because Hill and McCarren want Saratoga.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when Senator Hill reached the Hoffman House, and he saw many of the members of the State Committee and other lieutenants during the evening. It was brought to Hill's attention that Charles F. Murphy was believed to be favoring secretly the selection of Syracuse as a convention city, and Mr. Hill then and there told all hands that Saratoga would be the place and Sept. 20 the time.

To his callers last night Senator Hill said that the naming of three Presidential Electors, to fill vacancies, had been left absolutely to Tammany, as all of the vacancies had occurred in Manhattan. These vacancies are because of the resignations of Harry Payne Whitney and James T. Woodward as Electors at Large and of Isidor Straus as a District Elector. All resigned because they were Directors in National banks. As far as could be learned last night, Tammany has made no move to select their successors.

Senator Hill was pleased last night to refer to his speech earlier in the day at Whitney's Point. He told his friends that the crowd had been record-breaking, although it was in a Republican stronghold, in the Congress district once represented by Senator Platt. Furthermore, the Senator said, his audience had cheered especially his references to Gov. Odell. To all who tried to draw the ex-Senator out on the subject of the Governorship he turned a deaf ear, saying he would not discuss this subject until after the Republican nominee had been placed in the field. Senator Hill looks for the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Higgins to head the Republican State ticket.

There was a decided clash of party sentiment over the probable action of the coming State Convention on the subject of naming a party candidate for Senator, and it is a question whether to-day's convention call will provide for such action or not. Senator McCarren yesterday ventured the suggestion that the convention would ignore the Senatorship, saying that the State Committee was absolutely without power last September when it adopted a resolution in favor of naming party Senate candidates in convention hereafter, these candidates to be voted for by the party legislators on joint ballot the following Winter.

"None of us ever will see a change in the present system of naming Senators," said Senator McCarren with emphasis.

Senator Hill, on the other hand, expressed himself as convinced that the party should carry out the principle laid down by the last State Committee. He told his callers last night that he always had favored the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and that until popular elections of Senators could be held he favored the method suggested by the State Committee of nominating in convention. He did not think, however, that it would be necessary for the State Committee at to-day's meeting, to make any provision for such action. The Tammany men, however, will insist on this action being taken to-day, and the Senate provision being inserted in the call.

Charles F. Murphy, who presented the Senatorship resolution last year and secured its adoption, will attend to-day's meeting, as will Senator Hill. The Tammany leader is a member of the State Committee, but Senator Hill is not. He will, however, have the proxy of George Hall of Ogdensburg.

The Executive Committee will hold its first meeting this afternoon, and Senator McCarren will preside. Among Tammany men last night it was said that Senator Victor J. Dowling, who is on the Executive Committee, will make some sort of a motion for the deposing of McCarren and the selection of another as Chairman.

With the gathering of the Democratic leaders at the Hoffman House last night there came a strong boom for Justice Martin Jerome Keogh of the Supreme Court as a possibility for the Gubernatorial nomination. Many expressed the opinion that Justice Keogh might go into the convention with the solid backing of the 105 Tammany Hall delegates, which would be a powerful support out of a convention of 450 delegates.

Senator McCarren last night declared that Kings County would be for Grout for Governor, and he also expressed the belief that Grout's candidacy would not be affected one way or another by the placing of Judge Cullen of Brooklyn on the Democratic Court of Appeals slate if he should be so placed.

ERIE DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Go Uninstructed to Republican and Democratic State Conventions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Delegates to the Republican State Convention were chosen in the eight Assembly districts of Erie County to-day. They were uninstructed.

The Democrats also elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention in six of the eight Assembly districts. No instructions were given them. The Seventh and Eighth Districts conventions will be held to-morrow.

Under the harmony agreement reached recently half of the delegates from Erie County were selected by friends of Charles W. Goodyear, candidate for Governor, and half by the friends of John Cunneen, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

SENTIMENT VEERING TO PARKER

Much Depends on His Letter of Acceptance, Livingston Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Representative Livingston of Georgia, the senior member of the minority on the Appropriations Committee, and one of the leaders of his party in the House, believes that the people of the country are gradually becoming more and more favorable to the election of Judge Parker.

Mr. Livingston said there was no disguising the fact that the people are inclined to believe that President Roosevelt stands ready to find a way of doing what he wishes to have done without regard to law. It was this popular belief that was causing conservative men to look with favor on the candidacy of Judge Parker.

"But, while I believe there has been a drift of sentiment toward Parker," said Mr. Livingston, "his future, in my judgment, will depend largely upon his forthcoming letter of acceptance. If that letter is written with the clearness and boldness that characterized his telegram to the St. Louis Convention on the subject of the gold standard, and if it strikes a popular chord, as the telegram did, then he will be swept into the White House by a sentiment that nothing can defeat."

JUDGE PARKER AT FAIR.

Great Crowd at Ellenville Tenders Him an Ovation.

Special to The New York Times.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Judge Parker was the chief attraction at the county fair to-day, and his presence drew a great crowd.

The Democratic nominee for the Presidency, accompanied by Mrs. Parker, his brother Frederick, and a number of friends, left Esopus for Kingston by the 10:27 train. The run from the West Shore station at Kingston to the New York, Ontario and Western station was via trolley line.

At Napanoch the nominee's party left the train and entered carriages and were driven to the residence of Col. Thomas E. Benedict. Luncheon was served, and about an hour later the candidate was driven amid considerable excitement into the fair grounds.

For a time his course about the exhibits was marked by a long line of the curious. To shake hands with Judge Parker was the ambition of all. The few who did not achieve their ambition had only their own timidity to blame. At the appointed time Col. Benedict accompanied Judge Parker to the reviewing stand, and there for more than an hour the candidate was engaged in viewing the passing show and acknowledging the homage paid him from the opposite grand stand and the surging crowds below. Despite the great crowd, the gathering seemed almost like a big family party.

Everybody seemed to know everybody else. Therefore all were in good humor, and the Judge most of all. The presence of a martial band and detachments from the Tenth Separate Company of Newburg, the Fourteenth of Kingston and the Twenty-fourth of Middletown served further to enliven the proceedings.

Following the distribution of prize ribbons, Judge Parker held an impromptu reception in the centre of the race course, just west of the entrance. Democrats rushed up to get hold of his hand, ex-Bryan men crowded about to tell him of their reform; Republicans told him they intended to vote for him, and the few Populists about confessed they were in doubt about Tom Watson. In fact, Democratic leaders here expressed the belief that Judge Parker made many scores of votes by his pilgrimage.

On his return to Rosemount this evening Judge Parker, who did not disguise the pleasure his trip had afforded him, said he had "had a fine time meeting a lot of old friends."

SHEPARD ON ROOSEVELT.

Compares President to Napoleon—Protests Against Ideal of Force.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 31.—From the steps of the Bennington County Court House this evening Edward M. Shepard of New York spoke on National issues, and urged a crowd that nearly filled the square to support the Democratic Party ticket in the State election next Tuesday.

Mr. Shepard was warmly greeted, and frequently applauded. He spoke in part as follows:

"One of the most important Republican arguments is President Roosevelt himself. To many, whether for or against him, it is the first argument, although prudent Republican advocates dare not, or at least do not, give it that rank.

"What are we to say, Secretary Hay, of your tribute to the 'ardent and able young statesman' who is your chief, that 'in times of doubt and difficulty the thought oftenest in his heart is "What in such a case would Lincoln have done?"'

"If, after the new fashion of which we are advised, your manuscript were not submitted to the President—still doubtless you were right that in that amazing assertion you were 'violating neither the confidence of a friend nor the proprieties.' But would it have violated either if you had let us know what act or utterance of Lincoln was in the President's heart on his three days' recognition of Panama, or on his executive extension of the pension law, or on his threat against the South American republics, or during his long-continued and truly 'ardent' advocacy of a great navy, or in his long and systematic preaching of the 'strong man armed' and the 'big stick,' or when he sent to his somewhat dull convention at Chicago that true-Rough Rider's telegram that 'we must have 'Perdicaris alive or Rais Uli dead'?"

Mr. Shepard then quoted from ex-Gov. Black's eulogy of Theodore Roosevelt and continued:

"Was not Gov. Black right? For did he not speak of a President who has declared his contempt for 'that mock humanitarianism' which would prevent the great liberty-loving nations of the world from going to war, who despises, as he himself has told us, the 'cloistered virtue' which dare not go down into 'the hurly-burly where the men of might contend?'

"Was he not speaking of a President who, in a hundred speeches, has talked of the 'craven' and the 'weakling,' and the 'coward who babbles of peace,' who has preached the 'just man armed' as his dearest gospel, who would have a great army, although, as he has said, we do not need it in the least for police purposes at home, but because we need to use it abroad; who, three years before our marauding venture at Panama, declared that 'we must build the Isthmian canal' and must grasp the points 'of vantage,' meaning that we must violate the territory of another nation; who has talked in season and out of season of the 'cant about liberty' and the 'consent of the governed,' who, speaking as the Chief Magistrate of a republic of law and order and peace, which in its men and resources is the most powerful of nations, declared that its maxim should be, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick,' and who has of late in plain terms threatened our neighbors at the South that unless—in their relations not with the United States but with others, for whom we are in no way called upon to act—they acted with decency in industrial and political matters, unless they 'kept order and paid their obligation,' unless they 'governed themselves well' and were 'prosperous and orderly,' they might expect our forcible intervention?

"Where is the parallel for utterances like these by the ruler of a great country since Moscow and Waterloo brought to an end the insolent addresses of the first Napoleon to the monarchs of Europe and the terrified envoys at his Court?"

In conclusion Mr. Shepard urged that in place of the ideal held by the Republican Party and promoted by President Roosevelt, "the ideal of force and lawlessness and war," the country return to the simpler and nobler ideal, which, in spite of some exceptions and inconsistencies, the Republic followed for its first century and longer, and under which and by reason of which the American people have come to "a splendid wealth and prosperity and their Nation to a just and honorable power."

PRESIDENT'S LETTER HERE.

Printers Putting It in Type—Visitors at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—Several visitors interrupted the usual quietude of Sagamore Hill to-day. They included G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston, one of the Judges of the New York Court of Claims; James A. Whipple of Salamanca, Clerk of the New York State Senate; Willard A. Marakle of Rochester, and the Rev. Dr. William D. Ward, pastor of the Reformed Church of Brookville, L. I. While some of the visitors talked politics incidentally, their calls for the most part were purely social.

Having transacted all business of pressing importance that has been pending since his arrival at Sagamore Hill, the President will give more time henceforth to visitors. Members of the International Arbitration Conference, which is to be held in St. Louis in the next ten days, will be received by the President at the White House on Sept. 24. The delegates will be the guests of the Nation while in this country, Congress having appropriated $50,000 for their entertainment.

The President's letter of acceptance was taken to New York last night by Assistant Secretary Barnes and placed in the hands of a printer. It will require several days to make it ready for distribution and publication.

HILL CALLS ODELL GRAFTER AND SQUEALER

Also Fiercely Attacks Roosevelt at Broome County Fair.

"CAMPAIGN ONE OF HUMBUG"

Intimates the President Inspired Article Defending His Attitude in the Postal Frauds Case.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—In a campaign speech at the Broome County Fair, where he was a guest to-day, ex-Senator David B. Hill fiercely attacked President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and Senators Depew and Platt.

Speaking of Senator Depew's candidacy for re-election Mr. Hill said:

"Decent men of all parties would greatly prefer him to the grafter and groceryman now at the head of the Republican organization in this State, who speculates in the securities of trusts and takes his chances, and then 'squeals' on his associates to induce them to share his own losses."

He characterized the present campaign on the part of the Republicans as one of humbug and false pretenses—"peculiarly Rooseveltish in all its essential characteristics."

"The President," he continued, "through himself and his late private secretary, manage and direct every detail, while experienced political managers of long service in the party are brushed aside and ignored. His programme requires that he should be constantly kept to the front—his virtues extolled and his achievements magnified, while belittling the deeds of previous Administrations and of other prominent men who have preceded him in the public service.

"When the President has particularly desired to impress upon the country the greatness or goodness of his deeds, but has preferred to refrain from communicating to the public directly through his messages or addresses, he has employed the agency of certain magazine writers. The latest performance in that direction is an article on the subject of 'How Roosevelt Uncovered the Postal Frauds,' contained in the September number of McClure's Magazine, by Mr. William Allen White of Kansas.

ARTICLE'S POLITICAL PURPOSE.

"The political purpose of the article is plain. It is an effort to convince the people that the President was not responsible for the postal frauds in his Administration, and that, notwithstanding his long neglect to prosecute them, he was really the exalted instrument which exposed them. As the newspapers would say: 'This is important, if true.'

"The article is compelled to concede that tremendous frauds existed in the Post Office Department at Washington, even to a greater extent than the Democrats had charged, and that nearly all the Republican Senators and Congressmen—all but about twenty—knew of it.

"This startling accusation against the integrity of the Republican majority in Congress would seem to be a dangerous admission when most of them are candidates for re-election before the people, but the statement was evidently regarded as necessary in order to protect the President by reason of the long neglect of his Administration to take any notice of these grave charges of malfeasance which were being discussed by everybody.

"It is further said that, although the Postmaster General had heard of the 'gossip,' (the postal scandal,) yet 'recrimination is so common in politics that one becomes accustomed to hearing honest men called thieves,' and that 'he desired to put away from him the tumult of an investigation'; that 'he had conducted a few investigations' which had 'ended by finding that the charges were exaggerated,' and that 'he had no stomach for going to the bone of any matter.' All this, of course, is scarcely an excuse, but only a very mild criticism of the Postmaster General, and, therefore, it appropriately paved the way for a subsequent vigorous laudation and defense of the President.

"In extolling the President an attack is made upon the two Republican United States Senators from this State—Messrs. Platt and Depew—who were active Republicans before either Mr. Whitney or Mr. Roosevelt was born. Here is what is said:

"'When it (the investigation) touched the President's friend and political sponsor, State Senator Green of Binghamton, N. Y., and when he was about to be indicted for crookedness, the two Senators from New York and every prominent Republican in the State begged for mercy, and then threatened President Roosevelt for following Bristow to indict Green.'

"If true, this is a most serious accusation. It virtually accuses our two Republican United States Senators and also every prominent Republican in the State with a crime. While I differ with Messrs. Platt and Depew upon the important questions which divide the two great political parties—a difference which I trust is both honest and respectful—it is difficult to credit this latest impeachment of their integrity.

CHALLENGE TO DEPEW.

"Of course if Senator Depew admits the accusation and confesses his guilt then I withdraw my denunciation of the publication in question. He speaks on these Fair grounds to-morrow on behalf of the Republicans and he must either admit or deny the allegations against him.

"If Senator Green, or Senators Platt and Depew in his behalf, ever 'threatened' President Roosevelt because of Senator Green's indictment it was the President's personal and official duty to have immediately exposed the dastardly attempt to intimidate him at the time it was made and not have waited until after his nomination was secure and the necessity for the manufacture of some political sensation in the President's behalf in this campaign was deemed desirable."

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 31.—William Allen White, referring to the statement in ex-Senator Hill's speech at Whitney's Point, N. Y., that the President had furnished facts for Mr. White's magazine article concerning the President's course in the postal fraud investigation, said:

"The article was not inspired at the White House and the President furnished none of the facts.

"It was well known before the indictment against Senator Green was issued that he was getting political influence to prevent the indictment. His friends claimed that Green was innocent, and so represented the case to the New York Republican politicians who interceded in his behalf. It is not discreditable to any man, be he Senator or Governor or politician, to try to help a man whom he sincerely believes to be innocent.

"The men who tried to help Green did so in the best of faith, and after the evidence was presented to them in the Bristow report the effort in Green's behalf immediately stopped."

DEMOCRATIC CALL FOR FUNDS.

Treasurer George Foster Peabody Issues Formal Appeal.

Treasurer George Foster Peabody of the Democratic National Committee yesterday issued the formal call of the committee for funds with which to conduct the campaign. The appeal says in part:

"At the next National election over 14,000,000 votes will be cast, and the task of presenting to this vast electorate the various issues of the campaign and the records of the respective candidates is one which involves the expenditure of a large sum of money.

"Unlike its well-intrenched antagonist, the Democratic Party has no favored or protected interests to whom it may turn for a campaign fund. Its reliance for the necessary funds must be upon patriotic citizens who believe that the cause of Constitutional, honest, and economical government, and the just and equal enforcement of law, is involved in this campaign. The committee appeals for such contributions as each citizen may be able and willing to make.

"The call for funds was decided upon at an informal meeting of the members of the Executive Committee held yesterday morning.

TAMMANY NOT AFTER STATE.

Doesn't Want Any Nominations, Murphy Tells Braves.

Freed from the work which the primary elections entailed, Charles F. Murphy has called a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee to be held this afternoon at Tammany Hall. This meeting is for the purpose of enabling the Tammany leader to lay before his district chiefs a plan of action for the State Convention and the State campaign. The keynote of this, as plainly stated by Mr. Murphy at the Wigwam yesterday, will be to ask no place on the State ticket for any Tammany man, not even if there should be a chance to secure the Governorship itself for a member of the organization.

The Tammany leader was told that McCarren was out for Grout and that that seemed more like a State matter than a Brooklyn matter.

"No, that's distinctly a Brooklyn matter, too," replied Mr. Murphy. "As for Tammany's position in regard to the State ticket, I can say that the organization has no candidate for Governor nor for any other place on the State ticket. You may rest assured of that."

Senator McCarren did not appear at all exultant when he reached State Headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, although he had undergone a cross-fire of congratulations all day long, both at his Brooklyn headquarters, where he had spent the morning, and at the State headquarters later. At his Brooklyn headquarters the Senator issued a statement on the primaries of which the following is a part:

There is no political division in the State of New York, or, for that matter, in the United States, that will more jealously guard its right to exercise every political prerogative than the Borough of Brooklyn, and any attempt on the part of any man or any organization outside of the Borough of Brooklyn to dictate its policy will always be vigorously resented. The voting yesterday was in no wise due to my personal stand, because anybody might have taken the attitude I assumed and he would have found that the people of Brooklyn would have sustained him as well. I think that this may also be spelled out of the result.

Later in the afternoon James Shevlin and Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle both issued statements.

"Under all the circumstances the opponents of Senator McCarren have good reason to be satisfied with the results in Brooklyn," said Mr. Shevlin. "It is a thing to remember that McCarren, with the connivance of Republicans, had a law passed which enabled him to seize the entire election machinery of the party, so that yesterday, in every closely contested district his opponents were without Election Inspectors. In this he violated the principle of autonomy which he declares was the issue. Now, however, every good Democrat must get out and work for Parker."

Doyle declared that he would continue his fight with McCarren for the Brooklyn leadership, saying that there could be no compromise. He also announced his intention to investigate the vote in the Thirty-first Ward, the Coney Island end of the Seventh Assembly District.

"I am convinced," he said, "that the 759 plurality recorded against me there was not honestly obtained, and I purpose to follow the matter up to the end. We shall fight at all times for a fair deal and an honest count."

Rumors were started again yesterday that more McCarren men in the city offices will be ousted by Murphy orders as retaliation against McCarren. Col. James D. Bell, the Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office, and Tax Commissioner James B. Bouck were named as possible victims.

A WOLCOTT FOR PARKER.

Ex-Senator's Life-Long Republican Brother Gives Up Roosevelt.

Repudiating Roosevelt and advocating the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency, Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado informed his friends that the business interests of the West demanded the defeat of the Republican National ticket. Mr. Wolcott is a brother of ex-United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, and has even a larger Republican following in his State than has the ex-Senator. Mr. Wolcott's interests are largely in Colorado mining properties.

"I have been a Republican all my life," said Mr. Wolcott last night, "but I want to see Parker elected this year and shall vote for him. Also I shall urge my friends to vote the Democratic National ticket. This is in spite of the fact that I shall support and work for the election of the Republican State ticket in Colorado.

"That, however, does not at all affect the National situation. President Roosevelt, to my mind, has altogether too many eccentricities and too little balance and responsibility to be elected President. We have seen his reckless disregard of the rights of nations and of individuals during the three years he has held office as President McKinley's successor, and we can only conjecture with fear what course he might pursue were he to be given a term in office on his own election. The business men of the West do not dare vote him into office, for they firmly believe that both business and international peace would be upset by another term of Roosevelt.

"Judge Parker is looked upon as cool, careful, and level-headed. The Western business men with whom I come in touch feel the same way, an astonishingly large percentage of them.

While Mr. Wolcott was talking in the corridors of the Hotel Wolcott, which, by the way, he largely owns and which was named after him by James Breslin, who is the lessee, he was joined by Col. "Jack" Chinn of Kentucky.

"Well, Henry, I hear you have come over to us," said Chinn with a laugh. Wolcott assented. Turning to the others in the group Chinn said: "Here I have been working to convert Wolcott for a long time. I've got him to Parker and Davis anyway, so there's lots of hope for him yet.

"Parker is going to be elected. I never before knew the Democratic Party to be so thoroughly united. Parker will be elected because the people who are behind him are the very men who elected every President since the civil war."

BRYAN TO STUMP FOR PARKER.

Writes That He Will Devote Next Month to That Task.

William Jennings Bryan will take the stump for the Parker and Davis ticket, devoting his time during the month of October to this campaign work. Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee last night made public a letter to this effect, written by Mr. Bryan on Aug. 26, and dated Centreville, Iowa. It reads:

I have just wired you expressing my regret that I cannot attend the meeting of the Democratic editors Sept. 5. I am going to the mountains for a rest, but will be ready to enter the campaign by the 1st of October. I shall be glad to devote to the National campaign as much time as I can spare. Let me know where you think I can help.

Mr. Taggart said that as yet no itinerary had been suggested to Mr. Bryan, but that many requests for him as a speaker had come from Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, and New York. General satisfaction was expressed at National Headquarters over Mr. Bryan's offer, as there had been more or less talk of apathy toward the ticket on the part of the Bryan following. The party managers now believe that the appearance of Mr. Bryan on the stump will have the effect of securing for Parker the Bryan men who in many cases might otherwise stand by the Populists.

ELECTION ODDS STAND.

Wall Street Firm Bets $1,000 to $600 Against Parker's Chances.

Odds on the outcome of the election remain steady with little or no betting on the curb. A wager of $1,000 to $600 was made yesterday by Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. with James L. McCahill, who took the Parker end.

A feature of the betting on the election is the presence of moderately large sums of money which are being placed quietly as the bettors do not desire to have their [illegible] known.

ODELL LEANING TOWARD HIGGINS FOR GOVERNOR

Lieut. Governor Has Been Summoned to Headquarters Here.

CHAIRMAN LIKES KNIGHT, TOO

Buffalo Mayor a Vote Getter, but Higgins Fits in Better with Odell's Plans—Woodruff's Chances.

Gov. Odell's closest advisers are now giving out the information that he has about made up his mind to cast his influence in favor of the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Higgins as the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Higgins, who is spending his vacation in the White Mountains, has been telegraphed for, and is expected here Saturday.

Evidently the efforts which ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has made during the past ten days to convince Gov. Odell that his nomination and election would in no way interfere with the Governor-Chairman's political future have been unavailing. As an instance of his independence of Platt influence Mr. Woodruff has recalled to Gov. Odell that he sided with him against Platt two years ago at Saratoga in the fight against the nomination of George R. Sheldon for Lieutenant-Governor. Furthermore, he made the positive pledge to the Governor-Chairman that if he were elected he would not make any attempt to set up in business for himself politically, but would leave Mr. Odell the undisputed master of the State machine.

Whether it is because he mistrusts Mr. Woodruff's professions, or because he does not believe that Mr. Woodruff could win, the fact remains that the Governor Chairman has been unconvinced that he ought to give Mr. Woodruff's candidacy his approval.

Gov. Odell, although inclined to favor Lieut. Gov. Higgins at this juncture as the best the party can do in the way of a Gubernatorial candidate, still has a leaning toward Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. The reason for his disposition to view Mr. Knight's candidacy with favor is, that being an intensely practical politician, the Governor-Chairman is a student of form. Despite all that has been urged against Knight by advisers who believe that Higgins is the best man who can be nominated both from the party and the Odell standpoint, the Governor-Chairman is seemingly unable to get away from the fact that Mayor Knight has proved a remarkable vote-getter.

The returns when Mr. Knight was a candidate for State Controller in the first Odell campaign show that Mr. Knight ran 13,509 votes ahead of his ticket. His popularity was by no means confined to his home County of Erie. He beat Gov. Odell 24 votes in the Governor's home county, Orange. He ran 1,726 votes ahead of the State ticket in Monroe, 1,703 in New York County, and 937 in Kings. In fact, there were not more than twelve counties in the State in which he did not run ahead of his ticket.

When he was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo while he was serving as State Controller there was a good deal of apprehension among the Republicans as to the result, but Mr. Knight was elected by over 5,000 majority, being 1,000 more than he had received over the Republican State ticket in Erie for Controller.

The chief argument which is made against Mr. Knight is that because he has been Mayor of Buffalo and therefore prominent in the movement for the 1,000-ton barge canal, the anti-canal counties of the State would not take kindly to his candidacy. That of course is a supposition, and to the mind of Gov. Odell it has not presented the force of the vote which Mr. Knight has received on both occasions when he has been a candidate before the people. Nevertheless, as has been stated, if the Governor-Chairman carries out his present intention the man whose nomination he will recommend to the Republican caucus in Saratoga will be Frank Wayland Higgins, although undoubtedly he will say a good word for Knight.

He will not try to force the nomination of Higgins. He realizes that with Higgins as the nominee the issue of the contest will be doubtful, and his plan is to "play safe." What he will tell the delegates at Saratoga, in all probability, is that after canvassing the situation thoroughly it is his opinion that the convention could not do better than nominate Higgins.

If the caucus agrees with him and Higgins is made the nominee the representative Republicans of the State will then have equal responsibility with him for the success of the ticket. They cannot lay at his door the full responsibility for defeat, if defeat should come. On the other hand, if his advice should be rejected and Woodruff should be chosen and defeated at the polls, the Governor-Chairman could then claim that had his advice been followed the issue might have been different. In either case his hold on the State organization would be strengthened.

There were several up-State leaders at headquarters yesterday, and they one and all bore out the statement of ex-Senator Thornton of Sullivan County that since it had been definitely learned that Elihu Root would not be a candidate not much interest was being taken in the contest. As between Lieut. Gov. Higgins and Mr. Woodruff there is no decided sentiment in favor of either, and [illegible] of the American [illegible] Roose-

Announcement

WE HAVE now in progress six of the largest and always best patronized sales that take place during the entire year—known to our regular patrons are our

Annual September Sales,

WHICH CONSIST OF

Annual sale of lace curtains
Annual sale of Oriental rugs
Annual sale of housefurnishings
Annual sale of china and cut glass
Annual sale of sheets and pillow cases
Annual sale of blankets and comfortables

Experience has taught hundreds of New Yorkers that the lowest prices of the year prevail during these sales, and for this reason thousands depend upon them to supply their season's wants.

We want to impress upon you that the word "Sale," when it occurs in our announcements, *means* something. It's not used indiscriminately. We are constantly offering the buying public great collections of merchandise at special price inducements, and to these offerings we very properly apply the term "Sale." When you see "Sale" mentioned in our advertisements you may depend upon it that the values offered are very unusual and merit your attention.

Simpson Crawford Co.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Complete Outfitting.

We devote our entire time, capital and energy to one single purpose, because we believe in doing one thing well.

The result of concentration is superiority.

We originate styles.
Manufacture in large quantities.
Sell direct at one moderate profit.
And carry a much larger stock of everything for children than can be found elsewhere.

All Departments are now replete with Fall Styles.

60-62 West 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at TWELVE noon on Saturdays, and at FIVE P. M. on other business days during September.

Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

You Can Always Depend On

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

for absolute purity and general excellence.
Sold everywhere.

A wise man is guided by his tailor. If you'll leave it to us we'll build you a suit for $20 that will make the price seem impossible. It will be properly proportioned—cut to show off your lines to the best advantage and MUST fit, or YOU can't own it.

We'll give you choice of any of the new brown cloths and choose the tone of color that you can best wear.

If you'd like to see what our styles are and what the latest cloths look like, we'll gladly send you samples free.

ARNHEIM
BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

DEPEW CRITICISES PARKER.

Also Pays His Respects to Hill at Hornellsville Fair.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Senator Depew addressed a large number of people at the Hornellsville Fair to-day. In the course of his remarks he referred to the published statement that ex-Senator David B. Hill would retire from active politics after January, and said he felt as though he were at a funeral. He regretted the loss of so picturesque a figure from the Democratic platform. He congratulated the Republican Party on the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, and spoke of the many achievements due to the policy of the party. Democrats, he said, had begged for a change in 1892, and it had been granted, with the result of changing from prosperity to adversity. Then came McKinley two terms and Roosevelt and prosperity again.

Referring to Judge Parker's telegram on the gold standard, he said free silver had been all right for Judge Parker in 1896 and 1900; but he had awakened two days after the convention. It remained to be seen whether the people would trust the Government to a man who had just ascertained where he stood. He spoke of President Roosevelt's action in the Perdicaris and Beirut cases, and said Judge Parker would have written to try the cases before acting. While President Roosevelt acted at once. [illegible] who was afraid to act. The American [illegible] Roosevelt [illegible] Parker.

ENAMELED STEEL
Cooking Utensils
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
Lewis & Conger,
120 & 122 West 42d Street, and 125 West 41st Street, New York.

DOUGLAS CHARGES FRAUD.

Will Investigate Some Gilman-Quigg Primary Pluralities.

Congressman William H. Douglas, who made the fight against Theodore P. Gilman in the Nineteenth District for Republican district leader, while conceding yesterday that the Gilman-Quigg forces undoubtedly triumphed so far as the leadership of the district was concerned, said that he and his friends expected to control the district conventions to choose an Assembly candidate and delegates to the State Convention.

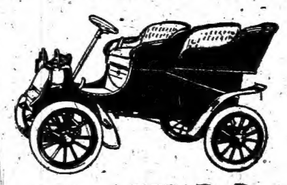
"Besides one tied delegation," said Mr. Douglas, "there are two election districts in which we will start contests on technical grounds, and several in which we believe we will be able to show that the result was brought about through fraud.

"There were some errors in published lists of Republican leaders who will constitute the new Executive Committee. The member from the First District is Edwin S. Marvin instead of Michael H. Healy, [illegible] member from the Eighth, Otto Rosalsky instead of Charles H. Murphy, and [illegible] Thomas Healy instead of [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturday at Noon | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Notice—The Summer half holidays, closing usually with August, are extended to include the first half Saturday in September; and Labor Day, Monday next, September 5, is an added holiday, as the Store, as usual, will be closed all day.

The Car of Satisfaction



The FORD

We have already sold more than one hundred Ford Motor Cars this season here in New York City, and as many more from our Philadelphia Store.

The Ford is exactly the car for popular use, and each one sold helps to sell another. The chiefest secret of the excellence of the Ford Cars is in the Double-Opposed Motor, which not only gives unusual power, for a car of this size, but prevents unpleasant vibration and makes the car run almost as smoothly as a steam carriage.

In the thirteen years that Mr. Ford has been building motors of this type, he has succeeded in getting them as near perfect as it seems possible to produce them. The simplicity of the working parts and the ease of control, make this car pleasant to run and inexpensive in the matter of repairs.

The man who wants to get the most out of automobiling without extravagance, finds most positively that the Ford is "the car of satisfaction."

We will be glad to give you a demonstrasion of the Ford at your convenience.

Ford Runabout, $800
With Tonneau, $900

Basement.

Ready! Men's Stetson Hats for Fall

We make a complete showing today of the famous Stetson Hats for men, in the approved styles for Autumn. That means the most complete and satisfactory stock of Men's Fine Hats to be found anywhere; for Stetson pre-eminence in making hats is indubitable.

There are some handsome new shades in brown, that will interest every man who pays attention to correct details in dress—for brown promises to be the prevailing color this Fall.

The Flexible Derby—easy as a soft hat—has made hosts of friends; and is here in a fine array of blocks; as well as the full stiff Featherweight Derbies. Both come in $3.50 and $5 grades. Here, too, are the finest Derbies made—the famous "Clear Nutria" at $6.

The Stetson line of Soft Hats is here in its entirety—$3.50 to $15, in handsome new Fall shades.

Then, too, there are the WANAMAKER Soft Hats and Derbies, in complete new ranges of colors and blocks, at $2 and $3.

We should like all New York men to see the showing. Second floor, Ninth street.

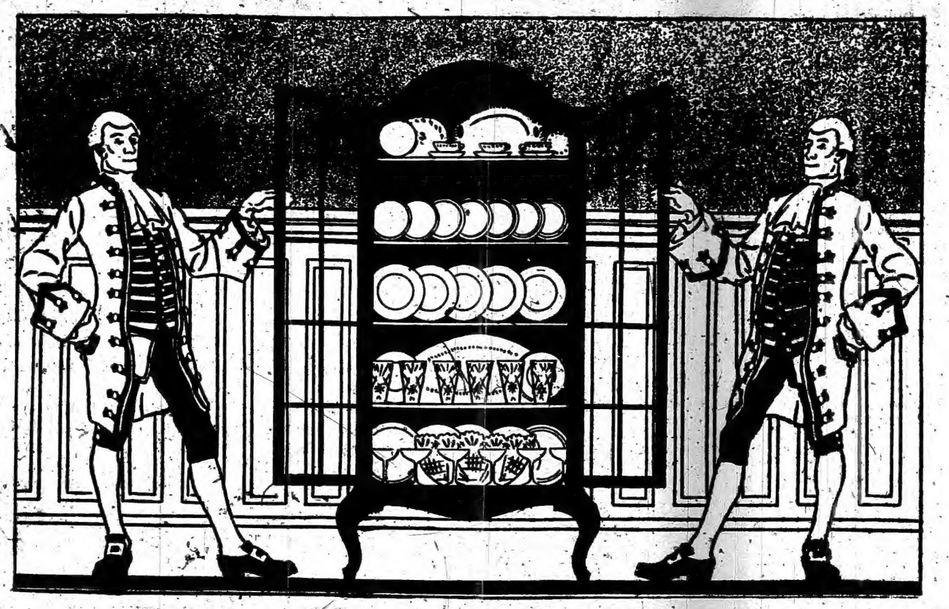
The Best Fall OVERCOATS $15 Will Buy

Every year we make a sensation with the "Wanamaker Special" Men's Overcoats at $15 each. They are intended to be the "leader" in our overcoat stock, and they fully deserve their title.

In materials, style and tailoring they are far and away above the overcoats usually sold at the price—in fact, many stores would charge $20 for them, and with perfect justice. We prefer the prestige and your approbation to the other five dollars.

The Fall styles in these fine $15 Coats are here. Made of fine melton finished cloth, in a dark Oxford mixture with pure silk lining faced to edge, or silk-lined with cloth facing. 38 to 40 inches long; collars carefully hand-padded and closely-fitting, shoulders well shaped. Overcoats that appeal especially to the man who cares for his personal appearance. You'll need to take a coat away with you over Labor Day. Better look at these today.

Second floor, Fourth ave.



Today We Open the Doors for The September Sale of China, Glass and Bric-a-Brac

There are a great many thousands of handsomely furnished homes in New York City and vicinity that can testify to the extraordinary advantages of these September trade event offerings to housekeepers.

The Dinnerware and Fancy China are almost entirely new goods from the best French and other foreign manufacture, as well as the best American porcelain wares, in new and most desirable designs; some at just half price, others showing reductions of a third.

The Cut Glass is all newly made from the best blanks, cut by the most expert workmen in the craft.

The enormous distributing facilities of our New York and Philadelphia Stores provide the economies that secure the little prices.

The Basement, the Aisles of the Main Floor and much of the Second Floor contribute the ample space that is devoted to the fine display ready this morning.

Here are some of the facts in detail about the stirring offerings:

Dinner Sets

At the opening of this September Sale we show ninety-six open stock patterns from which any number of pieces can be bought. We have also sixty patterns in complete Dinner Sets, making a total of one hundred and fifty-six patterns and styles in Dinnerware alone. We open this September movement with an offering of

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets
At Half Regular Prices

They are complete 113-piece Sets, with all the important pieces, such as soup tureen and large meat dishes. There are eight fine decorations, and every piece is gold stippled.

Dinner Sets Easily Worth $50,
In Four Decorations, at $25

Dinner Sets Easily Worth $60,
In Four Decorations, at $30

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a very effective decoration of clusters of flowers on rim with a garland of roses; flower center; predominating color, pink; all handles gold traced. Sets contain all important pieces, such as soup tureen and large meat dishes. Formerly $20—

Today at $12.50 a Set

Fine American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat dishes. New patterns in floral design, and all handles gilt—

At $10, worth $15

American Porcelain Dinner Sets in good underglaze decoration, and complete for twelve persons. A good $8 value—

Today at $6 a Set

Fine French China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; rich border decoration with all handles gilt. A regular $30 value—

Today at $20 a Set

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; five rich decorations; all pieces heavily gilt—

At $37.50, worth $50

Elite China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, in two fine border designs, and all pieces heavily gilt—

At $35, worth $50

Basement.

Fancy China

Three fancy patterns in the finest French China, richly decorated. Details of one pattern speak for the three:

Elite China in festoon shape; blue band overlaid with gold; garlands of roses and heavily stippled gold edge; flower center.

Dinner Plates at $12 dozen, from $18.
Breakfast Plates at $10 dozen, from $15.
Tea Plates at $8 dozen, from $12.
Bread-and-Butter Plates at $6 dozen, from $9.
Chop Dishes at $2 each, from $3.
Pudding Sets at $5 set, from $10.
Salad Dishes at $1.25 and $1.50 each, from $2.50 and $3.
Cake Plates at $1.50 each, from $3.
Ice Cream Sets at $12 set, from $18.

Main Aisle—Main floor.

Fancy China

Pouyat Fancy China with blue and gold border, clusters of roses and scattered roses; marked for this sale at two-thirds regular prices:

Salad Plates at $4 dozen; worth $6.
Fruit Plates at $3 dozen, worth $4.80.
Bread-and-Butter Dishes at $2.40 dozen, from $3.60.
Chop Dishes at 85c., $1 and $1.75 each, worth $1.25, $1.75 and $2.75.
Chocolate Pots at $1.25 each, worth $2.25.
Salad Bowls at $1 and $1.50 each; worth $1.50 and $2.25.
Celery Trays at 85c each, worth $1.25.
Spoon Trays at $1 each, worth $1.50.
Ice Cream Sets at $5.50 set, worth $8.50.

Second Floor.

Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Fancy China in festoon shape; wreath of roses in pink and heavily gilt.

Salad Bowls at 80c and $1.25 each, worth $1.25 and $2.25.
Cake Plates at 75c each, worth $1.25.
Chocolate Pots at $2.25 each, worth $3.50.
Pudding Sets at $3 set, worth $5.
Fruit Plates at $3.60 dozen, worth $5.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $1.25 set, worth $2.25.
Ice Cream Sets at $3 set, worth $5.
Olive Dishes at 60c each, worth 85c.

Fourth Avenue—Main Floor.

At 25c, Worth Double

Fine Austrian China in a number of bright rich decorations. The best collection of this class of china we have ever sold:

Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes.

At 25c, Worth Double

Main Aisle, Fourth Avenue, Second Floor.

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each

Austrian China, prettily decorated with flowers and gold. These are put on sale today for half their regular value:

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Sugar and Cream Holders,

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each

Ninth Street Aisle, Second Floor, Basement.

Cut Glass

At One-third to One-half Below Regular Prices

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, worth $5
7-inch Bowls, $4, worth $6
8-inch Bowls, $4.50, worth $6.50
9-inch Bowls, $6, worth $8.50
10-inch Bowls, $8, worth $12
7-inch Nappies, $2.75, worth $3.50
8-inch Nappies, $3.50 and $4, worth $5 and $6
Water Carafes, $2, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50, worth $3, $3.50, $5 and $6.50
Water Jugs, $4.50, $5.50, $8.50, $12.50 and $14, worth $7, $8.50, $12.50, $18 and $22.50
Claret Jugs, $8.50, $10 and $15, worth $12.50, $15 and $25
Spoon Holders, $2 and $2.75, worth $3 and $4
Sugar and Cream Holders, $2.25 and $3.50 a pair, worth $3 and $5
Celery Trays, $2.50, worth $4.50
Bonbon Dishes, $1 each, worth $1.50
Bonbon Dishes, in five styles of cuttings, with or without handles, $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2.25 and $3
Flower Vases, $1.50, $2.25 and $3.25, worth $2.50, $3.50 and $5
Water Tumblers, $6 and $7 a dozen, worth $8.50 and $10

Basement, Tenth Street Aisle, and Second Floor

Bric-a-Brac

Many new pieces of Bric-a-Brac are reduced to half and two-thirds prices; some of the fine pieces we have shown:

Teplitz Pieces in green and gold finish. Busts, Figures and Center Pieces—
At $5, from $8
At $9, from $15
At $13.50, from $22
At $17.50, from $25
At $20, from $32.50
At $22.50, from $37.50

Royal Bonn Vases in floral decorations and raised figures—
At 65c, from $1.25
At $1.10, from $2.25
At $1.50, from $3
At $2.25, from $4.75
At $10, from $15
At $12, from $18

Tenth street aisle.

Florentine Frames and Placques. Some of the Frames are slightly imperfect—
At $2.75, from $5.50
At $6, from $12
At $35, from $65
At $55, from $100

Vienna, Italian and Berlin Bronze Curios
At $1, from $1.50
At $2, from $3
At $6, from $9
At $7.50, from $12
At $15, from $22.50

French Bronzes in Curio and Pedestal Pieces—
At $1.50, from $2.25
At $2.25, from $3.50
At $6, from $10
At $14, from $22.50
At $25, from $40
At $35, from $57.50

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—
At $4, from $6.50
At $15, from $25
At $20, from $32.50
At $35, from $50
At $45, from $65

Italian Pedestals—some of these are slightly imperfect—
At $3.50, from $6
At $7, from $10
At $8, from $12
At $10, from $15
At $12, from $17.50
At $15, from $22.50

Basement.

Fine Blown Water Tumblers

In a variety of neat patterns; regular $1 and $1.25 values:

Today 60¢ a Dozen

Ninth street Aisle—Main floor.

Decorated Plates

A number of richly Decorated Plates at half and two-thirds their values. The sizes include Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Bread-and-Butter Plates:

Plates that were $9 dozen, now 50c each.
Plates that were $12 dozen, now 50c each.
Plates that were $18 dozen, now $1 each.
Plates that were $24 dozen, now $1 each.
Plates that were $30 dozen, now $1.50 each.
Plates that were $27.50 dozen, now $1.50 each.

Main aisle.

A Lillian Model At $10

A model intended especially for stout women, and one which will work wonders in producing a graceful figure.

Made of heavy contil; with supporters front and side. Accentuates every curve of the figure; fits closely around bottom, and gives a most effective support, besides ample breathing space. Its flexibility avoids all pressure. $10 each.

And this is but one of many beautiful new models among our Lillian Corsets. Second floor, Tenth street.

"Wanamaker Special" Boys' Suits at $5

The standard for quality in Boys' Clothing; the stand-by for mothers who want to see their boys comfortably, stylishly and durably dressed for the soon approaching school days.

Pure wool; silk sewed and taped seams; double seats and knees in trousers.

Double-breasted Suits of this calibre, of plain blue or fancy cheviot: sizes 8 to 16 years—$5.

Second floor, Ninth street

Little Things That Women Want

Just a hint of half a dozen items from our Notion Store. Some that you are always wanting and others that you will want when you know about them.

Skirt Lifters with fob fastener, 20c, 50c.
Hem gage for measuring hems, plaits and ruffles, 25c.
Skirt gage for marking skirt the desired length, $1.50.
Cabinet, containing 400 assorted hair-pins, 5c.
Royal Skirt and Waist Supporters, 24 to 36-inch belts, 25c.
Simplicity Placket Fasteners, 15c.

Tenth street.

Women's Fall Sample Suits At $25

The starting gun of the Fall trade—and right on the first September day! A sale of fine, brand new Fall Tailored Suits for Women, before the regular Fall business has got fairly into its swing! Certainly the best bit of costume news a woman could wish.

But it is limited to 31 women—there is that number of suits—the samples from a maker of some of the most high-class costumes that come into our stock.

They are exquisitely tailored, of plain and fancy materials—cheviots, broadcloths, mixtures. Skirts are all in walking length, and handsomely plaited. Suits that reflect the newest and best Autumn styles, at

$25 a Suit

instead of $35 to $50—their full values.

Second floor, Broadway.

Interesting New SILKS:

Burlingham Sacking
Burlingham
Kelton Silk Suiting

Until quite recently, the raw silk from which these fashionable plain silks are made had never been used for dress purposes, except that Italian peasants have woven the "Kelton" silks on hand-looms into a crude, but durable fabric, like furniture burlap, for their rough clothing.

Yankee ingenuity has triumphed, and one would not recognise these soft, brilliant, beautiful new silks, in the newest plain colors, for dresses, as the product of such impossible stuff as the original silk, which required, to weave it, the substitution of wire for the usual twine harness on the looms.

Burlingham Sacking, $2.50 a Yard
Burlingham, $2 a Yard
Kelton Silk, $1.50 a Yard. Rotunda.

Shoes to Wear At Work or Play

For whatever purpose you use them, they'll give good service; for they're built that way; from sturdy materials. And they possess style and comfort, withal. Three groups, all for women:

Women's Kidskin Boots at $2.60

Four shapely models; lace and button; tips of kid and patent leather. Sole leather is oak-tanned: the kidskin is a very fine grade, and the design and workmanship are such as you find in high-grade shoes. All sizes and widths here today.

Women's Kidskin Oxfords at $1.90

Fine black kid uppers; welted and stitched soles of oak leather. Attractive models with modish toes and heels.

Women's Overgaiters at 50c to $1.50

If the evenings are too cool for low shoes, slip on a pair of spats. We have good ones for 50c; very fine ones at $1; of colored cloth at $1.50.

Fourth avenue.

New Fall Dress Goods

Every day will welcome newcomers in the Dress Goods stock, from now on, all through the season.

Women naturally show first interest in the tailoring stuffs for Fall Walking Suits. Here are suggestions of particularly handsome new fabrics for this purpose:

At $2.50 a yard—Fancy Cheviot Suitings in attractive woven stripes, with fine overplaids in attractive contrasting colors. 46 in. wide.

At $2.25 a yard—Satin Cloth Zibeline, with a satiny face with mixtures of white or little glints of colored mohair showing in the weave: brown, navy blue, and black with white; brown, black with light blue mixture. 52 in. wide.

At $1.75 a yard—Cloth Checked Zibeline, in attractive small check combinations of blue-and-black, blue-and-green, and black-and-green, with little glints of colored mohair in the weave. Rotunda.

Hebrew New Year's Cards

Rosh Hashona falls on September 10th. We are ready now with a fine assortment of Cards for the Hebrew New Year. Flat Cards, 1c and 2c; Folding Cards, 3c to 15c; Novelties, 20c to $2.25.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Beautifying Your House

The coming of Autumn suggests many betterments that you'd like to have made in your house before the period of winter occupancy sets in. Re-decorating, new wall papers, new hangings—and perhaps your ideas haven't descended from the general "Something-has-to-be-done" to the particular "That's-what-I-want."

We should be glad to help you, if you wish. Expert decorators will talk over the situation with you, make suggestions and estimates, and you are not bound to accept any of them if you don't want to. If you do, we can promise an absolutely satisfactory outcome for you, as to execution of the contract. Better think about it seriously *today*.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Autumn Waists

Many of these pretty waists are our exclusive models. All are chosen particularly with a view to their style, beauty, and fitness for Autumn wear with the new tailored costume:

At $2.75—Of Albatross, in new shades or black. Front with box plaits to bust, and trimmed with buttons.

At $3.75—Of French Flannel; tailor-made with stitched straps piped with plaid; and trimmed with silk buttons.

At $4.50—Of Prunella Cloth: full front plaited with straps over shoulders, giving broad effect; inlaid vest trimmed with buttons; collar trimmed with Persian embroidery.

At $5.50—Of Plaid Wool Serge or Velveteen, with metallic figure: tailor-made; trimmed with piping and buttons, or stitched straps with lace vest.

At $6.50—Of Nun's Veiling, in new colors or black: entire front embroidered in white; collar and cuffs trimmed with silk band.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Two Fine Lines Of Table Linens

Both from a noted German manufacturer; grass bleached; pure flax, of course; in following dimensions, and these two grades:

TABLE CLOTHS

Bordered all around; hemmed ready for use:

	Sizes 72 x 72 in.	72 x 90 in.	72 x 108 in.
Grade A	$3.00	$3.75	$4.50
Grade B	$2.50	$3.25	$3.75
	Sizes 72 x 126 in.	72 x 144 in.	
Grade A	$5.25	$6.00	
Grade B	$4.50	$5.00	

TABLE LINEN BY THE YARD

72 inches wide; Grade A, $1.50 a yard; Grade B, $1.25 a yard.

NAPKINS

Same qualities; 26 inches square:
Grade A, $4.50 a dozen
Grade B, $3.50 a dozen

Third floor.

These Girls' Suits Will Please You

You'll be vastly taken with the new materials, the new ways of putting them together, and the variety of styles and prices you may choose from. Sizes are 14 to 18 years. And here are descriptions of three of these Tailored Fall Suits:

At $14—a suit of fancy plaid cheviot. Box coat is loose, with belted back. The red velvet collar and cuffs add a brightening touch. There's a flare to the well-cut skirt.

A suit at $18 is of cheviot in a pretty green mixture. Coat is double-breasted and tight-fitting, with half belt. Collar is of velvet; skirt is plaited.

Then there's a Suit at $25 of plain blue or black cheviot serge; with loose box coat, belted in the back. Velvet collar and cuffs; coat lined with taffeta; stylishly hanging plaited skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Sleep Warm

Sufficient bed-clothing means comfort. Today's offerings enable you to get needed supplies of Blankets and Spreads; and at very reasonable prices, too:

BLANKETS

At $2.25 a pair—White wool filling, cotton warp; 69 x 76 in.; 4½ lbs.

At $2.75 a pair—Soft gray wool filling; cotton warp; 70 x 80 in.; 5 lbs.

At $6.50 a pair—Fine white wool filling; extra long, for single beds; 60 x 90 in.

At $7.50 a pair—Fine white wool filling; extra long, for double beds; 72 x 90 in.

BEDSPREADS

At $1.75 each—White sateen-finished Bedspreads; full size good patterns.

At $3 each—Fine sateen-finished Bedspreads, for full-sized beds. Third floor, Ninth st.

September First Marks the Outgoing of All Our Present Stock of Women's Stylish

Black CLOTH JACKETS

Curious idea, isn't it, to begin the first Autumn month with a sale of Autumn Jackets! One would think we might far better wait and get full prices for them. But we prefer to do it the other way around; so today we reduce every Black Cloth Jacket in our stock, that has borne *its full price* up to yesterday, as follows:

At $10, Every Jacket Worth Up to $21
At $15, Every Jacket Worth Up to $30

All sizes are here, in a number of choice styles—mostly in fine black broadcloth. It's a chance to get a smart, serviceable jacket, to wear during the whole Autumn season, at an end-of-the-Summer price. About one hundred and seventy-five, all told, in the offering. Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CAUGHNAWAGA BY A NECK

McChesney and Gunfire Finished Far Back in Twin City Handicap.

ARTFUL WON FILLY STAKES

Goldcroft, Backed at 40 to 1, Captured The Opening Race at Sheepshead Bay Track.

With two winners of former Twin City Handicaps, richest of the big open races of the Fall, behind him, Caughnawaga, from Stephen and John Sanford's great private breeding farm at Amsterdam, N. Y., beat the best field of the Autumn season, in the twenty-first running of the stakes at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. The race made a splendidly spirited contest from start to finish, and in the fight at the end Caughnawaga was hard ridden to stall off the determined effort of the last chance outsider of the field, the California filly Dainty, and in a whipping struggle to the winning post was first by only a neck, while far back of the two, Gunfire, winner of the Twin City in 1902, and McChesney, winner of the stakes last year, finished among the unplaced horses.

The Great Filly Stakes, with a gross value of something more than $13,000, was on the card as companion attraction of the Twin City, but the famous handicap far overshadowed the newer event in both value and the quality of the race that it produced, the contest for the Great Filly, won by H. B. Duryea's Artful, heroine of the Futurity last Saturday, being only mildly interesting.

For the Twin City the entire field named on the programme made the race, seven in all starting, with McChesney, the "Big Mac" from the West, that a year ago was talked of as a rival to Waterboy for the championship honors, being the top weight, with 127 pounds, and the favorite, at 5 to 2 at post time, while Caughnawaga, in receipt of two pounds from McChesney, started second choice after opening as equal favorite with the Western horse.

Gunfire, the fast mare that a year ago was the star of William C. Whitney's stable, made her first appearance in public this year in the race, and on the strength of her trials in private was the third choice, Hurst Park and Eugenia Burch being the next best backed, while Dainty and Graziallo were the outsiders. McChesney, though he has been under suspicion nearly all the year, made a splendid showing in his warming up, while Gunfire also seemed fit to run up to her reputation.

Going to the post, however, Gunfire was ill-tempered and fractious, and McChesney put his feet down rather tenderly. All the other horses, save Caughnawaga, which began his season at Saratoga, had campaigned steadily through the Eastern racing year and were seasoned and ready. Gunfire at the post continued to misbehave, and delayed the start until she had a shade the best of it, breaking in front then and going away with the same flight of speed that she showed in all her best races of a year ago. After her went Hurst Park and McChesney, Hurst Park making an effort early in the contest to take the lead from the mare, while McChesney surprised even his stanchest admirers by the early speed that the usually slow beginner showed.

Sprinting from the first jump, Gunfire carried her pursuers a fast pace around the first turn, and led clear of her field at the head of the back stretch. Racing to the far turn, the others slowly closed on the pacemaker, Caughnawaga working his way to the front rank in the run through the back stretch, while half way through McChesney began to drop back and out of the struggle. In the meantime, Dainty, which had broken last with much the worst of the send-off, had picked up her field, and as the far turn was reached was lapped on Graziallo, the two running third and fourth, behind Gunfire and Caughnawaga, Hurst Park at this point also dropping out. On the last turn Caughnawaga went up to Gunfire, and as the bend for the turn into the quarter stretch was made, showed in front of the Duryea mare. From then on Gunfire was beaten, Graziallo next passing her, and then Dainty.

Entering the stretch for the run home, Caughnawaga led by a half length, with Graziallo second, and Dainty, Gunfire, and Eugenia Burch close up, every horse of the field then being hard ridden, though seemingly only the two in front had any chance. In the run through the last quarter Caughnawaga shook off Graziallo, but his early effort after Gunfire and the battle with Graziallo left him much distressed horse, and when Dainty in turn challenged, Burns on the New York-bred horse was forced to the whip at once. Dainty closed to Caughnawaga's shoulder, and with both fighting on under the whip they finished, Dainty slowly gaining to the end, but they passed the winning post before she had time to get up, with Caughnawaga first by a neck, while Graziallo was third, four lengths behind Dainty.

McChesney pulled up a trifle sore, but nothing was found wrong with him when his trainer examined him. For Gunfire it was said by her stable that no excuses were to be made. The time of the race was 2:05, which has been beaten by but one Twin City Handicap winner—McChesney's 2:04¾ of last year. The fractional time, 0:12, 0:24 2-5, 0:37, 0:49 3-5, 1:02, 1:14 1-5, 1:26 3-5, 1:39, and 1:52 2-5, shows that Gunfire was racing like a sprinter for the time that she was in front.

For the Great Filly Stakes, six furlongs, for fillies two years old, only five ran, including the added starter, Belle Strome. The H. B. Duryea pair, Artful and Rose of Dawn, coupled, were favorite at 5 to 1 on. Artful broke first, but was steadied at once, and indulged Belle Strome with the lead into the last quarter, where she took command and led to the end. Belle Strome, under the whip, seemed to gain on the Futurity winner a trifle at the last furlong pole, but Hildebrand had only to let down Artful in the closing strides to go away and win handily by a scant length. In the race Artful carried 124 pounds, or ten pounds more than she had in the Futurity, and ran the same course in a fifth of a second better time, 1:13.

In the opening event Goldcroft, from the stable of Sydney Paget, was backed for a good thing, the early backers getting 40 to 1 and ridden by the light boy Gisbourne. Goldcroft led from end to end and won, ridden out. Garnish made most of the running and cleverly took the selling mile and three-sixteenths, and Orr Wells and Collector Jessup, both favorites, took the other races. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¼.	F.
Goldcroft, 98, Gisbourne, 15-1, 6-1	5	6	1²
Drone, 92, Crimmins, 30-1, 12-1	8	5	2¾
Black Prince, 101, Crosthwait, 20-1, 8-1	2	3	3¾
Rosemary Kane, 94, Herbert, 100-1, 30-1	7	2	4
Golden Sunrise, 103, H. Cochran, 3-1, 1-2	1	1	5
Salt and Pepper, 106, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	4	9	6
Indian Star, 100, Desouza, 8-1, 3-1	3	4	7
Bill Bailey II., 109, Lyne, 4-1, 2-1	6	7	8
Woolnola, 89, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	11	8	9
Metropole, 107, Miles, 8-1, 3-1	9	10	10
Fair Reveler, 110, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	14	11	11
Fra Filippo, 97, W. Davis, 300-1, 100-1	12	17	12
Black Cat, 89, Notter, 60-1, 20-1	6	7	13
Roly Poly, 94, J. Jones, 40-1, 12-1	17	13	14
Bisque, 100, Travers, 40-1, 15-1	15	15	15
Estella J., 98, W. Fisher, 7-1, 5-2	16	14	16
Ida Stack, 102, O'Neil, 15-1, 6-1	13	16	17
Atoga, 98, Miller, 60-1, 20-1	18	18	18
Maxey More, 106, Borel, 300-1, 100-1	19	19	19
Rare Medal, 99, J. Taylor, 150-1, 50-1	20	20	20

Time—1:07 3-5. Start poor. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., by Goldfinch-Cottage Girl, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	¼.	F.
Garnish, 96, W. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	6	1	1²
Conkling, 100, Oliphant, 7-1, 3-1	4	2	2¾
Homestead, 110, Lyne, 3-1, 2-1	7	3	3¾
Brooklynite, 98, W. Davis, 8-1, 3-1	8	4	4
Spring Silk, 100, H. Michaels, 100-1, 30-1	5	5	5
Gilsten, 90, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	1	6	6
Linda Lee, 119, Hicks, 100-1, 15-1	5	4	3²
*Rose of Dawn, 116, Odom, 1-15, 3-5	3	3	4
Schulamite, 116, Lyne, 12-1, 5-2	4	5	5

*Coupled in straight betting as H. B. Duryea's entry.

Time—1:11 3-5. Good start. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner br. f., by Hamburg-Martha H., owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by John W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	1.	F.
Caughnawaga, 125, Burns, 3-1, 1-1	3	1	1²
Dainty, 105, H. Phillips, 20-1, 7-1	7	2	2²
Graziallo, 105, Wonderly, 20-1, 7-1	5	3	3²
Gunfire, 119, Hildebrand, 7-2, 6-5	1	4	4
Eugenia Burch, 110, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	6	5	5
McChesney, 127, Redfern, 5-2, 1-1	2	6	6
Hurst Park, 124, Odom, 8-1, 3-1	4	7	7

Time—2:05. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Clifford-La Tosca, owned by John Sanford and trained by H. H. Hyner.

FIFTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
C. Jessup, 124, Odom, 13-5, 1-1	4	3²	1²
Reliable, 140, Travers, 6-1, 5-2	2	2	2¾
Toscan, 114, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	3²
Dick Bernard, 106, P. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1	1	4	4
Ingold, 114, Lyne, 6-1, 2-1	6	5	5
*Pulsus, 120, Hicks, 15-1, 6-1	10	8	6
Graceful, 109, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	8	7	7
Little Em, 100, W. Fischer, 50-1, 15-1	3	9	9
Auditor, 119, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	11	10	9
Adios, 93, J. Jones, 10-1, 4-1	3	3²	10
*Ragian, 110, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	9	11	11
Ada Nay, 107, O'Neil, 12-1, 5-1	12	12	12
Amberjack, 86, W. Mars, 100-1, 30-1	13	13	13

*Coupled as Fred Gebhard's entry.

Time—1:13. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Bel Demonio-Crimea, owned by J. Q. McGinnis and trained by J. F. Neumeyer.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S.	¾.	F.
*Ort Wells, 121, O'Neil, 1-5, 1-7	3	2	1¹½
Sidney C. Love, 106, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-2	1	3	2²
*Jocund, 106, H. Cochran, 1-5, 1-7	4	1	3²
Memories, 102, H. Phillips, 8-1, 6-5	2	4	4

*Coupled in straight betting as J. A. Drake's entry.

Time—1:47 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by King Eric-Tea's Over, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Delusion 105	*Sandria (formerly Cricket) 105	
Star Lily 105	*Myopia 105	
Agnes Virginia 105	Novena 105	
Monza 105	Campo 105	
Ismailian 105	Zealia 105	
Long Days 105	My Buela 105	
Queen Rose 105	Raiment 105	
Mrs. Bob 105	Luretta 105	
Princess Eris 105	Holy Smoke 105	
Metallic 105		
Calice 105		

*Duryea entry. †Paget entry.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

Flying Ship	117	Alan-a-Dale	115
Gold Saint	113	Ocean Tide	110
Waterside	110	Toi San	110
Spes	110	Tramotor	97

THIRD RACE—The Dash Stakes for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Woodsaw	127	St. Bellane	124
Pasadena	115	Buttling	110
Councilman	110	Diamond	110
Saulsberry	104	Wild Mint	104
Rosy of Dawn	101	Dreamer	101
Handzarra	101		

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths.

Broomstick	131	Mineola	113
Conjuror	106	Ed Tierney	106
Garnish	106	Ormonde's Right	106
Silverfoot	106	Go Between	103
Aurumaster	103		

FIFTH RACE—The Hempstead Steeplechase Cup, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward, penalties and allowances; over the regular steeplechase course, about two and a half miles through the field.

Sea Gull	163	Daffo Down Dilly	153
Bonfire	155	Agio	152
Jim Slick	153	Horizontal	150
Libretto	153		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $800 in 1904, special weights, selling; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Tantalus Cup	116	Silver Days	108
Homestead	116	Requiter	107
Kilogram	116	Boxwood	104
Irascible	113	Toi San	104
Bolina	110	Topright	102
Daisy Green	108	Eagle	99
Prince Ching	108	The Lady Rohesia	99

SWEET MARIE'S GREAT VICTORY

Unbeaten California Mare Won Five-Heat Race in Fast Time.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—In a splendid five-heat race at Narragansett Park to-day, the unbeaten California mare Sweet Marie was returned winner for the $5,000 Roger Williams Stakes for 2:12 trotters. Ten thousand visitors saw the contest, which was the feature of the third day of the Grand Circuit races. Seven horses started for the big event, but the betting men figured it between Consuelo S., Tiverton, and Sweet Marie, Consuelo S. starting favorite against the field.

Consuelo S. was rank in scoring for the opening heat, and delayed the start for some time. When finally the word was given Tiverton shot across to the pole, with the favorite second. These positions were maintained to the wire, Tiverton winning by a length. The second heat was a duplicate of the first, and then the judges took a hand in the affair by removing Smith from behind Sweet Marie and substituting Alta McDonald.

For the third heat Tiverton and Sweet Marie raced together to the seven-eighths pole. At this point the New York gelding weakened and Sweet Marie won by a length. The time for the heat, 2:06¼, is the trotting record for the year. This was the decisive point in the contest, as, while Tiverton tried his hardest in the next two heats, Sweet Marie held him safely.

The aggregate time for the five heats is the world's record, lowering that in the famous stallion race at Readville in the Cresceus-Charley Herr battle.

The 2:14 pacing race went over until to-morrow after three horses had won two heats each. Prince Alert, driven to beat the world's pacing record of 1:59¼, failed by 1¼ seconds. Summaries.

2:13 class, Pacing.—Purse $1,000, two in three heats.

Belle Star, br. m., by Renos Baby, (Shank)	7	1	1
John McSween, b. h., (Murphy)	1	5	2
Funston, ro. g., (Snow)	5	2	2
Rosenwood, ch. m., (Merrifield)	2	7	7
Gambit, b. g., (Bowdoin)	4	3	3
Azilla, b. m., (Hyde)	3	4	4
Lizzie McChord, b. m., (Brady)	6	4	4

Time—2:11¾; 2:10; 2:09¾.

The Roger Williams, 2:12 Class, Trotting.—Purse $5,000, three in five heats.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, (Smith and McDonald)	3	1	1	1	
Tiverton, b. g., (Andrews)	1	1	2	2	3
Consuelo S., b. m., (De Ryder)	2	2	5	3	2
Invader, b. g., (Demarest)	5	5	3	4	4
Alexander, b. g., (Geers)	4	4	4	5	6
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)	6	6	dr.		
The Rajah, b. g., (McCoy)	7	7	dr.		

Time—2:07; 2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:08¼; 2:08½.

2:16 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,000, two in three heats.

Tuna, b. m., by James Madison, (Curry)	1	1	
Eugenite, g. m., (Thomas)	3	2	
Main Land, b. h., (Hudson)	2	4	
Hopper, br. g., (De Ryder)	4	3	
Graydon, br. g., (Drumm)	4	9	
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield)	5	6	
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Nuckols)	7	5	
Kitty Giltner, b. m., (Brady)	9	7	
Tom Phair, b. h., (Humphreyville)	8	8	
Masconomo, b. h., (Hyde)	10	10	

Time—2:11½; 2:11½.

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse $2,000, three in five heats, (unfinished.)

Don Carr, blk. g., by Arrowwood, (Clark and Curry)	1	2	2	1	2 3
Bad News, b. g., (Walker)	4	3	1	3	1 2
Baron Gratton, b. g., (Geers)	6	1	6	5	3 1
Dewey, ro. g., (Dickerson)	2	4	3	2	4 ro
Nancy H., blk. m., (Hudson)	5	5	2	6	5 ro
Eudora, blk. m., (Snow)	3	4	5	4	dis.

Time—2:09¾; 2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:11; 2:09¾; 2:11½

Dan Patch Makes New Record.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—In an exhibition mile on the State Fair grounds to-day Dan Patch lowered the record for a half-mile track and clipped three-quarters of a second off his own best time for the same kind of a track made at Des Moines, Iowa, last week. He covered the mile to-day in 2:05¼ on a track still a trifle lumpy from recent rains. He was accompanied by a runner, but had no wind shield. The time by quarters was 0:32; 1:04; 1:35; 2:05¼. Fifteen thousand people saw the performance.

Albany Polo Team Won at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—There was an increased attendance at the field of the Saratoga Polo Club this afternoon, when the contest for the United States Hotel Cups was renewed. The first game was won on Monday by the Albany first team. The final match for the cup to-day was between the Albany first team and the Sara-

ATHLETES LOWER RECORDS

Remarkable Performances at the World's Fair Olympic Games.

GREAT SPRINT BY HAHN

Ralph Rose Makes New Figures for Shot-Put—Hillman Wins Hurdle Race.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—Again have the athletes competing in the track and field events of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition revival of the Olympic games demonstrated that they are the peers of any previous aggregation of international character. To-day, the third of the 1904 Olympiad, one world's record fell before the prowess of an American, three Olympic records were broken, the laurels going to two Americans and a Greek, and one Olympian and one world's record was broken, but owing to an unfortunate accident, the time of the latter will not be allowed.

As an indication of what the day was to bring forth, H. L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club ran the 400-metre hurdle in 0:3 2-5 under the Olympic and world's record. Hillman was forced the entire distance by Frank Waller of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, who finished second, and in the excitement of the race Hillman failed to jump the last hurdle cleanly and the barrier fell to the ground, barring his record, but not affecting the result of the race.

In the 200-meter run, Archie Hahn of the Milwaukee Athletic Club won the first heat in the record time of 0:22 1-5. He fought the distance with W. J. Cartmell of Louisville, Ky., and only won by inches. The second heat was a trifle lower, but Hogenson was not pushed. The final (the distance by American measurement of the 200-meters being 218.73 yards) resulted in the lowering of the Olympic record by three-fifths of a second. Hahn won the event, but secured an advantage at the start of two yards over his three competitors, the latter having made a false start and receiving penalties.

Herikles Kakousis of Athens, Greece, had everything his own way in lifting the bar bell. The other entries were two men from the Milwaukee Athletic Club and one from St. Louis. Kakousis won by lifting a weight of 186 pounds. He did this with apparently so little difficulty that Otto C. Osthoff of the Milwaukee Athletic Club withdrew after having lifted an equal weight after several attempts. Kakousis then went to 196, a new Olympic record, which is also regarded as the world's record. He first lifted 200 pounds, and then had the weights adjusted at 246 pounds, four ounces more than the record made by the Danish athlete, V. Jensen of the Copenhagen Athletic Club at the Athens Olympiad in 1896. His first attempt was successful.

Ralph W. Rose of the Chicago Athletic Association broke the Olympic and world's records in the 16-pound shot-put. His first essay buried the Olympic record and came within two inches of the world's record. He tried twice more before he succeeded in smashing the latter with a put of 48 feet 7 inches. The former Olympic record was 46 feet 3¼ inches, made by R. Sheldon of the New York Athletic Club at Paris, in the 1900 revival of the Olympic games, and the former world's record was 48 feet 2 inches.

The Milwaukee Athletic Club tug-of-war team won two trials in the international tug-of-war, and qualified to compete in the finals to-morrow. The other contestants will be the team from the New York Athletic Club, which defeated the St. Louis team that took the measure of the Greek entry. Summaries:

400-Meter Hurdle Race.—Won by H. L. Ellman, New York Athletic Club, New York; Frank Waller, Milwaukee Athletic Club, second; George C. Poage, Milwaukee Athletic Club, third. Time—0:53.

200-Meter Run.—Won by Archie Hahn, Milwaukee Athletic Club; W. J. Cartwell, Louisville, Ky., second; William Hogoson, Chicago Athletic Association, third; E. R. Moulton, Kansas Athletic Club, Kansas City, Mo., fourth. Time—0:21 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Ralph W. Rose, Chicago Athletic Association, 48 feet 7 inches; W. W. Coe, Jr., Somerville, Mass., 47 feet 3 inches, second; E. J. Fourbach, New York Athletic Club, 43 feet 10½ inches, third; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, New York, 40 feet 9 inches, fourth.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Leroy Samse, Indiana University, (scratch,) 11 feet 9 inches, first; Walter R. Dray, Oxford School, Bloomington, Ind., (1 inch,) 11 feet, second; Claude Allen, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York, (7 inches,) 11 feet 2 inches, third; L. G. Wilkins Chicago A. A., Chicago, 10 feet 2 inches, fourth. Heights are actual jumps.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—E. J. Barker, Cresco, Iowa, (4½ inches,) 5 feet 11½ inches, first; L. Gondzsy, Budapest, Hungary, (3 inches,) 5 feet 11 inches, second; Emil Freymark, M. A. C., St. Louis, (4 inches,) 5 feet 10 inches, third; S. S. Jones, New York A. C., New York, (scratch,) 6 feet, fourth. Heights are actual jumps.

Lifting Bar Bell.—Perikles Kakouses, Athens, Greece, 186 pounds, first; Otto C. Osthoff, Milwaukee, 186 pounds, second, (withdrew;) Frank Kungler, St. Louis, 176 pounds, third.

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—C. Hasdell, St. Louis, (4 yards,) first; Charles H. Turner, Triple A., St. Louis, (2 yards,) second; James D. McGann, C. Y. M. C. A., Chicago, (4 yards,) third; Zeli Demezo, Budapest, Hungary, (3½ yards,) fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

International Tug of War, teams of five men, weight unlimited.—Milwaukee A. C. defeated the Boer team; St. Louis team No. 2 defeated the Pan-Hellenic Athletic Club of Athens, Greece; Milwaukee defeated St. Louis team No. 1; the New York A. C. team defeated St. Louis team No. 2.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held in the clubhouse of the Coney Island Jockey Club, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday afternoon. James R. Keene, J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, H. K. Knapp, and Andrew Miller were present. Mr. Keene presided. W. S. Vosburgh was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Autumn meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. C. J. Fitzgerald was recommended as starter and Chris Cornehlsen was appointed clerk of the scales. J. G. Alexander, b. g., (Geers) 4 4 4 5 6

Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson) ..... 6 6 dr.

The Rajah, b. g., (McCoy) ..... 7 7 dr.

Time—2:07; 2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:08¼; 2:08½.

2:16 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,000, two in three heats.

Tuna, b. m., by James Madison, (Curry)	1	1	
Eugenite, g. m., (Thomas)	3	2	
Main Land, b. h., (Hudson)	2	4	
Hopper, br. g., (De Ryder)	4	3	
Graydon, br. g., (Drumm)	4	9	
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield)	5	6	
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Nuckols)	7	5	
Kitty Giltner, b. m., (Brady)	9	7	
Tom Phair, b. h., (Humphreyville)	8	8	
Masconomo, b. h., (Hyde)	10	10	

Time—2:11½; 2:11½.

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse $2,000, three in five heats, (unfinished.)

Don Carr, blk. g., by Arrowwood, (Clark and Curry)	1	2	2	1	2 3
Bad News, b. g., (Walker)	4	3	1	3	1 2
Baron Gratton, b. g., (Geers)	6	1	6	5	3 1
Dewey, ro. g., (Dickerson)	2	4	3	2	4 ro
Nancy H., blk. m., (Hudson)	5	5	2	6	5 ro
Eudora, blk. m., (Snow)	3	4	5	4	dis.

Time—2:09¾; 2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:11; 2:09¾; 2:11½

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Between races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday the great filly Tanya, of the H. B. Duryea Stable, was worked a mile in 1:39 flat. In this history the winner's share has gone to the Whitney Stable. The value of the Twin City Handicap to the winner was $13,875.

Three imported thoroughbred mares from England, which were specially selected by Clarence H. Mackay for his breeding stud, have arrived in New York and been shipped to Kiatontown, N. J. The mares are intended for the Silverbrook Farm, now managed by Charles H. Hill, who formerly trained Mr. Mackay's racing stable.

A. C. Franklin, well known as a horse trainer and part owner in the ranch Western colt Oiseau, died yesterday at Sheepshead Bay after a short illness. The dead horseman came from Tennessee; where he formerly was interested in breeding thoroughbreds.

Olympic Lawn Tennis Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—In the Olympic lawn tennis tournament, which is being held on the stadium courts, T. F. Stern of the Hyde Park High School, Chicago, to-day won the inter-

LABOR DAY REGATTA ENTRIES.

Record-Breaking List of Crews for Middle States Races.

Entries for the fifteenth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held over the Speedway course on the Harlem River on Labor Day, were opened at a meeting of the Regatta Committee, held at the Pabst, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night, and were found to number 68, as follows: Junior single sculls, 10; intermediate single sculls, 9; association single sculls, 4; senior single sculls, 6; junior double sculls, 8; senior double sculls, 3; intermediate quadruple sculls, 3; junior octuple sculls, 4; junior four-oared barges, 5; senior four-oared barges, 4; junior four-oared gigs, 3; senior four-oared shells, 3; intermediate eight-oared shells, 2; senior eight-oared shells, 4.

Not only will the coming regatta be the largest in the history of the association, as well as the largest local regatta ever held on the Harlem River, but it will also be of unusual importance on account of its representative nature, as the crews entered come from as far north as Albany and Troy, as far west as Detroit, and as far south as Baltimore and Washington, besides a large delegation from Philadelphia and an unusually large local representation.

The order and time of the events, with the competing crews in the order in which they will line up at the start, counting from the New York shore, are as follows:

9 A. M., Intermediate Single Sculls.—First Heat—1, Wallace B. Klare, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md.; 2, Joseph B. Nial, Laureate Boat Club, Troy, N. Y.; 3, John J. Eller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; 4, W. H. Fitzgerald, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; 5, George R. Rogan, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

9:20 A. M., Intermediate Single Sculls.—Second Heat—1, Harry E. Grant, Nassau Boat Club, New York City; 2, Jerry Sedlacek, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; 3, J. A. Doyle, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia; 4, Nelson J. Greenlon, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City.

9:40 A. M., Senior Four-Oared Shell.—1, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 2, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; 3, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J.

10 A. M., Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—1, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City; 2, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 3, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City.

10:20 A. M., Junior Double Sculls.—First Heat—1, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; 2, Sawanhaka Rowing Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 3, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; 4, West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

10:40 A. M., Junior Double Sculls.—Second Heat—1, Nassau Boat Club, New York City; 2, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City; 3, Crescent Rowing Club, New York City; 4, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.

11 A. M., Junior Single Sculls.—First Heat—1, W. F. Quigley, Nassau Boat Club, New York City; 2, W. C. Frech, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 3, James D. Breen, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City; 4, Albert Major, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; 5, A. Marsh, Waverley Boat Club, New York City.

11:20 A. M., Junior Single Sculls.—Second Heat—1, W. J. Deery, Albany Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.; 2, William Kiely, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; 3, J. P. Thompson, Clifton Boat Club, Rosebank, N. Y.; 4, George R. Rogan, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.; 5, Wallace B. Klare, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md.

11:40 A. M., Association Senior Single Sculls.—1, H. De Baecke, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 2, Fred Shepheard, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; 3, William A. Magee, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 4, R. H. Jackson, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

1:20 P. M.—Junior Double Sculls, Final Heat—1, first crew in first trial; 2, second crew in second trial; 3, first crew in second heat; 4, second crew in second heat.

1:40. P. M.—Senior Four-oared Barges—1, Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; 2, Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; 3, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 4, Varuna Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

2 P. M.—Junior Single Sculls, final heat.

2:20 P. M.—Intermediate Eight-oared Shells—1, Staten Island Boat Club, West New Brighton, N. Y.; 2, Union Boat Club, New York City.

2:40 P. M.—Junior Four-oared Barges—1, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; 2, Waverley Boat Club, New York City; 3, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; 4, Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; 5, Varuna Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

3 P. M.—Senior Single Sculls.—1, John Hoben, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; 2, Frederick Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club, New York City; 3, C. S. Titus, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; 4, Frank Veasey, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; 5, R. H. Jackson, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; 6, D. B. Duffield, Detroit Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.

3:20 P. M.—Intermediate single sculls, final heat.

3:40 P. M.—Intermediate quadruple sculls—1, Clifton Boat Club, Rosebank, N. Y.; 2, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City; 3, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.

4 P. M.—Senior double sculls—1, Albany Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y.; 2, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; 3, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.

4:30. P. M.—Junior octuple sculls—1, Hudson Boat Club, New York City; 2, Union Boat Club, New York City; 3, Harlem Rowing Club, New York City; 4, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City.

5 P. M.—Senior eight-oared shells—1, New York Athletic Club, New York City; 2, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; 3, Nassau Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; 4, Staten Island Boat Club, West New Brighton, N. Y.

Tennis at Englewood Field Club.

By his defeat of A. B. Gaines, L. Perry reached the final round in the tennis tournament for the Hudson River championship yesterday on the courts of the Englewood Field Club, at Englewood, N. J. Games were also played in the men's doubles and mixed doubles. Ross Burchard and Mrs. Pouch defeated H. Forrance, Jr., and Miss Coppell in the semi-final round of the mixed doubles, and C. D. Millard and C. S. Batt were the victors in the semi-final round in the men's doubles. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—C. S. Batt defeated B. Strong, Jr., 6—0, 6—1; L. Perry defeated G. B. Case, 6—3, 6—4; A. B. Gaines defeated L. S. Coe, 5—7, 8—6, (defaulted.)

Semi-Final Round—L. Perry beat A. B. Gaines, 6—1, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—H. D. Betts and Mrs. Coe defeated E. M. Lank and Miss

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: New York Times Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

LAMONT, NICOLL, SHEPARD.

MR. STANCHFIELD seems to be very popular with the Democrats, and it would not surprise me to see him nominated for Governor. He would make a very logical candidate.—DAVID B. HILL, reported in The Herald.

Oh, come now, AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK or COLER would be every whit as "logical" as STANCHFIELD, and there is no logic, no sense, no sanity in the mention of any one of the three as a possible nominee. It is the habit of politicians when reporters ask them about candidates to open the door of the fossil room and gravely invite attention to the impossibilities. In that way political leaders often gain an undeserved reputation for complete amentia.

The Republicans are still conjuring with the name of Root, who is known to be out of the question, and they are plagued by the dreadful fear that they will have to come down to HIGGINS or WOODRUFF. Meanwhile, in Democratic discussions of the Governorship nomination three names of the first class, names of men of note and distinction in the party and beyond the bounds of party, are continually on men's lips. They are DANIEL S. LAMONT, DE LANCEY NICOLL, and EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Col. LAMONT is of National repute. He was an efficient Secretary of War, he was wise in the President's council room. He has been occupied with public affairs or interested in them from his youth. He is known throughout the State, he is trusted, he does not make mistakes.

This community cannot have forgotten the remarkable testimonial offered to DE LANCEY NICOLL at the close of his term of office as District Attorney of New York County. It was a public dinner, notable and memorable for the number of the city's chief men who attended it. Words of praise and admiration such as the bar seldom hears from the bench were addressed to Mr. NICOLL that night by Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT of the Supreme Court, and in the language of all the speakers there was a note of deep and sincere commendation, of gratitude, even, as though the occasion had honored one that had delivered the city from some public peril. Mr. NICOLL served the people faithfully as public prosecutor, he would be faithful to his trust as Governor.

The late WILLIAM C. WHITNEY was a good judge of candidates. After reading the speech made by EDWARD M. SHEPARD when he was running for Mayor in 1901, Mr. WHITNEY advised his friends in politics to keep Mr. SHEPARD in view for the future. "At last," he said, "we have a Democrat of high character and ability who holds and can express opinions on public questions." Wouldn't it be a joy to the righteous to see that upright, resolute man cudgel away from the public trough the crooks and tax-eaters who for eight years have been converging on Albany?

The broils and strifes of faction do not concern these three men. They are qualified and acceptable in the eyes of all Democrats.

WANTED—AN EXPLANATION.

Now that so many of the actual and former members of the Cabinet are engaged in explaining to the country that Mr. ROOSEVELT is the most modest and moderate of the long list of incumbents of his high office, it might be well for Mr. JOHN D. LONG, who was Secretary of the Navy from 1897 to 1902, and was a personal witness of Mr. ROOSEVELT's active career in that department, to renew his personal reminiscences on the subject.

He has already told us that Mr. ROOSEVELT was "heart and soul in his work," that "his typewriters had no rest," that "he worked indefatigably, frequently incorporating his views in memoranda which he would leave every morning on" the Secretary's "desk." He has recorded the fact that most of Mr. ROOSEVELT's "suggestions had, so far as practicable, been already adopted by the various bureaus, the chiefs of which were straining every nerve and leaving nothing not done." Mr. LONG thought it was only fair to others in the department to suggest to Mr. ROOSEVELT that "some future historian, reading his memoranda, if they were put on record, would get the impression that the bureaus were inefficient," and he adds that the Assistant Secretary "accepted the suggestion with the generous good nature which is so marked in him," but he does not say whether the danger was avoided by putting the superfluous memoranda in the waste basket. Nor does he comment on the business capacity of a new and young official in neglecting to find out whether the veteran officers of the department had by any possibility anticipated the proposals he was making as to their work. But he took his superior's delicate reproof with "good nature," and Mr. LONG is quite right in saying that that is characteristic of him.

There is a passage in Mr. LONG's reminiscences, however, that seems to call for some development and explanation, and we suggest it for treatment when that gentleman comes to the support of his former subordinate in the present canvass. Mr. LONG says of Mr. ROOSEVELT: "He was zealous in the work of putting the navy in condition for the apprehended struggle. His ardor sometimes went faster than the President or the department approved. Just before the war he, as well as some naval officers, was anxious to send a squadron across the ocean to sink the ships and torpedo-boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet while we were yet at peace with Spain."

This passage is not quite clear. To the general reader it will undoubtedly convey the impression that Mr. ROOSEVELT proposed that "while we were yet at peace with Spain" a squadron should sink the ships and torpedo-boat destroyers of the Spanish fleet. It is, however, susceptible of the interpretation that the proposition was made in time of peace, while the destruction was to be carried out only after war had been declared. The latter might be regarded as merely taking precaution while at peace for war which might become inevitable and preparing to strike effectively the first blow. The former would, of course, be absolutely unjustifiable. It is unfortunate that Mr. LONG should have framed his statement in a way to lend his authority to the more damaging reading. When proper occasion arises, we assume that he will see the desirability of putting the matter in a perfectly clear light. On the face of it, Mr. LONG's highly important assertion has too strong a suggestion of the spirit shown later by Mr. ROOSEVELT in the Panama matter to be agreeable reading.

THE JUDGESHIPS.

In a Presidential campaign it is better to use the forces that work with you than to unshackle those that work against you. The nomination of Judge CULLEN and Judge WERNER for the Court of Appeals by the Democrats would be so heartily approved throughout the State that Judge PARKER's campaign for the Presidency would no doubt be helped. The nomination of two Democrats for the vacancies, on the other hand, would be injurious to Judge PARKER, for it would instantly be construed as an attempt to gain partisan control of the highest court in the State.

The people look with disfavor upon the policy of treating Judgeships as party spoil, and the bar resents the introduction of political and partisan considerations in a judiciary canvass. This has been made plain in the State at large and in various judicial departments by the universal approval evoked by the decision of both parties to unite upon Judgeship nominations.

The Republicans have already indicated their intention to nominate Judge CULLEN and Judge WERNER. The nomination by the Democrats of these two Judges, who have already seen service upon that bench, would be so appropriate and natural that even if there had been no advance intimation of the Republican purpose any other choice by the Democratic Convention would be surprising. There are no reasons why the Convention should make any other choice except reasons of politics. The managers of the Democratic campaign may depend upon it that if political considerations sway them and guide their choice they will be punished for it. The bar and intelligent voters generally have reached the conclusion that Judge WERNER and Judge CULLEN, in respect to fitness and equipment, are the right men to nominate; that should they be named and be elected the court would be stronger than if some other choice were made. This is no disparagement of Attorney General CUNNEEN nor of Judge HERRICK, both of whom are able and highly respected. But Judges CULLEN and WERNER have already served nearly four years upon the Court of Appeals bench by designation of the Governor. In the absence of any reason to the contrary, that reason alone ought to prevail in favor of their nomination by both parties. There is no reason to the contrary. It is known and universally acknowledged that they are amply qualified for the high judicial services they have already so acceptably performed.

A discontinuance of the discussion of other nominations as probable would be hailed as an evidence of a wise discretion on the part of the Democratic campaign managers.

HUNTING FOR COTTON.

At the meeting of the British Association recently held at Cambridge the subject of increased supply of cotton was taken up in the Economic Section and an important report was made by Mr. HUTTON, the Chairman of the British Cotton-Growing Association. The situation is sufficiently serious. It was pointed out that during the last four years the world's consumption of cotton had increased about 400,000 or 500,000 bales, and the greater part of this increase was in the Southern States of this country, where the bulk of the cotton crop is produced. At the same time the production had not responded to the increased demand for consumption, and this fact was explained largely by the reported fact that there was not labor sufficient for increased cultivation and harvesting.

In view of this situation the Cotton-Growing Association had made thorough inquiry and some earnest experiments with reference to the possibility of securing cotton in the future from British possessions where it is not now produced or produced in small quantities. In India there is much land suited to cotton, but it is of an inferior kind and the seed is poor. Experiments are making by the association and by the Government to improve the quality, and with some success. In the Soudan and in Central Africa the soil and climate are suited to a fair quality of cotton, but labor and transportation are inadequate. The Government was co-operating to remove the second difficulty. West Africa was more promising. But the most important suggestion made by the Chairman of the association was with reference to the West Indies. He said:

> Some excellent cotton had been grown in some of the West Indian Islands—Barbados in particular. This cotton had been sold at prices ranging from 11d. to 16d. per pound, and the planters had netted substantial profits, and there was a prospect of cotton cultivation supplanting sugar-growing in certain districts. Machinery and financial assistance were being given by the association, and should the present hopes be fulfilled there was every possibility of our being able to obtain the bulk of our supplies of the highest grade cotton from that part of the world, and so be not absolutely dependent, as we now were, on Georgia and Carolina.

Mr. HUTTON did not think that any interference by law with dealing in "futures" would have the slightest good effect. It would rather complicate the situation and probably do much more harm than good.

A GOOD USE FOR LABOR DAY.

The announcement that the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Alliance will take no part in the Labor Day parade commends itself to approval. This holiday never had any very clear purpose, but the reasons given for its legal recognition were chiefly that the monotony of a work-a-day year would be relieved by setting apart one day in the 365 in which the hard-working mechanic might rest and seek recreation out of doors and incidentally celebrate himself by marching in processions behind brass bands and bearing banners and flags.

The best use the mechanics employed in the several branches of the building trades in New York can make of Labor Day is to change the established habit of recent months and devote it to profitable industry. For men who are idle as much of the time as they are the best kind of recreation would be found in putting in a solid day's work. It would represent "the flower and quintessence of change," and do them a great deal more good than a procession and a picnic. How much more good it would do their wives and children need not be referred to. The devotion of Labor Day to labor would make long stretches of voluntary idleness less tedious, and the suggestion is one which may be pondered by the union membership with advantage.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE RAILROADS.

The popular notion that there can be no recovery of general business activity until the railroads give evidence of increased business and larger earnings involves some confusion of causes and symptoms, but it is near enough to the truth to pass as a safe generalization. That the outlook for the railroads is more satisfactory at the moment than it has been for some two years is the opinion of railroad men, and the current statistics of freight movement show that the existing business activity is much greater than those who have not made a study of these figures have assumed.

The Western and Southern railroads look forward to a very large and profitable movement of traffic from now until the cold weather sets in, and their weekly reports already show an important increase of tonnage. The corn and cotton crops are assured, and the movement of farm products has begun in large and increasing volume. The roads of the Northwest, depending largely upon wheat, are less optimistic, and their gloomy view of the outlook is to some extent confirmed by the small movement over the Northwestern, which in current gains makes the poorest showing of any of the important systems. On all the trunk lines operating west and south of Chicago the condition of equipment is reported good. Cars and engines have been put in order, and the repair shops have been kept busy. The managers claim to be better prepared than ever before to handle an immense volume of business. Judged by the test of increased earnings these roads have abundant warrant for the confidence expressed concerning them.

The roads operating east of Chicago are showing a steady gain in traffic and earnings. There is a marked increase in the general movement of merchandise and of coal. Iron and steel freights are not offered in satisfactory volume. The small manufacturing plants throughout the Middle West are reporting a gratifying increase of orders, which means for the railroads a gain in traffic both ways. Up to this time there has been no inconvenience experienced from a shortage of cars or engines, but the prediction is made that before Winter sets in there is likely, should the present improvement continue, to be a congestion at some points. The collapse of the beef strike is indicated by the fact that the movement of live stock is again normal, or nearly so. Cattle, sheep, and hogs have been coming forward very freely of late, and notwithstanding the serious inconvenience which the packers are admittedly suffering the total receipts at Chicago are only about 2,000 head per week behind last year. The deficit is likely to be made up very quickly by the large current shipments. The total receipts of food animals at all the packing centres of the West are much heavier than last year at this time.

If it be true that a substantial revival in general business activity cannot lag long behind a marked improvement in the railroad situation, the promise of a marked change for the better beginning in the last quarter of the present year would seem to be in a fair way to be verified.

OUR WINTER CLIMATE.

Mr. WILLIAM B. STOCKMAN, District Forecaster in charge of the Division of Meteorological Records of the National Weather Bureau, in response to the inquiry of a correspondent asking if the popular impression that American Winters are becoming less rigorous than formerly, has made a compilation of temperature data covering nearly half a century, which establishes beyond question the invariability of our Winter temperatures. The points chosen for a comparison of averages were Fort Snelling, Fort Leavenworth, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Bedford, Washington, and Charleston. This distribution was made to show the general conditions obtaining over the country generally east of the Mississippi Valley. The net results are fairly summarized in the following table:

Station.	Average of 50 Winters, 1854-5 to 1903-4.	Mean of first 25 Winters, 1854-5 to 1878-9.	Departure from average of 50 Winters.	Mean of second 25 Winters, 1879-80 to 1903-4.	Departure from average of 50 Winters.
Fort Snelling.	13.4	12.9	—0.5	13.8	+0.4
Ft. L'v'w'rth.	29.3	29.1	—0.2	29.6	+0.3
New Orleans.	55.4	55.2	—0.2	55.5	+0.1
St. Louis.....	53.5	53.5	0.0	53.5	0.0
Chicago ...	25.2	22.0	—0.2	25.5	+0.3
Cincinnati ...	34.4	34.8	+0.4	34.0	—0.4
Cleveland ...	28.2	28.2	0.0	28.2	0.0
New Bedford.	29.3	29.1	—0.2	29.5	+0.2
Washington .	34.5	34.2	—0.3	34.9	+0.1
Charleston ..	51.2	51.1	—0.1	51.3	+0.1

From a study of the variations from the normal average the conclusion is warranted that our Winters now are not materially different from those of former years. So far at least as most of the cities named are concerned, the variations in the average for the first as compared with the second twenty-five year period are too slight to be of consequence. These are undoubtedly facts. All the same, last Winter was exceptionally cold, and it is, or at least appears to be, a matter of experience that the Winters now do not average as cold as they did when we were boys, that the snows are not as deep, and that just what Mr. STOCKMAN shows has not happened is really happening.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called by Harper's Weekly to the rather significant fact that there has been "no tumult of rejoicing among the saloon keepers of New York because their calling has received a new respectability under the patronage of Bishop POTTER." Some expressions of gratitude and admiration might have been expected from the purveyors of Rum if the establishment of the Subway Tavern were really having or likely to have the effect so vehemently prophesied by its voluble enemies—the effect, that is, of mitigating such public condemnation of the "moderate" indulgence in intoxicants as now exists—for it is a fact that no small number of saloon keepers are more or less sensitive to the general criticism their class receives and would probably feel and voice some satisfaction over anything that really tended to support their contention that the vending of liquor is not necessarily and wholly an evil business. The saloon keepers, however, have indicated no hope that the respectability of the new saloon would spread its edges over themselves, but have shown, when they said anything, that, as Harper's Weekly says, they viewed the tavern coldly as a mere addition of an extremely well-advertised competitor. And it remarks, shrewdly, "When the saloon keepers and all the more vociferous foes of rum are on the same side of any liquor question, examine the other side closely. It is apt to have strong points." There is a large possibility that the regular saloon keepers see little that is really novel in the character of the Subway Tavern. Other saloons, indeed, are not "dedicated," or even "inaugurated," by Bishops, nor do their managers make more money out of the sale of "soft" than of "hard" drinks, but there are a good many saloons where all disorder is firmly repressed and where women who would be considered respectable by all except the most fanatical of total abstainers occasionally go without receiving any obvious harm. With these places of the quieter and better sort the Subway Tavern does compete on practically even terms, and their proprietors may well grieve over the forgetfulness of their existence that has enabled so many people to discuss the new institution as something entirely novel in this city. Novel in some ways it certainly is, but they are ways that affect the customers little, or not at all, and cannot be regarded as much more than details of administration. This may account for the small amount of comment that has been made on the Subway Tavern by the saloon keepers, and also for the circumstance that most of the small amount was very cold. They are quite right in failing to see how the addition of one "respectable" saloon to those already possessed by New York will appreciably improve their moral or social status.

—People interested in this and other phases of the temperance question could profitably devote some attention to the character and promise of the American Society for the Study of Alcohol and Other Narcotics. The society is composed of doctors and was formed last June by an amalgamation of the American Association for the Study of Inebriety and the Medical Temperance Association. These organizations have done much good work in the effort to put the temperance movement on a foundation of facts and science, as distinguished from fancies and emotion, and if the new body receives the support it deserves its success should be marked. Its special object, as formulated by a correspondent of The Medical Record, is "to create greater interest among physicians in the study of one of the greatest evils of modern times. Its plan of work is to encourage and promote more exact scientific studies of the nature and effects of alcohol in health and disease, particularly of its etiological, physiological, and therapeutic relations. Second, to secure more accurate investigations of the diseases associated or following from the use of alcohol and narcotics. Third, to correct the present empirical treatment of these diseases by secret drugs and so-called specifics, and to secure legislation prohibiting the sale of nostrums claiming to be absolute cures containing dangerous poisons. Fourth, to encourage special legislation for the care, control, and medical treatment of spirit and drug takers." The Record's correspondent thinks, and we think correctly, that the public is turning more and more to the medical profession for authoritative advice as to the exact nature of the temperance problem and the best methods of handling it, and, as he says, its importance is such as to demand a concerted effort by qualified experts both to secure information on all branches of the question and to formulate and execute plans for remedial action. The old religio-political societies have done much and their intentions are still admirable, but in existing conditions of public sentiment many of them are more than a little unpractical, and they repel the sympathy and assistance of all unwilling to deny the possibility of any temperance out of total abstinence.

—Among the excuses made by or in behalf of the mob that burned two negro murderers at Statesborough, Ga., is the one that the authorities refused to grant the demand for a public hanging. The curious feature of this excuse is that, though made by people claiming a special and almost exclusive knowledge of negro peculiarities, it ignores the unquestionable fact that for ninety-nine out of a hundred negro criminals a hanging of the kind prescribed by law—a hanging, that is, in strict seclusion and in the presence of only a few dispassionate witnesses—would be a much more severe punishment than the excitement and glory of figuring as the central personage of a public function, where bravado would count as courage and the terrors of death would be lessened by the intoxication of a childish pride in prominence of any kind. The demand of the Statesborough mob was therefore a mistaken one from the avenger's point of view, as well as indicative of a barbarous desire to witness a hideous and degrading spectacle. To make capital punishment most repressive of crime among negroes it would be necessary, perhaps, to conceal even the date of the execution of murderers belonging to that race—to have a speedy condemnation the end of the public record so far as was known by any except a few officials sworn to secrecy. Such a disappearance would be terrible, indeed, and it might at least be asked if some such arrangement might not make the death sentence more feared by the potential criminals of all races. The possibilities that secrecy would or could be abused are negligible in this age, and there would be unquestionable advantages in making the Judge's pronouncement the last "scene" in the murderer's career.

—Despite the fact that the first condemnation of a Newport chauffeur to five days' imprisonment has quickly been followed by a second imposition of the same penalty upon another member of the class, it is reported that the innovation has had a marked effect in reducing the average speed of automobiles in the Newport streets, and that the city authorities are hopeful that a few more lessons of this sort will be enough to work a permanent reform. The expectation seems somewhat hasty, but it may not be without foundation. The chauffeurs are a haughty lot, with most pronounced ideas as to their own importance and personal dignity, and perhaps even a short term of imprisonment seems to them something to be avoided with the greatest care. Presumably their salaries go on while they lie in seclusion, since that would be the least that could be done by the men really responsible for their misdeeds who have always been perfectly willing to pay their fines in the past, but salary is small compensation for disgrace, and imprisonment is disgrace, even in the eyes of those to whom arrest and fines are small annoyances. And the master cannot lie in jail for the man as he could pay the man's fine. Therefore, if the reports from Newport are true, the imprisonment of the agent instead of the principal may be effective after all, even if it is illogical, unjust, and generally unsatisfactory.

INJUSTICE TO WOMEN'S HOTEL.

Inmates Dislike Being Classed with the Freaks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The average reader of daily newspapers has been entertained for many months with the so-called "doings" at the Hotel Martha Washington. At first these articles were amusing, but after a second repetition it was no longer funny, and the comfortable guest no longer recognized the hotel in the reports of it. The observation automobiles have now included it among the places of interest to point out to the out-of-town sightseers, and one would suppose that the inmates were a new kind of freak that had not yet been classified in a museum or menagerie.

When we remember that the women who are guests of the Hotel Martha Washington occupy the highest positions of trust and are women of talent and education we know that they would never consent to the management that is reported in the papers. They are busy women—as teachers, musicians, artists, reporters, designers of fashions, secretaries, writers, doctors, stenographers, and in many other professions all are striving to do their work nobly, and appreciating the comforts of this woman's hotel, so superior to the New York boarding and lodging house that it cannot be considered in the same breath. For those whose womanly instincts have longed for a refined house hotel where the bright rooms could be made into a semblance of home this has filled the want—not perfectly, to be sure, but certainly better than anything else that has been offered. E. L.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

Drove Dogcart Over Glaciers.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

BERNE, Aug. 18.—A unique feat has just been performed by an Italian officer who served with the British Royal Artillery through the Boer war. He undertook to drive a dogcart over the passes and across the Aletsch Glacier into Meiringen. Great was the astonishment of the simple villagers living near the glacier when they observed a mounted cortege slowly winding its way across the rough ice, for never before within living memory had so strange a sight been seen. Drawn by three ponies and accompanied by six others carrying his kit, the venturesome officer had crossed the Simplon and the dangerous passages of the Grimsel. His cart having no brakes, the steep descents had to be manipulated in many places at a gallop, an experience which few who know the locality would envy him. He came through, however, without mishap, and trotted gayly into Meiringen as though he had never been off the high road. His offer to take any one who liked with him on the return trip has not been accepted.

French Plague of Vipers.

From The London Chronicle.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The tropical heat in France has been favorable to reptiles. One of the masons engaged in repairing a dam on La Sioule, near Moulins, noticed the head of a snake appearing through a fissure in a stone close to where a little girl was sitting. In alarm he called the child away, and went for his mates, who in a few minutes killed twenty-three vipers.

Continuing their search, they discovered and destroyed no fewer than 406 vipers, the smallest of which measured ten inches. They also collected 186 eggs, from every one of which, within twenty-four hours, had issued a tiny reptile, only to be crushed under foot as soon as born.

As a reward of 2½d. is awarded by the authorities for every reptile killed, the masons have done very good business.

Luck of No Account.

From The Chicago News.

"It is better to be born lucky than rich," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"Don't you believe it," rejoined the contrary person. "If a man is born rich he doesn't have to worry about luck."

Worse Experience.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"My wife and I went to call on the Dumleys last night. I can't imagine anything more tiresome than spending an evening with them."

"You can't! Wait till they come to spend an evening with you."

MR. COCKRAN AND THE SENATE.

His Succession to D. B. Hill's Post Viewed with Favor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe by your paper of yesterday's date that Mr. David B. Hill has announced he is not a candidate for a second election to the honorable post of United States Senator. I understand, too, by your article that he would be inclined to favor Bourke Cockran for the post. No more suitable selection could be made, and if Mr. Murphy favors it, it speaks well for the Tammany leader's political sagacity. Mr. Cockran possesses in a high degree all the requisite qualifications—experience, intelligence, probity, and a degree of eloquence that has won for him a most enviable position before the whole country. He would fill the post with honor to himself and profit to his party and his adopted country. More than once I have urged him to try for the position; but in each case he has modestly poohpoohed the idea. But now fate seems to favor his selection.

Will you pardon a reminiscence, more or less pertinent? It must be quite twenty years since I whispered the same ambitious thought to our unique Chauncey M. Depew. We were sitting side by side at one of the New York Press Club's dinners, when I told Depew he ought to make his party put him in the United States Senate. He lightly laughed aside the suggestion at first, and then said seriously that his connection with the Vanderbilt railroad interests would effectually strangle such an ambition should be ever fellow himself to entertain it. I told him I thought he was mistaken; that his own personal popularity and exceptional qualifications would overcome the natural prejudice against a railroad lawyer. He has lived to see that I was right, and I sincerely hope that Mr. Cockran's experience will not be less happy.

THOMAS B. CONNERY.

Becket, Mass., Aug. 28, 1904.

2c FOREIGN LETTER POSTAGE.

Genuine Effort to That End Would Meet with Favor Abroad.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the statement in the Sunday TIMES that the German Department of Posts will oppose a universal 2 cent letter rate, I think there must be a mistake. In any case L'Union Postale of June, 1899—the organ of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union—contained the following statement.

"On the first day of May, 1890, Germany extended her internal letter post-service to include German New Guinea, German West Africa, Cameroon, Kiatschu, the Marshall Islands, and Ki Togo.

As a consequence of this a half-ounce letter—now two-third ounce—from Berlin to New Guinea costs only 2.38 cents, an eight ounce letter, 4.76 cents, a post card, 1.2 cents, a three ounce book packet, .6 cent, a one-half pound "sample," 2.38 cents, and a two pound book, 7.5 cents.

I note also that the local letter rate of Germany for an eight ounce letter is 1 cent; eleven pound parcels are exchanged between Austria and Germany for 12 cents.

With these facts in mind it seems impossible that the German Postal Department should be opposed to a uniform 2 cent letter rate for all the world.

England inaugurated a 2 cent letter rate with her colonies on Christmas Day, 1898. New Zealand proclaimed a 2 cent letter rate to all the world, Jan. 1, 1901. To-day New Zealand 2 cent letters are delivered by our Post Office in New York, but we charge 5 cents for sending back a reply to New Zealand.

There can be very little doubt, we believe, that a genuine effort on the part of the United States Post Office Department for a uniform 2 cent world letter rate will be accepted and duly acted upon at Rome in 1906. The postal departments of the Old World may, however, seriously question the genuineness of proposals for postal advancement coming from a Government that appoints as its representative to the World Postal Congress at Rome a gentleman who says as to postal facilities: "If I had my way, postal facilities would be fewer than they are to-day."

But whatever be the attitude of Germany as to a 2 cent letter rate, there can be no question as to Great Britain, and full 27 per cent. of our entire foreign mail goes to Great Britain. Great Britain will unquestionably make a reciprocal postal treaty with the United States similar to our present treaties with Mexico and with Canada. Great Britain will, indeed, go further than that. She will undoubtedly join in a treaty for handling four ounce letters for 2 cents. If I mistake not, our Congressmen extended the weight limit on their franked correspondence last Winter from one ounce to four ounces. What is good for our public servants at Washington would seem to be good for the public. To our mind Postmaster General Payne is earnestly at work to prevent postal advancement. Not a whit of credit is to be given him for the extension of the Free Rural Service. What he has done, has been done because an irresistible public opinion compelled it. Nothing less than an irresistible public opinion will induce either Congress or the Postmaster General to take any further steps in postal advancement in the future.

It will be the business of the Postal Congress League to at once arouse public opinion as to postal possibilities and to so organize it that it will continue to be irresistible.

JAMES L. COWLES, Secretary.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

Coal Dust and Lung Diseases.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Some very surprising results which have attended a series of investigations made by a medical man in the mining districts of Upper Silesia are about to be made public. Among the many illnesses prevalent in his district lung diseases occupied proportionately a very low place, and consumptive persons on coming to reside near the coal mines recovered their health after some time without undergoing any special cure.

These facts he is prepared to verify by statistics. The cures are attributed by him to the coal dust contained in the atmosphere, which, he alleges, has a drying and disinfecting influence on tubercle developments in the lungs. The probability of this statement is increased by the fact that the well-known lung remedy, creosote, is derived from coal tar, and it may possibly be present in a crude state in the coal dust in the atmosphere. It is now proposed to erect a sanitarium for consumptives in the district referred to, in order practically to test the efficacy of the new cure.

Cremation in England.

From The London Chronicle.

It will be surprising if the remarkable weight and number of names practically subscribed to the cause of cremation within the past few months—names like those of Spencer, Edwin Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Watts, Henley, and Antoinette Sterling—are not some day noted as almost marking an epoch by the historian of what promises to be the method of the future. The Roman Catholic Church, as is well known, still refuses its last rites to those who thus defy one of the dogmas of the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, and students will be interested to learn the fate of the petition just sent by the Berlin Cremation Society to the Pope, wherein not far short of 10,000 persons pray for the abolition of the Church's official disapproval thus expressed.

Lived Too Fast.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Poor fellow, he is quite broken down, and the doctor says that his condition is due to fast living."

"Fast living?"

"Yes; you see, he is a traveling man, and he was obliged to eat so many dining car meals and lose so much sleep in sleepers that his constitution gave way."

ROOSEVELT ON PRESI...

Significance of His Depreciation of Jefferson and Madison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial entitled "Roosevelt's Sayings" you say you "do not think many votes will be changed by the circulation in a campaign document of the unkind things said in the past by Mr. Roosevelt as to some of the Democratic Presidents previous to Mr. Lincoln."

With the exception of the dignifying of Roosevelt's jejune performances as "history" and your inference that one may with propriety speak disrespectfully, or even contumeliously, of the dead, if a sufficient period of time—the exact extent not stated—has elapsed since their decease, I believe that those who are conducting the Democratic campaign would raise no controversy with THE TIMES in consequence of this editorial. They might say, indeed, that this is not an action for damages in a case of libel, and that therefore the contention that the defendant was so little known, and his defamatory writing so flippant, little damage to plaintiff's reputation could be done, was not tenable.

But, concretely speaking, the real issue in this great trial is, as Mr. Roosevelt himself has declared, his record. This includes necessarily the personality of the man who made the record, and of this the mental qualities and temperamental idiosyncrasy count for much. These flippant depreciations of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Fathers of the Constitution—Jefferson and Madison—may not be the most important piece of evidence to be adduced, but really I can't see how they can be excluded on the ground of irrelevancy; or, when admitted, how they can fail to make a deep impression on many minds. They alone do not prove our case, perhaps, but usually we cannot prove our case "all at once."

DE WITT C. BOULTON.

Ithaca, Aug. 30, 1904.

SUPERIORITY OF THE TIMES.

Correspondent Commends Its News and Views; Differs as to Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My breakfast would lose a good deal of its enjoyment without the accompaniment of THE TIMES, to which I have been for several years a subscriber.

I like your selection of news and the way you display it. I like your editorial page. It touches upon matters with which I am in sympathy, and I consider it the brightest, cleanest, strongest, and best editorial page in New York.

I strongly favor the attitude taken by THE TIMES on strikes, and the labor question generally; it is sane, reasonable, and just.

Your war news is, I suppose, the same as that in the hands of all the newspapers, (except those papers which have the gift of creating news,) but THE TIMES's editorials concerning war matters have been particularly helpful to me, especialy those bearing on the seizure of ships' contraband, and the international law governing such cases.

I must say, however, that your continuous carping at President Roosevelt is extremely offensive, verging as it does on the spiteful and abusive.

THE TIMES knows as well as I do that men of the Roosevelt stamp, men that are politically clean—men of honor, of singleness of purpose, of true patriotism—are all too rare in our beloved Nation.

Although I am a Republican, I do not take this stand for this reason, but because President Roosevelt is an upright, truthful, fearless man, who would be so whether he were a Republican or a Democrat.

W. S. WHITNEY.

Fordham, Aug. 30, 1904.

One Estimate of D. B. Hill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a good Mugwump, so you will consider what I am about to say as coming from a Republican source. I appreciate your endeavor to be always eminently fair, and no doubt you believe that in your editorial of this morning you are eminently fair to David B. Hill. But there is such a thing as being too fair, and, to put it very mildly, you are certainly a bit too fair to that redoubtable "statesman." It will seem very strange to most of your readers that you have put on a brand-new pair of kid gloves to handle him with.

The public career of such a man as David B. Hill ought never to be glossed over, least of all by such a paper as THE TIMES. What matter if he personally is not living on the "taxpayers' money, wrongfully obtained?" Will you deny that what is known of Hill's career is bound to exert a demoralizing and depressing influence on our public life? Have you forgotten the Dutchess County election returns and the theft of the Legislature? Have you forgotten the unspeakable Maynard? Have you forgotten that Hill carried the State at the same time that Harrison did? Was it or was it not David B. Hill who prevented the confirmation first of Mr. Hornblower and then of Mr. Peckham because these gentlemen as leaders of the Bar Association did their best to defeat Maynard? It would be impossible to recite the long list of other offenses.

INDEPENDENT.

Fort Lee, Aug. 30, 1904.

Their Fatal Mistake.

From The New York Weekly.

Returned Traveler—What has become of Catchem & Cheatem, the rich lawyers? Retired, I presume?

Resident—Yes, retired. They are both in the poorhouse.

"Phew! What happened?"

"They had a quarrel, and sued each other."

Usually.

From The Boston Transcript.

The person who knew just how it was going to be exercises sufficient self-control to keep it to himself until after the event.

French Must Have Chartreuse.

From The London Chronicle.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The civil tribunal of Grenoble has ordered that the consignments of new liqueur made by the Carthusian monks of Tarragona, Spain, seized by the French authorities, shall be given up. The court also decided that the same products are to be allowed to enter France for the future.

Curiously enough, the court gave this judgment in accordance with the special request of the Government liquidator of Grande Chartreuse. French cafés will therefore once more have an abundant supply of their favorite liqueur.

"R."

Oh! don't you remember the month has an "R,"
And the oyster once more you can get?
'Midst crab, clam, and lobster, it is quite the star,
A savory, succulent treat!

Four months in the year we must give it a rest,
So says a conventional law,
But now our digestions can have a good test,
We can swallow it down, cooked or raw!

A squeeze of a lemon, tabasco a dash,
Bread and butter, a bottle of stout,
If you eat but a dozen, you won't be called rash,
Not even if prone to the gout.

So, hail to the oyster, the bivalve of fame,
And down with the prohibitive bar,
All other sea food on its birthday is tame,
With a tiger. "Hip, hip, hip hurra—" R!"

—LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

Bath.

TOTS FROM EVERYWHERE IN ASBURY PARK'S SHOW

Nearly 500 Babies Parade on Beach and Not a Whimper.

PRIZE FOR NEW YORK TWINS

Toddlers in Line Dressed as Bears, Football Players, Prizefighters, and One in Hod Carrier's Garb.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Babies from every nook and corner of Uncle Sam's domain and some from across the sea, all in their best raiment, paraded the ocean front this afternoon and were reviewed by Queen Titania, who, dressed in royal garb and accompanied by her Court, looked down upon them from her throne. There were nearly 500 good humored tots in the procession, and there was not a whimper as the one hundred thousand spectators looked on.

The parade was composed of nine divisions. Six boy policemen marched at the head of the line, followed by a company of boy rough riders and 100 girls in Japanese costume from Ocean Grove. Then came dolls in coaches, wheeled by their proud young owners; express wagons and bicycles, baby coaches and go-carts, children in fancy costumes, some dressed in college colors, tots in burlesque garb, twins, floats, and pony turnouts. There were three pairs of twins in the parade, two of the children having spent the first few weeks of their lives in an incubator.

Formed in the Arcade, the parade passed down Ocean Avenue, which was covered with burlap, to Asbury Avenue, and counter marched to the court of honor, where the prize ribbons and loving cups were awarded. The prize winners were then formed in line and marched by the court of honor.

The first prize in the doll coach division went to Ethel Rugarber of Asbury Park, whose doll reclined in a coach trimmed with yellow roses. Hattie A. Conover of Long Branch received second prize, and Dorothy Brower of East Orange third. Florence A. Dickinson of Newark, who rode in a gold seashell drawn by butterflies, received first honors in the express wagon division. George Baughan of New York, in a bathing suit and playing on a make-believe beach, was second. The third prize was captured by Annie and Cyril Wildeman of New York, who, dressed as bears, drew a wagon in which was an imitation of "Goldielock."

Dorothy McMillan of Newark, who rode in a coach fashioned after an immense American Beauty rose, captured the first prize in the baby coach division. Walter Weber of Ocean Grove was second, and Margaret C. Cleveland of Asbury Park was third. Wearing a German peasant's dress and pretending she was a fruit vendor, Chrystie Grapel of Red Bank took first honors in the fancy costumes division; Ray C. Hayward of New York, dressed as Princess Louise, was second, and Anna Nicolini of Asbury Park, a gypsy girl, was third.

The three first prizes for costumes in college colors went to boys and girls wearing Princeton's orange and black. The winners were Donald Dickson of Newark, Manley Tyler of Bradley Beach, and Frederick J. Schoen of Brooklyn. Young Dickson was made up as a Princeton football player. In the novelty class the winner of the first prize was Samuel C. Peden of Brooklyn, two years old, who tramped over the route dressed as a hod carrier. Joseph Rubin of New York and Julius Goldberg of Asbury Park received second and third prizes, respectively.

The prize twins were Myriam and Mildred Grote of New York. They rode in a huge coach built to resemble a swan. John and Isaac Severs of Sheepshead Bay, L. I., received the second prize, and Allen and William Conklin of Roseville, N. J., the third. There were nine floats in the parade, and each received a prize. The blue ribbon was given to Adelaide E. Dickinson of Newark, whose float represented "Rock of Ages." The second trophy went to Eddie and Harry Glashen of Bradley Beach, who, attired as prizefighters, were pushed along in a float representing a prize ring. The third award was given to a dozen children from Sunset Hall, who, attired as rustics, rode on a float built like a barn.

Roger Pryor of New York, son of Bandmaster Pryor, secured first place in the pony division. He was rigged up as a bandmaster, and three companions, each playing an instrument, occupied the cart with him. The second prize was awarded to Althea E. Ayres of Asbury Park, who was dressed as a Queen in a flower-trimmed pony drawn by three ponies. Edward B. Fahr of Hackensack, attired as Buster Brown, received the yellow ribbon.

ARMY MUST HOLD MANILA.

Without It and Other Seaports No Insurrection Can Succeed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In his annual report Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas in the Philippines, says that no insurrection or invasion can succeed if deprived of the control of Manila and the principal seaport cities, and that the occupation is a military necessity. Temporary construction and makeshifts of every kind only serve, he says, to develop and confirm in the minds of Filipinos the idea that Americans do not intend to hold the islands permanently.

Gen. Carter closes his report with this tribute to the soldiers in the Philippines:

"It would be impossible to find in the ranks of any army a more self-respecting, intelligent, physically fit and professionally trained body of men than those serving in the organizations assigned to duty in this department."

CAUSES OF ARMY DESERTIONS.

Lack of a Canteen the Principal One, Says Brig. Gen. Lee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, in his annual report says that desertions continue without any marked decrease, and that the principal factors are drunkenness, evil associations, frequenting vicious resorts, and insensibility to the sacred obligations of the oaths upon enlistment and thereafter.

The effect of the abolition of the canteen is to increase unauthorized absenteeism and promote drunkenness and disorder, Gen. Lee says, all tending directly to induce desertions.

MRS. SENHAUSER, WIFE NO. 5.

Woman Stabbed by Rudolph Siegel Won While Ill from Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Henry Urish, sixty years old, became the fifth bride of Emil Senhäuser of this city to-day. Mrs. Urish was stabbed last April by her neighbor, Rudolph Siegel, son of Gen. Franz Siegel of New York, while in a fit of insanity.

Mrs. Urish lingered between life and death for several months. One of her daily visitors was Senhauser, to whom she was married to-day by a Justice. Senhauser is sixty-five years old, and his four previous wives are dead.

MISSING CASHIER RETURNS.

Willis C. Stevens of Walden Was in a Sanitarium.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Willis C. Stevens, the cashier of the National Bank of Walden, who disappeared mysteriously on April 8 last, has returned to Walden.

After he left his accounts at the bank were found correct, and it was supposed that he had wandered away while mentally unbalanced, the result of an attack of grip. Mr. Stevens has been in a sanitarium since he disappeared, and has recovered his health.

JUDICIAL HAROUN AL RASHID.

Justice Sanders, in Disguise, Visits Hall Complained Of—His Decision.

As a result of a little detective work on his own account, Justice Leon Sanders, in the Seventh District Municipal Court, yesterday morning ordered Walter McAdee, manager of the West End Casino, to put a damper on the festivities at his place of entertainment after 11 o'clock each night and cease the revelry which, neighbors claimed, continued on many occasions until the milkman had made his rounds.

The case came up a week ago before Justice Sanders and he put off decision for a week, during which time he said that he would visit the place and see for himself the condition of affairs. Scouts were posted to watch for him.

When the case was called yesterday Manager McAdee came up smiling and greeted the Justice warmly.

"I visited your place on Friday night last," said the court, "and find that the allegations are sustained. I thought it best that I should not be known, so I altered my appearance slightly; but I was there, and it is the order of the court that all playing of musical instruments, singing, and other noises must stop at 11 o'clock."

Justice Sanders got himself up as a mechanic and was accompanied by several friends.

LINGUIST HOSPITAL "HELPER."

Prof. Zordan Will Interpret at Bellevue While Writing Book.

Ermenegeldo Zordan, a Professor in the University of Padua, who speaks English, German, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Yiddish, and modern Greek as well as he does French, his native tongue, has been appointed official interpreter at Bellevue Hospital, an office that the institution has needed for many years. Prof. Zordan, who is on a two years' leave of absence from the University of Padua, Superintendent Richard says, is without doubt one of the most talented linguists who ever came to America.

The principal reason for Prof. Zordan's being in the United States is to study American customs, in order to embody the knowledge acquired in a book on European literature which he will write. Not being a wealthy man, he finds it necessary to work while in this country. A friend gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Richard, and he obtained the place of interpreter. As there was no provision for an interpreter, Mr. Richard, in order to avail himself of Prof. Zordan's much needed talents, put him down on the pay roll as a "helper."

"I had been in New York," said Prof. Zordan yesterday, "about a month when I found out that in order to pursue my studies I would be compelled to get work. Accordingly I went to Mr. Richard, and my present position is the result. I have been working on my book for seven years, and have completed the sections referring to Germany, France, and Russia. The parts on America and England, among others, are to follow next."

Prof. Zordan is about forty-five years old. He has traveled all over the world.

PAID $17.50 FOR A KISS.

Ansonia Youth Overpowered the Maiden and So Was Fined.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Aug. 31.—Archie McElroy won a wager and paid a fine of $17.50 in the City Court this morning for kissing pretty Miss Anna Wedin.

Miss Wedin, accompanied by Miss Augusta Speed, was on her way home Saturday evening, and while standing under an electric light McElroy and Michael Sweeney got into an argument with a crowd of young men, and finally McElroy made a wager that he would kiss Miss Wedin before she went home.

He and Sweeney grabbed the young girl. McElroy succeeded in kissing her on the cheek. The cries of Miss Wedin and her companion brought assistance, and the young men were arrested.

MANY DEER IN NORTH WOODS.

Season Opens To-day and Rush of Sportsmen Has Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 31.—The deer season in the Adirondacks opens to-morrow, and already the usual rush of guides and sportsmen into the woods has begun. Many of the newspapers have recently published stories to the effect that during last Winter deer had perished in large numbers, and that this would be a very poor season. These reports were incorrect.

The game protectors report that the deer not only wintered well, but that they have greatly increased in number. Deer frequently have been seen within a mile of this village, and campers along the lakes often see a number of deer standing in the lakes with their heads just above water, feeding on lily pads, of which they are very fond.

Guides in the neighboring counties report that not for many years have the deer been so plentiful. The deer have been well protected by the game wardens during the close season, which runs from Nov. 16 to Aug. 31.

WHITE MEN NEGRESS'S HEIRS.

Cut Off Daughter in Favor of Men She Had Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The will of Mary Amarolla, a wealthy negress, who died recently, was to-day offered for probate by George E. Sullivan, her counsel. Practically the entire estate, supposed to be valued at $75,000, was left to Louis and Joseph Alexander, two white men who were adopted and reared by the decedent.

There were minor bequests amounting to $300. Five dollars was willed to her daughter. Irwin B. Linton is made executor without bond. The daughter will contest the will.

OLDFIELD HELD BLAMELESS.

Killing of Two Men at St. Louis Auto Races Not Laid to Him.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The Coroner's jury which investigated the killing of two men by Barney Oldfield's automobile at the races on Sunday last, returned a verdict of accident to-day, but held that the track had not been properly policed. Oldfield is still in the hospital, and the inquest went on without him.

Testimony brought out that Oldfield had closed his eyes before his machine ran off the track; that Scott, one of the men killed, had disobeyed orders in standing at the point where he met his death, and that the management of the races had arranged to sprinkle the track, but revoked the order at the special request of Oldfield and Webb.

CHICKENS DUG UP DIAMOND.

Young Woman Who Lost Ring Fourteen Years Ago Has Been Notified.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 31.—A diamond ring valued at $150, which was lost by Miss Rebecca Rennough at the home of Wright Griffen, in Great Barrington, Mass., fourteen years ago, was unearthed by chickens vigorously scratching in the soil Monday.

The jewel was found by Frederick Burghardt, who has notified Miss Rennough. The ring is in perfect condition.

Coal Prices Go Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—In accordance with custom the anthracite coal producing companies will to-morrow put up the price of coal to the regular Winter rates. On the 1st of April each year the price of coal is reduced 50 cents, and thereafter increased 10 cents a ton each month until September, when the regular prices are reached.

PLAYGROUND STUDENTS HAVE "COMMENCEMENT"

800 Diplomas in Athletic Science Well Earned by Children.

BIG CROWD SEES EXERCISES

Flag Salute and Sports Delight All Who Watch—Bloomer Girls and Dancers Earn Applause.

Eight hundred patriotic young athletes, the boys and girls who for two months have made up the classes in the Board of Education's great Summer playground school, ended their season yesterday with an exhibition on the playground which has been assigned to them under the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge.

A big crowd of proud mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers, cousins, and friends, saw the exhibition. One estimate of the size of the audience is 20,000.

The children pledged allegiance to the flag first of all. They did this with such enthusiasm and reverence as to give even their elders a spurt of love for the Stars and Stripes. It was done in true military style, the youngsters first saluting the flag, the boys holding their caps over their hearts as they passed the National emblem. Then they pledged allegiance to their flag and country. Martin Lush, a youngster whose pride gave him most of his strength, had the honor of holding the colors. Beside him stood two boys holding two guns about two sizes too big for them. These boys were Charles Scheuer and Nathan Geluskay. When the army of children had filed before the colors they made this pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

This was followed by a cheer that seemed to shake the bridge. A moment later Superintendent Maxwell appeared. Somebody gave them the tip. Then followed a real Simon-Pure college cheer. It was:

"I yell, you yell, all yell Maxwell!"

Almost every little girl wore a white dress with a liberal allowance of ribbon adornment. This advantage of the girls over the boys seemed well recognized by the teachers, who grouped the girls together for their exhibitions in calisthenics to the music of some familiar tune. Miss Florence A. Jacob, with her class of girls, about thirty in number, from Public School 32, gave a "radium dance," which took the crowd by storm. The girls wore capes and cone-shaped hats fashioned out of tissue paper.

The class of "bloomer girls" of Miss Clara Carter from School 151 looked like a group of young Indian girls. These girls, ranging in age from ten to fourteen, gave a real athletic exhibition, turned somersaults, stood on their heads, and did other feats that caused the crowd to cheer them lustily.

The boys carried out the usual programme—a fifty-yard dash, relay race, running high jump, potato race, distance race, parallel bar exercise, basket ball, and the like. Evert Jansen Wendell acted as judge.

No prizes were awarded, but the places of honor were striven for just as keenly.

These were the results:

Fifty-Yard Dash.—First and second place to Playground 147. Potato Race.—First and second place to Playground 147. Relay Race.—First place to Delancey Street; second place to 137. Distance Race.—First place, 147; second place, 137. High Jump.—First and second place, 147. Basket ball, with School 188 and 1 pitted against each other; score, 7 to 5 in favor of 188. Another game, with 137 and the Delancey Street as opponents; score, 9 to 1 in favor of School 137.

Several members of the Board of Education and many of those interested in playground work were present.

NO ATLANTIC AGREEMENT YET.

But Desire to Reach a Settlement Is Shown at the Conference.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Aug. 31.—The shipping conferences continue. Both sides show a disposition to reach a satisfactory solution.

The German, British, and other companies have made a compromise proposition to Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Cunard Line, which the Cunard Company will take into consideration.

Adjournment is not yet in sight.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Details of the proceedings of the shipping conference at Frankfort are published by The Boersen Courier, as follows:

When the Cunard Line representatives sat down to discuss the possibility of an agreement they found that the representatives of all the other participating companies had reached an understanding to receive the lines in traffic relations with them into the combination against the Cunard Company without further formalities.

The White Star and Hamburg-American Lines were disposed to fight to a finish, and the conferences which had previously taken place in London seemed to have brought no result. Every principle had to be discussed from the beginning.

One fruitless proposition was that the Cunard Line should retire from the Mediterranean service altogether, the allied companies taking over its Hungarian emigrant contract and paying the Cunard people a minimum figure for each emigrant carried. Another proposition was to pay the Cunard Company a certain fixed percentage of the earnings of the emigrant business, and still another idea was that the allies buy the Cunard Line's Mediterranean steamers. This last plan did not find favor.

If the conference is unable to agree on a general compromise strong efforts will be made at least to agree to maintain the present Winter rates.

THE PHOENICIA NEARING PORT.

Liner Which Was Said to be Drifting Passes the Lizard.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 31.—The Hamburg-American liner Phoenicia, which left New York on Aug. 20 for Hamburg, and which was reported by the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen yesterday, to have been sighted on Aug. 27 apparently drifting, passed the Lizard at 7 A. M. to-day.

IMPERIAL'S ADDITION OPEN.

Hotel Now Covers a Broadway Block—Managers Entertain.

The new seventeen-story addition to the Imperial Hotel was opened for business last night. The hotel now occupies the entire block on the east side of Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, and 3,000 guests helped the management celebrate the event last night.

With its 600 rooms the Imperial ranks next to the Waldorf and the Hotel Astor. The managers took great pride last night in showing the visitors the Leather Room and the Red Room.

It is in the Red Room, however, that the architects have spent their greatest efforts. It is 60 feet long and 50 feet wide, surrounded by a balcony. The ceiling is divided into seven panels, and there is a massive Louis XVI. mantel. The furniture alone, consisting of over one hundred pieces, cost $14,000. Myriads of electric bulbs supply the illumination.

Robert Stafford is the proprietor of the hotel and Morgan Rose the manager. The architects of the new building are Warren & Wetmore. Safier the French sculptor did the stone work, and the decorations were done by L. Marcotte.

SOCIETY TABLEAUS A SUCCESS.

Many Prominent Newporters Take Part in Show for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The tableaus at the Casino Theatre to-night in which a number of the prominent society people participated proved a success. As the price of tickets was $5, a goodly sum will be realized for the district nursing fund of the Newport Hospital and the Presentation Day Nursery of New York.

The committee in charge of the entertainment, consisting of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Miss Edith Wetmore, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mrs. Blair Fairchild, worked early and late for the success of the tableaus, and were gratified by the liberal response to their efforts. There were ten reproductions of famous paintings in a massive frame, each with appropriate scenery. During the intermission Gustave Bordes, the French baritone, sang.

The first tableau was a reproduction of a piece of Gobelin tapestry, called "Les Enfants." In this the children of Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman were prettily grouped. The second was "The Picnic," by Morland, in which Miss Rosamond Street, Miss Thayer, and Charles De L. Oelrichs and Louise S. Bruguiere made an effective picture.

In "A Wedgwood Plate," by Flaxman, Miss Helen Brice, Miss Maria Moran, and Blair Fairchild posed. Miss Helen Brice next appeared as a Spanish dancer in "The Infanta," by Velasques. "The Invocation to the Night" was represented by Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss Alice Blight.

The next tableau was called "La Vie des Boulevards," and represented a Paris café. This was the largest group of the evening, and the various figures were represented by James V. Parker, Comte de Chambrun, Count Sala, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Prince de Bearn, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., and Murray Hoffman. Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman appeared as "Miss Farren," reproducing a picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Miss Alice Grosvenor and Miss Cottonet represented a piece of Chinese embroidery, and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig was "A Venetian Comedienne." The last tableau was a hunting scene in which Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Miss Louise Bancroft, Mrs. P. F. Collier, Willing Spencer, and Ralph N. Ellis appeared.

In order not to interfere with the dinners early in the evening, the tableaus were not started until 9:30, and it was nearly midnight when the curtain was dropped on the last picture. Then came a number of suppers in the Casino grill rooms. Mr. Collier had thirty guests at his table. Miss Edith Wetmore was in charge of a "Dutch treat" supper in which forty participated, and smaller parties were under the charge of Mrs. Edward S. Spencer, Mrs. George A. Huhn, and Mrs. E. R. Thomas.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

St. Grouse will be celebrated to-day in the Adirondacks, and as a consequence there are many shooting parties arranged at the different camps for the month of September. In this country St. Grouse has a different signification, or rather a more varied one, than in England. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Hoe, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and others have parties in progress. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are expected at their camp, Sagamore Lodge, next week. Mrs. Antonio Yznaga has with her Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye.

Mrs. Mary King Waddington is to visit Newport, where she will be the guest of James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick and Judge G. S. Batcheller, a member of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hammill, and W. S. B. Stevens are among those who are booked to sail to-day on the Deutschland for Hamburg.

The engagement is rumored, but not announced, of Miss Catherine Morgan Dix, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, to William H. Wheelock, the son of Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wheelock of 75 Park Avenue. Mr. Wheelock is a Harvard graduate and a member of the University Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, (Miss Maude Folsom,) who are now on their wedding tour, will spend September at Lyne, Conn., where Mr. Voorhees has his country home and studio.

There was an influx of people to town yesterday. From Newport came Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William Carter, and others in town were Miss Bryce, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Carroll Brown, and Mrs. James W. Gerard, the Misses Greta and Mamie Pomeroy, Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, the Misses Cameron, and many others.

The marriage of Miss Elise Postley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, and Ross Ambler Curran will take place on Nov. 1 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Engagement Announcements.

Mrs. Alfred Henderson of 46 West Seventy-second Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith Davis Henderson, to Victor Sutro of this city.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Fannie Meeker, daughter of Mrs. William Butler Meeker of Riverdale-on-Hudson, to Franklyn Adair Farnsworth of Yonkers.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

TEPPER—WHITTINGHAM.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 31.—Miss Hannah Harrison Whittingham, daughter of Mrs. Edward T. Whittingham of Millburn, N. J., and a granddaughter of the late Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland, and Arthur Tepper of Pueblo were married to-day by the Rev. Dr. Hardcastle. The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity. The bride's mother and sister, Miss Caroline A. Whittingham, accompanied the bride on her trip West and attended her at the wedding. There were no bridesmaids.

Mr. Tepper left the East some time ago to take a position with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He was well known socially in Essex County, N. J., and was for years a member and officer in Essex Troop, the crack New Jersey military organization. His bride is a member of one of the most prominent families in the State of New Jersey.

MOORE-VREDENBURGH.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 31.—One of the most brilliant weddings of the season took place here this afternoon, when Miss Agnes Remsen Vredenburgh, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William Henry Vredenburgh of 861 West End Avenue, New York, was united in marriage to Dr. Albertus Adair Moore of New York. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Church, the Rev. Howard E. Thompson, Rector of the Church, officiating.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Harley H. Hawkins of Montclair as matron of honor. Miss Elizabeth Vredenburgh, a sister of the bride, as maid of honor. Dr. Baxter Moore of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Jones of Reading Penn.; Richard V. Evans of New York; Capt. Peter Vredenburgh, United States Army, and William H. Vredenburgh, Jr., brothers of the bride, and Peter Vredenburgh, second, of Jersey City, a cousin. During the ceremony Miss Marguerite Hofer of New York sang "Oh Perfect Love."

The bride's gown was white liberty silk gauze, trimmed with rose point lace. She wore a veil caught with orange blossoms and diamonds, and carried lilies of the valley and roses.

A reception was held at the Summer home of Judge and Mrs. Vredenburgh in Manasquan.

After the French minister will sail for Europe on Saturday, where she will spend the Winter.

SLOCUM COMMITTEE SPENT NEARLY $124,205

$20,000 Left in the Treasury for Future Needs.

FINAL REPORT TO MAYOR

120 Men Lost Entire Families—897 of 958 Bodies Identified—$200,000 Found on the Dead.

The committee appointed by Mayor McClellan to administer the funds subscribed for the relief of the sufferers from the Slocum disaster of June 15 last made a report yesterday to the Mayor of its work. The total contributions amounted to $124,205.80, and nearly all of this has been expended. The remaining $20,000 has been set aside for the future needs of those who were made to some extent dependent by the disaster.

Under a resolution adopted by the committee at its final meeting on Aug. 5 the balance was turned over to a special committee of St. Mark's Church appointed to receive the money in trust. This committee received $15,750, and Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, received $1,500 to be expended for the benefit of two Catholic families included in the list of beneficiaries.

The list of dead is officially placed at 958. In all 897 bodies were identified and 61 were buried without identification. The loss of property amounted to about $800, and the aggregate amount represented in money and bank books found on the dead is estimated by the Coroner to be about $200,000. As to the class of persons who received relief the report says:

While in some instances the mothers or older children who were lost in the disaster were wage-earners, even this was the exception rather than the rule, many of the grown daughters in the families affected not being engaged in wage-earning occupations. Two-thirds of the families subsequently aided in the burial of their dead (255 families) carried insurance, and in 185 of these families the amount of the insurance exceeded the total funeral expenses. In the case of five other families there were bank accounts which supplemented or took the place of insurance, and in several cases the amount of life insurance obtained was upward of $1,000. These facts indicate clearly that the families affected by the disaster were self-supporting, and in many instances prosperous members of the community, not likely to become dependent upon charitable relief even when overtaken by unexpected misfortune.

There were represented on the Slocum on the day of the disaster 590 families, and three-fourths of these, or 437 families, were aided by the committee. Of the remaining 25 per cent. very few asked for aid. The committee buried 705 persons belonging to 388 families at an expense of $31,279.99. The average cost of each funeral was $115.29, the minimum $16, and the maximum $331.50.

Medical attendance and supplies were furnished to 38 families at an expense of $1,264.17. Temporary aid has been given to 133 families to the amount of $2,042.58. Transportation was provided for 2 persons, costing $126, one of whom was sent to take a position in Chicago, and the other to his father's home in Russia. Fourteen persons were reimbursed for the loss of clothing, musical instruments, &c., at an outlay of $571.66, and a surgical injured in rescue work was repaired at a cost of $60.48. To care for dependent children and adults in 39 families appropriations of $18,231 were required, and $3,520 was expended to assist 26 additional families in necessary readjustment after the loss of a wage-earner or because of illness or loss of work consequent on the disaster. There was expended for the Cooper Union memorial meeting the sum of $275, and the operating expenses were $1,062.

The report gives the first authentic information of the losses by various families. It shows that 120 men lost their entire families. One wife only, 39 lost wife and one child, 32 wife and two children, 10 wife and three children, 3 wife and four children, and wife and five children; two widowers lost each two children, and one lost four children, while the remaining three left alone as the result of the disaster lost other relatives with whom they were living.

There were twelve families in which orphan children were left, the number of orphans being 27.

IN THE SHOPS.

When one is thinking of linens, a bargain in a towel is always acceptable. Here is one for the woman who has had her linen stock diminished this Summer—a strong, heavy huck towel, 20 by 37 in size, 25 cents, regular price, 38 cents. These are Webb's "Dew Bleach" linen, and are worth while.

Another towel, one of the kind that is a delight for a sensitive skin, is the big old bleach towel, 27 by 45, a big English size, at 75 cents instead of $1. This is a double, hemstitched towel, soft as silk.

There are odd things in colored linen cloths that some women may like to pick up. There are blues and grays, and an attractive cloth has a red line border. This is two yards by three, a snow-drop pattern, with red line border of several inches width. It is a fringed cloth and costs $3, reduced in price from something more than $4. It is good value for the money.

Some of the blue cloths are for small tables. One, reduced to 50 cents, is a small square cloth. A larger one is 75 cents from $1.50, and so on.

There is a bank for a child that will put a premium on saving money. It is a registering bank in the form of a house, and with three openings in the top at the front, where the different coins are registered as they go in. The price is 75 cents.

For 60 cents there is a library and school companion combined. The library is a box, which, when closed, looks to be a shelf of small books. Open, it shows a number of colored crayon pencils, a regular lead and slate pencil, with a bit of sponge and an eraser.

The old English Welsh rabbit plates are among the best. They are the ones with bright-colored English scenes, and as a rule little—presumably Welsh—rabbits playing around on the lawn. The plates cost $1 each. A large round plate for the service of Welsh rabbit costs $3.50, and a smaller platter $3.25. There is a verse around each, beginning: "Season me with pepper and salt and just a pinch of mustard yellow."

A round medallion with the letters in solid embroidery cut out inside are still seen on the fine monogram handkerchiefs.

Solid embroidered letters in silk are seen on the fine French blankets that are as soft and warm as down, and which every housekeeper would like to buy if she could, and every one who can does buy.

Ten souvenir postals for 5 cepts is about the lowest price for these much-used cards. They show various views of New York, a picture of the new Williamsburg Bridge being among them.

Black walrus traveling bags are among the smartest and most expensive for women's use.

Tan shoes fasten with three small leather-covered harness buckles and straps at the side, instead of buttoning or lacing. That is one of the whims in shoes now worn.

A new Fall suit shows one of those becoming little coats fitting and basquing a few inches below the waist. This is black, trimmed with a narrow green and black braid, with a vest of a fancy green material and glass buttons of green fastening it.

A net waist in something of a mode shade is tucked and shirred, lined with thin white silk, and costs $5. It is not one of the new waists, but pretty, simple, and useful.

One of those Hungarian linen cloths for small tables is in two shades of red. The cloth is linen in the natural color, and the heavy hand embroidery is in a deep red lightened with a shade which is on the order of salmon pink. It is a good combination, and costs, cloth and cozy and all, $4.75.

THAT POLICE FORCE AGAIN.

Meets Its Wife in Court—Some "Inside Information."

The charge of abandonment made against the Police Department of Sea Cliff, L. I., by its wife was heard by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Sea Cliff's "force" is Joseph Brundage. He is the whole department. When he appeared before Magistrate Higginbotham his wife's lawyer said pathetically:

"Your Honor, this poor woman is ill and unable to earn her living, while her husband is Chief of Police of Sea Cliff."

"So, he's Chief of Police, is he?" asked the Magistrate, eyeing Brundage, who had drawn himself up and thrown out his chest.

"Yes," responded the lawyer, adding enigmatically, "He gets it all, your Honor. He's his own wardman, you know."

"He gets all what?" inquired the court.

"Why, all that's coming to him," explained the lawyer, and the court and Brundage both smiled at the joke.

It was suggested that Brundage pay his wife $9, but the police force thought the figure too high.

"I get only $50 a month," he said, "and I'm expected to give up to keep the job."

Again the court smiled. The case was adjourned until Sept. 21.

MARRIED A YEAR AGO.

Mrs. Price, Who Was Miss Sickles, Didn't Tell Until Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Although married to Henry C. Price over a year ago, Mrs. Price, who was Miss Emma Sickles, kept the marriage a secret until she informed her parents of the fact to-day. Her father is Justice James H. Sickles. Mrs. Price for three years has been a public school teacher in Newark.

Price is employed as an engineer in the New York subway, and is a native of Rahway. The marriage ceremony was performed at Asbury Park by the Rev. W. R. Wedderspoon, pastor of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Price are now living in Lenox Avenue, New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Tomas Herran.

Dr. Tomas Herran, who represented Colombia at Washington for several years up to the time of the Panama incident, died to-day at Liberty, N. Y. He had been ill for some time and went to Liberty in the hope that a sojourn there would aid in the restoration of his health.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Few Pan-American diplomats enjoyed such intimate friendship with the officials of the Washington Government as did Dr. Herran. He was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps whom Secretary Hay received regularly in his private office.

Dr. Herran first came to Washington at the age of three, his father having served here as Minister from 1846 to 1863. Although born in Colombia, most of Dr. Herran's early life was spent in Washington up to the time of his graduation from Georgetown University in 1863, when he went to London as private secretary to the Colombian Minister to Great Britain.

In 1900 Dr. Herran was attached to the Colombian Legation at Washington, and throughout the régime of Minister Concha was the executive head of the legation. Upon the sudden departure of Minister Concha, Dr. Herran was made Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, and in this capacity signed with Mr. Hay on Jan. 22, 1903, the Panama Canal treaty between the United States and Colombia, which, despite all that the Chargé could do, was rejected by the Colombian Congress. This was the disappointment of Dr. Herran's life, and from that, and the severe strain under which he labored throughout the negotiations he never fully recovered.

Sudden Death of Washington Hancock.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The sudden death of Washington Hancock, grandson of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, at his lodgings in London was the subject of an inquest to-day. The autopsy showed that Mr. Hancock died from heart disease, and a verdict to that effect was accordingly rendered.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT HOOD, for twenty years engaged in the retail shoe business at Ferry and Market Streets, Newark, is dead at his home, 609½ High Street, that city, aged fifty-five years. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

Dr. SAMUEL G. MAYO, a practicing dentist of Newark, N. J., died at Denver, Col., Tuesday, aged twenty-eight years. He was a graduate of the New York College of Dentistry, and is survived by a widow, whom he married only a year ago.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

There will be three openings to-night. Edna May, in "The School Girl," will make her bow at Daly's; "The Royal Chef" will be at the Lyric Theatre, and "The County Chairman" will be revived at Wallack's.

George E. Graham, for many years the Albany representative of The Associated Press, has come to New York to assist J. A. Fynes in the development of the Proctor circuit. Mr. Graham has been in charge of The Associated Press forces at the National political conventions for many years. He was the correspondent who stood beside Admiral Schley during the battle of Santiago, and was one of the most important witnesses at the court of inquiry.

The management of the New Orpheum Music Hall on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street has postponed its opening until Saturday evening, Sept. 10. The opening piece is "The Japskia."

"The Spellbinder" will be performed at the Parsons Theatre in Hartford, Conn., for the first time to-night. It comes to the Herald Square next Monday.

The Circle Theatre will open Sept. 5 with a big vaudeville show.

Harry Clarke has been engaged by E. E. Rice for the leading role in "Mr. Wix of Wickham," which opens the Bijou Sept. 9.

F. C. Whitney has arranged to send Maud Holland on the road in "Dolly Varden."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, and E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. C. H. P. Gilbert gave a luncheon and Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a musicale.

Mrs. J. Lowe Hartiman has gone to Ophir Farm, New York, where she is the guest of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have returned here in the yacht Crusader, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander are back from Bar Harbor.

Mr. Beverly Dalngerfield of Washington is the guest of Roger Wetmore at Chateau-sur-Mer.

E. S. Knapp of New York is a guest of Mr. Amadee D. Moran.

James Renwick of New York is visiting Mrs. H. E. Renwick at her cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 31.—The first drag hunt of the Berkshire Hunt Club will be held at Tanglewood, the country residence of Richard C. Dixey, to-morrow afternoon, and the run will be around Lake Mahkeenac to Elm Court Farm. Miss Heloise Meyer of Boston, sister of Ambassador Meyer; Miss Margaret Dixey, Miss Kate Cary, Mrs. Newell Eberle, Miss Cornelia Barnes, Grant Foster, Samuel Frothingham, Percy C. Wyndham and others will ride. The club's pack of foxhounds will be used for the hunt.

Miss Constance Mackay-Smith and Miss Madeline Cutting, daughter of the late Robert Fulton Cutting, are to be presented at the Court of St. James next Winter.

PANAMA'S HEALTH IS BETTER, SAYS GORGAS

Strict Quarantine Established at Both Ends of Canal.

FACTS ABOUT MOSQUITOS

Larvæ Responsible for Fever, but Germ Bearer Does Not Travel More Than 100 Yards, Says Surgeon General.

Col. Gorgas, Surgeon

AMERICANS AHEAD AGAIN

Played Another Fast Contest with Cleveland Team and Won.

NATIONALS TAKE TWO GAMES

Brooklyn Shuts Out Chicago—Two Defeats of Cincinnati Place Pittsburg in Third Position.

Both of the New York teams had another successful day yesterday, the Americans winning from Cleveland and taking the series, while the Nationals defeated Cincinnati twice. The only change in the standing of the teams was the displacing of Cincinnati from third place by Pittsburg. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 10; Detroit, 2.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	9	10	7	13	10	13	69	.616
New York	6	..	8	11	10	13	12	67	.609
Philadelphia	5	5	..	13	8	11	9	11	62	.579
Chicago	9	10	6	..	9	8	10	13	65	.570
Cleveland	8	7	10	4	..	9	8	15	61	.560
Detroit	6	7	10	7	5	..	6	11	47	.427
St. Louis	9	6	4	5	5	5	..	10	44	.404
Washington	0	2	2	2	4	7	9	..	26	.234
Games lost	43	43	45	49	48	63	65	85		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 2. (11 inns.)
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1. (7 inns.)
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	13	15	12	84	.736
Chicago	7	..	8	9	8	10	12	14	68	.596
Pittsburg	9	6	..	8	9	8	11	11	66	.584
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	12	12	13	67	.573
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	11	12	13	61	.517
Boston	1	2	3	3	4	..	8	11	44	.373
Brooklyn	3	4	4	6	6	9	..	9	40	.351
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	4	..	33	.284
Games lost	32	46	47	50	57	74	74	83		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Play Fast Game Against Cleveland and Win.

The Greater New York team gave another brilliant exhibition of playing in the last game of the series with Cleveland yesterday, and won by a score of 3 to 1. Besides the excellent pitching of Chesbro the display at third base by Conroy was a prominent feature. Seldom has the position been played more perfectly and his stop and throw to second base, whereby Lush was retired, was of a remarkable order. Hess hit the ball sharply, which dropped just within the foul line, and Conroy, with outstretched hand, secured it and, without getting into position for a good throw, got the ball to second in time to catch the runner from first.

It was an interesting game throughout, and the four thousand spectators evidently enjoyed it. There was only one attempt made to question the decision of the umpire, but it was quickly squelched by O'Loughlin, who gave about the most intelligent and satisfactory exhibition of umpiring seen in this city for a long time.

Chesbro was in splendid form. Not a man got to base on called balls, and but for a wild throw by Kleinow in the last inning the visitors would have been shut out. He struck out four men, and in the fifth inning Turner, Lush, and Bemis were thrown out at first base on three pitched balls. Hess also did well, which was quite a contrast to a previous performance in this city. Then ten runs were made off him in one inning, but yesterday only six hits were made off him, but two of the runs scored by New York were the result of bases on balls.

Four ball balls placed Williams on first base in the second inning, and on an attempt to steal, Bemis threw the ball so wild that Williams reached third. Conroy's safe hit was poorly fielded by Lush, and Williams scored and Conroy took second. The latter was advanced a base by Kleinow's out, and on Chesbro's high bounding ball to Lajoie, Conroy tallied. A base on balls, Stovall's failure to hold Bradley's throw, Kleinow's sacrifice, and Chesbro's long fly to right field enabled Williams to make his second run. Lajoie made Cleveland's only run in the last inning on a safe hit, which, in the third of the game, and Stovall's hit close to the plate, the ball being thrown badly by Kleinow to first. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bay, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Fluck, rf	0	0	0	4	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	3	5	5	0	
Stovall, 1b	0	1	9	0	1	
Turner, ss	0	0	3	0	1	
Lush, lf	0	1	0	0	1	
Bemis, c	0	1	2	2	1	
Hess, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	7	24	16	3	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
D'gh'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	1	
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	2	3	2	
And'son, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	
Williams, 2b	2	1	3	4	0	
Conroy, 3b	1	1	1	5	0	
Kleinow, c	0	1	4	0	1	
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	3	6	27	13	3	

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hess, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 4. Sacrifice hits—Anderson, Kleinow. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Williams. Double play—Conroy and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Attendance, 4,046.

BOSTON, 10; DETROIT, 2.

BOSTON, Aug 31.—Mullin's lack of control was largely responsible for Detroit's defeat today. The features were Lachance's one-hand catch for an unassisted double play and running catches by Drill and Selbach. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	2	2	4	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	0	1	4	0	
Stahl, cf	3	2	3	0	0	
Collins, 3b	2	2	2	2	0	
Freem'n, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	13	1	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	
Moran, c	0	0	4	0	0	
Winter, p	2	0	0	1	0	
Total	10	10	27	10	0	

DETROIT.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	0	1	0	
McInt'e, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	2	1	2	1	
Crawf'd, rf	0	2	2	1	0	
H'kman, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	
Drill, c	0	0	3	0	0	
Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	
Casey, ss	0	0	1	2	1	
Mullin, p	1	2	1	1	0	
Total	2	7	24	12	1	

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	—10
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Selbach, Stahl, O'Leary. Three-base hit—Ferris. Home run—Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Parent. Stolen base—O'Leary. Double plays—Lachance, (unassisted). Lowe and O'Leary. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 6; off Winter, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullin, Doran, Selbach. Struck out—By Mullin, 1; by Winter, 1. Passed ball—Doran. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes. Attendance—6,063.

ST. LOUIS, 2; WASHINGTON, 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—St. Louis defeated Washington to-day in a pitchers' battle by 2 to 1. Sudhoff allowed the locals only five hits, while Hughes was very effective with men on bases. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
O'Neill, 2b	1	0	2	3	2	
Hill, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	
Stahl, cf	0	0	3	3	0	
Hu'man, lf	0	2	0	0	0	
Cassidy, ss	0	1	1	1	0	
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Herring, 1b	0	1	11	2	0	
Kittredge, c	0	1	7	1	0	
Hughes, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	5	27	12	2	

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	0	0	0	
Hemphill, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	3	3	5	0	
Hynes, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Jones, lb	0	0	12	2	0	
Padden, 2b	0	3	2	2	0	
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
O'Connor, c	0	1	4	0	0	
Sudhoff, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	2	10	27	12	0	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Hemphill. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Cassidy, Moran, O'Connor. Double play—Sudhoff and Moran. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Sudhoff, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Sudhoff, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 12. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance—500.

PHILADELPHIA, 1; CHICAGO, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—In another pitchers' battle to-day the home club shut out Chicago. The single run scored by the locals was made in the eighth inning on two singles and a sacrifice. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Callahan, lf	0	0	2	2	0	
G.Davis, ss	0	1	4	3	0	
Tannehill, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Isbell, 1b	0	0	9	0	1	
Dundon, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	
Sullivan, c	0	2	4	2	0	
Owen, p	0	0	1	3	0	
Total	0	3	24	9	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Pickering, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
H.Davis, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	
L.Cross, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	
Seybold, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	
M.Cross, ss	0	0	4	0	0	
Powers, c	0	1	1	6	1	0
Plank, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	1	5	27	9	0	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Sullivan, Seybold. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Plank. Stolen bases—Callahan, Powers. Double play—Davis and M. Cross. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Owen, 1; off Plank, 3. Struck out—By Owen, 2; by Plank, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and Connolly. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Attendance—5,757.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Wind Up Western Tour with Two Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The New York team brought its last Western trip of the season to a close to-day by beating the Cincinnatians two games, the first in eleven innings, by 3 to 2, and the second in seven innings, by 4 to 1. There was considerable disorder in the first game caused by Bowerman, catcher of the New York team, who was not playing, however, hitting a spectator, and the loud and constant protests against Umpire Zimmer's decisions. McGann and Dahlen were put out of the game, and while this handicapped the team somewhat, it did not disturb McGinnity, who pitched in rare form. Both nines played poorly in the field in the first game, and it was Manager Kelley's failure to catch a thrown ball that gave the victory to the New Yorks in the eleventh inning.

A base on balls, Sebring's hit, and Odwell's bunt filled the bases for Cincinnati in the fourth inning. Steinfeldt's fly was caught by Dahlen and a double play was the result. After Odwell had stolen second, the New Yorks protested, and Dahlen threw the ball away. McGann then became prominent in the dispute, with the result that both he and Dahlen were ordered off the grounds. The local men made another run in the fifth on Peitz's single and Huggins's double.

Dahlen scored for New York in the second inning on a base on balls and hits by Gilbert and McGinnity. Donlin tallied in the sixth on a base on balls, Mertes's two-bagger, and Corcoran's bunt. In the eleventh inning Dunn reached first on Harper's wild throw and got to third on Devlin's single. He was run out on Gilbert's hit to Steinfeldt. Warner hit to Corcoran, but Kelley muffed the throw, and Devlin scored.

In the second game the New Yorks led off with three runs by good batting and tallied one more run in the sixth inning on Devlin's hit for one base and Gilbert's three-bagger. Cincinnati's only run was made in the third inning on Kelley's base on balls, Seymour's single, and Sebring's out. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning to allow the New Yorks to catch a train. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 1b	1	1	7	2	0	
Seymour, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Sebring, rf	0	0	4	0	0	
Odwell, lf	0	0	4	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Huggins, 2b	1	2	2	1	0	
Schiel, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Ewing, p	0	0	2	2	0	
Total	1	6	21	11	0	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'an, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
McGann, lb	0	1	10	1	0	
Dahlen, 1b-cf	1	0	1	0	1	
Mertes, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	5	0	
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	
Warner, c	0	0	5	0	0	
Wiltse, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	4	5	21	12	0	

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Three-base hit—Gilbert. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Browne, Devlin, and Seymour. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Wiltse, 4. Struck out—By Wiltse, 5. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 1b	0	1	8	1	1	
Seymour, cf	1	1	4	1	0	
Sebring, rf	0	0	4	0	0	
Odwell, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	5	2	1	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	5	1	
Huggins, 2b	1	2	1	4	0	
Peitz, c	0	1	7	3	0	
Harper, p	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	2	6	33	18	4	

NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Bres., cf. & lb	0	0	8	0	0	
Browne, rf	0	0	5	0	0	
McGann, lb	0	0	9	1	0	
Dahlen, lf-cf	0	1	0	1	1	
Mertes, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	1	0	2	3	2	
Dunn, 3b	1	2	1	4	0	
Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	
Gilbert, 2b	0	2	5	1	1	
Warner, c	0	1	4	2	0	
McGinty, p	0	0	1	0	2	
Total	3	7	33	15	5	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Peitz, Warner, Mertes. Stolen bases—Seymour, Huggins. Double plays—Seymour, Peitz, and Steinfeldt; Dahlen and Gilbert. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 3; off McGinnity, 3. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by McGinnity, 4. Wild pitch—Harper. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—3,521.

BROOKLYN, 2; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The local team was shut out to-day through inability to hit Scanlan when hits were needed. Battery errors and Sheckard's clean drive scored one run for Brooklyn in the first inning. A mixture of three singles, a steal, and a sacrifice scored another in the fifth. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Barry, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	12	2	0	
McCarthy, cf	0	0	3	2	0	
Kling, c	0	1	4	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	7	1	
Carney, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	3	0	
Brown, p	0	0	1	2	4	0
Total	0	2	27	17	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	
Gessler, cf	0	0	5	0	0	
Lumley, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
Sheck'd, l	1	2	2	0	0	
Babb, ss	0	2	2	2	0	
Lush, lb	0	1	11	0	0	
Titus, lf	0	0	3	1	0	
Bulswit, ss	0	0	2	3	0	
Doolin, c	0	1	4	0	2	
Fraser, p	0	0	1	2	1	
*Duffy	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	8	27	9	0	

*Batted for Fraser in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Farrell, McGee, Fraser, Dunleavy, O'Neill. Three-base hits—Brain, Lush. Home run—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double play—Burke, Farrell, and Beckley. Stolen bases—Shannon, Titus, Doolin. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Wild pitches—Fraser, 2. Bases on balls—Off O'Neill, 4; off Fraser, 5. Struck out—By O'Neill, 2; by Fraser, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 12. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game 1 hour and 45 minutes. Attendance—1,900.

Eastern League.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	6	1
Baltimore	0	1	0

Batteries—McCann and O'Neill; Adkins and Byers.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	5	0
Providence	0	0	0

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Milligan and Thomas.

Rochester, 1; Toronto, 9.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 3.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 2; Toledo, 1.
Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 4.
Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 6, (six innings.)

New York State League.

Scranton, 7; A. J. & G., 6.
Troy, 3; Syracuse, 12.
Utica, 6; Binghamton, 1.
Albany, 3; Utica, 0.

New England League.

Lowell, 4; Fall River, 2.
Manchester, 3; New Bedford, 2.
Haverhill, 6; Nashua, 0.
Concord, 20; Lawrence, 5.

Connecticut League.

Springfield, 6; Norwich, 5.
New Haven, 8; Meriden, 2.
Hartford, 6; Bridgeport, 9.
Holyoke, 5; New London, 4, (ten innings.)

Southern League.

Montgomery, 1; Atlanta, 8.
Nashville, 2; Birmingham, 3.
Nashville, 3; Birmingham, 1.

BOWERMAN STRIKES A 'ROOTER'

New York Catcher Nearly Starts a Riot in Game at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31.—There came near being a riot during the first game of the double-header to-day between the New Yorks and Cincinnatis. In the sixth inning Bowerman, who was not playing, left the New York bench and struck a man in "rooters'" row, who had been jesting with him. "Sam" Saffin of the ball park police was marching Bowerman off the field, but on the claim that Umpire Zimmer had absolute authority, Saffin let him go to the bench again.

Albert Hartzell, music teacher in the public schools and son of a member of the Board of Education, was the man hit by Bowerman, and he appealed to the regular police. His jaw was cut. Eight officers came on the field, and amid great excitement took Bowerman in custody. Hartzell accompanied them to swear out a warrant. The New York players advanced on the officers as if to take Bowerman from them. Acting Mayor Gordon, who witnessed the assault, ordered the police to arrest Bowerman.

The claim is made that Manager McGraw ordered the assault. George B. Cox, the Republican leader and a large stockholder in the club, declared the affair an outrage, and said Bowerman should be fined. At the police station Hartzell decided not to prosecute and Bowerman was released.

HILDEBRAND WOULD NOT RIDE.

Stewards Excused Jockey and Caused Protest from Bettors.

A change of jockeys, sanctioned by the Stewards of the meeting, after the official announcement of the riders who had made weight for the first race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, caused much bitter comment by backers. The favorite jockey, Hildebrand, had weighed to ride Metropole, and many persons who backed Hildebrand's mounts bet on the colt on that account.

Metropole was heavily backed by some one else, and went to 4 to 1 before Hildebrand, when warming up the colt, made the discovery that the horse was ill-tempered and crazy to suit him. He asked the Stewards to excuse him, and they substituted Miles, the jockey who has ridden Metropole in the races when the colt was not backed. Then Metropole went back in the betting to 8 to 1, and was beaten badly in the race.

The change of jockeys was the first made except when injury to a rider compelled a substitution since racing has been under the control of the Jockey Club, and the action of the Stewards was the subject of heated argument for the remainder of the day. It was said that the action of the Stewards agreed to excuse Hildebrand was that they wished to prevent what seemed to promise a coup for some shrewd bettors who control Metropole.

Big Prices for Yearling Thoroughbreds.

The largest prices of the Fall season of yearling sales was realized at the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when Newton Bennington bid $5,000 for the colt by Soltaire II.-Carnation, and later bid $5,000 again to secure the colt by Soltaire II.-Break-o'Day. The horses sold were from the Nopa Stock Farm, and the Trade Wind and Oakley Studs. The sales for $1,000 or more were as follows:

B. c. by Soltaire II.-Carnation, N. Bennington $5,000
B. c. by Soltaire II.-Headtower, N. Bennington 1,750
Br. or blk. c. by Soltaire II.-Break o' Day, N. Bennington 5,000
Ch. c. by Marius II.-Elminetta, N. Bennington 1,600
Ch. c. by Marius II.-Vielleicht, S. C. Hildreth 1,050
B. c. by Soltaire II.-Lucille II., Edward Alvey 1,500
Ch. c. by Marius II.-Piquante, H. B. Duryea 2,000
Ch. c. by Libertine-Bridal Veil, S. Doggett. 1,100
B. c. by Soltaire II.-Magdalenas, A. J. Joyner 1,700
Ch. c. by Gotham-Addie M., Edward Alvey 1,300

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Sept. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Williams vs Wells
2—People, &c. vs N Y Bldg L B Co
3—Burton vs Muh
3½—Same vs same
4—Clark vs Mayor, &c
5—Kelly vs Kelly
6—Knick Inv Co vs Voorhees.
7—In re D O Haynes & Co
8—People, &c. vs N Y Bldg L B Co
9—Rothschild vs Coffey
10—D H Burnham Co vs Welsh
11—Bastide vs E R Holden Co
12—Telfair vs Reed
13—Hennessy vs Rankin
14—Citizens' Sav Bank vs Fraser
15—Miller vs Jaffer
16—Krumenaker vs Goldfeld
17—Goldstein vs Bologh
18—Connelly vs Union Ry Co
18½—Same vs same
19—Tindel-Morris Co vs Phil Dep Co of Md
20—Niederweisen vs Niederweisen
21—Winkler & Gartner vs Bien
22—Barber Asphalt Paving Co vs Grout
23—In re Fertig
24—People, &c. vs N Y Bldg L B Co
25—Henry vs Alexander
26—De Peyster, De Peyster, King & Pinkney Co vs Internat Fire Ins Corp of Alexandria
27—In re Mead
27¼—In re same
28—In re same
29—In re Galloway
30—Romano vs Fay
31—Solinsky vs Solinsky
32—Hume vs Hume
33—Lee vs Snyder
34—Helman vs Michelson
35—Riehl vs Kehoe

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

William Schultz	Christina Markert
Christina B. Ingham	Julius H. Schulz
Michael Voltz	Pauline Mackinnon
Louis Maier	Annie E Hogan

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company vs. Osborne Brown—David Larman.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—In re Gillendar—Richard M. Martin, Jr., 27 Pinehurst—Charles L. Denks.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—In re Robertson-Chase-Mellen, Chemilloz vs. Cream of Wheat Co.—Wm. Wirt Mills, 49 Wall.

PITTSBURG, 7; BOSTON, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 31.—L. Smith, Pittsburg's new right fielder, won the game to-day in the seventh inning, when the score was tied, by sending McCormick home with a three-bagger. After that 6 base on balls and two errors gave the home team three more runs. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Kruger, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	
Beaum't, cf	1	2	4	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	1	3	0	
Wagner, ss	1	2	0	5	0	
Brans'd, lb	0	1	9	2	0	
McC'k, lf	2	1	4	0	0	
L. Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Phelps, c	1	1	3	4	0	
Lynch, p	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	7	9	27	15	0	

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Geier, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Tenney, lb	1	2	9	0	0	
Abb'ch'o, ss	0	0	4	5	1	
Cooley, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Dele'ty, 3b	0	2	0	2	2	
Cannell, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Moran, c	0	0	2	4	1	
Raymer, 2b	0	2	1	0	0	
Pitt'ger, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Marshall*	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	3	10	24	12	3	

*Batted for Pittinger in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	..	—7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Bransfield, Phelps, Geier, Tenney, Delehanty, Thomas. Bases on balls—Off Smith. Sacrifice hits—Phelps, Raymer. Stolen bases—Wagner, Tenney, Delehanty. Double play—Phelps and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 1; off Pittinger, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger, 2; by Lynch, 1. Struck out—By Lynch, 3, by Pittinger, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—2 hours. Attendance—1,560.

ST. LOUIS, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—St. Louis won to-day's game from Philadelphia by 7 to 1. O'Neill pitched well throughout. Fraser was hit hard in the last three innings. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	1	4	4	7	0
Shannon, lf	1	3	2	0	0	
Beckley, 1b	1	0	11	1	0	
Brain, ss	1	1	1	3	0	
Grady, c	1	1	2	9	0	
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Dunleavy, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Burke, 3b	0	0	2	2	1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN T. McROY, plaintiff, against MARGARET B. BYRNES and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain indenture of lease made to Thomas W. Byrnes by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, 1899, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the seventh day of July, 1899, in Section 1, Liber 53, of Conveyances, Page 298, by which lease the following described premises were demised, for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of July, 1899, with the privilege of renewals, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, in Section 1, Block 154, and known as No. 12 Elm Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Elm Street and Manhattan Place, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Manhattan Place 23 feet 9 inches to the rear of Lot Street No. 64 Duane Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Duane Street 23 feet 9 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Elm Street 30 feet 7 inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 12 Elm Street:

Manhattan Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,991.86, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $518.50, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $657.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of August, 1904.

DELANO C. CALVIN, Referee.

au17-2aw3w-W&Th&se7.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—BEADLESTON & WOERZ, plaintiffs, against CECELIA CUNNINGHAM, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the will and testament of James Cunningham, deceased, et al., defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date August 23, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate,-lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Waverley Place (formerly Sixth Street) distant two hundred and three feet three inches from the easterly corner of Sixth Avenue, running thence southwesterly in a line at right angles with Waverley Place ninety-seven feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Waverley Place twenty feet; thence northeasterly and at right angles with Waverley Place ninety-seven feet to the southwesterly side of Waverley Place; thence northwesterly along same twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

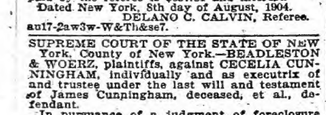
Dated New York, August 27th, 1904.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as above described:

Waverley Place.



W. Washington Place.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,749.67, with interest thereon from August 5, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $606.56 and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,044.56.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages and interest thereon aggregating $14,435, and also subject to certain covenants against nuisances.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

au30-2aw3w-Tu&Th&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FERDINAND KURZMAN, plaintiff, vs. WALTER A. DICK et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date August 12th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the sixth day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue with the southerly side of 166th Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of 166th Street 100 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue 104 feet 7½ inches; thence westerly and parallel with 166th Street 100 feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and thence northerly along the said easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue 104 feet 7½ inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said distances and dimensions more or less.

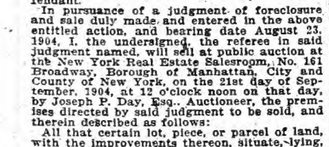
Dated New York, August 16th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

166th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $296.51, and the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $393. The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages and interest thereon aggregating $30,000, with interest thereon from September 1st, 1904.

HENRY B. CULVER, Referee.

au15-2aw3w-M&Th&se8

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against KAUFMAN SIMON, Emelie Simon, Charles Hoadley, and "Edward" L. Root, said name "Edward" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, as defendant residing at Waterbury, Connecticut, and being known to plaintiff as E. L. Root, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Emelie Simon, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. au25-1aw6wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMELIE SIMON and EDGAR R. JACKSON, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 13, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Emelie Simon, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. au25-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TEN EYCK POWERS, plaintiff, against MARTHA JANE WARD and ANDREW WARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the thirty-first day of August, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

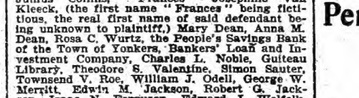
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue with the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly parallel with the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (6) inches to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eleventh Avenue one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, the point or place of beginning, with the buildings thereon.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being Nos. 437-455 Eleventh Avenue:

37th Street.



36th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seventeen thousand seven hundred and ten dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to five hundred and fifteen and 87-100 dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is forty-five hundred and sixty-seven and 82-100 dollars, and interest.

The property will also be sold subject to prior lien mortgages, the approximate amount of lien of which with interest is eighty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-four and 40-100 dollars, ($81,284.40,) and costs.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1904, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD W. ROSSITER, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William W. Wickes, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of William W. Rossiter, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. HANNAN, the Nepperhan Heights Land Company, Metropolitan Home and Investment Company, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William H. Osterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Junius Collins, "Frances" Josephine Van Kleeck, (the first name "Frances" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Dean, Anna M. Dean, Rosa C. Wurtz, the People's Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers, Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, Charles A. Noble, Gateau Library, Theodore S. Valentine, Simon Sauter, Townsend V. Roe, William J. Odell, George W. Merritt, Edwin M. Jackson, Robert G. Jackson, Isaac N. Ferguson, Edward J. Wolfolk, Charles Sillery, defendants.—Trial desired in Westchester County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 10th June, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John J. Hannan, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William H. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Edward J. Wolfolk, and Olga Voss, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of August, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, N. Y.

Dated August 11th, 1904.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. au11-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEMUEL L. WILLIAMS, executor of the estate of MARIE L. WILLIAMS, deceased, plaintiff, against MARIE E. SEMPELL BOUL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 116 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Marie E. Sempell Boul:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 3d day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, August 10, 1904.

WILFORD H. SMITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address removed to 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

jy21-1aw6mTh

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Straus, their attorney, on the 31st day of October next, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, 14th day of April, 1904. JOHN NEUSCHELER, IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-1aw6mTh

EDSON, MARGARET B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET B. EDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1904. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAM WYSE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abram Wyse, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 22, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 14, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 31st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. YOUNG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Young, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 14, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD GUTMAN, Bankrupt. No. 7,277.

To the creditors of Leopold Gutman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Leopold Gutman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 29, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMMA M. HARTUNG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emma M. Hartung, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 14, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 14, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1904.

NO. 7,168.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES T. KRAUSS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles T. Krauss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Charles T. Krauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel B. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 31st, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM M. YOUNG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Young, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 14, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD GUTMAN, Bankrupt. No. 7,277.

To the creditors of Leopold Gutman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Leopold Gutman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 29, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMMA M. HARTUNG, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emma M. Hartung, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 14, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 14, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 30, 1904.

NO. 7,168.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES T. KRAUSS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles T. Krauss of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Charles T. Krauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel B. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 31st, 1904.

EXCURSIONS. EXCURSIONS.

ERIE

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS

ERIE RAILROAD.

Niagara Falls - - -	$8.00
Toronto - - - -	9.50
St. Louis - - - -	23.25
Shohola - - - -	1.00
Greenwood Lake - -	1.00

Excursion Tickets to Summer Home Resorts in Orange and Sullivan Counties, N. Y., and Pike and Wayne Counties, Penna.

Tickets on sale at 229, 1159, 1464, 261, 227, and 113 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 333, 369 Fulton St., and 230 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City ticket offices.

Lackawanna Railroad

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS!

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN $8

Tickets good going Sept. 2 and 3; return limit Sept. 6, inclusive.

St. Louis Fair $23.25.

AND RETURN.

Tickets good for 15 days from date of sale.

Toronto and Return, $9.50

Tickets good going Sept. 2 and 3; return limit Sept. 6, inclusive.

Tickets on sale at 149, 429, 1183, 1433 Broadway, New York; 369 Fulton St., Flatbush; 749 Broad St., Newark; also at Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries, Hoboken, Newark and Paterson Stations.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY.

The steamer "Homer Ramsdell" leaves New York, foot of FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M., making landings at WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT 7:00 P. M.

FARE for ROUND TRIP (ONLY) 90c.

Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands), reached by trolley and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

Refreshments Served on Steamer.

Pennsylvania Railroad

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4, 1904

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves New York (W. 23d St.) 6:55 A. M.

Stopping at NEWARK and ELIZABETH.

Returning, leave Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.

J. R. WOOD, GEO. W. BOYD,
Passenger Traffic Mgr. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Special train from foot Liberty St., 8.30 A. M. South Ferry, 8.35 A.M.

Lake Hopatcong

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL | Sept. 4th

LABOR DAY TRIPS

With all expenses included.—

Sept. 3, ATLANTIC CITY, 3 day, $10.00.

Sept. 3, NIAGARA FALLS, 3 day, $13.75.

CALIFORNIA or HAWAII!

Special tour Sept. 7th, $315 and $200.

Call or write for particulars.

Thos. H. HENDRICKSON Tours

343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT 75c. SEPT. 5 and Every Sunday

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK GLEN ONOKO $1.50 SEPT. 5.

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

NIAGARA FALLS $8.00 SEPT. 2-3. Return Sept. 5.

LOW FARES TO TORONTO.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex Ferry, 15c. add'l.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR"

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Cafe. Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. Leave Brooklyn Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. Leave West 129th St. Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street Pier; 11:30 A. M. for Brooklyn Bridge Dock, Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 8:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M. and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

SPECIAL TRIPS FOR LABOR DAY

HOTELS AND ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Atlantic City, 3 days	$9.00 and $11.00
Catskills, 3 days	12.50
Niagara Falls, 3 days	14.75
Thousand Islands, 3 days	18.00
Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence, Montreal and Lake, 5 days	28.50
Do., including Quebec, 7 days	43.00
A ten-day trip to Bermuda, All Expenses Included, Aug. 27, Sept. 10, 24	44.50

Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Dreamland

ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS

BOATS TO CONEY ISLAND

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers on Hudson River. Boats "Dreamland" "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip from W. 129th St., 30 cents. Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (Dry Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:30 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

A TRIP ON THE

"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route.

Seeing New York Automobiles ONLY Starting Point Plaza A. Side Flatiron Building.

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS.

FOR REAL COMFORT YOU WILL FIND

The Old Dominion Line

offers the most varied, attractive and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort. (Stop-over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Big Four, Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis, with privilege of boat routes from Detroit or Cleveland to Buffalo, N. Y., at a small additional cost.

For further information apply to

C. & G. Office, 362 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upward, according to line, steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Paul.....Sept. 3 | Germanic.....Sept. 17
Philadelphia.....Sept. 10 | New York.....Sept. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Sept. 3 | Finland.....Sept. 17
Zeeland.....Sept. 10 | Vaderland.....Sept. 24

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Celtic.....Sept. 2, 10 AM | Cedric.....Sept. 16, 10 AM
Baltic.....Sept. 7, 2 PM | Oceanic.....Sept. 21, 2 PM
Majestic.....Sept. 10 AM | Arabic.....Sept. 23, 4:30 P M

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA AZORES.

THE MEDITERRANEAN GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Oct. 27, Dec. 8, Jan. 21, Mch. 11

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Sept. 24, Nov. 5, Dec. 17, Feb. 18

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12 2 PM | Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM | K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM | Kaiser..Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen..Sept. 2, 10

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the
United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after September 1st, 1904.

Bay County Power Co.	5s
Broadway Realty Co.	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk	1st 5s
Brooklyn & Montauk	1st 6s
Canandaigua, N. Y., St. Imp.	3.95s
Cornell, J. B. & J. N. Co.	6s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge	5s
Glassport, Pa., Refunding	4½s
Hudson River Traction Co	
Itasca County, Minnesota, C. H.	6s
Los Angeles-Pacific R. R. Co.	1st 5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Ferry	1st 4½s
L. I. R. R. Co. Unified	4s
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding, (Sept. 10th)	5s
Memphis, Tenn., Park	4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer	4½s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
Muskogee, I. T., Sewer	5s
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach	5s
N. Y. & Flushing	1st 6s
N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co.	4s and 5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding, (Sept. 15th)	3½s
P. P. & C. I. R. R.	2nd 6s
P. P. & C. I. R. R.	2nd 4½s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	4½s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co.	1st 5s
Stevens Co., Washington, S. D.	No. 53
Schuylerville, N. Y., Water	4½s
Toledo, Ohio	Various
U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "F"	4s
U. S. M. & Trust Co., Series "N"	4s
United Thacker Coal Co.	1st 5s

Wilson, N. C., Imp., (Sept. 23d) 5s

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Grand Central Station.
New York, August 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 5% Debenture Certificates of 1884 and 1889, maturing September 1st, 1904, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York. All interest due on said Debentures will be paid as usual through this office.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1904, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1904, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 9.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable September 1, 1904, to stockholders of record August 13th, 1904.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
Transfer Agents.

Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Company
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 4, due September 1, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. A. BUCHANAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 5 Garfield Block, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 15th day of September, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, September 7, 1904, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, September 20, 1904.

New York, August 22, 1904.
ALBERT FRENCH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JACKSON Architectural Iron Works:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, adopted July 19, 1904, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Jackson Architectural Iron Works will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31 East 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 15th day of September, 1904, at eleven-thirty o'clock (in the forenoon of that day), for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, August 18, 1904.
WILLIAM N. SHAW, Secretary.

Office of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
New York, September 1st, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, September 23d next, at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the STOCK TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from 3:00 P. M. on September 2d, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. on September 26th.
G. O. WATERMAN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of NORDLINGER & MAMLUCK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. EDWIN H. NORDLINGER will sign in, liquidation.
Sept. 1st, 1904. EDWIN H. NORDLINGER,
JULIUS MAMLUCK.

Referring to the above, the undersigned beg leave to announce that they have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of H. NORDLINGER'S SONS, and will continue the business at
24 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
83 Washington Street, Providence, Rhode Island.
59 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris, France.
25 Kronenstrasse, Gablonz a—n, Bohemia, Austria,
heretofore conducted by NORDLINGER and MAMLUCK.
Sept. 1, 1904.
EDWIN H. NORDLINGER,
SIDNEY H. NORDLINGER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between us, the undersigned, William C. Ashwell, E. D. Morgan Waterman, and C. E. Johnson, and carrying on business as bankers and brokers, at No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, under the firm name of ASHWELL & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, so far as relates to the said C. E. Johnson, and that the business in future will be carried on by the said William C. Ashwell and E. D. Morgan Waterman under the same firm name of ASHWELL & CO., at the same place.
Dated August 31st, 1904.
WILLIAM C. ASHWELL,
E. D. MORGAN WATERMAN,
C. E. JOHNSON.

August 31, 1904.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE that they will form a copartnership on September 1st, under the name of Worrall, Ketcham & Johnson, 24 Broad Street, and will continue on and after September 1st the general stock and bond business heretofore conducted under the firm name of
WORRALL & KETCHAM.
RIGHARD P. WORRALL,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
FRANK D. KETCHAM.
CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
Formerly of Ashwell & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of the undersigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all liabilities of the firm.
WESTON FULFORD MARRIOTT WEBB.
HEINRICH LOUIS LIPPOLD.
FRED MOSS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal taxes, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:
JOHN J. McCLOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
FREDERICK W. BLOCKWENN, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount of the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Coupons are Due and Payable at the Office of
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1904.

Arcadia, N. Y., Refunding.
Attica, Ind.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School.
Muskogee, Ind. Terr., School.
Snohomish Co., Wash., Funding.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
Swaysee, Ind., School.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1904.
Albion, Indiana, Water.

SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1904.
Swaysee, Indiana.

SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1904.
Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.

SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1904.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.

SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1904.
Argos, Indiana, Water.

SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1904.
Alexandria, Indiana.

SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1904.
Fairmont, Indiana, Water.

NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO THE HOLDERS OF
Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad Company Bonds.

The interest due September 1, 1903, upon the bonds of the Terre Haute and Peoria Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, upon presentation, for indorsement of payment, of the certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, under the agreement of September 16, 1896, or upon presentation and surrender of the coupons.

The interest on bonds deposited with Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., will be paid at their office upon presentation of certificates of deposit issued by them under said agreement.

MARK T. COX,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JAMES W. PAUL, JR., **Committee.**

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THE
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
on and after September 1, 1904.

City of Troy, Alabama, Water Works	6s
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Car Contract Certificates (Due Sept. 15, 1904)	6s
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 1st	5s
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R.R. Co., 1st	3½s
Government of Philippine Islands (Certificates of Indebtedness)	4s
Queens County Water 1st	5s
Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co., 1st,	5s
Webster Coal & Coke Co., 1st	5s

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1904:
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent.
Greentown, Ind., 6s.
Lima, Ohio.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. 1st and 2d mtge. 7s.
Union City, Ind., Schools 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.
September 2d—Grant Co., Ind., Gravel Road 5s.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS (2.00), PER SHARE, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31, 1904.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Aug. 31, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 12, 1904, the day after the date fixed for the annual meeting of stockholders.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 8) of $1.50 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Preferred Stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on September 16th, 1904, will be paid on October 1st, 1904.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on September 16th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on October 3d, 1904.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred stock, payable October 1st to all Preferred Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Monday, Sept. 26, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common stock, payable Sept. 20 to all Common Stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 14th, have this day been declared.

Transfer books for Preferred stock close on Monday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M., reopening October 1st next at 10 A. M. Transfer books for Common stock close at 3 P. M., Wednesday, Sept. 14th, reopening September 21st next at 10 A. M.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.
August 31, 1904.

CITY OF FRANKFORT O.-M. GERMANY. 3 1-2% Bonds, Loan of 1901, Series 1.

Coupons due September 1, 1904, of above loan will be paid on presentation at our office.
SPEYER & CO.,
24 Pine Street,
New York, August 31, 1904.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY
1st Mtge. and Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1904, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons of the General Mortgage 5% bonds of this company, due September 1st, will be paid at maturity at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
GOODWIN CAR COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Company and William B. Randall, as Trustees of December 15th, 1903, the Goodwin Car Company will pay and redeem at the office of said Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, its six per cent. mortgage bonds, Numbers one to seventeen, inclusive, for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, at the price of 102 per cent. of par and accrued interest, on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, interest on the bonds so to be redeemed will cease on that date.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
By **FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,** Trustee.
First Vice Pres't.

American Nickel
stock is now being tossed around among small traders and speculators on the New York curb market below $5 a share. The greatest mining engineers and experts in the world say "it is intrinsically worth $100 a share, and will inevitably sell at $100 in time." Write me for valuable information free.
D. GRAY, P. O. Box 88.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
Capital, $2,000,000 — JOHN W. CASTLES, President — Surplus, $5,000,000

BOND DEPARTMENT
Investment Securities Bought and Sold
SEPTEMBER LIST ISSUED TO-DAY
Mailed on application.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 28 Nassau St., New York

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company, secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 191 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 285, page 14, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely: $1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 to be dated 1st January, 1904, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ——, page ——, and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under the General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company:

You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.
New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed between said Development Company of America and the Eastern Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said Companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement of March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.
New York, August 8th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of a certain Mortgage, dated April 14th, 1903, between MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, said EASTERN TRUST COMPANY has resigned as Trustee under said Mortgage, and has on this 23d day of August, 1904, filed its resignation with the President of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company in the manner prescribed by said Mortgage.

Dated August 23d, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:

The Eastern Trust Company, having heretofore filed on August 23d, 1904, with the President of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company its resignation as Trustee under a certain mortgage, dated April 14th, 1903, from Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company to said Eastern Trust Company, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in case the holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company fail to appoint a new Trustee of said mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company will, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, appoint such new Trustee.

Dated August 23d, 1904.
MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
By J. T. ODELL, President.

INASMUCH AS THE PARTNERSHIP INTERests are identical, it has been decided to merge all branches of the business under one firm name, and therefore on September 1st the firm of CHARLES W. LEE & CO. will assume all and open contracts and obligations of that firm will be assumed by the firm of WARE & LELAND, and the business thereafter will be handled on the New York Cotton Exchange by the latter firm.

The management of the cotton business will be in the same hands as heretofore.
CHARLES W. LEE & CO.,
WARE & LELAND.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices: 1450 Fifth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (earned) $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75
HEAD OFFICE HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.
BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.
Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Municipal Railroad Corporation {4% TO 6%} BONDS
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Kings County Electric Light & Power
STOCK AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820—Cortlandt.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

JOHN McCREA & CO.
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON
MODERATE MARGIN.
UNEQUALED SERVICE.
42 Broadway, N. Y.
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
SEND FOR MARKET LETTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce and in New York at 57c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alta sold at .12, 1,100 Brunswick at .18, 500 Bullion at .32, 100 Comstock at .11, 200 Elkton at .65, 1,500 Isabella at .22@.21, 1,000 Old Gold at .10, 300 Ophir at 2.40, and 500 Work at .10.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Seaboard securities were firm, and the stocks and three-year 5 per cent. bonds again advanced. The sales amounted to 4,706 shares and $137,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$19,000..Seaboard 4s	82	81½	82
12,000..Seaboard 3-year 5s	97⅞	97½	97⅞
17,000..Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅝	102¾	102⅝
9,000..Georgia & Alabama 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
15,000..West. Maryland new 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
15,000..Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	112	112	112
3,000..West. N. Y. & Penn. Cent. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼
13,000..Florida Southern 4s	95½	95½	95½
3,000..United Railways 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
11,000..United Railways inc.	47	47	47
1,000..City & Sub. 5s	100	100	100
8,000..Light & Power 4½s	89	89	89
11,000..Brewery 4s	54½	54½	54½

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,290..Seaboard	16⅝	16	16⅝
2,080..Seaboard pf.	32⅝	32	32½
12..Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121
174..Northern Central	86¾	86¼	86¼
5..United Railways	8	8	8
5..U. S. Fidelity	100¼	100¼	100¼
10..Fidelity & Deposit	140	140	140
10..Farm. & Merch. Bank	66	66	66
10..Norfolk St. Railway	7	7	7
10..Macon St. Railway	10	10	10

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
56⅝	57	28,610	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	57	57½	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	19	200	Am. Car & F. Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6¾	8¾	300	Am. Ice Co.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
26	26½	380	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26	25	— 1
20¼	21	300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	20⅛	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
89	90	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
18	21	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
64	64⅛	5,980	*Am. S. & R. Co.	63	64⅝	63	64	+ ⅝
106¾	107	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	106½	107⅜	106¾	107	+1
96	98	1,200	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	95	98	95	98	+1
131	131½	910	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	131½	131⅝	131½	131½	— ⅛
133	140	10	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	134	134	134	134	
138	140	450	Am. Tobac. Co. pf.	138	138	138	140	+3⅜
80⅜	80⅞	10,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	80⅜	81	80½	80⅝	— ⅜
98¼	98½	420	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98⅝	98¼	98¼	
120	121⅝	200	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	
96⅝	96⅞	16,750	Baltimore & Ohio	96⅝	97¼	96⅛	96⅝	— ⅛
54¼	54⅝	10,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54½	54⅝	54¼	54⅛	— ⅛
125	131	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	130	130	130	130	—1
88	88¾	200	Buff. & Susquehan. pf.	88¾	88⅝	88¾	88¾	+ ⅜
48	49¼	110	*Butterick Co.	49	49	49	49	
127	127⅛	1,300	Canadian Pacific	127	127⅝	127	127⅛	— ⅛
168	169	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	168½	168½	168½	168½	— ½
38⅜	38⅞	14,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	+ ¼
41	41⅜	325	Chicago & Alton	41⅜	41½	41	41¼	
82	83	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	83	83	83	83	—1
15¼	15⅝	1,100	Chicago Great Western	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
53½	53⅝	100	Chi. Great West. pf., A	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
154	154⅞	15,825	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	155	155⅞	153⅞	154	— ⅝
186	187	200	Chicago & Northw.	186⅞	187	186⅞	187	
	7	1,000	Chicago Term. Trans.	6¾	7	6¾	7	+⅛
12½	12⅝	2,700	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	11⅞	12⅜	11½	12⅜	+2½
7½	8	4,300	Chicago Union Trac.	7½	8¼	7½	8	+ ½
38½	38¼	300	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	38⅜	40	38⅜	40	+5
36	36⅝	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅛	37¼	36¾	36¾	
15¾	16⅛	600	Colorado & Southern	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	1,025	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	50½	50½	49	49¼	—1½
22	22¼	1,125	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	22½	22½	21	22¼	— ⅛
195	195¾	400	Consolidated Gas	196	196¼	195¾	195¾	— ½
122½	123	3,050	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	118⅝	124½	118⅝	122⅝	+5⅝
13	13⅜	100	Corn Products Co.	13	13	13	13	
68½	70	610	Corn Products Co. pf.	69½	69⅝	69	69	— ⅜
163	163¼	1,710	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	163½	164	163¼	163¼	+ ⅝
251	253	100	Denver & R. G.	253½	253½	253½	253½	+ ⅝
76½	77	810	Denver & R. G. pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ½
2⅛	2¼	100	Detroit Southern	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½	
26	26⅝	22	*Distillers Securities	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
28½	28¾	71,600	Erie	27¼	28¾	27¼	28¾	+ ⅛
64⅝	65	7,255	Erie 1st pf.	64⅝	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	40¾	3,100	Erie 2d pf.	40½	41⅛	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
165	165¼	700	General Electric	166	166¼	164¾	164¾	+ ⅛
83	83¼	700	Hocking Valley	83	83½	83	83	+ ⅛
90¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 1-8 Per Cent.

The Market Quieter and Narrower, Being Less Affected by the News of the Day—Cotton Reactionary, Grains Irregular.

There was less news upon the Stock Exchange yesterday, and naturally there was also a contraction in the volume and range of business done. It cannot be said that there was a corresponding diminution in the interest felt. Upon the contrary, the perception that the condition of the market is critical and dependent upon the market for staples in unusual degree enlists all the attention it should. The cotton market softened, as the produce market had done, in reaction from damage reports. There was large liquidation by longs upon the familiar Stock Exchange maxim to sell upon good news, meaning news adapted to raise prices, and the pressure to sell for the moment overbalanced considerations based upon prospective shortness of supply, which may be more effective later on, under other technical conditions. The produce markets firmed up a trifle, but not enough to be influential upon the day's prices in the stock market, or to carry any new condition regarding the crop outlook. The weekly budget of iron trade news was not stimulating, being made up largely of readjustments of prices and combinations to maintain them.

Under these conflicting influences the market became mixed and narrow, and possibly might have reacted more sharply had not so many been expecting that effect. If there had been pressure to sell doubtless prices would have yielded more, but there were too many ready to buy at concessions to permit much shading of quotations. No active stock could be called weak, Norfolk and Western's loss of a round point being as conspicuous as any decline, although there were one or two others larger. Steel bonds made a new high record for the year at 80, and the strength of Steel preferred was conspicuous, although its advance of a point was also exceeded, notably in the tobacco group. Continental Tobacco preferred rose 5¾, and Consolidated Tobacco 4s were almost equally strong upon a volume of business aggregating nearly half of the day's total sales in the bond department. Business in them aggregated $3,340,000, the price touching 72, but closing at 70¾. There never is any news for outsiders in this group until it is too late to be useful, so that it is not surprising that there was no special explanation yesterday. Probably it is not far wrong to say that the rise is like that in the stock market in general—due largely if not chiefly to cessation of pressure to sell. In the outside market there was a wide movement in Interborough. After so large an advance yesterday's reaction loses a good part of its significance, and it is quite possible that an unskillful execution of a selling order was as influential toward the decline as any connection with the traction situation or the strike.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	⅞	Kanawha & Mich.	1⅜
Am. Snuff pf.	4	Met. Securities	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3⅜	Pacific Coast	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Chi. Un. Traction	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¼
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	5	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	5⅝	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	U. S. Pipe pf.	1½
Erie	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½	Wheel & L. E.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅛	at. R. of M. pf.	¾
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	N. Y. O. & W.	¼
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	Norfolk & Western	1
Buff., R. & P.	1	Pacific Mail	⅛
Cent. of N. J.	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅛
C., M. & St. P.	⅜	Pressed Steel Car	⅜
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	Pressed St. Car pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	⅛
Col. Southern	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¼
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅜
Colsol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W.	⅛
Den. & Rio Grande	⅛	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅛
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅛	Southern Pacific	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	¾	Southern Ry.	⅛
Illinois Central	⅛	T., St. L. & W. pf.	⅜
International Pump	⅛	Union Pacific	⅛
Lake Erie & W.	2½	U. S. Express	2½
Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅛	U. S. Realty	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅛	Wabash pf.	⅛
Mo. Pacific	⅛	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅛
Nash., C. & St. L.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & P. 5s	1⅝	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	1
Consol. Tobacco 4s	3	So. Pac of Ar. 6s, 1909	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¼	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 31	550,953
To date this year	75,208,720
Corresponding date last year	111,452,418

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 31	$6,652,500
To date this year	$436,697,460
Corresponding date last year	$450,926,250

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston and Maine Railroad common stock.
Canadian Pacific Railway.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.
Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Co.
Virginia Southwestern Railway.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

A. Booth & Co., on preferred.
American Coal Co.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.
Associated Merchants, on common.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on common and preferred.
Barney & Smith Car Co., on preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad, on preferred.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad, on preferred.
Butte Electric and Power Co., on common.
Butterick Co.
Central Fireworks Co., on common and preferred.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, on common and preferred.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, on common.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Columbus Railway, on common.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Lord & Taylor Co., on preferred.
Merrimac Chemical Co.
New Century Zinc and Lead Mining Co.
North American Co.
Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburg, on preferred.
Rochester Railway and Light.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, on second preferred.
Scranton Railway, on preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Co., on common.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co., on preferred.
United States Envelope Co., on preferred.
Whatcom County Railway and Light.

ANNUAL MEETING.

F. Garcia, Brothers & Co.

Salmon Trust Reorganization Plan.

Another plan is being prepared for the reorganization of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, generally known as the Salmon Trust. The plan probably will be made public to-day. There have been a number of plans announced from time to time for the reorganization of this company, but they have all failed because of

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Interesting Movement in Tobacco Issues —Shorts Caught in Steel Preferred.

However doubtful the general tone of the stock market may have been yesterday there was no difference of opinion about the tone of Steel preferred, which was strong throughout the session and ended the day with a net gain of an even point. It was third in the list in point of activity. There was, however, much difference of opinion as regard the reason for the day's advance in the stock, some claiming that it was only a movement against the short interest while others said that the buying was based on knowledge that there was shortly to be issued some favorable announcement. In some quarters there was a disposition to make the statement by a trade authority issued during the afternoon to the effect that a general reduction in the prices of steel products was likely to take place, serve as such a "favorable announcement," it being argued that such a move would result in increased business. Under the circumstances the view that the shorts were largely responsible for the advance seemed the more plausible. Admittedly the short interest in Steel preferred has been large and seemingly it has not yet been much reduced. The stock was in large demand in the loan crowd yesterday afternoon.

Tobacco Issues All Up.

Various rumors, none of them accepted generally, were current in connection with the general advance in tobacco stocks, which in some respects was the most interesting feature of yesterday's trading. The transactions in Consolidated Tobacco 4s reached a very large total and they rose 4½ points. American Tobacco preferred, Continental Tobacco preferred, and American Snuff preferred also rose sharply, as Havana Tobacco did on the curb. It was said in some quarters that there was to be further absorption of tobacco securities by the trust, while in others the rumor that the Consolidated bonds were to be re-exchanged for the stocks for which they were originally issued was again given currency. So far as the movement in the bonds was concerned some thought that the selling was at least as good as the buying, which led to the conclusion that the movement possibly meant that further distribution of the bonds was being attempted, rather than that liquidation in them had entirely ceased, which was one of the suggestions offered in explanation of the advance. In this connection the theory was advanced that possibly the movement in the bonds was for the purpose of liquidating certain large holdings in them, just as many believe that the recent movement in the Metropolitan issues was brought about for a similar purpose and possibly in the interest of the same people.

Erie Follows Advance in Reading.

Reading and Erie were decidedly strong at times during the session, but the former after selling as high as 63 dropped back nearly a point and closed unchanged. The fact that Harriman & Co. were among the active buyers of Erie was taken by some as an indication that Harriman interests were responsible for the strength of Erie. In other quarters it was said to be nothing more than a traders' movement, the recent strength of Reading being used to bring about a sympathetic advance in Erie.

London Still Buying Steel.

London was a seller of stocks on balance although it continued to buy one or two issues which have been recent favorites abroad, including the Steel stocks. All told about 35,000 shares were traded in for foreign account, nearly all of which represented sales. At the close it was said that London would probably be a buyer of our stocks this morning.

FOR LOWER STEEL PRICES.

Producers in Session Probably Will Make Reductions.

Meetings were held in Jersey City yesterday of the Steel Beam Association and the Steel Plate Pool, at which the advisability of cutting prices was discussed. No conclusion was reached and the meetings will continue to-day. The Iron Age has this to say of the situation:

"If the programme of the leading members is carried out there will be a reduction in the price of beams and structural material of from $5 to $6 per ton, from the base of 1.60 cents per pound Pittsburg. It is known that the mills have reached an understanding about prices for fabricated material, so that a safer basis is reached in that respect. The new price for fabrication has already gone into effect, and while it temporarily checked business, that effect has now worn off. The leading outside new maker of beams has not joined the association as yet, but it is understood that this producer will act in harmony with the association in any case.

"At the meeting of the Plate Association lower official prices will probably be decreed.

"The reductions will put an end to a thoroughly false situation, and that in itself is a step in the right direction. We do not believe that any extravagant expectations are entertained by the great mill interests of any very marked stimulating of the demand. That is not looked forward to before Spring. But the trade is on a sounder basis.

"It is regarded as probable that in line with the same general policy there will be an early reduction of $1 to $2 per ton on steel bars, and that prevailing conditions will be frankly accepted by an official reduction in the price of billets to a $19 to $20 basis."

CHICAGO TRACTION RUMOR.

Wall Street Hears That New Yorkers Will Effect a Consolidation.

Wall Street heard rumors from Chicago yesterday to the effect that a syndicate for $36,000,000 had been formed by New York financiers for the purpose of ending the Chicago Traction muddle by consolidating the Chicago Union Traction with the Chicago City Railway Company. The firms mentioned were J. P. Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., H. B. Hollins & Co., and Blair & Co.

Inquiry disclosed the fact that Speyer & Co. are not interested in the transaction. Some of the other firms, however, are understood to be preparing plans for the reorganization of the Chicago Union Traction Company, the affairs of which have been in a very unsatisfactory condition for a long time. What these plans will be has not yet been definitely decided.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Enterprise Glass Company has been formed and will engage in the manufacture of glass in Western Pennsylvania.

Twin City Rapid Transit's decrease in earnings for the third week of August, it is stated, was partly due to the cyclone, which blocked the company's lines for twenty hours.

The estimate of anthracite production for August is 4,300,000 tons. The shipments in August of last year were 5,169,402 tons.

The National Car Wheel Company has reduced its capital from $9,000,000 to $4,000,000.

The International Iron Concrete Company of Auburn and the Northern New England Coal Company of Kittery, capital of each $500,000, have been incorporated in Maine.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities have been admitted to the list of the New York Stock Exchange:

Panama Railroad Company, $265,000 additional first mortgage 4½ per cent. twenty-year sinking fund bonds of 1947, making the total amount listed $2,511,000.

Wabash Railroad Company, $10,000,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed $38,000,000.

Application has been made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $5,000,000 additional first refunding mortgage 4s of 1944 by the Brooklyn Rapid

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞@1¼ per cent., closing at ⅞ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $197,294,504; balances, $11,650,737; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $952,314.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange was a shade firmer. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475@$4.8480; demand, $4.8745@$4.8750; cables, $4.88@$4.8805.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19@5.19¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40 5-16@40⅝, less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres—Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 6½c; telegraphic, 8c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—40@45c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Money was in strong demand in the market to-day on the announcement of a new Treasury bill issue. Discounts strengthened.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were almost exclusively occupied with the completion of the settlement, many being absent, anticipating Saturday's holiday. Consols recovered from an initial decline.

Americans opened dull, rallied to above parity, became inactive, and closed easier.

Foreigns were firm on Paris supporting Russians. Japanese hardened. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96½.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 9-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 89½; Canadian Pacific, 127½, ex div.; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39⅝; Chicago Great Western, 15⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 158½; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 26; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79; Erie, 28½; Erie first preferred, 66½; Erie second preferred, 41½; Illinois Central, 141½; Louisville and Nashville, 124; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅜; New York Central, 125½; Norfolk and Western, 70¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 32½; Pennsylvania, 64⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 43½, ex div.; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 29⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 96¼; Southern Pacific, 68¼; Union Pacific, 101⅛, ex div.; Union Pacific preferred, 96, ex div.; United States Steel, 13⅜; United States Steel preferred, 62⅝; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 40½; Spanish Fours, 87.

Bar silver steady at 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 13-16 to 2⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.53; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—On the Bourse to-day the tone was firm, except for Russians, which were unsteady. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 83.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 506.00.

The private rate of discount was 1½@ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25c for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Prices were irregular. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

TRANSACTIONS IN AUGUST.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of August aggregated 12,438,279 shares as against 12,134,845 shares in July, 4,985,720 in June, 5,260,135 in May, 8,163,544 in April, 11,413,972 in March, 8,571,484 in February, 12,275,741 in January, 15,176,178 in December, 10,744,781 in November, 12,671,051 in October, and 10,713,440 in September of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for August and the eight months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889.

	STOCKS, (SHARES.)	
	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1904	12,438,279	75,208,720
1903	14,464,776	111,452,818
1902	14,317,393	118,182,670
1901	12,771,312	202,490,643
1900	4,006,895	76,227,545
1899	12,813,834	121,301,166
1898	12,014,946	69,214,728
1897	11,456,864	43,825,747
1896	4,271,868	35,176,073
1895	5,231,776	42,401,640
1894	5,061,247	32,810,339
1893	4,902,415	57,819,603
1892	5,474,142	54,666,764
1891	3,161,906	38,250,600
1890	3,980,200	35,288,844
1889	5,040,317	41,961,687

The sales of railroad bonds amounted to a par value of $66,837,500, of State bonds to $12,900, and of Government bonds to $1,586,500, making a total in all classes of bonds dealt in during the month of $68,484,500, as against a total of $62,070,960 in July, of $48,742,500 in June, $37,627,200 in May, $57,131,800 in April, $46,770,500 in March, $35,994,200 in February, $79,926,000 in January, $64,034,300 in December, $50,385,600 in November, $73,584,900 in October, and $45,275,800 in September of last year.

Bond deals for the month of the eight months of this year make the following showings, compared with preceding years:

	BONDS.	
	August.	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.
1904	$68,434,500	$436,697,460
1903	51,555,900	450,926,250
1902	53,587,300	612,871,930
1901	36,321,700	723,203,420
1900	20,105,200	334,095,480
1899	49,932,410	651,288,030
1898	73,917,300	544,049,440
1897	75,538,420	340,948,050
1896	18,492,000	252,235,900
1895	47,539,700	350,935,970
1894	36,322,300	235,744,527
1893	29,517,400	252,423,300
1892	29,553,800	371,086,010
1891	20,631,200	268,465,650
1890	16,249,300	237,157,980
1889	18,049,600	254,250,874

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,692,511
Gold	48,533,557
Silver	9,744,174
United States notes	14,016,399
Treasury notes of 1890	57,175
National banknotes	18,086,185
Total receipts this day	1,938,120
Total receipts this month	44,903,392
Total receipts this year	91,989,779
Total expenditures this day	2,046,046
Total expenditures this month	51,286,000
Total expenditures this year	115,480,115
Deposits in National banks	119,777,482
RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$537,326,569
Silver dollars	468,329,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,300,286
Silver bullion of 1890	3,924,774
Total	$1,007,890,960
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$527,336,069
Silver certificates outstanding	468,329,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,226,000
Total	$1,007,890,969
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$25,173,177
Gold certificates	23,861,380
Silver coin and bullion	21,945,411
Silver certificates	7,798,788
United States notes	14,016,399
Other assets	31,878,196
Total in Treasury	$128,973,336
Deposits in National banks	119,777,482
Total	$248,750,767
Current liabilities	26,157,244

HEAVY COTTON RECEIPTS.

Hot Weather Opens Bolls and Pickers Are Scarce in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 61.—Wagon-cotton is arriving in Dallas at the rate of fifty bales a day and upward. The seventy cotton gins in Dallas County have started up. The hot, dry weather is making such a large quantity of cotton open at the same time that temporarily there is a scarcity of pickers.

All planters seem anxious to get their crop on the market as early as possible. Hundreds of bales are being received daily at the interior towns of Garland and Lancaster, in Dallas County, and similar conditions are reported from all over Northern Texas. Pickers are demanding as high as 75 cents per 100 pounds for picking. Prices for spots to-day at Dallas were from $10.50 to $10.75.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The money market is practically unchanged. Call loans, 2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper 4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 5c discount and par. Clearings, $18,518,326; balances, $1,265,833. Sub-Treasury debit, $36,500. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88¼	
Sterling	4.87⅝	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
France	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅝	95⅛
Guilders	40⅛	40⅜

The stock market continued active to-day, but with a reactionary tendency in the copper list. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Atchison	80¾	80¾	80¾
5	Atchison pf.	99	99	99
45	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
2	Boston & Albany	250	250	250
8	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
301	Mass. Elec.	14	13	13
30	Mass. Elec. pf.	63½	63	63
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
735	Union Pacific	98⅝	97½	97½
271	West End	92¾	92¼	92¼

TELEPHONES.

68	American	137½	137½	137⅜
464	New England	125½	126¼	125½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	American Ag. Chem.	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	American Ag. Chem. pf.	80½	80½	80½
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19	19	19
680	American Sugar	131⅝	131¼	131¼
30	American Sugar pf.	134½	134	134
400	American Woolen	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
85	American Woolen pf.	81	81	81
25	Dominion Iron & Steel	11	11	11
65	General Electric	166½	165¾	166
100	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	47½	47	47½
1,052	Mass. Gas	42½	42	42⅝
10	Mass. Gas pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	National Lead	23	22¾	23
56	Pullman	216½	216¼	216½
412	Reece Buttonhole	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞
155	Swift & Co.	102¾	102	102
5	United Fruit	106¾	106	106
418	U. S. Steel	12¾	12½	12⅝
3,810	U. S. Steel pf.	61⅞	60⅜	61¾

MINING.

145	Adventure	1⅝	1¼	1½
2,794	Allouez	13½	12	12⅝
2,495	Amalgamated	57½	56⅜	56⅝
100	Arcadian	1	1	1
951	Atlantic	14½	13	13
390	Bingham	27	26⅝	27
6,020	Boston Copper & Gold	7⅛	7 1-16	7¼
34	Cal. & Hecla	520	520	520
755	Centennial	28½	27½	27½
250	Cons. Mercur	30c	25c	25c
1,620	Copper Range	57½	56	56
10	Daly-West	13¾	13¾	13¾
15	Elm River	3	3	3
70	Franklin	9	9	9
3,200	Granby	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
3,440	Isle Royale	20½	19	19½
330	Mass.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
170	Michigan	5¼	5¼	5¼
168	Mohawk	45¾	45	45
3,130	Montana C. & C.	6⅝	6	6
200	Old Colony	1	1	1
382	Old Dominion	15¾	14¼	14¾
700	Osceola	72	71	71
50	Parrot	25½	25	25
800	Phoenix	$1	90c	95c
20	Quincy	97	97	97
25	Rhode Island	75c	75c	75c
150	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12,280	Shannon	4¾	4 3-16	4 3-16
22	Tamarack	110	107	110
700	Trinity	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
235	U. S. Coal & Oil	12¾	11⅜	11¾
736	U. S.	22¼	21¾	21¾
1,309	Utah	42½	42	42
100	Victoria	3¾	3¼	3¼
405	Winona	10⅞	9½	9½
25	Wolverine	86½	86	86
2,677	Wyandotte	1¼	1	1

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—New York exchange was 2@15 cents discount to-day. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Seven hundred shares of Union Traction common were sold by Dewar & Yerkes. The preferred was bid up sharply 6 points to 41 on one transaction of 50 shares. In West Chicago less than 200 shares sufficed to put the stock up 5 points to 53, while North Chicago on 150 shares rose to 83½ during the morning. In other quarters there was a fairly active market. American Can preferred to the amount of 1,150 shares before noon ranged between 46½ and 46¾. Biscuit was sold at 47. Carbon common and preferred rose sharply, the latter to its new record of 115. Both Metropolitan Elevated and Northwestern Elevated were in fair demand. Swift's sold down fractionally. In the afternoon Union Traction preferred was sold down 3¼ points in New York and 400 shares were marketed here at 40. North Chicago moved up to 85, and City Railway in the late trading, fell off to 186½, compared with 190 yesterday. Can preferred was sold actively and fell to 46¾.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	47	46¾	46¾
1,350	American Can pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Chicago City Railway	186½	186½	186½
209	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
15	Chicago Title & Trust	99	99	99
790	Chicago Union Traction	8¼	7⅞	8
450	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	41	40	40
100	Illinois Brick	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Masonic Temple	42	42	42
117	Metropolitan Elev. com.	21½	21¼	21½
305	National Biscuit	47½	47	47
238	National Biscuit pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼
252	National Carbon	40	38¼	40
50	National Carbon pf.	115	115	115
200	North Chicago	85	82¼	85
890	Northwestern Elev. com.	19¾	19½	19½
20	Quaker Oats pf.	85	85	85
25	South Side Elevated	91½	91¼	91½
10	Street's Stable Car pf.	98	98	98
275	Swift & Co.	102	101¾	101¾
100	United Box Board	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	United Box Board pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾
170	West Chicago	53	49¾	53

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednes.	Tues.		Wednes.	Tues.
Alta	.12	.12	L. Wash. C.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.13	.15	Mexican	.27	.27
Andes	.19	.20	Occidental C.	.75	.75
Belcher	.23	.24	Ophir	2.50	2.50
Best & Bel.	1.35	1.35	Overman	.20	.21
Bullion	.28	.30	Potosi	.16	.17
Caledonia	.60	.64	Savage	.22	.22
Challenge	.21	.21	Sierra Nevada	.10	.10
Choller	.15	.15	Silver Hill	.30	.33
Confidence	.65	.65	Syndicate	.02	.02
C. Cal. & V.	1.15	1.15	St. Louis	.10	.10
Emperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.39	.40
Crown Point	.16	.17	Utah Con.	.06	.06
Gould & Cur.	.23	.28	Yel. Jacket	.18	.20
Hale & Nor.	.60	.61	Silver bars	.57	.56⅝
Julia	.09	.08	Drafts, sight	.06	.06
Justice	.12	.13	Telegraph	.06⅛	.06⅛
Kentucky C.	.01	.01			

Mexican Dollars—Wednesday, 46@47c; Tuesday, 46@47c.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C., K. & N.	33	35	Lexington	3½	3⅝
C. C. Con.	9	9¼	Little Puck	2¾	3½
Dante	3⅝	4	Old Gold	9⅞	10¼
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	4⅞	Paymaster	3¾	4
Elkton	65	65½	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Gold Dollar	5⅝	5⅞	Rose Nicol	1¾	2½
Gold Sov.	5¾	5⅞	Sun Eclipse	1¾	1⅞
Isabella	21	22	Vindicator	61	69
Jackpot	3½	5	Work	9	9¼
Keystone	4¾	5			

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	24½	24¼	24½
25	Brewing pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
60	Crucible	95	94	94
110	Crucible pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
60	Luster	11	11	11
140	M., T. & H.	34¾	34½	34½
291	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87¾	87	87
25	P., S. & R.	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	River Coal pf.	21	21	21
150	U. S. Steel	13¾	13½	13½
70	West. Air Brake	123	122	123
18	West. Elec. 2ds	80	79¾	79¾

BANK STOCKS.

20	G. A. S. & T.	185¼	185¼

1,323

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside market yesterday, with the exception of Interborough, there was a sharp advance throughout the list, which, however, was not maintained. There was a lessening of activity, together with a fewer number of issues traded in. American Can preferred advanced to a new high record, but reacted sharply later in the day and showed a net fractional loss. Northern Securities sold as high as 104¾, but then went off to 103⅛, with the close ½ point higher. Seaboard stocks were very active, but the preferred was in the better demand, and advanced to a new high record. Nearly 20,000 shares of stock were traded in, about equally divided between common and preferred, with the closing figures almost the highest for the day.

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HAVANA TOBACCO, which has been quoted for some time around 25 for the common and 35 for the preferred, advanced very abruptly yesterday on the report that there was to be a consolidation of all the important tobacco companies, which would materially benefit Havana Tobacco. The common sold at 30 and the preferred at 42, which are net gains of 5 and 4 points, respectively.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Am. Can pf.	47	46½	46¾
3,000	Bay State Gas	¼	⅛	¼
289	Central Foundry pf.	10	9¼	9¼
1,500	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	9-16	9-16
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	14⅝	14½	14½
100	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
1,000	Havana Tob. pf.	42	40	42
1,900	Int. Rapid Transit	145	141	144
100	Int. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
100	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	17	17	17
100	International Salt	21	21	21
2	Kings Co. Elec. rights	32½	32½	32½
6,500	Manhattan Transit	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
6,400	Montreal & B. Con.	1⅜	1 9-16	1 11-16
100	N. Y. Transportation	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	Northern Securities

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot Sold at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street—Buyer for Upper Seventh Avenue Apartment House—Other Dealings.

Alexander Henschel has sold for Jacob Baumann to William S. Patten the ten dwellings at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, on plot 155 by 100.11, the longer dimension on the street. This is said to be the largest plot in the hands of one owner in that immediate neighborhood.

Commissioner Strasbourger Buys.

Abraham Joachim has sold for the Godspeed Realty and Improvement Company to Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger the seven-story elevated apartment house at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on plot 51 by 100. The same broker also negotiated the recent sales of 53 and 55 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and 64 to 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street for Commissioner Strasbourger.

The firm of Lionel Frpelich has sold to Isaac and Henry Meyer another of their row of six houses now in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, just east of Eighth Avenue. The houses are five stories in height, with three apartments on a floor and stand on lots 37.6 feet front. Four of them have already been sold.

C. M. Silverman & Son have filed plans for a six-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, on plot 100 by 100. The apartments will consist of eight and nine rooms, with bath, with accommodations for four families on each floor.

Fifth Avenue Deal in Harlem.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Henry Arnstein to Walter J. Cohn 1,429 and 1,431 Fifth Avenue, two new six-story flats, each 37.10 by 110, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets.

W. J. Huston has sold to a client, for investment, the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 80.

The Clark Realty Company has sold the three-story dwelling 368 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to Mr. Kronberg, for occupancy.

Buyer for East 78th Street House.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. Esther H. Sands the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 East Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 102.2.

Samuel I. Siegel & Co. have sold for Dr. Louis Peck to Henry Meyers 178 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling, 16.8 by 102.2.

To Build on East 119th Street.

Simon Fine has sold for Jackson & Stern 348 and 350 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a plot 40 by 100. The buyer will erect a seven-story tenement on the property.

Isaac Haft and Williams & Grodgiasky have sold to Max Rosenbaum 45 and 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a six-story apartment house now in course of construction on plot 50 by 99.11.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to a Mr. Oppenheim the five-story flat 1,574 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

H. Glazer is the buyer of the two six-story flats at 1,664 to 1,670 Park Avenue, sold recently by Cuno F. Nagel. L. Shwambaum was interested in the deal as broker.

D. Dufeel & Co. have sublet for M. Burrowitz the five-story tenements 224 and 226 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for five years at an annual rental of $3,120.

House Sold on Washington Heights.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for Martin O'Neill Galvin the four-story American-basement dwelling 556 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, on lot 16.8 by 50.

Loan for Houston Street Operation.

The Bronx Investment Company has loaned to Domenico Abbati and Pietro Allvno $400,000 on the block front on the south side of West Houston Street, between Sullivan and Macdougal Streets, where six six-story brick tenements are to be erected.

H. Baker & Brother have sold for A. Silverson, to a client, the property 288 and 290 East Houston Street.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz, in conjunction with H. Wallach, have sold for Minnie Rothhardt, to Isador Leipzig, the two seven-story tenements 533 and 535 East Eleventh Street, on plot 50 by 103.3.

Pizer Brothers have sold to Gordon, Levy & Co. 80 Chrystie Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Bernhard Freund has sold to Nathan Glassheim the five-story tenement 99 Perry Street, 28 by 96.3.

Charles E. Duross has leased the four-story dwelling 240 West Fourteenth Street for a client, to Mark M. Dintenfass, for a terms of years.

Sale of Mott Avenue Corner.

J. H. Oeters & Co. have sold for William Rankin, to H. Douglas Potter, the northeast corner of Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Charles Wynne has sold to Michael Schroeder the five-story double flat 833 Southern Boulevard, and has bought from William Barthell the four-story double flat 1,111 Washington Avenue.

Louis Lese has bought from the Schmidt estate, through William Kennelly, 606 to 612 One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, three-story buildings on plot 55 by 115.

Charles A. Weber has sold for a Mrs. Weingartner 340 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, a two-story two-family house on lot 27.6 by 100; also, 750 Jackson Avenue, a three-family flat on lot 18 by 76.8, to a Mrs. Rewald; also, 567 Eagle Avenue, a four-story double flat on a lot 25 by 90, to C. Schulze.

Richard Dickson has sold for Nellie Sinclair the dwelling 1,057 Jennings Street, on lot 35 by 100, to David G. Ludin.

Baturin & Weissman have sold for L. Eickwort, to J. Tepper, a two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Oak Tree Place, between Arthur and Hughes Avenues, on lot 28 by 102.

Leases of Business Properties.

Heil & Stern have leased for J. S. Simon four entire lots, containing 35,000 square feet, in the building 15 to 19 East Fourth Street, corner of Lafayette Place, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $40,000; also, for H. Richter's Sons, 20,000 square feet of space in the building 627 and 629 Broadway, at an aggregate rental of $24,000; also, for the J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company, two entire floors in the building 19 to 22 West Eighteenth Street, comprising 30,000 square feet of space, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $50,000.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Jacob Finelite to Isaac Newman and Morris Maas, the five-story tenement 28 Columbia Street, for the term of ten years, at the aggregate rental of $26,000. The same brokers have leased for Jacob Finelite 146, 148, and 150 Attorney Street, corner of Stanton Street, to B. Kopelowitz, for a term of five years, at the aggregate rental of $26,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, n s, corner of 124th St, 101.10x75, seven-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to John P. Leo $116,250

By James L. Wells.

Broadway, 2,780 to 2,784, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1 and irregular, seven-story apartment house and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company 215,000

Lots 4 to 11, 19 to 27, 312 to 317, 393 to 395, 28 to 35, 140 to 153, 168 to 187, 214 to 227, 246 to 249, and 272 to 285, on the map of Adee Park, lying east of Bronx Park, on White Plains, Cruger, Matthews, Hicks, and Holland Avs; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Adee Syndicate 30,938

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Nos. 36 and 38 Mulberry St, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 41.2 by 71.10; M. Berardini of 34 Mulberry St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 74 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $40,000.

Avenue A and 59th St, n e corner, six-story brick chimney, 29.5 ft high; owner, New York Steam Company of 120 Liberty St; cost, $2,000.

Marion Av, s e corner of 195th St, for a four-story brick dwelling, 24.8 by 62; Ellen Anderson of 701 East 194th St, owner; George W. Flagg of 2,630 Decatur Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh St, n s, 322 ft e of Bergen Av, for three five-story brick tenements, 45 by 88; William Rankin of 35 Manhattan Av, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $75,000.

Westchester Av and Dawson St, n e corner, for three one-story brick stores, 110 by 125; Nathan Marcus of 122 Canal St, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.

ALLEN ST, 183, w s, 25x75; Michael Josephson to Abraham Josephson, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

BOWERY, 110 and 110½, w s, 24.8x—x25 x100.11; Bernard Flynn to Michael Flynn, ½ R. T. & L., other consideration and 100

BROADWAY, s s, 189.10 ft n from n s of 188th St, 49.11x101.1x irregular; Robert J. Horner to Robert W. Maloney, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, runs e 99.1x n 100.11x w 25x s 26.2x w 103.3x s 81.1; Norman W. Chandler, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company 215,000

BUCHANAN PLACE, s s, 175 ft w of Grand Av, 24x100; Luella B. Blair to Stephen S. Haight ..... Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 159th St, 51.3x95.1x50x84; Richard P. Messiter to Richard P. Messiter and another, executors and trustees ..... Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 159th St, 51.3x85.1x50x84; Richard P. Messiter and another, executors, to John W. T. Nichols 14,000

FULTON AV, n w s, 148.7 ft n e of Pelham Av, 25x100; John Anton to Aaron Sirota and another, (mtg $2,200,) other consideration and 100

FULTON ST, n w s, Lot 141, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; William T. Mapes to Rorena R. Flint, other consideration and 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 136 ft n of 158th St, 18x87.6; Jennie E. Brolles to Elizabeth Rewald, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 201 and 203, s s, 49.5x55.10; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to George H. Shaffer, (mtg $30,000) 29,750

LOTS 28, 35, and 36, map of 37 lots, Nellie Marvin, Westchester; Hudson F. Rose to Vincenzo Colantonio ..... Nom.

LOTS 126 and 127, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, Westchester; Thomas Reilly Warranty Realty Company to Thomas Reilly 100

MARION AV, e s, 25 ft s of 195th St, 25x90; Ellen Anderson to Abraham Loeb, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..

MONROE ST, 27 and 29, n s, 50x101x 50x100.10; Samuel Polsk and another to the Fischel Realty Company, (mtge $72,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, e s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25.2x100; Gertrude Holtzman to Gitel Turner 100

PERRY ST, 99, n s, 27.11x95x24.6x96; Woolsey Carmalt to Nathan Glassheim, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 13th St, 25x100, William's Bridge; Joseph E. Butterworth to Vincenzo Ungaro and another, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Matthias Vorseler to Charles Walker, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 147th St, 25x99.4; Gussie Englander to Ray Bieler, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and.

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 18, w s, 192.6; Norits L. Ernst and another to Phoebe M. Mitchell, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x 69x27.8x2; 2d Av, w s, 74 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x72; Adolph H. Bauer to Elizabeth M. Michel, ½ part, (mtgs $32,500) ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x 69x27.8x2; 2d Av, w s, 74 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x72; Adolph H. Bauer to Dorothea J. Young, ½ part, (mtgs $12,500) ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 40.4 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x 68x27.8x2; 2d Av, w s, 74 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x72; Adolph H. Bauer to John T. Bauer, ½ part, (mtgs $32,500) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 3,058, e s, 25x99x25.7x95.11; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil, (mtg $17,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 3,058, e s, 25x96x26.7x95.11; Henry Bohlen to Julius Braun, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and 100

4TH AV, s e corner of Arthur St, 108.9x 101.5x100x144.4; Phoebe M. Mitchell to Moritz L. Ernst ..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,858, e s, 25x100; Carrie Fittichauer to Herman Knobloch and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..

9TH AV, 920, e s, 25x100; John T. Bauer and others, executors, to Adolph H. Bauer 42,000

9TH AV, 920, e s, 25x100; Adolph H. Bauer to John T. Bauer, 1-3 part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

9TH AV, 920, e s, 25x100; Adolph H. Bauer to Elizabeth M. Michel, 1-3 part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

9TH AV, 920, e s, 25x100; Adolph H. Bauer to Dorothea J. Young, 1-3 part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

10TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x111.11; John W. Reichert to Frederick E. Pitkin and another, 1-5 part ..... Nom.

10TH AV, s e corner of 208th St, runs e 49.11x e 100x s 50x e 25x n 99.11x w 125; Isabella Bloch and others to Solomon S. Schwab, all title ..... Nom.

10TH AV, 394, e s, 24.8x59.4x24.9x57.6; Chelsea Realty Company to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 100

18TH ST, 416 East, 25x92; Pietro Alvino to Elisa Palumbo, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

18TH ST, 153 West, 19x90.9x15.4x90.6, to M. Seaman; 24th St, 209 West, 21.5x 98.9, to Charles E. Blackledge; 4th St, 292, w s, 110 ft n of 11th St, 20x75, to Elizabeth B. Le Fevre, mutual partition.

26TH ST, 320 to 324 East, 75x98.9; Addison Brown to Israel Tamasco and another ..... (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 65 ft w of 9th Av, 18.4x 98.9; Arabella Adams and another to Annie Aaron, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

50TH ST, 518 West, 25x100.5; John J. McQuade to Minnie Israel ..... Nom.

52D ST, 337 West, 24.7x49.8x irregular; Margaretha Kunz to William L. Pickard, other consideration and 100

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Moses Mayer to Bella Loeb, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and 100

57TH ST, 453 West, 16.8x100.5; William H. Hoiton and another, executors, to Sarah Bermingham 12,500

60TH ST, 157 East, 20x100.5; Lucia M. Solis-Cohen to the Maze Realty Company, (mtg $15,000) 100

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 x102.2; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Isaac Metzger ..... Nom.

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50 x102.2; Isaac Metzger to William E. Diller, (mtg $80,000,) other consideration and 100

72D ST, 30 West, 25x102.2; Manfred W. Ehrich to Josephine Morgenthau, (mtg $48,000) ..... Nom.

80TH ST, 144 West, 20x102.2; John Townsend to Katherine G. Townsend, (mtg $17,500) 24,000

84TH ST, 142 East, 25.6x102.2; Simon J. Altschule to Irving I. Kempner, (mtg $44,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 144 East, 25.7x102.2; Julius Berkowitz and others to Irving I. Kempner, (mtg $44,000) ..... Nom.

85TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Theresa Faust to Theresa Millig, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 156 East, 27x100.11; Margaret Higgins to Moses Ochs and wife, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, 67 West, 24.6x100.11; Babette Regel to Mary Hemmes, (mtg $8,000) 100

105TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.11; Peter V. Stocky to Samuel Greenfeld, other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 175 East, 17x100.11; Jacob Plant to Charles Nitmann, (mtg $6,000) 12,500

109TH ST, 170 and 172 West, 50x100.11; Harry Goodstein to Annie Berger, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 128 East, 17.10x100.11; Emile Levy to Eugene H. Daly, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

134TH ST, n e, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; William Murphy to Jacob Schattman and another, other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 236 West, 25x99.11; Max L. Schaikel to Morris Levy, ½ part, (mtg $20,200) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, 713 and 715 East, 50x100; August Wiener to Ignatz Ullmann, (mtgs $30,000) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; David Klein to William Nicolai and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

141ST ST, 646 East, 37.6x100; Michelina Albert to Ratie Bunke, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and 100

148TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 27.6x106.6; Ottile Weingartner to Heinrich Treffinger, (mtg $3,000) 6,250

155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.3x25x99.4; Emma Wehinger to Valentine Klein, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

156TH ST, n s, 284 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs n to centre line of 160th st x e to centre line of Edgecombe av x s to 159th St x w to beginning; Richard P. Messiter to John W. T. Nichols, all title 100

163D ST, 564 West, 18.9x104.11; E. O. Smith to Elizabeth W. Becker, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

168TH ST, 716 East, 24.10x100; Edward T. Myers to Isola Marthinell and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

1, 1905, 6 per cent 400,000

ANDERSON, Bva R., to Robert W. Cooper; 65th St, 156 West, prior mtg $8,000 1,200

APARTMENT REALTY COMPANY to Emelie W. Reichow; Madison Av, n w corner of 116th St, prior mtg $110,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

BECK, Alice M., to Lillian First; 66th St, 150 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

BECK, Alice M., to Charles Forbert and another; 66th St, 150 West, due March 1, 1904, 6 per cent 1,200

BERMINGHAM, Sarah, to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Company; 57th St, 453 West, 3 years 10,000

BLACKLEDGE, Charles E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 24th St, 206 West, 3 yrs 6,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Henry Bohlen; 3d Av, e s, 194 ft n of 156th St, 3 years 1,400

BULLWINKEL, Charles R., and another to Isabel M. Colden; Edgecombe Av, 130, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

BURNS, Patrick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

DERLETH, Mary, to Elizabeth Deilmann; Lot 54, map of property in Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent 1 200

DILLER, William E., to Isaac Metzger; 72d St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $60,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 15,000

DUNN, John J., to the East River Savings Institution; Water St, 618, 5 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

DUNN, John J., to James F. McGuire; Water St, 618, installments, 6 per cent.. 6,500

FEININGER, Emelie, and another to Gertrude E. Master; Intervale Av, 960, prior mtg $1,500, due Oct. 17, 1906, 6 per cent 300

FRENCH, Frank B., to Henry W. Webb; 136th St, s s, 250 ft w of Willow Av, prior mtg $2,500, due July 2, 1904 2,500

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Moritz Koppe; 105th St, 305 East, 5 years 17,000

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, to Charles A. Sackett; 42d St, s s, 133.4 ft e of 8th Av, installments, 6 per cent, notes.... 30,000

H. BOGERT COMPANY to Eugene W. Paige; Bedford St, n s, 100 ft n of Leroy St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

HEMMES, Mary, to Babette Regel; 102d St, 67 West, due Dec. 1, 1905 9,000

HIRSCHMAN, Morris, and another to Paul Gotthell; Mapes Av, w s, 128.10 ft n of 179th St, 3 mtgs, each 4,000

ISEAS, John B., and another to Seligsberg; East Broadway, 194, leasehold; 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

JOSEPHSON, Abrahams, and wife to Michael Josephson; Allen St, 183, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

KLEIN, Valentine, and another to Emma Wehinger; 155th St, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years 3,000

KOPP, Johanna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 50th St, s s, 315 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,000

KRAUT, Louis, and another to Jonas Weil and another; 21st St, 1,931, s w corner of 100th St, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

LOEB, Abraham, to Ellen Anderson; Marion Av, e s, 25 ft s of 195th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,400

LOEB, Bella, to Moses Mayer; 54th St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 4,000

MARTINELLI, Sola, and another to Edward T. Myers; 188th St, s s, 27 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, due May 1, 1906 1,000

MARX, Max, to Elizabeth A. Marshall; 9th Av, n w s, at s w s of 205th St, 3 years 12,000

METZGER, Isaac, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 72d St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, due July 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 80,000

NEIDMANN, Charles, and another to Jacob Plaut; 107th St, n s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years 4,500

PACKTMAN, Harris J., and another to Morris Cohen; Thompson St, 27 and 29; also, Sullivan St, 66 to 70, prior mtg $107,500, 1 month, 6 per cent 5,000

PATTERSON, Richard, and wife to Gertrude E. Master; Lot 105, map of 160 lots, Maximilian Morgenstein, 23d Ward, due Nov. 30, 1904, 6 per cent 2,500

PICKARD, William L., to Margareta Kuns; 53d St, 337 West, 5 years 9,000

R. M. STIVERS, a corporation, to the Irving Savings Institution; 62d St, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West; also 63d St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 150,000

SCHMIDT, Theodore A., M. Augusta S. Leary; 83d St, s s, 332.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 22,000

SCHWAB, Solomon S., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 10th Av, s e corner of 208th St, 3 years 2,500

SEAMAN, Matilda, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 18th St, 103 West.. 9,500

SHAFFER, George H., to Frederick M. Dearborn; Lexington Av, 201 and 203, n e corner of 32d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

STADLER, Tillie M., and another to Anna E. Adams; Lot 272, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

TAMASES, Israel, and another to Addison Brown; 20th St, 320 to 324 East, 5 years, 3 mtgs, each 17,500

TOWNSEND, Katharine G., to John Townsend; 80th St, 144 West, 2 years 4,500

TREFFINGER, Heinrich, to Ottilie Weingarten, widow; 148th St, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av; also, 148th St, n s, 425 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

ULLMANN, Ignatz, to August Wiener; 135th St, 713 and 715 East, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years 10,000

UNGARO, Vincenzo, and another to Joseph E. Butterworth; Prospect Terrace, s w corner of 13th St, William's Bridge, installments 1,100

WALKER, Thomas, to Matthias Vorseler; Southern Boulevard, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, prior mtg $10,000, 3 years 4,500

WALZ, Sophia, and another to the New York Savings Bank; 99th St, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent, 5 mtgs, each 12,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Varick St, 110 and 112, n e corner of Spring St, prior mtg $48,000, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent.. 27,000

YOUNG, Dorothea J., to Adolph H. Bauer; 2d Av, w s, 49.4 ft s of 29th St; also 2d Av, w s, 74 ft s of 29th St, also 9th Av, 920, ½ part, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,322

Mechanics' Liens.

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, whole front between 169th and 170th Sts; John C. Klett against John Brown and another, owners; Jacob Guterding, owner and contractor 546

GREENE AV, s w s, and Morgan Av, n e s, Pennyfield, s s of Bronx Kill, Westchester; Philip Carber against Annie F. Leverich, owner; Joseph Reardon, contractor 162

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 4th St, 62.6x 115.9x irregular; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company against Julius Miller and Max Kotzen, owners and contractors 200

LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; Bernard Campbell & Co. against Gilbert E. Doscutt, owner; James J. Brown, contractor

SPRING ST, 286 and 288; Bernard Campbell & Co. against Empire City Realty Company, owner; Conroy Brothers, contractors 47

6TH ST, n s, 318.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.6 x100; Theodore Wood against Louis Frankenthaler, owner; Vincenzo Serritella, contractor 117

13TH ST, 349 East; Magoffin Contracting Company against Rector, &c., Church Church-owners; Interborough Construction Company, contractor 68

47TH ST, 155 to 159 West; Bernard Campbell & Co. against Long Acre Realty Company, owner; Conroy Brothers, contractors 138

88TH ST, 106 East; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Frederick Sackett, owner and contractor 54

116TH ST, 71 and 73 East; Samuel Hornstein and another against Leopold Husky, owner; Morris L. Strauss, contractor.. 70

118TH ST, 147 West; Pasquale Vintinegilio against Adelside Oppenheimer, owner; Frank Musano and another, contractors.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ELDRIDGE ST, 87; David Solomon against Henry Gordon and another, Aug. 18, 1904 205

WASHINGTON ST, 217 to 221, and Barclay St, 82; Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing Company against Isaac Heineman and another, Aug. 5, 1904 2,600

11TH ST, 237 and 239 West; Pasquale Lauria against Leonora Spielberger and another, July 30, 1904, by bond 2,600

Lis Pendens.

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, and Front St, 24; Anule S. Goodwin against Joseph Nussbaum and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. Squire.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 386.8 ft w of Delmonico Place, 29.2x100; William Humphrey against William M. Striesemann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

2D AV, 1,929; Annina F. Whitney against Abraham Podolsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

85TH ST, 134 West; the Corporation of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New York against Richard C. Voth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

108TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x 100.6; George Colon and another against the First Presbyterian Church of the City of New York, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, G. Nathan.

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Central Av, 50x125; August Stradtman and another, executors, against Isabella M. Meeks and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

NO RECEIVER FOR WAGGAMAN.

Washington Judge Says, However, That Another Application May Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day Justice Stafford denied the application for a receiver for Thomas E. Waggaman, against whom proceedings in bankruptcy were instituted several days ago by three local banks. Justice Stafford said that his action would not prejudice the right of any parties in interest again to apply for the appointment of a receiver on the ground of alleged lack of security in the keeping of the assets.

Cuban Certificate Installments Due.

Holders of temporary certificates issued by Speyer & Co. from the Republic of Cuba,

LABOR DAY.

Saturday and Sunday and Monday (Labor Day)

Real Estate Sales

MANAGERS OF SUBURBAN PROPERTIES are looking forward to the Labor Day vacation period as offering a special occasion for making their announcements.

If properly advertised during the next several days a large number of building plots should be disposed of.

We, therefore, suggest the immediate and continuous use of the Real Estate Columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. No other New York newspaper offers equal advantages—a fact readily proved by the growing demand for space in THE TIMES'S Real Estate Columns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is read by intelligent people. Its constituency embraces both the employer and employe—among the latter will be found those who are saving money for investing in legitimate propositions.

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Real Estate Titles

insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Money loaned first and second mortgages; also bought and sold; deeds bought for cash; foreclosures prevented. Rutherford, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

$75,000 to loan, 1st and 2d mortgages; estates, deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Real Estate Record, bound, 1899 to date, for sale cheap. Realty, Box 190 Times.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises..5:25	Sun sets..6:35	Moon rises.10:16	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook.11:22	Gov. Isl'd..11:35	H. Gate.....	A. M.
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook.11:34	Gov. Isl'd..11:46	H. Gate.....	1:42

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg, via Plymouth	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Capris, Antigua, Martinique, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Liverpool		10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Allegheny, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Canning, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:00 A. M.	
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Sigio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, West Indies, and British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		11:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Maravel, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and Honolulu reached San Francisco and were dispatched east Aug. 29. Due here on Saturday and Sunday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 1.

Baltic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Carpathia, Liverpool, Aug. 23.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 18.
Seneca, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Bernard, Para, Aug. 21.
El Cid, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 27.
Gallia, Naples, Aug. 17.
La Savoie, Havre, Aug. 27.
Moltke, Hamburg, Aug. 23.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 3.

Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 27.
Tintaretto, Barbados, Aug. 26.

Arrived.

Prinz Oskar, Naples, Aug. 16.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 26.
Seguranca, Colon, Aug. 24.
El Sigio, Galveston, Aug. 25.
George Farwell, Jacksonville, Aug. 28.
Bluefields, Baltimore, Aug. 29.
Liguria, Genoa, Aug. 14.
Alene, Cape Hayti, Aug. 10.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Aug. 30.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 28.
Caravellas, New Orleans, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

Citta di Napoli, for Naples and Genoa.
Teutonic, for Liverpool.
Donald, for Port Antonio, Jamaica.
Suldal, for Port Maria.
Indravelli, for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c.
Baker, for Port Antonio, Jamaica.
Proteus, for New Orleans.
Northtown, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Oskar II., for Christiansand and Copenhagen.
Adirondack, for Inagua and Port au Prince.
Oranje Nassau, for Port au Prince, Demerara, &c.
Drumgarth, for Savannah

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$125 A LOT

RIGHT IN N.Y. CITY

$5 Down, Then $4 Monthly.

Every lot level, high and dry, 25 feet front by 100 feet in depth, many of them covered with shade trees and situated only two to five blocks from stores, schools, electric cars, steam cars, and two ferries.

No such Property at the price ever has been offered for sale in Greater New York.

NOTHING LIKE IT ANYWHERE. ALL REAL ESTATE PROPOSITIONS BEATEN.

Only 30 minutes from 34th Street Ferry. Only 30 minutes from 99th Street & 135th Street Ferry.

COLLEGE POINT.

20,000 people there. 50 Factories. 4,000 people Employed.

Two miles of river and bay front for docks and warehouses; great future here for a suburban Home and to make big money.

ATTEND GRAND OPENING SALE

SATURDAY. SUNDAY. MONDAY—LABOR DAY.

400 beautiful lots ranging in prices from $25 to $460, only $5 and $10 down. 10% discount for all cash.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

FREE EXCURSION TICKETS.

Apply for them at once, with maps and other reading matter giving you all details. Trains and boats each day at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

WATER FRONTS On Flushing Bay, $625 $10 Down, $10 Monthly

Wm. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,
155 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Terms $5 DOWN, $2 Monthly

Valuable Restricted Land.
High—Dry—Level.
GENUINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ELEGANT HOME OR INVESTMENT
In the best and safest money maker in suburban New York.
BEAUTIFUL
Edgerton Square,
WANTAGH, L. I.
26 MILES OUT SOUTH SHORE.

On completion of tunnel values will quadruple. The best time to buy is before prices advance. This is the greatest land proposition ever made. A visit to this property, free from obligations of any kind, will convince the most conservative buyers. Accompany us at our expense

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TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. For map and free passes call or apply to CARROLLTON REALTY CO., Inc. by State New York, Suite 35 World Building, N. Y.

$12 A LOT.

15 of these lots, which are level, high, and dry, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

You can buy One Acre of Land for $180.

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

Located on Long Island, in the greatest growing suburb to New York City.

BAYSHORE.

One hour out. 13½ cents commute.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

FREE EXCURSIONS
TUESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.
Special Sale Monday, Labor Day.
Free tickets and maps now ready.

Water Fronts, $440. WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO., $10 Down, $7.50 Monthly. 155-157 B'way, City. N.Y.

Sacrifice pretty seven-room house; gas, water, acre ground; 40 minutes out; 3 minutes from station; $3,000. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Out of City.

DON'T BUILD AIR CASTLES
BUILD A HOUSE AT GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,

and you'll be content. Superb location, 270 feet above the Hudson, and climate of the Catskills, make it the ideal place. Increasing values insure a profitable investment. If preferred, will build for you. Better see what we offer first. Houses from $4,500 to $15,000 on payments equal to renting. Free booklet and ticket via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., PHONE, 1847 MAD. 1133 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—Gentleman's fruit farm, 48 minutes from New York; 6 acres; 185 fruit trees; lawn, shade; modern house; 12 rooms and bath; all conveniences; new barn; artesian well; windmill. For further particulars and photographs inquire A. H. Smith, 34 Chambers St., New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Of utmost importance and advantage to Owners of Real Estate. We assume all risk and responsibility. We pay most Liberal Rents for Flats, Tenements, or Business Buildings in any part of Manhattan or the Bronx. We will take lease for term of years, improve and alter your Property at our expense—also guarantee to keep same in perfect repair. Call or write for further particulars. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

We shall open branch offices in different parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

Cash buyers for hot or cold water flats, store properties, Harlem or Bronx; owners, builders, send particulars. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

I can buy, rent, or sell property in all sections; management of estates, mortgages procured. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Owners!—Have $47,000 to invest Manhattan property; complete particulars. Investor, Box 1,080 Times, Harlem.

Particulars.—Real estate for sale; collecting of rents in vicinity solicited. W. B. Hogan, 125th St. and Morningside Av. East.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Five-story double flat; hot water; for cash buyer. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned. 3c. yard up. Telephone, 686 Melrose.

$250 Each.—Two five-acre farms; sell one or both; half cash or more, to suit; free and clear; great prospective value. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT,

S. W. Cor. 66th St. and Central Park West.

New 9½-Story Fireproof Building.

The most luxurious apartment house in N. Y.

Suites of 8, 10, 11, and 12 very large rooms. Three superbly equipped baths in the 10, 11, and 12-room suites. Two baths in the 8-room suites. Each apartment has a private foyer. Reception Hall.

The features are too numerous to mention. Nothing but an inspection will give you any idea of its magnificence. Building. Booklet with floor plans on application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.

DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, RHINELAND, 534 W. 124TH ST., near B'way. Seven rooms and bath, $55. Strictly high-class; servants' lavatory.

THE LONDON, 60-62-64-66 W. 115TH ST. One block from subway. Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; refrs, $40 to $45.

MODERN, 40 WEST 127TH ST. $42.50 to $47.50; strictly high-class; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light, and telephone.

Firm of J. B. KETCHAM, 57 WEST 125TH ST. 'PHONE, 693 HARLEM.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$1,700. New building, quiet, exclusive. All-night elevator. Sunlight floods every room; unobstructed view all windows. Excellent transportation facilities; 8 rooms, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano. For details of house see to-day's Times under "Apartments Unfurnished." Plans on request. Supt. on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE ALLSTON,

17 & 19 E. 33th, cor. Madison Av.

Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises ..... $360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office. $1,500

Apply to Superintendent or to J. EDGAR LEANCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments. RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD. OWNER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE HOLLYWOOD.

Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

BOEHM & BOEHM, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt. Or manager, on premises.

KENDAL COURT.

517-523 WEST 111TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

NEW MODERN FIREPROOF Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Sup't., on premises.

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7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.

PORTER & CO., BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST. 159 WEST 125TH ST.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent apartments.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, all improvement. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

226 Central Park West,

NEAR 83D ST.

Elegant large apartments, seven rooms and bath; two toilets, open plumbing, elevator serv ice; rents $840 to $1,000 per year. Supt., on premises.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON, Manhattan Av., 117th to 118th St. 2, 4, and 5 room apartments; all night elevator service.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.

Ready for Occupancy.

New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof. Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2649 BROADWAY, NEAR 103ST ST.

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515 WEST 111TH ST., CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.

RENTS MODERATE.

JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.

Every room is large, light, and airy. TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

The "Mildred," 140 East 22d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $90.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

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Private house, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur G. Muhlker, 1,398 Lexington Av.

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OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Elegant, light, up-to-date apartments, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

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One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

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Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. One corner apartment, $720.

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High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS

118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Ave.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms on street and garden; rent, $480.00 upward. 164 St. Nich. Av., cor 118th. Phone, 3049 M'gside.

NORMA

71-77 EAST 82D ST.,

Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $800 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ELBERON HALL, 385-386 CENTRAL PARK WEST. THE CONCORDIA, 46 AND 48 WEST 96TH ST.

These two magnificent apartments now being completed.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT, 120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs. 4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $46; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

CLEMENT COURT,

25 EAST 99TH ST.

5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY. 219 WEST 80TH STREET 6 all-light rooms and bath; rents..$660 & $720 FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

THE HOWARD,

7 EAST 32D ST.

Bachelors and small families; rents not excessive; furnished or unfurnished.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

"THE MADISON SQUARE,"

37 Madison Avenue, New York.

102 WEST 93D ST., overlooking Park; every room on Park; "L" station street; balcony; marble halls, &c.; rent, $70; 7 rooms. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 502, 504 WEST 151ST ST.

6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.

7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

CARPETS CLEANED, 3c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 6030—HARLEM.

$33——243 WEST 135TH ST.——$53

Elgnt large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

THE PILATUS, 212 and 214 West 141st St. 5, 6, and 7 rooms; bath; $430 to $675 per year.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $46. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Choice single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $55.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

HOFFMAN COURT, S. W. Cor. 99th St. and Madison Av.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

New, 3 large rooms and 2 baths, decorated; each apartment 25 feet wide, 103 feet deep; steel complete in every detail; rent $720 to $900 year. Park Place and Nostrand Av. Otto Singer, Builder.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE —AND— SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $1,000 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.

Positively completed and ready for occupancy September first.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,

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Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS. Rents $50 and upward.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

The Gerard,

123 WEST 44TH ST.

The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.

APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.

RATES REASONABLE. Excellent accommodations for transients. UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT. C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

STRATHMORE,

52D ST. AND BROADWAY.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH. RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 27 WEST 30TH ST. 21 LIBERTY ST.

THE OSBORNE,

172-174 WEST 79TH ST.

Choice large, light corner apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric light, hot water supply, steam heat, hall boys, elevators; one block from subway station; rents, $1,300 and $1,400.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE COURTLAND

Madison Av. and 58th St., S. E. Cor.

Nine rooms and bath, $1,400; seven rooms and bath, $1,000. Superintendent, on premises. Telephone 480—79th St.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $28.00.

165 West 102d; hot water, steam heat, coal and gas range; excellent order. Janitor.

142 West 131st St.—7 rooms and bath; all light; steam heat; all improvements; private street; $45 and $50. Aldous & Co., 3,522 7th Av.

12th St., 231 East—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents $35 to $45.

Second Av., 742, (40th.)—4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $19.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION. First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS

12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5TH AV.

New York's Newest and Up-to-date FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL

Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.

Location Unsurpassed.

TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE

TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St. S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr. E. H. MANNING.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 42TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished. 200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

HOTEL FLORENCE, N. E. COR 18TH ST. AND 4TH AV. Thoroughly renovated and strictly up to date; specially adapted for transients.

HOTEL WOODWARD AND RESTAURANT, S. E. cor. Broadway and 55th St. Apartments now leasing from October 1.

HOTEL SOMERSET, 150 West 47th St. A few furnished and unfurnished apartments to lease. Transient rates, $3 and upwards.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17-19-21 WEST 32D ST. Apartments now to lease from Oct. 1; accommodations also for transients.

THE BRAYTON, 62 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST. High-class, fire-proof apartment hotel; furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST ST. For bachelors and small families. Furnished or unfurnished.

THE BRUNSWICK, MADISON AV., COR. 30TH ST. 1 to 6 rooms and bath;

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

Sixteen New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

TO RENT

20-foot American Basement near Madison Av $3,000
Modern furnished house in the 50s; four baths..... $5,000
4-story 18-foot house in the 50s.. $1,500

J. P. WHITON STUART 576 FIFTH AV. (Tel. 6332 38th) 25 BROAD ST.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

HOUSES FOR RENT, BEST LOCATIONS.

18th St., near 7th Av., 12 rooms, $1,000.
21st St., West, 23 rooms, $1,400.
21st St., near 5th Av., rent, $2,500.
Lexington Av., near 23d, 30 rooms, $4,200.
Others $600 up. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

330 West 89th St., furnished dwelling to let; 4 and 2 story extension; size 20x58. extension 10x15; 12 rooms and 3 baths; possession Oct. 1st; rent $2,700 and Croton. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

House near 5th Av.—Rent $100; large profits; furniture $900. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

We want furnished and unfurnished houses for Fall renting. Call or send full particulars. Equitable Realty Company, 140 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished. 200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

50 feet wide apartment, 11 rooms and two baths; near 72d St. station. ONLY $3,000. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., 81st.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.

To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from October 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $22 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Hotel Flanders

133 to 137 West 47th Street. Furnished single and douse suites and baths from $2 per day.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

In great variety of styles and sizes. OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in sweetness and volume. Catalogue and bargain circular mailed.

MATHUSHEK & SON, Broadway, cor. 47th St.

PEASE PIANOS, 128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.

A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

HELP WANTED

Males.

NECKWEAR.—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WANTED BY PROMINENT MEN'S NECKWEAR MANUFACTURER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS, WITH FULL PARTICULARS, COMPETENT, CARE OF N. Y. TIMES, BOX 410.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

WANTED, BY A LARGE BANKING HOUSE, A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY VERSED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE. R., BOX 152 TIMES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEWART, ISABELLA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane E. Britton, Lucinda B. Finn, John Britton, Jennie B. Stitt, Sarah Britton, Lizzie Wasim, John F. Britton, James J. Britton, Lulu B. Allen, Catherine McKay, Mary B. Fairman, Eunice B. Dalton, William S. Britton, Isabella Moody, Kate Bowne, Ida Morrison, Minnie Morrison, Alexander H. Morrison, Alexander S. Murphy, Jr., Delafield S. Murphy, Leroy S. Murphy, Amanda W. Maloney, Olive W. Maloney, Jennie Warts, Elsie Warts, Alexander B. Warts, May Warts and Jane F. Steen, and to all persons interested in the estate of Isabella Stewart, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Britton, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Aug11-law6wTh.

MAHON, BESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE MAHON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November, 1904. Dated New York, the fourth day of May, 1904. MARY ELIZABETH NOON, Executrix. JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my5-law6mTh

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of James W. Hinkley, No. 135 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904. Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904. CAROLINE T. WOODHULL, Executrix. JAMES W. HINKLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 135 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764.

34 & 36 East 51st Street.

SPACIOUS building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation.

THOROUGH Training—Class and Individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and business. Primary classes. Completely equipped Laboratories and training. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 21.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A.M. } Headmasters. F. F. WILSON, A.M. }

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

Business Shorthand and Telegraphy, 5TH AVE. ON 125TH ST. 7TH AVE.

A great school in a great city. KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY. Endorsed by a discerning public. 1,000 calls for graduates in a single month. NOW is a good time to begin. Day and evening sessions. Call, write or telephone.

THE GROFF SCHOOL,

228 West 72d St., New York,

is an ideal boarding and day school, limiting absolutely its number to 22. Individual attention. Superior quarters and accommodations. Term begins Sept. 29th. See descriptive card in these columns Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE

122 West 72d Street.

Preparatory School for Boys. FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE. Optional Military Drill. Playground. Study hour under Instructors. Reopens Sept. 28th. Catalogues. EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M.D., Principal.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.

BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK. The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

Montclair Military Academy

Thirteen miles from New York, summit of Orange Mountains. Erie or Lackawanna R. R. Seventeen years at this one school have given to the headmaster some interesting things to say in the booklet entitled "Your Boy and Our School." It will interest you no matter where your son goes for his schooling. Sent on request.

JOHN G. MacVICAR, A. M., Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 58 West 59th Street,

Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904. Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department. DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)

2331 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)

PRIMARY TO COLLEGE. FIFTEENTH YEAR. OCT. 5TH.

Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

De Lancey School for Girls,

71 West 85th Street.

College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

New York University Law School — Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 9:30 to 4 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 5 to 10 P.M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Sq., N. Y.

MACKENZIE SCHOOL, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

Careful preparation of 150 boys for college or for business. 40 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. Fall term Sept. 22d. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Director. W. W. RANDALL, Head Master.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

(FOR BOYS)

45 West Eighty-first Street.

THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 8TH. Illustrated catalogue on application.

N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

(FOR GIRLS)

108 West Eighty-first Street.

To Primary, College Preparatory Classes. Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (Successors to the Misses Green.) Boarding and Day School for Girls REOPENS OCT. 5. (Established 1816.) New Location, 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

KENT SCHOOL OF LAW,

13 Astor Place, N. Y. City.

Two-year course; afternoon and evening sessions. For catalogue address Secretary.

French Boarding & Day School for Girls College Preparatory Course Opens Oct. 5, 1904. 723 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK. Madame Leonie Brown. Miss E. A. Keating.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly 772-780 Madison Av., New York, will reopen September 29th at 19 W. 96th St., near Central Park West. For catalogue address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

Glenwood Collegiate Institute, Matawan, N. J.—One of the oldest and best preparatory boys' boarding schools. Primary, Academic, and Commercial Departments. Military drill. A truly home school. Address Prof. C. G. Brower, Principal.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and mastered by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,166 D., Metropolis Bldg.

The Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls, Tarrytown, N. Y. College preparation. Physical Culture, Tennis, Basket-ball. Reopens Sept. 22d.

HUDSON RIVER MILITARY ACADEMY

NYACK ON HUDSON.

THE IRVING SCHOOL, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. JOHN M. FURSMAN, A. M. Principal.

THE MORRISTOWN SCHOOL, MORRISTOWN, N. J., will reopen Friday, Sept. 30th. New boys and conditioned boys, Thursday, Sept. 29th.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Ontario, Canada. Circular on request.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to the President, 41 Butler St.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y. Write to Supt. for Illustrated Catalogue.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, (MILITARY) Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 30 miles from N. Y. City. Send for illustrated circular on request.

Franklin and Marshall College.—Two courses leading to A. B. and Ph. B. degrees. GEORGE F. MULL, Sec., Lancaster, Pa.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Indorsed by the War Department. Manlius, N. Y. Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

Brooklyn Business Institute, 370 Willoughby Av. First-class equipment; liberal course; day and evening sessions. Fall term begins Sept. 6.

Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa. For catalogues address Col. Charles E. Hyatt, President.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa., (near Philadelphia.) Opens Sept. 22; terms, $600; year book.

Every young man should read and heed the announcements of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

COLLEGE—Chelsea Square, Ninth Av. and 20th St. Day and Evening Classes.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN. STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Spanish and Penmanship.

TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK. Cooking, Physical Culture, Class Music. ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE. GERMAN, for beginners and advanced students. ART SCHOOL, for Beginners and Advanced Students. Drawing, Manual Training, Design, Water Color, Charcoal Painting, Clay Modeling, Wood Carving, Costume Drawing Class. NEEDLEWORK CLASSES. Machine and Hand Sewing. Embroidery. Dressmaking. Millinery, Feather Curling.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

STEVENS SCHOOL,

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904.

Registration day for applicants for admission on September 14th.

Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September.

Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Principal at Stevens School.

EASTMAN SCHOOLS

NEW YORK and POUGHKEEPSIE.

The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—On Aug. 29th, in going from Morris St. and Broadway to Pier No. 52, North River, via West St., a package containing papers of no value except to owner, addressed T. W. J. Wall, Purser, S. S. Ultonia. Finder by returning same to Cunard Office, 29 Broadway, will be liberally rewarded.

Lost—Between 5th Av., rapid transit and Coney Island, gold-bound glasses; liberal reward. Tighe, 209 East 52d St., New York City.

Lost—East 34th St. ferry, Sunday, black and tan dog, white breast; reward. 126 West 84th St.

Lost—Sunday, Rye Beach, lady's umbrella; bentwood handle. C. Lavelle, 337 West 43d St.

Lost—Book No. 150,127, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17a 19, 21 West, the Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

30th St., 237 West.—Newly furnished house; excellent table; reference.

52d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; select table board; "L" convenient.

72d St., 126 West.—Two large rooms on second floor; Americans; references; table board.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

121st St., 247 West.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; good board; Jewish family.

137th St., 233 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private house; references.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

133th St., 246 West.—Handsome room, private bath, billiard room, excellent table, $25 for two.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirable rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; cuisine and appointments first class; telephone; parlor dining room; reference.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites, floors, rooms, separate; high-class board; reasonable.

Manhattan Av., 543 Near West 123d.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; good table.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Encore, 1,394 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

27th St., 355 West.—A large furnished room, all improvements; private house.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 27 East.—Elegantly furnished suite, two large, eighteen feet square rooms, wash room adjoining each; bath if desired; second floor; together or separate; also large back parlor; board optional; reference.

40th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

58th, 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

83d St., 103 West.—Parlor and alcove; other rooms; near "L" station; every convenience. Moore.

97th St., 65 West, Central Park West.—Large furnished rooms for two gentlemen; baths attached; reasonable rates.

103d St., 131 West.—One or two nice rooms; one flight; near elevated. Fisher.

132d St., 275 West.—Newly furnished large front room, running water, bath adjoining, $2.50; large sitting room, bedroom adjoining, two, reasonable.

127th St., 112 West.—Private family will rent second floor in well-kept private house; bachelors only.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

Madison Av., 348.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class; service, running water; reference.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 126th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Gentleman wants room on West side, between 72d and 96th Sts.; must be well furnished and not above $20 per month; references given and required. Address G. L., Box 185 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Advertising Agency wants solicitors who can obtain business; work on general and special mediums. Dickinson, 132 Nassau St., Room 302.

Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class milliners on children's and misses' hats. Broadway and 18th St.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require saleswomen for their dress trimmings and lace departments. Call before 10 A. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing and china departents. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom experienced trimmers, milliners, and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office.

Reisenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their untrimmed millinery; also millinery department. Apply to Superintendent.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be experienced, well educated, neat, refined, and an American. Address, stating age and salary expected, Factor, Box 184 Times.

Wanted—Soda dispensers; the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced soda dispensers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Umbrella hands; first-class hands on silk umbrellas, who run their own work. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—Hand embroiderer on women's silk neckwear; also sample maker. Blanchard & Price, 5 West 19th St., N. Y.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper for Brooklyn concern; must be efficient and experienced. G., 336 Broadway.

Wanted—White girl; housework; apartment; 3 adults; city reference. Call 10 to 3, 229 West 97th St. Inglis.

Wanted—Typist familiar with gramophone work; must be thoroughly experienced; good salary. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Umbrella tippers on silk umbrellas. Allison & Lawson, 5 East 17th St.

Males.

Foreign Exchange.—Wanted, by a large banking house, a gentleman thoroughly versed in foreign exchange. R., Box 182 Times.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced and competent salesmen for their upholstery department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced housefurnishing and crockery packers. Apply at delivery department.

Neckwear.—Experienced salesman wanted by prominent men's neckwear manufacturer; good opportunity to right man. Address, with full particulars. Competent, care N. Y. Times, Box 140.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for first-class floormen with city experience. Apply Superintendent, office.

Salesman.—Experienced salesman wanted on commission to sell skirts; first-class references required. B. Joseph & Son, 34 E. 9th St.

Tracers for Adjuster's Office.—Only those who are thoroughly experienced in department store work of this kind need apply; good positions for competent young men who can furnish good references. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Company.

Wanted—A canvasser to solicit advertising for high-class medical journal. Call 3 to 4 P. M., E. H. Pelton, 19 East 16th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Stenographer, capable young man at moderate salary; position permanent. 150 Nassau St., Office 1,207.

Wanted—Typist thoroughly experienced for order work; must be quick and accurate; salary $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—At once, union metal lathers. Apply to H. J. Monahan, Subway Station, 42d St. and Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced lighting fixture hangers. Apply 124 West 24th St.

Wanted—Stenographer, competent and experienced; call. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Governess.—By a young lady as governess to young children; teaches English branches only; has taught ten years; had normal training, and some experience in kindergarten and nature study work; good references. Lock Box 434, Ithaca, N. Y.

Housekeeper.—By young woman, with boy five, as housekeeper in small establishment where other help is employed; reasonable wages. J., 21-26 8th Av.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Secretary.—Especially competent and intelligent young woman; educated here and abroad; expert knowledge shorthand and typewriting; would like to secure position, where her qualifications would be appreciated. Box 1,082 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; permanency; down town; 9:30, to 4:30, or 9:30 to 12; salary moderate; copying home. Address M., Box 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 118 Times.

Stenographer—Familiar with Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, and Metal Exchange work. References, Box 119 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; $7 to start; rapid and accurate. Miss V., Box 159 Times.

Young lady, familiar with bookkeeping and general office work; moderate salary. Box H 188 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

An American, 36 years, desires position; willing and capable of earning $15 a week; intelligent and industrious; employment where intelligence and industry would be appreciated. Blair, Box 183 Times.

As military instructor in school or academy. Lieutenant E., Box 184 New York Times.

As collector or night watchman by middle-aged man. D. L., 129 8th Av.

Bookkeeper or Clerk.—Has had five years' experience with wholesale house; can give best reference. Willis, 227 East 14th St.

Boy (15) just from school desires position as office boy; good writer. Willing, 214 East 112th St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. O., Box 102 Times.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred., 629 3d Av.

Coachman.—By young colored man; expert at handling horses; references. Coachman, advertising office, 1,420 5th Av.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address H, Box 194 Times.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Salesman.—Cloaks, suits, waists; thoroughly posted; salary or commission. Hustler, 1,563 3d Av.

Valet.—Hotel or apartment; experienced, reliable, and good character. G. Williams, 222 East 51st.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 36 years of age, with good references from last employer. G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 28, experienced in general office and bookkeeping; intelligent and consistent worker; best references. H., Box 192 Times.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. C. S., 807 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 19, would like to learn electrical or any good trade. C. M., 143 8th Av.

SHOT FROM BOYS' "CAMP."

West New York Lad Failed to Heed Warning to Keep Away.

Joseph Kelly, the thirteen-year-old son of John Kelly, a silk twister, of West New York, was shot and dangerously wounded yesterday. A number of boys have been camping a short distance north of Tenth Street in that place and when Kelly and several companions strolled by they were told to keep away.

The warning was followed by a volley of stones fired from bean-shooters. Then came the crack of a rifle and Kelly fell with a bullet hole in one of his lungs. The boy was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, where it is said his condition is precarious. The bullet with which he was shot is such as is used in a .22-calibre Flobert rifle. The police are looking for a boy named Stein who is said to live in Third Street, Clifton Park. It was said at the house that no boy of that name lived there.

AFTER GOSLIN FOR $38,500.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against "Promoter" by Note Holder.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Alfred R. Goslin, who gained publicity through his connections with the Franklin Syndicate, E. S. Dean & Co., and "Col." Robert A. Ammon, who is now in the Sing Sing Prison. It was filed by Clair R. Fagley, who says that he is a creditor for $38,500 on a note made by Goslin, which came into his possession on Jan. 2, which became due on July 2, and which was not paid.

Fagley describes Goslin as a "promoter." It was alleged that Goslin is insolvent, suffered George W. Holman, as Trustee, to obtain a preference by legal proceedings by a judgment for $2,842, obtained on Aug. 2, and transferred large and valuable assets consisting of stocks, bonds, and accounts, to the value of more than $1,000, to certain creditors to prefet them. Goslin's place of business and residence are not given in the petition.

Mrs. Gromer Ordered Deported.

The woman who arrived here on Tuesday on the liner Bremen under the name of Mrs. Sophie Gromer, and who was held by the immigration officials, was ordered deported yesterday by the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island. She could not establish that her character was up to the standard required by the immigration authorities.

New Hospital for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Samaritan Hospital is soon to be established at Fifteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, that borough. The new hospital is the outgrowth of the dispensary work of the Fifteenth Street Baptist Church, in that neighborhood, although it will be non-sectarian.

NEW YORKERS DEFEATED IN IRISH LEAGUE ROW

This State's Contribution Aroused Pennsylvania.

IT WAS THIRD ON THE LIST

Move to Cut Local Representation as a Punishment Started Uproar—Hot Words Passed.

New York went down in defeat before Pennsylvania at yesterday afternoon's session of the United Irish League, in the Lexington Avenue Opera House. It was all because New York had contributed less than Pennsylvania to the Irish cause, and delegates from the latter State thought the local organization should have its representation on the Executive Committee curtailed as a punishment. The debate was heated and things looked squally for the best part of an hour. President John F. Finerty finally restored order after wrecking a gavel and shouting himself hoarse.

The row started after the reading of the Treasurer's report, which showed that the total subscriptions since the last convention amounted to $61,665.71, of which Massachusetts had contributed more than $13,000, Pennsylvania $7,800, while New York was third with $7,605. The Treasurer, T. Fitzpatrick, after reading his report yielded to the Commitee on Constitution and By-Laws, which recommended that the organization's National Executive Committee have its membership increased from 31 to 51.

When a vote on the report was proposed M. J. Ryan, leader of the Philadelphia delegation, fanned the flame that had been smoldering by announcing that the Executive Committee, as constituted, included too many New Yorkers. He said other States should have more power. Finally he shouted:

"Every man in this room should be ashamed of the showing of a city that is said to contain more Irish than the City of Dublin. Let us see that the honors are distributed according to the work. I'm willing to see New York have all she deserves."

Half a dozen New York members arose and some hisses were mingled in the calls for recognition. At last Jeremiah J. O'Connor of Elmira managed to shout loudest.

"Mr. Ryan is in the wrong," he began.

"I am astounded—"

Again the hall was a Babel. Rhoderick J. Kennedy of this State took advantage of a lull to cry:

"We will defend ourselves to the finish. We don't propose to be overrun."

Mr. O'Connor suggested an amendment providing for one hundred members on the Executive Committee so that all sides could be represented fully.

Mr. O'Sullivan of Louisiana said he was the South taking the field to calm the turmoils of the North. He seconded the proposal for one hundred committeemen. Mr. Kennedy of New York got another chance.

"I'm not a fit representative to speak for New York," he began.

"Oh, you'll do as well as any of them," came from the Pennsylvania side of the hall, followed by cries of "Shame!" and "Down with him!"

"I speak for the city," persisted Mr. Kennedy. "I have facts. When John E. Redmond first came here to organize the league, New York went out to meet him and took the responsibility of the movement. Then New York and Boston saw to the organization of our body. In Pennsylvania we tried every way to get Mr. Redmond's face on a platform. They would not have his face for a long time. Philadelphia, after having made a bid for this convention, backed down, and New York came to the front, again assuming all the responsibility."

The Philadelphia element tried to shout down the speaker.

"I hope," he cried, leaping up and down and shaking his fists in the air, "that every New Yorker elected to this committee will take my suggestion and refuse to serve with the Pennsylvanians."

A storm of hisses, apparently coming from the majority of those present, greeted this.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," shrieked a woman delegate, pointing a finger at Mr. Kennedy.

"Sit down, sit down," urged his fellow-New Yorkers—and he heeded their advice.

The Chairman, after several futile attempts, put the previous question on the committee's report, and the yeas won. Mr. O'Connor demanded a vote on his amendment. The yeas and nays both were strongly urged. A viva voce appeared so evenly divided that Chairman Finerty refused to name the victors. Preparations for them were made for a count.

By this time the whole gathering was in an uproar, and it was five ten minutes before the Chairman could restore order. The count showed that the Pennsylvanians had 130 votes and the New Yorkers 103.

After the vote everything was peaceful, but when Mr. Ryan ascended the stage again to read the report of the Platform Committee it was evident that he was the hero of the day. His followers shouted and waved their handkerchiefs, while the New York side of the house was silent.

The Committee on Platform began its report with a demand for "Irish home rule by work or words, by voice or sword, as circumstances may dictate or opportunity offer," and continued: "We recognize the right of Ireland to choose her weapons in the fight for liberty without dictation from any outsider."

There was more cheering this time from all, and when the report praised John E. Redmond, M. P., that gentleman received another ovation.

The report deplored the emigration of the Irish to other lands as a movement tending to drain all the life blood of the Celtic nation.

Mr. Kennedy read the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, pledging to Mr. Redmond for the Irish cause in the next general elections $50,000, and adding that the committee hoped to send over as much as $100,000. M. J. Corbley of New York said this State would contribute at least $10,000 of the amount. A message from Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, pledging $1,000 to the fund was read.

Secretary O'Callaghan read letters of regret from President Roosevelt and Alton B. Parker. The President said that he must adhere to his rule, made shortly after the Chicago Convention, to accept no invitations.

The Secretary's report showed that there were now thirty-three States on the organization's roll, whereas it had started with twenty-four. Dr. P. J. Simmons of Boston read the report of the Auditing Committee, adding:

"I hope that our enemies will find our accounts as impregnable as I hope Port Arthur will prove to be."

The convention cheered itself hoarse for Russia, as it had done on the previous day during Col. Finerty's pro-Russian speech.

REDMOND FOR TOLERANCE.

Rebukes Man Who Yelled "To H—ll with the Orangemen."

In the midst of a speech by John E. Redmond, M. P., at the closing session of the United Irish League's Convention in the Lexington Avenue Opera House last night, a wild-looking man seated toward the front arose to his feet and shouted:

"To h—ll with the Clan-na-Gael and the Orangemen!"

Mr. Redmond had been preaching tolerance, saying that as he and his followers in the Irish Nationalist Party did not interfere with views of more radical Irishmen, he thought those radicals should not try to thwart the peaceful methods of the present movement to give Ireland home rule. The hall was in an uproar, but Mr. Redmond shouted above the din:

"No, to h—ll with no honest Irishman! My friend says to h—ll with the Clan-na-Gael. Far be it from me to tolerate such an expression. The Orangemen are Irishmen—mistaken Irishmen, I think—but still Irishmen. Shall we drive them out of Ireland? I say No. Educate them." (Cheers.)

After Mr. Redmond's speech several other speakers took the cue and deplored the intolerant calibre of Irishmen. The Chairman, Col. Finerty, introduced Capt. A. J. C. Donellan, M. P., as "an Irish Protestant appearing before an almost entirely Catholic audience."

A big crowd had gathered to hear the members of Parliament talk to the league. There were four of them present, and three talked. Mr. Redmond, while thanking the American organization for its promised financial aid in the next British elections, gave the impression that he was confident of the Irish home rule agitation's success in the near future. He said that when he spoke to the league's previous convention two years ago, he never dreamed that within the interval an Irish Land bill could be passed. That it was so, he said, was largely due to help from this side of the ocean.

"Landlordism still exists in Ireland," he said, "but it exists in the same sense as a condemned criminal at Sing Sing."

The convention adopted a resolution on the illness of Senator George F. Hoar, describing him as a friend of Ireland in this country.

Capt. Donella of Cork, the next speaker, began by saying that Ireland must follow America's example of having women delegates in its conventions, and ended by declaring that he found Irish-American women to be even more warm-hearted than those who had stayed in Cork.

Conor O'Kelly, the third member of Parliament to speak, said that the Irish party would get the best of "the pygmy politicians of the Joe Chamberlain type."

"We don't have any respect for the Constitution of Britain," he said, "because we don't recognize it in Ireland."

There were many other speeches, and the convention ended.

A 300-FOOT CHIMNEY.

Planned for Erection Near Blackwell's Island Bridge Approach.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the giant chimney to be built for the New York Steam Company alongside the Manhattan approach of the Blackwell's Island Bridge for use in connection with its power house on the East River front, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets.

The chimney will be built in accordance with an agreement made by the city with the steam company in July of last year. It is to be 300 feet high, circular in form, with an outside diameter of 29.5 feet at its base and tapering to 16.9 feet at the top. It will be constructed in twelve sections, with walls varying in thickness from 32 inches in the lowest section to 10½ inches at the topmost section. These walls will be of hollow fire-proof blocks arranged to resist wind pressure and will be laid in Portland cement and lime mortar.

The chimney's total weight will be 2,165 tons. Its cost is estimated at $25,000 by the Custodis Chimney Construction Company, which designed it and will have supervision of its construction.

JUST WANTS CHANCE TO PAY.

Contractor in Contempt Asks to be Released from Jail.

John B. Wentsch, a contractor of 333 East Eighty-sixth Street, who has been locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail for several months for contempt of court in failing to pay alimony to his wife, yesterday obtained from Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, on order to show cause why he should not be purged from contempt. In his affidavit accompanying the petition for the order Wentsch says that he was hounded by his wife, who, he alleged, had driven him out of the contracting business.

He said that he lived happily with her until she decided to sue him for a separation. Then, he says, she interfered with his business affairs and caused him to lose two valuable contracts. He adds that if he is released from Ludlow Street Jail he will go to work and earn sufficient money to pay the alimony on the installment plan. The amount he now owes under the court's order is $144. The order is made returnable for to-morrow.

MRS. WHITESIDE GETS CHILD.

Dentist Surrenders Daughter After Wife Sues Out Writ.

Ten-year-old Louise Elinore Whiteside, the daughter of Dr. Howard A. Whiteside, a dentist of 115 Madison Avenue, and his wife, Fannie V. Whiteside, of 204 West Fifty-fifth Street, was produced in the Supreme Court yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Whiteside. The girl was brought to court from a convent at Peekskill.

Mrs. Whiteside asserted that she and her husband had disagreed, and that while she was ill in the Roosevelt Hospital last February Dr. Whiteside took the child and sent her to "a wealthy patient" at Aiken, S. C. She traced the child there and back to New York, she says, but was not allowed to see the girl except in Dr. Whiteside's presence.

The case was set for an afternoon hearing. Meanwhile the lawyers for both sides conferred, and Dr. Whiteside's counsel agreed to let his wife have the little girl.

HABEAS FOR NAN PATTERSON.

Lawyers to Try to Have Actress Admitted to Bail.

District Attorney Jerome will probably appear in the Supreme Court to-day to oppose a motion for the discharge of Nan Patterson, the actress, who is locked up in the Tombs on a charge of shooting Caesar Young, the bookmaker. Miss Patterson's counsel, Levy & Unger, yesterday obtained from Justice Amend a writ of habeas corpus to have the woman produced in court today, as they are anxious to secure her release on bail on the ground that there is no evidence that she committed a crime.

Lawyer Unger said yesterday that he would first make an effort to have the court discharge her from custody without compelling her to give bail, as there was not a particle of evidence on which she could be convicted before a jury.

GOLD PROVED TO BE COPPER.

Jersey City Man Thought He Had Unearthed a Fortune.

Herman Southard of 23 Lewis Street, Jersey City, called up the police by telephone yesterday and told them that while fishing in the Hackensack River at the foot of Dey Street he had discovered several bars of gold buried in the mud.

A patrol wagon load of policemen were sent to investigate. They found Southard and the treasure trove, but the bars proved to be copper instead of gold. Twenty-one bars, valued at $500, were found. Each is stamped "C. H. M. Co." It is believed that the copper was stolen from some railroad freight yard.

FATAL MISHAP ON BIG KAISER.

Steam Valve Blows Off and Engineer Dies from Scalding.

A steam valve blew off a pipe in the engine room of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. at her Hoboken pier yesterday, and Fourth Engineer Bleckschmidt was so badly scalded that he died shortly after 7 o'clock last night in St. Mary's Hospital.

Felix Kayser, an oiler, also was severely scalded, but probably will recover, although he will be confined in the hospital for several weeks.

Italian Notables Arrive.

Fifteen members of the Italian Parliament, who come here to attend the International Parliament Peace Conference, to be held in St. Louis next week, arrived yesterday on the Liguria from Genoa and Naples. The party is headed by Prince Odescoichi, Marquis San Guiliano, and Marquis Compans. They were met at the pier by the Italian Ambassador, Baron Mayor des Planches, Consul General Branchi, and several members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. The delegation will remain in New York for a week as guests of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, after which they will go to St. Louis by way of Washington, where they will stop to meet President Roosevelt.

ALDERMEN THROW OUT PORT CHESTER PROJECT

Board Sustains Adverse Report of Committee by 41 to 18.

McCALL'S MINORITY REPORT

Road Is Needed, He Declares—Sullivan Says That Men Behind the Application Are Fakirs.

The application of the Port Chester Railroad for a franchise to construct and operate a line in the Bronx, was finally rejected yesterday by the Board of Aldermen, the adverse report of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee being sustained by a vote of 41 to 18. To obtain further consideration from the Board for the Port Chester project, the company will have to institute proceedings for a franchise "de novo."

Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader in the board, presented a minority report favoring the application of the company, as he promised he would when he voted for the Westchester franchise a few weeks ago. Those signing the minority report with him were Aldermen Gass and Goodman. Mr. McCall, speaking to the minority report, said that the financial backing of the Port Chester road was shown by the guarantee of Charles D. Barney & Co., and the demand for the building of the road, he said, was practically unanimous in the districts affected.

"If the professional fakirs who so busily advocated the Port Chester franchise had minded their own business," he declared, "the friction between the company and the Aldermen would long ago have ceased."

Attached to the report was a resolution referring the application for a franchise to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, that a basis of compensation for the city might be reached. Mr. Goodman said he believed that the Railroad Committee should fix the terms, but that, rather than risk a delay, he had agreed to the resolution. He said that Barney & Co.'s offer to guarantee the Port Chester enterprise with a bond of $100,000 was a better guarantee than that on which the Westchester franchise rested.

Alderman Wafer said he had heard nothing definite of any $100,000 bond. As a matter of fact, he averred, all he had heard from the representatives of the road, was a lot of abuse. Those signing the majority report with Mr. Wafer were Aldermen Haggerty, Downing, Sullivan, McCarty, and Gaffney.

"If this Port Chester Company wants a franchise," Alderman Doull said, "let its officers come to the city with an open heart and an open hand."

Alderman Sullivan took the floor in advocacy of the adoption of the Railroad Committee's report. He said that every fact which had come to light regarding the people behind the application for the franchise branded them as fakirs. The board had been informed, and the information was supported by affidavit, he said, that the Port Chester people had endeavored to dispose of any rights they might secure in advance.

Roll call showed only eighteen Aldermen who favored the Port Chester Company. A like vote defeated the proposition to refer the application back to the Railroad Committee, that the Port Chester company might furnish proof of its financial standing and good faith.

FELLED COP AND SAT ON HIM.

Saloon Keeper's Drunken Son Had First Routed Father and Wrecked Place.

Policeman Henry Badger of the Bronx Park Station was so badly beaten by a young man he was trying to arrest last night that he was taken to Fordham Hospital with several serious cuts about the head and face.

According to the police, Thomas McMahon, nineteen years old, went into his father's saloon at 602 King's Bridge Road and demanded a drink of whisky. The father refused and fled after the son struck him on the head with a soda water bottle. Left in possession of the place young McMahon drank all the whisky he wanted and then began to wreck the furniture.

Policeman Badger heard the racket and told McMahon he was under arrest. McMahon's reply was to hurl a cracked bowl at the policeman's head, inflicting a cut three inches long. McMahon then sat upon Badger and beat him over the head with empty bottles. He was still doing this when a patrol wagon with five policemen arrived from the Tremont Avenue Station. McMahon was subdued and locked up.

BLACKSMITH KILLS HIMSELF.

Had Driven Two Wives to Suicide and Threatened to Kill Third.

Albert Sachs, a blacksmith of 645 East Thirteenth Street, drank acid in the yard back of 52 Chrystie Street yesterday morning, before his frightened wife, whom he had threatened to kill. He died just as he reached Gouverneur Hospital in an ambulance.

The blacksmith was a big man with a bad temper, and he had been married three times. On account, it is said, of his treatment of her, his first wife committed suicide, and his second wife, a short time after their marriage, killed herself by drinking poison in Central Park.

Sachs had been drinking heavily of late, and his third wife, twenty-one-year-old Annie Algerman, whom he married two months ago, left him and went to her brother's home in Chrystie Street. Sachs several times after that threatened to kill his wife.

STATEN ISLAND'S FIREMEN.

Chief Croker Wants Paid Men Substituted for the Volunteers.

Fire Chief Croker said yesterday that he is about to recommend to Commissioner Hayes the establishment of a paid Fire Department for Staten Island to take the place of the volunteer companies there. The Chief recently has investigated the situation there, and has decided, he says, that the volunteer department is inadequate, inefficient, and insufficient.

He has come to the conclusion that the situation demands radical action, and that this should be the substitution for the present force of a corps of well-trained, well-equipped, and strategically located paid firemen. He thinks that fifteen companies should be established as the nucleus of the new force. Fire Commissioner Hayes, it is understood, favors the proposition.

Italian Woman Stabs Herself.

Just before she was to have sailed for Italy yesterday to join her husband, Mrs. Maria Modeski, twenty-five years old, stabbed herself with a bread knife in the home of her sister, Mrs. Sophia Cornea, at 58½ Macdougal Street. She is now a prisoner in St. Vincent's Hospital, and her condition is serious. Mrs. Modeski has been living in a home for Catholic Italians at 8 Charlton Street, and has made frequent attempts to escape from her guardians, who say that she is demented.

Night Watchman's Suicide.

William A. Tiedleman, a night watchman, of 325 East Twenty-fifth Street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a mixture of oxalic acid and roach poison. Mrs. Tiedleman said that her husband apparently had been on the verge of delirium tremens. His condition, it is said, was due indirectly to his occupation, which was now a slow

As the year's best walking season comes on, the "Pedestrian" shoe steps to the front again.

A most comfortable last for walking.

And, by the way, a waterproof shoe.

$5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

253 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

265 B'WAY 420 B'WAY 841 B'WAY

Negligee Shirt Sale.

End of season prices to clear quickly—other summer furnishings in like fashion.

About 2,500 Negligee Shirts, mostly large sizes; former prices $1, $1.50 & $2, **Reduced to 55c.**

300 Dozen Imported Lisle Half Hose, reduced from 50c. & 75c., **to 35c., 3 pairs for $1.**

Summer Silk Ties, 25c., reduced from 50c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

MURDER OF BUILDER BAFFLES THE POLICE

Glendale Shooting Followed by Farmhand's Attempted Suicide.

TOWNSMAN SAW THE CRIME

Pflander, the Suspect, Unconscious and Dying—Townsman Can't Identify Him as the Shooter.

The police in Queens worked all day yesterday on a double shooting case, a satisfactory explanation of which they confessed last night they were far from approaching.

John Deickler, an employing builder of Glendale, L. I., was shot and killed on Tuesday night at Fulton Street, near Cooper Avenue, in Glendale. Yesterday morning August Pflander, a farmhand, shot himself at the farmhouse of Charles Lemke, his employer, not far from the place where Deickler was shot. He was taken unconscious to the German Hospital, and had not recovered consciousness at a late hour last night. It is thought that he will die.

Pflander at once fell under the suspicion of knowing about Deickler's death. He had been wounded only once, but two cartridges in his revolver had been discharged, and Coroner Ruoff says that the bullets which ended Deickler's life and which wounded Pflander were of the same sort. Added to this was the testimony that Pflander was a night prowler.

One of the principal witnesses that the police have is Frank Rowe, a towerman in the Long Island Railroad's switch tower near the spot where Deickler was killed. He says that he saw the shooting, but after seeing Pflander last night he said that he could not identify Pflander as the murderer.

Robbery, the police think, was the motive for the murder.

Henry Adicks, who said that he responded to the cries of Deickler for aid and was only a few feet away from him when he was shot, was held in the Flushing Court yesterday as a witness. Coroner Ruoff of Richmond expressed dissatisfaction with Adicks's story as to the shooting, as the man gave only the most meagre details and scarcely any description of the murderer.

As far as could be learned, Deickler went to see his partner about drawing up plans for some new houses which they had contracts to build. When the work was finished the two men went out to a saloon and had some beer. Deickler then walked along Cooper Avenue toward his home, when he was attacked.

Adicks says he heard the builder call for help and ran out of his house on Wykoff Avenue. The highwayman, seeing Adicks, according to Adicks's story, took to his heels, with the men after him. Deickler gained on him, and near the railroad crossing the highwayman turned and shot at the builder. The first bullet went wide, but the next two struck Deickler in the head and chest. As Adicks attempted to seize the man, he says the latter threatened to shoot, and Adicks stopped short. The highwayman then escaped. Deickler died within an hour, without gaining consciousness.

Pflander, the farm hand, was not known around Glendale before he got his job with Charles Lemke. The farmer says that every night after his work was done Pflander left the place and did not return until a late hour. On Tuesday night a member of the Lemke family looked into Pflander's room at 10:30 o'clock and saw that it had not been occupied. The next morning the family saw him, and a little later he was found dying from a bullet that had entered his forehead.

Rowe, the watch-tower man, said yesterday that he saw the shooting from his window fifteen feet above the railroad crossing. The highwayman, he said, had no coat on. The man's face was toward him. Rowe said, but as he was going toward the electric light Rowe could not see him very distinctly.

Bond Offerings by Guarantee Trust.

The Guarantee Trust Company of this city having established a bond department, has issued a pamphlet inviting attention of investors to a selected list of securities which it holds among its investments and offers for sale. The pamphlet contains full descriptions of the offerings. It is the intention to issue similar lists monthly and to mail them to applicants upon request.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S TO-NIGHT 8 sharp. B'way & 30th St. Saturdays Matinees THE SCHOOL GIRL. EDNA MAY

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. William in Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR EXTRA MAT. MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way. Last 3 Nights. Mat. Sat. SAM in the farcical comedy with music. BERNARD THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Original C

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; light to fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,056. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ODELL NAMES CULLEN TO SUCCEED PARKER

Indicates Party's Plan to Name Cullen and Werner.

HILL MAY URGE REPUBLICAN

His New Programme for Judiciary Ticket Includes Vann for Chief Judge and Cunneen for Associate.

Gov. Odell announced last night that he had decided to appoint Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to serve until Jan. 1, filling the vacancy due to the resignation of Judge Parker. This action indicates that the Republicans intend to nominate Justice Cullen for Chief Judge and Justice William E. Werner of Rochester for Associate Judge to succeed Judge Celora E. Martin. Justice Cullen is a Democrat and Justice Werner a Republican, both Supreme Court Justices, and now serving on the Court of Appeals by designation.

This move on the part of the Republicans to raise an issue of non-partisan judicial nominations, to the detriment of ex-Senator Hill's plan for the Democrats to name Justice D. Cady Herrick for Chief Judge and Attorney General Cunneen for Associate Judge, ignoring Judge Cullen, brought out a hint of change in the Democratic plan.

It was learned that if Mr. Hill became convinced that a Herrick-Cunneen ticket would provoke antagonism he would advocate the nomination of Judge Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, a Republican member of the Court of Appeals, for Chief Judge, and Attorney General Cunneen for Associate Judge. It was said that Judge Vann had been approached already to ascertain how he would view a nomination by the Democrats, and that Mr. Hill felt confident Judge Vann would accept such a nomination and could do so with the same propriety that Judge Cullen could accept a nomination from the Republicans.

With Judge Cullen running on the Republican ticket for Chief Judge, and Judge Werner for Associate Judge, and Judge Vann, the Democratic candidate for Chief Judge, and Attorney General Cunneen for Associate Judge, it is the belief of Mr. Hill and his friends that the nonpartisanship issue would be so beclouded that the voters would not be able to make out which side had the better of it.

The fact that Judge Werner accepted a Republican nomination against Judge John Clinton Gray is thought by Democrats to have removed him from the non-partisan judicial class. According to the Democratic organization notion he would not have a whit the best of Attorney General Cunneen so far as non-partisanship went, and as between Judge Cullen, a Democrat on a Republican ticket, and Judge Vann, a Republican on a Democratic ticket, the voters could take their choice.

Should this programme be carried out and Judge Vann be elected Chief Judge in November and a Democratic Governor also chosen, Judge Vann could resign his present Associate Judgeship between that time and Jan. 1, allowing Gov. Odell to name a Republican successor for one year. As Judge Vann would succeed Judge Parker, the result would be to give the Republicans one more member of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Hill has been charged with a desire to reject Judge Cullen because of the opinion which Judge Cullen wrote in the Dutchess County election fraud cases. Mr. Hill was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of one vote. He was charged with having stolen the State Senate. Judge Cullen in his opinion on the Dutchess County election fraud cases denounced the methods by which the majority of one was obtained and since then, it is charged, Mr. Hill has borne the Brooklyn Judge a grudge.

Mr. Hill resented the notion yesterday that he was influenced by any personal motive in opposing indorsement by the Democratic State Convention of the nomination of Judges Cullen and Werner. The qualifications of Judge Cullen, he said, did not enter into the question. The whole issue, he said, was whether or not the Republicans, in what bids fair to be a Democratic year, should be permitted, not only to name a Republican for the Court of Appeals, but should also be permitted to select the candidate of the Democracy.

If the Republicans were animated by a non-partisan rather than a political motive, it was pertinent to inquire, Mr. Hill thought, why the Republican leaders had not asked for a conference with the Democratic leaders to ascertain what the wishes of the Democratic organization were in the matter.

The Republicans by nominating Judges Cullen and Werner have planned to compel the Democrats either to indorse the Republican judicial ticket or go on record as favoring partisan judicial nominations. In either of these events the Republicans count upon advantage. If the Democratic State Convention indorses Cullen and Werner, then the Republicans would be certain of electing one member of the Court of Appeals and Gov. Odell would have the filling of the two vacancies which would occur by reason of the elevation of Judges Cullen and Werner from members of the court by designation to members by election. Thus the Republicans would be assured of the control of the court for a number of years to come, even though their State ticket would be overwhelmed in the coming election.

As the Democrats view it, the nomination of Cullen and Werner instead of being an earnest of non-partisanship with respect to the judiciary would be merely a clever partisan trick.

Marshal Kills Man in Street Duel.

FLORALA, Ala., Sept. 1.—In a street duel to-day A. B. Hammonds, marshal, shot and killed Bud Tucker and seriously wounded Jim Tucker and Jacobs, a bystander.

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KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Boy Was Stealing Ride on Carriage Which Was Hit.

By the collision of a west-bound Eighty-sixth Street crosstown car with a physician's carriage in Central Park early last evening, Frank Scheimer, fifteen years old, was killed, the doctor was painfully if not seriously injured, and Laura Schreyer of 118 East Seventy-sixth Street, a woman patient, received a fractured skull.

Dr. Martin W. Auspitz of 1,486 Lexington Avenue was driving south on Eighty-sixth Street in Central Park shortly after 7 o'clock. He turned sharply across the west track to get out of the way of an east-bound car. When the vehicle was on the west track and the horse between the two tracks the crash came.

With the doctor was Miss Schreyer, and the Scheimer boy was stealing a ride on the back of the carriage. The doctor and the woman patient were thrown into the roadway. The boy was instantly killed, being caught between the car and the back of the vehicle, which was demolished. The horse escaped injury.

Thomas L. Scott, aged twenty-three, of 745 Amsterdam Avenue, the motorman of the west-bound car, was placed under arrest by the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

The sounds of the smash-up, with the screams of the woman in the carriage and the warnings shouted by the motormen threw the passengers of both cars into a panic.

Dr. Auspitz was hurried to his home. He has a fractured arm and leg.

Miss Schreyer was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in a critical condition and later removed to her home.

The boy was identified through a card found on his body bearing the name of Christian Solz, a keeper of a delicatessen store at 490 Amsterdam Avenue, where he worked.

LAWSON'S CHARGE DENIED.

City Bank Loan to Rockefeller and Rogers Not on Coppers.

The last article of the series entitled "Frenzied Finance," and written by Thomas Lawson, contained the assertion that at the time of the formation of the Amalgamated Copper Company the National City Bank enabled William Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers to make the big profits which were gotten through the formation of that company by loaning to these two men the sum of $39,000,000 on stock of the Amalgamated Company or its underlying shares as collateral.

The attention of some persons who would be likely to know the facts in the case was called to this statement yesterday, and it was declared that Mr. Lawson's assertion was not correct. It seems that the money was not loaned on stock of the Amalgamated or its underlying securities as collateral. It was actually loaned, but on entirely different securities which had nothing to do with the formation of the Amalgamated Company. The money was not loaned on copper stocks of any kind.

LAWSON WILL DO BUSINESS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Thomas W. Lawson to-day promptly resented the order of the Boston Stock Exchange to drop the name of Lawson from the firm name of Lawson, Arnold & Co. A circular was sent out by Mr. Lawson in which he says:

"In withdrawing from the firm I agreed to allow my old and lifelong partners to do business under the firm name, but when they ceased to do such business it was to revert to me. * * * Beginning to-day I will do a general banking and brokerage business, under the name of Lawson, Arnold & Co., at the old stand, 33 State Street.

"I will, to proteet myself from the unfair and illegal action of your Exchange in endeavoring to deprive the firm name, Lawson, Arnold & Co., of things that are of value, later, when I have perfected contemplated arrangements, do such business as members of the Boston and New York Exchanges, and I shall absolutely protect my new partners from any retaliatory measures you may attempt."

WAS STARVING NEAR WALDORF.

Widow of Once Well-Known Man Searched Weeks for Work.

Mrs. Mary Harvey, said to be the widow of a once well-known New Yorker, was found in a starving condition on a stoop in West Thirty-third Street, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria, last night. Officer McGuire of the West Thirtieth Street Station found Mrs. Harvey and removed her to the station house. Later she was taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Harvey told the police that she was thirty years of age and that her husband had been dead eight years. Soon after his death, she said, her funds, owing to bad investments, gave out, and she had to go to work to suport herself and her two little children, Ethel and Luther. Ten months ago she became ill, and was removed to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, where she remained until three weeks ago. When she went to the hospital she left her children with relatives at 352 West Fiftieth Street. The relatives being poor people, Mrs. Harvey, as soon as she left the hospital, relieved them of the care of the children, and then began a hunt for work.

For three weeks she searched, but could find no employment. Yesterday, faint and ill from hunger and trouble, she began anew the search. She went into the house on West Thirty-third Street to ask for work, but fell before she could ring the bell.

NELLIE BLY FILES NEW WILL.

In This One Husband Leaves All Property to Wife.

Through her counsel, Robert W. Hardie, Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrane Seaman, also known as "Nellie Bly," widow of Robert Seaman, who died on March 11 last, filed a second will executed by Mr. Seaman on Nov. 20, 1897, in the Surrogate's office yesterday. This will leaves all the property to the widow.

On June 16 last David Otis, an executor and residuary legatee of Robert Seaman, filed a will bearing date of Dec. 24, 1895, in which Mrs. Seaman got only the bulk of the estate, specific bequests being left to a nephew, two nieces, and several grandnephews and grandnieces, amounting to $80,000. The second will is dated in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Mrs. G. B. Winthrop Hurt Driving.

BAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Grenville B. Winthrop of New York, who has a Summer home here, was seriously hurt in a driving accident this afternoon. Mrs. Winthrop was driving along the Shore Road with a spirited horse, attached to a runabout. Near Bayville an automobile

HOSE CARRIES AIR TO TWO MEN ENTOMBED

Tenement Inspector's Plan Saves Buried Workmen.

UNDER FIFTEEN FEET OF EARTH

Rescuer Falls Exhausted in Race Against Death — Hour's Work Brings Out Men Unhurt.

Buried beneath tons of sand and fast losing consciousness as the air became exhausted in the crevice where they were confined, two young Italian laborers were snatched from the grip of death fifteen feet under a Brownsville street yesterday morning. They had been the foremost of five excavators who were digging a trench for a water pipe under the crossing at East New York Avenue and Bristol Street. When the jolting of a passing car caused a great mass of loosened earth to fall and imprison them the other three managed to jump back in time to escape unhurt, and a score of onlookers sent up a cry of horror at what appeared to be the sudden annihilation of the two less-fortunate diggers.

It was through the quick action of a Tenement House Inspector, Joseph McSweeney, and the aid of a piece of old rubber hose that the two men, Anthony Gonsolmo and Salvatore Caprice, were rescued, after they had suffered and prayed in their dark prison for more than fifty minutes. McSweeney seemed to be the only spectator who thought there was any hope when the cave-in occurred. Grasping the hose, which had been used as a water pipe in mixing mortar near by, he shouted to some workmen to follow him, and with their help began to push the end of the hose into the loose soil under which the excavators lay hidden.

"Get the air in," he shouted, "and we may save them."

Suddenly, after the hose had been pushed down with difficulty, the pressure ceased, and it was evident that the improvised ventilator had struck either a hole or a very soft spot in the sand. The former proved to be the case, and, as the buried laborers afterward said, they felt the rubber piping against their bodies, then realized that fresh air was filtering into what they thought was to be their grave.

They heard McSweeney call through the tube. He talked English, and if they ever knew a few words in that tongue they had forgotten. They shouted back in Italian. There was a long wait in the terrible silence. Far away, through the tube, was the sound of voices. They might have been the shouts of a multitude a mile away.

Finally, a voice in Italian came distinctly through the hose. The speaker was a barber, whom McSweeney had summoned from across the street, and he managed to elicit from Golsolmo and Caprice the information that they were alive. Their half-crazed cries gave little assurance beyond that.

Under McSweeney's orders many men went to work with pick and shovel, racing against time to remove the mass of sand. Soon the workers and the spectators had increased in numbers, until the street was packed with a shouting, excited throng that filled the whole block. The reserves of the Brownsville Police Station were called and came at double quick. Two companies of firemen, one from an engine house and another from a hook and ladder headquarters, turned out to aid in the rescue. A priest, Father Edward Brophy, arrived and stood at the edge of the excavation, ready to descend and administer the last rites as soon as the doomed laborers were reached. Two ambulances, one from St. Mary's and the other from the Bradford Street Hospital, clattered into the crowd, and two young surgeons leaped down into the cut and stood prepared with their instrument bags and restoratives.

It was a race in which sinew counted. One laborer, after plying his pick ceaselessly for half an hour, fell exhausted, and had to be attended by the doctors. An old man, James Haggerty, of 82 Sackman Street, one of the most excited of the spectators who pressed forward at the edge of the cut, was stricken with apoplexy, and would have fallen down into the midst of the rescuers if a policeman had not seized his coattail and hauled him back, unconscious, to safety. The ambulance surgeons worked over him for a while, and then he was carried to a hospital.

When almost an hour had passed, and the rescuers were ready to drop in their tracks, the foremost pick made an opening into the hole where Golsolmo and Caprice were entombed. As the surgeons and priest jumped in, the two men struggled to their feet, dazed, weak, and still praying, as they said they had done continuously, but not much the worst for their experience.

Golsolmo, who was hauled out first, seemed not to think of himself at all, and for a few minutes he did not realize that his companion had been saved, but raved and wept and embraced Caprice. Upon finding that the latter was safe and sound, he was beside himself with joy. Their companions know them by the Italian word that means twins, for in their work they are never separated. Their luncheon was common property, and when the day's labors were over they went home arm in arm to their room at 486 Linwood Street. After receiving a bit of refreshment from the doctors, they worked through the balance of yesterday, and walked home together, as is their wont.

HORRORS OF POLITICS.

Two-for-Five Cigars the Iowa Idea, as Understood by Hull.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1.—The Smoker Cigar Company to-day brought action against Congressman J. A. T. Hull, Chairman of the House Committee of Military Affairs, to collect $18 said to be due it for cigars furnished him during the primary campaign.

The cigars are of a two-for-five brand and were used as vote getters.

SCRATCHED A CORN AND DIED.

Blood Poisoning from Slight Cause Kills John Shortall.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—John Shortall, aged sixty-seven years, of Rome, N. Y., who during the civil war was an officer attached to the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, died of blood poisoning at the Hotel

ELECTION ODDS SHORTEN.

Closing Offers Rule 10 to 6 1-2 on Roosevelt's Chances.

A change in the election odds occurred yesterday, and several wagers were reported. Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. took the Roosevelt end on two bets, one of $1,000 against $600 with I. Stern and another of $2,000 to $1,300 with a Stock Exchange house. W. S. Dugan & Co. wagered $1,800 to $3,000 with a house in the Street.

At the close the odds ruled 10 to 6½ offered and 6 to 10 bid.

SHERIFF IN ADDICKS'S HOUSE.

Will Sell Philadelphia Residence Under Foreclosure Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The residence at 1,707 Rittenhouse Street, owned by J. Edward Addicks, is to be sold at Sheriff's sale on Sept. 19, as a result of foreclosure proceedings on a mortgage with costs aggregating $3,201.75.

The property is a four-story brick dwelling and the lot measures 136 by 66 feet. The assessed valuation for the current year is $10,000.

ILL WIND BROUGHT $30,000.

While Vessel Was Storm Bound Her Cargo of Sugar Advanced in Price.

HONOLULU, Aug. 24, via Victoria, B. C.—The steamship Alaskan, which arrived at New York last Sunday with a cargo of sugar, made nearly $30,000 for the owners of her cargo by being delayed in a storm at Caronel.

The rise in sugar added to the value of the cargo by $29,120. It was the most valuable ship load ever sent from Hawaii.

BEAT FATHER, WAS COMMENDED

Son Defended His Mother and Judge Said He Would Have Done Likewise.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 1.—William Brillhart, a young man of this city, charged by his father with assault and battery, was fined 1 cent in Judge Bittinger's court this morning. Brillhart pleaded guilty to administering a thrashing to his parent, and told the court that he was defending his mother, whom his father was beating.

After the Judge had reprimanded both father and son for fighting he commended the younger man for defending his mother. The Judge remarked that if he were thirty years younger he would have administered a whipping to the elder Brillhart himself for striking a woman.

PRETTY GIRL KIDNAPPED HIM.

Confectioner Explains How He Happened to be Out Without a Nurse.

William P. Jenkins of Balton, Penn., was arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday, because he had used the telephone in the store at 131 Washington Street and didn't pay.

Jenkins said that he was forty-two years old and never had drunk anything stronger than tea in his life. He is 4 feet 2 inches in height.

"How did you happen to leave home without a nurse?" asked the Recorder.

"Well," replied Jenkins, blushing as he hesitated, "I was kidnapped by a pretty young girl. She enticed me away."

Jenkins's embarrassment prevented him from giving any details of the kidnapping. He was held to give the police an opportunity to communicate with the Pennsylvania authorities. Jenkins said that he was in the candy business.

WOMAN THRASHES INTRUDER.

Ran Him Out of Her House and Had Him Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—An intruder, who probably intended burglary, was thrashed and driven from her house by Mrs. Lucretia Dearborn this afternoon. Mrs. Dearborn is a widow, and lives in a fine house on Tallman Avenue.

She was in an upper room when she heard a noise as of some one moving around down stairs. As she entered the upper hall she saw a rough-looking man standing in the doorway leading into one of the sleeping rooms. He raised his hand as if to strike her, and Mrs. Dearborn made a dash for the fellow and pummeled him so that he was glad to flee. Mrs. Dearborn followed him as he ran down stairs, and he plunged through the netting in a rear window, and made his way over the fence to a neighbor's yard.

Mrs. Dearborn telephoned for a policeman, and Chief of Police Fury succeeded later in capturing the intruder. He was locked up to await an examination.

STRIKERS MOB MEAT DRIVER.

Kick Him Until He Becomes Unconscious and Scatter Beef.

After following a meat wagon from the United Dressed Beef Company's yards at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue to Seventy-third Street, a crowd of about fifty strikers mobbed the driver of the wagon, overturned the vehicle, and threw the meat about the street. The reserves of the nearby police stations were hurriedly ordered out, but no arrests were made, as the strikers managed to get away before they arrived. The driver of the wagon is in the Flower Hospital, where it is said he was suffering from a concussion of the brain.

The wagon was owned by H. Jacobs of 500 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, and was driven by Harry Fisher of 800 Second Avenue. As it was a so-called independent wagon, it did not have the usual guard of policemen. Shortly after it had started a man by the name of Lafayette Nathan and his wife boarded a First Avenue horse car. Nathan is a non-union man and is employed by the United Dressed Beef Company.

At Seventy-second Street he noticed several men board the car, and recognized them as being former employes of the beef companies and men who had been about the streets since the strike commenced. Nathan also saw other men following the wagon driven by Fisher.

Nathan then jumped from the car, and, running to the wagon, told the driver that he was being followed. Nathan then went in search of a policeman and found Policeman O'Connell at Seventy-eighth Street and First Avenue. In the meantime the men had attacked Fisher and pulled him from the wagon. They dragged him to the sidewalk and commenced to kick and beat him

CZAR'S HUGE ARMY, FLEEING FROM FOE, QUITS LIAO-YANG

Outflanked North, Outfought South, Russians Cross the Tai-Tse River.

KUROKI BLOCKS RETREAT

His Flanking Column Forced Kuropatkin to Hurry Back.

HEIGHTS STORMED AT DAWN

Oku's and Nodzu's Forces Drive in Russian Right and Centre.

RAILROAD MAY HAVE BEEN CUT

Mukden Admits That Train Service Is Interrupted—Russian People Kept in Ignorance of the Disaster—Tokio Ablaze with Light and Ringing with "Banzais."

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 2.—(1:26 A. M.)—Gen. Kuropatkin has withdrawn his whole army to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River to meet Gen. Kuroki's flanking movement.

This has involved the abandonment of Liao-Yang.

MUKDEN, Sept. 1.—(9:27 P. M.)—The train service between Mukden and Liao-Yang is interrupted.

The roads are impassable.

A Japanese force of 10,000 was recently reported to be advancing from the northeast of Mukden.

TOKIO, Friday, Sept. 2.—The Japanese left (under Gen. Oku) began pressing the Russians toward Tatzho at dawn this (Friday) morning.

The Japanese right (under Gen. Kuroki) is engaged in the neighborhood of Heiyingtai (Yen-Tai?)

The Japanese casualties since Aug. 29 are officially estimated at 10,000.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—(8 P. M.)—Tokio rings with shouts and cheers for the victory at Liao-Yang. Lantern-bearing crowds swing through the streets and surge around the Staff offices shouting "Banzai!"

The details received of to-day's fighting are scanty. It is only known that at dawn Gen. Oku's army was hurled against the Russian right centre on the southern line and that the Russians were forced to abandon their line and positions and retreat.

The pursuit of them by the Japanese is now in progress. The result of this pursuit and the result of the fierce battle waged on the eastern line, where Gen. Kuroki is assailing the force which has long screened Liao-Yang, together with the abandonment of the Russian right centre on the southern line, exposes the Russian left. But here the Russian force is so heavy that it may possibly be able to protect and extricate itself.

The question of the occupation of Liao-Yang by the Japanese is in doubt. The official dispatches do not make mention of such occupation, but it is assumed that the Russians are withdrawing through Liao-Yang and that the Japanese possibly occupied the city late to-day.

To-night no estimates are obtainable of the losses on either side. Field Marshal Oyama describes his losses in the morning assault as heavy.

The early success of the attack was somewhat unexpected on account of the strength of the Russians and the nature of the Russian defenses.

It is confidently believed that Marquis Oyama will press the pursuit with desperate vigor and inflict on Gen. Kuropatkin the most crushing blow possible. It is believed that his trophies will prove valuable.

It is the opinion here that the Russians were not able to carry many guns with them, and that they were forced to abandon or destroy vast quantities of stores.

RUSSIANS ADMIT RETREAT.

But the War Office Asserts Kuropatkin Is in a Better Position.

small section of the people of St. Petersburg at a late hour and caused intense excitement and disappointment.

The majority of the inhabitants retired to rest believing that Russian arms had again been successful and that the Japanese attacks had been repelled.

Ugly suspicions, however, had been rife during the day owing to the absence of press telegrams from Liao-Yang, leading to the belief that the communications had been cut by Gen. Kuroki.

The following statement was obtained by The Associated Press from the War Office at 10 o'clock last (Thursday) night.

"Gen. Kuroki's army crossed in force to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, and it therefore became necessary for the Russians to be in a position to repel a blow in this direction.

"In view of this development in the operations, Gen. Kuropatkin decided to abandon his positions on the left bank and to concentrate his whole army on the other side of the river. This position is the strongest both in character and in site. The great issue will be finally decided there.

"By withdrawing to this position the Russian army avoids the danger of being divided by the river, and enjoys the advantage of compactness.

A Good Move.

"Gen. Kuropatkin's move, therefore, is not to be considered as a retreat, but rather as the carrying out of a well-defined idea."

The withdrawal of the Russians to the right bank involved the abandonment of Liao-Yang which is situated on the left bank. The Japanese took advantage of this to occupy the city, but the sternest part of the fighting is still before them unless Gen. Kuropatkin decides at the last hour again to fall back to the northward.

It is more than likely, however, that he will decide to fight to a finish. The cards are all in his favor, it is believed, now that he has the Japanese divided by the river, thus effectually turning the tables upon his foe.

The determined pursuit by the Japanese of the Russian outposts when Gen. Kuropatkin gave the first order to withdraw was probably due to their anxiety to keep the Russians south of Liao-Yang until Gen. Kuroki should be able to strike from the northeast. Gen. Kuropatkin, however, saw the trap and cleverly avoided it.

A correspondent of The Associated Press at Vladivostok telegraphs that the Japanese are relying on the aid of a gunboat flotilla for future operations against Liao-Yang and Mukden. The gunboats, the correspondent says, have not yet materialized, but in any case they would be in no position to render aid to a force on the right bank in time of need because they would be unable to run the gantlet of the forts at Liao-Yang. The strongest forts are situated on the right bank, where the Russian Army is now concentrated.

Battle Has Beaten Records.

The fighting at Liao-Yang has beaten all records for the desperate valor of the assailants and the stubbornness of the defenders. The whole history of warfare tells of no such bombardments, no such carnage, and no such persistency. Day after day the fight has been resumed at daybreak and kept up with scarce a moment's intermission until after nightfall.

War-scarred veterans scarcely believe the stories which come from the seat of war, and declare that it is beyond human endurance for an army to fight without respite for a whole week, each day of which has exceeded its predecessor in the intensity of struggle and greatness of slaughter. Day after day the thousands of dead bestrewing the battle field have to be removed. The Japanese have invented new methods to incinerate the heaps of dead, comrades taking charge of the ashes for the honors of burial in Japan. The wounded present a most serious problem, as they tax the transport capacity on either side to the uttermost.

The most difficult problem, however, is the bringing up of supplies of food and ammunition to every point of the fighting line.

Never has such a bombardment been known. An eye witness of the battle of Vafangow told The Associated Press correspondent that many officers suffered nervous prostration owing to the terrible roar of the artillery, and one military attaché had to be invalided home for the same reason. Yet the artillery fire at Vafangow was far inferior in intensity to that at Liao-Yang.

Up to the hour of filing this dispatch the War Office has not given out the details of the fighting of yesterday, but it is believed that this fighting exceeded in fierceness that of any pre-

Liao-Yang yesterday aroused suspicions that changes of importance were proceeding which the military censors did not wish to be made known.

A telegram from The Associated Press correspondent at Mukden, filed at 9:27 P. M. yesterday, states that the train service between Mukden and Liao-Yang has been interrupted, but the dispatch does not mention whether telegraphic communication is open.

Kuroki's First Attempt Failed.

According to a dispatch from Liao-Yang, Gen. Kuroki made his first attempt to cross the Tai-Tse River late Tuesday evening under cover of a heavy bombardment of the extreme Russian left. The Japanese artillery, which had been firing uninterruptedly for fourteen hours that day, ceased about nine o'clock and then suddenly reopened at about eleven to conceal Kuroki's preparations for crossing the river. These preparations necessitated the establishment of a ponteon bridge, as the river was not fordable lower than Sakankankwantun. The pontoons must have been floated down the stream.

The efforts of the Japanese to cross the river on Tuesday were not successful, and Gen. Kuroki therefore ordered a portion of his army to ford it at Sakankankwantun.

Gen. Kuropatkin was unable to prevent the passage of the river owing to the distance from Liao-Yang, about twenty miles, but for the same reason the Japanese were unable to bring the forces which gained the right bank into action immediately.

Gen. Kuropatkin heard of the passage of the Tai-Tse at Sakankankwantun after 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and immediately gave orders for his men to fall back on the main positions. This move is explained by the desire to collect a strong force with which to repel a flanking movement from the northeast.

The Japanese repeated the attempt to throw pontoons across the Tai-Tse near Liao-Yang during Wednesday night, again under cover of a bombardment, and this attempt is believed to have been successful. Severe fighting may therefore be expected immediately northeast of the city.

The action of the Japanese commander in throwing a force across the river in the face of a strong enemy is considered here to be extremely rash, and the position of this force, isolated from the main Japanese army by a deep river, may easily become desperate.

KUROKI'S FLANKING MOVE.

Russians Fell Back on Their Main Works Before Their Retreat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—Gen. Kuroki's force to-day crossed the Tai-Tse River, northeast of Liao-Yang, on pontoons.

The battle at Liao-Yang last night continued until midnight with frightful slaughter.

The Japanese at last succeeded in getting a column across the Tai-Tse River, and at 8 P. M. Gen. Kuropatkin gave the order to fall back on the main works; but owing to the Japanese pressure this movement was not executed. The armies slept in their positions.

Official advices to-day—at any rate, those given out—were very meagre. At 7 P. M. the War Office said it was unable to confirm a dispatch from Tokio to The Associated Press announcing that the Russian right and centre before Liao-Yang had fallen back. It was pointed out that Gen. Kuropatkin might have repeated his order of last night to fall back on the main positions.

It was suggested in some quarters that Gen. Kuropatkin was too busy in the midst of the gigantic battle to prepare reports for publication, and it was also said that his reports to the Emperor contained strategic information which could not be published.

Later the news that the Russians had left Liao-Yang was made public.

The best information obtainable now is that 500,000 men, with about 1,500 guns, are fighting in Manchuria.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—(8 P. M.)—At daybreak to-day the Japanese army on the left delivered a fierce and successful assault against the heights to the west of Hsin-lin-Tun and the high ground to the west of Shou-shan-Pao. It pierced the Russian lines, and probably later forced the retirement of the Russian troops from their positions on the right and centre.

Marquis Oyama telegraphs that his losses in these assaults were heavy.

Additional details of the fighting clearly indicate its desperate character.

The Japanese have changed the method of numbering their armies since their union, calling Gen. Kuroki's army the right, Gen. Nodzu's the centre, and Gen. Oku's the left.

A portion of the left column of the right wing, after dislodging the Russians occupying an eminence north of Hsu-chia-Kow toward evening on Aug. 30, was exposed to a violent attack by the reinforced Russians, and retired during the night to a ridge south of Hsu-chia-Kow, where the Japanese held their position. The Russians prepared to follow up their attack, but desisted.

The right and centre of the right wing commenced a movement at 11 o'clock on the night of Aug. 30, crossing the Tai-Tse River near Lien-tao-Wan, and advancing toward Huang-ku-Fen.

The Russian artillery fire against the right column of the Japanese centre abated somewhat yesterday. The infantry fight continued unabated. The Japanese held their positions.

...mpse southwest of Hsia-lin-Tun. This ground proved to be an advantageous point from which a final and effective charge was delivered at dawn to-day, bringing the first victory.

The centre column after repulsing the Russians in a night attack, pressed the Russians against the railway, aided by a portion of the left column, and succeeded in repulsing a series of assaults.

The Russians continued to hold an eminence west of Shou-shan-Pao, and defied all efforts to dislodge them. The eminence was finally taken by storm this morning.

The entire left wing, with all its force, continued to attack the Russian line throughout yesterday. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a force of Russians appeared five miles northwest of Shou-shan-Pao. The Japanese reserves attacked it.

Late last night a telegram was dispatched to the General Staff at Tokio, saying that the left wing, with all its guns, would renew the attack. Afterward it charged against the enemy's position.

JAPAN WARNS NEUTRALS.

Will Seize Any Ship Which Takes Out the Askold's Crew.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—The Japanese Consul to-day notified the Consuls of neutral nations that any ship leaving port with the crews of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo-boat destroyer Grozovoi aboard will be captured by the Japanese warships still outside the harbor of Shanghai.

A Japanese torpedo boat entered the harbor at 11:30 to-day. It is thought she came for dispatches for the fleet.

Repair work on the Askold and the Grozovoi has been stopped by order of the British Minister, the dock at which the repairs are being made being owned by British citizens.

China has ordered that the paroled crews of the Askold and Grozovoi return to Russia.

JAPANESE STRATEGY TRIUMPHS.

Russians Thought Liao-Yang Impregnable—What the Victory Means.

With the fall of Liao-Yang Japanese strategy has crumbled to pieces the elaborate plan for the defense of Manchuria that was adopted by the Russian commanders almost a year ago when they were preparing for war with Japan.

Millions of dollars worth of stores, positions that the best engineers of Russia have planned and that have cost many months' toil and fortunes to build, and finally control of the great valley of the Liao, are the prizes that the Japanese have gained and the Russians have lost by the brilliant flanking movement that has carried Gen. Kuroki's ever victorious army over a river and into position to threaten the destruction of Gen. Kuropatkin's entire force.

According to the scheme adopted by Viceroy Alexieff and his advisers at the beginning, Liao-Yang was to be the great citadel, where if the worst came the armies of the Czar could take a stand and beat off the forces of the Mikado. It was here that Gen. Kuropatkin had laid his "trap," where the Japanese were to be crushed after they had been drawn far into the interior, so far that their communications could be cut by the Cossacks, while the Russian infantry crushed them in front.

Great storehouses had been built and packed full of corn, wheat, rice, and tinned foods of all sorts fit for the army. Great stores of ammunition were also gathered in arsenals. Elaborate forts with covered ways had strengthened the defense of the great walls of the city, and it was believed that a Russian army could take refuge there, and that nothing except a slow process of starvation could defeat it. At any rate, its defeat was regarded as beyond the power of the Japanese.

Field Marshal Oyama's strategy in the taking of Liao-Yang has been of the kind that has carried the Japanese armies always to victory over the troops of the Czar. It has been what one European critic called the application of jiu-jitsu to warfare, the gain of valuable positions by the least application of strength and the least loss of power.

This Japanese strategy was first shown in the battle of the Yalu, on May 1. Its chief principles lay in concealment of the strength of the attacking army, and flanking the enemy. Correspondents with Gen. Kuroki then have told how he deceived the Russians as to the force he had gathered in front of An-Tung, on the Korean shore.

Whole roads along which the army marched were hidden by artificial groves erected by the Japanese engineers. Big parks of artillery were hidden in the same way. When the time came to strike apparently the Japanese force was concentrated against the Russian right and center, down the Yalu. These forces the Russians fought with might and main, only to find two Japanese divisions suddenly across the Yalu and striking at their left flank.

It was the same at the battle of Vafangow, when Stakelberg first met Oku, on June 15. The Russians believed the Japanese had not more than 60,000 men near Port Arthur, and Stakelberg's army of 50,000 was sent to relieve the fortress. When it finally came into conflict with the Japanese, Stakelberg suddenly found that he had about 75,000 men opposed to him, and that an overwhelming force was striking at his right flank. Only a quick retreat saved him.

Kai-Chow fell into the hands of Oku because Nodzu's army from the east suddenly appeared on Stakelburg's left flank as Oku advanced from the south. It was the same story at Tashi-Chao, when the Japanese at last gained control of Niu-Chwang and its port.

Hai-Cheng fell to the same armies in the same fashion. An-shan-Chan, the last Russian stronghold on the railway protecting Liao-Yang, was given up almost without a fight because Kuroki again drove in on the flank and to tarry would have meant destruction.

That the Japanese first army was making a movement on the Russian flank seemed certain from the opening of the great battle of Liao-Yang. For weeks it had been reported that the Japanese were advancing along the Tai-Tse River, and it is probable that a force of 100,000 men has taken part in the flanking movement. It is now seen that the desperate attacks which the Russians reported, with so much pride, that they had repulsed, were practically monumental feints. Oku and Nodzu doubtless received orders to hammer the Russians with all their strength while Kuroki carried out the strategy which has resulted in victory.

OUKHTOMSKY TO FACE COURT.

Russian Admiral Will Be Tried for Returning to Port Arthur.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says that at a council of Admirals, presided over by High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, it was decided that Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky be court-martialed for having disobeyed the order not to return to Port Arthur.

The court will sit at Vladivostok, Viceroy Alexieff presiding.

FIELD OF CARNAGE WHERE ARMIES MET

Thousands Slain in Desperate Grapple of Races.

JAPANESE IN DEATH PITS

Russians Made Terrible Traps for Foes as They Retreated.

WONDERFUL ARTILLERY DUELS

Under Cover of Guns Bayonet Charge After Bayonet Charge Was Made — Enormous Losses Admitted by Commanders.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—According to official advices the battle at Liao-Yang yesterday was of the most desperate character. It raged continuously from dawn until midnight, and the slaughter must have been immense.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, after holding his outer positions all day in the face of the most desperate charges, Gen. Kuropatkin gave the order to retire upon the main works about the city.

The Japanese assaults during the day had been directed principally against the Russian centre, near the railroad and three miles southwest of Liao-Yang. Nothing approaching the severity of the infantry and artillery fire here had been heretofore experienced in this war. Gen. Kondratovitch's division bore the brunt and suffered the most.

Many Bayonet Charges.

Bayonet charges succeeded each other in rapid succession, while the artillery duel never ceased for a moment. No attempt was made in the official advices no estimate the number of guns the Japanese used, except the statement that they had many hundreds. Each gun carries 150 charges, and these must have been expended many times, as several hundred thousand shots were fired between sunrise and sunset.

Gen. Kuropatkin's order to fall back on the fortifications was probably due to the receipt of information that the Japanese had succeeded in crossing the Tai-Tse River, although Gens. Rennenkampff's and Mandaritoff's divisions had been especially placed in position in this direction to checkmate such a move.

The Japanese crossed at a point called Sakankankwantun, twenty miles east of and somewhat above Liao-Yang, and marched in force directly westward with the evident object of cutting the Russian line of communication with Mukden. Their exact strength was not established, but a division was made out.

Japanese Fall Into Pits.

As soon as the Japanese found that the Russians were retiring from their outer positions in the south, they resumed the attack there, although it was then quite dark. Thus pressed, the Russians arrested their movement to the rear and again faced the Japanese. With a view to eventual retirement from their outer positions, the Russians had dug a large number of pits, with stakes concealed at the bottom. The pits were artfully concealed among the high Chinese corn.

When the Japanese charged after the Russians, they fell into the pits in hundreds and were engulfed and impaled on the stakes, and their lines were thrown into confusion. When the Russians faced about and returned to their old positions they found these death traps filled with dead and dying.

The rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon continued until midnight, when at last silence brooded over the bloody battlefield and the tired soldiers lay down where they had fought, while the worn-out surgeons and nurses ministered to the wounded all night, and the Chinese coolies worked at carrying the wounded into Liao-Yang.

Report from Sakharoff.

Gen. Sakharoff, in a dispatch to the General Staff, dated to-day, on yesterday's fighting, says:

"A portion of Gen. Kuroki's force has crossed to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River at Sakankankwantun. A division of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, crossed first and covered the advance of another detachment. After fording the river the Japanese advanced toward Liao-Yang in two bodies, one due west and the other by way of the Yental mines.

"There was fighting between the two armies all day long, especially between 8 o'clock and midnight, after which the fire slackened.

"As on the previous day the fighting ended with complete success for us. The Russians maintained all their positions, Gen. Kondratenko's detachment especially distinguishing itself. During the last four hours of the day the Japanese fired an immense number of projectiles and the Russian positions were searched by the Japanese shrapnel. The Russians maintained a stubborn defense the whole day. Our troops all day long were exposed to a hail of shrapnel, but defended the positions entrusted to them with desperate bravery.

"After preparing for the assault with artillery the Japanese repeatedly attacked our positions. Some of our advanced fortifications passed into their hands after a stubborn defense. They were, however, each time recaptured by us at the point of the bayonet.

Japanese Losses Enormous.

"The Japanese left a number of dead. After each bayonet engagement our troops found time to dig pits in the fields of Chinese corn in front of some of our positions. These in some cases were completely filled with Japanese corpses.

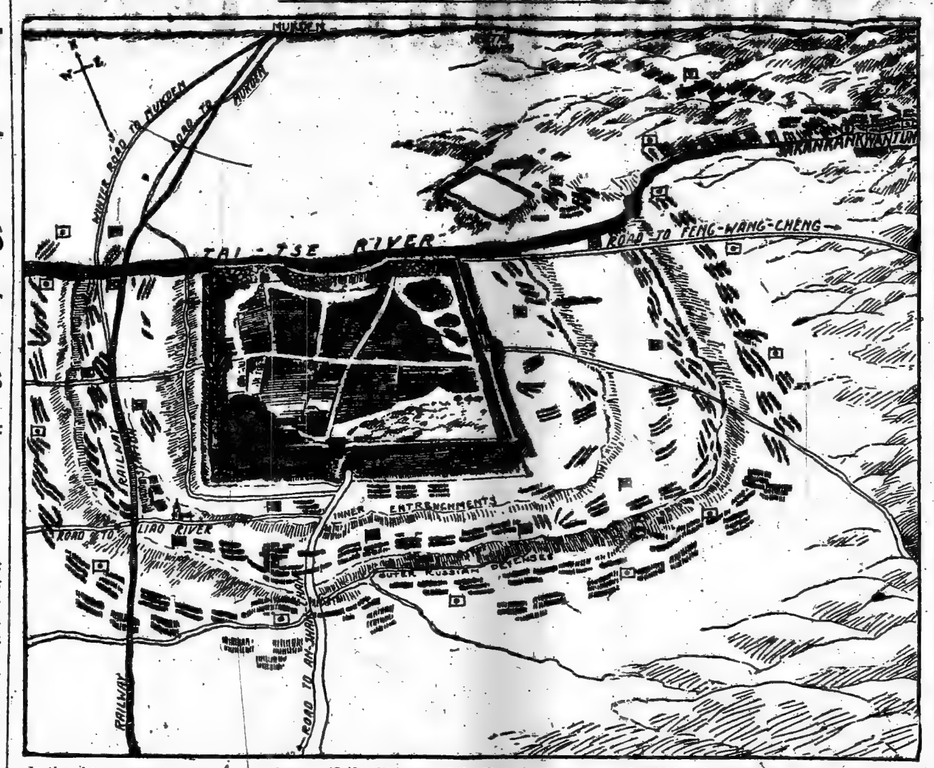
"The enemy's losses must have been enormous. Ours have not yet been even approximately computed, but they are also large. A considerable number of Japanese arms fell into our hands.

"The night passed quietly. Up to 6 o'clock this morning there has been no movement on either side.

"Gen. Kuroki is constructing a pontoon bridge at a ford crossing the Tai-Tse River.

"Gen. Stakelberg was among the wounded, but he retained command of his army corps, although he was no longer in chief command of the Southern Army, which had been consolidated under Gen. Zaroubaieff.

HOW GEN. KUROKI FLANKED THE RUSSIANS AND FORCED THEIR RETREAT



In the above map one may see at a glance how Gen. Kuroki accomplished the flanking movement that turned the tide of battle at Liao-Yang.

While part of Kuroki's army on the east, Gen. Nodgu on the south, and Gen. Oku on the west, were hammering away at the Russian semi-circular line of defenses around Liao-Yang, Gen. Kuroki bridged the Tai-Tse River with pontoons at Sakankankwantun.

He hurried a column across and, driving the Russian cavalry before him, sent part of his troops down the north bank of the river and another part toward the railroad in the direction of the Yental mines.

Liao-Yang, abandoned by the Russians yesterday, was fortified with an elaborateness only excelled at great permanent strongholds, such as Gibraltar and Port Arthur.

The works around the city have been described as marvels of engineering skill, with galleries, for the protection of the gunners, connected by telephones and defended by wire entanglements and mines. The outlying positions included trenches construeted according to the most improved modern plans, in which, when necessary, the soldiers could sleep in comparative comfort.

It was declared that Gen. Kuropatkin would not order his troops into the semi-permanent works except as a last resort. When the great battle began the Russian line occupied a semicircle several miles to the southward of the city and ending at each side of the Tai-Tse River. After being forced from the outer positions into the main defenses the Russians were forced by Kuroki's flanking movement out of the city itself.

According to all Russian accounts it was Kuropatkin's one desire to "lure on" the Japanese to the plain in front of Liao-Yang shown on the above map. With this object in view Gen. Veltchko, an eminent Russian engineer, had been engaged for months in directing the construction of the defenses.

Desperate Japanese Attacks.

LIAO-YANG, Aug. 31, (Delayed.)—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press sends the following from the southeast front:

"After midday the Japanese concentrated the strength of all their artillery fire against Hill No. 98 and the village of Naotum, endeavoring to break into our left. At the same time they viciously attacked our west line to the right of the hill.

"Attack followed attack for three hours. Between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon we repulsed three headlong charges against our line. After this the Japanese, with the strength of all their batteries, opened fire along the whole southern front, but this attack, too, was driven back with what seemed tremendous loss, although it was impossible to tell clearly what happened amid the shell fire and fighting. The roar of siege guns, mortar batteries, and mixed volley firing went on until darkness set in.

"To the north a storm accompanied by thunder and lightning broke, while along the front thousands of shells were bursting constantly. It seemed like a magnificent display of fireworks, beggaring description.

"As a result of the exhausting efforts on the part of the Japanese, our position on the eastern front is becoming stronger."

M. Kiriloff, one of The Associated Press correspondents, who had been following the operations of Gen. Zaroubaieff's army, was shot through the lungs while on the firing line south of Liao-Yang to-day.

The News Received in Tokio.

TOKIO, Sept. 1.—The united Manchurian armies of Japan have engaged in a desperate attack upon Liao-Yang, where Gen. Kuropatkin has concentrated every available Russian soldier. Victory was in the balance, and the battle was a draw when the weary soldiers bivoucked last (Wednesday) night. Victory at Liao-Yang means the domination of Manchuria and possibly the end of the Autumn campaign.

The Japanese are attacking from the south and from the east. The right wing of the column attacking from the south keeps in touch with the left wing of the column in the east.

Following the preliminary successes of the 29th south of Liao-Yang, Field Marshal Oyama, the commander of the Japanese forces in the field, promptly marshaled the united forces, and at dawn of Aug. 30 a desperate attack upon all the Russian positions was made.

The Japanese found the Russians holding a long chain of splendidly fortified positions, with a tremendous force of artillery. The Japanese artillery opened the way, but these preliminarary attacks generally failed to give an opportunity for an open assault.

The Japanese First Army, after occupying the right bank of the Lan River on Aug. 27, continued its forward movement and renewed the assault against the remaining Russian positions at Hung-sha-Ling, where the enemy held out the longest and the most stubbornly. The Japanese finally took the last Russian positions at this place. Following these successes, the Japanese immediately advanced, driving back small bodies of Russian soldiers sent out to impede their movement.

From the night of Aug. 27 to the morning of the 29th the Japanese attacked the Russian positions on the ridge to the east of San-yu-Tzu. The Russians were finally dislodged from these ridge positions, but the Japanese left was unable to advance on account of the forceful resistance made by the Russian troops who occupied the heights to the southeast of Hsiang-shan-Tzu. Two divisions of Russians crossed a bridge constructed over the Tai-Tse River to the north of Siao-tan-Tzu and retreated to the right bank of the river.

Continuing the attack, the Japanese centre and left advanced, the left being reinforced.

Russians Checked Advance.

The Russians checked the advance of all the Japanese forces coming up from the south along the Hai-Cheng—Liao-Yang road.

The Japanese resumed the attack on the 29th. The Russians on the Hai-Cheng—Liao-Yang road appeared to be occupying a line of ridges south of Liao-Yang. These were fortified strongly and were occupied by a numerous force of the enemy.

The Japanese bivouacked the night of Aug. 29 in front of these positions.

At dawn of Aug. 30 all the Japanese armies conjointly attacked all the Russian positions on the southern front. The Japanese centre attacked with all its strength.

The left column of the First Army continued the attack upon Teng-chia-Fang and Yayu-Tai, but the Russians there received reinforcements and it was impossible to dislodge them.

A separate column was dispatched from the right column of the Second Army and occupied a ridge to the south of Tsa-fang-Tun, whence it opened a cannonade upon the enemy at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. The first artillery attack proved successful, and at 10 o'clock the Russians, having been reinforced from the direction of Liao-Yang, made an endeavor to retake the ground they had lost.

Throughout the afternoon of the 30th additional reinforcements reached the Russians until their strength was estimated at two divisions and fifty or sixty guns.

The Japanese continued to attack desperately, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a junction was effected with the left column of the First Army. The Russians were dislodged from Tsa-fang-Tun and that vicinity.

The Russians fought with dogged determination until nightfall.

The main force of the Japanese right, with a portion of the left, attacked the southern Russian line in the neighborhood of Hang-chia-Tun and Hsin-lin-Tun, and opened the attack against the ridges west of Hsin-lin-Tun with vigorous shelling. The Russians defended these positions against this preliminary attack with energy and did not allow an opportunity for an open assault.

The main force of the Japanese left also attacked Russian positions. The Russians used machine guns against the Japanese with effect, and the Japanese were unable to press their attacks home.

During the day the Japanese left wing was reinforced with a detachment from the reserves. The Japanese artillery, which attacked the Russian left, poured in a fire into the rear of the Russians at Shou-shan-Pao.

Russian Artillery Strong.

The operations of the day did not succeed in developing the Russian strength in all directions. By the constant arrival of reinforcements it was seen that the guns at Shou-shan-Pao alone finally numbered 100.

The Russian positions at all points were strongly fortified and the auxiliary defenses blocked infantry attacks.

During the night of Aug. 30 the Russians at Shou-shan-Pao attacked the Japanese left, and repulsed that portion of the left which occupied Shao-yan-Zui. The Russians also made a night attack upon the ridge south of Shou-shan-Pao.

On the morning of Aug. 31 both armies renewed their attack with vigor. Up to a late hour in the afternoon neither contestant had gained any visible result. The Japanese were fighting bravely against superior forces.

A portion of the Japanese right succeeded in capturing an eminence to the west of Hsin-lin-Tun at noon of the 31st.

Gen. Kuroki's casualties from Aug. 24 to Aug. 28 amounted to 2,255. The other casualties have not been reported.

It is presumed they were heavy on account of the enormous forces engaged and the nature of the attack the Japanese made against strongly defended positions, the second Russian line proving stronger than that at An-shan-Chan.

Saw Battle from Hill.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The correspondent of the Temps at Liao-Yang, telegraphing on Wednesday at 9:50 P. M., says:

"I watched the battle Tuesday, standing beside Gen. Stakelberg, from the top of a peak 900 feet high, forming a marvelous observatory of the field. All the efforts of the Japanese were directed against the south and southeast. They advanced steadily through fields of Chinese corn.

"The Russians in the trenches fired when the Japanese were 400 yards away. The Japanese constantly reinforced their front lines. One division turned the Russian right flank.

"At 4 in the afternoon the Russians brought up part of their reserves, and a deafening cannonade followed. The peak where I stood was swept with shrapnel. Gen. Stakelberg barely escaped being killed by a shell which burst six feet from us. Gen. Stakelberg's injury was slight, and he did not leave the field.

"Gen. Marozovsky, who was seriously wounded, commanded the artillery brigade. He distinguished himself during the suppression of the Boxer troubles in China."

JAPAN'S TERMS OF PEACE.

Prisoners at Vladivostok Tell of Their Country's Hopes.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 1.—The ambitious hopes of Japan are freely discussed by Japanese prisoners here. All of them are confident that naval supremacy will enable Japan to dictate terms of peace, which will include, according to them, the possession of Port Arthur, Dalny, Korea, Saghalien, Kamchatka, and the Commandeer Islands, leaving Manchuria in Russian hands.

The Japanese prisoners claim as the first victory for their country the preventing of the Russians from making a base of Vladivostok, from which place hostile fleets would effectually have imperiled communications in Korea, rendering a land campaign impossible. The Japanese, they say, gained this victory by forcing a war in the Winter, when Vladivostok was icebound.

The Japanese, according to them, are now preparing to form a river flotilla like Gen. Kitchener's Nile expedition, which will be able to ascend the Liao River and its tributaries as far as Liao-Yang and Mukden and so harass Gen. Kuropatkin as to compel him to retreat to Harbin, thus effectually preventing a march for the relief of Port Arthur, for the Japanese declare that the capture of this fortress is their chief aim.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. K. Oliver, Baltimore; Ernest Iselin, Mamaroneck; Senator A. J. Beveridge, Washington.

HOLLAND—Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—E. D. Galloway, Johnson City, Tenn.

GRAND—Le Grand S. Wheedon, Medina, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH—W. S. Jennings, Florida.

VICTORIA—E. G. Williams, Washington.

MANHATTAN—N. H. Hoyt, Boston; H. R. Labouisse, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—G. V. Stewart, United States Navy; Lieut. Commodore J. H. Le Holcomb, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—J. H. Early, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Calhoun Clark, Atlanta.

ALBEMARLE—N. T. V. Blanchot, Olean.

HOFFMAN—J. S. Murdoch, London.

HERALD SQUARE—George W. Little, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—W. Peterson, United States Army; V. Wilson, United States Navy.

ASTOR HOUSE—Frank M. Baker, Owego.

ASTOR HOTEL—Jennings S. Cox, New Rochelle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:48 A. M.—653 and 655 Broadway; J. Eisedi; damage, $75.

6:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Claremont Avenue; W. Garrison; damage trifling.

7:20 A. M.—26 and 28 First Avenue; Isaac Marcus; damage, $400.

7:37 A. M.—8 Dutch Street; Colgate & Co.; no damage.

9:20 A. M.—1,782 Broadway; Steinhardt Rubber Tire Company; damage, $25.

9:45 A. M.—624 Bayard Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10:40 A. M.—2,262 Second Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

11:23 A. M.—220 Henry Street; David Cohen; damage, $50.

12:25 P. M.—176 First Avenue; Joseph Geoli; damage, $200.

1:02 P. M.—224 Cherry Street; Fay Brothers; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Avenue and Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Frank Pursick; damage, $300.

4:15 P. M.—1,106 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—Pennsylvania Railroad; Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street; damage, $10.

6 P. M.—1,031 Broadway; Charles H. Miller; no damage.

7:50 P. M.—Front of 54 Division Street, "L" structure; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 1.—Fire at Juures, Mexico, has destroyed fully half of the business houses of the city, including the Banco de Minera and Piccard Brothers dry goods house, one of the largest in Northern Mexico. Loss, $130,000.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SUNDAY EXCURSION
—TO—
ATLANTIC CITY
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.
ROUND $2.50 TRIP
From New York
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leave New York (W. 23d St.).....6:55 A. M.
" " " (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.).....7:00 A. M.
" Brooklyn.....6:45 A. M.
Returning, Leave Atlantic City.....7:00 P. M.
Stopping at Newark and Elizabeth in each direction.
AMERICA'S GREATEST SEASHORE RESORT.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

KUROPATKIN NOW IN DESPERATE POSITION

English Expert Says His Army May Be Annihilated.

KUROKI PROBABLY IN FRONT

If Retreat Is Cut Off Disaster Seems Certain—Russians No Longer Aided by Defenses.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Times's military correspondent, discussing the situation at Liao-Yang as disclosed in to-night's telegrams, says:

"The situation is now extraordinarily interesting and dramatic. The Russian army is in full retreat across a river which it has doubtless bridged in several places, but which must still seriously impede rapid movement.

"In the rear are two armies thirsting for its blood. On the flank, and not improbably across the front, the Japanese First Army is ready to fight to the death to arrest its retreat.

"There are no more forts, trenches, and dominating positions. Matters are equal. The best army will win.

"Memories of Vionville and Hanan will occur to all readers of military history. Will Kuropatkin suffer the fate of Bazaine, or will he pass over the body of the First Army as Napoleon passed over the Bavarians who presumed to arrest his march?

"Another question must have been decided by nightfall to-day. Unless Kuroki is making for some position further afield than we think, he may be late and only be able to attack Kuropatkin on the flank, but he and his capable Chief of Staff are not likely to miss the chance of a lifetime.

"It is the decisive stroke of the war, and every man of the First Army must know it. The prize of victory is the destruction of the Russian army and mastery in East Asia.

"There is only one course open to Gen. Kuropatkin if he has abandoned the trenches and begun to cross the river. He must make for the First Army with head down and force a passage at all costs. He must not only defeat but annihilate it.

"If Gen. Kuropatkin, in the truly horrible position in which he is placed, can make daylight and bring away the best part of his army and guns he will live in history.

"The chances are that the fatal date Sept. 1 will have seen a second Sedan."

HAMMERING PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio Now Places Its Fall at Last Week in September.

TOKIO, Sept. 1—2 P. M.—Popular estimates of the date of the fall of Port Arthur incline to the last week in September.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Interesting reports come from Tiensin and Cheefoo that the Japanese have effected a landing of troops and the capture of two small forts near Tiger's Tail, three-quarters of a mile from Port Arthur and near the lighthouse at Liaoti Mountain, and that the attack is being vigorously pressed.

The Daily Mail's Ku-pan-Tse correspondent, telegraphing under date of Aug. 31, says that 35,000 Japanese are en route from Dalny to Hai-cheng by railway. Originally they were intended to reinforce the besiegers of Port Arthur, the correspondent adds, but Field Marshal Oyama, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, was satisfied that they were not required there, and therefore sent them north.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Gen. Stoessel, commanding the Russian troops at Port Arthur, dated Aug. 28:

"The gracious telegrams of your Majesties have been received with resounding hurrahs before the enemy, and have redoubled the strength of the defenders and the heroic spirit of the troops. From Aug. 23 to to-day inclusive all the daily assaults have been repulsed, with the help of God."

CHE-FOO, Aug. 31,—(Delayed in Transmission.)—Severe fighting occurred at Port Arthur Aug. 27, when the Japanese, moving from Shuishiying, attempted to capture Palungshan, which is south of Shuishiying and west of the railway. The Japanese made two assaults between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

They were repulsed both times. A prisoner subsequently taken places their loss at 1,045 killed and wounded. For one hour afterward shells were thrown from Shuishiying into Port Arthur.

The above information was brought here to-night by a Chinese who speaks excellent Russian, and who was employed at the police station in Port Arthur, which place he left on the evening of Aug. 29.

At 4:30 o'clock, Aug. 28, the Japanese attacked Fort No. 6, on the northeast portion of the right flank. This fort is a new and strong one. After three hours' fierce fighting, during which the Japanese endured a cross fire from Fort No. 8, the Japanese succeeded in entering the fort. When the Russians were safely away from Fort No. 6 and the Japanese flag waved over it, several forts concentrated their fire on it, and the Japanese were compelled to retire.

Heavy firing was heard by the Chinese on the night of Aug. 29.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 1.—Sir Robert Hart, Chief of the Chinese Marine Customs Service, has decided that the steamship Independent be allowed to proceed for Niu-Chwang unhampered.

The Independent, under charter to the Osaka Steamship Company to convey food supplies from Japan to Niu-Chwang, was detained when she entered Che-Foo by the Chinese customs authorities on the ground that she violated the neutrality of the port. She carried contraband of war. The question of what should be done with her was referred to Sir Robert Hart.

RUSSIAN STEAMER DESTROYED.

Strikes a Mine While Clearing Channel at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—A Russian steamer engaged in clearing the channel at Port Arthur struck a mine and was destroyed last Wednesday.

SAY THE RAILWAY IS CUT.

London Papers Think Kuropatkin Began His Retreat Too Late.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 2.—This morning's newspapers comment upon The Associated Press dispatch from Mukden saying that the train service between Mukden and Liao-Yang is interrupted, and that the roads are impassable as the most important news from the scene of hostilities in the Far East. The papers say that there is only one explanation of it—that the Japanese have seized the railway between Liao-Yang and Mukden.

Correspondents of The Daily Chronicle and The Daily Mail assert that the Japanese occupied Liao-Yang yesterday.

There is no official confirmation of these statements, but the latest official dispatch to the Japanese Legation here reports the capture of the heights southwest of Liao-Yang at dawn yesterday. This dispatch adds:

"Thereupon the enemy in the south of Liao-Yang commenced to retreat. Our armies are now pursuing him."

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg, which is not confirmed from any other source, reports that Gen. Linevitch, from Vladivostok, is within two days' march of Mukden with 30,000 troops.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent says that dispatches received there from Peking are to the effect that China is constantly increasing her military forces on the neutral side of the Liao River, and that she has ordered Gen. Ma firmly to enforce the rights and duties of neutrality in the event of the Russians being defeated at Liao-Yang and attempting to enter neutral territory.

Commenting upon the situation in the Far East, all the morning newspapers discuss the problem whether Gen. Kuropatkin will be able to extricate his forces or whether Marquis Oyama will succeed in completing the victory by enveloping and destroying the Russian Army. The consensus of opinion is that Gen. Kuropatkin's position is most perilous.

The absence of telegrams from Liao-Yang, together with the news that the railway is interrupted, the newspapers regard as showing that Gen. Kuropatkin has begun his retreat too late.

Fairbanks Now Metropolis of Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 1.—The Summer and Fall rush to the Tana district in lower Yukon has made Fairbanks the metropolis of Alaska. The town was founded early last year, having been named after Senator Fairbanks in return for the latter's interest in Alaska legislation. Fairbanks is situated near the centre of the new Tana district and contains over 5,000 persons.

"The fashion is the terse expression of the times."—*Beau Brummell to His Valet.*

THE TIMES ARE RIPE FOR EARLY SELECTIONS IN AUTUMN SUITS, HATS AND HABERDASHERY.
AS WE MAKE ALL THE CLOTHING WE SELL, IT IS READY FOR YOU NOW. TAKE AN EARLY LOOK AT THE FALL STYLES AND TAKE YOUR TIME TO BUY.
Open Saturday till 6 P. M.
Browning, King & Co.
Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts. } New York.
13 to 18 Cooper Square, }
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.

The Game of
BUNCO
(Trademark.)
All Stores, 50c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

UNIONS MOVE FOR PEACE, WEARY OF LONG FIGHT

Building Trades Alliance Preparing Settlement Plan.

FEARS GROWING DISCONTENT

Members of Trades Hit by Row They Didn't Start Urge Their Representatives to Act.

Despite the turning down of the peace proposition of President William K. Nason of the Building Trades Alliance at its meeting on Wednesday, the Alliance authorized a statement by the President yesterday to the effect that a plan for the settlement of the labor troubles was in course of preparation. It is known that the thousands of idle men who had no hand in starting the tie-up are becoming more and more discontented every day, and that the delegates to the Alliance, becoming alarmed at this, want to hasten a settlement.

The statement of Nason yesterday was made after the regular meeting of the Alliance. He said:

"At the suggestion of several prominent builders, who are involved in the present trouble, a joint conference has been arranged for in order to end the fight if possible. Nothing will be done before Labor Day except to make arrangements for the conference."

This was all that Nason would say, but it was learned that the peace plan provided the return of the idle workers as soon as possible. It may be that this is a provision that must be carried out preliminary to the conference, and it is admitted that the idle mechanics are grumbling at the delegates for keeping up the strikes.

The plan by which committees of individual unions will meet the individual associations of the employers in their respective trades and try to fix on some basis of settlement, it was stated, would be acted on favorably. The turning down of Nason's proposition to this effect by the Alliance on Wednesday, it was learned on high authority, was a perfunctory performance.

It is believed that if agreements are reached with the unions in the alliance, the question of formal recognition of the Alliance as a body by the Building Trades Employers' Association will be waived. The employers will not recognize the alliance, but outside of that do not care whether the unions belong to it or not.

Meantime, pending the result of the peace plan, war continues on both sides. James J. Daly, Chairman of the Press Committee of the alliance, made the announcement yesterday that the Tile Layers Helpers' Union had gone on a general strike.

The helpers are apprentices, but some of them are good tile layers long before they are admitted to the union. The strike, Daly said, was prompted by a request on the part of the Grate, Tile and Mantel Association, composed of employers, for the helpers to assist the employers by furnishing men to lay tiles who would work with non-union men.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, made the announcement last evening that new unions of plasterers and plumbers had been formed under the arbitration agreement. The plumbers' union which has been formed has behind it the National Association of Plumbers and Gasfitters, which a year ago expelled Local No. 2, the organization to which "Diamond Phil" Weinseimer belongs. Representatives of the National body have been in this city for some time forming new locals.

Mr. Harding said that the new plumbers' union would supply 300 men to the Employers' Association on Tuesday and the plasterers 400 on Wednesday. Mr. Harding also said there was nothing in the report that the new plasterers' union was started by the non-union plasterers who formerly worked at "Dreamland," Coney Island. He further said that limited forces of men had been supplied to the new Times building, the Trinity building, and several other buildings.

No one at the Building Trades Club would admit knowing anything of the peace movement, though it has been talked of for several days. The employers declare that they will go right on organizing new unions in the respective trades until the strikes are declared off, and that these unions, as was the case last year, will be the only ones to be recognized. This does not apply to trades in which no new unions have yet been found if they declare off the strikes in the meantime.

D. A. Post of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters arrived here yesterday from Indianapolis, in the hope that he may be able to help settle the trouble.

POLICEMAN A SUICIDE.

Wife Sees Husband Draw Revolver and Shoot Himself.

Joseph P. Taggart, a policeman of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, committed suicide in the presence of his wife last night by shooting himself in the right temple at his home, 522 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street.

Taggart was thirty-six years old and had been on the force for seven years. He had an excellent record, and neither the Captain nor any of his fellow-officers could assign any reason for his act. He distinguished himself on Aug. 18 by rushing into a burning building at 302 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and rescuing Mrs. Hannah Naughton.

Taggart drey his pay yesterday and took it all home to his wife. He had his dinner and started to return to the station house. As he reached the door his wife handed him two letters to mail. He placed them in his pocket, and then taking the revolver from his hip pocket shot himself through the head.

McADOO INSPECTS BRIDGE.

Also Says He Expects Walsh and Cottrell to Agree.

Commissioner McAdoo, who has been devoting much attention to the traffic conditions, especially during the rush hours at the Brooklyn Bridge, made an inspection of the Manhattan terminal yesterday morning, together with Bridge Commissioner Best, with a special eye to the adaptability of the latest scheme of Capt. O'Brien, head of the Traffic Department, to relieve the dangerous conditions by the construction of an inclined tunnel from the Park Row side, up and under the various loops. Mr. McAdoo was assured by the Commissioner that the plan was perfectly feasible, and he stated that it would in all probability be carried out, work being started in the near future.

When asked regarding the reported friction between Inspector Walsh and Capt. Cottrell, the Commissioner made a distinction with a difference when he said that Capt. Cottrell had his entire confidence, while he believed that Inspector Walsh was doing his entire duty.

"The fact that they both remain where they are is the best evidence that everything is satisfactory," he said. "If differences exist between them, it would certainly affect good police service, and should this fall below standard I would certainly transfer both of them. If they have differences they had best make them up."

SIGHTSEEING CAR MAIMS BOY.

He Tried to Climb Aboard and Fell Under Wheel.

While one of the big electric sightseeing coaches was carrying a party into Chinatown, via Park Street, yesterday, John Barbieri, ten years old, of 5 Baxter Street, tried to clamber up the side. A hundred other children shouted while the sightseers wondered at the boy's daring. He fell and a wheel of the heavy coach crushed his left ankle so it may have to be amputated.

The chauffeur, Thomas Skelly, thirty

TAMMANY FOR PALMER.

Wigwam May Vote For Schoharie Assemblyman for Governor.

Tammany Hall is fostering the boom of George M. Palmer of Schoharie for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination and will, in all probability, cast the 105 votes of Manhattan and the Bronx for Palmer when the State Convention meets at Saratoga. As the Tammany vote amounts to nearly one-quarter of the entire voting strength of the convention, composed as it will be of 450 delegates, the information as to Tammany's position caused no little stir in political circles yesterday.

Senator Victor J. Dowling, whom Murphy had placed in charge of the Greater New York campaign by Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee, was especially industrious in his Palmer talk.

"You just keep your eye on George M. Palmer," he said. "He is the likely man to be nominated at Saratoga and Tammany is apt to vote for him from the first. He is a thoroughly capable man, and would make a strong candidate. His nomination would be entirely satisfactory to this end of the State."

Mr. Murphy declined to discuss the Governorship in any way whatever, but all his closest associates in the organization last night talked strongly and with conviction that Palmer would be backed solidly in the convention by the Tammany vote, and that he would be nominated.

When it became apparent that Controller Grout would have practically the solid backing of Kings County for Governor, and that David B. Hill was working to get the up-State delegates in line for John B. Stanchfield, the Tammany contingent decided that, as it otherwise might have to be a choice between the McCarren candidate and the Hill candidate, the organization should have a candidate of its own. By taking an up-State man the Tammany leaders believe they have greatly strengthened their position.

Mr. Palmer was in the city yesterday to attend the meeting of the State Committee, but he was absolutely silent on the question of his candidacy.

Around National Headquarters it seemed to be the general belief that an up-State man was more likely to get the nomination than a man from Greater New York. However, it seems to be pretty well fixed in the minds of many of the party managers that if the nomination should come to Greater New York it would come to De Lancey Nicoll, the Vice Chairman of the National Committee. Mr. Nicoll, however, is in no sense a candidate and expresses the belief that he will get all the politics he wants as Vice Chairman without becoming a candidate for anything this year.

DELMOUR LIKES McCARREN.

He of the Croker Old Guard Found Primary Result Pleasing.

Lawrence Delmour, he of the "Croker Old Guard," called at the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Brooklyn, yesterday to see Senator McCarren. The Senator, however, was attending a meeting of the State Committee, and Mr. Delmour, together with Benjamin J. Smith, a Manhattan contractor, who was with him, had to depart without seeing him.

Several leaders who were present declared that Delmour's visit had some mysterious importance, and devoted a great part of the afternoon in trying to find out just what significance it had. Delmour is known to be opposed to the leadership of Charles F. Murphy, and the expert guessers had it that he wanted to talk with McCarren about the best plan to dethrone the Tammany leader. When he was asked what the object of his visit was he said:

"The Democrats of Manhattan think a great deal of Senator McCarren, and they are deeply interested in the primary fight. They are very well pleased with the result of the contest."

Mr. Smith, Delmour's companion, went even further. He said that he believed that the rank and file of Tammany were with Senator McCarren, and that they would give him all the support they could in any fight he might undertake.

MORGAN AFTER BAD VOTES.

Plans to Subpoena Naturalized Citizens on Subway and Public Works.

State Superintendent of Elections Morgan began a systematic round-up yesterday of all of the naturalized voters of the regularity of whose papers there is the slightest suspicion. Mr. Morgan plans having these men examined at the rate of 200 a day. The first batch was subpoenaed to appear at 11 Park Row yesterday, where an additional naturalization bureau has been established by Deputy Superintendent Stowell.

Between now and the day of election Superintendent Morgan expects to have 10,000 naturalized voters examined. All the naturalized men employed on the subway and other public works will be subpoenaed.

WATSON SUITS PALLISER.

Anti-Parker Cooper Union Chairman Supports Populist Ticket.

Melvin G. Palliser, who was the Chairman of the anti-Parker meeting in Cooper Union at which Mr. Bryan spoke, and was one of the organizers of the reception given to Mr. Bryan on his return from Europe, gave out a statement last night in which he said:

"The Democratic Party in this campaign has pledged itself to Republican policies, and as a Democrat who has always voted for the candidates of the party and is opposed to Republican policies, I shall vote for Mr. Watson.

German Democracy's Rally.

First among the German political organizations to come out for the Parker and Davis ticket is the German Democracy of the City of New York, which adopted strong resolutions for the ticket last night at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Union Square Hotel. Charles G. F. Wahle, ex-Commissioner of Accounts and Chairman of the committee, presided. The resolutions declare the Republican Party to be dominated by nativistic ideas and also declare that "President Roosevelt stands revealed as a hypocrite and a demagogue, ever ready with word and deed to belittle just consideration for the German-born citizen in this country."

AUTO GOES OVER PARK BRIDGE.

Plunges 20 Feet from East Drive Structure—G. B. Damon Hurt.

While speeding through Central Park early yesterday afternoon, an autqmobile occupied by George B. Damon of Pittsburg and driven by Joseph Landay, a chauffeur, became unmanageable on a bridge in the East Drive and plunged nearly twenty feet into the road. Landay escaped without a scratch, while Mr. Damon, who was unable to get out of the machine, received only a few bruises.

The automobile, a big touring car, entered the East Drive from Sixty-sixth Street at 12:40 o'clock. As it neared the bridge the machine began to act strangely. A moment later it swerved, and, breaking through the iog railing on the east side of the bridge, plunged downward.

As the machine hit the railing Landay jumped out, and landed unhurt on the grass at the top of the embankment. Mr. Damon, however, badly frightened, did not attempt to jump. He was thrown out while the automobile was in the air, and fell just a little to the left of the place where the machine hit.

Several persons, including Policeman Powers of the Park Squad, and Dr. H. S. Bartholomew of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, saw the accident. Dr. Bartholomew was in an automobile and hurried his machine to the scene. He found Mr. Damon lying on the ground unconscious and at once took means to revive him. In a few minutes he came to, and asked where his watch was. A bystander handed him the

HORNBLOWER SAYS IT'S TIME TO CALL A HALT

Tariff, Imperialism, and Personal Government the Issues.

URGES DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Chosen President of the College Men's Parker and Davis Club, He Writes a Letter.

Permanent organization of the College Men's Parker and Davis Club was effected yesterday at a meeting of the founders, held at the office of Coudert Brothers at 71 Broadway. William B. Hornblower, Princeton, was the unanimous choice for President, with Frank M. Patterson, Yale, as Corresponding Secretary; Paul Fuller, Jr., Columbia, Recording Secretary, and John Clinton Gray, Jr., Harvard, as Treasurer.

The Vice Presidents selected included James C. Carter, Harvard; J. Frederic Kernochan, Yale; Edward M. Shepard, College of City of New York; John E. Parsons, New York University; John De Witt Warner, Cornell, and John C. Calhoun, University of South Carolina. The Executive Committee consists of Frederic R. Coudert, Columbia; McCready Sykes, Princeton; F. Edge Kavanagh, Harvard; Leslie J. Tompkins, University of the City of New York; Robert Grier Monroe, Princeton; J. Herbert Noble, University of Virginia; Ralph Pulitzer, Harvard; James W. Gerard, Jr., Columbia; Nathan N. Flower, Yale, and Edward D. O'Brien, Georgetown. In addition to the election of officers, an address to college men was issued, stating it to be the object of the organization to interest all college men in the election of Parker and Davis, and to engage in the study of political, social, and economic questions, believing that by so doing the voters can be induced to embrace the doctrines of Democracy.

HORNBLOWER ON ISSUES.

At yesterday's meeting Secretary Patterson read a letter from President Hornblower, written at Southampton, N. Y., as follows:

"I heartily approve of the proposed organization of a club of college men to promote the election of Parker and Davis.

"At each recurring Presidential election, an army of young voters is called upon to choose between the candidates of the opposing parties. While biased to some extent by hereditary partisanship, they are nevertheless looking to the future rather than to the past and are desirous of choosing intelligently and conscientiously for the best interests of the country. This is especially true of college men, whose training, if it has taught them anything, has accustomed them to look upon both sides of important questions and to cast aside prejudice and preconceived opinions when confronted with facts and arguments appealing to their reason and conscience.

"It is eminently proper and desirable, therefore, that college men who have formed definite views upon the political situation should take steps to bring those views to the attention of other college men, and especially of the younger men who are for the first time confronted with the responsibilities of the suffrage and who are desirous of doing their full duty in the exercise of those responsibilities.

"As I have already said, it is the future, not the past, with which such voters are concerned. That the Democratic Party was responsible for the Mexican war or the Republican Party responsible for the infamies of the reconstruction period or the corruptions of the Crédit Mobilier, the Whisky Ring, and the Star Route scandals of the early seventies in the last century, are of no more importance to the voters of to-day than is the controversy over the Jay treaty with Great Britain or the alien and sedition laws of a hundred years ago.

"Nor is it of any importance to them to consider the rights and wrongs of the silver question, although it can never be forgotten that the only Democratic President of this generation saw clearly and stood firmly on the currency question, never swerving for an instant from what he believed to be right, though assailed by denunciations from within and from without his party, while all the time he was upholding almost single-handed the gold standard, which he believed essential to the welfare of all classes, rich and poor alike, and essential to the credit and financial integrity of the Nation.

"If we are to discuss past history, we have to remind our Republican friends that the Sherman Silver act, a sop to the silver Cerberus, was their own handiwork, was the direct cause of the panic of 1893, and was repealed under the urgent insistence of Grover Cleveland at a special session of Congress, called by him for that express purpose.

"The silver question, however, so far as the present campaign is concerned, is as dead an issue as the question of slavery. Not only was the silver plank abandoned by the Democratic Convention at St. Louis, but the courageous, emphatic, and explicit telegram of the Democratic candidate, asserting his unalterable adherence to the gold standard, followed, as it was, by an overwhelming ratification of his nomination by the convention, constitute a binding tripartite contract between the candidates, the convention, and the American people, that the gold standard shall be maintained. Such a contract is far more effective and conclusive than the plank of any platform—even if forced upon the candidate as was the gold plank of the Republican Convention of 1896.

"Turning, then, from dead issues to the living present, what are the questions confronting us?

"The three most important questions of the day on which the parties are divided are in my judgment:

"(1) The tariff, (2) imperialism, and (3) personal government as opposed to government by law.

"On these three questions the Democratic Party and its candidate are on the right side, and the Republican Party and its candidate are on the wrong side.

"The Republican Party glories in its record of high protectionism and declines to promise any definite relief to the tariff payers, while its candidate, notwithstanding his high-sounding praises of personal independence and civic courage, meekly acquiesces in the tariff programme of his party. The Democratic Party, on the other hand, stands for the tariff payer as against the tariff beneficiaries and promises relief from the unjust exactions of the tax gatherer and the unjust gains of the protected producer, while its candidate unhesitatingly promises such reform in the tariff as circumstances call for and as a hostile Republican Congress will permit, standing where Grover Cleveland stood, for the people as against the overprotected industries.

"This does not mean and never has meant an onslaught upon vested interests. It does mean, however, a reduction in excessive profits fostered by unnecessary taxation, increasing the cost of commodities to the consumer.

"The mendacious assertion of the Republicans, which has become an article of faith among true believers in the protectionist creed, that the panic of 1893 was produced by the so-called Wilson tariff of 1894, is only equaled by the equally mendacious assertion that prosperity and protectionism have always co-existed, an assertion which requires one to ignore the panic of 1873 and the hard times continuing till 1877 under the blessings of a Republican tariff.

"Sound political economy enforces the demand of sound political morality in favor of tariff reduction and against high protectionism.

"On the question of imperialism, vital as it is to the future welfare of our country, the Democratic Party and its candidate stand for liberty as against despotism, for National self-restraint as against National aggrandizement by conquest and subjugation of inferior peoples in remote quarters of the globe. A republic is truly great only when it is true to its ideals and its traditions. Lust of conquest and pride in military prowess are not our American ideals or our American traditions.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

"It is time to call a halt in the march toward foreign aggression and belligerent [illegible]

posed to government by law is also squarely presented to us for our choice. That which distinguishes Anglo-Saxon institutions most strikingly from the institutions of other countries is our constant insistence upon the paramount authority of law.

"The spectacular accomplishment of speedy results without regard to methods and in defiance of limitations of Constitutional, municipal, or international law is a most dangerous departure from our American habits and our American standards of political right and wrong. If allowed to pass without rebuke from the people, such a course of conduct on the part of the Executive cannot but result in permanent injury to our system of free institutions. We shall never be sure that a supposed emergency or some real or imaginary benefit to our National welfare will not be made an excuse for lawless infraction by Presidential mandate of the reserved rights of the legislative body or of the people.

"The candidate of the Democratic Party is the embodiment of sound, conservative Constitutionalism. He is not only a trained jurist, but he is by temperament and conviction a believer in and defender of the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our free Government. Upon his clear-sighted ability and his firm and unflinching loyalty to law we can rely without fear or hesitation.

"For the reasons above indicated I believe it is the duty of all good citizens to rally to the support of the candidates of the Democratic Party, and to do what in us lies to secure their election."

Headquarters have been opened in the St. James Building, at 1,185 Broadway, where the Corresponding Secretary can be addressed by all college men throughout the United States who desire to become members. It is the intention of the club to hold at least one mass meeting during the campaign, in Carnegie Hall. In addition, literature will be distributed and a speakers' bureau formed to aid the National and State Committees. Similar clubs are to be formed in Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, and Massachusetts.

LABOR MEN FOR PARKER.

John N. Bogart to Take an Active Part in the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—John N. Bogart, one of the State organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and until recently labor editor of a newspaper, came to Rosemount to-day and had a long conference with Judge Parker. It is probable that Mr. Bogart will take an active part in the campaign later on.

In the campaign of 1897, with the voters of the State confronted with the contest between Alton B. Parker and William J. Wallace for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the lines sharply drawn for control of the Assembly of 1898, Bogart was identified with the Democratic forces. He had the confidence of the managers then, and the candidate as well, it is understood, and from all that could be learned he has the same now.

The candidacy of the Democratic nominee with respect to labor organizations was discussed.

Congressman James L. Slayden of the Fourteenth Texas District, which includes San Antonio, and Congressman Swager Sherley of the Fifth Kentucky, which includes Louisville, were visitors. They discussed conditions in their respective sections.

The Texan said on departing: "I'll tell you how Judge Parker impresses me. He impresses me as the highest type of American gentleman, a high grade planter."

Col. P. M. Pearsall, Secretary to Gov. Aycock of North Carolina, was another visitor.

WOODRUFF GETS KINGS COUNTY

Higgins Men Talk of M. Linn Bruce for Lieutenant Governor.

At the Republican district conventions held last night in Kings County to select delegates to the State Convention resolutions were passed instructing the 132 delegates to vote for Timothy L. Woodruff as the Republican nominee for Governor as long as he is a candidate. Mr. Woodruff will be Chairman of his district delegation, and among others who will be on the delegation are Silas P. Dutcher, Sheriff Norman S. Dike, Charles A. Schieren, William Berri, and Col. Michael J. Dady.

Mr. Woodruff and his chief lieutenant, Col. Dady, called upon Gov. Odell at the Republican State Headquarters yesterday and were closeted with him for over an hour. They came to have a plain talk with the Governor-Chairman about the report that he had made up his mind to recommend to the caucus in Saratoga the selection of Lieut. Gov. Higgins as the Gubernatorial nominee. When they emerged from the Governor's room they both seemed to be in high spirits. Mr. Woodruff was not disposed to talk about what had occurred between him and the Governor, but Col. Dady said:

"There is no change in the situation. It is to be an open convention. Mr. Woodruff is the only announced candidate in the field. Kings County will use all honorable means to secure his nomination. We are confident that he will win."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, who is generally believed to be Mr. Woodruff's chief rival for the Republican nomination for Governor, will be in the city Saturday and will have a conference with Gov. Odell. Despite the confidence of Mr. Woodruff, it was still insisted by Gov. Odell's friends last night that Higgins would be the nominee.

In fact, so sure were they that the nomination for Governor was settled that they began last night to talk about candidates for Lieutenant Governor upon the theory that Higgins would head the ticket. Nearly all the sentiment seemed to be in favor of M. Linn Bruce of this city, former Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Among Republican politicians all talk about an open convention is regarded as moonshine. As they view the situation, it has resolved itself down to a test of strength between the Governor and Mr. Woodruff.

Lemuel E. Quigg and his delegation from the Nineteenth Manhattan will be for Woodruff, and Quigg has been working to bring other Manhattan delegations into line for his favorite.

GUFFEY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Senator Martin of Virginia and Hopkins of Chicago Also Call.

There was a general gathering of National leaders at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters yesterday, ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas and Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania both visiting the headquarters for the first time since they were opened. Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, another Executive Committeeman, also called.

"I have spent the entire afternoon at headquarters," said Col. Guffey as he was leaving, "and I am much pleased with the way the campaign is opening up."

Senator Martin also seemed pleased with the outlook. He said that all indications pointed to a thorough party victory. The conservative business interests, he said, all seemed to desire the election of Parker.

Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Committee, was at headquarters during the afternoon with National Committeeman Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois. There was a report that they had come for campaign funds for use in their State.

"Nothing to that," said Chairman Taggart afterward. "As a matter of fact, Mr. Hopkins brought us some money from Chicago to use elsewhere."

PECK NAMED IN WISCONSIN.

Democrats Nominate the ex-Governor for Another Term.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 1.—Ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Milwaukee was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and Dr. H. M. Lathrop of Marshfield was nominated for Lieutenant Governor at the Democratic Convention to-day.

The platform was adopted as reported by the Committee on Resolutions. Ex-Senator William F. Vilas was Chairman of the committee.

The platform indorses the National plat-

DEMOCRATS TO MEET SEPT. 20 IN SARATOGA

Convention Call Issued by New State Committee.

SESSION ONLY THREE MINUTES

No Reference Made to United States Senatorship in the Call—Murphy and McCarren Do Not Speak.

Without a jolt or a jar of any sort the Democratic State Committee met shortly after noon yesterday in the Hoffman House, and, in a session which lasted but three minutes, fixed upon Saratoga Springs as the place and Sept. 20 as the date for the Democratic State Convention, "for the purpose of taking such other action and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention."

Although the call is silent on the subject of having the convention nominate a candidate for United States Senator, to carry out the resolution presented by Charles F. Murphy at a meeting of the old State Committee last September, and adopted by that body, Mr. Murphy did not make any move yesterday to have the committee go on record for such action. His resolution adopted a year ago not only provided for future election of United States Senators after a nomination in the State Convention of the preceding year, but also provided that the State Committee in issuing a call for the next State Convention should provide for such action on the part of the convention. The action of the committee yesterday, however, in ignoring the Senatorship does not prevent the State Convention from going ahead, as Senator Hill pointed out last night when questioned on the subject.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when Chairman Cord Meyer called yesterday's meeting to order, and it being the first time he has presided since his election, he was greeted with applause.

Ex-Senator Hill attended the meeting as proxy for Frank W. Brown of the Forty-sixth District, and sat at the right of Chairman Meyer during the proceedings. Ex-Senator Murphy of Troy was proxy for Francis J. Molloy, William F. Sheehan for Charles N. Bulger, National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo for Henry P. Burgard, and James A. Parsons for ex-Chairman Frank Campbell. The first acts of the committee were to name John W. Potter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James H. Flannagan in the Thirty-fourth District, and to accept the resignation of Frank Campbell of Bath, which was presented by Mr. Parsons, then to make Mr. Parsons the Committeeman from the district. The committee, as it met, was as follows, by Senate districts:

1. Perry Belmont.	28. Samuel A. Beardsley.
2. Joseph Cassidy.	27. G. C. Dow.
3. Michael J. Cummings.	28. James H. Galvin.
4. John W. Weber.	29. Patrick E. McCabe.
5. William A. Doyle.	30. Edward Murphy, Jr.
7. P. H. McCarren.	31. George R. Finch.
8. L. J. Mannion.	32. George Hall.
9. Conrad Haselbeg.	33. Louis M. Antisdale.
10. Daniel E. Finn.	34. John W. Potter.
11. Timothy D. Sullivan.	35. John N. Carlisle.
12. John T. Oakley.	36. Melvin Z. Haven.
13. Roderick H. Dhu.	37. William F. Sheehan.
14. Charles F. Murphy.	38. Henry G. Jackson.
15. Francis Burton Harrison.	39. Charles F. Rattigan.
16. William Dalton.	40. Daniel Sheehan.
17. Daniel F. McMahon.	41. James A. Parsons.
18. Thomas J. Dunn.	42. Charles F. Williams.
19. Harry J. Hart.	43. William F. Balkam.
20. Thomas F. McAvoy.	44. Jacob Gerling.
21. M. J. Garvin.	45. Francis A. Willard.
22. Daniel J. Walsh.	46. David B. Hill.
23. Arthur A. Wellman.	47. John J. Kennedy.
24. James Purcell.	48. Matthew C. Moriarty.
25. Ira M. Black.	49. Norman E. Mack.
	50. James O. Bennett.

Neither William F. Sheehan nor Charles F. Murphy was on hand until the time for calling the meeting to order. When Mr. Murphy entered the meeting room he took a seat over in one corner, about as far away from Senator McCarren as he could get. The two men did not come together at all during the proceedings nor during the handshaking afterward.

No meeting of the Executive Committee was called to follow the State Committee meeting, as it was expected there might be, and no move was made by any Tammany member at the meeting to interfere with Senator McCarren's de facto Chairmanship of that committee.

Some persons were inclined to take the fact that nothing had been done about the Senatorship as an affront to Murphy on the part of Hill, but Mr. Murphy expressed himself as unaffronted when the matter was put up to him.

"There was no necessity for saying anything about the Senatorship in the call," said Senator Hill. "The words 'and to transact such other business as may come before the convention,' covers the Senatorship fully if the convention sees fit to act on it. A State convention is a party law unto itself as well as being the creator of party law, and it may indorse a candidate for Senator or refuse to do so as it may see fit. As a legal proposition there is no need to specify such action in the call."

The retirement of Frank Campbell from the committee caused considerable comment. Several months ago Mr. Campbell, who had been an ardent Hill man, delivered himself of some utterances on the subject of bossism in connection with the name of Senator Hill. In April Mr. Campbell was turned down for re-election as State Chairman and Cord Meyer named in his stead.

TAMMANY'S SARATOGA TRIP.

Nearly Forty Special Cars to Carry Wigwam Shouters to State Convention.

Arrangements for Tammany's attendance at the Democratic State Convention were started yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee. The railroad arrangements were placed in the hands of Senator Plunkitt. Each district, except the Sixteenth, of which Patrick Keenan is leader, will have a car, while the Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-fourth Districts will have two cars each. The Thirty-fifth District will have three cars anyway, and may take up a trainload by itself in order to help along the boom which Borough President Haffen has started for himself for Governor.

In addition to arranging for the trip the Executive Committee provided for the appointment of a committee to arrange for the holding of mass meetings during the campaign. Owing to the illness of Thomas F. Smith, the Secretary of the organization, George F. Scannell, leader of the Twenty-fifth District, acted as Secretary yesterday. Mr. Smith is ill at Asbury Park, where his family is summering.

DEMOCRATIC TEXT BOOK.

Work on 500-Page Campaign Volume Nearly Completed.

Work is being rushed by the Democratic National Committee on the campaign text book, which will be issued in a few days.

The book will make about 500 printed pages, and will be in larger type and on better paper than was the Republican campaign book. The committeemen now are engaged in revising, correcting, and paging the proofs now in hand. Owing to the limited time in which the book must be issued there will be a second and larger edition out later, containing additional matter. It was announced that the book would treat of special phases of the tariff question, particularly the comparative rise in wages and prices, the sale of articles abroad at lower prices than those charged the consumer at home, and reciprocity.

Platt Delegation from Warren County.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Warren County Republicans to-day elected a Platt delegation to the State Convention, headed by ex-Congressman Emerson, one of

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SPECIAL LABOR DAY OUTING TO ATLANTIC CITY
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904
Round Trip Rates from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark:
$11 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Rudolf, Gardner, Isleworth or St. Charles Hotels. $10 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Iroquois, Wiltshire, Pierrepont or Scarborough Hotels.
Hotel Accommodations Included from Dinner Saturday Evening, September 3, Until After Luncheon Monday, September 5.
TICKETS GOOD GOING ON ALL REGULAR TRAINS SEPTEMBER 3, AND GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS
THROUGH TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY Leave NEW YORK (West 23d Street) 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. Buffet Parlor Cars and Coaches.
Special Train consisting of Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Coaches will leave Atlantic City 5:00 P. M. Monday, September 5, for New York.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"AFTER you have ninety-nine good reasons for hiring a man, it's all right to let his relationship be the hundredth. It'll be the only bad reason in the bunch."

The best book of business humor ever published. OLD GORGON GRAHAM, being more Letters from the Self-made Merchant to His Son, by George Horace Lorimer. Illustrated by F. R. Gruger and Martin Justice. Ready September 15. $1.50.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA — DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO 133-135 & 137 EIGHTH ST. NEW YORK — THE WORLD'S WORK

The Deliverance By ELLEN GLASGOW. The best novel of 1904. 55,000 sold in 7 months. *Illustrated, $1.50.*

FAIRBANKS TALKS OF TRUSTS.

Says Democrats Enacted No Laws Against Combinations.

MARION, Kan., Sept. 1.—The Republican campaign in Kansas opened here to-day with speeches by Senator Chester I. Long, Edward W. Hoch, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Senator Fairbanks, the Vice Presidential nominee. There was a large attendance from this and surrounding counties. Senator Fairbanks spoke in part as follows:

"The Republican Party has enacted laws for the regulation of combinations in restraint of trade or commerce between the States, and it has not allowed them to encumber the statute books as a dead letter.

"While the Republican Party believes in restraining capital which is organized to restrict just competition, it firmly believes in safeguarding that which is engaged in wholesome trade and commerce. Our modern development requires the use of larger capital than was necessary a few years ago.

"The use of such capital is not a menace. It has a vital function to perform in our material development. It is only the misuse of it we seek to guard against.

"The Democratic Party has put upon the Federal statute books no act to regulate combinations which concern the public welfare, nor has it enforced those written there by the Republican Party. All that has been done with respect to trust regulation has been done by the Republican Party.

"President Cleveland in his last annual message recognized the existence of trust evils, but declared that the laws enacted by Congress for their cure were inadequate. We should not forget that the same laws which Mr. Cleveland regarded insufficient have been effectively enforced by Republican Administrations. President Roosevelt has had a large number of railroads restrained from giving rebate to shippers. The Northern Pacific merger, which sought practically to combine competing railroads, has been declared to be illegal.

"We have passed laws to expedite the hearing of anti-trust litigation, to enable the Government to obtain full and accurate information respecting the organization and operation of corporations engaged in inter-State trade and commerce, and to effectually put an end to the rebate system, which has injured both the railroads and the shippers. Perhaps nothing has been more injurious to both common carriers and their patrons than the widespread system of paying rebates. Equality of treatment has been the demand of the Republican Party, and this is now assured under the provisions of the law we have enacted."

Concluding, he said:

"The question of the hour is, Shall we go forward or turn backward? Shall those who have prospered under Republican policies again lift to their lips the cup of Democratic disappointment? Take the great questions to your hearts and your homes and decide as becomes Americans who realise that the ballot is to be used to advance the fortunes of political parties only as they promote the welfare of the home."

DEPEW GIVES HIS VERSION.

Denies W. A. White's Postal Story and Eulogizes Green.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Senator Depew, speaking to-day at the Broome County Fair, at Whitney Point, replied to ex-Senator Hill's speech of yesterday. He denied the truth of William Allen White's account in McClure's Magazine of how President Roosevelt pursued the postal grafters, so far as Mr. White's statements involved him. He also eulogized one of the alleged grafters, Senator Green. He said in part:

"In regard to the magazine article which was discussed by Mr. Hill here yesterday, I desire to say, first of all, that I have had the honor to know Senator George E. Green for twenty-five years, and that I knew him to be a generous, noble-spirited, open-handed, manly man—very public spirited and enterprising.

"I never wrote nor said anything to President Roosevelt on the subject of the Senator's indictment, and I did not know of it until it occurred. I did not make any attempt to prevent the indictment.

"I have never threatened a public officer—or, in fact, a private citizen—in my life to induce him to do or not to do anything he thought was right, and after my fifty years of experience I should certainly not begin with President Roosevelt."

A Family Game—115 Cards
BUNCO (Trade Mark.) 50c.

BREAK IN BARNES'S RANKS.

Rebellion Against the Leader of the Albany Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Tuesday's primaries in Albany City resulted in the first break in State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr.'s, solid representation in the Albany Republican General Committee. Heretofore, since he became the Republican leader in Albany, Mr. Barnes has been able to hold his organization intact. On Tuesday in three of the five wards where contests were made stiff fights resulted, and the opposition carried one, the Fourteenth, and came close to carrying the other two.

In Bethlehem ex-Assemblyman William L. Coughtry, piqued at Mr. Barnes's broken promises to him, put up a stiff fight, and won out with a clear majority of 100. One of the promises that Mr. Barnes made Mr. Coughtry was that he (Barnes) would resign as Collector of the Port of Albany, salary $5,000, in Mr. Coughtry's favor, but instead he offered Coughtry a subordinate position in the State Insurance Department at a small salary. Other offices promised were Congressman and several county offices.

There are some of Mr. Coughtry's followers who believe that he will lead the anti-Barnes faction of the party, and seek to become the leader of the Albany Republicans.

WATSON QUESTIONS PARKER.

Would You Eat with Booker Washington at the White House?

ATLANTA, Sept. 1.—Thomas E. Watson, the Populist nominee for President, delivered a speech to-day to the State Convention of his party. He said in part:

"In the South we are told we must submit to the surrender to Wall Street because of 'the nigger.' What a blessed thing it is for Democratic leaders that they always have 'the nigger' to fall back on! For thirty years they have been doing business on 'the nigger,' and to-day he is their only stock in trade.

"In the West Virginia Democratic Convention, the State of the Democratic nominee for Vice President, the 'white supremacy' resolution was voted down, and on Aug. 1, 1904, Judge Parker himself, in writing to the negro James A. Ross, addressed him as 'My Dear Sir,' just as though Ross had been a white man.

"The South should demand to know the facts about Judge Parker. How does he stand upon this alleged negro question? Is his position at all different from that of Roosevelt? If so, in what respect? The South should demand explicit reply

NOTICE!

Summer half holidays include the first half Saturday in September, so that the Store will close tomorrow at Noon.

The "Wanamaker Special"

Soft Hat for Men

Made by Stetson

This early Autumn hat is particularly smart for young men. The soft mellow brims are easily turned and twisted to suit the wearer. The crown is slightly tapering, 4¼ inches high, and may be dented, creased or telescoped, as the wearer desires. The brims are either 3¼ or 3½ inches wide. Made in two grades, $3.50 and $5. Colors include pearl, black, fawn, and a new rich shade of brown.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's $15 CHEVIOT SUITS

For Autumn. Bound to be vastly popular, too. Made of black or dark blue cheviot; double or single-breasted; square shoulders; half-fitting backs; medium wide trousers; well made and cut throughout.

Suits that men will appreciate for their good looks and wear, especially at the price—$15.

The Autumn line of

$15 Oxford Gray Overcoats

—silk-lined—is well worth looking at, too.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Little Boys' Suits

The little fellow shan't be forgotten in the Fall preparations, if we can help it:

At Five Dollars—Boys' Blue Serge Russian Blouse Suits, with sailor collar. Trimmed with narrow soutache: sizes 3 to 7 years.

At Five Dollars—Hard-finished Blue Serge Sailor Suits—specially selected for durable wear—for boys of 4 to 12 years. Ask for the "Wanamaker Special" Sailor Suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Final Plunge

All our Men's and Boys' Bathing Suits have taken their final dip in price—*half price:*

Men's, 50c to $2.75, were $1 to $5.50.
Boys', 38c to $1.50, were 75c to $3.

Except a group of Men's fine Suits, formerly $7.50 to $12, now $5 each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men Will Want This Underwear Soon

We're ready with all the in-between weights of Underwear that a man needs to taper off with, from his Summer gauze garments:

At Fifty Cents Each

Natural colored or white Cotton Shirts or Drawers. Shirts neatly trimmed and finished, drawers durably made.

At Seventy-five Cents Each

White or natural-colored Merino Shirts or Drawers. Shirts have self fronts, and are nicely finished.

At One Dollar Each

Merino Shirts or Drawers, in natural color or white. Drawers with short or long inseam; shirts have silk fronts.

Ninth street.

Men's Black Scarfs, 25c

Made of fine black barathea silk; regular 50c quality. Four-in-hand shape; stylish; good form; half price—25c each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

$2.50 Imported BROADCLOTH At $1.50 Yard

Women are keen for fine broadcloth this season. Two thousand yards, which we offered Monday at this same price, went in little more than a day. The fifteen hundred yards in this lot won't last as long; for the colors are very desirable:

Biscuit Brown	Cadet Blue
Light Navy Blue	Dark Garnet
Russian Blue	Light Heliotrope
Royal Blue	Cerise

Lots of blues and browns—the most desirable shades.

The quality is the very finest made in Europe to retail at $2.50 a yard here—the price at which we usually sell it.

But this is the maker's surplus—

Charming Hats At $3

Early Fall Walking Hats at a very small price—$3, instead of $4.

Prettily made of silk chenille, on a special frame; trimmed with changeable silk. Colors are chiefly brown, navy blue and black, together with some lighter shades. Ideal hats for Autumn wearing; and priced in this tempting manner by reason of a large order for these hats, which are confined to our two stores.

Second floor, Tenth st., Broadway.

Women's Raincoats

Leave the Raincoats quite to their own devices, and they still will be the prime favorites in women's wraps for Fall wear.

Designs have never been as tasteful and pretty—in fact, the Raincoat has developed from a simple water-proof garment into a stylish, dressy long wrap for all sorts of weather, with the added merit of shedding water.

Women will be charmed with the showing we have made ready for this Autumn Season. $12.50, $15, $18, $22.50, $25 and $30—each price a marvel for the beauty it will buy.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black Cloth Jackets

If you had bought one of these Jackets last Spring, you would very likely expect good use of it this Fall. You did not have the Spring service, so we will turn them over to you, fresh and new still, at a price that you would not take for one that you had worn.

Jackets, originally worth $10 to $15, now at $5.

Jackets originally worth $18 to $21, at $10.

Jackets originally worth $23.50 to $30, now at $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Neckwear Notions

Turnover Neck-banding is "it"—just at present.

Sold by the yard, in all-lace, canvas and embroidery; rep cloth with hemstitched edge, silk cloth with fagoting and hemstitched border; and plain hemstitched bandings. 10c to 50c a yard.

Lace Collars at *half price* will prove interesting:

A few in Venise lace, in white, cream and ecru; 7 inches deep; round shape.
35c, instead of 75c

Broadway.

Veils and Veilings

A new foreign wrinkle is the Ombre Veiling—shading from light tones to dark, in the same color.

We have it in such shades as yellow to burnt orange; tan to brown; sky blue to navy blue; heliotrope to violet, and pink to terra-cotta. 35c a yard.

Made-up Chiffon Veils, at prices to suit everybody:

At 25c, Veils, 1½ yards long, 18 inches wide, with 2-inch hemstitched border, in black, brown and navy blue. Others, 50c to $2. Broadway.

The Fit of a Gown

Is largely dependent on the corset under it. Two good suggestions, for varying figures:

At $1—Empire Girdles, with long dip hips; stylish, but easy.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—our "Special 981," of light, but extremely strong batiste; beautifully finished with lace and ribbon; long waist, dip hips.

Tenth street, Second floor.

Paillette de Soie

$1.25 a Yard

A beautiful Plain Dress Silk that is destined to be popular; for street and evening wear. Soft and mellow in finish, yet firm and durable. 23 inches wide, in many desirable colors, such as:

Nine shades of browns and tans, five shades of navy blue, besides grays, cadet blue, cardinal,

The Best Days for Automobiling

Many men are just now considering what car to buy. We have several different makes of cars that in justification to yourself you should see before making your decision.

The Ford, with its double-opposed motor, for the man who wants a small car. Ford Runabout, $800; with tonneau, $900. The man who wishes a car with the air-cooled system will be interested in seeing the Premier Runabout at $1250, Premier Tonneau at $1400. The man who wants to get a high-power car should have a demonstration of the 40-horse Premier, one of the best cars made in America, price $4000.

Basement.

Black Silk Waists

Dignified, smart, stylish; in new Fall models, and priced in a very attractive manner:

At $3.75—Waists of black peau de cygne; front cluster-plaited; with fancy stitching. Back and sleeves are plaited.

At $5—Waists of black fancy hemstitched silk, resembling a grenadine. Entire front plaited; sleeves with new deep cuffs; back plaited.

Also Waists of peau de cygne, in black or colors; tailor-made; plaited and trimmed with piping and silk buttons, at $50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Kid Gloves At 25¢

These are gloves that thrifty women will be glad to buy for common use. They are gloves which we have set aside during the season because of imperfections, or because they have been torn or ripped when put on. Some are strained at seams; some are soiled. The lot includes colored and black gloves of grades which when perfect sold for $1 to $1.50. You will probably find good use for them at 25 cents a pair.

Tenth street.

Looks Like Rain

And Here are the Umbrellas:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, of union taffeta, with a variety of fancy handles.

At $2.95, worth $3.75 and $4—Women's 26-inch and Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, of extra quality silk, with a variety of plain wood and fancy handles.

At 50c, 75c and $1—22 and 24-inch Umbrellas for Children.

Broadway.

7200 Handkerchiefs

12½¢ Each

Taken from our reserve stock; a group composed of small lots of Men's and Women's Hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, and newly marked

12½c Each

175 dozens are Men's Handkerchiefs that are regularly 15c and 18c each, the rest are women's usually sold by us at 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 35c. All new and perfect, and great bargains at this clear-out price.

Broadway.

More Embroidered Medallions at 5¢

We have sold thousands in the last few days of these very attractive Embroidery Medallions from St. Gall, Switzerland. We bestirred ourselves, and got 20,000 more from the importer, to sell at the same low price:

5c, worth 10c, 20c and 30c

Women are buying them two and three dozen at a time, and these won't last long, large as the quantity is. In a fine assortment of patterns:

In white and ecru color: in butterflies, squares, oblong and Mexican drawnwork motifs, each in a great variety of charming designs.

Broadway.

Wrist Bags, $1

We have today two attractive groups of Wrist Bags at $1, made to sell for half as much more. One lot is made of genuine black seal with braided handle, frames in gun-metal finish, moire lined, fitted with small purse. The other lot is of black grain walrus, covered frames with clasps in gilt or gun-metal finish, moire lined, fitted with small purse and card-case. $1

A Ladder of Swords

Gilbert Parker's New Book

The many thousands of people who have read and enjoyed "The Right of Way" will be eager to read this new book by Sir Gilbert Parker.

The title might indicate that it was a story of war, but, although the plot is full of exciting intrigue and startling situations, it is quite distinct from the swashbuckling narratives, of which we have read so many.

"A Ladder of Swords" is an exquisitely conceived love story, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, in which the celebrated author presents a number of fresh, original and thoroughly delightful characters. Those who have read "The Right of Way," will understand the fascination of Gilbert Parker's work, and simply need be told that the new book is ready. Price, $1.08.

Book Store, Ninth street.

SHOES For Various View-Points

First, there's the man who is off over Labor Day, and wants to enjoy himself on a well-soled basis. Then the woman who needs pretty house shoes; and the children who are shortly going to school.

Well-made serviceable shoes for all these and more; and a saving on every pair:

Men's $1.90 Shoes

Chrome-tanned uppers of kid, box calf and patent leather; welted soles of oak-tanned leather; new lasts; all sizes in B widths.

Men's $1.60 Oxfords

The best lot we have yet had at this low price. Kid, velour calf and patent leather; welted soles.

Men's $1 Duck Oxfords

Shapely white Duck Oxfords, with heavy rubber soles, sewed on; sizes 5 to 10.

Women's $2.20 Shoes

Chrome-tanned Kidskin; soft and lustrous; oak-tanned leather soles, Goodyear sewed welts; flexible but firm. Stylish models in lasts and heels; and all sizes and widths. Bought in the regular way, these shoes would be sold at $3.

Women's $1 Oxfords

Small lots that have been higher priced. Stout-soled Oxfords for school-girls; thin turned-soled styles for house shoes; and you can get nearly every size in the lot.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

At $1.20—Little Men's Shoes; laced; heavy soles; kid and box calf uppers. Sizes 9 to 13.

At $1—Children's Kid Lace and Button Shoes; stout sewed soles; spring heels. Sizes 8½ to 10½.

At 75c—Children's Oxford Ties, in various leathers and styles; were $1.20 to $2. Sizes 7 to 10½.

At $1.20—Girls' Stout Black Kid Laced and Buttoned Spring-heel Boots, with solid soles. Sizes 11 to 2.

At $1.50—Boys' and Youths' Oxfords and Tan Laced Shoes; nearly all sizes; were $2.50 to $4. Splendid school shoes.

Fourth Avenue.

Fall Underwear For Women

Medium-weight kinds of Woman's Knit Undergarments, fashioned in the usual careful, comfortable WANAMAKER manner:

At Twenty-five Cents Each

White ribbed Cotton Vests, with long or short sleeves; neatly trimmed and finished. Drawers to match in knee or ankle length.

At Fifty Cents Each

Vests of white ribbed Cotton, with short or long sleeves; nicely trimmed and finished with silk. Drawers to match, with or without bands, in knee or ankle length.

At One Dollar Each

White ribbed Silk-and-cotton: Vests with high neck and short or long sleeves; Drawers to match, without bands, in knee or ankle length.

Broadway.

Good Linens, These

The WANAMAKER Linen Store keeps a high level of excellence in the quality of all its offerings; and a low level of prices. And the economies are safe; for every thread is *pure flax.*

Word of table-linens:

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths; an exclusive design; just received:
72 x 72 in., at $1.75; 72 x 90 in., at $2.25;
72 x 108 in., at $2.75.

Napkins to match, $1 x 21 in., at $2.75 a dozen.

Bleached Irish Table Linen, usually sold by us at 60c, now 50c a yard.

Old-fashioned Cream Table Linen; broken dice design; 56 in. wide; bleaches quickly; at 50c a yard.

Third floor.

Italian Creams 20c a Pound

If you know them, you're bound to like them, though you are not used to getting these delicious chocolates at so low a price as

20c pound

Plain cream or nut centers, chocolate coverings—fresh and tempting.

Basement.

English Sporting Prints

At a New Price

These attractive old-fashioned English Colored Sporting Prints bear sharply reduced prices because the pictures have been used for display purposes; and the green or black oak frames are slightly marred—but not noticeably.

Hunting and Coaching Prints, 22 x 28 and 26 x 34 in.,

Now $5 Each

Choose FINE CHINA and CUT GLASS Now Without Extravagance

The splendid September gatherings greet you the moment you enter the door—Main Floor Aisles, Second Floor, and Basement, present pleasing surprises. Modest sorts, as well as elegant—with large economies on all.

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets At Half Regular Prices

They are complete 113-piece Sets, with all the important pieces, such as soup tureen and large meat dishes. There are eight fine decorations, and every piece is gold stippled.

Dinner Sets Easily Worth $50, at $25
Dinner Sets Easily Worth $60, at $30

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a very effective decoration of clusters of flowers on rim with a garland of roses; flower center; predominating color, pink; all handles gold traced. Sets contain all important pieces, such as soup tureen and large meat dishes. Formerly $20—

Today at $12.50 a Set

Fine American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat dishes. New patterns in floral design, and all handles gilt—

At $10, worth $15

American Porcelain Dinner Sets in good underglaze decoration, and complete for 12 persons. A good $8 value—

Today at $6 a Set

Fine French China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; rich border decoration with all handles gilt. A regular $30 value—

Today at $20 a Set

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; five rich decorations; all pieces heavily gilt—

At $37.50, worth $50

Elite China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, in two fine border designs, and all pieces heavily gilt—

At $35, worth $50

Basement.

Decorated Fancy China

A complete line being closed out at reductions in prices of from one-third to one-half.

Festoon shape, green scroll band, clusters of roses on rim with garland of roses and rose center; heavily gilt.

Dinner Plates at $12 dozen, from $18.
Breakfast Plates at $10 dozen, from $15.
Soup Plates at $12 dozen, from $18.
Bread-and-Butter Plates at $7 dozen, from $10.
Chop Dishes at $2 each, from $4.
Salad Bowls at $1.25 and $1.50 each, from $2.50 and $3.
Cake Plates at $1.50 each, from $3.
Celery Trays at $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Chocolate Pots at $2.25 each, from $4.50.
Condensed Milk Holders at $2 each, from $4.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Austrian China, prettily decorated, with flowers and gold. These are put on sale to-day for half their regular value:

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, Sugar and Cream Holders,

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each

Ninth street Aisle, Second Floor, Basement.

Fine Austrian China in a number of bright rich decorations. The best collection of this class of china we have ever sold:

Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes.

At 25c, Worth Double

Main Aisle, Fourth Avenue, Second Floor.

Bric-a-Brac

Many new pieces of Bric-a-Brac are reduced to half and two-thirds prices; some of the finest pieces we have shown:

Teplitz Pieces in green and gold finish. Busts, Figures and Center Pieces—

At $5 to $22.50, from $8 to $37.50.

Royal Bonn Vases in floral decorations and raised figures—

At $3a to $12, from $1.75 to $18.

Tenth street aisle.

Florentine Frames and Plaques. Some of the Frames are slightly imperfect—

At $2.75 to $55, from $5.50 to $100.

Vienna, Italian and Berlin Bronze Curios—

At $1 to $15, from $1.50 to $22.50.

French Bronzes in Curio and Pedestal Pieces—

At $1.50 to $85, from $2.25 to $57.50.

Castilene Marble Busts and Figures—

At $4 to $45, from $6.50 to $65.

Italian Pedestals—some of these are slightly imperfect;

At $7 to $15, from $10 to $22.50.

Basement.

Decorated Cups and Saucers

An assortment of very pretty Tea, Chocolate, Bouillon, Coffee and Moustache Cups and Saucers:

Tea Cups and Saucers, $6, $7.20 and $12 dozen, from $10, $12 and $18.

Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $9 dozen, from $15.

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, covered, $7.20 dozen, from $12; uncovered, $4.80, $12 and $24 dozen, from $6, $24 and $44.

Moustache Cups and Saucers, 30c, 40c, 50c and $1 each, from 40c, 70c, 75c and $1.50 ea.

Main aisle and Basement.

Decorated Plates

A number of richly Decorated Plates at half and two-thirds their values. The sizes include Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Bread-and-Butter Plates:

Plates that were $9 dozen, now 50c each.
Plates that were $12 dozen, now 75c each.
Plates that were $18 dozen, now $1 each.
Plates that were $24 dozen, now $1 each.
Plates that were $30 dozen, now $1.50 ea.
Plates that were $27.50 dozen, now $1.50 each.

Main aisle.

Cut Glass

At One-third to One-half Below Regular Prices

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, worth $5
7-inch Bowls, $4, worth $6
8-inch Bowls, $4.50, worth $6.50
9-inch Bowls, $6, worth $8.50
10-inch Bowls, $8, worth $12
7-inch Nappies, $2.75, worth $3.50
8-inch Nappies, $3.50 and $4, worth $5 and $6
Water Caraffes, $2, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.50, worth $3, $3.50, $5 and $6.50
Water Jugs, $4.50, $5.50, $8.50 and $12.50, worth $7, $8.50, $12.50 and $18
Claret Jugs, $8.50, $10 and $15, worth $12.50, $15 and $25
Spoon Holders, $2 and $2.75, worth $3 and $4
Sugar and Cream Holders, $2.25 and $3.50 a pair, worth $3 and $5
Celery Trays, $2.50, worth $4.50
Bonbon Dishes, $1 each, worth $1.50
Bonbon Dishes, in five styles of cuttings, with or without handles, $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2.25 and $3
Flower Vases, $1.50, $2.25 and $3.25, worth $2.50, $3.50 and $5
Water Tumblers, $6 and $7 a dozen, worth $8.50 and $10

Basement, Tenth street aisle, and Second floor.

Cut Glass Table Novelties

Everything needed in this line of goods for the table:

Salt and Pepper Sets, sterling tops, at 35c, 50c and 75c each.
Individual Salt Holders at 15c, 20c and 25c each.
Mustard Jars at 85c and $1 each.
Syrup Jugs at 85c and $1.25 each.
Knife Rests at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 each.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles at 50c, 85c, $1 and $1.25 each.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2 and $2.75 set.

Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

Pressed Glass Tableware

The assortment on this counter includes everything needed for the table in the form of glassware, and at a clean saving of from 25 to 33⅓ per cent.:

Bowls, 7-inch, 12c. Bowls, 8-inch, 15c.
Taskard Jugs, 40c.
Tumblers, 75c a dozen.
Half-gallon Jugs, 35c each.
Water Bottles, 35c each.
Goblets, 80c a dozen.
Covered Fruit Jars, 65c each.
Covered Butter Dishes, 20c each.
Sugar Bowls, 20c each.
Cream Pitchers, 10c each.
Preserve Dishes, 4c each.
Finger Bowls, $1.30 a dozen.
Punch Bowls on foot, $2.25 each.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 8c each.

Fine Blown Water Tumblers

In a variety of neat patterns; regular $1 and $1.25 values:

Today 60c a Dozen

Ninth street Aisle—Main floor.

New Carpets And Rugs

The fine new Carpets and Rugs keep arriving daily. They are the best that we can find, and we have long had first choice from America's foremost manufacturers. Many patterns are exclusively ours, and the variety is almost unlimited. Wilton Axminsters, Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets and Wool Velvets in hundreds of patterns. We have the plain color effects in all the standard Carpets, in keeping with the new popular fashions of furnishing.

The drawing of Rugs in Wilton, Axminster, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Ingrain is particularly interesting. There is also a fine group of high-grade Art Rugs, specially imported from Smyrna. These we shall be glad to have you see.

Third floor.

Towels at 22c

Heavy Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; plain white or red borders—good quality, worth 25c, now

Window Shades

If your new house or apartment needs them, let us quote you prices. We are ready to put up shades in any quantity, from a single window to a whole office-building or hotel; and to do it well, quickly and reasonably.

We use Kings' Imported Scotch Holland, Lonsdale, Sunfast and Domestic Holland, Hand-Painted Oil Opaque Cloth and Transparent Cambric Shading, as selected, on WANAMAKER Guaranteed Spring Rollers.

A post-card brings our man to take measurements and give an estimate.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Notions

The Notion Store has a multiplicity of things of daily need for everybody—all good sorts and fair prices.

Here are a half dozen suggestions:

Shoe Button Hooks, nickel, 9 in. long, 10c.
Curling Irons, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, with spiral tags, 5c pair.
Round metal Needle Case, of 100 assorted needles, 15c.
Covered Lead Hair Curlers, 6 in. long, box of

NEW BULL RUN BATTLE TO BE A "DRY" AFFAIR

Not to be "Spirited," the Generals Agree.

NO LIQUOR AT SEAT OF WAR

Commander in Chief Corbin Speeds Over the Field in an Auto—So Does Mrs. Corbin, Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The officers in charge of the army manoeuvres at Manassas have a temperance crusade on their hands extending over the whole theatre of the operations. The women of Prince William County united in a petition to the local authorities to avail themselves of the authority given by what is known as the Mann law to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors during the manoeuvres. A strict application of the law would prevent the sale of liquor anywhere except in the village Manassas.

Deputies are scouring the country wearing their badges under their coats in the effort to detect soldiers buying whisky. Thus far there appears to be little if any drinking among the regulars, and the deputies have had nothing to encourage their vigilance. The military authorities will not allow a drop of liquor to be sold in or around the camps, and the same rule will be made to apply to the National Guard camps.

Gen. Grant is contemplating the plan of putting sentries around Manassas so as to prevent soldiers getting to the saloons to buy liquor. There is no difficulty about controlling the use of liquor on the camp grounds and the manoeuvre territory. The Government leases these grounds, paying 3 cents an acre rental for the manoeuvre territory and 27 cents an acre for the camp sites, and they are Government reservations just as much under the law as if they had been purchased and deeded to the Government.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Bell, who command the two armies, and Gen. Corbin, who is in command of the whole demonstration, have assured the local authorities that every reasonable effort will be made to co-operate with the town authorities to preserve quiet and order and prevent drinking of intoxicants by the men.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 1.—Every rule of the war game which is to be played during the annual manoeuvres of the army was discussed at an extended conference to-day, participated in by Gen. Corbin as corps commander, Gen. Grant, commander of Division No. 1; Gen. Bell, commander of Division No. 2, and the four brigade commanders from each division, including Gens. Wint, Bliss, Frost, and Augur, under Gen. Grant, and Gens. Lee and Barry, and Cols. Price and Smith under Gen. Bell, besides the staff officers of Gen. Corbin and those of each of the two division commanders, making a gathering of nearly forty army officers.

The points settled were that the field of operation involving the two main manoeuvre problems is to be confined to the map prepared by Lieut. Spalding and issued by the War Department; that any given operation set for a certain day may begin immediately after midnight of the day previous, if so desired; that no civilian scouts or spies shall be employed by either side, and that troops may bivouac in the field one night during each of the two-day actions planned.

After the conference, in which officers had an opportunity to discuss the matters at hand freely, the group of officers were photographed and repaired to the mess tent for luncheon.

Gen. Corbin tested one of his new automobiles to-day. He made the trip from Gainesville into Thoroughfare Gap and return, making the run in less than a half hour. During the manoeuvres the General will use one of these machines to view operations.

Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant, who are to be guests at headquarters camp this week, had the use of the machine for the same purpose.

BLOODY CROSSES ON A DOOR.

Extraordinary Proceedings of the Robber Who Held Up Mrs. Spencer.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 1.—The chase for the assailant of Mrs. G. C. Spencer, wife of a Greenwich clergyman and daughter of Dr. Henry Hartwell of Judd's Bridge, (New Milford,) who was held up and shot at three times by a man on the outskirts of that town yesterday morning, and who it is believed shot her assailant once at least, has been given up because of the inability of the authorities to secure a bloodhound from Danbury.

In the night a piece of paper bearing two cross marks made with blood was fastened to a screen door at the Hartwell residence and a window was pried open. The family are highly alarmed, but cannot leave their isolated home because of the dangerous condition of aged Dr. Hartwell.

In driving to New Milford to deposit the money in the bank, Mrs. Spencer took a different route than on her return trip. Miss May Galvin, who was stopped by the man who subsequently held up Mrs. Spencer, and who was asked by him if she was Mrs. Spencer, drove a horse and buggy identically like the turnout of Dr. Hartwell's daughter.

Mrs. Spencer did not pass the reservoir, the scene of the hold-up, until two hours after Miss Galvin. How did the desperado learn that Mrs. Spencer was going to New Milford that day? the authorities and others are asking.

RABBI'S DAUGHTER TRIES TO DIE

Washington Girl Cuts Throat and Wrists with Razor While Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Rosa Stern, daughter of the Rev. Lewis Stern, rabbi of the Eighth Street Hebrew Temple, made an attempt to take her life to-day by cutting her throat and wrist with a razor. She was carried to the Emergency Hospital, where it was found that a deep wound had been inflicted in the front of her neck and another on the left wrist. The arteries of the neck were not cut, but the blade penetrated the windpipe. The doctors said while the case was critical, the girl might recover.

Miss Stern is twenty-three years old and expected to be married in about two months. At home it was stated that she has been sick for a long time and had only yesterday returned from a trip to the country, where she had gone for the benefit of her health. Members of the family attribute the act to the result of her illness.

TAKEN FOR OYSTER PIRATES.

Long Island Watchman Fired on Party in a Sailboat.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 1.—There was plenty of excitement in Great South Bay early this morning, and between the reports

OUR BUSINESS OUTLOOK POOR.

London Times Expects Long Period of Stagnation in America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In an editorial article on business conditions in the United States, The Times expresses the belief that the reaction from the extreme trade activity which has been in operation in America for several months is likely to last longer than some very sanguine persons imagine. The American people, says The Times, have been encouraged to imagine that the laws of economics do not apply to their land because it is too vast and rich and inhabited by too energetic a race to be judged by the standards applicable to the effete old monarchies of Europe.

"This was the sort of talk with which all suggestions that the boom of 1900-2 was extravagant and dangerous were met," says The Times. "Since then much has happened to disenchant, for the moment at least, the believer in a wondrous United States with a charmed business life that need take no account of the laws of economics. Industrial activity did not begin to diminish until about a year ago—many months after the break-up of the frantic Wall Street speculation, which had accomplished it and was based on it, but during the last twelve months it has been steadily growing less, though it is contended by some optimists that the contraction of legitimate business is not yet very great."

It seems to be the view of The Times that the United States is in for a somewhat prolonged period of business stagnation.

ARSENIC KILLED RIZZO.

Mrs. Rizzo in Mineola Jail Charged with Murder.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 1.—Assistant District Attorney Graham of Nassau County received this morning the report of J. B. Ekley, the chemist, of 26 East Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, who analyzed the stomach of James Rizzo, who died under suspicious circumstances on July 25 at his home in Lawrence. The report of the chemist says that there was enough arsenic in Rizzo's stomach to kill a dozen men.

Mrs. Amelia Rizzo is under arrest on a charge of murder, and she is now in the county jail here.

BURGLARS IN A CONVENT.

Cause Bad Scare Among Sisters of St. Joseph in Rome.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Much indignation was expressed here this morning when it was learned that burglars, probably local talent, had forced an entrance to Saint Joseph's Convent during the early hours of the morning and had caused terror to reign among the twelve sisters of that community. Entrance was made by forcing a screen from a window of the laundry and by going through the cellar, from which they had easy access to any part of the convent.

On the third floor they broke into a large desk by means of an axe secured from the laundry. Having found no money, they were returning by way of the main corridor when the Mother Superior, hearing a noise, came face to face with one of them. She raised an alarm at once by ringing bells and shouting for aid. Meanwhile a sister telephoned for the police, who quickly responded, together with men from nearby. The burglars made their escape through a window.

TWO DROWN IN OYSTER BAY.

Four Skylarking Colored Excursionists Spilled from Rowboat.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 1.—Two colored excursionists, a man and a woman, who came up with the Colored Business Men's Association of Kings County this morning, were drowned while boating in the bay this afternoon. Another man and a woman were rescued and were revived only after long and vigorous work by a physician.

About a thousand excursionists came up on the special train. Charles Webb, Viola Knight, James H. Jackson, and Laura Jones hired a rowboat and went out on the bay. While they were skylarking their boat upset. None could swim. Capt. Beale in the yacht Rondella put out to them, and was in time to pull Jackson and Miss Jones into his boat. He got the others later, but they could not be revived.

The excursionists made no effort during the day to carry out their reported intention to call upon President Roosevelt.

BOY ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL.

Little Girl, It Is Said, Forced to Pay Him 25 Cents Daily.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fred Pierson, seventeen years of age, of New Street is being sought by the police, who have a warrant for his arrest on a complaint charging him with blackmail. Martin Roehrich, a confectioner, says that the youth for two years has been extracting from his daughter Stephanie, twelve years old, 25 cents a day.

According to the girl, Pierson two years ago threatened to tell some story to her father about her if she did not give him 25 cents. Although there was no truth in the story she paid the money, and from that time on, it is charged, he kept up his demands for money. Yesterday Mr. Roehrich detected the little girl taking the money and questioned her. This morning Pierson met the girl near the store and spoke to her. She says he demanded money. She ran into the store and her father ran out and grabbed Pierson and started with him to the police station. On the way Pierson broke away and has not been found.

MAN LAUGHS AT DOG, IS SHOT.

Farmers Follow Flynn When He Jeers at Their Mongrel Pup.

After jeering at a lean-ribbed mongrel dog that had followed John and Joseph Stehl into McCarthy's saloon at Washington and Rector Streets last night, John Flynn of Sheepshead Bay was shot clear through the body just as the Stehls followed him out of the saloon. The two Stehls, brothers hailing from Jericho, Conn., and Cranford, N. J., respectively, were arrested and locked up in the Church Street Station. Joseph carried a pistol, and the police said the calibre corresponded to the bullet that struck Flynn. The wounded man was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where, the doctors said, he had but a fighting chance for recovery.

When the Stehls entered the saloon Flynn was one of several men drinking beer at the bar. The newcomers were followed by the pup. The animal looked hungry, and somebody threw a bologna free-lunch sausage on the floor. He devoured it ravenously. Then a few jesting remarks about the leanness of the dog were passed.

The Stehls were close behind Flynn when he went out. Two shots were heard in quick succession, and the bartender, followed by several men, found Flynn lying on the sidewalk.

Northern Securities Appeal.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Judge Lanning, in the United States Circuit Court,

C. B. SPAHR DISAPPEARS FROM CHANNEL STEAMER

Was Editor of Current Literature and Had Been Ill.

WENT ABROAD FOR HIS HEALTH

His Associates Scout Theory of Suicide, as Mr. Spahr's Health Had Improved —Long Literary Career.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—C. B. Spahr of King's Bridge, New York, editor of a New York magazine, either fell or jumped overboard from the steamer Prince Albert midway between Ostend and Dover at about 5 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 30.

His mysterious disappearance, recalling that of Frederick Kent Loomis, was reported on the arrival of the steamer at Dover to the American Consul, Mr. Prescott, by E. W. Ordway of 1,093 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in whose company Mr. Spahr was making a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Spahr seemed to have been much improved by his trip, and his companion said he never for a moment suspected that he would attempt to commit suicide. Mr. Spahr left behind him a small bag, but Mr. Ordway reported to Mr. Prescott that there was nothing of any value in it, nor any letters or papers throwing light on his sudden disappearance.

Mr. Spahr's heavy baggage was shipped from Trieste to Liverpool some days ago for shipment to New York on the Cunard Line steamer Aurania Sept. 6.

Charles B. Spahr, whose mysterious disappearance from the Prince Albert was reported upon the arrival of that steamer at Dover, England, occupied a prominent place in literary circles in this city. For eighteen years he was associate editor of The Outlook, and at the time of his disappearance he was editor of Current Literature. He had written many books on economic subjects and had been prominently identified with University Settlement work in this city.

Among his business associates he was known as a man of particularly happy disposition, and with his position and success firmly established they believe it to be entirely out of the question that he purposely ended his life. An associate of Mr. Spahr on Current Literature said yesterday that no private information regarding the disappearance of the editor had been received here.

He said he was firmly convinced, however, that the case could not have been other than accident. He said that while Mr. Spahr's trip abroad was made for the benefit of his health, his condition was not at any time regarded as serious, and a recent cablegram stated that he had been greatly benefited by his vacation.

Mr. Spahr was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1860, the son of the Rev. B. N. Spahr, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1881. Two years at Leipsic completed his education. In 1886 he became associate editor of The Outlook, retaining that position until early in the present year, when he became editor of Current Literature. He had a wife and five children. Mrs. Spahr was prostrated when news of her husband's disappearance was brought to her.

GLENDALE MURDER A MYSTERY.

Pflander, Whom Police Suspected, Dies Without Regaining Consciousness.

The police have thus far been unable to explain the mysterious killing of John Delkler, a building contractor, who was shot and mortally wounded near his home, on Fulton Street, Glendale, on Tuesday night. August Pflander, the farmhand who was found wounded in a barn not far from the scene of the murder, with a revolver by his side, died in the German Hospital in Brooklyn at 2 o'clock yesterday morning without regaining consciousness.

Capt. O'Brien and his detectives said last night they were fully satisfied that Pflander was the man who shot and killed Delkler. The motive they cannot fathom. When Henry Adicks, who is being held as a witness, was chasing the murderer, after he had fired the one bullet he had in his revolver, he stooped and picked up several good-sized stones, which he hurled at the man ahead of him.

One of these hit the man, and it was after he was struck that the fugitive called back that if Adicks did not stop he would be shot. There is a bruise on the face of the corpse which might have been made by a stone. It was noticed on Wednesday morning before Pflander shot himself.

The police have not been able to account for Pflander's time between 8 o'clock and midnight on Tuesday night. Only once was he seen by any one who recalls it. Then he entered a saloon and took a glass of beer. It was after midnight when he reached the barn, where he slept in company with other men employed on the farm where he worked. When the others were rising they asked Pflander where he had been. He made no reply. The others left the barn, and when he did not appear at work some one was sent for him and found him shot.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Lord Grey Appointed Owing to Opposition to Duke of Marlborough.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—King Edward has approved the appointment of Earl Grey as Governor General of Canada, in succession to the Earl of Minto.

It is understood that Lord Grey did not want the post of Governor General of Canada, while the Duke of Marlborough did. The British Government had decided to appoint the Duke, but the opposition to the selection in the Dominion, owing to the fact that the Duke has an American wife, was so strong that the decision was reconsidered.

If Lord Grey has not an American wife he at least has American sympathies. He has made various visits to this country, and, it has been said, did a good deal toward extending the Cecil Rhodes scholarship scheme, under which students from the United States partake of its benefits. He was a great friend of Mr. Rhodes, and after the Jameson raid succeeded him as representative of the British South Africa Company in London. Later, as Administrator of Rhodesia, he quelled the Matabele revolts in 1896 and 1897.

Lord Gray was born in 1851. The first Earl, the present peer's great-grandfather, was a General on the British side in the American Revolutionary war.

STONE KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Peddler Threw It at Boys Who Were Annoying Him.

Bernard Smith was helping his father to dispose of a load of fruit and vegetables at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, and the two peddlers were considerably annoyed by a crowd of boys who hung about looking for apples. One of the boys threw a stone which struck the elder Smith on the chest.

WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R.

OR VIA THE

New York Central

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA.

COACH EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Fares from New York, with proportionate fares from other stations:

Via West Shore, $18,
Leave New York 2:25 P. M.
Arrive St. Louis 7:15 P. M. next day.

Via New York Central, $20,
Leave New York 10:20 A. M.
Arrive St. Louis 2:55 P. M. next day.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River Steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.

PURSUIT OF PRINCESS NOT LIKELY TO BE KEEN

Louise's Husband Thinks She Has Been Punished Enough.

WORE ALL HER FINE JEWELS

Met Matassich-Keglevitch Several Weeks Ago and Had First Talk with Him in Many Years.

BAD ELSTER, Saxony, Sept. 1.—In spite of the scandal caused by the escape of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg from her hotel here at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the belief that she is with ex-Lieut. Count von Matassich-Keglevitch, it is understood here that the pursuit of the pair is not likely to be keen.

It has become generally known that the husband of the Princess, Prince Philippe, is father pleased than otherwise at her escape, as he has frequently expressed the opinion that she has been sufficiently punished. The sympathies of the Belgian Court have been with her for the same reason.

Princess Louise, it now appears, escaped alone from her hotel. She was joined under the trees in the hotel garden by two women and a man. They entered a two-horse carriage and were driven swiftly in the direction of Munich.

A man named W. Gratz, who was stopping at the hotel, has not appeared since Monday night. It is supposed that he provided the means for the flight of the Princess and that he was an agent of Matassich-Keglevitch.

The Princess, closely attended by her physician and a lady of the Court, went to the theatre Monday evening. She was animated and seemingly enjoyed the music, as she has enjoyed everything during the three weeks she had been permitted to leave the seclusion of the Sanatorium Parson, at Coswig, where really she was a prisoner of State.

She had been provided with attractive costumes for this reappearance into the world, and she was allowed once more to wear the splendid jewels which were part of her dowry when she married Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg.

After the theatre the Princess and her party had supper in one of her rooms. She said good night at 11:30, and her guardians were not aware of her departure until 7 o'clock in the morning, by which time she probably was far toward the Swiss frontier.

Gratz first had a room on the third floor of the hotel, but Monday he moved to one on the ground floor, with a private entrance into the garden. It is presumed that the Princess used this exit, and it is certain that Fran Schubert of Dresden engaged the carriage at a local livery stable. Neither the driver nor the equipage has returned.

Beyond the outskirts of the town some of the occupants of the carriage were transferred to an automobile, and the carriage continued its rapid flight, probably to confuse possible pursuers. It is likely that the Princess was one of those who took the automobile.

The Princess, it appears, met Matassich-Keglevitch in the garden of the Dresden Art Exhibition two weeks ago, where she was taken under the escort of Manager Pierson of the Sanatorium. The latter had turned away a few minutes before to look at a piece of sculpture.

When he saw the Princess talking to a strange man Pierson hastened toward them. She told him that the man was Lieut. Matassich-Keglevitch, and begged to be allowed to speak with him. Pierson replied that she knew that to be impossible.

The Princess began to cry and became so distressed that Pierson turned to Matassich-Keglevitch and requested him to give his word of honor that he would not attempt to persuade the Princess to leave those who were taking care of her.

The Lieutenant promised. Pierson withdrew out of hearing, and the two so long separated talked together for several minutes, until Pierson told them that the interview must end.

WALDORF BELLBOY ARRESTED.

Caught in Chicago and Charged with Robbing Guests' Rooms of Jewelry.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Joseph Ryan, also known as James Riley, formerly a bellboy at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, is under arrest here, charged with being implicated in the theft of $2,000 worth of jewelry from that hotel some weeks ago. When taken into custody Ryan made no statement other than that he was willing to return to New York to answer the charge.

Ryan was employed at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for some time, until his disappearance several weeks ago, which was also the occasion of the disappearance from the rooms of guests of the hotel of jewelry valued at over $2,000. Among those robbed was Charles A. Henderson, who swore out a warrant for Ryan's arrest before Magistrate Breen. Before it could be served the boy had left the city. Mr. Henderson lost two diamond studs, valued at about $200, and these, with many of the other trinkets missed, were recovered in various pawnshops in the city.

The rooms were entered by some one owning either a pass or a skeleton key who knew the times when the rooms were empty.

TWO PASSERS-BY GOT BULLETS

Italians Quarreled and One Shot Twice, Missing Antagonist.

While walking through East Ninety-seventh Street, near Second Avenue, last night Charles McGinity of 319 East One Hundred and Second Street and Charles Bleecher of 349 East Ninety-third Street

VAIN SEARCH FOR RAIDERS.

British Cruisers Unable to Find the Petersburg or the Smolensk.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The efforts of the British cruisers of the Cape of Good Hope Squadron to establish communication with the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Smolensk and Petersburg have thus far failed.

The Admiralty received late this afternoon a dispatch from Rear Admiral Durnford announcing that none of his ships had caught sight of or had heard by wireless telegraphy from either of the Russian cruisers.

The Admiral was ordered to continue the search, and another cruiser was instructed to report to him and join in the search.

It is understood that under Admiral Durnford's direction his cruisers are constantly calling by wireless "Smolensk" and "Petersburg," but neither ship has responded, nor is this surprising, in the opinion of the Admiralty, as the commanders might well suspect the Japanese of attempting to lure them within reach of their guns.

The instructions from the Russian Government are in cipher, so there can be no question that the Russian commanders will understand that they are authentic and will obey them, when they get them.

In Russian diplomatic circles it is said that it is not surprising that neither of the Russian cruisers has put into an African port to coal, for the reason that before they sailed Black Sea colliers preceded them, with instructions to transfer coal at certain specified points.

FAST WESTCHESTER TROLLEYS.

Express Service to Compete with New Haven Road Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 1.—The new trolley express service which resulted from the recent agitation against overcrowding the Huckleberry trolley cars, was begun by that company to-day between New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and the Bronx Park elevated station. The service has appealed to shoppers and commuters, and the cars were crowded all day.

The express cars make the run from New Rochelle to Mount Vernon in twenty minutes, and from that city through to the elevated connection in twenty-five minutes, establishing a schedule of forty-five minutes between New Rochelle and Bronx Park, instead of an hour, as formerly. As soon as the motormen become familiar with the new schedule, President Maher expects to reduce the running time to forty minutes, which is the present running time of the New Haven Railroad local trains between New Rochelle and the Grand Central Station.

It is said that the trolley company decided on Sept. 1 as the date for beginning the new service because the first of the month is the date when the tickets of most of the commuters of the steam roads expire. A large number failed to renew them and will try the trolley express route instead.

ORLEANS POOLROOMS SHUT.

New Law Goes Into Effect—Hand Book Scheme Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—Nine poolrooms and turf exchanges went out of business this morning when the anti-poolroom law, passed by the June session of the Louisiana Legislature, became effective. Several hundred employes of these establishments have lost their positions, and there is no chance of the rooms reopening.

Emile Bauman, proprietor of an exchange, started a system of individual betting to-day without giving tickets to the bettors and promising to pay on press dispatch odds, but the play was light and the scheme will be abandoned. A powerful hand-book system is threatened, but the police are on the alert. The law applies throughout the State.

Samuel L. Dana Discharged.

Samuel L. Dana, the young man who was found in Central Park a few weeks ago with a bullet wound in the right breast, and who finally recovered after serious doubts were expressed as to his recovery, was discharged by Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning.

Coach Warner at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Head Coach Glenn S. Warner of the Cornell Varsity football team, who was called from Carlisle to take charge of the baseball and football teams for the next three years, arrived in the city this afternoon.

Mr. Warner's welcome was a warm one. Concerning the football outlook for the coming season he is very reticent. He will at once issue a call for candidates to report at Percy Field for active work on Sept. 19. Both old and new men will begin practice at this time. In order to avoid a repetition of the unfortunate incident of last year when many of the men went stale early in the Fall, Mr. Warner says he will make the training very gradual. He expressed himself as somewhat displeased with the schedule, which allows but two weeks of practice before the first game with the strong aggregation at Colgate.

Coaches Kent and Lueder are expected in the city in a few days.

World's Fair Tennis Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Olympic lawn tennis tournament played to-day on the Stadium court brought out strong competition. The results of the games follow:

Winners in Olympic Championship Singles—A. S. Well, Los Angeles; Beals Wright, Boston, and E. W. Leonard, Newport.

World's Fair Singles, Semi-Finals—E. W.

Saks & Company

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New Fall Models of

Suits, Top and Rain Coats for Men

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Garments that define every new idea and knack which fashion's edict sanctions for the new season's models, such as the length of the coat, its full back and liberal lapels; the high-cut, double-breasted coats and kindred innovations. So extensive is the variety of fabrics and patterns that it is but a matter of selection to satisfy your taste and fancy.

Sack Suits, single and double-breasted models, of thibet, tweed, cheviot, worsted or fancy weaves, $12.50 to $45.00

Cutaway Suits, Chesterfield and English walking models, of worsted, cheviot or tweed, $20.00 to $45.00

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Fall Overcoats, of vicuna cheviot, basket weaves, or fancy English fabrics, in black, various shades of grey and the new overplaids, $15.00 to $40.00

Paddock and Paletot Coats, single and double-breasted, fly front or visible button models of covert, cheviot, worsted or vicuna, in tan, brown, grey or black $20.00 to $45.00

Rain Coats, long models of worsted, cheviot, covert or twill cloth, in mixtures or solid colors, $15.00 to $35.00

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Fancy Half Hose for Men

Worth 50c At 25c

Half hose of fine lisle thread, rather heavy in weight, suitable for Fall wear. The variety of designs, which embraces stripes and woven figures, is extensive. The colors incline toward the new subdued shades of grey, brown and blue.

AURUMASTER AT BIG ODDS

Wins Reapers Stakes from Ormonde's Right, the Favorite.

WILD MINT'S DASH STAKES

This Race Caused a Flutter Among the Followers of the Hildebrand System—Phillips Suspended.

Aurumaster, at 20 to 1, won the Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds, at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, defeating the favorite, Ormonde's Right, by a head, in a strong whipping finish. The victory was a popular one, and it seemed as if almost every woman in the grand stand had a bet on the Morris gelding.

Ormonde's Right was considered the best horse in the race, with Broomstick and most of the other good ones withdrawn, and went to the post an odds-on favorite. He made a good start, and at the quarter had a lead of three lengths over Ed Tierney, which was two lengths ahead of Aurumaster. Lyne took things easily and did not attempt to alter this order until the back stretch was reached, when he started to move up. He quickly passed Ed Tierney and overtook Aurumaster at the stretch, but when he endeavored to take the lead he was unable to do so.

A hard drive in the final furlong decided the race, Crimmins making an excellent whipping finish and beating Lyne out by a head. Tierney was eight lengths behind.

The Dash Stakes for two-year-olds went to Wild Mint at 8 to 1, with Councilman second, and the favorite, Dreamer, third. Up to the last furlong it looked as if Dreamer would be an easy winner, as he was half a length in front and going strong. Wild Mint, however, came up on the rail with Councilman on the outside, and in the last hundred yards the latter bore over and shut off Dreamer, forcing Hildebrand to ease up.

Wild Mint finished first by half a length, with Councilman second, a length in front of Dreamer, and Handsarra four lengths further back. It was found that Dreamer had been cut down in front, and Hildebrand claimed a foul, which was allowed, and Councilman was disqualified, Dreamer being placed second and Handsarra third. Phillips was also suspended for six days for rough riding.

In the Hempstead Cup steeplechase Libretto was the only horse to cover the course without a fall, and won easily. Horizontal and Daffy-Down-Dilly were remounted and finished second and third, respectively. Bonfire and Jim Slick fell at the first jump, and Horizontal went down at the Liverpool jump in front of the clubhouse, leaving Daffy-Down-Dilly and Libretto in the race, with the former leading by ten lengths.

Bonfire, however, continued on the course riderless, and, overtaking Daffy-Down-Dilly, interfered with him so that at the last jump the latter went down. This not only left Libretto an easy winner, but enabled Heider, who had remounted Horizontal, to obtain second place. Donahue finally remounted Daffy-Down-Dilly and secured third money. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; $800 added; five furlongs on Futurity course.

	S.	¼	F.
*Zeala, 107, Lyne, 4-5	2	1	1½
*My Buela, 105, H. Callahan, 3-1, 1-4	6	2	2
Rainea, 105, D. O'Connor, 20-1, 6-1	5	3	3h
Princess Eric, 105, Crimmins, 25-1, 7-1	4	4	4
Dalusian, 107, O'Neill, 8-1, 2-1	7	7	5
Agnes Virginia, 105, McDonald, 200-1, 60-1	3	5	6
Novena, 105, Rostron, 12-1, 4-1	8	8	7
Mrs. Bob, 105, Herbert, 200-1, 60-1	1	6	8
Luretta, 105, W. Fischer, 20-1, 6-1	9	9	9
Myopia, 105, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	10	10	10
Gallice, 105, Burns, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	11
Star Lilly, 105, D. O'Neil, 200-1, 60-1	12	12	12
Queen Rose, 105, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	13	13	13
Holy Smoke, 105, J. Jones, 200-1, 100-1	14	14	14
Monon, 105, H. Phillips, 200-1, 100-1	15	15	15
Metallic, 105, Creamer, 200-1, 60-1	16	16	16

*Zeala and My Buela coupled as Paget's entry. Time—1:01. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f. by Watercress—Zealandia, owned by S. Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; $1,000 added; six furlongs on main track.

	S.	¼	F.
Alan-a-Dale, 118, Lyne, 3-1, 4-5	2	1	1½
Flying Ship, 117, Hildebrand, 8-1, 4-5	3	4	2½
*Tramotor, 98, H. Cochran, 20-1, 7-1	1	2	3½
Ocean Tide, 115, O'Neill, 5-1, 2-1	4	3	4
Spies, 110, Crimmins, 300-1, 100-1	5	5	5

*Wore blinkers.

Time—1:13 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c. by Kingston—Mintonia. Owned by J. R. Keene and trained by J. Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers; for three-year-olds; $3,000 added; one and three-sixteenth miles.

	S.	½	F.
Aurumaster, 108, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-5	3	2	1½
*Ormonde's Right, 107, Lyne, 7-10	1	1	2
Ed. Tierney, 106, I. Burns, 3-1, 9-20	2	3	3

*Wore blinkers.

Time—2:00. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner, ch. f., by Octagon—Aphelia. Owner, H. J. Morris; trainer, M. Feakes.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hempstead Cup for hunters, a steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added; about two miles and a half.

	S.	1.	F.
Libretto, 153, Bernhardt, 7-1, 2-1	5	2	1
*Horizontal, 150, E. Heider, 25-1, 6-1	1	3	2
*Daffo-Down-Dilly, 158, Donohue, 3-1, 2-5	4	1	3
Bonfire, 155, O'Donnell, 8-5, 1-2	3	Fell.	
Jim Slick, 153, Henry, 6-1, 8-5	2	Fell.	

*Fell and remounted and finished.

Time—5:25 2-5. Start good. Won alone. Winner, ch. h., by The Sailor Prince—Lina, owned by C. Friser and trained by G. S. Bernhardt.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, $900 added; one and one-sixteenth miles on the turf.

	S.	1.	F.
*Eagle, 99, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	3	2	1½
*The Lady Rohesia, 98, W. Davis, 4-1, 2-1	4	4	2½
Prince Ching, 108, W. Fischer, 4-1, 3-1	1	1	3
Irascible, 113, Hildebrand, 25-1, 10-1	1	10	4
*Tol San, 102, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	3	5	5
Homestead, 116, Fuller, 4-5, 1-2	6	6	6
Requiter, 107, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	7
Boxwood, 104, H. Callahan, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	8
Bolina, 113, Kelly, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	9
*Tantalus Cup, 116, H. Cochran, 12-5, 7-5	11	13	10
*Kilogram, 116, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1	10	7	11
*Silver Pax, 107, Hirtzel, 50-1, 20-1	13	8	12
Daisy Green, 108, Cole, 40-1, 15-1	5	11	13
*Top Right, 103, Raynor, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	14

*Wore blinkers.

Time—1:48 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner, ch. g., by Bathampton—Trocha. Owner, Patchogue Stable. Trainer, S. Billing.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Maidens, two years old; one furlongs of Futurity course.

Weight.		Weight.
Legatee	115 Red Fox	112
Light Note	115 Bulwark	112
Palm Tree	115 Salt and Pepper	112
Cornell	115 Ismailian	112
Sir Bedlac	115 Fair Revenge	112
Aucassin	115 Linda Lee	112
Kunjamook	115 Quadrille	112
Oliver Cromwell	115	

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs on main track.

Pol Roger	116 Sovereign	106
Atwood	116 Stolen Moments	100
Clovis	110 Kickshaw	100
Pat Bulger	110 Cottage Maid	100
Counterpoise	108 Canajoharie	99
Blue Peter	103 King Pepper	97
Vagary	103 Palette	97
Foxy Kane	103 Wizard	95
Geranium	103 Yo San	88

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

High Chancellor	112 Palmbearer	106
Grey Friar	110 Cloverland	102
Adriutha	110 Dekaber	100
Fusion	107 Marmee	97
Spring	106 Brigand	97
Dalesman	106 Aurumaster	90

FOURTH RACE.—All ages; one mile.

Handsome Lassie	122 Handsome Jack	115
Molly Brant	119 Sightlt	99

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

Olesan	119 Gilpin	103
Tangvedder	114 Gamara	103
Merry Lark	113 Blue Bird	103
Zeala	115 Jerry C.	103

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap; one mile and a quarter on turf.

Hurst Park	127 Carbuncle	
Gunfire	122 Mineola	
Gold Money	98	

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cured of Asthma

After Years of Terrible Suffering.

Mary Josephine Bexy, Floyd Knob, Ind., writes: "After suffering untold agonies for 22 years from Asthma, I was cured by Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. I used to be so bad that I could not move without help, but I can now do all my own work."

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Saratoga is a good place for the Democratic State Convention, Sept. 20 is a good date. By that time the wise men in both parties will know with reasonable certainty who is going to be elected President. They do not know now, it is too early. There may be opinions forming and changes taking place below the surface by which the silent vote will be affected quite beyond the power of any political prophet to perceive or foretell. Three weeks hence there will be revealing signs of what is going on.

If by the time the Convention meets it shall be evident that Judge PARKER is on the high road to victory, the Democratic chiefs would hardly be so foolish as to obstruct his progress to the White House by a weak and foolish nomination for Governor. If, on the other hand, defeat should seem to await him, they would have every incentive to attempt, by giving him the aid of a strong candidate for Governor, a turning of the tide in his favor, at least in this State.

No Democratic boss or leader can be made more powerful, the Democratic machine cannot be put in more effective condition, by the nomination or even by the election of a manageable weakling for the office of Governor. The leaders will gain most, the organization will be put in a condition of highest efficiency, by the naming of a candidate who is of such independence and self-sufficing ability that he will need the support of no boss, and will himself impart vitality to the organization. It would be a crime against the candidate for the Presidency to attempt to play politics with the Gubernatorial office this Fall. The nominee must be of that type of which Judge PARKER himself is so notable an example—a man who enjoys the public confidence, who is sound, who has brains, who is not led or controlled, whom the people respect and admire.

Wisdom has not departed from the councils of the Democrats. The call for the Convention ignores the senseless resolution adopted last year calling for the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate by this year's Convention. The Saratoga Convention will, we trust, be as wisely guided in respect to this half-baked notion as was the State Committee at its meeting yesterday. The election of a Democratic Legislature should be attended to before worrying about the Senatorial candidate begins.

A TELLING EXPOSURE.

Republican campaign orators are so much inclined to be solemn humbugs, there is such an irresistible propensity to cant and quackery, to conceit and hollow, false pretense in much of the speaking and writing done in support of that straightforward and sincere man, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, that Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD'S Bennington speech unmasking the Republican posers and pretenders is a precious contribution not merely to the literature of the campaign, but to the philosophy of politics. They are all open to the charge. Mr. HAY and Mr. ROOT in formal addresses upon occasions of great ceremony fall into the habit as readily as a Republican district leader speaking from a barrelhead at the street corner.

Mr. SHEPARD comes after Mr. HAY and searches him for his marshaling of the statistics of the increase in population and wealth, in manufacturing capital and in productive capacity during the decades of Republican rule as evidence of the beneficence thereof. If that is the title to power and popular confidence, Mr. SHEPARD insists that serious attention must be paid to the very much more rapid and marvelous growth of the Republic in all these particulars during the decades of Democratic rule from 1800 to 1860. The statistics he brings to the support of his argument are so much more imposing than the petty figures Mr. HAY is able to make use of that any voter open to that kind of appeal would necessarily declare his adhesion to Judge PARKER as soon as he had read Mr. SHEPARD'S speech.

The shallowness of that kind of argument, which finds its fit counterpart in that other venerable and weakened Republican falsehood about the currency panic of 1893 being the result of the Wilson tariff law of 1894, is made plain to the commonest understanding by Mr. SHEPARD'S declaration that the Democratic Party attributes our marvelous advancement in National wealth and power to the natural resources of the country, to our wide difference of climate and soil, to the perfect freedom of trade between the various States, and to our industry, our wisdom, and the coherent of our walk and conv[illegible] [illegible] possible. Perhaps imprisonment

He presents in these words the Democratic view:

> From all these conditions and from these institutions—and in spite of their faults—has come—so the Democrats say—the industrial productivity and triumph of the American citizen. After praise to GOD for His gifts to us of land and water and climate, it is to these deep-lying and truly dynamic causes, and above all to the American devotion to liberty and law, that the Democratic Party assigns our splendid results in agriculture and mining, our vast treasure houses, our enormous increase in railroad and manufacturing plants, and all other material as well as political glory of our land. Democrats know, nor would they have any American forget, that the most stupendous force the world has known is the free, self-governing, law-abiding, self-respecting citizen, regardful of the rights of other men and therefore justly insistent upon his own. From the marvelous success of our country summed up in the census of 1900 and its tables of comparisons with the results of other censuses, the Democrats draw the conclusion, not that the general and broad principles of the American people should be reversed, or their sacred traditions undone, but that they should be continued; that only faults and exceptions and inconsistencies should be eliminated. They would not have less respect for law but more respect; not less freedom of trade but more freedom; not less respect for the rights of other countries and races, however inferior to us, but more respect; not more foreign entanglements but fewer; not increase but decrease in the proportion of military and naval and general government expenditure to the ability of the people.

There can be no Republican reply to Mr. SHEPARD'S exposure of the habitual humbug to which his opponents are given in their campaigns. The facts and human reason, as well as human morals and common sense, are against them.

THE ALLIANCE MASS MEETING.

While it is true that a great deal more significance may attach in the public judgment to the mass meeting of the Building Trades Alliance on Wednesday evening than the number in attendance or the nature of its proceedings would warrant, it is much to be regretted that it was held at all. It was an ill-advised demonstration, the principal effect of which was to confuse counsel by words without wisdom. It vetoed with such emphasis as resides in the passing of a set of ready-made resolutions the wise plan of Mr. NASON, the successor of Mr. WEINSEIMER in the Presidency of the alliance, and in which was found the promise of an honorable peace. This plan referred to the unions affiliated with the alliance the question of accepting the arbitration plan disapproved by it in its representative relation to all branches of the building trades. So far as it could do so, the meeting committed the alliance and all associated with it to a "fight to a finish" with the employers. Much bitterness found expression in the speeches listened to, and as a means of attracting public sympathy to the issue raised by the alliance it was a failure. Any effect it had of this kind was distinctly the other way.

It is interesting that every speaker invited to the platform proclaimed for himself and for those he represented an unconditional faith in arbitration as the only method of settling disagreements and averting strikes which had been developed by human experience. The apparent inconsistency of this declaration with the position of the alliance was reconciled by saying that the kind of arbitration provided for in the plan against which several of the unions are now in revolt was a sham and a pretense, in that its decisions were invariably in favor of the employers. One speaker, who had probably not been coached, was frank enough, while agreeing with the general sense of the meeting, to express regret that no one had deemed it proper and desirable to bring forward a plan of arbitration acceptable to organized labor which could be tendered the employers as an ultimatum, to be accepted or rejected as might suit their purposes. This was apparently a very sensible view of the matter, but it was received in silence. The reason for this is not difficult to find. Organized labor does not dare offer the insult to public opinion which would be involved in an ultimatum embodying its views as to what arbitration should be. Stated in few words it is this: The unions to formulate rules governing every usual and possible contingency in the relations between their members and the employers. A Board of Arbitration to have strictly judicial functions in deciding whether in any given case the action of the employers conformed to the union rules. If it did, no grievance exists; if not, the grievance is established and must be forthwith righted. The unions retaining, meanwhile, the right to amend their rules whenever it may suit them to do so, and such amendments to be as binding upon the action of employers as were the rules existing at the time the agreement was made. On this basis the unions would find arbitration entirely satisfactory. If their rules did not give them every possible advantage under all imaginable conditions they could be amended to correct the accidental oversights of the original draft.

It should need no argument to show that this view of arbitration is one which will never be accepted outside the councils of organized labor. It insisted upon in words or in spirit the only recourse of the employers is that which the labor leaders most fear—the declaration of the open shop.

PRISON FOR CHAUFFEURS.

Another reckless chauffeur has been sent to jail—not for a very long term, it is true, but long enough to give him opportunity for reflection which may be profitably educational as to the unwisdom of going as fast as one possibly can if the gait this involves is a good deal faster than others can possibly go.

It is well established that fines do not deter those who commit such offenses against the public peace and safety from repeating them whenever [illegible] which could be found, and will. Even five days in a local jail will be a tedious experience, and should give a man time to reflect whether it pays to defy public opinion in a matter in which feeling runs as high as it does concerning high-speed motor vehicles on common roads and public highways. The chauffeur has been treated with a measure of consideration wholly undeserved.

This reminds us to say that the public has grown very skeptical of the fair professions of the officers of the Automobile Association as to their desire to discourage the abuse of power vehicles on public roads. Whenever one of their number is arrested for exceeding the speed limit, there the counsel of the association is pretty sure to be found to defend him, wholly irrespective of the merits of the case. If a Magistrate is too zealous in enforcing the law this same association attacks him and seeks to drive him from office. By such means the association is doing its members and the cause of automobiling immeasurable harm. An adverse public opinion strong enough in expression will destroy the motor vehicle industry and make the use of automobiles on public roads impossible. The tendency is now very strongly in that direction.

GRASS AND ITS SIDE DISH.

Nothing develops a more pronounced type of "crank" than a dietary fad. In itself harmless and wholly inoffensive when practiced in the seclusion of one's own home, which others will be careful to avoid, it attains the proportions of a public nuisance the moment the faddist discovers that his mission in life is to convert others to his way of thinking. Brooklyn has a crank of this character in the person of a man who is living on a diet of green grass and cold water. The food value of grass is determinable by a very simple analysis, and its nutritive properties are not determined by crude experience, which is always untrustworthy when it leads to convictions opposed to those which would be reached inductively.

The conclusion is resisted with difficulty that a man who elects to live on a diet of grass might vary his menu with advantage, and without in any way detracting from the value of his experience, by making it include thistles. Some animals for whom grass is an appropriate food in moderation also eat thistles and seem to derive great satisfaction from eating them. By indulging this appetite the dietary crank would become in a limited degree a public benefactor. To permit but one thistle stalk to remain where two grew before is even more of a service to humanity than to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Grass will grow of its own motion if let alone, but thistles multiply more rapidly than the interests of agriculture permit unless an artificial restriction is interposed. Thus the ass renders society a modest service by his love for thistles, and it may be the grass-eating crank might profitably imitate his good example.

THE OPEN SHOP AND THE UNIONS.

In expelling from the Garment Workers of America Mr. HENRY WHITE, former General Secretary of that body, for refusing to lead that organization into a disastrous and utterly futile strike against the academic declaration of the associated employers in favor of the open shop, the clothing cutters and tailors have made a mistake. Their action is without significance, for the reason that Mr. WHITE resigned his office when the strike was declared, and has not since had any connection with its work, but it gave the convention of the union at Buffalo a chance to be ugly to their wisest counselor, their most zealous servant, and their best friend, and that they took it is not surprising.

In his dignified answer to the charges made against him at the Buffalo convention Mr. WHITE said many significant things, but none better worthy of consideration than the following:

> I did advocate the closed shop, and I do still, but I do not believe in maintaining the closed shop by forcing the employer to agree to it, or that upon the employer must be put the burden of supporting the union. I would despair of the labor movement if I thought it was dependent upon such support and that the union could not maintain itself at all times without regard to the employers' favor.

This is the whole matter from the point of view of the unions in few words. Mr. WHITE is and will remain one of the most prominent and level-headed leaders of organized labor in all that looks to real progress and the good of the wage earners. His successful campaign against the sweatshop evil in the large cities made for good to all in interest, and should he retire from further activity in the field for which he is so pre-eminently fitted his best work will remain and be of ultimate benefit to those who now seek to humiliate him. The labor movement can ill afford to spare a leader as sane and courageous as he.

WATERMELONS AND AFRICANS.

In the earliest study of the natural history of the African his absorptive powers in the matter of watermelons came to the front and has always staid there. It is one of his most salient characteristics, balancing in importance his unremitting and never-satiated appetite for chicken, and is as much a part of him as the kink in his hair or the color of his epidermis.

It has been surmised by those who entered upon a scientific survey of his characteristics that his various moral and other deficiencies, though seemingly rooted in his constitution and a necessary part of it, might be in a measure helped out if exactly the right dietary could be hit on for him. The watermelon obviously presented elements which assimilated more freely with his own than any other [illegible] which could be found, and great hopes have been reposed upon it as promising to have something to do with the solution of the spacious African problem which has been on the carpet with all its pressing urgencies and perplexities since the days when HAM loomed black and disturbing on the scene of Biblical history. The theory prevailed that if a point of saturation could be discovered, when an African had had enough watermelon, it might produce a revolutionary effect upon his constitution and correct a good many of his deficiencies. But in general the fruit always gave out before that point was reached.

In the case, however, of the colored youth recently discovered in Washington locked up in a watermelon car, his immurement therein lasting over several days and nights, there is nothing fanciful in the conclusion that he has had enough for once, and that if complete saturation with the juices of that noble fruit of the earth-running vine is to show marked and enduring modifications in African character they ought speedily to appear in him, and he should be set aside to the end that his moral temperature may be taken every hour or so to see whether any beneficial effect has really grown out of his rapturous and ravishing, and, to some extent, compulsory, dietary experience.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our correspondents complains bitterly that "the so-called 'doings'" at the Martha Washington Hotel have been so much exploited, humorously and otherwise, by the newspapers that its amiable occupants, to their horror and indignation, now find themselves treated as one of the "sights" of New York and are the subjects of daily lectures delivered through a megaphone to the deeply interested passengers on observation automobiles. This grievance, about the reality and cruelty of which we have no question, excites our sincerest sympathy, but as we cannot remember that any of the many stories printed about the hotel were either scandalous or unkind, we feel at liberty to admit that most of them gave us joy rather than pain, and that, try as we will to share our correspondent's resentment, we still must smile gently at sufferings of this particular sort, caused in this particular way. For there is something fundamentally and essentially funny in the implications of a hotel conducted exclusively for woman, and they are not made at all less funny by enumerating the achievements and describing the character of the woman for whom the institution is a useful as well as an admirable harbor. Nobody doubts the achievements or suspects the character, and yet there is an element of the amusing in this sedulous segregation of persons who would presumably be as safe from harm in an undifferentiated hotel or boarding house as the latter would be from anything they would do in it. And the rules and regulations of the Martha Washington certainly do lend themselves with fatal docility to humorous comment, and perhaps to humorous exaggeration, for their strictness in excluding Man from all except its exterior precincts suggests a curious fear whether of Man or of his dearer complement is an alluring but dangerous question which we cannot attempt to answer. If women will or must flock by themselves behind defended bulwarks, they should not be surprised if they become the objects of a peculiar attention. They must remember that by so doing they make tacit but severe charges against their brothers, and that the alternative for the brothers is to frown or to smile. They have chosen to smile—to make jests as merry as may be, instead of the moan that would more accurately express their deepest thoughts. Surely, they should not be scolded for this.

—Admirably detailed and explicit as is the final report of the committee appointed to administer the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers from the Slocum disaster, it does not make at all clear the connection between the material circumstances of the victims and the amount of money—something over $100,000—that was spent in assisting them. The committee declares that very few of those who perished on the boat or in the river were or needed to be wage-earners. The large majority being themselves dependents in one or another family relation, they did not leave without support those who had been dependent upon them. The direct loss of property was very small, especially for a class of people familiar with and utilizing the benefits of insurance, and of course the large sum represented by bank books carried by the victims was not destroyed. And yet the committee declares that of the 590 families involved in the tragedy, three-quarters received assistance to a greater or less extent, and we all remember that there was a good deal of impassioned denunciation because the funds contributed were not distributed more freely and more promptly. It is hard to believe that aid was demanded, or even accepted, by any of the survivors or of the relatives of the dead who were able to meet their needs out of their own resources, and yet the money was spent and more would have been spent if the committee had not "drawn a line" with a firmness that gave not a little offense. We notice that the average cost of the funerals of the 705 persons buried by the committee was $115.29 each. That seems high, and it shows that from this culminating horror among the accidents of recent years the undertakers did not hesitate to glean their usual profits. It is ungracious to comment on facts like these, but the responsibility for the comment lies with those who created the facts, and in reflecting upon the expenditure of this great fund, so generously given by a sympathetic public, one cannot but recall the many desperate needs that meet with slow and scanty response because from their nature they do not excite the strong emotions that followed the burning of the Slocum. The relief committee's work was undoubtedly done with care and conscientiousness, but in its own report there is what seems to be evidence that not a few persons who would be expected to scorn the acceptance of any kind of "charity" conquered with surprising ease such reluctance as they felt.

—There is a pleasantly human touch in the story from Berlin about the use of the Kaiser's children as models for some sculptured angels that form a part of the decorations of the cathedral at Spires, in Rhenish Bavaria. To the shrewd sculptor who suggested this method of honoring the imperial offspring, the Kaiser objected that his children were not angels—a reply extremely relevant in some ways and not less irrelevant in others, but "just like a man, for all the world," and well calculated to convince most hearers of the anecdote that the great WILLIAM does possess in some measure, at least, exactly the sort of wisdom with which he is rarely credited by his critics. The sculptor, however, appealed from the Emperor to the Empress, or, rather, from the father to the mother, and she, according to the dispatch, "thought the idea charming." That settled the question, and the cathedral angels will bear, as long as they last, the faces of the children who are not angelic to paternal eyes, but are little different from angels in the maternal ones. The episode is thoroughly delightful, and the amount of pleasure it gives is illustrative of the ease with which royalty can gain credit with common people. That ease is perhaps the greatest compensation for the difficulties of the absurd position into which the accident of birth forces hereditary rulers. They have only to show the ordinary feelings of humanity to create a charmed surprise that veils their preposterous claims to superiority and turns easily to forgiveness of their efforts to enforce the claims.

—Advocates of municipal ownership have always been lamentably weak in their bookkeeping, and new evidence of this peculiarity has just been offered in criticisms they have made of a recent speech by Lord AVEBURY. He pointed out that the local indebtedness of England bids fair, owing to experiments in public trading of one sort and another, soon to eclipse the debt of the nation. To this the organ of the municipal ownership people answered that money so spent was not debt, but capital, and was so described when the expenditure was made by an individual or a private corporation. To this The London Electrical Review replies: "Quite so! When one invests one's own money in an undertaking, of course it is capital. But when one pledges one's credit and invests some one else's money in one's own business, what can that be but debt? Our contemporary goes on to say that the municipal authority is repaying the money every year, and in time every penny will be returned 'to the persons from whom it was borrowed.' To say that an individual or corporation which has borrowed money is not in debt to that extent is a contradiction in terms. Apparently, municipal finance has a language of its own, as indeed it has a peculiar system of accountancy, unknown in any other commercial circle." Of course, bad bookkeeping is not a necessary part of municipal ownership, but good bookkeeping is, and it is almost always lacking in the reports made by believers in the new methods.

VILJOEN SUED BY HIS WIFE.

Famous Boer General Is Alleged to Have Deserted Family.

From The London Chronicle.

While Gen. Ben Viljoen, the famous Boer General, is busy taking part with Piet Cronje at St. Louis in the reproduction of stirring incidents of the Anglo-Boer War, his wife has instituted proceedings in Johannesburg for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The lady states, says The Star, that she was married at Umtata, Cape Colony, in September, 1890, and that they lived at Krugersdorp, and then Roodepoort.

While at the latter place she alleges that the General, in July, 1903, deserted her. Up to the beginning of this year she received, through his agent, £8 10s. per month for the maintenance of herself and three surviving children.

Since then, she said, she had only received one sum of £7. She had, however, been drawing the rent of a house belonging to her husband, amounting now to £7 10s. She had been informed that her husband was staying at present at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, in the United States.

The Chief Justice, in granting leave to the petitioner to sue in forma pauperis, ordered the ex-General to show cause why his wife should not proceed with the action for restitution of conjugal rights, and, failing that, for divorce, and also for the division of the estate for the maintenance and custody of the children.

ROBBING STRANGERS IN PARIS.

Ruses of Women to Obtain Money from Unsuspecting Men.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Meditating among the tombs at Pere Lachaise, a German student, on a trip to Paris, heard a scream, and saw a pretty girl fall down in a swoon. He naturally rushed to her assistance and supported her in his arms. She clung to him very closely. After a time she revived, and said she felt better, but still feared that she might faint again. Of course the least thing he could do was to see her home. On leaving her afterward he found that his pocketbook, rather a fat one, had disappeared, and with it £100, all he possessed. He also ascertained that at the hotel where the lady said she lived she was quite unknown, and his only consolation was to tell the police his story.

On the same day another man, older and wiser, to whom the same thing happened, sought out and found the lady, and insisted on her going to lunch with him. She pleaded a previous engagement. Then he said, "If you won't come to lunch you must come to the police station." There the female attendant searched her clothes and found nothing, when, having a brilliant inspiration, she examined the lady's boots also. In one of these was found a neatly-sewn pouch, containing the missing banknotes.

A third visitor in Paris, a Swiss, having read about the misadventures of foreigners here, and determined to be on the safe side, called at a police station. "I have come for a carbineer," he said. "A what?" "A carbineer, I tell you, to accompany me through the Paris streets. I am not such a fool as to go about this town unprotected. I have 30 francs in my pocket. I am not going to risk myself in the streets alone with such a sum." But all the police officer could do was to give him good advice, and tell him not to scrape up acquaintance with strange ladies, or strange men either, for that matter.

Pope Pius X. as Economist.

From The London Standard.

The forthcoming amalgamation of the Voce della Verita and the Osservatore Romano is but one of the many economies by which the Pope hopes to improve the finances of the Vatican. Our Rome correspondent says the reason for these measures of economy is that Peter's Pence, which in the time of Leo XIII. brought in so much, does not yield what it did. Most of the money came from France, whence the congregations, especially the Carthusians, sent magnificent sums. That there is really financial distress at the Vatican appears also from the circumstance that the present Pope has claimed from the Government the sum of 9,000 lire—an indemnity of long standing, but always refused by his predecessor. Pope Pius is not a stranger to the financial question. When he was Patriarch of Venice he took keen interest in the conduct of savings banks, and he remains the chief shareholder of one of these institutions.

A Magnifying Glass of the Vikings.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—At the recent visit of the German Society of Anthropologists to Stockholm, the theory was put forward, for whatever it may be worth, that an object in the Historical Museum may have been used by the ancient Vikings as a magnifying glass. On the German men of science being shown some beautiful gold and silver filigree work, Prof. von Eperster, an oculist, expressed the opinion that the fixing of the little grains could not have been performed with the naked eye.

This led to the Museum authorities producing an exhibit belonging to a Gothic discovery at Wisby in 1877. On close examination this proved to be a piece of rock crystal about two inches in diameter, half-spherical in shape, the side underneath being slightly convex, which was capable of magnifying objects to twice their size. The glass was found with two small folding scales and a set of weights, such as were used in the time of the Vikings for weighing gold and silver.

Powerless.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Influential Citizen—Can't you settle that political squabble by tendering your good offices?

Campaign Manager—Huh! It's my good offices they're fighting over.

Motive.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Asked why he kept a monkey every pirate, an Americus barber replied: "He am a mighty [illegible] monkey."

SOME VIEWS OF ROOSEVELT.

His Attitude on Civil Service—What His Candidacy Represents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt's supporters are now praising him as a civil service reformer. Let us see how this is. Col. Jewell was a member of the United States Board of General Appraisers. His wife sued him for a divorce. He denied her allegations. Subsequently her suit was dismissed. But while it was pending an opportunity was furnished by it to Mr. Roosevelt to get the place that Col. Jewell occupied. Senator Platt wanted to elect a Senator to the State Senate who would offset one of the three Senators who stood in with Gov. Odell. In order to do this it would be necessary to get a Democratic State Senator to resign.

But in order to accomplish that a place sufficiently tempting must be provided to be offered to the Democrat whose resignation was desired. So Col. Jewell was summoned by President Roosevelt to Washington and informed that, in view of the charges made against him in his wife's suit, he could not be permitted to remain in the public service, and that unless he would place his resignation in the President's hands, to take effect about two months thereafter, he would be removed at once. The Colonel bowed to superior power, Democratic State Senator McClelland resigned, and the place Col. Jewell was removed from was given to McClelland.

Of course, the latter would not have resigned his public duty except for this bribe paid to him by Mr. Roosevelt. There was no reason why the place taken from Col. Jewell should, under any circumstances, have been given by Republican Roosevelt to Democrat McClelland, except that Boss Platt wanted to try to elect another Republican Senator which he did succeed in doing—in the place made vacant by McClelland. The latter person was induced by Roosevelt to betray his trust to those who elected him, and Roosevelt paid the bribe to McClelland to tempt the betrayal.

It is not plain how this deal could have been worked except Roosevelt, Platt, and McClelland combined, and the President's professed regard for the morality of officers in the public service was made a pretext, although the case of Col. Jewell's wife was dismissed when it was called for trial.

E. R. D.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Earl of Strafford undertook to reduce England under the absolute rule of Charles I., he gave to his system the name of "thorough," and the force of the epithet rises irresistibly to one who reads the speech of Secretary Taft at Montpelier on the 26th. Again, a spasm went over the country when Prof. Bryce was reported to have said at a Fourth of July dinner that Mr. Roosevelt was the greatest President since Washington. The last was amended by a later account that he did not say it, but there can be no doubt that Secretary Taft did make the speech. A more unqualified piece of whitewash it is difficult to imagine. The concentration of human virtue and intellect seems to surpass the resources of history. We will here, however, touch only upon two sentences:

"No man ever sat in the Presidential chair who was more anxious to avoid war or conflict with foreign nations than does he."

This can hardly be called a falsehood, because it only expresses an opinion. But it almost takes one's breath away to read such a glaring contradiction of facts. The man who wanted to send out our warships and destroy the Spanish fleet before war was declared; the man who did more than any other, with one possible exception, to bring on our war of subjugation in the Philippines; the man who sent a fleet flying to Smyrna on a report that our Consul was murdered, without waiting to hear whether he was murdered or not; another fleet to Tangier, in Morocco, the gunpowder barrel of Europe, because a rich Greek, hailing from New York, chose to buy or rent a palace in a nest of brigands and got carried off to the mountains; the man whose speeches can be quoted by the dozen exalting war as the highest of human occupations; in whose eyes Secretary Root, the author of the Militia bill of 1903, a device of which the Earl of Strafford might well have been proud, is the greatest man who has appeared in public life in his time; this is the man who stands in the first rank of Presidents in his anxiety to avoid war.

The second quotation is this:

"Our conduct in dealing with Colombia has been characterized by great patience and honor and probity."

Here again we have an opinion expressed, and here again we will have recourse to the facts. I yield to no man in appreciating the value of the Panama Canal. But there is something of more value than the canal, and that is the honor and good faith of the United States, and beyond this the maintenance of our traditional and constitutional, as opposed to arbitrary and despotic, methods of government. Congress passed a resolution instructing the President to make a treaty with Colombia for building the canal. If he could not do this he was to open negotiations with Nicaragua for the same purpose. His duty was clear. If upon trial he could do neither, he was bound to report to Congress, and ask for further instructions. Instead of this he chose to recognize a set of adventurers of more than doubtful character, in one of the provinces, as a separate Government, made a treaty with them for our building the canal, and agreed to pay them $10,000,000. It is denied that he connived at the setting up of this Government. But the fact seems to be clear that he protected it by his armed force, and forbade the interference of Colombia, which would have put an end to it in a week. Having done these things, he reported them to Congress as an accomplished fact, saying they had nothing to do but ratify it, which they accordingly did. If there is anything in the achievements of Louis Napoleon which surpasses this it would be interesting to have it pointed out. Perhaps the case may be made clearer by an illustration. Suppose the people of the United States coveted the Welland Canal and Congress directed the President to open negotiations with Great Britain for the cession of it; that Great Britain replied in terms which pointed to an exorbitant demand of price; that the President should proceed to recognize an association of individuals in Montreal as the Government of Canada, make a treaty with them involving payment, then should send regiments to prevent the interference of Great Britain, and then demand ratification by Congress of an accomplished fact. Would there be any difference except in the relative strength of the powers?

Ours is a Government of precedent. Its principles and machinery are supposed to have been settled more than a century ago. The operation of our Constitution is largely determined by what has been done since. It is doubtful whether a more dangerous precedent could be established than this of Panama.

The plan of the Republican campaign is exquisite in its simplicity and ingenuity. The President, having been the most conspicuous figure on the continent, suddenly disappears from the stage, wrapped in clouds which obscure the majesty of great Jove. An army of satellites is sent out to paint in glowing colors the splendor of the Unseen. The Democrats, on the other hand, are playing into the hands of their opponents by diverging into generalities of different kinds, tariff, trusts, labor, currency, the Philippines, &c. Failure is the only possible result. Silence for Judge Parker is a very different thing from silence for the President. If there is any hope of success it must be in taking up the glove where it is thrown down; in analysing the character and administration of President Roosevelt and opposing to them the personality and the declared policy of Judge Parker, Secretary Taft and Senator Lodge should not be allowed to have the field to themselves.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD.

Wellesley, Aug. 31, 1904.

QUERIES FOR JUDGE PARKER.

Observer Asks How He Stands on the Negro Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a prospective voter in the coming election I would like to know what Mr. Parker's views are on the negro question. Does he favor the disfranchisement of the negro citizen and the Southern system of treatment, viz., lynching of negro criminals? I fail to find that he has expressed any opinion of his policy on those two very important matters in the event of his election.

AN OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 31, 1904.

ROMANCE OF THE GOLDFIELDS.

New Zealander Found Stone That Brought Him £75,000.

From The London Chronicle.

One of the most remarkable and romantic gold discoveries of which there is any record has been made by a Tyneside man in New Zealand.

The news comes from Mr. T. Murray, a well-known Shields man, now living in West Port, New Zealand, who has sent to his friends a cutting from a New Zealand paper announcing that Albert Winter, who is also a native of Shields, and the son of a North Shields bill-poster, has discovered in the Mokihinui district a valuable gold reef.

The discovery was made in a remarkable way. Mr. Winter stooped at the edge of a creek to pick up a piece of stone to throw at a woodhen, and in doing so he noticed that the stone was gold-bearing quartz.

Promptly he returned to the town, took out his miner's rights, and with his mate pegged off claims on the ground, and subsequently sold out his interest for £75,000.

Winter's mother, who has married a second time, is now a resident of South Shields. Albert Winter, who is thirty years of age, left South Shields three years ago last November as a stoker on the steamer Ilford. In the following February the ship was at Melbourne, and Winter left her there.

For some time afterward his family knew nothing of his whereabouts, but about a month ago they received a letter from him. The letter was written from Granaity Creek, near West Port, New Zealand, and at that time apparently he was working at the mines. That presumably was before he made his rare stroke of luck.

This is one of the biggest gold finds ever made in New Zealand. Mr. Winter is now on his way home.

Granted His Own Vacation.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Capt. George Thompson, who for some time past has been Acting Superintendent of Police, is a living exemplification of how too much red tape may result in the existence of a local Fool Bah. It is necessary when a Police Captain takes his vacation to receive the sanction of the Superintendent, and when Capt. Thompson wanted to go away last Monday he discovered that in order to preserve the records of the department it was necessary for him to write a letter to himself. This he did in the following fashion:

Capt. George Thompson, Acting Superintendent of Police:

Dear Sir: I beg leave to announce that my vacation begins on Monday, Aug. 29. Awaiting your sanction of this arrangement, I remain, yours truly,

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Captain First Division.

Then Capt. Thompson, in all gravity, sat down and indited this reply:

George Thompson, Captain First Division:

My Dear Captain: I am in receipt of your favor of even date, and see no reason why you should not take your vacation at the time mentioned.

Yours truly,

GEORGE THOMPSON,
Acting Superintendent of Police.

Thwarted by a Witness.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"A little flash of humor on the part of a witness will often destroy the best of legal examinations," said a well-known lawyer. "Not long ago I had a criminal case in which one of the best witnesses for the prosecution was a negro. Before the Coroner he had made two different statements as to the number of times he had seen one of the principals in the case, and I intended to trip him up on it in the cross-examination. If he said the first number I should confront him with the other statement from the testimony before the Coroner, and vice versa. I thought I had him cornered, no matter how he answered. I was reserving the question for the climax, and finally I asked him in my most confident manner: 'How many times did you say that you saw this child?' He hesitated a moment and then replied, in a surly tone: 'I didn't say I saw it at all. I said I seen it.' Even the Judge had to smile, and, though I hammered away at him, all the effect that I had sought was lost beyond repair."

Horseflesh Causes Typhus.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

An extraordinary story comes from Berne, Switzerland, concerning the origin of the typhus epidemic which is at present existing in that city. The Nouvelle Gazette de Zurich states that it is commonly reported at Berne that the outbreak has been traced to certain horseflesh which was served at a cheap restaurant, and that this horseflesh had been bought from the Bacteriological Institute, where the horse in question had previously been the subject of certain experiments with anti-typhus serum. The charge has created general indignation, and a searching inquiry into the whole affair has been demanded of the Berne sanitary authorities.

Wanted No Reminders of His Past.

From Judge.

"In my plans for your new home," says the architect, "I have provided for a large, ornate frieze in the hall."

"Don't want it," asserts Mr. Conseeled.

"What?"

"Not a bit of it. Can't take any chances on having some one being reminded that I used to drive an ice wagon."

The Doctor's Plea.

From The New Yorker.

Convalescing Patient—This bill is very high.

Doctor—So was your fever.

MEDLEY FROM BIRDLAND.

Mis' Chimly Swallow buil' her nes',
Oh, so diffehent fum de res';
She search det orchahd, swamp, en hill
En fetch dem stiff twigs in her bill.
It seem she choose de hahdest sticks
To glue on to dem chimly bricks.
En when dem lil birds cum, oh, my!
It seem dey dess bin bohn to cry.

Den cum de gale,
Raindrops en hail—
Det toss det glued home all erbout
En all de po' lil birds drop out!

De ol' Hohned Owl lib in de pines
En doze all day in lebes en vines;
When daybreak cum his wohk am done,
He don't move once fum sun to sun.
Yu'd nebbeh take him by subprise
Unless yu see his great roun' eyes.
But when de pines am still en dim,
De full moon show a blood-red rim,

It's den he prowl,
De ol' Hohned Owl,
On sum daid lim' or snaggy root
He challenge wid his "Hoot! hoot! hoot!"

Oh, who's det callin' down de hill?
Yeas, who but Misteh Whippe'will.
He dess wake up to soun' his tune
Down fro de pine tops en lagoon.
Now see him dahtin' fro de aih
To pluck ol' Spideh fum his laih;
En when de swamp mists rise so white
Yu heah him sehanade de night.

"W-whip-po'w-will!"
Long en shrill,
En den he's off wheh willows grow,
Soun'in' loud his call once mo'.

De Brown Bat circle roun' en roun'
Soon es he see de sun go down;
He daht aroun' de tree in rings
En luk dess lak a mouse en wings.
En den de white gnat passes by
While Misteh Bat he swif'ly fly.
En snap po' gnat fum out de aih
So quickly det you hah to stahe.

En den he's off
To sum ol' lot',
En de pore beam he kin lie down'
Chasin' wid his bed huntz down.

VICTOR [illegible]

BIG BRIDGE POLICEMAN ABETS LITTLE ROMANCE

Tells Lovingest Pair in the World Where to Get Married.

BECOME ONE AT ST. PAUL'S

Run Away from Buffalo, Girl's D., L. & W. Papa Pursuing—Up-State Papers May Copy Now If They Want To.

Timidly approaching Policeman Schilp in the telephone booth at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Birdge last night, a well-dressed young man asked whether it was necessary to obtain a marriage license in New York before having the ceremony performed. The policeman, who answers all sorts of questions daily, immediately became interested in the stranger. He asked the young man whether he contemplated matrimony, and the stranger replied that he was so anxious to get married that he could not wait another hour.

"Well," said Schilp, "if you've proposed to the girl and she accepted you, go right down there to St. Paul's Church on Broadway, and they'll fix you up in less time than it takes to tell it."

"Where is Broadway?" inquired the young man. "I'm a stranger over here, although my father lives in Brooklyn. You see, I've been up to Buffalo for a year, in business there, and I became acquainted with the prettiest girl in this whole world. She is waiting for me now, and she just told me to hurry up, because, as she said, 'there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip,' and if her father appeared on the scene the marriage would be stopped.

"You see, we ran away from Buffalo and reached town last Friday, and the girl has been stopping with a friend in Brooklyn, who decided to keep our secret away from everybody until after we're married. Her father is opposed to the marriage, but he won't know anything about it until it's over. Just wait here a minute and I'll introduce you to her."

A minute later the young man appeared holding the hand of a pretty girl attired all in white.

"This is her," he said to Policeman Schilp, and the bridge cop smiled and shook hands.

"Did he tell you we want to get married right away to-night?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," said the policeman. "He was telling me what a sweet girl you were."

"Didn't I run away from my home in Buffalo for you?" said the girl.

"Yes," replied the young man, "and I suppose your father is hunting through every city in the United States for us."

"How old are you?" asked the Bridge cop, addressing the young man.

"I'm twenty-two," he answered. "She is eighteen."

"I'm just over eighteen," added the girl. "But we want to get married right now, don't we, Joe"

"Yes," said Joe, "we had a wedding ring engraved with our initials and the date Sept. 5, Labor Day, but we can't wait till then, 'cause her father may be on our trail."

"Well," said Policeman Schilp, "if you have a legal right to get married they will marry you down there at St. Paul's Church."

The couple hurried away after the bridge policeman had told them how to reach St. Paul's. At the church they told the sexton that they had no time to lose but wanted to get married before 9 o'clock, as they believed they never would have the chance again if they did not marry before that hour. The sexton directed them to the clergy house around on Church Street.

Here they introduced themselves to the Rev. Mr. Griffin. He was not sure that they had a legal right to marry so he told them to come back later in the evening. They said that they would return before 9 o'clock. Then they walked around the block holding hands, going through Vesey Street to Broadway and down to Fulton Street and back again to Church Street. After a rigid examination by the Rev. Mr. Griffin the couple qualified for the sacred bond of matrimony. As witnesses were needed the Rev. Mr. Griffin called in the housekeeper, Miss Katherine Wilson, and another employe of the house, Rupert J. Schwartz. The couple were then married, and the girl came out of the clergy house holding her marriage certificate in her hand.

It set forth that Joseph H. Porter, formerly of Buffalo, was married Sept. 1, 1904, to Rosalind Purcell of Buffalo, and that the ceremony was performed at the Trinity Clergy House by the Rev. Alfred Williams Griffin. Mr. Porter said that he was a river boat captain. The bride said she was the daughter of William Purcell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

"I didn't know it was so serious, but it is, isn't it?" remarked the bride.

"Yes," replied the bridegroom. "It was fierce to pass through all the questions the clergyman asked."

The bride and bridegroom walked back through Park Row to the bridge terminal, where they found Policeman Schilp still on duty at the telephone booth.

"We're married," they exclaimed in chorus, so loud that a score of men and women stood and stared at them.

The bridge policeman congratulated them, and wished them luck. "Stick together for life," he said.

"I could not help sticking to Joe," said the bride. "Oh, I love him so awfully, awfully much."

"Yes, sweetheart," remarked the bridegroom, "and I love you so much I could kiss you right before the eyes of every man and woman in New York. Nobody ever loved like we do, did they, darling?"

"No, dearest," replied the bride, "but we must hurry over to Thirty-second Street, Brooklyn, where my friend has prepared a wedding supper for us. Isn't it lovely to be married. I'm Mrs. Porter now. Buffalo papers please copy."

With this remark the happy bride grasped the hand of the bridegroom and went over the bridge on a Third Avenue trolley car, while several women who had heard them talking out loud about the marriage, waved their handkerchiefs and shouted: "Good luck."

"WILLIAM," SAID HERBST.

But Wife Called Him George, Whom Detectives Wanted.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 1.—George Herbst, well dressed and well mannered, was brought here last night from Albany and locked up on a charge of issuing worthless checks. He formerly lived in Rutherford and is accused of having swindled many tradesmen there.

When the detectives called at his home in Albany, they say, Herbst, who answered the bell, said:

"My name is not George. I am William Herbst."

Just then his wife, who didn't know to whom her husband was talking, called down from the head of the stairs:

"Now, George, why didn't you put on your necktie?"

The detectives thereupon took Herbst into custody.

New York Physician Killed by Train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Dr. E. G.

SEEKING DUNELLEN MAIDS.

Bachelors Ask the City Officials to Find Wives for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNELLEN, N. J., Sept. 1.—Mayor Wyckoff and other village officials are receiving letters from hapless bachelors and widowers imploring them to find helpmeets for them among the marriageable old maids so numerous in staid old Dunnellen. Ever since a youthful statistician made it known to the world that there were not enough young men to go around the girls have been in a high state of indignation, and their tempers were not improved by a big sign tacked to the Post Office building last night. It reads:

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

One of Dunellen's old maids has been captured!

The citizens are very indignant over the sign, but as yet Postmaster Brakely has not ordered it torn down. Among the letters received by Mayor Wyckoff yesterday was one from L. Hirt of 222 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, who asked to be "put in communication with a nice respectable girl of good family, not of extravagant habits or tastes."

WILL SUE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Kentucky Taxes to be Based on $315,000,000 Valuation.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—State Revenue Agent Bizot will now press suit against the Southern Pacific for back taxes on a valuation of $315,000,000, and it is said the company may reincorporate in another State.

Bizot was willing to settle on a $100,000,000 basis, but the company wanted to pay $30,000 to settle all back taxes and $10,000 annually hereafter.

This compromise the revenue agent refused to make and all negotiations are off.

BEREFT BY SLOCUM, MIND GONE

Bertuch Got Message from Above, He Said, to Burn His House.

Hugo Bertuch, thirty-six years old, of 171 Brown Avenue, the Bronx, was locked up in the Westchester Police Station last night after he had tried to burn down the house in which he lived. He was later sent to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that he was mentally unbalanced.

Bertuch lost several relatives in the Slocum disaster, and hasn't been right since, so the neighbors say. John Garvey, who owns the house at 171 Brown Avenue, saw smoke issuing from Bertuch's apartments last night and, running up, found the bed ablaze and Bertuch in the act of throwing the furniture on the flames. Garvey got a policeman and Bertuch was locked up.

Bertuch said at the station house that he received a telephone message from heaven yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Garvey had compelled Capt. Van Schaick to set fire to the General Slocum, and that God had ordered him to set fire to the house and burn up Mrs. Garvey and her family.

EZRA KENDALL'S NEW PLAY.

First Production of "Weather-Beaten Benson" Given at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 1.—"Weather-Beaten Benson," Ezra Kendall's new play, had its first presentation at Young's Pier Theatre here to-night. The veteran actor was supported by a cast which includes Joseph Slaytor, Thurlow Burgen, William A. Hackett, Harry Hanlon, Lotta Linthicum, Ethel Brandon, Zellie Davenport, Lucille Laverne, and little Edith Taliaferro, the ten-year-old sister of Mabel Taliaferro.

Ezra Kendall has perhaps a more serious part than he ever before essayed, but the play gave every indication of success. The house was well filled and the audience was enthusiastic.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something that really should please the most difficult person in the world for whom to buy a present, the Man. This is a pipe with the initials carved upon it. The monogram is even better than the letters and these will cost from $1.50 to $3. Or the initials may be put on in silver, and these will cost $2.50 a letter. But be sure that this is done as it should be, or a lower price will be found poor economy. The silver letter should be cut from a sheet of silver, the place into which it is to go cut out for it, and the silver inlaid in the regular manner. It is sometimes done by making a silver amalgam, which is pressed into the opening cut for the letter, and this, when the pipe becomes hot, rolls down the sides of the bowl in silver tears.

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It is time to begin to think of Hallowe'en days, though they are still a good time off. In making plans there are jack-o'-lanterns of all sizes to be found to hold candles, pumpkin bonbon boxes, black cats, witches, and figures representing Mephistopheles, to help on the mystic spells. All of these except the first are bonbon boxes. Black witch cats in papier-maché cost from 15 cents apiece up to 50 cents, and with fur coats, 35, 50, and 75 cents. The jack-o'-lanterns come in all sizes, from tiny things just large enough to hold a candle, and cost from 10 cents to 75, while pumpkin boxes cost from 15 cents to 90, and the latter will hold a generous supply of candy. The witch, who looks like the old lady "who flew so high to sweep the cobwebs from the sky," and Mephistopheles cost different prices, acording to size.

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Devil pipes are among Indian novelties for favors. They have a head of Mephisto carved on the bowl and cost 25 cents a piece or something less by the dozen.

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Father Knickerbocker as a bonbon box costs 35 cents.

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If a woman bets a hat this election she can pay it if she loses with a favor derby, a tape measure which looks quite near enough like the genuine article if it is a little small. Little brown jugs, hat boxes, and any number of other things are also tape measures and cost, most of them, 25 cents each.

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A jack-o'-lantern with a stick costs 45 cents.

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For the would-be hygienic individual there are toothbrush holders, which are quite the best things seen yet. One of these for a single toothbrush has a back about the size and shape of an ordinary thermometer back and is of solid glass. At the lower part is a little receptacle in which the handle end of the tooth brush stands. The brush is at the upper end in a little glass case, and while the air can circulate around it, it is at the same time protected from dust and germs. The holder is made to hang upon the wall and costs $2. There is a less expensive one for two brushes. It has a wider wooden back, two metal holders at the bottom, and two glass covers at the top. It costs $2.25.

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Toilet sets for the children, wash bowls, pitchers, &c., are in a deep cream toned pottery, with designs of children after Kate Greenaway upon them in delicate colors. They are pretty in shape, decoration, and coloring.

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For the American woman who rocks—and there are foreigners who have said that all Americans do rock—there is a rocking stool. It is an attractive piece of furniture,

EDNA MAY HERE IN "THE SCHOOL GIRL"

A Characteristic English Piece Welcomed at Daly's.

BLAKELEY AND GROSSMITH

Daintiness, Grace, and Good Taste the Keynote of the Work of Messrs. Potter, Hamilton, and Stuart.

Lillian Leigh		Edna May
Mother Superior		Mildred Baker
Marianne, a French bonne		Clara Braithwaite
Mamie Reckfeller,		Lulu Valli
Norma Rochester,		Jane May
Yolande	American Girls,	Vivian Vowles
Violetta		Ivy Louise
Mimi		Dorothy Dunbar
Louise		Barbara Dunbar
Margot		Madge Greet
Saaefrada, a model		Lakme Darcier
Miss Yost, the typist		Virginia Staunton
Mrs. Marchmont		Mrs. Watt Tanner
Cicely Marchmont, her daughter		Constance Hyem
Kate Medhurst		Jeannette Paterson
Mabel		Joyce Thorn
Jesse Campbell		Queena Sanford
Evelyn Summers		Ethel Kelly
Waitress		Adele Carson
Edgar Verney, an artist		Talleur Andrews
Gen. Marchmont		Fred Wright, Jr.
Tubby Bedford		James Blakeley
Peter Overend, of the Stock Exchange		Robert Minster
Corner, his clerk		W. R. Shirley
George Sylvester	Artists,	Harry Hudson
Adolphe Delapoise		Murri Moncrieff
Sir Ormsby St. Ledger		George Groesmith, Jr.

They manage these things better in—London! It is a sentimental journey that Miss Edna May takes from her convent school to the open Stock Exchange, and finally to a students' ball in the Latin Quarter, but that is not the point of the allusion. The point is that, in itself, "The School Girl" is for the most part commonplace enough, and that whatever life and charm it has—and it has much more than a little—comes not from the matter but from the manner.

The secret of the charm of these English importations, that have become so to speak a fixture at Daly's, is first refinement and then modulation. The scenes are in a simple way, richly beautiful, the costumes modish and well worn, the dances lightly graceful and seemly. The wit and horseplay are never cheap, and are always such as one can give way to without parting with the finer and dearer risibilities.

Above all, the finer shadows of the art of musical comedy are as carefuly observed as the high lights, and as one may add, the loud noises. From the scene in the convent yard, in which the chorus was of modest blueskirt schoolgirls, through the half world of the Parisian Stock Exchange, and into the full swing (not top full) of the Latin Quarter, there is a gently varied climax of sound and movement that delights all the senses, and wounds none of them. If in this particular case, the fun is nowhere fast and furious, that does not argue that it might not have been—and all the faster and more furious for the moderate working up toward the finish. They manage these things better in London, even when the things themselves are not of the best.

Of invention in plot and character Messrs. Paul Potter and Henry Hamilton have revealed no great store. The music of Mr. Leslie Stuart (eked out by Mr. Paul Rubens) is a little more scintillant; but the main responsibility for the evening's enjoyment rests with the actors.

Miss Edna May's demureness is perhaps a trifle more sedate than when she was last seen here; her features certainly reveal more charactar than is to be found in the soft sublimes of her portraits. Her dancing has not gained in sprightliness; but, to adopt one of the lines of the piece, she is a long way from being fogey underfoot, and dances with bewitching grace and mastery. Her convent costume of aesthetic blues and grays she wears through both scenes of the first act, and she is equally charming in it as the leader of the girlish romps at school and as a young person mistaken for a typewriter, or rather typist—which is the English word, of fairer connotations. In the last act she blooms forth in splendid ball costume. But it can scarcely be said that she took the house by storm, and will probably always enjoy her most genuine successes in London.

She generously shared the honors of the evening with the men. George Grossmith, Jr., was unflaggingly amusing as a silly-ass old roué, acting in the manner long familiar to the London stage, and best embodied of late years by Mr. G. P. Huntley of "Three Little Maids." Mr. James Blakeley as a clownish nouveau riche was equally amusing and equally reminiscent—Clyde Cherier and the music hall stage. Many of the sallies of both were of the daintiest and crispest sort of fooling. With Mr. Fred Wright, Jr., they made a capital trio, and one of their songs, "Be Simple," was the brightest spot in the evening. The cavortings of three old boys of the town with children's toys admirably satirized the modern fad of the simple life.

Mr. Talleur Andrews acted the part of the juvenile lover with all the intensity and humorlessness of grand opera, but sang well. Miss Mildred Baker, as the Mother Superior, had one good sentimental song and sang it well. Miss Clara Braithwaite did a sketch of a bonne with character and humor. Miss Constance Hyen was the sentimental maiden, and very pretty and pleasing, except for the suspicion of a simper and a bad habit of ogling the gallery.

Quality and charm are the virtues of the new piece, and if it does not duplicate its long run in London, it will no doubt amuse many audiences of cultivated people.

THE CHORUS GIRL POLITICIANS.

Parker Club Wants Cockran and McConville to Speak for Them.

At the Democratic Headquarters yesterday Judge McConville was approached by a bevy of chorus girls. They asked him to speak at their meeting next Tuesday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre and he promised to do what he could. The organization is called the Theatrical Women's Parker Club. The club has invited W. Bourke Cockran to say something too, but no answer has been received from him yet.

The chorus girls have spent $70, they say, in advertising their meeting, and they expect several hundred theatrical women to be there. Mr. Sampson, at Democratic Headquarters, has arranged for much campaign literature to be scattered at the meeting.

"THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN" AGAIN.

Wallack's Crowded at Revival of George Ade's Political Comedy.

A big crowd went to Wallack's Theatre last night to see "The County Chairman," George Ade's comedy, which achieved such a great success at the same house last Winter. There were evidently some hundreds there who had seen the play before, for they were ready to laugh before Jim Hackler, Sassafras Livingston, and the rest cracked their jokes. The opening of "The School Girl" across the street and of "The Royal Chef" up on Forty-second Street did not affect the attendance at the Ade play. There were no empty seats.

Maclyn Arbuckle is still the astute Jim Hackler. He brushes the dust off his shoes in exactly the same way as he did 259 nights last season. As Sassafras Livingston, the impecunious, rheumatic "nigger," Willis P. Sweatnam still divides honors with the Chairman himself. Frances Ring, a sister of Blanche Ring, is the only new member of the cast. She is filling the part of Lucy Rigby, and is thoroughly satisfying in the part.

"The County Chairman" will be at Wallack's Theatre only for a short engagement. It will be followed by "The College Widow," Ade's new comedy.

Acrobat Hurt at Hammerstein's.

Prevost of the acrobatic team of Rice and Prevost, who are performing at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden, was injured last night while turning a somersault, and the curtain was temporarily lowered. It was said that he was only slightly hurt.

Sudermann Play at the People's.

The People's Theatre opened its Fall season last night with "Le Fine di Sodoma,"

ASBURY PARK LAKE CARNIVAL.

Crowd of 50,000 Spectators Thronged the Illuminated Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 1.—Fifty-thousand spectators enjoyed the closing event of carnival week to-night, the carnival on Deal Lake. The crowd occupied every vantage point on the north and south banks of the stream. The cottages in North Asbury Park and Loch Arbor, bordering on the stream, were illuminated and decorated. Strings of incandescent lights were strung between the Main Street and Park Avenue Bridges on either side. Pryor's Band occupied a float midway between these structures. Illuminated motor boats and canoes to the number of 200 took part in the fete. There were also several very pretty floats representing the Allenhurst and Deal Beach hotels.

Titania, Queen of the Carnival, impersonated by Miss Edith Leaming Reeves of Philadelphia, was the guest of honor, occupying with her Court ladies an illuminated launch in charge of Commodore J. Edward Wortman. Floating beacons of colored fires, aerial bombs, and showers made the surroundings as light as day. The boats made no attempt to form a procession, but flitted about the lake in Venetian style. Six silver loving cups were given to the owners of the floats and canoes which excelled in decorations and illuminations.

MINISTER BOWEN'S NIECE WED.

Young Woman of Plainfield Married to Dr. White of Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 1.—Miss Ethel Plummer Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elliott Bowen of this city, and niece of Herbert Wolcott Bowen, Minister to Venezuela, was married to Dr. Franklin Warren White of Boston, Mass., in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church here this afternoon. The Rev. Louis Burton Crane of Chicago officiated.

Miss Marion P. Bowen, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Dr. Robert H. Vose of Boston was best man. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. After a month's trip Dr. and Mrs. White will reside in Boston. The bridegroom is a member of the University Club and the Eastern Yacht Club in that city.

HARMON-BENEDICT NUPTIALS.

Quiet Wedding of Commodore's Daughter at Indian Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1.—Miss Louise A. Benedict, youngest daughter of Commodore and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, was married to-day at Indian Harbor, the Benedict home at Greenwich, to Clifford B. Harmon of the real estate firm of Wood, Harmon & Co. The Rev. Mr. Hastings of New York, father-in-law of the bride's sister, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, officiated. There were no bridesmaids and no best man. Miss Benedict decided against a large wedding on account of the ill-health of her mother.

The bride wore a costume of real old white lace, and carried orchids. After the wedding supper the couple boarded the Benedict yacht Oneida, on which they will take a cruise, and later will make an automobile tour in Mr. Harmon's car.

Mrs. Benedict's health permits they will spend the Fall and Winter in Southern Europe and Egypt.

CHARLTON—HITCHCOCK.

Loudon G. Charlton and Mrs. Freda Bour Hitchcock were married yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have gone to Nova Scotia for a fortnight.

BUCK—BABCOCK.

The wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. Houghton of Dudley Buck, Jr., son of Dudley Buck, and Miss Helen Babcock, daughter of Edward C. Babcock. Miss Virginia Emerich, daughter of F. A. Emerich of Oswego, was maid of honor. Francis Blossom, Roland Phillips, W. B. Post, and E. C. Babcock, Jr., were the ushers. There was a large attendance at the church and a small reception at Carnegie Hall.

HIBBS—CUTTING.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 1.—In St. Helen's Chapel in New Lenox this afternoon, Miss Madeline Cutting, youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting of New York and Pittsfield, was married to Dr. Russell A. Hibbs of New York. The church was beautifully decorated with white hydrangeas and palms in the chancel, golden rod, yellow flowers, and field corn being used in the body of the church.

Dr. Hibbs was attended by Edwin Lamson of New York, as best man. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her father. She wore a gown of blue cloth with hat to match. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop of Chicago; Henry Hibbs, James De Wolfe Cutting of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cumnock of Rye, N. Y., and Edwin Bartlett of Boston.

Dr. Hibbs is the chief surgeon at the New York Orthopaedic Hospital. Miss Cutting has been interested in charity work in Pittsfield, and it was while assisting crippled children to be treated in New York that she first met Dr. Hibbs.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 1.—Felix Lamond of New York, organist at Trinity Church, won the handcap cup in the Stockbridge golf tournament to-day with a net score of 159. Dr. Charles McBurney and John Moller, Jr., of New York were tied for second place.

The marriage of Miss Jessie A. Clapp of Pittsfield to William Osgood Morgan of New York took place this evening in the South Congregational Church in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marian Haven have returned to Lenox from Newport.

Mrs. A. E. Kingsland of New York has opened her country place for the Fall season.

Sir Mortimer Durand has entered his riding horse in the hurdle class in the Lenox horse show and will ride in the event.

Netherland Club's Head Decorated.

At the dinner held yesterday in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's birthday at the Netherland Club, the Honorary President, Jonkheer Reneke de Marees van Swinderem, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, announced that the President of the club, J. Rypperda Wierdsma, General Agent of the Holland American Line, had been made a Knight in the Orange Nassau Order.

Judge Gray Will Arbitrate.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 1.—Judge George Gray to-day announced that he would consent to the request of the conciliation board of the United Mine Workers' Association that he arbitrate the dispute over the check weighing system.

MUSIC IN HUDSON PARK.

The programme for Hudson Park to-day is as follows:

Introduction, "The Star-Spangled Banner"	Key
March, "Fall in Line"	Rosey
Overture, "Mirella"	Gounod
Waltz, "Mon Reve"	Waldteufel
Selection, "The Yankee Consul"	Robyn
Cornet solo, "Rome at Twilight"	Gamble
	Jacob Weiss.
Popular medley, "Blue Bell"	Rowland
"Little Chatter Box"	Ellenberg
(a) Jago rhapsody, "Kansas"	Yoris Gray
Waltz, "Follow the Rosy Crowd"	

NAVAL OFFICERS' ROWS UPSET LAUNCH PLANS

Stand Put Up for the Connecticut Ceremony Is Torn Down.

DISPUTES ABOUT THE SEATS

Now a Small Stand Will Accommodate Official Guests—Washington Regards Matter as Local.

Visitors to the Brooklyn Navy Yard were astonished yesterday to see workmen razing the new stand built at an expense of $400 for the launching of the new battleship Connecticut on Sept. 29. It is thought that the order was issued from the Navy Department because of the disputes that have arisen among officials over the assignment of seats, and is taken to be in the nature of a rebuke. Trouble arose over the right of certain officers to assign front seats on the stand to their friends.

It was the intention of the officers to make the launching of the battleship as exclusive a function as possible. An appropriation of $1,500 was made for the entertainment of 600 people, and invitations were to be issued chiefly to prominent naval officials and their families.

The construction of the stand was begun at the prow of the battleship, the stern of which is toward the water. It occupied the entire length of Building No. 117. A large force of men were employed and the work hurried as much as possible. As soon as the work was completed the assignment of seats was discussed and heated argument immediately arose, and so warm did it become that the story reached Washington.

About twenty-five men, most of whom were employed in building the stand, commenced the job of undoing their work, and last night only a few beams remained standing. It is now said that the bickering officers will be made to suffer by being compelled to stand with their guests and watch the ceremony of the launching from the ground.

The order, whatever the source, also directed the erection of a smaller stand, large enough to contain those directly interested in the launching, together with the official guests. The original plan contemplated the building of three stands, holding about fifteen hundred people. It is now expected that 3,000 people will be permitted to enter the yard to witness the ceremonies. These people will choose their own vantage ground, and in this way the dispute for precedence has been settled.

The elimination of the stands will give to the citizens who are permitted to go within the yard, a better view of the ceremonies, and as residents of Brooklyn are very generally interested in their first battleship, it is believed that pressure will be brought to bear at Washington to compel the officers at the yard to let all who desire visit the yard on the day of the launching.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The launching of the Connecticut at the New York Navy Yard is regarded at the Navy Department as a matter wholly in the control of the Commandant of that yard. No orders have been issued from Washington to take down the stand erected for the accommodation of visitors to the launching, and Assistant Secretary Darling said he did not known whether the stands had been put up or taken down until he was advised of the matter to-night. The department in all probability will take no hand in the matter.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although the Horse Show is scheduled for Monday and there will be the triple holiday beginning to-morow, Newport is beginning to be depleted. The race meeting has been given up and the general trend of travel is toward the Adirondacks and Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt's party will leave for Sagamore lodge early in the week.

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Mme. Mary King Waddington, who has been staying at the Algonquin, left town yesterday for Staten Island, where she will remain with her nieces, the Misses Cameron, at Clifton Berley. On Saturday Mme. Waddington will go from Staten Island to Newport, where she will first be the guest of James F. Van Alen and later of Gould Redmond. After this she will go to Nantucket to visit her sister, Mrs. Eugene Schuyler. Mr. Van Alen and Mr. Redmond will give several dinners and luncheons in honor of Mme. Waddington, who will return to Europe about the first of November. She will spend most of the month of October in New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly are booked to sail to-day for New York. On arriving they will go to Florham, where Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, (Miss Florence V. Twombly,) are. Mr. and Mrs. Burden returned from their honeymoon trip about ten days ago.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps and their family will soon sail for this country. They spent most of the Summer on the picturesque Isle of Wight.

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Mr. and Mrs. George F. T. Brittan, (Miss Jeanette de Mauriac,) are being congratulated on the birth of a little girl. The event occurred about a month ago at the Brittan cottage at Orange.

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Tuxedo is filling up rapidly. Among the arrivals there this week will be Mrs. Charles Coster and the Misses Coster from Bar Harbor and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

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Miss Louis Ward McAllister has returned from Bar Harbor and has gone to Short Hills, where she will remain for the golf tournament next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie have closed their Newport cottage and are in town.

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George F. Perkins has gone to the Adirondacks for two weeks.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Sprague, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Sprague, and William S. De Camp.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—The leading social event of to-day was the reception and frusicale given by Miss Annie Leary at her cottage, Park Gate, on Bellevue Avenue. This is the first entertainment given by Miss Leary this Summer, and, as in former years, a large number of the Summer residents were in attendance. During the afternoon a musical programme was rendered by Miss Virginia Lucy, pianist, and Leon Rene of Paris.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. S. E. Huntington and Miss Susan Travers. Miss Georgianna G. King gave a reception and Mrs. Charles A. Childs gave an afternoon tea. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

Miss Louise McAllister, daughter of the late Ward McAllister, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

George Parsons Lathrop is the guest of Mr. and Mrs G. M. Hutton at Shamrock Ledge.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay next Wednesday. She is now the guest of Mrs. Thomas Newbold at Sunnyleа.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven have gone to Lenox.

Gordon De Blanfort of Holland, Mrs. Elliott Woods of Paris, Mrs. E. H. Tillman of Copenhagen, and John Bakewell Phillpi and Henry Ormsbee Phillipi of Pasadena, Cal., are registered at the Casino.

Price of Crude Oil Advanced.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 1.—The Stand-

HITCH IN PHIPPS AGREEMENT.

Children Were to Have Been Returned to Their Mother Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—The two children abducted from a New York hotel by Lawrence Phipps were not returned to their mother to-day as was expected. Henry Phipps had advised Lawrence Phipps, his nephew, from London that it was his wish that the children be returned to their mother pending a settlement of the dispute. This was to be done Sept. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Phipps have practically reached an agreement relative to the charge of the children. The hitch on a final settlement is a financial one.

HOTEL ASTOR OPENS.

Its Dining Rooms, Cafes, and Corridors Thronged with Visitors.

The new Hotel Astor, in Times Square, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, was opened for business last night, and a large number of persons availed themselves of its accommodations. All the machinery of the hotel was in working order and a full complement of employes were on duty. The dining rooms attracted numerous guests, meals being served in all the cafés. The hotel was thronged with visitors, who were shown through the building by guards.

Although the hotel is ready for business, the official opening will not be until Sept. 10, as several minor details of its equipment are still uncompleted.

GOTSHALL TO TRY AGAIN.

New Application and $100,000 Bond Guarantee Now Planned.

According to William F. King, Chairman of the Merchants' Association's Committee on Franchises and Transportation, every effort will be made to provide for the building of the Port Chester Railroad despite the Board of Aldermen. Mr. King said yesterday that he had held a conference with William C. Gotshall, President of the Port Chester Company, and a representative of Charles D. Barney & Co., who appeared as financiers back of the railway project, to consider a plan for a new application.

"It is expected that such an application will be made," said Mr. King, "and when made it will be accompanied by a bond or a certified check for $100,000, guaranteeing that the road will be constructed in conformity with the terms of the ordinance, it passed by the Board of Aldermen."

WILL SPECIFIED COFFIN GOWN.

Miss Brady Asked to be Buried in Cream Silk, with Ruffles.

Among the wills filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' office was that of Miss Isabella Brady, who died in this city on July 12 last. In it the testator makes her own funeral arrangements and goes into detail as to the style of dress which she desired to wear in her coffin.

"I request," she says in the will, "that my burial casket be plain and simple, covered with black cloth, and lined with white satin, having silver handles, nails, and inscription plate, and a black velvet pall, edged with white, thrown over it.

"I desire to be buried in a plain and simple cream-colored silk dress, with real thread lace ruffles round the neck, and sleeves of the same color, with sash to match. I desire that the mourning ring for dear mother be allowed to remain on my finger.

"The sum of $15 is to be expended upon the purchase of a black dress, hat, and gloves for Mrs. Emma Keeler of 225 East Tenth Street, this city."

In the codicil of the will this clause is revoked. After making provision for the purchase of a burial plot in Kensico Cemetery, together with a headstone for her grave, the testator directs her executors to set aside the sum of $500 to keep her grave in order. Then she adds:

"I direct my executors to expend the sum of $1,000 for the purchase of a drinking fountain, for the use of the public, at the entrance to or in or near Kensico Cemetery, the same to be provided with a tablet, on which shall be inscribed the following: 'Erected to the memory of Richard and Isabella Blunt, parents of my dear mother, Mary Harriet Brady, by her loving daughter, Isabella Brady.'"

James King Duffy, the attorney of the testator, is directed to proceed to England after the testator's death, and there erect a monument to the memory of Miss Brady's mother, in the Erith Churchyard. Funds are to be provided for the expenses of the attorney to and from England, and the executors are directed "to pay particular attention to the letter of instructions in relation thereto." The value of the estate is believed to be large.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Kerr Craige.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Kerr Craige of Salisbury, N. C., died at the Columbian University Hospital here to-night, of valvular disease of the heart. Mr. Craige was a well known lawyer and was prominent in North Carolina politics. During the civil war he was an officer in the Confederate Army. He was Third Assistant Postmaster General during President Cleveland's second Administration. During Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. Craige was internal revenue collector for North Carolina.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—There have been showers over almost the entire country, except the Atlantic Coast States and the States west of the Rocky Mountains, where the weather has been clear. Temperatures have risen from the Mississippi Valley eastward. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light to fresh southeast to south.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh southeast to south winds, with showery weather, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on Lake Superior, Northern Lake Michigan, and Northern Lake Huron.

Frost warnings have been issued for Western Wyoming.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

New England—Showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, with occasional showers; cooler Saturday; light to fresh southeast to south winds, becoming westerly Saturday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, with occasional showers; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday; showers in north portion; Saturday, showers and cooler; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western New York—Probable showers Friday and Saturday; cooler Saturday; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	THE TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	68	68	70
6 A. M.	68	68	69
9 A. M.	68	71	70
12 M.	68	74	73
3 P. M.	70	74	72
6 P. M.	69	73	70
9 P. M.	68	71	70
12 P. M.	68	71	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	71
Corresponding date 1903	68
Corresponding date for last 35 years	70

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 12 M. yesterday. The highest temperature recorded on this date in the last thirty-five years was 96 degrees in 1881, and the lowest was 50 degrees in 1885.

RESTAURANT KEEPER'S WIFE HEIR TO MILLIONS

Runaway Brother Became South African "Diamond King."

LEAVES FORTUNE TO SISTER

Mrs. Wolk Only Member of Family to Sympathize with Him—Remembered Her on Deathbed.

Mrs. Jennie Wolk, wife of a Harlem restaurant keeper, is rejoicing over the prospect of obtaining a fortune through the death of a brother known as a "Diamond King" in South Africa. Mrs. Wolk received the news in a letter from Durban, Natal, and her lawyer, Benjamin Baker, exp

MORE ATHLETIC RECORDS

M. J. Sheridan Increases World's Discus Throwing Mark to 132 Feet.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WINNERS

Myer Prinstein Breaks Olympic Record for Running Broad Jump—Flanagan in Poor Form in Weight Events.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—M. J. Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association of New York City, throwing from scratch in the discus handicap, broke the world's record for throwing the discus, with a throw of 132 feet. Sheridan held the former record of 127 feet 9½ inches. Three Olympic records were also broken. The weather was ideal from an athletic standpoint. It was late in the afternoon before the sun came from behind the clouds, and all day there was a cooling breeze blowing across the field.

The discus throw was one of the handicap events, and attracted little attention until the announcers called the result of M. J. Sheridan's first throw. It came within a few inches of equaling the world's record made by himself of 127 feet 9½ inches. When Sheridan again stepped into the seven-foot ring the crowd awaited almost breathlessly while the steel discus whirled through the air. The measurers, who had been drawn comparatively close to the circle by a former throw, raced to the spot where the discus had buried itself 130 feet 9 inches from the starting point. The result of the measurement was greeted with cheers, but the demonstration was as nothing to that which followed the announcement of the result of the next throw, 132 feet even. So that there should be no question regarding the authenticity of the record, the discus used by Sheridan was weighed, and found to be one-eighth of an ounce overweight.

The greatest race of the day and one of the most sensational of the entire meeting was the 800-meter run. The distance in American measure is 874.89 yards. Entered in the race were representatives of the United States, Germany, Canada, and New Zealand, but the first four places were claimed by men running under the colors of Chicago, New York, and Milwaukee athletic clubs. Not only did James D. Lightbody of the Chicago Athletic Association lower the Olympic record by five and two-fifths seconds, but he ran the legs off the German representative, who collapsed at the finish. The pace also proved to be heartbreaking for E. W. Breitkreutz of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, who, after crossing the tape in third place, fell exhausted on the track. It was several minutes before he could leave the field.

The result in the 56-pound weight-throwing event proved a disappointment. It was confidently expected that Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association would break the Olympic record and possibly the world's record. The New Yorker was in rather poor form, and not only did he fail to surpass the records made by himself at former meets, but he was bested by a clean foot by E. Desmarteau of Montreal, Canada. The latter's best throw was 34 feet 4 inches, 2 feet 3½ inches below Flanagan's Olympic record. In the 56-pound handicap event Desmarteau did a trifle better, throwing 34 feet 10¾ inches.

The enthusiasm of the crowd was renewed a short time later when Myer Prinstein of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association added 6½ inches to the Olympic running broad jump record established by A. C. Kraenzlein of the University of Pennsylvania at the Paris games in 1900. Kraenzlein, who was also the Olympic champion in the 200 meter hurdle, was deposed by H. L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club. The race was one of the prettiest of the day, the first three men crossing the tape in a bunch, and making it difficult to determine the winner from the grand stand across the field. Hillman got away in front, and although headed in the early part of his race, regained the lead and crossed the tape in record time of 24 3-5 seconds.

In addition to the regular handicap events, the Olympic championship dumbbell competition was begun, Fred Winters of the New West Side Athletic Club of New York winning four out of five events determined to-day. There are no events scheduled for to-morrow, the day having been set side for the competing athletes to rest and prepare themselves for the final events which will be contested on Saturday. The summary follows:

200-Meter Hurdle Race.—Won by H. L. Hillman, New York A. C.; New York City; F. Castleman, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, second; George C. Poag, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., third; George M. Varnell, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., fourth. Time—0:24 3-5.

800-Meter Run.—Won by James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Valentine, New York A. C., New York City, second; E. W. Breitkreutz, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Ill., third; Georg Underwood, New York A. C., New York City, fourth. Time—1:56.

Running Broad Jump.—Woh by M. Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, with 24 feet 1 inch; Daniel Frank, New West Side A. C., New York City, second, with 22 feet 7¼ inches; R. S. Stangland, New York A. C., New York City, third, with 22 feet 7 inches; Fred. Englehart, Mohawk A. C., New York City, fourth, with 21 feet 9 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by E. Desmarteau, Montreal, Canada, with 34 feet 4 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, second, with 33 feet 4 inches; J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., New York City, third, with 33 feet 3 inches; C. H. Hanneman, Keokuk, Ia., fourth, with 30 feet 1½ inches.

Running Hop, Skip, and Jump.—Won by M. Prinstein, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, with 47 feet; Fred. Englehart, Mohawk A. C., New York City, second, with 45 feet 1¼ inches; R. S. Stangland, New York A. C., New York City, third, with 43 feet 10¾ inches; John W. Tuhier, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, fourth, with 42 feet 4¼ inches.

International Tug of War, Teams of Five Men, Unlimited Weight.—Won by Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., Team No. 1, second; Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., Team No. 2, third; New York A. C., fourth.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by James D. McGann, Chicago Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., (10 yards;) J. T. Lukeman, Montreal, Canada, (10 yards,) second; Charles H. Turner, Triple A., St. Louis, Mo., (2 yards,) third; William H. McGann, Chicago Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., (12 yards,) fourth. Time—0:22 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by L. G. Syken, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., (10 yards;) William H. McGann, Chicago Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill., (6 yards,) second; E. J. Saddington, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, (scratch,) with 132 feet; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, (6 feet,) second, with 123 feet 11 inches; John A. Biller, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., (24 feet,) third, with 104 feet 3 inches; J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., New York City, (10 feet,) fourth, with 109 feet 4 inches.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by Albert A. Johnson, Central Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo., (11 feet,) with 25 feet8 inches; C. Chadwick, New York A. C., New York City, (8 feet,) second, with 28 feet; L. L. Heyden, Maryland A. C., Baltimore, Md., (10 feet,) third, with 25 feet 11½ inches; E. Desmarteau, Montreal, Canada, (6 inches,) fourth, with 34 feet 10¾ inches.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

August 27 to Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine. 6th Day—TURF HANDICAP & 5 other Races. Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R. at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.

YACHTS IN CLOSE FINISHES.

First Race of Atlantic Yacht Club Series in the Bay.

The Atlantic Yacht Club held yesterday afternoon the first of a series of races that will continue, Sunday excepted, until Labor Day. Eleven yachts started in a fresh south-southeasterly breeze and made an exceptionally pretty race, the winner in one clas being only two seconds ahead of the second boat, and in another class only four seconds ahead. Four of the yachts, the largest of the starters, sailed over a triangular course on the lower bay, while the remainder covered a quadrangle on Gravesend Bay.

The first division had a broad reach with booms on the starboard hand for the first leg, a beat for the second leg, and a run with spinnakers on the starboard hand for the third leg. The second division had an easy reach with booms to port, a broad reach with booms to starboard, a run with spinnakers to port, and a beat home. Both divisions went twice around the course.

The first round was finished as follows: First division—Maydic, 4:15:08, Redwing, 4:16:13; Bagheera, 4:22:42; Bobtail, 4:23:05. Second division—Bonito, 3:47:06; Naiad, 3:47:23; Ogeemah, 3:47:42; Spots, 3:49:14; Careless, 3:49:41; Trouble, 3:51:08. The Smoke, one of the starters in the last division, parted her bobstay before completing the first round. The relative positions were unchanged on the second round. The winners were Maydic, which beat the Redwing by four seconds; the Bagheera, the Smoke, which beat the Bonito by two seconds, and the Ogeemah. Following is the summary:

CLASS M.

Start, 3:00. Course, 14 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Maydic, W. H. Childs	5:30:45	2:30:45
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue	5:33:32	2:33:32
		2:30:49

CLASS N.

Start, 3:00. Couse, 14 miles.

Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	5:42:42	2:42:42
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	5:42:00	2:42:00
		2:41:01

CLASS P.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7 miles.

Smoke, L. H. Dyer	Disabled.	
Naiad, J. B. Palmer	4:26:54	1:21:54
Bonito, Haviland Bros.	4:27:50	1:22:50
		1:21:56

CLASS Q.

Start, 3:05. Course, 7 miles.

Trouble, W. A. Barstow	4:35:12	1:30:12
Careless, F. J. Havens	4:34:50	1:29:50
Spots, D. D. Allerton	4:35:12	1:27:12
Ogeemah, Alfred Mackay	4:30:56	1:25:55
		1:20:31

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETS.

August Herrmann Re-elected President and New Rules Adopted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The National Baseball Commission held its annual meeting to-day, and besides electing officers for another year, adopted new rules and investigated a number of cases. August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati National League Club, presided at the meeting. John E. Bruce, Secretary of the commission, reported that the National League had purchased fifty-two players and the American League fifty players from minor leagues, making one hundred and two cases in all for the commission to settle. Brooklyn had the longest list, twenty-three.

The adoption of the new rules disposed of many of the cases of players purchased from minor leagues, notably what was called "the Baltimore bunch," claimed by Hanlon of Brooklyn. The rules, adopted before the commission considered any special cases were intended to prevent all cases of "covering up players."

It was stated when copies of these additional rules were handed out to the press and to representatives of minor leagues that there would be "no hiding of players" by major leagues to be returned to minor leagues.

The purchases of the Chicago and Washington American League Clubs were approved. The purchase of Sullivan by Detroit from Minneapolis was approved. The Cleveland American League Club received until Sept. 20 to pay one-third of the purchase money for Player Kahl. The Greater New York Club received until Sept. 20 to pay one-half of the purchase price for players Yeager and McManus of Montreal. The purchases of the Brooklyn Nationals from Jersey City were thrown out. The players purchased by the New York Nationals from the Springfield Club were approved.

The following players were drafted by the Brooklyns: Frank Hershey of Ilion, William Lauterborn of Syracuse, and J. P. Volz of Manchester. Minnehan of Birmingham was stricken from its list, it being shown that he had been purchased by Cincinnati.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Betts and Burchard Win in Men's Doubles at Englewood.

The semi-final rounds were reached in the singles event of the East Jersey Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, at Elizabeth, N. J. Summary:

East Jersey Association Championship Men's Singles.—Third Round—H. Tallant defeated J. W. Behr, 6—3, 6—2; R. S. James defeated R. T. Harrison, 6—3, 6—4; E. S. H. Fendergast defeated E. T. Bourne, 7—5, 6—4; S. L. Smith defeated S. O. Miller, 6—3, 6—3; T. B. V. Lyon defeated L. H. Ferris, 6—3, 6—1; C. K. Shaw defeated W. Kugbler, 6—0, 6—1.

Fourth Round—F. G. Anderson defeated R. L. James, 11—9, 6—1; T. B. V. Lyon defeated C. K. Shaw, 6—3, 6—2.

H. D. Betts, paired with Ross Burchard, won in doubles final in the tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Englewood Field Club at Englewood, N. J. The singles reached the final round. Summary:

Hudson River Championship Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—H. Torrance, Jr., defeated C. S. Batt, 6—0, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—H. D. Betts and Ross Burchard defeated G. B. Case and J. Christman, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round.—Betts and Burchard defeated Batt and Millard, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Three tennis tournaments are in progress at the Casino, a round robin tournament in mixed doubles for the older players, a handicap singles for young girls, and a scratch single for the young sons of the Summer residents.

In the round robin tournament only one match was played to-day, Miss Anna Sands and Charles E. Sands defeating Miss Edna Barger and Marion R. Wright in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2.

In the girls' tournament Dorothy Moran beat Blanche Oelrichs in a well-contested match, 5—7, 6—0, 7—5; Rose Grosvenor beat Margaret Siegfried, 6—1, 6—4; Sally Elkins beat Eleanor Roelker, 6—3, 4—4 (default); Miss Mildred McCreary, 6—2, 6—3, and Jean Wallach beat May Harriman by default.

In the boys' tournament Richard Gambrill beat William Thaw, 6—0, 6—0; I. Townsend beat Edward Morgan, 6—1, 6—0; Benjamin Thaw beat W. Gammell, 6—4, 6—3; Murray Hoffman beat George Widener, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; Vincent Astor, son of Col. John Jacob Astor, beat J. Hubbard, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, and I. Townsend beat Loire Huhn by default in the first round, and I. Townsend beat Vincent Astor, 6—1, 6—2 in the second round.

Rival Trotters to Meet Next Monday.

The Labor Day matinee of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City track may settle the season's trotting championship, as the principal race brings together Thomas B. Leahy's black trotter, Princess Pique, and John F. Cocker'll's mare, Anna Little. Princess Pique leads her rival by four points, and if she wins on Monday it will give her a lead that would secure for her the silver trophy when the season ends on Oct. 1.

So close is the pacing championship that it cannot be known for a couple of matinees just what horse is liable to prove a winner. On Monday, Don Riley, Free Advice, and Bud Stout have an inning. The first two are tied with the mark of 2:13 for the record cup.

Eleven races are scheduled for the matinee and some high-class sport is assured. As this is a purely amateur meeting, admission is free to the public, even the programmes being distributed with the club's compliments. The first race will be called at 1:30 P. M.

Canadian Crew for Local Regatta.

The entry of the intermediate eight of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Ont., for the Middle States Regatta next Monday has been received and accepted by the Regatta Committee.

AMERICANS CLOSE UP GAP

Greater New Yorks Only One Point Behind the Leaders.

NO GAME FOR NATIONALS

Boston and Cleveland Divide Honors in Double Header—Brooklyn Loses with New Pitcher.

Boston's one defeat by Cleveland in a double-header yesterday and the Greater New York's victory over Detroit makes another close and interesting contest for the leadership in the American League, the champions having but one point advantage over the local team. At Philadelphia the Quakers were compelled to succumb to St. Louis, while at Washington the tail-enders beat the Chicagoans by 1 to 0. Only two games were played in the National League, Chicago shutting out the Brooklyns, who used their new pitcher, Koukalik, and St. Louis beating Philadelphia. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 4; Boston, 1.
Boston, 5; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 1; Chicago, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	9	10	8	13	10	13	70	.614
New York	6	..	7	8	11	11	13	12	68	.613
Philadelphia	5	5	..	13	8	11	9	11	62	.574
Chicago	9	10	6	..	9	8	10	13	65	.565
Cleveland	9	7	10	4	..	9	8	15	62	.559
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.423
St. Louis	9	8	5	5	5	5	..	10	45	.413
Washington	0	2	2	3	4	7	9	..	27	.261
Games lost	44	43	48	50	49	64	65	85		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	13	15	12	84	.724
Chicago	9	..	9	13	14	10	13	14	82	.600
Pittsburg	9	9	..	7	8	14	11	11	69	.584
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	12	12	13	67	.573
St. Louis	6	10	6	9	..	11	13	14	62	.521
Boston	1	8	3	6	7	..	8	11	44	.373
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	9	..	9	40	.342
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	4	..	33	.282
Games lost	32	46	47	50	57	74	75	84		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Play Without an Error and Beat Detroit.

Perfect fielding and Coughlin's errors were responsible for the Greater New York victory over the Detroit team yesterday. The batting was rather light, both Donovan and Powell pitching in good form, but while the number of base hits was in favor of the local team those of the visitors counted for more, as they earned both of their runs, while the New Yorks were entitled to but one. With Coughlin at third base and Hickman at first the Detroit team appeared to be greatly strengthened since its former visit to this city, in July, although Coughlin yesterday made the only mistakes credited to his team.

One of the pleasing incidents in connection with the game was the appearance of some 400 boys and girls, the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, on Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. They were accompanied by a band composed entirely of the children of the institution, and before the game began played a number of popular selections quite creditably. While the local men were practicing the fife and drum corps, made up of some of the smallest boys of the asylum, marched up the field under the leadership of a drum major, whose fur hat was almost as tall as himself. After saluting both teams the boys broke ranks and sat with their comrades in the grand stand.

Two umpires officiated in the game, O'Loughlin judging balls and strikes and Connolly giving decisions on the bases. It was not until the third inning that the Detroit batsmen began batting. Powell with effect, but at that only one man crossed the plate. After Crawford had been thrown out at first base by Elberfeld, Hickman sent the ball into the corner of the right field for three bases, but in his anxiety to score on Beville's hit to Elberfeld, was caught on a splendid throw to Kleinow. After two strikes had been called on Lowe the veteran hit between left and centre fields for three bases, scoring Beville. O'Leary could not help his manager, and he was left on base. The visitors received no further chance to score until the eighth inning, when Lowe, for the third time, hit safely. It was a two base to left field. O'Leary advanced him to third, and on Barrett's high bounding ball to Williams Lowe tallied.

Keeler made the first hit for New York in the first inning, then Elberfeld followed with a base on balls. Anderson swung at the ball hard and sent it far into Barrett's territory for three bases, scoring both Keeler and Elberfeld. In the third inning, after two were out, Elberfeld, for the second time, reached first on four bad balls, but he unwisely attempted to make third on Anderson's rather short hit to left field. McIntyre made a good throw to Coughlin, and to many of the spectators it looked as though Elberfeld, by making a good slide, succeeded in his effort. Umpire O'Loughlin, however, who had stumbled and fell on his back, decided against the runner. In the fifth inning two more runs were added to the New Yorks' score. Dougherty bunted safely along the third base foul line, Keeler followed with another bunt, this time to Coughlin, and the latter threw so wildly to first base that Dougherty got home easily and Keeler reached third. Beville subsequently made a good throw to Coughlin to catch Keeler off the base, but Coughlin allowed the ball to get away from him, and "Willie" ran home. The score:

DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	3	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	4	1	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Hickman, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Beville, c	0	1	3	0	2
Lowe, 2b	1	0	3	2	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	24	8	2

NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	1	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	2	3	1	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	0	1	4	0
Anders'n, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Gansel, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	1	4	0
Conroy, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Kleinow, c	0	0	5	2	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	11	0

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Donovan, 3. Left on bases—New York, 4; Detroit, 4. Stolen bases—Conroy, 2. Three-base hits—Anderson, Hickman, Lowe. Two-base hit—Lowe. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connally. Time of game—1:40. Attendance—4,062.

WASHINGTON, 1; CHICAGO, 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Washington defeated Chicago by the score of 1 to 0. Wolfe held the visitors down to five hits, while Smith was effective with men on bases, striking out five batsmen in the seventh and eighth innings. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
O'Neil, cf	0	1	1	3	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
Stahl, 1b	0	2	9	3	0
Heidm'n, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Cassidy, ss	0	1	2	1	1
Donovan, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Mullin, 2b	0	2	2	4	0
Clarke, p	0	2	4	1	0
Total	1	9	27	13	2

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Dayle, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Tannh'l, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Isbell, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
McFarl'd, c	0	1	9	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	0	4	24	6	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Stahl, Heidman. Sacrifice hits—Mullin, Callahan. Stolen bases—Donovan, Clarke, Green. Double plays—Mullin, Stahl and Isbell; Cassidy, Mullin and Isbell. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Chicago, 6. Balk—Smith. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance, 1,000.

Boston Lost and Won.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Cleveland won the first of two games here to-day, but Boston's victory in the second contest enabled the champions to retain the lead in the pennant race by the narrowest of margins.

The earlier game was practically decided in the second inning, when the visitors bunched hits after two men were out and scored three runs. Rhoades was effective after the first inning, aided by support in which Lajoie and Turner were very conspicuous.

The second game was characterized by Boston's heavy batting, although the presence of an immense overflow crowd in the outfield limited the value of hits to three bases. Gibson's clever pitching and a running catch by Parent were the other notable features. Scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Bay, c. f	0	1	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Flick, r. f	0	1	3	0	1
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Stovall, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Lush, l. f	2	2	1	0	0
Turner, s. s	1	1	1	5	0
Buelow, c	1	1	5	1	0
Rhoades, p	0	2	0	1	0
Total	4	10	27	12	1

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Selbach, l. f	1	2	3	1	0
Parent, s. s	0	0	3	1	0
Stahl, c	1	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Freem'n, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Criger, c	0	0	6	0	0
Tannehill, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	1	6	27	15	2

Cleveland	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Buelow, Flick, Stovall. Three-base hits—Lush, Tannehill. Double play—Selbach, Ferris, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Rhoades, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Rhoades, Lachance. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3; by Tannehill, 5. Passed ball—Criger. Time—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Selbach, l. f	1	1	1	0	0
Parent, s. s	0	2	1	0	0
Stahl, c. f	1	3	4	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	2	9	0	0
Ferris, 2b	2	2	1	2	0
Farrell, c	0	1	9	1	0
Gibson, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	13	27	9	0

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Bay, c. f	0	0	1	1	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Flick, r. f	0	0	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Lush, l. f	0	1	2	1	0
Turner, s. s	0	0	1	2	0
Buelow, c	0	0	9	1	1
Donahue, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	3	24	14	1

Boston	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	—	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lachance, Bradley, Flick. Three-base hits—Stahl, 2; Farrell, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. Stolen base—Freeman. First base on balls—Off Gibson, 1; off Donahue, 3. Struck out—By Gibson, 8; by Donahue, 8. Passed ball—Buelow. Time—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Dwyer. Attendance—15,374.

ST. LOUIS, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Two doubles and two singles in the ninth inning won to-day's game for St. Louis. Up to that time both Waddell and Glade were invincible. Burkett was benched in the first inning by Umpire Sheridan. Attendance, 4,950. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Pelty, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Hemphill, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	2	2	2	0
Hynes, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	2	8	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	3	2	1
Moran, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Sugden, c	0	1	8	1	0
Glade, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	9	27	9	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Picker'g, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	6	2	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	4	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Shreck, c	0	0	9	0	0
Waddell, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	0	6	27	14	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Hynes, Jones, Davis. Stolen base—Hemphill. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 3. Struck out—By Glade, 6; by Waddell, 10. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

CHICAGO, 3; BROOKLYN, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Lundgren's fine pitching, with perfect support, shut the Brooklyn team out to-day, only one of them reaching second base. Brooklyn, short on pitchers, tried out a Chicago amateur, who did well, but was a trifle nervous. Evers, O'Neill, and Babb carried off the fielding honors. Attendance—900. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Barry, 3b	0	2	0	1	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
McCar'y, cf	1	2	1	0	0
O'Neill, c	0	2	8	2	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	5	3	0
Jones, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Lundgren, p	0	2	1	2	0
Total	3	10	27	11	0

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Dillon, lb	0	0	8	0	0
Geaslen, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Babb, ss	0	2	1	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	2
Jordan, 2b	0	1	0	1	1
Koukalik, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	4	24	11	4

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Tinker and Jordan. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Tinker, Lundgren, and Babb. Double play—Babb and Dillon. Struck out—By Lundgren, 7; by Koukalik, 1. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 2; off Koukalik, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

ST. LOUIS, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—St. Louis took the final game from Philadelphia this afternoon, 5 to 2. McFarland had the best support. Attendance—2,300. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and Joseph Scherrer, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au26-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and James H. Taft, and James E. Hart, as executors of the last will and testament of Esther Woods, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1904.

BRUSH & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au26-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM E. THORN, Trustee, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE M. HART and JOSEPH MURPHY, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1904.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Joseph Murphy

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 4th, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARKE, THOMAS S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Galligan, or if dead, to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Charles Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Fannie Clarke, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Clarke, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Rose Donnelly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Josephine Donnelly, the name Josephine being ficitious, said person's Christian name being unknown, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Ann O'Reilly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Mary Ann Galligan, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; James Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators, and to Cecelia Chambers, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors or administrators, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS S. CLARKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Campbell, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ALBRO, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ellen Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next. Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Nos. 97 and 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-law6mF

DELMONICO, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA DELMONICO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Major, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1904. JOSEPHINE C. DELMONICO, ALBERT THOMAS DELMONICO, Executors. HENRY MAJOR, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Nos. 97 and 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-law6mF

DELMONICO, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA DELMONICO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Major, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1904. JOSEPHINE C. DELMONICO, ALBERT THOMAS DELMONICO, Executors. HENRY MAJOR, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers 10 minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:20 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—†ATLANTIC AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE-SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. kSaturday only. ‡Except Saturday and Sunday.

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" West 22d St..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "

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Special trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.

Dining Room on Main Deck.

Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY

New C.W.Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday,) at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208 Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $5.60.

Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $2.00. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Cath'ne St.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., near Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1 P.M. Mondays, extra trip, 8:00 A. M., for Sag Harbor.

HARTFORD LINE.

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:35 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 22 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, 4:25, *4:55, 5:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 2:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, 4:25, 5:05, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:55, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days, 7:55 A. M. Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, †7:40, *9:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25 (except Long Branch,) 5:55, 8:25 P. M. week-days. (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, 3:55, 8:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 8:55 P. M. Sundays. 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:10 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:28, *7:55, 8:25, 9:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:28, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 5:55, 6:28, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 10:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, 5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 366 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY,
General Manager.

J. R. WOOD,
Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

8-7-04

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shows below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK.—7:10 A. M. (Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 8:42 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE EXPRESS.—1:00, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—8:00, *9:40 A. M., 12:30, 3:40. (Lakewood and Lakehurst only). 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—*9:40 A. M., ‡11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—8:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 3:45, 3:50, 5:05, (except Long Branch, 4:45,) 6:55, 8:30, 11:55 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL), *4:25, 7:00, 8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, ‡1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *6:00, ‡7:30, *9:00, 10:30, ‡11:45 night. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—‡4:25, 8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, *4:00, *5:00, *7:00, ‡9:30, ‡11:45 night.

BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON.—*2:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT.—‡4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:05, ‡9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‡11:00, ‡1:30, ‡3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Williamsport, ‡4:00, ‡8:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ft. of Rector St., Fr. 8. Atlantic Hlds., Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ft. Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (8:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M. From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays. ‡Except Saturday.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 2145 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Bway, Wmsburg. New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 8 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus...	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Chi., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Chi., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich, 20 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av. or 125th St.

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—‡5:00, ‡‖10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., ‡‖11:00, *‖1:03, ‖3:00, ‡‖6:00, *‖6:01, *‖11:05 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—‡‖8 A. M., ‡2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—‖9:00 A. M., ‖12:00, ‖4:00 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC.—*‖8:40 A. M., ‡9:00 P. M.

BAR HARBOR AND BAR HARBOR.—‡‖8:00 P. M.

FITCHBURG, via Wilmantic, Putnam, and Worcester.—‡‖3:00 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk.—‡‖9:15 A. M., ‡‖3:25 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—‡5:00, ‡‖9:15 A. M., ‡1:25, ‡‖3:25 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡5:00, ‡8:00, ‡‖10:02, ‡‖10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡‖1:03, ‡3:30, ‡‖5:01, ‡‖6:00, ‡6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at epGrand Central Station and 125th St., also at 261, 1,216, 1,354 Broadway, 63 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 1182 Fifth Av., 2245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2273 West 125th St., 158 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, 64 Court St., 1,364 Fulton St., 290 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. ‖Stops at 125th St. ¶Parlor Cars Limited. Reservations and tickets at Parlor and Sleeping car offices also.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R. *Daily. † Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 47.25 d.lib. 67.45. 10.25. 10.45.

	Lv. N.Y.	Lv. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	†9.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*†1.40 AM	*†7.50 AM
BLUE DIAMOND EXPRESS	*†2.15 AM	*†9.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*†3.55 PM	*†1.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.25 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*†5.40 PM	*†5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO LIMITED	*†7.55 PM	*†9.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355, 1,235, 1,234 and 1,364 Broadway, 23 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 204 & 340 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Lvs. Franklin St.	Lvs. W. 42d St.
10:15 A. M. ....Local train....	10:30 A. M.
7:45 A. M. Day Express to Oswego	8:00 A. M.
9:05 A. M. ....Liberty Express....	9:15 A. M.
11:40 A. M. ....Liberty Express....	*12:00 Noon.
12:00 Noon. ....Liberty Express....	12:15 P. M.
*12:45 P.M. Saturdays to Rockland.	*1:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Ellenville and Kingston.	3:15 P. M.
3:25 P. M. ....Express to Rockland....	3:40 P. M.
5:40 P. M. ....Western Express....	6:00 P. M.

*Saturdays only. ‡Daily. Balance except Sunday. Parlor Car seats at 429 Broadway only.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Miller, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next. Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904. ANNE M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. DILLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mxll-law6mF

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, No. 27 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next. Dated New York, July 22, 1904. ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Executor. HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Nassau Street, New York City.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

The Search of Detective Bureau, Legitimate

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES.

First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

St. Paul.....Sept. 3 | Germanic.....Sept. 17
Philadelphia....Sept. 10 | New York.....Sept. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 11 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 4 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kroonland.....Sept. 3 | Finland.....Sept. 17
Zeeland.....Sept. 10 | Vaderland.....Sept. 24

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.

Cedric.....Sept. 7, 2 PM | Cedric.....Sept. 16, 10 AM
Baltic.....Sept. 7, 2 PM | Oceanic.....Sept. 21, 1 PM
Majestic.....Sept. 14, 10 AM | Arabic.....Sept. 28, 6:30 P M

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA MEDITERRANEAN AZORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CRETIC.....Nov. 5, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18

FROM BOSTON.

ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM | Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM | Kronprinz. Oct. 18, 11 A M
Kronprinz. Sep. 20, 1 PM | K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 1:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM | Kaiser. Nov. 22, 10 A M

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen...Sept. 8, 10 AM | Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM | Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kaiserin...Sept. 22, 10 AM | Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Neckar...Sept. 29, 8 AM | Friedrich...Nov. 10, 11 AM

*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Hohenz'n...Sept. 10, 11 AM | Hohenz'n...Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise.....Sept. 24, 11 AM | Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene.....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Luise.....Nov. 5, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM | Irene.....Nov. 12, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 146TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY.
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
26th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
August 24, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close on the 15th day of September, 1904, and reopen October 1, 1904.

E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

30 Broad St., New York, September 1st, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE has been declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the common stock of this company, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 3d day of October next, payable at the office of the company, in the City of New York.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Sixth Annual Stockholders' Meeting of The Hocking Valley Railway Company
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 18, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last meeting of Stockholders) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 6th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be open on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. COTT, Secretary.

To the Stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of
THE WABASH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders and Debenture Mortgage Bondholders of The Wabash Railroad Company will be held at the office of Smith & Bockwith (the General Attorneys of the Company for the State of Ohio), on the fifth floor of the Produce Exchange Building, in the City of Toledo, State of Ohio, on Tuesday, the seventh day of October, 1904, at nine o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be legally brought before same.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 10, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, and same will be reopened on Wednesday, October 12, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR., President.
J. C. OTTESON, Secretary.
New York, August 30, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Tavicheе Mining & Milling Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., at noon on September 14, 1904.

N. H. EMMONS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of The Poder de Dios Mining Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., at noon on September 14, 1904.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Venezuelan Controversy
Seizure of Bermudez Asphalt Lake.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all ship owners, shippers, shipping agents and other persons, that the NEW YORK AND BERMUDEZ COMPANY, owner of BERMUDEZ LAKE, in the State of Bermudez, in the United States of Venezuela, from which the Company was wrongfully dispossessed on the twenty-second day of July, 1904, will hold responsible in damages, ALL PERSONS WHOMSOEVER, who, during the period when BERMUDEZ LAKE may continue in the wrongful possession of others, shall, at any time or place, receive, transport, deliver or dispose of, or be directly or indirectly concerned in receiving, transporting, delivering or disposing of any asphalt taken therefrom by persons other than the Company's agents and employes; or who are or have been concerned, or in any way implicated as parties or accessories in the proceedings resulting in such seizure, and any subsequent unlawful traffic in the Company's property.

NEW YORK AND BERMUDEZ CO.
CLYDE BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Pa., August 22d, 1904.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills or last receipt.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

JOHN J. McGOLDRICK, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK W. SLECHTEN, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw checks for the net amount of the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, to the Bank or Trust Company designated.

Checks will be received in payment of taxes at the Bank or Trust Company designated, and receipts will be issued by the Bank or Trust Company.

Taxpayers will be allowed to pay taxes at the Bank or Trust Company designated, without the necessity of obtaining bills from the Receiver of Taxes.

Taxpayers will be allowed to pay taxes at the Bank or Trust Company designated, without the necessity of obtaining bills from the Receiver of Taxes.

Taxpayers will be allowed to pay taxes at the Bank or Trust Company designated, without the necessity of obtaining bills from the Receiver of Taxes.

Japanese Gov't 6% Gold Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
SIG. H. ROSENBLATT
Member New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway 55 New Street.
NEW YORK.
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PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Brewing common	24¼	24¼	24¼
50..	Brewing pf.	44½	44½	44½
20..	Crucible Steel	5½	5½	5½
180..	Crucible Steel pf.	37½	37⅜	37½
40..	Freproof pf.	29	29	29
50..	Luster Mining	11½	11½	11½
95..	M. L. H.	34½	34½	34½
300..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	58½	57	57½
12..	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21
225..	United States Steel	13	12⅞	13
40..	United States Steel pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼
33..	West. Air	132	132	132

BONDS.

$2,000..	P. J. R. R. 1st 5s	119½	..	..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL for July—			
Gross earnings	$4,002,220	$4,159,063	$3,661,391
Expenses	2,557,406	2,517,282	2,280,357
Net earnings	1,444,814	1,641,781	1,381,035
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for July—			
Gross earnings	236,909	265,239	267,217
Expenses	149,691	165,057	151,676
Net earnings	87,218	99,282	115,541
Other income	191	707	..
Total income	88,209	99,989	115,541
Charges	89,142	88,644	80,483
Deficit	933	*11,345	*35,058
*Surplus.			
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for July—			
Gross earnings	2,859,840	3,024,222	2,709,244
Expenses	1,949,713	2,135,623	1,904,685
Net earnings	910,127	888,909	804,559
MEXICAN CENTRAL for July—			
Gross earnings	1,976,814	2,002,842	1,546,802
Expenses	1,461,191	1,761,866	1,199,912
Net earnings	515,623	240,976	346,890
MINERAL RANGE for July—			
Gross earnings	54,951	48,503	48,905
Expenses	43,138	41,181	41,439
Net earnings	11,813	7,322	7,466
Other income	100	185	167
Total income	11,913	7,507	7,633
Charges	9,447	9,697	8,196
Surplus	2,466	*2,190	*568
*Deficit.			
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for July—			
Gross	804,968	809,475	739,818
Expenses	561,582	562,626	492,290
Net	243,386	246,849	247,538
Charges, tax, &c.	150,202	149,981	151,187
Surplus	92,884	96,868	96,351
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the month of June—			
Gross	642,374	642,705	262,045
Exp. and tax	418,694	441,734	286,056
Net	223,680	193,554	124,011
Charges	58,925	64,280	*47,948
Surplus	164,755	129,324	171,959
Gross, 12 months	6,852,184	6,176,015	5,436,926
Exp. and tax	5,072,938	4,557,087	4,157,754
Net, 12 months	1,579,546	1,619,431	1,298,172
Charges	692,717	†784,499	683,983
Sur., 12 months	886,829	860,971	658,989
†Deficit. *Other income deducted.			
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for July—			
Gross	646,906	683,197	237,845
Exp. and tax	401,751	434,907	299,879
Net	245,052	248,390	37,966
Other inc.	..	..	33,171
Total inc.	245,055	248,390	71,137
Charges	57,988	66,811	93,601
Surplus	187,387	181,579	*22,464
*Deficit.			
ROCHESTER RAILWAYS for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	1,487,182	1,291,369	1,044,096
Expenses	850,748	892,981	672,983
Net	636,434	596,433	471,023
Other inc.	24,930	32,983	24,216
Total inc.	661,364	629,416	495,239

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—There is very little change in the condition of the money market, although sentimentally it is growing a little firmer. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c discount; clearings, $16,479,722; balances, $1,004,023; Sub-Treasury debit, $48,094. The foreign exchange market is easier. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88⅝	..
Sterling	4.87⅞	4.85
Commercial	..	4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.13⅛
Reichsmarks	95⅜	95⅛
Guilders	40⅛	40¼

The Directors of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company have declared a dividend of $10 a share, payable Sept. 27, to stock of record Sept. 2. The Directors of the Wolverine Copper Company have declared a dividend of $4 per share. This is an increase of 50 cents over the last dividend. There was little change of prices on the Stock Exchange to-day, so far as the Coppers were concerned. Dominion Coal was very strong, and also Steel preferred. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
131..	Atchison	81½	81	81
3..	Atchison pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾
1..	Boston Elevated	152	152	152
21..	Boston & Albany	251	251	251
10..	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
8..	C. J. R. & S. Y.	143	143	143
95..	Mass. Elec.	13	12½	12½
185..	Mass. Elec. pf.	63¾	63	63⅛
49..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	189¾	189¾	189¾
2..	Old Colony	203	203	203
1,288..	*Union Pacific	98⅝	98	98⅝
35..	West End pf.	112	111⅝	112

TELEPHONES.

535..	American	137½	137½	137½
175..	New England	125½	125	125
3..	Western pf.	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

55..	American Ag. Chem.	13¾	13½	13¾
50..	American Pneu. Service.	4½	4½	4½
400..	American Smelting	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛
588..	American Sugar	131⅜	131½	131½
1..	American Sugar pf.	133½	133½	133½
215..	American Woolen	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
77..	American Woolen pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
10..	Dominion Iron & Steel	11	11	11
5..	General Electric	166	166	166
25..	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	47¼	47	47¼
572..	Mass. Gas	42½	41⅜	41⅜
20..	Mass. Gas pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼
15..	Mergenthaler	186	185½	185½
3..	Pullman	216½	216½	216½
50..	Reece Buttonhole	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
4..	Swift & Co.	103	103	103
108..	United Fruit	106⅜	106¼	106½
210..	United Shoe Machine	50¼	50	50½
5..	United Shoe Machine pf.	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝
1,032..	U. S. Steel	13⅛	12⅞	13
3,981..	U. S. Steel pf.	63¼	62¾	62⅞
20..	Westinghouse pf.	92	92	92

MINING.

140..	Adventure	1⅜	1½	1½
695..	Allouez	13	12⅝	12⅝
1,785..	Amalgamated	57¼	56⅝	57
35..	American Zinc	13	13	13
15..	Anaconda	20	19¼	19¼
402..	Atlantic	13⅜	13	13⅛
2,530..	Boston Copper & Gold	7¼	7¼	7¼
4..	Cal. & Hecla	520	520	520
955..	Centennial	28¼	27½	28
200..	Con. Mercury	28¾	28c	28c
2,706..	Copper Range	57⅝	56	57⅞
665..	Daly-West	14½	13½	14½
460..	Dominion Coal	56½	55½	56½
100..	Elm River	27⅜	27	27⅜
125..	Franklin	9	9	9
1,280..	Granby	3½	3¼	3½
100..	Guanajuato	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,015..	Isle Royale	19½	19	19½
50..	Mass.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100..	Michigan	5½	5⅜	5⅜
215..	Mohawk	45¾	45½	45⅞
1,261..	Montana C. & C.	3½	3	6⅞
1,085..	Old Dominion	15¾	15	15¾
325..	Osceola	71	71	71⅜
100..	*Parrot	24	24	24
100..	†Phoenix	2⅛	2	2
2..	Quincy	87	87	87
140..	Rhode Island	80c	80c	80c
50..	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
955..	Shannon	4⅜	4¼	4¼
69..	Tamarack	110	108½	110
75..	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼
100..	U. S. Coal & Oil	11½	11½	11½
1,738..	U. S.	22	21¼	21⅝
685..	Utah	43	42¼	42⅝
240..	Victoria	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
175..	Winona	9⅝	9½	9½
248..	Wolverine	88½	86	88⅝
485..	Wyandotte	1	1	1

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The "outside" arbitrage shares—Reading, the Steels, Erie, and Rock Island—contributed the bulk of to-day's dealings, although the sales in Reading were only about one-fifth the business transacted yesterday. Warwick Iron and Steel and Philadelphia Rapid Transit joined the list of active stocks to-day, but it did not appreciably affect their prices, which were only fractionally higher. Electric Storage Battery was up ¾, and the Consolidated Lake Superior issues were also slightly higher. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey made a new high record by selling at 72. International Smokeless Powder was off 1¼ from last previous sales, but ½ each was added to the prices of Minehill Railroad, North Pennsylvania and Germantown, Norristown and Chestnut Hill Railroad. There was some important selling of Philadelphia Traction, but the stock was promptly taken at 90. Total sales, 25,321 shares; $56,100 bonds. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
210..	American Railways	48¾	48¾	48¾
1..	Bell Telephone	90	90	90
870..	Cambria Steel	20	19⅝	20
640..	Con. Lake Superior	5	4 13-16	5
70..	Con. Lake Superior pf.	9¼	9	9¼
421..	Consol. Traction, N. J.	72	71¼	71⅝
25..	Electric Storage Battery	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
2,515..	Erie	29	28¼	28⅝
25..	General Asphalt pf.	30	30	30
100..	Internat. Smoke. Powder	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
37..	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	23⅞	23½	23⅞
290..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	69¾	69¼	69¾
20..	Lehigh Navigation	81⅝	81½	81⅝
30..	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
2..	Minehill R. R.	63	63	63
30..	North Penn. R. R.	102	102	102
31..	Norristown R. R.	152	152	152
327..	Pennsylvania R. R.	62⅝	62⅜	62 9-16
1,176..	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
17..	Philadelphia Electric	..	9 9-16	9⅝
285..	Philadelphia Co.	39⅞	39¾	39¾
64..	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44¾	44½	44¾
3,350..	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	14¾	14⅝	14⅞
5,917..	Reading	31¾	30 13-16	30 15-16
100..	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37
1,000..	Rock Island	27⅛	26½	27⅛
200..	Southern Pacific	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝
100..	Southern R. R.	29½	29½	29¾
2..	United Cos. of N. J.	269	269	269
400..	United Gas Imp.	89¾	89¼	89¾
702..	Union Traction	55¾	55⅝	55⅝
1,570..	U. S. Steel	13⅛	12⅞	13
3,843..	U. S. Steel pf.	62⅞	61⅞	62¾
993..	Warwick Steel	4	4	4

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to the New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—New York exchange was 25 cents discount; time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. During the morning Traction common to the amount of 225 shares changed hands at a little under 8. West Chicago sold at 52 to 53 and North Chicago firmed up to 86. There was a liberal trade in bonds of the traction companies at about steady figures. In other stocks the early dealings were fairly broad. Can preferred was active at 46@46½. Northwestern Elevated sold as high as 20, Boxboard preferred touched 9, Quaker Oats common 45, and Street's preferred 98. Biscuit preferred was firm and touched 108½ early. In the afternoon a sharp buying movement was put under way in Boxboard preferred by a floor trader, which resulted in taking the price of the shares up to 10⅝. Carbon preferred, a recent favorite, also was worked up 5 points to its new high-record price of 120. The close was strong.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
775..	American Can pf.	46½	46	46⅛
120..	American Shipbuilding	19	19	19
50..	American Shipbuilding pf.	57	57	57
5..	Chicago City Ry.	186½	186½	186½
85..	Chic. & Oak Park El. pf.	26½	26½	26½
15..	Chicago T. & T.	99	99	99
225..	Chi. Union Traction com.	7¾	7¾	7¾
15..	Diamond Match	122½	122½	122½
50..	Metropolitan Elevated	22	22	22
45..	Metropolitan Life pf.	58½	58½	58½
340..	National Biscuit	47	47	47
47..	National Biscuit pf.	108½	108¼	108½
785..	National Carbon	40½	40	40½
34..	National Carbon pf.	120	115	115
225..	North Chicago	86	85	86
325..	Northwestern El. com.	20	19½	20
50..	Quaker Oats com.	44	44	45
100..	Street's Stable Car.	29¾	29¾	29¾
25..	Street's Stable Car pf.	98	97¾	98
55..	Swift & Co.	102	101¾	102
200..	United Box Board	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,690..	United Box Board pf.	10	8¼	10
566..	West Chicago	58	52	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at 19. 1,000 Comstock Tunnel at 3½; 1,000 Con. Imperial at 1; 1,000 Gould & Curry at 23; 1,000 Hale & Norcross at 31; 1,000 Julia at 9; 1,000 Justice at 11; 1,000 Ky. Con. at 1.

Mexican dollars—Thursday, 46@47; Wednesday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	10	12	L. Wash. C.	4	5
Alpha Con.	10	13	Mexican	86	87
Andes	18	19	Occid. Con.	75	78
Belcher	22	24	Ophir	240	250
Bsst & Bel.	125	135	Overman	20	21
Bullion	24	28	Potosi	16	16
Caledonia	63	65	Savage	20	22
Challenge Con.	20	20	Sag. Belcher	11	10
Chollar	14	15	Sierra Nev.	33	33
Confidence	60	65	Syndicate	2	2
Con. C. & V.	110	115	St. Louis	10	10
Con. Imperial	1	1	Union Con.	39	39
Crown Point	16	16	Utah Con.	9	9
Gould & Cur.	23	23	Yel. Jacket	19	18
Hale & Nor.	31	32	Silver Bars	57¼	..
Julia	9	9	Drafts, sight	6	6
Justice	11	12	Telegraph	8¼	8½
Ky. Con.	1	..			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	07	07	Justice	10	10
Andes	13	13	Kentuck	01	01
Belcher	20	20	Mexican	85	85
Best & Belcher	1 35	1 35	Occidental	75	75
Bullion	25	25	Ophir	2 50	2 50
Caledonia	60	60	Overman	20	20
Challenge Con	18	18	Potosi	15	15
Chollar	15	15	Savage	20	20
Confidence	65	65	Sierra Nevada	30	30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 05	1 05	Silver Hill	02	02
Con. Imperial	01	01	Standard	3 50	3 50
Con. New York	01	01	Union Con.	35	35
Crown Point	15	15	Utah	05	05
Gould & Curry	20	20	Yellow Jacket	15	15
Hale & Norcross	30	30			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Thursday, Sept. 1, 1904.

Imp'l Jap Govt, £ & £ Co. temporary ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan	95,000	94½	
	2,000	94¾	
	10,000	94⅝	
	112,000	94⅞	
	5,000	94⅜	
	265,000	94¼	
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid, ex int	50,000	100¼	
	10,000	100	
Ala class A 4-5s	4,000	102¼	
Ann Arb 1st 4s	1,000	96	
Atch, T. & S F gen 4s	5,000	103¾	
	10,000	103⅝	
	500	103¾	
	4,000	103⅝	
Balt & O, S Wn div 3½s	30,000	91¾	
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s	5,000	116½	
Br. R. T. ref con 4s	1,000	80½	
	5,000	80¾	
	17,000	80⅝	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	2,000	107⅝	
Buff & Susq 1st ref 4s	10,000	98¾	
Cen of Ga con 5s	13,000	111⅝	
1st inc 5s	26,000	84⅞	
2d inc 5s	11,000	47⅜	
	10,000	47½	
	11,000	48⅛	
3d inc 5s	3,000	33⅜	
Cen O Reorg 1st	4,000	109¼	
Cen Pac gtd 4s	15,000	100⅛	
Ches & O gen 4½s	5,000xi	105⅝	
Chi & Alt 3½s	16,000	79	
C, B & Q 5s joint bonds	16,000	97	
111 div 2½s	25,000	94⅝	
C & Ind Coal 1st	20,000	117	
C, M & St P, W & M div 5s	5,000	115¼	
C, R I & P gen 4s	2,000	104⅝	
C, R I & P R R 4s	10,000	75	
	2,000	75¼	
	10,000	75⅛	
	10,000	75¼	
	36,000	75⅜	
	1,000	75⅝	
	7,000	75⅝	
	3,000	75⅝	
	92,000	75½	
	10,000	75⅝	
	30,000	75¼	
	11,000	75⅜	
	4,000	75⅛	
	1,000	75⅛	
	159,000	75½	
	23,000	75⅝	
	100,000	75⅞	
C, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	6,000xi	85	
	25,000	85⅛	
	10,000	85⅜	
	16,000	85	
	10,000	84⅞	
	54,000	84⅞	
	65,000	85	
	6,000	84⅞	
	3,000	84¾	
	32,000	74½	
C, C, C & St L, St L div 1st	5,000	103	
Col Mid 1st 4s	10,000	63½	
Col & S 1st 4s	5,000	84⅛	
	10,000	84	
Con Gas Co, N Y, Nat'l City Bk ctfs full paid for conv deb 6s	93,000	178	
Con Tob 4s	150,000	73	
	20,000	73¼	
	30,000	73	
	10,000	72⅝	
	20,000	72¾	
	1,000	72⅝	
	35,000	72½	
	40,000	72⅝	
	10,000	71⅞	
	15,000	71⅞	
	100,000	71⅞	
	5,000	71⅝	
	10,000	72	
	10,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅛	
	20,000	72⅛	
	10,000	72⅛	
	35,000	72⅛	
	5,000	72⅛	
	110,000	72⅛	
	15,000	72⅛	
	5,000	72⅛	
	20,000	72⅛	
	2,000	72⅛	
	80,000	72⅛	
	17,000	72⅛	
	1,000	105⅞	
	2,000	105	
Un Pac conv 4s	10,000	104⅞	
	20,000	104⅜	
	15,000	104⅛	
	2,000	104⅛	
	10,000	104⅞	
	45,000	104⅝	
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	50,000	84⅝	
	38,000	84¾	
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s	77,000	80	
	35,000	79⅞	
	20,000	80	
	28,000	79⅞	
	282,000	80	
	4,000	80⅛	
	25,000	80	
	48,000	80⅛	
	5,000	80⅛	
	20,000	80¾	
	1,000	80⅞	
	2,000	80¾	
	80,000	80⅛	
	24,000	80⅛

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 Per Cent.

Business Renews Its Buoyancy—The List Generally Higher Despite Continued Uncertainty Regarding Cotton and Grains.

The stock market yesterday provided further disappointment for those who had been expecting that reaction which they need in their business, and it did so in spite of news adapted to promote that result. The grain crops were not destroyed further or again, but the produce markets were firm and active, more so here than abroad. But the foreign markets more than ours reflected the old reliable Journal of Commerce's whack at the cotton crop. Its 1,300 correspondents have informed it that the present condition is 77, against 64 a month ago. This leaves the condition about two points below a year ago, but it should be said over an acreage so much larger that the yield should be ample, nevertheless.

The influence of this news was not any more clearly reflected in the stock market yesterday than earlier in the week. The grangers did not yield because the produce market was strong, and the cotton carriers, which have been weak without any clear reason recently, were not weaker than others yesterday. What the improvement lacked in amount it recouped in generality, advances being liberally distributed. The weakest spot on the list was the tractions, with the exception of Brooklyn. The exception is meritorious, for Brooklyn's future contains influences opposite in character to those which are depressing Metropolitan. The weakness in Reading was remarkable only because it has been so industriously tipped for the rise. The Rock Islands, common and preferred, sprang into sudden activity and strength, as has long been anticipated by those who have watched the steady rise in the system's bonds and guaranteed issues. Steel continued strong, of course, contributing a fifth of the day's total business. It was easily the leader of the market. The news of the trade was not good, the rumored price agreement being denied, and price agreements being a poor substitute for business, anyway. But it is useless to quarrel with facts. The Steel stocks rose upon buying of a different and better sort than covering by shorts. The strength in the Tobacco stocks also continued. Consolidated Tobacco 4s were dealt in to the aggregate of $4,358,000, or about one-half the day's total bond business once more. Their tone was feverish, the close being below the best, 73¼. Cynics still thought the movement distributive, but in conservative quarters the statement was made that the security is worth even its present price. A bond secured upon a stock is something of a nondescript, but if the stock is both a good earner and representative of actual cash rather than water, the security may be better than its description.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.....	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Am. Locomotive	½	2d pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Balt. & Ohio.....	½	Pressed S. Car pf..	½
Chi., M. & St. P..	½	Ry. Steel Spring....	½
Chi. Northwestern .	½	Rock Island	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr.....	⅝	Rock Island pf.....	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf..	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L..	⅝	St. L. Southwestern	½
Con. Gas	¾	St. L. Southw'n pf.	1½
Corn Products pf....	1	Southern Ry.	⅝
Erie	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	½	Union Bag & P. ...	2
Erie 2d pf.....	⅝	Union B. & P. pf....	2
Hocking Valley	1⅝	Union Pacific	½
Int. Paper pf.....	⅛	U. S. Pipe	½
Kan. City S. pf.....	1	U. S. Pipe pf.....	1⅞
Lake Erie & W.....	½	U. S. Realty	½
Mo. Pacific	½	U. S. Steel pf.....	1¼
Nat. Biscuit	½	Wills & L. E. 2d pf.	½
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	⅝	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Coal	.5	Met. St. Ry.....	1⅛
Am. Snuff pf.....	.2	Minn. & St. L.....	1
Am. T. & Tel.....	1⅝	Nat. Lead pf.....	½
Con. Tob. pf.....	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake....	1⅝
General Electric pf.	.1	Reading	⅝
Hock. Valley pf....	1¼	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	.1
Illinois Cen.	½	Twin City	1½
Int. Pump	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Met. Securities	1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. Ohio Riv. 4½s.	1½	Con. Tob. 4s.....	1½
Chi. & E. I. Ry. 1st.	1	E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1¼
C., M. & St. P.. 5s	.1	N. Y. & Nor. 1st 5s.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s.....	.2	St. P., M. & M. M. C. 5s	2¼

Bonds Declined.

Buff. & Susq. 1st...	.1	Int. Pump 6s.....	.1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 1.....	576,109
To date this year.....	75,784,829
Corresponding date last year.....	112,242,773

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 1.....	$8,591,000
To date this year.....	$445,288,460
Corresponding date last year.....	$454,349,750

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Welsbach Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Iowa Central Railway.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Ridley & Sons Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Louisville Railway Company has filed amendments to its articles of incorporation increasing its capital stock by $1,100,000.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ending Aug. 27, it is stated, were 745,587 tons, making the total for the year to date, 25,894,216 tons, against 27,785,769 tons last year.

The St. Louis Southwestern net earnings for the month of July were the largest net earnings for any month of July in the history of the company.

U. S. Realty Deposits.

The time for the deposit with the New York Security and Trust Company of the stocks of the United States Realty and Construction Company under the reorganization plan expired yesterday. It was authoritatively stated that a large amount of the old stocks have been turned in under the agreement, and that only a few scattered holdings still remain out. It was stated that no further extension for depositing the stocks is likely to be made.

Steel Pools Procrastinate.

Regarding the meetings of the Steel Beam and Plate Pools, which were held in Jersey City, it was learned that the two associations took no action, but adjourned to hold another meeting in a few weeks. This in

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Activity in Consolidated Tobacco 4s Continues—Increasing Interest in Japanese Bonds.

Extraordinary activity was displayed again yesterday in Consolidated Tobacco bonds, and they were again conspicuously strong, opening up 2¾ points and closing with a net gain of 1½ points. There was not much activity in the various tobacco stocks quoted on the Exchange, and most of them reacted slightly from the previous day's prices, but little interest attached to the movement in the stocks, owing to the much greater activity and strength of the bonds. Rumor was again busy with the affairs of the Tobacco Trust, but a great many were inclined to the belief that the activity in the bonds was inspired largely by a desire on the part of insiders to create a better market for the bonds, which had long been selling at a price almost ridiculously low for any 4 per cent. security, even remotely entitled to be designated by the name of bond. It is at least certain that the movement in Consolidated Tobacco bonds has the support of some conservative banking interests where the opinion is expressed that the advance is entirely warranted by the earnings of the company.

Shorts Suffer Again in Steel.

There could be little doubt that the shorts were being rather roughly handled in Steel preferred, and the way the stock advanced with little encouragement from any outside source indicated pretty clearly the truth of the statement so often made recently that the stock had been very much oversold. The Street is hearing now that the advance in Steel preferred is likely to go much further before the movement is over. Certainly yesterday's advance was well maintained, and there was no sign of weakness in the stock when the market closed, the final price being within an eighth of the best and showing a net gain of 1¼ points.

One Advance with a Reason.

In the showing made by the St. Louis and Southwestern for the month of July there seemed to be plausible reason for the advance that occurred in the company's preferred stock, but of late stocks have so often moved without any reference whatsoever to the news affecting them that there was a disposition to consider the increased earnings as a mere coincidence of the advance rather than its cause.

More Interest in Japanese Bonds.

Japanese bonds within the past few days have become quite active, and it is said that interest in them is becoming broader, probably as a result of the further progress of the Japanese in the Far Eastern war. It is stated that the bonds are being bought here for foreign account as well as by local investors. Among the large buyers of the bonds yesterday was Sig H. Rosenblatt, who was said to be buying the bonds on European orders.

"BIG FOUR'S" YEARLY SHOWING

Ingalls Says Traffic Has Outgrown Facilities to Handle It.

The annual report of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis was made public yesterday. The income account shows:

Gross earnings	$21,069,954.25
Operating expenses, including taxes.	16,730,226.76
Net earnings	$4,339,727.49
Interest and rentals.....	2,867,221.29
Balance	$1,472,506.20
Sundry income	166,950.34
Balance	$1,639,456.54
Preferred dividends	499,925.00
Common dividends	(1,119,612.00
Surplus	19,919.54
Previous surplus	1,537,862.31
Balance forward	$1,557,781.85

President Ingalls says:

"The encouraging feature of this report is the increase of the rate per ton per mile on freight and the increase in passenger earnings. There would also have been an increase in freight earnings instead of the slight decrease shown if the business could have been moved.

"The history of the operations of your railway for the last year is very much like that of others. Within the last five years earnings have increased nearly 50 per cent., and it has been impossible to enlarge the facilities in a corresponding ratio, consequently the tracks became crowded and business congested, which added largely to our expenses of operating. With the slight decrease in business and the improved weather, our trains have been running more regularly and expenses greatly reduced.

"At the date of writing this report the business of the company is fairly good; the passenger business, on account of the World's Fair at St. Louis, is large, and this will continue for the balance of the calendar year. The freight business is slightly less than a year ago, but still in fairly good volume. The crops along our line are looking well."

Stock Exchange List Changes.

The issue of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 5 per cent. debenture bonds of 1904 has been stricken from the Stock Exchange list, as it fell due and was being paid off yesterday.

Application has been made by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to list $1,144,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1951.

Philippine Short-Time Bonds.

The issue of $3,000,000 of short-time Philippine bonds made a year ago, and which matured yesterday, were being redeemed by the Guaranty Trust Company. A large number of the bonds were redeemed. Some of them, deposited at Washington as collateral against Government deposits, have to be substituted for.

Southern Pacific Subscriptions.

Yesterday was the last day for the filing of subscriptions to the Southern Pacific preferred stock issue. According to an official statement, the subscriptions have been very gratifying, and it will not be necessary to form a syndicate to complete the plan. The total issue subscribed for is $40,000,000 out of an authorized $100,000,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance.....	$147,975,364
Gold	49,512,294
Silver	28,572,415
United States notes.....	13,869,797
Treasury notes of 1890.....	66,813
National banknotes	18,623,087
Total receipts this day.....	1,714,005
Total receipts this month.....	1,714,005
Total receipts this year.....	93,403,783
Total expenditures this day.....	2,140,000
Total expenditures this month.....	2,140,000
Total expenditures this year.....	117,580,719
Deposits in National Banks.....	119,311,956

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$527,336,969
Silver dollars	468,329,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	6,316,849
Silver bullion of 1890 barlies.....	3,908,351
Total	$1,007,890,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding.....	$527,336,969
Silver certificates outstanding.....	468,329,000
Treasury notes outstanding.....	12,225,000
Total	$1,007,890,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$25,894,784
Gold certificates	23,617,510
Silver coin and bullion.....	21,765,575
Silver certificates	6,908,840
United States notes.....	13,869,797
Other assets	81,799,472
Total in Treasury.....	$123,753,979
Deposits in National banks.....	119,311,956
Total	$243,065,935
Current liabilities	95,090,270
Available cash balance.....	$147,975,364

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following

HEAVY FEDERAL DEFICIT

Government's Expenses for August $6,000,000 Above Receipts.

War Department Increase $5,000,000, Navy $2,000,000—Cash Balance Below Usual Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—August was an unusually bad month for the Treasury. The total receipts were $44,003,391 and the expenditures $51,246,603, leaving a deficit for the month of $8,343,212, while for the same month of 1903 the revenues exceeded the expenditures by more than that amount.

The receipts and expenditures will be watched with especial interest by those who are directing the political campaign. The largely increased expenditures the past two months are certain to challenge their attention, and are not without interest to the general public.

The increase in disbursements was mainly on account of the War Deparement, last month showing an increase over those for August, 1903, of more than $5,600,000. Civil and miscellaneous expenditures show an increase of $1,250,000 and the Navy nearly $2,000,000.

The total expenditure in the month just closed, $51,246,604, was an increase over August, 1903, of $8,000,000. The receipts for the month, $44,903,391, were a decrease compared with the same month of last year of nearly $5,000,000. Of this, nearly $2,000,000 were lost in miscellaneous receipts.

Taking the operations of the two months of the new fiscal year there is an excess of expenditures of $23,730,940, while the corresponding months of last year show an increase of less than $9,000,000 in expenditures. This great discrepency between revenues and expenditures, while caused by decreased receipts and increased expenditures, is mainly chargeable to the latter. Thus the revenues in the two months declined $7,000,000, but the expenditures increased $16,000,000.

The annexed table shows the receipts for the two months just closed compared with the same months of 1903:

	1903.	1904.
Customs	$48,268,222	$41,901,424
Internal revenue	41,246,229	39,010,691
Miscellaneous	8,949,302	10,777,664
Total.....	$98,464,253	$91,689,779

BIG MILITARY EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the two months aggregate $115,440,719, against $99,412,733 last year. Examination shows this increase of $16,000,000 is attributable to three items, namely: Civil and miscellaneous, $3,000,000; War Department, nearly $6,000,000, and Navy, nearly $7,000,000.

For the entire year prior to the war with Spain the expenditures on account of the War Department, which include river and harbor improvements, were less than $49,000,000, and for the navy $34,561,546. In the year ended with June last the War Department expenditures were $115,338,695 and the navy $102,757,704.

The disbursements in detail for July and August, 1904, compared with the same months of 1903, are given below:

	1903.	1904.
Civil and miscellaneous...	$23,933,562	$27,052,271
War.....	26,716,413	32,508,773
Navy.....	15,746,048	22,145,148
Indians.....	2,413,923	2,117,923
Pensions.....	26,903,237	25,786,274
Interest.....	4,999,249	5,836,430
Total.....	$99,412,733	$115,440,719

The inroad of more than $6,000,000 made upon the available cash balance by the excess of expenditures reduced that balance to $147,975,364. Of that amount there is held by the depository banks to secure public money $103,436,907, and in addition thereto more than $9,000,000 to the credit of disbursing officers.

The latter amount, however, is for the convenience of the Government in making current payments, and is considered as entirely separate from the larger sum. Excluding that amount, the working balance of the Treasury is $44,538,457; and, including it, about $35,000,000.

ADMINISTRATION NOT SCARED.

There have been intimations that because of the reduction in the working balance it was contemplated by the Secretary to make a call on the depository banks for a return of a portion of their holdings. There is, however, no apprehension at the Treasury because of what is regarded as a temporary decrease in the available cash, and no consideration has been given to the matter of drawing on the depository banks.

While the expenditures continue to grow in consequence of the prodigality of Congress in making appropriations, the Administration hopes that the reduced requisitions in the coming month will enable the Treasury to recoup the loss sustained since July 1, when the new appropriations became available. During the month the depository banks lost to the Treasury about $1,500,000, and since Jan. 1, $54,000,000.

The custom has been to hold in the Treasury as a safe working balance at least $50,000,000, but it is not regarded as imperative that extraordinary methods should be adopted to maintain that sum unless an emergency should require action. The Treasury can reduce the holdings of the depository banks in the ordinary course of business by directing revenue collectors to deposit in sub-treasuries, and this could be done to the extent of gaining for the available balance the few millions needed to bring it within the so-called line of safety.

The gold holdings show an increase for the month of nearly $6,000,000. Including the reserve fund the Treasury now holds in gold coin and bullion $705,231,753.

The coin in the trust fund aggregates upward of $527,000,000, against which there is outstanding about $504,000,000 in certificates, the remaining certificates being against the coin being held in the Treasury cash. The certificates of gold and silver and Treasury notes outstanding aggregate $977,407,806, an increase in August of about $5,000,000.

Wreckage in Steamship Lanes.

The oil tank steamship Ligonier, which arrived yesterday from Port Arthur, Texas, reported that she passed considerable wreckage on the voyage. On Aug. 17, on the outward passage, about five miles north of Biscayana Buoy, in sixteen fathoms of water a submerged spar was noted close by. The spar appeared to be part of a wreck and was directly in the track of steamships bound south. On Aug. 26, about 275 miles from Tortugas, in latitude 24.45 longitude 87.30, some wreckage was passed which had a few miles and ropes attached in the track of vessels bound to Galveston or Sabine.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Capt. Preston Brown, Paymaster, is relieved in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., for duty in that department.

Major Clarence Deems, Artillery Corps, is relieved at Fort Worden, Wash., and will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., for duty at that post.

Leave of absence is granted Col. Abiel L. Smith, Commissary Department, one month; Capt. S. P. Dutton, Commissary, two months; First Lieut. Nathan J. Sheldon, artillery, one month.

The Navy.

Lieut. J. S. Graham is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20, and orders directing him to proceed home and wait orders revoked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Snyder is detached from the Maine, and ordered to the Kearsarge.

A cable from the South Atlantic squadron announces the following changes: Lieut. Commander F. H. Bailey from the Brooklyn home; Lieut. H. P. Perrill to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment; Lieut. A. M. Watson from the Brooklyn to the Atlanta.

Movements of Vessels.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ½@1 per cent., closing at ½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $214,883,979; balances, $8,789,395; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $443,459.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8735; cables, $4.8790.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.85. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.19¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94½@94 15-16 and 95¾ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, ½c; telegraphic, 10c; bank, $1 premium. Cincinnati—35c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Rates for money were easier in the market to-day. Over $17,500,000 in interest and dividends was distributed. Discounts eased slightly.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were irregular. Consols were firm, being helped by yesterday's influx of gold to the Bank of England. Home rails were dull on average traffic returns.

Americans opened weaker, rallied to about parity, and closed firm. Grand Trunk weakened on the railroad accident in Quebec.

Japanese were easier, pending the result of the operations at Liao-Yang and Port Arthur. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 90¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 3-16 ex interest; consols for account, 88⅝ ex interest; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 82⅝; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 89½; Canadian Pacific, 127⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 40; Chicago Great Western, 15⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 158; De Beers, 18⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 25⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78¾; Erie, 29¾; Erie first preferred, 66⅛; Erie second preferred, 41½; Illinois Central, 140¾; Louisville and Nashville, 123¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22¾; New York Central, 126; Norfolk and Western, 69¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 64½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 31½; Reading first preferred, 48; Reading second preferred, 38; Southern Railway, 20⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 87; Southern Pacific, 67⅜; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 13⅛; United States Steel preferred, 63⅝; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish 4s, 87.

Bar silver steady, 26 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 13-16@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.55; Lisbon, 20.25.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £92,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prices on the Bourse today opened unsettled and heavy, owing to the situation at Liao-Yang. They improved later and closed firm. Russian imperial fours closed at 94.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 62½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs, 25 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was comparatively quiet.

Exchange on London 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased.....	£141,000
Circulation increased	275,000
Bullion increased	234,232
Other securities increased.....	2,195,000
Other deposits increased.....	2,380,000
Public deposits decreased.....	454,000
Notes reserve decreased.....	88,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 53.20 per cent. Last week it was 55.58 per cent.

Rate of discount, unchanged, at 3 per cent.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.....	104¾	105⅛
2s, c., 1930..105¾	106⅜	
3s, r., 1918..105	105½	
3s, c., 1918..105¾	105⅝	
3s, 1918, Nov..106	..	
4s, r., 1907, ex. int. 106	106¾	
4s, c., 1907..107	107⅜	
4s r., 1925..131¾	132½	
4s, c., 1925..131¾	132½	
D. C. 3.65s..118½	..	
Philippine 4s..110	..	
Adams Exp..225	230	
Alb. & Susq..225	..	
Allegh. & W..145	..	
Allis-Chal. pf..11	12	
Allis-Ch. pf. 42	50	
A. C. O. pf..21	35	
Am. Cot. pf. 23	23	
Am. Exp 209	213	
Am. Gr. T. 5	6⅞	
A. H. & L. pf. 13	21	
Am. Ice (Co. 5⅝	6⅜	
Am. Ice pf. 12½	15½	
A. L. C. pf. 30	35	
Am. M. Co.. 4	4¼	
A. M. C. pf. 19	21	
Am. S. Fds. 5¼	7	
A. S. F. pf. 32	36	
A. T. & C. 89	92	
Am. W. Co. 13	14	
Ann Arbor.. 27	28	
Ann Arb. pf. 57½	59	
At. C. Line..120	121½	
B. & O. pf. 92	56½	
B. A. L. pf.105	..	
B. Un. Gas.214	220	
Brunsw. T. 6	7	
B. R. & P.125	130	
B., R. & P. pf. 130	..	
Asterick Co. 48	49½	
E. South'n. 66⅝	67	
C. & A. pf. 32	33	
C. & O. 2.190	210	
C. & E. Ill. pf. 122	140	
C. Gt. W. pf. 53½	54	
C. Gt. W. pf. B 22¾	25	
C. Gt. W. deb. 81½	86	
C. Ind. & L. pf. 78	85	
C. M. & St. P. pf. 182	184	
C. St. P., M. & Om. 140	143	
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.180	..	
C., C. & St. L. pf. 107	110	
C., L. & W. 50	..	
C., L. & W. pf. 72	..	
C. & Pitts. ..178	..	
Col. F. & I. 60	..	
Com. Cable.190	..	
Con. T. Coal 65	..	
D. & H. C. 270	274	
D., M. & F. 25	26	
D., M. & N. pf. 3	..	
Det. S. 100	3	
Det. S. pf. 2½	2¾	
Det. S. 1st.... 4¼	5	
Det. U. Ry. 60	65	
Dis. Match..132¼	135	
D., S. S. & A. 6½	8	
Erie & H. pf. 80	85	
Ft. W. & D. City 43	45	
Gen'l Chem. pf. 55	55	
Gen'l Chem. Co. pf. 94	96¼	
G. & E. Tel.116	..	
Gt. Nor. pf.170	185	
Homestake..152	155	
Ill. Cen. 1.103	38	
Int. Power....35	..	
Int. Steam Pump 32	35	
Kan. City S. pf. 70	75	
Kn. Ice, Chi. 52	60	
Lacl. Gas pf. 85	100	
L. E. & W. pf. 85	100	
Lake Shore..280	275	
Long Island..56	60	
Man. B'ch. 10	13	
Md. Coal pf.100	115	
Met. W. S. El., Chi. 21	22	
Met. W. S. El., C. pf. 57½	59	
Mich. Cen....120	140	
M. & St. L. pf. 88	93	
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.129	130	
Mont. L. H. & P. 77¾	78	
Mor. & Ess..194	198	
Nat. Enam. 14½	15	
N. Enam. pf. 79	80	
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1st pf. 18¼	19½	
N. Cen. Coal 42	44	
N. Y. B. & Man. B. pf. 95	110	
N. Y. C. 1st pf. 105	..	
N. Y. Dock Co. pf. 43	45	
N. Y., L. & W. pf. 131	136	
N. Y. Mutual Gas 183	190	
N. Y. & N. J. pf. 154	157½	
N. & W. pf. 90	91	
North Am... 91¼	93	
Ont. Mining. 3½	4⅜	
Pac. Coast.. 63½	65	
P. C. 1st pf. 95	105	
Pac. Mail 29¾	29½	
Peo. Gas 98	98	
Pere Marq. 75	80	
P. C. C. & St. L. pf. 98	99	
P. C. C. & St. L. pf. 100	104	
Pt. Ft. W. & C. 180	..	
P. Ft. W. & C. pf. 174	..	
Quicksilver .. 3¾	4	
Q'cksilver pf. 3¾	4	
R. R. Sec. Ill. C. stock 85	90	
Ry. S. Spring pf. 79¼	79¾	
Reading ..1st pf. 84½	85¼	
Rens. & Sar.203	..	
R., W. & O.181	185	
Rutland pf. 38	45	
St. J. & G. I. Island 16	17	
St. J. & G. I. pf. 1st pf. 48	51	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.... 73	74	
St. L. & S. F. 2d cfs. 165	175	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. 127	127	
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. 87¼	88	
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf. 87	88	
Stand. R. & T. Twins 1	1¼	
T. F. & W. 17	20½	
Tol. Rys. & L. 20¼	24½	
Twin C. Rap. T. 156	158	
Un. Bag & P. 92	94	
U. Rys. pf. 13	15	
United Rys. Inv. pf. 56	57	
U. S. Rubber 124	125	
U. S. Rubber pf. 74	75	
Va.-Car. Chem. 52	55	
Va.-Car. Chem. pf. 100	105	
Wabash 20	20½	
Wabash pf. 39	40	
Wells, F. & Co. 150	160	
W. U. Tel. 90	90½	
Wheeling & L. E. 5	6	
Wheeling & L. E. 1st pf. 50	55	
Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf. 20	25	
Wis. Cen. pf. 30	32	

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

General Appraisers Make Rules for Duty on Singapore Pineapples.

Fourteen Per Cent. of Sugar the Maximum to be Allowed at Low Rate of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday laid down a series of rules for the guidance of local Appraisers in classifying canned pineapples from Singapore, on the protest of the Paul Taylor Brown Company of New York against their classification as fruits preserved in sugar at 1 cent a pound and 35 per cent. It was claimed that they were dutiable as pineapples preserved in their own juice at 25 per cent., and the whole issue turned on whether cane sugar had been added in the canning or not. This, it appears, is difficult to determine, as in addition to the invert, or grape sugar, which is present in nearly all fruits, the pineapple also produces a small proportion of cane sugar, or sugar that answers all the polariscopic tests for cane sugar.

Dr Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, was consulted, and after experiments he lays it down as a general rule that pineapples in canning produce about 14 per cent. of total sugar, of which about 2 or 3 per cent. is cane sugar. Judge Somerville therefore lays it down as a rule that when there is no evidence tending to prove otherwise pineapples containing over 14 per cent. of total sugar are dutiable at 1 cent a pound and 35 per cent., and when containing less than 14 per cent. of sugar at 25 per cent. In the case before him the protest is overruled.

Gen. T. S. Sharretts is the author of a decision overruling a protest by Louis Metzger & Co., New York, against the classification of "spangled grosnes" and "spangled trimmings" at 60 per cent. as "fabrics of net or netting composed in part of beads or spangles of gelatine." The importers claimed that, as the spangles constituted more of the value, they were dutiable as manufactures of gelatine.

Protests overruled yesterday were by James Hawha and others, D. S. Hesse & Brother, and Marcell Schmitt, New York, and the San Francisco Glove Importing Company and others San Francisco.

Protests sustained were by F. F. G. Harper & Co., C. D. Bunker & Co., and Meyer Wilson & Co., San Francisco, and the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, Mo. Protests partially sustained were by the H. B. Claflin Company and others, New York, and John Wanamaker and others, Philadelphia.

CREDITOR AFTER COL. CHINN.

Attachment Received Here Against Well-Known Kentuckian.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $2,021 against Jack P. Chinn, the well-known horseman, of Harrodsburg, Ky., in favor of Eugene W. Lee.

The claim is on a judgment which was obtained against Mr. Chinn and others in Kentucky on Sept. 17, 1895, by the Farmers' Bank of Danville, Ky., on a note, which judgment was transferred by the bank to Mr Lee.

Jewelers Left No Assets.

New York creditors who hold claims to the amount of several thousand dollars against Lehr, Cantor & Co., the bankrupt wholesale jewelry firm of Cincinnati, were notified yesterday that there is nothing in the form of assets except a few fixtures. Mr. Lehr having taken all the stock with him when he disappeared. The largest New York creditors in this city are H. Nordlinger's Sons, who have a claim for upward of $1,100. Lehr was a diamond salesman in New York before he went West.

International Mercantile Receiver.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George R. Beach ancillary receiver in bankruptcy of the property in this State of the International Mercantile Agency of 348 Broadway, to take possession of the property and preserve it. He was appointed receiver in New Jersey last week. The Sheriff was still in possession of the office yesterday, but the order appointing the receiver directs all persons having property of the company in their possession to turn it over to the receiver.

Sweetser-Pembrook Dividend.

It was announced yesterday that another dividend of 5 per cent. had been paid to the merchandise creditors of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., making 80 per cent. in all that has been paid to date. So far no action has been taken by the committee of preferred stockholders, which is trying to compel an accounting.

Will Sell Seized Tobacco.

Collector Stranahan yesterday ordered a sale by auction at the Appraisers' Stores, on Sept. 9, of 11,625 cigars, 15,500 cigarettes, 660¾ pounds of Sumatra leaf tobacco, and 57 pounds of smoking tobacco, the accumulated seizures of the last three months.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—Lindley J. Sturtevant has been petitioned into bankruptcy by creditors, who state the amount of their claims to be $29,628.

BOSTON.—John F. Costello, a carpenter, goes into bankruptcy, and his papers indicate that his debt amounts to $36,312 and his assets to only $50.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Charles A. Ryder, proprietor of Smith's, one of the leading European hotels of this city, went into voluntary

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buying Up Old Dwellings in Harlem—Large Plot Sold on East One Hundred and Eighth Street—Dealings by Brokers at Auction.

M. Bernstein has sold for Blanche V. Babcock to Max J. Klein the three three-story dwellings 363, 365, and 367 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Hagan & Slevin have sold for a client to Isaac Polstein the three-story dwellings 65, 67, and 69 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

E. Ehrenfeld & Co. have purchased from S. & M. Krasnoff for Harry Goldstein 210 West Eighty-second Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 102.2.

To Build on East 103d Street.

Adelstein & Avrutine have sold to Joseph Greenstein and K. Hirsch the plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, about seventy feet west of Madison Avenue, 75 by 100. The buyers will build two six-story flats on the property.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from David Tulloch the vacant plot now used as a stoneyard at 302 to 322 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, 275 by 125.

Louis Lese has sold to J. Krinsky the five-story flat 418 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, on plot 30 by 100.11.

M. L. &C. Ernst have sold, through J. Hattenbach, to Mrs. Dinah Schomah 107 East One Hundred and Third Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 100.11.

Meyer Levinson has sold for Cohen & Levy two five-story double tenements on lot 50 by 100.11, 205 and 207 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber.

Buyer for 122d Street Flats.

Alexander S. Kalischer has sold for Herman & Aronson to Henry I. and Samuel Lewis the five-story apartment house 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Louis Bernstein has sold to Samuel C. Baum 316 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have bought, through J. Jaffe, the five-story tenement, with stores, 155 East Ninety-ninth Street.

Joseph Abraham and Abraham Horowitz have bought from Julius Schweitzer, through Arthur L. Davis, the five-story tenement 317 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.

Bradhurst Avenue House Sold.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for Dr. Henry L. Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn., the three-story dwelling 49 Bradhurst Avenue, 18 by 87.

Harry Goodstein has bought from S. and M. Krasnow, through E. Ehrenfeld & Co., the five-story double flat 210 West Eighty-second Street, 27 by 102.2.

Mott Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Sharrott & Thom, in conjunction with J. Clarence Davies, have sold for W. L. Crow the plot, with old dwellings, on the east side of Mott Avenue, 481 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 135 by 198. The plot will be resold to builders for improvement.

Richard Dickson has sold for Julius Stoloff and Morris Kronovet 4,010 Third Avenue, a five-story brick flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100.

Walter Wilkens has sold for Joseph Weamers to F. O'Neill 804 and 806 Tinton Avenue, two three-family houses, on plot 30 by 85.

John Giles and Lewis Levy have sold to David Cohen for Thomas McNally a three-story brownstone house, 1,793 Lexington Avenue, and from Mrs. Sarah A. Mora, the adjoining house, 1,791 Lexington Avenue.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Section.

E. H. Wendell & Co. report the following leases in the Fifth Avenue section: 56 West Thirty-sixth Street, for the Salisbury estate to Ella De Roode Welsh, for a term of five years; also, 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, for M. Alice Lyon to Dr. H. Dearborn, for five years; also, 311 Madison Avenue, for Mrs. Eliza M. Schenkberg to Dr. La Forest Potter for three years; also, 139 West Forty-third Street, for James W. Henning, to Mrs. L. L. McWhirter, for five years.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Forest St, w s, 100 ft n of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. G. Macdonnell $1,025

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

1622 St, s s, 400 ft n e of Broadway, for five five-story brick flats, 40x87.10; P. Meirowitz of 620 West 115th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; $30,000.

No. 19 West 8th St, for seven-story brick lofts and store, 25.1x88; the Acme Building Company of 37 Union Square, owner; W. G. Figueron of 37 Union Square, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 343 East 85th St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x89.2; H. Lazinski of 308 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $38,000.

Nos. 287 and 289 West 4th St, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 44x38; F. Hoffmann of 312 West 104th St, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, Spring St and Bowery, architects; cost, $15,000.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 160.3 ft s of 132d St, for a six-story brick flat, 19.9x87; J. P. Walsh of 70 Lenox Av, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $30,000.

Marion Av, s s, 75 ft s of 198th St, for three three-story frame dwellings, 21x55; E. H. Hammond of 981 East 170th St, owner and architect; cost, $16,500.

Morris Park Av, n s, 48 ft e of Graham St, for two three-story frame dwellings, 21.6x49.9; Charles Gillis, Morris Park Av, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 254 East 125th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Jackson St, e s, 125 ft n of Westchester Av, for a six-story frame shed, 9x20; Muhlman & Dressler, Jackson St, Unionport, owner; Bernard Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

No. 374 Broadway, six-story brick salesrooms; Astor estate of 23 West 26th St, owner; R. T. Lyons of 31 Union Sq, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 1.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of Tilden Av; David Gordon to Harry B. Hayes, ½ part ..... Nom.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 20x90; Tommaso Giordano to Patrick Geraghty, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

ALEXANDER AV, s w corner of 141st St, 25x75; Louis Schwartz to Henry F. Lucca, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 25x79.8; Henry J. Wirth to Meyer D. Shatz, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,468, w s, 24.11x100; Adolf Eckstein to Elizabeth Carroll, (mtg $16,800,) other consideration and.. 100

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of 183d St, 100x25; Richard J. Fell to Charlotte Seidel, (mtg $9,000) 18,000

BROOK AV, 988 to 994, e s, 108.8x111.5x102.5x75.1; Jacob Stahlwerks to Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtg $49,400) .. Nom.

BROADWAY, 2,783 and 2,785, w s, 50x100; Nathan L. Ottinger and another to Samuel Schwab, other consideration and. 100

BROOK AV, w s, 55.5 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 44.6x36.2x42.10x34.1; Francis Trainor to Abraham Shatskin, (mtgs $6,000,) other consideration and 100

BRADHURST AV, 49, w s, 18.2x86.5x19x87.9; Henry L. Jones to Michael J. Leonard, other consideration and 100

BRISTOW ST, e s, 100 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x66.5x28.3x33.2; Nathan Lubow to Isaac Magid, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

BEACH AV, 185, w s, 24.10x100; Charles W. Callahan to Katharina Schneider, (mtg $12,400) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25.1x100x25x97.3; Robert C. Watson and others, executors and trustees, to Kate Noble, (mtg $25,000) 28,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25.1x100x25x97.9; Kate Noble to John Wynne, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, 49, w s, 18.2x86.5x18x87.9; Michael J. Leonard to John J. Smith, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 145th St, 80x25; William J. Huston to Annie Chasis, other consideration and 100

St, 30x56.8x22x51.10; Henry S. Dudley to Emil W. Hoeuscher, (mtg $5,000) .. 8,250

CANNON ST, 61 to 65, w s, 54x100; Samuel Eckert to Leonora Blumenthal, (mtg $50,500,) other consideration and 100

DECATUR AV, s e s, 224.4 ft e w of Suburban St, 50x129; Alfred J. Fisher to Frank J. Butler, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, n w corner of Varick St, 87.7x102.1x87x102.10; Varick St, 9, w s, 12.6x50; Peter S. Servis to David S. Walton, ½ part, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, n w corner of Varick St, 87.7x102.1x87x102.10; Varick St, 9, w s, 12.6x50; Peter S. Servis to George West, ¼ part, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, n w corner of Varick St, 87.7x102.1x87x102.10; Varick St, 9, w s, 12.6x50; Peter S. Servis to Florence L. Mabee, ¼ part, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, n w corner of Varick St, 102.2x87.7; Varick St, 8, w s, 12.6x50; David S. Walton and others to Peter S. Servis ..... Nom.

GROVE ST, 62 and 64, s s, 49.10x87x50x99; Louisa Schmitt, by guardian, and others to Joseph Polzein and another .. 27,000

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Macdougal St, 83x75; Houston St, 181, West, runs s 75x e 25x n 18x w 4 8 n 57x w 21; Irving Judis to Louis Kalisky, (mtg $37,000,) other consideration and 100

HOME ST, 1,307, Mary A. O'Hara and another to Sophie V. Reynolds, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 923, w s, 13x75; James G. Patten to Samuel Hera and another, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 160th St, 25x75; Max Marx to Marcus Nathan, other consideration and 100

KINSELLA AV, n s, 125 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Kinsella Av, 2, e s, 75 ft n of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; Katherine F. Merritt to Agnes K. Mullings ..... Nom.

LOT 216, Section 4, map of St. Raymond Park; Felix De Canio to Frederick Herfelder ..... Nom.

LOT 90, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Emilio Divinato and another ..... Nom.

LOTS 29 and 37, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, at Westchester; Hudson P. Rose to Luigi Carola ..... Nom.

LOT 257, amended map of part of Gleason property, Twenty-fourth Ward; Joseph Gleason to Ephraim Ernst ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 464, e s, 25.4x95; Julia Randnitz to Joseph Ettinger, (mtg $34,000,) other consideration and 100

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 167th St, 100x21; Joseph Rubinsky and another to Charles G. Bauer and others, (mtg $24,000) 100

MADISON AV, n e corner of 96th St, 101.10x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to Arthur E. Silverman, other consideration and 100

MORRIS AV, s w s, 70 ft s of 183d St, 25x100; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company, (mtg $12,000) 2,500

PARK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 100x140; Casimir Y. Wagner to William A. Schutz, (mtg $9,000) ..... Exchange.

PARK AV, 4,424, e s, 25x141; Bridget Dennison to Karneg M. Mugrdichian, (mtg $4,800) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x94.7x25x93.7; Catharine F. Farrell to Baruch H. Schur, (mtg $16,000) Nom.

PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 50.6x25; Sigmund Leroy to Barnet Zucker, (mtg $16,900) ..... Omitted

ST. ANN'S AV, 276, e s, 21.6x101.7x27.6x100.10; Gustav Kalisch and others to Isaac Goodstein, (mtg $17,790) ..... Nom.

RUTGERS ST, 22, w s, 25x24.7; Samuel Hilsberg to Eva Hafer ..... Nom.

ROSE ST, s s, 100 ft e of Bainbridge Av, 50x216; Mary McMahon to William C. Bergen, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 280, e s, 27.6x102.4x27.6x101.7; Gustav Kalisch to Isaac Goodstein, (mtg $17,750) ..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 150x160; William Cumming, Jr., to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

SHERMAN AV, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 150x160; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

SHIELDS ST, 17, e s, 32x100, William's Bridge; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to J. H. Reiher, (mtg $1,800) 2,000

TRAVERS ST, s s, 90.8 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 50x98; John F. Cavanagh to William Michel, other consideration and. 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 314 ft n of 168th St, 21x100; Mary A. Mulgrew to Maria I. Tingley, (mtg $1,800) ..... Nom.

WEST BROADWAY, 538, s e s, 25x100; Clifford C. Goodwin to Turner A. Beall, (mtg $67,000) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 161st St, 24.8x100; Morris Pfannebaum and others to Moritz Adler, (mtg $12,500,) other consideration and 100

WEST END AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 75.8x100; Moritz Adler to Joseph A. Solomon and another, (mtg $37,500,) other consideration 100

WILLETT ST, e s, 150 ft n of old e s of Delancey St, 62x100; Charles Wollitzky and another to Morris Jacoby, other consideration and 100

WEST END AV, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 50x100; Fanny Peppis to Moritz Adler, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, 2,055, w s, 25x72.10; Vincent Garofalo and others to Assunta Baratta and another, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s w corner of 98th St, 30.2x75; Samuel Samuels to Peter Doelger, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 3,959, w s, 25.1x92x32x94.5; Moritz L. Ernst and another to Barbara Martinek and another, (mtgs $17,000) ..... Omitted

3D AV, w s, 20 ft s of 98th St, 20.10x100; Morris Zimmerman to James S. Billingham, (mtgs $25,500,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 126th St, 18.11x80; Charles E. Hall to Martin L. Collins, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, s w corner of 130th St, 50.11x96.10; Godspeed Realty Improvement Company to Samuel Strasburger, (mtgs $126,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, e e corner of 138th St, 20x100; Isidor Blumenkrohn to John Bonwit and another, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, 2,795 and 2,797, w s, 49.11x109; Michael Maier and others to Isidor Blumenkrohn and another, (mtgs $47,000,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, 2,897, w s, 26x100; Phillip Dolfini to Isidor McWyers and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100

2D ST, n s, 171.8 ft e of 4th Av, 38.6x75; Wakefield; Robert P. Johnston to Mary Donidion, quitclaim ..... Nom.

2D ST, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114, Wakefield; Mary Domidion to Clara L. Earl, other consideration and 100

10TH ST, 229 East, 25x94.10; Rosenberg Pomeroy, referee, to Samuel Buchenholz 36,050

15TH ST, 244 to 35 West, 75x103.3; Albert J. Adams to Bernard Katz, (mtg $154,000,) other consideration and 100

19TH ST, 417 and 419 West, 42.10x80; Urry Goodman to Jacob L. Lissner and another, (mtg $32,000) ..... Nom.

20TH ST, n s, 99.9 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x83.10; Hugo E. Distelhurst to Alda C. Barnes, other consideration and 100

31ST ST, 44 East, 17.8x98.9; Anna W. Laidley to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ..... Nom.

32D ST, 15 West, 25x98.9; Harold B. Wiswall to Louise A. Smith, ½-2,760 part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

32D ST, 15 West, 25x98.9; Harold B. Wiswall to Emily A. Long, 161-2,760 part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

32D ST, 15 West, 25x98.9; Harold B. Wiswall to William McAlpin Wiswall, 49-2,760 part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

32D ST, 15 West, 25x98.9; Harold B. Wiswall to Thomas C. Wiswall, 49-2,760 part, quitclaim ..... Nom.

36TH ST, 31 West, 25x98.9; Carolina H. Greenough to Julius Stern, other consideration and 100

36TH ST, 31 West, 25x98.9; Julius Stern to County Realty Company, (mtg $46,500) ..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; John R. Taylor to Otto Weckenreutar, all title, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

47TH ST, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 21x50.2; Doretta Schaefer and others to Barnett Levy and another, (mtg $4,000), other consideration and 100

47TH ST, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 21x50.2; Minnie Behrens and another to Barnett Levy and another, all title, (mtg $4,000) 583

50TH ST, 363 West, 21.9x100.9; Anna Burkle and another, executors, to Otto W. Doll, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) 11,250

50TH ST, 363 West, 21.9x100.9; Anna Burkle to Otto W. Loll, ¼ part, (mtg $10,000) 11,250

54TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; George Krebs and others to Ferdinand Cibulsky, other consideration and. 100

90TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft w of 1st Av, 0.6x100.5; Margaret Reilly and others to James F. Meehan and another, other consideration and 100

61ST ST, s s, 103 ft e of Lexington Av, runs s 100.5x w 23x n 98.5x n — e 29; Solomon Fuchs to Mary Diamond, (mtg $21,000) 100

75TH ST, 442 East, 25x102.2; Simon Lefkowitz and others to Nathan Gassheim, (mtg $8,350) ..... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Amanda Ferraro to Benjamin F. Eisen, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

78TH ST, 237 East, 13.10x102.2; Mary Emerich to Magdalena Creooll, other consideration and 100

83D ST, 610 East, 25x87.2x95.5x88.8; Joseph Haft and William Jorgen, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

87TH ST, n s, 231 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Elizabeth Soins to Mary Bate, (mtgs $18,500,) other consideration and 100

Hermin Schwarz to Melchior Biedler, (mtg $18,000) 100

90TH ST, 139 to 145 West, 78.6x100.8; Max Marx to Albert W. J. Petrie, (mtgs $77,000,) other consideration and 100

94TH ST, 40 West, 18.6x100.8; George H. Wright to Katharine A. Finn, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

95TH ST, 225 East, 26x100.8; Rachel Hattenbach to Nathan Lowenstein and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 61 West, 25x100.11; Myron W. Robinson to John M. Tienken and another, other consideration and 100

101ST ST, 183 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Gordon to Sarah Katz, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, 155 West; 25x100.11; Jenny L. Bargebuhr to Hoffman Realty Company, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..

102D ST, n s, 74.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.11; Heyman Roesing to Isaac Goldowitz and another, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

103D ST, 180 West, 27x104.9; 103d St, 244 West, 27x104.9; James G. Johnson to Morris H. Feder and another, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and 100

108D ST, 140 West, 27x104.9; Morris H. Feder and another to Charles Pincus and another, (mtg $25,500,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Greenfield to Israel D. Schachetzki, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.. 100

106TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; John Rollman to Morris H. Feder and others, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 206 to 210 West, 75x100.11; Barnett Miller and others to Leopold Wolfson, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 402 West, 16x99.11; Arthur L. Hasse; 112th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, installments, 6 per cent 100

143D ST, 465 and 467 East, 50x106.6; Jacob Marx to Carrie Wagner, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and 100

146TH ST, 465 and 467 East, 50x106.6; Charles Singer to Jacob Marx, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

148TH ST, 606 East, 25x100; Susannah Schaefer to Caroline Forster, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

151ST ST, 530 East, 25x118.5; Henry S. Gamp to Antonio Capo, (mtg $3,000) 5,000

154TH ST, 902 East, 25x100; Maria Jones to Max Lamb and others, (mtg $2,340) 100

165TH ST, n s, 100.5 ft e of Tiffany St, 25x91.5x25x93.2; Henry J. Baack to Margaret McKeon and another, (mtg $4,000) Nom.

166TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft w of 3d Av, 64.4x95; Enoch C. Bell to Moorehead Realty and Construction Company 25

167TH ST, 285 East, 17x73.10; Maria Kroncke to John Butterfass, (mtg $10,250,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANGOLI, Walter, to Catherine C. Hill; Lot 461, Block P, amended map of Morgan estate, West Farms, 3 years, 6 per cent. 500

BALLIN, Sarah, to Lily W. Beresford, trustee; 16th St, 224 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

BALLIN, Sarah, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 16th St, 224 West, prior mtg $25,000, installments, 6 per cent 7,000

BARNES, Aida C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, 261 West 6,500

BARATTA, Thomas, and another to Vincent Garafalo; 1st Av, 2,055, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

BARRETT, Thomas, to East River Savings Institution; Broome St, 500, 1 year, 4½ per cent 30,000

BROOK, John T., and another to Irving Savings Institution; 44th St, 550 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,500

BUCKENHOLZ, Samuel, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 10th St, 229 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 23,000

BERGEN, William C., to Mary McMahon; Rose St, s s, 100 ft e of Bainbridge Av, due Nov. 1, 1904 3,800

BEADLESTON, William L., to Edward Kent and another, trustees; 86th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 20,000

BRADY, Thomas, and another to the Broadway Savings Institution; 104th St, 406 to 412 East, 5 years 45,000

BAUER, Charles G., and others to Jacob J. Dorn; Melrose Av, n e corner of 157th St, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

BUTTERFASS, John, to Wilhelmina Killian; 169th St, 685 East, 1 year 3,250

CIEULAY, Ferdinand, to Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company; 54th St, 335 East, 1 year 10,000

CARROLL, Elizabeth, to Adolf Eckstein; Amsterdam Av, 1,468, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

CAPO, Antonio, to Henry S. Gamp; 151st St, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

CHASIS, Annie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145th St, 317, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, due ..... per cent. 22,000

CHASIS, Annie, to Nicholas Nelson; 145th St, 317, n e corner of Bradhurst Av, prior mtg $23,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

CORBETT, Thomas, to Marcus Nathan; Jackson Av, n w corner of 160th St, 1 year 2,000

COLLINS, Martin L., to Charles E. Hall; 5th Av, s e corner of 124th St, prior mtg $12,000, installments 11,000

CROCOLL, Magdalena, to Mary Emerich; 78th St, 237 East, 5 years 5,300

DEAN, Walter J., to Nicholas Dewes; 1222 St, 235 and 237 East, 2 years 12,000

DOSSO, John B., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Van Beuren St, w s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, 3 years 2,500

ERONEL REALTY COMPANY to Republic of Panama; 35th St, s s, 96.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years, 4½ per cent 170,000

EFFINGER, Joseph E., to German Savings Bank; 1st Av, e s, 96 ft n of 116th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,500

FELI, Richard J., to Arthur Smith; Arthur St, s e corner of 183d St, 5 years 9,000

FINN, Katherine A., to Augusta Gahren; 94th St, 40 West, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent 3,000

FEDER, Morris H., and another to James G. Johnson; 103d St, 140 and 144 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent, each 5,500

FRANKE, William B., to Republic of Panama; West End Av, n w corner of 79th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 300,000

FRANKE, William B., to Albert Franke; West End Av, n w corner of 79th St, prior mtg $300,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 45,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Gustave Kalisch and another; St. Ann's Av, 278, 2 months, 6 per cent 1,750

KALISKY, Louis, to Irving Judis; Houston St, s s, corner of Macdougal St, prior mtg $66,000, installments, 6 per cent 23,250

GOLDOVITZ, Isaac, and another to Heyman Rosing; 102d St, n s, 74.6 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,800

GRAHAM, Samuel, and others to Catharine C. Hill; 238th St, s s, 200 ft e of Oneida Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

GRAHAM, Samuel, to Charles L. Adams; 238th St, s s, 200 ft e of Oneida Av, prior mtg $5,000, demand, 6 per cent 1,050

HERMAN, David, to Louis Nieberg and another; 112th St, 245 East, prior mtg $36,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 36,000

HERMAN, David, to Louis Nieberg and another; 112th St, 245 East, prior mtgs $36,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

HOFFART, Charles, to German Savings Bank; 123d St, s s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

HERZ, Samuel, and another to James G. Paxton; Jackson Av, 823, 2 years 2,000

JACKSON, Max, and another to Asher Cohen; Jackson Av, n w corner of 160th St, 1 year 2,500

KANE, Bernard, to Albert J. Adams; 15th St, 21 to 35 West, 5 years, 6 per cent 14,000

KIND, Samuel, to J. Friederich Hoops; Brook Av, n w corner of 147th St, prior mtg $18,000, 2 years 3,400

KIERNAN, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 44th St, 549 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 22,000

LEONARD, Michael J., to Madeline F. Burnes; Bradhurst Av, 69, 3 years 6,000

LUDWIG, Bernhard, and wife to Arthur H. Hearn; Prince St, 58, 3 years 35,000

LISSNER, Jacob L., and another to Urry Goodman; 19th St, 417 and 419 West, prior mtg $35,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 8,000

LONG, Emily A., and others to A. Josephine Smith; 33d St, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $37,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

MARTINEK, Bariara, and another to Moritz L. Ernst and another; 3d Av, 3,969, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cept 2,000

MEYERS, Isidore M., and another to Philip Dolfin; 8th Av, s e s, 25 ft n of 153d St, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 6,000

MANDEL, Adolph, to Samuel L. Goldenberg and another, executors and trustees; Orchard St, 138, 5 years ..... Nom.

MISHKIND-FEINBERG REALTY COMPANY to Jennie Ettinger; 88th St, n s, 312.2 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 100

MENSCHEL, Philip, to John F. Rothmann; 118th St, n s, 123.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 5 years 100

MUGRDICHIAN, Karneg M., to Hazarsum Stepanian; Park Av, e s, 125 ft n of 181st St, installments ..... Nom.

MARKWITZ, Mary L., and others to New York Savings Bank; 25th St, s s, 183.11 ft w of Lexington Av, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 15,000

MAGID, Isaac, to Nathan Lubow; Bristow St, e s, 100 ft n of Stebbins Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1,700

MICHALESON, Abe, to William Sonnestein and another; 136th St, s s, 225 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $19,000, due March 1, 1907, 6 per cent. each 100

MACCARRONE, Giovanni, to Salvatore Pepe; 11th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, due July 16, 1905 1,000

MICHEL, William, to John F. Cavanagh; Travers St, w s, 30.8 ft n of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 3,000

NOBLE, Kate, to John M. Rider; Brook Av, n e corner of 139th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

NOBLE, Kate, to Walter H. Warren; Brook Av, n e corner of 139th St, 3 years 25,000

OBERWARTH, Jenny, to Percival S. Menkin; Marion Av, n s, corner of 193d St., also 193d St, n s, 100 ft e of Marion Av, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Anna Kneisel and others; Grove St, s s, 200 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 20,000

ROTHSTEIN, Abraham, and others to Annie Rothstein; Rivington St, s w corner of Mangin St, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

ROESLER, Richard, to Sumner R. Stone, trustee; Columbus Av, 1, s e s, 50 ft of Van Beuren St, Van Nest Park, 3 years. 2,800

ROE, Henry W., to Thomas O'Connor; Bainbridge Av, e s, 100 ft n of 197th St, 3 years 2,000

RATZ, William L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 2,717 14,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Bernhard Ellenstein; 143d St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,000

ROLLMANN, John, to Hattie L. Meirowitz; 129th St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, installments, 6 per cent 6,500

SEIDLER, Melchior, to Herman Schwartz; 90th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SILVERMAN, Arthur E., to Charles M. Rosenthal; Madison Av, n e corner of 96th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 125,000

SILVERMAN, Arthur E., to Charles M. Rosenthal; Madison Av, n e corner of 96th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 100,000

STERN, Julius, to Caroline H. Greenough; 35th St, 31 West ..... Nom.

STERN, Julius, to Caroline H. Greenough; 35th St, 31 West, prior mtg $38,000 38,000

SHLACHETZSKI, Israel D., and another to Morris Shiddonsky; 106th St, 305 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

SCHNUR, Baruch H., to Catharine F. Farrell; Prospect Av, n e corner of Dawson St; prior mtg $16,000, 2 years 10,000

SEIDEL, Charlotte, to Richard J. Fell; Arthur Av, s e corner of 183d St, prior mtg $9,000, installments 5,500

SEIDEL, Charlotte, to Gershinowitz & Schwartz; Arthur Av, s e corner of 183d St, prior mtg $14,600, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

SHATZKIN, Abraham, to Frances Trainor; Brook Av, w s, 77.9 ft n of St. Paul's Place, installments, 6 per cent 100

SERVIS, Peter S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin St, n w corner of Varick St 100,000

STERN, Louis, and another to Albert Haase; 112th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, installments, 6 per cent 4,250

SUTHERLAND, George, and another to Julius D. Tobias; 9th St, n s, 200.4 ft w of Columbus Av, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Republic of Panama; Broadway, w s, 26.10 ft n of 197th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 100,000

SHATZ, Meyer D., to Henry Wirth; Avenue A, 1,018, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,800

SCHULT, John M., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 25, 26, 601, n e corner of 39th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 20,000

SOLOMON, Joseph A., and another to Louis N. Adler; 1st, 2d and 3d Av, e s, 25.10 ft n of 61st St, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs, 1 year, 5½ per cent. each 867

SOLOMON, Joseph A., and another to Morris Flamenbaum and another; West End Av, e s, 75.10 ft n of 61st St, 1 year, 5½ per cent 867

SCHNEIDER, Adolph, to Benjamin Hochbaum; 116th St, n s, 249.6 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg, installments, 6 per cent 1,750

SCHLACHETZKI, Israel D., and another to Samuel Greenfeld; 105th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $17,000; installments, 6 per cent 4,000

SMITH, Thomas, and another to Francis Coleman; 99th St, s s, 163 ft w of Columbus Av, with all title to 98th St, s s, 163 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s w 97.8x s w 3.8x w 2.9x n e — to Boulevard, 1 year, 6 per cent 180,000

SHATZKIN, Abraham, to Francis Trainor; Brook Av, w s, 55.6 ft n of St. Paul's Place, prior mtg, installments, 6 per cent 2,100

TEIFER, Eva, and another to St. Luke's Home for Aged Women; Rutgers St, 22, 5 years 18,000

TEIFER, Eva, and another to Samuel Ellsberg; Rutgers St, 22, installments, 6 per cent 7,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to William Cummings, Jr.; Sherman Av, s s, 100 ft w of Hawthorne St, 1 year 2,500

TEANEY, Henry F., to Margaret A. Teaney; 94th St, s s, 288.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 15,000

TIENKEN, John M., and another to Myron W. Robinson; 99th St, 61 West, 5 years 20,000

WALLACH, James G., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 138th St, 3 years, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 160,000

WECKENREUTER, Otto, to John H. Taylor; 44th St, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, installments, 6 per cent 3,000

WAGNER, Casimer Y., and another to William Schutz; 118th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,750

ZUCKER, Barnet, to Sigmund Levy; Park Av, s e corner of 171st St, prior mtgs $16,900, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,350

Mechanics' Liens.

35TH ST, 42 and 44 West; Kelly & Co. against Henry J. Braker, owner and contractor 450

111TH ST, 507, 509, and 511 West; Purowski & Konop Company against Max Liebskind, owner and contract

1904

WESTCHESTER.

CRESTWOOD

"HALF AN HOUR OUT ON HARLEM RAILWAY."

Ideal Location for New York's Business Men.

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FOR SALE, CASH OR EASY TERMS,

THAT WILL INCREASE RAPIDLY IN VALUE

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3-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, best open plumbing.

$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

BEAUTIFUL TYPE

of Colonial house, 5½ acres, grand situation, location Pleasantville; highest, healthiest situation in Westchester County; train service 50 minutes; price, $14,000.

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Bargain for Homeseeker or Investor, Lots at MARBLEDALE,

20 minutes from 125th St.; railroad fare, 8c.; trolley, 5c.; city improvements paid; title insured; small monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

For Rent.—New cottage, steam heat, beautiful residence street, $40.00; location, Pleasantville, fifty minutes out.

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A good chance 4—U—2—C—A country home. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon and White Plains; Opp. either Station.

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Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

OVERLOOKING SOUND—HIGHEST GROUND on Coast, between New York and Bridgeport. An "up-to-date" dwelling. 2-3 acres; location Port Chester; train service, 40 minutes; price, $8,500.00. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

White Plains.

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our auction of 100 lots at White Plains, Labor Day, 1:30 P. M.

THIS TOWN

is the coming place. Train service every ten minutes during business hours. Think it over. Maps and particulars from Cooley & West, Inc., auctioneers, opp. depot, White Plains.

House, 7 rooms and bath, lot 50x100; price, $2,500; 10% down, balance monthly payments; 2 minutes' walk North White Plains Depot; immediate possession. Call or write, Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Great Bargain.—Plot 50x102; all improvements; $700 and terms to suit. Owner, 2,621 8th Av.

Yonkers.

At Yonkers-on-the-Hudson, 28 minutes from 42d St., access by west side elevated, overlooking the Hudson, desirable modern 11-room house, plot over 100x125; trees and shrubs; hot water heating, quite up-to-date; possession now; sale $11,000; terms $5,000 cash; several good houses $55 and $60 month; one with large grounds and stable, $1,000 year. Bellows & Warren, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Large residential lot, one of the most sightly in the best part of Yonkers. W. H. Richardson, Yonkers, N. Y.

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Electric Light, Gas, thorough system of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, etc.

CHOICE LOTS, $500 & UP; Small Cash Payments; Titles Guaranteed, No Assessments, No Interest Charges, Frequent Train Service and Low Commutation Rates. WRITE or CALL for Descriptive Circular. Photographs, Maps, etc. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Halberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A fine country residence, nicely located, near Englewood, N. J., $50,000; free and clear; what can you offer?

MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Farm for Sale.—Terms easy; well situated; two good houses; farm buildings; lake grist mill; 40 acres; good land; plenty of fruit. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE. Sixteen acres, high ground, clear lake; $2,800. C. A. KINCH, 273 West 70th St.

$160 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

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DAIRY FARM.—75 acres; house, barn, silos, windmill, icehouse; 30 head thoroughbred Jersey cattle, 4 horses, implements, tools, &c.; $10,000. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

HUCKLEBERRY ISLAND.—This fine property, off New Rochelle, now offered for sale. Apply to Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen Box 101 Times Office.

STAMFORD, Conn.—Farms, water fronts, residences. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$650 buys, 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

Farm for Sale or Rent—Horses to pasture; splendid grass, water, and shade. Apply to D. J. Garth, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Of utmost importance and advantage to Owners of Real Estate. We assume all risk and responsibility. We pay most liberal Rents for Flats, Tenements, or Business Buildings in any part of Manhattan or the Bronx. We will take lease for term of years, improve and alter your Property at our expense—also guarantee to keep same in perfect repair. Call or write for further particulars. Owners' Realty Co., 1,267 Broadway.

We shall open branch offices in best parts of Manhattan and Bronx. Prefer stores where we get charge of property. Very highest references. Owners' Realty Co., 1,269 Broadway.

Cash buyers for hot or cold water flats, store properties, Harlem or Bronx; owners, builders, send particulars. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Wanted—Tenements or flat houses in Manhattan or Bronx; have quick buyers if reasonable price; full particulars, Kushner, 103 Avenue C.

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Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

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Property to exchange in all sections of country and city; send yours.

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DWELLINGS,

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Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

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20-foot American Basement near Madison Av. $3,000
Modern furnished house in the 50s; four baths..... $5,000
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ATTRACTIVE HOUSE; ENGLISH BASEMENT; 13 ROOMS AND BATH; open plumbing; all improvements; terms on application.

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HOUSES FOR RENT, BEST LOCATIONS.

13th St., near 7th Av., 12 rooms, $1,000.
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Others $900 up. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Superior brick and stone American basement dwellings; finest cabinet trim and best plumbing. 352 to 360 Fordham Road, west of Jerome Av.; $720. Superintendent on premises.

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House near 5th Av.—Rent $100; large profits; furniture $900. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

ONLY $3,000.

50 feet wide apartment, 11 rooms and two baths, 4-story and basement, 125th St., near Lenox Av. Bargain. Apply 2,621 8th Av.

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Two miles of river and bay front for docks and warehouses; great future here for a suburban Home and to make big money.

ATTEND GRAND OPENING SALE

SATURDAY. SUNDAY. MONDAY—LABOR DAY.

400 beautiful lots ranging in prices from $25 to $450, only $5 and $10 down. 10% discount for all cash.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

FREE EXCURSION TICKETS.

Apply for them at once, with maps and other reading matter giving you all details. Trains and boats each day at 10 o'clock and 2 o'clock.

WATER FRONTS On Flushing Bay, $625 $10 Down, $10 Monthly

Wm. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,

155 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Valuable Restricted Land.

High—Dry—Level.

GENUINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ELEGANT HOME OR INVESTMENT in the best and safest Money maker in suburban New York.

BEAUTIFUL

Edgerton Square,

WANTAGH, L. I.

26 MILES OUT SOUTH SHORE.

On completion of tunnel values will quadruple. The best time to buy is before prices advance. This is the greatest land proposition ever made. A visit to this property, free from objections of any kind, will convince the most conservative buyers. Accompany us at our expense

Saturday, Sunday or Monday (Labor Day).

TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. For map and free passes call or apply to CARROLLTON REALTY CO., Inc. by State New York, Suite 35 World Building, N. Y.

$12 A LOT.

15 of these lots, which are level, high, and dry, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED.

You can buy

One Acre of Land for $180.

$5 Down. $5 Monthly.

Located on Long Island, in the greatest growing suburb to New York City.

BAYSHORE.

One hour out. 12½ cents commute.

Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

FREE EXCURSIONS

TUESDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY.

Special Sale Monday, Labor Day.

Free tickets and maps now ready.

Water Fronts, $440. **WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,** N.Y.

$10 Down, $7.50 Monthly. 455-457 B'way, City.

Sacrifice pretty seven-room house; gas, water, acre ground; 40 minutes out; 3 minutes from station; $3,000. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS

12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5th Av.

New York's Newest and Up-to-date FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL

Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.

Location Unsurpassed.

TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St.

E. H. MANNING, Manager.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 4 TO 6 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Restaurant; telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

HOTEL FLORENCE,

N. E. COR 18TH ST. AND 4TH AV.

Thoroughly renovated and strictly up to date; specially adapted for transients.

HOTEL WOODWARD

AND RESTAURANT.

S. E. cor. Broadway and 55th St.

Apartments now leasing from Oct. 1.

HOTEL SOMERSET,

150 West 47th St.

A few furnished and unfurnished apartments to lease. Transient rates, $2 and upwards.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 WEST 32D ST.

Apartments now to lease from Oct. 1; accommodations also for transients.

THE BRAYTON,

62 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST.

High-class, fire-proof apartment hotel; furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST ST.

For bachelors and small families. Furnished or unfurnished.

THE BRUNSWICK,

MADISON AV., COR. 29TH ST.

1 to 6 rooms and bath; terms moderate.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company. New Building, 522-532 East 135th St.—Clean storage, low rates, double wagon service. Tel. 1,046 Melrose.

$250 Each.—Two five-acre farms; sell one or both; half cash or more, to suit; free and clear; great prospective value. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av., Bronx.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT.

S. W. Cor. 66th St. and Central Park West.

New 9½-Story Fireproof Building.

The most luxurious apartment house in N. Y.

Suites of 8, 10, 11, and 12 very large rooms.
Three superbly equipped baths in the 10, 11, and 12-room suites.
Two baths in the 8-room suites.
Each apartment has a private Foyer Reception Hall.

The features are too numerous to mention. Nothing but an inspection will give you any idea of this magnificent building. Booklet with floor plans on application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.

DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, RHINELAND,

534 W. 124TH ST., near B'way.

Seven rooms and bath, $55. Strictly high-class; servants; lavatory.

THE LONDON,

60-62-64-66 W. 115TH ST.

One block from subway. Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $40 to $45.

MODERN,

40 WEST 127TH ST.

$42.50 to $47.50; strictly high-class; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light, and telephone.

Firm of **J. B. KETCHAM,** 57 WEST 125TH ST. 'PHONE, 693 HARLEM.

THE ALLSTON,

17 & 19 E. 38th, cor. Madison Av.

Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises.....$360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office.....$1,500
Apply to Superintendent or to J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

BOEHM & BOEHM, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt. Or manager, on premises.

KENDAL COURT.

517-523 WEST 111TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS & BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 MONTHLY. Supt. on premises.

ELIZABETH,

S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.

7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,080. Subway station one block. L station at 104th St.

PORTER & CO., BROADWAY AT 104TH ST. 159 WEST 125TH ST.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.

328 W. 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

226 Central Park West,

NEAR 83D ST.

Elegant large apartment, seven rooms and bath; two toilets, piped plumbing, elevator service; rents $840 to $1,000 per year. Supt. on premises.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,

Manhattan Av., 117th to 118th St. 2, 4, and 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; private street; $45 and $50. Aldheas & Co., 2,321 7th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.

Ready for Occupancy.

New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof.

Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST., CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.

RENTS MODERATE.

JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.

Every room is large, light, and airy. TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

The "Mildred," 140 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

983 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private house, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; one floor; modern, &c. Arthur G. Muhiker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

BERKELEY ARMS

326 to 332 West 95th St.

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Elegant light, up-to-date apartments, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen any day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 6174 River.

111 WEST 43D STREET,

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

H. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St

Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. One corner apartment, $720.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS

118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light rooms; rooms on tree and garden; rent, $480.00 upward. 164 St. Nich. Av., cor 118th. Phone, 3049 M'side.

NORMA

71-77 EAST 82D ST.,

Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

ELBERON HALL,

385-389 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

THE CONCORDIA,

46 AND 48 WEST 96TH ST.

These two magnificent apartments now being completed.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD. OWNER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.

4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

ARLEIGH,

630 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

CLEMENT COURT,

25 EAST 99TH ST.

5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY.

ROYCROFT, 210 WEST 80TH STREET

5 all-light rooms and bath, rents...$660 & $720
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

THE HOWARD,

7 EAST 32D ST.

Bachelors and small families; rents not excessive; furnished or unfurnished.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

"THE MADISON SQUARE,"

37 Madison Avenue, New York.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 602, 604 WEST 181ST ST.

6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $660.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.

7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

$33 ..... 243 WEST 135TH ST. $33

Elgat large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

THE PILATUS,

212 and 214 West 141st St. 5, 6, and 7 rooms; bath; $480 to $675 per year.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Choice single apartment; seven large rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $55.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Marie Carpet Cleaning Co., 239 W. 59.

HOFFMAN COURT, S. W. Cor. 99th St. and Madison Av.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.

Second Av., 742, (406th.)—4 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent $19.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,

New, 8 large rooms and 2 baths, decorated; one apartment, 2d floor, 9 rooms and 2 baths, decorated; rent, $45. Janitor, 1,000 Bedford Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE —AND— SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

Ready for Occupancy

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $1,000 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS

Broadway & 33d Street

Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN Tel. 631-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS

GLENMORE,

7TH AV., CORNER 55TH ST.

Strictly fireproof Apartments; every modern improvement; seven rooms and two bathrooms; all-night elevator and hall service; long distance telephone in each apartment; all light, steam heat; refrigeration, electric light; rent from $1,500 to $2,300. Superintendent on premises.

HAWORTH,

339 WEST 103D ST.

Liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 very attractive rooms; every improvement. Decorated to suit; near R. T. station. Rents very reasonable; one, five rooms, $40.

Braisted & Goodman,

2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

CROSS CHAMBERS,

210 FIFTH AV.,

overlooking Madison Square; elegant new apartments of two or four rooms and bath; for bachelors or married couples; every modern convenience, including grill; now open for inspection; rents reasonable. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

THE MASON,

6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,

Close to Central Park Plaza; high-class apartments of 5-9 rooms and bath; large, light, and airy; open plumbing; steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night; rents $1,400 and $1,450. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet; exclusive; rents, $800 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 86th St.

1,465-9 Lexington Av., Corner 90th St.—One of the finest and most modern apartment houses; all latest improvements; uniformed elevator service day and night; moderate rent. Call Superintendent, on premises.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, Near 113th St.—Elegant single heated flat; 7 large, light rooms; bath, hot water; $33. Bellamy, owner, 34 Av. and 61st. Telephone 1262 Plaza.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent. less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3870—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS SELL All Makes. Lowest Prices. Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. E. MOSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1426 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 343 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5588—Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 256 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP

UP THE HUDSON

SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY.

The steamer "Homer Ramsdell" leaves New York, foot of FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.; making landings at WEST POINT, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT 7:00 P. M.

FARE for ROUND TRIP (ONLY) 90c.

Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

Refreshments Served on Steamer.

Lake Hopatcong NEW JERSEY CENTRAL Special train from foot Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.30 A.M. Sept. 4th

Up the Sound

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Stops at Great Neck Saturdays. The well equipped Steamer "MANHASSET" will leave Pier 18, E. R., foot of Catharine St., Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 81st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M.; fast arrive N. Y., 9:55 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 81st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Leave Glenwood 5:30 P.M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:45 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:50 A. M. " West 22d St. Pier.....8:55 A. M. " West 129th St. Pier.....9:00 A. M. Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

A TRIP ON THE **"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.**

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out interesting points of interest en route.

Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Av. Side Plaza at Brooklyn.

LABOR DAY TRIPS

—With all expenses included.—

Sept. 3, ATLANTIC CITY, 1 day, $10.00.
Sept. 3, NIAGARA FALLS, 1 day, $10.00.
CALIFORNIA or HAWAII
Special tour Sept. 7th, 10th and 22nd.

MAUCH CHUNK SWITCHBACK A GRAND GROVE

New Sept. 5th

Jersey Central

ROUND TRIP RATES ADULTS ..... $1.50 CHILDREN ..... 75c. Intermediate points.

Special train from Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.30 A.M.

IDEAL TRIP SUNDAY & LABOR DAY

TO NEW HAVEN ON SUNDAYS (also Labor Day, Sept. 5th), the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A.M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 6:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Pier Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St.: week days, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 P. M. Fare, 25c. Round trip, 50c.

Dreamland ROUND TRIP BOATS 25 CENTS TO CONEY ISLAND

INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.

Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "Columbia," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."

Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Leave 23d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Leave Battery Landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M. Round trip from 23d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. AND FALL RIVER LINE STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Special express train from E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:25 A. M., stopping at Jamaica, Hicksville, and Kings Park. L. I. R. R. offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Stateroom, music, and refreshments on steamer.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS!

NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN $8

Tickets good going Sept. 3 and 4; return limit Sept. 5, inclusive.

St. Louis Fair $23.25.

AND RETURN.

Tickets good for 15 days from date of sale.

Toronto and Return, $9.50

Tickets good going Sept. 3 and 4; return limit Sept. 6, inclusive.

Tickets on sale at 149, 429, 1185, 1434 Broadway, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., Flatbush; 749 Broad St., Newark; also at Barclay and Christopher St. Ferries, Hoboken. Newark and Paterson Stations.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Via L. I. R. R.—Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 4:40, 4:55, 5:10, 5:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:40, and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn Side of Bridge 5:30, 6:15 A. M. and half hourly from 6:45 to 9:45 A.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—East 34th St. ferry, Sunday, black and tan dog, white breast; reward. 126 West 84th St.

Lost—Sunday, Rye Beach, lady's umbrella; bentwood handle. C. Lavelle, 337 West 43d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th St., 237 West.—Newly furnished house; excellent table; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; attractive home.

82d St., 126 West.—Two large rooms on second floor; Americans; references; table board.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

121st St., 306 West.—Comfortable home; lady; use parlor piano; private family; $2.50; reference. Oenicke.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

137th St., 235 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private house; references.

138th St., 346 West.—Handsome room, private bath, billiard room, excellent table, $25 for two.

165th St. and Mott Av., southeast corner.—Good board; large rooms; shady lawns; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall, 3d or 9th Av. Elevated. Telephone 198L Melrose.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirable rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; cuisine and appointments first class; telephone; parlor dining room; reference.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites, floors, rooms, separate; high-class board; reasonable.

Manhattan Av., 543, Near West 122d.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; good table.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Epicure, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

12th St., 49 West.—Newly renovated rooms, suitable for gentlemen; also room, private bath; references.

27th St., 355 West.—A large furnished room, all improvements; private house.

32d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 27 East.—Elegantly furnished suite, two large, eighteen feet square rooms, wash room adjoining each; bath if desired; second floor; together or separate; also large back parlor; board optional; reference.

48th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

67th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

85th St., 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

97th St., 65 West, Central Park West.—Large furnished rooms for two gentlemen; baths attached; reasonable rates.

122d St., 275 West.—Newly furnished large front room, running water, bath adjoining, $3.50; large sitting room, bedroom adjoining, two, reasonable.

125th St., 22 East.—Light, clean, airy room, with private entrance and bath; moderate. Advertiser.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

136th St., 2,325 7th Av.—Large and small rooms; comfortable, running water, steam, wardrobe; $2, $3; convenient to cars. Earlle.

136th St., 242 West.—Large and hall rooms; convenient "L"; private house; long lease.

198th St., 655 East.—Large furnished room; board if desired; private family; near elevated.

Do you want a thoroughly reliable office man, experienced bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, and in general responsibilities; references and bond. Address Responsible, 171 Times Office.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

Madison Av., 348.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class; service, running water; reference.

St. Nicholas Av., 125th.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Inquire Maguire, 324 W. 125th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn; require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing and china departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of first-class fur finishers. Apply at Fur Workroom, 9th floor.

Neckwear and Lace Workers.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on ladies' fine neckwear, and Irish crochet lace makers. 37 East 18th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter familiar with making out bills; must be good at figures; salary, $10-$12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Hand embroiderer on women's silk neckwear; also sample maker. Blanchard & Price, 5 West 19th St., N. Y.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper for Brooklyn concern; must be efficient and experienced. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Typist familiar with gramophone work; must be thoroughly experienced; good salary. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer, familiar with bookkeeping. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced and competent salesmen for their upholstery department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced housefurnishing and crockery packers. Apply at delivery department.

Salesman.—Experienced salesman wanted on commission to sell skirts; first-class references required. B. Joseph & Son, 34 E. 9th St.

Wanted—100 plasterers for independent union of Brooklyn; wages $5.50 per day, 8 hours; trade rushing. Apply George Cunningham, 38 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 31 Times Office.

Wanted—Typist thoroughly experienced for order work; must be quick and accurate; salry $15. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—At once, union metal lathers. Apply to H. J. Monahan, Subway Station, 42d St. and Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer, competent and experienced; call. G., 338 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Bookkeeper, (double entry,) first-class; five years' experience; capable of taking entire charge; excellent references; $15. Expert, Box 180 Times.

Cashier, office assistant; nine years' experience; thoroughly competent; neat, trustworthy; moderate salary, $7. Competent, Box 186 Times.

Cook, &c.—By colored woman; good cook; also housework and laundress; sleep home. 328 West 59th St., Burrell's bell.

Day's Work.—Woman, out by day washing or cleaning. 414 West 19th St., two flights, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Laundress.—First-class laundress; goes out by day or does cleaning. 214 East 77th St. Inquire basement.

Secretary.—Especially competent and intelligent young woman; educated here and abroad; expert knowledge shorthand and typewriting; would like to secure position where her qualifications would be appreciated. Box 1,082 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references; $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer—3 years' experience; thoroughly competent; accurate; neat; refined; excellent references; salary $15. "Steno," Box 169 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer as typewriter and assistant in office work; experience the object, not salary. Address 1,149 74th St., Brooklyn.

Upholstress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistant to dressmakers, private or business houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. O., Box 102 Times.

Coachman—Medium height; thorough city experience; unexceptionable personal recomendations; skilful horseman; smart appearance; temperate. James, 112 West 54th St. Telephone 1839 Columbus.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent; reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

By young colored man, good paying position; can furnish $100 security or reference. English, 438 West 116th St.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address E., Box 194 Times.

Instructor.—Young man, German-American, experienced handling boys, reform institution, can teach German conversation. George Hoehmann, New York Juvenile Asylum, 176th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Janitor.—Understands all repairs, electric elevators; first-class reference. B. E., 254 8th Av.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Valet.—Hotel or apartment; experienced, reliable, and good character. G. Williams, 222 East 51st St.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 36 years of age, with good references from last employer. G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 23, experienced in general office and bookkeeping; intelligent and consistent worker; best references. H., Box 192 Times.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. C. S., 307 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

OYSTER IS KING AGAIN.

This Season's Yield Fine and Fat, but Much Scarcer.

With the coming of September the oyster is here again, and those who feasted yesterday remarked on the fine flavor of the season's yield. Seldom have oysters been fatter, or has there been a more seductive saltiness in their composition. There is ever a tinge of the "might be," however, in the brightest of "is's," and the oyster crop of 1904 is no exception to the rule. If the oysters are fine and fat they are exceeding few, and the chances are that before the year is much older there will be a raising of the scale in the price lists submitted to patrons in New York restaurants.

The scarcity is due, it is said, to the smallness of last year's "set." Seed oysters, in consequence, have cost from 25 to 35 cents more the bushel, and the finished product, so to speak, is to be had only at prices ranging from 50 to 75 cents higher the basket for Rockaways to 75 cents and $1 higher for Blue Points. As for the luscious Saddle Rock, dealers say that that particular brand of bivalve is rapidly becoming more or less of a myth, and that, while the name endures the oyster so sold hails from Virginia waters.

This year's "set" was much more satisfactory. There is every indication that next year's yield will be much larger, and that seed oysters may be had much more cheaply. At any rate, though, this year's prices will not be prohibitive. There will be plenty of oysters to meet all demands, even if the cost is a little greater, and, stewed, fried, steamed, broiled, roast, and scalloped, they will appear alike in the up-town menus and the down-town "beef and" resorts.

MAYOR BACK AFTER VACATION.

Moves Chief Clerk Up to Assistant Secretary's Place.

Mayor McClellan was at his desk in the City Hall bright and early yesterday morning, bronzed and happy after his three weeks' vacation at the seaside. The Mayor had nothing to say about the way the city has been managed in his absence, and declined to comment upon the action of the Board of Aldermen in turning down the Port Chester Railroad Company's application for a franchise.

He confirmed the rumor that his assistant secretary, G. Tarleton Goldthwaite, is to resign, and said he would appoint the present chief clerk, Thomas Hassett, to the place. The salary of the assistant secretary is $4,000. Mr. Hassett's present pay is $3,000 a year.

MRS. QUICKE'S WILL FILED.

Half of Estate Left to Husband—Bequests to Children.

The will of Mrs. Anna Mary Quicke, who died on July 14 at Ashbrittle, Somerset, England, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Although the petition filed with the will gives the value of the real property at more than $10,000 and the personal property at more than $10,000, it is believed that the estate amounts to more than $500,000, outside of a special income which the testator received under the will of her father.

One-half of the personal estate left in England is bequeathed to the husband of the testator, the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke, who is a rector of a church at Ashbrittle, England. There are also large bequests to the children of the testator. One-half of the fund inherited by the testator from her father, Robert Bowne Minturn, who was a resident of New York, is bequeathed to the children, and the other half to the husband of the testator.

Woman Found in Park Sent to Bellevue.

Miss Hattie Barnes, who was found lying on the ground in Central Park by Mounted Policeman Ferguson on Wednesday, was committed to Bellevue yesterday by Magistrate Whitman, to have her mental condition examined. At the hospital she said that her home was in Toledo, Ohio, where

BELMONT'S ANSWER TO EMPLOYES IS REFUSAL

Men Say Next Conference Must Be at Company's Request.

THE MOTIVE BEHIND THE FIGHT

Substitution of Electricity for Steam on Many Roads Alarms Engineers as to the Future.

There was another conference yesterday between August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the National officers of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. It ended, as have all previous parleys, with a flat refusal on the part of the company to grant the demand of the men for a $3.50-a-day rate for motormen in the subway.

The labor leaders left the confab vowing that they had made their final appeal to Mr. Belmont, and that if there were to be any further meetings the request must come from the company. While none of the parties to the negotiations would go so far as to say that a strike was imminent, it was not denied that the situation was more serious than at any time since the demands were made.

Calls were sent out last night for meetings both of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen and members of the Amalgamated Association of Electrical and Street Railway Employes of America, which takes in all the other elevated employes. If arrangements can be completed in time the meetings will start this forenoon and continue throughout the day.

A man in touch with Chief Stone said last night that from the point of view of the brotherhood there was a much larger question involved in the present negotiations than merely that of subway wages. Members of the brotherhood have viewed with apprehension the substitution of electricity for steam in the suburban service of some railroads running into this city, and the question of what would be the fate of the organization should the railroads be at liberty to follow up the change in motive power by putting in men at motorman's wages in the place of high-paid engineers, especially as it is expected that the movement started here will by degrees extend to other parts of the county—has been one of the gravest problems confronting the brotherhood during the last year. The brotherhood it was said looks upon the present situation in the light of a crisis which accounts for the presence here of Grand Chief Stone. If the brotherhood should succeed in enforcing its demands in regard to the subway, it was pointed out, they would have a precedent that would tell in all parts of the country.

The conference yesterday, which was of two hours' duration, was held at Mr. Belmont's residence at 44 East Thirty-fourth Street. In addition to Mr. Belmont, Vice President and General Manager E. P. Bryan and Superintendent Frank Hedley were present. The employes were represented, as at Wednesday's meeting, by Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Assistant Grand Chief J. J. Hurley of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and W. L. Jencks and W. H. Pinney, heads of the local organizations of engineers and firemen, respectively.

As to what transpired at the conference, the utmost secrecy was observed by the participants. It was learned, however, that both the officers of the company and the men had stubbornly held to their original contention and that no suggestion of compromise had come from either side.

"We did not arrive at any definite conclusion," said Chief Stone as he came out from the meeting. "All I can say is that the situation is serious."

As to whether there would be another conference, Assistant Grand Chief Hurley said the proposal must emanate from Mr. Belmont himself.

"Will there be a strike?" Mr. Stone was asked.

"There has been fa rtoo much strike talk already," he replied, with some warmth. "We will do everything to avoid a strike, and I hope there will be none, but we are in this thing to win, and we never take up a proposition unless we feel that we can bring it to a satisfactory conclusion."

Mr. Belmont referred inquirers to Mr. Stone for a statement regarding the situation.

"We were not able to agree," he said, "but the committee is considering another proposition and another conference will be held, at which I hope to see everything satisfactorily adjusted. I do not believe there will be a strike, and hope that everything will come out all right in the end."

At the conclusion of the conference Chief Stone went to his headquarters, at the Grand Union Hotel, and gave out a statement, in which he said:

"The statement that we are asking for an increase in wages is wrong, as the present scale ($3.50 for nine hours on the elevated) has been in existence for years. Any railroad building new lines applies the wage scale in effect through the acquired territory, and we think it only fair that the same should be done here. The claim of the company that they can get all the motormen they want at a cheaper rate for longer hours is perhaps true in one sense, but what kind of motormen will they be? It is the intention of the company to put in a service in the subway that is faster than any in the United States, and the only question that the subway should consider, and one of vital importance to the public is not how cheap, but how good."

LAWYER ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Brandmaker, Client Says, Misappropriated $300 Bail Money.

J. Leon Brandmaker, a lawyer, of 63 Park Row, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Court, yesterday morning by a detective of the District Attorney's office, on a charge of grand larceny. According to the complainant, Robert A. Mendig of 95 Oakland Avenue, on July 9 last he was arrested on a charge of stealing brass, and retained Brandmaker, paying him $100 to look out for his interests, and also gave him $300 in cash for bail.

Instead of putting up the money as security, Mendig says that Brandmaker supplied real estate bail and was in St. Louis whne his case was called in Special Sessions. Having no lawyer to represent him, Mendig says he pleaded guilty and was fined $50.

Mrs. Mendig says that before her husband's case came up a man representing himself to be Brandmaker told her that it would be necessary to "square" one of the Justices of Special Sessions. Mrs. Mendig says that she gave the man $75.

Magistrate Pool held Brandmaker in $1,000 bail for examination next Wednesday afternoon.

MALONEY HELD FOR TRIAL

Schmittberger Calls Him "King Pin of Hand-Book Men."

Thomas J. Maloney, whom Inspector Schmittberger calls the "king pin of hand-book men" in the financial district, was held in $500 bail, for trial in General Sessions by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of running a hand-book. Maloney could not furnish the bail at the moment, and was taken to the Tombs Prison for the night. His lawyer said he would have the bail by this morning.

Maloney held forth in a saloon in New Street under the shadow of the Stock Exchange. It is said that most of his customers were connected with the various

ALLOWS NAN PATTERSON BAIL.

Justice Amend Fixes $20,000 as Amount of Actress's Bond.

Justice Amend, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that Nan Patterson, the actress, accused of killing Bookmaker "Caesar" Young, should be admitted to bail in the sum of $20,000. Levy & Unger had secured a writ of habeas corpus to have the woman produced in court at 10 o'clock, and she arrived from the Tombs in custody of Warden Flynn.

There were about 100 men and women gathered at the Chambers Street entrance to the Court House to see the actress. Assistant District Attorney Sandford said that District Attorney Jerome would not oppose a motion for release on bail, providing the court would fix the amount high enough.

Justice Amend said he would fix the amount at $20,000, and that the prisoner's counsel and the District Attorney could come into court later and have this changed if they could agree on the sum. J. D. Patterson, the father of the girl, and Lawyer Levy hurried to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Jerome told them to try and secure the $20,000, but if they failed to return he would consider the matter of making the bond $10,000.

After being taken back to the Tombs the actress said she would not remove her hat, as she expected to be released before the close of the day. Lawyer Levy said she would probably secure a bondsman to-day.

TURK SEEKS SEAT ON 'CHANGE.

Sadyk Bey Ouchaky Zade Would Enter Cotton Board Here.

Sadyk Bey Ouchaky Zade is the name of the latest applicant for membership of the New York Cotton Exchange. Sadyk Bey is a native and resident of Smyrna. He has the reputation of being one of the biggest operators in Asia Minor, and he is said to have a heavy interest in the cotton markets of this city, Liverpool, Alexandria, and other cities.

He is the first Turk to apply for membership on the local Exchange and he will be the first titled member, "Bey" meaning a Governor of a province or a son of a Pasha, or by courtesy any man of exalted position.

KNOX BACK FROM LONDON.

Not Interested in Phipps Divorce Case, Ex-Attorney General Says.

Senator Philander C. Knox, the ex-Attorney General; Mrs. Knox, and H. S. Knox were passengers on the White Star Line steamship Baltic, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool. Mr. Knox has been in England five weeks, two of which were spent in playing golf on the St. Andrews links. He said that the report that he went abroad in connection with the Phipps divorce case was wrong, and that he was not in any way interested in the matter. Mr. Knox would say nothing about the political situation.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I am out of politics now myself. I am no longer Attorney General, and I have not yet taken my seat as Senator, so I am nothing more than an ordinary citizen."

"But, Mr. Knox, the King makers are not all figureheads," put in a bystander.

"Neither am I in that class," he replied. "I expect to make a speech or two in the campaign, but I don't know when or where."

BIG BALTIC'S BEST RECORD.

E. H. Harriman, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, and Others Aboard.

The big steamship Baltic of the White Star Line made this port yesterday from Liverpool after the best of three trips made to this country. She made the voyage in 7 days 4 hours and 35 minutes. On the Baltic were 2,731 passengers, the largest number ever brought on any one steamship from an English port.

The courtesy of the port was extended by the Collector to E. H. Harriman and family, who left the ship at Quarantine. Capt. Nelson B. Burr of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., returned on the Baltic with Mrs. Burr. The Captain had to be assisted from the ship to a carriage because of a swelling which rendered his left leg almost useless. Some of the other passengers were the Rev. S. Parks Cadman, Lady Clarke, Gen. J. M. Wood, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Mrs. Van De Water, and Miss E. Van De Water, Sir W. Lloyd Wise, Lady Wise, and Prof. Oscar Liebreich of the University of Berlin.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

Railroads Offer Special Rates for Various Trips.

Labor Day is one of the most popular holidays for excursionists and the railroads are offering cheap rates to many points of interest.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad offers a trip to Glen Summit, Penn., including hotel expenses from Saturday dinner till Tuesday morning breakfast for $13. It also offers cheap excursions to Niagara Falls, Mauch Chunk, and Bellewood.

On the Pennsylvania Railroad excursions to Asbury Park and points South will be run.

The Erie will have special rates to Shohola Glen, on the Delaware, to Greenwood Lake, to Niagara Falls, and to Toronto.

The Lackawanna offers rates to the Delaware Water Gap and the Pocono Mountain region.

The New York Central and West Shore offer low rates to Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, the Adirondacks, Saratoga, and Lake George.

MAY KELLARD HELD FOR LARCENY

Police Say Woman Who Figured in Aub Case Robbed Flat.

May M. Kellard, who refused her address, was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Mrs. Charles E. Belden of 120 West Ninetieth Street. The prisoner, it is alleged by Mrs. Belden, rented a furnished flat at 172 West Seventy-second Street, and had either sold or pawned about $400 worth of the furniture and fittings. The Kellard woman pleaded not guilty, and in default of $1,000 bail was locked up.

The police say she is the person who figured in the Barbara Aub case several years ago. The Aub girl accused Frederick Langerman of assault, and was committed to the Mission Home of the "Door of Hope," of which the Kellard woman was in charge. The girl admitted to Miss Kellard that she had sworn falsely, and Langerman was exonerated.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY'S HEAD HERE.

Sir William Ramsay and Party of Fourteen Arrive from England.

Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., and a party of fourteen noted British scientists arrived here yesterday on the steamship Baltic to attend the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which Sir William is President. The convention will be held at the Chemical Club from Sept. 7 to 11.

The delegation was met at the White Star Line pier by members of the Chemical Club, whose guests they will be while in the city. Sir William will visit Prof. Remsen at Stout's Neck, and later will be entertained at the home of William H. Nichols at the Thousand Islands, who will soon succeed to the Presidency of the society. Sir William was here twenty years ago, having come by way of Canada.

Fireman's Daughter Badly Burned.

Four-year-old Celia McGinnis of 204 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, while playing with matches in the yard at the rear of her home early last evening, set fire to

THE cool weather is sending in a lot of young gentlemen, in search of heavier clothes for School or College—and some of the Dads are calling on us for light-weight Overcoats.
Everything is ready for the gentleman, of any age, whose discriminating taste likes a large fresh stock to select from.
Some of the garments are certainly very cavalier in style, and some of the patterns *are* a bit daring, but *then*—that's what we're here for.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"An embarrassment of riches."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Pedford Av., Brooklyn.

Forget to-day may spell regret to-morrow.
Shirts?
Scarfs?
Suit case or bag?
Soft hat?
Tennis shoes?
Bathing suit?
Or is it something else to wear that you'll need over the holiday?
Fall overcoats and suits are ready.
Stores close at noon to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

ELECTRIC POWER IS TURNED ON IN SUBWAY

Crew After Crew Drilled on Board Trial Trains.

FINISHING TOUCHES NOT DONE

Main Line Completed to 145th Street and Broadway—East Branch Nearly to Harlem River.

Even if the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was unable to make good its earlier promises about opening the subway on Sept. 1, it celebrated the day by turning on the electric power all along the finished portion of the line. Throughout the day a train ran up and down. Crew after crew was drilled, and in the afternoon some of the Rapid Transit Commissioners accompanied members of the Belmont syndicate on an inspection trip. The power had been turned on for short intervals before—once when the first trial train made its run and several times in the night—but now, as an official expressed it, the electricity was "on to stay."

It is now practically certain that the tunnel will not be in operation this month, but the unanimous opinion of the officials is that regular trains can be run before October is past. One of those who has had a leading part in the construction and equipment of the road said yesterday:

"The state of the work to-day is this: The tunnel is finished, generally speaking, throughout the main line, up the west side branch as far as One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Broadway, and up the east side branch to Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The tracks and third rail are in place through these portions, and the current is on. The stations are completed for the most part."

"What is the chief stumbling block in the way of immediate operation?"

"There are various details left," was the reply, "of which the principal undertaking is the protection of the third rail. This protection is being installed. The building strike is what is stopping things for us. On all the odd jobs that have to be done along the line there is need of the class of labor that is at present out of reach."

Some of the stations, it was learned, were still incomplete as to the finishing touches required for the handling of passengers. The signal system, however, is in position down to the minutest detail, and there are plenty of the new cars on hand. Tests of the safety devices are to be made repeatedly within the next few weeks, and it will be only a few days before more trains are running up and down, filled with training crews. It takes some time, it is explained, to whip the crews into shape, and practically no start at the shaping was made until yesterday.

The Rapid Transit Construction Company, which was the corporation formed to build the tunnel, has been employing special watchmen along the work. The operating corporation, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced yesterday that it would give permanent employment to such of these men as were competent. The functions of the construction syndicate are almost over, except on the sections unfinished north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, in the Bronx, and at the Harlem River.

There was a report yesterday that the operating company was planning to surprise the public by not announcing more than a few days beforehand the opening of the road. This was denied, but the stations are kept well closed to the outsider by orders from the Belmont banking house. Mr. Belmont has issued instructions that prevent his employes, high and low, from giving detailed interviews about the tunnel, and those who drop a bit of information are wary of letting their names be used.

"There are so many rumors and so many would-be interviewers," as one of them put it, "that Mr. Belmont has decided to stop all talking until he's ready to open."

The cars for the new tunnel are being taken in from the Harlem River at the head of Lenox Avenue. These cars had been used on the Second Avenue line of the elevated railroad until recently, but they have now disappeared altogether from the elevated tracks, being replaced by the old type of cars. From the elevated storage yards

Morning and evening hints of approaching cool weather warn you that the Fall Suit will soon be needed. Why not be forehanded and make your choice now?
Assortments are complete and styles and colorings new.
Have you thought about a Top-coat, Rain-coat, Cravenette or Cielette to take with you on your Labor Day trip?
Remember we close one o'clock to-morrow and all day Monday.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Wallach's News
30, 632 Col. Ave. 232-242 Bowery 749 Eighth Ave. 241 Ave., cor. 122d. 246 West 125th.
Open Evenings.
HATS!
CAST OFF your well-worn straw and get a suitable Hat for Labor Day.
Soft if you like a Soft Hat,
A Derby if you prefer it
$2.90, $2.40, $1.90
Fall Neckwear.

R. H. THOMAS CAUGHT IN NORTHERN PACIFIC

Had to Buy 100 Shares at $1,000 Each on Panic Day.

REVEALED BY A STOCK SUIT

J. J. Hill Testifies That He Was Busy with Locomotives and Ignored Market That Day.

James J. Hill and many financiers of note crowded the office of Philip E. Reville, 19 William Street, yesterday, in response to summons to testify in a suit brought by John J. O'Leary, a Chicago capitalist, who desires to recover $55,000 from the brokerage firm of Sternberger, Field & Sinn, in connection with a transaction growing out of the Northern Pacific corner.

A development of yesterday's proceedings was the disclosure for the first time that R. H. Thomas, member of the Governing Board, Chairman of the Building Committee that put up the new Exchange Building, and former President of the Stock Exchange, was one of those caught most heavily in the Northern Pacific corner, having been compelled to buy in 100 shares at $1,000 a share.

J. J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, as one of the first witnesses, was examined for fifteen minutes. He said among other things that on the day of the panic he had under consideration the purchase of locomotives and equipment and had not paid any attention to the market. He also testified that at the time of the corner his personal holdings amounted to $7,000,000, and that an additional $14,000,000 was held by friends of his. Mr. Morgan's holdings are said to have been $20,000,000. These holdings were in common stock.

Mr. Hill said that he neither bought nor sold any Northern Pacific stock for some time prior to May 9. He denied that he was responsible for the corner in any way.

The complaint of Mr. O'Leary alleges that on the day of the panic in Northern Pacific he was caught short about 200 shares at 112½. He had on deposit with the New York brokerage firm $55,000 as margin. The brokers closed him out after buying 100 shares at $350 a share and 100 shares at $400 a share. Although the stock soared to a much higher figure on that day Mr. O'Leary declares his trades could have been settled at $150 a share. He charges the firm with negligence in failing to consult him before closing out his stock.

On their part Mr. Sternberger and his associates contend that they acted according to the instructions of James J. Townsend of Chicago, member of the New York Stock Exchange, and his correspondent. At that time they declare that Mr. O'Leary filled the capacity of the undisclosed principal, the transactions having been made under instructions from James J. Townsend.

The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which was named in Mr. O'Leary's complaint as figuring in the transaction by which Sternberger, Field & Sinn acquired a part of the stock at a high price, was eliminated from the case by the testimony of L. A. Heinsheimer of that firm, who said that they had held a large amount of stock for investment, but that it was not for sale at the time of the corner. He said that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. neither bought nor sold on that day or for several days prior. Neither did they loan any stock.

The checks and purchase slips showing the actual purchase of the stock in controversy were produced. The checks indicated that the firm of Sternberger, Field &

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 29th St. Saturdays, 1 Evenings at 8. Matinees THE SCHOOL GIRL. EDNA MAY
CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. William H. Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR EXTRA MAT. MONDAY, SEPT. 5.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. Mat. Sat. SAM in the farcical comedy with music. BERNARD THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Original Cast, incl. Hattie Williams. NEXT MON., SEATS SELLING, THE SPELLBINDER
GARRICK THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Leo Ditrich-stein's Comedy, Military Mad All Star Cast. BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 5, ARE YOU A MASON? Seats Selling.
EMPIRE THEATRE 40 St. & B'way. Opens Sept. 5. JOHN in R. Marshall's new play, DREW The Duke of Killikrankie
SAVOY THEATRE 34th St., Near Broadway. OPENS TO-MORROW NIGHT. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
"I jes do the best I ken where the good Lord puts me at, an' it looks like I got a happy feelin' in me 'most all the time."
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38 St. NEXT MONDAY, TICKETS ON SALE, LULU GLASER IN A MADCAP PRINCESS
NEW AMSTERDAM Opens Next Monday. Seats on Sale Now. ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS.
Last Week The Offenbach Review. AERIAL GARDENS Over New Amsterdam. 8:30 Fay Templeton; Peter F. Dailey. A Little of Everything. Next wk B'WAY THEATRE—Seats Ready.
NEW YORK THEATRE Evgs at 8:30. Mat. Sat. only. LAST WEEK—Farewell Saturday. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW EVERYTHING NEW Next Mon. Denman Thompson, Old Homestead
MANHATTAN BEACH THE STROLLERS By Universal Desire the Great Set Piece Port Arthur Will Be Repeated with GEMS OF THE CARNIVAL SATURDAY, SEPT. 3. Decatur and Grand Fireworks To-night.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY. CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15
LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India, B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Beg. Monday Mat. (Labor Day) Seats on Sale. THE LITTLE PRINCESS Special Popular Priced Matinee Wednesday.
BELASCO CROSMAN THEATRE—TOM'W, SAT., SEPT. 5—HENRIETTA in David Belasco's New Play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS. Seats on Sale. Matinee Labor Day (Mon.)
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Labor Day & Wed. 2:15 Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing, 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.
LYRIC Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. & Labor Day. 42d & B'way. THE ROYAL CHEF With IDA RENEE
Princess. Ev.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; brisk west winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,057. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.—14 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ELEVATED EMPLOYES VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Still Demand $3.50 Wage for the Subway Motormen.

MEN A UNIT, THEY SAY

Indicate Tuesday as the Time for Going Out—Interborough Manager Calls on Police—His Statement.

By a vote that was almost unanimous members of the unions comprising the employes of the elevated system of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday decided to support with a strike if necessary the attitude of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in demanding that the wage for motormen in the subway shall be $3.50 for a working day of nine hours.

Last night officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and of the two brotherhoods involved in the differences between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and its employes were a unit in declaring that a tie-up of the elevated system would surely follow within forty-eight hours unless the company decides to accede the demand of their men. They declared that no compromise or half-way concession would be acceptable to them.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has been in the city for several days, was in constant attendance at the voting yesterday. John Hannahan, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is ill at his home in Peoria, Ill., but has sent Assistant Grand Master Charles Wilson as his representative to this city. William D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association, arrived from Detroit last night. These men, with Local Chiefs Jencks and Pinney, and President George E. Pepper of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association, will hold a conference early to-day for the purpose of deciding upon a line of action.

Although the National officers of the brotherhoods and of the amalgamated association have power to declare a strike immediately, there is said to be little likelihood of any such policy being adopted. One of their officers said last night that a reasonable time would be allowed to elapse, so as to give August Belmont, President of the interborough company, and the other officials, as he put it, an opportunity to back down from the attitude of uncompromising resistance to the men's demands which they have maintained ever since the demands were made. The men, apparently, are also of the opinion that they will be able to strike a harder blow by allowing the matter to hang fire over Sunday and Monday, which is a legal holiday, and declare a strike on Tuesday morning when the business rush of the week will begin in earnest.

Police Asked to be Ready.

In the meantime indications were not lacking that officials of the Interborough Company are preparing for a fight and making arrangements to meet any trouble that might come their way as a result of the action taken by the men.

Vice President and General Manager E. P. Bryan and Superintendent Frank Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company called at Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon and were closeted with Commissioner McAdoo for more than an hour. Neither of the two railroad officials was willing to do any talking when the interview came to an end, but the Commissioner admitted that they had discussed police arrangements in case of a strike on the elevated system.

"They did not tell me that there was going to be a strike," said Mr. McAdoo, "and I do not want to be understood as saying that there is going to be one. I am not in a position to discuss the merits of the case, but the police will do their duty in maintaining order and will be well able to cope with any emergency."

The vote of the electrical employes was taken at all-day meetings behind closed doors at their local headquarters. The members of the two brotherhoods cast their ballots in Horton Hall, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The members of the Amalgamated Association, which comprises all the employes of the elevated system, except the men belonging to the brotherhoods, voted in Marion Hall, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The polls opened at 10 o'clock in each place, and at that hour already there were little clusters of men waiting to register their votes. The voting went on briskly throughout the day.

"Strike or No Strike."

The vote was not on the question of an ultimatum, but flatly on the proposition of strike or no strike. On the ballots used by the members of the brotherhood were the words "For Strike" and "Against Strike." Under each there was a space where the voters made a cross to indicate their attitude, and there was also a dotted line for their signatures. The ballots of Amalgated members bore the following question:

"Are you in favor of sustaining your Executive Committee in the agreement made with the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen? (Vote yes or no.")

The meetings ended at about 10:30 o'clock, and then Local Chief Jencks of the Brotherhood of Engineers said that the number of votes cast at the Brotherhood meeting was about 750. Some of these, he said, had been cast by proxy. They were the ballots of the men who are out of town.

Continued on Page 2.

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GERMAN PRINCE BANISHED.

Article by Ernst Guenther Angered the Kaiser—Another Prince in Disfavor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—In connection with the retirement of Baron von Mirbach from the duties of Secretary of the Empress's Cabinet and the administration of her charities, I learn that Prince Ernst Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress, has been banished from Court. The Kaiser is furious with his brother-in-law for writing recently a letter savagely attacking Baron von Mirbach. The announcement had been made by several papers that Prince Guenther had been invited to the manoeuvres, but was unable to attend "owing to ill-health." Guenther married a sister of escaped Princess Louise of Coburg.

Another Prussian Prince also in disfavor is Frederick Leopold. Although commander of a regiment, his conduct has been notoriously unmilitary. Therefore the Kaiser, in order to give him a real taste of war, arranged with the Czar to send him to Manchuria. To the surprise of every one a few days ago the papers announced that the Prince was unable to go on account of ill-health. Last night the official Norddeutsche Zeitung said that the Prince was unable to go because the Russian Government could not protect the Siberian Railroad from attacks of the Chunchuses.

It appears that the real reason the Prince did not go was that Kuropatkin, having heard of the Prince's character, informed the Czar that owing to the present position of the army in Manchuria it would be very difficult to extend proper consideration to such a high personage, or to guarantee his personal safety. Therefore the Czar, despite his previous consent, asked the German Government to postpone the Prince's trip. His equipment had cost him 50,000 marks, but he can stand the loss, as he is very rich.

5,000 SOLDIERS; LOSS 2 FOWLS.

Men Tagged as Wounded to be Treated in Hospital—Militia Arriving.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 2.—Fivethousand regular army troops have been roaming a territory comprising 65,000 acres of Virginia farms for nearly two weeks and the only depredation thus far reported has been the loss of two chickens. When the farmers of the manoeuvre zone were approached by army officers with a proposition to lease their lands for the manoeuvres they received pledges that there would be no depredations. These promises have been fulfilled to the letter.

The medical corps is to take advantage of the manoeuvres for its own development and as an object lesson to the militia. Soldiers are to be put out of action with specific wounds, at the ratio of two to a company.

These men are to be cared for and treated the same as if they were actually wounded in the manner in which they are to be tagged. In this way the ambulance and hospital corps will have an active part in the campaign.

The Twelfth New York will arrive at Thoroughfare at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. The detrainment of troops is one of the lessons to be taught by the manoeuvres, and great preparations are being made to have the lessons perfect in all details.

MARRIED HIS TRAINED NURSE.

Gov. Wright's Son Made Her Go to Philippines Instead of Japan.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 2.—A courtship which began when the bridegroom was lying dangerously ill has ended in the romantic marriage of Raphael Semmes Wright, son of Gov. Luke E. Wright of the Philippine Islands, and Miss Maud Moser. It took place on July 22 at Manila.

News of the wedding has just reached here, where Mr. Wright formerly resided. Mr. Wright is the youngest son of Gov. Wright, and is a graduate of the University of Virginia. He was a member of Company H, First Tennessee Volunteers, in the Spanish war, and is at present the head of a large firm in Manila.

His bride's former home was in Galesburg, Ill., and she is a graduate of the Galesburg Training School for Nurses. Miss Moser nursed her fiancé through a long spell of illness. Recently, when she was herself taken ill and advised to go to Japan for a long rest, Mr. Wright asserted his authority, and the result was a quiet wedding in the Presbyterian Church in Manila.

LONG WALK TO SAVE $35,000.

Cleveland Man Paying Bet by Wheeling Barrow Across Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 2.—"I'm just pushing a wheelbarrow; that's all I have to do," said D. P. Evans of Cleveland at the St. James Hotel this morning.

He arrived last night from Cleveland, which place he left May 2 with a thirty-two pound wheelbarrow and a long walk ahead of him. He will walk to San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and Savannah, thence to New York and back to his home in Cleveland.

Evans is a member of a wealthy family, and he pays his bets. He made a wager that Herrick would not defeat Johnson 50,000 votes in the Ohio Gubernatorial race. Herrick's majority was 113,000, so Evans had to turn over $35,000 that had been put up or wheel the barrow all around the United States.

CANADIANS SEIZE FISHERMEN.

American Schooner Overhauled for Crossing Three-Mile Line.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 2.—The American fishing schooner Samoset was seized to-day off this port and towed into port by the Canadian Government cruiser Gladiator. The Captain of the cruiser claims that the Samoset was fishing within the three-mile limit.

The Samoset was built in Gloucester in 1898, and registers thirty-two tons. It is understood that she is owned in Duxbury, Mass., although her home port is Plymouth.

Judge's Conscience Bars Death Penalty.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 2.—Judge John I. Mullins announced to-day that on account of his conscientious scruples against inflicting capital punishment, he had called a Judge from another district to take his place on the bench here during all murder trials at the Fall term of the District Court. There are ten persons awaiting trial for murder.

HIGGINS AND BRUCE ARE ODELL SLATE

Woodruff Not Even Down for Speech in Convention Plan.

BLACK TO START SPEAKING

Politicians Say Governor Was Afraid of Woodruff's Independence—Bruce a Sop to Platt Forces.

Gov. Odell's Saratoga Convention programme as it was made up last night was as follows:

For Governor—FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS of Olean.
For Lieutenant Governor—M. LINN BRUCE of New York.
For Temporary Chairman of the Convention—Ex-Gov. FRANK S. BLACK.
For Permanent Chairman of the Convention—Senator GEORGE M. MALBY.

National Committeeman William L. Ward has invited Gov. Odell, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, William C. Warren of Buffalo, William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee; William Barnes, Executive Chairman of the State Committee, and one or two other prominent Republicans to a clambake to be held to-day at Shell Island, in Long Island Sound, near Port Chester, and then, it is understood, the programme arranged by Gov. Odell and his lieutenants yesterday with respect to the State Convention will be ratified.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins was in the city yesterday, but he stayed away from the Albemarle Hotel, at which he registered, until about half an hour before the departure of the train on which he left for Albany. At Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue it was denied that Mr. Higgins had been a caller. Gov. Odell's companions said they had no information as to whether the Governor and Mr. Higgins had met elsewhere.

It is certain, however, that if Gov. Odell and Mr. Higgins did not meet, National Committeeman William L. Ward, Gov. Odell's chief political lieutenant, did have a conference with the Lieutenant Governor, and that he was able to fully inform him as to the Governor's views on the Gubernatorial nomination. He was able to tell him that at the conference of delegates to the State Convention, which Gov. Odell yesterday announced would be held on the evening of Sept. 13, the day preceding the convention, the Governor would recommend Mr. Higgins to the caucus as his first choice for Governor.

It was in order that the information of his selection by Gov. Odell as the most available man for the Gubernatorial nomination might be imparted to him, and his disposition toward the Governor-Chairman learned, that Mr. Higgins was summoned back by telegraph from New Hampshire, where he had intended to remain for several days longer.

It was the general opinion of the Republican politicians in touch with the situation that Gov. Odell has concluded that he would have to lay a rough hand on the candidacy of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The request which has been made to ex-Gov. Frank S. Black to accept the office of Temporary Chairman of the convention was regarded as the Governor's initial hostile move toward Mr. Woodruff. Ten days ago Mr. Woodruff was asked to act as Temporary Chairman of the convention, and accepted the tender. He has already prepared his speech, and has submitted it to some of his friends for their judgment. The information from reliable sources yesterday that ex-Gov. Black has been asked to preside over the preliminary business of the convention came, therefore, as a great surprise.

Woodruff's friends put on a bold face when they heard about it and said it meant that Woodruff, being sure of the nomination for Governor, thought that the honors of the convention ought to be divided. But the generally accepted view was that Gov. Odell, having determined upon the nomination of Higgins, and fearing that if Woodruff got an opportunity to speak to the convention he might stampede it and bring about his own nomination despite all opposition, had concluded it necessary to eliminate Woodruff entirely.

Gov. Odell's friends were confident last night that he had the situation well in hand, and that there would be no row in Saratoga. They said that Woodruff would submit quietly to the inevitable when he found, as he would be certain to find in the caucus on the eve of the convention, that two-thirds of the delegates were against him.

"No man cares to go into a convention when he realizes that he is certain to meet with overwhelming defeat," was the argument advanced by one of the Odell leaders when the possibility of Mr. Woodruff's making a fight in the convention was suggested.

Other Republican politicians, however, did not believe that Mr. Woodruff would submit so easily as the Odell men seem to expect. They expressed the opinion that Gov. Odell's purpose practically to eliminate him from the convention proceedings by making Frank S. Black the temporary Chairman, would be a hurt to his vanity which he would not suffer without an effort to make trouble for those who had inflicted it. They thought that if he had a chance to make a speech to the convention he possibly might become reasigned to the loss of the Gubernatorial nomination. But to lose the nomination and also the opportunity to make a speech they were certain would move him to resentment.

It was said last night that the principal reason why Woodruff was dropped from consideration by Gov. Odell was the fear that if Woodruff was nominated his connection with Col. Michael J. Daly and Daly's well-known desire to get the fattest of the canal contracts, would give the Democratsa chance to make an aggressive campaign against him from the start. Another reason, and, some think, the reason which was perhaps the weightiest with Gov. Odell, is the apprehension which exists in the Odell camp that if Woodruff were nominated and elected he would at once set up in business for himself politically.

When the news that the temporary Chairmanship of the convention had been offered to Frank S. Black became known last night some of the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel expressed the opinion that Gov. Odell would be taking as much chance in having Black act as temporary Chairman as he would if he allowed Mr. Woodruff to open the convention.

With Higgins as the nominee for Governor, it is the general opinion among the Republican politicians that the nomination for Lieutenant Governor will go to M. Linn Bruce of this county. Bruce was chairman of the Republican County Committee at the time when Gov. Odell succeeded in wresting the State leadership from Senator Platt. He was deposed by Odell, and Charles H. Murray named as his successor. The only reason for his deposition was that he owed his appointment to Platt. It was necessary to the establishment of Gov. Odell's claim to leadership that he should be able to demonstrate his power to reorganize the New York County Committee. The relations between Mr. Bruce and the Governor have continued pleasant, and if Odell brings about the nomination of Higgins as against Woodruff, who is the choice of Platt, it would be necessary, it is said, to placate the Platt men with the Lieutenant Governorship. There is little question that Platt would be for Bruce. Another argument in favor of Bruce's selection is that he is one of the best campaigners the Republicans have, and as Higgins is not much of a speaker it would be necessary, it is said, to have a good talker for second place on the ticket.

Many of the Odell men said last night

COAT OF MAIL SAVES SULTAN.

One of His Albanian Guards Shoots at Him in Palace Fight.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Paris edition of The New York Herald prints the following from its Geneva correspondent:

"A high official of the Ottoman Court has received news of a serious fight between the Sultan's Albanian guard and Bosnians, which continued almost to the doors of the harem. Many were killed or wounded.

"It is said that one Albanian shot at the Sultan, the bullet glancing off the coat of mail which he always wears.

"The Sultan has asked the Prince of Montenegro to supply him with a guard.

"The affair is certain to be denied, but its truth can be affirmed."

CANOE'S TRIP ROUND WORLD.

The Tillikum from Vancouver Arrives Off English Coast.

DOVER, England, Sept. 2.—A three-masted canoe, supposed to be the Tillikum, passed Beachy Head to-day, bound east.

The British Columbia sailing canoe Tillikum is of only two and one-half tons. It is an ordinary dugout, carved out of the trunk of a tree by an Alaskan Indian in 1843. The little craft is in command of Capt. J. C. Voss, who is accompanied by a single companion, named Harrison.

The Tillikum left Vancouver in May, 1901, bound for Europe by way of various islands in the Pacific, Cape Horn, and the Azores. She was last reported as having sailed from Ponta Delgada, Azores, Aug. 11, for London. At that time she had already covered nearly 40,000 miles of her long journey.

BIG GOLD STRIKE IN NEVADA.

Lode of Free Milling Ore Running $2,000 Per Ton Said to Have Been Found.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 2.—A rush to Goldfield, Nevada, is under way as the result of a sensational gold find in the Sand Storm Mine just north of the old town of Goldfield. A blind lode of free milling gold of the value of $6,000 per ton has been uncovered by miners of T. L. Oddie. The lode is said to be of enormous size and forty feet in width. That the ore is free milling makes the strike all the more sensational.

The Sand Storm strike follows close on the late sensational strikes in the Florence. Combination, and Jumbo Mines at Goldfield and has excited the entire district.

LORD MINTO IN TRAIN WRECK.

Vice Regal Party Escape, but Five Women Are Killed in Canada.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 2.—Because the crew of a sidetracked freight train forgot to close the switch, the west-bound Imperial Limited Express of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was wrecked last night, colliding with the freight at Pintaluta, Northwest Territory. Five women in the tourist car were killed. Four other passengers, the porter, and the engineer were injured. The bodies identified are those of Mrs. Doesett, en route to Edmonton; Mrs. Warren of Sand Point, and Agnes M. Shirley of Ottawa.

L. P. Hart, the porter, is the only one seriously injured. It may be necessary to amputate his leg, and he is hurt internally. Wilson, the engineer of the freight train, had two ribs broken.

The vice regal party, including Lord and Lady Minto, were on the train on their way to the Pacific. They escaped unhurt and resumed their journey at 3 o'clock this morning.

COULDN'T GET INTO ITS VAULTS

Safe Deposit Company's Clients Have to Wait Until Official Is Found.

A safe deposit company in the Wall Street district which has close connections with one of the largest National banks was unable to get at its vaults yesterday morning, and an uncomfortable three-quarters of an hour ensued for the company's clients. It is the duty of one of the Assistant Cashiers of the bank to open the vaults every morning. The man who had been doing this is the son of the President of the bank.

Yesterday he did not come down town because the other assistant, who had been away on a vacation, was to have taken his place. But as the combination had been changed during the absence of the second assistant, he could not open the vault, and the President's son had to be found. This the bank officials succeeded in doing, after which the vaults were opened.

STUDENT LOST TO VASSAR.

Was to Have Gone There to Forget Her Love, but She Eloped.

Special to The New York Times.

CANON CITY, Col., Sept. 2.—After kissing her mother good-night and going to her room, apparently to retire, last night, Miss Gail Hall, daughter of a wealthy stockman, crept out of the house and eloped with Harry Graham, son of David Graham, owner of one of the largest and best farms in the Hudson River Valley. Miss Hall's mother objected to the match, and in order to separate the couple had packed trunks and was to start this morning for the World's Fair with her daughter, who was to go from there to Vassar.

The couple met early last evening, arranged the elopement, and were married before midnight, leaving at once for Salt Lake.

FELL TO DEATH ASLEEP.

Aged Somnambulist Walked Out of Second-Story Window.

While walking in her sleep last evening Mrs. Mary Reilly, aged seventy-one years, of 535 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, pitched headlong from a rear second-story window, and in falling landed on her head, fracturing her skull. Death was instantaneous.

Mrs. Reilly had been a somnambulist for many years. Her room has low windows, and about 9 o'clock last night, while sound asleep, she left her bed, tripped, and fell against the window sill, and then out of the open window to her death.

Drank Acid to Avoid Arrest.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Rather than face arrest on the charge of attempting to blow up the Avenue Hotel in Elmira Heights a week ago, Nicholas Thome drank carbolic acid to-day, and his body was found on the bank of the Chemung River, near Sayre, Penn.

$3.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN, Sunday, September 4, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

KUROKI HOLDS FOE; OTHER BIG ARMIES HURRY TO AID HIM

Japanese Columns Trying to Cross River To-day in Pursuit of Russians.

OYAMA'S MEN RELENTLESS

Hard-Fought Armies Drive Home Attacks, North and South.

REPORTED LOSS OF 55,000

Many Muscovites Believed to Have Perished in Flooded River.

TOWN OF LIAO-YANG IN FLAMES

Consternation in Czar's Capita Despite Optimism of Official Arguments—Kuropatkin's Report Withheld.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Saturday, Sept. 3, (10:30 A. M.)—It is expected that the main strength of Field Marshal Oyama's forces to the southward will succeed this morning in crossing the Tai-Tse River.

Gen. Kuroki yesterday captured a portion of the heights commanding Heiying-Tai, and it is hoped that he will dominate the railroad to-day.

The Russians appear to be gathering at Yen-tai colliery, northeast of Liao-yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 2—Premature rumors of the fall of Liao-Yang have been circulating in Tokio since yesterday afternoon.

A careful analysis of the official reports shows that the Russians have merely been driven to their last line of defenses, where they will probably make desperate resistance.

The three Japanese armies are closing round them.

BATTLE RAGES WITHOUT CEASE.

Japanese Armies Pressing Kuropatkin Hotly on All Sides.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—It is probable that a great tragedy was enacted to-day along the Tai-Tse River.

Details of the progress of the battle of Liao-Yang received here at a late hour show that Gen. Oku, in command of the Japanese left army (which has been operating west of Liao-Yang and south of the Tai-Tse), has directed his energies to forcing the Russians to the river. The Tai-Tse is flooded and cannot be forded, and it is probable that many were drowned there.

Gen. Kuroki's right (the column that crossed the Tai-Tse Wednesday night to strike the Russians in the rear) is continuing to press the attack at Heiying-tai (twelve miles northeast of Liao-yang), seeking ground whence its guns will dominate the railroad.

The troops under Gen. Kuroki are jaded and weary. They have been marching and fighting since Aug. 23, but in spite of this they attacked with spirit. The Japanese are confident that they have already swept back the strong Russian force with which they have been engaged.

Fearful Losses Are Expected.

The indications are that the battle of Liao-Yang will prove to be the bloodiest since the Franco-Prussian war.

On the Japanese side over 25,000 men killed and wounded have already been reported. The calculations of casualties must include the losses since Aug. 23, for the contest has practically been continuous since then.

The opinion that the Russian casualties in the fighting of the past few days must have reached 30,000 is confidently believed in high quarters here. Neither Field Marshal Oyama nor the Japanese Army commanders, however, have yet estimated the Russian losses.

Field Marshal Oyama's right (under Kuroki) attacked a heavy force of Russians in the vicinity of Hei-ying-tai at 11 o'clock Thursday. The fate of the great bulk of the retreating Russian army hinged upon the bravery and fortitude of its left flank.

Before falling back, Gen. Kuropatkin and northward of Liao-Yang should be greatly strengthened in the hope of checking Gen. Kuroki's advance around his flank and to protect his line of retreat and communication.

The greatest portion of this protecting force seems to have been massed in the neighborhood of Hei-ying-tai, where it was fiercely assaulted by Gen. Kuroki at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. Kuroki won and struck the flank of the retreating Russian army and reached the railroad, placing the Russians in a serious predicament.

Japanese Won in Night Attack.

A telegram from the Chief of Staff in the field indicates that Gen. Oku, in command of the Japanese left army, gained the ascendancy over the Russian right and centre by a night assault. At dawn to-day he began pressing the Russians toward the Tai-Tse River.

Few details of the pursuit have been received here. It is evident that the Russians moved back slowly, contesting the ground and shielding their movements as far as possible.

Yesterday Gen. Oku's forces managed to interfere seriously with the train service from Liao-Yang. They used some guns captured from the Russians, together with some of their own, to bombard the railroad station at Liao-Yang, thus preventing the entraining of Russian troops.

The Chief of Staff of the centre army (Gen. Nodzu's), telegraphing early this morning, reported that the Japanese centre was continuing to advance to-day, with the object of taking a line from Shin-chi-yen to Liao-Yang, and effecting a rejunction with the left under Oku.

Great Fires at Liao-Yang.

A private dispatch received here reports that great fires are raging at Liao-Yang. This statement is not confirmed officially. The fires are believed to result from the Japanese shelling or from the efforts of the Russians to destroy their stores preparatory to the evacuation of Liao-Yang with the additional hope of injuring the city as a future Japanese base.

It seems that the Japanese avoided a direct assault upon Liao-Yang itself, but devoted their energies to the troops outside the city and an effort to cut off the Russian retreat. Liao-Yang is strongly fortified, and it is probable that the Japanese will not attack the city directly until they have succeeded in isolating it. Should the Russians abandon Liao-Yang the Japanese will of course enter.

The cannon captured by the Japanese which they are using against Liao-Yang are described as ten-centimeter guns. The number taken is not given.

Unofficial estimates place the Russian forces in the vicinity of Liao-Yang at 15 divisions, of 15,000 men each. These are probably excessive, but it is evident that numerically the Russians exceed the Japanese.

CZAR INFORMED OF DEFEAT.

Kuropatkin Said to Have Announced Retreat to Mukden.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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PARIS, Sept. 2.—Consternation is hardly too big a word to describe the state of mind of St. Petersburg, as reflected in the correspondence of Paris journalists. The success of Oyama's strategy since Kuroki succeeded in turning the Russian left is taken for granted.

The Czar is said to have received yesterday a communication from Kuropatkin to the effect that the numerical superiority of the Japanese in men and artillery would oblige him to carry out his original plan of retreat upon Mukden.

This message of Kuropatkin has inspired the mot d'ordre forming the basis of subsequent official statements from the War Office early this morning. Kuropatkin's abandonment of his positions on the left bank of the Tai-Tse was interpreted to correspondents as only another quite normal episode in the evolutions of the famous plan.

When later it was known that the railway line had been cut during the afternoon of yesterday the War Office still sought to find comfort in the fact. "We believe Kuropatkin let the line be cut intentionally," is what correspondents were told, the idea being that he sought to lure Kuroki as far north as possible in order to cut the Japanese General from his base.

KEEN SUSPENSE IN LONDON.

English Military Critics are Divided as to the Outcome.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 3.—The suspense with which the developments at Liao-Yang are awaited could scarcely be greater in Tokio than it is in London.

English military critics neither share Tokio's jubilation over the fall of Liao-Yang nor lay any stress on the advantage which Russian dispatches attribute to Gen. Kuropatkin's latest move.

The best-informed observers here, who veiled in the dispatches from Tokio and not given out at St. Petersburg, declare that the battle of Liao-Yang, however dramatic and historic in loss of life and tragic incident, can have no serious bearing on the eventual issue unless the Japanese have surrounded Kuropatkin.

The London daily newspapers, in their headlines, depict the conditions at Liao-Yang as "Russian Rout" and "Defeat or Débâcle." Their editorials, in a more careful vein, point out that the latest dispatches leave the issue of the greatest battle of this generation still in doubt.

Depends on Cutting Off Army.

From the expert British point of view, Marquis Oyama's sacrifices will have been in vain unless he is able to cut off Kuropatkin from Mukden. On this point there are chaotic hypotheses.

The Daily Graphic frankly says: "We are in the dark as to the final outcome," adding that it seems not unlikely that Kuropatkin may still manage to carry a fighting force with him to Mukden.

The other critics doubt whether the Japanese in the face of "indomitable Russian pluck" are strong enough to press some of the preliminary successes already won.

The Morning Post concludes a careful and rather impartial survey of the four days' fighting with the opinion that the battle of Liao-Yang will take its place beside that of Waterloo, and believes that "whether or not Kuropatkin's force is able to continue its retreat it will be broken and useless for some time to come."

The Russian view that Gen. Kuropatkin ly crossing the river divided the opposing forces meets with slight consideration, as it is pointed out that all the Japanese units can now attack simultaneously from different directions, which eliminates any advantage to the Russian side and really aggravates the seriousness of their position, the Japanese force being superior in numbers.

"Supreme Effort of Forlorn Hope."

The Daily Telegraph, which hailed the initial successes at Liao-Yang with the degree of finality, now admits that "it is not inconceivable that Kuropatkin may extricate a portion of his forces," though this is characterized as the "supreme effort of a forlorn hope." The Daily Telegraph continues:

"One of the most exciting problems ever known in war has been narrowed down to one point, viz., whether a part of the retreating army will succeed in tearing through Yentai, leaving many thousands of men and some hundreds of guns behind them, or whether Gen. Kuroki will rivet the iron ring by hammering blows. Perhaps a seventh day fight must be waged before the issue can be finally declared."

The Daily Telegraph's military critic, in common with other English experts, sees nothing but a superior Japanese force and strategy to account for Gen. Kuropatkin's present position. This authority predicts an endeavor on the part of the Russian force to reach Chinese territory.

Retreat or Rout?

The Standard bluntly voices the thought of everybody in England by saying, "Is it retreat or rout?" It cautiously says that Gen. Kuropatkin in his precarious condition is not without some prospects of avoiding the signal catastrophe of a surrender en masse if he can still get away to the north. Even with the loss of many guns and valuable supplies the success of the Japanese will be a good deal modified.

The Times compares the battle of Liao-Yang with the battles of Wagram, Leipzig, Koniggratz, and Gravelotte, but it says:

"We still have to learn whether the Japanese reaped the fruits of victory in such abundant measure as to make the battle the thoroughly decisive turning point of the war. From the news thus far available there seems to be a strong probability that they will be able to do so."

MAY BE SEDAN OF FAR EAST.

German Military Critics' View of the Battle of Liao-Yang.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Military specialists treat the news from Liao-Yang as indicating a great Russian reverse that, with the railway northward cut and bad roads, may be turned into a rout.

As to-day is being celebrated as the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, frequent allusions are made by editorial writers to the possibility of Liao-Yang being the Sedan of the Far East, and parallels were drawn between the two situations.

The semi-official North German Gazette alone regards Gen. Kuropatkin as saving his position by as skilful a retirement as possible.

Lieut. Col. Oi, the Japanese military attaché, and Col. Chebeko, the military attaché of Russia, who were among the Emperor's foreign guests at the review to-day, were looked upon with much curiosity by the other officers, especially when they saluted each other gravely on joining the Emperor's party. The Emperor spoke with each, but rather longer and more freely with Col. Chebeko.

BEAUTIFUL, TERRIFYING SIGHT.

Russian's Graphic Description of Three Days of Fierce Battle.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—A delayed dispatch to The Official Messenger from Liao-Yang, under date of Aug. 31, gives some details of the three days' fighting from Aug. 29.

The correspondent states that he was with a battery on Koulack Hill, to the left of the railway line, at dawn Monday when the Japanese guns opened.

"It was," he continues, "a simultaneous salute by hundreds of cannon, and during the first hour the firing was simply terrific. We were under a perfect rain of shrapnel, bullets, and splinters of shells. The Japanese did not know the country or the location of our defenses, so they constantly shifted their batteries, trying to search out our positions.

"It was in the course of these manoeu-

of interest to the Japanese artillerymen. The sight was a beautiful but terrifying one. Although we were masked and tolerably protected, the sides of our hill were rent and torn by bursting shells. Dirt, dust, and rocks filled the air; sand and smoke hung like a golden halo overhead. We watched the shells fall upon the ruins of the thousand-year-old watch tower, where they completed the ravages of the centuries.

"The Japanese got our range and tried to enfilade us from a village on the right. Here we had the advantage in knowing the ranges, and simply smothered them with shells. Consequently the Japanese withdrew hurriedly. A second attempt to enfilade us was made at 10 o'clock in the morning, but again it failed. We swept the Chinese cornfields whence the fire came, and turned out the Japanese gunners like a nest of angry wasps. Our rifle brigade held the village of Maietung against the rolling against that position time and again, until our reserves swept down and cleared the front at the point of the bayonet.

"The roar of the fight was not stopped by darkness. The scene became infinitely more beautiful as the hills were lighted by the glare from flame-spitting batteries, which had been scarcely visible in the daylight. Each of the thousands of shells became a pyrotechnic spectacle, while lines of fire racked and quivered back and forth where the infantry was holding our trenches against the creeping Japanese columns.

"The latter had almost reached the trenches of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, aided by the darkness. The men, who were at supper, dropped their soup and black bread, turned out quickly, and drove off the Japanese with their bayonets. Then they returned to their sorely needed meal.

"The fighting on Tuesday was heavy on the right flank. A spy captured while attempting to pass the lines, said the Japanese Guard Division suffered terribly."

WAR CORRESPONDENTS QUIT.

Americans and British Disgusted with Their Treatment by Japanese.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 2.—Richard Harding Davis and John Fox, Jr., the American newspaper correspondents, have arrived here from the headquarters of the Second Japanese Army and will leave for the United States Sept. 8.

They say that the foreign attachés and newspaper correspondents with the Second Army witnessed the battle of August 26 from a distance of eight miles, and that this was so unsatisfactory to them that they united in a round robin to the Japanese authorities protesting that because of this restriction on their movements their usefulness was at an end.

Gen. Oku replied, saying that in the future they would be permitted to witness engagements from a distance of four miles, whereupon Davis and Fox, together with Melton Prior and George Lynch, the British correspondent, left the Second Army. Lynch will make an attempt to reach Port Dalny.

POWERS NOT TO MEDDLE.

Mediation to be Offered Only at Request of Belligerants.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The German Foreign Office, taking note of the fresh assertions that the neutral powers are comparing views with the object of offering friendly mediation in the war between Russia and Japan, says that such an idea is absurd at this moment, as the Russian purpose to continue the war has been clearly made known.

All the Governments understood that Great Britain and France, at some time agreed upon, would offer to mediate when both belligerents desired it. When that time arrived, naturally, there was nothing to preclude other neutral Governments from participating.

CAPTURE RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

Japanese Seize Twenty-six Junks Bound for Port Arthur.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—Admiral Hosoya reports that the Japanese guardships near Yentao, south of Sanshantao, near Talien Bay, Sunday and Monday captured twenty-six Chinese junks which were attempting to carry provisions into Port Arthur.

They were taken to Talien and were tried and confiscated. The crews were released.

AMERICAN PROTEST TO RUSSIA.

Official Action on the Seizure of the Steamship Calchas.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The United States has protested to Russia against the seizure of the cargo of the British steamer Calchas, which was captured by the Vladivostok squadron while bound from Puget Sound to Japan.

The protest follows the lines of the case of the Portland and Asiatic Line steamer Arabia, also seized by the Vladivostok squadron, in declining to recognize as of a contraband character goods and foodstuffs in the ordinary course of trade and not designed for the use of belligerents.

NAVAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Capt. Matousevitch Says the Wireless Telegraph Is Invaluable.

TSING-TAU, Sept. 2.—Capt. Matousevitch, the late Admiral Wittsoeft's Chief of Staff, who arrived here wounded on the Russian battleship Czarevitch on Aug. 12, in an interview to-day with a correspondent of The Associated Press on the naval lessons of the war, said:

"I do not believe that the operations of either navy have demonstrated anything which will materially change naval warfare. The greatest lesson has been the usefulness of wireless telegraphy. In the fight of Aug. 10 we used the wireless system in signaling until the apparatus was shot away. We found it worked more reliably and quicker than the flags. I believe that in the near future every ship in all the navies, even gunboats, will be fitted with wireless apparatus.

"Much has been learned about mines and torpedoes. The only defense against mines is good judgment, or insight, as to where they are likely to be placed by the enemy. If it is imperative that ships must go to that vicinity, send 'sweepers' in advance. The war has demonstrated that the most powerful searchlights cannot pick up floating mines which were unknown before this war.

"The Japanese made as many as fifteen ineffectual torpedo attacks in one night. Torpedo nets are of very little use. When a ship is in action they cannot be used sucessafully, as they retard her speed and hamper her movements. If several ships are together and they concentrate their searchlights, it is almost impossible to successfully attack them with torpedoes. I do not agree with the critics who say the battleship is a thing of the past. In the Port Arthur movements the battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats did the work cut out for them.'

"Since I have been at Tsing-Tau I have had an opportunity to read the Japanese reports of the Port Arthur engagements and find them inaccurate. The Russians have done much damage to the Japanese boats, which have not been reported by either side."

China Stops Repairs on Russian Ships.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—The Chinese Government, acceding to the demand of Japan, effected the stoppage to-day of all repairs on the Russian protected cruiser Askold and the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Grozovoi.

NEWS KEPT FROM PUBLIC IN RUSSIA

Kuropatkin's Dispatch to the Czar Withheld.

HOPE AND FEAR EXPRESSED

Officials Affect to Belief that the Army by Retreating Gained Immense Advantage.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 3.—The public here is still in complete ignorance of the new phase which the battle entered upon on Thursday, but interest is at white heat. Every foreign telegram is eagerly pounced upon, and the newspapers are printing extra editions four or five times a day, a thing unprecedented in the history of the Russian capital.

The town is filled with all kinds of rumors, ranging from a complete victory for Gen. Kuropatkin to a disastrous defeat of the Russians.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the War Office received a dispatch from Peterhof, sent to the Emperor Thursday night by Gen. Kuropatkin, dated 5 P. M. Thursday. As transmitted to the War Office for publication the information is extremely meagre and only reveals the truth in the light of the interpretation of those who are conversant with the situation at Liao-Yang. It is possible that this is justifiable on strategic grounds.

Gist of the Dispatch.

As communicated to the press the dispatch states that an artillery battle proceeded till the hour of sending it, and that the Russians were retiring upon their "main position"; that Gen. Kuroki was attacking the Russian left, north of the Tai-Tse River; that the railroad station, which is situated a mile northwest of Liao-Yang, had been set on fire by Japanese shells; that the station had been transferred across the river to a point on the north bank; that Kuropatkin had passed in review the Third Siberian Corps under Gen. Ivanoff, which suffered greatly in the earlier stages of the battle on the east front, and finally, that the Russian losses for two days were 5,000 killed or wounded.

The text of this dispatch was not made public last night, as was expected. It was promised to the local press, and was awaited with feverish impatience until 2 o'clock this morning, when it was announced that it would be issued to-day.

All the news, therefore, as far as St. Petersburg is concerned, is contained in telegrams from foreign sources, and there is painful suspense awaiting news from Russian sources.

Continued and dogged confidence in Gen. Kuropatkin is expressed in many quarters, and the public generally, as well as many of the military authorities, absolutely refuse to believe that Liao-Yang has been abandoned, or, if it has been abandoned, that Gen. Kuropatkin is not in a better position to make a strong stand north of the Tai-Tse River.

There seemed to be an air of considerable confidence at Peterhof last night. An official who saw the Emperor in the afternoon said that his Majesty was extremely confident and in good spirits.

Experts who are familiar with the nature of the intricate and powerful defenses constructed north of the Tai-Tse by Gen. Velitchko, one of Russia's foremost army engineers, believe that the Japanese are facing an almost impossible task in attacking them, especially with divided forces.

Kuropatkin's dispatch as given out does not admit that he is withdrawing across the Tai-Tse River entirely. It is possible that, owing to the pressure of the Japanese, the Russian Army, as stated in the Tokio dispatches, was thrown into confusion and greatly hampered.

Movement Screened by Guns.

In the light of the knowledge that the "main positions" of the Russians are on the north bank of the river, the dispatch becomes intelligible. The artillery fight during the day makes it evident that a screen of Russian guns was used to cover the movement across the river. The guns on the north bank doubtless were also employed for this purpose, being placed so as to protect the railroad bridge spanning the Tai-Tse.

The review of the Third Siberian Corps mentioned in the dispatch probably refers to a march past of the troops while crossing the river, it being impossible to suppose that a formal review occurred while the battle was in progress.

The fact disclosed for the first time in these dispatches on Thursday night that the strongest Russian position prepared by Gen. Kuropatkin was not around the town of Liao-Yang, as the public had been led to believe, but on the right, or north, bank of the Tai-Tse River, was a secret so successfully guarded that not even an intimation of it had leaked out.

It is now explained that the Russian Commander in Chief had all along anticipated that the Japanese, when they made their advance on Liao-Yang, would pursue the identical tactics which had been so successful in every previous stage of the campaign, and, while attacking in front, would attempt by a wide detour to outflank the Russian position. This time Gen. Kuropatkin was not caught napping. He was prepared for just what happened, and as soon as he received word that Gen. Kuroki had crossed the Tai-Tse twenty miles above Liao-Yang and was moving westward, he met the move by throwing his whole army over at night.

By this piece of strategy Kuropatkin, in the opinion of the General Staff, gained an immense advantage. His army is concentrated on one side of the river and the road is still open for his retirement northward, while the Japanese armies, which must act in unison, are separated by the river, which places Kuropatkin in a position to oppose Kuroki with his whole army, while Gens. Oku and Nodzu are stranded on the other side, which gives Kuropatkin a possible opportunity to imitate Napoleon's tactics and defeat the opposing forces in detail.

Only One Parallel in History.

"There is only one parallel in history," said a high officer of the War Office yesterday, "and that is Metz, when Prince Frederick Charles straddled the Moselle with the German armies. But Kuropatkin has not repeated Marshal Bazaine's mistake of sitting still while the enemy closed him in."

Kuropatkin's great strength in cavalry, in the opinion of the War Office, will stand him in good stead now.

There are two good, regular bridges at Liao-Yang, over which the Russian crossing was effected, and then there is the railroad bridge, about two miles down the stream.

The Tokio report that Kuroki's forces were in action at Hei-ying-tai, north of the Tai-Tse River, indicates that Gen. Kuropatkin has already engaged him with a portion of his army.

It is understood that throughout the fighting of the last few days Kuropatkin's main reserves did not leave their position on the right bank of the river.

The report that telegraphic communication between Liao-Yang and Mukden has been severed is not admitted at the War Office, which points out that it has only been receiving two telegrams daily from Gen. Kuropatkin and Sakharoff.

Balloon Corps of Great Service.

Nemirovitch Danchenko, the well-known Russian correspondent in the service of The Associated Press, in a dispatch from Liao-Yang dated Aug. 31, says:

"The Russian balloon corps has been of the greatest service throughout the several days' fighting in locating the Japanese advance through the thick cover of the Chinese cornfields, where Japanese columns frequently tried to creep up and surprise the Russian positions.

"The Japanese are using lyddite and Shimose powder. The latter is terrific in its effects, and its brown haze is easily distinguishable on the curtained slopes of the hills, where hundreds of Japanese guns all day long poured in a deadly rain of fire.

"The soldiers are in excellent spirits. Gen. Stakelberg is personally visiting and inspecting the various positions. In some of the batteries it has been impossible to remove the killed or wounded for three days."

BISHOP MURDERED IN CHINA.

Two Missionary Priests and Some Native Slain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.
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PEKING, Sept. 2—On July 19 Bishop Verhaeghen and two missionary priests, all Belgians, were murdered near Shinan-fu. The First Secretary of the French Legation was sent to hold an inquiry, and as a result of the investigations the following demands have been presented to the Chinese Government: First, punishment of the guilty; second, degradation of the Sub-Prefect and other minor officials who not only failed in their duty to protect the foreigners but who had shown some sympathy with the guilty; third, the erection of a hospital open to all Chinese without regard to creed; fourth, an honorific funeral for the victims; fifth, compensation to the extent of a few hundred dollars to the families of the Chinese murdered at the same time as the missionaries, and compensation for the Chinese property destroyed.

No pecuniary compensation is demanded for the murdered missionaries. France, no doubt recognising the anomaly of her position as protector in China of missionary bodies whom she has expelled from France, has sought to derive no political advantage from the murders. China will agree willingly to the terms of the demands.

NEW SCHEME TO BEAT SHOPS.

Detective Says Woman Tried to Buy Freedom When Arrested.

Mrs. Selma Vogel of 339 Sixth Street was locked up in the Tenderloin Station last night charged with shoplifting. The arrest was made in a department store by Private Detective George Bernard, who says she had a system of getting money that didn't belong to her that worked as a sort of an endless chain.

"Mrs. Vogel would saunter up to a hose counter," Bernard said, "and take up three or four pairs of socks. Then she would go to the cashier, and say she had bought them the day before and wanted to return them and get a credit check. When she got the credit check she went back to some counter, bought ten or fifteen cents' worth of merchandise, and took the rest of the credit in cash.

"I watched Mrs. Vogel a long time before I would arrest her, because she was very well dressed and seemed to be prosperous. Finally she was taken into a private office and confronted with the evidence against her. Suddenly she threw herself on her knees and begged for mercy.

"'Take this,' she sobbed, holding out a roll of eighty one-dollar bills, 'and let me go.'

"When I told her she couldn't get off that way, she produced another roll containing $15, and still another of $22. She had a bankbook with her which indicated that $1,200 was deposited to her credit."

At the police station she refused to talk. She was visited by O'Hare and Peyser, attorneys.

BOYS SAVE 300-POUND WOMAN.

Rescued Her After She Upset Boat—Husband Saved Son First.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Carl Barton and George Merriam, two High School boys, rescued a 300-pound woman from drowning this afternoon. They were in a skiff, perhaps fifty yards off the public float in the bay, when a party consisting of a man, a woman, and a boy set out from the float in a skiff.

The boy sat in the stern and the woman, presumably his mother, tried to sit down beside him. The six-year-old boy proved unable to balance a 300-pound woman and the boat turned over. The man came up first. The boy bobbed up next, and the man grabbed him and struck out for the float. He landed the boy, climbed on the float himself, and picking up the lad sped up the runway. Meanwhile the boys were alongside her. When she came up for the second time Barton grabbed her skirts, and although their boat half filled with water before they succeeded in their work, the boys finally got the woman to the float. By this time the man had returned and helped to drag the woman up. All three disappeared while the boys were gone after their boat.

EX-JUDGE L. S. BURR ARRESTED.

Embezzlement Charged Against Jurist Who Once Talked Atheism.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 2.—Lyman S. Burr, ex-Judge of the City and Police Courts, and for more than twenty years a practicing attorney of this city, was arrested and held under bonds of $5,000 today, charged with the embezzlement of $5,493.53 from the estate of Timothy W. Loomis.

The Judge retired from the bench because of deafness two years ago. He attracted attention on the day of his last sitting in court by giving vent to certain atheistic utterances, which were quoted in newspapers throughout the country. He is prominent in fraternal societies and military circles. To-morrow he will be brought before the court over which he formerly presided. He is about fifty-one years old, and has a wife and family.

Vaudeville Interests Combine.

A contract was signed yesterday by the B. F. Keith International Circuit of Theatre Enterprises and the Shea-Garden Theatre Company, controlling theatres in Buffalo, Toronto, and Cleveland. There will be but one vaudeville theatre in each of the cities hereafter, and the bookings for the same will be done through Mr. Keith's agency in New York, which represents fifteen theatres in the leading cities east of Chicago.

Parliament Members Here.

Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent and members of the British Parliament who are to attend the International Parliamentary Congress at St. Louis, were passengers on the steamship Campania, which arrived last night from Liverpool and Queenstown. George W. Vanderbilt also arrived on the steamer.

A New Era in American Playgrounds. Opening of athletic fields and military parade ground in Pelham Bay Park described in The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

DISCONTENT IN UNIONS MAY FORCE SETTLEMENT

Building Alliance Finds It Hard to Keep Men in Line.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ANGRY

Ask Walking Delegates to Resign, but They Will Take a Vacation Instead.

While the Building Trades Alliance still publicly declares that it must be recognized by the Employers' Association before the building tie-up can be settled, there were more signs yesterday that it will find it impossible much longer to control the discontented members of the affiliated unions. The employers take the stand that as the alliance is at the root of the present disturbances they cannot and will not recognize the organization in any settlement which may be reached.

The impatience of the members of the unions at their enforced idleness was strongly manifested at this week's meeting of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, which was locked out for ordering strikes in violation of the arbitration agreement. An independent union of electrical workers has been formed by the employers with about 400 members, and it is not pleasing to the old union to see the new one taking its place.

The meeting of No. 3 began on Thursday night and ended in the small hours of yesterday morning. After the situation had been discussed the Executive Committee called for the resignation of George W. Whitford and John Dickman, who represented the union in the Building Trades Alliance. They refused to resign, and then there were open declarations that the men were tired of remaining idle owing to a fight which did not involve wages or hours of labor. After a stormy discussion the two Walking Delegates were asked to take a vacation of several weeks in the hope that the trouble will be ended before they return. Notwithstanding this the two Walking Delegates were still on deck yesterday.

The regular meeting of the Building Trades Alliance was held yesterday afternoon, but it was said that there would be nothing new to say about the peace plan of President Nason until after Labor Day.

Robert J. Ainslow, business agent of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, said that a new organization of employing stonecutters had been formed, in connection with the Building Trades Employers' Association, and that the new association had asked to meet a committee of the union, with a view to a settlement.

The union, he said, replied that if the lockout was declared off or the men were put back to work the Building Trades' Alliance would be willing to send a committee to confer with the employers. It was through the employment of non-union stonecutters at the Trinity Building, he said, that the whole trouble started.

Several meetings between committees of trade associations of employers and unions and their respective trades took place yesterday afternoon and evening at the Building Trades' Club. It was said afterward that the conferences had no reference to the present troubles, the unions attending not being involved.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last night that so far no peace proposition on the part of the unions had been received. It did not follow, however, that individual employers might not have been approached. He had no personal knowledge of the matter. As to recognition of the Building Trades Alliance, he said:

"While we will not recognize the Building Trades Alliance under any circumstances in the present dispute, I do not say that it may never be recognized or that we will not concede that the unions have a right to have a central body. The alliance, however, is responsible for the present troubles, and we cannot and will not recognize it as a body in any settlement of the present dispute."

Regarding Nason's proposition to have conferences between committees of individual unions and the individual trade associations of employers he said:

"We would have no objection to that if the committees have power to act. If they had no power to act there could be no conference."

TO FORCE MEAT FAMINE.

All Union Men May Quit—Boycott Is Declared on Meat.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—"A meat famine will be forced at all costs. It is the best weapon with which to fight the trust packers, although it may not be welcomed by the independents."

In these words President Donnelly of the butchers' National organization to-day declared a boycott against all meat and announced that union men will quit in all packing establishments this afternoon regardless of where live stock is secured.

Donnelly's announcement was made at the conclusion of a meeting of the Allied Trades Conference Board. Donnelly's statement is as follows:

The Conference Board, representing all organizations involved in the present packing house strike, has taken action to place all meats upon the unfair list. This order will be sent to every packing house in the country and no member of the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union will be allowed to dress any animal until the strike is settled. The packers have resorted to extortion as the result of the strike, buying live stock on the hoof for almost nothing and charging almost any price for the dressed product. The public will now be given an opportunity to retaliate by refusing to eat meat until such time as they can procure the same at fair market price.

By ignoring any attempts on the part of the independents to bring about peace, and by adopting such an aggressive step, the strike leaders demonstrated their intention to make it a fight to a finish.

MEAT STRIKERS VIOLENT.

Assaults and Theft Charged—Magistrate Cornell's Warning.

Police Captain Langtry of the East Fifty-first Street Station detailed several policemen yesterday to arrest striking butchers and their sympathizers, who gathered upon the roofs of houses in the vicinity of the meat plants, and threw bricks down at the men who had taken the places of strikers. The police captured Thomas Callahan, who refused to give his address, and William Tierney of 320 East Thirty-fifth Street. The prisoners were held in $500 bail for trial in the Special Sessions.

John McLaughlin of 717 Second Avenue was also held on a charge of assaulting Jeremiah Gaston, a negro strike breaker who attempted to seek employment at Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's plant.

Theodore Singer of 518 East Seventy-sixth Street, who threw a bottle of petroleum over a load of beef in front of the United Beef Company's plant, was held in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

Frank Zeller of 423 East Seventy-third Street, who was charged with stealing a side of beef from a wagon at Forty-sixth Street and First Avenue, was held for further examination, and Ernest Lehm of 28 Second Avenue, who was charged with assaulting a strike breaker, was held for examination to-day in the Yorkville Court.

In disposing of these cases Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Court, denounced the actions of the strikers and their friends and said that he intended to make an example of every prisoner brought before him who was guilty of assaulting strike breakers.

While on his way to work yesterday morning, Edward Armes, a strike breaker, of 327 Pleasant Avenue, was attacked by three of the strikers, one of whom stabbed him in the right leg with a butcher's knife. The men escaped.

The Canalboat as a Pleasure Craft. Picturesque and restful life to be had at a nominal cost. Some vacation voyages depicted in The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

ELEVATED EMPLOYES VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

He added that practically all of the members of the Brotherhood had voted, and that not more than 1 or 2 per cent. of the total membership had neglected to vote. He refused to tell the result of the balloting, but a member of the Executive Committee volunteered the information that the Brotherhood men had voted unanimously in favor of striking if the railroad officials did not grant the demands of the men.

At the meeting of the Amalgamated Association it was said that out of the 3,700 members of that organization 3,500 had voted in favor of a resolution to sustain the Amalgamated's Executive Committee in an agreement it had made with the Brotherhood to stand by the Brotherhood in the fight. The balloting figures, however, were not given out officially.

There had been some doubt until yesterday as to what attitude members of the Amalgamated Association would take in the struggle between the Brotherhood men and the Interborough Company. President Pepper and a committee of the association called upon Vice President Bryan of the company a few days ago for the adjustment of some differences in reference to the matter of priority and seniority of Manhattan employes desiring to be shifted into the subway. Mr. Pepper and his colleagues went away declaring that all differences between their organization and the company had been satisfactorily adjusted, and for a time the relations between the men of the Amalgamated and members of the Brotherhoods seemed a little frigid.

New Kind of Alliance.

President Pepper dispelled every doubt on the question of their present relations by declaring the three organizations would stand together through thick and thin until they had won this fight. To make an alliance with any organization outside of the "Big Four" Railroad Brotherhoods is a new departure for the Brotherhood of Engineers, too, but Grand Chief Stone asserted, as had Mr. Pepper, that on this matter they surely would make common cause to the end.

Chief Stone of the engineers and Vice Grand Master Wilson of the firemen made speeches both at the meetings of their own men and those of the Amalgamated Association. Mr. Stone, in answer to questions put by reporters, said he had received no communication from officials of the company, and that he did not expect any for the present.

"It is all up to Mr. Belmont," said Chief Stone. "He alone can say the word that will avert a strike. Mr. Belmont's attitude is that he can get, and in fact has already engaged, all the motormen he needs for the subway, at $3 a day. We want these men to have $3.50 a day, and we will not give in until they get it. Mr. Belmont seems to forget that the tunnel is a public property and that he will be responsible for the safety of passengers carried in it.

"We maintain that Mr. Belmont should engage for the responsible position of motormen only a class of men better than those that can be gotten for $3 a day.

"We cannot afford any compromise in this case. What the company wants to do is to reduce the existing wage schedule all round in the subway, and we will not stand by and see that done."

Mr. Stone expressed the opinion that there was still a possibility of peace at another conference with officers of the company, but said the initiative must by taken by them.

The Interborough's Side.

General Manager Bryan of the Interborough last night issued a signed statement which he began with the agreement made on Sept. 15, 1902, between the Manhattan Railway Company and the engineers, firemen, and motormen employed on the road and the engineers' and firemen's brotherhoods. This contract, which provided for a nine-hour day, with a pro rata overtime charge, was, he continues, inherited by the Interborough. Mr. Bryan continues:

"The Interborough Company was aware that the contract provided for a higher rate of pay and for shorter hours than were being granted motormen anywhere else in the United States. The former management of the Manhattan Railway explained their reasons for giving these exceptional rates of pay and hours for work as being on account of the long and faithful service of the engineers.

"These engineers were not motormen. They had been trained in their duties as such; many of them were familiar with the vacuum brake only, then being used on the Manhattan Railway, and had to be instructed in the use of train line air. In many instances they were past middle life and have not as readily learned such duties as would younger men.

"Preparatory to the opening of the subway special did not leave the Pennsylvania station until 10:30 o'clock, the second section following soon afterward.

Two Brooklyn commands, the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry and Troop C, started from that borough last night for Manassas, to take part in the maneoeuvres of the army and National Guard.

The regiment, 850 strong, including 42 officers, with Col. George R. Dyer at their head, presented a very business-like appearance. The men appeared for the first time in their new olive-drab uniforms, prescribed by the United States Government, and were equipped with the new kaki suspender belts, haversacks, canteens, leggings, shelter tents, rolls, blankets, and ponchos. They carried, also for the first time, the new model of Krag-Jorgensen rifles, fitted with knife and bayonet.

Among the officers who went South were, besides Col. Dwyer, Lieut. Col. Mayhew Wainwright, Majors Buek and Husten, Adjutants De Russy, Knapp, and Vermilye, Surgeons Le Boutillier, Terriberry, and Brown, Quartermasters Richards, Lee, and Kernochan, Chaplain Connolly, and Capts. Parker, Burr, Robb, Dudley, Benkard, Hoppin, Quarrier, and Power. Among the Lieutenants were Cornelius Vanderbilt, H. H. Rogers, Jr., Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley, C. S. Wadsworth, and James C. Lord.

The regiment marched from the armory to the foot of West Twenty-third Street, where the ferryboat St. Louis of the Pennsylvania Line, was in waiting to take it to Jersey City. There two trains, one of nine cars and another of eight, were in readiness to transport the Guardsmen to Thoroughfare, Va.

Capt. Dillon and the reserves of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were kept busy clearing the way for the regiment as it came out of the armory. The course taken was through West Sixty-first Street, down Broadway to Twenty-fourth Street, and thence to the ferry. All along the line crowds were waiting to greet the soldiers and wish them good luck. At the Grand Circle the crowd numbered fully 5,000, and street traffic was delayed for several minutes to allow the regiment to pass. Another big crowd gathered at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and another at Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt of Company B commanded the detachment which preceded the regiment to the trains, and is to do police duty until the battlefield is reached. This detachment was to have been commanded by Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley, but it was found necessary to change the plans at the last moment.

The citizen-soldiers looked well prepared for the hard work before them, and, despite their heavy equipment, marched with precision. An ambulance corps and commissariat detachment, the latter in command of Capt. Munson Morris, accompanied the regiment.

The only mishap, so far as could be learned, occurred to Guardsman Hertz of Company B, who fell overboard from the ferryboat. He was quickly rescued by one of his comrades, who thrust his rifle over the side of the boat. Hertz grasped the weapon and pulled himself aboard.

There was some delay in starting the trains, and the first section of the regiment

DEMOCRATS ALARMED BY HILL'S JUDICIARY PLAN

Want to Join Republicans in the Cullen-Werner Ticket.

AVOIDING GOV. ODELL'S TRAP

Growing Opposition to Stanchfield for Governor—Tammany Asserts Increasing Strength of Palmer.

According to the opinion of many prominent Democratic politicians ex-Senator David B. Hill is likely to strike a snag if he persists in his intention of having the convention at Saratoga on Sept. 20 nominate his Herrick-Cunneen judicial slate. These same men say, too, that there will be more trouble if Mr. Hill attempts to nominate John B. Stanchfield of Elmira as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Included among the men who view Mr. Hill's programme with alarm are a number who were Judge Parker's supporters before the St. Louis Convention. And some of them are so positive in their views that they assert that the ex-Senator's place at the head of the State organization will be threatened if he does not recede from his present course.

First and foremost the opposition of the anti-Hill men is being centred on the judicial situation, and it is said that Judge Parker has been importuned to check Hill's plan of ignoring the ticket for the Court of Appeals to be nominated by the Republicans. As it stands now Mr. Hill seems to be going ahead in his efforts to nominate D. Cady Herrick of Albany for Chief Judge and John Cunneen of Buffalo for Associate Judge, regardless of what happens.

Next there is an effort on foot to stop the nomination of Stanchfield for Governor, and in this the opposition is booming the candidacy of George M. Palmer of Schoharie County, the minority leader on the floor of the State Assembly. On the judicial question it is understood that both William F. Sheehan and August Belmont are in harmony with Tammany Hall and the other opponents of the Hill slate.

At Democratic National and State Headquarters, too, there is a growing sentiment that the plan is unwise. The party managers are of the opinion that if the Republicans place Judge Cullen, a Democrat, in the field for Chief Judge, with Judge Werner on the ticket for Associate Judge, the Democrats will have to indorse that ticket or else lay the party open to the charge of injecting politics into the judiciary. Such a condition had much to do with losing the State for the Democratic ticket in 1898 when Roosevelt was narrowly elected Governor over Van Wyck, after Richard Croker had "turned down" Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Daly for a renomination because of a personal dislike. While none of the Democratic managers would talk for publication yesterday, many of them expressed the conviction that much the same situation would develop this year if Mr. Hill should be permitted to name Herrick and Cunneen to run against Cullen and Werner. Governor-Chairman Odell, they say, has clearly set a trap for the Democrats in the make-up of the judicial slate, and they are determined to keep Hill from leading the party into it.

These men argue that the Democratic Convention should indorse Cullen and Werner if the Republicans name them, in order that Democratic success in the State may not be handicapped in any way.

Ex-Senator Hill returned to Albany yesterday, after spending several hours at the Hoffman House in consultation with various leaders. He declined to comment on Gov. Odell's appointment of Judge Cullen to succeed Judge Parker, and said that the Democratic Convention would meet all conditions on the judicial situation "after the Republicans had made their nominations." He also had something to say about the Murphy-McCarren situation.

"There are a few persons who seem to think that the Democrats up the State stay awake nights worrying about factional disputes in this city," he said. "They do not, however. The up-State Democrats do not care about these little rows down here. I know nothing of the so-called Murphy-McCarren fight."

The opponents of Stanchfield, as well as the opponents of Hill, it is believed, will rally to the support of Palmer for the Governorship, especially now that Tammany has come out semi-officially for him. This, of course, excepts the Kings County delegates under McCarren's control, who will be for Grout for Governor on the first ballot at least, and who then would switch to any one else but Palmer as long as they might have a chance to defeat Tammany Hall's candidate.

At both State and National headquarters yesterday it was believed that Leader Charles F. Murphy had made a clever stroke in taking up the candidacy of Palmer as a blow at Hill on the one side and at McCarren on the other. It is not conceded by any means that Stanchfield has the strength that has been claimed for him, and there is reason to believe that Mr. Belmont, Mr. Sheehan, and other friends of Judge Parker will throw their influence in the convention against him.

PEABODY KNIFED BY FRIENDS.

Corporation Influences Said to Have Betrayed Colorado's Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 2.—The Republican Party, which was supposed to be solid for Gov. Peabody for re-election, has been rent asunder by the report that the Denver Tramway, which controls the machinery, has made a deal with the Democratic city administration by which Peabody may be side-tracked in the convention. In return for this the city authorities are said to have entered into a deal by which the tramway secures a renewal of a franchise worth $25,000,000.

Denver is the key of the situation, holding the balance of power in the State election, and a deal of the kind suggested would be disastrous to the party that is trying to secure vindication for Peabody.

THURSTON SHOUTING NOW.

Admits He Was Lukewarm Toward Roosevelt Before Convention.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska addressed the convention of the New Jersey State League of Republican Clubs, which was held in the Beach Casino to-day. He said, in part:

"Everybody knows what the Republican Party is. Nobody knows what the Democratic Party may be. Every plank in the Republican platform tells of something done. The expurgated edition of the Democratic creed is as meaningless as the dictionary read backward, and the strength of their candidate is the fact that he has never voiced a political opinion.

"Theodore Roosevelt presides at a table where the master minds of the twentieth century calmly consider and successfully solve the mighty problems which involve American growth and glory and the peace and welfare of the civilized world.

"Most of us politicians were lukewarm about his nomination, but the plain people, with keener insight and better appreciation, were with him at the convention in June and will be with him at the polls in November."

PLATT ELECTED A DELEGATE.

His County Convention Demands Resubmission of Canal Question.

Special to The New York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Republican County Convention to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: T. C. Platt, W. A. Smith, D. P. Whitter, E. S. Hanford, W. T. Johnson, W. S. Moore.

Edwin S. Hanford was renominated for Assembly. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Senator and Assemblyman to vote to secure a resubmission to the thousand-ton barge canal question to the people.

FIGHT IN MAINE AND VERMONT.

Democrats Stirring Up Much Enthusiasm in Both States.

Chairman William F. Sheehan of the Democratic National Executive Committee left for Bar Harbor, Me., yesterday to look over the situation in that State. He will return early next week.

Representative Benjamin F. Shiveley of Indiana, who has been speaking in Vermont and Maine for several days, returned yesterday. He opened his tour at Brattleborough, Vt.; spoke in several other Green Mountain towns and wound up at Waterville, Me., where lives the Democratic candidate for Governor.

"I had good audiences everywhere," said Mr. Shiveley, "and had plenty of evidence that the people of both States are interested in the campaign. At the election in Vermont on Sept. 6 we shall make a great showing, and the returns from Maine a week later will, I believe, be especially impressive."

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne is scheduled to speak in Maine on Sept. 9 and 10 at meetings which will wind up the campaign.

Col. James M. Guffey, member of the National Committee for Pennsylvania, was at headquarters yesterday, and said that next week he would stay here regularly for the campaign.

Another visitor to see Chairman Taggart was Harlan Cleveland of Cincinnati, one of the Parker supporters at St. Louis. Mr. Cleveland had just returned from a trip through West Virginia.

"From a Democratic point of view conditions could not be better in West Virginia," he said. "Judging from what I heard and saw every man who ever voted the Democratic ticket is in line for Parker and Davis, and I also heard of hundreds of Republicans who will support them. I am confident the State will go Democratic."

BUSY DAY FOR FAIRBANKS.

Comes to Missouri, Goes to Kansas, and Comes Back Again.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 2.—Senator Fairbanks arrived here to-day from Marion, Kan., and spent a busy day. After breakfast in his car he was escorted by a local reception committee to the Midland Hotel, where a public reception took place. Following this there was a drive about the city.

After luncheon the Missouri State candidates and a number of native Indians were received by Senator Fairbanks. Then the Senator was taken in charge by a committee from Kansas City, Kan., and escorted across the line, where he made a brief speech.

At the meeting in Kansas City, Kan., reference was again made to Senator Fairbanks's availability as a Presidential candidate. It came from State Senator Cubbison, who presided over the meeting, and was in the following terms: "If President McKinley had lived Senator Fairbanks would almost certainly have been the Presidential nominee at this time, but under the circumstances all we can do for him now is to elect him to the Vice Presidency and then nominate and elect him President four years hence."

To-night he opened the Republican campaign in Missouri with a speech here in which he said:

"The protective tariff and the gold standard are well suited to our requirements. The people demanded good money. We have it. They demanded that good relations with other nations should be preserved. They were never better.

"They demanded an Isthmian canal. It is now in course of construction. No act of dishonor attaches to it. What has been done in connection with it involved no violation of international faith.

"There was no executive usurpation. President Roosevelt merely protected American interests. He acted in a prompt and firm way, clearly within our National rights, and thereby made secure the early completion of the great enterprise so important to our commerce and to our country."

JONES TO HELP IN CAMPAIGN.

Ex-Chairman, as Well as Johnson of Kansas, to Join Taggart's Staff.

Announcement was made at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday that Chairman Taggart had induced ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas and J. G. Johnson of Kansas to aid the National Committee in an advisory capacity during the campaign. Both men will be at headquarters practically all the time for the next two months.

As Senator Jones was the Chairman of the National Committee, and Mr. Johnson, the Chairman of the National Executive Committee during the two Bryan campaigns of 1896 and 1900, their appointments were looked upon with satisfaction by the Bryan men. Chairman Taggart earlier in the week enlisted Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, Mr. Bryan's personal friend, who was formerly Secretary of the National Committee. This was followed by the announcement that Mr. Bryan had consented to speak for the Parker and Davis ticket in October.

Chairman Taggart also announced yesterday that the National Association of Democratic Clubs, a Hearst adjunct, would be revived for Parker and Davis, and that Max F. Ihmsen, Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, would be in charge of the work.

HILL DID NOT SAY FRAUD.

His Alleged Personal Attack on Roosevelt the Invention of a Reporter.

This statement was issued yesterday afternoon by The Associated Press:

"An investigation by The Associated Press discloses the fact that a number of serious errors were made in its report of Senator D. B. Hill's speech at Deposit, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25.

"It seems that a reporter of a local Democratic paper, upon whom The Associated Press depended for a report, failed to attend the meeting, but instead invented a speech for Senator Hill which contained several statements wholly misrepresenting the Senator's views and quite at variance with his utterances.

"Among the phrases thus inserted as a part of the speech was one to the effect that Senator Hill had charged President Roosevelt with being a 'fraud.' Senator Hill said nothing of the kind.

"This correction is made without the knowledge of Mr. Hill or any of his friends, but in the interest of accuracy for The Associated Press service."

NEW JERSEY BOLTERS TO MEET

Convention Called to Meet at Atlantic City Sept. 10.

Calls were issued last night for a State mass convention of the newly organized People's Democratic Party in New Jersey, to be held in Atlantic City on Saturday, Sept. 10. The calls were signed by George A. Honnecker, Chairman of the committee, and state that the convention is to be for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential Electors, State officers, and the selection of a State Central Committee.

The party is made up of those who bolted from the convention at Trenton some time ago.

Warren County Leader Deserts Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—J. A. Emerson, a candidate for Senator from this district, to-day requested THE TIMES correspondent to say that his brother, ex-Congressman Emerson, who heads Warren's delegation to the State Convention, recognizes the leadership of Gov. Odell and will follow him faithfully. He has for many years been devoted to the political interests of Senator Platt.

Wayne County Delegates for Woodruff.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The delegates elected by the Wayne County Republican District Convention, which was held here to-day, were pledged to support Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn for Governor and James E. Robson of Canandaigua for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District, Fourth Department.

PARKER NOT GOING TO ST. LOUIS AFTER ALL

Changes at Sundown the Official Plans of Noon.

TO SPEAK LITTLE IF AT ALL

Two Embattled Deveryites Descend Upon Him and Demand Sulzer's Nomination for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Judge Parker will not attend the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. At noon to-day arrangements to start for St. Louis on the 24th were practically completed; at sundown the trip was declared off. Some very strong arguments were presented against such an expedition, and they weighed sufficiently with the candidate to induce him to forego further thought of viewing the great show.

It can be stated that speechmaking plans are not being contemplated at Rosemount at this time. If the candidate should not make a half dozen speeches all told it would not surprise anybody here. It is understood he will await the trend of events, and if they force an issue which he believes should be at once handled in a speech, then such a speech will be delivered.

It is a curious condition which exists with relation to possible speechmaking tours. Able men, high in the councils of the Democratic Party, come here and tell the candidate the proper and best thing to do is to take the stump, take it quick, and hold it long; others journey to Rosemount and seriously question the advisability of a general stump campaign, a few even taking a decided stand against any appearance in the limelight at all.

The Judge listens to all arguments for and against and weighs them on their merits. The verdict in the case of St. Louis vs. Parker was reversed on the findings of the late afternoon.

At this time there is not an expedition of any sort on the programme of the candidate's official household. So far as known, the residence at Rosemount will be his abiding place for days to come.

Mayor Granger of Louisville, who, with Congressman Sherley of the Fifth Kentucky District, was prominent in Gov. Beckham's crusade for Parker delegates in the Spring, was a guest of the candidate, as was Charles M. Preston, who happens in at Rosemount every day or two, now that he is Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Ulster.

William E. Ryan, candidate for Congress in the Thirty-first New York District under the apportionment based on the census of 1890, now the Thirty-second, and formerly clerk in the Agricultural Department in Washington, and who, despite the oft-used title of "ex-Congressman" has yet to serve in the House, came up from the Ninth New York District (where he has achieved some reputation as a follower of William Stephen Devery) unabashed at the handy trouncing the ex-chief received from Tom Smith and Frank Goodwin Tuesday, and began to talk of the strength of Congressman William Sulzer for Governor.

Ryan made such an impression he was invited to luncheon. He has been to Rosemount before as the special emissary of Devery, but there is no record that he ever before achieved an invitation to eat. He had a companion who, while at table, presented Sulzer arguments balanced on a knife and fork, which were always pointed straight at the Judge.

Henry Watterson came to Rosemount by invitation to-day and discussed with Judge Parker certain details of the Democratic campaign from the point of view of one who has participated actively in seven political conflicts. He was accompanied by Mrs. Watterson, and they remained at Rosemount for luncheon, returning to New York in the afternoon.

Col. Watterson said:

"I was asked to make an address Wednesday night to the Democratic editors who are to meet in New York, and I have accepted. I have decided to speak on the subject 'If I Were a Republican.'

"My talk will not be a discussion of issues to any great extent. It will come nearer being the philosophy of politics based on the present conflict. If I were a Republican now I would vote for Parker, and in my address I will tell why I would vote for him."

Col. Watterson had never met Judge Parker, though Judge Parker knows Col. Watterson. In 1890 Judge Parker listened to the Kentucky editor when he made a vehement denunciation of the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. Judge Parker said afterward that Col. Watterson had expressed the views he would have liked to deliver to the delegation.

John Lind Won't Run for Judge.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—Congressman John Lind of Minneapolis has declined the Democratic nomination for Justice of the State Supreme Court for business and personal reasons. The State Central Committee will fill the vacancy.

Election Betting Odds Unchanged.

Betting continues at 10 to 6 on the Presidential campaign. Yesterday J. J. Judge, a curb broker, placed $1,500 against $900, put up by a Stock Exchange firm. The odds closed at 10 to 6¾ offered on Roosevelt, while the best offered by Parker supporters was 8 to 10.

POLICE LOCK UP A TIGRESS.

Citizen Objects to Daily Parade of Animal Through the Streets.

A nine-months-old tigress, one of the principal properties of a play at the American Theatre, was a prisoner in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station for several hours yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of James McCarren of 245 West Forty-seventh Street, directly opposite the theatre.

McCarren asserted that the practice of the theatrical manager in causing the animal to be led through the streets daily, to be fed at an Eighth Avenue restaurant, was dangerous to the children of the neighborhood. The arrest was effected by Policeman McCauly who came upon the animal as it was being led from its feeding place back to the theatre by a boy employed for the purpose. After a little trepidation, the policeman took the leash from the boy and led the beast to the station, where it was chained fast in a back room.

The tigress was finally released by Capt. Hayes, on the promise of Manager Weis that he would not have the animal exhibited in the streets in such a fashion again. Upon this agreement, McCarren withdrew his complaint.

Trolley Kills Little Girl.

Minnie Lohr, five years old, the daughter of James Lohr of 631 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked down and killed by a Park Avenue trolley car almost opposite her home last night. One of the children who had been playing with her ran to the Lohr home and shouted to the child's mother that Minnie had been run over by a trolley car. The mother hurried to the corner, and fell in a faint when she learned her child had been killed. The motorman, William Brody, was arrested.

Malcolm McBurney's Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—The finals for three golf trophies were played at Stockbridge in the annual tournament to-day. Malcolm McBurney, son of Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, won the handsome Stockbridge Cup, defeating Walter R. Tuckerman, 7 up and 6 to play. McBurney becomes the owner of the trophy by winning to-day, as he won in 1902, and the cup goes to the player winning it twice. Tuckerman won the cup last year. W. J. Browne of Great Barrington won the Governors' Cup, beating C. H. Kerner, Jr. of New York, 3 up and 2 to play.

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CORTELYOU TRIES TO HARMONIZE DELAWARE

Two Republican Tickets in the State Cause Worry.

ADDICKS MEN THREATEN BOLT

United States Senatorship in Doubt—Faction Leaders Called to New York for Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.—The Republican National Committee is taking an active hand in the factional fight in the State, and Chairman Cortelyou is doing his utmost to secure harmony. Senator Allee and Secretary of State Layton of the Union or Addicks party and T. Coleman Du Pont, the leader of the regular forces, were summoned to New York last night for a conference.

The report that the Presidential Electors would not serve on the Union Republican ticket has aroused the National Committee, and the visit of the leaders from this State has aroused the local politicians. It is understood the two factions were directed to get together in order to save the State.

Just what has become of J. Edward Addicks at this juncture is decidedly interesting. He seems to have disappeared and left all the harmony proceedings to his lieutenants. No one believes that he intends to abdicate.

The head of the National Committee is not satisfied with the way the head of the Delaware majority party is acting. Senator Allee is between two fires.

The head of his party on one side demands that such peace negotiations be made at once between the sponsors of the two separate Republican tickets in Delaware as will not only insure the State's three Electoral votes to Roosevelt but much more. The two Republican Parties have two nominees for Congress to run against a solid Democracy, while the election of a Republican Senator to succeed Senator L. Heisler Ball for a term of six years is very much in doubt.

On the other hand, Union Republicans all over the State are threatening to leave the party if Henry C. Conrad, their candidate for Governor, or the other candidates on their State ticket be taken off for the substitution of either a Regular or an independent.

The Regular Republican State Committee will meet to-morrow, and it is expected that the members will then take some definite action toward bringing about harmony between themselves and the Union Republicans.

ALL OVER, BEVERIDGE SAYS.

Sees No Hope for Parker—President to Get Reports Late.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 2.—Senator Beveridge of Indiana called on the President to-day. He said it seemed to him that the Republicans had practically won. "Unless," he said, "there should be a Democratic landslide, and there are no indications of such a thing, I believe Roosevelt will be elected by the biggest majority a President has received since the civil war. I think Parker will be defeated even more decisively than Bryan was in either of his campaigns."

Among the other callers on the President to-day was Henry R. Hall, an attorney of St. Louis. Mr. Hall desired to enlist the President's interest, and if possible his aid, in the case of Ignacio Loperana, an American citizen, who resides in St. Louis. Loperana's father owned large properties in the City of Mexico, but the son never has been able to obtain possession of them. The case is pending in the Mexican courts, where, it was said, Loperana appears to be a victim of a statute of limitation which was made retroactive.

Drafts of annual reports of some department officials have begun to reach the President, but it is too early for the reports of the heads of departments on which to some extent he bases his annual message to the Congress. Because of the campaign, it is said, those reports may be later this year than usual.

TERMINAL STOCKHOLDERS ACT.

Plan to Protect Interests of Those in Chicago Transfer Company.

A committee consisting of William M. Heaton, of Day & Heaton; H. K. Pomroy, of Pomroy Brothers; Charles W. Maury, of C. W. Maury & Co.; Albert E. Goodhart, of P. J. Goodhart & Co.; and A. O. Slaughter of Chicago informed stockholders of preferred and common stock of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway Company that, owning and representing an extensive interest in the stocks of that company, then intend taking action to protect their interest and those of all parties who may join them.

They ask all the owners of the stock of this company to have their stock transferred and to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the committee, having been informed that the transfer books of the company are to be closed Sept. 21.

From the nature of the annual report of the Chicago Terminal and Transfer Company made public on Monday, it was probable that a reorganization would be proposed. The total net income for last year was $201,942 less than the interest on the funded debt. There was a deficit in its accounts of about $300,000, including the materials on hand and disputed claims. By Dec. 31 the company will have to spend $600,000 more for track elevation as required by a Chicago ordinance. It has only $70,000 in bonds available under its first mortgage, and these sell at 74, so that their cash value is only about $50,000.

NOT ENGAGED TO FRAZER.

Fay Templeton Denies That She Is to Wed Syracuse Man.

Miss Fay Templeton last night denied the report that she was soon to wed Blair Fraser of Syracuse.

"I've no doubt," she declared, "that the rumor started in his home city. I know him, and we are good friends. His friend, Mr. Gillespie, left for the Klondike two days ago, and I hear that Mr. Fraser may have gone with him. I haven't seen him in the last two or three days.

"Even if I am not going to marry him, I may marry somebody else. Any way, I'm wedded to my art."

Tried to Sell Stolen Italian Plans.

TARANTO, Italy, Sept. 2.—A Montenegran telegraph operator here has been arrested on a charge of abstracting documents regarding the defense of the country, for the purpose of selling them to a foreign power.

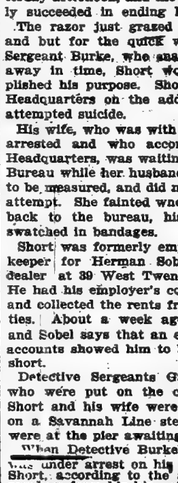
Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open until 6 P. M. to-day.

$10 sale of men's high grade, dressy black Thibet Autumn suits worth up to $18.

IT'S a very weak argument merely to say these are $18 suits, for that is said quite frequently by a great many houses. We will go further and guarantee your selection to be a suit that is dressy, perfect in fit and correct in style—one that you'll be proud to adopt as your best black suit for Fall and Winter. They're not too heavy for present wear, and not too light for Winter, but just right to wear on almost any occasion when you want to appear well dressed during the next eight months, and the price is only $10. Second Floor.



You may have either single or double breasted. The double is quite the thing this season. To be brief in our description, the lining is of Princess serge—collars and lapels hand made—broad concave shoulders—a complete range of sizes, 34 to 46 chest—regular, slim or stout—remember, the price all day to-day, or while this lot of 200 suits lasts, is $10. **$10**

The expert workmanship and high quality of the materials in these suits set them apart from the usual run of suits that are claimed to be worth up to $18. They're on a par with the smart tailor-made suits, and since they fit so well, what's the use to pay $20.00 or $25.00? These suits are made after the very latest models. Were just turned out by one of the country's very best manufacturers.

Here are three extremely good bargains for to-day;

200 men's new Fall salesmen's sample $18 and $20 suits to-day, **$10**

100 young men's new Fall suits—16 to 20—single or double Breasted, **$7.95**

100 cravenette rain coats—value $15—all sizes—to-day the price is but **$10**

Second Floor.

The boys need just such suits as these for school; a sale at $3.95

THERE'LL be a veritable rush for boys' suits next week, for school begins a week from Monday—wisest course as well as the most economical is to select your boys' suits to-day, when these exceptionally high-grade, handsome, serviceable suits will be offered at the extremely low price of $3.95. There is an unusually wide range of the latest styles, and, of course, choosing to-day will be more satisfactory than when the crowds come.

At $3.95: **Norfolk suits with bloomer trousers, navy blue serge, fancy mixtures—fine cheviots;** sizes 7 to 16 years. No better suits for school.

Double-breasted suits—navy blue—fancy colorings—mixed cheviots, etc.; sizes 7 to 16 years. **$3.95**

Russian blouse suits—white linen collars—serges—in navy, royal, blue, red, brown; also fancy mixtures; sizes 2½ to 8.

Covert reefers—nicely tailored—embroidered chevron on sleeve; sizes 2½ to 10. **$3.95**

Covert top coats—cut very stylish—fine quality Italian lining; sizes 5 to 16 years.

TWICE FOILED AT SUICIDE.

Detective Burke Saved Life of Alleged Defaulter Both Times.

After failing in an attempt to shoot himself when he was arrested on a charge of grand larceny at the Savannah Line pier yesterday morning as he was about to sail for the South, John H. Short, thirty-one years old, of 14 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a bookkeeper, charged with a shortage in his accounts, slashed his throat with a razor as he was about to be measured at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and the second time nearly succeeded in ending his life.

The razor just grazed his jugular vein, and but for the quick work of Detective Sergeant Burke, who snatched the weapon away in time, Short would have accomplished his purpose. Short is now held at Headquarters on the additional charge of attempted suicide.

His wife, who was with him when he was arrested and who accompanied him to Headquarters, was waiting in the Detective Bureau while her husband was taken away to be measured, and did not see his suicidal attempt. She fainted when he was brought back to the bureau, his neck and head swatched in bandages.

Short was formerly employed as a bookkeeper for Herman Sobel, a real estate dealer at 39 West Twenty-seventh Street. He had his employer's complete confidence and collected the rents from all his properties. About a week ago he disappeared, and Sobel says that an examination of his accounts showed him to be more than $700 short.

Detective Sergeants Galvin and Burke, who were put on the case, learned that Short and his wife were to sail yesterday on a Savannah Line steamship, and they were at the pier awaiting them.

When Detective Burke told him that he was under arrest on his employer's charge Short, according to the detectives, drew a revolver from his hip pocket and placed it to his side. Burke grabbed the revolver before Short had a chance to pull the trigger.

BOYS STUCK PINS IN HORSES.

Before They Stopped They Had Wrecked Two Stores in Second Avenue.

Several young hoodlums jabbed pins into two big horses attached to a wagon owned by Emanuel E. Mans, a bottler at 344 East Forty-ninth Street, yesterday. The horses bolted through Sixth Street, and when their wild career was ended they were tangled up in the ruins of two large plate-glass windows and had wrecked the fronts of two stores on the ground floor of an apartment house at 104 Second Avenue. The damage will reach $1,000. The boys escaped.

The horses ran from 204 Sixth Street into Second Avenue, and, running up on the sidewalk, demolished the big plate-glass windows in the establishments of Emil Kiss, a money broker, and E. Kliemer, a tailor. The horses, with the heavy wagon careening after them, crashed first into Kiss's window, and after extricating themselves plunged into Kliemer's establishment.

They stopped in the tailor shop, scattering Kliemer's Fall patterns all over the place and sending a shower of broken glass over the dismayed proprietor. The wreck was even worse in Kiss's establishment. When he recovered from his fright Kiss wept over the ruin of the window. "It will cost me $2,000 for another," he cried. He looked again, and made it $3,000. Kliemer's loss was as great, but he named no figure.

Policemen and bystanders, after much effort, extricated the horses. One was badly cut on one of its forelegs.

PHYSICIAN CHARGES BLACKMAIL.

Says Men Demanded Money After He Refused to Attend Woman.

In a statement made yesterday by Dr. Samuel H. Slote of 75 McKibbin Street, Williamsburg, regarding his appearance before Coroner Jackson in Manhattan on Wednesday, he declared that he was the victim of a number of men who are trying to extort money from him.

Dr. Slote said that two months ago he was called to a house in East Sixth Street, Manhattan, to see a woman, but refused to have anything to do with the case. He heard no more of the matter until Aug. 23, when he was called by telephone to go to the same house. Two men met him and, he says, accused him of being responsible for the serious illness of the woman he refused to attend, and advised him to settle. He refused, and a few days later a man who said he was a lawyer called upon him and demanded money. Again he refused and the next Dr. Slote heard of the case, he said, was when he was summoned before Coroner Jackson.

MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO CONSUMER.

Largest assortment of High-Grade

BRASS BEDS

ever exhibited under one roof.

To reduce over-production of these Brass Beds we will sell to consumers at wholesale prices 2,000 at these prices, in all sizes.

$30.00 2-IN. POSTS. **$25.00**

ELEGANCE AND BEST QUALITY

displayed in all fittings, 2-IN. POSTS, heavy tubing and cast T ball joints, guaranteed English lacquer. We have hundreds of other patterns, from $12 upward.

White Enamel Beds from $2.00 Upward.

BEDDING AT FACTORY PRICES.

Exceptional values in high and medium grade Furniture. Mail orders solicited.

FREDERICK W. EVERS,

225 to 231 4th Ave.,

Bet. 18th and 19th Sts., New York.

Take elevator to 7th floor.

Boiled Leg of Mutton.

MATERIALS:—A leg of mutton; boiling water sufficient to cover; one heaping tablespoonful of salt.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—Many persons are apt to consider boiled mutton insipid. Their objections will be speedily removed if two or three spoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce be added to the gravy that is served with the meat.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at TWELVE noon on Saturdays, and at FIVE P. M. on other business days during September.

Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

TOOK HER LIFE IN THE PARK.

Unidentified Woman with "M. K." on Clothing Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

A woman of evident refinement, expensively dressed, and between thirty-five and forty years of age, committed suicide yesterday in Central Park near the Belvedere by drinking carbolic acid. She was found unconscious by Officer Frizzell of the Arsenal Police Station, and removed in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died. The police were unable to establish her identity.

She was of fair complexion, brown hair, and brown eyes, five feet five inches in height, and weighed 160 pounds. She had a Prayer Book with the initials "J. C. S." in it, a silver-handled umbrella, a gold locket and chain, with "M. K." engraved on the locket; two pocket handkerchiefs marked "M. K.," and a purse containing $1.52. She wore a white sailor hat, a black silk coat, and black silk skirt.

Buried in the Grave He Dug.

Joseph Zalinski, a grave digger in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City, was digging a grave yesterday when one side caved in, burying him under a mass of earth. Other workmen dug him out and found that he had a broken collar bone and bruises about the body.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Today at 12 o'clock

This, the last, is likely to be the busiest half-Saturday of the season. Not only are our own New York people busy with their Autumn plans already, but the pleasant weather in New York is bringing many thousands of strangers who count WANAMAKER'S as one of the sights of the city. But the few morning hours that we are open will provide abundant interest both in merchandise that has special prices, and in goods that illustrate the coming season's fashions.

Even this whole page can only hint at a few of the things that the store holds to interest you this morning. With stores closed on Monday, don't leave anything forgotten today.

If You Had A FORD CAR This Afternoon—

Think out the plot for yourself. Perhaps you will know the roads you would like to travel and the places you would like to go to.

The Ford is a car that is not expensive in the first place, and it is continuously economical because Henry Ford has learned how to build a car that does not get out of order easily. The double-opposed motor, while giving ample power and making a smooth-riding car, is part of the perfected simplicity that has made the Ford one of the most popular cars of the day.

There are a good many machines that most men could not afford to keep up after the purchase. The Ford makes small repair bills and running expenses, and gives the best enjoyment of Automobiling for the man who does not demand a large Car.

The Ford Runabout, $800
With Tonneau, $900

Basement.

Men's Suits That Save $1 in $3

Saving a full third on the price of a suit that you can put right on your back for a full season's wear sounds rather attractive, doesn't it?

That's what men can do with these good medium-weight Suits of dark gray worsted today. Just sixty of them, just right for early Autumn wear; well made and finished, at

$10 a Suit.
Instead of $15

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's White Scarfs

18c, 3 for 50c

Stick one of these stylish Four-in-hands in your bag, to freshen up your toilet with, at your journey's end today.

They are made of White China silk of the quality regularly put into 50-cent neckwear, and are made up in the regular half-dollar way. 46 inches long, 2¼ inches wide. **18c each**—because we bought a large lot—**3 for 50c.**

Broadway and Ninth street.

Half Hose for A Half Holiday

That is, you men have half a day left to make the purchase of things you'll need over Labor Day; and very likely you're after a few pairs of good Socks. Here are some at

15c a Pair, Worth 25c

Fast black Cotton; "regular" made; medium weight; with double soles and high spliced heels. The right sort for Autumn wear.

Ninth street Aisle.

Men's Underwear

Middle-weight Champions

We carry a line of Men's Medium-weight Underwear, for Autumn wear, that can't be beaten on the score of quality, comfort and durability at the price. Here's a timely hint of a fine grade at

$1 a Garment

Shirts or Drawers of medium-weight merino; white or natural color. Shirts have silk fronts; drawers to match, with 28 or 31-inch inseam. Strongly finished and nicely trimmed; all seams covered. Ninth street.

Take An Umbrella Along

It's bound to keep off the rain, in one way or another, on your Labor Day excursion, and it's a form of fair-weather insurance that, happily, costs very little to-day:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Women's 26-inch Umbrellas, of union taffeta, with a variety of fancy handles.

At $2.95, worth $3.75 and $4—Women's 26-inch and Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, of extra quality silk, with a variety of plain wood and fancy handles.

At 50c, 75c and $1—22 and 24-inch Umbrellas for children. Broadway.

Girls' Wash Dresses and Skirts—All Out!

This is the end of things, as far as these Wash Dresses and Skirts for girls are concerned. Prices are *half*, or less; and it's a good chance to pick up some pretty things to wear on the last Summer holiday:

Girls' Wash Dresses

In white and colors; sizes 6 to 12 years; some slightly mussed:

75c, $1 and $1.50, that were $1.50 to $5

Girls' Wash Skirts

Of linen or rep; about fifty, all told; lengths 36 to 40 in:

$1.50, were $2.50 to $5

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Flannelette Short Petticoats

These are inexpensive garments that assure comfort for the cool days of early Fall:

At 25c—Short Petticoats of flannelette, in neat stripes, with scalloped edge.

At 50c—Flannelette Short Petticoats, in neat stripes; deep umbrella ruffle, finished with scalloped edge.

At 85c—Of fine flannelette, in stripes; deep ruffle, embroidered at bottom in silk.

At $1—Of fine flannelette, with deep ruffles, handsomely embroidered at bottom.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Wrist Bags For a Dollar

The maker did his best when he turned out these Wrist Bags to sell for this popular price, and women will like them.

Made of black grain walrus, with 8-inch leather-covered frame, strongly put together; with gilt or gun-metal finished clasp; two narrow strap handles, fancy colored lining in Dresden design; fitted with purse and card-case. Handy, convenient shopping bags. **$1 each.**

Broadway.

Pretty Sofa Pillows

Soft, cosy Sofa Cushions, filled with pure down, and covered with a variety of attractive Oriental fabrics.

Several styles in the group have sold hitherto at $3 to $5 each—today all are priced

$2.50 each Third floor.

Women's 65c Gloves

Soft lambskin, in black, white and Fall shades; two-clasp, well fitting and stylish. They are being bought by dozens for Labor Day trips.

65c a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's Sweaters

Knitted Blouses, they really are, with all the warmth and comfort of the old-time sweater. Of white, black, Oxford or red wool; high or low neck. Women may need them on the boat or in the mountains the next day or so. $2 each; others at $2.25 and $3.25.

Fancy Goods, Tenth street.

Women Will Fare Well With Either of These TAILORED SUITS

They are two of the best values of the Fall season, as far as style and desirability at their prices are concerned. Brand new, full of swing; made of handsome mixtures, in a satisfactory color-range. And priced this way:

At $12.50

Suits of excellent brown, Oxford and blue dark mixtures. Fly-front box coat; 27 inches long; with belted back. Unlined gored skirt, plaited.

At $16.50

In Oxford, light gray, brown and blue mixtures. The coat is 40 inches long; with coat collar, fly-front, belted back with inverted plait. Smartly tailored and half-lined with taffeta silks. Nine-gored skirt, each gore finished with side plaits. Second floor, Broadway.

A Few Minutes This Morning Among the CHINA WARES

The Store is open just a few hours, but perhaps they will present exactly the best opportunity for you to come in and see what a really remarkable movement this September occasion is. Being copied as it is, far and wide, it supplies sufficient indication that the movement is an enormous success; but to realize how incapable it is of imitation, you need only to glance over the well-filled counters that hold the beautiful wares. Here are suggestions of a few of the items of interest:

Dinner Sets

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of full 113 pieces; rich decorations and all pieces gold-stippled:

$25 for regular $50 Set
$30 for regular $60 Set

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; pretty flower design and all handles gilt;

$12.50, regularly $20

Basement.

Cut Glass

8-inch Bowls at $3.50, worth $5.
8-inch Salad Dishes at $3.50, worth $5.
Water Carafes at $4.50, worth $6.50.
Bonbon Dishes at $1, worth $2.

Tenth st. Aisle, Second floor, Basement.

Decorated Fancy China

Finest French China—
Salad Bowls at $1.50 each, from $3.
Chop Dishes at $2 each, from $4.
Ice Cream Sets at $3 set, from $4.50.
Plates at $6 dozen, from $12.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Fine Thin Blown Water Tumblers

In a number of patterns;
At 60c Dozen, regularly $1 and $1.25

Ninth street Aisle and Basement.

Marbles, Pedestals and Bric-a-Brac

Marble Busts at $15 each, from $25.
Marble Pedestals at $8 each, from $12.
Bronze Figures at $12 each, from $17.50.
Royal Bonn Vases at $12 each, from $18.
Austrian Vases at $2.25 each, from $3.50.

Basement.

Shoes for Labor Day—And After

Off to the country—possibly to bring the family back to the city with you? Might as well anticipate a little, and take the children some school shoes, or look after you own Autumn needs in footgear.

Some suggestions:

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords; were $2 to $4, now $1.40 pair.

Girls' Oxfords, in kid and patent leather; were $1.30 to $2.50, now 75c and $1 pair.

Small Boys' Stout Shoes, laced; sizes 9 to 13, now $1.20 pair.

Girls' Kid Lace and Button Shoes at $1 and $1.20 pair.

Men's White Canvas Low Shoes with rubber soles, at $1 pair.

Men's Russia Calf Blucher Oxfords; were $3.90, now $3 pair.

Women's Kid Oxfords with medium welted soles, at $1.50 pair.

Women's Kid and Patent Leather Oxfords; high grade; all widths, at $1.90.

Women's White Duck Welted-sole Oxfords, at $2.50 pair.

Women's Russet Leather Blucher Oxfords, stylish; at $3. Fourth avenue.

Decorative Linens

These pretty pieces of fancy trimmed linens would be sufficiently attractive to tasteful housekeepers, during these days of Fall planning, if they were the regular price. They are particularly tempting when they show such reductions as these today:

Renaissance Lace Trimmed Doilies; round and square, 12 x 12 in., at 30c each.

Carter Pieces; round or square, 18 x 18 in., at 75c each; 24 x 24 in., at $1.25 each.

Table Scarfs, 90 x 54 in., at $2.25 each.

Hungarian Hand-Embroidered Pieces, in striking designs and colors, that wash well, and are used largely for home decoration:

Doilies, 12 x 12 in., round or square, at 15c each, were 25c.

Table Covers, 45 x 45 in., round or square, at $2.50 each, were $3.75.

Table Scarfs, 20 x 54 in., at $1.50 each, were $2.25.

Third floor.

Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Small lots of Men's and Women's Hemstitched Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, and newly marked

12½c Each

175 dozens are Men's Handkerchiefs that are regularly 15c and 18c each, the rest are Women's usually sold by us at 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 35c. All new and perfect, and great bargains at this clear-out price.

Broadway.

Your Private Orchestra

Brass band, opera singer, recitationist, banjo player—they're all at your beck and call when you own an

Edison Phonograph

These invaluable household entertainers have been brought to a high state of perfection; and they're easy of possession now through our Club Plan of payment—$1 down, on approved credit, and the remainder in easy monthly instalments. These styles of the Edison Phonograph are especially adapted to home use:

The Edison Gem, $10
The Edison Standard, $20
The Edison Home, $30
The Edison Triumph, $50

And the results obtained are far and away more satisfactory, since the advent of the

Edison Gold Moulded Records Now 35c Each

instead of 50c, as formerly. They have a full, rich volume of tone, with freedom from jar and squeaking, such as is possessed by no other records, and are obtainable in a fine list of titles.

Basement.

These New Comfortables

It pays to anticipate, and get first pick of such pretty, new Silkoline and Sateen-covered Comfortables as these:

At $1 each—Silkoline covered; figured one side, plain on the other; filling of good cotton; full size.

At $1.50 each—Covered with silkoline; figured on both sides; sterilized cotton filling.

At $2 each—Covered with silkoline; figured both sides, and with border of plain sateen.

At $5 each—Filled with white down; covering of best American sateen, figured both sides; will not shed. Third floor.

The Autopiano

You can play it.

Any member of your family can play it.

We will take your old piano, which you cannot play, in part payment for this one that you can.

Price, $485.

Cash or in easy monthly payments.

Come and see it, or write for further information.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Gilbert Parker's New Book—

"A Ladder of Swords"

"The Right of Way" is still one of the most popular books of the present time. It had a freshness about it that made it stand out as distinctly different from other popular novels.

It is this same originality of character-drawing that will make people enjoy Gilbert Parker's latest book, "A Ladder of Swords." The plot does not run in the same grooves, as the usual popular novel, and you must expect some surprises and some disappointments in your expectations; not in the quality of the story but in the experiences of the characters. It is exactly this unusual treatment, and this not knowing what is on the next page, that give an unusual fascination to Gilbert Parker's work. Price, $1.08 postpaid.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Toilet Articles

For the Hand-bag

Off for the triple holiday? Whether it's hotel, sleeping car or Fall River boat, you naturally want to be comfortable. And here are some of the toilet comforts you'll probably wish to slip into your hand-bag, with a smart price-saving on each:

Buisson's Florida Water, 35c size, at 18c.
Imported Bay Rum, 25c size, at 15c.
Aromatique Dentifrice, 25c size, at 16c.
Listerated Tooth Powder, 25c size, at 17c.
Lavender Smelling Salts, 25c size, at 10c.
Violet Talcum Powder, 25c bottle, at 10c.
Karmi Violet Oatmeal at 25c.
Sheffield's Tooth Paste, 25c size, at 12c.
Harnisch Nail Enamel at 25c.
Coke's Dandruff Cure, $1 size, at 55c.
Victoria Olive Soap, three cakes in box, 10c.

Tenth street.

$2.50 Broadcloth at $1.50 Yard

Enough of this fine imported broadcloth for a half day's selling, in the full assortment of colors:

Biscuit Brown	Cadet Blue
Light Navy Blue	Dark Garnet
Russian Blue	Light Heliotrope
Royal Blue	Cerise

Lots of blues and browns—the most desirable shades.

The quality is the very finest made in Europe to retail at $2.50 a yard here—the price at which we usually sell it.

But this is the maker's surplus—hence the reduced price—

$1.50 a Yard Rotunda.

The "Wanamaker Special" Soft Hat for Men

Made by Stetson

Yes, we thought so—all young men like it. The soft mellow brims are easily turned and twisted to suit the wearer. The crown is slightly tapering, 4¼ inches high, and may be dented, creased or telescoped, as the wearer desires. The brims are either 3¼ or 3½ inches wide. Made in two grades, $3.50 and $5. Colors include pearl, black, fawn, and a new rich shade of brown.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Just Ninety of These Boys' Suits

They are all ready to put on for the cool Autumn weather, and there is a saving of $1.75 to $5.25 on a suit:

$4.75 a Suit
Were $6.50 to $10

They are Double-breasted Suits, Norfolk Jacket Suits and Three-piece Suits in Fall and medium weights; grouped in sizes as follows:

Fourteen 8-year.	Two 13-year.
Thirty-four 9-year.	One 15-year.
Nineteen 10-year.	One 16-year.
Eleven 11-year.	One 17-year.
Seven 12-year.	Second floor, Ninth st.

Italian Creams 20¢ a Pound

If you know them, you're bound to like them, though you are not used to getting these delicious chocolates at so low a price as

20¢ a Pound

Plain cream or nut centers, chocolate coverings—fresh and tempting.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LA SAVOIE ARRIVES WITH CABINS CROWDED

"Garde Republicaine" Brings Music of France to America.

PATRIOTIC AIRS AT THE PIER

Special Envoy to St. Louis Fair and Delegates to Peace Congress Among the Passengers.

With every cabin occupied and at least one of her officers sleeping in a bathroom in order that an additional saloon passenger could cross the Atlantic, the French liner La Savoie, from Havre, got in last night. Among the 554 cabin passengers on the great liner were many distinguished Frenchmen, including M. Alfred Picard, Special Envoy and delegate of the French Government to the St. Louis Exposition.

Also on the liner and numbered among those in the saloon were the seventy-six musicians who constitute the famous Parisian band that is known as the "Garde Républicaine." This organization is also going to St. Louis, and will, on its return from the Exposition city, give a concert in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Not in years, according to the police, has such a throng greeted an incoming liner as gathered yesterday to welcome the fleet French liner. The pier was packed almost to suffocation, while a crowd covered the pavements in front of the pier entrance and stretched across to the opposite side of West Street, a distance of at least two hundred feet.

The majority of the crowd had journeyed to the water front to see the "Garde Républicaine," the members of which, in order to show their appreciation of the vociferous welcome accorded them, rendered the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" while the vessel was being docked.

The members of the band were among the first to leave the liner, their departure being hurried in order to make it possible for them to attend a reception that was given in their honor at the Lafayette-Brevoort House last night.

A committee of local Frenchmen, of which Alfred Bars was the Chairman, met the members of the band at the pier and escorted them to the hotel, which was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and where the new-comers met the representative French residents of New York. A dinner at Martin's will be given the organization at 11 o'clock this morning. They leave for St. Louis at 5 P. M. to-day.

M. Picard, the French Envoy to the St. Louis Exposition, is on his first visit to the United States. He said that he would visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay the first of next week, after which he would proceed to St. Louis, where he will remain a month. Later he will visit Chicago, Niagara Falls, Boston, and several of the larger Canadian cities.

Among the passengers on La Savoie were the French Senators and Deputies who will represent the French Government at the forthcoming Peace Conference at St. Louis. This party included Senators Forgemol de Bostquenard, M. Gotteran, M. Thullier, Paul Le Roux, Paull Strauss, and Messieurs Armez, Cazanviela, Chastenet, Cochery, Baron de Grandemaison, Janet, Lachaud, Noel, Roch, and Rigal, Deputies, and M. Watel, the delegate of the Department of Public Instruction.

Prof. Sylvain Levi, the distinguished Sanskrit scholar, and Alexander Guilmant, for thirty years the organist of the Church of the Trinity in Paris, who is to play the great organ at St. Louis, were among the saloon passengers. On his return from St. Louis Guilmant will give several recitals in this city.

On La Savoie was the body of Miss Lena Morton, the daughter of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, who died several weeks ago in Paris. The body was brought over by two of the Morton servants. Gov. Morton and his other daughters are coming over in the Lorraine, two weeks hence.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB RACE.

Maydic Won Again in Class M—Twelve Yachts Started.

There were twelve starters in the Atlantic Yacht Club race yesterday afternoon. The courses were the same as the day before, that is, a triangular course in the lower bay for the larger yachts and a quadrangular course in Gravesend Bay for the smaller yachts. The wind was light from the southeast and the larger boats were stopped at the end of the first round. The smaller boats, however, went twice around. In class M the Maydic was again the winner, but in class N the Bobtail turned the tables and beat the Bagheera. The Lizana, a new entry in class P, carried off the honors, and the Ogeemah won as usual in class Q. Following is the summary:

CLASS M.

Start, 3 o'clock. Course, 7 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Maydic, W. H. Childs	4:43:36	1:43:36	1:43:36
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue	4:58:33	1:58:33	1:47:07

CLASS N.

Start, 3 o'clock. Course, 7 miles.

Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	4:24:46	1:42:46	1:42:40
Bagheera, Hendon Chubb	4:45:59	1:45:59	1:45:29

CLASS P.

Start, 3:05. Course 7 miles.

Smoke, L. H. Dyer	5:18:01	2:13:01	2:13:01
Naiad, Dr. Palmer	5:17:52	2:12:52	2:11:58
Elmico, Haviland Bros.	5:21:41	2:16:41	2:14:52
Lizana, D. S. Wylie	5:15:40	2:10:40	2:07:28

CLASS Q.

Start, 3:05. Course 7 miles.

Trouble, W. A. Barstow	5:28:11	2:20:11	2:20:11
Careless, T. J. Havens	5:24:29	2:19:29	2:19:25
Mazry, Max Grundner	5:30:04	2:15:04	2:14:52
Ogeemah, Alfred Mackay	5:28:23	2:20:23	2:09:58

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

The First New Jersey Won the Columbia Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 2.—New Jersey day at the tournament of the National and New Jersey Rifle Associations resulted in victory for the First New Jersey Regiment by ten points over the Fourth.

In the Columbia match for the bronze trophy, given to the Jersey Guardsmen by the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the First scored 266, the Fourth 256, the Third 252, Second 242, Second (second team,) 237, First Troop of Newark 236, Fourth (second team) 228.

The best individual score, however, was by a member of the Third Corps, A. W. Muller, who made 47 at 500 yards. The leader of the First was Lieut. H. L. Smith, with 46; of the Fourth, Sergt. F. J. Reiners, with 44; Second, Capt. W. B. Martin, Sergt. Hegelen, and Sergt. Major R. W. Evans, tied at 44; First Troop Privates Doderlin and Feigenspan, 43.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

August 27 to Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.

7th DAY FLATBUSH and 4 CENTURY other races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 69th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.

Grand Stand, $2.00. Field Stand, 75c.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

BASEBALL, J. C., West Side Park, To-day, 4 P. M. Newark vs. Jersey City. P. R. R. ferries.

AUTOMOBILES.

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 133-149 East 16th St.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Torrance Wins Final Match in Hudson River Championship Singles.

Henry Torrance, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., defeated Louis Perry of Nyack, N. Y., in the final match of the men's singles in the annual championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association at the Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon, the score being 6—1, 6—1, 6—4. Torrance will play Ross Burchard of the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg, the title holder, in the challenge match for the possession of the championship trophy this afternoon.

The final match in the mixed doubles was also played yesterday and resulted in a victory for Ross Burchard and Mrs. Pouch, who defeated H. D. Betts and Mrs. Coe, the score being 7—5, 5—7, 7—5.

Play in the men's singles tennis tournament for the East Jersey Lawn Tennis Association Challenge Cup was continued on the courts of the Town and Country Club, Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday afternoon, and the fourth round was completed. The semi-finals will be played this afternoon between H. F. Allen and F. G. Anderson and S. L. Smith and T. R. V. Lyon. A number of matches in the consolation doubles and the men's singles were also decided. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—H. F. Allen defeated Collins, 6—3, 6—3; S. L. Smith defeated E. S. H. Pendergast, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Consolation Singles.—First Round—E. T. Barne defeated C. Tichenor, 6—0, 8—6; Pepper defeated R. M. Black, 6—4, 6—4; E. S. Cameron defeated S. T. Nanthee by default; M. F. Charlock defeated J. E. McGiffert, 6—2, 6—2; M. S. Charlock defeated Mulford, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—L. H. Ferris and W. Krugler defeated McAdam and Price, 6—2, 6—2; Swain and Runyon defeated McGiffert and James, 6—2, 6—4; Chase and Little defeated Miller and Acker, 6—4, 6—3; Glazebrook and Behr defeated S. Miller and O. Miller, 6—4, 6—1; Allen and Peil defeated Thorp and Imbrie, 6—2, 6—4; Charlock and Lyons defeated Nanchee and partner by default; Smith and Mulford defeated Baldwin and Pierce, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Swain and Runyon defeated Ferris and Krugler, 6—1, 6—0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—One match was played to-day at the Casino in the round robin team's tournament in mixed doubles, Miss Anita Sands and T. Suffern Taller defeating Miss Edna Barger and Marion R. Wright in an interesting three-set match, by a score of 8—6, 2—6, 6—4. Mr. Sands and Miss Anna Sands and Mr. Taller and Miss Anita Sands have each won two matches and lost none. Mr. Sliddel and Miss Busk and Mr. Burden and Mrs. Wallach have each lost one, and Mr. Wright and Miss Barger have lost two matches.

The young men's tournament was completed to-day, Benjamin Thaw, Jr., beating Murray Hoffman, 6—3, 6—0, in the semi-finals, and Theodore Townsend beating Benjamin Thaw, Jr., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0, in the finals, Townsend taking the cup offered for the winner of the tournament.

In the young women's tournament the contest is narrowed down to five players, Louise Elkins and Henrietta Shaw, who are to play in the second round, and Jean Wallach, Elizabeth Morgan, and Dorothy Morgan in the semi-finals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—An excellent crowd attended the Olympic lawn tennis tournament at the Stadium to-day. The winners were as follows:

Olympic Championship, Semi-finals, (Singles.)—Robert Leroy, New York; Beals Wright, Boston.

World's Fair, Semi-finals, (Singles.)—E. W. Leonard, Newport; A. S. Bell, Los Angeles.

World's Fair, Semi-finals, (Doubles.)—Charles C. Cressom, San Antonio; Sempt Russ, San Antonio.

World's Olympic Championship, (Doubles.)—Beals Wright, Boston, and E. W. Leonard, Newport; R. W. Leroy, New York, and A. S. Bell, Los Angeles; R. McKittrick, St. Louis, and D. F. Davis, St. Louis.

HOPE FOR JERSEY HORSEMEN.

Gov. Murphy's Approval of Trotting Races Encourages Idea of Racing Bill.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 2.—The remarks made yesterday afternoon by Gov. Murphy in a short address at the fair of the North Jersey Agricultural Association have aroused interest among horse owners in New Jersey. The Governor was witnessing the trotting races from the grand stand when he was introduced to the crowd by Starter George H. Mills, who shouted through a megaphone:

"The North Jersey Agricultural Association feels highly complimented to know that Gov. Murphy has honored them with his presence. He is not only the Chief Executive of the State, but a friend of horsemen and the speedway. He is a gentleman whom I believe would sign a racing bill such as they have in New York State should the New Jersey Legislature pass such a bill. This bill has done a great deal for the breeding interests in our neighbor State and has made it a most profitably industry for the farmers. Gov. Murphy is a friend of true pleasure and the liberty of sport when confined within the laws."

The Governor, speaking briefly, did not refer to politics, but confined his remarks to horsemen, and said:

"My friend across the track here has said that I am a friend of the horse. I am a friend of the horse and have driven one ever since I was big enough to hold the reins, and I hope that I will never get too old to drive a horse.

"I am sorry that there is not more chance and opportunity to develop the horse in New Jersey. I am glad that the sort of racing here seen is conducted by the Fair Association, and I hope it may continue."

Prominent horse owners in the State are encouraged by the remarks of Gov. Murphy that in the near future a new modified racing law may be enacted in the State.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Foxhunter	163	Dromedary	142
Flying Buttress	149	Royelle	140
The Ragged Cavalier	148	Sea Gull	138
Delivery	146	Knight of Harlem	130
Amur	147		

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the main track.

Lady Amelia	126	Ada May	100
Toscan	113	Martinmas	93
Ingold	111	Divination	96
Castalian	107	Gold Saint	93
Marjoram	101	Aglos	88
Raglan	108	Waterside	88
Ancestor	100		

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

Amberjack	115	Tradition	112
Waterside	118	Veto	112
Hot Shot	118	St. Bellane	112
Broadcloth	115	Sandria	102
Hurst Hills	112		

(Sandria formerly Cricket.)

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $20,000; one mile and a half.

Major Dalngerfield	120	Delhi	115
Shorthose	126	Stalwart	115
Ort Wells	115	St. Valentine	115
Bryn Mawr	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Agile	117	Councilman	117
Belle Strome	114	Kingsorna	112
Dazzle	112	Amberjack	112
Heart's Desire	109	Charley's Aunt	109
Cotillon	109	Bluebeer	107
Oxford	107	Saulsberry	107
Princess Eris	104	Sandria	104

(Sandria formerly Cricket.)

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Sheriff Bell	108	Prince Ching	108
Wild Thyme	103	*Keynote	101
*Grey Friar	108	Stonewall	106
Leader	106	Dick Bernard	103
Pennant	103	*Lady Potentate	98
*Garnish	98	*Silver Days	92
*Ed Tierney	92	*Brooklynite	92
*Liberia	99	*Hydrangea	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

In a scrimmage at the starting post in the second race at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday Jockey Oscar Sailing, who had the mount on Atwood, was kicked on the lower part of the leg by Canajoharie and so disabled that he fell off the horse. H. Callahan was substituted as rider ot Atwood and rode the race. Sailing, a clever light boy under contract to M. T. Danaher, was removed to a Brooklyn hospital and will not be able to ride again for a month or so.

The one-time first-class race horse McMeekin, seven years old, by Fonso-Daisy Rose, owned by W. M. Barrick, fell dead at the Gravesend track yesterday morning after working a mile in 1:44.

Jockey T. Burns, with engagements to ride in nearly all the races of the day yesterday, canceled his contracts after the first race on hearing of the death of his infant son, only a few days old. One of the mounts surrendered was that on Broomstick, winner of a sensational race later with Hildebrand up.

Jockeys H. Cochran and D. O'Connor were suspended for two days each by Starter Fitzgerald for misbehavior at the post in the second race.

W. Davis, a new comer from the West among the jockeys, made a successful beginning of his career in the East by riding Dekaber a strong finish and winning in good style with the mare. Davis has been riding at St. Louis, where he was rated as one of the best jockeys there.

H. B. Duryea has withdrawn from the partnership in the gelding Bedouin and the horse is now owned in partnership by E. W. Jewett and R. H. Russell. Bedouin was a Futurity starter.

The biggest plunge by the J. A. Drake Stable and its followers since the Saratoga meeting was made yesterday on High Chancellor in the third race, the horse ridden by O'Neil being backed down to 6 to 5 at post time. He broke back in the crowd, however, and O'Neil had to go to the whip to rouse him in his effort to make up the lost ground. High Chancellor then shot to the front like a flash, but the early effort and the bustling he got proved too much for him and he was beaten as the horses turned into the stretch for the run home.

The partnership between Walter M. Scheftel and "Bud" May, the firm that won fame as the owners of the American Derby winner Highball, has been dissolved. After the death of Highball, who was killed after an accident at Brighton Beach in the Summer meeting, the stable played but a small part in racing. The best horses owned by the firm at the dissolution were Major Pelham, Fireball, and Pendragon.

The weights for the Ocean Handicap, one mile, to be run at the Sheepshead Bay track Monday, have been announced by Handicapper F. Hughburgh, with Hermis as top weight with 133 pounds. Dick Wells second with 130 and McChesney 128, Molly Brant 124, and Alan-a-Dale 120 following as the next highest weights.

BROOMSTICK'S FAST RACE

S. S. Brown's Colt, After a Terrific Pace, Lasted to Beat Molly Brant.

TIME BEAT TRACK RECORDS

Stout Old Carbuncle Captured the Turf Handicap at Sheepshead Bay from the Fast Gunfire.

In the fastest mile race of the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting, Broomstick, the three-year-old holder of the world's record for a mile and a quarter, was winner yesterday over the stout mare Molly Brant in the most sensational race of a most excellent afternoon's sport. Only four horses ran. Broomstick, with 115 pounds and ridden by Hildebrand, started favorite, with Molly Brant, 119 pounds and ridden by Odom, a close second choice, while Hurstbourne and Sigligh were equal-price outsiders. At the lifting of the barrier Broomstick showed in front, followed by Molly Brant, and instantly the horses separated into two divisions, the three-year-old and the filly going on together, while the other two outrun from the first jump, hung head and head, making practically two races in one. The pace was terrific from the first jump, and the further they went the further Broomstick and Molly Brant went away from the outsiders.

Molly Brant showed in the lead on the turn into the back stretch, and from there on to the bend at the head of the quarter-stretch the rivals alternated in first place, after running at a rate that eclipsed the Sheepshead Bay record for half a mile, five furlongs, and three-quarters of a mile—the three-quarters being run in time that equaled the world's record for the distance held by the champion mile horse Dick Wells.

The terrible pace told on both as they began the last quarter of a mile, but, tired as they were, the stoutness of the Bonnie Scotland breed of colt and filly showed itself, and when whips were drawn and the last call was made both went on unflinchingly under the punishment. Broomstick was in the lead as they straightened out for the run home, and he held his place through the long and bitter fight to the winning post, though Molly Brant hung at his side with desperate courage and kept him fighting to the extreme of his power to the last stride. Both all out and stopping at the end, Broomstick passed the post first by a scant half length, while Molly Brant was ten lengths before Hurstbourne. The fractional time of the race was: Furlong, 0:12 2-5; quarter, 0:23 4-5; three furlongs, 0:35 1-15; half mile, 0:46 4-5; five furlongs, 0:59 1-5; three-quarters, 1:11 4-5, and the mile in 1:39 2-5, no time being caught for the seven furlongs. The second, third, and fourth furlongs each was run in eleven and a fraction seconds, and the time for half mile and five furlongs was close to the world's records, while the three-quarters just equaled the best time ever made for the distance on a circular course.

The veteran of many campaigns, old Carbuncle, of R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, stable, added immensely to the turf laurels he won in his younger days when in the last race he captured the single stake event of the afternoon, the Turf Handicap, at one mile and a quarter on the turf course, beating the once great mare Gunfire, Hurst Park, Gold Money, and Brigand. Gunfire was the favorite at odds on, and, running without a hood, as also did Carbuncle, the mare sprinted to the front at the start and went on at a fast pace, leading into the back stretch by several lengths. Hurst Park first, and then Gold Money, went after her, Hurst Park giving it up before the far turn was reached, while Gold Money hung on and finally wore down Gunfire on the last turn. Into the stretch Gold Money looked to be winning, but after they were straightened out Carbuncle, after having been shut off on the turn, closed again, and, wearing down Gold Money in the last furlong, got up and won by a neck, with Gold Money three lengths before Gunfire. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Quadrille, 112, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	2	3	1h
Bulwark, 112, Hildebrand, 5-2, 1-1	3	1	2½
Sir Brillar, 115, Schirback, 3-1, 3-1	1	2	3h
Linda Lee, 112, Travers, 5-1, 2-1	4	6	4
Oliver Cromwell, 115, Gannon, 10-1, 4-1	5	4	5
Red Fox, 112, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	7	7	6
Salt and Pepper, 112, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	6	5	7
Palm Tree, 115, C. Kelly, 15-1, 8-1	10	8	8
Legatee, 115, Fuller, 100-1, 40-1	8	9	9
Kunjamuck, 115, Odom, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	10
Castalian, 107, Gold Saint	11	10	11
Marjoram, 101, Aglos	12	11	12
Raglan, 108, Waterside	13	12	13
Ancestor, 100			

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

Amberjack, 115, Tradition	1	1	1½
Waterside, 118, Veto	2	2	2½
Hot Shot, 118, St. Bellane	3	3	3h
Broadcloth, 115, Sandria	4	4	4
Hurst Hills, 112	5	5	5

(Sandria formerly Cricket.)

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; guaranteed value $20,000; one mile and a half.

Major Dalngerfield, 120, Delhi	1	1	1½
Shorthose, 126, Stalwart	2	2	2h
Ort Wells, 115, St. Valentine	3	3	3h
Bryn Mawr, 115	4	4	4

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Agile, 117, Councilman	1	1	1h
Belle Strome, 114, Kingsorna	2	2	2h
Dazzle, 112, Amberjack	3	3	3h
Heart's Desire, 109, Charley's Aunt	4	4	4
Cotillon, 109, Bluebeer	5	5	5
Oxford, 107, Saulsberry	6	6	6
Princess Eris, 104, Sandria	7	7	7

(Sandria formerly Cricket.)

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Sheriff Bell, 108, Prince Ching	1	1	1h
Wild Thyme, 103, *Keynote	2	2	2h
*Grey Friar, 108, Stonewall	3	3	3h
Leader, 106, Dick Bernard	4	4	4
Pennant, 103, *Lady Potentate	5	5	5
*Garnish, 98, *Silver Days	6	6	6
*Ed Tierney, 92, *Brooklynite	7	7	7
*Liberia, 99, *Hydrangea	8	8	8

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

The best protection against the pernicious adulteration of whiskey is to drink

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Irish Whiskey

It is a Pure MALT Whiskey, absolutely free from fusel oil, "silent" spirits or other harmful mixing compounds.

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WON BY HEAVY HITTING

Greater New Yorks Send 37 Men to Bat in Seven Innings.

WILD PITCHING BY CLARKSON

No Game Scheduled for McGraw's Men—Brooklyns Outbat Champions, but Were Beaten.

Only three games were played in the American League and two in the National League yesterday. The New York Americans, by hard and free batting, easily defeated the Detroit team in seven innings, the game being called on account of darkness. A peculiar feature of the contest was that seventy men went to the bat in the seven full innings, thirty-seven for New York and thirty-three for Detroit. Boston and Chicago were victorious in the American League, but Philadelphia and St. Louis were prevented from playing by wet grounds. But two games were decided in the National League, Pittsburg beating Brooklyn by one run and Chicago winning from St. Louis. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 12; Detroit, 6; (7 innings.)
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Boston	Washington	Games Won	Percentage
Boston	..	7	9	9	13	10	13	11	71	.617
New York	6	..	7	3	11	11	13	12	63	.546
Philadelphia	5	5	..	13	8	11	9	11	62	.574
Chicago	9	10	6	..	9	8	10	14	66	.589
Cleveland	9	7	10	4	..	9	8	13	62	.554
Detroit	5	6	7	7	..	6	11	47	420	
St. Louis	9	6	5	5	5	..	10	45	413	
Washington	0	2	3	3	4	7	9	..	27	.239
Games lost	44	43	46	50	50	65	65	86		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won	Percentage
New York	..	10	9	11	14	13	15	12	84	.724
Chicago	..	..	8	9	9	10	15	15	76	.633
Pittsburg	9	5	..	7	8	14	12	11	67	.583
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	12	12	13	67	.573
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	11	12	14	62	.517
Boston	1	2	6	8	7	..	11	12	47	.373
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	9	..	9	40	.345
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	4	..	33	.282
Games lost	32	46	47	50	58	74	76	84		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Score an Easy Victory Over the Detroits.

Killian, the usually effective left-handed pitcher of the Detroit team, met with a warm reception at American League Park yesterday. Thirty-seven men greeted him at the bat in seven innings, and when the game was called by reason of darkness the Greater New Yorks had made twelve hits, with a total of eighteen bases, and scored twelve runs to six, of which they earned nine, to two for Detroit. Every man but Orth and Keeler made at least one base hit, Ganzel leading with three. The New Yorks only scored in two innings, eight in the first and four in the fifth. Eleven men went to the bat in the first inning and nine in the fifth.

After the second inning, when the Detroits had scored two runs, Clarkson was substituted for Orth. With a big lead for his team the ex-Harvard pitcher received an excellent opportunity to exhibit his true form. For four innings not a hit was made off him, but he gave three men bases on called balls, forcing a runner home, and hit one batsman. Against strong hitters this wildness might have been costly, but the Detroits failed to bat, especially in the fourth inning, when Barrett left the bases filled by being caled out on three strikes in succession.

In the first inning eleven men faced Killian, Dougherty and Keeler twice. Dougherty's high bounding ball got away from Hickman, and Keeler reached first on called balls. Elberfeld filled the bases by a little bunt to first base. Anderson's hit was too hard for Coughlin to handle and Dougherty scored. Then Ganzel bunted toward first and reached there safely because Hickman and Killian expected the ball to roll outside of the foul line. In the meantime Keeler had crossed the plate. Both Williams and Conroy made single hits, each scoring a man. Kleinow cleared the bases and made third himself by a terrific hit to left field. Orth was the first one out, and on Dougherty's long fly to left field Kleinow scored the eighth run. In the fifth inning Ganzel led off with a three-base hit, followed by a single by Williams, which scored Ganzel. Lowe's fumble gave Conroy a base. Kleinow advanced both by a sacrifice hit which Killian fielded. Then Clarkson brought all the spectators to their feet by a long hit between right and centre fields, and Williams and Conroy tallied. Clarkson finally ran home on Keeler's hit to O'Leary, Hickman dropping the thrown ball.

The Detroits scored two runs in the second inning on singles by Crawford and Lowe and a two-bagger by Drill. Then Clarkson went into the box, and a fumble by Conroy, two bases on balls, and hitting a batsman gave the visitors a run. In their last inning seven men went to the bat, Killian starting off with a three-base hit. He scored on McIntyre's effort, the ball hitting Umpire O'Loughlin, who was behind the pitcher. McIntyre was forced out at second by Barrett, and on Coughlin's hit to Dougherty, which the latter fumbled, Barrett scored and Coughlin reached second. Hickman batted to Williams, who threw out the runner at first, but Coughlin got home. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McIntyre, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Barrett, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	1	1	0	5	0
Hickman, 1b	0	0	10	0	2
Crawford, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Drill, c	1	1	1	1	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	1	1
O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Killian, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	6	7	21	12	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Keeler, rf	2	1	2	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	1	0	2	0
Anderson, cf	1	1	2	0	1
Ganzel, 1b	2	3	9	1	0
Williams, 2b	2	2	2	3	0
Conroy, 3b	2	1	0	1	1
Kleinow, c	1	1	5	0	0
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0
Clarkson, p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	12	13	21	7	3

Detroit	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	..	6
New York	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	12

First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 4; off Killian, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 4. Struck out—By Clarkson, 4; by Killian, 1. Base hits—Off Orth, in two innings, 4. Three-base hits—Williams, Ganzel, Clarkson, Killian. Two-base hit—Drill. Sacrifice hit—Kleinow. Stolen base—Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—By Clarkson, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and O'Loughlin. Time of game—1 hour and 35 minutes. Attendance—3,433.

CHICAGO, 5; WASHINGTON, 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Patterson easily outpitched Jacobson to-day, and the Chicagos defeated Washington, 5 to 2. The batting of Davis and Jones was the feature of the game, they getting seven of the twelve hits credited to the visitors. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neil, cf	0	0	1	0	1
Hill, 3b	0	1	3	1	0
Stahl, 1b	0	1	8	2	0
Hilsman, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Ferris, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Heydon, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Nance, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	5	1	0
Jacobson, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Clarke	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	24	12	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	0	2	0	1
Jones, cf	2	3	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss	2	4	3	5	0
McFarl'd, c	0	1	6	0	1
Dan'ls, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Patterson, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	12	27	14	2

*Batted for Jacobsen in the ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2—5

Two-base hit—Kittredge. Stolen bases—O'Neil, Huelsman, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Double play—Mullin and Stahl. First base on balls—Off Jacobsen, 1; Patterson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Patterson. Struck out—Jacobsen, 1; Patterson, 6. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 7. Passed ball—McFarland. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance, 1,500.

BOSTON, 4; CLEVELAND, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Cleveland made to-day's game close by a batting rally in the ninth, aided by Lachance's excusable error, but Boston won. The victory was due to superior hitting. Flick's one-hand catch while reaching over a low fence was the feature play. Dineen struck out ten men. The score:

| BOSTON. | R | 1B | PO | A |

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK: Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

In words of truth and soberness Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER puts before the voters of the country some of the weightiest considerations to be urged in this campaign in behalf of the Democratic nominees. Addressing the College Men's Parker and Davis Club, Mr. HORNBLOWER says:

> The candidate of the Democratic Party is the embodiment of sound, conservative constitutionalism. He is not only a trained jurist, but he is by temperament and conviction a believer in and defender of the fundamental principles which lie at the basis of our free Government. Upon his clear-sighted ability and his firm and unflinching loyalty to law we can rely without fear or hesitation.

Are these words of truth too soberly put to interest and convince the voters? They are in the tone and spirit of Judge PARKER'S speech. There is no "big stick" in them; there is no demand for "Rais Uli dead;" there is nothing about snap-shot recognitions of three-day-old insurrections as sovereign States; there is neither the roar of guns nor the smell of saltpetre—not even a sneer at cravens and weaklings. Are the American voters so constituted that those who appeal to their minds and consciences must do so to the accompaniment of thunderous cannonade? Must there be ginger-and-pepper, detonating figures of speech in every argument intended to assist them in making up their minds?

These are serious matters of which Mr. HORNBLOWER speaks, of which Mr. PARKER spoke in his address of acceptance. There is no more serious issue than the Constitution, and the Constitution is an issue in this campaign. This is a Government of laws, not of men. On the Isthmus of Panama and in Pension Order No. 78, President THEODORE ROOSEVELT has made it a Government of men, not of laws. If in these three years when he was President by succession his great stride has taken him so far beyond the safe bounds of the Constitution, if he has already trodden upon so many of the fundamental principles, what might he be expected to do in a four years' term as an elected President?

No voter need be troubled by any such doubts as to Judge PARKER'S course. Upon "his firm and unflinching loyalty to law we can rely without fear or hesitation."

THE STRUGGLE ON THE TAI-TSE.

The most interesting, if not the most striking, feature in the unprecedented conflict waging on the banks of the Tai-Tse River is the marked resemblance in the operations of each army to those attending the first great struggle at the mouth of the Yalu. Everything is on a far larger scale, but that renders the analogy more impressive as showing the character and methods of the contestants. In each case the Japanese threatened and the Russians prepared for a substantially frontal attack. The attack was made with vigor and resisted stubbornly. But the result was determined by a flank movement carefully prepared by the Japanese and skilfully as well as swiftly executed, for which the Russians were unprepared. In each struggle the Russians seem to have hesitated between partial and full resistance and to have proved unable either to withdraw at reasonable cost or to hold the positions they had selected.

The movements on the Yalu were accomplished in relatively short time and covered a comparatively limited area. Those which have preceded and led up to the tremendous series of battles about Liao-Yang have been going on since the last of July. KUROPATKIN has had ample time to decide, if the decision were really in his hands, whether he would adopt the plan of wearing out the Japanese by as stiff resistance as was consistent with safe withdrawal to the north, or would make a final stand in and about Liao-Yang. So far as can now be judged, he halted between the two lines of action and has been outgeneraled and outfought from the beginning to what now seems almost sure to be the end. It is to be noted that during the severe fighting on the south and southwest of Liao-Yang KUROKI, especially since the 31st, has been comparatively quiet. He was plainly completing his preparations for crossing the Tai-Tse. When that was done the advance was made with the utmost energy on all sides of the Russian position, and, with great loss, KUROPATKIN was forced to cross the river also and renew on the right bank, as best he may, the conflict so unsuccessfully waged on the left bank.

At the present writing the outcome is still in doubt. It is still possible that the Russians may have been able to concentrate sufficient force across the river to overcome the Japanese divisions on that side. But there is nothing whatever to indicate that this really has taken place. Pending conclusive information, the more probable inference is that the foresighted, forehanded Japanese have repeated on a gigantic scale the plan of the Yalu and that the immediate result will be as favorable to them. The final result may be of far greater importance, for decisive victory in this case means victory in the year's campaign.

DISAGREEABLE FIGURES.

The Treasury figures for August contain some items that cannot be entirely agreeable to the Administration. At the close of the first two months of the fiscal year there is a change for the worse as compared with last year of nearly $24,000,000. The receipts have declined nearly $8,000,000 and the expenses have grown by some $16,000,000. Of this amount about $6,000,000 is due to expenditures for the War Department and some $7,000,000 to expenditures for the navy, or $13,000,000 in all.

These are not the kind of increases that are usually expected in a time of profound peace. Seven years ago, preceding the Spanish war, we spent less than $85,000,000 on the army and navy. Last year we spent $218,000,000, and so far this year we have been spending $54,600,000 in two months, which is at the rate of $327,600,000 a year. Of course the total will not run so high as that, but it will be something like three times as great as it was seven years since. These are cold facts which the people, in the course of a campaign in which the question of the prudence or imprudence, the peaceful or the bellicose spirit of the Administration, are in issue, can hardly fail to note.

CHEAPER FOOD AND MATERIALS.

The extreme protectionists are scolding Senator LODGE for his recent utterances on reciprocity. They say he is scared unnecessarily by the pressure from Massachusetts manufacturers, and they warn him, in the words of the Philadelphia organ, "that the protected industries of Massachusetts cannot dicker for cheaper foodstuffs and raw materials for their own special advantage without bringing down the whole fabric of protection in wreck and ruin."

There is a good deal of truth in this. Mr. LODGE does seem to have taken counsel of his own private political interests and to be trying to make his own election sure at the risk of some disloyalty to the sacro-sanct Dingley tariff. It would be sheer hardihood if he did not, for the signs have been very threatening. As to the risk to the "whole fabric of protection" from cheap foodstuffs and raw materials, it is unquestionably great. If the needless burden were removed from these two classes of commodities a very large part of the contributions now made to the war chest of the Republicans would be withheld. The Sugar Trust, the Steel Trust, the Beef Trust, the Anthracite Coal Trust, would be driven to change their methods and to try to serve the American consumer instead of the Republican Campaign Committee. But hundreds of industries throughout the land which are now hampered would be rendered more free and hopeful and strong. The fabric of protection would go "down in wreck and ruin," no doubt, and the greed of its pampered favorites would be denied some of the gorging of the past, but honest American enterprise and labor would prosper therefrom. The New Englanders are working in the right direction, and their work is beginning to tell.

A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At last we have a suggestion from a Republican source for a fair adjustment of the really serious injustice growing out of the suffrage laws in the Southern States and their conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Heretofore the only remedy proposed on that side for the inequalities in Federal representation is the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and the reduction of Southern representation. In a very interesting article in the current number of The North American Review Mr. CHARLES W. THOMAS, a lawyer, of Ohio, a Republican in good standing, a member of the Republican National Conventions of 1880 and 1904, and one of the prime movers in the nomination of GARFIELD in the former year, points out that the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment would be at once unjust and highly impracticable and suggests a Sixteenth Amendment. This repeals the Fifteenth Amendment, with the second and third sections of the Fourteenth, and enacts the following:

> Section 2—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to the number of male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and over, being citizens of the United States, who are permitted by law in the States respectively to vote for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States and for Representatives in Congress.
>
> Section 3—Congress shall have power, by laws uniform in their operation, to fix the time and prescribe the manner of holding elections for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States and Representatives in Congress, and the power to enforce all the provisions of this article by any appropriate legislation.

The difference between this plan and the present provisions of the Constitution is that the reduction of representation is based solely on restrictions placed upon the right to vote for National officers, whereas the Fourteenth Amendment authorizes reductions for restrictions placed upon the right to vote for State officers as well. Mr. THOMAS does not condemn the Southern States for their action in restricting the suffrage. He says:

> No fair man can fail to see the difficult political problem which these [new] constitutional provisions presented to the people of the Southern States. Their chief complaint has been that the Fifteenth Amendment, if honestly enforced or acquiesced in, takes from the intelligent and property owning class of people in that section the direction of their local affairs, and gives it entirely, or in a great measure, to an ignorant constituency, wholly incompetent to manage the affairs of any Government whatever. Whether they were governed by any proper code of political ethics or not is a question which need not be discussed. They were certainly impelled by considerations of self-preservation; and, while they may be blamed by rigid political moralists, the sound common sense of the people will not fail to recognize the threatening emergency under which they acted.

Mr. THOMAS is deserving of credit for the spirit of these comments, and, as we have said, his proposition for an adjustment has the merit of fair intention. We think, however, that he has overlooked an important provision of the Constitution. He says of his proposed amendment:

> It permits the States, as far as their local elections are concerned, to abridge or deny the right to vote thereat as they see fit, and visits them with no penalty whatever for so doing. It simply provides that their representation in the Electoral College and in Congress shall be as they severally choose to make it by affirmative legislation.

But the second section of the first article of the Constitution provides that members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by electors in each State who "shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Voters for Representatives are such because they are voters for the more numerous branch of the Legislature. The latter right confers the former. The State cannot, as we think, give the one without the other. Voting for President and Vice President may be provided for as the Legislature shall direct in each State, but the right to vote for Representatives goes with the right to vote for members of the Legislature.

We welcome the suggestion of Mr. THOMAS because of the unusual candor and fairness with which it is urged. Apart from the difficulty we have pointed out, however, we do not think that the question of the suffrage in the South is likely to be made the subject of further constitutional amendment, nor do we see any way in which it can be profitably treated in legislation, at least at present. The remedy for such injustice as is actually done by the action of the Southern States we think may come from the gradual acquirement by the disfranchised citizens of the qualifications now demanded, either educational or property. That process is reported to be going on in some of the Southern States at present.

IS THE SURFACE CAR DOOMED?

The Manufacturers' Record quotes a well-known mechanical engineer who has had a prominent identification with surface railroad extension as making the following startling prediction:

> In the course of a few years there will not be a street car track in all New York.
>
> Five years ago there were no automobiles. During the last twelve months our automobile output exceeded in value all the locomotives built in America by $20,000,000, and the industry is scarcely out of its infancy. The trolley car and draught horse will go together; there is no room in the crowded streets of our largest cities for either.

There is at least a basis of probability underlying this prophecy. The period "a few years" is safely vague.

The change from horses to cable traction and from that to electric propulsion involved immense cost. Nor is it certain the end has yet been reached. The overhead trolley is admittedly a temporary makeshift, and the time is not far distant when in every large and progressive city the conductor wire and its supporting poles must go. If electric propulsion is still adhered to, further cost almost too great to be calculated will be involved in putting conductors under ground. This done, there is no telling how long that system will last, or when the encroachments upon public property which it involves will have become intolerable. Meanwhile it may very well be that the progress of invention will have established such a relation between street surfaces and motor vehicles not requiring tracks, that street railways cannot easily be financed for still another reconstruction. All these are the possibilities of the not remote future. Something may put the present type of electric car out of business as effectually as that put out of business the cable car, and that, in turn, the horse car. But the immense investments in operating plant and equipment cannot be wiped out and replaced by new devices as costly, or more so, without destroying confidence in surface roads to such an extent that capital will hesitate to identify itself with their vicissitudes. To scrap its power plant and substitute something else would involve problems for the management of even the most important street railway corporation which would account for a great deal of insomnia. The report of the Metropolitan systems which reached Wall street yesterday, showing on an immense volume of business, and just on the eve of the opening of the subway, a deficit of $1,748,043 after dividends, opens the discussion of the whole subject, and may give it a direction quite different from that which it would have taken, say, a year ago.

THE SATURNALIA.

Signor BIONDI'S big bronze of the Saturnalia at Rome under the Emperors has the fatal gift of bringing discord to happy families of artists and others. Its appearance at the exposition in 1900 in Paris was the signal for explosive protests on the part of Italian sculptors, not, of course, on account of any objection to it on moral grounds of a simple sort, such as nudity, but because its artistic quality roused opposition among those who detest realistic work in big sculpture.

Just before it was to be shown at the Metropolitan it was seen by friends of certain Directors, and once more its baleful influence was felt. Without apparent reason for so much excitement these friends and relatives besought the removal of the culprit group, and in violation of an agreement with Signor BIONDI it was at once removed. But it is among the sculptors that the sinister quality of this work of realistic art gets in its finest work, exciting the blood, rousing wild surmises, inciting one alleged sculptor to call the bulk of his comrades a cabal, and another to throw about ugly words like blackguard and liar.

As is well known to all Italians and perhaps to the world generally, the persons who cast the Evil Eye are usually unaware of their horrid gift. It is certain that Signor BIONDI is not to blame; one may regard him rather as the victim of the Frankenstein he has created. It sets everybody by the ears. From its rollicking figures emanates a deadly ether which affects our good Museum Directors and curators, our sculptors and others with a Bacchic madness, causing them to break contracts, utter hoots and actionable words, and invade the classic calm of the morning journals with insinuations, invectives, and delirious accusations, spurring our Italian comrades to patriotic fury and Signor BIONDI to damage suits of colossal size!

Meantime, down in the cellars of the Metropolitan Museum the orgiasts of the Saturnalia are leering through the darkness as they lean this way and that, and enjoying thoroughly, you may be sure, the scandals and sensations they have started in sober-sided little old New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If it be really true, as reported, that "society" at the Canadian capital so dreaded or feared the installation of an "American Duchess" in Rideau Hall that it prevented the appointment of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH as Governor General and brought about that of Lord GREY, the episode is a very curious one. Little light upon its mysteries is thrown by the Canadian papers. A few of them, especially one in Toronto, has expressed a hot antagonism to the selection of the Duke, but its objections consisted merely of ill-natured flings at Americans in general and at the Duke as a political nonentity, which, being a working member of the Balfour administration, with about as good an official record as a man of his age can be expected to have, he almost certainly is not. The better class of Canadian papers in all parts of the Dominion have, however, strongly condemned the campaign against the Duke, and, instead of finding the American birth of his wife objectionable, have declared it an added merit of his selection, since she would tend to draw closer the social ties of Canada and the United States and so, by increasing mutual knowledge, do something toward destroying prejudices that are injurious to both countries. The Ottawa Free Press instances the case of Lady CURZON as showing that Canada had nothing to fear from an American Vicereine, and it severely chides the people who have shown themselves narrow and churlish where England was broad-minded and liberal. The Halifax Herald says that the opposition to the Duke "appears to us to be exceedingly paltry—not to use a stronger term," and The St. John Sun declares that the choice of the Duke would have been a good thing if for no other reason than that it would have done something to remove the impression so common in the United States that an English nobleman who marries a rich American woman is almost necessarily a mere fortune-hunter of no ability or importance. One of the Toronto papers even said that "were the Duke of MARLBOROUGH to be appointed Governor General, the residence of the Duchess in this country might serve a useful purpose in teaching Americans, who in general have a wrong idea of our system of government, how insignificant a part Viceroys or Vicereines play in the matter." There, of course, speaks one of the new Canadians. The matter, however, has ended in a victory for the foes of the Duke—or of his wife—and, with real Canadian opinion in his favor and hers, Americans can only puzzle over the nature of the apprehension which has given to a man who did not want it an honorable post which the Duke of MARLBOROUGH did want and apparently was competent to fill satisfactorily.

—Among the surprises of the war in the East is the frequency with which the opposing forces come to close combat and kill each other with cold steel. It was generally thought by the military experts, we believe, that the enormously increased range and accuracy of modern firearms had rendered such struggles almost or quite impossible, on account of the terribly numerous fatalities that would result from a charge of the old-fashioned kind upon any considerable number of intrenched troops, and it has been confidently predicted that the bayonet would soon be, if it was not already, as useless as the sword. The Japanese, however, have repeatedly demonstrated that, in their hands at least, the bayonet need not yet be degraded to the humble purposes of the shovel—always. Again and again they have rushed through a zone of withering fire, and enough of them have reached the Russian trenches to engage in desperate fights with individual foes, sometimes successfully. And, of course, these attacks by the Japanese had to be met in the same way by the Russians, so that the accounts of the battles have often read much as do those of the civil war, and even of NAPOLEON'S time. The peculiar qualities of the men now in conflict, with utterly reckless disregard for life on one side and stolid valor of an antiquated type on the other, may account in part for the employment of a weapon especially suited to each, but battle is a great leveler of distinctions, racial and other, and all men who will fight to the death are much alike when they get into action. So it seems probable that the day of the bayonet is not so near its end as was supposed, and that for some time to come there will be hand-to-hand encounters as well as those in which the contestants use telescopes in aiming high-power guns at each other.

—Westchester commuters have their doubts about the accuracy of the announcement by the officials of the Union Railway that the establishment of express trolley cars between New Rochelle and Bedford Park resulted in a marked decrease this week in the sale of monthly tickets over the steam line. Of course the new cars form a most welcome addition to the transportation facilities of the district, but for the present, at least, they do not mean much for the Simon-Pure commuters—for those, that is, who make two daily journeys all the year round, and for whom the ride to the city and back is a tiresome thing to be accomplished in the shortest possible amount of time. From New Rochelle the New Haven Road carries such travelers to Forty-second Street in thirty-five minutes for a fraction under 11 cents. The cost on the express trolleys is not a whole cent less, the time even to Bronx Park is ten minutes more, and the cars are more crowded, so that the papers, those precious beguilers of a tedious trip, cannot be so comfortably read. The people whom the new system really will attract and benefit are the suburban women, who will find journeys on them not only interesting, but cheap as compared with the cost of single railway tickets, and the men who live in the suburbs only a month or two in the Summer and therefore are not able to get commutation on as good terms as do the all-year residents. These two classes are large enough, however, to give the express cars all the patronage they can accommodate, and after a while, perhaps, arrangements will be made by which the passengers on them can be transferred directly to express trains on the elevated road or in the subway. Then will the possibilities of the various lines be fully utilized, and a competition be established which will give all the suburbanites a choice between several routes and good service on them all. That will be indeed a happy day for a long-suffering, though far from patient, population, and thereupon the commuters will—be content? Far from it; they will proceed to invent new grievances and deliver just as many impassioned lectures on railway management as they do now.

—Suit brought against an Iowa Congressman now seeking re-election has revealed that the cigars he is distributing among those whom he hopes will be his supporters are of the two-for-five variety. This can and will be taken as significant of much, but of just what is a question at least as delicate as interesting. For the interpretation of the facts will depend on the point of view. It can, for example, be assumed that a Congressman, even in Iowa, gives his actual and potential constituents the kind of cigars they like best, campaign time being one when expenditures of this sort are usually dictated by a wise liberality and in accordance with the carefully ascertained tastes of the people to be pleased. So considered, Representative HULL'S cigar bill indicates that Iowan preference in the matter of tobacco is for that most safely consumed in the open air. But, though many persons are inspired by motives of economy to convince themselves and to tell others that they really like two-for-five cigars much better than those of greater cost, it is not probable that these claims are any more veracious in Iowa than elsewhere, and the chances are that the friends whom Mr. HULL has and wanted will be shocked to learn the quality of his gifts. Everybody knows that a cigar supposed to be expensive is credited by all except rare experts with the good qualities it ought to have at the price allotted to it, and one cannot help suspecting that the Congressman at least allowed it to be assumed that his cigars were at least five-centers. Now that the truth about them is a matter of court record, his position is a rather dangerous one, and he may well await with apprehension the approach of November with its decisive days, particularly as he seems to have been a bit coy about paying even for the two-for-fives. A proud electorate that had smoked aristocratic, or even respectable, cigars might have overlooked a candidate's hesitancy in settling for them, but to have him hang back when they were of the Assistant Hostler's Comforter brand is likely to make a lot of unkind talk about him.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Japanese Methods Contrasted with Those of the Russians.

From The London Telegraph.

MILAN, Aug. 28.—The correspondent of The Corriere della Saer has been allowed to visit the Russian prisoners interned in the town of Matsuyama, on a small island in the Japanese inland sea. To-morrow the journal will publish a letter describing his experiences. The prisoners are detained in several temples; about 200 stay in each. The correspondent spoke with many of them. All declare that they are well treated and get abundant food, which is cooked by Russian soldiers who were formerly army cooks. A great many wear new uniforms supplied by the Japanese Government, and made by soldier tailors.

The prisoners now number several thousands and enjoy some freedom. The officers are allowed to walk through the town. The correspondent found among the prisoners a Colonel who gave himself up not far from Kai-Ping because his horse was killed, and he, being too fat, was unable to run when the Japanese overtook him. Most of the prisoners were captured at Telissu, the battle of the Yalu, and at Kai-Ping. There is an admirable hospitals service at Matsuyama, where wounded prisoners, both Russian and Japanese, are well cared for.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—A legitimate subject of frequent though ineffectual complaints preferred by the Japanese through the American Embassy here turns on the ignorance pleaded by the officials as to the whereabouts of the Japanese prisoners of war, although only about 300 of them exist in Russia. The Japanese have thousands of Russian prisoners, whose letters to their friends at home they dispatch in any language, and free of cost, giving their relatives full details about them every ten days. It was thus that Admiral Yamamoto communicated all details respecting the commander of the torpedo boat Sergheyeff, and Gen. von Wahl's son received 500 roubles from his father, while other prisoners in Japan are continually obtaining from their friends in Russia Bibles, icons, books, and presents.

The Russians, on the contrary, despite their express promises, have made no arrangements whatever to enable the Japanese prisoners to communicate with home, and hundreds of letters received here are still awaiting delivery, while numerous Japanese families are left in painful suspense as to the condition of the relatives. The American Ambassador has been frequently requested to make inquiries respecting the prisoners, but even the President of the section whose primary duty it is to know where each prisoner is regrets his inability to forward any correspondence on the ground that he does not know where the captives are.

It is desirable in the interests of humanity that some attention should be paid to this question abroad.

New Haven Road's Antiquated Engines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Mellen's order restricting the maximum length of New Haven trains to ten cars is all very well so far as it goes, but the real trouble with the New Haven service, as to time, is due rather to the antiquated and insufficient type of passenger engines in use. All the New Haven passenger engines are of the old-fashioned eight-wheeled variety, none of the heavy moguls or "Atlantic" type engines installed by other large roads to meet the present-day heavy traffic having been put on this service, while many engines now in use have seen their best days long since.

New York, Aug. 26, 1904. A. C. M.

Arsenic in Beer.

From The London Globe.

From the "arsenic in beer" investigations it appears that arsenic in beer comes from impure glucose, and also from malt roasted by coal or coke more or less arsenical. M. Bordas has therefore been led to study certain aliments roasted by coal or coke, for example, chicory. He finds that young children might be harmed by the proportion of arsenic they contain. His results were brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

Ship to Carry 5,000 Tons of Cable.

From The London Globe.

The German Lackabelwerke Gesellschaft are building a new cable ship to lay their transatlantic cable from the Azores to the United States. Her displacement will be over 8,000 tons, and in her four tanks will carry 5,000 tons of cable at a speed of 11 knots.

ODELL AND THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

A Political Scandal Offensive to the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in your editorial of Aug. 18 that the scandal of the Governor of the State serving as Chairman of the Republican State Committee offends the people is a truth which should be daily published until the offending ceases. Besides, it should be published the truth declared by an eminent divine in the First Presbyterian Church of Syracuse Aug. 14, that the man who desires greater power, political or otherwise, will obtain it not by seeking it, but by seeking to make every act of his life harmonize with the Divine will.

When we consider the fearful responsibility which the taking of the official oath imposes, that of performing the duties of the office to the best of one's ability, we wonder how any man can seek any political office, for that oath cannot be performed without personal, and in many cases great personal, sacrifice. When, then, we see a Governor devoting the time due to that office to party or selfish interests, it, as you truly say, offends the people.

VOX POPULI.

Clifton Springs, Aug. 31, 1904.

LIBERTY STATUE NEGLECTED.

Surroundings Dilapidated, and Soldier on Duty Sells Souvenirs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who is responsible for the dilapidated condition of the walls, walks, and about everything else that has to do with the surroundings of the Statue of Liberty? Certainly visitors should not be encouraged to see it in its present condition. It is a shame that this magnificent gift of appreciation by a sister nation should be permitted to go uncared for. The inclosure walls are being allowed to tumble, the grounds are unkempt, the wooden approaches rickety, the bronze tablets in the entrance hall disfigured. One soldier was on duty last Saturday, and as a side issue he sold souvenirs. Now, in whose care is the statue? Surely it is time somebody looked after it. It is to be hoped that no Frenchmen will see it in its present condition.

B. M. L.

New York, Sept. 1, 1904.

RED TAPE HELPS GERMS.

Washington Officials Wrangle Over Efficacy of Anti-Typhoid Copper Solution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An interminable length of red tape seems to invest the question of whether to use a copper sulphate solution to rid the water reservoirs of Washington of typhoid germs. To-day the returns of new cases of typhoid jumped from ten to twenty-two. The situation is becoming critical. When the outbreak of fever was apparently coming, Dr. Woodward, the health officer, was away on vacation. He was recalled at once and has been making a thorough study of the causes of infection.

The health officer had a long conference to-day with Dr. George T. Moore of the Department of Agriculture, the discoverer of the copper remedy for typhoid infection of water. Dr. Woodward, in common with many physicians, cherishes a conservative view of the efficacy of the solution. He had not given much attention to the matter, and found that there were many phases of which he was entirely ignorant. It is known the District Commissioners are confident that Dr. Moore is not mistaken in his deductions, and they desire to have the reservoirs treated as soon as practicable. The delay while the officials of the Health Office are being converted to the new theory is being criticised in all quarters as a needless exposure of life to the danger of an epidemic.

Dr. Moore is in favor of treating the reservoirs, although it is recognized that the source of danger is not there, but far up stream in the Potomac. Nevertheless the danger to consumers of water, he says, could be minimized by treating the reservoirs.

VENEZUELA PAYING DEBTS.

Settling the Judgments of the Mixed Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Venezuela is doing better than was expected in the settlement of the judgments rendered against her by the mixed commission. Instead of taking ten years to dispose of the claims of the allied powers—Great Britain, Germany, and Italy—it appears that these will now be settled in full in about two years, and if the same amount of revenue continues to be received at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello as at present, even the claims of the non-allied powers will be discharged within four and a half years after the allies are paid.

Minister Bowen has made this matter the subject of a special report to the State Department from Caracas. Up to June 30 last there had been paid to the allied powers 6,880,450 bolivars. They are still to receive 10,398,688, and the non-allied powers, after that is paid, will receive 21,149,441 bolivars.

NOT TO ASSESS CLERKS.

Civil Service Commission's Notice About Campaign Collections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury H. A. Taylor has sent out a letter to all officials of the Treasury Department throughout the country inclosing a circular order by Gen. John C. Black, President of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, calling attention to the inhibition against making political assessments on Government clerks and employes. Mr. Taylor directs every Government official in charge of any office in the Treasury service and of any public building to post the order where it can be read, and commands absolute obedience to it.

It does not follow that there is apathy among Government clerks in political matters. Hundreds of them are saving their annual leave to go home in November to vote. From many there will be no doubt voluntary contributions.

CONSUL GENERAL BRANCHI OUT.

Italian King Accepts Resignation of His Representative in New York.

ROME, Sept. 2.—King Victor Emmanuel has signed a decree relieving Signor Giovanni Branchi, at his request, from the post of Consul General at New York. Signor Branchi, however, will remain in the United States as Italian Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition. His successor as Consul General has not been appointed.

Signor Corte, the Italian Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Consul General at Denver.

Mormonism in Germany.

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Despite the fact that Mormon emissaries are not allowed to carry on their propaganda in Prussia and Mecklenburg, endeavors are still being made to induce the inhabitants of the other German States to emigrate to Utah. Pastor Zimmer, the clergyman of the Evangelical Church in Salt Lake City, has now addressed a letter to a German college, in which he most earnestly warns his countrymen against listening to these agitators, whom he describes as a curse to Germany and her people. One of the reasons attributed by the pastor for the desire of the Mormons to obtain German recruits is that on arriving at Salt Lake City their capacity for work is exploited in the most barefaced manner, without any opportunity of refusing.

DEFENDS BISHOP POTTER.

Gov. Chamberlain Indorses "Subway Tavern" Scheme.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to put myself on public record in THE TIMES as an approver, defender, and advocate of Bishop Potter's whole course in relation to the "Subway Tavern," so called, as well as an indorser of the scheme or enterprise. I believe I have read about all that has been said on the subject in THE TIMES and other leading New York papers, and also in particular Dr. J. H. Crooker's address or sermon in denunciation.

To say that religion forbids trying this experiment, or any other plan—high license, low license, local option, dispensary, or what not—is stark folly and bigotry. Religion has nothing to do with it, any more than with any other public, economic, legislative, or medico-physiological question. I am heartily tired of listening to clergymen on this topic. They are about the poorest qualified class I know to speak upon it, both from their ignorance and their bigotry. He is a very exceptional cleric, or prelate, one like Bishop Potter or Dr. Rainsford, to whom I would lend my ear for straight thinking on this subject. I would give more for Fulton Cutting's or Robert De Forest's judgment here than for all the preachers in New York City, excluding a few who can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

There are at least two kinds of intemperance known to me. It is hard to say which is the worse. I mean, first, physical; second, moral intemperance. The most intemperate persons, male or female, that I know are the Prohibitionists. Drunk night and day with conceit of exclusive wisdom, with self-righteousness, folly, and bigotry, they charge all who are not of their sect, or are not teetotalers or Prohibitionists, with being friends and aiders of physical intemperance, un-Christian, infidels to duty and to society. I will not be vague. I mean your Funks, your Woolleys, your Babbitts, et id omne genus.

Now Bishop Potter would aid in trying a new way; not a new way elsewhere, but new in New York City. He is forthwith denounced in pulpit and press as badly as if he were a political corruptionist or grafter. I think I know the Bishop well enough, certainly know of him well enough, as a large public figure, to know that none of these things will move him. Let him be patient and of good cheer. The mad dog cry of Prohibitionists and their kind will wear itself out. The passion of the clergy and other sentimental, professional, drunken advocates of the stale old broken-down fad of prohibition will subside. Any mere hue or cry wears its voice out if simply let alone.

Bishop Potter has heretofore greatly offended me by what I call his eleventh-hour, shallow, and, I have feared, time-serving imperialism, or advocacy of our country entering on a career forbidden by every line of our political creed, every voice of our statesmen ancestors, every fact of our history, and every just conception of present National duty; but for all that he is a very noble man, one of the noblest of our day, and at times fearless to a degree. To try to cry him down for associating himself with the "Subway Tavern," or with any other novel or untried method of aiding in establishing physical temperance, is outrageous. Honor to him! Success to his enterprise! Power to his elbow! Say I, with my whole heart and soul. Let the prohibition dogs bark. They have no bite. They are harmless if one is not afraid of them.

It is precisely as moral and Christian to drink a glass or bottle of beer or wine, or even whisky, if done in moderation, as a beverage and not as medicine, as it is to drink water or eat bread. Out upon the insufferable cant of Prohibitionists, total abstainers, and all such fanatics who insist on measuring all others by their own little yardstick or thumb! The thing to do is to promote temperance, not total abstinence; that is, a temperate use, as beverages, of distilled or fermented liquors. To this end the "Subway Tavern" is a hopeful effort. It may not succeed, but it is right to try it, and I pity the narrowness of any clergyman—Dr. Crooker for example—who must hasten in his cocksureness to jump on it. It has succeeded elsewhere; it may succeed here. At any rate, the mess that Prohibitionists have made of their temperance schemes, falsely so called, is enough to make me back the Bishop and bid him godspeed.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

University Station, Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 30, 1904.

NEW SCHOOL OF MINES.

Plans Filed for $250,000 Structure for Columbia University.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new building for the Columbia University School of Mines to be erected on Broadway, north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. It will be a four-story-and-basement structure, with a frontage of 145 feet and a depth of 57 feet. The façade will be of ornamental brick, with limestone trimmings.

The basement and first story will contain large rooms for the ore-dressing machinery, the furnaces, and the metallurgical laboratories. On the second floor there will be the mining and metallurgical museums and the lecture hall. The third floor will be devoted to the library, research laboratories, and testing room, together with the school offices and pyrometer and microscope rooms, while the fourth story will contain the draughting rooms and studios. The cost of the building is estimated at $250,000 by Architect Arnold W. Brunner.

Mount Vesuvius Again Active.

NAPLES, Sept. 2.—Mount Vesuvius is again in activity. Flames, ashes, and stones are rising from it to a considerable height, and a wide stream of lava is issuing from the crater.

Inadequate Rank.

From The Chicago News.

Visitor—Isn't it absurd, making that Russian baby a Colonel?

Mrs. Fetid—Yes, indeed! Why, if he knows the household anything like the way our little Percy does he ought to have been at least a Major General.

Sincere Declaration.

From The Washington Star.

"Mr. Dustin Star says he objects to the idea of dying rich."

"He isn't giving his money away?"

"No. But he is taking particularly good care of his health."

Presence of Mind.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How did you escape from the burning wreck?"

"At the last moment I threw away my life preserver, and struck out boldly for the shore."

THE RIVER: A CHILD'S VIEW.

O where are you going, River,
And why are you so still?
Your silence frightens me a bit;
I think I'll climb the hill!
I'd rather look at you from there
Or from my window sill.

I like you better when the winds
Come down to play with you,
For then your waves begin to sing
And leap as children do.
They call me to come down to them—
Their games are always new.

But somehow, when I reach the shore,
I grow afraid and fain
Would hasten to the friendly hill
And watch from there again.

—JAMES OWEN THYNE.

HARRIERS' RECORD RUN MINUS AIRY COSTUMES

Dover Athletes Set Out to Give Rockaway a Treat.

WERE WAYLAID BY JOKERS

Halted on Outskirts of Town on Return Trip and Pooled Costumes for Relief Party.

When West Rockaway, N. J., sought its bed last night it wore a smile that was fastened tight. It began in the morning, when the freckled features of the youth of the town cracked into a grin, which stretched itself around on either side until the ends overlapped at the back of the neck and were fastened to the collar button. By noon it had fastened upon the elders of the town, and dusk found it spreading beyond Rockaway into the neighboring villages. When Rockaway's grin had traveled along the highway to Dover, six miles away, among Dover's youth there was much tearing of hair and shaking of fists in the direction of Rockaway.

Upon Rockaway's grin and Dover's gnashing of teeth there hangs a harrowing tale. In Dover is St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, the athletic young men of which have formed a gymnasium class. Some of these youth have taken to cross country running, and nightly canter over the fields and highways roundabout the town, clad in the conventional airy outfits of sleeveless jerseys, cambric knickerbockers, and spiked shoes. All went well with Dover's cross country runners until one of the team on Thursday proposed that they take a gallop that night over to Rockaway.

"Some of those jays over there never saw a real live cross-country runner," declared this youth. "Let's go over and show them what an athlete looks like."

In some way the boys of Rockaway heard of the plans of the Dover cross-country runners and prepared to welcome them to their town. That night the pick and pride of Dover's harriers started on the run to Rockaway. Reaching Wiggin's Bridge, a quarter of a mile from Rockaway, they pulled themselves together for a sprint into the town, to impress the natives with their speed. Suddenly there was a shrill whistle and a score of dark forms sprang out into the road.

With gleeful cries the forms pounced upon the Dover runners, and in less than seventeen seconds the dust of the road was being stirred up by the best scrimmage either Dover or Rockaway had ever seen or heard of.

When it was all over most of the Dover cross-country runners looked unfit for publication. The Rockaway boys had devoted themselves chiefly to separating the Dover youths from what little clothing they had on. That they made a complete job of it there are lots of Dover folks who were out at the hour can testify.

One Dover youth started back for his town protected from the night and the gaze of the public only by his spiked shoes. Another was left with only one leg of his knickerbockers, while a third was wearing merely a look of intense anger. All left most of their clothes behind.

Smashing all the cross-country records Jersey ever owned, the Dover harriers sped along the road to Dickerson's Bridge, a mile outside Dover. There they met the trolley company's tracks and electric lights. All dodged under the bridge, where a shivering council was held. Realizing that the town would be plunged into an uproar were they to enter it as they were, they hit upon a desperate expedient.

One youth contributed the remaining leg of a garment he had started out with, another his spiked shoes, and another a portion of a jersey, until patchwork uniforms were made for two members of the team. These then sprinted into town by way of side lanes and back streets and collected clothes for the others. Then they returned to their comrades, shivering and shaking under Nickerson's Bridge.

Yesterday the angry youths of Dover were talking of getting warrants for the arrest of the festive youths of Rockaway, but when the boys of Rockaway heard about it their grin relaxed just long enough for them to wink their port eye.

"I guess they ain't none of 'em will give it away that he got sent home like a soap advertisement," they declared.

DIED A YEAR AFTERWARD.

Automobile Accident Claimed Two Victims After the Event.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—John Jackson, son of the late Col. Wilbur F. Jackson, died suddenly to-day from heart disease, superinduced by injuries received about a year ago in an automobile accident. He was twenty-three years old and a member of the Baltimore County Club and Athletic Clubs.

In the wreck of his auto in Druid Hill Park he was nearly killed. The shock and anxiety over his condition caused his father's death from heart disease a short time after the accident. Mr. Jackson was a nephew of ex-Gov. Elihu Jackson and Congressman William H. Jackson.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Two Persons Killed by Its Fall in Chicago Store.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Two people were killed and six seriously injured by the falling of an elevator in the store of Sears, Roebuck & Co. this afternoon.

The passenger elevator ordinarily used in the building was out of repair, and the freight elevator was used during the day by the customers and employes. While a load of passengers was being carried up this afternoon the cable parted, allowing the elevator with ten persons to fall three stories.

The conductor, Philip Caldwell, was instantly killed, and Mrs. Kate Hayes was so badly hurt that she died this evening in the hospital. Six others who were in the elevator at the time of the accident were injured, but not fatally.

IDAHO TOWN FIRE-SWEPT.

Loss of $150,000 in Business and Residence Section of Gem.

WALLACE, Idaho, Sept. 2.—Fire has swept the entire business portion of Gem and a large part of the residence district, entailing a loss of $150,000, destroying nearly 100 houses and rendering scores of people homeless.

The houses were occupied for the most part by miners, many of whom moved to Gem after the Black Bear conflagration, three months ago.

WANTS CRETE ANNEXED.

Prince George of Greece Advocates Immediate Union.

ROME, Sept. 2.—Prince George of Greece, Commissioner General of the powers in Crete, visited the Foreign Office to-day and lengthily discussed the situation in Crete, expressing the opinion that it was impossible to further delay the union of Crete to Greece, for racial, religious, economic, and political reasons.

TO WED SON-IN-LAW'S SISTER.

Mr. Abrams Is Busy Figuring Out Relationships Now.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Sept. 2.—Lewis Zernico, a young builder of Cedarhurst, last night made eighteen-year-old Alice Abrams his wife. The bride was given away by her father, Alexander Abrams of Inwood, and the wedding ceremony was performed by her grandfather, the Rev. H. S. Hull, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church in Bloomingdale, N. J.

On Sunday night Mr. Abrams, who is manager of a lumber and brick concern in this place, expects to marry Miss Clara Zernico, his son-in-law's sister. The father-in-law of the prospective bridegroom may tie the marital knot.

It was laughingly said in Lawrence today that Mr. Abrams had swapped his daughter for his son-in-law's sister, and many were the guesses which were made as to the complicated relationships which would ensue. Mr. Abrams, smiling happily at the picture of prospective bliss before him, admitted that he had not figured out just what relationship he would bear his son-in-law Monday morning.

"He is my son-in-law," he admitted, "and after I marry his sister he will be my brother-in-law. My own daughter, so I am told, will then become the sister-in-law of my wife, who will also be her stepmother."

He indignantly denied that there had been any bartering before the two matches had been agreed upon. "Lewis had been courting my daughter for two months before I met his sister," he declared, "and Clara and I have been engaged for more than three months now. I am a very contented man. Lewis is a fine young fellow, and I am proud to have him both as a son-in-law and a brother-in-law. There has never been any opposition on my part to his marriage with my daughter, nor has my courtship of his sister been opposed by him or any of his people."

Last night the villagers were wondering what kin Mrs. Zernico would be to her father's children by his coming marriage. Pigs-in-clover and the 15 puzzle were not in the same class.

ORDERED SPAHR FROM STERN.

Sailor Found Him There Thrice Just Before His Disappearance.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Regarding the disappearance of C. B. Spahr of King's Bridge, N. Y., N. W. Ordway of Brooklyn, his traveling companion, made the following statement to-day:

"Accompanied by Mrs. Ordway and myself, Mr. Spahr left New York July 7 for Trieste. From Trieste we went through Austria and Germany to the Rhine, and thence to Brussels, which we left on the morning of Aug. 30 for Ostend. During our journey Mr. Spahr suffered from fits of nervous depression, but they gradually became less frequent.

"At Ostend, where we remained three hours, he evinced considerable interest in the sights. We eventually took the steamer Prince Albert for Dover. We had obtained some New York papers, and while crossing the Channel Mr. Spahr discussed in a natural manner the news contained in them.

"Occasionally he would leave us for a minute or two, and then return. We missed him soon after we passed the Lightship, not far from Dover, and immediately instituted a search. We informed the Captain when we arrived at Dover, and he began a thorough search for Mr. Spahr, but found no trace of him.

"A sailor reported that he had seen Mr. Spahr standing at the stern at just about the time we came to the Lightship, but subsequently he rejoined Mrs. Ordway and myself. The sailor said he ordered Mr. Spahr from the stern three different times. No person saw him after he left us the last time. Mrs. Ordway and myself saw nothing unusual in his demeanor."

Mr. and Mrs. Ordway sail for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Aurania Sept. 6.

EMINENT MAN STOLE COPE.

Such Is the Dying Message of the Suicide Rocchiggiani.

ROME, Sept. 2.—Beside the body of Rocchiggiani, the photographer who was arrested Aug. 17 in connection with the theft from the Cathedral of Ascoli of a priceless cope, now in the possession of J. Pierpont Morgan, and who afterward committed suicide by hanging, was found a paper on which was written with a burned match:

"I am innocent. Search for the guilty, but when he is found he will be too powerful to be touched."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Italian Embassy here said this afternoon that no instructions had been received from Rome respecting the recovery of the ancient cope, stolen in 1892 from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan and now on exhibition in the Kensington Museum.

The Embassy nevertheless is making inquiries here, but it says the question of demanding the return of the cope is complicated by the fact of Mr. Morgan's American citizenship and the presence of the cope in England. What compensation should be offered to Mr. Morgan is another feature of the case which is also embarrassing the Italian Government.

The Embassy suggests if it is Mr. Morgan's purpose to exhibit the cope he could have done so as well in Italy as in England or America.

RUSSIA STILL TO BAR JEWS.

The Proposal of the United States Will Not Result in Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—It can be stated on high authority that Russia will decline to enter into the negotiations proposed by the United States on Aug. 21 in regard to the unrestricted recognition of American passports.

In accordance with the law of the Russian Empire only foreign Jews of specified classes, including merchants having business connections in the country, are allowed to enter Russia, but quite a liberal policy has been pursued in making exceptions to the rule where legitimate reasons were given. The exceptions, however, are seldom made in the cases of Russian Jews who have been naturalized abroad. The inhibition is not against the United States alone, but extends to the Jews of every country. The basis of the recent proposition was the joint resolution of Congress on April 23.

LOUISE WILL SEEK DIVORCE.

Escaped Princess of Saxe-Coburg to Marry Lieut. Keglevitch.

BAD ELSTER, Saxony, Sept. 2.—Investigations pursued in behalf of the former guardians of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, who escaped from her hotel here at an early hour Tuesday morning, show that after assuring her personal liberty she intends seeking a divorce with the purpose of marrying Lieut. Count Matassich-Keglevitch.

BISHOP GEAY RESIGNS.

Prelate Summoned to Rome, Notifies French Government of His Retirement.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The resignation of Mgr. Geay, Bishop of Laval, reached the Ministry of Public Worship to-day.

Bishop Geay was one of the French prelates summoned to Rome by the Vatican for trial punishment. The French Government strongly protested against the action of the Vatican as being contrary to the terms of the Concordat.

BOY BANDITS FORGOT AND STOPPED TO PLAY

"Buttsy" Betrays Comrades to Jersey City Police.

COSTUME TRUNK HIS UNDOING

Ran Into Arms of Police When He Came Back to Actor's Apartment for More Fun.

Three boy bandits were arrested in Jersey City yesterday after a series of adventures well worthy of the dime novel heroes whose deeds they strove to emulate.

Their leader, "Wallgy Bill," is fourteen years old. His real name is John McGovern, and in the neighborhood of his home, 253 Newark Avenue, he enjoys the reputation of having been born with four teeth. His trusted lieutenant, Herman Angert, is but nine years old. Herman's parents live at 424 Monmouth Street. His two ears, which stick out straight from his head like horns, have earned him the sobriquet among his fellows of "Buttsy." The third member of the trio, Jerry Shapiro, is eleven years old and lives, when he feels like it, at 33 First Avenue.

Early in the Summer, the police say, the three boys met nightly in a vacant house near McGovern's home and mapped out a campaign of house robberies. They went about the work intelligently and systematically, first getting a list of persons who were out of town in Jersey City in a neighborhood in which the game was apt to be worth the powder, and then shrewdly inquiring concerning the time when they were apt to return home.

The trio did not get down to business till early in July. They selected for their maiden effort the home of M. T. Connelly, a wealthy contractor, at 251 Eighth Street. Things did not work very well in this case because "Buttsy," according to the revelations since made to the police, insisted that he had not been treated "on the square."

In this instance entrance was effected through a grating before the house. This grating was held down by a rope on the inside. The three youngsters were able unitedly to lift this grating, so that "Buttsy," who is very slight in build, could crawl down into the cellar between the grating and the sidewalk. This he did successfully, but he had given indications of weakening, and so when he was once down in the coal hole his two companions cut the rope. "Buttsy" was thereby compelled to enter the house itself whether he wished to or not. He did so, but during the argument which ensued after he had managed to let his two pals in, a policeman hove into view, and the three were satisfied to escape without plunder.

The next effort they made was at the residence of Mrs. Ellen Stone, 271 Fourth Street. In this instance marks on the doors, one of which was finally pried open, tell plainly that the youngsters used chisels and jimmies to advantage. They turned this house topsy-turvy, and came away with a considerable quantity of silverware and clothing as booty.

Their stellar appearance which they now speak of as having afforded them most pleasure, was at 273 First Street. According to "Buttsy," who first squealed, entrance was gained into this house by throwing a brick, carefully wrapped up in a Turkish towel, through a window in the cellar. The doors leading to the various rooms were all locked when the youngsters got in, and they began to look about the house for tools.

On the lower floor lives Edgar Arrington and his family, and on the top floor Mr. and Mrs. John Mayon. Mr. Mayon is a comedian in "The Wizard of Oz" company, at present in Denver. The boys found tools in the apartments of the Arrington family. With them they broke open everything in the house which promised plunder, roaming from cellar to garret. They found a large quantity of silverware and costly dresses which they packed up, ready for removal. They also broke open and packed a trunk on the top floor when the eye of "Wallgy Bill" lighted upon it. When the lid had been forced open, wigs, false mustaches, make-up powder, grease, and paint galore, and costumes of the most entrancing splendor were uncovered.

For several hours, according to the confession of "Buttsy," the main purpose of the visit to the house was forgotten, while tragedies of "Dead-eyed Dick" and kindred heroes were enacted in costume. For hours the boys gave themselves up to enjoyment of the "make-believe," and only when the dawn broke did they remember that they had entered the house to rob it. They got out, too, safely, but in their exit some one of the trio dropped a blue silk skirt, which led to their undoing for the following morning a neighbor saw it lying there and notified the police. Although the burglars had been heard of before, there were evidences about the house's interior that the job had been committed by boys, the first intimation the police got that the burglars whom they were looking for were not adults.

It was evident to the detectives that the boys had had such a good time in the house that they might want to return again, particularly as some costumes and wigs still remained in the trunk, and a detective was placed on guard in the house. The detectives assigned to the case were Detectives Gallagher and Prescott, and the latter was rewarded on the second day of his watch by seeing "Buttsy" approach the house alone and attempt entrance again. As "Buttsy" quickly confessed when made a prisoner, the arrest of his partners was a comparatively easy matter.

The boys were arraigned yesterday before Judge Higgins in the First Criminal Court of Jersey City, and charged with four different robberies. Each was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Among the articles alleged to have been stolen by them which have been recovered is an American flag and a punching bag.

BRADY WANTS SONGS PROTECTED.

Believes Producers Should Share in the Publishing Rights.

William A. Brady is up in arms against the music publishers and the composers who seek to sell off songs which he thinks should properly belong to the producers. A song called "Sally," which is being sung nightly at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is the bone of contention. N. Harris Ware wrote the music and now is about to sell the publishing rights without consulting Mr. Brady. Mr. Brady said:

"When a man buys a musical piece and pays twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars for it and also pays the author and composer royalties every week he should share in the publishing rights. I wouldn't be surprised if certain managers got together in a few days and formed a co-operative society to protect themselves. I think Congress ought to be petitioned for a few corrections in the international copyright law."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Clifford Wiley has closed his Summer season with two concerts at Manhattan Beach Theatre, sharing honors there with Mme. Schumann-Heink. Mr. Wiley starts on his Southern tour Nov. 15, and will sing in Richmond, Atlanta, Rome, Lindale, Montgomery, Selma, Athens, Marion, and Lexington.

Despite the labor troubles the Knickerbocker Theatre was turned over to Al. Hayman & Co. yesterday, completely rewired and refurnished. Lulu Glaser will open the season there on Monday night in "A Madcap Princess."

Charles B. Dillingham has engaged Dorothy Revell to be the leading woman of Louis Mann's company in "The Second Fiddle." Miss Revell is an American, but her stage career has been largely confined to Paris. She will play the part which Irene Bentley was to have played. Miss Bentley will stick to the musical comedy field.

William G. Jones Drowned.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Sept. 2.—William G. Jones, who was drowned in Jamaica Bay at Rockaway Park yesterday, was a native of Pennsylvania and about fifty-three years old. He was for years manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Philadelphia, and when The United Press was organized he became day manager of the head office in New York. He was with The Associated Press from 1887 to 1902. His home was in Brooklyn.

PLUCKY WIFE GOT A DIVORCE.

Cooked on an Oil Stove Until Her Husband Got Fortune, Which He Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The divorce granted to Elene S. Clarke of Atlanta from her husband, Charles S. Clarke, in New York, has brought into prominence the fact that Mrs. Clarke stuck by her husband when he was ruined through a decree by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court about eight years ago.

His mother's wealth was estimated at $700,000. Through litigation she lost all. Her son had gone South not long before and had brought the pretty Atlanta girl home as his bride. When the crash came she cheered him up and said:

"Never mind, 'Chick'; we'll get a few rooms and I can cook on an oil stove."

This they did in Allegheny, and the couple occupied two rooms. Mrs. Clarke did much to help her husband during his poverty. When the big steel corporations began combining the Clarke mills in Pittsburg, which practically had been out of business, resumed operations, and the trust bought them. The plant sold for $800,000, and Clarke's share of this was about $400,000.

He purchased a newspaper plant and failed, bought another and lost more money, and made a third and fourth venture without success. Then he took a position on a local newspaper. After receiving his share from the sale of the Clarke steel plant he sold the oil stove his wife cooked on in Allegheny, and about the same time he lost his plucky wife.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although there are many house parties and a large crowd is expected at Newport for the Horse Show, society will take Labor Day as a period of rest and will be scattered all over the country. A number of prominent men attached to the Twelfth Regiment started last evening for Manassas, among them being Col. George R. Dyer, Rogers Winthrop, and Monson Morris. There will be a Horse Show at Myopia on Monday, and a race and games at the Rumson Polo Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, who arrived on the Baltic, will go to New Rochelle for a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Iselin are now at New Rochelle.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant are at their town house, in Stuyvesant Square. They are to go to Tranquillity, N. J., for the week end.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Misses Harriman have gone to Arden, near Tuxedo, where they will pass the Autumn.

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Among the passengers on the Celtic yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Graham Murray, and Wainright Parrish and Lambert Sackett, who are going on an automobile tour in England.

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The engagement has been announced of Dr. John Randolph Graham of this city and Miss Belle Knight Ward of Winchester, Va., and the wedding is set for Sept. 28 in Winchester, at the residence of Dr. Ward, an uncle of the prospective bride. Dr. Randolph Graham is a great-grandnephew of John Randolph of Roanoke and a relative of John Randolph Tucker of Virginia. He is a Princeton graduate, class of 1896, and a member of the Princeton Club.

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The wedding of Singleton Van Schaick of Garden City, L. I., and Miss Frances Isabella Campbell of South Orange will take place on Thursday, Sept. 8, in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J. Miss Campbell is a granddaughter of the late Dr. Valentine Mott. It will be Mr. Van Schaick's second marriage.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Creighton Peet (Miss Meta Brevoort Potts) are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. The event occurred on Wednesday at the Monmouth Beach cottage of Mrs. Frederick A. Potts. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Peet was celebrated last November.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, who returned from abroad a few days ago, will go to Newport the middle of next week for a few days, and then to Narragansett Pier, and to the Hot Springs the last of the month, where she will remain for some weeks.

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The engagement of Miss Elois Davis, a daughter of the late Joshua Davis and niece of Mrs. James M. Davis of "Eastover," Grymes Hill, S. I., and Cushing Stetson, is announced.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Wood, daughter of Dr. J. Walter Wood of "Woodside," South Orange, to William Smith Garnsey, Jr., of Gloversville, N. Y.

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Mrs. Sheppard Gandy, who died on Thursday evening, was the wife of Sheppard Gandy, a well known New Yorker and member of the Union Club. Mrs. Gandy was Miss Breck. Among her children are Miss Katherine Gandy, Mrs. Helen E. Leavitt, and Mrs. C. Lawrence Perkins.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard gave her first dinner of the season to-night, entertaining forty guests, mostly young people. The table decorations were Japanese lilies, with gardenias for the guests. Mrs. Ledyard will give a series of dinners during the next two weeks. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. J. J. Mason, the Misses Bryce, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. Blair Fairchild, and Mrs. C. T. Hoffman also entertained at dinner. Miss Florence Lyman gave a luncheon.

A sale of fancy articles, flowers, and refreshments, which realized nearly $500, was held this afternoon on the grounds of Mrs. William Grosvenor's Summer residence on Beacon Hill for a New York charity. The sale was arranged by Miss Blanche Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs; Miss Eleanor Roelker, daughter of Mrs. William G. Roelker, and Miss Rose Grosvenor, daughter of Mrs. W. Grosvenor, and they were assisted by a number of their young friends. Among the patronesses of the sale were Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Emil Bruguiere, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. William H. Mayer, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Amos T. French, and Mrs. Charles A. Childs.

A musicale was given this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Mason by Miss Maria von Unschield, the Roumanian pianist, for the benefit of the Free Scholarship Fund of the University of Music and Art at Washington. There was a large attendance of the Summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan of New York are guests of Mrs. James T. Woodward at The Cloisters. Mrs. Woodward will give a dinner to-morrow evening, and Miss Lear will give a similar entertainment Sunday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan.

The Duke of Newcastle, who is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Roelker at "Hawkhurst" for a week, will be entertained extensively during his stay in Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Roelker will give dinners to-morrow and next Friday evening. Mr. Roelker will entertain forty men on Monday in honor of his guest.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has returned from New York in the steam yacht Adroit. Mrs. Vanderbilt is entertaining Mrs. Ernest Iselin at Oakland Farm.

Lawrence Houghton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr.

Robert Garrett is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs at "Whiteholme."

Mrs. E. L. Ellis of New York, Mrs. Charles Beaston of Baltimore, Miss Crowell of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hamilton A. Hill, Mrs. Florence Simonds and Mrs. F. H. Ramsey of Boston are guests of the Robinsons.

Mrs. George D. Widger and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Jones have gone to New York.

GAVE UNCLE SAM MONEY AND GOT INTO TROUBLE

Col. Clem Innocently Returned $423,000 to Treasury.

REBUKED; MAY BE RECALLED

Red Tape Prevents Its Restoration to the Army, and Congress Will Have to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—For virtuously turning into the United States Treasury $423,000 as the "unexpended balance" of an appropriation made to enable Gen. Wood to subdue the Moros, Col. John M. Clem, famous in the civil war as "The Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," and now Chief Quartermaster of the Philippine division, has gotten himself into so many kinds of trouble that he has lost count.

He has already been severely reprimanded by Quartermaster General Humphrey, but the matter is not stopping there. He is likely now to be relieved of his present duties and recalled to the United States. Gen. Humphrey has told him that his action is disapproved and would not have been taken if he had had a proper conception of his duties.

Meanwhile the War Department is in as many kinds of trouble as Col. Clem. It wants the money back and can't get it, because the Treasury officials will not return the windfall. The Treasury sympathizes with the War Department and would like to hand the money back, but dare not do so. Congress will have to appropriate the money all over again. The echoes of Clem's deed will not cease to resound until the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The appropriation amounted to $550,000 and was for the transportation of Gen. Wood's troops. The sum was appropriated in view of an expected general outbreak by the Moros. As the outbreak did not occur Col. Clem handed over the $423,000 left without asking Gen. Humphrey whether or not the money was needed.

It was needed—badly. When the Quartermaster General levied on his assistant for some of it he was shocked to learn that it had all gone into the coffers of the Treasury Department. The War Department asked the Treasury Department to return it, and the Treasury replied that if it did so its legal right to take such action might be questioned and somebody might have to account for it. The Treasury informed the War Department, in correct official language, that it did not purpose to get stuck.

Whereupon the War Department poured out the vials of its wrath on the head of the luckless Clem. With every new demand for money which it has not got, and which the Treasury Department does not want but will not give up, the wrath of the War Department rises. It has got to have that $423,000, but the only way to cut the red tape is for Congress to pass a new appropriation, and Congress will not meet until December, and the Army Appropriation bill it will pass will not take effect until July 1 next.

IN THE SHOPS.

All the Labor Day implements are in bonbon boxes. There are trowels, mallets, planes—these are the most realistic of all—and any number of things suitable for Monday.

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One of the biggest bonbon boxes, which might be used for Labor Day, as it represents the work of the farmer, is a big oval green and white striped squash. It is as big as a watermelon, will hold four or five pounds of candy, and costs $1.50.

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"The "Fast Mail" is in the shape of a locomotive, and is a foot power vehicle for the boy. It is very realistic in appearance, the round boiler in front, with a bell as big as a cow bell on top, and a pipe, which is a whistle and worked by a lever from the inside. There is a wheel for steering, and the driver sits in the tender and works the treadle. All this for $13.50. There is an "Irish Mail," which is less impressive.

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Entire fleets of war vessels of different sizes, some with little soldiers on duty on deck, are to be seen. The vessels, all different in style, are seaworthy and work with a magnet. One of these fleets includes nine vessels.

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A khaki suit for the small boy, one of the smartest of those for Summer wear, is made with bloused knickerbockers and a three-plait blouse. Worn with it are a white collar and black tie and black patent leather belt.

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One of the dark-blue Summer service suits for girls is made with the skirt plaited in groups of three half-inch tucks. There are two broad plaits meeting in the centre of the front of the waist, and these help to form three side plaits on either side. There is a short opening in the front, perhaps five inches down from the stock, and this laces up with red cord, which ties at the top. The stock and cuffs are of red, trimmed with gold braid and buttons.

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A pretty little suit for the young girl is made of pink flowered lawn, the design small and set in narrow stripes defined with hairlines in black. The frock is trimmed with square medallions of embroidery, one row set around the lower edge of the skirt cornerwise, forming points which are edged with narrow Val lace. Two rows of the lace-edged medallions trim the waist. A pretty feature of the gown is the belt and bands which finish the short sleeves. The bands are of the same material, and run under one thickness is pink ribbon, which shows through, and at the waist wide ends are brought out and tie in a bow at the back.

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The use of veils for hats has brought out veils which are only draperies. They are pretty and in excellent colors. There are bright-colored flowered designs in black, with dots in the pattern raised a little, and with inch-wide plain black silk edges. Other pretty veils are black and white; white on black or black on white, and none is more than translucent.

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One of the new hats has a tulle crown with a felt rim. This crown differs from those of the Summer hats, having the effect of being tufted in big tufts. The hat is dark brown, and on one side are crimson dahlias and buds.

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An ermine-crowned turban has black velvet forming the rim on one side and on the other is a long white ostrich plume.

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A new green Fall suit has a plaited skirt and a short cut-away jacket, with a short basque. A pretty effect is given by a narrow band of stitching, which outlines the figure inside the edge of the jacket, rounding down from the front to the back like the lines of an Eton. This coat is worn with a double-breasted waistcoat of one of the light-colored vestings. It has brass buttons in two rows.

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A mass of green cannon balls finish a mode-colored hat, trimmed with green. These balls, which are beads half an inch in diameter, outline the edge of the hat, and are set in a big pyramid at one side looking like the patriotic decorations in some of the parks.

Miners' Lawyer Leaves Colorado Again.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 2.—Frank J. Hangs, attorney for the Western Federation of Miners, who was deported from this district on Aug. 20 and who returned yesterday, went out again on the afternoon train to-day to avoid another deportation. He said that Sheriff Bell had notified him

SOME N. P. CORNER HISTORY.

Mr. Sternberger Testifies in the O'Leary Suit Against His Firm.

The absence of Samuel Sinn, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Sternberger, Furd & Sinn, who is now in Europe, will probably result in a postponement of the $55,000 suit brought against that firm by John J. O'Leary of Chicago. The latter alleges in his complaint that the firm closed him out without using proper judgment in the Northern Pacific corner on May 9, 1901. The case is on before Philip E. Reville as referee.

Mr. Sternberger, the first witness, testified that he thought Northern Pacific was worth $400 a share on May 9 because it sold at more than that on the floor. He said he was not surprised to see it sell so high. He would not be surprised at anything in Wall Street. He had owed Kuhn, Loeb & Co. 200 shares of stock, had tried to settle, and had been told to deliver the stock.

"I made the fight of my life to get the stock to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on that day," he said. "It was impossible to borrow the stock and so it became necessary to buy it in." Mr. Sternberger said that he had no knowledge as to the disposition of the stock. He went both to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and to J. P. Morgan & Co. without getting the stock. When he got back to the Stock Exchange the price had gone up to $1,000 a share. When asked to explain how it happened that the stock went back to $400 after being quoted at $1,000, he said:

"When it became known the stock had advanced people who had stock in their possession took special trains to New York in order to sell. It brought the stock out of the strong boxes."

Mr. Sternberger further testified that he did not believe there was any conspiracy to force up the price of the stock, and that he had tried his best to protect his customer.

HARRIMAN GETS THE ALTON?

Purchase Would Give Union Pacific Direct Route to San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A local newspaper to-day says: The Chicago and Alton Railway has passed to the ownership of the Union Pacific. By the purchase of the Alton line by the Harriman interests, Chicago now has another line of railway in direct connection with San Francisco.

It is at Kansas City that the Union Pacific system connects with the Chicago and Alton, and, getting control of the latter company, Harriman and his associates are given their through route from Denver via Kansas City or completing the direct route from Chicago to the Golden Gate.

DEATH OF DR. HENRY TUCK.

Was for Years First Vice President of the New York Life.

Dr. Henry Tuck, who was First Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company for nearly twenty years, died yesterday at his Summer home, Seabright, N. J., after a long illness, in which he was a great sufferer.

Dr. Tuck spent nearly his whole professional life in the service of life insurance, and his judgment in all matters to which he gave special attention was implicitly relied upon and seldom at fault.

Born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1848, he received a classical education at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard University, graduating in the Class of 1868. After studying medicine for three years, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon in the army, and as such saw service during the closing months of the civil war. He completed the regular course of medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and after spending a year in a general hospital in Vienna, Austria, he began practice in Boston in 1872. After ten years' general practice, during which time he became a member of the principal medical societies of Boston, one of the physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and served as medical examiner and medical referee for three life insurance companies, he was elected Medical Director of the New York Life Insurance Company. He became a Trustee of the company in 1878, Senior Medical Director in 1883, Second Vice President in the same year, and Second Senior Vice President on the election of Mr. Beers to the Presidency in 1885. For twenty-seven years Dr. Tuck has been a directing force at the Home Office, and both in the Board of Trustees and as an executive officer, he has given to the company the best services of a trained mind, a large experience, and a whole-hearted devotion to its highest interests.

Personally Dr. Tuck endeared himself to his associates by his frankness of manner, sincerity of speech, and his friendliness to every one who served the company. Looking back upon such a life, upon its labors and its successes, we bid our friend and associate farewell with the feeling that he fully merits the encomium, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

JOHN A. McCALL, President.
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, Chairman.
THOMAS P. FOWLER.
AUGUSTUS G. PAINE.
JAMES STILLMAN.
ALEXANDER E. ORR.
NORMAN B. REAM.
CLARENCE MACKAY.
Executive Committee.

Brooklyn Theatrical Manager Dead.

Will McAllister, who was manager of the Spooner Stock Company of Brooklyn, died in Dr. Trompson's private hospital, Scranton, Penn., yesterday. He had been in poor health for some time and went to Scranton early in the Summer. Mr. McAllister was about thirty-five years old, and is survived by a widow.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There are some indications of the approach of a tropical disturbance toward the Windward Islands, and cautionary advices have been sent to the West Indies generally.

There will be showers Saturday in the lake region except the southwest portion, New England, Middle Atlantic, and north portion of the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Gulf States, the extreme Southwest, and Eastern Colorado. On Sunday generally fair weather is indicated for all districts. It will be cooler Saturday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and warmer in the northern slope.

It will be warmer Sunday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and west upper lake region.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh south to southwest, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh south to southwest, on the East Gulf Coast light to fresh southwest to northwest, on the West Gulf Coast fresh south, becoming variable on the upper lakes fresh to brisk west, and on the lower lakes brisk west.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh to brisk south to southwest winds, with showers, to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes and South Lake Huron.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, showers Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, probably showers in north portion; fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York, showers Saturday, cooler in west portion; Sunday fair, fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, showers Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh southwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, showers and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair, fresh to brisk west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
3 A. M.	62	69	66	67
6 A. M.	62	69	69	71
9 A. M.	68	71	71	71
12 M.	74	72	72	73
3 P. M.	75	74	74	74
6 P. M.	69	73	74	74
9 P. M.	68	72	74	74
12 P. M.	67	72	74	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 300 feet above the street level.

Average temperature Yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1903	68
Corresponding date for last 30 years	68

The highest temperature y

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING

McKinley Establishes New Competition Record for the Mile.

DRIVER R. A. SMITH SUSPENDED

One Thousand Dollars Awarded to McDonald by Stewards as Result of Roger Williams Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park closed this afternoon with four well-contested races. The attendance was the largest of any meeting on the circuit this season, speculation was heavy, and the racing averaged with that at Readville and Buffalo in point of time made.

At the conclusion of the day's sport the judges announced their decision regarding the taking out of R. A. Smith from behind Sweet Marie in the Roger Williams race of last Wednesday and substituting Alta McDonald, who won the next three heats and the race, by suspending Smith for the balance of the season and awarding to McDonald the sum of $1,000, the same to be taken from the winnings of the mare.

The most important racing of the day was the 2:06 trotting class. Ferenc was an even choice to win, and took the first heat quite easily. Boone then relinquished his seat behind McKinley in favor of Alta McDonald, who, in hot finishes, captured the next two heats and the race, and in the second heat equaled the best trotting time in a race of the year—2:06¼—made by Sweet Marie. The time of the race established a new three-heat record for the season of 1904, formerly held by Oxanam.

Zambia was first picked to win the 2:19 trotting event, but at the post Horetta jumped into public favor, closing even against the field. The heats were distributed among the four horses entered until Kyrillis finally captured the seventh heat and the race.

Day Book was favorite in the 2:16 pacing class, and won with little trouble.

In the 2:10 pacing, Red Bird sold even up and won in straight heats, though hard driven at the finish of both heats.

The local meeting was brought to an end to-day, as the special races planned for to-morrow did not attract sufficient entries.

Summaries:

2:19 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,000, three in five heats.

Kyrillis, ch. h., by Kremlin, (Young)	3	4	2	1	2	1
Zambia, b. m., (Tiller)	4	3	1	4	1	2
Fairview Chimes, br. g., (Humphreyville)	2	1	3	2	3	3
Noretta, ch. m., (Snow)	1	2	4	3	dis.	

Time—2:14; 2:13¾; 2:14; 2:17¼; 2:15¾; 2:18¼; 2:20.

2:16 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,000, three in five heats.

Day Book, blk. g., by Raffero, (Humphreyville)	1	1	1			
Edgar Boy, b. m., (Fuller)	2	2	2			
Lookout Hal, b., (Shank)	4	3	3			
Margaret W., b. m., (Snow)	3	4	4			
Al Ray, b. g., (Nuckols and Lugenbeiser)	7	5	5			
Fleeney, b., (Tiller)	5	6	6			
Crystal G., blk. m., (Pennock)	6	7	7			

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:09¾.

2:06 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,500, two in three heats.

McKinley, b. g., by George St. Clair, (Bonne and McDonald)	2	1	1
Ferenc, blk. m., (Benyon)	1	2	2
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	3	3	3
Wentworth, blk. g., (Spear)	4	4	4

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:07¾.

2:10 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,000, two in three heats.

Redbird, b. h., by Chestnut Bird, (Walker)	1	1	
Darius, blk. g., (Clark)	2	2	
Ben P., b. g., (Derider)	3	3	
Peeler Patron, b. g., (Page)	4	4	
Sadie Baron, ch. h., (Snow)	5	5	
Roy R., b. g., (Ransome)	6	6	
Hamilton, ro. g., (Wilson)	7	7	
Brown Heels, br. h., (A. McDonald)	9	8	
Little Fred, ch. g., (Wordesdyke)	10	9	
Bob Hughes, b. h., (Haight)	8	10	

Time—2:06¾; 2:09.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. J. Combes, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—E. L. Powers, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL—Terrance V. Powderley, Washington.

GRAND—William R. Cushman, United States Navy.

GILSEY—John R. Arnold, Toronto.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. G. L. Morrison, United States Army; Capt. J. Gordon, London.

NETHERLAND—Alfred Houston, Annapolis; L. J. Lee, Louisville.

MURRAY HILL—H. W. Wessells, Litchfield; Capt. H. E. Clarke, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—D. R. Kellogg, Detroit.

HOFFMAN—B. T. Burt, Chattanooga.

HERALD SQUARE—M. J. Baer, Pittsburg.

WESTMINSTER—J. Levering, Baltimore.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. S. Whipple, United States Army.

ASTOR—L. A. Young, Norfolk, Va.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to attend the encampment of the Wyoming National Guard, to be held at Casper from Sept. 14 to 20.

Capt. William R. Grove, purchasing commissary at Kansas City, will proceed to Junction City, Kan., on business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

Capt. William M. Cruikshank, artillery, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of construction work at Fort Howard to relieve First Lieut. Solomon Avery, Jr.

The resignation of First Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, artillery, has been accepted.

First Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, First Cavalry, will, upon the expiration of his leave of absence, join his troop at Fort Sam Houston.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. M. Witsel is detached from the Naval War College and ordered to duty as executive officer of the Lancaster.

Assistant Surgeon J. Flint's resignation as an Assistant Surgeon accepted, to take effect Sept. 6.

Assistant Surgeon N. T. McLean is ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Paymaster W. B. Wilcox is detached from the Alabama and will wait orders.

Paymaster C. J. Cleborne is ordered to the Alabama.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. A. McMillan is ordered to the naval station, Guam.

Assistant Paymaster T. H. Sanderson is ordered home and wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Texas, Whipple, Truxtun, Worden, Hopkins, Lawrence, Hull, and MacDonough at Hampton Roads; Massachusetts at Newport News; Newark and Denver at Guantanamo; Kearsarge and Alabama at Menemsha Bight, General Alava at Woosung.

Sailed—Hartford from Baltimore for New Haven, Florida from Annapolis for Hampton Roads, Leonidas from Menemsha Bight for Lambert Point.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

YOUNGSTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Fire to-day destroyed the cement plant of the Struthers Furnace Company, five miles east of here. The loss is placed at $120,000, with $60,000 insurance.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 2.—The county almshouse barn was destroyed by fire to-night. It was the largest of its kind in this section. When built it is said to have cost $30,000.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—The plant of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at $150,000, with insurance of $118,000. The steamer Vernoa, owned by Gilchrist & Co. of Cleveland, which was cast high up on the wharf of the lumber company by the flood of last Winter, was burned, as was about 1,000 feet of the planking of the Fassett Street Bridge.

An Equine Prodigy.

The famous horse in Berlin that can do almost everything but talk. How he was taught will be told in The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	
Sun rises	5:23	Sun sets	5:35
Moon rises	11:20		

High Water—This Day.

A.M.		A.M.	
S. Hook	12:32	Gov. Isl'd	12:42
H. Gate	2:35		
P.M.		P.M.	
S. Hook	1:15	Gov. Isl'd	1:28
H. Gate	3:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 3.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Allegheny, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Aschoria, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cauning, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:00 A.M.	
Curityba, Matanzas	11:30 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
El Sicle, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Fontabelle, West Indies and British, Dutch, and French Guiana	9:30 A.M. 10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London		11:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela	9:30 A.M. 9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

Arapahoe, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Manuel Calvo, Mexico and Spain		

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Carpathia, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples and Genoa	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and Honolulu reached San Francisco and were dispatched East Aug. 29. Due here to-day and Sunday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 3.

Gallia, Naples, Aug. 17.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 17.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Aug. 27.
Seneca, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.

City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 2.
Star of Australia, Barry, Aug. 23.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 26.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 25.
Hollig Olav, Christiansand, Aug. 26.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 27.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
Victorian, Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

Arrived.

La Savoie, Havre, Aug. 27.
Bernard, Manaos, Aug. 17.
Clan Macmillan, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Aug. 31.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 27.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Sept. 1.
El Sud, Galveston, Aug. 27.
Santiago, Tampico, Aug. 24.
Roseath, Port Spain.
Bernard, Para. In Quarantine 4:48 P. M.
Kong Haakon, Pilley's Island, N. F., Aug. 30.
Tallahassee, Boston, Sept. 1.
New York, Boston, Sept. 1.
Monroe, Norfolk, Sept. 1.
El Cid, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
S. Oteri, Port Antonio, Aug. 26.
Tintoretto, Santos, Aug. 9.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Sept. 1.
Dongola, Barry, Aug. 23.
Havana, Havana, Aug. 30.
Maverick, Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

Mascot, for Tilt Cove.
Celtic, for Liverpool.
Drumeltier, for Dakiuri.
Jefferson, for Norfolk.
Tallahassee, for Savannah.
Comanche, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Mobile.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 2, 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, light; cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Prinz Adelbert, at Genoa, Sept. 2.
Charles Tiberguien, at Port Said, Sept. 2.
Phoenicia, at Hamburg, Sept. 2.
St. Andrew, at Gravesend, Sept. 2.
Lucania, at Queenstown, Sept. 2.
Bluecher, at Plymouth, Sept. 2.

Sailed.

Martello, from Hull, Sept. 1.
Elswick House, from Messina, Aug. 28.
Island, from Copenhagen, Aug. 31.
Cedric, from Liverpool, Sept. 1.

Passed.

Citta di Torino, St. Michael's, for New York, Sept. 1.
Needles, Perim, for Shanghai, Sept. 2.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

Court Holds Forgotston Payment.

A mechanics' lien for $1,889 on the property 33 and 40 West Thirty-third Street, filed yesterday by Irving Myers against L. George Forgotston and others, was said by Mr. Forgotston to be unwarranted as he had been restrained by the Supreme Court from paying any money to Mr. Myers pending the settlement of an action brought by Cromwell G. Macy, Jr., against Mr. Myers. Mr. Forgotston said he was ready to pay the claim according to the direction of the court.

Lis Pendens.

BEDFORD ST, n w corner of Barrow St, 82x 12x irregular; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Bradford Prince and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, W. J. Townsend.

BROADWAY and Howard St, s e corner, 52x125x irregular, two actions; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against L. Bradford Prince and another, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. J. Townsend.

CANAL ST, 324, and 43 Lispenard St; Douglas Nicholson against Thomas M. Keyser and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beals & Nicholson.

11TH ST, s s, and 10th St, n s, Lot 272, map of Unionport, Bronx; Adella Runyon against Mary B. Arthur and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miles & Johnson.

120TH ST, 313 West; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against Emily L. Felt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

127TH ST, 157 and 159 East; Moses I. Siegel and another against Anna M. Hobbs, (specific performance;) attorneys, Spiro & Wasservogel.

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PIANOS FOR RENT.

In great variety of styles and sizes. OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS IN SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in sweetness and volume. Catalogue and bargain circular mailed.

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STURZ PIANOS;

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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free; machines sold from twenty to fifty per cent less than manufacturers' prices and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 10 Park Place, formerly 317 Broadway. Telephone 3570—Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 248 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5086—Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 597 Melrose.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of I. P. & S. S. FLEISCHER, Bankrupts.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of machines, power tables, belting and machine equipments, desk, tables, and shelving, will be sold pursuant to an order of this Court, at private sale. Sealed bids may be submitted to James N. Rosenberg, at the office of Leonard Bronner, his attorney, 309 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver. All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for 10% of their bid, and the receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. If all bids are rejected by the receiver, the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, on the premises No. 231 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of September, 1904, at 10:30 A. M. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the 7th day of September, 1904.

Dated New York, September 1st, 1904.

JAMES N. ROSENBERG, Receiver.
LEONARD BRONNER, Attorney for Receiver.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.

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36th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC. Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.,) $1.25. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50. Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c. Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

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SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties à la carte. TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50. SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE. MUSIQUE ET CHANTS DES TROUBADOURS. Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

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45th Street and 6th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. 3 Ave., 66th St. Music.

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REISENWEBER'S Southwest corner VENETIAN ROOM, 58th St. & 8th Ave. Private Dining Rooms and Banquet Halls. Service a la Carte. Table d'Hote. $1.00. Special Sunday and Labor Day Table d'Hote. 12 to 3—6 to 9—$1.00. Fine Music.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers Tue., Wed. Thur.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

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Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

The Eyrie 22d Floor, 150 Nassau, Am. Tract Soc'ty Bldg. Magnificent View of Rivers, Cities, & Bay. Alc., Tdh. 8 A.M. 8 P.M.

CAFE DE LOGEROT

Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St. UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER. ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE. Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 514 Gramercy.

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Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine run from St. George Ferry, S. I. Grant City.

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To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

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133 to 137 West 47th Street. Furnished single and double suites and baths from $2 per day.

DO YOU WANT a thoroughly reliable office man, experienced bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, and in general responsibilities; references and bond. Address Responsible, 171 Times Office.

BOARDERS WANTED.

11TH ST., 116 EAST. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. HIRSH and MAX HARRIS, partners in business under the name of E. W. HIRSH ELECTRIC COMPANY, in bankruptcy.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the affidavit of Benjamin F. Curtis, verified the 23rd day of August, 1904, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 1st day of August, 1904, by the Western Electric Company, an Illinois corporation, Stanley & Patterson, a New York corporation, and James Goldmark and William J. Wallace, doing business under the firm name of Goldmark & Wallace, praying that Edward W. Hirsh and Max Harris, partners in business under the name of E. W. Hirsh Electric Company, be declared bankrupts, and that a subpoena directed to said Max Harris was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same on said Max Harris, and that said Max Harris is not within this district, so that personal service cannot be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been since made to ascertain the whereabouts of said Max Harris, and that it has been impossible to ascertain his whereabouts.

It is on motion of Moffat & Webb, attorneys for petitioners herein,

Ordered, that said Max Harris appear, plead, answer or demur on or before the 15th day of September, 1904, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 1st day of August, 1904, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer or demur, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition; and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in New York City in said district, once a week for two consecutive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 20th day of August, 1904, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said Max Harris at his last known place of abode on or before the day of the first publication.

GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. J.

Dated New York, August 23, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Sanwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individual terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., corner 64th St. REV. T. A. K. GRESHAM will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject, "A Basket of Summer Fruit."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Joy by the Cross"; 8 P. M., "Wounded by Friends."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—Edward Judson, pastor, will preach at 10:45 and 7:30.

WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, 8th and 9th Aves. Rev. H. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "Building by God's Pattern"; 7:45, "Workers with God." All are cordially invited.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. SERVICES WILL BE RESUMED NEXT SUNDAY, (SEPTEMBER THE 11TH.)

Protestant Episcopal.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:45; evensong, 4.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—The renting of pews will take place at this temple on Sunday, Sept. 4, from 9 to 12 M., and on the evenings of Monday, Sept. 5; Tuesday, Sept. 6; Wednesday, Sept. 7, and Thursday, Sept. 8, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., communion service; 7:30 P. M., vesper service, with address; prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. 10:45, communion, sermon, Dr. C. H. Morgan. 8 P. M., sermon, Rev. Howard V. Ross. Attractive meetings every night. Seats free. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—Prof. William North Rice, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Geology in Wesleyan University.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. R. J. TREVORROW will preach at 11 A.M. NO EVENING SERVICES. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between Square and 6th Av. REV. DR. GEO. B. STROBRIDGE, PASTOR. 10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 7:45—Sermon by pastor.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—10:45 A. M., holy communion; 8 P. M., sermon by pastor.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Minister, Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, Sept. 4, Rev. Hugh Black, M. A., of Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St. REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., will held on Sunday, Sept. 4, THREE FAREWELL SERVICES in this Church, commencing at 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 8 P. M. Strangers are Cordially Invited to be Present.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEAR Varick.—Sunday school, 9:30; Joseph W. Miller preaches 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 16th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M.; Rev. H. K. Hicklok will preach; Wednesday, evening service at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 9:45.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. I. J. Lansing, D. D., will preach at 11 and 8.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Floyd Decker will preach at 11 A.M. & 8 P.M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Work Without Worry." Evening: "What Lack I Yet?"

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister. Rev. Wm. Mackintosh Mackay, B. D., will preach at 11 A.M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Strenuousness of Life." Evening: "The Vision of a Fool."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave., and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with St. Andrew's Church, Columbus Ave., 76th St.

54TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue, Rev. Robert W. Cortney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 228-230 West 45th.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8; reading room open daily.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV., 44TH ST.—Mrs. K. H. Brodie of London, England, will preach Sunday, 10:30 and at 8 P. M.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

Saturday Afternoons & Sunday Mornings. Up the Sound. To Sea Cliff and Glenwood. Stops at Great Neck Saturdays. The well equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave foot 18, E. R. (near Wall St.) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning, arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 18, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Leave Glenwood 5:30 P.M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

A TRIP ON THE "Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND. Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Waldorf Building.

Labor Day Exc'n UP THE SOUND. To Great Neck, Sea Cliff and Glenwood. The Popular Steamer "Nantasket" leaves Pier 12, E. R. (near Wall St.), 9:20; 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A.M. Ret. leave Glenwood 5:30 P.M. Excursion, 50c.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON. To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill. Str. RANDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:00 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A.M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents. Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. VIA LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:40 (1:20 Rockaway only), 1:50, (2:30 Saturdays only), 2:50 (3:30 Saturdays only), 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 8:00, 9:30, (9:50 Saturdays only), 10:30 P. M., 12:00 midnight.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c. On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:30; W. 129th St., 10:50 A. M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

NORTH BEACH. Bowne L. 99 or L. 134 Sts.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND. They cannot burn. They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets, 50c.

SPECIAL TO-DAY.

Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:50, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:40, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:

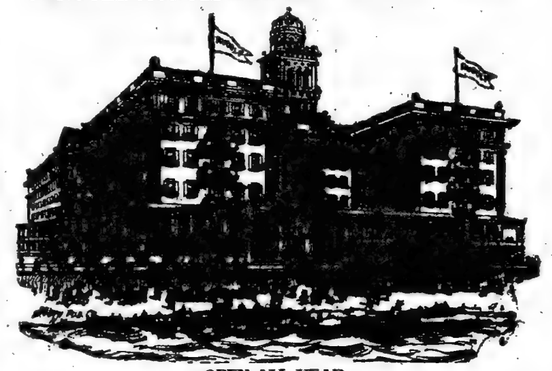
SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

TO-DAY BY WAY OF

Penna. R. R. or C. R. R. of N. J.

Special round trip and two full days' outing Atlantic City, N. J., $11.00, includes room, board, R. R. fare; first-class accommodations at HOTEL RUDOLPH on ocean front.



OPEN ALL YEAR.

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This modern Fireproof Hotel accommodating 600 was opened July 2nd for its 37th consecutive season after the expenditure of $600,000.00 for improvements.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

CHALFONTE IS ALWAYS OPEN — *WRITE FOR FOLDER LEAFLET AND RATES*

Atlantic City THREE HOURS Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Passing Through Lakewood

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street (N. R. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, Whitehall station.

SPECIAL LABOR DAY RATES
Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RABTER, A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

NEW FIREPROOF
RIO GRANDE,
New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

THE BREAKERS

Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept.
Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

Asbury Park.

THE BREAKERS,

Second Av. Fifty feet from the ocean.
Special Sept. rates. A. E. WIDDEMER.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Males.

PLASTERERS—Wanted, 100 plasterers for independent union of Brooklyn; wages $5.50 per day, 8 hours; trade rushing. Apply George Cunningham, 38 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—HERBERT L. MAY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. FRANK and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street, between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-eighth Street, distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence northwardly parallel to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches; thence westwardly parallel to Forty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly line or side of Forty-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the said northerly line of Forty-eighth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.

Dated New York, September 1st, 1904.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.
EVERETT B. HEYMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the hereinbefore-described property is to be sold is $40,091.33, with interest thereon from the 22d day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.07, with interest thereon from the 25th day of August, 1904, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of water rates is $28, with interest, if such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $100,000, with the interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1904, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed, and to any foreclosure thereof that may be instituted, with the costs; subject also to the restrictive covenants contained in the instrument recorded in Liber 906, Conveyances, Page 273, in the office of the Register of the County of New York affecting the westerly five feet only of the mortgaged premises, and subject also to an encroachment by the easterly wall of the building on the premises adjoining on the west to the extent of about three inches on the mortgaged premises; no encroachment by the southerly wall of the building.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodations.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
St. Paul.....Sept. 3|Germanic.....Sept. 17
Philadelphia.....Sept. 10|New York.....Sept. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 8 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....Sept. 3|Finland.....Sept. 17
Zeeland.....Sept. 10|Vaderland.....Sept. 24
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The large new twin-screw steamships of the Red Star Line call at Dover, England, both East and West bound.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic....Sept. 7, 3 PM|Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM
Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM|Arabic Sept.23, 4:30 P M
Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM|Teutonic.Sept.28, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA. FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 5, Dec. 22, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.Sep.6,12:30PM|Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Oct.18,11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep.20, 1 PM|K.Wm.II.Nov.8,3:30PM
K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM|Kaiser..Nov. 22, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..Sept. 8, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM|Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM|Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Neckar.Sept. 29, 9 AM|Friedrich.Nov.10,11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hebe....Sept. 8, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct.15, 11AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM|Irene...Nov. 19, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
¶Waldersee.Sept.3,11 AM|Belgravia.Sept.10, 6AM
*Moltke..Sept. 6, 7 PM|Hamburg.Sep.15, 10AM
¶Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
¶Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
P. Oskar..Sept. 3, 2 PM|P. Oskar..Oct. 26, 10 AM
P.Adalbert.Oct.4, Noon|Phoenicia.Nov.10,11 AM
To Italy in less than 5 days.
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

AND

Bathing Establishment

will remain open during September. Special rates. Booklets. E. M. EARLE & SON, N. Y. office, 27th St., near Broadway.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES,
Stockbridge, Mass.

HEATON HALL

Cuisine and service unexcelled.
Beautiful drives; golf; music.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

OAK LAWN HOUSE,
Between Stockbridge and Lenox. House new and modern; broad piazzas; excellent table; telephone and livery. E. G. LAIRD, Prop.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN

In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE,

Water Gap, Penn. J. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all parties interested in the estate of Edwin S. Hooley, Frank S. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually and as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, assigned to Louis B. Rolston for the benefit of creditors, as creditors, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, Part 1, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of that day, then to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis B. Rolston, Assignee of the above-named Edwin S. Hooley, Frank S. Brumley, and Norbert Heinsheimer, individually as composing the firm of Edwin S. Hooley & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account; and also to show cause why the assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the court as to what disposition should be made of the unsold assets referred to in the petition in this matter, and also why the assignee should not have the advice and instruction of the Court as to all other matters which may arise upon this accounting herein.

In testimony whereof I have hereto caused the seal of said Supreme Court and of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James Fitzgerald, [L. S.] one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the seal of this Court this 28th day of July, 1904.

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
JAMES F. HORAN, Attorney for Assignee, 22 William St., New York, N. Y.
jy30-1awdws

FRANK, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Daniel Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at No. 115 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated April 15, 1904. ISAAC FRANK, Executor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNARD DUFFY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Duffy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 23d, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM BUTLER COOKE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 2d, 1904.

TROY LINE.

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections Union at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1200 Spring.

Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Wilmington, Vt., $8.00. Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island and Sag Harbor, via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co.
PORTLAND LINE.
Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end or Holiday Trip. 3-day Sea Trips of 300 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.
Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Old Virginia Resorts, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 4 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD. 33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 *time*, 10c.; 14 *times*, $1.; 30 *times*, $2.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEWERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
7:45 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*8:00 A. M. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, to reach Chicago 7:40 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 A. M.
*1:05 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*2:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:05 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:35 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:35 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:20, 8:20, *9:05, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, 2:10, *2:20, 4:20 (Congressional Limited, *), *4:25, *4:32, *4:55, 5:22, P. M., 12:10 night. (Sunday, 7:20, *9:05, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, *2:10, *4:20, 4:25 (Congressional Limited, *), *4:32, *4:55, 5:22 P. M., 12:10 night.)
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—8:20, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—9:25 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY—8:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY—8:55 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. week-days, 9:00 A. M. Sundays, *7:55 A. M. CAPE MAY—10:30 A. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:25, (Saturdays only,) 3:25, *3:55, 4:15, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:55, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 9:30 A. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:35, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:28, *9:35, *10:25, *10:28, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, *1:25, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:28, 4:55, (*4:58 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:25, 5:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:28 (9:35 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 7:25, *7:35, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:28, *9:35, *10:25, *10:28, 11:25 A. M., 12:25, *12:35, *1:25, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:28, 4:55, (*4:58 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:25, 5:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:28 (9:35 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Express trains. †Fast mail trains. ‡Limited trains. ¶Dining Car.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 263 Fulton St., (corner Nevins St.); Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 340 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Ferry Stations. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "243 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.
8-7-44

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (Time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—8:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10, 9:45, 11:30, A. M., 1:00, 3:00 (5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—8:00, 9:40 A. M., 3:30, 5:40 (Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—9:40 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, MANASQUAN AND SEA GIRT—9:40 A. M., 2:40 P. M.
SHORE POINTS—9:00, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:45, 3:30, 5:15, (except Long Branch, 4:45), 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:59 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—4:35, 7:00, 9:00, *9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 2:30, 3:00, *3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 12:01 night. (Sunday, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:01 night.)
WEST CHESTER AND CHESTNUT STREETS—4:35, 7:00, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:01 night.
BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON—3:00, *10:00, *12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:01 night.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—(6:00, 24:15, 7:00, 9:10, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00, *11:30, *12:00 P. M., 12:01 night. Reading, Pottsville and Erie only, 24:50, 25:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK—SOUTH AMBOY—Foot of Liberty St. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ft. Pleasant, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 4:00, 5:00 P. M. 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 (6:00 to Asbury Park) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:00 P. M.
From Liberty Street only. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ||Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays, also Sept. Saturdays.
TICKET OFFICES—Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 454, 1300, 1354 Broadway; 102 5th Av., 95 Union Square West, 159 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 946 Third Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brklyn; 200 Bway, Wmsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All-Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Ft'ts	12.15 nt.		Sleeper
Chic., Columbus	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Ftts., Cleveland	5.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
Cp'ttn, Limited	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Chic., St. Louis	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chic., St. Louis	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Chic., St. Louis	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Lv. N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, ferry-connecting:
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*5:00, †‡10:02, ‡10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., *12:00 night.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—*10 A. M., †2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., †‡12:00, *11:00 P. M.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*‡8:40 A. M., *9:00 P. M.
PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*‡8:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—*8:00 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk, †9:15 A. M., *12:25 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*8:00, *9:15 A. M., *12:25 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, *8:00, *10:02, ‡10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., *12:00, *1:30, *5:01, †9:00, ‡5:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at 23Grand Central Station and 128th St.; also at 215, 261, 1,363, 21,354 Broadway; 23 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 2182 Fifth Av., 2245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Saturdays only. ¶Stops at 125th St. ||Parlor Car. ¶Dining Car. Local agencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R. R. ‡Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Sunday passenger only. 21.15, 27.45, 28.52, 25.46.

	Lv. N.Y.	Arr. N.Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.40 AM	*3.30 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.30 AM	*10.30 AM
Black Diamond Express	*10.35 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Easton Local	*9.55 PM	*11.10 PM
Wilkesbarre Express	*12.10 PM	*3.30 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*8.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*12.40 PM	*6.40 PM
The Buffalo Train	*7.55 PM	*10.30 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 143, 261, 943, 1354 and 1281 Broadway, 125 24th Ave., 23 Union Sq., 1,363, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 340 Fulton St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotels and residences to destination. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

	Lvs. W. 42d St.	Arr. 42d St.
Local train	12:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Day Express to Oswego	9:45 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
Liberty Express	9:15 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
Liberty Express	*10:00 Noon.	
Express to Norwich	12:15 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Saturdays to Rockland	*1:00 P. M.	
Express to Rockland	3:15 P. M.	8:30 P. M.
Western Express	5:45 P. M.	1:00 A. M.
Saturdays only.	*Daily.	Balance except Sunday.

Parlor Car seats at 261 Broadway only.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

For Catskill and Catskill Mountain Points, Hudson and the Berkshire Coaches and Stage Landings. Steamer KAATERSKILL or CONTORA week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St.; 7 P. M. from Pier 41, N. R.
Extra boat (ONTEORA) Saturdays, 1:30 from Christopher St.; 1:50 from West 129th St., for Catskill, Hudson, Overlook Mountain and Malden.
Special trains for Palenville, Oak Summit, Haines Corners, and Tannersville.
Dining Room on Main Deck.
Illustrated Folder mailed free.

PEOPLE'S LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C.W. Steers. Sailing odd dates in September, 2nd AND 4th.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Connection at Albany for Saratoga. Direct trains to all points. Send 1c. for G. W. Morse Souvenir. Excursion Booklet, 5c. stamps.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R.R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, ferry-connecting:
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*5:00, †‡10:02, ‡10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., *12:00 night.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—*10 A. M., †2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., †‡12:00, *11:00 P. M.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*‡8:40 A. M., *9:00 P. M.
PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*‡8:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—*8:00 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk, †9:15 A. M., *12:25 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*8:00, *9:15 A. M., *12:25 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, *8:00, *10:02, ‡10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., *12:00, *1:30, *5:01, †9:00, ‡5:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at 23Grand Central Station and 128th St.; also at 215, 261, 1,363, 21,354 Broadway; 23 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 2182 Fifth Av., 2245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Saturdays only. ¶Stops at 125th St. ||Parlor Car. ¶Dining Car. Local agencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.	†NIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.	†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.	†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:05 A. M.	†FAST MAIL—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.	†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.	†EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.	†BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	†SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.	†CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:50 P. M.	†SARATOGA LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.	†"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:30 P. M.	†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.	†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.	†DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.	†"LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—32½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.	†WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.	†MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.	†ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.	†BUFFALO & TORONTO EXS.
9:20 P. M.	†SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.	†PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.	†CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Saturday only. ||Except Saturday and Sunday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 125 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 126th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, Boston, North and East. Str. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK, 7:00, 9:30, 11:45, 2:45, 5:00, 7:00 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE lve. Pier 20, N. R., 12 night.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
6 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Thirty-fourth St. Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
39 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
19 shs. German Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Herald Square Realty Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. United Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Allenhurst Club (Allenhurst, N. J.) 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
The good will of the business formerly carried on by Leonce F. Dufourcq, deceased, at L No. 4, Produce Exchange, N. Y., together with use of firm name, L. F. Dufourcq.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) PER SHARE, on both the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on and after Oct. 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31, 1904.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Aug. 31, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Oct. 12, 1904, the day after the date fixed for the annual meeting of stockholders.
Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 27.
A dividend (No. 27) of One Per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid September 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record September 1st. By order of the Directors.
EDWARD D. EASTON, President.
E. O. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.

EDEN MUSEE AMERICAIN CO. (Limited.)
The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared payable on September 15th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 7th to Sept. 17th, 1904.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect Directors, to elect Independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, to consider the annual report of the Directors for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1904, and to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and said meeting is also called to consider the leasing and purchasing by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company of the railroad, real estate, and the improvements thereon of The Columbus Terminal & Transfer Railroad Company in Columbus, Ohio, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 28, 1904, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, October 14, 1904.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF OIL, PAINT & DRUG COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a general meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of providing for and authorizing the issue of preferred stock on such terms and conditions and with such regulations respecting the preference to be given to such stock over the common stock in relation to future dividends or otherwise as the stockholders may deem proper, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, September 2, 1904.
WILLIAM O. ALLISON, President.
LOUIS K. BELL, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF
AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at No. 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on September 6th, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer Books will close August 24, 1904, at three P. M., and will open September 7, 1904, at ten A. M.
Dated, August 27, 1904.
C. A. LEONARD, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE and WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10, and reopened on Thursday, October 6.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Friday, October 21st, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopen on Saturday, October 22d, 1904.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 23d, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., August 29th, 1904.

SPANISH AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, OF HAVANA, CUBA.
A general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held in the city of Havana, at the office Number One Monte Street, the Seventh inst., to present the project of deed of reorganization of the company agreed in last general meetings.
A. J. VOORHEES, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 2d, 1904. For the purposes of the Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on Thursday, October 20th, 1904, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, October 21st, 1904.
E. E. OSBORN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.
TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.
If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.
Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.
In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, or forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.
The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:
JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.
After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.
Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.
All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE CROOKE and ALFRED BOZIER under the firm name of CROOKE & BOZIER, in the business of steamfitting, at No. 10 Barclay Street, New York City, N. Y., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th day of August, 1904.
Dated New York City, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1904.
GEORGE CROOKE,
ALFRED BOZIER.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.
Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & South-western Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:
All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1898, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book [illegible] page [illegible] and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.
Dated August 24, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America, and to the holders of the Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.
You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture.—Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.
New York, August 5th, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the Collateral Trust Indenture executed as of January 1st, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America.
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

TO THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF America and to the holders of Certificates of Undivided Interest (or Fractional Certificates) secured by Fifteen-Year Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Trust Bonds of said Company.
You will please take notice that, pursuant to the provisions of the Collateral Trust Indenture executed by the Development Company of America to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated January 1st, 1903, and the certain Agreement executed between said companies, dated March 6th, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee under said Collateral Trust Indenture and under said Agreement.—Dated March 6th, 1903.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.
New York, August 8th, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the Development Company of America, by an instrument executed by order of its Executive Committee, (in accordance with the terms of the Indenture and Agreement hereinafter mentioned,) has appointed the Colonial Trust Company of New York City the Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Eastern Trust Company from the Trusteeship, under the certain Agreement executed March 6th, 1903, between the Eastern Trust Company and the Development Company of America, creating a trusteeship for certificates of undivided interest.
DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By F. M. MURPHY, President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Law, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt, Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon, Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre, Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger, Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings, George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly, Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Parsons, W. E. Grace,
Jas. Ross Curran.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
GOODWIN CAR COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Company and William B. Randall, as Trustees of December 15th, 1903, the Goodwin Car Company will pay and redeem at the office of said Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, its six per cent. mortgage bonds, Numbers one to seventeen, inclusive, for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, at the price of 102 per cent. of par and accrued interest, on the 15th day of September, 1904.
Pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, interest on the bonds so to be redeemed will cease on that date.
Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice Prest.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMpany of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York:
1893—Isaac Luyster, unknown $63.60
1898—Charles E. Marston, Trustee, unknown 1,704.53
DIVIDENDS.
76—Dividends, 2 shares; Margaret Jenkins, unknown $330.00
102—Dividends, 2 shares; Thomas Keefe, unknown 445.50
119—Dividends, 16 shares; Henry Moss, unknown 3,163.07
136—Dividend, 1 share; Johanna Murphy, unknown 289.48
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON.
Sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1904.
W. S. JOHNSON,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

To the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and to the Holders of the Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Company:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust executed by The Maritime Association of the Port of New York to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 28th day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said Mortgage Deed of Trust.
Dated New York, August 18th, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

Wanted—$10,000 to $15,000 to invest in stock in good-paying lumber proposition, which will bear thorough investigation. Address Box B, 163 Times.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.
Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Kings County Electric Light & Power
STOCK AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE.
1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820—Cortlandt.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
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LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.
THE
Preferred and Common Stockholders
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co
The undersigned, owning and representing an extensive interest in the stocks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, intend taking such action as is advisable to protect their interests and those of all parties who may join them.
We ask all the owners of the stocks of the above-named company to have their stock transferred and to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee. We have been informed that the transfer books of the company are to be closed on September 21st, 1904.
WM. W. HEATON,
of Day & Heaton.
H. K. POMROY,
of Pomroy Bros.
CHAS. W. MAURY,
of C. W. Maury & Co.
ALBERT E. GOODHART,
of P. J. Goodhart & Co.
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Chicago.
HARRY L. FALK,
Secretary to the Committee,
39 Wall Street, New York.

American Nickel
stock is now being tossed around among small traders and speculators on the New York curb market below $5 a share. The greatest mining engineers and experts in the world say "it is intrinsically worth $100 a share, and will inevitably sell at $100 in time." Write me for valuable information, mailed free.
D. GREY, P. O. Box 56.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,440	Amal. Copper	58⅝	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝
50	Am. Ice	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
70	Am. Locomotive	20½	21¾	20¾	21¾
640	Am. Smelting	64¾	65¾	64¾	65
2,080	Am. Sugar	130¾	130¾	129½	130¾
2,180	A., T. & S. F.	81	82⅝	81	81⅜
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
4,780	Balt. & Ohio	87	87⅞	87	87⅞
3,490	Brook. Rap. Tr.	54¾	55⅝	54¾	55¼
60	Ches. & Ohio	39	39½	39	39½
760	Chi. Gt. West.	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15½
9,030	C., M. & St. P.	155½	156	153	155⅝
10	Col. Fuel & Iron	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
40	Col. Southern	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2,850	Erie	28½	29	28¾	28¾
50	Erie 1st pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
20	Erie 2d pf.	41¾	41½	41¼	41¼
10	Ill. Central	137½	137½	137½	137½
170	Louis & Nash.	121½	121½	121	121½
40	Met. Securities	87½	87½	87	87½
10,190	Met. Street	118¾	121½	118¾	121½
970	Mexican Cent.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
120	Mo., K. & T.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
2,090	Mo. Pacific	97	97⅞	97	97⅝
60	N. Y. Central	123½	123⅝	123½	123½
90	N. Y., O. & W.	31½	31½	31½	31½
30	Norf. & West.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼
2,440	Pennsylvania	125½	126	125¼	125¾
100	People's Gas	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
23,410	Reading	61½	64½	61¼	64¼
5,630	Rock Island	27½	27⅞	27	27
10	Rock Island pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
6,310	Southern Pac.	56⅞	57⅝	56⅝	57¼
740	Southern Ry.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼
70	Tenn. C. & I.	45½	45½	45½	45½
500	Texas Pacific	31	31⅝	30½	31⅝
7,800	Union Pacific	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
10	U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,340	U. S. Steel	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜
16,990	U. S. Steel pf.	62¾	63¼	62¼	62⅝
180	Wabash	19¾	20⅜	19½	20
2,010	Wabash pf.	34¾	35¼	34¾	34¾
10	West. Union	91	91	91	91
10	Wis. Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
116,470					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Consol. Tob. 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
20,000	Wabash deb. B	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
$30,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
2d week August..	$12,435	$11,082	
From July 1.....	80,972	70,067	
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	977
4th week August.	208,600	207,824	200,005
Month	804,500	611,153	562,109
From July 1.....	1,171,746	1,225,900	1,092,000
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for July—			
Gross earnings ..	1,475,067	1,415,715	1,365,369
Exp. and taxes...	1,088,650	967,398	890,480
Net earnings	406,436	448,317	474,889
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ...	13,668,409	12,226,359	11,529,262
Op. expenses	8,105,996	7,356,990	7,717,129
Net earnings	5,497,413	4,911,340	3,809,078
Other income	341,340	211,160	331,524
Total income	5,776,203	5,222,440	4,139,677
Exp. and taxes...	4,494,594	4,488,856	4,268,753
Surplus	1,280,609	735,584	†129,156
Add'n. and betterm.	333,428	431	29,402
Surplus	896,903	735,584	.....
†Deficit.			
BROOKLYN, Q. C. & S. for year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ...	909,444	853,091	825,877
Expenses	494,152	429,524	396,453
Net income	415,309	423,899	396,053
Other income	29,159	9,279	2,709
Total income	444,468	433,178	398,822
Charges	400,637	334,757	372,420
Surplus	43,831	48,421	26,402
PENNSYLVANIA for July. Lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, (directly operated).			
Gross	5,701,736	10,286,098	9,042,296
Expenses	5,593,964	6,622,064	5,687,364
Net	3,157,831	3,644,031	3,354,931
7 mos. gross.....	81,586,006	86,809,508	86,841,936
Expenses	45,011,925	46,994,725	39,000,726
7 mo. net	16,814,681	19,806,781	19,884,581
Philadelphia, Washington & Baltimore:			
Gross	1,285,279	1,233,678	1,119,278
Expenses	838,045	889,145	737,745
Net	397,233	344,483	381,533
7 mo. gross.....	7,782,061	7,811,661	6,944,761
Expenses	6,077,234	5,913,434	5,008,134
7 mo. net	1,704,827	1,898,227	1,941,627
Northern Central:			
Gross	838,215	922,915	628,415
Expenses	539,183	674,383	461,983
Net	249,032	248,532	166,432
7 mo. gross.....	5,718,706	5,350,009	4,720,209
Expenses	4,539,492	4,020,192	3,428,292
7 mo. net	1,190,217	1,342,817	1,294,217
West Jersey & Seashore:			
Gross	1,036,131	882,081	817,881
Expenses	836,919	362,919	318,719
Net	273,232	219,162	199,163
7 mo. gross.....	2,382,533	2,208,833	2,065,533
Expenses	1,994,538	1,625,938	1,575,638
7 mo. net	520,995	482,895	489,895
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	1,236,036	1,103,879	1,012,465
Expenses	770,128	689,783	643,027
Net	467,908	414,146	369,438
Charges	283,483	284,514	190,044
Surplus	284,425	129,632	179,393
Dividends	200,000	200,000	200,000
Surplus	84,425	29,632	21,613

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, Sept. 2, 1904.

Impl. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temporary ctfs. full paid, for 6% steri loan									
100,000		94½							
80,000		94⅝							
45,000		94⅝							
95,000		94⅝							
3,000		94⅝							
45,000		94⅝							
20,000		94⅝							
50,000		94⅝							
500		94⅝							
500		94⅝							
500		94⅝							
5,000		94⅝							
15,000		94⅝							
1,000		94⅞							
3,000		94⅞							
22,000		94⅞							
500		95¼							
5,000		94½							
65,000		94⅝							
100,000		94⅞							
Rep. of Cuba 5s.									
Speyer & Co. ctfs. full instl paid									
5,000		99⅞							
7,000		100							
1,000		100¼							
10,000		100⅝							
10,000		101							
Am H & L 6s									
15,000		84							
A. T. & S. Fe gen 4s									
16,000		103⅝							
6,000		103⅝							
At C L 4s									
3,000		96¾							
B & O prior lien 3½s									
1,000		95⅝							
gold 4s									
1,000		103							
4,000		103¼							
6,000		103							
S. W. Div 3½s									
1,000		91⅝							
B R T gold 5s									
6,000		106¼							
10,000		106⅝							
ref. con 4s									
51,000		80¼							
4,000		80⅝							
5,000		80½							
15,000		80¾							
5,000		81							
10,000		80¾							
20,000		81							
38,000		81½							
7,000		81½							
Canada So 1st									
6,000		103⅝							
Can of Ga. con 5s									
1,000		111⅛							
10,000		111⅝							
5,000		112							
1st inc 5s									
10,000		84⅞							
1,000		85							
10,000		84⅝							
2d inc 5s									
3,000		48½							
3d inc 5s									
10,000		34⅝							
10,000		35							
Cen Pac gtd 4s									
1,000		91⅝							
2,000		91⅞							
C, R & P Ry 4s									
180,000		74⅝							
22,000		76							
50,000		75⅞							
10,000		76							
50,000		75⅞							
10,000		76							
45,000		75⅝							
21,000		75⅞							
20,000		76							
10,000		75⅝							
5,000		76							
C, R I & P R R coll tr 5s									
10,000		86¼							
30,000		86							
5,000		86¼							
128,000		86¾							
10,000		86¼							
8,000		86⅝							
42,000		86⅞							
Chi Sou R'way 4s									
1,000		74¼							
1,000		74							
Col Mid 1st 4s									
2,000		64							
Col & So 1st 4s									
23,000		84							
Con Gas Co., N. Y.									
Natl City Bank ctfs full paid for con deb 6s									
27,000		178							
3,000		178½							
Consol Tob 4s									
150,000		73							
145,000		73¼							
20,000		72⅝							
2,000		72⅝							
130,000		72⅝							
25,000		72⅝							
185,000		72⅝							
95,000		72⅝							
10,000		72⅝							
12,000		72⅝							
30,000		72⅝							
175,000		73							
10,000		72⅝							
132,000		73							
50,000		73¼							
1,000		73							
40,000		73¼							
10,000		73							
1,000		73¼							
20,000		73⅝							
385,000		73							
20,000		73¼							
25,000		73⅝							
135,000		73¼							
1,000		73

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 1-4 Per Cent.

A Cheerful Closing Before the Holidays—Stocks Strong Upon Improving Expectations Regarding Grains and Cotton.

Yesterday's news was of a sort to inspire reluctance to stand short over the holidays, and converted many into the belief that the better plan was to go long in hopes of better rather than lower markets next week. The produce markets were weak, despite another influential estimate reducing the crop yield to about 500,000,000 bushels, with great particularity of detail. The Street in its present temper will simply have nothing to do with such ciphering, and the Granger stocks were conspicuously strong. The news regarding the cotton crop was so much better that the cotton market was thrown into something like a bull panic, the price yielding nearly 50 points upon the Government's report of condition at 84.1, or a deterioration during August of 7 points. Thus the Agricultural Department and The Journal of Commerce agree regarding the extent of the deterioration, which may therefore be taken as established. But the Government report leaves the condition, after deducting the deterioration, at the point where The Journal begins to do its subtracting. It is necessary to speak with uncommon respect of the Government estimate, since it is published on the same day with the final figures of last year's crop, justifying the Government's prediction of a short yield with admirable accuracy. It is therefore established with as much certainty as any future event admits that the cotton crop is above the decade's average over an unprecedented acreage, with fair promise of a record yield. The largest crops hitherto known were the result of applying lower conditions to smaller acreage. In this market also there was forthcoming a pessimistic forecast by an operator less influential than recently. With scarcely the passing tribute of a smile the price was marked down nearly $2.50 a bale, and the Stock Exchange felt the cheering influence.

A cut in steel tubes was announced, and other steel products beyond doubt will be cheaper next week. Pennsylvania's gross for July was reported $1,514,800 smaller, and expenses were reduced only by $1,028,100. Metropolitan reported that its deficit had increased fivefold. These are samples of facts which the market cared nothing for. Declines can be found along the list, but Pennsylvania and Metropolitan were not among them. The advances among the grain and cotton carriers were conspicuous, and can be spoken of more cordially for reasons already mentioned. General Electric was conspicuously strong among the specialties, and there were notable movements among high-class properties never dealt in except for investment purposes. The volume showed little gain, but the tone contrasted strongly with what had been expected of the market on the eve of a holiday in which developments might be unpleasant. The average expectation clearly is of a different sort.

The bond market was of a similar character. There was large but reduced activity in Consolidated Tobacco 4s, resulting in a much better distribution of business. Japanese 6s, Rock Island issues, Wabash, and Steel continued prominent. The currency movement indicates a smaller loss of reserve than last week, as the demand for cash from distant points was largely recouped by receipts of cash not wanted in near-by centres. With the surplus in its present swollen condition the proportions of the movement are insignificant.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	M., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Mo. Pacific	¾
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	1
Am. Sauff pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. & Harlem	½
Brook. R. T.	¾	Norf. & West.	¾
Brok. Un. Gas	2	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
C., M. & St. P.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W.	3¼	Reading	2½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	6	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	Rock Island pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	So. Pacific	¾
Col. Southern	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Co. So. 2d pf.	1	Third Avenue	2
Col. & H. C. & I.	¼	Tol. St. L. & W.	1¼
Corn Products	¾	T. St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Twin City	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Union Bag & P.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Union Bag & P. pf.	5
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	¾	Union Pacific	½
Gen. Electric	4	U. S. Pipe	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Pipe pf.	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Express	1
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Realty	1
Louis. & Nash.	1½	U. S. Steel	½
Met. Securities	1½	Wabash	¾
Met. Ry.	2½	Wabash pf.	1½
Mexican Central	⅝	Western Union	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Westinghouse	1
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½	Wis. Central	1¼
		Wis. Central pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley	1⅜
Am. Malting pf.	1	Hocking Valley pf.	1⅜
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	4	Nat. Enameling	⅛
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	1¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
		R. R. Securities	2½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. T. 4s	1¼	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Con. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	4¼	Ga.-Car. & N. 1st	1½
C., M. & St. P. Term. 5s	1½	Mex. Cen. 1st inc.	1½
Dist. Sec. 5s	1½	P. S. & L. E. 5s	1½
		Wabash deb B	1⅝

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 2	561,481
To date this year	76,346,310
Corresponding date last year	112,460,575

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 2	$7,565,500
To date this year	$452,853,960
Corresponding date last year	$455,084,250

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Sugar Refining Co. common and preferred.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Fifteen Boston local and suburban express companies conducting business within a ten-mile radius of that city have been united under the name of the Boston and Suburban Express and Parcels Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York increased $98,837, as compared with the previous week, and $43,455, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Much Evening Up of Accounts Over the Holiday—Sharp Advance in Metropolitan.

Much evening-up on the part of traders in anticipation of the three-day holiday went on yesterday, but in so far as this involved the sale of long stock it had relatively little effect upon prices. In addition to transactions of this kind there was some shifting of speculative accounts from one stock to another. The heaviness of Rock Island and the decided strength of Reading was said to be at least in part due to such operations. Report had it that Jacob Field sold out about 15,000 shares of Rock Island and bought as much Reading, and on the day's showing he had all the best of the deal. Reading, after being apparently under pressure in the early trading, advanced sharply and closed with a net gain of 2½ points, while on the other hand Rock Island lost a small fraction.

***

No Profit in Selling Metropolitan.

Selling on bad news seemed as profitless an undertaking yesterday in the case of Metropolitan as it has been on any recent occasion. The sharp upward movement in that stock which followed the publication of the annual report showing a deficit for the year five times as large as the deficit of the previous year, was entitled to be considered bad news, even though the earnings for some time had been admitted to be bad, and the action of the stock seems to offer one additional incident in support of the rule to buy on bad news. The 2⅛-point net gain was explained on the ground that there had been too many sellers, and that their covering was responsible for the strength of the stock. Metropolitan Securities showed a net gain of 1⅞ points.

***

Baltimore and Ohio Growing in Favor.

Baltimore and Ohio is apparently becoming more of a favorite, and the Street is hearing predictions of higher prices for it. It was helped yesterday by the sharp advance in Reading, in which Baltimore and Ohio has such a large interest. Talk of a dividend on Reading common is becoming more confident as the stock advances, and the point is made that such a change for the better in the position of Reading common would be of much advantage to Baltimore and Ohio. Banking interests closely identified with the latter property are said to be confident of the stock advancing still further.

***

London Large Buyer of Steel.

New high records for the present movement were recorded in both issues of United States Steel, the common selling up to 13⅞, and the preferred to 63½. London was a large buyer of both stocks yesterday, taking probably 20,000 shares. These purchases were partly offset by sales of various railroad stocks, the amount bought on balance being probably 10,000 shares. Predictions of still higher prices for Steel preferred are made without regard to the present price situation in the steel trade, it being said that the stock has been selling too low, even admitting that at the moment the trade situation is not good.

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More Currency Shipments.

A shipment of $500,000 gold to South America is to be made to-day by the National Bank of Commerce. Through the Sub-Treasury there was transferred yesterday to Chicago $250,000, to Cincinnati $200,000, and to New Orleans $100,000, a total of $550,000. There was a slight increase in the call money rate yesterday, explained by the fact that loans made yesterday carried over until Tuesday, but nevertheless the bulk of the day's loans were placed little if at all above the previously prevailing rate of 1 per cent. Within the past two days five months' money has loaned at 3½ per cent., showing that even for loans extending to the end of January there is very little tendency toward higher rates. In the monthly circular issued by the National City Bank attention is drawn to the possibility of another call on the National banks for a part of the public deposits held by them, although it is thought improbable that such a call will be issued before the coming election.

BETHLEHEM STOCK BOUGHT.

Ship Trust Reorganization Work Will All Be Done Soon.

Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Shipbuilding Company sold at public auction in Newark yesterday the 300,000 shares of Bethlehem Steel stock held by the Shipbuilding Company. The only bidder was a representative of the Standard Trust Company. The upset price of $7,500,000 was bid. The sale was made pursuant to agreement between Chas. M. Schwab as chairman of the Reorganization Committee, by which Mr. Schwab will retain control of the Bethlehem Company.

William Nelson Cromwell of the Reorganization Committee said later that the sale of the other properties would all be made by the first week in October, in accordance with the reorganization plan. These properties will be turned over to the new corporation to be formed.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of currency this week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $2,127,100 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $4,905,700 and sent to the interior $5,010,800, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $500,000 to Chicago and $100,000 to Cincinnati. The loss to the interior was $111,100.

Receipts of new gold were $4,071,900, namely: $872,600 on New York Assay Office checks, $2,347,300 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, mostly for Japanese and Australian gold, and $852,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Gold exports were $900,000 in coin, $500,000 to Argentina, and $400,000 to Cuba.

There was also sent to Cuba $1,158,000 in currency, completing the payment of the first installment of the $35,000,000 Cuban loan.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $17,245,100, payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $21,276,000; the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,029,900.

The total loss, to the interior, $111,100; by gold exports, $900,000; currency to Cuba, $1,158,000; to the Sub-Treasury, $4,029,900, was $6,199,000. Deducting the gain of $4,071,900 new gold, the net loss was $2,127,100.

The loss to the interior is much smaller than was indicated by the transfers through the Sub-Treasury. Shipments of currency to the West and South were practically offset by receipts from near by and Eastern points. Compared with former years shipments to the interior for the week were $720,000 more than in the corresponding week of 1903, $740,000 less than in 1902, and $1,260,000 less than in 1901.

The large loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was chiefly due to transfers of Western internal revenue collections by draft upon New York correspondents. Customs collections were $3,359,700, a daily average of $559,900, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $491,000. Pension payments were $678,000, comparing with $1,671,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,500,000 mutilated currency.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.09	.10	L. W. Con.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.11	.10	Mexican	.84	.86
Andes	.18	.18	Occi. Con.	.75	.75
Belcher	.21	.22	Ophir	2.30	2.40
Best & B.	1.20	1.25	Overman	.20	.20
Bullion	.25	.24	Potosi	.14	.16
Caledonia	.60	.63	Savage	.19	.19
Chal. Con.	.19	.20	Sag Belcher	.11	.11
Challar	.13	.14	Sierra Nev.	.31	.33
Confidence	.60	.60	Syndicate	.02	.02
C. C. & Va.	1.05	1.10	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.39	.39
Crown Point	.15	.16	Utah Con.	.07	.09
Gould & Cur.	.22	.23	Yellow Jack	.16	.19
Hale & Nor.	.60	.61	Silver bars	67½	..
Julia	.09	.09	Drafts, sight	.05	.06
Justice	.09	.11	Telegraph	.07½	.08½
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Friday, .46@.47; Thursday, .46@.47.

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Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 2.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C., K. & N.	35½	36	Little Chief	3¾	3¾
Dante	3½	4½	Little Bessie	2¾	2¾
Elkton	64½	65½	Moon Anchor	6¾	7½
El Paso	93½	94	New Haven	3½	3¾
Gold Dollar	6¾	7	Old Gold	9¾	10½
Gold Sov.	5¾	5½	Pharmacist	3¾	3½
Isabella	21½	21½	Rose Maud	4¼	4½
Jackpot	3½	4	Vindicator	90	98
Keystone	4½	5	Work	8½	9

Window Glass Prices Advanced.

Owing to the scarcity of desirable sizes in window glass a new scale of prices was put into effect yesterday by New York plate and window glass jobbers. The new rate is 90 and 15 per cent. off the list price of Oct. 1 1903, for first and second bracket single strength window glass, and 90 and 5 per cent. off the larger sizes, both single and double strength. The old rates were 90 and 20 per cent. off and 90 and 10 per cent. off.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅝@1 per cent., closing at ⅝ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $241,458,963; balances, $11,442,521; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $808,214.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.8730@$4.8735; cables, $4.8780.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.84⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18@5.19⅜ and 5 18¾@5.18⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 15-16 and 95⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—50@10c discount. Chicago—80c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—35c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Money was abundant in the market this afternoon, and the rates were easier, discount sympathising.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful, but operators were undecided, partly in view of the narrowness of business. Consols hardened on monetary conditions and investment purchases.

Americans opened irregular, and the movements were slight. The market mainly was fairly firm. The position of Wall Street, however, handicapped operations. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners were variously affected by the war in the Far East. Japanese advanced. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96⅝. Continentals receded.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 3-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 83; Atchison preferred, 100⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 89⅜; Canadian Pacific, 127⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 39⅞; Chicago Great Western, 15⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 159½; De Beers, 19; Denver and Rio Grande, 25⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78⅜; Erie, 29½; Erie first preferred, 66⅜; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 132; Louisville and Nashville, 124; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22¼; New York Central, 125⅝; Norfolk and Western, 70⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 64½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 31½; Reading first preferred, 83; Reading second preferred, 87¾; Southern Railway, 29⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 68¼; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 13⅞; United States Steel preferred, 64½; Wabash, 20; Wabash preferred, 40; Spanish 4s, 87½.

Bar silver, quiet, 26 5-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 11-16@2¾ per cent.; for three months' bills 2¾@2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.57; Lisbon, 20.25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was calm, and stocks were heavy, particularly Russians. At the close prices were firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.40, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507. The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98 francs 35 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 25 centimes for checks.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Prices on the Boerse to-day improved in most departments. Russians fell half a point.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Concerning conditions of trade Dun's Review says:

Confidence increases each week as a larger proportion of the agricultural yield is placed beyond the reach of injury and industrial undertakings are less interrupted by labor controversies. It is not to be expected that the business world will suddenly abandon its conservative attitude, purchases being still restricted largely to such needs as are clearly discerned, but there is evidence of a growing disposition to provide for more remote requirements. In many lines, particularly dry goods, stocks have been reduced much below normal, and Fall shipments are expanding in a healthy manner. Distribution of merchandise is providing the railways with a large tonnage, preparations are being made to handle the enormous crops, and the gross earnings of all railways reporting for three weeks of August show a gain of 1.4 per cent. over the same time last year.

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Failure returns for the month of August contain many gratifying features. Manufacturing liabilities of $3,030,570 were smaller than in any other month since June, 1903, and compare with $7,748,685 in the same month last year. Trading insolvencies involved $3,728,468, a slight increase over last year's figures, but less than in any month since September, 1903. Numerically, there was a large increase, chiefly among small grocers and butchers, and, excluding the few failures for over $100,000 each, the average trading loss was $4,533, which is less than in the corresponding month for any year since the ten preceding years. The month's total was swelled by a few real estate and brokerage failures, of which there were only 20, but the liabilities amounted to $3,-722,400. While these had little effect upon the general business situation and were in no way representative of conditions during August, they swelled the aggregate to $10,491,468, against $10,877,782 in the same month last year.

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Bradstreet's comments on the situation as follows:

Further expansion in Fall trade is noted at leading centres, and the last week in August has seen the largest business done since the opening of the season. Crops have made fair progress. Collections have been nothing to boast of—backward, in fact. Money has remained easy and therefore very favorable to stock speculation, despite enlarged demand from the interior and shipments to leading Western and Southern points. Bank clearings comparisons are now with the low-water period a year ago, hence, while showing decreases from July, August returns mark a slight gain over that month last year. Failures were more numerous in August than in July in nearly all sections, and a few large suspensions of manufacturing concerns have swelled liabilities beyond those in August a year ago. Recently preceding conditions are maintained in railway earnings returns, which show slight gains over last year.

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Bank clearings for the week ended with Sept. 1 aggregate $1,804,283,309, 3 per cent. larger than last week, and 8 per cent. over last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $715,907,416, a fraction of 1 per cent. over last week, but a loss of 8 per cent. as compared with last year.

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Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Sept. 1 aggregate 1,830,511 bushels, against 1,084,333 bushels last week, 3,131,839 bushels this week last year, 6,278,299 bushels in 1902, and 4,406,064 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 12,464,662 bushels, against 28,210,128 bushels last year, 43,063,596 bushels in 1902, and 59,167,570 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 710,582 bushels, against 763,546 bushels last week, 968,741 bushels a year ago, 21,196 bushels in 1902, and 550,876 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 5,273,581 bushels, against 9,194,036 bushels in 1903, 775,765 bushels in 1902, and 9,249,897 bushels in 1901.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 2.—Quotations on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	Brewing	24⅞	24½	24⅞
25	Brewing pf.	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
305	Crucible	5¾	5½	5½
115	Fireproof	8	8	8
75	Fireproof pf.	28	28	28
10	Luster Mining	11⅛	11½	11½
251	M. L. & H.	35	34½	35
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44¼	44¼	44½
1,125	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
35	Sewer Pipe	21	21	21
85	United States Steel	13⅝	13	13⅝
210	United States Steel pf.	63	63	63
1,370	West. Elec. 2ds	81¾	80½	80¾
*30	M. S. & T.	55	55	55

BONDS.

$1,000	P. M. & C. 5s	99¼	.. ..
4,000	River Coal 6s	110	.. ..

*Bank stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—The local money market is quiet, but somewhat firmer. Call loans, 2@2½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $31,488,194. Balances, $2,258,940. Sub-Treasury debit, $99,085.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87⅝	..
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.85
Commercial	..	4.84
Francs	5.18¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅞	95⅝
Guilders	40⅝	40⅜

The stock market was strong to-day and active with Tamarack, Osceola and Wolverine conspicuous among the Coppers for buoyancy. United States Mining, on the contrary, was rather weak and was freely sold. The advance in Dominion Coal continued. Massachusetts Electrics were heavy.

The stock market will not be opened again until Tuesday morning. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
895	Atchison	83½	80⅞	83½
11	Atchison pf.	98	98	98½
165	Boston Elevated	132⅞	132¼	132½
3	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
90	C. J. H. & S. Y. pf.	125½	125½	125½
100	C. R. I. & P. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
80	*Fitchburg	136	136	136
145	Massachusetts Elec.	12⅝	12	12⅝
515	Mass. Elec. pf.	61	60	60
50	Mexican Central	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
14	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	189½	190
490	*Union Pacific	99¼	98⅞	99¼
1	Union Pacific pf.	93	93	93
6	*Union Pacific pf.	93	93	93
1	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

32	American	137½	137¼	137¼
37	Western pf.	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

53	Am. Ag. Chem.	14	13½	13½
884	*Am. Sugar	130⅝	130¼	130⅝
15	*Am. Sugar pf.	132½	132½	132½
710	Am. Woolen	15⅝	15¼	15½
330	Am. Woolen pf.	81¼	80¾	81¼
620	Dom. Iron & Steel	12	11¼	11⅝
266	General Electric	160	160	160
115	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	48	47¼	47¼
107	Massachusetts Gas	62	62	62
117	Massachusetts Gas pf.	86¼	83	83
15	Mergenthaler	186	185	185
55	Pullman	216¾	216¾	216¾
25	Reece Button Hole	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Swift & Co.	102¾	102¾	102¾
40	United Fruit	106⅜	106	106
50	United Shoe Machine	50¾	50¼	50¼
2	United Shoe Machine pf.	51	51	51
1,468	United States Steel	13⅞	13½	13⅞
1,590	United States Steel pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾
70	Westinghouse	85	84	85

MINING.

130	Adventure	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,479	†Allouez	13⅝	13¼	13
2,580	Amalgamated	68	67	67⅞
5	American Zinc	13½	13½	13½
1,110	Atlantic	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
350	Bingham	27	27	27
2,610	Boston Copper & Gold	7⅝	7¼	7⅝
16	Calumet & Hecla	530	520	520
20	*Calumet & Hecla	510	510	510
2,692	Centennial	22	22	22⅜
50	Con. Mercur	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8,717	Copper Range	58⅝	57½	57⅞
895	Daly-West	14¼	14	14⅛
250	Dom. Coal	62	57½	60
10	Dom. Coal pf.	107½	106¾	107½
100	Elm River	3	2⅞	3
150	Franklin	9¼	9	9¼
1,835	Granby	5¼	5	5¼
150	Guanajuato	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,886	Isle Royale	20¼	19½	19½
80	Mass	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
350	Michigan	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,481	Mohawk	46⅝	45	46
615	Montana C. & C.	6¾	6	6¾
100	Old Colony	6	6	6
1,775	Old Dominion	16¼	15⅞	16
926	Osceola	76½	71¾	75
224	*Parrott	25¼	24	25¼
300	Phoenix	2¼	2¼	2¼
63	Quincy	86⅝	86¼	85¾
1,736	Shannon	4¾	4¼	4¼
280	Tamarack	120	114	115
195	Trinity	7¾	7¼	7¼
5	U. S. Coal & Oil	13	12	12
5,610	United States	21⅞	21	21¼
3,035	Utah	42⅝	42	42⅜
335	Winona	10	9¼	9¼
358	Wolverine	93	88½	90
18	Wyandotte	1	1	1

*Ex. dividend. †First instalment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Reading and Philadelphia Company were the bright particular features of the local market. As a result of pool operations in the last named, the price advanced 1⅝ points. The buying of Reading was said to be of the same character as has been apparent in the stock for some time past, but the Street is not able to determine whether it is or is not for purpose other than mere speculation. Lehigh Valley advanced ⅛ in sympathy. Lit Brothers stock was up ½, Germantown, Morristown, and Chestnut Hill Railroad 1, and several other issues scored small fractional advances on very small trading. Total sales, 31,190 shares; $37,100 bonds:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Rys.	45¼	44¾	45¼
78	Bell Telephone	50	50	50
5	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
225	Cambria Steel	30¾	30	30
520	Con. Lake Superior	5	4¾	5
50	Con. Lake Superior pf.	9¾	9½	9½
10	Con. Traction, N. J.	72	72	72
100	Electric Storage Battery	63	63	63
200	Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾
15	General Asphalt pf.	30	30	30
2	Germantown Trust	135	135	135
30	Jan. Co. of N. Am.	33½	33½	33½
400	Lehigh Valley R. R.	39¾	39¼	39¾
40	Lit Brothers	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Northern Central R. R.	69	68¾	68¾
12	Norristown R. R.	135	135	135
130	Pennsylvania R. R.	63 12-16	63¼	63 12-16
10	Phila. & Gray's P., Pass.	100¼	100¼	100¼
151	Phila. Traction	90	89	90
945	Phila. Electric	6 7-16	6⅜	6⅜
4,834	Phila. Co.	41	39¾	40¾
20	Phila. Co. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
550	Phila. Rapid Transit	14¾	14¼	14¼
14,376	Reading	32¾	30⅝	32 1-16
200	Reading 1st pf.	43¾	43¼	43¾
200	Reading 2d pf.	16 15-16	16 15-16	16 15-16
600	Rock Island	27½	27¼	27½
5	United Cos. of N. J.	238¾	238¾	238¾
17	United Gas Imp.	89¾	89¼	89¼
4,455	U. S. Steel	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
1,810	U. S. Steel pf.	63½	62¾	63
310	Warwick Steel	4	4	4¼
100	Wabash	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Wabash pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—New York exchange was 30 cents discount; time and call loans 5@6½ per cent. New high record prices for the year were established to-day on the local Exchange as the result of continued active speculation in American Can shares. Greatest strength was shown in the preferred stock, which on purchases aggregating over 1,000 shares during the morning rose to 47¾. The common shares, however, were extremely active, considering the usual trend, 1,200 shares going during the morning at slightly higher prices. Next in point of activity was Box Board preferred. Six hundred shares of the stock exchanged hands early, putting the price up to 11. Elsewhere trading was scattered. Carbon shares were only steady. Metropolitan common sold at 22 and the preferred at 59, while Biscuit went again at 47 and West Chicago at 54.

Afternoon sales took Cha preferred to 48, Box Board preferred fractionally higher, and Northwestern Elevated common to 21. Ship Building gained 3 points.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,250	American Can	47¾	47¼	47¾
1,575	American Can pf.	48	47	47¾
50	Am. Shipbuilding com.	32	32	32
65	Chicago City Ry.	184	184	184
20	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	19	19	19
20	Chi. Union Trac. com.	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Diamond Match	133½	133½	133½
300	Illinois Brick	5¾	5¾	5¾
98	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	59	59	59
151	National Biscuit	47	47	47
5	National Biscuit pf.	106¾	106¾	106¾
200	National Carbon	40¼	40	40
10	National Carbon pf.	115	115	115
24	North Chicago	85	85	85
75	Northwestern Elev. com.	21	20½	21
91	Quaker Oats com.	46	45	45½
10	South Side Elevated	91¾	91½	91½
55	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¾	29¾
25	Street's Stable Car pf.	97½	97½	97½
35	Swift & Co.	103	101¾	103
555	United Box Board	11	10¾	11
705	United Box Board pf.	47¾	47	47¾
145	West Chicago	55¼	54	55½

SHRINKAGE IN IMPORTS.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot Sold on Maiden Lane and Cedar Street, Near William Street—Big Building Loan for Upper Seventh Avenue Operation—Day's Dealings by Brokers.

The property 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, running through to 19 Cedar Street, has been resold by Seth Sprague Terry, through William A. White & Sons and Horace S. Ely & Co. The buyer, a client of the latter firm, will hold the property as an investment. The plot has frontages of 54.2 feet on Maiden Lane and 26.7 feet on Cedar Street, and a depth of 133.4 feet. The buildings now on it are old three and four story stores and warehouses. The property, which is in close proximity to the new centre of insurance interests at Maiden Lane, Liberty and William Streets, was owned for many years by the late George Kemp and was held by his heirs until a few months ago, when it was bought by Mr. Terry, through William A. White & Sons.

Loan for Seventh Avenue Improvement.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has secured a building loan of $253,500 from the City Mortgage Company on the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets.

Buyer of East 78th Street House.

Sidney M. Sternbach is the buyer of 12 East Seventy-eighth Street, sold recently by Henry D. Winans & May for Mrs. Esther H. Sands.

East 30th Street Apartment Sold.

John Miller has sold for a Mr. Brown the five-story apartment house 147 East Thirtieth Street, to a client.

Purchase of 19th Street Apartments.

Jacob L. Lissner and Joseph Marks have bought 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, a seven-story apartment house, 45 by 80 by 100.

Sale of Eight Houses Completed.

Heilner & Wolf have sold 233 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 87.6 by 100. The broker was Floyd S. Corbin. This completes the sale of eight similar houses by this firm.

C. F. W. Johanning has resold for Mrs. Rosa Kahl the five-story flat 313 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Edelson & Hoffmann have sold to D. Fuchs 141 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story flat on plot 40 by 100.11, and irregular. The buyer gives in part payment lots at Bradley Beach, N. J.

Max Marx has bought from F. V. Osthoff, through Moritz G. Morgenthau, 1,411 Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Buying on Upper Third Avenue.

Jacob L. Lissner & Sons have bought the property 1,843 and 1,845 Third Avenue, 37 by 105.

Philip Jesselson has sold for S. Sobel to Louis Auerbach 1,872 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100. The same broker recently sold the adjoining property, 1,874.

First Avenue Tenements Sold.

Dobroczynski & Blumenkranz have sold for Isidor Leipzig to Michael Levy the two six-story tenements 1,075 and 1,077 First Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Samuel C. Baum has sold 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on plot 18.9 by 100.11.

David Sommer has sold the five-story flat 71 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Simon Adler has sold for Dr. Giuseppe Colvelli 305 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat on lot 20 by 56.10.

Madison Avenue Store Leased.

C. A. Stein has leased the store and basement at 1,066 Madison Avenue to Davot & Co., caterers, for a term of years.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Geiger & Braverman have sold to A. Manchell, through M. Jarchower, the six-story tenement 254 Broome Street, on lot 30 by 90.

H. J. Sachs has sold for Solomon Cohen 14 Eldridge Street, three and five-story tenements, on lot 24.1 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Louis Kalisky, to Michael Corbo, the six-story tenement 191 Mott Street, for a term of five years at the aggregate rental of $20,000.

Sale of East 136th Street Flats.

Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn have sold for Hiram M. Kirk 623 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Willis Avenue, two three-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.

J. William Kaiser has sold for a Mr. Wollenweber the dwelling 690 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Harry M. Goldberg has bought 762 and 764 Courtlandt Avenue, frame buildings, on plot 39 by 92, and has sold 985 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Charles Crowley to G. Del Gaudio the one-family dwelling on east side of St. Lawrence Avenue, 157 feet south of West Farms Road; also, for E. Unglaube to Charles Knauf Lots 231 and 232, Van Nest Park, 50 by 100; also, for Charles Knauf to Carl Buehle the three-story store building on south side of Morris Park Avenue, 75 feet west of Garfield Street.

Sale of Bronx Properties.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Richard J. Fell to Charlotte Seidel the three-story frame hotel on lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Arthur Avenue, and for Johanna C. Kenny, to Hugh Donohue, the frame private cottage 2,163 Bathgate Avenue.

Property Sold on Sound Shore.

The Fox Realty Company has sold to A. H. Alden the Summer residence of H. G. Tobey, located on the Hummocks, between Larchmont and Orienta Point. This place is considered one of the handsomest waterfront properties along the Sound. The price is said to have been $50,000.

Duff & Brown have sold for Mrs. W. H. Ebbes three and one-half acres at Fort Lee, N. J., to a New York builder, who will improve the entire property with cottages.

No Business at Auction.

There were no offerings at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No. 111 Mott St., for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x89.10; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 220 Grand St, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $23,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 116th St, for a four-story brick college building, 145x57; Trustees Columbia College, owners; A. W. Brunner of 33 Union Square West, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 541 to 559 East 138th St, for four four-story brick storage buildings, 47.6x47.6; Peerless Brick Company, premises, owner; Turner Construction Company of 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Grand and Elm Sts, s e corner, for one-story brick stores, 5.9x55.1; C. A. Marotski of 108 East 129th St, owner; B. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,500.

Burnett Place, s s, 295 ft e of Barry St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8x40; A. Farley, Longwood Av and Barry St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Avenue A, s e corner of 9th St, for a one-story brick power station, 168.8x27; Bronx Gas and Electric Company, premises, owner; John B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $15,000.

190th St, s s, 125 ft w of Hughes Av, for a one-story wagon shed, 18x39; Patrick O'Connell, premises, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

Ditmar St, s s, 125 ft w of Main St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x32; Ernest Johnson, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

93d St, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, to six-story brick storage buildings; George Ehret of 1,127 Park Av, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

227th St, n e corner of Spuyten Duyvil Driveway, to a two-story frame dwelling, 42x32; Isaac D. Johnson, premises, owner; John A. Knubel of 518 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 2, 1904.

ADAMS ST, e s, 270 ft s of Columbus Av, 68.11x102.3x85.6x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Clyde F. Howes..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,297, e s, 25x100; William Koenig to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,297, e s, 25x100; Esther Eisenberg to Anna K. E. Range, (mtg $30,500)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 158th St, 50x100; Charles E. Deppermann, trustee, to Marie Diehl, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,272, w s, 27x100; Agnes M. Scoville and another to Andrew Weir, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,018, e s, 25x79.8; Meyer D. Shatz to Celia Siegel, (mtg $15,500)..... Nom.

AVENUE B, 97 and 99, e s, 37x93; Max Lipman and another to Charles Lowenfeld, (mtg $44,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE C, w s, 105.4 ft s of 13th St, 25x70; Amalia Bundstein to Pinkus Burger, other consideration and..... 100

BRACKEN AV, e s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Michael O'Neill and another..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 2,733 and 2,785, w s, 50x100; Samuel G. Schwab to Nathan L. Ottinger and another, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BROOME ST, 254, n s, 28.6x90.6; Herman Segal and others to Frank Manchel, (mtg $44,300,) other consideration and..... 100

BRYANT AV, e s, 115 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Bertha Finken to Henry Klink, (mtg $2,500)..... 4,300

CHERRY ST, n s, 59.5 ft e of Pike St, 44.11x116.10x25x118.8; Cherry St, n s, 104.4 ft e of Pike St, 55.6x40.4x55.5x46; interior plot, 46 ft n of Cherry St x 104.4 ft e of Pike St, runs n 119.2x e 55x s 121.2x w 55.5; Abraham Levy to Nathan Feldman and another, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 50 ft e of Taylor St, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Anna J. Marins to John Casey, other consideration and..... 100

DALY AV, n w s, parts of Lots 278 and 279, map of East Tremont, runs n w 125.11 x n e 56.11 x s e 122.1 x s w 57; Martin Geiszler to John G. Ellendt and another, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

GOERCK ST, 34, s e corner of Delancey St, 25x100; Annie Aronowitz to Joseph Friedman, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and..... 100

HARRISON AV, w s, 175.3 ft n of Morton Place, 50.4x130.6x23.8x130.10; Daniel Curran, Edward T., to Mary F. A. Curran; 69th St, 131 East, due July 1, 1905, (mtg 6 per cent..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 146 and 148, e s, 50x100; Samuel Bauer to Samuel Winters, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 228, map of Van Nest Park; Mary Peters to Jacob Lyons, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 279, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Edward T. Sherwood to Samuel W. Greenbaum..... 1,450

MADISON AV, 2,038, w s, 16.2x75; Margaret McDevitt to Elizabeth U. Ogle, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,532, w s, 17.2x70; Henry B. Levy to Meyer Kalmanowitz, (mtg $18,500)..... Nom.

MAIDEN LANE, 97, n s, 21x62.3x21x62.4; James W. McCulloch to Elizabeth L. Duncan, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MAIDEN LANE, 99, n s, 21x61.3x21x62.3; James W. McCulloch to Mary H. McCulloch, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MANHATTAN AV, 28, e s, 25x100; William Schwager to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, other consideration and..... 100

MANHATTAN ST, 3 to 7, w s, 75.4x62.5x36.2x62.3; Samuel Klein to Barnett Levy and another, (mtg $49,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MARMION AV, w s, 289.3 ft n of Tremont Av, 20.9x150.2x20.11x150.2; John Toelberg to Jonas Well, other consideration and..... 100

MONROE ST, 58, s s, 25.3x92.10x25.1x92.8; Meyer Weiss to Samuel Silverdick, (mtgs $38,000)..... Nom.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, s w s, 627 ft s e from s e corner of Lot 4, map of land of Mary C. F. Macomb, runs s w 296.8x s e 200.5x n e 315x n w 200; John Parsons to Christian B. Hebbe, other consideration and..... 100

OLD WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of 6th St, 39x105; James F. Donnelly to Herman Shatzkin, other consideration and..... 100

OLD WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of 6th St, 39x105; Herman Shatzkin to Max Davidson and another, other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 119th St, 25 x90; Laura Bayles to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

PART OF LOT 155, map of Morrisania, 75 x131; Mary S. Thompson and others to Ann Thompson, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100

PROSPECT AV, 2,058, e s, 16.6x150; J. C. Julius Langbein to William S. Patten, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

SHERIFF ST, 53, w s, 20x90; Mary Trainor and another to Solomon Feiner, all title, other consideration and..... 100

SHERIFF ST, 53, w s, 20x90; Peter F. Trainor and another, by guardian, to Solomon Feiner, all title..... 4,282

STANTON ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 18.2x60; interior strip, 36 ft n of Stanton St and 18.2 w of Eldridge St, runs n 23.11x w 0.8x s 23.11x e 0.8; Louisa Schuh to Harry Levin, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and..... 100

WALES AV, 687, w s, 25x111x29.11x94.7; Michael M. Reynolds to Severin Magin and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WALTON AV, 2,445 and 2,447, w s, 34.7x82x32.6x82; Walton Av, 2,437 and 2,439, w s, 33.4x82; William F. Kraus to I. C. J. Langbein, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WEST END AV, s s, 77.6 ft s of 84th St, 14.10x100; Sarah L. Adams to William A. Whitcomb, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

157 AV, w s, 46.9 ft s of 11th St, 23.2x64.2; Carmelo Ianni to Salvatore Mesina, (mtg $14,000)..... 7,000

4TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, 56.3x96; Nathan Feldman and others to Abram Levy, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH ST, s s, 117.11 ft e of Avenue B, 71.8 x96.2; Max Kerschenbluth to Helen Wilkenfeld, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $112,796.73,) other consideration and..... 100

7TH AV, 2,255 and 2,257, e s, 49.11x100; Charles Lowenfeld to Harry Shwitzer, (mtgs $54,000,) other consideration and. 100

16TH ST, 449 West, 26.11x82.9; Sadie Bassel to Annie Ehrom, ½ part, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

30TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 10th Av, 137.6 x98.9; James F. Du Bois and others to Max Hess and another..... Nom.

43D ST, 443 West, 18.9x100.5; Jacob Leower to Thomas Farrell, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and..... 100

45TH ST, 544 and 546 West, 50x100.5; Meyer Goldberg and others to John Fulton, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

81ST ST, s s, 247 West, 25x100.5; Bessie R. Cohen and another to Harry Stoll, (mtg $19,000)..... Nom.

97TH ST, 131 East, 16.8x½ block; Mary F. A. Curran to Edward T. Curran, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

78TH ST, 109 East, 18.8x102.2; Mitchel Levy and another, executors, to Henrietta A. Rosenblatt, (mtg $12,000)..... 19,100

81ST ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Bohemian Realty Company to Isidor Wexler and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

83D ST, 523 East, 25x102.2; Mary J. Clark, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Barnett Levy, (mtg $14,000)..... 22,750

86TH ST, s s, 59.6 ft e of 3d Av, runs s s 44.5 x s 68.5 x e 70 x n 100.8 x w 100.6; Hugo Gorsch to George N. Walz..... Nom.

94TH ST, 175 East, 18.9x100.8; Oscar L. Richard to Hermanda E. S. Schuls, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

101ST ST, 323 to 329 East, 114x100.11; Michael Miller to Julius Braun, (mtg $71,000,) other consideration and..... 100

101ST ST, 323 to 329 East, 114x100.11; Julius Braund to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $101,000,) other consideration and..... 100

109TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of 1st Av, 150x 100.10; Mary C. Kohn, by guardian, to Ehler J. Ernst and another, all title..... 25,000

112TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x66.10; Simon Adler to Giuseppe Calvelli, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of 4th Av, 16x 100.11; Kate Egan to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, 131 West, 25x100.11; Charles Lowenfeld to Harry Shwitzer, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, n s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; Samuel Williams to Lena Weissberg, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

116TH ST, 447 East, 25x100.11; Simon Myers and others to David Hertz, other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, 242 East, 25x100.11; Anna M. Hubeny to George Schaefer, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

118TH ST, n s, 123.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Philip Menschel to Moritz Mark and another, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.11; William A. Schutz to Casimer Y. Wagner, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

122D ST, 235 and 237 East, 37.6x100.11; Walter J. Dean to James W. Furman, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

122D ST, n s, 115 ft e of 4th Av, 24.9x 100.11; Rosie Herman and others to Henry J. Lewis and another, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

126TH ST, n s, 175.10 ft w of 8th Av, runs n e 21 x n 97.11 x w 17.11 x s 99.11 x e 17.1; Whitehall Realty Company to Edward Hirschman, (mtg $7,000,) 128TH ST, 64 East, 18.9x99.11; William S. Young to the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

128TH ST, 66 and 68 East, 37.6x99.11; Samuel Strasbourger to the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

131ST ST, 53 East, 25x99.11; Sadie Bassel to Sarah Krakower and another, (mtg $21,560)..... Nom.

131ST ST, 12 West, 18.4x94.11; Michael Sampter to Jennie Simon..... Nom.

132D ST, 53 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma E. Rumsey to Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtgs $50,000)..... Nom.

133D ST, 562 West, 25x99.11; William W. Colles to Dora Meyer, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

134TH ST, n s, 341.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Caroline A. Sims to Edward W. Berge and wife, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

134TH ST, n s, 341.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; Edward W. Berge to Joseph McGuckin, other consideration and..... 200

135TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 16x 100; George Wollenweber to Josephine Rizzuto, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

136TH ST, n s, 161.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100; Realty Operating Company to the Harlem Building Company, other consideration and..... 1,000

137TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Lena Goil to Abraham Loeb, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..... 100

139TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 199.10; Harry Shwitzer to Max Lipman and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, 844 and 846 East, 50x100; Harris Schapiro to Bertha Fried, (mtg $28,500,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, 848 East, 25x100; Harris Schapiro to Jacob Katz and another, (mtgs $14,250,) other consideration and..... 100

140TH ST, 842 East, 25x100; Harris Schapiro to Marcus Schlossman, (mtg $15,250,) other consideration and..... 100

144TH ST, 254 and 256 West, 50x99.11; Isaac M. Schackter to Bertha Blair, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

149TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 99.11; John W. Haaren to Emanuel Hollonbeck, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

157TH ST, 641 East, 24.6x101.8; Martin Klett to Lavinia McStorer, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

160TH ST, s s, 123 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.11; Margaret Meagher to George Springler, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

175TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Charles Leasenfeld to George Coburn, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BIONDI, Nicola, to the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company; 150th St, s s, 143.10 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 28,000

BLACK, John Y., and another to Park Mortgage Company; Frankfort St, n e corner of William St; also Frankfort St, 22 and 24, demand, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Michael Miller; 101st St, 323 to 329 East, 4 mtgs, prior mtgs $71,000, 7 years, 6 per cent., each..... 7,250

BURGER, Pinkus, to Amelia Bundstein; Avenue C, s s, 105.4 ft s of 13th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

CALVELLI, Giuseppe, to Simon Adler; 112th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $4,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,550

CARTON, Bertha, widow, to Catharine Filan; 136th St, s s, 70 ft w of Alexander Av, 5 years..... 2,500

CHISHOLM REALTY COMPANY to Rugland F. Klipatrick; Central Park West, 327, s w corner of 93d St, due Aug. 19, 1905..... 50,000

CURRAN, Edward T., to Mary F. A. Curran; 69th St, 131 East, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... Nom.

DIEHL, Marie, to Charles E. Deppermann, trustee; Amsterdam Av, 1,982 and 1,984, (prior mtg, $27,000,) installments, 6 per cent..... 9,500

DIEHL, Marie, to George Ehret; Amsterdam Av, 1,982 and 1,894, (prior mtg $26,500,) 1 year..... 5,000

DOCTOR, Edouard, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 111th St, n s, 212.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 75,000

DOCTOR, Edouard, to Realty and Mortgage Company; 111th St, n s, 212.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

DUNNING, Mary H., to Gustavus T. Donnell; 22d St, 470 West, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

EGAN, Ellen, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Grand St, 590, n w corner of Mangin St, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 15,000

EISENBERG, Esther, to William Koenig; Amsterdam Av, 1,297, prior mtg $24,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 6,500

ERICSON, Jennie, to John H. Thorn; Emmerich Place, s s, 141.11 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 4,000

ERNST, Ehler J., and another to Dollie A. Smith; 109th St, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, due May 15, 1909..... 15,000

FARRELL, Agnes, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 43d St, 443 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

FEINER, Solomon, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Sheriff St, 53, 1 year..... Nom.

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Levy; Cherry St, n s, 59.5 ft e of Pike St; also Cherry St, n s, 104.4 ft e of Pike St; also interior lot, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 100

FERGUSON, Harry, and others to Hannah E. Ferguson; 42d St, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... Nom.

FERGUSON, Harry, and others to Catharine Tuttle; 42d St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 7th Av, e s, 42.11 ft n of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 7th Av, e s, 42.11 ft n of 144th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 33,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 7th Av, e s, 42.11 ft s of 144th St, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 50,250

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 144th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 27,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 7th Av, n e corner of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,250

FLEISCHMANN REALTY AND CONstruction Company to City Mortgage Company; 7th Av, e s, 42.11 ft s of 144th St, 2 mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 33,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Annie Aronowitz; Goerck St, 34, s e corner of Delancey St, collateral, 6 per cent. Exclusively.) 7,500

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Annie Aronowitz; Goerck St, 34, s e corner of Delancey St, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FULTON, John, to Harriet D. Potter; 544 and 546 West 45th St, prior mtgs $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FURMAN, Walter J., to Stephen H. Jackson; 122d St, 235 and 237 East, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GLUCK, Frances, to Mary Ehrich; 1st Av, s w corner of 73d St, (prior mtg, $24,000,) due Dec. 24, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,500

GLUCK, Joseph, and another to Jessie D. Bowne; 1st Av, w corner of 73d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

HARLEM BUILDING COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 136th St, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity or Cypress Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

HARLEM BUILDING COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 136th St, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity or Cypress Av, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,250

HEBBLE, Christian, to John Parsons; Old Albany Post Road, s w s, 627 ft s e of land of Thomas R. Thorne, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

HEISE, Annie T., to William L. Jenner; 77th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also 77th St, s s, 259 ft e of Amsterdam Av; also 77th St, s s, 299 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due March 12, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,100

HELFER, Isaac, to Isabella T. Jackson; 17th St, 304 East, 3 years..... 16,000

HERTZ, David, to Charles E. Fleming; 447 East 116th St, 3 years..... 17,000

HERTZ, David, to Charles Thomsen; 447 East 116th St, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HESS, Max, and another to James H. Du Bois; 30th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 60,000

HOCHHEIMER, Emanuel, to Elizabeth R. Delafield; 121st St, 345 East, 5 years... 17,000

HOFFMAN REALTY COMPANY to Jenny L. Bargebuhr; 102d St, 153 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 800

HOLLONBECK, Emanuel, to John W. Haaren; 149th St, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,100

HOLMES, Artemus H., to Manhattan Savings Institution; begins at centre line of block between 50th and 51st Sts, 73.2 ft e of Madison Av, runs e 10.10x s 35.5x irreguiar, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

HOWARD, Claridge K., to Daniel Pritchard; Harrison Av, n s, 175.3 ft n of Morton Place, 3 years..... 5,000

ISELE, Amelia, to Emma A. Collamore-Partridge and another; Weekes Av, w s, 6 ft n of 173d St, 3 years..... 3,750

ISELE, Amelia, to Henry Silleck, Jr.; Weekes Av, w s, 6 ft n of 173d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,250

KLINK, Henry, to Bertha Finken; Bryant St or Av, or Hunter Av, 1,212, prior mtg $2,500, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,300

KERNSTLER, Maria F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 297 and 299 10th Av..... 30,000

LEVIN, Harry, to Louisa Schub; Eldridge St, 225; also strip adjoining, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,500

LEVY, Barnett, to Mary J. Clark, executrix and trustee; 83d St, 523 East, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

LEVY, Abraham, to Nathan Feldman and another; 4th St, 350 to 354 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 18,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to William D. Barbara and others, trustees; 97th St, n s, 213.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

MAGDA, Severin, and another to Michael M. Reynolds; Wales Av, 687, prior mtg, $10,000, 2 years, 6½ per cent..... 1,800

MANCHEL, Frank, to Herman Segal and others; Broome St, 254, prior mtg $42,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,700

MARK, Moritz, and another to Philip Menschel; 118th St, n s, 123.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, installments, 6 per cent... 1,500

McCARTER, Elizabeth C., and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 18th St, 135 and 137 East, due April 20, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

McGUCKIN, Joseph, to George Ehret; 134th St, n s, 341.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MEYER, Dora, to William W. Coller; 133d St, 502 West, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 500

MOORE, Katherine E., to American Mortgage Company; 11th Av, s w corner of 23d St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent... 115,000

MORTIMER, Elizabeth G., to James G. Affleck, trustee; Manhattan Av, 28, 3 years..... 23,000

MURPHY, Margareth, to Moses T. Pyne; Teasdale Place, s s, 137.6 ft w of Delmonico Place, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 100

ORGAN, Bridget F., and another to Martha A. Roby; Union Av, s w s, at s e s of 5th St, due March 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 250

ORGAN, Bridget F., and another to Martha A. Roby; Union Av, s w s, at s e s of 5th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

OWEN, Arthur J., to Anna M. Berwick; Jackson Av, e s, 254.10 ft n of 165th St, 4 years..... 5,000

RILEY, Thomas F., to Alphonse A. Jakobi, guardian; Lot 520, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,800

RILEY, Thomas F., to Louisa B. Van Nostrand; Lot 543, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,800

SCHAEFER, George, to Anna M. Hubery; 242 East 117th St, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHINDEL, Morris, to Jacob Schindel; 26th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

SCHULZ, Hermanda E. S., to Katharina Didion; 175 East 94th St, 3 years..... 2,500

SHWITZER, Harry, to Charles Lowenfeld; 116th St, 131 West, prior mtg $24,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

SHWITZER, Harry, to Charles Lowenfeld; 7th Av, e s, 50 ft s of 133d St, prior mtg $27,000, 2 years, 6 per cent... 2,500

SHWITZER, Harry, to Charles Lowenfeld; 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St, (prior mtg $27,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SILVERDICK, Samuel, to Meyer Weiss; Monroe St, 58, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 111th St, 237 and 239 West, 5 years..... 42,000

SPIELBERGER, Leonor, to Isidore Jackson and another; 111th St, 237 and 239 West, prior mtg $42,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

SPINGLER, George, to Margaret Meagher; 160th St, s s, 123 ft w of Courtlandt Av, prior mtg $8,000, 2 years..... 2,500

STORER, Lavinia McC., to Martin Klett; 157th St, 641 East, prior mtg —, due March 24, 1907..... 4,500

WALTZ, George N., to Hugo Gorsch; 88th St, s s, 99.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 40,000

WEISSBERG, Lena, to Samuel Williams; 116th St, n s, 94 ft w of Pleasant Av, prior mtg $16,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,500

WEXLER, Isidor, and another to Bohemian Realty Company; 81st St, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 4 years, 6 per cent... 4,500

WINTERS, Samuel, to Samuel Bauer; 146 and 148 Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $40,000, 6 years, 5½ per cent..... 19,000

WISCHHUSEN, George F., to Henry Kroger; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 1,888; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William H. Birkmire, owner and contractor..... 33

BATHGATE AV, 1,888; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William H. Birkmire, owner and contractor..... 33

1ST AV, 1,930; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Spyrickerhoff & Scharmberger, owners; Joseph M. Knipp and another, contractors..... 280

5TH AV, 101st St, Madison Av, and 100th St, whole block; Lockland Lumber Company against Mount Sinai Hospital, owner; Steele & Condict, contractors... 5,110

19TH ST, 332 and 334 East; Henry Kurth against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor..... 150

33D ST, 28 and 40 West; Irvy Myers against Isidbella Loring, owner; George Fergusson and another, contractors..... 1,389

82D ST, 110 to 114 East; John C. Brennan against Johanna Becker, owner; Michael J. Donegan, contractor..... 239

96TH ST, 118 East; Henry Rubenstein against Sender Jarmulowsky, owner; Sarah Salish, owner and contractor..... 25

96TH ST, 111 East; Henry Rubenstein against Meyer Jarmulowsky, owner; Sarah Salish, lessee and contractor..... 25

131ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Haft, Williams & Altman, owners; Joseph M. Kneips and another, contractors..... 48

181ST ST and Robbins Av, s e corner; Western Mantel Company against Barbara Miller, owner and contractor..... 236

189TH ST and Lorillard Place, s e corner, 50x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William Wainwright, owner; Joseph M. Kneips and another, contractors..... 38

189TH ST and Lorillard Place, s e corner, 30x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William Wainwright, owner; Joseph M. Kneips and another, contractors..... 38

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FRONT ST, 1 and 3; W. Booth & Brother against John Thrall and another, Jan. 30, 1902..... 1,303

3D AV, 4,434 and 4,436; Lawrence Cahill against Leonard Tuttle and another, Aug. 17, 1904..... 813

4TH ST, 350 East; United Damp Proofing and Paint Company against Nathan Feldman and another, June 29, 1904..... 100

47TH ST, 155 to 159 West; Bernard Campbell & Co. against Longacre Realty Company and another, Aug. 31, 1904, by bond..... 138

56TH ST and Madison Av, n w corner; Owen R. Mason against Francis S. Kinsley and another, March 7, 1904..... 38,421

106TH ST, 312 to 318 East; Contessa & Co. against Nathen Novosky and another, Aug. 15, 1904..... 257

165TH ST, 1,155 East; Israel D. Cantor against Henry J. Baack, July 21, 1904.. 58

For Lis Pendens See Page 8.

MANHATTAN.

ROOFS

Repaired painted, taken care of by the year without any further charges. Skylights of all kinds, tar and gravel roofing. It will be to your interest to write or telephone us.

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20,000 people there. 50 Factories. 4,000 people Employed.

Two miles of river and bay front for docks and warehouses; great future here for a suburban Home and to make big money.

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SATURDAY. SUNDAY. MONDAY—LABOR DAY.

400 beautiful lots ranging in prices from $25 to $450, only $5 and $10 down. 10% discount for all cash.

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WATER FRONTS On Flushing Bay, $625 $10 Down, $10 Monthly

Wm. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO.,
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Terms $5 DOWN, $2 Monthly

Valuable Restricted Land.
High—Dry—Level.
GENUINE OPPORTUNITY FOR ELEGANT HOME OR INVESTMENT
In the best and safest money maker in suburban New York.
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Edgerton Square,

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Water Fronts, $440. WM. H. MOFFITT REALTY CO., N. Y.

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SAG HARBOR—11 acres of land in lawn and grove; finest water front; exceptional surroundings; ideal for country home; for sale at a bargain; $400 per acre.

AMITYVILLE—9 acres; less than mile from station; fronts on main road; high ground, fine soil, much fruit and shade; good 8-room house; water in kitchen; barn and outbuildings; fine location; cheap at $3,800.

PORT JEFFERSON—120 acres; one mile south of station on main road to Patchogue; much road frontage; fine for subdivision; largely under cultivation; price, $18 per acre.

FREEPORT—Plot 50x250 on Ocean Avenue; cottage 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing; piazza, fruit and shade trees, vegetable garden, and hennery; convenient to schools, churches, depot, and trolley; price, $4,000; terms half cash; excellent neighborhood.

HUNTINGTON—Attractive country home; 10 acres; mile from village; peach, pear, and apple orchards; large, old-fashioned house of 10 rooms, in good condition; large barns and other outbuildings; price, $7,000; reasonable terms.

HEADQUARTERS LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.

T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
J. C. Farnsworth, Manager,
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Estate of 900 Acres,

HYDE-PARK-ON-HUDSON,

Adjoining Estate of

FRED'K W. VANDERBILT, Esq.

¾ mile river front; fine views, mountains, etc.

Inquire C. H. Bernard, 64 Irving Place.

For Sale:—Gentleman's fruit farm, 48 minutes from New York; 6 acres; 165 fruit trees; lawn, shade; modern house; 12 rooms and bath; all conveniences; new barn; artesian well; windmill. For further particulars and photographs inquire A. H. Smith, 84 Chambers St., New York.

$650 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 553 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Of utmost importance and advantage to Owners of Real Estate. We assume all risk and responsibility. We pay most liberal Rents for Flats, Tenements, or Business Buildings in any part of Manhattan or the Bronx. We will take lease for term of years, improve and alter your Property at our expense—also guarantee to keep same in perfect repair. Call or write for further particulars. Owners' Realty Co., 1,207 Broadway.

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Wanted—Tenements or flat houses in Manhattan or Bronx; have quick buyers if reasonable price. Full particulars, Kushner, 105 Avenue C.

I can buy, rent, or sell property in all sections; management of estates, mortgages procured. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Particulars of all kinds real estate for sale or exchange in New York City. Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn, 337 Willis Av.

Wanted—Two-family house on easy terms, Flatbush preferred. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

Cheap.—Private house; 80th to 110th, west side; immediate purchaser. Coleman, 320 West 104th.

On Great South Bay, 50 miles out, mile from the station; attractive water front; place of 4 acres, lawn and garden; modern 15-room dwelling; all conveniences; up-to-date stable; everything in excellent condition; cost, $35,000; might exchange for city; no brokers. Owner, Box 217 Times Office.

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Sacrifice pretty seven-room house; gas, water, acre ground; 40 minutes out; 3 minutes from station; $3,000. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

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GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,

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45 minutes, via Erie Railroad; modern artistic houses; bath, furnace, gas, electric light, every improvement; high, healthy location; near station; restricted, built up neighborhood; $3,800 to $5,500; small cash payments, balance same as rent. NUTLEY REALTY CO., 99 Nassau St., N.Y.

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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A decided bargain; fine corner property; artistic frame cottage, eight rooms and bath, all modern improvements; barn; large plot; fruit and shade; $2,800; $500 down, $20 monthly; near depot; half hour out; two railroads and trolleys; commutation 7 cents; other bargains. Send for photos. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

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Orange, N. J.—8-story corner dwelling, built by day's labor for owner's occupancy; $6,000; mortgage $4,000 at 5 per cent. F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

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Modern dwelling, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $1,000. Send for list. W. D. MORGAN & CO., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

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No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

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Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION. First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

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Location Unsurpassed.

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THE

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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

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New, Fireproof; 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished. 200 Rooms, private baths ..... $1.50 per day
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High-class, fire-proof apartment hotel; furnished and unfurnished, 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms.

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Property to exchange in all sections of country and city; send yours. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Exchange ... Second Av., 762, (404)—4 rooms and bath; had water supply; rent $12.

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116TH ST., COR. AMSTERDAM AVE.

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A FEW CHOICE VACANCIES ARE OFFERED IN THESE NEW BUILDINGS:

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Suites of 9 very large, light rooms, each with foyer entrance. The most luxurious appointments and every conceivable feature that can contribute to comfortable living. Rents $1,500 to $1,800.

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New Fireproof

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Southwest Corner 66th St. and Central Park West.

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It is replete with every improvement and device conducive to the comfort of tenants.

The appointments and equipments are of the most sumptuous and expensive character.

The Apartments are conveniently arranged in Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, butlers' pantries; large foyer reception hall.

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NEW OWNERSHIP. NEW MANAGER. ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.

Telephone in Each Apt.

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All improvements. Elevator service. FIVE AND SIX ROOMS, $35 TO $40. Particularly light rooms.

152 & 154 W. 84th St.

Seven large rooms. All improvements. RENTS, $40 TO $50.

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7 rooms and bath; hall boy; $48 to $56.

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Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises ..... $360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office $1,500
Apply to Superintendent or to J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

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New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD. OWNER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

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Beautiful 9 and 10 room Apartments, with all-night elevator, hall service, and every modern convenience. Rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.

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JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.

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Corner apartments, six all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights; uniformed service; magnificent views of Hudson River and Long Island Sound. Rent $445.

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Highest Class Apartments. Fireproof Building. Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt., on premises.

ARCADIA,

159 West 45th St., adjoining Long Acre Square; 6-room apartment vacant; modern improvements; also, ground-floor for business; moderate rents. Janitor on premises, or

LEONARD MORGAN, AGT., 45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

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One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

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Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. Corner apartment, $600. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Bachelor Apartments.

CORNER 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV. In suites of two large, light rooms and bath, equipped with every appointment. Electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water, and first-class attendance. RENTS, $30 TO $40 PER MONTH. CHARLES HIBSON & CO., Corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

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Handsome Apartments, decorated to suit, with elevator and all modern conveniences, to rent from $1,200 to $1,600 per year; seven and eight rooms. McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

451 WEST END AV.

Beautiful seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, and all conveniences, to rent from $750 to $900. McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

AMSTERDAM AV., 830, Near 101st St.—Four rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, newly decorated; $20. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

103D ST., 12 West.—Large, spacious apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, all imps., newly decorated; $40 and $45. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

101ST ST., 108 West.—Five rooms and bath, newly decorated; 2d floor; $22. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

105TH ST., 200 West, Corner of Amsterdam Av.—Elegant, large, light apt., 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; $45. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

101ST ST., 186 West.—3 rooms; only $12.50. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

102D ST., 73 and 75 West.—5 rooms and bath; comfortable, neat apartments; $18 and $19. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

106TH ST., 65 and 67 West.—Single and double flats, 7 rooms and bath, all modern imps.; very light rooms; $30 to $43. Janitor, or CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

121ST ST., 312 West.—Elegant apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $37. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

98TH ST., 57 and 59 West.—3 rooms and bath, hot water supply; $23 to $24. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

101ST ST., 64 West.—Cosy four-room flat, $15. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

104TH ST., 354 West.—Four rooms and bath; very desirable; $16 and $17. CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Second Av., 762, (404)—4 rooms and bath; had water supply; rent $12.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.

Tel. No. 3,307—Riverside.

We present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.

As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.

Frank L. Fisher Co.

Riverside Drive ..... Corner 92d St.
The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments are arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants.
RENTALS ..... $3,300 and $3,400

Ackerly ..... 241 West 101st St.
LARGE ROOMS, UNIQUE IN ARRANGEMENT.
8 Rooms and Two Baths ..... $1,200 to $1,500

Henrietta Court ..... 316 West 95th St.
NEW BUILDING; LARGE ROOMS.
5 Rooms and Bath $540
8 Rooms and Bath 960

Valencia Court ..... 317 West 96th St.
LIGHT AND SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms and Bath ..... $840 to $900

308 West 93d St. ..... Near Riverside
Fine large rooms, overlooking Hudson River.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths ..... $840 to $1,080

Augusta ..... 255 West 92d St.
8 Rooms and Bath $780

Raleigh ..... 7 West 92d St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath ..... $600 to $750

Arlington ..... 146 West 82d St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
7 Rooms and Bath $900
8 Rooms and Bath 1,050

Roycroft ..... 129 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
5 Rooms and Bath ..... $660 and $720

Unadilla ..... 128 West 11th St.
NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.
6 Rooms and Bath $720
7 Rooms and Bath 900

Swannanoa ..... 105 East 15th St.
10-story bldg. overlooking Union Square; light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath ..... $600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath ..... 720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath ..... 1,200 to 1,440

Frank L. Fisher Co.

COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents low and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 613J-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

BACHELORS

APARTMENTS

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE —AND— SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

Ready for Occupancy

SUITES 5 ROOMS & BATH TO 15 ROOMS & 4 BATHS.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

FROM $1,000 TO $5,000.

Leases are now being made from October 1, 1904.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, RHINELAND,

534 W. 124TH ST., near B'way.

Seven rooms and bath, $55. Strictly high-class; servants' lavatory.

THE LONDON,

60-62-64-66 W. 113TH ST.

One block from subway. Seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $40 to $45.

MODERN,

40 WEST 127TH ST.

$42.50 to $47.50; strictly high-class; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light, and telephone. Firm of J. B. KETCHAM, 57 WEST 125TH ST. 'PHONE, 698 HARLEM.

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.

Ready for Occupancy.

New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof. Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or

RICHTMYER & IRVING, 2649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST., CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE.

JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.

Every room is large, light, and airy. TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

STRATHMORE,

52D ST. AND BROADWAY.

CORNER APARTMENTS.

7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH. RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., 27 WEST 30TH ST. 21 LIBERTY ST.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

226 Central Park West,

NEAR 83D ST.

Elegant large apartments, seven rooms and bath; two toilets, open plumbing, elevator service; rents $540 to $1,000 per year. Supt., on premises.

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY.

ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH STREET

5 all-light rooms and bath, rents ..$660 & $720
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

THE HOWARD,

7 EAST 32D ST.

Bachelors and small families; rents not excessive; furnished or unfurnished.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

"THE MADISON SQUARE,"

37 Madison Avenue, New York.

ELSINORE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

502, 504 WEST 181ST ST.

6 and 7 rooms in elegant apartment house; elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light; $480 to $600.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.

7-room Apartments; all improvements; $40-$50.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.

Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 52-55 W. 126TH. 'PHONE, 2030—HARLEM.

532 ——— 543 WEST 126TH ST. ——— 532

Elegant large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

THE PILATUS,

212 and 214 West 103d St. 5, 6, and 7 rooms; bath; $480 to $675 per year.

Cathedral Heights.—3-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 113th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Choice corner apartment; 7 large rooms; bath; hall service; rent $40.

The "Mildred," 140 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $80.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

953 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private house, 429 East 86th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur D. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

BERKELEY ARMS

320 to 332 West 96th St.

OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat, 63d St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath $540
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath 540
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath 660
87th St., 98 West, 7 rooms and bath 660
90th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath 840

Apply to janitors on premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 31st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS

118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms on street and garden; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

226 Central Park West,

NEAR 83D ST.

Elegant large apartments, seven rooms and bath; two toilets, open plumbing, elevator service; rents $540 to $1,000 per year. Supt., on premises.

AN IDEAL HOUSE FOR SMALL FAMILY.

ROYCROFT, 219 WEST 80TH STREET

5 all-light rooms and bath, rents ..$660 & $720
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

THE CONCORDIA,

46 AND 48 WEST 96TH ST.

These two magnificent apartments now being completed.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

110 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Aves., 4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, and $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

CLEMENT COURT,

25 EAST 99TH ST.

5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

Elegant 6 and 8 rooms and bath at 227, 229, and 231 East 73d St.; rents, $35-$50; also 6 and 7 rooms and bath; southwest corner Lenox Av. and 116th St.; rents, $40-$55. Inquire Janitors.

142 West 131st St.—7 rooms and bath; all light; steam heat; all improvements; private street; $45 and $50. Aldhous & Co., 3,323 7th Av.

132d St., 231 East—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents $35 to $45.

HOFFMAN COURT, S. W. Cor. 86th St. and Madison Av.—5, 6, 7 rooms and bath.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

4th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

17th St., 116 East—Exceptionally good table.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

23d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

36th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; attractive home.

51st St., 138 West.—Large, small rooms, en suite, singly; half block to elevated station.

52d St., 126 West.—Two large rooms on second floor; Americans; references; table board.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

121st St., 308 West.—Comfortable home; lady; use parlor, piano; private family; $2.50; reference. Oenicke.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

131st St., 136 West.—American family; large, pleasant rooms; excellent table; latest improvements; superior locality.

137th St., 235 West.—Newly furnished large rooms; single or connected; gentlemen; couples; ample closets; homelike; board optional; reasonable; private house; references.

138th St., 246 West.—Handsome room; private bath; billiard room; excellent table; private family.

165th St. and Mott Av., southeast corner.—Good board; large rooms; shady lawns; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall, 3d or 9th Av. Elevated. Telephone 1985L Melrose.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirable rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodation; rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms; singly or en suite; private bath; cuisine and appointments first class; telephone; parlor dining room; reference.

Manhattan Av., 543, Near West 123d.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; good table.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Epicure, 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 13 East, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 27 East.—Elegantly furnished suite, two large, eighteen feet square rooms, wash room adjoining each; bath if desired; second floor; together or separate; also large back parlor; board optional; reference.

45th St., 343 West.—Pleasant room; two closets; water; business gentlemen; $5 weekly; cleanliness guaranteed.

46th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

67th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

58th, 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 nice rooms; near L; 1 flight. Fisher.

117th St., 143 East.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; suitable light housekeeping.

122d St., 275 West.—Newly furnished large front room, running water, bath adjoining, $3.50; large sitting room, bedroom adjoining, two, reasonable.

134th St., 275 West.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; private house; references exchanged.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

136th St., 242 West.—Large and hall rooms; convenient "L"; private house; long lease.

198th St., 655 East.—Large furnished room; board if desired; private family; near elevated.

A comfortable, light, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

Do you want a thoroughly reliable office man, experienced bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, and in general responsibilities; references and bond. Address Responsible, 171 Times Office.

Gramercy Park, 22-23.—Large room; private bath; also single room; gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

Madison Av., 348.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class; service, running water; reference.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Clothing Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen for this department. Apply to General Superintendent, 67 West 13th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of first-class fur finishers. Apply at Fur Workroom, 5th floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co. require a number of first-class fur finishers. Apply at Fur Workroom, 5th floor.

Neckwear and Lace Workers.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on ladies' fine neckwear, and Irish crochet lace makers. 37 East 18th St.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. I., 158-160 East 28th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter familiar with making out bills; must be good at figures; salary, $10-$12. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Two Swedish or Finnish girls; one cook and assist with laundry; other waitress and chambermaid. 166 West 88th St.

Wanted—Hand embroiderer on women's silk neckwear; also sample maker. Blanchard & Price, 5 West 19th St., N. Y.

Wanted—Cook; do general work; flat; three in family. Mrs. G. R. McGee, 88 Washington Place.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer, familiar with bookkeeping. Call G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced on books and rapid operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

Carpet and Rug Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced carpet and rug salesmen; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

House Furnishing and China Packers:—A few combination men for above. Apply before 9:30 A. M. to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Silk Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—100 plasterers for independent union of Brooklyn; wages $5.60 per day, 8 hours; trade flushing. Apply George Cunningham, 38 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 61 Times Office.

Wanted—Boy, neat, willing, for errands and work in drug store. 2,035 Amsterdam Av., 161st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Housekeeper.—By young woman, with boy five, as housekeeper in small establishment where other help is employed; reasonable wages. J., 21-26 8th Av.

Housekeeper.—Lady desires position as housekeeper in small family; references. Box 1,003 Times, Harlem.

Secretary, &c.—By English lady as secretary; reader, elocution, literature, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, Secretary.—Cultivated young woman; takes difficult dictation; accurate transcript; legal, commercial. Recharche, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; one year's experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; best references: $8. Neatness, Box 75 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Punctual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Limited experience; advantages; excellent education; college graduate; high percentage; American. Francis, Box 118 Times.

RESCUERS AND RESCUED HURT AT UP-TOWN FIRE

Woman of 89 and Her Daughter of 60 Saved.

FIRE ESCAPES LADDERLESS

Man Who Rushed in from Street Badly Burned in Rescue Work—Tower Hits Wagon.

Fire escapes that were not real fire escapes made trouble yesterday afternoon in a blaze in the flat house at 167 East One Hundred and Eighth Street. Two tenants of the house, Mrs. Goldie Perria, who is eighty-nine years old, and her married daughter, Mrs. Jane Marrando, were painfully burned. Louis Seaman of 294 Alexander Avenue, and Policeman Ozab of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were also badly burned while doing valiant rescue work.

The building, which is four stories high, and one of a row of the same height, has no fire escapes in front. In the rear there are fire escape balconies, but no connecting ladders.

Seaman was passing the house with Harry Nathan and Bernard Lanitsky, when he saw smoke coming out of the house from a fire that had started on the second floor. Women soon rushed to the windows and shouted for help. The three men ran into the house at 165 and up to the roof and over to the skylight of 167, which they smashed. The smoke and flame had already shot to that part of the building, and drove the men back. Then they heard people from the rear of the houses on One Hundred and Ninth Street shouting to them.

"They're on the fire escapes," was the shout. Seaman and his companions rushed to the rear of the roof and saw the ladderless fire escapes below crowded.

"Let me down," said Seaman to the others, and they lowered him as far as they could over the roof. Then he dropped to the fourth floor fire escape. All those who could had rushed to the rear and gained the fire escapes, which connected with the houses next them. There were still others inside. Seaman had swung on the ledge and then threw himself in toward the house, landing fifteen feet below on the fire escape. The crowd cheered him. Hurrying into the house, Seaman found Mrs. Perria, unconscious and her clothes afire, on the floor of her apartment. Mrs. Marrando, her daughter, was half choked by smoke.

Seaman lifted the aged woman, and dragged her to the fire escape. Her daughter, though sixty years old, followed. Seaman was cheered again as the crowds saw him with the two women, and he dragged Mrs. Perria over the fire escape to 165 and into the rooms there. Mrs. Marrando followed. The people in 165 had run out and Policeman Ozab had run in to see if any one needed aid. He found Seaman with his hands badly burned. Ozab seized Mrs. Perria and carried her out to the street and to the basement of 165, where she and her daughter were cared for. He and Seaman had their injuries dressed at the same time. Seaman was almost exhausted and he and Mrs. Marrando staggered out of the building almost blind. Friends took care of them all.

Policeman Baumbach ran into 167 to help, and found a young man who was on the same errand, locked in the bathroom on the first floor. The three doors leading to it from various apartments had spring locks, and in looking for persons to be helped he had locked himself in. He was shouting for help when Baumbach discovered him. The policeman had to smash a little window to get the young man out. They then jumped from the rear window.

Just as the fire was put out the granddaughter of Mrs. Perria, Mrs. Goldberg, and the latter's daughter, a baby, and great-granddaughter of Mrs. Perria, reached the scene, making four generations of the family to meet in the basement where the injured women were being cared for.

The firemen were free in their criticism of the ladderless fire escapes.

Water Tower 3, just after coming out of its quarters at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Madison Avenue to go to the fire, encountered a horse and buggy of the Lion Brewing Company in charge of Nicholas I. Hone of 324 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. It was said that a woman and baby were in the carriage, and that the woman, who was driving, became confused and drove the horse on the wrong side. The truck, it was said, hit the carriage, throwing the man, woman and baby out, but they were not hurt. The carriage was partly demolished and the horse's right hind leg was bruised. Hone denied later that there had been anyone in the carriage with him.

SEARCH LED TO POTTER'S FIELD.

Sister Found Body of Her Suicide Brother There.

After searching for three months for her brother Charles, who left his home at 263 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, on May 31, declaring he would find work or never come back, Miss Mary Schmidt learned yesterday that he had been buried as a pauper suicide in the Potter's Field on Hart's Island.

Schmidt drank carbolic acid in Cooper Square Park on July 10. He was a tailor by trade, but was out of work for a long time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Females.

Stenographer as typewriter and assistant in office work; experience the object, not salary. Address 1,149 74th St., Brooklyn.

Upholstress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistants to dressmakers, private or business houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. O., Box 102 Times.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent; reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address H, Box 194 Times.

Janitor.—Understands all repairs, electric elevators; first-class reference. R. E., 254 8th Av.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Valet.—Hotel or apartment; experienced, reliable, and good character. G. Williams, 222 East 51st St.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 35 years of age, with good references from last employer. G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 19, German-American, desires position in real estate office; experienced; references. C. E., 307 East 11th St., Brooklyn.

Young man, 20, would like to learn electrical machinist, or any good trade. willing, Box 179 Times.

EX-3009 GETTING RICH QUICK.

With Tearful Yarn He Goes Begging in Messenger Boy's Uniform.

Five months ago there was a vacancy in the ranks of the messengers of the Postal Telegraph Company, and the get-rich-quick financiers received a new recruit. There were no tears shed when No. 3,009 said good-bye to his companions, and his absence was forgotten until reports came in that a young man wearing the uniform of the company had been collecting various sums in the down-town office buildings on the strength of a tearful yarn about "Elmer Herring's mother." Then it was recalled that No. 3,009 didn't return his cap and uniform when he left.

The ex-messenger is Frederick Avery, twenty-one years old, of 266 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn. Policeman Gunshinan of the Old Slip Station caught him at 92 William Street yesterday afternoon just as he had finished canvassing the building. He had a subscription list a yard long with 300 entries, showing that he had made the cap and uniform pay pretty good dividends. Avery always told the same story—that Elmer Herring was dead and that the widowed mother did not have enough money to bury him.

Ex-No. 3,009 was not at all bashful about it after he had pleaded guilty and was held for trial in the Bronbs Police Court.

"Der graft was all to der good," he said. "It was a bum day when me didn't hang 'em up for more dan $40. It was a shame to take der coin from some of dem blokes."

Here are some of the names on the subscription list: Gordon Roberts & Co., Poel & Arnold, Export Corporation, (Limited,) T. G. Smith & Co., Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, Great Northern Paper Company, Atlantic Fisheries Company, Aetna Life Insurance Company, and the New Haven Clock Company.

CLUE IN ACCUSING LETTER.

Attempt to Avert Suspicion Causes Brother's Arrest for Robbing Sister.

John Mendes, nineteen years old, was arraigned before Police Justice Manning in Jersey City yesterday, charged with breaking into the apartments of Mrs. Hannah Szminiski, his sister, at 322 Sixth Street, on Aug. 16, and stealing jewelry valued at $300. Mendes was not suspected at the time, but a week later his sister received an anonymous letter giving what purported to be the name and address of the robber. The name proved to be fictitious, and the address was a vacant lot. In looking for the writer of the letter the police secured specimens of Mendes's writing, and an expert decided that he had sent the letter. He was traced to Easton, Penn.

A detective who was sent after him arranged with the police of that city to get him across the river to Phillipsburg, N. J., by a ruse, so as to avoid the necessity of extradition proceedings. The plan succeeded, but the Easton police were chagrined to find in Mendes's possession several articles that they allege had been stolen in their own city.

Mendes refused to go back to Easton, preferring to be taken to Jersey City. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the Easton police were consoled with a promise that Mendes should be sent back to them when Jersey justice is through with him.

McCAULEY ARRESTED AGAIN.

Bostonian Has New Charge Against Mercantile Agency Man.

Thomas N. McCauley, the first President of the International Mercantile Agency, just after having been discharged, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge preferred by the Crown Prosecutor of Hamilton, Ontario, was arrested on a charge of forgery in the third degree, in an action instituted by Frank Wood of 352 Washington Avenue, Boston. In an affidavit Wood alleges that on July 15, 1902, he bought 5,000 shares of the stock of the International Mercantile Agency, giving his signed check to cover the purchase price.

Although Wood instructed in his letter for the purchase of the company's stock, he alleges that he got McCauley's personal stock, and the check, drawn on the Phoenix National Bank of this city, was indorsed and cashed by McCauley.

McCauley was bailed in $5,000 on the new charge. Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that there was ample precedent for retaining McCauley, despite the extradition proceedings.

BANKER'S SON KILLED.

Henry McMahon Found with Skull Fractured in Areaway.

Henry E. McMahon, thirty-six years old, a son of James McMahon, who is President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in this borough, was found with his skull fractured yesterday morning in the front areaway of his home, 350 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and died while being taken to a hospital. McMahon was employed as solicitor by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. His father and other members of the family live at 87 McDonough Street. They, with Mrs. Henry E. McMahon, are stopping at Richfield Springs for the season.

The police learned that McMahon was out with some friends on Thursday night and returned to his home at a late hour. Apparently he lighted a cigarette upon reaching his floor and sat upon the stoop railing to smoke. It is supposed that he lost his balance and fell backward into the areaway, a distance of ten feet.

BROOKLYN PREACHER WAYLAID.

Dr. Hageman Accuses Bedford Gang Member of Attacking Him.

The Rev. Dr. S. Miller Hageman of 88 Madison Street, Brooklyn, got a warrant in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday for a young man who, he declared, had committed an unprovoked assault upon him. The accused young man is said to be a member of the notorious "Bedford Gang."

Dr. Hageman said he went to the corner of Bedford Avenue and Madison Street to mail a letter, and while returning to his home was attacked from behind by one of the gang, several of whom had been standing on the corner. The minister was almost knocked down by a blow on the ear. When Dr. Hageman turned to defend himself his assailant ran.

ACCUSED OF HOTEL THEFTS.

Employe of the Marie Antoinette and Gilsey House Arrested.

Lavina Hunter, a domestic employed in the Hotel Marie Antoinette, and Joseph Lemon were arrested last night, charged with the larceny of $40 worth of lace curtains and other household furnishings from the hotel. Manager A. M. Wooley of the hotel reported to the Tenderloin Station several days ago that the hotel had lost many articles, and the arrests followed. The woman lives at Huntington, L. I., and Lemon at 129 West Thirtieth Street.

Two bellboys employed in the Gilsey House, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, were also arrested by the Tenderloin police, charged with robbing guests. They said they were John Perry of 213 West Thirty-eighth Street and Joseph Madison of 240 East Twenty-eighth Street. Detective McIvor had been staying at the hotel for three days collecting evidence. In both cases the police recovered part of the alleged stolen goods.

GROUT WAS ASTOUNDED.

Man in Highway Department Felt Badly About Being Overpaid.

In Controller Grout's mail yesterday morning was the following letter:

Inclosed find $5 to be placed to the credit of the Highways Department, being the amount overpaid to a man working in it. Also, for the sake of the writer, acknowledge through the press and oblige. RESTITUTIONALIST.

"Why?" That's a relief. We don't get many like that," said the Controller. "We'll put it in the Conscience Fund."

THE FAMOUS
MARTINI COCKTAIL
MADE ONLY FROM
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
IN EVERY CITY AND VILLAGE IN THE UNITED STATES
SALES 15,000,000 BOTTLES A YEAR.

CONDITION OF COTTON FAR ABOVE AVERAGE

Eleven Points Higher Than the Mean for Ten Years.

LOCAL RING IN AN UPROAR

Heavy Selling Follows the Publication of Government Report—Trade Expects Crop to Break Record.

The publication of the Government report on the condition of the cotton crop was made the occasion of great excitement in the cotton pit yesterday. The knowledge that things were likely to happen on the publication of the report had spread far and wide, attracting a large crowd of spectators, consisting to a large extent of women. They were treated to something of a spectacle, for immediately after the publication had been made the ring became a surging mass of arms and heads, while the yelling of the brokers trying to outdo one another in their efforts to unload went up in one great roar. This turmoil kept up for nearly half an hour when the noise slackened a bit, but toward the close the excitement became once more intense. For a while it seemed as if everybody wanted to sell at once and prices fell away, but at the lower level covering caused a reaction, so that the close was slightly above the lowest.

The break would probably have been more pronounced if expectations of a bearish report had not been discounted to some extent. As it is the condition reported by the Government was nearly 11 points above the ten-year average, the figures being 84.1 for this year and 73.2 for the average of the last ten years. As the acreage this year is larger than ever before, the trade figures that the crop will be a record breaker. The biggest bears on the floor of the Exchange had not dared to guess that the condition would be better than 83, while the bulls had expected not more than 78 or 79. The condition has deteriorated only 7.5 per cent. since the report for July, and if cotton survives the remainder of the critical season the result will be a bumper crop. Of course ther is still frost and damage by weevils to fear, but unless this is greater than in prevous years a big crop seems assured.

One of the remarkable features of the report is the condition of Oklahoma, which promises to be one of the great cotton producing States. There the percentage is 96, or one point better than it was on July 25. The complete report is appended below.

The range of prices yesterday was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.		Net Chgs.
September	10.73	10.37	10.51	10.52	—38
October	10.63	10.23	10.27	10.28	—48
November	10.56	10.27	10.31	10.33	—42
December	10.63	10.25	10.35	10.36	—42
January	10.66	10.30	10.37	10.38	—41
February	10.65	10.02	10.39	10.41	—44
March	10.73	10.40	10.42	10.44	—44
April	....	....	10.45	10.47	—45
May	10.77	10.50	10.50	10.51	—43

The close was steady.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on Aug. 25 to have been 84.1, as compared with 91.6 in the previous month; 81.2 on Aug. 25, 1903; 64 on Aug. 26, 1902, and a ten-year average of 73.2. The following table shows the condition by States on Aug. 25 in each of the last three years and on July 25, 1904, with the ten-year averages:

States.	Aug. 25, 1904.	July 25, 1904.	Aug. 25, 1903.	Aug. 25, 1902.	10-Yr. Aver.
Texas	77	91	76	53	67
Georgia	86	91	81	68	76
Alabama	94	90	84	54	74
Mississippi	87	92	87	68	78
S. Carolina	87	91	80	74	76
Arkansas	88	93	81	75	74
Louisiana	87	95	86	70	76
N. Carolina	88	93	83	80	79
Tennessee	88	92	91	82	76
Indian Ter.	89	91	81	68	75
Oklahoma	96	95	75	76	76
Florida	88	94	83	75	79
Virginia	88	90	86	80	85
Missouri	87	90	81	73	81
U. States	84.1	91.6	81.2	64	73.2

GYPSIES DETAINED AT ISLAND.

Twenty-five Cases of Measles Found in Band of 200.

A band of 200 gypsies, who say they are bound to Winnipeg, Canada, to start a colony, are being detained at Ellis Island. They arrived from Liverpool on the Carpathia Thursday night and were landed yesterday.

They are dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, and some of the women wear gold pieces as ornaments. All of them have money and twenty-five of the children have measles. José Michel is the leader.

"We are not gypsies, but just a band of rovers," he said.

The Carpathia brought 1,950 steerage passengers. This large number was due to the fact that the Umbria, arriving last week, had such an unusually large number of cabin passengers that the steerage quarters had to be taken up with baggage and freight and no steerage passengers were carried.

The vessel reported that she passed La Bretagne bound out yesterday. When off Fire Island La Bretagne lost a man overboard, but he was rescued after a two-hour search.

Hallahan Honorably Discharged.

William J. Hallahan of 185 East Thirteenth Street, who was arrested on the charge of having shot Special Officer Stadtmuller on Aug. 4, was arraigned before Magistrate Baker, in the Harlem Court, yester lay, and honorably discharged. The District Attorney's office said there was no evidence against him.

Woodend Discharged on Larceny Charge

On motion of Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier, and with the consent of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, Magistrate Breen, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday discharged Dr. William E. Woodend, the broker, from custody on the charge of grand larceny made against him several months ago by one of his customers.

Nan Patterson Still in the Tombs.

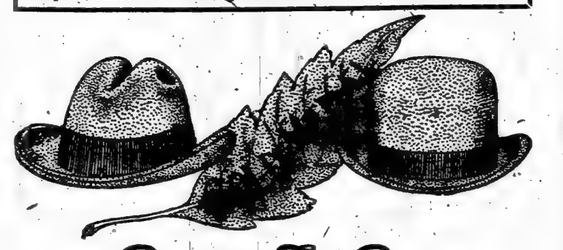
Nan Patterson, charged with killing "Caesar" Young, the bookmaker, is still in the Tombs, no bondsman having appeared to furnish the $20,000. The widow of the bookmaker and John D. Millin, Young's racing partner, had a long consultation with Assistant District Attorney Garvan yesterday morning.

$65,000 More for Court House Site.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders yesterday sold $65,000 worth of forty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds to the First National Bank of Jersey City at $100.78. The proceeds of the bonds will be used to purchase additional land for the new court house.

The Big Store Open All Day.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.
THE BIG STORE ACTS BY ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with all purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the premium Parlor on the Fifth Floor.



Ready To-Day

With a great showing of the celebrated "Gold Medal" hats. The great prestige gained by the "Gold Medal" has placed us in a position to do *that* which very few merchants ever do—*reduce the selling price* because the cost of production has been lessened by the enormous quantity of hats sold, hence the "Gold Medal" hats are placed on sale at *Two Dollars.*

The New Soft Hat. Price $2 The New Stiff Hat.

One of the handsomest models seen on the streets of New York for many a day. A hat that is conservative and still shows distinctive lines of newness. Colors Black, Brown, Nutria, Walnut, Granite and Pearl. Bindings to match and in contrast. Dimensions to suit every face and sizes to fit every head.

An extremely stylish block. Radically different from its many predecessors, still not conspicuous by any freakishness. This stiff hat is the easiest fitting Derby on the market. There is a little science in its construction which will make it very popular. Colors Black, Brown and Walnut. All dimensions and sizes.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Character is the quality that makes a Young hat worth more than the price mark—reason is, you aren't taxed for this "know how." Every dollar of a Young's price is good, solid money's worth and becomingness. Stop in and see "what's what" for Fall.

500 FIFTH AVENUE - - - - Near 42d
199 BROADWAY - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY - - - - Near 36th
Only Brooklyn Store - 371 Fulton Street

EVERYTHING men and boys wear, correct in every smallest detail, may be purchased at our three stores until one o'clock Saturday—even quarter-size collars, which with us is a very old, old story.
From then until Tuesday morning the stores will remain closed.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Can't linger longer, Lou."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

ALIMONY CLUB HAS TEST CASE.

Member Wentsch Tries to Leave the Ludlow Street Jail.

The Alimony Club, whose members are lodged in Ludlow Street Jail for failing to pay alimony to their wives, held a meeting yesterday morning in the jail and passed resolutions declaring that they would not attempt to fight for their liberty until the case of John B. Wentsch is disposed of by the Supreme Court. Sheriff Erlanger had employed counsel for the club to ascertain whether they were unjustly sent to jail. The first case taken was that of Wentsch, who was been confined in the jail since July 21 last. Wentsch's case was argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Clarke on a motion made by Wentsch's counsel for an order to show cause why he should not be permitted to purge himself of contempt.

The lawyer told Justice Clarke that there were many women who took great delight in keeping their husbands locked up in jail. He said that Wentsch had been a prosperous contractor and had two jobs on hand that would have netted him $20,000, when he was suddenly thrust into jail because he had been unable to pay up $114 alimony. After having been in jail a while Wentsch borrowed $114 from his brother-in-law and paid up the alimony claim. That very day his wife's counsel appeared with a new order which she had obtained for the payment of more alimony and Wentsch was sent back to jail. He had been in jail ever since, counsel said, but was willing and able to pay up the accrued alimony on the installment plan in case he was released.

Justice Clarke wanted to know why the "prosperous contractor" had not saved up some money. The lawyer said that the trouble was that Wentsch was practically driven out of business because he was not a union man; then, when he got into the union, the building strike began.

"Well, he had better stay in jail until I decide what to do in the case," said Justice Clarke, and Wentsch was taken back to Ludlow Street, where, as a Committee on Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness he reported progress.

BOY SHOT BY POLICEMAN DEAD.

McGowan Was Firing at Negro—Stray Bullet Struck Hallihan.

John Hallihan, the sixteen-year-old Brooklyn boy wounded by Policeman James McGowan of the Atlantic Avenue Station, who was shooting to stop a fleeing negro, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital.

The policeman attempted to arrest John Chester at Albany Avenue and Bergen Street, when the negro hurled a paving stone at him, striking the policeman in the chest. The negro ran, and the policeman followed. Finally McGowan began to shoot, but the negro got away. Returning from the chase, the policeman found young Hallihan lying unconscious on the sidewalk at Dean Street and Troy Avenue.

The boy was one of six children, and lived with his parents at 1,526 Dean Street.

WEAR REPPO CRAVATS "THE BEST EVER"
ARE YOU WEARING ONE?
OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, N. Y.

TEMPLE MOUNT SINAI OF HARLEM.

The newly organized Jewish Congregation of Harlem will temporarily meet in the Unitarian Church, 121st St. and Lenox Av., for divine worship for the coming Fall holidays. The services will be conducted on traditional lines in accord with modern life. The committee for the rental of seats and solicitation of membership will be in attendance every evening until Sept. 10th and Sunday and Monday from 10 A. M.

HERO'S CHILDREN LOSE $500.

Lawyer and Real Estate Man Involved and District Attorney Will Investigate.

Mrs. Mary E. Hardy of 482 Eighth Avenue had summoned to the Tombs Court yesterday Joseph White, a real estate dealer of 536 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and James A. Douglas, a lawyer connected with the firm of Isaac Fromme, to explain to Magistrate Pool a transaction involving $500 and the transfer of some Staten Island real estate. Mrs. Hardy said she was the aunt of the two orphan children of Timothy Callan, a fireman who was killed a few years ago with his horses in trying to avoid running down a crowd of school children.

Callan died penniless and a newspaper of this city raised by subscription the sum of $500 for the children, whose mother was dead. It was first given to the grandmother of the children and when she died a few months ago she gave the money in trust to Mrs. Hardy.

Mrs. Hardy said that before she got the money she had been adjudged bankrupt. She said she owed White $400 on a judgment and transferred to him some Staten Island property. In order to get the property back, she said, she gave him the $500. Instead of retransferring the property to her, she says, White transferred the property to Douglas. When she asked for the $500 back, she said, Douglas told her that it had been used up for services in the case.

Magistrate Pool called Assistant District Attorney Kresel and asked him to take charge of the case and see if a complaint could be drawn to cover the transaction, so far as recovering the $500 for the benefit of the children.

Workman Killed by Third Rail.

Christopher Clark, thirty-four years old, of 617 West Forty-sixth Street, a railman employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was shocked to death yesterday on the elevated structure at Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. A large crowd saw the accident. Clark was replacing a bolt in the express train track when his feet slipped, throwing him against the third rail.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.

Lots of time this morning to send you anything man or boy wears; 'phone us.
The shutters don't go up until 12; then they stay up until Tuesday.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinee To-day. Evenings at 8. "Typical Daily Success."—Herald. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.
CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. William in Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way. Last Mat. Last Night. SAM in the farcical comedy with music. BERNARD THE GIRL FROM KAY'S Original Cast, incl. Hattie Williams. NEXT MON., SEATS SELLING, THE SPELLBINDER
SAVOY THEATRE 34th St., Near Broadway. OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
"I jes do the best I ken where the good Lord puts me at, an' it looks like I got a happy feelin' in me 'most all the time."
EXTRA MAT. MONDAY.
GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. Leo Ditrich-stein's Comedy, Military Mad! All Star Cast. BEGINNING MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 5, ARE YOU A MASON? Seats Selling.
EMPIRE THEATRE 40 St. & B'way. Opens Monday. JOHN in R. Marshall's new play. DREW The Duke of Killikrankie
KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38. NEXT MONDAY. Tickets Now on Sale. LULU GLASER IN A MADCAP PRINCESS

NEW AMSTERDAM Opens Next Monday. Seats on Sale Now. ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS.
Last Time AERIAL GARDENS Amsterdam, 8:20 Over New Yo'k The Offenbach Review. Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey. A Little of Everything. Next w'k B'WAY THEATRE—Seats Ready.
NEW YORK THEATRE, Evenings at 8:30. Last Mat. To-day. Farewell Performance To-night. THE MAID AND THE MUMMY SOMETHING NEW. Next Mon. Denman Thompson, Old Homestead
BELASCO THEATRE 42d Street. TO-NIGHT MATINEE MONDAY, LABOR DAY. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS 2d SEASON IN N. Y.—THREE WEEKS ONLY.
MANHATTAN BEACH—The Strollers BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE THE GREAT SET PIECE PORT ARTHUR WILL BE REPEATED TO-NIGHT WITH GEMS OF THE CARNIVAL.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S West 125th St. Music Hall. OPENS TO-NIGHT JAMES THORNTON, PAT ROONEY'S STREET URCHINS, JACK MASON and EVA GRAU, Others.
LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India, B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 3d minutes from Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.
DREAM LAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing, 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY. CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. T'day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

SEPT 1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TO celebrate, next January, in Paris and at the House of Molière, the three hundredth anniversary of the publication in Madrid of "Don Quixote," Jean Richepin has written a play having the hero of Cervantes for its principal personage. Presumably the supply of Cervantes and "Don Quixote" articles and essays in the December and January American and English magazines will be equal to the demand. Perhaps we may have a Cervantes celebration or two, with speeches. In London they are already arranging for a notable "Don Quixote" dinner with John Morley in the chair. Prominent students of Cervantes in England are Frederic Harrison, Cunninghame Graham, Martin Sharp Hume, Fitzmaurice Kelly, H. E. Watts, and Norman MacColl. Perhaps we might include Sir Henry Irving, whose portrayal on the dramatic stage of the Knight of La Mancha was so lifelike and quite in the Cervantes spirit. But if the play Richepin has written is no better than the scraps of the drama by W. G. Wills which Irving used it will not long survive to honor the memory of Cervantes.

We find an entertaining story about a once widely known book in The Cincinnati Enquirer. Two great-granddaughters of Dr. Horace H. Hayden, it seems, discovered in the Mercantile Library of St. Louis a copy of their great-grandfather's "Geological Essays," for which they offered to pay $500. The offer was declined, as the books in the library are not for sale. We fancy that by judiciously using the weekly Book Exchange column of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW Dr. Hayden's granddaughters might be able to secure a copy for a much smaller price. "Geological Essays; An Inquiry Into Geological Phenomena to be Found in Various Parts of America," was published in Baltimore in 1820. There may be many copies still [illegible] and died in Baltimore in 1844. He was a school teacher and an architect before he took up the study of dentistry after his twenty-first year. He became a successful and famous dentist. He studied medicine, too, and served as an army surgeon in the war of 1812. His favorite avocation throughout his life was the study of geology. Though he wrote books on dentistry and other subjects, his fame as an author is chiefly associated with his "Geological Essays," which Benjamin Silliman said "should be used as a textbook in all our schools."

The latest monthly number of Mr. Mosher's dainty Bibelot contains a selection of the poems of the late Richard Hovey, who died early in 1900, aged thirty-five years. Hovey was a poet, and it may be true, as some one of his friends once prophesied, that his name may be counted "as one of the three chief names in American poetry," the others being not Bryant or Longfellow or Lowell or Whittier, of course, but Poe and Whitman. We fancy that Hovey's poetry is good enough to stand the test of even that kind of enthusiastic praise. He may not be accounted by posterity one of the three or even one of the ten "great American poets." He may never rank as a poet with Prof. Woodberry and Mr. William Vaughan Moody, whom The Chicago Dial calls the greatest of living American poets. But these few lyrics now happily reprinted by Mr. Mosher have the charm, the melody, and the dignity of true poetry. Mr. Laurens Maynard, who contributes an introduction to these verses, says that, if his life had been spared, "it is an open question whether he could ever have achieved more perfect poetry than some of the verse which he had already written."

The September number of The Cosmopolitan is unique among magazines. Its pictures, which are many and excellent, and its articles, twenty-five in number, deal with a single subject, the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition at St. Louis. There is but one writer, Mr. John Brisben Walker, the owner, editor, and publisher of the magazine. Mr. Walker explains that in the numbers of his magazine devoted to the Chicago and Buffalo fairs the articles were written by various writers, with the result that they did not give any idea of these fairs as a whole. This time he has had the whole exposition described from a single point of view. Mr. Walker went to St. Louis late in June with two stenographers and a photographer, and devoted eleven days and nights to the work. The result is 128 richly illustrated pages of graphic description.

Some of our readers profess themselves unable to comprehend Mr. Kipling's charming short story "They," published in the August Scribner's. We can scarcely undertake to interpret Kipling in his moods of fantasy. Generally people who fail to understand, or complain of not understanding such things, are so devoid of poetical fancy and imagination that to argue with them is hopeless. The reader must interpret "They" for himself. The right reader will hit upon the right reading, and we should have inferred that nine out of every ten who read it would thoroughly comprehend it. Yet we find a student of literature and critic of poetry like Mr. Clement Shorter complaining in The London Sphere that he needs a guide to the mysteries of "They."

Mr. Israel Zangwill in The Reader compares Italian humor (professional and commercial) with the German, French, English, and American variety. He finds the humor of the Italian comic press less decorous than the British humor of London Punch, but nearer to that than to the downright and persistent indecency of the French. There is less fun made of drunkenness in Italy than in England, but the mother-in-law joke, the humor of mendicants, and the traditional stupidity of the rustic serve the same purpose the world over. The [illegible]

JOHN MARSHALL'S LIFE.

A New Edition of Henry Flanders's Half-Century Old Biography of the Great Chief Justice.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

PROF. WILLIAM E. DODD.

THIS new edition of Flanders's Life of Chief Justice Marshall is a challenge to American historical scholarship. If one bears in mind the unprecedented revival in the study and writing of American history in recent years it will appear remarkable indeed that this work of the late fifties of the nineteenth century is equal to the best we have on Marshall. Yet such is the case and the publishers have probably not misjudged the public nor underestimated the value of other "lives" of the great Chief Justice in giving us again this fifty-year-old book.

It is rather remarkable that John Marshall, the man who, after Washington, did more perhaps than any other to make the United States Government what it is, should never have found an adequate biographer. It is a commonplace to say that he almost "made" the Supreme Court—a court admired the world over. The influence of his semi-political decisions during the first thirty years of the last century was probably of more importance than all the laws of Congress during the same time. Yet we have no complete and exhaustive "Life" of Marshall. Jefferson, his life-long opponent and enemy, has had some three hundred books and pamphlets written about him; Clay, the smooth politician of the time, has received much attention, and Calhoun and Webster and Jackson have all been well portrayed. Even second and third rate leaders have stood better with the biographers and publishers.

What is the cause? Marshall was a Virginian who for forty years opposed every thing the dominant party in the State favored. He was a pronounced Nationalist, who saw in the States rights views of his neighbors, under the spell of Jefferson's influence, ever-approaching disaster to the Union and to Virginia. This attitude naturally made him unpopular as a public officer in an era when Jefferson was the first leader in the country. And, again, Marshall, like one or two of his contemporaries, seems to have tried to cover up his tracks in history. His papers were not carefully preserved, and what few escaped the waste-basket were afterward burned along with the old Marshall home in Northern Virginia. So there arose no Virginian Boswell during the latter years of Marshall's life; and since his death the task of writing his life, however desirable such a work might be, has not been sufficiently attractive to engage the attention of able and well-equipped investigators, except in the line of short essays and addresses.

The real significance of Marshall's life to us and the world is to be found in his life-long struggle against "particularism," the creed of Virginia. Soon after Marshall entered the legal profession he settled in Richmond, and it was but a short while before he became so popular as to be able to "carry" his immediate section even when the majority of the electors were disposed to vote against his party. In the campaign for the election of delegates to the Virginia Convention, which was to accept or reject the National Constitution, no other Federalist could have won in Henrico County. And it was he who, next to Madison, did most when the convention assembled to win the majority which made the present American Nation possible. And again in 1799, when Washington thought the country was in imminent peril because of the prevalence of Jeffersonian ideas, it was Marshall who saved the Richmond Congressional district to the Federalists.

After his elevation in 1801 to the Supreme Court bench the fight was renewed; in every great decision Marshall and the Court held that the Union was a Nation and not a confederacy. Before the close of the war of 1812 the Chief Justice was made the object of bitter attack in Virginia, and these attacks did not cease until the close of his life, though personally Marshall was popular to the end, and Virginians to-day rank him among their great heroes.

The cause of some of the bitterest opposition in his own State was his decision in 1815 that the Virginia Supreme Court could not constitutionally construe a treaty of 1783, that it had no right whatever to interpret its clauses, even though the ownership of large tracts of Virginia lands was thus involved. Consequently of the State courts. The Supreme Court [illegible] the Virginia courts [illegible]

ANCIENT MUSIC.

Hermann Smith's Description of Little-Known Instruments and Less-Known Art.*

THOUGH Mr. Hermann Smith writes of Egypt and other ancient lands picturesquely, sometimes sentimentally and even jauntily, he is a wholly serious investigator. He combines a bent for archæology with the theoretical and practical knowledge of a musician, and he speaks whereof he knows. The subject is an extremely difficult one, and there are many barriers to our obtaining complete knowledge of its details. Not only the music of the ancient peoples can be restored only by more or less conjecture, but even the quality and use of the instruments that have survived in actual examples or in pictures are not, in most cases, to be certainly determined. As to the ancient music itself, little, comparatively speaking, is known, and of that little not much is really intelligible to modern ears. Yet the subject has a peculiar fascination of its own.

Mr. Smith's somewhat rambling and discursive chapters begin with a brief survey of the field of ancient music, from which he concludes that Greece was the junction where converged many pathways, from Chaldæa and Assyria, from India, from China, from Egypt, and from Etruria. He thinks that the Chinese influence upon the Greeks was direct by commerce overland. There will doubtless be some skepticism as to this, yet Mr. Smith's studies have convinced him of a great resemblance between the Chinese and the Greek systems of music. Man is a measuring animal, and all the primitive musical instruments are founded upon the rude measure of what suited the fingers to play. From this, thinks Mr. Smith, arose musical scales, and not from the "natural" mathematical relationship between our modern divisions of the octave, as Helmholtz affirms. Indeed, the student of primitive and Oriental music finds repeatedly that intervals prevail with no relationship to the mathematical divisions that have become essential to our ears. Says the historian:

> Western theorists prejudge questions of Asiatic music by being so wedded to one particular conception of what a scale ought to exhibit. Ideas of octaves and fifths, and of minor and major and tone and semitone rule at every corner. The fortuitous nature of men's devices in art is scarcely conceivable when rule and logic claim to divine how art developed.

The musical scales of various non-European peoples, then, are, as Mr. A. J. Ellis also pointed out, not "natural," nor even founded necessarily on the laws of the constitution of musical sound, but "very diverse, very artificial, very captious." Mr. Smith begins his discussion of the instruments with those of Egypt, describing the Lady Maket's pair of double flutes found recently with her mummy, perfect except for the reed tongues. It is an important exception, for their tone is largely dependent on the kind of reeds used, and in experiments made with these flutes some surprising different results were obtained. These are the true forerunners of the Greek double flutes—the "diauloi," and yet, dated as they are by Egyptologists as being about three thousand years old, they indicate a very considerable advance upon the most primitive pipe.

The curious "bulbed" flutes of Etruria, which are frequently represented in Etruscan pottery, and of which only a few fragments of the thing itself remain, are discussed, and Mr. Smith advances a theory that the bulbs, of which there are often two or three, were for the purpose of covering reeds at different lengths, and thus practically altering the length of the pipes. Of the Greek flutes, much detailed information has come down to us in classical writings and in graphic representation; yet there are still points about them little understood. They, of course, corresponded with the Greek scales, and there are ingenious cylindrical arrangements in certain of them for shutting off notes to yield the elaborate system of intervals that the Greeks used. Four beautifully made flutes of ivory found at Pompeii are the most important existing remains of Græco-Roman musicianship, and the results of careful study of them by M. Mahillon and M. Gevaert are given.

The development of the lyre, the harp, and the lute may be tried in Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, from the three-stringed lyre of the earliest times in Egypt to the elaborations of the many-stringed harp. With all that the poets and artists of Greece have told us about the Greek lyre, there is still much uncertainty as to how it was strung, tuned, and played. "Most things in Greece are subject to dispute," according to Pausanias, and the subject of Greek music still has much for modern students to dispute about. What few remains there are of Greek music are not entirely exempt from dispute. Mr. Smith, for instance, is certain that M. Reinach's harmonised version of the recently found Delphic Hymn to Apollo, though it may bring the music within the range of our own perceptions, is only a travesty upon Greek music as the Greeks knew it.

Among the most interesting portions of this entertaining volume are those devoted to the music of China and Japan. Chinese music enforces the contention that there is nothing natural or inevitable about our diatonic scale. That Chinese music is entirely foreign to our scale, and that its intervals have little in common with those to which our ears are accustomed, is maintained at length. Chinese melodies are never definitely major or minor; nor can they be noted in our system of notation. The Chinese have no care for harmony; unisons and concords of two notes satisfy them, and that this is not necessarily due to an arrested sense of harmony is shown by the fact that all over the world uncultivated races have for ages utilized the concord of two sounds and have never got any further. The Japanese use the neutatonic scale, the old Greek scales, and the equal semi-tonal divisions of the octave, the last named corresponding, for them, to our equal temperament. There is much information about these two remarkable Oriental developments of the art, as there is about all the other branches of the subject treated, and it is information from an investigator of knowledge and experience. It might be desired that he had more knowledge and experience in the clear and logical arrangement of his matter.

"THE WORLD'S EARLIEST MUSIC TRACED TO ITS BEGINNINGS IN ANCIENT LANDS. By Collected Evidence of Relics, Records, History, and Musical Instruments from Greece, Etruria, Egypt, China, through Assyria and Babylonia, the Land of Akkad to Sumer. By Hermann Smith. With many Illustrations. 12mo, pp. xv.-292. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A Daughter's Revenge.

ROSABEL. By Esther Miller. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

When Mrs. Fairbourne of Great Cumberland Place, London, and member of one of the most exclusive circles was a girl of seventeen she ran away with William Carpenter, a handsome groom in her father's employ. After their marriage she discovered that William was "kindhearted, but he was a groom"; and so the marriage was not all that she had expected. Fortunately for all concerned, however, William succumbed to a mortal illness, and his young widow was permitted to return to her father's roof and resume her maiden name. Afterward Mr. Fairbourne met the lady, and whereas she had relied solely upon her own judgment and what she considered the guidance of love in her first matrimonial venture, in her second choice she wisely listened to the counsel of her father, who considered Mr. Fairbourne financially eligible.

Once more the beautiful Amy was destined to disappointment—Mr. Fairbourne was not fabulously, but only comfortably, rich, and it was not until after his death that Amy found herself free to really enjoy herself. Then she moved to Great Cumberland Place and became a member of the aforementioned exclusive circle and fixed her wandering fancy firmly upon Alec Aylmer, who was handsome, rich, and thirty-two.

Mrs. Fairbourne looked thirty-two also, but she was really thirty-seven, and there were moments when Alec, although naturally lazy at lovemaking, almost succumbed to the charms of the lovely Amy.

It was, therefore, an unfortunate manœuvre on Amy's part which prompted her, the day of the picnic, to choose for a lovers' walk the neighborhood of the Angler's Inn. For it was the proprietress of the Angler's Inn who had been the late William's sister, and to whom Amy had sent William's daughter Rosabel when she herself had returned to her father's house. Rosabel was just nineteen on the fatal day of the walk, and she was handsome, with the full, ripe beauty of William himself.

Mrs. Fairbourne never pretended an affection for her daughter, even after the circumstances of a rich aunt's death made it imperative that she should send for the girl if she wished to inherit a much-needed fortune. But if Mrs. Fairbourne cared little for Rosabel, the latter heartily hated her mother. And Alec Aylmer, as a friend of the mother, came in for his share of dislike for the daughter—that is, until a sympathetic word, slipping out unexpectedly, turned the tables for Alec and made him Rosabel's friend.

After that—well, there is a scene at a country house where an old acquaintance of the days of the Angler's Inn rises up to point a way for Rosabel to revenge herself on her mother and crush her with shame. It is a diabolical plan, and fortunately fails through in favor of another and better, which makes Amy mother-in-law of the man whose wife she had hoped to be.

At least the author has made her characters consistent. Rosabel and Amy hate each other honestly, and there is no feeble reconciliation—not even on the last page.

Horseless Tales.

DENNIS McGRATH—AUTOCRAT. And Other Horseless Tales Hanging Thereby. By Edward Porter. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.

Amos Small, the asphalt king, a shrewd little man famed for his "horse sense," gave up his team of fast horses and bought himself an automobile. Amos, being despotic by taste and inclination, refused to permit himself to stoop to the indignity of allowing any youthful "chuffer" to teach him. It was unfortunate that he elected to run the thing on the very day that Dennie McGrath, the "Comity of 1" of the League of Asphalt Steam Roller Engineers, chose to call on him regarding a slight advance in the scale of wages. Amos foresaw no exhibition of revenge on Dennis's part when he summarily dismissed the petition, mounted his horseless devil, and majestically sailed over the well-made asphalt road. But Dennis was not to be turned thus easily aside. His own roller was "horseless," and he was not ashamed to race her against the new car of Mr. Small. It is a thrilling race, and Dennis issues from it with flying colors and Mr. Small, who, although he may be a despot, is nevertheless a just man, acknowledges his defeat and promotes Dennis to the position of chauffeur.

The other stories all concern themselves with interesting incidents or adventures in which Amos or Dennis figures—including, of course, the inevitable automobile—with occasional vistas dealing with Miss [illegible]

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A New Edition of the Late Miss Manning's Imaginary Journal of Margaret Roper.*

FEW figures of the staider sort in all the procession of English history can compare for interest with that of Thomas More, and no legend is more appealing than that which tells how his daughter Margaret fetched away her father's bloody head from where it was stuck on a pole above Tower Gate, kept it until her death, and had it buried with her. It was (as all the world knows) William Roper, the husband of this Margaret who was Sir Thomas's biographer, and long afterward in the century just closed the late Miss Manning, assuming the character of the devoted daughter, wrote the book now before us, an imaginary journal of Margaret More, so sympathetically and charmingly done that one must forget that the writer was not really Margaret. Mr. Hutton in his introduction to the present reprint dwells upon the truthfulness of Miss Manning's picture of the sometime favorite of Henry VIII. and his household—homely Dame Alice, his wife; Margaret, Elizabeth, Cecily, his daughters; John, his son, with a step-daughter and wards, and the young men who grew up to be his daughters' husbands. Besides those, too, venerable Sir John More, the grandfather, eminent Justice of the King's Bench; learned Erasmus coming and going, and old Hans Holbein painting them all; even King Harry himself walking at times in the garden with his arm about his Chancellor's neck.

Messrs. Jellicoe and Railton have provided a most attractive set of pictures, beginning with a headpiece representing the front of Sir Thomas More's house at Chelsea, built by him, and after his execution the dwelling place of a brilliant succession of noblemen, including Elizabeth's Ministers, Lord Burleigh, and Sir Robert Cecil, as well as King James's favorite, George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham. Later in the Stuart days were passed the Duke of Beaufort built a new place on the site of the old and called it Beaufort House. The Thames was no more than a hundred yards distant, and on its banks Sir Thomas walked with Meg and exchanged fire of wit with Erasmus or with Patteson, his fool. There the peacocks Juno and Argus strutted, and there Dame Alice sniffed contempt at the stupid jokes she could not understand, and Will Roper agonized over points of doctrine and in the intervals of anguish wooed Meg. Thence, too, by boat Sir Thomas went bravely to his trial and death.

Many editions of Miss Manning's book have been printed. It may be familiar to many readers, but of late it seems to have dropped out of sight, and it is fair to assume that many will be found who know nothing of it. For them—and because the little "Libellus a Margareta More Quindecim Annos Nata Chelseiae Inceptus" deserves so much—we have chosen the following extracts. First this:

> The King tooke us by Surprise this Morning; Mother had scarce time to slip on her Scarlett Gown and Colf, ere he was in the House. His Grace was mighty pleasant to all, and, at going, saluted all around, which Besey took humourously. Daisy immoveable. Mercy humblie, I distastefullie, and Mother delightedlie. She calls him a fine Man: he is indeed big enough, and like to become too big; with long slits of Eyes that gaze freelie on all as who should say, "Who dare let or hinder us?" His Brow betokens Sense and Frankneesse, his Eyebrows are supercilious and his Cheeks puffy. A rolling, straddling Gait, and abrupt Speech.
>
> And again, when there was question of the marriage of King Hal to Anne Boleyn, which Sir Thomas opposed and so won the ill-will of the lady and in the end lost his head thereby, we have more kneeling to the King and pleading with him, and Meg writing thus:
>
> But the King is heady in this matter; stubborn as a Mule or wild Ass's Colt, whose mouths must be held with Bit and Bridle if they he to be governed at alle; and the King hath taken the Bit between his Teeth, and there is none dare ride him. Alle for Love of a brown Girl, with a Wen on her Throat and an extra Finger.
>
> Then, her husband lying in the Tower waiting the "brown girl's" pleasure, Dame Alice goes to see him. Returning with very red eyes and still weeping, all the children crowd eagerly about her.
>
> "Come, give over weeping, dearest Mother, 'twill do neither him, you, nor us any Goode. What was your first Speech of him?"
>
> "Oh, my first Speech, Sweetheart, was, 'What my Goodness, Mr. More. I marvell how that you, who were always counted a wise Man, should now soe play the Fool as to lie here in this close, filthy Prison, shut up with Mice and Rats, when you might be abroade and at your Liberty, with the Favour of King and Council, and return to your righte fayr House, your Books and Gallery, and your Wife, Children, and Household, if soe be you onlie woulde do what the Bishops and best learned in the Realm have without scruple done alreadie.'"
>
> "And what said he, Mother, to that?"
>
> "Why, then, Sweetheart, he chucks me under the Chin and sayeth, 'I prithee, good Mistress Alice, to tell me one Thing.' Soe then I say 'What Thing?' Soe then he sayeth, 'Is not this House, Sweetheart, as nigh Heaven as mine own?' Soe then I jerk my head away and say, 'Tilly-valley! Tilly-valley!' Then he asks for this Book and Mother, but I've forgot their Names, and he sayeth he's kept mighty short of Meat, though 'tis little he eats, but his Man John a Wood is gay an' hungry, and 'tis worth a World to see him at a salt Herring. Then he gives me counsell of this and that, one and t'other, I kept a-counting of his gray Hairs [illegible] which when I've gotten all now I cherish more than I'd fetched away; and I say, 'When will you change your Mole, and set like a wise Man?' and he sayeth, 'When? when?' looking very profound: 'why when Gorse is out of Blossom and Kissing out of Fashion.' Soe puts me forthe by the Shoulders with a Laugh, calling after me, 'Remember me over and over eagyn to them alle, and let me see Meg.'"

And in lighter vein, though not with lighter touch, of happier days before ever Mr. More was Lord Chancellor, when Meg gave to her tutor Mr. Gunnel this very journal, by mistake for her exercise book.

> I never knew that he had my Journalle untill that he burst out laughing. "Soe this is the famous 'Libellus,' quoth he. I never waited for another Word, but snatch it out of his Hand; which he, for so strict a Man, bore well enow. I do not believe he could have read a Dosen Lines, and they were towards the Beginning; but I should iaugelike like to know which Dosen Lines they were. Hum! I have a mind never to write another Word. That will be punishing myselfe, though, instende of Gunnel. * * * I will never again, howbeit, write Anisthing savouring ever soe little of Lexitie or Absurditie. The Saints keep me to it! And to know it from my Exercise Book, I will henceforthe bind a blue Ribbon around it. Furthermore, I will knit the sayd Ribbon in soe close a knot Knot that it shall be worth no one else's Payns to pick it out.

The Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1493-1898. Translated from the originals by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robinson, with historical and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. With maps, portraits, and illustrations. Vol. XV. 1609. Cloth. Pp. 321. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4 per vol.

What is of singular interest in Volume XV. of "The Philippine Islands" is Dr. Antonio de Morga's account of the first discoveries. The old historian tells in naive style how great portions of an unknown world were made over.

> When Pope Alexander the Sixth divided the conquests of the New World between the Kings of Castilla and of Portugal, the Kings agreed to make the division by means of a line drawn across the world by the cosmographers, so that they might continue their discoveries and conquests, one toward the west and the other toward the east, and pacify whatever regions each might gain within his own demarcations.

Nothing was said of such possible interferences as might arise from the indignificant English or Dutch. Morga follows faithfully the discovery of the Philippine Islands. All the many rebellions and troubles with China, Japan, Portugal, and Holland are given. There were Spanish Governors, who were under the sway of the religious orders, and, as often, others who were at variance with the Bishops. Conquest and conversion were carried out with varying success. For a time there was a constant drain on the resources of the mother country. The courage of the Spaniard is wonderful. The narrative ends in 1603.

At the conclusion (Appendix A) the expedition under the command of Thomas Candish (Cavendish) is described. He was a native of "Trimley in the county of Suffolke." The voyagers with three vessels, the largest being of 120, the smallest of 40 tons, left Plymouth in July, 1586, and reached the Strait of Magellan early in January of the next year. Innumerable were the prizes taken, some of great value. Appendix B contains accounts of the early years of the Dutch in the East Indies. The Dutch made their voyage down the coast of Africa, doubling the Cape of Good Hope. The first voyage of importance was in 1508, under the command of Oliver van Noordt. The Portuguese did their best to ridicule the Dutchmen, telling the natives that the Dutch "are but a rabble." The men of the Low Country, had, however, a sharp eye for business. Admiral C. Matelief thus describes the trade of the Indias:

> It consists chiefly (1) in pepper, which is loaded at Bantam, Jallor, Patane, Queda, and Achin; (2) in cloves, which are loaded at Amboina and the Moluces; (3) in nutmeg and mace, or the rind of the nutmeg, which are loaded at Banda; (4) in the commerce of Cambaie; 5, in the commerce of the Coromandel Coast; (6) in the commerce of both the Chinese and Japanese coasts. * * * In regard to pepper, it is impossible for us to get the commerce all to ourselves, for besides the Portuguese the English have also undertaken the navigation to Bantam. They have their trading posts and houses and are trading there peacefully, while we are at war against the Portuguese. We defend Bantam and the English together, while they enjoy there the profits that cost them neither defenses, blood, nor any annoyance.

College Commerce Course.

In "Lectures on Commerce" is collected the record of the University of Chicago's commercial course, edited by Henry Rand Hatfield, Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, which issues this volume as the first of its publications. ($1.50.) They are of practical value to a larger circle than the college boys before whom they were originally delivered. The first of the sixteen lectures is an introductory one by Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin, head of the department of political economy of the university; the others are divided into three series on railroads, trade, and industry, and banking and insurance.

Among the lecturers on railways were Vice Presidents of the Illinois Central and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé systems. Under trade and industry the speakers included the President of the Mahin Advertising Company, the credit man of Marshall Field & Co., and one of the heads of the Bethlehem Steel Company. James H. Eckels spoke on the Controller of the Currency and on methods of banking; the American Express Company's financial manager on foreign exchange, and the Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago on investments. There is also a ten-column index.

*THE HOUSEHOLD OF SIR THOMAS MORE. By the author of "Mary Powell," "Cherry and Violet," "The Old Chelsea Bun Shop," &c. With an Introduction by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, B. D., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. And with twenty-five illustrations by John Jellicoe and Herbert Railton. 12mo. Pp. 272. London: George Routledge & Sons, Limited. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Late Frederick Law Olmsted's Letters About Them Republished.*

SOME of our readers may remember that in the obituary notices of that remarkable man who planned our Central Park it was stated that he had once been a contributor to THE NEW YORK TIMES. In 1850 Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted made a trip abroad and wrote an account of it in a volume entitled "Walks and Talks of an American in England." The merits of this book attracted at the time the attention of Mr. Raymond, then editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it was proposed to Mr. Olmsted that he should make a tour in the slave States and write an account of it for THE TIMES. He started on his first trip in 1852 and returned in 1853, having gone as far as New Orleans. It was these letters that furnished the material for his "Seaboard Slave States," published in 1856. Other trips were made by him, extending as far as the Mexican border. With an excellent knowledge of farming, "he was always keenly appreciative of the beauty of landscape and had taken much pleasure in the quiet contemplation and analysis of its qualities." It was almost an accident that gave Mr. Olmsted the opportunity of entering into the field of landscape planning, for which he afterward became so famous. We shall always be grateful to him for the efforts made by him for the preservation of the Yosemite Valley. As his biographer, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., expresses it, "In all of his professional work he was characterized by breadth of view, by clear insight into conditions, and by a strong common sense in the selection of his aims, to which was added that delicacy of feeling in the choice of aesthetic ideals perfectly fitted to the conditions and aims of each problem which is the mark of the great constructive artist."

It would be of no possible advantage to discuss the slavery question to-day, but when Mr. Olmsted wrote these letters to THE NEW YORK TIMES the subject was a vital one, which before its final settlement brought about a deluge of human blood. Mr. Olmsted cannot be accused of the least exaggeration in the accounts of what he saw. His first visit was to Washington, and he described the market place there.

> The majority of the people were negroes, and, taken as a whole, they appeared inferior in the expression of their faces and less well clothed than any collection of negroes I had ever seen before. * * * In their dress, language, manners, motions, all were distinguishable almost as much as by their color from the white people who were distributed among them and engaged in the same occupations—chiefly selling poultry, vegetables, and small country produce. The white men were, generally, a mean looking people and but meanly dressed, but differently so from the negroes. Most of the produce was in small rickety carts, drawn by the smallest, ugliest, leanest lot of oxen and horses I ever saw. * * * As for the oxen, I do not believe New England and New York together could produce a single yoke so poor as the best of them.

Mr. Olmsted believed that it would not be long before a majority of the inhabitants of the district would vote against slavery. In April, 1853, there had been held a meeting of colored persons, one of the subjects proposed being the best way to raise some money for purchasing the liberty of a woman who was a slave. The colored people were all arrested. One man was flogged and the others present had to pay fines to the amount of $111.

Making his way toward Richmond, Mr. Olmsted describes some of the masters' houses on the road.

> Most of them are constructed of wood, of two stories, painted white, and have, perhaps, a dozen rude-looking little log cabins scattered around them for the slaves. Now and then there is one of more pretensions, with a large porch or gallery in front, like that of Mount Vernon. They are generally in a heavy, compact style, less often, perhaps, than similar establishments at the North, in markedly bad or vulgar taste, but seldom elegant or even neat, and almost always in sad need of repairs.

Trying to understand the agriculture of the State, the author comes to the conclusion that one white laborer will accomplish more in one hour than a negro slave in two. "Horses cannot bear the treatment that they always receive from negroes; they are always soon foundered or crippled by them, while mules will bear cudgeling, and lose a meal or two now and then, and not be materially injured, and they do not take cold or get sick." All the various slave States are visited and the conclusion arrived at is that human servitude not only lowers the negro, but also the whites. Jefferson's remarks concerning slavery should always be remembered. He is recalling the dishonesty of the slaves:

> That a change of the relations in which a man is placed should change his ideas of moral right and wrong is neither new nor peculiar to the color of the blacks. Homer tells us it was so 2,000 years ago.
>
> Jove fixed it certain that whatever day
> Makes man a slave, takes half his worth away.

We question, however, Mr. Olmsted's rather sweeping statement as to the want of morality of the women who were to be classed among the "white trash."

We still discuss the status of the man of color and his capabilities. If Mr. Olmsted ardently desired freedom for the negro, he was not too well satisfied as to his mental advance in the time yet to come. One trait, believed peculiar to the negro, was then designated as drapetomania—or "an

*A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES IN THE YEARS 1853-1854. With remarks on their economy. By Frederick Law Olmsted. (originally issued in 1856) with a Biographical Sketch by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., with an introduction by William P. Trent. Two volumes, with Portrait. Cloth. Vol. I., Pp. 418. Vol. II., Pp. 413. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. The two volumes $4.

Miss Barton and the Red Cross.

A STORY OF THE RED CROSS. Glimpses of Field Work. By Clara Barton, Founder of the American National Red Cross and President 1881-1904. 12mo. Pp. 190. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Miss Clara Barton has given in this little book, in no connected fashion, but reminiscently, as it were, something of the history of the society for the distribution of relief in times of war, pestilence, and flood, which is officially named "The American National Red Cross." The society is affiliated with other Red Cross societies in the European countries, and has or had a sort of semi-official standing with the United States Government. Miss Barton's own experience with the sort of work concerned dates from the civil war. Later, it was she who brought to the attention of the Federal Government the treaty of Geneva dealing with regulations for the mitigation of the horrors of war and like calamities—regulations since grown into the force of international law. For five years Miss Barton pressed the matter of the treaty, which was finally accepted by President Arthur. In the Winter of 1880-81 the association of the Red Cross was formed and Miss Barton made President.

The Red Cross did not undertake the soliciting of contributions; the plan was to maintain a small fund in the treasury for the purpose of sending a force forthwith to fields where relief might be needed, and, once on the field, to serve as distributing agency for the contributions of the public which might be collected through numerous other agencies, public and private. In this capacity the Red Cross has been present at many disasters, has handled large sums of money, and relieved much distress. The first work of the society was in the flood on the Ohio in 1884. Miss Barton describes what was done then—how boats were chartered and went from point to point, feeding the people and providing them with temporary shelter. THen came the Texas famine of 1885—due to too eager emigration to the West; then the yellow fever in Florida about the same time; then, in 1889, the Johnstown flood, in all of which the Red Cross was engaged as organized almoner. The Red Cross also had its part in the sending of grain to Russia at the time of the famine in 1890, as in the measures for the relief of the negroes driven from their homes by the hurricane of 1893, which swept the Port Royal Islands and covered them sixteen feet deep with water. Miss Barton tells about what was done then, and passes next to the measures taken to relieve the Armenians after the destruction of crops there and the driving off of the cattle by the Kurds in the following year. Miss Barton at that time went to Constantinople as the representative of the Red Cross, in order to secure from the Porte permission for the employment of her organization in the relief work. Still later chapters of the book are concerned with the work in Cuba during and after the Spanish-American war, and the work at the time of the Galveston flood. Though, as has already been said, the matter is not presented in any orderly fashion and certainly does not give any adequate idea either of the work done or the manner of doing it, the book serves in a general way the purpose intended.

Four Little Stories.

QUSAY JIM, AND OTHER STORIES. By Mary E. Stickney, author of "Brown of Lost River," &c. 16mo. Pp. 96. Longmont, Col.: The Ledger Publishing Company.

Reprinted from magazines, and bound into a thin volume, are four stories of the West, none of which are bad as magazine material. The title story is about a cowboy-miner, and what he did when he caught his old partner, who had robbed him of his wife, in the precarious state of being a horse thief. The second, "The Star Route Case," concerns a young man who was persuaded to rob the mails as an innocent and ingenious trick to get the route abolished and the contractors clear of their losing job. It is a tragedy with a woman in it, and a black-hearted hated rival. The third story, "An Arizona Speculation," is a study in the psychic states of boomers, not without interest and pathos, while the fourth and last, "The Jack Pot Mine," deals with matters of sentiment as they affect a member of the ancient and honorable order of gamblers.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Shakespeare's Statue in Rome, George Gissing's Posthumous Book and Other Topics.

MAETERLINCK is about to publish here his new book, "Our Friend the Dog," and we may be very sure that in it he will fully recognize the existence of the canine soul. If a man really wants to be intimate enough with a dog or cat and to understand its mental point of view, he must recognize that the animal has a soul. In Maeterlinck's last book he showed an intimacy with animals of which very few men can boast. Mr. Haggard would do well to cultivate Maeterlinck's acquaintance and sit at his feet as a humble student of animal souls. He would very soon wonder how he could ever have had the least doubt as to the existence of a dog's soul. It may not be precisely like the human soul. Indeed, as a rule, it is a much better soul. But it certainly exists, and deserves to be treated with respect.

***

Considerable amusement has been afforded to Englishmen by the proposal that when the statue of Shakespeare is unveiled in Rome the name of the poet shall be translated into Italian, and the inscription on the pedestal of the statue shall inform the world that it is erected in honor of Guglielmo Brandilasta. But if we translate the names of Italian towns into English and call Firenze Florence and Livorno Leghorn, why should we find fault with the Italians if they translate the name of Shakespeare into Brandilasta? Do we not always speak of Victor Emmanuel instead of Vittorio Emmanuele? And have we not translated Cristoforo Colombo into Christopher Columbus? In all probability the Italians have no intention of turning Shakespeare into Brandilasta, but have merely thrown out the suggestion as a joke, designed to satirize the English habit of translating the names of Italians and Italian towns into English.

***

A discussion as to the origin of the word "bullgine" has been in progress in several of the London papers, and the most extraordinary theories concerning it have been put forward. Most of the letter writers seem to think that the word originated among sailors, and one writer has gone so far as to say that "bullgine" is the term used at sea for a hawser. It is needless to say that this is a mistake. There used to be an old "shanty" with the refrain, "Run with the bullgine, run," but that is the only possible connection that can be traced between the "bullgine" and the sea. In point of fact, the origin of the term dates back to more than fifty years ago. About that time a bull undertook to stop a train on an American railway by charging the engine, and some daring newspaper humorist thought it funny to mix up the bull and the locomotive by calling the former a "bullgine." Gradually the name became commonly applied to steam engines, and then it was passed on to fire engines. The New York fireman of the middle of the last century used to "run with the bullgine," as those who remember Mr. Chanfrau's play, "Mose and Liza," doubtless remember. This is the origin and mystery of the term "bullgine," and all efforts to show that it is a sea term are so much rubbish.

***

Two books on Rossetti, the most important of which is Mr. Arthur C. Benson's "Rossetti," have lately been published. To some of us it seems as if a good deal of nonsense has been written about Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He was undoubtedly a clever, though possibly a somewhat overrated, painter. He wrote a few poems that were striking, and may have proved that he possessed poetic genius, though that is somewhat of an assumption. Certainly there was a suggestion of trickery about his verse. His "Blessed Damozel" owed a very great deal of its popularity to its title. If he had called it "The Happy Girl" it would probably never have become famous. His "House of Life" contained not a little that was good, but will any one deny that it was read partly because it treated of subjects that at the time were thought to bring a blush to the cheek of the young person? Rossetti was the centre of a clique of clever men, who thought a great deal of one another, or at all events frequently told the world that they so thought. How much of Rossetti's fame is due to the persistent advertising given to him by his associates, both while he was living and after his death? I may be very wrong, but to me Rossetti seems to have been a good deal of a poseur and not a little of a humbug, consciously or unconsciously. Certainly his life was not the sort of life that should be either an inspiration or an example to young writers, and it is just possible that the world has heard a little too much of him.

***

There is a very pretty quarrel about the posthumous novel of the late George Gissing, "Veranilda." Mr. H. G. Wells was to write a preface to the book, but the executors of Mr. Gissing—Mr. Algernon Gissing and Miss Collett—have refused to permit the book to be published with Mr. Wells's preface. Accordingly, Mr. Wells has published his preface in one of the monthly reviews, and Mr. Frederic Harrison will take his place and write an introduction to "Veranilda." Why the executors should have objected to what Mr. Wells had written, or, if they did not find fault with it, why they should have objected to Mr. Wells, is not clear. Surely, Mr. Wells said nothing in his article, as it was published in the review, which ought to have offended the relatives of Mr. Gissing. The article was a very laudatory estimate of Mr. Gissing's work, and if it gave the public a glimpse of the hardships which fell to Mr. Gissing's lot that was in no way derogatory to the man. Why Mr. Wells was treated so cavalierly by the executors is a mystery. There is, of course, some explanation of the incident, but in all probability it is one with which the general public has no proper concern.

***

Opinions as to "The O'Ruddy," which was written partly by the late Stephen Crane and partly by Mr. Robert Barr, differ somewhat. The Saturday Review slates it, and The Athenæum praises it. The majority of the criticisms that I have so far seen are, however, warmly in favor of the book. People who think that criticism of novels is an exact science are wrong. The element of personal taste enters largely and necessarily into every criticism of a work of imagination, and when criticism of novels is reduced to its lowest terms it generally means that one critic likes a book and another doesn't like it. There may be room for only one opinion as to a scientific book, but there is always room for critics to differ concerning any novels except those that are either very good or very bad.

***

The second volume of Lamb's letters is, if anything, more interesting than the first. The strong common sense of the man appears clearly in his estimate of his contemporaries. He had a profound admiration for Wordsworth, but he thought very little of Shelley, and even less of Byron. He put his finger firmly on the thin and unsubstantial nature of much of Shelley's verse, and he saw where Byron was lacking in true inspiration. At the same time he was not a bigoted contemner of either poet, and could find matter to praise in both Shelley and Byron. The impression that the letters give is not so much that they were written by a humorist as that they were the frank expression of the opinions of a clear-headed thinker and a careful observer. This may not be the popular conception of Lamb, but then it is not always wise to judge a man by the books that he has printed.

***

"Recent Discoveries and Excavations in the Forum" is the title of a book written by Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, which is nearly ready for publication. It ought to fill a manifest want. The work that has been done in the Roman Forum in the last six years has been chronicled only in the newspapers, and we need very much a full and systematic account of the excavations and their results. Mr. Baddeley was on the ground during the greater part of the time when the excavations were in progress, and he ought to be able to give us a good account of them.

***

"Quaint Talks About Long Walks" sounds like poetry, but it is merely the name of a book by the Rev. Mr. A. N. Cooper, in which he describes his walking tours. He has walked over a large part of Europe and found the undertaking a pleasant one. Why a man should walk from London to Venice when he could go by train, or even by bicycle, is not very clear, but then there is fortunately a diversity of tastes among men. Mr. Cooper's book is good reading, even if we do not altogether sympathize with the man who walked in knickerbockers, and had to buy casual pairs of trousers before he was allowed to enter certain places. Mr. Cooper likes to walk, and so long as he does not compel us to walk with him, there is no reason why we should not take pleasure in reading his account of his adventures.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Aug. 22, 1904.

The Lion's Cub.

WITH RICHARD THE FEARLESS. A Tale of the Red Crusade. By Paul Creswick, author of "Hasting the Pirate," "Under the Black Raven," &c. Illustrated by H. Crockett. 12mo. Pp., 304. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Once more the Lion Heart lends his great name and golden beard to adorn a tale, but the tale this time is less concerned with Richard of England than with a young man discovered in the humble estate of a weaver's apprentice in Lincoln, but said to be Richard's son by a vanished wife of his youth. They call him Peter, and he looks so wonderfully like the King that Earl Warren, in whose company Peter goes to the wars, smiles to himself. For Peter is to the end an unacknowledged Prince. He sets forth on his first adventures with Blondel, who has been rudely thrust out of Prince John's Court and is doing his minstrelsy from town to town, singing to the harp strummed by his pretty sister Ninon, or Nan. All three enlist as men at arms in order to follow Richard, and a very proper man Nan shows herself. All three go upon the crusade, all three get meshed in the plots—plots piled on plots and still plots—of Prince John and his perfidious emissary, who appears under sundry names and aliases. Peter does great things—even to taking prisoner the mighty Saladin—and it is Nan and Peter and Blondel who are the means of finding Richard in his Austrian dungeon, not Blondel alone. Love and adventures, mad moods of madder maids, thwartings of villains, deeds of high emprise, rescues from sword and rope and flames—all are plentifully provided, and the story cannot fail to furnish thrills and pass the time pleasantly as an old romance should. In short, it is very good indeed of its kind.

Mrs. Wiggin Home Again.

Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith, editors of "The Posy Ring" and "Golden Numbers," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., have returned [illegible] from Scotland, where they spent last Summer as the guests of the noted Scottish authors, Mary and Jane Findlater.

Stories for Children.

Rosalind Richards, daughter of Mrs. Laura E. Richards and granddaughter of Julia Ward Howe, is the author of "The Nursery Fire," a collection of short stories for young children, which Little, Brown & Co. are about to publish.

Self Culture.

The Macmillan Company is about to publish a new book by the Rev. Hugh Black of Edinburgh, author of "Friendship," "Work," &c., entitled "The Practice of Self-Culture." The subject is treated from the point of view of the question, "In what practical ways can the self be equipped for service?" The author presents self-culture as a part of the education necessary to make a man's contribution to the world worthy.

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Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Marcus R. P. Dorman's History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century.*

MR. MARCUS R. P. DORMAN'S first volume of "A History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century" embraced the period beginning in 1793 and ending in 1805. The second volume includes the nineteen years from 1806 to 1825, a most eventful period. "Kingdoms were broken up and rebuilt, monarchs were raised from the people, crowned, and dethroned, and new systems of government were invented, tried, and discarded." All Europe was in arms, and "everywhere force reigned triumphant." Political conditions in England are fully presented, and comparisons are made between the past and the present. There is an able defense made by the author, regarding the policy of Lord Castlereagh. The two central figures in the history of the period are Napoleon and Wellington, "and around them were grouped the monarchs, statesmen, and Generals of Europe." In the writing of the history Mr. Dorman expresses his thanks for help given him by the Lenox Library.

The title of the new administration of 1806, "all the talents," has gone down to posterity. The author declares it to have been a strange mixture. Lord Grenville was First Lord of the Treasury; Fox, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Windham, War and Colonies; Lord Henry Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Erskine, Lord Chancellor; Lord Moira, Master General of Ordnance, in an administration that sounds like a return to a mediaeval age. Fox always had his hands full, since his opponent was the clever Talleyrand. There always were discussions over the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. It seems certain that Fox was anxious for peace. Talleyrand at that time pretended that he felt no confidence in Russia, then one of the guarantee powers. It seems to be unfortunate, but the precedent of not believing Russia began at an early period. What Napoleon and Talleyrand wished above all things was to bring about a quarrel between England and Russia. But this Fox declared he would do his best to prevent. While negotiations were going on, the Germanic Empire received its death blow at Austerlitz. Fox was disheartened. If he had, in a certain way, shown rather a kindly feeling toward France, the later acts of Napoleon caused him to distrust his motives. Fox died in September, 1806. The author writes:

* * * and England lost another of her greatest men. As a learned classic, as a keen and pungent debater, as a master of rhetoric, and as a leader of men he had always been pre-eminent; now in his last months he had also proved to be an honest negotiator, a firm upholder of treaties, and above all a just and great patriot. In common with Pitt and all other eminent statesmen, he was always in favor of abolishing the slave trade at the earliest possible moment. He labored to remove the Catholic disabilities and to institute a measure to reform the representation, yet he was by no means a democrat in the modern sense. He was opposed to warfare on principle, and this, combined with the fact that he was mostly in the Opposition, no doubt caused him to express himself in terms more antagonistic to the Government and more friendly to the foes of England than his feelings warranted.

After Austerlitz came Jena. Prussia was prostrate, and her King timorous. Napoleon knew that England was his enemy, and now he devised what seemed to him a simple plan—the breaking down of English commerce. England was to be denuded of her gold.

In this action Napoleon was at first supported by the French people, who were firmly wedded to prohibition, but even the arbitrary interference with trading in the necessities of life and the seizure and destruction of British and colonial merchandise began to bear heavily on the peaceful tradesmen of France and Germany.

After the Berlin Decrees the English Government concluded at once a treaty of peace and an alliance with Frederick William. England insisted that no new negotiations should be entered into with France without the full knowledge and consent of the British Government. But the English administration was slow and Napoleon alert. As to the Russians, it was uncertain what they intended doing. French ports were, however, blockaded and their fleet badly worsted. The United States now complained that "Great Britain had violated their neutral rights by seizing and condemning their merchantmen, although engaged in lawful commerce, and by impressing native seamen upon the high seas on the pretext that they were Englishmen." The answer of the English Government was:

That no State could exclude a belligerent from the right of searching neutral ships for contraband of war or for the persons and property of enemies, or could a neutral refuse to give up the subjects of the belligerent who had withdrawn from their lawful allegiance.

Monroe and Pinkney went to England and met Lords Holland and Auckland. A final settlement was made, and the laws regarding trade with neutrals were placed on a sound working basis. As to the commerce of the world, Napoleon cared nothing for laws or customs. Fortunately he had no supremacy on the sea. England's reply to the Berlin decree was to declare a blockade of all the French or other ports between Brest and the Elbe; more than that, neutrals were forbidden to carry on trade with each other in articles which obeyed the French decrees. Then there arose in England a class of "smuggling" which the customs officials were powerless to deal with. Negotiations with Prussia on the part of England were fairly successful, and finally by the treaty of Bartenstein, Russia, England, and Sweden agreed to furnish armies to continue the war with France. But Napoleon was not idle. His ways were peculiar.

Napoleon's methods of diplomacy were always simple, but, being original, frequently succeeded in baffling statesmen who practiced in the ordinary manner. They usually took one of two forms. He either attempted to pit nations against each other or peoples against the Governments, and then, if successful, stepped in as arbitrator. The latter method had proved so successful in Italy that he decided to adopt it in Poland, which was once more destined to be the shuttlecock of the powers. He exhorted the Poles to strike for independence, hoping that they would enlist under his banner, and thus give him an unhampered theatre of warfare for his armies.

It was in 1807 that the war of the Peninsula had its origin, and Napoleon's want of success in Portugal and Spain helped to bring about his collapse as much as did his inroad into Russia. The Regent of Portugal was required by Napoleon to confiscate British property in his dominions and to close his ports to British commerce, but the Regent informed England of the fact, and refused to obey the French orders. Then Junot was sent with a French army across the frontier, and promises of new territory were made the King of Spain if he would offer no obstructions to the French advance.

To realize the vastness of the issues, the complexity of the questions to be settled, and the magnitude of the opposing forces taxes our imagination to the utmost. Fortunately nothing during the lives of any of us can compare with the events of this period. Now in our greatest campaigns we perhaps lose as many men in a year as Napoleon sacrificed in a week. Now statesmen wrangle over the manner of appointing schoolteachers; they were then engaged in crowning monarchs and arranging the succession of dynasties. Now the whole country is agitated at the prospects of a small revision of customs duties; then nations endeavored to ruin each other by actual blockade. Now our Foreign Office is chiefly concerned with the designs of Russia in the deserts of Asia; then it was engaged in settling the boundaries of the States of Europe. Now many are perturbed if a clergyman attempts some small innovation in the ritual of his service; then the Pope was violently removed from his throne by force of arms, and restored by the combined action of the powers.

Matters in Spain were at their worst. There were all kinds of intrigues. The situation at the time is thus explained:

Whether George III.'s dispatches were written by Grenville, Mulgrave, or Canning, the same master mind evidently inspires them, all show the same blunt, honest firmness. With all his faults, George III. can never be accused of inconsistency. The influence wielded by the King over foreign policy was very great, for, although he yielded when Pitt insisted upon negotiating for peace in 1797, as a rule it is clear his Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs were affected by his wishes. His policy may not always have been wise, but throughout it was governed by those principles of statesmanship—firmness, constancy, honesty, and dogged determination—which have created the British Empire. The policy of Napoleon was the exact converse of this. His aims were continually changing as the need of the moment demanded; he allied himself first with one country, then with another, until each of the principal powers, except England, had been both friend and enemy. The inevitable result was that in time all distrusted him, and all combined against him.

Some short time before this Napoleon had made certain peaceful advances to George, but there was no confidence placed in the Frenchman. With the advance of Junot, at once England did her best to check Napoleon. He never foresaw what trouble was brewing for him. In Prussia, where he thought his power was supreme, there were outbursts of Germanic patriotism. That statement of the author concerning Prussia will be novel to many readers.

Napoleon did not know that a strong national feeling was steadily growing among the Prussian people. As early as July, 1808, a secret society at Königsberg, called the Tugendbund, had been formed. * * * In Berlin another society was established by Count Chassot, which was even more secret, for the members assumed fictitious names. Their object was to revolt and save the country from France, but they were opposed to any action in concert with the Czar of Russia. * * * Our foreign records show that the British Government did aid the secret societies with funds.

Now commences the wonderful work accomplished by Wellington. Mr. Dorman is particularly interesting when he gives a history of the political changes in England. Conservative in politics, perhaps, the author tells of the construction of the House of Commons and the effect of new ideas:

Men all have votes now, and it is interesting to inquire how far their hopes have been realized. Commercial men and lawyers have to a great extent replaced the younger sons of the aristocracy and the country gentlemen in the House of Commons, while workingmen frequently return one of their own class to represent them. Politicians, therefore, instead of being drawn from a small section of society only, are derived from the whole population. The result, however, is disappointing. There are more speakers now, but fewer orators, and members seem to be ambitious to shine more as critics of each other's speeches than to learn to become constructive statesmen. In other words, the House of Commons is now more a debating society than a solemn legislative body.

The Napoleonic invasion was now near at hand. That Russia, single-handed, would oppose France and her allies was a surprise for the English administration. Certainly as Napoleon had his hands full in Spain, it must have been deemed adventurous on his part to risk a conflict with Russia. It seems that Lord Cathcart was among the first to become acquainted with the Czar's determination:

On Aug. 30, 1812, Lord Cathcart had a conference with Count Romanzoff, who frankly acknowledged that he considered a war with France to have been sooner or later inevitable. He, however, considered that it was in Russia where "the Napoleonic empire had received a fatal wound." The Peninsular war lasted nearly six years, and had not closed when the abdication of Napoleon took place. News had not reached Bayonne, where fighting was still going on. Now came the caging of the Corsican in Elba, and his breaking forth. There had been twenty years of blood-spilling, and more battling to be expected. England was to be again plunged in war. Mr. Dorman explains the causes for the war following the French Revolution and the one of 1815.

In the first case the ostensible cause of hostilities was not the real one, for the powers (with England) professed that they entered the war because France had violated the navigation laws of the Scheldt; in the second, they openly declared Napoleon an outlaw and pledged themselves to assist the King.

It is questionable whether England will ever again go to war for the support of any foreign King. Full space is given to the campaign ending with Waterloo. The carnage at that battle may be counted up as over 23,000 of the allied killed or wounded, and nearly 30,000 French.

The spread of English rule in India is succinctly given, with the military actions of Clive and Wellesley. At the conclusion the literary movement finds its place, and Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey are particularly noticed, with the work of Hallam, Ricardo, and James Mill. Then in art there are Constable, Turner, Hoppner, Copley, and Lawrence. Lastly, the industrial movements, beginning with the invention of George Stephenson, are presented. In every way Mr. Dorman's work is excellent and comprehensive.

*"A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY." By Marcus R. P. Dorman. Vol. II. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 374. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

A STROLLER'S SONS.

THE SEEKER. By Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders," "The Lions of the Lord," &c. Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill. 12mo. Pp. 341. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Out of the mingled bloods of a mountebank and a parson of the old school, the author of "The Spenders" has made a study and a story. The study is ingenious, sometimes powerful; the story is alive always, the persons singularly real. As in "The Spenders," and in a riper form than in the earlier book, Mr. Wilson is extraordinarily felicitous and dextrous in expression. He is a good phrase-maker whose phrases he snug in the context. He has an eye for dramatic effect. Of "The Spenders" it was remarked by many who should know something of such matters, that it came near giving a reflection of the real New York, not the New York of the traditional and almost extinct old New Yorker, but the New York of the average actual New Yorker, swept in as he is from the four corners of the earth and flung recklessly into the ant heap. It may be said of the present book that it gives like reflections of New York of quite different phases of the city from those with which "The Spenders" was concerned, but especially that it exhibits, in speaking, moving, thinking, and likeness, two very modern men and an utterly modern woman—not meaning by the last anything reproachful.

The idea back of the story (which need not bother such as like their stories unanalyzed) is a parallel of heredities. There is the daughter of a very literal, upright Presbyterian minister in a small town, one of the surviving giants of the old stern faith. The daughter marries a strolling fellow who mostly peddles patent medicines with street-corner eloquence, and occasionally does his turn on the itinerant theatrical stage. Of this union come two boys, who, the mother dying, are brought up by the grandfather on Scripture and the Shorter Catechism, yet not without kindness, for the old man is not hard within. The elder is a handsome and capable lad, but in the beginning the author is concerned rather with the younger; how he dreamed and thought; how the idols of his childhood faded out one by one; how the hired man ceased to be the most admirable of created beings; how the close-guarded front room childishly figured as the abode of God Himself, became a room merely; how the splendid spectacle of a father, appearing from time to time, came at last to seem no more than he was—"a loud-voiced street-mannered creature, grotesquely self-satisfied, flaunting those things he should not have flaunted." There was, besides, the little girl next door, the little girl baptized Nancy, who had yet chosen for herself the more desirable name of Lillian May.

Then was college, and the younger boy, who had been puzzling his head over many things, coming out of a siege of typhoid with "theological astigmatism," lying on his couch, smiling weakly, blandly chattering horrid blasphemies to his grandfather, while that excellent old gentleman, trembling at the words he heard, pretended not to mind, tried to soothe, thinking the boy was out of his wits. For he had meant to make of him a preacher like himself. This whole business is wonderfully well done, the boy's cheerful air of perfect reasonableness, his sense of comradeship with the old man, his obliviousness, the old man's shuddering horror, the expedient of the brain sickness serving to soften the hard clash of the irreconcilable old and new. Then the girl Nancy again, grown up, and the boy grown up, and the handsome, capable elder brother arriving at the conclusion that the Episcopal ministry would better suit his talents. The grandfather, who has grieved bitterly over the younger's backsliding, rather grimly bids the elder "follow his call," and a worldly lady of uncertain age, aunt to Nancy, approves of the change. She declares Episcopalianism "immense," she says, "makes allowances for the best of us, and yet keeps us unbelted," and says in her fashion "one may broaden into almost anything now and still be orthodox."

The rest is the working out of the fates of the three, the two boys and the girl, scenes from fashionable clerical life in New York, glimpses of a wanderer in waste places, of a man who thinks it is "more important to be unafraid of life than unafraid of death," who seeks eagerly, yet smiles at many things, some preaching, but always a fine humor to the rescue. We may omit here the detail of plot. Nancy is charming, the brothers are such as men are after their several kinds, and if the story seems to teach that a certain sort of ambrosial clergyman is as purely a mountebank as any long-haired peddler of nostrums, the satire goes for the most part lightly enough, and the story is a good story, far out of the rut, in spots nearly great. Mr. Wilson has indeed done himself such credit that he can hardly fail some day to do himself still more.

GILBERT PARKER'S STORY

A LADDER OF SWORDS. A Tale of Love and Tears. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated by the Kinneys. 12mo. Pp., 290. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Perhaps the chief defect to be found in Sir Gilbert Parker's "Ladder of Swords" is that its two most human and vital characters are of minor importance in the development of the plot—a big, vain, kindly island lordling and a chivalrous goggle-eyed pirate.

The story, which was originally published as a short serial in Harper's Magazine of October and November, 1900, under the title of "Angèle and Michel," has had several chapters added since then, but the plot remains materially unchanged. Angèle was beautiful and good, and Michel was brave and faithful. They were Huguenots, and Michel saved Angèle and her old father in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Angèle went to the Isle of Jersey and Michel followed. He was conveyed to Elizabeth's Court a prisoner, and Angèle followed him thither. Now he was a personable man and excited the admiration of the Queen and the jealousy of Leicester. He met Elizabeth's knights in tourney. By the Queen's command he preached a sermon in the Chapel Royal, sword in one hand, book in the other; by the Queen's favor he was married to Angèle and dwelt with her on the Isle of Jersey seven years till the plague came and slew her with her child. Alone he buried them and went out to seek his death in the wars of Huguenots and Catholics in France. That is the story.

But for the book most of it is spent upon Elizabeth's Court; upon analyses of the Earl of Leicester and of the Queen—analyses not especially striking or convincing—or upon elaborations of certain of the scenes offered by the story—scenes, which for the most part fail of effectiveness. A scene between Leicester and the girl Leicester cast as Mephistopheles, whereof the taste is preachy; a scene in the tilt yard, where somehow the cloth of gold does not glitter and the knights and ladies are shadows; a scene of rescue in the Channel, where the waves refuse to thunder in your ears, the salt spray to taste in your mouth, or the fear of death to grip your heart. The story is most moving, indeed, where it sums up swiftly, as at the last; the tragic ending—the lone man burying his dead and kissing the earth beneath which he has laid them, then losing himself in the tumult and the shouting.

In the pirate Buonespoir and the simple-hearted hulk of the Seigneur Lemprière of Rozel, who having grandly offered his name and honors to Angèle and having been sweetly rejected, devotes himself to her in the way of friendship, Sir Gilbert has achieved two figures somewhat Falstaffian in flavor; the conception is excellent, but even here the execution limps at times. Pirate and Seigneur are allies, and come together to court in the ship Honeyflower, manned by Buonespoir's cutthroat crew, one halt, one maimed, one blind of one eye, and called by their commander Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, a black guard to the white Angèle. At court he of Rozel officiates as royal butler, (bearing that title of hereditary right,) and fights a duel with Leicester, in which he gets pinked. Pirate and Seigneur, too, are much affected by the Queen's Fool, and jests ensue—jests of better or worse flavor as may happen. Humor is hardly Sir Gilbert Parker's strong point. On the whole, there is a feeling of a good story almost spoiled in the making.

Mr. Brudno's "The Fugitive."

By arrangement with The London Times.

The merit is in the rendering of the Ghetto life, and of the état d'âme of the Jew in countries in which the Christian is his natural enemy. The nearest thing to it is to be found in some of Mr. Zangwill's earlier work—in "Ghetto Tragedies," for example. But, though Mr. Zangwill excels Mr. Brudno in literary skill, it is to Mr. Brudno's work that we should feel more inclined to apply the epithet vécu. He writes as if he had actually lived the life of which the other writer has only heard. Except for a little melodramatic machinery brought into use toward the end, we could easily believe that it is not fiction at all, but autobiography only thinly veiled. One can recommend it not only to the general reader of intelligence, but also to all those who interest themselves in movements for the conversion of the Jews. It will not only reveal to them some of the frauds which converts practice at their expense, but will also show them for what reasons many converts consider them fair game. Christianity appears to them as a persecuting religion, and to enroll themselves under the banner of the Cross seems an act of treachery to the highest ideals they know. No doubt it could hardly be otherwise with the Jews who come from the dominions of the Czar.

BOSTON NOTES.

The Consolidation of Lothrop Company and Lee & Shepard—Some New Books—Juveniles.

THE consolidation of the houses of Lee & Shepard and the Lothrop Company has been expected ever since the company chose Mr. W. F. Gregory, the manager of the firm, as it assignee, but the announcement that the two are to be incorporated as the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company causes mild surprise in the trade. For a time at least both of the present imprints will be retained, and, as far as outsiders are concerned, the two houses will be distinct until January, 1905, but in November the new company will establish itself in large offices in Federal Street, half way between the present offices of its constituent parts. Mr. Hoyt, who was one of Mr. Lothrop's most efficient assistants, and has been manager, but not President, of the Lothrop Company, will remain in charge of its publications; Mr. Gregory will be Treasurer and General Manager of the new corporation. No unnecessary changes will be made anywhere. United, the two lists are very strong in children's books, and if the number of its novels be small, its proportion of uniformly successful names is large, and might be much larger if the company had chosen to accept a small fraction of the manuscripts offered to it after the success of "Eben Holden."

Messrs. Lee & Shepard are bringing out Mr. Edward Stratemeyer's "Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt" this week, and a most enthusiastic little book it is, with a preface as glowing as the text. Like the author's "Boy's Life of William McKinley," it is much better than his stories.

With this book comes "The Boy Courier of Napoleon," by Mr. W. C. Sprague, the editor of "The American Boy." It is chiefly valuable for its glimpse of the negro in authority as seen in San Domingo, and for its plain account of the early history of Louisiana. The author's premature bestowal of the style and titles of the Emperor upon the First Consul must confuse young readers, and his account of Hohenlinden is more picturesque than accurate, although he is to be commended for introducing boys to Richepanse, forgotten in the school histories.

Somewhere in her incomparably discreet autobiography Mrs. Herbert D. Ward says that she does not look at what is written in regard to her books, unless it is recommended to her attention by some one whom she can trust, and it is probable, therefore, that she has only a very general knowledge of the persistency with which journalists and booksellers misjudged "Loveliness," classifying it as a child's book, and then condemning it as unfit for the reading of the immature. Still, if she had known of this misunderstanding, she could not have been more sagacious in so constructing her coming novel, "Trixy," that not even the Christmas saleswoman can mistake it for nursery literature.

"Yours with All My Heart," by Mrs. Esther M. Baxendale, issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., although its pictures and binding make it a suitable gift for any dog lover, suffers from its author's entire lack of humor. Even a human being's autobiography cannot very safely be carried to the point of his last sigh, and to make a dead dog write "I folded my meek little forepaws over my snow-white breast" is to blur the impression left by the pleasant story of "Fairy's" thirteen loving years.

Mrs. Ward was so very young when she began writing of "Gypsy Breynton" and "Gypsy's Cousin Joyce" that one thinks of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," published forty-one years ago, as the work of one of her juniors, but in reality Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney is her senior by a score of years, and completes her own fourth score this month. She has twenty-seven books on the list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., chiefly novels, but she has also published five volumes of poetry; "Just How," a cook book, and at the same time, a key to cook books; an interesting little volume of Scriptural exegesis, and a book on Christian Science, covering the whole question. The heroine of her new book, "Biddy's Episodes," is neither Bedelia nor Bridget, but Belinda, and the eccentricities of which she is guilty before she settles into the right groove are of the "Belinda" order, those of a girl whose efforts to break away from established tradition indicate superfluous strength, not viciousness.

"Bits of Gossip," by Rebecca Harding Davis, is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Wife of a journalist, mother of a novelist, and herself a novelist, journalist, and magazine writer, Mrs. Davis has nearly all her life been in touch with the literary and political life of more than one large city, and is almost equally well acquainted with Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington, and her gossip touches abolitionist and actor, poet, philosopher, soldier, sorrowly entitles a name in all the long roll. Like Mrs. Whitney, she did not attain to success until she was of mature years, for she was born in 1831.

"Where Does the Sky Begin?" the volume of discourses by the Rev. Washington Gladden, to be published by this house this month, is entirely religious in its scope, although, in accordance with the doubt suggested by its title, any of his ethical essays might almost be classed as religious, but in these papers the aim is to bring religion into the daily living, thinking, and wishing.

Dean Briggs's "Routine and Ideals," to come next month, will be composed of seven essays, the most important among those written since 1901. The Phi Beta Kappa poem of 1903, a tribute to Harvard, "Mater Fortissima," will accompany the essays. The Emerson address, delivered at Concord for the school children; the Wellesley "Commencement Address," a paper on "The Mistakes of College Life," first read at the Belmont School, and an article on "Routine and Ideals," as related in college life, are chief among the articles in the book.

This year Dr. William Everett's "Thine, Not Mine," Miss Edith Robinson's "The Captain of the School," Miss A. G. Plympton's "Wanolasset," Mrs. Lucy M. Thruston's "Jack and His Island," and Miss Evelyn Raymond's "The Mushroom Cave" are chosen by Messrs. Little & Brown for places in their low-priced series, "The Boys' and Girls' Bookshelf," and it is noteworthy that all five are more serious than the average book written for children, and yet they have been more successful than those meant merely to please. This ought to console those rendered despondent by the frivolity of the schools, and so should the new illustrated editions of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's "Stories of Discovery Told by Discoverers" and "Stories of Adventure Told by Adventurers."

Illustrated editions of Miss Alcott's stories "Eight Cousins" and "Rose in Bloom" will appear this Winter, and each is to have eight full-page pictures by Miss Harriet Roosevelt Richards.

Mrs. Eliot, otherwise Maud Howe, has collected her magazine sketches of Rome and other places in Italy, and they are to be published in a volume entitled "Roma Beata," and illustrated by photographs. Many of the papers are taken with but slight alteration from diaries and journals, and, although undeniably superficial, are so frank and spontaneous as to convey a much stronger impression than is derived from many a work more carefully prepared.

Mr. Arthur Morrison's "The Green Diamond," published this week by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., is a complete story, and yet it leaves any clear-sighted reader as uncertain as any of the classical unsolved enigmas, for the lost diamond is not found and the chances for finding it are almost as good at the end as in the beginning, and yet one has had some excellent adventures, grave and humorous.

A new series agreeable to all readers of criticism is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., but as yet has no distinctive name. It will be edited by Prof. W. A. Neilson of Columbia, and will be composed of monographs, dealing with the growth of one species of literature. Prof. F. B. Gummere of Haverford College, Penn., author of the "Handbook of Poetics," will discuss "The Ballad." "The Novel" will be written by Dr. Bliss Perry, who has been forestalled by Mr. Crawford; "The Lyric," by Prof. F. E. Schelling of the University of Pennsylvania; "Tragedy;" by Prof. Thorndakes of the Northwestern University; "The Essay," by Mr. Ferris Greenslet of The Atlantic staff; "The Pastoral," by Prof. J. B. Fletcher of Columbia; "Character Writing," by Mr. G. N. Greenough of Harvard; "Legends," by Dr. G. H. Gerould of Bryn Mawr; "Literary Criticism," by Prof. Irving Babbitt, who will come after not only Matthew Arnold, but many minor lights of the art; "The Short Story," by Prof. W. M. Hart of the University of California, and "Allegory," by the general editor of the series. As instructors of youth at the age addicted to literary production, all of the authors but one have had opportunities to study their subject in the individual, and are qualified to make some original deductions as to its development in the race, in addition to formulating the results of their general studies, but all the books will be provided with a bibliography, so that each will be a complete guide to the study of its subject and convenient for reference.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Sept. 2, 1904.

The Tragic Story of Alicia Blake.

ALICIA. By Albert A. Hertzell. Illustrated. 12mo. Buffalo: The Revere Publishing Company. $1.25.

Readers of Mr. Albert A. Hertzell's "Alicia" will have little difficulty in tracing the origin of his story to the triple tragedy that agitated Buffalo not so very long ago. Mr. Hertzell has not undertaken to throw any new light on the tragedy—the mystery of the murder is still a mystery so far as he is concerned. If one cares to, however, he gives the beginnings of a theory that might work out into something, and which (more likely) might work out into nothing.

Beginning, quite properly, at the very beginning, we are first introduced to the parents of the future actors in the tragedy; the childhood of the principals is thoroughly brushed over. We meet Arthur Preston, a spoilt and grandson of wealth at college. Afterward, as the husband of Lorna, he removes to the City of the Lakes and meets the beautiful Alicia Blake and her husband Edmund. Alicia and Arthur "converse" upon many general topics, the while love rages at the doors of their hearts and will not be denied. And the plot thickens when Edmund turns his attentions to lovely Vivian Belair, for whom, in her turn, Jack Landon, of columbia, more than a passing interest.

Arthur and Alicia are entirely too quiet and proper to be interesting, and Edmund is each other voicing their unquenchable longings, therefore Edmund Blake's brutal treatment of his wife is all the more contemptible. He turns his wife from his house, and she, in well-chosen English, pleads to be permitted to remain for "her children's sake." "See, I beseech you on my knees!" she cries, but Edmund is obdurate.

And Luthie, with unusual magnanimity, undertakes to plead with the unjust Edmund for the sake of Alicia and her own husband. And so, as Mr. Hertzell explains it all, the steps leading to the murder and the suspicion that settled against Arthur are very easily reached, and, also as Mr. Hertzell further explains, it is just as easy to see how innocent and blameless was Arthur, how noble he was, and how far from intending to take his own and his wife's life he was when his unmanageable automobile dashed into the gulf. Did not Jack have greater grounds for murder?

In spite of its plot, however, Mr. Hertzell's book lacks all the attributes of an interesting story, even though, at the same time, one must commend it as being written in a most painstaking style.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by Over 2,000 of the Great Writers of All Ages. Edited with the assistance of a distinguished board of advisers and contributors. By Henry Smith Williams. Complete in 25 volumes. Twelve volumes now ready. Large octavo. New York: The Outlook Company.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A True Life. By James Baldwin. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES. By Isabel R. Wallach. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THE REAL LINCOLN. From the Testimony of His Contemporaries. By Charles L. C. Minor. Second edition. 12mo. Richmond, Va.: Everett Waddey Company.

Travel and Description.

EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS, 1748-1846. A Series of Annotated Reprints of Some of the Best and Rarest Contemporary Volumes of Travel, Description of the Aborigines, and Social and Economic Conditions in the Middle and Far West, During the Period of Early American Settlement. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Volume VI. Brackenridge's Journal Up the Missouri, 1811; Franchere's Voyage to Northwest Coast, 1811-1814. Octavo. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

THE UNITED STATES WITH EXCURSIONS INTO MEXICO. Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Maps and plans. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.60 net.

ITALY, FROM THE ALPS TO NAPLES. Handbook for travelers. By Karl Baedeker. Maps and plans. 16mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.40 net.

Fiction.

PONY EXPRESS: or, The Life of a Two-Year-Old. By W. S. Gilpin. The Sportsman's Library of Fiction. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Juvenile.

ELFIN SONGS OF SUNSAND. By Charles Keeler. 12mo. Published at the Sign of the Live Oak, in Berkeley, Cal. 75 cents net.

Poetry and New Editions.

KING HENRY V., KING RICHARD III., ROMEO AND JULIET. By William Shakespeare. Edited by W. J. Rolfe. Three volumes. 16mo. Illustrated. New York: The American Book Company.

THE GATEWAY SERIES. Under the general editorship of Henry van Dyke. Addison's "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," edited by C. T. Winchester; Milton's "Minor Poems," edited by Mary A. Jordan; Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," edited by Henry van Dyke; Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," edited by George R. Woodberry; Shakespeare's "Macbeth," edited by Thomas M. Parrott. Five volumes. 16mo. New York: The American Book Company.

KENNEL SECRETS. How to Breed, Exhibit, and Manage Dogs. By "Ashmont." New edition. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A DISSERTATION UPON ROAST PIG. One of the Essays of Elia. With a Note on Lamb's Literary Motive. By Cyrus L. Hooper. 18mo. Park Ridge, Ill.: The Village Press.

A FEW REMARKS. By Simeon Ford. Fourth and revised edition. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

OLD CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR MAKERS. Being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Different Styles of Clocks and Watches of the Past in England and Abroad, to Which is Added a List of Ten Thousand Makers. By F. J. Britten. Second Edition. Octavo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50 net.

THE TRAGEDIE OF MACBETH. "First Folio" Edition. Edited, with Notes, Introduction, Glossary, Lists of Various Readings, and Selected Criticism, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 12mo. pp. 234. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

OLD VOICES. By Howard Weeden. Octavo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Educational.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR. By William H. Maxwell. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS IN ENGLISH. 1905-1906. (For Study and Practice.) Burke's "Conciliation with Colonies," Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Milton's "Minor Poems," Macaulay's "Addison," Macaulay's "Life of Johnson." 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

READING AND LANGUAGE LESSONS FOR EVENING SCHOOLS. By Wm. E. Chancellor. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

ARITHMETIC. For Evening Schools. By William E. Chancellor. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

STUDIES IN ENGLISH. For Evening Schools. By William E. Chancellor. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

NATURE STUDY WITH COMMON THINGS. An Elementary Laboratory Manual. By M. H. Carter. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN SMALL ARMS. A Veritable Encyclopedia of Knowledge for Sportsmen and Military Men. Illustrated with 500 engravings. By E. S. Farrow. 4vo. Pp. 406. New York: The Bradford Company.

STORIES OF INVENTORS. The Adventures of Inventors and Engineers. True incidents and personal experiences. By Russell Doubleday. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

THE BOOK OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES. With suggestions for entertainment. By Mrs. Burton Kingsland. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

MODERN PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY. Electricity in the Service of Man. A Popular and Practical Treatise on the Application of Electricity in Modern Life. By R. Mullineux Walmsley. Illustrated. Volume IV. 4vo. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co. $3.

A FIRST LATIN WRITER. By Mather A. Abbott. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

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JOHN LANE Publisher 67 Fifth Ave. Publisher New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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WOOLETT REVISITED.

The coming of Mr. Henry James is, for the present at least, a matter of graver interest to him than to us. During his absence, prolonged through twenty years, he has been at pains to keep us rather fully informed about himself. His art, assiduously practiced, has disclosed him to us in all his moods and manners and in all his stages of development. Him we could hardly have known more familiarly had he spent his days in Woolett; his personal coming involves no surprises to us. But we shall be disappointed if Woolett does not surprise him. Woolett is not Paris, of course—a good many of us hope it never will be very much like Paris—but we hope that Mr. James's trained and sensitive perception will confirm our belief that the old town is not quite so provincially prim, not altogether so hard and narrow as when Strether left it to look up the prodigal Chad.

We have got well past the stage of caring what born foreigners say about us, but we shall quite seriously attend to what Mr. James says. The judgment which this consummately finished man of the world passes upon the civilisation of Woolett will be eagerly studied as the most recent and authoritative measure of American progress in certain fields of which census and trade statistics take no cognizance, fields, nevertheless, in which even the triflers strive. For, of course, Woolett is only the lay figure which the author of "The Ambassadors" draped and disposed in his studio that its visual image might give form and proportion to the image he inwardly evoked of the civilization, the manners, and customs of his countrymen as a whole. If in the finished picture we now and again regret the angularity of an elbow or a sharpness of chin that unpleasantly suggests the graceless modeling of the mannikin, we may be comforted by recalling the Woolett "type" of twenty years ago, and perhaps quite reassured by the confident hope that it will be upon more rounded and pleasing outlines that the returning Strether will now direct an approving eye.

Strether would never be able to reconcile himself to Woolett after Paris—everybody saw that. Let us not rashly count upon a full conciliation between Mr. Henry James and the civilization of the country from which he has been content to absent himself so long, sending back to us "The Ambassadors" as his apologia for staying away. Mr. James likes Europe better than America, just as Strether found Paris irresistible after a lifetime of Woolett and the imminent Mrs. Newsome. He will go back—why shouldn't he? The most we can ask of him is that he shall neither flatter nor disfavor us when he puts on paper those revised appreciations which will advise us where, in his judgment, we now stand.

If Mr. James tell us that society in the United States is even now less interesting than society in Europe—and we shall probably spare ourselves a painful shock if we look for no more commendatory judgment from him—it will be our privilege to impress him with a conscious sense of his own continuing interest in cis-Atlantic social types, as evinced by his pretty constant use of them as the material of his stories. We wouldn't for the world lug in even an implied homily on the dignity of work by pointing out that Chad—whom Mr. James "puts in as an exhibit" to illustrate how Parisian domicile confers finish and polish—was a young gentleman leading a life of elegant but not altogether blameless indolence in the French capital when he might have been managing a highly profitable factory business in Woolett. Mass. However, to make sure that point we hold in reserve for the evidence in rebuttal, we make bold to say that if Mr. Henry James had been bidden to Giorlani's garden party that Sunday afternoon he would very likely have gone away early, much bored. The most interesting people there were the Woolett crowd—the very sort Mr. James limas so faithfully to make us understand why he stays in Europe. To a man of Mr. James's high intellectual quality we suppose royal personages would be about the deadliest bores in the world. We think of but one exception—the Kaiser, of course—in all Europe. Any society that enjoyed royalty's privilege of not concerning itself seriously with work and duty would inevitably and intolerably weary a person having a mind and using it. Think of Goethe or of Mr. Gladstone or of Henry James in a Summer society where mayhem by automobile afforded the chief excitement by day and monkey dinners served to while away the evenings!

The quality of being agreeable ought to be and is the essence of good society. It is not conferred by idleness any more than it is conferred by toil. It no more consists in easy tolerance of moral dereliction than it consists in austere castigation of strayers from the narrow path. A society in which Mme. de Vionnet was perfectly at home might be as sterile as a company that found Sarah Pocock charming. No doubt a somewhat more ample leisure than this work-a-day people permitted itself to enjoy a generation ago favors the acquisition of the quality of agreeableness. But after all the possession of opinions and ideas and of a point of view is a large constituent of that quality, and a reasonable devotion to the serious business of life in some field of honorable human endeavor offers, we imagine, a condition and environment more favorable to the acquirement of them than—well, than the atmosphere of Chad's pleasant apartment in Paris.

ROBERT ESTIENNE.

We noted last week an interesting thesis submitted by an American Master of Arts to the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris, the subject of which was Milton and French literature. Curiously enough, this week our attention is challenged by another publication of the same character, but of even greater interest, considering its purpose and its origin. Its subject is "Robert Estienne et le Dictionnaire Français au XVIe Siècle," (Baltimore: J. H. Furst & Co.,) and its author is Edgar Ewing Brandon, professor in Miami University. The dedication of the thesis is not without a touch of almost pathetic significance: "To my parents and my sister, who by their sacrifices have enabled me to pursue my favorite studies, and to my wife, whose wise counsel and encouragement have sustained me in the difficulties of this task." Taken with the evidence afforded by the little volume itself, this dedication gives a glimpse of a laborious and trying work accomplished with courage, fidelity, and zeal, such as the patient and resolute Estienne would have prized. And it is an inspiriting thing in this country, whose chief characteristic in the eyes of the world is hardly the eager pursuit of unremunerative intellectual toil, that there should be a class, neither small nor unconsidered, the members of which are seeking in foreign universities the recognition of industry of this sort.

Prof. Brandon's monograph is far from being merely a result of persistent garnering in an obscure field. It is critical in spirit and in fact, and it leaves the reader, the general reader at least, in possession of a clear and vivid impression of the character of the great French lexicographer and printer and publisher. In the first part of the sixteenth century the work in either rôle was still novel and surrounded with difficulties not easily surmounted. Estienne vigorously contended with the obstacle to each and all and had to face besides those which the theologians of the day strove incessantly to throw in the path of a supporter of the Reformed Religion. At the age of about fifty, in the full ripening of his remarkable intellectual and moral energies, he felt it needful to take refuge in Geneva, near to and possibly under the [illegible] of Calvin, [illegible] years later he died. The extraordinary amount and variety of labor he accomplished under these conditions bears evidence of his native gifts and of his extreme devotion in the employment of them.

Our author pays cordial tribute to the energy which sustained Estienne in his long labors, to his dignity in polemics, his modesty in his erudition, and his honesty as a printer, qualities not common in the sixteenth century. This is not the place to examine the critical value of Prof. Brandon's work, but we desire to call attention to the careful and candid spirit in which it is done and to commend his monograph to those interested in the study of the beginnings of the dictionary now carried to such an elaborate stage.

A BACONIAN IDEA.

One would not expect a person who believes, in spite of all internal and external evidence to the contrary, that the plays and poems signed by William Shakespeare were written by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, to respect the command to posterity in the epitaph on Shakespeare's tomb or to heed the curse uttered therein on him that "moves my bones." Indeed, we fancy that few Shakespeareans nowadays believe that the poet himself wrote or even dictated the doggerel epitaph. We should not, perhaps, dwell too reverently on the epitaph. But only a rabid Baconian would ever father the suggestion, which is now going the rounds of the English press, that the tomb in Stratford Church be opened and searched for "evidence." Yet what can a Baconian possibly expect to find in the tomb of the Stratford burgher who, Baconians insist, did not write the plays or care a fig for a poet's laurels?

It seems that the Rev. Walter Begley, who rediscovered "Nova Zolyma," translated it, and introduced it to English readers as a work of Milton, is a stanch Baconian. He has recently uttered a protest against the public ignorance of "recent Baconian research" and the hindrance to the development of the Baconian idea caused by "Mrs. Gallup and her credulous maintainers." But if it were not for Baconians like Mrs. Gallup, Ignatius Donnelly, and this person who wants to dig up poor Shakespeare's bones, the public would take no notice at all of Baconism. These folks are amusing.

BENEDICK.

Hubert Bland, who contributes to The Daily Chronicle of London an article on "Women as Novelists," seems to us either very much behind the times or afflicted with a sort of intellectual strabismus. He admits that it is not so easy as it used to be to detect the sex of the author of an anonymous novel, but in that part of his argument we do not follow him at all. It seems to us that the detection of sex in an anonymous novel must be precisely as easy now as it was when George Eliot wrote "Scenes in Clerical Life" or Charlotte Brontë "Jane Eyre," and precisely as difficult. But Mr. Bland finds certain "obvious notes of femininity," in the work of all women novelists. One of these is the writing of the name of Shakespeare's Benedick as Benedict. But this is not peculiar to women novelists. Nearly all men who write call the hero of "Much Ado About Nothing" Benedict, and so dub a married man; and the practice has become so common now that it seems impossible to correct it. We are afraid that future editors of Shakespeare will have to change the "k" to a "t" and let it go at that. The other charges made by Mr. Bland against the women who write novels are too unimportant to excite discussion.

"ONE OF THE TWO."

One J. Masefield, writing in The Daily News of London of Herman Melville's sea stories, remarks:

> Herman Melville, one of the two excellent writers that America has produced, was born in New York City on the 1st of August, 1819. The same year gave birth to Walt Whitman, the second of the aforementioned two, and to James Russell Lowell, author of the "Biglow Papers."

This is a notable example of effrontery quite apart from its intentional slight to the memory of Lowell. Even English journalists are generally ready to admit the "excellence" of Hawthorne and Poe, though they may sneer at Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, and Thoreau.

A New Poet.

Richard G. Badger of Boston intends to introduce shortly a new poet to the reading world. Ethel Louise Cox, whose "Childhood Scenes" appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES, will publish a volume of lyric and dramatic poetry under his imprint.

FOR SPINSTERS.

We have received from Milwaukee, Wis., a small but important pamphlet prepared by Miss Stearns of 119 Prairie Street, that city, whose sponsors in baptism stood gravely by, presumably, while the minister named her Lutie. The title of Miss Stearns's pamphlet is "Books of Interest and Consolation to Spinsters," and it contains only fourteen pages, but it is worth having, and the compiler wishes to sell it, at 25 cents a copy, for the benefit of the Children's Free Hospital of Milwaukee.

Miss Stearns dedicates her pamphlet to "Miss Myrtle Reed, Spinster Pro Tem.," and uses for a motto a quite unanswerable question, to wit: "What is man that we should be mindful of him?" Her first list of books relates to spinsters, old maids, "bachelor maids," and spinsterhood. Her second list relates to bachelors, incorrigible and masculine bachelors? Why?

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Miss Stearns has another motto on the next to the last page of her pamphlet. It is this: "I'd rather not be married and be sorry I wasn't, than be married and be sorry I was." And on the very last page is Punch's famous negative advice to persons about to marry. Why, then, the list of books about bachelors? But here it is, with eight titles. "Friendship" is a more understandable department, and under the title of "Love" Miss Stearns has grouped for the spinsters Emerson's essay on love, Mr. H. T. Finck's two extraordinary and quite harmless books, and one of Miss Singleton's compilations, "Love in Literature and Art."

Then follows a list of books dealing with love letters, or containing real love letters. There are twenty-two titles, and this seems to us dangerous ground for the spinsters. Balzac, the Brownings, Bulwer, Hugo, Laurence Houseman, Merimee, Dean Swift, all figure here. Equally hazardous reading for spinsters who desire peace of mind is recommended in some of the other departments, such as "Love Poems," with twenty-eight titles, including verses by Byron and Byrns, Mrs. Browning's undying sonnets, Herrick and Suckling, and various small anthologies. "Famous Love Affairs in Fact and Fiction" is yet another department, in which one notes "Aucassin and Nicolette," "Faust," Richard Hovey's "Launcelot and Guenevere," and "Romeo and Juliet," along with Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish."

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There are also a baker's dozen of titles under the head of "Marriage," and fifteen books are classified as "Love Stories of Many Lands." There are more solid works, however, in the department dubbed "Miscellaneous," wherein we find Baxter's "Saints' Everlasting Rest," Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and Fox's "Book of Martyrs," along with Mrs. Rorer's "How to Use the Chafing Dish" and Helen M. Winslow's "Concerning Cats."

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Presumably the spinsters read everything. Nowadays they are the chief mainstay of authors and publishers. Their tastes and demands control the book market. Miss Stearns has compiled her pamphlet with a view to interesting them as well as to consoling them. Few spinsters we know of, however, are seeking consolation and few, in their choice of reading, are willing to be guided by lists even as catholic as this of Miss Stearns. But this is a good list, and we fancy many men may find in it both interest and a reasonable measure of consolation.

A New Novelist.

Thomas Buchanan is a brand-new author, whose "The Castle Comedy" will come from the Harper press Sept. 8. Mr. Buchanan is a young Kentuckian, and his story is one of love and adventure. The scene is in England, the time that of the great Napoleon; the hero, appropriately, is half French, half English. Disguised as a dancing master, he comes to the home of his English kinsfolk and finds there a beautiful girl cousin, and all sorts of lively escapades and proper romantic adventures. The publishers speak with enthusiasm of the sprightliness of the story.

October Century Short Stories.

There will be six short stories in the October number of The Century Magazine. They are "A Ready Letter Writer," by Miriam Michelson; "Jathrop Lathrop's Cow," by Anne Warner, in the Susan Clegg group; "The Thorn That Pricked," a studio story, by Grace Ellery Channing; "Love at Long Distance," by James Raymond Perry; "Concerning My Aunt Ellen," by Gouverneur Morris, a story of life in France, and "Richard's Practicing," a monologue by Ruth Kimball Gardiner. These stories are to be illustrated respectively by Orson Lowell, Mrs. Shinn, Sterner, Cassel, Guipon, and Miss Cory.

1904

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 2.—William Flavelle Monypenny has undertaken to write the life and edit the letters of Lord Beaconsfield, in accordance with the plans of Beaconsfield's literary executors. He is a journalist of high standing, and has been a contributor to The Spectator and assistant editor of The Times. Mr. Monypenny is an Irishman, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Balliol, Oxford. He was editor of The Johannesburg Star at the outbreak of the Boer war, and obtained a commission in the Imperial Light Horse. He served the Government in various capacities throughout the war. He is a young man (only thirty-eight) and has no literary fame. But the choice is thought to be the best that could be made, in the circumstances, to carry out the work which was delayed throughout the life of the late Lord Rowton, who, as Montagu Corry, was Disraeli's private secretary and was always expected to write his biography.

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Fisher Unwin will publish next Monday a book by Mrs. Catherine Bearne entitled "A Leader of Society at Napoleon's Court." It is the story of Laura Permon, who married Marshal Junot, after the Duc d'Abrantes. The Permons and the Bonapartes were friends, and Mrs. Bearne's book contains many pictures of Napoleon, especially as a young man.

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Archibald Constable & Co. have nearly ready "Science and Immortality," by William Osler, recently appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. The same publishers are preparing Hilaire Belloc's new book on "The Pilgrims' Way: Winchester to Canterbury."

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The Cambridge University Press is about to issue a reprint of the little play "Worke for Cutlers; or, A Merry Dialogue Between Sword, Rapier, and Dagger." The play was acted "in a show in the famous universities of Cambridge" in 1615, and was performed again by undergraduates at Cambridge last Summer.

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The first part of Dr. Sorensen's Index to Names in the Mahabharata has been published by Williams & Norgate. The remaining eleven parts will be published as soon as possible.

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Messrs. Chapman & Hall are publishing a poetical translation of the "Little Flowers" of St. Francis, by James Rhodes, author of translations of the "Aenid" and the "Georgics."

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Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish in October J. G. Millais's three-volume work on "The Mammals of Great Britain and Ireland." The author is a son of the late Sir John Millais, the famous painter.

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John Lane publishes immediately a historical romance of Cornwall, entitled "Sir Belvill," by Arthur Cristopher Thynne. The same publisher has ready Vol. III. of his "Living Masters of Music." It is a biography of Sir Edward Elgar, by R. J. Buckley. W.

New Set of Thackeray.

George D. Sproul is preparing a new edition, to be called the Bedford Edition, of the complete works of William Makepeace Thackeray. It will be in thirty-two volumes and limited to 1,000 sets. The books will be printed from a new font of type, and will be registered and numbered. The composition, electrotyping, and printing are being done by the University Press, Cambridge, Mass. The paper will be all-rag and deckle edged. The books will be issued in two styles of binding—in English silk cloth with paper labels, and in three-quarter Turkey morocco with Morris paper sides.

Special introductions have been written for each of the important novels and many of the shorter ones. The selection of writers was made by M. H. Spielmann, author of "The Hitherto Unidentified Contributions to Punch," and F. G. Kitton. Each volume will also have as frontispiece—in photogravure—a drawing by some well-known artist made especially for this edition. In addition to this, the designs made by Thackeray himself will be included. These will be on full-page plates printed on Japanese paper, and tipped in the book. In all, there will be about 1,500 illustrations.

Among those who are writing introductions are Walter Herries Pollock, Sir Wemyss Reid, William Archer, George E. B. Saintsbury, Edmund Gosse, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson, Dr. Richard Garnett, M. H. Spielmann, Justin McCarthy, Arthur Waugh, Harold Begbie, Laurence Housman, and W. M. Rossetti. The artists who are making the frontispiece include H. M. Brock, Wal. Paget, G. F. Jacomb-Hood, L. Raven-Hill, Gertrude Demain-Hammond, W. Hatherell, S. Parkes, Fred Pegram, F. H. Townsend, John H. Bacon, Harold Copping, Balliol Salmon, R. H. Steer, Gunning King, and Claude A. Shepperson. The first three volumes, containing "Pendennis" and "Lovel the Widower," are about to be issued. From next month on the sections will appear at the rate of one every two months.

Influences of the Weather.

Prof. Edward Grant Dexter of the University of Illinois calls his book on "Weather Influences," which the Macmillan Company is publishing, an "essay." He explains in his sub-title that it is "an empirical study of the mental and physiological effects of definite meterological conditions." He discusses the sources and nature of weather proverbs, the weather lore of the "skyey influences," animal weather lore, "The Empirical Problem," "The Child and the Weather," crime, insanity, health, suicide, drunkenness, and attention and the weather, the weather and literature, closing the book with a summary of weather effects. The introduction is written by Cleveland Abbe, LL. D., who, after speaking of the relation of climate to diseases, the effect of the weather on persons, &c., writes:

> When speaking of climatic influences we must not forget that clothing, food, National customs, or other features of our environment, may very largely counteract the climatic influence proper. The migrations of the various races of men, the processes of acclimatization, the evolution of races and racial characteristics have been going on for a much longer period than is ordinarily supposed. The development of the present characteristic races of the globe has required not the 5,000 years of Ussher's chronology, nor yet the 50,000 years by which we may estimate the antiquity of many archaeological remains, but rather 500,000, or some such great period as that which has elapsed since the beginning of what geologists know as the Quaternary epoch, when Pleistocene man evolved from his Pliocene ancestors.

Prof. Dexter has provided tables, diagrams, a bibliography, and a full index. In the chapter on the relation of literature to the weather examples are given from the writings of different authors showing the influences of the variable atmosphere on them and their productions.

United States History at Large.

"The American Nation" is the title of a monster history of the United States in twenty-six volumes which Messrs. Harper & Brothers have in hand, and expect to have completed within the next few years. The editor is Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History of Harvard University, and the separate volumes are assigned to separate historical specialists, chiefly professors in American Universities. Dr. Hart, as editor, is to be assisted by advisory committees appointed by the historical societies of Virginia, Massachusetts, Texas, and Wisconsin. The first five volumes will be ready this Autumn and the titles and authors are as follows: Vol. I., "The European Background of American History," by E. P. Cheyney, A. M., Professor of European History, University of Pennsylvania; Vol. II., "American Conditions of American History," by Livingston Farrand, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University; Vol. III., "Spain in America," by E. G. Bourne, Ph. D., Professor of History, Yale University; Vol. IV., "English in America," by Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, Virginia; Vol. V., "Colonial Self-Government," by Charles M. Andrews, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of History, Bryn Mawr College. To the twenty-six volumes of text will be added a volume of indexes and an atlas, while the other volumes also will be illustrated with pictures and maps. The publishers expect to complete from five to ten volumes each year till the vast work is accomplished.

Some Early Autumn Books.

The Century Company announces the following fiction to appear during the Autumn: A novel by André Castaigne, "The Gray World," by Evelyn Underhill, an English writer; "Paths of Judgment," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, author of "The Rescue"; "The Madigans," by Miriam Michelson, author of "In the Bishop's Carriage"; "Ellen and Mr. Man," a new novel, by Gouverneur Morris; "The Staying Guest," the story of a little girl, by Carolyn Wells; "The River's Children," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, and "A Transplanted Nursery," by Martha Kean, the tale, from personal experience, of an American family summering in Brittany.

McClure, Phillips & Co. announce among their publications for the Fall season the following books: "The History of the Standard Oil Company," by Ida M. Tarbell; "Double Harness," by Anthony Hope; "In the Closed Room," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; "The Brethren," by H. Rider Haggard; "The Mountains" and "Blazed Trail Stories," by Stewart Edward White; "The House of Fulfillment," by George Madden Martin; "Far from the Maddening Girls," by the late Guy Wetmore Carryl; "Little Citizens," by Myra Kelly; "Debonnaire," by W. F. Payson; "Cabbages and Turnips," by O. Henry; "Indian Fights and Fighters," by Cyrus Townsend Brady; "Andrea: The Tribulations of a Child," from the Danish of Karin Michaelis, translated by J. N. Laurvik; "War and Peace," by Tolstoy, translated by Mrs. Garnett; "The Little Gray House," by Marion Ames Taggart; "Granny's Wonderful Chair," by Frances Browne, with introduction by Mrs. Burnett; "The Americans," by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg; "Russian Literature," by Prince Kropotkin; "French Home Cooking," by Berthe Julianne Low; "The Secret of Popularity," by Emily Holt; "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," by Martin Hume; "The Homestead," by E. F. Powell, being Volume I. in The Country Home Series; "McClure's Children's Annual for 1905," and "Alexander Dumas' Twenty Years After," "The Vicomte de Bragelonne," and "Louise de la Valliere," Poe's mystery tales, with illustrations by C. R. Macauley.

Some Good Sellers.

The late Dr. Osgood Mason's "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self" is reported by Henry Holt & Co. to have gone into a sixth edition, and the twenty-fourth edition of Mrs. Voynich's "Gadfly" is also announced.

The third edition is announced by Little, Brown & Co. of Miss Waller's "Wood Carver of 'Lympus," and the fourth of E. Phillips Oppenheim's story, "Anna the Adventuress."

McClure, Phillips & Co. are sending to press a second edition of Ferris Greenslet's biography of Walter Pater; fourth edition of Mrs. Keays's "He that Eateth Bread With Me," and Charles A. Eastman's "Indian Boyhood;" a second edition of Mme. Albanesi's "Susannah and One Other;" a fourth edition of John Burroughs's anthology, "Songs of Nature;" sixth edition of Clarence L. Brownell's "Heart of Japan." The same house announces that Stewart Edward White's new book of tales of lumbering life in the Northwest forests, "Blazed Trail Stories," has gone into a second edition two weeks before its publication, Sept. 15.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that the advance orders on "The Affair at the Inn," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and others, have already made it necessary to enlarge the size of the first edition, although the book will not appear until Sept. 17. They also report the eighth printing of "The Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts," by Abbie Farwell Brown, and a third of John W. Foster's "American Diplomacy in the Orient."

A fifth edition of the first series of "Home Thought," by "C.," (Mrs. James Farley Cox,) will be issued at once by A. S. Barnes & Co. These two volumes have been recommended by Western States for public school libraries.

Holland and its People.

The book on "Holland," painted by Nico Jungman and described by Beatrix Jungman, will very shortly be sent out by the Macmillan Company. It is included in the series of imported books illustrated in color in which are Menpes's "Japan," "The Durbar," and "World's Children"; "Egypt," by Talbot Kelly, "The Holy Land," by the Rev. John Kelman and John Fulleylove, Thomas Okey's "Venice," and W. Martin Conway's "The Alps," painted by A. D. McCormick.

"Holland" contains 75 colored illustrations engraved and printed at the Menpes Press. Mr. Jungman has portrayed men, women, and children, scenes, and views of the different parts of Holland which he visited. Pictures are given of Zeeland, North Brabant, South Holland, Utrecht, Gelderland, Overysel, Drenthe, Gronigen, Friesland, and North Holland. Among the towns and villages described are Volendam, Axel, Goes, Veere, Delft, Hague, Zaandam, Amsterdam, Marken, Zandvoort, Elspeet, Hulst, &c.

While Mr. Jungman painted Mrs. Jungman studied the customs, costumes, and prospects of the people in whose homes both artists were frequent guests. In the first chapter the author describes "the best-looking old Dutchman you can imagine:"

> He was dressed in weather-stained velvet with a short round coat, and the peculiar round-brimmed hat which is worn all over Zeeland. It suits the Dutch style of coiffure. I can picture to myself how the barber works. The hair is allowed to grow pretty long before it is cut at all; then, I think, it is brushed smoothly and evenly from a given point on the cranium; a bowl is clapped on the head, and the hair cut exactly by the brim; and there you have the Zeeland fashion! That, or something like it, must be the method of procedure. The old man, thus attired and barbered, was smoking a very long pipe, liberally draped with silver chains. The buttons at his throat were of finely wrought gold, and everything pointed to his being a gentleman of means.

"Up Through Childhood."

"Up Through Childhood," by George Allen Hubbell, Ph. D., Vice President of Berea College, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish Sept. 6, is a "study of some principles of education in relation to faith and conduct." It is the result of lectures before various classes and institutions. It "rests," the author writes in his closing chapter, "upon two fundamental considerations. The first is that the long period of infancy gives opportunity to train the young child for the duties and responsibilities of life, and the second, that this training is worth giving because of the strong religious instinct which is native to the character of every well-born child."

The volume is divided into four parts. Part I. deals with "The School of Life," and discusses life as opportunity, that aim of education which will make it possible to use this opportunity aright, and the institutions of education which contribute to the unfolding and instruction of the child. Part II. deals with the teacher in relation to his work, and passes on to the teacher's preparation, his relation to the Bible, and his relation to the child. Part III. deals with the child in all stages of his growth from birth to adult life. Part IV., entitled "The Graduate," contains a summary of the "rounded life," in which are included a discussion of the conditions and results in the individual life and a study of the conditions of society. The author writes, in the part devoted to "The Learner," concerning the forming of good habits:

> For the formation of a new habit it is desirable: (1) To put all the energy possible into the action which you wish to make habitual. * * * (2) You will keep away from those surroundings which will act against the establishment of the desired habit. In short, avoid temptation. * * * (3) Every time there is an opportunity, repeat the action until it becomes a habit. (4) Allow no exception to occur while the habit is in the critical stage of formation. * * * (5) etc. * * A complete surrender to the ideas which you wish to establish means victory.

Dr. Frank Morton McMurry of Teachers' College, New York, has written the introduction.

The N. Y. *Globe* says in a column review of

THE SEEKER

"In spite of the merits of Harry Leon Wilson's earlier work, there was nothing, either in 'The Spenders' or 'The Lions of the Lord,' to prepare one for the strength, the bigness, the downright intensity of purpose that mark his new volume."

(Illustrated, $1.50)

Published Aug. 23. 2d printing in press. First 10,000 exhausted.

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Putnam's Autumn Publications

The Catalogue of the Publications of G. P. Putnam's Sons for the Autumn Season (with which is included a summary of the publications of the Spring Season,) comprising 48 pages octavo, containing over 250 full descriptive titles, specimens of illustrations, etc., is now in readiness and will be sent by mail paid on application.

NEW YORK—G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS—LONDON

FROM READERS.

"To Carry" for "To Lead," and Dean Ramsay's "Reminiscences."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

THE "Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character," by Dean Ramsay, states in an anecdote that the word "carry," used, for instance, in an order to a servant, "Carry any ladies that call up stairs," is a Scotticism. A correspondent of yours would lead one to infer if used in this sense it is an Americanism. But the anecdote in itself from which the above is taken is more "worth while" than a discussion of the origin of this use of the word. The anecdote is from two of one person, and as it is difficult to separate them, I give them both:

There have been some very amusing instances given of the matter-of-fact obedience paid to orders by Highland retainers when made to perform the ordinary duties of domestic servants, as when Mr. Campbell, a Highland gentleman, visiting a country house, and telling Donald to bring everything out of the bedroom, [meaning doubtless his personal belongings, his luggage,] found all its movable articles—fender, fire-irons, &c.—piled up in the lobby, so literal was the poor man's sense of obedience to orders! And of this he gave a still more extraordinary proof during his sojourn in Edinburgh, by a very ludicrous exploit. When the family moved into a house there, Mrs. Campbell gave him very particular instructions regarding visitors, explaining they were to be shown into the drawing room, and on no account used the Scotticism, "Carry any ladies that call up stairs." On the arrival of the first visitors Donald was eager to show his strict attention to the mistress's orders. Two ladies came together, and Donald, seizing one in his arms, said to the other, "Bide ye there till I coma for ye," and in spite of her struggles and remonstrances, ushered the terrified visitor into Mrs. Campbell's presence in this unwonted fashion.

By the way, it is surprising how few reading Americans are familiar with these "Reminiscences," but I suppose one must be a Scot fully to appreciate their pawkiness; and probably because my ancestry is only remotely and partially Scotch, (though I bear the surname—with many others—of "Scotland's typical scholar,") I do not get their full flavor. It is hard to have a favorite anecdote in these reminiscences, but here is a bright one to me:

On the first introduction of Tractarianism into Scotland, the full choir service had been established in an Episcopal church, where a noble family had adopted those views, and carried them out regardless of expense. The lady who had been instrumental in getting up these musical services was very anxious that a favorite female servant of the family—a Presbyterian of the old school—should have an opportunity of hearing them. Accordingly she very kindly took her down to church in the carriage, and on returning asked her what she thought of the music, &c. "Ou, it's verra bonny; but, oh, my lady, it's an awfu' way of spending the Sabbath!" The good woman could only look upon the whole thing as a musical performance.

Here is an incident sent me which is worthy of a place in the reverend Dean's work:

A Mr. Baird, who was one of the instances of the great fortunes made in the iron industry in Scotland, having risen from a laborer to be worth about two million pounds, was once dining with the Duke of Hamilton, and his Grace said that he had not had the pleasure of meeting any of his brothers. He replied, "And nae great loss, my lord; they're all brutes but me."

The following is a reminiscence of my own: A Scot of my surname called on me because some of our business letters had been confounded. After stating his errand he startled me by saying in strong accent, the words being run together, but "disagreeable" and "quarrelsome" prolonged and with great emphasis: "You belong to a quarrelsome and disagreeable race; the last man in Scotland hung for stealing was of our name—he stole the Duke of Hamilton's watch; and won't you come up to dinner at my house next Sunday?" He was an elderly man, and Carlyle-like, but entirely self-educated. He died a power in his trade, though he came to this country with only $79 in his pocket, a wife and twelve children.

The Scot has humor, which is more lastingly refreshing than wit. Wit is denied him by Sydney Smith, who said—or something like it, I can't quote accurately without the text before me: "It is easier for a Campbell to enter the kingdom of heaven than to get a joke through his head."

Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1904. C. K. B.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

The use of the word "carry" in the sense of "lead," "conduct," &c., is common to the Spanish language. "Con que sigame usted y déjese llevar," with that, follow me you, and allow yourself to carry. That is—Therefore follow me, and allow me to guide, or lead, or conduct, you. O.

New York, Aug. 22, 1904.

The Publisher Lloyd.

New York Times Book Review:

The great popular publisher referred to on your Page 566 of Aug. 20th is probably my old friend Edward Lloyd, with whom I was associated in his first publishing enterprise, viz., "The String of Pearls" and "Sweeney Todd, the Fleet Street Barber," two bloodcurdling romances which, with "Varney the Vampire," provided the funds to launch out into deeper waters. It was a masterstroke of enterprise to give away Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with No. 1, No. 4 (to be continued) breaking off in each case very artistically, at a tantalizing moment. With the money earned by these kitchen tales Lloyd started The Clerkenwell News, at first a mere advertising sheet of "Want Places" and "Servants Wanted," canvassing for which was pretty hard work. It was indeed a curiosity of advertising, but it paid so well at a shilling an advertisement that in a few months The Chronicle was started, and almost from the first became a recognized London oracle. The imperative need of an uninterrupted supply of paper led to the establishment of the paper mills at Ham and Faversham, which business was greatly assisted by his clever, unscrupulous, but always quick-witted manager, Edmund Routledge, who had a long connection with the firm, and grew rich and respected as the head of the marshes of Acton.

WILLIAM HOWELLS GUILFORD.

Pueblo, Col., Aug. 29, 1904.

"Alonzo and Melissa."

New York Times Book Review:

My attention has been called to a communication in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 4 by J. Willoughby of Brooklyn, in which he says: "In my boyhood days, some seventy years ago, there fell into my hands a story entitled 'Alonzo and Melissa,' and even now I can hardly repress a shudder over its terrible horrors. The scene was partly on Long Island and partly in Charleston, S. C., but it was, I have been told, an adaptation from the German. Can any of your readers recall it?"

The story was written from real fact, and the scenes were laid in Connecticut and South Carolina, and not Long Island, as Mr. Willoughby seems to remember. The author of the story was Daniel Jackson, Jr., my grandfather. Two small editions were printed, one with the old-fashioned "s," and the other in the regular type. The edition of which I have a copy was printed in 1811. The book contained about 275 pages—only a very few of which are in existence—was well bound in sheep covers, and its pages are now yellow with their fourscore years of service.

Probably there has been no fiction in this valley that has created more interest in its time than this story. Many still remember, or have heard their mothers speak of it. It belonged to the limited family libraries of three-quarters of a century ago, if parents were not too strict Puritans to tolerate a fictitious tale among the few severe works that made up their literary treasures. The extent of the fiction of that day was "Robinson Crusoe," "Gulliver's Travels," "Charlotte Temple," "Alonzo and Melissa," and a few others of this sort.

"Alonzo and Melissa" is a love story told in quaint style, with many exciting situations in it to harrow up the feelings and provoke sympathy. It is not free from faults of grammar and diction, but is sufficiently distressing to have made the tears of our grandmothers flow over the persecutions of the devoted pair.

From the private papers of my father, Dr. A. H. W. Jackson of Grand Isle, Vt., I glean the following, which may perhaps be found interesting at this time, and especially to the older readers of "Alonso and Melissa":

"My father's ancestors were farmers or gardeners, and came from Long Island. Father (Daniel Jackson, Jr.) was born in Fern, N. Y., May 31, 1790. He was a frail child, but early showed a fondness for books beyond his years. He was given all the advantages of the times. He taught school when very young. I have heard him say his first school teaching was the Winter before he was eighteen. He made that his principal business till 1822. While he was teaching in the Plattsburg Academy, in about 1808-10, he became acquainted with two officers stationed at Plattsburg who were from Connecticut. They told him about Alonzo and Melissa, gave him the points of the story, and wished him to write it out and have it published in a book. The eldest officer of the two said he was a cousin of Melissa and knew the facts he gave, and this was the way he came to write the story. The mechanical work of the book was done at The Republican office in Plattsburg, N. Y., which was owned at that time by Asariah C. Flagg."

It has been the intention of the writer for some time to have this story republished. Previous to the death of my father, in 1889, he told me he had the original manuscript somewhere among his papers, but it has never been found, although in the attic there are several old chests which have never been disturbed since his death.

H. BRADLEY JACKSON.

Grand Isle, Vt., Aug. 27, 1904.

Squeers of Dotheboys Hall.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to your reply to "A. K." concerning the original of Squeers in "Nicholas Nickleby," perhaps I may be permitted to say that in the course of the rambles afterward described in the book, "A Literary Pilgrimage," I visited the place of Dotheboys Hall and carefully examined the matter of the identity of Shaw with Squeers, the "measther" of the school. The aspect of Bowes, "the delightful village of Dotheboys," as described in Squeers's advertisement, is dreary in the extreme. A single steep street extends along a hill which is crowned by the church and ancient castle; moors decline sharply on every side, leaving the village bare and often exposed to a wind "fit to knock a man off his legs," as Squeers remarked to Nicholas. A rather cosy inn in the midst of the village was Dickens's lodging when he visited the place. At that time half the houses in the vicinity were "academies." In one of them Cobden was some time a pupil. The large house at the summit of the hill Dickens depicted as Dotheboys Hall—a name by which it was long locally called after the appearance of the tale. It is a long, heavy, two-storied structure, with many windows along its front, and, despite now bowering vines and foliage, presents an aspect so cheerless that one can scarcely conceive of a worse domicile for the neglected children. Through an archway could be seen the pump which was frozen the first morning of Nicholas's stay, and beyond it the garden which, by a surprising mistake, Dickens has a pupil weed on the same freezing Winter day. The master of this school was Shaw, who is still remembered by a few in the place; in person he was not unlike Squeers. His family corresponded in number to Squears's; a quondam pupil of his told me Johnny Shaw was fairly drawn as Wackford Squeers; but Miss Shaw was a lady of some refinement, and was in no sense like the spiteful Fanny of the tale. Shaw's was the largest of the schools, and he hired barns in which to lodge the overflow of scholars. A farm attached to his house was cultivated by the pupils, whose chief diet was oatmeal, scanty diet and liberal work, and flogging was the rule.

Dickens averred that Squeers was only the representative of a class, but the general identification of Shaw's school as the typical Dotheboys and the odium consequent thereupon wrought its ruin and the death of its master and mistress. From the testimony of Shaw's neighbors, I judged that this odium was not wholly deserved; some children, it seems, enjoyed their life there, and were fond of their master. Others, on the contrary, were evidently unhappy. Of the 45, so far as the owners of this school were concerned.

Relatives of Shaw lately occupied Dotheboys Hall, which had become a farmhouse, and other relatives and descendants are respectable and respected denizens of the vicinity.

THEODOSIE P. WOLFE.

Succasunna, N. J., Aug. 30, 1904.

Another Sue Book.

New York Times Book Review:

While the argument in regard to Sue's works is on, I would be pleased to have some reader of THE BOOK REVIEW give me the title of one of his novels, a portion of the title page of which in the copy I possess is torn away. The remaining part is: "John the Alchemist, by Eugene Sue, author of 'Wandering Jew,' 'Mysteries of Paris,' &c."

There are forty-five chapters, a few as follows: I. "The Peasant Girl and the Cavaliers." II. "The Constable and the Lover." XI. "The Captain of the Three Companions and the Lady with the Veil." XIV. "The Count de Lerin and His Page." XVII. "The Hut of the Jewess." XXIV. "The Queen and Her Favorite." XLV. "Vengeance." The beginning of the first chapter:

The Autumn of 1461 was fast hastening into the withered arms of Winter, when a comely and elegant peasant maiden made her appearance at the door of a cottage in the skirts of a small town of Mendaria, in Navarre, where began the extraordinary events we are about to relate.

The beginning of the last chapter:

Leonora came in great anxiety to receive the remedy for her ailments. "Have you that?" she said on entering, while she fixed her eyes with disquietude on Ximeno's sombre countenance. He slightly raised his eyelids, and after regarding her with look of melancholy indifference, answered with simplicity: "That! and what is that?" "The remedy, the antidote," answered Leonora, alarmed at such a cold reception.

Some of the characters are Don Luis de Beaumont, Count de Lerin, Don Jann II., Don Quigo de Stuniga, Fortunia Garceas, Carlos, Sancho, Moses Pierris, Dona Leonora de Fax, Dona Blanca de Navarre, Princess of Viana, Ximeno.

WANDERING SUE.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

Needed Law Book.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to the editorial in THE BOOK REVIEW dated Aug. 20, 1904, entitled "A Needed Law Book," you may be interested in learning that this company now has in course of preparation just such a work as you describe. It will constitute the concluding part of our "Federal Statutes, Annotated," which is now going through the press and four volumes of which have already been published. The Constitution will be taken up article by article and section by section, and under each article and section will be placed concise statements of the exact holdings of the courts relative to the various constitutional provisions.

EDWARD THOMPSON COMPANY.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Your editorial suggesting the need of a book that shall tell the layman precisely what the Constitution means according to legal interpretation was perhaps written in forgetfulness of the late Judge Cooley's "Principles of Constitutional Law." This little book will not be confounded with his greater work on "Constitutional Limitations." The "Principles" is an elementary treatise that has gone through several editions. It covers briefly, but at sufficient length to serve the purposes of the ordinary lay student, the entire field of constitutional law; that is, the judicial interpretation of the Constitution of the United States.

THOMAS H. CLARK.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 29, 1904.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I read your editorial in last Saturday's edition entitled "A Needed Law Book," and while I agree with the writer that a book on constitutional law giving the judicial interpretation of the various phases of the Constitution should be in the hands of every public writer on current events, I desire to call your attention to the "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," by the Hon. Roger Foster of the New York bar. In his invaluable treatise Mr. Foster has adopted the plan suggested in your editorial, and while he has conceived a three-volume work, so far only one volume has been realized. If Mr. Foster fails to complete his work it will be to the lasting regret of his profession, and of a large circle of readers. Let us not hope that.

The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower
Unfinished will remain.

JACOB J. ARONSON.

New York, Aug. 28, 1904.

Tapp's "Anglo-Saxon Institutions."

New York Times Book Review:

I have just completed reading the "Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and of which Sidney C. Tapp, the Georgia lawyer, is the author. It is the clearest presentation of the origin and growth of the Anglo-Saxon conception of government that I have ever read. The author's presentation of the conflict between Normanism and Anglo-Saxonism is a great historical argument for popular rights and republican government against plutocracy and monarchy.

Any citizen of ordinary intelligence can read this work and obtain a clear conception of the struggles that popular rights and republican government have had to undergo for centuries before developing into the American Republic.

The book should be read by every American youth, for in it is the essence of the principles of the American Union. It will be clear to any one who may read the work that the author is a great believer in popular rights and self-government, and throughout this work he was inspired by a patriotic motive. The book should have an audience, not only with the American people, but in all parts of the civilized world, for it is a masterpiece. It will live as a classic work in Anglo-Saxon literature.

J. THORNTON REDD, M. D.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31, 1904.

The Ulster County Gazette.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

If it would be of any interest to your correspondent "H. M. L." please inform him that I have a copy of The Ulster County Gazette of Jan. 4, 1800, which differs from his Type 4 in this respect: The front page has fine lines between the columns, "business" spelled with long "s," and round "s." Andre's advertisement is on the third page, fourth column. From the record given me by the former owner, this should be, if not genuine, a very early facsimile.

E. K. ROAKE.

South Division Street, Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

In his letter published in THE BOOK REVIEW of the 13th inst. T. N. Glover asked for the name of the firm that in 1876 issued a reprint of The Ulster County Gazette. W. G. Bowdoin, writing of the Gillies Press in the issue of THE BOOK REVIEW of June 30, 1900, said: "One of the unusual orders executed in 1876 was the printing of a facsimile of The Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1800, which contained an ode on the death of Gen. Washington, the inner pages being impressive looking because of the inversion of the column rules and the addition of a black border three-eighths of an inch wide. These reprints were extensively sold at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia and elsewhere."

W. SCOTT WATSON.

West New York, N. J., Aug. 27, 1904.

Esperanto.

New York Times Book Review:

I note that Mr. W. L. Alden speaks slightingly of Esperanto, and seriously doubt if he has given the subject any serious examination. The value of an international language will be conceded by all, and its dissemination will be in direct ratio with its ease of accomplishment and the philosophical basis on which it is founded.

At present there are probably more than 50,000 persons more or less familiar with the language. There are more than a dozen periodicals published in Esperanto, including one devoted to pure science, the Internacia Scienca Revuo. It also possesses a growing literature, partly original and partly translations. Of these I may mention Shakespeare's "Hamlet," Homer's "Iliad," the opening lines of which are readily comparable with the original Greek.

While the word roots are mainly traceable to Latin, a few are taken from English and German, and one, the conjunction "and," ("kaj,") is apparently from the Greek.

The grammar is simplicity itself, as the parts of speech are recognised by the terminal letters, "o" for a noun, "a" for an adjective, "e" for an adverb. There is no grammatical gender as in French or German, and the feminine (sexual) gender is indicated by the letters "in" preceding the terminal letter, as "patro," father; "patrino," mother; "frato," brother; "fratino," sister. In French there are more than 2,000 verbal terminations. In Esperanto there are but twelve: "As," (present,) "is," (past,) "os," (future,) "us," (conditional,) "I," (infinitive,) and "u," (imperative,) "Auta, into, and outa" are the terminations of the participles of the active voice, and "ata, ita, and ota" of the passive.

Any one with a liberal education can acquire a good working knowledge of Esperanto in a few weeks. Should any of your readers desire further information concerning Esperanto you are at liberty to place my name and address at their service.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904. H. G. P.

Mandan Territory.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Several communications have appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW concerning the subject of "Mandan Territory," the query being: "Was there such a territory in the United States?" I may say that the confusion on this point appears to come from the limitation given to the word "territory" by your correspondents. As a political division of the United States there was never a Mandan Territory, but there was such a territory in the sense of the country of the Mandans, as we might say the Iroquois territory, or the territory of any other tribe that ever had a home in the region we now hold. That of the Mandans was on the Missouri, in what is now North Dakota.

F. H. DELLENBAUGH.

Cragsmoor, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to inquiry of Sophia Harriman Howe, Aug. 6, regarding Mandan Territory, I find in R. C. Smith's Atlas, published by John Paine, Hartford, 1839, Mandan District defined as follows:

All that part of the country bounded on the North by British America; on the east by the Missouri River and Iowa; on the south by the Platte River and Indian Territory; on the west by the Rocky Mountains. If the inquirer will read Lewis and Clark's Expedition, by Hosmer, she will learn of the Indian conditions of Mandan District, and all about the condition and habits of the Siouxs, Mandan, Minnetaree, and Shoshone Indians, who then inhabited this happy hunting ground.

R. B. MILLER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1904.

Titles Repeated.

New York Times Book Review:

How long a time may a book retain title to a title? I see that a new novel is being published in The Atlantic under the name "Isidro," and I remember a fresh and strong novel by Willis Steell, published by the same firm, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in 1900, and it was also called "Isidro." When shall we look for a new "David Copperfield" or "Henry Esmond"?

New York, Sept. 2, 1904. I. D. KERN.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

John L. Lane Returns to the Attack in the Matter of the Picture of Lincoln in "The Crisis."

New York Times Book Review:

IN your issue of Aug. 13 "J." of Pittston, Penn., objects to my objections to Churchill's pictures of Lincoln, and says I doubtless "was not a reader of books and newspapers during the campaign when the country lawyer [Lincoln] contested the Senatorship with the Democratic idol, Stephen A. Douglas." He then quotes from Grant's "Memoirs" a story that Gen. Grant told as to what Lincoln said about Alexander H. Stephens and an overcoat he wore.

He indorses Churchill's estimate of Lincoln by saying, "Mr. Churchill has set down the man [Lincoln] as he undoubtedly was."

I protested in your issue of July 28, against Churchill's delineation of Lincoln, and said his "Crisis" made "fools, knaves, and buffoons of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and all the [war] heroes of the Nation."

This charge is true, as can be seen by any person who will have patience to read the book. Now, to prove that the facts "lie within my competency," I will say:

First—I made the acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln in 1858 and knew him well and intimately from that time until the Spring of 1861.

Second—I not only was "a reader of books and newspapers during the campaign when the country lawyer [Lincoln] contested the Senatorship * * * with Stephen A. Douglas," but I also made, or helped to make, newspapers; not only at that time, [1858,] but before and afterward; and I also was a listener and note-taker at three of the joint discussions that took place at that time.

Third—I spent many days in Mr. Lincoln's company before, during, and after those campaign speeches, and up to the time he left Illinois for Washington, in the Spring of 1861, and during all that time I never heard a word from his lips nor saw an action of his that showed him to be fool, knave, or buffoon. I have heard him tell hundreds of his stories, and he had an infinite store of them, and I never heard a foolish, "smutty," or obscene one told by him in all that time. His stories always were apt and telling, but never filthy or foolish.

Mr. Lincoln may have been "provincial," (whatever that may mean,) as "J." says, but even if that be true, it does not follow that he was the knave, fool, or buffoon "The Crisis" makes him out to have been. As to Grant's story, I would say it was true, as I had it soon after Lincoln's remark was made to Grant, by one who was present and heard it.

To prevent your readers from thinking there was something very dreadful in the story, or that it proved Mr. Lincoln to be a fool, knave, or buffoon, I trust you will publish it as Grant told it. He said that after the visit of the Peace Commission in Hampton Roads (?) to Lincoln, and when Grant was present after the commission left, Alexander H. Stephens being one of the Commissioners, Lincoln asked Grant if he had seen the overcoat Stephens wore and if he [Grant] had seen Stephens take it off. On replying that he had, Lincoln said, "Well, didn't you think it was the biggest shuck and the littlest ear that you ever did see?" Grant fully understood, as would anybody that knew anything of corn growing in the Mississippi Valley, that Lincoln was likening the overcoat to the great husks our Indian corn often has when the ear inside is very small. As Stephens was a very small and almost dried up old man, and the overcoat an enormously large one, Lincoln's remark was very pertinent and humorous.

Grant did not know Mr. Lincoln before 1864, for he says, on Page 121 of Volume II. of his "Memoirs," he never saw Lincoln before he went to Washington to get his commission as Lieutenant General on March 9, 1864; hence it is plain that Grant really never knew the man Abraham Lincoln; but merely knew President Lincoln, his superior officer.

It is clear to my mind that "J." labors under the same delusions in regard to Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Churchill does; and both absorbed them from the same sources, viz., "Copperhead" newspapers and "Copperheads" and rebel men and women.

There are still living in Illinois hundreds of men and women who knew Lincoln as well or better than I, from whom Mr. Churchill could have got the facts about Mr. Lincoln, if he had wanted to give facts; while, in place of applying to them, he ranged around St. Louis and absorbed all of the lies and virulence that that city while he lived there, was full of.

Mr. Churchill's pictures of Grant, Sherman, Oglesby, and others are quite as untrue as were his representations of Lincoln.

JOHN L. LANE.

Evanston, Ill., Aug. 22, 1904.

One View of Mrs. Atherton.

New York Times Book Review:

After a careful reading of Gertrude Atherton's latest novel, "Rulers of Kings," I begin to see light as to why she is recently so scathing in her criticism of our best American magazines. Of course, sour grapes would be a grave accusation to suggest for so popular a novelist and one who seems at the present time so much in the public eye; but I dare to hope that if she had been willing to have "Rulers of Kings" appear serially in one of our leading magazines, it would have been barred out as too "lurid" for the general consumption, too highly seasoned for the accessible tables of our daughters and our sons. Except in the books of Zola I have rarely found such a preference for treading on thin ice, such a nice avoidance of what by another step would be degeneracy. Tolstoy, it is true, calls a spade a spade in all instances, and handles moral problems without gloves, but he does not strive for the subtle language which by its very insidiousness makes the imagination run riot. There are a number of poisons that, carefully labeled, do no harm; nay, are even beneficial, when prescribed by a competent physician for certain ailments, but we do not sprinkle them over the after-dinner bonbons, nor yet on the children's bread and butter.

The book is a composite of Marie Corelli, George Moore, Jules Verne, Emile Zola, and Ouida. I do not remember to have seen any of these authors in our best magazines, for which we should be duly thankful. Our American literature has been stigmatized as bourgeois and effeminate. The best bone and sinew in our National make-up, as well as the only red blood, is and must continue bourgeois. And as for the feminine element of our literature, it is to women we must look to keep it in existence at all, as our men are too busy or too bored to make or keep any literature alive. As women do occasionally stamp their idiosyncrasies on their sons, let us hope that the leaven, effeminate as it is, may in time raise man, with his great dormant capacity for scholarship, to a rank worthy of his mettle and befitting our great civilization.

I would suggest to Mrs. Atherton that her great admiration—Henry James—never offends the most fastidious taste, even when he handles such delicate problems as in "What Maisie Knew."

HELEN ATKINSON.

Montclair, Sept. 1, 1904.

Poe's "Raven."

New York Times Book Review:

I read in your last issue the statement of Susan Archer Weiss, quoted from The Independent, arguing that the raven in Edgar Allan Poe's poem of that name might have originally been an owl, and basing the contention on her remembrance of a conversation she had with Poe and certain lines in the poem.

Would it not be well to recall what Poe himself said on the question? He wrote an "Essay on Poetry"—that is the title of the article, if memory serves—in which he described the genesis of "The Raven." Poe says that he first thought of making the bird a parrot, but abandoned the idea when he remembered that the parrot was the butt of many jokes, and the fact would naturally detract from the dignity of the poem. He then cast about for some other living thing, other than a human being, which could talk. The raven, he adds, is the only other bird or beast of the sort. Common sense would suggest that this is the plausible explanation of the presence of the raven. Owls cannot talk. Any one who has seen a raven knows that it, as well as the owl, has "the grave and stern decorum" to which Mrs. Weiss refers, as well as eyes with "all the seeming of a demon that is dreaming." For my own part, "The Raven" gains in strength by having the raven, a senseless messenger of fate, reiterating its message from a bust of Pallas, symbol of earthly knowledge, rather than having the messenger an owl, thus combining two symbols meaning the same thing. In other words, did not the poet contrast the decree of fate with the serenity and futility of learning? A LOVER OF POE.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 30, 1904.

Shall "the" Be Omitted?

New York Times Book Review:

Some time ago there was a discussion in one of the daily papers as to the propriety of omitting the article when speaking of boats in general and sailing yachts in particular. I think it awkward and inappropriate when applied to such a seemingly living thing as a sailing yacht. I would like to know if good usage permits one to drop it. I was reminded of this in reading Kipling's story in the September Metropolitan. He writes: "I chose to visit the H. M. S. Peridot." This is quite as bad as "the la grippe," which I overheard in conversation.

WILLIAM C. DORNIN, JR.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

"The Mysteries of the People."

New York Times Book Review:

I have noticed with much interest the correspondence in THE BOOK REVIEW in relation to Sue's "Mysteries of the People." I have in my library at New York a complete set of the work in the original French, in twelve volumes, published at Brussels. The circulation of the work in France was not permitted during the empire of Napoleon III., and its translation into English was hampered by the English censor on the ground of its immorality, a charge wholly without foundation. Miss Booth many years ago began its translation, and I have a copy of the brief part she completed. I have also a few of the steel plates of the original issue, now more than fifty-four years since.

J. E. KARELSEN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

Weyman's "Castle Inn."

New York Times Book Review:

In Stanley J. Weyman's book "The Castle Inn" no explanation is made of the foundation of Julia's suspicion that her lover, Sir George Soane, is responsible for her abduction, because one of her captors had been seen by her speaking to her lover, and apparently about her. Why a man of Sir George Soane's rank should receive a note from the hand of a man who afterward hires himself out to assist in an abduction is left unexplained, and this lack seems to me a deficiency in an otherwise charming story, beautifully worked out.

Has this missing link in the chain of a most delightful plot been noted by others, or inserted in a subsequent edition? Mine is 1899, Longmans, Green & Co.

KATHARINE CLARK.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

The Irish Dialect.

New York Times Book Review:

I have been reading of late some of O. Henry's short stories. I am surprised that such a close observer of dialect is not more careful in recording the conversation of the natives of the "Ould Dart." Did he ever hear an Irishman say "swate" for "sweet" or "wake" for "weak"? Did an Irishman ever say "fale like a quane" for "feel like a Queen"?

Why is it that a word in "se" keeps its sound in an Irishman's mouth, while a word such as "seat" or "speat" becomes "sate" and "spate"? PART IRISH.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

A MEDIAEVAL ABBEY.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY. The Story of a Mediaeval Monastery. By George Hodges, D. D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. Illustrated, with plans. Pp. 130. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

The legend goes that the first Fountains Abbey was under a forest tree. The brethren found a shady elm and said their prayers there. Fountains Abbey was founded in the twelfth century by the Cistercian Order. Stephen Harding, an Englishman, was the reputed founder of the order. Stephen advocated the strictest economy. There was to be but a single candle in the place of worship, and all vestments "were to be of common stuff."

The country around was pleased with the piety of the Cistercians, and soon came contributions from the poor and the well-to-do. A gift of land was made the brethren; "it was full of thorns and rocks, and seemed a better dwelling for wild beasts than for men." A thatched hut was erected, the trunk of the elm being used for a roof pole. There were springs in the vicinity, hence the founders named the little monastery De Fontibus. Soon there came accessions to the order, but the means of support were still limited. Bread was often wanting. The legend runs that one day the Lord Christ, in the guise of a starving man, asked for food and shelter; there were but two loaves left in the house, and one of them was given Him. "And behold, within half an hour two men appeared from Knaresborough Castle with a plentiful supply of bread, over which the monks recited: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it,' of the Gospel." By the middle of the twelfth century Fountains Abbey had become of marked importance. There were many noblemen who, having sinned, asked that the fraternity should establish monasteries in their neighborhood. In 1146 the Bishop of Bergen came to Fountains, wanting to establish a Cistercian house in Norway, and accordingly thirteen of the brethren crossed the sea and found a home in an unknown land. There were many other colonists of the Cistercians in England.

The building of the abbey was probably begun in 1123, and was finally completed some ten years later. But additions were being constantly made. The architect was Geoffrey of Clairvaux. You can never look at one of these ancient monuments without a feeling of amazement, so wonderfully impressive are they. Superb was the design of the old architect and the skill of the workmen. With King John there came danger to the abbey. He was a rapacious sovereign and wanted money, but while other religious orders were pillaged, Fountains Abbey managed to escape him. The Rev. George Hodges, who has carefully examined all the ancient documents relative to Fountains Abbey, is most interesting when he presents the domestic life of the monks.

It in the early days the fare was of the simplest kind, when the monasteries increased in wealth the tables were much better served. A peculiar code of manners is still preserved, showing what was the etiquette of the brethren:

No brother was permitted to leave until the meal was ended, nor walk about when his companions were eating. Neither was he allowed to wash his cup with his fingers, though he might wipe it with his hand. He was forbidden to wipe either his hands or his knife on the tablecloth until he had first cleansed them on his bread. When he helped himself to salt it must be with his knife; when he drank, he must hold the cup with both hands. "Eyes on your plate, hands on the table; ears to the reader, heart to God."

Prosperous was Fountains Abbey and the other communities. The daughter house of Kirkstead, besides numerous farms in Lincolnshire, owned forty thousand acres of pasture land, with property in Boston, Lincoln, and London. There were flocks of sheep, and the brethren sold the fleeces to the Flemish traders. They owned mills and iron works. The worldly business of the monks must have taken much of their time. As late as the fourteenth century the Abbot held a seat in Parliament, where he wore his mitre.

Now came the Reformation, and it was the misfortune of the abbey to have had, just at this time, an incompetent head. In 1530 special charges were brought against the Abbot Thirsk. He was accused of pawning the jewels of the abbey. Fountains Abbey was doomed, for in 1539 Henry VIII. became its master. Confiscation followed; then robbery began, under the royal permission.

The gold and silver of the rich altars, with all things of value such as could be moved, were put in wagons and sent to the King. Distant though the abbey was from the town, the rumor of these proceedings would attract the crowd. And the crowd stole what they could. The servants of the Commissioners, who had a better chance, stole more according to their opportunity. They rode about in those days, from the wreck of one abbey to the ruin of another, with rich copes for traveling cloaks and chasubles for saddle cloths.

Pillage was general, and then fires were set going until the abbey was left in ruins. The after history of Fountains Abbey is, that the ground on which it stood was sold to Richard Gresham of London, who paid £7,000 for it. In the middle of the last century it came into the possession of William Aislabie, from whose granddaughter it passed, by will, to the Earl de Grey, the uncle of the present owner, the Marquess of Ripon.

R. W. Chambers's New Book.

It is announced that the third novel by Robert W. Chambers, in his series devoted to the American Revolution, with New York State for their scene, is entitled "The New Yorker," the two other stories in the series having been "Cardigan" and "The Maid at Arms." "The New Yorker" will be published [illegible]

the future are to bring out Mr. Chambers's new books.

"The New Yorker" deals mainly with life in this city during the closing years of the Revolution, when the Tories were in full control and the horrors of the prison ships were enacted. The later chapters take readers to the Mohawk Valley and the final steps taken by Col. Marinus Willett in expelling the Tories and Indians from that part of the country. In one of these chapters Mr. Chambers describes the death of a character already famous in his stories, Capt. Walter Butler. "The New Yorker," before publication in book form, will be issued as a serial.

In writing these stories, Mr. Chambers has dealt with a region with which he has been familiar all his life, his country home having been at Broadalbin, which lies not far from Johnstown, the famous seat of the Johnsons, who figure so conspicuously in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of Central New York.

Beginning of Hebrew Stories.

The latest volume in the Crown Theological Library is Dr. John P. Peters's "Early Hebrew Story, Its Historical Background," which will be brought out next Tuesday by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book consists of lectures delivered before the Bangor Theological Seminary in November, 1903. The lectures deal with the origin of the stories of Creation, Eden, the Flood, the Tower of Babel, and the literary and religious dependence of the Hebrew versions of these stories on foreign heathen, especially Babylonian, sources; the origin of the books in which the stories are contained, the nature of the material from which the writers drew the tales, what Hebrew material exists in the stories, and the religious value to the present day which these stories possess.

The first lecture deals with the date and origin of the literature in which the stories are contained and the historical setting which we are able to give to these early times, chiefly from discoveries in Babylonia and Egypt, and to a small extent to the discoveries in Palestine. The lectures following are entitled, "The Formation of Israel: The Origin of the Twelve Tribes," "The Patriarchs and the Shrines of Israel," "Survivals—Legendary and Mythical," "Cosmogony and Primeval History," and "The Moral Value of Early Hebrew Story." The last chapter closes with a consideration of the moral value of the book of Genesis. Dr. Peters says:

The child will find, I care not how pure and lofty the religious thought by which he is surrounded, uplift and help in these stories of Genesis. And the man who, in the development of his manhood, has kept, as he ought to keep, in touch with his childhood, and in touch as that childhood is or should have been with nature and with spirit, will find, even more possibly than the child himself, spiritual help and spiritual meaning in these tales. What he imbibed as a child will grow within him, and develop new meaning as he grows.

Warships.

Edward L. Attwood's "Warships: A Textbook on the Construction, Protection, Stability, Turning, &c., of War Vessels" is to be sent out at once by Longmans, Green & Co. The subject is treated of from the naval officer's point of view, some parts of it having been dealt with to meet these requirements. The text is illustrated with a large number of diagrams and a number of questions have been prepared as an appendix. These questions are designed to lead to inquiry and discussion. The work has been prepared in response to suggestions made to the author by a number of the senior naval officers taking the course in naval architecture at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. It contains chapters on the strength of ships, framing of various types of ships, beams, pillars, decks, plating of the outer and inner bottoms, steering gears, coaling, ventilation, tonnage, buoyancy, displacement, stability at large angles of inclination, rules of mensuration for the calculation of areas and volumes, pumping, flooding, and drainage, corrosion and fouling, armor and deck protection, the rolling and turning of ships, the resistance and propulsion of ships, the design of warships, &c. The closing chapter contains "Notes on the Loss of H. M. S. Victoria."

The author will be recalled through his "A Textbook of Theoretical Naval Architecture." He is a member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and lecturer in naval architecture at the Royal Naval College. He has provided blank pages at the end of the present volume to note particulars and details peculiar to the ship on which an officer is serving and to note changes of practice which may occur. Although prepared for naval officers, the book will be of value as an introduction to the subject of naval architecture for students and apprentices.

"Shakespeare's Heroines."

A new edition of Mrs. Anna Jameson's "Shakespeare's Heroines—Characteristics of Women, Moral, Poetical, and Historical," is being published by E. P. Dutton & Co. This contains illustrations by W. Paget. Six of the pictures are in colors, and seventy in half-tone. The volume is printed on heavy calendered paper, with gilt edges. It is bound in gray cloth, with a design in two colors.

"My Lady of the North."

"My Lady of the North," the new novel published by A. C. McClurg & Co., is a war story with a novel development. Its strongest and most memorable chapter describes a fierce fight. A handful of Confederate and Union soldiers are fighting side by side in the defense of a beleaguered manor house surrounded by five times their number of murderous guerrillas, [illegible]

Views of Experts Here and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

FIELDING FOR GIRLS.—Fielding is thought broad, even coarse, but if he were merely broad and coarse we may be sure that Sir Walter Scott, whose mind was singularly fastidious and refined, would not have thought so highly of "Tom Jones" and "Amelia," as he did.

Speaking for myself, I consider Fielding may be regarded as a nerve tonic nowadays, an antidote to the morbid and neurotic twaddle which, under various disguises—romantic, sentimental, and historical—is consumed by girl and women readers.

If I had a daughter, I should certainly give her the works of Fielding. I should be sorry, of course, that she would have to make the acquaintance of many severe facts with which Fielding deals, but she would have to learn these things at one time or another, and I do not think she could learn them in a better way than by reading "Amelia." It is a true study of human nature on robust lines, and the moral Fielding draws is invariably sound and reasonable. Unreasonable novels do enormous harm.

The heroes drawn by Fielding are not models of good conduct, but he is always careful to give them excellent hearts, and if they are not capable of flights of poetic feeling, they are infinitely capable of steadfast affection.

In modern novels the tendency is to draw the men as meek, quiet, and lady-like, whereas the women indulge in extraordinary adventures and emotions. The women are rakes, and the heroes would seem to be timid spinsters. I prefer the old school.

What I most admire about Fielding is that, however self-indulgent his men may be, he always does splendid justice to the highest type of women. They are so strong, so sensible, and so pure, that they always emerge triumphant from all the perils, temptations, and influences which surround them.

And that is as it should be. It is as it always is in real life. The really good woman is always triumphant in the end.

But that is not the kind of good woman we get presented to us in a great deal of modern fiction. Thackeray's Amelia (of whom I am fond) was the beginning of the decadent type of stupid merit which has done so much to spread the tradition that a virtuous woman must be rather boring at best. And since little Amelia of "Vanity Fair" we have had a long procession of weak, silly, helpless beings in contrast with the longer train of brilliant, beautiful, unscrupulous sirens. There are sirens in Fielding, but they are not drawn from life, and, while he draws them with good humor, he takes no trouble to conceal their misery or their failures.—John Oliver Hobbes in The London Express.

POE AND MRS. SHELTON.—In regard to the engagement with Mrs. Shelton, it was broken by Mr. Poe himself in consequence, as we understood, of her refusing him a loan for the establishment of The Iris, [Stylus,] in the success of which she had no faith, and accusing him of wishing to marry her for her money. Poe himself, greatly disgusted, broke the engagement, and ceased his visits to her. He went for a stay of some days at the country home (Duncan's Lodge, on Broad Street, opposite the Lee Monument) of his friend, Mr. John Mackenzie, and I well remember that during his absence Mrs. Shelton one day came to see Mrs. Mackenzie, with whom she had no previous acquaintance, and had a private talk with her in the parlor, as was whispered in the family, about Mr. Poe's letters to her. I do not know what letters these were which she was so anxious to obtain and which he refused to give up unless she returned his own. There was certainly a bitter estrangement for a time, nor was there ever to us any evidence of a reconciliation—though a letter from Poe and one from Mrs. Shelton to Mrs. Clemm, now in evidence, would indicate that the engagement was renewed. And Mrs. Shelton, on Poe's death, donned "widow's weeds" of the deepest mourning. He himself always denied, even in public, that any engagement existed between himself and Mrs. Shelton, and spoke of the schoolboy love affair with her as a case of "measles." Observe also Mrs. S.'s own statement on Page 315 that she "was not engaged to him, but there was a partial understanding." With these contradictions the case is one difficult to be understood.

I did not know Mrs. Shelton, but saw her on two occasions—once when she called at Mrs. Mackenzie's, and again at Poe's lecture at the Exchange Hotel. She was a tall, rather masculine-looking woman, with good features, hollow cheeks, thin lips, and large blue eyes, with purplish shadows about them, which had once probably been handsome. She was richly dressed, but had not a particle of grace or style, and her countenance was wholly expressionless. She impressed me as being hard and cold—the type of a thoroughly respectable, sensible, matter-of-fact woman, with whom no one could associate an idea of romance or poetry. I heard her spoken of as "a rich widow," but she lived in a plain manner, in an ordinary, substantial brick house with a high square porch and not even a flower to ornament the front yard. Miss Van Lew once pointed out this house to me, a few doors above her own, saying: "I used to see Mr. Poe go in there when he first came to Richmond, but not during the last part of his stay here. Once or twice they walked out together, and we could not but notice the contrast between them even in size."—Susan Archer Weiss in The Independent.

WALPOLE AS A LETTER WRITER.—But if his atmosphere and outlook on life are changing and have changed, the letter writer remains the same incomparable social and political diarist. Gout, (and what a pitiable and increasing amount of it there is, general warrants, the settlers of the bigot royal, the sleepless self-seekings of Bute and the Grenville and Bedford groups, the mysterious eclipse of Chatham, cannot dull his pen; they only add the requisite touch of piquancy to his affected cynicism, to his sarcasms, to his unquenchable itching (despite all his avowals to the contrary) to know who has been entertaining whom and where, who is dead and what he or she has left and why, who is "decoding" or marrying, who is running off the rails and with whom. He is the same unique combination of the modern interviewer, (without his vulgarity, unless curiosity be vulgar) and the eighteenth century Grevville, the anticipator of the society journalist without his snobbery and falsehoods, the collector who posed as a dilettante but was angry when the profession was taken in earnest, the animal-loving egoist as profoundly interested in the weather and above all his own mental and physical symptoms as Laud was in the drops of blood that fell from his nose, and an egoist with a truly enviable power of touching in a vignette as pleasing to himself as it was to his correspondents and to us to-day. We open the volumes at random: Horace is at Bath and (of course) has been to hear Wesley preach. "There was a Scotch Countess of Buchan," he remarks, "who is carrying a pure rosy vulgar face to heaven, and who asked Miss Rich if that (i. e., Horace, mole qui vous parle) was the author of the poets." Assuredly we shall not forget my Lady Buchan. We open the volume again and our eye lights on this: "I love to contradict myself as fast as I can when I have told you a lie, lest you should take me for a chambermaid or Charles Townshend"; poor Charles! As if it was not enough to be damned to posterity as the author of a proposal which ended in the dismemberment of an empire.—London Saturday Review.

PRECOCIOUS POETS.—In no art save that of imaginative prose is maturity necessary to the highest flights. The painter, the composer, the poet, make a call upon faculties in which the intellect is not essentially involved; and consequently, despite the difficult technic of two at least of those arts, they may reach excellence very early. This is truer of the musician than of any other artist. He has no need of intellect; indeed, it may hamper him, as it hampered Wagner. A musician springs full-armed into life, as Athene from the head of Zeus.

Poets, too, very often come to their own precociously. If poets do not die young, as romance fables, they sing young. Poets are born, but prose writers are partly made. The proper poetical age is twenty or round about it. The long list of our songsters demonstrates this. Tennyson wrote perfect verses in his old age, and so may other poets if they live so long; but Tennyson also wrote in his extreme youth, and his verses were hardly less perfect. And Tennyson was a more intellectual poet than most.

It is probably true that every one with literary tastes is a poet in his or her teens. But as a rule we get over it, as we get over measles. Anyhow, as a rule people do not do us the disservice of placing our precocity on record. One cannot but regret that Miss Enid Welsford's tentative essays in verse, which have been lately published with a blare of trumpets, were not kept for the family circle. Many children write verses, and write them uncommonly well. It opens one's eyes to read the correspondence pages of such a magazine as St. Nicholas, in which the poetical effusions of little Americans are enshrined. It may be that the climate and the conditions of life force the pace with young America. To read the poems contributed is to come to the conclusion that in ten years the United States will be overflowing with poets. But they won't. Precocity signifies little or nothing. —H. B. Marriott Watson in The London Mail.

AETNA IN ANCIENT VERSE.—Descriptions of Aetna and Vesuvius have ever been a favorite theme for writers of both prose and poetry, the younger Seneca, in fact, complaining in one of his epistles that the topic had become trite and threadbare: "for this commonplace of poetry," as he calls it, "was fearlessly attempted again by Cornelius Severus even after it had been handled by Ovid, and more perfectly by Virgil."

Pindar's beautiful first Pythian ode, in honor of Hiero, has preserved for us not only the earliest, but at the same time one of the most graphic and altogether accurate accounts of Aetna in eruption, so that it is scarcely dubitable that the poet was an eye-witness of the outburst whereof he speaks. The latter is in that case to be identified with the second eruption mentioned by Thucydides, the date of which is referred to the year 475 B. C. The odist's few masterly lines depict very clearly the principal features of an active volcano, and it is to be noted that some of them, such as the emission of smoke by day and flames by night, were recognized as typical characteristics by later observers and copyists, of whom Aeschylus was the first.

Otherwise, however, was the case with Virgil, who, whether spectator or not of the disturbances which shook Aetna shortly before the Christian era, drew more upon his imagination than upon observed facts for the portrayal given by him in the Aeneid. Animated and suggestive as is the Latin singer's description of Aetna, it lacks the verisimilitude of Pindar's, and this defect has given rise to the criticism of which we are about to speak.

The first to point out the lesser accuracy of Virgil's verse, as compared with Pindar's, was a philosopher of Hadrian's time, named Favorinus or Phavorinus, all of whose writings are lost. This criticism of the Virgilian Aetna is preserved along with a host of interesting narrations in that curious scrapbook of Aulus Gellius, "Noctes Atticae."

Just as Pindar's verse was imitated by Aeschylus, so Virgil served as a model for the unknown author of "Aetna," a poetical description of more than 600 lines which abounds in scientific details. Although the authorship of this poem has been variously ascribed, the prevailing view of modern scholarship is that it is the work of Lucilius Junior, the philosophical friend and correspondent of the younger Seneca, with whose writings it shows an intimate agreement. Notwithstanding it has been twice [illegible] of Walter Savage Landor, [illegible] a list of ancient Aetna eruptions, refers to it casually as a "certain classical," Pindarus, however, in his classic as "Aetnaean," devotes considerable space to the scientific aspects of the poem, and traces a connection between the author's general theories of vulcanism and those of Posidonius.—Charles F. Brannan in The Popular Science Monthly.

PERILS OF IMMORTALITY.—There is no harder fate than to be immortalized as a fool; to have one's name—which merits nothing sterner than oblivion—handed down to generations as an example of silliness, or stupidity, or presumption; to be enshrined pitilessly in the amber of the "Dunciad," or in the delicate satire of Mme. du Deffand; to be laughed at forever because of Charles Lamb's impatient and inextinguishable raillery.

When an industrious young authoress named Elizabeth Ogilvy Benger—a model of painstaking insignificance—invited Charles and Mary Lamb to drink tea with her one cold December night, she little dreamed she was stiffening a deathless and unenviable fame, and that, when her half dozen books should have lapsed into comfortable obscurity, she herself should never be fortunate enough to be forgotten.

Miss Benger did more than hazard. She pursued the Immortals with malignant zeal. She bribed Mrs. Inchbald's servant maid into leading her cap and apron and tea tray, and so equipped, penetrated into the inmost sanctuary of that literary lady, who seems to have taken the intrusion in good part. She was equally adroit in seducing Mary Lamb—as the serpent seduced Eve—when Charles Lamb was the ultimate object of her designs. Coming home to dinner one day, "hungry as a hunter," he found to his dismay the two women closeted together, and trusted he was in time to prevent their exchanging vows of eternal friendship, though not—as he discovered later—in time to save himself from an engagement to drink tea with the stranger ("I had never seen her before, and could not tell who the devil it was that was so familiar") the following night. What happened is told in a letter to Coleridge. We sympathize hotly with Lamb when we read his letter; but there is something piteous in the thought of the poor little hostess going complacently to bed that night and never realizing that she had made her one unhappy flight for fame.—Agnes Repplier in Harper's Magazine.

NOVELS VERSUS OTHER BOOKS.—If, as booksellers believe, the demand for books other than fiction is growing more rapidly than is explained by a normal increase in the whole number of readers, the temptation will be strong to take every advantage, legitimate and otherwise, of the chance to achieve big circulations. And, in such event, we are likely to have a great serving up of books on history, biography, economics, sociology, and nature, all seasoned and garnished for the delectation of literary palates, which, being slow to distinguish between the imitation and the real, will rebel only when gorging enforces a diet. There are signs of something like this already in the eagerness with which all manner and kinds of books have recently been tumbled upon the market in response to the aroused interest in the literature of nature; and, while the protests against the outpouring which have come from a few devoted students of nature seem a little strained, the protests are not without reason. The very fact that an increased call for "serious" books is indicative of a more healthy mental digestion, and of a more profitable use of our robust literary capacities, should make us jealous of our administration. The abuse of an opportunity to educate people by widely circulating books which play with the great truths and with the facts of history would be even a greater misfortune than to give no encouragement to reading in this field. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that, in every department of knowledge, there must be a primer as well as an advanced textbook, if it may be called that; and the volumes of history, biography, and the like which are to be put into the hands of thousands of beginners will accomplish little if they fail to bring their subjects within the grasp of the reader, and fall equally short of their aim if they do not present what they have to tell in a form to engage attention.—Churchill Williams in The World's Work

THE PETRARCH FESTIVAL.—For beauty and interest the "festa storica" easily carried off the prize of the week's doings. This represented the fête given in honor of Petrarch when, in 1330, he came in triumph to his native city. The real performance could scarcely have been more picturesque than its present revival.

It was held in the great "prato," or field, at the edge of the town, and began toward 7 o'clock, when the shadows were growing long and the moon shone clear in the fair evening sky.

Every costume had been carefully copied from old pictures, and the long procession as it wound around the field might have stepped from the frescoes of Benozzo Gozzoli. First came the heralds, followed by trumpeters and pipers, standard bearers and the Podesta. After him, his family, then other dignitaries in robes of office, pages, Judges, Captains, priests, and scholars in long, flowing mantles and scarlet caps like that of Dante in the Bargello portrait. Finally came Messer Francesco Petrarca himself, on a white horse led by pages, bowing and smiling, and looking extremely pleased with everything. Following him came "noble Romans," soldiers, and a crowd of the people, finished off by a mob of little boys, regular street urchins of the Middle Ages, who, in spite of their antique dress, ran and shouted as boys of all ages always do.

The whole company, having made a detour of the field, seated itself at one side, and the soldiers in armor came on at full gallop, to give an exhibition of their skill in an old game, very popular in mediæval times. This was the "Joust of the Saracen," and consisted in tilting with wooden lances at a huge figure of a Moor painted in the middle of the field. "A Moor," as an Italian writer says, "because the Moors

THE HABIT OF QUOTATION.—Since most of us find it easy to copy and difficult to invent, the habit of prolific quotation has grown with the growth of a certain hasty and idle spirit easily to be discerned in modern literature, and The London Saturday Review has recently stood for an honest and wholesome reaction in favor of writing neatly woven from the author's individual thought, and unbedecked with maxims from familiar sources. It offered some months ago a prize for the worst three "tags" in use at the present day, a tag being understood to mean a quotation that has grown stale with repetition. Hundreds flowed into the columns of The Review, and not until they were there did many a reader recognize how often their ages faces had been seen upon the pages of young books and magazines. Here are a few of them: "It is the unexpected that happens," "more honored in the breach than in the observance," "Homeric laughter," "the thin end of the wedge," "the right man in the right place," "there is much virtue in an if."

If the time has come, and apparently it is here, for these and similar phrases borrowed from the big grab-bag of the classics, frequently without any distinct knowledge of their origin, to be discarded from the product of the average writer, the naked dullness of the average style will be more than ever conspicuous, and inevitably there will be more or less striving to create verbal ornaments of a reasonable originality. Already the popular parodist has found a way out of the difficulty that is not without its appropriateness to a flippant age. Instead of illuminating his text with the wise sayings of his predecessors, he adopts them only after fortifying them with his mother wit, as the prudent physician fortifies his anæsthetic remedies. For "A word to the wise is sufficient" he gives "A word to the wise is superfluous," or for "Procrastination is the thief of time" he sagaciously substitutes "Punctuality is the thief of time," altering, with consummate impudence, dignified gray sentiments that have walked with Shakespeare and Milton.—Scribner's Magazine.

WHERE DIALECT IS NEEDED.—A literary critic was complaining the other day somewhat bitterly of the neglect of Miss Mitford and Mrs. Gaskell. The genre of literature represented by "Our Village" and "Cranford" is peculiarly English, and yet we are more disposed to acclaim it when coming from other nations. What may be known as "local" literature or the literature of locality, has been practiced here almost immemorially, and with remarkable success. It flourished in the mid-Victorian era, and received distinction at the hands of George Eliot.

But it is certain that this sort of intimate study of village life has not a fair chance without dialect. The vernacular Irish or Scotch or Welsh carries accomplishment with it, and bare English sounds flat and ordinary to the ears. It lacks the distinction of the alien. Poor English! Unless we take refuge in Lancashire brogue or Cornish or Yorkshire or some-

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thing equally marked, English has no chance. We laugh consumedly at jokes in American which we would turn up our noses at in English. We are too hospitable all round. Tartarin of Tarascon was not really a very funny fellow, yet we hailed him as such. We are not exclusive enough. We set higher standards for ourselves than we do for others.

Miss Mitford would have had an abiding audience if she had written in Scotch or Irish. The Miss Mitfords of to-day who are wise write in dialect. It sounds so much more humorous to say "weel" than "well," and "unco" than "very"; while the joy of a nasal accent is elevating. Mr. Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree" talked to deaf ears, but Miss Jane Barlow, Ian Maclaren, and others like them have never lacked recognition.—H. B. Marriott Watson in The London Mail.

MRS. GASKELL'S "CHARLOTTE BRONTE."—What is the most popular biography in the English language? I do not mean the best, but the best selling. It has been said in print that this is Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë." A writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, however, declares that this is a "gross exaggeration," and suggests that this distinction belongs to Boswell's "Johnson." I think a very good case could be made out for Mrs. Gaskell. Her book is, of course, not to be mentioned for a moment by the side of Boswell's when we are discussing literature, but it may surely challenge comparison with his when we are on the very much lower plane of discussing actual figures.

Within thirteen years of its original publication Boswell's "Johnson" had only sold 4,000 copies; it had a great run of success, however, when Croker edited it, and at the present day it sells steadily, but not, I imagine, in large numbers. The book is too substantial to take rank as a wildly popular book. In its best form—the form in which it was edited by Dr. Birkbeck Hill for the Clarendon Press—it has not yet reached a second edition. There are, of course, cheap one-volume editions, but they are read only at the risk of one's eyesight. Then, again, Boswell's "Johnson" has never been much of a favorite with women, who are the great readers of books.

As against this, Mrs. Gaskell was a very popular novelist; she wrote the biography of another popular novelist, and her book received a double measure of success alike from the author and the subject. It has, moreover, nearly always been published in one volume, some editions costing only a few pence. Altogether, although I do not doubt that Boswell has probably caught up by now, I think it exceedingly likely that during the sixties and seventies Mrs. Gaskell's book sold as many copies as Boswell's book had done from its first publication in 1791. This is merely a matter of speculation, however, and not a point that can be proved.

I do, however, admit that Mrs. Gaskell's book has practically ceased to count. This is due largely, however, I believe, to the fact that no adequately printed edition of the book exists at a moderate price. In these days an old book, in order to sell, must be helped by publishers and printers.—Clement Shorter in London Sphere.

WORDSWORTH.—The ode on Immortality may not give a "woman grace to go through wash-day with"; but a woman is not always a washerwoman. I cannot think men and women want to be constantly reminded of the machinery part of existence. Must all the "airts that blow" blow over cook stoves and steam boilers? Let's have a breath "from heaven or neist it." Put men astride Pegasus occasionally and let them forget their subjection to the "in the sweat of thy face." Maybe the workingmen of Brighton did not know what it all meant; but they felt more the essential, divine quality of their manhood, they were bigger and better men after they had listened to Frederick Robertson reading:

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath elsewhere had its setting,
And cometh from afar;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God who is our home.

It is worth the while of any man who has a message to utter to his fellow-men to live in the atmosphere of Wordsworth's poetic diction and material. Here, as elsewhere, he had his shortcomings. "His sense of melody was painfully dull"; "his thought seems often to lean upon a word too weak to bear its weight"; his utter lack of humor "suffered him to select and strive to idealize subjects incapable of being idealized, with a manifest jar between theme and treatment." But, for all that, study Wordsworth's place as a protestant in the diction and material of English poetry. "In the hands of Dryden and Pope, poetry had been forced to appear in courtly costume and affect the fashion, to deal with the artificial manners and outside aspects of men, to utter itself according to a conventional standard," &c. Burns had, of course, awakened a very different song, had simply sung, had poured his full heart in profuse strains of unpremeditated art," untrammeled and untroubled by the canons of the poetic schools. But Wordsworth sang as a protestant and rebel against those canons—"the eldest born, the hardiest, the most original innovator of all that brotherhood" who were to shake off "the trammels of the so-called poetic diction that had tyrannized over English poetry for more than a century."—Homiletic Review.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW urges that some one competent to do the work write a book explaining the Constitution of the United States. He would have the author make clear the powers of Congress in certain respects, and tell what are the limitations upon those powers. In view of the fact that the United States Supreme Court has been divided 5 to 4 in recent decisions upon important constitutional questions, it would seem that the task which THE TIMES editor proposes might be rather hazardous. The narrow margin by which constitutional questions of National importance have been decided in the past by tribunals of the highest authority would seem to indicate that a great deal of the commentator's work might be nullified while his book was still fresh from the press.

But despite the fact that the Constitution in its relation to some present National policies and conditions still furnishes matter for dispute, a useful and interesting book such as is suggested might be written, provided the writer refrained from "settling" constitutional questions according to his personal view of them. At this time constitutionalism as opposed to imperialism and other alleged evils in our National life, is a topic which deserves thoughtful consideration, and a clear and fair exposition of the Constitution for the lay reader would be valuable. It should, however, be reasonably free from legal phraseology and style of composition; in other words, the author ought to have the general reader in mind all the time and make his book as easily understood by the layman as possible.

The average American citizen has neither time nor inclination to study the Constitution for United States Supreme Court decisions, but a great many would profit by a condensed and reliable review of the leading features of the Constitution, and the different interpretations placed thereon.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

REPRINTS.—There are some strange omissions from the various series of reprints of standard fiction which are now being issued in such vast quantities and in such excellent style. All but two of Lord Beaconsfield's novels are out of copyright; yet I do not know of any one of them having been included in any cheap series. I am not, of course, referring to sixpenny reprints. Lord Lytton's "Pelham" is another instance—a work full of curious crudities, but at the same time nearly the equal in wit of Beaconsfield's "Vivian Grey." Theodore Hook is surely unjustly neglected; there is much good work in the two novels dealing with the fortunes of Gilbert Gurney. I should like also to see something of Carleton's and the Banims'. There is too great a tendency, in fact, to "follow my leader," with the result that the various series present a dull uniformity as regards the selection of works included. Of course, the publishers have to bear in mind that the public have a fondness for old friends, but I do believe that the occasional introduction of a new friend would meet with success.—London Academy.

Literature in Little.

THE MASTERS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Stephen Gwynn. Small 16mo. Pp. 422. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

A reading of Mr. Gwynn's volume seems to establish for it a distinct right to be. It is certainly a readable book and should be useful for its avowed purpose. The writer declares that there are in English certain authors "concerning whom total ignorance is a defect at least to be concealed," and that "the ordinary reader has neither time nor inclination to study all these authors at first hand." The undoubted truth of these premises would not, to be sure, excuse another "attempt to put together a survey of the literature" which concerns itself "only with such authors as can be deemed in this manner essential," unless the man who undertook it had some interpretative knack and something of freshness in his style. In Mr. Gwynn's case these qualities are present, though in the main he seems to follow in the track of Prof. Saintsbury. For instance, Mr. Gwynn has a notion that Hamlet and Falstaff are but the two sides of the same personality, and that the sum of Hamlet and Falstaff, taken together, comes near being Shakespeare complete—that is, the man Shakespeare as he was in the flesh.

A little thought, (writes he,) will show that Falstaff and Hamlet are near of kin, nearer, perhaps, than any two characters in Shakespeare; and each of them is in his own way the man born to be the looker-on and commentator at the spectacle of life. It is, perhaps, more than a fancy to say that in these two personations we come nearer than elsewhere to a presentment of Shakespeare himself; and that the plays might have been written by Hamlet and Falstaff in collaboration.

Mr. Gwynn's method is to quote generously from the author he is considering, to point out links with the past and with the future, and, except in the cases of men a knowledge of whose personality is especially important, to waste little time over biographical details. Usually there is just enough to fix time, nativity, and education. Of lives like Milton's and Swift's and Scott's and Byron's and Shelley's more is said.

In his choice of authors Mr. Gwynn seems to be a man of wide sympathies. For instance, he does not permit himself to say more of Keats than of Byron or Scott, nor does he neglect Burns to dwell upon Blake. To be sure, he absolutely tosses aside the dramatists of the Restoration period as not being English at all, but mere French importations, and though he is vastly admiring of Swift and Byron, he is most discreet in quotations from both.

On the whole, "The masters of English Literature" may be recommended as giving in small compass a singularly just view of the subject in its larger features. It ought to make a good text book for students; it will certainly provide busy or lazy people with excellent material for "concealing ignorance," and it may be read without boredom even by men and women haunted by the memory of a cloud of other hand books and more or less familiar, moreover, with English writers at first hand.

Entropy.

According to James Swinburne, an English engineer, not even textbook writers and engineers know what entropy really is. He has, therefore, written "Entropy; or, Thermodynamics from an Engineer's Standpoint," in order to make the matter plain. Unfortunately for the ordinary [illegible] after knowledge, his explanation [illegible] to [illegible]

gines. He says: "Increase of entropy is a quantity which, when multiplied by the lowest available temperature, gives the incurred waste." That is not too illuminating except to the specialist, so the author amplifies his definition:

In other words, the increase of entropy multiplied by the lowest temperature available gives the energy that either has been already irrevocably degraded into heat during the change in question, or must, at least, be degraded into heat in bringing the working substance back to the standard state. [The last part of this definition must not be omitted.]

As an appendix to this abstruse subject the author has added a controversial essay on "The Reversibility of Thermodynamics." In this he shows how badly we need a comprehensive definition of "heat," and how hard it is to make one. Furthermore, "when a reversible change takes place in an isolated system there is no increase of incurred waste, for if there were, on reversing there would be decrease of incurred waste and perpetual motion would be possible." For the very limited circle likely to understand it this book should be stimulating. (New York: Dutton. $1.25.)

IRISH POEMS.

THE RED BRANCH CRESTS: Deirdre: Meve: Cuchulain. By Charles Leonard Moore. Printed for the author. Philadelphia, 1904.

The stories of the Red Branch, like those of the Round Table, are taken from the ancient heart of the country to which they belong, and have passed through innumerable transformations in the course of telling and retelling. In many of the versions the body has been changed almost past recognition, but the spirit is hard to quench. Even the least sympathetic reciter of the beautiful old fables comes under the charm of their abundant imaginative energy, and where, as in the case of Lady Gregory's translations and compilations, the labor has been directed by both sympathy and art, the result is a joy to the reader. The metrical version of these three Red Branch stories for which Mr. Moore is responsible lacks the exquisite idiom of Lady Gregory's classic dialect, and the almost equally beautiful phrasing of Fiona Macleod, but in rude vital power and movement it surpasses both. As verse it is rough, monotonous, and frequently contorted, but the simple, swinging meter and dignified choice of symbols bring us into the true atmosphere of primitive legend without much dependence upon form or color. The story of Deirdre, with which the book opens, is sufficiently stirring in any rendering, and its dramatic possibilities are not neglected by Mr. Moore. The lack of complicating detail, of garrulous description, and of florid imagery, certainly does not subtract from the human interest of the legend, and Deirdre as a type of loving Irish fidelity is more directly appealing than in any of the recent prose versions of her history. The swift development of the tragedy, from the birth of the ill-fated daughter of Feilm to her death by the side of her lover, is marked by poignant sentiment curiously conveyed by the rushing sing song of the lines. The scenes are saturated with universal feeling as comprehensible to the modern as to the ancient mind, and the purely emotional style fits the sorrowful little tale like a flexible garment. To appreciate the different qualities of pleasure to be gained from different interpretations of Celtic pathos, one may compare these passages taken from three variants of Deirdre's lament upon leaving Alba. In Miss Macleod's paraphrase of the original the passion is veiled by a gentle melancholy of rhythm and phraseology, a mild modernity of mood.

Dear is this land to me, dear is this land:
O Alba of the lochs!
Sure I would not be sailing sad from thy foam-white sand
Were I not sailing with Naoise for the Irish strand.
O woods of Coona, I can hear the singing
Of the west wind among the branches green
And the leaping and laughing of cool waters springing,
And my heart aches for all that has been,
For all that has been, my Home, all that has been.

In Lady Gregory's translations the fierce primitive suffering is more directly rendered by the sharp, short sentences and poignant exclamations:

Dear to me is that land, that land to the east, Alban, with its wonders. I would not have come from it hither, but that I came with Naoise.

Dear to me Dun Fiodhaigh and Dun Fiona; dear is the dun above them; dear to me is Inis Droigneach, dear to me Dun-Suibhne.

O Coill Cuan! Ochone! Coll Cuan! where Ainnle used to come. My grief! it was short I thought his stay there with Naoise in Western Alban.

Glen Masan, my grief! Glen Masan! high its hart's tongue, bright its stalks; we were rocked to pleasant sleep over the wooded harbor of Masan!

Mr. Moore's lines have less particularity of reference and hasten to the ending with plaintive, unavailing sorrow. There is neither excess of fantasy nor preciousness, there is merely the simple, childish mood of the child heroine, which nevertheless avails to touch the heart.

Deirdre—

Wonders of my mountain home,
Alba, never had I come
Here save following my love.
Now to death his footsteps move,
I must leave thee in whose wild
Arms I cradled like a child.
Vale of Laidh, oh, Vale of Laidh,
Soft thy slopes for me were made!
Vale of Masan, where I had
Rocking sleep in branches glad!
Glendarua, mountain vale,
Sheltered from the shattering gale,
There the cuckoo's voice I heard,
I, untethered as the bird!
Dearer yet this cliff of Dreighn,
Where the sands and waters join,
Where I lit my cavern fire,
Glowing like my love's desire!
Let me kiss this entrance door;
Stately forms, we leave ye here.
Let me [illegible]

and of the brave Cuchulain, whose high feats and rich temperament throw a glamour over any legend that touches him. The same forthright dramatic style is kept suggesting actual scenes and personages rather than the mystical unreality of legend. One defect in the text for the ordinary reader is the absence of any indication of correct pronunciation. The Irish names are quite out of the routine of English rule and custom, and the most transcendental reader can hardly be expected to know by intuition that "Cuchulain" is pronounced "Cuhoolin" or "Cuhullin," that "Naiose" is "Neesha," or "Nayaha," and that "Conor" is either "Cunnhoor" or "Concobar."

A Wood Nymph.

GREEN MANSIONS: A Romance of the Tropical Forest. By W. H. Hudson. 12mo. Pp. 318. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

For those who are not content with woman as she is—of the earth earthy, however fine the brand of clay—here is a story of woman distilled and sublimated into a sort of forest fairy, a little lower than the angels, perhaps, but certainly higher than the saints. It was a young gentleman of Venezuela, his fortune wrecked in one of the revolutions so incidental in his country, who took refuge among the tribes of wild Indians along the upper tributaries of the Orinoco and the Amazon, where the coquettish Casiquiare flows, now this way and now that, favoring first one and then the other of those great streams. Among the savages this young gentleman dwelt a number of years, till of the customary garments of civilization he had little but his Spanish cloak, which, however, he still knew how to wear with Spanish grace.

One day, walking in the forest, our young gentleman of Venezuela heard the most beautiful, birdlike notes, yet he saw no singer. Later he did see the singer, and it was no bird, but a beautiful slip of a girl diaphanously attired. Also, as in the beginning, there was a snake, and over the snake (literally over him) the girl and the man made friends. The snake promptly fastened his fangs in the man's leg, but no great harm came of the bite.

It turned out that the girl was a foundling of unknown race, and lived in the wood with an old man, a Spaniard; so, though she preferred to speak the speech of birds, she was not ignorant of the tongue of Spain. Evidently, too, her unknown race was higher, more spiritual, than the common sons and daughters of Eve are yet become, but the girl was not unhuman for all that, and in the woods grew up a romance of the finest flower.

In short, this is a story for the eaters of spiritual lotus, a dream of a green land, spoiled by the presence of savage men, and provided with an end tragic enough for the utmost enthusiasts of sadness. A funeral pyre and a passing like that of the phoenix—and then a man mad with grief, later mellowing into a mood whereof Kipling may give the key when he says:

"I may not find thee quick and kind,
Or know thee till I die."

In the Days of A. D. 710.

A PRINCE OF CORNWALL. A Story of Glastonbury and the West in the Days of Ina of Wessex. By Charles W. Whistler. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

A. D. 710 or thereabouts is the period of this story, but the language is modern enough, for which we are grateful to Mr. Whistler. Banished by King Gerent from his own country Prince Owen of Cornwall wanders through the forests of Sussex and meets with Oswald, the little son of the Thane of Eastdean, lately entered into the religion of Christ. Owen takes the lad safely home and later stands by the Thane when his neighbor Erpwald, high priest of the God Woden, batters in the gates of Eastdean and demands that the Thane swear allegiance again to his outraged deity. There are many slain that day, and Owen finds himself suddenly left foster-father to the little lad whom he had already rescued from the claws of hungry wolves in the forest.

The story bristles with plots and intrigues. In the palace of Ina at Glastonbury Owen and the youthful Oswald find welcome with honor, and here Oswald, under the gentle tutelage of the good Queen grows to man's estate. There are scenes, too, of the Wessex country when Gerent reigned over it, and although finally Gerent recalled Owen to his place at Court, there were certain factions in the kingdom who still hated the Prince. So there are plots laid to spirit Owen away, and again there are thrusts at the Prince through his foster son. There are kidnappers and assassins hired in plenty; arrows aimed at still sleeping faces in the moonlight; poisoned cups of red wine, and notes of warning. There is a strange dream of a lost valley where the ancient Druids held their rites for thousands of years, where a stagnant pool reflects a tottering menhir, and here to this abode of the Evil One Owen is carried, and here in hot pursuit rides Oswald and two others defying the curse of ages that has rested on the place, placing the sign of the cross on the very face of the menhir, and tumbling its crumbling pile into the stagnant pool. There are battles, too, bloody ones, and bloodless ones, and a beautiful maid who does not love young Oswald, but another who does, and still another in league with the base conspirators. In fact, there are many characters to flit across the pages, back and forth and back, and in [illegible] across the adventurous [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"C. W. B.," Glencoe, Penn.: "Who publishes 'Poole's Index'? Who are the publishers of Kinglake's 'Invasion of the Crimea,' mentioned in Queries, Aug. 20?"

(1) Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Vol. I., 1802-81, revised edition, in two parts, $16; Vol. II., first supplement, January, 1882, to January, 1887, and Vol. III., second supplement, January, 1887, to January, 1892, $8 each; Vol. IV., third supplement, January, 1892, to January, 1897, and Vol. V., fourth supplement, January, 1897, to January, 1902, $10 each; abridged edition of the "Index," 1815-99, $12. (2) Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea" is published in this country by Harper & Brothers in six volumes, $2 each.

V. ROBERTS, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City: "Can you tell me anything about an English translation of 'Madame Bovary,' which appeared about a quarter of a century ago under the title of 'The Doctor,' or 'The Doctor's Wife'? I should like to know the exact title and the name of the English author or adapter."

This novel, we think, is "The Doctor's Wife," adapted by Miss M. E. Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell) from Flaubert's "Madame Bovary." It was published, anonymously, in England in 1864, and was long in print in this country in the old Seaside Library.

HENRY LLEWELYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Aug. 20 Charles F. Carty, 1 William Street, New York City, inquires concerning the authorship and date of the first appearance of the 'Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck,' which he describes as 'a rather early specimen of American caricature work, first issued about 1847.' I am sorry to balk Mr. Carty's patriotic wish to include this work—a story told in pictures—among American caricatures as an 'early specimen.' The book is a copy of Rudolf Toppfer's 'M. Vieux-Bois.' It is one of the once noted 'Albums Toppfer'; this one and 'Bachelor Butterfly' ('M. de Cryptograme') are still published by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York City. Toppfer was a Swiss artist and the writer of 'Nouvelles Genevoises' and 'Voyages en Zigzag'—no offense to the Boston 'Zigzag Journeys,' as Toppfer died in 1846. He asserted that he preferred the crayon to the pen, as 'more people see than can read'; and, besides, he procured by his 'Albums' a vogue all over Europe which his words in French would not have won. They inspired Mayhew and Cruikshank in their 'Toothache' folder, and were the model for Busch and the Bilderbogen books. I doubt there were any but the two cited done in English and reprinted here. I think the American pictures were 'rubbed off' and re-engraved; anyway, the originals are always in print in Paris. But the later Paris editions of his novelettes and travels were redrawn by modern artists—I see Leloir, the etcher, and Daubigny, the landscapist, named. They ought to have a place in all libraries that 'respect themselves.'"

The first American reprint of Toppfer's work, to which Mr. Carty gives the date of 1847, seems to have been issued Sept. 14, 1842, as a supplement to Brother Jonathan. Mrs. Harriet H. Shepard, Plantsville, N. Y., kindly sends an advertisement from this magazine, which, in part, reads as follows: "The publishers of Brother Jonathan have received per Great Eastern the English plates of an original and highly amusing and laughter-provoking publication, entitled, 'The Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck.' * * * This curious love story is got up upon an entirely original plan, and contains one hundred and ninety-eight humorous designs illustrative of the misfortunes which befel Mr. Oldbuck. * * * It will be published early in September in an extra double Brother Jonathan, price as usual 12½ cents, or ten copies for one dollar."

"A. J. A.," Herkimer, N. Y.: "Who is 'Nimrod,' who wrote or edited the 'Memoirs of the late John Mytton, Esq., of Halston,' an old English sporting book which is in my library?"

"Nimrod" was C. J. Apperley, the author of a number of sporting books, including "Remarks on the Condition of Hunters, the Choice of Horses, &c.," 1831; "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," 1837; "The Horse and the Hound," 1842; "Hunting Reminiscences," 1843, &c. His "Memoirs of John Mytton" was first published in 1835 with twelve colored plates by Alken. The second edition, with eighteen colored plates by Alken and Rawlins, appeared in 1837. In 1851, the third edition, with a memoir of Apperley, was published. These editions were valued by Slater in 1890 at £10, £8, and £6 respectively. There are later editions of the book—1869, 1877, 1892, &c.—but their value is not great.

"B. Q.," 118 East Thirty-second Street, New York City: "What did Shakespeare mean when he made Hamlet talk of 'out-Heroding Herod'?"

The phrase is an allusion to the rant and raving of the old stage King of Jewry in the ancient Mystery Plays of England. Although it has been misapplied for many years, the phrase still retained abundant meaning in Shakespeare's days. Herod's mode of Heroding it can be seen by this extract from the Miracle Play called "The Offering of the Three Kings":

> I am the greatest above degree
> That is, or was, or ever shall be;
> The sun it dare not shine on me,
> An' I bid him go down.

Elsewhere in the same play Herod claims to be the maker of heaven and hell, to wield the thunderbolts, and to be able to kill all his enemies by one wink of his eye, and he calls the infant Christ "a misbegotten marmoset."

Mrs. N. J. BISHOPRICK, 431 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The author of the poem, 'Naming Cambridge,' which I sent in answer to a request, is William Everett of Cambridge, Mass., who, I think, is a brother of C. C. Everett, who was a well-known Unitarian clergyman and author."

"R. J.," Richmond, Va.: "It is said that Coleridge wrote 'Kubla Khan' from the 'recollection of a dream.' Is this so?"

"Kubla Khan" was produced, under the influence of "an anodyne," in 1797. Coleridge averred that, having fallen asleep in his chair over a sentence from Purchas's "Pilgrimage," "Here the Khan Kubla commanded a palace to be built and a stately garden thereto, and thus ten miles of ground were inclosed with a wall"—he remained unconscious for about three hours, "during which time he had the most vivid confidence that he could not have composed less than three hundred lines"; "if that," he adds, "can be called composition, in which all the images rose up before him as things, with a parallel production of the correspondent expressions, without any sensation or consciousness of effort." On awakening he proceeded to write out his "composition" and had set down fifty-four lines when he was "unfortunately called out by a person on business from Porlock," whose departure, an hour after, left him almost oblivious of the rest. This confession, dated 1816, has been generally accepted as true, but Coleridge had a trick of dreaming dreams about himself which makes doubt on the subject permissible.

"E. K. H.," National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md.: "In Appeals to Readers of Aug. 13 M. Hunt, Provincetown, Mass., asks: 'Who is the "C. L. D." of Prof. Woodberry's "North Shore Watch"?' The 'C. L. D.' to whose memory this scarce 'piece of elegiac verse' was dedicated was Clarence Laighton Dennett, who died June 5, 1878. If I remember rightly, he was both a boyhood and college friend of Mr. Woodberry. My copy of the poem is No. 62 of the edition of 200 printed for private distribution, and contains on the title page the full name, date of birth, and time of death of 'C. L. D.'"

"F.," Portland, Me.: "When did the brothers Duyckinck die?"

George Long Duyckinck, born in 1823, died in 1863; Evert Augustus Duyckinck, born in 1816, died in 1878.

"MUSICAL," Troy, N. Y.: "Can you kindly give me a short sketch of Miss Constance Bache?"

Miss Constance Bache, who died in June, 1903, pianoforte professor, translator, and musical writer, was born in Edgbaston, Birmingham, the youngest child of the Rev. Samuel Bache, and sister of the two musicians, the late Edward and Walter Bache. With the idea of becoming a public player on the pianoforte, she studied music at Munich. Prevented from following her ambition, she turned her attention to teaching and the translating of works on music or for performance. Among her publications are: "The Letters of Franz Liszt," "Bülow's Letters," the songs of Liszt, Brahms, Cornelius, and others; Liszt's oratorio, "St. Elizabeth"; "Hänsel and Gretel," and numerous cantatas and libretti. Her last work was "Brother Musicians," 1901.

A STEADY READER, New York: "I remember seeing a book which was a review of the Reform Administration under Mayor Seth Low, and which contained the speeches made by District Attorney William T. Jerome during the campaign, but I cannot recall the name of the book. Can you let me know it?"

The book is Alfred Hodder's "Fight for a City," published by the Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

"B. B.," Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.: "When was Gen. G. B. McClellan first called 'Little Mac'?"

This was an army nickname given affectionately to him by his men during the civil war. It was taken up, and became a popular sobriquet when he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1864.

"F. P.," Lanesborough, Mass.: "Can you tell me who wrote 'Real Life in London; or, The Rambles and Adventures of Bob Tallyho, Esq., and His Cousin, the Hon. Tom Dashall, Through the Metropolis. By an Amateur,' London, 1821? It has colored plates. Is this a first edition?"

It was written by Pierce Egan, the writer of many sporting books, and was originally published, 1821-2, in fourteen parts. It was then issued in two volumes, boards. Value in parts, about £15; in original boards, about £10; rebound, about £8 or £9.

"D. D.," Mamaroneck, N. Y.: "Who was the Cambridge professor to whom 'English literature owes a debt for having directed Edward FitzGerald's attention to Persian and Omar Khayyam'?"

Dr. Edward Byles Cowell, (1826-1903,) who was Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge University for nearly forty years. He was born in Ipswich, England, the eldest son of a corn merchant. From Ipswich School he entered commercial life with his father, married in 1847, and in 1850 achieved his ambition by entering Oxford, where he graduated at Magdalen Hall. He then went to India, and in 1856 became Professor of History in Calcutta. In 1858 he was appointed Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, where his deep learning and personal charm endeared him to his students. After holding this post for nearly six years he returned to England, and in 1867 was made Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge, which position he occupied at the time of his death, Feb. 9, 1903. From the very first, as a lad at school, the bent of his mind toward all languages was strongly marked. He taught himself Persian in 1841, and all his life was spent in the labors, equally beloved, of acquiring new languages and teaching them. He did not confine himself to Oriental tongues, but was as great a scholar in Welsh, Hebrew, Italian, and Spanish as in any of the Eastern languages he knew. Most of his literary work is represented by translations of Asiatic texts, either alone or in collaboration. There are, however, numerous original papers from his pen contributed to the transactions of learned societies or to the public magazines.

A. MILLS, Exchange Place, New York City: "What is the meaning of the English proverbial phrase, 'From Land's End to John o' Groat's'?"

It means "from one end of Great Britain to the other." Land's End is a granite promontory in Cornwall which marks the southwesternmost extremity of England. John o' Groat's house is the name given to a curious octagon-shaped ruin at Duncansby Head, on the northernmost point of the mainland of Scotland. Tradition says that it was built by one John o' Groat, but is not positive as to the personality of that gentleman. One legend has it that he was a poor man, who derived his name from the fact that he ferried passengers over to the island of Stroma for a groat. The more popular story makes him the descendant of a Hollander, De Groot, who, in the reign of James IV., settled in the vicinity. John and his seven cousins, it is reported, met every year to celebrate the memory of their ancestor. Every year a dispute arose over the question of precedence, until finally John, to settle the difficulty, built an eight-sided house of his own, with a door opening toward each point, and eight windows, and an octagon table in the centre, so that all might enter simultaneously, each at his own door, and there might be no head of the table.

"SUBSCRIBER," Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y.: "Where is the original manuscript of Gray's 'Elegy'?"

It was sold at auction in London in 1875, and purchased for the sum of £200 by the late Sir William Augustus Fraser, who died a few years ago, bequeathing it to Eton College, where it is now.

"PHILOSOPHY," Rutherford, N. J.: "What was Spencer's first book?"

At the age of twenty-two he wrote a series of letters in The Nonconformist on "The Proper Sphere of Government." In 1848 he became sub-editor of The Economist, and at the beginning of 1851 produced his first book, properly so called, "Social Statics."

Miss A. THOMPSON, Hoboken, N. J.: "What books were written by the late Edna Lyall?"

Miss Ada Ellen Bayly, ("Edna Lyall,") was the author of "Won by Waiting," 1879; "Donovan," 1882; "We Two," 1884; "In the Golden Days," 1885; "Their Happiest Christmas," 1886; "Knight-Errant," 1887; "Autobiography of a Slander," 1887; "A Hardy Norseman," 1889; "Derrick Vaughan, Novelist," 1889; "To Right the Wrong," 1892; "Doreen, the Story of a Singer," 1894; "How the Children Raised the Wind," 1895; "Autobiography of a Truth," 1896; "Wayfaring Men," 1897; "Hope the Hermit," 1898; "In Spite of All," 1901; "The Hinderers," 1902, and "The Burges Letters," 1902.

"MISS G.," Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.: "Was 'Under Two Flags' the first novel written by 'Ouida'? Please give the names of her best-known child stories or tales about children."

"Under Two Flags" was first published in 1867. "Ouida" had previously published "Held in Bondage," 1863; "Strathmore," 1865; "Chandos," 1866; "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage," 1867, and "Idalia," 1867. The tales referred to include "Two Little Wooden Shoes," "A Dog of Flanders," "The Nurnberg Stove," "The Little Earl," "A Province Rose," &c.

"B. A. J.," Paterson, N. J.: "Austin Dobson's poem 'A Postcript to Goldsmith's "Retaliation"' contains a reference to Dr. Johnson, the meaning of which puzzles me:

> "'. . . . The' rough in the rind,
> The heart of the giant was gentle and kind.
> What signifies now, if, in bouts with a friend,
> His pistol, missed fire, he would use the butt end?'

"I have seen this metaphor somewhere, but cannot place it. Can you aid me?"

The metaphor occurs in Boswell's Johnson in the following form: "He [Johnson] had recourse to the device which Goldsmith imputed to him in the witty words of one of Cibber's comedies: 'There is no arguing with Johnson; when his pistol misses fire he knocks you down with the butt end."

"C. C. R.," Jersey City, N. J.: "Kindly advise me what books were written by Emile Gaboriau other than the following: 'The Widow Lerouge,' 'File No. 113,' 'The Honor of the Name,' 'Monsieur Lecocq,' 'Other People's Money,' and 'The Mystery of Orcival.'"

He was the author of "The Slaves of Paris," "The Count's Secret," "Within an Inch of His Life," "The Clique of Gold," "A Thousand Francs Reward," "The Thirteenth Hussars," "The Little Old Man of the Batignolles," &c., which are issued in cheap paper form by Street & Smith.

Appeals to Readers.

Will the publishers of Major Caleb Huse's pamphlet on "The Supplies of the Confederate Army, How They Were Obtained in Europe and How Paid For," kindly send another copy to this office, addressed care of Editor Queries, NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW?

J. M. WARD, 30 Rogers Street, Branford, Conn.: "I would like to find an account of the rescue of the English flag by Thomas Allport in one of England's wars occurring between 1700 and 1800. The man who made the first attempt was killed, Thomas Allport was successful, but lost his right arm. He was knighted, and given an estate on which, I think, there were two halls, Everton and Worley."

VINCENT F. O'REILLY, 52 Broadway, New York City: "Can any of the readers of Queries supply the subsequent lines to the following two songs:

> "'Down by the river side I sit,'
> While twilight shadows fall;'

and

"'St. Kevin once was travelling in a place called Glendalough.'

"This last is an amusing legend of the origin of the seven churches in Glendalough."

Miss T. B. SMITH, Vineyard Haven, Mass.: "Where can I find a poem entitled 'Washington at Valley Forge'? It is greatly desired by a friend, who thinks it was in a school reader of years ago."

"OPINIONATIVE," 1,311 Madison Avenue, New York City: "What is the source and correct version of a quotation to this effect: 'I can take care of my enemies; God save me from my friends'?"

"ARMY," Fort Huachuca, A. T.: "Can any one tell me where to find a poem which runs something like this:

> "'If thou shouldst pass
> And say to other eyes
> I love thee, sacrifice
> Of years would not atone,
> Not startle me to drink alone
> Some draught of joy, &c.?'

"These may not be the exact words, but the poem was published in The New York Daily World in the Winter of 1887-8."

Smiles's "Self-Help."

A new, abridged edition of the late Dr. Samuel Smiles's "Self-Help; With Illustrations of Character, Conduct, and Perseverance," has been edited by Ralph Lytton Bower, who has adapted the work especially to American readers by omitting several passages of a local and British interest. He has also provided helpful and explanatory notes and an appendix, containing biographies and characterizations of many of the principal persons mentioned in the text, including Adrian VI., Arnold, Audubon, Bacon, Brougham, Buffon, Bulwer, Channing, Chatterton, Canning, Carlyle, Cheruibini, Cicero, Clay, Corbett, De Foe, Disraeli, Drake, Gainsborough, George III., Galileo, Frederick Augustus I., Gibbon, John II., Irving, Jones the architect, Lely, Locke, Mohammed, Napoleon, Milton, Schubert, Scott, Shakespeare, Schiller, Sixtus V., Southey, Turner, Tennyson, Virgil, Voltaire, Washington, James Watt, Wordsworth, Wolcsley, William I., Wellington, Xenophon, Young, Ziska, and many others.

Samuel Smiles died April 16, 1904, aged ninety-two years. He was born at Haddington, N. B. Among his publications are "Conduct," "Duty," "Thrift," "Life of John Murray," "Life of George Moore," "Jasmin," "Life and Labor," "Character," "Industrial Biography," "Invention and Industry," "Thomas Edward, Scotch Naturalist," "Robert Dick, Geologist and Botanist," "The Huguenots," "A Publisher and His Friends," &c. An introduction to the present volume is written by James Baldwin. (12mo, Pp. 304. In the series of Eclectic School Readings. New York: The American Book Company.)

The Village Press.

The Village Press, conducted by F. W. and B. M. Goudy, which was established in Park Ridge, Ill., in July, 1903, has moved to Hingham, Mass. The Press is about to issue Lamb's "Dissertation on Roast Pig," with an introduction by Cyrus Lauron Hooper; William Morris's essay on "Printing," and the tale, "The Hollow Land," the latter with decorations by F. W. Goudy and a frontispiece by Walter J. Enright; Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel," with portrait frontispiece and illustration in photogravure; "The Ninety-first Psalm," printed in red and black, and with initial letters and title page drawn by F. W. Goudy; Charles William Eliot's "Emerson as Seer," and Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra," with illustrations on wood, initials, and decorations in color.

"Imperator Et Rex."

Under the imposing Latin title "Imperator et Rex," Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish Sept. 8 a new book by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress" and the more recent "A Keystone of Empire." Emperor and King in this instance is William II. of Germany. The volume will contain autographed portraits of the Emperor and members of the imperial family.

Sir Gilbert Parker's Story Abroad.

Sir Gilbert Parker's novel, "A Ladder of Swords," was issued in London on Sept. 1, simultaneously with the publication of the same story by Messrs. Harper & Brothers here.

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1904

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

BREAKING the Wilderness," the new book by F. S. Delanbaugh, is to be brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons the end of October. It will contain a map giving the latest conclusions of the locations of the villages of the Rio Grande region before 1630. This map is the result of many years of study on the part of the author, whose arrangement of these early native towns is different from the accepted view as advocated by Bandelier, Hodge, and others.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing in Miranda's library "The Princess and Other Poems," by Alfred Lord Tennyson. The volume is illustrated with drawings by Paul Woodroffe, who has also made the designs for the decorations on the title-page and around the pictures. Other books published in the library are Mrs. Jameson's "Shakespeare's Heroines," illustrated by R. Anning Bell, and Browning's "Men and Women," illustrated by Henry Ospovat.

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly issue "Irrfahrten" and an edition of "Germelshausen," a story of the romantic experiences of a young German painter on a foot tour in the valley of the Werra, by the genial German, Friedrich Gerstäcker, who once visited this country and whose writings are used in the schools here.

The Century Company is rushing through the press "Thackeray's Letters to an American Family," which appeared in The Century Magazine. These letters were all written to the different members of the family of George Baxter of this city. Miss Lucy W. Baxter has written an introduction and provided notes for the book, which will also contain reproductions of drawings and odd little bits scribbled by the novelists on his pages.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing "A Primer of Physiology," by E. H. Starling, F. R. S. The book has been written for "young people who are desirous of learning something of the manner in which the normal processes of life are carried on." The author has taken the cat for an example. The illustrations and diagrams show various parts of the body of that animal. The book treats of food, digestion, breathing, the circulation of the blood, the skin and its uses, the muscles, feelings, the central nervous system, &c.

Two editions of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington: Told in the Form of an Autobiography," will shortly be issued by the Century Company. The book is the fruit of years of study and research into the heredity, circumstances, and events which fitted a Virginia planter for one of the greatest careers in history.

Henry Holt & Co., in several of their recent books, have done away with the frontispiece. In "A Night with Alessandro" and "In the Dwellings of the Wilderness" they had small colored landscapes that serve as a sort of pictorial prologue and epilogue. In "The Pursuit of Phyllis," just published, the story opens with a picture of the hero starting from London on the pursuit, and ends with one of Phyllis. The pictures for the latter book have been made by H. Latimer Brown.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" has been translated into German, and J. Engelhorn of Stuttgart has the exclusive German rights. That author's "Birds' Christmas Carol" has just appeared in a new Danish version.

"Morning Thoughts to Cheer the Day," arranged by Miss Maria H. Le Row, is prepared with the intention of showing by quotations from writers in high favor that the new learning has by no means eliminated the idea of the fatherhood of God from current thought, and also in the hope of strengthening faith. It is to be published in various styles.

Charles Scribner's Sons are to bring out within the next fortnight "Literary Leaders of America: A Class Book in American Literature," by Richard Burton, Ph. D., formerly Professor of English in the University of Minnesota. The book treats only of the main figures in American literature, dealing with the others in the introduction, a preliminary, and a closing chapter. It is practically a biographical, critical, and illustrated account of Irving, Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Emerson, Bryant, Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Lowell, Whitman, and Lanier.

Longmans, Green & Co. have almost ready for publication "Trinity in Unity: Four Lectures on Certain Aspects of the Athanasian Creed, Its Truth, and Its Sanctions," preached in York Minster at the Trinity Season of 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Temple, Canon Residentiary and Chancellor of the Church and Rector of Oswaldkirk.

The current number of The Century Magazine contains a reproduction of "The Woman in Black," by Degas, the original of which was recently bought by Mrs. Gardner for her collection at Fenway Court, Boston.

Everett Waddey Company of Richmond, Va., is bringing out a second edition, revised and enlarged, of Dr. Charles L. C. Minor's "The Real Lincoln from the Testimony of his Contemporaries." The book was originally published in pamphlet form, but the commendation it received impelled the author to further research into official records of the War Department and publications by people of Northern sympathies. Dr. Minor has endeavored "to correct such misrepresentations as make claims for Lincoln entirely inconsistent with the grave defects that are conceded by the closest associates of his private life."

Thomas Whittaker has in press a study of the relation of Whittier to religious sentiment, entitled "The Mind of Whittier." The author is the Rev. C. J. Hawkins, a New England divine.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are sending out gratis, on application, a little brochure descriptive of books for school libraries. The list is based upon selections prepared by experts of New York, Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Wisconsin and other library organizations. There are nature books by Clara D. Pierson, Olive Thorne Miller, E. Nesbit, and Eugene Smith; classics by Kingsley, Lamb, Paul Creswick, Jonathan Swift, Bunyan, Jane Porter, and others; fiction by E. S. Brooks, W. B. Allen, Alicia Aspinwall, Ruth Ogden, and James Otis; stories of adventure on the frontier by Col. H. R. Gordon and others; fairy tales by Frances Browne, Katherine Pyle, Anderson, Grimm, and the Countess d'Aulnoy; miscellaneous books, including "Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes," with illustrations by E. Stuart Hardy and others; games books, short story books, histories, &c., and colored picture books. The brochure, which has been gotten up with much care, contains miniature illustrations from the volumes described.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. announce for early publication a novel entitled "Piney Home," by George Selwyn Kimball. It is a story of the woods of Maine.

Henry Holt & Co. have sold the English rights to the late Guy Wetmore Carryl's dramatic story of the American colony in Paris, "The Transgression of Andrew Vane," to William Heinemann of London.

The Macmillan Company is publishing Vol. IX. of the "Annual of the British School at Athens," covering the session of 1902 to 1903. It contains a fully illustrated account of Arthur Evans's excavations during that period at Knossos in Crete, and illustrated papers on the work that is being done in another part of the island by the members of the school. Among the contents is a paper by Prof. W. M. Ramsay on "The Topography of Asia Minor." There are also two colored plates.

The Everett Press of Boston is publishing this week "Sequil," Judge Shute's continuation of his "Real Diary of a Real Boy." The title of this book comes from the entry in the "Real Diary," dated Dec. 23, in which the diarist says: "Billy Swett lent me a dime novel to read today. It was named Billy Bolegs a sequil to Nat Ted the traper. sequil means the things in Nat Ted that was not finished."

The Broadway Publishing Company is bringing out "Satan of the Modern World," by Edward Gaston Dayer; "The New Woman Analyzed," by Winifred Harper Cooley, and "Lady Cleaver," by Mrs. A. Kay Cleaver.

The Century Company, is to be "The River's Children." It will be illustrated by Harry C. Edwards.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have secured the American rights to W. B. Maxwell's book, "The Ragged Messenger," reference to which was recently made in Mr. Alden's letter from London. This is the story of a religious enthusiast, who is bent on relieving the poor. He suddenly comes into possession of great wealth which his wife wants him to spend in luxury, but which he devotes to bettering the conditions of the slums. The author shows the influence which the change of circumstances has on the hero somewhat as does George Gissing in his "Democracy."

"The Distribution of Wealth," by Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University, will shortly be added to the economic series published by the Macmillan Company. The purpose of the book is to show how men determine or ascertain the values which are set upon things in communities with which they are acquainted in a civilization of which they are a part.

J. B. Lippincott Company is bringing out popular editions of "Chesterfield's Letters" in one volume and of "The Federalist."

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish next Tuesday "Narragansett Bay," by Edgar Mayhew Bacon; "The Master's Violin," by Myrtle Reed; "Earthquakes: In the Light of the New Seismology," by Major Clarence E. Dutton; Lady Seymour's translation of E. Dumont's "Souvenir sur Mirabeau," entitled "The Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese"; first series of Paul Elmer More's "Shelburne Essays," Badsworth's "Defense of Bridge," "Early Hebrew Story," by John P. Peters, D. D.; "Up Through Childhood," by George Allen Hubbell; a popular edition of Poe in ten volumes, an edition of his tales in five volumes, and an edition of his poems in five volumes; Macaulay's "Essays," in six volumes; "Strabismus, or Squint," by Dr. Francis Valk, and Parsons's "Pathology of the Eye."

It is reported by J. B. Lippincott Company that the State Text-Book Board of Tennessee recently adopted their "Elementary Algebra" for exclusive use in the schools of that State during the next five years, and that "Worcester's Primary New School" and "Academic" Dictionaries were readopted for a second-five-year term.

Gould on Bankruptcy.

After years of fruitless discussion, Congress finally in 1898 enacted a law making the treatment of bankruptcies uniform throughout the United States, thus in some measure atoning for the defects of the law of 1867 and its two predecessors. "The Bankruptcy Act of 1898," annotated and explained, is a digest of this act, containing all a practicing lawyer needs, and a text book of bankruptcy law and practice. The editor is John M. Gould, whose "Notes on the United States Statutes," issued recently, form the basis of this new manual; he was assisted by Arthur W. Blakemore of the Boston bar.

Mr. Gould's book gives the text of the act, all the amendments thereto, the important Federal and State decisions thereon down to May of this year, and the general orders and forms established by the United States Supreme Court. The text is printed by sections; first the act, then the amendments, and lastly a statement of the points decided by the courts. Preceding the text there is a seventeen-column table of the cases cited; appended is a twenty-page index divided into three parts, one to the book, one to the general orders, and one to the forms. The chapter headings include: Compositions, Discharge, Federal and State Jurisdiction, Arbitration, Offenses, Officers and Trustees, Creditors, Claims, Dividends, Liens, Titles to Property, and some others. The binding is a typical legal cloth with colored labels on an octavo book (Boston, Little & Brown, $3.)

"The Georgians."

"The Georgians" is the title of a new novel of Southern life by Will N. Harben which Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish Sept. 8. The author has used as the central figure in the present story the humorous old Southern farmer who gave his name to an earlier work by the same hand. The publishers think Mr. Harben in "The Georgians" has accomplished stronger work than he has done before, and promise a good and entertaining story. It seems Abner Daniel takes an active part in the plot and plays detective to admiration.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Aug. 25: Adult Fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Michelson's "In the Bishop's Carriage," Dunham's "Memoirs of a Baby"; Juvenile Fiction—Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Women," Barbour's "Weatherby's Innings"; Miscellaneous—Clemens's "Extracts from Adam's Diary," De Windt's "From Paris to New York by Land," Bevridge's "Russian Advance."

Books for the Philippines.

The War Department of the United States Government has ordered for the use of the schools in the Philippines large editions of the "Encyclopædia of United States

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SEPT

1904

ABOUT AUTHORS

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL, with the assistance of C. N. Greenough, A. M., of Harvard University, is preparing for Charles Scribner's Sons "A History of American Literature." This is based on Prof. Wendell's "Literary History of America." That work has been abridged, largely re-written, and adapted to the requirements of high schools and colleges. Prof. Wendell is the author of a "Life of Cotton Mather," "William Shakespeare; A Study in Elizabethan Literature," &c. He was the first American to give regular lectures concerning English literature in an English university. He has just been appointed first Hyde lecturer in Paris, and, as the current Lamp says, he "is the happiest possible choice, from every point of view, to initiate this course."

Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey, the well-known ornithologist, and author of a "Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," &c., spent last month exploring the mountains of Colorado.

S. C. Woodhouse, author of "The Grump," a tale for children, has written another "Grump" book, entitled "Eliza Grump," which E. P. Dutton & Co. are sending out. It is a little 32mo in size, and contains twenty colored plates by Gerald Sichel, who illustrated the author's previous book. "Eliza Grump" is the story of how the widow of "The Grump" was changed into a sausage for allowing "The Chairman" to make love to her. He was turned into "the curriest of curs", and ate up the sausage.

David Bell Macgowan, author of "A Russian Lourdes," in the current Century, will have in the October number of that magazine an article on "The Cossacks." The pictures will be by Wright and Hambidge.

On a recent visit to Cape Cod, Joseph C. Lincoln had his own book, "Cap'n Eri," published by A. S. Barnes & Co., urged upon him by a train boy, who assured him that for the time he had been on the road—ten years—he had not handled a novel that had sold so well. Mr. Lincoln protested that he had read the book, but was finally excused from buying a copy when he admitted that he thought highly of it himself.

Dr. William Osler of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, with King Edward VII.'s special approval, is to succeed Sir John Burdon, a distinguished English physician, as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University. This recognition of Dr. Osler's ability follows that of Harvard University in granting him its highest honorary degree. He is to bring out through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Oct. 1, an essay on "Science and Immorality."

Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University will have in the October number of The Century Magazine an article on "The Real Dangers of the Trusts."

Among the writers in the September issue of The Architects' and Builders' Magazine are James N. Hatch, who contributes the first part of a series of articles on "Chicago Foundations"; George E. Walsh, who writes on "Staff Architecture," and there are articles on "The Possibilities of a Suburban Residence Park" and "The New Manhattan Bridge."

Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in an early number of The Century, will describe picturesque Mont St. Michel in a paper called "In the Peril of the Sea." The article will be illustrated with drawings by Joseph Pennell.

Benjamin Brooks is preparing for the October Scribner's Magazine an article on "The Molders." He writes from actual experience of the processes of the foundry, the excitement and variety in the molder's trade, and his risks and achievements. Edwin B. Child will illustrate the article with colored pictures made from actual scenes.

Linnie Sarah Harris has written what is described as a light, unconventional romance of love and music, entitled "Sweet Peggy," which has for its heroine a young woman with a marvelous voice. The author is a Maine woman. Little, Brown & Co. will publish the book in a few weeks.

Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of St. Nicholas, will bring out this Fall, through The Century Company, a new volume entitled "Poems and Verses." A new illustrated edition of Mrs. Dodge's "Rhymes and Jingles" is also announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for Sept. 24. The author has contributed eighteen new poems to this volume, and many of the old ones have been revised, while others have been rewritten. The illustrations and decorations are by Miss Sarah S. Stilwell. The book will be uniform with Riley's "Book of Joyous Children," Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses," and Field's "Lullaby Land."

Stanley J. Weyman, the well-known author of "Under the Red Robe," "A Gentleman of France," "My Lady Rotha," "The Red Cockade," &c., has with Longmans, Green & Co. a new romance called "The Abbess of Vlaye."

Miss Margaret Noble, better known as Sister Nivedita, an Irishwoman, who has long lived with the Hindus, is in this country as one of the speakers at the Peace Congress. According to Henry Holt & Co., the American publishers of her "Web of Indian Life," the London house which issues the book reports that it has already been reprinted in England. Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, author of "On the Face of the Waters," a novel of the Indian mutiny, has written to the London publishers: "It is exceedingly interesting; though a trifle, perhaps, too enthusiastic, it is an excellent bit of work for India."

Harris Burland, one of the younger English authors whose novels are becoming popular, has written a romance entitled "The Princess Thora," which will be brought out in this country by Little, Brown & Co.

Miss Jessie Peabody Frothingham is completing a new volume for boys as a companion to her "Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut." It is entitled "Sea Wolves of Seven Shores," and deals with pirates, from Red Beard to the Corsair King. It is being illustrated by Alden Kitteredge Dawson. Charles Scribner's Sons will bring it out about Sept. 17.

Dwight W. Huntington has written a complementary volume to "Our Feathered Game," which Charles Scribner's Sons have on their September list. It is on "Our Big Game," and will deal with the deer, the ox, the bear, and the cat families. It is written on the same lines as the first book, from the point of view of the sportsman who is a lover of nature. The appendix will contain technical information likely to be of use to the big game huntsman. Mr. Huntington has shot nearly all of the animals he describes. He tells anecdotes of the chase and writes about the habits of the various wild animals. The sixteen full-page illustrations are from photographs of the animals in their natural haunts.

J. S. Young has written a history of the development of internal improvements in the United States to 1836, which the University of Chicago Press is issuing with the title "Political and Constitutional History of the Cumberland Road." The Cumberland Gap, which was the first road and the easiest way to the West, forms the central thread of the history. The road was a great factor in American civilization and politics. The author shows the economic value of the highway, and also its political importance during the sixty years' growth of the Western States preceding the civil war, tracing in detail the chronology of its development.

James Ford Rhodes, author of "A History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850," is spending the Summer at Seal Harbor, Me. He has just finished correcting the proofs of the fifth volume of his history, which the Macmillan Company will publish in November. This opens with a résumé of the civil war down to 1864, a characterization of Gen. Sherman, the story of the March to the Sea, the capture of Savannah, the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville, and the adoption by Congress of the Thirteenth Amendment, closing with an account of the quarrel between President Johnson and the Republicans, and the victory of that party.

In "The Pursuit of Phyllis," John Harwood Bacon takes his readers to places in England, France, China, and Ceylon. The hero, ordered abroad for his health, finds a package of letters from a friend of his to an unknown girl, and on a whim tries to find the girl. The story will shortly be published by Henry Holt & Co.

Anne Warner, the creator of "Miss Clegg," is in private life Mrs. Charles Ellis French of St. Paul, Minn. "The Marrying of Susan Clegg," which appeared in The Century Magazine last November, was her first short story to attract attention. Her book, "Susan Clegg and Her Friend, Mrs. Lathrop," which will contain entirely new material, will be brought out early in October by Little, Brown & Co.

Dr. Willard Scott has in the current number of The Homiletic Review an article on "The Difficulties of a Scholarly Minister." Other contributions are by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, who writes on "The Minister as a Prophet"; Camden M. Cobern, D. D., who has an article on "St. Paul as a Letter-Writer"; Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, who contributes a study of Newman Hall; James D. Hill, D. D., who writes about "Ministerial Recommendations," and sermons by the Rev. Hugh Black, A. H. Bradford, D. D.; J. C. Jackson, D. D.; the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Archbishop Basil Wilberforce, and the Rev. John E. White.

Gilbert Holland Montague is reported to be receiving letters from corporation lawyers in all parts of the United States who have read his "Trusts of To-day," asking for his opinion on various matters relating to trusts. In a recent letter a correspondent wrote: "I have read with much interest 'Trusts of To-day.' You have treated the subject in a judicious manner, historically and practically. You have been a close student of trust investigations, and have extracted from them the kernel there concealed in multitudinous husks." The book bears the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co.

Milton Goldsmith of Philadelphia, author of "Rabbi and Priest" and "A Victim of Conscience," published by Henry T. Coates & Co. of Philadelphia, has removed to this city. He is writing a novel with a psychological tendency, which will be called "Max Gellar, Student."

McClure, Phillips & Co. have disposed to English publishers editions of George Madden Martin's novel of the South, "The House of Fulfilment," which is to be issued this Fall; Ellis Meredith's "Heart of My Heart"; Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays's "He That Eateth Bread With Me," and Lincoln Steffens's studies of American municipal corruption, "The Shame of the Cities."

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will bring out Sept. 8 a holiday edition of Will Carleton's poem, "Over the Hills to the Poor-House," illustrated by Arthur E. Becher. Early in October they will publish "Over the Hills to the Poor-House," reissue the return of the original

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VOL. LIII....NO. 17,057. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.—THIRTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PEACE BASIS MADE FOR SUBWAY TROUBLE

Union Leaders Go to Mr. Belmont Again.

STRIKE TALK THEN CEASES

Change of Front Follows Leader Mahon's Arrival — Concessions Said to Have Been Made for Old Employes.

Negotiations were resumed yesterday between August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and representatives of the various unions involved in the contention over motormen's wages in the subway. Such substantial results were achieved that last night the danger of a strike on the elevated roads in this city was said to have been practically averted.

The conferences, which brought about a change in a situation which only a few hours before had not been far from acute, were of the men's own seeking. Mr. Belmont and the principal officials of the Interborough Company and the National representatives of the unions comprising the employes of the elevated system met twice in the day.

The first conference was held early in the afternoon at Mr. Belmont's residence, and was attended by the joint committee from the local organizations which have represented the men in the demands which they have made on the company as well as by the National officers. The second conference was held last evening at the office of the Interborough Company in the Park Row Building, and was attended by the National chiefs alone.

After the second conference Mr. Belmont framed a proposition which is to serve as basis for a peaceful settlement of all the differences involved. This proposition was reduced to writing and submitted to Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, First Vice Grand Master Charles Wilson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and W. D. Mahon, International President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

The text of the peace proposal was not made public last night. From what could be learned of its substance, it appears that, although the company has made some concessions that may mean a great deal to the men, Mr. Belmont has remained firm in his refusal to make the wages of motormen in the subway $3.50 for a nine-hour working day. If the men accept the peace terms they would be compelled to yield the principal point for which they have been contending. It was the turning down of this demand, in fact, that started the whole trouble.

The Peace Proposal.

The firmness of Mr. Belmont in insisting upon a $3 rate for a ten-hour day in the case of subway motormen, however, has been somewhat tempered by certain additional provisions contained under this head in the peace proposal. Mr. Belmont, his friends assert, has in his heart a soft spot for the engineers who have spent the best years of their life in the service of the elevated road, and he is understood to have told Chief Stone that if they are not taken good care of in the apportionment of subway jobs it is not going to be his fault.

If the tentative agreement submitted last night should be ratified and go into effect, elevated motormen desiring to change and go into the subway would receive such preference in the way of picking out runs that, despite the lower wage scale, there would be an inducement for them to do so.

An elevated motorman of good standing, for instance, could have early morning and late afternoon runs, which would enable him to take his luncheon at home and yet sit down with his family for dinner in the evening. This in itself, it was pointed out, would more than make up for the difference in wages, especially as the ten hours will be counted from the time of reporting to the time of discontinuing—not merely the time actually spent in runs, as on nearly all other roads.

In the matter of priority and seniority some concessions were made by the company. Employes of the elevated system, whenever possible, will have preference in the subway, and under certain conditions their years of service on the elevated will stand to their credit when it comes to the matter of promotions.

Elevated employes changing to subway positions of the grade they have occupied on the elevated road will take their seniority with them. Employes on the other hand who apply for subway positions of a grade superior to what they have filled on the elevated system must take their lot with the beginners.

Wage Scale Increases.

In the proposition submitted by the company provision has also been made for increases in the wage scale of practically all the various grades of employment in the subway corresponding to positions on the elevated roads now filled by members of the Amalgamated Association. These increases are not large, but will, it is said, bring the scale of wages in the subway for employes of these classes up to the scale with the ratification of the last agreement between the Amalgamated Association and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The proposition reached the three chiefs late last night. Although none of them was willing to discuss it or even admit that such a proposition had been received, they seemed well pleased with the situation. Mr. Belmont remained closeted with Vice President E. P. Bryan and Superintendent Frank Hedley at the Interborough office early last evening, and it was understood that this time was spent in discussing the various propositions contained in the company's offer and in reducing them to the form in which they were finally submitted.

No statement dealing in detail with the provisions of the document was given out by officials of the company last night. They declared that all information must come from the other side. Vice President Bryan, however, made the following statement:

"You may rest assured that no strike will be declared to-night, and I think everything will be amicably settled."

That the outlook for a not distant settlement of all the differences between the company and its men which marked the closing of the day was due to a change of sentiment on the part of the men seemed evident. Evidences of this change of heart became manifest early in the day. On Friday, when the strike vote was taken the air was full of strike talk. The men declared that they had made their final appeal to the company, and that any overtures thereafter must come from Mr. Belmont.

Yesterday morning the first thing Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Engineers did was to contradict some of his earlier statements, frequently reiterated, that "it was up to Mr. Belmont," and that unless the road granted the demand for the $3.50 rate a strike surely would follow. And instead of setting about making arrangements for a strike Mr. Stone went into a secret conference, the upshot of which was that Chief Stone, First Vice Chief Wilson, and President Mahon of the Amalgamated sent a message to Mr. Belmont for another conference.

Mr. Belmont replied that he would be glad to receive at his residence, 44 West Thirty-fourth Street, at 2:30 in the afternoon. The conference occupied only half an hour. The men seemed relieved when they left the Belmont residence. Vice Grand Master Wilson of the firemen did most of the talking.

"We have had a heart-to-heart talk with Mr. Belmont and representatives of the Interborough Company," he said, "and it looks now as though a peaceful settlement of all outstanding differences between the company and its employes might be reached in the near future."

Chief Stone, on the other hand, declared that the conference had not changed the situation any.

The man who brought about the request for a conference, it was learned later, was Mr. Mahon, the International President of the Amalgamated Association. He reached this city from Detroit late on Friday evening. His first appearance in connection with the threatened trouble was at the conference of the National Chiefs yesterday morning.

Mr. Mahon, it is understood, at once declared that he was not in favor of the Amalgamated men engaging in a costly strike at this time for the sole purpose of giving support to the brotherhoods, who had point blank refused their aid to the members of the Amalgamated Association on the elevated system when they were fighting for recognition by the Interborough Company and the wage scale now in force.

He announced that he surely would not ratify the local pact patched up by President Pepper with the local organization of engineers and firemen until he had gained additional light on the situation from Mr. Belmont and the Interborough officials.

There was some very plain talking at the early morning conference of the chiefs. It was pointed out that if Mr. Mahon should refuse to ratify the agreement between the local branches of his organization and the two brotherhoods, the Amalgamated men would be welcomed as members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, one of the great National railroad brotherhoods. Under those circumstances, however, the agreement which the Amalgamated men on the elevated have with the company and under which they are receiving higher wages than men doing similar work anywhere else in the country, would go out of force because it was made with the Amalgamated Association.

At the conference held at Mr. Belmont's house practically all that was said by the officials of the company was addressed to Mr. Mahon. In the company's offer, also, it is said, practically all the concessions are made to the Amalgamated men. And it was said that there certainly is nothing in the offer to encourage the brotherhoods to seek a footing in the subway.

Another circumstance that might have had something to do with the efforts set on foot by the men to have negotiations reopened was learned yesterday, when it was stated on good authority that the vote of the engineers had not been unanimous in favor of a strike, as had been asserted at the close of the polls on Friday night. It was recalled that the official ballot was not given out at that time.

Many of the engineers on the elevated are said to be opposed to a strike.

The Company Ready.

From an official of the Interborough Company it was learned yesterday that, regardless of what the present prospects may be, the company will go on preparing just as though a strike was expected.

"If an effort should be made to tie up the road," said this official, "we would have every line running within twenty-four hours. We calculate that after the first twenty-four hours we would be able to take care of about 80 per cent. of our normal traffic, or—if rioting and violence set in—possibly only 60 per cent. We would be able to make an increase of 10 per cent. for every succeeding twenty-four hours, and in three or four days would have everything running smoothly."

It was learned from this official that the company has 3,000 men ready to go to work on short notice.

Those who discussed the possibility of a strike yesterday figured that a curious and somewhat embarrassing situation would be created in regard to such union platform men as have been made special policemen and who had, with the other special policemen who are not union men, to take the statutory oath to support the Constitution and the laws of the State. The non-union men, in the event of a strike, would be under no embarrassment, while the union men would, under the law, be compelled to go through formalities prescribed by the rules of the Police Department before they could shake off responsibility as sworn peace officers if they chose to cast their lot with the strikers.

About fifty special policemen were sworn in on their own application and at the instance of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The leaders will hold a long meeting to-day and will, it was said last night, send a reply to Mr. Belmont's proposal.

38,961,945 PERSONS IN FRANCE.

Population Shows Gain of Only 444,613 in Ten Years.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Minister of Commerce has received an official report of the last census of France, begun in 1901. It shows the population to be 38,961,945, or a gain of only 444,613 in ten years.

Comparative tables disclose that there is no other European country in which the population increases so slowly. The percentage of increases in Germany, Great Britain, and Russia is almost a third greater than in France for the same period.

HER DEATH WILL PAY DEBT.

Unique Plan of Chicago Woman for Building Clubhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Pauline Harriette Lyon's life will insure the building of a new home for the Woman's Athletic Club, of which she is Secretary. Her death will clear it of debt. With a wealthy banker as her ally she has adopted the unique plan of raising the money for the edifice by an insurance policy upon her life.

Mrs. Lyon applied for a policy for $300,000 with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York through William B. Carlile, Western manager. Work on the new clubhouse will be begun in a few days.

BLOW STRUCK AT "CORNERS."

Court Holds Operators Cannot Compel Payment of Manipulated Price.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—According to a decision rendered to-day by Judge Chytraus of the Superior Court; Board of Trade operators who succeed in engineering a "corner" in wheat, corn, or other commodities in which transactions are made on 'change, have no right to compel payment of the manipulated price instead of the actual value of the commodity at the time fixed for the settling of trades.

The case was that of a number of firms and individuals against Board of Trade operators and the Bank of Montreal, in which bank was tied up nearly half a million dollars. This money represented the difference betwen the price for July oats, 1902, which was demanded by the manipulators of the "squeeze", and the actual market price.

Fire Engineers' Convention.
$27.75, New York to Chattanooga and return, via Southern Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Car Service. Tickets on sale Sept. 11th and 12th. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

UNIONS VOTE TO END LOCAL MEAT STRIKE

Decide There Is No Gain in Backing Chicago Fight.

PACKERS SCORE A POINT

Terms of Settlement Provide that Competent Men Now at Work Shall Be Retained.

By a vote of the thirteen locals of meat cutters and butcher workmen in this city the strike in sympathy with the Chicago butchers was declared off last night. The strikers here gain nothing by the fight, as it was purely sympathetic and they had no grievances of their own.

The men will return to work on Tuesday, the conditions being that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company, the two firms against whom the strike was declared, will keep all the competent men they are now employing, and all strikers for whom there is room will be taken back, preference to be given to the rest when vacancies occur.

Prior to the action of the unions conferences were held between the strike leaders and the two firms. The strikers were apparently convinced that the strike was lost and at a meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that it should be called off. This decision was then put to a referendum vote of the locals and affirmed.

The order of National President Donnelly, calling a strike in the independent shops, was never even considered. The action of the locals was independent of the National body, the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, of which Donnelly is President. The strike has lasted nearly four weeks and involved about 3,500 men in New York and vicinity.

GOMPERS WON'T INTERFERE.

Refuses to Call Federation Meeting for Chicago Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—President Donnelly, who sought to get President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to convene the Executive Council of the National body with a view to involving all branches of organized labor in his struggle with the packers, has met with a refusal.

President Gompers in a telegram to President Donnelly to-day announced that it would be impossible to call a meeting of the Executive Council at this time. The only ray of hope held out to the strikers was that any proposition Donnelly had to submit might be laid before the regular meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in the National capital on Sept. 12.

President Gompers's reply has cast a gloom over the camp of the stock yards strike leaders here. It is inferred he looks upon the struggle against the packers as a hopeless one.

A real meat famine now confronts the city. Restaurants and hotels have supplies running from two days to three weeks, but the latter quantity is only held by the very largest and most provident establishments. The strike seemed so near an end in the last seven days that many became careless and let their refrigerators run almost empty. The closing down of the independent plants has caught these people short, and there will be a great scramble to replenish.

Just as soon as it was reported that the handlers were called out, R. J. Collins, President of the Fulton Market Company, the membership of which includes the meat dealers on Fulton Street, called a meeting at the Leyden & Collins store, and a lengthy conference was held. As yet no plans which the dealers may have determined to act upon have been announced, but it is said at the market that a committee appointed at the conference may be sent to confer with the strike leaders.

The time set for calling out the handlers has been extended by the allied trades to Wednesday night. The commission men declare they will do all in their power to prevent a famine.

"The prolonged strike and the stick-up man and porch climber are silent partners. When the strike lasts over a week it is an invitation to the crook to come to town and get busy."

In this declaration Chief of Police O'Neill explained to-day the reign of crime that has fallen upon Chicago. To the presence of the police at strikes in all parts of Chicago O'Neill attributes the activity of criminals, who have instituted a series of thefts without apparent fear of the police.

"The lawbreaker is fully aware the policeman is too busy acting as an umpire between capital and labor to watch him," he said. "There are over 750 policemen working in the stockyards district."

AID FOR CHICAGO STRIKERS.

Federation of Labor to Raise Money for Their Families.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The executive officers of the Federation of Labor have decided to allow the agents of the Chicago butcher strikers to raise money throughout the federation to provide for the families of the strikers while they are out. Allied unions of the federation will be called on to contribute.

The Executive Committee of the federation will hold its annual meeting here Sept. 12. It has other matters besides the Chicago strike to consider, among them being the strike of the weavers at Fall River, and the prolonged strike of miners in Colorado. At federation headquarters it is stated, that the Colorado men have succeeded in raising abundant money for their campaign.

The committee is said to have under consideration a formidable programme for securing labor legislation from the next session of Congress.

APPEAL TO NON-UNION MEN.

Colorado Miners' Union Entreats Them to Quit Work.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 3.—President Howells and Secretary Simpson of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, have issued a call entreating the non-union coal miners who have taken the places made vacant by the striking union miners to strike Sept. 7.

The call appeals to every non-union man in the Southern Colorado coal district and guarantees the same protection and help that is being furnished to the union men who are on strike.

KAISER AS BALLET MASTER.

He Shows Berlin Chorus Girls How a Dance Should Be Rendered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Emperor William has given yet another example of versatility. His latest achievement is as a stage director or ballet master.

A grand rehearsal of "Coppelia" was being held at the Royal Opera House, and the Emperor was present. The corps de ballet were engaged in a Slavic dance, and the Emperor did not like the tempo.

His Majesty walked on the stage, and showed the dancers and the orchestra how the dance should be rendered. His royal dignity was forgotten in his highly animated explanation of what he wanted.

He coached the ballet and the musicians until he was satisfied with the performance.

TRAIN KILLS SIX IN TROLLEY.

World's Fair Engine Crashes Into Suburban Car.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Six persons were killed and nineteen were injured, two probably fatally and nine seriously, to-day by the collision of a Wabash World's Fair shuttle train with a suburban electric car at the Sarah Street crossing. There were twenty-five passengers in the car and none escaped injury.

The shuttle train was returning to Union Station from the World's Fair grounds at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, it is stated. The street car, which was on its way to the suburbs with a load of people returning home, stopped directly in front of the engine and was cut in two.

The trucks of the car were knocked 100 feet away, while part of its roof was carried 200 feet further by the train. Bodies of the dead and injured, with wreckage of the dismantled car, were scattered along the track for that distance.

A. W. Burbank, engineer of the shuttle train, who blames the motorman of the electric car for the accident, said:

"I was within 100 yards of the suburban crossing when I saw the suburban car start across the track. It looked to me as if it had ample time to get across."

No satisfactory explanation has been given why the car stopped in the middle of the track.

The dead and fatally injured are all St. Louisans, so far as is known. Two women and a twelve-year-old boy who were killed have not yet been identified, however.

Theodore Cook, the motorman, whose shoulder was fractured, is held a prisoner at the City Hospital, and the conductor of the suburban car, Patrick Sheehan, has been arrested.

BOY DIES FROM CHUM'S BLOW.

"Soak 'Im, Don't Be a Fraid Cat," Said Others, but Hyman Was Dead.

Eight-year-old Hyman Abramson and his chum, William Katz, two years older, were playing "tag" and "duck on the rock" with a lot of other children on the public playgrounds at Monroe and Market Streets yesterday afternoon. Everybody was having a good time until the two youngsters got too rough.

The other children said afterward that Hyman tried to kick the Katz boy. There was a quarrel, and William swung his right, catching Hyman over the heart. The lad fell like a log, and the other youngsters gathered around him.

"Aw, git up and soak 'im. Don't be a fraid cat," said one.

But Hyman didn't get up, and he didn't speak. He lay quite still in a way that gave the childish onlookers a creepy feeling. Some of the older ones carried him to a bench and told a policeman. Then an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital came and said Hyman was dead.

It was learned from his parents, who live at 50 Market Street, that the boy had been subject to heart trouble. The Katz boy, who lives near by, at No. 69, went home, but didn't tell his parents what had happened. When they heard of it he had been sent to Brooklyn on an errand.

SLASHING PRICE OF COAL.

Pittsburg Company Making Cuts Which Other Producers Have to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—There is slashing in the price of coal, to secure large contracts. The Pittsburg Coal Company has reorganized its whole working machinery so as to reduce expenditures in the production of coal at least 15 cents a ton. This has enabled the concern to secure some of the largest contracts of the year within the past month.

The latest contract was secured from Cox Brothers of New York for 100,000 tons to be delivered before Dec. 1. The other coal producers have been trying to meet the cuts made by the Pittsburg concern, which is employing 50,000 men and shipping 2,500,000 tons of coal in a month, an amount equivalent to the production of the entire State of West Virginia.

The cut made by the Pittsburg concern will cause anthracite producers to meet the low prices, as Eastern consumers are contracting for soft coal in preference to paying the anthracite producers the highest price of the year for fuel.

BURGLAR A BON VIVANT.

Ate Like an Epicure and Stole Like a Fop.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Sept. 3.—A burglar who seemed to be more interested in obtaining a square meal than carrying off any large amount of booty visited the house of Dr. D. E. English last night. He set the dining table with plates, knife, fork, and other appurtenances. He then turned on the electric light, lighted the gas range, boiled some eggs, set his meal on the table, and ate it. Then he went to the ice-box, from which he took some roast beef, made it into sandwiches, and placed it in one of the physician's baskets. His menu consisted of canned lobster, roast beef, bread, and tomatoes. The débris was found this morning.

After satisfying his appetite the burglar went out through the back door, which he left open, to the barn, where slept Thomas Sullivan, Dr. English's coachman. He gathered up the coachman's clothing, $7, a pair of stylish gaiters, the pride of master and coachman, and a razor, and then departed without disturbing the sleeper. Down stairs he changed his own shoes for the pair of beautiful gaiters and departed. The basket of eatables was left behind and found with the old shoes to-day.

Fine Bass Fishing.
At the Thousand Islands, on New York Central. Fast trains from New York morning and evening.—Adv.

RUSSIANS IN ROUT; 25,000 SURROUNDED; FOES IN LIAO-YANG

St. Petersburg Officials Admit Crushing Disaster to Kuropatkin's Army.

KUROKI WINS THE VICTORY

He Smashes Muscovites In North and Traps Stakelberg's Corps.

SOLDIERS IN DIRE STRAITS

Tales of Desperate Fighting and Terrible Hardships Told.

STORES BURNED BY RUSSIANS

Guns Left By Retreating Army Are Prizes of the Japanese—Noncombatants Killed.

TOKIO, Sunday, Sept. 4.—(10 A. M.)—Fighting in the vicinity of Liao-Yang is continuing to-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 4.—(12:15 A. M.)—All Russia will learn by this morning's newspapers that Gen. Kuropatkin's army is in full retreat to the northward, that Liao-Yang has been abandoned by the Russians and occupied by the enemy, and that Gen. Stakelberg's corps of 25,000 men is surrounded and cut off.

A dispatch was received last night from Gen. Kuropatkin announcing that he has ordered his army to evacuate Liao-Yang and withdraw northward.

The Russians, the General stated, blew up the magazines and set fire to the army stores and provisions at Liao-Yang before evacuating that place.

Gen. Kuropatkin said that the First Siberian Army Corps, (Gen. Stakelberg's corps,) which during the past five days had suffered considerable loss, had been obliged to retire several kilometers westward as a result of the Japanese attack on Sykwantun, (eleven miles east of Liao-Yang,) hence the order to evacuate Liao-Yang.

Japanese Captured Sykwantun.

Gen. Kuropatkin said further:

"On the night of Sept. 1 Gen. Kuroki attacked Sykwantun, captured a majority of the Russian positions, the occupation of which was completed on the night of Sept. 2, the Russians retiring six miles distant.

"The First Siberian Army Corps was almost surrounded. This corps previously saved Gen. Orloff's detachment by attacking the Japanese flank when Gen. Orloff was threatened with annihilation. G. Orloff was seriously wounded.

In an earlier report under yesterday's date Gen. Kuropatkin, describing the change of front resulting from Gen. Kuroki's flanking movement, said the Russians advanced against Kuroki on Friday and that the Japanese the same day attacked the Russian right, but were repulsed.

Kuropatkin Reported Successes.

The General Staff yesterday afternoon reconsidered its determination not to make public Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatch to the Emperor of Friday, and the text was given out as follows:

"At nightfall Thursday the Japanese attacked our Sykwantun position, but were repulsed after a hot fight. They renewed the attack at night, this time with success, driving back a regiment in the direction of Sakutun. The retreat of this regiment led to the evacuation of the positions held by other troops. Toward morning the troops advanced gradually in order to retake the Sykwantun position.

"At dawn on Friday I assumed the offensive against the troops of Gen. Kuroki's army. At midday the heads of the attacking corps are in line and preparations are being made to retake by artillery the position captured during the night by the Japanese, and the infantry is also advancing to the attack.

"During the night the Japanese violently bombarded the interior of the Russian position inside the town of Liao-Yang, the railroad station, and the railroad itself. Our losses were insignificant.

"I have just received a dispatch from the Chief of the Liao-Yang garrison, timed 10:35 A. M., to the effect that the Japanese attacked the fort situated in the centre of our position, but they were repulsed with very great loss. We had six men killed in the fort."

Report from Sakharoff.

Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, in a report to the General Staff dated Sept. 2, says:

"To-day our troops assaulted the heights of Sykwantun, and after a desperate fight we captured the whole chain, but immediately made the discovery that we had to deal with a strong Japanese force with a front extending from Yen-Tai to the River Tai-Tse.

"A detachment under Major Gen. Orloff, which was guarding the Yen-Tai mines, advanced a short distance, but, meeting the Japanese superior in force and in a strong position, had to retire.

"Major Gen. Orloff was wounded, but the danger of the enemy's movement was averted by his return to the station at Yen-Tai.

"The gallant regiments of the First Siberian Rifle Corps came up, and Gen. Stakelberg checked the attacking Japanese. In this fight the brave commander of the Second Siberian Regiment, Col. Ozersky, was severely wounded.

"At 9 o'clock in the evening there was a lull in the fighting all along the line, and the only firing heard was the boom of guns at Liao-Yang. According to a telephone report, the garrison at Liao-Yang repulsed the second Japanese attack.

"In order to ascertain the enemy's strength two regiments (6,000 men) on the west front were ordered to attack. After a fierce fight it was discovered that the enemy opposing the two regiments were more than two divisions (about 35,000 men) strong.

"The losses to the Russian Army have not been ascertained exactly, but according to the latest account they exceed 3,000 in killed or wounded.

Shells Fell in Liao-Yang.

"At 3:45 o'clock P. M. the first Japanese shell fell in Liao-Yang, and was followed by a hail of projectiles which swept the railroad station and the suburbs of the town itself. Fortunately the station was empty, all the rolling stock having been removed. The first persons wounded were seven subjects of charity, a doctor, several Chinese, and a commissariat non-commissioned officer.

"By 5 o'clock in the evening several fires had been caused by the bombardment, and the booming of the guns followed our train as it carried off the wounded.

"The Russian casualties in the fighting of Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 are stated to amount to 7,000. The enemy lost double or treble that number.

"Japanese prisoners appear to be worn out."

Russian Hopes Dashed.

The hopes of victory raised in Russian breasts by the earlier official telegrams proved short-lived. Gen. Kuropatkin had scarcely begun the offensive against Gen. Kuroki's army when he was compelled by the overwhelming force of the Japanese flanking movement to give up all idea of continuing his advance, and hurriedly withdrew in the direction of Mukden.

The retreat is the logical consequence of the Russian plan of leading on and tiring out the Japanese at the successive stations of the road northward, thus placing their foe at the constantly growing disadvantage of lengthened lines of communication.

The success of this plan was marred by a blunder of Gen. Stakelberg, who, in the words of Gen. Kuropatkin, insisted on placing his own interpretation on orders, instead of fulfilling them. Gen. Stakelberg erred in failing to cross the Tai-Tse River when Gen. Kuropatkin decided that the whole army should retreat to its northern bank. (This statement is apparently erroneous, as Gen. Sakharoff's report says that Gen. Stakelberg did cross the Tai-Tse.)

This blunder, it is feared, will involve the loss of the whole of the First Siberian Army Corps, consisting of the First, Second, and Sixth Rifle Divisions, the Usuri Cossack Brigade, the First Siberian Artillery Brigade, and a sapper battalion.

Russian Stores Lost.

The abandonment of the whole position at Liao-Yang involves the loss of a great accumulation of stores, though it is believed that much of these had been sent north before the commencement of fighting.

Something akin to consternation prevails among Russians who have learned of the disaster to Gen. Stakelberg's corps. All realize that there is small hope now for the relief of Port Arthur, but the military officials are unanimous in the belief that it would only be folly for Gen. Kuropatkin to remain and run the risk of being surrounded with his whole army.

It is declared that the Commander in Chief, by his withdrawal north, has actually converted what might have been disaster to himself into what is regarded as a reverse for the Japanese, for the failure of the Japanese to hold Gen. Kuropatkin's army and inflict a decisive blow, it is asserted, cannot be regarded otherwise than a reverse. Field Marshal Oyama's tenacious frontal attack and the clever flank movements could not have had any other object than to compel the Russians to accept a decisive engagement.

OYAMA REPORTS VICTORY.

Speaks of the Russians as Routed—Kuroki Commands Railway.

LONDON, Sunday, Sept. 4.—A dispatch from Tokio to the Japanese Legation here says Field Marshal Marquis Oyama reports as follows:

"Sept. 3 (9 A. M.)—A remnant of the routed enemy is still offering some resistance outside Liao-Yang.

"Our central and left armies are attacking it."

An earlier message from Marquis Oyama said:

"The enemy in front of our left and centre armies continued to retreat on Sept. 2 to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, except the portion of his forces occupying the defense works from the south to the northwest of Liao-Yang and the heights northeast of Nutchang.

"Our armies are continuing the attack. Our right army occupied on the morning of Sept. 2 part of the heights west of Hei-ying-Tai.

Kuroki's Successful Move.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE FIELD, Sept. 2, via Fu-San, Sept. 3.—For the past two days the army under Gen. Kuroki has pushed to the northwest toward the railroad north of Liao-Yang.

His right wing has taken the last line of intervening hills and holds a commanding position from which to strike the railroad.

The fighting lately has been continuous and heavy, and there has been much artillery fire.

Last night the Japanese carried a strongly fortified Russian position north of the Tai-Tse River and west of Awangtuan by a bayonet charge. In this fight the Japanese losses were small.

Positions Yesterday Morning.

TOKIO, Sept. 5.—(Morning.)—The Russian force confronting Field Marshal Oyama's left and centre continues slowly to give ground in retreat, and is crossing to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River.

A portion of the Russian army occupies a line of defense works extending northwest from a point south of Liao-Yang. The Russians also hold an eminence northeast of Nutchang, on the right bank of the Tai-Tse. This evidently is intended to shield the general retreat of both the left and centre.

The Japanese armies continued to press the Russians yesterday. They moved forward and occupied a line extending from Tatepjif to Yanchialintsu. Marquis Oyama telegraphed that he hoped they would reach the right bank of the Tai-Tse this morning.

Gen. Kuroki, after serious fighting, succeeded yesterday in taking a portion of an eminence near Hei-ying-Tai. Details of this fighting have not been received.

The Russians again appear to be concentrating in the vicinity of the Yen-Tai coal mines, twelve miles northeast of Liao-Yang. Possibly another great battle will occur there.

The present trend of the movements indicates that the Japanese may move past Liao-Yang, temporarily leaving the city untouched.

BLOODIEST BATTLE OF HISTORY.

Engagement Also the Longest—Wonderful Valor on Both Sides.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 4.—(2:50 A. M.)—The battle of Liao-Yang, which began with a Japanese advance on Aug. 24, the day of the christening of the Czarevitch and concluded yesterday (Saturday) with the retreat of Gen. Kuropatkin, is believed to have been the longest and the bloodiest of history.

Numerous incidents in the fighting upset the theory evolved by experiences in the Boer war that a modern battle must necessarily be fought at long range. Both sides repeatedly came to hand-to-hand encounters in bayonet charges, and the men of both sides were often so near each other that they could distinguish features and hear words of command.

In one instance they were separated only by the width of the railroad, and actually threw stones at each other. The mad heroism of the Japanese and the stubborn tenacity of the Russians has not been paralleled anywhere save in some of the desperate encounters of the American civil war.

Correspondents state that several of the bayonet attacks made by the Japanese throughout the battle were forced by the depletion of ammunition, of which modern arms entail such extravagant

Annulling trains between New York and Point Pleasant, Labor Day.
Pennsylvania Railroad trains leaving New York at 2:55 and 4:55 P. M. for Asbury Park and Point Pleasant and trains leaving Point Pleasant at 6:58 and 7:30 A. M. for New York will not be run on Labor Day, September 5th.—Adv.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

Long Island Railroad.
The Fall schedule will take effect on Wednesday, Sept. 7th.—Adv.

expenditure. The Japanese came on with empty guns and with hopes of finishing the attack with cold steel, but it was proved that such attacks cannot be driven home in the face of the fire of breech-loading guns.

Artillerymen Suffered Terribly.

The Russian artillerymen suffered terribly in the prolonged fighting south of the Tai-Tse River. One battery lost forty men killed and the remainder wounded, and when a fresh battery was brought up into position, the survivors protested with tears against being removed, begging to be allowed to die beside their own guns.

The work of the Red Cross, which, throughout the war has been most devoted on both sides, has proved almost as dangerous to nurses and doctors as has the work of the combatants. Many bearers and assistants were killed or wounded in attending to injured under fire. A Sister of Mercy was killed and a surgeon was wounded in the final assaults on Liao-Yang.

American Correspondents Shot.

Telegraph operators and correspondents also have suffered severely. Two correspondents of The Associated Press have been shot. One has been decorated for bravery.

During the ten days' fighting the condition of the soldiers of both armies has been pitiable. Many of the Japanese prisoners were starving and almost naked when captured, which speaks volumes for Japanese endurance.

It is wonderful that the commissary arrangements made it possible to supply the men during such a continuous battle. The Russians were better fed, being near their own base, but the terrible strain of the continuous fighting caused some of them to fall asleep in the midst of the cannonade and even on the firing line.

MUCH ANXIETY IN FRANCE.

But It Was Not Believed Yesterday That Kuropatkin Was Routed.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The battle of Liao-Yang attracts intense interest and anxiety among the French officials and public generally, as it is regarded as likely to prove the turning point of the war.

The Foreign office construes the latest advices received here this afternoon as showing that Gen. Kuropatkin has suffered a serious check, though not yet amounting to a defeat or a rout. The officials continue to say that he is executing a plan of slow withdrawal toward Mukden, giving dogged resistance as he falls back.

Military experts point out that the battle is greater than any fought during the Franco-German war, the siege of Metz involving 350,000 men on both sides, whereas there were over 400,000 at Liao-Yang. The Figaro says it is the greatest fight since the battle of Leipsic.

The newspapers here reprint the Berlin Tageblatt's statement that King Edward's visit to the Emperor of Austria brought out a mediation movement to which the United States and France are parties When questioned on the subject to-day a foreign Office official replied:

"Owing to the frequency of such reports you are authorized to state that France has had absolutely no communication with Russia up to the present time relative to mediation."

Captain T. Bentley Mott, the American Military Attaché here, will be present at the grand military manoeuvres, begining at Dijon Sept. 8. Three Army Corps, numbering 60,000 men, will participate, under the command of Gen. Brugére, the Commander in Chief. The manoeuvres are expected to develop features of attack and defense similar to those the Japanese and Russian Armies are carrying out in earnest. Capt. Mott will be the guest of Gen. Brugére, who is supplying horses, mess, orderlies, and a complete equipment to the foreign attachés.

HAD TO ABANDON GUNS.

Mukden Hears Russians Lost a Number as Early as Wednesday.

MUKDEN, Friday, Sept. 2, (Delayed.)—After six days' battle, on the last three days of which the heaviest fighting occurred, the Japanese on Wednesday abandoned their direct attack on Liao-Yang in favor of a flanking movement.

The Russian artillery fire was greatly aided by the sending up of balloons southeast of Liao-Yang, thus locating the Japanese batteries.

The Russians were compelled to abandon a number of guns, being unable to remove them through the mud.

On Wednesday Japanese shells reached the railroad station and the railroad bridge over the Tai-Tse River. Others fell as far north as Yen-Tai.

The railroad is being used almost exclusively by hospital trains and for the transportation of Japanese prisoners.

The latter are in a dreadful state of exhaustion. Many of them had been without food for two days, during which downpours of rain filled the trenches. Their shoes and clothes are in tatters.

KING VICTOR MUCH INTERESTED.

Receives Reports on the War Daily from the Italian Staff.

ROME, Sept. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel takes special interest in the war. He receives reports daily from the General Staff and returns them with criticisms, often written by his own hand.

By each mail he receives reports from Major Caviglia, the Italian Attaché at the Japanese headquarters, who, owing to the censorship, which is extended even to foreign Military Attachés, is obliged to write in French and also to permit his reports to be censored.

Nothing Done About the Diana.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The authorities here are hoping for an early determination of the status of the Russian cruiser Diana, now at Saigon, but reports to-day show that she is still there, with her crew on board, that she has not entered the repair dock, and that her commander is still awaiting orders.

GOVERNMENT'S ANTS VANISH.

Taken to Texas to Eat Boll Weevils, They Mysteriously Disappear.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 3.—The several colonies of Guatemalan ants planted on the Government's experimental farm on Washington Heights, in Williamson County, have mysteriously disappeared, whether from climatic or other causes is not known. The ants are destroyers of the boll weevil.

Some objections were raised by farmers at the time concerning their introduction. Employes of the Government farm are conducting investigations to try to learn the cause of the disappearance of the ants.

RUSSIANS SLOW TO CREDIT BAD NEWS

Explanations Offered of Earlier Reports Yesterday.

KUROPATKIN WAS PRAISED

His Strategy Was Described in Official Circles as Brilliant—What the General Staff Thought Would Happen.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—A report was received here early this morning that Gen. Kuropatkin was in full retreat. The War Office admitted that such a rumor had come from the seat of war, but declared that it was not official.

It was evident, however, that the report fell like a cold douche upon the General Staff. There were signs that importance was attached to it. The Emperor, who was going to Libau to-day, postponed his trip. It is stated that the Czar for the last three days has been spending most of his time with his Cabinet at Alexandra villa, with maps spread out before him, following the movements of the battle.

A high officer of the General Staff said he did not believe Gen. Kuropatkin could afford to abandon his stores at Liao-Yang, and thought an army corps would be left there to protect them, suggesting that Liao-Yang might become the "Ladysmith of the Russo-Japanese war."

The War Office suggested that if Kuropatkin was retiring it might be due to the development of another flanking movement by the Japanese, further north and from the west. It was pointed out that there were persistent reports that the Japanese were moving up the Liao-Ho toward Sinming-Tun just before the battle of Liao-Yang began.

It was also asserted that the main operations had been transferred to the north bank of the Tai-Tse River, where Gen. Kuropatkin had assumed the offensive, hurling the bulk of his army against Field Marshal Oyama's right, under Gen. Kuroki, and at the same time holding the Japanese centre and left, on the other side of the river, in check with the force left on the south bank for that purpose.

"Brilliant Strategical Stroke."

The operations on the south side, it was declared, were now regarded as being of secondary importance, and Kuropatkin's action in throwing the bulk of his army across the river to the right bank in order to protect his rear and give him an opportunity to try conclusions single-handed with Kuroki was described as a brilliant strategical stroke.

The Russian force, which, it was said, was left on the Liao-Yang side of the Tsai-Tse was described as strong enough, behind its fortified positions, to hold Oku and Nodzu long enough to give Kuropatkin a chance to strike Kuroki and at the same time to protect the bridges. In case of a reverse, it was said, the bridges would furnish ample facilities for the Russian troops on the Liao-Yang side to rejoin the main army.

The movement that the authorities at Tokio regarded as a Russian concentration at Yen-Tai was regarded here as Kuropatkin's preparation for taking the offensive.

For strategic reasons the General Staff at first decided not to publish the text of Gen. Kuropatkin's official dispatch of yesterday, the substance of which was sent to The Associated Press. Later it was made public. In military circles Kuropatkin's tactics were approved and confidence was expressed in the issue.

The failure of Tokio to chronicle what was described as the voluntary passage of Kuropatkin's main army across the river was said here to indicate that the Japanese desired to reap as much glory as possible if they succeeded in taking possession of Liao-Yang.

The Public Puzzled.

Kuropatkin's decision to make the crossing with his army was not known to the Russian public until this morning. The public had difficulty in figuring out the situation, but the statement that Kuropatkin had begun his attack upon Kuroki served to revive the people's spirits, which had dropped perceptibly during the previous forty-eight hours.

STAKELBERG'S GALLANT ARMY.

Has Had to Bear the Brunt of the Fighting Since Early June.

News that Gen. Stakelberg's First Siberian Army Corps has at last met with complete disaster contains much of pathos. After losing about 10,000 men at Vafangow and bearing the brunt of the rear guard fighting in the retreat of more than 150 miles, this gallant body deserved a better fate.

It fell to the lot of the First Siberian Corps first to meet the Japanese in an open field in pitched battle. It was early in June, after Oku had taken Nan-Shan Hill and part of his army was marching to invest Port Arthur, that the Czar sent orders to Gen. Kuropatkin to relieve the garrison.

To Lieut. Gen. Stakelberg, a hero of many wars, and fighting companion of Gen. Kuropatkin, fell the task. With his corps of about 50,000 men he marched down the Liao-Tung Peninsula, expecting to fall upon the Japanese rear guard, while the Port Arthur garrison was to drive back the investing force.

Gen. Stakelberg's army narrowly escaped annihilation in this instance. Secretly a Japanese force of at least 50,000 men, in addition to those driving in the garrison at Port Arthur, had been gathered in the lower Liao-Tung peninsula. The armies met at Vafangow, or Telissu, on June 15.

Stakelberg underestimated the force opposed to him and failed to guard against a flanking movement. The result was that just as he had prepared to strike a blow at the Japanese right flank his own right was enveloped by a column that had made a long detour and was almost annihilated. Only a sudden storm that impeded the movement of the Japanese saved the Russian army from destruction.

It was this disaster that compelled Gen. Kuropatkin to aid the development of the Japanese plans. He was compelled to march south with a large part of his army to extricate Gen. Stakelberg, who was threatened from the south by Oku and from the east by Nodzu. The latter at one time almost cut him off.

Then began the long retreat to Liao-Yang. Kuropatkin, threatened on the flank by Kuroki, moved back, leaving Stakelberg to hold the rear guard, first at Kai-Chow, then at Tashi-Chão, then at Hai-Cheng, and finally at An-shan-Chan. After the Russians were driven out of the last named position, Stakelberg's battered corps was engaged in the fighting south of Liao-Yang, and he was wounded in one engagement.

PRINCESS TO FLEE TO FRANCE.

Her Agent There Talks of Plot to Deprive Her of Her Fortune.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Sept. 3.—To judge from statements of M. Henri de Nousanne, whom I saw to-day, and who is the representative here of the united interests of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Count Metassich, this affair will be fruitful of revelations of a most sensational nature.

According to M. de Nousanne, the Emperor's brother-in-law, Duke Ernst Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, recently borrowed largely in London on the prospective heritage of Princess Louise and invested the money in a big transatlantic steamship enterprise, the Director of which is known to be the Emperor's private financial agent.

Consequently every means, M. de Nousanne says, will be adopted to prevent the Princess from recovering her civic rights and denouncing the plot to deprive her of her fortune.

Though liable to arrest on entering France, the Princess intends to come here, trusting to public opinion to protect her; but she is in a very fatigued and excited state, and naturally changeable, so at any moment she may alter her mind and go to England or America, where she feels she would be safe.

By The Associated Press.

BAD ELSTER, Saxony, Sept. 3.—A note left for her maid Olga by Princeess Louise of Saxe-Coburg when she escaped from her hotel here early Tuesday morning, requesting the maid to keep her belongings carefully, closed with the words:

"I am gone. God has heard my prayer. Farewell."

WOMAN SHOT IN ODD ACCIDENT.

Wind Slammed Door and Threw Gun from Rack.

Bearing a woman in a critical condition from a gunshot wound, Edward Morrison's naphtha launch raced in a gale across Jamaica Bay, early yesterday morning, while a doctor worked over her. Several times the frail craft was in danger of swamping and had to be bailed.

The woman was Mrs. John Wiesbrod of 128 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, who was accidentally shot in the breast. The accident occurred at the Summer home of Edward Morrison, on Black Hall Island, near the Rockaway Inlet. Mrs. Wiesbrod was asleep shortly after midnight yesterday when the slamming of a door by a gust of wind threw a shotgun from a rack in an adjoining room. The weapon was discharged, and the full load of shot tore through a thin frame partition, lodging in the woman's side.

Mr. Morrison jumped into his launch and hurried to Canarsie for medical aid. He brought back Dr. Charles S. Thall, who saw at once that the woman's removal to a hospital was necessary. She was wrapped in blankets and carried aboard the launch. Canarsie was a full eight miles away, and a gale had sprung up. The night was pitch dark, too, and Skipper Morrison had to guess his course; but after an hour and a half's fight with the storm Canarsie was reached and Mrs. Wiesbrod was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital, in East New York. It is believed that she will die.

J. P. MORGAN'S KIND ACT.

Gives Up Pleasure in Canada to Visit Sick Friend—Collecting Bric-a-brac.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 3.—Instead of accompanying the Archbishop of Canterbury on a sightseeing tour of Montreal yesterday, J. Pierpont Morgan left by special train, and at Burlington, Vt., was soon at the bedside of a sick friend. He canceled engagements with the distinguished prelate's party to do this.

Returning to Montreal, the New York financier gratified his well-known passion for rare bric-à-brac, &c. He visited auction rooms and places, where he obtained old curios. Several dealers got big checks from him, and in Mr. Morgan's rooms at the Windsor Hotel are old brass candlesticks, odd weapons, several very old books, and other articles of value lately purchased.

He is interested in old jewels and has purchased from Major Rogers of Montreal, for $750, a remarkable pearl weighing twenty-four grams.

DEPEW'S POCKET PICKED.

Binghamton Sleuths Arrest Two Actors, Who Are Much Flattered.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the victim of pickpockets while attending the Whitneys Point Fair Thursday. For two days pickpockets had reaped a harvest at the fair. Over $1,000 is known to have been stolen in one day, and there are scores of victims who never made known their small losses.

In the course of the hand-shaking reception on the grounds some one cleverly abstracted a sum of money from Senator Depew's pocket. He did not discover his loss until about to leave for New York.

Last evening the Binghamton police arrested two men they believe to have been guilty of picking Senator Depew's pockets, but who proved to be actors now engaged in this city. The arrest made a hit with the comedians, who are now advertising themselves as the only performers ever charged with robbing a United States Senator. The amount of Senator Depew's loss is not exactly known.

NEWPORT COTTAGER FINED.

J. Danielson Pays $15 and Costs for Speeding His Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—J. Danielson was arrested this morning and fined $15 and costs for overspeeding his automobile. It was his first offense. Mr. Danielson spends the greater part of the time in each week in Boston, returning during the latter part of the week to his cottage in Bellevue Avenue.

Peter D. Martin's chauffeur, William Yates, who was sentenced Tuesday morning to five days in jail for running Mr. Martin's machine too fast on Sunday, did not serve out his sentence. He had pleaded guilty, not expecting a jail sentence. When he was sent to prison he notified Mr. Martin, who furnished $100 bail for his appearance for trial at the next session of the Common Pleas Court in November.

$800,000 FIRE IN MEMPHIS.

Began in a Grocery House in the Wholesale District.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—Fire on Front Street, in the heart of the wholesale district, today destroyed property approximating in value $800,000. The fire originated in the Oliver-Finnie Company's grocery from an unknown cause. The stock and building were destroyed. The building on the north of the Oliver-Finnie Company, owned by John Denle's sons, stored with lime, was partially crushed by falling walls. The Memphis Paper Company's building was crushed. It was also partially burned, as were the building of W. C. Early & Co., wholesale commission merchants, and the rear portions of the J. T. Ferguson & Co. building.

The Oliver-Finnie Company's loss is between $400,000 and $500,000. Winne, Love & Co. and Beher & Co. were also among the firms who suffered loss.

LAST HOPE GONE OF AIDING PORT ARTHUR

Garrison Can No Longer Expect Help from Kuropatkin.

WARSHIPS MAKE A SORTIE

The Bayan Repaired—The Novy Krai Reports a Repulse of the Japanese on Aug. 26.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat will undoubtedly have a discouraging effect on the garrison at Port Arthur, which can no longer hope for relief from the north.

It is considered doubtful here, however, whether the Japanese are in a position to press the siege, and it is more than probable that they have diverted a portion of the besieging army to reinforce their troops operating in Manchuria.

This would account for the temporary lull in the fighting at Port Arthur. It is noticeable that the siege reports reaching here do not mention further assaults on the fortress, but only speak of bombardments.

Advices from Port Arthur dated Aug. 31 announce that Rear Admiral Oukhtomsky's squadron went out Aug. 29 and shelled the Japanese positions. The squadron consisted of the battleships Retvizan and Peresviet, the armored cruiser Bayan, and the protected cruiser Pallada. This is the first intimation that the repairs on the Bayán had been completed.

The vessels put to sea at 6 o'clock in the morning, under cover of the batteries, and returned safely, after accomplishing their mission.

The message adds that the Japanese are bombarding the fortress daily and nightly, but are not causing serious damage, the inhabitants seeking refuge in the bombproofs.

This message, which was sent from Che-Foo, says the Japanese continue to provision their armies from Wei-hai-Wei and Che-Foo, loading steamers outside those ports.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 3.—(9 P. M.)—A copy of the Port Arthur Novy Krai of Aug. 27 has reached here. The paper speaks of the Russian battleship Retvizan having shelled Japanese troops who appeared near the village of Wudianfan, and this would indicate that some of the Russian warships at Port Arthur are not so seriously damaged as the reports from Chinese sources have represented.

The Novy Krai confirms the official Japanese report that the Japanese cruisers Kasuga and Nisshin bombarded two small forts near Golden Hill some time ago, but it does not say that these forts were silenced, as the Japanese reported. These two forts are in the vicinity of Wudianfan, which is commanded by Fort No. 2.

The Japanese mounted eight guns in front of Wudianfan on Aug. 25, and have established one large and one small fort to the northeast of the village. It was a detachment of Japanese cavalry and infantry which appeared in the open in the vicinity of Wudianfan, which the Retvizan helped to force back. A gun on one of the new Japanese forts was struck by a Russian shell and ruined.

The account published in the Novy Krai does not go into details, but the inference is obvious that the Japanese have been assaulting the smaller forts dominated by Golden Hill. The paper makes reference to a trench along the hills, and remarks that only the heads of the Japanese troops can be seen above it.

On the night of Aug. 25, according to the Novy Krai, a piece of white paper on the end of a pole was hoisted above the Japanese trenches. The Russians ceased firing and sent a detail forward to communicate with the enemy. The Japanese, in imperfect Russian, requested assistance in removing their dead. The Novy Krai considers this request strange, considering the fact that the Japanese do not allow the Russians to remove their dead.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 26 a Russian searchlight revealed the Japanese troops opposite Fort No. 1, beginning operations, and thereupon the entire Russian line opened fire upon the enemy with rifles, occasionally using cannon. In reply the Japanese fired irregularly at Fort No. 3.

Daylight developed the startling fact that the Japanese had advanced a trench to the north of Fort No. 2. This trench was manned heavily with artillery, which interfered seriously with the Russian fire. The Japanese then opened fire with six guns on the hill known as the Eagle's Nest, in the meantime continuing to use sand bags for the further strengthening of their newly intrenched positions.

The Russians concentrated their fire on the sand bags, the Japanese replying from another position three-quarters of a mile to the northeast.

The Novy Krai declares in conclusion that at 10 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 26 the Japanese were unable longer to endure the bombardment and abandoned the newly made trench to the north of Fort No. 2 and Wudianfan, fleeing to the low ground near the railroad.

The Novy Krai asserts that a Japanese torpedo boat was sunk off Port Arthur on Aug. 25.

An intelligent Chinese, who has arrived here, says that on the night of Aug. 29 the Japanese surprised the Russians at Pali-Chwang and inflicted severe losses. The Russians retired and the Japanese occupied their position.

The next morning at 3 o'clock the Japanese moved from their new vantage ground in heavy force and desperately assaulted the Pali-Chwang and an adjoining fort repeatedly until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were compelled to retire, losing over 1,000 men.

Finding these forts impregnable the next morning at 4 o'clock the Japanese forces hurled themselves against another fort near Pali-Chwang. By hand-to-hand fighting they succeeded in driving out the Russians and occupying their positions at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Artillery was brought up and desperate efforts were made to make the position secure, but after enduring for seven hours artillery fire from the other forts the Japanese were compelled to retire.

The Japanese succeeded, however, in rendering the position useless to the Russians, and it is now unoccupied.

It is believed that the weakening of the Russian line will result in further efforts to break through in this quarter. The bombardment of the town continues.

The Russian warships occasionally reply to the Japanese bombardment.

GANG DECAPITATES VICTIMS.

Much Excitement Caused by Finding of Bodies in Wyoming.

Special to The New York Times.

BASIN, Wyo., Sept. 3.—A headless body discovered two days ago near Eagle's Nest has been identified as that of Thomas Williams.

He was, it is almost certain, slain a month ago by the mysterious gang of cutthroats who recently robbed and killed a cowboy named Davis near this city, decapitated the body, and threw it into the river. The head of neither of the victims has been found.

The two crimes have created a profound sensation here. The authorities have employed detectives to aid in running down the guilty parties.

HORSE KILLS BOAR IN FIGHT.

Attacked by the Latter and Crippled for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 3.—In a desperate fight which lasted for an hour, a valuable horse belonging to William Pinckney of Brookfield was injured so badly that it probably will be crippled for life, and a vicious boar, also owned by Mr. Pinckney, was killed. The fight between the two animals occurred last night.

The horse had been turned into a pasture lot to graze. In one corner of this lot was a pen in which the boar, a large brute with long tusks and teeth of razorlike sharpness, was kept. The presence of the horse near the pen enraged the boar, which, after trying several times, broke down the side of the pen, escaping.

The boar attacked the horse, which was taken by surprise. With the boar's teeth buried in one of its hind legs, the horse ran across the lot dragging its assailant behind it. The horse kicked madly with its free foot and finally shook the boar off.

The latter resumed the attack and succeeded in frightfully gashing the horse on the legs and body. The horse kicked the brute time and again, and had it partly disabled when its owner and several farm hands heard the noise of the fight and came running to the scene. The boar was finallay beaten off with clubs and pitchforks, but not until it had been mortally wounded. The horse is living, but its injuries have probably lamed it for life.

SCULPTOR'S EYES BLACKENED.

Fixes Damage at $2,000 in Suit Against His Assailant.

Pierre Feitu, a sculptor, of 51 West Tenth Street, is suing Eugene F. Aucaigne, manager of H. V. Bocnne's bronze foundry, in the City Court for $2,000 damages, alleging that Aucaigne assaulted him and blackened his eyes. The assault, he says, occurred on July 14 last while both men were on a train bound for their Summer homes at Valhalla.

Feitu had been in the habit of sending his models to Aucaigne, who superintended the reproduction of them in bronze. But for some reason the men quarreled. Feitu's friends say he decided to send his models to a rival casting plant. He had received an order from the French Society to design a bronze memorial for presentation to Mayor McClellan in commemoration of the Slocum steamboat disaster. Instead of sending it to his old friend Aucaigne he sent it to a rival foundry.

On July 14, according to the sculptor's affidavit, he was riding in the smoking car when he saw Aucaigne with two women in another car. The sculptor says he did not speak to Aucaigne, but declares that after the train had passed White Plains the latter entered the smoker and attacked him without provocation. The result, according to the picture painted in the complaint, was that the metal artist decorated the sculptor's eyes with two large, black rings.

In answer to the complaint Aucaigne says he was justified because Feitu had said things about his character.

PUGILIST UP FOR VAGRANCY.

Former Lightweight Champion, McCarty, Arrested for Begging.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 3.—Once the champion lightweight pugilist of the world, William J. McCarty, known to the "sporting fraternity" as "Bull" McCarty, ragged and penniless, was arraigned this morning in the Mount Vernon Court on the charge of vagrancy. He had begged at the home of William Adams, a resident of Corcoran Manor.

Mr. Adams was in court, and when he learned that the prisoner had fought "Jack" McAuliffe, "Tommy" Ryan, Stanton Abbott, and other pugilists, he declined to prosecute him and handed him a dollar to give him another start in the world. Justice Simpson suspended sentence on the man.

SOUTH'S REIGN OF TERROR.

Negroes Murder Woman in North Carolina and Another in Florida.

CLARKTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Mrs. George Packer was murdered here to-day about noon. Her body was found in the woods, her throat having been cut.

One negro has been arrested and another is under suspicion.

Bloodhounds were placed on the trail tonight, and if the criminal is caught and identified a lynching will likely follow.

The negro arrested is not thought to be the guilty party.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—Wash Bradley, a negro, shot and mortally wounded Mrs. N. B. Barrow yesterday. Mrs. Barrow died to-day.

Bradley has not been captured, but several posses are searching for him, and if he is caught may be lynched.

NEW YORKER HAD NO LICENSE.

Lynx-Eyed Jersey Policeman Saw It Was Missing from Auto and Arrest Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—For operating his automobile without a State license Horace Mendenhall of Mendenhall & Brothers of 22 Broadway, New York, was arrested and fined $10 and costs by Justice Horne this afternoon.

Mr. Mendenhall, accompanied by his wife and family, was on his way to Atlantic City in his touring car, and when passing through Hammonton Policeman Keyser discovered the absence of a license tag on the machine. Mr. Mendenhall was arrested, and admitted that he did not have a license. He then made his application for one, paid his fine, and proceeded to Atlantic City.

BILL SMITH WANTS A STATUE.

Fair Estate Heir Will Build School Provided He's Immortalized.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 3.—Mayor Bill Smith of New Market, who is still bent on spending the fortune that came to him from the Fair estate, has offered the Piscataway Township School Board a handsome new structure to replace the one destroyed by fire last night.

The only stipulation is that a statue of himself be placed in the front yard. At the next meeting of the School Board action will be taken on Mayor Smith's offer. The building destroyed cost $6,000.

Caught Between Wall and Truck.

Edward Malone of 684 Monroe Place, West New York, had his right thigh and hip badly injured last evening by being caught between the side wall of the ferryboat Oswego of the West Shore Ferry and a wheel of a big truck owned by the Sheffield Dairy Farms. The injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Alarm for Missing Bronx Woman.

The police of the Tremont Avenue Station reported to Police Headquarters last night that Alice M. Bently, 28 years old, of 9 Trafalgar Place, the Bronx, has been missing from her home since Aug. 30. According to the police, the woman is thought to be unbalanced.

THUGS BEAT AND ROB WOMAN AT BRONX PARK

Policeman Finds Her Unconscious Behind Bushes on Road.

HAD LOST HER COMPANIONS

She Said That She Was Edna Blessing of Philadelphia—Lost $50, Pins, and Necklace.

A young woman who said that she was Miss Edna Blessing of 505 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, was found unconscious and badly beaten near the Pelham Avenue entrance of the Zoological Park, in the Bronx, last evening. She said that she had been waylaid by six men and had been robbed of $50 and all her jewelry.

Mounted Policeman Fox discovered the woman as he was riding past a clump of bushes a block west of the entrance to the park at 8 o'clock. He heard groans, and, after listening for a time, found the woman in the bushes. Her head had been battered and her clothes had been torn. Some men rode along on bicycles at about that time, and with their help Fox got the woman out in the roadway.

Meanwhile Dr. McGowan was summoned from the Fordham Hospital. While he was on the way some whisky was forced down the woman's throat, and she recovered consciousness, retaining her senses long enough to tell her name and address. She was then taken to the hospital.

There she said that she had come on to this city from Philadelphia in the afternoon with some women friends, and that they had gone to the Zoological Park. There was a large crowd there, and she had become separated from her companions. Going to the keeper at the Pelham Avenue gate, after having made a vain effort to find her companions, she asked how to get down town. He told her to go to the west, but she thinks that she misunderstood his directions and went toward the east.

At any rate, after having gone for a short distance she turned about, and at last reached the gate again. She had gone past that only a short distance, she said, when a man stepped out from the bushes and dragged her from the road. She says that in the bushes there were five other men, all of whom wore their hats over their eyes.

She was beaten, she said, with a length of iron pipe and was at last knocked and choked into unconsciousness. She said that the men robbed her of $50, an opal pin, a ruby and a diamond pin, and a gold necklace. This was her story to the Coroner, who had been summoned under the impression that the woman might die.

She fainted several times while she was telling the story, and at a late hour last night was said to be in a serious condition.

Capt. Ferris of the Tremont Station and Capt. Deevey of the Bronx Park Police Station detailed their best detectives to the case. The police were still searching for the men at a late hour last night and were making a careful examination of the vicinity with the aid of lanterns.

SHE FLED FROM AUTO LAW.

Mrs. Fisher Escaped from Maryland by Strategy.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Clark Fisher of New York, widow of a wealthy manufacturer, who is on a tour to Cleveland, Ohio, reached this city in an unlicensed automobile last night, learned of Maryland's drastic automobile law, and early this morning, with the aid of local automobilists, effected a strategic escape to the Pennsylvania boundary.

The party consisted of Mrs. Fisher, chauffeur, and valet. Their suspicions were aroused by an inspection of their machine by officers, who have been very diligent in enforcing the statute which requires autoists to obtain a license from the Secretary of State at Annapolis and to tag their motor cars with an appropriate number.

A telegraphic application for license was made, but as further precaution against police court activity Mrs. Fisher's large touring car was sent out of town in care of one local automobilist, while another Hagerstown chauffeur later to-day conveyed her party in his own machine to an appointed place of meeting. Hagerstown automobilists and hotel men are indignant at the frequent arrests of tourists under the new law, and are ready to help intended victims.

Mrs. Fisher, whose next stopping place is at Bedford Springs, Penn., is the woman who has declared she will never again ride behind a locomotive on account of her experience in a wreck two years ago, when her husband sustained fatal injuries. She herself was permanently crippled.

COPPER MINE DISPUTE ENDED.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. Secure Control of the Indiana-Sonora Company.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 3.—The long-drawn-out litigation between Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York and Lycurgus Lindsay of Los Angeles, which involved the ownership of and right to work in the heart of the Cananea copper deposits of Sonora, Mexico, has been settled by arbitration.

The New York firm, by the terms of the agreement, has the right to operate the copper properties located by Lindsay, but later transferred under operation to the Indiana-Sonora Company. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have secured a controlling interest in the Indiana-Sonora Company, owning the original lease of the property. Control was secured from Thomas Taggart, now Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and other prominent organizers and stockholders of the Indiana Company.

The settlement of the controversy involved an expenditure of $2,000,000 on the part of Phelps, Dodge & Co., that amount being the purchase price of the stock control of the Indiana-Sonora Company plus the expense incurred in the development of the mines.

MRS. THAYER VERY ILL.

Bride of Last Season Taken from Newport to Boston Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, formerly Miss Gladys Brooks of Boston, lies dangerously ill at the Corey Hill Hospital. She was brought from the Thayer Summer home in Newport Thursday night.

Miss Brooks and Eugene V. R. Thayer were married at Newport Sept. 3, 1903, and the wedding was the event of last season. The young woman's parents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks of Back Bay. Mrs. Thayer is a lover of horseflesh and all outdoor sports. Her favorite game is tennis, and at this she is an adept.

Consul Lyon Coming Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Samuel S. Lyon, United States Consul at Osaka and Hiogo, Kobe, Japan, who recently suffered a stroke of paralysis, will sail for home with his wife and child on Oct. 11. Prior to his appointment by President McKinley, Consul Lyon was a storekeeper in Boonton. He has served as a member of the Morris County Board of Freeholders and also in the Legislature.

Chinaman Sues Wife for Divorce.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 3.—Testimony was heard here to-day in the divorce suit of Wah Kee against his Chinese wife, Toto. Wah Kee is the Mayor of Atlantic City's Chinatown. In his suit he names several corespondents, and witnesses came here from Washington to testify.

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PHYSICIAN FELLED BY DAYLIGHT FOOTPAD.

Dr. J. C. Hallock Hit with "Blackjack" in Prospect Park.

NO EFFORT MADE TO ROB HIM.

Unknown Man Sprang from Shrubbery Behind Him, Struck Twice, and Escaped Over a Wall.

Dr. James C. Hallock, fifty-seven years old, of 203 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was the victim of a mysterious attack made by a strange man armed with a "blackjack" in Prospect Park yesterday afternoon. After beating the doctor over the head with the weapon the stranger ran off and escaped without making any attempt at robbery. Both the doctor and the police are puzzled as to the motive for the assault.

Dr. Hallock, who is retired, until a short time ago lived in St. Louis, where he was well known as an allenist, being connected with several institutions there. It has been his habit of late to go to Prospect Park in the afternoon and read under the shade of the trees there. He went there yesterday afternoon and spent some time sitting on a bench near the Ninth Street entrance reading newspapers. Starting for home, he took a little-traveled path leading to the Plaza.

He was walking slowly along this path when he heard some one spring out from the shrubbery behind him, and before he could turn he received a heavy blow on the back of the head. The physician staggered but recovered himself, and turned to face his assailant.

As he did so the fellow sprang upon him again and dealt him a blow on the right temple which felled him to the ground. Although the doctor lay stunned and helpless on the path, the stranger made no attempt to rob him, but ran off through the shrubbery to the park wall, which he scaled and disappeared.

Dr. Hallock was too dazed to attempt to follow the man. He made his way to the Plaza, where he found Policeman David Byrne of the Park force, whom he told of the assault. The physician was bleeding from a cut on the head, and the policeman called an ambulance surgeon from the Seney Hospital. After having his wound dressed Dr. Hallock went to his home.

The park police and those in the adjoining precincts hunted for the physician's assailant, but found no trace of him. Dr. Hallock said he could not recall ever having seen the man before. The stranger, he said, was apparently about twenty-five years old and was rather well dressed in a dark suit, with sack coat and a black derby hat.

The man was armed with what the doctor took to be a "blackjack." Except for the presence of the physician and the stranger, the path was deserted when the attack was made. Dr. Hallock declared that he was completely in the dark as to the motive for the assault.

MAY BE CASE OF SUICIDE.

No Evidence That Connecticut Girl Was Murdered.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—It is the opinion of Coroner Mix that Louise Dubois, the young woman whose body was found on the shore at Woodmont yesterday, committed suicide. Neither he nor Medical Examiner Barnett has been able to find any evidence to support a theory that the young woman was thrown into the water.

The matter of holding an autopsy is undecided, although the Coroner does not think it is necessary. At the same time he is anxious to find some motive for self-destruction. Mr. Mix has a number of letters written to Miss Dubois by her former suitor, Ernest Lapointe, formerly of Wallingford, but now living in Hamilton, N. J., but he will not make them public. The family say, however, that a letter received on Tuesday contained a complaint from Lapointe that Miss Dubois was not writing to him as often as she had promised.

TRAMPS WAGE FIERCE CONFLICT

Gang Captured by Dunellen's Mayor and Posse of Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 3.—Mayor Wyckoff and a posse of Dunellen citizens which he had hurriedly summoned captured a gang of tramps, who were engaged in a fierce battle near the Greenbrook tanks of the Jersey Central Railroad last night. The railroad men telephoned to Mayor Wyckoff to hurry the police to the spot. Without waiting to find any of the regular policemen, the Mayor collected some citizens living in the vicinity of his home and hastened to the company's roundhouse, where an engine was in waiting for them.

Arriving at the tanks,

SAY FRAUDS MADE PRIMARIES A FARCE

Both Sides Accused of Repeating and Bad Methods.

ELECTION LAW THE CAUSE

Elsberg's Amendment Enabled Existing Leaders to Have Only Their Henchmen at the Polls.

If statements of politicians in New York and Brooklyn who do not speak from any sense of grievance are to be credited, an investigation of the primary election returns held in the two boroughs last Tuesday would disclose frauds so extensive as to shock the community and compel legislative reforms. There is an abundance of evidence to indicate that the primaries were an outrageous farce.

That gangs of repeaters operated in both boroughs in the close districts is not only generally admitted by election officers, but is borne out by hospital records. The number of blackened eyes and broken heads in evidence during the past few days among the thugs of the east side and the tough districts of Brooklyn who are relied upon to do dirty work at primary elections and are well paid for their services seldom has been exceeded, according to police reports. It is said that there were thirty men in a west side hospital being treated at one time for injuries which they had received around the polls, and a Brooklyn Police Captain is authority for the statement that when a repeating gang from Brooklyn which had gone over to Manhattan to help out in a couple of Tammany primary fights returned, the most of them looked like they had been through a thrashing machine.

It is safe to say that the number of repeaters who met with deserved punishment was far less than the number of inoffensive citizens who were beaten up for no other cause than their espousal of the candidacy of some aspirant for leadership, who, they thought, would prove more upright and efficient than the man who had been intrusted with the responsibility.

It is a rather remarkable fact that although there were some hot fights against the leadership of both Democratic and Republican members of the Republican and Democratic Executive Committees of New York and Kings County, the only successful contests were those of Joseph P. Donnelly against John L. Shea in the Seventeenth District of Brooklyn and Andrew T. Sullivan against Frank D. Creamer in the Eighteenth District of Brooklyn.

Fault in the Primary Law.

Practical politicians who are so sure of their places that they can afford to speak frankly say that in their opinion as long as the primary law stands as it is at present, and especially as long as the amendment made to it last Winter at the instigation of Senator Elsberg remains in force, it will be practically impossible to defeat any district leader unless the influence of the Chairman of his organization is actively used against him.

The Elsberg amendment provides that in cities of the first class an Election Inspector shall be removed forthwith by the Bureau of Elections, without the preferring of any charges or without notice to such officer, upon the written request of the representative of the political party who certifies the name of such election officer or his successor. The effect of the amendment is to give the President of the Republican County Committee and the leader of Tammany Hall absolute power to control the machinery of primary elections in New York County, and to give the leaders of the Republican and Democratic organizations in Brooklyn like authority.

The Elsberg amendment grew out of charges that Tammany Hall Democrats had been serving in the past as Republican Inspectors at primary elections. This discovery was made by M. Linn Bruce when he was acting as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was one of the links in the chain of evidence which Mr. Bruce established that certain Republican district leaders had formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the Tammany leaders of their districts, the purpose of which was to crush opposition to the existing order. The amendment is understood to have been drawn up by Otto Rosalsky, who succeeded President Murray of the Republican County Committee as Republican leader of the Eighth Assembly District at the primary last Tuesday. Mr. Rosalsky had no personal interest in the matter. He acted merely as attorney for the Republican County Committee, which approved of the proposed amendment and adopted resolutions urging its passage by the Legislature.

Senator Elsberg, who introduced the measure, however, did have a direct political interest in its becoming law. The faction with which he is allied in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District had great need of the amendment in the primary election which was held on March 29 last, and as Mr. Elsberg pushed it assiduously, and it was put through the Legislature on March 17, less than two weeks before the primary was held.

What Elsberg's Amendment Did.

The interest which the Mason-Elsberg faction of the Twenty-ninth District had in the passage of the amendment is illustrative of the way in which it can be used to subserve political ends. After the Mason-Elsberg faction had succeeded a year ago in electing members of the County Committee of their own choosing they were betrayed. Instead of choosing Mason for leader, the District Committee met and chose Alderman Franklin B. Ware. That was generally regarded as dirty politics and created an intense feeling in the district. The Mason-Elsberg faction protested to the Executive Committee of the County Committee against the recognition of Ware as the leader of the district. They also carried their protest to Gov. Odell. That was just about the time that Gov. Odell had secured control of the State organization, and, naturally, he was inclined to be cautious in taking sides. However, a committee of the Executive Committee was appointed to hear evidence on the case. This committee allowed the matter to drag along undecided until the March primaries. Meantime, Ware being nominally the leader, had won over a considerable number of the Election Inspectors in the district to his side, and the Mason-Elsberg faction was confronted with the necessity of going into the March primary fight with the election machinery in the hands of the district in which their enemies unless they could devise some method by which they could turn the tables. The proposed amendment to the primary law, drawn up by Mr. Rosalsky and indorsed by the Republican County Committee, gave them an opportunity of which they were quick to appreciate the advantage.

The amendment became law, and the Mason-Elsberg faction, having the support of President Murray and the Republican Executive Committee, was enabled by virtue of it to secure the removal of forty-seven Election Inspectors in the Twenty-ninth, whose allegiance had been given to the Ware-Schwarzler crowd. Nineteen of these Election Inspectors were removed on the day before the primary. They were removed by an order of Executive Chairman Halpin of the County Committee, and their successors, also named by Mr. Halpin, were men who had been indorsed by the Mason-Elsberg faction.

The Mason-Elsberg faction triumphed at the primaries, and Mason was chosen executive member in place of Ware. Probably they did not need the Election Inspectors to make certain their victory, but the fact remains that they spared no effort to get them. Their contention is that they desired no advantage; that all they wanted was a fair count, and they feared they could not get a square deal if the machinery was left in the hands of the Ware-Schwarzler crowd. To be fair to them, it is but just to state that the bad faith of the Ware-Schwarzler crowd in turning against Mason after they had been put on the County Committee by his supporters gives color to the Mason-Elsberg contention.

Inspectors Removed in Brooklyn.

Senator Elsberg and Mr. Mason were not the only leaders who were able to see in the amendment a chance to wrest the election machinery from their political opponents. Senator P. H. McCarren also made use of it in the March primary to maintain his supremacy in Brooklyn against the attempted encroachment of Tammany. He had forty-four Inspectors of Election removed in the Seventh District, of which William A. Doyle is the leader, and he also had nineteen removed in the Third and twenty-seven in the Ninth.

Senator McCarren made even more extensive use of his power under the primary law to remove Election Inspectors who were obnoxious to him as a preparation for the primary held last Tuesday. In August he had no less than 279 Inspectors removed and men named in their places whose loyalty to his leadership he could absolutely rely upon. He had 120 removed on Aug. 26, four days before the primary. Nearly all of these removals were in districts in which there were contests.

On the Republican side Leader Gilman of the Nineteenth District of Manhattan and his ally, Lemuel Ely Quigg, having Gov. Odell and the Republican County organization on their side, were able to effect whatever removals of Election Inspectors in the Nineteenth they deemed desirable. They made extensive use of the power of removal, and incidentally it may be mentioned, were successful in their fight.

The Elsberg amendment to the primary law was made at the suggestion and through the influence of the political managers. Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn Democratic organization were as much in favor of it as the Republican County Committee. True, it did not serve Mr. Murphy's purpose in his fight with McCarren, but it absolutely insured the re-election of his friends in Manhattan to the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and that, of course, was a more important consideration to him than even McCarren's defeat, much as his heart was set upon the overturning of the Brooklyn organization. The Bureau of Election was never even consulted about the proposed amendment.

If a district leader has control of the election machinery of his district, as he may have under the existing law, and is disposed to maintain his leadership by dishonesty, the primary elections are reduced to an an absolute farce, as some of them undoubtedly were last Tuesday. It is a well-known fact that there are hundreds of enrolled voters in each Assembly district who never vote at primary elections. The custom of these men to remain away from primaries is well known to the district leader and his election-district Captains. If they have Inspectors of Election of their own choosing who will wink at fraud the game is easy. All they have to do is to organize a gang of repeaters who will vote on the names of the men who it is well known will not go to the polls.

Repeaters Permanently Organized.

In fact, they do not have to organize such gangs. It is generally known to practical politicians and to the police that there are two such gangs in New York County, organized for just such work, and whose services can be procured for a price. One of them is known as the "Mat-Haired Gang" of the east side, because of the fact that most of them wear their hair short but thick in the back. The other is known as "the Dude Repeaters." There are also two gangs of repeaters in Brooklyn. Not infrequently when district fights are numerous and likely to be hot gangs are imported from New Jersey and Philadelphia.

The repeaters run little risk under present conditions other than that of a collision with a rival gang, and they are always willing to take chances if there is enough in it. Inasmuch as the Inspectors of Election are generally in sympathy with the cause of the man in whose interest they have been hired to operate there is little risk that they will be challenged when they attempt to vote upon some name furnished to them. Even if they should be challenged, their plans are well laid for escape. They always enter a police place in threes and fours. If one of them is challenged and the policeman in the booth starts to arrest him the others "give the officer the foot," as the saying is, which is to trip him up and send him sprawling to the floor. In the confusion the man who was challenged makes his escape. It occasionally happens, too, that the confusion created by the assault on the policeman affords a quick and handy partisan a chance to slip a number of prepared ballots into the box and have them entered as voted by a confederate working on the books.

The only way in which the repeating gangs can be kept from operating when the district leader desires their services is for the contestant to get a crowd of toughs together, ready for action, station them near the polls, and then have some one on the lookout who knows the members of the repeating gang. As soon as the repeaters come in sight the cue is given to those in wait, and there is a mix-up. This way of meeting the situation was adopted by many of the contestants in last Tuesday's primaries, and that accounts for the unusually large number of fights around the polls.

The following letter was received by President Voorhis of the Bureau of Elections from A. M. Ritzman, an Inspector of Elections, who had been removed summarily upon the request of a district leader:

I kindly ask your Honor to state to me the reason of my removal as Inspector of Election for the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

As I have served on the board for three years to the satisfaction of the Republican Party and the organization, and have been since my twenty-first year a Republican up to this date, I cannot understand the cause of my removal.

The office is under a civil service examination, and I passed such, and was accepted by the Bureau of Elections, appointed and sworn in as Inspector. I presume to have a right under the Constitution, of our great country as a Republican to cast my vote for any candidate from the organization of the Republican Party, and I believe that I have the full right as an American citizen and as a Republican in principle to demand from your Honor satisfactory information, as well as to be reinstated to my rights as Inspector of Election.

As I am an honest, loyal Republican and fighting only for the principle of our party in supporting the Hon. M. J. Harrington as leader, I think that Mr. Edward Healy has no right, or should not have such, to dispose of any one as long as he is recognized by the people as a Republican.

I therefore ask an explanation and also for my right under the law to be reinstated.

President Voorhis, of course, was powerless to take any action in Ritzman's case. Ritzman's letter showed him to be an intelligent man and it was found that he had passed a good examination when his qualifications to act as an Inspector of Election were inquired into, but he was for Matthew J. Harrington for leader as against Mr. Healy, the present leader, and that fact disqualified him.

An official of the Bronx is responsible for the following story:

"I was in a barber's shop Wednesday when a man whom I did not know came in and got to talking about the primary fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District between Tammany Leader Matt Donahue and John J. Cody.

"'That fellow Cody is a fool,' he said. 'If he had been wise he could have beaten Donahue. All he had to do was to pass $20 to enough of the Election Inspectors. Most of them were sore on Donahue. I know I was, and $20 would have fetched me all right. Why, say, in my poll there was a guy came in and voted on the name of my brother-in-law who lives in New Jersey. What do you think of that?—and me taking the vote. But I didn't put up no kick. I just let him vote, because there was nothing in it for me to make a holler. That's the kind of work they were doing all day in the district.'"

Superintendent of Elections George D. Morgan said yesterday that under a decision of the Attorney General he was unable to exercise any jurisdiction over the primaries.

"I have some men out watching, however," said Mr. Morgan, "and my information is that the primaries were about as rotten as any ever held."

ELECTION BOARD ACCUSED.

Nagle Watcher Makes Complaint in Thirty-fourth District.

All four members of the election board which presided at the Democratic contest in the polling place of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Election Districts of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday on a charge of violating the primary election law. The cases were adjourned until Tuesday.

The men are Charles T. Reilly of 364 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Chairman of the board; Robert H. Schroeder of 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; John Donnelly of 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and John T. Schaeffer of 221 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The complainant, Peter J. Henry, a watcher for Percival E. Nagle, the defeated candidate for leader, charges that when the polls were closed and the votes counted there were sixteen more ballots than were names of voters checked off on the polling list. According to the primary law, it is complained, in a situation like this, the election board should have turned all the ballots back into the box and then drawn out sixteen ballots at random and destroyed them. Instead of doing this, Henry alleges, the board checked off sixteen more names of persons who had not voted, and thus made their accounts tally.

DEMOCRATS BUSY WITH UP-STATE ORGANIZATION

Not in Twenty Years Has Work Been So Thorough.

CANVASSING EACH DISTRICT

Safeguards Thrown Out to Prevent Misuse of Campaign Funds, So Prevalent in Past.

Not in twenty years have the Democratic managers in this State entered upon such an elaborate plan of organization in all sections as is being carried out now. For a month a careful investigation of conditions in each county, with a view to forming organizations by election districts, has been carried on, under the direction of William S. Rodie, the head of the Up-State Organization Bureau. As an aide Mr. Rodie has Cogressman Francis Burton Harrison, who has already covered the greater part of he State and is now on a second tour, conferring with County Chairmen and other leaders. Both Mr. Rodie and Congressman Harrison are working day and night, and by October, when the State campaign will be in full swing, expect to have from ten to twelve men working in each election district. As there are approximately 6,000 election districts in the State, this will mean an army of workers numbering from 50,000 to 60,000.

At the present time organizations in nearly one-fourth of the election districts have been perfected. In Greater New York, of course, Messrs. Rodie and Harrison are doing nothing, as Senator Victor J. Dowling is in charge of the work here. Tammany Hall in Manhattan and the Bronx and the McCarren organization in Brooklyn are, of course, well organized in every election district.

For the up-State sections, however, nothing of the kind has been attempted since the third Cleveland campaign of 1892, and even then the work was not so thorough as it is now. One of the serious problems which the Democrats have encountered in late years up the State, and one which is being carefully guarded against now, has been the diversion of campaign funds to private uses by so-called Democrats who have been nothing more nor less than adjuncts to the Republican organization. So thorough has the disorganization become since the capture of the State by the Republicans in 1838 that in many counties Democrats who turned Republicans and allied themselves with the Republican organization still were permitted to handle campaign funds.

More than one instance has come to light where there was absolutely no expenditure of money, although from $500 to $3,000 had been sent into the sections in question. This year the plan is to spend an average of $200 in an election district, this to cover all the printing, the expenses of meetings, and the cost of twice thoroughly canvassing the district.

The first canvass now is well along, and the second canvass will be made in all the districts simultaneously during the closing week of October, so that in the opening days of November the party managers will have an almost exact line on what may be expected from each election district on Nov. 8. It is figured that the expense of the organization plan will be about $1,000,000.

McCLELLAN TO TAKE STUMP.

Mayor Will Speak in Several Big Cities in Other States.

It was announced at Democratic National headquarters yesterday that Mayor George B. McClellan will take the stump for the Democratic ticket immediately after the State Conventions. Chairman Taggart said the Mayor had placed himself at the disposal of the committee and that he would be assigned to important cities outside of New York State.

Chairman Taggart spent some time yesterday going over campaign matters with ex-Senator James K. Jones and J. G. Johnson, the two managers of the 1896 and 1900 Bryan campaigns. Daniel J. Campau, the National Committeeman from Michigan, who was a visitor at headquarters, declared that the Democratic candidate for Governor in Michigan, Woodbridge N. Ferris, had an excellent chance of being elected.

"Michigan people are showing increased interest in the National canvass," said Mr. Campau. "Michigan was the closest State in the country in 1884. It divided its Electoral vote between Cleveland and Harrison in 1892, and will be equally interesting this year."

SHEEHAN IN RHODE ISLAND.

Confers with Leaders About the Campaign in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—William F. Sheehan arrived here to-day, and is the guest of James T. Woodward. It is believed that Mr. Sheehan is here to confer with State leaders about the Democratic campaign in Rhode Island as well as for social purposes.

During the afternoon several prominent leaders called upon Mr. Sheehan, among them Mayor Boyle of Newport. The replies of the men who took part in the conferences indicated that the National Democratic Committee feels that the prospect for success in Rhode Island is encouraging.

TO HEAR COCKRAN AND TOWNE.

Parker Club of Actresses Secures Them for First Meeting.

The Thetarical Women's Parker Club is spending out cards for a gathering in the Lyric Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, when Representative Bourke Cockran and ex-United States Senator Towne will speak.

The theatrical profession will be represented in the line of oratory by Eddie Foy, Amelia Stone, Alice Fischer, and Joseph Miron. Grace Cameron will call the meeting to order. Miss Bertha Blake of "The Royal Chef" company, who got up the organization, received yesterday a letter of congratulation from Judge Parker's secretary.

BIG OUTING OF THE AHEARNS.

Five Thousand Will Attend Association's Labor Day Picnic.

Probably the biggest Tammany outing of the year will be that of the John F. Ahearn Association to-morrow at College Point. Borough President Ahearn is the sponsor for the association, which will turn out a crowd of fully 5,000.

The party will leave Pier 49 East River at 9:30 o'clock. The programme for the day includes three baseball games, a half-mile run, 100 yards for fat men, and 100 yards for members, a broad jump, putting the shot, and hop, step, and jump. Breakfast will be served at College Point, and dinner at 6 o'clock in the evening. On the return trip the party will land at the recreation pier at the foot of Market Street, and there will be a big parade through the district.

"Big Tom" Foley, the leader of the Second District, had his annual outing yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The Sullivanites of the Sixth and adjoining districts will have their affair at Donnelly's Grove on Sept. 8.

Preparing to Entertain Editors.

Arrangements have been completed for the Democratic editorial conference which will be held on Sept. 7. Josephus Daniels, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, received a letter from Judge Parker yesterday saying he would be pleased to receive the delegation. The banquet for the editors will be given Wednesday evening, Sept. 7 at the Waldorf-Astoria. On the following morning the party will go to Esopus.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

Distinctive Models of Tailored Suits and Coats for Women and Misses

FOR FALL SERVICE.

A representative series of the authoritative models of tailored suits will receive their initial presentation on Tuesday. For women and misses we are prepared to provide coats in entirely new styles for formal and informal occasions. Not a few are exquisite imported models which were designed by recognized foreign masters.

The Following Special Sales Have Been Organized for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Tailored Suits for Women.

Pedestrienne Suits of Cheviot in black, brown or navy, new tight fitting belted coat and full plaited skirt.
Value $30.00. Special at $22.50

Tourist Suits of Cheviot in brown, blue or black, or Covert Cloth in tan, with three-quarter belted coat and plaited skirt.
Value $30.00. Special at $22.50

Tailor Made Rainproof Suits of Cravenette Cloth in tan, olive or oxford. Two new Fall models.
Value $25.00. Special at $19.50

Coats for Women.

New Three-quarter Belted Tourist Models of mannish fabrics suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Value $20.00. Special at $14.50

New Three-quarter Models of Black Broadcloth, lined with white satin, liberally trimmed with braid.
Value $38.00. Special at $26.50

Costumes for Women.

Two impressive new models of Crepe de Chine in black, cream, light green, light blue, pink, brown, heliotrope or light grey, lined throughout with silk and trimmed with lace.
Value $40.00. Special at $25.00

Rain Coats for Women.

Three new and distinctive models of excellent rainproof Covert in shades of tan, oxford or olive, military blouse model, with short collar, loose fitting model with box plaited back and belt, or full belted tourist model. Sizes for misses and small women are included.
Value $24.50 Special at $15.00

Double Breasted Military Blouse Model, with plaited back and front.
Value $30.00 Special at $18.50

Separate Skirts.

Pedestrienne Model of fine Panama cloth (Fall Weight) in blue, black or brown; three new styles; with 31 gore graduated plaits, 25 gore side plaits or 25 gore box plaits
Value $12.50 Special at $7.90

Tailored Suits for Misses.

New Tourist and Short Coat Models of plain or fancy fabrics, side plaited skirts.
Value $20.00 Special at $14.50

Jackets for Misses.

New Box Coat Models of Cheviot in black, brown or blue, or Covert Cloth in tan.
Value $14.50 Special at $10.00

ODELL ATE CLAMS WITH RAGTIME TRIMMINGS

Governor at Ward's Feast with His Kitchen Cabinet.

HELD ON SHELL ISLAND, TOO

Politics Not Discussed, According to Those Who Were the National Committeeman's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Gov. Odell and Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, and most of the members of the "Tapeworm" Club were entertained by National Committeeman W. L. Ward at a clambake at his Summer home, the Spray cottage, Shell Island, on the Sound, this afternoon. The party, consisting of about forty State and National politicians, left New York on the 12:40 o'clock train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. At the Port Chester dock they boarded Mr. Ward's steam yacht Diana and sailed over to Shell Island. The islanders greeted the Governor and his party with a salute fired from a nine-pound cannon. Mr. Ward's cottage and private pier were gayly decorated with flags and bunting.

The clambake was served on the verandas, and between each course an orchestra played ragtime music. The clambake was prepared by James Wier, an old hotel man of Port Chester, after the Rhode Island fashion, hot stones and seaweed being used to cook the food. Samuel Comly, President of the Village of Port Chester and a business partner of Mr. Ward, was the only person present besides the politicians. Every one denied that political affairs were discussed.

"We did nothing politically," said Gov. Odell, when he came ashore. "Clams were the only thing under consideration. It was a capital feast."

Gov. Odell and Gov. Murphy at 5:40 o'clock left Port Chester for New York. The rest of the party remained at the Spray cottage for a moonlight sail and a dinner, which was served at 10 o'clock.

Before Gov. Odell left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to go to National Committeeman Ward's clambake he admitted that Timothy L. Woodruff would not be the Temporary Chairman of the Republican Convention.

"He got out of it of his own accord," said the Governor, "I did not push him."

The Governor would not discuss the report that the Temporary Chairmanship had been tendered to ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, but it can be stated positively that it has been, and that Black will be the Temporary Chairman if he will accept. The assembling of the Governor and his kitchen cabinet at Shell Island immediately following the decision that Lieut. Gov. Higgins was to be the Republican organization's choice for Governor, and that Woodruff was to be entirely eliminated, led to a great deal of discussion among Republican politicians and a great many puns on the name of the place selected for the tryst of the slate-makers.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff has gone to his Summer camp in the Adirondacks, but it is probable that he will be back in the city before the end of the week.

ANOTHER DRAWS HER PENSION.

The Original Has Begun Proceedings to Find Out Who She Is.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Margaret Edwards of Madison Street, Morristown, learned to-day that another Mrs. Edwards has been drawing a pension of $12 a month for the last thirty years on her husband, James Edwards, who served in the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

Since the war Mrs. Edwards heard from her husband occasionally until seven years ago, when all communications ceased.

About three years ago Mrs. Edwards made an application for a pension, but heard nothing from it. She then made another application, and learned that some one else was drawing the pension. Mrs. Edwards has not learned yet where the other Mrs. Edwards lives, but she has retained ex-Mayor E. A. Quayle to investigate the case.

She has her marriage certificate, which was given to her sixty years ago by Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester, who was at that time a missionary in the northern part of New Jersey.

FAIRBANKS ON THE WING.

"We Will Not Haul It Down," Says He When a Flag Falls on Him.

LA PLATA, Mo., Sept. 3.—Senator Fairbanks left Kansas City to-day for Chicago, en route to Bath, Me., where he will speak Monday. The first stop was at Lexington Junction. There the Senator made no speech, but he personally greeted all who were assembled.

At Carrollton there was a longer stay and a larger crowd, and he made a brief speech from the rear platform, saying among other things:

"There has been during the last few years prosperity in the factory, on the farm, and upon all the great lines of commerce. All of this is a high tribute to the efficacy and virtue of Republican policies and Republican Administration. Do we wish to continue our progress? Then we should hold fast to the policies under which we have accomplished so much, and we should support the Administration which is achieving so much in our common interest.

At Marceline Senator Fairbanks, speaking from the rear platform, recalled a trip he had made over the Santa Fé Railway in 1896, and said there were by no means as many signs of prosperity along the line then as now. There then were, he said, "many empties, and many dead engines, whereas to-day the equipment of the road is taxed to its utmost. There are more engineers at the throttle to-day than there were in 1896.

"Why, my good friends? I will tell you why. Because during the last seven years we have been operating under Republican policies. There have been two great patriotic American statesmen at the throttle in Washington."

While the Senator was speaking a large American flag fell over against him. He pushed it aside, saying, "We will not pull it down. Republicans never pull down the flag."

VERMONT CAMPAIGN CLOSED.

Republicans Say They Will Be Satisfied with 20,000 Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—The Vermont campaign closed to-night with speaking in nearly every town of any importance in the State. The election will be on Tuesday. As the Vermont election will afford the people of the country the first real line they have on public sentiment in the present campaign, both parties have put forth their utmost efforts to make the best possible showing.

Both National Committees have sent into the State orators of National reputation. The Democrats have had Bourke Cockran and Edward M. Shepard of New York, B. F. Shively of Indiana, and Senator Latimer of South Carolina, while the Republicans have had as their principal speakers Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Attorney General Moody, Representative Hill of Connecticut, and Judge Kenworthy of Iowa.

The Republican candidate for Governor is Charles J. Bell of Walden and the Democratic candidate Eli H. Porter. Local issues have figured to some extent, but the importance of the bearing which the result in Vermont might have on the rest of the country has been the chief theme of both Republican and Democratic orators from the outside.

In 1898 McKinley's plurality in the State was 40,000, and in 1900 it was 29,719. The Republican plurality on the Governorship in 1902 was 24,500. The Republicans admit that they do not expect anything like the plurality that McKinley had in either of his campaigns, or even the plurality which the Republican candidate for Governor had in 1902.

They say they will be satisfied with a plurality of 20,000. They admit that if the Republican plurality should fall below that figure the result might well be taken as indicating a drift toward the Democracy.

Nearly all of the orators who were sent by the National Committees of both parties into Vermont to stir up enthusiasm left tonight for Maine, where there is to be another week of campaigning. The Maine campaign will close next Saturday night and the election will be on the following Tuesday. Maine and Vermont are the only two States of the Union in which State elections will be held prior to the Presidential contest.

TOOTH PULLED, BLED TO DEATH

Bridgeport Physicians Unable to Save Banker W. N. Middlebrook.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 3.—William N. Middlebrook, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the City Savings Bank of Bridgeport, died at his home this afternoon as the result of a hemorrhage he suffered Thursday, following the extraction of a tooth by a local dentist.

Despite the efforts of physicians soon after the tooth was pulled, the flow of blood could not be stopped, and he was taken to his home unconscious.

PARKER SEES CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Regular Soldiers Cheer for Him as Their Train Passes Through.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Laden with the proof sheets of practically every page of the Democratic campaign textbook ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston came here to-day to go over them with Judge Parker. A large share of the afternoon and part of the evening were taken to read the views of the party as put together by Messrs. Quincy, George F. Parker, and J. S. Cowherd, the special committee appointed to compile the textbook, and who have since been further clothed with authority to compile and publish practically every document to be put out this campaign by the National Committee.

It was deemed unwise to allow any part of the proof sheets to be seen, and of course neither the Massachussetts leader nor the candidate would discuss the contents. Judge Parker had opportunity to revise anything he liked, but so far as could be learned any changes he proposed were few and those only of phraseology.

According to Mr. Quincy, the work will be about 500 pages and the first edition will be 10,000. The manuscript is complete and the only delay, it seems, has been with the printer.

Speaking of the situation in his own State, Mr. Quincy said:

"I think we have a fair prospect of winning the Governorship. Conditions in our State are very favorable to Democratic success, I think. Several issues have arisen, particularly the reciprocity issue, which have helped to split the Republicans.

"I feel sure we will hold our three Congressional districts in Boston and gain one more, though I have no hope that the Worcester district, now represented by Thayer, will return a Democrat, as Thayer refuses to run again. As he won in 1902 only through a split among the Republicans, and was helped materially by his great popularity, I think the district is probably lost to us.

"The Democrats of Massachusetts are desirous of picking out the strongest man they can find for Governor. I understand Col. W. A. Gaston does not desire to enter the running this year."

Several trains bearing United States regulars from barracks in the State to the army manoeuvres at the old fields of Manassas and Newmarket passed over the West Shore Railroad this afternoon, and when Esopus was announced scores of the boys pushed their heads out of the windows and howled for the Democratic nominee.

A huge Democratic banner was strung to-day opposite Isaac Burger's hotel, near the railroad. It is a street banner, regulation size, and can be seen easily from passing trains. It bears the portraits of Parker and Davis.

POPULISTS MAY NAME BOULTON

State Committee Secretary Denies Receiving Aid from Republicans.

As a result of several meetings of the Populist State Committee, held last week, it practically has been decided that Alfred J. Boulton, a Bryan Democrat, who ran on the Fusion ticket in Brooklyn last Fall for County Clerk, is to be the candidate for Governor. Mr. Boulton is the head stereotyper of a Brooklyn newspaper.

All of the members of the Populist State Committee this year have been known as Bryan Democrats in the past. The Chairman is Jay W. Forrest of Albany. Melvin G. Palliser is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and H. C. Stimson, an attorney, of 25 Broad Street, is Secretary of the State Committee. Secretary Stimson yesterday denied that the Republicans were contributing to the Watson campaign fund.

CHINESE COOLIES SWINDLED.

Western Gang Extorted Money from Victims Brought for World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The scheme of the Chinese ring to land 241 coolies and women in this country in violation of the Exclusion act is proving to be a much more serious offense than at first appeared, and some of the ring members may yet find themselves behind prison bars.

The plans assured the making of $100,000 by the landing here of the coolies under the pretense that they were to be placed in the concession of the "Chinese Village Company," at the St. Louis Fair. Ostensibly, the coolies were to be returned to China after the fair, but they themselves had been made to believe that they would be permanently landed in the United States. With this expectation the coolies had paid $800, Mexican, in the first instance, and $110, United States money, on their arrival in this city.

This last assessment upon the ignorant victims was made on the ground that there was some hitch and that the $110 was required to pay for the bond necessary to enable them to land.

HOOK BOATS IN CRASH IN FOG DOWN THE BAY

Big Liner St. Paul Aground, Took Up Channel Room.

OFFICERS QUELLED THE PANIC

Passengers Rushed for Preservers—Liner Put Boat Off—Both Steamboats Damaged; but Continued.

While trying to avoid ramming the big American Line steamer St. Paul in a heavy fog in the lower bay yesterday morning the steamboat Asbury Park of the Sandy Hook Line was run down by the Sandy Hook, a sister boat, and fifty feet of her starboard rail were carried away. Nobody was injured, but the hundreds of passengers on both boats were panic-stricken, and only the use of force by the officers prevented many persons from jumping overboard.

Several women on both boats fainted, and children were knocked down and separated from their parents in the rush for life preservers. There was splendid order among the crews, and boats were ready for launching within a minute after the accident.

The St. Paul was in an uncomfortable berth herself at the time. Her pilot had miscalculated the position of the southwest spit, the turning point in the main ship channel, and had run the big ship aground inside what is known as Flynn's Knoll. Her passengers heard the crash of the two big harbor boats, and one of the ship's big lifeboats was put over the side to render any assistance necessary. The fog lifted in time for the officers of the St. Paul to see that the boats were not seriously damaged and a great cheer went up from the ship. It was started by the cabin passengers, and taken up with a vim by the steerage. Both steamboat Captains acknowledged the greeting with sharp jerks on the whistle.

The entire incident was enacted in fifteen minutes, but to the frightened passengers it seemed hours because of the dense fog, which shut everything from view. The whining of the fog siren on Sandy Hook Point, the coarse blasts of the steamboats, and the shrieks of other fog-hidden craft only added to the general confusion.

The Asbury Park was on her 10:21 trip to the city from Atlantic Highlands, and had about three hundred passengers aboard. The Sandy Hook was bound south and heavily loaded with a big crowd bound out of town for Labor Day. Edward McGovern, a passenger on the Sandy Hook, said:

"It was fortunate that we had slowed down considerably when the crash came. Capt. Larson had heard the whistles of the St. Paul and Asbury Park and was proceeding very cautiously. I was well forward on the saloon deck, looking out of the window when suddenly the bow of the Asbury Park loomed up dead ahead. I could feel the engines of our boat being reversed instantly, but it was too late. The Captain tried to sheer off, but struck the Asbury Park a hard blow on the starboard side about fifty feet from the bow. The shock almost threw me off my feet, and did knock down my boy. Many passengers were on the forward promenade deck, and when the crash came there was a mad scramble for safety. The officers were cool, however, and soon restored order. Several persons were bruised and several women fainted."

Neither Captain blames the other for the accident. They agree that it was one of these unfortunate situations in which every waterman finds himself at some time in a fog. Capt. Braisted of the Asbury Park said:

"When I spied through the fog the St. Paul aground right at the channel turn I was compelled to change my course in a hurry. I knew the Sandy Hook was in the vicinity. When the crash came my boat was at a dead stop. It was fortunate that the blow was a glancing one. As it was our injury was slight. The officers and crew were cool and colected and were at their stations and prepared to face any emergency."

Both boats were repaired at Atlantic Highlands last night and will make their regular trips to-day. The St. Paul remained aground until nearly noon.

SHOT TO SCARE HER FATHER.

But the Revolver Was Loaded and She Killed Him.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 3.—Mary Alice Botham, an eighteen-year-old girl, who shot and killed her father, Joseph Botham, here on Aug. 23, was discharged in the District Court to-day. It was shown that Miss Botham fired a revolver containing what she supposed were blank cartridges at her father, who was making a disturbance, for the purpose of frightening him.

The verdict of the inquest was justifiable homicide. The girl was charged with manslaughter at the time of her arrest.

TOBY, M. P., TELLS HOW THE HARD-WORKED PREMIER "RESTS"

Some of Balfour's Holiday Recreations—Age a Bar to Chamberlain's Ambition—The Season of Discontent in Clubland—London's Latest Street Nuisance.

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the early years of his leadership of the House of Commons Arthur Balfour used joyfully to mark its close by rushing off to be present at the Passion Play at Oberammergau. That of course assumed that the date of the Prorogation synchronized with that of the Play. This year it does not, and the Premier was left at liberty to undertake to deliver the Presidential address at the meeting of the British Association.

For a hard-worked Minister, buffeted through a six months' Parliamentary Session, that seems an odd way of enjoying one's self. The task has apparently been made the harder by the circumstances attendant on the closing weeks of the session. The all-night sitting, to others a crowning sacrifice of personal comfort, Mr. Balfour welcomed as a special intervention of Providence.

"If," he said to a friend, "the House had adjourned as usual at midnight I should have gone off home and gone to bed, excusing myself as being too fatigued after a constant grind of ten hours to turn to and complete my address. Having to stay at the House through the night, I just sat down and got to work."

He rather hinted that the final revision of the manuscript was accomplished in the quietness of a Sabbath morning spent at Lord Rothschild country house.

The Premier shares with Mr. Gladstone the gift, priceless to a busy man, of quickly resting. This is largely due to the trained habit, brought to perfection by the older statesman, of swiftly, in intervals of rest, throwing off all mental associations with the work temporarily set aside. Mr. Gladstone once told me that when he laid his head on the pillow after whatsoever day and night of intense excitement, he peremptorily dismissed all thought of the situation, however critical, which had engaged his attention. Sometimes, after an exceptionally lively night at the House of Commons he, before getting into bed, read "something light"—Homer, I fancy, by preference. As a rule he was able to get right off to sleep, completing his minimum term of seven hours.

READS FAR INTO THE NIGHT.

The Premier's habit, at least in holiday time, is to read far into the night and lay abed in the morning. That is not possible when the House is sitting. When, a fortnight ago, the House adjourned at 6:30 A. M., Mr. Balfour, who had sat it out, had an important public engagement for noon which was faithfully kept.

It is the week-ends, fruit of the new procedure rules, that keep him going. Some overworked men like to enjoy their Friday night to Monday morning in the quietness of their country home or such privacy as is to be obtained at a seaside hotel. Mr. Balfour finds his rest with hosts like the Rothschilds, whose perfectly appointed country houses are peopled from Saturday to Monday with brilliant company.

Asked how such conditions of life at the end of a week spent in the turmoil of Parliamentary and social life in London could suit him, Mr. Balfour answered:

"Well, it does. They don't get me up on my hind legs. Practically I don't show up till dinner time, and have the advantage of fresh air and change of scene.

It is an old Parliamentary joke, born at the period when Disraeli was Premier and had got through a session distinguished by lack of accomplished work, that he was "going to the Lords with the title Barren Session." 1875 was, however, a fruitful year compared with 1904. Of a dozen bills promised in the King's Speech, only one of first-class importance was passed, and that only by the machinery of the closure. Considering that for legislative purposes Mr. Balfour has had available a working majority of at least fourscore, this simple statement implies gross mismanagement, or, what inquired into will usually be found to come to the same thing, unredeemed ill luck.

He has, however, one success to his credit, the magnitude and importance of which outweighs a succession of failures. He has kept Parliament going till the usual date of prorogation and has earned for his Ministry six months' certain rest in the sanctuary of the recess. That is an achievement which in the circumstances probably no other man could have carried out. It should perhaps be added that no other responsible Minister would, for such particular purpose, have displayed equal cynicism in disregarding Parliamentary traditions.

On review of the past six months the wonder grows that Mr. Chamberlain should have played up to the Premier's lead in the matter of the duration of the present Parliament. It is avowedly not an instrument that may be used for accomplishing the fiscal revolution upon which he is bent. If he were in his fortieth year, or even his fiftieth, he might feel he could afford to look on, biding his time. But when the shadow of his seventieth year looms over a statesman, the opportunity of a month becomes of as much account as a youth reckons a year.

Lord Randolph Churchill, with brutal force, indicated the situation in 1886, when, Mr. Gladstone pressing forward with his Home Rule scheme, he described him as "an old man in a hurry." Mr. Gladstone, eighteen years ago insisting upon forthwith bestowing Home Rule on Ireland, was not many years older than is Mr. Chamberlain to-day devoting himself to an equally revolutionary scheme. With something like 200 members of the present House at his command, he can, as was demonstrated on a critical occasion in the past session, absolutely decree the day of dissolution. He has thought it on the whole most helpful to his purpose to allow the session to run its course, deferring dissolution till next year.

How long will he wait through 1905? Will he insist on a general election in March, or will he stand by while Mr. Balfour carries out his increasing purpose of bringing in a Redistribution bill? In the latter case dissolution cannot take place till November or December, the passing of a Redistribution bill being necessarily accompanied by the appointment of boundary Commissioners whose work may not be hurried.

WHAT NEXT YEAR WILL BRING.

Next year will see Mr. Chamberlain's sixty-ninth birthday. As he has himself long admitted, since recent by-elections with fuller freedom, the next General Election will place a Liberal Ministry in power. However mismanaged their affairs may be, they can scarcely be expected to go out under a term of four years. The Liberal Government, which in 1902 came in with a majority of forty, counting in the Irish vote, managed to hold the field through four sessions. There are some authorities who reckon that the coming General Election will give the Liberals a majority that will place their Ministry in a position independent of the Irish vote. At worst it will be of substantial form difficult to muddle away in four years.

That calculation brings us to the year 1909, and Mr. Chamberlain's seventy-third birthday. It is true Palmerston did not reach the Premiership till he was seventy-one, but being there he was not pledged forthwith to embark upon a herculean task. Like Macbeth, contemplating decision in quite other circumstances, Mr. Chamberlain, contemplating legislation embodying his fiscal scheme, must sometimes murmur to himself:

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly.

The heat of the past three weeks is modified, and people are able to walk about the streets of London without fear of sunstroke. The trees in the parks are beginning to testify to the approach of Autumn, but the grass, refreshed by recent showers, is still a delight of greenery. West of Charing Cross the streets have an uncannily empty look, appearance of being deserted being enhanced by the drawn blinds in most of the mansions.

This is the time of the year when one is turned out of his favorite club, the premises being handed over for a month or so to the care of the painters and cleaners. As usual hospitality is provided in other clubs, its warmth and fullness being bounded by sudden drying up of special taps of wine. It is wonderful how, when the Reform, the Junior Carlton, the Union, or other clubs with carefully selected, jealously kept up wine cellars open their doors to the stranger, certain bins containing precious vintages at reasonable prices are crossed out from the wine list, miraculously to reappear when the stranger has departed from within their gates.

Now also is the autumn of our discontent with a new instrument of social torture known as the vacuum cleaner. Its appearance in London is of recent date. But it looks as if it had come to stay. Its undertaking is to thoroughly cleanse a house or flat without the preliminary of taking up carpets, removing curtains, or dislodging books.

That would be all very well if evidence of the working of the machinery was confined to the premises which benefit by its action. That unhappily is not the case. The vacuum cleaner is worked from the outside. Its engine being planted at the front door, the process of cleansing going on through a sort of hose passed through the windows. I know all about it, as one is at work opposite my study window at I write, the precursor, as I know by Spring experience, of other demons. The noise is something like the beating of the engines on board a ship. But, suffering that experience, you have the compensation of knowing that you are going along, every beat of the throbbing engine bringing you a step nearer your destination. Here, at least to the neighbors of the premises operated upon, there is nothing but the monotonous noise, a melancholy addition to the old cries of London.

It is a comfort to know that the process is expensive. A householder who recently received a bill for application of the vacuum cleaner tells me his carpets were excellently cleaned, but it would be nearly as cheap to buy new ones.

ARMENIANS RAID A TOWN.

Twenty Killed in Fight with Turkish Troops at Van.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2, (Delayed.)—A hot fight between Armenian insurgents and Turkish troops occurred at Van on Aug. 31, in which more than a score were killed.

Armenians to the number of 150 raided the town, captured four houses, and barricaded themselves. Troops attacked the houses, and in the fight which followed two soldiers and twenty other persons were killed.

The authorities set fire to a number of adjoining houses so that the troops might be better enabled to besiege the insurgents. The town was panic-stricken, and those inhabitants who had not fled to the mountains took refuge in the churches and convent.

It is stated by the authorities that other Armenian bands are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, cables the State Department that the Armenian revolutionists are rather active at Van, and that considerable activity prevails locally. He says some Turkish houses have been burned, and small encounters are not infrequent, but there is no indication of any particular danger to foreign residents.

REPUBLICANS DIDN'T DO IT.

Assertion in Textbook That They Originated Rural Free Delivery False.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Committee, in a statement given out to-night, takes exception to the claim made in the Republican textbook that the Republicans originated the rural delivery system for the benefit of farming communities.

He quotes from The Congressional Record of June 22, 1892, an amendment offered to the Post Office bill by Mr. Livingston of Georgia, appropriating $200,000 for experimental free rural delivery outside the towns and villages, which was ruled out on a point of order. The day following Mr. Watson of Georgia offered an amendment, which was adopted by the House, appropriating $10,000 to make an experiment with rural free delivery.

The Democrats were then in a majority in the House. The appropriation, however, was not used, Mr. Wanamaker being at the time Postmaster General.

In 1895 $20,000 was appropriated for this purpose, and with that appropriation Postmaster General Wilson established four routes. The first route was established in Bartholomew County, Ind.

Postmaster General Payne, on Feb. 25 last, replying to inquiries from Representative Livingston regarding the introduction of free rural delivery, referred Mr. Livingston to the appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, which acts were passed when the House was controlled by the Democrats.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Cowherd says:

"It [rural free delivery] was originated by a Democrat, received its first appropriation from a Democratic Congress, and was instituted by a Democratic Executive. Like all reforms of that kind in the Postal Service, it began, of course, in a small way as an experiment.

"It was continued as an experimental service, the appropriations rapidly increased, received in the House always a practically unanimous Democratic vote, and several times the appropriations were increased upon the motion of a Democratic member. Having demonstrated its usefulness to the farming communities, the service was two years ago placed upon a permanent footing."

OLD CATHOLICS' CONGRESS.

Proposal to Send Address of Sympathy to Combes Negatived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—At the international Old Catholic Congress Pastor Carrier of Geneva moved that the Congress take advantage of the present religious crisis in France to send an address of sympathy to Premier Combes.

The proposal was opposed by several Bishops and was voted down.

The next Congress will be held in Holland in 1908.

GREEK POLICE FOR CRETE.

Powers Are Willing to Abolish the International Gendarmerie.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—In regard to the Cretan question I learn from a well-informed source that while the Powers are not willing to support the annexation of the island to Greece they are willing to consent to the abolition of the international police force there, its place to be taken by Greeks.

It is said that were such a concession not made Prince George would be unable to return to Crete.

TIBETANS COMING TO TERMS.

Two Clauses of the Treaty with Great Britain Agreed Upon.

LHASA, Aug. 30, (Delayed.)—The Durbar to-day was attended by the Chinese Amban and Tibetan Regent, with three Councilors.

Col. Younghusband, Commissioner with the British expedition, was informed that two clauses of the treaty with Great Britain had been agreed upon. The question of indemnity is still to be settled.

URUGUAYAN REBELS DEFEATED.

War Minister Reports Decisive Victory —Gen. Saraiva Wounded.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 3.—The War Minister, who is in command of the Government troops, reports that he has gained a decisive victory over Gen. Saraiva, the leader of the Uruguayan insurgents.

Saraiva was wounded during the engagement.

British Civil Engineers Coming Here.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, which sailed for New York to-day, took upward of fifty civil engineers, headed by Sir William Henry White, former Chief Constructor of warships of the British Navy, and Prof. William Cawthorne Unwin, to return the visit of the American Society of Civil Engineers and to attend the Congress at St. Louis.

The Pope to the Irish People.

ROME, Sept. 3.—The Pope has addressed a letter to the Irish episcopacy, recalling the recent visit to Armagh of his legate, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, expressing satisfaction at the faith displayed, encouraging the Irish people to persevere, and blessing them all.

King Edward Back in London.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—King Edward returned to London this afternoon from Marienbad, looking in splendid health.

DROUGHT GRIPS NOVA SCOTIA.

The Withering Grass Causes Dire Forebodings Among the Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Nova Scotia is being scorched by one of the worst droughts in its history, says United States Consul General Holloway of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in a recent report. This is practically true of the eastern portion. The uplands of Pictou are as brown as they usually are late in the Autumn. The hay crop is much less than half an average, in some places less than a third, and every other crop is suffering.

The farmers of Blue Mountain Garden of Eden, and, indeed, every part of the country, are bemoaning their withered grass and scantily covered hayfields. In some places the crop is so light, owing to the lack of rain, that it seems hardly worth the labor of cutting, but grass is so scarce and so poor that not a blade will be wasted that can be gathered in. The "oldest inhabitant" in Pictou says that he does not remember a drought so disastrous as this is likely to be. It may compel farmers who depend on upland hay to feed their stock through the Winter, as many do, to reduce their herds at a great loss.

Not only is the hay crop a failure, but the lack of rain is almost equally disastrous to oats and other cereals. Potatoes and root crops are suffering, and cannot much longer stand the lack of moisture.

OFFICIAL STAMP ON GUIDE.

He Now Belongs to the Regulars, Who Once Was a Volunteer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The Capitol guide has become a permanent fixture. He is clothed with regularity by the State Superintendent of Buildings, who has posted rates he may charge for "tows" of visitors desiring to be shown over the structure, and been invested with a silver shield containing the words "Capitol Guide," and a number.

His descriptions of some things of historical nature are vastly different from the histories published. The consumption of the time for which the visitor pays seems to be his main object.

In the Wakefield marble wainscoting of the second floor several forms resembling animals and birds have been figured out, as time consumers, by the guide. Near the entrance to the Executive Chamber is a "chicken" according to him. Recently some humorist cut the picture of a rooster out of an illustrated paper and pasted it over the object in the marble.

The guide came along with a tow and said with a flourish of his arm: "There, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a chicken."

The visitors looked at the guide sharply and then at the guide reproachfully, and some one in the Executive Chamber let out a "cock-a-doodle-do." The visitors laughed.

MINERS' ANEMIA IN FRANCE.

Intestinal Disease Being Investigated There and in Other Countries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—United States Consul Brunot writes from St. Etienne, France, as follows:

Since the beginning of the present year the subject of miners' anemia, supposed to be a consequence of the existence in those parts of the intestine known as the duodenum and the jejunum of a worm to which an Italian doctor gave the name Ankylostoma, is occupying the attention of the French Government. A committee has been appointed to study the question of its prevalence in the different mining centres of France, and circulars have been sent out to all the mining companies for reports from the doctors attached to the mines. The disease is being investigated in other European countries also.

Consul Brunot has forwarded a historical sketch of the disease, which is on file in the Consular Division of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, for consultation by all interested.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA IN THE ARMY OF THE CZAR

Alarm of Authorities Disclosed by Secret Circulars Issued to Staffs of Corps—Information of a Secret Character Imparted to the Foreign Press in Spite of All Precautions.

Published by Arrangement with The London Times.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Russian correspondents of The Times write:

The Osvobozhdenie publishes the following secret circulars, of which the first two shed an interesting light on the conditions of revolutionary propaganda in the Russian Army, while the third details certain measures by which it is hoped to prevent the possibility of official secrets finding their way into the foreign press:

1. Copy Confidential Circular.
The Staff of the Army Corps —, Active Section.
March 16 (29,) 1904.
To the Commander of the — Division.

In addition to the order of Feb. 27 of this year, No. —, in view of the necessity for exercising a more effective supervision over the privates, I order as follows:

1. In all special and extraordinary cases, those in particular of a political cast, the fact shall be announced directly after discovery, to the officer in command, and further to the commanders of the several sections, while a personal report shall be rendered to the officers of highest rank stationed on the spot and to myself in the town of N. at any hour of the day in frock coat and scarf, (a belt decorated with silver and worn by superior officers.) Besides the announcements and reports rendered to the commanders of the proper instance, inquiries shall be instituted in regard to political cases, and in addition the facts shall be communicated to the head of the Provincial Gendarmerie Department, while as regards the mode of disposal of pamphlets, leaflets, proclamations, &c., of a criminal character the instructions of the circular of the District Staff of 1902 shall be strictly observed.

Watch on All Letters.

2. In order to guard against the diffusion of political infection in the ranks an unrelaxing watch must be kept upon all letters received by privates, particularly by those of them who are Jews. The latter, moreover, shall be forbidden to receive letters written in Hebrew, and if any written in this language come to hand they are not to be passed on to the addressees, but to be given up to the staff of the division or the authorities of the artillery corps for preservation until such time as they may be required. Any privates in whose possession letters in the Hebrew language may be discovered shall be visited with severe penalties. Letters in the Polish language shall be handed over to officers specially charged and appointed in each corps who are masters of the Polish language. A similar course shall be observed in regard to letters in the languages of the other non-Russian peoples of the empire. If in the letters received by privates there is discovered anything of a criminal character, such letters shall be presented to the Provincial Gendarmerie Department, a report being rendered at the same time to the officer in command.

3. In order that such letters to privates shall not find their way to their destination without the knowledge of the authorities, through the hands of relatives or acquaintances, in order, too, that no publications whatever of a criminal character shall make their appearance among the privates, it is necessary at comparatively frequent intervals, though not periodically, to examine closely the privates' boxes, and not only their boxes, but their persons, on the pretext of investigating, say, their footbands and the condition of their feet; their boots are to be taken off, as prohibited literature may have been concealed in the uppers, and search shall be made under the uniform, in pockets, &c., as well as in various secret corners in the barracks, as for instance, in the roofs, in drawers, and in bags containing dirty linen, &c. While not freeing commanders of companies, squadrons, and sotnias and the senior officers in batteries from the obligation of making such examinations, I consider it necessary to impose this obligation, together with the responsibility for the consequences, upon the commanders of battalions and batteries, while the commanders of the sections shall be obliged to conduct examinations and test inspections personally with the object of seeing that this order is executed.

To Keep Out Prohibited Literature.

4. An increased strictness shall be observed in the fulfillment by all ranks of the requirements of the inner service, with the object of preventing the accumulation in the courtyards of the barracks and in the barracks themselves of prohibited literature, the possibility of the appearance of which is always to be impressed upon the guards and sentries of squadrons, sotnias, and batteries as a matter for which they will be held responsible, this to apply also to the battalions and the several sections. For this reason it is necessary to impose on all persons on duty a severe penalty in the case of the discovery in the courtyards of barracks or more especially in the barracks themselves, of publications and proclamations of a criminal character. If the existing arrangement of sentries does not supply a safeguard against the appearance of proclamations, the number of sentries shall be increased to whatever extent shall be deemed necessary by the commanders of sections, any new arrangements to be submitted to your Excellency for confirmation.

5. A particularly close supervision shall be instituted over privates who are on the police supervision lists and over their correspondence, more especially over those of them who are volunteers.

6. Severe measures shall be taken to prevent the occurrence of cases of absence without leave, for which cases if they do occur guards and sentries, including officers on duty in the several sections, shall be held responsible. One of the measures of putting a stop to absences without leave is that of making sudden nocturnal inspections of the soldiers' quarters, such inspections to be carried out by the commanders on duty of companies, sotnias, squadrons, batteries, and battalions, and by the commanders of sections. For the purposes of such examinations there is no need to wake the men, but it is necessary to make sure that every private is sleeping in his bed. Such examinations are to be made at various hours of the night.

7. In general the issue of permits to leave the barracks should be greatly restricted, for large numbers of privates are in the habit of thronging in the markets and roaming about the town; such restriction is to apply especially to the case of Jewish privates.

8. When Jews are taken to the synagogues they shall go in groups under the command of their senior, who shall be under an obligation to bring back the group and to present it to the sentry of the section at the appointed time. Leave shall be granted to Jews singly only on condition that peculiar care is exercised in selection and in accordance with the judgment of the commander of the section. If after the announcement of these measures and instructions in the companies, squadrons, sotnias, and batteries, publications of a criminal character are discovered and cases of absence without leave frequently occur, the non-commissioned officers who may be found guilty of laxity in the work of supervision shall be reduced to the rank of privates, while those who have completed their term of service shall be placed in the reserve or retired, and the company, squadron, and sotnia commanders shall be deprived of their command of these sections.

Signed by the Commandant of the corps.
The Chief of Staff, —.

Warning to Commanders.

II.
Secret.
The Staff of the Military District of Vilna, Department of the District Quartermaster General, Active Service Section, March 26, (April 7,) 1904.
No. 1,195. Vilna.

There have recenutly been discovered in the garrison of N and in the sections of the railway brigade cases of the appearance of revolutionary propaganda among the privates, the disseminators of criminal ideas proving to be for the most part Jewish privates, some of them being volunteers.

To prevent a repetition of anything of the kind among the troops of the district I insist that the commanders of sections shall use the utmost rigor in securing a strict observance of all regulations of the inner service, more especially on the part of officers on duty, and of guards and sentries of companies, squadrons, batteries, and commands of every kind. Moreover, I request:

(1.) The commanders of sections to make arrangements for the institution of the most rigorous supervision over the privates of the sections intrusted to their charge, and particularly over Jews and Letts.

(2.) Battalion commanders and commanders holding a corresponding position in the artillery, cavalry, and engineers to make sudden nocturnal inspections for the purpose of checking the numbers of privates and searching their trunks and their clothes.

(3.) That on Church festivals conversations of a moral and religious character with the privates shall be instituted. A merely formal attitude to this matter will be productive of no advantage whatever; it is accordingly incumbent upon those in authority to take care that the conversations are made as interesting as possible. Further, I recommend all commanders of high rank to visit as often as possible the troops under their charge and to note whether the requirements of the statute relating to inner service are being duly observed among the troops.

In making this communication I give warning that in the event of the discovery of revolutionary propaganda in any section of the forces the commanders of such a section shall be held most strictly responsible.

The Commander of the Forces, General of Infantry, Grippenberg.

Leakage of Secret Information.

III.
Copy Circular, Confidential.
The Staff of the N Infantry Division, Active Service Section, Jan. 21, (Feb. 3,) 1904.
To the Commander of the N N Regiment:

On Jan. 7, 1892, in the order No. 3,341 to the forces of the district, there were published "the instructions as to the mode of preserving or carrying on secret correspondence," which instructions, it might have been thought, afforded a sufficient guarantee for the observance of secrecy in all cases in which there was no room for an intentional breach of it on the part of persons to whom such correspondence might be intrusted in the way of service. From time to time, however, information of an entirely secret character finds its way into the foreign press.

The commander of the forces of the district, as he cannot bring himself to think that any of the officers or officials has permitted himself to publish such information deliberately, assumes that the cause of breaches of secrets is probably an insufficiently attentive regard to the matter on the part of those to whom the preservation of secret correspondence is intrusted, or, possibly, the permission on their part of inopportune conversations in the presence of persons who should by no means be initiated into the secret arrangements of the service.

In view of a recent instance of the publication in the foreign press of a complete copy of a secret document it has become indubitable that there is even a possibility of the theft of papers or of laxity in their preservation. In order to prevent the recurrence of this, the commander of the military district has given orders that in the matter of preserving and carrying on secret correspondence strict regard shall be had to the instructions mentioned above, and that at the same time an inspection shall be made in the regiment under your charge for the purpose of discovering whether these instructions are now being observed, while henceforth a check shall be kept upon this branch of service work by means of sudden inspections; such inspections, I am bidden to inform the divisional commanders, may be made by his Excellency at any time.

In consequence of the notice issued by the Staff of the — Army Corps on Jan. 15, (28,) 1904, No. —, and by order of the divisional commander, I inform you of what has been set forth above in order that you may take the corresponding measures, and I add that his Excellency considers persons who may be found guilty of carelessness in the preservation and the handling of the secret correspondence of the service as being liable to be called to very strict account.

BOAST BY W. H. ELLIS.

He Claims Credit for Treaty Between America and Abyssinia.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Hugues Leroux, the well-known author and traveler, has just returned from Abyssinia, where he went as the bearer of an autograph letter from President Loubet to the Negus.

On his return journey M. Leroux met W. H. Ellis, who accompanied the ill-fated F. Kent Loomis on the latter's journey across the Atlantic, and who, after Mr. Loomis's disappearance, took charge of the treaty between the United States and Abyssinia.

Mr. Ellis, according to M. Leroux's account, took the French traveler aside, and, after sending the young secretary who accompanied Ellis out of earshot, informed M. Leroux that he was the bearer of a signed commercial treaty between America and Abyssinia, which only required Menelik's approbation.

Mr. Ellis added the curious statement that the success of the negotiations between the United States and Abyssinia was due to himself. He declared that though Mr. Skinner, the American Consul General at Marseilles, first broached the subject to Menelik, the reason why he (Ellis) did not come forward at that time was that he had important private interests in common with the Negus which might have raised suspicion as to his motives.

CROWN PRINCE BETROTHED?

Frederick William of Germany and Duchess Cecilia Reported Engaged.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The betrothal of the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia, sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was reported with some positiveness in Schwerin to-day, but is not confirmed by the Minister of Mecklenburg-Schwerin here or by the official news agency in Schwerin.

The Crown Prince was born May 6, 1882. The Duchess was born Sept. 20, 1886.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Exceeded Those of Agricultural Products in May, June, and July.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Manufacturers formed nearly one-half of the exports from the United States in the month of July. Speaking with statistical accuracy, they formed 48.27 per cent. of the total domestic exports. For the first time in the history of the United States' manufactures are exceeding agricultural products in the exportation of goods from the country.

Figures just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that in July manufactures exported amounted to $40,000,000, against $31,000,000 of agricultural products, and in June manufactures amounted to nearly $42,000,000, against $37,250,000 of agricultural products. In former years agricultural products have greatly exceeded manufactures in the exports of the country, and it is only in recent months that manufactures have equaled or exceeded agricultural products in the export statements.

Even in the seven months ending with July last agricultural products exceed manufactures by nearly $100,000,000, but in May manufactures for the first time in the history of the country exceeded agricultural products in the statement of domestic exports, and this was again the case in June and July.

In May exports of manufactures exceeded agricultural products by about $1,000,000, in June the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was over $4,000,000, and in July the excess of manufactures over agricultural products was nearly $3,000,000.

In the three months of May, June, and July, 1904, the total value of agricultural products exported was $106,508,133, while the total value of manufactures exported in the same period was $120,789,768.

While it is true as above stated that the exports of manufactures in the months of May, June, and July have exceeded the exports of agricultural products, it should not be understood that the total manufactures exported during the entire year will exceed the total value of agricultural products exported. It is quite apparent, however, that the proportion which manufactures form of the total exports is steadily increasing, and that the proportion which agricultural products form of the total exports is steadily decreasing.

Arnold Constable & Co.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

Store Closed Monday.

ADVANCE IMPORTATIONS.

Lyons Fancy Silks,
Crêpes, Gazes and Velvets
in Exclusive Designs and Colorings.

Gold and Silver Brocade Louis XV.,
Hand Painted Satin Damas,
Ombré Satin and Taffeta Imprimé,
Crêpe Broche Lamé, Cameleon Crêpe de Chine,
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White Silks and Satins
for Wedding Gowns.
Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

New Fall Models
in Women's Wearing Apparel,
Including Home Productions and the
Latest Foreign Creations.

Wraps, Waists and Blouses,
Gowns, Street Dresses
and Tourists' Suits.

Autumn Dress Goods.

Nattie Plumetis, Cote de Cheval, Voile Carreaux, Armure Raye, Drap d'Ete, &c., in the new colorings.
BROADCLOTHS, light weights and new shades.
Checks and Mixtures for Tailor Made Garments
in exclusive patterns and great variety.

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FRENCH BAND ENTERTAINED.

Guests of J. B. Martin at Luncheon—Off for St. Louis.

The members of the "Musique de la Garde Republicaine," the official military band of the French Government, were entertained at luncheon by J. B. Martin at the Café Martin yesterday afternoon. The Salle Renaissance, where the luncheon was served, was crowded with representative French citizens of New York, as well as many others not of French origin.

In addition to Gabriel Pares, the conductor of the Garde Republicaine, those at the speakers' table included President of the Board of Aldermen C. V. Fornes, who in the absence of Mayor McClellan, welcomed the musicians to New York; M. Soufflot de Magny, the Consul General of France at New York; Ferdinand Levy, who acted as toastmaster; Louis Martin, and Senator Victor J. Dowling.

In welcoming the band to New York Mr. Fornes referred to their visit here thirty years ago, and said that their coming to-day was a gracious act on the part of President Loubet, who in behalf of the French Government authorized the trip. Consul General de Magny spoke along the same lines.

M. Pares, the leader of the band, in acknowledging the cordial welcome extended the organization, said it was fitting that he should speak of the ties of friendship that unite the American and French peoples. He referred to the former visit of the band, when his father was a prominent member of the organization. One of the cherished possessions of the band, he added, was an American flag, presented to it on its first American visit by the ladies of New York.

The Garde Republicaine left for St. Louis at 7 o'clock last evening. They will remain there a month. On their return to New York they will give a concert, either in the Metropolitan Opera House or Carnegie Hall, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the Trustees of the French Hospital in New York.

It was pointed out that monetary considerations had nothing to do with the visit of the band, its presence being purely a courtesy on the part of the French Government to the management of the St. Louis Exposition and incidentally to the American people.

WOMAN SCULPTOR HERE.

Mrs. Kuhne-Beveridge-Branson Tells of Rough Rider Group.

Mrs. Kühne-Beveridge-Branson, whose works of sculpture have been exhibited in New York, London, and Paris, and her sister the Baronin Ray von Wrede, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Philadelphia. They are granddaughters of ex-Gov. J. L. Beveridge of Illinois, and it is to visit him that they come here. Both women brought in their trunks many fine Parisian gowns, and as the fact was reported about the pier a crowd of several hundred gathered around the trunks to gaze at the gowns as the Customs Inspector spread them out for examination.

Mrs. Kühne-Beveridge-Branson said that after three years of steady work she had just completed the model for her latest work, "The Charge of the Rough Riders." The model is about 10 by 20 feet, and has in it almost 200 figures. It represents President Roosevelt as Colonel of the Rough Riders leading a charge at the head of his troops, all mounted on broncos. The sculptor said that many critics had viewed the model in her London studio and that without exception they had praised it very highly.

GREAT CONCRETE ABUTMENTS.

40,000 Cubic Yards of Cement Used at New Washington Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON Sept. 3.—The concrete work being put in by the engineers engaged on the new Union Station here for the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio is said to be the most extensive use of cement ever attempted in the United States.

The station building and the approaches are to be placed on concrete abutments forty feet square and fifty feet high. This mass of concrete is produced by huge bins leading to a mixer, and the work is mainly done by machinery, few men being required in the construction. The huge cement piers are to bear the weight of the station structure, and the high dome which will surmount the building. These piers will ultimately be faced with white granite.

The amount of concrete which will be used in the building alone, aside from the approaches, is enormous. It will amount to about 40,000 cubic yards. Besides this, there will be 400,000 cubic feet of stone masonry and 20,000,000 bricks. For the floor girders and roof supports of the main building, exclusive of the train shed, about 7,000 tons of structural steel will be utilized.

STAY AWAY FROM PANAMA.

Such Is the Warning of Minister Barrett to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—John Barrett, the American Minister to Panama, has made a special report to the State Department relative to the present and future conditions on the Isthmus as affected by the building of the Panama Canal, which is intended to prevent sore disappointment on the part of adventurous Americans attracted toward Panama by resumption of the vast enterprise.

Mr. Barrett says in part:

"No man seeking a position as clerk, stenographer, typewriter, engineer, foreman, or any similar class of labor which the average American is willing to perform should come to the Isthmus in expectation of securing a position unless he has made some previous arrangement for employment, or has sufficient funds to pay his expenses in Panama and of return to the United States if he finds no opening.

"More men of this kind are now coming to Panama and Colon than there are positions to be filled. The cost of living is very high, prices having increased nearly 100 per cent. in the last six months, and there is a great shortage of cheap and wholesome lodging and board accommodations.

"There is not any real boom in Panama, in Colon, or in the zone, but rents for houses, stores, and offices have doubled and tripled during the last few months, and are now almost exorbitantly high. In fact, the Panama landlords are, some of them, so unreasonable in their charges that there is danger of their driving business from Panama proper into a neighboring zone.

"The disagreeable and unhealthy features of the Panama climate have been ridiculously overstated by those who have studied the situation superficially while passing across the Isthmus in transit, or who desire to create a sensation. As a matter of fact, there has not been during the months of July and August a single uncomfortable night for sleeping, while the average days have not been hotter than those of New York and Washington.

"There has been hardly a single instance of serious illness among the considerable number of young men who are here in the employment of the canal, while the percentage of sickness among the larger group of laborers employed at Culebra is not greater than that upon similar excavation work in the United States. There has not been a single case of yellow fever for over a month, and there is less malaria than is often found in sections of the United States where there is considerable turning of the soil.

"My corrections of overdrawn criticisms of the Panama climate must not, however, be interpreted as meaning that there are not unfavorable features here. They exist as they do in all tropical lands, and, of course, the conditions of maintaining health and enjoying life are not by any means as favorable as those in the average temperate climes."

CONFUSION AT LINER'S PIER.

Philadelphia's Passengers Kept Waiting for the Two Appraisers.

What was declared to be one of the poorest pieces of work done recently by the customs officials was that which they tried to do at the American Line pier yesterday, when the steamship Philadelphia arrived from Southampton. The vessel brought over 500 cabin passengers, a majority of whom had goods in their trunks which it was necessary to have an employe of the Appraiser's department examine. There were two examiners at the pier.

There were plenty of Inspectors, but as soon as one found some goods that had to be appraised he looked for the appraiser, only to find him besieged by a number of other Inspectors. In this way the Inspectors were all soon occupied, and the passengers, sometimes in a line 200 long, were compelled to wait for over two hours.

Lashed to the deck of the Philadelphia were the spars of Commodore Morton F. Plant's yacht Ingomar, which has been racing in European waters for several months. Commodore Plant will return next week. His yacht will return soon.

RUINING FRENCH SHIPPING.

Dock Strike Threatens Maritime Supremacy of Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 3.—The maritime supremacy of Marseilles, the second city in France, is threatened with extinction owing to the continuance of the strike and the tie-up of the entire marine industry. Much traffic has already been diverted to Spanish and Italian ports.

The strikers to-day sought to interrupt street traffic and troops were called upon to disperse the rioters.

The steamship companies, including the French Transatlantic Company, refuse to yield until the sailors consent to submit to the discipline of their commanders.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu, the eminent sociologist, has written a letter saying that American travelers are giving up traveling on French steamers, preferring German and British vessels, owing to fears of their lack of discipline, which is now the main issue of the Marseilles strike.

ARMIES GATHER FOR WAR AT BULL RUN

New York Regiments Swell Ranks of Blue and Brown.

SMART WORK BY THE 12TH

Their Rapid Detraining Evokes Praise from Gen. Corbin—Officers Unload Tent Poles—Bustle in the Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 3.—The famous old battlefield of Bull Run, twice dyed with the blood of a divided Nation, harbors again to-night within its ample confines of sixty-five square miles some thousands of military tents and nearly 30,000 soldiers, separated into two hostile armies. The armies, however, are only technically hostile, and North and South mingle in both the Blue Army and the Brown Army, while Northern and Southern bands play each other's airs.

The great camp already is beginning to shape itself for the elaborate manoeuvres which begin on Monday, when a Blue Army of 15,000 men, under Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, based upon the Potomac River at Washington, will march westward against the Brown Army of 15,000 under Gen. Franklin Bell, operating in the Shenandoah Valley toward Washington.

The armies are named from their respective uniforms, the Blues wearing the old regulation blue and the Browns being attired in the recently adopted olive drab uniforms. The 5,000 regular troops who have been detailed to assist in the manoeuvres already are here, and a total force of nearly 25,000 militia will be sleeping under their tents to-morrow night. Then the hostile armies will be prepared on Monday to cut each other into hypothetical fragments.

New York Regiments Arrive.

The event of the day was the arrival of the New York regiments, and their appearance, their smart way of handling themselves, and their snappy, quick, and businesslike work won high and general praise from all the officers who saw them. These regiments are the Twelfth of Manhattan, the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, and the Seventy-fourth from Buffalo.

The "fighting Twelfth," as it is sometimes called, probably because it looks as if it could fight if it had to, left New York last night amid great cheering, and arrived at the battlefield this morning at 10 o'clock. To-day, perhaps, the first doubt of the mimic warfare was cleared away, and the factor in eliminating the doubt was the manner in which the New Yorkers, particularly the Twelfth, detrained.

A regular, from long experience, falls off a train and into line, just as naturally as a tumbling cat alights on its feet. Militia, however, do not always land so quickly or so successfully, and many were the curious regular eyes bent on the Twelfth's train when it reached Thoroughfare this morning. The result was a genuine surprise to all who saw. The whole regiment, 850 strong, spilled out of the train quietly, without confusion, and were in column for march before the regulars had time to catch their breaths. Several of the regular officers attached to headquarters were on hand to see the performance and timed it by their watches. The whole manoeuvre occupied some seconds less than three minutes.

On account of the intense heat of the long night journey two or three privates were temporarily overcome, but to-day their getup was as smart and soldier-like as it was when, amid applause, they made their march down town in New York.

An acute, interested, and enthusiastic admirer was Gen. Corbin, who is in supreme command of all the troops occupied in the manoeuvres.

"The Twelfth," he said, "beat everything in the facility with which it detrained. The men's appearance was excellent, and I am not at all surprised that two or three were overcome by the heat of the night journey."

The observed of all observers was Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with his Company D, to hustle along the work of unloading the tents and supplies. Lieut. Vanderbilt and Lieut. H. H. Rogers, Jr., of Company A, tore off their coats and did four men's work in getting tent poles off the train. After that Lieut. Vanderbilt was assigned to police duty.

Many of the onlookers were surprised to see the officers unloading poles, but Col. Brewer, who was at Thoroughfare at the time, said that when speed was necessary officers of the regular army frequently did the same thing. To judge by the remarks of the Twelfth's men afterward, none of them thought any the less of the two Lieutenants for their hard work. The First Lieutenant of Lieut. Rogers's company is Deputy Police Commissioner Harris Lindsley. Another officer of the Twelfth, Capt. Rogers Winthrop, has the distinction of being the only National Guard officer assigned to the staff of Gen. Corbin.

Praise for the Fourteenth, Too.

The Fourteenth of Brooklyn also made a creditable record in detraining, and, like the Twelfth, won praise for its smart appearance. The Fourteenth is in the Second Brigade of the Blue Army, the brigade being stationed at Manassas, and commanded by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

The remaining troops will arrive to-morrow, and Chief Quartermaster Col. John W. Pullman says that his schedule of eighty trains will go through successfully. Nearly all the troops are here now, and so far there has been no hitch.

Altogether to-day fifteen trains arrived, mostly from New York and New England, bringing nearly 4,000 troops, and the work in detraining through the Southern Railway's newly laid twenty-five miles of track was considered remarkable.

Quartermaster General Humphreys of the United States Army visited the field to-day and accompanied by Col. Bond, Deputy Quartermaster Capt. Budd, Major Baker, Capt. Crabbs, and Capt. Lyddel, made a tour of the three camps in three automobiles. Their report was highly satisfactory.

Of the general arrangement Gen. Corbin said this evening: "I have never seen a better camp, not even in my travels abroad. If the lessons which are being learned now had been known in 1898 the history of the Spanish war would have been different in that many mistakes would have been avoided."

The health of the camp, in spite of the very hot and dry weather, remains good. About fifty men are indisposed, but the number is regarded as small for so great a number of men in camp. While chopping a tree this afternoon a member of the Engineer Corps let the tree fall on him, and his leg was broken. This is the most serious casualty thus far reported.

Distribution of Troops.

While the situation of the battlefield and the disposition of the troops suggests a repetition or an imitation of the two battles of Bull Run, the plans, as drawn up by the War Department, make it quite the contrary. Gen. Corbin, in supreme command of all the forces, has taken particular pains to avoid any possibility of criticism on account of the division of the troops, and regiments from the North will fight side by side with those of the South against North and South on the other side.

The Twelfth of New York and the crack Second of Georgia will help each other defend Washington against the advance of the Blues, under Gen. Grant. Against these two regiments are the old Fourteenth of Brooklyn, with the First Tennessee Infantry, the First Florida Infantry, and the First South Carolina Infantry, all in the Blues First Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, United States Army.

The union of North and South and division of North against North and South against South has been carried out so thoroughly that any revival of hereditary feeling is rendered quite impossible. North and South are coupled in the divisional troops and in each of the four brigades of the opposing divisions.

In the First Division (the Blues) Battery I of the Massachusetts Field Artillery and Battery A of the First Virginia Field Artillery fight side by side. In the First Brigade of this division the Fifth New Jersey is coupled with the First Georgia. The First Alabama and the First Maine Infantry co-operate in the Third Brigade. In the Second Division, (or Browns,) commanded by Gen. Bell, three troops of the First Squadron of the Georgia Cavalry will travel with Battery I of the Connecticut Field Artillery. The Second Maine and Second Texas will fight together in the First Brigade. In the Third Brigade of this division the First Maryland and the Second New York will stand together. The Second South Carolina Infantry and two battalions of the West Virginia Infantry are bracketed in the Fourth Brigade of the Blues with the Second Vermont Infantry.

All these troops mentioned are militia, and, next to the elimination of the North and South, as such, in the manoeuvres, the next question, considered and apparently thoroughly solved by Gen. Corbin and his aides, was the judicious admixture in each of the eight brigades of regular soldiers with militia forces.

Assignments of the Regulars.

The militia outnumber the regulars by about four to one, and in order that the amateur soldiers may have the advantage of consorting with and following the example of the regulars, one body of regular troops is assigned to each brigade of the opposing forces. The regulars in the "Blue" army are five companies of the Fifth Infantry in the First Brigade, four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry in the Second Brigade, six companies of the Sixteenth Infantry in the Third Brigade, and four companies of the Fifth Infantry in the Fourth Brigade.

In the "Browns," under Gen. Bell, there are three companies of the First Infantry in the First Brigade, four companies of the Ninth Infantry in the Second Brigade, four companies of the Ninth in the Third Brigade, and in the Fourth Brigade five companies of the Eighth.

In the divisional forces under the opposing Generals the regulars show as follows: Gen. Grant has under him two companies of the Second Battalion of Engineers, eight troops of the splendidly drilled Fifteenth Cavalry, which was seen in Madison Square Garden at the Military Show last Winter, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Batteries of the United States Field Artillery. Under Gen. Bell in his allotment of divisional troops are one company of the Second Battalion of Engineers, two squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry, and the Third and Fourth Batteries of the United States Field Artillery.

To leaven the heterogeneous mass of 30,000 troops there will be music a plenty. The Blues and the Browns each have four bands. Of these only one is a militia organization—the band of the Second Vermont Infantry, in the Fourth Brigade of Gen. Bell's forces. In Gen. Grant's army the divisional section has two bands, that of the Second Battalion of Engineers and that of the Fifteenth Cavalry. Gen. Bell's Fourth Brigade, besides the Vermont band, has the band of the Eighth Infantry. The Blue Second Brigade and the First and Second Brigades of the Browns have no music of their own. Gen. Bell's divisional troops and all the other brigades have one band each.

Another example of the impartial and equable division of troops is found in the selection of the militia troops from the various parts of the Atlantic Division, the instruction of which is the main purpose of the manoeuvres. All States from Maine to Texas are represented by militia organizations of artillery, cavalry, infantry, hospital men, and signal corps in just proportions.

The rivalry among the National Guard organizations to be chosen to take part in the war game of course was great. Altogether troops were selected from seventeen States, of which New York sends four organizations. Of these, New York City has two—the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, which fought under Gen. Grant in the Spanish-American war, and the Twelfth Manhattan under Col. George Dyer. Besides the two regiments of infantry New York sends two troops of her pet cavalry organizations. Squadron A is honored with a place among Gen. Grant's brigade of divisional troops. Brooklyn's Troop C, under Capt. De Bevoise, is at Manassas.

The Force of Umpires.

The force of umpires, which will give the final word as to the success or failure of the various tactics employed by the rival commanders, has completed its elaborate plans for passing upon the execution of the manoeuvres. This force numbers fifty-one. They rank from Colonel to Captain, and all have been chosen because of their long experience and wide acquaintance with military matters. They are among the most efficient men in the army, and their selection as umpires is regarded as a high compliment to their ability.

The chief umpire is Col. Arthur L. Wagner of the General Staff, who was chief umpire at the Fort Riley and West Point manoeuvres last year, and who has been until recently the second in command at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He will be with neither army and will be supreme in authority as far as the action manoeuvres are concerned. Col. Jacob A. Augur of the Tenth Cavalry will be the senior umpire with Gen. Grant's army, and Col. Edgar L. Steever of the Fourth Cavalry will be the chief umpire with Gen. Bell's forces.

All umpires will wear the uniform of the divisions to which they are attached, and will be distinguished from the other officers by a white cap or helmet. Col. Wagner can wear either blue or brown uniform, and he will be accompanied always by a mounted orderly bearing his flag. Col. E. E. Britton, formerly in command of New York's Twenty-second, and well known as a writer on military subjects, is at corps headquarters, where he will remain throughout the manoeuvres as the guest of Major Gen. Corbin.

Contrary to his reported intentions Gen. Corbin will not view the manoeuvres from an automobile, but will use a horse. The several automobiles in camp are creating great excitement among the native horses, and there has been nearly a score of runaways. Fast time is impossible as the chauffeur is obliged to stop his machine every time an approaching horse shows signs of nervousness.

Gen. Corbin started out in his white automobile to make an inspection of the Brown camp at Thoroughfare, and on the sixteen-mile trip his machine had to stop several times in order that shy horses might be led past it.

DINNERS AT THE MANOEUVRES.

Governors and Foreign Attaches Alone Entertained at Nation's Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The comment made by Representative Livingston of Georgia on the dining of guests at headquarters during the manoeuvres at Manassas is being discussed by army officers. During the past week there has been not a little entertaining of guests, not only at Gen. Corbin's headquarters, but also at all the various division, brigade, and regimental headquarters, but it has all been at the expense of the officers, who in camp, as well as in quarters, pay the bills for what their tables bear.

In the appropriations for the manoeuvres the fact was recognized that it was due from the Government to entertain representatives of other countries and the Governors of States that might send troops to take part in the demonstrations. In the arrangements for the manoeuvres provision was made for entertaining eight military representatives from foreign countries and seven Governors of States. These are the only persons who will dine at Government expense. When representatives from the United States are invited to foreign manoeuvres they are entertained as the guests of the country where the manoeuvres are held.

The charge made that Gen. Corbin has been exceedingly punctilious and required guests to wear a certain dress at dinner is without foundation. Owing to the dusty condition of the roads, word was sent to officers, for their convenience, that white uniforms would be the thing for dinner. Guests are privileged to dress as they please.

Mr. Livingston was misled by paragraphs published in a number of papers to the effect that Gen. Corbin had arranged to have formal dinners daily at his headquarters, to which none was to be admitted unless in full-dress uniform in the case of officers of the army and evening suits in the case of citizens.

TO SEE ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Advice for Those Who Would Witness Bull Run Operations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in constant receipt of inquiries as to the best way to see the army manoeuvres. My advice is to take an umbrella and a pocketbook and alight from the Southern Railway at Wellington, Gainesville, or Haymarket—get out into a farmhouse somewhere adjacent to the Warrenton Pike before Monday night, Sept. 5, and await developments. The dooryards, orchards, vineyards, gardens, and cemeteries are exempt from occupation by the troops.

Nearly every farmhouse in the area is a boarding house which will accommodate from ten to fifty people each. The terms run from $1.50 to $2 per day, and some of the farmers propose to transport their temporary guests free of charge.

Those who wish to visit the Blue Army or the Brown Army should go to Lewis's Crossing or Thoroughfare.

Manassas is three miles from the Blues and fourteen from the Browns; seven miles from the centre of the area. Those who wish to avoid the saloons and a hot, dusty ride will remain on the cars instead of disembarking at Manassas. Those who desire to secure quarters in advance in Manassas or in the area of manoeuvres can receive a printed list of boarding places from the undersigned, there will be limited livery accommodations at each station.

A few saddle horses can be obtained, but they are in great demand.

GEORGE C. ROUND, Secretary.
Bureau of Information, Army Manoeuvres, Manassas, Va., Sept. 3, 1904.

ART SCHOOL'S TRIP ABROAD.

Mr. Chase Abandons the Old Summer Courses on Shinnecock Hills.

The Summer School of Art, at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., which has been for many years one of the points of interest for residents of the Hamptons to drive to, has ceased to exist, and the bare, windy, heather-grown slopes of the Hills, between Peconic and Shinnecock Bays, will henceforth miss the picturesque maidens in their glory, sunbrowned despite the sunshades, with their umbrellas, easels, and big hats. In their stead will be left mere golfers and caddies and the few pedestrians who find a reward for a windy walk in the superb views and exhilarating sea breezes of this part of Long Island. The school was William M. Chase's, and it is Mr. Chase himself who announces its demise. He has just returned from his second tour abroad with the school.

"The class of art students I took to Holland last year," said the painter, "settled the question how best to spend the Summer, or, say, two or three months of the Summer. The combination of travel, art museums, and work turned out all that I expected, for each in its way helps the other, and the stimulus is constant. The mere change of surroundings to a novel environment enlivens a pupil, and when he gets down to work the fact that he is in a foreign land, where foreign artists are liable at any time to call and see what he is doing, exerts a lively effect on his ambition. Then he sees from time to time the pictures of modern men and the old masters. Being with friends and fellow-workers, he does not get lonely and discouraged, as the solitary art student often does when first he goes abroad. It is really a lark, and yet hard work, as good a mixture as any one need expect."

"But this Summer you did not return to old Haarlem?"

"No. I believe it is best to change the scene each year. While last Summer we enjoyed that quaint, immaculate old Dutch town and painted the same scenery that found favor with Ruysdael, Hobbema, Hals, and Rembrandt, and while we had close to hand the incomparable pictures of the old Dutchmen at Amsterdam and Haarlem, this year we took London by storm. My agent found excellent quarters in a big studio at St. John's Wood, and lodgings for the students also great distance."

"And how were you received by the British artists?"

"With open arms—I never knew such kindness. Men of long-established renown—Alma-Tadema, Sargent, Brangwyn, Boughton, Shannon, and others—came to see us and invited us to their studios. The painters over there certainly live in great style. They were very sympathetic and left nothing undone to make the students feel that England is a second home. Naturally it was different in Holland, where artists are comparatively few and scattered, and the language makes a difference.

"You ask why I chose England this Summer. Chiefly because I wished my pupils to see the pictures in the National Gallery and the Wallace collections. In the National Gallery the old masters have been arranged chronologically, so that one can take a certain art period and on one day study that period by itself, leaving another for a second visit. The Wallace collections are marvelously fine. They supply just what London formerly lacked, the completest and finest set of works by Corot and the Barbizon landscapists, for instance, not to speak of other French work. You can imagine how stimulating to students it is to see masterpieces by the leading spirits of modern schools, pictures that establish standards."

"You have given up the Shinnecock Summer school for good, then?"

"Yes; that is now gathered to the past. There are no more schools for me. Last Summer work over here, which can be used by men and women who do not wish to go abroad; some at Cape Cod, another at Old Lyme, Conn. The National Academy and the Society of American Artists have Summer schools of art in different quarters; the Pennsylvania Academy of Art also. Such instruction as my pupils gained this Summer is important to their future in many ways in their professions, brings them in contact with the leading masters of the day, affords them the equivalent of the old system of Wanderjahre, which was a necessary course for apprentices to the useful trades and arts before they could set up as masters. They had to wander from their own towns, and their own country sometimes, in order to learn what was old fashioned in their home teaching, what was good enough to be preserved. I fancy that pupils who have been abroad under such auspices learn neither to overrate nor to underrate foreign examples, neither to think that America holds all that is worth while, nor to imagine that residence in Europe alone will make artists of them."

"Have you made any plans for next Summer's trip?"

"Not yet. But I am inclined to place Spain on the cards for next Summer. In Madrid, or near Madrid, my agent may be able to find just what we want, and then we shall have a chance to study the Spanish and Netherlandish schools at the Prado—Velasquez, Murillo, Coello, Goya, van Dyck, and perhaps make the acquaintance of some of the living Spanish artists, if at that time of the year they are in Madrid. I know the Spanish capital well, and, like most visitors to Spain, have enjoyed the delightful courtesy and charm of Spaniards, who form a unique race. Unfortunately, some of the best men do not stay much in Spain, being drawn away to Paris and Rome, where they find models, studios, art dealers, and private art collectors, a true art centre, in fact, which no Spanish city is at present in Europe, perhaps even more than in America, art is a kind of passport, and I am always amazed at the sympathy and kindness which meet us as soon as people learn who we are and what we are about. The ordinary tourist may not be regarded always with the most favorable eyes, especially when he hunts in bands, but every one seems to have a pleasant word for artists."

"And what are you doing in the painting line yourself?"

"I? At present? Neither here at Shinnecock nor at my studio in the city have I taken up work again seriously. I am off for St. Louis, where I shall have to serve on the jury. When I return I shall take up the interrupted portraits and other pictures with all the more zest because I have had a long Summer vacation."

FIGHTING MOSQUITOS BY DITCHING METHOD

What Three Years' Effort Has Accomplished at Lawrence.

PEST GREATLY REDUCED

Peculiarities of the Salt Marsh Mosquito and Difficulties of Fighting Them—Real Source of Trouble.

Edward M. Bentley, who has had considerable experience and success in stopping the breeding of salt-marsh mosquitoes by the ditching method, yesterday commented on an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 29, in which conditions in New Jersey were described, and in which it was pointed out that the operations undertaken near Newark have "only turned the meadows into a vast pond, a bigger mosquito factory than it had ever been before." "I am not familiar with the situation at Newark, but there must have been some radical error in the manner of digging the ditches, if it is true that they have been unsuccessful," said Mr. Bentley. "It is not to be expected that such treatment of the meadows will shut off the migration of mosquitos bred in regions which have not been treated. The salt marsh mosquito is a vigorous traveler and will drift with the wind for many miles. It is, however, certain that if the ditching were properly done, it would stop the breeding in regions to which it has been applied.

"It is an error to think that the ditches are for the purpose of drying the meadows. The object is to prevent the trapping of the water in pockets or depressions reached only by the monthly high tides. Regions flooded by the daily tides are safe. In some cases it is the purpose of the ditches to admit the daily tides to pools that were formerly reached by the extraordinary tides only; but in other cases they do drain and dry out such pools without admitting the daily tides.

EXPERIMENTS AT LAWRENCE.

"At Lawrence, L. I., this system has been steadily extended for the past three years. In 1902 six miles of shore line was ditched along the ocean front, and the succeeding Summer several miles on the north side adjoining Jamaica Bay was similarly treated. The method is also being extensively continued by private owners, who have spent several thousand dollars in the work, until the breeding has been eliminated along about twelve miles of shore line on the ocean side of Lawrence. During the present Summer three men have constantly patrolled these meadows, and it is safe to say that not a handful of mosquitos has been produced there during that time. The same is true of the regions on the Jamaica Bay side, so far as the ditching has been extended.

"There remains, however, quite an area at the head of Jamaica Bay which has not been ditched, and it is from this particular region that practically all the mosquitos which have reached Lawrence this Summer have come. Their progress from this region, when the wind has blown steadily from the north for several days, may be traced as definitely as the march of an army, and the time of their arrival at certain points can be predicted with certainty. There has been but one such invasion of any consequence during the present season. This occurred early in July, when a steady north wind blew for several days just at a time when the weather had become warm enough to permit the hatching of a large brood. In twelve hours they had arrived within half a mile of the village, and in twenty-four hours had spread through the village and reached the meadows on the south, where they were manifestly disturbed by their inability to find breeding places. In desperation they began breeding in a most unpropitious locality, where they had never attempted it before, but were immediately stopped, although it took 140 gallons of oil to do it. With a change of wind the retreat of the mosquitos was quite as marked as their advance. The larger part of them were blown out in forty-eight hours. Some lingered in protected places in the lee of the hedges and in inclosures where they could not escape. Since that time migrations have been unimportant, but may be expected on a north wind.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

"The conditions this year have been unprecedentedly favorable to mosquito breeding, because of the unusual amount of rain coming at frequent intervals," continued Mr. Bentley, "yet the conditions at Lawrence have been remarkable, in comparison with the years before this work was undertaken. Every evening this Summer, when the weather was warm enough, I have sat on an unscreened porch in perfect comfort. This has not been true of every residence, since some dwellings are more favorably located than others. Those which are more or less closely surrounded with hedges and shrubbery, in which mosquitos from outside regions have lingered, have more mosquitos than those which are more open and out of proximity to the shrubbery. There have been also cases in which rain-water mosquitos were produced near dwellings by reason of neglect.

"In years past, however, the conditions described in your article as prevailing in New Jersey were also characteristic of Lawrence. It was my custom to provide each chair on my veranda with a screen made by attaching a wire frame to the back of the chair and surrounding it with a tent which would reach to the floor. My gardener during most of the Summer could work only with a veil over his head and gloves on his hands. But such screens have not been used for three years, and last Sunday I searched in my garden for adult mosquitos, and found but four, sheltered behind a hedge. To show that the village appreciates the present situation, I would say that the appropriation for mosquito work was voted unanimously last Spring. Not a single voter made a protest, and it is expected that the work will be extended to cover the one remaining region from which mosquitos come.

START OF BREEDING RETARDED.

"One noticeable effect of the ditching seems to be that it prevents an early start of the breeding, even in outside regions. The salt-marsh mosquito seems to hibernate in both the larval and the egg state, the ground being loaded with eggs and larvae in the Fall, which develop in the Spring. For example, several small pools were carefully watched last Fall. They were filled with larvae which did not develop because of the low temperature. These pools were repeatedly frozen over, but when thawed out the 'wrigglers' were found as active as ever, and were finally frozen in when Winter came. The day before Christmas the frozen mud was dug up from the bottom of each pool and placed in a pail of warm water, and in two hours the larvae were once more alive and kicking. In so far as the reduction in the mass of mosquitos tends to reduce the number of eggs and larvae left on the ground in the Fall, to that extent is the start of the breeding retarded in the following Spring.

"I mention the foregoing facts in the hope that it may tend to prevent any abandonment of the ditching method by discouragement at its apparent lack of success. This work is a peculiar one, which requires tenacity of purpose and a patient continuation under discouragement. People generally expect too much from a small expenditure, and also forget that the work must be followed up and continued with diligence. Results come slowly and—what is particularly noticeable—people easily forget the former bad conditions and, knowing that work is being done, take more notice of a single mosquito than they formerly did of a thousand. In regions where winds blow from untreated areas the only results to be expected are that the breeding will be stopped on the areas which are treated, so that winds blowing therefrom will bring no mosquitos, and those which migrate into the treated region will have no opportunity of settling down there and breeding. Only an extended system of treatment reaching over a considerable area will have pronounced results. The direction of prevailing winds is an important factor in the work. I may also add that the engineering of the ditches is equally important. It is unnecessary to dig them to any pools which are well flooded by the daily tides.

REAL SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

"The real source of trouble is the pockets and depressions reached only by the exceptional high tides. These occur along the edges of the uplands, and can be reached at a comparatively slight expense. I have seen a considerable waste of money and effort by digging ditches in the wrong places and in the wrong way. If properly carried out, this system is extremely cheap and effective. I trust that the alleged experience in New Jersey will not lead to an abandonment of the work, but that, in spite of the apparent lack of success, the system will be carried out in such a way and to such an extent that benefits may be realized. Unless it is continued and extended, the money spent upon it is simply wasted. I will also add that, in my judgment, it should be rendered unlawful for the owner of any salt marshes or other lands to maintain thereon such a pestiferous nuisance as a mosquito hatchery. Then it would only remain for public-spirited citizens to see that the law was enforced."

ART NOTES.

The battleground of Antietam has been decorated with no less than thirteen monuments in memory of as many regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on Sept. 17 the anniversary of the battle these thirteen memorials will be unveiled. Organizations of veterans have stimulated American sculpture not a little, though it must be confessed that the quality of the average monument is terribly low. Apparently the majority of monument committees enjoy the hallucination that their taste is sufficient to select designs, and the results on some of our battlefields are more awful than the carnage for which the monuments stand. The poor soldiers who fit an' died into the Rebellion did not choose their death and would have preferred to remain unshot, unmonumented, and unsung. But the monuments at Gettysburg and Chattanooga are cold-blooded atrocities slowly prepared, and openly, shamelessly unveiled. They are lasting, too, and bid fair to freeze the blood of untold generations of persons who, 'tis to be hoped, will know enough of art to be dismayed.

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The portrait of the poet Ariosto by Titian, already mentioned, formerly in the Cobham Hall collection, has been bought for the British National Gallery with the aid of a group of donors. The price was $150,000. It is easily the finest painting by the great Venetian in the gallery. Ariosto, if he it be, is a finely clad, somewhat haughty man, early middle-aged, standing by a balcony or parapet of stone. He is depicted at half length the size of life. He turns a three-quarter face to the beholder and looks from the canvas out of the corners of his eyes; his head is thrown back and his expression keen, bold, and perhaps a trifle disdainful. Over his right shoulder, which is toward the spectator, hangs a quilted cloak of a hazel color; one sees a bit of white shirt with a fine gold chain about the neck. He has full red sensuous lips, dark brown beard, and a great head of very black-brown hair to his shoulders, which throws brow and cheek into brilliant relief. The nose is delicate and finely chiseled. Titian has placed his name on the stone of the parapet. The picture is in an old frame heavily incrusted with figures-de-lis. It occupies a screen to itself in Gallery VII., where the Venetians have been grouped, an honor well deserved, for notwithstanding the wealth of marvelous pictures in the National Gallery this one fairly lays claim to the first rank. Among the subscribers to the purchase are Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and W. W. Astor, Lady Wantage and Lord Iveagh, Lord Burton, and Mr. Beit. Ariosto mentions Titian in his "Orlando Furioso." The portrait was painted in 1516, the year that Alfonso invited Ariosto to his Court at Ferrara.

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Cardinal Vannutelli is said to have verified the charge that a wonderful ancient priest's cope lent by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the South Kensington, London, is the same relic which disappeared some years ago from the cathedral at Ascoli, in Eastern Italy. It is said to be the finest object of the kind in existence. The attention of Mr. Morgan is to be called to it, and an investigation may ferret out the person who is to blame for selling a famous object from the cathedral's treasury. Such things are not left about where a thief could take them. Usually it is found that they have been sold by priests who care more for money to repair the church or embellish it with modern art works than for old vestments whose beauty they do not appreciate.

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In this case, however, an outsider is at least one of the culprits. A Florentine named Ricardo Rocchigiani, who came to Ascoli some years ago and set up a photographer's atelier, was arrested and committed suicide in prison. The cope disappeared from the cathedral in 1902, when the premises were being cleansed, and of late Rocchigiani had been absent from Ascoli, stating on being asked as to his movements that he had been in Egypt. The cope was sold only recently to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who supposed that it came from Paris. On sending it for exhibition to the South Kensington, it was greatly admired; some experts decided that it was English work of the second half of the thirteenth century. When it was asserted that this was the stolen cope of Ascoli, astonishment was great. The basis of the cope is brocade, formed by gold threads woven on a kind of canvas. Fifteen whole and four half-circular medallions are embroidered on it, representing the Virgin, the Child, the head of Christ, the crucifixion of St. Peter, and figures of early Popes. The only point in which the cope has been injured in all these years is in the loss of pearls once scattered profusely over it. These were removed in order to pay a war tax levied under Napoleon I. The cope was a present to Ascoli by a native of the town who ascended the Papal throne in 1288 as Nicholas IV. As it has always remained one of the greatest treasures of the cathedral up to 1902. How the photographer could have obtained it without collusion with the keeper of the treasury is not easy to see. The death of Rocchigiani may remove the only chance to detect the culprit.

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Railway companies as patrons of art are very modern phenomena and perhaps confined to the United States. For many years Thomas Moran painted pictures of the marvelous landscapes traversed by one of the great continental railways. Now it is C. H. Harmon of Denver who has an order for twenty-four paintings from the Santa Fé line. One represents the old Santa Barbara mission buildings, another the bay of Avalon on Catalina Island, a third a view of Coronado Beach in San Diego Bay seen from Point Loma. There are scenes from the Yosemite Valley and the Grand Cañon of Arizona, Pueblo Indian communal houses and establishments of the Catholic mission priests in California. Three already finished measure 12 by 18 feet. According to The Denver Post, the order was given by Secretary Paul Morton, who was Vice President of the Santa Fé before he accepted his place in the Cabinet at Washington. When the series is complete the railway company will exhibit them at Denver.

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The Russians have only recently completed their art exhibit at the Art Palace in the St. Louis World's Fair. Four associations are represented: The Imperial Academy of Arts, the St. Petersburg Society of Artists, the Association of Artists of St. Petersburg, and a society which arranges exhibitions in Russian towns. A large portrait statue of Count Tolstoy by Ginsburg and Makofsky's masterpiece on canvas, "Peasants Towing Barges on the Volga," are exhibits by the Imperial Academy. Ancient Russian architecture is shown in seventy-three pictures by Rohrich, and "Views of Siberia" in nine paintings by Mme. Pedoshenko. Another group of pictures by Demiroff-Uralsky represents the Ural Mountains, famous since remote antiquity for their precious stones. "Awaiting the Pasha," the masterpiece of Soukharofsky, is one of the notable canvases in the Russian art exhibit.

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PALATIAL ST. REGIS TO OPEN ITS DOORS TO-DAY

Called the Most Richly Furnished Hotel in America.

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Building from Top to Bottom Marked by the Most Stunning Effects of the Decorator's Art.

The new St. Regis, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, said to be the finest hotel in America in the way of furnishings and interior decorations, will be open for business to-day. It is the property of Col. John Jacob Astor, and will be under the management of R. M. Haan, the restaurant man. Trowbridge & Livingston were the architects, and Arnold, Constable & Co. did the furnishing. Including the furnishings, the hostelry represents an outlay of $5,500,000. The building alone cost $4,000,000.

Eighteen stories high, the St. Regis towers above everything in the neighborhood. The patronage which the management expects to attract is indicated by the locality in which it stands, the most exclusive residential section of the city. One is first struck by the outward appearance of the building, which, though it is eighteen stories high, rests on a plot smaller than the site of the Waldorf-Astoria.

One has but to enter the place to be impressed with its magnificence. It is there that the most money was spent. On the first floors are the public rooms, and on the Fifth Avenue side is the general dining hall and restaurant, the ornamentation being in keeping with the rich effect carried out all through the building. Connecting with the dining hall is the Palm Room, perhaps the most gorgeous of all. It is lighted by a skylight, supported by great marble arches, set with rare tapestries and wonderful mural decorations.

On the Fifth Avenue side on the second floor is the banquet hall and ballroom. On the same floor are the library, containing 3,000 books, and the two reception rooms, one of which is done in white mahogany throughout, and the other of Circassian oak. Some of the most valuable of the tapestries collected by Mr. Haan in his two years' search of Europe are to be seen in these rooms.

The principal apartment on the third floor is the state suite, a series of rooms that have no counterpart in America. This suite consists of two bedrooms, a private dining room, sitting room, library, reception room, and bath room. The various other floors are given up to bedrooms, single or en suite, and every one of them furnished in beautiful yet simple style.

An idea of the decorative scheme of the St. Regis may be had from a description of the banquet hall. Here the walls are of paneled marble of a dull white color. The doors are painted to harmonize with the general scheme, while the spaces between the doors and windows are covered with rich tapestries, the hangings being of yellow and white Venetian velvets.

The mechanical equipment of the hotel includes an ice plant and an electric plant. The heating is by direct radiation. The cold air is first filtered, and then heated by being passed over a system of steam coils. It is then forced into the rooms by electrical blowers.

The cleaning will be done automatically by a system of pipes connected with powerful vacuum pumps in the basement, the dust being drawn into the basement, where it is put into sacks, to be carried away. Other modern improvements are an incinerating plant and the most effective fire alarm system to be found.

SAND SHARK FOUGHT HARD.

Big Specimen Received at Aquarium and a Giant Turtle, Too.

A sand shark said to be the largest ever held in captivity and a leatherback turtle, also some pumpkins as to size in his class, registered permanently at the Aquarium, Battery Park, yesterday. The shark hails from three miles within Sandy Hook, where a fisherman picked him up, and the turtle registered from Bay Head, N. J.

A fisherman named Schmoor, who sets his nets in the lower bay, started out in his naphtha launch on Friday to gather the fish. He saw a great splashing on the water, and then he made out a long gray body enmeshed in the nets. The shark finally exhausted himself, and Schmoor went to get his launch. He hooked a scow to the stern, and the shark was placed in it. The fisherman's troubles began. The big fish fought all the way, and several times had been almost abandoned before the Aquarium was reached. The shark is nine feet long, and weighs nearly 500 pounds. The turtle was also found in a fisherman's nets. He is five feet long, and weighs 400 pounds or more.

Debs to Open Socialist Campaign.

The Social Democratic Party will open its campaign in this city Tuesday evening with a meeting at Carnegie Hall. Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, the candidate for President, will be the principal speaker. It is expected that he will reply to Mr. Cleveland's article on the Chicago strike. Emile Vandervelde, a member of the Belgian Parliament; Senator La Fontaine of Belgium, and Herman Groelich, a member of the Parliament of Switzerland, will also make addresses.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
AUGUST, 1904.
PHILADELPHIA
PUBLIC LEDGER
ADVERTISING

August, 1903	1904, August
LINES 294,307	LINES 296,979
1903 ADVTS. 19,169	1904 ADVTS. 24,183

GAIN

LINES	ADVTS.
2,672	5,014

THE PUBLIC LEDGER
PHILADELPHIA

GERMAN PRAISES EXPANSION.

Pr

PARKER A SURPRISE TO THE POLITICIANS

He Does the Talking While They Must Listen Meekly.

IS A TYPICAL AMERICAN

Has a Red-Haired Temperament, but Only Gets Angry on Questions of Principle.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Since the St. Louis Convention numerous politicians have become acquainted with a fact which may not be known to a good many of their countrymen, and that is that if Alton B. Parker is elected President the White House will have a tenant who is as strong a man as anybody who has occupied that office. It should be added that the strength is of the quiet kind as opposed to the strenuous or noisily revolving variety.

The testimony of visiting politicians, made for publication, goes for little. They have to approve the candidate of their party, and what they say is discounted. The testimony of men who have watched him day in and day out with alert eyes, trained by experience in that kind of work, is worth more. No newspaper man, Democrat or Republican, has spent a month at Esopus without being possessed by a firm conviction, willing or unwilling, that ex-Judge Parker is one of the strongest characters he has ever met.

No politician has come here to make the ex-Judge's acquaintance without getting a surprise, pleasant or unpleasant. One or two have come here to make demands of a candidate presumably anxious for votes and willing to listen meekly to the terms of party leaders. When they got here they listened meekly to a man who laid down the law to them, and they went away with no illusions about the extent to which they could control him.

Daily the newspapers have given the roster of those who came to see the Judge, and doubtless many who have read it have imagined that the visitors came to make dickers and deals or to post the ill-informed candidate about what he must do and about local conditions. The boot has been on the other leg. They have come to listen, not to talk. They have received information, not given it; and they have made no dickers and no deals. The boldest of them have become aware very early in the conversation that their candidate will listen to nothing of the sort.

No Chance to Talk Back.

It is not a tricky politician whom the Democrats have nominated for President, but a man of high ideals, almost quixotic in some respects, and of the most sensitive honor even in little details. One prominent politician, the head of a big organization, came here in a dictatorial mood to meet a candidate he had never seen before, and to take the short way with him. It was a sight for the gods to see that misguided man reduced to silence in five minutes; to see him sitting on the Rosemount porch silent as a clam, chewing on a cigar that had gone out, while in front of him waved the big forefinger which the Judge uses for purposes of emphasis and enlightenment. He never said a word for a solid hour—he had no chance—and he went away crestfallen, meek, and much wiser.

With this strength of character there runs a curious vein of simplicity almost childlike. He is not one prone to think ill of other men, and errs somewhat on the side of leniency in his judgments of them. But it does not take him long to find them out, and when he does there is no deceiving him.

No doubt the acute newspaper reader has smiled knowingly on reading the various accounts of the Judge's fondness for country life and farming and out-door sports, and has said to himself, "Aha! trying to get up the reputation of a Cincinnatus for the candidate." But the simple truth is that the casual newspaper pilgrims to Rosemount, visiting the Judge only for a day or two and recording the first impression, dwelt on those subjects because they are the most prominent ones of the Judge's daily life and the ones that instantly fix the attention of a new acquaintance. He can't help talking about farming and country enjoyments, and he would not abandon his horseback run on the hills about Rosemount for any consideration.

His conservatism and judicial cast of mind have been so dwelt upon that most persons who come here to meet him expect to meet a cold, reserved man, and are profoundly astonished and delighted to meet a warm and genial one, simple and direct in his ways and talk, and always the same to every visitor, high or low. If his picturesque looked in the least like him the surprise might not be so great. The black mustache and pale student's face, which the pictures show, give the idea of an unapproachable man. He is a red-haired man, with a red-haired man's temperament, and his face is high colored clear to the eyes.

A Red-Haired Temperament.

Yet the red-haired temperament is modified by judicial habit of mind. He flashes up quickly, as do most red-haired men, but seldom gets angry. When he does it is never on any personal matter. Those who have known him longest have never seen him really angry except on some question of principle. Once a law student used a letter in an unfair way. The Judge was furiously angry. The matter did not affect him personally; his anger was over the dishonesty the man had shown.

When he is angry he keeps down the manifestation of it so that a stranger would not be apt to know how serious his feeling really was. "I don't think," said one who knows him well, "that he ever said anything in anger which he wouldn't say a week afterward."

The Judge seldom shows elation over anything that happens to him. When on his way to his morning swim he was hailed by the information that he had been nominated for President, he said, "Is that so?" and went on to the river. When new and unexpected assurances of support from influential people have come to him, the Judge's chief anxiety has been to keep the newspaper correspondents from going astrdy and making the case stronger than it should be. His effort always seems to be to keep them from saying too many encouraging things about him.

The day he resigned from the bench of the Court of Appeals was the saddest day of his life since the death of his boy. He was giving up his life work, his career, and though he kept himself perfectly in control his regret was evident. To the men who had accompanied him from Esopus to Albany that day a new light was shed on the famous gold standard telegram. It was evident to them that here was a man who actually would not have cared if a nomination for President had been taken away from him after he had it within his grasp; his loved judicial work would have repaid him. And in their minds it is a question whether he would not, after all, prefer to remain in the humbler station and whether he is not sacrificing the chief pleasure of his life from a sense of public duty.

Attitude Toward Presidency.

It is a little bit difficult for the average man to take in Judge Parker's attitude toward the Presidency; hard to understand a man who balances the Presidency and the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals in his mind, undecided which to prefer. It is absolutely the belief of those who know him best that he now seeks the Presidency entirely because of his desire to restore the Government to the old Constitutional boundaries from which it has escaped in consequence of the encroachment of the three branches of Government upon each others.

When he has done that he will be glad to return to private life, and hence it was not hard for him to make his announcement that he would not be a candidate for a second term. He believes that if, at the end of his first term, the Democratic Party is not capable of producing a man who can carry on his work it had better retire from politics. To carry on, unembarrassed by the temptation of a second term, the work of doing away with the executive encroachments that have confounded the distinction between the three governmental branches, is his ambition, and for this he has accepted a nomination which takes him away from the loved work of his life.

He confided to some of the leading Democrats of the Nation his intention to make the anti-second term announcement, and they were horrified. They told him that he would be misunderstood and ridiculed, and that it would be regarded as the play of a demagogue. It is considerably easier to kick the Palisades loose from their moorings than to move the Judge from a decision he has once come to after thinking it over for a long time. He is a stubborn man.

"I might be regarded as a demagogue if I merely fulminated against a second term," he told those eminent Democrats, "but if I deprive myself of the chance of a second term I don't see how my sincerecity can be doubted. And I don't care whether it is or not; I want the chance to go on record on this proposition."

And he went, amid much holding up of horrified hands, and despite a despairing letter written to him at the last moment by an eminent statesman whose protest by word of mouth had proved ineffective.

His Hobby.

All men have hobbies; the Judge's is the restoration of the Constitutional limitations surrounding the three branches of the Government. No appropriation bills will be passed by "Executive order" in his Administration; there will be no "constructive recesses," nor will any canal strips be ruled by one-man power exerted through the Marine Corps. If he is elected President he will enter upon the office mainly to do away with the new conception of the rights of the Executive. This need not be elaborated; all one has to do is to read his decisions as Chief Judge to find that he can no more keep the topic of Constitutional limitations out of an opinion than Mr. Dick could keep the head of King Charles I. out of his kite.

His low estimate of the things he does is the despair of those about him. When Arthur McCausland came to be his secretary, four years ago, he found that the Judge had not preserved any of his speeches, essays, or other productions. There were no pamphlets, daintily printed and guarded as the apple of the author's eye.

After a good deal of search, McCausland found four typewritten manuscripts of speeches, thrown carelessly into a drawer. They were all the Judge had to show for all his speeches and writings, and he had forgotten their existence or they would have been destroyed. They were a lot of loose sheets jumbled together.

McCausland made a noble endeavor to get back of that period, but could not do it, which was a pity, for the Judge had delivered more speeches prior to that date than he has since. McCausland had them neatly typewritten and gave them to his chief, with the suggestion that they ought to be bound. The Judge glanced at them, grunted good naturely, and hurled them into another drawer. The indefatigable McCausland rescued them again, preserved all the speeches and writings of the Judge in the four years following, and, when it looked as if his chief would surely be nominated for President, he had them printed and charged to the Judge. The latter grinned when the bill came in and paid it; it was the first he knew of the printing.

Threw Away Historic Document.

The gold standard telegram sent to the St. Louis Convention was drafted in lead pencil by the Judge and copied for the telegraph operator by McCausland. The Judge threw the draft away. McCausland rescued it. The Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, the Judge's son-in-law, is an autograph collector, and McCausland took his find to the Judge and said:

"You ought to give this to Father Hall for his collection."

"What, that thing?" said the Judge, regarding it with corrugated eyebrows.

"What for? What on earth would he want with that?"

"Well," said McCausland, apologetically, melting under the Judge's scorn, "it might be rather valuable for a man who collects autographs."

The Judge grunted. Plainly he regarded McCausland as a person of weak mind and his son-in-law as a crank.

"Well," he said tolerantly, "if you think he can make any use of it, give it to him; I don't want it."

McCausland copied the historic document on the typewriter and gave the original to Mr. Hall. Subsequently that gentleman allowed a newspaper to make a fac-simile of it, and the Judge was amused and surprised to find that many people throughout the country discussed eagerly upon its appearance, penmanship, and interlineations.

The Judge is a man of country ways, an up-the-Hudson accent, and a large, expansive, Ulster County laugh. His favorite amusement is to go picnicking with his family. When one of these hilarious events is on it is a great day with the Parkers.

There were twenty-five of them, from near and far, when the Judge harnessed up the horses for the picnic at Accord last Labor Day. That was a record breaker in numbers, but they have had some crowds of Parkers that footed up nearly to that total. Last Summer, when his mother was at Esopus, they took their lunch basket to New Paltz, where the Judge's cows are pastured.

On such occasions the Judge harnessed the horses, fed them, hauled the luncheon out of the wagon, and built the fire. The rest of the Parkers constituted the rank and file and obeyed orders, but the Judge did most of the manual labor as well as the superintending. These were the happiest days of his life. Then it was that his large laugh aroused the echoes of Ulster County and that the ermine and the dignity of the Court of Appeals were things which the visiting Parkers, pinch themselves as they might, could regard only as a not at all authentic dream.

If you can find a Judge of the Court of Appeals who can unbend and become confidential—for, as Judge Werner recently observed to a questioning reporter, 'You know a Judge mustn't be too natural'—you may learn that the excellent Judge is one of the most pugnacious fighters that ever sat on that bench. For they do have fights in high courts. It all looks beautifully dignified and cold-blooded when they hand down their majestic decisions, but before those decisions are reached there are hot debates, where the solemn language of the decisions is left off along with the limposing gowns.

In the case of the Court of Appeals the battleground is the handsome consultation room back of the courtroom. There, when a weighty case is to be decided, the Judges meet and do battle for their respective convictions. It would be more interesting than decisions if these battles could be reported in the newspapers, but the only audience is A. S. Brolley, the stenographer, and he is as close-mouthed as the father of all the clams.

In some courts Judges will go around and canvass their colleagues separately. Judge Parker never did this; he regarded it as unfair fighting and altogether a questionable thing to do. His fights were always conducted in the consultation room with all the Judges present, and there he would battle like a Trojan or a red-haired man.

The first skirmish would come in the consultation the morning after the argument in open court. There would be a preliminary vote, but that did not bind anybody, and the Judges would shift their ground afterward as they heard new arguments and obtained new light. This vote showed the first line-up and gave the Judges an idea of how hard they would have to fight.

The Chief Judge never made a fight except for a big principle. On small things—questions of practice and technicalities—he was content to register his opinion and let it go. But when a principle was at stake—such as his hobby of the constitutional limitations and usurpation, or on the labor cases—he would fight as only a red-haired man can. Then he would battle with his whole soul, and the matter would not end with one consultation. Battle would follow battle; he would leave no stone unturned; and here is the verdict of one who was there:

"He is the best fighter on the bench."

He rarely changed his opinion in one of these fights, because he is very slow to reach a decision. He canvasses a question on all sides before making up his mind, and it is next to impossible to shake him.

It is a little unfortunate that he was so little known to his countrymen before his nomination; it is hard to test a fair judgment in the height of a political campaign, where every word and action is distorted. If he is elected the people will have ample time to learn that he is a man of strong and powerful character; one whose ideals are so high that even among Presidents he has not much company, and who sticks to these ideals with the obstinacy that nature planted in him when she gave him his red hair and his big laugh; one who is as far as possible removed from the human iceberg type, who is a warm-hearted man, a fine fighter, and a very hearty, human, wholesome, typical American gentleman.

Electric Train Kills a Fishhawk.

A fishhawk came to grief Tuesday morning in Bristol by being struck by an electric passenger train on the Consolidated Railroad while it was flying home from the harbor with a fish just caught. The train from Providence arrived at Bristol at 8:50 o'clock, and as it was nearing Pappoosesquaw crossing Conductor Bowler heard a loud whack on the head car, and upon examination found that a big fishhawk had been killed by the train. The bird was picked up and carried to the railroad station in Bristol. It measured six feet from tip to tip of the wings.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

DEPARTMENT STIRRED BY STORY OF COTTON LEAK

Official Denies That Agricultural Report Got Out Early.

HOW THE SECRET IS GUARDED

Prof. Moore Also Answers Complaints of Leakages In Weather Reports Relating to Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The charge made by the Savannah Cotton Exchange that the cotton report leaked out from the Department of Agriculture yesterday has aroused sharp indignation among department officials. Acting Secretary Moore declares most emphatically that there can be no truth in the charge.

In a statement given out this afternoon he undertakes to show that some one has made a large mistake. The returns are received by separate forces of expert clerks, who are kept in rooms apart and locked, so that there can be no communication with persons outside until the footings are complete. Then the various sheets are taken to a room where trusted officials are charged with the duty of assembling the footings into the final grand total.

These men are kept under lock and key, so that there may be no possible attempt by outsiders to communicate with them or any attendant who may be on duty with them. Secretary Wilson himself has several times been one of the company in the room at the final work on the report.

The statement given out by the department suggests that the Savannah Exchange was unfortunate in its want of facilities for getting the report promptly, and says:

"The department has ascertained this morning that the Savannah Cotton Exchange is not one of the Exchanges that have arranged with the Western Union or Postal Telegraph Companies to furnish it with official Government figures by direct flash. Savannah receives the figures by way of New York or New Orleans.

"The Savannah dispatch in to-day's papers states that Savannah received the official figures about 1:30; it was therefore open to any one after the figures became public property at 1:15 to telegraph or long-distance telephone some person in Savannah, who would thus receive the figures fifteen or twenty minutes ahead of their being received in the usual way, but not ahead of their official promulgation."

In the same line with the complaints about the leakage of the cotton report there have been numerous complaints of the premature release of weather reports affecting the condition of crops, and Boards of Trade and commercial Exchanges have found fault with the system followed by the department. In discussing the matter to-day Mr. Moore said:

"For a long while the Department of Agriculture, and more particularly, of course, the Weather Bureau, has been bothered with complaints from various Boards of Trade and other organizations in the large cities trading in grain and produce, commodities which are so dependent upon the weather. Our reports, as well as our forecasts, are of vital importance to these speculators and investors, and we had to adopt some method of distribution which would be satisfactory to all.

"It would hardly become the cities with the best telegraphic facilities to oppose this order, because they will get the reports at the same time as their competitors. The result will be that these better-equipped cities will have to release what might be construed as an unfair advantage. They can't complain because they are placed on an equal footing."

Prof. Moore was asked if this order, permitting the agents of the Weather Bureau to be sole custodians of this very important news, while the speculators and investors are howling on the outside for the information, would not be too great a temptation for the agents.

"We thought of that phase of the situation," he replied, "and we realize we will have to exercise a little extra vigilance. Of course, we go on the supposition that all our agents are honest, but our force of Inspectors will keep on the lookout, nevertheless.

"It is very probable that some unscrupulous brokers, if any such there be, will make tempting offers to agents for inside information. It places upon the agents a great responsibility, but I am sincere when I say that I believe that practically all of them are of a caliber to resist such temptation as may be placed before them.

"The reports will be released at exactly the same time in all parts of the United States, and any active buying or selling by a broker a few minutes before the release would excite suspicion, to say the least, particularly if this was repeated three or four times and the broker was always on the right side of the market. I think the department will be able to take care of itself in this matter, and everybody will be better satisfied."

It has been urged that the department could escape all liability to criticism if the cotton reports were given out late in the day, after the Exchanges are closed. If the report were to be given out at 5 P. M., it is argued, the result would be telegraphed all over the country and published before the opening of business the next morning, and every dealer would have an equal chance to act on the information received.

RUNAWAY HORSE IN PARK.

Scattered Vehicles and Pedestrians and Finally Jumped Over Embankment.

A runaway horse attached to an unoccupied runabout created considerable excitement in the East Drive in Central Park, near One Hundred and Sixth Street, last night. Many carriages and pedestrians had narrow escapes.

At One Hundred and Fifth Street the horse jumped over an embankment and landed about fifteen feet below. It was unable to move out of the wreckage, and was badly cut about the legs and head.

The animal was owned by E. D. Coois of Thirty-ninth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. It was taken to a near-by stable.

AUTO CAUSES RUNAWAY.

Driver's Leg Broken and Policeman Loses Uniform Stopping Horse.

While driving on Green Avenue, in Westchester, last night, a horse, driven by Henry Holst of Morris Park, Van Nest, became frightened at a passing automobile and ran away. The carriage struck a telegraph pole and Mr. Holst was thrown out, breaking his leg. He refused to go to a hospital, but went to the residence of some friends near by.

The horse ran for a considerable distance on the sidewalk after Mr. Holst was thrown out, but was finally stopped by Policeman John Burke after he had been dragged a block and his uniform torn almost from his body. He was unhurt, except for a few bruises.

HOSPITAL INSTEAD OF PARADE.

Workman Stabbed While Buying Uniform to Wear To-morrow.

While buying his uniform last night for the Labor Day parade, Thomas Parker of 142 Broome Street was badly stabbed in the head and in the hand at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. Alonso Zulick, twenty-two years old, of 420 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, is locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station, charged with the assault.

The altercation arose in the tailor shop of Samuel Black, at Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, where Parker got into an argument with Zulick. The latter picked up a pair of shears and stabbed Parker in the head and hand. Parker was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

IRISH PLAN FOR HOME RULE.

Passage of Land Act Removed Obstacles, They Believe—Redmond Has Great Hopes.

Now that the Irish National Party in the United Kingdom has obtained from the United Irish League of America a promise of $50,000 to aid its cause in the next general British elections, it is interesting to know just what the party managers intend to do with the money. John E. Redmond, M. P., leader of the party, has told his friends in New York something about his plans. He gave the league only a general idea of them during last week's convention, which arranged for the collection of the money in this country.

Within the last two years the Nationalists have accomplished the passage of the Irish Land act, practically abolishing landlordism in Ireland. The party brought about this first step in its programme because of its ability to control enough Parliamentary votes to hold a check on the two great political organizations in Great Britain—the Conservatives and the Liberals.

Henceforth the object is to retain votes sufficient to control the balance of power in Parliament. To get these votes the $50,000 will be used, together with what funds can be gathered at home. It is likely that the American subscription may be far greater than the amount promised. The league's officials say they hope to get $100,000, and this State alone is expected to give $20,000. The platform of the party has been announced. It includes home rule—nothing less. The doom of landlordism in Ireland was but a preface.

According to Mr. Redmond, who headed the Parliamentary delegation of four that came here to attend the American convention, the Irish National Party now controls 85 out of 102 Irish seats in Parliament. These 85 are regarded as sure—just as sure as the State of Pennsylvania is regarded by the Republican Party in this country. But the two Irish parties are sure to contest nearly every seat secured by the Nationalists, not necessarily with any hope of winning the contests, but in order to deplete the resources of the little party. Election booths, clerks, and inspectors—everything attached to the running of an election, is charged to the candidates. The State pays for nothing.

In the eighty-five sure districts, then, some of the funds of the party must be spent. But the Nationalists have other uses for money. For years they have been gaining new districts. Mr. Redmond says he expects to add those of Belfast and Derry this year—without doubt. Then there are many doubtful districts in Great Britain—districts where the Irish voters, though unable to elect their men, hold the balance of power. In more than 100 British districts there are so many Irish votes that no Conservative or Liberal candidate can be chosen without their approval. The Irish voters in these places cast their ballots in accordance as the respective candidates of the big parties are for home rule or against it.

Mr. Redmond and his associates claim to have behind them a better-organized Irish party than ever existed before, even better than that which followed Charles Stewart Parnell. They stand for moderation in the fight for home rule, and although they have not made any promises, it is said by their friends here that they look for the successful termination of their fight within one, two, or three years.

The fight for Irish home rule is almost as old as Ireland. When, after centuries of bloodshed and revolt, the struggle over the Gladstone bills was reached late in the last century, the chief arguments used by its British opponents was the existence of landlordism. The English said that the land question was an insurmountable obstacle. It was set forth that it was impossible to leave the landlords to the tender mercies of an Irish Parliament. Now, however, the Land act has been passed, and landlordism will have ceased to exist within comparatively few years—fifteen years at the most, says Mr. Redmond. So the Irish think that their greatest stumbling block is removed.

The Redmond plea for home rule is framed to appeal to the English, and the Nationalists do not dwell on arguments grown out of ancient hatred and prejudice. There is one British Parliament, says the Irish leader, for the government of millions of people at home and in the colonies and dependencies. Is it a physical possibility for a single legislative body to do the work? He says, No. Parliamentary institutions, he declares, are disappearing, because the one body cannot keep up its pristine influence and duties.

He cites the United States, with the great National Congress of two houses and the many State governing bodies; Germany, with a central legislature, supplemented by dozens of smaller ones in the different kingdoms, and other great empires that, unlike Britain, do not attempt to rule their wide possessions through a single legislature. The only way to preserve Parliament, say the Nationalists to the English, is to lighten the load of the House of Commons.

Just before the end of last week's convention of the Irish League Mr. Redmond said he considered English prejudice against home rule to be in a dying condition. Whether its collapse was a matter for the next year or two he would not venture to guess, but it was merely a matter of a short time.

CROWD PELTED POLICEMAN.

He Was in Plain Clothes—Had Tackled a Big Irishman.

An Irishman of Herculean size, Joseph Cauley of 406 West Fifty-fourth Street, got into a fight last night with a small man who was trying to escort a woman to a car at Fifty-third Street and Tenth Avenue.

The two men were pummeling each other when Patrolman Henry Steul of the Long Island City Police Station, in citizen's clothes, happened along. He put the little man and the woman on a north-bound Tenth Avenue car.

When he was starting to walk away he was set upon by the Irishman. A fight followed, in which the crowd numbering several hundred men, cheered the big Irishman on, not knowing who the other man was.

When the crowd had depleted several Italian vegetable men's wagons of their stock and had thrown the missiles at the policeman, somebody sent in a riot call. Sixteen men were sent from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. Then the big fighter was arrested and the crowd thinned away.

ADAMS MAY LIVE IN PATERSON.

Convict Transfers Property in This City for Several Residences There.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—There is considerable agitation here over the transfer of the Katz property in this city to a real estate agent, who is believed to have acted in behalf of "Al" Adams, the policy king, now in Sing Sing prison, and there is a rumor that Adams will reside here when he is released.

Adams transferred his property known as the Belden property, on Fifteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, New York, for the Bernard Katz residence, at Carroll and Hamilton Avenues, and the house at 419 Broadway, which was occupied for a number of years by the late Philip Katz, and in which his widow still resides.

It is not known when Adams will come here, if at all. Bernard Katz says he will not vacate his house as yet, and that Mrs. Philip Katz will continue to live in the Broadway house.

ITALIAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Found in Baxter Street with His Face Battered Beyond Recognition.

An unknown man, probably an Italian, was found in front of 75 Baxter Street at 10:35 o'clock last night with his head and face battered until the features were beyond recognition. His skull probably was fractured.

The police of the Elizabeth Street Station sent the man to the Hudson Street Hospital, and arrested Michael Barchilino, 35 years old, of 75 Baxter Street, an Italian laborer.

He was taken to the station house with the bartender of a saloon at the corner of Baxter and Bayard Streets. There he said he had not seen anything, though he at first told the police he had seen the bartender throw the injured man out of the saloon. Barchilino was locked up, charged with being intoxicated, and the bartender allowed to go.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S **NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.**

EMPIRE THEATRE 40th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE.
OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in Robert Marshall's Farcical Romance,
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St.
Al. Hayman & Co., Props.
Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
TO-MORROW FIRST NIGHT.
CHARLES B. DILLINGHAM presents
LULU GLASER
in a new comic opera by
Ludwig Englander and Harry B. Smith,
A MADCAP PRINCESS

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way.
Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
WILLIAM COLLIER
in Richard Harding Davis' great farce,
THE DICTATOR

SAVOY THEATRE, 33d St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
"I hold that it's wrong to keep ever'thing bottled up inside you. Yer feelin's is like rasberry vinegar: If you're skeered to use 'em an' keep on savin' 'em, first thing you know they've done 'vaporated."
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., near Broadway.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. FAVERSHAM
in A. W. PINERO'S latest play,
LETTY
SEAT SALE THURS., 9 A. M.

DALY'S THEATRE 30th St. & B'way.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
"TYPICAL DALY SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CURTAIN RISES 8 SHARP.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
EDNA MAY
in the musical play,
THE SCHOOL GIRL.
With the Great Cast, including George Grossmith, Jr., Fred Wright, Jr., James Blakely, and 70 others.
Music by Leslie Stuart.
Book by Paul Potter and Henry Hamilton.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:30.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE
Rich & Harris' Comedians, in
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
ARE YOU A MASON?
"The Herald said: "Before you had finished laughing at one thing you found yourself splitting your sides over another."
ALL STAR CAST, including
LEO DITRICHSTEIN, THOS. A. WISE, HENRY V. DONNELLY.
MATS. MOND., WED. & SATY.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
The First Gun of the Campaign.
GEORGE W. LEDERER submits
"THE SPELLBINDER"
an absolutely American comedy by Herbert Hall Winslow and Charles Dickson, setting forth the fun and romance of an exciting political campaign.
CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST OF 25 METROPOLITAN FAVORITES,
Headed by RALPH DELMORE, GEORGE OBER, CHARLES DICKSON, EUGENE S. BLAKESPEARE, FRANK RUSSELL, CHARLOTTE TOWNSEND, LANSING ROWAN, VIOLET BLACK, GERTRUDE HOWE, and ADELE LUHRMAN.
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents
CECILIA LOFTUS
in ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S play,
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

58th St. Proctor's 58th St.
Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Starts To-morrow Mat. Ev. 25c, 50c. Prices 75c, $1
Labor Day's Biggest Show.
FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES. | GREATEST CASINO SUCCESS EVER.
MR. ARTHUR DUNN
in SAM S. SHUBERT'S GORGEOUS NEW $75,000 MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE RUNAWAYS
Only Co. presenting this Musical Comedy triumph which ran 7 months at the N. Y. CASINO.
The original production, including the famous Casino Show Girls and a Co. of 75 artists.
TO-DAY'S SUNDAY CONCERT
CONTINUOUS FROM 2 TILL 11 P. M.
Famous De Onzo Bros., Libbie Blondell, Baker & Lynn, Powell the Great, Katharine Nugent, Bennet & Young, Fuller & Rose, 20 others.

BELASCO THEATRE. 42 St., Nr. B'way. Ev. at 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW
(LABOR DAY.)
SECOND SEASON IN N. Y.
DAVID BELASCO presents by arrangement with Maurice Campbell
FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
in David Belasco's New Play,
SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS

KEITH'S
14th ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4th AV.
Devoted to B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Performance 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT.
CHAS. HAWTREY & CO.
SISTERS GARSCH, CHAS. HERR, A. O. DUNCAN, JOLLY VELOS, MATTHEWS & ASHLEY, Howard Bros., Allen J. Shaw, Wood and Ray, Lambert & Pierce, Harry Brown, Bodie Furman
To-morrow (Labor Day) Extra Performance
DOORS OPEN 10:30 A. M.
PRICES, 25 & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42d St. & 8th Av.
PRICES, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 25 & 50c.
LAST WEEK TO-MORROW (Labor Day).
Wm. T. Keogh's Stupendous Production.
WHITE TIGRESS OF JAPAN.
IN FOUR ACTS. By CHAS. A. TAYLOR.
A STIRRING DRAMA.—World.
SEPTEMBER 12th, FLORENCE BINDLEY in the 4-act Musical Drama, "The Street Singer."

CIRCLE THEATRE B'WAY AND 60TH ST.
OPENS TO-MORROW
DAILY MATINEES.
N. Y. Vaudeville Debut of
HELEN BERTRAM
Carter De Haven Sextette, Milly Bell, Geo. W. Day, Collins & Hart, Willy Zimmerman, Louis A. Simon & Grace Gardner Co., Gus Williams, Murphy & Francis, The Mecca Temple at Luna Park.

MANHATTAN BEACH. | BOB WHITE.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF FIREWORKS
Labor Day, Sept. 5th.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
Fourth Big Week of
ABBOTT PARKER,
WHO WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, SHOWING CRUCIFIXION ON HIS BACK; WONDERFUL MIRACLE OF MODERN TIMES. FAT LADIES' WOOD-SAWING CONTEST, LEAH MAY, Giantess; 20 others.
THEATRE—2 Big Cos. 20 Acts EVERYTHING NEW.

GRAND EXTRA MAT. TO-MORROW. Sept. 11th—FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT. Sept. 12—BLANCHE WALSH in Resurrection.
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK.
WILLIAMS & WALKER
In the NEW "IN DAHOMEY."

NEW STAR Labor Day Mat. To-morrow. Mats. MON., WED. and SAT.
MISS LOUISE BEATON
in RACHEL GOLDSTEIN
3D AV., 31st St. & 3d Av. Mats. Mon., Thur. & Sat.
ONE OF THE FINEST

NEW AMSTERDAM
Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
ONLY THEATRE IN THE WORLD WITH A PERFECT COOLING SYSTEM
SEASON OPENS at "The House Beautiful" TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Klaw & Erlanger present for a Limited Engagement
"The Annual Festival of Funny, Fascinating Frivolity."
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS
Curtain First Night at 8:10 Precisely.
Matinees Saturday Only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
JACOB LITT, Propr.
A. W. Dingwall, Mgr.
SEASON OPENS TO-MORROW MATINEE.
For Four Weeks Only.
KLAW-ERLANGER COMEDY COMPANY
FAY TEMPLETON | PETER F. DAILEY
and One Hundred Others.
Newest Feature,
"THE CAMPAIGN CRIES,"
"THE OFFENBACH REVIEW,"
Numberless Novelties
in JOHN J. McNALLY'S
A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING
"The Most Successful Combination New York has seen for years."—Globe.

New York Theatre Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
B'way, 44 to 45 Sts. Prices 50, 75, $1 & $1.50
MATINEE TO-MORROW. OPENING Labor Day.
Denman Thompson in an Important Revival The Old Homestead
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

BROADWAY THEATRE
World's Safest. Brooklyn's Handsomest.
Broadway & Myrtle Ave.
Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
Beginning Monday Matinee, September 5,
Hall Caine's Masterpiece,
THE ETERNAL CITY
With Magnificent Company, including:
EDWARD MORGAN,
Frederic De Belleville, Frank C. Bangs, W. E. Bonney, Henery Harmon, Janet Waldorf.
The Original Company and Production Direct from the Academy of Music, New York.
Next Attraction THE SOUTHERNERS
Geo. Ledsrer's

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
125th St., Nr. 7th Av.
ONE WEEK, BEGINNING TO-MORROW MATINEE.
Matinees Monday, Wednesday & Saturday. Wednesday Matinee at Popular Prices.
THE GREAT SUCCESS, THE
LITTLE PRINCESS
SEPT. 12th. | PRINCE OF PILSEN

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL—West 125th Street
TO DAY Matinee 2:15. To-night 8:15. ALL STARS
Chas. T. Aldrich, Bruno & Russell, Bloom & Cooper, Prosper Troupe, Jennie Yeamans, Gillett's Dogs, O'Brien & Buckley, Ford & Wilson.
NEXT WEEK, MAT. DAILY.

The Manhattan Theatre will open on Wednesday Evening, September 14, with MRS. FISKE and the Manhattan Company in Langdon Mitchell's comedy, "Becky Sharp."
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, Favorite Bill. GOOD SEATS 50c. Beg. TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25 & 50c.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
"THEATRE OF VARIETIES," 42d St. Henry Lee, Paul Spadoni, Mlle. Marzella's Birds, Empire City Quartet, Ford & Gehrue, Sisters Nichol, Masus & Mazette, Chas. F. Seamon; others.

14TH ST. THEATRE At 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
PRICES—Res'd 25c. to $1.50. Good seats, 50c.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. $1
AL. LEECH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS in
"Goes with a rush."—World. Girls Will Be Girls.

LUNA PARK
Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

WEST END Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. SPEC'L MAT. Wed. Mats. 25 & 50c. TO-MORROW
MORE TO BE PITIED THAN SCORNED
Sept. 12th—Arthur Dunn in "The Runaways."

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"LIGHTS OF HOME."
Xtra Matinee To-morrow

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28th St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
Another Big Production
Elaborate revival of the great Belasco-De Mille series of society...
"MEN AND WOM...
with a remarkable cast (including those who participated in the original production at Mr. Proctor's 23d Street Theatre) and the stock company favorites, WILTON MORRIS, (specially engaged,) STEPHEN GRATTAN, JOHN W. DEAN, GERALD GRIFFIN, R. A. ROBERTS, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, JULIAN REED, JESSIE BEATY, GERTRUDE BERKLEY, LORETTA HEALY, MATHILDE DESHON, and others. Produced with special scenery and all notable effects.
BIG VAUDEVILLE, TOO.
Capital holiday bill, including [illegible] AND HER 5 PICKS, OWLEY & DAILY, BRUCE & DAIGNEAU, KATE LOCKETT, ROSSI BROT

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

JOHN DREW
"The Duke of Killikrankie"
Opening To-morrow.

DENMAN THOMPSON
in The Big Revival of
"The Old Homestead."
At The New York
To-morrow

LULU GLASER & BERTRAM WALLIS
in "A Madcap Princess"
Opening at the Knickerbocker
To-morrow

IDA RENEE in "The Royal Chef"
At The Lyric Theatre

THE ROGERS BROTHERS
In "The Rogers Brothers in Paris"
At The New Amsterdam Tomorrow.

SCENE IN "MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH"
At The Savoy Last Night

London has already given its approval to "The Duke of Killicrankie," in which John Drew will make his appearance tomorrow evening at the Empire Theatre, so it is likely to be a success here. The play is by Capt. R. Marshall, author of "A Royal Family" and "The Second in Command." Miss Margaret Dale is Mr. Drew's leading woman. Fanny Brough, who played in the company with Charles Hawtrey last season, is also in the cast.

This is John Drew's thirteenth season under the management of Charles Frohman. It is Mr. Drew's custom every year to open the Empire Theatre with a comedy. Last Fall he opened his season in the Herald Square because the Empire was being rebuilt. Now he is at home again.

The story told in "The Duke of Killicrankie" concens a young nobleman who, being unsuccessful in his efforts to win the lady of his heart, decoys her to a lonely castle on the Continent. His friend imprisons a rich widow at the same time in the same place. The women are furious and make all sorts of plots to escape. Finally the men tell them to go home—that they are no longer desired. Then Mrs. Mulholland and Henrietta Addison suddenly discover that they really do want to marry their lovers after all. The cast:

The Duke of Killicrankie	John Drew
Mr. Henry Pitt-Welby, M. P.	Ferdinand Gottschalk
Mr. Ambrose Hicks	Lewis Baker
Alexander Macbayne	Richard Carrington
Butler	Robert Schable
Footman	B. W. Parmenter
The Countess of Pangbourne	Kate Lester
Lady Henrietta Addison	Margaret Dale
Mrs. Mulholland	Fanny Brough
Mrs. Macbayne	Constance Bell

"A Madcap Princess," in which Lulu Glaser will be seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night, is a musical version of the story of Mary Tudor, the heroine of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." As in the drama, so in the musical comedy—Mary Tudor elopes with Charles Brandon, evokes the wrath of her much-married brother, Henry VIII., and finally gains her ends. The three acts of the play show a May morning in the forest of Windsor, Mary's apartment in Bridewell house, and a typical English tavern of the sixteenth century.

Ludwig Englander has written the music of Miss Glaser's piece, and the book is by that most prolific of all librettists, Harry B. Smith. There are sixty voices in the chorus. The cast is as follows:

Mary Tudor	Lulu Glaser
Henry VIII.	William Pruette
Charles Brandon	Bertram Wallis
Sir Edwin Caskoden	Donald McLaren
Sir Adam Judson	Howard Chambers
Will Somers	Frank Reicher
Duke of Buckingham	Arthur Barry
Cardinal Wolsey	Ralph Lewis
Duke De Longueville	Guy Hoffman
Captain Bradhurst	H. Chambers
Farmer Blake	Reginald Barlow
A Friar	Maurice Sims
Landlord	Herbert Freer
Goody Blake	Elsie Thomas
Queen Katherine	Maud Ream Stover
Lady Jane Bolingbroke	Mary Conwell
Mistress Jane Seymour	Gwendolyn Valentine
Mistress Annie Boleyn	Rose Earle
A Page	Lillian Lipyeat

An automobile race, in which two cars go at full speed across the stage, is the big spectacular feature of "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," which will open the New Amsterdam Theatre to-morrow night. The musical farce is in three acts and five scenes. The first act shows a students' ball at the famous Bal Bouilier, in the Latin Quarter. The second act is made up of three scenes, the garden of the Tuileries, the Rue de Rivoli, and the Place de la Concorde. It is in this last scene that the auto race occurs.

The "Rogers Brothers in Paris" is by John J. McNally, with music by Max Hoffman, and lyrics by George V. Hobart. The play was presented in Buffalo last Monday. The cast is as follows:

Rudolph Kahn	Gus Rogers
Adolph Finkelsteiner	Max Rogers
George Hamilton Dodge	George Austin Moore
P. Sarsfield Kelleher	John Conroy
Walter Lee Leonard	Fred Niblo
Justin Little	Joseph Kane
Leo, the Lion Tamer	Louis B. Foley
Pierre Gorot	Frank C. Young
Marjorie Kellher	Josephine Cohan
Emilie Lamson	Dorothy Hunting
Rene Renaud	Emily Nice
Clairette Soule	Bessie De Voie
Francois	William Torpey

"The Spellbinder" is a comedy in three acts. It will be at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night, and will stay as long as the public likes it. Politics, described as "non-partisan and inoffensive," form the background of the play. The "boss," the "ward heeler," and the "henchman" all figure prominently. The scenes are laid in New York.

The company is headed by Ralph Delmore. Others are George Ober, Charles Dickson, Frank Russell, Eugene Shakespeare, Charlotte Townsend, Lansing Rowan, Violet Black, Gertrude Howe, and Adele Luhrman.

Denman Thompson will present a revival of "The Old Homestead" at the New York Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Thompson will appear in his old character of Joshua Whitcomb, the same character that he portrayed at the Fourteenth Street Theatre sixteen years ago. Josh is the shrewd, kindly, typical New England farmer. The former productions of this rural play have not been so magnificent in costuming and stage setting as this will be. The cast:

Joshua Whitcomb	Denman Thompson
Cy Prime	Charles Carter
Happy Jack	Walter Gale
Seth Perkins	Charles H. Clark
Frank Hopkins	Horace Wright
Eb Ganzey	Frank Knapp
Henry Hopkins	Gus Kammerlee
Judge Patterson	J. A. Hanna
Reuben Whitcomb	Hector Dion
Francois	W. E. Chamberlain
Aunt Matilda	Mrs. Morse
Mrs. Hopkins	Annie Thompson
Rickety Ann	Anita Fowler
Annie Hopkins	Blanch Kirk
Anna Maria Murdock	Venie Thompson

"Are You a Mason?" will be revived at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow afternoon. It will stay two weeks—until Clara Bloodgood comes in with the new Fitch play, "The Coronet of the Duchess." "Are You a Mason?" was first produced here three or four years ago. It achieved a great success, being pronounced one of the funniest plays seen in this city in years.

The plot turns around a gay young married man, who, to account for his late hours, declares that he is a Mason and a high officer of his lodge. It happens that his father-in-law adopts the same ruse. When brought together each believes the other to be a genuine Mason, and tries to give the proper signs, passwords, &c. The old man makes the better bluff, though, and denounces his son-in-law.

Leo Ditrichstein, Thomas A. Wise, and Henry V. Donnelly will interpret the principal characters in the revival.

The Broadway Theatre will open its doors to-morrow afternoon. The first attraction is "A Little of Everything," the musical mixture which has been at the Aerial Theatre all Summer. Fay Templeton, Peter F. Dailey, Joseph Sparks, Harry Kelly, Susie Fisher, Elphyne Snowden, and the rest will stay at the Broadway for two weeks, after which they will go on a tour.

The Offenbach Review still continues to be the best feature of "A Little of Everything." It consists of a collection of old Offenbach songs which were at the height of their popularity some years ago, but which have been almost forgotten.

The minstrel show and the burlesques are still going.

The Harlem Opera House will open for the season to-morrow with a matinée performance of "The Little Princess." Leonie Darmon will play the leading role of Sara Crewe. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

The West End Theatre will have this week a melodrama called "More to be Pitied Than Scorned." It is by Charles E. Blaney. It is said of this play that "It is well put together and holds the audience until the final curtain. Many of the scenes are thrilling in their intensity."

"Rachel Goldstein" will be at the New Star to-morrow afternoon.

At the Third Avenue Theatre "One of the Finest" will be the week's attraction. One scene shows fifty small boys in swimming.

"Lights of Home" will be burning at the Metropolis Theatre this week. Ben J. Green and Emma Italia head the company.

"Letty," by Arthur Wing Pinero, will be offered at the Hudson Theatre, with William Faversham in the star rôle, on Monday, Sept. 12. "Letty" ran all last season at the Duke of York Theatre in London. The cast, with Mr. Faversham, will include Carlotta Nillson, Julie Opp, Fritz Williams, Arthur Playfair, Tom Terriss, Frank Goldsmith, Katherine Florence, Olive Oliver, Margery Taylor, Sidney Herbert, Wallace Widdecombe, and Henri de Barry.

Daniel Frohman will open his Lyceum Theatre Sept. 13 with Israel Zangwill's comedy, "The Serio-Comic Governess." Cecelia Loftus will be the star. Her supporters will be Herbert Standing, Reeves Smith, Earl Ruder, W. J. Butler, Eva Vincent, Nellie Butler, Julia Dean, and Mrs. Kate Pattison Selten.

The Bijou Theatre will open Sept. 19 with "Mr. Wix of Wickham."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

At Daly's Theatre Edna May in "The School Girl" continues to attract good crowds. The theatre, owing to the work done this Summer, is much more comfortable than it was before.

At the Lyric "The Royal Chef" has settled down for a long stay.

"The County Chairman" is not suffering from competition by new shows. It stayed here six months last season, but Wallack's is just as full these nights as it was in the Spring. The fame of the comedy has spread abroad.

Up at the Majestic "The Isle of Spice" has gone on smoothly despite some disputes about stage "business" that are now being settled in the courts. Agnes Cain Brown is singing the prima donna rôle.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" stays at the Casino. Grace Cameron's song and Eddie Foy's comedy work are the features.

"Jack's Little Surprise" is still at the Princess Theatre. It has been doing pretty well, and the crowds seem to grow larger with every performance.

"The White Tigress of Japan" is as terrible at the American Theatre as she was a week ago. Eighth Avenue likes this melodrama.

Cockfighting is still popular in Fourteenth Street, which means that "Girls Will Be Girls" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is losing none of its first-night success. It has proved a big "hit."

William Collier at the Criterion Theatre is bringing big audiences to see "The Dictator." The play will be here only two weeks more.

"Checkers," at the Academy of Music, is playing to packed houses. Thomas W. Ross in the title rôle is thoroughly competent, and he has a good company with him.

Nearly every theatre in New York will have a Labor Day matinée performance tomorrow afternoon.

VAUDEVILLE.

John T. Kelly returns to vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre tomorrow afternoon. He will appear in a comedietta called "Senator McFee," and the cast will consist of Florence Veldran, Louis G. Christy, and Herman Lieb. Yorke and Adams, a team of musicians, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne are on the bill too. Others are Holden and Florence, Levine and Leonard, Louis M. Granat, Russell and Buckley, Eva May James, and Nessen and Nessen.

"Men and Women" will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. It is one of the most successful of the Belasco-De Mille society plays. In the cast are Stephen Grattan, Arthur Dyett, Jessie Izett, Julian Reed, William Nevins, John W. Dean, and Gerald Griffin. Hathaway and Walton will lead the vaudeville list. Bonla will exhibit some remarkable makeup tricks. Prof. Kurtis will show a troupe of trained dogs. Bruce and Daigneau, duettists, have a singing specialty.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre "East Lynne" will be played this week by the stock company. In the cast will be George Soule Spencer, George Friend, Marion Berg, Frank Sheridan, R. H. Chamberlain, and Ethylle Berg. The Kittie Trio will be first on the vaudeville bill.

"The Runaways" will be at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre a week, beginning to-morrow afternoon. Arthur Dunn has his old rôle.

A panoramic view of Lake Lucerne in Switzerland is the latest picture on view at the Eden Musée. New figures have been added to "The World in Wax." The afternoon and evening concerts are given regularly.

Henry Lee, the impersonator, will be at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre when that house opens to-morrow. Theodore Roosevelt and Alton B. Parker are the two prominent men whom he imitates most often now. Another big act is that of Mme. Marzella's birds, which have been trained to ride miniature bicycles and do other stunts that require "almost human intelligence." In the bill are John Ford and Mayme Gehrue, Mazuz and Mazett, J. Warren Keane, Paul Spadoni, and Charles Falke Seamon.

Abbott Parker, who is said to have a picture of the crucifixion on his back made by a stroke of lightning, is at Huber's Museum. The hall is full of other "freaks."

The open-air concerts at Terrace Garden will be conducted this week by Adolph L. Rothmeyer, concert master of the Metropolitan Opera House. The Sunday concerts are still a big feature of the season at Terrace Garden.

The opening of the Orpheum Music Hall, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has been postponed until Friday evening, Sept. 9.

The Circle Theatre will open to-morrow afternoon with a big vaudeville bill. Helen Bertram is the headliner. Others on the bill will be Willy Zimmermann, Louis A. Simon, and the Grace Gardner company, Collins and Hart, Gus Williams, the Carter de Haven sextet, and Murphy and Francis.

Charles Hawtrey is to appear at Keith's this week in "Time Is Money." Miss Dorothy Hammond and Miss Mona Harrison will support him. The rest of the bill contains the Gasch sisters, Charles Hera, A. O. Duncan, the Howard brothers, Allen J. Shaw, Wood and Ray, Harry Brown, Lambert and Pierce, Matthews and Ashley, and Radie Furman.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

May Vokes will be the principal performer at the Orpheum this week. Last season she distinguished herself as the slavey in "Checkers." This will be her first attempt at vaudeville. Her sketch will be "The Model Maid," and she will be assisted by a company of three persons.

"The Eternal City" will be at the Broadway Theatre in Brooklyn this week. Edward Morgan is the star and Janet Waldorf has the part of Donna Roma.

CONEY AND MANHATTAN.

The Bostock animal show at Coney Island will remain but two weeks longer before moving to its Winter quarters in the Hippodrome in Paris. During these last two weeks Mowgli, the man-animal, will be the great attraction. Sappho, the lioness, gave birth to a cub a few days ago.

In Dreamland everything goes on smoothly. The "nigger" who makes a target of his woolly head got hit the other day and has been feeling badly ever since. "Fighting the Flames" is still the dominant feature.

In Luna Park the elephants are shooting the chutes, the miniature railway is winding in and out through cavernous tunnels, the winged boat is making its regular trips to the moon, the camels and the Indian Princes are parading in the great Durbar—and everything else that has been there all Summer is there still.

There will be a special Labor Day celebration at Pain's amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach, to-morrow night.

NOTES OF AMUSEMENT.

David Warfield's new play, "The Music Master," which will have its first American performance at Atlantic City on Sept. 12, was given a copyright performance in London a day or two ago. It will come to the Belasco Theatre on Monday, Sept. 26.

Hurtig & Seamon announce that Helena Frederick will make her début in vaudeville at their house on Sept. 12. It has also been announced that she was engaged to sing in "The Isle of Spice." It will be interesting to see how Miss Frederick can solve the problem of appearing at two different places at the same time.

Vecsey, the youthful violinist who will come to this country under the management of Daniel Frohman, has ended his European season and is resting at his home in Austria. He will give three concerts in Berlin and four in Hamburg before sailing for New York on Jan. 1.

William Bramwell, who played three rôles in "Captain Barrington" last week at the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, will continue to play them all the season. The first night he had to do it because another man was sick; but he got through with the task so well that his manager decided to let the other man go.

Some friends of John T. Kelly have arranged to give him a "send off" when he appears at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre to-morrow. In the party are Lew Fields, Lillian Russell, Meyer Cohen, Abe Hummel, Robert Grau, and many others.

NAHAN FRANKO A CONDUCTOR.

Mr. Conried Puts His Former Concertmeister a Notch Forward.

Nahan Franko, who has been concertmeister of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, is now a full-fledged conductor. Mr. Conried announced yesterday that he had engaged Mr. Franko, and the impresario seemed to be well pleased to give out the news. Everybody interested in music and musicians knows about the concertmeister. He has been the stand-by of the impresarios who have held sway at the Metropolitan for many years past.

Mr. Franko is not a foreign importation. That is, he did not gain fame as a musician abroad before coming here. Though he is of German stock, he won his way in this country. It was here that he began, and it is here that he has risen to the responsible position of conductor.

The other conductors this season will be Alfred Hertz and Arturo Vigna. Mr. Hertz will conduct German and Mr. Vigna Italian and French operas. Franko will conduct opera in all languages. He has been the concertmeister in so many productions that he is conversant with them all.

In the past one of Mr. Franko's duties was to engage the entire orchestra for the Metropolitan. He is a member of the Musical Union, and if any dispute came up he was in a position to bring about a satisfactory agreement. His efforts have always been in the way of conciliation. More than once if he had not stepped in and advised peace there might have been a strike that would have stopped grand opera for many performances.

"SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS" AGAIN.

Miss Crosman Begins a Short Season at the Belasco.

Henrietta Crosman came back to the Belasco Theatre last night for a return engagement in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." She will stay four weeks, until David Warfield comes to New York with his new play, "The Music Master." The company that enacted the pretty comedy last night practically is the same as last year. A large crowd turned out and gave the performers liberal applause. As Kitty, Miss Crosman was as bewitchingly frivolous and fascinating as ever.

The scene in Verney's bedroom is still the most telling part of the comedy, and the actress here rises to the height of her power. The drunken Colonel, who furnishes a good proportion of the laughs, is as tearful and maudlin as ever. Edwin Stevens, who has been in the Belasco companies several seasons, is still on hand. Others are Charles Hammond, Rees Davies, Fanchon Campbell, Fannie Burt, Clyde Fogel, and Genevieve Reynolds.

After her short stay in New York, Miss Crosman will go on the road with "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" and take in all the big cities of the country. Her plans for the season after this tour are not known, but it is said she will appear in another Belasco play.

Indian Hero of Edeson's New Play.

When Robert Edeson next appears in New York it will be in a new American play not yet named. Edeson will appear in the role of a college-bred Indian, who has finished the course at the Carlisle Indian School. William C. De Mille, son of the late H. C. De Mille, is the author of the new play. He has been at work on it for over two years. The play will not be presented until after Jan. 1.

"MRS. WIGGS" IN DRAMA IS NOW AT THE SAVOY

Character Comedy of Cabbage Patch Conventionally Amusing.

IS A SUB-RURAL MELODRAMA

Able Company Includes Madge Carr Cook, Mabel Taliaferro, Helen Lowell, and Will T. Hodge.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Wiggs, optimist	Mrs. Madge Carr Cook
Lovey Mary, "misunderstood"	Miss Mabel Taliaferro
Miss Hazy, pessimist	Miss Helen Lowell
Miss Lucy, "The Christmas Lady"	Miss Nora Sheley
Mrs. Eichorn, a cross patch	Miss Lillian Lee
Mrs. Schultz, neighborhood censor	Miss Anna Fields
Asia	Miss May McManus
Australia	Miss Edith Storey
Europeana	Miss Beasy Burt
Cuby, an annexation	By Himself
Mr. Stubbins of Bagdad Junction	Will T. Hodge
Mr. Wiggs, after long years	Oscar Eagle
Mr. Bob, editor	Thurston Hall
Billy Wiggs, an "out and outer"	Argyle Campbell
Chris Hazy, handy on his feet	Taylor Granville
Tommy, the baby boy	Master William Burton Janes
H. Hunkadunkus Jones, marriage broker	Ed. Gillespie
Deputy Sheriff	Wilbert de Rouge
Brother Spicer	A. W. Maflin
Deacon Bagby	Harry L. Franklin
Mr. Schultz	William Sherlock
Mr. Eichorn	John Walton
Joe Eichorn	Willie Gray
Pete Schultz	Ida Schwartz
Tina Viney	Miss Mina Haywood
Lena Krasmeier	

Little sons and daughters of the Patch.
Other neighbors, children and goats residing in the Cabbage Patch.

After almost a year of prosperity on the road, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" opened at the Savoy last night, and while a characteristic metropolitan first-night audience at times took occasion to laugh at the play, it oftener laughed with it. There is little doubt that it will prove popular.

The stage version is the work of Anne Crawford Flexner, author of "Miranda of the Balcony," which Mrs. Fisk produced some years ago. Mrs. Flexner has drawn liberally on both "Mrs. Wiggs" and "Lovey Mary" and has added as liberally from her own invention. The result is called "a character comedy with heart interest." It might equally well be called a sub-rural melodrama.

The heart interest is fitful and incidental to a pretty continuous performance of character turns. It is largely supplied by bringing the late Mr. Wiggs back from his alcoholic grave of the novel and making him the bigamous father of an "orphan," with whom Lovey Mary has run away from the asylum. When Mr. Wiggs traces the truants by the light of Mary's red hair, he finds himself face to face with the first and only genuine Mrs. Wiggs, into whose soul the iron of shame and jealousy makes a passionate entrance. But the second and false Mrs. Wiggs, a circus rider by profession, has been killed by her horse, and the well-known optimism of the first Mrs. Wiggs pulls her through the heart interest.

The audience last night was chary of its tears, but it laughed amiably at the humors of life in the Cabbage Patch. Mrs. Wiggs herself was far from occupying the centre of the stage, though the authors had evidently done their heroic best by her. Philosophy, even when optimistic, is undramatic. Mrs. Cook showed her customary intelligence and ability, but bowed to the inevitable and surrendered the centre of the stage. Even Miss Taliaferro, exquisite as are her personal grace and artistic skill, was of secondary importance. The honors of the evening went to Helen Lowell and Will T. Hodge. These admirable comedians took the parts of an ill-assorted couple of advanced years, whom the optimism of Mrs. Wiggs, abetted by a matrimonial bureau, had been the means of splicing. Miss Lowell gave a reserved and highly individualized sketch of a forlornly unhappy scarecrow, and Mr. Hodge was the dry husband whose life's young dream was shattered by discovering that the pies his intended had fed him had been in reality cooked by the meddling Mrs. Wiggs.

It can scarcely be said that the character sketches in the play are of the utmost freshness and sincerity. Something is certainly at fault when cynicism and unhappiness are represented as merely absurd. One laughed, but somehow felt a little ashamed of himself and of human kind for laughing. It is true that on the stage, and even in the elder novelists, comedy has been often just so heartless. But is not that the best of reasons for ceasing to make it so? The French have a good word for this sort of thing—poncif, by which they mean conventionalized and stenciled art. Such art is sure to be recognized by the great public; but it does not afford one of the instances in which popular art is the highest art.

It was also too often apparent that the points were prearranged by the authors working in the interests of good people who are glad of a laugh at any cost, instead of springing simply and spontaneously out of the souls of the characters. Here again the French have hit on the most descriptive phrase. They call such points "jests of the author," as distinguished from "jests of the situation." It must be admitted that the author of the novels is equally guilty in this respect with the author of the play. And after all, to draw such distinctions is perhaps to take the whole thing far too seriously. Where there are so many Wiggses in the Cabbage Patch, why should there be wigs on the green?

However conventional and immature the technique and the manner, both book and play are at bottom abundantly human and genuinely felt. One would know that Mrs. Wiggs was a real Mrs. Wiggs, even if she had not gained newspaper notoriety by objecting to the intrusion of curiosity seekers in her Louisville shanty. The play brims with a lively sympathy, in spite of its conventional hardiness in certain parts. And the optimism of Mrs. Wiggs—crude, even gross as it often is—is a real spiritual refreshment. It is just possible that New York, the cynical and sophisticated will not take to it as remoter centres have done. But if it does not, that will not be altogether to the credit of New York.

"The Garden of Lies" in London.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—"The Garden of Lies," a romance adapted by Sydney Grundy from the story of Justus Miles Forman, had its first London production at the St. James's Theatre to-night, with George Alexander as Denis Mallory and Lillian Bracthwaite as Princess Eleanor. The piece achieved only fair success.

SPAIN HAS RECOVERED.

A German Consular Official Says New Economic Conditions Are Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Richard Guenther, United States Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, quotes from a report of the German Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, as follows:

"The economic condition of Spain is much improved, and the country has recovered from the crisis brought on by the war with the United States in 1898. The recovery was much assisted by the increased demand for goods from Spain's lost colonies, as the war had interfered with receiving supplies. Another stimulant was given by the return of many [illegible] capitalists, who settled in Spain [illegible] their money there, [illegible] to trade, finished, and [illegible]

"The [illegible] in [illegible] amounted to [illegible] 735,000; exports, [illegible] the colonies has induced [illegible] to give their attention to [illegible] ment and enterprises, and a [illegible] commenced. Much, however, remains to be done in improving the economic condition by exploiting the rich natural resources of the country, establishing better means of communication, placing the finances in order, and reducing the heavy taxation.

"Spain has a productive soil, and could raise a much larger quantity of food stuffs than is required for home consumption. Last year Spain paid for imported coal $12,416,269, while her coal deposits are scarcely touched. Her extensive coast is rich in fish, yet $5,790,000 were spent last year for imported fish."

The Germans are very active in canvassing Spanish markets, says Mr. Guenther, and German capitalists and promoters are alive to the exploiting opportunities which Spain's rich natural resources offer.

SOLDIERS EASY TO ROB.

Gen. MacArthur Says Their Imbecility is Unbelievable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The feature of the annual report of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Department of California, is the strong language used in reference to the treatment in San Francisco of the soldiers returning from the Philippines and mustered out there.

He says the greatest matter of concern which occupies the attention of the department is to get the soldiers returning from the Philippines into possession of their money due on their final payments and safely out of the city before they can be swindled. Quoting from Col. Markley, the Chief Paymaster, on this subject, Gen. MacArthur writes:

"The stupidity and imbecility of these 'short-term' men coming from the Philippines is almost unbelievable. Young Americans, amply able to take care of themselves anywhere, under any circumstances, while in service abroad, seem to take leave of their senses when they arrived on United States soil, and willingly become the prey of the sharks found in every big city.

"Instances and figures could be given to prove that out of 200 of these men paid off and permitted to go to the city on leaving boat, with railroad tickets purchased and money orders, (payable to themselves at their home,) fifty would turn up next morning robbed of everything, many dangerously injured by blows and drugs.

"On one occasion, out of thirty men who foolishly stayed over one night, nineteen turned up next morning, beaten, robbed of tckets, orders, and clothes."

BOSTOCK MAY QUIT AMERICA.

Intends to Devote His Time to His Paris Hippodrome.

Frank Bostock, who is now with his show at Dreamland, is about to leave America, probably for all time. He will shortly sail from this country for Paris, where he will establish a permanent home and where he will devote his whole time to the development of his hippodrome. Mr. Bostock also desires to take his children to Paris, where they may enjoy the benefit of a European education.

Mr. Bostock said that his ventures in this country had been entirely successful, but that he believed Paris would be a better field for him.

"I shall keep part of my show here," he said yesterday. "Some of the acts now presented at Dreamland will go to Paris, but I shall unite the remainder of the show with my Cleveland production, all of which will then be sent to Richmond for the Winter. It will return to Dreamland in the Summer of every year for four years more, and after that I do not know what I shall do with it."

Krupp's Average Daily Wages, $1.09.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, Germany, reports that according to the published statement of the Krupp Works the total number of persons employed by the firm on April 1, 1904, including 4,190 officials, was 45,289. Of these the cast-steel works at Essen employed 25,041, the Grusonwerke Buckau 8,329, the Germania shipbuilding yard at Kiel 2,811, the coal mines 7,877, the iron mines, &c., 6,231. The average daily wages in the cast-steel works was $1.09.

To Build Road or Canal in Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Department of Commerce and Labor has been advised by the Department of State that the Panama Government has approved a contract with the United Fruit Company, an American corporation, for the construction of a railway or canal in the Province of Bocas del Toro, Panama, to connect the Changuinola and Saxaola Rivers.

Robbed of Diamonds Worth $2,500.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Thieves entered the cottage of Mrs. Hoffbach, in South Elberon, Thursday afternoon and stole diamonds and other jewels valued at $2,500. Mrs. Hoffbach did not report the robbery until last night.

Families returning from their Summer outings may arrange for regular newsdealer delivery of The New York Times by filling out and mailing the following blank:

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEAT.

The point that was left doubtful in yesterday's dispatches from the Tai-Tse is now settled. Gen. KUROPATKIN has been decidedly beaten practically on ground of his own choosing. It is plain that it was his intention to make a stand at Liao-Yang and there offer to the Japanese the utmost resistance of which he was capable. Every advantage was taken of the position, the most perfect preparations were made in the way of fortifications, all possible reinforcements were brought down from the north. It is equally plain that he counted on the possibility of a flanking movement on his left, and that he hoped, when he threw the main part of his army across the river, he would be able to crush KUROKI and then to resume the offensive against the rest of the Japanese, worn out with their long series of attacks on the south and west.

Not only has he failed in this plan, but he has been forced to sacrifice the bulk of his stores in Liao-Yang, and an entire corps, the famous Siberians under Gen. STAKELBERG, has been surrounded by KUROKI's army. It is a very serious defeat, far the worst that Russia has yet suffered in this war. So far as can be now foreseen nothing remains for Gen. KUROPATKIN but a forced retreat to the north, and his ability to make that good with his shattered and exhausted army is by no means assured. If the railroad remains to him, he may, with his extraordinary tenacity of purpose and with the heroic quality of his troops, be able to escape. But escape is all that seems even possibly open to him, and it is not likely that he will find repose short of Harbin. Had he elected, or had he been permitted, to retire thither at the outset, the blow to the prestige as well as to the actual military strength of Russia would have been far less crushing. Such a course now is only less disastrous than the surrender of the whole Manchurian army. Nor is it certain that that can be avoided.

"CONTROLLED MARKETING."

We invite the attention of the Attorney General of the United States to a circular reported in press dispatches from Indianapolis to have been issued by the American Society of Equity, an organization which appears to be engaged in acts in restraint of trade among the several States. The Society of Equity is the concern which last year urged the farmers of the West to hold their wheat until they secured the price of one dollar a bushel. It has now sent out what is called "a 1904 Bulletin," exhorting the farmers to insist upon a minimum price of $1.20 a bushel for their wheat. The circular points out that the Winter wheat crop this year is 100,000,000 bushels short of the average, and gives these words of advice:

> Controlled marketing is everything. Keep the price $1.20 before you. If you can hold all your wheat, do so. If you cannot hold all, hold what you can. If you cannot hold any, sell it. Those who hold will make the market better for those who cannot hold. If all hold, the price will go to $1.20—your price—in a few days. If few hold, it will take longer.

The American Society of Equity, of course, may be merely an invention of the "bulls" in the Chicago wheat pit. But if it is a reality, if there is such an organization, and it actually fathers the "1904 Bulletin," we think Attorney General MOODY ought to take steps to secure a judicial determination of the question whether this attempt at monopolizing a part of the wheat crop is not a violation of the second section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which declares that "every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," and, upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or one year's imprisonment. The Dingley act retains those clauses of the Wilson Tariff act which declare unlawful any form of combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement, or contract, "to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States." That is a declaration of the National policy with regard to imported merchandise. Is the Anti-Trust law of 1890 a declaration of policy applicable to attempts to monopolize one of the products of the soil, and to force consumers to pay a higher price for it? Wheat, manifestly, is not in itself "trade or commerce among the several States." The decision of the court in the Knight case will, of course, be recalled. That was an action to break up the Sugar Trust, and it failed because the court declared that the Sherman act was not framed "to assert the power to deal with monopoly directly as such, or to limit and restrict the rights of corporations created by the States or the citizens of the States in the acquisition, control, or disposition of property, or to regulate or prescribe the price or prices at which such property, or the products thereof, shall be sold." This may appear to be conclusive as against any attempt to restrain the monopolists in wheat. But appearances are unsafe guides in these matters; even the lawyers are often misled. Doubt can be removed only by a decision of the court. The attempt by combination and conspiracy to secure $1.20 a bushel for wheat is a restraint of trade. If it is unlawful, the law would provide the remedy if the Attorney General would bring the matter up.

Every farmer who is persuaded by the Equity Society to hold his wheat until he gets $1.20 a bushel was, of course, an enthusiastic supporter of ROOSEVELT's action against the Northern Securities merger. But in the culinary lexicon of an Administration entirely just, no distinction is made between goose and gander in respect to sauces. The monopolist farmer should be hauled over the coals with no more ceremony than was exhibited in the case of the monopolist railroad men.

Everybody knows that the greatest restrainer of trade in the United States is organized labor. We know of no law, however, which would authorize the Attorney General to begin an action against labor unions. Nor have we the least idea that a bill imposing penalties upon the unreasonable restraint of trade by walking delegates, if any man deeply learned in the law should come forward with such a bill, would have any chance whatever of receiving even fair consideration in either branch of Congress. Real and serious restraints of trade appear to be beyond the reach of that body. The demagogic Sherman act was aimed mainly at acts that only in form restrain trade. The Republican majority in Congress in 1890 felt that no votes would be lost because of an act aimed at conspiracies of capitalists. Conspiracies of farmers or of wage-earners are safe from molestation by either party.

AN AMAZING PREMIER.

Great Britain has had many Prime Ministers who occupied themselves in fields other than that of politics often with solid results, sometimes with brilliant. CANNING was a satirist and a writer of light verse with so saving a grace in it that the tale of the knife grinder and the apostrophe to the candid friend will be likely to live long after his share in the evolution of the pregnant Monroe Doctrine will be forgotten. In recent times DISRAELI was as interesting, subtle, and complex a novelist as he was a politician, which is saying much. GLADSTONE dug widely, if not deep, in the furrows of Homeric research and of theologic speculation. ROSEBERY was and is an essayist and a historian of distinctly charming quality. Lord SALISBURY, in his youth, was one of the keenest and most savage of the then unmatched Saturday Reviewers, and the scars of some of the wounds he inflicted marked—and irritated—some of the most eminent men with whom he was associated in his later years. He was, moreover, in his hours of retirement, which were many, even in the time of his supremacy, a student of experimental science, in which he seemed to take a much livelier, if not a more profound, delight than in the exercise of his unrivaled leadership in public life.

But all the Ministers here recalled were primarily men of affairs and followed their other pursuits, with whatever zest, with a sense of their essential subordination to the duties of the head of the British Government. It is hardly too much to say that in the mind of Mr. BALFOUR this order of importance is reversed. He seems a philosopher and a metaphysician first and Premier of the United Kingdom and the Empire of Great Britain afterward. And this impression is not due to the fact that he shirks his public duties. His enemies accuse him of that, it is true, and some of his bewildered friends, but neither class really holds that opinion when he meets a great emergency and triumphs over all sorts of perplexing difficulties as, recently, he has done with the utmost persistence. It is due rather to the mental attitude he betrays when engaged in one or the other of his fields of activity. Mr. BALFOUR, in the House, wearily watchful of the heady currents of contention amid which his Government is threatened with destruction, and gently, almost indifferently, guiding his party to what has as yet been a successful issue, is a very different man from Mr. BALFOUR facing the scientists of the British Association and challenging their standing, their methods, their authority, in matters of the deepest concern to the human intellect.

For this is what he really did in his remarkable address, modestly entitled "Reflections Suggested by the New Theory of Matter," which, as President of the association, he delivered at Cambridge on the 17th of August. It is impossible in the space allowed in these columns to undertake even the briefest summary of the argument he submitted. It was, as we have said, the challenge, practically the defiance, of the philosopher and the idealist, addressed to those who have devoted their lives to natural science. A single passage toward the close will indicate its spirit:

> Considerations like these, unless I have compressed them beyond the limits of intelligibility, do undoubtedly suggest a certain inevitable incoherence in any general scheme of thought which is built out of materials provded by natural science alone. Extend the boundaries of knowledge as you may; draw how you will the picture of the universe; reduce its infinite variety to the modes of a single space-filling ether; retrace its history to the birth of existing atoms; show how under the pressure of gravitation they became concentrated into nebulae, into suns, and all the host of heaven; how, at least in one small planet, they combined to form organic compounds; how organic compounds became living things; how living things, developing along many different lines, gave birth at last to one superior race; how from this race arose, after many ages, a learned handful, who looked round on the world which thus blindly brought them into being, and judged it, and knew it for what it was—perform, I say, all this, and, though you may indeed have attained to science, in nowise will you have attained to a self-sufficing system of beliefs.

In moving the customary vote of thanks, Dr. CHASE, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, described this as a "great Presidential address," "a wonderful exposition of the conclusions of the science of to-day as to the nature of matter." Such appreciation from such a source is sufficient proof of the extraordinary character of the achievement of the leading politician of England. It is an achievement in which all interested in things of the mind in our own still buster and more strenuous National life may regard with the keenest pleasure.

THE BRIDGE AND THE COMMISSION.

The recently published bulletin of the Municipal Art Society concerning the Manhattan Bridge contains all the correspondence on the subject upon which the Art Commission is expected shortly to take action. It ought to be read by every citizen who feels called upon to form an opinion upon the merits of the controversy.

The issues involved really go much beyond the particular question of the Manhattan Bridge, highly important as that question is. It concerns us all that the city shall get its money's worth in the most extensive and the most expensive of the bridges the city has been called upon to build, the capacity of which is to be so very much greater than that of either of its predecessors. But it concerns us still more, as the Municipal Art Society points out, that there shall in some manner be insured some continuity in the administration of public works so important that their execution must extend beyond the limits of a single municipal administration, which the amended charter has so shortened that no Mayor can see, within his term of office, both the beginning and the end of one of such works. The community ought to be secured against the danger that mere caprice, or mere vanity, or mere spite, may upset plans deliberately and carefully formed, and provided with all the guarantees that expert approval can furnish that they are abreast of the present state of the art of which they are examples.

The design for the Manhattan Bridge prepared under the direction of ex-Bridge Commissioner LINDENTHAL furnishes such guarantees. The design with which Bridge Commissioner BEST is endeavoring to supersede it distinctly fails to furnish them. Although Mr. BEST in his letter to the Art Commission cites the opinions of his engineering staff, he yet avows his own responsibility for discarding the plans of his predecessor and substituting others which that predecessor declares are unworthy of the present state of the art, and threaten a less strong and trustworthy bridge than that to which the city is entitled. To quote the authority of Mr. BEST as opposed to that of Mr. LINDENTHAL on a question of bridge engineering would of course be a mere absurdity. But that is not the worst of it. Mr. BEST overrules also the report of the five distinguished bridge engineers whose report approved the plan of Mr. LINDENTHAL, although he declares that they did not institute a comparison between the two constructions. All the more, then, should he be willing that the two constructions should be compared by that commission or by another of equal authority. Mr. LINDENTHAL courts such a comparison. The Municipal Art Society insists that the only way of deciding the question so as to assure the community that it is getting the worth of its money is by the reference of it to a commission of engineering experts, and fortifies its opinion with the opinions of Prof. BURR of Columbia and Prof. WEBB of the Stevens Institute. Since the Art Commission is not itself a body of experts in engineering it seems that the only way in which it can assure itself that it is doing its duty by the city is to ask the Mayor to appoint such a commission, and that it would be by no means justified, in advance of such an investigation, in approving another design for the work for which it has already approved one, with guarantees of its structural suitability, which the second thus far entirely lacks.

FOR AN ENGLISH COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

ADOLF BECK, the victim of a remarkable English judicial error or conspiracy, whose extraordinary case received some attention in these columns last Sunday, has declined the £2,000 offered by the British Treasury as a quid pro quo for wounded feelings, temporary loss of good name, and enforced retirement from industrial pursuits, and has addressed to the Home Secretary a demand for a thorough investigation of his case. His position, if one may judge by the communications appearing in the London press, is supported by the most prominent legal lights of the British bench and bar. And in demanding an investigation the English legal profession, as we announced the other day, has naturally revived the question of the expediency of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

English jurisprudence is based on the assumption that the law can do no wrong. The function of pardon as orginally employed by the Home Secretary meant simply mercy, grace, and forgiveness, but experience having shown that the application of law might err, new attributes were given to the significance of the pardon so that now a "free pardon," such as BECK received, conveys the meaning of the entire belief of the Home Office in the innocence of the one pardoned. The Home Secretary, in receiving a petition, has this alternative: After reviewing the case, he may deny the petition or he may grant a pardon. If the testimony plainly shows that the petitioner was illegally or unreasonably convicted, or denied the privilege of reasonable doubt, the Home Secretary of these modern days has been accustomed to ameliorate in various ways the position of the petitioner without, however, making any acknowledgment that the law had erred.

Even taking into account the latest significance of "free pardon," it is plain that the office of Home Secretary is an anomaly in English jurisprudence. Appeals may be made from judgments in every civil court, but not from the judgment of a criminal court. Criminals tried before different Judges and juries for the same kind of crime may receive varying sentences. Judgment in each is final. Or, to show the anomaly in a still more absurd light, let it be supposed that a man is prosecuted both criminally and civilly. He is tried and convicted on the civil charge first. The evidence here used against him is then employed to secure his conviction on the criminal charge. He is sentenced; there is no appeal from this judgment. But he appeals from the judgment of the civil court, is granted a new trial, and is declared to be innocent. The only thing to save him from a felon's punishment is the intelligence and mercy of a single man—the Home Secretary—whose legal mind is already prejudiced by the principle of the utter righteousness of law.

There is nothing new in the points brought out by the present agitation; they have all been proposed before, and have even been discussed by Parliamentary committees appointed for the purpose. But Parliament itself has never done anything. Should the Beck case, as it undoubtedly will, form a subject of discussion in the coming session, not only England but an enlightened public abroad will watch the progress of the debates. The demands for a change in the English judicial system based on the grounds of both justice and practicability will have to be answered. It is inconceivable that, with the eyes of the world upon them, a majority of British Commoners will be satisfied with the answers which were given ten years ago: That a change would mean such an increase of appeals as would "choke the channels of justice"; that the right of appeal "would destroy the finality of verdicts"; that the "responsibility of jurors would be injudiciously affected by the mere knowledge that an appeal might be taken from their opinion," and that, finally, an innocent man should be debarred from proving his innocence simply because his action would thereby prove a "sinful disturbance of the administration of law."

These are some of the convincing reasons which ten years ago caused a bill for a Court of Criminal Appeal proposed by Sir HENRY JAMES and eloquently defended by him and by Judges like Lord BOWEN and Lord Justice MATHEW to be shelved in the House of Commons.

WAR OF PURSES ABOUT POLES.

The war between the Poles and the Prussian Government goes merrily. Just now it is West Prussia, the ancient seat of a tribe called the Cassubians, which is considered in danger from the colonising gulle of the German-Poles, or, if you prefer, the Polish-Prussians, who are accused of a fiendish plan of buying farms and estates there in order to raise the proportion of Polish voters and "conquer" the province. As the Cassubians have a traditional dislike of Germans dating from the Middle Ages, the Poles of Prussia hope to influence them to their way of thinking with comparative ease so soon as enough land is acquired to make that influence potent; for in the eastern provinces, where West Prussia lies, the land owners as employers of field labor exercise sovereign sway. So far the new rules and regulations adopted with the hope that they would discourage colonizing by Polish-speaking citizens have produced no appreciable effect, and a paternal Government stands aghast at its inability to make the bad sons keep away from lands which ought to belong to good boys only.

It is hard that a well-meaning but somewhat partial Government should have to worry in this way; that, besides the unfortunate events in Southwest Africa, where the imperial colony is on its last legs owing to bureaucracy, military swagger, and the incidental ferocity of the Hereros, the Prussian colonies in Prussia itself should languish. German immigrants into Posen and East and West Prussia cannot be obtained from the Elbe or the Rhine. Alsatians would not make humble and loyal colonists, neither could the Danish folk in lands wrested from little Denmark be safely utilized. But there is a great German population, a floating population, too, which seems to have escaped the notice of the Prussian Solons in Landtag assembled. It swarms in Paris and London and penetrates Italy even unto Naples, and it is a particularly keen, thrifty tribe, wideawake for Trinkgeld. It centres chiefly in the hotels and restaurants of these cities, and consists for the most part of able-bodied Germans who perform various duties from managers of hotels down to scullions in cheap restaurants. Here is a very army of good German materials lost to the Fatherland, who would be willing, for a free passage, the bestowal of a farm and some trifle of an official salary thrown in, to repatriate themselves and settle down as a bulwark against the wicked Poles.

What the Government intends to do next year in its war against its Polish subjects is not yet clear; but judging from the indignant remarks of certain German papers it will be something drastic. Poles will wish they had never been born. Better fighting OYAMA and KUROKI under the flag of Russia; better prisoners to the Japs in lovely Nippon than landowners in Eastern Prussia. The Landtag has a rod in pickle for them. Meantime the ordinary man fit to be a farmer, whether he be of German or of Polish speech, may regard the situation with some complacency. On the one side a Government which has already squandered millions in its attempt to settle up the country with Teutons; on the other a formidable league of Polish politicians and financiers, buying estates and founding banks, urging the wealthy to invest in farms in the disputed districts—surely many crumbs must fall to the poor man of either side from the table round which these magnates quarrel. And the swarthy, short-set Cassubians and the lean, long-bodied Lithuanians, are they not likely to gain through all this manoeuvring, this rise of the price of real estate, this cajolery and sudden interest taken in the common folk? If the Deputies to the Landtag are wise they will enlist all the German porters and waiters in Europe and establish them in the Eastern provinces. What these do not know of ways to plunder the unsophisticated is not worth much.

REGULATING STRIKES BY LAW.

A valued correspondent proposes as a means of averting the public misfortune of strikes into which wage earners are drawn or driven by union leaders a plan which he thinks should commend itself to the approval of sane men in all relations of life. This contemplates:

First—The enactment of a law which will give a proper recognition to labor organizations and provide for an official supervision of them.

Second—The prohibiting of any individual or body of individuals, other than a majority of those directly affected, from ordering a strike.

To make such a law effective the following plan is proposed:

Any one or more representatives of a labor union, duly organized or otherwise, shall have the privilege of recommending a strike. When so recommended, under any rules that may be desired, the men who are employed shall decide by secret ballot whether the said recommendation be approved or disapproved. If a majority of all employés affected do not vote affirmatively there shall be no strike. The voting and balloting shall be in charge of and managed by city or State officials, in order that coercion may be avoided. Ballots to be as carefully prepared, guarded, and supervised as in the case of voting at State or municipal elections. Every safeguard possible should be provided to protect each workingman in the exercise of his rights. It should not be possible to detect his vote. He should be as free to express his desire, without influence or molestation, as when voting at a Federal or State election.

The difficulties with the plan above outlined are many and serious. Primarily, organized labor does not want such a law and would denounce its enactment as gross oppression. If enacted, it could not be enforced. If enforced, it would not accomplish the object in view. If the object in view could by any chance be accomplished, the restriction of the right of labor to refuse to work when the conditions of employment are not satisfactory would be abused by employers—not by all, perhaps, but by enough to do great injury to labor. There are several other objections which might be suggested, but those offered will probably suffice.

Most persons who discuss this and kindred subjects make the mistake of supposing that organized labor always regards the questions of its duties, obligations, and interests from a sane and reasonable point of view. Unfortunately, it does not often, as yet, do this. It does not wish to be restrained from even the most ruinous excesses. An illustration of this is found in the recent history of the building trades of New York.

There is no convenient expedient for bringing about and maintaining industrial peace. The existing condition of strife is a superficial indication of a deep-seated and general unrest, partly the result of American conditions and, in some part, of the influence of the vast multitude of naturalized aliens who continue as citizens to think as they had learned to think as subjects.

A POST OFFICE COMEDY.

The Postal Service is commonly prosaic, with a dramatic touch sometimes when thieves of the Star Route and other kinds break into it, but it is not so often enlivened with comedy as it might be to the improvement of its amusing aspects if not of its regularities and utilities. Not long ago it was found out that a New Jersey Postmistress had undertaken to inspect the correspondence of the neighborhood, and with the knowledge thus acquired was enabled to contribute to it over fanciful signatures, with the most pungent and startling effect. For a certain time the inhabitants of the rustic hamlet thus served were in a state of violent communal agitation, as if Satan in his most flagrantly postal and mixed-up manifestation had broken loose among them. But investigation by proper officials traced the confusion and irregularity to its proper source in the curiosity and native spirit of mischief of the female in charge of the office. She would not condescend to any explanation, and, though thus contumacious and impenitent, was "let down easy" and allowed to emigrate, closing the incident so far as that postal centre was concerned, but leaving a background of the most thrilling epistolary memories.

It does not appear from the record that Miss GRACE DECKER, late mistress of the Post Office at Linoleumville, S. I., was stirred with any idle curiosity as to the contents of the letters which came into her hands, or that she deliberately transposed them from one wrappage to another, so that they should reach other persons than those to whom they were addressed; nor did she seek herself to mix an anonymous statement with the correspondence to the wide-eyed and hair-raising bewilderment of its recipients. She was apparently superior to all monkey shines of this grade, and did not care a rap for the contents of any of the missives which were scooped into her official net. Owing to the nationality of the operatives employed there the greater part of these were in ragged foreign dialects which the most prying female in the island, official or non-official, could not under conditions of examination "halcyon and vociferous" to the limit make head or tail of; but even those in the plain open patois of Staten Island remained unviolated, showing that in the mind of Miss GRACE DECKER no prurient curiosity as to their contents existed. What she did with them was to hide them away in nooks and corners till bushels of them were thus piled up, the air around the lettered pigeonholes electric with vain inquiries for them from dawn to dewy eve, week after week and month after month, till ministers of investigation dropped in from Washington straightened out the tangle and appointed a new Postmistress. So far the retiring one gives no account of her motives in thus holding up the mail and distributing in lieu of it an amount of local perplexity unparalleled in the annals of the island; very likely she did not have any admitting of definition, but was the victim of some mysterious obsession from which she could not deliver herself and which forbade her to deliver the letters twice a day poured in upon her from all quarters for that purpose. It is a curious case, presenting no lesson to the service of much importance, as its like has never happened before and probably will not again; but it may enforce the precept that things of all kinds, including Postmistresses, are not always what they seem, and that of the latter the most exemplary and efficient and conscientious in appearance may have as much of the devil in them as a witch out of the rabble of Walpurgis night. Linoleumville may congratulate itself that it has got a new one, but ought to keep the old one as a curiosity.

Unsatisfactory Street Sprinkling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a taxpayer of New York City, and a frequent user of the highways, I wish to raise my voice in protest against the present, primitive, senseless, and dangerous method of street sprinkling, which accomplishes no good whatever, but on the contrary is a distinct menace to the safety of all classes of citizens, pedestrians, riders, and drivers alike.

Until a few weeks ago a very excellent system was in use, viz., the washing of the streets with a hose early in the morning and again at 11 or 12 o'clock. This effected the desired purpose, viz., the cooling of the streets and the thorough cleaning of the asphalt, for when it dried off it certainly was clean, all dirt and foreign matter having been driven from its surface by the force of the water; and our streets smelt sweet as a result and were pleasant and safe to drive over.

The present system, which seems to be to keep the streets wet all the time, does not clean the roadway, but mixes the dirt with a greasy, evil smelling paste. As a consequence, bicyclists get smothered with mud and dirt in a ride over the city streets, and falls and accidents with varying results are frequent; automobilits completely lose control of their machines on the slippery surface, particularly in turning corners, and under circumstances requiring prompt action to avoid running down a pedestrian, or collision with another vehicle, a sudden stop is an impossibility. In addition, horses may be seen floundering at any time in the day during the wetting process, and pedestrians get freely spattered with the all-pervading mud.

I sincerely hope that this letter may come to the notice of thoughtful public spirited citizens whose interest in the matter may be aroused, and by the help of whom we may hope for the adoption of a better system and one which will be more to the satisfaction and convenience of the traveling public. A. SKIDDER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1904.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

Germany Coming to the Front in the Far Eastern Markets.

From The London Standard.

It is accepted as inevitable (writes a correspondent) that war should affect commerce adversely. But that it should be altogether destroyed by nebular contraband theories is naturally irritating to our traders. A striking table is just to hand showing that in Japan, Britain and America are wise in taking strong measures lest a manifestly less important trade—the German—should be benefited. For the last ten years of the nineteenth century British and American trade with Japan increased at a prodigious rate. Since 1900—when Manchurian affairs became first critical—trade has been tremendously disturbed, as the figures show. America possessing practically a monopoly of petroleum and cotton in Japan's imports, does well to take a firm stand:

	British.	American.
1890	$15,000,000	$3,000,000
1895	22,500,000	4,500,000
1900	25,500,000	31,000,000
1901	25,000,000	21,000,000
1902	25,000,000	24,000,000
1903	24,000,000	23,000,000

(Exports of Great Britain and the U. S. A. to Japan, 1890-1903.)

Japan's importance as a market may be gauged by the following figures, which give her imports from the countries mentioned. Germany's stake is but a quarter of the combined commerce of Great Britain and the U. S. A.:

	1902.	1903.
Great Britain	$25,150,000	$24,300,000
British India	25,400,000	35,050,000
United States	24,350,000	23,100,000
China	20,300,000	.....
Germany	12,400,000	.....
France	3,370,000	.....

The Ancestral Tail.

From The London Chronicle.

A German traveler claims to have discovered in the forests of Borneo a people who still wear the tail of our primitive ancestors. He does not write from hearsay; he has seen the tail. It belonged to a child about six years old, sprung from the tribe of Poenans. As nobody could speak the Poenan tongue the youngster could not be questioned, but there was his tail sure enough, not very long, but flexible, hairless, and about the thickness of one's little finger. The Poenans are reported to be very simple, honest folk, with a childlike system of barter. They deposit in public places the goods they wish to exchange, and a few days later they find there the equivalents they desire. Nobody dreams of stealing. This is almost as remarkable as the vestige of the ancestral tail.

FAIR PLAY FOR D. B. HILL.

Editorial Estimate of Him Indorsed by Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial to-day on David B. Hill's retirement from politics after Jan. 1, and I must say, from the standpoint of fairness, it is to be commended. I have been a reader of THE TIMES for over thirty years and, like its editors, I never was a strong Hill adherent, but am willing to give him credit for acting most earnestly and honestly in the interest of Judge Parker's nomination and election. There is one thing in Hill's favor—he is an honest man and has never benefited by his influence as a great and powerful political leader, but yet he did the right thing in his recent declaration.

Now, what about the others now in command of the Democratic forces? Is THE TIMES of the opinion that "Billy" Sheehan, who seems to be the head and front at National headquarters, will ever have the confidence of the voters in the State of New York? When you think for a moment and go back ten or twelve years, it will be remembered that he was back of more vicious legislation in one year than any other Democrat that ever held official position at Albany. It don't seem possible that the voters will ever stand for W. F. Sheehan's control of affairs in this State or elect a President whom Sheehan will claim as his own. From what we hear noised around Taggart is no better and entitled to no more consideration.

Indeed, Parker is to be pitied on account of the men he has to depend upon to elect him. I have also been reading your articles and letters on the tariff. Do you think Sheehan, Belmont, and "Jim" Smith are in favor of a real reduction or revision of the tariff? Of course not; they are in favor of all the trusts, especially all those they are in, and they are in most of them, and for this reason they are protectionists at heart and for the highest kind of a tariff, and what can Parker do?

A REAL DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 30, 1904.

IF RUSSIA SHOULD WIN.

It Might Prove of Greater Evil to Her Than Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. "McQ." who presents in to-day's issue of THE TIMES a plea for pro-Russian sympathy, seems to build a very clever argument on rather flimsy legs. He thinks we should sympathize with Russia first, because he thinks her civilization differs from ours only in being more backward, whereas that of Japan in addition to being more backward is also divergent. Secondly, we should sympathise with Russia because she is white and Japan isn't.

On what authority does Mr. "McQ." base his assertion that the civilization of Japan is backward? Why does he ignore what is a matter of popular information, that the spirit of Japan is progression while that of her unfortunate antagonist is retrogression. The oft-repeated and well-substantiated theory that Russia is less Occidental than Oriental he also chooses to ignore.

Statistics tell us that but about 22 per cent. of Russia's vast population is literate; they also tell us that in Japan education is compulsory and that 92 per cent. of her available young people are in school. According to the editor of The Cosmopolitan Magazine Japan is second only to Germany in matters pertaining to popular education. As to his reiteration of the tiresome bowl of "Yellow Peril," that is something which has been thoroughly thrashed out in the public prints and is now deceased, or ought to be. Mr. "McQ.'s" appeal to race prejudice is certainly worthy of the pro-Russian. The ignorant condemn the negro for his color; the educated judge him by his record, and unfortunately the conclusions coincide. It is unnecessary to point out that the history of the Japanese is not that of the negro. There can be no comparison.

Would Mr. "McQ." assist in crushing right because it happens not to be white? Finally, has he ever stopped to consider that victory for Russia might after all prove for her the greater of two evils?

ANTI-PREJUDICE.

New York, Aug. 31, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "L. McQ." of Croton Falls, N. Y., published in THE TIMES this morning, thanking you for your editorials on "The Czar's Gift" and "The War and International Law" has filled me with a desire to thank you.

The presumption of nearly all the metropolitan journals is that because there are a number of dissatisfied ex-subjects of the Czar resident in this country all of us should be delighted at each reversal of Russian arms. I am certain a large number of citizens hold directly opposite views. Again thanking you for your fair play.

New York, Aug. 31, 1904. T. J. F.

A Beautiful Skyscraper.

From The Houston Chronicle.

The new TIMES Building has now reached a point of completion which enables the New Yorker to form an opinion as to its beauty. THE TIMES Building is the first really beautiful skyscraper of the new era. Its position at the head of the street gives the eye a grand sweep from the north and the south, and sets off its monumental proportions to the best advantage. Indeed, many people think that it is a monument, so tall and stately and narrow does it appear.

Present Location Unknown.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A caller stopped at the house of a certain man and asked if he was at home.

"'Deed, an' he's not," replied the woman who answered the ring.

"Can you tell me where he is?"

"I could not."

"When did you see him last?"

"At his funeral."

"And who may you be?"

"I'm his remains," said the widow, and she closed the door.

VERSES BY PRIGGISH PRUE.

"Ten years old if she's a day."
—Richard Le G.

How sad it is to hear Papa
Say "Dash it all!" to dear Mamma.
And, my! there is another word,
Which is the worst I ever heard!
Oh, if we say such naughty things,
We may be angels, but—no wings.

To sit and rock while we're at play,
And sleep the whole night through,
Is surely not the proper way
For grown-up folk to do.

They tell me it is wrong to stuff—
All I may eat is "just enough."
But, what's "enough" I'd like to know,
If 'taint enough as feelings go?
I'm but a little sinful child;
I am not meek, I am not mild,
And, O, I do like pie, and candy!
And Mamma says—"Whatever's handy."

A butterfly should not be proud
Because it looks so bright and pretty;
She has but that one dress allowed,
And cannot change it. What a pity!

I learned to sing, and sing right well,
As soon as I had learned to spell.
I sing about the Missionaries
And Heathen in the wild Canaries.
I hem warm things for them to wear,
And not catch cold when in the air.
And then, it isn't nice to go
With only shells for dress, you know.
Papa says, "Give 'em calico."

JOHN HARRISON.

LONG-DISTTNCE WOOER IS SICK OF LOVE NOW

Septuagenarian Hoagland Denies Misleading Nebraska Girl, Though.

TELLS ABOUT THAT PICTURE

'Twas of Vintage of '63, to Be Sure, but Time Doesn't Count Much at Bound Brook.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 3.—George Hoagland of Bound Brook, the carpenter who attracted attention this week because of the arrival at Bound Brook of Miss Minnie Humphries of Lincoln, Neb., who said that she had come, on the strength of correspondence, to wed Mr. Hoagland, but that she would not carry out her bargain when she saw he was gray-haired and seventy, was in town today.

Mr. Hoagland says that it was he that balked when he saw Miss Humphries. He said that she had sent him a photograph and that he did not recognize her as the original of the picture. He says that he sent $28 to Miss Humphries to come on, but afterward, on the advice of a relative, he says that he wrote to the woman not to come, but to return his money and letters. In answer to this he received the following letter from the woman, he says:

"Haven't had a word from you for more than a week. What is the matter? Am so worried about you. Am afraid that you have met with an accident. If you are displeased with anything I have said or done, or with me, seems like you would say so or say something anyhow. I can bear anything better than suspense. Write me at once, dear, and tell me all. Have come up to the Post Office every day for a letter from you, and have been disappointed every time. Please write and tell me why you are silent. Am so anxious to know what's the matter. Good-bye, dear."

Concerning the Nebraska girl's statement that he had sent her a photograph of a much younger man he said:

"There isn't a word of truth in that. I sent her a photograph of myself taken in 1863, and I know that I have changed very little since then. I tell you I know how to keep young, and if I call myself "Doctor" it is because I know a great deal more than most doctors."

Miss Humphries, reports of her return to Nebraska to the contrary, notwithstanding, has now secured employment in Bound Brook, and will remain there. She has been working this week as seamstress for Henry Garretson.

Mr. Hoagland says that some of the letters which he received are full of endearing terms. He says that he is sick of love and intends to remain single.

CHINAMEN'S RIGHTS UPHELD.

Laborers Cannot Be Deported If They Came Here as Merchants.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—In a decision rendered to-day in the deportation case of Lee Won Tong, a Chinaman, Judge John H. Rogers of the United States District Court held that Lee could remain in this country. The decision determines the status of a Chinaman who changes his occupation while in this country, Judge Rogers's opinion being the first ever handed down on the subject.

The Chinese Exclusion act grants merchants the privilege of coming into the United States. It excludes laborers. Lee Won Tong entered the country as a merchant, and remained one for several years. He then became a laborer, and the Government sought to deport him, holding that as a laborer he had no right to enter this country, and therefore had no right to remain.

The Chinaman contended, and Judge Rogers's decision sustains him, that he came into the country legally, and once here, the Government had not the right to deport him.

A VICTIM OF SAUSAGE.

Mrs. Federsen Says Husband Used Liberwuerst for Weapon.

The trials and tribulations of a sausage maker's wife were told yesterday in the Supreme Court, when Mrs. Sophie Federsen applied to Justice Clarke for alimony and counsel fees pending an action which she has brought against her husband, James Federsen, for a legal separation. Federsen is a sausage manufacturer. His wife alleges that he is a prosperous sausage maker. They were married on May 28, 1897, and she alleges that ever since their marriage he has constantly abused her. She says that he has refused to contribute to her support since May 21 last.

On many occasions, she says, he has beaten her with bologna sausages which he manufactured, and, she says, he threatened to kill her. He has thrown her down on the floor, she says, and choked her and turned the hose on her. She says he hit her with bolognas so often that she feared he would kill her some day, so she is afraid to reside in the house with him.

Lawyer Charles Hoffman, counsel for the sausagemaker, submitted an affidavit from Federsen, in which he denies his wife's allegations, and says that he is unable to pay alimony and counsel fees to his wife for the reason that his sausage factory has been crippled to a great extent by the meat strike. Federsen indignantly denied that he had been in the habit of striking his wife with bolognas or sausages. On the contrary, he says, he always provided a good home for her, and was a kind and indulgent husband to her. He declared emphatically that instead of turning the hose on her or hitting her with bolognas, that he was affectionate toward her.

Mrs. Federsen's lawyer said that Federsen was in the habit of picking up a leberwurst and striking her on the head with it. Counsel said that a blow from a leberwurst was worse than a blow from a sand bag. This last assertion was not denied. He also said that Federsen always seemed to get sufficient meat to manufacture bolognas to beat his wife with. Justice Clarke said that the woman had not made out a prima facie case against her husband, as her story was not corroborated.

The sausagemaker thereupon offered to provide a home for his wife, but the offer was not accepted, as Mrs. Federsen's attorney said that she had become tired of stronding blows from bolognas.

Under the circumstances, Justice Clarke said, he did not feel warranted in compelling the sausagemaker to pay alimony. The application was then dismissed.

MILLVILLE DRESSMAKERLESS.

Seamstresses All Got Married—Women in an Awful Plight.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—A wail comes from Millville that the good women of that village are without dressmakers.

Last Winter there were sixteen seamstresses in the place, and the women patrons grew haughty in their independence. Now not a dressmaker's shingle is in sight. Dressmakers are no more immune to the wiles of Spring than other mortals, and before the Summer had grown old the entire sixteen were plucked by as many men seeking wives. When they married the hum of the machine was heard no more, and several prospective September brides are spoiling their beauty by worrying over trousseaus.

THE WAR VIA THE BRIDGE.

Eminent Phoneticians Throw Light on Far Eastern Conflict.

Barney, the lamp cleaner on the Brooklyn Bridge, met Henry Poulson, the bridge sweeper, under one of the stairways of the bridge last night, and asked him for the latest news from the scene of the Eastern war.

"It ain't ouder yet," said Henry. "We'll first know vhen ve read to-morrow's paper cause ve don't get it to-morrow till to-day is yesterday. But I bellef mebbe der Yaps killed der Russian Army by dot place vhich nobody can speech der name of der Yeneral."

"If yer mane th' Russian Gineral," remarked Barney, "it's Kuro-Pat-McCarren. He was outflanked on the Young Liar River be Gineral O. K. and Kuremquick, but the Russian half backs made for the Japs goal and killed tin thousand min in traps made wid bayonets in the Chinese cornfields."

"I read-ed dot," said Henry, "but I can't speech der name of der place vhere it happened."

"It was near Shoe-shine-pay-up," replied Barney. "Then the Japs crossed the river to Hung-one-lung and the Russians fled wid general disorder."

"Did he swim der river over, too?" asked the sweeper.

"Who?" asked Barney.

"General Disorder."

"No," explained Barney. "General disorder followed the battle."

"Dot vas vhere der Yaps got in hit deir sewing machine guns," suggested the sweeper.

"I don't know about the sewing part of it," replied Barney, "but I do know the Russians got hemmed in."

"I guess dot vas by der place vhich I can't speech," said the sweeper. "It spells mit plenty of letters like dis: Sa-kan-kan-kwan-tun. Can you speech it?"

"No," said Barney, "but if I had me banjo here I cud plunk it."

At this point one of the bridge foremen appeared and the cleaners retreated with a quick flank movement.

CINDERELLA OF THE CAR.

Much Conjecturing Follows the Discovery of Two Slippers.

"The Mystery of Car 2,318" is the title which has been affixed to a perplexing case by the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway. The only evidence in the case is a pair of woman's three-button slippers of fashionable make. They were discovered underneath one of the seats of the car by Conductor No. 314.

He made the discovery when his car reached Forty-second Street and Broadway at 11:45 o'clock yesterday morning, but whether or not it was because he thought the case was one for the Coroner or because he did not have any place for the slippers, he left them where they had been placed. As the car was an open one, every passenger who boarded it from Forty-second Street down and got into seats within three rows of where the slippers were discovered became acquainted with the mystery.

"How did they come there?" the conductor was asked.

"The only way that I can explain it," he said, "is that the woman suddenly became a convert to the Kneipp cure and walked off in her stocking feet."

One of the curious said that the slippers evidently hurt the wearer's feet, and she had therefore preferred to walk in her stockings, relying upon the length of her dress to prevent the fact that she was without leather footgear from being observed. But another passenger, of a Sherlock Holmes turn of mind, immediately disposed of that theory by pointing out that the slippers had been worn for some little time. They must have been comfortable, he contended, otherwise they would have been discarded before. So the mystery deepened until everybody gave up trying to solve it.

If Cinderella will call at the office of the road she can have her slippers by proving her right to them by trying them on.

A TURTLE IN A BOX.

Just Like a Pig in a Poke, Some Jersey Jokers Find.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 3.—This is a story of William L. Crawley and his turtle. Crawley is a member of the Hook and Ladder Company of Harrison, a town just across the river from Newark, and the turtle is a snapper which one of Crawley's friends sent to him by express. Crawley left the box in the yard of his house, and, giving several of his intimates a peep at it, bade them to a soup feast which he intended to spread next Wednesday evening.

Others of his friends thought it would be a mighty good joke on Crawley to steal the turtle from him for a feast of their own, to which, by way of making the joke more pungent, they purposed inviting Mr. Crawley himself.

Town Hall Janitor McWalters and a friend visited Crawley Thursday evening, and when they had gone the turtle box was missing. McWalters fixed next Wednesday night for his little soup party.

Some members of Crawley's hook and ladder company heard of McWalters's feast, and at the dead of night took the box from the City Hall basement. They thought it would be a far better joke all around if they stole that turtle for a little jollification of their own. Yesterday the chief of the fire-ladsy banqueters opened the box for the turtle. Under a heavy covering of seaweed he found a stone—and only a stone—of about the turtle's weight.

Mr. Crawley snickered. His invitations for Wednesday night have not been withdrawn.

PRESIDENT'S UNEVENTFUL DAY.

Weather Forces Him to Forego Excursion—Transacts Department Business.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt had intended to go on a boating trip with Mrs. Roosevelt and his sons to-day, but the threatening weather deterred him. He remained at Sagamore Hill the greater part of the day.

He and Secretary Loeb transacted considerable business, the official mail being heavy. The matters brought to his attention related principally to department business.

The President was invited to attend a yacht race sailed from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Center Island to-day, but he could not see his way clear to accept the invitation, although he is a member of the club. The contesting yachts were sailed by women members of the club for a silver cup.

BISHOP POTTER CRITICISED.

Methodist Conference in Kentucky Disapproves the Subway Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 3.—The resolutions presented by the Committee on Temperance to-day at the Methodist Episcopal Conference here caused a warm, and almost heated, discussion. One resolution scored the ministers who have so recently sanctioned saloons.

In the discussion the names of Dean Baker P. Lee and Bishop Potter were used, but the Rev. John R. Deering, one of the committee, said he would not sign a resolution containing the name of Bishop Potter. Another committeeman was named, and the following resolution was adopted:

Since, as head of a great Church, Bishop Potter has publicly given his blessing to the notorious "Subway" saloon in New York, we, as a Conference, record our unalterable disapproval of such conduct and express ourselves as believing it will be fruitful of the loss of the souls of many men and women.

J. D. REDD,
J. A. SAWYER,
G. W. BAIN,
Committee.

ONLY GO TO JERSBY IF YOU'D MARRY AGAIN

Wife's Answer to Divorced Husband Seeking New Wife.

DECREE STOOD IN THE WAY

Bleezard Wants to Marry Girl of Nineteen—His Daughter Is Eighteen—Referee Favors Him.

"Why, certainly you may marry again if you will only go over to New Jersey to be married," is in effect what Mary J. Bayreuther, who got a divorce from Oscar J. Bleezard of 498 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, ten years ago, told her former husband when he wished to marry a Brooklyn girl only one year older than his eighteen-year-old daughter. This is contained in the report made yesterday by Referee Maurice Goodman to the Supreme Court as to the testimony taken on Bleezard's application to have the divorce decree modified.

The decree forbade Bleezard from marrying again in this State while his wife was alive. His wife became Mrs. Bayreuther three years ago.

She appeared before the Referee and said that she was willing that her former husband should marry the nineteen-year-old Brooklyn girl provided the marriage ceremony should be performed in New Jersey. She said she had not married again until she was satisfied that she and her former husband could never again be reunited. She added, however, that since she had obtained a divorce from Bleezard, she had heard that there was nothing in his conduct to show that he was not deserving of the privilege of marrying again. In fact, she said, she saw no reason why Bleezard should not have the privilege of marrying again, but she thought in justice to her daughter that the marriage should not take place in New York but in New Jersey.

Bleezard's mother, Mrs. Rebecca Bleezard, testified that her son had made his home at her house since his wife obtained the divorce, but he has been very good ever since.

George F. Alexander, a lawyer of 132 Nassau Street, who has employed Bleezard for many years, testified that Bleezard's conduct for the last five years had been of an exemplary character. He would now make a good husband, the lawyer thought.

Referee Goodman asked Mrs. Bayreuther whether she intended to present any further testimony against her former husband's application for permission to remarry, and she said she did not.

The Referee decided that the decree of divorce be modified so that Bleezard might remarry.

TO CONSTRUCT NEW DRY DOCK.

C. B. Spearin Lowest Bidder for New York Navy Yard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Bids were opened to-day at the Navy Department for the construction of a dry dock at the New York Navy Yard. There were nine bidders, of whom all but one were of the City of New York. The lowest bidder was C. B. Spearin of New York.

The Keystone Construction Company of Syracuse put in a bid for $988,000. The limit of cost is placed at $1,000,000. Following are the bidders from New York, and the amount of their respective bids:

Jenks & Farrington Company	$996,406
F. W. Carlle Construction Company	987,000
R. G. Packard Company	973,000
E. G. Moore	946,000
New York Construction Jewel Filtration Company	899,400
United Engineer and Contract Company	839,414
John Peirce	833,000
B. G. Spearin	675,292

TO GREET THE NATIONS.

Telegraphic Ceremony Planned for Geographic Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Among the events planned at Washington for the entertainment of the International Geographic Congress, which will meet here on Sept. 8, is a reception at the Naval Observatory that evening by the Superintendent, Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, United States Navy, and his staff.

Arrangements are being made to close this reception with a five-minute series of time signals ending at midnight, seventy-fifth meridian time, according to the plan followed daily at noon. This will be followed by a brief message of greeting from the congress to the nations of the world, to be transmitted by the various connecting lines of telegraph and cable.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—The week end and the approaching horse show have given an unusual activity to the social life of Newport to-day. Many guests arrived to-day to remain over Sunday and Labor Day, and there were more social functions than on any other day this season. Mrs. W. Starr Wells gave the largest entertainment to-night at her Bellevue Avenue villa, Chetwade, in honor of her daughter, Miss Natalie Wells. It was a dinner to which eighty guests were invited, and this was followed by an informal dance.

James T. Woodward gave a dinner at The Cloisters in honor of his guests, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan of New York and Gen. John Gill of Baltimore. Luncheons were given in the afternoon by Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Frederick P. Hands, Mrs. J. R. Townsend, and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer gave a reception.

Dinners were given by Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Miss Alice Pfizer, who is to be married Monday, to Reinhart Bachofen von Echt, gave a dinner to-night at Linden Gate for her bridesmaids and the ushers. A rehearsal of the wedding ceremony took place after the dinner.

Mme. Mary King Waddington and her niece, Miss Cameron, arrived this evening and are guests of James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst. To-morrow Mr. Van Alen will give a luncheon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, and in the evening will give a dinner in honor of Mme. Waddington and Mrs. James W. Gerard, the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rose Cliff.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, who recently returned from their wedding trip in Europe, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury at the Halcyon cottage.

Miss Gertrude Gibert is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor. Lawrence Godkin of New York is the guest of ex-Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ladyard.

J. A. Donne of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings.

Harris Fahnestock is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock. Bradish G. Johnson is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig. L. F. H. Betts is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

George H. Spencer is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer at Rosevale. S. F. Miles is the guest of J. F. Bryce. Morton C. Nichols is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

James J. Van Alen, Craig Wadsworth, and J. L. Van Alen have returned from New York.

F. M. Gunther, James M. Waterbury, Jr., George L. Spencer, E. G. Johnson, C. L. F. Bates, John Gill, H. M. Bloodgood, James Moore, W. H. Fearing, Edmund Randolph, S. F. Mills, Ernest Iselin, W. F. Hitt, and Weston C. Nichols are registered at the Casino.

SOLDIERS' NEW CLUBHOUSE.

Structure on Governors Island Will Be Opened Sept. 30.

The new clubhouse on Governors Island will be formally opened Sept. 30, with a farewell reception given to Major Gen. Corbin by the army officers in the Atlantic division, which he is soon to leave for the Philippines. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who will succeed Gen. Corbin at Governors Island, will attend the reception.

The new clubhouse is larger and finer in every way than can be found elsewhere at a military post in the United States. It is on the site of the old South battery, which will not be disturbed by the plans for the new Governors Island. The parapet of the fort, overlooking Buttermilk Channel, will be used as a promenade terrace.

In the new club there is a theatre, in which the officers and their families will give amateur theatricals, and a commodious dance hall. Bedrooms have been provided for officers from out of town who may wish to spend the night on the island. The dining room of the club is so situated that non-members can make use of it without infringing upon the privacy of members.

In the basement of the clubhouse is a bowling alley for enlisted men. The entrance to it is quite distinct to the entrance for officers. When the War Department gave Gen. Corbin money to build the clubhouse, a New York architect made him a present of the plans for it.

LELAND SELLS GRAND HOTEL.

George F. Hurlbert, New Owner, Paid $200,000, It Is Said.

The Grand Hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, it was learned yesterday, has been sold to George F. Hurlbert of Jamestown, N. Y., by William G. Leland, the former owner and proprietor of the hotel. It is said that $200,000 was paid. Mr. Hurlbert, it is said, will spend more than $100,000 in remodeling the old portion of the hotel. John H. Langton of the Spaulding is to be the manager of the hotel, and has signed a contract with the new owner.

Mr. Hurlbert is the proprietor of the Sherman, at Jamestown, and the Gable Inn, at Sharon, Penn. The reason given for Mr. Leland's withdrawal is ill-health. The ownership of the new proprietor dates from Sept. 1.

The sale was arranged by Matthew J. Ward, the hotel broker.

EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 3.—A brilliant ball was given at Blantyre last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson of New York. The dance was preceded by a dinner, which was given to young people to meet Miss Edith Cook of New York, Mrs. Paterson's niece. The decorations in the dining room were American Beauty roses, the centre piece for the table being very beautiful.

The guests at the dinner included Miss Constance Folsom, Miss Emily Bacon, Miss Aleid Schenck, Miss Rosamond Dixey, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Emily Grugan, Miss Gretchen Hoyt, Miss Edith Cook, George Westinghouse, Jr., Verdy Du Vernois, Arthur S. Dixey, John Sloane, Jr., Joseph W. Burden, Hugh Gurney, Malcolm McBurney, Egmont S. Schermerhorn, and David T. Dana.

Following the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Paterson received the cottagers in their green and white music room, which was illuminated in electrical decorations and decorated in cut flowers and tropical palms. There was dancing until just before midnight, when a supper was served.

At the reception were the leading cottagers, including Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Haven, Dr. and Mrs. Charles McBurney, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Capt. and Mrs. John Barnes, Misses Barnes, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Charles Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Major and Mrs. F. C. Grugan, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pease, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs Mortimer M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Miss Kate Cary, Baron and Baroness Von Dem Bussche, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Lydig, and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read.

The first of the entertainments at the Stockbridge Casino was held this evening. Felix Lamond, organist at Trinity Church, and Edward T. Rice, 'cellist, of New York, took part.

Recorder and Mrs. John W. Goff are entertaining John W. Goff, Jr., Charles W. Campbell, and the Misses Margaret and May Townsend of New York.

Mrs. George H. Morgan and Mrs. Frank Sturgis have arrived in Lenox.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, Captained the Lenox cricket team in a championship game against Pittsfield to-day. Carlos De Heredia and William B. O. Field played on the Lenox team, which was beaten by 59 to 21 runs.

Booker T. Washington is a guest of Alexander Sedgwick of New York at Mr. Sedgwick's country house.

Mr. Sedgwick has invited several prominent Stockbridge and Lenox cottagers to meet and lunch with Mr. Washington Monday afternoon. Baron Von Dem Bussche, First Secretary of the German Embassy; John E. Parsons, James D. Hogue, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Richard Watson Gilder, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence have been asked to the luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ahrens, Mrs. Hermoine Corning, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Reynolds Brown are at Hotel Aspinwall.

Edward R. Wharton won the Lenox Golf Club's handicap match to-day and T. H. Weeks of Providence won the Stockbridge handicap.

TUXEDO HAPPENINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—As the Autumn season opens at Tuxedo a large number of the cottage residents who were either abroad or at the seashore are returning, and every indication points to a most successful Autumn. The cool weather of the midsummer had a tendency to keep many in their cottages who would otherwise have gone away had the weather been hot.

A large crowd came out to-day to take part in the week-end gayeties at the cottages and at the clubhouse, and to remain over Labor Day. Several house parties during the week's end are in vogue, and many preparations are on foot for the Fall entertainments, which will probably surpass other seasons. Parties are being given to-day by several of the cottagers, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who have just returned from Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., and Mr. A. T. French. The tennis courts and the golf links were well patronized to-day, and several very interesting matches were in progress.

Among those who returned to their cottages this week are Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, who were at Narragansett; Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, from abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Dane Appleton Pearson, from Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, who passed the Summer in Europe; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lee, Mrs. Charles Coster, and Mr. W. M. N. Rodewald.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Bertron, who have leased the Deerham cottage, arrived this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Bancroft Smith have leased the Wetmore cottage.

Mrs. Charles W. Cooper has gone to Canada for several weeks, but will return to Tuxedo for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Y. Olcott are at Bar Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier are at New Bedford for several days.

Miss Adelaide Spofford, who passed the Summer abroad, has arrived and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodbury.

Among those expected to return next week are Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Steinman, and Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough.

Among the week's end arrivals are Mrs. C. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Russell, L. Wilmerding, Jr., J. Couper Lord, Edwin C. Kent, O. J. Brand, Martin P. Jones, Charles M. Ramsay, Scotland, John Lawson of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Westcott, Jr., Charles E. Sampson, and others.

NINETY AERONAUTS TO BATTLE IN AIR

Flying Machine Men After Rich Prizes at St. Louis.

$100,000 THE BIG AWARD

Prof. Langley May Enter Competition—Maxim, the Lebaudys, Greth, and Stevens Among Contestants.

Heralding a series of races in the skies, which promise to eclipse all previous efforts to solve the problem of aerial navigation, was the premiere balloon contest last week between Aeronauts George Tomlinson and Carl Meyers for the $5,000 prize offered by the St. Louis Exposition management to the balloonist who first reached the Washington Monument in Washington, D. C.

Following the Tomlinson-Meyers race and beginning this month the stellar aeronauts of both hemispheres will battle in the air for the $100,000 in prize plums awaiting those who can fly far and high enough to pluck them.

Already ninety airships, not including the Santos-Dumont entry, which unfortunately was mutilated beyond recognition and, according to the Brazilian aeronaut, beyond hope of competing, have qualified for the races and are now receiving their final touches preparatory to the starting gun. As the owner of each entry has deposited $250 with the Chief of the Department of Aeronautics as a guarantee of good faith, every obstacle seems to have been removed in assuring the success of the approaching contest.

Many of the foremost aeronauts are now either on the ground with their entries or are hurrying there—and they are a formidable flotilla.

Starting from a given point near the Administration Building, the contestants must mount into the air and successfully navigate over a course mapped out by the race officials. Will they sink or will they swim? Certainly the prize is tempting enough to encourage the small army of aeronauts to take their lives in their hands and court the dangers of aerial collapses, and even tragedy. For imagine the result should one or more of the huge affairs go wrong and plunge down into the up-gazing concourse assembled to witness the thrilling panorama. Only a few days ago the ninetieth entry was received and registered. Although the fair officials are not at liberty to make public the full quota of contestants, it was unofficially announced that this tail-ender was the Lebaudy ship. The entry was accompanied by the regulation draft for $250 and the assurance that the mysterious applicant would arrive in time to compete this month.

The following information regarding the novel competition is from an official source, and there will be no deviation from the rules and regulations as herewith condensed. According to the best information obtained to date, the first race of the series will be sailed on or about Sept. 24.

Under rules of the contest every vessel will be permitted to pass over the course in continuous flight as many times as desired, and the time as recorded by the judges in each flight will be averaged. The judges will be stationed in captive balloons, 150 feet in the air, at points along the course. No trial will be considered unless the full course is traversed and each ship and crew must make three revolutions of the course at an average speed of twenty miles an hour in order to share any portion of the prize money.

No applicant will be considered who has not presented satisfactory evidence of having at some time flown over at least a mile course and return with a machine similar in principle to the one entered for these races.

Each vehicle shall carry at least one person during its flight.

One hundred thousand dollars goes to the competitor making the best average in three rounds of the course, provided they are made during the regular racing hours. Starts must be made between 10 A. M. and sundown.

Shaped like an L, the course shall have one side in full view from all parts of the Exposition grounds and it shall not be more than ten nor less than fifteen miles long. If, on Nov. 1, two or more competitors have made equal records a further trial will be adjudged by the aeronautical jury.

Additional prizes amounting to $50,000, and ranging from $250 to $5,000, shall be awarded competitors who attain the greatest height; remain the longest time in the air; cover a mile in the best time, and, finally, for landing nearest the Washington Monument, in Washington, D. C., the start being made from the Exposition grounds in St. Louis.

All the foremost aeronauts, besides scores of dark horses—or ships—will sail or fail in the month's competition. Owing to the postponement occasioned by the demolition of Santos-Dumont No. 7, it is possible that Prof. Langley will have a new vessel completed in time to enter the races. Since the airship came to grief during the December trials near Washington, the American aeronaut has been busy grooming his racer for which he ventures glowing predictions. Among the other contestants who will either take part in person or by proxy are Sir Hiram Maxim, the Lebaudys, August Greth, Leo Stevens, Octave Chanute, Stanley, Spencer, and E. Alexander Barton. They will be the stars.

Among the lesser lights are E. W. Appleman and A. W. Dorston, representing Indiana; Marcellus McGary of Missouri, (in case his invalid invention is nursed into shape in time); M. Morris and A. E. Kindler of Colorado, Samuel T. Beall of Kentucky, Adolph Reiferscheid of Illinois, and William Roescher of New York.

While only the best known of these candidates have much chance to pluck the $100,000 plum, the others are trimming their sails to share in the minor prises to be divided among those whose vessels prove steady even though slow. Additional interest is given the race by the promise that the Archduke Leopold will enter a mammoth dirigible balloon christened the Meteor.

Dr. August Greth, who shares honors with Prof. Langley as the foremost American aeronaut, is a practicing physician on the Pacific Slope, whence he emigrated from Alsatia. He is forty years of age, and for some time has devoted his spare moments, when not busy in his profession, to solving the problem of aerial navigation. He made his first public ascension last October in San Francisco in the presence of 5,000 persons who came to laugh and remained to applaud his remarkable achievement.

Another dangerous rival of the Santos airship is an all-aluminium vessel invented by Charles Stanley, also of San Francisco. The Greth as well as Santos airships are mere pygmies as compared with the Stanley monster. It is bigger than a Hoboken ferryboat, and has accommodations for passengers, freight, mail, and other necessities of travel.

This airship is unique in that it has no balloon attachment, being cylindrical, with a conic prow and stern.

Considerable mystery surrounds a strange aeronautic automobile which is being put together at the fair and which is believed to be either a Girardot or Spencer airship.

All in all, the competition promises more in the spectacular line than anything yet produced by the Exposition. Whether the monster balloons are to vindicate a Bellamy or tickle a Twain will be shown before another month in the calendar is turned.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S OPENING.

Harlem Music Hall Begins Season with Strong Vaudeville Bill.

Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, opened its season last evening with a strong bill. During the Summer the house has been thoroughly overhauled and many improvements made. The new decorations in green and gold are especially attractive.

In last night's bill were James Thornton, the monologuist; John Mason, assisted by Miss Eva Grau, in a clever little sketch entitled "Another Story"; Howard Brothers, banjoist; Chris Bruno and Mabel Russell, late comedy stars of the "Shogun" company, who made a decided hit; the Wilsons, in a black-face act, and Pat Rooney's street urchins. The best musical number on the bill was by Doris Goodwin, prima donna soprano, from La Scala, Milan, Italy.

Manager Benjamin Hurtig stated that it was his intention to show during the coming Winter the highest class of vaudeville, including many European novelties.

CHARLES F. CLARK DEAD.

President of the Bradstreet Company Expires in London.

Charles Finney Clark, President of the Bradstreet Company, died in London yesterday morning of heart failure, presumably caused by an attack of indigestion. Mr. Clark was born in Preble, Cortland County, N. Y., on Aug. 30, 1836; was educated at Homer (New York) Academy, and studied law in the office of Crane & Wesson of Detroit.

For a time he published a Detroit city directory, and was associated with Carl Schurz in the publication of The Detroit Post. Mr. Clark, however, found his lifework in the development of Bradstreet's, the mercantile agency, which was established by J. M. Bradstreet. From his first association with it as a correspondent, he became successively Superintendent of the Detroit, Philadelphia, and Boston offices, and general manager, with headquarters at New York. The business was incorporated in 1876 as the Bradstreet Company, Mr. Clark becoming Secretary, and later being elected to the Presidency, which office he held until the time of his decease.

He had also served as Vice President of the Washington Trust Company and as Director of the American Cotton Oil and Niagara Falls Power and Cataract Construction Companies. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the St. Andrew's, American Geographical, New York Genealogical, and New England Societies, and of the Union League, Metropolitan, Lotos, Grolier, Hardware, Church, and Merchants' Clubs, and for many years was Treasurer of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark's home in this city was at 881 Madison Avenue, and his country residence was Fairacres, Normandy Park, Morristown, N. J.

He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ellen M. Fogg of Providence, R. I., as well as by one son, Charles Martin Clark, and two daughters, Mrs. Henry P. Ross and Miss Ella Mabel Clark. The body, which will be brought back on the Oceanic, due Sept. 14, will be accompanied by Mrs. Clark, her daughter, and by his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Clark.

CAPT. J. R. BEERS DEAD.

Had Gold Medal for Bravery in Fire at Sea.

Capt. James R. Beers, who once received a gold medal from the Emperor of Brazil for saving passengers and crew from the burning steamship Allianca, died at the Dudley Memorial Hospital, in Brooklyn, on Friday of a complication of ailments. The Allianca was loaded with rum and cotton when she took fire at sea. First placing the passengers in lifeboats, he sent them adrift, and then set to work with his crew to extinguish the fire on the ship. This he succeeded in doing.

Capt. Beers was born at Brookhaven, L. I., on March 19, 1829. His father was George Beers of Fairfield County, Conn., and his mother Hannah Satterlee of New York City. In the civil war he served as a Lieutenant in one of the blockading squadrons. Capt. Beers was a member of the Loyal Legion. For ten years he had made his home in Panama, where he was Port Captain for the Panama Railroad Company. A son and three daughters survive him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Clark Caryl Haskins.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Clark Caryl Haskins is dead from insanition, at his residence here. He was born in Buffalo in 1827, and was the son of R. W. Haskins, a well-known scientist and writer.

Mr. Haskins was well known in the electrical world as an inventor and writer. In 1844 Mr. Haskins is said to have sent the first telegraphic message that ever passed between two countries, wiring it from Buffalo to Queenstown, Canada. His most notable achievement was evolving the multiple switchboard, now used for telephones all over the world, which makes it possible to operate any number of lines from the same exchange.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER POLLOCK, a retired mechanical engineer, died at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., yesterday. He was sixty-six years old. Mr. Pollock lived in New York until a year ago. He was well known in marine engineering circles. He was at the head of the staff of engineers which Capt. Ericsson had with him in the construction of the Monitor, and who served with Ericsson until the close of the war. He was at one time interested in the American Contracting Company, which built part of the Nicaragua Canal.

Northport's Oldest Man Dead.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 3.—Isaac B. Arthur, the oldest resident of this town, is dead at the age of ninety-four years. He had lived in one house for sixty-five years. He was able to read newspapers and books without the aid of glasses.

UNKNOWN MAN AFTER FUNDS.

Gives Name of Davis, but Is Repudiated by His References.

A man giving the name of Davis has been visiting business men during the last few days soliciting funds to be used, as he alleges, for the establishment of a Press Club, to be located on one of the floors of the new Times Building. The several newspapers with which he has asserted he is connected have repudiated him. So far as can be learned there is no movement on foot for the organization of a new press club. Certain it is that no steps have been taken for acquiring quarters for such an organization in the new Times Building.

Won Fordham College Scholarships.

The winners of the competitive examinations for the scholarships offered by St. John's College, Fordham, are Francis A. Hemmer, St. Joseph's School, East Eighty-seventh Street; Richard V. Hastings, Immaculate Conception School, East Fourteenth Street; John R. Dillon, Public School No. 10, Bronx; William E. H. McDonnell, Mount Vernon Public School No. 2; Francis J. Kaufman, St. Joseph's School, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Charles A. Hilbert, Public School No. 5, Bronx.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There have been showers and thunderstorms in the lake region, New England, and the middle Atlantic States, and locally in the Southwest. There will be showers to-morrow in New England, the South, and Southwest. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair. On Monday generally fair weather is indic

NEW YORK ATHLETES' VICTORY PROTESTED

Objections by Chicago A. A. Prevent Award of Championship.

OLYMPIC GAMES END IN DISPUTE

N. Y. A. C. Scores Highest Team Total, but Trophy Is Withheld Pending Decision of Protest.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—After a meet probably unequaled in the sporting annals of this or any other country, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition revival of the Olympic games was concluded this afternoon. The weather was ideal, and some time before the contestants in the first race faced the starter's pistol the immense Stadium was packed to its capacity and many hundreds were standing in the field.

Owing to protests made by the Chicago Athletic Association the award of the magnificent loving-cup emblematic of the Olympic championship was not made to the New York Athletic Club, whose representatives scored the most points in the Olympic championship events during the meet.

The final scores, according to the official figures, of the frist four clubs, are as follows: New York Athletic Club, 63; Chicago Athletic Association, 59; Milwaukee Athletic Club, 46; Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, 31.

The Chicago Association, however, has protested the entry of John R. De Witt of the New York Athletic Club, who won second place in the sixteen-pound hammer event, and the New York Athletic Club tug-of-war team, which finished fourth in the international tug-of-war. The result of these protests will be, unless the charges are withdrawn, that the awarding of the championship cup will be delayed until after the meeting of the Governing Board of the Amateur Athletic Union in New York next November. Should the protests be allowed by that body, it will result in a tie, as De Witt won 3 points and the tug-of-war team scored 1 point for the New York club.

The keenest competition of the entire week's programme developed in the discus throw to-day. M. J. Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association and Ralph W. Rose of the Chicago Athletic Association tied for first place, with throws of 128 feet 10½ inches, breaking the Olympic record by more than 10 feet. As splitting points is not allowed in an Olympic championship, the men were forced to throw off the tie. The best that Rose could do was 120 feet 6¾ inches, while Sheridan threw the disk 117 feet 10½ inches. Summary:

110-Meter Hurdle Race.—Won by Fred Schule, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; T. Shideler, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second; L. Ashburner, Ithaca, N. Y., third; F. Castleman, Greater New York Irish A. A., fourth. Time—0:16.

Pole Vault.—Won by Charles B. Dvorak, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., with 11 feet 6 inches; Leroy Samse, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind., second, with 11 feet 3 inches; L. Wilkins, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third, with 11 feet 3 inches; Ward McLanahan, New York A. C., New York, fourth, with 11 feet. Tie was jumped off.

Three Standing Jumps.—Won by Ray Ewry, New York A. C., New York City, with 34 feet 7¼ inches; C. M. King, McKinney, Texas, second, with 33 feet 4 inches; James P. Stadler, Franklin A. C., Cleveland, Ohio, third, with 31 feet 8 inches; G. B. Serviss, Jr., Cornell University, fourth, with 31 feet 3¼ inches.

Dumbbell Competition.—Won by Oscar Ostoff, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis., with 48 points; Fred Winters, New West Side A. C., New York City, second, with 44 points; Frank Kungler, Southwestern Turn-Verein, St. Louis, Mo., third, with 10 points.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Frank O. Darcy, Finlay, Mich., (12 yards;) George Underwood, New York A. C., New York City, (scratch,) second; J. B. Poeck, Montreal, Canada, (6 yards,) third; J. P. Lydon, St. Louis, Mo., (30 yards,) fourth. Time—0:50 1-5.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, (scratch,) with 153 feet 4 inches; A. A. Johnson, Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, Mo., (30 feet,) second, with 151 feet 7 inches; C. C. Chadwick, New York A. C., New York City, (21 feet,) third, with 151 feet 6½ inches; L. L. Hayden, Maryland A. C., Baltimore, Md., (32 feet,) fourth, with 146 feet 6 inches.

1,500-Meter Run, (1,640.41 Yards.—Won by James D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Werner, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second; H. E. Hearn, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third; D. C. Munson, New York A. C., New York City, fourth. Time—4:05 2-5.

100-Meter Run.—Won by Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., Milwaukee, Wis.; N. J. Cartmell, Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky., second; William Hogenson, Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., third; F. R. Smitton, Kansas City, A. A., Kansas City, Mo., fourth. Time—0:11.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo., (scratch.) Southwestern Turn Verein, St. Louis, Mo., (80 yards,) second. Time—3:52 1-5.

Four-Mile International Team Race, five men to each team.—Won by New York A. C., New York City; Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., second. Time—19:17 4-5.

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Hastedt, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., (4 feet;) E. F. Annis, Greater New York Irish A. A., New York City, (4 feet,) second; Fred Englehart, Mohawk A. C., New York City, (7 feet,) third; W. C. Bloeme, Maryland A. C., Baltimore, Md., (5 feet,) fourth. Time—0:06 1-5.

LEAPED FROM LONG BRIDGE.

Thrilling Feat of a Crazy Negro in Washington Cost Him $20.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Long Bridge has been the scene of many adventures in war and peace, but it never witnessed such a time as a colored man with the strenuous name of Tillman had there early this morning.

In some manner the African was possessed of the hallucination that he was a choice morsel for the "night doctors," and he climbed to the top of the superstructure. When the officers called to him to come down he refused, and ran like a deer along the timbers, sixty feet above the Potomac, screaming "Murder!" "Help!" and "Police!"

The man ran nearly half a mile on top of the bridge until he reached the open draw, where he was cornered. A policeman climbed to the timbers at the top of the draw to seize the fugitive, who, however, sprang from the bridge, landing headfirst in the water. A boat was put out and took him in.

Later he was fined $20 or sixty days.

DRAGGED BOY FROM TRACK.

Train Dashed by as Crowd Cheered Policeman's Act.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Policeman Curtin saved Fred Ryder, a New Rochelle boy, from being killed by an express train at the station here to-day. A large crowd of commuters applauded the policeman's act. The boy was stealing a ride on a freight train, and, jumping off just east of the station, landed directly in front of the express train.

The policeman, who was on the street below, saw the lad's peril, and, running up a steep embankment, seized him by the collar and dragged him off the track just as the train shot by.

THROWN FROM POLO PONY.

Groom Probably Fatally Hurt When Animal Slipped.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 3.—While riding a polo pony owned by Benjamin Nicoll, one of the best-known polo players in New Jersey, John Norris, a groom of Mr. Nicoll's, was thrown from the pony on Water Street this afternoon and sustained injuries to his head which, it is said at Memorial Hospital to-night, will result fatally.

Norris had taken the pony, after a practice game of polo at the Whippany Country Club in which Mr. Nicoll had participated, and was exercising it along the road. In some way the long blanket which had been thrown over the animal caught in its front feet. The pony made a lunge, throwing Norris head first into the street.

Yale Man Killed by Train in Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 3.—The body of a young man, ground to pieces by three passenger trains near Promontory, Utah, has been found to be that of Alexander Havaman, a medical graduate of Yale. His nearest relative, Kapriel Yerslon of Newark, N. J., was notified and sent for his remains.

PROMINENT AMATEUR GOLFERS ENTERED FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINDLEY J. DOUGLAS, *Apawamis.*

WALTER D. EGAN, *Highland Park G.C.*

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, *Vice-Pres. U.S.G.C.* WALTER J. TRAVIS, *Garden City.* F. W. MENZIES, *St. Andrew's.*

A. G. LOCKWOOD, *Allston.*

SCHOONER ATLANTIC WON RACE FOR PURSE

A. C. Bostwick's Vergemere Beaten in Match on the Sound.

LARCHMONT Y. C. HELD EVENT

Two-Master Secured an Early Lead in a Light Wind—Sailed Over 25½-Mile Course.

Wilson Marshall's schooner yacht Atlantic, which recently won the ocean race for the Brenton's Reef Cup, yesterday defeated Vice Commodore A. C. Bostwick's schooner Vergemere in a match race under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Both yachts are auxiliaries, but used sails only in the race.

The Atlantic has three masts and the Vergemere two. The race was over a 25½-mile course, for $1,000 a side. The wind was light, from the south at the start, and the yachts started on a reach to Shippen Point off Stamford, Conn. The Vergemere got the better of the start and secured a long lead. Both boats carried balloon jibtopsails, but the Vergemere carried a balloon main topmast staysail, while the Atlantic carried only working topmast staysails.

At the Shippan Point mark the Vergemere had a lead of over four minutes, but when they hauled up on the wind the Atlantic at once began to both outpoint and outfoot her. On the second tack the latter passed her to windward east of Lloyd's Neck. Subsequently the Atlantic steadily increased her lead, and she won by 3 minutes 1 second above the five-minute time allowance agreed on. The Atlantic's time was 3:04:57, while the elapsed time of the Vergemere was 3:13:10, and her corrected time 3:07:58.

The Larchmont Club also held races for the twenty-one-foot class, and the Manhasset Bay one-design class. In the former the Vaquero beat the Adelaide, and in the latter the Chickioker won from the Arizona.

YANKEE AGAIN THE WINNER.

J. R. Maxwell's Seventy-Footer First in Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

J. Rogers Maxwell's seventy-footer Yankee added another victory yesterday to her unbroken string for this season. In a stiff breeze she defeated her two class competitors even more handsomely than on Tuesday.

The race yesterday was the feature of the Fall regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, sailed on Long Island Sound off Greenwich, Conn. Although the start was delayed for more than two hours from lack of wind, the event was a great success.

The Yankee, as usual, made a good start, and the Rainbow, as on Tuesday, was the last of the trio to cross the line. The Virginia was some distance astern of the Yankee, but she worked out to the southward and caught first the freshening breeze. That carried her to the front, and she led the Yankee around the first mark. But when the yachts came on the wind on the second leg the Yankee speedily recovered her lost ground and took the lead. At the Centre Island mark, the end of the windward work, she was more than two minutes ahead. The Rainbow meanwhile had dropped far astern of the Virginia. The last leg was a free reach home with booms on the starboard hand and balloon jibtopsails set. The Yankee beat the Virginia 3 minutes and 50 seconds and the Rainbow 7 minutes and 55 seconds. Summary:

SLOOPS—70-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:35. Course, 22 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed H.M.S.
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell		5:45:12	3:10:12
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt		5:53:07	3:18:07
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.		5:49:02	3:14:02

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 2:45. Course, 15 miles.

Mimosa III., T. L. Park	5:57:25	3:12:25
Spasm, E. D. Morgan	5:50:51	3:06:51
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	5:58:00	3:13:00

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Start, 2:45. Course, 15 miles.

Memory, H. M. Raboy	6:00:12	3:15:12
Escape, George Mathews	6:08:06	3:23:06

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 2:45. Course, 15 miles.

Nike, V. L. Cumnock	5:58:42	2:13:42

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 2:50. Course, 10 miles.

Cricket, (Howard Willets)	5:16:31	2:26:31
Tartan, (A. D. Piris)	5:16:14	2:26:14
Hobo, (T. L. Park)	5:22:06	2:32:38
Busy Bee, (R. T. Wainwright)	5:15:24	2:25:24
Howdy, (George Mercer, Jr.)	5:25:50	2:35:50
Rana, (Howard Willetts)	5:17:50	2:27:50
Rascal, (S. C. Hopkins)	5:14:54	2:24:54
The Kid, (Oliver Harriman)	5:22:15	2:32:15

SLOOPS—25-foot Class.

Start, 2:55. Course, 10 miles.

Firefly, (G. P. Granbery)	5:25:36	2:41:36
Heron, (P. Le Boutillier)	5:28:18	2:22:02
Snapper, (F. S. Pare)	5:17:02	2:22:02
Maryola, (C. W. Allen)	5:22:34	2:27:34

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 3 P. M. Course, 10 Miles.

Kenoshi, Clifford Mallory	5:40:32	2:40:32
Anawanda, E. C. Ray	5:41:39	2:41:39
Wa Wa, J. Montells	5:35:18	2:35:18
Omatonna, George Lander, Jr.	5:36:31	2:36:31

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 10 Miles.

Louie Belle, J. M. Williams		Did not finish.

SPECIAL CLASS—CHESAPEAKE BUCKEYES.

Start, 3 P. M. Course, 10 Miles.

Dorothy, I., W. R. Martin	5:40:26	2:40:26
Dorothy II., E. Remington	5:37:40	2:37:40

YAWLS—MATCH RACE.

Start, 3:10. Course, 10 Miles.

Maya, E. I. Sanford	5:17:33	2:07:33
Peggy, F. S. Hastings	5:26:16	2:16:16

YACHT DESIGNERS QUIT.

Watson and Fife Decline to Plan Any More Cup Challengers.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 3.—George L. Watson, the yacht designer, giving as a reason ill-health, has positively decided not to design a new challenger for the America's Cup. His refusal is much regretted in yachting circles.

William Fife, Jr., also says that he will never desgn another challenger. One of Mr. Watson's pupils is desirous of undertaking such a task, but it is said that Sir Thomas Lipton is not willing to make an experiment with a young designer.

Mr. Watson has designed four challengers for the America's Cup. His first effort was the Thistle, which was beaten by the Volunteer. His second was Valkyrie II., which was beaten by the Vigilant, and his third was Valkyrie III., which was beaten by the Defender. He also designed Valkyrie I. in 1891, but she did not, in her trial performances, come up to expectations, and consequently was not sent over. The fourth and last challenger designed by Mr. Watson was Shamrock II., beaten by the Columbia.

Dh. COOK WINS WIMBLEDON CUP

New Yorker First in Principal Individual Match at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 3.—To a member of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association of New York went to-day the greatest individual honor of the tournament of the National and New Jersey Rifle Associations and the chief honors to which American riflemen aspire to win—the Wimbledon match for the five-thousand-dollar cup presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America. This year's victor is Dr. George E. Cook, formerly a private in the District of Columbia National Guard and winner last year of the President's match for the military championship of the United States. His score to-day was 88. Capt. W. H. Richards of Ohio scored 91 last year, but under excellent conditions. The conditions to-day could hardly have been worse, as there was a very tricky strong wind and light that varied greatly.

The match was sharply contested, the first eight men varying only eight points. Lieut. W. A. Terves of the First New Jersey was second with 85, while Capt. W. B. Martin of the Second New Jersey made 83, as did Capt. C. B. Winden of Ohio and Harry M. Pope of Chicopee Falls, Mass. Lieut. K. K. V. Casey of the Seventy-first New York, who won in 1902; J. E. Murray of Cleveland, and Lieut. C. S. Benedict, also of the Ohio team, each made 81.

The all-comers' revolver match was won by Lieut. R. H. Sayre of Squadron A, New York, with a score of 130. Col. Thomas Anderson of Boston was second, with a score of 127.

Squadron A and the First Troop of New Jersey were defeated in the carbine team match by the Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, which scored 288, four points better than Squadron A, and eight more than the Newarkers could do.

STEEPLECHASE RIDERS HURT.

E. O. Hayes of Meadow Brook Hunt Thrown at Baltimore Race.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 3.—The first day's meeting of the Patapsco Hunt Club produced two serious accidents, in which Ernest O. Hayes of Westbury, L. I., a well-known gentleman rider, and a professional received injuries, which are likely to prove fatal in both cases. The accidents occurred in the fourth race, the open hunters' steeplechase. Mr. Hayes had the mount on his own horse, Westown, which was the favorite, and had been making a runaway race far in the lead of the field. When he came to make the third to the last jump the horse cleared the obstacle successfully, but blundered in landing, and threw his rider, who came down hard on his head. He was rendered unconscious, and is believed to have sustained internal injuries.

In the same race Elmer Berlin, a stable boy for H. A. Parr, had the mount on Norton. The horse balked at the first jump, and threw the lad with terrific force headforemost against a post. Berlin was found to have sustained concussion of the skull. The two men were placed in the ambulance cies and hurried to the Maryland University Hospital.

Mr. Hayes was accompanied to the hospital by his father. At the hospital to-night it was stated that he probably had concussion of the brain. He was semi-conscious, but the physicians say that his condition is extremely serious. Berlin is also reported to be in a very critical condition. Mr. Hayes is a brother of W. C. Hayes of Westbury, who is considered one of the most accomplished gentleman jockeys on the turf, being also a member of the Meadow Brook Hunt. He has been visiting here for about a month, and his father has been the guest of Mr. Merriman at Lutherville.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

The race for the Cape May Challenge Cup will be started from Buoy 5, off the Point of Sandy Hook, at 1 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 10. Entries will be received by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club up to 5 P. M. Sept. 9. So far only three entries have been made, the same yachts that started in the race for the Brenton's Reef from Newport on Aug. 22, namely, the schooners Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, Resolute, John W. Masury, and Endymion, George Lauder, Jr. The cup cannot become private property until it has been won and successfully defended by the same yacht in two consecutive contests. However, as an extra inducement, Capt. Charles F. L. Robinson has offered a cup for the winner in the forthcoming race. There has also been a suggestion of a money prize, but the matter has not yet been decided. This is the first race for the Cape May Cup on this side of the Atlantic since it was won by the General Englehard in 1885.

The sloop yacht Valhalla II., J. F. Wills, Boston Yacht Club, has been sold through MacConnell & Cook to S. W. Ferguson of this city. She will be used as an auxiliary cruising yawl and used for cruising South during the Winter. The same agency has sold the knockabout Raduga, Charles A. Hatch, Stamford Yacht Club, to H. E. Miller of Greenwich, Conn.; the launch Wanoka, William A. Brown, of this city, to W. B. Ellis of Freehold, N. J., and chartered the sloop Phebe, H. C. Quinby of this city, to Lieut. J. W. Hawkins, United States Army, who is making a cruise eastward through Long Island Sound.

The New York Yacht Club will hold a race off Glen Cove on Thursday next, Sept. 8, for the Autumn cups. It is open to all classes of yachts enrolled in the club, and there will be a prize for each class in which two yachts start and a second prize if four or more start. Special classes in cruising trim will be arranged for on application to the committee.

The annual Fall regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed on Saturday, Sept. 10, over the club courses on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay. It is open to all classes of schooners, yawls, and sloops. Entries must be made in writing with Howard C. Smith, Secretary of the Race Committee, 45 Wall Street, New York City, before noon of Sept. 9. A prize will be given for each class having more than one starter, a second prize if more than three starters, and a third prize if more than five starters. If a winning yacht is manned by a Corinthian crew the owner will be given a prize handsomer than ordinary and each member of the crew a Corinthian prize.

AUTOMOBILE RECORD ACROSS THE CONTINENT

L. L. Whitman Travels from San Francisco in 33 Days.

BEST PREVIOUS TIME 61 DAYS

Favorable Weather Contributed to Success of Trip, the First Made with Air-Cooled Motor.

L. L. Whitman of San Francisco, Cal., and C. S. Carris of Syracuse, N. Y., who left San Francisco on Aug. 1, arrived at the clubhouse of the Automobile Club of America, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday at 1:20 P. M., having completed the transcontinental trip of 4,500 miles in the remarkable time of thirty-three days, less 40 minutes.

This lowers the previous record of 61 days, made by Thomas Fetch and M. C. Krarup last Summer by almost one-half. Unusually favorable weather during almost the entire trip was the principal cause of the remarkable reduction in the record.

Another consequence of the good weather and consequent easy going was that there were no serious accidents and few mishaps of any kind. There was also very little night riding done. The longest day's run was 325 miles, between Toledo and Rochester.

An interesting feature of the accomplishment is that Whitman's automobile, a ten horse power runabout, is driven by an air-cooled motor, and is the first vehicle of that type to make the transcontinental trip. The car in which Fetch and Kramp made the trip last year was of the ordinary water-cooled type.

Whitman had made a previous trip last Summer, in which he was seventy-three days on the way, but gained experience which was of great value this year. He and Carus left San Francisco on Aug. 1 at 5 P. M., local time, or 2 P. M. New York time, and crossed the ferry to Oakland.

Their route thence was by way of Ogden, Utah, which was reached in ten days; Denver, Col., reached in five days more, Omaha, Neb., reached in four days from Denver, and Chicago reached in three days from Omaha. Stops of one day each were made in Ogden and Denver and half a day was spent in Omaha.

Chicago was reached on Aug. 26, and thence to this city the route was by way of Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, and the east bank of the Hudson River. The Central Bridge was reached at 12:35 P. M. yesterday and the Automobile Club at 1:20 P. M., where a letter from President Scherwin of the San Francisco Automobile Club was delivered to President Scarritt of the Automobile Club of America.

NUTTALL FIRST IN SWIM.

Newport Cottagers Offer Prizes and Clubmen Act as Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Joey Nuttall, the noted English swimmer, won first prize in a competition with a number of other prominent swimmers this morning over a course in the inner harbor, starting from William B. Leeds's yacht Noma, anchored off Long Wharf, to and around the float off the bathing station. The contestants had to swim twice over the course, making a distance of three miles. Nuttall's time was 1:22:54 3-5. Percy Cavill of Australia, the former champion, was second, in 1:24:15; John McCusker of Boston, third, in 1:25:16 4-5; George Kestler, swimming instructor of the University of Pennsylvania, fourth, in 1:35:30 2-5; Alfred Brown of College Point, N. Y., fifth, in 1:50:53 3-5, and Arthur Beisel of New York was the last to finish, in 1:52:42.

The prizes were offered by the cottagers, and the judges were James De Wolfe Cutting, Charles L. Osborne, William H. Hunter, and Joseph Boyer. First prize was $450, second $150, and third $75.

Atalanta Boat Club Regatta.

The Atalanta Boat Club, held its fifty-sixth annual regatta on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The races were over a half-mile course, finishing in front of the clubhouse. F. J. Koch won the junior single gig by a scant half length from H. Herm, then, with the latter as a partner, he won the double scull gig race, afterward rowing in the winning four-oared and eight-oared barges. Summary:

Novice, Single Gigs.—Won by H. Doyle, J. Sweeney second, and E. C. Perkins third.

Junior, Single Gigs.—Won by F. J. Koch, H. Herm second, W. G. Massey third.

Double Gigs.—Won by F. J. Koch and H. Herm, C. W. Randolph and H. L. Doyle second, and W. H. Miller and M. J. Mulhearn third.

Four-oared Gigs.—Won by J. Mulcahey, F. J. Koch, J. Mercadante, C. Glimm, and H. Cunningham, (coxswain;) W. Farley, F. McCormick, J. Rumpf, G. Arthur, and G. Dudley, (coxswain,) second.

Eight-oared Barges.—Won by H. Hoering, J. Davies, P. Hoenack, F. McCormick, J. Sweeney, W. Russell, F. J. Koch, W. Yarley, (stroke,) and H. Cunningham, (coxswain;) P. Fitzpatrick, E. Montcalm, W. Massey, H. Herm, H. Zehder, E. Henkel, H. Caulfield, J. Mulcahy, (stroke,) and G. Young, (coxswain.)

TENNIS TOURNAMENTS LIVELY.

Kings County Club Leads in M. T. L. Championship—Good Play at Elizabeth.

Championship honors in the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League have not been cinched by any means by the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn. This developed yesterday at an active session of the committee of the New York Lawn Tennis Club at the grounds, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. It is more than likely that the forfeited games with the Crescent Athletic Club will be played by the New York Lawn Tennis Club, in which case the Crescents have a fine opportunity of scoring over the Kings County men. The decision is to be given this week, and the series finished at once unless stormy weather prevents. The matches scheduled for yesterday were not played, as the Crescent Athletic Club team again postponed its unfinished series with the West Side Tennis Club, and the Kings County team did not play the men of the Montclair Athletic Club. The standing of the clubs in the league is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Kings County Tennis Club	24	9
West Side Tennis Club	23	10
Crescent Athletic Club	22	11
New York Lawn Tennis Club	22	15
New York Athletic Club	18	15
Englewood Field Club	17	25
Montclair Athletic Club	1	32

Frederick C. Anderson, the ex-Canadian champion, and T. B. V. Lyon, the Yale expert, won their places in the final round of the championship singles yesterday in the annual tournament for the East Jersey Challenge Cup. The matches were well played and drew a large gallery to the courts of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. The Yale man, Lyon, had as his opponent Sydney L. Smith, who was so strongly aggressive in the first set that he captured it at 6—4. Smith was not steady enough to hold to his first speed and took the two remaining sets and the match at 6—1, 7—5. Anderson defeated H. F. Allen at 6—4, 6—4, and will meet Lyon in the final to-morrow morning. In the third round of the consolation singles M. S. Charlock defeated N. S. Charlock, 6—0, 6—2. In the semi-finals of the same class Charlock defeated J. F. Cross, 6—2, 6—1; A. Tucker defeated E. S. Cameron 8—6, 6—2. Allen and Pell played a spirited match in the doubles with Anderson and Tallant, the scores being 6—4, 6—1. The finals will be played next week.

Tennis players of the veteran class began the second annual tournament yesterday for the Golden Challenge Cup, held under the auspices of the Sea Gate Field Club on the courts of the Atlantic Yacht Club. The cup was won last year by John Appleton Allen, the ex-champion of Yale. The preliminary round matches of yesterday brought out some good tennis, and with one exception the contests were won in straight sets. The tournament will be continued to-morrow and throughout the week. The summary yesterday:

Men's Championship Singles. — Preliminary Round—John A. Allen defeated A. Plass, by default; G. W. Bailey defeated G. P. Platt, 6—4, 6—4; C. McDonald defeated H. H. Ansell, 6—0, 5—7, 6—4; C. H. Engle defeated R. S. Weeks, 6—3, 6—4; Robert H. Allen defeated H. A. Engle, 6—3, 6—4; Percy Cavill defeated R. S. Weeks, 6—3, 6—1; E. Fisk defeated G. M. Amstead, 6—3, 6—1; H. Fisk defeated Paul Bernard, 6—4, 6—1.

Ross Burchard successfully defended his title and the trophy as champion of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of the Englewood Field Club. He defeated Harry Torrance, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, in a tempestuous tennis. It is the second consecutive year that Burchard has gained the title. The score yesterday was 6—3, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Atlantic Yacht Club Boats Race.

The third of the September series of races held by the Atlantic Yacht Club brought together fifteen yachts yesterday afternoon and, as on Thursday, the event was marked by some close finishes. In the thirty-five-foot class W. H. Childs's Maydie won. In the thirty-foot class E. F. Luckenback's Bobtail defeated the Bagheera by 35 seconds. Four started in Class P for twenty-five-footers. The Lizana won, beating the Bonito by 4 minutes and 39 seconds. In the small class Miss Oudy, owned by D. D. Allerton, won.

Schooners Start in Ocean Race.

The schooners Corona and Endymion started on the long ocean race yesterday at 1 o'clock. The Corona, on the starboard tack, crossed the line at 1:03:00 and the Endymion at 1:07:00. They carried all jibtopsails and small main topmast staysails. It was a reach at the start to the Fire Island Lightship, and the Corona at once began to draw away from the Endymion. From the Fire Island Lightship the yachts go to Cape May Lightship and then return to Sea Gate. The race is for $1,500, offered by the flag officers of the club.

Bath Beach Swimming Races.

Many of the amateur swimmers around Greater New York took part in the swimming races held yesterday off the Captain's Pier at Bath Beach. Summary:

75-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by E. Kelly, Tuscarora A. C.; G. H. Fray, Tuscarora A. C., second; W. K. Rockey, Tuscarora A. C., third. Time—0:55.

75-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. Ferguson, Jr., Pawnee A. C., (scratch;) Ray Mulvey, Tuscarora A. C., (scratch,) second; H. C. De Loisselle, Pawnee A. C., (2 seconds,) third. Time—0:44.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by George Lewers, Tuscarora A. C., (24 seconds;) Ray Mulvey, Tuscarora A. C., (scratch,) second; P. Kearney, New York A. C., (16 seconds,) third. Time—4:44.

Fancy Diving.—Won by H. C. De Loisselle, Pawnee A. C.; R. Backman, Tuscarora A. C., second; B. Hayward, Tuscarora A. C., third.

CHAMPION GOLFERS TO MEET.

National Championship Will Be Contested This Week at Baltusrol.

Nearly 150 golfers, representing the pick of the players in the United States, will meet Tuesday morning on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., in the first round for the amateur golf championship of the United States. Walter J. Travis, who held the honor three years, and who recently won the amateur championship of Great Britain, will naturally be the most conspicuous of the competitors, but the strong field he will have to meet will force him to play his best game if he hopes to retain his American championship honors for another year. Charles B. McDohald of this city and Louis James of Chicago, both former champions, are among the leading contestants, and great things are expected of H. Chandler Egan, who won the Western amateur championship a few days ago, playing the most brilliant golf ever seen in that event. His cousin, Walter E. Egan, will prove another strong Westerner, and Frank O. Reinhart, the intercollegiate champion and a Princeton student, has been steadily improving this season, so that he, too, may loom up among the dangerous men.

Besides Travis, two other golfers who represented America in the English championship, Eben M. Byers and John Moller, Jr., will compete. Byers was runner-up last year at Nassau to Travis for the National championship, and he has been playing better golf this year than ever. Moller has also been playing a consistent game, and has been getting good practice for the big event by playing in the Stockbridge tournament during the past week. Malcolm McBurney, the new Berkshire County champion; Harold Wilcox, the metropolitan champion; Murray Olyphant, the New Jersey champion; A. G. Lockwood, one of the leading Boston golfers; Max Behr of Yale, and Dr. Fredericks of Pittsburg will be among the good men who are expected to find a place in the qualifying number.

The method of play this year marks a return to the medal play qualifying round, but in this a change has been made from the old plan. On Tuesday all of the golfers who have entered will make an 18-hole round of the Baltusrol course, and the sixty-four leading scores at medal play will qualify to meet on Wednesday in a 36-hole medal play round, from which the best thirty-two will be picked.

Playground Basket Ball Champions.

The basket ball game played yesterday between Public School No. 137, Gustave Hartman Principal, and No. 188, Eugene C. Gibney Principal, to decide the championship of the district vacation playgrounds for the year, resulted in a score of 7 to 6 in favor of No. 188. When the game had been on for fourteen minutes the score was 6 to 1 for No. 137, and it looked as if the representatives of that school would finish with a good margin.

The official referee of the game was John Wendelken, Principal of Public School No. 49, and the instructor of No. 188's team is "Jeff" Wetzler. The game was played on the grounds of Public School No. 137, at Grand and Essex Streets. Yesterday was the closing day of the exercises on the city's vacation playgrounds.

Women Cricket Teams in Match.

Young women cricketers in a game between teams of their own sex proved an attraction for a large crowd yesterday at Prospect Park, where the East New York Ladies' Cricket Club defeated the Prospect Park Ladies' team by the narrow margin of 4 runs. Miss Belva Tattersall made a great effort to save the game for her side, and played a capital innings of 15 for the Prospect Park team. This proved to be top score of the game, the next best being 9 by Mrs. Stiles. The honors in bowling were captured by Miss Almay, who took six wickets at a low cost. The totals were: East New York Ladies' C. C., 38; Prospect Park Ladies' C. C., 34.

Trotting and Pacing Notes.

Frank E. Stanton, owner of the speedy little bay gelding Ten Eyck, has purchased a new Texas-bred trotter, which is said to have stepped a mile close to 2:15 this Spring. The new trotter will be started in the 2:20 and green classes on the Fall championship matinées on the Harlem River Speedway.

Col. John F. Cockerill, owner of Swift, the famous trotter which dropped dead a fortnight ago, has added four new green mares to his Speedway stable.

The New York Driving Club has arranged a special matinee to be held at Empire City Track, Yonkers, N., to-morrow. The star event will be a tilt between Anna Little and Princess Pique. The race may decide the disposition of the championship cup. Among the pacers Don Riley, Free Advice, and Bud Stout will have an inning. There are eleven races in all, insuring some high-class sport.

There will be a series of cup races at the Readville Track, Readville, Mass., on Sept. 27, 28, and 29, in which about a dozen members of the New York Driving Club, and the Road Drivers' Association of New York will enter their trotters and pacers. There will be a cup for trotters and cups for pacers and cups for the 2:11 trot, 2:14 trot, and the 2:17 trot. Also a cup to the club winning the most points.

The question as to whether horses under suspension by the National Trotting Association had the right to start in matinees came up for discussion among a group of horsemen on the Speedway several days ago. No one has been able to settle the matter, and the question was referred to Secretary Alfred Reeves of the New York Driving Club, who, realizing the importance of it, has sent the following circular letter to all the members of the organization: "Attention is drawn to the fact that horses which are under suspension by the National Trotting Association cannot compete in the matinees. The National Trotting Association has given certain advantages to members of the League of Amateur Driving Clubs, and in return the clubs must enforce the rule against suspended horses. This matter is emphasized so that members may exercise care in purchasing a horse. In all cases they should ascertain if the horse has any claims against him."

Arrangements have finally been completed for a Fall meeting at the Parkway Driving Club's track during the week of Sept. 27, 28, 29, and 30, immediately following the Mineola Fair. Forty prominent and responsible citizens of Brooklyn, headed by George H. Innken have pledged their personal purses to the discharge of all financial obligations, so that horsemen may feel sure that the backing is strong enough to meet all demands. Fourteen classes will be decided during the four days, the purses being $300 each, except the free-for-all, which is $400. The following are the classes: Pacing, free-for-all, 2:10, 2:12, 2:15, 2:19, 2:22, 2:25; trotting, 2:10, 2:14, 2:16, 2:18, 2:20, 2:24, 2:27. There are classes for all grades of speed and every horse in every stable can get a race. The entries close on Sept. 12.

AMERICAN CYCLISTS WIN

Walthour Leads in International Race on London Track.

HURLEY OF N. Y. A. C. FIRST

Six Nations Represented in the Main Contest—Simar of France Second to Georgia Racer.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Robert Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., winner of the last two six-day races in New York, won the 100-kilometer professional championship of the world from Simar of France at the Crystal Palace to-day by 4¾ lengths. The time was 1:33:57 3-5. This event was the feature of the day. The starters, who did not include Dickentmann of Holland, the holder, were Walthour, America; Gerbi, Italy; Hansen, Denmark; Simar, France; Von der Stuyft, Belgium; and Andemars, Switzerland.

Simar led at the start, but was overhauled and passed by Walthour at the twentieth lap, notwithstanding the fact that at one time the Frenchman

STALWART WON CENTURY IN NEW RECORD TIME

E. R. Thomas's Colt Beat Ort Wells a Head for $20,000 Stakes.

TRADITION TOOK FLATBUSH

Two-Year-Old Waterside Furnished a Sensation at Sheepshead Bay Track by Beating Old Horses.

A head between them at the winning post, Ort Wells, the best winner among the three-year-olds of the 1904 season, and Stalwart, cast off by the William C. Whitney stable last Fall, finished for the twenty-thousand-dollar Century Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and with the balance of luck in favor of the Whitney-bred colt, Stalwart, striding just as the post was reached and rising at the crucial moment, squeezed home first in the fastest race at a mile and a half ever run in the East, and in time that fell just a little short of the world's record, held since 1898 by Goldfinch to the credit of the Washington Park, Chicago, track.

It was a truly great race for both the winner and the beaten horse, but, splendid as was the performance of Stalwart, the belief was general among horsemen that Ort Wells was the better of the two and lost only through the eagerness and impatience of his rider. O'Neill rode Ort Wells, which started favorite at odds of 20 to 11 on, while Redfern rode Stalwart, the second choice in the race at 9 to 2, five horses in all running for the big prize, with the two old horses, Major Daingerfield and Shorthose, carrying 126 pounds each, and the three-year-olds, which included the fast Delhi, with Ort Wells and Stalwart, in at 115 pounds each. The Century Stakes was the fourth event on the programme, and though in promise it only shared with the Flatbush Stakes the place of honor on the card, the contest it produced made it the real feature of a most excellent afternoon's sport.

Two stables noted for heavy betting each backed its representative, E. R. Thomas backing Stalwart with nearly as much confidence as J. A. Drake and J. W. Gates bet on Ort Wells.

Not a horse of the five looked other than fit and ready for a hard race in the warming up and in the preliminary preparations in the paddock, but the weight of opinion held firm in favor of Ort Wells throughout, as it was not believed outside the Thomas Stable that Stalwart would care to go a mile and a half in first-class company. The old horses led the parade to the starting post at the three furlongs up the Futurity course straight. There the horses hung for but a short space of time before the barrier was lifted, and the field came on with a rush for the first run past the stand. Delhi was the first to move, and bursting away from the others with the old sprinting powers that are his marked characteristic he led to the stand for the first time two lengths before Major Daingerfield, and Ort Wells lapped, while Stalwart galloped in fourth place.

Around the first turn and into the back stretch there was no change of position, but just as the horses entered the back stretch Ort Wells drew clear of Major Daingerfield and took second place, three lengths behind Delhi. Shorthose at the same time began to move forward, while Redfern sat still waiting patiently on Stalwart. Until the far turn was reached there was no marked change of places, except that Ort Wells had closed somewhat on Delhi, but the moment the turn was begun, O'Neill sent Ort Wells on after the pacemaker and he went up with a rush, just at the moment when Delhi was stopping of his own accord under the fast pace he had set. O'Neill paid no attention to that, however, and took Ort Wells forward with such a burst of speed that in the middle of the big turn, the Drake colt caught and passed Delhi, which at once began to drop back, having done all that was in his power before he was headed. Shorthose moved with Ort Wells, but further back, and rating along within striking distance of the leaders, Redfern sat snug on Stalwart, and never made a move until the leaders were on the bend into the quarter stretch, where Ort Wells led, with Shorthose second and Delhi going back to the rear guard soundly beaten.

Just as the horses were straight for the run to the winning post and the exultant shouts of Ort Wells were loudest, Stalwart made his bid, and went up to Ort Wells like a flash, O'Neill, who had taken hold of his mount to steady him, awoke promptly and set to work, but good and game as Ort Wells has proved himself to be the use made of his speed in his rush after Delhi, and the mistake of his rider in easing him on the last turn had let up the comparatively fresh Stalwart, and the two locked in a terrific struggle to the end. O'Neill rode in his strongest style, but for once Redfern seemed to be exactly suited as to his finishing powers, in the horse he was on, and Stalwart hung on with dogged resolution, the horses nodding together, head and head, to the end, where, with the advantage of rising first to a new stride, Stalwart passed the judges first. Shorthose, about a dozen lengths back, was third, while Delhi stopped so fast that he was last. The time of the race was 2:31 1-5, making a new track record, and marking the best race ever run on an Eastern course at the distance. The fractional time was first quarter, 0:24 4-5; three furlongs, 0:36 1-5; half mile, 0:49; five furlongs, 1:01 3-5; three quarters, 1:14; seven furlongs, 1:26 3-5; one mile, 1:39 2-5; mile and a furlong, 1:52 2-5; mile and a quarter, 2:05 2-5, and mile and three furlongs, 2:18 2-5.

For the Flatbush Stakes only two horses that ran for the Futurity went to the post in the field of seven runners, these being Tradition, the top weight and second horse in the Futurity, and the Western colt, Oiseau. One new horse was introduced, however, in the H. B. Duryea filly Sandria, formerly Cricket.

Sandria broke first and led to the last turn, though swerving back and forth across the track and seeming to interfere with several of the others, notably Tradition, while Oiseau, on the rail, escaped interference. Oiseau was in front at the head of the stretch, with St. Bellane and Tradition close up, but even at that point the filly was going so easily that both Oiseau and St. Bellane had to be hard ridden to keep up. From the head of the stretch Tradition drew away at her will, and won cleverly by a length from Oiseau, which was ridden out to beat St. Bellane. The time of the race—1:25 1-5—was the fastest ever recorded for the stakes.

The sensation of the day for the betting men was furnished in the high-weight handicap, at six furlongs, in which J. S. Madden's two-year-old Waterside was backed from odds of 20 to 1 down to 10 to 1, and, breaking first, went on with a feather on his back and won away off from a fast lot of old horses, Waterside outrunning the speedy Lady Amelia at the half mile and finishing all alone. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	½.	F.
*Royelle, 140, Weir, 8-5, 3-5	6	1	1½
*Dromedary, 142, Veitch, 8-5, 3-5	5	3	2½
Amur, 147, Henry, 4-1, 8-5	3	2	3¼
The Ragged Cavalier, 148, Heider, 13-5, 1-1	4	4	4
Knight of Harlem, 132, E. Helder, 20-1, 6-1	2	6	5
Sea Gull, 143, Ray, 6-1, 2-1	1	5	6
Delivery, 146, J. O'Brien, 30-1, 10-1	7		

*Coupled in betting as Mr. Chamblet's entry.

Time—5:14. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner br. g., 6 years, by Hermence-Vis-a-Vis, owned by Mr. Chamblett, and trained by Silas Veitch.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, high-weight handicap; six furlongs, on the main track.

	S.	½.	F.
Waterside, 88, Crimmins, 10-1, 3-1	1	2	1¹⁰
Lady Amelia, 126, Hildebrand, 1-2, 1-4	5	1	2¾
*Adios, 88, Miller, 20-1, 6-1	7	3	3¹
Divination, 96, Travers, 10-1, 2-1	10	4	4
*Ancestor, 100, Sperling, 20-1, 6-1	9	5	5
Martinmas, 96, Kunz, 25-1, 7-1	3	7	6
Castalian, 110, Lyne, 30-1, 12-1	6	4	7
Ada May, 100, J. Martin, 50-1, 15-1	2	6	8
Ragian, 104, W. Davis, 200-1, 40-1	4	9	9
Ingold, 112, Bullman, 8-1, 5-2	8	10	10

*Coupled in betting as T. L. Watkins entry.

Time—1:12 2-5. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner br. c., two years, by Watercress-Troyene, owned and trained by John E. Madden.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Tradition, 112, Lyne, 11-20, 1-4	1		1½
Oiseau, 115, Shaw, 12-1, 3-1	3	3	2¹
St. Bellane, 112, Redfern, 6-1, 2-5	2	2	3
Broadcloth, 115, Bullman, 60-1, 15-1	5	6	4
Burnt Hills, 112, Odom, 7-1, 8-5	4	4	5
Veto, 112, J. Martin, 40-1, 12-1	7	7	6
Sandria, 104, Hildebrand, 12-1, 4-1	6	5	7

Time—1:25 1-5. Good start. Won handily, second horse ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, guaranteed value $20,000; one mile and a half.

	S.	½.	F.
Stalwart, 115, Redfern, 9-2, 4-5	4	2	1h
Ort Wells, 115, O'Neil, 11-20, out	3	1	2¹ᵃ
Shorthose, 126, Hildebrand, 12-1, 6-1	2	3	3¹ᵃ
Maj. Daingerfield, 126, J. Martin, 50-1, 8-1	2	4	4
Delhi, 115, Odom, 6-1, 3-2	1	5	5

Time—2:31 1-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, ch. c., 3 years, by Meddler-Melba, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Cairngorm, 112, Lyne, 7-2, 6-5	4	4	1n
Councilman, 117, O'Neil, 6-5, 1-2	1	1	2¹
Biucher, 107, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	3¹
Princess Eris, 104, Cummins, 40-1, 12-1	3	3	4
Agile, 117, Bullman, 4-1, 8-5	6	6	5
Dazzle, 112, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	6
Cotillion, 109, C. Miller, 100-1, 40-1	7	7	7
Saulsberry, 107, McDonald, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8
Amberjack, 112, Odom, 50-1, 20-1	10	10	9
Charley's Aunt, 109, W. Fischer, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	10

Time—1:06 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. c., by Star Ruby-Linda Vista, owned by Sydney Paget, and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Wild Thyme, 108, J. Martin, 3-1, 1-1	4	1	1¹
Leader, 106, Hildebrand, 7-5, 3-5	6	4	2¹
Grey Friar, 108, W. Fischer, 4-1, 7-5	1	3	3¹½
Brooklynite, 92, Foster, 40-1, 10-1	3	6	4
Ed. Tierney, 92, Crimmins, 20-1, 6-1	5	5	5
Hydrangea, 89, Miller, 150-1, 30-1	2	2	6
Sheriff Bell, 108, Shaw, 1-2, 2-1	9	8	7
Stonewall, 106, Desouza, 100-1, 30-1	8	9	8
Pennant, 103, O'Brien, 300-1, 100-1	7	7	9

Time—1:47. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., 4 years, by Ben Brush—Rose, owned by Andrew Miller and trained by Thomas Welsh.

DRAKE PLUNGES WENT WRONG.

Western Turfman and His Stable Following Credited with Big Losses.

Two plunges on losers were credited to the John A. Drake Stable and its followers at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, and in consequence betting men gossiped as industriously about the present "hard luck" of the Drake-Gates alliance as early in the season they talked of the phenomenal successes that the same betting combination achieved. The ill-fortune of the Drake Stable lasted practically through the Saratoga meeting, and has continued up to date at Sheepshead Bay.

On Friday the stable and its followers made a plunge on High Chancellor, and lost a great sum in bets when that horse was beaten in the race won by Dekaber. Yesterday the Drake Stable started what was thought to be a sure winner in Ort Wells, then an attempt was made to regain the loss by backing J. E. Madden's Councilman, and plunge No. 2 went wrong when that colt stopped close on the post and was beaten out by Cairngorm. None but the members of the party knows just how much money the Drake-Gates combination has lost in the past month, but the estimate of the betting ring puts the sum at above $100,000.

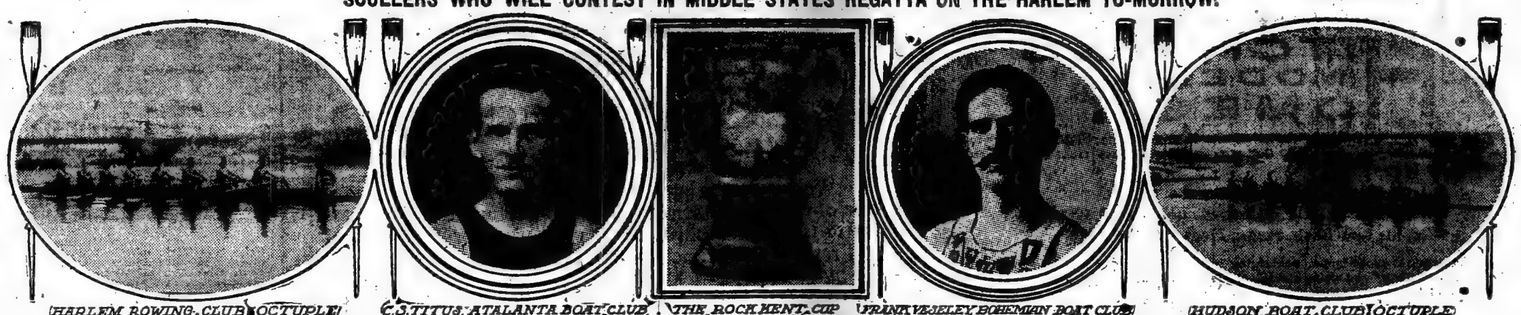
YEARLING HORSES SOLD WELL.

Best Prices of the Season Were Realized for Kentucky Thoroughbreds.

The best sale of thoroughbred yearling horses of the 1904 season was held at the Fasig-Tipton Company's Sheepshead Bay paddock yesterday, when the regular consignments of the Dixiana, Kingston, Larchmont, and Raceland studs, all of Kentucky, were offered. The best price of the sale was $8,500, paid by W. C. Whitney's old trainer, S. C. Hildreth, for the Sorcerer—Tea's Over colt, half brother to Dick Welles and Ort Wells. The sales for $1,000 or more were as follows:

Bay colt, by Sorcerer-Tea's Over, by Hanover; S. C. Hildreth $8,500
Bay colt, by Sorcerer-Alcestis, by Hindoo; S. C. Hildreth 1,250
Brown colt, by Top Gallant-Two Heart, by Likely; H. B. Duryea 4,000
Chestnut filly, by Favordale-The Humbert, by Bread Knife; H. B. Duryea 1,100
Brown filly, by St. George-Marie Jansen, by Kingfisher; P. J. Dwyer 1,800
Chestnut filly, by St. George-Cherokee, by Rayon d'Or; H. B. Duryea 1,900
Bay colt, by Deceiver-Brune, by Iroquois; J. A. Drake 2,350
Bay colt, by The Pepper-Stalnette, by Quicklime; C. H. Hamilton 1,000
Bay colt, by Deceiver-Spectacles, by Rock-

SCULLERS WHO WILL CONTEST IN MIDDLE STATES REGATTA ON THE HARLEM TO-MORROW.



HARLEM ROWING CLUB OCTUPLE | C. S. TITUS, ATALANTA BOAT CLUB | THE ROCK HENT CUP | FRANK VEALEY, BOHEMIAN BOAT CLUB | HUDSON BOAT CLUB OCTUPLE

LOCAL AMERICANS LEAD

Griffith's Team Defeats the Detroits in Close Game.

NATIONALS BEAT BOSTON

Brooklyn Shut Out by Quakers—Athletics and Chicagos Lose in Double-Headers.

By their victory over Detroit and the Bostons' defeat by Cleveland yesterday the Greater New Yorks assumed the lead again in the American League. Double-headers were played by the Philadelphias and Chicagos with the two tail-enders, evidently with the view of strengthening their positions, but in this they failed, as each lost a game. Three contests were decided in the National League, the New Yorks beating Boston through errors of the Eastern team, while Brooklyn was shut out by Philadelphia. At Chicago the local team was successful over St. Louis by three to one. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 9; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 1.
Washington, 5; Chicago, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	6	7	8	11	13	13	12	70	.619
Boston	7	..	9	10	9	13	10	13	71	.612
Philadelphia	5	5	..	13	8	11	10	11	63	.573
Chicago	4	9	6	..	9	8	10	13	67	.568
Cleveland	7	10	10	4	..	9	8	15	63	.558
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.418
St. Louis	7	7	10	5	8	9	..	9	46	.418
Washington	2	0	2	4	4	7	9	..	28	.243
Games lost	43	45	47	61	50	66	66	87		

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	14	15	12	85	.726
Chicago	7	..	8	9	10	10	13	14	71	.607
Pittsburg	7	9	..	8	14	12	11	6	67	.588
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	12	12	13	67	.573
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	11	12	14	62	.512
Boston	1	3	3	7	8	..	11	12	46	.370
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	9	..	9	40	.342
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	5	..	34	.288
Games lost	32	46	47	50	59	75	77	84		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Defeat Detroit for the Third Consecutive Time.

Chesbro was in his finest form yesterday, and by receiving faultless support the Greater New Yorks won their third straight game from Detroit by a score of 2 to 1. Over 7,000 persons were present, and the fast and effective fielding of the local men aroused much enthusiasm.

Dougherty started the enthusiasm among the "rooters" in the first inning by sending the ball to right field for three bases, but in attempting to score on Elberfeld's hit to O'Leary was put out at the plate. The first run of the local team was scored in the third inning. Kleinow led off with one base hit to left field; and Chesbro followed with a single. Dougherty hit directly to Hickman, who made a bad throw to second base to catch Chesbro, and the result was Kleinow scored and Chesbro went to third. Chesbro was left there, however, as Keeler, Elberfeld, and Anderson were retired on flies.

In the seventh inning Williams batted for one base, but Conroy made a failure at sacrificing and was sent back to the bench on a foul fly to Drill. Williams then stole second and got to third on O'Leary's failure to hold Drill's throw. Kleinow scored Williams on a rather long fly to McIntyre at left field.

The run by Detroit was scored by Hickman in the fourth inning. After Elberfeld had thrown out Robinson at first, Hickman hit for a base, and on Crawford's three-bagger to right field tallied. The score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McIntyre, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Barrett, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Robinson, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1
Hickman, 1b.	1	1	7	1	1
Crawford, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Drill, c.	0	1	6	2	1
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	1	4	1
Kitson, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	4	24	11	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Elberfeld, ss.	0	0	1	5	0
Anderson, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Kleinow, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	5	27	13	0

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

First base by errors—New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Detroit, 4. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by Kitson, 2. Three-base hits—Dougherty, Crawford. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, (2.) Williams. Double play—Drill and Kitson. Wild pitch—Kitson. Umpire—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connolly. Time of game—1:45. Attendance, 7,800.

CLEVELAND, 9; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The Clevelands to-day made thirteen hits off Young, winning easily, 9 to 1. Boston's only run resulted from a base on balls and a hit. Attendance, 16,001. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	3	3	1	2	1
Flick, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	3	3	4	1
Stovall, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Clark, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Turner, ss.	1	1	0	3	1
Bemis, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Joss, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	9	13	27	14	3

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	1	1	7	0
Stahl, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	1	2
Freeman, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Lachance, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	2	3	1	1
Criger, c.	0	0	8	3	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	5	27	14	3

Cleveland	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	3—9
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Bradley, Flick, Lush. Home run, Turner. Stolen base—Flick. Double play—Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall; Bemis, Stovall, Bradley and Lajoie. Base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Joss, 4. Struck out—By Young, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

TWO GAMES IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Washington and Chicago split even here to-day in the double-header, the visitors winning the first game by the score of 6 to 5 after the locals had made a rally in the ninth inning, which netted them four runs and put the game on ice. The second game was a pitchers' battle, Patten and Walsh being in the box for the visitors and Falkenberg and Orth for the locals. Chicago won by the score of 5 to 4. Both games were called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Herring, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Stahl, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Huelsman, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	2	2	1
Donovan, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Mullin, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Clarke, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Townsend, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Total	1	8	27	11	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, cf.	2	3	0	0	0
Callahan, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	0	7	0
McFarl'd, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	1	14	2	1
Dundon, 2b.	0	3	1	4	0
Smith, p.	0	2	2	1	3
Total	6	14	27	15	4

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Townsend, Smith, Davis, Dundon. Stolen bases—Tannehill, McFarland, Jones, Dundon, Stahl, Mullin. Sacrifice hits—Callahan, 2; Jones. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 4; off Smith, 1. Struck out—By Townsend, 4; by Smith, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Chicago, 12. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. King.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neil, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Stahl, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0
Huelsman, lf.	1	3	3	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Mullin, 2b.	1	2	3	4	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Patten, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Total	5	10	27	11	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Callahan, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	2	1	0
Sullivan, c.	1	1	0	1	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Isbell, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1
Dundon, 2b.	1	3	6	4	1
Owen, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Walsh, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	4	11	24	14	2

Washington	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0—4

Two-base hit—Huelsman. Three-base hits—Huelsman, Cassidy. Stolen bases—Donovan, Jones, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Hill. Double plays—Patten and Stahl; Cassidy and Mullin. First base on balls—Off Patten, 1; off Owen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Patten. Struck out—By Patten, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Chicago, 7. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. King. Attendance, 3,500.

ST. LOUIS WON AND LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—St. Louis and Philadelphia broke even on a double-header to-day. Henley's fumble in the ninth inning, followed by hits, gave the visitors the first game. Consecutive hitting won the second for the locals. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Hemphill, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	2	0
Hynes, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Moran, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Sugden, c.	1	3	2	3	0
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	26	16	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Pic'ring, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Davis, 1b.	0	2	7	0	1
Lowe, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Seybold, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	1	1	0	0
Shreck, c.	0	2	3	0	0
Henley, p.	0	0	1	4	1
†Plank	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	11	26	11	2

*Davis out, hit by batted ball. †Sudhoff out for Sugden's interference. ‡Batted for Henley in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Hemphill. Two-base hits—Shreck, Moran, Murphy, Hynes. Three-base hit—Hartsell. Sacrifice hits—Pickering, M. Cross (2.) Proportion of hits—Off Pelty, in one inning; off Sudhoff, 8 in eight innings. Struck out—By Henley, 2; by Sudhoff, 1. Bases on balls—Off Henley, 3; off Pelty, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—19,031.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Hemphill, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	3	5	1
Davis, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0
Hynes, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1
Moran, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
O'Connor, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Howell, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	10	44	10	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Pic'ring, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0
L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Seybold, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	3	3	7	0
Lowe, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Powers, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Plank, p.	0	1	2	2	0
Total	5	9	27	18	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Pickering, Davis. Two-base hits—Moran, Murphy. Three-base hits—Seybold (2,) Murphy, Howell, Moran. Sacrifice hit—Hartsell. Struck out—By Plank, 4; by Howell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Padden. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Celebrate Their Return Home by Beating Boston 3 to 1.

As they had done on thirteen other occasions this year, the New Yorks, without the services of McGann, Dahlen, and Bresnahan, defeated the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 1. Notwithstanding the great disparity in the record of games won, the Bostons being successful in only one contest with the local team, the official figures showed that 14,763 persons were present. It was the ninth straight victory for McGraw's men, and all received an enthusiastic greeting as they appeared upon the field.

The game soon developed into a contest between the pitchers, and at the finish only seven hits had been made, of which New York secured four. A fumble by Gilbert was the only mistake that could be credited to the New Yorks, but two of the three errors by the Bostons were very costly. They were responsible for the two runs scored by the local team.

Taylor started off by giving Geier and Tenney bases on balls, but weak hitting that followed resulted in no scoring. Although Donlin was placed on first by being hit by pitcher, he was forced out at second by Browne, and then a double play ended the inning. Browne started the fourth inning by reaching first on Tenney's error. A sacrifice sent him to second, and on Raymer's fumble of Mertes's hit he landed on third. Dunn's two-base hit scored both runners, and Devlin's three-baser enabled Dunn to cross the plate. Boston's run was earned. Cannell hit for three bases to left field, and scored on Raymer's out from Gilbert to Bowerman. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	10	3	1
Ab'chio, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Del'anty, 3b.	0	0	2

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCT'R,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
252-254 WEST 85TH ST.,
Known as "THE CLINTON."

Two five-story and basement brick double apartments; two families on a floor; 7 rooms and bath to each apartment; size of each 40x102.2; only one block from underground station at Broadway and 86th St.
Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
961 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 75TH AND 76TH STS.,

the four-story and basement and cellar, high-stoop brick and brownstone Dwelling; 10 rooms and two bathrooms; size of lot, 20.4x105. This house has an exceptionally light rear.
TERMS EASY.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Larchmont Business Property at Auction.

There will be sold in lots on the premises at Larchmont Station (East Side) the immensely valuable business property known as the CLAFLIN PROPERTY,
On Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

This property lies immediately adjoining the up station of the New Haven Road, and can never be fenced off from the Station grounds.
Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale. Balance 70 per cent. mortgage or on monthly payments.
For maps, particulars, &c., inquire of Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, 161 Broadway, New York.
MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for the owner, 38 Park Row, New York City, and Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.

ROOFS

Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Tel. 53—Main. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

SCHWAB REALTY CO. 200 BROADWAY,
Buy income property cheap and resell cheap. Plenty 4½% Mortgage Money; also Second Call.

Six fine 2-family houses; 18 rooms; 9 rooms and bath to each family; hot water; steam heat; terms reasonable. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Investors, Owners.—Have many good paying investments for sale or exchange; particulars. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

First-class single and double flats; all improvements; Harlem. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

East Side.

5-story tenement near 2d Av.; 12 rooms on each floor; 3 families; rent, $1,200; price, $19,000; terms to suit; first-class condition.
WM. BANK & CO., 10 Wall St.

$4,750 above $23,500 three-year mortgage buys a five-story 12-room house, with store, on 3d Av., Manhattan; income of $2,900, at low rents; price $28,500. Wm. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Suite 608.

45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.,
33x100; two three-story private houses.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Small Investment.—Large returns; Italian tenement near Park Row; 74 rooms. Kane, 130 Fulton St.

70th St., Near "A."—Fourteen-room tenement; $26,500; rents $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

96th St., Near Lexington Av.—Flat, 30x100; $22,000; rents $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

West Side.

AT A SACRIFICE.
186TH ST. WEST,
Near Amsterdam Ave.

3-story and basement; modern private houses on easy terms; price, $9,000.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

A1 GILT-EDGED LOCATION, WEST 23D ST. Size 60x100; suitable for up-to-date improvements for stores and apartments or hotel. $35,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE; or old five-story buildings now on could be remodelled to modern requirements.
V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

$500 cash, balance $5,500 mortgage, buys pretty two-family house, choice residential section of High Bridge, 8 minutes' walk to 6th Av. station; 2½ story, cellar; 11 rooms, 2 bathrooms; latest improvements; now rented to two families; call to-day. E. Osborne Smith, Jerome Av. and 162d St.

A FEW BARGAINS.

34th St., West, 30 feet.....$38,000
36th St., West, 46 feet.....50,000
38th St., West, 54 feet.....45,000
DANIEL C. WHEARTY, 1,286 Broadway.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100, suitable immediate improvement.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

On a corner, below 86th St., two five-story tenements and stores; cheap; speculators' opportunity.
Vicinity 8th Av. and 145th St.—Two five-story double flats, for less than $23,500 each. P. A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

4 five-story double flat; hot water supply; perfect order; fine location; will pay taxes 1904; price, $23,700; will leave second mortgage; rents, $2,400.
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., 145th.

Exceptional Opportunity, Genuine Bargain.

West 97th St.; four-story private; open plumbing; perfect order; $14,000; terms easy.
NATKIN & CO., 104th St. and Columbus Av.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $45,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

37TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.
25x100; front and rear Buildings.
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For Sale.—Bargain in high-class avenue flat, west side, opposite Park; rentals, $3,384; price, $30,000. FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 Broadway.

Exceptionally fine house, 150 West 97th St., 17.6x55x100.11; can be bought with $1,000 cash above mortgage, possession; owner on premises.

Attractive Bargain.—Two triples, upper west side, renting above $5,700, for $53,000; $9,000 cash. S., 1,055 Times, Harlem.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Bargain.—97th, near Amsterdam Av.; triple flat, $35,000; rents, $3,828. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—West side; brownstone dwelling, 20x100; $1,500 cash. Polak, 2,821 8th Av.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

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Indiana bluestone; swell front; cabinet trim; two baths; cedar closets; best value for price on the HEIGHTS; less than present cost to build; two blocks Subway station; three from 155th St. "L" station; express trains; 70% mortgage if desired.
Will rent if not sold. Inspection invited.
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On premises Labor Day and Saturday,
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Audubon Av. front 187th-188th, both corners; Audubon Av., S. W. corner 191st, four lots; Bradhurst Av., facing Colonial Park, two lots; St. Nicholas Av., near 160th, one lot; Lind and Sedgwick Avs., (Bronx,) ten lots.
See your own broker, or
P. S. TREACY, 1,929 Broadway.

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ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
$500 Frame, 2-story, 7 Rooms.....$4,300
$1,000, Brick, 3-story, 9 Rooms.....$6,000
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Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av. Telephone 646 Tremont.

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Two-story and cellar two-family brick houses on full lots; 13 rooms, 2 baths; near rapid transit station and trolley.
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$500 cash enables you to buy Nos. 628 and 630 East 184th St., modern brick two-family houses, all improvements, and all assessments paid; price $7,000 each; open Sunday.
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

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Bargains in 4 and 5 story double and triple flats, paying excellent returns; investigate.
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Bargain, $7,000.—3-family house; has basement store; full lot; one short block from "L" station. Haynes & Pittman, 3,165 3d Av.

Elegant 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable; extra large lot; block "L" station; price, $8,500. Miller, 179 East 81st St.

Builders.—$6,500 buys these excavated lots, west side Arthur Av., 25 feet north of 181st St. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

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Complete houses ready for your inspection at lowest prices for similar improvements.
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OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Consisting of octagon and circular front brick and stone, with or without dining room extension; beautifully trimmed with choicest hardwoods, all tiled bathroom with shower, and tiled kitchen, open nickel plumbing, combination gas and electric fixtures, steam and hot air heating, electric grate, handsome Turkish corner, etc.
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45th St., between 13th and 14th Avs.
Lot 40x100; 2 story and attic frame; 11 rooms and bath; open plumbing with tiled bathroom; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; to responsible party will give title for $500 cash.
PRICE, $5,500.
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Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

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New 12-room house, hardwood finish, hot water heat, gas, electricity, etc., beautiful location, high ground, at Pelham Heights, price $12,500.

Our representatives will meet you and show you any of the properties on our lists. We shall be glad to place all the facilities of our Westchester Department at your disposal in assisting you to find a home in the only suburban district where New Yorkers can now have all the conveniences afforded by the city and all the attractions of idyllic country life.

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One hour from New York, Harlem R. R.; short distance from 2 depots; 20-room house, built 5 years ago; all modern improvements, including gas and heat; artesian well supplying all buildings, garden, and lawn; one of the finest views in Westchester County from wide verandas; carriage house and stable, 7 stalls, room for 12 carriages; coachman's quarters, 7 rooms; cow barn, ice house, hennery, piggery; all perfect condition, recently painted; 20 acres land; private driveway through beautiful grove; sold at a sacrifice. Price and particulars given by
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

2 miles from station, Harlem R. R.; one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land; high elevation; fine building site, with frontage on two highways; watered by never-failing stream; location all that can be desired; offered at sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $2,800. Northern Westchester Realty Company, 7 East 42d St., New York City.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
3-story, brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

An unusual opportunity is offered to rent a gentleman's residence of the highest class, with superb views of the Hudson River; would lease for a term of years; rent, $1,800; might sell.
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL TYPE
of Colonial house, 54 acres, grand situation, location Pleasantville; highest, healthiest situation in Westchester County; train service 50 minutes; price, $14,000.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., WHITE PLAINS.

OVERLOOKING SOUND—HIGHEST GROUND on Coast, between New York and Bridgeport. An "up-to-date," dwelling, 2-3 acres; location, Port Chester; train service, 40 minutes; price, $8,500.00. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

OPEN LABOR DAY.
A good chance 4—U—2—C—A, country home. Cooley & West, Inc., Mt. Vernon and White Plains. Opp. either Station.

For Rent.—New cottage, steam heat, beautiful residence street, $40.00; location, Pleasantville, fifty minutes out.
COOLEY & WEST, WHITE PLAINS.

Rent Buys Home.—Westchester lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godheip, 48 West 117th St. Don't call; write.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—150 acres, house, barn, brooks, $7,500. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,063 Union Av.

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	Monthly.
Rutherford	$20 to $60
Ridgewood	30 to 75
Nutley	25 to 65
Arlington	20 to 40
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FALL RENTALS.

"WHERE TO LIVE"
Descriptive booklet free on application at

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INFORMATION BUREAUS.
1,159 Broadway, N. Y. 273 West 125th St., N.Y.
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Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
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(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
85 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Loans, New York and Brooklyn first and second mortgages, estates; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, N. Y.

QUEENS.

This Saturday, Sunday or Labor Day
Take the trolley for an inspection of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 1,000 lots, with city improvements. ONLY HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and the use of the 300 feet pier and floats.
LOT SALES these first two months OVER $100,000.
Lots $209 upward, on easy monthly payments. NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED, SEEING IS BELIEVING.
A selection at this time is to your advantage, before the increase in prices. You will DOUBLE YOUR MONEY HERE WITHIN SIX MONTHS. Send for Circular and Views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
From New York, take 34th St. or 92d St. ferry, take trolley marked Flushing, via Jackson Av.; ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk 2 blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn, via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Road.
A FEW GOOD AGENTS CAN SECURE EMPLOYMENT.

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A MODERN ARTISTIC HOME.
WEST NUTLEY, N. J.
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
Located on a hilltop near station, affording a grand view of surrounding country; contains 8 rooms and tiled bathroom; exposed plumbing, modern heating, gas, electric light; artistically decorated; spacious verandas; ready for occupancy; price $5,250; worth $7,000; large corner plot; easy terms.

WEST NUTLEY
is the most convenient, picturesque, and charming spot around New York. Particulars
NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
99 Nassau St., New York, and West Nutley, N. J.
COME OUT LABOR DAY.

MODEL HOMES,
NUTLEY, N. J.
45 minutes, via Erie Railroad; modern artistic houses; bath, furnace, gas, electric light, every improvement; high, healthy location; near station; restricted, built up neighborhood; $3,800 to $5,500; small cash payments, balance same as rent. NUTLEY REALTY CO., 99 Nassau St., N. Y.
COME OUT LABOR DAY.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Upper Montclair, N. J.—For rent from October 1st, 1904, the desirable, medium-sized residence, with fruit and vegetable garden, situated in the unexceptional location 212 Loraine Av., Upper Montclair, three minutes' walk to trolley and five minutes to Greenwood Lake R. R. Station. Inquire on premises of present occupants, 212 Loraine Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Bargain.—New cottage, 7 rooms, all latest improvements, heating, open nickel-plated plumbing; choice location, near depot, half hour out, two railroads and trolleys; commutation, 7 cents; $3,000; $500 cash, $20 monthly; others. Photos and particulars mailed. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—To obtain information regarding this beautiful suburban town, situated a few miles from New York City, on two railroads, write to W. Biggart, Bloomfield, N. J., for booklet issued by the Board of Trade.

116th St., 169 East.—Three-story, brownstone, high-stoop dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; open plumbing; immediate possession; rent, $1,000.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

161st St., 513 West, Near Amsterdam Av.—Three-story and basement frame cottage, full lot, eight rooms and bath; to a good tenant, $40.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Orange, N. J.—3-story corner dwelling, built by day's labor for owner's occupancy; $6,000; mortgage $4,000 at 5 per cent.
F. L. PARTRIDGE, 40 Wall St., N. Y.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit; stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Modern dwelling, 10 rooms and two baths; rent $1,000. Send for list.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.,
1,655 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Plainfield, N. J.—15 acres, with improvements, suitable for sub-division; residence over 30 years; will be sold at bargain. Apply A. M. Foote, 156 Broadway, N. Y., or your broker.

One 15-room house, large grounds; one 9-room house; two 7-room cottages; all latest improvements; 5 to 10 minutes of depot. Daniel Paul, Tenafly, N. J.

Madison Av., Near 130th St.—Three-story dwelling, from October 1, $800.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Malden Lane.

Wanted—Vacant house; flats for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

Palisades Park.—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath; 6 minutes to station. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Bachelor's Apartment—Wanted by the first of October; a suite of 4 rooms with bath and service, between 23d and 42d Sts., at moderate price; long lease taken, if required; answer, stating price. William Josephy, 715-717 B'way.

Madison Av., Near 130th St.—Three-story dwelling, from October 1, $800.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Lexington Av., 993, near 72d St.—Elegant 4-story brownstone dwelling, 2 baths; $1,400. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 51st St. Tel. 1,286 Plaza.

House for Rent, 175th St.—Suitable for a doctor; near "L" station; large rooms; splendid locality. Inquire 741 Tremont Av.

Bronx.

To Rent—$2,000 Dutch Colonial house, stone and shingled; ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, fireplaces, hot water heat, private stable, fifty yards large and beautiful grounds; forest trees, small fruits, gardens, stable, conservatory; half hour in Bronx from 42d St. Val. Reform Club, 2 East 35th St.

Brooklyn.

$25 Whole house to yourself. 8 large rooms, all improvements; choice neighborhood. 351 Waverly Av., near Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS.

Handsome 8-room house, improvements, beautiful trees, excellent neighborhood, barn, corner plot, near depot; cost $6,000; price only $4,900; $500 cash; rare opportunity. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

Far Rockaway plot 100x150; free and clear; finest residential section, Bayswater district; bargain; terms to suit. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipments, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

TO RENT
20-foot American Basement near Madison Av.....$3,000
Modern furnished house in the 50s; four baths.....$5,000
4-story 18-foot house in the 50s..$1,500
J. P. WHITON STUART
576 FIFTH AV. (Tel. 6332 38th) 25 BROAD ST.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

103 Riverside Drive,
New Five-Story American Basement Dwelling.
Apply to your own broker or
E. H. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 103th St.

116th St., 169 East.—Three-story, brownstone, high-stoop dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; open plumbing; immediate possession; rent, $1,000.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

FOR SALE or let furnished, to small private family, 7 rooms; 273 West 71st.—Nine rooms, two baths; open plumbing; excellent condition; $22,500; $1,200 season.

161st St., 513 West, Near Amsterdam Av.—Three-story and basement frame cottage, full lot, eight rooms and bath; to a good tenant, $40.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

To Rent.—Superior brick and stone American basement dwellings; finest cabinet trim and best plumbing, 352 to 360 Fordham Road, west of Jerome Av.; $720. Superintendent on premises.

Grand house, near Broadway,

SEPTEMBER 1904

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE —AND— SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

5 ROOMS and 1 bath....$1,000

6 ROOMS and 1 bath.. $1,200 / $1,300

8 ROOMS and 2 baths. $1,600 / $1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths. $2,250 / $2,500

10 ROOMS and 3 baths. $3,000 / $3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers,, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

NOW OPEN.

"THE FANWOOD,"
212 East 17th St.—A large, light, and desirable Apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

"THE SORRENTO,"
NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; eight rooms and bath, $2,400; doctor's office, first floor, two rooms and bath, $900.

"PALMERO,"
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartments of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms; first floor; $1,700.

"THE PEMBROKE,"
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room apartment; elevator and all improvements; $1,000.

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large sunny rooms; modern improvements; rent, $1,000; corner Apartments, $1,200.

"THE HAMILTON,"
126 AND 128 WEST 129TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large sunny rooms; heat, &c.; RENT, $660.

"BACHELOR APARTMENTS."
"The Phoenix," 18 E. 28th St.
New House.
Suites of two rooms and bath; hardwood floors; electric light, telephone, &c.
RENT, $45 TO $55 PER MONTH.

"NO. 173 MADISON AV.,"
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two to five rooms and bath, $900 to $2,500.

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartments of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service; $850; suitable for offices.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.
53 West 33d St., near Broadway.
Telephone, 381 38th St.

WEST END HALL

NORTHEAST CORNER
West End Ave. and 101st St.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7, 8 and 9 Large, Light Rooms and Two Baths;
Modern Improvements; Telephone in each Apartment.
One block from Riverside Drive. One minute's walk from Rapid Transit Station.
Rent $1,200 to $1,600.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. cor. West End Av. and 107th St.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights. Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS. Rents $50 and upward.

HAWORTH,
239 WEST 103D ST.
Liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 very attractive rooms; every improvement. Decorated to suit; near R. T. station. Rents very reasonable; one, five rooms, $40.
Braisted & Goodman,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

31 WEST 35TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE HOUSE; ENGLISH BASEMENT; 13 ROOMS AND BATH; open plumbing; all improvements; terms on application.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
537 5th Ave. Tel. 2462 38th.

BERKELEY ARMS
326 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

THE STRATFORD,
101 WEST 115TH ST., cor. Lenox Av.
ELEGANT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
5-6 rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; facing the subway station.
RENTS $480 TO $780 PER ANNUM.
Superintendent, on premises.

THE ADELAIDE,
PARK AVENUE., COR. 66TH.
Two first-class apartments, corner, 7 rooms and bath; also ground floor; 9 extra large rooms and bath, all modern improvements.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, near 118th St.—Elegant wide single heated flat, 7 large light rooms, bath; hot water; $38. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av., and 61st St. Tel. 1,286 Plaza.

32d St., 132 East, Corner Lexington Av.—Apartment, 6 extra large all light rooms, bath; newly decorated; rent, $35. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

14th St., 227 East.—Extra large apartment; 7 rooms, bath; newly decorated; rent, $45. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

49TH STREET, 44 EAST.
Seven rooms and bath; $800. Inquire Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.

19 WEST 42D STREET.

Offer the Following Apartments

THE ALLSTON,
17-19 E. 38TH ST., COR. MADISON AVE.
Suites of two rooms and bath, or a single room and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises. $360 to $840
Also a doctor's office, consisting of a suite of either two or three rooms on ground floor $1,500

THE MELBA,
NORTH COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 102D ST.
Desirable, all light apartments, elevator, electric lighting, telephone in apartments and all conveniences ..... $780 to $1,060

THE HETHERINGTON,
S. E. COR. PARK AVE. AND 63D ST.
Seven large rooms and bathroom, elevator, telephone, hall service; excellent location.. $900 to $1,100

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.,
FACING CENTRAL PARK, NEAR BROADWAY.
Extra large apartments, 8 and 9 rooms; hall service, telephone, and elevator; central location..... $900 to $1,200

917 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 58th St.
First floor, 8 outside rooms and bathroom, steam heated; suitable for physician.. $1,000

155 WEST 46TH ST.,
A single apartment, 7 rooms and bathroom, hardwood floors, steam heat, etc..... $840

238 TO 244 EAST 13TH ST.,
5 and 10 very large rooms; hall service, heat, etc. ..... $420 to $840

26 WEST 97TH ST.,
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Eight all light rooms and bathroom; very choice neighborhood; steam heat, etc.. $660 to $720

THE REGENT,
438 AND 440 WEST 57TH ST.
8 extra large and light rooms, hall service, heat, etc. $480

235 WEST 135TH ST.
A single apartment on first floor, 7 large rooms and bathroom, steam heat, etc....$540

174 WEST 58TH ST.
A first floor apartment, 6 light rooms and bathroom, steam heat, etc.....$600

Many other select Apartment Houses managed by us are entirely rented.

Further particulars can be had at the Houses, or by calling up this Office on 'Phono 6660—38th Street.

CHOICE WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.

With Elevators.

GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms, (two servant rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators; two baths. $2,200

THE WESTPORT,
43 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartments, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,000 TO $1,200

THE SAVAGE,
323 WEST 83D ST.
Seven and eight large rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $1,000 TO $1,200

GAINSBOROUGH.
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight, and nine room Apartments; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views; electric light. $1,200 TO $2,200

ELMORE COURT,
541 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by SURFACE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric light; telephone.
Near Subway Station. $25 TO $50

Without Elevators.

LEVERIDGE,
172 West 77th St.
Corner building; six and seven rooms; hall boy; telephone. $55 TO $65

167-173 West 81ST ST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; one Apartment; 14 rooms and two baths. $50 TO $75

200 WEST 88TH ST.
CORNER BUILDING.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; all improvements; ground Flat, suitable for physician. $45 TO $60

THE RENAISSANCE,
CORNER BUILDING,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments; seven large rooms and bath; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $90

124 WEST 94TH ST.
Attractive Apartments; seven large rooms. $45 TO $55

Apply on premises or to
WILLIAM R. WARE, Agt.,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will b e mailed if desired.

The Barnard
S. W. cor. Central Park West and 71st Street,

MODERN 10 STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING,
containing the finest up-to-date appointments and various features and conveniences nowhere else duplicated.

Beautiful entrance hall and reception rooms, Two electric passenger elevators. Separate elevator for servants and delivery of goods.

COLD STORAGE REFRIGERATION AND ELECTRIC LIGHT INCLUDED IN RENT.

6 Rooms and bath, $1,200 to $1,300.
7 Rooms and bath, $1,600.
8 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $1,800.
9 Rooms & 2 baths, $2,100 to $2,500.
17 Rooms & 3 baths, $4,000.

Slawson & Hobbs. Agts.
284 Columbus Av.,
near 73d St.,
or Superintendent, on premises.

THE WASHINGTON
106 East 116th St.,
near Park Ave.
Elegant Apartments of
7 Large Rooms and Bath
Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $45.00.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
Apply to Supt. on premises, or
CALDER & LEVY,
2784 Broadway, Above 107th St.
Tel., 4587 Riverside.

Elegant Light Apartments; 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath; all improvements. Hall service. 54 West 94th St. Inquire Janitor.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE PALACIO,
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 65TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; suites of eight large, light rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. SUPERINTENDENT.

58TH STREET, 368 WEST.
Flats, 6 and 8 rooms; bath; private hall; newly decorated; $45.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water, hall service. Apply Janitor, 71 West 83d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Just Completed.

New Fireproof

Comfort Luxury

Georgean Court

Southwest Corner
66th St. and Central Park West.
Ready for Occupancy.

The handsomest and most luxurious apartment house yet constructed by modern builders.

It is replete with every improvement and device conducive to the comfort of tenants.

The appointments and equipments are of the most sumptuous and expensive character.

The Apartments are conveniently arranged in Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, butlers' pantries; large foyer reception hall.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
Tel., 1,190 Columbus. 284 Columbus av., near 73d st.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.
6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
7 Rooms and bath, $1,900 to $3,000.
Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
1 Room and bath, $450 to $600.
2 Rooms and bath, $600 to $1,100.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
of the New Mathewson Hotel,
Narragansett Pier, R. I.

For information apply at
OFFICE ON THE PREMISES
any hour, day or evening.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator; attractive entrance. Riveted hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE ALLSTON,
17 & 19 E. 38th, cor. Madison Av.
Suites of 2 rooms and bath, or a single room and bath; elevator, steam heat, telephone and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer, on premises ..... $360 to $840
Also a Doctor's office..... $1,500
Apply to Superintendent or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
19 W. 42d St., near 5th Av.

477 WEST 140TH ST.
476 WEST 141ST ST.
Corner apartments, six all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights; uniformed service; magnificent views of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
Rent $45.
Apply on premises, or to
W. D. Morgan & Co.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

GLENMORE,
77TH AV., CORNER 55TH ST.
Strictly fireproof Apartments; every modern improvement; seven rooms and two bathrooms; all-night elevator and hall service; long distance telephone in each apartment; all light, steam heat; refrigeration, electric light; rent from $1,500 to $2,200. Superintendent on premises.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.
THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 21st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
New high-class apartment house.
A few suites of six rooms and bath.
Passenger elevator; long-distance telephone in each apartment; moderate rentals.
Floor plan mailed on application.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.
41 Liberty St.,

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

229 West 101st St.,
Northwest Corner of Broadway.
Apartments of 2, 4, and 5 extremely large rooms in this modern building; electric elevator; telephone in each apartment; superior service; rents, $35 to $60.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER,
1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.
41 Liberty St.,

THE PORTLAND,
53 WEST 72D ST.
Exceptionally attractive apartments; eight extra large and light rooms, elevator service, open plumbing. Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

HUNTINGTON,
218 WEST 112TH ST.
Desirable six and seven room Apartments, with elevator, hall service, and all improvements; rents from $600 to $900 per year.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

1,465-9 Lexington Av., Corner 95th St.—One of the finest and most modern apartment houses; all latest improvements; uniformed elevator service day and night; moderate rent. Call Superintendent, on premises.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fireproof; apartments 5 and 6 large rooms, all improvements; rents, $33 to $42.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.
Bachelor apartments, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; newly renovated; electric lights; day and night service; breakfast if desired.

106TH ST., 65 and 67 West.—Single and double flats, 7 rooms and bath, all modern impts.; very light rooms; $30 to $43. Janitor on premises.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

121ST ST., 312 West.—Elegant apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $37.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

98TH ST., 57 and 59 West.—6 rooms and bath, hot water supply; $23 to $24.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

The Constance,
60 St. Nicholas av., cor. 113th St.
NEW OWNERSHIP.
NEW MANAGER.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.
Telephone in Each Apt.
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

The Tuxedo,
1,900 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 118TH ST.
All improvements. Elevator service.
FIVE AND SIX ROOMS, $35 TO $40.
Particularly light rooms.

152 & 154 W. 84th St.
Seven large rooms. All improvements.
RENTS, $40 TO $50.
Apply on premises, or
F. ZITTEL, 286 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 72D ST.

THE CHERBOURG,
Central Park West & 92d St.
Beautiful 9 and 10 room Apartments, with all-night elevator, hall service, and every modern convenience. Rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.
GORDON S. McCREEDY & CO.,
561 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 88TH ST.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments,
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt., on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St,
Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. Corner apartment, $500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

Bachelor Apartments.
CORNER 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
In suites of two large, light rooms and bath, equipped with every appointment.
Electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water, and first-class attendance.
RENTS, $30 TO $40 PER MONTH.
CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
Corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

391 WEST END AV.
Handsome Apartments, decorated to suit, with elevator and all modern conveniences, to rent from $1,200 to $1,600 per year; seven and eight rooms.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

451 WEST END AV.
Beautiful seven-room Apartments, with hall service, telephone, and all conveniences, to rent from $750 to $900.
McCREEDY & CO., Columbus Av., 88th St.

ARCADIA,
159 West 45th St., adjoining Long Acre Square; 6-room apartment vacant; modern improvements; also, ground-floor for business; moderate rents. Janitor or
LEONARD MORGAN, AGT.,
45th St. 1,541 Broadway.

AMSTERDAM AV., 830, Near 101st St.—Four rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, newly decorated; $20.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

103D ST., 12 West.—Large, spacious apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, all imps., newly decorated; $40 and $45.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

101ST ST., 108 West.—Five rooms and bath, newly decorated; 2d floor; $22.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

105TH ST., 200 West, Corner of Amsterdam Av.—Elegant, large, light apt., 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; $45.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

102D ST., 73 and 75 West.—5 rooms and bath; comfortable, neat apartments; $18 and $19.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

124TH ST., 354 West.—Four rooms and bath; very desirable; $16 and $17.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleansing Co., 329 W. 58.

124th St., 312 East.—Second-floor apartment; 8 rooms and bath; newly decorated; $30.

207TH STREET, 204 EAST.
Three rooms, $12.

101ST ST., 44 West.—Cozy four-room flat, $15.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

All-light five rooms and bath, $27.00. 267 West 125th St. (corner.)

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.
Tel. No. 3,307—Riverside.

We present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.

As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.

Frank L. Fisher Co.

Riverside Drive.....Corner 93d St.
The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments are arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants.
RENTALS ..... $3,300 and $3,400

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.
LARGE ROOMS, UNIQUE IN ARRANGEMENT.
8 Rooms and Two Baths..... $1,200 to $1,500

Henrietta Court.....316 West 95th St.
NEW BUILDING; LARGE ROOMS.
5 Rooms and Bath..... $540
8 Rooms and Bath..... 960

Valencia Court.....317 West 95th St.
LIGHT AND SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms and Bath..... $840 to $900

308 West 93d St......Near Riverside
Fine large rooms, overlooking Hudson River.
8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths..... $840 to $1,080

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.
8 Rooms and Bath..... $780

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath..... $600 to $750

Arlington.....146 West 82d St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
7 Rooms and Bath..... $900
8 Rooms and Bath..... 1,050

Roycroft.....129 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
6 Rooms and Bath..... $660 and $720

Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.
NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.
6 Rooms and Bath..... $720
7 Rooms and Bath..... 900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.
10-story bldg. overlooking Union Square; light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath..... $600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath..... 720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath..... 1,200 to 1,440

Frank L. Fisher Co.
COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 612L-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

HARTFORD, 60 WEST 75TH ST., COR. COLUMBUS AV.
7 and 8 rooms; elevator service; $55 to $70.

GRAYLING, 101 WEST 74TH ST., COR. COLUMBUS AV.
7 rooms and bath; hall boy; $45 to $55.

206 TO 212 W. 69TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM
7 rooms and bath; private hall; steam heat and hot water supply; $30 to $37.50.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
AND SUITES FOR LADIES.
NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Parlor, bedroom, private hall, bathroom, $27.50 to $37.50; three rooms and bath, six front windows, $37.50 to $65; private telephone, all-night eelvator; meals (optional) served in rooms; moderate prices; references essential; the most artistic and moderate priced apartments in town; Inspection invited. Manager, 68 West 9th St., or LOUIS RODNEY BERG, 35 Nassau St.
Booklet by mail on application.

NORTHPORT AND SOUTHPORT,
74 West 105th St., corner Manhattan Av., and 51 Manhattan Av., corner 102d St. Exceptionally large outside rooms. Telephone in each apartment. Moderate rentals. Only three left.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
MANHATTAN AVE., 117TH TO 118TH ST.
Two four and six room apartments; all-night elevator service. Most commodious apartments in Harlem. Our four-room apartments are unequalled for size and accommodation. One minute to L Express and all cars.

2 West 83d St.
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

226 Central Park West,
NEAR 83D ST.
Elegant large apartments, seven rooms and bath; two toilets, open plumbing, elevator service; rents $840 to $1,000 per year. Supt., on premises.

151ST ST., 504 WEST, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. **ELSINOR**
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

503 WEST 158TH ST.,
Six large light rooms, all improvements, modern plumbing, newly renovated, $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; large light seven-room apartments, hall service, $45-$50.

217 WEST 83D ST.,
6-room apartments, all improvements, $32-$36.

955 ..... 963 WEST 180TH ST. 963
Elegant large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

The Stratford
MADISON AVE.
Southwest corner 81st St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF
High-class and exclusive suites of 9 and 15 very large all outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults; immediate possession.

Central Park West, Cor. 92d St.
ARDSLEY HALL,
Overlooking Central Park; absolutely fireproof apartment house; apartments of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 rooms, with baths; cold storage supplied free; bathroom for servants; all modern improvements; apartments can be seen by applying on the premises any hour of the day or evening.

The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

507 MADISON AV.
Southeast Corner 53d St.
An exceptionally desirable, large apartment of 14 rooms, every room an outside one, bounded on the north, east, south, and west by sunshine, air, and light; 3 baths, 2 extra servants' rooms, storage and laundry rooms, &c.; most select and accessible location; modern in every detail. For further particulars
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

The "Mildred," 140 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

963 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private house, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur G. Muhiker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT.
The Soney, 49 West 57th St.; 9 unusually large and light rooms and baths; open plumbing; elevator day and night; rents, $1,300-$2,000. For further particulars apply to
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
'Phone 2573—38th. 520 5th Av., near 43d.

LA ROCHELLE,
75th, corner Columbus Av.
Choice corner, seven rooms, bath, private telephone, all-night service, free electric light, steam heat, $1,600.

LA SCALA,
405 Central Park West.
Modern elevator apartment house; one 7 and one 8 room apartment; rent, $800 and $1,000.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 106th St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat:
83d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath..... $45
84th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath..... 40
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath..... 50
87th St., 22 West, 7 rooms and bath..... 50
90th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath..... 45
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

GRANTLEY APARTMENTS,
557 W. 124th St.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

THE COURTLAND
Madison Av. and 88th St., S. E. Cor.
Nine rooms and bath, $1,400; seven rooms and bath, $1,000. Superintendent, on premises. Telephone 480—79th St.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST.
5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

PARK AVE., 1049-1053
(Near 86th.) Flats of six large rooms; bath; hot water supply; hall, bathroom steam heated; $26, $30.

Elegant 6 and 8 rooms and bath at 227, 229, and 231 East 72d St.; rents, $35-$50; also 6 and 7 rooms and bath; southwest corner Lenox Av. and 118th St.; rents, $40-$55. Inquire Janitors.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; handsomely decorated; neighborhood unsurpassed; $45, $50.

12th St., 231 East.—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents $35 to $45.

Brooklyn.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
New, 8 large rooms and 2 baths, decorated; each apartment 22 feet wide, 103 feet deep; most complete in every detail; rent $720 to $960 year. Park Place and Nostrand Av. Otto Singer, Builder.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WOULD YOU MAKE $50 IF YOU COULD?

This Is the Opportunity You Have Till Sept. 6th.

LABOR DAY

and the two days preceding we devote to opening our NEW TRACT JUST WEST OF GRANTWOOD ON THE PALISADES.

On Tuesday, Sept. 6th, there will be an average

ADVANCE OF $50 PER LOT.

Buy before 6 P. M., Sept. 5th, and make this profit.

Grantwood lots, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) selling four years ago for $375, are now bringing $750 to $800. The possibilities of this new tract are equally good.

Take Franklin, 42d, or 130th St. Ferries, and Trolleys.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

Phone 1847 Mad. 1,133 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Broadway and 34th St.

CHILD'S BUILDING.

ALSO 1 EAST 42D ST.

Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in these New Buildings for Rent. Everything Up to Date. Elevator and Uniform Service Day and Evening.

MODERATE TERMS.

WILLARD S. BURROWS, Agent, on Premises.

The Slater Studios

For Artists, Musicians, and Educators.
No. 7 FORTY-SECOND ST. WEST, AT 5TH AV.
On the street floor is entrance to
THE "POPULAR SHOP" OF McHUGH;
Opposite is
THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY;
In the rear is the open court of
THE NEW HOTEL RENAISSANCE.
☞Electric elevator, steam heat, telephones.
ONLY ONE STUDIO UNLEFT.
Apply JANITOR on premises.

Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.
Very desirable location for first-class business. Resonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

Adjoining Broadway.
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
725-727 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

WILL ALTER TO SUIT
39 WEST 19TH ST.
Four-story and basement (high stoop) and cellar brownstone house, size 25x90x92; reasonable rent; long lease.
J. W. DIMICK, 140 FIFTH AV.

CORNER STORE & BASEMENT,
Southwest corner 83d St. and Park Av., old established grocery corner; suitable for druggist, grocer, or any other business. Inquire L. & D. Baum, 987 Madison Av.

EXCELLENT DOUBLE CORNER.
Store occupied as a grocery for eight years; 51 Manhattan Av., corner 102d St.; rent, $900. Inquire on premises.

S. W. COR. 6TH AVE., 11TH ST.
Top loft, 7,500 feet; absolute light all sides; power, automatic sprinklers. Apply engineer, premises.

DESIRABLE AVENUE STORE, $20.
1,644-1,646 Park Av., adjoining 116th St.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Handsome store, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

WATER FRONT PROPERTIES.
FACTORIES AND FOUNDRY SITES.
FLOYD S. CORBIN, 96 BROADWAY.

Strong, fire-proof building; elevator; long lease; $2,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $12.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

House, building lots, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

18 West 25th St.
JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
THE ARLINGTON,
Opposite Trinity Chapel.
New 12-story fireproof
FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Apartments, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Transient and Permanent Guests.
Every Modern Improvement.
Rentals.....$600 to $1600.
CUISINE OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.
'PHONE 8397 CORT. 21 NASSAU ST.
Agents or Manager on premises.

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fireproof housekeeping apartment house in the United States; every convenience; refrigeration, mail chutes, telephones; 2 elevators to each apartment; independent storage rooms; extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention; most accessible location in the city.
8 AND 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
For further particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

THE GANOGA,
35 and 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.
New Subway Station, 2 Minutes Walk.
Single and double suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished.
Full hotel service; restaurant a la carte and table d'hote dinners.
Private telephone and all-night elevator.
Descriptive booklet on application.

THE BRAYTON,
62 MADISON AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Handsomely furnished and unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $2.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary E. Tucker, Prop. Roof garden for tenants and their guests.

Three lofts, with power, to let; capacity, 21,000 feet. Harris Uris, 525 West 26th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

SCHUYLER ARMS
98th St. and Riverside Drive, New York City.
Two Blocks to Express Subway Station.
2D SEASON.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. FIREPROOF.
Private Dining and Reception Rooms.
Restaurant a la Carte.
MUSIC.
2 rooms and bath.....$500, $600, $700
4 and 5 rooms, kitchenettes..$840, $900, $1,200
REFINED AND QUIET.
PERFECT SERVICE.
References required.

HOTEL
ABERDEEN
17-19-21 W. 32d, near 5th Ave.
This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence.
Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block. Rates from $700 up.
Descriptive booklet.
32d St. Hotel Co., Prop.

LE MARQUIS
HOTEL,
12-14-16 EAST 31ST ST.
NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
APARTMENTS TO LEASE OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

THE ALABAMA,
15 EAST 11TH ST.
(Very near 5th Av.)
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.
Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.
The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.
The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.
Two elevators, a mail chute, and a retinue of courteous attendants assist in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.
Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT
Southeast Cor. Broadway & 55th St.

Apartments for Fall occupancy are now ready for inspection. Ample space, convenient arrangement, artistic decorations, and luxurious furnishings make the Woodward famous for

Comfort and Convenience

with a clientele refined and exclusive. The usual annoyances are eliminated; every known modern appliance is employed. The most elegant bathrooms in New York City.

High Grade Transient Accommodations
SUITS OF ANY SIZE.

The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a distinctive reputation for harmonious and beautiful appointments, perfect service, and efficient cuisine.

T. D. GREEN, Manager.
Telephone 2574 Columbus.

HOTEL
SEVILLE
S. W. Cor. 29th St. and Madison Av.
ENTIRELY NEW | **LOCATION UNSURPASSED**
QUIET AND DISTINCTLY FIRST CLASS.
Now offers to desirable tenants only suites of 2 or more rooms by the season or by the year at moderate prices.
Parlor, bedroom and bath, from **$1,250 to $2,000** per year.
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, from **$1,600 to $2,600** per year.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Rates.

All rooms well furnished and the hotel equipped with every conceivable modern convenience.

TRANSIENT RATES $1.50 per day and upward. With baths, $2.00 per day and upward.

The Restaurant and Café are special features, with the highest standard of service maintained. Club breakfasts and table d'hote dinners will be served.

Further particulars of
EDWARD PURCHAS, Mgr.

THE
TOURAINE.
High-class, Exclusive Family Hotel.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A Few Apartments
Will Be Open for Rental
from Oct. 1st.
CAN BE SHOWN NOW.
Restaurant a la carte.
9 AND 11 EAST 39TH ST.
E. H. MANNING, Manager.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00
Interesting to the Student of Economy.
Single Rooms, with Private Bathroom, Dollar Per Day Up.
FIRST-CLASS, FIREPROOF HOTEL;
MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION;
Up to Date. Homelike. Comfortable.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.
RATES PER DAY:
Bedroom, Dressing Room and Private Bathroom.....$1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.....$3.00
Parlor, Dressing Room, Bedroom, and Private Bathroom.....$3.50
HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., New York City.
$1.00 $1.00 $1.00

HOTEL
ORLEANS
COLUMBUS AVE., S. W. COR. 80TH ST.
NEW MANAGEMENT.
REFINISHED THROUGHOUT.
Suites of 2 or 3 Extra Large Rooms.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
ELIGIBLE LOCATION.
Dining Room on 10th Floor.

Number Twelve Fifth Avenue.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Perfectly appointed, located in the best section of Manhattan.
Modern in the strictest sense and conducted on the highest plane of efficiency, this hotel appeals especially to discriminating and refined people.
A few apartments to let from October first, two, three, four, and six rooms.
Restaurant a la Carte and Table d'hote.
WASHINGTON SQUARE HOTEL CO.
(Second Season.)

HOTEL REGENT
SHERMAN SQUARE,
BROADWAY AND 70TH STREET.
First Express Subway Station Uptown.
High-class apartment hotel exclusively for families—situated midway between Central and Riverside Parks in the centre of the fashionable residential section.
RESTAURANT
AMERICAN PLAN AND A LA CARTE.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished. One room and bath to eight rooms and three baths.
Private Dining Room and Library.
F. M. ROGERS, Manager.

THE RAMON,
338, 340 WEST 57TH ST.
Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
CATERING TO REFINED CLIENTELE ONLY.
Best Residential Section.
Near Broadway and Central Park.
Convenient to all car lines.
Restaurant—European, American.
1 to 6 Rooms, with Bath, furnished or unfurnished.
Apartments Ready for Reservation by Season or Year.

THE HANOVER,
2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

Superior brick and stone American basement dwellings; finest cabinet trim and best plumbing. 352 to 360 Fordham Road, west of Jerome Av.; $720. Superintendent on premises.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale—Beautiful toy spaniel puppies, (males.) P. O. Box 120, Burlington, Vermont.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets, 25c.
Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

Free Ride in Electric Buses from Pier. Walk to Steeplechase Park for holders of 25-cent combination tickets.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.
Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 1:50, 2:15, 2:50, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1 } Half hour later
North River } than foot 22d St.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:30, 11:10, 11:55 A. M., 12:40, 1:10, 2:00, 2:55, 3:30, 3:55, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, *8:10, 8:40, *9:10, 9:30, *9:50, *10:40 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day. FISHKILL & LANDINGS. Leave foot 22d St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners à la Carte.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:15, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 23d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 23d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 5:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS
including free admission to all attractions.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y. foot E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:26 A. M. to 10:26 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St., 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20 9:40 P. M.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route.
Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON
To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:40 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M.
Round trip, 90 cents.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS, 50c.
On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Hudson River as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS FOR RENT.
In great variety of styles and sizes.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in rentals of volume. Catalogue and bargain circular mailed.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
Broadway, cor. 47th St.

RENTING PIANOS You can select from 300 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125TH ST. | **$90** Splendid upright. Used, but a bargain. Also a magnificent mahogany upright **$125**

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE. 128 West 42d St.

MACHINERY.
CHEAP POWER FROM KEROSENE; SAFE, SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND RELIABLE. GET SPECIAL INTRODUCTION PRICES AND CATALOGUE.
UNIVERSAL KEROSENE ENGINE CO.,
276 WEST ST.

Stone crushers: Nos. 3 and 4 Gates; 10x20 Blake; also screens and elevators for a complete plant; also any suitable size boiler and engine required. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

25 h. p. locomotive boiler on wheels, 40 h. p. Economic, 200 h. p. vertical boiler, skidded locomotive, tubular and vertical boilers any size. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

Low Rates to St. Louis Exposition

Weekly tours, including every expense. Accommodations will be provided at the magnificent new Hotel Jefferson, which is absolutely fireproof and the finest hotel in St. Louis.
OTHER TOURS to Yellowstone Park, California, Eastern Resorts, Luray Caverns, and Virginia resorts, etc.
RAILROAD and STEAMSHIP tickets to all points.
☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square, New York.
Boston, Phila., Pittsburgh, Chicago.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP
UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY.
The steamer "Homer Ramsdell" leaves New York, foot of FRANKLIN ST., 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST. 9:30 A. M., making landings at WEST POINT, FISHKILL, and NEWBURGH. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT 7:00 P. M.

FARE for ROUND TRIP (ONLY) 90c.
Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.
Refreshments Served on Steamer.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point, 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in camp, Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on Board.
This Excursion made every Saturday.

Dreamland.
ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION
Sunday, Sept. 4th.
L. I. R. R. AND FAST NORWICH LINE STEAMER "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Special express train from E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Bedford and East N. Y. Tickets at L. I. R. R. offices commencing on Friday. Right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Staterooms, music, and refreshments on steamer.

Mauch Chunk
SWITCHBACK A GLEN ONOKO
New Jersey Central
Sept. 5th
ROUND TRIP TICKETS
ADULTS - $1.50
CHILDREN - 75c.
SWITCHBACK, $1.00 EXTRA.
Special train { Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. / South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

Up the Sound
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
To Sea Cliff & Glenwood
The popular Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.), on Sundays, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A.M. Leave Glenwood 5:30 P.M.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Labor Day Exc'n
UP THE SOUND
To Great Neck, Sea Cliff and Glenwood.
The Popular Steamer "Nantasket" leaves Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.), 9:30; 31st St., E. R., N. Y., 9:45 A.M. Ret. leave Glenwood 5:30 P.M. Excursion, 50c.

North Beach
NATURE'S MERRY PLAYGROUND AND MECCA OF AMUSEMENTS
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
EXTRA BOATS LEAVE
E. 99th and E. 134th Sts.

IDEAL TRIP SUNDAY AND LABOR DAY
TO NEW HAVEN, ON SUNDAYS (also Labor Day, Sept. 5th), the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 10, E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 20 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:25, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, *3:25, Congressional Limited,** 4:25, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *10:10 night. Sunday, 3:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, †3:25, Congressional Limited,** *4:25, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 8:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—8:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:25 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:25 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 9:55 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. week-days. Sunday, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, SOUTH PARK, and ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 7:40, 9:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 1:26, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 3:55, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Deebrosses and Cortlandt Streets only, 8:40 A. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:35, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *11:25, *12:25 noon, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *3:25, 4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:25, 6:55, 7:55, 8:35, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. week-days. Sundays, 8:00, *8:55, 9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, *1:25, *2:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Parlor Car. **Sleeping Car.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 260 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
8-7-04 General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Line from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as follows:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:35, 11:35 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
1:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Isls. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LTD."
3:20 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—25½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
10:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. §Except Saturday and Sunday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday.
Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:27 P. M. Sundays 9:30 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.
AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Philadelphia....Sept. 10|New York.....Sept. 24
Paris.....Sept. 17|St. Paul.....Oct. 1
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 6 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Sept. 10|Vaderland.....Sept. 24
Finland.....Sept. 17|Kroonland.....Oct. 1
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic.....Sept. 7, 2 PM|Oceanic.Sept. 21, 3 PM
Majestic.....Sept.14, 10 AM|Arabic Sept.23, 4:30 P M
Atlantic City.....Sept. 10, 10 AM|Teutonic.Sept. 28, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1 Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 2, Dec. 13, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 25
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM|Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM|K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 2:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM|Kaiser...Nov. 15, 11 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..Sept. 10, 10 AM|Bremen..Oct. 8, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 17, 10 AM|Bremen..Oct. 18, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM|Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
Neckar..Sept. 29, 9 AM|Friedrich..Nov. 10, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenz'n..Sep. 10, 11 AM|Hohenz'n..Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 1, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM|Irene...Nov. 12, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Moltke..Sept. 6, 2 PM|Hamburg.Sept. 15, 10AM
Belgravia.Sept. 8, 10 AM|Pennsyl'a.Sep. 17, 11:30A
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
P. Oskar..Sept. 6, 2 PM|P. Oskar..Oct. 25, 10 AM
P. Adalbert.Oct. 4, Noon|Phoenicia.Nov. 10, 12 AM
Pennsyl'a.Sep. 17, 11:30A|Belgravia.Dec. 1, 10AM
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND" from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Campania.Sept. 10, 6 AM|Umbria.....Oct. 1, 10 AM
Etruria.Sept. 17, 10 AM|Campania..Oct. 8, Noon

GIRL RAN TO HER DEATH.

Wire Across Street Tripped Her—Companion May Recover.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Running hand in hand to escape the storm, Miss Grace Wright and Miss Clara Severson ran into a wire across the walk at Weedsport last evening, and were thrown headlong to the sidewalk.

Miss Wright, aged eighteen, died in half an hour of concussion of the brain. Miss Severson, who lives in this city, has been unconscious ever since, but hopes of recovery are entertained.

Miss Wright was a daughter of James A. Wright, a well-known lawyer, and was an unusually bright girl.

THIRD ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Italian, Accused of Murder, Tries to End Life in Cell.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 3.—Sam Herlingola, an Italian who killed his brother at Huntington on June 25 and shot his cousin, Mrs. Piera, afterward attempting suicide with revolver and knife, and who tried to kill himself in the County Jail on Aug. 8 by cutting two arteries in his arm, made a third attempt to end his life in the jail yesterday by stabbing himself with a piece of iron from his cot.

He was found before he had inflicted a serious injury. Two guards were then posted at his cell.

FACE SLAPPED; KILLED TWO.

Drink Causes a Double Murder on a Country Road.

RAYNE, La., Sept. 3.—A double killing has occurred seven miles north of this place, two prominent farmers, Will Bruner and Joseph Neville Trahan, being the victims. Homer Meche, the slayer, was riding along the road intoxicated.

When he met Trahan and Bruner he said he was the best man. Trahan slapped Meche's face, whereupon Meche drew a pistol and killed both Bruner and Trahan. Meche was lodged in jail at Crowley, La.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Major Frank S. Harlow, artillery, will proceed to Fort Totten and report at that post for duty.

Capt. William C. Cannon, Quartermaster, will proceed to St. Louis and report for duty as assistant at the clothing depot.

First Lieut. William F. Raymond, artillery, is transferred from the Sixty-third Company to the unassigned list, and will report to the commanding officer, artillery, District of Puget Sound, for staff duty.

First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, artillery, is transferred from the Tenth Battery to the Eighty-fifth Company, and will join that company.

Second Lieut. John A. Berry, artillery, is assigned to the Sixty-third Company, and will join that company Oct. 1.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, artillery, is transferred from the unassigned list to the Tenth Battery.

First Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty.

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to enter the class at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.

Col. Alfred C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, is detailed as a member of the retiring board appointed at San Francisco, vice Col. George H. Torney.

Navy.

Ensign J. H. Comfort is ordered to the Texas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Florida at Lambert Point, Bancroft at San Juan, Lawrence at Sewall Point.

Sailed—Wasp from Pensacola for cruise, Newport from Colon for Bocas del Toro, Olympia and Cleveland from Gibraltar for Cherbourg.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. S. Sharp, City of Mexico; Thomas Wimch, London.

HOLLAND—A. P. Gorman, Jr., Maryland; Col. Craddock London; F. H. Stephens, London; W. N. Fersfel, Vienna; ex-Gov. N. C. Murphy, Arizona.

MANHATTAN—A. von Herrenkirchen, Berlin; L. L. E. Hooper, Guildford, England; E. W. Husted, London; S. J. Sayles, Belfast; H. J. Rosencrantz, China; L. L. Richards, London; P. C. Bowers, United States Navy; F. M. Fish, London; N. J. Flynn, Dublin, Ireland.

PLAZA—C. L. F. Dubain, Tokio.

SAVOY—George Hoentschel, R. del Valle, and C. Frank, Paris; Baroness Ray von Wrede, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. E. Boyd, Nome.

EARLINGTON—C. L. Myers, Jacksonville; Dr. E. W. Updegraff, Pittsburg.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. T. F. Kane, United States Army.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells all week Oriental rugs, Boardwalk, Arverne, Long Isl'd.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, Auct'rs.
64 & 66 WHITE STREET, N. Y. CITY.
Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, 11 o'clock
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
2500 ROLLS JAPANESE MATTINGS
IN ALL GRADES. ALSO
1000 ROLLS CHINA MATTINGS,
IN ALL WEIGHTS. ALSO
Rolls Hartford Axminster Carpets and Borders, also 9x12 Wilton and Axminster Rugs, and 50 Pieces "Nairns" Oilcloth.
N. B.—The attention of the Trade is called to this Peremptory Sale of new and desirable patterns of Japanese Mattings.
Every lot on this Catalogue will be sold to the Highest Bidder.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. *line*—3 *times*, 24c; 7*t*., 42c. 7 *words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

First-class inducements to manufacturers desiring to locate. Manufacturers' Exchange, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Capitalist interested with view to purchasing letters patents on big money makers; exceptional merits. Address Box 62, Rocky Hill, Conn.

Ginseng.—Fortunes in little gardens; easily grown everywhere; roots and seed for sale; booklet free; write to-day. Ozark Ginseng Co., Dept. A, Joplin, Mo.

For Sale—Interest in well-established coal and building material business on Harlem River; fine outlook for Fall trade. Geo. W. May, Morris Heights, city.

Attention.—Old-established shop, containing watches, clocks, jewelry, cutlery, guns, 5 lathes, jeweler's and machinist's tools, &c.; must be sold immediately; cash. 138 Macdougal St.

Foundation for great National weekly for sale; well established; good circulation; large percentage renews; ability can build fine property; $8,000 required. Emerson P. Harris, 253 B'way.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herfeld & Co., 85 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

A rare opportunity for an active and energetic business man, with $60,000 capital, to assume controlling interest in an established, profitable manufacturing business. Address Box H, 176 Times.

General agent wanted by large company; universal demand for goods; investment of $500 necessary; factory investigation solicited; highest references given and required. Address Beard & Ely, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED.

I have a well established, successful importing business, and require additional capital; I want a partner who can furnish $50,000 to $75,000. Address Whitney, Box 175 Times Office.

PROFITS AMOUNTING TO THOUSANDS of dollars are divided every month among investors by the Storey Cotton Company, (Incorporated), capital and surplus $262,000.) Are you getting your share? Write for particulars. T. H. Quinlan, Treas., 658 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—Secretary and Treasurer of a large woodworking business in St. Louis wishing to retire will sell interest of $58,000, earning an average of 7½% since business started 14 years ago; salary goes with position and stock; will take part cash and part exchange in real estate on Manhattan Island. Address Manufacturing, Box 156 Times.

A RARE CHANCE
TO GET INTO
BUSINESS WITHOUT
CAPITAL.

A Photograph Gallery which has been established 25 years can be had without any bonus; owner is retiring on account of ill-health; this is an opportunity for a young man that understands his business without capital, providing the parties can prove their ability and honesty. Apply only to
S. LINDAU & CO.,
4 EAST 14TH ST.

SUMMER RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

The KITTATINNY

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL IN NOVEMBER.

The Paradise of America.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

More than $75,000 expended in improvements and furnishings. Elevators; rooms en suite with bath. Music concerts mornings and evenings. Purest mountain spring water used in hotel. Boating and fishing. Grand walks and drives. Golf and tennis. First-class livery attached. Accommodations for automobile tourists. Write for special September and October rates and booklet, beautifully illustrated. Coaches at all trains. 2½ hours from New York. European restaurant and cafe a feature.

CHARLES E. COPE.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK STATE.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions. STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC. N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

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MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. Tel. 600 Coney Island.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GRAVES, Manager. Tel., 700 Coney Island.

GO TO LONG ISLAND FOR YOUR VACATION
Ideal for Health, Rest and Recreation.
Illustrated book containing list of Long Island hotels and boarding houses free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120, 1,333 Broadway; 95 5th Ave., 774 Lexington Ave., 874 Columbus Ave., and 43 West 125th St., New York; or send 4 cents in stamps to HOWARD M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, L. I. R. R., 283 Fifth Ave., New York.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
AND
Bathing Establishment

will remain open during September. Special rates. Booklets. E. M. EARLE & SON, N. Y. office, 27th St., near Broadway.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn, ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. Open from May to Nov. Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. For particulars address M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Catskill Mountains.

KISKATOM RETREAT HOUSE.

32D SEASON; $7 TO $10 PER WEEK. High elevation; grand mountain scenery; location unsurpassed. BOATING AND FISHING FREE. Table and beds first class; plenty of shade; enlarged and refurnished; lighted by gas. W. F. FISHER, Kiskatom, Greene Co., N. Y.

Lake Mahopac.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL, Lake Mahopac, N.Y.,

Will remain open until October 1st. All outdoor sports. 1½ hours from Grand Central Depot. Illustrated Booklet. EMERSON CLARK, Proprietor.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

SPECIAL LABOR DAY RATES
Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.50 per day up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year. DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

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RIO GRANDE,

New York Av., oyerlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

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Ocean end Virginia Av., Atlantic City, N. J.
$10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement; elevator from street level. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia. J. M. MOSEMAN.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

THE BREAKERS
Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept.
Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

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GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
Will exchange completely equipped tissue paper mill of four tons daily capacity (located near New York) for free and clear income property; unexcelled opportunity for some one desiring active business. Floyd S. Corbin, 96 Broadway.

A fine country residence, nicely located, near Englewood, N. J., $50,000; free and clear; what can you offer? MYRON W. ROBINSON, 277 Broadway.

Property to exchange in all sections of country and city; send yours. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 277 Broadway.

If you have any book or a number of books which you wish to turn into ready cash, use The New York Times Book Exchange. The advertising rate is 5c. per word.

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BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

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MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving. L. D. IVISON.

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HEATON HALL
Cuisine and service unexcelled. Beautiful fishing; golf; music. ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Prop. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
OAK LAWN HOUSE,
Between Stockbridge and Lenox. House new and modern; broad piazzas; excellent table; telephone and livery. E. G. LAIRD, Prop.

Vermont.

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LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing; golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 *time*, 10c.; 14 *times*, 8c.; 30 *times*, 6c.

Cherry Crest Mountain House, open through September and October; good accommodations and home comforts; terms $5 per week; hunting and fishing near. For further particulars address T. W. Hadden, Fostersdale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trolley 2½ miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

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HELP WANTED

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A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.—OPERATORS WANTED ON LADIES' NECKWEAR. APPLY BALLIN & BERNHEIMER, 515 BROADWAY, TOP FLOOR.

STERN BROTHERS, WEST 23D ST., require a competent HEAD OF STOCK for their HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT. Only those having held similar positions in leading houses need apply, by mail only, stating experience.

STERN BROTHERS WEST 23D STREET, have vacancies for competent SALESWOMEN IN THEIR CLOAK DEPARTMENT. Must have been employed in city retail houses in a similar capacity. Apply by letter, or in person Wednesday or Thursday between 8:30 and 10 A. M.

Males.

AA.—WANTED—1 MALE AND 1 FEMALE.—An accurate, experienced billing clerk on the Underwood machine; must be able to extend at sight and be thoroughly familiar with the work. Address, stating nationality and salary expected, X. Y. Z., Box 107, 617 6th Av.

PLASTERERS—Wanted, 100 plasterers for independent union of Brooklyn; wages $5.50 per day, 8 hours; trade rushing. Apply George Cunningham, 38 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

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STERN BROTHERS WEST 23D STREET, have vacancies for several neat, BRIGHT BOYS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STOCK BOYS. Apply between 8:30 and 10 A. M.

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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. SELL Any Style, Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5966—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

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FREE, LADIES' SILK PETTICOATS

We agree to replace any of our $10.00 guaranteed silk petticoats or silk drop skirts (our make) that crack or break within six months FREE. We have latest imported designs in shirt waists, shirt waist suits, etc. Our patterns are six months in advance of others, as we import direct. New creations just received in velvets, silks, renaissance (Saieline silk and wool flannels unshrinkable) and many other new designs and novelties. Ladies' own material taken if desired. Special attention given out-of-city orders. Regular sizes on hand.
PRICE & CO.,
45 W. 22d St., New York.
'Phone Gramercy 3,735.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

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A HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK'S BUSINESS DISTRICT.

Easily Accessible from all parts of Greater New York, from Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

Faculty comprises many of the ablest business educators in the United States.
Equipment (all new) superior to that of any other Commercial School in New York or Brooklyn.
Employment facilities the best that money and long experience can provide.
Instruction given in Isaac and Ben Pitman systems of shorthand, "Touch" Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Business Practice, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Penmanship, German, French and Spanish.

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NIGHT SCHOOL begins early, enabling ambitious young men and young women to come to the school at the close of business, receive their instruction at once and depart for home early. Individual instruction can be arranged for at any time between 5 and 8:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
PARENTS who contemplate giving their sons and daughters a thorough business training, and independent young people who are interested, are cordially invited to call and inspect the school and its facilities or to write for particulars. A call at the school is strongly advised.

JOHN J. EAGAN, President.

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If you contemplate a business career the question before you is not, will you attend a business school, but, Which School? Present day business conditions make it plain to everyone that a thorough training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting and Office Methods is absolutely necessary to every young man and woman who aspires to business success.

The superior advantages afforded by the Eastman Schools cannot be properly set forth in a newspaper advertisement. We want you to write for our illustrated catalogue, or, better still, call and see the school. We can convince any reasonable person who will investigate our claims that the Eastman Schools are the best business schools in the United States.

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Office open Labor Day until 9:30 P. M.
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Business Shorthand and Telegraphy,
5TH AVE. ON 125TH ST.
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A great school in a great city.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
Indorsed by a discerning public.
1,000 calls for graduates in a single month.
NOW is a good time to begin.
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GERMAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
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CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAEMCKE
TWENTY-NINTH SEASON.
Founded 1878. Incorporated 1884.
Leading School of Music at Lowest Rates. Chartered under the laws of the State of New York. Empowered by law to award certificates and diplomas and to confer the degree of Doctor of Music.
Instruction in Piano, Vocal, Violin, Organ, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, Elocution, and all Orchestral instruments.
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS, BEGINNERS, AMATEURS.
42 professors, including August Fraemcke, Carl Hein, Julius Lorenz, Castellanos, Kritzler, Ida Kline, Marie Maurer, Van Damock, Greicnauer, and others.
MUSICAL LECTURES BY H. E. KREHBIEL, CARL FIQUE AND DIRK HAAGMANS.
Terms $10 up per quarter.
Students have free admission to the Chorus Classes, Harmony, Sight Reading, and Ensemble Classes, Concerts, Lectures, &c.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
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Instruction in all branches of music by a faculty of forty of the most eminent instructors, including August Fraemcke, Carl Hein, Hugo Grunwald, Mme. Clara Poole, Michael Banner, Hans Kronold, Louis Victor Saar, Henry Lambert, Conrad Kniil, Harry Schreyer, and
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No previous knowledge of music necessary to enter the College Departments for Professionals, Amateurs, and Beginners.
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30TH ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, PIANO AND ORGAN—September 13th (Tuesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.
SINGING—September 14th (Wednesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 9 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, 'CELLO, CONTRABASS, HARP and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—September 15th (Thursday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—September 17th (Saturday). PIANO AND VIOLIN—10 A. M. to 12 M.
For further information address Secretary.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Sachs & Davis, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, September 6, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of suits, coats, woolen bundles of unmanufactured overcoats, pants, vests, &c., trimmings, &c., also goods that were bought at former sale, will be sold over for account of former purchaser, and all other assets. Order of Augustus H. Skillin, Receiver. James, Schell & Elkus, Attorney for Receiver, 50 Pine Street, New York.

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SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS

Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call. U. S. Rug Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Cash paid for pawnticketa, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware, Kleinman, 230 5th Av.

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LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

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Jersey City, New York, Orange, Bayonne, Passaic.
Thorough Instruction Our Forte.

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Day Tuition, $10 a month (not four weeks)—a full calendar month. Books at start, about $5.00. The average cost of books is about $1.00 a month.

Night Tuition, $10 for 3 months (not 12 weeks)—3 full calendar months. Books at start from $3.00 to $4.00. The average cost of books is about 50 cents a month.

The Drake Schools have no schemes to get a greater amount of tuition than $10 paid in advance. Students can tell by the time that amount is expended whether or not they are improving and like the work.
The Drake Schools are the cheapest first-class schools in America, with a twenty-one years' record in training young men and women in Typewriting, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Drawing, etc., for business. Why not attend a school that has superior advantages? Our five schools are connected by telephone with our New York employment bureaus.
Down-Town Office, 154 Nassau St. Up-Town Office, 31 Union Sq.
The Drake Schools make a business of placing their graduates.

FALL TERM: September 6. NEW YORK SCHOOL, Broadway and 17th St.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
72d St. and West End Ave.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES.
Thorough Instruction.
Highest Honors Won by Berkeley Boys in Scholarship and Athletics.
25th Year begins Sept. 28, 1904.
Prospectus mailed upon application.
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W. WILBERFORCE SMITH, A. M., Head Master.
The Head-Master will be at the School every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship.
TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK. Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music, ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE.
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NEEDLEWORK CLASSES, Machine and Hand Sewing, Embroidery, Dressmaking, Millinery, Feather Curling.
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HOBOKEN, N. J.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 14th.
Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

A thorough training for your boy.
IRVING SCHOOL,
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LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
Sanitary School Building, Gymnasium and Playground, Classes of Eight.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
Year Book on request.

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

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15 West 43d Street, New York City
25th Year Opens Sept. 28th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics. Prins. E. E. Camerer, Assoc. Prin., Arthur Williams, Pris.

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Principal.

New York School of Journalism.
"Art of Writing Successfully Taught."
Afternoon Classes begin on Third Floor, World Building, Sept. 15. Ask for prospectus. Dr. Marden, Editor of "SUCCESS," speaker at opening exercises.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 721 St. Nicholas Av.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 289 Lenox Av.
19TH YEAR begins Sept. 23d. Catalog.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 146th St.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 151 Convent Av.
9TH YEAR begins Sept. 22d. Catalog.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 28TH.
Address 20 East 50th Street.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91ST ST.
A Day School for Boys. Founded in 1709.
PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE LYON SCHOOL,
564 FIFTH AV., (Near 46th St.)
Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college or business. Limited to forty boys. Manual training. Athletics. Resident Pupils. Twenty-second year. Edward D. Lyon, Ph. D., Head Master.

The Grossmann School for Nervous and Atypical Children; individual attention, expert treatment, modern educational methods, splendid equipment, outdoor sports, ideal location; 500 feet above sea. Address the Grossmann School, "Watchung Crest," Johnston's Drive, Plainfield, N. J.

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"Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS
SEPTEMBER 19-24.

Miss Roberts's School for Girls.
Kindergarten and classes for Boys.
Advanced courses for special students.
Reopens Oct. 3d. 7 West 39th Street.

15 EAST 54TH STREET.
THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

INGLESIDE FRENCH-ENGLISH SCHOOL, Lusiow-on-Hudson, Yonkers (half hour from N. Y.) Ideal home school for ten young girls. Healthful location. Exceptional advantages; $400-$600.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and mastered by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,183 D., Metropolis Bldg.

The Misses Metcalf's Boarding and Day School for Girls, Tarrytown, N. Y. College preparation. Physical Culture, Tennis, Basket-ball. Reopens Sept. 22d.

HUDSON RIVER MILITARY ACADEMY
NYACK ON HUDSON.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa. (near Philadelphia,) opens Sept. 21; terms, $600; year book.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Indorsed by the War Department. Manlius, N. Y. Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY, 31 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

PACKARD Means THOROUGH
—in everything Pertaining to Business Education. No "Solicitors!" The Packard Record—46 Years of Faithful Work—is its Reference and Guarantee.
School reopens Tuesday, Sept. 6. Office open Labor Day for registration of students. There are many commercial schools. There is One
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
Fourth Av. and 23d St. Day and Evening.

BROOKLYN BUSINESS INSTITUTE
370 Willoughby Avenue.
A Modern School of Commerce and Finance. Offers liberal courses of Instruction in Commerce, Banking and Finance, Accounting, Stenography and Typewriting, Private Secretary Work, and the Modern Languages.
$1,200 in Scholarships.
Fall Term Opens September 6.
Write for Special Circular and Prospectus.
WILLIAM H. VERNON, Principal.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL
Will occupy No. 27 East 62d St. until completion of New Building, 25-27 East 62d St. Complete course for Girls. Scientific, Classical, or College Preparatory. FINELY EQUIPPED FIREPROOF BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION. Studios, Laboratories, Concert Auditorium, Gymnasium, Roof Garden. Kindergarten.
Boys under thirteen prepared for Groton, St. Paul's, etc. Office hours after Sept. 20, 27 East 62d St., daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.
BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.
The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
122 West 72d Street.
Preparatory School for Boys.
FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
Optional Military Drill. Playground.
Study hour under Instructors.
Reopens Sept. 28th. Catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th Street,
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)
223d Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)
PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps. Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1280 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.
College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

COLLEGE OF SAINT ANGELA,
"URSULINE NUNS,"
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.
Chartered by State Regents; only Catholic college for women in Archdiocese of New York. Four-year course, leading to degree of A. B. Catalog on application to Secretary.

URSULINE SEMINARY.—"The Castle," NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Boarding school for young ladies and girls. Catalog sent on application.

New York University Law School { Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 2:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS,

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—The renting of pews will take place at this temple on Sunday, Sept. 4, from 9 to 12 M.; and on the evenings of Monday, Sept. 5; Tuesday, Sept. 6; Wednesday, Sept. 7, and Thursday, Sept. 8, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Lost.—In Morningside Park, black collie dog; reward. Robert Bull, 368 West 116th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

5th Av., 2,198.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms; lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

17th St., 32 West.—Homelike, comfortable rooms; excellent table; transients, table guests accommodated.

17th St., 116 East—Exceptionally good table.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 9 East.—Rooms in a quiet home, with board; references.

50th St., 23 West.—Attractive home; handsome second floor and other rooms, with board; references exchanged.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; attractive home.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

82d St., 315 West.—Second and fourth floor rooms; private bath; American private family; references.

82d St., 126 West.—Two large rooms on second floor; Americans; references; table board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; references exchanged; adults only.

93d St., 163 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam. (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

121st St., 306 West.—Comfortable home; lady; use parlor, piano; private family; $2.50; reference. Genicke.

122d St., 275 West.—Newly and handsomely furnished large, airy sitting room, with adjoining bedroom; suitable for two; $5.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

138th St., 246 West.—Handsome room; private bath; billiard room; excellent table; private family.

165th St. and Mott Av., southeast corner.—Good board; large rooms; shady lawns; tennis, bowling; 50 minutes from City Hall, 3d or 9th Av. Elevated. Telephone 198L Melrose.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirable rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 348, Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; cuisine and appointments first class; telephone; parlor dining room; reference.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Newly furnished double and single rooms; superior board.

Manhattan Av., 543, Near West 123d.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; good table.

Private family owning large residence near Prospect Park will receive for the Winter two or three congenial adults who can appreciate comforts of refined family home. Owner, 90 Wall St., Room 506.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Epicure, 1,264 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

Two young gentlemen want large, light, well-heated room and board in refined private American family; no boarding house; 60th to 75th Sts., east side, or 70th to 80th Sts., west side, preferred. Address, with full particulars as to price, location, and size of room, E. M. H., Box 177 Times.

Gentleman wishes to make his home with cultured family; no boarding house; central. Address, full particulars, L. M., Box 122 Times.

Gentleman wants room and board with Spanish-speaking family. Address, with terms, Box C, 121 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

15th St., 333 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, large small; hot, cold running water; bath; telephone.

19th St., 233 West.—Large front room, housekeeping or gentlemen; second floor.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 27 East.—Elegantly furnished suite, two large, eighteen feet square rooms, wash room adjoining each; bath if desired; second floor; together or separate; also large back parlor; board optional; reference.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

57th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

58th, 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

64th St., 169 West.—Pleasant, airy room, bath, with private family, for well-recommended party; lady or gentleman; top floor.

71st St., 240 East.—Nice hall room, one flight; closets; near L station; reasonable.

83th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 nice rooms; near L; 1 flight. Fisher.

118th St., 420 West.—Handsome suite, $12; comfortable room, $4; delightful location; refined gentleman; elevator apartment, Morningside Park; subway station; references. Gains.

124th St., 19 East, facing Mount Morris Park.—Parlor suite, three large, handsome rooms; housekeeping.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

136th St., 242 West.—Large and hall rooms; convenient "L"; private house; long lease.

198th St., 655 East.—Large furnished room; board if desired; private family; near elevated.

432 Madison Av.—Pleasant third floor suite, corner house; telephone; reference.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

A comfortable, light, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

A large room; bath; private house. 41 West 45th St.

Broadway, 2,688.—Large light front room, connecting bedroom and bath; convenient to subway station; breakfast if desired; reference. Thompson.

Madison Av., 348.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class; service, running water; reference.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

To Let.—6 room, parlor floor and basement; also 7 room and bath apartment. 921 St. Nicholas Av.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Family, three adults, want unfurnished floor in private house and table board with owner; location, west side, above 72d St. Address, stating lowest terms, Parsons, Box 154 Times.

Two small or one large unfurnished room, central, for good tenant; state lowest terms; references. K., Box 105. 617 6th Av.

HELP WANTED.

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AT OFFICE RATES.
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Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Cashiers.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Cashiers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced cashiers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing and china departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of first-class fur finishers. Apply at Fur Workroom, 5th floor.

Ladies' Neckwear—Operators wanted on ladies' neckwear. Apply Ballin & Bernheimer, 515 Broadway, top floor.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Skirt Drapers wanted; must be experienced; best of references; apply at once.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Waist trimmers wanted; must be experienced; best of reference. Apply at once.

Neckwear and Lace Makers.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on ladies' neckwear; also Irish crochet lace makers. 37 East 18th St.

Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for millinery, upholstery, boys' clothing, &c.; steady positions and good salaries to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for laces, millinery, and veiling departments; permanent positions to capable saleswomen. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their hosiery and underwear departments; permanent positions to capable sales people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company have vacancies for bright young girls to act as errand girls; permanent positions, with good opportunity for advancement. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., have vacancies for competent saleswomen in their cloak department; must have been employed in city retail houses in a similar capacity. Apply by letter, or in person Wednesday or Thursday between 8:30 and 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require a competent head of stock for their handkerchief department; only those having held similar positions in leading houses need apply, by mail only, stating experience.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., have vacancies for several neat, bright boys, 16 to 18 years of age, as stock boys. Apply between 8:30 and 10 A.M.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced green fruit and vegetable sales clerks. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Velvet Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for velvet department; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Waitresses.—The 14th Street Store requires several neat-appearing, thoroughly experienced, half-time waitresses; those residing at home preferred. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Waitresses.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses (half time) for the grocery lunchroom. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Expert saleswomen; large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work a week in order to earn money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296 Madison Square P. O.

Wanted—Junior saleswomen; bright young women, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education, tall, and of neat appearance, but not experienced in business, can learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply Wednesday or Thursday to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Good saleswomen; those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our transferable list, and opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best. Apply to Superintendent, Wednesday or Thursday at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Junior stock girls; must be over 16 years of age and willing to be generally useful. Apply Thursday or Friday to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—A first-class milliner; the right person can secure a steady position; please give last employer as reference. Andre Boutin, 323 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. L., 158-160 East 28th St.

Wanted—About Oct. 1, two girls, Swede, French, or Swiss, to do all the work in an apartment, family of two. Morgan, P. O. Box 1,057, N. Y.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced; salary, $60 month and meals. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer who is also bookkeeper; not essential; permanent position; good salary. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Wanted—Stenographer, bookkeeper; for provision house; moderate salary, with advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Wanted—Stenographer; experienced on books and rapid operator. G., 338 Broadway.

Males.

AA.—Wanted—1 Male and 1 Female.—An accurate, experienced billing clerk on the Underwood machine; must be able to extend at sight and be thoroughly familiar with the work. Address, stating nationality and salary expected, X. Y. Z., Box 107, 617 6th Av.

Carpet and Rug Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced carpet and rug salesmen; good salary and steady position to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

China Packers.—Two experienced men for special work a few days. Apply to Mr. Dowd, Merchants' Express Co. Stable, 335 West 16th St., before 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Competent salesman for fine line of dressing lacquer; city trade; liberal commission basis; best references required. Address L., Box 216 Times.

Detective.—Can you spare part of your time for profitable detective work? No experience needed. Write American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

Elevator Men.—The 14th Street Store requires several, thoroughly experienced, neat-appearing elevator men. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Floorwalkers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced floorwalkers; steady positions to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced salesmen for their dress goods and linen departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent upholstery salesmen. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Selling agents of manufacturing concern require Protestant young man, age about 17, as invoice clerk; one who resides with parents and has not heretofore been employed preferred; must give first-class references and write good hand. Address Perseverance, 160 Times.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced salesmen for men's underwear department; permanent positions to capable sales people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Silk Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced silk salesmen; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Solicitors Wanted.—Young men having business acquaintance in the electrical trade. Apply, mornings, 9 to 12, Room 513, Knickerbocker Theatre Building.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require for their Superintendent's office a man of good judgment and address, to interview and furnish information to customers and decide claims; must have held similar positions in New York City houses and be familiar with the duties thereof. Apply by letter only, stating experience.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require the services of an experienced stenographer and typewriter; apply by mail only, giving full particulars as to former places of employment and salary desired.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced grocery men, clerks, and packers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Upholstery Salesmen.—Good positions for thoroughly experienced men; none others need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. Tuesday at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wagon Boys.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced wagon boys. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Wanted—Bright young men of good education and appearance, who are willing to start for a moderate salary; who are anxious to learn the business and work themselves up; exceptionally ambitious young men only are desired. Further information will be given by applying to Superintendent on Friday only at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Four experienced floormen; we have good openings for men who have been employed in New York City who are thoroughly experienced in the floorman's business, who are of good appearance and can give good references. Apply in person at your convenience any days, except Tuesday, between 10 and 12 M., to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars, Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Bookkeeper and office manager, familiar with manufacturing lines; must be a capable executive office man, with highest references location Greater New York; salary $2,000. Inquire Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, city.

Wanted—Stenographer for office of foundry; an excellent chance for a young man who desires advancement; salary to start $18. Inquire Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, city.

Wanted—100 plasterers for independent union of Brooklyn; wages $5.50 per day, 8 hours; trade rushing. Apply George Cunningham, 88 Adelphi St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Bright, intelligent boy, 15 years old, in office of large manufacturing concern. Address, stating age, G. S., P. O. Box 2,132, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 61 Times Office.

Wanted—Two salesmen to sell pharmaceuticals to physicians. Apply Arthur J. Conner, 61 Maiden Lane, Tuesday morning.

Wanted—At once, union metal lathers. Apply to H. J. Monahan, Subway Station, 42d St. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

As invalid's attendant or lady's maid by refined Norwegian girl; hospital experience; understands hairdressing, manicuring, facial massage; best of references. M. T., Norwegian Hospital, 40th St. and 4th Av., Brooklyn.

Assistant to Bookkeeper.—Billing, addograph, adding machine, typist, card system, &c.; five years' experience. Highest Reference, Box 157 Times Office.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St., City.

Caretaker.—American woman, small private family, flat; economical worker, good caretaker; city reference; carfare. American, Box 106, 617 6th Av.

Housekeeper.—Experienced gentlewoman as managing housekeeper or useful companion to a lady; references. Address M. S., 55 W. 17th St.

Lady, musical, speaking English, French, and German, experienced teacher and housekeeper, offers her services in exchange for large unfurnished room; best references. Y., Box 104, 617 6th Av.

Lady of refinement, formerly private secretary and stenographer, desires a few hours' work each day. G., 338 Broadway.

Laundress.—To go out by day; no obligation to housecleaning. Mrs. Flannery, 835 E. 70th St.

Laundress.—Woman takes washing home or day's work; first floor, 244 W. 18th St. D. Car.

Nurse.—Young undergraduate trained nurse will go as nurse to invalid lady; best personal references. Nurse, 135 West 15th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By highly educated (college graduate) stenographer and Remington operator; long business experience; down-town position; no agencies. Miss A. G., Box 155 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Experienced; permanent position, good firm; willing, painstaking, accurate, trustworthy; unquestionable references. L. R. J., 144 Orchard St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Brainy, Box 169 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary President International Mercantile Agency; superior education. Nelson, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced. Box 217 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; opened, closed trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

Caretakers.—By man and wife; respectable; as caretakers; country or city. F. Kelly, 150 East 128th St.

Coachman.—Thorough city experience; medium height; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate. James, 112 West 54th. Telephone 1,839 Columbus.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Do you want a thoroughly reliable office man, experienced bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, and in general responsibilities; references and bond. Address Responsible, 171 Times Office.

Dry Goods.—Young man with years of experience as buyer in large department store desires a position traveling for a reputable firm; first-class salesman; can give best reference; bond if required. E. B. S., Box 152 Times.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address H, Box 194 Times.

Janitor.—Understands all repairs, electric elevators; first-class reference. B. K., 254 8th Av.

Messenger.—Young man, 24, desires good position as office messenger; $150 bond if needed; first-class reference; valet, shave, care for gent's clothes; plain cooking; colored. Call three days, English, 438 West 116th St.

Printing.—A man experienced in all kind of printing seeks position as foreman of composing room; took trade papers, monthlies, &c. Printer, Box 158 Times.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Useful Man.—Care garden, lawn, walks, drive; handy; willing, obliging; steady; American, 28; sober, reliable; reference. Address Y., Box 110 Times Office.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 36 years of age, with good references from last employer, G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 19, would like to learn electrical, machinist, or any good trade. Willing, Box 179 Times.

POSTAL THIEF LOST NO TIME.

Clerk Got Jewel Package Minute After It Was Mailed.

Chief Post Office Inspector Walter S. Mayer is anxious to discover who mailed a package yesterday morning in the Branch Post Office at One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue addressed to Mrs. Eugenia Kearns, Boherbue County, Cork, Ireland.

The package contained a very handsome gold breastpin, set with a valuable pearl. A moment after it had been mailed J. J. Harris, the registry clerk at Station U, put it in his pocket after destroying the wrapper.

Postal Inspectors had Harris under surveillance, and saw him pocket the package. He was arrested, and later made a confession to Chief Inspector Mayer.

BRICKLAYERS ACT IN BUILDING TROUBLE

Said to Desire Revision of Arbitration Plan.

STRIKE ON 71ST ARMORY

Will Not Work on Buildings with Non-Union Men or with Members of New Employers' Unions.

The bricklayers' unions have taken a hand in the building trades trouble and have decided to demand the calling of a special session of the General Executive Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association this week to settle the dispute by arbitration. A meeting of the Greater New York Executive Board of the bricklayers' unions was held last week, at which James J. Daly and J. McKeon, representing the Building Trades Alliance, were allowed the floor. They explained the situation from the standpoint of the Alliance, and after some discussion the board passed a resolution to the effect that the bricklayers will not work with non-union men or members of the new unions formed by the employers.

It was then decided to write to the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association demanding that a special session of the board be called early this week to settle the troubles by arbitration. A committee was also appointed to see the Emergency Committee of the Employers' Association and notify that body of the action of the Greater New York Executive Board of the bricklayers. Unless the special meeting of the arbitration board is called the bricklayers will order strikes wherever non-union men or members of dual unions are employed.

The bricklayers went on strike yesterday morning at the new Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, against the employment of non-union men. This is the second strike ordered on this building for the same cause.

It was learned unofficially last night that the bricklayers' unions want to have the entire arbitration plan revised. They did not sign the arbitration agreement last year until the principal building trades unions with the exception of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union had signed it. Some of the unions signed it unwillingly because of the fact that the bricklayers had a trades agreement with the Mason Builders' Association providing for a joint Arbitration Board in that particular trade, which had been in existence for twenty years.

The bricklayers say that the arbitration agreement must be revised before the present troubles can be ended. They want to have an arbitration agreement with most of the features of the present agreement embodied in it and with some other features changed which will be agreed to at a joint conference of employers and employes in place of the present one. The employers admit that before the present trouble began a conference on this very subject had been arranged.

The question of calling off the strikes and lock-out pending arbitration will be decided this week. The bricklayers say they mean business and that as no action of theirs precipitated the present fight, they have no right to be made involuntary victims of it.

There are 6,000 bricklayers employed by the members of the Mason Builders' Association in the Greater New York. A strike of the bricklayers would throw a number of trades which come after the bricklayers idle. Under the present building law the iron skeletons of the modern skyscrapers must not exceed a specified number of stories over the brickwork.

The general impression last night was that some action will be taken before the end of this week toward settling the building troubles.

SHOT CHUTE INTO ICE WATER.

Horstman Escaped from Forty-four Slide Uninjured.

Henry Horstman found out yesterday that Coney Island is not the only place where one can "shoot the chutes." After being fished out of a pool of ice water at Armour's packing house in East New York, he said he had had an experience that would not soon be forgotten.

Horstman is employed in the packing house, and was walking across the floor of the storeroom, when he slipped down an ice chute. Before he had time to realize his predicament he shot into a pool of water at the bottom, a distance of forty feet from where he started. Horstman was so dazed that his fellow-workmen thought he was seriously hurt, and called Dr. Smith from the Bradford Street Hospital. The doctor said that he had escaped with a few bruises.

CONSCIENCE AFTER 31 YEARS.

When It Awoke Its Possessor Notified Collector Stranahan.

Collector Stranahan yesterday received a letter containing a ten-dollar bill from a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who is evidently the possessor of an awakened conscience. The letter was as follows:

Sept. 1, 1904.

Please find inclosed $10 conscience money for two small gifts brought through the Port of New York from England in 1873.

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."—Matthew xxii., 21.

I see THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NO THANKS FOR RESCUER.

Motorman Who Stopped Runaway Got Not a Word from Driver.

Motorman James McAvoy was taking his electric car east on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon when he saw a horse rushing toward the car, dragging an express wagon whose driver was trying vainly to stop the runaway. McAvoy stopped the car, jumped off, and seized the runaway by the bridle. He was dragged for about fifty feet, but stopped the horse.

The express wagon driver drove away, without saying even a word of thanks to the motorman.

MEASLES IN GYPSY BAND.

47 Children Ill—Crowd of 250 Held at Ellis Island.

Forty-seven cases of measles have been discovered among the children of the band of gypsies that arrived in this country on Friday on the steamship Carpathia, and the entire band, men, women, and children, has been detained at Ellis Island. Some of the patients have been sent to the hospital and the rest have been segregated. It is not known at Ellis Island whether the disease was contracted at Liverpool or on the ocean.

The band comprises, all told, about 200 members.

Trolley Car on Fire on Bridge.

The controller on Car No. 3,502 of the Gates Avenue Line took fire at the Brooklyn end of the bridge yesterday afternoon. Although there was a crowd on the car at the time, a panic was averted by a policeman who was on the car. The motorman ran his car as far as the middle of the bridge, where the fire was allowed to burn itself out. Traffic was only slightly delayed.

GOULD EXPECTS GOOD TIMES.

Is Optimistic as to Business on Return from Europe.

George J. Gould, Mrs. Gould, and Miss Marjory Gould were passengers on the American Line steamship Philadelphia, which got in yesterday morning from Southampton. They went directly to the Catskills to remain over Labor Day.

"I firmly believe from all I have heard," said Mr. Gould, "that the country is about to start on a period of general business activity, unequaled in its history. The general feeling of depression which for a long time hung over the country seems to be entirely gone, and I look to the coming year as a record-breaker all along the line.

"I went away with the idea of securing a complete rest from business troubles, and I have carried out my idea. I have motored over 4,000 miles in England, France, Switzerland, Austria, and Germany, with no mapped-out route, just staying for a day or so at any place that pleased my folks. I made good time on the trip, but, strange to say, in the entire distance I didn't even kill a chicken."

Mr. Gould said that Americans in Europe were taking a great interest in the Presidential campaign and that the majority expected Roosevelt to win.

SUBWAY RUMOR EXPLODED.

Latest Yarn About Cars Being Too Long Disproved by Company.

From time to time the story that the opening of the subway has been delayed because of misfit cars crops up. As fast as one rumor is discredited another succeeds it. It was at first said that the cars were so long that they could not get around the curves without striking the sides of the tunnel. The actual operation of the cars showed a clearance of a foot and a half.

The newest report, which is not only denoid by the compny's officials, but is disproved by the physical conditions in the subway, is to the effect that the length of the cars precludes the safe passage of two trains if they chance to meet on a curve.

"The report is too absurd to merit attention," Chief Engineer S. L. F. Deyo of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, said yesterday. "As a matter of fact any one who has ever been in the subway knows that if one train can get around a curve two trains can pass, for there is a line of iron columns between the tracks, and each train practically runs in a separate tunnel. There is a foot and a half clearance between the cars and the line of columns, so there is really clearance of three feet between the trains."

READY TO CART OFF SIDEWALK.

Policeman Discovered Men with Wagon Just in Time.

Five men were discovered last night trying to load a piece of sidewalk flagging from West Twentieth Street near Third Avenue into a truck backed up against the curbing. Policeman John Maim of the West Twentieth Street Station saw the mysterious actions of the men, and hid in a hallway across the street to await further developments.

When he saw the men prying at the sidewalk with a crowbar he rushed across and arrested them. Ordering them all into the wagon, he drove to the station house. What the men wanted with the flagging is a mystery.

The truck was owned by George Lehman of Hackensack Avenue, Weehawken, N. J., and the men gave their names as Joseph Graham, 3 Hackensack Avenue, Weehawken; Ernest Tereria, 317 West Twenty-first Street; Arthur Tiffany, 404 West Twenty-fifth Street; Joseph Norman, 442 Tenth Avenue, and Joseph Kelly, 420 West Twenty-seventh Street.

CORONER ACCUSES POSTMAN.

Misbehaved on Car, He Says—Letter Carrier Fined $10.

Coroner Scholer was complainant in the West Side Court yesterday against James Lanning, a letter carrier. The Coroner said that Lanning was on a Broadway car when he, the Coroner, got on.

"Your Honor," said the Coroner, "this man behaved in a shameful manner while he was in his uniform, and I told him he was a disgrace to the uniform. There were ladies in the car, and they were shocked at this man's conduct."

Lanning said in excuse that he had been troubled with a toothache and had taken a couple of glasses of whisky. After that, he said, his mind was a blank.

"You are fined $10," said Magistrate Barlow. "Coroner, make complaint to the Federal authorities about this man."

"I shall," said the Coroner.

WOMAN ACCUSES BLUECOAT.

Negress Says Gunn Slapped, Beat, and Choked Her.

Policeman Patrick Gunn of the Mercer Street Station was arraigned before Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Court, yesterday on the complaint of Mamie Stack, a negress, of 121 West Third Street. She said that on the morning of July 19 Gunn met her at Macdougal and Third Streets and asked her for some money. She refused, and then, she says, Gunn slapped her in the face and arrested her. On the way to the station, according to the woman, the policeman struck her with his club, choked her, and kicked her. Two witnesses told the same story.

Gunn was paroled for a hearing on Sept. 27.

BOY CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE.

Threw Lump of Coal at Italian and Fractured His Skull.

George Humphreys, seventeen years old, who says he is from Maine, and who is wanted in Linden, N. J. on a charge of homicide, was arrested in the freight yard of the Staten Island Rapid Transit, at St. George, yesterday. On Aug. 31 Humphreys stole a ride on a coal train going from Elizabeth to Linden. While passing through Linden, it is charged, Humphreys threw a large lump of coal at Antonio Bovo, thirty years old. The missile fractured Bovo's skull and he died.

Humphreys disappeared and was not seen until early yesterday morning, when the Elizabeth police sent word to St. George that he was trying to obtain work in he freight yards there. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail at Richmond.

Boy Cashes $420 Check and Disappears.

Frank McWhorter, manager of the Baker & Williams warehouse at 274 Water Street, notified the Oak Street police yesterday that Peter Heilman, nineteen years old, living somewhere in Perry Street, an errand boy in the employ of the warehouse, had been sent to the Oriental Bank with a check for $420 in the morning and had not returned. At the bank Mr. McWhorter was told the boy had collected the money.

Smallpox Case in Steerage.

The steamer Campania, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was held at Quarantine several hours yesterday because of a case of smallpox on board. The patient, a woman steerage passenger, was transferred to a shore hospital, and twenty-six of the steerage passengers were sent to Hoffman Island for observation. The steamer was released after she had been disinfected.

Senator Kesnan's Picnic for Children.

More than eleven hundred children were entertained by Senator Luke A. Keenan at Schuetzen Park, Astoria, yesterday afternoon and evening. The little guests were from Long Island City, Corona, Elmhurst, and other parts of Queens and Nassau County. In the afternoon the boys and girls were provided with ice cream, cake, lemonade, and fruit, and the entire park was thrown open for their amusement. In the evening they enjoyed moving picture shows and listened to illustrated songs.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO PEACE CONGRESS ARRIVE

Interparliamentary Union Now Ready for Business.

WILL DISCUSS EASTERN WAR

Although Not Possessing Power of The Hague Tribunal It Will Take Up Similar Arbitration Problems.

The Cunard Line steamship Campania, in from Liverpool yesterday morning, brought the last of the delegates from Europe to the congress of the Interparliamentary Union which will begin at St. Louis next week. The delegates on the Campania were from England, and with them was Count Albert Apponyi, President of the Hungarian Parliament. The delegates to the congress are all members of the legislative branches of the various Governments which they represent, and the object of their meeting is to cause an agitation which will work to the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration.

The English members who arrived here on the Campania were W. P. Byles, James Caldwell, S. T. Evans, John Hammond, Vincent Kennedy, Thomas Lough, George M. Lukacs, John Lund, Lieut. Col. E. Pryce-Jones, Arthur Priestley, J. Bryn Roberts, J. W. Spear, Philip Stanhope, Francis Steiner, J. Aeron Thomas, Dr. E. C. Thompson, Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, and Herbert Whiteley.

Count Appenyi will remian in New York for several days before going to St. Louis as the guest of the United Hungarian Societies. This afternoon he will be tendered a reception by them at the Grand Central Palace. All of the delegates were in good health on arriving here, and reported that but one or two of their number had been ill.

The congress at St. Louis will be the twelfth in the history of the Union. It has never before been held in this country. The United States, although always a member of the congress, has never had more than two delegates at any conference. Samuel J. Barrows of the House of Representatives and Richard Bartholdt are the only men who have ever represented the country abroad.

The congress has no power at all to settle international disputes. When it convenes reports will be read by the various delegates on the steps their countries have made toward the discouragement of war as a means for settling disputes, and of those which argue for arbitration. Mr. Barrow, the American representative, will read a paper on the fact that the United States has abolished the practice of giving prize money, and will ask the other delegates to start agitations in their countries for its abolition there.

It is not unlikely, according to the statement of some of the delegates, that a proposal may be made to the congress to call upon Russia and Japan to refer their troubles to The Hague. It was through the efforts of the Inter-Parliamentary Congress that The Hague Tribunal was formed, and the delegates now here are anxious to learn to just what extent the peace tribunal can be used.

It is the intention of some members of the American Delegation to call on the Conference to pass a resolution requesting the President of the United States to invite the other nations to send representatives to a conference for the purpose of discussing the organization of a permanent authoritative World's Congress. In this congress it is proposed that every nation shall have one representation, and shall have the right to deliberate upon, find a solution for those questions which affect all nations, and which often end in war. Members of the British Delegation are known to be in favor of this motion.

Besides dealing with this question of Government, the Conference will discuss such question as:

1. Laws of war.
2. The rights and duties of neutrals.
3. Immunity of private property at sea during war.
4. Bombardment of towns, ports, villages.
5. Limitation of armaments.
6. Forcible collection of unadjudged claims against a nation.
7. The execution of arbitration treaties.
8. The termination of the Russo-Japanese war.

An attache of the delegation yesterday pointed out that the war now waging in the East had revealed how ill-defined were the rights and duties of neutrals, and how important it was to the peace of the world that a uniform rule be established as to what was contraband of war.

He said that the congress probably would suggest an amendment to the law of nations, so as to require the adjudication of a claim against a nation before resort to force for its collection.

50 LOADS OF BRICK STOLEN.

Contractor

PART TWO

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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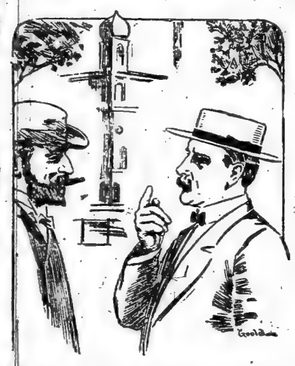

SOME years ago William T. Smedley boarded in the same house with a young man who prided himself on his likeness to the artist—though, truth to tell, he was very plain, while Mr. Smedley was quite handsome. One morning at breakfast he turned to Mr. Smedley and said:

"Do you know, I am thought very like you?"

"Indeed," was the answer, "I cannot see any resemblance."

"Well, give me a good look now and tell me who I am like."

The artist looked at him steadily for a few moments, and then replied:

"You look only like the boarding-house martyr at the steak."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

TO illustrate our system of taxation of personal property, about which there is an annual flurry, when the final assessments show about one-tenth of what the assessments were when the books of the Tax Department are opened, ex-Commissioner Theodore Sutro tells the following story:

One day a man timidly entered his office with a notice in his hand of an assessment of $25,000 against him. Mr. Sutro beckoned him to sit down, but the man hesitated and said:

"An' shure, Sor, I can't pay $25,000; I havn't a cint."

Mr. Sutro explained to him that the figure $25,000 was only the amount of the assessment on which the tax would be figured, and at last succeeded in getting the man to take a seat for the purpose of questioning him. The first question was the usual one:

"What is your business?"

"My business is it what your Honor wants to know—I am the man, Sor, what washes the towels for youse Commissioners."

It is needless to say that the complaining taxpayer was dismissed without any further examination.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IT IS not often that the stage aspirant manages to reach the office of Wells Hawks, who is the right-hand man of that Napoleon of theatrical managers, Charles Frohman. Of course it was a woman who did the trick the other day. She apparently created a fair impression, for the generally busy Mr. Hawkes asked her:

"Are you married or unmarried?" as he prepared to book her application.

"Unmarried; four times!" was the reply that so startled the placid manager that he found no time to ask other questions.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MORGAN ROBERTSON, the writer of sea stories, was bemoaning his illluck the other day. "I missed a good dinner," he said, "just because a foolish girl could not keep track of the day of the week."

"How was that?" asked a friend.

"Well, I was invited to a friend's home for dinner," replied Mr. Robertson, "and at the last moment he telephoned and canceled the engagement. Said his cook had left suddenly. It seems she mixed her dates and had a policeman and a burglar call on her the same evening."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

COL. LOVELL H. JEROME of the Collector's office, who boards all the incoming steamers, told the other day of an unpublished incident attending the recent arrival of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A very young reporter on a very yellow newspaper was among those assigned to meet the Primate, and he sat up all night to do it. Somehow, however, he missed the Archbishop at the dock.

Nothing daunted, he rushed to a telephone and called up Archbishop Farley, whom he had once interviewed, and asked him what time he could meet his distinguished colleague from England at the Archiepiscopal palace. It is said that Archbishop Farley's secretary, who is a very diplomatic ecclesiastic, explained to him as gently as possible that all Archbishops did not belong to the same church.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DANIEL O'DAY, the Standard Oil man and gentleman farmer of Deal, N. J., has a story of a little incident that occurred on one of the back roads near his place.

A lady and her husband were driving their auto down the road when a big cart loaded with beer barrels put in an appearance. There was no room to pass, and the woman spoke sharply to the driver of the brewery wagon:

"You must go back, Sir, for I shall not. It was your place to see us before you drove into this narrow lane!"

"But, my dear," remonstrated he of the auto, "the driver could not possibly have seen us coming around that corner."

"I don't care, John; I'll sit here till morning rather than give way to that man, who ought to have known we were coming up this street," snapped the woman.

The auto driver started to apologize for his wife's temper.

"Now, don't say a word," said the jolly beer man, "I'll back out of here. "I've got another one just like her up to my house. There's only one thing to do, and I'll do it. Back up there, ponies!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JUSTICE LEONARD A. GIEGERICH of the Supreme Court tells a story of two lawyers who appeared before him some time ago in the argument of a motion. One was an excitable fellow, who blustered and spluttered a great deal, and the other was of the calm, judicial order, with the usual attendant of biting sarcasm.

"I object to the statements of my learned friend," said the excitable one. "They should not go on the record. They are entirely frivial."

"I beg the Court's pardon," replied the other, calmly, "but I believe that my learned opponent meant to say that my remarks were trivolous."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHILE stumping the State during the last gubernatorial campaign, Gov. Frazier of Tennessee entered the office of a village hotel, where he discovered a corpulent German seated at a table, writing. Suddenly the Teuton paused in his task, frowned, scratched his head, chewed the end of his pen, and looked so obviously worried that Mr. Frazier good-naturedly asked:

"My friend, can I be of any service to you?"

"Yah," was the prompt and relieved reply; "blease tell me vedder you puts an 'e' behindt 'before'?"

It was several seconds before the affable candidate grasped the man's meaning and gave the desired information.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

I HAVE just been beaten at my own game," laughingly acknowledged Chairman Thomas Taggart as he and William F. Sheehan joined a mutual acquaintance after lunching together at a well-known Broadway café the other day.

Replying to a query from the other, Chairman Taggart continued:

"Sheehan and myself were not very hungry to-day, and the colored waiter only brought us a check for $2. I handed the waiter a five-dollar bill and he brought me back two ones and two half dollars in change.

What do you suppose he said when I asked him why he didn't bring me some smaller change? He just shuffled his feet a moment and sputtered:

"'De Lawd loveth a cheerful givah.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THEY were viewing the fac simile of Judge Parker's famous telegram to the St. Louis Convention, declaring for the gold standard, while seated in the corridor of the Hoffman House. They were criticising its verbiage and endeavoring to decipher the phrase which Judge Parker struck out by four coarse strokes of the pen. Said August Belmont: "It is the most weighty, concise, sententious epistle that ever used up electricity."

"That part of the telegram which is crossed out reminds me very much," said Controller Grout, "of Bryan's famous speech in the convention of '96."

"In what way?" asked Mr. Belmont.

"Why, it's the cross of gold," said Grout.

An adjournment was taken.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, the Versatile, was sitting on the steps of his Victoria Theatre a few nights ago. He was sad and dejected, having just returned from a one day's vacation. He had been ordered by his doctor to take at least two to three months. Litigations of all sorts which had haunted him for years preyed on his mind as he sat there silently on Seventh Avenue, looking longingly at the great building now known as the New York Theatre, which he planned and built.

"What seems to be the trouble?" asked a theatrical reporter.

"Go 'way! Go 'way!" exclaimed Mr. Hammerstein, "don't bother me."

"But the paper wants to know," said the reporter.

"Tell them anything you want to, ——. Tell them injunctivities!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

COL. W. H. STORY, a Deputy Collector of the Port, was talking about the Grand Army encampment the other day and told a story about a friend of his who had attained the rank of Colonel in the Union Army during the civil war. This friend had a friend who had fought on the other side, and the two old soldiers used to foregather and fight over the battles of the war. They could never agree, of course, as to the right and wrong of the controversy, and one day after an unusually warm discussion the Union veteran exclaimed:

"Well, you must admit, anyway, that we licked you Johnnies good and plenty."

"Yes, you licked us. That's true," replied the Southerner. "But I have been looking over the pension lists lately, and I find that we must have wounded a devil of a lot of you and that we are helping to pay for it still."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ADOLPHUS BUSCH, whose brewery has helped to make St. Louis famous, has a lively appreciation of that fact. While traveling in Europe recently he made some acquaintances whose knowledge of American geography was rather limited and the World's Fair came up for discussion.

"How much of a walk is it from New York to St. Louis?" one of the party asked.

"Oh, St. Louis is not near New York at all," Busch replied. "It is right next to my brewery."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JOHN W. GATES brought back with him from Saratoga a story that he locates on the upper West Side with that man of many markets and a dialect, one Buxbaum, as the narrator.

"Dhere was a bretty young womans who one of my markets came at," runs the legend, "who a leg uf lambs for her dinner would buy. She had not married been long yet alretty, und vas greens about marketting, py grachus.

"'Vat kind uv legs uf lambs you will have?' mine glerk he asks her, bolite as bossible.

"'It is company ve vill have the dinner for,' she says, 'und my husband to get the best, says.'

"My mans the very best he has shows, and tells her how fine und tender they be, alretty the finest of the market, he say.

"Id vas a joke then she says by my mans, und a good joke it vas, too, for she say, quiet like, 'Vas dot a Persian lamb's leg?' Und she vas mad when my mans he smile and say, 'Dis ain't no furrier's, ma'am,' for she blush and say real loud, 'If I vas new by the marketting business alretty, I knows dot Persian lamb vos the most oxpensive, und it vas the very best my husbands he wants.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ONE of the crispest stories of the campaign is going the rounds at Lake George. George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, is spending the Summer there. He is an exceptionally distinguished man and attracts new-comers. A youth taken with his wit and learning ventured to ask advice on political matters.

"I'm in a quandary," said he to Mr. Peabody. "I don't know which ticket to vote, Democratic or Republican. Tell me, do you think much of Judge Parker?"

"About forty-eight hours a day," was the curt reply. "I'm the Treasurer of his campaign."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A GROUP of railroad men were telling stories about the recent hot wave.

"The people of Boston," said one, "are so used to the heat that when they die they come back for their blankets."

"Two 'cullud gemmen' were chatting outside my window," said Alex. S. Thweatt of the Southern Railway, "one a bright mulatto, the other blacker than stove polish.

"'How yo' feel, Abe?' asked the mulatto. 'Kind o' warm, Jake,' answered the darker chap; how's yo'se'f?' 'Right peart, thank yo',' said the mulatto to his ebony-hued friend; 'but say, Abe, yo' shore do hold yo' color fust rate dis hot weather!'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SINCE William A. Stone retired from the Governor's chair in Pennsylvania, eighteen months ago, he seems to have lost all his political ambitions.

Happening into Philadelphia recently, the ex-Governor was approached by a newspaper reporter who couldn't understand why a man who once had an eye on the United States Senatorship and who was regarded as a strong State leader should be so consistently quiet.

"What is your place in politics, Governor?" asked the reporter.

"I'll tell you a story," replied the ex-Governor. "A friend of mine up in my county of Tioga was driving along a lonely road. Arriving in a small town he saw a group of men standing on a street corner talking. He drove to the curb and asked what was the trouble.

"'Oh, nuthin'. Bill Jones is dead.'

"My friend assumed a sad expression, said he was sorry, and continued:

"'What's the complaint?'

"'No complaint,' responded one of the farmers, 'everybody 'round here's satisfied.' And I guess they are in my case."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WHEN Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn was a lawyer he was one time engaged by a certain railroad company to defend them in a suit trought by a man who claimed that he had lost the use of his arm in an accident.

The man came into court with his arm hanging limply at his side and apparently suffering with pain from it. In the course of events Littleton asked the man how far he was able to raise his injured arm. With much effort and groaning the man managed to lift it a few inches.

"And, now, how far could you lift it before the accident?" was Littleton's next question.

"Why, way up here, boss," answered the man confidently, as he lifted the supposedly injured member high above his head.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

TOM GOULD, formerly the keeper of a resort that frequently figured in the newspapers, was known among his friends for the picturesqueness of his language.

"So you think Brown is a lightweight, do you?" said a friend to him one day.

"Lightweight?" snorted Tom. "Why, if that fellow jumped off the top of a shot tower on a wet sponge he wouldn't squeeze a drop out of it."

THE EDUCATION OF THE FUTURE CZAR

Teaching History of the Nations with Hundreds of Puppets—The Petit Villa and Life of Its Inhabitants.

WHEN, at the age of twenty-four hours, the little Czarowitch Alexis Nikolaeivitch was on Aug. 13 surrounded by his imperial father and a cordon of Russian dignitaries and formally made Honorary Colonel of the Finland Guards at Villa Alexandra, near St. Petersburg, he received the first of twenty-two titles which will be conferred upon him as so many steps to the throne of all the Russias.

Here in America the ceremony was regarded as a sort of imperial comedy, and as such provoked a democratic smile. America was amused. But by the royal baby himself it will eventually be regarded as the first act in a serious enough drama—a drama which thus beginning in seeming comedy, may at any moment and without warning end in tragedy. Hence the many and all but impassable barriers behind which the son of Nicholas II. must toddle and walk to his crown.

Other children may enjoy to the full the privileges of their obscure and happy freedom. They may wander whither they will between the cradle and grave. But their royal Russian contemporary must follow, even from his cradle, the straight and narrow path beyond which no heir to the Muscovite throne may stray.

Of the white light that beats on many daises only a few very meagre rays penetrate to that of the Czar. His life being virtually that of a royal prisoner, is insured only at the price of seclusion and unremitting vigilance—and so the general public even in Russia may only imagine the miles—or versts—of red tape with which the infant heir apparent is already beginning to be swathed in his cradle. Before he is a year old he will have received enough orders and decorations literally to clothe his tiny self. He will have been decorated with the Grand Order of St. Michael, will have received the Crimean Badge of Honor with a Cossack Colonelcy, and a dozen other investitures of Church and State. By the time he is seven he will have been breveted an Admiral in the Russian Navy, and before he is old enough to vote, were he American born, he will be entitled to wear the uniform of General and Admiral in any European army and navy.

Meanwhile this embryo autocrat is the flesh-and-blood answer to the prayers not only of the Czar and Czarina, but of nearly 200,000,000 people in the Russias. All the Russias listened as the guns of St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress announced that a fifth child had been born to the Czar and Czarina. Was it a boy, or was it another girl? A huge and barbaric nation, a vast and ingenious people, was waiting for inspiration, waiting for impulse, waiting for an emotion. Russia with emotion would be capable of unbounded patriotism. Russia in despair would go to any extreme of unbridled revolt and anarchy. So wrote the scribes in St. Petersburg while awaiting the message of the guns.

Probably a no more dramatic moment was ever experienced in the empire than when the thirty-first gun was fired. St. Petersburg held its breath. If silence followed it meant that the new arrival was a girl. Then with the thirty-second gun and until one hundred and one were fired the Russian capital was a scene of pandemonium. Russia had seen a sign in the heavens—a reminder of the past and prophecy of the future. With the coming of a Czarowitch the Russia of simple faith and fanatic patriotism was resurrected.

Amid this fanfaronade of joy it seemed trivial that the Czar was restricted in choosing a name for his son by the fact that the imperial initials, which everywhere appear in public edifices, on the epaulets of the soldiery and the uniforms of the navy, were A. and N. But the choice of a name not beginning with one of these letters would entail enormous expense should the heir come to the throne. Hence the name Alexis.

This is a name of ill omen in Russia as Alexis Petrovitch, son of Peter the Great, and the only other Czarowitch of the same name, was ordered to be executed by his father for treason, but died in a Moscow dungeon.

Until the baby Czarowitch reaches the walking age he wil be confined closely to the imperial nursery of Villa Alexandra at Peterhof, suburb of St. Petersburg. This at least has been the custom of the Czar and Czarina with their four daughters—the Grand Duchesses Olga, aged nine; Tatiana, seven; Marie, five, and Anastasia, aged three years.

Few persons outside of the royal family and the nurses and instructors have ever seen what is called the petit villa in a corner of the great park at Peterhof. This villa, adjoining the Dutch and Swiss dairies, is a combined schoolhouse and nursery for the royal children, and, excepting such excursions as may be permitted in visiting Tsarskoe-Selo, the Winter palace at St. Petersburg, and other royal domiciles, it is there that the Czarowitch will receive his primary education.

A Royal Nursery.

A Russian writer, who was recently admitted within the sacred inclosure, and who also was permitted to describe what he saw, is authority for the following description of the petit villa and its occupants, of whom Alexis will be one if he lives long enough:

They are taught religion, languages, geography, art, history, both of great personages and nations, including their own, by ocular demonstration with dolls gathered from all parts of the globe. They learn army and navy tactics, riding, economics, cooking, needlework, and the management of servants by having a ménage of their own with a chancellery and treasury—everything on a most elaborate scale.

Stricter than in any public school are the rules governing the premises, and no hotel is managed on a more businesslike scale than this boarding house where their imperial Highnesses play at landlady or landlord, as the case may be. Surrounding the main villa are a number of pavilions, each being a separate and distinct playroom, to which they go for their lessons six days in the week.

Just now the unique establishment has seven pupils—the four Grand Duchesses, their cousin Irene, who is the same age as Olga, and a daughter of the Grand Duchess Xenia; the twelve-year-old Princess of Montenegro and another Tatiana, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Each child is accompanied by a nurse and governess, who is responsible for her charge. One of the imperial Chamberlains on duty at the Palace of Peterhof acts as head of the household. All the rest of the officials and attendants are dwarfs. The imp doorkeeper, in a cockade, a scarlet great coat reaching to his heels and formidable whiskers, is only thirty-seven inches tall, while the largest of the twenty-four footmen stands four feet in his stockings.

According to tradition these miniature people are descended from ancestors employed as spit turners in the imperial kitchen during the reign of Peter the Great.

On top of the house there is a large natatorium with a sloping bottom, permitting children of all sizes to use the tank, and giving each plenty of playing room. There the children begin each day with a royal frolic, the bright sun shining in on them through the plate glass roof, and tropical flowers and foliage embowering the apartment.

The house is run on a co-operative scale—the parents paying from 1,000 to 5,000 rubles per month for each offspring. This graduated scale—which makes the Czar the chief sufferer, although he will be a willing one in providing for the Czarowitch—appears a bit unseemly on first glance, but really is in strict conformance with actual conditions.

If, in the course of time, the Czarowitch did not pay five times as much as Irene, tradition would be upset. For the nearer one is to the blood royal the more display is expected. Age cuts no figure in this custom. While perfect equality prevails among these purple-born children in their daily association, the relative position of each is indicated by the rank and number of personal attendants. Thus the imperial daughters can afford Princesses to watch over them, and the Czarowitch the greatest nobles in the land, while a Countess is good enough to do as much for the daughter of a Grand Duke fifteen generations removed from the throne.

A Queer Custom.

By a queer Russian custom these personages consider it in no way demeaning to render such service to the royal children and to receive compensation therefor, in accordance with their prefix of nobility. Then there are the number of courses at meals to which each individual is entitled. A Russian ladyship is satisfied perforce with six courses, while a Grand Duchess may demand eighteen, just as a General gets rations for a dozen horses, though he cannot ride more than one at a time. The wages of these noble governesses are paid in money according to the established scale.

By the same ratio and proportion the Czarowitch will have a stable five times larger than his cousins, and will have at his disposal twenty ponies and as many horses for his titled servants.

As for their allowances, the royal children administer their own finances, and each is bound not only to make both ends meet but to place so much on deposit with the Chamberlain every month. Appanages are paid monthly in advance in new bills and coin fresh from the mint, and the children store their treasures in safes of their own, to which each carries a key.

As to the table, the children are provided with a daily menu with a view of keeping them in good health. They may choose between expensive and less costly dishes, provided the latter are as nourishing as the former. Then, too, if a little Prince or Princess is particularly thrifty, he or she may dispense with part of his or her entourage by sending them on furlough and economizing on their table money—a considerable item in such a household.

Repairing at certain hours to one of the several pavilions that serve as school or playrooms, the royal pupils are met by a supposed native of the land of which the history, geography, or customs are to be orally expounded. While the preceptor tells his story the pupils sit with their governesses in informal groups, asking questions whenever a passage is not entirely clear.

Teaching with Dolls.

Wishing to describe the northernmost nationalities the preceptor produces three dolls. One represents a Laplander in Summer costume of blue cloth, with a red belt and red and yellow trimmings, on his head a sugar-loaf cap, and his legs swathed in strips of leather. The second doll may show the same individual in Winter costume—his hair longer, his cap of fur and fur garments replacing the cloth. Doll No. 3 may be a Laplander on snowshoes.

Czars from the time of Ivan the Terrible are exhibited in effigy as graphic illustrations of Russian history—one doll perhaps showing Peter the Great in the Summer dress of the period, while another exhibits him in the dress he wore on his visit to Paris in 1717. There are about a hundred dolls in the Russian pavilion representing types of the various peoples under the sway of the White Czar. Nearly 1,100 puppets are at the disposal of the preceptors in the French, Oriental, English, Spanish, German, American, Italian, Russian, Dutch, Indian, and Chinese-Japanese pavilions.

Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war nearly a hundred puppets, ranging from the Mikado to a jinricksha carrier, and some of them being marvelous miniature Japanese cities, have been added to the last-named pavilion.

Regarding a recent rumor denying the sex of the Russian royal baby, which the Nihilists declare is a daughter—the fifth one—instead of a son, Consul Nicholas Lodygensky, who represents the Czar in New York, scouts the report as a canard of yellow parentage. Nevertheless, the rumor is serving to direct many eyes toward the Grand Duke Michael, who, as his brother, would succeede to the throne of the Czar in default of another and nearer heir.

A Secret Romance.

One now approaches a chapter no less strange than secret in the romance of Russian royalty—a chapter which deals with a woman living a hopeless, broken life with her two sons, who also are the sons of the Czar by a morganatic marriage. Every one in Russia knows the story, and yet it has never been published there. This side the Russian frontier the story is hardly known at all.

It is a simple romance in itself—like all of the really tragic ones—just the story of two people who loved each other with a hopeless love. Nicholas was the Czarowitch and nineteen years of age when he met Maitza Tichinska, a marvelously beautiful singer and ballet dancer on the Russian stage. She was the daughter of the ballet-master at the Imperial Theatre, where the meeting occurred, and was only seventeen years old. His Highness immediately demanded to be presented, and of course was taken behind the scenes at once.

His mother, the Czarina, learned of the affair and sanctioned it after a fashion. If the Czar knew of the affair he made no sign during some seven years that the couple lived in their Arcadia—a fairyland hidden away in the imperial forests near Peterhof. Then, according to the best authorities, at the age of twenty-five the Czarowitch was ordered on his trip around the world in search of a royal bride. He threw himself on his knees before his father and pleaded for Tichinska. He begged to be allowed to relinquish his right to the throne, begged to become a plain citizen and to pass the rest of his days in obscurity with the danseuse and his sons.

But all his petitions were in vain, and as a sequel to his tour he married the Princess Alix of Hesse, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Nicholas succeeded to the throne in 1895, and Maitza Tichinska returned to the stage, whereon she is a general favorite. His Majesty has never spoken to her since his marriage, it is said, but he goes often to the theatre when she dances. He sits in the royal box, far back in the shadows, and watches her. If she knows when he is there she gives no sign. She dances and smiles and bows just as in the days before she met the Czarowitch. She hides the tragedy in her eyes. For they say there was and is genuine affection between the couple. So when the Czar of all the Russias sits in his box and the danseuse is on the stage, what thoughts must rise within them—these two who are so close together and yet so far apart!

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

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WHEN FAIR FINGERS DEAL.

DON'T make a mistake and play a loose hand at whist against a college girl because she looks innocent, and leads you to think you are doing her a favor in teaching her the game," said a New York society woman who has a reputation for the interesting little card parties she arranges for friends. "I have learned from bitter experience that what these college girls do not know about whist, or any other game with cards, for that matter, is not worth a dowager like myself trying to learn.

"But I ran against a stone wall the other afternoon, when it was suggested that we drop whist and try draw poker. The butler had been instructed to say not at home to anybody who called. The hubby of the house was in St. Louis, and we were safe from interruption. A Wellesley College girl was in the party, the guest of a young matron who is a pioneer in our select card parties.

"'If you have any shopping to do, Jessie dear,' said the matron, 'take the brougham and go on downtown. You can pick me up here on your way home.'

"But the Wellesley girl wasn't thinking of shopping. She had shown a fair hand at whist, and she thought she would 'like to try' (her own expression,) draw poker. Her roll of bills seemed adequate, so we let her in. Our girly-girly friend bushwhacked for a short time, until she had us all sized up. Then she let go. Nerve and bluff? Well, I never saw the like. Inside of an hour that child had us all skinned to a settee. She not only carried off all our cash, including that of her hostess, but she had our I. O. U's for a handy amount.

"'I've had a splendid time,' she said when it was all over. 'I do not return to college until next Wednesday. If you have a little game between now and then I shall be glad to sit in, and give you a chance to get even.'"

BERLIN'S WONDERFUL HORSE

He Can Do Almost Everything but Talk—How He Was Taught.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—In an out-of-the-way part of the German capital a horse is now shown which has stirred up the scientific, military, and sporting world of the Fatherland. It should be said at the very outset that the facts in this article are not drawn from the imagination, but are based upon true observations and can be verified by Dr. Studt, Prussian Minister of Education; by the famous zoologist, Prof. Moebius, director of the Prussian Natural History Museum, and by other eminent scientific and military authorities. I had occasion to-day to see a performance of the animal which was given in the presence of the young Duke of Sachse-Coburg-Gotha.

Hans, the wonderful stallion, is nine years old and is the property of a Herr von Osten, a retired school teacher. The horse has never been used for riding or driving. For over four years Herr von Osten has given the animal systematic instruction such as he would give to a child. The industrious pedagogue is the owner of a tenement house in the northern part of Berlin, and there he lives. The animal is quartered in a small shed adjoining a court where he is shown.

Some years ago the neighborhood was astonished by observing the training which Herr von Osten gave his animal. They beheld him and Hans at a certain hour of the day standing in the court before a blackboard and counting machine. Herr von Osten, undismayed by ridicule, (for by his method he had gained the reputation of being an old crank,) instructed the stallion by showing him the balls on the machine, and influencing him to indicate a number by stamping down his right hoof. At the same time, while the horse was doing this, his instructor spoke the name of the number. Then every time Hans put down his foot correctly he would be rewarded by a carrot or a piece of sugar. All other things the intelligent animal learned by seeing certain objects and at the same time hearing their names. In this way words to him became signs for visible objects, and he used footsteps as signs for his perceptions, according to the same psychic laws as we use a language to make others understand.

After Herr von Osten had taught Hans this simple sign language, the foundation for further education was established. He put before him gold, silver, and copper coins, and taught him to indicate gold pieces by one movement of the foot, silver with two, and copper with three steps. When, for example, three coins were placed in a row, Hans stamped down his foot three times when asked the number. He is also able to distinguish coins according to signs. When asked to give the value of a one-mark piece touched by his teacher, he moves his foot once, for a two-mark piece twice, &c.

Hans is an expert in numbers, even being able to figure fractions. He answers correctly the number of 4's in 8, in 16, in 30, &c. When asked how many 3's there are in 7 he stamps down his foot twice and for the fraction once. Then, when 5 and 9 are written under each other on the blackboard and he is asked to add the sum, he answers correctly.

Hans is also capable of distinguishing persons. He told the number of girls and officers standing in a line.

A remarkable thing happened yesterday. An officer was pointed out, and Hans was told, "That is Count Dohna." Half an hour later the same man was pointed out to him, and when asked for his name the horse picked out the letters D-o from the blackboard. Herr von Osten, however, having the name Doenhof in mind, wanted to help the animal by uttering "Do." Uninfluenced, however, Hans spelt out correctly "Dohna." In the same manner today Hans was introduced to the Prince of Sachse-Coburg-Gotha, and also gave his name correctly.

HANS AND HIS OWNER, HERR VON OSTEN.

The versatility of Hans in other directions is astonishing. He can distinguish between straw and felt hats, between canes and umbrellas. He knows the different colors. One beholds several colored rags fastened on a string. A cavalry officer places himself before the horse and Hans is asked to state the color of his cap. The horse answers by stamping his foot down three times, the color of the third rag, which, like the cap, is red.

Hans has also been taught to distinguish tones. The various tones of the musical scale are numbered, and he recognizes their position by his usual method.

Hans can tell the time on a watch and can indicate the exact hour. At the test yesterday he recognized persons from photographs. Herr von Osten placed persons in a row who had given him their photographs; then put the picture before the horse and asked him to indicate the position of the person in the line. Again Hans recognized the gentleman in civilian clothes who the day before had been introduced to him in uniform. He knows the names of the months and indicates the day of the week by putting down his foot, Sunday once, Monday twice, &c.

Prof. Moebius, the eminent zoologist, has this to say about Hans:

"He possesses the ability to see sharply, to distinguish mental impressions from each other, to retain them in his memory, and to utter them by his hoof language. Of course, not by himself has he learned all this, but by methodical instruction of a human intelligence, who has developed the highly intelligent senses of the species horse. For wild horses, not trained, in the same manner utilize their physical and physchic faculties as does Hans, to satisfy their desire for food.

"Herr von Osten has succeeded in training Hans by cultivating in him a desire for delicacies. This desire is aroused by questions and finger signs, according to which the stallion acts, in order to satisfy his aroused desire, for as soon as he puts his foot down he snaps for the delicacy in the hand of his master. I doubt whether the horse really takes pleasure in his studies. He follows entirely mental impressions which he receives from the surroundings and which satisfy his wants."

Hans is the second horse Herr von Osten has trained. He claims that any horse of fair intelligence can be so taught. Herr von Osten's training is done purely from a scientific standpoint, and he told me that he greatly regretted the premature publicity given to his work. By the time this article is in print the Kaiser, who has heard with interest of this horse prodigy, will have seen the animal. EDWARD T. HEYM.

WOMAN 60 YEARS OLD, WORTH $50,000,000, MANAGES GREAT CHEMICAL PLANT

Mrs. J. R. C. Walker, Now in Charge of Powers & Weightman Business, Commands a Small Army of Employes—A Womanly Woman.

FROM a comparatively unknown woman leading the quiet life of a recently bereaved widow, Mrs. J. R. C. Walker of Philadelphia has suddenly found focused upon herself the fierce light of public interest and curiosity. By the recent death of her father, William Weightman, head of the firm of Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists, Mrs. Walker has come into a fortune roughly estimated at from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000, her possessions rivaling those of Hetty Green, hitherto enjoying the distinction of being the richest of her sex in the United States.

Mrs. Walker has become a unique personage, about whom people want to know everything, and the inconveniences to which she has already been subjected on account of the notoriety of her princely inheritance go to show that even the greatest wealth cannot always purchase some of the comforts its possessors would like to enjoy.

The quantity of her daily mail, both at her residence and office, has become so enormous that she employs several assistants to aid her in wading through it. Hundreds of strangers have addressed epistles to her, begging for money. To undertake to read these through, much less answer them, would be a physical impossibility, considering her multitudinous business cares. Many of them are obviously unworthy of a reply, as a glance at the first few lines discloses. One of these, which reached her yesterday was from a young man who began by describing his own personal attractions. His eyes were "a deep blue," he wrote, his hair was "golden," and he had "a voice which all the girls of his acquaintance admired." That was enough. Whether he ended by making a proposal of marriage, or only wanted Mrs. Walker to send him abroad to have his voice cultivated, will never be known, save by the writer. The person who opened the letter for its recipient destroyed and consigned it to the waste basket unread.

So insatiate has been the curiosity aroused concerning her that once or twice Mrs. Walker has been literally mobbed in her handsome town house on Walnut Street, east of Broad. Scores of "camera fiends" have surrounded her residence, waiting for a "snap shot" when she emerged, and only the good offices of brawny-shouldered reserve policemen, summoned from the City Hall, two blocks away, have enabled her at times to quit her home in peace.

This sudden outbreak of unrestrained curiosity has astonished but not dismayed the slight, level-headed little woman against whom it has been directed. Mrs. Walker seems to have been endowed by nature and attained by training under her father's guidance qualities which specially fit her to be the possessor of great wealth. Like her famous compeer, Hetty Green, she has "a talent for business." Along with the vast holding of real estate there has fallen upon her shoulders the management of two manufacturing establishments, where she is the employer of seven hundred men and women. Her devotion to business would put many men to shame. She spares herself in no wise, and has at her fingers' ends, so to speak, a thorough knowledge of the entire economy of the big plants at Ninth and Parrish Streets and the Falls of Schuylkill, respectively.

Mrs. Walker is about sixty years old, but looks twenty years younger. Her quiet, philosophical temperament, in which reason seems always to have held sway, has preserved her youthful appearance. She is of medium height, or a little under, with a good figure and graceful carriage. Her head is crowned with a mass of beautiful auburn hair. Her eyes—she uses glasses—are brown, neither large nor small, but very bright. She seems to listen with her eyes. She fixes them most attentively upon any one addressing her, as though using them as an adjunct in seeking to fathom as quickly as possible the full meaning of what is being said. She is a good listener and not much of a talker, where business is concerned. When she speaks she speaks to the point, deliberately, decisively.

Yet she is an accomplished linguist. She speaks French and German as well as English, and has some knowledge of Italian. She has traveled much abroad, and has seen much of society, although her tastes do not incline specially that way. She seems fully to appreciate the value of time, as though wanting to make good use of every moment.

There is not a shadow of affectation about her. She impresses one as a woman who is eminently endowed with that somewhat prosaic but most useful quality—common sense. Her dress, voice, and manner confirm this impression. Even before she put on mourning apparel she generally wore dark, plain gowns. Black is her favorite color. Her only jewelry is a plain gold wedding ring, an eyeglass chain, and a chain attached to her watch, which she wears in her belt. She has a long, thin nose and thin lips, which, when parted, reveal even teeth.

A Womanly Woman.

Despite her decidedly matter-of-fact manner, no good reader of character could fail to discern in her countenance the kindliness and sympathy of a womanly woman. Blessed all her days with an abundance of this world's goods, her life has not been without sorrow. Sickness and death are no respecters of person, and come alike to the rich and poor to remind them that all mankind is of common clay and must pay the price of mortality. First, a lingering illness afflicted her only and greatly beloved son in his young manhood. All that wealth could procure was employed to restore him to health. Day by day his mother watched him with the tender love that only a mother knows. She traveled abroad with him; the most expert medical skill was summoned to his aid, but in vain. His condition improved betimes, but his delicate constitution caused him at length to succumb to typhoid.

Other griefs were the deaths of her two brothers and the prolonged illness and death of her husband. For five years he was an invalid, till death came to his relief last December. Bereft of husband and son, she has lived since then a most retired life, devoting herself almost exclusively to her aged father and his vast business interests.

To those who know the close relation which existed between the nonagenarian manufacturing chemist and his only daughter there was no surprise in the fact that he made her the sole heiress of his millions. She was the staff and comfort of his old age—the one best qualified to continue the work of the firm to which he had given a life service. She helped him bear his burdens; she lifted a load of business from his shoulders. Her husband had been her father's partner. William Weightman had intended that Mr. Walker should continue the business. His death blighted that hope, and thereafter Mrs. Walker became the natural successor.

Mr. Weightman was of English birth. He married Louisa Stilwagon of Philadelphia, March 17, 1841, the ceremony taking place in historic old Christ Church. They had two sons, John Farr Weightman and William Weightman, Jr., both of whom are dead, and one daughter—Annie Maria.

Annie Maria Weightman was born in Philadelphia at 709 Franklin Street. It was not a fashionable section of the city, but the residential quarter of many of the Quaker City's substantial and most highly respected citizens. Some of the families now living on Walnut and Spruce Streets, or their relatives, lived in that quarter, which, before the consolidation of the City of Philadelphia, was known as the district of Spring Garden. It was largely the abode of Quakers. The houses were plain and dignified, and present nowadays a certain quaintness because of their staid, somewhat severe, old-fashioned plainness that was typical of the people who dwelt in them. They had uniformly red brick fronts, with white shutters and doors on the first story and green blinds above. It was just such a neighborhood as would have appealed to William Weightman, with his simple, unpretentious tastes. Here the woman who is now the possessor of Ravenhill—her father's Summer home in Germantown—of two magnificent residences in Philadelphia, and sumptuous apartments in New York City, besides other real estate to the value of many millions, spent her childhood. She attended Sunday school in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of the Northern Liberties, Third and Brown Streets, of which the Rev. Dr. Boyd was the rector. Her father had previously been a member and sung in the choir of St. Paul's, Third Street, below Walnut, during the rectorship of the famous Dr. Stephen H. Tyng. John Farr, William Weightman's uncle and founder of the firm of Powers & Weightman, was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, where the body of Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, also rests beneath a marble tomb.

Miss Weightman was educated in a private school in New England. On April 8, 1862, she was married in Philadelphia to Robert Javis Cochran Walker, a young Philadelphia lawyer. Mr. Walker was a native of Chester County, Penn., and was descended from the Cochrans of Cochranville, where they had settled in Colonial days. He was educated at East Hampton and Cambridge, Mass., and received the degree of LL. B. from Harvard in 1838. Mr. Walker confined himself chiefly to office practice and the settlement of estates. He took an interest in civil affairs, and served two terms each as a School Director and a member of Councils. While a member of the latter body he was made Chairman of its Committee on Finance and a member of the Public Buildings Commission. He resigned these positions on account of the illness of his son, William Weightman Walker, who was taken by his parents to Europe, where they spent two years in travel. Returning to this country in 1874, Mr. Walker became the publisher of The Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Weightman had many lumber and other interests in Williamsport, Penn., and the condition of his affairs there became such that in 1878 he got his son-in-law, Mr. Walker, to go there and assume direction of them. Mr. Walker was exceedingly popular—every one liked him. It is said he always had a kind word for every one he met. Mrs. Walker went to reside with him in Williamsport, where she soon made many friends. They had lived there but two years when the Republicans of the Lycoming district elected Mr. Walker Representative to the Forty-seventh Congress.

Life in Washington as the wife of a Congressman opened up new scenes and duties for Mrs. Walker. She gave large and brilliant receptions at the capital, but she was not enamored of society. At the expiration of her husband's term of office they returned to Williamsport, where they lived until 1890. Their only son, William Weightman Walker, died in 1889, in Colorado, where he had gone as a mining engineer to take charge of properties controlled by his father. "Willie," as his friends called him, although delicate, had studied medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated as a physician. He received his technical training at the Troy Polytechnic Institute. The young man gave promise of a brilliant future, and his death was a great blow to his parents. They returned to Philadelphia in 1890 to reside there permanently. Three years later Mr. Walker became a member of the firm of Powers & Weightman. He died Dec. 19, 1903, having been in ill-health about five years, leaving his father-in-law, then in his ninety-first year, the last surviving member of the firm.

Although reared in the Protestant Episcopal faith, Mrs. Walker is now a member of the Catholic Church. Her son, some time before his death, was the first to change his religion. He was of studious habits and became interested in the study of creeds. Mrs. Walker was received into the Catholic Church about twelve years ago in New York City. Her husband, before his death, followed her example.

As in everything else, Mrs. Walker's religion is devoid of all ostentation, but she is a devout Catholic, and has given generously to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Thirteenth Street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia, where she has a pew. When the basement, formerly used by the parish school, was transformed into a chapel last Fall, she donated the fine new organ which has since been installed there.

Maintains Charity Bureau.

One of Mrs. Walker's first acts, upon assuming charge of her father's business after his death, was to order the continuance of the charity bureau which William Weightman had many years maintained. Through this bureau, which has been in existence twenty years, a sum which would be regarded by many as a fortune in itself has annually been distributed to the worthy poor. No one receives aid, however, until the case has been carefully investigated. This is done by a person specially employed for the purpose. When found deserving the applicants are furnished with food, clothing, money, &c., according to the exigencies of the case.

This bureau was only one of the numerous channels through which Mr. Weightman distributed a portion of his wealth.

Conducting the Business.

Since the first of this year, when her father made her a member of the firm, Mrs. Walker has been going to the office of Powers & Weightman every morning when in the city. She generally arrives there in an electric carriage shortly after 8 o'clock, and goes immediately to the office formerly occupied by her father. There she receives reports from the heads of departments and issues orders. In this, of course, she is guided by the suggestions of those in charge, of the various trusted employes holding the most responsible positions. But she does nothing without understanding the reason—and she is quick to perceive.

Just outside her sanctum a small army of clerks, seated on high stools before high, old-fashioned office desks, occupy the L-shaped room. There is a mechanical air in the atmosphere. No desultory conversation is heard, no unnecessary talk. Each clerk attends strictly to business. The spirit of William Weightman, who trained his employes by the force of his example, broods over the place. Mr. Weightman worked as hard as any of his assistants. His daughter follows his example. Till 1 o'clock—sometimes later—she remains at her desk.

Her home life is simple. She rises and breakfasts early. Her afternoons are largely spent in the house, where sometimes it is necessary to give a portion of the time to business. Being in mourning, she has now no social obligations commonly so called. She receives few callers besides members of her family, intimate friends, and those with whom she has engagements.

Her residence, 1336 Walnut Street, is a handsome double edifice with a gray granite base, a brownstone front to the top of the first story, and Pompeiian brick above. It was formerly a plain, somewhat old-fashioned building of red brick, once occupied by John Wanamaker, from whom Mr. Walker purchased it. Along with the adjoining house, No. 1,338, it was bequeathed to Mrs. Walker by her husband. The two properties are assessed at $343,000.

A Luxurious Home.

Mrs. Walker's home is luxuriously furnished throughout. Oriental rugs are spread on the floors, valuable paintings, engravings, and etchings hang on the walls. Rare and costly objects—bric-a-brac which the mistress of the mansion has picked up during her travels in various foreign countries—adorn the cabinets. There is a soothing air of subdued richness within that bespeaks the refinement and good taste of the occupants. A dozen servants minister to Mrs. Walker's wants.

Besides this pleasant, roomy, and most comfortable abode, Mrs. Walker maintains apartments in a fashionable up-town section of New York City. In her husband's lifetime they had a handsome residence on Forty-third Street, but this was recently given up for the present apartments, where Mrs. Walker has continuously in her employ another set of servants. She visits New York almost weekly.

Mrs. Walker's elder brother, John Farr Weightman, married Martha Thomas Rogers, and left two sons, Malcolm Rogers Weightman and Aubrey H. Weightman. Malcolm died in 1902, leaving a son, William Weightman, 3d, a lad of about ten years. Aubrey H. Weightman is still living.

Her other brother, William Weightman, Jr., married Sabino d'Invilliers, and left six children, all daughters. Of these, Marie Louise, the eldest, married Dr. Randolph Faries, who died in 1898, leaving three children, all of whom are still living. The second daughter of William Weightman, Jr., Anne Walker Weightman, was married to Richard Wain Meirs, and has three children. The third daughter, Bertha C. Weightman, was married to Dr. Nathaniel R. Norton, and the fourth, Louisa S., to John Strawbridge, a son of Dr. George Strawbridge.

The two youngest daughters, Ethel d'Invilliers Weightman and Martha R. Weightman, are still unmarried.

A NEW ERA IN AMERICAN PLAYGROUNDS

Opening of Athletic Field and Military Parade Ground in Pelham Bay Park.

THE opening of the athletic field and military parade ground at Pelham Bay Park on next Saturday afternoon will mark a new era in American municipal playgrounds. At least this is the idea of the new Park Commissioner of the Bronx Borough, William P. Schmitt. He believes that restricting a park simply to its function as the "lungs of a city" is to misuse it; that it has a greater destiny, and that it has not fulfilled it until it ministers to a wide and generous physical culture.

The present effort to carry out this idea on the part of Commissioner Schmitt is the result of his life of athletics, for there is hardly a phase of outdoor amusement he has not dipped into, in some becoming an adept, as in rowing, his prowess with the oars still being a part of the athletic traditions of the East River, on which he has risen 63 of the Army and Navy Veterans, and several hundred Turn Verein members. The procession will move over to the grand stand at the running track, where Mayor McClellan will make an address, followed with a speech by Park Commissioner Schmitt. Then will come the planting of the linden tree, which has been kept in the Botanical Gardens in the Bronx. This tree is a gift of the German Emperor to the Free Smiths of America, and was taken from the famous linden tree at Dortmund, Germany, under which, in the Middle Ages, malefactors were tried for all kinds of offenses, at the time the Free Smiths were powerful in Germany.

The athletic programme comprises nineteen events, open to all amateur athletes, except four events, which will be for pupils of the public schools only, and will be under the rules of the Public Schools Athletic League. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given in all events. The open contests will be under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The list of events is as follows: 100-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 440-yard hurdle race, handicap; throwing 16-pound hammer, handicap; putting 16-pound shot, handicap; throwing 56-pound weight, handicap; throwing discus, handicap; running high jump, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; pole vault, handicap; 50-yard run, elementary school boys; 100-yard run, high school boys; two open relay races, at one and four miles; a one-half-mile relay for elementary schools and a one-mile relay for high schools.

Across the road, to the southwest from the lacrosse field, will be a track for hurdle racing by horses, which is expected to be fully built by next Spring.

This section is one of the prettiest in the park. The land rises from the water's edge in a sort of terrace, while several hundred feet from the water are fine groves of trees. The country is so fine that splendid estates border this part of the park. Next to the Huntington place is Spencer House, James M. Waterbury's country seat, while near the Waterbury grounds is the Westchester Golf Club.

The area of Pelham Bay Park is 1,756 acres. It is twice as large as Van Cortlandt Park, the second in size among the city's parks. Central Park is less than one-half as large, and, beautiful as it is, lacks the element of contiguous water, which is a striking characteristic of Pelham Bay Park, whose shores are washed by waters of the Sound to such an extent that it can boast a water front of eight miles. This water feature would particularly distinguish the park, but in addition the great playground has a diversity of meadows, hills, and valleys that make it one of the most picturesque parks in the world. Other parks may possess a more striking feature here and there, like Palisade Park in New Jersey, with its bluffs, but there are none to surpass Pelham Bay in variety of natural charms.

The park is divided naturally into two sections by an arm of East Chester Bay. The upper or northeastern part is much the larger. The only athletic provision in this part is for the golfers, who enjoy a fine nine-hole course, a mile south of the Pelham Manor Station of the Harlem River branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

It is the lower part, south of the bay inlet, that has been set apart as an athletic park. One reason it was selected is that it is most easily reached by residents of Harlem and the Bronx. One hundred acres of this section have been turned over to the athletes of Greater New York. It would not be surprising if the customary interference of the military to parade ground facilities should result in the manoeuvring field being added to the athletic grounds. A trolley car station is proposed for the Eastern Boulevard, where it first touches the athletic grounds.

A fine regard for historical values influenced Commissioner Schmitt's choice of the site for the running track and the grand stand. An imposing-looking rock, whose peculiar formation would attract attention anywhere, stands about 250 yards from the shore on a gentle rise of ground. Under this rock in the centuries past the Indians used to meet for their religious exercises. So it is called the Prayer Rock. The grand stand has been built so close to it one can almost touch it from a seat in the eastern end. The stand will accommodate about 500 people. Within ten feet of the Prayer Rock is the inclosure in which on opening day is to be planted the linden tree.

In the centre of the running track are the arrangements for pole vaulting, the swinging rings, and the horizontal bars, and the marked circle for the discus throwers. Commissioner Schmitt has sought to provide for all athletic tastes. For the strenuous are the baseball diamonds and running track, while those with quieter predilections can use the bow and arrow or toss the peaceful quoit. The archery targets are appropriately placed within the shadow of the Indian rock.

By the opening of the bathing season next Spring the bathhouse facilities will be materially increased, and more boats will be supplied for those who wish to paddle about the placid waters of the Sound.

Just back of the grand stand is a band pavilion in front of the old Hunter House. Those who are out on the bay in boats will be able to enjoy the effect of music on the water, so near is the stand to the shore.

The Pell tree, in a meadow near the golf links, is one of the "sights" of the park. It marks the spot where Lord Pell in 1654 signed the first treaty of peace with the Indians, who had been trying to drive the colonists away. The old Hunter House is the finest piece of old-time architecture in that section. It has long been a favorite resort for drivers, cyclists, and automobilists, and will continue its existence as a tavern under the more euphonious designation of the "Park Inn."

There has been some objection to the city's going in so heavily for games in the parks, but Mr. Schmitt thus explained the motives which led him to plan this outdoor recreation place in a talk with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Need of a Change.

"The time has come," he said, "when we must look the fact in the face that park conditions must be changed to meet the needs of the people. Once the idea was that the fewer games there were in the parks the better; that the parks were primarily to be looked at. That idea was born of the old close, narrow idea of the Sabbath. That was the day when the poor were expected to visit the parks in the largest numbers, and naturally good folk thought it was their duty to see that the parks offered no temptations to Sabbath breaking. Then along came the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and he made his fight for concerts in the parks on Sundays, and when that fight was won the old idea of the 'gameless' park went with it, not all at once, but gradually, until now, I think, the time has come when we must recognize that on the one day when the poor can get out of the crowded districts the city should do all it can to lure them into innocent outdoor amusement. Vacant places are more and more becoming difficult to find for playing games on Manhattan Island, and the city can do no better work than enticing people out of the sweltering streets into the cool green of the country. Some will be lured out only by the prospect of games, and these the city ought to provide facilities for."

Commissioner Schmitt's acquaintance with athletics is indicated by his club memberships. Among the many clubs he belongs to are the New York Golf Club, (Van Cortlandt Park,) Nassau Boat Club, New York Athletic Club, Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, and the New York Central Turn Verein. Though one of the busiest of public men, Mr. Schmitt finds time daily for his physical exercises. In wrestling and boxing in his younger days he won many prizes in Turn Verein contests, and when an antagonist of former days calls on him now they often settle a dispute about other years by taking down the foils and masks hanging over Mr. Schmitt's desk and going at it like d'Artagnan and Aramis. His interest in rifle practice began early in life and took him into many schuetsenfest contests. His interest in shooting is shown by the clay pigeon shooting he has arranged for.

There will be separate apartments in the comfort stations for the baseball players, so they can change their clothes conveniently. The comfort stations are to be open Winter and Summer, which, with the Red Cross emergency stations, will be a necessary part of the new arrangements.

Freedom of Lawns.

All lawns in the Bronx parks are open to the public, as the crowds there thus far have not been so great as to threaten the ruin of the grass. "What I'd like to do," said Mr. Schmitt, "is to get the people out to the outlying parks, like Pelham Bay, thus relieving the pressure on the interior parks, but of course car fare and time are important obstacles."

Closely associated with the broadening of the scope of Pelham Bay Park is the Commissioner's turning over of Twin and Hunter Islands for the use of the children of the lower districts of New York under the auspices of the Jacob A. Riis Society and the Little Mothers' Society. To these societies the Commissioner says he will extend all the aid he can consistently give. For children who cannot have accommodations on the two islands tents will be erected, and on Sunday afternoons a band concert is to be given.

The Turnbull mansion near Hunter Island was turned over by the Commissioner for the use of crippled children on June 1 last, and already the success of the plan has been amply proved.

"Much has been said of the inaccessibility of the Pelham Bay field," said Mr. Schmitt. "Well, it can be reached by the Harlem Road from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue in twenty minutes, Baychester being the station."

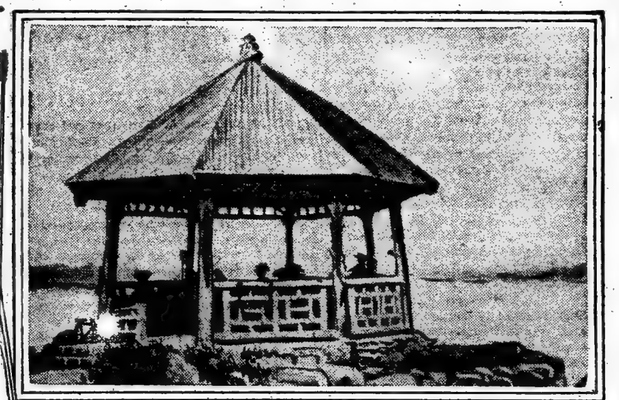
Bathing at Pelham Bay Park—New Boat House on the Left.

Indian Prayer Rock Near Grand Stand.

Pell Tree Under Which Lord Thomas Pell Signed Treaty with the Indians in 1654

Old Hunter House, Now a Hotel.

Spirited Baseball is the Regular Thing.



Rustic Summer House Overlooking the Bay

A Cinch.

Florrie—Isn't young Tetherins rather fast?

Dorrie—Perhaps so, but I'm not going to let him get away if I can help it.

Great Figures of the War in the Far East

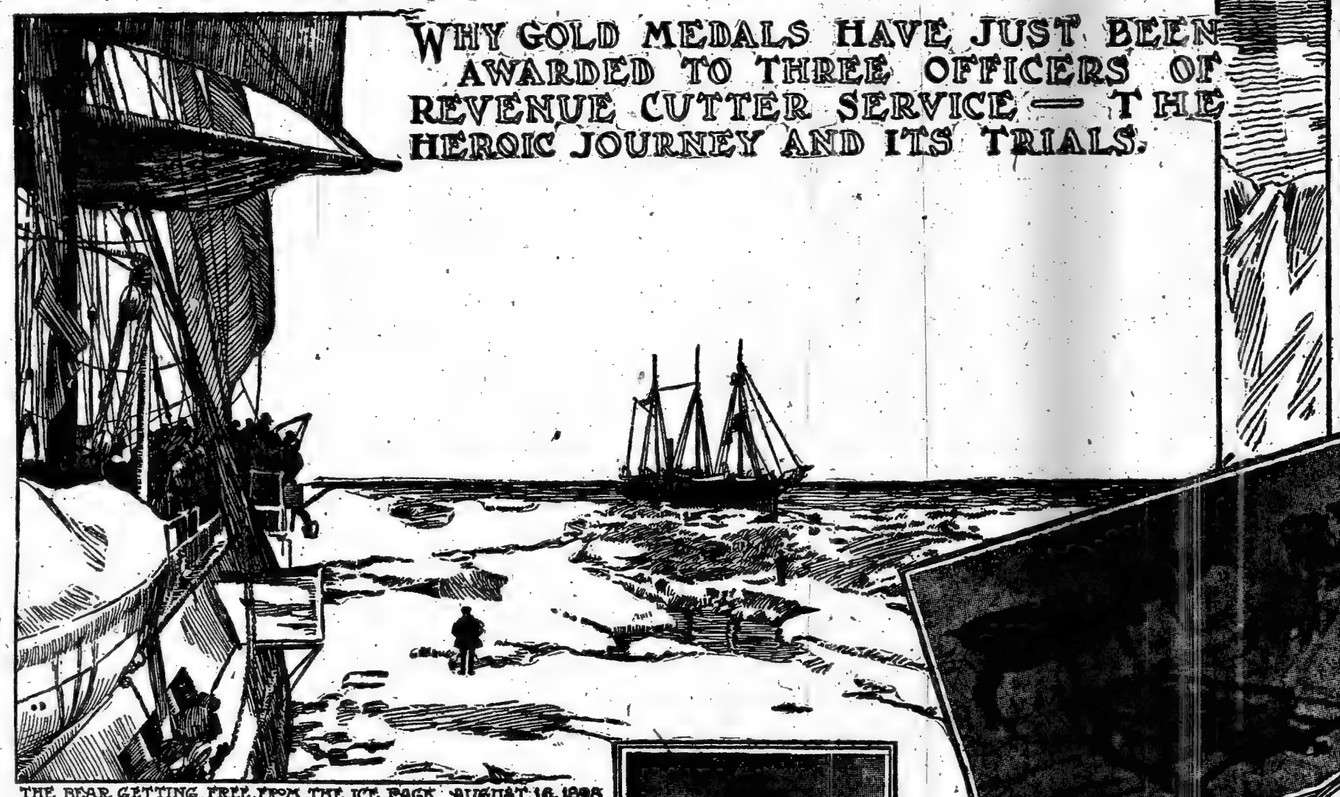
ADMIRAL TOGO,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Combined Fleet.

GEN. BARON KUROKI,
Commander of the First
Japanese Army

GEN. BARON OKU,
Commander of the Second
Japanese Army.

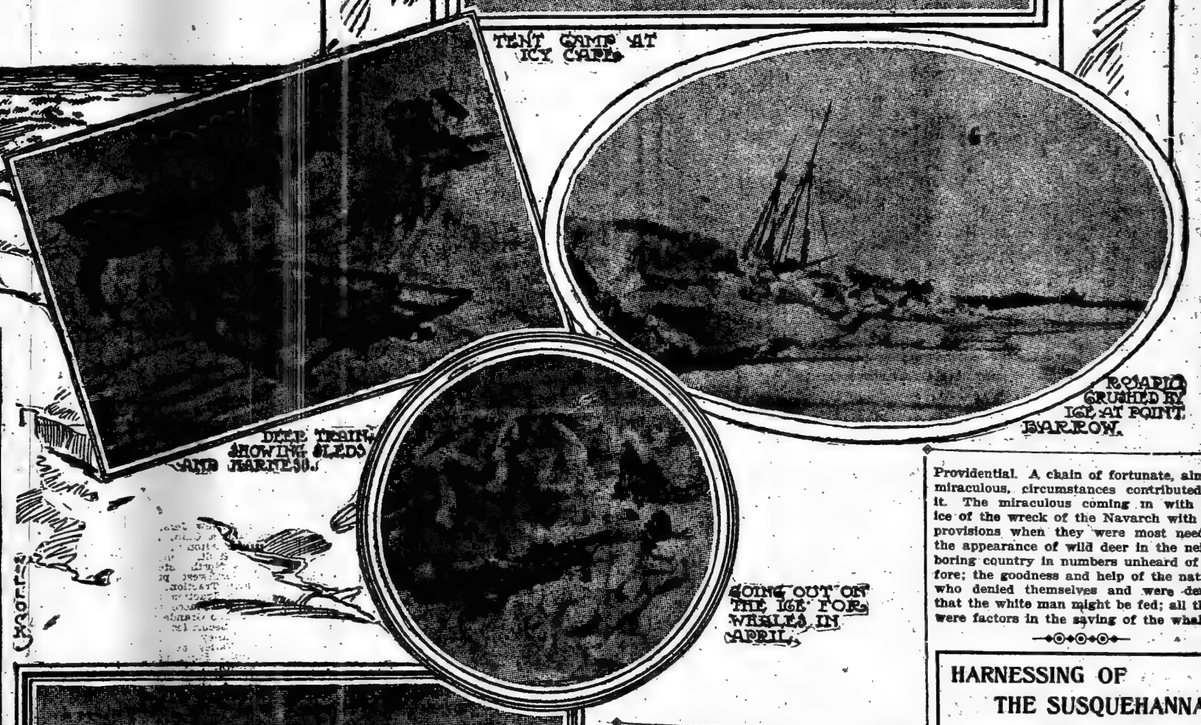
THROUGH ARCTIC SNOW AND ICE CARRYING RELIEF FOR 1,600 MILES

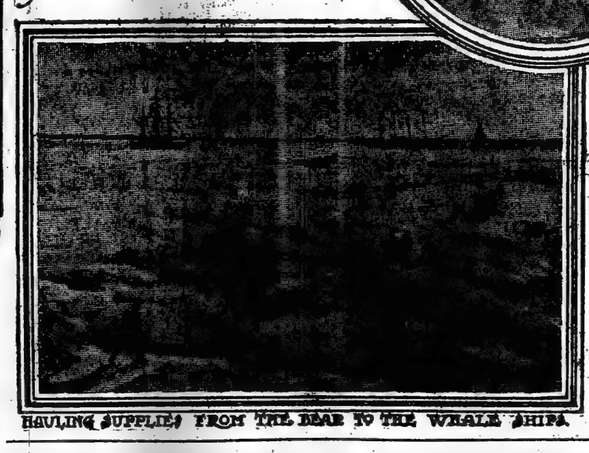
WHY GOLD MEDALS HAVE JUST BEEN AWARDED TO THREE OFFICERS OF REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE — THE HEROIC JOURNEY AND ITS TRIALS.



THE BEAR GETTING FREE FROM THE ICE PACK, AUGUST 16, 1898

NATIVE MAN AND WOMAN FROM POINT HOPE VILLAGE





HAULING SUPPLIES FROM THE BEAR TO THE WHALE SHIPS.

THE three officers of the United States Revenue Cutter Service who braved the many dangers of the terrible arctic Winter of 1897-8, and carried relief to 275 starving Americans, the officers and crews of whaling vessels imprisoned and crushed in the ice off Point Barrow, have just received the rewards voted them by Congress. The fine gold medals were completed at the Philadelphia Mint two weeks ago, and have now been forwarded to them by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The officers are Lieut. David H. Jarvis, now on special service as a Collector of Customs in Alaska; Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, now Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, with headquarters at Red Bank, N. J., and Surgeon Samuel J. Call. They made an overland journey of 1,600 miles by dog team, and for more than half the distance they drove a large reindeer herd, the flesh of which saved a large number of whalers from starvation. On reaching Point Barrow, which is within nineteen degrees of the North Pole, they took charge of the scurvy-stricken whale hunters when starvation threatened, and restored order to a mutinous camp.

There is no page in the history of the Revenue Cutter Service to which its officers and men point with so much pride as this overland trip of the officers of the cutter Bear, and the subsequent rescue of the entire expedition when the cutter forced her way through the half-frozen ocean the next Summer. It was a record of peace which future seekers of the scores of heroic Americans must give attention. Because it was a record of peace it has not received the notice and attention it well deserves, as it came at a time when the United States was interested in records of war, the achievements of the army and navy against the forces of Spain.

The Bear slipped back to Seattle with the rescued whalers and their daring rescuers. They had a story worth telling, but they were forced to make it brief; war news had the "call." It was written in full only in the records of the service, which few Americans, except those directly interested, have ever read. President McKinley was one of the few, and was moved to say:

President McKinley's Tribute.

"The hardships and perils encountered by the members of the overland expedition in their great journey through an almost uninhabited region, a barren waste of ice and snow, facing death itself every day for nearly four months, over a route never before traveled by white men with no refuge, but at the end of the journey carrying relief and cheer to 275 distressed citizens of our country, all make another glorious page in the history of American seamen. They reflect by their heroic and gallant struggles the highest credit upon themselves and the Government which they faithfully served. It is a victory of peace the results of which cannot well be magnified, and the dauntless courage of the men engaged stamps them as true heroes whose services cannot pass unrecognized."

It was in November, 1897, that the owners of whaling vessels of the Pacific fleet received information from the North that aroused grave fears for the safety of the crews of eight vessels. There was no doubt that the whalers were caught by the early closing in of the ice pack about Point Barrow, and there was imminent danger that many, if not all, would starve to death unless food were sent to them. The President immediately ordered that a relief expedition be fitted out, and the cutter Bear, though she had just returned from a six months' cruise in Alaskan waters was designated. Capt. Francis Tuttle was told to select his own crew, a full complement of officers having volunteered, to outfit his vessel with everything necessary, and to return to the northern waters.

Just three weeks from the date of the Bear's arrival from Alaska she was outfitted and sailed. Much ice was met with in Bering Sea, but a landing was finally effected near Cape Vancouver. There the overland expedition was put ashore and the Bear returned to Unalaska to go into Winter quarters.

St. Michael's was the first objective point of the expedition, and the start was made two days after leaving the cutter. There was a train of 4 sleds, carrying 1,294 pounds of supplies and camp equipment, and drawn by 41 dogs. The outfit included two small tents, a stove, cooking gear, and grub box, two axes, two rifles, a shotgun, 500 rounds of ammunition, four clothes bags, and four sleeping bags. The menu on the trail was limited to ham, beans, pork, bacon, hard bread, tea, condensed coffee, and compressed barley soup. There were, besides two bags of mail for St. Michael's and Point Barrow, a bale of trade tobacco, and 150 pounds of dried fish for the dogs.

The sleds were those built by the natives—the frame of hickory or oak and all parts bound together with thongs of sealskin or walrus hide, few if any nails being used. The dogs, in harness of sealskin, were hitched in teams of an odd number, the odd one being harnessed to the central line ahead of the others and acting as leader.

At the start the snow was deep, and four Eskimos went ahead to break the trail. All of the party traveled on snowshoes, and in places it was all they could do to get the sleds up the steep slope of the mountain. In crossing a second range they found themselves in the midst of a furious storm of wind and snow, through which they could see nothing. The penalty of taking a wrong course was falling over a precipice into the sea. The descent, after the storm was easy enough; they freed the dogs and coasted at express train speed. The dogs followed the trail as rapidly as they could, and when they finally caught up went into harness again without a murmur.

At an Eskimo village on Dec. 20, the officers separated for the first time. One of the dog teams was entirely worked out, and it was necessary to wait until the native teams came into the village. Lieut. Jarvis decided to push ahead with Dr. Call, that they might reach the reindeer herd at Cape Prince of Wales as soon as possible, leaving Lieut. Bertholf to follow a shorter route with a train of supplies and effect a junction at Cape Blossom on the further shore of Kotzebue Sound.

Jarvis and his companions "mushed" over a trackless, barren country cut up with many frozen rivers until they reached the Yukon the day before Christmas. It was a temptation to spend the day in a warm, comfortable trading post, but their mission would not admit of delay. The party spent half of the holiday fighting in the teeth of an icy gale, which finally grew so severe that the dogs could not face it, and it was necessary to camp. The dogs had a hard time making St. Michael, which marked the end of the first stage of the journey. The thin crust of snow coming across the delta country, and the hard ice on the river lacerated the cushions of their feet, and they left a trail of blood with every step.

St. Michael was reached on the 30th, an average of from twenty to twenty-five miles having been made each day. This was not accomplished as usually pictured, sitting back on a sled and cracking a whip. In Alaska it is not that way; the men of an outfit not only walk, but push, haul, and sometimes harness themselves to the sleds to get along. At first the officers found the work almost killing, but they got used to it.

New dog teams were secured and a supply of deer skin clothing purchased. New Year's Day saw them again on the trail, proceeding at a snail pace over the bare tundra. On the third day they observed a native woman on snow shoes going south. Jarvis recognized her as a native he had known at Point Hope in the Arctic, and found she and her husband were trying to make civilization with Third Mate Tilton of the steam whaler Belvedere. It was a mere chance that caused their trails to cross, and it was a great relief both to the whaler, who had come out the long and dangerous way from Point Barrow seeking help, and to the officers, who were already on their way to the rescue. Mate Tilton's news of the fleet hardly altered the situation as it was understood when the Bear sailed, except that the loss of the provisions of the Orca and the Freeman, two of the whalers, made it worse.

Starting a Deer Train.

At Golovin Bay the officers had their first experience in driving reindeer, as they ran across some at that point and arranged to make the trip to Port Clarence in "poulkas," as the Lapland sleds are called. Lieut. Jarvis thus describes the experience:

"All hands must be ready at the same time when starting a deer train, for just as soon as the animals see the head team start they are all off with a jump, and for a short time keep up a very high rate of speed. If one is not quick in jumping and holding on to his sled, he is likely either to lose his team or be dragged along in the snow. They soon come down to a moderate gait, however, and finally drop into a walk when tired. They are generally guided with a single line made fast to a halter; but this line must be kept slack and only pulled on when the deer is to be guided or stopped. By pulling hard on the line the weight of the sled comes on the head, and the animal is soon brought to a standstill, though often this is only accomplished after he has gone around in a circle several times, and you and the sled are in a general mix-up."

It was near Cape York, where the bluffs come down abruptly to the sea and the trail leads over the ice crushes that lined the shore, that Jarvis had a trying experience. Though the party were utterly tired out by nightfall, it was too cold to camp without wood for a fire, and there was a danger that the ice on which they were traveling might break off from the shore at any minute. They were going along slowly when the Lieutenant stepped through a crack in the ice, and his left leg to the knee immediately turned into an icicle. He was compelled to go on until they reached a place where his footgear could be dried; any other course meant freezing. They finally made a native hut, about 12 by 15 feet, in which fifteen dirty natives were already asleep. It was the worst hut they saw in all their Alaskan experience, but no palace could have been more welcome. They slept the night there, though in the morning they had to go outside before they could eat anything, so filthy was the place and so stifling the reek of it.

At Cape Prince of Wales they found Agent Lopp of the American Missionary Society, and secured a herd of 300 deer. Although disinclined to leave his wife and children, the only whites in a village of over 500 natives, Lopp finally consented to take charge of the herding. His wife urged him to go, believing it to be his duty, and declared that she could manage the natives through the Winter, as indeed she did. She refused to leave her post, to go to Port Clarence, where there were other white women.

On Feb. 3, Dr. Call having come up with a smaller herd purchased from the natives, they started on a rush to Point Barrow. There were 439 deer and a train of eighteen sleds. Lopp and three Eskimo boys drove the herd, riding on light sleds drawn by well-broken deer. They drove from one side to the other, keeping it on the jump. A small Lapp dog circled around the outer edges of the herd, and kept the deer from straying. If one started from the herd the dog was after him, barking at his heels until he returned.

After a few days' traveling with the slow-moving herd Lieut. Jarvis again set out in the lead to effect a junction with Bertholf at Kotzebue Sound and prepare the way for the coming of the deer. His trials with natives and their dog teams were many and exasperating. He would buy or hire dogs only to have them run away and return to their owners after going but a short distance. Nothing but chains would have held them, and they had no chains. Finally, by bribing, threatening, and offering shiploads of provisions, they managed to reach Cape Espenberg. There all the natives but one deserted, thinking the party would starve, as they had no faith in the Lieutenant's story that there would be provisions at Cape Blossom. He finally secured a dog team and made the forty-mile sprint across the ice to the other shore, where Bertholf, with considerable supplies, was waiting according to programme.

Pursued by Wolves.

The trip from Point Hope up the coast was a most trying one, and several times serious disaster threatened the expedition. The weather was miserable, blizzard following blizzard. Packs of wolves troubled the herd of deer and made a constant guard necessary. Heavy snow made it almost impossible to locate the beacons and landmarks which were to guide them. Part of their trail was out on the frozen Arctic, and never was it far back from the coast.

The middle of March found Jarvis stalled in a blizzard which came howling down on him from the north, filling the air with particles of fine, hard snow that cut like a knife and hid everything from sight even a few feet ahead. He had been warned of the blizzards on this coast and had heard many stories of the terrible sufferings of parties caught in these storms. One party he knew of had been storm-bound for forty-two days at a point not far away and were compelled to eat their dogs before the storm passed over. Jarvis had nothing to feed his dogs except a little "flour soup," and in consequence they began to eat the lashings of the sleds and everything in sight that was not wood or metal. Even his clothes were not safe from their ravenous appetites. When the storm finally ended he found his dogs buried in the drift, with only their noses sticking out. They were all right, however, and anxious to take the trail.

Lieut. Bertholf, who spent the rest of the Winter at Point Hope with a quantity of surplus supplies, tells of an exciting experience with Alaska dogs. He started out one day with a combination train, a team of deer with a slight sled being given to lead, the dogs following with a heavy load.

"We held the dogs back until the deer could get far in advance up the mountain. As there was another sled coming behind with a heavy load, I told one of my natives to wait for it and help the man who was driving it, for as long as my dogs kept the scent of the deer I knew they would not need much assistance. Owing to my imperfect knowledge of the language, however, the natives misunderstood me, and both of them started back for the rear sled. This released the dogs, and though I dragged back with all my strength they started up the mountain side at a pretty good gait, howling and straining in their eagerness to catch the deer, which they imagined would afford them a meal. Though by this time the wind had increased and the snow was driving so that I could not see ten yards ahead the dogs still had the scent.

"I did not know the proper trail, and there was some danger of getting lost in the blizzard. I put forth every endeavor to overturn the sled and thus stop the dogs until my natives could catch up. I found I was unable to do it, however, and then tried the plan of running ahead and throwing myself down on the head dogs. The rest of them soon dragged the traces from under me, and the whole team would start again. Then I thought if I could get under the sled I could raise up one side sufficiently to overturn it. I waited until I caught my breath, then ran ahead, threw myself between the dogs, caught hold of the middle trace and allowed myself to be dragged along over the snow. This made the dogs slacken their pace, but still did not stop them entirely, so I let myself backward toward the sled, still holding on to the trace, until the whole of my body as far as my shoulders was under the sled between the runners. Suddenly letting go the trace, I dug my hands into the snow and raised my back at the same time. This threw the sled over on one runner, which capsised it, and brought the team to a full stop. By the time the natives came up the snow had covered the track of the deer and the dogs had lost the scent. I soon felt almost sorry I had not let them keep on, for the rest of the trip up the mountainside was a case of "push the sled."

Strike for Double Pay.

Bertholf also experienced a strike for higher wages at a deserted village, at the mouth of the Buckland River. He was ninety miles out from Cape Blossom, where his provisions were badly needed, when his natives suddenly announced that they would go no further. They would give no reason for their refusal, which was quite in keeping with the native custom. When they make up their minds to do or not to do a thing they do not see the need of offering any reason, if, indeed, they have a reason save that of following the bent of their inclinations. Bertholf's interpreter, a half-breed Russian, listened to the conversation of the natives and found that they thought the chance good for getting double compensation. The Lieutenant had nothing to do but yield gracefully.

Lieut. Jarvis thus describes his arrival at Point Barrow:

"March 29 was a beautiful, clear morning, cold and sharp, but with a cloudless sky and little or no wind, and when we drew up at the settlement at Point Barrow it seemed as if nature was trying to make amends at last for the hard trial she had given us from Point Hope up the coast. Passing rapidly by the village, and by the old shanty where the men were quartered, we drew up at the house of the Cape Smythe Whaling Company. All the population came out to see us go by and wondered what strange outfit it was, and when we greeted Mr. Bower and some of the officers of the wrecked vessels, whom we knew, they were stunned and it was some time before they could realize that we were flesh and blood. Some looked off to the south to see if there was not a ship in sight, and others wanted to know if we had come up in a balloon. They had not thought it possible for any one to reach them in the Winter, and had not we and our positions been so well known I think they would have doubted that we really did come in from the outside world.

"All was excitement and relief in camp. Provisions were short, very short, and only by the strictest economy and hard work had they been enabled to get along so far. They had figured as well as possible on the end of the season, but there was anxiety as to how it would end. There was flour enough on hand to last until the month of August, and meat they hoped also to have for the same period, but that was dependent upon the success of the hunters and what could be hauled in. Each vessel had a dog team, and these were constantly going from one to another and coming to Point Barrow to haul supplies."

The week's ration at the Point when the relief expedition arrived was as follows: Four days in a week, one pound of beef and pork, which had been freezing and thawing alternately in an old refuge station for nearly ten years and was practically without nutriment; two days, one-half pound of frozen deer meat, and one day, one-half pound of frozen fish. One-quarter pound of beans was issued on Sunday. Seven pounds of flour a week and a little coffee each morning and tea at night completed the ration.

Owing to the use of spoiled beef and pork and the lack of vegetables the camp was threatened with scurvy. The reindeer herd, which had been driven through with little loss and which was established twenty miles down the coast, was drawn on. The fresh meat ration was increased to 2½ pounds and soon put the men in shape.

In a Deplorable Condition.

Lieut. Jarvis found the living quarters of the crews in a deplorable condition. Eighty men occupied a place about 22 by 55 feet. It was lighted by one window, and there was no ventilation. They did all their cooking on a small stove in the centre. It was only boiling coffee and stewing meat, but the steam gathered in frost overhead, and the drippings from this kept the floors and walls continually wet. Even what little bedclothes the men had were never dry. In the endeavor to keep warm some of the men had boxed in their berths, and in these boxes kept improvised seal oil lamps burning. The soot and smoke from these lamps covered everything, their clothes and bodies, with a black, greasy coating, so that they were hardly recognized as white men. Some hardly left their berths at all, and were in such a condition that only the cold weather prevented an epidemic of sickness.

No time was lost getting the men into new quarters, and forcing them to keep clean. Most of their clothing was too filthy to clean, and contributions were levied on those who had an extra supply. The natives from the village heard what was needed, and contributed odds and ends of woolen clothing which they had been saving for Summer use. The soap allowance was increased to one pound a month and a system of daily inspection ordered.

Jarvis then made a round of the imprisoned whalers, which had not been entirely wrecked. The Newport and Fearless were forty miles east of Point Barrow, and the steamer Jeanie forty miles further away. The others were scattered about in different positions off the Point. Jarvis visited all the vessels, in several instances aiding the Captain in quelling small mutinies. Dr. Call also made a round of the sick, visiting all the vessels and treating those who were suffering. He heard of some remarkable amputations performed by one or two of the Captains of the fleet. He says their fearlessness and the results were remarkable, and would call forth the praise of our most expert operators. He preserved this description of an amputation from the record of Capt. George B. Leavitt of the steam whaler Newport:

"Man belonging to the Mary D. Hume. Half of right foot was taken off, the instruments used being a butcher knife and hack saw, Capt. Tilton bossing the job. It was the first attempt of the kind up here, and putting the patient under chloroform (which was out of our line) was a slow process. We placed the bottle under the man's nose, and after he had taken a whiff we would ask him if he were sleepy. This was kept up for half an hour without any effect. We then made a paper cone, put in some waste saturated with chloroform, and the man went right off. It was a cut square across the foot. After the cutting the edges were drawn together as far as they would come and gauze, well greased, placed over the cut. After four days the bandages were removed and fresh ones put on in the same manner. It turned out well, but the big toe, or the bone the big toe grows on, was a long time healing. Two large toes and three fingers were amputated the same month; Tilton, 'head surgeon,' and Bodfish and myself assistants."

Life at the Point during the long months they had to wait until the Bear could force her way into them was not entirely without incident. In the middle of April the natives of the village went whaling over the ice. The boats are hauled out on sleds, and the people camp at the edge of the ice, remaining there until a general break-up comes. The season's catch was most successful, forty-two whales being taken, and the problem of feeding the natives solved itself.

Celebrating the Fourth.

As soon as the snow cleared off and the weather began to moderate, baseball and other games were instituted. The men had to play so many hours a day or as a penalty carry ducks from the shooting lodge five miles from camp. Most of them played baseball. Just before the Fourth of July the schooner Rosario was wrecked in an ice crush, but the crew escaped and went into camp on shore. The Fourth was celebrated with a "grand" dinner—pickles, extra meat allowance, and dried apple pie being the particular luxuries.

The Bear sighted the relief station at Point Barrow on July 28 and Jarvis and a party of men from the camp visited her. The shore ice was still heavy and she could not get in. On Aug. 2 the cutter narrowly escaped destruction in an ice nip, and until the 14th of the month her fate was in suspense. A large quantity of provisions were placed on deck, whence they could be passed to the ground ice in case of another nip, and the ship's papers were packed for removal. With the help of one of the steam whalers she was finally pulled out of the ice and started on the return trip, taking back the crews of the vessels which had been wrecked and the whalers whose time had expired.

Revenue service officers characterize the final outcome of the situation as almost Providential. A chain of fortunate, almost miraculous, circumstances contributed to it. The miraculous coming in with the ice of the wreck of the Navarch with her provisions when they were most needed; the appearance of wild deer in the neighboring country in numbers unheard of before; the goodness and help of the natives who denied themselves and were denied that the white man might be fed; all these were factors in the saving of the whalers.

HARNESSING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

York Haven's Great Electrical Plant Set in Motion.

AUSPICIOUSLY and in the presence of capitalists from New York and Philadelphia and other business men from different cities, the great electrical power plant of the York Haven Water and Power Company, located on the banks of the Susquehanna River, at York Haven, has just been set in motion for practical commercial purposes.

About twenty years ago Henry L. Carter, President of the Conowingo paper mill, at Conowingo, Md., and other capitalists bought an old mill at York Haven. Mr. Carter had for his original plan the harnessing of the Susquehanna River to supply power for the towns and cities in this valley. His was one of the earliest electrical power dreams, and was last Tuesday realized beyond his most sanguine expectations. The old paper mill which was bought by Mr. Carter and his associates was rebuilt and developed into a flourishing and prosperous plant. York Haven was transformed from a lifeless village inhabited by a few lazy fishermen and poor farmers, to a large town, where the hum of industry never ceases.

These things achieved, the energetic, enterprising Marylander turned his attention to the development of his more gigantic scheme. The work of building the plant was begun in 1902. Last March, when the buildings were completed and most of the machinery installed there came a set-back. The mighty ice freshet which swept down the Susquehanna River, carrying all before it, wrecked the power house and damaged the machinery so that the plant could not be placed in operation last Spring, as it had been planned by the engineers. The power house was rebuilt, and better fortified against future onslaughts of ice. The machinery was quickly repaired, and everything was ready for Tuesday's supreme test.

Most of the large industries in York will be connected with the current and operated by the power generated at York Haven. All the electric street car lines in the city and country will receive their supply of current from the same source. If the project is carried to the limit of Mr. Carter's plan, habitations, factories, business houses, churches, halls, and theatres within a radius of twenty-five miles of the roaring falls of the Susquehanna will receive their light from the current generated by the mighty waters which through the ages have rushed on to the sea without benefit to man.

The officers of the York Haven water and power plant are: Henry L. Carter, President and Manager; Judge W. F. Bay Stewart, Vice President; Henry W. Stokes, Treasurer; T. A. W. Shock, Chief Electrical Engineer, and Thomas Green, Superintendent of Construction.

The generating station at York Haven is built for twenty 1,000-horse-power, two 400-volt, 60-cycle, three-phase alternating generators. Each generator is operated by two 78-inch turbine wheels. There are also 200-kilowatt exciters. Each exciter is operated by 62½-inch turbine wheels. Each exciter has sufficient capacity to excite the fields of the twenty generators. All this apparatus is placed on the main floor of the building. At the south end of the building is a second story which extends seventy feet north, on which are situated switchboards for the individual generators, and upon which are situated all the electrical instruments for measuring the output of each machine, and of the station.

The power is conducted from the main station through a wire alley to the transformer house by means of twenty-four 1,000,000 circular-mill cables. In the transformer house, or step-up station, have been placed twelve 1,400-kilowatt transformers, with all the necessary lightning arresters, switches, and indicating devices for controlling the apparatus therein installed. These transformers raise the electromotive force from 2,400 volts to 24,000 volts.

From the transformer house at York Haven the current is conducted to York, Penn., at 24,000 volts, through distributing switches, situated near the entrance of the building, by means of two distinct three-phase circuits. The length of transmission is about twelve miles.

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

On Friday the average prices were at the year's highest, marking the culmination of the year's advance. It is a curious circumstance that each of the last three Mondays has enjoyed advancing markets, succeeding another triplet of Mondays each of which had brought poor markets. At writing the prospect is Tuesday will be the fourth successive good week's opening.

A coincidence which probably few have noticed cannot have affected prices strongly, and yet during the last month sentiment has been forming itself steadily in the direction indicated over a longer period by the advance averaging a point for each month for industrials since the last high point in April, and two points for each month for railways in the same interval. The advance seems larger, of course, if selected stocks are chosen, or if the moment's buoyancy be not checked by the figures, or if comparison is made with the previous low point. But in an effort to discover the year's characteristic curve the aim should not be to exaggerate the market's vagaries, but to eliminate them. Drawing for this purpose a line through the successive high points, or through the successive low points, and disregarding intermediate fluctuations, no room for doubt is left that this year's curve is upward, as decidedly as last year's curve was downward. The bulls have definitely turned the tables upon the bears. For long weary and anxious months the bears were merry with their gibes regarding the stale bulls who had been landed with stocks ten, twenty, or more points above the current range, and to whom stocks looked strong whenever they rose an eighth. The bulls are now chaffing the stale bears, who sold stocks when they were much lower than now, and to whom the market looks weak whenever it yields an eighth. There are still lions in the path, of course. The wheat scare of August is likely to be followed by a corn scare in September. Last year's cotton scare came in October, and it is likely enough to be reinforced this year by a political scare in that month, although Wall Street is not nearly so nervous over politics this year as many would like it to be, or as possibly it ought to be. There can scarcely be a war scare, as matters look now, a peace boom seeming more probable. Undeniably, there never was and never will be an absolutely clear course for any market movement in either direction, but it is impossible to move about Wall Street and not be impressed with the sentiment on the sidewalk and in the parlors that the market has been held in check by adverse factors, which one after another have lessened or vanished, leaving fewer and fewer obstacles in the path of those good times which all but a diminishing minority expect in the interval between this year's harvest and next year's crop scares. The argument is against it, but the fact is so, and when fact and argument collide the right of way is likely to be found with the fact, as Stephenson said when he was asked what would be the result of a cow and a locomotive meeting on the same track.

The argument is that all the usual signs indicate a low and declining state of commercial activity. The monotonous and too familiar tale of reduced bank clearings and railway traffics is reinforced by similar evidence, such as the August failures. For July they were about half of 1903's, but for August there is a sudden increase to last year's level, which, bad as it was, has been exceeded in the majority of this year's monthly statements. The production of iron decreased in July by over a half million tons, and the consumption decreased 635,400 tons. In the year's earlier months the consumption ran far below 1903, but showed growth for each month compared with its predecessor until May, since when there has been a progressive decline to such an extent that producers are quarreling over what trade there is. During the week meetings have been held to patch up price agreements, which are needless when there is trade enough to go around, and which are useless when there is not enough trade to divide. The conditions in the labor world leave pretty nearly everything to be desired. The dividend disbursements for September are $41,063,000, against $48,279,000 last year, chiefly owing to stoppage of industrial distributions. Naturally there is no disposition toward new enterprises. Not to put too fine a point upon it, enterprise is so dead that capitalizations during August are the smallest in a series of years. It may be wholesome reaction from overcapitalization, but it will not be urged as proof of anything like a present boom, or the sign of a future boom. Uncle Sam's name and insolvency, of course, are not to be mentioned together, but the old gentleman is living beyond his income to a handsome total, say, $24,000,000 for July and August, or $144,000,000 a year. Army, navy, and civil establishments all show increased outgo, and income shows a reduction, especially customs, which are running at the rate of $40,000,000 below last year. This, too, may be wholesome, or at least seem wholesome to protectionists, but it is no sign of a boom, and it is an excellent sign that the Treasury, instead of helping the banks, will be asking help from the banks in the troublesome crop-moving period. Some think that this year's wheat crop will be 140,000,000 bushels below last year's, and the experts who supply this cheerful intelligence promise soon to tell us about how much less corn there is than we think. Cotton has shown decided deterioration during August, but it showed more in September last year, and an equal loss this September would destroy present hopes of a bumper crop. Sherlock Holmes would never deduce a boom from these facts, if deprived of the ticker's proof that nevertheless a boom is under way.

It is not a pretty budget. It is as undeniable in its way as the more agreeable facts told by the ticker, and the argument based upon it is deserving a place in the back of the head of each too ardent bull who is gayly marking up the country's assets, and incidentally his own. "Discounting the future" is the phrase resoundingly applied to this form of counting chickens before they are hatched. THE TIMES's London namesake calls it "disregarding the laws of economics," and looks to see that contraction of legitimate business which "some optimists contend is not yet very great," extend further. Doubtless The London Times's warning is friendly, and possibly it is a little envious, but it does not agree with the opinions of the most competent cisatlantic observers. It was shortly before the collapse of consols that the last lecture upon our "economic debauch" was telegraphed under the ocean. Consols are still very much where they were, but our recovery is proceeding at such a rate that we are warned against its solidity. The contrast suggests the query whether the beam is not in the critic's eye. Speculative abuses and excesses there have been on this side the ocean. They are neither denied nor belittled. But of economic waste there has been here nothing comparable to the destruction of life and property and the disorganization of labor and society and the channels of production and consumption which resulted from the Boer war.

It was waged over the gold fields, and yet what a pitiful figure they cut compared with the inexhaustible wealth of our farms. Our last cotton crop alone is worth double the aggregate yield not of the Rand but of the world's gold mines. Our exports of cotton brought to our shore foreign gold, or its equivalent, equal to all the gold mined last year. And this year's cotton crop, according to last week's report of the Agricultural Department, promises to exceed last year's, the crop scare started by speculators to the contrary notwithstanding. As remarked, the crop may yet be blighted, but the market attests disbelief in that event. Not stolidity under damage, but disbelief in crop damage, is the note of the week's markets. And justly so. It is hard to convince any one who has ridden some thousands of miles through the crop regions that any shortage impends. Over thousands of miles corn is now standing and displaying two ears to each stalk in a goodly proportion. Against the barns may be seen the plant nailed to the planks and extending from the ground to the eaves. In Kansas they are holding corn festivals. These facts are not characteristic of years of scanty yield. It is true of corn as of cotton that late damage may yet be done. But much of the corn crop is never in danger of frost, and every day enlarges this proportion. Wheat, of course, is entirely beyond danger, by the token that the ground is already being prepared for the growth of 1905. The lopping of 140,000,000 bushels off last year's yield is not to be minimized when verified, which cannot be until the bushels are counted. Meanwhile it is consolatory to remark that what has been marked off the crop has been added to the price. In the aggregate there never was such a crop yield in dollars as this year's present promise. Five billions of new wealth will go far to remedy speculative excesses, and if the promise is realized the market cannot be kept down. The taunt that this is counting unhatched chickens is not entirely fair, inasmuch as the market has kept a little behind the crops rather than outstripped their growth. The rise we have had is not so much discounting the future as reflection of the position in which we stand in this respect. Caution regarding the future does not prevent a look backward upon the perils we have passed. Floods, and heats, and droughts have no more terrors. There is no speculator nor any investor who would not last Spring have thought his property worth even more than its present price if he could have foreseen how excellently we have arrived at the last weeks, almost at the last days, of the harvest. The market of the moment is justified by the facts of the moment, and the market of the future shall surpass it if hope is realized, while there is margin enough for some disappointment without serious harm. The experience of 1901 proved that this is no longer a one-crop country, and if the worst yet told about wheat should become true no vital interest will be wounded.

It is even possible to see a bright side to the iron trade price dispute. Long ago it was said here that it was a pity that the trust did not meet the trade depression in the Carnegie manner. It is now good to see that something is being done in this direction. The trust has gone to the verge of prudence in buying competitors to check competition. It is in every way more commendable to meet competitors by producing a cheaper article, and to address the trade as a master rather than as a suppliant. If artificial prices are necessary to the trust's existence its finish can be seen, but it is the price cutters, not the maintainers of trade agreements, who admit their necessities. It is those who took business from the trust by charging premiums which the trust declined who are now taking away other business by underbidding and reducing prices below those at which labor can earn present scale wages. Behind the trade dispute looms a labor dispute. Such troubles grow upon those who avoid them. It would be the poorest of policies to lose control of the trade by tenderness about the payment of a dividend or two. The issue is here, and there are signs that the trust's managers are meeting it with that boldness and thoroughness which are the best promise of retaining that dominating position which hitherto has been wisely used.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

THREE MONTHS' PROGRESS

Period Shows Gains in Earnings as Well as in Prices.

MARKED CONTRAST WITH 1903

Net Earnings Increase Since April in Some Cases Despite Decreases in Gross—More Reason Than Currently Admitted for Market Improvement.

Much has been said of late in regard to the movement of the market, which in so many respects has been looked upon as unwarranted by the actual conditions, in trade, in railroad earnings, and in various other fields directly connected with the development of values as distinguished from the development of mere stock market prices. In many quarters railroad earnings have been pointed to as evidence of limited trade in general. By contrast attention has been directed to the stock market and the question asked how prices could be going up while railroad earnings in so many instances were showing decreases. During the past three months the prices of nearly all stocks have advanced, the gains in many issues being really large, and in view of the oft-repeated assertions that such advances have not been warranted it is interesting to see to what extent railroad earnings have changed for the better or worse during an equal period of time. Taking a dozen railroad stocks representing railroads in many party of the country, it is found that they all show advances of from 4 to 17 points. What have been the changes in the earnings of these roads while the stocks representing them have been advancing so rapidly? In the table below are given the gross and net earnings of these lines for the month of April and for the month of July, as well as the changes that have occurred during this three months' period, the decreases noted being the falling off of the July earnings as compared with the April earnings, and, similarly, the increases being the improvement in July earnings over April earnings:

1904.

	April Earn'gs.	July Earn'gs.	3 Mos. Change in Earn'gs.	3 Mos. Change in Price.
Atchison—				
Gross	$5,619,276	$4,742,836	—$876,442	+12
Net	2,142,937	1,356,889	— 786,048	
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Gross	5,501,230	5,274,542	— 226,688	+ 9½
Net	1,631,083	1,848,885	+ 217,822	
Canadian Pacific—				
Gross	4,061,505	4,398,834	+ 337,329	+ 7½
Net	1,412,533	1,449,652	+ 37,119	
Central of New Jersey—				
Gross	1,939,306	1,921,655	— 17,653	+10
Net	906,716	929,572	+ 21,856	
Chesapeake & Ohio—				
Gross	1,641,959	1,671,503	+ 29,544	+ 8½
Net	540,312	615,385	+ 75,073	
Erie—				
Gross	3,816,283	3,930,445	+ 114,162	+ 8½
Net	1,637,423	1,787,846	+ 150,443	
Louisville & Nashville—				
Gross	2,879,281	2,857,840	— 21,441	+12½
Net	909,663	910,127	+ 100,468	
New York, Ontario & Western—				
Gross	534,303	646,806	+ 112,503	+ 9½
Net	135,144	246,055	+ 109,911	
PENNSYLVANIA, east of Pittsburg—				
Gross	10,368,277	9,481,103	— 887,174	+12½
Net	3,314,179	3,439,137	+ 124,958	
READING (all companies)—				
Net	1,958,886	1,378,286	— 580,014	+17½
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—				
Gross	519,111	641,961	+ 122,870	+10½
Net	277,241	186,241	+ 120,180	
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—				
Gross	3,521,793	3,716,177	+ 194,384	+ 9½
Net	681,324	917,044	+ 235,720	
WABASH—				
Gross	1,794,759	2,082,152	+ 287,393	+ 4
Net	379,978	590,270	+ 210,392	

It will be seen that only in two out of the thirteen roads mentioned did the July net earnings fail to show a substantial increase over the April net earnings, and this in some cases despite a falling off in gross earnings. The showing is better than might be expected in view of the claim that railroad stocks, as wel as other stock, have been going up without reason. True, many of these roads show decreases for the month of July compared with the corresponding month of last year, but decreases from what in many cases were record earnings cannot be said to be really bad. Moreover, the question under immediate consideration is not whether this year's earnings are better or worse than those of last year, but rather what has been the improvement or impairment of earnings during the three months from April to July contrasted with the improvement or impairment of the stock market from the beginning of June when the earnings for the earlier month were reported until the beginning of September when the July earnings were made public.

Much importance attaches to the tendency indicated in the case of some of the roads under consideration to report increased net earnings in the face of decreased gross receipts. At least so far as the railroads themselves are concerned the ability to make good net returns will very largely offset if not entirely neutralize the smaller gross receipts resulting from diminished business activity.

For the sake of comparison of last year's results with those of this year a table similar to the one above is given for the corresponding periods of 1903:

	April Earnings.	July Earnings.	3 Mos. Ch'ge, Earn's.	3 Mos. Ch'ge, Price.
Atchison—				
Gross	$5,489,110	$5,396,593	—$102,517	— 8½
Net	2,196,991	1,963,236	— 233,755	
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Gross	5,524,831	5,864,467	+ 339,636	— 4½
Net	2,027,890	2,322,191	+ 294,301	
Canadian Pacific—				
Gross	3,795,394	3,997,344	+ 201,950	+ 2½
Net	1,493,173	1,318,527	— 174,646	
Central of New Jersey—				
Gross	1,832,803	1,886,587	+ 53,784	— 4
Net	697,170	833,621	+ 136,451	
Chesapeake & Ohio—				
Gross	1,599,332	1,571,875	— 27,957	— 5½
Net	532,548	603,300	+ 70,752	
Erie—				
Gross	4,104,223	4,428,252	+ 324,029	— 3½
Net	1,630,798	1,623,580	+ 92,782	
Louisville & Nashville—				
Gross	2,954,620	3,024,232	+ 69,612	— 6½
Net	863,886	888,090	+ 24,304	
New York, Ontario & Western—				
Gross	658,950	688,197	+ 129,247	— 2
Net	132,276	248,390	+ 116,114	
Penn., East of Pittsburg—				
Gross	10,767,577	10,995,403	+ 227,826	— 2½
Net	3,725,279	3,925,337	+ 200,058	
Reading. (All Companies)—				
Net	1,520,367	1,884,191	+ 363,824	+ 7½
St. Louis Southwestern—				
Gross	613,836	553,537	— 60,299	— 9
Net	205,351	145,323	— 60,028	
Southern Railway—				
Gross	3,548,365	3,584,731	+ 46,366	— 3½
Net	826,090	900,248	+ 74,158	
Wabash—				
Gross	1,760,961	2,000,156	+ 239,195	— 3½
Net	401,825	590,270	+ 188,445	

While the showing so far as the earnings themselves are concerned, is somewhat more irregular than that of this year, the most striking difference is in the course of prices during the period, there being but two advances out of the thirteen stocks named. The showing is possibly less significant than that for the present year, owing to the admitted fact that the market, was to such a large extent last year governed by more or less necessitous liquidation that had no reference to general conditions.

Comparing prices at the beginning of September with those prevailing at the same date last year, it is found that the various changes noted above—principally declines for the three months' period in 1903 and without exception advances for the equal period in 1904—brought prices at the beginning of the present month to a substantially higher level than that quoted in September, 1903. There are but two declines, the larger amounting to 2 points, while the advances are considerably larger amounting in one instance to 17 points.

	Sept. 1, 1904.	Sept. 1, 1903.	Change.
Atchison	80¾	63⅝	+17⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	87⅛	82½	+ 4⅝
Canadian Pacific	129½	124¾	+ ¾
Central of New Jersey	170	163	+ 7
Chesapeake & Ohio	38⅝	33½	+ 5⅛
Erie	20⅝	20¼	+ 1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	120½	106¾	+14¾
N. Y., Ontario & Western	31⅝	23¾	+ 7⅞
Pennsylvania	122⅝	124½	+ 1½
Reading	61⅛	55	+ 6⅛
St. Louis Southwestern	20½	16	+ 4½
Southern Railway	29⅛	22½	+ 6⅝
Wabash	19½	21½	— 2

PRESENT AND RECORD PRICES.

Interesting Comparison Between Last Week's Prices and Best of Recent Years—Improvement Over This Year's Low Figures.

The continued advance in the stock market during the past week has brought a great many stocks to the high prices of the year. The stocks included in the list a number no less than sixty-five, being a large proportion of the active stocks. In many cases the advances have been sufficiently striking as to lead those watching the tape to compare present prices with those that prevailed when "they were last in the market," and during the past week there have been frequent references to the records of the last few years for the purpose of more accurately gauging the present position of the stocks that have been prominent in the present upward movement. Below is given a list of the stocks that reached the high of the year within the past few days, with comparisons with the low price of the year, the improvement that has taken place, and, for the sake of reference, the highest prices recorded in these stocks during the past four years. The showing is an interesting one, for while in most cases the margin between present and record prices is still very large, there are a number of issues that are not as much below the best of recent years as might be supposed were an opinion expressed without reference to the actual figures:

	High Price, 1904.	Low Price, 1904.	High Price Last.	Gain Over Low of 4 Years.
Amalgamated Copper	58½	43½	130	15½
American Express	214½	180	265	34½
American Linseed	15	7	30¼	8
Am. Locomotive pf.	90½	75½	100¼	15
Am. Smelting & Ref.	65⅞	46	69	19⅞
American Snuff pf.	98	85	101	13
Am. Sugar Refining pf.	136	123	136	13
American Woolen	14	10	22¼	4
American Woolen pf.	81	69	85¾	12
Atchison pf.	93¼	87½	108	11⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	87⅞	72⅞	118¼	15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55⅝	38	88¼	17⅜
Central of New Jersey	169	154½	198	14½
Chesapeake & Ohio	39½	25½	97¼	11⅜
Chicago & Alton	42	33	50½	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	156	137¾	198¾	18⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	191	161½	271	19½
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	230	207	274½	23
Chi. Union Traction	5¼	4	23	4¼
Chi. Union Traction pf.	40	29	80	11
Continental Tobacco pf.	124½	101½	126½	23
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	77½	64½	103¼	13
Distillers' Securities	27⅜	16½	33	17⅜
Hocking Valley	94⅝	69	106½	25⅛
Hocking Valley pf.	91	77	99½	14
International Paper pf.	75	64¾	81¼	10⅞
Iowa Central	23	14	51⅝	9
Iowa Central pf.	43½	32	90¾	13½
Kanawha & Michigan	31¼	22½	50½	8½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	77	64½	88	12⅝
Kansas City So. pf.	46½	31	62⅜	12⅛
Long Island	80	46	91¼	15
Manhattan	156	139⅝	158	16½
Missouri Pacific	93½	80	125¼	15½
National Lead pf.	96½	80¾	106½	18½
N. Y. Central	124⅝	112⅞	174½	11½
N. Y. & Harlem	410	400	420	10
Norfolk & Western	53⅝	35¾	50¾	15¼
North American	93½	80	134	13½
Pennsylvania	126½	111¾	170	15
Ry. Steel Spring pf.	80¼	71⅛	83¾	8⅝
Reading	39⅝	30⅝	75¼	20⅛
Reading 1st pf.	85½	76	90¾	9½
Reading 2d pf.	76¾	55¾	81	20
Rock Island	27⅞	16¾	53¾	8⅛
Rock Island pf.	70¾	57⅜	86	13½
Rubber Goods pf.	82	74¾	90	7¼
St. L. & S. F. & E. 1st	173	150	173	23
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	87	77	97¼	11⅛
Southern Railway pf.	95½	77¼	96½	17⅝
Tol., St. Louis & West.	29¾	21¼	83¼	8¼
Tol., St. Louis & W. pf.	48¾	32	48¾	16¾
Union Bag & P.	7	3¾	25	3½
Union Bag & P. pf.	90	45	85	15
Union Pacific	101¾	77	133	30½
Union Pacific pf.	95¾	86¼	98½	9½
United Railways	15¾	9	24½	6¼
United Railways pf.	54¾	43½	66	11
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	31	6¾	17	4½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	57⅞	40	59	17⅞
U. S. Leather pf.	87	75¾	96⅜	11⅜
U. S. Realty & Imp.	53½	43	53½	10½
U. S. Steel	15⅝	8	36	7¼
Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	107⅞	96	134⅞	11¼
Western Union	91	85	100¾	6

METROPOLITAN'S REPORT.

Some Things That It Does Not Explain.

The report of the New York City Street Railway, which operates the metropolitan surface lines, was made public last week, after it had been delayed and held back beyond the time prescribed for the filing of it with the State Railroad Commission. No reason has been vouchsafed for this delay, and it would therefore be mere rumormongering to say that the delay in issuing the report might have had something to do with the desire of some people to get out of their stocks. On the face of it, such an allegation would, however, be absurd, for the report was not any worse than had been expected, and therefore could not well have had an adverse influence on the stock market. And, indeed, it did not, for, on the publication of the figures, which show that a road which is considered to own one of the most valuable franchises in the world is unable to earn its dividends, Metropolitan shares actually advanced.

According to President Vreeland, the bad showing is due merely to the protracted and severe Winter of last year. What, then, if next Winter should resemble its predecessor? It would seem that here is another case of oversanguine capitalization on the basis of what the property might earn if everything went along as smoothly as possible, reminding the reader of those delightful time tables which are published by some railroads, and which show very fast time based on the assumption that ideal conditions will prevail, an assumption which is wrong nine times out of ten. The financiers who undertook to furnish funds to the road with which to pay its dividends on the supposition that its traffic must of necessity expand must have been sadly misled when it was possible with the constant growth of the city for the road to actually show a decrease in the number of passengers carried.

The number of passengers and others maimed and killed by the cars of the road did, however, show a substantial increase, at least so far as the amounts of damages recovered and the expense of fighting the lawsuits are concerned. There is nothing in the report to show to what this increase is due. It could hardly have been the bad weather, which made the cars move more slowly, but it may have been due to the abandonment of the fenders on several of the lines.

While some attempt has been made in the report to give a detailed showing of its finances, yet the accounts that are printed are arranged in a form which makes it very difficult to analyze them. For instance, no clear light is thrown on the relations between the finances of the Metropolitan Street Railway and those of the Metropolitan Securities Company. Among the assets in the general balance sheet appears the item "Metropolitan Securities Company's subscription to the New York City Railway Company's securities, $9,052,000," and among the liabilities the item "Securities due the Metropolitan Securities Company under subscription, $9,556,800." This is the only reference to the relations between the two companies, but how the difference between the two items is accounted for does not appear.

If the liabilities of the company under the franchise tax were included in the balance sheet, the deficit shown would be increased by several millions of dollars, and it is difficult to see what the company could show among its assets to balance this amount when materials and supplies are already put in at $1,231,157.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

J. P. MORGAN is not often credited with giving his opinion about any matter whatever, unless it is altogether agreeable for him to do so, but the other day he was forced into expressing himself somewhat against his will. It was a small matter, to be sure, but even in small matters Mr. Morgan's opinion is worth a good deal, and to secure it against his wish is something of a feat. Mr. Morgan a few days ago was leaving his office to attend a meeting at an office further down Wall Street, when, just as he turned in that direction, some one stepped in front of him and held before him a sunflower of large dimensions, and at the same time Mr. Morgan was asked what he thought of it. At first he didn't think anything of it, and he expressed himself to that effect by making a sign that he desired to be allowed to pass on. Not content with this rebuff, the owner of the sunflower pressed it still closer toward Mr. Morgan's face and repeated the question. This time he nodded a sign of approval, apparently just to get rid of his importuner, but even that did not satisfy. It was only after Mr. Morgan consented to say "Yes, it is very fine," that the rather obnoxious flower was withdrawn and he allowed to pass. The owner of the folwer had gotten his way despite Mr. Morgan, and it may be that the approval secured in this fashion will be utilized to designate that particular species of weed "Helianthus Morganus," or Morgan's sunflower.

ARTHUR WHITNEY has devised a way to make sure of keeping a resolution that he has formed of giving up smoking for the balance of the year. He and his cousin have engaged with each other to pay the other $5 every time one of them smokes a cigarette during the proscribed period. They are reasonably fond of smoking, but it is thought that $5 will be an effectual bar to their breaking their resolve. Their friends express the opinion that it is well there is nothing mercenary about the agreement, for in that event one of the two would surely find some way of inducing the other to forfeit a few five-dolar bills.

J. HORACE HARDING of the Stock Exchange firm of Charles D. Barney & Co., who went abroad about six weeks ago for a vacation, returned last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

WILLIAM CALL and EUGENE A. EGAN were admitted last week as general partners in the Exchange firm of E. H. Norton & Co. of 33 Wall Street.

THOMAS MORRISON, who a short time ago was elected a Director of the United States Steel Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles M. Schwab, has returned from a few weeks' sojourn in Europe. Daniel G. Reid, who is also a Director in United States Steel, is expected to be in New York in about a week.

CHARLES H. TWEED of Speyer & Co. will sail for Europe on Tuesday, to be gone two months. He will spend his time at the four capitals, London, Berlin, Paris, and Amsterdam, and may transact some business while he is away.

E. H. HARRIMAN, President of the Union Pacific, evaded visitors who came to call on him Friday by going straight from the steamer Baltic, on which he arrived Thursday, to his country place in Arden. Consequently Wall Street has not yet heard a word of what his ideas are, and Wall Street is about as anxious for Harriman's opinions as it used to be for those of the "man at the corner."

DANIEL J. SULLY made many bets while he was king of the cotton ring as to the size of the crop. The official returns of Superintendent King last Friday won every one of these bets for him, but unfortunately some of the men on the other end refused to pay on the plea that he was a bankrupt. There is a record of one bet for $5,000 made with a Liverpool broker which has been repudiated.

FRANCIS L. HINE, Vice President of the First National Bank, is back from his vacation, while Albert Gallatin, President of the Gallatin National Bank, has gone to St. Louis to take in the World's Fair.

WILLIAM F. WHITEHOUSE has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Other announcements made yesterday included the transfers of the seats of R. C. Nicholas and Charles B. Stitt to H. J. Nicholas and James A. Rankin respectively.

ROBERT P. McDOUGALL, President of the Cotton Exchange last year, has returned from a long trip abroad. W. P. Reese of Natchez, Miss., and S. B. Chapin of this city have been elected members of the Exchange. There also took effect a number of changes in partnerships on Sept. 1. Among them was the admission of G. M. Paton to the old-established firm of Stephen M. Weld & Co.

EQUALIZING GOULD ISSUES.

Opinion Held in Some Quarters That Denver Preferred Is Below Its Proper Level.

Traders and investors who are fond of picking out the discrepencies in stock market values, and who frequently are guided in their purchases by relative quotations, have of late found many opportunities for the application of theories in regard to market movements based on the relations which ought to exist between the quotations of various securities, but which sometimes are disturbed for some reason or other, or at times by no apparent reason barring mere accident. Sometimes one or two securities long maintained at about the same price will advance sharply, leaving the other behind until something occurs to draw attention to the unusual divergence in the prices of the two securities, and some one, often sucessfully, undertakes to re-establish the former relation between the two stocks.

Among the securities that some investors believe have been neglected in some such way as this is Denver prefered, which until quite recently had been selling at about 75, although many other issues paying the same rate of dividend, and formerly no more considered than Denver preferred, were selling at higher prices. The return of George J. Gould from Europe during the past week was the signal for some increase in activity and strength in the Gould issues and to some extent this extended to Denver and Rio Grande preferred, which sold up to 77½ and closed with a net gain of 2 points. It is asserted by the friends of the stock that if various other securities representing properties under the same management, but which are paying nothing, are worth present quotations, Wabash debentures, for example, Denver preferred paying 5 per cent. may reasonably be "bulled" with a considerable degree of safety. Denver preferred has paid dividends regularly without interruption since 1896, and since 1901 the rate has been maintained at 5 per cent. Recently, of course, the road has suffered by the coal strike in Colorado, and by washouts, but the full rate was paid in July last, and there is no suggestion, at least up to the present, that the next dividend period will see any change in the dividend.

MEXICAN CENTRAL'S DEFENSE.

Management's Assertion That Financing Was Hampered by Unjust Attacks—The Prospects.

In explanation of its management of the property, and apparently as an answer to what are characterised in the statement as "unjust attacks," the Board of Directors of the Mexican Central Railway, through President H. Clay Pierce, has just issued a statement to the stockholders of the road in anticipation of the regular annual report, which has been delayed by the change of the termination of the company's fiscal year from Jan. 1 to July 1. There has for a long time been much discussion of the affairs of the Mexican Central, and events have developed the fact that the various interests in the company are far from being agreed upon the best way of adjusting its finances. They recently were thought to be in somewhat precarious condition, although by the recent issue of $10,000,000 of two-and-a-half-year collateral trust notes provision was made for the floating debt, and any possible serious difficulty put off at least until the maturity of these notes. The statement just issued explains at some length the improvements which the present management has effected in the physical condition of the road, and its finances are reviewed with the purpose of showing that the present tendency toward increased earnings promises fair to place the company in advantageous position to deal with the questions likely to arise in the future in regard to the refunding or provision in other form for the obligations of the road which mature in the next few years.

The importance to the company of the value of the Mexican dollar is clearly set forth in the statement, which shows that each increase of one cent in the value of the Mexican dollar means approximately an increase of $135,000 gold in the annual net earnings. One of the great difficulties with which the Mexican Central has had to contend has been that it has been paid in silver, and has been obliged to disburse very largely in gold, which was a serious matter, in view of the decline in the value of the Mexican dollar from about 51 cents in 1901 to about 36 cents in 1903. The present price is about 46 cents.

The statement makes no reference to the unsuccessful plan of the management for the retirement of the company's income bonds, but does call attention to the change in the term of office of the Directors, which was effected last May, and which insures the continuance of the present management. In regard to the probable future earnings and the manner in which provision was made for the improvements which have brought about the increase in the road's earning capacity, President H. Clay Pierce says:

"Because of these improved conditions the cost of operating has been reduced, and during the month of July, 1904, this reduction amounted to $260,675.45 Mexican silver as compared with the same month in 1903. Your Board of Directors estimates that during the year commencing July 1, 1904, the net earnings will provide a considerable surplus after the payment of all interest charges. The present superior physical condition of the property justifies the belief that the cost of maintenance during the next few years will be small and the present facilities ample to care for a large increase of business; therefore, the net earnings should increase without requiring any considerable expenditure for capital account.

"In paying for these additions and betterments (undertaken since May, 1901,) your company issued Feb. 1, 1902, a ten-million-dollar five-year collateral trust loan, and July 1, 1904, a ten-million-dollar two-and-one-half-year collateral trust, loan. The balance expended upon the property was derived from income account.

"Your board was seriously hampered in placing the last collateral trust loan by unjust attacks upon the property.

"Your company has now provided for its entire floating indebtedness, and in a few days, when the balance of the last loan is received from the bankers, your company will be without any floating debt. The earliest maturity of any indebtedness will be Jan. 1, 1907. The intervening period will give your Board of Directors ample opportunity to provide for the financial requirements of the property as they may arise."

A BANKER'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Country Is Moving Toward a Higher Price Level.

One of the most prominent bankers in the Street, who has recently returned from Europe, last week expressed his ideas about the present rise in the market and the general condition of business in this way:

"I am frank to say I have been a bull ever since my return from Europe. By this I do not mean that I expect a return to the floodtide of two years ago, but I do mean that I believe that the trend of business is improving. In the markets, and not only in the stock markets, but in all commercial markets as well, this improvement is making itself felt. In the stock markets it has made for a higher level of prices. It is quite true that the advance in stocks was primarily started by easy money. But the superfluity of funds alone was not responsible for the change which has come over the business world. From everywhere come reports of better business, there is a more active demand from merchants, the order books of the industrial concerns are better filled, there is going to be a fine cotton and corn crop, which will offset the partial failure of the wheat crop. In short, wherever you turn you meet confidence, and this alone is a big factor. In the stock market this improvement is finding its first and strongest expression. Men who are interested in corporations do not sell the shares of those corporations if the business outlook is good. If, added to this, the money market is easy, what inducement is there to sell at all? The result is, there are no stocks offering, and a little bidding puts prices up. I do not expect to see quotations go to the high figures of 1902 at once, but eventually those prices will be surpassed. The great wealth of the country, the activity and optimism of its people go to make for a constantly higher level of values. Of course, there will be reactions, but the trend is upward, and such a tendency is not easily overcome. We are emerging from a period of gloom, and the prospects are good, The London Times to the contrary, notwithstanding. They have never been right over there. That may not be quite correct, for they were right in 1902, when they predicted a collapse. But their opinion to-day is not worth much, and it will not stop good times from arriving in this country."

BOND SALES FOR AUGUST.

According to the figures which, have passed under the review of the United States Investor," the bond sales for the month of August amounted to $39,515,960.40, not including temporary loans. Of this amount $28,346,008 were issued by cities and towns, (including $3,000,000 Philippine loan, $700,000 State of Minnesota, and $564,000 State of Alabama,) and $2,189,957 by counties. This amount shows a decrease of $2,514,813.42 from the $32,061,773.42 reported for the month of July, and an increase of $23,037,217.94 reported for the month of July, 1903.

COTTON MARKET TOPICS

Dangerous Play to Follow the Leader.

THE BUREAU'S CROP REPORT

Some Features of the Showing Made—Attitude of the Mills.

Last week's cottom market demonstrated the danger which the speculating public is subject to if it relies too much on the word or attitude toward the market of one man. When cotton neared the ten-cent mark one of the biggest and most influential men so far as the course of the market is concerned began to send out all kinds of bull literature. His agents in the South reported alarming conditions, and it was predicted that the condition of the crop had so deteriorated as to reduce the proportions of the crop to those of an ordinary year. Incidentally prices were pushed up and every effort was made to create a bull market. On Thursday evening, the day before the publication of the Government report, which some people had been led to believe would show a condition of 77 or thereabout, this same particular speculator came out with a statement that as he feared a decline he had sold out his holdings, and having done so, he advised every one else to do the same. Whether or not he intended to buy again on the decline he does not say, but whatever his intentions may be, this would seem a good occasion to warn the public against taking market advice and talk too seriously.

This is especially necessary just at this time, when the entire cotton market is an artifical one, extremely sensitive to manipulation, and devoid of most legitimate business influences. The real cotton has not yet moved in sufficient quantities to minimize the technical dangers which surround every venture in the cotton market. What Mr. Price really did was this. He saw that the expectations of a bumper crop had led many of the Southern planters to sell their cotton for future delivery in order to secure the high prices which have been prevailing, for these planters, knowing the condition and size of the crop, realized that when the cotton world should once have accepted a big crop as a fact, then nine and ten cent cotton would be a thing of the past, at least so far as the nresent crop was concerned. These sales, while made against actually growing cotton, were in effect short sales, much as a sale of stocks in this city for foreign account

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Closed; Call Money Nominal.

The Produce Exchange was open yesterday because business was transacted at Chicago, the principal primary market. Prices were soft and business was of a dull holiday sort. At Liverpool cotton was easier, but our Exchange was closed. The Stock Exchanges were closed in both London and New York, and will remain closed here over Labor Day until Tuesday. The banks were open for nominal and necessary business only.

The bank statement was the only local intelligence bearing upon the situation. It provided several surprises. The reserve decreased $7,426,700, or three times expectation. Part of this unexpected loss was doubtless brought over from last week, and part is unexplained. Loans increased $18,185,400, rising to a new maximum, and carrying deposits as well above the record. For this there is no better explanation than the activity upon the Stock Exchange, for of commercial activity there is plentiful lack, nor are any large financial rather than speculative operations recalled. Obviously if the week's rising prices were made upon a distributive market loans would be liquidated by sellers as well as contracted by buyers. So far as the loan item throws any light upon the market it is indicative that holders are holding and that purchases are made in a market left to itself and not fed with supplies accumulated for that purpose. Bear covering, of course, would provide no demand for loans to take up real stock. If the bears have fought the rise their fresh commitments would provide a fleeting demand for cash, which might or might not be reflected in the loan item. The new record in loans may cause anxiety to timorous souls, who may possibly be reassured by recalling the statement by the trust companies that their loans, according to their last semi-annual statements, had decreased $58,000,000. As the banks are carrying these loans, as well as the trust company deposits, the situation as a whole is less expanded than the bank statement alone would indicate.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $213,175,045; balances, $6,494,815.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾@2 13-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475; demand, $4.8730@$4.8735; cables, $4.8780.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.85½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.19⅜ and 5.18¾@5.18⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight—5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—35c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Friday, Sept. 2, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
1,850	American Can	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	...
15,185	American Can pf.	48	45⅝	47¼	+ 1½
100	Am. Writ. P. pf.	14	14	14	...
8,200	Bay State Gas	¼	7-32	7-32	—1-32
80	Borden's Con. M.	120	120	120	...
1,950	British Col. Cup.	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
200	Buffalo Gas	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
600	Central Foundry	1⅝	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
1,289	Cent. Foun. pf.	10	9	9⅝	— ⅜
1,600	Con. Refrig.	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	Con. Tobacco	265	265	265	...
910	Electric Vehicle	15	12¼	12½	...
400	Elec. Vehicle pf.	22	20	22	+ 2
4,900	Gold Hill Cop.	⅝	½	⅝	...
5,800	Greene Con. Cop.	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
500	Gt. Nor. pf. w. rel.	175	175	175	+ 5
150	Havana Tobacco	30	27	30	+ 5
2,025	Havana Tob. pf.	43¼	39½	39½	— 1½
6,230	Interb. Rap. Tr.	148	141	144¼	— 4
350	Inter. Mer. Mar.	5	4½	4⅝	...
100	Inter. M. M. pf.	17	17	17	...
1,437	Int. Salt	32	30	32	— ½
2	Kings Co. El. rts.	32½	32½	32½	...
90	Lord & Taylor	1	1	1	...
	Lord & Taylor 1st pf. ex div.	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ⅜
545	Mackay Cos.	25	25	25	...
82,880	Manhat. Transit.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19,600	Mont. & Boston Cons.	1 1-16	1	1	— ⅛
200	New Or. Rys.	9½	9½	9½	...
100	New Or. Rys. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
100	North Am. Lum. pf.	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
500	N. Y. Transp.	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
600	Northern Pac., when issued	138	138	138	— 1
9,860	Northern Secur.	104⅜	103½	104½	— ⅛
25	Otis Elevator pf.	97½	97	97¾	+ 6⅛
3,900	Phoenix Mining.	17	16	17	+ 1
34,100	Reading 1st pf.	77	74½	76½	+ 1½
42,900	Sea. Air L. pf.	33	28¾	31⅝	+ 2¼
5,800	So. Pac. pf., w. i.	114⅛	113⅜	114¼	+ ⅝
100	So. Pac. pf., 1st pd	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	...
23	Standard Oil	628½	625½	628½	+ 3½
700	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	½	...
225	Tenn. Copper	*25⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ½
10	Trenton Pot. pf., New	80	80	80	— 3
5,200	Union Copper	1	⅞	15-16	+1-16
14	Union Ferry	32½	32½	32½	...
200	U. Box Board pf.	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
400	United Copper	9½	8	9½	+ 3
600	Wash. Ry. & El.	19	15	19	+ 3¼
100	Wash. R. & E. pf.	69	69	69	+ 3
815	White K. Cop.	3⅞	3½	3¾	— ¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change
$10,000	Cent. Found. 6s	57	57	57	+ ½
15,000	Int. Salt 5s	61½	58	61½	+ 6½
2,000	New Am. Gas 5s	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	— ⅛
7,000	N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ¾
269,000	Sea. Air Line 3-yr. 5s, ex. cou.	97¼	95¼	96	+ 1⅞
20,000	U. S. Ship. 5s cfs.	24½	24	24½	+ 2
10,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Ser. A	108½	108¼	108½	+ 2¼
22,500	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Ser. B, D, F	83½	83½	83½	....

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day, and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	8	9	L. Wash. C.	5	6
Alpha Con.	11	11	Mexican	85	84
Andes	18	18	Mexid. Con.	75	75
Belcher	24	21	Ophir	230	230
Best & Bel.	115	120	Overman	20	20
Bullion	25	25	Potosi	14	14
Caledonia	61	60	Savage	20	19
Chal. Con.	20	19	Sag Belcher	12	11
Challar	14	13	Sierra Nev.	32	31
Confidence	60	59	Syndicate	2	2
Con. C. & V.	105	105	St. Louis	10	10
Con. Imp.	1	1	Union Con.	39	39
Crown Point.	16	15	Utah Con.	7	7
Gould & Cur.	23	22	Yel. Jacket.	18	16
Hale & Nor.	67	67½	Silver bars	57	57½
Julia	9	9	Drafts, sight	5	5
Justice	9	9	Telegraph	7½	7½
Ky. Con.	1	1			

Mexican dollars — Saturday, 46@47; Friday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
C., K. & N.	33	33½	Lexington	3⅜	3¾
Dante	4	4¼	Little Puck	3½	3⅝
Elkton	61¾	62	Moon Anchor	6⅞	7⅛
El Paso	93	93½	New Haven	3¼	3½
Gold Dollar	6⅞	7	Pharmacist	3½	3⅝
Isabella	20	21½	Portland	160	163
Jackpot	5	6	Rose Nicol	8⅝	9¼
Keystone	4½	4⅞			

NORTHERN SECURITIES REPLY.

Formal Answer Seems to Disregard Appeal to United States Circuit Court.

TRENTON, Sept. 3.—The Northern Securities Company to-day filed in the United States Circuit Court its formal answer in the suit instituted by Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line Company, and the Equitable Trust Company of New York to restrain the Northern Securities Company from carrying out its proposed plan of distribution of its assets. This is the first formal answer filed by the Northern Securities Company either to the original bill of complaint of Harriman and Pierce or to the first and second amendments thereto. The preliminary injunction granted by Judge Bradford restraining the Northern Securities Company from disposing of certain shares of the Northern Pacific Company was granted upon motion and argument in open court and without the filing of any formal answer to the original bill.

The filing of the answer is taken as indicating that the case is to go before Judge Bradford for a final hearing, notwithstanding the fact that an appeal has been taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The answer is largely a formal presentation of the points made before Judge Bradford.

MEXICAN CENTRAL'S AFFAIRS.

Chairman of Directors Is Hopeful, Despite "Unjust Attacks."

H. Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Limited, yesterday sent out to stockholders of the company a statement of the company's affairs, in lieu of an annual report, which, he says, cannot be completed for some time.

After referring to the lengthening of the main line from 2,124 to 3,154 miles, and the side tracks from 227 to 343 miles, and the acquisition of the Mexican-American Steamship Company, Mr. Pierce says that $20,500,000 in gold has been expended in the last three years.

In the last two years the gross earnings have increased from $17,000,000 to $25,000,000, he says, but the net earnings have suffered because of the decline in value of the Mexican dollar from about 51 cents gold in 1901 to as low as 36 cents gold in 1903. The Directors estimate a considerable surplus after the payment of all charges.

"Your board," the statement says, "was seriously hampered in placing the last collateral trust loan by unjust attacks upon the property."

The company is not in default of any of its obligations, and in the opinion of the board the future net earnings will be such as to make default in interest impossible.

COTTON DUCK SUSCRIBERS SUE.

Seek to Recover $300,000 Paid to Underwriting Syndicate.

Two actions were started in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore by the law firm of Smith & Bowman, representing the Central National Bank of New York, in liquidation, and the Merchants' Trust Company of New York, wherein the first-named complainant seeks to recover the sum of $200,000, which it paid as a subscriber to the underwriting syndicate of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation.

The Merchants' Trust Company asks judgment for $100,000, which is likewise paid on a subscription to the same syndicate. The complainants allege that the defendant company in promoting the United States Cotton Duck Corporation used "false, fraudulent, and deceitful" representations to induce them to subscribe to its underwriting syndicate, with an intent to "deceive and defraud" them.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 3	3,104,940
Same week last year	1,510,535
To date this year	76,346,310
Corresponding date last year	112,460,975

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$30,151,400
Same date last year	$5,524,000
To date this year	$452,857,960
Corresponding date last year	$455,084,250

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Sept. 5, '03.	Sept. 3, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	980,181	2,256,749	1,267,568
Industrials	621,354	848,191	226,837
Banks	10	86	76

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Sept. 5, '03.	Sept. 3, '04.	Increase.
Railroads	$3,498,000	$12,110,000	$8,612,000
Industrials	2,014,000	15,670,500	13,656,500
Government	9,000	2,568,000	2,559,000
State	3,000	6,900	3,900

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE for June—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$272,892	$235,098	$19,794
Ex. and taxes	198,130	163,436	34,644
Net earnings	74,762	89,612	*14,850
Gross, 12 months	3,523,917	3,168,628	355,289
Ex. and taxes	2,347,875	2,103,898	243,977
Net, 12 months	1,176,042	1,064,730	111,312

*Decrease.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	240,254	233,937	206,511
Expenses	148,727	143,575	124,189
Net earnings	91,527	110,412	82,322
Other income	52,509	28,059	9,978
Total income	144,036	138,471	92,300
Charges	58,436	50,790	39,462
Surplus	85,600	87,681	52,838
Cash on hand	264,773	.....	.....
P. & L. surplus	563,072	.....	.....

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	19,297,525	16,711,602	16,524,379
Expenses	12,783,190	11,052,723	10,395,492
Net earnings	6,514,335	5,658,879	6,125,887
Other income	169,272	190,374	136,431
Total income	6,683,607	5,849,253	6,262,318
Charges, other deduction, &c.	4,739,096	4,429,649	4,201,908
Balance	1,944,511	1,419,604	2,060,410
New equipment & cartrust payments	1,311,366	741,012	*1,440,815
Surplus	633,145	678,592	619,595
Dividends	627,904	606,299	606,291
Surplus	5,241	72,293	14,304

CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN for July—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	14,106	9,739	4,366
Expenses	7,922	9,368	*1,444
Net earnings	6,183	373	5,810

*Decrease.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for June—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	130,656	143,588	138,017
Expenses	91,829	78,455	74,049
Net earnings	38,827	65,371	63,968
Gross, 12 months	1,570,765	1,746,372	1,626,122
Expenses	1,073,407	1,023,670	881,640
Net, 12 months	497,458	722,702	744,482

CINCINNATI, NEWPORT & COVINGTON—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	121,410	100,007	77,887
Ex. and taxes	62,574	58,688	42,853
Net earnings	58,736	49,309	35,034
Charges	20,917	20,829	15,968
Surplus	37,819	28,330	19,066
Gross, 7 months	730,268	682,391	500,037
Ex. and taxes	432,695	398,863	290,730
Net, 7 months	297,573	283,728	209,307
Charges	148,029	147,194	108,993
Surplus, 7 months	149,544	136,544	100,314

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for the year ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Av. m. op.	2,398	2,378	2,347
Gross	16,446,434	17,304,559	17,086,828
Expenses	10,058,443	10,629,850	10,331,542
Net	6,387,991	6,674,709	6,705,286
Other income	214,345	200,717	165,782
Total income	6,602,336	6,884,426	6,871,048
Charges, &c.	4,027,923	4,358,662	4,168,423
Balance	2,574,413	2,525,764	2,702,625
Renewal fund	120,000	120,000	120,000
Surplus	2,454,413	2,405,764	2,582,625
Dividends (pref.)	2,220,000	2,220,000	2,220,000
Surplus	234,413	185,764	362,625

INDIANA, ILLINOIS & IOWA for July—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross	117,881	121,337	*3,456
Net	27,490	13,873	13,617
Other income	654	181	453
Charges and taxes	23,124	22,874	250
Surplus	5,000	18,820	13,820

*Decrease. †Deficit.

RUTLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross	604,525	633,417	563,426
Expenses	427,086	440,381	389,988
Net	177,439	192,556	173,438
Other income	12,648	13,346	5,472
Total income	190,085	205,902	178,910
Charges	161,522	148,308	145,785
Surplus	28,563	57,594	103,125

FALL RIVER MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 3.—Sales of cotton stocks were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	124	122	

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Another Cheerful Week in the Stock Markets.

Consols and All Other British and Colonial Government Securities Improve—Belief That Kuropatkin's Defeat Will End the War Sends Russians Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 3.—This has been another cheerful week on the Stock Exchange, the cheerfulness being due mainly to the comparative ease of the money market and the expectation that this condition will continue for some time. Hitherto during the last six months there have been no long periods of plenitude of money, and there has been nothing quite like the present situation, the feature of which is the general belief that for weeks at least there will be no return to stringency.

This optimism may not be justified by the progress of events, but a certain degree of substantiality is attributed to it on account of the rather heavy buying of gilt-edged securities by large concerns in Lombard Street in anticipation of good advances.

These securities have already advanced moderately. Consols are over half a point above last week's prices, and all other home and Colonial Government stocks have improved. There is not a minus sign in the quotation table of these stocks.

Foreign Government securities make a similar showing, including both Japanese and Russian stocks, the latter as well as the former being higher, not exactly because Gen. Kuropatkin has suffered defeat but because of what it is thought on the Stock Exchange will come out of his defeat, that is, the end of the war. In fact, the interpretation the Stock Exchange has put on the events at Liao-Yang, that they are making for peace, has contributed considerably to the good tone of the market in the last few days.

British railways have been dull on account of poor traffic returns and the rainy weather, which presages another set of unsatisfactory returns next week.

The reaction in American railroad stocks which began on Wednesday is explained here as due to the anticipated holiday both in New York and London. Only a few stocks, however, close below last week's level, the declines in most cases amounting only to a shaving down of gains made earlier in the week.

Mines have been fairly firm, and brokers have talked hopefully. There is no sign, however, of renewed interest in these stocks on the part of the general public.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—To-day was a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady at 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills, 2 11-16 per cent.; on three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.55; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were unsteady. Internationals were irregular. Russians were weaker, and at the close were irregular. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 93.05 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was sluggish. Steamship shares were firmer on Hamburg orders.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates on short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF C. & O. R. R.

Gross Earnings Show Large Increase—Net Income Gaining.

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1904, is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$19,297,524.79	$16,711,601.85
Operating expenses	12,783,189.96	11,052,722.69
	66.2%	66.1%
Net earnings	6,514,334.83	5,658,879.16
To which add: Income from other sources	169,271.81	190,373.65
Gross income	$6,683,606.64	$5,849,252.81
From which deduct: Int. on funded debt	$3,674,796.24	$3,559,948.74
Taxes	514,849.77	447,114.68
Interest car trust	237,500.01	128,094.04
Int., dis. and exchange	137,210.35	99,369.38
Loss on C. & O. grain elevator	61,402.14	17,565.29
Loss on C. & O. Steamship Line	64,611.66	143,854.67
Debentures C. & O. Steamship Company purchased	48,725.00	48,701.75
Total deductions	$4,739,096.42	$4,429,648.55
Net income	$1,944,511.22	$1,419,604.26
Balance to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1904, $455,986.85.		

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Following are the sales of manufacturing stocks this week:

Shares.		Previous Quotations.	Sales.
10	Androscoggin	120	126
8	Bigelow Carpet	105½@106	104½
3	Dwight	1002½	1000
2	Franklin	100	99¼
1	Great Falls	151	150
2	Nashua Manufacturing Co.	60½	60¾

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Incorporated to-day:

The Hill Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—E. J. Grant, S. Grant, and C. A. O'Malley, Brooklyn.

The John Lackner Company, Astoria, L. I., (paper boxes); capital, $50,000. Directors—John Lackner, Astoria; W. H. Gibson and George Ross, New York.

Realty Development Agency, Hempstead, Nassau County; capital, $5,000. Director—B. E. Valentine, Elizabeth H. Valentine, Woodmere, L. I.; C. E. Post, Brooklyn.

Columbia Fullers Earth Company, New York City; capital, $125,000. Directors—M. C. Kelly, C. G. Van Angien, J. R. Danes, New York City.

Royal Embroidery Works, Naday & Fleischer, New York City; capital, $350,000. Directors—B. G. Paskus, F. C. Kronmeyer, and E. A. Peneffer, New York City.

Canastota Telephone Company, Canastota, Madison County; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. J. Wood, T. H. Ferris, Utica; J. W. Souter, Canastota.

Hotel Castleton Company, New Brighton, S. I.; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. Acker, New Brighton, S. I.; L. H. Newkirk, C. T. F. Stevens, New York City.

The Pulp and Paper Trading Company, New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick Bertusch, Hamptonville; Albert Bertusch, New York; Johannes Anderson, Brooklyn.

Dr. Latson Sanitarium, New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—M. O. Smith, M. B. Smith, and W. B. Smith, New York.

West Indis Steamship Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Daniel Bacon, R. O. Bacon, and B. R. Stoddard, New York.

Clancy's Farm Dairy and Bakery, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. V. Clancy, W. J. Clancy, and Joseph Garvin, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Yearly Self-sealing Jar Company, Burlington; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Edward J. Yearly, Frederick Morse, and George R. Cummins.

The Hurricane Hotel Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George T. Tennant, Thomas G. Haight, and William G. Field.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.) (quar.)	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 31	Sept. 11
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 3
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 6	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chic. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Del. & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Erie Railroad 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 7	Aug. 18	Sept. 7
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Phil., Ger. & Norristown (quar.)	3	Sept. 6	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	Aug. 22
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern com.	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern pf. (quar.)	2½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & St. L. Ill. pf., stock ctfs. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Utica & Black River	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 12	Sept. 13
Houghton Co. (Mich.) St. Ry. pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Philadelphia Electric	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 2	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Chicle com.	1	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Sept. 21
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
American Graphophone com.	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
American Sugar (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
American Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 26
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Sept. 27	Holders of record	Sept. 2
Cambria Iron Co.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Continental Tobacco com.	4	Oct. 3	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 4
Dairymen's Mfg. Co.	8	Sept. 8	Holders of record	Sept. 6
Federal Mining & Smelting com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Diamond Match Co.	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 27	Sept. 13
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 3
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Laclede Gas Light Co. com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North American	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Parrot Silver & Copper Co.	$0c	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Railway Steel Springs pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 9	Sept. 21
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 19
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 3	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Wolverine Copper Mining	$4	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 3, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,586,700	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$21,084,000	$3,745,000	$1,944,000	$21,268,000	$1,077,000
2,050,000	2,492,300	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,175,000	14,438,000	2,197,000	34,367,000	.....
2,000,000	1,458,400	Merchants' National	9,472,000	1,594,000	1,394,000	24,848,000	.....
3,000,000	3,381,800	Mechanics' National	22,879,000	5,322,000	1,528,000	24,460,000	185,100
1,500,000	3,668,200	Bank of America	25,581,100	6,756,700	2,344,000	30,493,900	.....
1,000,000	294,800	Phenix National	3,353,000	352,000	295,000	3,728,000	49,400
25,000,000	16,855,200	National City	184,000,700	58,195,700	8,283,500	201,383,100	6,649,000
300,000	7,564,200	Chemical National	24,750,500	5,435,400	1,935,700	24,052,500	.....
300,000	382,000	Merch. Exch. National	5,334,000	1,086,600	596,300	6,277,500	128,600
1,000,000	2,219,400	Gallatin National	15,355,200	1,324,900	1,922,500	6,918,500	981,300

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Coming at a time when a deal in gilt-edged down-town property is least expected, the sale of the Kemp property at 82 and 84 Maiden Lane, near William Street, takes on possibly a relatively greater degree of importance than it would in a busier season.

In its local bearing, the transaction is worthy of some attention as indicating that the growth of the new insurance centre is likely to extend along Maiden Lane for some distance east of William Street and to claim eventually all of the property fronting on the open space formed by the junction of Liberty Street and Maiden Lane. With the continual struggle for light and air among buildings on the narrow, crowded down-town thoroughfares, any such spot as this possesses exceptional qualifications for rebuilding with modern structures, and among those who have followed the changes in this neighborhood most closely the opinion prevails that the reclaiming of this adjacent block on Maiden Lane will be fully as rapid as has been the development of William Street itself.

The greater part of last week's dealings lacked any distinguishing features. Many of the operators, who have been busy for a year on the upper east side and in Harlem have flown to the Bronx, because, as several of them frankly admit, there is nothing left in Manhattan. And not the least amusing feature of this situation is that a number of these operators, whose recent field of activity has begun to afford rather poor picking, still have the effrontery to decry the tenement house law, seeming to forget entirely that that piece of legislation has caused hundreds of flats of the older type to yield quick and substantial speculative profits, while the tenanting of these old houses and the curtailment of new construction has led to an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. in the prices of remaining vacant parcels throughout the upper east side and Harlem sections.

But the complaint of the speculators that there is nothing left in Manhattan is not altogether borne out by current reports. The search in Harlem, it is true, is not so productive as it was a few months ago, but there is still a good deal of buying of old three-story houses, where three or more of them can be found together, making a plot of sufficient size to cut up into new-law tenement sites. One large transaction of this sort was put through on Thursday, involving ten houses at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, on a plot 155 by 100. The greater part of Harlem speculation, however, has been transferred to the territory east of Second Avenue, and much of the vacant property between that thoroughfare and the Harlem River is being bought up for improvement, as was shown in last week's purchase by operators of eleven lots on One Hundred and Eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, which have been used for years as a stoneyard.

Upper Madison Avenue, in the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street, is adding rapidly to the number of its new apartment houses, with structures of this type projected for two corners at Ninety-sixth Street and for one at Ninety-seventh Street. A plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, has also been bought for similar improvement.

Another bit of territory that is attracting some attention through its successful building operations is that at Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-second to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. One company, which only recently disposed of an entire row of new apartment houses to various buyers, has secured a building loan of $233,000 with which to undertake the improvement of the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-third to One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. Another builder has found buyers for three new houses on One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and still another firm has sold four out of a row of six on One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Joseph A. Blum to a client, for occupancy, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 168 West Seventy-fifth Street, on lot 21.10 by 102.2.

Louis Newgass has sold the four-story dwelling 148 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

N. Y. Central Buys on 44th Street.

The property at 107 East Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, was transferred yesterday to the New York State Realty and Terminal Company by George D. Hilyard.

Berkeley School on 72d Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for William E. D. Stokes to the Berkeley School, a new corporation, the five-story dwelling 270 West Seventy-second Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, for a term of years, at a total rent of $25,000.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Harris & Timble have bought 2,891 and 2,893 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.

Newman Levy has sold the five-story double flat 70 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 26 by 90 by 99.11 for Bernhard Mainzer to Theodore Brooks.

Lillian M. Queripel has sold 550 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11.

New Apartments Fully Rented.

Pease & Elliman report that they have completed the renting of the apartments in the new building at 152 East Thirty-fifth Street, which will be ready for occupancy on Oct. 1, to Prof. Munroe Smith of Columbia University, W. J. Elias, E. G. Anthony, Andrew J. Miller, George H. Mairs, Willard B. King, H. C. Kniffen, H. G. Bressingridge, Frederick B. Esler, George H. Potts, and Clifford Drake. The rentals are about $1,800, which is said to be the highest figure paid for apartments east of Lexington Avenue. The apartments consist of eight rooms and two baths.

Pease & Elliman also report the following leases with possession Oct. 1: 116 West Fifty-fifth Street, for Lewis H. Jones to Mrs. W. H. Osgood; 446 Park Avenue, for H. H. Pease to Henry E. Wise; 54 West Eleventh Street, for James Duane Livingston to C. Ernest Bayne; 46 West Fifty-first Street, for Mrs. M. S. Rogers to Dr. William D. Tracy; 119 East Sixty-second Street, for C. C. Marshall to Robert W. Carle; 30 East Fifty-first Street, for Louis A. Robinson to Mrs. Josephine Philip; 104 East Thirty-sixth Street, for the Benham estate to E. W. Wilson; 105 East Sixty-second Street, for Mrs. H. M. Kelly to Simon Flexner; 11 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Mrs. Valentine Hall; 48 West Forty-sixth Street, for Miss Adele Kneeland to J. F. A. Clark; 272 West Seventy-seventh Street, for Dr. Grenville M. White to Mrs. W. A. Burrowes; 179 Madison Avenue, for Dudley G. Gautier to Herman Ellis; 56 East Fifty-fifth Street, for Mrs. W. H. Gunther to James R. Ely; 114 East Thirtieth Street, for Mrs. C. E. Maud to L. B. Elliman; 134 East Thirty-eighth Street, for Miss A. H. Westervelt to Albert R. Ross.

The dwellings 19 and 21 East Forty-first Street, owned by the Thompson-Starrett Company, have been leased for a long term through White & Phipps, and will be converted into a family apartment house.

Leased to Hippodrome Owners.

The building at 60 West Forty-third Street, opposite the new hippodrome, has been leased to Thompson & Dundy for a term of years through George A. Bowman.

Daniel C. Wheatly, who has been connected with the firm of J. Romaine Brown & Co. for thirteen years, announces that he has opened offices at 1,286 Broadway, corner of Thirty-third Street, for the transaction of a general real estate business.

Apartments Sold on 133d Street.

Gamp & Altman have sold for Williams & Grodginsky and Isaac Haft to the Siegel, Harris & Gold Company the six-story apartment house on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 165 feet east of Madison Avenue.

Barnett & Co. have sold for C. Cohen the five-story single flat 65 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18.9 by 99.11.

Lowenstein, Oppenheim & Co. sold for Louis Piers 112 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Lexington Avenue Leases.

Among leases recently closed by them, Montgomery & Seitz report the following: 789 Lexington Avenue, for Adeline Freedman, to Bernhardt Hoffman and Arthur J. Barry; 240 East Sixtieth Street, for the United States Trust Company, to Margaret Mann; 140 East Fifty-fourth Street, for D. H. Taylor, to Margaret Walsh; 138 East Ninety-second Street, for Harriet H. Smith, to Charles Schultz; 132 East Fifty-eighth Street, for Eliza Smith, to Rose A. Pitcher; 753 Lexington Avenue, for A. L. Oppenheim, to Esther Magee; and 769 Lexington Avenue, for Greenburg Brothers, to Abraham Jacobs.

Deal for West 23d Street House.

John V. Allen and John Finck have sold for Benjamin F. Spink to Mary S. Hunzinger the four-story dwelling 327 West Twenty-third Street.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story and basement dwelling 69 Seventh Avenue for a client to James J. Gladstone for a term of years.

Van Vliet & Place report the following rentals: The three-story dwelling 94 Morton Street to Mrs. Lizzie Williams; also the dwelling 23 Stuyvesant Street to Hans Baumann.

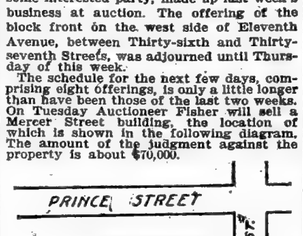
Bronx Dwelling Changes Hands.

William Stonebridge has sold for William Neilson the three-story detached frame dwelling 1,027 Tiffany Street, 25 by 100, about 206 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to Herman M. Sohal of Mount Vernon.

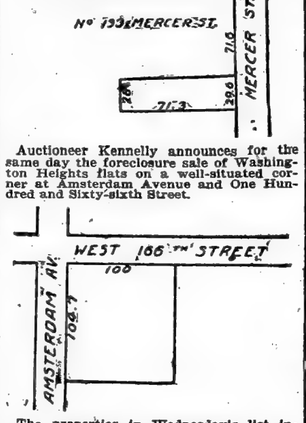
THE AUCTION ROOM.

Four foreclosure sales, the buyer in each instance being either the plaintiff or some interested party, made up last week's business at auction. The offering of the block front on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, was adjourned until Thursday of this week.

The schedule for the next few days, comprising eight offerings, is only a little longer than have been those of the last two weeks. On Tuesday Auctioneer Fisher will sell a Mercer Street building, the location of which is shown in the following diagram. The amount of the judgment against the property is about $70,000.



Auctioneer Kennelly announces for the same day the foreclosure sale of Washington Heights flats on a well-situated corner at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.



The properties in Wednesday's list include a small leasehold parcel at the northwest corner of Elm Street and Manhattan Place, just south of Duane Street, and the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company's plant in the Bronx, bounded by Third and Fulton Avenues, St. Paul's Place, and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Both sales will be conducted by Auctioneer Day.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 301 mortgages for $5,177,895, of which 160, for $2,639,494, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $5,601, were at 5½ per cent.; 97, for $1,047,800, were at 5 per cent.; 39, for $1,442,000, were at 4½ per cent.; and 2, for $43,000, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 248 mortgages for $8,147,011, of which 77, for $1,229,260, were at 6 per cent.; 124, for $970,461, were at more, and 50, for $947,350, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 145 ft n of 208th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x62.6; Charles Funk, 201st St, near Bainbridge Av, owner; Gustav Schwarz of 554 East 168th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Robbins Av, e s, 175 ft s of Dater St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x55; T. Fitzgerald of 345 St. Ann's Av, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Bronx Park Av, southeast corner of 176th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x50; Joseph Deamons, Bronx Park Avenue, owner; Bernard Ebelling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

La Fontaine Av, e s, 125 ft n of 181st St, for a three-story frame tenement, 20x55; Thomas Giordano of 1,130 East 180th St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Mercer St, 133, w s, 71.6 ft s of Prince St, 29.6x71.3, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clark, referee; due on judgment, $69,900.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 166th St, 104.7x100, two-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale; Henry B. Culver, referee; due on judgment, $7,293; subject to other mortgages for $66,111.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

By Joseph P. Day.

12 Elm St, n w corner of Manhattan Place, 30.7x23.9, leasehold, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, Delano C. Calvin, referee; due on judgment, $22,510.

3d Av, Fulton Av, 170th St, and St. Paul's Place, the block, eleven five-story tenements and brick brewery buildings; foreclosure sale, William J. Clarke, referee; due on judgment, $25,513; subject to other mortgages for $286,000.

By James L. Wells.

West End Av, 706, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100, five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee; due on judgment, $26,355.

THURSDAY SEPT. 8.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

61st St, 106 West, s s, 110.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x100.5, six-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee; due on judgment, $13,060.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

11th Av, 437 to 453, w s, being the block front between 36th and 37th Sts, 167x75, nine three-story frame tenements; foreclosure sale; Edward L. Parris, referee; due on judgment, $18,225; subject to another mortgage for $51,284.

By Joseph P. Day.

157th St, n s, running through to 158th St, 125 ft e of Broadway, 150x199.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee; due on judgment, $69,426.

By John N. Golding.

47th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee; due on judgment, $5,561.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Intervale Av, s e corner of Barretto St, 97.8x95.7 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $3,788.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 3.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St, 12.6x85; Giuseppe Jamascia to Filomena Tesoro 1,000

AVENUE C, 133, w s, 20x75; Adolf Gottlieb to Charles Seidenwerg, (mtg $16,000) Nom.

BALCOM AV, s w corner Marrin St, 25x100; John B. Mayorga to Seton Homestead Land Company, (mtg $850) ..... Nom.

BRISTOW ST, 1,329, w s, 20x100; George J. Staab to Herman B. Flaxman and another, (mtg $4,000,) other considera-tion and 100

CHERRY ST, 408, n s, 27.3x97.4; Simon Lefkowitz and others to John F. Scholtz, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.. 1,000

DUANE ST, 9 w corner of Elm St, runs s 18.8 x s w 22.8 x n w 19.2 x n e 10.8 x 20.7 x s e 8.1; William H. Johns to the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company.

EAGLE AV, w s, 74 ft n of 149th St, 25x109; Sophie Maass to Benjamin Berger, (mtg $2,500) .....

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, being n w ¼ of Lot 287, map of East Tremont, 44x113.6; Julia D. Buecker and another to Gustaf H. Johnson, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and .....

LENOX AV, 434, e s, 16.7x85; Marcus Rosenthal to Frances M. Rudloff, (mtg $11,500) ..... Nom.

LOT 346, Block J, amended map of Mapes estate; Ludwig S. Fotsoldt to Isaac L. Michael, other consideration and 100

LOTS 10 and 11, map of Westchester Terrace, 50x94.5x50x96.7; John Goerg to Frank Gass, (mtg $700) ..... Nom.

LOTS 10 and 11, map of Westchester Terrace, 50x94.5x50x96.7; Frank Gass to George F. Bullwinkel and another..... Nom.

LOTS 18 and 19, map of land of S. Cambreling at Fordham; Matilda Culver to Rosa A. Culver ..... Nom.

LOTS 18 and 19, Map of S. Cambreling at Fordham; Rose A. Culver to Albert A. Morstadt ..... Nom.

POPLAR ST, Lot 87, map of partition of Wells and others vs. Storer and others; Longin Frise to John Hooter 1,050

RIDER AV, s w corner of 144th St, 116x25x114x25.4, lot begins at w s of Lot 90, amended map of Central Mott Haven, 25 ft s of 144th St, runs s 29x w 25x n 25.1x e 25.4; Margaret O'Neil, individually and as executrix, to Patrick O'Neil, quitclaim, other consideration and .....

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 68 ft e of Mangin St, 22x75; Rosa Simon to Bella Bassinger, (mtg $9,900,) other consideration and 100

SCAMMEL ST, n e corner of Madison St, 4x95; Alexander Davidoff to Isadore Marcus ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 156th St, 50x90; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Pittretch and others..... Nom.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25.3x169.7x25x173.2; Hyman Kosberg to Max Karpowitz, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 116.7 ft w of Av D, 24.4x97; Rachel Rosenberg to Abraham Davis and another, (mtg $39,817.25,)..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, Lot 285, map of Unionport, 100x108; Johanna Muller to Mathias Schiegel, (mtg $1,600) ..... Nom.

23D ST, 209 e 2d, 20x249.4x Irregular; Lizzie E. C. Kempton to City of New York 25,000

39TH ST, n s, 283.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Mary G. Murphy to Francis J. Currie, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

44TH ST, 107 East, 25x100.5; George D. Hillyard to New York State Realty and Terminal Company ..... Nom.

68TH ST, 48 East, 20x100.5; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to Corinne B. Popper..... Nom.

83D ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; Karoline Krejer to Julius Dall, (mtg $16,300)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 488 East, 25x102.2; Simon Lefkowitz to Annie Schwartz, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 540 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x100.11; Michael F. O'Connor to Florence Lawton, (mtg $10,500) ..... Nom.

175TH ST, 1,030½ East, 25x139; August Frank to Henry Brunning, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DAVIS, Abraham, and another to Rachel Rosenberg; 5th St, 747 and 749 East, prior mtg $44,234.50, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

FLAXMAN, Herman R., and wife to William F. Olpp; Bristow St, 1,829, w s, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

GILLEN, Barbara M., to Harriet D. Potter; 49th St, 322 West, prior mtg $18,000, time, &c., as per bond..... 4,000

MARTINETTI, Orazio, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 111 and 112, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, 6 years 900

PENN, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 80th St, 816 West, time, &c., as per bond..... 12,000

ABRAHAM, Meyer, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St, 356 East, time, &c., as per bond..... 4,000

COLANTONIO, Vincenzo, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 35, annex'd Map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, Westchester, due Sept. 1, 1911, 3 per cent. 1,125

GAROFOLO, Vita A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 13 and 14, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, Westchester, due Aug. 1, 1909. 900

DIONISIO, Emidio, and another to Hudson P. Rose; 1st mtg on 107 lots, Hudson Park, due Feb. 1907..... 300

CAROTA, Luigi, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 29 and 37, map of 37 lots; Nellie Marin, Westchester, due Sept. 1, 1909, 3 per cent. 720

PLATT, Oliver O. and another, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 112 and 113, map 130 lots of Daily estate, 5 years 900

GENZARDI, Salvatore, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 45, map 120 lots of Daily estate, 5 years 450

COHEN, Jacob, to James D. Gezan; Deane Place, e s, 125 ft s of Pierce Av, 3 years 2,500

COHEN, Jacob, to James D. Gezan; Deane Place, e s, 150 ft s of Pierce Av, 3 years 2,200

SOLTZ, William, to Samuel Maciel; 111th St, 238 and 240 East, prior mtg $15,450, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,600

SMITH, Louis, to Solomon Frankel; Madison St, 538, instalments, 6 per cent. 1,000

O'NEILL, Patrick, to Bernard Sschmidt; interin lot, being part Lot 91, amended Rider Av, s w corner 144th St; also map Central Mott Haven, 3 years 8,000

Wendora Av, s s, 151.7 ft e of Washington Av, prior mtg $16,500, instalments, —

SCHWARTZ, Annie, to Simon Lefkowitz; 74th St, 488 East, prior mtg —, instalments, — per cent. 2,000

SEIDENWERG, Charles, to Adolf Gottlieb; Avenue C, 133, prior mtg $16,000, instalments, 6 per cent. 4,000

T. J. McGUIRE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Real Estate Company; Lenox Av, s w corner of 139th St, prior mtg $150,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 22,000

BULLWINKEL, George F., and another to Charles Funck and another; Lots 10 and 11, map of Westchester Terrace, 3 years 650

LAUTON, Florence, to Michael P. O'Connor; 97th St, n s, 540 ft e of Amsterdam Av, instalments 2,000

JAMASCIA, Giuseppe, to Filomena Tesoro; Arthur Av, e s, 112.6 ft n of 186th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

LOCKWOOD, Sarah L., to Gustav Groesman; Lots 19 and 20, map of Cebris Park, 1 year, 6 per cent. 200

Mechanics' Liens.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; S. P. Pearson Co. against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractors $453

167TH ST, 307 to 311 East; Samuel Solomon against Harris Packman and Harry Levin, owners and contractors.. 250

GRANT AV, AND 163D ST, s w corner, about 40x100; Henry G. Stilwell, Jr., against John Yule, owner; Kneips & Schoen, contractors 77

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 213 to 217; James Reilly's Sons Co., against Mary Fuchs and another; July 16, 1904..... $104

Lis Pendens.

134TH ST, 16 West; Caroline Rothschild against Hillsdale Realty Company, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Roth.

35TH ST, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 54.2x98.9; Elizabeth H. Gunst against John Sheridan, individually and as administrator, and another, (partition;) attorneys, Lavelle & Gordon.

129TH ST, AND 7TH AV, s w corner, 125x99.10; City Real Estate Company against Associate Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Harold Swain.

70TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 1st Av, 27.6x100.4; Ida Cohen against Louis J. Jacoves, (specific performance;) attorneys, Pleshet & Segall.

PAPER COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

Bankruptcy Petition Against Concern Whose President Was a Suicide.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against W. A. Bingham & Co., manufacturers of paper, with offices at 335 Broadway and mills at Penn Yan, N. Y. The President and Treasurer of the concern, Wells A. Bingham, committed suicide on Aug. 15 at Bloomfield, N. J.

The following creditors filed the petitions: Castle, Gottheil & Overton, $885; Albert Nathan, $230, and C. B. Hewitt & Brother, $1,203.

It was alleged that while insolvent on Sept. 1 the corporation allowed several attachments to be taken against it. The corporation was formed under New York State laws on Jan. 15, 1895, and succeeded a New Jersey corporation of the same name, which made an assignment on Oct. 8, 1894, and settled at 65 cents on the dollar. At the office of the company it was said that the death of Mr. Bingham had tied up the business. He was the principal stockholder and manager of the business, and there was no one left who wished to carry on the business. The liabilities and assets could not be ascertained at the office.

ADVANCING SILK VALUES.

Importers Complain of Campaign Being Carried On by Appraiser Whitehead.

Importers of velvets and other silk goods are complaining bitterly of the campaign for higher values on their goods which has been carried on for the last several months by Appraiser Whitehead. For the last nine months there have been constant advances on invoice values, which have been almost uniformly sustained on appeal by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The velvet importers are particularly annoyed, and declare that an effort is being made to shut out some of their goods altogether. There is talk of holding a meeting and drawing up an appeal to Washington. Some of the heavy advances on velvets recently made were as follows: Goods exported by V. Berger & Co., Lyons, invoiced at 8.50, 9, and 12.50 francs a meter and advanced to 10, 12, and 16 francs a meter; goods exported by Henri Gutman of Lyons, invoiced at 3.40 and advanced to 4.50 francs a meter; goods exported by Gerin & Paris of Lyons, advanced from 1.60 and 1.40 francs a meter to 1.90 and 1.75 francs.

LABOR TROUBLES DARKEN THE BUILDING OUTLOOK

Contractors Now Refusing to Figure on New Work.

OWNERS FACE HEAVY LOSSES

Year's Renting of Many Structures May Be Affected—Contract Time Usually Too Short, Says One Contractor.

How the present disturbances in the building industry have affected the outlook for new construction is shown by the fact that the estimated cost of all new structures for which plans were filed at the Building Department in the week from Aug. 21 to 28 was only $894,000. During the corresponding week last year, even with the building strike that was in progress at that time, plans filed called for an outlay of $3,000,000, and last week's figure is far below that for the same period in any of the last five years.

The significance of this is that, while the present difficulties are really of smaller scope and of less-threatening aspect than were those of last year, owners and contractors, through the repetition of these experiences, have come to a much fuller realization of the troubles and delays to which they may be subjected, and have absolutely refused to go into any new undertakings until matters have assumed a more stable form. Said the President of a large building concern yesterday:

"An owner came to me a day or two ago and asked me to get him up figures for a new building on a property which he owns. I refused point blank, and told him to come around perhaps in a month or two, and I might be glad to talk to him, but that until the existing troubles had been straightened out, and, in fact, the entire building situation cleared, so that we could have a reasonable prospect of uninterrupted work, this company would refuse positively to look at any new business."

The present disagreement between the Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance is having an effect wholly different from last year's strike, so that the Building Department records give only a slight idea of the damage which is being done. Last year's trouble, involving practically the entire building industry, instead of a few trades, as is the case this year, began brewing before May 1, so that it resulted in a complete hold-up of operations—the actual failure to begin work upon structures for which plans had been filed and contracts let. The lock-out and retaliatory strikes which have been in progress for the last few weeks have for the most part involved only the so-called "finishing trades"—that is, the plumbers, plasterers, tile layers, and so on.

Any attempt to estimate in dollars and cents the loss occasioned by such a partial tie-up as this would be nothing more than a rough approximation, but its indirect effects, leading to delay in finishing structures, are very serious and likewise little appreciated by the casual observer, who is apt to think, because he sees a large gang of men at work on a building, that the strike don't seem to amount to much." This was well illustrated last week, when a group of three men, one of whom happened to be a builder of skyscrapers, stood at Broadway and Pine Street looking over at the new Trinity Building, where the bricklayers and stone masons were at work and the ironworkers seemed to be putting another story on the big skeleton every few minutes.

"Everything seems to be going all right over there," remarked one of the party.

"In a way, yes," added the builder, "but if you'd put up as many of those things as I have you'd know, in addition to all the work that's going on there now, that just at this stage a lot of water pipes and steam pipes ought to be going in, and other parts of the work going ahead—parts that can be done now better than at any other time, and that, if not done now, will delay by so much the completion of that building. And when you consider that that property, ground and building, will represent an investment of nearly $4,000,000, and that when rented it will produce an income of about $1,000 a day, you may realize that days, and almost minutes, count."

It is the delay in the completion of buildings, of which there is usually no mention in compilations showing the cost of building strikes, which in the aggregate is probably almost as large as either of the other two more important items—the loss to contractors and that to employes in wages. The renting seasons in this city are so strictly adhered to—office buildings from May 1, stores and loft buildings from Feb. 1, and apartments and dwellings from Oct. 1—that a structure of whatever class that is not ready for its proper renting period, even though it be delayed only a few weeks, faces the almost certain prospect of being run at a substantial loss for a year.

The owner is confronted with a dilemma either to operate a building for the benefit of a handful of tenants, or to keep it closed altogether for nearly a year, which is liable to create a bad impression and interfere with the building's ultimate success. A good application of this principle has been afforded by the new Barclay Building, at Broadway and Duane Street. The structure was begun in the spring of 1903, and was completely held up for several months by last year's strike. When the strike had been in progress for some time, one of its owners was the subject of sympathetic remarks among a group of tenant men because the work had been delayed so long.

"That kind of talk was all right two or three months ago," he replied, "but we've forgotten it all now. We figure out that it will actually be money in our pockets to have this strike go on for three or four months more. Things have gone so far now that there is no chance of getting that building ready for May, 1904. Even though we went right ahead immediately we could not have it finished before next September or October, and would be obliged to run it at a large loss for the following seven or eight months. All we want now is to have it ready for the May renting in 1905."

Losses to contractors on account of strikes are diminished somewhat by the strike clauses in their contracts, which generally provide that the contractor shall not be liable for delays occasioned by the abandonment of the work without his consent or through agencies over which he has no control. The contractor is, however, subjected to considerable loss owing to expenses of keeping up his plant, and on account of the interdependence of the various trades, the stoppage of work in some branches is likely to be almost as costly to him as a complete shutdown.

"I would like to suggest one important change in the method of handling large building operations," said a prominent contractor. "Perhaps I should have said two changes. In the first place there is to-day too much effort in the direction of finishing buildings in the shortest possible time. Work on structures that ought to take a year is crowded into seven or eight months, and those that ought to have a year and a half or two years for their construction are put up in a year. I do not mean to go to any extreme in the other direction, but allow a reasonable time, and I do not think that the cost would be materially greater than it is under the present system, when every little delay means so much extra pay for overtime if a building is to come through on its express train schedule. My other suggestion is this: After a reasonable time has been set for the completion of the contract, keep the date so far as possible known only to the owners and the general contractor. The idea that a building must be finished by a certain date is to-day one of the most effective clubs in the hands of union agents and labor disturbers generally, and if it could be taken away from them the settlement of difficulties could be undertaken upon a much more favorable basis."

Brown Pens Case Dismissed.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 3.—The complaint against John J. Brown, President of the Village of White Plains, for his alleged acceptance of a pass from the New York Central Railroad was dismissed by County Judge Platt here this morning, owing to the non-appearance of counsel for the complainant.

COTTON CROP IN TEXAS.

Buyers' Association Reports Decrease of 2% Per Cent.

Miller & Co. of 100 Broadway made public yesterday the following news regarding cotton in Texas:

"Through the courtesy of Mr. F. C. Olde of Waco, Texas, we have received by wire the weekly report of the Southwestern Cotton Buyers' Association of Texas. This body is composed of nearly all the cotton dealers in that State, and its reports are considered the best index available of the crop. It will be noted that the report treats solely and entirely of Texas.

"'The Southwestern Cotton Buyers' Association's weekly report is as follows:

"'Comparing expected total receipts this season with actual receipts last season, replies from our correspondents this week report an expected decrease of 2% per cent. in quantity of bales for Texas proper for the current season. It is proper to state that no canvass has been made of conditions in Indian Territory, as our crop advices do not extend any further than the growing belt of Texas.

"'An analysis of replies according to sections shows five northwestern, north central, and southeastern districts of the State expect somewhat more cotton than last year, while a deficiency is expected in the middle west, southwest, and eastern districts. The cooler nights have apparently brought some relief to the plant, but continued hot dry weather is generally complained of. Cotton has opened rapidly during the past week, and the weather is favorable for picking. While labor is reported scarce, every endeavor is being used by the farmers to gather their crops.'"

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

JOHNSON-DUNBAR MILLS.—The Johnson-Dunbar Mills Company of North Adams, Mass., manufacturer of cotton goods, has made an assignment to William H. Prendergast of Bridgeton, R. I. Its difficulties are attributed to an unfavorable cotton market and to lack of capital. The liabilities, it is understood, amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Some of the creditors are New Yorkers. The Williams A. Slater Mill Company of Boston attached the mills yesterday.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY AND FORGE COMPANY.—George P. Rhoades was yesterday appointed receiver for the Monongahela Foundry and Forge Company of Pittsburg, capitalized at $75,000. The indebtedness of the concern is $70,000.

Receiver for Lone Pine Mining Company

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, signed an order appointing Dr. E. R. L. Gould and John J. Townsend of this city receivers for the Lone Pine Mining Company of Prescott, Ariz. The court fixed the receivers' bond at $1,000 each, which may be increased later. The application was made by Francis Freeland Hagaham, one of the stockholders, and declares that the affairs of the Lone Pine Mining Company are badly entangled.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM JACOBUS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Jacobus, wholesale dealer in old metals, junk, &c., at 307 Water Street, by L. Sternheimer, doing business as L. Rose & Co., a creditor for $1,257 for brass and copper wire sold to Mr. Jacobus. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and during July and August removed the major part of his stock, paid certain creditors large sums of money, and delivered to them large quantities of goods without consideration and in payment of debts, which constituted preferential payments. Deputy Sheriff Porges received an attachment against Mr. Jacobus for $858 in favor of Harris Kasder, and when he went to make a levy the place of business was found to have been closed for several days. Mr. Jacobus was formerly in business at Paterson, N. J., and started here in August, 1902, as the William Jacobus Company, which he succeeded in November, 1903. In December last he claimed to have assets of $25,500 and liabilities of $7,689. It is said that most of his creditors are out of town, and inquiries have been made from Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Bridgeport, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Utica, Montreal, and Toronto.

WILLIAM P. LENNON.—William P. Lennon, real estate agent, of 1,800 Lexington Avenue, formerly a builder, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to raise the money to pay the fees, having been in Ludlow Street Jail for ten days. His liabilities are $50,363, and he has no assets. Among the creditors are Bridget Malloy of Astoria, as administratrix of Patrick Malloy, $20,000, suit for damages pending for the death of Patrick Malloy; Henry Degener, $10,000; Anna J. Lennon, $5,357; John Thornton, $3,500, and the City of New York, $750. Mr. Lennon began building operations in 1879, erected many flats in Yorkville, and made, it was said, $100,000. In February, 1895, a building which he was erecting at 151 and 153 Orchard Street collapsed, and five workmen were killed. After that accident he did business for several years in his wife's name. Many judgments have been obtained against him.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. Sept. 3, the first name being that of the debtor:

BIEBSER, Herman—J. Bohm and another. $115
BRENNECKE, Louis F.—F. A. Fichter.. 1,395
COHEN, Jacob—R. Bohm..... 44
EICHENBRUEN, Simon—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger 256
FOLEY, Charles A.—E. J. Gillies and another 40
FOX, Pierce—Cassidy Co. 85
JBUCHNER TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC Company—E. Murphy 60
AMERICAN SHAWL COMPANY—Weidman & Co. 120
THE I. KALOTICKA SLOVENSKA Jednota U Spotenich Statoch Severnej Ameriky—J. Richtarcik & Co. 1,024
LEVIN, Jacob—Morrison & Co. 29
LIOVAK, Charles—A. Tot 88
LAKE, Walter S.—H. Hentz and another. 543
MCKENNAN, Joseph H.—S. F. Connor and others 52
MCGOWAN, Owen J.—Abell Brothers.... 275
MCGOWAN, Owen J.—Abell Brothers..... 287
PECK, William B.—H. Alexander 34
PELHAM, Cora A.—Cambridge Society... 107
SEIDER, Joseph—F. Solomon 120
SEIDENBERG, Charles F.—Cambridge Society 105
SWARTZ, Henry—P. F. Daly 75
VITALE, Michele—Cesare Conti 17
WIRTZMAN, Adolph G.—Starlight Brothers 38
WIESEN, Elizabeth—Albert Kraus..... 1,843

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

ADELBERG, Edward H.—I. P. Groshols, Sept. 16, 1898 ..... $41
COOL, James W.—Brokaw Brothers, Dec. 11, 1903 36
CORDAY, Jacob, and Jacob Morrisce—J. Levin, Aug. 10, 1904 39
GRAHLFS, Hermann, Jr.—M. Havighorst, Aug. 6, 1904 516
GLASS, WOLFF & MORRIS—A. J. Pearl, March 5, 1894 286
GLASS, WOLFF & MORRIS—A. J. Pearl, Oct. 19, 1893 194

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mislaire Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:28	Sun sets

SOME PASTIMES ENJOYED BY ADIRONDACK VISITORS

St. Regis Yacht Club Races—Fireworks at Lake Placid—In Other Mountain Resorts.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Saturday events of the St. Regis Yacht Club are proving to be the most interesting races ever held in the Adirondacks. Last Saturday eighteen boats entered, including punkies, catboats, and boats of the Idem class. There were nine different starting guns, bue each yacht got away well on its handicap under the starting of Simeon J. Drake, Chairman of the Race Committee.

Harold Stokes won the event for yachts sailing under jib and mainsail; Ogden Mills Reid was second, Mr. Henderson third, and Miss Stokes fourth.

The Heron, owned by Mr. Hotchkiss, won in the class for catboats; Mr. Hotchkiss's Osawa was also second, and the Achi Kochi, sailed by A. W. Durkee, was third.

Seven boats of the Idem class were in the race, which was won by the Peekaboo, sailed by Hayward McAlpin; Lewis S. Thompson's Flying Fretz was second, and Commodore Stokes was third with the Shadow.

The fourth race for boats of the Idem class was won by the Malta, sailed by F. L. Slade; the Kingfisher, Mr. Hotchkiss's boat, was second; the Water Witch, with Ogden Mills Reid at the tiller, third, and the Shadow, sailed by Commodore Anson Phelps Stokes, fourth. Ogden Mills Reid won the first race in the series of the Idem class with the Water Witch. Mr. Slade's Malta was second and Mr. Hotchkiss's Kingfisher third.

Labor Day in the Adirondacks will be one of the happiest times of the year among the camps and campers, for there are to be several large house parties at that time. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hollins will have a special car and join Mme. Yznaga at her cottage at Paul Smith's. Mme. Yznaga went to Montreal this week to meet her daughter, the Duchess of Manchester, who returned with her and who will spend some time here.

Edward A. McCullough, accompanied by a number of Yale friends, will make the journey to Paul Smith's in a special car to enjoy Labor Day.

S. J. Drake, Jr., Craig Drake, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Drake will be the guests at S. J. Drake's camp on Spitfire Lake during the holiday.

Whitelaw Reid will go to New York tomorrow to attend a dinner in honor of D. O. Mills, who will observe a birthday anniversary.

One of the interesting functions of the week was a sheet and pillow case surprise party at Point Rush, the camp of Mrs. Robert Hoe, Monday evening in honor of Miss Thyrza Benson, granddaughter of Mrs. Hoe. There were fifty young people present from the camps of Pine St. Regis and Spitfire Lakes. Young men and young women alike wore pillow cases over their heads and were gowned in sheets, which served to completely mask them. The functions at Mrs. Hoe's camp are distinct in their features, and the young people enjoy themselves in the odd forms of entertainment.

Prof. Richardson and son and daughter, Mrs. E. T. Carter, Miss Birkwood, the Rev. Mr. Daniels, and the Misses Linn have lately joined the house party at Point Rush.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor and family, who have been occupying the camp of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, returned to New York this week and Mr. and Mrs. Barney are in camp for September.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid entertained fifty guests at a musicale at Camp Wildair Thursday, when Miss Mary Pearsall Field and Tom Beynon sang and Clarence Reynolds played the accompaniments. Among those who were present at the luncheon and musicale following were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Commodore and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. and Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Miss Dix, and Mme. Yznaga.

Mme. Yznaga, Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. William K. Townsend, Miss Penfold, Mrs. William H. Field, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. A. J. Milbank, and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau were among the patronesses of a musicale that took place at the Casino at Paul Smith's Monday afternoon when Tom Beynon, tenor soloist of Calvary Episcopal Church, sang, with Clarence Reynolds at the piano. The affair was the one occasion of the season that called the visitors to the St. Reges Chain together under like circumstances and was made much of by every one.

AMPERSAND GOLF CONTESTS.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The members of the Stevens House golf team played a match on the Ampersand course on the Lower Saranac Lake Monday, and won by a score of 20 to 8, as follows:

Stevens House—Tillinghast, 2; Naylor, 5; Bigelow, 0; Miller, 0; Blair, 4; Van Dyke, 4; McConville, 5. Total, 20. Ampersand—Williams, 0; H. Reynolds, 0; Marsh, 4; Ashforth, 4; Eustis, 0; Work, 0; Pearsall, 0. Total, 8.

The women players of the Stevens House also defeated the women players of the Ampersand as follows:

Stevens House—Miss Daniels, 0; Miss Naylor, 1; Miss McGee, 3. Total, 4. Ampersand—Miss Huselton, 3; Mrs. Work, 0; Mrs. Nicola, 0. Total, 3.

A game of baseball between the representatives of the Ampersand and the Ruisseaumont resulted in favor of the Ampersand by the score of 3 to 2.

The members of the Cobble Hill golf team of Elizabethtown, including Gregory Palmer, J. L. Harkness, L. E. Baldwin, H. M. Brittin, Mrs. L. B. Hyde, Mrs. J. J. Phyfe, W. S. Kellogg, B. F. Stetson, Miss M. Burdick, Miss M. E. Evans, W. W. Evans, L. P. Evans, and Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, visited the Ampersand course Wednesday and won an interesting contest from the Ampersand players.

The seventh annual open tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club opened to-day, and will continue until Tuesday night. The list of entries is unusually large and contains a number of the best amateurs in the country.

Mrs. A. B. Ashforth of New York, who is spending the Summer at the Ampersand, distinguished herself with the rod and reel this week by landing a ten-pound lake trout.

Mrs. James Carstairs entertained a number of guests in a novel manner Friday when a journey was made to Eagle Island, where the guides prepared a dinner of fish and flapjacks.

There are many arrivals at the Ampersand for September. There is a lively interest manifest in cottages and cabins, and the month promises to be one of the best in the history of the house.

WHAT LAKE PLACID ENJOYS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The elaborate manner in which visitors to the Adirondacks entertain was never illustrated to a better degree than on the occasion of the entertainment by J. Wesley Durham, the Democratic leader of Philadelphia, of a number of Philadelphia friends at his camp, Kilkare, Lake Placid, Monday evening. The function at Kilkare was particularly notable in the pyrotechnical display, of which a feature was the exploding of several hundred thousand firecrackers. The firecrackers were fastened to strings about thirty feet in length, and the ends of the string were drawn into a tree top by the aid of pulleys. The firecrackers attached to the lower end of the strings were first lighted, and the fire traveled up to the end in the tree. There were eight strings of 25,000 each and three strings of 150,000 crackers each. On each of the larger strings there was a bunch of 20,000 crackers. Each one of the large strings cost $80. In addition to the strings of firecrackers there were various other bits that go to make up a pyrotechnical display, and the noise and the light created on this occasion were the greatest of its kind that has taken place at Lake Placid. Mr. Durham spends much of his time at Whiteface Inn, where he has taken apartments for the members of his family.

The annual open tournament of the Stevens House, Lake Placid Golf Club, was notable in the victory of T. M. Sherman, son of Congressman Sherman, who defeated C. E. Machold in the finals by 12 up and 11 to play. In the finals for the second sixteen, H. B. Reynolds defeated J. W. Howell. Harold Naylor was the winner of the event for the losing eight, defeating Bigelow in the finals by 1 up after 37 holes. An interesting feature of this match was the fact that upon the beginning of the last eighteen holes Naylor was 5 down. G. W. Butts made the best score of the qualifying round, getting a 35 and a 37. Michael Daly of New York won the handicap Saturday afternoon, having the best score, which was 69, and T. M. Sherman won the cup for the best net score, which was 72 for that day.

In the women's tournament at the Stevens House, Miss Florence Naylor won after a close contest with Miss McGee.

A large company of Loon Lake golfers visited Lake Placid Tuesday and played a match with the representatives of the Stevens House, the Stevens House winning by a good margin.

The following golfers from Elizabethtown were also defeated in a match with the Stevens House team: Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, S. D. Bowers, C. E. Baldwin, Gregory Palmer, Howard Brittin, W. S. Kellogg, L. B. Evans, B. F. Stetson, J. L. Harkness, W. Evans, and A. W. Harkness. The team was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Baird, Miss Noble, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Leonard, Mrs. Joel M. Benedict, Miss Burdick, Miss Evans, Miss Kellogg, and Miss Denman.

The championship of the Lake Placid Baseball League has been won by the players of the Hotel Grand View, who were successful in each game of the series.

The annual open regatta at Lake Placid took place Wednesday on the Whiteface Inn course on West Lake and was entirely successful. About 2,000 people witnessed the various races. The results were as follows:

Men's Singles—J. Ray Jones, Whiteface, first; C. W. Krumbholz, Ruisseaumont, second; C. H. Plumb, Undercliff, third.

Ladies' Singles—Miss Larned, Ruisseaumont, first; Miss Dutcher, Whiteface, second; Miss Lindenmeyer, Whiteface, third.

Men's Doubles—Messrs. Plumb, Undercliff, and Krumbholz, Ruisseaumont, first; J. Ray Jones and E. Stanley Atkinson, Whiteface, second; H. G. Holt and H. C. Fuller, Undercliff, third.

Ladies' Doubles—Misses Krumbholz and Larned, Ruisseaumont, first; Misses Alton, Undercliff, second; Misses Sumner and Lindenmeyer, Whiteface, third.

Mixed Doubles—Miss Larned and C. W. Krumbholz, Ruisseaumont, first; Miss Carpenter and E. Stanley Atkinson, Whiteface, second; Miss Alton and K. Muller, Undercliff, third.

Canoe Race—Messrs. Graham, Lake Placid Club, first; H. S. Holt and Howard Kerr, Undercliff, second.

ELIZABETHTOWN DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Edwin Norton, Vice President of the American Tin Company, will have a Summer home in the Bouquet Valley, where he has added to recent purchases the farm of Dennis Coughlin. Plans are to be prepared for an extensive Summer home to consist of several buildings that will be erected during the Spring and Summer of 1905. Mr. Norton has subscribed liberally to the fund for the improvement of the highways of this locality.

William M. Kingsley, C. F. Powlison, Dr. McCastine, and Horace Dunham of New York, who are spending the Summer in Elizabethtown, have cut a trail to the summit of Hurricane Mountain from the Elizabethtown side.

Dr. Theodore Janeway is occupying his cottage, Edgewood, in the Adirondack Mountain Reserve at Keene Heights.

LAKE GEORGE VISITORS.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The weather this week has been delightful, and promises that this month, as usual, will be the pleasantest of all the season at the lake. Nearly all of the hotels are to remain open until Oct. 1, a few closing about a week earlier.

Gen. and Mrs. G. W. Baird of Washington, D. C., are guests of Mrs. Joseph Cook at Cliff Seat, in Hague.

Capt. W. F. Barber of the Twenty-second Regiment, New York, and Mrs. Barber are guests of W. E. Harding, East Shore.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. Ellis Stevens, at their cottage, Edgemere, are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Walter Aikman, Jr., of Newark and Miss Gertrude Fetterman of Philadelphia.

It has now been announced that the new building of the Mountainside Library Association is the result of the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, whose interest in the project was brought about by George Cary Eggleston, who recently succeeded his brother, Dr. Edward Eggleston, the founder of the institution, as its President. The library was formally opened Monday evening.

Mrs. Lee Gordon, Mrs. Clara Lee Gordon, and Mr. C. S. Mankowski are making a few days' stay at the lake on an automobile trip through the Adirondacks, across Vermont, and through the White Mountains, returning to New York by way of Boston.

CATSKILLS SEASON WANING.

But Many Visitors Will Linger Through September.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, Sept. 3.—The resort season in the Catskill Mountains is drawing to a close and the crowds are homeward bound. In another week the large hotels will be deserted. The smaller hotels, however, will remain open through September and will have a number of guests, for September is conceded to be the prettiest month in the mountains.

The past season has been remarkable in a number of ways. The weather has been unusually fine, and the number of people summering here has been greater than in any previous year.

The cottagers here will all remain through September.

The Prospect Park Hotel will probably close next week; but the Summit Hill, Grant House, the Salisbury, and the Embought Houses will remain open throughout the month of September.

The Hotel Kaaterskill will close its doors Tuesday after a very successful season.

The Catskill Mountain House will close on Tuesday.

The Brooklyn Sangerbund Society, 200 strong, will arrive at the Kaaterskill today and spend Labor Day here.

Cook & Co., the tourist agents, will conduct an excursion to the Kaaterskill to-day.

The minstrel performance at the Sunset Park Inn at Haines Falls Monday night, given by the young men summering there, was a huge success.

The friends of Charles L. Riekerson who have enjoyed his hospitality on various occasions will tender him a reception and banquet at Santa Cruz Lodge on Labor Day.

The Onteora County Fair, the event of the season at Onteora Park, is being held to-day.

The Maennerchor Club will spend Labor Day at the Laurel House.

The Antlers will remain open until October.

At Cairo a number of people will remain for the month of September and all of its houses will be open.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kissam, who are making an automobile tour of the Catskills, spent Sunday at Walters Hotel at Cairo.

The Snobbie Club of Brooklyn, with sixty-two members, spent the season at Kirke's Hazel Villa. Thursday evening they enjoyed a progressive euchre party.

The Zoellner Maennerchor Club of New York are to spend Labor Day at the Palenville Hotel, where they will give a concert on Sunday evening. Their programme includes a tour through the mountains on Saturday.

The Ulster County Fair at Ellenville Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday attracted a number of people from this region. On Wednesday Judge Alton B. Parker and his family visited the fair, and Judge Parker delivered an address.

Churchill Hall, at Stamford, has over one hundred more guests than it had at this time last year.

The Rexmere registration shows fifty more people than it had last season at this time.

FAIR AT SARANAC INN.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A fair at Saranac Inn for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium has netted about $5,000 for the worthy charity. This is the best showing ever made here.

Miss Brinton and J. K. Mitchell won the mixed doubles in the tennis tournament at Saranac Inn. Malden Pell was successful in the men's singles. The men's doubles were won by A. E. Newbold and W. L. Landreth.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Barney have taken apartments at Saranac Inn for an extended visit. Mr. Barney is an enthusiastic hunter, fisherman, and golfer, and finds many ways in which to enjoy himself here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brookfield and two sons will spend September at Saranac Inn.

W. C. Denny departed this week on a hunting expedition in the Raquette Lake country. Accompanied by William Hampton Todd, Mr. Denny recently enjoyed a very successful fishing expedition. They brought home ninety-three black bass, having a total weight of 154 pounds.

A. E. Newbold is entertaining Russell Thayer, Jr., Edward Ingersoll, and Charles Willing.

Robert M. Dunn and Philip M. Dunn have joined the house party at Camp Sunrise.

One of the coaching parties of the week was that of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Knight, Mrs. George B. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss Tillie Edwards, Miss Nancy Edwards, and John Edwards, who came over from the Lower Saranac Lake.

Early Autumn Days At Saratoga Springs

Preparing for a Harvest of Politics — Events of the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Many thousands find the early Autumn the finest of the Saratoga season. The vast majority of the present visitors are regular patrons. Functions of divers kind still round out the daily programme, and the season swings along with pleasing regularity. It will be only a few days more when delegates and others will swarm here and this place will become a political encampment for a fortnight or so. It will be a harvest of politics.

One of the leading attractions this week was the continuation of the annual tournament of the Saratoga Polo Club. The trophies contested for were the Grand Union Hotel Cups, the United States Hotel Cups, and the Hitchcock Challenge Cup. Albany's two teams and the Saratogas were the competitors. The participants embraced Raymond Belmont, R. W. Smith, H. M. Sage, J. G. Averill, Harrison K. Bird, George C. Treadwell, John A. Manning, F. S. von Stade, Victor G. Mather, C. L. A. Whitney, F. K. Townsend, and H. W. Sage.

The Casino project meets with general favor, and there is no apparent reason why it should not become a reality. It would be greatly appreciated by Summer visitors, and prove a decided acquisition to Saratoga's numerous attractions.

The Cryptic Masons of the State held forth in large numbers at Masonic Temple on Tuesday last. The occasion was the ninety-fifth annual assembly of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of New York, which was presided over by Most Illustrious John R. Gardner of New York as Grand Master. A banquet was served in the temple. The following officers were chosen: Grand Master—Irving L. l'Hommedieu of Medina; Deputy Grand Master—Charles Stewart of Brooklyn; Grand Principal Conductor of Works—Frederick E. Ogden of Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—George A. Newell of Medina; Grand Recorder—George Van Vliet of New York; Grand Captain of the Guard—William H. Andrews of Brooklyn; Grand Conductor of the Council—Frank M. Adee of Saratoga Springs; Grand Lecturer—Charles S. Butler of Buffalo; Grand Marshal—M. S. Mackenzie of Troy; Grand Standard Bearer—William Lloyd of Albany; Grand Steward—Harwood Ludlow of Johnstown; Grand Chaplain—the Rev. W. C. Hubbard of Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in New York on Thursday to select a place and time for the Democratic State Convention this town was represented by a local committee consisting of ex-Senator John Tracey, W. B. Milliman, J. P. Brennan, D. H. Noonan, ex-Assemblyman J. H. Burke, and C. B. Thomas, President of the Saratoga Business Men's Association.

The Union Avenue cottage owned by R. G. Smyth of the Windsor Hotel has been purchased by George Wheelock of New York for $19,000.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN SPORTS.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—With the advent of cool, clear days, and crisp, snappy air, golfers are beginning to manifest more "go" in their playing. The higher the elevation the more pronounced does it become. This was quite noticeable when the Cobble Hill Golf Club came down from the Keene Valley to play a friendly match with the Hotel Champlain Golf Club, beating the latter 11 to 9. Following are the scores: Cobble Hill—Bowers, S. D., 2; Palmer, Gregory, 0; Brittin, Howard, 1; Evans, L., 0; Kellogg, W. S., 0; Gildersleeve, A. A., 0; Harkness, L., 0; Stetson, B. F., 1; Kingsley, Willis, 1; Backus, the Rev. J., 3; Bennett, A. F., 3; total, 11. Hotel Champlain—Griggs, John W., 0; Kirker, W. D., 1; Temple, J. H., 0; Lichtenhein, Alan, 1; Wickham, D. O., 3; Runkle, William, 3; Conway, J. T., 1; Tonnelé, J. L., 0; Davies, J. C., 0; Morris, 0; Hackstaff, W. G., 0; total, 9.

Miss May Fellman of New Orleans gave an enjoyable bowling tournament for the children on Saturday. First prize, a dainty vase, was won by Miss Miriam Danzinger of New Orleans; second prize, a picture frame, was won by Miss Kathryn Booth of Little Falls, N. J. The scores were as follows: Miriam Dahzinger, 108; Kathryn Booth, 100; Harold Danzinger, 96; Miss Frank Lichtenhein, 82; Dorothy Keeler, 89; Mary Booth, 73; Edna Danzinger, 67; Helen Booth, 52; E. J. Gorman, 37; Elizabeth Griggs, 20.

After the game refreshments were served in the beautiful grove surrounding the bowling alley, which is situated apart from the hotel.

Mr. A. J. Carty of Philadelphia offered a handsome cup of bronze and oxidized silver as the chief trophy for a men's handicap. It was won by J. T. Conway of New York.

William G. Rockefeller and William S. Opdyke have been making a tour of the Adirondacks as the guest of David Willcox, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Mr. Rockefeller has recently acquired a tract of 64,000 acres in the vicinity of Tupper Lake, where he is planning to erect a large "camp."

Dwight W. Pardee, the new Secretary of the New York Central, is here with his family visiting A. Lichtenhein of New York.

SADDLE PARTIES AT WESTPORT

Special to The New York Times.

WESTPORT, Sept. 3.—The delightfully cool clear days the past week have filled the roads about Westport with riding and driving parties. The Count and Countess Oriowski, who are visiting Frederick W. Stevens at the Inn, take great pleasure in this form of recreation, and do not miss a day. Mr. and Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen of Brooklyn and Mr. B. G. Talbert's party from New York spend much of their time in this way. J. Porter Crosby of Boston, Frank A. Bulley, and Dr. Beverley Robinson of New York are seen on horseback daily. Dr. Robinson is particularly devoted to the saddle. Gilman S. Low of Boston gave several highly enjoyable "saddle parties" last week. Miss Molly Ripley, the Misses Curtis, and F. A. Bulley were among the guests who rode with him on the moonlight ride to Elizabethtown and back.

The tennis tournaments were pulled off last week, and were the absorbing events for the guests at the Inn. The mixed doubles were won by Miss Helen Tomes and Mr. Howard after a close and spirited contest with Miss Ripley and Mr. Crosby. H. F. Tailer of Brooklyn and John Osborne were easily the victors in the men's doubles, defeating Will Arthur and Wilder Bellamy. The most exciting match of the entire meet was furnished by Mr. Rothermal of Philadelphia and W. R. Buchanan in the final contest in the men's singles.

Samuel K. Probasco of New York spends his entire mornings on the links, perfecting his play for his daily match in the afternoon with Major Kennet of St. Louis. Mr. Probasco and H. R. Mabouisse of New Orleans have been contesting a very close and interesting series of foursomes with J. P. Blair of New Orleans and H. P. Tailer. A charming "golf tea" was given last Wednesday afternoon at the tea house on the links.

AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—The hotel registers this week chronicle many new arrivals, some of whom are attracted by the genuine country fair and horse show exhibition at the driving park. Others come because Richfield is now donning her loveliest dress. As yet only an occasional tree is in flaming garb, but this is a promise of the real glories which the September and October days hold in store. Wise is he who defers his flight to the city.

Many of the hotels are deferring their closing until the 1st of October, and the Tuller will not write "Finis" on its books until the middle of that month. That is also the date for the closing of the bathing establishment.

Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban Minister, who came here for the baths, still lingers on at the Earlington. On last Friday Señor de Quesada, accompanied by Señora de Quesada, their children, and Mrs. and Miss O'Naughten made the trolley trip to Oneonta, where they remained over night.

Trolley journeys have been the thing all the season. On Friday Anthony Comstock conducted a large party from Stamford to this village, three special cars on the Oneonta, Cooperstown and Richfield Springs trolley railroad being put at their service.

A large number of the hotel and cottage guests, by invitation of the Richfield Springs Agricultural Society, visited the annual exhibition.

An attractive feature of Tuesday afternoon's programme was the guests' horse show in which Mrs. William Pitt Earle, Sr., won the cup and blue ribbon for the best equipage with two horses, and Mr. Robert W. Tailer secured the red ribbon.

In the best appointed turnabouts W. P. Earle was awarded a blue ribbon and a handsome cup; the second honor was given to Miss Susan Greene.

Miss Gertrude Wood and Miss Marie Tailer, the young daughters of Mrs. W. Demeses Wood and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tailer, won the first and second in the pony equipage.

Mrs. J. W. Allen and Mr. Francis Prand carried off the prizes in the saddle-horse contest.

A benefit to defray the expense of the bi-weekly concerts by the Richfield Springs band has been arranged at the Berkeley-Walontha for Friday evening. Mr. Augustus Merrill has charge of the programme and Prof. Robert J. Hughes of the Utica Conservatory of Music and Mrs. Hughes will assist. They are now staying at the Berkeley.

Progressive tennis occupied ladies' day at the Walontha Club last Friday. Mrs. Cattell and Miss Cattell of the Tuller were the hostesses of the afternoon and presented the handsome prizes to Miss Pauline Swift, Miss Hawley, George Sunnicliff, and Mr. Richardson.

Stamford's Prolonged Season.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Sept. 2.—All the boarding houses have a registration far in advance of last year this time. The Rexmore is seventy-five ahead; Churchill Hall over a hundred, Kendal Place twenty-five, and the other houses proportionately. The season will be a much longer one than Stamford has ever yet enjoyed, and now seems certain to extend to October. The weather continues perfect, and already the trees on the mountain sides are tinged with red and gold, making the scenery surpassingly beautiful. Golf continues to be the favorite form of recreation, and twice a week a dozen golf balls have been offered in an impromptu tournament. The lowest score of the season thus far is 34, made by Dr. Beadle, the winner of the championship tournament this season.

Paper Chase at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 3.—The paper chase from the Edgewood Inn last Saturday resulted in successful sport. It included twenty-one entries, of whom nine were women. The men's prize was won by John Aspegren, who overcame the ten-minute start of the hares and came up with them at the finish. The woman's prize fell to Mrs. H. Durant Cheever, who rode a remarkable race, distancing the field and coming home but one minute behind the hares.

Final arrangements are nearing completion for the annual "Harvest Ball," to be held at Edgewood Inn to-morrow night. This is the banner social event of the season.

LIFE AT FRONTENAC.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, Sept. 3.—The closing days of the society season have been the occasion for a number of delightful events of various kinds. The guests at the Hotel Frontenac have been making the past few days lively with the farewell parties and picnics. One of the pleasantest of these was a picnic and shore dinner given on the grounds at Watson's Bay by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Humphreys of New York to their friends at the Hotel Frontenac. Their guests, who made the trip on the yachts Columbia and Charlietta, were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tate, and I. P. Smith of New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Stockwell of Brooklyn, D. E. Garrison of St. Louis, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frazer, Mrs. George P. Hier, Miss Helen Everson, and Miss Annie Agan of Syracuse.

An unusual event for a big Summer hotel was the birthday dinner given to Mrs. Margaret Sabine of Syracuse at the Hotel Frontenac Monday evening, when she celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday. Mrs. Sabine is a beautiful old lady, who by reason of her dignified bearing and sparkling good humor has been universally termed the Queen of the Frontenac.

A novel entertainment was the college euchre held at the Hotel Frontenac Tuesday evening. There were fifty-four players at the nine tables, which were trimmed with colors of some of the representative colleges of the country. Tables were in play representing Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Syracuse, University Pennsylvania, Cornell, Dartmouth, and University of Michigan. After each game the players returned to their own table, bringing with them the color favors of the college visited if they won and leaving their favors if they lost. The Syracuse University table, captained by Mrs. L. W. Stockwell of Brooklyn, won the prizes, which were solid silver souvenir spoons for each player.

The grand water carnival at Alexandria Bay the last three days of this week is one of the first projects of the sort that has ever been attempted here. On the programme have been aquatic sports of all sorts, including some very interesting motor boat and sculling races. The St. Lawrence is becoming one of the centres of motor boat racing, as was shown in the fact that the three fastest boats in the country—the Vingt-et-Un II., Miss, and Standard—were here on Friday for the great race to decide the championship of these waters.

President W. H. Newman of the New York Central, with Mrs. Newman, has been spending a few days at the Thousand Islands. They were guests at Frontenac.

AT JERSEY SHORE and INLAND RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 3.—The Summer rush is about at an end, but even at that many of the beach-front hotels are well filled, and there is every indication that a large number of people will be here over to-morrow, and perhaps the greater portion of them will remain over Labor Day. There is no doubt that despite the St. Louis Fair and its being Presidential year, more people have visited Atlantic City this year than in any year past.

The Police Department is making another crusade against palmists and soothsayers. Several of the palmists have been arrested and fined under one of the State's old blue laws which holds that fortune telling is a misdemeanor.

After a separation of more than fifty years, Robert and William Wilkinson, brothers, met at the home of the former, on Georgia Avenue, this city, this week. They separated while both were residents of Liverpool, Robert coming to America and William going to New Zealand. Both prospered, but in all these intervening years never wrote to each other, each believing the other to be dead. A sister of the men received an anonymous letter a couple of months ago, saying that her brother was alive and living in New Zealand. She began hunting for him, and her efforts were rewarded.

At the Marlborough House weekly Sunday night concert Mrs. Elizabeth Barrows, formerly of Boston, commenced an engagement lasting through September. Mrs. Barrows is a sister of Mme. Louise Homer of the Metropolitan opera company of New York.

The coming month will be a busy one at the Hotel Rudolf. There have been engaged, thus far, accommodations for over 700 people during the three days' tour in connection with Labor Day. Charles F. Myers will give a big ball on that night, and one of the largest sailing parties that ever left the Inlet has also been arranged by the Rudolf management.

G. Tulzog, a Turkish engineer, is here. He comes to study the methods of American engineering.

OCEAN GROVE MEETINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 3.—With the closing of the camp meeting this week there was a general exodus from the Grove. The resort, however, is by no means depopulated, for thousands of visitors will linger until October to enjoy the bathing and fishing. The Auditorium will be open every Sabbath for a month to come, and the Holiness Meeting will be continued daily indefinitely. The "farewell" service in the Young People's Meeting will be held to-morrow morning.

ASBURY'S BIG CARNIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—Carnival week, with its manifold features, attracted thousands of visitors to the Asbury Park hotels, as well as an army of transient sightseers from the many resorts in this vicinity. The most novel feature of the four days' celebration, barring, of course, the ever-popular baby parade, was the masquerade fête. This took place on the boardwalk Tuesday evening. There were ten thousand costume maskers in the go-as-you-please procession, and they visited in turn the Casino and Arcade and the Coleman, Plaza, West End, Ocean, Marlborough, Columbia, Brunswick, Lafayette, Bristol, and Monmouth hotels, where mask balls were given.

There were over five hundred babies and children in the parade, which was easily the prettiest one ever witnessed in Asbury Park.

The Beach Commissioners have decided to install a steam heating plant in the Asbury Avenue Casino at once. The building will be kept open all the year round, and the numerous sun parlors and pavilions on the boardwalk. It has also been decided to continue the daily band concerts until Oct. 1.

Several hundred New Jersey Republicans assembled in the Beach Auditorium yesterday and ratified the Chicago nominations.

With but one or two exceptions, all the hotels near the beach will remain open until October and many of them for two months to come.

LONG BRANCH DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 3.—After Labor Day the Summer season, as far as the hotel business is concerned, will be about at an end. The majority of the cottagers, however, will remain another month.

The City Council is trying to purchase the ocean front, in order that a boardwalk can be put down and a pavilion erected. Everything is under way for the erection of some new hotels during the Winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd of Norwood Park entertained a number of their friends from Norwood Park and Elberon last evening in the Casino at the former place.

The Croquet Committee of the Hollywood Golf Club has arranged for a tournament, consisting of four balls singles, to commence next Tuesday morning.

An effort is being made by New York cottagers who have Summer country seats on Cedar Avenue running through Norwood Park to have a stone road built by the State.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the cottagers on the Rumson Road and at Seabright for an amateur and professional circus, to take place on Labor Day, to benefit the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch.

It was announced this week that Herman Wronkow of New York had signed a contract with the Hildreth estate for the big West End Hotel and cottages, at West End, taking in about twenty acres, and not Mrs. Hanlon, whose name was first mentioned as the purchaser of the property. The hotel will be improved.

Mayor George B. McClellan has returned to his country seat, at the Reservation, Long Branch, after an extended automobile trip through New England.

PLEASANT DAYS AT CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 3.—With the coming of September there has been but the slightest decrease in the number of visitors to this resort, and the crowds which are here to-day are almost as large as were those of last Saturday. After Tuesday, however, there will be a considerable decrease in the number of transient visitors. Most of those who are here will remain over Labor Day, which has come to be the wind up of the Summer seasons. A very large number of persons have taken apartments at the hotels for the present month. The proprietors of the larger houses hope to remain open until the middle of the month.

MANY GUESTS AT SPRING LAKE.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Malony, prominent Spring Lake Summer residents, are enjoying a trip to the St. Louis Exposition. A pleasant incident of the carnival recently held here was the presentation of a handsome stop watch operated by electricity to Loren R. Johnson, manager of the Essex and Sussex. The inventor, A. L. McMurtry of New York, gave the timepiece and said that it was the first one of the kind in America. It was made especially for him in Switzerland. The watch is used in timing automobiles in races.

The Essex and Sussex are entertaining a remarkably large number of guests, who are delighted with the splendid surroundings afforded by these pretty and comfortable houses.

FEMALE MINSTRELS AT BELMAR

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, Sept. 3.—The Neptune Minstrel Company, under the management of David H. Cochran of New York, gave its initial performance at the popular hotel after which the company was named on Saturday evening. The artists were women guests of the hotel. The money realized will be donated to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, at Long Branch. Dancing followed the minstrelsy.

The attractions at the Belmar Club were of the usual entertaining variety. Phony whist was played on Monday night.

Progressive euchres at the Neptune, the Buena Vista, and the Brunswick on separate evenings this week claimed the attention of the guests at these hostelries. In each instance pretty prizes were awarded to the successful contestants.

LONG ISLAND FOX HUNTS.

Season of Sport Has Begun at Southampton.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 3.—The 1st of September brings something of an exodus of cottagers, although a number of families will remain to enjoy the Fall months. Those who have closed their cottages during the week are Col. Samuel E. Tillman, who left on Monday for West Point; Edward M. Phelps, who has gone to New Rochelle; T. Wyman Porter and Richard Mortimer. William B. Hornblower and family have gone to the mountains to spend a month.

The fox hunts are one of the especial attractions of the Fall. The Essex Hounds are quartered at Watermill, and drag hunts are held on Mondays and Saturdays, with runs for live foxes on Wednesdays. Charles Pfizer, Jr., who is at Southampton, is Master of the Hounds, and Richard Newton, Jr., of East Hampton, is Acting Master of the Hounds. The whip is J. G. Wills of Morristown, N. J. The start for to-day's hunt was made from East Hampton at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A Labor Day hunt will be held, starting at the Hay Ground schoolhouse at the same hour.

Col. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. Gracie, who are guests at the Irving House, gave a lawn party a few days ago for their daughter Edith.

Another junior tennis tournament has been in progress during the week on the Meadow Club courts. The prize is a silver cup given by Masters Charles and Lyman Butler.

RACES AT EASTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, Sept. 3.—Labor Day races will be held on Monday on the grounds of the Easthampton Driving Park Association. There will be both running and trotting races, and, as a large number of entries have been made, an interesting meet is assured. The association has recently made great improvements in the grounds, and the track is in excellent condition.

There will also be a bogey handicap golf match on the Maidstone Club links on Labor Day.

In the tennis tournament of the Maidstone Club, S. A. Beardsley was awarded the Herrick Cup, having won it three times; H. H. Williams, Jr., was the winner in the handicap singles, S. A. Beardsley and Seymour Johnson won the men's doubles, Miss Brown and Dr. Hollister won the mixed doubles, the Misses Wildey were victorious in the ladies' doubles, Miss Mattie Strong was twice winner of the ladies' scratch singles, and George Randall was the winner of the junior singles.

Richard Mansfield's schooner yacht Amorita has been anchored in Fort Pond Bay during the week. Mr. Mansfield has been staying for a few days at the Montauk.

Commander Hews has been elected a Director of the Narragansett Club to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Rossiter Johnson. Walter T. McCoy and Dr. Duffield have also been elected Director for two years.

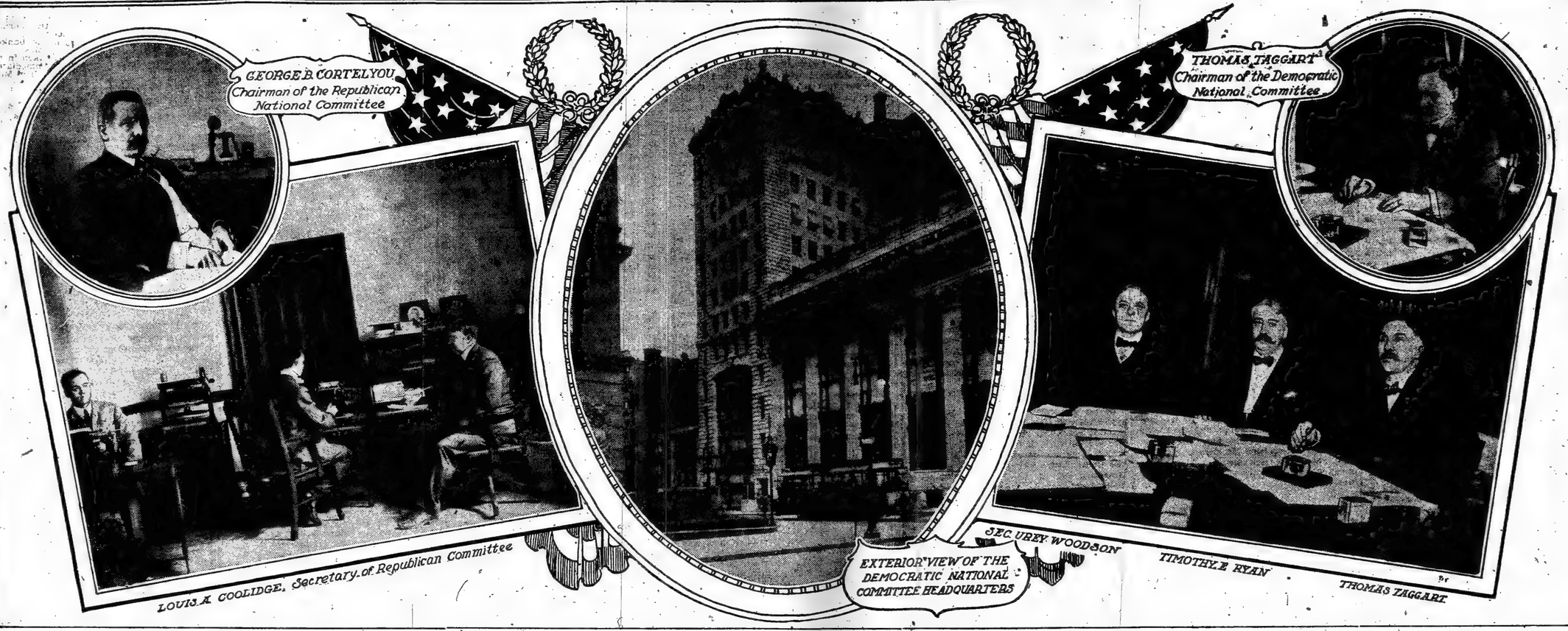
GOLF AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Sept. 3.—Votaries of golf at this resort are enthusiastically anticipating the programme of golfing events which are to occur during the coming two weeks on the course of the Shelter Island Golf Club and which promise to be of an exceptionally high order. The qualifying round for the President's Cup at eighteen holes, medal play, handicap, began to-day. On Labor Day the best eight scores will start at match

HOW GREAT CAMPAIGNS ARE ADVERTISED

The Cost of Winning Elections—Where the Money Goes—Comedy and Tragedy Behind the Scenes.



HALF way between Esopus and Washington, by political measurement, is the Century Building opposite the Waldorf-Astoria at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. It is the home of the Democratic National Committee. Half way between Sagamore Hill and the White House is the Manhattan Life Building at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue—the abode of the Republican National Committee. Whether Judge Alton B. Parker or Theodore Roosevelt will respectively reach or remain at the White House for the next four years will depend largely upon the number of voters figuratively buttonholed by their respective campaign managers between now and November 8. He who catches the most eyes and ears between now and then will win; and the winner will have been the best advertiser. This is why the Democratic and Republican National Committees will spend pretty close to $5,000,000 in advertising within the next ten weeks.

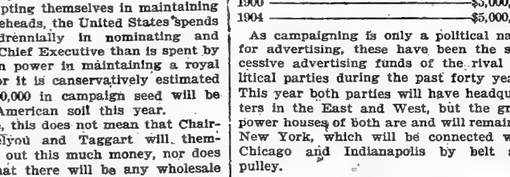
Rivalling even a patent medicine magician and mesmerizing the bargain-counter prestidigitateur in his methods of attracting public attention are Chairmen Thomas Taggart and George B. Cortelyou in practicing the gentle art of sowing dollars and reaping votes. As an advertising venture it is the most interesting and extensive in existence, and probably its interest is enhanced by the fact that, despite a prevailing opinion that certain monarchies are bankrupting themselves in maintaining royal figureheads, the United States spends more quadrennially in nominating and electing a Chief Executive than is spent by any foreign power in maintaining a royal family. For it is canservatively estimated that $20,000,000 in campaign seed will be sown on American soil this year.

Of course, this does not mean that Chairmen Cortelyou and Taggart will themselves dole out this much money, nor does it mean that there will be any wholesale debauchery of voters. For, as before stated, only one-fourth of this stupendous sum will be checked out by Treasurers Bliss of the Republican National Committee and George Foster Peabody of the Democratic Committee. It is explained in the statement made to a writer for THE SUNDAY TIMES by a veteran campaign leader that for every dollar spent by the National Committees four dollars will be spent by the combined State Committees.

According to the same statistician, nearly $25,000,000 was spent four years ago in nominating and electing President McKinley. While both parties are more prosperous now than they were in 1896, it was explained, the Republicans are so confident of victory that they will, through their National Committee, not spend more than $2,000,000 in trying to maintain President Roosevelt in the White House. On the other hand the Democrats, taking their cue from the rival party, will probably keep their expenses within $3,000,000, although it is generally conceded that their campaign fund might be twice as much if they cared to make it so.

Unless one can get behind the scenes and account for this lavish expenditure few probably will believe that so many millions can be used by the great party leaders in so short a time. With each succeeding Presidential election it has become easier and easier for the managers on both sides to use money bounteously. A glance behind the scenes will readily reveal how it is spent.

Before doing this it is of passing interest to note the increasing expenses of National campaigns since Abraham Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. Here is a diagram:



As campaigning is only a political name for advertising, these have been the successive advertising funds of the rival political parties during the past forty years. This year both parties will have headquarters in the East and West, but the great power houses of both are and will remain in New York, which will be connected with Chicago and Indianapolis by belt and pulley.

The Itching Palm.

Chairman Taggart and his understudies, after rehearsing their rôles with a thoroughness that augurs well for the Parker star, began their short season last month, when the curtain rose at the West Thirty-fourth Street Democratic headquarters. Of the endless procession filing by the West Thirty-fourth Street pay window a great majority are persons whose palms itch for some of the three million dollars which are waiting there to be paid out in salaries and advertising.

Chairman Taggart has the large southeast corner room on the third floor of the handsome new building, his office adjoining that of August Belmont, which in turn leads into the office of Treasurer George Foster Peabody. Extending west on the Thirty-fourth Street side are the offices of Chairman Daniel O'Connell of the Speakers' Bureau, Joseph T. Fanning, political secretary to Chairman Taggart; members of the Executive Committee, headed by William F. Sheehan; Assistant Secretary W. C. Terry and Secretary Urey Woodson, in the order named.

Besieged by Fakirs.

Corresponding almost identically with the general plan at the Democratic headquarters is that of Chairman Cortelyou and his adjutants at Republican headquarters. Only one marked difference characterizes the rival headquarters in that Chairman Cortelyou is only separated from Secretary Louis A. Coolidge by a small reception room, while Chairman Taggart and Secretary Woodson are about as far apart as possible in the allotted space. This is explained by the different methods in force at the respective headquarters in dickering with the army of fakirs and inventors of campaign novelties which is now besieging both camps.

Chairman Cortelyou is making a strenuous effort to meet personally every hawker of campaign novelties who may offer to serve the G. O. P. for a consideration. If the plan seems feasible to the Chairman he sends the visitor to Secretary Coolidge to arrange the details or report on them. Chairman Taggart, on the other side, has chosen to have all such visitors referred first to Secretary Woodson, who must pass on them before they reach the throne room. An hour spent with Secretary Woodson or with Chairman Cortelyou will furnish not only ample entertainment to the onlooker, but will reveal vistas of tragedy and comedy unimagined in the workaday world.

That tragedy is only comedy inverted was evidenced to Secretary Woodson a few days ago by a campaign novelty vendor who had haunted Democratic headquarters from the moment the curtain went up. He at first insisted upon a secret conference with Chairman Taggart, but as two days passed and he was unable to get by Sergeant-at-Arms Donalson, the Cerberus at Democratic headquarters, he finally consented to divulge his mission to Secretary Woodson. Being ushered into the secretarial den the inventor extracted a formidable bomb from a small grip. It was shaped like the head of a sphinx, bearing a strong resemblance to the Democratic nominee. Despite his misgivings Secretary Woodson was prevailed upon to accompany his caller downstairs and into a deserted areaway behind the building where a practical demonstration was given of the qualifications of the infernal machine as a campaign novelty. Thrown against the wall of the building the bomb exploded with a deafening report. Then before the startled secretary mastered his agitation a miniature model of Judge Parker floated upward in a combination of smoke wreaths. This novelty, argued the inventor, symbolized the soundness of Democratic doctrine and the indestructible qualities of the nominee. He urged that a single torpedo would be sufficient to gather a crowd in any community when exploded and that the orator could point and adorn the moral thus dramatically conveyed. He wanted the committee to invest $100,000 in these bombs and his proposition is now under advisement. A tragic feature of the episode is that the man threatened to commit suicide in case his invention was rejected.

While campaign managers, as in this instance, are willing to face death and destruction in advertising their rival causes, it is women rather than men who are most feared at both headquarters. Chairman Cortelyou was waited upon one day last week by a woman with several campaign songs of her own composition.

She Would Sing.

In vain the suave Chairman endeavored to postpone her rehearsal. She sang two of the songs before she was persuaded to leave the building with a tentative promise that she would be notified in case the Executive Committee could grant her a special audience.

Secretary Woodson had much the same experience with a nondescript caller who had written a 400-page volume setting forth the reasons why the country would run amuck in case Judge Parker were not elected. He vehemently declared that in case his book was accepted and 15,000,000 copies distributed no further campaigning would be necessary; that headquarters could be closed up, and that all parties concerned could go off on a vacation with the assurance of a sweeping victory.

As this advertising feature alone would have called for an expenditure far exceeding the campaign fund, it was shelved. Another novelty, requiring an outlay of $500,000, was proposed to the Democratic committee by a leading job printer of the United States. His scheme was to put a concise Democratic argument on millions of trolley car transfer slips, which would be given gratis to the leading street railway systems throughout the United States. The agent submitted statistics showing that the average street car patron rode several blocks before surrendering his transfer, and would be sure to read and mentally digest the tabloid literature printed on its surface. Despite his threat to offer the novelty to the rival committee, Secretary Woodson courteously turned the transfer scheme down, with the remark that it was too much of a give-away.

Perhaps the potency of cartoons will have never had such a trial as during this campaign. Up at Republican headquarters several cartoonists have been engaged to caricature the enemy, and each cartoon will appear simultaneously in all the leading Republican organs of the country. As some 350 of these cartoons will be launched at the enemy, this item alone will approximate $30,000 or $35,000.

Big Printing Bills.

One of the most expensive items in the campaign, next to the cost of spellbinder oratory, is the printing and stationery bills. For this each campaign committee will this year spend $500,000. The number and size of the documents sent out have increased with each campaign until it is expected that the Parker and Roosevelt managers will mail no less than 100,000,000 documents of various sorts combined to further the respective candidates. A great many of these are matters of Congressional record and are franked, but Uncle Sam will be many thousand dollars richer in his Post Office Department when the returns are received in November.

But more than half of the money spent by both National and State Committees will reach the pockets of the campaign orators. During the next ten weeks Democratic doctrines will be preached by 5,000 political evangelists, who will get their cues from National campaign headquarters. As many, if not more, will march forth under the Roosevelt banner. In addition to these ten full regiments of spellbinders the various State Committees of both sides will muster 50,000 more, making a grand army of 60,000 speakers saving the Nation on the stump. Among the captains of Democratic oratory who have enlisted to champion the Parker cause are John G. Carlisle, William J. Bryan, Judson Harmon, Hoke Smith, Melville E. Ingalls, Gen. Patrick A. Collins, Charles S. Hamlin, Senator Joseph W. Bailey, Senator John W. Daniel, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles A. Towne, David B. Hill, Senator E. W. Carmack, John Sharp Williams, James H. Eckels, Senator William J. Stone, Champ Clark, Edward M. Shepard, and Carter Harrison.

Some of the more important and best-known orators are paid as much as $250 a week and expenses for their services. Still others donate their time to the cause, while the average cost per head in this means of advertisement is between $50 and $100 a week and expenses. Speakers in the employ of the State Committees will average less, but some $8,000,000 will be spent by the national and local committees for oratorical fireworks.

Another major item of expense will be the ubiquitous campaign button, of which millions will be distributed by both committees in addition to millions of lithographic portraits, banners, and flags, ranging from the abbreviated buttonhole variety to huge affairs, which are big enough to blanket the greatest elephant that ever trumpted in fact and fable.

House to House Canvass.

Early this month the first house to house canvass will be made by the respective party leaders throughout the country, and six weeks thereafter a second and more careful canvass will be made. By that time the majority of voters will have made up their minds one way or the other, and the rival managers will be able to approximate pretty accurately the result of the election. They also will be able to decide upon the points where a grand final rally must be made, and adopt desperate measures to insure success. These canvasses are enormously expensive, being of the most vital importance, as was shown a few days before the 1888 election, when West Virginia received $44,000 from the Democratic National Committee, and the Republicans sent $50,000 to the same State. About the same time the Democrats sent $100,000 into Indiana, and three nights before the election Chairman Quay of the Republican National Committee sent $300,000 from New York to trusted lieutenants in the same section.

A fortnight before the election, in 1900, the Republicans became doubtful about Iowa. Chairman Hanna resolved upon a personal canvass of every doubtful voter in the State. This cost the Republican National Committee nearly $200,000.

How Union Label Figures.

That Chairman Cortelyou and his lieutenants are more widely awake to the importance of the labor vote in the present campaign than was ever noticed of Republican campaign managers before is shown by the care exercised at Republican headquarters in having the union label on every document that is sent out from there. Chairman Cortelyou philosophized on beginning the campaign that the average employer would not notice the presence of the union label, even were he opposed to labor unions, while union men the country over would be sure to notice either the presence of omission of the insignia.

How is the money raised for all these expenses? The work has developed shrewd and successful beggars of money. By the death of William C. Whitney the Democratic Party lost one of the most successful political mendicants on party record, as he ranked with the late Marshall Jewell in being a prize developer of campaign sinews. Senator Stephen B. Elkins, son-in-law of Vice Presidential candidate Davis, also has won his spurs as a money-getter. It was to reimburse himself for the $100,000 he contributed to his own campaign fund, and which was never repaid to him by the Republican National Committee, that James G. Blaine wrote the story of his Congressional career.

Campaign managers say that under most conditions it is easier to raise money for the party which is out of power than for the party in office. Perhaps this is true of the present campaign in view of the compulsory economy being practiced by Chairman Cortelyou and his henchmen. But upward of fifteen million votes are estimated by Chairmen Cortelyou and Taggart to be cast for Parker and Roosevelt, and it is generally conceded that the party which proves to be the best advertiser will go to the post with an excellent chance of winning.

WORLD-FAMOUS CHEMISTS TO CONVENE IN NEW YORK

Work and Play Outlined for Annual Meeting Society of Chemical Industry—New President from New York.

FOR the first time in its history The Society of Chemical Industry—an organization of English origin, but with members in every quarter of the globe—will hold its annual meeting in America. For five days from Sept. 7 they will be in convention at Columbia University, and then in a private train they will tour the Eastern and Middle Western States, making visits of greater or less length at all of the larger manufacturing centres. They will be in St. Louis during the sessions of the several chemistry congresses scheduled for the middle of the month.

Men engaged in chemistry, unless their careers are particularly brilliant, are mentioned less in the public prints than those in any of the other professions. Yet on the list of those who will attend the coming convention are found the names of experts whose genius has given the world many of the patent processes which prepare the food one eats, the beverages one drinks, the medicines which cure one's ills, and the clothing one wears. Some of the chemists have made discoveries which have electrified the scientific world, but which from their nature attracted little public attention. Among them, too, are the heads of some of the largest corporations.

Decorated by King Edward.

The theoretical or academic chemists are probably most widely known. Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B., D. Sc., LL. D., F. R. S., the retiring President of the society, has been decorated by King Edward, and is known to scientists as the discoverer of Argon, Neon, Krypton, Xenon, Helium, and Metargon. In dollars and cents the new elements will probably never be worth a fortune to their finder, but as scientific curiosities they are the prize freaks of the chemists' show. These discoveries were due to the demonstrations by Sir William of the difference in the specific gravity of the nitrogen in the air we breathe and nitrogen chemically made.

Sir William was born on Oct. 2, 1852, in Glasgow, Scotland. He studied there and at Tubingen. His first professorship was at the University of Glasgow, from which he went to University College, Bristol. Since 1881 he has been full professor of chemistry at the University College of London.

Incoming President a New Yorker.

The incoming President of the Society, William H. Nichols, is a New Yorker, and represents the most successful type of the practical chemist. He founded and is the President of the Nichols Chemical Company, which operates the largest copper refinery in the world. He founded also the General Chemical Company, which is the largest producer of acids and heavy chemicals in America. He was born in Brooklyn in 1852 and is a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the New York University. Sir William Ramsay is being entertained prior to the convention at Mr. Nichols's Summer home in the Thousand Islands. It was there, on July 22 last, that his steam yacht Nokomis took off 150 excusionists from the burning steamer Castanet as she was running toward Clayton, N. Y.

The first American President of the society was Prof. Charles F. Chandler, who now holds the chair of Organic Chemistry at Columbia. In October of this year the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry and Dr. Chandler's many friends will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his association with the university. Scientifically, Dr. Chandler's greatest work is considered to be the safeguards which he threw around petroleum at the time oil was first discovered. He is more likely to go down in history, however, as the man who gave to scientists the "assay ton weight," an equivalent for an assay ton in metallurgy. It is used by chemists all over the world as a convenience in calculating analytical results, and saves them much time and labor.

Discoverer of Saccharine.

Another member who will be conspicuous at the coming convention is Ira Remsen, President of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He was decorated with the medal of the society only this Spring. To chemists he is best known as the discoverer of saccharine—a compound which is 550 times sweeter than cane sugar. Its importance in the arts and sciences may be realized when it is known that the German Government monopolizes its manufacture.

A picturesque figure among the members will be H. W. Wiley, the chief chemist of the United States Government, who is familiarly known among his fellows as "Old Borax." He watches all legislation in the interests of pure food and drugs. Just at present he is attracting considerable attention by his experiments with adulterated food upon a squad of Government clerks who volunteered to be fed scientifically in his laboratory boarding house.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, who, as Chairman of the Invitation Committee, has devoted a great deal of time to the coming convention and Western tour, is the ex-Commissioner of Health. He will go to St. Louis this Fall to address the Congress of Health on present problems, especially as they relate to the public health in the larger municipalities.

Other members are Dr. J. Tackamine, a Japanese, who discovered the active principle called adrenaline which is now used extensively in surgery for bloodless operations; Leo Bakland, who invented a photographic paper which can be printed in artificial light; Dr. Kunz, the diamond expert; R. C. Schuepphaus of smokeless powder fame; Dr. Herman Frasch, who made the ill-smelling oil from the Ohio fields equal the Pennsylvania product, and many others.

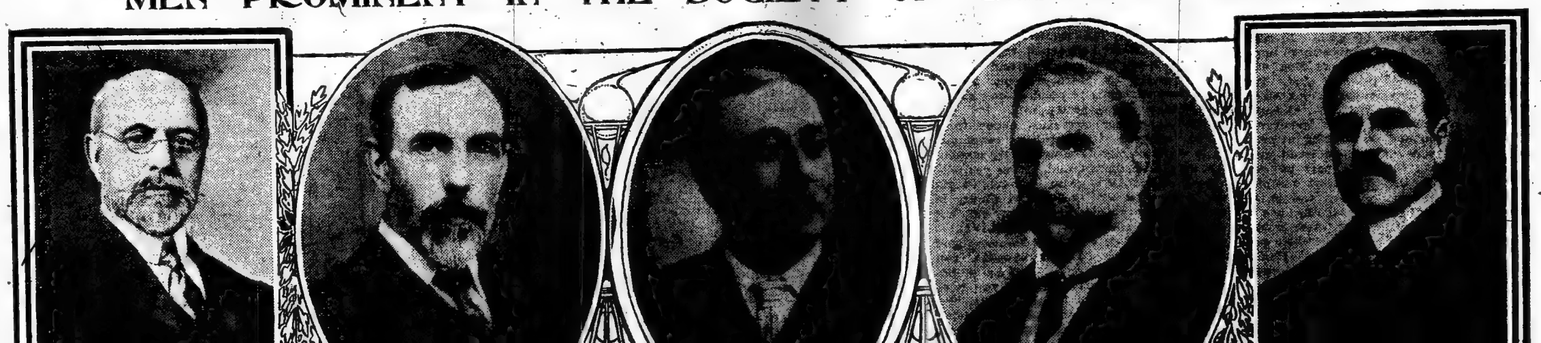
The foreign delegates to the convention will be the guests of the New York section of the society, of which H. Schweitzer of 40 Stone Street is Chairman.

There will be an annual dinner at the Waldorf, a smoker at Liederkranz Hall, a roof garden reception at the Majestic, and an excursion on a special steamer up the Hudson River. Twelve of the large manufacturing plants in the neighborhood of New York will be visited.

In Philadelphia there will be a luncheon at the University of Pennsylvania, and the members will visit the mint and the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

From Washington the party will visit Mount Vernon, and on their return to the capital will be entertained with a cakewalk. At Pittsburg the vast steel works will be the principal attraction; at Chicago, the stock yards and drainage canal; at Detroit, drug making; at Buffalo, the Niagara power houses. Boston will provide a luncheon at Harvard, a clambake at Squantum, and a tally-ho drive through the suburbs, with a day spent inspecting neighboring factories.

MEN PROMINENT IN THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.



LUCK OF THE O'BRIEN.

IF superstition amounts to anything it will probably recruit a following of believers who have read of the trial trips of the torpedo boat O'Brien. She started for a speed trial, on the Hudson River, but owing to the poor quality of coal and a derangement of some of her steam valves she failed to get the maximum speed of her engines.

Another attempt was made a week later, the little boat going up Long Island Sound. As soon as she passed Fort Schuyler a full head of steam was put on, and off she went at a speed close to twenty-six knots an hour, above her contract speed of twenty-five knots. Everything seemed to promise a successful run until she had gone a couple of miles beyond City Island, when suddenly one of the blower engines, which furnishes the air pressure for the fireroom, broke down, and the trial had to be given up, the vessel returning to the navy yard for repairs.

SOCIETY
AT HOME AND ABROAD

WITH to-morrow passes the last of the Summer holidays. Tuesday will bring an influx of New Yorkers to town. Although there will be few of the large town houses opened until November, the suburban country, places will again welcome their owners, and the hotels will be crowded with transient visitors and those who are "passing through" and taking in the theatres and shops en route. The Horse Show at Newport and the golf tournament at Baltusrol are the events for this first week in September. Lenox is coming to the front this year with an elaborate programme of varied entertainments. Many of those who have cottages and villas by the seaside believe that September is the best of all months of the year, and consequently there will still be a number at Newport, at Bar Harbor, on the Jersey coast, and other like resorts. But the Adirondacks also offer many tempting diversions for those who are fond of sport by field and forest and stream. And, then, again, one must not forget the Hot Springs of Virginia, where many of the Newporters flock as soon as the season at their Summer city is over. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French, who have a pretty villa there among the mountains, have remained all Summer, and have house parties on for September and October. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, who arrived from Europe with Mrs. George Law the other day, always spends a short time at the Springs, and during her visit bridge is revived, and is the one amusement of the evenings.

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It is rumored that William Corcoran Eustis will be M. F. H. at Meadow Brook in place of Foxhall Keene, who has resigned. Mr. Keene intends to live abroad. He and the club have had some divergent views concerning the conduct of the hunt. The old story, told last year, still gains grounds, and it is said that before long there will either be two hunt clubs on Long Island or that the present location of the Meadow Brook may be changed. William C. Eustis would make an excellent M. F. H. He has lived for some years in the Meadow Brook country, and is the brother of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. He is the grandson of Williiam Wilson Corcoran of Washington, who left the Art Gallery to the Capital. He married Miss Edith Morton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, and the sister of Mrs. Winthrop Rutherford. The Mortons are expected this week from Europe. They are to go to Ellerslie for the Autumn.

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An engagement of the week was that of Miss Catherine Dix, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, to William H. Wheelock, the son of Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wheelock. Miss Dix is the granddaughter of the late Gov. John A. Dix. The Dix Summer place is at Lawrence, and it was there Miss Alice Roosevelt visited them last Summer. The Wheelock family have been conspicuous in various charitable movements. The young man, who is a Harvard graduate, will be wealthy.

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As soon as the Horse Show is over at Newport Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are to go to the Adirondacks with a party. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who have been entertaining a great deal at their camp in the Upper St. Regis region, will not return to their Westchester country seat near White Plains until the middle of September.

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Anson Phelps Stokes is still as enthusiastic about the yachting on the lake and the Yacht Club and the races. The William Rockefellers are also entertaining this week, and, in fact, campfires, so to speak, are lit all along the great stretch of mountain and lake and through the forests. The shooting in the Adirondacks is the nearest approach the American has in his own country to the English Autumn. From the other side comes the news of large house parties being given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin at Balmacaen; by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, Jr., at Beaufort Castle; by James Henry Smith at his leased shooting box and moor; by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and others. The shooting and the house parties have evidently kept on the other side many of those who had promised visits to Newport this season. The King returns this week from Marienbad and resumes a royal progress through Scotland. Anthony Drexel, who entertained him at the Spa, is to go, shortly, to Africa for a few months' shooting. Mrs. Drexel will remain in England, and Miss Drexel will be presented at the Drawing Room next Spring.

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So far very little has been predicted for the Winter season, which is now only two months off. The Horse Show takes place the second week in November, and will be followed by the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House. There are not many débutantes, and of the few who will make their bow there is hardly any one to be repressented in the Newport set.

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Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence may come over with their daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn have a girl to bring out. Mr and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will not bring out their daughter, and it is more than doubtful if Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will make her début. Miss Dorothy Whitney will be in mourning for another year. In the collateral branches there are no Vanderbilt débutantes. Miss Twombly made her bow last year. The entertaining will therefore fall upon the young matrons of society. Should Mrs. William Kent of Tuxedo bring out her daughter, who is a granddaughter of the late Pierre Lorillard, there will be some entertaining. The Kents, however, have lived very little in town for some years, remaining at Tuxedo.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is looked to for a show of hospitality, and the visit of Prince Adelbert will be the event which will put this to the test. Mrs. Ogden Goelet is very uncertain as to what she will do this Winter, but the young Robert Goelets will be here and will occupy the Fifth Avenue mansion. Nearly all the new houses being built are much behind in construction owing to the labor troubles. William K. Vanderbilt and Harry Payne Whitney are both adding to their houses, and the George Vanderbilt mansion, now denuded of its unsightly porte cochère, is in the hands of workmen, or rather under contract to be finished within a certain time. The Clark mansion is as incomplete as ever, and it is not probable that the Montana Senator will bring his young bride there this year. For the present James B. Haggin does not intend to build. The Townsend Burden house may be finished by Christmas. James Henry Smith is in a way a lucky man, as his mansion is all ready to be occupied. He has, however, bought a number of tapestries, hangings, and some rare furniture in Vienna and on the Continent which will add to that veritable museum, now one of the most complete town residences in the world.

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Slowly are the different Pierpont Morgan addenda to Madison Avenue and the neighboring streets going up. On Riverside Drive the Schwab residence seems to be in statu quo. Last Winter many people of fashion, like Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, and Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane had aparements at hotels, and this Winter, no doubt, the same mode will prevail.

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Bar Harbor has been rubbing up its French to attend the conferences of L. Decaen d'Audiffret, the eminent professor of New York, who has been lecturing this week at Mrs. H. L. Eno's and Mrs. Miles Carpenter's on "The Influence of the French on the American Stage." He will address Miss Anna M. Archbold's friends on the same subject on Tuesday.

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The John Innes Kane house will require some time for completion, and society is interested in knowing if Mrs. Schermerhorn, the mother of Mrs. Kane, will give up her old-fashioned residence on Twenty-third Street for the new mansion.

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Mrs. Neilson is determined to stick to the neighborhood of Fifteenth Street, and the Wolfes and Clapps and Bradish Johnsons and Van Rensselaer Kennedys will not move from their lower Fifth Avenue houses.

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This year it is proposed in that vicinity and near Washington Square to organize another and more active neighborhood Club. Mrs. William B. O. Field, the daughter of Mrs. William D. Sloane, has also a club project in view, and one must not forget the ladies' new club, which should be ready by Christmas.

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With the wane of the season at the different watering places, charitable entertainments, readings, and concerts have been the vogue. These will continue as long as audiences can be gathered together. Miss Leary is just beginning her series at her new house at Newport, and she will continue at her other new domicile in town later.

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Among the more recent movements may be chronicled the sailing of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould from England and the arrival during the course of the week of Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden are already at the Twombly country seat at Madison. The season at Morristown, by the way, will begin next week, and there will be a series of hunt meets at the Whiphanny Club. Mrs. George Law, who arrived from Europe recently, has gone to Stockbridge, Mass.; the Earl of Suffolk, who is in town, is en route for the West. Lord and Lady Decies, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, and the Earl and Countess of Lichfield will be among the titled arrivals next week. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse start for a Western tour, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is going to San Francisco. Miss Louise McAllister has arrived at Baltusrol. She will be one of the patronesses at the reception to be given there on Friday afternoon.

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TOLD WHILE THE SMOKE CURLS

SIR JOHN PEPYS LISTER-KAYE, who accompanies his wife, who was Miss Natica Yznaga, to this country, is a quiet, dignified man, who does not care the least for society. He is fond of travel and has been all over the world. He met his wife in New York, and they were married in this city in 1881. The wedding was almost unnoticed, and the young couple went immediately to Ravenswood, the plantation of Mrs. Yznaga. Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye is the third baronet. He is a little over fifty years old. He was educated at Eton and at Cambridge. He is a member of the Marlborough, the Carlton, and the Turf Clubs. Sir John and Lady Lister-Kaye have no children. As his second name signifies, he is a relative of the Earl of Cottenham and comes of the same family. Sir John Kaye was created a baronet by Charles I. In 1809 the baronetcy became extinct, but it was renewed in Sir John Lister-Kaye, who married in 1800 Lady Amelia Gray, daughter of George, the fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The heir to Sir John Lister-Kaye's baronetcy is Cecil Edmund Lister-Kaye, who married Lady Beatrice Adeline Pelham-Clinton, a sister of the Duke of Newcastle, now visiting this country, and also a sister of Lord Francis Hope.

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Among other visitors to this country this week are the Earl of Lichfield and his Countess and the Earl of Dartmouth and his Countess. The Countess of Dartmouth and the Countess of Lichfield are sisters. Both are well-known matrons in London society. They are daughters of the Earl of Leicester. The present Earl of Leicester is Thomas William Coke. His eldest son, Viscount Coke, has been in this country. He distinguished himself in the Suakim expedition and in South Africa. The Earl of Leicester is an old man, and the Countess of Dartmouth and Countess of Lichfield are his daughters by his first marriage. They are also related to the Keppels and to many well-known English families. The Dartmouth family name is Legge and that of the Lichfields is Anson. The eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth is the Viscount Lewisham, and the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Lichfield is Viscount Anson. Both are young and unmarried and heirs to earldoms. A brother of the Earl of Lichfield married an American—a Miss Cleveland of Coleman, Texas. A cousin of the Earl of Dartmouth, Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston, married Miss Sarah Floyd Jones of Fort Neck House, Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Barnardiston have traveled a great deal abroad. Mr. Barnardiston was at one time Military Attaché at La Hague. There was some rumor of his being at one time transferred to Washington. His wife has many relatives and friends in New York society.

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Alphonso de Navarro, who has been very much in the public eye recently, first from nearly being drowned at Newport and being saved by J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Marion Wright, and, secondly, for having been in two automobile accidents, one of which has created a considerable rumpus in Newport society, is the unmarried son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. de Navarro. His brother married Miss Mary Anderson, the actress, and lives at Broadway, a quaint English village. Alphonso de Navarro is the type of a Spaniard or South American. He is very dark and rather tall, and, although dressing in the height of fashion, has somewhat the Latin taste for picturesqueness. He is known as "Chappie" Navarro. He is about forty-five years of age and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and Meadow Brook Clubs. He is devoted to society. His mother was an American, a Miss Dykers, and the family came originally from Brooklyn, where they hold much real estate. J. F. de Navarro, the father of Alphonso de Navarro, has represented a South American principality in New York. Alphonso is a lawyer by profession, and he has also an interest in cement industries.

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Frank H. Mason, who is the United States Consul at Berlin, has become a celebrated golf player. He is Vice President of the Berlin Golf Club, and arranged the recent matches at Interlaken, Switzerland. Another American who has won golf laurels is Mr. Mordecai of Baltimore, who married Mrs. Pennington two years ago. Mr. Mordecai was at one time on the stage in Miss Annie Russell's company. The Golf Club at Interlaken is one of the favorite resorts for the American and English colonies.

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Henry James, the author, is a member of the Athenaeum, which is the literary club of London. He is over sixty years of age. His father, as is well known, was a clergyman, and a relative of the famous G. P. R. James. The latter at one time was a private tutor, and in Norfolk, Va., prepared young men for the different universities. The Athenaeum was the first London literary club, as Timbs, who is an authority on these matters, says: "Prior to 1824 there was only one institution in the metropolis particularly devoted to the association of authors, literary men, members of Parliament, and promoters generally of the fine arts. All other establishments were more or less exclusive, comprising gentlemen who screened themselves in the windows of White's, or members for counties who darkened the doors of Brooke's, or they were dedicated to the Guards or men of wit and pleasure about town." Among the promoters of the Athenaeum Club, which was organized in February, 1824, were Sir Humphrey Davy, the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Sir Francis Chantrey, Richard Heber, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Dr. Thomas Young, Lord Dover, David Gilbert, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Henry Halford, Sir Walter Scott, Joseph Jekyll, Thomas Moore, and Charles Hatchett. The present mansion was built in 1830, and is situated on Pall Mall. There are 1,200 members, who pay a subscription of eight guineas. Among the famous members of the Athenaeum during the last century were Rogers, the poet and banker; Theodore Hook, the wit, and Thackeray, as well as the principal political, literary, and ecclesiastical personages of the day. It has the best club library in London. It is said that at one time many joined who were really not eligible, and The New Quarterly Review had a famous article on the little crawlers, parasites, and gentility hunters who crept in from all corners of London. A number of Americans of note have been members and guests, and among others Mgr. Doane of Newark, the brother of Bishop Doane of Albany.

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The Earl of Suffolk, recently at Newport, comes from the Protestant Howards, a branch of the Norfolk family. The first Earl of Suffolk was Lord Thomas Howard, son of Thomas, the fourth Duke of Norfolk. A very odd legend connected with the entire Howard family is told with much gusto in England. It is said that the original progenitor was named Bugge. The term "bugge" is given only to animals of the species which haunt couches not over clean and old houses, and which since before the days of the Pharaohs have made sleeping man uncomfortable. All Saxon names with the ending "ward" signify the tending of some part of the domain. Woodward meant the keeper of a forest, &c. For brave services the ancient Bugge asked that his name be changed to anything better, and he was made keeper of the swine under the name of Hogward, which was afterward changed into Howard. To-day the expression, a "Norfolk Howard" in England means the insect and nocturnal tormentor, and not on account of its prevalence either in the castles and homes of the family or in the county.

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The death of Morris Phillips last week at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harby, has removed from the literary world a man with a wonderful memory and one of the best informed on family history and general social matters in this country. The old Home Journal was the first to give any space to society and personal news and to have any items about the doings of clubs and clubmen. Everything was done in a kindly spirit, and no objection was ever made to the innovation in journalism which to-day is one of its most salient features. The Mirror preceded The Home Journal, and in the files of both there may be found much interesting matter of early social life in New York in the beginning and progress of the last century. The late N. P. Willis wrote in the Flaneur style, and some of his best work is in The Mirror in the thirties and forties. A visit abroad with a description of the people he met, including the celebrities at Lady Blessington's, the Bulwer Lyttons, Disraeli, Lady Byron, and the parties at Holland House make delightful reading to-day. The old New York Club then had its rooms on Chambers Street—that is, in the forties—and Willis was one of the original members. His widow died only a short time ago. She was a Miss Grinnell, and Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell Willis live at Morristown. Idlewild, the old Willis country place, is now a sanitarium. Of the writers on social topics of the day—and their books are wonderfully fresh and interesting after a half century—the only survivor is Donald Grant Mitchell, (Ik Marvel,) who lives at Edgewood, New Haven, Conn. Curtis, the author of the immortal "Mrs. Potiphar's Papers," died at his home on Staten Island a few years ago. Astor Bristed is survived by his son, Charles Astor Bristed. Washington Irving died a bachelor. One brother, John Treat Irving, is still living, and there are numerous nephews and nieces.

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In referring to fashionable people who live on islands, an English authority mentions Lord and Lady Barrymore, (Mrs. Post,) who spend some time at Fola Island, off the Irish coast, near Queenstown. Lord Newrough, who married Miss Car of Louisville, Ky., has a Summer home at Bardsey Island, off the coast of North Wales. Much has been written of the improvements made by Cecil Baring—who married Mrs. Lorillard Tailer of Tuxedo—to the tumble down castle and round tower on Lombay Island, off the coast of Dublin. The castle is of great antiquity and contains some extraordinary rooms, has a moat, and all the properties of a medieval domain. It is being fitted with electric lights from a private plant, modern plumbing, and some delightful furnishings from London and America. Mrs. Lucy Carnegie has her island off the coast of Florida in this country. The Averys and McIlhennys of Louisiana, live on a historic island beyond the mouth of the Teche in the Gulf of Mexico. Augustus Schermerhorn owns a tight little island in Long Island Sound, and of course there are numerous homes in the St. Lawrence, in the Thousand Islands, in the Adirondack lakes, and in Lakes George and Champlain. The Isle of Arran in Scotland, still claims a Queen, and the greatest heiress in Great Britain, Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the Duchess of Hamilton, is the sovereign.

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The Berkshire Hunt Club began last week under brilliant auspices, its first run at Lenox. The club was organized this Summer. Among the older men who have belonged to other hunts and who rode to hounds were Giraud Foster, Samuel Frothingham, Clinton Gilmore, Master of Fox Hounds, and Guy Ward. The meet was at the residence of Richard C. Dixey, whose country seat, Tanglewood, is one of the famous Lenox places. Giraud Foster has a magnificent château at Lenox. He married Miss Van Nest, the sister of Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson and Mrs. Richard Gambrill. Mrs. Richard Dixey was Miss Tappan. Mrs. Samuel Frothingham was Miss Elinor Meyer, a relative of the Ambassador to Italy. The Frothinghams and Dixeys have town houses in Boston. Guy Ward is a representative of the famous Ward family. The Wards have made Lenox their home for years.

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Capt. Arthur Hill, who is here on a visit, and who is a great friend of George Grossmith, the comedian, is a son of the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill. He is a Member of Parliament for the West Division of County Down and a sympathizer with John E. Redmond, although not in the same political party. He served with distinction in South Africa. He is a member of the Carlton, the New, the Imperial Service, and the Royal Ulster Yacht. He is up at the Lambs Club while on his visit in town.

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Malcolm McBurney, who is winning laurels in golf, and is one of the champion players of the year, is the youngest son of Dr. Charles McBurney of this city and Stockbridge. He is still at college, and will not be graduated from Harvard for some years.

THE CANALBOAT AS A PLEASURE CRAFT

Picturesque and Restful Life to be Had at a Nominal Cost—Some Vacation Voyages.

THOSE in quest of a vacation that offers something "different" would do well to try a trip on a canalboat. Such a vacation calls for neither fussy frocks nor frills. Its inexpensiveness commends it to the economical. It is a boon to the nerve-worn, and brimful of possibilities for the most delightful of times.

At this season of the year the slips around New York are filled with the incoming and outgoing of this homely little craft. Indeed, one of the picturesque sights along the water front is the little colonies of canalboats. Some are unloading their cargoes at stores and warehouses and others taking on loads from the wharves and docks.

Every evening a fleet of these boats, called the "up-tow," bound for the north and west, leaves New York for Albany. They are drawn by tugs all the way, and usually two nights and a day and a half are consumed in making that part of the voyage, which is in truth but the beginning.

Talk about the beauties of the Hudson! From no other point of view can they be seen to such excellent advantage as from the deck of a canalboat. Just lazily floating over the bosom of the majestic river, one seems scarcely to move. Yet in the days that follow on the canal the beginning of the journey, by comparison, was made by rapid stages indeed.

At Albany the tow breaks and the boats go on their various ways. Here some enter the canal. Some are bound for Canadian ports, some for the Erie Canal. The latter are generally towed on to Troy, at which place they pass into the canal. If it is night when this place is reached the voyager makes up his mind that Troy is the noisiest place in the world. Confusion seems to reign supreme. The water rushes and roars. Drivers shout and curse at their horses, and boatmen call orders right and left. This is where the first lock is entered, and it is the noisiest place of all. There are sixteen locks, in boating parlance known as "the sixteens," to be passed before Troy is left behind, and by the time the last is passed canaling has begun in earnest.

Going through the locks is a novel sensation to the novice. To be lifted high and higher on the rising water, then to slide through an opened gate to a higher level. These locks are frequent along the way. Some at intervals of three or four miles—many only a mile apart. It is a novelty also to see the horses taken on and off the boats. A bridge from the stable cabin is thrown from the boat to the shore and another from the top of the deck down into the stable quarters.

One leads a horse up the inclined bridge, while to keep him steady another holds the animal by the tail until he accomplishes the short journey from boat to shore, or vice versa. Thus, one at a time, are they managed.

As a rule a three-horse—or mule—team is driven, and the Captain aims to keep two teams on hand. Each team works six hours at a stretch, and while one works the other rests. This is kept up day and night without deviation, be the weather fair or foul. Notwithstanding, the progress, at the rate of one and one-half miles an hour, is scarcely noticeable to a passenger, and he has ample opportunity to study the passing panorama very minutely.

A Pleasing Panorama.

And the picture is well worth the study, for it is a fair land through which the Erie Canal lies, that of the Mohawk Valley—busy, beautiful, picturesque, historic. There are the rich farms with orchards of fruit, fields of grain, and herds of sleek cattle. The "muck" lands planted in celery and onions that bring in rich returns to their owners. Men are busy at work in the field, and women and children in gay little parties are often seen gathering the wild berries that grow in profusion along the towpath. It is worth rising very early of a morning to see the mist as it rolls from the hills, to hear the wild birds carol, to breathe the fragrance of flower and tree and shrub with which nature in this portion of the world is so lavishly adorned.

Then there are the busy towns and factories passed through where the air vibrates with active life. There is the picturesque scenery around Little Falls, where far in advance loom up in the distance great walls of rock, in which at close range may be traced with the aid of a very active imagination the outlines of a human face. Some call it "the old man's face," some "the old woman's," and the pictured face is one of the landmarks along the way.

Most boats stop at some of the wayside cities to unload freight. Sometimes for a few hours, once in a while a half day, and occasionally over night. This gives opportunity to go ashore and see the sights and to take in whatever in the line of amusement is going on in the place—be it a farmer's picnic, common throughout that section, of the State, circus, outdoor opera, a tour of the stores, or only a trolley ride. Or, when the boat's quarters seem too narrow and one longs to stretch his legs, it is a very easy matter to get off at a lock, walk along the towpath and catch up with the boat at the next lock, or, to test one's dexterity, swing down to the cabin's top from one of the many overhead bridges as the boat passes under, without an instant's pause or delay.

Had you thought to while away the hours by reading, you cannot enter into the spirit of your book to save you, and it lies unheeded on your lap. These are truly "do nothing days." Idleness reigns supreme, and you are perfectly content to be perfectly lazy. You are as much out of the world as though you were voyaging to Europe. There are no letters to read, no papers, no business to bother with. Sometimes for a whole day on the canal no boats pass you. Then again a string of them come in a bunch, and you enjoy the homely greetings and the tidings that are passed along from one boat to another.

Housekeeping on a Canal Boat.

Housekeeping on a canalboat very ably illustrates the economy of space. In such a tiny place as the boat's cabin there must of necessity be a place for everything, and it must be kept in its place at that. The "cook room" is large enough for a stove with room beside it for the cook. Around the stove, and above, the wall is covered with zinc or tin, and all cooking utensils hang in this space. The cook room may be shut off from the other part by two sliding doors. A drop leaf table occupies one corner of the cabin, large enough to accommodate six persons. There are a sewing machine, a few chairs, some stools, which may be pushed under the table out of the way, and a "bureau closet." Bunks are built in on either side, with deep drawers beneath. Drawers of capacious size, that slide back under the cabin's side, give ample closet room.

A captain usually operates two boats, one coupled behind the other. On the first he lives with his family, and the cabin of the second one is the one that visitors or boarders may occupy. The floor is covered with oilcloth, with a few bright rugs laid around. Some pictures adorn the walls, and white muslin curtains hang at the eight little windows. Sometimes a little oil stove stands in the room for use on cool days. A neat housekeeper can make of her boat home a model of home-like comfort and convenience.

Suppose you embarked for Syracuse. It will be about eight or ten days from the evening you left Coenties Slip, East River, until your destination is reached. If the boat is to carry salt back to New York, as most of them do from that place, you will have three or four days to spend there before she is loaded and ready to start back. That gives ample time to visit the saltyards, the pottery, the university, or whatever places fancy suggests. There are many charming places within easy distance by trolley that are well worth seeing. Then, the boats loaded, the "down trip" to New York is begun.

Days of Sightseeing.

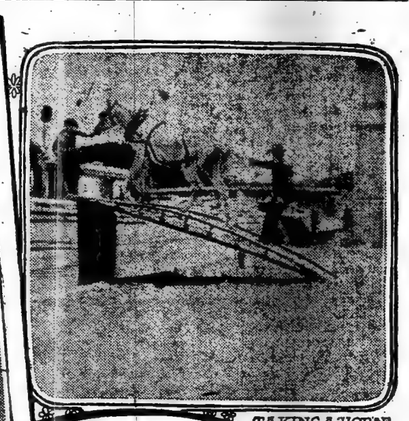
Many find more enjoyment coming back. The boats are heavily loaded and set down low in the water so that awnings may be fastened over the deck the whole of the way. Going up the lighter boats set up so high above the water that it is necessary to be on a constant lookout for the bridges. No stops are made if all goes well until Albany is reached, and it often happens the boats get there around noon. When such is the case the balance of the day may be spent to very good advantage in the Capitol. The boats do not leave Albany for New York until night. Then the "down-tow" is made up and the delightful end of the journey begun. By the time the metropolis is reached one knows the Hudson River pretty well.

Such an outing consumes about three weeks. Have you a month at command, go to Buffalo from Syracuse, or try a vacation on the Northern Canal. Have you only a week or ten days, go to Philadelphia via the Raritan Canal. Canaling is similar in experience, in a way, to camping out, but the vista is constantly changing. It is really an out-of-door life that induces sound sleep and gives one a healthy appetite. You will come back with an added lease of life and vote your vacation the best you have ever spent. You will be out nothing for clothes. The oldest you have, providing they'll stand rough usage, will be the best outfit; and few at that, for remember the quarters are somewhat more cramped than you are accustomed to. The woman who fails to take along a sunbonnet makes a mistake. It will prove the finest kind of headgear.

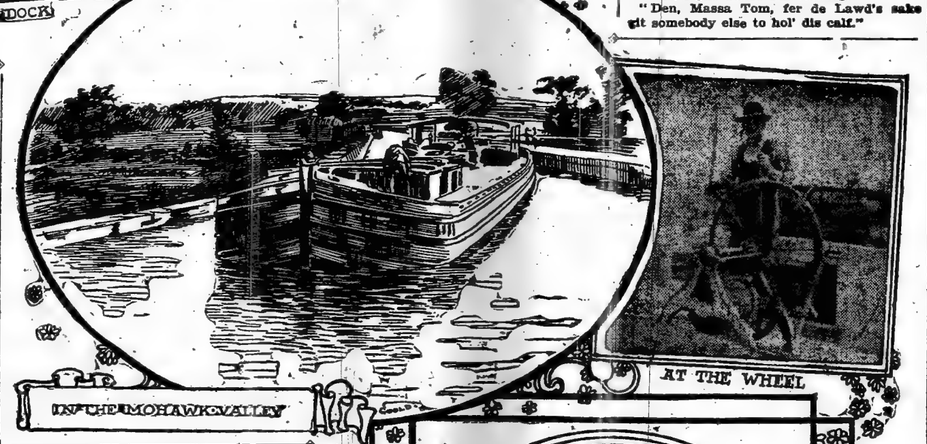
Some people have an idea the boatmen, or "canalers," as they are often called, are a class to be avoided. Such an idea is absurd. The life is a rough one, with its hard sides, and calls for few of the fine conventionalities, but it serves to bring out the best there is in many of the men and women who have made the canal their home. They themselves will tell you they're "just like shore folks. Some on 'ems all right; and then, again, some's no better'n they ought to be," which is likely true enough.

One fine old lady, who has spent forty years of her life in "boatin'," has reared twelve sons and daughters and sent them out into the world. In the Winter, when the boats tie up, the children can go to school, and some of this family have gone through college. It keeps a woman pretty busy looking after a flock of growing children in such close quarters. When it rains, they must play down amidship, or in the cabin, but in fair weather they like to be on deck, where they require constant watching to keep them from going overboard.

CANALBOATS LOADING FROM DOCK



TAKING A HORSE ON THE BOAT



IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY

AT THE WHEEL

IN FOR WEATHER—THE CHILDREN LIKE IT TOO, DON'T THEY?

On Guard.

Percy—Is your chaperon up-to-date?
Mercy—Not any date that I make.

WHEN NEPTUNE RESPONDED.

HOT afternoon on the white sands at Coney Island. Beach crowded with bathers and spectators. Well in the foreground sit two elderly ladies, engrossed in gossip and ham sandwiches. Both utterly oblivious of steadily encroaching tide, the last wave of which has come within five feet of where they are sitting.

Middle-aged man in bathing suit, benevolently disposed, close observer of tides, remarks briefly to ladies:

"The next wave will be higher."

Both ladies show their gratitude by simultaneously giving him a freezing stare, then gaze fixedly at each other in mutual congratulation at the effectual manner in which they have squelched this individual who is surely trying to scrape acquaintance with them. Again they resume gossip and the sandwiches. Middle-aged man, benevolence now all gone, places both hands in attitude of prayer and silently invokes Father Neptune to do the proper thing.

The merry old sea god, ever ready for a prank, responds by pushing in a wave that transforms each old lady into a temporary island. Up and around their waists sweeps the flood of salt water, saturating their clothing and putting the estables out of commission.

Middle-aged man, keen satisfaction illuminating his features, alertly watches different moves of disgusted old ladies as they vainly endeavor to remove salt water and wet sand. He is apparently anxious to enjoy every bit of their discomfiture.

Finally, unable to restrain the human nature which persists in bubbling forth, he again remarks to old ladies in calm, measured tones:

"You don't know how glad I am!"

A TIME FOR CAUTION.

A CERTAIN man in C—— is noted for a pair of the worst crossed crosseyes in the country. Not long ago he decided to kill a calf belonging to him, for the purpose of putting it on the market. He called a negro boy to hold the calf while he knocked it in the head with an axe. The boy seized the calf, and the man got his axe.

Suddenly Sambo dropped his hold on the bovine and exclaimed:

"Hol' on, dar, Massa Tom; I wants ter ax you a question."

"Well, Sambo, what is it?"

"Is you gwine ter hit whar you's lookin'?"

"Yes, right where I'm looking."

"Den, Massa Tom, fer de Lawd's sake git somebody else to hol' dis calf."

SOME SEASONABLE GOWNS

All sensible women will rejoice in the well-settled fact that short skirts are here to stay, even the Parisian, who has been anything but practical in respect to the length of her skirts, having capitulated. The instep-length skirts are not only to be worn for walking but for reception gowns, and those who look best in skirts of that length will wear them, and in many instances evening gowns of round length for dancing will be seen.

In the longer skirts, those that barely touch in the front and at the sides and lie on the floor in the back will be fashionable for dinner gowns and general evening wear.

The skirts that lie on the ground several inches all the way around and that were as ungraceful as slovenly are taking their germ-laden folds out of sight.

For women, especially those of middle age, or of too evident stoutness or thinness—either being fatal to grace—and also the short woman, look better in skirts that just clear the pavement than in the shorter or instep length, but such skirts are more or less a nuisance, for they are just long enough to dip into every puddle or other filth on the street and yet too short to hold up, a peculiarly ungraceful effect being given by the lifting of skirts that manifestly clear the ground. Perhaps the compromise between this and an instep length is best found in the skirt that clears the pavement an inch all the way around.

It is to be hoped that all women adopting round skirts will see to it that they are not only as long or a shade longer in the front than the back when first worn but also after being worn a while. If a skirt is not cut properly there is a tendency for it to ride up in the front, and this tendency should be discovered and remedied, for nothing is more fatal to one's appearance than to have a skirt tilting up at the front. Even a properly cut skirt, if it is tight, may have its "hang" ruined if its wearer is not careful how she sits and stands in it.

The new skirts that clear the pavement from present indications are to be fuller, and all sorts of plaits used, but it is hardly likely that in the heavy Winter cloths this fullness will obtain in walking gowns, as it would make them too cumbersome to be otherwise than tiring, and American women, especially the younger ones, are, despite their following of fashion, not slaves to extreme modes, and they prefer comfort to discomfort in walking gowns.

Coats fitted at the back and over the hips, but swinging a bit loose in front to show vests of contrasting colors, are a feature of the new walking costumes, but the devotée of the Eton coat need not be discouraged. The Eton is a case of the survival of the fittest, and while many attempts have been made to dethrone it, it is too comfortable and too well suited to the requirements of numberless women to be otherwise than fashionable so long as coats are worn.

+ + +

Mauve has been a color largely in evidence at recent English society functions, and many of these gowns worn at garden parties have been topped by hats of the same hue. This color for those who can wear it is one of the most beautiful and refined possible. It is especially suited to dark hair and eyes if the complexion be clear, whether pale or rose tinted or brownish, but yellow-tinged skins should not have mauve placed in juxtaposition. The darker the hair and eyes the better, as mauve does not look anything like as well with eyes and hair of pure or medium brown, no matter what the complexion is.

Blue-eyed people should eschew mauves and heliotropes. There is something about the combination that makes blue eyes appear more or less fishy. Blondes often wear these shades, but though it suits golden hair and fair skins if the eyes are blue, any other color is better. Gray eyes with no suggestion of blue stand the heliotrope shades.

Green is another color to be looked at askance by the blue-eyed. Neither greens nor mauves should be placed near the face. Of course the extremely dark shades of green and heliotrope differ decidedly in their effects on eyes and complexions from the lighter and brighter shades.

The greens of the coming chilly season are chiefly varieties of lizard and myrtle shades and in the subdued tones will be made up in cloths and velvets.

Blues, pre-eminently the colors for the blue-eyed, are always worn, perhaps because the majority, and the great majority at that, of women have blue eyes. The right shade of blue emphasizes and apparently deepens the blue of the eyes. The violet-blue eye with black lashes should be framed in blues showing violet tones, as the violet tints brighten and darken the same tints in the eyes.

Gray, always a favorite color with those having quiet tastes in gowning, will be fashionable in the nickel and mole tints, but not to any great extent, and is shown in the finest and best of materials only, whether cloth or velvet or silk. Grays, as a rule, do not appeal to the masses and is therefore well adapted to appeal to the taste of lovers of the exclusive. There is perhaps no color that shows the quality of the material more than gray, and nothing cheaper looking than a cheap gray material can be evolved, short of black.

Plum shades, also mulberry, will be found in high-class cloths, and are especially suitable for middle-aged women.

Browns of all shades and in all materials are the dernier cri in Paris, the chestnut and golden tones leading at present, but shades of wood brown in both light and dark, as well as those shading all the way between, are the coming shades. Never before within recollection has there been such a call for browns. As browns are to lead in fashion's fancy this Autumn and Winter, the repetition of caution in choosing shades may well be repeated. In selecting browns they should be placed near the hair, and any shade that deadens its color and lustre should be rejected.

Reddish browns are for people whose hair is that color, but the shade chosen should be a little less bright than the hair. Golden browns for the golden-brown locks, but more subdued than the hair, are the thing, while for those with deep, pure brown coiffures, that peculiar shade of ashen brown, as rare as it is beautiful—and ashen only in that when certain lights strike it threads of silver seem to appear—the clear, pure brown showing neither red nor golden tones, is the best. A tint of olive or castor is allowable for people having pure brown hair.

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In costumes several shades of the same color rather than contrasting colors in trimmings are now being made up by the modistes of the fashinable in Paris. The trimmings are usually of the lighter shades.

Evening gown of black chiffon cloth embroidered in silver.

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Many of the lined skirts, as well as those having drop skirts, have a bit of featherbone inserted almost anywhere between the knees and the ankles to make them stand out slightly and thus keep the skirts from brushing the ankles. If the featherbone is properly covered it will not wear through its casing until the skirt is so worn as to be no longer presentable.

+ + +

Drop skirts and petticoats are no wider at the bottom than heretofore, but the flouncings are put on fuller and the boning or insertion of canvas gives the necessary expansion at the bottom. There is not the slightest danger of crinoline or hoopskirts.

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A new velvet is mirrored, but the pressing is done at irregular intervals and at some distance apart. Broadtail velvets for wraps and costumes have been imported.

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Loop effects will prevail in trimmings, and it is said that the drooping effect will be in vogue in millinery, and that the loops of bows will no longer be perky and smart, and even the wire sections will be bent to a gentle downward inclination. However, the strictly fashionable will, even if they adopt these drooping effects in millinery, select another style as soon as the masses take them up.

+ + +

Novelties in velvets include clever imitation of furs, and almost every fur is reproduced as nearly as may be in these. These are for millinery use and the browns and grays are especially desirable for draped chapeaus.

+ + +

Silks and satins for lining the coats of costumes and the skirts, preferably match the color of the gown material.

+ + +

In Paris, where the 1830 craze started, it is the first to fall into oblivion, and the garments of the period of the "three Louis" will reign the coming Autumn and Winter. The Directoire coats can be so varied in treatment and are so picturesque as to appeal to all women, and all save the extremely fat can adapt one of the many variations of the Louis or Directoire coats and look as well as in other garments.

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Velvet coats will be worn with cloth skirts of similar color. These coats will have shaped skirts and will be elaborately trimmed.

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Those requiring new hackabout suits for early Autumn wear cannot do better than to have mohair made up, for it will be even more used next Spring than now. In England it has been lately adopted by the men for negligée suits.

+ + +

Net materials in organ plait designs in black and colors and sprinkled with spangles have been imported for trimming the skirts of evening gowns.

+ + +

As several different kinds of lace are used together by Parisian modistes, the fashion has found, and will continue to find, favor here.

+ + +

Mrs. William A. M. Burden, who was Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, dined at Sherry's on her return from her prolonged extended wedding tour. Mrs. Burden looked extremely well and wore a most unusual frock cut on princess lines and very narrow and clinging all the way around from the neck to the end of the trailing skirt. It was a figured heavy silk gauze of pastel tint, with wide band designs formed of large circles, some seven inches across, of pale but soft blue on a background of bluish gray, and the lower section of each circle shaded to paler blue, its lower edge being formed of a half wreath of shaded pink roses in graduated sizes, the larger roses being in the centre. Five of these panels extended from a little below the waist to the gown's hem and another band formed the main part of the bodice. A single band made the tops of the sleeves, which ended at the elbows in flounces formed of another band of flowered circles. There was a little stock and guimpe of white lace. Her pale grayish blue hat came well over the forehead, but rolled very much at each side, the crown being very low, and its trimming was one long and full dull blue ostrich plume.

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Mrs. John McCullough, who was Miss Anna Dodge, was in town the other day with her mother, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin. Mrs. McCullough is a niece of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and a granddaughter of the late philanthropist William E. Dodge. She is a tall, handsome girl, with a full figure and chestnut brown hair and eyes. Her costume was white linen, an ankle-length skirt with a deep hem and very few side plaits, and an almost three-quarter length coat, three-quarter fitting in back, but much looser in front and with coat sleeves, and was severely plain in cut and finish. She also wore white canvas shoes and a large round black straw hat having a wide, slightly saucer-shaped brim, short at the back, with two wide black ostrich plumes extending straight out from the crown on a line with the left ear for a distance of some six inches beyond the brim, at which point they drooped. Her coiffure was done high and showed the Marcel wave, and topaz-colored combs with the present fashionable tablike turnovers formed a curve around her hair an inch or two below the hat. Mrs. McCullough's mother, a sister of the Harriman brothers and formerly Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., wife of the second W. E. Dodge, and who some eighteen months ago became Mrs. Olin, was in a simple black and white frock and a large black hat.

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Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper was at Sherry's at the luncheon hour garbed in a short-skirted costume of heavy white stuff. The skirt was very short, and the skirts of the coat came twelve or fourteen inches below the waist line. The coat, semi-fitting, with plenty of seams like a man's coat, had a wide turned-back collar and cuffs to match, heavily embroidered in white. Her rather large white straw hat was shaped a bit like an inverted saucer and shaded her eyes. A wide black bow with double loops crossed the front and the two ends were carried across the top—there was no crown—and over the narrow downward turned-back brim and in under the latter.

+ + +

Mrs. James A. Stillman, (Miss Anne Urquhart Potter,) a niece of Bishop Potter, has a gown quite unlike any hitherto noted in that the only portion of the bodice matching the skirt is the lower part of the sleeves; yet it is a pretty gown and suits its owner. The instep length skirt is of pongee colored silk laid in the quarter-inch plaitings, flat overlapping at the waist, but flaring in accordion fashion from a few inches below the waist to the feet. A girdle of the silk outlines the waist. The bodice is of white lace and white silk gauze, the gauze being arranged in plaits from the girdle up and having a white lace stock. From shoulder seams to elbows the sleeves are of the white material, but end at the elbows in white lace ruffles that fall over full sagging puffs of the silk matching the skirt. This frock is topped with a tricorner-shaped white straw bound with brown velvet and having a cluster of golden roses fastened at one side.

+ + +

Miss Claire Bryce has among her numerous white frocks a simple white linen trimmed with lengthwise insertions used in groups of two. The bodice is cut a bit low, in the so-called St. Cecilia fashion, and the opening is squared a trifle. The blouse has perpendicular insertions of white lace, and is only slightly loose. The sleeves with bands of lace going around the arm fit smoothly and almost tightly from shoulder seams to elbows, where they are finished with ruffles of linen and lace that fall half way from elbows to wrists and are cut to be slightly pointed in the back. The low-cut, squared neck is bordered by a narrow edge of plain linen, and then a band of lace an inch and a half wide outlines the opening. The skirt touches and falls in the back in folds, but is smooth at the front and sides, and lace insertions an inch and a half or two inches wide run from waist line to hem. These insertions are so arranged that two of them—each their own width apart—are used at intervals of twelve or fourteen inches to stripe the skirt. A small white hat tops it.

+ + +

Fresh from Paris comes this frock of buff-colored linen with its very short round skirt and smart belted-in jacket. The skirt is laid in inch-wide tucks from the waist to below the widest portion of the hips and fits smoothly over them, and from that point hangs in released folds. Six inches from the bottom, and just at the top of the hem, pale yellow chrysanthemums and loose petals are embroidered in darker shades of yellow, and also in paler shades shading into white. They make a band ten inches wide. The little coat has its back cut in one piece and so shaped as to be almost smooth. The fronts are plaits at the sides and are fastened under a tucked belt of the gown material. A five-inch band of the linen embroidered in smaller designs of the flowers goes around the neck and down the sides, one end passing over the other and being slipped under the belt, where it is hooked in place. The sleeves are gathered full at the tops and puff out, being the widest midway from shoulder seams to elbows, and at this widest portion V seams are taken in them, the wider part of the seams coming just below the elbows, where gauntlet-shaped cuffs of linen covered with embroidered chrysanthemums are joined to these puffs. A saucer-shaped hat of white straw trimmed with a huge bow and loose crown bands of yellow taffeta has been imported to accompany this costume. A guimpe and stiff stock of plain white linen with a little cravat bow of yellow taffeta and a yellow silk coaching parasol lined with yellow and white striped silk and having a yellow-shell handle complete this gown, which forms part of the trousseau of a September bride.

+ + +

A charming white voile frock seen at Delmonico's at the dinner hour was trimmed with pale blue voile and pendants of white passementerie. It was a close-fitting gown, and the wearer, though tall and slender, was rounded and graceful. A coat effect—and with long tails at that—was given solely through the skillful use of the trimmings. The stock had insertions of blue voile inserted in scalloped lines over which the white voile was lapped and stitched, and this overlapping of the white material of the gown over the insertions of blue and the stitching were features of the details of the gown. A yoke was outlined by the insertion of the blue voile, and from each little scallop of the insertion about the yoke swung a passementerie pendant an inch and a half long. The sleeves were small bishop sleeves, plaited above the wrists into deep gauntlet cuffs bordered with the blue appliques. Down the sides of the glove-fitting skirt came simulated coattails, perhaps twenty inches long, ending in squared-tab effects and outlined by the appliques of blue stitched in. At the back were two more tails, joined from some distance below the waist and ending perhaps sixteen inches from the end of the short trail. These long coat skirts, like the others, were simulated by the insertions or applications of stitched blue voile. The waist line of the coat was formed by the separate bodice being finished by a scalloped line of the blue voile inserted under its lower edge and stitched several times above to give firmness. The bottom of the skirt was finished by three overlapping tucks, each an inch and a half wide, edged with a fold of blue an eighth of an inch wide. With this was worn a toque of glossy dark green leaves, slightly pointed in the front and squared across the back, and having gardenias set in the upturned sides at intervals of two inches apart.

+ + +

Miss Edith Lounsbery has an effective shirtwaist frock of the natural colored pongee, the blouse of which is embroidered in pale blue flowers. The skirt is laid in plaits that are stitched down flat and tight about the hips, and is otherwise quite plain. The yoke projects slightly over the sleeve tops and is finished by a large cord covered with the pongee. From the yoke down the blouse is gathered in tightly, and three or four inches below the yoke, and in the centre of the back a single round blue flower is embroidered in two or three shades of pale blue; on each side of this but higher up and near the outer edges of the yoke are two more flowers, one at each side. The blouse front matches the back, save that there are two or three more flowers, and several similar flowers appear on the sleeve tops, the lower part of the sleeves being quite flowing, and at the wrists are gathered into embroidered cuffs. The hat worn with this frock is a mushroom-shaped, cream-white straw, trimmed with loops and bands of several shades of blue, light blue velvet ribbons extending from the front to the back.

MARIE WELDON.

White broadcloth evening wrap with cut work and embroidery in black, dull gold, and green, and green velvet collar inset.

Young girl's white linen frock with English embroidery and hat to match.

Point New York Chicago Sixth

THE ANNUAL

FALL CONVENTION

OF

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

OF

DRESSMAKERS

OPENS LABOR DAY, SEPT. 5TH,

AT

Madison Square Garden Concert Hall

and will continue every day and evening until Sept. 10th, inclusive.

Exhibition of Gowns.
Lectures on Fashions and Fabrics.
Music.

Cards of admission will be furnished free at the box office to dressmakers, manufacturers, retail merchants, and others interested in fashions.

International Society of Dressmakers.

WHY THIS INCONSISTENCY?

WHEN a recent downpour was doing its worst to a Broadway crowd a man caused consternation in a department store by asking for a woman's rain cloak.

"Do you mean a mackintosh—a rain coat?" asked the clerk.

"I mean what I said," returned the man, stubbornly.

"I think we have what you want," said the clerk, "but we never call them rain cloaks."

"Why don't you?" asked the man. "That is what you ought to say. Everything else worn by women has a feminine name, then why not these—yes, Sir, I will say it—these waterproof cloaks. Why aren't you consistent? You call a long garment made of cloth a cloak, but when it happens to be made of rubber it takes on masculine attributes and becomes a rain coat. Why?"

"That is one too many for me," replied the clerk. "All I know is that we'd be considered crazy if we should advertise a special sale of rain 'cloaks.'"

In Woman's Domain.

Miss Grace Coppell, whose engagement to Walter Alexander was announced some days ago, is the youngest of the six daughters of the late George Coppell, whose city home at 40 Fifth Avenue was sold a year or so ago to William B. Boulton. The unmarried daughters spend most of their time at The Towers, the Coppell country place at Tenafly, N. J. This country place is rich in beautiful bric-à-brac and china, the Japanese objects of art being especially interesting, as the late Mr. Coppell bought many choice specimens while abroad and had others imported. Miss Coppell's married sisters are Mrs. Edgar Hetfield Booth, Mrs. Lawrence Bogert Elliman, and Mrs. Louis Haight. Arthur and Herbert Coppell are her brothers. Miss Coppell is an accomplished horsewoman, driving both four-in-hand and tandem; she also plays the harp. She is under medium height, has dark brown hair full of little glints, and has large red brown eyes and a fair pink-and-white complexion. She resembles Mrs. Elliman more than her other sisters.

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Queen Alexandra has gone in for cats, and now has a great variety of breeds. Sandy, a Persian cat, has of late been her favorite, and when she travels she takes him with her. Two other Persian pussies—Monarch and Ossy—rank next in royalty's favor. The Queen now possesses nearly seventy-five felines. The animals have a groom, who is supplied with an assistant. Each cat has its daily bath, and is carefully brushed and combed twice a day. If one of them shows signs of illness a veterinary is immediately called, and his opinion at once reported to the Queen. If the animal is pronounced ailing it is removed to the cat hospital, in the stables of Buckingham Palace, where it remains until it is cured or dies. The Queen is informed of the progress of the animal's disease, and if it is serious she visits it.

The diet of her Majesty's pets is chiefly milk and fish, the former being brought from Sandringham for their use. Since her adoption of cats as pets the Queen has read and studied up their habits, the good points of different breeds, and their proper diet and care until she is accredited by her subjects as an expert on the subject of felines.

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Italy may by many be deemed the ideal land of romance, but an American woman who has just returned from it discovered that some of its inhabitants are as keen at "doing" visitors as the French shopkeepers. She leased an apartment in Rome for the Winter. It had been connected with a second apartment, and both had been occupied by two titled brothers, but on the departure of one, for some months his thrifty twin, the Count, gladly leased it. One gas meter had served for both apartments previous to the letting, but the Count informed his tenant that on her arrival he had had another meter put in for his suite, but retained the key to the place where the meter was, in order, he said, to save her the trouble of being bothered by the meter tester's visits. At the end of the month the Count called on the American, and in the most courteous way explained that her gas bill had been included with his, and he took the liberty of handing it to her in person. Glancing at it, she replied that she could not possibly have used the amount of gas charged for on the bill. He gently insisted that she must have done so, as he had received his own bill. Next the American visited the gas company's office and learned, as she had expected, that the bill was for both apartments, and that no other meter had been installed. On returning home she sent her servant to the Count, politely requesting the key on the pretext that the gasman was there to see about making a new connection and wished to get at the meter. On receiving it, she had the gas turned off, still retaining the key. That night and the next her household used lamps. On the third day the gas company sent her word that a meter had been put in for the other apartment. At the expiration of the second month this wise woman sent for the Count and handed him the rent, less half the gas bill, saying as she did so that she had made a slight reduction on account of gas burned by him the previous month but paid for by her. Was the Count flustered? one might naturally inquire. Not a bit of it. Neither his expression nor color changed in the least; he merely bowed in his most gracious manner and said: "That is quite right, Madame. I thank you," and departed. Yet for a sum representing three American dollars he had lied profusely and tried his best to cheat a woman, and a young and beautiful one at that. Not much romance or sentiment in that!

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Among the celebrated private gardens of Great Britain are those of Lowther Castle, near Penrith, yet only twenty years ago there was nothing on the grounds fit to be dignified by the name of garden. Both the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale take a deep interest in this feature of the castle's grounds, and the Earl designed a small one called "Hide Away Garden," especially for Lady Lonsdale's private use. It is concealed in a labyrinth of trees and shrubs. In its centre is a small pond covered with red lilies; there are also quantities of ancient Japanese trees in their quaint tubs, and numberless huge fuchsias and begonias. The rose tents of the rose garden were designed by Lord Lonsdale; chains are used to outline a structure the size and shape of a Government tent, and rose bushes and vines are so trained that they cover them, while inside small settles with seats for two are placed. This rose garden covers four acres, and every variety of rose save the tea, which does not do well there, is grown. It is inclosed by chains running from posts, and both chains and posts are covered with the growing roses.

The rock garden is perhaps the most novel of all. A severe storm of a dozen years ago that left many uprooted trees in its wake called Lord Lonsdale's attention to an extensive bed of limestone, and as soon as he could compass it an additional garden was created. This is an acre and a quarter in extent, and is slightly sunken, flights of steps leading down to it from the tree and shrub covered embankments surrounding it. Alpine plants with blooms have been used in profusion, and glow in vivid splendor against the soft background of the up-turned masses of gray rock. A natural spring feeds a large fountain, and near this is a small Summer house. This rock garden is near the famous Long Walk of Lowther, with its sweet brier hedges for a quarter of a mile, and marked by having its tall herbaceous plants arranged in twenty-yard spaces, each space being devoted to one color of one flower. Other gardens are the Italian, the Countess, and the scented gardens. There is a spot called Trafalgar Ground, on which a former Lowther planted trees representing the position of the various ships during the battle of Trafalgar. There is a large pond on the grounds called Iris Lake, as its waters are covered with many-colored irises, an ancient yew avenue, and also remarkable banks of rhododendrons three miles long. The castle itself is a huge pile of very pale gray stone, backed by woods, and having an elevation of a thousand feet. It is skirted by superb terraces, one of which is three miles long and has a natural limestone foundation. Lord and Lady Lonsdale, the latter being before her marriage Lady Cecilia Gordon and a daughter of the tenth Marquis of Huntly, are great friends of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and many handsome gifts from them are to be seen at the castle.

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The first Chelsea bowl made of that famous china may be seen in the salon of Lowther Castle, whose furniture consists largely of couches and chairs of solid ivory, with upholstery of beautiful silken materials. These were originally the property of Tippoo Sahib, but were purchased by William, second Earl of Lonsdale. The French silk with its curious scroll patterns that adorns the walls and the silk carpet of French manufacture belong to the same period. In the state bedchamber furniture brought from the Palace of Versailles is used, it being of Louis XV. and XVI. styles, and the walls are covered with Gobelin tapestries. A magnificent ebony and gold four-poster bedstead has Japanese curtains of rich silk, exquisitely embroidered, that were brought from Japan when trade was first opened with that land. A collection of cut glass in this room is stamped in gold relief with the arms and initials of Charles II. This is the suite occupied on their visits by Emperor William and by the present King when Prince of Wales. Queen Victoria, who visited the castle when she was a young girl, occupied a suite near this. One of the former Lowthers, Sir Richard, was a custodian of Mary Queen of Scots, and to this castle she was often allowed to come and there allowed to see her friends. In the room she occupied is a carved oak bedstead on which she slept.

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One of the cleverest of the society women who have taken to bookbinding of the artistic sort as a fad is Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor of Chicago, the recent victim of a runaway accident, and who is about as well known socially in New York as in Washington or Chicago. As Rose Farwell, daughter of the late Senator C. B. Farwell, she had a fine social position before she married Chatfield-Taylor, and had a National reputation as a champion golf player. For the past two years Mr. Taylor, as has been mentioned in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, has been in Paris gathering material for his life of Molière. During most of that time Mrs. Taylor spent her leisure hours in the ateliers of the French capital studying the mysteries of bookbinding as practiced by the artists there, and incidentally such branches of art as would help her in her work. Now she has returned with about all that could be learned of the art, and has gone into the practice of her fad with all the old-time enthusiasm she showed at golf.

Many of Mrs. Taylor's friends now have copies of her husband's stories that she has bound and presented them, and while the work on these showed skill, they are as nothing to the sort of work she expects to turn out in future, when she will bind a number of privately printed books and editions de luxe. Most of these are intended for her own library, but she has promised two or three of her friends here that they shall have some of her handiwork as soon as she finds volumes that appeal to her as worthy of serious decorative binding. It is said that she will have a private bindery built in her charming home in Chicago, where she will have ample opportunity to give her talents in this direction full play.

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Mme. Mary King Waddington, who arrived from abroad on Tuesday, after an absence of over thirty years, is a personage of much interest to innumerable New Yorkers and others outside of Gotham. In appearance she is a woman of middle height, having rather broad shoulders and has escaped the reviewer's eye. On her first visit to the French Embassy in London she crossed from Boulogne in a frightful gale of wind and rain, and arrived at Folkestone shivering and drenched. "All the way to London," she writes, "we felt little streams of water running down our backs, and our hats were a curiosity—filled with water like a bowl. We emptied them on the quay, but the feathers, of course, were finished. We were met at Victoria by two swell young Secretaries in evening dress, with gardenias in their buttonholes, who had come to meet their Ambassadress; and I have wondered since what impression they had of the limp, damp, exhausted female they extracted from the reserved saloon carriage."

Her description of going shrimp fishing in a plume-laden hat and diamond earrings, but with her skirts drawn up very short, and her feet and ankles bare, is another amusing bit, and the surprise of the Mayor of the town, on going to the shore, to see Madame l'Ambassadrice, togged out in that somewhat extraordinary combination and followed by her small son and niece quite as inappropriately rigged as to top, but all very happy.

Her presentation, a private one, to Queen Victoria was performed by Lady Harcourt, also an American and daughter of the late historian John Lothrop Motley. She had been a friend of Mme. Waddington when she was a child. She records in her letters describing the presentation that she wore a blue velvet visiting gown. Blue is Mme. Waddington's favorite color. The train of her robe at the Russian crowning was blue also.

Mme. Waddington declines to submit to an interview; says she never has been and never will be. Her son, Francis Waddington, came over with her. She will return to Europe in November. Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Salisbury, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Queen Victoria were among Mme. Waddington's many English friends.

NO COLLEGIAN ON HIS LINE.

"DO you go to Columbia?" inquired the benevolent-looking old lady, with no other purpose than to find out whether she could reach the university neighborhood by the car she had just boarded.

"Naw," replied the conductor in a tone that betrayed supreme contempt for advanced mental culture, "all dem college fellers is workin' on de Brooklyn trolleys."

Superstitions of the Nations

National Museum's Collection of Queer Charms, Amulets, and Fetiches—Some Strange Medicine Compounds.

IN a little corner of the National Museum at Washington is a display of articles especially fascinating to persons of a superstitious mind. It is the beginning of a collection which is being made to illustrate how the various nations of the world have utilized amulets, fetiches, &c., to ward off trouble and cure disease; also for their supposed sacredness. The exhibit has been placed in the department devoted to medicine and surgery, since it includes the equipment of the Indian medicine man, the Hindoo fakir, as well as the voodoo doctor of the negro and others supposed to have gifts of magic.

One of the most interesting portions of the display consists of a great variety of supposed medicines, both in liquid and powdered forms. They include pulverized deer horn, prescribed by Chinese physicians for patients who can pay the cost of the medicine, as it is very expensive.

The value of bones of the tiger is explained by a statement that this beast has such wonderful strength that even a spoonful of the jelly which is made from the bones imparts remarkable vigor to the one who takes such a small dose. The legend connected with this curious jelly is that the bravery, even ferocity, of the tiger enters into the person who takes it, just as the characteristics of the swordsmith of Japan are supposed to enter the weapon which he manufactures.

One of the ugliest articles in the collection in appearance is a clay image of a mountain lion. It is one of the principal fetiches of the Zuñi Indians of the Southwest. The specimen exhibited was carried by a Zuñi hunter about his person in order to insure success in the chase. This tribe considers the mountain lion as a sort of supernatural beast, and before going in pursuit of game they frequently invoke its aid by making sacrifices and other offerings. The fetich serves the same object as the bear's claws so commonly worn by the Indians who inhabited the Middle West a century ago. A fine specimen of this talisman is included in the collection. It is suspended on a thong of deerskin, and the records show that it was used as a necklace for many years by the chief who collected the claws. Not only were they supposed to aid him in hunting, but tended to ward off disease and formed a protection against injury. Perhaps the most notable of this class of articles, however, is a string of what appears to be ordinary red coral, which came from India, where it was worn by its various owners to protect them from disease.

In this country it is supposed to be especially valuable as a remedy for any disease of the blood, while, if applied to sores on the body, it extracts the foreign matter and causes them to heal more rapidly than in the process of nature. In some parts of the South, the negroes believe that pieces of coral hung on fruit trees tend to make them fertile, and that if enough are placed about the trunk and branches of a tree, it will surely bear a good crop of fruit the coming year. The same idea prevails regarding iron, and it is a common sight on the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay to see peach and other trees "decorated" with horseshoes, old nails, barrel hoops, and any other scrap metal which is available.

Naturally a specimen of voodoo practice attracts much attention. The one exhibited at the museum consists of a piece of an old cotton shirt crudely sewed into a bag. The bag contains a chicken feather, two or three pieces of a woman's hair, some dried blood on a rag, and a sliver of pine wood.

An innocent-looking leather strap with an ordinary steel buckle forms another charm which is very popular in Washington itself. The one in question was secured from a colored workman, who bound it about his wrist to prevent disease. Hundreds of these straps are to be seen in Washington.

Next to the strap is a little ring made by bending a nail in a circle. The ring has a history. It was secured from England, where it formed a part of the fastening of a coffin. In the west counties the superstitious country folk have the belief that if a nail can be obtained from the receptacle in which a person has been buried for several years it possesses properties which will prevent cramps, one of the common diseases in this section of Great Britain. Consequently by twisting the nail into a circle they make what is called a cramp ring, to be worn on one of the fingers like a circlet of gold or silver. This charm is also worn not only in England, but in China, and some people in New England have the same belief.

Another guard against cramps consists of the kneecap of a full grown sheep. It is tied about the neck during the day and placed beneath the pillow at night. It may be unnecessary to say that specimens of dried potatoes, horse chestnuts, and ordinary stone carried in the pocket for the same purpose are included in the collection.

All the way from the Soudan comes a chapter of the Koran in miniature carefully covered with leather and provided with thongs by which it was bound to the chest of a dead Sudanese warrior from which it was taken. Probably millions of these amulets are worn by the Mohammedans of Asia and the Dark Continent, the soldiers believing them to be proof against wounds and the others proof against disease; thus insuring long life.

The specimens of the madstone arouse much curiosity on account of the history of their cures as well as their ordinary appearance. One is a creamy white in color, while the other is nearly black. In appearance they do not differ from ordinary stones. The darker one is about the size of the human eyeball and is irregular in shape, while the other is about as large as a hen's egg and is nearly the shape of a heart. Both have records for healing persons who have been bitten by animals supposed to be afflicted with hydrophobia. In each case a cure has been effected in the same way, the stone being placed upon the wound made by the bite until it was supposed to have extracted all the venom. A portion of the larger stone has been analyzed and is known to be composed in part of the mineral known as halloysite. This, it is believed, has magnetic qualities which are especially powerful when it is placed near poisonous matter of the kind associated with hydrophobia. The composition of the smaller stone is unknown, but in each case they were placed in milk, heated to the boiling point after being applied to the wounds, the liquid immediately becoming discolored and it is supposed that it absorbed the poison.

The most repulsive of all the collection is a fetich from Alaska which was the property of a medicine man of one of the tribes of the Far North. It is really a small idol which was carried about the person. Crudely carved of wood, it is painted a blood color, with the great staring eyes and shock of hair which are characteristic of the images found in that territory. It also bears a strong resemblance to the figures on some of the totem poles in the villages along the coast and on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

One of the rarest fetiches is an excellent specimen of the Chinese Kou Chi, or what some have called the vegetable lamb. This is regarded by many of the natives of the Celestial Empire as something supernatural. They believe it to be part vegetable and part animal. It bears a resemblance to an animal, although it might be taken for a horse as readily as for a lamb. It is composed principally of the plant known as rhizome and springs from seed. After attaining its growth, however, roots and tendrils spring from the fibre and grow downward until they enter the earth. It is this pecular formation which has probably caused it to be regarded with such reverence by the natives. They claim that after it has reached its full size it ceases to be vegetable and turns into an animal, feeding upon the tender shoots of plants which are near it. That the Kou Chi has long been regarded as supernatural is shown by the references to it in ancient Chinese literature. The specimen of Washington is one of the very few which have ever been seen in the United States.

This interesting department is the work of Dr. James M. Flint, who has made a study of fetiches and other articles utilized in what might be called magic medicine, and who is one of the principal authorities in this country on the subject. Only a beginning has been made in the collection, and it is expected to be greatly enlarged in the near future.

A Peach-Tree Hung with Bits of Scrap Iron to Make It Fruitful.

Bunch of Feathers Dyed in Human Blood Used in Alaska to Keep Away Evil Spirits

The Mysterious Kou Chi, the Plant which the Chinese Believe Turns Into an Animal

The Mandrake which Resembles a Human Form.

Sacred Mountain Lion of the Zuni Indians.

Type of Rattle Used by Indian Medicine Men in the West to Drive Away Disease.

PALATIAL HOME AND WORKSHOPS FOR NEW YORK ENGINEERS.

Plans for Engineers' Club and Engineering Building to be Erected by Andrew Carnegie—Luxurious Libraries, Living Quarters, and Assembly Halls.

WHEN it became known that Andrew Carnegie had authorized "the erection of a suitable building in New York City to contain the libraries, assembly halls, offices, meeting and other rooms of the following bodies: American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, and a building contiguous for the Engineers' Club," it was generally understood that the philanthropist had announced one of his greatest gifts.

With the materialization of his original scheme, to the point where actual plans have been put on paper, the architects chosen, and work begun, what has been before a matter-of-fact acceptance of the importance of his donation to the engineering arts now becomes astonishment on the part of the layman that such a vast undertaking is to be paid for by one man.

It is doubtful if anywhere in the world there will be two buildings more perfectly fitted for their respective needs and more artistic in conception and execution than these two structures.

The programme of competition for the selection of an architect for the Engineering Building and the Engineers' Club followed roughly the fundamental requisites laid down by Mr. Carnegie, whose main thought was to have erected a structure in two parts, similar in exterior treatment and properly connected in the spirit of architecture, at the same time absolutely separate and distinct in the interior arrangement, and above all simple and dignified in the matter of decoration. His requirements were few, and he interjected no others during the entire time of the preliminary work, leaving the several organizations absolutely free to carry out his ideas in their own way.

To this end a committee of three members of each society was appointed to select and employ an architect to prepare plans and specifications and to obtain proposals for and to have charge of the erection of these buildings. Thus there were four committees representing the four bodies concerned, and a head committee of four, with Charles F. Scott as Chairman.

It was decided that the competition should be mixed, and Prof. William R. Ware was selected as professional adviser to assist in making the awards.

The following six architectural firms accepted the invitation of the committee to submit designs in the competition: Ackerman & Partridge, Carrere & Hastings, Clinton & Russell, Lord & Hewlett, Palmer & Hornbostel, and Whitfield & King. To each of these firms the committee paid $1,000 as compensation for the expense of preparing plans for both buildings. Whitfield & King, to whom the contract for the Engineers' Club was awarded, are not entitled to the extra $1,000, this amount being deducted from the final commission.

Besides these six, all architects anywhere in the country, who had been in actual practice for two years or more before July, 1904, and who proved that their experience was sufficient to warrant their competing, were invited to submit designs. Of these four received equal prizes of $400 each for the best design of both buildings. There were twenty-eight of these "outsiders" who competed, and one of them was chosen to build the Engineering Building. He is Herbert D. Hale, a Boston architect, whose work was considered superior to that of any of the six firms which had received the first invitation. One New York firm, Trowbridge & Livingston, received one of the four prizes.

Cost of the Structure.

The money available for the two buildings, exclusive of decorative carving, sculpture, and painting, and of furniture, except the seating of the large auditoriums, and exclusive also of the cost of removing the buildings now on the ground and of any further excavation which may prove necessary as the work advances, is about $1,000,000. The entire cost will exceed $2,500,000, of which $1,500,000 is a gift from Mr. Carnegie.

It is interesting to note that the lavishness of expenditure extends even to the side and rear walls of both buildings. The committee insisted that they should be conformable in treatment to the front walls, so that where they rise above the other buildings surrounding them, they shall look like a completed structure and not a section of an unfinished block.

The problem before the competing architects was by no means a simple one. The peculiarities of the site were no small item of discouragement in themselves. Roughly speaking, the plot on which the two buildings are to stand is midway on the block bounded by Fortieth and Thirty-ninth Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The Engineering Building is to front on Thirty-ninth Street and the club building on Fortieth Street. The latter thus will have an unsurpassed outlook over Bryant Park and the new library.

The difficulties are best understood when it is known that after a selection of architects had been made their plans were by no means accepted as they stood. As a result, although the selection was made early in July, it is not until now that the corrected, final drawings are ready for inspection.

The Engineers' Club.

Whitfield & King, the successful firm, have prepared a design for the Engineers' Club which immediately strikes even the layman as sumptuous in the extreme. It is doubtful if anywhere in this country so luxurious a club dwelling exists.

The Engineers' Club will stand on a plot having a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 98 feet 9 inches, on the south side of West Fortieth Street. The private dwellings, Nos. 32 and 34, are now being removed. The top of the adjoining building on the east is less than 60 feet above the curb, while that on the west is 58 feet in height. Both these dwellings carry restrictions preventing their being higher.

A glance at the perspective will show that this height reaches approximately to the beginning of the fourth floor of the Engineers' Club, each of the three lower stories being 19 feet in height. Thus the building is sure of light in abundance for the upper nine stories for all time to come.

The building will cover the entire plot to the rear line, with the exception of a court on the west side of the structure. It is to be twelve stories in height, with a basement and a sub-basement besides. Perhaps the most unusual feature of the entire building, filed, as it is, with innovations, is the fact that for the first time since elevators were first used a building is to be erected in New York City in which a staircase is to be made a practical feature of the interior and is to be used to the exclusion of all other means of ascent between the first three stories.

Staircase of Monoliths.

The staircase will be entirely of marble, with each step a monolith seven and a half feet long. The rises will be low, in order to facilitate the ascent. It will occupy the entire central portion of the building on the west side, and will open off the main hall on the ground floor in two highly ornamental, curving sections, which will meet in a big landing half way up to the next floor. Over the top of the third landing, on a level with the fourth floor of the building, a magnificent dome of colored glass will light the stairway for its entire length. Above this dome the space will be left clear to the sky, the space above forming the only court the building will have.

There will also be service stairs, for use of the club members in case of emergency, to run from sub-basement to roof. Above the third floor these stairs will be the only means of communication between floors other than the elevators. There will be two passenger elevators, each with a capacity for twelve to fifteen persons, which will run from the basement to the roof garden. There will be no entrance to the elevators on the second and third floors, however. A freight elevator will be provided to run through the entire building.

In the sub-basement and basements there will be the boiler and engine rooms, dynamos, pumps, refrigerating plant, elevator machinery, fuel and storage rooms in the former, and in the latter the wine cellar, barber shop, boot-cleaning stands, men's locker, maids' locker, stewards, and storerooms, main lavatory, and men's toilet.

The main floor is to be constructed so as to impress the visitor at the outset that he has entered a building the like of which has never been built before. By no means the crowning feature, it is at the same time a wonderful sample of the beauty and splendor of the floors above. The entrance will be through huge doors 15 feet wide, the total width of many private houses. Windows 6½ feet wide and twice as high will flood the interior with light.

The reception room, running the width of the building, with a ceiling twenty feet above the floor, will be treated in a simple but effective style, marble predominating. The office will be here, mahogany and marble furnishing the equipment, with a safe built into the masonry of the wall. A feature of this floor will be an enormous coat room, with accommodations for more than 700 wraps at one time.

The main hall, lighted sixty feet above by the colored glass dome, will be square in shape, with the elevators on one side and the grand staircase on the other. It will be surrounded with sculpture from famous hands and will be almost entirely in marble. The stairs at this point will also lead to the basement. Behind them will be telephone, telegraph, and stenographers' booths, as well as a lavatory.

Running behind the elevator shafts, the bar will extend along the east wall, with an entrance out of the reception room in front. It will be connected with the wine cellar by dumb waiters and by the service stairway.

Not until the visitor has passed through the main hall and entered the café, however, will the luxuriousness of this club for scientists be appreciated. In this room, covering upward of 1,500 square feet, running the extreme width of the building and clear of exposed columns, will be two grills, one on either side, where chops and steaks will be cooked over coals in the fashion of a century ago. There will be no kitchen connected with the café, every particle of food being prepared on the grill in full sight of the diner. Windows facing the rear of the Engineering Building will afford ample light. The style of finish in this room is yet undetermined, but it is believed that the walls and ceilings will be covered with mahogany, the ceiling being finished with exposed beams, 30 feet in length.

The second or clubroom floor, reached only by the grand staircase, will be divided practically into two parts. In the front half the clubroom, containing 1,300 square feet and lighted by six big bay windows, will serve as a general lounging place for the members. As in the case of the café, the clear span of 50 feet will be carried without exposed pillars.

The library, in the rear, will be almost as large as the clubroom, and will be lined on all four sides with bookcases running the full 20 feet from floor to ceiling. The capacity of these cases is about 18,000 volumes.

A lavatory, the elevator shafts, service stairway, and a landing connected by dumbwaiters with the bar below will occupy the remaining space.

The billiard room floor, as the third story will be called, will contain the billiard room in the front half of the building, and in the rear portion the board room, committee room, and card room. Again a landing behind the elevator shaft will connect this floor with the bar on the main floor, and drinks will be served in the billiard room.

The next six floors will be entirely given over to bedrooms, sixty-six in all. They will be of varying sizes, with a bath attached to each. Besides this there will be a showed bath on each floor as well as toilet rooms.

On the tenth or breakfast room floor there will be the breakfast room, covering 1,000 square feet in area, two private dining rooms, a public lavatory, service rooms, and bar. This floor will have no connection with those below it, and will be served entirely from the floors above.

The banquet hall on the eleventh floor will be the largest room of its kind in the city. The entire floor, except for the necessary service rooms, will be clear of pillars and partitions, and will run the full 90 feet, from front to rear. It will cover about 4,000 square feet. The height of this floor will exceed 20 feet, and will be magnificently finished.

The roof garden will occupy the front half of the roof, a portion of it being roofed with glass. The elevators will run direct to the roof garden. In the rear will be the kitchen, supplying the banquet hall, and the breakfast rooms; refrigerator room, storeroom, housekeeper's rooms, six sleeping rooms for servants, separate service stairs in two parts, one coming up from and the other going down to the service rooms of the banquet hall, making the passage of waiters either way unnecessary, and a big dining room for the servants.

The Engineering Building.

The Engineering or Union Building is to be primarily a workshop, whereas the club is primarily a playhouse. Here the engineers will be at home in the midst of all the latest and most approved mechanical contrivances of the hour. There will be no provision made for the comforts of the members beyond those necessary for the different pursuits to be followed in the various rooms. It will be strictly and grimly utilitarian—every inch of it.

Its exterior will be similar in treatment and material to the club building, marble and Dutch brick forming the walls on all sides. The site comprises the five lots, Nos. 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33 on the north side of West Thirty-ninth Street, giving a total frontage of 125 feet with a depth of 98 feet 9 inches. It is directly behind the plot on which the club building will be erected. Mr. Carnegie owns 23 West Thirty-ninth Street, a private residence, and its height is thus restricted for all time. The building will cover approximately 10,500 square feet.

At the top of the building will be four stories, all alike, to be held for the use of technical, scientific, and engineering societies, which may be invited to make use of them. Below these will be three floors for the accommodation of the offices and other rooms for the three engineering societies, each of which will reserve a floor for its own uses. Each of these floors will be divided as follows: Reception, editorial, counting rooms; Secretary's office, office staff, board and committee, stationery and transactions, and storage rooms. Additional accommodation for the storage of publications and other documents will be a feature of the basement.

Advantage will be taken of the roof spaces in the top floor in furnishing rooms for the making of large scale diagrams and photographic enlargements.

On the floor below the upper seven, the fifth floor, will be the library, containing at the outset the combined collections of the three societies, comprising about 50,000 volumes. There will be shelf room for 400,000 additional volumes. In this connection it is interesting to note that all the books on engineering now owned by the city, and originally intended for the Astor Library, in Bryant Park, will find final lodgment in this library of the Engineering Building.

The room will be 22 feet high, with two galleries running around it. The bookcases will be arranged in three stories, each 7 feet high.

The next two lower floors will be given over to a series of lecture rooms and auditoriums, the largest of which, on the third floor, will have a gallery. This one alone will seat 1,500 persons. The six others will seat from 100 to 600, and are arranged so that they may be thrown into one.

On the second floor there will be an assembly and smoking room for informal meetings. It will also be used for dinners on special occasions, which will be served by caterers from outside. On this floor also will be space for wallcases containing museum collections.

The main floor will be devoted mainly to administrative purposes. Near the main entrance there will be three coat rooms, aggregating 2,200 square feet, capable of taking care of the wraps of 1,500 persons at once. There will also be a women's dressing room on this floor. A Bureau of Information, containing the telegraph and telephone offices, the Post Office, and a sales department for the distributing of the publications of the societies, will be a feature of this floor.

A driveway will run directly through the building on the street level, and all deliveries and shipments will be made at the court in the rear. This will also serve the Engineers' Club.

The floor of this driveway will form the roof of coal pockets in the basement holding 300 tons. All the various machines will be in the basement and sub-basement, the ventilating plant being especially comprehensive.

In the auditoriums at the lecture tables there will be furnished gas, water, compressed air, and electrical current to make more interesting the scientific lectures.

Three elevators will be sufficient to care for the entire building, the amount of access for visitation being much less than is the case in the ordinary office building.

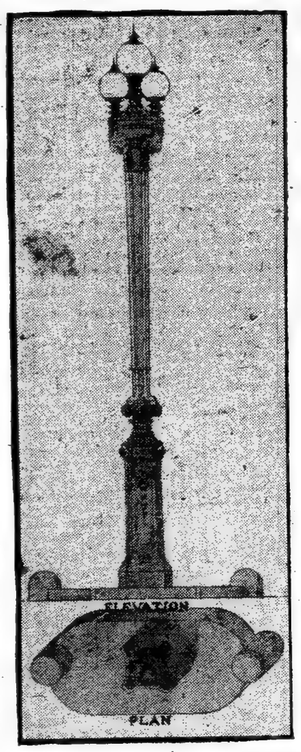
On the first-floor level a bridge will connect this building with the café of the Engineers' Club.

It is expected that the two structures will be completed early in 1906.

ISLES OF SAFETY IN TIMES SQUARE.

TWO isles of safety are being constructed in Times Square directly in front of the Hotel Astor.

The bronze electroliers, costing $10,000 each, presented to the city by William Waldorf Astor, through W. C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, will be placed in the centre of the isles.



The Municipal Art Commission has approved the electroliers, and pronounced them to be works of art worthy of a place in one of the city's most prominent and busiest thoroughfares.

The work of construction is being supervised by the Municipal Art Society.

Absentmindedness No Crime.

Judge—Not guilty! Why, the policeman says he actually caught you with your hand in this man's pocket.

"Mebbe so, your Honor. But once I had a coat of the same pattern, an' I'm a little absent-minded at times. Fact, your Honor."

Confirmed.

Quizzy—There is a rumor around the hotel that you and Arthur had a terrible falling out last night.

Dizzy—Quite true; we were both in the hammock when the rope broke.

To Measure the Light of The Faintest Stars

Harvard's New Telescope and the Story of Its Acquirement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The new telescope—an instrument which is expected to be of the utmost value in photographic astronomy—which Harvard has just acquired is the five-foot reflecting telescope constructed by the famous English astronomer, A. A. Common, lately deceased. Mr. Common informed Prof. Pickering before his death that it was his desire that the telescope should belong to Harvard, but the funds of the observatory were inadequate to its purchase and maintenance, and the idea was abandoned.

This Summer Prof. Herbert Hall Turner of Oxford paid Prof. Pickering a visit, and as a result of his visit the telescope has been purchased and is now being packed preparatory for shipment. Mr. Common's heirs have parted with it on terms so favorable that it may in a sense be said that he has contributed largely to the cost.

The Common telescope has an aperture of five feet, and while it is smaller than the reflector which was exhibited at the Paris exposition, it is far more useful from a scientific point of view.

The use to which this glass will be put is the measuring of the light of the very faintest stars.

Reflecting telescopes differ radically from refractors, and had fallen into disuse until the art of stellar photography came into being and was taken up with such distinguished success at Harvard. Instead of lenses, the reflector has a huge mirror at the base of its tube, and is poised very much as mortars are poised in war; indeed, they may not inappropriately be likened to mortars. The focal length of the Common reflector, with its aperture of five feet, is only twenty-seven feet. It will, therefore, not be incased in a dome, but will be placed in the eastern part of the observatory grounds, upon a brick foundation and with a sliding roof arranged to revolve upon a circular rail. The mirrors are to be brought over first so as to experiment previous to setting up the entire instrument.

Harvard has one famous reflector already—the Bruce 24-inch telescope—which is now at the branch observatory in Arequipa, Peru. This instrument is the largest photographic doublet in the world, and has been of the greatest, value in observing the southern skies. Two others, of 24-inch apertures, are being constructed, one to be sent to Peru and the other for use at some northern point. So the equipment of the observatory for its especial work—photography—will, with the arrival of the Common telescope, be second to none other.

NAMING THE COLORS.

THE French are the greatest people in the world to invent names for colors, said Henri Bendel, art designer for the Four Hundred, who has just returned from Paris. "A crisp orange shade will be the Cleopatré. Why? Well, the Egyptian Queen's eyes, like her favorite cats, glittered with gold lights—that's the reason. An exquisite lavender is the Champs Elysées, it is said, for the reason that the Count Castellane wears lavender gloves when he promenades there.

"In the rose family there is a delicious passing from Eglantine through Reine, Roi Corail, Congres, and Weigelia to Corean Azalea. Rubens purple has glints of the German sunsets and Rostand green makes you think of the shrubs of Southern France.

"Paris is quick to catch the attention of the public—quicker, I think, than the Americans. Japanese tints have been studied carefully by their artists, and Nippon color schemes will be the things in art if they can make it so. Cercis Japonica is wine color; Iris is Japan purple blue; Symplocus is of the ultramarine blue. A beautiful green is Japanese Cypress. Callicarpa is the oddest blue on the list. It was discovered, I believe, by a French naval officer, who studied a Festival of the Tail, or Fish fête, at Yeddo, where Callicarpa flowers made the chief decoration. The flowers are generated on a small fish-shaped bush, and when the blue-purple fruit comes in the Fall, the fin-shaped leaves fall off and leave the tree nearly all branches and berries. The brown of the stem and blue of the fruit will be a great combination in art decoration this Fall."

SMALLEST WOMAN AND TINIEST BABY.

THE smallest woman and the tiniest baby in all the world met yesterday at the Infant Incubators in Dreamland, Coney Island, and were photographed. The woman in question was Queen Mab, next to Mrs. Tom Thumb the most celebrated midget of modern times. The baby was little Beatrice, tiniest of her sex and tiniest incubator infant ever reared.

Beatrice at birth weighed just one pound eight ounces, and measured precisely 12 inches. Her head then, as now, was no bigger than a billiard ball, and she herself could easily be held within the palm of a man's hand.

Queen Mab is now twenty-two years old, weighs twenty-nine pounds, and measures 34 inches.

Baby Beatrice is four weeks old and one of the most thriving of the incubator infants in Dreamland. She came into the world fully three months before her time, and when brought to the incubators the chances seemed about one in a thousand that she would survive the day. She hails from Harlem.

Queen Mab was born in Paris, one of three children, two of whom, at birth, were the same as to weight, height, &c., as any normal infant. She was regarded then as the smallest baby ever born to live, and created no end of a sensation.

"A HERB FOR EVERY PAIN."

IN Bethune Street, where Greenwich Village seems to tie itself into a knot of tangled thoroughfares, there is an old-time herb shop. Fifty years or so ago there were many of them in New York, but there are very few now. The sign over the door reads "A herb for every pain." On the shelves and counters are three hundred kinds of herbs for the cure of human ills, and bottles with fluid extracts made from nearly half of that number, or combinations of them. Customers with old-fashioned ideas about health and sickness go there for bugle-weed for consumption, sumach for sore throat, wintergreen for rheumatism, and extract of oats to cure drunkenness. At this season of the year there is a constant call for catnip, sassafras, chamomile, horehound, yellow dock, cherry bark, and mandrake. Boneset tea is brewed as a cure for colds and served hot in little china cups. Lobelia is sold as an emetic when persons living in the neighborhood have taken poison, either by accident or otherwise. Some of the herbs are deadly poisons, and are sold under the same restrictions as other poisons. Strangers to the herb doctor are served with caution.

The New York Times

PART IV.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Friday, Sept. 2. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 2, 3,104,940.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range For Week Ended Sept. 2. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. '04.
235	220	230	Aug. 22.	222	May 13.	235	253	..	Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '04.	2¼	SA	226	230	226	230	...	140
23	7	15	Feb. 13.	6	Mar. 22.	11⅛	12	..	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	10,882,000	.....	...	..	10	10	10	10	...	50
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	30¾	July 1.	50½	54	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. '04.	1¾	Q	50	50	50	50	...	600
75⅞	33⅝	58½	Aug. 28.	43¼	Feb. 8.	57¾	57⅞	+ ½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,100	Aug. '04.	2	Q	57¾	58¼	56⅛	57¾	48¾	119,400
41¾	17⅛	21⅝	Jan. 27.	14⅜	July 1.	19	19½	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	18⅞	19¾	18⅞	19	32½	1,925
93	60½	70¼	Aug. 23.	67	Jan. 6.	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. '04.	1¾	Q	68¾	69¼	68¼	68¾	84	2,100
210	185	230	May 19.	190	Sept. 1.	190	203	..	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sept. '04.	5	SA	195	195	195	195	...	225
46¼	25⅝	34⅜	Aug. 8.	24¼	June 14.	32½	33	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	32½	32½	32½	32½	30¾	400
235	171	214½	Aug. 29.	180	June 2.	206	214	+ 4½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	$4	SA	214½	214½	214½	214½	183	225
29⅜	6	8⅝	Feb. 15.	5	Aug. 3.	5	6	+ ¾	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,000,000	Jan. '03.	⅛	..	6	7	6	6⅝	8	1,800
37⅝	10	21½	July 15.	11¼	Jan. 5.	19	20	+ 2	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	...	..	19	19	19	19	13	200
11⅞	4	9½	Jan. 2.	6¼	Mar. 24.	6¼	6½	− ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾	1,330
42¼	16½	30⅜	Jan. 4.	24¼	Mar. 24.	26	26½	+ ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,952,200	Apr. 14, '02.	4	..	26	26⅞	26	26	23	105
19⅝	5	15	Aug. 29.	7	June 2.	12	13	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,759,696	.....	...	..	15	12	14½	14½	10½	1,080
31⅝	10½	23⅜	Feb. 16.	16¼	Jan. 6.	20¾	21	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	...	..	20¾	21½	20	21	19	4,330
85⅞	67½	94½	Aug. 29.	72½	Jan. 6.	90	90½	...	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	90½	90½	90	90½	85½	620
5⅞	2⅞	4⅜	Jan. 22.	2½	June 16.	4	4½	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	...	..	4½	4½	4½	4¼	3	100
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	19½	21	+ 1⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. '00.	1⅜	..	20¾	21	19	19	15½	1,300
127⅝	30⅜	63⅞	Sep. 2.	46	Feb. 25.	63	63¼	+ 1¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 25, '04.	1¾	Q	63¾	63⅞	63¼	63¼	44⅞	24,725
99½	80½	107⅜	Aug. 17.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	106½	107⅛	...	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	107	107⅜	106½	107	90	2,495
128	90	135	Aug. 26.	110	Jan. 21.	130	133	...	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '04.	2½	Q	133½	133¾	133½	133½	...	81
98⅝	80	98	Aug. 31.	85	Jan. 6.	97	98	+ 4½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	94	98	94	97½	...	1,900
20	4½	7	July 18.	3½	June 30.	5¼	7	...	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	17,500,000	.....	...	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	25
69½	38	45	Jan. 22.	26	July 7.	33	36	...	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	33	33	33	33	...	100
134⅝	107¾	124⅝	Aug. 10.	122¼	Mar. 7.	130⅝	130⅝	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	115¼	115¾	130	130⅛	115¾	18,250
123	116	136	Aug. 29.	123	Jan. 4.	134	140	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	134½	136	134½	136	118	725
169	111¼	130⅝	Aug. 10.	121	Feb. 16.	137	139	+ 1⅜	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,510,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	...	100
146	120	140	July 7.	133	Feb. 11.	139	140	+ ⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Aug. '04.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	...	141
14⅝	7½	14	Aug. 20.	10	Jan. 4.	13½	14	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,100	.....	...	..	14	14	14	14	8½	445
90	65	81	Aug. 30.	69	Jan. 25.	80¾	81¾	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	80¾	81	80¼	81	69½	395
125⅛	78	85⅛	Aug. 29.	61	Feb. 20.	79	80½	− ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 10, '04.	50c	SA	70½	80¾	79½	80¼	81	1,700
41	25	28	Aug. 11.	25	July 13.	28	30	...	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	...	..	28	28	28	28	...	150
69	54½	59	July 21.	53	Mar. 28.	57	60	+ ⅛	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	...	..	58	58	58	58	...	100
89⅞	54	82⅛	Aug. 15.	64	Feb. 24.	81¼	81⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	81¼	82¼	80⅝	81¼	67	61,415
103½	84⅝	96¼	Aug. 29.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	98	98⅜	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,159,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅞	92	5,604
118½	106	121	July 21.	104½	Feb. 18.	120	122	...	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	121	121	121	121	...	1,075
104	71⅜	87⅞	Sep. 2.	72⅞	Mar. 14.	87⅜	87⅞	+ 1⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	86⅝	87⅞	86⅝	87⅞	83¼	57,566
96⅜	62⅜	93	July 20.	67⅜	Jan. 19.	92	92½	...	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,973,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	91½	92½	92¼	92½	87	20
71⅞	29½	35½	Sep. 2.	28	Feb. 24.	35⅜	35½	+ 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	...	..	54½	55½	53⅜	55⅜	45½	78,775
225	170	227	May 11.	183	Mar. 16.	219	220	+ 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2½	Q	219	219	219	219	...	200
150	121	131	Aug. 23.	113⅝	Mar. 3.	125	130	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	1	SA	130	130	130	130	...	200
...	...	95⅝	Aug. 23.	85	Aug. 1.	88	89	+ ⅛	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	2,640,000	.....	...	..	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	...	1,200
55	40	49⅝	Mar. 7.	47⅞	Feb. 19.	48	49½	...	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	1	Q	49	49	49	49	...	110
78⅛	57½	68¼	Jan. 2.	64	Apr. 29.	66¼	67	+ ⅝	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	66¾	67¾	66½	67	60¼	1,700
138⅝	115⅝	123⅛	Aug. 15.	100¼	Mar. 12.	124⅝	124½	+ 1	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	127	127⅞	124¼	124½	123⅜	6,630
190	153	169	Aug. 29.	154½	Feb. 20.	169	170	+ ⅝	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,300	Aug. '04.	4	Q	168	168	168	168½	161¾	655
100	93	104	July 20.	103	May 13.	103½	106	...	Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,017,900	July 7, '04.	1½	Q	103	103	103	103	...	20
53⅜	27¼	39½	Aug. 31.	28⅛	Mar. 14.	39	39½	+ ½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,743,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	38⅝	39¼	38¼	39	33½	30,095
87⅛	18⅝	42	Aug. 15	33	Jan. 4.	41⅜	42	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,900	.....	...	..	41½	42	41	41⅜	22¾	7,295
75½	60	85¾	Jan. 21.	73	Jan. 2.	84	84¾	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	82	84	82	84	64	610
29⅝	13	17⅞	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	13½	15⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,964,900	.....	...	..	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	17	8,900
85⅞	63	71	Jan. 4.	47⅜	June 6.	55⅜	54	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 20, '04.	2½	..	53	53⅝	53	53⅜	71½	400
46⅞	24	31	Jan. 31.	20	June 6.	23½	24	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	...	..	23	23½	23	23½	30¾	300
90⅞	83	86¼	Apr. 12.	80½	July 13.	81½	86	...	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '04.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	...	10
183½	133¼	156	Sep. 2.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	153⅞	156	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	68,183,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	155¼	156	153⅛	156	142¾	101,490
194½	108	182	July 14.	173	Mar. 4.	182	184	...	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. '04.	3½	SA	181½	183	181¼	183	172½	60
224½	153	191	Sep. 2.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	190⅝	191	+ 5	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	187	191	186⅞	191	169¼	7,300
250	190	230	Sep. 2.	207	Feb. 9.	225	235	+ 6	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,895,100	July 1, '04.	2	Q	225	230	225	230	202¾	1,430
202	117	145	Jan. 21.	135	Mar. 5.	140	145	...	Chi., St. P., Minn & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '04.	2	SA	143	143	143	143	...	10
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	5½	Aug. 31.	6	6½	− ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	...	..	7	7	5½	6¼	10⅞	2,102
86	15	29⅝	Jan. 13.	11½	Aug. 31.	14½	14⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	...	..	16	16	11½	14½	20⅝	5,115
17½	3	8⅛	Aug. 31.	4	July 11.	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	...	..	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	5	11,550
50½	30	40	Aug. 31.	29	May 24.	36½	38¼	+ 6	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	30	40	39	36	...	7,484
98⅝	58	80⅜	Jan. 22.	58¾	May 18.	79	79¼	+ ¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. '04.	¾	SA	79¼	79¾	78	79¼	73	2,475
82⅞	24	38½	July 25.	25⅝	Mar. 12.	36⅜	37¼	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,332,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	36¾	37¾	36½	36⅝	42	2,120
81⅝	10	19	Jan. 12.	13½	June 1.	16⅝	17	+ 1½	Colorado Southern.	100	30,935,000	.....	...	..	15½	17	15½	16⅞	14	8,283
72	44½	58⅜	Jan. 25.	45	June 1.	52¾	53	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	49	53⅛	49	53½	53½	3,075
48	17	23⅞	Jan. 22.	17⅜	June 7.	22½	22⅝	+ 2½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	...	..	21	23	21	22⅞	22	6,175
28⅛	9½	16⅝	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	12⅝	13	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,024,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	12¾	13	12½	12⅝	14⅜	1,580
222	164	212⅜	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	196	196	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,000,000	June 15, '04.	2	Q	196	196⅝	193¼	196	174¼	4,030
119	94⅝	124⅛	Aug. 31.	101¼	Jan. 4.	121	122	+ 3½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,346,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	118¾	124½	118¾	121	104	7,375
35	15½	22⅜	Jan. 25.	9⅝	May 9.	13⅜	14	+ ½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,550	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	13¼	13⅝	13	13⅜	28½	1,545
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	70½	70⅝	+ 2⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	69	70½	69	70¼	70¼	1,980
183¼	149	168¼	Jan. 22.	149	Mar. 12.	164¼	164⅝	+ 1⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,123,000	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	164⅝	168	163	164⅜	164	10,580
276½	230	275⅝	Apr. 7.	250½	Feb. 23.	272	274	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	272	275	272½	274	226	2,166
43	18	20½	Aug. 18.	18	Mar. 14.	23	23¼	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	...	..	23	23⅝	24⅝	23⅛	23	2,750
90¼	62	77⅛	Aug. 30.	64⅛	Feb. 24.	77	78	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	76	77⅛	76	77⅛	79	4,120
20⅝	7¾	14⅝	Jan. 22.	7¾	June 27.	9¾	9⅝	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	10,157,000	.....	...	..	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	11¾	200
89¾	14	29¼	Jan. 25.	23	June 27.	4	5	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,100,000	.....	...	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	19¾	500
90	55	68	July 19.	60¾	June 16.	66⅛	67	...	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. '04.	1	Q	66¾	66⅝	66¼	66½	69¼	310
34⅜	29	37⅛	Aug. 29.	31	June 9.	35⅝	35⅞	+ 2⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,681,300	July 25, '04.	5	Q	34¼	37⅛	34¼	35⅝	22½	14,992
29⅜	10	17⅛	Jan. 22.	9¼	Aug. 20.	12½	12⅝	+ 1⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	...	..	11⅜	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	15⅝	805
42⅝	23	29½	Jan. 2.	21½	May 16.	29	29½	+ 1⅞	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	...	..	27⅛	29¼	27	29¼	30	206,265
74	62¼	66⅞	Jan. 27.	55⅜	May 31.	65¼	65½	+ 1⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,392,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2	SA	63⅝	65½	63⅜	65¼	67⅜	25,580
64⅞	44	60¼	Jan. 27.	33	May 16.	41½	42	+ 2¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	...	..	39½	41⅝	39¾	41⅝	51⅞	9,570
72½	39¾	60⅝	Jan. 27.	54	July 15.	59	60	...	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	60	60	60	60	...	60
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	169	169¼	+ 5	**General Electric Co.**	100	48,208,400	July 15, '04.	2	Q	164½	170	164½	169	163	9,380
106½	63	84⅝	Sep. 1.	60	May 24.	82⅝	84	+ 5⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	80	84⅝	80	84⅝	67	5,020
99⅞	77	91	Aug. 30.	77	Mar. 12.	86⅝	88	+ 2¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	85	91	85	87	80	7,825
151	125¼	139	Aug. 23.	123⅜	Feb. 24.	136⅝	138¾	+ ¼	**Illinois Central.**	100	105,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	138	138¼	137	138¾	133⅞	6,620
10⅞	9	15¼	Aug. 13.	10¾	May 26.	14⅞	14⅞	...	International Paper Co.	100	17,543,900	July 1, '03.	1	Q	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	13⅞	1,100
74½	57⅛	75	Sep. 1.	64⅜	Feb. 9.	74	74½	+ 1⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	73	75	73	74⅜	68	3,555
46½	28	40	Apr. 7.	28	Sep. 1.	28	28½	+ 2½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,462,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	31½	31½	28	28	...	4,200
89½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71¾	Feb. 9.	76	77¾	+ ⅞	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,350,000	Aug. '04.	1½	Q	76	77¾	76	77¾	...	200
48	16	23	Sep. 2.	14	June 4.	22⅝	23	+ 1⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	...	..	21½	23	21½	22⅝	21	2,135
77⅞	30½	43½	Sep. 2.	32	Feb. 25.	43	43½	+ 2¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	41⅝	43½	41⅝	43½	37¾	1,454
47¼	25½	31⅝	Aug. 31.	22¾	May 9.	31	33	+ 2⅜	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000	.....	...	..	29	31⅝	29	31⅝	...	404
82⅝	62½	77	Aug. 30.	64½	June 1.	76	76⅜	+ ¼	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	75¾	75	75¼	76¼	...	2,895
38½	16½	24	Aug. 13.	16½	Feb. 24.	22⅜	24	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,963,500	.....	...	..	24	24	24	24	22½	170
61½	29	46¾	Sep. 1.	31	Feb. 29.	46	46¼	+ 2	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	...	..	45	46¼	44¾	46	37¾	4,800
53	22¼	33	Aug. 26.	26	Mar. 11.	29	30	− 2	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,340,000	.....	...	..	32	32	29¼	30	...	540
85	49	59	Aug. 29.	46	May 17.	57	60	+ 1½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	56¾	59	56¾	58¼	...	1,425
150½	95	122¼	Aug. 16.	101	Feb. 23.	122	122¾	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	160,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	121¼	122¼	120¾	122	106½	9,260
165¼	126¾	156	Aug. 29.	139¾	Mar. 12.	154⅝	155	− ⅛	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	52,200,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	153¼	156	154⅝	154⅞	135¼	3,090
129⅞	70¾	98¼	Aug. 11.	72⅜	Mar. 14.	86⅝	89½	− 1⅞	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	...	..	91⅜	91⅞	87	89¼	76	76,516
145¾	106	126⅝	Aug. 15.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	121½	122	− 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	122⅜	122⅝	118¼	121¼	112⅜	91,205
20	5¾	14½	Jan. 11.	5	Apr. 23.	12⅝	13	+ 1	Mexican Central.	100	47,353,100	.....	...	..	12¾	13	11⅝	13	13¾	22,300
47	41	47¾	Aug. 13.	40	June 3.	45	50	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. '03.	2½	..	50	55	55	55	50	50
118	94	94½	Jan. 21.	90	July 20.	91	94	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	6,000,000	July '03.	3½	SA	94	94	94	94	90	90
75¼	42	76	Aug. 15.	55	Jan. 4.	72½	73¾	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M.	100	14,900,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	73¾	73¾	72¾	73	55¼	1,400
123⅞	109¼	131	Aug. 15.	116	May 2.	129	129	+ ¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	129	130	129	129¼	...	1,000
39⅞	15⅞	23¼	Aug. 15.	14⅜	Feb. 24.	22	22¼	+ ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	61,300,000	.....	...	..	20¾	22¼	20¼	22	20¾	37,100
56⅞	35	42⅝	Aug. 30.	32¾	June 1.	41½	42¼	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	...	..	40⅝	42⅞	40⅝	42¼	42¼	10,200
115⅞	89¾	98¾	Aug. 30.	87	Feb. 24.	97⅝	97¾	+ 1¼	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,800	July 30, '04.	2½	SA	97¼	98¼	96¼	97¼	94¾	6,600
182¼	55	124¾	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	121	122¾	+ 2½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	20,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	120	122¾	120	122	...	1,615
104	68	100	July 20.	87	Jan. 19.	97	97½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	21,258,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	97½	98	97½	97½	85¼	700
109⅝	94	108¾	Aug. 16.	100¼	Jan. 14.	107½	108¾	+ 1¾	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	27,500,400	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	96¼	1,100
20	13	21	Jan. 22.	14⅛	Aug. 6.	15⅝	14½	...	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	17,301,200	July '04.	...	..	14½	14⅞	14½	14½	...	100
75	58	72	Jan. 22.	58	July 26.	72	75	+ 1	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,548,000	July '04.	1¾	Q	70	75	70	75	68	1,000
35⅝	19⅝	31	July 11.	24½	Feb. 25.	29½	29¾	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	16,400,400	Dec. '03.	2	..	29	29¾	29	29¾	25	1,500
87⅝	73	83⅝	Aug. 29.	80½	Jan. 26.	83¼	83	+ ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	16,400,000	June 15, '04.	1¾	Q	82½	83¼	82½	83	82	2,200
31	24¼	31	Jan. 2.	26	May 10.	27	27¾	...	New York, N. H. & Hartford.	100	20,000,000	.....	...	..	27	27¾	27	27¾	27	1,000
105	75	125⅞	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 24.	125	125⅝	+ 1¾	New York Air Brake.	100	6,012,500	July 15, '04.	3½	Q	125	125⅝	125	125⅝	126⅝	1,000
142⅝	115⅝	139⅞	Jan. 22.	112⅝	Mar. 12.	136⅜	137⅜	+ 1¾	New York Central.	100	128,350,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	134⅝	137⅜	133⅝	137⅜	122½	19,615
39	30	39¼	Jan. 28.	34	May 14.	36	36	...	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	10,000,000	.....	...	..	36	36	36	36	28	1,000
80	50	68	Jan. 22.	50	June 30.	66	67¼	+ 5	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	17,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	..	65¾	67¼	65¾	67¼	64	600
215	205	208	Sep. 2.	200	June 30.	205	206	+ 5	New York & Harlem.	50	6,000,000	July '04.	2

SEPT

Sales for Week	Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range Previous Year 1903. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change From Last Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Amount.	Period.	Price Friday, Sept. 9. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Range. High.	Low.	Range Since Jan. 1. High.	Low.	Year 1903. High.	Low.	Sales for Year.
	71⅝	64½ Sep. 2	58⅝ Mar. 14		64	64⅝	+ ⅝	Reading	50	80,000,000										
	78	72½ Aug. 30	78 Mar. 2					Reading 1st pf	50	30,000,000										
	93	86 Aug. 29	85¾ Feb. 25					Reading 2d pf	50	30,000,000	May	2								
	7⅝	7⅛ Aug. 29	9 May 14					Republic Iron & Steel Co	100	47,000,000										
	24	20 Jan. 25	9 May 14					Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	47,000,000	Oct.	1⅝								
	97	89½ Jan. 29	97 May 14		21	22½	+ 1	Rock Island Co	100	40,000,000										
	24½	20 Sept. 2	19¾ Mar. 11		22	23	+ 1	Rock Island Co. pf	100	40,000,000										
	79⅝	77½ Sep. 7	67¾ Jan. 6		76⅝			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	June	1½	Q.	C.						
150	130	121 Jan. 29	131 Jan. 28		131			Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	10,000,000	June	1½	Q.	C.						
25	25	22¾ Jan. 27	14¾ Apr. 15		17⅝			Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	6,000,000	June	1½	Q.	C.						
60½	60	54 Aug. 31	74 Jan. 15		83		+ ½													
29¼	7	17 Aug. 15	9 Mar. 15		15⅝	17	+ ⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	1,200,000										
55	32	51 Aug. 15	35 May 17		49	51	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf	100	1,200,000	July	1½								
28½	13	27¼ Aug. 15	13 Jan. 9		23		+ 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf	100	1,200,000										
81	66	75 Aug. 15	70¾ Aug. 1		78	80½	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	4,000,000	July	1½	Q.							
78	30	60 Aug. 25	39½ Jan. 6		59½		+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	15,000,000	Sep.	1	Q.							
170	148¼	173 Aug. 30	150 Jan. 9		165	170	+ 1	St. L. & San F. C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	July	3	SA							
30	12	22¾ Aug. 26	9¼ June 1		20¾	22¾	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000										
46	24	45¾ Aug. 27	22½ June 1		44	44¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000										
72	22¾	61¾ Apr. 12	34½ Jan. 7		57¾	58	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000										
67½	61	57 Aug. 31	77 Jan. 5		57	58		Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,705,000	July	¾	Q.							
57½	38⅝	57⅞ Aug. 23	41½ Mar. 14		57½	57¾	+ ½	Southern Pacific	100	107,882,100										
		2⅝ Aug. 2	2⅛ Aug. 2					Southern Pacific rights												
35⅞	16⅛	29¾ Aug. 24	15⅝ Feb. 24		29½	29¾	+ ⅝	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000										
95	69¼	93¾ Aug. 30	77¼ Jan. 6		94¾	95	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr.	2½	SA							
90½	85	94 Aug. 19	90 Feb. 25					Southern Ry. Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	6,932,600	Apr.	2	SA							
1½	⅝	1⅝ Feb. 24	⅝ Mar. 4		⅞		+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	13,000,000										
65⅝	25⅞	44¾ Aug. 2	31⅝ May 16		45¾	45½	+ ⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	100	22,553,000	Nov.	1	'00.	2						
25½	20½	32½ Aug. 30	20 June 2		31½	31⅝	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	100	33,760,000										
40½	22	31 Aug. 13	25 May 10		30	31½	+ 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,956,500										
128½	100	128¼ Aug. 10	115 Mar. 14		124½	126	+ 2	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	July	30	'04.	1¼						
27⅞	17¼	22 Jan. 21	17¼ June 21		20¼	22⅜		Toledo Railways & Light Co	100	12,000,000										
31½	15	29⅜ Aug. 26	21 May 27		29	29¼	+ 1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,986,000										
49	24	45¾ Aug. 30	32 Feb. 24		47⅝	48	+ ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	100	16,000,000										
122¼	70	96½ Aug. 15	87¼ Feb. 23		96½	96¾	+ ⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit Co	100	18,011,000	Aug.	15	'04.	1¼	Q.					
15	4¼	7 Sep. 2	3½ Aug. 19		6¾	7¾	+ 2⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co	100	16,000,000										
79⅜	57⅝	90 Sep. 2	45 Feb. 24		90	92	+ 2⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf	100	11,000,000	July	15	'04.	1¾	Q.					
104⅝	68½	101½ Aug. 29	71 Mar. 14		99	99½	+ 1½	Union Pacific	100	108,772,900	Apr.	1	'04.	2	SA					
95½	88½	95¾ Aug. 26	86¼ Feb. 25		98½	95¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific pf	100	99,567,100	Apr.	1	'04.	2	SA					
22⅜	9	15¾ Aug. 29	9 Feb. 17		11	16	+ ⅝	United Railways Investment Co	100	10,000,000										
64½	30	56½ Aug. 29	42½ Apr. 19		55	56	+ ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf	100	15,000,000	July	1	'04.	1¾	SA					
15	8	11 Sep. 2	6¼ May 16		10¾	11	+ 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co	100	12,106,300										
56	33	57⅜ Sep. 2	40 Jan. 24		56½	57¼	+ 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf	100	12,106,300	Sep.	1	'04.	1¾	Q.					
150½	93	122 Aug. 25	100 Feb. 24		118	120	+ 2	United States Express Co	100	10,000,000	May	15	'04.	2						
15¾	6	8¼ Jan. 25	6¼ May 7		7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼	United States Leather Co	100	62,939,900										
86⅝	71½	87 Sep. 2	75⅝ Jan. 4		86½	87	+ ½	United States Leather Co. pf	100	62,939,900	July	1	'04.	1¾	Q.					
		53½ Aug. 30	43 July 13		53¾	54	+ 1½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co	100	15,525,700										
19⅛	7	19⅛ July 22	10¼ Feb. 6		18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜	United States Rubber Co	100	23,893,000	Apr.	30	'03.	1						
53	30¼	75½ July 22	41 Jan. 6		74½	75	— ⅜	United States Rubber Co. pf	100	28,625,800	June	1	'04.	1½	SA					
39⅞	10	13⅞ Sep. 7	9⅝ May 13		13⅜	13⅝	+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation	100	509,490,200	Dec.	30	'03.	2	Q.					
89⅝	49¾	63½ July 25	61⅛ May 13		62¾	62⅞	+ 2½	United States Steel Corporation pf	100	360,814,100	Aug.	30	'04.	1¾	Q.					
66⅝	17½	34⅝ Jan. 28	22⅜ June 29		32⅜	32¾	+ 1½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co	100	27,964,400	June	1	'03.	1¾						
128½	80	107½ Aug. 29	96 July 6		106¾	107	+ 1⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	100	15,000,000	July	15	'04.	2	Q.					
32¾	16⅝	21⅝ Jan. 27	15 May 16		20	20½	+ ½	Wabash	100	28,000,000										
55½	27½	41 Jan. 25	32¾ Feb. 24		40⅝	40¾	+ 2¼	Wabash pf	100	24,000,000										
240½	156	250 Aug. 23	200 Mar. 30		230	250		Wells-Fargo Express Co	100	6,000,000	July	15	'04.	4	SA					
93	80¼	91 Sep. 2	85 May 19		90¾	91		Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	July	15	'04.	1½	Q					
221	130	173⅜ Jan. 21	153 May 2		169	161	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	100	15,538,800	July	11	'04.	2½	Q					
27½	12	19⅜ Jan. 22	14½ July 25		17	17½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000										
62	40¼	62⅝ Jan. 22	37 July 27		44½	45	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	100	4,998,900										
35½	20	29¾ Jan. 22	21¼ June 29		28¾	29¼	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	100	11,993,500										
23¼	14½	21⅝ Jan. 20	16 June 6		19⅜	19½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	19,147,900										
55½	33	47⅞ Jan. 27	37 June 6		42¾	43	+ 1¼	Wisconsin Central pf	100	11,267,200										

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	4½	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Am. Smelting	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Snuff pf.	4⅝	Nat. Enameling pf.	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	3⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Ann Arbor	1	New York & Harlem	5
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nort. & Western	1
Brook. R. T.	1½	North American	1
Brooklyn U. Gas	2	Pennsylvania	1½
Can. Pacific	1	People's Gas	1⅛
Chi. & Alton pf.	2½	Peoria & Eastern	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	2
Chi. & Northwest	1⅝	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest. pf.	6	Reading	1
Chi. Union Tract. pf.	6	Rock Island	2
Col. Southern	1½	Rock Island pf.	3
Col. Southern 1st pf.	1½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Col. Southern 2d pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3
Cont. Tobacco pf.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Corn Products pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	2	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	1
Dist. Securities	2⅜	Third Av.	2
D., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Tol. St. L. & West.	1¼
Erie	1⅛	Tol. St. L. & W. pf.	4½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	Union Bag & P.	2⅛
Erie 2d pf.	2¼	Union Bag & P. pf.	7
Gen. Electric	1⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Hock. Valley	5⅜	U. S. Pipe	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	2½	U. S. Pipe pf.	4⅜
Int. Paper pf.	1⅜	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1½
Iowa Central	2½	U. S. Steel	1½
Iowa Central pf.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅞
Kan. & Michigan	2⅜	Va. Car. Chemical	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	2	Va. Car Chem. pf.	1⅝
Long Island	1½	Wabash pf.	2⅛
Mex. Central	1	Westinghouse El. & Mfg	2
Minn. & St. L. pf.	2	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Coal	5	Met. Securities	1⅞
Am. H. & L. pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Malting pf.	1⅞	Pressed Steel Car	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1⅛	R. R. Securities	2½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	3	St. L. Southwest.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Int. Steam Pump	3¼	U. S. Express	2
Lake Erie & West.	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cant. Ohio Reor. 4½s.	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1
C. of Ga. con. 5s.	1½	Ga. & Alabama 1st.	1¼
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅜	Ga. Car & N. 1st.	3
C. of Ga. 2d inf. inc.	1⅝	Iowa Cent. 1st 4s.	2
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1⅜	Kings Co. El. L. & P. 5s.	1
C. & E. I. 1st s. f. 6s.	1¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Chi. & I. C. Ry. 1st.	1	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st.	2½
C., M. & St. P. 7. 5s.	1¼	Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1½
& M. 5s.	1	N. Y. & North. 1st.	2½
C. R. I. & P. col. 4s.	2¼	O., R. & W. con. 4s.	1
C. R. I. & P. col. 5s.	3½	Pitts. S. & L. E. 1st.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. Div. 4s.	1	T. A. T. & M. 2d.	2
Col. Midland 4s.	2½	So. Pac. of Ore. 1st.	1
Con. Gas deb. cfts.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Cuba Tob. 4s.	5½	U. St. L. & W. 5½s.	1½
Det. Sec. 5s.	2½	U. S. Steel 5s.	1½
E. T. Va. & Ga. con. 5s.	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Buf. & Sus. Ref. 4s. 1 Cent. Pac. 1st 4s. 1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Automatic Weighing Machine Co.—Annual meeting.
Cheetnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.—Books close.
Hocking Valley Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown—Dividend payable.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

American Hide and Leather Co.—Annual meeting.
Durant Land Improvement Co.—Special meeting.
Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
National Rice Milling Co.—Annual meeting.
Remington Construction Co.—Annual meeting.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway—Annual meeting.
Spanish-American Light and Power Co.—General meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

Allis-Chalmers Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Annual meeting.
Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable and annual meeting.
New York and Canada Railroad—Special meeting.
Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Co.—Annual meeting.

Friday, Sept. 9.

Railway Steel Springs Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of Connecticut—Dividend payable.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on common Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.
Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis—Books close for dividend on common.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
St. Joseph and South Bend Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United States Leather Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Wisconsin Central Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$966,156,886	$806,864,580	+19.8
Boston	84,600,000	89,802,228	5.0
Philadelphia	80,078,819	56,872,430	+ 2.2
Baltimore	15,951,179	16,541,277	+10.2
Chicago	159,892,401	139,932,064	+14.3
St. Louis	42,268,707	44,197,084	- 2.1
New Orleans	10,632,023	8,180,856	+30.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,360,227,729	$1,191,891,119	+14.9
Other cities, 5 days	283,927,418	250,013,263	+ 5.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,633,155,147	$1,441,904,382	+13.3
All cities, 1 day	336,289,961	296,966,838	+13.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,969,445,108	$1,737,908,220	+13.4

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Sept. 3	$1,969,445,108	$1,737,908,220	$2,085,258,504
Aug. 27	1,736,512,609	1,540,019,497	2,068,826,845
Aug. 20	1,868,942,494	1,686,536,518	2,067,262,053
Aug. 13	1,749,312,203	1,523,356,626	2,096,538,427
Aug. 6	1,789,396,300	2,049,300,290	1,918,542,975
July 30	1,773,859,062	2,009,476,813	2,241,900,757
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,473,005	2,275,719,434
July 16	2,112,442,606	2,205,883,290	2,177,848,519
July 9	1,952,338,229	2,183,805,740	2,225,983,836
July 2	2,005,247,434	1,956,491,888	2,132,117,598
June 25	1,827,213,186	1,844,841,011	1,956,878,791
June 18	1,889,301,332	2,104,809,249	2,089,996,845
June 11	1,781,961,594	2,222,044,258	1,947,947,971
June 4	1,632,848,780	2,426,946,799	2,105,988,253
May 28	1,767,518,060	1,748,240,290	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,066,566,211	2,249,722,039	2,121,922,508
May 14	1,993,023,106	2,140,065,008	2,343,166,803
May 7	2,180,294,767	2,236,826,908	2,343,479,988
Apr. 30	1,748,734,069	2,238,216,998	2,610,300,648
Apr. 23	1,810,671,846	2,124,977,626	2,771,852,154
Apr. 16	1,977,313,067	2,255,443,845	2,676,305,521
Apr. 9	1,998,722,516	1,956,278,261	2,329,394,033
Apr. 2	1,822,900,933	2,448,908,098	2,321,794,537
Mch. 26	1,902,396,221	1,986,239,224	1,856,393,218
Mch. 19	1,916,943,214	2,125,189,039	2,189,014,286
Mch. 12	1,766,979,020	2,223,474,307	2,142,483,881
Mch. 5	1,967,023,130	2,443,100,333	2,182,102,567
Feb. 27	1,906,981,726	1,998,972,533	2,307,274,037
Feb. 20	1,875,975,901	2,154,189,963	1,977,359,038
Feb. 13	1,816,429,854	2,032,735,376	2,028,426,533
Feb. 6	2,122,944,980	2,419,958,973	2,256,827,103
Jan. 30	2,072,456,978	2,080,056,558	2,180,062,304
Jan. 23	2,189,119,916	2,293,201,356	2,212,698,537
Jan. 16	2,225,301,878	2,787,815,506	2,397,134,983
Jan. 9	2,410,647,337	2,733,533,729	2,462,793,808
Jan. 2	1,940,541,900	2,274,599,919	2,440,426,971
Dec. 26	1,638,396,208	1,905,696,761	1,670,650,967
Dec. 19	2,071,691,722	2,389,140,757	2,347,075,417
Dec. 12	2,191,509,109	2,308,461,508	2,508,881,780
Dec. 5	2,231,575,194	2,573,476,721	2,435,853,782
Nov. 28	1,744,787,823	2,062,383,723	2,026,676,705
Nov. 21	2,065,845,632	2,053,966,733	2,332,864,732
Nov. 14	2,064,781,496	2,068,708,129	2,262,615,317
Nov. 7	1,975,000,159	2,264,620,533	2,114,847,864
Oct. 31	1,847,888,451	2,251,251,108	2,191,005,548
Oct. 24	2,014,850,856	2,464,342,982	2,087,479,556
Oct. 17	2,023,778,069	2,602,864,563	2,141,322,641
Oct. 10	1,979,097,528	2,556,811,291	2,065,316,681
Oct. 3	2,220,564,679	2,672,088,006	2,098,547,092
Sept. 26	1,863,109,462	2,357,053,024	2,074,111,861
Sept. 19	1,942,434,334	2,351,752,290	1,962,662,281
Sept. 12	1,448,962,806	2,425,019,530	2,089,419,187

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the year ended at this date in 1901 were $1,661,688,586; in 1900, $1,182,968,608; in 1899, $1,509,346,264, and in 1898, $1,316,522,905. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ended Jan. 9; smallest, $1,004,653,204, in the week ended Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,089,302, in the week ended Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,149,932,306, in the week ended Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11, 1901, $3,880,067,383.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 3	$1,179,331,611	$59,738,889
Aug. 27	1,015,794,039	50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,643	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,372	48,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,823,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,026,894,523	52,530,750
July 23	1,263,694,893	54,561,948
July 16	1,269,494,339	54,561,948
July 9	1,075,437,234	62,733,472
July 2	1,253,991,057	74,351,790
June 25	1,055,904,234	61,725,174
June 18	1,046,673,977	43,230,864
June 11	979,612,029	42,126,689
June 4	997,109,398	48,866,878
May 28	1,024,804,261	51,466,179
May 21	1,230,167,883	91,784,162
May 14	1,156,734,029	77,010,967
May 7	1,297,182,175	78,723,534
April 30	993,178,193	54,076,940
April 23	1,103,126,646	72,485,179
April 16	1,142,203,106	66,662,126
April 9	1,165,184,911	63,536,705
April 2	1,054,178,698	67,374,146
March 26	1,141,946,277	64,154,959
March 19	1,111,196,924	61,460,911
March 12	994,162,662	62,399,184
March 5	1,076,280,466	58,254,106
Feb. 27	991,149,775	45,844,219
Feb. 20	1,096,155,410	57,504,173
Feb. 13	1,070,235,445	60,252,449
Feb. 6	1,281,263,268	65,193,577
Jan. 30	1,271,126,528	66,413,228
Jan. 23	1,299,178,725	67,374,148
Jan. 16	1,511,240,347	72,711,649
Jan. 9	1,469,185,646	63,886,811
Jan. 2	1,143,317,797	54,722,271
Dec. 26	1,005,181,454	47,979,188
Dec. 19	1,191,197,067	61,873,128
Dec. 12	1,238,109,023	63,781,832
Dec. 5	1,308,385,044	54,062,229
Nov. 28	1,014,491,258	44,782,891
Nov. 21	1,183,198,064	53,124,667
Nov. 14	1,183,198,064	62,125,667
Nov. 7	1,071,005,164	46,803,034
Oct. 31	1,119,113,697	60,886,993
Oct. 24	1,154,282,218	61,977,213
Oct. 17	1,165,778,238	61,977,213
Oct. 10	1,134,736,428	57,163,941
Oct. 3	1,257,046,721	62,621,624
Sept. 26	1,059,084,694	54,062,229
Sept. 19	1,022,187,271	47,478,782
Sept. 12	774,082,633	40,307,481
Sept. 5	974,776,758	45,864,148

*Five days.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 3	$9,541,875	$10,183,750	$7,510,875
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,610,300	12,968,450
Jan. 16	20,181,750	20,317,125	19,061,484
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,840,225
Jan. 30	28,120,050	27,880,775	29,622,886
Feb. 6	21,542,775	18,549,675	17,200,350
Feb. 13	19,379,225	16,323,975	14,683,425
Feb. 20	17,506,600	8,041,975	12,485,934
Feb. 27	16,180,250	5,971,900	9,775,050
March 5	29,943,300	600,975	4,959,434
March 12	29,887,075	1,054,900	4,113,825
March 19	27,310,575	5,186,900	3,471,250
March 26	27,468,875	6,950,900	4,945,575
April 2	27,758,025	8,156,825	6,240,225
April 9	22,916,400	6,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	22,206,600	5,097,950	3,241,700
April 23	24,206,700	10,965,575	9,461,050
April 30	32,144,250	11,181,800	7,484,009
May 7	32,724,200	10,050,825	9,461,050
May 14	18,837,250	6,962,625	8,946,525
May 21	13,004,275	1,252,725	4,201,450
May 28	20,962,525	10,645,150	11,629,000
June 4	31,760,875	4,775,950	11,285,575
June 11	33,562,600	6,477,175	13,302,250
June 18	33,962,875	10,606,975	12,168,250
June 25	34,458,475	12,923,350	12,978,200
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,075	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,006,475	12,236,900
July 16	34,543,650	13,273,475	16,709,275
July 23	35,609,300	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	35,969,600	24,090,075	13,736,125
Aug. 6	36,306,850	21,557,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	37,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,000
Aug. 20	38,613,075	21,058,900	9,743,750
Aug. 27	37,275,400	20,077,625	9,743,775
Sept. 3	33,344,525	17,296,975	4,097,050

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Sept. 5	$17,296,975	$4,097,050	$6,915,875
Sept. 12	18,372,200	718,076	9,119,900
Sept. 19	13,173,625	*1,642,800	10,954,225
Sept. 26	14,960,800	3,236,625	13,398,000
Oct. 3	12,987,600	1,819,200	12,596,650
Oct. 10	16,577,725	1,627,300	17,682,175
Oct. 17	17,683,250	6,906,250	16,468,775
Oct. 24	17,844,450	17,731,675	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,999,100	10,483,900
Nov. 7	5,394,250	17,852,850	8,699,825
Nov. 14	8,183,425	18,526,850	10,108,225
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,529,975	14,484,575
Nov. 28	6,125,300	18,794,900	13,414,875
Dec. 5	3,906,300	3,973,750	6,907,075
Dec. 12	8,077,975	8,538,900	5,469,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	3,093,600	5,785,525
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,649,200	7,991,800

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$53,344,525	1896	$8,223,500
1903	17,296,975	1895	54,840,775
1902	4,097,050	1894	61,934,275
1901	6,915,875	1893	*1,667,525
1900	26,066,225	1892	7,430,000
1899	9,191,250	1891	9,156,400
1898	14,991,050	1890	*1,401,125
1897	24,114,150	1889	8,127,575

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,625,025, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit), $16,546,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,306,650, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,800, Sept. 26, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 3	$240,086,900	$826,570,500	$826,178,000
Jan. 9	241,118,900	818,922,300	806,712,900
Jan. 16	238,486,400	824,753,700	811,265,600
Jan. 23	272,843,600	908,084,000	898,893,300

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New High Records for Loans and Deposits, Large Loss of Cash.

The bank statement made new high records for loans and deposits, while the loss of cash was much larger that was indicated by the reported movements of currency during the past two weeks. It is not unusual, however, at this time of the year and at the beginning of the month for considerable amounts of cash to be drawn out over the counter, which are not reported otherwise than in the bank statement.

Thirty-five banks had increases in loans, six of them exceeding $500,000, eighteen banks had decreases in loans, only two of them more than $500,000.

The First National Bank reported the largest increase in loans, $5,644,700; the National City Bank reported an increase of $5,315,400. The National City Bank showed the largest loss in cash, $4,430,800; the First National lost $2,679,500.

Increases in loans, accompanied by loss of cash, during the crop-moving season may indicate rediscounts of country banks.

There were sixteen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, seven National and nine State. This compares with fifteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty in the week ending Sept. 5, 1903; thirty-two in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-nine in 1901. The total deficit of these sixteen banks was $1,826,350, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $7,301,400, out of the total of $1,217,084,000.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@1¾ per cent. Time money was in light demand at 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3¼ per cent. for four to six months. There was fair inquiry for commercial paper at 3¾@4 per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8730@4.8740 to 4.8760@4.8770, closing heavy at the lower rate. Gold exports were $1,000,000 in coin to Argentina.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money loaned on call at 1½@2½ per cent., averaging 2 per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5¼ per cent. for four months, 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper was in light demand at 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8005@4.8015 to 4.8635@4.8645, closing firm at the higher rate on account of the advance of the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Sept. 5, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$110,572,700
Net profits	134,323,400	.....	129,905,200
Deposits	1,217,084,000	$9,781,200	918,131,300
Circulation	38,980,700	1,256,300	45,871,400
Total	$1,506,360,800	$11,037,500	$1,202,480,600

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,117,242,600	$18,185,400	$924,415,800
Specie	271,264,900	*6,314,000	172,739,000
Legal-tend.	80,509,500	*1,112,700	74,093,800
Total	$1,469,017,000	$10,758,700	$1,171,245,600
Res. held	351,771,400	*7,428,700	246,329,800
Res. req'd.	304,271,000	*2,443,300	229,832,225
Surplus	$47,503,400	*$9,872,000	$17,226,975
U. S. dep.	23,364,500	*13,100	37,224,400

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $9,742,775; in 1901, $11,919,525; in 1900, $27,078,475; in 1899, $9,191,250; in 1898, $21,343,300; in 1897, $20,517,700.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1904	$13,500,173
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	9,930,830
From Jan. 1, 1904	392,285,308
From Jan. 1, 1903	404,782,119

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 30, 1904	$8,518,850
Week ended Sept. 1, 1903	8,284,127
From Jan. 1, 1904	$12,588,026
From Jan. 1, 1903	$28,014,890

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$29,000
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	15,192
From Jan. 1, 1904	9,464,275
From Jan. 1, 1903	8,782,289

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$1,908,185
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	5,500
From Jan. 1, 1904	72,695,923
From Jan. 1, 1903	83,626,196

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$1,879,185
From Jan. 1, 1904	63,231,648
From Jan. 1, 1903	74,843,907

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	$11,692

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$6,661
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	32,700
From Jan. 1, 1904	966,472
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,117,807

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$542,445
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	907,125
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,181,062
From Jan. 1, 1903	31,907,106

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$535,784
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	874,425
From Jan. 1, 1904	23,214,590
From Jan. 1, 1903	30,789,299

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$6,661
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	47,892
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,141,265
From Jan. 1, 1903	4,900,745

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$2,450,630
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	912,625
From Jan. 1, 1904	96,877,045
From Jan. 1, 1903	115,533,302

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1904	$2,443,969
Week ended Sept. 4, 1903	864,733
From Jan. 1, 1904	89,735,780
From Jan. 1, 1903	110,743,557

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealing during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Sep. 2. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July,	1904	4½				*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July	1, 1904	3				*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,600				*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904	
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr.	1, 1904	3	15	Aug. 23	13	Mar. 16	15 Aug. 23, 1904
2	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000				79	Aug. 22	72	Apr. 8	79 Aug. 22, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000				21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21 Mar. 9, 1904
91	98	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	July	1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	78 Oct. 24, 1903
22	23	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	June	1, 1904	3	92	Aug. 17	88¾	June 6	92 Aug. 17, 1904
3¾	4½	American Hide & Leather	11,274,100	May	15, 1904	1	26½	July 18	22	Aug. 17	22 Aug. 15, 1904
30	35	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep.	15, 1900	1½	5¼	Jan. 27	2¾	Jan. 5	4 Aug. 24, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	27,985,300				33½	Aug. 26	22½	June 1	33½ Aug. 26, 1904
80	92	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June	1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	2½ Dec. 16, 1901
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July	15, 1904	1¼	93	June 14	82	Jan. 6	90 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar.	5, 1904	6	95½	Apr. 21	92¼	Apr. 21	92¼ Apr. 21, 1904
							..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 23, 1894
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	July	1, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104 June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Apr.	1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108 Dec. 30, 1903
6	6½	Brunswick City	5,000,000				7	Jan. 23	5	July 18	5¼ Aug. 23, 1904
130	..	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug.	15, 1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904	
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July	1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	126½ Jan. 7, 1903
180	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July	15, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 12, 1886
123	140	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July	1, 1904	1¼	*162	Jan. 14	*161	Jan. 18	*161 Jan. 18, 1904
78	85	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,630,700	July	1, 1904	1¾	130	Aug. 13	124	Feb. 11	130 Aug. 13, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	June	29, 1904	2	89	June 17	82	Aug. 19	82 Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	July	1, 1904	1¾	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*135 July 6, 1904
180	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	11,646,800	Aug.	20, 1904	3½	176	Jan. 6	175	May 3	175 May 18, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July	1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	102¼ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July	1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
107	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July	20, 1904	1¾	110½	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 3	107½ Apr. 8, 1904
92	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000				65	Aug. 2	60	July 29	65 Aug. 2, 1904
70	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct.	2, 1898	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79 Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Sep.	1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179 Apr. 20, 1904
60	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1903	4	65	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	65 Aug. 23, 1904
180	..	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July	1, 1904	2	193	Feb. 16	168	Jan. 8	180 July 11, 1904
67	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1, 1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66 Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	22¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep.	29, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64 Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb.	20, 1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1 May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	20, 1902	1¼	3½	Jan. 22	2	Jan. 12	3 Apr. 15, 1904
22	26	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100				24¾	Jan. 22	19½	Jan. 7	23½ Aug. 24, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug.	1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June	1, 1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70½ June 7, 1904
132	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June	15, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539				3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July	15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	38 Dec. 29, 1903
6½	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				10¾	Jan. 22	5½	June 3	7 Aug. 26, 1904
80	85	**Evans. & Terre Haute** pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr.	15, 1904	2½	80	Aug. 18	72	Feb. 23	80 Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July.		1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July	1, 1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	65 June 18, 1903
42	45	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,553,000	Apr.	1, 1904	4	54	Feb. 3	40	May 12	43 Aug. 24, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000				..	.....	..	.....	29 Jan. 9, 1903
48	55	**General Chemical**	7,430,300	Dec.	1, 1903	1¾	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50½ Aug. 6, 1904
94	96½	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	July	1, 1904	1¾	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	95 Aug. 26, 1904
112	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July	1, 1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904	
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,129,200	Aug.	1, 1904	1½	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180 July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb.	1, 1904	4	..	.....	..	.....	*76 Oct. 13, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July	15, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*101 Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug.	1, 1904	1¾	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾ May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,800	Aug.	1, 1904	1¼	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95 Apr. 14, 1904
52	55	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug.	22, 1904	25c	54	Aug. 2	50¼	Jan. 13	54½ Aug. 3, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July	1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½ Apr. 6, 1904
35	38	International Power	6,400,000	May	20, 1902	2½	37¾	Aug. 1	26	Mar. 1	37¾ Aug. 1, 1904
12¾	14½	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,609,400				19¾	Apr. 12	10½	Jan. 11	13 Aug. 24, 1904
47	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May	2, 1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	52 Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	2,125,000	Sep.	1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*250 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000				..	.....	..	.....	12 May 21, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr.	2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan.	1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9 Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July	1, 1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55 Mar. 5, 1904
85	100	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June	15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	99½ Mar. 14, 1903
85	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June	15, 1904	2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95 May 19, 1904
200	275	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July	15, 1904	1	95	Feb. 23	85	June 17	80 Aug. 10, 1904
		Lake Shore	49,466,500	July	29, 1904	4	250	July 1	229	July 1	250 July 1, 1904
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000				14½	July 22	6¼	Mar. 21	14½ July 23, 1904
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	June	30, 1904	3½	11¢	Aug. 2	11¢	Feb. 25	11¢ Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June	30, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188 July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700				17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb.	28, 1903	1¼	53	July 12	45	Mar. 9	53 July 12, 1904
120	140	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July	29, 1904	2	138	Feb. 26	122	Jan. 22	129½ June 16, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug.	1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118 Apr. 18, 1901
184	188	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July	1, 1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½ May 5, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000				..	.....	..	.....	8¼ June 5, 1901
45	15¾	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	21,846,400				21¾	Jan. 8	15¾	Feb. 23	19½ Aug. 20, 1904
43	44	New Central Coal (£20)	1,000,000	Mar.	1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45 Feb. 2, 1904
105	..	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.	1, 1904	5	109¾	Aug. 15	101½	May 12	109¾ Aug. 15, 1904
..	..	New York Dock	7,000,000				20	Apr. 21	10	June 18	16 July 27, 1904
..	..	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr.	15, 1904	1	45	Aug. 15	40	Apr. 16	45 Aug. 15, 1904
45	48	New York & Harlem	3,628,050	July	1, 1904	2	405	June 30	400	June 30	405 June 30, 1904
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July	1, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131 Feb. 1, 1904
131	138	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	10,000,000	July	15, 1904	1½	*152½	Aug. 11	*140	Feb. 5	*152 Aug. 20, 1904
154	157½	Norfolk & Southern	12,500,000	July	15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central	2,000,000	Apr.	11, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	172 Aug. 17, 1904
			17,193,500	July	15, 1904	4	172	Aug. 17	150	June 14	
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June	1, 1902	1	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Dec. 13, 1900
3½	4¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	20, 1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4 May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July	1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*75½ Oct. 7, 1899
93	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug.	1, 1904	1¾	93	July 26	93	July 26	93 July 26, 1904
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar.	15, 1904	1	81¾	Jan. 23	74½	June 9	77¾ July 8, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,500	Aug.	25, 1904	2	*70	June 13	*68	May 31	*69 July 15, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Aug.	1, 1904	1½	..	.....	..	.....	83¼ June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July	1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117 May 15, 1899
62	63½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,780,200	Aug.	15, 1904	1¼	73	Aug. 25	55	Apr. 20	69¾ Aug. 27, 1904
150	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July	1, 1904	1¾	183½	Aug. 18	180½	July 21	183¾ Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July.		1904	3	.....	..	.....	140 Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,706,800				⅝	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅝ June 24, 1904
3¾	4	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May	8, 1903	½	4¼	Feb. 16	3¾	June 24	3¾ July 7, 1904
208	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July.		1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205 Apr. 29, 1904
28	45	Rutland pf.	9,057,000	Jan.	15, 1903	1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30 June 4, 1904
..	..	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,615,000	Mar.	1, 1902	2½	..	.....	..	.....	50 May 16, 1902
120	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & R. Ill. pf. ctf.	4,191,700	July	2, 1904	1½	126	July 15	122	Feb. 4	126 July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.					..	.....	..	.....	55 May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July	1, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	500,525	July.		1904	2½	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Sep.	1, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40 Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July	15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14 Apr. 11, 1899
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,600	July	15, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*95 Apr. 8, 1903
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,600				*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17 Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July	1, 1904	1¾	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11	158 Aug. 11, 1904
..	..	**United Fruit Co.**	12,575,500	July	15, 1904	2	113¾	June 13	96	Feb. 5	111¾ June 14, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,000	July	1, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	225 Aug. 12, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,018,600	July	1, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10¾ Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	9,945,800	Dec.	1, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	48 June 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,100,000	Mar.	30, 1904	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175 Oct. 16, 1903
17	18½	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,641,800				20	Apr. 20	20	Apr. 20	20 Apr. 20, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July	30, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	5¼ Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov.	20, 1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	10 Sep. 14, 1900
180	187	**West. El. & Mfg.** 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	July	11, 1904	2½	194	Jan. 18	180	Aug. 17	185 Aug. 30, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

AN EXPENSIVE LUNCH.

Making Pocket Money in the Market Often Very Expensive—Present Extent of Speculative Trading.

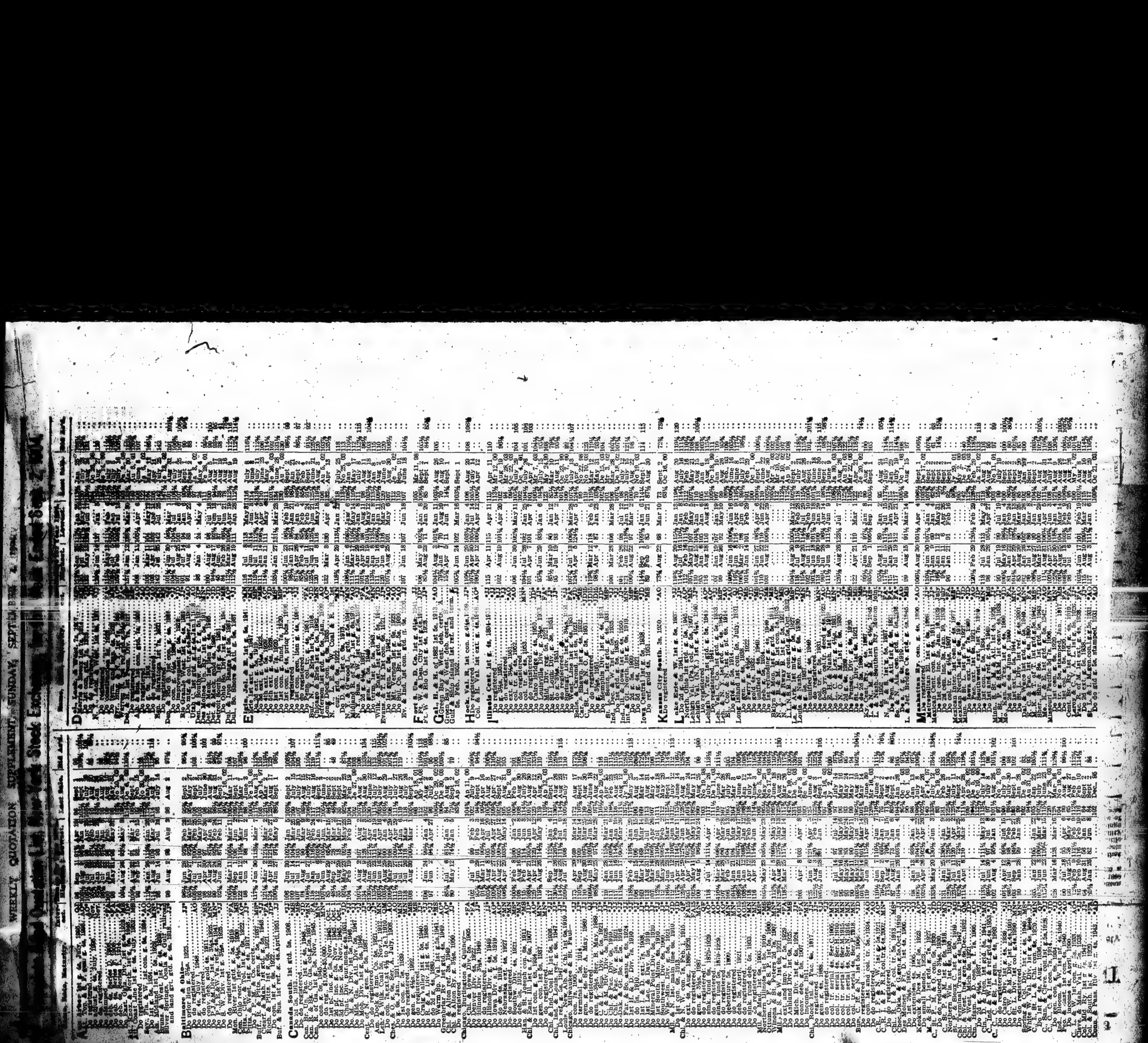
Some surprise has been caused by the activity in the stock market in recent weeks, especially on days when it has universally been stated that the public was taking no part in the market, and that all, or practically all, the trading represented transactions made by professionals. Probably some confusion exists as to terms, "the public" being, in the minds of many, a very indefinite phrase. While there are a great many persons in stocks directly connected with the Stock Exchange either as members or as partners in Stock Exchange firms who are constantly in the market, that is not the public.

The public is composed of those who buy stocks for investment, and who, when they have paid for them, put them away in their safe deposit boxes and forget all about them. Their purchases are made through brokers, but they are not members of the Exchange, and they are as much professional traders as the members who are actually on the floor of the Exchange and who trade there for their own account. The market is not considered as having passed into the hands of the public until the buyers include a great many other than those who follow the game as a living, staying constantly to scalp the market, or who are constantly in the market for the sake of gambling. The market is as active as it is without any general public buying, for the reason that of late the number of professional traders of the character described has greatly increased.

To what extent such traders operate, and how actively their operations respond to general bull movements is often illustrated by the following, recently related with much glee by one of the

man well known in the Street dropped into a Stock Exchange office, and, "just to make lunch money," sold short about 5,000 shares of the Metropolitan stocks, which on the particular day in question were fluctuating in rather wild fashion, offering large profits if the trader was fortunate enough to be on the right side. After selling the stock the young man went out to take the lunch the price of which he was to make in the market while he was gone. He stayed a good while at his lunch, and when he came back the stock was up several points. The game had gone against him, but his disposition was not to settle it, had matter worse by sending good money after bad, so he gave the order to cover his stock back. Without counting commissions and costs he was out $15,000, which represents the profit of many days' work.

Stock Exchange Quotations for Stocks and Bonds



1905

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	91¾	Sep 2	84	Jan 7	91¾ Sept 2	91¼	91¾
Do do registered	J J*	87¼	Apr 23	87¼	Apr 23	87¼ Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1933	M N	96	Jul 12	91	Mar 14	96¼ Sept 1	95¼	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	111¼	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	111¼ Mar 8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	91	Feb 24	91	Feb 25	91 Feb 25	98	98
Do do small	J J*	94	Aug 8	94	Aug 8	94 Aug 8	94	98
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J J*	125¾	May 31	125¾	Jun 1	125¾ Aug 3	125¾	133½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	O J	121	Apr 22	120	Jan 15	121 Apr 22	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	94½	Jul 8	90	Apr 11	94½ July 8	94½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	M N	114	Jan 13	113½	May 9	115¾ May 9	111¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	O J	..	..	..	..	101¾ Je 30, 02	..	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	O J	92½	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	92½ July 29	91¾	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½ June 27	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	115¼	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115¾ Aug 18	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1925	*A J	..	..	..	..	118 De 1, 99	117	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*A J	113½	Jun 9	113½	Jun 9	113¼ June 9	113½	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917	*A J	118	Jul 6	113	Jul 6	118 July 6	113½	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	J J	106¾	Jun 29	100	Feb 9	106¾ June 29	102	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	76½ Sept 2	76	77
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	..	..	..	108½ Aug., 04	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g., mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 19	100 Sept 2	100	160¼
Do do registered	J J*	99¾	Jun 10	98	Jan 6	99½ June 10	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	101 Aug 15	100¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	98¾ May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	99½ No 8, 02	100¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	93¼	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	91¾ Aug 30	..	91¼
Do do registered	*F A	91½	Jun 28	86	Jan 20	89¾ Aug 24	..	91
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91¼	Jul 16	85¾	Mar 14	87¾ Aug 26	89½	90
Do do registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	91 Ja 17, 03	89	89
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	106¾	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	105¾ July 7	105¾	..
Do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102 Mar 31	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95 Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	..	..	..	107¾ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	105 Oc 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	A O*	..	..	..	..	103½ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	109½	Jun 16	106¾	Jan 4	108¾ Aug 31	108	108¾
Do registered	*J J	108¾	Jan 28	103½	Jun 15	107¾ Aug 29	107½	107¾
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	100¾	Jan 8	98	Mar 10	100¾ Aug 30	100¾	100¾
Do do registered	*J D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98 Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S	101¾	Aug 27	98½	Mar 1	100 Sept 1	99½	100
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	..	..	..	..	114 Fe 6, 02	106½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	121 No 21, 03	117¾	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J D	..	..	..	..	130 Ja 21, 03	127¾	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	112¼	Jan 18	103¾	Apr 10	109¾ Apr 19	100	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	122	Jan 16	121¼	Jul 20	121¾ July 20	119½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	O J	120	Jan 20	121	July 20	121 July 20	119	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	106½	Apr 30	103½	Apr 13	106¾ June 9	104¾	..
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	97¼	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¼ May 20	96½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Se 24, 03	100	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	113½	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	113½ Sept 1	115½	..
R. W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922	A O	119½	Aug 24	115½	May 6	119¾ Aug 24	..	119½
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	J J*	..	..	..	..	113¾ Ja 20, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	104½	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104½ Apr 5	103¾	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	107½	Apr 29	102½	Apr 23	107½ Aug 23	103½	..
Do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101 Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	131½ Ap 20, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾ Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	106¾ My 14, 03	100¾	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992	M S	104	Aug 16	100½	Mar 18	104 Aug 27	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	100 De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112½ Apr 12	110	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	..	..	..	..	120 Ap 20, 03	120¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	..	..	..	127 No 28, 03	128	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	132¾	Aug 2	125¼	Apr 19	132¾ Aug 2	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con.g. 4s, 1996	A O*	102	Jan 16	96¼	Jan 4	101¾ Sept 2	101¾	102
Do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	96½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J J*	95	Aug 19	87½	Feb 25	94½ Sept 1	94¼	94¾
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	112	Aug 25	112	Aug 25	112 Aug 25	108½	..
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	M S	102	Aug 2	96¼	Feb 26	102 Aug 30	101¾	103
N. P. Fe. pr.ln.ry.& l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997	Q J	102¾	Aug 2	101¾	Jan 4	103¾ Sept 1	103	103½
Do registered	Q J	104½	Jun 21	101	Mar 3	104½ Aug 22	103½	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾	Jun 11	70¾	Feb 24	73¾ Sept 2	74	74¾
Do do registered	Q F	73¾	Jun 11	68¾	Feb 8	73¾ Sept 17	72	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97½	Aug 16	97½ Aug 16	97½	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s—								
B. & Q. col. 1921	J J*	98¾	Jul 13	93½	Jan 6	96¾ Sept 2	96¾	97¼
Do do registered	J J	98	Jul 13	93	Jan 8	97 Aug 26	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	123¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	123¼ Mar 9	123	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132 Jy 28, 99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	..	..	..	112¾ Jy 23, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	106½	Jan 29	105½	Apr 11	105¾ Apr 11	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	96½	Aug 22	90½	Aug 22	90½ Aug 22	90¾	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948	Q M	94	Aug 16	83	May 3	94 Aug 16	87	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Aug 24	111	Feb 8	110 Aug 31	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110	Jul 7	110	Jul 7	110 July 7	110¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	..	..	..	..	108½ Jy 9, 02	109¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	May 13	105	Jan 10	100½ Aug 16	109½	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½ June 16	102½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	110¼	Jun 27	108	Jan 11	108¼ Aug 5	108¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106¾	Mar 31	103¾	Jun 25	105¾ June 25	105	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	90 No 11, 98	90	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B,1941	*F A	..	..	..	..	92½ De 28, 03	92	93¼
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. 3½s,1916	M N*	98	Jul 16	95½	Mar 25	98 Aug 31	96	99
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½ June 27	118	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	108¼ Au 21, 03	113½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96 Jan 8	94	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser.C	J J*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	98¾ Apr 4	94	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con.g.4½s,A.1940	A O*	110½	Aug 2	108	Apr 25	110½ Aug 3	111	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	111½	Jan 29	109¾	Jan 4	110 Mar 5	111	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	110	Aug 17	110	Aug 17	110 Aug 17	110¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	102	Jul 6	101¾	Jan 22	102 July 6	103¼	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	91¾ Aug 3	92¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	..	..	..	127¾ Oc 28, 02	120¼	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121 Mar 4	119¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	110	Apr 11	110	Apr 11	110 Apr 11	121¾	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	105¼	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105 Mar 26	105½	106
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	..	..	..	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Au 28, 03	110	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	99¼	Sep 2	94½	Feb 23	99¼ Sept 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 16, 97	102¼	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112½ Mr 7, 00	108½	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	J J*	106½	Apr 20	106¾	Apr 20	106¾ Apr 20	108¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	106½	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F*	123½	Jan 18	120¾	May 11	121 May 14	118½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101 July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr 9	121¼ Aug 3	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	110½	Apr 20	107¾	Feb 8	110 May 20	111½	..
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939	*A O	112¾	Aug 12	109¼	Jan 16	112¾ Aug 15	113	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	..	..	..	..	120 Oc 11, 01	117½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928	A O	..	..	..	..	112½ De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	113½	Mar 7	114½	Sep	2 114½ Sept 2	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J D*	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	111½	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	114¼	May 4	114¼	May 4	114¼ May 4	113¼	..
Reading Co. ren. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	96¾ Sept 2	99¾	100
Do registered	*J J	100	Aug 25	98	May 6	100 Aug 25	..	98½
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g.,1951	*A O	96	Jul 14	91¾	Jan 4	95¾ Aug 31	95¾	96
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911	*J D	119½	Mar 1	119½	Apr 2	119½ Apr 2	117¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	111½	Jul 28	110¾	Jun 10	111½ July 28	111	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	68	Jun 27	63½	Mar 29	68 June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	..	..	..	..	92 Mr 23, 03	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	104	May 3	100¾	May 10	104¾ May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	92	Aug 26	84	May 31	92 Aug 26	..	92
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	103	Feb 1	103¼	May 3	103¼ June 2	104¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	106¾	Jun 24	103¾	May 17	103¾ June 24	104¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	*J J	127	Jun 21	122¾	Mar 14	125¼ Aug 23	125	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	113¾	Jan 18	111¾	Sept 1	111¾ Sept 1	111¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1908	J J*	96½	May 12	96	Apr 14	96¼ Aug 5	98	100¾
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	110	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100 Jan 21	99	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	97½	Aug 24	79¾	Feb 26	85 Sept 2	84¾	85
Do 5 yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1909	J D*	94	Aug 15	94	Aug 15	94 Aug 15	94	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	122½	Aug 22	118½	Feb 4	122½ Aug 22	122½	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936	A O*	86	Sep 2	78	Jan 7	85¾ Sept 2	..	85¾
Do do registered	..	78¾	Jan 16	77½	Jan 18	78½ Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. ctf., 1989	M N*	97½	Sep 2	91½	Jul 8	97½ Sept 2	97	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82½	Aug 27	70¾	July 26	82½ Aug 27	80	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1952	*J D	80	Sep 1	65½	Jun 1	79¾ Sept 2	78½	80
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111	Aug 9	107¾	Apr 1	111 Aug 9	111¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	133¾	Aug 27	130	Jan 5	133¾ Aug 27	135½	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	110	Jun 15	107½	Jan 4	109¾ July 7	110	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	110¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M D*	111¼	Apr 19	106¾	May 11	111¼ Aug 9	111¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 6s, 1937	*J D	104	Aug 12	100	Jan 4	104¾ Aug 12	104¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 6, 01	102½	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	104¼	Aug 10	100¼	Aug 10	104¼ Aug 10	104¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	125 Ap 4, 00	124	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	135¾	Apr 23	125	Apr 26	135 Ap 26, 04	127¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J D*	116¾	Sep 1	110¾	Mar 10	116¾ Sept 1	110	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D*	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117 Jan 11	117¾	..
Do registered	J D*	..	..	..	..	112 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	*J D	110	Jan 7	110	Jan 7	110 Jan 7	110	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	115¾ De 11, 01	99½	..
S. Fe & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1910	*J J	..	..	..	..	110 Ja 2, 02	99½	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950	A O*	82¾	Aug 30	66	Jan 8	81¾ Sept 1	81¼	82
Do col. tr. ref. 4s, 1911	M N*	102¾	Aug 24	98	Jan 16	102¾ Aug 30	102	102½
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J	98	May 23	92	Aug 1	92¼ Aug 10	94½	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*J D	..	..	..	..	100 Se 9, 03	105¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	F A*	106½	Jul 18	104¾	Jan 4	106½ July 19	104¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J*	105¾	Sep 2	102	Jan 15	105¾ Sept 2	105¾	..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929	J J*	108	Sep 2	105¾	Feb 23	108 Sept 2	106¾	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J	..	..	..	..	111¾ My 2, 00	..	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	..	..	..	..	103 Ja 26, 03	101½	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
4 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	*J D	101½	May 27	101¼	Jul 8	101¾ Sept 1	101¾	..
Do g. 4s, Cal. Ext.	A O*	95	Aug 17	91¾	Feb 10	94¾ Sept 1	94	94½
Do g. 4s, Ore. Ext.	M N*	95	Aug 17	91¾	Feb 10	94¾ Sept 1	94	94½
Do do registered	M N*	95¼	Aug 17	91¾	Feb 10	94¾ Sept 1	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid	Ask'd.
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100¾ Apr 28	106	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	101½	Jul 29	97½	Mar 11	100¾ Sept 2	99½	..
Do registered	F A*	..	..	..	..	98¼ Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	88¾	Aug 29	84	Jan 6	88¾ Sept 2	88¾	89¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	107	Aug 22	107	Aug 23	107 Aug 23	107	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 12	100½	Jan 28	103¾ Apr 12	102½	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	100	Apr 25	100¾	Mar 9	107 June 1	1E	..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	*M N	108	Apr 28	103	Jan 19	107 Aug 1	106½	106½
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	..	..	..	..	105 De 18, 03	104	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933	*M N	103¼	Jul 7	103¼	Jul 7	103¼ July 7	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112 Apr 14	110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	113¾ Aug 1	112	113
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921	*A O	94	Jul 30	90½	Jan 5	94 July 30	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	..	..	..	..	127¼ Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 5s, 1920	J J*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121 May 6	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 25	130 Apr 26	129½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	107	Jun 8	104¾	Jul 23	104¾ July 23	104¾	106
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100 Jan 8	99½	..
Sun A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	87	Jun 28	78	Jan 4	85½ Sept 2	83½	86
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st. g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	108	May 28	103	Jan 18	107½ Aug 31	107½	109
Do do March, 1910	J J	108¾	Jun 17	105¾	Jul 1	107¾ Aug 8	106¾	110¾
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1950	*A O	102	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102 May 6	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	102 Oc 22, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102 Apr 12	104¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	115¾	Jun 14	114¾	Apr 18	115¾ June 14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	119	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	119 Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1906-37	M N	110	Apr 30	107	Jan 6	109 Aug 9	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	105¾	Feb 19	103	Mar 9	105 Mar 9	105¼	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101 Feb 5	101¾	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	..	..	..	111½ Oc 30, 02	102¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103 Jan 29	98	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	118	Jun 14	111	Feb 25	117 Sept 2	117	117¾
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 29	110 Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	97½	Aug 26	95¾	Jan 8	95 Sept 2	95	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996	J J	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114 July 18	114½	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	98	Jun 30	93½	Mar 17	97 Aug 22	97¾	98
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	117½	Aug 26	113	Apr 12	117½ Aug 26	120	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	96¾	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	94¾ Aug 24	94¾	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118 May 12	115	..
E. T. Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	113	Aug 29	113	Mar 15	115 Aug 20	114¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	121	Sep 1	117	May 3	121 Sept 1	119¾	121½
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	112	Jun 23	109	Apr 20	112 July 11	108	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	121	Jun 21	118¾	Apr 18	122¼ Aug 18	122	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124	Jul 28	120	Jan 7	124 July 28	122¼	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	110¾	Jun 13	114	Mar 16	116 Aug 11	116	118
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	A O	112¾	Jun 2	112	Jun 21	112¾ June 24	112¾	..
Rich. & Meckien. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	87½	Jul 26	87½	Jul 26	87½ July 26	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	106	Apr 30	103¼	Jan 5	103¾ June 20	106¼	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	116	Aug 12	110	Jan 18	116 Aug 15	112¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	112¼	Apr 29	110¼	May 10	110¼ May 10	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103 Mar 29	102	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911	M S	..	..	..	..	112¾ Ja 6, 03	106	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916	M S	..	..	..	..	123 Fe 8, 02	113½	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110 June 28	107	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	..	..	..	115 Ja 6, 03	110¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	..	..	..	..	108 No 0, 03	107	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1

Complete Bond Quotations, 1st New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 3, 1904.—Continued.

Where Sold.	Interest Period.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Week Ending Sept. 3. Highest.	Lowest.
Rio Grande W. 1st mtg. 4s, 1939	*MN	90¾ Jul 9		87½ Jan 6		90¾ July 30	
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1945	*JD	107¾ Aug 26		103½ Jan 1		107¾ Sept 1	
Do purchase money, 5s, 1949	*FA	109 Jul 28		99 Feb 26		109 Sept 1	
Rich. & Dan. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1936	*MS	102½ Jul 29		100 Mar 8		102½ July 29	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1936	*JJ	120½ Jun 27		113¾ Apr 5		120½ June 27	
New York & Queens Co. 1st con. gold 5s, 1941	*FA	122 Jan 18		120½ Feb 2		122 Mar 21	
Do Purchase 5s, 1909	*FA	107 Mar 15		100 Feb 2		101 Mar 15	
N. Y. & Fish. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	100 Mar 15		100 Mar 15		100 Mar 15	
Pac. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MS	103¾ Aug 2		80½ Jun 14		101¾ Aug 2	
Do 5s gtd. g. 5s, 1904	JD	106 May 26		101 Jan 6		101¾ July 28	
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	124½ Jul 18		113¾ Feb 2		124½ July 18	
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS	104 Feb 2		103 Apr 2		103 Aug 9	
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	109¾ Jan 28		106¾ Jan 22		107 July 23	
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD	107 Aug 10		104 Mar 5		107 Aug 23	
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ	101¾ Feb 6		101 Mar 5		101 Mar 5	
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MS	103 Mar 30		103½ Aug 19		103½ Aug. 29	
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	..		..		109 Fe 5, 07	
West. Gas con. tr. g. 5s, 1933	*MN	..		..		107¾ Ja 16, 01	
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.							
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 6s, Nov. 1, 1915	QF	95¾ Apr 29		85 Mar 14		98 July 8	
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MSN	87 Aug 29		79 Jan 4		84 Sept 2	
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 5s, 1915	MS	88 Jan .8		82 Mar 15		87 Aug 16	
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*J	82½ Aug 26		74 Jan 18		82½ Aug 26	
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..		..		103 Ja 10, 00	
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	73¼ Aug 31		59⅝ Feb 8		73 Sept 2	
Do registered		72 Sep 2		57¾ Mar 16		73 Sept 2	
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5% year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	*AO	68½ Jan 22		61½ Jun 10		67¾ Sept 2	
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911	*JJ	..		..		99 Se 16, 03	
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..		..		89 Jy 17, 99	
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	92 Feb 23		92 Feb 23		92 Feb 23	
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	103¾ Jul 25		103¼ Mar 16		106⅝ Aug 17	
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103 Jan 29		97 Feb 8		101½ Sept 1	
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	..		..		98 Fe 24, 03	
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	102 Aug 29		92¾ Apr 4		101¾ Sept 2	
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¾ Apr 23		87 May 9		89 July 19	
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JD	66 Feb 29		65¾ Feb 29		65¾ June 8	
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47 Jan 23		35 Jan 4		46 July 30	
Do inc. g. 5s, 1946		4¼ Jan 23		3 May 2		2½ Aug 30	
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	85 Aug 27		80 Aug 1		84⅝ Sept 2	
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112½ Apr 23		107½ Jan 7		111½ Aug 25	
U. S. Steel Co. 2d s. f. 5s, 1963	*AO	107¾ Jul 9		97⅝ Jan 6		107¾ July 30	
COAL AND IRON.							
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1965	J*	..		..		..	
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1936	AO	103 Jan 11		93¾ Mar 11		103 Aug 23	
Do 30-yr. conv. deb. 5s, 1943	*FA	97 Jan 4		87 Mar 7		97 June 28	
Do do trust Co. certfs		98 Jul 28		87 Feb 29		98 July 28	
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1953	*MJS	105 Feb 29		105 Feb 29		105 Mar 8	
Grand River C. & I. 1st 6s, 1918	AO	105¾ Jul 26		99¾ Jul 26		107½ July 26	
Jay & Co. C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1909	JJ	..		..		107 My 22, 07	
Do 2d g. 5s, 1928	JJ	..		..		100 Dec 27, 05	
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1957	JJ	..		..		100¾ Fe 24, 05	
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..		..		103 Oc 24, 05	
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 6s, 1951	JJ	92 Jul 7		81¾ Jan 26		92 July 30	
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	106 Apr 30		102 Mar 7		106 Apr 30	
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	106 Jun 6		101¾ Jan 22		103 Aug 5	
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..		..		102 De 28, 00	
De Barde C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105 Jun 11		100¾ Jan 6		102 Aug 5	
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73 Feb 29		68¾ Jul 11		68½ Sept 2	
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.							
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	94 Jun 30		90 May 31		94 June 30	
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..		..		100½ Ap 8, 02	
Do registered	QJ	..		..		103¼ Oc 30, 01	
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	JJ*	..		..		106 Oc 7, 99	
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	100¾ May 13		100¾ May 13		103¾ June 22	
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MS	..		..		103¾ Jul 2, 98	
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cer. 5s, 1938	*JJ	106 Aug 19		105 Feb 8		106 Aug 19	
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	105¼ Sep 2		101¼ Jan 2		105¼ Sept 2	
Do do registered		..		..		103¾ Ja 29, 03	
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	107 Jun 14		107 Jun 14		107 June 20	
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	JJ	108¾ Apr 27		101¾ Apr 2		108¾ July 28	

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 2, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 2, $30,151,400

Week ended Sept. 2, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	20
American Hide & Leather 6s	87	87	84	84	17
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103¼	103¼	73
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	94⅞	93	94⅞	95	5
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93	93	93	93	4
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	98¼	99¼	1
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	100½	100½	98¼	98½	23
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95¾	95⅞	95¼	95⅝	271
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103	22
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	22
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	51
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	21
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	80⅞	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛	225
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98½	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	7
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111	112	111	112	104
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	84	85	84	84½	156
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	46⅛	48¼	46⅝	48⅛	221
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	33¼	35	33¼	35	163
Central Ohio reor. 4½s	109¼	109¼	108¼	109¼	4
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133¼	133½	133½	132½	24
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100¼	99⅝	100¼	62
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	95
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	108	105¾	105¾	40
Chicago & Alton 3½s	78½	79½	78½	79¼	67
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. Jt. 4s	97½	97½	96¾	96¾	100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	46
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102⅛	102⅜	102¼	102¼	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105	102	105	105	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	119	119	119	119	18
Chicago & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	20
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, La C. & Dav. 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. term. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	85	87	84⅞	86⅞	984
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	40
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	73⅞	76⅝	73½	76	1,635
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	74	74½	74	74	140
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron consv. 5s, tr. rcts	72¾	73¼	72¼	72½	10
Colorado Midland 4s	62	64	62	64	22
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	84½	84	84	41
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	177⅝	178½	177⅝	178½	179
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67¼	73¼	67	73	11,237
Consolidated Tobacco 4s reg	68½	72	68½	72	8
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	24
Distillers' Securities 5s	65½	67½	65½	67⅝	351
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99	98⅝	98⅝	24
Erie general lien 4s	86¾	87⅛	86¾	86⅝	130
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	91⅝	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	10
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107	107	107	107	11
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	103½	106½	103½	106½	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	85	85¼	84½	85	16
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Georgia & Alabama 1st con. 5s	106½	108½	106½	108½	8
Green Bay deb. B	14	14½	13½	14½	73
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103½	103½	103	103½	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	108	108	108	108	1
International Steam Pump 6s	102	102	101¼	101½	8
Iowa Central refunding 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114½	114	113½	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	85¼	86	85¼	85¼	252
Kansas City Southern 3s	72½	73	72½	73	18
Kanzas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	88
Kings County Elec. Light & Power 6s	122½	122¼	122¼	122¼	4
Lackawanna Steel 5s	101⅞	102	101½	101⅝	18
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	2
Lake Shore deb 4s	101⅝	101⅝	100	100	104
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103½	23
Long Island unified 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
Long Island refunding 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	78
Louis & Nash., Mob. & Mont. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	16
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	104⅞	104⅞	102	102⅛	16
Manhattan Railway cons. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	41
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	8
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	7
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Mexican Central 4½s	92	92	92	92	43
Mexican Central consol. 4s	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	5
Mexican Central 1st income	14½	15¼	14¼	15⅛	60
Mexican Central 2d income	8½	8½	8½	8½	10
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111¼	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	79¾	80¼	79⅞	80¼	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103	103¼	103	103½	22
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	5
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝	69
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	76¼	76½	76¼	76½	30
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	59
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	2
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	10
New York Dock 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	56
New York & Northern 1st 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	42
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	34
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74½	74½	74½	74½	79
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105⅛	105⅞	105⅛	105⅞	70
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	118	119	118	119	5
Oregon Railroad & Nav. con 4s	102½	103	102¾	103	88
Oregon Short Line partic 4s	98	97	96	96¾	553
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½	98¼	99¼	98¼	99¼	861
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Reading general 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	44
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	32
Rio Grande Western 4s	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s	117	117	117	117	1
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	104
St. L. & I. Mountain, River & Gulf Div. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	5
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	95	95	94¾	95	229
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	25
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	78¾	80	78½	79⅛	422
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. Cent. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Mann., Mont. ext. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	14
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85⅞	86	85⅞	85⅞	57
Seaboard Air Line 4s	102½	102¾	102½	102½	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	81¼	82¼	81¼	82	104
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	10
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Southern Pacific 4s	97¼	97¼	96⅝	96⅝	39
Southern Pacific 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	20
Southern Railway 1st 5s	116¾	117	116¼	117	35
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	97¼	97¼	95	95	12
Standard Rope & Twine inc.	2½	2½	2½	2½	6
Tex & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	3
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Third Avenue 4s	96½	96½	96	96½	63
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	77⅞	78	77¾	77⅞	4
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	86	87	86	87	39
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105¾	105	105	54
Union Pacific conv. 4s	106⅝	105¾	104½	105¼	1,616
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84½	84½	84	84	56
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	85	85	84¼	84¾	306
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	78⅝	80¾	78⅜	80	3,657
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	79¾	80	79¼	80	2
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	68½	68¾	68½	68½	14
Wabash 1st 5s	117¼	118	117¼	118	6
Wabash 2d 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	61⅝	65	61½	64½	2,037
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110	110	110	110	2
West Shore 4s	108½	108½	106½	106½	11
West Shore 4s, registered	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	1
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105	105⅞	105	105⅞	30
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅞	7
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90	89½	90	7
Total sales					$27,788,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s coupon	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Republic of Cuba 2d in. pd	101½	101⅝	99⅞	101	151
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94⅛	2,207
Total sales					$2,368,000

STATE BONDS.

Alabama, Class A	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	4
Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	2
Tennessee Settlement 3s, small	95	95	95	95	89
Total sales					$6,900
Grand total					$30,151,400

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104¾	Jun. 9	105¼ Aug. 26
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	106⅞	Mar. 28	105¾	Jan. 15	106⅞ Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 11	105¾	Jun. 4	106⅝ July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	109⅜	Jan. 6	106⅝	July 12	106⅝ July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	132⅝	Apr. 20	132⅝	May 26	132⅝ May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¼	Jun. 2	133 Jun. 25
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	105½	Aug. 23	105¼ Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	104⅞	Aug. 24	104⅞ Aug. 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	106⅝	Mar. 16	104⅝	Aug. 15	105 Aug. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small						107 Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.					121 Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. J.	111⅝	Mar. 4	111⅜	Mar. 4	111⅝ Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	100¼	May 10	97½	July 18	97½ July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid		101⅞	Aug. 10	99⅝	Jun. 6	101 Sep. 2
Imp. Jap Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs I. p.		94⅜	Sep. 2	92¾	July 21	94⅛ Sep. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	102¾	May 31	102¼	Sep. 1	102¾ Sep. 1, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	100		100		102 Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s	J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102¾	July 8	102¾ July 8, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	102¾	Jan. 28	101	July 12	101 July 12, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.					1¼ Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95¼	Mar. 3	96 Aug. 29, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.						96¼ Aug. 19, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29	95 Aug. 29, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.						117 Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts		8	Jan. 22	6¼	May 11	6¼ July 25, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	92¾	Mar. 16	91⅝	Mar. 14	92¾ Mar. 16, 1904

SEPT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct'l.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	220	230
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	333	350
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Sep. 1, 04	4150	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	150	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	270	275
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	185
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	214	215
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	148	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	380	390
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	155	..
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	605	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	150	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	150	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	163	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	510	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	345	375
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,030,000	6	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	257
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	230	240
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	172½	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	200,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	8	..	July 1, 04	280	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May, 1904	190	200
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	405	420
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	..
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	116	120
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	195	203
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	255	265
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	500	510
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	10	..	July 1, 04	530	..
Riverside	100,000	2	S	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	2	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	950	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
24th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	180	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	122	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	175	180
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	97
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
West. Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	575	..

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct'l.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 2, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30,04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16, 04	360	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	197½	200
Broadway Trust	708,000	..	..	.....	142½	147½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	..	June 30,04	330	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1360	..
City	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	490	500
Colonial	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	300	310
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	150
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	225	..
Equitable Trust	8,000,000	2½	Q	June 30,04	645	665
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1360	1380
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	530	..
Flatbush	200,000	8	S	July 1, 04	120	..
Franklin	1,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	570	580
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	..	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	460	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	12	S	June 27,04	900	925
Law'y'rs' Mtg.In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	180	190
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	325	330
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	340	350
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	..	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	120	Q	June 30,04	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	580	605
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30,04	865	880
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	5	..	Aug. 1, 04	220	230
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 04	120	130
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 30,04	1000	1020
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Security & T.	8,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	660	680
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30,04	265	280
People's Trust	1,000,000	7	S	July 1, 04	300	320
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	..
Standard	1,250,000	8	S	June 30,04	320	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	8	Q	June 30,04	670	..
Title Insurance	1,500,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	425	450
Union	1,000,000	20½	Q	July 11, 04	1850	1900
U. S. Mtg. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30,04	410	425
United States	2,000,000	20	S	July 1, 04	1425	1470
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	205
Washington	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	385	395
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	310	320
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	170

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Sd. & Tmm	$4,478,300					
Do preferred	6,577,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	97	98
Bay State	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*15	18
Binghamton Gas						
Co. 1st mtge. 5s, 1923	200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	97	98
Do 1st mtge. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1904	97	98
Buffalo City	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	97	98
††Do 5s, 1947	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	97	98
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	2,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	110
Columbia Gas 1st						
5s, 1927	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.Y.						
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Consumers' Gas						
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SEPT

1904

A CURIOUS STEEL SITUATION.

Threatened Price Reductions and Strength of Stocks.

Seldom has Wall Street run across such a peculiar situation as it is confronted with to-day in the steel trade and its representative stock issue. Everywhere there is talk of a reduction in prices, yet steel shares are strong, for it is argued a reduction in prices will ultimately revive the demand and bring about a boom in steel. But in those lines of steel products where all price reduction talk is tabooed, as in steel rails, the argument is exactly reversed. There will be heavy orders for steel rails at high prices, profits will be large, consequently stocks should boom. Whichever way the stock market bear may turn he finds a gun loaded with arguments which confuse him and put him to rout.

But, curious as this situation is, still more remarkable is the attitude assumed toward the policy of reducing prices by the independents and by the Steel Corporation, or the trust, itself. When the trust was originally formed it was heralded far and wide that one of the great benefits it would confer would be on the steel trade in particular, on its shareholders and on the business world in general. By its almost absolute control of output, the its officers Directors, and promoters announced, it would be enabled to maintain prices on such a level as to always insure a handsome profit, and with such stability as to remove that uncertainty as to future quotations which not only causes anxiety, but often loss, to the consumer and producer alike. All the world applauded what was called a laudable intention, but applause is ephemeral, and all that it needed to turn public opinion was a somewhat extended period of depression. Prices, it was said, were too high and should be reduced. The corporation, however, true to its originally announced policy, refused to consent to any reduction. Then its competitors, known as the independents—taking advantage of the fact that the trust had pledged itself to the policy of maintaining prices and was trying to live up to it—began to make secret cuts right and left, all the time reaffirming in public their adherence to schedule prices.

At last the time arrived where the Steel Corporation's officials decided to call a halt to these inroads on its business, and at the last meeting of one of the important pools its representatives openly announced that they were in favor of making a lower public schedule. That would have taken the wind out of the sails of the independents, and they objected, with such success that the lower schedule was not adopted, the independents being numerically strong enough to outvote the trust.

Now, however, the statement is made that this week a public reduction will be decided on at an adjourned meeting of the same pool which last week voted down such a scheme. It would seem to be evident that the trust must have succeeded in bringing some very strong pressure to bear on certain of the independents to secure this change in opinion. Just what that pressure was is not known, but it is believed that it was nothing more nor less than the method employed by Standard Oil interests in other business lines, namely, threats of cutting prices to the bone. It must be remembered that Standard Oil interests have been in the ascendency of the Steel Corporation's affairs for many months.

ADVANCE IN JAPANESES.

Broadening Demand for the New Bonds —Some Reasons That Prompt Their Purchase.

Recent foreign advices have in some instances, at least, inclined to the view that the strength shown more or less consistently by the various issues of Russian State bonds traded in on the European Bourses was the result of a carefully planned support by Russian interests, as well, perhaps, as support given by French bankers who have too much at stake to neglect any opportunity to maintain the status of securities in which French capital has been invested to the extent of many billions of francs. That the reverses suffered by Russia have not been effective in depressing her securities seems indeed unexplainable, except on the supposition that they have been given direct support. During the past week the natural course of events seemed to be more logically reflected in the price of the bonds of the two belligerent countries, but even now that Russia is facing a double defeat the price of her bonds is yielding but little. On the other hand, however, the past week has seen a very substantial improvement in the new Japanese bonds, part of which issue was floated in this country. The trading in these bonds on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been unusually large, and, as stated, the price has advanced sharply. The prospect of new loans, both by Russia and Japan, in the near future naturally suggests the thought that the strength of the belligerent bonds is brought about with a view of facilitating new flotations, but at least so far as the local movement in the Japanese bonds is concerned it is the assertion of the buyers that their purchases have reference to no such event, and that they have been buyers of the bonds because of their belief in their value as investments. Even at this date the issue of foreign securities in this market is looked upon by many as nothing more than an experiment, which in the case of the Japanese issue was very successful, more because of the fact that American sentiment favors Japan in its struggle with Russia than because of any broadening of the American market for such securities in general.

For the Japanese bonds it is claimed that no other investment can be found yielding as good a rate of interest that offers any better, or even as good, security as that underlying these bonds. One of the largest buyers of the bonds during the past week was Sig. H. Rosenblatt, who states that the demand both here and abroad has increased very perceptibly within recent weeks, and rather from investors than from speculators, who might naturally be expected to buy the bonds, in the expectation of a substantial advance if the success of the Japanese is as complete as seems indicated at the moment. The point is made that not since 1874 has there been a deficit in the Japanese budget, and it is claimed that even should Japan fail in the present war, improbable as such an event seems, the interest and principal of these bonds would still be safe, inasmuch as the terms of peace could not be such as to destroy Japan's commerce, the returns from which are directly pledged as security for the recent fifty-million-dollar issue.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended Sept. 2, 1904.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Sanches	$478
Orange Nassau	Port au Prince	3,000
Philadelphia	Curacao	5,000
Philadelphia	La Guayra	500
American Silver Coin—		
Fontabelle	St. Kitts	629
Cherokee	Sanches	1,652
Philadelphia	La Guayra	30
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Sanches	940
Segurance	Colon	£440
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	20
Gold Bullion—		
Manoa	Barbados	2,400
Struria	Barbados	2,700
Struria	Parimaribo	100
Allegiany	Puerto Colombia	7,227
Segurance	Colon	2,700
Yucatan	Colon	572
Silver Bullion—		
Alene	Aux Cayes	900
Gold Ore—		
Segurance	Panama	513
Silver Ore—		
Segurance	Panama	2,430
Total		$34,931

Experts, New York, Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 1904.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 30	Teutonic	London, S. B.	$125,625
Aug. 31	La Bretagne	Parts, S. B.	304,110
Aug. 31	Deutschland	London, S. B.	25,000
Aug. 31	Adirondack	Port de Paix, G. C. (U. S.)	800
Aug. 31	Hallsone	Montevideo, G. C. (U. S.)	500,000
Sept. 1	Celtic	Rangoon, G. C. (U. S.)	1,000
Sept. 2	Umbria	London, S. B.	74,000
Sept. 2	St. Paul	London, S. B.	65,000
Total			$1,605,745

Too Late for Classification.

Aug. 26	Caribbee	Georgetown, S. C., (Mex.)	$300
Aug. 26	New York	London, S. B.	41,200
Aug. 27	Mexico	Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	1,099,035
Aug. 27	Zulia	Caracas, (G. C. (U. S.)	5,300
Grand total			$2,149,580

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VOL. LIII....NO. 17,058. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1904.--TEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

14 LIVES ARE LOST IN TENEMENT FIRE

Escapes on Attorney Street House Ladderless.

THREE MEN ARE ARRESTED

Owner, Agent and Superintendent Charged with Criminal Negligence —Many Valiant Rescues— A Dozen Hurt.

A contractor began a few days ago to make alterations in the five-story tenement at 164 Attorney Street. He or his men took down the iron ladders connecting the fire escape balconies from the third floor down, both on the back and front of the house. Early yesterday morning fourteen persons, most of them little children, were burned to death in that house. Twelve others were seriously burned.

The police and Coroner Scholer started out immediately to fix the blame. Detective Sergeant Lennon last evening arrested Leon Sober, an owner of the building; Morris Levine, the agent, and Henry De Breitman, the Superintendent. They are charged with criminal negligence.

According to the police and the firemen, there is no building permit on file for the alterations.

The lists of dead and injured are:

DEAD.

EICHLER, Mrs. ROSA, twenty-three years old.
EICHLER, REBECCA, three months old.
FEUERBERG, Mrs. SADIE, forty-six years old.
FEUERBERG, ANNIE, eight years old.
FEUERBERG, MINNIE, five years old.
FEUERBERG, HERMAN, three years old.
KIRSCHNER, PHILIP, seven years old.
KURZ, SARAH, nineteen years old.
MILLER, Mrs. YETTA, thirty-six years old.
MILLER, JOSEPH, fourteen years old.
MILLER, ISAAC, twelve years old.
MILLER, SARAH, nine years old.
MILLER, YETTA, seven years old.
Unidentified boy, about seven years old.

INJURED.

ADAMOSKY, JOHN, twenty-three years old, fireman of Engine Company 11; both legs broken, hip fractured, and internal injuries; injuries probably fatal; in Gouverneur Hospital.

BAER, JACOB, twenty-six years old; internal injuries, due to a jump of four floors; in Gouverneur Hospital.

BENISCH, WILLIAM, twenty-five years old, fireman of Engine Company 11; contusions of the head and body; in Gouverneur Hospital.

KIRSCHNER, JACOB; burned about the body; in Gouverneur Hospital.

KIRSCHNER, SOLOMON, seven years old; burned about the body; in Bellevue Hospital.

KIRSCHNER, NATHAN, four years old; burned about the body; in Gouverneur Hospital.

KIRSCHNER, KATIE, twelve years old; burned about the body; in Bellevue Hospital.

KROMEINER, UDEL, forty years old; burned about the body; in Gouverneur Hospital.

HUBLITZ, PHILIP, twenty-six years old, fireman of Truck 18; bruises and contusions of the head and body; attended at Gouverneur Hospital and then sent to truck house.

LIGENMUYER, BERNARD, of Engine Company 11; overcome by smoke, and removed to engine house under care of physician.

WHITE, JOHN, of Engine Company 11; bruised on head and contusions of the body; in Gouverneur Hospital.

ZWIRN, PESCHA, forty-eight years old; burned about body and also injured internally by fall from fire escape; in Bellevue Hospital.

It was 2:45 o'clock when the fire was discovered. At that hour, owing to the heat and sultry condition of the air inside the tenement at 166 Attorney Street, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Lipkin, with their little daughter, Anna, were sitting on the stoop trying to get a little fresh air. The little girl happened to go into the middle of the street, and, looking up, she saw a glare through one of the windows on the third floor of No. 164. She shouted to her parents, and they ran into the street and looked up. They, too, realized at a glance that the glare was from no lamp, and immediately began to shout "Fire!" Their shouts attracted the attention of other people in the neighborhood, who also began to shout.

Louis Silkwitz of South Beach, who had been attending a party in the neighborhood, and who was passing through Houston Street, heard the shouts of the people in Attorney Street. Silkwitz ran to the alarm box on the corner and turned in an alarm, or, at least, he thought he did. To be certain he then went to another box at Houston Street and Avenue C and turned in another. This second alarm, it appears, was the one that worked, and a minute later Truck No. 18, whose house is several blocks south on Attorney Street, lumbered up with the horses at a full gallop. By this time, although less than five minutes had elapsed since the little Lipkin girl had discovered the fire, there was a fierce blaze on the third floor, and the flames were already licking their way through the hallways.

The two lower floors, owing to the alterations in progress, were unoccupied. Up stairs, however, men, women, and children fought one another to get out of the house to the fire escapes. They got there only to be thrown into a still greater panic when they saw that the ladders connecting the fire escapes below the third floor had been removed.

When the big truck arrived Capt. Harmon saw at once that he had a great work before him, and shouted to his men to hoist their ladders without delay and to begin the work of rescue. Two of the twenty-foot ladders were quickly hoisted. While they were still in the air and being dropped back against the walls of the doomed building Firemen Michael Stevens and Christian Kalbfleisch were clambering up to start the work of life-saving.

Firemen Soon at Work.

As the first ladder struck the wall just below the third story Stevens grabbed the fire-escape railing, and, being unable to get on it through the hole, vaulted over it, sprang up the ladder leading to the escape on the fourth floor, where he repeated the performance, and in less than a minute

Continued on Page 3.

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MAD WOMAN KILLS POLICEMAN.

Besieged in Room, She Is Subdued with a Germicide.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—In a sudden fit of insanity to-day Mrs. Minnie McKenzie tried to kill her husband at her home, 121 Falcon Street, East Boston, shot and fatally wounded Patrolman Alfred M. Sturdivant, wounded Patrolman John Burke, and, barricading herself in the front room of her tenement for more than five hours, stood off a squad of fourteen policemen. She was finally captured by the use of germicide injected through holes in the barricaded door.

When overcome by the fumes she was found to be armed with two large revolvers and had a large amount of ammunition. During the barricade she fired more than fifty shots, many going wild into the crowd of 5,000 people which had gathered about the house.

It is said that Mrs. McKenzie, who is thirty-four years old and of powerful frame, has been an inmate of an insane asylum. She became violently insane soon after the dinner hour, and, securing a revolver of heavy calibre, began shooting at her husband, but none of the shots took effect.

McKenzie notified the East Boston Police Station and four patrolmen were sent to the house. When they arrived Mrs. McKenzie had retired to a front room, locked the door, and barricaded it with a bureau.

The officers succeeded in getting the door partially open, when the woman pushed the muzzle of her revolver through the opening and fired four shots, three of the bullets striking Patrolman Sturdivant. One of them lodged in the left thigh, one in the abdomen, and a third in the left temple. He was removed to the Relief Hospital, where he died to-night.

A hurry call was sent to headquarters, and a squad of ten policemen was sent to the scene with orders to capture the woman without injuring her. Meantime Mrs. McKenzie had strengthened her defenses.

The police made repeated attempts to dislodge her, but every sound of a voice or footstep in the hall was the signal for a fusillade of shots from the front room, the bullets passing through the barricaded door. A bullet struck Burke, but the wound is not serious.

At intervals the woman threw open a street window and fired into the crowd on the street, but so far as known none of the onlookers was injured.

At 9 o'clock to-night a quantity of germicide was forced into the room, and a few minutes later the frenzied woman succumbed to the fumes. She was locked up while still unconscious.

Patrolman Sturdivant was forty-four years old and unmarried. He had been on the force since 1888.

Mrs. McKenzie is the mother of three children, the youngest an infant daughter.

The police say that her insanity was first manifested in an attempt to drown the infant in a wash tub. Her husband interfered, and the shooting followed.

HONOR FOR AMERICAN GIRL.

Miss M. Reynolds of Iowa Governess for Royal Chinese Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 4.—The Dowager Empress of China has secured the services of a graduate of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., as governess for her nephews, in the person of Miss Mary Reynolds. She will embark for China on Sept. 15. Miss Reynolds was chosen by the Minister of China at Washington, on the indorsement of President Salmon of the Northfield College. Her home is at Sibley, Iowa, where she was born, but she has attended Northfield College for seven years. She completed her college course at Carleton this Spring, having gone through the preparatory school and college courses with high honors. She was a member of the editorial staff of the Carletonia, and is a gifted writer. The class play given by the seniors this Spring was almost entirely from her pen. She has taught several terms of school successfully.

Miss Reynolds will have under her charge three Chinese children. The Dowager Empress commissioned her Consul Generals at Paris, at Berlin, at London, and at Washington to obtain the services of a competent governess. All of these submitted names of college graduates, but out of a score or more the Dowager Empress chose the one recommended by the Minister to the United States.

HEAVY STORM IN SARATOGA.

Fire Alarms and Telephones Paralyzed and Sewers Flooded.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—There was scarcely a street that did not this morning bear evidence of the destructive effects of the terrible rain, hail, wind, thunder, and lightning storm that burst upon this place last evening and roared for upward of an hour.

Shade trees, many of them of immense proportions, toppled over by the wind, lay prostrate, while branches of other trees swelled the amount of general débris created by the storm. The sewerage system and water carriers became temporarily choked, and the side hill streets resembled cataracts.

The fire alarm and telephone circuits were rendered useless, and the trolley system of the Hudson Valley Railway was also seriously affected for several hours by the electrical disturbances.

FAMILY IN BLAZING AUTO.

Bucket Brigade Aids Broker Kerr, Wife, and Children.

Robert B. Kerr, a broker of 510 North Broadway, Yonkers, and his wife and three children and chauffeur, had to clamber hastily from Mr. Kerr's touring automobile at Pelham Parkway and White Plains Road last night, when the machine caught fire. He and the chauffeur and other automobilists formed a bucket brigade and put out the fire after an alarm had been sent in.

The chauffeur was taking the automobile through Pelham Parkway, where some boys shouted at the Kerrs that the machine was afire. No attention was paid to them at first, as it was believed they were mischievous. But Mr. Kerr discovered at White Plains Road that there was something the matter, and then all hastily got out. Flames shot up at once from under the machine. The chauffeur sent in a fire alarm from a nearby box, and turned on the water of a fire hydrant. Buckets were procured and a crowd, including other automobilists, helped put out the blaze. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and the family and the chauffeur then got into the machine, and a couple of friends with automobiles towed the disabled automobile away.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Victorian, from Liverpool, was southeast of Fire Island at 11:20 P. M.

The steamship Ryndam, from Rotterdam, was southeast of Fire Island at 12:44 A. M.

ELEVATED MEN TURN DOWN PEACE TERMS

Send Reply to Belmont Renewing Old Demands.

NEW ONES ALSO INCLUDED

Request Made for Another Conference—Stone Refuses to Say That Strike Is in Prospect.

The National heads of the three organizations including the elevated road employes sent a reply to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company yesterday rejecting August Belmont's peace proposals, renewing their old demand for $3.50 and a nine-hour day for subway motormen, and making new ones. Superintendent Hedley received the reply in the absence of Mr. Belmont. He said that the old demands were reiterated, but declined to go into details about the new ones. The men asked for another conference, but Mr. Hedley said he did not know just when this could be arranged.

The National representatives of the employés were in conference the best part of yesterday. The last one was held at the Broadway Central Hotel and lasted until 11 o'clock. When it was over Chief Warren A. Stone of the engineers said:

"A reply to the proposal of the Interborough officers was formulated by us this morning, in which we asked for further conference. The reply was handed to Mr. Hedley, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Bryan both being out of the city. We hardly expected an answer to the request to-day, but asked Mr. Hedley, if possible, to try to reach Mr. Belmont and Mr. Bryan, so that the answer could be obtained, if possible. He promised to do so, and later in the day telephoned that he had not been able to reach the gentlemen."

"Was your attitude, as voiced in the reply, favorable to the signing of the proposal or antagonistic?"

"Hardly one or the other. It was, as I said, a request for a further conference."

"Was it not stated in the reply that you insisted upon $3.50 for a nine-hour day?"

"I will not say what decision has been reached in this particular by us."

"If a further conference is held and an agreement is not reached, is it likely that a strike will be called by Tuesday?"

"I have always said, and I repeat now, that I do not believe that a strike will be necessary. There is too much at stake.

It was considered almost certain on Saturday night that Mr. Belmont's proposition would meet the approval of the three Chiefs, especially as it was understood to embody practically the suggestion of the labor leaders themselves. Many hours had not passed, however, before it became evident that the leaders were spending a great deal more time in deliberation than it would require merely to formulate a favorable reply.

Immediately upon receiving the proposal they went into a secret conference at Horton Hall, which came to a close only in the early morning hours yesterday. Grand Chief Warner S. Stone of the engineers, left the hall declaring that the situation still was serious. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Chief Stone, International President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employes of America, and First Grand Master Charles Wilson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, again met, this time in the latter's apartment at the Broadway Central Hotel.

While they were in session Local Chiefs W. L. Jenks and W. H. Pinney of the Firemen and President George E. Pepper of the local branch of the Amalgamated Association, accompanied by the Executive Committees of their various organizations, were admitted. They left the room before the conference had come to a close, but remained about the hotel corridors the greater part of the afternoon.

In the meantime, however, the three chiefs left the hotel unseen by the watchers. The next time they were heard from they were in session at the Grand Union Hotel, where Grand Chief Stone has his headquarters.

It was not until long after the Chiefs had left that Jenks, Pinney, Pepper, and the others became aware of their departure. They began to work the telephone in an endeavor to locate them, and President Pepper, among other places, called up the office of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in the Park Row Building, in the hope of finding them there.

Mr. Jenks had nothing to say as to the sentiments of the engineers, who got very little in the way of concession in the proposal submitted on behalf of the company, and whose principal demand of $3.50 for a nine-hour day the subway was flatly turned down. In this connection, however, the statement of a member of the local organization of Locomotive Engineers is interesting:

"We may have to give up the fight for the time being," said he. "We thought this time favorable for a strike, but apparently it was not. The company was better prepared than we had any reason to believe. This is not the end of it, however, for we will organize the motormen after they get the subway running, and will be in a better position to enforce our demands."

The company's peace proposal indicates that practically every concession made is for the benefit of the Amalgamated Association. The latter organization has already begun organizing the subway employes, and it was said yesterday that under certain circumstances the company would look with favor upon a plan by which the motormen in the subway would become affiliated with the Amalgamated Association, to which employes of other grades in all likelihood will ultimately affiliate themselves.

This, it was pointed out, would give the company only one organization to contend with in the event of any trouble.

The Interborough continued its preparations for any emergency. For the first time the employment office, where applicants for subway jobs are received, was open on Sunday.

All successful applicants were ordered to report at 6 o'clock last night at the Ninety-sixth Street Station, and for three hours five-car trains were run from Ninety-sixth Street down town to try out the recruits.

Not a few of the applicants eager to work ten hours a day on the subway for $3 admitted that they were members of the Brotherhood of Engineers, which is demanding $3.50 for a nine-hour day.

LIGHTNING'S STRANGE FREAK.

Girl Sitting Indoors Injured by Splinter Ripped Off a Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—In an electrical storm in Cohoes Saturday evening the lightning struck a pole in front of 33 Garner Street, ripping off a splinter ten feet long, which it hurled through a window at which Cecilia Kane, aged fifteen, was sitting.

The splinter inflicted a severe scalp wound, and serious results are anticipated.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

BULL FIGHT AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Took Place Within Sight of the Administration Building.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—A crowd numbering 2,500 persons witnessed the bull fight given within sight of the Administration Building at the World's Fair this afternoon.

The bull fight did not result in any blood letting, because the matadors and toreadors used only blunt instruments, but the exhibition proved vastly entertaining and edifying to the crowd, which roared its approval or expressed its intense excitement by remaining perfectly motionless for seconds at a time.

Twice a toreador had a narrow escape from injury. One of them fell before an angry bull's charge, and was saved from being trampled to death by the prompt action of his assistants who diverted the animal's attention long enough to give the fallen man a chance to regain his feet.

Another time a bull, bellowing his ire, chased a toreador into a corner. For ten seconds the big crowd held its breath, expecting to see the fighter's life trampled out of him. By dropping to his knees and hastily scrambling under the low protecting fence the toreador escaped by a hair. His shoulder was badly scratched in the scramble.

So successful was the day's exhibition the management has announced it would give two performances daily hereafter till Dec. 1.

HORSE FRIGHTENS DINERS.

Scared by White Automobile, He Dashed Into Plate Glass Window.

A horse attached to a hansom cab belonging to Edward Snell, who has a stand at the Hotel Metropole, on Broadway, became frightened at a white automobile and its large headlight, at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, last night, and dashed through the plate glass window of the telegraph office at 983 Eighth Avenue, cutting himself badly.

Two women were in the office at the time, and they ran through a side door into the Port Jervis stables at No. 985, next door, where the horse was to have been stabled. A lot of guests in Reisenweber's café and restaurant next door, on the other side, heard the crash and ran into the street.

The horse was rescued from the broken window, where he had half crashed through, but he was still frightened at the big white automobile and its two white headlights, and refused to be led into the stable. He was blindfolded, but this did no good, and he was "backed" toward the entrance, but this plan also failed.

Some one told the young man in Reisenweber's who owned the automobile that it was frightening the horse, and he came out. He telegraphed a message to Mrs. G. N. McDonald of Bayonne, N. J., that he would not be home for the night, and getting into the automobile with some companions drove away. Then the horse was led around the block, blindfolded, and led in. He did not balk this time.

HONEYMOON IN A BOX CAR.

House on Wheels for New Jersey Bride of Denver Railroad Engineer.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLBURN, N. J., Sept. 4.—From a home of refining influences and urban surroundings to life in a remodeled box car along the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, through the rough country of Colorado, is the transition which will be experienced by Mrs. Tepper, who as Hannah Harrison Whittingham of Milburn, was married last Wednesday in Pueblo, Col., to Arthur Tepper, formerly of Wyoming, N. J. For the past eight months, since Mr. Tepper left the East, he has been connected with the Denver and Rio Grande Company in the capacity of civil engineer, and has charge of the concrete part of the company's bridge construction.

Frequent changes from place to place are made necessary by the completion of one job and the commencement of another, so that under any other arrangement Mr. Tepper would be isolated from his bride because of the lack of public accommodations. The road extends through an unsettled country, and box cars have been transformed into rough houses on wheels, and the Teppers will spend their honeymoon in one of these.

Mrs. Tepper is the daughter of the late Dr. Edward T. Whittingham, a civil war veteran, and a granddaughter of the Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, who was Bishop of Baltimore.

ROBBER KILLS A WOMAN.

Desperate Fight in the House of a Prominent Virginian.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 4.—Mrs. J. Samuel McCue, wife of an ex-Mayor of Charlottesville, was shot and killed at 9:30 o'clock to-night by an unknown man. Mr. and Mrs. McCue had just returned from church. As Mr. McCue entered the hall leading from the bed chamber he met face to face a man carrying a bag and a baseball bat.

The intruder struck at Mr. McCue, but missed him, the latter running back to the bed chamber for his shot gun. McCue had gotten his hands on the gun when he received a vicious blow in the face with the bat and was knocked unconscious.

Mrs. McCue heard the struggle and rushed to the hallway. The man had secured the weapon and shot her twice, one load entering the left breast close to the heart, and the second the left eye. Mrs. McCue managed to reach the bathroom and there fell dead.

McCue recovered consciousness and, with his four young children found his wife dead. An alarm was given at once and the house surrounded, but no trace of the murderer had been found at midnight.

The McCue residence is in the heart of Charlottesville. McCue does not know whether his assailant was white or a negro. Robbery is believed to have been the man's motive.

Mrs. McCue was formerly Miss Fannie Crawford of Augusta County, Va., and was a social leader. Public excitement is intense and a lynching is likely if the murderer is caught.

PRINCESS LOUISE "GOT LOST."

Hid in Hills During Previous Attempt to Escape, but Was Discovered.

DRESDEN, Sept. 4.—The discovery has been made that Lieut. Count Matassich-Kegelvitch lived incognito at Klotsche, a suburb of Dresden, for several weeks preceding the flight of Princess Louise of Coburg from Bad Elster, and that he had frequently communicated secretly with the Princess.

When she was staying at Cowley, the Princess one day slipped away and hid in the neighboring hill country, but she was found and taken back. She explained her absence by saying that she had got lost.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N. Y. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

GYPSIES BATTLE WITH ELLIS ISLAND GUARDS

Hear Report That City Is Drowning Their Children.

MOTHERS FIGHT TO ESCAPE

Volley of Wooden Shoes, Pans, and Kettles Meets Attendants Who Go to Doctor's Rescue.

A report that some of their children, sent to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, with the measles, were being drowned started 200 gypsies detained at Ellis Island on the warpath yesterday morning. All the women of the band made a break to get away at once to go to the rescue, and when the guards attempted to restrain them there was the liveliest sort of a scrap.

The gypsy band arrived here on the Cunard Line steamship Carpathia on Thursday. They said that they were bound for Winnipeg, but the Government, fearing that they would return to this country, decided to exclude them. They could not be deported, however, until forty of their children, ill of measles, recovered. There was a protest when the children were taken away, but nothing serious occurred until the band had several gypsy visitors. Then the men became morose and the women spent most of the time crying. It is thought the report that the children were being drowned was started on Saturday, for the women gathered in corners, sitting on the floor and swaying to and fro, uttering pitiful wails that could be heard throughout the building. The men, separated from the women by a wire screen, gathered in knots and seemed to be disturbed over something. Not one of them went to bed when 9 o'clock came. All night the women sat moaning and the men in consultation.

The marine hospital physician, in making the rounds toward morning, entered the pen in which the women and children were confined. The unlocking of the door was the sign for a rush, and in an instant the doctor was the centre of a howling group of women who struck at him with everything at hand. Some of them took off their wooden shoes and hurled them at him, while others threw pans and kettles. The doctor beat a hasty retreat, calling for assistance.

Several night watchmen ran up and tried to quiet the women, but a shower of missiles stopped further efforts at persuasion and the fight started. The men tried to beat down the barrier to get to the women, and when the guards saw the long knives that some of them brandished they were glad that the partition was good and strong.

The other immigrants became alarmed at the noise and huddled together in the dark, not knowing what was going to befall them. Every night watchman and every inspector on the island ran to the pen where the fight was going on, and soon the entire force was battling with the gypsy women. It did not take long then to force them into submission. Then the doctor proceeded with his examination, and, finding one more child with the measles, started to take it away. The gypsies protested, and some of the women again started a rumpus.

When Chief of Staff Robinson reached Ellis Island yesterday morning he was told of the fight and sent for the leader of the band. The leader said that the women were simply fighting for the lives of their children, whom he accused the authorities of drowning. Mr. Robinson threw up his hands in surprise. He assured the chief that nothing of the kind was done, and to prove the truth of his statement volunteered to allow the parents to go to the hospital. This suggestion had a good effect, but when over 150 wanted to go Mr. Robinson withdrew his offer. But he allowed the parents of the boy found ill on Saturday night to visit him, under guard of an inspector.

When the gypsies saw the little fellow in a fine white bed with a nurse standing over him and all the others receiving the same treatment they were so well pleased that they could hardly wait to get back to the island to tell the others. There was no more trouble.

STARVING ON CHURCH STEPS.

Newark Police Care for Arkansas Family—Child's Condition Serious.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—John Seifert, fifty-six years old, of Fort Smith, Ark.; his wife, Rachel, and their four months' old son, George, were found this morning on Broad Street, in front of the Peddie Memorial Church, in a starving condition. They were huddled together on the church steps when a passerby saw them and notified the police. They were taken to the Second Precinct Station, where it was found that the child was in a serious condition from hunger, and it was sent to the City Hospital. The couple was fed and cared for at the station.

Seifert told the police that he and his little family left their home at Fort Smith two months ago because he feared his wife would die from ague, from which she suffered terribly. They came East to the home of his sister in New York, but, as he was unable to get work he says his sister made life so miserable for him and his wife that he packed up his belongings in several bundles which he carried and came here.

He had spent what few pennies he had for rolls yesterday morning. When they reached the point where they were found his wife collapsed and was unable to go further. She would not allow him to beg, though they were starving.

BIRD CURE FOR BOLL WEEVIL.

Miss Gould Sends a Man to Texas to Study Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 4.—Col. Isaac W. Brown of Rochester, Ind., reached Dallas yesterday to study the Texas boll weevil situation and try to find a remedy in the bird creation. Col. Brown believes that for every insect dangerous to vegetable life God has created a bird to exterminate it.

After meeting and listening to him, Miss Helen Miller Gould, requested Col. Brown to try to discover the bird that naturally should feed upon and destroy the boll weevil. She offered to pay all his expenses to Texas and the expenses of his investigation. Col. Brown is, therefore, in Texas as the philanthopic proxy of Miss Gould.

He spent all yesterday afternoon in the country around Dallas looking at birds, insects, and vegetation. To-night he delivered a lecture at the Second Presbyterian Church. To-morrow he will go back to Indiana on personal business, but will return to Texas in a short time.

PLEHVE'S SLAYER ESCAPES.

Assassin's Friends, by a Daring Coup, Get Him Out of Jail.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 5.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg says that by a daringly conceived coup on the part of his friends, Sassoneff, the murderer of M. de Plehve, has succeeded in escaping from prison.

It was at one time reported that Sassoneff had been tortured to death, and later it was said that he had died in prison.

KUROPATKIN ASKS AID.

Wants the Sixth Army Corps Sent Out to Him at Once.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—Emperor Nicholas this afternoon received a telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin asking for the immediate dispatch to the Far East of the Sixth Army Corps.

(A Russian army corps on it peace strength numbers 46,000 men.)

DID WE PREVENT GENERAL WAR

Dr. MacArthur Says We Did, and Praises Roosevelt and Hay.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur declared in Calvary Baptist Church last night that the spirit of rivalry seen in all parts of the country was "one of the humiliating elements in our American life." "Strikes," he declared, "are relics of barbarism. Strikes ought to be the very last resort between labor and capital. Labor is capital and capital is labor. It is a reproach to both that their difficulties must be settled by strikes.

"The time has come when the pulpit, press, and platform must insist on the observance of law. This is virtually the only country in the world where men are burned alive at the stake. Every lyncher is a murderer, and the stain of blood is on his soul."

As to his experience during his recent lecture tour, Dr. MacArthur said: "I have seen the utmost enthusiasm over Col. John Hay and our American diplomacy. I stated to my audiences that the greatest diplomat under God's clear skies was Col. John Hay, and no one contradicted me. I told of Col. Hay's speaking for Mr. McKinley and of his defining American diplomacy as first the Monroe Doctrine and secondly the Golden Rule.

"We have a Government that does things. When the history of Russia and Japan's war is written the most marvelous chapter in it will be about America's influence in preventing all Europe from going to war. I feel so grateful to Almighty God for Col. Hay, and I honor and revere President McKinley for having appointed him and President Roosevelt that he has retained him.

"I said to my audience that the foremost man in all the world to-day was the President of the United States; the foremost man in the human race is President Roosevelt."

MRS. COOLEY IN RUNAWAY.

Cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt Unhurt—Horse Wedged in Station Doorway.

Miss Agnes Cooley and her mother, Mrs. James C. Cooley, widow of Major Cooley and a cousin of Mrs. Roosevelt, narrowly escaped being injured yesterday afternoon when the horse attached to the trap in which they were driving ran away. The women were passing from Eastchester to Westchester, and, as the trap neared the Westchester station the horse took fright at a passing locomotive and ran away.

He darted directly for the Westchester station, and ran into the door, where he became wedged and unable to move. The carriage was overturned and the women thrown to the road, where both landed but slightly bruised. People standing about helped to right the trap, which was then turned over to a coachman, while the women continued home on the train.

FRANCE'S BREAK WITH ROME.

Combes Says His Programme Includes Separation of Church and State.

AUXERRE, France, Sept. 4.—Premier Combes made an important speech here to-day.

In retracing the policy of the Government during the last two years he asserted that the municipal and departmental elections had given full evidence that the policy was approved by the county.

Regarding the future, the Premier said he would continue to carry out his policy for national sovereignty and the complete laicization of society. The religious power had openly torn up the concordat, and it was not his intention to try to mend it.

The risk of France losing her position as the protector of Eastern Catholics, the Premier said, was a wholly insufficient motive for foregoing the separation of Church and State, which circumstances had obliged him to inscribe on his programme alongside the reduction of military service, the income tax, and workmen's pensions.

The Premier was heartily applauded.

FIVE SHOT IN KENTUCKY FEUD.

Two Men Dead and Three Wounded Result of Battle at a Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 4.—For the first time in three years members of the Griffin and Philpott factions in the famous Clay County feud met Saturday night at a dance given by Henry Thompson on Saxton's Creek, near the Owsley County line, and when the smoke of battle cleared it was found that Bud Griffin and Jim Philpott were dead, while Tim Wiggins, brother-in-law of Pete Philpott, and two members of the Griffin faction were seriously wounded. The fight started by Pete Philpott, leader of the faction, striking Sam Griffin with a beer glass. Bud Griffin, brother of Sam, drew his pistol and was leveling it at Peter Philpott when the latter's brother, Jim, fired, killing Bud Griffin instantly. As Bud fell Sam Griffin shot Jim Philpott through the heart.

The fighting had by this time become general, and before the small room could be cleared the two other members of the Griffin faction and one of the Philpott faction had been wounded.

Pete Philpott, who was credited with the killing of three men during the Baker-Howard feud three years ago, and who started the fight last night, came out of the battle unharmed and no effort so far has been made to arrest him.

Six trains a day via the water-level route of the New York Central to St. Louis, and the big Fair is in full blast.—Adv.

KUROKI PUSHES ON WITH WEARY ARMY TO STOP RUSSIANS

While Kuropatkin's Host Reforms Japanese Strain to Envelop It.

GEN. STAKELBERG ESCAPES

Terrible Losses Met, However, in Fighting at Yen-Tai.

STARVING SOLDIERS FOUGHT

Desperate Conflicts Waged Amid Corn Fourteen Feet High.

BITTERNESS AT ST. PETERSBURG

Officials Profess Ignorance of the Exact Status of Their Army But Deny Guns Were Lost.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 4.—The long-continued attack on Liao-Yang ended this (Sunday) morning in the capture of the city.

The Japanese losses were heavy, but have not been ascertained.

The attack on the Russian southern and western intrenchments was unceasing throughout yesterday. There were frequent assaults last night, and this morning the general attack was renewed, resulting in a Japanese triumph.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 4.—Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphing at 9 o'clock this morning, says:

"After the fighting of last night and this morning Liao-Yang fell into our hands. Our casualties are believed to be very heavy.

"No report has been received concerning conditions on the right bank of the Tai-Tse River."

In a previous telegram Marquis Oyama reported that the Russians burned their storehouses near Liao-Yang yesterday.

Marquis Oyama added that Gen. Kuroki, leaving a force at Satzuago to protect his right flank, had swung sharply westward to reach the railway and envelop Liao-Yang.

Oyama's left and centre armies were still attacking the Russians south and west of the walls of Liao-Yang when this first telegram was sent.

(How far north Gen. Kuroki's right flank had penetrated when this new movement began is not made certain in the Japanese dispatches. It is evident, however, that it dominated the Yen-Tai mines, for a force of at least 35,000 men fell upon the Russian detachment under Gen. Orloff at this point, and almost annihilated it, driving it back toward the railway. Gen. Stakelberg's corps was also forced back from this point. As the Russian dispatches say that Gen. Kuropatkin's army from Liao-Yang is gathering south of the branch railway running to the mines, it is probable that Gen. Kuroki had a large force north of the Russian point of concentration. A sweep west, therefore, would place him across the path of the bulk of the retreating Russian Army.)

Beyond Marquis Oyama's dispatches, the later of which records a new turning movement by Gen. Kuroki against the Russian left, nothing concerning the battle of Liao-Yang has reached Tokio to-day. Neither the number of Russians who succeeded in escaping northward nor the number encompassed by Gen. Kuroki's turning movement is known here.

The severity of the Russian defeat hinges largely on Kuroki's movement. If it is successful the number of Russian prisoners will be large.

The meagre reports received indicate that the soldiers of both armies went to the limit of human endurance and suffered terribly. It was impossible constantly to supply them with food and water, and the men have fought for days past starving and parched with thirst.

Although full details are lacking, the duration of the fighting, the numbers engaged, and the losses so far reported indicate that Liao-Yang will prove to be one of the greatest battles of history.

The dispatch received from Marquis Oyama announcing the fall of Liao-Yang had the effect of cheering all the subjects of the Mikado. Throughout the

rejoicings here following the earlier successes of Japanese arms at Liao-Yang the more thoughtful people feared the results of the exposure to which the right wing of Gen. Kuroki's army was subjected, and it was held possible that the strength of the Liao-Yang fortifications would permit the withdrawal of the bulk of the Russian forces there. Even now there is doubt concerning the number of Russians who have escaped, but there is no doubt about the character of the victory at Liao-Yang.

Tokio is brilliantly illuminated to-night and joyful crowds are parading the streets, cheering the exploits of Field Marshal Oyama and Gens. Oku and Nodzu.

STAKELBERG GETS AWAY.

Joins Main Army—Russians' Terrible Losses—Alarm in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 5.—Gen. Stakelberg's corps, which was reported on Saturday by Gen. Kuropatkin as having been cut off to the westward of Liao-Yang, has been extricated.

Gen. Kuropatkin, in a report dated Saturday, 7 P. M., says:

"To-day (Sept. 3) the greater part of the Russian army, including the First Siberian Corps, (Gen. Stakelberg's corps,) is occupying positions south of the branch railway from Yen-Tai station to the Yen-Tai mines, (about ten miles northeast of Liao-Yang.)

"The Japanese, although they were in the immediate vicinity of our troops today, confined themselves principally to sniping from the Chinese cornfields.

"Our troops which were posted at Liao-Yang are crossing to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River.

"The area of operations is almost entirely covered by growing Chinese corn, which greatly impedes the movements of the troops.

"The retreat of Major Gen. Orloff's detachment yesterday (Friday) was largely due to the fire with which the force was assailed among the millet fields.

"Gen. Orloff's losses were considerable, one regiment alone losing 1,500 men."

This message, which was received by the Emperor early yesterday morning, threw a more hopeful light on the position of the Russian army, and the authorities heaved sighs of relief. There is no attempt, however, to conceal the gravity of the situation, in view of the absence of news regarding what happened yesterday.

It was reported here last evening that Gen. Kuropatkin had arrived at Tieh-Ling, (Tieh-Ling is on the railway twelve miles north of Yen-Tai and eighteen miles south of Mukden.)

Grass Concealed Japanese.

The report from Gen. Kuropatkin makes it clear that large numbers of Gen. Kuroki's troops, perfectly concealed in the Chinese corn and grass, stealthily crept up on the retreating Russians and inflicted heavy losses.

These same tactics had previously been adopted with terrible results against Major Gen. Orloff's mixed European detachment, which was guarding the left flank at Yen-Tai and which was assailed in the midst of the grass with a completely unexpected fire. A panic ensued, and one regiment alone lost 1,500 men, half its total strength.

The gloomy report telegraphed by the Russian Commander in Chief in the early stages of the fighting of Saturday and his bitter reproaches against Gen. Stakelberg are attributed to his chagrin over the failure of his offensive plans.

No details are given of the escape of Gen. Stakelberg's corps from the clutches of the enemy, but it is believed that it owes its safety to the neglect or the inability of the Japanese to follow up their advantage. Gen. Stakelberg was allowed to cross the river, and he came up with the main army in time to enable the shattered remnants of Major Gen. Orloff's detachment to retreat.

This exploit is likely to make up for Gen. Stakelberg's disobedience, but unless the Emperor forgives the General, he will have to appear before a court-martial, and probably will lose his command.

Denies Guns Were Lost.

The War Office made the reassuring statement that the Russian retreat from Liao-Yang did not involve the loss of guns; and it also asserted that the abandoned stores at Liao-Yang were set on fire before the Russians crossed the Tai-Tse River.

In spite of one or two hopeful features, however, there is bitter disappointment here, probably the keenest since the land campaign began, over the situation at the front. Up to Liao-Yang retreating from and abandonment of positions had been expected, and that much the public and the officials thought they knew of Gen. Kuropatkin's plan of campaign. Had Liao-Yang been abandoned without a fight the public at least would have looked forward patiently to a decisive stand at Mukden, but after a desperate battle, with victory for an instant apparently in sight, to find Liao-Yang abandoned, its immense stores captured or destroyed, and the retreat continued under the most adverse conditions, severely tries public confidence in the Commander in Chief.

At this hour even the authorities know little more than what has already been given to the public. There is still much doubt as to whether Kuropatkin is continuing his retreat, or whether, indeed, he has been able to do so.

The situation, as it is known to date, is that the Russian army is south of the branch railway connecting Yen-Tai station, ten miles northeast of Liao-Yang, with the Yen-Tai mines, where fierce fighting occurred.

Actual fighting seems now to have been suspended for the moment, the armies probably resting after their terrific continuous exertions of the past ten days, the longest single battle in history, and it will depend upon their respective recuperative powers as to which will first be able to resume activity.

The country is ill-suited to military operations. It is flatter and more open than the region south of Liao-Yang, but is covered at this season with dense fields of Chinese corn, growing higher than a man on horseback. It is more suited to surprise tactics and to offensive operations than to an orderly retreat.

There is one hopeful feature of the situation, namely, that Kuropatkin is still in command of the railway and apparently has saved a majority of the rolling stock. This is chiefly in requisition at present for the transportation of the wounded, but Mukden, with strong defenses, is less than thirty miles north of Yen-Tai. What force Kuropatkin is holding in reserve there even the authorities do not exactly know, but it is believed that it must be considerable, while the European reinforcements, which have been rushing East for weeks past, are pouring in there daily.

Mukden Strongly Defended.

The Japanese army is confessedly exhausted, and is getting further from its base of supplies. If it reaches Mukden without dealing Kuropatkin a crushing blow—and Oyama seems to be not yet able to envelop the Russian force—the Japanese will find themselves in front of a strongly defended city.

It is possible that even now Russian reinforcements may be descending from the north to aid their retreating comrades at Mukden, which is less than two days' ordinary march distant, even ignoring the railway.

What effect the present reverse will have on Gen. Kuropatkin's reputation at home it is impossible to say. It may be remembered, however, that before starting for the Far East Gen. Kuropatkin said he fully expected his reputation to sink lower than his friends even dreamed, but that thereafter there would come a turn in the tide. He was unwilling to predict where it would occur.

NODZU WITH KUROKI?

Report at Yen-Tai That Two Japanese Armies Crossed the River.

YEN-TAI, Saturday, Sept. 3.—(Delayed.)—The battle continued with great fierceness up to yesterday. The Russians evacuated Liao-Yang, but got the bulk of their rolling stock across the river safely. A new station, with locomotives, trains, &c., was established several versts north of the Tai-Tse River, as was also a general station for the Red Cross.

Yesterday, the fourth day of the battle of Liao-Yang and the tenth of the general advance, the battle commenced at dawn on both sides of the Tai-Tse River. The Japanese advanced early in the morning in the direction of the Yen-Tai mines, which were defended by twelve battalions.

Owing to the superiority of the Japanese this force was giving way, preparatory to retiring on its rear position, when fresh men were brought up, which enabled it to retain its former position.

From the left bank of the Tai-Tse the Japanese persistently bombarded Liao-Yang, their shells reaching as far as the railway station.

Russians Took Offensive Sept. 1.

The Russian troops on Sept. 1 occupied the main line, where the Japanese assaults were persistent and deadly, and the Russians not only stood off the attacks, but took the offensive, broke the Japanese lines, and occupied a village in front of the position. The advance through the Chinese corn, which was over fourteen feet high, was very difficult, though it had been cut down in places.

The Russians pushed forward in the face of all obstacles, and, reaching the Japanese lines, drove in an assault before which the Japanese fled, leaving piles of corpses. The Russian losses also were very heavy.

Last evening a large Japanese force occupied the right bank of the Tai-Tse River. It is reported to consist of the whole of Gen. Kuroki's and Gen. Nodzu's armies, Gen. Oku alone remaining south of Liao-Yang.

The Chinese population is quiet. The Chinese bandits are sometimes offensive when they become encouraged by the Japanese advance.

Russians Praise Foes.

The Russians are in the best of spirits. The wounded speak in the highest terms of the bravery and endurance of the Japanese.

The battle near Liao-Yang continues to-day, (Saturday.) There has been hot cross firing at the Yen-Tai Mines, but at present silence prevails and no firing is heard in any direction.

The fight of Aug. 31 continued in a terrific manner until after dark. The Japanese maintained a storm of artillery fire on the Russian positions and pressed the Russian right flank and southern front, but they were driven back by the infantry whenever they came within rifle range.

On Sept. 1, owing to the extreme fatigue of Oku's and Nodzu's forces, all was quiet until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when forty-two guns opened simultaneously on Liao-Yang and continued until dark. Little damage was done, only four persons being killed.

The Russian artillery began to reply at 3 P. M., and, under cover of a sharp cannonade, the evacuation of the town was commenced and the new railway station was established several versts to the north, the station master, his assistants, and the engineers all working bravely under fire and apparently having contempt for the flying shells.

Gen. Kuropatkin decorated the station master for his services.

EUROPEAN EXPERTS DISAGREE.

French Think Russia Has Lost the War—English Fear Oyama Failed.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The battle of Liao-Yang is absorbing public attention, and the tone of the French military critics has undergone a marked change.

M. Bernet, the military expert of the Temps, who heretofore has been confident that Kuropatkin's strategy would win the day, now says that a single battle may lose the entire fortunes of war. His comment indicates his belief that Kuropatkin's defeat is irretrievable, and he says this means that Russia will lose Manchuria, and that it will be impossible to relieve Port Arthur.

The prevailing comment of other military experts is in the same discouraging tone, and the experts appear to be agreed that the fall of Port Arthur will be a speedy sequel unless Kuropatkin is able to make a rapid retreat and secure the reconcentration of his army at Mukden.

Opinion in London.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 5.—The gruesome and tragic details of the struggle between Oyama's and Kuropatkin's forces do not deter British critics from repeating the vital question: "Has Kuropatkin made good his retreat?" With all the official news before them the experts here seem half inclined to believe that the Russian commander has achieved what was thought to be the impossible, and has saved himself from envelopment.

That the Japanese, with superior numbers and the choice of time for aggression, would inflict severe losses was taken for granted. The occupation of Liao-Yang, the enormous Russian casualties, and the evacuation of fortified positions are regarded here as merely incidents, though it is recognized that the week's battle which they mark must take its place as one of the bloodiest in ancient or modern history. Yet if Kuropatkin reaches Mukden with a potential remnant of his army, Oyama's efforts will, in English eyes, be regarded more or less as a fruitless sacrifice.

The bravery of both the opposing forces excites here a thrill of admiration, mixed with awe. Steeped, as English military critics are, in the histories of their own wars for centuries past, this combination of fanaticism and science displayed under modern conditions of warfare strikes for them a new and almost terrible note.

Aghast at the Slaughter.

Well-known exponents of civilization, accustomed to deal with all phases of world politics, confess themselves aghast at the slaughter now proceeding, yet even this sentiment is writ small compared with the momentous question of the eventual fate of Kuropatkin's army.

"All we know," says The Daily Graphic, "is that the battle of Liao-Yang has been fought and won by the Japanese. We have yet to learn the extent of the defeat of the Russians."

Kuropatkin's position is generally held to be still desperate, but, as The Daily News says, the latest cablegrams point to the fact that the Japanese have "lost the chance of achieving an unequivocal triumph."

The Morning Post pays a high tribute to Kuropatkin's genius and to the traditional morale of the Russian troops under the disadvantages of defeat. It believes that a pause will now follow events that even in themselves would mark the century with a grand tragedy.

Such a keen supporter of the Japanese as The Daily Telegraph this morning rather regretfully admits that Oyama "failed to achieve his strategical object." Reflecting the British Government's view The Daily Telegraph pins its comment solely upon the main objective, and declares that nothing has been accomplished unless Kuropatkin's force is put out of action.

The Standard characterizes Kuropatkin's transport of his army across the "wide and flooded Tai-Tse River in the face of a pursuing enemy" as a remarkable feat, and voices the general belief that the Russian commander, having temporarily extricated himself, will still effect his retreat with an "army in being."

RUSSIAN GENERALS PROMOTED.

Alexeieff, Rennenkampff, and Others Honored for Services in the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 4.—Major Gens. Alexieff, Rennenkampff, Gerngross, and Fock have been promoted to be Lieutenant Generals for distinguished services in face of an enemy, and Lieut. Gen. Linevitch has been made a General of Infantry for meritorious services.

The Emperor has conferred upon Major Gen. Mistchenko a gold-mounted sword set with brilliants, inscribed: "For bravery in repelling the Japanese attacks of July 23, 26, and 27."

TO REINFORCE GEN. NOGI.

Fourteen Regiments About to Leave Tokio for Port Arthur.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 5.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated Sept. 3, says that fourteen regiments will leave Tokio during the coming week to supplement the losses outside Port Arthur alone, which are estimated at 25,000.

BOY DYING FROM A BEATING.

Greek Living in Same House Accused by Him and Now Under Arrest.

Henry Jensen, a nine-year-old boy, living at 76 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital last evening in a dying condition and almost blind as the result of a beating. The police of the Adams Street Station have arrested James Maradellas, a Greek, living in the same house with the boy.

The story told by the boy while he was still in a condition to talk was that Maradellas beat and kicked him in the hallway of their home on Saturday night. His statement was supplemented by neighbors, who told the police that Maradellas had interfered with some playmates of the Jensen boy, and that when the boy had resented his interference the Greek had beat and kicked him.

CHINA YIELDS TO JAPAN.

Russian Crews Not to Be Ad. Hame—The Diana to be Disarmed at Saigon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—It is now understood that China agrees to Japan's demands in respect to the crews of the Askold and the Grozovoi.

China will hold the Russian sailors in Chinese territory until the end of the war.

By The Associated Press.

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Sept. 4.—The commander of the Russian cruiser Diana has received orders from the Admiralty at St. Petersburg to disarm his vessel.

PARISHIONERS MOB PRIEST.

He Breaks Into Church with an Axe—Police Rescue Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—Surrounded by twenty policemen and five detectives, and with the blunt axe with which he battered his way into his church beside him, the Rev. Father Bekavac of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Croatian Church, in Allegheny held early mass this morning. A large number of his former congregation awaited him outside and made frantic efforts to assault him at the conclusion of the ceremony.

When Father Bekavac reached the church he found all the doors locked and nailed fast. Returning to his residence he secured an axe and applied it to one of the doors, while the police aided him to force it down under the weight of their bodies. Excitement by this time had reached a high pitch in the mob of probably 500 men and women who had gathered to prevent services being held. About fifty of Father Bekavac's adherents attended the mass.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the police awaited Father Bekavac to escort him to the parish house. At this stage the mob became bolder, and, spurred on by one or two women leaders, ascended the stone steps to the church door, and as the priest appeared, shouted threats of vengeance, while women and men alike called upon their followers to attack him.

The police surrounded the priest, and with their clubs fought back the crowd, finally landing their charge safely in the parish house. Eight of the mob leaders, three of whom are women, were taken to the Central Station in the patrol wagon.

St. Nicholas Church has been the scene of factional disturbances for several months, and the dissenters demanded the removal of Father Bekavac, charging misappropriation of funds. Bishop Phelan upheld the priest and ordered him to hold services today in spite of the protests.

STEWART ESTATE LITIGATION.

Effort to Revive Suit Involving Property Left by Mrs. A. T. Stewart.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Action has been brought in the State Supreme Court here in an effort to revive the partition case begun several years ago involving the immense property left by the late Mrs. A. T. Stewart, widow of the New York merchant.

The action just begun was filed by New York attorneys, the counsel for the plaintiffs in the original partition case, brought in 1887. In the first suit Prescott Hall Butler, as nephew and heir-at-law of Mrs. Stewart, alleged that her millions of dollars worth of property—including the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga—were illegally and unjustly withheld by Henry Hilton from her heirs. The defendants were Judge Hilton, as executor of Mrs. Stewart's will, and a large number of others, as heirs-at-law or otherwise interested.

Judgment in partition sale of real estate in New York, Queens, Saratoga, and Westchester Counties in this State was granted in 1893, from which appeals were taken. These appeals have never been decided. Since then Judge Hilton, Charles J. Clinch, and other defendants have died, and last of all the plaintiff Butler died.

The present plaintiff is Lawrence Smith Butler, who appears as heir-at-law and legal representative of Prescott Hall Butler. Lawrence Smith Butler has procured an order of the court, substituting himself as plaintiff and the executors and heirs-at-law of Judge Hilton as defendants, and also bringing in new defendants to represent Mr. Clinch and other deceased heirs.

LOWER CORPORATION INCOME.

Jersey in Eight Months Gets Less Than Half Last Year's Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Sept. 3.—The Corporation Department of the office of the Secretary of State closed the month of August with a record of chartering 182 companies, for which the State received in filing fees $9,379.40. This amount is much smaller than for the month of July, when there was received $13,706.50 in filing fees from 126 companies.

As there were two companies more chartered to do business in the month of August, 1904, than there were in August, 1903, although the filing fees were $4,327.10 less, the corporation office is forced to the conclusion that business among smaller corporations is good. As compared with the corresponding month of 1903, when 126 companies were chartered, with a capitalization of $10,636,250, there is shown that two more companies were chartered in the month of August, 1904, while the amount received in filing fees was but $1,255.85 less.

In a Presidential year this showing is considered indicative of the feeling that no serious result to business or great change in policy of the Government can result from the determination of the contest in November. There are no big companies being chartered in New Jersey, and a careful scanning of the record other States are doing show that there are no big combinations being chartered in those States either.

With the ending of August two-thirds of the year has passed, and the record shows that the State is up to the present time $130,107.54 in filing fees behind the corresponding time of last year, this past eight months the filing fees aggregating $26,765.68, while for the corresponding period of last year they amounted to $223,872.22. The number of companies has been lower by 1,507 in 1903 to 1,103 in the similar eight months this year.

CROWD AT SAENGERFEST.

Singers Will Parade on College Point Streets To-day.

The sixth annual Saengerfest of the Swiss-American Saengerbund is in progress at College Point, and yesterday was attended by fully 5,000 persons. It will continue to-day and there will be a parade through the streets of College Point by the singers. In the evening there will be a grand banquet. Four hundred singers took part in the grand choruses yesterday in the auditorium at Donnelly's Grove. The singing was under the direction of Dr. Felix Jaeger of the Williamsburg Singerbund.

A feature of the afternoon was the singing of two hundred junior members, who rendered "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Schweizer Psalm." The societies taking part in the Saengerfest represent Brooklyn, Manhattan, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., Rochester, N. Y., Hudson County, N. J., Scranton, Penn., and a number of small places.

Six Perish in Fire at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 4.—Edward Clarke, aged sixty-two, his wife, their daughter and three children of Alfred Jewett, were burned to death near Fredericton, to-day in a fire which destroyed the Jewett home.

AMERICAN TO GUIDE KOREA'S DIPLOMACY

Japan Appoints D. W. Stevens Adviser to Seoul Government.

TOKIO'S TIGHTENING GRIP

It Is Now Admitted That Japan Means to Have Complete Control of Korea's Foreign Affairs.

TOKIO, Sept. 4.—The Japanese Government announces that Durham White Stevens, counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington, will be the diplomatic adviser to the Korean Government, while M. Megata, Director of the Revenue Bureau at Tokio, will be Korea's financial adviser.

The Government to-day published the text of an agreement signed at Soul on Aug. 22 between representatives of Japan and Korea. The agrement follows:

"First—The Korean Government shall engage as financial adviser to the Korean Government a Japanese subject recommended by the Japanese Government, and all matters concerning finance shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

"Second—The Korean Government shall engage as diplomatic adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs a foreigner recommended by the Japanese Government, and all important matters concerning foreign relations shall be dealt with after his counsel has been taken.

"Third—The Korean Government shall previously consult the Japanese Government in concluding treaties and conventions with foreign powers and in dealing with other important diplomatic affairs, such as the granting of concessions to or the making of contracts with foreigners."

The Japanese Government explained the foregoing agreement to the representative of The Associated Press as follows:

"This agreement is nothing more than a natural and logical sequence to the protocol of Feb. 23. It will be remembered that in this protocol the Japanese Government undertook to give advice to the Korean Government with regard to improvements in administration, which advice the latter agreed to accept with full confidence. The financial embarrassment of the Korean Government has been in the past a constant cause of internal trouble and the chief hindrance to the development of foreign commerce. This serious aspect of Korean administration naturally attracted the first attention of the Japanese Government.

"It will be remembered, further, that in the protocol it was stipulated that in case the welfare of the imperial house of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea was endangered by the aggression of a third power or by internal disturbance the Japanese Government was to take the measures made requisite by the circumstance.

"This stipulation makes it incumbent upon Japan to exercise careful control of existing Korean diplomacy. In fact, the responsibilities devolving upon the Japanese Government in consequence of this protocol of Feb. 23 can only be discharged by possessing a consultive voice in all important questions of foreign intercourse and in assisting Korea to secure trustworthy advisers to examine on the spot questions of international concern.

"These measures to control Korean finance and Korean foreign intercourse do not in any way interfere with the full operation and validity of Korea's existing treaties.

"Article No. 3 is not intended to place an impediment in the way of the legitimate enterprise of foreigners in the sphere of commerce and industry, but is calculated to serve as a precaution against the conclusion of improvident and dangerous engagements which in the past have proved to be sources of serious complications, such as was shown conspicuously in the case of the Russian lease at Yon-gam-Pho."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Durham White Stevens, who has been selected as diplomatic advisor to the Korean Government under the new treaty between Korea and Japan, has been the counselor of the Japanese Legation at Washington for the past fifteen years. His appointment was made at the request of Japan. This appointment will require Mr. Stevens to take up his residence in Korea.

He was a resident of this city before becoming counselor for the Japanese Legation, and was educated in Washington and graduated from one of the law schools. Mr. Stevens is about fifty years of age, and is regarded as well equipped for performing the duties of diplomatic agent, his long association with Japanese diplomatic service making him especially desirable to Japan in that capacity.

SAYS CZAR WILL MAKE PEACE.

St. Petersburg Paper Expects War to End with Fall of Port Arthur.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegrams.

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VIENNA, Sept. 4.—Although the Novoe Vremya is an erratic print, its reported statement that upon the fall of Port Arthur Russia will make peace with Japan has attracted the attention of diplomatic circles here.

It is regarded as not impossible that the expediency of making peace at once and sparing Russia the financial strain and political danger of another campaign may become a matter of earnest consideration for the Czar and the more enlightened of his advisers.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—With regard to the remoter consequences of the battles around Liao-Yang, assuming them to be decisive of this year's campaign, it is fully recognized in Germany that the Russians cannot or will not come to terms with Japan on the basis of the present naval and military superiority of the island empire.

Wide publicity is given to a letter from a "Russian statesman," in which the writer calmly declares his belief that no number of Japanese victories on land or water will lead to the conclusion of peace unless Russia ceases to be Russia. He adds that the only circumstance in which Japan could hope to dictate terms of peace would be that her armies first enter Moscow in triumph.

The writer goes on to say that even if the impossible should happen and peace be concluded on the basis of the retention of Port Arthur by Japan this arrangement would only be in the nature of a truce, for Russia could not afford to accept peace from the hands of her adversary.

On the other hand, there are not wanting observers who deny the ability of the Russian Empire to endure the consequences of a series of disasters like those of the present campaign from a financial point of view, even if certain sections of the banking world, tempted by spendthrift commissions and premiums, were to undertake the issue of large loans for Russia. It is believed in some quarters that this policy of blind extravagance would work its own ruin at an earlier date than Russian soldiers or even Russian politicians are at present inclined to anticipate.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The question whether an attempt at mediation between Russia and Japan is opportune at the present juncture is answered to-day in a decided negative by two prominent French Senators.

Count d'Aunay considers the question premature. He declares it is not the time to talk mediation when a great battle is being fought on which the fate of Manchuria may depend and when the capture of Port Arthur appears imminent.

"Later on," he says, "when the situation is more clearly defined, the powers interested in the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East will no doubt be anxious to intervene with the object of bringing hostilities to a close, but I question whether M. Delcassé will ever associate himself with an attempt at intervention without a previous understanding with Russia."

M. de Macère considers that France ought to take no action without first consulting Russia, and holds that the suggested intervention of the Continental powers, in concert with England and the United States, would be regarded by Russia as an act of hostility or at least as a discourteous proceeding.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 5.—The Novosti, commenting on the abandonment of Liao-Yang, says the foreign press attaches undue importance to its effect on the war.

There could have been only one issue of the fight which might definitely have settled the whole campaign, namely, the utter and crushing defeat of the Japanese, says the paper, and since that has not occurred, there must be other battles.

The fighting near Liao-Yang is now approaching its culmination, the Novosti continues, but, whatever its issue, it cannot be regarded as the last word. The war turns on deeper questions than the immediate possession of a disputed position, and it can only be settled on terms of peace satisfactory to Russia with regard to her position in the Far East.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY SAFE.

Will Be Pinched by Waggaman's Failure, but Will Pull Through.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Rector O'Connell of the Catholic University at Washington was in Baltimore to-day, the guest of Cardinal Gibbons, and Catholic University matters were the subject of a conference between the two prelates. In a subsequent interview Dr. O'Connell was emphatic in his denial of the statement in several newspapers that, in consequence of the bankruptcy of Thomas E. Waggaman, the Treasurer of the institution, the university would not be able to take students during the coming year.

"It must be remembered," said Dr. O'Connell, "that all the funds of the university were not in Mr. Waggaman's control. The last collection was in the possession of the fathers, and the large collection of the Knights of Columbus had not been turned over to him."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—A prominent official of the Catholic University said to-night it could not be true that Cardinal Gibbons was to make good the losses occasioned by Waggaman's use of university funds. The university has other funds than those intrusted to Waggaman, but not sufficient to produce the necessary income to run the institution through the year. It requires for this about $100,000. A considerable part of this amount it will be necessary to raise by contributions and collections.

The interesting fact has come out that since the accession of the present Rector of the university, Mgr. O'Connell, in April, 1903, the university has not intrusted any moneys to Mr. Waggaman, and the Financial Board of the institution has taken charge of its investments. Since April, 1903, the university has received from various sources $250,000, which has not been placed in Mr. Waggaman's hands, and this amount, saving a portion which has been spent for current expenses, is available as endowment to produce the income required to maintain the university.

So far as can be ascertained the indebtedness of Waggaman to the university is $276,000, which is believed to be amply secured. It is denied by Father Stafford of St. Patrick's Church of this city that $50,000 of the funds of that church was given to Waggaman. Father Stafford said to-night that the future of the university was in no manner involved in the Waggaman failure and regardless of what may be the outcome of the settlement of Waggaman's affairs the work of the university would not be impaired in the slightest degree.

WIFE MURDERER SHOT DOWN.

Virginia Sheriff's Posse Corners Him After a Six Weeks' Hunt.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—Frank Sattlethight, who killed his wife with a monkey wrench at their home in Princess Anne County six weeks ago, lies at the point of death in a hospital here from bullet wounds received while endeavoring to escape through a Sheriff's posse that surrounded him at his father's home, on Lynn Haven Bay, early this morning.

Sattlethight killed his wife because she went to see a sham battle at Cape Henry against his wishes. Immediately after the crime he took refuge in the swamp lands near Lynn Haven Bay, and had eluded pursuit. Sheriff Akiss, with a posse of seven, surrounded the home of Sattlethight's father early this morning and demanded the murderer's surrender.

Sattlethight's brother opened the front door of the house and endeavored to attract attention as Sattlethight made a dash from the rear. The move was detected, and as the wife slayer, armed with a Winchester, darted for the woods a load of buckshot brought him down. He was hit fourteen times.

WATCH AUTOS IN BROOKLYN.

Big Squad of Police Along Bedford Avenue and Parkways.

Under orders of Deputy Commissioner Farrell a special squad of detectives and mounted and bicycle policemen watched along Bedford Avenue, Eastern and Ocean Parkways in Brooklyn yesterday for violators of the automobile speed limit. The Deputy Commissioner took the action after hearing that one of his friends had narrowly escaped being run down.

In order to estimate the speed of the automobiles cords were stretched across the roadways yesterday, but no arrests were made. The Deputy Commissioner said last night that he had discovered that the only way to cope with the situation was to provide policemen with motor bicycles.

Colgate Hoyt's Barn Burned.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Monday, Sept. 5.—1 A. M.—Fire which started early this morning destroyed the barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings belonging to Colgate Hoyt on Centre Island, near the Seawanhaka Yacht Club house. The fire brilliantly illuminated the bay and Sound, and could be plainly seen from this place. The employes on Mr. Hoyt's place and at the club had a hard fight to keep the flames from the house, but they saved it, although one side was blistered.

APARTMENTS on Riverside Drive.
At "THE TVRRETS"
116 RIVERSIDE, SOUTH COR. 94TH.
At an annual rental of $2,200 to $3,600. Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, with 2 Bathrooms. Living Room 18x26 feet, hung with tapestry. Butler's pantry. Two & three servants' rooms. Servants' bath. Laundry. Ironing & drying rooms. Individual lockers for laundry necessaries. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Dining rooms wainscoted in Spanish oak to beamed ceilings. Marquetry floors. Oriel & Shakespearian windows. Ingle nooks. Window seats. Mirror doors. Accommodations for butlers & cookmen.
Also at "THE TOWERS" 241 CENTRAL PARK WEST. NORTHWEST CORNER 94TH STREET. One apartment of 9 rooms, similar in character & appointments, at an annual rental of $2,300.

BUNCO
(Trademark.)

JAPANESE AHEAD OF AMERICA, PERRY SAYS

Professor Says They Are Originators, Not Imitators.

WHY THEY CAN WIN VICTORIES

American Electrical Engineer Tells of His Experiences While on Faculty in Tokio.

Prof. John Perry, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in Great Britain, many of whom are en route for St. Louis to attend the International Congress of Engineers, talked yesterday of reasons for the Japanese successes. Prof. Perry was for four years Professor of Engineering in the College of Public Works Department in the University at Tokio.

"I have heard the remark," he said, "that Japanese officials have been making over here in America, at banquets or elsewhere, that Japan is the intellectual child of America. Nothing could be further from the truth. Japan is about a thousand years in advance of England, and, I fear, of America, too. It is a question whether we will ever catch up to her.

"In the first place, the Japanese are not imitators. They are originators, strikingly prone to original investigation. You must remember that their civilization began long before ours did. I had not been long a professor with Japanese students in my classes before I made a striking discovery. I discovered that while the English or American youth is reading romances, the Japanese young man is reading Macaulay and Herbert Spencer. Common sense and subtlety, those are the most pronounced mental characteristics of the Japanese mind. They read and study what I fear the English and American youth knows he ought to study and don't. They actually spurn trash; are serious minded.

"For example, their military methods of surrounding and entrapping troops as made public during the last few days do not surprise me at all. They are simply playing the national game of 'go.' You don't know what that is? I'll tell you. No, it is not like our chess. It is infinitely more intellectual, more subtle. Chess is greatly a matter of good memory. 'Go,' on the other hand, requires greater subtlety of mind. Almost every youth with any pretense to mental acumen plays it in Japan.

"If you go into any of the public places in Tokio or elsewhere in Japan you will see the game played. You will see, in that respect not entirely dissimilar to chess, a lot of white and black pawns on a board before the players. They are imitation black and white soldiers. When the game begins the pawns are stationed in circles, the black forming a ring completely encircled by another ring of the white pawns. You wonder how the player who is hottled up will ever work his way out, and yet if you watch awhile you will see that this is done. the Japanese are strategic by nature and by education.

"To further convince yourself of this, I ask you but to recall or reread the reports in the newspapers during the last few days. Recall also, the Russo-Prussian war. It was a remarkable fact that when ever the Germans faced the French lined up for a battle their soldiers outnumbered those on the French side about two to one. The Japanese go the Germans and the Russians one better in this respect. Read the reports. In every case when the Russians and the Japanese have faced one another thus far there have been three Japanese to two Russians on the spot. That is not blind luck. That means headwork, thinking—thinking on the part of Generals, military strategy worthy of the name.

"There is another thing about the Japanese very, very hard for any nation to overcome. Any man who has ever been to Japan will tell you what I am now about to tell you. The Japanese make a religion of patriotism. First Japan, then the Emperor, then the head of the family. In Japan, you know, the family is the unit. The head of it is responsible for every member in it, for their successes, for their failures.

"Now, regarding this spiritualized patriotism, I can imagine, you can imagine an English or an American soldier. For they are racially alike, standing up to be killed rather than retreat when the are being watched. I for one, however, cannot imagine an English or American soldier standing up to be killed when he could get away without any one observing him, when there is no great thing gained by his being killed, and yet the Japanese soldier will do that.

"Up to the present time few of these instances have been published. There have been more important things to write about. You will find, however, when the less important things about the various engagements are told hereafter, striking examples of what I say—acts of heroism which from our standpoint seem fanaticism. Many of them were told after the Chinese and Japanese war. It is difficult to down such patriotism.

"There is a common household fire current among the housewives of England, here, too, perhaps, that the sun shining into a grate fire, for example, tends to extinguish it. In class one day a Japanese student asked me if there was any scientific reason for this, if it were true. I was forced to tell him that I had not investigated the matter, and therefore could not answer the question. Unobserved by him, I came across this student unawares an hour or two later, and let me tell you what he was doing.

"Having provided himself with a box of matches, he had seated himself before a window. The sun was shining in. He had placed his chair so that he sat half in the shadow and half in the sunlight. On his lap lay his watch with the lid open. He was lighting two matches at a time and was holding one of them in the sunlight, the other in the shadow, and was timing the result. It does not matter whether his discovery was consequential or not. I merely wish to illustrate the originality of the Japanese.

"I look for the fall of Port Arthur within about a week."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—343 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Max Graeler; damage slight.
2:50 A. M.—164 Attorney Street; Sober & Keane; damage, $3,000.
8:45 A. M.—105 Washington Street; owner unknown; damage, $250.
7:05 A. M.—653 Broadway; John Eisner; damage, $1,500.
2:10 P. M.—333 Cherry Street; Walter J. Sullivan; no damage.
5:35 P. M.—185 Seventh Avenue; rubbish in yard; no damage.
7:05 P. M.—105 Worth Street; fire in lot; no damage.
8:15 P. M.—Pelham Parkway and White Plains Road; automobile belonging to Robert D. Kerr of Yonkers; damage trifling.
8:25 P. M.—289 Cherry Street; Mr. Hothan; damage trifling.
10:20 P. M.—1,483 Madison Avenue; Edward Simos; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Fire at the Griffin Lumber Company's yards here to-day destroyed 1,500,000 feet of sawed lumber, 2,000 tons of coal and several of the company's sheds. The loss will exceed $50,000; insurance, $30,000.

OFFICERS' BUSY SUNDAY AT BULL RUN FIELD

Brigade Parties Explore the Ground of the Coming Manoeuvres.

12TH REGIMENT STOWAWAYS

Ignore Col. Dyer's Warning and Pay the Penalty—New Yorkers Don't Like Their New Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 4.—Not for nearly half a century has sedate old Prince William County seen so busy a Sunday.

Usually in this region of green hills and oak trees, said an imaginative native this afternoon, the country folk are wont on the hebdomadal day of rest to talk with one another from hill top to hill top, so profound is the lack of interruption by noises without. To-day, however, the peace of this most peaceful community was rudely broken by the manoeuvring of many trains bearing the last of the militia troops to the scene of the most elaborate military manoeuvres that the United States ever has attempted.

Bugle calls resounded ceaselessly throughout the terrain set apart for the war game, which, approximately, is a rectangle twelve miles by eight, with Gainesville and Gen. Corbin's headquarters almost exactly in the centre. The camps at Manassas and Thoroughfare were alive with the arrival and detraining of the troops and the inspection of ammunition, which is the first thing a regiment goes through after it alights from its train.

Among the troops which arrived were the First Maryland, which reached Thoroughfare shortly after midnight. On account of the hour the men did not pitch their tents, but bivouacked under the open sky. This is the only regiment so far which has been compelled to sleep in the open. The Fourth New Jersey came in in good shape at 9:15, and were followed about 1 o'clock at the Thoroughfare camps by the Ninth Massachusetts. The Eighth Massachusetts came into camp two hours later. In all 12,000 militiamen arrived to-day.

A VERY TIRED REGIMENT.

The weariest looking lot to put in an appearance was the Third Tennessee, which detrained at Thoroughfare about 1:30. Most of them were ready to drop when they stumbled out of the cars and lined up on the platform.

In sharp contrast to the showing of the Tennessee boys was that of the Second New York, a provisional regiment from Albany, Watertown, and other up-State cities. Physically this body is superior to any other militia regiment on the field, and absolutely no effects of fatigue were discovered after the trip. The officers particularly are noticeable for their fine physique. The staff officers who were on hand to note the detraining were really struck with the work and appearance of the up-Staters.

For all except the officers of the troops already on the ground, the day was one of almost complete rest. As this is a think war, however, the success or failure of the various tactics will fall wholly on the officers, and to-day they were busy riding through the country in brigade parties, noting hills which might be used to advantage as artillery positions, woods which might serve as a cover for the troops, and routes by which the various strategic points might be best connected.

These numerous mounted excursions were tremendously interesting to the natives, not all of whom, however, viewed with favor the movements of the soldiers. On the lawn in front of one old but well kept house a number of girls sat and waved old Confederate flags whenever they could distinguish Northern officers riding by.

Gen. Grant's officers have so thoroughly reconnoitred that he said this afternoon that he thought his officers knew the country as well as it could be known for manoeuvring purposes.

HARD LUCK OF STOWAWAYS.

New York's Twelfth took things very easy to-day, although Col. Dyer and his staff went for a tour of investigation around the manoeuvre field. The other officers rested with their men. The saddest men in the Twelfth's camp are three stowaways, who once belonged to the regiment and who came down on the train uninvited. Col. Dyer discovered them and told them that if they persisted in coming down to the camp he would take their clothes away from them and make them work harder than they ever did in their lives. Col. Dyer kept his word.

As soon as the regiment arrived he ordered that the clothes be taken away from the three men and that they be dressed up in the brown fifty-five-cent suits allotted to prisoners. Since then they have been digging trenches, putting up tents, and doing the hardest kind of camp work. Their guards keep them circulating around where they shall be most prominently in view, and the work of the stowaways isn't made easier by the ceaseless fire of comment which accompanies it.

"Oh, we've no kick coming," said one of them, picturesquely attired in a brown blouse and a black derby, "but we would like some ice cream."

There are many complaints among the New Yorkers on account of their new uniforms, which, though serviceable as to the olive-drab color, are very heavy, and put them at a decided disadvantage when hard work is to be done compared with regulars in their light khaki outfit. Complaints have been made also as to the supplies which the different States have neglected to furnish for their regiments, and which, the men say, seriously handicaps them in their work of putting up tents and in their other duties about the camp. A Captain in the Twelfth, for instance, when he came to investigate his tent, found that while he had eight guy ropes he had only three tent pegs.

The Fourteenth of Brooklyn are complaining, too. As members of the Blues they wear their old uniforms, but carry the new Krag-Jorgensen rifles. With their uniforms they wear the web belt made to accommodate the old cartridges, but as the new cartridges are considerably smaller the Brooklyn boys have to carry them in their pockets.

Mrs. Grant, the wife of the Blue commander, paid her first visit to the camp to-day arriving with Mrs. Corbin, who, however, has been here before. To-night Gen. Corbin entertained at dinner at corps headquarters Gen. and Mrs. Grant and Gen. Grant's staff.

Several of the foreign military attachés arrived to-night and are at headquarters.

WHY UNION STORE FAILED.

Co-operative Department House Fell Through Mismanagement.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—Developments made public to-day by John Woage of Chicago show that the failure of the co-operative department store in which some 1,700 poor investors were caught was due principally to mismanagement and the four guarantors, A. C. Clas, W. D. arrick, and W. H. Surles of Milwaukee, and Harry Leyser of Chicago will lose heavily.

There are liabilities of $221,210, and assets of $36,000. The guarantors are now trying to settle at 50 per cent., and will have to raise some $80,000 among them to do so. The attempt to float a million-dollar enterprise on $70,000 cash caused the failure.

Had all the stock been paid for the enterprise might have floated. Hundreds of poor stockholders who invested their savings are indignant.

COUNT APPONYI WELCOMED.

Hungarians Plan to Give Statue of George Washington to Budapest.

Several thousand Hungarians gathered at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon to honor Count Albert Apponyi and the other members of the Hungarian Parliament who have come to this country as delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Conference in St. Louis. The reception was tendered by the United Hungarian Societies of New York City and the crowd was limited only by the capacity of the hall.

Public announcement was made of a project to raise funds to provide for the presentation of a statue of George Washington, to be erected in the City of Budapest. The project for the statue was mooted first two years ago, and is said to have been approved by Senators Fairbanks, Hoar, Depew, and Frye, Gov. Pennypacker, Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan, John Wanamaker, and Tom Johnson. Subscriptions to the amount of $2,500 have already been received. The enterprise is especially under the direction of E. T. Kohanyi and Marcellus Ujlaky.

There is a statue of Louis Kossuth in one of the parks of Cleveland, and the present scheme was first suggested as a means of recognizing the courtesy shown to Hungary in the erection of that statue.

At the reception yesterday Count Apponyi spoke in both Hungarian and English, and was wildly applauded. He said, in part:

"We have hearty sympathy with this gigantic Commonwealth, which has achieved liberty for all time, a liberty which makes us in Europe feel safer, even in lands where liberty is scarcely known. We feel safer because there is such a country as the United States of America. The freedom of America is one of the safeguards of liberty in old Europe."

WIGWAM INVITES PARKER.

Plunkitt Would Have Him Meet the Braves at Esopus Station.

State Senator Plunkitt announced last night that he would take the Tammany contingent to the State Convention over a railroad other than the New York Central. The word startled the contingent, who feared that Plunkitt and the Central no longer were on good terms. Plunkitt promptly set all fears at rest, however, by announcing that the special trains would go by West Shore instead. The idea to take the special trains, which will be three in number, was adopted so as to enable the Wigwam shouters to stop off at Esopus for a few minutes and give Judge Parker a sort of impromptu serenade.

Senator Plunkitt has written a letter to the Presidential candidate asking the Judge whether he would be willing to be at the station when the trains go through, so that the Wigwam braves might shake hands and give three cheers.

"But if it will not be convenient or proper for the Judge to meet us at the station, and let us pay our respects to him there en masse," said the Senator, "we may be able to have the trains held a little longer so that the crowd can go up the hill to his house and give him a serenade and three cheers there."

The Tammany trains will start for Saratoga by noon on Sept. 19, and are expected to return on Wednesday night, Sept. 21. Between 1,200 and 1,500 Tammanyites are expected to go.

WOODRUFF MEN MAY FIGHT.

They Intend to Carry Their War Into the Preliminary Conferences.

Disturbed by the attitude of Gov. Odell, and in order to overcome the growing strength of the movement to nominate Lieut. Gov. Higgins for Governor, friends of Senator Platt and Timothy L. Woodruff let it be inferred yesterday that they were doing everything in their power to make a determined stand at Saratoga. Whether or not they will take their opposition to Gov. Odell into the convention is a question, but they declared they would surely carry it into the conferences to be held at Saratoga just prior to that convention.

It is said to be the intention of the Platt men and Woodruff supporters to force the Governor to place the Odell tag on whoever is nominated, so that the Governor-Chairman himself will have to stand the brunt of the camnaign and the responsibility for the candidate. The Woodruff people are preparing to gather at Saratoga as early as Saturday of this week so as to get at work on the advance guard of delegates and leaders who will come in that night for the Sunday preceding the convention, which will meet on the following Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Gov. Odell spent the day yesterday at his Monmouth Beach cottage with his family. Some of his close friends and advisers, however, declared that Odell had not been backing up the Higgins movement, and they further said, on their own responsibility, that the Governor had not to date given any pledge of support to any one for the nomination. They admitted that the situation looked to them more like the nomination of Higgins than any other man, but they said with emphasis that they knew Odell never had pledged himself to Higgins, and that Higgins himself did not know really whether the Governor was with him or against him.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins is in Syracuse, where he will open the State Fair to-day, while Mr. Woodruff is at his Adirondack camp.

HIGGINS MAY NOT RUN.

Won't Allow His Name to be Presented as a Factional Candidate.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins to-night made the following statement:

"There is some mistake in relation to the report coming from Lockport, that State Republican Committeeman John A. Merritt is in receipt of a telegram from me in which I stated that I would go to the State Convention at Saratoga as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination.

"To no person have I said I would accept a nomination for the Governorship if I were selected. The names of several able and competent men have been mentioned in connection with this nomination. My name will not be presented to the Republican Convention as a factional candidate under any circumstances."

FIGHTER'S WOUNDS FATAL.

"Kid Leonard," Shot in Bowery Quarrel, Dies in Hospital.

Leonard Bulo, twenty-eight years old, better known as "Kid Leonard," a local prize-fighter, died at Gouverneur Hospital last night as the result of three bullet wounds received during an altercation several weeks ago on the Bowery.

The fighter was leaving a restaurant at the Bowery and Grand Street accompanied by a young woman, and met Diedo Cacciola of 153 East Houston Street. A quarrel ensued over the young woman, and Leonard was shot in the head, the back, and the hip. Cacciola was arrested.

GOT WRONG COLOR IN HAIR DYE.

Woman Started to Break Up Store That Made the Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—An angry woman with red hair began breaking up the furniture in T. E. Cannon's drug store, North Clark and Huron Streets, this afternoon. A patrol wamong was called, but she fled before it arrived.

The police said she was angered because hair dye she had purchased there had turned out to be auburn instead of chestnut.

WORKING OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST

The Movement to Promote Sobriety Among the People.

150 SALOONS ALREADY SECURED

Plan Finds Favor with Many Land Owners—Brewery-Owned Houses Chief Obstacle to Its Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Frank W. Mahin, United States Consul at Nottingham, England, has sent a report upon the Central Public House Trust Association, an enterprise in that country which, he thinks, may result in important changes in the habits of the people and in the conduct of a vast business.

"The public house of Great Britain," he says, "is essentially the same as the saloon of the United States. There is the marked difference, however, that in Great Britain women are almost as numerous as men at the drinking bars, and that the bartenders are usually young women. It is argued for the barmaids that their presence tends to preserve order, but no defense of female dram drinking is attempted. The public house trust is a trust in the interest of the community and not for private profit. Its object is to reduce intemperance by changing the ordinary methods of conducting public houses.

"The origin of the enterprise dates back to 1877, when the Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, on his appointment to a parish in Warwickshire, found himself the trustee of a village inn left by a predecessor in trust for the parish. He decided to run the inn according to what is known as the 'Gothenburg' system, a system which, it is claimed, transformed Norway from the most drunken to the most sober country in Europe—the main principles adopted being that the liquor should be of good quality and the manager should have no interest in increasing its sale.

"This experiment was followed by others, notably that at Elan Valley, where the Birmingham Water Works Committee established a canteen for the use of its workmen, which led to the formation by the Bishop of Chester and Col. Crawford, 1896, of the People's Refreshment House Association. Its aim was 'to give wider facilities for the adoption of the system of public house management, with limited profits, already successfully at work in various parts of the United Kingdom.'

PLAN ENLARGED BY LORD GREY.

"The successful experiments of the People's Refreshment House Association led Lord Grey, in 1901, to form, purely as a propagandist society, the Central Public House Trust Association, for the purpose of inaugurating a public house trust company in every county, the county as a unit being an essential feature of the scheme. Beginning with Northumberland, Kent, Durham, and North Yorkshire, local trusts have now been established in every county in England except Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire. Trusts have also been formed in Ulster (Ireland) and in South Wales.

"In Scotland, where the movement has established itself strongly and a number of trust companies are working, a Scottish Central Association has been formed this year to spread trust principles and to regulate public opinion with the view of arriving at the best form of public management.

"At the present time about 150 public houses are under trust management. This number is likely to be largely increased in the near future, as landowners are more and more appreciating the advantages to a village or neighborhood of trust management and are offering their public houses to the local trusts as the present tenancy agreements expire.

"The underlying principles enforced by the Public House Trust Association are as follows:

"The general arrangement and management of the house shall be on the lines of a house of refreshment, instead of a mere drinking bar.

"Food and a good variety of non-intoxicant drinks shall be easily accessible to customers as beer and spirits.

"The licensing laws enacted by Parliament for the regulation of public houses and the promotion of temperance shall be most strictly carried out in every particular.

"A holder of a license is in a sense a servant of the public, and he must study the comfort, well being, and health of his customers; his house must therefore be scrupulously clean, and the rooms most used by the public must be comfortably arranged, well warmed in Winter, and well ventilated.

"The manager of the house receives a fixed salary, with inducements to push the trade in food and non-intoxicants, but with no interest in the sale of alcoholics.

SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

"A system of inspection guards against abuses and mismanagement. An Inspector visits the house without previous notice, takes samples of the liquors, examines the quality of the food and drink, and goes thoroughly over the premises.

"It is not the purpose to establish new public houses, but only to acquire such as are already established, except in the case of new licenses which the authorities intend granting—these the association will try to secure. It may, however, open refreshment rooms for the sale of food and non-intoxicants.

The capital is raised by subscriptions for shares in the trust companies formed in the various counties. The shares subscribed capital at present amounts to $1,500,000. The company in each county is governed by a council, of which the Lord Lieutenant of the county is ex officio the head, and by Trustees, Directors and other officers, among whom are usually the most distinguished men of the country.

"The total number of subscribing members is nearly 1,000. The shares are alloted on such conditions as to prevent the council a voting power, enabling it to prevent the trust from getting into the control of persons who might use it for their private purposes. The maximum dividend payable to the shareholders is 5 per cent., the surplus profits being devoted to public objects.

"The net profits of the public houses in the United Kingdom last year are estimated at about $100,000,000, or nearly $2.50 per head of the population. The profit of an average public house is indicated by the fact that several trust houses last year distributed to objects of public benefit surplus profits ranging from $1,500 to $5,000. These, unlike the ordinary public houses, made special efforts to sell the least profitable things—food and non-alcoholics.

"From all parts of the British isles where trust houses exist come reports of less disorder and drunkenness, decreased use of adulterants, and a general improvement in the character and appearance of such resorts and of their patrons.

CORRESPONDENTS AS AGENTS.

"In this county (Nottingham) the trust has sixty-five correspondents, who have volunteered their services, and who advise the Secretary of all opportunities of securing public houses now existing. The work was begun here only last year, and the trust does not yet own any houses, though it expects substantial results from the efforts of its correspondents. A great obstacle in the way, existing as well in all parts of Great Britain, is the system of 'tied' houses—those owned or financed by breweries. This system has been in existence in a sporadic way for the past fifty years, but lately it has grown to enormous dimensions, owing partly to home brewing having declined, but mainly to the conversion of most of the large breweries into limited companies.

"At present nearly 80 per cent. of the English public houses are 'tied.' How to detach these is the most serious problem confronting the trust. It never expects to gain control of all the public houses in the United Kingdom, but its work will be imperfect unless it can control more than the proportion of houses now outside the 'tied' system.

"It should be explained that the public house trust is entirely distinct from any of the 'temperance' societies of this country, which generally favor policies looking to the complete extinction of the liquor traffic.

"Among the members and liberal subscribers to the funds of the central association are a number of Americans widely known for their interest in philanthropic works."

"LITTLE MOTHERS" DROWNED.

Two Lost in the Sound—Four Others and Two Young Men Rescued.

Jeannette Meehan, fifteen years old, of 427 East Seventeenth Street and Katherine Collins, fourteen years old, of 408 East Twentieth Street, two of a party of twenty-five young girls sent to Hunter's Island, in Long Island, by the Enterprise Chapter of the Little Mothers' Aid Association of 236 Second Avenue for a week's vacation, were drowned about noon yesterday in the Sound off Hart's Island.

Four other girls from the same party and two young men from New Rochelle who had taken them rowing had narrow escapes from a similar fate. One of the girls, Jennie Flynn, sixteen years old, of 626 East Fourteenth Street was rescued in an unconscious condition, and half an hour's work was necessary to resuscitate her. The bodies of the drowned were not recovered.

On Saturday the party went to Hunter's Island for a week's vacation, being sent by the association of which Mrs. Clarence Burns is the President. William Shaw and Charles Brooks, both of New Rochelle, and friends of many of the vacation party, went over to the island. They quickly made up a party of six girls and started out in the Sound for a row. In a narrow, bound-bottomed skiff with Brooks were the Meehan and Collins girls, Jennie Flynn, who had such a narrow escape, and Gertrude Willis of 293 High Street, Brooklyn. With Shaw in his skiff were Mary Smith of 325 East Twenty-fifth Street and Grace Brown of 516 East Sixteenth Street. Both boats were of the type known as St. Lawrence skiffs.

At the time of the accident the party was in what is known as "Middle Ground," about half way between Hart's Island and David's Island, on which is Fort Slocum. The thirty-foot naphtha launch Clytie, with Capt. Castrop in command, was anchored off Hart's Island, about a quarter of a mile away, with a small fishing party on board.

The boats had drifted about two hundred feet apart by the time Capt. Castrop neared them. He says that he saw one of the girls floating in the wyater apparently unconscious. He headed the launch toward her, and as it drew alongside, Edward McGlory of 124 East Eleventh Street reached and grasped her by the hair just as she was sinking. This was Jennie Flynn. She was hauled aboard the launch and placed unconscious in the bottom. Then Capt. Castrop started toward the skiff, where Gertrude Willis, Mary Smith, Grace Brown, and Brooks, and Shaw were taken aboard the Clytie.

After getting them all on the launch, Capt. Castrop asked if the party was all safe. He was told everybody was there, and started at full speed for Jordan's Hotel, City Island. While nearing there the rescued got the better of their excitement and fright sufficiently to recall that Jeannette Meehan and Katherine Collins were missing. Proprietor Jordan said that one of the girls declared that the fault was all due to Brooks having tried to dive from his skiff. Mr. Jordan said he did not know which one of them it was that made the accusation.

Brooks denied this story, and said that the swell from the Starin Line steamboat Glen Island tipped his skiff over, throwing the four girls and himself into the water, and that the two boats were so close together at the time that the girls in clutching to save themselves caught the side of the skiff in which were Shaw and the other two girls, capsizing it also.

Afterward Capt. Castrop and Superintendent Prout sent the Clytie all around the scene of the accident in a vain search for the missing bodies.

CARRY ON THE FIGHT.

Chicago Strikers Undisturbed by New York Fight.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The return to work of the 3,500 strikers in New York City will have no material effect upon the general situation in the stockyards strike, according to President Donnelly of the Butchers' Union. In an address this afternoon before an audience composed of 5,000 strikers and their friends Mr. Donnelly declared that despite the desertion of the New York members of the union he would make no change in his plans to tie up the meat industry of the country this week.

"The action of the New York strikers, who are said to have voted to desert us," said Mr. Donnelly, "was not entirely unlooked for. Their grievances were not as great as ours, as they quit work merely in sympathy with the strike of the Western members of the Butchers' Union. Before next Saturday night I expect there will be fully 50,000 more workmen involved in the struggle, and the product of the New York plants will not break the tie-up planned for this week. We will be all the stronger and will secure a better settlement if we stay out for seven or eight weeks longer."

A representative of the United Dressed Beef Company said yesterday that it would take a little time to provide places for all of the strikers to whom they could give positions. There would have to be a weeding out of all but the competent men.

"In calling off the strike," he said, "the union made a complete surrender. The men go back to work on the open shop basis. That is understood, and no walking delegates will be allowed to enter the plants. We would prefer to have our old employes back where there is room for them, but we will not discharge any competent men we have."

There was a belief yesterday that when the strikers return to work the non-union men will have a hard time with them. On this account the police may be kept around for some time.

BUFFALO BULLS IN FIGHT.

Keepers Part Black Beauty," Leader of Bronx Herd, and McKinley.

Some of the thousands of people who went to the Bronx Zoological Park yesterday saw a struggle between Black Beauty, leader of the Buffalo herd, and McKinley, on of the largest bulls, which was kept from becoming very serious by the intervention of the keepers. Black Beauty has a big record as a bad buffalo, and he was just beginning to do a few things to McKinley when the fight was declared off by the guards.

Black Beauty has already killed two bull buffaloes that tried to wrest the title of leader from him. When he first arrived in the park he had a bad fight with a big bull named Antonio, and killed him. Then when the William C. Whitney herd was combined with the park herd Peta, one of the newcomers, tried a fight for the leadership and he, too, was killed.

For a time past the keepers have been watchful of McKinley, because he seemed to be full of fight, and yesterday, for further precaution, they put him in a pen by himself. In the afternoon some visitors ran to the keepers and said that two big buffaloes were at it good and hard. All the keepers were called at once, and arming themselves with long poles went after the fighters. Black Beauty seemed reluctant to stop the fight, but after he had been beaten a few times he retired, while McKinley was led back to the pen from which he had broken.

Rabbi's Daughter Kills Herself.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Rosa Stern, the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Stern, a rabbi of this city, who several days ago made an attempt to kill herself by cutting her throat and wrist with a razor, died to-day. She was twenty-three years old and had been sick for some time. She was to have been married in a few months.

14 LIVES ARE LOST IN TENEMENT FIRE

Continued from Page 1.

from the time that the truck had arrived he was on the escape of the fifth floor with a little unconscious girl in his arms. Her he lifted over the railing and dropped into the outstretched arms of Kalbfleisch, who was stationed on the escape at the fourth floor. Kalbfleisch dropped the little girl into the arms of Lieut. Sheridan just below him on the next fire escape, and then the firemen who were on the ladders that reached to the third floor, amid the cheers of the excited people who packed the street, dropped her into the arms of their comrades at the foot of the ladders.

By this time Engine No. 11, with Battalion Chief Crogan, had arrived, and the engine men eagerly went to the assistance of the truckmen. Stevens, Kalbfleisch, and Lieut. Sheridan were still working like Trojans, and as quick as one of the sturdy rescuers dropped a little tot into the arms of a comrade he immediately seized another, and time with that dexterity that has made the firemen of New York famous, the little one was passed with clocklike regularity to the ground below.

While all this work was going on in front of the building, other equally brave and more hazardous work was being done in the rear. There it was extremely difficult for the firemen to get their apparatus into position, and it was on the top floor in that part of the building that most of those that lost their lives died. The conditions in the rear were like those in front, the fire escapes being packed to suffocation with the frantic, fear-crazed people, among them, according to the firemen, being many men, who actually fought the women and little children in their efforts to be the first to get out of the fire trap. To the rescue of these people went first Firemen Adamosky, who is now in Gouverneur Hospital at the point of death; John White, Benisch, and Hubiltz, Adamosky, Benisch, and Hublitz went to the fifth floor, while White stopped at the fourth to assist the people there.

Kalbfleisch, who was ordered to the rear a few minutes after to assist in the work there, followed Adamosky and his comrade up the ladder, and, like the first three, continued to the top. The relay line was quickly formed, and everybody except one, Pecha Zwirm, a tenant, had been handed down, when suddenly Kalbfleisch, who was hanging to the ladder that runs along the wall between the fourth and fifth stories, saw it give way.

White was on the fire escape at the fourth floor. A second line of hose had just been worked up the wall at the time, and Zwirm's rescue was to follow. It was at this moment that Kalbfleisch saw the fire escape sag. The next moment it gave way and crashed with great force to the ground below, poor Adamosky being caught directly underneath the débris of the iron stuff of which it was made. White had been struck a glancing blow by the wreck as it went down, and was knocked back through the window.

Fireman Directs Own Rescue.

When the firemen reached Adamosky they saw at a glance that he was badly hurt. He was still conscious though, and directed the work of removing the tangled mass of iron beneath which he was pinned. He said he thought his back was broken; he knew that his legs were fractured, and that he was internally injured. When his comrades released him and lifted him up he screamed with pain, and asked them to handle him more gently, a request which, because of his position, it was absolutely impossible to grant. Hublitz and Benisch had fallen on a feather mattress, and although they were bruised their injuries are not very serious. They are all expected to be back at work in a few days. White was also declared to be out of danger from his injuries. Kaibfleisch, whose hands were frightfully blistered in rescuing two little children just before the escape fell, was not hurt in the wreck of the escape owing to the fact that he was clinging to the ladder on the wall at the time.

While the firemen were rescuing the women and little children, many of the men and boys on the third floor saved their lives by jumping to the ground, landing on mattresses and other soft materials that had been thrown there. Jacob Baer was one of the men who jumped. He was hurt. All of these rescues and escapes occurred within half an hour from the time the fire started.

To control the big crowd that assembled Capt. Handy of the Union Market Police Station asked for and got the reserves from his own, the Delancey, Madison, Eldridge, and East Fifth Street Stations. Despite the great number of people that filled the streets for blocks around, Capt. Handy said later that the crowd was a wonderfully easy one to control, and that his greatest trouble had been in keeping quiet those who had relatives living in the tenement. One of these, a man, he said, became so frantic that at one time he seriously thought of having him placed in a straitjacket in order to prevent him from taking his own life. It was the discovery of this man's little three months' old daughter, he said, that finally quieted him and made unnecessary the extreme methods contemplated. Eight ambulances, two each from Bellevue, St. Vincent's, Hudson Street, and Gouverneur Hospitals, were summoned by Capt. Handy. Only one of the young doctors, he said, seemed to dislike the work of mercy for which he had been detailed. The Captain did not remember the doctor's name.

As soon as the fire was under control the firemen began the work of removing the dead from the building. Most of the bodies were recovered on the fifth floor, only two being found on the fourth floor. Most of them were found in a crouching position on the floor. Among those found were the mother and most of the children of two more families, the Feurbergs and the Millers. The husbands, Maxmilian Feuerberg and Louis Miller, had escaped. Like most of the other men in the tenement, they slept on the roof on hot nights, and escaped by jumping to the roofs of the adjoining buildings.

Mrs. Rosa Eichler and her three-months-old baby, Rebecca, were found in their bedroom on the fourth floor near the rear fire escape. Mrs. Eichler had her infant clasped tightly to her bosom. All of the bodies were lowered to the ground in blankets by means of ropes, and as each body was let down a wail of grief from the thousands below, many hundreds of whom were neighbors and friends of those that had perished, went up. As soon as a body was lowered it was placed in a patrol wagon and taken to the Union Market Station, the wagon being followed by a crowd of excited men, women, and children, each anxious to learn whether or not the unfortunate was of their kin. The crowd around the station house soon numbered at least three thousand, the police say, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they were able to preserve order in the line of those that passed through the room where the bodies were stretched out in order to identify them.

Stars and Stripes Over Dead.

Capt. Handy tried to get a bolt of cotton cloth to cover the bodies, but at the hour none could be found. He then remembered that a great American flag, such as is used for campaign purposes, was stored in the house, and he ordered one of his men to hunt it up. This was done and the flag proved large enough to cover all of the bodies. The bodies were soon identified, with the exception of one little boy. Later in the day they were sent to the Morgue.

Those of the injured who were not sent immediately to the hospitals were attended by ambulance surgeons in the various stores in the neighborhood. Capt. Handy was especially impressed with the work of one of the neighborhood doctors, Dr. Gustav Kompert. Dr. Kompert, he said, worked for four hours at the scene and was of the greatest assistance to the police in designating those that should have the first attention. Dr. Kompert took full charge pending the arrival of the ambulances.

Fireman Kalbfleisch yesterday afternoon gave a description of the work done by the firemen.

"We left our house at 2:55 A. M.," he said, "and in less than five minutes were on the scene. The minute we saw that blaze and got a view of the crazed, frantic people on those fire escapes, we knew that it was going to be impossible to get everybody out alive. We pushed our ladders as quick as possible, and, while the ladders were in the air, Stevens and I went up, followed right away by Nelson, another of our men, and Lieut. Sheridan, the second in command of the company. Stevens went to the top and I stopped at the floor below. After Stevens had handed me two or three little tots, I saw that he had his hands full trying to keep the men under control while he saved the women and children first, and I went up and joined him.

"Nelson, Sheridan, and several others then came up further and we continued the work of rescue until we had about cleared the escapes of all the little ones, and, this done, I went into the house to see if there were any left in there. I did not think so at the time, but I soon found out my mistake. I first booted in a bedroom door, but it was a mass of red-hot flames and smoke, and I knew that if any were in that room they had been dead some time. I then burst in another door with a like result, after which I started to grope my way back to the fire escape. I had nearly reached the window when I stumbled over what proved to be a little boy. I picked him up and was surprised to find that he was still alive. I handed him to Stevens and Stevens passed him to Nelson, who lowered him to Lieut. Sheridan and the stree..

"Next I went to the fourth floor, and there I found a girl and three or four little children. The girl asked me to save the children first, which I of course did, and then I went back to her. I got her to the fire escape, and then I made her put her arms around my neck and cling to my back while I carried her down.

"She did as I told her, and a little more, too, for she got it into her head that I was going out of my way to help her, and she leaned over and kissed me. I was in no position to object, and was getting down as fast as I could when, just as I landed on the escape at the third floor preparatory to getting on the company ladder, a man who was there grabbed me and demanded that I save him first.

"I told him he was big enough to save himself, and started down the ladder. Just as my face got even with the foot of the escape he kicked me in the head. That was the only time during that awful fire that I felt like licking somebody. Soon after this I went to the rear, and there it was that the fire escape collapsed and poor Adamosky got hurt. I got off with thirteen blisters on my left hand and seven on my right."

Fireman Stevens told a story that tallied exactly with the one that Kalbfleisch told. He said, however, that before Kalbfleisch went to his assistance on the fifth floor at the beginning of the fire he had a lot of trouble with the men.

"Some of them fought like tigers," he said. "In their efforts to be saved first, regardless of the fact that there were delicate women and little children who were entitled to come first. This disgusting spectacle soon became so outrageous that I realised that if I did not act heroically with them I might lose some of those women and little children. Accordingly I knocked several of them against the wall and after that they were better behaved, and we eventually got everybody who was alive out."

Maximilian Feuerberg, who lost most of his family, is a tailor. He said that one of his sons, Abraham, was on Randall's Island, where he had been placed because he was unruly. This boy is all that he has left now. Feuerberg said he and his wife had gone to the synagogue on Saturday night and that on their return she announced that she would sleep with the children and he went on the roof. Yesterday afternoon the man, still half dazed with grief, told his story.

"After bidding my wife and children good-night," he said, "I climbed the stairs leading to the roof. I carried a blanket and a pillow with me. When I got up there was a nice breeze blowing. I think there were about eighteen people on the roof. I could see them stretched out in various positions. Soon I was asleep. I remember I had a dream. In my dream I heard the roar of a cannon, and now I know it was an explosion in the basement of the building. I sat bolt upright. I was dazed. I saw others rising to their feet about me and throwing off their coverings. I rubbed my eyes, scarcely knowing where I was. Then something brought me to my senses. It was the smell of smoke. As I looked toward the scuttle hole in the roof, the only way of reaching the place where I was, I saw a red glow, and I jumped to my feet. I thought of my wife and three children, sleeping on the third floor.

One Man's Struggle.

"I would have jumped down the scuttle hole then, but the people were crowded about it and the red glow had become a column of flame. I saw a man try to go down into the place, but some one grabbed him by the shoulders and pulled him back. In the crowd about the scuttle hole I must have seen faces that I knew, people whom I had known for a year or more, but then I recognized none. I thought only of my wife and children. I tried to get near them, but there was a struggle between two men. Some one else had attempted to descend, to the help of some one, I suppose. This man had been grabbed by the friend. I heard them say:

"'He ought to be pulled back. What can he do? It's death to go down there. It's worse than going into a red-hot furnace.'

"But even then I wanted to go into the building. After fighting my way to the edge of the place where the flames shot out I waited a moment until I thought that the opportunity would be a good one, for the fire seemed to die down a little. Then I put one foot over the edge of the hole. The next instant my shoe would have rested on the top step leading below, but a gust of hot air swept up in my face, staggering me, and I fell backward. Some one caught me, or I would have fallen on my back. Some one else dragged me from the edge of the scuttle hole. When I got up I saw there was no chance. The thought that I must leave them there to perish was agonizing. But I had hope. I thought perhaps they might have got down by the stairway or that some one had helped them down a ladder. When I came to consider how quickly it all had happened and how little opportunity there really was for them to get out my heart sank.

"I would have been burned to death had I remained on the roof any longer. I looked about me and saw that the place was about deserted, so I followed the others over to the adjoining roof, making my way thus to the ground."

The Blame for It.

The criticisms of the police, Coroner Scholer, and the firemen of the condition in which the tenement was at the time of the fire were all emphatic. Inspector Schmittberger declared that it was the Tenement-House Commission which was to blame, while Coroner Scholer said he thought the Building Department was at fault. The firemen seemed to think that neither department had done its duty. Coroner Scholer said the Building Department should have prevented the removal of the fire escape ladders while tenants still remained in the building.

The basement and lower floor of the house, the latter about six feet above the sidewalk level, have been cut through, the front and rear walls being supported by steel beams that workmen were placing in position. This left the dark, narrow stairway that extends up through the building, and which ends in a dark mass of timbers on the first floor, as the only possible exit for the tenants. To get to the street from the first floor they had to go down an improvised wooden stepladder kind of affair, the stoop, like the fire escape ladders, having been removed.

In order to make the building bring in some money while the alterations were being made, the owners reduced the rentals of some apartments from $12 to $9 and of others from $10 to $7. There were twelve families living on the three upper floors.

Capt. Handy said no permit for the alterations was on file at Police Headquarters, where it should certainly be if one had been granted. Tenement House Commissioner T. C. T. Crain said last night that he did not know whether plans for the alterations had been filed with either the Tenement House Commission or the Building Department. He said if the contractor was guilty of removing the fire escapes, that fact should have been noticed by the police and the Inspectors employed by the other two departments.

The fire is supposed to have started from the overturning of a lamp of candle on the third floor.

When Fireman Adamowsky was hurt an ambulance was sent after Father Harrington of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to administer the last rites to the fireman. While returning with the priest the ambulance, in a turn, ran into an ice wagon at Henry and Gouverneur Streets. The driver, John Murray, was thrown out and painfully injured. Father Harrington, after ascertaining that Murray's injuries were not mortal proceeded on the run to the hospital, where he saw and comforted the injured fireman.

LABOR DAY PLANS COMPLETE.

Parade Starts at 10 o'Clock—Theatrical Union to Make Big Showing.

The Labor Day Committee of the Central Federated Union reported yesterday that the Marshals and aides for to-day's parade had been instructed to report to-day at 8 A. M., at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the parade is to start.

There will be carriages and automobiles for women, and citizens who are not members of labor unions, but take an interest in organized labor. Out of the 850 members of the Theatrical Protective Union, 800 have guaranteed that they will be in line. Each will wear a gray Fedora hat, and the union will be preceded by a band of fifty pieces. Other delegates reported that their unions will be well represented.

The charge that some of the asphalt companies are violating the eight-hour law was again discussed at yesterday's meeting. President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx was denounced as an enemy of organized labor for deciding that more proof would be required of the alleged violations.

The delegate of the Asphalt Workers' Union said that the Cranford Asphalt Company had directed its men to work on Labor Day, and it was decided to send a telegram to Borough President Littleton asking him to investigate the matter.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.73
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TEN PAGES.

ONE LAW FOR THE STRONG, ANOTHER FOR THE WEAK.

We are indebted to the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE, and we here make grateful acknowledgment of the obligation, for furnishing a fit occasion to put before the voters of the United States certain passages from public documents forming a part of the history of their country, than which we can imagine no campaign reading likely to be, politically and morally, more instructive.

In his article in the current North American Review, setting forth the reasons why Mr. ROOSEVELT should be elected President, Senator LODGE makes this comment upon a not yet forgotten incident:

> The last time the Democratic Party had control of our foreign relations they signalized that control by a blundering attempt to reverse the unbroken policy of America in regard to Hawaii, which has since become a territory of the United States.

President HARRISON, on the 15th of February, 1893, sent to the Senate for ratification a treaty providing for the annexation of Hawaii, which had been negotiated by JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State, and certain Commissioners representing the "Government" of the Hawaiian Islands, this Government being the fruit of the revolt of Jan. 17 against the constitutional Government of Hawaii. On March 9 President CLEVELAND, who had succeeded President HARRISON, recalled the Hawaiian treaty from the Senate "for the purpose of re-examination." In a special message sent to Congress on the 18th of December, 1893, President CLEVELAND recited the actual history of the revolution in Hawaii, and the part played by representatives of the United States therein. Of the Committee of Safety which organized the revolt seven members—a majority—were foreign subjects or citizens; five Americans, one Englishman, and one German. Our Minister, JOHN L. STEVENS, a Maine man trained in the Blaine school of politics, was in the confidence of this Committee, and co-operating with it. When the time was ripe for action, on the 16th of January, 1893, STEVENS caused to be landed in Honolulu a detachment of marines from the United States steamer Boston with two pieces of artillery, ostensibly to protect American property. Really this force was used to back up the little rebellion, the proclamation of the new Government being read from the steps of the Government building with the United States marines drawn up under arms and with artillery in readiness only a few yards away. The deposed Queen, not wishing to engage in a war with the United States, made no attempt to deal with the insurrection, which she could easily have suppressed but for our interference, and appealed to the sense of justice of this Government. Like the Panama revolution, the thing was over in five days; the committee was organized on the 14th, the new Government proclaimed on the 17th, and on the 19th Commissioners representing it sailed for San Francisco.

In his message reciting the facts and referring the whole subject to "the broader authority and discretion of Congress," President CLEVELAND said:

> The lawful Government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot by a process every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States, acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives. But for the notorious predilections of the United States Minister for annexation the Committee of Safety, which should be called the Committee of Annexation, would never have existed.
>
> But for the landing of the United States forces upon false pretexts respecting the danger to life and property, the committee would never have exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason by undertaking the subversion of the Queen's Government. * * * And, finally, but for the lawless occupation of Honolulu under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister STEVENS's recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the Queen and her Government would never have yielded to the provisional government even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States.

These are the facts, this is the truth of history, as honest-minded men may ascertain by reading any authoritative chronicle of the time that is untainted by the misrepresentations of STEVENS's partisans. With the morality of the transaction Mr. CLEVELAND's message deals in language which, it seems to us, it will be profitable for the voters of this country to read and ponder at this time:

> Believing, therefore, that the United States could not, under the circumstances disclosed, annex the Islands without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I shall not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate for further consideration. * * *

But in the present instance our duty does not, in my opinion, end with refusing to consummate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our Government that it seeks to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals. I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality; that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one, and that even by indirection a strong power may with impunity despoil a weak one of its territory.

> By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of Congress, the Government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our National character as well as the rights of the injured people requires we should endeavor to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive council or oligarchy, set up without the assent of the people. It has not sought to find a permanent basis of popular support, and has given no evidence of an intention to do so. Indeed, the representatives of that government assert that the people of Hawaii are unfit for popular government, and frankly avow that they can be best ruled by arbitrary or despotic power.
>
> The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized State are equally applicable as between enlightened nations. The considerations that international law is without a court for its enforcement, and that obedience to its commands practically depends upon good faith instead of upon the mandate of a superior tribunal, only give additional sanction to the law itself and brand any deliberate infraction of it, not merely as a wrong, but as a disgrace. A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities, and the United States, in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened nations, would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States cannot properly be put in the position of countenancing a wrong after its commission any more than in that of consenting to it in advance. On that ground it cannot allow itself to refuse to redress an injury inflicted through an abuse of power by officers clothed with its authority and wearing its uniform; and on the same ground, if a feeble but friendly State is in danger of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the name and power of the United States, the United States cannot fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation.

This is what Senator LODGE stigmatizes as "a blundering attempt to reverse the unbroken policy of America in regard to Hawaii." We are confident, we are certain, that the conscience of the American people approves and ratifies, not his sneer, but GROVER CLEVELAND'S stern denunciation of a wanton outrage perpetrated upon a defenseless victim. The parallel with the Panama escapade is altogether too close to be observed without discomfort by the supporters of President ROOSEVELT. The likeness is indeed startling. The deed of overthrow and spoliation which Minister STEVENS, backed by the Administration at Washington and by United States armed forces on the spot, accomplished upon the little island kingdom in the Pacific, was accomplished upon the territory of the Republic of Colombia by five Panama Canal speculators, under the protection and also with the aid of United States armed forces. "Weaklings," of course, have no rights which a war-loving Administration is bound to respect. But the man or the party that assumes that the American people have no conscience, no honor, and no sense of justice, makes a mistake.

DIGESTING THE SECURITIES.

The behavior of the bond market during the past week was by far the most interesting development not merely of that week but of the entire year in the domain of finance. It would appear that some, at least, of the "undigested securities" which have for the past two years been a source of discomfort are being distributed. The total transactions in Government, railway, and miscellaneous bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the past week reached a total of $29,686,900, par value, being an average of nearly $6,000,000 a day for the five-day market. How this compares with the previous week and with the corresponding week in the last three years may be seen from the following table:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOND SALES.

	Railway and Miscellaneous.	Government Bonds.
1904	$27,790,900	$1,896,000
Previous week	13,201,000	124,000
1903	5,510,000	9,000
1902	19,143,000	60,000
1901	8,356,000	2,000

After a period of depression in trade and in the securities markets there is no weather sign which experienced observers study more attentively or with a deeper interest than the buying of bonds and the tendency of bond-market prices. The range of quotations during the past week has carried many leading railroad and miscellaneous bonds to the high point of the year. Compared with 1903, prices are in the majority of cases somewhat higher. These phenomena are, of course, not conclusive as to the immediate or the more distant future. They are significant, however. They indicate a return of confidence and a resumption of investment buying.

Something over two years ago investors stopped buying bonds. Since that time neither bonds nor shares have had a good market. Stock Exchange shares indeed have been the mere plaything of the traders of the Street; the public has pretty much let them alone. But the present bond buying indicates a changed sentiment. As a season of depression approaches its close, when money has accumulated in the hands of investors—as it does in the hands of many investors accumulate, even in the worst times—and when little by little dealings has been regained, the first stir is observed in the buying of gilt-edged bonds. As the demand forces up the price of these securities the market broadens to include a somewhat lower grade, and so on until buying broadens throughout the whole range of bond issues. The next thing to be looked for usually is, as rising bond quotations reduce the annual return on the investment, a shifting of the demand to the share market. By that time the Street knows that the public is "back," and everybody rejoices in the return of "good times." London is still skeptical about the return of business activity in the United States. There are two theories here. It is insisted on the one hand that the tremendous losses due to over-speculation which culminated in 1901 and in the painful liquidation of 1902 must be recouped before the public will have any money to invest in securities. This class of theorists defers the return of good times to next year, or possibly later, when another great crop shall have added to the National wealth. There seem to be doubts whether the crop of the present year is sufficient to bring about anything resembling a "boom."

The other class of theorists is fond of pointing out that the losses of 1901-02 were largely paper losses, not money losses. They contend, therefore, that a restoration of confidence, not an accumulation of cash, will be the condition of revived interest in securities. So far as the Street plungers are concerned this theory may be true, but notoriously the general public throughout the country, the public which includes persons of the most moderate means, did lose actual money, in the aggregate a great many millions of actual money, partly through unfortunate investment, but largely through pure bucket-shop and Stock Exchange gambling in the boom days and the ensuing black days.

Whether the public is or is not about to return to the "Street" is not a matter of so much consequence as the visible signs of some improvement in general business. Notwithstanding a few discouraging decreases in net railroad earnings reported during the past week, the August tendency of the leading railroads is in the direction of improvement, and bank clearings in the country for the month of August show an increase for the first time since June, 1903.

CORRUPT PRIMARIES.

The theory of the primary meeting law was that the action of voters in choosing the officers of party organisations should be surrounded with the same safeguards as those placed about action at the polls. The weak spot in both cases is the election officers, the men who pass on the right to vote and who count the votes. In each case it is assumed that the representatives of opposing interests will have a sufficient motive to watch each other, and will do so. There are, however, opportunity and temptation for deals between the managers of opposing parties, and they have taken place notoriously in the past as to general and local elections. These frauds have been reduced in number and importance by the activity of independent and vigilant citizens not connected directly with either party.

In the party primaries this element is necessarily almost if not wholly absent. The contests are between factions within parties and the whole business is largely in the hands of professional politicians. It is not surprising, therefore, that frauds such as were described in our columns yesterday morning take place. The worst of them are attributed to the Elsberg amendment, which enabled the representative of a party to secure the removal of an Election Inspector summarily without charges. But this very amendment was inspired by the fact that Inspectors had been found acting in betrayal of the interests of the party by which they were originally selected. If the head of the county organization of each party is honest, the amendment would serve its professed purpose. If he is not, it is not easy to see how the law can effectually prevent his party from suffering in consequence. It is impossible to secure individual integrity by statute, and the rule that responsibility generally is in the ratio of undivided authority would seem to justify the amendment.

CORNERS AND THE LAW.

If the decision of Judge CHYTRAUS of the Superior Court, in Chicago, be generally sustained in the matter of prices during "corners," it will be followed by a revolution on all the Exchanges of the country, or by a change in the law.

The decision as reported is practically against all dealings in futures. It is to the effect that a contract to pay a certain price for commodities at a future designated date cannot be enforced if the actual price of the commodities at the time of the agreement is lower than the price agreed upon. The reasoning on which the decision is based is not given in the dispatches, but it is probable that the Judge, if he did not rely on some special provision of the Illinois statutes, depended on the general proposition that the contracts involved were contrary to public policy as being essentially of the nature of gambling agreements. That is a popular view, and it is held by some serious authorities in economic ethics, but we are unaware of any such view sanctioned by a court of standing. The line between gambling and certain sorts of commercial and financial speculation is not clearly to be drawn in all cases. But so far as transactions on the Exchanges are concerned, the distinction lies in the fact that the dealer in futures knows in advance that he must be prepared to make or take delivery of the commodities involved at the prices agreed upon or settle the difference. If that is not a definite element in the transaction, it is not suited to any legitimate Exchange and descends to the level of the bucket shop or the poolroom.

Of course prices may be affected by manipulation, and that is known to all parties and enters into their calculations. The mere fact that a man stakes his money on his judgment as to a change in price within a certain period does not make him a gambler. If it did, trade would be reduced to barter, and even barter would have the gambling element in it, since the production of anything, grain, for instance, would be governed by individual judgment as to the willingness of some one else to take it for cloth or what not. It is not likely that the decision of the Chicago Judge is as sweeping as the first report of it indicates.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Comment on the fact that the more or less famous war correspondents who sought to do their work within the Japanese lines have at last given up in despair and started for home, should take into account the fact that, while these eminent and talented gentlemen have struggled in vain against a cruelly courteous determination to keep them at what the Japanese considered a safe distance from the scene of active operations, the events of the war have nevertheless been reported with what has been, in the circumstances, amazing promptness and accuracy. "Advance information," indeed, has been altogether lacking, except for innumerable rumors from the Chinese ports, but these have almost invariably been offered for what they were worth and with no attempt to conceal their dubious character, so that their frequent contradictions are no reproach either to those who sent or to those who published them. Of things asserted actually to have happened, however, on Russian as well as Japanese authority, very few have subsequently been denied, and newspaper readers all over the world have been enabled to follow the movements of the contending armies, their successes and their reverses, in a way that left no just excuse for complaint. Apparently the war reporters, as distinguished from war correspondents, have been provided with all reasonable facilities and liberties, and the censorship to which their productions have all been subjected, while severe as to what should not be revealed, has never taken the active form of dictating, for political or military reasons, what they should send out. The difference is due, doubtless, to the fact that the reporters were not critics of prophets, either in reality or in pretense, were there for news alone, and were men who could be controlled by the military authorities so long as those authorities made no attempt to use them for purposes opposed to journalistic ethics. We must all regret that writers like Mr. DAVIS and Mr. FOX were not allowed to send us the descriptions and impressions of a great war which they were so competent to produce, but the Japanese are engaged in the performance of a stern and desperate task, and cannot afford to have even one of its chances for success imperiled by the presence of men with reputations of their own as experts to maintain or make. Curiously enough, however, the correspondents have fared better with the ever victorious Japanese. The former seem to give the writing folk as many opportunities to get killed as they choose to take, but it will be noticed that the vivid battle stories are all devoted to the laudation of Russian valor, while the facts of the campaign reach St. Petersburg in the form of brief official dispatches.

—Various Federal and State officials are taking due care to notify subordinates of all ranks that they are under no special obligation to make contribution to party funds and to warn all persons in the public employment that for them to solicit such contributions is an illegal act that will be severely punished if detected. Even our own Governor, little remarkable as he is for delicacy in political matters, has been careful to impress upon campaign managers, big and little, the necessity for observing the letter of the law in this matter. His critics may suspect that his purpose in telling them what they must not do was to fix their attention on the lamentably easy ways in which the admirable intention of the law can be safely evaded, but he did give it the seal of his official approval and obedience, and that is something. Still, we all know that the office holders are turning in their contributions on both sides, and that refusal to do so would not only be known to the party leaders, but would be followed in many cases by disciplinary measures of the harshest kind. The problem is an extremely difficult one. Of course there can be no thought of telling the man in office that he must not give anything toward the legitimate campaign expenses of the party to which he belongs and for whose success he hopes. Just as long as that is permitted, however, the law against the assessment of office holders for political purposes will be more or less of a farce, and, exactly as the candidate for office eludes the necessity of itemizing his campaign expenses by contributing a lump sum to a committee Treasurer, so the collector of assessments will be put beyond reach by the simple expedient of selecting him from among those who really or technically are not themselves office holders. They may have all the knowledge and exert all the pressure of that class, but if they are not of it they are safe. Conditions, however, while yet far from ideal, are vastly better than they used to be, and ultimate punishments can usually be avoided by recalcitrant employés who know their rights and dare maintain them.

—Our recent suggestion that an improved construction of city roofs would turn almost every one of them into a very valuable addition to urban opportunities for enjoying good air and comparative quiet has been rather ill received by The Insurance Press. "Undoubtedly," it says, "there is room for vast improvement in the construction of roofs from the fire hazard point of view, but the idea of transforming the average roof into a pleasure resort is a dangerous suggestion. It would probably mean the making of more openings through roofs, which would create draughts for fire, and such places would likely be covered with combustible shelters, because of their low cost, instead of doing everything to minimize the danger from fire. Combustible superstructures of any description are a menace to life as well as property, and should be prohibited by law. It is not to be supposed for a minute that EDWARD ATKINSON would indorse any such idea as THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests. Rest and recreation are indispensable to good health, but The Insurance Press is of the opinion that both can be obtained without increasing the fire hazard of a city." With the last statement we are in thorough agreement, but see not the slightest reason for assuming that the new roof approaches and the shelters thereof would be so made and of such material as to increase the danger from fire. That it would be possible to do so is obvious, but obvious, too, is it that it would be easy to make them of incombustible substances and in such a manner as to prevent, instead of favoring, draughts from below. Even at present there is some means of access to almost every roof, and the majority of them are used to some extent. The use could be enlarged without any increase of existing dangers, and the enlargement, by directing more attention to these dangers, would tend directly toward the taking of precautionary measures against them. The Insurance Press should think again, and not too hastily assume that it monopolises all knowledge as to fire hazards.

—It is more than a little difficult to understand why a Judge with conscientious scruples against capital punishment should deem himself free from responsibility for what he considers a great wrong when he calls in another Judge to pronounce the death penalty. This, or about this, is what Judge JOHN I. MULLINS of Denver has done, for, finding ten persons awaiting trial for murder before him, he appealed to a Judge in a neighboring district to sit in his place and himself took up work that did not involve the performance of the repugnant duty. The reasonable course for a man who felt deeply on this question would have been, not to transfer the task to another, and so perform it by proxy, but to remain on his bench and there resist as long as he could the demands of the law. Such action, naturally, would not have been long successful, and it would have cost the Judge his position, but it would have contained an element of the martyr's heroism, and it would not have been logically absurd.

FUTILITY OF STRIKES.

The Ultimate Loss is to the Men Who Go Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who benefits the most between the two, the labor organisation or the workingman? This is an important question which to-day in the midst of our strike is being discussed. The people at the present time say that strikes must exist in order to bring the bosses to terms. This may be true, in some respects, but after the strike is over who is the victor of the fight? That is another question.

Has the poor workingman of the present century ever made any headway by enrolling himself in a labor organisation, and if so, to what extent has he benefited. If a workingman is fortunate enough to gain headway and thus enable himself to save a few hundred dollars, he looks forward to prosperity, and everything looks bright until a strike appears, and because he is a union man and a few of the others belonging to the union are dissatisfied with the rate of wages which they are receiving, a strike is ordered, and all hands must step out.

Many a workman were he not a union man would continue working, but in order to save his name, and the disgrace of being called a "scab," he steps out, against his will, with the others. When we deeply consider all the strikes and what good we have derived therefrom we must ask ourselves the following question, "Will we gain in the fight or will we lose?" That question means a great deal to the poor workingman, who perhaps has a large family at home depending upon his labor.

I, for one, think that strikes ought to be discontinued, as every man is capable of knowing his own wants, and when to look forward for an increase, and he necessarily requires no one to dictate to him as to what methods he should use when the time comes for such purpose. I really believe that every workingman knows when he should get an increase, and he knows very well that he can gain more in the end by asking the employer for such increase, as at the present time a voluntary request works more wonders than action by compulsion. I, for one, think every man fully capable of attending to his own affairs, and he needs no one to dictate to him, or that he needs any adviser as to what he should do and should not do. The proper way is to follow his own dictations, and if he fails in his ideas he has he one to blame for his misfortune but himself.

JULIUS H. REGER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1904.

"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Report About Lodge Suggests Title for Roosevelt Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The flagship of the anti-reciprocity squadron, the Henry Cabot Lodge, is reported to be leaking badly and to be in a sinking condition, with the Admiral on board after whom it is named, in the Boston Harbor, in the very spot where our great-great-grandfathers sunk the cargo of British tea in 1776 and in sight of the Admiral's residence at Nahant.

It is further reported that shots fired by the Hon. Eugene N. Foss pierced her armor plate in several places and that it will require seven years to put her in fighting condition, and that the Admiral will be retired March 4, 1905.

How very appropriate! He and Theodore can then write a book entitled "What Might Have Been" if Judge Parker had not been elected.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1904.

YOUNG CONVICTS AS FARMERS.

Instructed in Useful Trades While Undergoing Punishments.

From The London Chronicle.

An interesting experiment is at present being tried with youthful criminals of from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. Each class or grade is kept apart from the others, and wears a distinctive dress, according to whether it is penal, ordinary, or special. The last grade is the highest, and contains those whose conduct is most satisfactory.

The most important point of the code is employment in association in workshops or in outdoor labor, such as farming, gardening, &c., so that while the subjects are undergoing punishment they are also being specially instructed in useful trades and industries.

Special attention is given to their education by instruction in the ordinary subjects of the Elementary Education Code, by lectures and addresses, and by their being provided with books.

Before the prisoner's discharge arrangements are made with some philanthropic society or benevolent person to aid in supervising his future.

At the Young Convict Settlement of Borstal, Chatham, these experiments are achieving very successful results.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gratefully acknowledge the honor you did me in admitting a part of my letter of the 30th ult. to your columns, and I would not impose on your good nature by coming again, were it not for an error of the types that makes me appear to be as ignorant of the history of the building of this Republic as are the Imperialists who claim that they are following in the footsteps of the fathers of our liberties. But to the error. I wrote: "These flippant depreciations of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the father of the Constitution—Jefferson and Madison." The compositor added an "s" to the word father, which makes me include Jefferson among the framers of that great chart in which not only we but all free peoples have found an anchor for our and their liberties both sure and steadfast—so long as we and they regard it. Besides, it makes me take from the immortal Madison the distinctive honor with which by common consent he has been deservedly clothed.

DE WITT C. BOUTON.

Ithaca, Sept. 1, 1904.

Member of Don't-Worry Club.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Oh, I wish I was like Rickley, don't you?"

"Why?"

"Because he doesn't have to worry about his bank account running low."

"Well, neither do I. I haven't got any."

GROUT A VOTE GETTER.

Figures to Show Why He Should Get the Democratic Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whether a candidate is acceptable or not to a State or city leader should not control in the selection of a nominee for Governor by the Democrats this year. The Democratic rank and file want a candidate in whom the public has confidence and one who will poll the biggest vote.

I am one of those who believe that Edward M. Grout should be the Democratic candidate for Governor this year, because he has always been a vote getter. The people believe in him, irrespective of how he may stand with the bosses.

Mr. Grout in 1895 was a candidate for Mayor in Brooklyn, when the Democratic cause was regarded as absolutely hopeless. Had any reasonable amount of campaigning been done by the Brooklyn Democratic organization he would have won hands down, as his vote was 75,330, as against Wurster's 77,425. A third candidate, Edward M. Shepard, who claimed to have an enrolled organization of 30,000 independent Democrats, managed to attract 9,510 votes and was a very poor third in the race. Mr. Grout's vote for Borough President in Brooklyn in 1897 was 85,921, as against Hinrichs's 50,777 votes and Roberts's 46,353. Mr. Grout's plurality over Hinrichs being 35,143. In 1901 Mr. Grout defeated Mr. Ladd as a candidate for Controller of the Greater City by 46,450 plurality, Mr. Grout's vote being 302,639 and Mr. Ladd's 256,189. In 1903 Mr. Grout's vote for re-election for Controller was 67,490 greater than that of his competitor, Mr. Hinrichs, Mr. Grout obtaining 316,165 and Mr. Hinrichs 248,675.

The vote cast for Mr. Grout has been irrespective of the position he has taken as regards the local bosses. Tammany put Mr. Grout on the ticket last year to satisfy independent Democrats and to make the issue clear as between Mr. Low and Mr. McClellan. Mr. Grout got the votes, just the same as he had two years before in a campaign of protest against the Tammany of Devery and Van Wyck.

Now, look at the vote-getting ability of at least two of the candidates who are suggested this year and who are favored either by a local or a State boss. We have seen what a corpse showing Mr. Shepard made in Brooklyn against Mr. Grout in 1895. Mr. Shepard was a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York in 1901 against Mr. Low. With the entire machinery of Tammany and Mr. Shevlin's organization in Brooklyn behind him he was miserably defeated by Mr. Low by a majority of 80,110, the vote being: Low, 296,050; Shepard, 205,940.

Mr. Stanchfield is another candidate who is "favorably mentioned" for a renomination. Why it should be suggested that Democrats be compelled to work and vote for a man who has already been nominated by the party and badly beaten is a mystery. Although Mr. Stanchfield ran against Mr. Odell, who is a political boss, and therefore should have been an easy candidate to defeat, the Governor-boss beat him by a plurality of 110,000 in the State.

I would suggest that our State and local Democratic leaders try the experiment of putting Mr. Grout, who is a vote getter, at the head of the State ticket. The fact that he may not be desired by the bosses would seem to be one of the best reasons for his candidacy.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 2, 1904.

CALCULATING THE RETURNS.

How He Figures Parker's Majority in November.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By way of prediction by one who made close calculations of the several past elections, predicting Robert Van Wyck's defeat, Bryan's double defeat, Augustus Van Wyck's defeat, Coler's election, (writer hereof positively believes that had they counted heads, exclusive of cabbage heads, &c., up State, Coler would be our Governor to-day,) McClellan's victory in Brooklyn, and his election by very nearly the right figure, let me offer you the following:

State.	Parker.	Roosevelt.	Doubtful. —But Probably— Parker.	Roosevelt.
Alabama	11	..	..	..
Arkansas	9	..	..	..
California	..	..	10	..
Colorado	5	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	..	7
Delaware	3	..	..	..
Florida	5	..	..	..
Georgia	13	..	..	..
Idaho	..	3	..	..
Illinois	..	..	..	27
Indiana	..	..	..	15
Iowa	..	13	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..	..
Louisiana	9	..	..	..
Maine	..	6	..	..
Maryland	..	..	8	..
Massachusetts	..	16	..	..
Michigan	..	14	..	..
Minnesota	..	11	..	..
Mississippi	10	..	..	..
Missouri	18	..	..	..
Montana	..	3	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	4	..	..
New Jersey	..	..	12	..
New York	39	..	..	..
North Carolina	12	..	..	..
North Dakota	..	4	..	..
Ohio	..	23	..	..
Oregon	..	4	..	..
Pennsylvania	..	34	..	4
Rhode Island	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	9	..	..	..
South Dakota	..	..	..	4
Tennessee	12	..	..	..
Texas	18	..	..	..
Utah	..	3	..	..
Vermont	..	4	..	..
Virginia	12	..	..	..
Washington	..	5	..	..
West Virginia	7	..	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	..	13
Wyoming	..	3	..	..
Total	226	150	30	70

Now, giving each candidate two-thirds of his "doubtful though probable" vote plus one-third of his opponent's vote of the same kind, I find that Parker will have (approximately) 226 plus 20 plus 23, or 269 votes, while Roosevelt will have 150 plus 10 plus 47, or 207 votes.

On Nov. 9 I'll be able to say "I told you so," maybe.

I TOLD YOU SO.

New York, Sept. 2, 1904.

Sunday Closing in Spain.

From The London Standard.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 21.—The Home Secretary having completed the necessary regulations, The Madrid Gazette will publish to-morrow a royal decree putting in force the Sunday Closing bill. Under this measure all work is absolutely prohibited on Sundays in every trade—factories, shops, stores, and in State, provincial, and municipal services. All newspapers, agencies, printing offices, even bakeries, fruit and coal shops, and hairdressers, must be closed at 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings.

The bill is applicable to loading and unloading vessels in ports and to railway goods traffic with certain exceptions. The new law enacts, however, that railway traffic for passengers and mail, the telegraph and telephone services, gas works and electric power stations, domestic services and hotel service, bath houses, and funerals may proceed as usual. The regulations also allow taverns, cafés, eating places, and theatres to be open on Sundays, but bullfights will not be permitted, except on extraordinary occasions. Despite great popular protest in Madrid and the provinces, the present Conservative and Catholic Government is determined to enforce the provisions of the new measure.

Kaiser's Snub of the Bismarcks.

From The London Chronicle.

The marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck and the Countess Hoyos took place at Vienna, and it was on this occasion that the Kaiser took a step which was one of the falsest steps of his life—a step equivalent to the malevolent boycotting of the Bismarcks. By order of Majesty, Count Caprivi, the new Chancellor, wrote to Prince Reuss, German Ambassador at Vienna: "Should the Prince (ex-Chancellor) or his family make any approach to you, pray confine yourself to conventional forms of courtesy. This order is also to be observed by the staff of the Embassy. I may add that his Majesty will take no notice of the weddings."

KING EDWARD'S DOG STORY.

Told for the Ears of a Reporter Who Engraved His Card in the Sand.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Watching King Edward promenading the other day at Marienbad, accompanied by Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke and Capt. Ponsonby, a representative of the Gaulois, who is staying in the town, was particularly struck by his Majesty's high spirits, which were evidenced by his frequent and hearty bursts of laughter as he conversed with the two officers.

Presently the trio sat down on the seat occupied by the journalist, the King being on his left with only an iron bar between them. The Frenchman stole occasional glances at the monarch's face, and could not help remarking the robust vigor and health which it denoted, as well as "the keenness of his glance, which at one moment expressed benevolent irony and at the next grave tranquillity, and again good nature."

For a long time the journalist endeavored to pluck up courage to address the King. Raised by a bright idea, he traced with his stick in the freshly sprinkled sand the words "Le Gaulois," and underlined them heavily. Then as a species of introduction he took off his hat.

King Edward read the words with some surprise and then turned toward Sir Stanley Clarke, who laughed. The French reporter hastily effaced the inscription, while the King, who had been speaking in English, now continued the conversation in French. Of all that he heard, the journalist only permits himself to send to his paper the following anecdote told by his Majesty:

"A French Princess married to a Danish Prince was stopped one morning in the streets of Paris by a policeman while taking her favorite dog Capi for a walk.

"The constable declined to believe that she was the Princess, declared that she had stolen the dog, and took her to the office of a magistrate.

"The latter gravely shook his head at her story, and urged her to make a full confession! Finally her royal highness obtained her liberty by being permitted to ring up her father on the telephone."

NATIVE CHINESE SPECIE.

One Coin, Worth About a Mill, Made in Flowery Kingdom.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your statement in a recent editorial on "The Chinese Currency," that there is no coin of Chinese make, is correct only as to gold and silver.

There is a native coin, but only one, in circulation throughout the Flowery Kingdom, made by the Government in the mints of the different provinces. Permit me to present you with a specimen of this specie. Its inscription calls it officially "currency" (tung-par) of the reign of Kien-lung, (1736-1796.) The reverse gives the province of its origin in Manchu.

The coin is made of a cheap copper alloy; its value fluctuates around that of our mill.

H. C/R.

Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1904.

A MYSTERIOUS IKON.

Remarkable Demonstration of Russian Superstition.

From The London Chronicle.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—The Rus states that on the 26th ult. a rumor was circulated among the inhabitants of a village near Saratoff that the Ikon of the Holy Virgin of Kazan had suddenly made its appearance on a hill named Sparrow-hawk Hill. It was declared by some to be the same Ikon which had been stolen from the Kazan Monastery, while others maintained that the new apparition was that of the Holy Virgin of Kursk. An enormous crowd immediately proceeded from Saratoff to the Sparrow-hawk Hill, which, it may be remarked, is very steep.

In a short space of time the hill was packed with a crowd of thousands of persons. On the summit they found set up an ordinary galvanized iron cross with an Ikon of the Kazan Virgin in its centre, and a small lamp burning in front of it.

The crowd proceeded to kiss the Ikon, women brought their newly-born infants to it, and decrepit old men were dragged up to it. At the foot of the Ikon there was soon quite a heap of silver and copper money, and the cross was covered with ribbons and other pieces of material which had been brought as offerings by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. Hawkers of various articles, especially religious pictures and objects, thronged to the spot, and the police had to be summoned to maintain order.

In the evening the ecclesiastical authorities ordered the Ikon to be removed to the church, but it was late at night before the crowd could be got to disperse. The place where the cross was set up has become the centre of a veritable pilgrimage.

All that can be ascertained regarding the way in which the cross came to be set up is that it was purchased, the night before its discovery on the hill, in the bazar at Saratoff by a person wearing the uniform of an excise officer. Accompanied by a workman, he went to the hill and fixed the cross in the ground. Then both disappeared. The police are actively searching for this mysterious individual.

THE PASSING OF THE PIE.

If was a golden, yellow pie—a pie that was renowned
For crispness and for flavor through the entire country 'round;
So thick with luscious filling and the top piled up so high
With waves of creamy egg-froth—that was Mother's lemon pie.
I remember when in boyhood she would serve a piece to me
That roused my gustatory sense to speechless ecstasy;
And all these years of absence I have often yearned to fly
Back there to the old homstead for a piece of Mother's pie.
My wife has sought to gain that height of culinary art
That Mother reached in lemon pie, but they lie far apart,
The pie that Mother used to make and my wife's pie, that truth
Compelled me to observe was not the pie I knew in youth.
Through cook-books without number we have searched in vain to find
A recipe for lemon pie—the good old Mother-kind,
But while they bud with promise and awake the kindling eye
To lively expectation, they don't taste like Mother's pie.
Last week we went down to the farm to visit, wife and I,
My visions of the old home largely tinged with lemon pie,
And Mother, dear old Mother, how she smiled at us through tears
And bade us welcome to the home I had not seen for years.
What subtle divination had inspired her to prepare
For dinner such a lemon pie! What happiness lay there
Within its yellow bosom, where the egg-froth piled so high,
At last! At last! Brought face to face with Mother's lemon pie!
But oh, I grieve to tell it! It was tough and soggy, too;
Its flavor far from that ideal my boyhood fancy knew.
It roused no gustatory glow and caused no keen delight,
As slowly its tough substance was dissolved and passed from sight.
Farewell the dreams I'd cherished, for 'twas then I came to know
My boyish hunger dulled o'er that pie of long ago;
And as I sat there I could see, though with a misted eye,
Another idol shattered—that of Mother's lemon pie!

J. W. FOLEY.

Bismarck, N. D.

GREEN-EYED ONES MAKE HAIR DYE THEIR WEAPON

Smalley Left Sweetheart with Black, Glossy Locks.

BACK, HE FINDS THEM RED

Jealous Women Rivals Sent Her to Hairdresser with Prescription Known Only to Themselves.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station heard a story last night that convinced them that the green-eyed monster had discarded such shopworn agents as vitriol, the clumsy revolver, and the vulgar stiletto in wreaking vengeance. The green-eyed one in the person of two women has gone a step higher and made art and the innocent hair dyer the tools of wrath.

The revelation came from Alexander Smalley, a young man who entered the station house last night and abruptly asked the Sergeant:

"Is it red?"

"Sometimes," responded the Sergeant, "and sometimes it's black."

"That's just it. It was black and now it's red."

"Aw, what are you giving us? What do you mean? Are you dippy?"

"Come in here, Marion, and pulled off your hat," called the young man.

Marion, small of figure and demure of face, came in trembling.

"Now is it red?" asked the anxious one.

"Yes," said the Sergeant, "it is, unless I'm color blind."

Smalley said he had formerly lived in New York, but went to Topeka to seek his fortune. He prospered there, and now had a snug bank account as well as a comfortable home. He had worked hard, because Marion had agreed to wait until he had made a place for her.

He wrote to Marion ten days ago that everything was in readiness and that he would come to claim his bride in a few days. He reached New York on Saturday and hurried at once to the apartment house on West Forty-seventh Street where she lives. She met him at the door, but he did not recognize in the red-haired maiden before him the girl of whose glossy black locks he had so often spoken to his friends in Kansas.

Between sobs she told him how her hair began gradually to decrease, and how she had confided her troubles to two young women friends. These young women had also been fond of Smalley, and the situation was seized upon by them as a means of revenge. They advised that she go to a certain hairdresser on Fifty-second Street and take the treatment which they recommended. She did so, but when she looked in the glass after the first treatment she was shocked to find that her hair had been changed from a glossy black to a fiery red.

Smalley gallantly told her that no designing women could part them, but he wanted the guilty ones punished, so the couple told their troubles to the police. Smalley said he had so often spoken of Marion's black locks to his friends in Topeka that if he went back with a red-haired bride they would think that he had been trifled and married another.

The Sergeant told the couple to go to the West Side Court this morning and the Magistrate would mete out the proper punishment to the two jealous young women and the hairdresser.

CONEY DAZZLES FOREIGNERS.

Dreamland and Luna Park Suddenly Lighted for Visiting Engineers.

The electrical engineers from abroad who are en route for the International Electrical Congress at St. Louis met in this city yesterday and took a trip up the Hudson and to Coney Island. They took the trip—about 600 of them in all—on the Richmond of the Starin Transportation Line. The feature of the day was the visit to Coney Island, which was made ostensibly for the purpose of inspecting the Brooklyn Edison light works, but the visitors found a little time also to take a snapshot glance at the whirl and bustle of Coney and at the attractions of Dreamland and Luna Park.

By skillful manoeuvring both on the part of the managers of the Brooklyn Edison Light Company as well as T. C. Martin, the Chairman of the New York Reception Committee, a surprise was created for the foreigners when the Richmond approached the pier at Dreamland. There is nothing like the newer Coney Island display in Europe, which was one reason for taking the visitors there. It was, therefore, managed so that the Richmond would approach the Dreamland pier just at dusk. The Captain beat the time a little, and floated well out from the shore, where he loitered a bit.

Suddenly the variegated lights of the little buildings nearest the Edison light works began to flicker a little, and then, with one gust of light, like a flash of lightning, all of Coney Island, Dreamland's high tower, and the many fantastic buildings and booths of Luna Park were revealed before the visitors. The engineers had taken their wives and women friends ashore, and the sudden illumination was followed by a chorus of "Ahs" and "Ohs," supplemented by hand-clapping.

FIVE DROWNED IN LAKE ERIE.

Naphtha Launch Capsizes During Night Trip Near Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Five men were drowned in Lake Erie last night as the result of the capsizing of a twenty-two-foot naphtha launch, in which they were en route from Cleveland to Vermilion to attend the yacht races at the latter place to-day.

The launch floated to the beach near Edgewater Park late last night. Cries for help had been heard by campers along the shore, but no assistance could be given in the darkness.

The dead are John D. Begley of 551 Scoville Avenue; Albert G. Treiber of 28 Avondale Street; Paul Hartner of 200 Root Street; Max Hurtig, a traveling salesman for a New York City firm, and his brother Jules Hurtig, draughtsman, employed by the Gerry Iron and Steel Company of Cleveland.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR HONORED.

San Francisco Illuminated to Celebrate the Conclave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—A number of special trains bearing Knights Templar entered the city to-night. Special services were held to-day in connection with the conclave. At night a sacred concert was given at Mechanics' Pavilion in memory of President McKinley, with a chorus of 500 voices. The city was brilliantly illuminated to-night.

The feature of to-morrow's programme will be the arrival and reception of the Earl of Euston, representing the Grand Priory of England and Wales. He will be received by a full Templar escort, consisting of four troops mounted and two companies of foot and a band of twenty-two pieces.

Killed by Fall from Slide.

George Howard, twenty-seven years old, of 376 East Twenty-third Street, fell from the top of William Skinner's toboggan slide at South Beach last night and was instantly killed. He is said to have been standing up in the car as it was passing the highest point.

KEPT POURING ANTIDOTES.

But Doctors' Untiring Zeal Failed to Impress "Patient" Properly.

ORANGE, Sept. 4.—Detective Sergt. John Drabell was sitting behind his desk at Police Headquarters last night when two excited negroes rushed in and managed to gasp out that Lillian Cutchen of 3 Richmond Row had taken poison and was even at that moment in her death throes. Drabell didn't wait for particulars, but sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, which he accompanied to the scene. Richmond Row was very quiet, but it was not long before another excited colored man rushed out of a house, crying:

"She's in here. Oh, hurry up, doctor, she's g'wine to die!"

Detective and orderlies rushed in, and there they saw Miss Cutchen seated in a chair struggling with a number of excited colored women, one of whom was forcing down the woman's throat a mixture which Drabell afterward ascertained was salt and milk. Between gulps the girl wailed: "I didn't take it, I didn't take it!" but to no purpose, for when she had gulped the milk and salt she was treated to a mixture of beaten eggs and sugar.

When Drabell and the orderlies carried her to the ambulance she was nearly exhausted. She gasped:

"Oh, doctor, doctor, don't take me to the horspital! I'll die for sure then."

Drabell was not taking any chances, and the horse was whipped up. In a few moments Lillian was landed in the Orange Memorial Hospital, where the house surgeon gave her some more remedies. He then examined her carefully and remarked that there were no signs that the girl had taken any poison at all.

The girl arose from the operating table in the accident room and, looking reproachfully at Drabell, the doctors, and attendants, remarked:

"I done try to tell you the bes' I know how that I ain't swallowed none o' that stuff, yet they keep er pourin' an' er pourin' of dat stuff down mah throat and mek me so sick."

Further inquiry elicited the fact that Lillian had a bad toothache which she was endeavoring to subdue with creosote and had spilled a little of the stuff in her mouth.

CROWN PRINCE'S BETROTHAL.

Kaiser Wilhelm Announces His Son's Engagement to Duchess Cecilia.

ALTONA, Prussia, Sept. 4.—During a dinner which Emperor William and the Empress Augusta Victoria gave at the Kaiserhof to-night to the leading officials of Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor announced the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William to the Duchess Cecilia, sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

Frederick Wilhelm is an amiable, modest Prince, exceedingly popular in Germany, and especially in the army, of which he is one of the most dashing officers. As a horseman he has few superiors in the empire, and on more than one occasion he has been the hero of daring feats that brought upon him the official displeasure of his father, who, however, at heart is known to admire the young man's nerve.

His last recorded exploit was performed in May last, when he took part on the Berlin race course in a hotly contested race for officers over obstacles for a cup offered by the Kaiser. Frederick William tied for the prize, but generously relinquished it to his brother officer. For risking his life in the race his father confined him to quarters for three days. On a previous occasion he was similarly punished for riding his horse up a steep flight of steps.

He has always manifested a liking for Americans, and was said to have been deeply in love with Miss Gladys Deacon, and to have caused the Kaiser serious concern as the result.

His education has been very complete. He is a good musician, and under the guidance of his father he has acquired a thorough grasp of affairs of State.

Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is the second sister of Friedrich Franz IV. The Grand Ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western World.

PRINCESS SEEKS POPE'S AID.

Wants Marriage to Frederick of Schonburg-Waldenburg Annulled.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Giornale d'Italia, in denying that a reconciliation has taken place between Princess Alice de Bourbon, daughter of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, and her husband, Prince Frederick of Schonburg-Waldenburg, asserts that the Princess has arrived in Rome unaccompanied, for the purpose of urging on the Vatican authorities the annulment of her marriage through the influence of the Pope, whom she knows personally.

Prince Frederick of Schonburg-Waldenburg, a cousin of the head of the house, married at Venice, in 1897, Princess Alice de Bourbon, youngest daughter of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender. It was reported some time ago that the Princess had eloped with her coachman, an Italian named Maberni, but this report was soon proved untrue, and it was said that the Princess charged her husband with circulating the rumor.

She began divorce proceedings against Prince Frederick at Dresden on Nov. 24, partly on the ground of bodily injury and forcible deprivation of liberty. A dispatch from Dresden on Dec. 23 last said that the court there had dissolved the marriage. Announcement of the decree was made without explanation of the reasons for it, and the proceedings were conducted in entire privacy.

FAVORS TO RUSSIAN JEWS.

Extended Residential Privileges Granted to Higher Classes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 5.—An imperial ukase has been published making provisional amendments pending a general revision of the whole legislation concerning Jews.

The amendments grant greatly extended residential privileges to the higher-class educated Jews, and permit certain indicated Jews or those who have served in the army to reside in any part of the empire.

The new regulations, however, do not apply to districts where special regulations exist for the circumspection of Jews.

WONG WON'T BE MAYOR.

Naturalized Chinaman Declines Chief Magistracy of Mexican Town.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 4.—Wong Kim Yuen, a Chinese merchant, resident of Quintaro, in the State of Tamaulipas, has refused to accept the office of Mayor of that place, although urged to do so by the prominent residents of the town.

He declined the office, it is said, on account of his nationality, although he is now a naturalized citizen of Mexico.

AMERICAN EVANGELISTS' TOUR.

Torrey and Alexander Draw Big Congregations in England.

BOLTON, England, Sept. 4.—Reuben A. Torrey and C. M. Alexander, the American evangelists, began a series of services here to-day. The gathering place for the mission is a drill hall, where immense galleries and platforms have been erected, the seating capacity now being 6,000. The choir numbers 1,500. Ministers and others of all shades of religious opinion are joining for the purpose of making the mission a success.

To-day's meetings were crowded, between 5,000 and 6,000 attending.

High Diver Dies from Injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Frank Tait, eighteen years old, of 352 New Street, who was injured two weeks ago in Electric Park while doing a high-diving act, died in St. Barnabas's Hospital this evening as a result of his injuries.

TWO ANGRY BLUECOATS DAUBED WITH ORANGE

And One of Them Was from the South of Ireland.

FOUGHT NINE PAINTERS ALOFT

Sunday Law Violation and Insult to Old Sod Were Too Much—Painters Are Corraled.

The oppressive quiet which obtains on the Sabbath out in drowsy East New York was suddenly and startlingly ripped up the back and turned inside out yesterday afternoon by the spectacle of two big policemen, thickly daubed from shoe to helmet with paint of a flaming orange, grimly and solemnly parading nine men in overalls and jumpers through the streets to the Liberty Avenue Station. It was a sight which brought from the small boy of the place a long-drawn howl of perfect joy and caused the Sunday dignity of their elders to turn double handsprings.

The painted and unhappy policeman were Orr and Slot, and the men they were marching wrathfully to the lock-up were painters. Yesterday Orr and Slot, on duty, were walking along Barbey Street, near Blake Avenue, when they beheld eight journeymen painters and one foreman painting away like mad on a new house near the corner, fracturing the Sunday law in the most cheerful manner imaginable.

"Well, well, and do yer pipe that?" observed Slot, when he could command speech.

Orr made no reply, and Slot looked at him inquiringly. The other was staring fixedly at the painters, his face red and his usually drooping mustache fairly bristling. He stood thus for a moment or two, a great convulsion going on within him. Finally he found voice.

"Slot," he said, chokingly, "I was born in the South of Ireland."

"Well, what of it?"

"What of it!" And Orr, his kindling emotions bursting into flame, pointed to the painters on the scaffold. "Do yer see what they're paintin' that house with?"

"Sure; they're paintin' it with paint," returned Slot, readily.

"But the color, man, the color—it's orange," and with a growl Orr ran to the house.

"Hey, you, come down out of that," he commanded, beckoning to Morris Zoylach, the foreman of the painters. "You're breaking the law and insulting every Irishman in the neighborhood."

Zoylach intimated that he would remain where he was. Just then a painter accidentally upset a pot of paint by throwing it from the scaffold and the orange fluid fell upon and spread itself over the policeman standing below. Orr, with a yell, ran into the building followed by Slot. In order to get to the scaffold they had to ascend to the roof and slide down the ropes. Under a galling fire of orange paint they reached the enemy and engaged him at close quarters. The painters fought valiantly with their brushes, which they kept wet and dripping by dipping them into the pails between strokes. The air was filled with bright orange paint and most of it found its way to the persons and uniforms of the policemen. Something like eighty-seven small boys, in convulsive glee, looked on from below.

Victory was finally with the policemen, and the painters were forced to descend to the ground. Then they were marched to the station. By the time they got there about the only small boys in East New York who weren't following them were those who happened to be home sick in bed. Orr, looking at the Sergeant, pointed to the orange paint on his face, hands, and uniform, finally the Sergeant spoke.

"Take it on the run for a Turkish bath," he said to Orr and Slot.

After they had been in the steam room for about four hours, Orr turned to Slot and, observed disgustedly:

"I'm thinkin' we came to the wrong place, Slot."

"How's that?"

"We should have gone to a livery stable and been curry combed."

CHINESE VOTER'S DEBUT.

Gives "Coming-Out" Dinner to Politicians in Mamaroneck.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, Sept. 4.—Chew Ugon Wing, the only Chinese voter in New York State, was welcomed into Mamaroneck society to-day, when Wing gave a "coming-out" dinner to about thirty leading officials, politicians, and merchants of Mamaroneck. His guests included former Supervisor Frank Hardy, who is Chief of Larchmont's Fire Department and a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Postmaster Boyd, and Henry C. Weeks, Superintendent of Elections Morgan's representative in Westchester County.

Mr. Hardy made a speech, in which he welcomed Chew Ugon Wing into Mamaroneck's society. Three cheers were given for Wing by those present.

Although Wing has a ballot, he has not yet declared his intentions as to whom he intends to vote for. Both the Republican and Democratic politicians have made overtures to him.

FIRE UNDER ASBURY CASINO.

4,000 Were Listening to Band Above—Two Syrians Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 4.—Commotion was caused at the Asbury Avenue Casino this evening when Fahda Jabalie and A. Jabalie of New York were arrested, charged with attempting to burn that structure. They are Syrians who were on the beach beneath the Casino, and it is charged that while there they burned a number of newspapers near the floor of the building.

The men, accompanied by their wives, were arraigned before Magistrate Borden, who remanded the two men for a hearing to-morrow morning. They say that others fired the newspapers, and that they assisted in extinguishing the blaze. There were 4,000 band concert patrons in the Casino when the fire started.

DROWNED IN CANADA LAKE.

Mrs. Dalley, Formerly of Orange, Was Upset from Canoe.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, Sept. 4.—Word has been received here of the drowning in Muskoka Lake, Canada, last Tuesday of Mrs. Charles M. Dalley, formerly a resident of West Orange and well known in Orange. Mrs. Dalley was a daughter of Mrs. Jennie M. Bushnell of Northfield Road, West Orange. Mr. Dalley, before his marriage, lived in High Street, Orange. Since the marriage he and his wife have spent most of their time in traveling. Recently he returned from a business trip to St. Louis, and was to have joined his wife in Canada in a few days. They expected to come to West Orange on a visit next Friday. Both Mr. Dalley and Mrs. Bushnell left for Canada as soon as they heard of the accident.

According to the word received in Orange, Mrs. Dalley, who had been spending the Summer at Muskoka Lake, went out on Tuesday afternoon in a light Indian canoe with a boy. The canoe upset and they were unable to keep afloat. It is not known here whether the boy lost his life or not.

SMITH'S AN ACTOR NOW.

Jumped from Family Circle Ushering to the Opera Chorus.

For seven years William Smith was an usher in the family circle at Daly's Theatre. From this lofty height of fifty-cent bliss he looked down and saw the rise and fall of make-believe monarchies, saw tinseled kings and queens come, conquer, and pass on. And all these years he yearned to be among them, amid the dazzling lights and gorgeous costumes. Of a sudden the hitherto unnoticed usher now finds himself there—on the stage, rubbing arms with imposing ladies of the chorus and almost touching, at times, the comic opera idol of London, Edna May herself. Moreover, he gets a much fatter pay envelope.

In the daytime he worked in a printing house, and he "ushered" every night because he needed the money. Then a friend heard his voice and advised him to try for the chorus. With no certain step Smith went to the offices of Charles Frohman, the Napoleon of the amusement world, and got to the sanctum of the General Manager. This person was in a hurry.

"Well?" he asked, shortly.

"I want to sing in the chorus of 'The School Girl,'" said William.

William got his trial. A stage manager listened to him, and then told him to sing again.

"You'll do," was the verdict, and the usher almost fainted with joy.

At rehearsals Smith was always first to arrive and last to take his leave. He worked hard to get all the steps just right, and sang so lustily and well that he drew favorable attention to himself. Now "The School Girl" is going at full blast, and it's very likely that no one in it, not even the star, is so happy as William, the quondam usher.

STEEL TRUST ECONOMY.

Sheet Steel Mill Improvements to Reduce Cost of Labor Fifty Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON, Penn., Sept. 4.—To reduce the cost of labor in the manufacture of sheet steel and iron the United States Steel Corporation is expending nearly $1,000,000 in improving its South Sharon mills.

The Sharon Steel Company two years ago erected a modern sheet steel mill at a cost of $750,000. The United States Steel Corporation bought this mill.

The sheet steel mill was allowed to remain idle until recently, when it was decided to make a continuous mill out of it. The improvements will do away with 50 per cent. of the labor required to operate an ordinary sheet mill. It was also decided to do the same with the tin mill, and the work is now in progress.

STUDENT DEAD IN HOTEL.

Candidate for Rabbinical Degree Asphyxiated!

Simon Rapport, thirty years old, of Hempstead, L. I., who, it is said, was graduated from a medical college at Vienna two years ago and who had recently been studying to be a rabbi at the Jewish Theological Seminary here, was found dead in a room in the Harlem House, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The room was filled with gas. Coroner Jackson said he thought Rapport had committed suicide.

A man who called last evening at an undertaking establishment where Rapport's body was said that Rapport had recently disagreed with his brother, Jacob Rapport, of 1,668 Lexington Avenue, who was supporting the student. Then, he said, Simon was left without money.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The presence of many guests at the cottages for the Horse Show made it a lively social Sunday in Newport to-day. Luncheons were given by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. William T. Bull, and dinners were given to-night by Miss Leary, J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. P. M. Lydig, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. J. E. Widener.

Mr. Van Alen's luncheon was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, and his dinner in honor of Mme. Mary King Waddington. Miss Leary's dinner was also in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sheehan, and among the guests whom she had invited to meet them were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, J. V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer.

Next week promises to be the liveliest of the season in social circles. Monday evening Mrs. E. A. Brugière will give a dinner and dance at the Deerham cottage, and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and Mrs. E. R. Thomas will give a large dinner. Tuesday evening Mrs. W. B. Leeds and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give dinners. Mrs. Leeds's is to be followed by a vaudeville entertainment and Mrs. Fish's by a dance, elaborate preparations having been made for each event. Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas will give their largest function of the season, a dinner dance, for which a large addition has been made to their villa to be used as a dancing pavilion. Numerous smaller dinners have also been arranged, and many luncheons will be given each day.

The Bacchopen-Pfizer wedding takes place Monday at noon at the Marquand villa, Linden Gate, which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer have occupied for two seasons. A large number of guests are expected from New York and Brooklyn in addition to those who will attend from Newport.

The Horse Show opens Monday, and will be held three days, and a large gathering of society people will fill the boxes, all of which were taken many weeks ago. The entries of Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. B. M. Greenwood, and Mrs. Burke Roche will give a local flavor to the exhibition, and make an interesting competition of itself. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will exhibit the horses that won many prizes at Boston and Philadelphia in the Spring, and in addition a new pair, Storm and Cold Wave.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will exhibit an active and alert pair of high-steppers which he has recently purchased; Mrs. Grosvenor will show the horses which won many prizes at Long Branch and Atlantic City, and Mrs. Roche will show the horses which won at Bayside and Narragansett Pier. Few of these horses have met in competition, they having been exhibited in different shows, and the competition between the several stables is keen.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White of New York are guests of the Misses Cheney at the Pizard cottage.

William F. Sheehan will return to New York to-night after Miss Leary's dinner.

Dinners were given at the Casino grill-rooms to-night by James W. Gerard and Charles D. Jordan.

EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse and George Westinghouse, Jr., left to-day in Mr. Westinghouse's private car for St. Louis, where they are to visit the exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have issued invitations for a large dinner entertainment on Friday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, who will arrive at Wyndhurst to-morrow.

In the race for gentlemen riders at the park Saturday, Arthur S. Dixey, Samuel Frothingham, David T. Dana, Giraud Foster, Percy C. Wyndham, and Joseph W. Bunnen will ride.

Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a large dinner this evening at Elm Court, the Sloane country residence.

Charles Robinson and Frederick H. Baldwin have arrived at the Hagyard cottage for the remainder of September.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris and William Pollock have gone to Newport for the Horse Show.

Malcolm McBurney, who won the Stockbridge Cup, and Walter S. Tuckerman, the runner-up, have gone to Ballsland for the golf championship, in which they will participate.

TRUSTFUL COBBLER DIES WHEN DEBTORS DEFAULT

Is Said to Have Loaned Large Sums Without "Writings."

SAVED FORTUNE AT HIS BENCH

"Old Man" Deitchman, a Wizard with Decrepit Footwear, Found That He Could Not Get His Money Back.

"Old Man" Deitchman, known on Division Street as the "Subway Shoemaker," is dead. The doctor's black-and-white, matter-of-fact diagnosis was that Deitchman's death was the result of poor food, squalid surroundings, and a lack of fresh air. The neighbors all declare that he died of a broken heart, because he could not get back the money which he had saved by almost half a century of work and lent to people on the block.

For more years than the oldest resident of the neighborhood can recall Sender Deitchman had lived, slept, eaten, and worked in a tiny cellar beneath the tenement house at 212 Division Street. A shoemaker of more than usual skill, his strong point was in the resurrection of old footwear which had seemingly outlasted its usefulness.

"He could buy a worn-out pair of shoes," said a young man who lived a few doors from the cellar, "for 5 cents, patch 'em up, and sell 'em for a dollar. He didn't spend 10 cents a day on food. There was a little cook stove in his workshop, and his cobbler's bench served him for a bed. If he had any relatives they didn't live with him. Of course he saved a lot of money, and in the last few years he began to lend it out for interest. I don't know how much he saved—some say $20,000, some more and some less. He had the name of being a miser.

"He didn't know anything about business, even if he was a miser, and when he loaned his money out he didn't take no writings from the men he let have it. He didn't even have a witness. He just took the man's word. When he began to try to collect the money he had hard times, and it worried him night and day. Last week a firm he had loaned $400 to failed, and that was the last touch. He couldn't get over it. He almost quit eating, and brooded over his losses all the time."

On Saturday night Leon Silverman, who had known the old man for years, passed the cellar. Though the open door he heard faint calls for help. When he ran down the stairs the cellar was dark, and he could not see a foot before his face, but Deitchman had heard his footsteps and feebly asked him for a drink of water.

"I'm so sick," the shoemaker moaned. "I lose all my moneys."

Silverman ran to the street, hunted up a policeman, and sent in a call for an ambulance. When the ambulance arrived, Deitchman was already dead. After his death a man who said he was a kinsman appeared and yesterday Deitchman was buried. Now the people in the block are wondering whether he left any heirs, and if they will take steps to collect the money owed him. Everybody in the neighborhood is sure as to how much the debts are and the names of the debtors. It is neighborhood gossip.

IN THE SHOPS.

Pittsburg is to have a new light in its shopping district. A big McCreery & Co. store is to be opened at Wood Street and Sixth Avenue on Sept. 14. It will be a bright store inside and out, windows on four sides, built of white terra cotta and glazed that it may be kept free from the city's grime. It will be run on the line of the New York store; it will have a large first-class restaurant occupying an entire floor.

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Fall is the hardest season of the year for the woman shopper. She has spent her money usually in vacations, and there are innumerable bargains to be found upon which she should spend all the money she is saving for Winter clothes—remnants and various articles of Summer wear that she can get at a quarter less than she can at another season. A Summer bargain which will be useful this Winter for a party gown for the young girl is really a bargain. It is a net robe, trimmed and ready to make up. It is white, of a good quality of net, with ruffles and ruchings of the net put on around the skirt in undulating lines or deep scallops. It is very pretty, and costs only $7.50.

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Corsets are among the things which are selling at low prices. Why any woman should wish to wear anything heavier than a light-weight corset, worn, as that garment is, over the vital organs, where less warmth is required than on other parts of the body, it is hard to tell, but they do, and consequently the shops sell off their end-of-the-Summer stock at very low prices. On Saturday in one store tape girdles were selling at 49 cents, a pretty little batiste girdle, ribbon edged top and bottom, $1.25; corsets for 69 cents, and other corsets in longer models and valued all the way up to $2.50 for the same price. More expensive corsets, costing regularly from $3 to $10, were on sale at $2. These were both in fancy colors and white.

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A very good quality of white, pale gray, and mode shade gloves sell at 79 cents. They were $1.

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Gingham and seersucker skirts, some of them in the pretty light colors which can be worn and look well under light gowns, are 98 cents; they were $1.50. There are some pretty and serviceable alpaca skirts, with a plaiting around the lower edge, a well-made skirt comfortably light in weight. They were $2.65; an excellent skirt for the money.

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Here is a corset cover for the slender woman. It is made on a little different lines from the regular cover, having no opening, and its slips on over the head and is drawn in at the waist with a tape. It has several narrow ruffles across the front. The neck and sleeves are finished with a ruffle of the material, a not over-fine cotton. The corset cover costs 75 cents, which is reasonable enough.

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The average woman needs a soft towel for her face if she would keep the skin smooth and fine. One of the best of these is in the soft flax dew-bleached linen of Irish make, and in what is known as the baby's towel. It is a small towel, sixteen by something over thirty, double hemstitched, and costs 50 cents. Such a towel is a delight. One that is good enough, however, costs half the money. It is not of the same quality of linen, of course, but it is also soft to the skin. It is a small bird's-eye linen towel, also double hemstitched. It costs 25 cents. These are towels which are good for the cold-cream face bath, which is necessary when one comes in from the cold and does not find it advisable to bathe with water. The amount of grime which a little towel like that will remove will surprise any woman who has not tried it.

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Very pretty lawn waists which have been selling for $6 can now be bought for $3. They are fine in quality, beautifully but simply made, with narrow tucks down the front. They come in white and pale blue.

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There are white muslin waists trimmed with lace edgings and insertions which have been sold for over $6 and are now selling for $3 and a fraction. They are good value.

Baby Drowned in a Park Lake.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 4.—Earl Woodaman, aged twenty-seven months, while at play with two small brothers in University Park, fell into shallow water, to-day, and drowned. The cries of his brothers brought none of the many pleasure seekers in the park to his assistance until he had been in the water seven minutes, and he was taken out dead.

DR. HERMANN BAAR DEAD.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum's Monument to His Memory.

Dr. Hermann Baar, for twenty-three years Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and who made the institution a model of its kind, died yesterday morning at his residence, 2,094 Fifth Avenue, after a lingering illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Born in Stadthagen, Germany, seventy-eight years ago, Dr. Baar was educated in the local schools and took his degree of Ph. D. in the University of Jena. From the first he had intended to devote his life to teaching and his first work was in the famous Jacobson Schule in Seesen, Germany, where he scored his first success. His methods were far in advance of those employed at that time, and others were quick to recognize his talent. A call from a Jewish congregation in Liverpool caused him to resign as school teacher, and for ten years he remained in England.

In 1867, owing to illness, he was forced to resign, and sailing for this country settled in Washington, where he established a Jewish congregation. From Washington he went to New Orleans and in 1876 received a call to act as Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, then a small institution with about two hundred children in Seventy-seventh Street near Third Avenue. Upon taking charge of the institution which became his life work he at once established reforms and applied his own methods with such good results that the institution prospered in every respect. Outgrowing its old quarters, it moved to the present home, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, in 1884. At the time of Dr. Baar's resignation in 1899, owing to poor health, there were nine hundred children in the asylum.

Since that time Dr. Baar has given his time to literary work. He was the author of several books on the education and training of children, was a frequent contributor to The American Hebrew, and at the time of his death had just completed the third volume of a Bible history for children. The death of his wife six months ago was a serious blow and since that time Dr. Baar has been in declining health. Two sons, Julius and Victor, and a daughter, May, survive him. The funeral will be held at the Orphan Asylum on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

DANIEL MAGONE DEAD.

Was Collector of the Port in Cleveland's First Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Daniel Magone, Collector of the Port of New York in President Cleveland's first Administration, and one of the leading attorneys of the State, died at his residence, on Caroline Street, in this city, about 6:30 o'clock this evening. Mr. Magone had been in failing health for some time past, and the end was not unexpected. Besides his wife he leaves a daughter, Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell of Chicago, who, with her husband, was present when he died.

Mr. Magone was born in Oswegatchie, N. Y., in 1829. In 1875 he became a member of the State Canal Commission under Gov. Tilden. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in the following year, when Tilden ran for President, and was a delegate to the convention which nominated his chief.

In 1884 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Cleveland for President. The latter in 1886 appointed him Collector of the Port of New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. Sylvester Clarke.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Sylvester Clarke, first rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and the oldest clergyman in this city, died here to-day. He was seventy-one years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

After graduating at the Berkeley Divinity School, he was ordained a Deacon, and after a year's parish work was advanced to the priesthood. In 1861 he was assistant rector at St. John's Church; this city, and two years later became rector of Trinity.

He was elected Professor of Church History at the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., and in 1885 was elected to the same professorship at the Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minn. In 1888 he resigned his connection with Trinity Church to become Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology and of Christian Evidence at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., but resigned last June on account of ill-health.

Col. William Austine.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Sept. 4.—Col. William Austine, whose friends said he was the oldest surviving graduate of West Point, and a veteran of three wars, died here to-day in his ninetieth year. He was born in Stonington, Conn., and his original name was William Brown. This name he discarded.

He was graduated from West Point in 1838, was a Lieutenant in the Seminole war, and won a Captaincy and brevet rank of Major for meritorious conduct in the Mexican war. Disabled and retired, he was made a Superintendent of Mustering during the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM MCCALLIN died yesterday at his home in Pittsburg. He served successively as Coroner, Treasurer, and Sheriff of Allegheny County, and as Mayor, Police Magistrate, and Chief Assessor of Pittsburg. He was 62 years old.

GEORGE W. KOCH died on Saturday at his country home, at Dillsburg, Penn., in his seventy-eighth year. He was a joiner by trade, and in 1853 came to New York and laid the foundation of a big business by laying the parquet floor in the Lenox Library, on Fifth Avenue. Twelve years ago he retired and returned to his native town, leaving his son in charge.

JACOB S. APGAR, a life-long resident of Califon, N. J., died there on Saturday. Mr. Apgar was born in Califon on Jan. 22, 1821. He operated a large mill in his early days, and later conducted a blacksmithing and wheelwright business, which grew into a carriage manufactory. He built the Califon Union House, which was the first hotel in the town, and was its proprietor for many years.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The tropical disturbance at 6 P. M. Sunday was apparently central near the Island of Santo Domingo, and still moving in a northwesterly direction. The necessary advices have again been issued to Atlantic, Gulf and West Indian ports.

There will be showers Monday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, continuing Tuesday along the South Atlantic Coast. There will be showers on Monday in the Dakotas and Western Minnesota, and on Monday night or Tuesday in Eastern Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Temperature changes will not be decided.

On the New England Coast, the winds will be light to fresh west to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly southerly; on the great lakes, light to fresh and variable.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh west to northwest winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh west to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	68	72	74
6 A. M.	64	71	73
9 A. M.	66	72	74
12 M.	70	76	76
3 P. M.	71	77	77
6 P. M.	71	77	75
9 P. M.	71	76	73
12 P. M.	69	70	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 268 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74°
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1903	68
Corresponding date for last 26 years	71

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71 degrees and at 8 P. M. 71 degrees. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AUTOMOBILES

The strength of a chain is only that

TWO GAMES IN THE WEST

Pittsburg and Cincinnati Stopped Play After Twelve Innings.

CHICAGO DEFEATED ST. LOUIS

No Morning Contests in This City Today, but Double-Headers in the Afternoon.

Only two games were scheduled in the major leagues yesterday, and both were played by National League teams. At Cincinnati the local team and the champions played twelve innings, when darkness stopped the contest with the score a tie. At Chicago Selee's men had no difficulty in defeating St. Louis by a score of 10 to 5.

This will be a busy day throughout the two big circuits, each team playing two games. At the Polo Grounds and American League Park in this city the morning games have been canceled for a double-header in the afternoon. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 4, (12 inn's.)
Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	14	15	12	85	.726
Chicago	7	..	8	9	11	10	13	14	72	.610
Pittsburg	9	6	..	7	8	14	12	11	67	.588
Cincinnati	7	8	6	..	9	12	12	13	67	.573
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	11	12	14	62	.508
Boston	1	8	3	6	7	..	8	11	44	.370
Brooklyn	2	4	0	6	6	9	..	9	40	.342
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	5	..	34	.288
Games lost	32	46	47	50	60	75	77	84		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York. (two games, P. M.)
Brooklyn at Philadelphia, (A. M., P. M.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburg. (A. M., P. M.)
Chicago at St. Louis, (A. M., P. M.)

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Boston	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	6	7	8	11	13	13	12	70	.619
Boston	7	..	9	10	9	13	10	13	71	.612
Philadelphia	5	5	..	13	8	11	10	11	63	.573
Chicago	3	7	6	..	9	11	13	13	62	.563
Cleveland	7	10	10	4	..	9	8	15	63	.558
Detroit	6	8	7	7	4	..	6	11	47	.416
St. Louis	8	7	10	8	5	5	..	10	46	.411
Washington	2	0	2	4	4	7	9	..	28	.243
Games lost	43	45	47	51	50	66	66	87		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York, (two games, P. M.)
Washington at Boston, (A. M., P. M.)
St. Louis at Cleveland, (A. M., P. M.)
Chicago at Detroit, (A. M., P. M.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Fails to Beat Pittsburg Through Errors by Huggins.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Darkness ended to-day's game with Pittsburg at the end of the twelfth inning, with the score a tie. Leever was batted hard at the outset, but was invincible after the third inning Harper had one bad inning, the seventh, when four hits and an error gave the visitors three tallies. Huggins's two errors on easy chances gave Pittsburg the tieing run in the ninth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b	.1	2	1	3	1	2	0
Fimont, ss	.1	2	2	0	3	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	.1	1	1	4	5	0	0
Wagner, ss	.1	0	4	4	0	0	0
Bransfield, 1b	.0	2	1	2	12	0	0
McCorkle, rf	.0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf	.0	0	3	0	1	0	0
Phelps, c	.0	1	9	2	0	0	0
Leever, p	.0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Totals	.4	8	36	17	2		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, 1b	.0	1	9	0	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	.0	2	3	1	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	.1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	.1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	.1	2	3	1	2	3	0
Corcoran, ss	.1	3	3	3	8	2	0
Huggins, 2b	.0	1	7	4	4	2	2
Schlei, c	.0	1	5	2	1	0	0
Harper, p	.0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	.4	14	36	17	7		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Odwell, Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Leach, 2; Seymour, Wagner. Double play—Bransfield and Wagner. Bases on balls—Leever, 2; Harper, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Harper, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 7; by Harper, 4. Passed ball—Schlei. Umpire—Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—8,230.

CHICAGO, 10; ST. LOUIS, 5.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Chicago defeated St. Louis to-day in a free hitting and loose fielding game by bunching hits and superior base running. Barry and Chance led in the batting and Evers and Tinker in the fielding. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	.3	1	1	0	1		
Barry, 3b	.2	3	1	2	0		
Chance, 1b	.2	3	6	1	0		
M'C'thy, cf	.1	1	2	0	0		
Kling, c	.0	2	4	2	0		
Evers, 2b	.1	3	2	2	0		
Jones, rf	.0	0	2	0	1		
Tinker, ss	.1	1	3	4	0		
Will'ms, ss	.0	0	2	1	0		
Brown, p	.0	0	1	0	0		
Total	.10	12	27	12	2		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Zarfoss, c	.1	0	0	2	1		
Shannon, lf	.2	1	3	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	.1	1	9	1	0		
Brain, ss	.0	2	6	4	2		
Grady, 2b	.1	1	4	5	0		
Smoot, cf	.0	2	1	0	1		
Dun'ry, rf	.0	1	2	0	0		
Burke, 3b	.0	1	0	1	1		
M'F'land, p	.0	0	0	2	0		
Total	.5	8	24	15	6		

Chicago	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	1	1	0	*	—10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—	5

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. Three-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hit—Chance. Stolen bases—Evers, Slagle, (3.) Barry, McCarthy, Chance. Double play—Kling and Tinker. Struck out—By Brown, 4. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 3; off McFarland, 4. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—1:35. Attendance—7,500.

American Association.

Louisville, 8; Indianapolis, 0.
Columbus, 6; Toledo, 2.
Minneapolis, 5; St. Paul, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 1.
Kansas City, 5; Milwaukee, 3, (second game.)

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	0	0	5
Newark	1	3	0

Batteries—McCann and O'Neil; Hesterfer and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	3	0	5
Newark	3	9	1

Batteries—Pfannmiller, Merritt, and O'Neil; Hesterfer and Shea.

Providence, 4; Baltimore, 3, (first game;) Providence, 5; Baltimore, 6, (second game.)

State League.

At Albany—Troy, 5; Albany, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 0; Ilion, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 6; A. J. & G., 0.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—First game: New Orleans, 13; Shreveport, 2. Second game: New Orleans, 1; Shreveport, 0.

At Memphis—Little Rock, 9; Memphis, 3.

SPORTING EVENTS.

COLORED CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD, TWO GAMES.

West Side Park, Jersey City, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., Labor Day. Royal Giants of Greater New York and Philadelphia Giants of Philadelphia.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day. Two games for one admission, beginning 2 P. M. Boston vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 133-140 East 25th St.

AUTOMOBILES

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
August 27 to Sept. 10, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.
8th DAY SAPPHIRE, and 4 OCEAN HANDICAP other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.
GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

KRAMER WINS TWO RACES.

Champion Cyclist First in N. C. A. Quarter-Mile Championship.

Frank L. Kramer, the American champion cyclist, won the quarter mile National Cycling Association championship at the Vailsburg track yesterday.

In one of the semi-final heats Kramer, Fenn, and the Bedell brothers started together, and as it was only once around the track an early lead was almost equivalent to a victory. With John Bedell leading and his brother second, with Fenn and Kramer close behind, John Bedell started to sprint, and before Fenn and Kramer were aware of it John Bedell had a lead of eighty feet. At this period of the race Fenn sprinted and pulled Kramer up, but the champion was unable to take the lead, though he qualified for the final by getting second place. Fenn, Kramer's team mate, was shut out of the final.

Kramer and Fenn won the five-mile team pursuit race, in which four teams started. After riding five laps Fenn and Kramer passed Dorlon and Cadwell, but it took four and a half miles before they caught Jacobson and Bardgett. The Bedell brothers were not passed, but as Kramer and Fenn had gained about 200 yards at the finish of the five miles, they were declared the winners.

Burton Downing, after winning the half-mile open amateur event, was disqualified by the referee for foul riding. Lee claimed that Downing ran into him on the last turn, and the referee allowed the protest. Carl Lemberg, who finished second, was awarded first prize. H. E. Chappey won the mile handicap from the eighty-yard mark. Summary:

Half-mile Novice.—Won by W. Charlton; Brooklyn; H. M. Kuehr, New York, second; Louis Lipp, Newark, third. Time—1:08 3-5.

Half-mile Open, Amateur.—Won by Carl Lemberg, San Jose, Cal.; Alfred Ashurst, Newark, second; Teddy Billington, National Athletic Club, Vailsburg, third; M. T. Dove, New York, fourth. Time—1:09.

One-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Henry E. Chappey, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (80 yards;) Alfred Ashurst, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (60 yards,) second; Joseph Rockowitz, New York, (100 yards,) third; Edward Ruppprecht, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 2-5.

Quarter-mile National Cycling Association, Circuit Championship, Professional.—Won by Frank L. Kramer, East Orange; Floyd Krebs, Newark, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, third; E. F. Root, Boston, fourth. Time—0:33.

Five-mile Team Pursuit Race, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn and Frank L. Kramer; John and Menus Bedell, second; J. P. Jacobson and Walter Bardgett, third; Oliver Dorlon and Frank J. Cadwell, fourth. Time—10:50.

Half-mile Consolation, Professional.—Won by Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford; Oliver Dorlon, Coney Island, second; Tom Butler, Boston, third. Time—1:01 3-5.

Noted Athletes for Tailtin Games.

At Celtic Park to-day the 251st celebration of the Tailtin Games, Ireland's ancient athletic festival, will be held under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. In the athletic events, which will begin at 2 P. M., will be seen many of the prominent athletes of the East. Among the sprinters will be Lawson Robertson, National champion; Myer Prinstein, metropolitan champion; F. Castleman of Colgate University, National hurdle champion; W. R. Knakal, formerly of Columbia University, 220-yard junior champion; H. Christoffers, St. George A. C.; George E. Hall and M. J. Crogan, Greater New York Irish A. A.

The distance events, the three-fourth-mile run and the two-mile A. A. U. championship steeplechase, have attracted entries from John J. Daly, the Irish cross-country champion; John Joyce, American champion; George Bonhag, two-mile indoor champion; Harvey Cohn, one-mile metropolitan champion, and Charles Bacon, one-half mile metropolitan champion. The steeplechase was expected to be the race of the day, and will probably be a close contest between Daly, the Irish champion, Joyce and Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish A. A., and Sheppard, the crack distance runner of Brown University Preparatory School, Philadelphia. The stars in the weight events will be John Flanagan, holder of the world's records for the 16-pound weight and 16-pound hammer; Martin Sheridan, who made a new world's record of 132 feet for the discus throw at St. Louis, and S. P. Gillies, New West Side A. C., junior champion hammer thrower. After the athletic events a game of Gaelic football, the first of a series for the trophy offered by ex-Sheriff Dunn, will be played between the County Roscommon and Kilkenny teams.

Pastime Athletic Club's Games.

Quite a number of entries have already been received for the twenty-seventh annual games of the Pastime Athletic Club, which will be held on Sunday, Sept. 18, at Pastime Oval, Seventieth Street and the East River. The programme includes a 100-yard run, 300-yard run, 1,000-yard run, one-mile-and-a-half-run, putting the 12-pound shot, all handicap; 600-yard run, for novices, and all-around weight-throwing competition, consisting of putting the 16-pound shot, throwing the 16-pound hammer, throwing the discus, and throwing the 56-pound weight for distance. A game of pushball will also be played between two local clubs. The prizes will be given in each of the athletic events, the first being a solid gold die medal, the second solid gold sleeve links, and the third a solid gold scarfpin. Entries will be received up to Sept. 12 by John J. McHugh, 412 East Fiftieth Street, and J. E. Sullivan, 15 Warren Street.

Field Day for Scots at Maspeth.

The forty-eighth annual Scottish games of the New York Caledonian Club, which will be held to-day at Washington Park, Maspeth, are expected to develop into the best display of Scottish athletics held in this country for many years. There will be twenty-six events contested, after which members of the club will give an exhibition of football as it is played in Scotland. At 9:30 o'clock this morning the members of the Caledonian Club, in full Highland costume and headed by the bicycle section of the organization in uniform, will parade from the clubhouse to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and at Washington Park the New York Scottish Highlanders, under the command of Capt. James H. Cockburn, will give an exhibition drill.

Livingston Wins Cricket Championship.

With but one more game to be played in the championship series of the Metropolitan League, the question of supremacy is already decided, for the remaining contest, between Manhattan and Paterson, cannot affect the position of the leaders. Livingston, with a record of but one defeat, is the champion club of the year, and it is a notable fact that its players lead the individual averages both in batting and bowling.

Previous league records have suffered at the hands of the Livingstons, for C. P. Hurditch, with an aggregate of 565 runs, easily surpassed F. J. Prendergast's record of 468 in 1903, and F. F. Kelly's 61 wickets beat M. R. Cobb's record of 1893 by one wicket.

TWO GAMES AT RIDGEWOOD.

At Ridgewood Park yesterday the All Cubans and Philadelphia Giants played two games, each winning and losing. The second was taken by the Giants by 4 to 3 in eleven innings. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R	H	E
All Cubans	3	8	5
Phila. Giants	4	7	3

Batteries—Munoz and Sanchez; Carter and Frotes.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Phila. Giants	3	8	2
All Cubans	2	3	3

Batteries—Bell and Foster; Munos and Sanchez.

RIDGEWOOD, 10; STARS, 5.

The Ridgewoods did some heavy batting in a game with the Elizabeth Stars at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, and won easily. The score:

	R	H	E
Ridgewood	10	12	3
Elizabeth Stars	5	7	2

Batteries—Pritchard, Davis, and Sprague; Mack and Orr.

Scores of Other Games.

At Hoboken—Hoboken, 1; Boston Athletics, 0.

At Ontario Field—All Nationals, 8; Ontario F. C., 1.

At Skelly's Grounds—Skellys, 8; Greenpoint, 0.

At Kensington, Brooklyn—Howard F. C., 7; Delaware A. C., 4.

At Jersey City—Oakleys, 3; Pearsall A. C., 2.

At Brooklyn—St. Michael's, 1; Phara-Superbas, 0.

At Staten Island—Standards, 3; Empires, 0.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 6; Newburgs, 3.

At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Brooklyn F. C., 6; Marquettes, 5, (11 innings.)

At Visitation Field, Brooklyn—Genuine Cuban Giants, 3; Visitation, 2.

At Rahway, N. J.—Rahway F. C., 16; Pacific A. C., 4.

At Long Island City—Howards, 17; Gleniwoods, 8.

At Jersey City—Duquesne A. C., 8; Mariners' Harbor, 0.

At Brighton Park—Maujer X., 12; Empires, 6.

At Brooklyn—Brighton A. C., 12; Spooner F. C., 6.

At Utica Oval, Brooklyn—Maujer A. C., 8; Utica A. C., 7.

At Olympic Field—Murray Hills, 13; Royal Giants, 3.

Baseball To-day, Two Games. One admission. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Phila. First game called at 2 P. M.—Adv.

STAR YOUNGSTERS AILING

Artful, Tanya, and Sysonby Doubtful for Great Eastern Handicap.

BIG STAKES FOR THE WEEK

The $25,000 Annual Champion Will Depend on the Three-Year-Olds for Its Chief Interest.

The strain of racing and training that early in the season thinned the ranks of the handicap stars and shelved for a part of the time the best of the three-year-olds, has reached the two-year-olds now, and with Tanya, Artful, and Sysonby on the doubtful list, owners of the lesser lights engaged in the Great Eastern Handicap, oldest and most famous of the big handicaps for two-year-olds, are taking a new interest in the possibilities of that event. The weights for the twenty-second running of the Great Eastern, six furlongs down the Futurity course, are due Wednesday morning, the race to be run Saturday, and there is not the least doubt that the three horses named, with the addition of Tradition, will figure at the head of the list, but of the quartet Tradition is the only one that horsemen count on now as a sure starter.

Sysonby passed his regular workdays after the Futurity so often that it was no surprise to trainers when his name was omitted from the roster of starters for the Flatbush Stakes Saturday, and though there is nothing seriously wrong with the Keene colt, it is improbable that he can be got to the post at his best for the Great Eastern after the let-up he has had. Tanya worked for the Flatbush between races two days before the event was run, went to her stable, and then failed to run, the Duryea establishment having to depend on the green filly Sandria, which pulled up slightly lame after the contest. Whether there is anything amiss with Tanya has not yet developed, though she has had a long season and a hard one, in that she has had to carry high weights since her early Spring victories.

Artful struck herself in her winning race for the Great Filly Stakes, and is in temporary retirement, though it is thought that with a little rest she will be perfectly restored. The three horses make an important part of the Great Eastern entries, and it will be hard on their stables if they are unable to run for the race, especially so in the case of Artful and Sysonby, both of which are two-year-olds that have been campaigned easily, neither ever having had a hard race until the Futurity was run. Tradition, on the other hand, came out of her victory for the Flatbush in good condition, and while it is certain that the race will put her up close to the top weight, if not at the top, she is counted on as a starter, and owners of the other horses already are figuring that she is the one they must beat.

The stress of an extraordinary year of hard-fought battles in all the great races for the older division has had its effect on the big list of horses eligible for the twenty-five-thousand-dollar Annual Champion Stakes, at two miles and a quarter, which also will run on Saturday, the closing day of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and from all promise the contest, aside from its great value, will depend on the three-year-olds for its interest. Of the older horses eligible, only Major Daingerfield and Africander—seem to have any possible chance. If only the best of the three-year-olds go to the post, however, a splendid contest may be given, for Ort Wells, holder of the mile-and-a-quarter record; Ort Wells, the largest winner of his age for the season; Stalwart, winner of the sensational race for the Century Stakes on Saturday, and Held and Bryn Mawr all are engaged, and will meet at even weights, all having earned the full penalty provided by the conditions of the race, which will run in at 115 pounds each. The Annual Champion will be the first race over an old-fashioned cup course this season, but will be followed a week later by the race for the Brighton Cup, of $11,000, also at two miles and a quarter.

With the big stakes of the present week at Sheepshead Bay and the more valuable events at Brighton Beach the week following, there is a fair chance that there may be a shift in the positions of the leading winning stables of the year. James R. Keene's establishment still is first on the list, but the addition of the Futurity to the F. R. Duryea winnings put the latter establishment close up. E. R. Thomas and John A. Drake are the next largest winners of the year in the East, but there is hardly a chance that either of them can win stakes enough in what is left of the turf year to equal the Keene and Duryea winnings.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances, over the short steeplechase course. About two miles through the field.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Good and Plenty	157	Georgia Pine
East Kelston	151	Snuff
Messina	148	Rightful
Swamplands	148	Captivater
Sir Voorhies	148	

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Delcanta	110	Rossbourne	110
Supreme Court	109	Merry Lark	107
Rosemary Kane	108	Jerry C	102
*Tromotar	104	Hildebrand	102
*Gilpin	102	*Workman	102
*Star Lily	100	Highborn	99
Eccentrical	99	*Blue Bird	98
*Charley's Aunt	97	*Fra Filippo	97
*Fireball	96	*Brush Up	94
*Bisque	94	*Annie Russell	94
*Luretta	97		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 up to July 15, penalties and allowances. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Woodson	128	Slight	128
Agile	118	Heart's Desire	115
Ascot Belle	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, second of the Autumn serial handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

McChesney	125	Dolly Spanker	105
Alan-a-Dale	120	High Chancellor	100
Hamburg Belle	117	Gray Friar	100
Hurst Park	117	Ormonde's Right	100
Bad News	114	Mineola	97
Colonial Girl	111	New York	90
Dainty	111	Lady Prudence	90
Collector Jessup	108	Adios	87

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights, selling allowances; last six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Merry Pioneer	126	Memphis	110
Counterpoise	120	Auditor	109
Granina	114	*Stolen Moments	106
Major Pelham	114	*Dapple Gold	103
Foxy Kane	113	Tol San	103
Roehampton	113	Naughty Lady	103
Martinmas	110	*Funny Side	98
Stevedore	110	*Liberia	98
Arsenal	110		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, at one mile and a half on the turf.

Africander	127	Keynote	102
Shorthose	118	Garsett	102
Outcome	108	Lady Potentate	98
Sheriff Bell	107	Brigand	93
Palmbearer	103		

Vanderbilt Horse Wins in France.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Marigold won the Prix de Versailles (distance 10½ furlongs) at Longchamps to-day.

Ten Eyck, Veteran Sculler, Wins.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The water carnival at Alexandria Bay was closed last night with a fine display of fireworks. The event which aroused the most interest among many people attending the carnival was the single scull race in the afternoon between James A. Ten Eyck, coach of the Syracuse University crew; the Henley brothers, B. T. and W. K., of Syracuse, and Fred Warner of Oneida Lake. At the crack of the pistol all four oarsmen started with a fast stroke. The superior oarsmanship of Ten Eyck was manifest, and he quickly forged ahead of his rivals and held the lead to the finish. The Henleys had an exciting race for second place, but W. K. finally crossed the line about two lengths ahead. Warner dropped behind, and finished many lengths behind the shell of Ben Henley.

Yacht Sibyl Sold to H. T. Noyes.

H. T. Noyes of this city has purchased from T. M. R. Melkleham the sloop yacht Sibyl, forty-two feet over all, through Stanley M. Seaman of New York. Mr. Seaman has also chartered the sloops Sasqua to G. F. Schmidt of this city and the Carrie to Dr. Bugbee of St. Luke's Hospital.

WESTERN PACER, WON.

Free Advice Beat Johnny Agan in Speedway Brushes.

Pacers furnished excellent sport on the upper stretch of the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, the attractive event being two heats between the Western horse Free Advice, 2:10¼, driven by his owner, James Murphy of Chicago, and the bay pacer Johnny Agan, 2:05¼, owned and driven by Charles Welland. Many attempts had been made this season to start the pair together, but all failed until yesterday, when Mr. Welland agreed to step his pacer two heats, although he announced that Johnny Agan was not in shape for fast work. Free Advice, however, was keyed up to pace a half mile under his mark, and when he got the word to start, went to the front and gained a lead of an open length, which he held to the first quarter post. Entering the stretch Johnny Agan showed a remarkable burst of speed, and was fast overhauling Free Advice when the line was crossed, the latter winning by a length. In the second heat Johnny Agan made a much better showing and raced head-and-head with his opponent to the quarter pole. From then on it was nip and tuck, but in the last stride Free Advice was a winner by a head.

Nathan Straus made his first appearance on the road this Fall behind his spotted trotter Malacca, 2:18¾, and lost and won a brush in company with Isaac Fleming's new trotter, Antonio Junior.

Maud Sherman, a new candidate for pacing honors, driven by Elmer Stevens, was outfooted by Johnny Agan and Better Luck, and the old trotting favorite, Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman, stepped home in front of Nightawk, 2:22¾, driven by L. W. Boynton. David B., 2:06¾, the old Grand Circuit trotter, was stopped a lively heat by his owner, J. W. Cornish, in company with the pacing team, Rob Roy and Isaac Davenport.

SIR THOMAS HOPEFUL.

Urging Designer Watson to Plan Another Cup Challenger.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—In an interview tonight, Sir Thomas Lipton appeared still to entertain some hope of inducing George L. Watson to change his mind and design a new challenger for the America's Cup, which the designer yesterday decided not to do, giving ill-health as the reason.

Sir Thomas said that difficulty had arisen owing to the fact that Mr. Watson was unable to undertake the journey to the United States. He said he told the designer that he would be satisfied with any deputy he would nominate to accompany the boat, but Mr. Watson said he would never design a boat unless he should be able to accompany it himself.

GOOD AUTO SPORT PROMISED.

Interesting Card Arranged for Circuit Meet at Empire City Track.

Announcement of the programme for the regular circuit automobile meet at the Empire City track on Sept. 24 shows that besides the special match races to be arranged there will be five regular events. One will be at five miles for the "Old Glory" Cup, open to American touring cars with regular equipment and carrying four people, minimum weight for men, 150 pounds, and for women, 125 pounds. The operator is required to crank the machine, and then get in the car and cover the distance.

For the International Cup there will be a ten-mile race among the winners of the trial heats. The heats will be at five miles, one race for each nationality. There will be a separate heat for American cars, for French cars, for Italian cars, for German cars, and for English cars. The winners will meet in the grand final. The third race will be ten miles for the Knickerbocker Cup, for cars weighing not over 2,000 pounds to 1,432 pounds. The Empire Handicap at five miles will be renewed. This race is open to all machines.

For the small cars there will be the Yonkers Cup for a five-mile race, open to cars costing $1,000 or less, the machines to go with their regular equipment. Cups will be given for second driver to finish in each of the races. Entries will close on Sept. 19 with Alfred Reeves, Secretary, 390 Washington Street.

Auto Meet for Narragansett Park.

The Rhode Island Automobile Club proposes to make its meet at Narragansett Park, Providence, on next Saturday, one of the most interesting and successful ever held in New England. According to the number of entries thus far received from all parts of the country the management feels assured that there will be an unusually large field of starters. Earl Kiser will drive the Winton Bullet against the Peerless car at the meet, and the five and ten-mile race promises to bring together at least four of the fastest automobiles in America. George C. Cannon and Louis Ross will contest for the honors in the steam class. Efforts are being made to arrange races between the cars of E. M. Shanley, Jr., E. R. Thomas, Harry Harkness, and W. G. Brokaw.

Power Boat Race for Challenge Cup.

The committee in charge of the race to be held at the Columbia Yacht Club for the American Power Boat Association's Challenge Cup, which has been challenged for by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, has completed the preliminary arrangements. The committee is composed of F. A. Hill of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, E. J. Stone, representing the Columbia Yacht Club, and H. De B. Parsons of the American Yacht Club. The indications are that there will be excellent time made. Mr. Loxier is looking after the alterations to the Shooting Star, and when seen in the water again there is promise of considerably more speed.

The Columbia Yacht Club has received a challenge from the Atlantic Yacht Club, entering a new boat, which is being constructed at Boston. But little has been made public regarding this boat, but the builders promise fast time. While Nat Herreshoff has not officially entered his boat, Swift Sure, it is thought that he will do so from the Rhode Island Yacht Club. The last day for entering boats will be Sept. 12.

W. J. Sullivan Wins Two Cycle Races.

W. J. Sullivan proved the best rider at the cycle meet of the Montauk Athletic Club, held on the Merrick Road yesterday. He started from scratch in both the one and two mile handicaps and won both. In the mile race Sullivan defeated Cummings, who was also on scratch, by a foot. In the five-mile handicap James Flanagan, who received a handicap of 150 yards, made a runaway race and won by 75 yards. Summaries:

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by George McDonald, Peter McCauley second, Arthur Jordan third. Time—2:01.

One-Mile, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) William Cummings (scratch) second, Frank Costello (40 yards) third. Time—3:04 1-5.

Two-Mile, Handicap.—Won by W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) Arthur McKenna (75 yards) second, Frank Johnson (75 yards) third. Time—6:01 1-5.

Five-Mile, Handicap.—Won by James Flanagan, (150 yards,) William Cummings (scratch) second, Thomas Jackson (100 yards) third. Time—15:04 2-5.

Winners of Olympic Tennis Tourney.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The Olympic lawn tennis tournament, after a week's play, closed yesterday. Beals Wright and Edgar Leonard, both of Boston, won the world's Olympic championship doubles, defeating Robert Leroy, Columbia University, New York City, and A. S. Bell, Los Angeles, Cal., 6—4, 6—4, 6—2. In the World's Fair doubles Ralph Cresson, St. Louis, and Semp Russ, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Dwight Davis, St. Louis, and Ralph McKittrick, St. Louis, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0. Dwight Davis of St. Louis defeated O. V. Vernon of Kansas City in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition singles, 6—1, 6—3. In the world's championship singles Beals Wright of Boston defeated Robert Leroy of Columbia University, 6—4, 6—4. The World's Fair singles was won by Edgar Leonard, Boston, from A. S. Bell, Los Angeles, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Cycler Jacobson Leads at Ten Miles.

Frank L. Jacobson won the ten-mile bicycle road race on the Hoffman Boulevard yesterday, under the auspices of the Phoenix Cycle Club. Jacobson's handicap was 2:20 and he rode the distance in 30:01 2-5. Otto Metcalf, who was at scratch, finished third, but captured the time prize in 28:02 2-5. James O'Neil (2:16) finished second, James Manning (2:31) fourth, and Frank Montgomery (3:01) fifth.

EXPLOSION KILLS FIVE.

Five Persons Also Injured by Nitro-Glycerine in Ohio.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Five are dead and an equal number seriously injured as the result of a premature explosion of a quantity of nitro-glycerine near Upper Sandusky to-day.

The dead are Halen Lookabaugh of Findlay; Lafe McHay, Findlay; Joseph Fox, Lima; Corine Wise, aged eleven, Upper Sandusky, and Emanuel Urcan, Cincinnati.

The accident occurred while McKay, an oil well shooter, was engaged in lowering the nitro-glycerine. The others were grouped about the well. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville—Augusta, 0; Jacksonville, 0. (Called at end of fifth inning; rain.)

"GREATER NEW YORKS" WIN

Irish Athletic Association Takes Team Prize at Celtic Park.

IN ECCENTRIC FIREMEN'S GAMES

Speedy Negro Runner Makes a Runaway of 600-Yard Novice Race—Edison Team Wins Tug-of-War

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND

Fairly General Spell of Activity Is Looked Forward To.

Prospect of Easy Money Market Conditions—Textile Trades Brisker—Iron and Steel Trade Improves.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Times Financial Supplement to-morrow will say:

"The week has given further justification for the hope that a fairly general spell of active business may be expected.

"The terrain in the wheat market has again appreciably relaxed; shipping seems to find better employment; the cotton trade looks confidently to more adequate supplies; other textile trades are brisker; coal and iron point to some revival, and, above all, the money market promises fairly easy conditions for the near future.

"The grain trade has been less excited. The average Gazette price of English wheat is now practically the same as a year ago. Opinions as to the American crop results are divergent, as during the previous two or three weeks, but evidence is accumulating that much of the recent crop scare was of a highly artificial character.

"Whatever the outcome of the crops, it would appear that for some little time to come there will be ample supplies to handle, as there are now over 3,000,000 quarters of breadstuffs afloat to the United Kingdom and the Continent against only about 2,000,000 at the same time last year and the year before. Our imports during the past crop year reached more than 27,810,000 quarters, the largest quantity ever received in this country. It is estimated that the United Kingdom will need an average weekly supply of wheat and flour during the crop year just started of about 510,000 quarters.

"In cotton trade has been rather hampered by the uncertainty of the American crop, and many wild statements about the ravages of insects, especially in Texas. Toward the close of the week, however, the crop scare was set at rest by the official monthly crop reports from the Washington authorities. It will be well, however, not to build on a sensational fall in values of raw material for some time to come.

"The woolen and worsted trade continues to give signs of encouragement. There is nothing moving in raw material pending the auction at Antwerp and in London, which will be opened in a few weeks, but there is almost a consensus of opinion that prices will be very strong and probably again higher, in view of the small supplies available.

"The iron and steel trades on the whole are better, although there are some important exceptions. Barrow, for example, complains of great depression, especially in rails, which suffer from German and Belgian competition, and even at £4 a ton cannot be moved."

BALTIMORE FIRE STILL BURNS.

After Seven Months Embers, Smouldering, Break Into Flames.

The fire of Feb. 7 has not yet been extinguished. To be sure it isn't threatening the life of any one now, and it isn't menacing property in any serious sense, but, curiously enough, there are at least three places in the neighborhood of Union Dock and Pratt Street where the blaze has smoldered continuously since that memorable conflagration in which so much of business Baltimore was laid in ashes.

In one place, the ruins of the establishment of N. Frank & Sons, junk dealers, opposite to the lumber yard of Mr. William G. Michael, 518 Union Dock, fire has been smoldering in smoke bags. Wednesday some workmen employed by the Baltimore Sand Contracting Company, under Mr. Albert Laun, foreman, took a mass of bricks which have covered the bags away, and the rubbish immediately burst into flame, which rose to the height of four or five feet. Mr. Michael's woodmill is directly opposite, and his engineer, fearing that the blaze might spread to the frame building and thence to the lumber yard, got the workmen to extinguish the fire by piling bricks on it.

In another place, where a house formerly occupied by J. Bolgiano & Sons, seed merchants, stood, at Pratt Street, near McElderry's wharf, some seeds have been smoldering since the fire and when the same laborers uncovered these seeds several days ago the bricks were so hot that the men were forced to abandon work here for a time.

Again, at the corner of Pratt Street and McElderry's wharf, formerly occupied by John R. Hudgins, wholesale feed merchants, a thin cloud of smoke was curling from a pile of bricks. Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, Sergt. Lancaster of the Central District told a reporter for The Sun that three months ago it had been necessary to call out the Fire Department to extinguish the flames which arose from these ruins. Sergt. Lancaster has been on duty in the neighborhood since the fire, and he says that this place has never ceased to smoke.

Union Dock, which is just west of Falls Avenue, was the scene of the final struggle of the fire, and thousands of dollars worth of property was laid in ashes there. For several days and nights it and the whole water front presented a lurid picture at night as the flames licked upward undisturbed in a place where no further damage could be done, sometimes the sky being over heaps of bricks and lumber which rose in pyramidlike shape. This was continued for a month or more. Lately buildings have been erected in the district. The ground has been cleared and the signs of the calamity are rapidly disappearing.

Union Dock, however, is lined on both sides with lumber yards, where piles of dried lumber lay at the mercy of flames, and one wonders that the fires are permitted to remain in such close proximity. In the three cases mentioned the fires have been surrounded by piles of bricks, which would be depended upon to prevent their spread, and therefore little attention has been paid to them.—Baltimore Sun.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. F. C. Myers, Atlanta; F. L. Potts, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—F. J. Hale, Boston.

GRAND—Dr. N. T. McLean, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—F. F. Allen, Washington; J. Fleming, Pittsburg.

HOTEL ASTOR—J. W. Friend, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—George S. French, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—John F. Parker, Norwich, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Clifton B. Ross, Lexington, Ky.; George R. Venable, United States Navy.

VICTORIA—Capt. Rollin H. Wynne, United States Marine Corps.

HOFFMAN—A. W. Wills, Nashville.

HERALD SQUARE—C. F. Spindler, Pittsburg.

ASTOR HOUSE—H. E. Sears, Chicago.

Southern Oil Well Fires.

Those periodical fires in the Louisiana and Texas oil fields are worthy of investigation. They seem to happen with regularity just when an oversupply of petroleum might be inconvenient elsewhere.—Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

GRAIN RECEIPTS DECREASE.

Falling Off In Live Stock Arriving at Interior Markets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Statistical internal commerce returns received by the Department of Commerce and Labor and issued by the Bureau of Statistics show at twelve primary grain markets 30,844,305 bushels of grain reported as arriving in July, against 42,655,464 bushels in July, 1903, being a decrease of 27.7 per cent. For seven months the difference was proportionately much less, the higher prices of the closing months of the crop year having helped more nearly to balance the receipts of this year with those of 1903. To July 31, 1904, receipts of grain aggregated 299,308,088 bushels, and 326,001,825 bushels in 1903, or a decrease of 8.2 per cent.

Live stock receipts at five interior markets during July show the effects of the packing house strike in the reduction from 2,620,046 head in July, 1903, to 1,554,451 head in July, 1904. Carload receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Joseph fell off from 52,752 cars in July, 1903, to 30,741 cars in 1904. For seven months ended with July, the total receipts of stock at five markets were 18,210,346 head, compared with 17,742,707 head in 1903, and 17,232,114 head in 1902. Consumption of hogs alone at four markets during the first six months of the year averaged 1,048,250 head per month, compared with 469,322 head in July, being a decrease of 55.2 per cent.

Trunk line movements of flour, grain, and provisions for thirty weeks ended with July 30 have all been larger in volume than the corresponding movements in 1902 and 1903. Shipments of flour from Chicago and Chicago points amounted to 4,621,893 barrels this year, compared with 2,663,903 barrels last year and 3,063,423 barrels in the preceding year. Grain shipments increased to 58,273,000 bushels, in contrast with 53,630,000 bushels in 1903 and 41,664,000 bushels in 1902. Provision shipments also show a gain, with 770,238 tons to the same date this year, 723,803 tons last year, and 740,392 tons in 1902.

Grain receipts at the Atlantic seaboard during July were larger than those of either May or June, amounting to 12,813,753 bushels. In July, 1903, the corresponding total was 18,492,370 bushels. Among these five ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Boston alone shows an increase in receipts for July this year over those of July, 1903. For seven months, however, none of the ports show a record for this year equal to that of the preceding year, the totals being 94,082,609 bushels to July 31, 1904, and 151,513,374 bushels in 1903.

SNAKES IN THE HIGHLAND.

Only Two Poisonous Ones There or in This Section.

The presence of snakes in the region of the Highlands of the Hudson is not a discovery, but it is not always that intelligent accounts of them can be had from scientific observers. During July and August Mr. Allen S. Williams, a naturalist of New York City, who has been studying serpents and their habits for many years, and who has lectured to thousands of people, using live specimens of snakes for illustration and demonstration, and who has been engaged by the New York City Department of Education to lecture in its system of Free Lectures for the People during the coming Winter, has been in camp, accompanied by his wife and son, in the Clove between Storm King and Crow's Nest. The Clove has long had a local reputation as being a haunt of copperhead snakes, or as they are commonly called locally, "pilots."

To a representative of the Cornwall Local, Mr. Williams said: "Last Spring I noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES communications from several correspondents discussing the presence of poisonous snakes in the Highlands region. Although it was too early in the season to look for specimens, I spent a week in the vicinity of Cornwall examining the ground, especially in the vicinity of Storm King, and the indications were strong that the ground was a habitat of the copperhead snake. In the warm Summer months I had ocular evidence that this silent and deadly serpent was plentiful in the talus or debris at the foot of the mountain. I also gathered a few facts and some credible information from residents who were quite willing to tell what they knew or believed they knew about snakes.

"Mr. A. A. Slater of the Hudson House, at Cornwall Landing, told me about a tramp who was bitten by a 'pilot' in the Clove, and he and others told me about a hermit wood chopper of the mountains, Joseph Hüise, who was bitten by a rattlesnake, and whose case is famous in the annals of the snake lore of Cornwall.

"Being always glad to diffuse useful information, I will say that there are only two kinds of poisonous snakes now to be found on this continent north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi. These are the banded rattlesnake, Crotalus horidus, and the copperhead, Agkistrodon contortrix. Why they are locally termed 'pilots' I do not know. The snake which is known to naturalists as a pilot—although they take no account of common names—is the mountain blacksnake or Coluber obsoletus, which is larger than and quite different from the common blacksnake or blue racer, the Bascanium constrictor. Several specimens of copperheads have been killed in the Clove this Summer. It might disturb some families to find two snakes in their tent in the morning, but mine is used to it.

"An interesting development was the killing in the Clove by C. H. Edwards of a robust specimen of the banded rattlesnake. This was a surprise, as I believed that none remained on the Eastern slope of these hills, although to the westward, in the near vicinity of Cornwall, the rattler has by no means yielded to civilization. Once seen, the poisonous snake should not be forgotten and should be easily identified and distinguished from the harmless kinds. The rattler and copperhead are both of the Crotalus family, and both are short, stumpy, and have broad, triangular heads and very small necks. The colubrine or harmless snakes are long, slender, graceful, and swift. The poisonous cannot run fast and are easily caught or killed.

"The subject of the treatment of the bites of poisonous snakes is vast and most interesting. Great strides have been made in the discovery and preparation of serums in recent years, but the trouble is they are not yet generally known or available. The best emergency treatment for the bite of a poisonous snake is to get one or several ligatures between the wound and the heart immediately, open up the wound, and squeeze or suck the venom out. Whisky is not an antidote to snake poison, but as the venom depresses the heart and the nerve action, a stimulant is needed when this effect becomes evident, and although strychnia is best—a twentieth of a grain—it should be administered by a physician, and whisky or brandy may be given, but only to the extent of a stimulant. Making the victim drunk or filling him with liquor is merely an exhibition of the ignorance which prevails about snakes and their bites. Rattlers and copperheads should be killed. As for every other kind of snakes in the great region I have mentioned, they cannot hurt any one and to kill them is needless cruelty. They are a great benefit to the farmer, but how they are is another story."—Cornwall Local.

Tree Planting on Texas Plains.

The Fort Worth and Denver Railroad is doing a good many good things for the Panhandle country. Not the least promising of these is its effort to promote the growth of forest trees upon the plains. The prospective benefits are several. The trees will furnish firewood and fence posts, and it is believed they will promote a more even distribution of rainfall, lower the temperature of the sometime hot winds, and protect the crops from such winds. More than 15,000 trees were planted in 1903, very nearly all of them being of the black locust species. The benefits are not altogether prospective. One of the tree planters, A. Prinsterewald of Mobeetie, reports that for three years past he has been getting fence posts from seedlings planted seven years ago; that during this time he has got sufficient posts to keep his fences in repair and to build fourteen miles of new fence. It looks very much like this tree-planting propaganda would result in a beneficial revolution in the Panhandle country, greatly increasing its agricultural possibilities.—Galveston (Texas) News.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Weekly Resume Affords Some Cheerful Records.

Almost a Unanimous Rise In Both Stocks and Bonds, with a Large Volume and Good Tone.

Last week's business was among the best of the year judged by its volume and the cheerful tone accompanying a very general rise. Thirty-six stocks moved a point or more, and only two declined. Ninety-five stocks moved a point or more and only fifteen fell. The volume of the bond business ($27,790,000) was exceeded in the third week of January, but otherwise is the largest for years. The inference of large investment business is scarcely warranted, however, since the trading was dominated so largely by the highly speculative issues. Of Consolidated Tobacco 4s 10,627 were sold, or nearly a third of the business in all bonds. Their rise was 5%, and although it was not fully explained good judges asserted there was a meritorious basis for the movement. Steel 5s ranked next in activity, 3,813 being sold at an advance of 1%, despite the shading of prices and disputes among the trade pools. Wabash Bs rose 3¾ upon sales of 2,006, and the Rock Island issues together rose two to three points upon sales of 1,659 bonds. Union Pacific convertibles were active, but lost a fraction.

A contrast with the bond market was afforded by the stock dealings, which included many shares of the strictly investment class which are seldom dealt in, and almost never for speculative purposes. The temper of the market, however, is best deduced as usual from the dozen active properties, which together contributed 1,990,933 shares of the total 3,104,940. This is about double last year's dispirited business, but falls below 1902. Among the dozen there was but one decline, Metropolitan's—and it must be admitted to be justified by a report which shows a large and increasing deficit upon the eve of new and severe competition for a volume of business which will not be increased by an increase in the number of companies to divide it. Reading was both the most active and strongest stock, rising 5 points, contrary to trade indications, and upon an accumulative movement which attracted many buyers who will be easy sellers. Steel preferred was second in both activity and strength, rising 2%, and also contrary to trade indications, but with a lively sense of benefits to come when price cutting and pool quarreling shall be over. Other changes were all advances, but so moderate as to attract little attention. Indeed, a rise of one-eighth in Southern Pacific might indicate something like suspended animation accompanying an approximate level of value and price pending developments.

A MAN'S WILL.

Should He, Though Very Wealthy, Be Permitted to Make It as He Wills?

The disposition made by will within a week of two great fortunes, one the largest in Philadelphia, and the other usually held to be one of the ten largest in the city, will inevitably raise discussion as to the wide freedom allowed by statute and common law to a testator.

The power to draw a will is neither a constitutional nor a natural right. It is exclusively the product of law. No country leaves it more free than the United States. In all European countries a will under which a man leaves all his property to one descendant is prohibited by law. Under the Code Napoleon, and this is the general rule of European law, the utmost share of his property over which a man has complete testamentary control is one-half. He can alienate that. The rest he must leave to his children, and he must divide it among them under a ratio imposed by law, from which he can vary only under narrow limits.

Louisiana has preserved this limitation. A will leaving all an estate to one descendant would not stand under the statutes of that State. Some other States in the Union impose similar limitations, but most leave a man free to do as he will with his own at death. In this State the only limitation imposed is that the wife's dower right, which at common law attaches only to real estate, now attaches also to personal property, so that any wife can, if she choose, take one-third of the estate if less be left to her by the will, or one-half if there is no child, her ownership of that much of the personal property being absolute and of the realty for life.

In England theoretically and legally a man's control over his property is as complete as it is in American States, recent statutes having abolished the special privileges in regard to realty enjoyed by the eldest son, but custom in these matters is stronger than law. A tradition in existence for centuries establishes the habit in England, a habit so strong that it has more than the force of a statute, that the bulk of a large property shall be entailed to the eldest son. Where the eldest son comes of age during his father's lifetime, it is nearly always the case in large properties that a settlement is made, which could be made just as well here as far as the law is concerned, by which the son accepts a life interest in all he inherits with the expectation that a deed of settlement with his eldest son will in due time convey the property in the same line of descent and division, the eldest son receiving nearly all and the others a mere pittance. It is in England equally rare, (outside of the novel,) that an eldest son is disinherited or that an estate is divided among a number of children equally.

The courts in this country, powerfully influenced by a public opinion, which prefers a tolerably equal division of property between the children and wife, (if one survives,) have generally regarded with a friendly eye attempts to break wills in which some one descendant or kin received a disproportionate share. All the various decisions and the large amount of judge-made law under which various wills of this character have been broken really represent a public feeling in behalf of a general division of any property left by will, as strong in this country as is the sentiment in England in favor of keeping the property together.

The law of most of our States not only leaves a testator without restrictions, but taxation is relatively light as compared with the English practice in levying duties upon estates which pass through probate. The community here has wisely felt that it was more just and more equitable to tax property while a man was living and not to levy an impost too onerous on its devolution. This policy has been concomitant with and in a sense rewarded by the very liberal public bequests made by those possessing large fortunes in this country.

Most large American fortunes are marked by great gifts of this order. Should such gifts disappear, should will after will leaving a great fortune pass without any recognition of just public claims, a movement will undoubtedly arise in this country, as it did in England, for heavier inheritance taxes. In England both the estates whose wills have just been announced in this city would have paid an estate duty of 8 per cent. on all property left, whether inherited by the next of kin, by collateral heirs, or devised. Every estate over $5,000,000 in Great Britain passing by death has for ten years past paid this heavy tax, and the personalty is liable for 3 per cent a year from the date of death until this rate is paid. This levy, one-twelfth of the total value, is applied to every object, to plotures, and jewelry, as well as to stocks, bonds, and realty.—Philadelphia Press.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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$25,000,000 WANTED.

Chicago Geologists Would Bore a Big Hole in the Earth.

Our distinguished geologists of the University of Chicago, Prof. Chamberlain and Prof. Salisbury, have inspired the great inventor Charles Algernon Parsons to urge a project, which, under the auspices of a less able man, would seem to be the scheme of a visionary or crank.

Mr. Parsons's ability in the direction of steam navigation and the application of electricity to practical uses has long been acknowledged, and he has just been honored by the British Association for the Advancement of Science with the gift of a special gold medal in recognition of his notable services.

In his recent address before the association Mr. Parsons stated his belief in the geological theories of the Chicago professors regarding the formation of the earth. These scientists reject the theory so long in vogue that the earth was originally a gaseous cloud which slowly condensed, forming a solid external crust, leaving a molten mass below the surface. They are convinced that the earth was formed by the slow accretion of cold meteoric fragments in space.

Mr. Parsons is not satisfied with theory, however plausible. He wishes to put it to the test. He wishes to know what is under the outside crust. He wants to dig down twelve miles to see what could be found. The bore would be rather expensive, costing some $25,000,000, but who knows what precious treasures might come to light, what germs never known before, what new formations, what possible elixirs, what new form of contribution to human happiness?

All that is wanted to carry out Mr. Parsons's project is the cash, and even that might be forthcoming if Rockefeller, Carnegie, or Schwab were disposed to furnish the means. If Governments were inclined to unite in scientific enterprises as they are disposed to combat each other in war the funds could be readily secured and the enterprise carried out.

Science is justly grudging the money that goes to waste in war while unnumbered possibilities for good are awaiting development. As soon as civilized beings are really civilized there may be a prospect of getting the things worth having.—Chicago Chronicle.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:29	Sun sets	6:31	Moon rises	12:36

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:50	Gov. Isl'd	3:04	H. Gate	4:50
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:26	Gov. Isl'd	3:47	H. Gate	5:3

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mexican, Galveston, Mexico and Spain	.....	.....

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Carpathia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
Byron, Brazil	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hilary, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples and Genoa	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Alene, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Baltic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caprera, Antigua, Barbados, Trinidad, British, Dutch, & French Guiana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manoa, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	9:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Guantanamo and Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Breman, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS"—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 5.

City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
El Mar, Galveston, Aug. 30.
Gallia, Naples, Aug. 27.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand, Aug. 26.
Minneapolis, London, Aug. 27.
Neuenfels, Naples, Aug. 17.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
Seneca, Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
Victorian, Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Alliance, Colon, Aug. 31.
Denver, Galveston, Aug. 31.
Hohenzollern, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Cherbourg, Aug. 31.
Konig Albert, Cherbourg, Aug. 28.
Mexico, Havana, Sept. 2.
Numidian, Glasgow, Aug. 27.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Aug. 22.
Sabine, Cape Town, Aug. 14.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

El Dorado, Galveston, Sept. 1.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 27.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Gallia, Sagres, Aug. 25.
Grenada, Port Spain, Aug. 31.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Montevideo, Naples, Aug. 23.

Arrived.

Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 25.
Bona, Huelva, Aug. 19.
Santurce, Savannah, Sept. 1.
Ponce, Ponce, Aug. 23.
Lansing, Port Arthur, Texas, Aug. 29.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, Aug. 24. Southeast of Pine Island at 6:15 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 3.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 1.
Bona, Huelva, Aug. 19.
Santurce, Savannah, Sept. 1.

Sailed.

Canning, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.
Allianca, for Puerto de Bolivar.
Phoebus, for Flushing. (for orders.)
British Princess, for Antwerp.
Queen Helena, for Melbourne.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 4, 9:30 P. M., northwest, light breeze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Sicilian Prince, at St. Michael's, Sept. 4.
Arabic, at Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Sailed.

Etruria, from Queenstown, Sept. 4.
Patricia, from Dover, Sept. 4.
Grosser Kurfuerst, from Southampton, Sept. 4.

Passed.

Cevic, Kinsale, for New York, Sept. 3.
Minnetonka, the Lizard, for London, Sept. 4.
Mongolian, Tory Island, for Glasgow, Sept. 4.
Noordam, Scilly, for Rotterdam, Sept. 4.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000

John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Gressmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

REORGANIZATION of The American Cotton Company.

To the Holders of Debenture Bonds, Notes and other Obligations and of Preferred and Common Stock of The American Cotton Company (and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued under the Stockholders' Agreement of December 2, 901); and to Holders and Owners of Notes or other Obligations, and of Capital Stocks of the American Foundry and Machinery Company, the Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas Cotton Products Companies.

And to Depositors under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904.

The holders of a majority in amount of the Debenture Bonds, and of a majority of the notes and other obligations of The American Cotton Company and its subsidiary corporations, together with a large amount of each class of stock, having assented to the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, the Plan and Agreement are hereby declared effective and binding.

For the convenience of absent securityholders and others, the time within which further deposits may be made and subscriptions lodged with the Bankers' Trust Company, Depositary, is hereby extended to September 17th, 1904.

Dated, September 5th, 1904.

COORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JULLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
MAXWELL WOODHULL,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel. T. W. LAMONT, Secretary.
BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, Depositary; No. 7 Wall Street, New York City. 7 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE GREAT MARKET FOR Guaranteed Mortgages

This company organized and established the business and during the past twelve years has furnished $140,000,000 of guaranteed mortgages to all classes of investors without the loss of a dollar to any one of them.

It has grown stronger with every additional risk taken and steadily increased its surplus from accumulated earnings, the only way in which an insurance company can keep strong.

It recognizes the fact that wise provisions in a policy protect the insured and that too sweeping contracts of guarantee are the worst a policy holder can have, in his own interest. He does not wish the company insuring him embarrassed by reckless promises to some one else, but wishes it to be safe and sound when he needs to have it respond to him.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital and Surplus $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

The Wall Street Journal

has a larger circulation than any daily or weekly financial publication in America.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 8) of $1.50 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Preferred Stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on September 16th, 1904, will be paid on October 1st, 1904.

Checks will be mailed.

For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on September 16th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on October 3d, 1904.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Trust Company

of the City of New York

49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.

DIRECTORS:

William L. Bull,	E. D. Morgan,
William Carpender,	Richard Mortimer,
D. Crawford Clark,	John E. Parsons,
Henry W. DeForest,	Henry C. Perkins,
Haley Fiske,	Charles M. Pratt,
Charles R. Henderson,	Anton A. Raven,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
William H. Hollister,	John L. Riker,
Brayton Ives,	William Schall, jr.
Morris K. Jesup,	Edward Simmons,
Edward B. Judson,	John W. Simpson,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,	Francis S. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	E. R. Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Geo. Henry Warren.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana and all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of a certain mortgage dated May 22d, 1903, between Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana and Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, said Eastern Trust Company has resigned as Trustee under said mortgage, and has on the 25th day of August, 1904, filed its resignation with the President of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana, in the manner prescribed by said mortgage.

Dated August 26th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, By D. S. RAMSAY, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Four Per Cent. Forty-Year Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana:

The Eastern Trust Company having heretofore, on August 25th, 1904, filed with the President of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana its resignation as Trustee under a certain mortgage, dated May 22d, 1903, from Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana to said Eastern Trust Company, Trustee,

Notice is hereby given, that in case the Holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana fail to appoint a new Trustee of said mortgage within sixty days, the Board of Directors of said Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana will, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, appoint such new Trustee.

Dated August 26th, 1904.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA.

By NEWMAN ERB, Vice President.

American Nickel

stock is now being tossed around among small traders and speculators on the New York curb market below $5 a share. The greatest mining engineers and experts in the world say "it is intrinsically worth $100 a share, and will inevitably sell at $100 in time." Write me for valuable information, mailed free.

D. GREY, P. O. Box 56.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus, $9,000,000
16 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

Wanted—$10,000 to $15,000 to invest in stock in good-paying lumber proposition, which will bear thorough investigation. Address Box B, 163 Times.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the N. Y. Interlocating Oil Co. will be held at their office, 116 Broad St., New York, Tuesday, September 13th, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of amending the Certificate of Incorporation, that the Corporation may purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of the stocks, bonds and evidences of indebtedness of any Corporation, domestic or foreign, and issue in exchange therefor its stocks, bonds, or other obligations.

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held at the close of the special meeting.

W. W. DASHIELL, President.

J. W. KNIGHT, Secretary.

SPANISH AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED, OF HAVANA, CUBA.

A general meeting of stockholders of the company will be held in the city of Havana, at the office Number One Monte Street, the Seventh inst., to present the project of deed of reorganization of the company agreed in last general meeting.

A. J. VOORHEES, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

AT OFFICE RATES.

Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Morris A. Friedman, auctioneer, sells Japanese high-art at 351 Grand St. evenings.

Levy & Spandau sell bric-a-brac and oil paintings, 174 Bowery, 7 P. M.

Egers & Hecht sell bric-a-brac and oil paintings, 7 P. M., 205 Bowery.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells all week Oriental rugs, Boardwalk, Arverne, Long Isl'd.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25, P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *3:25, "Congressional Limited," *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

MANHATTAN.

The Abrams Realty Co.,
LENOX, AV., S. E. cor. 138th St.

TO INVESTORS:

We have desirable flats, double and triple, paying over 12%; best location in Harlem.

Double flats, $15,000; rents, $1,900.
Double flats, $14,000; rents, $1,400.
Double flats, $24,500; rents, $2,500.
Triple flats, $25,500; rents, $2,700.
Triple flats, $28,750; rents, $3,050.

AT A SACRIFICE.
186TH ST. WEST,
Near Amsterdam Ave.

3-story and basement; modern private houses on easy terms; price, $9,000.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

A1 GILT-EDGED LOCATION. WEST 23D ST. Size 60x100; suitable for up-to-date improvements for stores and apartments or hotel. $25,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE; or old five-story buildings now on could be remodelled to modern requirements.
V. T. HERVEY,
759 Melrose Av.

17TH ST. n. s., 100 feet east of **8IH AVE.** vacant plot; 127 feet front by 92.
Insurance by Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Full commission to brokers.
William J. Roome, Agent,
11 West 34th St.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.
$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100, suitable immediate improvement.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

On a corner, below 86th St., two five-story tenements and stores; cheap; speculators' opportunity.
Vicinity 8th Av. and 145th St.—Two five-story double flats, for less than $23,500 each. P. A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

5-story tenement near 2d Av.; 12 rooms on each floor; 4 families; rent, $2,200; price, $19,000; terms to suit; first-class condition.
WM. BANK & CO., 10 Wall St.

$4,750 above $23,500 three-year mortgage buys a five-story 12-room house, with store, on 3d Av., Manhattan; income of $2,900, at low rents; price $28,500. Wm. Bank & Co., 10 Wall St., Suite 608.

A five-story double flat; hot water supply; perfect order; fine location; will pay taxes 1904; price, $23,700; will leave second mortgage; rents, $2,400.
Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., 145th.

Exceptional Opportunity, Genuine Bargain.
West 97th St.; four-story private; open plumbing; perfect order; $14,000; terms easy.
NATKIN & CO., 104th St. and Columbus Av.

SCHWAB REALTY CO. 200 BROADWAY,
Buy income property cheap and resell cheap. Plenty 4½% Mortgage Money; also Second Call.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Exceptionally fine private house, 150 West 97th St., 17.6x55x100.11, can be bought with $1,000 cash above mortgage possession; owner on premises.

Close by subway express station; a new 5-story American basement dwelling; 244 West 103d St.; just decorated; never occupied; private neighborhood. Owner, 16 Water St.

37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 9TH AVS. 25x100; front and rear Buildings.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $5,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Investors, Owners.—Have many good paying investments for sale or exchange; particulars.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.,
33x100; two three-story private houses.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

70th St., Near "A."—Fourteen-room tenement; $26,500; rents $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

96th St., Near Lexington Av.—Flat, 30x100; $22,000; rents $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—97th, near Amsterdam Av.; triple flat, $45,000; rents, $5,828. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—West side; brownstone dwelling, 20x100; $1,500 cash. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

Real estate office for sale; bargain; $500; immediate; personal interview. P. Box 195 Times.

First-class single and double flats; all improvements; Harlem. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Washington Heights.

ELEGANT HOUSES.
BARGAINS—ST. NICHOLAS AVE. 157TH ST. Indiana bluestone; swell front; cabinet trim; two baths; cedar closets; best value for price on the HEIGHTS; less than present cost to build; two blocks Subway station; three from 155th St. "L" station; express trains; 70% mortgage if desired.
Will rent if not sold. Inspection invited.
E. W. TREAT, Owner, 942 St. Nicholas Ave.
On premises Labor Day and Saturday, or see DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.

COME
TO WHITE PLAINS BEFORE 1:30 P. M. TO-DAY.
GRAND AUCTION.....100 LOTS
A great chance to buy a good lot cheap. The smallest savings can be made good use of at this auction.
COOLEY & WEST, INC.,
AUCTIONEERS,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. OPP. DEPOT.
Our patrons, if they desire, can make use of carry-all starting from our office.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
3-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

An unusual opportunity is offered to rent a gentleman's residence of the highest class, with superb views of the Hudson River; would lease for a term of years; rent, $1,500; might sell.
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

OVERLOOKING SOUND—HIGHEST GROUND on Coast, between New York and Bridgeport. An "up-to-date" dwelling, 2-3 acres; location Port Chester; train service, 40 minutes; price, $8,500.00. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Rent Buys Home.—Westchester lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godbelp, 48 West 34th St. Call; write.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

White Plains.

House, 7 rooms and bath, lot 50x100; price, $2,500; 10% down, balance monthly payments; 2 minutes' walk North White Plains Depot; immediate possession. Call or write, Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

Great Bargain.—Plot 50x102; all improvements; $700 and terms to suit. Owner, 2,621 8th Av.

N. Y. STATE.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY.
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 932 Tribune Building, N. Y.

Send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of the beauty and grandeur of the most beautiful and finely developed high-grade stock farm and gentleman's private country residence on western shore of Hudson, 82 miles out. Charles T. Courtenay, Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.

Farm for Sale or Rent.—Horses to pasture; splendid grass, water, and shade. Apply to D. J. Garth, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Summer hotels. Country and village. Inquire of Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND

Sacrifice pretty seven-room house; gas, water, acre ground; 40 minutes out; 3 minutes from station; $3,000. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Builder will sacrifice fine new dwelling, 12 rooms, latest improvements, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, near the beach; open afternoons only.

NEW ENGLAND.

To rent, $10 monthly from October till June, large furnished house in the country; two hours from New York; stable included. Address Miss Selleck, West Redding, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; [illegible]

QUEENS.

This Saturday, Sunday or Labor Day
Take the trolley for an inspection of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots, with city improvements. **ONLY HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE,**
EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and the use of the 200 feet pier and floats.
LOT SALES these first two months OVER $100,000.
Lots $200 upward, on easy monthly payments. **NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED. SEEING IS BELIEVING.**
A selection at this time is to your advantage, before the increase in prices. You will DOUBLE YOUR MONEY HERE WITHIN SIX MONTHS. Send for Circular and Views.
BANKERS' LAND AND MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
From New York, take 34th St. or 92d St. ferry, take trolley marked Flushing, via Jackson Av.; ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk 2 blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn, via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Road.
A FEW GOOD AGENTS CAN SECURE EMPLOYMENT.

Far Rockaway plot 100x150; free and clear; finest residential section, Bayswater district; bargain; terms to suit. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
We cannot describe all the houses we have for sale, but just want to remind you that absolutely the best in house architecture, in street improvements and in the character of its residents is found at Prospect Park South.
Complete houses ready for your inspection at lowest prices for similar improvements.
Take Flatbush "L" train or any "Brighton Beach" trolley to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes from Park Row.
DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.
A BARGAIN SELDOM TO BE HAD.
$14,000 CORNER RESIDENCE MUST BE SOLD. OFFERED at $9,950; $1,000 Down, $75 Month, or to suit. ONE OF THE GRANDEST CORNER RESIDENCES OF FLATBUSH.
New, never occupied. To save Owner, Must Sacrifice. Magnificent Location. Vicinity of $40,000 and $50,000 Residences, Near "L" Station. Trolleys, Churches, Schools, Stores; 25 minutes to N. Y. Macadam Av., Sewer, Highest Restrictions, Beautiful Corner Grounds. Very Grand Piazza, Commanding View of Two Handsome Avs. Most Magnificent Hall through the Centre. Elegant, Artistic Broad Stair Landing, Five Large Parlors, Exquisite Library with Open Fireplace. Immense Windows, Overlooking Both Avenues. Very Grand, Large Dining Room, High Wainscot, Plate Shelf, Six Elegant, Large Bedrooms, Tiled Baths, Billiard Parlor, Back Stairs, Combination coal and gas Range in Kitchen. Lavishly and Beautifully Decorated. Parquet Floors, Hardwood trim. Steam heat. MAKE OFFER. Call Sunday or any day. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge to
W. H. GOLDEY, 1982 FLATBUSH AV.,
(Cor. Albemarle Road.

REFINED, ORIGINAL, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.
Semi-detached, windows on three sides; built by day's work with selected hard brick and other best materials. To make quick sale will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.
PRICE, $10,700.
3 story and basement; on first floor, reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; no coal used on premises, heated from central heating plant away from building, cooking done by gas; location Brooklyn Av., Twenty-fourth Ward. Photographs furnished upon application.
FRED M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

FLATBUSH.
HIGH-GRADE TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
386 and 392 Westminster Road (East 12th St.) Extra well and strongly built; were erected as an investment, but must be sold; look at them before purchasing; plots 50x100; steam heated; finely decorated; refrigerators; rent for $1,140 each; 16 rooms, two baths and laundry. The best investment. JOHN WOOLLEY, 398 Westminster Road, near Cortelyou.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x50, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

BARGAIN—STRIKING BARGAIN!! SICKNESS COMPELS SACRIFICE.
BOROUGH PARK.
45th St. between 13th and 14th Avs.
Lot 40x100; 2 story and attic frame; 11 rooms and bath; open plumbing with tiled bathroom; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; to responsible party will give title for $500 cash.
PRICE, $5,500.
FRED M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

BUILDING PLANS.
Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.
GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect,
1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
In one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Borough Park, 41st St., excellent location, 18-room two-family house, $6,000; $1,000 cash; positively absolute bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St.

$500 above $1,850 mortgage buys nice two-family house on Pacific St., Brooklyn; all improvements; act quick. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Suite 608.

Cozy 8-room home near Prospect Park; bath; latest improvements; $3,750; easy terms. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

623 Vanderbilt St., Near Coney Island Av.—Modern two-story dwelling, 8 rooms; all improvements; asphalt street; $3,750; easy terms; open.

Flatbush lots $200; cars and park close; monthly payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

302 lots, 26th Ward; great bargain; extraordinary chance; $75,000; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively.)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

Loans, New York and Brooklyn first and second mortgages, estates; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$685 buys 8-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 568 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want well-located flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for quick cash buyers; owners kindly requested to write or call.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash buyers for hot or cold water flats, store properties, Harlem or Bronx; owners, builders, send particulars. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Wanted—Tenements or flat houses in Manhattan or Bronx; have quick buyers if reasonable price; full particulars, Kushner, 243 Avenue C.

I can buy, rent, or sell property in all sections; management of estates, mortgages procured.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wyandover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—Vacant houses; flats for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Wanted—Two-family house on easy terms, Flatbush preferred. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

Cheap.—Private house; 80th to 110th, west side; immediate purchaser. Coleman, 102 West 104th.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A fine country residence, nicely located, near Englewood, N. J., $8,000; free and clear; [illegible]

QUEENS.

Handsome 8-room house, improvements, beautiful trees, excellent neighborhood, barn, corner plot, near depot; cost $6,000; price only $4,300; $500 cash; rare opportunity. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

BRONX.

A FEW OPPORTUNITIES.
$3,500 CASH will buy 4-story Triple Flat, 25x145, on Washington Av. Price, $21,000. Rental, $2,250. NO STEAM.
$3,000 CASH will buy 4-story Double Flat, 5 Rooms each Apartment, 25x100. Price, $14,000. Rental, $1,450—LOW.
$3,000 CASH will buy 5-story Double Flat, 25x100, 5 Rooms, baths, each Apartment; finished basement, ranges and boilers. Price, $21,000. Rental, $2,200.
$5,000 CASH will buy 5-story Triple Flat on Business Street, with stores, 12 Rooms, Baths, each Floor; hot-water supply only. Price, $31,000. Rental, $3,416 guaranteed.
$7,500 CASH will buy 5-story and Stores CORNER on Bos on Road. Price, $31,500. Mtges., $24,000, 4½%, 5 years.
LARGE ASSORTMENT 4 and 5-story Double and Triple Flats, with and without Stores, with small cash investments.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 3rd Ave.

Own a Home Easily.
Very best houses in the Bronx.
Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors; all improvements; open plumbing. $1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

"OWN YOUR OWN HOME."
Buy three-story, three-family house, 17 rooms, three baths, only $7,500; easiest terms; see 1,052 Intervale Av., Bronx, near Westchester Av.; value surely increase; choice of two rapid transit railways; Lawyer Title Policy; take 3d Av. "L" transfer to Westchester Av. trolley. F. R. HOUGHTON, 115 Broadway.

Attention! Good Morning, O'Hara Bros. What is new?
One family house, all improvements, $4,700.
Two-family house, steam heat, $6,250.
Extra well-built two-family house, $8,500.
300 lots, well located, near trolley, $350.
75x100 lot, must sacrifice, $1,000.
O'HARA BROS., 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays and Labor Day.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bath rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Ave., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
$500 Frame, 2-story, 7 Rooms.....$4,300
$1,000, Brick, 3-story, 9 Rooms.....$6,000
$1,000, Frame, 2-story, 12 Rooms.....$6,700
$2,000, Brick, 3-story, 16 Rooms.....$10,500
Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av. Telephone 646 Tremont.

CHEAPEST IN BRONX.
Two-story and cellar two-family brick houses on full lots; 13 rooms, 2 baths; near rapid transit station and trolley.
JACOB LEITNER, Prospect and Westchester Avs. Open Sundays.

$500 cash enables you to buy Nos. 628 and 630 East 184th St., modern brick two-family houses, all improvements, and all assessments paid; price $7,000 each; open Sunday.
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Six fine 2-family houses; 18 rooms; 9 rooms and bath to each family; hot water; steam heat; terms reasonable. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Private house, Cauldwell Av., near Westchester Av.; 2-story and basement; brick and stone; only $6,500; $1,200 cash; rapid transit station 2 blocks. P. A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

WHY PAY RENT?
2-family houses, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sundays.

1 & 2 FAMILY HOUSES.
Terms, prices, reasonable; inspect before buying elsewhere.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

INVESTORS & SPECULATORS.
Bargains in 4 and 5 story double and triple flats, paying excellent returns; investigate.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Choice and desirable plots for immediate improvement.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms. Goldberger, Write or call, 585 East 143d.

Elegant 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable; extra large lot; block "L" station; price, $8,500. Miller, 179 East 81st St.

Builders.—$6,500 buys these excavated lots, west side Arthur Av., 25 feet north of 181st St. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Three-family frame houses, near station; good locations; reasonable prices. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Prospect Av.—Brick; private dwelling; hardwood; furnace; decorated; price, $5,800. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

For Rent—House, 9 large rooms, bath; 10 lots; can be used by two families; rent, $35; near L. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains in Bronx properties. Reiss Bros., 161st St., Melrose Av. Open Sunday and Labor Day.

153d St., Near 3d Av.—Triple flat; basement; price, $19,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$500 cash buys modern house, near elevated; $4,100. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

I have cheap Bronx real estate; have you the cash? Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS FOR RENT.
In great variety of styles and sizes.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in sweetness and volume. Catalogue and bargain circular mailed.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
Broadway, cor. 47th St.

RENTING PIANOS You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

BIDDLE'S 4 WEST 125TH ST. **$90** Splendid upright. Used, but a bargain. Also a magnificent mahogany upright. **$125**

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
M. HOSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5986—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial criminal work; corporations, firms, indi[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WOULD YOU MAKE $50 IF YOU COULD?
This Is the Opportunity You Have Till Sept. 6th.

LABOR DAY
and the two days preceding we devote to opening our NEW TRACT JUST WEST OF GRANTWOOD ON THE PALISADES.
On Tuesday, Sept. 6th, there will be an average
ADVANCE OF $50 PER LOT.
Buy before 6 P. M., Sept. 5th, and make this profit.
Grantwood lots, (opposite Grant's Tomb,) selling four years ago for $375, are now bringing $750 to $800. The possibilities of this new tract are equally good.
Take Franklin, 42d, or 130th St. Ferries, and Trolleys.
FREE TRANSPORTATION.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
Phone 1847 Mad. 1,133 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
UNITED STATES.
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Bargain.—New cottage, 7 rooms, all latest improvements, heating, open nickel-plated plumbing; choice location, near depot, half hour out, two railroads and trolleys; commutation, 7 cents; $3,000; $500 cash, $20 monthly; others. Photos and particulars mailed. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—To obtain information regarding this beautiful suburban town, situated a few miles from New York City, on two railroads, write to W. Biggar, Bloomfield, N. J., for booklet issued by the Board of Trade.

Orange, N. J.—3-story corner dwelling, built by day's labor for owner's occupancy; $6,000; mortgage $4,000 at 5 per cent.
F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit; stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Madison Av., Near 130th St.—Three-story dwelling, from October 1, $800.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Palisades Park.—Cottage, 6 rooms, bath; 6 minutes to station. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.
Very desirable location for first-class business. Reasonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

Adjoining Broadway.
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
725-727 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY AND 34th ST.
CHILDS BUILDING
ALSO 1 EAST 42d ST.
Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in these New Buildings to rent. Everything up to date. Elevator and uniform service day and evening. Moderate terms.
WILLARD S. BURROWS, Agt., on premises.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

WILL ALTER TO SUIT
39 WEST 19TH ST.
Four story and basement (high stoop) and cellar brownstone house, size 25x60x92; reasonable rent; long lease.
J. W. DIMICK, 140 FIFTH AV.

CORNER STORE & BASEMENT,
Southwest corner 83d St. and Park Av., old established grocery corner; suitable for druggist, grocer, or any other business. Inquire L. & D. Baum, 987 Madison Av.

EXCELLENT DOUBLE CORNER.
Store occupied as a grocery for eight years; 51 Manhattan Av., corner 102d St.; rent, $900. Inquire on premises.

DESIRABLE AVENUE STORE, $20.
1,644-1,646 Park Av., adjoining 116th St.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Handsome stores, opposite McGrose Station, (162d St.), suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Strong, fire-proof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 139 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Floors, whole or divided; also skylight studio; elevator; modern conveniences. 48 West 28th St., br. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, building lots, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three lofts, with power, to let; capacity, 21,000 feet. Harris Uris, 525 West 26th St.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEMPLE, ALONZO E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO E. WEMPLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 900, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1904. FANNIE M. WEMPLE, Executrix. WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Atty. for Executrix, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 3030-14-w10M

NEWCOMBE, ANNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Annie E. Newcombe, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert J. Lyall, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1904.
CHARLES M. NEWCOMBE, Executor.
HERBERT J. LYALL, Atty. for Executor. 31

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Pease & Elliman,
520 Fifth Av.,
above 43d st. Tel., 2,578—38th st.
offer for rent the following desirable Houses near 5th av.:—

ON MURRAY HILL, exceptionally attractive American basement, every modern convenience, furnished or unfurnished, three baths.

ALSO LARGE HOUSE in same location, with very open rear, in excellent condition; immediate possession.

NEAR UNION AND UNIVERSITY Clubs, exceptionally handsome American basement, never rented before; five baths, lok stairway; every modern convenience; would rent furnished or unfurnished.

ALSO HIGH STOOP HOUSE, recently thoroughly modernized, with butler's pantry and bathroom extension, at a very reasonable rental.

ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK, beautifully furnished American basement Dwelling, with large extension; complete in every detail.

ALSO HIGH STOOP HOUSE, in first-class condition, with three baths, modern plumbing.

Lists will be furnished on application giving requirements.

Pease & Elliman,
520 5th Av., Above 43d St.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

DWELLINGS,
$1,000 & upwards PER YEAR,
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Avs.,
Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Tel., 291 Morningside.
Open Sundays.

TO RENT

20-foot American Basement near Madison Av.....$3,000
Modern furnished house in the 50s; four baths.....$5,000
4-story 18-foot house in the 50s..$1,500
J. P. WHITON STUART
576 FIFTH AV. (Tel. 6332 38th) 25 BROAD ST.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

116th St., 169 East.—Three-story, brownstone, high-stoop dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; thoroughly decorated throughout; open plumbing; immediate possession; rent, $1,000.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

161st St., 513 West, Near Amsterdam Av.—Three-story and basement frame cottage, full lot, eight rooms and bath; in good tenant, $40.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

To Rent.—Superior brick and stone American basement dwellings; finest cabinet trim and best plumbing, 352 to 360 Fordham Road, west of Jerome Av.; $720. Superintendent on premises.

Modern dwelling, 10 rooms and two baths; rent, $1,000. Send for list.
W. D. MORGAN & CO.
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

27 WEST 35TH ST.
Desirable 20-foot front three-story dwelling, with butler's pantry extension.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

132 West 86th.—Four-story dwelling, fully furnished; elegant neighborhood; subway station; $250 per month, $2,500 year, on premises; would sell.

HOUSES 7 to 24 rooms,
HOUSES $600 to $4,000.
560 to 1256 St., West.
Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

Madison Av., Near 130th St.—Three-story dwelling, from October 1, $800.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

House for Rent, 175th St.—Suitable for a doctor; near "L" station; large rooms; splendid locality. Inquire 741 Tremont Av.

BRONX.

TO RENT.—Superior brick and stone American basement dwellings; finest cabinet trim and best plumbing, 352 to 360 Fordham Road, west of Jerome Av.; $720. Superintendent on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

WEST END AVENUE.
Opposite Schwab Residence.
4-story dwelling, completely furnished, $2,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE.
451 Columbus Av.—81st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 Lexington Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
19 WEST 42D STREET.

Offer the Following Apartments

THE ALLSTON,
17-19 E. 38TH ST., COR. MADISON AVE.
Suites of two rooms and bath, or a single room and bath, elevator, steam heat, telephone, and hall service; meals served in apartments by caterer on premises.
$360 to $840
Also a do

1904

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Just Completed.

New Fireproof

Comfort Luxury

Georgean Court

Southwest Corner
66th St. and Central Park West.

Ready for Occupancy.

The handsomest and most luxurious apartment house yet constructed by modern builders.

It is replete with every improvement and device conducive to the comfort of tenants.

The appointments and equipments are of the most sumptuous and expensive character.

The Apartments are conveniently arranged in Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, butlers' pantries; large foyer reception hall.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,

Tel., 1,190 Columbus. 284 Columbus av., near 73d st.

DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

The Constance,
60 St. Nicholas av., cor. 113th St.
NEW OWNERSHIP.
NEW MANAGER.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.
Telephone in Each Apt.
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $35 TO $45.

The Tuxedo,
1,900 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 118TH ST.
All improvements. Elevator service.
FIVE AND SIX ROOMS, $35 TO $40.
Particularly light rooms.

152 & 154 W. 84th St.
Seven large rooms. All improvements.
RENTS, $40 TO $50.
Apply on premises, or
F. ZITTEL, 268 COLUMBUS AV., COR. 72D ST.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New thoroughly modern apartment house. Strictly fire and noise proof.
Suite and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2049 BROADWAY, NEAR 104ST ST.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAID SERVICE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt., on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $429. Corner apartment, $600.
SHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

NORTHPORT AND SOUTHPORT,
74 West 105th St., corner Manhattan Av., and 81 Manhattan Av., corner 102d St. Exceptionally large outside rooms. Telephone in each apartment. Moderate rentals. Only three left.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES.

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

LA ROCHELLE,
75th, corner Columbus Av.
Choice corner, seven rooms, bath, private telephone, all-night service, free electric light, steam heat, $1,680.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

226 Central Park West,
NEAR 83D ST.
Elegant large apartments, seven rooms and bath. Two toilets, open plumbing, elevator service; rents $840 to $1,000 per year. Supt., on premises.

A DOCTOR'S APARTMENT IN THE
SWANNANDA, 105 EAST 16TH ST.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
Magnificent Entrance and Hall.
5 rooms and bath.....$65
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST. **ELSINOR**
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS; $40 TO $55.
Elevator hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

PARK AVE., 1049-1053
(Near 86th.) Flats of six large rooms; bath; hot water supply; hall bathroom steam heated; $28, $30.
NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

"THE MADISON SQUARE,"
87 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

503 WEST 158TH ST.,
Six large light rooms, all improvements, modern plumbing, newly renovated, $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
near 121st St.; large light seven-room apartments, hall service, $45-$50.

217 WEST 83D ST.,
6-room apartments, all improvements, $32-$36.

101ST ST., 108 West.—Five rooms and bath, newly decorated; 2d floor; $22.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

105TH ST., 200 West, Corner of Amsterdam Av.—Elegant, large, light apt., 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; $45.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

98TH ST., 57 and 59 West.—6 rooms and bath, hot water supply, $422 to $24.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

121ST ST., 312 West.—Elegant apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $27.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

252—248 WEST 135TH ST.—$33
Elgnt large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

242D ST., 12 West.—Large, spacious apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and bath, all imps., newly decorated; $40 and $45.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN

EUCLID HALL

Broadway, West Side,
85th to 86th Sts.
Apply to the
Superintendent on premises
or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.

A—

$2,200 — **1,261 MADISON AV.**
Choicest Apartments on Carnegie Hill. Suites of nine rooms, two bathrooms, and butler's pantry; elevator and hall service; corner Apartments.

$1,800 — First floor corner Apartment.

$840 to $900 — **THE PROSPECT HILL,**
1,270 Madison Av., Cor. 91st.
Fine Apartments of seven and eight large rooms and tiled bathroom; elevator and hall service; steam heat and hot water.

$660 $840 — **THE NIAGARA,**
Park Av., Cor. 87th St.
Apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water supply; elevator and hall service.
CORNER APARTMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS — BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 612L-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS

ELBERON HALL,
385, 386 Central Park West,
Between 98th and 99th Sts.
Apartments of eight rooms, two baths, butler's pantry and reception and private halls.
Special features of each apartment are the Turkish and Russian bath attachments, and an extra large fireproof and jewelry safe.
For particulars and booklet apply to
Superintendent on Premises.
Tel., 3,692—Riverside.

THE CHERBOURG,
Central Park West & 92d St.
Beautiful 9 and 10 room Apartments, with all-night elevator, hall service, and every modern convenience. Rents from $1,500 to $2,500 per year.
GORDON S. McCREEDY & CO.,
581 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 88TH ST.

HARTFORD, 60 WEST 75TH ST., COR. COLUMBUS AV.
7 and 8 rooms; elevator service; $55 to $70.

GRAYLING, 101 WEST 74TH ST., COR. COLUMBUS AV.
7 rooms and bath; hall boy; $45 to $55.

206 TO 212 W. 69TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM
7 rooms and bath; private hall; steam heat and hot water supply; $30 to $37.50.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

The "Mildred." 140 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

953 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private house, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur G. Muhlker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,
MANHATTAN AVE., 117TH TO 118TH ST.
Two four and six room apartments; all-night elevator service. Most commodious apartments in Harlem. Our four-room apartments are unequalled for size and accommodation. One minute to L Express and all cars.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

GRANTLEY APARTMENTS,
557 W. 124th St.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

CLEMENT COURT,
25 EAST 99TH ST.
5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; handsomely decorated; neighborhood unsurpassed; $45, $50.

12th St., 231 East—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents $35 to $45.

AMSTERDAM AV., 830, Near 101st St.—Four rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, open plumbing, newly decorated; $20.
CHARLES S. KOHLER, 906 Columbus Av.

Brooklyn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL LE MARQUIS
12-14-16 East 31st St. NEAR 5TH AV.
New York's Newest and Up-to-date FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
Location Unsurpassed.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d, near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE
TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 3 and 11 East 39th St.
S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr., E. H. MANNING.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof, Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 6th Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
AND
Bathing Establishment
will remain open during September. Special rates. Booklets. E. M. EARLE & SON,
N. Y. office, 27th St., near Broadway.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER
A High-Class Modern Hotel in an Ideal Autumn Resort, brick and granite construction, only 18 Miles from New York.
J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS
Parlor Cars, Limited Express, Sundays Through Labor Day
9:30 Fast Mail, Sundays Only
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Stations, foot of Liberty Street (N. R.), 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

THE CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories;
Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS
Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept.
Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
OAK LAWN HOUSE,
Between Stockbridge and Lenox. House new and modern; broad piazzas; excellent table; telephone and livery. E. G. LAIRD, Prop.

Vermont.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, Lake Dunmore, Vt.
A most picturesque lake and delightful mountain resort; all forms of amusement; excellent service and cuisine; new management. Send for Booklet. LOUIS W. SEVERY, Mgr.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, $1.; 50 times, $3.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission TO STEEPLECHASE PARK — Round Trip Tickets, 25c.

Including Admission TO BOTH LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK — Round Trip Tickets, 30c.

Free Ride in Electric Buses from Pier Walk to Steeplechase Park for holders of 25-cent combination tickets.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.
Leave 129th St., North River, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 1:50, 2:15, 3:50, 3:26, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River } Half hour later than foot 22d St.
Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:30, 11:10, 11:55 A. M., 12:40, 1:10, 2:00, 2:55, 3:30, 3:55, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, *8:10, *8:40, *9:10, 9:40, *9:50, *10:40 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island, trips marked * go to 129th St., N. R.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR."
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND. Boating. Bathing, Fishing, Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners A LA CARTE.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt Street Pier, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.
Bridge, Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 3:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:50, 10:00, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:30, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
including free admission to all attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2:00, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point, 4:40. Tickets good to return by Day Line or West Shore train, $1. N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in camp, Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on Board.
This Excursion made every Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 9:40, 10:30 and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave St. (Fox Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

Dreamland
ROUND TRIP **BOATS** 25 CENTS
TO CONEY ISLAND
INCLUDING ADMISSION TO DREAMLAND.
Four largest steel steamers afloat, including the "Dreamland," "St. Johns," "Grand Republic," and "Rosedale."
Leave W. 129th St. every hour, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Leave 22d St. hourly on the half hour, 9:30 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. Leave Battery landing (South Ferry) every hour, 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.
Round trip from 22d St. and Battery, 25 cents, including admission to Dreamland.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route
Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

Labor Day Exc'n — UP THE SOUND
To Great Neck, Sea Cliff and Glenwood.
The Popular Steamer "Nantasket" leaves Pier 13, E. R. (near Wall St.), 9:30; 31st St., N. R., N. Y., 9:45 A.M. Ret. leave Glenwood 5:30 P.M. Excursion, 50c.

NORTH BEACH
GALA PARK—CIRCLE SWING
SWIMMING POOL
EXTRA BOATS TO-DAY
E. 99th and E. 134th Sts.

SPEND Labor Day AT Rockaway Beach
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:40 A. M.; 12:50, 1:20, 1:40, 2:50, 3:20, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 6:40, 7:10, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, 9:30, 9:50, 10:30 P. M.; 12:00 midnight.

IDEAL LABOR DAY OUTING TRIP
TO NEW HAVEN ON LABOR DAY, (also Sunday, Sept. 11th,) the steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Returns, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant & Cafe. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c.

LONG BEACH ON LABOR DAY
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., 7:00, 10:00, 10:30 A. M.; 1:50, 4:00, 5:00, 8:00, 7:00, 8:00 and 10:00 P. M.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

TROY LINE.
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" leave Pier 46, N. R., West 10th St., Sundays, Mondays, at 6 P. M. Sunday—STEAMER TOUCH AT ALBANY. Direct railroad connections made at Troy for all resorts North and East. Phone 1208 Spring.
Dining-rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight. Excursion: Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50; Lake George, $6.50; Weekly, $4.50, $5.50.
Send for Booklet Excursion Tours.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Leave FRANKLIN ST. for BONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily except Sundays. Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:00 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
Day Line Steamers Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, ORCHESTRA.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Montreal, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Pacific Coast, Canada, &c.
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.
PEOPLES LINE OFFICE, Pier 32, N. R.

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.
FOR REAL COMFORT YOU WILL FIND
The Old Dominion Line
offers the most varied, attractive and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort, (Stop-over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
Big Four, Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired, returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis, with privilege of boat routes from Detroit or Cleveland to Buffalo, N. Y., at a small additional cost.
For further information apply to
C. & O. Office, 362 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.
AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia.....Sept. 10 New York.....Sept. 24
Germanic.....Sept. 17 St. Paul.....Oct. 1
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 10, 4 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Sept. 10 Vaderland.....Sept. 24
Finland.....Sept. 17 Kroonland.....Oct. 1
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic....Sept. 7, 3 PM Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM
Majestic..Sept. 14, 10 AM Arabic Sept. 23, 4:30 P M
Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM Teutonic Sept. 28, 10 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT
VIA
THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC....Sept. 17, 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 23
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. Sep. 6, 12:30 PM Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM Kronprinz. Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz. Sep. 20, 1 PM K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 2:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Sept. 27, 11 AM Kaiser. Nov. 22, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen...Sept. 13, 1 AM Frederich. Oct. 6, 8 AM
Albert...Sept. 15, 10 AM Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
Neckar. Sept. 29, 9 AM Friedrich. Nov. 10, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenstaufen. Sep. 10, 11 AM Hohenstaufen. Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Irene.....Oct. 8, 11 AM Luise.....Oct. 29, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM Irene.....Nov. 12, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
*Moltke..Sept. 6, 2 PM Hamburg..Sep. 15, 10 AM
Belgravia..Sept. 10, 6 AM Pennsylvania..Sept. 17, 11:30 A
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board. †Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
P. Oskar..Sept. 6, 2 PM P. Oskar..Oct. 25, 10 AM
P. Adalbert..Oct. 4, Noon Phoenicia..Nov. 10, 11 AM
To Italy in less than 5 days
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE.
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania..Sept. 10, 6 AM Umbria.....Oct. 1, 10 AM
Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM Campania..Oct. 8, Noon
Lucania..Sept. 24, 6 AM Etruria..Oct. 15, 10 AM
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia..Sept. 6, Noon Aurania..Sept. 20, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon Slavonia....Nov. 1, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia..Sept. 10, Noon Ethiopia..Sept. 24, Noon
Columbia..Sept. 17, 1 PM Astoria.....Oct. 1, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC."
15,801 tons; one of the finest, largest and steadiest steamers in the world, to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT
February 2 to April 13, 1905,
70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP. First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, etc.
SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 Days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rhodes, the Riviera, etc.
Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
FRANK C. CLARK,
112 Broadway, New York.

BY SEA TO MAINE
On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co.
PORTLAND LINE
Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end or Holiday Trip. 2-day Sea Trips of 300 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.
Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
25th Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—849 Madison Ave.; New York.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

Hudson River by Daylight
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 2:35 P. M., (Saturdays at 2:50 P. M.) W. 22d St. 2:50 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays and Holidays only, 2:30 P. M. For Highland Flls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
Day Line Steamers Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, ORCHESTRA.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Montreal, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Pacific Coast, Canada, &c.
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.
PEOPLES LINE OFFICE, Pier 32, N. R.

INSTRUCTION.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,
Business Shorthand and Telegraphy,
5TH AVE. ON 125TH ST.
7TH AVE.
A great school in a great city.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
Indorsed by a discerning public.
1,000 calls for graduates in a single month.
NOW is a good time to begin.
Day and evening sessions.
Call, write, or telephone.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR GIRLS)
108 West Eighty-first Street.
Primary to College Preparatory Classes.
Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR BOYS)
46 West Eighty-first Street.
THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 8TH.
Illustrated catalogue on application.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

A thorough training for your boy.
IRVING SCHOOL,
35 West 84th St.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
Sanitary School Building,
Gymnasium and Playground.
Classes of Eight.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
Year Book on request.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL
Will occupy No. 27 East 62d St. until completion of New Building, 35-37 East 62d St. Complete course for Girls

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Bankbook No. 146,627, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms, lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

13th St., 128 West.—Pleasant square and hall rooms; furnace, bath, running water; gentlemen.

17th St., 116 East—Exceptionally good table.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

50th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; attractive home.

92d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; Jewish family; references exchanged; adults only.

93d St., 103 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 275 West.—Newly and handsomely furnished large, airy sitting room, with adjoining bedroom; suitable for two; $5.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

128th St., 246 West.—Handsome room; private bath; billiard room; excellent table; private family.

257 Lenox Ave., (123d St.)—Large desirable rooms; board; convenient to subway and trolley.

422 Madison Av.—Pleasant third floor suite, corner house; telephone; reference.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

Arrangements made for Winter residence; with board, at 15 East 45th St., upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

Lexington Av., 1,264.—Private family in elevator apartment have room and excellent board for business woman with references. Mrs. E.

Madison Av., 348. Near 44th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private bath; cuisine and appointments first class; telephone; parlor dining room; reference.

Madison Av., 673, 684, 686, (61st.)—Newly furnished double and single rooms; superior board.

Manhattan Av., 543, Near West 123d.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; good table.

Private family owning large residence near Prospect Park will receive for the Winter two or three congenial adults who can appreciate comforts of refined family home. Owner, 99 Wall St., Room 506.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Epicure, 1,764 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 27 East.—Elegantly furnished suite, two large, eighteen feet square rooms, wash room adjoining each; bath if desired; second floor; together or separate; also large back parlor; board optional; reference.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Large front room; running water; newly furnished; private family; references; gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

49th St., 9 East.—Rooms in a quiet home, with board; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

57th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

58th, 118 West.—Nicely furnished large, medium, hall rooms, with bath; suitable three bachelors.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

64th St., 169 West.—Pleasant, airy room, bath, with private family, for well-recommended party; lady or gentleman; top floor.

71st St., 240 East.—Nice hall-room, one flight; closets; near L station; reasonable.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 nice rooms; near L; 1 flight. Fisher.

118th St., 420 West.—Handsome suite, $12; comfortable room, $4; delightful location; refined gentleman; elevator apartment, Morningside Park; subway station; references. Gains.

124th St., 19 East, facing Mount Morris Park.—Parlor, suite, three large, handsome rooms; housekeeping.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

A comfortable, light airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

Broadway, 2,688.—Large light front room, connecting bedroom and bath; convenient to subway station; breakfast if desired; reference. Thompson.

Madison Av., 343.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class; service, running water; reference.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing and china departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Skirt Drapers wanted; must be experienced; best of references; apply at once.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Waist trimmers wanted; must be experienced; best of reference. Apply at once.

Neckwear and Lace Makers.—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class hands on ladies' neckwear; also Irish crochet lace makers. 37 East 18th St.

Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for millinery, upholstery, boys' clothing, &c.; steady positions and good salaries to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Velvet Saleswomen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for velvet department; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. I., 158-160 East 25th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced; salary, $60 month and meals. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Operators; experienced on muslin underwear; steady work, good pay; power. Lavy & Hessberg, 201 Wooster St.

Males.

Competent salesman for fine line of dressing lacquer; city trade; liberal commission basis; best references required. Address L., Box 216 Times.

Floorwalkers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced floorwalkers; steady positions to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced salesmen for their dress goods and linen departments. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent upholstery salesmen. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

MARBLE UNIONS JOIN AGITATION FOR PEACE

To Discuss Terms at Conference with Employers.

ALLIANCE MAY SURRENDER

Believed Now That Trades Organization May Waive Demand for Recognition in the Settlement.

The unions in the marble industry are the latest to start an agitation for the settlement of the building trades' tie-up. Some of the marble workers are on strike while others are at work, and there is general confusion in the situation.

In order to bring about some kind of an understanding a meeting of representatives of the unions and the employing marble men will be held to-morrow night. According to the delegates of the marble workers, if the trouble is not settled at that time or some means of settlement decided on, a general war will be declared against the employers.

In the meantime the talk of a settlement continues. It was said yesterday that as the Building Trades Employers' Association is willing to deal with individual unions in the Building Trades Alliance without recognizing the Alliance, the latter, in order to settle the trouble and head off a threatened revolt among its members who want to go back to work, may not ask for formal recognition. In former years, when the old Board of Building Trades was in power, trade associations of employers made agreements with unions every year without any reference to the board.

There is a general impression that some definite steps toward a settlement must be set on foot this week as there are complaints on both sides that the trouble has lasted long enough. Though there is a clause in contracts which protects the contractors in case of strikes, there is no lockout clause, and unless there is an understanding between the owners and the employers that the latter will not be held responsible for the time lost the employer are liable for damages if the owners choo to take the matter to the courts.

Regarding the peace plan of President Nason of the Alliance, who said yesterday that it would be taken up in earnest after to-day, and that a conference will likely be called this week to try to put it into effect.

MURDER SUSPECT IN TERROR.

Begged Police on his Knees in Mulberry Bend Park to Let Him Go.

Dominick Vigorito, a saloon keeper at the corner of Baxter and Bayard Streets, was arrested last night by Detectives Caddell and Gallagher of the Elizabeth Street Station, and locked up on a charge of murder. Early in the morning Guglilmo Cummono, a scissors grinder, of 82 Mulberry Street, was beaten and thrown out of the saloon, and died later in the day at the Hudson Street Hospital. His head was so badly battered that his skull was fractured, and he did not come to his senses again. One arrest was made, and the man, Michael Barchilons, held for examination in the Centre Street Court.

The detectives heard later that the saloon keeper himself had beaten the scissors grinder with a "black jack," and thrown him into the street, where he again struck him. On his bended knees Vigorito, in Mulberry Bend Park, after his arrest last night, implored the detectives to let him go. He was very nervous in the police station, and asked whether he would have to confront a Judge in court.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced and competent floorwalkers. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Sick Salesmen.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced silk salesmen; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply to Superintendent Tuesday.

Wanted.—Stenographer, bookkeeper; for provision house; moderate salary, with advancement. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars, Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—At once, union metal lathers. Apply to H. J. Monahan, Subway Station, 42d St. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A respectable Protestant woman would like a good situation in a nice private family; good reference. 440 West 39th St.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St., City.

Lady of refinement, formerly private secretary and stenographer, desires a few hours' work each day. G., 338 Broadway.

Stenographer, &c.—By highly educated (college graduate) stenographer and Remington operator; long business experience; down-town position; no agencies. Miss A. G., Box 155 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Experienced; permanent position, good firm; willing, painstaking, accurate, trustworthy; unquestionable references. L. R. J., 144 Orchard St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; good speller; correct in punctuation; best references; $10-$12. Brainy, Box 169 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary President International Mercantile Agency; superior education. Nelson, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; books opened or closed; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St., city.

Coachman.—Medium height; thorough city experience; unexceptionable personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate. James, 112 West 54th St. Telephone 1839 Columbus.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Experienced draughtsman desires position for evening work. Address H, Box 194 Times.

Printing.—A man experienced in all kind of printing seeks position as foreman of composing room; book, trade papers, monthlies, &c. Printer, Box 158 Times.

Successful business man, thirty-eight years of age, used to producing results, thoroughly conversant with up-to-date office methods and modern ideas of selling goods, wants to become associated with some live firm which desires the services of a man with executive ability and push; high grade references. Address R. R., Box 214 Times.

Visiting Valet to take charge of Bachelor's Apartment.—Experienced, reliable man, 36 years of age, with good references from last employer. G. L., 593 Lexington Av.

Young man, 28, stenographer, Remington operator, strictly temperate, four years' experience in newspaper, dry goods, and manufacturing work, desires position in newspaper, magazine, or designing office where drawing is required; references; bond. O'Connor, Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, N. Y.

Young man, 19, would like to learn electrical, machinist, or any good trade. Willing, Box 179 Times.

WANTS ENGLISH ELLIS ISLAND.

Sir Howard Vincent Thinks His Country Should Copy American System.

Col. Sir C. E. Howard Vincent, one of the members of Parliament who arrived here on Saturday en route to the Congress of the International Parliamentary Union at St. Louis, spent yesterday in an inspection of Ellis Island, for the purpose of obtaining ideas which he will attempt to have incorporated in a revised immigration system which he is planning for England. Sir Howard Vincent introduced a bill in Parliament some time ago for the regulation of immigration, but it never became a law. In it he provided for the exclusion of all undesirable immigrants, but he failed to state what were undesirable.

There were several thousand immigrants on hand when he reached Ellis Island, representing almost every race and creed in the world. He went from cellar to garret, and saw every branch of the system at work. He was particularly interested in the detained immigrants, and closely questioned the guides concerning the reasons for the detention of each one.

"This is the most wonderful system I have ever seen working," he said. "It is simply wonderful. I do not see how it is that you can handle that class of people and still keep the place so very clean. I think that an exact copy of your system is the thing that England wants.

"We feel the need of strict immigration rules as we have never felt it before. For our own protection we must frame some laws that will protect us from the ravages of the people who are flocking to us from Russia. Then, too, we are getting undesirable people from the South of Europe. Many of the same class come to this country, but you deport them. We have not a chance to do that. England has no room for them, and we must do something to keep them out."

THREE INJURED BY TROLLEYS.

Succession of Afternoon Accidents in Williamsburg—All Sent to Hospitals.

Two men and a woman were painfully injured yesterday afternoon in Williamsburg by trolley cars. They were George Fuhrer, twenty-eight years old, of 198 Hamburg Avenue; Patrick Tobin, thirty-one years old, of 39 Kent Avenue, and Mrs. Isabelle Lewis, forty-one years old, of 630 Berry Street. Fuhrer was driving along Johnson Avenue with a light runabout, and when near Humboldt Street the vehicle was struck by a trolley car of the Hamburg Avenue line going to Canarsie. Fuhrer was thrown to the street and rendered unconscious, while the horse was stopped by a passerby. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance. Ambulance Surgeon Richmond found that Fuhrer was suffering from internal injuries and removed him to the hospital.

Patrick Tobin was crossing the street at Hewes Street and Kent Avenue. He was about to board the Greenpoint Avenue car when the fender struck him and he was thrown to the street. His right leg was broken and he was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

Mrs. Isabelle Lewis, while stepping from a Grand Street and Newtown car at Kent Avenue and South Fifth Street, was thrown violently to the street, receiving probably internal injuries. She was removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

TWO "TRUSTIES" ESCAPE.

One Caught After Long Swim—Other Eludes the Police.

John Saunders and a man named Eisenmuller, "trusty" prisoners in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, eluded the keepers yesterday morning long enough to jump into the water and get out of reach before their absence was discovered. Then they swam three-quarters of a mile across the Bronx Kills, landing at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Policeman Schuing was attracted by a crowd chasing the two men, still dripping from their swim, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. He joined the pursuit, and at last drove Saunders to bay in a hallway. Eisenmuller was too fleet-footed, although more incumbered with clothing than his companion, and got away from the policeman and crowd.

The house where Saunders had taken refuge was thoroughly searched from top to bottom, and the nearly naked trusty was at last discovered, smeared with coal dust, in a coal bin in the cellar. An old pair of trousers and an old shirt were found for him by one of the tenants in the house, and, bareheaded, barefooted, wet, and downcast at the failure of his escape, he was taken to the Morrisania Court. There Magistrate Hogan turned him over to Thomas H. Fitzgerald, one of the keepers of the House of Refuge, who appeared to claim the youth.

The police are now looking for Eisenmuller.

LITTLE TRAVELER MISSING.

Police Asked to Find Port Jervis Girl in This City.

Police Headquarters was asked to send out a general alarm yesterday for Alice Castelaine, eight years old. The girl, it is said, started for this city from her home in Port Jervis on Saturday afternoon, and has not been seen by her relatives. Susie M. Castelaine, an elder sister, lives at 55 West Twelfth Street, and the child was to visit her. Early yesterday morning two women appeared at the Twelfth Street house with the child, and not finding Miss Castelaine at home took her away again, simply remarking that they lived in Grove Street and had met the little girl on the train.

Miss Castelaine said yesterday that she waited in the Jersey City Station for her sister on Saturday evening, and when the little girl did not appear went to remain over night with friends in Brooklyn.

Yesterday on learning that the women with the girl had said they were going to Grove Street, Miss Castelaine started a house-to-house canvass, but could not find her sister.

AN OPEN DOOR DECISION.

Tailor Larkaisen Mustn't Nail Up Yung Wong's Courtyard Exit.

The back doors of Hanes Larkaisen's tailor shop and Yong Wong's laundry at 847 East Thirty-third Street, open upon the same courtyard. Both Wong and the tailor used the courtyard in peace until Larkaisen began to complain of the odor of the laundry starch. Then he nailed up Wong's door.

Wong opened the door again, but when he emerged, he says, Larkaisen attacked him. The case went before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday. He decided for the open door, but discharged Larkaisen, who had been arraigned on Wong's complaint.

BICYCLE HIT FUNERAL COACH.

Collision on New Bridge Knocked Rider Unconscious—His Condition Critical.

While Harry Rudelen, sixteen years old, of 40 Attorney Street, Manhattan, was riding a bicycle across the new Williamsburg Bridge yesterday afternoon going to Williamsburg the bicycle collided with a coach returning from a funeral. Rudelen was thrown from the wheel and struck the pavement on his head.

He was rendered unconscious, and when Dr. Short of the Eastern District Hospital responded he removed Rudelen to the hospital, where his condition is said to be critical.

BISHOP TOOK THEM UNAWARES.

Dr. Fowler Slipped Into the People's M. E. Church Like Ordinary Member.

Bishop Charles H. Fowler, who has just arrived here from Buffalo to reside for the next quadrennium, slipped into the People's Sixty-first Street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning just like an ordinary member of the congregation. One of the pastors, the Rev. George A. Simons, was preaching, and for a time no one recognized the Bishop.

Near the end of the service a church member discovered Bishop Fowler, and then he was invited to conduct the communion service. After the benediction the Bishop held an informal reception.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

FOUR SHOT AFTER CARD QUARREL FOR FIVE CENTS

Eight-Year-Old Girl in Harlem Street One of the Victims.

POLICE CALLED DOUBLE QUICK

Man Who Tripped Up Fugitive Seriously Wounded—Prisoner, Caught After Roof Chase, May Die.

Following a quarrel yesterday in Harlem's "Little Italy," that grew out of an alleged indebtedness of 5 cents, four persons were shot, one so seriously that he may die in the Harlem Hospital.

After a chase of several blocks, in which a big crowd followed, the police arrested Antonio Caro of 344 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and charged with felonious assault in doing the shooting.

The police say they learned that on Saturday night Caro and Antonio De Lago of 344 East One Hundred and Tenth Street played cards and drank beer together in the little yard in the rear of De Lago's home. They played for several hours and when they quit Caro said that De Lago owed him 5 cents, as the result of the game. De Lago denied this and refused to pay the nickel.

Caro, who lives on the ground floor of the One Hundred and Tenth Street tenement, climbed up yesterday afternoon to the top floor where De Lago lives, and made a second demand for the 5 cents. A quarrel followed and De Lago pushed Caro out of the doorway. Caro struck De Lago and then started to run down stairs. De Lago chased him down and into the street, where Caro, it is charged, turned and fired at De Lago, who fell to the sidewalk with a breast wound, but got up and turned to run away.

Caro is said to have fired a second shot then, which went wild, but struck eight-year-old Rosa Depindo of 233 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, one of scores of youngsters playing in the street. The little girl was slightly wounded in the hip. Joseph Fierito of 240 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, who says he saw both shots fired, led the chase that started after Caro when he started to run through One Hundred and Tenth Street, toward Second Avenue, to escape the big crowd that gathered. Caro found himself being closely pressed, so turned and fired into the crowd that followed, the bullet striking Fierito in the right leg.

Gianno Roggo of 2,134 First Avenue was coming along and met the fleeing Caro. He saw the revolver and heard the cries of those behind, and as Caro came along shoved out his foot and tripped him. Caro stumbled, almost fell, but righted himself and turned quickly, firing a shot at Roggo, which took effect in his abdomen.

In the meantime the police reserves from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station had been called out, and half a dozen policemen joined in the chase after Caro. This led to Second Avenue and up to One Hundred and Twelfth Street, where the hunted man ran into 245 and to the roof. For several minutes the police and crowd hunted Caro, but did not find him. He crossed over the roofs to 249, went down stairs, and darted into the street, trying to elude his pursuers.

Some one recognized him and a shout of "there he is" went up. The chase then only lasted as far as First Avenue, where Policemen Enright, Dimond, O'Shea, and Nehill gathered around Caro and arrested him.

Drs. Jacobs and Dinnick of the Harlem Hospital ambulance staff were called and looked after the injured. All but De Lago and Roggo left the hospital after being cared for. De Lago, it is said, may die, while Roggo will recover.

RUNNING FIRE WOUNDS THREE.

Unknown Carriage Party Lashes Italian Street Fighters—Two Dying.

In a running fire of bullets three men were shot, two of them seriously, last night in Prince Street, near Mott Street. The two men, who are in St. Vincent's Hospital, and who the surgeons say cannot recover, are Joseph Falano of 109 Mulberry Street and Alfred Setteri of 101 Macdougal Street.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last night a bugy in which three men were driving passed down Elm Street, and through Broome Street in an easterly direction toward Mott. Turning into Prince Street the occupants, the police say, found a group of three men engaged in a fist fight in the street, and a crowd of Italians were gathered about the fighters.

The police say the men in the carriage drove very close to where the fighters were, and one of the men in the buggy, wielding a whip, struck savagely at the odd man in the fight, and a man who, the police say, is Carino Malinfrone, a glove maker, of 32 Spring Street, fired a pistol shot into the group of men in the carriage, and afterward, according to the police, at his two combatants.

The men in the buggy and several in the crowd drew revolvers, and a number of shots were fired. The men in the buggy escaped almost miraculously, and drove off at break-neck speed. One of the men in the carriage was hit. None of the three is known.

The crowd of Italians set off in pursuit of the buggy and its occupants, and when the two wounded men fell in the street, Patrolman Keys of the Mulberry Street Station took Falano, who had been shot in the right side and over the right eye, to the station house. Friends of Setteri carried him to a drug store at Mott and Prince Streets, where he broke down and wept bitterly when Father O'Brien of St. Patrick's Church, in Mulberry Street, entered the drug store to administer the sacrament.

Setteri, who four months ago, the police say, was shot in a fight in a fire at 190 Grand Street, and who has been out of St. Vincent's Hospital but two months, was found to be suffering from pistol wounds under the chin, on the nose, and in the left shoulder. His wife was sent for, and reached the drug store shortly after the priest. A hurry call had in the meantime been sent to St. Vincent's Hospital and Dr. Shanahan responded. The police say that, despite Setteri's condition, he stood on the floor and said:

"Well, a man's got to die some time. But take me to the hospital. Don't let me die here."

The police arrested Carino Malinfrone on the scene after the shooting, and Setteri told Detective Casey of the Mulberry Street Station that two men fired at him, one of these being the man Malinfrone. He was taken to the Mulberry Street Station and locked up.

Stern Brothers

Beginning to-morrow store will be open until 6 P. M. except Saturday, Sept. 10th, when it will close at Noon.

Early Importations of Exclusive

Novelty Silks and English Corduroys

are now being shown

To-morrow, Sale of

4,000 Yds. { BLACK AND COLORED PEAU DE CYGNE, in the leading shades, including white & ivory } 59c

Regular price 75c and 85c yd.

Misses' & Girls' School Wear for Autumn

MISSES' SUITS, NEW FALL MODELS, tourist and semi-fitting, in mannish mixtures and plain cheviots, $15.50, 19.75

MISSES' RAINCOATS, NEW MODEL, with plaited back and shoulder cape, $7.95, 9.95

MISSES' WALKING AND DRESS SKIRTS, of cheviots and fancy melton, blue, brown, gray and black, Fall model $2.95

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES, Russian, Sailor and Russian Styles, embroidered emblems and braid trimmed, 6 to 14 years, $3.95, 4.95

Household Linens

A Recent Importation of Table Cloths, Napkins, Table Damasks, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases and Towels

Greatly Below Prevailing Prices

TABLE CLOTHS { 2x2 yds., $1.88, 2x2½, $2.35, 2x3, $2.75; 2½x2½, $3.15, 2x3½, $3.25, 2x4, $3.75

NAPKINS, to match, 20 inch $1.85 Doz., 24 inch $2.75

BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS, Yd. 75c, 90c

LINEN SHEETS, large size, Pr. $4.25, 5.50

LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½ x 36 inches, Pr. 95c, $1.25

BED SPREADS { Crochet, large size 95c, $1.15; Marseilles, large size $2.25, 2.95

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, Doz. $2.90, 4.20

500 Prs. Lace Curtains

New Styles, just received, Specially Priced for this sale.

Renaissance, Usually $5.50 to 9.75 Pr. $4.50, 6.50, 7.50

Irish Point, Usually $7.50 to 10.50 Pr. $5.50, 6.75, 8.50

Arabe, Usually $7.95 to 23.50 Pr. $6.25, 15.75, 16.50

West Twenty-third Street

LION TRAINER IN HOSPITAL.

Blood Poisoning May Necessitate Amputation of Bonavita's Arm.

Capt. Jack Bonavita, the trainer who was badly mangled by the lion Baltimore in the Bostock arena at Dreamland, Coney Island, five weeks ago, was removed from the Pabst Loop oHtel at Coney Island to the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday afternoon. Blood poison has set in, and it will require the utmost medical skill and the most careful nursing to save his right hand and arm if, indeed, he is to escape with his life.

The move was determined upon yesterday afternoon after a long consultation in which several physicians took part. The doctors wished to amputate the arm without delay, but Bonavita begged for a postponement as long as there was the slightest chance for saving it. His urgings were reinforced by the instructions of Mr. Bostock, who was at the bedside, and who told the physicians to spare neither time nor expense in their efforts. A number of Bonavita's friends called at the hotel, and remained until he had been carried away.

REPENTED TOO LATE.

Man Who Drank Acid Changed His Mind at Death's-Door.

Morris Goldberg, a young clothing salesman of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, drank carbolic acid late Saturday night in an unfinished empty building at Rivington and Orchard Streets, and lay down to die. When the acid burned his mouth and throat he repented, and staggered out to the sidewalk, crying to passersby to get a doctor, that he had drunk carbolic acid, because he wanted to kill himself, but was sorry he had done it and wanted to live. He was hurried to a physician's office, but in spite of the doctor's efforts, he died there.

Isaac Stern, a friend of Goldberg, said yesterday that the young man was to have been married in three weeks, but was apparently very melancholy all the time.

ACCUSED OF POISONING.

Mrs. Gray Denies That She Gave Anything to Sick Woman.

Mrs. Josephine Gray, a dressmaker of 229 West Thirty-fifth Street, was placed under arrest by the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last night, on complaint of Mrs. Nancy Burton of 185 Eighth Avenue, who charges that the Gray woman attempted to poison her daughter, Mrs. May Bell, a manicure.

Mrs. Bell is in the New York Hospital, and the surgeons there say her condition is precarious. Mrs. Gray denies that she administered morphine or anything else to the sick woman.

Hanged Himself in Park.

Policeman Silleman of the Bronx Park Station found a man, who had been seen sleeping in the parks recently, hanging to a tree yesterday afternoon about 150 feet from the station house. His feet were just clear of the ground. The man was about forty-five years old and weighed 200 pounds. In his pockets were found a pocketbook containing 25 cents, a pipe, a knife, several keys, and a New York Central time table on which the name "Gruner" and the word "York" had been written in pencil.

Looked at Pistol; Fatally Wounded.

While examining his father's revolver last evening Charles Edinger of North Pelham shot himself, inflicting a probably mortal wound. The boy is twelve years of age, and the son of William Edinger.

Labor Day is too short for labored talk about clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

We're holidaying; open bright and early to-morrow.

The new Fall overcoats and suits are ready.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 84 West 33d St.

FOUGHT IN THE RED ROOM.

Waldorf-Astoria Traditions Shattered by Row Over a Shirt.

Hallboys and attachés of the Waldorf-Astoria tiptoed softly and with bowed heads yesterday as they passed the historic Red Room, for, regardless of the traditions of the house, two persons had been so rash as to desecrate the sacred precincts by engaging in a fist fight within its confines.

One of the fighters was Michael Ridesky, a window cleaner, who as he worked displayed a remarkable shirt with a color scheme of black and white. He had no thought of attracting the attention of Michael Fay, who was passing through the corridors in the course of his multifarious duties as a night watchman.

"Ah, ha, I have found you!" said Fay, as he sighted the shirt and made for its wearer.

"Have nawthin'," said Ridesky. "Watcher talkin' about?"

"The shirt! the shirt!" cried Fay, excitedly. "That's the shirt that was stolen from my room, at 944 Eighth Avenue, and I will regain it, regardless of the consequences."

"If you say I stole that shirt, you can take dhis!" said Ridesky, as he swung a pail of water in the direction of Fay. The latter dodged and then went at the window cleaner. Before anybody could intervene Fay and Ridesky were well mixed up in a fight.

House Detective Joseph Smith finally appeared on the scene, and with much difficulty and with the aid of waiters, clerks, bellboys, and others disentangled the fighting men, and then placed Ridesky under arrest on Fay's charge of petit larceny.

TITUS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Temporary Shift Started Rumor That He Had Succeeded Walsh.

Inspector Titus has been sent to take charge of the Fourth Inspection District, which includes the Tenderloin, during a four or five days' leave of absence granted to Inspector Walsh.

During Walsh's absence on other occasions Inspector W. McLaughlin of the Third District has looked after the Tenderloin. The appearance of Titus in the Tenderloin gave rise of rumors of Walsh being transferred to another inspection district and Titus permanently succeeding him. There has been friction between Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin Station and Inspector Walsh.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. OPENING OF REGULAR SEASON. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinees Saturdays. Evenings at 8. "TYPICAL DALY SUCCESS."—HERALD. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. TO-NIGHT, 8:15, FIRST NIGHT. LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera, A MADCAP PRINCESS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY, WED. & SAT. THE GREAT LAUGH LOOKERS IN. ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY, WEDY. & SATY. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH.

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then sit on the lid an' smile."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. George W. Lederer submits a new comedy. THE SPELLBINDER. By Herbert Hall Winslow & Chas. Dickson.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY, WEDY. & SATY. WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR.

NEW AMSTERDAM season opens TO-NIGHT. Only Theatre in the World with Perfect Cooling System. Klaw & Erlanger Present for A Limited Season only THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS. Curtain, 8:10. Carriages 11:10. Mat. Sat. only.

BROADWAY JACOB LITT.....Prop. A. W. DINGWALL.....Mgr. SEASON OPENS with MATINEE TO-DAY. For 4 Weeks. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. THE OFFENBACH REVIEW. FAY TEMPLETON, PETER F. DAILEY, 100 others.

NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. OPENING SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY. DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

LYRIC 42d & B'way Evgs. 8:15 MAT. TO-DAY. HEAR IDA RENEE THE UNIQUE In Her Clever Songs. SEE The 70 Stunning Squabdance "Old Mother Goose" in THE ROYAL CHEF.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Evgs. 8:30. MAT. TO-DAY. JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE With ARTHUR BYRON.

THE CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. COOL. Mat. To-Day 2:15. Matinee To-day. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

MANHATTAN BEACH | BOB WHITE. A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF DECATUR and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of Indra. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

14TH ST. THEATRE, at 6th Ave. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 c. AL. LEECH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS in Girls Will Be Girls "Goes with a rush."—World.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEES TO-DAY. CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

BELASCO THEATRE, 42D ST. Extra Mat. To-day. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's New Play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs. 2d year—267th to 274th time.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE LITTLE PRINCESS. Wednesday Matinee at Popular Prices.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,059. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ELEVATED MEN WILL SEE BELMONT AGAIN

Interborough President Consents to New Conference

POLICE GUARD TERMINALS

Controller Handles Taken from Motormen as a Precaution—Company Has 500 Substitutes Ready.

Representatives of the elevated employes will meet August Belmont and other officers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it is expected that the question of a strike will be settled one way or the other. Not until late yesterday afternoon did the employes receive a reply from Mr. Belmont that another conference would be granted. A committee waited around all the morning for Mr. Belmont, but did not see him. At first they were told that as the peace proposals advanced by the company had been rejected, there was nothing left to confer about. It is understood that the labor representatives only succeeded in having this refusal withdrawn after making what was considered more of a plea than a demand.

Meanwhile the Interborough Company is taking no chances as to a peaceful outcome of the negotiations. Three hundred policemen, besides those held in reserve at all station houses, were on duty at the elevated terminals in Harlem last night, and as fast as the motormen came in to go off duty the controller handles were taken away from them. The company had in mind the fact that in the big Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike in 1895 the motormen tied up the lines by taking the controller handles away. The men grumbled a good deal at the state of affairs last night, and declared that it was no use to deprive them of the controller handles, for they knew other ways to diable the cars.

For some reason which no one seemed to know there were more talk and rumors of strike last night than at any time since the trouble began.

Shortly before midnight Chief Stone of the Engineers, when told that police reserves were on duty expecting the strike to begin to-day, said:

"There will be no strike to-morrow or the next day, as things look now. Where does all this strike talk come from? Certainly not from us."

President William L. Jencks of the local Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said:

"All depends on the result of to-morrow's conference with Mr. Belmont. We ought to know then finally what to look forward to—a settlement or —"

Another officer said that by to-night the whole plan for the future would be known.

"With a conference committee favoring strike action if a compromise is not effected," said he, "the outlook is critical. The sentiment among the men in case a strike is declared is that the company will be to blame. The engineers want a nine-hour day at $3.50 a day in the subway and nothing else. The question of seniority and priority they waive."

For reasons which police authorities declined to state the whole reserve force of the department was on duty last night. On every Labor Day it is customary to hold an extra number of men in reserve, but they are usually dismissed at an early hour. Late last night two platoons were still on duty at each station house. Capt. Cottrell who was in command at Headquarters, refused to reveal the purpose of the order, but it is known that officers of the Interborough Company had a conference several days ago with Commissioner McAdoo about plans for protection should a strike be ordered.

The Interborough continues the work of breaking in new men day and night. It was estimated last night that the company had 500 men fairly well trained that it could place at work at once in case of an emergency on the elevated. These men are all being trained in the subway under Superintendent Merritt. Mr. Merritt said last night that the subway could be thrown open in three days if permission were obtained from the Rapid Transit Commission.

Men Anxious for a Reply.

The leaders of the organizations of employes gathered early yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel and waited for a reply to the second demands sent to Mr. Belmont on Sunday. Those present were Grand Chief W. S. Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Vice Grand Master Charles Wilson of the Brotherhood of Firemen, Chief W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated, and the local officers.

The committee appeared to be anxious, and, receiving no satisfactory reply to telephone messages, sent two men to Mr. Bryan's offices, at 10 Dey Street. They returned with a sealed message. There was at once an excited discussion in the committee room and a rush to telephones. Then a second committee, consisting of Pinney, Jencks, and Pepper, hastened to Mr. Bryan's office and left a message for Mr. Belmont. The communication from the Interborough was simply that it stood "pat" on its proposal of last week and that there was nothing to confer about. Then it was said that the committee had sent a request the terms of which were much more moderate than the previous one.

After the second committee returned the chiefs could do nothing but await a reply from Mr. Belmont. A messenger from the Interborough offices arrived at the hotel a few minutes before 5 o'clock and was sent straight to room 300, the headquarters of the committee. All the absentees were

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SUBWAY FIRE DRAWS CROWD.

Dense Smoke Hampered the Firemen—Police Reserves Out.

A large crowd was drawn to the entrance to the subway at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue last night by a dense cloud of smoke which issued from the tunnel at that point.

A portion of the temporary wooden structure in the subway became ignited through defective insulation of the electric wires, and the flames soon spread to the debris in the tunnel nearby. John Kelffiin, the watchman, discovered the fire and turned in an alarm.

When the firemen came they found it exceedingly difficult to fight the flames because the dense smoke made it impossible for them to enter, and they had to pour water into the tunnel from the street.

It took nearly three-quarters of an hour to extinguish the flames, and it finally became necessary to call out the reserves from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station before the crowd could be dispersed. As the tunnel proper is fireproof, the damage was merely nominal.

NEGRO MURDER CLUB SPREADS.

In Florida Now—One Assassination Committed and More Planned.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 5.—During the taking of testimony before the Coroner's Jury in the case of N. W. Epps, a planter, who was shot to death Saturday night near Bradfordville, Isum Edwards, Jr., the negro who did the shooting, acknowledged that a "Before Day Club" had been organized in the county, and that a number of the white men had been picked out to suffer death.

The negro Edwards implicated a number of other negroes, and to-night there are eight negroes in the county jail at Live Oak. They were carried there to-day on a special train.

It is reported that emblems of death were found on the trees in several plantations in that section of the country.

It is supposed they were placed there by members of the "Before Day Club."

This is the first appearance of the "Before Day Club" in Florida, so far as is known, but a woman was murdered there by a negro on Friday and the cause of the murder is not known.

The previous appearances of the "Before Day Club" have been in Alabama and Georgia. The murders committed by the two negroes who were lynched at Statesborough were the work of this organization, and about a week ago Alabama members of the society attempted to murder a family at Salem.

WOOER'S TRICK FAILED.

Missed Last Boat from Liberty Island, but Girl Wouldn't Marry.

An hour or more after the last boat had left Liberty Island on Sunday night, Lieut. Breese found a young man and a young woman, who later said they were from East Orange, sitting on the grass near the sea wall. The young man was telling the young woman that there must be a chaplain on the island, and that they could be married. The girl tearfully refused.

The Lieutenant stepped in then. He soon acquired the suspicion that the young man was not very sorry that he and his companion had missed the last boat. The young man then confessed.

He said that the girl's mother did not like him, and that he "had to do something to get the girl's consent." He said that she "wouldn't elope in the ordinary manner," so he had adopted the plan of missing the boat, thinking that then she would consent to being married by the chaplain.

There is no chaplain at Liberty Island. The Lieutenant thought for a moment, and then called a guard and had the young man removed to the barracks, where he was allowed to spend the night with the enlisted men. The girl was taken in charge by the wife of one of the officers.

As the couple disappeared in the crowd at the Battery yesterday morning, the Lieutenant said, "Plucky kid, that; I'll bet he gets her yet in spite of her mother."

ESCAPED DRESSED AS CAPTAIN.

Governors Island Prisoner Had All the Soldiers Saluting Him.

Taking advantage of the fact that the guard at Governors Island is new and unacquainted with the prisoners in Castle Williams, Frank Reese, one of the trusties, donned the uniform of Capt. Horton of Major Gen. Corbin's staff yesterday morning and escaped. Both the police and a posse from the island searched for him yesterday without result.

Reese had been in several scrapes before he deserted from the army, and on his arrest he was court-martialled and dishonorably discharged. He still had a short time to serve, and behaved himself so well that he became a trusty and was assigned to the job of keeping the quarters of Capt. Horton in order. Capt. Horton is now with Gen. Corbin at the army manoeuvres.

While Reese was working about the Captain's house yesterday morning he broke in and got a new uniform which Capt. Horton had bought to take to the Philippines on his return. Dressing himself in the uniform, Reese shaved off his mustache, and was mistaken for a bona fide Captain. Out of the house he marched and down to the ferry landing, where he waited for the boat to New York. Privates and non-commissioned officers saluted him, and he even passed some of his old prison comrades without being recognized. On the boat he sat in the compartment reserved for officers, and chatted pleasantly with the wife and daughter of an officer stationed at Fort Hamilton.

JOKER SHOOTS YOUNG WOMAN.

Shooting Gallery Man Thought the Rifle Was Empty.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 5.—Miss Kathrine Cassidy of 436 North Seventeenth Street, Newark, was accidentally shot this afternoon by James Lewis of Baltimore, who runs a shooting gallery on "The Pike" in Shooting Park, Vailsburg. The bullet passed through Miss Cassidy's right breast.

With some friends, the young woman was passing through the park, and paused in front of Lewis's place to talk to the proprietor. Lewis seized a rifle, and, believing it to be unloaded, playfully pointed it at Miss Cassidy. She defied him to shoot her, and hardly had she spoken the words before the sound of a shot rang out and she fell to the ground. Lewis was locked up to await the result of the girl's injuries. It is not believed that she is fatally injured.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Pretoria, from New York for Dover and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4:15 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Frutera, from Montego Bay Aug. 30, Port Antonio and St. Ann's Bay Aug. 31, to James E. Kerr & Co., with one passenger and merchandise, arrived at the bar at 9 P. M.

Withdrawing Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad.

On September 7th the Pennsylvania Railroad will withdraw two trains in each direction between New York and Long Branch, Asbury Park and Point Pleasant; also Saturday only trains to Millstone Junction and Perth Amboy Junction. See new time-tables.—Adv.

BLOODSHED FEARED AT BULL RUN MANOEUVRES

Steps Taken to Prevent Clash of White and Black Troops.

MEN SEARCHED FOR BULLETS

Feeling Running High—Connecticut Negroes Threatened by Southern Soldiers—Campaign Begun.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 5.—Notwithstanding the activities of the day and despite the fact that there is no hostility between Northern and Southern troops, considerable friction and no little excitement have developed on account of hard feelings between colored militiamen and the Southern troops. So acute has the trouble become that one regiment, the Second South Carolina, in the Fourth Brigade of Gen. Bell's Browns, attempted to retain ball and cartridge for use in contingencies where they thought that they might have to cast in their lot with the colored men.

"By God, Sir," said an officer of the First Maryland, in the Third Brigade of the Browns, "if those nigger troops come in contact with me, I'll have my men load with ball and cartridge."

An officer of the Texas regiment just arrived agreed with him fully and gave some details of the way they handled offending negroes in Corsicana, Texas.

There is only one body of colored troops in camp, the First Separate Company of Connecticut, who are at Manassas under Gen. Russell Frost in the Fourth Brigade of Gen. Grant's forces. This colored company is made up chiefly of negroes who act as waiters and servants at Yale.

At the manoeuvres at Fort Riley last year there was a clash between the colored and white troops engaged in the manoeuvres there and quick work was necessary to prevent serious trouble, as the Texas regiment, which had made threats when it found itself close to the colored troops, already had bayonets drawn prepared for emergencies.

Even this afternoon a junior officer of one of the Georgia regiments, mounted, was saluted by a squad of the colored company as he rode by, but he straightened up in his saddle and passed on without returning the salute required by regulation.

By reason of the friction and to avoid a possible row efforts are being made to have the colored company assigned to camp duty during the war game.

There is little danger, however, from ball cartridge, as particularly stringent rules have been promulgated forbidding its use. As each regiment detrains it is at once inspected to see if any of the forbidden ammunition is on hand.

On account of the present feeling, however, another inspection has been ordered, and one high officer expressed the opinion that some ball cartridges will be found. This last inspection, however, is being carried out so stringently and thoroughly that it is hardly possible that any real bullets will be found when the troops go into action to-morrow.

BULL RUN CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Chances Favor the Enemy in the First Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 6, (Tuesday.)—Diplomatic relations were broken off at midnight, and the war of the Browns and Blues is now on. The Blue Army, under Gen. Grant, is now free to begin its advance.

Late last night word was passed among the officers that Gen. Bell expected to establish contact with the Blue army before daybreak, and that the theoretical bullets will fly at Groveton, just where Sigel struck Jackson, at daybreak, on the Warrenton Pike in the second battle of Bull Run.

Orders for a rush to positions were given in both manoeuvre camps exactly at midnight. The Blue Army, under Gen. Grant, was put under way to attack the Brown Army, under Gen. Bell.

The orders of Gen. Bell sent his forces toward his adversary at double quick. It is his desire to reach a position near the centre of the manoeuvre field and stop the attacking force, whose duty it is to force a passage through Thoroughfare Gap. Gen. Corbin will join Gen. Grant and witness the operation of his army. The day following he will be with Gen. Bell.

While the armies were preparing for their contest to-night in manoeuvre camps Nos. 1 and 2, corps headquarters presented a scene quite in contrast to warfare. Gen. Corbin and his distinguished guests gathered in the mess tent for dinner at 7 o'clock.

A CONGRESSMAN ATTACKED.

A toast to the President was drunk standing, and a toast to Spain was responded to by Col. Monteverde, the Spanish Military Attaché, who is an observer of the manoeuvres. Col. Raspopoff, the Russian observer, raised his glass to the President. Gov. Warfield of Maryland spoke for his State.

Ex-Speaker Manderson of Nebraska touched on the strictures reported to have been made by Representative Livingston of Georgia on the "full-dress" features of the dinner in Gen. Corbin's camp. He invited an investigation by Congress and hoped the ladies present, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Grant, and Miss Patten, would be called as witnesses.

Any member of either house of Congress, he said, who would not vote for the proper training of the army, that it might be efficient as such, was not worthy a place in Congress.

Gen. F. V. Greene of New York and Brig. Gen. Riggs of Massachusetts also responded to toasts.

In preparation for the outbreak of hostilities, the great majority of Grant's troops were out yesterday, and both camps were thoroughly outposted. Beginning at 1:30 yesterday morning the outposts were relieved every four hours, and Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt had his turn with his men early in the day.

GRANT'S CAVALRY OUT.

The entire cavalry force of Gen. Grant's army left Manassas camp at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and were distributed in outposts all the way from the camp to the front. Eight troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry, Squadron A of New York, and Troop C of Brooklyn, four troops of the Fifth Cavalry, and a troop of the Connecticut cavalry were stationed about the woods and guarding the roads to Thoroughfare, while a troop of the regulars remained in reserve to protect the rear. The infantry regulars and militia in both camps were kept similarly busy.

At Camp Manassas yesterday morning the Fourteenth of Brooklyn had a regimental drill, after which they were ordered to scout and reconnoitre, leaving Capt. Bruckman of Company E Officer of the Guard. Strangely enough, the Fourteenth is encamped on almost the same spot that it occupied during the two battles of Bull Run. With it is Capt. Cardona, now the armorer of the regiment, who fought with the Fourteenth in both battles. Capt. Cardona went through the civil war with the regiment and took part in the twenty-two fights in which it was engaged.

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JAPAN NOT REPRESENTED.

Neglects Opportunity to Learn Art of War at Bull Run.

Special to The New York Times.

CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 5.—All the foreign military attachés who are to watch the manoeuvres beginning here to-morrow are at the headquarters camp, and will remain until after the grand review on Saturday. A circumstance that is occasioning much comment is the fact that there is no Japanese representative here.

The invitation to send an attaché was sent by the Government to the Japanese Legation at Washington, and a similar invitation was sent to all the other embassies and legations at the capital which have military attachés. For some reason which has not been disclosed the Japanese Minister has not accepted the invitation. The Russian attaché, who arrived to-day, is Col. Raspokoff.

There are two British attachés, Col. Foster and Major Williams. The others are Col. Monte Verde, who will explain to the Spanish Government how American troops work on the field: Col. Allamira, for Mexico; Col. Aziz Bey, Turkey; Major von Etzel, Germany. The attachés wear the uniforms of their own regiments, and the display of foreign gold lace adds more color to the generally bright scene about headquarters.

GOV. DAVIS RE-ELECTED.

Republicans Hoped to Cut Down Arkansas Majority, but Failed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—An election of State officers was held throughout Arkansas to-day. Gov. Jefferson Davis, the Democratic nominee, was opposed by Harry H. Myers, Republican. Gov. Davis's re-election was conceded, but the Republicans worked hard to reduce the Democratic majority.

Early returns indicate the re-election of Gov. Davis by the usual large majority. The Democrats easily elected their entire State ticket, and the interest centred in the vote in large towns, where the regular Democrats were opposed, in many instances, by independents.

Owing to the increased vote the Democratic managers are claiming that Davis's plurality may exceed the figures of two years ago, which were 48,103.

MANAGER McGRAW HURT.

Baseball Crowd Trampled on Him After Admirers Dropped Him.

John J. McGraw, Manager of the New York National League baseball team was injured rather severely by the team's supporters at the Polo Grounds yesterday. His injury, though, is not so serious as was at first reported.

While the New York men were at the bat in the ninth inning the crowd of nearly forty thousand people showed unusual excitement. The score was a tie, and when Browne batted to the right field for two bases it appeared as if every "rooter" was shouting. Then Mertes went to the bat, and, sending the ball to centre field, scored the winning run.

The occupants of the grand stand and open seats around the field at once surged on the field, making for McGraw and Mertes. A few of the manager's admirers picked him up with the intention of carrying him off the field on their shoulders. The pressure of the immense crowd behind, however, caused the men to drop McGraw, and the excited throng simply walked over the prostrate manager, and it was some time before he was extricated from his perilous position.

McGraw was unable to arise, and after being carried to the players' bench a call was sent for an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. After a careful examination by the surgeons at that institution it was found that the only injury was a sprain below the knee. He was subsequently taken to his home at 109 West Eighty-eighth Street.

At the hospital last night it was said that McGraw would be able to walk again in two or three days. Until he is able to assume the management of the New York team again, Gilbert will probably take charge of the players in the absence of Acting Captain McGann, who has been indefinitely suspended by President Pulliam for misconduct in a recent game at Cincinnati.

First reports of McGraw's injury were that one of his legs had been broken.

KILLED AT BASEBALL GAME.

Son of Ruskin University's President Struck on Temple by Batted Ball.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Wendell Miller, twelve years old, son of George M. Miller, President of Ruskin University at Glen Ellyn, Ill., was killed this afternoon by a batted ball while watching a baseball game.

Miller was sitting in the grandstand when the ball struck him on the temple. He died in three minutes.

DIED AFTER TENNIS GAME.

William Cowdrey's Exertions Caused Fatal Dilation of Heart.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 5.—William Cowdrey, twenty-two years old, who was a member of a well-known family here and was connected with a broker's office in New York, dropped dead this evening on the grounds of the Siwanoy Tennis Club. He had been playing with Victor Mapes and George Carleton, and had been on the court steadily for almost two hours.

At the end of play he walked to where Mr. Mapes was standing and started to speak, but then placed an arm on his shoulder and for a minute or so leaned heavily on Mr. Mapes. He walked away a minute later, but fell dead after a few steps. Acute dilation of the heart, due to the long spell of activity, to which he was not used, caused death.

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JAPAN, CLOSING IN, COMPELS RUSSIA TO GIVE UP MUKDEN

Kuropatkin, Threatened by Fresh Armies, Now Racing for Safety at Harbin.

OYAMA OVER THE TAI-TSE

His Army Harasses Foe While Kuroki Speeds for Position.

COSSACKS MAY SAVE THE ARMY

Divisions Hurried Out to Meet Columns Already Nearing Mukden.

HEAVY LOSSES ARE REPORTED

Japanese Said to Have Annihilated Rear Guard and Taken 200 Guns—Kuropatkin Estimates Casualties at 16,000.

Developments of Japanese strategy have put the entire Russian Army under Gen. Kuropatkin in peril of annihilation or capture and have caused the Russians to begin preparations for the evacuation of Mukden.

Kuropatkin, retreating from Liao-Yang, has faced a succession of surprises. His plan to crush Gen. Kuroki before the other Japanese armies could cross the Tai-Tse failed because a Japanese column of which he had no information was discovered further north than he thought Kuroki had penetrated.

Hastening north to prevent this column from cutting the railroad, Kuropatkin has discovered that still another column from the eastward is pushing directly on Mukden. He has sent a force of cavalry to oppose it. Such threatening developments have been found at Sing-min-Tung, west of Mukden, that he has been compelled to send a division in that direction.

His retreat, meanwhile, has permitted Marshal Oyama, with Nodzu's and Oku's armies, to swarm across the Tai-Tse and harass him in the rear and on the right flank. With Mukden abandoned, a retreat to Harbin, 400 miles northward, will be necessary.

In this desperate race Kuropatkin is hampered by the transport of his wounded, who are clogging the railway cars.

MUKDEN RUSSIA'S LAST HOPE.

Its Loss Means the Abandonment of All Southern Manchuria.

MUKDEN, Sept. 5.—Preparations for the evacuation of Mukden are proceeding.

The Japanese advance is within thirty miles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is impossible at this hour to obtain any statement from the authorities regarding the reported preparations for the abandonment of Mukden.

This is the first intimation that such a course is contemplated. If it turns out to be true it means the abandonment of the whole of Southern Manchuria and the winding up of the present campaign.

In fact, should Mukden be evacuated there would be no point short of Harbin for wintering the army of a quarter of a million with its many wounded.

On the other hand, the evacuation of Mukden would give Field Marshal Oyama commodious Winter quarters and the practical control of two lines of railway. The Kinchou-Simmintin line, tapping rich Chinese territory, stops little short of Mukden, with which it is connected by a good wagon road.

The report of the prospective evacuation of Mukden, if well founded, would indicate that the crippling effect of the Liao-Yang fight on Kuropatkin's army is more serious than has as yet been intimated.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Mail this morning prints a dispatch from Sing-min-tung, dated Sept. 5, giving a report that Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat has been cut off.

The dispatch goes on to say that the Russian troops had advanced in strong force to the southeast of Mukden as far as Maping Hill to oppose any possible attack in the direction of their advance.

A Chinese official who arrived from Mukden Sunday says that the Russian troops are leaving for the north, that there are 18,000 men ten miles to the east of the city, that the officers and men have become dispirited, and that much sickness prevails.

The correspondent of The Times with Gen. Kuroki on the Tai-Tse River, in a dispatch, dated Sept. 3, says:

"Kuroki's flanking movement has progressed by a succession of desperate night attacks. He is now within five miles of the railway and ten miles north of Liao-Yang. The Russians are holding their positions tenaciously."

YEN-TAI, Sept. 4.—(Delayed.)—Desultory fighting occurred yesterday in the vicinity of Mukden.

RACING TO HEAD RUSSIANS OFF.

Japanese Converging from East and West—Reports from Kuropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 6.—The war situation to date is:

The whole Russian army, or at least the main portion of it, is already above Yen-Tai station and is pushing on toward Mukden.

The whole of Field Marshal Oyama's army has crossed the Tai-Tse River and part of it is hanging on to Kuropatkin's flank.

A strong flanking column on the east is pushing rapidly north in the effort to head off the Russians.

Against this column Kuropatkin has sent out a strong cavalry division to the northeast, which it is believed is already in position to check the Japanese flankers, while to the westward Kuropatkin is moving a division toward Sing-min-tung, thirty miles west of Mukden, to meet any interference that may be attempted from the direction of Yin-Kow or Niu-Chwang.

The Rear Guard Engaged.

Oyama's advance is reported to be engaging the Russian rear, but it is not expected to develop anything more serious than a series of rearguard actions tending to harass Kuropatkin's retreat, notwithstanding a report circulated last night that the rearguard had been almost annihilated and that the main army was in danger of being surrounded.

The Japanese have thrown a strong flanking column across the Tai-Tse River at Beni-Tzu, about thirty miles northeast of Liao-Yang, which is hurrying to get in between the Russian army and Mukden. It is against this movement that Kuropatkin has dispatched Lieut. Gen. Rennenkampff with a strong Cossack division, which it is believed is already blocking the eastern high road.

Kuropatkin has three roads over which he is marching toward Mukden, besides the double-tracked railway. The latter is chiefly occupied in the transportation of guns and of equipment, of which there is a great amount. The soldiers are marching in light order, and most of the wounded have already been dispatched north by rail.

Gen. Kuropatkin in a telegram to the General Staff filed at 1 P. M. Sept. 5 north of Yen-Tai says the Japanese on Sunday engaged his rearguard south of Yen-Tai, the fight continuing until Monday. The telegram details the precautions taken to checkmate the Japanese flankers.

Estimates Russian Losses at 16,000.

Kuropatkin estimates his losses up to and including Sept. 4 at 16,000. This is considered to be a very conservative figure. The loss to the Japanese probably will be double this number, owing to their position as attackers.

Kuropatkin says nothing regarding the loss of guns, but it is probable that some of the heavier emplaced guns at Liao-Yang had to be abandoned. In fact, it was reported here yesterday that he had been obliged to abandon 200 guns. Some of them, it was added, were damaged in the fighting and the rest were disabled by order of the Russian Commander in Chief.

There is no truth in the report that Kuropatkin has been wounded or that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is moving to his support. Gen. Linevitch is still at Vladivostok.

Telegraphing to the Emperor under yesterday's date, Gen. Kuropatkin said:

"The retreat of our troops from Liao-Yang on the right bank of the Tai-Tse River on the night of Sept. 4 was carried out in good order.

"The enemy's insignificant attempts at pursuit were stopped by our rearguard.

"During Sept. 4 the Japanese strengthened their forces operating against our left flank, extending their line from the Yen-Tai mines northward.

"Japanese, also on Sept. 4, crossed from Liao-Yang and its environs."

Nation Bitterly Disappointed.

The feeling of national grief and disappointment caused by Gen. Kuropatkin's unsuccessful attempt to make a stand at Liao-Yang, deep and bitter as it is, is somewhat tempered by the fact that the Russian Commander in Chief had removed the bulk of his stores northward before the battle, leaving a mere shell at Liao-Yang, and that he succeeded in extricating Gen. Stakelberg's corps from the clutches of the Japanese.

The military authorities figure that Oyama had a numerical superiority of 60,000 men in the operations against Kuropatkin.

All Kuropatkin's hopes and plans for victory, they say, were dashed by the wonderful celerity with which Oyama's right [under Kuroki] pushed northward after crossing the Tai-Tse River. Here Kuropatkin's information evidently was faulty in believing that he had before him the whole of the Japanese forces which had crossed over to the right bank.

Was About to Strike Kuroki.

He had already completed a preliminary bombardment of Kuroki's force Friday and was about to strike him when he discovered that another Japanese column had crossed the river further up stream and had worked around still further northward. The latter column was marching with great rapidity westward to cut the railroad and close the door on the Russian retreat to Mukden.

Gen. Orloff's division, which suffered so severely, had just arrived from European Russia. Although this division was thrown into confusion and lost a frightful number of men, the temporary check it was able to give the Japanese probably saved the railroad for Kuropatkin.

In the meantime Kuroki, freed from Kuropatkin, marched hastily westward to intercept Gen. Stakelberg, who was crossing the river from the left bank. It was then that Kuropatkin thought Stakelberg's corps was lost, and so reported to the War Office. But Kuroki was too late. Stakelberg not only succeeded in getting his corps across, but marched at high speed to Yen-Tai, actually arriving in time to come to the support of the hard-pressed Orloff.

The military expert of the Novoe Vremya says the chief question of the moment is whether Kuropatkin will succeed in collecting all his forces from Liao-Yang and effecting a retirement to Mukden in view of the flanking position taken up by the Japanese.

"Our main hope," the paper says, "lies in the probable exhaustion of the Japanese after the bloody and unprecedentedly long and severe fighting which practically continued day and night from Aug. 24 to Sept. 3."

CHANCES AGAINST RUSSIANS.

English Military Expert Thinks They Will Meet Many Surprises.

LONDON TIMES-NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 5.—In commenting on the situation north of Liao-Yang, the military correspondent of The Times says he thinks that although Gen. Kuropatkin has the start of his pursuers he is not yet out of the woods. Many of his regiments have been reduced to half their strength, while those of Japan have been nursed and are likely to be in better shape.

The correspondent doubts if Gen. Linevitch can come with relief from Vladivostok, and says he has not 40,000 men, and if he had they could not arrive in time to be of any service.

The Russian rear guard the correspondent regards as probably doomed, since if Kuropatkin has left Yen-Tai it means that he could not afford to wait for the rear guard to join him.

"The pursuit," says the correspondent, "will be conducted with the utmost energy by Russia's alert and dangerous foes, and may well provide many surprises."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The race of Gen. Kuropatkin for Mukden enthralls the British press and public, and military and other critics scarcely dare venture a definite surmise as to its result. The best opinion, however guarded, inclines to the belief that Kuropatkin will get through with a respectable remnant of his great army, thus robbing the Japanese of the complete fruits of their sweeping victory, but it is realised that the Russians will not be out of the woods for several days.

The latest report is that Gen. Kuropatkin is once more in danger of being cut off, and it is believed here to be likely that this report will be repeated several times before the issue of the sanguinary struggle is decided.

English military critics base such opinions as they have upon the tremendous topographical difficulties Gen. Kuroki must overcome before intercepting Kuropatkin, who, they hold, has shown ability to take advantage of every phase in the strategy of retreat. If Kuroki now succeeds, after failing in the initial attempt, he will have accomplished, in English eyes, an almost superhuman achievement.

Mukden's Capture Expected.

Here it is almost taken for granted that a Japanese occupation of Mukden must quickly ensue. No serious English critic supposed that Kuropatkin will dream of making such another fatal attempt to stem the Japanese advance as he did at Liao-Yang. If the Russians can reach Harbin they will, according to English opinion, be lucky.

Before that becomes a question of moment, however, it is expected that dan-

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Reduced Rates Account Army Manoeuvres at Manassas, Va. Via Pennsylvania Railroad Sept. 1 to 10. Tickets good to return within 11 days. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

perate engagements must be fought, and the Japanese are expected to risk even heavier casualties than they sustained at Liao-Yang in the final endeavor to annihilate Gen. Kuropatkin, either on the way to Mukden or in the neighborhood of Mukden itself.

General praise is again accorded the Russian commander for his temporary extrication and to the Russian troops for their splendid discipline in defeat. They say that if the genius of Kuropatkin and the morale of his men had not been so strikingly brought out in recent dispatches, there would be scarcely an English paper to-day that would not declare the fate of Gen. Kuropatkin's entire force already sealed.

Railroad of Little Use.

Spencer Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, points out that if Gen. Kuropatkin endeavored to retreat in single column, his transport and force would be so large that his First Army Corps would have been marching three days before the Second could start to follow it. The railroad is of little use to him, Mr. Wilkinson asserts, and he says that Kuropatkin must be retreating in a series of parallel columns, each not larger than one army corps, and behind these the rearguard.

"If Kuropatkin can move his army over the thirty miles that separate Yen-Tai and Mukden," Mr. Wilkinson says, "he will break the record for such performances. The Japanese columns will have little difficulty in coming up with his rearguard and engaging it whenever they please."

The Standard says: "For the first time in centuries Europe has gone down before Asia, and Oriental troops have vanquished in fair fighting a Western army." Yet the paper goes on to reiterate that the crowning triumph for the moment is denied the Japanese, though Kuropatkin, despite his "extraordinary achievement," is still exposed to disaster.

The Daily Telegraph, after declaring that Kuropatkin's operations and the defense of Port Arthur "stand out as two fine achievements which have done the most to maintain the prestige of Russian arms throughout a campaign which otherwise has formed a story of unfathomable incompetence and uninterrupted disaster," adds that the critical moment of the retreat is only likely to be reached when Gen. Kuropatkin arrives at the Hun River, some miles south of Mukden.

"Once across this serious obstacle," it continues, "the Russian forces will be in sufficient safety, though the passage of the river may be made a terribly expensive operation. If the Russian Army gets to Mukden in any considerable force Japan will have reached the limit of her advantages, and although we are convinced that she will maintain what she has conquered, she will have to face the utmost test in a defensive struggle before the truce of exhaustion is forced upon the combatants."

AWFUL SUFFERING OF WOUNDED.

Battling Armies Sweep Over Them as They Lie on the Ground.

YEN-TAI, Sept. 3.—(Delayed by the Censor.)—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press, who has just arrived here from Liao-Yang, gives some details of the final assaults on that place. He says: "At the time of the Japanese bombardment of the railroad station the ambulances were parked in the rear of the station, from where it was impossible to move them. A shrapnel shell, which burst over the station, wounded two nurses, one of whom has since died.

"The hottest fighting was on Aug. 30 and 31, when the repeated assaults of the enemy were all repulsed.

"The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Regiments of the Ninth Division and the Twenty-third Regiment of the Eastern Division were particularly hard pressed and were several times reinforced. Ammunition could not be brought quick enough, and the men at times actually stoned their assailants.

"Many companies had all of their officers killed or wounded and the men fought under non-commissioned officers.

"Many of the Japanese wounded fell into the Russian trenches and could not possibly be removed when the retreat commenced, and had to be abandoned. Others more unfortunate fell between the lines, and we could not bring them in. The Japanese could not remove them, and they lay most of the day and night exposed in the line of fire.

"Their cries and groans, which were heartrending, could be distinctly heard. Our skirmishers fell on many of them while pursuing the retreating Japanese, and when they could gave water to them, but had to leave them to be run over by the succeeding waves of the Japanese attacks.

"There was a lull in the fighting on Aug. 31. Gen. Marozovsky, who was on the firing line the whole time, sat down with a Cossack picket in the shelter of the trees for a cup of tea and a biscuit. The Japanese artillery suddenly swept the woods with their fire and a shell burst, wounding the General in the leg and tearing off his orderly's arm."

TERRIBLE FIRE OF JAPANESE.

Two Companies of Russians Wiped Out at One Spot.

YEN-TAI, Sept. 4.—(Delayed.)—The Russians evacuated their positions around Liao-Yang during the night of Sept. 3, crossing the Tai-Tse River and burning the bridges behind them. In the meantime a strong force was holding Gen. Kuroki back from Yen-Tai.

During the combined attack on Liao-Yang, which commenced Aug. 30, by Gen. Oku attacking from the southeast and Gen. Nodzu from the southwest, the shell fire was terrific, in one instance fifty-six shells bursting at the same time.

The Japanese made a fine infantry attack. They succeeded in reaching the Russian trenches, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Japanese shrapnel, as a rule, burst too high. On the whole, the day went well for the Russians. The Japanese were driven from the villages along the railroad.

Retiring Russians Enfiladed.

On Aug. 31 the shelling commenced at daylight from all sides, but the Russian infantry pressed forward. Late that afternoon the news came that Kuroki was threatening the railroad at Yen-Tai and the Russians commenced to retire, enabling the Japanese to bring up two batteries and enfilade the Russian force along the railroad.

During the night the transport moved into Liao-Yang.

On Sept. 1 the Russians retreated from their main positions, which formed a circle around the city, while the transport crossed the river.

At 2 o'clock the Japanese succeeded in placing two guns in position and shelled the railroad station, causing many casualties. At the same time the Japanese infantry attacked the inner Russian position, but were repulsed.

In the evening the Japanese brought up heavy guns and used Shimose powder to shell the Russian town. The Russians held the position till the night of Sept. 3, when they retired across the river.

On Sept. 2 a strong Russian force was moved east from Yen-Tai to hold Kuroki back. Kuroki attacked it and was repulsed, being driven from his positions on the left.

Terrific Shrapnel Fire.

The Japanese poured in a terrific shrapnel fire, at one spot annihilating two Russian companies.

In the evening the Russian artillery, which had been reinforced, shelled the Japanese position, and Kuroki pushed his right forward and got within twelve miles of the railroad at Yen-Tai. Later he was driven back to his original position.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Official Messenger, filed at Mukden on Sunday, says:

"The bombardment of Liao-Yang, which commenced last Thursday, continued Friday and Saturday. On those days the forts surrounding the town withstood the heavy fire of artillery and a brilliant assault by the Japanese infantry. All the attacks were repulsed, mines playing an important part in the discomfiture of the assailants.

"Nevertheless, the Liao-Yang fortifications finally were evacuated and the remainder of reserve supplies destroyed by fire.

"During the three days' bombardment the railway station and suburbs of the Chinese town suffered the most. The latter was abandoned by its inhabitants after the town was ablaze in many places.

"To the east, in the neighborhood of Yen-Tai station and the coal mines, there was hot fighting on Friday and Saturday. Both sides, according to latest information, were quiet. On Saturday trains from Mukden went south as far as Yen-Tai."

TOKIO CELEBRATES THE VICTORY

Army Chiefs Banqueted and the City Illuminated.

TOKIO, Sept. 5.—Field Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Tearouchi, Minister of War, were the hosts at a banquet given to-night in honor of the Liao-Yang victory. The guests included the imperial Princes, the members of the Cabinet, and the elder statesmen, the staff officers of the Army and Navy Departments, and chiefs of bureaus.

Tokio is illuminated again, and the principal streets of the city, where a series of lantern processions are taking place, are thronged with people.

A mass of official reports on the battle of Liao-Yang reached the imperial headquarters to-day, but they will not be given out until it is possible to put them in order and make from them a concise and detailed story. In the meantime headquarters is refraining from giving anything to the public.

It is generally known that Kuropatkin succeeded by means of a desperate rearguard action and strong and well-handled flank movements in withdrawing the great bulk of the Russian Army, and that he cut bridges to hamper the Japanese pursuit.

Critical interest centres in the operation of the Japanese right wing which occurred late Friday night and early Saturday morning. Gen. Kuroki then swung a column to the westward.

Among the Japanese officers reported killed are Lieut. Tearouchi, a son of Lieut. Gen. Tearouchi, and Lieuts. Fukushima and Muratta, also sons of Generals.

Official figures of the Japanese losses and a list of the trophies captured are expected to reach Tokio to-morrow.

CZAR MAY GO TO THE WAR.

His Train Prepared for Long Trip—To Mobilize Two Army Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The report that the Emperor will go to the front is again revived, and seems to have foundation. It is known that the imperial train has been fitted out for a long journey.

The Emperor has undergone a great strain during the past week. His main fear during the last few days has been that Kuropatkin would be cut off. Like his subjects, the Emperor has taken Kuropatkin's defeat greatly to heart, but the preservation of the army organiation has been a great relief, and his answer to the battle of Liao-Yang will be the mobilization of two more army corps. So far as can be learned, the Emperor shows no disposition to blame Kuropatkin.

The new mobilization decided upon is expected to be announced in the latter part of this week. It will include the Eighth Army Corps, stationed at Odessa.

The retreat of Kuropatkin has evidently thrown everything into confusion at the front, and the reports received are meagre and incomplete.

All classes of the population are awaiting with intense eagerness the receipt of details of the battle and estimates and particulars of the losses. Crowds hang around the bulletin boards. The wives and families of many of the lower classes of the people spend most of their time in the churches, praying that their loved ones may be spared.

The accounts of the battle published in the newspapers here are very incomplete. Some of the papers evidently have not yet awakened to the full force of the disaster. But without exception they try to put a brave face on the situation. There is not the slightest suggestion of yielding. The cry of the papers is that the war must go on until Russia is victorious, if not this year then next year.

Kuropatkin's defeat only caused a drop of ¼ point in Russian Fours on the local Bourse.

WIRELESS RECORDS BROKEN.

Messages Sent 105 Miles Overland Between St. Louis and Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Wireless messages were sent to-day from the tower near the Jerusalem exhibit at the World's Fair, 105 miles, to Springfield, Ill., the greatest distance that wireless messages have ever traveled in the United States.

Messages of congratulation were exchanged by President D. R. Francis and Gov. Richard Yates, Mayor Devereaux of Springfield and Mayor Wells of St. Louis, Col. Charles F. Mills and Thomas G. Gregory, Secretary of State James A. Rose and H. M. Dunlop, President of the Illinois World's Fair Commission, and Frederick A. Busse and Walter Williams of the Missouri Commission.

The operator at the fair, F. E. Butler, did not even know where the receiving station at Springfield was. He was simply told to send a message to Springfield, and he shot it off the tower. It was caught at Springfield and the answer came back. After that messages flew back and forth rapidly.

Herbert Kelcey Plays in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon began their season in "Taps" to-night at the Taylor Opera House before a large audience. Clara, the only woman in the play, was impersonated by Effie Shannon, Mr. Kelcey playing the old disciplinarian with excellent effect. The cast further contains Albert Sackett, Paul Evereton, Robert Lorraine, and Charles Swickard, who made the adaptation from the German. Sam S. and Lee Shubert were among those present.

PORT ARTHUR USING GREAT NAVAL GUNS

Besiegers' Positions Shelled From a Mountain.

JAPANESE ARE REINFORCED

Division Arrives Under Lieut. Gen. Tatema—Heaps of Dead Left in Continuous Assaults.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says the Russians have mounted two 12-inch naval guns on Parapoloschne Mountains, close to the City of Port Arthur, from which they are shelling the Japanese positions.

The correspondent says that the Eighth Japanese Division, under Lieut. Gen. Tatema, the eminent strategist, has arrived at Dalny to reinforce the besiegers.

[A division numbers between 15,000 and 20,000 men.]

CHE-FOO, Sept. 5.—The second general assault on Port Arthur assumed crushing proportions Aug. 27 and continued unabated until the morning of Aug. 31, when the Japanese retired everywhere except from Pali-Chuang, which they have apparently firmly secured. This information comes from a Chinese messenger sent to Port Arthur by The Associated Press, and it confirms previous fragmentary advices.

The messenger adds that Itzshan was reattacked Aug. 30 with great fury, but the Japanese were unable to secure a position. Another Chinese who departed from Port Arthur Sept. 2 says that a fierce assault was made on the left flank at 3 o'clock in the morning of that day. The assault lasted until 6 A. M., when the Japanese retired. The bombardment then recommenced, the Japanese firing chiefly from Suishi-Ying and Pali-Chuang, the Russians from Antszshan.

The Japanese losses, according to the Russian estimate, were 8,000 during the four days from Aug. 27 to Aug. 31. The Russian losses are placed at 3,000. During the assault shells from the field guns and rifle bullets fell in the city. The Russian ships in the harbor participated occasionally in the firing.

A reliable authority in touch with events at Port Arthur declares that a week ago the garrison numbered approximately 15,000. Accepting the Chinese report of the recent losses, the efficient men now number 12,000.

The past week's advices confirm previous deductions that the Japanese are bending their fiercest energy to secure an ingress along the railroad. Itzshan, Rhlungshan, Palungshan, Antszshan, and other positions frequently mentioned, sustaining the most desperate and repeated assaults and bombardments, all directly or indirectly block the plan of the Japanese.

Following the terrific bombardment of the fortress for the five days ending Sept. 1, heaps of Japanese bodies, it is said, were removed by the Chinese under orders given by the Port Arthur authorities.

The Japanese now expect two months or possibly more fighting, it is said, before the fortress is taken. They give the garrison no rest. Assaults no sooner cease than the artillery increases its thunder.

The garrison is said to be greatly worn and weary, but determined to continue resistance, always hoping that Gen. Kuropatkin will soon gain sufficient strength to come to their relief. The Russians in Che-Foo fear that the recent Japanese victory at Liao-Yang will have a depressing effect on the Port Arthur garrison when they learn of it. When this information will reach them is uncertain, as the Japanese blockade is very tight.

BATTLESHIP JUST RAN AWAY.

Foreign Naval Officers Find the Czarevitch Was Well Able to Fight.

TSING-TAU, Sept. 5.—A correspondent of The Associated Press accompanied several Italian naval officers upon an inspection to-day of the Russian battleship Czarevitch, which was in the fight with Admiral Togo's fleet off Port Arthur on Aug. 10, after which she sought refuge at this port, where she was subsequently dismantled.

At first sight the Czarevitch seemed a total wreck, but on further examination this appearance was found to be due to the immense quantity of debris which had not been cleared away.

The smokestacks of the battleship are riddled. In one of them is a hole seventeen feet by twelve. The bridge is completely wrecked. The large guns were struck repeatedly but they were not damaged. The Japanese projectiles made two holes below the Czarevitch's water line, but these were easily stopped up. The finely paneled woodwork in the officers' quarters was badly splintered. No fires started on board the Russian battleship during the engagement.

The general opinion of those who made a close inspection was that the Czarevitch was far from incapacitated and that she was capable of inflicting heavy damage upon the enemy had she remained in the fight. She had plenty of amunition and coal on board. Her electric steering gear was shot away, but the hand and steam gears, with power for the latter, were not damaged.

Russian naval officers when questioned regarding the reported courtmartial of Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky for having disobeyed the order not to return to Port Arthur, said that the last order he signalled in the battle of Aug. 10 was:

"Remember the order of the Emperor; do not return to Port Arthur."

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—The crews of the Russian cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovol, which took refuge here after the naval battle off Port Arthur Aug. 10, and which subsequently were dismantled, will remain in China until the close of the war. They will be divided and sent to Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, and Foochow, the treaty ports where there are Russian consulates.

It has now been learned that the Askold had an unusual supply of ammunition on board when she came into this port. This amounted to 180 rounds for each of her large guns and a plentiful supply for her small guns.

BALTIC SQUADRON MAY NOT GO.

To Remain in European Waters If Port Arthur Falls.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—It is reported that the Baltic Squadron will sail a week from date by way of the Mediterranean, but that it will not proceed to the Far East if Port Arthur falls.

PRESSING RUSSIA TO ANSWER.

United States Asks for Release of Ships' Cargoes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is being pressed by Ambassador McCormick for an answer to the representations of the United States in regard to the cargoes of the Portland and Asiatic Line steamer Arabia and the British steamer Calchas, both captured by the Vladivostok Squadron, the latter while bound from Puget Sound for Japan. It is understood that the United States now goes to the extent of asking for the release of the cargoes.

The Foreign Office, however, is unable to give a definite response to the representations made pending the decision of the Commission which is examining the question of contraband of war. The Commission is not making much progress, owing to the position taken by the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, head of the Department of Mercantile Marine, and Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral, who are standing out against the American and British view of foodstuffs as conditional contraband.

They argue that if the contention is allowed it would be idle to attempt to stop contraband bound for Japan, as every pound of foodstuff, &c., which does not come under the head of absolute contraband, would be consigned to private firms or persons in Japan or else be sent to an intermediary port for transhipment. Count Lamsdorff and Prof. de Martens, (Professer of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg,) who is President of the Commission, are trying to overcome the objections of the Grand Dukes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—At the State Department confirmation is obtained of the statement that this Government is asking for the release of the cargoes of the Arabia and Calchas.

The Calchas, though a British vessel, had an American cargo aboard. The State Department all along has contended that foodstuffs not directly consigned to the forces of a belligerent are not contraband of war, and has pressed this view on the Russian Government.

There are no recent developments in the case of the cargoes of the two steamers mentioned, and in view of the indecision of the Russian commission engaged in examining the question of contraband immediate action is not expected. The disposition of the high Russian officials, as viewed in Washington, seems to be to treat the matter of foodstuffs being contraband from the standpoint of policy rather than from the well-defined rules of international law.

CZAR RAISES JEWS' HOPES.

M. Leven, President of the Alliance Israelite, Discusses His Ukase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Sept. 5.—M. N. Leven, President of the Alliance Israelite, with whom I had a conversation to-day on the subject of the reforms which the Czar has proclaimed for the amelioration of the condition of the Russian Jews, said the new regulations were little more than a hint of a better disposition.

They touched, as it were, only the hem of the garment of misery with which the Russian Jews had been invested by the cruel decrees of May, 1882, since intensified by Gen. Ignatieff. They were welcome, however, as the first step in the direction of a more comprehensive amelioration which the Czar seems to promise.

The majority of the disabilities affecting the Jews still subsist. One of the new dispensations, that affecting Jews who have served in the army, is not quite clear. If all Jews who have completed their military service or distinguished themselves as soldiers at any time are to be allowed to reside without restriction in any part of Russia this is a very appreciable gain; but if it only applies to men who have served in the present war it will be a very unfair adjustment, and as the right is not transmissible to their children it will help to dislocate families.

M. Leven says that the new scheme of reform is much less prompted by the Czar's joy at the birth of a son than by reports recently furnished by a certain number of Governors of provinces, who depicted the misery of the Jews in its true colors, which are of the blackest, and urged that the same common law rights should be given to the Jews as to other Russian subjects.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The Imperial ukase extending the rights of residence and to engage in commercial and industrial pursuits to the higher class of educated Jews meets with favor both in the pro and anti Jewish press.

The Novosti, as spokesman of the Jews, hails it, together with the speech of Prince John Obolensky, Governor General of Finland, declaring that it is the purpose of Russia not to destroy Finnish rights, as meeting in a tranquillising spirit two burning questions—the treatment of the Jews and the frontier problem. It says the ukase ends the intricate and vexatious restrictions against the Jews introduced by Gen. Ignatieff when Minister of the Interior in 1882, and concludes with expressing the hope that it will be followed by the removal of the restrictions which have cut off the Jews from higher education.

The Novoe Vremya, anti-Jewish, in calling attention to the opening words of the ukase, "Having found it just to introduce certain changes prior to a general revision of the laws affecting Jews," says it shows the privileges now conferred are but the commencement of the removal of various restrictions on the Jewish race, and expresses the hope that the Jews in their turn will demonstrate their ability to gradually assimilate themselves with the native population and not make the privileges conferred on them the means of oppressing the common people, adding:

"Persons who enjoy authority among the Jews should exert all their influence in converting their co-religionists into worthy citizens."

SUCCEEDS DE PLEHVE.

Platonoff Is Minister of Interior—Assassin Did Not Escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Senator Platonoff, a member of the Council of the Empire, has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Chief of Police, in succession to the late M. de Plehve.

There is no truth in the statement, printed in London, that Sassoneff, the murderer of M. de Plehve, has succeeded in escaping from prison.

GREAT BRITAIN COPIES US.

Adopts Naval Educational System Which Her Officers Criticised.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Capt. W. H. Brownson, Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, has completed a thorough investigation of naval educational methods in Great Britain and will sail Saturday for New York.

He said this afternoon that it was gratifying to find that Great Britain was adopting the American system of education, especially as that system had previously been criticised by the British service and had even been condemned by some American retired officers.

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NATHAN STRAUS ROUSES SICKLES'S LOVE OF WAR

Expression of a Hope of Universal Peace the Provocative.

GENERAL CALLS WAR ORDAINED

Nation Unwilling to Fight Loses Respect He Declares at Monument Ceremony.

The cornerstone of the monument to be erected in Salem Fields Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I., in honor of Jews who lost their lives in the defense of the Union during the civil war, was laid yesterday. Nathan Straus, Chairman of the Citizens' Auxiliary Committee of the Hebrew Union Veteran Association, which is erecting the monument, presided over the exercises.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Straus referred to "a time when war will be reckoned a survival of barbarism." This brought a protest from Gen. Sickles, who lost a leg at Gettysburg. The General declared that "we have had wars since the world began, and always will have wars." His words were greeted with bursts of applause.

"We have gathered here," said Mr. Straus, "to do honor to the valiant Jewish soldiers who laid down their lives in their country's service. His detractors have taunted the Jew with being a man without a country. This monument for which we lay the cornerstone to-day will be a perpetual reminder that the fire of American patriotism has burned nowhere more brightly than in Jewish hearts.

"But, ready as we shall always be to bear arms in our country's service, when the die of war has been cast and the call has gone forth to rally round the flag, our influence as citizens will be steadily exerted to keep this Nation out of needless strife. I think I have your sympathy and approval in visiting with sweeping condemnation all who seek to embroil the country in foreign quarrels or who follow a line of policy that leads to bloodshed. I hold that with the people, and the people alone, should rest the issue of peace or war. I deny the right of any ruler or any Government to sacrifice human lives in pursuit of ambitions in which the people have no share.

"In erecting a monument to the victims of war, let our protest be all the more emphatic against submitting differences between our country and another to the brutal ordeal of combat. Surely there must come a time in the progress of our civilization when war will be reckoned a survival of barbarism, when it will be possible in all national quarrels to invoke the rule of right instead of might."

The gathering was little prepared for Gen. Sickles's answer to Mr. Straus's denunciation of war. He said he was not well enough to get on his feet and address the assemblage, and so would remain seated while he spoke.

"Although we are assembled in a cemetery," continued Gen. Sickles, "this is not a funereal occasion. Their death was a glorious one. No death is more glorious than death for one's country. I know many of us think with our Chairman, Mr. Straus, that wars are dreadful things, but we have had wars since the world began, and we shall always have wars.

"In the Providence of God war was ordained, and the human race will always fight for what it loves. This Nation was founded through a war with England. Would England and George III. have agreed to arbitration and let us found an independent Government? No, we have liberty because our fathers fought seven years for independence, and we will always have to fight to maintain our freedom. So it was with our civil war, that caused four years of awful sacrifice in blood, in lives, and in treasure, and therefore we are all the more resolved to preserve our Union.

"I hope the time will never come when we shall cease to be a martial people and be unwilling to take up arms in defense of our country. In the day we are unwilling to fight for our liberties we shall surely lose the respect of the world. As it is, the world acknowledges that we are one of the strongest and greatest nations on the globe."

Ferdinand Levy, who laid the cornerstone, said that with all Gen. Sickles's praise of war, Nathan Straus had done more to save the lives of the children of New York than the greatest warrior that had ever lived.

"Yes," Gen. Sickles interposed, "he has saved them to fight for their country." [Laughter.]

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Gen. Horatio C. King, Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, and the Rev. Dr. Silverman also spoke. The Hebrew Union Veteran Association was present in uniform.

MARSEILLES STRIKE ALARMING.

Outlook Causes Apprehension in French Government Circles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Sept. 5.—Real alarm is felt in Government circles as to the probable outcome of the strike at Marseilles, where the situation is becoming hourly more critical.

M. Charles Roux, President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, told his colleagues this afternoon at a meeting of the Suez Canal Directors, that serious street disturbances were sure to break out in Marseilles before the end of the week, and that there was no knowing how the trouble would end.

His prediction made a profound impression.

Have you ever noticed how much better satisfaction you get dealing with an owner than with an agent?

The owner manages the Martinique—manages it to please you.

Table d'hote or a la carte—change from one to the other when you please.

Apartments of 2, 3, 4 or 6 rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d Street.

A Question for Intending Piano Purchasers

"Which shall I buy—a piano that can be played in one way only, or a piano that can be played in TWO ways?"

THERE are to-day two recognized ways of playing the piano: First, with the human fingers. Second, by means of the Pianola.

The Pianola Piano is a new type of piano which combines both methods in a single compact instrument. The Pianola instead of being, as heretofore, an outside attachment, has been built into the piano itself. *Thus there is nothing to move up in front of the key-board.* To change from hand-playing to Pianola-playing requires only a second or two. When used for hand-playing there is scarcely an indication that the instrument is not the usual model of upright piano. No one who aims to keep abreast of the times should fail to see this most remarkable of modern musical inventions. The Pianola Piano is now being demonstrated on the main floor at Aeolian Hall. All are invited to call.

Prices $500 to $1,000. Catalog sent upon request.

The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

Review of the Cotton Year.

Special Cotton Edition.

Greatest Ever Issued by a Daily Newspaper.

New York Commercial

[To-Day]

ELEVATED MEN WILL SEE BELMONT AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

summoned, and twenty minutes later the conference broke up. Secretary Johnson would only say that as the result of a message just received from Mr. Belmont another conference would be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at 120 Broadway. Vice Grand Master Wilson of the Brotherhood of Firemen, said:

"We desire to have a clearer interpretation placed upon certain propositions made by the company, as there are some points that are not clear in the communication sent to us by the Interborough. In a situation like this it is of vital importance that no misconstruction be placed on terms to be considered. Phraseology is of the greatest importance. One of the questions that we are not entirely clear on is in relation to overtime pay. So we have asked another conference with Mr. Belmont and a time for it has been arranged. I cannot predict the result or foreshadow what action we may take."

President Belmont in the morning saw officers of the Interborough at his home in Thirty-ninth Street, and in the afternoon he was at the Park Row Building, and later at the Western Union Building offices, where he conferred with Vice President Bryan, Superintendent Hedley, and Alfred Skitt. When he left, Mr. Belmont said that the Interborough Company had no statement to make.

Company Rushes Preparations.

The activity around the company's bureaus at 10 and 16 Dey Street, in the Western Union Building, where applications for motormen are being received, continue. The busiest man of all was James Farley, the Plattsburg strike breaker, who with F. H. Ward, his assistant, had offices near Mr. Bryan. Both mobilizing headquarters were under police guard, and thronged until far into the night. Each man applying at 10 Dey Street had a postal card bearing the instruction:

"Call at No. 10 Dey Street, nine o'clock Monday morning, one flight up. Bring this with you. Yours truly, James Farley."

At 16 Dey Street, Superintendent Morrison was engaged in examining men sent by Farley or Superintendent Hedley, and at Mr. Hedley's offices was a throng of eligible applicants who received notices to report for duty to H. Kelleher at the subway division at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway, or a card for examination at 16 Dey Street. One of the strike breakers said that they had a regular organization, and that the men within call received $2.50 a day and expenses, whether called upon to serve in a strike crisis or not. Many of the applicants for jobs are men employed on the surface lines.

General Manager E. P. Bryan declined yesterday to discuss the situation. Superintendent Hedley said:

"If you have been sitting up nights waiting for a strike you may as well go home to bed."

He evaded a question as to a report that non-union crews were to be placed on all the elevated trains, so that they would be ready in case a strike was suddenly called. He said that the work of training men as an emergency precaution was progressing satisfactorily.

Eugene V. Debs, the labor leader, will be in the city to-day. Members of the trainmen's, engineers', and firemen's organizations said that he would not figure in the situation. Charles J. Johnson, who will be a local representative at the National Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in Buffalo, on Sept. 20, said last night:

"In case of a strike I am sure it will be of short duration. The trend of public opinion would show in twenty-four hours. We are alive to the fact that we must win promptly or not at all. Public opinion will be a factor. But if we strike not a stone will be left unturned to tie up every traffic transit interest in this city."

500 Emergency Men for Elevated.

It was said yesterday that the Interborough Company had 500 more men on its payrolls than will be needed in the subway. An officer of the company said that already 300 of them were far enough advanced to be placed in charge of trains on the elevated. The other 200, he said, would be employed as guards and ticket agents. As for switchmen, it was said thirty-five experienced men had been employed.

For the purpose of making a test of what could be done in case of an emergency, trains were operated all day long in the tunnel, running between Ninety-sixth Street and the City Hall. The trains were made up of ten cars, each equipped with an experienced motorman. Mr. Merritt, who had charge of the work, when asked whether all the men hired yesterday were employed for a possible emergency, refused to reply.

One of the newly employed men said that all the men would report for work at 7 o'clock this morning, and were now on the payroll. About 200 of them were held in the tunnel on "reserve duty," whatever that may mean. While on reserve duty they were kept busy operating trains and familiarizing themselves with the work. They were told to remain on duty for twelve hours. This means that they will continue to run subway trains until 7 o'clock this morning. In the meantime the work of taking in more men went on all night. The men came after 7 o'clock at the rate of fifty an hour.

TARTAR IS A TARTAR

Soft, spongy, sensitive gums result from tartar accumulation. It should be removed at once by your dentist and thereafter prevented by the use of

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

and its complement, SOZODONT Liquid. The Powder is slightly abrasive, is absolutely free from grit and acid, and is just the thing for those who have an inclination for the niceties of every-day life.

FORMS LIQUID-POWDER PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:15 A. M.—420 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; William Hart; damage, $150.

4:30 A. M.—431 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

7:30 A. M.—233 West Sixty-second Street; Thomas Jackson; damage, $25.

10:15 A. M.—635 East Eleventh Street; Adolph Hucksburg; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—15 Suffolk Street; Jacob Bach; damage trifling.

11:05 A. M.—Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island; damage trifling.

12:15 P. M.—891 Ninth Avenue; Jacob Rosenblatt; damage, $5.

12:15 P. M.—891 Ninth Avenue; Jacob Rosenblatt; damage $5.

1:35 P. M.—Pier 41, North River; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:55 P. M.—286 Stanton Street; Jacob Crooger; damage $10.

4:05 P. M.—436 West Nineteenth Street; John W. Hayes; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—1023 First Avenue; Julia Rosenmoser; damage $1,500.

6:50 P. M.—Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets; New York Advertising Company; damage, $5.

8:15 P. M.—92 Market Street; Andrew Bria; no damage.

8:45 P. M.—137 West Twenty-second Street; Erene Frits; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue; The Subway; damage slight.

9:50 P. M.—358 West Fourteenth Street; A. Harford; damage, $25.

9:50 P. M.—456 Third Avenue; Charles O'Brien; damage trifling.

Another importation of exclusive styles in

Feather hats & turbans

WE have searched this market diligently and find nothing with quite the style, touch and chic appearance which our new feather hats and turbans possess. We offer to-day

100 very swell feather turbans

Two excellent shapes, in plain colors of brown, navy, mahogany and black; also combinations of black and white, brown and coque de Roche and navy and green.

We confidently quote the above as a bargain at $5.50—to-day..... $3.95

150 stiff trimmed box turbans

Light weight felt, in Black and Colors, jauntily trimmed with Silk Velvet and Hackle Breasts; elsewhere $3.50, at $2.48

175 untrimmed silk chenille braid turbans

in envelope effects, with taffeta silk braid crowns, in plain colors and combinations—Black, Brown, Navy, Mahogany, Green, Red, &c.; regularly sold at $3.75 to-day $2.75

Sale silk petticoats $3.95

WE open the Autumn season in our silk petticoat section with a great sale of handsome silk petticoats at $3.95—garments which you will find upon investigation impossible to duplicate elsewhere for less than $5. Second Floor.

Fine black taffeta silk petticoats made with flare ruffle and handsomely trimmed with rose quilling—just 300 of them, and they'll all go quickly to-day at... $3.95

$5.95 for taffeta silk petticoats in black and all the new colors—made with graduated accordion pleated ruffle and trimmed with rose quilling; a regular $8.50 petticoat, at..... $5.95

Announcement.

NOW ready for your inspection, a complete showing of Fashion's foremost creations in fine

Evening and dinner gowns.

Those clever creations—the work of skilled artists of international repute—exclusive in designs—original in conception and captivating in style.

They are made of Messaline, Crepes, Taffetas, Chiffons and Voiles. You are invited to come and see them.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Open Saturday and All Other Business Days Till 6 P. M.

School apparel for girls and misses.

WITH the opening of school only a week away this sale comes in a very opportune time for saving parents. While you'll find our prices absolutely the lowest quoted, our claim for your patronage does not rest upon themselves—not by any means. There's a style consideration—an exclusive, refined elegance that reflects a superior grade of workmanship that is only found in fine made to order garments that will appeal to you most. Third Floor.

Misses' covert suits, new long box coat model; velvet collar, belt at back, lined throughout with satin; skirt lap seams full kilt; 14 to 16 years; at.. $23.75

Misses' cheviot suits, full, collarless coat, 42 inches long; trimmed solidly; stitched bands of self; body and sleeves taffeta lined; skirt side pleated, stitched to knee; brown, blue and black; 14 to 16 years; at..... $19.75

Misses' cheviot suits, fitted coat, cuffs and flat collar of Cachon broadcloth; trimmed with several rows of soutache braid; taffeta lined; kilt skirt, walking length; 14 to 16 years, at..... $14.75

Junior suits of covert, box coat, notch collar, patch pockets; new pleated sleeve, belt at back; lined with satin; side pleated skirt; well tailored; 14 to 16 years, at..... $16.75

Junior suits in two models, full, long box coat, lined with satin, velvet notch collar; also flat stitched collar, side pleated skirt, made of fancy wool mixtures; 14-16-18 years; at..... $9.75

Misses' and junior tourist coats of covert and Scotch tweeds, full and boxy; perfect in fit; 42 inches long; 12-14-16 years; at..... $7.50

Misses' Cravenettes, flat stitched collar, with two small capes over shoulders, inverted pleated back; full puff sleeve; deep cuffs; ox, olive and tan shades; 14-16 years; at..... $10.00

Junior Cravenettes, collarless, double cape effect, pleat back, reversed cuff, belt all round; ox, olive and castor shades; 12-14-16 years, at..... $7.50

Misses' and junior pedestrian skirts, 21 gore, side pleated, all seams bound; well tailored; in brown, blue and black cheviot; also mixtures; exceptional value; 33 to 40 length; at..... $4.75

Girls' Russian Dresses, three box pleats, front and back, lined throughout, trimmed with clusters of small crochet buttons; patent leather belt, deep hem; blue, brown and red serge; 6 to 14 years; at..... $3.45

Girls' Cheviot Dresses, full box pleated back and front, tailor stitched, gored; college dress; black, blue and brown; 6 to 14 years; at..... $5.95

Girls' Medium Weight cheviot reef- ers, with emblem on sleeve, flat fancy collar, full sleeve, reversed cuff, belt at back; fine garment for early wear; blue, brown and red; 6 to 14 years; at..... $3.25

Misses' and Junior gymnasium suits, in black and blue serges; large collar and sleeve; trimmed with braid; silk tie; emblem on shield; strongly made; 12 to 18 years; at..... $7.50

Misses' and Junior gymnasium suits, in blue and black panama cloth; made perfectly plain; very full bloomers; large round collar; finished with rows of stitching; 12 to 18 years; at..... $3.50

New Autumn $5 Waist $3.95

HERE'S an advance showing of new Fall waists in lustrous black taffeta that embody the bewitching new style attributes to be found in black, which, of course, will be worn very extensively this season. They will at the very least give you an inkling of what Fashion wants you to wear this Autumn and Winter.

For an extensive early season order the manufacturer made up these beautiful creations at a marked price concession. A beautiful black taffeta, with a cluster of tucks and hemstitching down the entire front—tucked back—new full sleeves—tucked cuffs—fancy stock—regular $5 Autumn waist to-day at $3.95 Second Floor.

$2.50 & $3.50 lawn waists, to-day $1.

HERE'S a positive clearing of all our lawn waists remaining from the remarkable August selling.

59c for $1.00 and $1.25 waists.
$1.00 for $2.50 and $3.50 waists.
$1.95 for $3.95 and $5.95 waists.

You'll be as anxious to select two or three as we are to dispose of them if you could only see them. They're such stylish, handsome creations.

Doubt if you'll be able to secure two or three, though, unless you come pretty early, for the quantity is limited and they'll go with a rush.

We simply have to have room for new waists coming in, and as these are the thing for Autumn, we're going to clear them all out to-day.

Great Sale $2 Umbrellas $1

MANUFACTURER had just 900 sample umbrellas—500 of the 28-inch size for men and 400 of the 26-inch size for women. So to dispose of them quickly he sold them to us at half price, and we offer you to-day a $2 umbrella at $1. Main Floor.

$2.00 Umbrellas, $1.00

Ordinarily you couldn't buy the handle alone for less than $1.80. Handsomest handles you ever saw, and you'll find the Paragon frames and excellent quality union taffeta so strong and durable that you simply won't try to resist buying one or maybe two.

$2.00 Umbrellas, $1.00

The coverings are absolutely waterproof, having been treated by the new process. Another thing in their favor—each one has the new automatic runner. Now you're bound to admit it's an unprecedented bargain, so don't delay. They'll go quickly to-day at $1 each.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

First showing: new Fall dress fabrics

ALL the latest ideas, the newest color effects, the most exclusive combinations are embodied in this splendid showing of Autumn dress novelties, and to-day alone will give it a firm hold on the most exacting dressers as New York's foremost display of high quality fabrics. Main Floor.

The manufacturer had a purpose in consigning the very cream of his season's production to Simpson Crawford Co. at special prices, enabling us to offer you these rare values. He knew that smart followers of Fashion turn first to this store for new styles and ideas.

1,000 yds. **for 50-inch broadcloth in the newest colors,** including black

49c. **for 52-inch all wool black Cheviots, sponged** and shrunk, value 75c.

49c. **for 45-inch all wool voile, newest shades, in-** cluding cream and black.

49c. **for silk and wool plaids, a suitable fabric for** children's dresses—you cannot find them on any counter less than 75c.

49c. **for 52-inch novelty suitings—30 pieces,** closely resembling in style those Scotch novelties sold as high as $2.00.

$3.50 corsets at 98c.

NEARLY took our breath away when the manufacturers made this sensational offer to sell us five thousand corsets among the well known brands at about one-fourth their regular value, and this sale will surely startle you too. The values are exactly as stated, though, so you can depend on securing a $3.50 or $3.75 perfect fitting corset at 98c. Second Floor.

98c **for regular $3.75 P. D. corset—fine material**—bias cut, dip hip and abdomen, medium bust—prettily trimmed on top—excellent fitting black corset—sizes 18 to 26.

98c **for $3.50 Sonnette corset—white and drab**—French coutil—gore cut—tailored and medium long dip hips—flat over abdomen—medium, low and high bust—some have garters attached in front—lace and ribbon trimmed on top—sizes 18 to 36.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

7,500 yards of new Fall fancy silks.

THE first sale of the season—but you'd think it was the end of the season if you were to judge by the price. Just so you'll fully appreciate these remarkable values we tell you that you cannot duplicate them elsewhere. Main Floor.

49c 7,500 yards of new Fall fancy silks, in all the latest colorings. The correct thing for the new Fall shirt waist suits, shirt waists and dresses—positively worth 75c.; Tuesday at 49c. 49c

Colored Taffeta, all the new shades that will be worn this Fall—very heavy and highly finished silk—a bargain at 75c.—To-day at..... 48c

Black crepe de Chine, 1,500 yards black crepe de Chine, heavy quality, regularly sold throughout New York $1—heavy and serviceable.. 58c

8,000 yards of fine imported black messaline dress taffetas—great bargain while it lasts—positively worth $1. To-day at 58c.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$1.25 silk lace dress nets 59c

THAT'S less than half price, but as a bargain it doesn't compare with these $2.50 silk lace dress nets we're going to sell at the same extremely low price—59c. You know the vital part of this remarkable bargain news and it becomes more interesting as you read. Third Floor.

$1.25 Nets, 59c. We secured 5,000 yards of the very finest silk lace dress nets from the leading manufacturer of Calais, France, at ¼ to ⅓ the regular price to importers. While this magnificent lot lasts the price is 59c. $1.50 Nets, 59c.

We've made the price uniform so there will be an extra incentive for you to make your selection early and secure the $2.50 nets. Could just as easily have 75c. or $1 for them.

$2.00 NETS, 59c. They are what the manufacturer had left after filling his season's orders from American importers. Otherwise he wouldn't have accepted so little for them. $2.50 NETS, 59c.

There are plain Tosca meshes, square meshes, Chantilly figures, Filet meshes, large dots, small dots, squares, cubes, conventional design, geometrical figures, &c.—the daintiest and newest effects for fashionable autumn wear. They come in all black, all white, champagne, ivory and cream.

Regular $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 nets at 59c.

Here's a hint to fashionable dressers—Lace Dress Nets will be much in demand this season for the new pleated, shirred and tucked waists and costumes. The price—59c.—is of greatest concern to dressmakers and milliners. Come to-day—we've only 5,000 yards.

Mammoth sale 5,000 boys' suits at $3.95

THIS phenomenal offering of 5,000 boys' high grade school suits at $3.95 is first in importance to economical and exacting parents. First, because of the unquestionably low price for school clothing of this character. Second, because the Simpson Crawford Co.'s is made to stand the strenuous test of romping boys on the playground, and they possess those made to order attributes that insure not only lasting service, but they will keep their shape besides. You would pay $5 or $6 for a suit elsewhere. We guarantee the workmanship.

We know the qualities are the best—we know the styles are the very latest—we know the cut and fit are perfect, and these are all hard facts you'll recognize when you see these splendid suits at $3.95. Not only will you be satisfied, but your boy will be proud to wear one of these suits. Second Floor.

$3.95

At $3.95 we're showing the new fall styles in Norfolk suits, with bloomer trousers—double breasted suits—Russian suits with white linen collars—covert top coats and reefers—ranging in size from 2½ to 16 years—serges in all shades—fancy mixed cheviots—Scotch Tweeds and homespuns. Second Floor. $3.95

Special sale

500 pairs of separate knee pants, to-day..... 49c

Special sale

250 pairs of bloomer trousers, to-day..... 75c

Great special offering young men's new fall suits, $7.95

Every young man requires a new suit at this time of year, either for school or dress wear and we hold out these excellent suits at $7.95 as the very best values of the season. They fit perfectly—unexcelled by any tailor made creation. The materials are the very highest quality blue and black cheviots, serges, fancy mixtures and homespuns—very latest cut—double and single breasted coats—trousers semi-peg top—sizes 15 to 20. $7.95

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Sheets and pillow cases.

IT'S our annual September sale—a great saving event known to all New York as the best sheet and pillow case buying time of the year. Main Floor.

25,000 pillow cases: all hemmed—in two sizes, 42x43 and 45x36 inches—excellent quality, sold in every other house in America for 12½c. To-day's price, under ordinary conditions, would barely pay for the material; while they last at 8½c. 8½c 8½c

Sheets and pillow cases: Good, strong, serviceable bleached muslin, exceedingly well made—four exceptional bargains.

1¼x2¼ yds.	2x2½ yds.	2¼x2¼ yds.	2½x2¾ yds.
43c	52c	57c	62c

Bed sheets: 200 pairs of pure linen hemstitched bed sheets—soft finish, 2¾x2¾ yards.—To-day we offer 200 pairs at, the pair..... $4.50

150 pairs hemstitched pillow cases, 22½x36 inches—all linen—regular value $1.20 per pair, at... 85c

White bed spreads.—Once a year you choose white bed spreads at these bargain prices, and for this reason hundreds of economical housewives, hotels and boarding houses, wait for this sale in order to supply their season's needs.

Quality is our talisman in this sale—and that's why Simpson Crawford Co.'s white spreads always last so long.

Hemmed crochet spreads, full size, value 90c., at 75c.
Hemmed crochet spreads, full size, value $1.25, at 98c.
Crochet spreads, extra quality, full size, value $1.50, at $1.25.
Marseilles bed spreads, new designs, full size, value $2.25, at $1.75.
Marseilles spreads, extra quality, large size, value $3.75, at $2.95.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

Men's $3.25 Kneipp linen underwear, $1.50.

POSITIVELY the last sale of the season of the world famous Kneipp linen mesh underwear for men at less than half regular prices—$3.25 and $3.50—starts to-day, when we will place on sale 1,680 Fall-weight garments at the sensationally low price of $1.50. It's your last opportunity to purchase the underwear famed for its health-giving properties at less than half regular prices. Physicians, athletes and health advocates throughout the world wear and recommend Kneipp linen mesh underwear. The linen mesh allows the pores of the skin to remain open. It is not clingy, but distributes perspiration perfectly, keeping the body healthy and comfortable at all times. Main Floor.

Every garment is made in Denmark from Irish linen yarns. In this particular lot, however, there is a tiny lisle thread and the makers refused to allow a single garment to go into the regular stock, as they require every garment in regular stocks to be of pure linen, although they admit that this lisle thread does not in the least impair the wearing or health-giving qualities.

C. COMMICHAU TRADE Linen Finish MARK by Prelate KNEIPP
KNEIPP-LINEN
MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

They are all pure white, absolutely perfect and made better than any other make of imported or domestic linen mesh underwear—they all have pure linen trimmings, pearl buttons—drawers have the large double bicycle seats.

Shirts with long or short sleeves, sizes 34 to 50 inches. Drawers in ankle length, in sizes 30 to 50 inches—drawers in knee length in sizes 30 to 42 inches.

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

5000 yds. $1.50 linoleum at 89c

IT'S the genuine inlaid linoleum, too—colors run clear through to the back—will retain its pattern appearance until worn out. It's the best grade of linoleum and is particularly suited for hotels and public places—the much wanted tile and parquet effects. Don't think you can duplicate this extra fine quality of linoleum in any other store in New York for less than $1.50. Third Floor.

89c 5,000 yards of genuine inlaid linoleum in handsome tile and wood patterns—positively worth $1.50—while it lasts to-day at 89c. 89c

49c **for tapestry Brussels** carpets—entirely new lot of patterns—excellent quality.

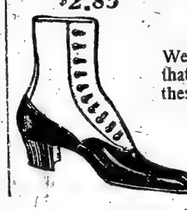
59c **for 85c tapestry Brus-** sels—extra fine quality—for rooms—halls and stairs

59c for 75c. high-grade all-wool ingrain carpets—new Fall patterns, very pretty and durable.

$2.85 for women's $5 Autumn shoes.

FIVE THOUSAND pairs of new Autumn shoes arrived two weeks earlier than expected, so it's absolutely necessary to make quick disposal to-day of about 600 pairs of our advance regular lines, and we've decided to put out these elegant, stylish $5 shoes at $2.85 while they last. Second Floor.

$5 Shoes $2.85



Hundreds of women eagerly buy the famous S. C. Co.'s custom finish brand the year round at $5, and knowing them so well, they'll be more eager than ever to select one or two pairs at $2.85 to-day. That's a good reason why you should come as quickly as possible.

We've half a dozen new pairs clamoring for every pair we sell, so that's why we make this bargain news so strong—we must dispose of these $5 shoes at $2.85.

$2.85 **for $5 glace kid vamp** dull top button shoes, kid military heel, hand-welt sole, A to E widths, sizes 2½ to 8—always $5 in our regular stock—special, $2.85.

$2.85 **for $5 kid shoes, all** bright, perfect goods, patent tip, welted sole—lace to boot, high Cuban heel; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E in widths—regular $5 shoes at $2.85.

$5 Shoes $2.85

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY.—

Annual September sale of lace curtains

TO-DAY we enter upon the second week of our great annual September sale of lace curtains—an event already made remarkable by the offering of the greatest values ever known in the history of the lace curtain business. Fourth Floor.

Renaissance Lace Curtains.

Exquisitely wrought designs on fine French net at about half regular prices.

$4.50 to $5.25 curtains, $2.75
$5.50 to $6.25 curtains, $3.50
$6.50 to $7.50 curtains, $4.25
$7.90 to $9.25 curtains, $4.85
$9.50 to $10.75 curtains, $5.90
$11.25 to $13.75 curtains, $7.50
$14.25 to $15.00 curtains, $8.90
$15.25 to $15.75 curtains, $9.75
$16.00 to $17.25 curtains, $12.50
$18.50 to $23.50 curtains, $15.00
$25.00 to $27.50 curtains, $19.75

Bonne Femme Lace Curtains.

The lot includes Renaissance, Arabian, Marie Antoinette, and Cluny laces, all mounted on fine durable net with deep full flounces.

$3.95 curtains, $1.95.
$5.00 curtains, $2.95.
$6.50 curtains, $3.75.
$8.00 curtains, $5.00.
$12.50 curtains, $6.50.

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

2,000 pairs of fresh new goods arrived from St. Gall during the past week and go on sale Tuesday at the same low prices which set all New York talking about this great sale.

$3.95 and $4.50 quality Curtains, $2.95.

$4.85 and $5.50 quality Curtains, $3.75.
$5.00 and $6.50 quality Curtains, $4.85.
$6.90 and $7.50 quality Curtains, $5.75.
$8.90 and $9.75 quality Curtains, $6.90.
$11.75 and $12.50 quality Curtains, $8.90.

Antique Lace Curtains.

$3.75 and $3.95 Curtains, $2.75.
$5.00 and $5.75 Curtains, $3.50.
$5.90 and $6.50 Curtains, $3.95.
$8.90 and $9.75 Curtains, $5.90.
$10.50 and $11.25 Curtains, $7.50.
$12.75 and $13.75 Curtains, $8.90.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

$1.75 Nottingham Curtains, 98c.
$2.25 Nottingham Curtains, $1.25.
$2.75 Nottingham Curtains, $1.50.
$3.25 Nottingham Curtains, $1.75.
$3.95 Nottingham Curtains, $2.25.
$5.50 Nottingham Curtains, $2.95.
$6.50 Nottingham Curtains, $3.50.

Lace Bed Sets.

$4.50 Renaissance Bed Sets, $2.95.
$12.50 Renaissance Bed Sets, $8.95.
$15 Renaissance Bed Sets, $9.50.

$8.75 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $5.90.
$10 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $6.90.
$15 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $9.50.
$18.75 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $10.50.
$22.50 Dentelle Arabe Lace Bed Sets, $15.

8,000 yards curtain muslin, 12½c. yard.

This fine curtain muslin is the quality goods usually priced at 19c., 21c. and 29c.; there are dozens of patterns in dots, stripes and figures; the only reason the manufacturer had for making this reduction is that the selvages are slightly imperfect, due to catching in while weaving.

That great sale of rare Oriental rugs

A SALE that becomes greater every day—it grows in volume daily because those who have purchased are passing the good news along, while prices are the lowest ever quoted and the bargains are unquestionably the best ever offered. Third Floor.

These rugs were chosen by an expert—one who is schooled in the artistic worth of Oriental rugs—picked from bales just as they come from the East.

Handsome Shiraz rugs, Kurdestans, Ferghans and Serebend rugs, beautiful soft colorings—rugs you cannot duplicate elsewhere for less than $30 to $90. To-day at $25 down to..... $25

Beautiful Kermanshaw rugs and Tabriz and Taruk rugs, representing the best weaves of the very finest Persian workmanship—elsewhere you'll pay at least $85 to $125 for these rugs—To-day at.... $57

Ladik Konieh Koula, Ghiordes, Meles and Bergamo rugs, the balance of that group of rare pieces that excited such interest last Monday; values $50 to $150—To-day at $75 down to..... $25

Cashmere carpets—extra fine quality, excellent colorings— very artistic and durable—regular $40 to $75 rugs, at $44.75 down to.. $29

Afghan carpets, soft, rich colorings, in dark red, typical Oriental beauties from the Far East—never sold for less than $110 to $125—To-day at $79 down to..... $67.50

$3.50 for $10 Bokhara stripes—this is sensational bargain news to those who know how scarce the Bokhara rugs are—these stripes are especially suitable for wall decorations, table scarfs and hangings. You cannot find them in most stores at any price, and if you did you'd pay $10 to $20 for them—To-day at $7.50 down to..... $3.50

Guenji and Carabagh rugs—just 250 of them, selected for their unusually fine quality and good colorings—if you are a judge of rugs you'd say they were cheap at $10.50 to $12.50—To-day at $8.75 and $6.95

$9.75 for $16.50—150 soft, rich Antique Beloochistan rugs; soft, rich colorings, beautifully sheer.
$11.65 for $16.50 Antique Shirvan and Daghestan rugs. $16.95 for $22.50 Antique Cabistan and Shirvan rugs.
$8.95 for $14.75—3 bales Shirvan rugs, soft colorings. $21.85 for $27.50 Antique Cabistan and Shirvan rugs.

Annual September sale of brass beds.

OUR annual September sale of high-grade artistic brass beds is so well known for its money-saving power that it is eagerly awaited each year by particular home furnishers. The great event starts to-day, offering the newest designs and highest qualities at the lowest prices of the year.

We ought to sell three times the number of beds we sold last year during the corresponding sale, if originality of patterns, superiority of finish and perfection in construction and the extensiveness of this showing count for anything. Fifth Floor.

Of course you know brass beds are the most sanitary of any in use.

75 brass beds like cut, value $26, at $17.50

$45 **for $56.25 brass beds, 1¼ inch** square posts, fitted with 11 square laterals, best construction, 4.6 size.

$56 **for $70 brass beds,** 2-in. continuous bent posts, heavy husks, very rich design.

$17.50 for $26 brass beds.

Just 50 at this price—elegance and stability are displayed in all fittings—exclusive designs—guaranteed to be the best high finished genuine brass, heavily coated with the very best durable French lacquer—all hand-fitted joints—cannot work loose—full 1¼ inch posts—heavy mounts and fillings—this is but an illustration of hundreds of other brass bed bargains we've carefully selected for this great sale—while they last the $26 beds are..... 17.50

$19.50 **for $28 brass beds, 2-inch** posts, heavy filling, round spindles on head and foot, massive mounts and vases, best construction, 4.6 size.

$66 **for $84 brass beds,** 2-in. continuous bent posts, best construction, 4.6 size.

$78 **for $97.50 brass beds, 2-inch** square posts, 1-inch filling, latest designs, 4.6 size.

$25.25 **for $31.50 brass beds, 2-in.** posts, very handsome design, best construction, 4.6 size.

$27 **for $33.75 brass beds, 2-inch** posts, heavy fillings, round spindles on head and foot, massive vases, 4.6 size.

$33.75 **for $42 brass beds, 2-inch** posts, extra high head, heavy filling, latest designs, 4.6 size.

$39 **for $52 brass beds, 1½-inch** continuous bent posts, rich designs, 4.6 size.

Special offer of bed outfits, $9, $12.50 and $18.50.

Outfit No. 1, at $9, consists of white enamel bedstead, 1-inch posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one full size iron spring made from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire, with protected edge—one fibre soft top mattress, covered in best quality A. C. A. ticking, made in one or two parts.

$9.75 for $16 all pure hair mattress, full 40 pounds, closely tufted; your choice of fancy tickings.

Outfit No. 2, at $12.50, consists of white enamel bedstead, 1-inch continuous posts, heavy fillings, all sizes—one high grade iron spring, made from heavy pipe tubing, closely woven steel wire supported by helical springs—one fibre soft top mattress.

$11.25 —The springs are our special all-steel frame, heavy tube, side rails, angle iron ends, closely woven, double fabric; built for strength and comfort.

Outfit No. 3, at $18.50, consists of white enamel bedstead, 1½-inch posts, heavy brass bar and spindles on head and foot, round mounts, all sizes—one selected carded felt mattress, sanitary and comfortable, fancy striped ticking, one or two parts—one high grade iron spring.

$13.50 for $17.75 special mattress, silk floss, 45 lbs., one or two parts, strictly sanitary; fancy striped ticking; very healthful.

Housefurnishing bargains.

LET us tell you why these articles of enamel ware, articles for cleaning, wooden ware and bath room fixtures are the greatest bargains in New York—because they last twice as long as the usual run of household requisites sold at these prices. Basement Salesroom.

Ideal double coated enamel ware.

17c. for 3 qt. buckets.
39c. for 8 qt. preserving kettles.
45c. for 2 qt. rice boilers.
27c. for 3 qt. sauce pots.
35c. for 6 qt. Berlin sauce pans.
15c. for wash basins.
37c. for oblong roasting pans.
12c. for fry pans.
23c. for mixing bowls.
23c. for 1½ qt. teapots.

Articles for cleaning.

Dust brushes, 12c.
75c. ceiling dusters, the washable kind.
Large size chamois skins, 35c.

19c. for extra quality feather dusters.
15c. for solid back scrub brushes.
10c. for whisk brooms.
$1.25 for 16-inch extra quality hair floor brooms, polished handles.
25c. for extra quality corn brooms.
10c. for large bottle ammonia.
5c. for dust pans.

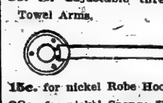
Wooden Ware.

8c. for wood Towel Roller.
10c. for Clothes Stick.
10c. for round Bread Board.
20c. for all spice Cabinets.
35c. for Dish Drainers.

18c. for Bosom Boards.
$1.25 for 3 ft. Kitchen Table.
$5.45 for combination pantry Table.
29c. for zinc Washboards.
12c. per foot for hardwood Stepladders.
85c. for Kitchen Chairs.

Bathroom Fixtures.

8c. for 18c. nickel Towel Bars.
8c. for adjustable three arm Towel Arms.



15c. for nickel Robe Hook.
98c. for nickel Sponge Holder.

85c. for Pantry Steps.
95c. for Stepladder Chairs.
98c. for folding Sewing Table, with yard measure.
$2.15 for felt covered nickel cornered Card Table.
65c. for nickel Tumbler Holder.
19c. for hanging or standing Soap Dish.
25c. for extra quality 18-inch Towel Bar.
$1.45 for combination Sponge and Soap Holder; can be adjusted to bathtub or wall.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

THIS Store has a life all its own.
Its patrons must have what they want.
Half holidays closed with last Saturday.
From now on
Store opens 8:15 A. M.
and closes 5:30 P. M.
until Christmas holiday needs are to be considered.

Men's Sack Suits
Made to Order

The Fall and Winter fabrics are here, and the comfortable man likes to have his suit ready to put on any morning he wishes to do so. You will find a great variety of woolens here to select from, and after taking ample time to make your suit in the best possible manner, you can set your own time for having it sent home.

Browns seem to be destined to large favor this Fall and we have quite a variety of them. Men of more quiet tastes will this year, as last, want the neat gray worsted suits which are also very fashionable. The selection is in no way confined, as you will see when you come to look over the new stocks.

First-class business suits, with sack coats, made to order at $25 and $30.

A fine range of Fall Overcoatings—Covert cloths, Oxford and black unfinished worsteds, silk lined throughout, made to order at $30.

Men's Custom Tailoring Store,
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $1 Shirts
In Fall Styles.

We haven't the slightest doubt that these handsome new Stiff-Bosomed Shirts will make an immediate hit with men of good taste.

First—Patterns. Three sizes of polka-dots in black, and a variety of quiet line-and-figure designs, in black or blue. Printed on a fine white self-corded madras.

Second—Making. They come from the man who made us, and incidentally himself, famous for the WANAMAKER Dollar White Shirts—which are only approached in style, finish, comfort and correct proportions by shirts costing $1.50 elsewhere. The same qualities are found in these colored shirts.

Third—Price. One Dollar; and the best colored shirts you ever saw for a dollar.

All sizes; open back and front; two stud-holes in bosom; detached cuffs.

Men's Furnishing Store,
Broadway and Ninth street.

School Supplies
Are Ready

Our Commercial Stationery Store is newly filled with the things which children need for school use. We have gathered the best sorts, and the prices you will find most reasonable. Any comprehensive list would be practically endless, and we have only space for mentioning these suggestive items today:

Composition Books at 1c to 25c each.
School Pads at 1c to 15c each.
Note Books at 3c to 10c each.
Rulers at 1c to 20c each.
Colored Crayons at 5c.
Pencil Erasers at 1c to 20c each.
School Bags at 25c to $2.25 each.
Chamois Pen-wipers at 1c to 5c each.
Steel Pens at 3c a dozen.
Memo. Books at 1c to 10c each.
Drawing Tablets at 6c to 50c each.
Catrymalls at 15c each. Basement.

"I. C." Corsets
A $3.50 Style, at $1.50

This is an unusual price for these excellent Imported Corsets. Designed for medium and slender figures; extra long waist; boned with French horn bone; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top and bottom.

But they came our way far below their value, hence

$1.50 Each, from $3.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Eighty Thousand Yards of
ALL-WOOL CASHMERE
At 50 Cents a Yard, Worth 75c

The best sources of information from abroad tell us that Cashmere and all twilled fabrics are to be in large favor this Fall. Yet there has never been a season when a large stock of Cashmere was not demanded by our public. No other wool fabric brings out the colors so beautifully. This large purchase is composed of one of the very popular lines of Cashmere in colors and black, and it should readily sell during the season for one-half more than we need ask you to pay today.

There are forty-three colorings and three tones of black in the collection, including the following most-wanted shades:

Golden Brown,	Medium Brown,	Willow Green,	Dark Green,
Cardinal,	Dark Cardinal,	Marine Blue,	Navy Blue,
Cadet Blue,	Havana Brown,	Dark Brown,	Hunter's Green,
Garnet,	Bright Garnet,	Royal Blue,	Russian Blue,
Gendarme Blue,	Dark Plum,	Slate,	Light Blue,
Turquoise Blue,	Dark Slate,	Light Heliotrope,	Light Pink,
Old Rose,	Jet Black,	Medium Black,	Blue Black,

38 inches wide. 50c a yard, instead of 75c. Rotunda.

Autumn Sale of Silks

This windfall of good luck came to us as much of a surprise as it comes to you. Unexpected reasons induced the manufacturers to grant an unusual concession on silks of the most desirable sorts. The collection includes more than 32,000 yards in varieties most excellent for Fall gowns and other uses.

Imported white taffetas, guaranteed black taffetas and many varieties of other silks compose the variety that will interest practically every woman who reads this news. Here is the stirring list:

75c Plain Colored Dress Silks at 55c
A fine quality in over 20 new choice shades—white evening and street shades, including black. A most important offering of one of the best and most desirable silks of the season.

65c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
Just twenty-four hundred yards of these fine bright Taffetas, with the guarantee woven in them.

75c Imported White Taffetas at 55c
About five thousand yards of a fine, bright and durable foreign White Taffeta. One of the best values ever offered at the price.

85c and $1.25 Colored Louisines at 60c
Fifteen or more choice shades, both light and dark, including white, pink, light blue, tans, browns and navy blue. About twenty-five hundred yards in all.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c.
These are 27 inches wide; and strong and serviceable silks.

85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
The last shipment of the same fine guaranteed quality we told of before.

85c to $1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c
About three thousand yards of good quality silks in a great variety of styles and colors.

85c White Taffetas at 65c
20 inches wide. An excellent grade of Imported Taffeta; bright, firm and durable. Our regular 85c quality.

85c Black Peau de Cygne at 65c
Very desirable and popular silks for all dress uses; soft and mellow, and very durable.

$1 Plain Colored Taffetas at 65c
About twenty-five hundred yards; a fine grade of brilliant and soft Imported Chiffon Taffetas now in such great demand. A full line of light and dark shades, including changeable effects.

$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 85c
Very desirable 27-inch Black Peau de Soie; just about a thousand yards at this low price.

$1.25 Yard-wide Black Taffetas at 85c
Bright, desirable yard-wide silk from a most reliable maker, at this exceptionally low price. The best value we have been able to offer yet.
Rotunda.

School Stockings
For the Children

School begins in less than a week—it's better to get all the children's supplies of clothing ready before then.

Stockings are a vulnerable point—ought to be as strong and sturdy as possible. These are all that; they are made to fit well, too. And you can't equal them in price-lowness for their quality:

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton; narrow ribbed, and with narrowed ankles. Also 2 x 1 ribbed, suitable for boys; sizes 6 to 10, for ages from 4 to 17 years.

At 15c and 18c a pair—Narrow ribbed fast black cotton Stockings, with fashioned feet; knees doubly strong; sizes 5 to 7, 15c; sizes 7½ to 10, 18c; or three pairs, 50c.

At 20c and 25c a pair—Stockings of extra fine heavy fast black cotton; fashioned feet and narrowed ankles; 1 x 1 or 2 x 2 ribbed; sizes 6 to 7, 20c; 7½ to 11, 25c a pair.

At 25c, 30c and 35c a pair—Imported fast black cotton Stockings; narrow ribbed, fine gage, medium weight; sizes 5 and 5½, 25c; sizes 6 to 7½, 30c; 8 to 10, 35c a pair.

Broadway.

Silk Petticoats

Of course, women will need them for their new Fall gowns. We have a collection of Silk Petticoats, in black and all the new shades of the season, that courts, and merits, feminine approval.

Ask to see these three groups:
At $5, worth $6.75—Black or colors.
At $6—In black.
At $9—In changeable colors or black.
Others up to $22.
Second floor, Tenth street.

PORTIERES
Saving a Third

On every pair of these Portieres that you buy, you pay only two-thirds of their former price, and save the other third—an important consideration, when you're doing Fall furnishing.

Patterns are varied and handsome; the reason for the reduced prices being that there are but one or two pairs of a design and color.

Armure and Repp Portieres—Plain and figured, trimmed with colored tapestry borders:
At $7 a pair, instead of $10.25.
At $8.25 a pair, instead of $12.75 and $13.

Tapestry Curtains—Some corded, some fringed; in good variety:
At $7 a pair, from $10.50.
At $10.50 a pair, from $15.75.
At $11 a pair, from $16.50.
Third floor.

Lace Curtains

There's a saving to be made here—are you looking for Lace Curtains?

Irish Point Lace Curtains—Several attractive patterns, newly priced as follows:
At $3.75 a pair, from $5.50.
At $5 a pair, from $7.50.

Nottingham Lace Curtains—Excellent imitations of the real laces. A few of our best patterns, with these new prices:
A $2 a pair, from $3.
At $1.50 a pair, from $2.
Third floor.

Children's Underwear
Don't Take Risks

It's better to have the warmer underwear for the children in the house a week too early than a week too late. These are the kinds they'll be needing soon — accurately proportioned, well finished, and *very* moderately priced. Medium and heavy-weights:

VESTS, PANTALETTES or DRAWERS

Medium weights—
White or natural colored Cotton; sizes 18 to 34, 20c to 40c, according to size.
White or natural colored Merino; sizes 18 to 34, 30c to 70c, according to size.
Blue Merino for Boys; sizes 24 to 34, 60c to 85c, according to size.
White Merino; sizes 18 to 34, 55c to 95c, according to size.

Heavy weights—
White ribbed cotton Vests and Pantalettes, 30c to 40c, according to size.
Natural colored merino Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers, 35c to 70c. Better grade, white or natural colored, 45c to 80c. Regular made. In white, 60c to $1.30, and 80c to $1.50, according to size and quality. Broadway.

September Sale
Of HOUSEWARES

This interesting movement just anticipates the early Fall needs of housekeepers. We have planned for months to have the needed things ready. We have been very jealous to have them of the best and most practical sorts, and have prices that are most decisively below what you would otherwise have to pay for them. All of the wares are new, fresh and perfect, which makes the economies all the more satisfying. Here are a few suggestions of the items:

First Quality Double-Coated Gray Enamel Ware

The body of each piece is steel, double coated with pure enamel, making the utensil durable and safe. There are many utensils in the sale not mentioned here, but the quotations given serve to illustrate the cheapness of the entire lot. Capacities given are according to maker's standard lists:

Dish Pans, 10 qts., 35c; 14 qts., 40c; 17 qts., 48c.
Covered Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c; 4 qts., 27c; 5 qts., 35c; 6 qts., 43c; 8 qts., 52c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 45c; 5 qts., 50c; 7 qts., 60c.
Cooking Pots, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 35c.
Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 17c; 4 qts., 20c; 5 qts., 22c; 6 qts., 25c.
Saucepans with lip, 1 qt., 8c; 2 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 20c.
Tea Pots, 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 27c; 3 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 35c.
Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 27c; 3 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 35c.
Milk Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 48c; 3 qts., 68c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 8c; 2 qts., 11c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 13c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c; 4 qts., 25c.
Water Pails, 10 qts., 40c; 12 qts., 50c.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., 30c; 15 in., 35c.
Pie Plates, 9 in., 8c; 10 in., 10c.
Colanders, 20c each.

Tea and Coffee Pots

Heavy rolled copper, with white metal trimmings; heavy nickel-plated on the outside and triple-plated on inside; will keep their polish and are easily cleaned.

1-pint, 75c. 4-pint, $1.25.
2-pint, 95c. 5-pint, $1.35.
3-pint, $1.15.

Housefurnishings

Clothes Wringers; hardwood frames and rubber rolls; warranted for one year, at $1.85.
Pastry Boards, 15c. Knife Boxes, 10c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., with bucket rests, 50c.
Ironing Boards, 5 ft. long, 45c.
Laundry Boards, zinc surface, 20c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, 16c.
Ox Fibre Scrubbing Brushes, 10c.
China Salt Boxes, 25c.
Long-handled Wooden Dusters, $1.
Hair Dust Brushes, 15c.
Long-handled Hair Brooms, 75c.
Roasting Pans, 11 x 16 in., 22c.
Milk or Rice Boilers, porcelain lined, 45c.
Steel Fry Pans with wire baskets, 25c.
Tea Kettle; copper; nickel-plated, No. 7, 90c. No. 8, $1.
Cast iron Preserving Kettles, porcelain-lined, 10 qts., 47c.
Corn Brooms, 20c. Tin Pie Plates, 3c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 10c; three to a customer only.
Christy Knives, three to a set, 25c.

Extra Heavy Polished Tinware

Tea Kettles, copper bottom, No. 7, 55c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8, $1.25.
Oil Cans, 4-quart size, 20c.
Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 10c.
Colanders, 28c. Graters, half sheet, 7c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, 45c.
Japanned Oval Foot Tubs, 40c.
Dust Pans, 12c. Ceylon Spice Sets, 20c.
Round Cake Boxes, 60c.
Deep Tin Bread Pans, 15c.

Nickel-plated Towel Rods, 16 in., 25c.
Nickel-plated Tumbler and Tooth Brush-holder, 40c.
Nickel-plated Soap Dishes, 25c.

Sewing Machines, 15

Drop-head Sewing Machines; five drawers; swell front, with full set of attachments; 5-year guarantee; self-threading shuttle; self-winding bobbin. A light running and noiseless machine. Basement.

Women's Wraps
From Abroad

Last week we received a very fine collection of foreign Coats and Capes for women. There has been so much uncertainty as to authentic styles, in the minds of American manufacturers, that considerable interest has been shown in these garments by people in the trade as well as the women directly interested. These coats will give definite direction to our own designers, and women who are interested in matters of fashion will be glad to secure these first original garments, particularly as they are sold at very reasonable prices.

The collection includes Havelocks, Dolmans, Capes and the new Inverness Cape Coats, in lengths from 30 to 42 inches. Some have loose, others partly fitted backs. Sleeves are quite large, in harmony with the large sleeves of the new Autumn dresses. The materials are mostly Scotch and English mixtures of very dignified and impressive character. Many of the fabrics are double-faced. The new olive mixtures in meltons and coverts are of the smart things of the season. Many of the coats show trimmings of leather in the piping and inlaid collars and cuffs.

There is a very large and interesting variety in the collection, which presents all the radical new style changes so far shown. Prices $13.50 to $50. Second floor, Broadway.

Housekeeping Linens

The discriminating housekeeper will be delighted with these Belgian Table Cloths, which are made from the lustrous Courtrai flax. The linen is woven in particularly smart designs, and the finish is as glossy as silk and will continue so after long, satisfactory service.

70 x 72 in., at $2.50; 70 x 90 in., at $3.25; 70 x 108 in., at $3.75; 70 x 126 in., at $4.50; 70 x 144 in., at $5.
Napkins to match; 21½ x 21½ in., at $2.75 a dozen; 24½ x 24½ in., at $3.75 a dozen.
German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends, in white, blue and red borders; 20 x 38 in., at 25c. each.
Plain Irish Huckaback Towels; hemstitched; 22 x 42 in.; fully worth 30c, now 25c each.

BED LINENS

Grass-bleached Hemstitched Linen Sheets; 72 x 96 in., at $3.75 a pair; 90 x 96 in., at $4.50 a pair.
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases; 22½ x 36 in., at 30c a pair. Third floor.

Couch and Table Covers

Pretty coverings for the couch and the table; carefully selected designs; now priced in a way that is sure to make you want to call them to your aid in "prettying up" the home:

Reversible Couch Covers
Tapestry; extra heavy quality, in Turkish designs and colors; 56 x 108 in. Some with heavy rug fringe at each end; others fringed all around. Now at $5 each, from $7.25 and $7.50.

Tapestry Table Covers.
Large size; fringed all around; colors, red, blue and green. In a popular size, 2 x 3 yards, at $4.90, from $7.25; at $5, from $7.50 each.
Third floor.

White Bedspreads

Prices on these White Spreads are as low as we could possibly make them. Styles are fresh and new, and qualities are excellent:

At 80c each—Honeycomb Bedspreads, in Marseilles patterns; full size.
At $1.15 each—Honeycomb Bedspreads; full bleached; Marseilles effects; large size.
At $1.85 each—Honeycomb Bedspreads, made of long staple cotton; washed ready for use.
At $2 each—Marseilles Bedspreads; fast black; a choice selection of patterns.
Third floor.

Cretonnes Reduced

Two pretty imported patterns have sold down to about a single piece of a color. Hence prices sink in sympathy.

One is a rose-and-ribbon design, in rose, blue, yellow and pink on light ground—a pattern that will make charming hangings; 31 inches wide—
30c a Yard, from 45c

The other is a rose pattern, in light shades, in solid-colored grounds of blue, green and red; 31 inches wide, at
40c a Yard, from 65c
Third floor.

Little Things
That Make Big Differences

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost," etc. Don't let the lack of these Notions upset your peace of mind, when they're so easy to get, with so little to pay for good sorts:

Flat Linen Corset Laces, 4 yds., 5c; 5 yds., 6c; 6 yds., 7c.
Glass-headed Pins; sheets containing sixty pins; jet, mat or white; 5c.
Sewing Birds, to clamp to work-table, for holding the sewing, 50c.
Military Shoulder Braces; children's, $1; women's, $1.25.
Aluminum Key Chains, with ring and patent fastener, 15c.
Rosalind Skirt Supporters, 25c.
Tenth street.

This September China Sale
Brings Vast Stocks of Fresh New Goods

This WANAMAKER trade event is a tremendous success. It is caused by several different and sufficient reasons. There never was, and there is not today, an approximate imitation of it. It is distinctive by several characteristics that appeal to women of good tastes who would not sacrifice their artistic ideas for small economies.

The chiefest feature of the sale is the fact that it is almost entirely given to fine new wares that have been made to our order, in the choicest patterns and decorations that we could select.

The very largeness of the movement brings such variety as is to be found in no other store. It is the largest and most unusual showing of the newest and most beautiful wares, imported and domestic, sold at one-half under price. Equally choice and beautiful as the best wares that could be found at the full price. This morning this fine display, in all its fullness, awaits your selection.

Dinnerware

First interest attaches to the superb offering of

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets
At Half Regular Prices

They are complete 113-piece Sets, with all the important pieces, such as soup tureen and large meat platters. They are in six fine decorations, and every piece is gold stippled.

$50 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets in Two Decorations, at $25
$60 Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets in Four Decorations, at $30

$20 Austrian Dinner Sets at $12.50
One hundred pieces, in a very effective floral decoration; all handles gold traced. Sets contain all important pieces, such as soup tureen and large meat dishes. Formerly $20, today at $12.50 a set.

$15 American Porcelain Dinner Sets, $10
One hundred pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat dishes. New patterns in floral designs, and all handles gilt. At $10, worth $15.

$8 American Porcelain Dinner Sets at $6
In gold underglaze decoration, and complete for 12 persons. A good $8 value—today at $6 a set.

$30 French China Dinner Sets at $20
One hundred pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; rich border decoration, with all handles gilt. A regular $30 value—today at $20 a set.

$50 Chas. F. Haviland Dinner Sets, $37.50
One hundred and one pieces; five rich decorations; all pieces heavily gilt. At $37.50, worth $50.

$50 Elite China Dinner Sets at $35
One hundred and two pieces, in two fine border designs, and all pieces heavily gilt. At 35, worth $50
Basement.

Fancy China

A number of very choice pieces at half and two-thirds regular prices. A blue band edged with gold; panel flower design and rich gold center.

Plates at $18 dozen, from $28.
Chop Plates at $4 each, from $8.
Salad Bowls at $1.25 each, from $2.50.
Comports at $2 each, from $4.
Cake Plates at $2.75, from $5.50.
Celery Trays at $2.50 each, from $5.
Footed Comports at $3.75 each, from $7.50.
Main Floor and Basement.

Other Fancy China

Austrian China, prettily decorated with flowers and gold. Half regular value:
Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers—
At 10c, 12c and 15c Each
Ninth street Aisle, Second Floor, Basement.

Fine Austrian China in a number of bright rich decorations. The best collection of this class of china we have ever sold:
Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes.
At 25c, Worth Double
Main Aisle, Fourth Avenue, Second Floor.

Decorated Plates

Which have been selling up to $27.50 a dozen. The sizes include Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-Butter Plates. Today ONE DOLLAR Each. Main aisle.

Fine New Cut Glass

Twenty-six packages of fine new Cut Glass were opened late last week to fill up the gaps made by the selling. Richest cuttings, on purest blanks—not one, two or a half dozen pieces at catch-penny prices; but a vast, complete stock, every piece of which is marked away below its regular price:

Claret Jugs at $8.50 and $10 each, worth $12.50 and $15.
Celery Trays at $2.50 and $5 each, worth $4.50 and $7.50.
Footed Comports at $8.50 each, worth $12.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates at $5, worth $7.
8-inch Bowls at $3.50 and $4.50 each, worth $5 and $6.50.
Bonbon Dishes, with or without handles, at $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $2.25 and $3.
Water Pitchers at $4.50 and $6.50, worth $7 and $10.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2.25 set, worth $3.
Water Carafes at $2 and $3.50 each, worth $3 and $5.
Flower Vases, fancy shape, at $4.50 each, worth $6.
Main Floor, Second Floor and Basement.

Pressed Glass Tableware

The assortment includes everything for the table in the form of glassware, at a saving of 25 to 33⅓ per cent.

Bowls, 7-inch, 12c. Bowls, 8-inch, 15c.
Tankard Jugs, 40c.
Half-gallon Jugs, 35c each.
Water Bottles, 35c each.
Goblets, 80c a dozen.
Covered Fruit Jars, 65c each.
Covered Butter Dishes, 20c each.
Sugar Bowls, 20c each.
Cream Pitchers, 10c each.
Preserve Dishes, 4c each.
Finger Bowls, $1.30 a dozen.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 8c each.

Bric-a-Brac

Many fine new pieces of Bric-a-Brac are reduced to half and two-thirds prices.

Royal Bonn Vases in floral decorations and raised figures—
At $1.10 to $12, from $2.25 to $18.
Tenth street aisle.

Florentine Frames and Placques. Some of the Frames are slightly imperfect—
At $2.75 to $35, from $5.50 to $100.
Vienna, Italian and Berlin Bronze Curios—
At $1 to $15, from $1.50 to $22.50.
French Bronzes in Curio and Pedestal Pieces—
At $1.50 to $35, from $2.25 to $45.
Castilena Marble Busts and Figures—
At $4 to $45, from $6.50 to $65.
Italian Pedestals—some of these are slightly imperfect:
At $7 to $15, from $10 to $22.50.
Basement.

The New Sparklet Syphons
Are Simple to Operate
Satisfactory in Results
Inexpensive
Easy to Keep in Repair.

They insure a ready supply, at all times and places, of charged, or carbonated, water, when the ordinary syphon of commerce is unattainable.

They offer such a vast improvement over the old syphons bearing this name that there is absolutely no comparison; besides costing just *one-third* of the former price—

Sparklet Syphon

Sparklet Bulb (Actual Size)

One Dollar Each

Sparklet Bulbs (B size) for charging the water, box of ten, 50c. These may be also used with the old Sparklet Bottles, quart size. Basement.

Invitations for October Weddings

We're taking orders now, at a new price, that saves *a third* over old figures:

$5 for the First Hundred Sets
$2 for Each Extra Set of One Hundred

Handsomely engraved on good quality wedding stock; and including inside and outside envelopes. Send for samples.
Stationery Store, Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TRYING TO FIX BLAME FOR TENEMENT FIRE

Inquest on Attorney Street Disaster to be Held Soon.

DEATH LIST GROWS TO FIFTEEN

Fire Chief Croker Says Fire Escapes Were Not Anchored Properly—Rubbish Found on Balconies.

The investigations that are to be made to fix, if possible, the responsibility for the disastrous tenement fire at 164 Attorney Street on Sunday morning, will begin in earnest this morning. As yesterday was a holiday very little progress was made, the officials who are to conduct the investigations being out of town. Coroner Scholer, who has charge of the case, has written letters to Superintendent Hopper of the Building Department and Tenement House Commissioner Crain, requesting that they begin a thorough investigation to-day and report the result to him at the very earliest opportunity for use at the inquest, which is to be held in about ten days.

Yesterday afternoon a seven-year-old boy, Solomon Kutner, died in Bellevue, bringing the total number of fatalities as a direct result of the fire to fifteen. Fireman Adamosky, who is in Gouverneur Hospital, and Pecha Zwirm, one of the tenants of the ill-fated building, who is in Bellevue, are not expected to live. The little boy, whose body was sent unidentified to the Morgue on Sunday, was identified yesterday as Morris Kutner, an elder brother of Solomon. The rest of the injured in the hospitals were reported as doing well.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Scholer, Chief Croker of the Fire Department, and several subordinates of the Building Department visited the scene of the fire and made a thorough inspection of the place.

"It is not for me," said Chief Croker, "to place the blame, but there is not the slightest doubt that somebody is to blame for allowing people to live in such a place. I examined the fire escapes and, to make sure of what I was about, I removed a piece of the inside paneling in one of the rooms to see whether or not the escapes were anchored inside the walls as required by law. I discovered that, instead of being anchored, they were simply stuck in, so to speak. Had they been properly and legally constructed none of my men would have been hurt, for the thing would have undoubtedly held together.

"However, I must say that the Building Department is not responsible for the fire escapes. That is up to the Tenement House Commission. The keeping of them free from incumbrances, so as to make egress and ingress easy, is the duty of the Fire and Police Departments. We can order them cleared, but the minute we turn our backs they are blocked again. If the police would issue the order I am sure they would be kept reasonably free of incumbrances. It is easy to see why it is impossible for the firemen to keep a vigilant watch on them. This throwing of rubbish and the placing of mattresses and pillows on fire escapes is a very dangerous thing, for I remember several instances where the flames have been carried several stories by the ignition of rubbish and combustible materials on the fire escape balconies."

Inspector Schmittberger, who is in command of the district in which the fire occurred, has the same opinion as Chief Croker about the placing of rubbish on and the using of fire-escape balconies for sleeping purposes. Yesterday he took measures to put a stop to it throughout his district.

Leon Sobel of 68 Edgecombe Avenue, the owner; Morris Levine of 115 Cannon Street, the lessee, and Henry Breiterman of 315 East Seventy-ninth Street, who, according to the Coroner, was the foreman in charge of the alterations that were being made on the house, all of whom were arrested on Sunday night, charged with criminal negligence, were arraigned before Magistrate Whitman, in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. They were remanded to the custody of Coroner Scholer, who held Sobel in $5,000 bail, Levine in $3,000, and Breiterman in $1,000, to await the result of the inquest. All three furnished bail.

Later in the day Coroner Scholer said that he hoped in a few days to be ready to hold the hearing. He said that he had examined the fire escapes and found them literally littered with rubbish. He also commented on the fact that the fire escape balconies were "stuck into" instead of anchored to the walls. He said he would not discuss the prosecution of any persons who might possibly be held in the case. That was the duty of the District Attorney, he said, no representative of whose office, he added, had appeared at the hearing in the Essex Market Court yesterday. The Coroner said that this was because the day was a legal holiday.

Henry Breiterman was very indignant that he had been held in the case. He declared that he had nothing to do with the work, since Sobel did all his own building.

The funerals of several of the victims of the fire were held in the chapel in the Bellevue Morgue yesterday. It was said that Mr. Sobel sent word to friends of the stricken families that he would be glad to bury any of the dead whose survivors were too poor to defray the necessary expense. It was also said that he offered to give financial assistance to any of the survivors in need of help. A committee on the east side raised about $600 for the stricken families yesterday.

MAN AND WIFE ROUT POSSE.

Wild Flight of Two Missourians Through Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 5.—Accompanied by his wife John G. Rhodes of Springfield, Mo., has eluded a posse of 200 angry farmers of Custer County, this State, for the past three days. At the town of Overton last Thursday Rhodes stole a team and buggy belonging to W. A. Crandall, who started in pursuit the following morning.

Rhodes and his wife were overtaken just as they were entering Big Canyon. As the pursuers approached they abandoned the team and took refuge in a sunflower patch from which they opened fire on the posse with a shotgun and revolver. No one was injured, but the fugitives succeeded in escaping from the covering and took a team and wagon from a boy driving along.

The posse followed in pursuit, growing in numbers all the time. In the course of a half mile Rhodes and wife twice traded teams with farmers passing by, each time taking a faster team than they gave.

KILLS MAN IN HIS VINEYARD.

Farmer Andre Fires on Thief Who Is Picking Grapes.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 5.—Philip Andre, a farmer of this place, shot and instantly killed Joseph Faulice, an Italian, early this morning. Andre had recently been troubled by thieves, who robbed his vineyard, and for the past week had kept a watch. Last night Andre heard a noise and grabbed his gun. The man, who proved to be Faulice, passed close to the farmer and then began gathering grapes. Andre raised his gun and fired, the entire charge striking the Italian in the head. After the shooting Andre informed the Coroner and the police of his act and was taken into custody.

Expert Blacksmith Hurt on Car.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 5.—Two trolley cars on the Union Railway Line collided early this morning at the point where the Larchmont line turns off. The only passenger hurt was Patrick McInerny, a blacksmith. His nose was broken, his face was bruised, several of his teeth were knocked out, and his back was sprained. He is widely known to owners of fine horses as an expert.

UNIQUE PARADE WITH SCROLLS.

Moving of Jewish Congregation to New Home Attracts Crowd.

The east side yesterday saw a parade the duplicate of which, it is said, had never occurred before in this country. It was the occasion of the removal of the scrolls from the Synagogue of the Congregation Adath Jeschurin of Jasty, at 131 Hester Street, to the new synagogue of the congregation at 50-60 Rivington Street.

The parade went through nearly all of the streets that lie between Hester and Rivington Streets. Three hundred policemen under command of Inspector Schmittberger escorted the marchers to see that no disorder occurred in the ranks of the thousands of onlookers, but there was not the slightest sign of disorder in the entire four hours that the ceremony took up.

The parade was led by a band, which was immediately followed by an open carriage drawn by two magnificent horses. In the carriage were two young men of the congregation, each holding a staff, from which waved the white and blue flag of Zion. Each of two other young men held a gorgeous cushion, on which rested a key of solid gold. Next were eight coaches, in each of which were four members of the congregation, each member carrying two scrolls. Then came a thousand members of the congregation on foot, walking in fours.

Another band led a second division, in which were carriages containing the President and three Vice Presidents of the congregation, and then twenty coaches, in which were seated the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the congregation.

Arriving in front of the new synagogue, speeches were made on the stoop by President L. Berkowitz and A. Markowitz, one of the Vice Presidents, who presented the golden keys to Mr. Weisman, another officer of the congregation. The paraders then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then the outer gate and the door were unlocked with the keys, and the members of the congregation filed into their new house of worship.

The services within were simple. A speech was made by Rabbi Conovitz congratulating the members on the beauty and the comfort of the new synagogue. The meeting ended with the singing of "Home, Sweet Home." The crowd which followed the carriages and the marchers numbered 10,000, according to the police.

SEVERAL SEE WOMAN SUICIDE.

Apparently Recognize Girl Who Killed Herself in Park.

Mystery surrounds the identity of a young woman whose body is now lying in the Morgue. The body has been viewed in the past few days by several persons, all of whom seem to have recognized her, but who refused to make the identification public or to give their own names.

The young woman was found on Friday lying on the ground in Central Park. She was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she died shortly after. She had taken poison from a bottle which was found beside her. In her hand was a note which read: "J. R.—Don't forget what you have done to me. M. K."

Last night two women and a man, who, judging from appearances are well to do, visited the Morgue and looked at the body. The women were overcome and the man was visibly agitated. They refused to give their names, and left the Morgue at once. A few hours later a man thirty years old walked into the Morgue and looked at the body.

When he saw it he put his hands to his face and sobbed bitterly. "That's all," he said to the keeper, and he left the building. He took a cab and drove over to and up Fifth Avenue.

He had not been away an hour when two more women, both well dressed, visited the Morgue and asked to be allowed to see the same body. They seemed to be mother and daughter. They looked on the face of the dead woman for a moment, and then each looked into the eyes of the other, as if to say that the dead woman was the one for whom they looked.

They asked the keeper how long bodies were kept at the Morgue, and said that to-day some one would call and identify the woman. They said that they did not wish to have their names mentioned at all.

SIMEON FORD'S AUTO HELD UP.

Port Chester Police with Stop Watches Bag Fourteen Speeders.

PORT CHESTER, Sept. 5.—The police measured a strip just one-eighth of a mile long on the Boston Post Road on Saturday. Yesterday and to-day they operated stop watches at each end of the section and caught fourteen automobiles exceeding the speed limit. Justice Wilcox fined each of the offenders $10 and gave warning that the next time the fines would be heavier. He also announced that they must be careful in all parts of the town, as the police would shift their place of working.

All but two of the chauffeurs caught were local men. Col. A. A. Pope's son was caught with one of his father's machines. That machine did the measured course in sixteen seconds. James Hunt, the runner of Simeon Ford's machine, a foreign-built affair, made the best time recorded by the police, as he went the distance in a shade better than fifteen seconds, and it looked as if it would be impossible to stop him, but he slowed down and stopped when signaled to do so. Neither he nor Mr. Pope disputed the police claim, and paid their fines without protest.

DOCKERY ACTS ON BULLFIGHTS

Governor Sends Attorney General to Stop Them—Sheriff May Lose His Job.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Two more bull fights were held in the arena, just outside the city limits where the first performance was given, yesterday afternoon. This was done in spite of vigorous protests from Gov. Dockery, who had ordered Sheriff Hencken of St. Louis County to prevent the exhibition.

This morning, on reading an account of yesterday's performance, the Governor telegraphed both the Sheriff and the Prosecuting Attorney demanding an explanation. The Prosecuting Attorney is absent from the State, and the Sheriff was too busy to answer, so Gov. Dockery has dispatched Attorney General Crow to the scene to take such legal steps as are necessary to prevent repetitions of the offense.

It is reported that the Attorney General will seek an injunction, and that an effort may be made to oust Sheriff Hencken from office.

KAISER'S SURGEON HERE.

Prof. Orth to be Entertained by Pupils and the President.

Prof. Johannis Orth and Mrs. Orth were passengers on the steamship Zeeland, which arrived here yesterday from Antwerp. Prof. Orth comes here purely on pleasure. He will be entertained by President Roosevelt at the White House, and by medical men in almost every large city in the country. Prof. Orth was called to the University of Berlin by the faculty of that institution to take the chair left vacant by the death of Prof. Virchow. He is considered one of the most eminent pathologists in Europe. He was the chief physician in the operations performed some time ago on Emperor William's throat.

Prof. Orth was met by Prof. Thomas Cullen of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. Paul M. Pilcher of Brooklyn, two of his former pupils. Before the professor returns to Germany a dinner will be given in his honor by some of his former pupils, of whom there are a great many in America.

Kept Wedding Secret a Year.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Isabella Wade and Lewis R. Conklin, both members of well-known families, announced to-day that they had been married a year ago at Jersey City by the Rev. Addison Moore. They had kept the wedding a secret. Mr. Conklin's mother died after the ceremony without knowing that her son was married.

FRIENDS OF PARKER DECLARE FOR CULLEN

Hill's Slate May Be Broken, If He Won't Recede.

NO PREFERENCE FOR WERNER

Republican Judge's Willingness to Run Against Judge Gray Two Years Ago Urged Against Him.

Friends of Judge Parker declared last night that there would be absolutely no question over the Democratic State Convention's indorsing the candidacy of Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, if the Republican Convention, which meets a week ahead of the Democratic gathering, places the Cullen and Werner ticket in nomination. As to the indorsement of Judge Werner, however, it is said that Judge Parker will not take any stand to sway the judgment of the leaders one way or another.

Information to this effect was brought to town yesterday by one of Judge Parker's closest friends. Nearly a week ago it was announced that appeals had been made to Judge Parker to advise against the Hill plan to decline to indorse the Cullen and Werner ticket if the Republicans place it in the field, as appears most likely. It was urged upon him that to ignore the Republican Convention's action in naming Cullen, a Democrat, for Chief Judge, and Werner, a Republican, for Associate Judge, would be to allow the Democratic managers to fall into a political trap which had been set for them by Governor-Chairman Odell and to give the Republican campaign managers campaign material on the subject of a partisan judiciary. That these appeals found response in the mind of Judge Parker was the assertion made last night by the persons who made the appeals to the Presidential candidate.

According to the information they gave out Judge Parker has let his friends and managers know that he would regard the non-indorsement of Judge Cullen's nomination by the Republicans as a grave political error. Because of this stand the Democratic managers and Parker friends said they thought it more than likely the pressure on Senator Hill before the State Convention meets would be so great that Hill would have to recede from his plan to nominate Justice D. Cady Herrick for Chief Judge and Attorney General John Cunneen for Associate Judge.

In addition, however, it was strongly stated that if Senator Hill would not recede from his position during the conferences preliminary to the holding of the State Convention friends of Parker would be more than likely anyway to go ahead and defeat the Hill slate.

Among all the Democratic managers there is considerable feeling against Judge Werner personally. Many Democrats feel that Judge Werner's action two years ago in becoming a candidate for the Court of Appeals against Judge John Clinton Gray, when the latter had been nominated for a second term on the bench, and when traditions generally demanded a unanimous election, removed him from the non-partisan judicial class.

MAY START SHEPARD BOOM.

Anti-McCarren Men to Decide Whether to Ignore Caucus.

Brooklyn opponents of Senator McCarren declared last night that there was a movement on foot to pledge the fifteen anti-McCarren delegates to the State Convention to support Edward M. Shepard for the Democratic nomination for Governor. There will be a conference of the leaders of the five anti-McCarren districts to-night for the purpose of laying out a plan of action, and there is a possibility of launching the Shepard boom then.

This step is being considered in order to kill off the candidacy of Controller Grout, who has the backing of Senator McCarren, and there is more than a suggestion that the action, if taken, will be at the instigation of Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall.

When McCarren carried sixteen out of the twenty-one Kings County districts at the primaries it was believed he would control the entire county delegation of sixty-three votes in the State Convention, under the unit rule. Among the anti-McCarren district leaders, however, there is a disposition to decline to enter the county caucus, and thus be free to vote as they please and still preserve their regularity. This was done by the three Kehoe delegates from the Ninth District of Kings County before the State Convention in Albany last Spring, and as a result Kehoe held his three delegates in line with Tammany against the Hill-McCarren programme of instructing the State delegation to St. Louis for the nomination of Judge Parker.

At to-night's conference of the five anti-McCarren district leaders it will be decided whether or not the delegates from these five districts shall enter the caucus. In political circles last night it was freely suggested that Tammany men wanted to see Shepard nominated for Governor anyway, and that this method of getting Mr. Shepard's name before the convention had been decided upon as being the best to dissociate Mr. Shepard and Tammany.

One of the party managers at State Headquarters said last night that he believed Tammany was for Shepard, and that the only reason the Tammany men have been booming George M. Palmer of Schoharie for the nomination during the last few days was to kill off the up-State boom for John B. Stanchfield. He said that the Palmer strength, whatever it amounted to in the convention, might easily be thrown by Tammany to Mr. Shepard, giving Mr. Palmer in return the nomination for Lieutenant Governor or Attorney General.

In addition to the kindly feelings that exist in Tammany Hall toward Mr. Shepard, attention is also called to the fact that Mr. Shepard is especially popular at National Headquarters, where one of his best friends, and a close associate in the affairs of the old Shepard Democracy in Brooklyn, George Foster Peabody, is Treasurer of the National Committee. Also, Mr. Shepard has been doing important service for the Parker and Davis ticket through his speech making in Vermont and Maine.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Schmidt Bought Revolver and Told Her He Would Do It.

Gorge Schmidt tried to kill his life yesterday afternoon in their apartments at 886 Broadway, Williamsburg, and then attempted suicide by shooting himself. Both were removed to the German Hospital, where it was said last night that Schmidt had little chance of recovery. The wife will recover.

Schmidt purchased a revolver on Saturday and told his wife that he was going to kill her and himself. Believing that her husband's mind was affected, Mrs. Schmidt had arranged to have him removed to a hospital to-day.

Schmidt quarreled with her all day yesterday, and late in the afternoon drew the revolver and told his wife her time had come. He fired three shots, the first striking a corset steel, the second entering the breast over the heart, and the third entering the left arm. When Policeman Woessner reached the apartments he found Schmidt staggering about the kitchen with a bullet wound in the abdomen.

ODELL SUMMONS LEADERS.

Despite His Open Convention Idea, Higgins Is Boomed.

There will be a gathering of State officials at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow, notice having been given that Governor-Chairman Odell desires to consult about the political situation. As Gov. Odell continues to assert that he will have no candidate for the nomination for Governor, the only inference which the Fifth Avenue Hotel politicians are able to draw from the prospective conference is that the Governor intends to do some missionary work with his subordinates in the hope that he will be able to convert them to his belief in the party wisdom of an open convention.

The general expectation was, however, that they would prove altogether intractable and depart declaring that the convention's work was cut out for it, so far, at least, as the Governorship was concerned, and that there was nothing to do but nominate Lieut. Gov. Higgins. Such has been the disposition of nearly all the Governor's friends, with whom he has thus far labored to bring around to the open-convention idea. Judging by the ill success he has had in that direction, his hold upon the organization would seem to be weakening, in the opinion of some close political observers.

The worst set-back yet received by the friends of the Governor who are urging Higgins, despite the embarrassment their declarations make for the Governor because of his being committed to an open convention, was given by the Lieutenant Governor's statement in Syracuse that his name would not be presented to the convention as a "factional candidate under any circumstances."

The interpretation of that announcement which the Platt men who are urging Woodruff gave was that "Higgins was afraid of the tag." They said that Higgins would rather lose the nomination than have it come to him as a gift from "The Tapeworm Club," because of his belief that so labeled he could not possibly win. If that continues to be his disposition, they were inclined to think that he probably would lose it, for the Platt men will be for Woodruff. What is more, they promise to stick.

It was said last night that the comments Gov. Odell had heard on the meeting of "The Tapeworm Club" at Shell Island last Saturday and the announcement of the club's intentions with respect to the State Convention had been of a character to give him apprehension. There was one way, it was said, in which the Governor could outgeneral the Platt men, and that would be by bringing about a deadlock in the convention, and then spring some man of his choosing as a compromise candidate. This could be done by a distribution of the votes which the Governor-Chairman and his friends will control.

The Assembly district conventions to select delegates to the State Convention will be held Thursday. Some of Mr. Woodruff's friends, notably Lemuel E. Quigg, have been busy among the Manhattan Republicans during the past few days, in the hope of having Woodruff delegates elected from some of the city districts. It is understood that they have had some satisfying assurances, but they have been handicapped by the fact that the word has been quietly passed to the Republican district leaders to send uninstructed delegations.

ROOSEVELT THE LIVELIEST.

So Says Depew—He Compares Hill and Patti Farewells.

The Republican campaign was opened yesterday in Queens Borough by Senator Depew and ex-Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who spoke at an outdoor meeting held in West End Park, Jamaica.

Senator Thurston ended his address with a song to illustrate a story he told.

Senator Depew was warmly greeted when introduced. He began by saying:

"I've been out to some country fairs recently. They have politicians at those fairs for several reasons, one of which is that it helps swell the gate receipts. It is good for the politicians, too, for it brings them in touch with the people. At one fair Gov. Hill was present one day, and I the next. I found that he was making the circuit, delivering his last dying address, because next January he is going to go down into the political sod—down, down, never to rise. But I've seen so many last appearances—I've been to five last Patti appearances, and others of similar sincerity. Gov. Hill is one of the shrewdest and ablest Democrats this State has ever produced. He sees the handwriting on the wall, and he likes to lead the procession.

"Two New Yorkers are running for President, both good friends of mine. One has sat on the bench for many years. The other has led the liveliest life ever lived in this country ever since he was weaned. One was known only in this State before he was mentioned for the nomination, while the other is the best known man in the world. The question is, is the unknown quantity the better man of the two? What are Judge Parker's views? No one has to ask what Theodore Roosevelt's views are. Editors of certain papers are disputing what Judge Parker meant in his letter of acceptance. They cannot agree what he means. When four trained editors can't find out from his letter what he means, how can plain people like us be expected to determine?

"Roosevelt leaves one in no doubt what he means. He isn't like the politician who takes you to the middle of a ten-acre lot and whispers in your ear, then returns and swears he didn't say it. He is different from any public man I ever knew, and I've been in politics going on ten years. I use the number ten now that I'm married. I find my wife likes it."

CORTELYOU SEES PRESIDENT.

Chairman at Oyster Bay to Talk Over Campaign Details.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 5.—National Chairman George B. Cortelyou was in conference with President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill to-night. Mr. Cortelyou arrived here at 5:43 o'clock from New York, and went direct to the President's home. He said he had come to Oyster Bay to take up with the President some details of the campaign, and would remain at Sagamore Hill until to-morrow morning, when he expects to return to New York.

Francis E. Leupp, who some time ago was commissioned by the President to make an investigation into certain Indian affairs, made a verbal report of his work to Mr. Roosevelt to-day.

The President passed the day quietly. In the afternoon he and his sons went for a long row on the bay.

C. H. Mackay Heads Roslyn Republican Club.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 5.—Clarence H. Mackay to-day accepted the Presidency of the Roslyn Republican Campaign Club, to which he was elected at a meeting of the club which was held at the Mansion House on Saturday night. One hundred members have been enrolled so far. Justice of the Peace William C. Remsen has been elected Secretary.

PARKER'S O. K. ON DOCUMENTS.

Democratic Campaign Literature Submitted to Him for Approval.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Documents to be issued under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee will soon be in circulation, and a large number of these will be stamped with the approval of Judge Parker.

George F. Parker, who is in charge of the literary bureau at National Headquarters, a place he also filled in the Cleveland campaign in 1892, spent a few hours to-day at Rosemont going over with the candidate much of the literature to be put out.

VISITING ENGINEERS RIDE THROUGH SUBWAY

Make a Fair Load for Regular Train of Eight Cars.

ARE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED

Educational Features of the Tunnel Discovered—No Distractions for the Reader and the Talker.

The foreign electrical engineers on their way to St. Louis, their wives, and some New York friends and their wives, rode through the subway from the City Hall to Fifty-ninth Street yesterday. They made a complete load for a train of eight cars—eighty to a car. It was to all intents and purposes a regular train such as all New York will be using soon.

One discovery made is that there is apt to be more talking in the subway than on the elevated. This was exemplified in the trip of yesterday. There is not enough variety in the stations and pillars to take up one's attention. The fact that reading is likely to be one of the chief diversions in the subway was made evident from the fact that several of the engineers kept open the books which they carried. There is illumination enough, even with most of the lights in the tunnel itself not yet going. The cars themselves are brilliantly illumined.

That the women passengers felt perfectly at ease in the subway cars was made evident from the fact that quartets of them who occupied the familiar seats facing one another kept up a continual chatter all the way up from the City Hall to Fifty-ninth Street.

It was observed by most of the passengers who live in the city that the narrow and crowded feeling which was expected is not present. The width of the stations seems to obviate that. The great width of the stations at Bleecker, at Twenty-third Street, at Forty-second Street, and of course at the circle at Fifty-ninth Street was particularly observed. Those who have ridden in the London underground road said that the air in the subway here was particularly pure. In spite of this expressed opinion others who rode in the subway yesterday thought the air close and stuffy. The officials of the road met this statement with a smile of confidence, explaining that at every station save the one at City Hall where the passengers of yesterday got in, and that at the circle, was as yet boarded up, boarded up almost airtight, and that, were these places open, a trouble which was noticed and spoken of on a previous trip would be observed, namely, that the tunnel was too cool. Several of those who had taken the trip on a previous occasion took light overcoats along, but kept them hanging on their arms.

The train moved along practically noiselessly—with less noise, certainly, than do the elevated cars.

The work in the tunnel seems to the ordinary observer to be almost complete save for the decorative part of it. Many of the posts remain unpainted. Just at this time some finishing touches are being made on the platform at Forty-second Street, and L. B. Stillwell, electrical director of the Subway Construction Company, thought at first yesterday that the trip would have to be ended at that point, but when the train arrived there it halted merely for a minute and went on to Fifty-ninth Street.

The motive power used in propelling the train yesterday through the third rail was equal to about 2,000 horse power. Alexander McKenzie, who has served an apprenticeship on the Manhattan "L," handled the motor, and Edward E. Cadwell was the conductor. There was a full crew.

The engineers who were pressed for an opinion as to what they thought of the subway said that they had hardly seen enough of it to express an opinion of its general construction. What they had seen of it, they said, impressed them favorably.

Upon leaving the subway at Fifty-ninth Street, the engineers walked to the Interborough power house at Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Eleventh Avenue. The engineers seemed to take more interest in the plant than they had in the tunnel itself. They said that it was greater in the size of the units than anything in Europe, and less likely to breakdowns than they knew of. They were greatly impressed with the whole plant.

After leaving this power house the visitors were taken to the King's Bridge power house. On the way they looked at the fireboat Abram S. Hewitt in operation. They were then taken by boat to the power houses of the Metropolitan Road, at Seventy-fourth Street, and to the new Edison electric light plant at Thirty-eighth Street.

In the evening a banquet was given to the visiting engineers at the Waldorf-Astoria by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. President Fornes of the Aldermen welcomed the visitors. The other speakers were Bion J. Arnold, Robert Kaye Gray, Prof. Moise Ascoll, Wilhelm von Siemens, Prof. Elihu Thomson, Prof. John Perry, C. A. Coffin, President of the General Electric Company, and John W. Lieb, Jr.

WOULD SHOW COST OF LIVING.

Taggart Sends Blank Schedules to All Democratic Editors.

Believing that the increased cost of living under a Republican Administration constitutes one of the strongest arguments which can be presented to the voters, the Democratic National Committee has adopted a plan to make this argument local and concrete.

The editor is requested to retain one copy of the schedule and publish the comparisons which it shows, with such comments as he may see fit, and return the other copy to the National Committee.

The schedule contains a list of all articles of food, clothing, and furnishings likely to be used in the average household. Opposite each article is a column in which to set down the price charged for the article in August or September, 1898, and the price charged for the same article in the same months of the present year.

A third column is for the name and address of the merchant or dealer quoting the prices. In his letter of instructions to the editors as to how the information is to be compiled Chairman Taggart says: "It will usually appear that the high prices now in force yield less profit to the retail dealers than the lower prices of six years ago, and this fact may well be given prominence."

AHEARN'S DISTRICT FETE.

5,000 Men March Behind the Manhattan Borough President.

Five thousand followers of Borough President John F. Ahearn, Tammany leader in the Fourth Assembly District, turned out yesterday to make the annual outing of the John F. Ahearn Association one of the greatest affairs of the kind ever held on the east side.

The crowd gathered by 9 o'clock in front of the club rooms of the Ahearn Association at 290 East Broadway, and then, after a march through the district, embarked at Pier 49, East River, for Witzel's Point View Grove, at College Point. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, Raskin's Band, and the New Era Band were in the parade, as also was the Seventy-first Regiment Fife and Drum Corps. Borough President Ahearn marched near the head of the line, with several other district leaders and city office holders as an escort. On the arrival at the Grove breakfast was served, and then until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon the day was given over to baseball and other sports. Charles F. Murphy was one of President Ahearn's guests.

When the steamer reached the foot of Market Street in the evening, the lines reformed, the bands started up, and there was a general parade again through the district, accompanied by a fireworks display all along the line. Lanterns and bunting decorated many of the buildings, in many cases lanterns being strung from side to side from the trees along East Broadway.

W. & J. SLOANE

500 ROLLS

BEST BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET

$1.10 PER YARD

Formerly $1.75 per yard

SECOND QUALITY BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET

$ .90 PER YARD

Formerly $1.25 per yard

Broadway and 19th Street

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS ANNOUNCE THE PUBLICATION OF A NEW NOVEL BY GILBERT PARKER ENTITLED "A LADDER OF SWORDS."

This exquisite romance is the first book by this distinguished author since the publication of his eminently successful and fascinating novel "The Right of Way."

Dr. Brush's Kumyss

Has one peculiar property not possessed by any other food or drink. It is very refreshing and hunger stilling without being surfeiting. When one is forced to be about during the burning heat of the day, feeling heavy, overfull and weary, one can without any fear drink as much Kumyss as he will, and yet feel light and well.

First-class druggists have it. 25c. Others sell imitations.

FIRE SWEEPS ROCKAWAY BEACH

Got Big Headway Before Firemen Arrived—Several Cottages Destroyed.

That section of Rockaway Beach, known as West Arverne, was nearly wiped out by fire shortly after noon yesterday, and at one time many handsome residences at Arverne were threatened.

The fire started in the rear of the Summer residence of Moe Levy, at 45 Dodge Avenue, and spread to the stable, which was consumed before the arrival of the Fire Department. The Levy cottage, three stories high, was completely destroyed, and a two-story frame cottage in the rear was also wrecked. The flames then jumped across the street to the three-story frame cottage of Alexander Unker. The flying sparks from the burning Unker cottage flew westward to 46 Division Avenue, which is in the rear. The flames spread along Division Avenue, and the flying embers ignited the framework of four other cottages.

The flames had a headway of fifteen minutes before an alarm was turned in, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting to the plug of the fire hydrant nearest the flames. While working in the third story of the Levy cottage, a fireman named Young, a member of the Atlantic Engine Company, was overcome by smoke.

When the flames threatened to spread toward Arverne, Capt. Kreuscher sent several policemen to warn residents in that vicinity to be ready to vacate at a moment's notice. The loss was about $25,000.

New Yorker Dead in Two Feet of Water.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 5.—William Grietelbach, twenty-one years of age, of 22 West Sixty-seventh Street, Manhattan, while crabbing in the millpond here yesterday, fell from a boat into two feet of water. His companions found that his head and shoulders had stuck in the mud, and when taken from the water he was dead, having been suffocated.

KILLED HIS 20-YEAR-OLD WIFE.

After Shooting Her, Drunken Farmhand Wept Over Her Body.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Jesse Baker, a farmhand living two miles from here, after indulging too freely during the Labor Day celebration, shot and instantly killed his twenty-year-old wife. He then shot at his wife's sister, but missed her. His mother-in-law, with Baker's child in her arms, tried to save her daughters, but Baker threw her and the child to the ground.

The shooting took place in the orchard of the family farm. Baker came from town and approached his wife with the announcement, "Myrtle, you must die." When last seen he was weeping over the body of his victim, and kissing her.

JAMAICA HOSPITAL OPEN.

St. Mary's Is One of the Finest on Long Island.

The new brick and stone pavilion of the St. Mary's Hospital at Shelton Avenue and Bay Street, Jamaica, was opened yesterday. Addresses were made by Vicar General McNamara and Deputy Police Commissioner Farrell. The new building, which has cost $75,000, is the finest hospital structure on Long Island outside of Brooklyn.

It is a three-story and basement structure, 116 by 34 feet, and will afford accommodation for seventy-five patients. The site allows for two more pavilions to be built and connected with the present building. The total capacity will then be 300.

Operation on Lion Tamer.

Surgeons yesterday amputated two fingers of Capt. "Jack" Bonavita, the animal tamer, who was injured by a lion at Coney Island five weeks ago. It is said that it may be necessary to amputate his hand.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE RECIPROCITY WEDGE.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has a Committee of One Hundred on Reciprocity. Some of its members are Democrats, for even in Boston business capacity is not the close monopoly of Republicans, but most of the members are Republicans, and these latter have issued a circular appeal to the voters of their party urging them to instruct their delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets Oct. 6, to support the following resolution:

The Republicans of Massachusetts believe that measures should be taken for the enlargement of our trade with foreign countries, and especially with Canada and Newfoundland, by means of reciprocal treaties—a policy long recognized as sound Republican doctrine. Realizing, as President ROOSEVELT realized in his message to Congress in 1902, that no treaty can be made which may not affect injuriously some interest, even if it should conserve the greatest good of the greatest number of people, we favor reciprocal treaties "when," in the language of the President, "the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished."

It will be perceived that this resolution is in rank contradiction to the declaration of the National platform on the tariff. It urges reciprocity, even if some of the protected interests should be hurt. The National platform demanded that reciprocity should be deferred until it could be accomplished without injury to "any" protected interest—that is, until the Greek Kalends or some other date that cannot possibly arrive under the present arrangement of the solar system. The Boston business men and those of Massachusetts wish reciprocity as soon as they can get it, and they expect that those who have been enjoying unfair advantages from the present excessive tariff will have to give them up. They have also the ingenious hardihood to quote President ROOSEVELT in support of their demands, cruelly taking the language of his message to Congress in the Winter of 1902, when he was still in the fresh fervor of his admiration for the last words of President MCKINLEY, and before he had realized what a hard bargain the protectionists would drive with him in regard to the nomination. This action makes a most unusual situation, not without embarrassing elements for the President. It will be interesting to see how he will meet it in his formal letter of acceptance. In his speech at the time of his notification he stood with both feet on the National platform as to the tariff.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VERMONT.

Both sides are a little chary as to the interpretation they care to put on the returns from Vermont to-morrow. The Republican managers say that they do not expect a specially large plurality and will be quite content with 20,000. The Democrats say that they have made no particular exertions in the State, that they expect a light vote and no unusual figure for either party. As a matter of fact both parties have been working pretty hard in Vermont, and if there is a marked change the managers will be quick to recognize it.

The record of the past eight years is a little mixed. In 1896 the Republicans had a plurality of 40,000 on a light vote. In 1900 they had a plurality of less than 30,000 on about the same vote, and the same year their candidate for Governor won by 31,312 on a vote nearly 10,000 greater. The lowest plurality they have had on President in thirty years was in 1892, when Mr. CLEVELAND was elected, and the Republicans carried the State by only 21,669. That is at least a couple of thousand less than the average plurality for Governor for the last score of years. On the whole we should say that the Republican willingness to accept as satisfactory a plurality of 20,000 indicates some fear of the result. In every National election in which they have been successful since the close of the war they have commanded a higher plurality than that for Governor in September.

TRADE UNION BANKING.

The first Union Labor Bank has been incorporated as an Illinois State institution, and will establish itself in Chicago. It begins business with a capital of $200,000. What should be the characteristics of a Union Labor Bank different from any other bank is left to the imagination, but probably the incorporators have new views on this subject, and will proceed to carry them into application. The results will be instructive. Either they will follow the safe and sane methods of sound banking and succeed, or they will depart therefrom and put their capital and that of their depositors in jeopardy. If they elect the former course they will quickly alienate the sympathy of the leaders of union labor, who have held that the safeguards of legitimate banking were schemes devised by the rich to oppress the poor; if they depart from them far enough they are likely to have time for mature reflection in the cloistered recesses of Joliet, where more than one adventurous banker with original views of finance has retired for a somewhat protracted vacation.

Ventures of this character are in the highest degree educational, though it often happens that the price of tuition in the school of experience is high. However, the instruction is thorough. This is especially true of what may be learned of banking as a business by running a bank.

THE SINGLE-PHASE MOTOR.

Recent improvements in electrical apparatus applicable to the movement of surface cars, the value of which was established by tests on the Ballston extension of the Schenectady Railway, under the direction of the General Electric Company, have more than technical interest. They point to a rapid and profitable extension of the trolley system, and from this point of view have great interest for investors.

There are now in the United States about thirty thousand miles of electrically equipped surface railway, all operated by the direct current. The mechanism of the direct current is so far standardized as to make manufacturers reluctant to change, and by reason of this reluctance there are stretches of country between populous centres which cannot be developed owing to the fact that the promise of immediate business is not great enough to warrant the investment of capital needed to build railroads equipped for the direct current. An alternating-current equipment would be much cheaper, but it would require special rolling stock, since the motor mechanism of the direct current would not work if supplied with an alternating current. This would hitherto have meant a change of cars in passing from one system to the other, and the disadvantage of this would have more than offset the economy of the alternating-current installation. Hence, it has been figured out that with a less population than an average of 1,000 to the mile to be served, an electric road was not an attractive proposition from the banking point of view. It would have been different if the 66,000 electric surface cars in use at the present time could have been run further and further afield over extensions equipped with the less costly plant of the alternating system. This was long deemed impracticable, but the problem appears to have been solved by the single-phase motor referred to.

Assuming that the conclusions of the experts who have tested it are correct—which for the layman is a safe position—the importance of the single-phase motor will be appreciated when it is understood that an interurban passenger railroad may be equipped for the alternating current for an average cost 25 per cent. below that for the direct current, the saving being effected chiefly in conductors and rotary transformers. As the cost of the roads with the direct current installation averages about $80,000 per mile, it is not surprising that bankers hesitate to undertake the financing of such roads in thinly settled districts, on the hope of building up a traffic which is not "in sight." The great value of the single-phase motor is that a car equipped with it may be run with either the direct or the alternating current, and change from one to the other as it passes from the streets of a city into the open country or back again. The attainment of this result has been one of the objectives of electrical experimentation for years, and if reached in the device under consideration, which is said to work as well on a 200-volt alternating current as on a 600-volt direct current, its significance is certainly very great from the financial as well as the technical point of view, and with reference to steam as well as to street railways. The Railroad Gazette says of the experiments referred to above:

The operation of the Ballston compensated motor equipments will be watched by railway engineers with much interest, as their success will demonstrate the fitness of the alternating current motor for heavy suburban and interurban mixed service. The compensated motor, having demonstrated its fitness for traction work, opens up possibilities in converting main line steam roads which were closed to the direct-current motor and rotary converter combination on the score of first cost and cost of operation. The form of trolley suspension used on the Ballston line is capable of being operated at more than 2,000 volts, which, together with its excellent mechanical construction, helps to solve the question of current collection of heavy units at high speeds.

The result of this improvement should be to render practicable the construction of links in the broken chains of long-distance travel by electric roads. For example, only nineteen miles are now lacking in the continuity of trolley connection between New York City and Portland, Me. This is the gap between Kennebunk and York Beach. All the other connections are now in operation.

THE ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The manœuvres that began yesterday in Virginia will constitute the most extensive and important preparation for war in time of peace that has ever been witnessed in this country. Particularly they will constitute a test of the efficiency of the legislation to bring the militia of the country into closer touch with the regular army, the enactment of which was steadily urged and finally secured by Secretary ROOT. From the very beginning of his administration Mr. ROOT perceived and deplored the deficiencies in our system, if it could then have been called so, of National defense, and strove to remedy them. His efforts took shape in the General Staff bill and the Militia bill, which are likely to remain, so far as the reorganization of the army is concerned, the chief monuments of that administration.

It was Mr. ROOT's contention that the regular army could be in a great foreign war only a "first line" of defense, and that its main usefulness would in that case be to leaven as much as possible the lump of volunteer and amateur patriotism by which such a war would have at last to be fought. The civil war began early in 1861, but it was not until 1862 was well advanced that the United States acquired what could properly be called an army. Our unreadiness would have been fatal if we had had to do with a powerful enemy. Our salvation was due to the fact that our domestic enemy was equally unprepared. Our foreign wars have been fought exclusively by the regular army. The war of 1812 was on land inglorious to the point of disgrace, the regular army having at the beginning of it been reduced by "politics" to a lower moral level than it ever reached before or since. The Mexican war, thanks mainly, according to Gen. SCOTT, to the graduates of the Military Academy, and the war with Spain did the army the utmost credit. But our only great war was the civil war, and the effect of it upon the popular and the Congressional mind has been to encourage the delusion that a nation in arms could at once cope with a trained army. This delusion it is one of Mr. ROOT's signal merits that he set himself to explode. It still lingers, however, and the latest expression of it is the demand in the Democratic platform for a reduction of the army, although it is certain that, quite irrespective of the military needs of the Philippines, the actual army is inadequate whether for the increasingly pressing purposes of a National police, for a "first line" of defense, or for a phalanx which shall serve as school and model to the citizen soldiery.

The harmonious co-operation of the army with the organized militia is the object of the militia law which, by dint of Mr. ROOT's persistent urgency, has been enacted to supersede the absurd and obsolete law which had remained on the statute book for nearly a century. The greatest reform of all, the real nationalisation of the militia, was rendered impossible by the Constitution of the United States, which in this matter reflects the local jealousies and the jealousy of the Central Government which were so rife at the time of its adoption. The power granted to Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," is in great part nullified by the addition "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." Nothing could be more conducive to the efficiency of the militia of a State than to have an officer of the army in charge of its militia, an advantage which New York happens to possess by reason of the zeal and public spirit of Gen. ROE, but which should not be left to chance.

It would be very useful also if the umpires of joint manœuvres of the army and the National Guard were instructed, among other things, to report upon the efficiency of the officers of the Guard who come under their observation, and if these reports were accepted by the authorities of the Guard in the several States represented. Mr. ROOT's plan of an examination to be voluntarily taken by the officers of the militia went as far as the Constitution would warrant a Federal statute in going, and in fact it may be said that the Militia bill in general goes as far as it could go under the limitations of the Constitution toward securing such a co-operation as would be of the utmost benefit in time of war. It is the degree of co-operation actually attained under the new law that is to be tested during this week in Virginia.

MAJOR MARCHAND SPEAKS.

When, last April, Col. MARCHAND handed in his resignation to the French Minister of War (it was accepted with haste and conventional regrets) he prophetically remarked: "You shall hear from me again!" Speculation at once became rife as to the form of the threatened oral manifestation. His past was reviewed, but it offered no solution. MARCHAND, who had defied KITCHENER at Fashoda in 1898, who had toured across Siberia and returned with the interesting information that Russia was preparing to swallow Japan and that "Japanese Generals are still wanting in a knowledge of strategical movements," MARCHAND, who had been forbidden by the War Office to accept the Czar's polite invitation to join the staff of Gen. KUROPATKIN and had thrown up his commission on account of this refusal; MARCHAND the patriot, the darling of a France that had passed away and the "enfant terrible" of a Ministry which had hastened that passing—what did his words portend?

After four months of breathless suspense we know. MARCHAND has unbosomed himself in the columns of Le Figaro. For the first time he tells the world how he defied KITCHENER at Fashoda, and in those sudden, epigrammatic phrases which are the despair of foreigners. KITCHENER announced himself as the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and MARCHAND as a Major in the French Army, who had been commanded to await orders at Fashoda; then they got down to business:

"I must plant the flag of his Highness the Khedive at Fashoda, Major."

"General, I am ready to hoist it myself on the village."

"On the fort, Major."

"I cannot allow that, General, for the French flag is there."

"But supposing my instructions prescribed the hoisting on the fort of his Highness the Khedive's flag?"

"I should be obliged to resist, General."

"Do you know, Major, that war between France and England might follow from this affair?"

To this question MARCHAND says he bowed, but made no reply. There is a dash of local color thrown in, and then the historian continues:

Gen. KITCHENER rose. He was very pale. I rose also. He cast his eye over his numerous flotilla, where his men, who mustered at least 2,000, were huddled together. Then he looked back toward our fort, on the summit of which bayonets could be seen glistening. After this mute inspection, the General, with a wide movement of his arm over his flotilla, and dropping his hand in the direction of our fort, said to me slowly: "Major, supremacy—"

"General, military supremacy can only be established by combat."

"You are right, Major, * * * but I must hoist the Khedive's flag. * * * You do not want it on the fort, then?"

"It is impossible, General. Place it over the village."

The conversation thus ominously begun ended in an informal whisky and soda. KITCHENER contained himself in patience, and a few hours later orders came from Paris, and the gallant MARCHAND, declining the Sirdar's offer of transportation down the Nile, continued his lonely journey eastward across the Dark Continent. "The French," once wrote VOLTAIRE, "are GOD's own actors." ("Les Français sont les comédiens du bon Dieu.") In this chosen troupe MARCHAND certainly plays exalted rôles.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Northerner visiting the South and looking for evidence that he is in a part of the country inhabited by people unlike his own neighbors will find little or none of it—at least as long as he remains a visitor—except in peculiarities of speech, and even these are very slight in the case of a majority of those with whom he is likely to be brought into what may be called personal contact. The jargon of the negroes, of course, does not count, and the talk of those whom he hears called "poor whites" and "crackers," while unlike that of equally ignorant persons at the North, is still of the same quality. The Southerner who makes annual trips to the North is an American almost indistinguishable from other Americans, so far as the pronunciation of any except a very few of his words is concerned, and he has abandoned even the peculiar intonations which form, after all, the real, the essential difference between Southern and Northern speech. The Southern women and children do retain the special intonation in almost every instance, and many of them seem to a Northerner to be—well, singing when one likes the speaker, and whining when one doesn't. The visitor cannot help noting, however, first of all and last, the enormous amount of time devoted by his Southern friends to calling each other "Sir," a title almost never exchanged in the North between equals, while "lady" and "gentleman" are used with a frequency that seems more than slightly ludicrous to an unaccustomed ear. In the North, too, "lady" is absurdly overworked, but it is in an entirely different way, and by a class entirely different from that which so tirelessly uses both these words, and the one as much as the other, in the South. There a speaker of either sex seems to have the same hesitation about calling him a "man" who is or may be also a "gentleman" that Northerners have about using "woman" when its employment is or will be taken as an implied denial of social status. But these are small matters—small indeed compared with the gentle voices and courteous manners that mark so much of Southern intercourse. The Southerners have time to put a "Sir" into every sentence, and if they choose to think it not quite respectful to call a man a man, without qualification, that is a matter of taste. If an error, it is one in the right direction.

—For dozens of reasons it is impossible not to regret that there seems to have been no foundation of fact for the report that the assassin of M. DE PLEHVE had been rescued from prison by daring friends in the disguise of high officials. The most safely avowable and easily defensible of the reasons for regretting that the tale, according to present advices, was false is that as a tale it was in such charming accord with the very best models of romantic literature, and so vastly superior to even the most famous of real escapes and rescues. Prisoners have indeed made their way out of dungeons in sensational and thrilling ways, and not a little heroism and ingenuity has been used in assisting their evasions, but we recall nothing of the sort in either history or fiction that had the beautiful simplicity combined with enormous difficulty which for a few hours was illustrated by the supposed happening in St. Petersburg. And even now one cannot see why SASSONEFF's friends, of whom, of course, there are many, and not a few of them men of both mental and material resources, did not try the plan that was reported as succeeding in a manner so sensational. To assist them they had the inestimable advantage that official circles could not have had the slightest fear that anybody would even dream of rescuing a prisoner of this stamp, and perfect confidence is almost always careless. One can more than half believe that the scheme said to have succeeded would have succeeded if it had been formed and carried out with sufficient care and courage. And what a glory it would have been for all concerned! Beside it who would have remembered the achievement at Venice of Mrs. GRANDIS's favorite hero, Casanova? Who would have kept alive the shabby fame of Baron Trenck or Jack Sheppard? But the thing which, untried, seems so easy was not attempted, and now it cannot be. It is a pity, a little for SASSONEFF's sake assassin as he is—but with so much of provocation—but chiefly for the sake of the story, which would have been a deathless joy and given a glittering purple patch of fantastic romance to a lamentably prosaic age.

—After many threats and despite fervid opposition, they have at last had a bull fight at the St. Louis Exposition—or a sort of a bullfight. For admirers of the "sport" as known in Spain it didn't amount to much, since no blood, bovine or equine, was shed, but the bull did charge, bellowing earnestly, and several men did have what passed, for inexpert spectators, at least, as narrow escapes from violent death. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the promoters of the affair, compelled as they were to reduce its barbarous features to a minimum, gave thought chiefly, if not only, to the animals concerned. The horses were eliminated and the bull they protected from everything except the irritation of his easily moved temper. The men, apparently, were allowed to take about the usual chances of the arena; possibly, as they were less well armed than custom dictates and were forbidden to use effectively such weapons as they had, the chances are that as a result of our National delicacy of mind the perils of these St. Louis bullfighters were greater than they would have encountered in the ring at Madrid. This is a phase of the subject that should be carefully considered by the anti-cruelty people—with whose purposes, by the way, we are in most perfect sympathy, even if we have occasionally criticised their methods. As it was, the St. Louis bull probably enjoyed the function, even if he was worried into a rage. The nature of bulls is to rage, on fitting occasion, and there is no reason to doubt that they know and highly appreciate the stern joys of battle. The spectators are said to have found pleasure in the spectacle—that is, they liked to sit in safety and see other men chased over or under a fence by an angry and dangerous animal. That, judged in cold blood and from a distance, must be called a pretty brutal form of amusement, but several people who would denounce it with energy know in their hearts that they could watch it with an interest not altogether painful.

—Within a week past the mules in the vicinity of Athens, Ga., have taken the trouble to disprove most conclusively the recent claim of a Colorado Colonel that the common fear of the heels of mules is unwarranted by facts. Near Athens, however it may be in the West, the mules kick, and they kick men. In the period mentioned one of them killed with a single blow, and instantly, JASON F. JACKSON, a prominent farmer; a second broke the jaw of a negro boy, besides inflicting other serious injuries; a third fractured the skull of a white boy, and a fourth hurt GEORGE BARKSDALE, another prominent farmer, so badly that he died after lingering in pain for several days. This is a wicked record—far too tragical for the humorous treatment which, despite his reputation, is almost always accorded to the mule and all his doings. The Colorado Colonel's experience, though long, was evidently exceptional. Mules do kick, and they kick men, and they kick to kill.

TWO CANDIDATES' ADVISERS.

A Comparison That Was Odious Because It Was Unfair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article signed "Franklin W. Collins," published in The Tribune Aug. 22, a comparison is made between the "coterie of fireside friends, political discoverers, advisers, and promoters that hover about the Judge" as "contradistinguished from the close political friends and advisers of President Roosevelt."

Mr. Collins says "comparisons are odious, yes, odorous." I am glad he is frank enough to speak so plainly about his wonderful comparisons, for they are certainly odorous. He names as President Roosevelt's advisers John Hay, Judge Taft, William H. Moody, George B. Cortelyou, and Elihu Root.

If Mr. Collins had used "a fine-tooth comb" on the balance of the Republicans in the country he could not have selected a finer, a more honorable, set of men, though, being Republicans, all of them are not necessarily the President's advisers.

As Judge Parker's "discoverers and advisers" he names Messrs. D. B. Hill, W. F. Sheehan, Cord Meyer, Tom Taggart, Mr. McCarren, and William Devery.

Couldn't he have as well included Judge Gray, Col. Lamont, Mr. Nicoll, John G. Carlisle, and August Belmont, all very close to Judge Parker? In fact, wouldn't it have been better to have named the regular National Committee as the advisers, and not such as William Devery, who might vote for but will never advise the Judge.

Couldn't he have included in the list of Mr. Roosevelt's "advisers and close political" friends Mr. T. C. Platt and Mr. Addicks, and then have said a man is "known by the company he keeps." H. N. LEE.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1904.

A CANADIAN PRECEDENT.

And Its Application to an American Political Situation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing short of residence among Canadians in the Dominion can explain to any one the change of base in the recent appointment to the Governor Generalship of Canada. In yesterday's TIMES comes the announcement that "the British Government had decided to appoint the Duke, [Marlborough,] but the opposition to the selection in the Dominion, owing to the fact that the Duke has an American wife, was so strong that the decision was reconsidered."

Can provincialism be carried further?

Revolt, dear friends across the border! Why not? What manly man or self-respecting woman in the Dominion could be expected to do otherwise? Why, compared with the injustice of appointing a Governor General with an American wife, the Stamp act and the tax on tea are merely courteous favors! With such a precedent before us, we may do well to look out in our coming election. Perhaps before it is too late we may discover that there is English, Irish, or even French blood in the wives of one of our candidates. And, in the event of such a disclosure, who knows that the entire voice of the American people will not be raised in protest against such a hopeless disaster? E. H. B.

New Canaan, Conn., Sept. 3, 1904.

UNDERTAKERS' SIGNS.

A Protest Against Placing Them on Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a condition—rather a practice—obtaining in this city that jars the sensibilities of the stranger, and perhaps in a scarcely less degree those of many an older resident. The practice alluded to is that of placing undertakers' signs in positions of commanding prominence in front of practically if indeed not all the churches in Harlem, regardless of denominational distinction. One of these advertisements in particular attracts attention by reason of its being placed upon a shield surmounted by the cross, on each side of the church entrance.

These advertising signs seem to place the church is a species of partnership with the undertaker. The suggestion is commercial-funesial. In the circumstances, either element would perhaps be objectionable to any highly organized and sensitive nature, and neither is benefited by its association with the other. It greets one like the "Remember death" of the Trappist. But the enlightened conception of the province of the Church is that it is to inculcate righteous habits of life—to prepare men for life, the essential, rather than for death, the incidental and subordinate.

G. C. HAND.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

When Kruger Despaired.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A story told in sporting circles of the late President Kruger during the early days of the South African war shows the simplicity of the old Boer leader. When the first Australian contingent arrived at Cape Town Mr. Kruger is said to have asked Gen. Joubert if he knew anything about these Australians.

"I only know that eleven of them once beat all England."

"Good heavens!" cried the President, "we are lost! Thirteen thousand of them have just landed."

Mitigating Circumstances.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Did you find it difficult to reconcile yourself to the loss of your daughter?"

"Yes, very at first. But her husband unexpectedly inherited a hundred thousand dollars about six weeks after they were married."

END OF MARY.

Mary had a little oil
To help the fire to mount,
And everywhere that Mary went
Would be quite hard to count.

WAITING FOR PARKER LETTER.

Delay in Issuing It May Cost Him Many Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my judgment, Judge Parker is making a serious mistake in keeping back his letter of acceptance. If he withholds it until the 17th of September, as the newspapers say he intends doing, he will simply lose many votes. He should pay no attention to President Roosevelt's movements. The people are not awaiting with any considerable degree of interest the letter from the President, but there is a widespread desire to see what Judge Parker has to say. It would not be at all surprising to learn that the President's action in keeping back his letter (practically completed some time ago) is but a political scheme on his part. He and his friends know that he has nothing to lose by not issuing his own letter, and that the longer he can keep Judge Parker's more fully expressed views from his countrymen, the better it will be for his own candidacy.

The Democrats have a good chance of success in this campaign, but if they are to win they must be up and doing, and that mighty quick. From what I gather from a rather wide newspaper reading, I infer that there is a general opinion that the Democratic side of the campaign is being poorly managed.

If "Tom" Taggart is an improvement on the last Democratic National Chairman, now is the time for him to show it.

A GOLD DEMOCRAT OF 1896.

Denver, Col., Aug. 31, 1904.

TARIFF REFORM CAMPAIGN.

Aggressive Action on That Issue May Win Democratic Victory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will continue to urge upon the Democratic managers the necessity of forcing the fighting on the one serious issue that divides the parties—the tariff. What is the trust issue, what is the Roosevelt issue, compared with that which is presented by this gigantic combine of the protected interests which sustains and fosters the trusts that would exist without it and creates the trusts that without it never would exist; which cows into tame submission a man so bold, independent, and determined (not to say belligerent) as the President is on all hands taken to be; and which dominates the great party that has held the reins of government for forty-four years, less two Democratic Administrations?

Never before has that party shown itself so restive under this domination as now it is seen to be in the East as in the West. Now is the time for an aggressive, awakening campaign for tariff reform. It may lead to victory this year, and if not, then four years hence, as the brave Republican fight of 1856 led to victory in 1860.

F. A. HENRY.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 3, 1904.

WOULD NOMINATE GROUT.

With His Name on Ticket, Democrats Could Sweep State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter headed "Grout a Vote Getter" in THE TIMES of to-day should be seriously considered by the Democracy at this time.

We want to win the State, and in order to do so we should take a man, irrespective of any personal feeling, that ran ahead of the ticket last year, and was the only one on the ticket who carried all the boroughs in the city.

With Grout we could sweep this State.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

NAMES FORNES FOR GOVERNOR.

Always Ahead of His Ticket His Candidacy Is Desirable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an independent Democrat, having observed the different candidates mentioned for Governor of this State, and being fully cognizant of the importance of a candidate who will not only promote the interests of the Democracy of New York State, but also of the National Democracy, it has occurred to me that in Charles V. Fornes, now President of the Board of Aldermen, we have such a man.

Mr. Fornes is a practical business man, well-known to the business world for a period of twenty-five years. He has been a resident of Buffalo and Erie County, where he was born, for several years, which is an important section of the State in this campaign. He is a man who is most highly esteemed, and well known throughout all sections of the State. His fearless independence, his thorough education and business training, are qualities which we need in order to secure votes.

In his official capacity in the office he has held he has been painstaking, thorough, and efficient. On each occasion that his name has been before the people his sterling qualities have been recognized, which are evidenced by the fact that he has been far ahead of his ticket. H. J.

New York, Aug. 27, 1904.

LODGE IN THE WILDERNESS.

A Memory of What Happened After Blaine's Nomination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "Submission in Politics" (Aug. 19) you say: "Mr. Roosevelt * * * supported Mr. Blaine. His friend, Mr. Lodge, * * * reached the same conclusion."

My recollection is that Mr. Lodge, who was then a conspicuous political reformer, "took to the woods" in Michigan soon after Blaine was nominated and remained there till after the election. Whereupon the Mugwump papers said "O for a Lodge in some vast wilderness," and other unkind and flippant things.

In "Scrupulous Non-Partisanship," (Aug. 14,) I think you shoot wide of the mark. There is no possibility of securing Roosevelt Electors in Alabama. Hence it is a safe field in which to exploit and advertise devotion to civil service reform principles which the President finds inapplicable in doubtful States, especially New York and Delaware. H. C. MERRITT.

Prescott, A. T., Aug. 28, 1904.

Irishmen and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was astonishing to read of the ovations for Russia by Irishmen who met at the convention the other day. If those who participated in these ovations ever heard something of the latter day history of the Finns, Poles, Armenians, &c., and if they were true lovers of liberty, they would certainly not cheer for a country, or rather a Government, which not alone opposes home rule, but also tries to suppress even the liberal thoughts of people.

ARTHUR M. GRANFELT.

Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1904.

Boston Abounds in Unions.

From The Boston Transcript.

Boston has four Union Streets, one Union Avenue, a Union Park, three Union Places, two Union Courts, and a Union Terrace.

Young Doctor's First Consultation.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The young doctor was very proud at being called into consultation.

"I have summoned you, doctor," said the great physician, "because you know young Cashley at college. Have you reliable information as to his financial condition?"

"Yes, Sir. He has half a million in his own name."

"Very well, Sir. That will do. I am sure now that he has a serious case of appendicitis, requiring an operation."

LABOR IN SESSION AT LEEDS.

Political Activity to be Advocated at Trades Union Congress.

LEEDS, England, Sept. 5.—The thirty-seventh annual trades union congress opened in the Town Hall here to-day under the Presidency of Richard Bell, M. P., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

Politicians are much interested in the decision of the Congress on a resolution which will be introduced by the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union, as follows:

"That this Congress is strongly of the opinion that the time has arrived for all trades unionists to be represented at the Trades Union Congress and upon the Labor Representation Committee in order that the forces of trades unionism can become more closely combined for political action to remedy the injustices labor is now suffering from."

At the opening of the Congress Mr. Bell read a letter from the American Federation of Labor claiming that the universal solidarity of labor must result in universal peace and brotherhood.

D. Ryan and D. Driscoll represent the American Federation of Labor.

The congress will begin the transaction of serious business to-morrow.

ARMENIAN REBELS ADVANCE.

Turkish Troops Unable to Make Headway Against Them.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople, by way of Sofia, says that an official report which has reached one of the foreign Consuls there states that the Armenian insurgents at Van, Asiatic Turkey, are successfully resisting the Turkish troops, which until yesterday had been unable to reduce or disperse them. The Armenians advanced to within about 400 yards of the French Consulate.

The population of Van is seeking refuge in the schools and convents. It is expected that Turkey will mobilise the Fourth Army Corps and draw troops from Asia Minor in order to suppress the uprising.

It was announced from Constantinople Sept. 2 that a fierce fight between Armenian insurgents and Turkish troops had occurred at Van Aug. 31, and that more than a score were killed. About 150 Armenians raided the town, captured four houses, and barricaded themselves.

Troops attacked the houses and in the fight which followed two soldiers and twenty other persons were killed. The authorities set fire to a number of adjoining houses so that the troops might be better enabled to besiege the insurgents.

It was said by the authorities that other Armenian bands were preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

LOOT CARAVAN NEAR TANGIER.

Tribesmen Also Threaten to Capture a Signal Station Officer.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TANGIER, Sept. 5.—The vicinity of Tangier was considerably disturbed today. A caravan was attacked at a distance of two hours from the town and loot including $6,000 in money was secured by the tribesmen.

The officer in charge of Lloyd's signal station, threatened with capture by the tribes, took refuge in the Spartel lighthouse.

The Moorish Government all over Morocco is returning to its former barbaric methods.

RIIS SEES KING CHRISTIAN.

Danish Monarch Sends Greetings to President Roosevelt.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 5.—Jacob A. Riis of New York was received in audience today by King Christian, who was extremely cordial and expressed the most friendly feeling and admiration for President Roosevelt, to whom he sent greetings and also to the Danes of America.

Mr. Riis leaves Copenhagen for America on Wednesday.

NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.

Home of Congregation Agudath Jesharim Finished in Quick Time.

With impressive ceremonies, the new temple of the Congregation Agudath Jesharim, in East Eighty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The edifice has been practically rebuilt on the old site at a cost of $40,000.

The work has been done since April 1 last. The desire of the members to worship in the new building before New Year's Day—next Saturday—was the reason that extra efforts were made. The ceremonies were conducted by David Davidson, assisted by the Cantor, the Rev. H. I. Martin.

Scandinavian Customs Union.

A strong movement is now going on in the commercial and industrial circles of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark to establish a Scandinavian customs union, writes Consul General Guenther from Frankfort. It is believed that thereby the economic interests of the three countries would be much advanced, as unitedly they would present a power whose weight would fell in trade relations with foreign countries. The union would thus be of much benefit by stimulating and strengthening the production of the countries, providing for better transportation facilities, and obtaining good foreign markets.

Knew His Business.

From Judge.

"Yes," acknowledged the well-dressed man, "I have a very good income, but I do not find able to keep an automobile."

"But I am sure I could interest you," argued the dealer. "A man who has the money you are said to have surely ought to afford a good touring machine."

"No; I'd lose too much on the repairs. You see, my income arises from a couple of auto repair shops I was lucky enough to start a year ago."

SOME TOASTS.

A UNITED SERVICE TOAST.

Let us drink to the Union of men and States,
To the flag of the red and white and blue,
To the khaki and gray and gold and black,
And the three strong "Arms of the Service," too:
HERE'S HOW!

Let us drink to our brothers that guard the seas—
The man on the bridge, the man at the guns,
And the gallant marines—to all of these,
Columbia's sailing and fighting sons,
HERE'S HOW!

Let us drink to the land that we love to serve
With our best endeavor, our work, our lives;
And drink to the women we serve for love,
To our mothers, sisters, sweethearts, and wives:
HERE'S HOW!

Let us drink to the honored and gallant dead,
And each foot of earth they have stamped "U. S."
Let us drain this glass in the soldiers' toast
To every army and navy manned
HERE'S HOW!

W. E. F. FRENCH, U. S. A.

SUCCESS FOR "THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE"

John Drew and an Admirable Company at the New Empire.

GILBERTIAN FARCE-ROMANCE

A Characteristic Play from Capt. Marshall—A Triumph for Fanny Brough.

The Duke of Killicrankie.....John Drew
Mr. Henry Pitt-Welby, M. P.
Ferdinand Gottschalk
Mr. Ambrose Hicks.....Lewis Baker
Alexander MacBayne, caretaker at Crag-o'-North.....Richard Carrington
Butler.....Robert Schable
Footman.....B. W. Parmenter
The Countess of Pangbourne.....Kate Lester
Lady Henrietta Addison, her daughter.....Margaret Dale
Mrs. Mulholland.....Fanny Brough
Mrs. MacBayne.....Constance Bell

"The Duke of Killicrankie," by Capt. Robert Marshall, the delightful author of "His Excellency the Governor" and "The Second in Command," was about the only play that enlivened the gloom of the last "season" in London, and with Jones's "Joseph Entangled" and Pinero's "Letty" took the honors of a rather unproductive year on the English stage. The new Empire was crowded last night with a characteristic audience, which relished to the utmost the refined and harmless cynicism of the lines, the fantastic absurdity of the story, and, above all, the exquisitely delicate, finished, and mirth-provoking work of the excellent company gathered about Mr. John Drew.

The programme describes the play as a farcical romance, and for once in a blue moon the programme is right. Only the two most irresponsible orders of play combined could afford a mantle of charity broad enough to cover the amiable absurdities of the piece. The story is of a mediaeval abduction in which a modern, nay, an ultra modern, Scotch Duke makes away with his unwilling lady love, with all of the decision if none of the bravery of young Lochinvar—lures her to a mediaeval mountain fastness, now a grouse shoot, and shuts her up with him (barely chaperoned) until he has made her love him.

As far as the circumstances permit, it must be granted, Capt. Marshall has made the story credible. His Duke is a clever lordling, who has been spoiled by always having his whims more than gratified, and who is in consequence, not unnaturally, determined to have his own way at any cost. Lady Henrietta scorns his suit for the excellent reason that he is a spoiled youngster. He has been beset all his life with girls eager to throw themselves at his head, which makes her determine that some one shall scorn him for the honor of her sex, and this, of course only makes him the more determined to win her. Besides, he is an aimless dilettanti. He has tried all the fads his kind are heir to, from soldiering at the head of a volunteer regiment to the Socialism of the Bernard Shaw cadre, a member of the idle rich class—and has stuck to none of them.

She taunts him with the act, and the taunt proves her undoing. He determines to carry one fad through to the end—the fad of marrying her. He induces a silly ass friend to send a lying telegram summoning her to the sickbed of an aunt in the Highlands, and then bribes a railway guard to put her into a carriage that takes her, not to the aunt, but to the Castle of Killicrankie, on top of a mountain, where he shuts her in behind stone and iron. The silly ass (Ferdinand Gottschalk) is in love with a rich widow, who has also scorned his suit, and it is a part of the unheroic compact that she is to be chaperone.

To complicate matters, the widow and Lady Henrietta are at outs, words and pinnate. It is not a merry party that gathers at supper in the Highlands. The cattishness of woman to woman has been a favorite material for comedy since females have played themselves on the stage; but not even Molière and Sheridan have extracted more mirth from such encounters than Capt. Marshall gets out of his second act—though the present little piece is not, of course, to be compared with "Le Misanthrope" or "The School for Scandal." Repartee followed repartee, and kept the audience in gurgles of exquisite laughter.

The last act, though abundantly amusing, somewhat relaxed the tension of delight. The fact is that the author missed what Sarcey called the scene à faire. Humanly and artistically speaking, the crisis of the play lay in the moments in which the two beleaguered women fall beneath the charms of their captors. A French playwright would have shown this in action. It is this feeling for progressive psychology which lends such delicious and enduring charm to pieces like Sardou's "Divorcons," where one sees every phase of the process by which Cyprienne tires of her lover and returns to her triumphant husband. Captain Marshall is not yet capable of such humanity and such finesse. At the opening of the third act, the two women are already vanquished. It only remains to see them capitulate, which they do in a manner amusing enough.

Captain Marshall is a true son of Gilbert in his wit and his sense of the politely absurd. The scene in which the women try to induce the craven Mr. Gottschalk to hurl himself out of the castle and into the top of a tall pine far below the walls, and the scrupulous reason with which he argues it point, is in the best manner of the author of "Engaged." Unfortunately Captain Marshall is also a product of the conventional English stage, and is entombed in Ivey's acting plays, with which he became originally familiar as the playwright for the amateur performances of his regiment. There were times when the mechanism of the other Ivey screaked again.

Of the actors Mr. Drew, sound and trained artist that he is, gave the most faulty—the only faulty—performance of the evening. He was far from perfect in his lines, and at important points he quite failed to embody the character, half whimsical, half impassioned, which is the mainspring of the action, and which Mr. Cyril Maude rendered with such delicacy and conviction in London. Miss Margaret Dale, who has not particularly shone hitherto, was admirable like in her light and in her emotional moments. It was a performance of great achievement and greater promise.

The real stars of the evening were Mr. Gottschalk and Miss Brough. With Mr. Gottschalk we have long been familiar, and delighted. No better light and grotesque comedian treads our stage. Miss Brough is chiefly remembered for her admirable performance with Mr. Rawtrey in "The Man from Blankley's." She is as perfect a comedienne as Mrs. Gilbert in her prime, though as yet she has shown only the capacities that consummate artist revealed as the testy Daly mother-in-law. To this she adds a touch of middle-class English hardness, admirably suited to the characters she has impersonated.

The play is by no means a masterpiece, but we shall be more than lucky if the season now opening shows anything better in its kind or better acted.

AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.

Pete Dailey and Fay Templeton Seen in "A Little of Everything."

Pete Dailey and Fay Templeton have come down from the stage of the Aerial Theatre and taken a four weeks' stand in the Broadway in "A Little of Everything." They made their first appearance there yesterday afternoon. There was a gloomy atmosphere of solitude in the orchestra circle—but so there was in about every theatre yesterday afternoon. But the few people who were there made as much noise as they could when the proper moments came.

The Offenbach Review still holds its own as the really good feature of the piece. Miss Templeton, always good at imitations of the French, finds herself in her element here. One or two of her songs in the last fifteen minutes of the performance make "A Little of Everything" worth while. Susie Fisher's "Song of the Sea" is still popular.

There was some compensation last night for the thinness of the afternoon audience.

Mrs. Spooner to Run Two Theatres.

Hyde & Behman announced last night that Mrs. Spooner had arranged to split her large stock company into two sections, one of which will support her daughter Edna May Spooner and the other her daughter Cecil. The companies will alternate, under Mrs. Spooner's direction, this season at the Bijou and Amphion Theatres in Brooklyn, which are controlled by Hyde & Behman. This is said to be the first time that a woman has directed plays at two theatres at once.

"A MADCAP PRINCESS."

Lulu Glaser in Successful Comic Opera at the Knickerbocker.

Mary Tudor.....Lulu Glaser
Henry VIII., King of England.....William Pruette
Charles Brandon.....Bertram Wallis
Sir Edwin Caskoden.....Donald McLaren
Sir Adam Judson.....Howard Chambers
Will Somers, the King's Jester.....Frank Reicher
Duke of Buckingham.....Arthur Barry
Cardinal Wolsey.....Ralph Lewis
Duke de Longueville.....Guy Hoffman
Captain Bradhurst.....H. Chambers
Farmer Blake.....Reginald Barlow
A Friar.....Maurice Sims
Landlord.....Herbert Freer
Goody Blake.....Elsie Thomas
Queen Katherine.....Maud Ream Stovel
Lady Jane Bolingbroke.....Mary Conwell
Mistress Jane Seymour.....Gwendolyn Valentine
Mistress Anne Boleyn.....Rose Earle
A Page.....Lillian Lipyeat

A madcap Princess, indeed! A saucy jade, a minx, a termagant, forsooth. But, egad, what a merry one. It has been many a long day since a more engaging bit of femininity has frolicked her blithsome way through three acts of comic opera.

Comic opera? Why, yes.

The new show which served to bring back Lulu Glaser at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night really justifies the label. For if Ludwig Englander's music does not necessarily fall into the same category with the old standard repertory, it is at least tuneful and harmonious and is consistently appropriate to the text which Harry B. Smith has provided. For once the truthful chronicler does not find it necessary to apologize for the entertainment with the familiar and timeworn, "It's the sort of thing that people seem to like." But for all that they are going to like it.

"A Madcap Princess" really needs no apology. It's rollicking good fun for the most part, though bright blades flash occasionally, and the more serious moments are carried off with such seeming sincerity, that one almost forgets that it isn't real, sure enough drama.

That Charles Major's colorful story "When Knighthood Was in Flower" would provide good material for a comic opera ought to have been apparent to any one who read the book or who saw Julia Marlowe, with force of art, imbue with vitality a heroine who was otherwise but a thing of shears and paste and good white paper. The surprise last night lay in the revelation of the fact that somebody or other knew just how to go about doing the work to the best advantage.

In most of the musical entertainments for ever so long the aid of even that newest Harvard telescope would have been useless to discover a trace of the story in the jumble of songs and dances and interpolated specialties. In "A Madcap Princess" the tale of Mary Tudor's love for Charles Brandon, of bluff King Hal's decree that she should marry the King of France, and of the winsome little lady's subsequent calling of his bluff, is carried on a delicate thread, forsooth, but one that is entirely adequate.

The merry humor of it begins with Miss Glaser's first entrance. King Hal is in a rage. He has just told the audience in a jolly good stong:

"I am bluff King Hal!
I'm a Briton through and through!"

And he feels that he must live up to his own description of himself. So when Mary talks back to him, he lets out a few rip snorters, and ends up with a sputter.

"I lack words," he shouts.

"You lack breath," laughs Mary; "you ought to try breathing exercises."

"My!" she continues, pointing to his ruff, "aren't kings wearing high collars, these days?"

And when the King is once again about to abandon himself to his choler—that really wasn't intended for a joke—she puts a silencing finger on his lips with the remark:

"Now stop. That collar is an awful thing to get hot under."

The dialogue throughout this scene is delightfully amusing, and Miss Glaser's acting full of a spontaneity, charm, and variety. She is quite irresistible. Mr. Pruette, too, succeeded in presenting a comic operamonarch who was not an altogether impossible personage.

His make-up was admirable and his song, "Bluff King Hall," provided occasion for prolonged enthusiasm. Miss Glaser's best numbers were "The Isle of the Sea" and "A Typical Cavalier," the latter poured forth with an abundantly humorous show of braggadocio and bluster after she has donned the garb of a page to accompany her lover in his flight from King Henry's wrath and vengeance.

In refreshing contrast to what one ordinarily expects—and gets—in comic opera is the stage lover in this production. Bertram Wallace, who plays Brandon, is of manly appearance, and he can act. He sings well, but would be an acquisition as leading man, of whom there are not too many to go around at present.

A capital number was "Kings of the Sea," sung by H. Chambers, with swinging accompaniment and chorus.

Altogether "A Madcap Princess" is to be heartily commended. Her life should be long, and it is sure to be merry.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE OPENS.

"The Little Princess" First Production of Its Fall Season.

The Harlem Opera House on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street opened its season last evening with "The Little Princess," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Every seat was occupied and Miss Leonie Darmon, who played the title rôle, filled last season with remarkable success by Miss Millie James, was enthusiastically received.

During the past Summer the house has been redecorated and rewired throughout, and the addition of about a thousand more electric lights, set in elaborate gilded chandeliers, adds greatly to the general appearance. The stage has been remodeled, under the personal direction of Manager Alex Lichtenstein, and has been made fire proof in every respect. A new electric plant for scenic effects has been added.

The list of attractions offered by the house during the coming season far exceeds all previous bookings, among them being Cecilia Loftus, Fay Davis, John Drew, Kyrle Bellew, Virginia Harned, James K. Hackett, N. C. Goodwin, Joe Jefferson, W. H. Crane, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mme. Schumann-Heink, William Collier, Viola Allen, Annie Russell, Eleanor Robson, and the Rogers Brothers.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

John T. Kelly, who used to be with Weber & Fields, is at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week in a farce called "Senator McFee." His supporters are Florence Veldran, Louis G. Christy, and Herman Lieb. There is a long list of vaudeville specialists.

"Men and Women" was revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. William Morris headed the cast. Bonita and her midgets are best on the vaudeville programme.

The stock company at the Proctor house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is giving "East Lynne" this week. Rebecca Warren has been engaged for the dual rôle of Lady Isabelle and Mme. Vine.

Charles Hawtrey appeared at Keith's yesterday in "Time Is Money." He presented this same sketch in the city last Spring two or three times, and it made a "hit" in every house where it was tried. The Sisters Gasch are first on Keith's vaudeville bill.

Incidents in foreign countries are shown on the moving picture screen at the Eden Musée this week. A motor race in Germany is the star feature. Figures are being added to the World in Wax continually.

John Mason and Eva Gray are giving "Another Story" at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. Others prominent on the bill are Doris Goodwin, Chris Bruno and Mabel Russell, and James Thornton.

"One of the Finest" is at the Third Avenue.

The West End Theatre's attraction for this week is "More to be Pitied than Scorned."

"Rachel Goldstein" is at the New Star Theatre.

Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre opened last night with a big vaudeville bill of twelve acts. Henry Lee, the impersonator, is the headliner. His favorite imitations are those of Alton B. Parker and President Roosevelt. The Victoria will keep open all the Winter as a vaudeville house. There will be two performances given every day. The prices for every matinée will be 25 and 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS EDITORS TO FIGHT "SATURNALIA"

Biondi's Work Assailed as "Brilliant, Pretty, and Bad."

AWAITING MUSEUM'S ACTION

Trustee Kennedy Quoted as in Sympathy with Samuel P. Avary's Opposition—Biondi Sails for Spain.

More trouble for Signor Ernesto Biondi's group "Saturnalia" was foreshadowed yesterday as a consequence of reports that the group was to be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to avoid the legal proceedings instituted against the Trustees and that the National Sculpture Society had withdrawn its objections to the exhibition of the work.

Editors of a number of religious publications, it was learned yesterday, have decided to make an effort to unite clergymen of Greater New York in protest should the Museum Trustees rescind their action, which Biondi declared relegated the work to the Museum cellar. It was asserted that while the plans for the movement were well in hand, no step would be taken before the November announcement of the decision of the Museum Trustees.

Only the theme of the group will be discussed in the religious press, it not being the intention to discuss the work as an artistic creation. It will be maintained that the time has come when an artist should consider his theme in selecting an agency for showing his talent, especially when the subject is intended for permanent exhibition.

Henry R. Elliot, editor of The Church Economist, had this to say of "Saturnalia," yesterday:

"The theme is obnoxious. It is curious that a subject of this sort is so often tolerated because the details are treated in terms of two or three thousand years ago. It would not be art to depict a group of drunkards reeling down Broadway in evening dress, but is correct if the revelers are dubbed bacchantes or dressed in Roman or Grecian clothes. We have similar absurdities in music and literature. Lay the scene in Spain or in fairyland, and anything is 'art.' To dwell in detail on a debauch in the Tenderloin is low and not to be permitted. But to describe the revels in the streets of Rome during the Decadence is a work of art. There is too much of this in vogue, in my judgment, for public morals. The Saturnalia was a beastly orgy, which no city in the civilized world would now tolerate. Why make a characteristic group of such an evil debauch the theme of a work of statuary? Suppose the treatment is masterly; what of it?"

The Rev. Dr. William Reyes Ward, editor of The Independent, said: "I have not seen the piece in some time, and I am hardly in a position to judge. But I should say that the 'Saturnalia' is brilliant, pretty, and bad, and should be put in the cellar."

Several sculptors refuse to discuss for publication the proposed attack of the religious press. One, who withheld the use of his name, said:

"There has been a vast amount of misstatement about this matter. Biondi has been misrepresented, the Museum Directors have been misrepresented, but neither of them as badly as that much-maligned organization, the National Sculpture Society.

"It is not now true, nor has it ever been true, that the National Sculpture Society is responsible for the opposition against the 'Saturnalia,' although attempts have been made to fasten the charge upon the society. The matter came up in the society, was the subject of a little informal talk, and was then referred to the Fine Arts Federation, and our delegates to that body received free rein and did not have to report back to our society.

"Officially, and in reality, I do not know what action the federation took. Stories that the National Sculpture Society has withdrawn its opposition are all poppycock. No meeting of the society has been held since June, nor will there be for a month or two yet, so, on its face, you see that yarn must be untrue."

One member of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum said:

"The story that Samuel Putnam Avery's death removed from the directorate the only opposition in that body to the exhibition of Biondi's work is not true. As long as Mr. John S. Kennedy remains a Director of the Museum I imagine there will always be the strongest kind of opposition to any public view of the 'Saturnalia' within the Metropolitan's walls."

Biondi left New York for Barcelona yesterday afternoon on the Compania Transatlantica steamer Manuel Calvo. In discussing the matter of theme for the "Saturnalia" group he said that he was prompted by the strong moral and felt that it would make a strong object lesson. He would not return until summoned by his attorney to present himself in the suit he has instituted against the Metropolitan Museum. He thought this would probably be next Spring.

"ARE YOU A MASON?" HERE.

Revived at the Garrick for Two Weeks with Leo Ditrichstein.

"Are You a Mason?" is at the Garrick for two weeks. It was put on yesterday afternoon, with a cast containing many of the actors who originally acted in it. The play went well in the afternoon—with the few people who were there—and last night, when a good crowd turned out to the jolly farce, the Garrick's walls rang with laughter for two hours and a half.

Leo Ditrichstein is George Fisher, the stock broker who used to be an actor, and Henry Kolker has the part of the young husband who ought to be a Mason but isn't. Thomas A. Wise is the father-in-law from Rockford, Ill., who had an adventure with a damsel named Angelina twenty years ago and has not heard of much else from his wife since. Henry W. Donnelly is John Halton, the gentleman farmer from up-State. Others in the cast are Edith Barker, Florence Thornton, Jennie Reiffarth, George Henry Trader, John Emerson, Charles A. Greene, Gertrude Whitty, Margaret Sutherland, and Amy Lesser.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The White Tigress of Japan" will end its run at the American Theatre next Saturday night. The following attraction is "The Street Singer," with Florence Bindley in the leading rôle.

Carnival Days have begun at Luna Park, Coney Island. They will continue until the close of the Coney Island season, Sept. 25. Preparations are under way for the visit of 5,000 members of the American Bankers' Association.

Fred Hamlin got back from Chicago yesterday, bringing news of "Bird Centre," the play which is soon to be produced here. It is said to be a great success.

EVA TANGUAY AS A STAR.

"The Sambo Girl" Is Full of Laughs and the Music Is Tuneful.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 5.—Miss Eva Tanguay made her appearance as a full-fledged star at the Nesbitt Theatre tonight, when she was seen at the head of her own company in the title rôle of Harry B. Smith's and Gustav Kerker's newest musical comedy, "The Sambo Girl." Mr. Smith's book is good, there being a laugh in nearly every line, and Kerker's score is original and tuneful.

The star's support was all that could be desired. Melville S. Collins, Harry Short, Arthur O'Keefe, Harry Kane, Louise Moore, and Florence Morrison filling their rôles acceptably. Song hits were numerous. "The Sambo Girl" is richly mounted.

"The Spellbinder" in Herald Square.

The general engrossment in politics, which is supposed to be harmful to theatrical business, was taken advantage of last night at the Herald Square Theatre by presenting "The Spellbinders." The political element is not strong, however, being of the strictly non-partisan kind, which is thought to be all that an audience will stand for. Ralph Delmore heads the cast.

"OLD HOMESTEAD" AGAIN.

Denman Thompson's Joshua Whitcomb Now at the New York Theatre.

"The Old Homestead" began yesterday afternoon at the New York Theatre its nineteenth season. And Denman Thompson is still the rural gold-brick target, Joshua Whitcomb. There was a fair-sized audience at the matinée—a large one, when compared with those at the other theatres on Broadway. The figure of the old farmer, who comes to town and balks at nude Venuses, shakes hands with the lackey, and stares at high buildings, is so familiar on the stage nowadays that it is hard for the spectator to realize that Joshua Whitcomb is, in a way, the prototype of them all. He is the original creation—and many hundred "rubes" are only bad imitations of the first Josh.

Gus Kammerlee now has the rôle of Henry Hopkins, the rich man in the city, whose chief duty is to sit stiffly in his evening clothes and say things that draw witticisms from Joshua. Annie Thompson takes the part of Mrs. Hopkins, a dowager with powdered hair who looks as if she had just stepped from a Revolutionary novel. Hector Dion is Reuben Whitcomb, the wayward son, who is important chiefly because if he hadn't been wayward and run away to New York his father wouldn't have come after him, and there wouldn't have been any play.

OLD ACTOR'S RETURN TO STAGE

Oliver Doud Byron to Appear in Ada Rehan's Company.

Theatrical people generally, and that portion of the public which follows the doings of actors, will be surprised to learn that the present season will see the return to the stage of Oliver Doud Byron, for many years one of the most successful actors of melodrama in America. And an added interest results from the fact that Mr. Byron's reappearance will be made in the company of his sister-in-law, Ada Rehan.

The announcement will cause a pleasant thrill of memory on the part of the older generation of playgoers, who will perhaps recall Mr. Byron's first appearance as a star, in "Don César de Bazan," at the old Bowery Theatre; but to most people Oliver Doud Byron is best remembered as the hero of the picturesquely flamboyant play "Across the Continent," which he played in every city and hamlet of the land. For twenty-two years he appeared in that piece, shelving it only a few years before his retirement to act in "The Plunger."

Mr. Byron is the father of Arthur Byron, now playing "Jack's Little Surprise" at the Princess Theatre. His wife was Miss Kate Crehan, a sister of Ada Rehan and of the late Hattie Russell, in her day a popular American comedienne.

ROGERS BROTHERS ONCE MORE.

They Open Their Seventh New York Engagement at the New Amsterdam.

The Rogers brothers, Gus and Max, began their seventh annual engagement in this city at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night, talking with their faces just as close together as they ever did and keeping up a rapid fire of new jokes, in their own peculiar vein, which bore the usual crop of laughter.

The title of their latest vaudeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," tells as much of their offering to amusement seekers as it is meant to, and as much as there is any occasion for. Whether in Ticonderoga or Timbuctoo, they would still be the Rogers Brothers, and as such have the facility for surrounding themselves with just the people and the incidents needed to best bring out their twin talents.

John J. McNally, their regular dependence, has supplied them with the necessary opportunities for taking the centre of the stage and leaving it for breathing spells and changes, and has seen to it that the cast and chorus have ample room for disporting themselves and exhibiting their elaborate costumes.

The lyrics are by George B. Hobart, the music by Max Hoffmann, and the staging was done by Herbert Gresham and Ned Wayburn.

The musical success of the evening was the ballad "Under the Old Oak Tree," as sung in the second act by Miss Hunting and George Austin Moore. It was encored time after time.

IDA RENEE AT THE LYRIC.

A New English Artist in Character Songs.

At the Lyric Miss Ida Renée is now appearing in the third instead of the second act of "The Royal Chef." She is a characteristic English music hall singer, and lends a welcome touch of sprightliness and vivacity to the rather crude wit and forced merriment of the latest importation from Chicago.

Physically she is as little and frail as Cissy Loftus, and her features are as regular and pleasing, though with something more characteristically English in them. Her songs have a rather unusual deftness in phrasing and characterization, and, while never really wicked, are certainly cynical enough as she sings them. To quote one of them, a sly, coy glance comes in the corner of her eye, and there's mischief when she turns around.

One of the songs describes a married couple's progress, as Hogarth might have called it. After three days the husband is effusive and caressing when he makes his excuses "to get off for a night on his own," and leaves a trusting heart behind him. After three weeks he is more glib and summary with his lies, and leaves a wife who is wretched. At the end of three years he is a bit ashamed of his same old story, and one feels that he might be reclaimed if she were willing to make the effort. But it is too late, for his once loving mate is being consoled by a Johnny, and packs him off without ado.

Another of them is the sportsman's progress, which shows a man of wealth and fame dragged down by a rag and a bone and a bunch of racehorses, the devil gloating over his fall in a deep wicked refrain. This is apparently too terribly tragic for Music Hall sensibilities, for the last stanza represents him as pulling himself together and backing up to the infinite disgust of the deep wicked devil.

A third song describes the plight of a monk whom a maid makes to kiss him in spite of the best of intentions.

Miss Renée sings well and with a light and airy sense of the humors of errant human nature. She is well worth a trip to the Lyric, and would make the success of a less unpromising play.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Archer.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—James Archer, the portrait painter, is dead. He was eighty years old, having been born in Edinburgh on June 10, 1824. He was educated in the High School in his native city, and studied art in the Trustees' School under Sir William Allan and Thomas Duncan. In 1851 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy and in 1858 an Associate of the Royal Academy. He visited this country professionally in 1884. He retired some years ago.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS GILLARD died Sunday night at his residence, 206 Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J. He was a native of England and is survived by two children.

Probate Judge EARL NIPPER died in Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday. He was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio two years ago. He was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1852.

State Senator ALEXANDER E. PATTON of Curwensville, Penn., died yesterday of heart disease after an illness of only twenty-four hours. He was fifty-two years old, and was elected to the Senate as a Democrat in 1902. Senator Patton was a partner of ex-Congressman James Kerr and operated largely in coal property. In which business he had acquired a large fortune.

OVER A CUP OF TEA THE PRINCE PROPOSED

German Heir Apparent Then Telegraphed the Kaiser.

SHE IS A BROWN-EYED BLONDE

An Hour's Automobile Ride Caused Engagement to be Suspected Before There Was Any.

ALTONA, Prussia, Sept. 5.—Details of the announcement of the engagement of the Crown Prince Frederick William to the Duchess Cecilia, sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, show that the Emperor, while dining with the notable people of Schleswig-Holstein last night, received a telegram from the Crown Prince, who was at Gelbensande, the home of the Duchess Cecilia and her mother.

His Majesty therupon arose, raised his glass, and said that the engagement of their Royal Highness and the Duchess had just taken place and called for a threefold hurrah for the couple. The banqueters greeted the announcement with tremendous cheers.

The Crown Prince had, it transpired, visited the Duchess and her mother at their lodge at Mueritz, on the Baltic, and while taking a cup of tea there he asked her to marry him. Upon receiving the consent of the Duchess the Crown Prince called for telegraph blanks and immediately wired to the Emperor and Empress.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The only time the Duchess Cecilia and the Crown Prince had been seen together in public was a few evenings ago. The Crown Prince had called on her and her mother at the Kaiserhof Hotel, just before they left for home.

After talking with them for an hour the Crown Prince took them to the station in an automobile and found that the train did not start for an hour. He then asked them to drive round the city, and with them went through the principal streets, which started the first talk of an engagement.

The Duchess Cecilia is a tall, slight girl, light haired and brown eyed. Although she could scarcely be called pretty she has a vivid complexion and is of sprightly demeanor.

Cecilia was brought up simply by her parents and learned the duties of housekeeping as the daughter of any country gentleman. She is fond of riding and driving and speaks English and French perfectly and Russian well. Although she has lived several years abroad the Duchess remains a true German girl.

It is impossible to say whether it is a love match or not. Strong dynastic reasons for the marriage exist. Only once during the last century, in the case of Frederick III., has a Prussian King taken a wife except from a German princely house.

The Emperor desires to bring the Cumberland, Danish, and Netherlands Courts into closer relations with the German Court. The Duchess Cecilia's brother, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, married last June the Princess Alexandra, second daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, a sister of the future Queen of Denmark.

The Duchess Cecilia is also a niece by marriage of the Prince Consort of Holland. The best loved of Prussian Queens, Louise, was of the same family, but of the Strelitz branch.

IN THE SHOPS.

Among the most attractive postal card albums are those covered with coarse damask. They come in different colors; dark red, blue, or green, strapped across with bands of leather finished with seals. Ends of the leather are left to tie in front if desired. "In Friendship's Name" is on one side in small letters. One of the large sizes is a foot and a half high and less than half as wide. This costs $2.25. A smaller book, the same style binding, costs $1.25. The leaves are dark gray.

Fobs with the coats of arms of different colleges upon them in silver enameled in colors set on black silk and with a swivel and a few links of silver chain at the top, cost $1.50 each.

There are charming things, small works of art, for electric lamps. One of these is a clam shell, polished pearl inside and out, possibly seven inches long, and narrow. The shell is hinged at the back as in the natural shell, but half open in front, where there is the bronze figure of a maiden. At one side in the back of the shell, like a pearl, is a small, round electric light globe.

A bear in bronze, six or eight inches long, has an electric light bulb in its mouth. There is also a gigantic insect, about the same length, the wings and head of glass and the head forming the electric light bulb.

Fancy napkins of linen monile cloth are finished with a heavy cream lace set into the edge and giving it an irregular outline. This embroidery is also done in the deep cream, which is really more of a café au lait, a design of flowers running up from the corners—in one instance lilies of the valley, while at the side of the blossoms the monogram is done in the same soft shade.

Those colored handkerchiefs which have white centres, colored borders, and white edges are also pretty. The edge is hemstitched, straight in places, and at others running up into the colored border in flower and other fanciful designs. These are the fine, expensive handkerchiefs.

For the woman who likes a cat on her umbrella handle there is an attractive one in light carved wood, pussy having her back hunched in anger and with fire flashing from her big rhinestone eyes. The umbrella costs $12.

Very pretty shoe bags may be had for 95 cents. One of these has a design of bright pink flowers upon it, and is bound with green. It has two rows of four pockets, with elastic in the top of each.

A funny little needle case is of wood. There is a top which turns, and this is set to a certain number on the box, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and then a needle of that number will come from a hole in the top. All this for 25 cents.

An excellent rubber-lined traveling case may be bought for $1.25. The outside is of pretty, bright cretonne. There is a pocket for a sponge, four or five other long, narrower pockets for different purposes, besides places for tooth and nail brushes.

A Handy Andy is made of a linen-colored cotton. It is square, to hang on a stateroom wall, possibly, with a row of pockets along the lower half and a narrow pocket at each end of the upper part, and between these a round tomato pincushion covered with the material, and a case with a flannel leaf for needles. This costs $1.25.

In the fancy wash waistcoats for men, an attractive one is of dark blue, with delicate designs formed by single threads of pale blue, while the buttons are pearl in dark blue.

A pretty hat in the colors of the season is a toque or turban, deep brown, with the edge formed of rosettes of orange velvet set into other rosettes of brown silk. It costs $7.48.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last Summer holiday being over, there is a general rush from the seaside and the different Summer resorts. Many of the house parties broke up yesterday and this morning. Newport continues a week more with to-day, as the second of the Horse Show, to be followed by the Dog Show and many entertainments.

The golf tournament at Baltusrol will begin to-day and last until Saturday. On Friday there will be a reception in the afternoon. This will be the first suburban Autumn function of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman arrive in town to-day. With Mr. Edward Bulkeley, they are to make a tour of the world, sailing this week for the Continent.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are to leave Newport within a fortnight. Mrs. Astor may pay a few short visits on Long Island, but she will remain a great part of the Autumn at Ferncliff. Mrs. Astor, Sr., will not leave Newport until the middle of October.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will put their yacht, the Surf, out of commission to-day. They will remain for a few days at Newport before going to Tuxedo for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., have left Warwick, R. I., and have gone to their country place at Tarrytown for the Autumn.

Miss Frederica Webb has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Burden over Sunday at Florham, near Madison, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are in Berlin, and they were the guests of the Kaiser on Sedan Day.

Among the passengers on the Majestic, which ship is due to-morrow, are William Waldorf Astor, Arthur W. Clafflin, and Henry C. Drayton. On the Cedric, which sailed Saturday from Liverpool, are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern, Lord and Lady Dawtry, Lord and Lady Lichfield, Lord and Lady Dartmouth, and their son, Lord Lewisham and the Comte de Laugier-Villars.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are starting this week for Switzerland. They have a large party with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet have returned to England from a trip on the Continent. They will shortly sail for America.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Van Cortlandt Parker, daughter of Col. James and Mrs. Parker, to Ronald Lyman of Boston, will be celebrated in Washington next month. Miss Eleanor Parker is to be her sister's maid of honor, and two cousins of Mr. Lyman, the Misses Roosevelt, also of Boston, and Miss Caroline Postlethwaite and Miss Helen Bell of Washington are to be attendants.

The wedding of Dr. George H. W. Eggleston, son of George Cary Eggleston, the novelist, of this city, and Miss Mabel E. Dunn, will take place on Thursday at Binghamton, the home of the bride and also of the prospective bridegroom since his appointment to the State Hospital there.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kip, who are at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, will on the closing of that hotel go to the Manhattan Beach Hotel until that also closes.

Miss Constance Crimmins, a daughter of John D. Crimmins, has been at Manhattan Beach, the guest of Miss Katherine McCann.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin and Miss Adrienne Iselin have left Manhattan Beach after a visit there of a few days.

The Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller are to spend the month of October at Lenox.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney and her mother, Mrs. Foster, are at Bretton Woods in the White Mountains, as are also Dr. George F. Shrady and Mrs. Shrady.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney are now at their Upper St. Regis camp, which was occupied during the Summer by Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—Society was very busy to-day with luncheons, the horse show, and dinners. Mrs. Joseph E. Widener gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt at the Picard cottage, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. E. B. Thomas, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed also entertained at luncheons. Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. E. A. Bruguiere, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Angie Leary, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Miss C. Ogden Jones.

Mrs. Bruguiere's dinner was an elaborate affair, and was followed by dancing. A large white tent was erected on the lawn, in which was set a table in the shape of a horseshoe, so arranged as to accommodate fifty guests, seated at the outside of the horseshoe, the inside space being utilized as a garden and courtyard. The piazzas of the cottage were beautifully decorated with pink flowers and palms.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer also entertained a party of fifty, the dinner being followed by an impromptu cotillion, led by Mr. and Mrs. Dyer. This was one of the liveliest dances of the season, there being little formality. The cotillion favors were baby rattles, toy whips, tin swords, tin horns, and baby ribbons.

Miss Leary's dance was in honor of Mrs. William F. Sheehan, and was followed by a musicale, at which the artists were Miss Virginia Lucy, pianist, and Claire Monteith, singer. The guests included Miss Anne Lyman, Dr. Raymond Guiteras, Miss Louise Leary, George C. Munsig, and Muller Ury.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard entertained a dinner party of twenty at their cottage, Sunset Ridge. The table was spread on one of the broad piazzas of the cottage, overlooking the entrance to the harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont entertained at the horse show to-day Mrs. Neilson Brown, Miss De Coppet, Count Lenburg Stiram, Count Perigney, and Edward Gray.

G. Creighton Webb is a guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Showers have continued in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States and extreme Southwest. Temperatures have fallen in the northern tier of States, except from Western Montana westward and also along the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. On the New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New England: Fair to-day and Wednesday; light to fresh north to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1903.	1904.	THE TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	68	66	67
6 A. M.	67	66	67
9 A. M.	70	66	67
12

WOMEN DRIVE HORSES IN NEWPORT SHOW

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Rosebery Takes Two Blue Ribbons.

PRIZES FOR R. C. VANDERBILT

Miss Alice Roosevelt Views Judging as Guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt—Mrs. Burke Roche Drives Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—The Newport Horse Show opened to-day, and the attendance was fully as large as in previous years. The programme included six novice classes, which brought out a fine lot of horses, and there were also on the card three classes for local dealers with delivery wagons which awakened no interest among the fashionable people.

There was but one class in which society women participated, the runabout class, in which Mrs. Burke Roche drove Carmen and Miss Cynthia Roche drove Firman, the former being awarded the blue ribbon and the latter the red. Reginald C. Vanderbilt drove his horses in several classes. He won several prizes, his only first being in the novice class for small harness horses, in which Orchid, a recent purchase, won an easy victory over Eben D. Jordan's President. Mr. Vanderbilt's Doctor Selwonk was placed second to Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Rosebery in the brougham and victoria classes.

Mrs. Grosvenor's Roseberry was the only horse to win two blue ribbons and C. E. Myrick was the only other owner to win twice, but with different horses.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who was a guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was attired in white and wore a large yellow hat with sweet peas, the hat being tied under the chin with white tulle strings. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore an elaborate combination of white taffeta and Irish crochet lace embroidered in pale green. Her hat was of bright green, with a shaded gray plume.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore pale blue pompadour mulle with a mauve girdle and a pale blue hat with mauve and pale blue plumes. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore a Renaissance lace gown over pale blue, with a hat of black Neapolitan and white plumes. Miss May Van Alen was in a mauve tulle dress and a large white hat trimmed with white plumes, with a brown tulle boa.

Mrs. William H. Sands was in white lace with a white satin girdle and a black plumed hat. Miss Anita Sands wore mauve chiffon, with a small yoke of Irish crochet lace and a white Irish lace hat with mauve plumes.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in bright orange taffeta, with bands of cream insertion, one of the most striking gowns of the day. Her hat was of cream trimmed with an orange bow and pink ribbons. Miss Beatirce Mills wore an ecru mulle, with a pale-green girdle and a pale-green poke bonnet with green tulle strings tied under her chin. Miss Gladys Mills was in pale pink chiffon, with insertions of Renaissance lace, and a white chip hat trimmed with pink roses.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks wore a handsome gray lace gown, with a small white tulle hat trimmed with a gray plume. Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore a combination of white lace and chiffon and a white straw hat trimmed with pink ribbons and lilacs. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont wore pale-blue louisine silk with panels of panne velvet, and a large white hat with blue plume.

The winners in the leading classes were:

The Aquidneck novice class for horses 15.2 hands and over—Won by George D King's b. g. King George; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Captivation, second; R. C. Vanderbilt's ch g. Seaconnet, third.

The Billow novice class for horses 15.2 hands and over, shown under saddle—Won by Charles Holtzapp's ch. m. Soinas; Metropolitan Riding Academy's b. m. Monogram, second; Eben D. Jordan's b. m. Victorine, third. Five starters.

The Neptune novice class, horses 14.2, and under 15.2 hands, shown in harness—Won by R. C. Vanderbilt's b. m. Orchid; E. D. Jordan's ch. g. President, second; Strauss & Hexter's ch. m. Armenia, third.

Saddle horses, suitable for driving—Won by George Watson, Jr.'s, b. m. Harriette; Mrs. H. S. Ruben's blk. g. Wauburn, second; W. H. Collier's ch. m. Lily of the Valley, third.

Single brougham horses, 15.2 hands and over—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Roseberry; Reginald C. Vanderbilt's ch. g. Dr. Selwonk, second; Strauss & Hexter's b. g. Cedar Falls, third.

Tandem, wheeler, 15.2 hands and over—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. g. Lord Burleigh and b. g. Lord Belfast; James H. Moore's br. s. Burlingham and br. g. Only Way, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Sultan and b. g. Jack Horner, third.

Single horse to Victoria or cabriolet—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Rogeberry; R. C. Vanderbilt's ch. g. Seaconnet, second; James H. Moore's br. g. Express, third.

Runabout horses, from 14.2 to 15.2 hands—Won by Mrs. Burke Roche's b. g. Carman; Mrs. Roche's b. m. Firman, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Elévation, third.

Ladies' saddle horse, 15.2 hands and over—Won by John Gerken's ch. m. Elisa; E. H. Wetherbee's ch. g. Mazagan, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Freeland, third. Six starters.

ROCKAWAY HUNT'S SHOW.

The Gymkhana Races Afford Much Amusement at Cedarhurst.

Sleek of coat and with harness and traps polished and sparkling in the sunshine, the horses gave the judges no end of trouble yesterday to decide which were entitled to the coveted blue ribbons at the show of the Rockaway Hunting Club. Miss Mollie C. Maxwell carried off a major portion of the ribbons with her beautiful pair, Jacobite and Rosebud, while her high-acting Catseye also caught the admiring glances of the officials and put on a better gait after the blue rosette had been awarded him in the harness horse class.

It was a gala day for the fashionable colony, and members of the club and their guests were out in force and crowded the broad porch of the clubhouse and overflowed upon the lawn upon which there had been laid out a circle. Nearly all of the judging was completed in the morning, while the afternoon was devoted to gymkhana races. The programme comprised eleven of the latter events and caused considerable amusement both for the participants and spectators. In the driving a chicken race for ladies the barnyard fowls proved anything but docile, and all refused to keep to the course. The manikin race was another of the gymkhana features. The riders carried dummies dressed in the garb of women and tramps, and a prize was also awarded to the unaker of the most grotesque manikin.

In the pony class Miss Mary Forbes's Ping Pong received the blue and James B. Taylor, Jr.'s San Toy the red ribbon after the judges had sent them about the ring many times.

Among the exhibitors and those present were:

William Brockie, Winthrop Burr, William Baylis, Adelaide B. Baylis, William Baylis, Jr., F. Tilden Brown, Vernon Brown, Howard C. Brokaw, Miss Louise Burton, Robert L. Burton, J. Chesver Cowdin, J. H. de Sibour, W. H. Erhart, Miss Mary Forbes, Mrs. Donald G. Geddes, Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Jr., William A. Hazard, F. W. Jones, Garrett B. Kip, Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Jr., Montagu La Montagne,

John L. Lawrence, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell, L. Trowbridge Martin, Alfred L. Norris, Miss Mary S. Park, Cornelius W. Provost, Rufus Patterson, Mrs. H. N. Rawlins, Miss Helyn Rolston, Mrs. E. C. Sampson, Augustin J. Smith, Byam K. Stevens, Francis K. Stevens, Miss Betty Thompson, J. B. Tailer, Mrs. James B. Taylor, James B. Taylor, Jr., Edmund S. Twining, Jr., William S. Whitehead, Jr., G. W. Wickersham, Mrs. J. Butler Wright.

THE SUMMARY.

Polo Pony Class.—Judging eleven ponies, to be shown with mallet and ball and between posts; to be judged on manners, handiness, and conformation. First, Buster Brown, ch. g., 14.2, aged, J. Cheever Cowdin; second, Dolly, ch. m., 14.2, 9 years, Howard C. Brokaw; third, Spinaway, ch. m., 14.2, aged, L. Trowbridge Martin.

Single Horse Station Wagon Class.—For four passengers, driver included; wagon to be a four-wheeler with top. First, Highlander, gr. g., 15.2, 5 years, William Baylis; second, Sazahoth, b. g., 16, 8 years, G. W. Wickersham; third, Disobey, ch. g., 15.2, 8 years, Howard C. Brokaw.

Saddle Horse Class.—Judging eight ladies' saddle horses, any size, ladies to ride. First, Jacobite, ch. g., 14.3½, 6 years, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell; second, entry of Mrs. H. N. Rawlings, blk. m., 14, aged; third, entry of Mrs. Johnston Livingston, Jr., blk. m., 14.2, aged.

Single Harness Horse Class.—Judging twelve horses, 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle. First, Catseye, blk. g., 14.3¾, 7 years, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell; second, Nancy, blk. m., 14.2½, aged, John L. Lawrence; third, San Toy, b. g., 14.3, aged, Cornelius W. Provost.

Combination Carriage and Saddle Horse Class.—Judging nine horses, first to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and then unharnessed in the ring and shown and judged under saddle. First, Jacobite, ch. g., 14.3½, 6 years, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell; second, Cinderella, ch. m., 14.3, 7 years, William Brockie; third, Dixie, b. g., 15.2, 7 years, Adelaide B. Baylis.

Ponies in Harness Class.—Judging eleven ponies not exceeding 14 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle and driven by children not over sixteen years of age. First, Ping Pong, blk. g., 12.2, 11 years, Miss Mary Forbes; second, San Toy, blk. m., 11.2, 7 years, James B. Taylor, Jr.; third, Kismet, b. g., 12.1, 8 years.

Harness Horse Class.—Judging eleven single horses over 15 hands, to be shown to an appropriate vehicle. First, Rosebud, ch. g., 15.0½, 7 years, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell; second, The Duchess, b. m., 15.2, 8 years, Mrs. E. C. Sampson; third, Rocket, b. g., 15.3, 7 years, J. B. Tailer.

Ponies, Jumpers Class.—Best performance for ponies not exceeding 14.3 hands, to be shown over fences three feet high and carry a minimum weight of 120 pounds. First, Minnehaha, br. m., 14.3, 7 years, L. Trowbridge Martin; second, Dicky Bird, gr. m., 13½, 10 years, Edmund S. Twining, Jr.; third, Lakewood, ch. g., 14.2, aged, J. Cheever Cowdin.

Harness Horse Class.—Single horse any size to be shown and driven by a lady. First, Catseye, blk. g., 14.3¾, 7 years, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell; second, Kate, b. m., 15.1, 8 years, Mrs. James B. Taylor; third, Otero, ch. m., 15.2, 6 years, Garrett B. Kip.

Saddle Horse Class.—Gentleman's saddle horse, any size. First, Star, ch. m., 15.2½, 6 years, Mrs. Donald G. Geddes; second, Belle, b. m., 15.2, 7 years, G. W. Wickersham; third, Cinderella, ch. m., 14.3, 7 years, William Brockie.

Tandem Class.—First, Rosebud and Catseye, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Pell Wins in Two East Jersey Championship Final Matches.

Theodore Roosevelt Pell displayed vigorous and winning form yesterday in the finals of the East Jersey Lawn Tennis Association championship tournament. He won two of the prizes on the courts of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club, where a large and enthusiastic gallery gathered to witness the competitions. Pell was paired with H. F. Allen, the Philadelphian, in the championship doubles, and they gained the possession of the valuable challenge cups by defeating the Princeton-Yale combination, Raymond D. Little and George W. Case, by the score, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. In this match Pell was at the top of his game. He quickly gained the net in every rally, and bore the brunt of the attack and defense. It was the resourcefulness of his racquet work that proved most diverting and earned the last three sets by easy scores. In the final of the consolation singles Pell met M. S. Charlock, who had been showing excellent form all through the meeting. Charlock endeavored to play at whirlwind speed, and accomplished some spectacular work, but he was unsteady and lost, at 6-3, 6-1.

The ex-Canadian champion, Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Tennis Club won the championship singles in three straight sets by defeating T. V. B. Lyon of Yale, the score being 8-6, 6-1, 6-1. The Yale man placed the ball very cleverly in the first set and kept Anderson on the run about his court, making the games so close that the result was in doubt until the thirteenth game when Anderson got his passing strokes in working order and passed Lyon every time cleanly as the latter ran in to the net.

Miss Miller and Emory Miller won the championship mixed doubles in a spirited match, in which they defeated Miss Thomas and Sydney L. Smith. The score was 6-1, 10-8.

Henry W. Slocum, the veteran tennis champion who held the title in 1868 and 1889, after taking it from the great Dick Sears, yesterday proved that his racquet had not lost its cunning. He won in fine style in both singles and championship doubles in the tournament of the Pocahaway Hunting Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. Slocum was the low mark man in the handicap singles, being placed at owe 15. He played a hard match with William Adams, one of the younger experts at scratch and defeated him by the score of 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Slocum and his partner Rawlins won their place in the final round of the championship doubles, taking all of their matches in straight sets.

Nine teams entered for the handicap doubles but the matches were not begun. It is expected that all events will be finished this week. The pairs are: Forbes and Tailer, owe half 15; Brokaw and H. Inman, plus half 15; Thorne and Evans, owe half 15; Dixon and W. Babcock, plus 15; S. Babcock and De Sibour, plus half 15; Whitehead and Thorne, plus half 30; Kipp and T. Inman, plus 30; Norris and Livingston, plus 15; Slocum and L. Inman, owe 15. The summary of the day's play follows:

Men's Championship Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Adams and Adams defeated W. R. K. Taylor and Beach, default.

First Round—Slocum and Rawlins defeated Adams and Adams, 6—3, 6—3; F. L. Pell and partner defeated Corby and Colby, by default; H. Homans and E. N. Potter defeated L. Valentine and Inman, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; Thorne and Evans defeated Forbes and Tailer, 3—6, 9—7, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Slocum and Rawlins defeated F. L. Pell and partner, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. W. Slocum defeated William Adams, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; F. Inman defeated H. Thorne, by default; Tailer defeated Patterson, 6—4, 6—4; Evans defeated F. D. Porter, 6—3, 6—4; H. M. Inman defeated Whitehead, 6—3, 6—4; Thompson defeated E. Lawrence, by default.

First Round—Tailer defeated F. Inman, by default; Evans defeated H. M. Inman, 6—1, 6—3.

Closely contested tennis matches were the order yesterday in the opening rounds of the annual open tournament of the Nyack Country Club, at Nyack, on the Hudson. Good progress was made in the men's singles which will be continued throughout the week. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Benjamin Strong defeated Thomas C. Trask, 6—2, 6—2; L. H. Fitch defeated J. L. Joys, 6—1, 6—2; Henry Torrence defeated Crownell, 6—4, 6—1; C. Edwards defeated R. Cottrell, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3; Lorraine C. Wyeth defeated S. O. Miller, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; R. L. Jones defeated W. H. Baldwin, 6—3, 7—5.

First Round—L. Perry defeated J. C. Robertson, 6—1, 9—7; Henry Mollenhauer defeated H. G. Whitehead, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2; S. R. Bradley defeated Charles S. Parr, by default; H. C. McLaine defeated W. A. Warnock, 6—4, 6—2; R. Merritt defeated S. Bird, by default; R. C. Starr defeated Porter Pitch, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; R. C. Seaver defeated S. L. Chapman, 6—0, 6—3; J. H. Behr defeated W. C. Bradley, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Henry Mollenhauer and Ross Burchard defeated A. W. Ward and C. Cottrell, 6—1, 6—4.

First Round—L. Perry and E. H. Nettleton defeated R. Merritt and K. Merritt, 6—1, 6—0; J. C. Robertson and W. C. Bradley defeated C. W. House, Jr., and H. House, 6—4, 7—5; R. Osborne and H. Merritt defeated R. Auber and W. C. Schnetmann, 6—3, 6—3.

Yale's ex-Champion John Appleton Allen repeated his success of a year ago and won the Golden Challenge Cup yesterday in the final match of the Seagate Field Club on the courts of the Atlantic Yacht club. In the semi-final round Charles J. McDermott defeated C. W. Engel after three hard fought sets by the score 6—3, 3—6, 6—4. The Yale man, John Appleton Allen, took his match in this round by the default of Robert H. Allen. Then the winners, Allen and McDermott, met, with the result that Allen scored easily at 6—1, 6—4.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

Paterson Wins Final Metropolitan League Match—Women Played Good Game.

Cricketers were out in force yesterday at Prospect Park. The chief game was the final contest of the Metropolitan Cricket League between Manhattan and Paterson, which eventually resulted in a victory for Paterson by 42 runs, after they had declared their innings closed with only four wickets down. The feature of the game was the batting of W. Bunce for the winners. F. G. Warburton and J. W. Hooper also played well. The total score was: Paterson, 174, (declared;) Manhattan, 132.

A match between the Wanderers of New York and the West Indians' Team B was productive of considerable excitement. The West Indians won by the narrow margin of 2 runs. The totals were: West Indians Team B, 42 and 44; Wanderers, 40 and 46 for six wickets. The Thistles and Brooklyn Team C had a friendly meeting, in which the latter won rather easily by 61 runs.

Married versus Single was the title of the match which the Crescent Club played at Prospect Park. It proved a pleasant contest, but the single men won by an unexpectedly large margin of 87 runs. This was brought about by the fine batting of E. B. Reece, J. F. Stuart, and H. Smart, who put on 72, 64, and 55, respectively. The totals were: Kings County Married, 131; Single, 218.

The young women members of the Prospect Park Ladies' Cricket Club played a return match with the Kings' County Bachelors at Prospect Park, and the latter scored a second victory by 50 runs. Miss Stuart, who scored 10, did the best batting for the girls, and Miss Belva Tattersall captured most of the wickets.

The West Indians had a visit from the Yonkers Club for their return match in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association, and won handily by 73 runs on the first innings. The totals were: West Indians, 100; Yonkers, 27 and 30 for 4 wickets. Schenectady cricketers visited Prospect Park for a match with Brooklyn, who had little difficulty in winning by 61 runs on the first innings. The totals were: Brooklyn, 108; Schenectady, 43 and 98 for 5 wickets.

A large crowd of spectators gathered at Staten Island to witness the match between the Livingston Field Club and a Philadelphia team under the Captaincy of W. W. Foulkrod. The Staten Islanders won by 160 runs. The totals were: Philadelphians, 98 and 41 for 9 wickets; Livingston F. C., 135.

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN

Capture a Majority of Events in Middle States Regatta.

TITUS THE FASTEST SCULLER

Union Boat Club Wins Newly Established Octuple Sculls Race—Potomacs First in Senior Eights.

Local rowing clubs captured a majority of the honors in the fifteenth annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association held over the Speedway course on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, winning ten of the fourteen events.

In spite of the large number of entries, which required trial heats to be rowed in several of the events, the races were run off promptly on time. A United States revenue cutter kept the course free from interferences by tugs and other craft.

The best race of the day was generally admitted to be the junior octuple sculls event, which was put on the programme for the first time this year. There were four starters, representing the Hudson Boat Club, the Harlem Rowing Club, the Union Boat Club, and the Metropolitan Rowing Club, all of this city. The start was excellent, all the crews getting away together and keeping well together for the first quarter mile. Then the Union crew began to draw ahead, and at the half mile led by half a length, with the Harlems second, and the Metropolitan third by slight margins. At the three-quarters the Harlem crew came up on even terms with the Unions and from that point to the finish it was an even struggle, which was won by the Unions by a bare yard at the finish. The Metropolitans were third and the Hudsons fourth. The Harlem shell is four feet shorter than the Union boat, and the Harlem men on the officials' boat, who had backed their crew heavily, remarked regretfully: "If our boat had been as long as the Unions we would have beaten them by a foot."

The Argonauts of Toronto, who rowed in a boat borrowed from the Palisade Boat Club, won the intermediate eight-oared event with ease by a couple of lengths, but were beaten by a length and a half in the senior race by the red-shirted Potomac crew, from Washington, D. C.

C. S. Titus rowed what was declared by rowing experts on the officials' boat to be his prettiest single sculls race since he became a member of a local club, and defeated Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club by a length and a half. Frank Vesely of the First Bohemian Boat Club, Titus's old adversary, and D. B. Duffield of the Detroit Boat Club finished third and fourth, respectively, close up with Fuessel. Summary:

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City; bow—A. Garlish, stroke—Charles Steinkamp; Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., bow—R. C. Peck, stroke—J. R. Barden, second; West Philadelphia Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., bow—R. Dooner, stroke—G. A. Griffin, third. Time—8:15.

Association Single Sculls.—Won by Fred Shephard, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, N. Y.; R. H. Jackson, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., second; H. De Baecke, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., third. Time—7:21¾.

Senior Four-Oared Shells, Starters.—1, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., bow—F. Schell, 2—J. Flanigan, 3—M. Gleason, stroke—F. Cresser; 2, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island, N. Y., bow—George Ewan, 2—Jeremiah Dunn, 3—Dudley Whitney, stroke—John Hoben; 3, Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., bow—William Keller, 2—Edward Carney, 3—Charles Donnigan, stroke—Chris. Donnigan—Won by Ravenswood, Vesper second, Institute third. Time—6:18.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Starters—1, Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City, bow, W. H. Hart; 2, S. Hartenfels; 3, F. Speyer, stroke, C. S. C. Rock; coxswain, George Bagge. 2, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, bow, Frank Willis; 2, Arthur Gray; 3, William Smith; stroke, H. L. Kanagle; coxswain, Harry V. Walker. 3, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, bow, W. S. Dunn; 2, Victor Clement; 3, John Burdett; stroke, R. Handy; coxswain, Harry V. Dunn. Won by Metropolitan; Pennsylvania second; Wyanoke, third. Time—5:49.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Won by Harry R. Grant, Nassau Boat Club, New York City; John J. Eller, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, second; W. H. Fitzgerald, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers, N. Y., third. Time—5:45¾.

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by Wallace B. Klare, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Frech, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, Penn., second; Albert Major, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, third. No time taken.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by C. S. Titus, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; Fred Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, second; Frank Vesely, First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, third. Time—5:39.

Senior Four-Oared Barges.—Starters—Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; bow, J. D. Waring; 2, W. F. Grempler; 3, G. H. Smith; stroke, G. H. Aitken; coxswain, W. L. Harrona. Rosedale Boat Club, bow, F. South; 2, Edward; 2, J. Gallagher; 3, H. Adicks; stroke, J. Rehm; coxswain, L. Hulse. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., bow, H. Schelt; 2, J. Flanigan, 3, M. Gleason; stroke, F. Cresser; coxswain, L. C. Abell. Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; bow, R. J. Norris; 2, C. S. McCormick; 3, W. J. Norris; stroke, C. W. Belger; coxswain, William McGovern. Won by Rosedale; Valencia, second; Varuna, third. Time—5:10.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells.—Starters—1, Staten Island Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y., bow, Oliver T. Johnson; 2, H. C. Scrymser; 3, Norman H. Donald; 4, R. S. Brown; 5, George Hecker; 6, E. A. Jenkin; 7, Arthur W. Luce; stroke, Pierson Skelton; coxswain, Nicholas A. Donnelly. 4, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, bow, G. Ingles; 2, W. Kerr; 3, E. Bartlett; 4, R. Aitkin; 5, A. Fellows; 6, T. F. Grubbe; 7, A. Wallace; stroke, R. Murthy; coxswain, T. R. Loudon. Won by Argonaut; Staten Island, second; Union, third. Time—4:49½.

Junior Four-Oared Barge.—Starters—1, Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J., bow, August Hake; 2, Hermann Henke; 3, Arthur Hampson; stroke, Fred Koenig; coxswain, Ed. Schamp. 2, Waverly Boat Club, New York City; bow, L. A. Delaney; 2, E. B. Keane; 3, E. Reynolds; stroke, R. N. Fletcher; coxswain, G. E. Paterson. 3, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City, bow, A. S. Dunn; 2, Victor Clement; 3, John Burdette; stroke, R. Handy; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. 4, Middlesex Boat Club, Rosedale, N. J., bow, N. Southard; 2, E. Beidelman; 3, E. Taylor; stroke, J. Blue; coxswain, L. Hulse. 5, Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., bow, J. Cook; 2, J. Hutchinson; 3, F. Pandes; stroke, A. J. McCarthy; coxswain, T. J. McCormack. Won by Metropolitan; Atlantic, second; Waverly, third. Time—5:10¼.

Intermediate Handicap Sculls.—Starters—1, Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island, N. Y., bow—A. G. Thompson, 2—J. P. Thomnson, 3—Otto Von Dannenberg, stroke—F. C. Townsend; 2, Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City, bow—George Hahmer, 2—C. Cohen, 3—A. Garlish, stroke—C. Steinkamp; 3, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., bow—W. Jenigan, 2—W. F. Foelke, 3—H. B. Hoffmann, stroke—W. McClenaghan. Won by Nonpareil, Clifton second, Vesper third. Time—5:28.

Senior Double Sculls.—Starters—1, Albany Rowing Club, Albany, N. Y., bow—E. J. Mahoney, stroke—M. F. Monohan; 2, Atalanta Boat Club, New York City, bow—J. J. Muicahy, stroke—William M. Warley; 3, Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island, N. Y., bow—Jeremiah Dunn, stroke—John Hoben. Won by Atalanta, Ravenswood second, Albany third. No time taken.

Junior Octuple Sculls.—Starters—1, Hudson Boat Club, New York City, bow, John Donnelly; 2, A. E. Hoffmas; 3, A. E. Hnaker; 4, William Fetser; 5, Vinc. O'Mahoney; 6, Albert Kaufman; 7, George Kunz, Jr.; stroke, W. T. De Witt; coxswain, J. T. Hopton. 2, Union Boat Club, New York; bow, P. I. Sinnott; 2, W. Ehni; 3, J. Flynn; 4, H. Hierberg; 5, J. Kirk; 6, E. Crustratt; 7, J. Godsell; stroke, D. W. Lenehan; coxswain, George Briggs. 3, Harlem Rowing Club, New York; bow, H. Desmarais; 2, F. Bruch; 3, J. Bradley; 4, A. O'Brien; 5, J. Ryan; 6, J. J. Rooney; 7, W. Frerichs; stroke, H. Evans; coxswain, T. Scannell. 4, Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; bow, E. Clark; 2, J. Dunn; 3, R. Emerson; 4, J. Holder; 5, T. Richards; 6, R. Nelson; 7, W. Ehly; stroke, H. Jenett; coxswain, W. H. Dunn. Won by Union, Harlem second, Metropolitan third. Time—5:14.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Starters—1, Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; bow, A. B. Boocok; 2, J. McGowan; 3, D. S. Bilies; 4, A. C. De Ganne; 5, H. C. Scott; 6, William Britt; 7, C. J. Mueller; stroke, H. W. Baylor; coxswain, Eddy Ranecke. 2, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., bow, W. M. West; 2, Charles Kelly; 3, J. R. Dalesman; 4, H. F. Burke; 5, W. H. Custer; 6, E. L. Ord; 7, L. H. MacLaughlin; stroke, A. A. Ellerson; coxswain, S. C. Ayres. 3, Staten Island Boat Club, New York; bow, Oliver T. Johnson; 2, H. C. Scrymser; 3, Norman H. Donald; 4, R. S. Brown; 5, George Hecker; 6, E. A. Jenkin; 7, Arthur W. Luce; stroke, Pierson Skelton; coxswain, Nicholas A. Donnelly. 4, Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, Canada, bow, G. Ingles; 2, W. Kerr; 3, E. Bartlett; 4, R. Aitkin; 5, A. Fellows; 6, T. F. Grubbe; 7, A. Wallace; stroke, R. Murthy; coxswain, T. R. Loudon. Won by Potomac; Argonaut, second; Malta, third. Time—5:22.

BIG YACHTS IN RACE.

Atlantic Beat Vergemere and Yankee Led the Seventy-Footers.

The schooner Atlantic won another victory over the Vergemere, and the sloop Yankee again defeated the other seventy footers yesterday in the Fall Regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Altogether there were forty-six starters.

The first division of the fleet, the seventy-footers, was sent off at 12:35, after three-quarters of an hour postponement in expectation of a better wind. The wind was light, from north by west. The Rainbow got the better of the start, and was followed by the Yankee and the Virginia in the order named. The Yankee, however, soon took the lead and was never afterward in the company of her competitors. She beat the Rainbow 9 min. 31 sec. and the Virginia 13 min. 57 sec. She was probably, however, helped somewhat by better luck in the prevailing fluky air.

The two big schooners were the last to start. The Atlantic crossed first, but having had to pay off to avoid crossing too soon, she had less headway on than the Vergemere, and the latter went right by her. The Vergemere continued to gain until she struck a soft spot, and then the Atlantic came up on even terms with her. The wind then shifted more to the west and both set spinnakers. The Atlantic had the lead at the first mark, and steadily increased it on the wind. They were to have sailed thirty miles, but were stopped at the end of the first round because of the approach of night. The Atlantic allowed 3:03, and won by 4:03.

The other winners were Anoatok, Tern, Alert, Rascal II., Una, Dorothy, Jeeb, Flim Flam, Arizona, Cotton Tail. Following is the summary:

SCHOONERS—CLASS A.

Start, 1:30. Course, 15 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	5:54:39	4:24:39
Vergemere, A. C. Bostwick	6:01:45	4:31:45

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Start, 12:35. Course, 15 Miles.

Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	3:31:05	2:56:05
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:45:02	3:10:02
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	3:40:36	3:05:36

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Start, 12:40. Course, 15 Miles.

Weetamoo, H. F. Lippitt	4:04:41	3:24:41
Neola, George M. Pynchon	4:06:50	3:26:50

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:45. Course, 11 Miles.

Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	3:55:29	3:10:29
Spasm, C. D. King	3:54:20	3:09:20
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	4:06:40	3:21:40

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Start, 12:45. Course, 11 Miles.

Tern, John Hyslop	4:05:15	3:20:15
Escape, George Mathews	4:12:42	3:27:42
Memory, H. M. Raborg	4:18:09	3:33:09

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 12:50. Course, 11 Miles.

Nike, V. I. Cumnock	4:13:24	3:23:24
Alert, J. W. Alker	4:10:00	3:20:09

RACEABOUT CLASS.

Start, 12:55. Course, 11 Miles.

Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	4:47:53	3:52:53
Hobo, T. L. Park	4:51:00	3:55:00
Tartan, A. H. Pirie	4:47:04	3:52:04
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	4:41:22	3:46:22
Idler, O'Donnell Iselin	4:55:39	4:00:39
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	4:55:28	3:50:28
Rana, Howard Willetts	4:47:55	3:52:55
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	5:01:00	4:06:00

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Grasshopper, H. C. Pryer	5:18:14	4:18:14
Rogue, A. B. Alley	4:53:38	3:53:38
Heron, P. Le Boutillier	Did not finish	
Una, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	4:49:10	3:49:10

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Adelaide, Roch Dwyer	Did not finish	
Vaquero II., J. M. Marble	4:15:32	4:15:32
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	5:00:28	4:00:28

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 1:05. Course, 5½ Miles.

Gazabo, H. T. Vulte	3:31:28	2:26:28
Lutz II., C. Curries	3:44:30	2:39:30
Jeebi, A. D. R. Brown	3:26:44	2:21:44
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 1:10. Course, 5½ Miles.

Flim Flam, A. D. Prince	3:39:39	2:29:39
Myatral, John P. Clarke	3:45:40	2:35:40
Pandora, S. Towle	3:43:40	2:33:40
Plover, Howard Place	3:45:43	2:35:43
Dod, J. Deely	4:08:07	2:58:07

MANHASSET BAY ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 1:10. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Chichiboker, J. P. Mohr	3:33:06	2:43:06
Arizona, George A. Corry	3:45:49	2:35:49

HORSESHOE HARBOR CLASS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 5½ Miles.

Gloomy Gus, L. H. Riley	4:07:20	2:52:20
Cotton Tail, J. J. Courtney	4:06:41	2:51:41

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR CLASS.

Start, 1:15. Course, 5¼ Miles.

Wiz Waf, H. E. Sayre	3:46:33	2:31:33
Send, Donald E. Abbott	3:48:22	2:33:22
Gosling, M. T. Pratt	3:54:15	2:39:15

Atlantic Yacht Club Boats Race.

The Atlantic Yacht Club's September series of races was brought to a close yesterday. There were twenty-three starters. The biggest boats went to Old Orchard Light in Prince's Bay, while the others sailed the Gravesend Bay course. The wind was light and variable, and brought all points of sailing into play before the finish. The winners were Vivian II., Bobtail, Miss Judy, Delta, Kelpie, and Colleen. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 3:00. Course, 12 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Maydic, W. H. Childs	7:00:58	4:00:58	4:00:58
Redwing, J. B. O'Dono-hue	6:38:00	3:38:00	3:35:01
Vivian II., S. B. Vernon	6:24:12	3:24:12	3:22:02

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 3:05. Course, 12 miles.

Bagheera, H. Chubb	7:00:11	3:55:11	3:54:10
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	6:43:03	3:38:03	3:35:56

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LARGE BASEBALL CROWDS

Nearly 140,000 Persons Saw National and American Teams Play.

McGRAW'S MEN WON TWICE

Greater New Yorks and Quakers Divide the Honors—More Than 60,000 Local "Rooters" on Hand.

With one or two exceptions, large crowds witnessed the Labor Day games in the two major leagues, the official figures in seven cities showing a total attendance of 138,956. In the American League there were 72,608 "rooters" and in the National League 66,348. New York was the only place where the rival clubs clashed, and the National League team outdrew the Americans, the total being 37,327 to 24,632. The New Yorks and Chicagos were the only teams in the National League that won two games. No changes occurred in the championship record. In the American League, however, the champions again took the leading position by winning two games, while the Greater New Yorks lost one to Philadelphia. Chicago advanced to third place and St. Louis and Detroit exchanged places. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Boston, 1.
New York, 4; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	....	10	9	11	14	16	15	12	87	.729
Chicago	7	..	8	9	13	10	13	14	74	.617
Pittsburg	9	6	..	8	11	12	12	11	69	.586
Cincinnati	7	8	7	..	9	12	12	13	68	.571
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	11	12	14	62	.500
Boston	1	8	8	6	7	..	5	11	44	.364
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	9	..	10	41	.345
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	6	..	35	.292
Games lost	32	46	48	51	62	77	78	85		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 2.
Boston, 12; Washington, 5.
Boston, 8; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	....	7	10	9	9	10	13	15	73	.610
New York	6	..	8	8	11	13	13	12	71	.617
Chicago	9	10	..	6	9	10	10	15	69	.575
Philadelphia	3	6	13	..	8	10	11	11	64	.571
Cleveland	9	7	5	10	..	8	15	8	64	.557
St. Louis	9	6	5	6	6	..	5	10	47	.421
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	6	..	11	47	.409
Washington	0	2	4	3	4	3	4	..	28	.239
Games lost	45	44	51	48	51	67	68	89		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York. (Two games.)
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win Two Games from Boston in Presence of Big Crowd.

Nothwithstanding the fact that in the games between the New Yorks and Bostons the local team had won fourteen out of fifteen, the Polo Grounds held one of its largest crowds yesterday to see the teams play a double-header. According to the figures furnished by Secretary Knowles there were 37,327 persons present. As expected, McGraw's men won both games, the first quite handily, but it was not until the ninth inning, after one man was out, that Browne hit for two bases and Mertes sent Browne home with the winning run in the second game. Mathewson was batted more freely than usual in the first game, but the hits were too scattering to be of any account until the ninth inning. Then Delehanty hit to centre field for three bases, and after two men had gone out he ambled across the plate on Needham's three-baser.

In the second game Ames and Pittinger were the opposing pitchers. The local man did well, but he was handicapped by the errors of Bresnahan and Dunn. Boston held the lead until the seventh inning, scoring two runs in the first after two men were out. Abbatichio hit for three-bases, and tallied on Dunn's wild throw to first to catch Cooley, the latter reaching second. On Delehanty's hit, Dunn's throw being dropped by Bresnahan, Cooley ran home. Tenney scored in the fifth inning on a bunt, a steal, and Cooley's hit for three-bases.

The New Yorks scored two runs in the second inning on Dunn's three-bagger, Delehanty's wild throw, a wild pitch, and Bresnahan's out. Bresnahan scored a run in the seventh inning by beating out a hit, Browne's sacrifice, and Mertes's single. then in the ninth Browne's double and Mertes's single scored the winning run. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bres'an, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0		Geier, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Browne, rf.	1	1	1	1	0		Tenney, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0	
Donlin, cf.	1	2	2	2	0		Ab'chio, ss.	0	1	4	3	0	
Mertes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Cooley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		D'haney, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	
Dunn, ss.	1	2	1	2	0		Moran, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0		Cannell, rf.	0	0	3	0	1	
B'erman, c.	0	2	2	8	0		Needham, c.	0	3	1	1	0	
Math'son, p.	1	1	2	4	0		Wilhelm, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
							*Fisher	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	8	*25	19	3		Total	1	8	*23	15	1	

*Browne out, hit by batted ball. **Batted for Wilhelm in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	..	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	1

Two-base hit—Tenney. Three-base hits—Donlin, Delehanty, Needham. Home runs—Bowerman, Dunn. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Stolen bases—Dunn, Bowerman. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Struck out—By Mathewson, 5. Wild pitch—Wilhelm. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bresn'han, 1b.	1	1	10	0	2		Geier, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Browne, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		Tenney, 1b.	1	2	11	2	0	
Donlin, cf.	0	1	0	0	0		Ab'chio, ss.	1	0	2	0	2	
Mertes, lf.	0	3	2	0	0		Cooley, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0		Del'anty, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1	
Dunn, ss.	1	2	1	5	2		Moran, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0		Cannell, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Warner, c.	0	0	11	3	0		Needham, c.	0	0	5	0	0	
Ames, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	4	11	27	12	4		Total	3	7	*25	9	3	

*One out when winning run was made.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	..	4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	3

Two-base hits—Browne, Mertes. Three-base hits—Donlin, Dunn, Abbatiechio, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Browne, Devlin. Stolen bases—Browne, Dunn, Delehanty, Moran. Double play—Warner and Devlin. Left on bases—New York, 10; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 4. Struck out—By Ames, 10; by Pittinger, 5. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance 11,237.

BROOKLYN TOOK ONE GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—Brooklyn had the morning game well in hand until the ninth inning, when Scanlan gave two bases on balls and was hit safely three times, giving the locals three runs and the game. Attendance, 1,840. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	1	2	1	3	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	3	13	2	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	4	3	4	0	
Gessler, cf.	1	2	0	2	0	0	Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	
Lumley, rf.	2	3	1	0	0	0	McGee, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Lush, 1b.	0	0	14	1	0	
Babb, ss.	0	0	2	3	2	0	Titus, lf.	0	1	2	3	0	
Ritter, c.	0	0	0	3	2	1	Hulswitt, ss.	1	0	4	4	0	
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	0	1	5	1	Dooin, c.	0	1	1	2	4	0
Scanlan, p.	0	0	0	3	4	1	Corridon, p.	0	0	0	3	0	
							Roth†	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	4	8	*25	19	3		Total	5	10	27	16	0	

*One out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Corridon in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Gleason. Home run—Lumley. Stolen bases—Thomas and Gleason. Double plays—Strang, Jordan, and Dillon; Hulswitt and Lush. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Scanlan, 4; off Corridon, 1. Struck out—By Scanlan, 2; by Corridon, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Brooklyn won the afternoon game by timely hitting in the eighth inning. Attendance, 4,836. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1	1	Thomas, cf.	1	2	2	2	0	
Dillon, 1b.	0	1	6	2	0		Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0	
Gessler, cf.	1	0	5	0	0		Wolv'ton, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1	
Lumley, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		McGee, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Sheck'rd, lf.	1	2	0	1	0		Lush, 1b.	0	1	11	1	2	
Babb, ss.	1	1	4	0	0		Titus, lf.	1	0	1	1	0	
Ritter, c.	0	1	5	0	0		Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	3	2	1	
Jordan, 2b.	0	1	5	4	0		Roth, c.	0	0	2	2	1	
Jones, p.	0	0	1	1	3		Fraser, p.	0	0	1	5	0	
Total	3	8	*26	11	2		Total	2	6	27	20	4	

*Roth out, failing to touch first base.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Sheckard and Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Strang and Gleason. Stolen bases—Dillon, Babb, Ritter, Wolverton, and Roth. Double play—Fraser, Gleason, and Lush. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Fraser, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

PITTSBURG LOST AND WON.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Inability to hit Hahn cost the morning game for Pittsburg. Cincinnati made the most of its runs on errors. Attendance, 3,775. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	1	1	3	2	2		Kelley, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	
B'mont, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		Seymour, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0		Sebring, rf.	0	2	3	0	0	
Wagner, ss.	0	2	3	4	3		Odwell, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Brans'd, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0	
McCor'k, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		Corcor'n, ss.	0	1	3	3	0	
L. Smith, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		Huggins, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0	
Phelps, c.	0	0	9	2	0		Feitz, c.	0	0	5	2	1	
Lynch, p.	0	1	0	4	0		Ewing, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	1	6	27	15	1		Total	0	4	24	10	1	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Ritchey, Wagner, Kelley. Three-base hits—Bransfield, Seymour. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, Steinfeldt. Double play—Sebring and Kelley. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 2; off Ewing, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Wagner. Struck out—By Lynch, 6; by Ewing, 4. Wild pitch—Lynch. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

TWO GAMES FOR CHICAGO.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—St. Louis lost the first game to Chicago by a score of 3 to 1. The game was marked by poor fielding on both sides. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Grady, 2b.	0	0	1	2	2		Slagle, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Shannon, lf.	0	3	2	0	0		Barry, 3b.	0	1	3	2	1	
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0		Chance, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	
Brain, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		Kling, c.	0	0	6	0	1	
McLean, c.	0	0	1	3	0		Kling, c.	0	0	6	0	1	
Smoot, cf.	0	0	3	1	0		Evers, 2b.	0	0	1	1	3	1
Dunl'vy, rf.	1	1	0	1	0		Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Burke, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0		Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	2	5	0	Briggs, p.	1	1	1	0	0	
Zearfoss, *.	0	1	0	0	0								
Total	1	7	27	12	3		Total	3	8	27	9	4	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

*Batted for Taylor in ninth.

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Passed ball—Kling. Wild pitch—Briggs. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 2; off Taylor, 2. Hit with ball—Dunleavy. Struck out—By Briggs, 4; by Taylor, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Chicago, 8. Double play—Smoot and Brain. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Kling. Stolen bases—Shannon, Dunleavy, Tinker (3). Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

AFTERNOON GAME.

Lundgren in the second game held the local team safe and Chicago won easily. Attendance, 5,400. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Grady, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0		Slagle, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Shannon, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		Barry, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0		Chance, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	
Brain, ss.	0	1	1	6	1		McC'rty, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	6	2	0		O'Neill, c.	1	1	6	0	0	
Smoot, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		Evers, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0	
Dunl'vy, rf.	0	1	0	2	0		Jones, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Burke, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0		Will'ms, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	
Nichols, p.	1	1	0	1	1		Lund'n, p.	1	1	2	1	0	
McLean, *.	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	1	4	24	12	2		Total	4	10	27	11	1	

*Batted for Nichols in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Beckley, Chance, O'Neill, Three-base hits—Nichols, Slagle. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Evers. Hit with ball—By Nichols, 1. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 6. Struck out—By Nichols, 5; by Lundgren, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Chicago, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro Wins Against Quakers, but Powell's Effort Results in Defeat.

Chesbro had the Philadelphia Athletics at his mercy in the first game of the doubleheader yesterday afternoon, and by receiving excellent support the Greater New Yorks won by a score of 2 to 1. In the second game, however, the Quakers turned the tables and won by a score of 7 to 2

Conroy led off in the fifth inning of the first game with a two-base hit to left field. Kleinow's bunt, which Coakley threw wild to first base, enabled Conroy to reach third and Kleinow second. Chesbro struck out, and Dougherty was retired on a foul fly well caught by Noonan at the edge of the grand stand. Keeler, however, made a good hit to left field, scoring Conroy and Kleinow.

Up to the eighth inning the Philadelphians had made but one hit off Chesbro and no battery error was charged against him. In that inning, however, Monte Cross, after three balls and two strikes had been called, batted to the extreme centre field fence and made the circuit of the bases easily. Then Noonan and Coakley struck out, but Parnell and Pickering hit safely Hartsel stole second, and on Pickering's hit would have scored and tied the game, but after running third base for home he stumbled over Conroy and was compelled to put back.

Both teams started off at a lively gait in the second game, each scoring two runs in the first inning. It was after Waddell had sent Dougherty to first on the first four balls pitched, succeeded by a sacrifice and three singles, that he was replaced by Bender, and no further runs were done. Thereafter the New Yorks were totally unable to hit the Indian pitcher, while Powell was batted freely. Hartsel began the game with a home run, but struck out three times afterward. Shreck was the first batsman to face Clarkson in the last inning, and a hit to the right-field fence earned for him an easy home run.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		Dough'ty, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Pick'ing, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Davis, 1b.	0	0	9	5	1	0	Elberf'd, ss.	0	1	1	7	1	
L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0		Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	
Seybold, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		And'son, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	
M. Cross, ss.	1	1	0	1	1		Conroy, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	
Noonan, c.	0	0	12	2	1		Kleinow, c.	1	1	6	0	0	
Coakley, p.	0	0	0	0	2		Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	4	24	10	3		Total	2	6	27	15	1	

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Chesbro, 7; by Coakley, 7. Home run—M. Cross. Two-base hits—Anderson and Conroy. Sacrifice hit—Anderson. Stolen bases—Keeler, (2.) Hartsel, Murphy. Wild pitches—Coakley, 2; Chesbro, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		Dough'ty, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	
Pickering, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		Keeler, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Davis, 1b.	0	2	10	1	0		Elberf'd, ss.	1	3	2	0	1	
L. Cross, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0		Williams, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	
Seybold, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		And'son, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	3	5	0		Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	
M. Cross, ss.	1	1	4	0	2		Conroy, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0	
Shreck, c.	1	1	8	3	0		Kleinow, c.	0	0	8	3	0	
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	1	0		Powell, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Bender, p.	1	1	0	3	0		Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
							*Fultz	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	11	27	15	2		Total	2	5	27	11	1	

*Batted for Powell in eighth inning.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	—7
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Waddell, 1; off Bender, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 4. Struck out—By Powell, 6; by Bender, 7. Base hits—Off Powell in eight innings, 8; off Clarkson in one inning, 3; off Waddell in one-third of an inning, 3; off Bender in eight and two-thirds innings, 2. Home runs—Hartsel and Schreck. Three base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Seybold, Hartsel, Keeler. Stolen bases—Davis, Seybold, Murphy, M. Cross. Double play—L. Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Wild pitch—Powell. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 24,632.

CHICAGO TOOK BOTH GAMES.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—Chicago won both games of the double-header from Detroit this afternoon before one of the largest crowds that ever gathered at Bennett Park. In the first game the visitors started hitting Donovan, and, coupled with his wildness, gathered five runs in two innings. After that his was effective, but to no avail, as Altrock held Detroit safe beyond his spell of wildness in the first inning.

White pitched great ball in the second game, holding the locals safe from the start. Mullin was wild, and the errors behind him were costly. The fielding of Davis and Tannehill was particularly bright. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf.	1	0	2	1	0		Green, rf.	2	1	3	0	0	
Barrett, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		Jones, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	
Rob'son, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1		Sl'han, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Hickman, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0		Davis, ss.	1	1	1	5	0	
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	1	0	0		M'Farl'd, c.	0	0	2	0	0	
Drill, c.	0	2	5	0	0		Tan'hill, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0		Isbell, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0	
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	0	5	0		Dundon, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	
Donovan, p.	0	0	3	1	5	0	Altrock, p.	0	1	1	3	0	
Total	2	9	27	15	1		Total	5	9	27	17	0	

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Drill, Jones. Three-base hit—Green. Stolen bases—Callahan (2,) Davis. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Altrock, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Chicago, 8. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Altrock, 2. Double play—Davis and Isbell. Wild pitches—Donovan, 2. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—1:55.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
M'Intyre, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		Green, rf.	2	1	3	0	0	
Barrett, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		Jones, cf.	2	1	4	0	0	
Rob'son, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1		Cal'han, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Crawford, rf.	0	1	2	1	0		Davis, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	
Hickman, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0		Sullivan, c.	0	2	9	0	0	
Beville, c.	0	0	7	1	0		Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		Mullen, 2b.	1	1	0	7	1	
Leary, ss.	0	0	3	0	1		Dundon, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	0	0		White, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
Total	0	3	27	13	2		Total	4	5	27	8	1	

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Three-base hits—Crawford, Hickman, Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Tannehill, Callahan, Davis. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off White, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Chicago, 6. Struck out—By Mullin, 5; by White, 7. Passed ball—Beville. Wild Pitch—Mullin. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance—10,000.

BOSTON WON TWO GAMES.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Boston won a loosely played game from Washington this morning with ease. Hughes was wild and ineffective, and his support a great deal worse than the error column indicates. Score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		O'Neill, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	
Parent, ss.	1	2	2	1	0		Hill, 3b.	1	2	1	3	2	
C. Stahl, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		G. Stahl, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	
Collins, 3

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

$2,347,000

TEXAS & OKLAHOMA RAILROAD CO

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated July 15, 1903 Due September 1, 1943

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1 AND SEPTEMBER 1 IN NEW YORK

Issue Limited to $2,500,000 at the Rate of $20,000 per Mile

The Texas & Oklahoma Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and these bonds (which were guaranteed, principal and interest) have been assumed by, and are a direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company.

The Texas & Oklahoma road is now completed and in operation. It is estimated that the increased earnings to be derived from the operation of this line will equal over twice the amount necessary to pay the interest upon these bonds.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price 99 and interest, Subject to Advance Without Notice

Special circular upon application

CLARK, DODGE & CO
51 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.
WALTER G. OAKMAN
FREDERIC CROMWELL
G. G. HAVEN
JOHN W. CASTLES,
R. SOMERS HAYES
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.
JAMES N. JARVIE
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD
WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1904, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and forty (140) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Co., viz.: numbers

120	643	1143	1925	2398	3067	3426
149	749	1167	1972	2470	3093	3503
185	751	1164	1934	2477	3069	3617
192	758	1179	1977	2540	3088	3622
194	809	1339	1988	2553	3089	3762
247	818	1351	2011	2610	3090	3763
269	835	1394	2013	2662	3097	3718
272	838	1440	2029	2664	3146	3719
275	840	1472	2034	2680	3153	3724
291	859	1481	2049	2314	3247	3746
345	888	1543	2050	2328	3250	3769
374	908	1617	2059	2904	3301	3782
386	910	1625	2147	2906	3339	3787
405	913	1626	2212	3007	3341	3892
420	1056	1670	2214	3008	3344	3927
505	1082	1697	2272	3010	3348	3937
512	1101	1859	2282	3040	3351	3962
515	1102	1873	2284	3042	3352	3982
538	1111	1905	2285	3052	3354	3983
542	1113	1917	2292	3062	3358	3985

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1904, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with Article Six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption. E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1904.

W. H. SMIDT.
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1904, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof, and interest to said date.

Dated, New York, August 30th, 1904.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, August 19th, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 1st, 1904, to Preferred Stockholders of record at P. M. September 20th, 1904. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20th to Oct. 2d, 1904. JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LAKE ERIE and WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10, and reopened on Thursday, October 6.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on line, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK W. BECKWITH, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the exact amount prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., October 20, 1904, and then opened, for transferring Light-Vessel No. 76 from the General Light-House Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., to San Francisco, Cal., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain C. E. Hutchins, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton, Thos. A. Gardiner, Wm. L. McKenn

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. | 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

Kings County Electric Light & Power

STOCK AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820—Cortlandt.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO.

BONDS and STOCKS
DEALT IN.
S.H.P.PELL&CO.,43 ExchangePl.,N.Y.

Municipal / Railroad / Corporation { 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

JOHN McCREA & CO.
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MODERATE MARGIN.
UNEQUALED SERVICE.
42 Broadway, N. Y.
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
SEND FOR MARKET LETTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Preferred and Common Stockholders
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co

The undersigned, owning and representing an extensive interest in the stocks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, intend taking such action as is advisable to protect their interests and those of all parties who may join them.

We ask all the owners of the stocks of the above-named company to have their stock transferred and to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee. We have been informed that the transfer books of the company are to be closed on September 21st, 1904.

WM. W. HEATON,
of Day & Heaton.
H. K. POMROY,
of Pomroy Bros.
CHAS. W. MAURY,
of C. W. Maury & Co.
ALBERT E. GOODHART,
of P. J. Goodhart & Co.
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Chicago.
HARRY L. FALK,
Secretary to the Committee,
39 Wall Street, New York.

MONTREAL & BOSTON
AND ALL
CURB STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.

CARRIED ON MARGIN.

J. THOMAS REINHARDT,
15 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

American Nickel

stock is now being tossed around among small traders and speculators on the New York curb market below $5 a share. The greatest mining engineers and experts in the world say "it is intrinsically worth $100 a share, and will inevitably sell at $100 in time." Write me for valuable information, mailed free.

D. GREY, P. O. Box 76.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVicker Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00
Main office 43 Broadway.
Branch offices { 157 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

$350,000

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co. 2½ year 5% gold notes, due December 1st, 1906, at 97 and interest—85% Mills & Co., 38 Wall St. Telephone 4,975 John. Members N. Y. and Phil. Stock Exchanges.

Wanted—$10,000 to $15,000 to invest in stock in good-paying lumber proposition, which will bear thorough investigation. Address Box B, 103 Times.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1890.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1890, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:

$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1904, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1898, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ——, page ——, and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway).

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

6 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Thirty-fourth St. Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
39 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
19 shs. German Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Herald Square Realty Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. United Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Altenhurst Co. (Allenhurst, N. J.,) 2d Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
GOODWIN CAR COMPANY.
SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Knickerbocker Trust Company,
Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Company and William B. Randall, as Trustees of December 15th, 1903, the Goodwin Car Company will pay and redeem at the office of said Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, its six per cent. mortgage bonds, Numbers one to seventeen, inclusive, for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, at the price of 102 per cent. of par and accrued interest, on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, interest on the bonds so to be redeemed will cease on that date.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice Prest.

We beg to announce that we have opened a Branch Office in the Plaza Bank Building, No. 753 Fifth Avenue, under the management of Mr. W. S. Wallace.

THOS. L. MANSON & CO.,
71 Broadway, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The financial district was entirely idle yesterday, all banks and Exchanges being closed on Labor Day. At London the market showed cheerfulness. Paris and Berlin did business, but nothing more notable was reported than some natural but moderate weakness in Russians. The world's markets, especially London's, seemed to have caught lately something of the cheer and new courage recently shown in our own.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.
Hocking Valley Railroad.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chestnut Hill Railroad.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Automatic Weighing Machine Co.

Texas and Oklahoma Bond Offer.

Clark, Dodge & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering $2,347,000 Texas and Oklahoma Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1943, interest payable March and September, at 99 and accrued interest, subject to advance without notice. The issue of these bonds is limited to $2,500,000, or at the rate of $20,000 a mile. The Texas and Oklahoma Railroad has been consolidated with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and these bonds, which were guaranteed as to principal and interest by that road, have been assumed, becoming a direct obligation.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Friday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	225	235
Albany & Susquehanna	225	...
Allegheny & West	145	...
Allis-Chalmers	11½	12
Allis-Chalmers pf	54	54
Amalgamated Copper	57¾	58
Am. Car & Foundry	19	19½
Am. Car & Foundry pf	78¾	79
American Coal	190	205
American Cotton Oil	32½	33
American Cotton Oil pf	91	93
Am. District Telegraph	22	23
Am. Express	206	214
Am. Grass Twine	5½	6
Am. Hide & Leather	3¾	4
Am. Hide & Leather pf	19	20
Am. Ice Co	6¼	6½
Am. Ice Co. pf	26	28
Am. Linseed Co	12	13
Am. Linseed Co. pf	30	33
Am. Locomotive	20¾	21
Am. Locomotive pf	90	94
Am. Malting Co	4	4½
Am. Malting Co. pf	19½	21
Am. Smelting & Ref	65	65
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf	106½	107
Am. Snuff	130	132
American Snuff pf	97	98
American Steel Foundries	5½	7
American Steel Foundries pf	33	36
American Sugar Ref., ex dividend	130¾	130
American Sugar Ref. pf., ex div	134	140
American T. & Cable	80	92
American Telegraph & Telephone	137	139
American Tobacco pf	139	140
American Woolen Co	13½	14
American Woolen Co. pf	80¾	81½
Anaconda Copper Mining	70	70
Ann Arbor	28	30
Ann Arbor pf	57	60
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	81¼	81½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	98	98
Atlantic Coast Line	120	122
Baltimore & Ohio	87¾	88
Baltimore & Ohio pf	92	93
Boston Air Line pf	105	105
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55¾	55
Brooklyn Union Gas	210	220
Brunswick City	6	9
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	125	130
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	130	...
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf	88	89
Butterick Co.	48	49½
Canada Southern	66½	67
Canadian Pacific	124⅝	124⅞
Central Railroad of New Jersey	169	171
Central & South American Tel	103½	106
Chesapeake & Ohio	39	39½
Chicago & Alton	41¾	42
Chicago & Alton pf	84	84½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	190	210
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	123	140
Chicago Great Western	15½	15½
Chicago Great Western pf., A	53½	54
Chicago Great Western pf., B	23¼	24
Chicago Great Western deb	81¾	80
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	76	85
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	155¾	156
C., M. & St. Paul pf	182	184
Chicago & Northwestern	194¾	195
Chicago & Northwestern pf	225	235
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	140	145
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	150	...
Chi. Term. & Trans	6	6
Chi. T. & Trans. pf	14½	14½
Chi. Union Traction	7½	8
Chi. Union Traction pf	36½	36½
C., C., C. & St. L	79	79
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	107	110
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	52	...
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	70	...
Cleve. & Pitts	178	...
Col. Fuel & I	36¾	37
Col. Fuel & I. pf	90	...
Col. Southern	16¾	17
Col. Southern 1st pf	49¾	50
Col. Southern 2d pf	22½	23
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12⅝	13
Com. Cable	190	...
Consol. Coal	65	...
Con. Gas	198	199
Continental Tobacco Co. pf	121	122
Corn Products Co.	13¾	14
Corn Products Co. pf	70¾	71
Del. & Hudson	164¼	165
Del., L. & W	272	275
Denver & Rio G	25	26
Denver & Rio G. pf	77	78
D. M. & Ft. D	22	23
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	100	...
Detroit Southern	2½	2½
Detroit Southern pf	4	5
Detroit United Ry	66¾	67
Diamond Match	132	133
Distillers' Securities	26½	27
Duluth, S. S. & A	12¾	13
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	12¾	13
Erie	29	29
Erie 1st pf	51¼	51¾
Erie 2d pf	41½	42
Evans. & Terre Haute	59	60
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	80	80
Ft. Wayne & Denver City	42	42
General Chemical Co	48	50
General Chemical Co. pf	94	96
General Electric	163	164
Gold & Stock Tel	116	...
Great Northern pf	170	...
Hocking Valley	82¾	83
Hocking Valley pf	86¾	87
Homestake	52	55
Illinois Central	138¼	138½
Illinois Central 1. t	103	104
International Paper Co	14¾	15
International Paper Co. pf	74	77
International Power	36	38
International Steam Pump	28	30
International Steam Pump pf	76	77
Iowa Central	22¾	23
Iowa Central pf	43	45
Joliet & Chicago	175	...
Kansas & Michigan	31	35
Kan. City, F. S. & Mem. pf	76	80
Kansas City Southern	23¾	24
Kansas City Southern pf	46	48
Keokuk & Des Moines	12¾	13
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	47	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	52	60
Laclede Gas pf	85	100
Lake Erie & Western	29	30
Lake Erie & Western pf	85	100
Lake Shore	260	270
Long Island	57	60
Louisville & Nashville	122	122
Manhattan Beach	10	...
Manhattan Elevated	154⅞	155
Maryland Coal pf	100	...
Metropolitan Securities Co	89¼	90
Metropolitan Street Railway	121¼	121
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago	21½	22
Met. West Side Elev., Chicago, pf	59	70
Mexican Central	12⅞	13
Michigan Central	120	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	55	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	91	...
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	72½	73
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. M. pf	120	130
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	22	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	47½	48
Missouri Pacific	97¾	98
Mont. Light, Heat & Power	71½	72
Morris & Essex	184	185
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	121	122
National Biscuit	47	...
National Biscuit pf	107½	108
National Enameling	13¾	14
National Enameling pf	73	75
National Lead	23¾	24
National Lead pf	95¼	96
National R. R. of Mexico pf	37	38
National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	18½	19
New Central Coal	42	44
New York Air Brake	137¾	139
N. Y., Brooklyn & Man. Beach pf	86	110
New York Central	123¼	123½
N. Y. & N. H	190	191
N. Y., C. & St. L	30	31½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	105	...
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	63	67½
New York Dock Company pf	43	48
N. Y., L. & W	131	136
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	154	157½
N. Y. Out. & Western	31½	31⅝
Nor. & West	68¾	68½
Nor. & West. pf	90	91
North Am	92	93
Ont. Mining	...	4⅜
Pacific Coast	63½	65
Pacific Coast 1st pf	95	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	73½	74
Pacific Mail	29	29½
Pennsylvania Railroad	125⅞	126
People's Gas, Chicago	102	102½
Peo. & East	21	23
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	68	68½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100⅛
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	180	...
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. sp	174	...
Pressed Steel Car	32	32½
Pressed Steel Car. pf	77	78
Pullman Company	215	218
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksilver pf	3½	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs	87	90
Railway Steel Spring	21	22
Railway Steel Spring pf	79	80
Reading	64	64½
Reading 1st pf	84½	85
Reading 2d pf	74¾	75
Rens. & Saratoga	202	...
Republic Iron & Steel	7⅞	7⅝
Republic Iron & Steel pf	44¾	44⅝
Rock Island	27	27⅜
Rock Island pf	70¾	70½
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	131	135
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	17⅞	18
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	82	82½
Rutland pf	28	45
So. Jo. & Grand Island	15½	17
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	49	52
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	24½	25
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	73	73½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	57½	58⅜
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	163	175
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	120	127
St. Louis Southwestern	20½	20⅜
St. Louis Southwestern pf	44	44⅜
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	37½	38
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf	87	88
Southern Pacific	57½	57½
Southern Railway	20¼	20¼
Southern Railway pf	94⅝	95
Standard Rope & Twine	⅞	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	45½	45½
Texas Pacific	31¾	31⅝
Texas Pacific Land Trust	30	31½
Third Avenue	124½	126
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	20½	22⅝
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	20	20½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf	47⅞	48
Twin City Rapid Transit	98¼	98⅜
Twin City Rapid Transit pf	156	158
Union Bag & Paper	6¾	7⅜
Union Bag & Paper pf	90	95
Union Pacific	99	99½
Union Pacific pf	93¼	93⅞
United Railways Investment	11	15
United Railways Investment pf	55	56
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	10¾	11
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf	56½	57½
United States Express	118	120
United States Leather	7⅝	7⅜
United States Leather pf	86⅞	87
United States Realty & Improvement	53½	54
United States Rubber	13⅝	13⅞
United States Rubber pf	75	75
United States Steel	13¾	13⅞
United States Steel pf	62⅝	62⅞
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co	32⅝	32½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf	106⅞	107
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	17	18½
Wabash	20	20⅜
Wabash pf	40⅜	40⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	230	250
Western Union Telegraph	90½	91
Westinghouse assenting	160	161
Westinghouse 1st pf	180	187
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	44½	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	28¾	29½
Wisconsin Central	19¼	19½
Wisconsin Central pf	42¾	43⅜

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day and the demand was somewhat increased by repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were weak in view of the arrivals of gold.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was fairly cheerful. Trading was quiet. Consols and home rails were firm. Americans opened steady and almost stagnant. Grand Trunk was strong on the good traffic returns. Foreigners were irregular on Paris advices and were affected by the latest war news. Japanese improved. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 90¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 85¾; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 89¾; Canadian Pacific, 128; Chesapeake and Ohio, 40; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 156⅜; Do Beers, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 78¾; Erie, 29¾; Erie first preferred, 66⅞; Erie second preferred, 42½; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 125; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 22½; New York Central 126⅜; Norfolk and Western, 70¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 32⅜; Pennsylvania, 126¾; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 32⅜; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 20¾; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 58¾; Union Pacific, 101¼; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 14½; United States Steel preferred, 64½; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 41½; Spanish 4s, 87½.

Bar silver steady, 26 3-16d per ounce, Money, per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 11-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.60; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—General firmness prevailed on the Bourse to-day. Rentes and internationals had an upward tendency. The apparent ability of Gen. Kuropatkin to retreat without disaster restored confidence. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 92.80 and Russian bonds of 1901 at 106.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22½c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Russians were weaker. Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates for short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo; Prof. D. Boyer, Paris; J. N. Bockley, Rochester.

IMPERIAL—Granville Gray, Richmond.

GRAND—A. S. du Pont, Wilmington; T. B. Young, Wilmington, Del.

GILSEY—C. W. Millard, Wilkesbarre.

VICTORIA—C. H. Stone, Los Angeles; Capt. Robert Wynne, United States Marine Corps.

PLAZA—W. George Adams, Belfast.

NETHERLAND—R. S. MacDougall, Manila.

MURRAY HILL—Samuel Hart, Middletown, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton.

ALBE

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
TABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

PocANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON
AND
Bathing Establishment
will remain open during September. Special rates. Booklets.
E. M. EARLE & SON,
N. Y. office, 27th St., near Broadway.

Adirondacks.

Upper Saranac Lake.
Saranac Inn, Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov.
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
For particulars address
ADIRONDACKS. M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH
MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
T. F. SILLECK, Manager, Tel. 600 Coney Island.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $18 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10 and upward weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

NEW FIREPROOF
RIO GRANDE,
New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL MAJESTIC,
Ocean and Virginia Aves., Atlantic City, N. J. $10 per week and upward; special rates for long engagement. Elevator from street level.
SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast; only ocean frontage; unique features in comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

THE BREAKERS
Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept.
Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
OAK LAWN HOUSE,
Between Stockbridge and Lenox. House new and modern; broad piazzas; excellent table; telephone and livery. E. G. LAIRD, Prop.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE.
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving.
I. D. IVISON.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, pool organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

Cherry Crest Mountain House, open through September and October; good accommodations and home comforts; terms $8 per week; hunting and fishing near. For further particulars address T. W. Hadden, Fosterdale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Berkshire Hills.—Echo Farm; beautiful, cool location; garden, dairy, poultry; good beds; trout streams; 3 miles. Mrs. H. B. Robinson, Lanesboro, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EARLY, ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ann Early, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law offices of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1904.
A. WRIGHT POST, Executor.
WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. 2my16-law6mMa16

SMITH, ANNA HAYES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA HAYES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 80, No. 21 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of December next. Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1904. IRENE SMITH EMERY, IRVING SMITH, Executors. DUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je14-law6mTu

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant, and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in the said court between the same parties in aid of said principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of the said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNY RICE, heretofore appointed ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey,

Beginning at a steel rail in the northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by the North American Pyrogranit Company, and running along their line south two degrees and fifty-nine minutes west three hundred and fifty-two feet to a stone; thence south eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes east passing twenty-three and 5-10 feet south of the Dryer Wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the easterly boundary. Thence along the creek on a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along this line which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south five hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road laid out crediting two hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road laid out crediting two hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the said road, and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west six hundred and sixteen and 5-10 feet more or less to a point in the corner of the fence and hickory tree owned by Mrs. James Messler. Thence along the line south two courses one hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail. Thence still along her line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-two minutes west thirteen hundred and eighty-two and 5-10 feet to a steel rail which replaced an old red oak mentioned in the old deeds. Thence south fifteen minutes west one hundred and twenty-six feet more or less to the line of the property formerly owned by Sayre & Fishers five hundred and thirty-eight and 56-100 feet to another corner. Thence along the line of heavy timber on the north of land now or formerly owned by Margaret Wright north eighty-seven degrees and forty-eight minutes east twenty-eight, hundred and fifty-eight and 4-100 feet to the centre of two hickory trees, marking the corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence along their westerly line north seventeen degrees twenty-four minutes west three hundred and fifty-two feet to a spike in the meadow road. Thence north six degrees and seven minutes east seven hundred and ninety-two feet to a point near clay bank, which point is the northwest corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence south eighty-nine degrees forty-eight minutes east along said company's north line twelve hundred and fifty-nine and 4-100 feet to a steel rail which is the place of beginning.

Said premises will be sold subject to a certain public road laid out through the same on application of Seaman T. Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed by Milton A. Edgar by William G. Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6th, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, etc., for Middlesex County.

Also subject to the public rights to use a public road laid out in or about the year 1890 across the above described premises, and subject to the right reserved to James Messler, et al., their heirs or assigns, by the deed to the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company below referred to, to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crossed the above premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by Sayre & Fisher by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, page 355, etc.

Also subject to the right reserved to Jas. Messler, his heirs or assigns by the deed to the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company below referred to, to connect by a switch with any steam railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises, subject also to the obligation or duty on the part of the purchaser, his heirs, executors, successors and assigns, at all times to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crossed the above premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by Sayre & Fisher by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, page 355, etc.

Excepting therefrom one and 15-100 acres conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by Jas. Messler and Jeremiah Weir and wife, dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Book 288 of Deeds, page 260, and subject to any driveway or road that may now exist across and bounding by lines of the premises conveyed to Chas. S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife, dated November 27th, 1899, and recorded in the County Clerk's office in Book 311, on pages 530, etc.

And excepting also the property heretofore conveyed to the Raritan River R. R. Co., conveying a right of way, containing 33 acres be it more or less, and being a portion of the premises conveyed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to the National Clay Manufacturing Company, dated December 17, 1902, and recorded in the County Clerk's office of Middlesex County, Book 343 of Deeds, pages 147, etc.

Being the same premises conveyed to The Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company by the National Clay Manufacturing Company by deed dated April 29, 1903, recorded in the Clerk's office of Middlesex County on June 3rd, 1903, in Book 347 of Deeds, page 220, &c.

Together with, and there will be included in the said sale, all buildings, structures, machinery, appliances, tools and equipment belonging or appertaining to or in use or on hand at the said premises at the time of the said sale thereof; also all raw materials and all stock in trade, whether manufactured or in the courses of manufacture, upon the said premises at the time of the said sale; also all contracts relating to the business carried on upon the said premises, whether made by the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company or by the Receivers thereof, and whether wholly or partially unfulfilled; also all patents and licenses and rights under patents belonging to the said Company or its Receivers at the time of the sale; also the good will, trademarks, trade names, patterns and drawings, and all cash in the hands of the Receivers of the said defendant company, and all accounts and bills receivable for merchandise or property sold and delivered by said defendant company or its Receivers prior to the time of the said sale; and the capital stock or interest in other corporations and all other estate, right and property, whether of the said defendant company or of the Receivers thereof, forming part of the businss carried on upon the said premises.

The said lands will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage covering the said lands and also adjoining lands now or formerly belonging to the National Clay Manufacturing Company, which said mortgage was dated this first day of July, 1902, and executed, by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to Edgar Brothers corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and given to secure the payment of the sum of $35,000, whereof the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company assumed and agreed to pay $35,000, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in Book 166 of Mortgages, page 523, on the 2d day of July, 1902.

The said lands will be sold with the rights to the grantee set forth in the description of the said lands hereinbefore contained and subject to the rights reserved to the grantor in said descriptions set forth.

The property of every kind above described will also be sold, and the purchaser will take the same subject to the performance by him of all pending contracts in respect to the said property or business heretofore lawfully made by the Receivers of the defendant company, and he must assume and agree to perform the same, and to save the Receivers harmless in respect thereto, and must give to the said Receivers such bond to secure said assumption and agreement as shall be approved by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey.

The property of every sort hereinbefore described will be sold as an entirety and as a going concern engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling clay products. As provided in said decree, the said sale will be made subject to confirmation, in the first instance, by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, and then to confirmation by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Any party to the said suit and any creditor or creditors of the said defendant company and the Readjustment Committee of creditors acting under a plan for the readjustment and liquidation of the affairs of the defendant company and other allied companies may bid and purchase at such sale.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the said property who shall not first deposit with them as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000, in money or by certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company in the City of New York or the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and they will receive no bid for the said property of less than the sum of $825,000, and upon the acceptance of any bid for the said property, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the said Receivers the sum of $50,000 in cash or by check certified as aforesaid, but the amount of any cash or certified check previously deposited by the successful bidder will be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

Deposits received from unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them respectively when the property shall be struck down, and if either of the said courts shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, the deposit will be returned to the bidder.

In case any bidder shall fail to make the said deposit of $50,000 upon the acceptance of his bid, the said Receivers reserve the right, at their option, to then and there offer the said property for sale without further notice or advertisement, to adjourn the said sale, to sell the said property after a new advertisement or to apply to court for directions.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance or by the said Receivers, or, after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of either of the said courts relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser shall be forfeited and absolutely retained by the said Receivers and shall be applied toward the expense of a resale and toward making good any deficiency in case the property be sold at a price less than that bid at said sale.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the said courts, the purchaser must make such further payment in cash on account of his bid as either of the said courts may from time to time may require. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required by the court to be paid in cash, by crediting upon claims of creditors of the defendant company held by the purchaser, and ascertained to be entitled to participate in such dividend of the assets of the said defendant company and to be lawfully held by the purchaser, such net amount, not exceeding eighty-five per cent. of the face of such claims, as in the judgment of the said Receivers the holder of the claim in question is entitled to upon a distribution by dividend of the assets of the said defendant company among its creditors.

Notice is further given that the said sale will be made subject to all and singular the provisions of the said decrees and each of them, whether in this notice specifically mentioned or not. The said decrees are on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said courts, respectively.

Dated September 1st, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
By Otto T. Bannard, President,
J. KEARNY RICE,
Receivers as aforesaid.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Solicitors for Receivers, 35 Wall Street, New York.
s6-law5wTu

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in the said court between the same parties in aid of said principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of the said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNY RICE, heretofore appointed ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

First Tract: Beginning at a stone in the line of land formerly James Crommelines in a place called the big ditch where said ditch strikes Crommelines line at a corner of a meadow formerly belonging to Whitehead Brothers and the land bought from said corner along Crommelines line South eighty-five and one-half degrees West forty chains and eighteen links, thence South one degree and fifty minutes West seventeen chains and forty links to the line of the late Edward Forman's land, thence running along said Whitehead and Sign line of Sherman, deceased, North eighty-five and one-half degrees East forty-two chains and eighty-three links to South River at low water mark, thence down the said river by the several courses thereof to the mouth of said big ditch or creek, the same being the boundary line of Benjamin Norman, deceased, and others, thence running up said ditch or creek to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, be the same more or less, excepting nevertheless from and out of the premises above described all that portion thereof conveyed by William G. Van Deventer to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated April 25, 1891, and by said Edgar conveyed with other property to the North American Pyrogranit Company. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a certain public road laid out through the same on application of Seaman T. Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed by said Milton A. Edgar by Wm. G. Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, &c., for Middlesex County.

Second Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township, County and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the South-westerly corner of lands of the said James Messler et als., and from thence running along the line of lands of the said North American Pyrogranit Company, and bounding thereon, South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing right along the line of lands of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes East three chains and fifty links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) along the line of said James Messler's land, said courses and bounding by lines of the premises conveyed to Chas. S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife, dated November 27th, 1899, and recorded in the County Clerk's office in Book 311, on pages 530, etc.

Containing forty-two hundredths of an acre. Subject, however, to the right to use a public road laid out in or about the year 1890 across the above described premises, and subject also to the right reserved to said James Messler et als., their heirs or assigns, in the deed to the National Clay Manufacturing Company hereinafter referred to as owners of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any steam railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises; and subject also to the obligation or duty on the part of the purchaser, his heirs, executors, successors and assigns, at all times to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crossed the above premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler et ux et al. by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Middlesex County Clerk's Office in Book 288 of Deeds, pages 355, &c.

Third Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township, County and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the South-westerly corner of seventy-six and twenty-one hundredths acres belonging to James Messler et al., their heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence running (1) along the line of said lands and now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and bounding thereon North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains and eighty links to a stone at a corner of lands of Charles Van Deventer, deceased, thence (2) North eighty degrees West forty-three chains and forty links to a stone, thence (3) parallel with the first line and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifteen chains and eight links to the line of lands seventy-six and twenty-one hundredths acres now or formerly belonging to James Messler, James M. Servis, James M. Servis and the heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, thence (4) along the line of said lands and bounding thereon South seventy-three and one-half degrees East fifteen chains and fifteen links to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and fifteen hundredths of an acre. Subject, however, to the right reserved to said James Messler, his heirs or assigns in the deed to the National Clay Manufacturing Company, hereinafter referred to as owner or owners of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any steam railway, operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises. Being the same premises conveyed by James Messler and wife to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 26, 1897, and recorded in Book 288 of Deeds, pages 260, &c., for Middlesex County.

Fourth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in said Township, County and State aforesaid, and being on both sides of the road from New Brunswick Village to Washington. Beginning at a stake on the Easterly side of said road, being a corner of land of John Outcalt, Esq., thence (1) running north one degree East twelve chains and sixty links to a corner, thence (2) South eighty-five degrees and forty-five minutes West fourteen chains and ten links to the Westerly side of the aforesaid road, thence (3) South three degrees and fifteen minutes East along said road five chains and fifty-one links, thence (4) South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes East three chains to a small hickory sapling marked as a corner of William Phillips land, thence (5) South six degrees East one chain and ninety-one links, thence (6) South eighty-five degrees and thirty minutes West twenty chains and eighty links to a corner of land late of Simon Messler, thence (7) South five degrees and thirty minutes West eight chains and sixteen links to a black oak tree, also a corner of said Messler land, thence (8) North sixty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes East forty-three chains and twenty links to a corner of land of said John Outcalt, thence (9) North twelve degrees East three chains and fifty links more or less to the beginning. Containing fifty-two acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Messler and Jeremiah Weir, Jr., by deed dated January 26, 1897, and recorded in Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1902, and recorded in Book 313 of Deeds, on pages 262, &c.

Fifth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, being in the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of M. A. Edgar, the Northeasterly side of the road leading from New Brunswick to Old Bridge and from thence running (1) along the line of said Lyon's, formerly Edgar's, land and bounding thereon North eighty-eight degrees and twenty minutes East twenty-eight chains and fifty links to the Southeast corner of the whole tract A, thence (2) North twenty-five degrees and twenty-five minutes West four chains and forty links to the Southeast corner of lot A No. 2, thence (3) along the line thereof South eighty-eight degrees and twenty minutes West twenty-eight chains and fifty-eight links to the Northeasterly side of said road leading from New Brunswick to Old Bridge, thence (4) along the Northeasterly side of said road and bounding thereon, Southeasterly about four chains and thirty-eight links to the place of beginning. Containing about eleven and one-half acres of land, be the same thereout and therefrom one acre and fifteen-hundredths of an acre conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler and Jeremiah Messler, his wife, dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, on page 260, and subject to any driveway or road that may now exist across and bounding by lines of the premises conveyed to Chas. S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife, dated November 27th, 1899, and recorded in County Clerk's office in Book 311, on pages 530, &c.

The said last mentioned tract of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Charles S. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated December 30th, 1899, and recorded in Book 313, on page 249, &c. Excepting from the above described tracts the property conveyed to the Raritan River Railroad Company for a right of way.

All of the foregoing tracts being the same premises conveyed to Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, by deed from Edgar Brothers Company, a corporation, dated July 1st, 1902, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 338, page 268, &c., and by the said Adrian Lyon, as Trustee for the said Robert W. Lyle, conveyed to National Clay Manufacturing Company, a corporation, by deed dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 343, page 171, &c.

Excepting from the premises hereinabove described and which were conveyed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to the National Clay Manufacturing Company by deed of December 17, 1902, all the lands and premises which were conveyed by the National Clay Manufacturing Company to The Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company by deed dated April 29, 1903, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Middlesex County on June 3rd, 1903, in Book 347 of Deeds, pages 220, &c., and which in said last-mentioned deed are bounded and described as follows:

All those certain lot, tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a steel rail in the northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by the North American Pyrogranit Co., and running along their line south two degrees and fifty-nine minutes west three hundred and fifty-two feet to a stone; thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east, passing twenty-three and 5-10 feet south of the Dryer wall, three thousand feet to a creek which is the easterly boundary. Thence along the creek on a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along this line, which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south, five hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road laid out crediting two hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the said road, and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west six hundred and sixteen and 5-10 feet more or less to a point in the corner of the fence and hickory tree owned by Mrs. James Messler. Thence along her line south two courses one hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail. Thence still along her line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-two minutes west thirteen hundred and eighty-two and 5-10 feet to a steel rail which replaced an old red oak mentioned in the old deeds. Thence south fifteen minutes west one hundred and twenty-six feet more or less to the line of the property formerly owned by Sayre & Fishers five hundred and thirty-eight and 56-100 feet to another corner. Thence along the line of heavy timber on the north of land now or formerly owned by Margaret Wright north eighty-seven degrees and forty-eight minutes east twenty-eight hundred and fifty-eight and 4-100 feet to the centre of two hickory trees, marking the corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence along their westerly line north seventeen degrees twenty-four minutes west three hundred and fifty-two feet to a spike in the meadow road. Thence north six degrees and seven minutes east seven hundred and ninety-two feet to a point near clay bank, which point is the northwest corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence south eighty-nine degrees forty-eight minutes east along said company's north line twelve hundred and fifty-nine and 4-100 feet to a steel rail, which is the place of beginning.

Together with, and there will be included in the said sale, all buildings, structures, machinery, appliances, tools and equipment belonging or appertaining to or in use or on hand at the said premises at the time of the said sale thereof; also all raw materials and all stock in trade, whether manufactured or in the course of manufacture, upon the said premises at the time of the said sale; also all contracts relating to the business carried on upon the said premises, whether made by the said National Clay Manufacturing Company or by the Receiver or Receivers thereof, and whether wholly or partially unfulfilled; also all patents and licenses and rights under patents belonging to the said company or its Receivers at the time of the sale; also the good will, trademarks, trade names, patterns and drawings, and all cash in the hands of the Receivers of the said defendant company and all accounts and bills receivable for merchandise or property sold and delivered by said defendant company or its Receivers prior to the time of the said sale; also all capital stock or interest in other corporations and all other estate, right and property, whether of the said defendant company or of the Receivers thereof, forming part of the business carried on upon the said premises.

The said lands will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage covering all the lands hereinbefore described as formerly owned by the said National Clay Manufacturing Company, which said mortgage was dated the first day of July, 1902, and executed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to Edgar Brothers Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and given to secure the payment of the sum of $35,000, whereof the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company assumed and agreed to pay the sum of $35,000, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in Book 166 of Mortgages, page 523, on the 2d day of July, 1902.

The said lands will be sold with the rights to the grantee set forth in the description of the said lands hereinbefore contained and subject to the rights reserved to the grantor in said descriptions set forth.

The property of every kind above described will also be sold, and the purchaser will take the same subject to the performance by him of all pending contracts in respect to the said property or business heretofore lawfully made by the Receivers of the defendant company, and he must assume and agree to perform the same, and to save the Receivers harmless in respect thereto, and must give to the said Receivers such bond to secure said assumption and agreement as shall be approved by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey.

The property of every sort hereinbefore described will be sold as an entirety and as a going concern engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling clay products. As provided in said decree, the said sale will be made subject to confirmation, in the first instance, by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, and then to confirmation by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Any party to the said suit and any creditor or creditors of the said defendant company and the Readjustment Committee of creditors acting under a plan for the readjustment and liquidation of the affairs of the defendant company and other allied companies may bid and purchase at such sale.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the said property who shall not first deposit with them as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $50,000, in money or by certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company in the City of New York or the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and they will receive no bid for the said property of less than the sum of $1,250,000, and upon the acceptance of any bid for the said property, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the said Receivers the sum of $50,000 in cash or by certified check as aforesaid, but the amount of any cash or certified check previously deposited by the successful bidder will be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

Deposits received from unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them respectively when the property shall be struck down, and if either of the said courts shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, the deposit will be returned to the bidder.

In case any bidder shall fail to make the said deposit of $50,000 upon the acceptance of his bid, the said Receivers reserve the right, at their option, to then and there offer the said property for sale without further notice or advertisement, to adjourn the said sale, to sell the said property after a new advertisement or to apply to court for directions.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the said Receivers, or, after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of either of the said courts relating to the payment thereof, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser shall be forfeited and absolutely retained by the said Receivers and shall be applied toward the expense of a resale and toward making good any deficiency in case the property be sold at a price less than that bid at said sale.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the said courts, the purchaser must make such further payment in cash on account of his bid as either of the said courts from time to time may require. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required by the court to be paid in cash, by crediting upon claims of creditors of the defendant company held by the purchaser, and ascertained to be entitled to participate in such dividend of the assets of the said defendant company and to be lawfully held by the purchaser, such net amount, not exceeding eighty-five per cent. of the face of such claims, as in the judgment of the said Receivers the holder of the claim in question is entitled to upon a distribution by dividend of the assets of the said defendant company among its creditors.

Notice is further given that the said sale will be made subject to all and singular the provisions of the said decrees and each of them, whether in this notice specifically mentioned or not. The said decrees are on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said courts, respectively.

Dated September 1st, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
By Otto T. Bannard, President,
J. KEARNY RICE,
Receivers as aforesaid.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Solicitors for Receivers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUISE KATHARINA VONDERLUHR, plaintiff, against KARL F. L. VONDERLEHR et al., defendants.

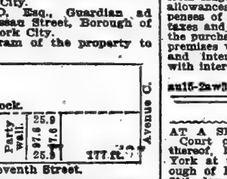
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in this action, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1904, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph Day, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventh Street, distant one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Street and Avenue C running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches; thence northerly, parallel with Avenue C, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, twenty-five feet and nine (9) inches, and thence southerly, and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in and to the party wall of the building erected on the premises next adjoining on the east, and being the same conveyed by John Geiger by deed of Henry J. Burchell and wife and Nathaniel J. Burchell and wife, dated the 21st day of October, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 7th day of November, 1865, in Liber 943 of Conveyances, page 493, and being located in Section 7, Block No. 390, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known by the street number 217½ Seventh Street.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.
JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
FRED J. AMEND, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is $1,100 for the year 1904.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.
JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—IN PARTITION.—In the matter of the application of MARTHA JANE WARD and ANDREW WARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as foll

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for Bronx Properties—Active Dealing in Lots in Wakefield Section—Sales by Brokers.

L. Lipkin has sold for William C. Bergen to Isaac Kupler the three-story brick dwelling on the north side of Fairmount Place, 150 feet west of Marmion Avenue.

Haynes & Pittman have sold for J. Harris Jones to a Mrs. Boland, the one-family house on Nelson Avenue, west side, about 116 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and White Plains Avenue, 100 by 80. The same firm has sold to A. Porto two lots on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, east of White Plain Avenue, 50 by 40; also, to J. Sandler a lot on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-second Street, east of White Plains Avenue, 25 by 114, and to Mrs. Pauline Zerner the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street and White Plains Avenue, 100 by 80.

F. Gouget has leased for M. E. Kimball 169 West Seventy-fourth Street to a Dr. Young for a term of five years.

MGR. GIBBONS NOT WORRIED.

Says Waggaman's Failure Will Not Impair University's Work.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—In a statement today, Cardinal Gibbons said he did not feel any anxiety over the future of the Catholic University in Washington, nor does he fear that its prosperity will be affected by the bankruptcy of Thomas E. Waggaman of that city, who was the depository of large funds belonging to the university.

"I shall do everything in my power to assist the university," said the Cardinal. "My interest in its success and prosperity is well known. There need be no apprehension that the work of the university will be impaired.

"There will be no diminution of its work; students will be taken as usual, and the courses will go on during the year precisely as if there had been no shrinkage in the Waggaman funds. There is money belonging to the university which was not in the hands of Mr. Waggaman."

AT AUCTION

Larchmont Business Property at Auction.

There will be sold in lots on the premises at Larchmont Station (East Side) the immensely valuable business property known as the CLAFLIN PROPERTY,

On Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

This property lies immediately adjoining the up station of the New Haven Road, and can never be fenced off from the Station grounds.

Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale. Balance 70 per cent. mortgage or on monthly payments.

For maps, particulars, &c., inquire of **Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,** 161 Broadway, New York.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for the owner, 38 Park Row, New York City, and Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$26,000—Five story, six rooms, baths, double, near Central Park West, 96th; no steam.
$28,500—20-family tenement, first-class location, near Columbus Ave., rent $3,000, mortgage $20,000.
$31,000—Two triples, 12 rooms, baths, open plumbing, fine location, mortgages $40,000 at 4½.
Desirable Private Houses.
West 80th, 4 story, 18.9 front, $25,250
West 86th, 4 story, 20.4 front, $35,000
West 93d, 4 story, 16.6 front, $19,000
West 113th, 3 story, 18.9 front, $16,000
West 118th, 3 story, 17 front, $16,500
West 120th 3 story, 20 front, $26,500
West 122d, 3 story, 15 front, $15,000
West 132d, 3 story, 18.9 front, $12,500
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 Seventh Av.

FOR SALE,
the elegant 5-story American basement house
NO. 3 FIFTH AVENUE.
Price $30,000.
27x65: three-story extension; lot 100 feet; thoroughly well built, expensively fitted up, and in fine order; lot leasehold at a low ground rental; possession.
APPLY TO (9938)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 LIBERTY ST. 1 MADISON AV.

AT A SACRIFICE.
186TH ST. WEST,
Near Amsterdam Ave.
3-story and basement; modern private houses on easy terms; price, $9,000.
M. L. & C. Ernst, 55 Liberty.

55TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.
For Sale.—An attractive, well-built 20-ft. high-stoop dwelling. Seen by appointment only.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 Liberty St. (9943) 1 Madison Ave.

A1 GILT-EDGED LOCATION, WEST 23D ST.
25x100; suitable for up-to-date improvements for stores and apartments or hotel.
$35,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE; or old five-story buildings now on could be remodelled to modern requirements.
V. T. HERVEY,
759 Melrose Av.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.
$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100, suitable immediate improvement.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Exceptional Opportunity, Genuine Bargain.
West 97th St.; four-story private; open plumbing; perfect order; $14,000; terms easy.
NATKIN & CO., 104th St. and Columbus Av.

5-story tenement near 2d Av.; 12 rooms on each floor; 4 families; rent, $2,280; price, $19,000; terms to suit; first-class condition.
WM. DANK & CO., 10 WALL ST.

SCHWAB REALTY CO. 200 BROADWAY.
Buy income property cheap and resell cheap. Plenty 4½% Mortgage Money; also Second Call.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 18 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

5-story, 12-room tenement with two stores, on 3d Av.; rent guaranteed, $2,900; price, $28,000; mortgage, $23,500. Call at once. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

37TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.
25x100: front and rear Buildings.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Investors, Owners.—Have many good paying investments for sale or exchange; particulars. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.,
33x100; two three-story private houses.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Small investment, large returns; Italian tenement, near Park Row; 90 rooms. Kane, 130 Fulton.

70th St., Near "A."—Fourteen-room tenement; $28,500; rents $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th St., Near Lexington Av.—Flat, 30x100; $29,000; rents $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—97th, near Amsterdam Av.; triple flat, $8,500; rents, $3,828. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 723.

First-class single and double flats; all improvements; Harlem. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

5th Av. triple flats, with stores; $24,000 up; $5,000 cash. Polsk, 2,621 8th Av.

BROOKLY .

Cozy 8-room home near Prospect Park; bath; latest improvements; $3,750; easy terms. Taylor & Doyle Co., 485 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Flatbush lots $200; cars and park close; monthly payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$02 lots, 26th Ward; great bargain; extraordinary chance; $75,000; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St.

BROOKLYN.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We cannot describe all the houses we have for sale, but just want to remind you that absolutely the best in house architecture, in street improvements and in the character of its residents is found at Prospect Park South.

Complete houses ready for your inspection at lowest prices for similar improvements.

Take Flatbush "L" train or any "Brighton Beach" trolley to Beverley Road, our office, 22 minutes from Park Row.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner
257 Broadway, New York.

REFINED, ORIGINAL, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

Semi-detached, windows on three sides; built by day's work with selected hard brick and other best materials. To make quick sale will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.
PRICE, $10,700.
3 story and basement; on first floor reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; no coal used on premises, heated from central heating plant away from building, cooking done by gas; location Brooklyn Av., Twenty-fourth Ward. Photographs furnished upon application.
FRED M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

BARGAIN——STRIKING BARGAIN!! SICKNESS COMPELS SACRIFICE.
BOROUGH PARK.
45th St., between 13th and 14th Avs.
Lot 40x100; 2 story and attic frame; 11 rooms and bath; open plumbing with tiled bathroom; hardwood trim; handsomely decorated; to responsible party will give title for $500 cash.
PRICE, $5,500.
FRED M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

BUILDING PLANS.
Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.
GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect,
1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Borough Park, 41st St., excellent location, 19-room two-family house, $6,000; $1,000 cash; positively absolute bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St.

$500 above $1,850 mortgage buys nice two-family house on Pacific St., Brooklyn; all improvements; act quick. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Suite 608.

BRONX.

A FEW OPPORTUNITIES.

$3,500 CASH will buy 4-story Triple Flat, 25x145, on Washington Av. Price, $21,000. Rental, $2,250. NO STEAM.

$5,000 CASH will buy 4-story Double Flat, 5 Rooms each Apartment, 25x100. Price, $14,000. Rental, $1,456—LOW.

$3,000 CASH will buy 5-story Double Flat, 25x100, 10 Rooms, baths, each Apartment; finished basement, ranges and boilers. Price, $21,000. Rental, $2,260.

$5,000 CASH will buy 5-story Triple Flat on Business Street, with stores, 12 Rooms, Baths, each Floor; hot-water supply only. Price, $31,000. Rental, $3,416 guaranteed.

$7,500 CASH will buy 5-story and Stores CORNER on Boston Road. Price, $31,500. Mtges., $24,000, 4½%, 5 years.

LARGE ASSORTMENT 4 and 5-story Double and Triple Flats, with and without Stores, with small cash investments.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO.,
3,820 3rd Ave.

Wm. F. A. Kurz,
3,025 Third Ave.

4-story triple flat, 14 rooms; bldg. 26x108; lot 157 feet in depth; price 21,000, $5,000 cash; rents $2,200.
4-story double flat; rents $1,700; price $15,000, $3,500 cash.
5-story double flat, in good locality; price $20,000; mtge. $13,500.
4-story cold-water flat; price $15,000; 1st mtge. $11,000, 10 years; cash $2,500.
Two 5-story double flats, 6 rooms, all improvements; fine neighborhood; rents $5,880; price $56,000; cash $10,000.
3-family frame house; price $5,800; no offers; $1,250 cash, balance on mtge.
3-family frame houses, Westchester Av.; price from $7,200 to $7,800; cash required $1,000.

Own a Home Easily.
Very best houses in the Bronx.
Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors; best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

Attention! Good Morning, O'Hara Bros. What is new?
One family house, all improvements, $3,600.
Two-family house, steam heat, $6,250.
Extra well-built two-family house, $8,500.
300 lots, well located, near trolley, $350.
75x100 feet, must sacrifice, $4,750.
O'HARA BROS., 200th St. and Webster Av., Bedford Park. Open Sundays and Labor Day.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bath-rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Aves., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
$500 Frame, 2-story, 7 Rooms.....$4,300
$1,000, Brick, 3-story, 9 Rooms.....$6,000
$1,000, Frame, 2-story, 12 Rooms.....$6,700
$2,000, Brick, 3-story, 16 Rooms.....$10,500
Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av. Telephone 646 Tremont.

CHEAPEST IN BRONX.
Two-story and cellar two-family brick houses on full lots; 13 rooms, 2 baths; near rapid transit station and trolley.
JACOB LEITNER, Prospect and Westchester Avs. Open Sunday.

Three-story house; 21x53; lot 37½x100; 2 stores, stable; 2 blocks from L; also, rapid transit stations; rents $1,300; price $11,500; mortgage $6,000; will take second mortgage. 880 East 161st St., tailor store.

Six fine 2-family houses; 18 rooms; 9 rooms and bath to each family; hot water; steam heat; terms reasonable. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

WHY PAY RENT?
2-family houses, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sundays.

1 & 2 FAMILY HOUSES.
Terms, prices, reasonable; inspect before buying elsewhere.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

INVESTORS & SPECULATORS.
Bargains in 4 and 5 story double and triple flats, paying excellent returns; investigate.
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BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Choice and desirable plots for immediate improvement.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms.
Write or call, Goldberger, 585 East 143d.

Elegant 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with stable; extra large lot; block "L" station; price, $8,500. Miller, 179 East 81st St.

$1,000 cash buys 6-room and bath brick dwelling, 26x94, on Union Av.; price, $4,900. Reiss Brothers, 161st St. and Melrose Av.

Three-family frame houses, near station; good locations; reasonable prices. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

BRONX—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Prospect Av.—Brick; private dwelling; hardwood; furnace; decorated; price, $5,800. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

For Rent—House, 9 large rooms, bath; 10 lots; can be used by two families; rent, $35; near L. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400 to $5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

153d St., Near 3d Av.—Triple flat; basement; price, $19,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

$500 cash buys modern house, near elevated; $4,100. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

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LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
18½ Miles from GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont the first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED. Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System. Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the best opportunity for profitable Real Estate Investment.
VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY, due to the millions of dollars now being spent in improvements affecting this section.
CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. No Interest Charges. No Assessments. Frequent Train Service, and Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. &c. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

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A GREAT BARGAIN.
2 miles from station, Harlem R. R.; one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land; high elevation; fine building site, with frontage on two highways; watered by never-failing stream; location all that can be desired; offered at sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $2,800. Northern Westchester Realty Company, 7 East 42d St., New York City.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
3-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.,) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors, best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

An unusual opportunity is offered to rent a gentleman's residence of the highest class, with superb views of the Hudson River; would lease for a term of years; rent, $1,800; might sell. J. FOSTER JENKINS,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Rent Buys Home.—Westchester lots, $100, $125; small monthly payments; houses built to suit. Godhelp, 48 West 117th St. Don't call; write.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

White Plains.

House, 7 rooms and bath, lot 50x100; price, $2,500; 10% down, balance monthly payments; 2 minutes' walk North White Plains Depot; immediate possession. Call or write, Chas. E. Cooley, 19 Railroad Av., White Plains, N. Y.

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Yonkers.

Yonkers houses to rent, $40 upward; also, modern 8-room dwelling for sale; hardwood trim; corner plot, 50x100; river view; $7,000; easy terms. Van Ness Bros., 42 Warburton Av.

LONG ISLAND

Sacrifice pretty seven-room house; gas, water, acre ground; 40 minutes out; 3 minutes from station; $3,000. Worthington Scott, Flatiron Building.

Builder will sacrifice fine new dwelling, 12 rooms, latest improvements, 9th Av., Rockaway Park, near the beach; open afternoons only.

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TAKE THE TROLLEY TO-DAY
for an inspection of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots with city improvements.
Only half hour from Herald Sq.
EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales these first two months, over $100,000. Lots $200 upwards, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.
Bankers' Land & Mortgage Corp.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOTHING LIKE THIS EVER OFFERED.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
IN THE NEW TOWN SITE.
of 2,000 lots, with macadam boulevards, water, gas and cement sidewalks, at
EAST ELMHURST, LONG ISLAND,
the prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on Picturesque Flushing Bay. Fishing, Bathing, Boating for all lot owners, as each purchaser has shore front privileges. Contract just awarded for 300-foot pier. Lots from $200 upward on monthly installments, worth three times prices asked to-day; will bring seven times these prices on completion of bridges and tunnels now building.
Send for Circular and Views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP'N,
887 MANHATTAN AVE., BROOKLYN.
A Few Good Agents Can Secure Employment.

Handsome 8-room house, improvements, beautiful trees, excellent neighborhood, barn, corner plot, near depot; cost $6,000; price only $4,300; $500 cash; rare opportunity. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

For Rockaway plot 100x150; free and clear; finest residential section, Bayswater district; bargain; terms to suit. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

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For 30 years we have sold
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Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
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Send for circular, illustrative and descriptive of the beauty and grandeur of the most beautiful and finely developed high-grade stock farm and gentleman's private country residence on western shore of Hudson, 83 miles out. Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

Farm for Sale or Rent.—Horses to pasture; splendid grass, water, and shade. Apply to D. J. Garth, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Summer hotels. Country and village. Inquire of Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Bargain.—New cottage, 7 rooms, all latest improvements, heating, open nickel-plated plumbing; choice location, near depot, half hour out, two railroads and trolleys; commutation, 7 cents; $3,000; $500 cash, $20 monthly; others. Photos and particulars mailed. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—To obtain information regarding this beautiful suburban town, situated a few miles from New York City, on two railroads, write to W. Biggart, Bloomfield, N. J., for booklet issued by the Board of Trade.

Orange, N. J.—3-story corner dwelling, built by day's labor for owner's occupancy; $6,000; mortgage $4,000 at 5 per cent.
F. L. PARTRIDGE, 49 Wall St., N. Y.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

47 acres, excellent buildings, river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

Estate of 900 Acres,
HYDE-PARK-ON-HUDSON,
Adjoining Estate of
FRED'K W. VANDERBILT, Esq.
¾ mile river front; fine views, mountains, etc.
Inquire C. H. Bernard, 64 Irving Place.

$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

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TURNING DIRT INTO DOLLARS
is easy. You don't have to be an alchemist. Just invest in lots at
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,
and time will do the rest. Testimonials furnished from many who have realized handsome profits on purchases. Property is fully improved and restricted. Houses $4,500 to $15,000, sold on easy payments.
Ask for Booklet and free transportation via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
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To rent, $10 monthly from October till June, large furnished house in the country; two hours from New York; stable included. Address Miss Selleck, West Redding, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichee, Box 101 Times Office.

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Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
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Very desirable location for first-class business. Reasonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

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THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
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OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92,
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY AND 34th ST.
CHILDS BUILDING
ALSO 1 EAST 42d ST.
Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in these New Buildings to rent. Everything up to date. Elevator and uniform service day and evening. Moderate terms.
WILLARD S. BURROWS, Agt., on premises.

107-113 WEST 25TH ST.
ADJOINING CORNER OF 6TH AV.
NEW BUILDING, 80x98.9.
ENTIRE OR SEPARATE.
LIGHT FLOORS AND LOFTS.
Apply JAS. QUINN, premises, or your own broker.

WILL ALTER TO SUIT
39 WEST 19TH ST.
Four story and basement, (high stoop) and cellar brownstone house, size 25x60x92; reasonable rent; long lease.
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Southwest corner 83d St. and Park Av., old established grocery corner, suitable for druggist, grocer, or any other business. Inquire L. & Baum, 987 Madison Av.

DESIRABLE AVENUE STORE, $20.
1,644-1,646 Park Av., adjoining 116th St.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (183d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Strong, fire-proof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Floors, whole or divided; also skylight studio; elevator; modern conveniences. 48 West 28th St., or Schindler & Co., 1,361 3d Av.

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Loans, New York and Brooklyn first and second mortgages, estates; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, N. Y.

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A fine country residence, nicely located, near Englewood, N. J., $50,000; free and clear; what can you offer?
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New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
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Size 25x85x102.2.
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These houses are ready for inspection.
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For particulars inquire of
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ATTRACTIVE HOUSE;
ENGLISH BASEMENT;
13 ROOMS AND BATH;
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For Rent or Sale.—An attractive 20-ft. dwelling. Can be seen by appointment only.
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Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
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116th St., 169 East.—Three-story, brownstone, high-stoop dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; newly decorated throughout; open plumbing; immediate possession; rent, $1,000.
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Modern dwelling, 10 rooms and two baths; rent, $1,000. Send for list.
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WEST END AVENUE.
Opposite Schwab Residence.
4-story dwelling, completely furnished, $2,000.
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Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,800 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen. A special feature; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward.
EDWARD FURCHAS, Manager.

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12-14-16 East 31st St. **NEAR 5TH AV.**
New York's Newest and Up-to-date FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
Location Unsurpassed.
TO LEASE, APARTMENTS OF 2 TO 6 ROOMS, WITH BATHS.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

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This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
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HOTEL WOODWARD
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S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments ready now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
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Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for home seekers. ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

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High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 38th St.
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ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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Want well-located flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for quick cash buyers; owners kindly requested to write or call.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash buyers for hot or cold water flats, store properties, Harlem or Bronx; owners, builders, send particulars. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Wanted—Tenements or flat houses in Manhattan or Bronx; have quick buyers if reasonable price; full particulars, Kushner, 103 Avenue C.

I can buy, rent, or sell property in all sections; management of estates; mortgages procured. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—House, city; exchange suburban ten-room house, bath, barn, seven acres. F. K., 492 Columbus Av.

Wanted—Vacant house; flats for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Wanted—Two-family house on easy terms, Flatbush preferred. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

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The "Mildred," 140 East 93d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

953 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

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ELEGANT LIGHT APARTMENTS,
8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS. HALL SERVICE. 54 WEST 94TH ST. INQUIRE JANITOR.

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Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

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FRANK L. FISHER CO.
440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.
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We present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situ

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APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Just Completed.

New Fireproof

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Georgean Court

Southwest Corner
66th St. and Central Park West.

Ready for Occupancy.

The handsomest and most luxurious apartment house yet constructed by modern builders.

It is replete with every improvement and device conducive to the com ort of tenants.

The appointments and equipments are of the most sumptuous and expensive character.

The Apartments are conveniently arranged in Suites o: 8 to 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, butlers' pantries; large foyer reception hall.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.

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RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIL CHUTE.
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Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt., on premises.

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Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. Corner apartment, $500.
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Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
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High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

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New high-class apartments, 7 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

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SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

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Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

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Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

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5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

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Handsome seven-room suites, steam heat and all modern conveniences, $45. Apply to Janitor.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:10, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:55 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:10, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

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Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. KLEIN DEUTSCH'S BAND. Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards and outdoor sports. Glen Island Casino. Dinners A LA CARTE.

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Leave Cortlandt Street: 9:00, 10:00, 11:09 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45, 5:15 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 2:00, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:30, 10:00, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 11:15 A. M. for 32d Street and Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 8:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y. foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

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Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
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*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 26 hours to Chicago.
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*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
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7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, *3:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
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SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 2:25, (Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *10:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,

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5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms, lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

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93d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

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115th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam. (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

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122d St., 275 West.—Newly and handsomely furnished large, airy sitting room, with adjoining bedroom; suitable for two; $5.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

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422 Madison Av.—Pleasant third floor suite, corner house; telephone; reference.

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Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

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Private family owning large residence near Prospect Park will receive for the Winter two or three congenial adults who can appreciate comforts of refined family home. Owner, 90 Wall St. Room 506.

Small private family offers two refined gentlemen exceptional home and board. Epicure, 1,264 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.

Young lady teacher desires board, Manhattan or Bronx, with refined family taking no other boarders or roomers; no apartments. Address Quiet, 743 Tremont Av.

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43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

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44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

57th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

64th St., 169 West.—Pleasant, airy room, bath, with private family, for well-recommended party; lady or gentleman; top floor.

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95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

118th St., 420 West.—Handsome suite, $12; comfortable room, $4; delightful location; refined gentleman; elevator apartment, Morningside Park; subway station; references. Gains.

124th St., 10 East, facing Mount Morris Park.—Parlor suite, three large, handsome rooms; housekeeping.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

A comfortable, light, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

Broadway, 2,688.—Large light front room, connecting bedroom and bath; convenient to subway station; breakfast if desired; reference. Thompson.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private bath, and single rooms.

Madison Av., 348.—Doctor or dentist; beautifully furnished front parlor; appointments first-class, service, running water; reference.

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Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED.

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Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Upholstery Work Rooms—We require an experienced sewer on curtains and draperies. Apply at engagement office. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. "L," 158-160 East 28th St.

Males.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen on brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $75 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $100; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Boy, 15 to 18, living with parents; quick and accurate at figures; grammar school graduate; $5 weekly. Apply to Assistant Treasurer, 240 11th Av., New York City.

Wanted—At once, union metal lathers. Apply to H. J. Monahan, Subway Station, 42d St. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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Females.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By highly educated (college graduate) stenographer and Remington operator; long business experience; down-town position; no agencies. Miss A. G., Box 155 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined. $12-$15. Stenographer, 210 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary President International Mercantile Agency; superior education. Nelson, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Upholstress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistant to dressmakers, private or business houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 122d St.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced. Box 217 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; books opened or closed; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

Bookkeeper's Assistant.— 2 years' experience; accurate and reliable; references. B. Helfman, 288 2d St.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St., city.

Coachman.—Thorough private family experience; medium height; superior personal references; energetic, temperate, obliging, trustworthy. James, 112 West 54th St. Telephone, 1339 Columbus.

LACK OF ENTHUSIASM MARKS LABOR PARADE

There Was No Well-Known Marcher to be Cheered.

20,000 MEN WERE IN LINE

Weinseimer, Butler, and Nason All Missing—Plenty of Music — Policeman Hurt Stopping Runaway.

Twenty thousand strong, and headed by 3,000 red-shirted, white-hatted housesmiths and bridgemen, the union hosts joined yesterday in their annual Labor Day parade.

The element of enthusiasm was largely lacking, both among the marchers and the crowds which lined Fifth Avenue. There was no Sam Parks to lead them. The Grand Marshal, James B. McCabe of the Goldbeaters' Union, did not even ride a white horse. There was not in all the line a single face to be singled out for a demonstration. "Dick" Butler, the friend of Parks, was not to be seen, and ex-Chief Devery was another absentee. That there would be no politics in the parade was understood. Only once did any political feeling crop out. "Down with Murphy!" yelled a Brooklyn teamster, who had evidently imbibed a personal supply of enthusiasm. "Hurrah for McCarren!"

"You must be the driver of a dump cart," shouted a Tammany bystander, and in the big laugh of his fellows that followed the adherent of the Brooklyn Senator lost all desire for further exploitation of his fealty.

"Diamond Phil" Weinseimer, who originally was to have headed the parade, was not to be seen at all. Following his indictment for extortion he resigned the Presidency of the Building Trades Alliance as well as of the Plumbers' Union. He stepped down as Grand Marshal at the same time that he handed in his resignation as President.

William Nason, Weinseimer's successor as President of the Building Trades Alliance, took no part in the parade. None of the trades represented in the Alliance participated in the demonstration, which was entirely under the auspices of the Central Federated Union. Notable among the absentees were the bricklayers, upon whom much of the present strain in the local labor world rests, and the plasterers, who boast an organization of more than 8,000 men in Greater New York.

The Amalgamated Butchers and Meat Cutters made a brave showing. They wore navy blue shirts, with white hats, ties, and belts. Almost 1,000 men were in their ranks, and they received a few scattered cheers. They have just called off their strike against Schwarzschild & Sulzberger and the United Dressed Beef Company.

In point of numbers the teamsters were strongest. They had probably 4,000 men in the parade.

The parade started down Fifth Avenue from the Plaza. There was no fault to find with the police arrangements. Particularly were the plans made effective at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, where gaps were regularly cut in the line so as to allow traffic to pass through at intervals so well timed that there was no appreciable halt in the procession.

The line was as follows:

Platoon of Mounted Police.
Grand Marshal James B. McCabe.
Grand Marshal's Aides.
Gustave Simon and James H. Hatch.
Assistant Grand Marshal Charles W. Oberwager.
Assistant Grand Marshal's Aides.
James P. Holland, James Hand, Michael Brayer, M. Dolphin, Gus Waldinger, and John Taggart.
Officers and Delegates of the Central Federated Union.
First Division—Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, Theatrical Protective Union, Actors' Protective Union, Architectural Iron Workers, Metallic Lathers; James Daly, Marshal.
Second Division—International Brotherhood of Teamsters; William J. Slade, Marshal.
Third Division—Dock Builders, Engineers No. 20, Engineers No. 124, Machinery Riggers; Matthew McConnville, Marshal.
Fourth Division—Firemen No. 56, Machinists, Patternmakers, Boilermakers, Coppersmiths, Range Mounters and Setters, Tar, Felt, and Water Proofers; John Hagland, Marshal.
Fifth Division—Goldbeaters and Silversmiths; John Kliqus, Marshal.
Sixth Division—Stone Masons and Masons' Helpers; Henry Hand, Marshal.
Seventh Division—Rockmen and Excavators, Pipe Calkers and Tappers; James L. Barry, Marshal.
Eighth Division—Butchers and Bakers; William Graveno, Marshal.
Ninth Division—Piano and Organ Workers, Carriage and Wagon Workers; Daniel Spellman, Marshal.
Tenth Division—Belgian Pavers, German Pavers, Cement and Asphalt Workers; Thomas Rock, Marshal.

For half an hour before the parade was actually under way Fifth Avenue was lined three deep with spectators on either side. The marchers were dismissed in and about Washington Square, where the Grand Marshal and his aides reviewed them, being reinforced by the division marshals as they arrived. Just before the parade started considerable excitement was caused when the horse of George Simons, one of the Housesmiths, ran away. When the animal was finally caught, Simons concluded that walking was good enough for him.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union marched in four divisions. There were two divisions from Manhattan, one from Brooklyn, and another from Jersey City.

The Theatrical Protective Union, the next organization in line, was followed by half a hundred members of the Actors' National Protective Union. In a carriage at their head rode Dolleen Cole, the President of the Ladies' Branch.

With the Teamsters' Union were all manner of carts and trucks. There was a United States mail wagon in line, and a milk cart brought up the rear of their division. There were about 3,500 men with the teamsters.

The Cement and Asphalt Laborers, headed by a fife and drum corps, were almost 1,000 strong. The Steam Engineers had half as many men in line, and the Riggers' Protective Union about 300. The riggers were preceded by an elaborate float. The Machinists' Union made a good showing. They were not uniformed, but wore red badges.

Various branches of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers had considerably more than 1,000 men in the parade. The Stone Masons and their helpers were almost as numerous.

There were thirty-three bands and fife and bugle corps in the procession. They were so close together that there was not a moment when music was not in the air at any point along the line.

The last of the marchers reached Washington Square and disbanded under the arch at 1:45 o'clock. A large crowd was gathered at the arch and around the square, and while it was thickest a horse ran away. Policeman William Headman of the Mercer Street Station sprang for the animal's head, and caught its bridle. The horse dragged him for some little distance, and then fell with him to the pavement. Headman was painfully injured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; thoroughly competent, reliable; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations; moderate expectations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Printing.—A man experienced in all kind of printing seeks position as foreman of composing room; book, trade papers, monthlies, &c. Printer, Box 138 Times.

Situation desired anywhere, by gent knowing French, German, Roumanian, Greek; correspondence and bookkeeping. B. P., Box 117, Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced; permanent position, good firm; willing, painstaking, accurate, trustworthy; unquestionable references. L. B. J., 144 Orchard St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Young man, 28, stenographer, Remington operator, strictly temperate, four years' experience in newspaper, dry goods, and manufacturing work, desires position in newspaper, magazine, or designing office where drawing is required; references; bond. Connor, Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, N. Y.

NO BANDS IN PARADE.

Paterson Brass Musicians and Fife and Drum Men in a Row.

PATERSON, Sept. 5.—There were no brass bands in the Labor Day parade here, as a result of the row that arose between the American Federation of Musicians and the fife and drum corps of the city because the latter have not joined the federation. There were sixteen fife and drum corps in line, and the 5,000 marchers had plenty of music, but at the picnic at Willard Park this afternoon there was no dance music, as all the brass bands and orchestral players are members of the federation, and they were not allowed to play.

A few minutes before the parade started a committee from the United Trades and Labor Council waited on J. W. Grish, the leader of Grish's Band, and ordered him and his men out of the parade. They were there in uniform, ready to march, but they obeyed orders and left the line. No other brass band was in line.

A queer feature of the row is that the members of the fife and drum corps have a union of their own and have seats in the United Trades and Labor Council, the very body that ordered the brass bands not to parade with the fife and drum corps men.

NON-UNION MEN PARADE.

Cripple Creek's Unique Observance of Labor Day.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 5.—Labor Day was observed here with a parade of 3,000 independent workmen. It was the first time in the history of the camp that the union men failed to parade, and probably the first observance of Labor Day by strictly non-union men in America.

Banners reading, "They Can't Come Back," "Cripple Creek Is Still in America," and "We Don't Hire Salaried Agitators," were carried. Army officials, the fire company, and the local militia participated.

Newark's Biggest Labor Parade.

NEWARK, Sept. 5.—The Labor Day parade here to-day was the largest ever held in this city. Over 18,000 men were in line. A large crowd viewed the paraders. Mayor Henry M. Doremus, members of the Common Council, and other city officials reviewed the parade from the balcony of the City Hall.

BUILDING TROUBLE CONTINUES.

No Satisfactory Proposition for Peace Before Employers, Says Eidlitz.

According to the officers of the Building Trades Employers' Association, no peace propositions which can be considered have been made by the unions in the Building Trades Alliance. Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Association, said last night:

"We have been receiving daily propositions of a hazy kind, none of which we can accede to as a basis of settlement so far. At first recognition of the Alliance was made a condition of settlement, but latterly this condition has been dropped. Those making the propositions apparently want to have them accepted before they are stated fully. We can, however, consider no basis of settlement that is not in line with our plans—that is, the calling off of the strikes and the signing of the arbitration agreement as a first principle. In the meantime the employment of men individually under the arbitration agreement will go on."

A special meeting of the Building Trades Alliance will be held to-day, at which the question of plans of settlement with the alternative of an extension of the strikes will be considered. Notwithstanding, the statements of the employers, the delegates talk as if there was some understanding among the employers that plans of settlement were being considered.

CAR KILLS MOUNTED BLUECOAT

Policeman Burns's Green Horse Threw Him Under Trolley.

Thrown from his horse directly in front of a trolley car going at full speed down a steep grade, Edward Burns, one of the youngest members of the Yonkers police force, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon. A panic ensued on the car, which was crowded with excursionists. Men, women, and children jumped to the street, believing that the car was about to be overturned, and the horse, which escaped by a miracle, dashed into a crowd of pedestrians, knocking several down and scattering them in all directions.

The accident, which was witnessed by hundreds, happened on Elm Street near Nepperhan Avenue. There is a steep grade at this point, and despite the brakes the trolley cars gain tremendous headway in descending. Burns, who lived in Oak Street, had been home to dinner with his wife and three young children. Returning to Police Headquarters, he got a new horse, as his own had gone lame. Although the animal was said to be a green one he acted well until Burns reached Elm Street and Nepperhan Avenue. Here he drew rein for a moment to look for his partner, and as he did so a trolley car swung into Elm Street and started down the grade.

Seeing the car running directly toward him, the horse began to prance, and when the car was within a few feet of him he reared and made a dash as though to cross the tracks. Burns was thrown directly under the trucks.

The horse was struck on the hind quarter, knocked down, and rolled over half a dozen times before the car was brought to a standstill at the foot of the hill.

BROOKS'S CHAUFFEUR HELD.

Western Union Officer Halted While Out Riding with Friends.

Bicycle Policeman May of the Tremont Station arraigned John Riley, a chauffeur, in the Morrisania Court yesterday for exceeding the automobile speed limit. May swore that he saw Riley speeding the automobile at twenty-five miles an hour on King's Bridge Road.

In the automobile were Gerald Brooks, an officer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and four friends. Riley was held in $300 bond, which he gave. He is said to have been the first chauffeur to drive the "White Ghost," the racing automobile owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

FOLLOWS HIS FRIEND TO GRAVE.

Schullmeyer Hangs Himself Just as Fellow-Workman Did.

Paul Schullmeyer, forty-one years old, hanged himself in his apartments, on the third floor at 172 Chrystie Street, yesterday. It is supposed that his act was due to a similar suicide, three weeks ago, of his friend and fellow-worker John Brendel of 151 East Third Street, who hanged himself in the same manner. Schullmeyer and Brendel were carpenters and worked at the same bench.

Late last night Schullmeyer took his child up stairs and put it to bed, while his wife remained to chat with neighbors. She did not return to her rooms until two hours later. The doors were locked, and when the wife entered by the fire-escape she found Schullmeyer's lifeless body swinging to a chandelier.

BIG WILLIAMSBURG BLAZE.

Fire Starts in Sawdust and Spreads to Mining Engineer's Plant.

The one-story frame building at 222 North Eleventh Street, Williamsburg, occupied by John Pearsall, who sells sawdust, together with the two-story frame structure No. 224, adjoining, occupied by David McKnight, mining engineer, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss on buildings and machinery is placed at about $35,000. McKnight was the heaviest loser, his damage being estimated at $30,000.

The fire was discovered in the sawdust establishment by Policeman O'Connor of the Bedford Avenue Station. The interior of the building was then a roaring furnace. When Fire Chief Duffy arrived he immediately sent in a second alarm. Within a few minutes the flames had spread to McKnight's building.

LOCAL MEAT CUTTERS ARE READY TO SECEDE

Have Practically Decided to Leave the National Union.

RETURN ON OPEN SHOP BASIS

Abandoned Strike Here on Their Own Hook—Plan to Form Local Union, It Is Said.

The local meat cutters and bucher workmen swarmed back to work yesterday as individuals, although they still consider themselves union men. They go back on the open shop basis, and it is said that they are so angry with the National officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen that they have practically decided to cut loose from the National union and form a big local independent union to take in men within twenty-five miles of this city.

The men who went on strike here had nothing to gain by following the lead set by strike leaders in Chicago and other Western cities. As it turned out, they had a lot to lose, and lost. The local leaders opposed the strike in the first place. The action of the local unions in calling off the strike early Sunday morning was independent of the two National officers who were supposed to have special charge of the New York strike. These are National Secretary Homer D. Call and National Organizer Henry L. Eichelberger. Organizer Eichelberger said yesterday:

"I know nothing of the arrangements and was left out of them. The New York locals practically 'fired me' as far as New York is concerned. Therefore I have nothing to say about the matter."

Charles A. Hilton, representing Carmen's Local, No. 256, in the local Advisory Board of the strikers, admitted yesterday that the strike was off. He added:

"About 50 per cent. of the men are to be taken back to-day, to go to work to-morrow, and 35 per cent. more will be taken back next week. Most of the remaining 15 per cent. will be taken back later."

It is understood that many men who are accused of participating in disturbances or who otherwise made themselves obnoxious during the strike will never be taken back. These men do not expect to be taken back, it was said.

Superintendent Kirscheimer of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company said last evening:

"The open shop will now be a permanent condition in our plant. The men who are being re-employed as individuals understand this and have agreed to it. We have no hard feelings against the men, knowing that they were drawn into the strike. We may have 50 per cent. of our re-employed men at work to-morrow, and they start in at 6 A. M. There are certain men who were active in making trouble whom we will never re-employ. We expect the Chicago strike to end soon."

On behalf of the United Dressed Beef Company the following statement was made:

"We are re-employing our men as individuals on the open-shop basis as fast as we can. More than 50 per cent. will probably be re-employed, and all are eligible for vacancies except those who misbehaved during the strike. Considering the number of men on strike and the length of time they were out, there was not a very large number of these men. The re-employed men will go to work in the morning, and some may start shortly after midnight."

CHICAGO STRIKE NEAR END.

Negotiations in Progress Between Packers and Former Employes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Indications to-night are that the stock yards strike, begun two months ago, may be called off within twenty-four hours. Through the medium of a middleman, negotiations were begun to-day in an effort to secure an understanding with the packers on which the striking unions can rely as a basis for abandoning the strike to-morrow afternoon. It was admitted to-night by Secretary Tracey of the Allied Trades Council of the unions on strike that a message opening such negotiations had been delivered to-day to representatives of the packing firms by W. E. Skinner, general agent of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, acting as a middleman.

According to the plans to-night an answer is to be submitted to-morrow by the packers in time for it to be reported at a special meeting of the Allied Trades Council. This meeting has been called for the forenoon. If the packers give an encouraging answer, the unions, it is said, will then vote on discontinuing the strike.

CLAIM SWINDLERS MISLED.

Based Demand for Damages Upon Erroneous Newspaper Report.

The Union Railway claim agents think that they have foiled a gang of impostors who depend for their livelihood on getting money from street railroads by filing accident claims based upon newspaper reports of accidents. A few days ago a claim was filed with the local company by a Boston lawyer in behalf of a man who said that he was hurt in the collision of two cars in the Bronx on July 31.

The police told the reporters that the cars had vestibules. As a matter of fact, they were open, and their description as vestibuled in the newspapers the next day was an error.

The Boston lawyer's client said that he had been sitting right back of the vestibule of one of the cars. The certificate as to his injury was signed by a woman doctor, who the agent says is a member of the gang.

Two of the alleged swindlers were arrested, but jumped their bail. The police are looking for them.

BARBARIANS WHEN IN TOWN.

So Magistrate Pool Called Two Bridge Window Climbers of Poughkeepsie.

In fining five young men $3 each for climbing through the sides of a Coney Island train at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday reversed the attitude he had hitherto taken toward such offenders. Two of the prisoners had been locked up all afternoon and night in a cell in the Oak Street Station.

These two had come from Poughkeepsie on Sunday to spend Labor Day at Coney Island. They admitted in court they had never been the famous resort and were eager and in a hurry to catch the first train. In extenuation of their offense they said they did not know the rules, although they admitted they would not have done the same thing if they were in Poughkeepsie.

"I suppose you have read in the newspapers a good deal of the bridge crush?" asked the court.

They admitted they had.

"And I suppose," continued the Magistrate, "you felt that the instant you got into the city you must act like the barbarians the newspapers describe the rushers in the bridge crowds to be."

After paying their fines they walked decjectedly out of court.

Boy Jolted Off Train and Killed.

George Lutze, twelve years old, of 25 West End Avenue, was jolted off a New York Central freight train in the vicinity of Seventy-eighth Street last night, and, falling between two freight cars, was run over and killed instantly. He had been riding on the top of a car, despite frequent warnings not to get on the trains.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Autumn Announcement

The August Sale has closed and we have sold the Discontinued Designs and Odd Pieces of Furniture, and a large number of Oriental Rugs. Thus room has been acquired for the New Designs and Importations. Our warerooms now contain only the newest Autumn Designs in Furniture, Upholstery Fabrics, and Floor and Wall Coverings.

We begin the Autumn Season this year with a larger variety of exclusive designs than it has been possible for us to offer at any time during the past sixty-four years of our business existence.

In addition, our Artists and Decorators are continually developing new ideas which are daily being put into tangible form in our Factory and Department of Decoration.

Our importations of Lamps, Electroliers, and Oriental Rugs cannot be duplicated. Our factory facilities are exceptional.

Flint Artists, Decorators and Salesmen are always at your service, and we suggest that you take advantage of their knowledge and study of the subjects of decorating and furnishing, and permit us to submit water color sketches of Interiors with full details and color schemes.

We do not desire our patrons to retain anything purchased, if, after contrast with other furnishings, it is found to be out of harmony.

Our warerooms are replete with examples of the finest obtainable Furnishings and Decorations for the Home, Apartment, Office or Bank. There is a Style, a Shape, and a Fabric for every purpose.

Geo. C. Flint Co.
West Twenty-third Street

SO the boy can go to school looking bright and smart after the summer's vacation, and yet not require a considerable outlay, we have arranged A SPECIAL SALE at all three stores, to advertise this department of our business.

250 Jacket and Pant Suits (7-16 years), 250 Norfolk Suits (7-16 years), and 250 Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits (3-9 years). Values $5, 6, 7, 7.50. Medium weights for immediate use, as well as heavy winter weights.

These Suits are entirely worthy of your serious consideration—$3.75.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

$3.75

"With all his faults."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

One of the Advantages

of a ready made suit is to see how it looks on you before buying. Expert tailoring, perfect fit and moderate prices are additional advantages of OUR suits.

Fall models in new colorings, the equal of fine custom work, are now ready.

Sack Suits,
(single and double-breasted).
English Walking Suits.
Paddocks and Paletots.
Fall Overcoats and Raincoats.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

CARPETS

OUR NEW FALL LINES embrace the largest and most complete array of patterns ever exhibited. We call special attention to our extensive line of

Royal Wiltons
(The Best Wearing Carpets Made.)
SPECIAL! FOR THIS WEEK:
200 Pieces { Axminsters & Velvets } FROM $1.00 per yd
Worth $1.50.

RUGS at $27.50 each

Consisting of ROYAL WILTONS and WILTON VELVETS, (size 9x12 ft.) A splendid collection; well worth $35.00.

ANOTHER LOT AT 12.50 Each.

Consisting of Brussels, Reversible Brussels, and All-Wool Smyrnas, sizes, 7x9 ft., 7.6x10.6; also 9x12 ft.

Our New Fall Stock of
High Class Furniture
Is rapidly becoming complete. Some bargains in discontinued styles.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Wallach's News
No. 532 Col. Ave.
238-242 Bowery
49 Eighth Ave.
3d Ave., cor. 125th.
240 West 125th.

Open Evenings.

HATS!

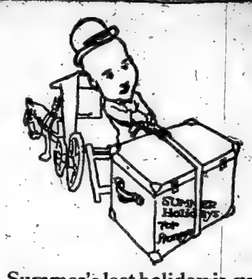
CAST OFF your well-worn straw and get a suitable Hat To day.
Soft if you like a Soft Hat,
A Derby if you prefer it
$2.90, $2.40, $1.90
Fall Neckwear.

GIRL DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

Appears Against Man Who, She Says, Slashed Her Face.

Her face disfigured for life by a scar extending from under her right ear almost to her mouth, Nancy Mandato, who it is alleged was slashed with a razor while she was walking with a man on Mulberry Street on Aug. 21, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday as complainant against Joseph Perrotto of 102 Mott Street, who she says slashed her.

The girl had just left St. Vincent's Hospital. Perrotto had been in jail awaiting the result of her injuries. The girl told Magistrate Pool that Perrotto had tried to murder her. Counsel for the prisoner waived examination, and he was held in $1,000 bail for trial.



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Fall hats and shoes.
Fall neckwear.
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DALY'S B'way & 30th St. | Matinees Wednesdays & Saturdays. Evenings at 8. "TYPICAL DALY SUCCESS."—HERALD
EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
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In a New Comic Opera A Madcap Princess

GARRICK THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER, ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., nr. B'way.
Henry B. Harris.....Manager
NEXT MONDAY.
Charles Frohman presents
WM. FAVERSHAM
In A. W. Pinero's Latest Play, LETTY
Seat Sale Thursday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
George W. Lederer submits a new comedy,
THE SPELLBINDER
By Herbert Hall Winslow & Chas. Dickson

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce
COLLIER THE DICTATOR

LYCEUM TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.
CECILIA LOFTUS
In Mr. Zangwill's play,
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS
Box Office Open Thursday.

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat.
Only Theatre in the World with Perfect Cooling System.
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THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

BROADWAY
Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. For 4 Weeks
A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. THE OFFENBACH REVIEW
FAY TEMPLETON. PETER F. DAILEY. 100 others.

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THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH SHANNON'S BAND
Afternoon & Evening.
Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

LUNA PARK
Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T. Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily.
HELEN BERTRAM,
Carter De Haven Sextet, Willy Zimmerman, Milly Capell, Louis A. Simon, Grace Gardner Co., Geo. W. Day, Gus Williams.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15.
THE LITTLE PRINCESS
To-morrow's Mat. at Popular Prices.

DREAMLAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN MINIATURE. Coolest and Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Free Vaudeville. Admission, 10c.

LYRIC B'way & 42 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow.
THE ROYAL CHEF. With IDA RENEE.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Evgs. 8:30. | Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE With ARTHUR DUNN.

THE CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. COOL Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

14TH ST. THEATRE, At 6th Av.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
AL. LEECH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS in Musical Sensation, GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

59th St. PROCTOR'S Mat. To-morrow. Biggest Hit Ever.
ARTHUR DUNN in "THE RUNAWAYS"

BELASCO CHOSMAN Thea. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 2d year. 250th t. To-night. REMEMBRANDT
in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each Week.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
ISLE OF SPICE

DREAMLAND. A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Admission 10c.

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STAR NEW Lex. Av. & 107. Matinee To-morrow.
Miss LOUISE BEATON in RACHEL GOLDSTEIN.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-morrow 25 & 50c. White Tigress of Japan

WEST END Matinee To-morrow 25 & 50c. More to be Pitied Than Scorned.

3D AV. 31st St. & 3d Av. Next Mat. Thurs. ONE OF THE FINEST

Intoxication Charges Dismissed.

Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday followed the practice he instituted a week ago of discharging all men brought before him on the charge of intoxication when they admitted having procured their liquor in saloons. He refrained from delivering any comments on the evils of selling liquors on Sunday. In all he set free seven men and two women.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,060. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

COMPROMISE AVERTS STRIKE ON ELEVATED

Subway Motormen Get $3 50 for Ten-Hour Day.

THREE-YEAR AGREEMENT

Both Sides Pleased at the Final Result—Reached After a Prolonged Conference.

After a conference between August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and representatives of the elevated road employes, it was announced last night that all differences between the company and its men had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that the danger of an Elevated strike was over.

Concessions from both sides brought about this result. The principal point at issue between the Interborough management and the labor organizations comprising the employes on the elevated system in this city, the bitterly contested question of motormen's wages in the subway, was settled by compromise. Mr. Belmont receded from his original position that a subway motorman's wages should be $3 a day, and consented to pay $3.50, the rate demanded by the men. On the other hand, the latter agreed to a ten-hour working day in the tunnel instead of one of nine hours, which they had been holding out for.

A number of minor details of the agreement, which so far is merely a verbal one, will be arranged to-day at a conference between the National representatives of the unions and Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company. This conference, it is understood, will be held at Mr. Bryan's office in the Park Row Building. A contract embodying the terms of the agreement will then be drawn up, which, according to officials of the company, will remain in force for three years.

The conference yesterday was held at Mr. Belmont's office in the Equitable Building. The Interborough Company was represented by Mr. Belmont, Vice President E. P. Bryan, and Superintendent Frank Hedley. The employes were represented by Warren S. Stone, Charles Wilson, and W. D. Mahon, National heads of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and Firemen and of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America respectively. The three chiefs were accompanied by all the local leaders of the three organizations and the Executive Committees of the latter. All told twenty-nine persons took part in the conference.

Company Ready for Strike.

The meeting was of nearly five hours' duration. Before going into the conference, the labor leaders had made arrangements to have the men belonging to their various organizations leave work at a moment's notice should the conference come to naught. And the company, while its chief officials were making a final effort for peace with the disgruntled labor leaders, was quietly transferring a little army of strike breakers to the car barns at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street terminal, which, earlier in the day, had been fitted up with cots and cooking utensils and had been stocked with provisions for a long siege.

Until just before the conference came to a close, it looked as though the city shortly would be in the throes of one of the biggest strikes in its history. Both sides had thoroughly marshaled their forces, and the only thing wanting to send the opposing camps into action was the word that was expected from the conference room—that final negotiations had failed.

It was 2:45 o'clock when the meeting got under way. The first few minutes must have been spent very pleasantly for such a serious affair, for the mirth of the participants was audible in the corridor beyond. This led to the belief that a peace agreement had been reached in a hurry, and that only the formalities remained to be gone through. But as the meeting dragged on there was a change of opinion among those that waited outside. Among the latter were many labor men. They shook their heads gravely and insisted that this meant war. They became more firm in their opinion when three hours after the conference had begun, loud voices were heard from the room, and several persons spoke at once.

Shortly before 7 o'clock a couple of labor representatives emerged from the room.

"It will be over in a few minutes," said one of them. "We have won and will get all we have been fighting for."

Mr. Bryan's Statement.

But Vice President Bryan came out a moment later. He said that they were not done fighting. It was half an hour later when the conference came to a close. Mr. Bryan was the first one to emerge from the room. He said:

"It's practically settled. The boys will get three dollars and a half for a ten-hour day."

A moment later the conferrees began coming out in a body. Mr. Bryan then supplemented his earlier statement by saying:

"We have made definite arrangements at the conference, but some details still remain to be arranged. They will be settled to-morrow afternoon at my office, when there will be a meeting between the men and representatives of the company.

"The substance of our agreement is that we have consented to give the men three dollars and a half for a ten-hour working day. We have also made arrangements for a three years' contract, which the com-

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SENATOR DAVIS'S LIMIT $50,000

His Children Said to Object to Large Campaign Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 6.—A report comes from Elkins from a source believed to be reliable that Senator Davis, the Democratic nominee for Vice President, and his brother, Col. Thomas B. Davis of Keyser, West Va., who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District four years ago, have each contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund for all purposes, and that that will be the limit.

It has always been believed by persons knowing the Davises that Mr. Davis would be a heavy contributor to the campaign fund. It is said, however, that his daughters, Mrs. Elkins and Mrs. Arthur Lee, dislike the fact that their aged father has been burdened with campaign responsibilities, and are opposed to his contributing large sums. Senator Davis's only son, John T. Davis, now ill with typhoid fever, is also said to have similar objections.

Four years ago John T. Davis spent large sums in four counties, hoping to aid his uncle Tom in his race for Congress, but Col. Davis was defeated. Since then the Davises have had little faith in politicians and are very cautious about handing out money to them.

Col. Davis is now ill at his home in Keyser, and while his condition is not considered dangerous, his friends are apprehensive on account of his age.

AIRSHIP MAKES GOOD SHOWING.

Benbow's New Dirigible Balloon Tested at World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—A test of the airship invented by Prof. T. E. Benbow at the World's Fair aeronautic concourse this afternoon was declared by experts present to be highly satisfactory under the existing conditions. While Prof. Benbow did not qualify for the $100,000 contest, it is believed that he will be able to do so, as he proved that his balloon is dirigible and that his inability to sail back and forth over a given course to-day, was due to the incomplete state of his preparations.

Not all of the motors which he proposes to use in sailing his machine were in place to-day. The amount of gas with which the balloon bag was filled was not adequate, and he was handicapped by having his balloon held by a rope 150 feet long. This precaution was taken because an unfavorable wind was blowing at the time of the test, and it being the first trial of the machine, it was feared the inventor would not be able to keep the balloon within bounds.

After ascending to the height allowed by the rope the machine sailed 400 yards along the aeronautic concourse and partially executed a turn back toward the starting point. The inadequate motors and the stiff breeze prevented the complete success of this evolution, and the men who had hold of the restraining rope pulled the balloon back to earth.

SEVEN DEAD IN WABASH WRECK

Train Carried 500 Passengers for St. Louis—Thirty Injured.

MOBERLY, Mo., Sept. 6.—The southbound Wabash passenger train which left Des Moines for St. Louis at 6.40 A. M. was wrecked to-day near Pendleton, Mo., killing four passengers and injuring more than thirty others.

The dead are J. E. Nichols of Macon, Mo.; Mrs. Henry Folcht, Huntington, Penn.; Mrs. C. H. Graves, La Plata, Mo.; Edna Patterson, La Plata, Mo.; Mrs. Henderson, La Plata, Mo.; Mrs. Anna Brenner, Macon, Mo., and Miss Hebler, daughter of A. F. Hebler, Macon, Mo.

The train, which was composed of an engine, baggage and smoking cars, day coach, diner, and Pullman sleeper, was well filled, it being estimated by Wabash officials that there were about 500 persons on board. The train was running at its scheduled speed when the accident occurred.

The day coach left the track and, breaking loose from the baggage and smoking cars, plunged down an embankment, dragging the diner with it. The Pullman did not leave the track.

The heavy dining car crashed on top of the coach, and the majority of those killed and injured were passengers in the latter.

FALL 85 FEET FROM BRIDGE.

One Man Fatally Hurt—Another, Landing on Him, Escapes.

OSSINING, Sept. 6.—Two men were injured, one fatally, by falling eighty-five feet from a new bridge near Ossining to-night. They were rushed down on a train of the New York and Putnam Railroad to the Fordham Hospital.

The men fell off the bridge while carrying a beam across it. Andrew Bannack struck the ground first and received fatal injuries, but John Costello landed squarely on top of Bannack, and escaped with merely a few cuts and bruises.

The bridge is of the cantilever variety, and is being built by the American Bridge Company over a branch of the Croton River. It is nearly completed.

NEW CRUISER'S ENGINES TRIED.

The Chattanooga Will Be Put Into Commission This Month.

The new sheathed cruiser Chattanooga began the dock trial of her engines just before noon yesterday at the navy yard. Commander Alexander Sharp, Jr., who has been detailed to command her, and some of the other officers who are to be of her complement were on board, preparing to put the vessel into commission later in the month.

The Chattanooga is a sister ship to the Denver, which was put into commission in May, and is now in service at sea. The Chattanooga's contract was given to the Crescent Shipyards Company on Dec. 14, 1899, and the vessel was to have been completed on June 14, 1902. The time was extended to July 15, 1903. She is 292 feet in length, 44 feet beam, 15½ feet draught, 3,500 tons displacement, and is to have a speed of 16½ knots.

BISHOP OF DIJON RESIGNS.

Stands by the Vatican in Its Contest with French Republic.

ROME, Sept. 6.—In private audience with the Pope to-day Mgr. Le Nordez resigned the Bishopric of Dijon. The Vatican authorities consider this an answer to the speech of Premier Combes at Auxerre Sunday last.

It was the summoning to Rome of the Bishop of Dijon and the Bishop of Laval by the Vatican for trial without consulting the French Government which led to the rupture of relations between France and the Vatican.

Latest Shipping News.

Alliance, Colon, Aug. 31, arrived at the Bar at 8:45 P. M.

Six trains a day via the water level route of the New York Central to St. Louis, and the best one is in 1903 hours.—Adv.

SHERMAN SQUARE NEW AMUSEMENT CENTRE

Quiet Upper West Side Threatened with a Rialto.

LIEBLERS MAY BUILD THEATRE

Thompson & Dundy Hold Option on Site for Winter Menagerie—Hammerstein Planning a Vaudeville House.

It looks as if the quiet of the upper west side is to be rudely broken into by the building of several playhouses. The latest step toward the transformation of that neighborhood into another Rialto is the probable purchase of a lot on Sherman Square, at Seventy-third Street, by Thompson & Dundy, proprietors of Luna Park, Coney Island. They have not yet positively announced it, but it is understood on good authority that they have an option on the big lot on the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-third Street, just above where Broadway crosses the avenue.

The land is now occupied by the United States Stables. If the deal is put through, as it probably will be soon, the lot will become the site of a sort of Winter menagerie, with other amusement features.

Some time ago Oscar Hammerstein announced that he would probably put up a vaudeville house in the vicinity of Sherman Square. This, when it goes up, will probably be run on the same plan as the Victoria, with a long bill of vaudeville specialists and daily matinées.

But the most important of all the places of amusement likely to go up around Sherman Square is the theatre planned by Liebler & Co. This firm, one of the largest producers in New York, has never had any theatre it could call its own. With many prominent stars under its management, the lack of a theatre has kept it from being perfectly independent. A member of Liebler & Co. has control of a lot near Sherman Square, fronting on Broadway. It is fully large enough for a playhouse of the modern variety, with fire escapes and a passage running all the way around.

When Liebler & Co. get this new house up they will be ready to carry on their ventures on a much larger scale than hitherto. How soon this will be can not be known yet. The firm is not talking much about the project until it is ready to begin.

Theatre builders heretofore have hesitated to build above Times Square. The Majestic on the Grand Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street, was considered a risky proposition. Real estate people prophesied a failure. The Majestic has been a wonderful success. But hardly the wildest dreamers ever thought of making quiet little Sherman Square an amusement centre up to a year ago.

There is a big express station on the subway at Seventy-second Street, Broadway, and Amsterdam Avenue. This would make all nearby theatres easily accessible from nearly all parts of New York.

A member of Liebler & Co. was questioned yesterday about his firm's probable part in the transformation of Sherman Square. He intimated that there was "something doing," but said he wasn't ready to give out any details yet. Several months ago Liebler & Co. said they were to build far uptown, but didn't tell the exact site.

PRINCE TO WED IN BERLIN.

German Royal Marriage Likely to Take Place Early Next Year.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will take place in Berlin, where the visiting members of royal families can be entertained better than at the bride's home. The marriage will probably take place early in the new year.

One wing of the Royal Palace at Hanover has been undergoing reconstruction for a year, and is now being refurnished and redecorated sumptuously. The Hanoverians are convinced that the Prince after his marriage will be promoted and transferred from the First Garde de Corps to the Royal Uhlan Regiment stationed at Hanover, and that the palace there will be assigned to him as a residence.

METHODISTS RAP LYNCHERS.

Participants in Statesborough Affair Must Leave Church or Repent Publicly.

Special to The New York Times.

STATESBOROUGH, Ga., Sept. 6.—The conference of the Methodist Church, which assembled here to-day, passed vigorous resolutions condemning lynching and other acts of mob violence and calling upon any member of the Church who participated in the recent outbreak in which two negroes were killed to withdraw from the Church or to make public confession of their wrongdoing and express the most earnest penitence.

The conference was called to discuss the rumors that have been current that some of the members of the Church went to make up the mob that captured and burned Reed and Cato. The action of the conference was registered without a dissenting voice.

CORONER MAY CHANGE FINDING

Will Examine Dubois Girl's Suitor Before Giving Official Opinion.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 6.—Detective McGrath, who went to Hammonton, N. J., last night in order to take the deposition of Ernest La Pointe, the suitor of Louise Dubois, whose dead body was found on the Woodmont shore last Friday, returned to New Haven to-night with La Pointe.

Although Coroner Mix gave out a statement this afternoon to the effect that Miss Dubois committed suicide, it is not his official finding in the case. He said to-night that he might change his opinion after an examination of La Pointe and other witnesses whom he will call upon to-morrow.

ENGINEER DIED AT THROTTLE.

Was Running "Driller" in Erie Yards at Weehawken.

James Reeder, fifty-five years old, engineer of Engine 638, a driller in the Erie yards, dropped dead while the engine was at Weehawken at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

When the engineer collapsed the fireman took charge and hurried to Fifteenth and Bloomfield Streets, Hoboken, where a physician was called. Death was said to have been due to heart disease.

HIT WRECK IN EAST RIVER.

Sound Steamer Payne in Danger—Officers Averted Stampede.

When off Fort Schuyler on her way to Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday the Sound steamer William G. Payne of the Bridgeport Line struck a submerged obstruction and was so badly damaged that she was unable to proceed and had to anchor.

On the boat were about 300 passengers who were panic stricken. The majority of them were on deck when the accident occurred, and all rushed for the stairways, but were calmed by the ship's officers. A woman attempted to jump overboard, but was prevented by one of the deck hands. The passengers were transferred about an hour after the accident to the steamer Richard Peck and taken to New Haven.

The Payne left her pier, at the foot of Peck Slip, East River, at 3 o'clock. When she was off Fort Schuyler a loud crash was heard. Capt. Witherwax at once signaled the engineer to stop, but the engines had been brought to a standstill by the shock. After quieting the passengers, Capt. Witherwax found that the starboard wheel had struck the obstruction, wrecking the buckets, so that it was impossible for the wheel to revolve. The engines, it was found, were not damaged.

After the passengers were transferred to the Richard Peck the Payne was towed back to her pier and her cargo taken off. She was afterward towed to the Quintard Iron Works, at the foot of East Twelfth Street, where she will be repaired. Capt. Witherwax said last night:

"What the boat struck I do not know. It was undoubtedly some large pile or a submerged wreck. We were in the course taken by all the Sound steamers."

NEW TEACHERS AT BILTMORE.

Others Left Vanderbilt School in a Body When One Was Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 6.—The Biltmore parish school was reopened to-day with a new staff of teachers. All the old teachers resigned when Mr. Vanderbilt asked for the resignation of Miss Nolin, the teacher of mathematics.

Dr. Rodney Rush Swope, who had charge of affairs at the school during Mr. Vanderbilt's absence, instructed Miss Carman, the Principal, to demand Miss Nolin's resignation. Miss Carman refused, and Dr. Swope appealed to Mr. Vanderbilt. He upheld Dr. Swope, and all the teachers went out in a body.

Mr. Vanderbilt has appointed Miss Alice R. Jackson of Philadelphia Principal, and Miss Julia Williams of Westfield, Conn., First Assistant.

NO BANKRUPT, SAYS WAGGAMAN

Denies University Is a Preferred Creditor—Case Up in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The answer made to-day by Thomas Waggaman through his attorneys in the District Supreme Court in the proceedings to throw him into bankruptcy and to place his estate in the hands of a receiver was to the effect that he was not a bankrupt and that no act of bankruptcy had been committed by him.

It is claimed that there has been no default of interest thus far in any of his notes and that the unrest in regard to his affairs has resulted from the filing of the deeds of trust to secure the Catholic University more thoroughly for moneys loaned to Waggaman or placed in his hands in trust.

At the same time, it was stated by the attorneys for the Washington banks, that in a letter to one of the banks a few days ago Waggaman said he was virtually bankrupt and that bankruptcy proceedings should be had to settle his affairs.

What the Waggaman interests desire is the appointment of a trustee in bankruptcy proceedings to disentangle the situation and try to settle up the estate. This action would be satisfactory to the university interests also.

The case was adjourned until Thursday to give counsel for the university opportunity to file an answer denying that Mr. Waggaman, in making the deed of trust in the university's favor for more than $800,000, intended to prefer that institution as a creditor.

FIND GIANT INDIANS' BONES.

Workmen on Harlem Road Unearth Relics of Teekus Tribe.

Special to The New York Times.

KATONAH, N. Y., Sept. 6.—While a gang of men in the employ of the New York and Harlem Railroad were taking sand from an immense mound near Purdy's Station today to fill in an excavation, they unearthed several skeletons of unusual size.

The bones are believed to be those of Indians who once lived in this vicinity and belonged to a tribe that was led by the great Chief Teekus, from whom the Titicus Valley, now a part of the New York watershed, takes its name. Besides finding the bones, the workmen also exhumed a score or more of arrowheads, hatchets, and copper implements. It is believed that the large mound in which the relics were found was once the burying ground of the Teekus Indians. The last Indians were seen in the valley a short time after the Revolutionary War.

The bones found to-day were brought to Katonah and will be reinterred in the local cemetery.

MOUNTED BROADWAY POLICE.

McAdoo Selects Ten Men to Regulate Downtown Traffic.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he had selected the ten mounted men with whom to make the experiment of employing such officers to regulate traffic in lower Broadway, and will start them on their new duties to-day. He has gotten quarters for their horses in a temporary stable in Madison Street, but if the experiment justifies itself he will arrange for permanent provision for the mounts. The men have been taken from Bronx Park, Fifth Avenue, and Brooklyn.

The Commissioner has obtained twenty-five new horses for the force, partly to replace some of the horses which have been used by the officers guarding the beef wagons in the lately ended butchers' strike. With their long rides over the pavements most of these animals have become temporarily unfit for service and will need a rest.

CRUSH AT ELLIS ISLAND.

Two Days' Accumulation of Immigrants Brings 5,000 People In.

Ellis Island had one of its biggest days of this year yesterday, when over 5,000 immigrants from eight ships passed through its precincts and were started on their careers as prospective Americans. The island was closed on Monday, and in consequence the passengers from several steamships that arrived on that day were compelled to wait until yesterday before being cleared. Two big steamships and several smaller ones arriving yesterday swelled the number.

Barnett's Portrait of Hamilton. [illegible]

VERMONT REPUBLICAN BY INCREASED MAJORITY

Is 32,000, as Against 31,000 in the Bryan Year, 1900.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE FALLS OFF

Republicans Win Victory Despite Defections in Three Counties—Expected Smaller Plurality.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—Election returns from 200 out of the 246 cities and towns of the State give Bell, (Rep.,) 88,880; Porter, (Dem.,) 12,892. The same places in 1900 gave Stickney, (Rep.,) 83,948; Senter, (Dem.,) 13,556.

These figures show a slight falling off in the vote of both parties and indicate the election of Bell by about 32,000 plurality. The Republicans now claim the State by that figure.

The returns indicate that the Republicans won a signal victory in to-day's State election, in that they held their own and elected the head of their ticket by a plurality greater than that returned for William W. Stickney when he was elected Governor in 1900.

Stickney, however, received the support of many Gold Democrats, and the Republicans expected that Bell would lose these votes. Stickney was elected four years ago by 31,282 plurality over Senter.

The majority is beyond the Republican expectations. They to-day conceded a falling off from Stickney's plurality of 1900 owing to the probable loss of the gold Democratic vote.

Information received by the Republican State Committee this morning indicated that Mr. Bell, the Republican nominee for Governor, was being cut by the farmers of Chittenden County because of his policy while Cattle Commissioner in ordering the slaughter of many cattle in that county on account of the prevalence of tuberculosis.

In Chittenden, Rutland, and Washington counties the existence of a fusion ticket or county officers was having some effect upon the Republican ticket, as the so-called independent Republicans, who were dissatisfied with the Republican plank on the local option law, were supporting the fusion candidates.

Aside from these instances, the Republicans were voting without any split in their ranks, in striking contrast to the election of two years ago, when there was a division over local option.

At noon the Republican officials were looking for a final plurality in the State of more than 25,000. The Democrats decline to give an estimate.

The campaign was hard-fought by both of the leading parties, the Democrats bending their efforts to a reduction of the Stickney majority of 31,000. A plurality of less than 25,000 for the head of the Republican ticket would have been construed as indicating a decline in Republican sentiment.

The returns from the towns of West Fairlee and Eden, the first to be received, indicated a falling off in the Democratic vote of 1900, and the succeeding returns were of a similar tenor.

The State officers elected are:

Governor—CHARLES J. BELL of Walden.
Lieutenant Governor—CHARLES H. STEARNS of Johnson.
Treasurer—JOHN L. BACON of Hartford.
Secretary of State—FREDERICK G. FLEETWOOD of Morrisville.
Auditor of Accounts—HORACE F. GRAHAM of Craftsbury.

David J. Foster of Burlington was elected to Congress from the First District, and Kittredge Haskins of Brattleborough from the Second District.

The vote for Congressman followed closely that for Governor, and with the exception of the three northern counties, where local issues affected the normal vote, the complexion of the Legislature was practically unchanged. This indicates that Senator Redfield Proctor will be re-elected at the coming session of the Legislature.

HEAVY SLUMP IN ARKANSAS.

Democratic Majority Cut One-Half—Republican Gains in Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—Sufficient returns from the State election have been received to indicate the election of Gov. Davis to a third term by a plurality of 20,000.

His majority two years ago was 40,000, double that which he now receives. The Republicans have made a great effort this year to cut down the Democratic majority, and have been successful.

Several other State officers were voted for, but there was opposition to Davis alone.

Several counties have given Republican majorities, which heretofore have gone Democratic, but in the main the county Democratic tickets have been elected.

The Prohibitionist vote will possibly fall short of two years ago when Kimball for Governor on that ticket polled less than 5,000 votes.

The decreased majority received by Gov. Davis is due to Republican gains, for the total vote will be from ten to twenty-five thousand greater than two years ago. All counties show an increased vote.

Davis's plurality may go over 20,000, but cannot exceed 30,000.

Hitherto there have not been more than two Republicans of the 133 members of the Legislature, both in the lower branch. Enough returns are at hand to show that there will be five Republican members in the House of the next Legislature, and one in the Senate.

Newton County, which has been Republican for many years, sends a Democrat to the Legislature. The other counties remain Republican.

The staying at home of evenings of Gov. Davis had a great deal to do with the decreased plurality, however, as Gov. Davis polled slightly less than two years ago, while Myers polled several thousand more votes.

State Attorney General Murphy, elected on the Democratic ticket for two terms, came all the way from Canada to vote for Myers.

The Republicans are jubilant over their gains.

ROOSEVELT HEARS THE NEWS.

Receives the Returns from Vermont and Gets Telegram from Proctor.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt received returns to-night from the Vermont election. The Associated Press bulletins and private dispatches were received over the special telegraph wire in the Summer executive offices, and then transmitted to Sagamore Hill by Secretary Loeb by telephone.

The first dispatches, indicating not only slight Republican gains but an appreciable percentage of Democratic losses, were received with satisfaction. At 9:30 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Senator Proctor:

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 6, 1904.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.:
Indications are that Bell's plurality will be [illegible]
Redfield Proctor.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY.

Three Corps Are to Reach the Front by the End of October.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is stated that by the end of October the Fourth, Eighth, and Thirteenth Army Corps, totaling 192,000 men, will reach the front.

Before the end of September 1,100 guns will have been dispatched to Gen. Kuropatkin.

WARSAW, Sept. 6.—Twenty quick-firing batteries which the Emperor expected to inspect this week have been hastily placed on trains and have been started for the front.

BALTIC SHIPS FAULTY.

It Is Rumored That They Will Be Unable to Sail Before November.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7, (2:10 A. M.)—According to an unconfirmed report the Baltic fleet will not be able to sail before November, owing to the discovery of considerable defects in some of the vessels, which recently underwent their trial trips.

YANKEE IN SULTAN'S NAVY.

Erstwhile American Skipper Appointed to High Command.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 6.—Capt. R. D. Buckman, for many years an American skipper, has been appointed to a high command in the Turkish Navy, according to a story received here to-day.

Capt. Buckman was detailed by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, builders of the Turkish cruiser Mejidia, to take the vessel from Hampton Roads to Constantinople.

LABRADOR SWEPT BY GALE.

Much Damage Done to Fishery Property—Eleven Lives Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 6.—The mail boat Virginia Lake, from Northern Labrador, reports that the seaboard was swept by a fierce gale two weeks ago. Much damage was done to fishery property along the coast, and five schooners were driven ashore, resulting in the loss of eleven lives.

The Virginia Lake reports also that the steamer Viking, from Halifax for Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, which went ashore Aug. 26 near Belle Isle, in a fog, has not yet been floated and that there is slight prospect of saving the vessel.

BIG FIND OF RARE FOSSILS.

Amherst Professor's Treasures Include Fossil of Prehistoric Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

CODY, Wyo., Sept. 6.—Prof. Frederick B. Loomis of Amherst College has just completed his researches into the fossil fields of the Big Horn Basin and the Badger Creek region and secured over 500 specimens of rare fossils. One of the most important finds was a prehistoric horse nearly complete. The animal is less than three feet in height.

Specimens were also found of monkeys, squirrels, and pigs, all differing radically from the species of the present day. Prof. Loomis is highly pleased with his success. He will probably divide his treasures between Amherst and the Smithsonian Institution.

EXPLORERS NOT YET RELIEVED.

The Frithjof Unable to Reach Ziegler Party in Franz Josef Land.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Sept. 6.—The Norwegian steamer Vircola, which has arrived here, reports that she met the Ziegler relief expedition steamer Frithjof Aug. 17 in latitude 79 north and longitude 52 east. The Frithjof up to that time had been unable to reach Franz Josef Land.

The Frithjof, having on board the Ziegler relief expedition, which arrived at Vardo, Norway, Aug. 4, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the steamer America, bearing the Ziegler arctic expedition party, sailed from Vardo Aug. 5 for Franz Josef Land, with coal for the America. The latter vessel sailed from Trondhjem, Norway, for Franz Josef Land on June 23, 1903.

BRITISH PRIMATE AT NIAGARA.

Archbishop of Canterbury and J. P. Morgan Will Arrive Here To-day.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—The Most Rev. Thomas Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, arrived in this city from Toronto to-day. The Archbishop was accompanied by his wife and J. Pierpont Morgan.

On arriving here the private car of W. Caryl Ely of the International Railway Company was awaiting them. Accompanied by Mr. Ely and William B. Rankine of the Niagara Falls Power Company, the party visited the Falls, going down the Canadian side of the river and returning by the gorge route on the American side. After inspecting the power plant the Archbishop, his wife, and Mr. Morgan left for New York on a special train over the New York Central.

SUBWAY THIRD RAIL VICTIM.

Fatally Burned on Elevated Portion of the Road in the Bronx.

Hugh Ford of 433 West Fifty-fourth Street, who was employed on the elevated structure of the subway, was fatally burned by coming in contact with the third rail at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard yesterday afternoon.

The structure is very high at the point where the accident occurred, and there was no way to get the injured man down at that point. One of the trains came along about fifteen minutes after the accident, and the injured man was put on board and carried to Robbins Avenue, about three blocks away, where he was taken to the street and sent to Lebanon Hospital in an ambulance.

Record-Breaking Attendance at Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—All attendance records of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were broken yesterday, when 207,454 passed through the gates. This number, it is stated, exceeded the attendance on Labor Day at the Columbian Exposition, when 198,958 visitors were registered by the turnstiles.

Morristown Priest Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Sept. 6.—It was announced at the episcopal residence of Bishop John J. O'Connor here to-day that the Very Rev. Joseph M. Flynn, rector of the Church of the Assumption of Morristown, had been named Monsignor by Pope Pius X.

[illegible] Cuba [illegible]

KUROPATKIN IS NOT HEARD FROM; MAY BE CUT OFF

Oyama Reports the Bulk of the Russian Army Still Far South of Mukden.

ANOTHER FLANKING MOVE

Japanese Force Advancing on Mukden from the Liao River.

RUSSIANS' RETREAT IS SLOW

Hampered by Flooded Rivers and Terrible Condition of Roads.

CZAR TO SEND 192,000 MEN

Fresh Army and Many Guns to be Rushed to the Front—Much Alarm in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.—The Daily Mail's Niu-Chwang correspondent, cabling under date of Sept. 6, says:

"The Russians are relying mainly on Tie-Ling and are avoiding Mukden.

"Eight transports arrived here to-day with troops, which immediately took train for Liao-Yang.

"The Russians have been partly intercepted between Liao-Yang and Mukden."

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 7, (2:10 A. M.)—There has been no news from Gen. Kuropatkin since Monday afternoon. This is attributed to the interruption of direct communication with the Commander in Chief owing to the transfer of the telegraph office to Mukden, whither messages have to be sent by courier.

The utmost confidence prevails at the War Office that the Russian Army is slowly but surely effecting the retreat without serious risk of being cut off. None the less, intense anxiety is felt throughout the whole nation, and this feeling is shared by the Emperor.

His Majesty is unwilling at such a juncture to absent himself from Peterhof, and has countermanded all proposed journeys. He will not go to Warsaw or Libau, and remains closeted for hours with his military advisers.

It is believed that the outcome of these deliberations will be an order to mobilize several more army corps.

Russian War Office's View.

Late last evening The Associated Press obtained the following statement from the War Office:

"No telegrams whatever were received from Gen. Kuropatkin to-day, (Tuesday.) It is inferred that the only Russian troops remaining at Yen-Tai to-day are the rear guard, whose mission is solely to retard the enemy's movement.

"It is quite consistent from the position of affairs to suppose that a portion of the Japanese forces entered Yen-Tai, there being no intention to hold this point, as it is of no intrinsic importance. The stores there have already been removed, and whatever was not removed was burnt.

"An official telegram will probably arrive to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

"The transfer of the telegraph office to Mukden has caused delay in the direct transmission of messages."

A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press sent a message from Mukden last (Tuesday) evening, more than twenty-four hours after the dispatch of Gen. Kuropatkin's last published message. This correspondent gives no details of the retreat, and the censor is probably not allowed to authorize the transmission of this news until the Commander in Chief sends his report.

Floods Impede the Retreat.

The correspondent points out in his dispatch that the Russian forces are followed step by step by the Japanese, and are greatly impeded by heavy roads and floods. He adds:

"It is impossible to say how long the fighting will continue, as the initiative is in the hands of the Japanese."

The correspondent does not contest the fact that the Russians are undergoing a severe ordeal, but he says that the courage of the troops remains unbroken.

[illegible] Japanese [illegible]

Kuropatkin's rear guard has been annihilated, that Kuropatkin has been taken prisoner, and that Port Arthur has fallen.

These alarmist reports were circulated on the Boerse yesterday, and at one time threatened to cause a panic.

Kuropatkin's Latest Message.

The latest message received from Gen. Kuropatkin is the following, dated Sept. 5, which arrived yesterday:

"To-day (Sept. 5) the army is advancing northward. It has extricated itself from the dangerous position in which it was placed, being threatened by the enemy and having a narrow front.

"The enemy throughout the day cannonaded our rear guard, especially its left flank, but without much effect.

"We lost about 100 men to-day."

Private reports from Mukden received yesterday said that some of the rear guard actions in progress were quite severe. No details were given.

Disaster to Rear Guard Denied.

The Associated Press was authorized yesterday in the name of the General Staff to deny the report which was in circulation here on Monday night of the annihilation of Kuropatkin's rear guard. According to the latest advices, the officials said, no Russian force was cut off, and it was believed that there was little danger of the Japanese intercepting Kuropatkin below Mukden.

According to the latest advices the Russian retreat is being effected in good order. The heads of transport trains passed through Mukden on Monday at noon.

The fact that the baggage trains continued on their way northward of Mukden, the War Office explained yesterday, did not mean that Kuropatkin was bound further north, but was simply a natural precautionary measure, even if he intended to hold Mukden, the Russian formation during the operations of an army locating the baggage train fourteen miles and the ambulance corps four miles to the rear of the main body of troops.

The news from the front, as construed here, indicates that Oyama, having failed to surround Kuropatkin at Liao-Yang, is pressing Kuropatkin's rear with all the power of his tired troops, while hurrying forward a column which crossed the Tai-Tse River at Pensihu, (thirty miles northeast of Liao-Yang and five miles due east of Yen-Tai station,) in the hope of cutting the Russian line of retreat below Mukden. This column may consist of fresh troops in light marching order.

Hun River Protects Mukden.

The Pensihu Road joins the main road from Yen-Tai where the latter is intersected by the Hun River, three miles below Mukden. Once this point is passed Kuropatkin's army will have the Hun River between it and Oyama.

The only uneasiness is due to the possibility that Japanese light-draught gunboats, which according to reports are coming up from Niu-Chwang, might suddenly make their appearance, the river being navigable to this point.

As Kuropatkin was just north of Yen-Tai when the heads of transports entered Mukden on Monday, it is evident that the retreating column is over fifteen miles long.

Report from Oyama.

TOKIO, Sept. 6, (7 P. M.)—It is officially announced to-night that a portion of the Russian force remains at Yingshui-Su, south of Yen-Tai, (twelve miles northeast of Liao-Yang,) where the bulk of the Russian Army is assembled. It had previously been rumored here that the Russians had retired beyond Yen-Tai and that Gen. Kuroki had occupied the town.

A report from Marquis Oyama, made public to-night, says that a portion of the Russian troops hold Ying-shui-Su, and that Gen. Kuroki's right is in close touch with the Russians.

The Field Marshal announces also that the left and centre Japanese armies, under the command of Gens. Oku and Nodzu, have halted on the left bank of the Tai-Tse River and that it is his intention to dispatch a portion of them to occupy the heights north of Mu-Chang and along the railroad.

Gen. Kuropatkin burned all the railroad bridges over the Tai-Tse River.

Battle at Yen-Tai Expected.

The announcement that the Russians retain possession of the Yen-Tai colliery indicates a strong possibility of a battle there. Yen-Tai is the only colliery in Northern Manchuria, and its possession is of vital importance to the Russians in connection with the operation of the railroad.

MUKDEN, Sept. 6, (1:40 P. M.)—The commissariat and columns of artillery are arriving here and proceeding northward.

Gen. Kuropatkin's army is engaged in an extensive rear-guard action.

The retreat of the army is being carried out in good order, despite the terrible condition of the roads, rendered sodden by the rains which fell yesterday and to-day, which mire the lumbering guns and heavy transport trains. Long lines of commissariat wagons, drawn by steaming mules, horses, and even bullocks, are straining their way north over the soaking, cut-up main road from Yen-Tai. Behind them come long trains of artillery, and back of them still is Kuropatkin's army.

Continuous Rear Guard Action.

The Japanese are hanging on Kuropatkin's flanks, keeping the Russians engaged in a continuous rear-guard [illegible]

The progress of the retreating army has been slow owing to the necessity of first getting through the baggage and guns, but the heads of the commissariat trains have already passed through Mukden, and are continuing their way toward the north.

The main Japanese army is marching up along the roads eastward of the Russian lines of retreat, which converge at Mukden.

Another Japanese force is also heading for Mukden from the westward, coming from the direction of the Liao River.

Marshal Oyama seems to be making a race for Mukden. He evidently has great superiority in numbers, especially in artillery.

As this dispatch is filed the correspondent of The Associated Press can hear the booming of the Japanese cannon, which are in play fourteen miles from Mukden.

The skies are black and the air is stifling with the sense of suffocation, which is felt here before a storm breaks—strange harmony between the elements and the menacing attitude of the contending armies.

Denies Russians Are Demoralized.

A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press supplies the following:

"Our retreat is being carried out under heavy pressure and with the Japanese on our heels. The task is additionally difficult owing to the terrible condition of the roads, and the rivers, which are flooded.

"The fighting has now been almost continuous since Aug. 24, and how much longer it will last it is impossible to say, as the initiative is in the hands of the Japanese.

"The number of lives sacrificed and the loss of supplies by burning, bridges being blown up, &c., can only be explained when we once more have concentrated, and this will occupy us for some days.

"Do not be under any misapprehension; we will live through these heavy days and still more alarming nights, for, despite recent failures, we have steadfast faith in the future and the spirit of the troops is unimpaired.

"There are numberless stories of heroism, collective and individual, which it is impossible to relate by wire.

"The Red Cross is working tirelessly, not only in aiding the wounded, but in establishing booths by the roadside and distributing food and tea to the sick, injured, and starving.

"The Chinese population is in a state of ferment."

YEN-TAI, Monday, Sept. 5, (Delayed.)—There was heavy fighting northeast of this place to-day.

The Japanese troops are now pressing northward along the ridges east of the railway, and several skirmishes have already occurred within twenty miles to the southeast of Mukden.

CANNOT ESTIMATE LOSSES.

Oyama Unable to State Number of Japanese or Russian Casualties.

TOKIO, Sept. 6.—An extended report from Field Marshal Oyama, the Japanese Commander in Chief in the field, was received in Tokio to-day and made public to-night. It is largely devoted to a review of the fighting between Aug. 24 and Sept. 4.

The report says that the exact number of Japanese losses since Aug. 25 is not known at present, but that the casualty lists are being compiled.

The Field Marshal predicts that the losses will prove heavy.

The report does not mention the number of guns taken, but it is known that sixteen guns were captured at An-Ping and An-shan-Chan, and earlier reports mentioned the capture and use against the railroad station at Liao-Yang of certain 10-centimetre Canet guns.

Field Marshal Oyama says also that in spite of continuous attacks for ten days against an enemy occupying semi-permanent fortifications, and the heavy resultant sacrifice, the spirit of devotion and determination of the Japanese troops is excellent.

Gen. Kuropatkin, according to the report, continued to receive reinforcements until Aug. 13, and his final strength consisted of at least twelve full divisions.

The losses sustained by the Russians are not known to the Japanese field force.

Gen. Kuroki encountered desperate opposition in the battle on the heights to the west of Hei-ying-Tai, where he fought continuously and fiercely for four days before he succeeded in dislodging the Russians.

It is manifest that the stubbornness of the Russian defense at Hei-ying-Tai saved the Russian line of retreat and averted an overwhelming disaster.

APPALLED BY THE SLAUGHTER.

French Writer Blames the Czar for the Butchery in Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Sept. 6.—The revolt of French feeling against the hideous slaughter in Manchuria is the most striking feature of public opinion at the present moment. It could hardly find more vivid and accurate expression than in some remarks of M. Cornély in the Siècle. He says:

"The horror and reprobation with which every civilized man is inspired by the massacres in the Far East are counterbalanced by profound admiration for the two adversaries. The Japanese soldiers show an ardor, animation, and contempt for death, in which we find those traits that made our own troops masters of the world. The Russians, on the other hand, have lost none of that cool courage and extraordinary endurance which formerly succeeded in getting the better of our impetuosity.

"Thus we ought to salute those who retire with the same respect as those who advance.

"It is heartrending to think how precious is the blood now being shed so prodigally. There is none more generous in human veins. There are none more brave than those who are exterminating each other in the Far East, or rather, who have been obliged to do so in an excess of criminal insanity.

"Our friendship for Russia forbids us to think of mediation, which she has refused in advance, but every one who believes in God must be horrified at the thought of the responsibility incurred by those who preside over this butchery. [illegible] Czar is a believer."

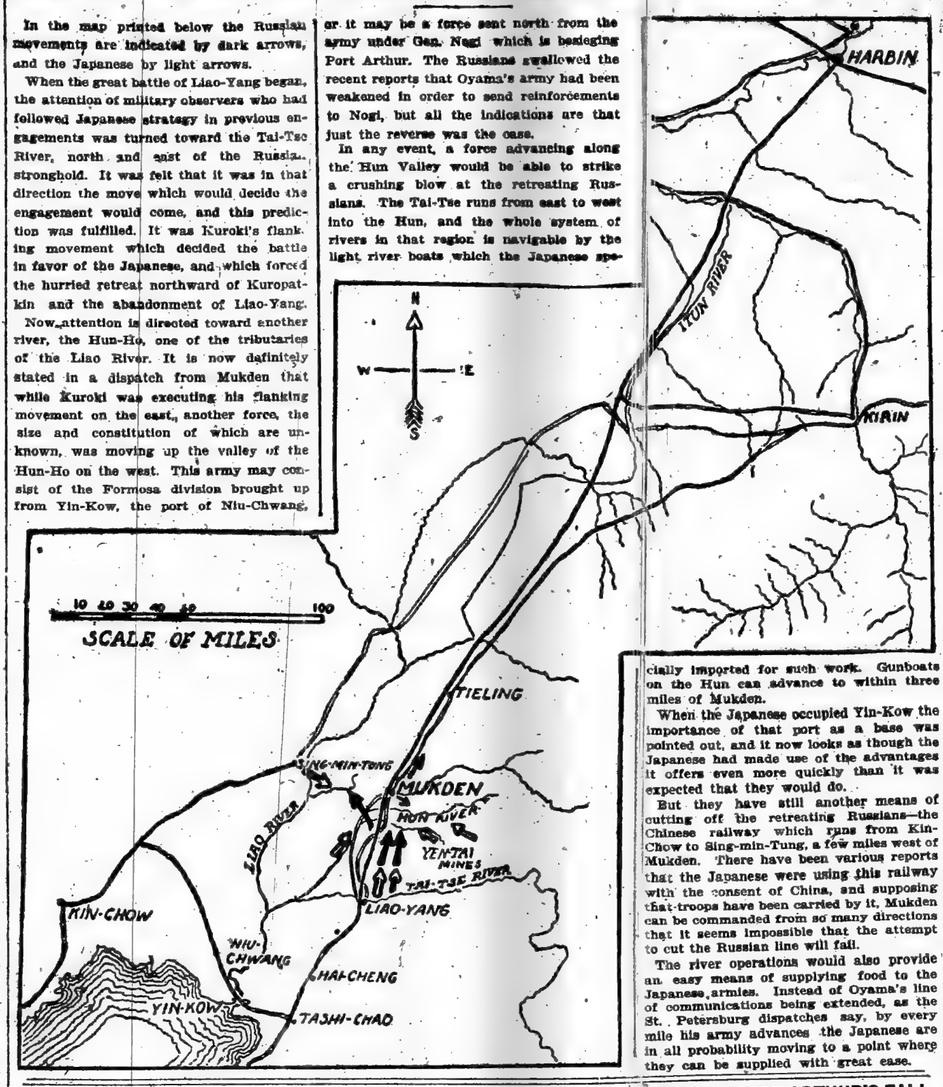
HOW THE JAPANESE ARE THREATENING KUROPATKIN'S RETREAT TO HARBIN

In the map printed below the Russian movements are indicated by dark arrows, and the Japanese by light arrows.

When the great battle of Liao-Yang began, the attention of military observers who had followed Japanese strategy in previous engagements was turned toward the Tai-Tse River, north and east of the Russian stronghold. It was felt that it was in that direction the move which would decide the engagement would come, and this prediction was fulfilled. It was Kuroki's flanking movement which decided the battle in favor of the Japanese, and which forced the hurried retreat northward of Kuropatkin and the abandonment of Liao-Yang.

Now attention is directed toward another river, the Hun-Ho, one of the tributaries of the Liao River. It is now definitely stated in a dispatch from Mukden that while Kuroki was executing his flanking movement on the east, another force, the size and constitution of which are unknown, was moving up the valley of the Hun-Ho on the west. This army may consist of the Formosa division brought up from Yin-Kow, the port of Niu-Chwang, or it may be a force sent north from the army under Gen. Nogi which is besieging Port Arthur. The Russians swallowed the recent reports that Oyama's army had been weakened in order to send reinforcements to Nogi, but all the indications are that just the reverse was the case.

In any event, a force advancing along the Hun Valley would be able to strike a crushing blow at the retreating Russians. The Tai-Tse runs from east to west into the Hun, and the whole system of rivers in that region is navigable by the light river boats which the Japanese specially imported for such work. Gunboats on the Hun can advance to within three miles of Mukden.



When the Japanese occupied Yin-Kow the importance of that port as a base was pointed out, and it now looks as though the Japanese had made use of the advantages it offers even more quickly than it was expected that they would do.

But they have still another means of cutting off the retreating Russians—the Chinese railway which runs from Kin-Chow to Sing-min-Tung, a few miles west of Mukden. There have been various reports that the Japanese were using this railway with the consent of China, and supposing that troops have been carried by it, Mukden can be commanded from so many directions that it seems impossible that the attempt to cut the Russian line will fail.

The river operations would also provide an easy means of supplying food to the Japanese armies. Instead of Oyama's line of communications being extended, as the St. Petersburg dispatches say, by every mile his army advances the Japanese are in all probability moving to a point where they can be supplied with great ease.

RUSSIAN PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

The Russ Finally Throws Over the "Luring Them On" Theory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—While insisting that Field Marshal Oyama missed his main object at Liao-Yang, most of the Russian papers do not disguise their profound disappointment over the result of the battle there. The Russ says:

"The fact that Kuropatkin was compelled to leave Liao-Yang has not only military but political significance. It is no use concealing the fact that the evacuation of Liao-Yang was a surprise for the Russians. Everybody was led to believe that the hour had arrived for a decisive struggle. It was thus we interpreted Kuropatkin's telegram saying the men were thirsting for an opportunity to meet the foe.

"The dashing of our hopes means a prolongation of the campaign. The moment for taking the offensive is now indefinitely postponed. This will inevitably influence the fate of Port Arthur, and the further developments of the Japanese operations.

"The evacuation of Liao-Yang will also have an effect upon China, which already is in a state of nervous tension under the influence of Japanese agitation. The Japanese, of course, will do their best to restore Mukden to China, and China must foot the bill.

"We cannot deceive ourselves any longer with the idea that by retreating into the heart of Manchuria we are gaining time and adding to our forces, whereas the Japanese are lengthening their line of communications and therefore losing strength.

"Our ideas of the military strength of Japan were far from correct. It is now known that they can increase their forces as well as we can. We fully believe in our ultimate success, but it is idle to blink at facts. We shall have to make heavy sacrifices in order to protect the vital interests of the empire."

The Russky Invalid, organ of the army, however, is of the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin, both strategically and technically, got everything possible out of Liao-Yang, saying:

"It enabled him to cope with an army very much superior to his. Field Marshal Oyama was compelled to waste several tens of thousands of men to capture a position which is of no importance now that Kuropatkin has left.

"It is evident that Oyama's plans miscarried, as he failed to surround and inflict a decisive blow on the Russian Army."

PANIC AFTER RETREAT ORDER.

Discipline Vanished at Liao-Yang—Cossacks Seize Wine at Station.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to The Temps, dated Sept. 3 and delayed, graphically describes the panic which occurred at Liao-Yang when it became known that the town was to be abandoned. The correspondent says:

"A crowd of people rushed toward the depot. I was standing in the refreshment room of the station when three Japanese shells burst in succession about 150 feet away. Many persons were killed and a Sister of Charity was wounded.

"The people were terrified and fled, leaving their baggage, whereupon the Chinese plundered the trunks and valises and the Cossacks grabbed the stock of champagne in the refreshment room.

"Military trains continued to leave the depot regularly. I left at 2 o'clock for Yen-Tai, where a battle with Gen. Kuroki had already begun.

"A Russian officer who held back the first Japanese assault on Liao-Yang told me that he never saw such fury. The Japanese hurled themselves in masses against the barbed wire defenses and fell into trap ditches, but they continued their steady advance.

"At Yen-Tai Gen. Kuropatkin has the disadvantage of being on a plain, while Gen. Kuroki has the advantage of having a position on the crests of the neighboring hills."

ALEXIEFF GOES SOUTH.

Reaches Harbin and Is Said to be on the Way to Mukden.

HARBIN, Sept. 6.—Viceroy Alexieff and his staff have arrived here from Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Viceroy Alexieff is on his way from Harbin to Mukden.

Japanese War Tax on Flour.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 6.—Shippers have been notified that, effective Oct. 1, a war duty of 10 [illegible] on flour exported [illegible]

PRAISE FOR KUROPATKIN.

London Paper Says He Has Probably Saved a Great Part of His Army.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.—English opinion regarding the situation in the Far East is not much influenced by Gen. Kuropatkin's reassuring dispatches.

For some time it had been held here that the Japanese efforts to envelop the Russian force had failed, and St. Petersburg's jubilant relief over that failure is scarcely noticed in the continued and rather critical desire to know the degree of disintegration in which it is assumed here that Kuropatkin's army must reach Mukden.

Almost all the difficulties of the retreat reported in the latest Russian dispatches were foreseen by the English military observers, and, indeed, the Russian confidence, following so closely the period of what was regarded here as exaggerated depression, combined with complete Japanese silence regarding the pursuit, leads The Daily Graphic to believe that the Japanese Generals "have not yet given up all hopes of inflicting a crushing blow on the Russian main army."

The Daily Mail's Mukden correspondent, writing under date of Sept. 5, appears impartially to sum up the situation, saying that the "relative positions of the opposing forces are just the same as ever. The enemy is advancing from the south and threatening the Russians at the same time from the east, but the decisive battle is still to come."

English Excitement Grows.

From the English point of view the excitement grows rather than diminishes, and whether the Japanese are fast enough and strong enough to develop the running fight into a great battle with a definite result is a question still asked on all sides. The Russian official dispatches themselves dispose of the apprehension hitherto expressed by several English critics that the Japanese would be so exhausted by their long fighting, or that their ammunition would become so depleted that they would be unable to carry on the pursuit.

The Standard, which comments upon what it terms St. Petersburg's "attack of nerves" and its not altogether surprising readiness to believe anything, however disastrous, thinks that if the Russians can get to Harbin there will be a long pause in the war. Whether Kuropatkin can get to Harbin is, says The Standard, "a hypothesis which must not be put forward too confidently until we see what the next day or two may bring forth."

The same paper has no doubt that the Japanese will follow their enemy to Harbin, as they did to Liao-Yang, but it does not think that the pursuit can be carried out as far as Harbin until after the Winter season.

Kuropatkin's Masterly Retreat.

"Kurcpatkin has won the race," says The Daily Telegraph, "and saved the greater part of his army by one of the masterly retreats of military history. Few things in the record of war have been finer than the energy and determination with which the Czar's Commander in Chief prevented the victors from converting a defeat into a catastrophe, and the result will have the most far-reaching influence upon the whole future of the war. Combined with the stolid staying powers of Ivan Ivanovitch, the tactics which saved the situation after Liao-Yang and again at Yen-Ti, saved it once more at the Hun River, and protected the crossing of the bulk of the forces."

At what cost this was accomplished and whether the Japanese have yet been "wholly thwarted of their prey" The Daily Telegraph says will not be known for some days, but, assuming that Kuropatkin had 190,000 men at Liao-Yang, the paper says he will be "comparatively fortunate if he leads 120,000 men to Tie-Ling or to Mukden, and that number will be sufficient to save the prospects for the immediate future."

Though Kuropatkin's resource meets with such praise, The Daily Telegraph adds:

"The Japanese triumph from every point of view is one of the most extraordinary feats of arms ever performed by any people, and vindicates the claim of the Japanese to be regarded as a great power, treating on equal terms with the foremost of Western States and counting, with the British Empire and Russia, as one of the three [illegible]

RUMOR OF PORT ARTHUR'S FALL

Novoe Vremya Prints It, but Recalls Papers—Attack Expected To-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Novoe Vremya this morning got out an early edition announcing the fall of Port Arthur, but it was recalled before the paper reached the streets. Such a report is current, but it seems to have no basis in fact.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 6 (10:15 P. M.)—Firing at Port Arthur was heard here to-night.

Two Chinese interpreters belonging to the official household of Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commander of the military forces at Port Arthur, have been caught spying at Shu-shi-Yen and Palung-Shan. They were executed by the Japanese.

Chinese who arrived here to-day from Port Arthur declare that the Russian garrison expects a general land and sea attack Sept. 7.

On Sept. 2 and 3 the Japanese bombarded the fortifications severely and two Russian guns on a fort near Rihlung-Shan were dismounted.

The recent entrance into Port Arthur of a large steamship carrying provisions, chiefly flour, has resulted in the reduction of the price of flour from $5 to $2 a bag.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Che-Foo, telegraphing yesterday, says that 10,000 Japanese sick or wounded are at Dalny, that over half of them are suffering from beriberi, and that they succumb rapidly.

VOLUNTEER RAIDERS LOCATED.

British Cruiser Communicates Russian Government's Order to Them.

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 6.—The British cruiser Forte early this morning found the Russian volunteer fleet steamers Petersburg and Smolensk within the three-mile limit and communicated to them the orders of the Russian Government to desist from interference with neutral shipping.

The commanders of the Russian vessels said they would forthwith proceed to Europe.

A report was brought in yesterday by the German steamer Kronprinz that the Petersburg and Smolensk were coaling in territorial waters. The Forte immediately proceeded to search for them, and eventually found the Russian vessels. They were not coaling, but after the orders of the Russian Government had been delivered to them the Smolensk and Petersburg joined a German collier and proceeded to Dar-es-Salaam, (on the African coast, twenty-five miles south of Zanzibar.)

The Forte returned here this afternoon.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is understood that Russia is trying to negotiate for the purchase of the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Vladivostok squadron while on her way from Puget Sound to Japan, which is still at Vladivostok.

No intimation was given to the British Embassy by the Foreign Office to-day that the reply of Russia to the British note on the subject of food as contraband of war would be delivered to-morrow. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff will see the Emperor to-morrow, as is customary, and it is possible that he will receive imperial authority to override the objections of the Admiralty authorities.

WARSHIPS APPROACH SAKHALIN.

Japanese Launches Sent Toward the Sunken Cruiser Novik.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Llapounoff, Military Governor of the Island of Sakhalin, dated Sept. 6:

"Two of the enemy's warships this evening approached Korsakovsk, (Sakhalin.) They stopped four miles from shore and sent launches toward the sunken cruiser Novik.

"Our troops opened fire, whereupon the launches returned to their ships."

SKRYDLOFF'S CRIPPLED SHIPS.

Admiral Asks That 300 Workmen Be Sent to Vladivostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—A telegram has been received from Vice Admiral Skrydloff asking that 300 dockyard workmen be sent [illegible] Vladivostok to repair the cruisers [illegible]

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NORTHWEST CORNER 94TH STREET.
One apartment of 9 rooms, similar in character & appointments, at an annual rental of $2,300.

COMPROMISE AVERTS STRIKE ON ELEVATED

Continued from Page 1.

pany considers a distinct gain, inasmuch as it gives us assurance that we will be able to operate the subway without the danger of a strike. One of the deciding considerations in granting the higher wage rate was the question of cheap motormen. The representatives of the men argued that if we employed men at $3 a day in th tunnel and anything happened, it would be thrown back at us that we employed cheap labor. We do not want that said.

"The company neither loses nor gains in the matter of time. The men give an extra hour and we pay them for it. On the salary proposition we figure that our loss will be about 20 cents a day for 150 men."

Mr. Belmont remained closeted with Mr. Bryan and Superintendent Hedley for a short while after the conference. The Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it was learned, will have a meeting to-day.

Union Leaders Well Pleased.

While most of the labor representatives claimed that they had won a victory and professed great satisfaction at the outcome there was some slight dissent among the rank and file. Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who has borne the brunt of the fight on behalf of the men, professed complete satisfaction with what had been achieved. He said:

"Matters looked bad till late in the conference. I knew that everything had been done, and that there was no chance for anything but a strike if the conference ended the wrong way. Yes, Sir, a strike was the only way out of it that I could see then.

"It took us an hour to brush the cobwebs from the sky and get rid of misunderstandings, for at first neither side knew exactly where they were at. The minor questions were disposed of first. Then we reached the mattr of hours and pay for the engineers. There was considerable talk over the question of physical examination for the motormen. The men don't like the system now in vogue, the standard railway test. They want the practical test. Let a man be taken out on the line and asked to tell colors and read semaphore and other signals. Men can stand that test who could not range a skein of sixteen yarns of worsted from light to dark. All that will be fixed up at the conference to-morrow."

Mr. Stone said that the company also had conceded to men going from the elevated to the subway their seniority when it came to promotions. There will be another meeting of the chiefs and the Executive Committees of the locals at the Broadway Central Hotel, prior to the conference at Mr. Bryan's office to-day.

THE YELLOW PERIL BOGEY.

Continent's Apprehension Not Shared by The London Times.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Times, in an editorial article on the future of the Far East, discusses the question whether the triumph of the Japanese in the pending war will turn the "yellow peril" that has been talked about so much into a reality.

It starts with the proposition that the total overthrow of Russian power and influence in Manchuria, Korea, and China is not improbable, and asks what in twenty or fifty years will be the result, particularly for Europe and America.

An idea gains strength on the Continent, it says, that an awakening in China will take place like the awakening in Japan, and that in a generation or two hence Europe will stand face to face with a yellow confederacy able to put into the field five or six millions of men as brave and well disciplined as those now fighting under the Japanese colors; but The Times doubts that there will be such a development in the Far East because it doubts whether the Chinese character will lend itself to such a transformation as would be necessary in order to make this development possible.

It says that the large majority of skilled observers, men who know China best, are utterly sceptical upon this point, failing to see among the Chinese any sign of a spirit that would regenerate the country by assimilating and adapting the wisdom of other nations and using it honestly in the service of the state.

JAPAN EXPECTS A LONG WAR.

Arranging for Three Years' Campaign—Will Make No Peace Overtures.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—An official of the Japanese Legation, in the course of an interview to-day, said he expected that the battle deciding the future of Manchuria would occur at Harbin, as Gen. Kuropatkin's flight had been too hurried to permit him to intrench at Mukden.

Owing to the distance of Harbin from Mukden and the approach of Winter, the battle, the official added, probably would not occur before Spring. In the meantime, if Russia desired peace she would be able to open negotiations, but the Japanese Government would never make the first propositions for peace.

The reported Japanese peace terms were mere individual speculation, it was added, as Japanese Government circles were not considering peace. They were calculating that the war would last three years and were making preparations accordingly, leaving Russia to make the first overtures for peace.

The Temps quotes an "eminent Russian," which is understood to mean the Russian Embassy here, as follows:

"Russia will never make the first proposition for peace. Furthermore, she will entertain no proposition for intervention, even if it comes from the powers having the greatest sympathy for her, and which she considers her friends. This is the unalterable determination of our Emperor and Government."

OUKHTOMSKY IS SUPERSEDED.

Capt. Viren of the Bayan Is to Command the Port Arthur Squadron.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Capt. Viren, commander of the cruiser Bayan, will re[illegible] tomorrow as [illegible]

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FOUND MURDERED IN CARRIAGE.

Liveryman Had Been Stabbed—Was In Two Quarrels.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 6.—George Daley, twenty-two years old, a livery driver, was found murdered in his carriage in North Tarrytown early this morning. John Boyle found the man hanging head downward from the carriage door. Daley had been stabbed several times.

Daley had the reputation of being ugly when under the influence of liquor. He engaged in a quarrel in a beer garden on Cortland Street early last evening, and the police say he was ejected from the place. About 1:30 o'clock this morning Daley went into John Helfrich's saloon, on Pocantico Street, and had not been long there when he got into an altercation with Morris Hartnett. It is alleged that he struck Hartnett with a whip. William Kilday, a former Sergeant of police, separated the men, and Daley was taken out to his carriage and told to get away and not return. Half an hour later he was found murdered.

Kilday and Hartnett were taken into custody at their homes. They were afterward taken to the County Jail in White Plains. The police say that they found no bloodstains in Daley's carriage, and they are inclined to believe that he was thrown into the carriage after he had been stabbed.

LONG ISLAND TROLLEY PLAN.

Railroad Commission Holds Hearing on Application for Sixty-Mile Line.

The State Railroad Commission gave a public hearing yesterday on the application of the newly incorporated South Shore Traction Company for permission to construct a sixty-mile trolley road through Suffolk and Nassau Counties, L. I. James Anderson Hawes and Arthur Hume signed the papers as Vice President and Secretary of the company. The proposed route runs from Central Avenue, in Jamaica, to Rockville Centre, to Hempstead, to Oyster Bay, to Babylon, to Amityville, to Islip, to Patchogue, and easterly to Carman's River, in the township of Brookhaven.

WOMAN GOES INSANE ON CAR.

Tries to Leap to Ground and Fights Restraining Passengers.

While riding on a north-bound Lexington Avenue car at Eightieth Street yesterday afternoon Mrs. Irene Ostricher, twenty-three years old, of 143 East Seventy-seventh Street, began to act strangely, and had to be restrained from jumping from the car. The car was stopped and the woman was removed to the Bellevue Hospital psychopathic ward.

Mrs. Ostricher has been ill for some time. Yesterday was the first time that she had been out of the house for more than a month. Just before the car reached Eighteenth Street she started with her baby in her arms to jump from the car while it was going almost at full speed. Her husband grabbed her and held her back. The woman fought to get off the car, and the conductor and several of the passengers held the woman in her seat until the car was brought to a stop.

Strike Breakers Going Home.

Many of the strike breakers employed by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the United Dressed Beef Company who had been recruited from distant places left for their homes yesterday. It was understood that they were to be employed only temporarily, and they came here on that condition on account of the high wages paid in New York. Some of them were in business in a small way in villages, and will return to take charge of their affairs at home.

Cuba Ratifies Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—American Minister Squiers at Havana has cabled the State Department that the Cuban Senate has ratified the treaty of extradition recently concluded between this country and Cuba.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—Pier 48, East River; White Star Towing Company; damage trifling.

7:10 A. M.—111 Division Street; Cohen & Goldstein; damage, $500.

11:30 A. M.—93 Columbia Street; Rudolph Inger; damage, $2.

2:55 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue; G. I. Gage Advertising Company; damage trifling.

[illegible] P. M.—113 Madison Avenue; Frank M. Pixley; damage trifling.

INVADERS HOLD GROUND IN BULL RUN BATTLE

Grant's Blues Have Not Beaten Back the Enemy.

BELL'S POSITION IMPREGNABLE

Discovered His Adversary's Plans and Made Dispositions of His Forces Which Foiled Grant.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 6.—Hardly had the profound quiet of midnight descended upon Prince William County, when the sound of the spitting fire of rifles, the rapid hoof beats of the cavalry, and the heavy rumble of artillery betokened the beginning of the third battle of Bull Run. Gen. Grant and his Blue Army, that defending Washington, had begun his advance against Gen. Bell and the Brown Army, which holds Thoroughfare Gap, the strongest startegic point in an operation against the capital. The intermittent rattle of musketry showed that the outposts of the opposing armies had come in conflict.

As the dawn came and the day wore on the roar of the opposing heavy artillery resounded from the hills, vast clouds of red Virginia dust arose from the trail of cavalry galloping to reinforce threatened positions, and wide cornfields trembled and fell to earth before the advance of thousands of Brown and Blue infantry. At 3 o'clock this afternoon a yellow smoke bomb ascended high into the air from the hill which commands Gen. Corbin's headquarters, and the boom of a cannon called attention to the signal that hostilities were to be suspended for the day.

Gen. Grant had failed to dislodge Gen. Bell from his position based on Thoroughfare Gap. The Brown line of battle was not broken by the repeated attacks of the Blues, although Gen. Bell was obliged to hurry all his reserve troops to his left flank, which rested on Snow Hill, and which was the object of a strong and concerted outflanking movement by two brigades of the Blue Army.

To-night the Brown army maintains a strong defensive line extending from Buckland, on the southern edge of the manoeuvre field, northeast to Haymarket, on Thoroughfare Pike, and thence north to Snow Hill, on the northern edge of the rectangular field operations. Along this line the Brown front will bivouac to-night on the field, and the Blue forces, beginning at midnight, will make another and final attempt to dislodge Gen. Bell.

OBJECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The experimental war is being carried on chiefly to settle the question of the vulnerability of the capital, toward the solution of which problem the Confederate General, Early, contributed some valuable data in 1864. Just south of the sleepy town of Manassas is the Bull Run range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, through which there is but one break, Thoroughfare Gap.

Once through this opening, an advancing army has no natural obstacle to overcome before it reaches the capital, which was very clearly shown when the Confederate General made his bold dash through the Gap in the beautiful Blue Hills and descended upon Washington. The manoeuvres will show as practically as possible without bullets the opportunities of two hostile armies operating between the capital and the Gap, and the military possibilities of the territory.

Gen. Bell, whose merits have won him quick promotion in the army, and who has the reputation of having been under fire more times than any other officer in the service, was frankly pleased when toward noon he realized that his disposition of his 18,000 men had rendered his line practically impregnable. He had just ridden up to Stone House, a little north of Little Bull Run Creek, having hurried reinforcements thither to support his threatened left, and there met the foreign attaches, who were out to watch the evolutions of the rival forces.

There are three roads from Sudley Springs, which figured largely in the first and second battles of Bull Run and which are on the northern edge of the manoeuvre field, and all these roads lead into Gen. Bell's territory. So thorough were the Brown commander's precautions that at 2 o'clock this morning, two hours after the declaration of war, all three roads, including Pageland Lane, five and a half miles from the Brown camp at Thoroughfare, were occupied by Brown outposts.

They naturally were obliged to fall back before the advance of a superior force of Blues, but they were able to supply Gen. Bell with information that adequately indicated Gen. Grant's purpose.

THE BROWNS' POSITION.

The Brown left was composed of the Fourth Brigade under the command of Col. F. A. Smith of the Eighth Regular Infantry, which has seen service in the Philippines and which is now stationed at Governors Island. Col. Smith's brigade included five companies of his own regiment, one battalion of Delaware infantry, two battalions of West Virginia infantry, the Second South Carolina and the Second Vermont. The West Virginians held the extreme end of the line and they were protected by six guns of the Third Battery of the regular artillery and one Connecticut battery with a machine gun.

The Third Battery, with two of the guns and a small force of cavalry, before it took up its defensive position made an advance eastward from Stone House toward Catharpin Road, but was compelled to retreat when two Blue regiments of infantry and a battery appeared, advancing from Ludley. The four remaining guns of the Third Battery, however, quickly reinforced them and protected their retreat to the Stone House.

It now became evident that the centre of activities for the time being was to be between Little Bull Run Creek and Snow Hill, between which points Col. Smith's Brown brigade was intrenched. Next to Col. Smith in the Brown line was Col. Regan, from Little Bull Run to Thoroughfare Pike, and Gen. Barry's brigade, in which is the Twelfth of New York, occupied the territory thence to Buckland, completing the front. The First Brigade of the Browns, under Gen. J. M. Lee, was held in reserve in the rear.

Gen. Theodore J. Wint was in command of the Blue right brigade, which led in the attack on the Brown left. At about 10 o'clock the Seventy-fourth New York Infantry, from up the State, and one company of the regulars advanced from their cover of woods and opened fire. In the meantime, however, Gen. Bell had strengthened Col. Smith's position by sending the Second Texas from the reserve to reinforce the right, and the Texas had occupied so commanding a position, and their fire was so theoretically deadly that the Blues were in a technical hole.

When the Eighth regulars began to do business the umpires ordered the Blues to fall back. Their loss was figured out to be 5 per cent. of their men.

Gen. Bell's reinforcements had come up so rapidly to the assistance of his left that the Blue Army deemed further assault against that portion of the Browns inadvisable.

In the meantime, while making an advance in the open against the Brown Army, the Blues had been exceedingly active. Col. Butler Price, who commanded the Third Brigade of Gen. Grant's Army, and held the right centre of his line, communicating with Gen. Wint, on his own right, had taken up a strong position in a clump of woods encircling extensive corn field, north of Little Bull Run, just west of the road between Gainesville and Catharpin, and opposite the Brown centre. His force numbered fully 2,000 men.

He began his attack about 2 o'clock, and the resultant engagement was the most exciting fight of the day. They pushed out a strong force from the cornfield, and musketry rattled ceaselessly for half an hour.

The Browns were well intrenched and in good force, resisting with vigor. Gen. Bell's reserves again were drawn upon, and so well were they disposed that two regiments reinforced his centre before Col. Price could get his full force into action. With the two Brown regiments that hurried up came a battery of field artillery, which after a lively scramble secured an elevated position and had the attacking Blues in range less than 1,000 yards away.

The cannon boomed again and again and the multiplying and vibrating echoes of their firing was punctuated by the sharp volleying of the musketry, the fight centering about the Bellcher house. The movement of the troops was in plain view from the hill commanding corps headquarters at Gainesville, and Gen. Corbin with Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant came over to watch the manoeuvring.

PRICE'S MEN WIPED OUT.

From the umpire's point of view, of course, the Blues were wiped off the field, on account of the position taken by the Brown battery. Col. Price's idea in making his assault so late in the day was to establish a good position for the continuation of the fight to-morrow.

Just as the cannon were booming out annihilation to the Blues and while the Blues were endeavoring to hold their position by rapid and desperate volleys, the smoke bomb was sent up from headquarters and the fight was over.

In the final tussle around the Bellcher farm the Brown regiments engaged were the Second New York, the Second Maine, which came to reinforce, and the Second Vermont, which earlier had held the right of Col. Smith's brigade. A portion of the Twelfth New York, which was held in reserve by Gen. Barry along Thoroughfare Pike, was sent to assist, and that is all the fighting the Twelfth saw to-day. The New Yorkers were tired, dirty, and dusty from their march, but were all enthusiasm.

Col. Price's attacking force consisted of six companies of the Sixteenth Regulars, the First Alabama Infantry, the First Maine Infantry, the First Texas, and the Seventh Virginia.

So thoroughly had the reconnoitring work of the past few days been done that the long infantry marches and the rapid advances were accomplished in the darkness without difficulty. When dawn came, four companies of the famous Ninth Infantry were in force on the high hill opposite Gen. Corbin's headquarters. Six guns of the Third and Fourth Cavalry were masked on the brow of the hill.

SEVENTH TAKES PRISONERS.

Many captures were made to-day in which the Seventh Cavalry, (regular,) under Gen. Bell, bore off the honors. They took both the regimental and National colors from the Fifth Massachusetts and also captured a member of Gen. Grant's staff, an officer of the Connecticut National Guard. They took also part of the Twenty-third (regular) Battery. The capture of Gen. Wint himself was reported, but the umpires have rendered no official decision to that effect. The honor of the capture is attributed to Lieut. Rhea of the Seventh Cavalry.

The Seventh came into outpost contact with the crack Fifteenth regulars in the Blue army. There is considerable rivalry between the organizations, and a fist conflict was barely avoided. Three members of Brooklyn's Troop C early this morning were taken by a company of the Seventh.

Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt was reported sick in his tent last night and is unable to take the field to-day. This is not confirmed at the headquarters of his brigade.

MAKES A HIT IN GEORGIA.

Applause for Soldier Who Wouldn't Salute Negro Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 6.—"The Georgia boy who refused to salute the negro officer at the Manassas manoeuvres showed true Georgia grit and we are all proud of him. He is a true Southerner, and I don't believe that any of our boys will depart from his example," said Gov. Terrell this afternoon.

Ex-Gov. Candler was even more emphatic. He declared that "any Yankee who thinks a Georgia soldier will salute a negro is a damned fool. Damn Yankee and negroes anyway," concluded the ex-Governor.

DEBS ATTACKS CLEVELAND.

Calls Pullman Strike Article a "Tissue of Misstatements."

The Social Democratic Party opened its National campaign in Carnegie Hall last night. Every seat on the floor of the house was filled and each of the four balconies was crowded to overflowing with men and women who wanted to see and hear Eugene V. Debs, the Socialists' candidate for President of the United States. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance to the hall and were entertained outside by spellbinders who talked from the tailend of a wagon.

Debs, who was the principal speaker of the evening, divided his address into two parts. The first part was a reply to the recently published letter of ex-President Cleveland, wherein Mr. Cleveland attacked the American Railway Union, of which Debs was the leader, for its course during the great Pullman strike in Chicago in 1894. The other part of his address was devoted to a discussion of the present campaign.

One of his statements was:

"The article of ex-President Cleveland is made up of a tissue of misstatements and perversions of facts, and every conclusion that he arrives at is in violation of the plain fact of history.

Debs declared that the record of Theodore Roosevelt was one of "implacable hostility to the workingman," and, he added, "I challenge contradiction of this statement."

In closing Debs touched upon the threatened strike of the elevated railroad employes, and said:

"I hear that some concessions have been made by the Interborough Company. If this is so, the concession has been made merely to tide the men over till after election.

NEWSIES BREAK MANY RULES.

Police Lax in Enforcing Board of Education Regulations.

The Truancy Department of the Board of Education is in difficulties with the police over the enforcement of the law which requires that all newsboys between ten and fourteen years of age shall wear badges issued by the department. During the past Summer the regular truant officers have been keeping order at the recreation centres and devoting only two evenings a week to chasing delinquent "newsies." This placed the enforcement of the law almost entirely in the hands of the police.

The police have been so lax in the matter, it is said, in spite of the interest of Police Commissioner McAdoo and the Captains, that many of the newsboys have laid aside their badges altogether or have been letting them out to smaller boys for 5 and 10 cents a day. The little boys have gone back to playing picture cards on the sidewalks, a forerunner of "craps," and young boys and girls have appeared on the streets after 10 o'clock in the evening with papers.

A truant officer who recently examined fifty boys under fourteen years of age found only one badge among them, and that was inside a trouser band. A large and brawny Police Sergeant of the east side gave one explanation of the laxity of his colleagues when taken to task by a District Superintendent of Schools.

"Ar," he exclaimed, "wot d'ye t'ink av me pullin' in a kid thot ain't t'ree feet high? De whole station w'u'd be a laughin' at me!"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
OVER-SUNDAY OUTING TO ATLANTIC CITY
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904

Round Trip Rates from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark:

$11 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Rudolf, Garden, Isleswerth or St. Charles Hotels.

$10 Including TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Iroquois, Wiltshire, Pierrepont or Scarborough Hotels.

Hotel Accommodations Included from Dinner Saturday Evening, September 10, Until After Luncheon Monday, September 12.

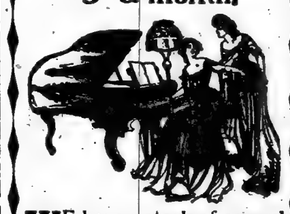
TICKETS GOOD GOING ON ALL REGULAR TRAINS SEPTEMBER 10, and

GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN SIX MONTHS

THROUGH TRAINS TO ATLANTIC CITY Leave NEW YORK (West 23d Street) 9:55 A. M., 2:55 P. M. Buffet Parlor Cars and Coaches.

SIMILAR EXCURSIONS EVERY SATURDAY IN SEPTEMBER

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Rent a good piano for $5 a month.

WE have a stock of several hundred instruments to select from at this price, and we agree to allow part of the rent paid should you wish to purchase later on.

NOW is the time to select your piano.

We are sole representatives in Greater New York for the famous

Gabler piano

Also selling agents for the

Packard piano,
Hobart M. Cable piano,
Stetson piano,
and others.

Pianos on easy monthly payments.

Fourth Floor.

Simpson, Crawford Co

WORLD'S RECORD BY N. Y. A. C. SWIMMER

C. M. Daniels Makes New Figures for 220-Yard Event.

NEW YORK POLO TEAM WINS

Scott Leary Loses to Hungarian Champion After a Tie in Fifty-Yard Event.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 6.—The world's record for swimming 220 yards and the American record for the same distance were broken to-day in the Olympic championship by C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club, whose time was 2:44 1-5. The world's record, held by David Billington of London, had been 2:48, and the American record, held by L. Carroll Schaefer, had been 2:50 4-5.

A sensational race was that between Scott Leary of the Pacific Coast and Zoltan Holomay, the Hungarian, in the fifty-yard swim, which furnished the best sport of the tournament thus far. The two were off like a team and kept the pace the full distance, finishing in a dead heat. The judges ordered the race swum over, and Holomay showed greater endurance than Leary, swimming the second heat in three-fifths of a second better time than the first, and winning by two strokes. Daniels finished third in this event.

R. E. Beach of the Chicago Athletic Club won the one-mile handicap easily from H. B. Warren of the New York Athletic Club, with Jamison Handy of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association swimming from scratch, third. Beach's handicap of 5 minutes 45 seconds was pronounced by experts present unreasonably great. The New York water polo team defeated Chicago 6 to 0. The New Yorkers have never been scored against. Summary:

Fifty-Yard Championship Swim.—Won by Zoltan Holomay, Budapest, Hungary; Scott Leary, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., third. Time—0:28.

Swimming on Back, 100 Yards.—Won by Walter Brock, Germany; George Hoffman, Germany, second; George Zacharias, Germany, third. Time—1:16 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap Swim.—Won by R. E. Beach, Chicago A. A., (5:45); H. B. Warren, New York A. C., New York City, (6:45,) second; Jamison Handy, Chicago, Ill., (scratch,) third. Time—32:03 3-5.

440-Yard Handicap Swim.—Won by E. H. Adams, New York A. C., New York City, (0:20;) G. Kiss, Budapest, Hungary, (scratch,) second; Marquard Schwartz, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., (0:25,) third. Time—6:44 2-5.

220-Yard Championship Swim.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., New York City; Francis Gailey, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., second; E. Rausch, Germany, third. Time 2:44 1-5.

Water Polo.—New York team defeated Chicago team, 6 to 0.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

His Capture Effected by Other Negroes, Who Turned Him Over to Mob.

BRUNSON, Fla., Sept. 6.—The body of Wash Bradley, the negro who murdered Mrs. N. B. Barrow last Friday, has been found with both ears cut from his head and otherwise mutilated. His body had been hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets. Bradley's capture was made by Shed and Walter Howard, two negroes, at the home of another negro, Jim Tondon, two miles north of Levyville, yesterday.

When they overpowered him they disarmed him, tied him hand and foot, and delivered him to the neighbors of the settlement. The Barrow family were notified, and the news of his capture spread until a large mob appeared, with the result mentioned. Bradley confessed his guilt.

WEISS BOY MURDERED.

Physician Thinks Lad Was Choked and Dropped Into River.

Coroner's Physician Benjamin G. Strong of Long Island City asserted yesterday that without doubt Morris Weiss, the six-year-old boy whose body was found floating on Saturday afternoon, was murdered. The doctor thinks the child was choked to death and his body taken in a rowboat through Hell Gate to Bowery Bay and dropped overboard.

Store open till 6 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open till 6 P. M.

Annual September sale of lace curtains.

WE'VE never sold so many lace curtains in such a short time as we've sold during the first few days of our great annual September sale. In fact, we've doubled all previous selling records, and we had some good ones to beat.

Fourth Floor.

Our unprecedented sales, however, are not to be wondered at, when you consider that we are offering by far the best lace curtain bargains ever offered in America.

Fourth Floor.

Now is the time to buy your lace curtains. If you do not need them now, just come and pick out what you want—take advantage of these low prices and we'll save the curtains for you until you're ready for them. Here's a new lot for to-day. These prices are made possible by a large purchase from a wholesale house at an unusual sacrifice. Prices tell you of the season's greatest opportunity.

Renaissance lace curtains; exquisitely wrought designs on fine French net at about half regular prices.

$4.50 to $5.25 curtains.....$3.75
$5.50 to $6.25 curtains.....$4.50
$8.50 to $7.50 curtains.....$4.25
$7.90 to $9.25 curtains.....$4.95
$9.50 to $10.75 curtains.....$5.90
$11.25 to $13.75 curtains.....$7.50
$14.25 to $15.00 curtains.....$8.90
$15.25 to $15.75 curtains.....$9.75
$16.00 to $17.25 curtains.....$12.50
$18.50 to $23.50 curtains.....$15.00
$25.00 to $27.50 curtains.....$19.75

Antique lace curtains.

$3.75 and $3.95 Curtains, $2.75.
$5.00 and $5.75 Curtains, $3.50.
$5.90 and $6.50 Curtains, $3.95.
$8.90 and $9.75 Curtains, $5.90.
$10.50 and $11.25 Curtains, $7.50.
$12.75 and $23.75 curtains, $8.90.

Irish Point lace curtains. 2,900 pairs of fresh new goods arrived from St. Gall during the past week, and go on sale To-day at the same low prices which set all New York talking about this great sale.

$3.90 and $4.50 quality Curtains, $2.95.
$6.90 and $7.75 quality Curtains, $4.95.
$8.90 and $9.75 quality Curtains, $6.90.
$11.75 and $12.50 quality Curtains, $8.90.

Bonne Femme lace curtains. The lot includes Renaissance, Arabian, Marie Antoinette, and Cluny laces, all mounted on fine, durable net, with deep, full flounces.

$3.95 curtains, $1.95.
$5.00 curtains, $2.95.
$8.50 curtains, $3.75.
$8.00 curtains, $5.00.
$12.50 curtains, $6.50.

Nottingham lace curtains.

$1.75 Nottingham Curtains, 98c.
$2.25 Nottingham Curtains, $1.25.
$2.75 Nottingham Curtains, $1.50.
$3.25 Nottingham Curtains, $1.75.
$3.95 Nottingham Curtains, $2.25.
$5.50 Nottingham Curtains, $2.95.
$6.50 Nottingham Curtains, $3.50.

Lace bed sets.

$4.50 Renaissance Bed Sets, $2.95.
$12.50 Renaissance Bed Sets, $8.25.
$15 Renaissance Bed Sets, $9.50.
$8.75 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $5.90.

$10 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $6.90.
$15 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $9.50.
$18.75 Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, $10.50.
$22.50 Dentelle Arabe Lace Bed Sets $15.

8,000 yards curtain muslin, 12½c. yard.

This fine curtain muslin is the quality goods usually priced at 19c., 21c. and 29c.; it is 36 inches wide; there are dozens of patterns in dots, stripes and figures; the only reason the manufacturer had for making this reduction is that the selvages are slightly imperfect, due to catching in the loom while weaving.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Rare Oriental rugs: very unusual values.

YOU can always take it for granted that when a sale grows in volume every day—that is, selling each succeeding day more rugs than the previous days of the sale—that there's an interesting reason for it. It's a bargain reason, and a strong one at that.

Third Floor.

Hundreds of rug buyers who have bought during this sale have told their friends about the unprecedented rug values this sale affords, and it's this cumulative effect that makes the rug selling so lively.

Third Floor.

For instance, you take for comparison the list of rugs we offer for to-day's selling—you'll find that it's impossible to duplicate them elsewhere for less than a half more, and if you are a good judge of Oriental rugs you'll know it from and marvel at our low prices.

Oriental rugs.

$6.95 to $8.75 for $10.50 to $12.50 Guenji and Carabagh rugs, good colorings.

$8.95 for $14.75 Shirvan rugs, good quality and excellent colorings.

$9.75 for $16.50 antique Beloochistan rugs; very silky.

$11.65 for $16.50 antique Shirvan rugs, unusually good.

$14.95 for $20 antique Shirvan and Daghestan rugs.

$21.85 for $27.50 very fine antique Cabistan, Shirvan and Daghestan rugs.

$3.50 to $7.50 for $10 to $20 antique Bokhara strips for wall decorations, table scarfs and floor use, etc.

$8.95 to $19.50 for $14.50 to $35 small Tabriz and Kermanshah rugs, very beautiful.

$26.50 to $75 for $30 to $150 antique Anatolian rugs, such as Ladik, Konieh, Kauls, Ghiordes, Meles and Bergamo rugs. These rugs are getting very scarce and should appeal to the collector.

Two great specials in inlaid linoleum.

89c for $1.50 inlaid linoleum, colors through to the back.

69c for $1.50 inlaid linoleum, cut lengths of the same grade.

Oriental carpets.

$44.75 to $49.75 for $75 to $85 Kashmere carpets; good large sizes and beautiful colorings.

$69.50 to $72.50 for $95 to $110 Afghan, Khiva and Bokhara carpets.

$72.25 to $105 for $145 to $190 Mueshkabad carpets.

$175 to $215 for $250 to $3.00 Meshed carpets.

$110 for $165 India carpets.

5,000 yards of $1.50 Axminster carpets at 97c:

Excellent quality—new Fall patterns. This is not a lot of odds and ends, either, but a handsome selection of new patterns, and there's no restriction as to the number of yards. The word "Axminster" tells the story of the worth of these carpets—guarantees the dependability; while the lot lasts, $1.50 carpets at..... 97c

79c for 95c. wool velvet carpets for parlors and dining rooms, large range of patterns to select from.

63c to 74c for 80c. to 90c. extra quality tapestry Brussels carpets.

49c for 70c. tapestry Brussels carpet.

34c for 50c. very best quality of Sampson's oilcloths.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sheets and pillow cases: white bed spreads.

Main Floor.

ONE of the most important items of this great sale is that unusual offering of 2,500 pillow cases at 8½c.—of course you can buy pillow cases most any place for 8½c., but you cannot buy pillow cases at that price to equal these. These pillow cases have Simpson, Crawford Co.'s standard of quality, will launder well and last three times as long as the ordinary 8½c. pillow cases.

25,000 pillow cases: All hemmed—in two sizes, 42x43 and 45x36 inches—excellent quality, sold in every other house in America for 12½c. To-day's price, under ordinary conditions, would barely pay for the material; while they last at..... 8½c

Sheets and pillow cases: Good, strong, serviceable bleached muslin, exceedingly well made—four exceptional bargains.

1½x2½ yds.	2x2½ yds.	2½x2½ yds.	2½x2½ yds.
43c	52c	57c	62c

Bed sheets: 200 pairs of pure linen hemstitched bed sheets—soft finish, 2½x2¾ yards—to-day we offer 200 pairs at, the pair.... $4.50

Hemstitched pillow cases: 22½x36 inches—all linen—150 pairs—value, $1.20 per pair, at..... 85c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great furniture clearing—amazing values.

ECHOES of that phenomenal August sale—a time when without reserve we clear out every piece of furniture remaining from that great money-saving event at a price still lower than you could have purchased it for then.

Fifth Floor.

It is just such a chance as scores have been waiting for to add a new piece of furniture here or there at small cost, and if you desire to fit up a home complete, you can do so with utmost economy, as no clearing sale ever contained a greater diversity of pieces.

$12.50 each—200 $20 special couches.

Guaranteed upholstering—indestructible springs—a well made couch combining good looks and comfort.

3-piece parlor suites.

Twenty $25 3-piece Suites, $16.50
Thirteen $28 3-piece Suites, $18.50
Eight $32 3-piece Suites, $20.00
Nine $42 3-piece Suites, $27.50

5-piece parlor suites.

Four $40 5-piece Suites, $30.00
Seven $55 5-piece Suites, $37.50
Six $57 5-piece Suites, $40.00
Eight $62 5-piece Suites, $50.00

Exceptional values in handsome china closets.

Fourteen $20.00 China Closets, $12.50
Nine $22.00 China Closets, $14.75
Twenty $23.00 China Closets, $17.50
Seventeen $28.00 China Closets, $21.25
Eight $30.50 China Closets, $23.00
Four $36.00 China Closets, $28.00
Six $48.00 China Closets, $37.00
Nine $60.00 China Closets, $46.00

Sideboards golden oak.

Eight $20.75 Sideboards, $14.00
Eight $25.00 Sideboards, $19.50
Two $56.00 Sideboards, $47.50
Three $50 Antwerp Oak, $42.00

Dining chairs.

Two hundred $1.75 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $1.35
Seventy-five $2.50 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $1.65
Sixty-eight $2.75 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $2.00
Forty-eight $3.25 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $2.50
Thirty-six $4.75 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $3.00

$5.50 each—100 $7.50 dining tables.

Would be a bargain at $7.50—well made, of golden oak. Sorry we've only 100, for they'll go with such a rush we'll need more.

Sixty-eight $8.50 Golden Oak Tables, $6.50
Thirty-six $13.00 Golden Oak Tables, $10.00
Twenty-eight $16.00 Golden Oak Tables, $12.50
Seventeen $19.50 Golden Oak Tables, $14.75

$8.75 for $12.50 Morris Chairs.

We've 75 Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, highly polished.

Chiffoniers.

Forty-one $6.50 Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $4.25
Twenty-seven $7.25 Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $5.75
Thirty-one $9.50 Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $7.25
Fourteen $12.00 Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $9.25

Golden oak dressers.

Fifty-eight $12.50 Dressers, $8.00
Forty-two $14.00 Dressers, $10.00
Twenty-seven $16.00 Dressers, $12.00.
Nineteen $18.00 Dressers, $14.00
Twenty $19.75 Dressers, $16.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great china offering.

AN immense purchase of china from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse sold to us for the bare custom-house demands, because the consignees through unexpected business exigencies were unable to pay the duty.

Fourth Floor.

10c for 25c articles: Beautiful odd plates of all sizes, dainty sugar bowls, cream pitchers, shaving mugs, and a rare lot of regular 50c. bohemian vases, large size; while they last you choose at..... 10c

25c for $1.00 articles: Dainty chocolate pots, tinted decorations, beautiful salad bowls, 75c. cracker jars, handsome $1 cake plates, $1 celery trays, $1 roll trays, $1 Bohemian glass vases and $1 bread trays—the lots are several, but then these bargains will not last long, so choosing at..... 25c

$1 for $2.50 decorated trays, $1 for $2.25 water sets.

Extraordinary values in cups and saucers.

10c for new decorated china cups and saucers—just 1,200 dozen.

15c for decorated china cups and saucers, new floral patterns.

25c for china cups and saucers with gold lines.

39c for richly decorated china cups and saucers—only 50 dozen at the price.

Remarkable values in dinner sets.

Just 150 of these sets at the price—neat border decorations of dainty flowers—the large pieces all trimmed with gold. They are really good values at $24, but we're going to offer them to-day at..... $14.50

Special, $2.95 for $3.95 11-inch cut glass bowls.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sept. sale housefurnishings.

THERE'S a saving in every item we quote for to-day's selling prices that is only possible during this annual sale, but while our prices are absolutely the lowest quoted, it's the high standard of quality of all of our housefurnishings that will appeal to you most.

Basement Salesroom.

75c. for set of Mrs. Potts' irons, including 3 iron stands and holder.

5c. for asbestos iron holders.

$2.75 for Knox fluting machine, including four irons, tongs, bracket to fasten on table, adjustable handle.

49c. for 10-inch round soapstone griddle.

$10.98 for the steel favorite gas range, 2 large ovens—one for broiling, one for baking—4 drilled boiling burners which are removable—the walls are asbestos lined so as to retain the heat—we have just 50 of these ranges and the value is $18—special for this sale, $10.98.

65c. for the 'No-Say' curtain stretcher.

12c. for 1-lb. Japanned canisters.

35c. for Japanned bread boxes.

49c. for reading lamp, complete with dome, shade, cup burner, mantle, and chimney.

$2.75 for the Novelty Clothes Wringer—12-inch hard rubber rollers, with 3 years' guarantee.

49c. for wash bench.

25c. for 8 rolls of extra quality toilet paper.

25c. for regular 40c. imported coasters, decorated tile and nickel band.

98c. for regular $1.50 imported papier-mache pails, in different colors, nickel plated bail handle.

$1.00 for regular $1.75 imported 20-lb. family scale and scoop.

49c. for regular 65c. oval wash basket, extra large size.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Floor.

Monthly sale of groceries:

OLD GRIST MILL Rolled Wheat, Rye Flakes or Rolled Oats; carton..... 9c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Croft & Allen's or Royal Stuart; reduced from 35c. per lb. 28c

INDIA-CEYLON TEAS—Formose, Oolong, English Breakfast, and all our special fancy varieties; 6 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.75; 58c lb.

COFFEE—Mild Maracaibo or Fancy Golden Santos Coffee; 7 lbs., $1.00; 15c lb.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Van Duzer's triple-strength, Vanilla or Lemon. ½-pint bottle..... 25c ¼-pint bottle..... 15c 2-oz. bottle..... 10c

FLAKE TAPIOCA—New Import; regular price 6c. lb.: 5 lbs. 16c

CORN MEAL—Best Pearl Granulated, yellow or yellow; 5 lbs. 22c

PORK AND BEANS—Lewis's Boston Baked, plain or with tomato sauce; large 3-lb. can, 12c.; dozen..... 1.35

ITALIAN MACARONI—1,600 boxes just received from Naples; all varieties; 43c lb., 9c.; 6 lbs.....

QUICK LUNCH CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart, ½-lb. can, 6c.; 6 cans..... 94c

TEAS—All the 50c. varieties; 39c

WHOLE TOMATOES—Extra quality; 1-lb. tall; 6 lbs.; dozen..... 55c

GERMAN LENTILS—Finest imported; lb., 5c.; 5 lbs. 22c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Stuart brand; the best breakfast and after-dinner coffee obtainable; lb., 35c.; 3 lbs. in decorated canister..... 1.10

YELLOW SPLIT PEAS—Scotch peas, or Medium Pearl Barley; lb., 5c.; 10 lbs..... 45c

NEW NUT BUTTER—Fresh from the Battle Creek Sanitarium; ½-lb. can, 12c.; 6 cans..... 70c

MILLER'S NAPTHA SOAP—Eight 5c. bars..... 25c

SAUTERNE—A splendid dinner or reception wine; case 24 pints, $2.75; case 12 quarts..... $3.74

H. O. OATMEAL or Royal Stuart Oatmeal, 2-lb. carton, 12c.; dozen..... 1.40

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—800 boxes, just arrived from California; 5 lbs., 24c.; 10 lbs., 45c.; 25-lb. box..... 98c

NEW PEAS—Belle brand, selected Early Junes; 2-lb. can, 8c.; dozen..... 90c

CUT STRING BEANS—Nazareth brand; doz., $1.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c

JERSEY TOMATOES—P. & H., O. K. brand; 3-lb. can, 11c.; dozen..... 1.25

WAX BEANS—Perawood brand; extra quality; 2-lb. can, 12c.; dozen..... 1.35

TRICOLOR SOUPS—All varieties; can, 7c.; dozen..... 78c

RIESLING—Superior California Wine of the Rhine type; case 12 qts..... 2.75

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS—Cameron Extra Standard, in loaf sugar syrup; doz., $2.25; 2½-lb. can..... 19c

BEECH NUT BACON—4 to 5 lb. strips; lb..... 18c

COVE OYSTERS—Deep Sea brand; can, 9c.; dozen..... 1.00

NORWAY ANCHOVIES—Finest quality; perfectly spiced; quart jar..... 25c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart Raspberry, Strawberry, or Red Cherry; 5-lb. stone crock, 78c.; 3-lb. stone crock, 49c.; 2-lb glass jar, 19c.; 6 glass jars..... 1.13

NEW ASPARAGUS—Saratoga brand; large, tender stalks; dozen, $2.04; can, 25c

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT—Bulldog Bottling, imported in glass; dozen.. 1.58

HOLLAND GIN—The celebrated Medar Swan; none better imported; gallon, $3.19; large 1-3 gallon bot., 75c; regular 1-10 bot. 25c.

ST. EMILION—J. Calvet & Co., Bordeaux, imported in glass; case 24 pts., $6.75; case, 12 qts 5.88

BLUE GRASS AND OLD CROW WHISKEY (5 years old)—Gallon, reduced from $3.50 to 2.75

Full quart bottle reduced from $1 to..... 75c

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY, OR MUSCATEL—The richest and purest Wines produced in California; selected vintages; gallon, $2.25; 2-qts., $1.50, $1.35, and..... 95c

Full quart bottle, 75c., 60c., 45c..... 35c

CALIFORNIA CLARETS—Gallon, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c..... 58c

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Opens at 8:10 A. M. And Closes at 5:30 P. M. — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

New Soft Hats For Men

These handsome Autumn Hats that take the place of the straw as soon as you are through with it, are ready in fine variety today. We have a complete showing of new Fall styles from Stetson, the best maker of men's soft hats in the world. Prices range from $3.50 to $15. We also have the "WANAMAKER Special" Soft Hats made for us by Stetson, in a smart new shape exclusively ours, particularly pleasing to young men; made in pearl, black, fawn and a new shade of brown, in two grades, at $3.50 and $5. We also have soft hats in the new styles at $2 and $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fall Top-coats And Raincoats For Men

The man who does not like to be uncomfortable is ready right now for his Fall top-coat. There are two months ahead before he will be ready for his Winter overcoat. We have a handsome collection just out of the workrooms. Stylish in shapes and handsomely made—of covert cloths in medium shades of brown and green; serge-lined, with satin sleeve-linings; box backs; large shoulders. Price, $15. Silk-lined throughout, $20.

Smart Top-coats, of Oxford vicuna—"Wanamaker Special" Overcoats, silk lined to edge, or silk lining and cloth-faced, at $15.

Better Top-coats, $20, $22 and $25.

Cravenette Raincoats in Oxford mixtures, at $15, $20, $25 and $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Suits For Schoolboys

The new suits for boys are ready and we have a fine collection to show you. The styles are just as smart as New York's best patterns can make them.

Here are some of the sorts among which you will find exactly the suit you want for your boy:

Russian Blouse Suits of serge and cheviot; in sizes for 3 to 7 years; handsomely trimmed; at $5 to $7.50.

Sailor Suits of plain blue serge and plain blue and fancy cheviot; in sizes for 4 to 12 years; at $5 to $7.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits with knee trousers, of plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years; at $5 to $7.50.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits with knee trousers; of plain blue and mixed cheviots; sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5 to $7.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Fall Suits For Girls

The new school suits and walking suits for girls have been coming in rapidly during the last few days, and quite a large and handsome collection is ready today.

Here are suggestions of a few which should be favorites. All are in sizes from 14 to 18 years:

At $13—Suits of navy blue and brown cheviot; double-breasted box coat, belted back, lined with satin; trimming of leather colored broadcloth; gun-metal buttons. Plaited skirt.

At $16.75—Suits of fancy mixtures; fly-front coat, semi-fitting, belted back, collarless, with trimming of broadcloth and braid. Box-plaited skirt.

At $21—Suits of covert cloth; double-breasted loose coat, belted back, velvet collar and cuffs. Plaited skirt, trimmed with straps and buttons.

At $24—Suits of cheviot serge; fitted coat with vest of fancy cheviot; well cut skirt with trimming of straps and buttons.

Second floor, Ninth street.

SHOES for All the Family

Holiday outings scuff your shoes, quite naturally, but new ones cost little here; and you're ready for new ones anyhow, no doubt. We're clearing out the Oxfords, and offer some fine bargains. These groups are round-ups from the season's best sellers, and though some sizes are missing, you can probably be fitted.

Men's Oxfords, $1.50; worth $2.50.
Box Calf, Kid and Patent Leather.

Women's Oxfords, $1; worth $2 or more
Kid and Patent Leather.

Boys' Oxfords, $1.50; worth $2 to $4
Kid, Calf and Patent Leather.

Girls' Oxfords, 75c and $1;
Worth $1.30 to $2.50
Kid and Patent Leather.

Then here are new lines of

Women's Kid Shoes at $2.60

Specially attractive lasts; made from choice kidskin with oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched. Eleven styles to choose from.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Stockings, 12½c

This is a good lot of very serviceable fast black, lisle thread stockings that we secured to sell at this special price. Light in weight and seamless, made with shapely, narrow ankles; full in size and elastic. Stockings that would regularly sell at 20c a pair, now at 12½c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

School Supplies

Parents will be busy this week getting the children ready for school. We have made considerable efforts to gather the very best supplies for practical school use, and they are therefore of a thoroughly worthy character. The prices are exceptionally low. This list will help suggest things that the boys and girls have to be provided with before they start.

School Pads, of good white paper; ruled or plain.
2 x 4 in., at 1c. 3½ x 5½ in., at 3c.
3 x 4½ in., at 2c. 4 x 6 in., at 4c.
Manila paper, plain or ruled—
8 x 10½ in., at 4c. 8 x 13 in., at 5c.
Special School Tablets for pencil; 100 leaves; 5¾ x 8¾ in., at 3c. Same, 200 leaves, at 5c.
Special Pen Tablets; 50 leaves; good linen paper; 5 x 8 in., at 3c.
Ideal Tablet; 5 x 8 in.; 72 leaves; at 5c.
Roxelane Tablets, 5½ x 9 in., 60 leaves, at 5c; 8 x 10 in., 33 leaves, at 5c.
Drawing Pads, superior; 5 x 7 in., 6c; 6 x 9 in., 12c; 7 x 10 in., 15c; 9 x 12 in., 20c; 10 x 14 in., 30c.
Erasers, circular, 2c; rubber, 1c to 20c.
Erasit—the new substitute for rubber erasers, at 5c.
Colored Crayons; 14 colors in wooden box, 5c; 28 colors in small wooden box, 8c; 28 colors in large wooden box, 10c.
Composition Books; pressboard covers; 12 leaves, 1c; 24 leaves, 2c; 36 leaves, 3c; 48 leaves, 4c; 60 leaves, 5c. Better quality, 10c, 20c and 25c.
Wanamaker Reversible Separate Leaf Note-Books, ruled or plain; end opening: 7⅛ x 4½ in., 25c; 8½ x 5½ in., 30c; 9½ x 7¾ in., 40c; side opening, 5½ x 7⅝ in., 45c; 7⅝ x 9¾ in., 40c; 8 x 10¾ in., 45c. Each book contains one hundred sheets; good paper; half-bound black cloth sides; imitation Russian leather back; cannot scratch the desk; easy to re-fill.

Fountain Pens—"The Leader" Fountain Pens, 90c each.
"The Wanamaker," a No. 4 pen; 14 kt. gold; iridium point; regular $2.50 size, at $1.
Waterman Fountain Pens, $2.50 upwards.
Brass Edge Rulers, 12-inch, 5c; 15-inch, 6c; 18-inch, 7c.
School Globes, 25c to $50.
Colored Blackboard Crayons, 25c a gross; white, 6c, 25c and 35c.
Blackboard Erasers, 5c each, 50c a dozen.
4-oz. bottle Ink, 5c.
School Ink, 75c a gallon.
Blotters, one dozen in package, 2c.
Chamois Pen-wipers, 1c; larger, 5c.
Pencil Sharpeners, 4c, 5c, 10c, 25c.
Lead Pencils—Wanamaker Coronation, round, maroon, with nickel tips and rubber, 25c a dozen.
"Wanamaker Special" Lead Pencils, 40c a dozen.
"Wanamaker Criterion" Lead Pencils, 45c a dozen.
Round Cedar-polished Lead Pencils, 10c a dozen.
School Bags, of tan sheepskin, 10-inch, 25c; 11-inch, 35c; 12-inch, 45c; with gusset, 12-inch, 80c; 14-inch, $1.
Black Walrus School Bags, 12-inch, 80c.
Black Calfskin School Bags, 14-inch, $2; with double gusset, $2.25.
Cloth and Canvas School Bags, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.

Basement.

Children's Home Desks

It is a very good idea indeed to have a desk at home for the boy or girl, so that he or she has a place to keep school things, and for studying at home. The children take a pride in it and are more studious than without it.

Here are some suggestions of the sorts which we are showing:

Hardwood desks in golden oak finish; furnished with a blackboard on which chalk or slate pencil can be used. Size of desk, 27 in. high, 21 in. wide. Price, $1.

Same as above; 33 in. high, 25 in. wide, at $1.50.

Roll Top Desks; made of ash, finished in golden oak; the bed is covered with enamel cloth, and pulls out for writing; drawer with brass pulls; pigeon holes for papers, books and letters; 34 in. high, 24 in. wide. Price, $2.50.

Same as above; made with two drawers; 37 in. high, 24¼ in. wide; $3.75. 43 in. high, 26½ wide, $4.50.

Other styles up to $18.

Children's Hardwood Desk Chairs; nicely finished, at 50c and 75c each.

Children's Revolving Desk Chairs, $2.

Children's Blackboards, 50c, $1, $1.75 and $2.25.

Real Slate Blackboard, with easel, $3.25.

Basement, Fourth avenue.

His Majesty, The Baby:

Here are his new Fall clothes—that is, the Coats, and Caps, and Bonnets that he'll need when October breezes have a nip in them—possibly even sooner.

Every mother will admit that these new things are as charming as they're spick and span. And she can pay practically whatever she likes—price-ranges are amply broad:

At 50c to $3 Each

A complete showing of Babies' Fall Silk Caps; some in French effects, others with chiffon, ruche and ribbon, or embroidered mousseline. Styles and prices too numerous to itemize.

At $1.50 to $2.75 Each

New Fall Bonnets for Children. Silk with chiffon and ribbon reches under silk flare. Colors: pink, white and light blue.

At $1.50 to $30 Each

Babies' and Children's Long and Short White Coats, of Bedford cord, cashmere, bearskin and novelty cloth; neatly trimmed with satin piping, braid or ribbon. Others more elaborately trimmed with lace and ruffles and medallions on capes. Sizes up to 4 years.

At $2 to $5 Each

Children's Colored Coats, of cloth, cheviot, sibeline and broadtail velvet; some in military effects; others trimmed with silk braid or cord. All the new shades. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Fortune Comes With These Staple SILKS for Autumn

The good fortune lies in saving from 10c to 65c a yard on bright, new, handsome Silks that women would ordinarily be paying full prices for right now, if we hadn't gotten hold, unexpectedly, of the thirty-two thousand yards that comprise the splendid offering.

Saving ten or twenty cents a yard on a staple silk like Guaranteed Black Taffeta is a sure, conservative economy that's as good as buying postage stamps at a reduction; and the rest of the offerings are equally timely and gratifying:

75c Plain Colored Dress Silks at 55c
A fine quality in over 20 new choice shades—white, evening and street shades, including black. A most important offering of one of the best and most desirable silks of the season.

65c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
Fine bright Taffetas, with the guarantee woven in them.

75c Imported White Taffetas at 55c
Fine, bright and durable foreign White Taffetas. One of the best values ever offered at the price.

85c and $1.25 Colored Louisines at 60c
Fifteen or more choice shades, both light and dark, including white, pink, light blue, tans, browns and navy blue.

85c Black Taffetas at 65c
These are 27 inches wide; and strong and serviceable silks.

85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
The last shipment of the same fine guaranteed quality we told of before.

85c to $1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c
Good quality silks in a great variety of styles and colors.

85c White Taffetas at 65c
20 inches wide. An excellent grade of Imported Taffeta; bright, firm and durable. Our regular 85c quality.

85c Black Peau de Cygne at 65c
Very desirable and popular silks for all dress uses; soft and mellow, and very durable.

$1 Plain Colored Taffetas at 65c
A fine grade of brilliant and soft Imported Chiffon Taffetas now in such great demand. A full line of light and dark shades, including changeable effects.

$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 85c
Very desirable 27-inch Black Peau de Soie, at this low price.

$1.25 Yard-wide Black Taffetas at 85c
Bright, desirable yard-wide silk from a most reliable maker, at this exceptionally low price. The best value we have been able to offer yet.

Rotunda.

75c All-wool Cashmere, 50c Yd.

And Cashmere Is Popular This Season!

When Cashmere is in style, women prefer it to almost any other fabric; for it is soft and pleasant in weave, takes colors beautifully and wears splendidly.

Cashmere, says Paris, *is* to be popular this Autumn, and here comes an offering of a splendid, fine all-wool quality, 38 inches wide, *at a third below value*, 50c a yard, worth 75c. The makers held a large surplus in the "gray." We "plunged"—had it dyed in exactly the shades we knew were most desirable—and took the whole lot of 80,000 yards.

Hence this very attractive list of good shades for Autumn wearing:

Golden Brown,	Medium Brown,	Willow Green,	Dark Green,
Cardinal,	Dark Cardinal,	Marine Blue,	Navy Blue,
Cadet Blue,	Havana Brown,	Dark Brown,	Hunter's Green,
Garnet,	Bright Garnet.	Royal Blue,	Russian Blue,
Gendarme Blue,	Dark Plum,	Slate,	Light Blue,
Turquoise Blue,	Dark Slate,	Light Heliotrope,	Light Pink,
Old Rose,	Jet Black,	Medium Black,	Blue Black.

Rotunda.

The Autopiano

No knowledge of music is required at all.

You sit down and play it, even if you have never touched a piano before.

Nothing complicated—nothing to get out of order easily—nothing clumsy about the Autopiano.

So far as outside appearances go, it is simply a handsome upright piano.

When your friends come, who play the piano by hand, they can play on it just the same as they would on any other piano.

Come and hear it play, or write for information.

Price, $485.

We will take the old piano that you cannot play, in part payment for this one that you can play.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Autumn Gloves For Women Are Ready

The new Reynier gloves have arrived and are presented in full assortments today. This distinguished manufacturer tells us that it is one of the finest lines that he has ever turned out. There are no better gloves in the world than the Reynier in Kid and Suede. They are shown in all the correct Autumn shades.

3-clasp Overseam Suede, $1.75.
2-clasp Pique Suede, $2.
3-clasp Overseam Kid, $2.
2-clasp Pique Kid, $2.
1-button or 2-clasp Chevrette Taune, $2.

The new *Princess* Gay Cape Gloves are made in mannish style—one clasp, with Paris point or spear back—one of the best-fitting and wearing gloves made at a popular price, $1 a pair. In the new Indian shades, also black and white.

2-clasp *Princess* Gay Overseam Glace Gloves, in all the new Fall shades of tan, mode, gray, beaver, brown, red, pearl, black and white; at $1 pair.

Tenth street.

Separate Skirts For Women

There have been daily arrivals of Dress and Walking Skirts for women; and the present showing is most interesting and satisfying:

At $6—Dress Skirts of cheviot; seven-gored; lower part of each gore terminating in double side plaits, finished with straps and buttons.

At $8—Seven-gored cheviot Dress Skirts; inverted plait in back; half of skirt with triple side plaits at regular intervals; top plait finished with points and ornaments.

At $12.50—Panama cloth Dress Skirts; lower part of skirt with wide plaits; plaits trimmed with fancy braid and ornaments.

At $6.50—Walking Skirts of homespun; seventeen gores, side plaits and inverted plait in back.

At $4.50—Walking Skirts of black-and white mixture; stitched plait at side of each gore; small strap and buttons above plaits, near hip-line.

Second floor, Broadway.

Looking Your Best In a LILLIAN

Lillian Corsets assure the utmost of up-to-dateness, together with luxurious ease, to the fortunate women that wear them. They're designed especially for us, by the best Paris corsetiers. But to be sure of getting the best results—i. e., the corsets best suited to their figure—women should give themselves into the care of our expert fitters.

These two models are interesting because of their newness and beauty:

At $5.50—Admirably adapted for slender figures; made in white and colored materials; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; supporters attached.

At $8.50—Reduces the abdomen and lengthens waist lines; gives additional support. Made of fine French coutil; ribbon-bound; supporters front and side.

Second floor, Tenth street.

New Muslin UNDERWEAR

Women are apt to appreciate good taste in the making of Muslin Underwear; particularly when they can buy garments of fine materials, trimmed with dainty embroideries and laces in pretty designs, put together carefully and neatly, at moderate prices.

These new Muslin Undergarments excel in just these points; besides, they are cut in ample proportions, with a view to comfort.

Among the Corset Covers there are:

At 25c—Corset Covers of cambric; high, V or low neck; trimmed with embroidery; tight-fitting, or with draw-string at waist.

At 35c—Corset Covers of cambric; three styles; round neck; trimmed with torchon lace, embroidery or hemstitched ruffle.

At 50c—Corset Covers of nainsook or cambric; three styles; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, or hemstitched plaits; ribbon-trimmed.

Other styles at 75c, $1, up to $3.75.

Drawers:

At 50c—Of cambric or nainsook; deep ruffle of embroidery; plaited above or trimmed with Valenciennes lace; ribbon-trimmed.

At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; lawn ruffle, trimmed with torchon lace, or plaited and trimmed with fine embroidery.

Other styles at 85c, $1, $1.25, up to $7.50.

There is also a fine assortment, in new styles, of women's Extra Size Muslin Underwear, which may be found at special counters.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The CHINA SALE

Presents New Attractions Today

Several particularly fine groups of Table and Decorative Wares were opened just yesterday. But while we confine today's word to these few special offerings, the Basement China Store is full of splendid wares at September's remarkably low prices.

The Art Room presents a new lot of very fine **Royal Vienna Plates**, which our buyer secured in Europe. They are exquisitely decorated, and Plates of this character have always brought $25 each. Today, on account of the favorable price at which they were purchased, we shall sell them for **$15 each.**

In the Cut Glass Section is an assortment of very fine **Liqueur Sets**—beautiful cut glass in rich solid colors of red and green, and finely mounted:

Sets with jug and 2 glasses, $2.50 a set
Sets with jug and 4 glasses, $4.75 a set
Sets with jug and 6 glasses, $6.50 a set

On a Main Aisle Counter is a collection of very richly Decorated Plates, the selling prices of which have been up to $27.50 a dozen. **Today at $1 each.**

At Fourth avenue and Tenth street, on the Main floor, is a display of fine **French China**, in fancy pieces, at savings of from one-third to one-half:

Chop Dishes, 85c, $1, $1.75 and $2.25 each
Chocolate Pots, $1.25, $2.25 and $3 each
Salad Bowls, 80c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 each
Celery Trays, 85c and $1.25
Salad Plates, $3.60 a dozen
Cake Plates, 75c and $1.25 each
Olive Dishes, 25c, 60c and 80c each
Ice Cream Sets, $3 a set

A counter full of fine **Austrian China.** The best decorations we have ever had at this price: Salad Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Olive Dishes, **at 25c each**; worth double.

Five large counters on the Second Floor contain some of the best values of this sale in **Fancy China and Cut Glass.** One counter has a collection of Austrian Pottery with Dutch Winter scene decorations: Teapots, Jugs, Plates, etc., at prices from 20c to $1.50.

One counter has a collection of Fancy China Pieces at half prices:

Chop Dishes, at $2 each, from $4
Salad Bowls, at $1.25 and $1.50 each, from $2.50 and $3
Comports, $1.25 each, from $2.50

One counter shows splendid values in Table China of Austrian manufacture, neatly decorated—all at half regular values: Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, **at 10c, 12c and 15c each.**

One counter presents remarkable values in Cut Glass:

8-inch Bowls, at $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $6.50
Water Caraffes, at $2 and $2.50, worth $3 and $4
7-inch and 8-inch Shallow Bowls, at $2.75 and $3.50, worth $3.50 and $5
Bonbon Dishes, at $1, worth $2 Claret Jugs, at $10, worth $15
Water Jugs, at $4.50 and $6.50, worth $7 and $10
Celery Trays, at $2.50 and $5, worth $4.50 and $7.50

The Housewares Sale

Presents More Good News

For instance, we place on sale today a collection of seventy-five Nickel-plated Chafing Dishes. Hot water pan and cover are of extra heavy copper, plated with nickel and with an enamel food-pan.

Patent Asbestos Lamp of brass, nickel-plated, mounted on wrought iron stand. This dish sells regularly for $3.25; the September sale price is $1.65 complete.

Another attractive feature of the sale is a collection of cast aluminum ware. Utensils of this light and indestructible material are the pride of the housekeeper that possesses them. They cost more than other wares, but are economical in saving the food from burning:

Here are a few hints of the prices:

Aluminum Frying Pans, 9 in., $1.25; 9¾ in., $1.35; 10½ in., $1.50; 11½ in., $1.70.
Griddles, with bail handles, 12½ in., $1.75; 14¼ in., $2.50.
Tea Kettles, flat bottom, No. 6, 4 qts., $2.25; No. 7, 5 qts., $2.45; No. 8, 6 qts., $2.70; No. 9, 8 qts., $3.

Other Housefurnishings

Sugar Boxes, 10-lb. size, 15c.
Bread Boxes, oak grained, heavy, 50c.
Infants' Bath Tubs, 60c.
Safety Serving Trays, 25c.
Japanned Cuspidors, 10c.
Tin Measures, 1-qt. size, 5c.
Tin Funnels, 5c. Fruit Jar Funnels, 3c.
Tin Drinking Cups, 3c. Box Graters, 5c.
Egg Poachers, five rings, 10c.
Porcelain-lined Rice Boilers, 45c.
Hair Brooms with long handles, 75c.
Ironing Boards, 5 ft. long, 50c.
Enameled Salt Boxes, 25c.
Tampico Scrub Brushes, 10c.
Oil-dressed Chamois, 35c.
Whisk Brooms, 10c. Tack Hammers, 10c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Rustic Match Boxes, 15c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, 20c.
Sheet Iron Roasting Pans, 10 x 12 in. 20c; 11 x 16 in., 22c; 12 x 17 in., 25c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Nickel-plated Bread Trays, 25c.
Nickel-plated Serving Trays, 10-inch, 20c.
Pepper Mills, nickel-plated, 50c.
Tea Kettles; extra heavy copper; nickel-plated, $2.

Basement.

Draperies and Hangings

Fall stocks of fabrics for furniture coverings, draperies and hangings abound in new, beautiful designs and colorings; and the householder who is planning to put his home into a new dress finds our Upholstery Store a stimulating place.

And among the new things there are many fabrics no less attractive, and only slightly less new, which are marked at reduced prices, because they must give way to the newcomers. Thus:

Hangings and Furniture Coverings

All at half price:

Tapestries—Mostly cotton; a few silk; immense variety.
At 40c, from 85c; 80c, from $1.65; $1.15, from $2.25; $1.25, from $2.50 $1.75, from $3.50; to $2.50, from $5 yard.

Jutes—At 35c, from 70c; 45c, from 90c; 60c, from $1.25; 75c, from $1.50; 35c, from $1.75 yard.

Silk Damasks—At $1, from $2; $1.15, from $2.35; $1.25, from $2.50; $1.90, from $3.75; to $4.50, from $9 yard.

Cretonnes

Two pretty imported patterns, which have sold down to about a single piece of a color, are reduced:

One is a rose-and-ribbon design, in rose, blue, yellow and pink on light ground—a pattern that will make charming hangings; 31 inches wide—30c a yard, from 45c.

The other is a rose pattern, in light shades, in solid-colored grounds of blue, green and red; 31 inches wide, at 40c a yard, from 65c.

Third floor.

Turnover Top Collars For Women

Three pretty patterns in fine Embroidered Lawn Collars have just arrived from St. Gall. They are embroidered in block designs around the edges, and have dotted and figured bands, in white only. Price, 15c, but you would think they were worth double.

Two pretty styles in Top Collars, manufactured in America, are also shown. One is of fine cotton repp cloth, embroidered in openwork and with closed block designs. The other style is made of linen cloth and embroidered in heavy rings, with openings in the collar to run ribbon or tie through, in white and light blue. Price, 25c.

Broadway.

Your Supply of Towels

With prices on pure linen Towels and Towelings as low as those that follow, there's no excuse for the towel-rack and the kitchen roller being without a constantly full supply.

These are, without doubt, the lowest prices in the city for Linen Towels of like quality:

TOWELS

Hemmed Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels; 17 x 32 in.; fully worth 16c, at 12½c each.

Red bordered Hemmed Huckaback Towels, 19 x 39 in.; regularly 25c, at 22c each.

The famous "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemmed or hemstitched ends; 20 x 38 in.; the best towel that we know of at 25c each.

TOWELING

Plain White Crash, 17 in. wide; from the best Scotch maker; formerly 12½c, at 9c a yard.

Red Bordered Scotch Bleached Crash; 17 in. wide; formerly 16c, at 14c a yard.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

McCARREN TELLS DOYLE LATCHSTRING IS OUT

But Doyle Fears to Reach for It, Lest It Be "Yanked Back."

LOVE FEAST IN KINGS COUNTY

Wrangle Starts When Farrell Inquires of McCarren Whether He Is "Outside the Breastworks."

The meeting of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, held last night in the Jefferson Building, on Court Square, was enlivened with a show of feeling on the part of the district leaders opposed to the leadership of Senator McCarren. The meeting was called to fix a date for the holding of the Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention. This matter was quickly settled, it being decided to hold the conventions next Friday night. The dates for the conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress, the State Senate, and Assembly had already been fixed as Oct. 3, 4, and 5, respectively.

Then Deputy Water Commissioner Thomas R. Farrell, leader of the Eleventh District, who is backed by James Shevlin, arose and demanded to know from the Chairman, Senator McCarren, just where he stood in the organization. Farrell declared that his wishes with regard to the selection of places for holding the primaries had been entirely ignored by McCarren, and that the latter had arbitrarily removed election officials in the district chosen by him.

"I would like to know," continued Mr. Farrell, "whether I and the other leaders who have like cause for complaint are to be allowed to run the campaign in our own districts or be permitted to take any part in the effort to elect our party's candidates for President and Vice President."

Mr. Farrell waxed rather warm as he talked, but Senator McCarren preserved his usual coolness. In reply he calmly assured Mr. Farrell that each of the leaders would be allowed entire freedom in the management of the campaign in his own district. He then spoke of what he considered the essential features of a political organization to be, one of which was absolute loyalty on the part of every member to the will of the majority. To this was largely due the success of Tammany as an organization. Leaders of that organization who had seen fit to set themselves up against the rule of the majority had been thrown out.

"I do not hold myself better in any respect than any member here," he said, "but as a majority of the committee has chosen me as leader, I consider it the duty of every meruber to accept the will of this majority."

The Senator added that Judge John J. Walsh, leader of the Second District, had come to him and said frankly that he believed it his duty to respect the wishes of his old leader, Hugh McLaughlin. In reply Senator McCarren had told Judge Walsh that he could not dispute his right to a preference in the matter of a leader. If each member of the committee, however, was to select his own leader, organization would be destroyed and there would be chaos.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle took occasion to ask if he was to be considered "outside the breastworks."

"Only as you have put yourself out," replied the Senator, with just a suggestion of a smile.

He pointed out that by an early act of his, that of presenting to the County Committee a resolution which had not been approved by the Executive Committee, Doyle had placed himself in an "irregular" position. The resolution in question was the one opposing the sending of an instructed delegation for Judge Parker to the State Convention. It was this move on Doyle's part which laid bare the fact that he was working in the interests of Charles F. Murphy in Brooklyn. Doyle, the Senator added, again with the shadow of a smile, was still romping around outside, but if he wanted to come back he would be welcomed.

"The latchstring is out," said Mr. McCarren.

"But it might be yanked back if I reached for it," suggested Doyle.

"Only to yank you in with it, I guess," returned the Senator, reassuringly.

Commissioner Farrell said he wished to make it clear that he believed in local autonomy and was as zealous as any man for the borough organization. Senator McCarren said he could not understand why, in that case, Farrell had taken a place as Deputy Water Commissioner from Tammany without consulting the Brooklyn organization, succeeding a man who had been recommended by the local organization and ousted by Tammany.

There was another wrangle when the selection of a place for holding the convention in the Fifth Senate District was made. Doyle wanted it held in his district, the Seventh Assembly, and was supported in this by the other anti-McCarren leaders. J. Morrissey Gray, leader of the Eighth Assembly District, wanted the convention held there. Doyle called attention to the fact that two of the three Assembly District leaders of the Senate District supported his proposition and he warned the committee that if Gray got the convention it would be a violation of the "majority principle." Despite this warning, it was voted to hold the convention in Gray's district.

Doyle was asked point blank by Senator McCarren whether he and his allies would go into the caucus of Kings County delegates to the State Convention and go with them to Saratoga or as an annex to Tammany. In answer Doyle said he could not say what course would be followed until he had conferred with his associates, who will probably meet in conference to-night.

TAMMANY'S STATE DELEGATES.

Carlisle and Fairchild May Be in the Wigwam Contingent.

Although Charles F. Murphy spent some time at Tammany Hall yesterday he declined to say anything on the subject of the subsided McCarren controversy or of the probability of the anti-McCarren leaders there throwing their fifteen delegates to Shepard for Governor to cut into McCarren's boom for Controller Grout.

"I am busy now trying to get out the full Tammany vote for Judge Parker and trying in other ways to elect the candidate," said Mr. Murphy. He said he could not give any definite idea as yet to the make-up of the list of delegates from Tammany's thirty-five Assembly districts to the State Convention. Mr. Murphy himself will head the delegation from his own Eighteenth District, and will vote the entire delegation in the convention. Mayor McClellan may be named as a delegate from the Fifth District, but in such an event his alternate probably will represent him on the convention floor, as the Mayor is not likely to attend.

John G. Carlisle, who was named as a delegate two years ago, is likely to go from the Twenty-fifth District, and ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild may be a delegate from the Fifth District. Practically all the Tammany Commissioners will go as delegates, as will most of the district leaders. Congressman Cockran and Congressman Francis Burton Harrison also will be delegates. State Senator George W. Plunkitt, who has charge of the arrangements to take the Tammany contingent to Saratoga, said yesterday that fully 2,000 persons would attend from the different districts. The contingent from the three Queens County districts, the three Westchester districts, and the one Richmond district also want to go with Tammany and probably will be accommodated. The delegates and others from the five anti-McCarren districts in Brooklyn also are expected to go with Tammany.

SAYS BRYAN MEN ARE LOYAL.

J. G. Johnson Talks After Seeing Taggart, Sheehan, and Nicoll.

After a long conference between Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, Vice Chairman Nicoll, Executive Chairman Sheehan, and J. G. Johnson of Kansas at National Headquarters yesterday, Mr. Johnson declared there was no truth in the published reports that the Bryan men of the West were lukewarm toward Judge Parker.

"The Bryan men will work as heartily for Parker in this campaign as they did for Bryan in the last two campaigns, during which I was Executive Chairman," declared Mr. Johnson. "We are Democrats first of all, and we stand by the Democratic ticket just as we would have expected the Eastern Democrats to stand by us had we won at the St. Louis Convention. Bryan himself will do all in his power to elect Parker, and you will not hear of any treachery or backsliding in the West on election day."

Among the callers at National Headquarters during the day was Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan, who drove up in a hansom. "There is nothin' political in this visit," said "Big Tim" when it was over. "When I play politics I play it down on the Bowery. I'm not up to this Waldorf game. I came up here this morning to see how politics looks across the street from the Waldorf."

OLNEY AND MILES AT ESOPUS.

Ex-Secretary Visits Judge Parker—Cleveland Not Likely to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Grover Cleveland from 1895 to 1897; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, John R. McLean, the Ohio Democratic leader, and Judge Daniel McConville were visitors to Rosemount today. All of them came to discuss the situation with the candidate, and all but one departed voicing his praises and expressing confidence in the election result.

Mr. Olney was a notable exception. When he left he was not in a loquacious frame of mind. At the station the reporters approached him. "I am not Mr. Olney," he said, "and I have nothing to say."

A more tractable personage who accompanied him said the ex-Secretary intends to make stump speeches in the Bay State in October and has promised Judge Parker to do his best in support of the ticket.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles called at 3 o'clock. He was driven to Rosemount from the station with Mr. McLean and Judge McConville, who is Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Democratic National Committee. Gen. Miles had advice and suggestions to offer the nominee, but both parties to the conference declined to say what they were.

"I am not a campaigner," declared the General, "but I shall watch this canvass with the greatest interest and with every confidence that the people of the country will not fail to appreciate the standard bearer of the Democracy and the sound principles he typifies."

Judge McConville went over with Judge Parker the plans he has made for stump speaking during the campaign.

"Most of the speaking done so far," he said, "has been devoted to the State of Maine. Now there will be an interval of about two weeks until the orators get back from their vacations. Then we will begin in earnest and keep up the broadside until election day, so that there will be few people in the country who need vote without having heard our side of the argument. Some of the best orators in the United States have volunteered their services to the bureau."

Judge McConville does not believe that Grover Cleveland will be asked to deliver any addresses in support of Judge Parker. It would be indelicate, he thinks, to request the ex-President to go upon the stump for the National ticket this year. Nevertheless, it is expected that Mr. Cleveland will wield an influential pen.

The National Committee informed the nominee to-day that it has completed arrangements for the coming and reception of the Democratic editors on Thursday. The delegation will come to Hyde Park, across the river, by train over the New York Central Railroad at 11 o'clock in the morning, and will be brought to Rosemount on board a chartered steamer.

In response to a speech by the chairman of the contingent, Judge Parker will deliver a brief address, but it will be of only general significance. The editors will return to New York by boat about one o'clock in the afternoon.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS ARRIVE.

Judge Parker Is Expected to Address Them at Esopus.

Democratic editors from all parts of the country began arriving at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters yesterday to attend the general editorial conference which has been called by Chairman Taggart for to-day. More than 100 arrivals were noted yesterday, and it is expected that fully five times that number will attend the conference.

Elaborate preparations have been made by Josephus Daniels, North Carolina's member of the National Committee and the man who is in charge of the committee for the entertainment of the editors, for the reception of the editors. Mr. Daniels moved over yesterday from National Headquarters to the Waldorf-Astoria, so he could the better receive the visitors. There he will remain until to-night's banquet and to-morrow's excursion to Esopus are things of the past. To-night's banquet will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The toastmaster will be S. P. Johnson, who has charge of the Washington Bureau of The Cincinnati Enquirer and who is an ex-President of the Gridiron Club. The toasts as arranged will be as follows:

Henry Watterson—"The Issue and the Outlook."

Clark Howell—"Democratic Success; the Surest Guarantee of National Unity."

Herman Ridder—"Why Independents Support Parker and Davis."

Andrew McLean—"The Democrats of the Empire State."

John B. Stoll—"The Democrats of the West."

Willis J. Abbot—"The Triumphant Democracy."

Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll, Executive Chairman William F. Sheehan, Secretary Woodson, and many of the members of the National Committee, will attend the banquet, as also will the State Chairmen of several nearby States.

A change has been made in the plans for visiting Esopus on Thursday. Instead of taking the entire party up and back on the steamer Shinnecock, it is planned now to take the editors up the river by the New York Central Railroad to Hyde Park, at which point the Shinnecock will be waiting to take the party across the river to Rosemount landing. On the return trip the Shinnecock will convey the party to New York. At Esopus Charles W. Knapp, the editor of the St. Louis Republic, will make an address, to which Judge Parker will reply. The editors will be taken to Coney Island as the guests of the management of Dreamland on Thursday evening.

DOUGLAS WINS A POINT.

He Gets a Few State Convention Delegates—Gilman Retains Leadership.

Congressman Douglas, who was defeated at the primary contest for the Republican leadership of the Nineteenth Assembly District, attacked the validity of the election in the Supreme Court yesterday by obtaining from Justice Clarke an order to show cause why there should not issue a peremptory writ directing the Inspector of three close election districts to throw out certain marked ballots. After reviewing the case Justice Clarke decided in Douglas's favor.

The decision, while giving Douglas control of certain delegates to the State Convention, leaves ex-Deputy State Controller Gilman leader of the district.

Cassidy Outranks Chairman Meyer.

When the Democrats of the First and Second Queens County Assembly Districts held their conventions last night to elect delegates to the coming Saratoga State Convention, Borough President Cassidy, who is the Democratic leader of the borough, had himself elected first man on the delegation from the First District, and then had State Chairman Cord Meyer put on as second man. There was no comment or debate about the placing of the State Chairman as the second man on the delegation from his own Assembly District.

REPUBLICANS AT SEA OVER STATE TICKET

Will Leave Selection for Governor to the Convention Leaders.

ODELL SAYS HE WON'T RUN

Is Looking for Anybody to Beat Woodruff—Disappointed by Higgins's Slur on "The Tag."

At a conference of Republican State leaders at the State Committee headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday, Gov. Odell declared that under no circumstances would he accept a renomination. His announcement was called forth by the suggestion of one of his friends and admirers that he ought to step into the breach; the leaders being unable to agree upon any other candidate. Talk of his candidacy, the Governor said, was distasteful to him, and he hoped it would cease.

The Governor's declination to permit the consideration of his name was the most important outcome of a conference having for its object an agreement of the leaders as to the best man who could be selected as the head of the ticket. Being unable to fix upon any man whose candidacy would unite the factions and give fair assurance of success, it was decided by the leaders that the Gubernatorial nomination should be left open until the assembling of the delegates at Saratoga, where there will be a conference of all of the leaders of the delegations. Unless the delegation leaders can come to an agreement which will meet with the indorsement of the convention the candidates will be allowed to go into the convention and fight it out.

The best information obtainable would seem to indicate that the Republicans are very much at sea as to the make-up of their State ticket and that there is a decided undercurrent of bitter feeling between the Odell men and the Platt men, notwithstanding their pretensions of harmony. There is little doubt that the Platt men are sincerely for Woodruff and will push his candidacy vigorously, and there is less doubt that Gov. Odell and his friends will never permit the nomination of Woodruff if they can prevent it.

That Gov. Odell and his kitchen Cabinet had fixed upon Lieut. Gov. Higgins as the most available candidate to take up has been admitted by those close to the Governor, but a slight change came over their spirits when they read the statement given out by Mr. Higgins, in which he said, in effect, that he did not want a nomination with the Odell tag on it. The interpretation put upon the Higgins statement is that he will not accept a nomination unless it comes to him by a unanimous vote of the convention as a result of a party caucus.

Gov. Odell and "The Tapeworm Club" were not flattered by that kind of talk from their chosen favorite. They are still for him, however, because at present he is the only man to whom they can turn as a formidable antagonist to Woodruff, but they are not so much for him as they were on Saturday last. In fact, it may be said that if they could find some "dark horse" who would answer all requirements and whom they could prevail upon the caucus to accept they might spring him at the eleventh hour. The fear that a man selected in that way would wear "the tag" in the eyes of the public, and consequently be loaded down with a fatal handicap, will be the restraining influence against any such course of action.

There was some talk of Hamilton Fish in the conference yesterday, and the availability of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, and others was referred to, but it was plain that the differences of opinion were too decided to be reconciled at this time.

Gov. Odell's demeanor, both in the conference and in individual interviews with the leaders, was a puzzle. He continued to maintain that he had no candidate, and that he favored an open convention, and to none of them would he communicate his preference. That he has a preference all of them were convinced. They believe that he has made up his mind as to just what he intends to do, but is keeping his own counsel because he does not wish to disclose his hand to the Platt men.

It was noon before Gov. Odell arrived at State headquarters yesterday. He was joined almost immediately by Senators Malby, Raines, and Brackett. Congressman James S. Sherman, National Committeeman Ward, ex-Congressman Emerson, George W. Aldridge, Louis F. Payn, William Halpin, and others. Their deliberations lasted for two hours.

Later in the day Senators Platt and Depew went to the hotel and they also had a talk with the Governor. There had been a conference earlier in the day at the office of Senator Platt. This was attended by Col. George W. Dunn and other of the Senator's friends from up State. The inference drawn from this was that Senator Platt and Gov. Odell were not in accord with respect to the Gubernatorial nomination, and that there was little prospect that they would be. Senator Platt, when he reached the hotel, was asked whether he had come to attend the conference. He replied: "What conference? I know of no conference."

Word was received by Gov. Odell from ex-Gov. Frank S. Black yesterday that he could not act as Temporary Chairman of the State Convention. It was said that an effort would be made to have Gov. Black reconsider.

TO SING OF FREEDOM AGAIN.

Republicans to Use Platt's Fremont Glee Book at Saratoga Celebration.

An original copy of "The Freeman's Glee Book," owned by Senator T. C. Platt and used by him as a member of the Frémont Glee Club in 1856, has been loaned by the Senator to those having in charge the arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration of the birth of the Republican Party at Saratoga next week, and the singing of the old songs will be made a feature of the celebration.

The book is a pamphlet of 106 pages and shows the marks of wear and old age. Senator Platt was quite a singer in his younger days, and often lead the singing at Frémont meetings.

The first song in the book, entitled "Frémont and Liberty," was made up of several verses of "Yankee Doodle," "Adams and Liberty," written by Robert Treat Paine for an anniversary meeting in Massachusetts in 1798, and several more verses appropriate to the Frémont campaign. The verses were sung to the air now known as "The Star-Spangled Banner." The following is a sample verse:

The fame of our arms, of our laws the mild sway
Has justly ennobled our Nation in glory,
Till the dark clouds of faction obscured our young day,
And enveloped the Sun of American glory—
But the tattoo be told,
Who their country have sold,
And bartered their God for His image in gold,
That ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave.

Another song, "The March of the Free," was written by Horace Greeley. One stanza of the song is as follows:

From thy borders, Panobscot, their shot has ascended;
Connecticut's title bears it on;
'Till with thine, Mississippi, its surgings are blended,
And Roanoke recalls glories gone;
Thou placid Ohio, art thrill'd with the spirit
Wak'd from Michigan's shore to the sea,
Where our own noble Hudson so proudly shall bear it
And exult in the march of the Free, the Free!
And exult in the march of the Free, the Free!
And exult in the march of the Free!

Other songs in the book are entitled "God Made Us Free," by Cyrus Bryant, a brother of William Cullen Bryant; "Freedom and Frémont," "The White House Race," "A Little More Cider," and "The Nebraskaites Think."

At the bottom of each page of the songbook there are quotations from the speeches of Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore, and the Republican platform of 1856.

Election Odds Unchanged.

J. J. Judge, a curb broker, made a wager on the Presidential campaign yesterday of $1,000 to $800 with E. F. Hutton & Co. No other wagers were reported, although there were considerable amounts of Roosevelt money offered at the same figures. No change was made in the odds established several days ago of 10 to 6 and 6½ to 10.

NUTMEG DEMOCRATS MEET.

Dean of Yale Law School Presides Over Connecticut Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention was opened at the Hyperion Theatre, in this city, to-night, and will be in session to-morrow. Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of Yale Law School, presided as temporary Chairman, and it is quite probable that he will be the permanent Chairman to-morrow.

The candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are Mayor Charles F. Thayer of Norwich and Judge A. Heaton Robertson of this city.

FOR GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.

Democrats Nominate Caleb S. Pennewell and Denounce Addicksism.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and nominated Presidential Electors, a full State ticket and a candidate for Congress. It was one of the most turbulent sessions held by the party in years, and did not adjourn until late to-night. The ticket named is as follows:

Presidential Electors—J. HARRY WHITEMAN of New Castle; NICHOLAS R. JOHNSON, Kent; LANDRETH L. LAYTON, Sussex.
Governor—CALEB S. PENNEWELL, Dover.
Lieutenant Governor—J. R. CLEMENTS, Kent.
Attorney General—L. I. HANDY, New Castle.
Insurance Commissioners—F. D. BALDWIN, New Castle, and W. R. McCABE, Sussex.
Congress—EDWARD D. HEARNE, Sussex.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HYGIENIC FIBRE COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Hygienic Fibre Company, manufacturer of sanitary napkins at 570 to 576 West Broadway, show liabilities of $19,818, nominal assets of $4,901, and actual assets of $2,110.

LEXINGTON AVENUE ICE COMPANY.—Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Thomas Shiels receiver for the Lexington Avenue Ice Company, formerly at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, on the application of Henry H. Jackson and others as executors of the estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, who obtained a judgment against the company on Oct. 30, 1902, for $4,622 for rent.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $4,000 against Thomas H. Taylor in favor of Martha B. Patterson, on five judgments which were obtained against him in Sarpy County, Neb., in August, 1892, by the Rochester Loan and Banking Company. The attachment was granted on the ground that he is a resident of Omaha. The Sheriff attached $830 in a bank, which is said to belong to him.

Out of Town.

PITTSBURG.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by Davis Haslett & Co., stock brokers. It shows debts of $32,368.96 and assets of $375.

JOHNSTOWN, PENN.—In the United States District Court yesterday Ephraim Burkhart, merchant, filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $15,015.83; assets, $18,836.26.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAURO PIZZUTIELLO.—Mauro Pizzutiello, carpenter and builder at 783 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Bronx, has had a petition in bankruptcy filed against him by the following creditors: Frederick Brandt, $628 for roofing; Simon Denier, $75 for glass plates, and R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Company, $200 for paint. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on Aug. 1 paid $2,000 to the Knickerbocker Trust Company of the Borough of the Bronx, a creditor, to prefer it. Mr. Pizzutiello has been in business about four years, and built several flats in the Bronx.

PARIS RESTAURANT COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Paris Restaurant Company, formerly at 2,128 Broadway, show liabilities $33,527 and nominal assets $8,318, consisting of stock $7,000, accounts $553, cash in bank $350, piano, beds, mattresses, and kitchen utensils $200, and a cash register $10. There are about 100 creditors outside of employes, among them being the Tilden Building, $2,764 rent; John Wanamaker, $2,446; Dubois Manufacturing Company, $1,900; Simon Lewald, $1,305; H. Darrade & Co., Bordeaux, France, $1,315; Robert Dowling, $1,044. There are $1,976 due employes for wages.

W. A. BINGHAM & CO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Julien T. Davies, Jr., receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of W. A. Bingham & Co., (corporation), paper manufacturers, of 333 Broadway, and Penn Yan, N. Y., on the application of Castle, Gotthelf & Overton, creditors for $885. It was stated that the liabilities exceed $30,000, and the assets are estimated at $9,500, consisting of accounts $2,500, stock $2,000, and plant and machinery $5,000. A. B. Jawower, attorney for Teitelbaum & Bandler, dealers in furniture at 130 Essex Street and 52 Elizabeth Street, said yesterday that the firm had made a settlement with the creditors at 35 cents on the dollar cash, and the proceedings in bankruptcy have been dismissed. The liabilities were about $50,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

AHEARN, Lena—Bloomingdale Brothers	$27
ALDEN, William A.—St. Paul Hotel Company	217
AMBUSH, James H.—as administrator—Standard Gaslight Company of New York, costs	78
BOYCE, Edward C.—John L. Wood	879
COHEN, Joseph S.—Norman F. Kerr	128
CLARKE, Harry F.—Walter H. Underwood, costs	67
CARSON, Charles G.—James B. Harris, costs	32
COHEN, Louis—N. Hurwits and another	221
DUNN, Mary—A. B. Sloan and another	95
DOYLE, Patrick—R. J. Donovan	38
DONOHUE, Josephine—Maria Thompson	221
DREY, Nathaniel—Samuel Steinfelder and others	197
DAUCH, George—Samuel Levine	210
DAMICO, Ann—P. A. Cullinan, as Commissioner	1,822
GRAY, John E.—Hanover Realty Guaranty Company	129
HEROLD, Mark—Fisk, Clark & Flagg	74
THE MAYOR, &c.—H. Sutton	100
JUNCTION RUBBER TIRE AND MANUfacturing Company—J. S. Turner Company	96
THE MANHATTAN TERRACE CONstruction Company—The Staines, Bunn & Taber Company	147
ISAACS, Philip—L. W. Blum and another	128
KEISER, Robert A.—S. H. Speck	46
LIEBOVORI, Martin—M. Hutkeit, &c.	103
LAYDON, John B. S.—L. Stores and another	96
MEYER, Frank—George Lies and others	62
MEYER, Max—Old Kentucky Distillery	26
MIZNER, John S.—R. W. Zung	760
MITCHELL, Michael—Cunningham & Kearns, costs	18
MURPHY, Thomas J.—C. J. White	95
McNALLY, Mary A.—Roswell A. Monroe	264
NEVILLE, Joseph J.—Bloomingdale Brothers	68
O'CONNELL, William—The Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company	92
ORAYEH, Peter—Traun Rubber Company	48
PREBLE, Walter E.—New York Tel. Company	93
PAINE, Geo. W.—O. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company	134
RUBIN, Meyer—J. H. Meyer and another	89
ROGERS, Annabella—G. Murray, costs	13
SHEA, Michael—R. J. Donovan	50
SCHEID, Carl—Lachman & Jacobi	34
SMITH, Eli—H. W. Jones	51
TERRY, Thomas T.—S. Littenberg	62
TROUBE, William A.—J. M. Thorburn & Co	841
THEOFILOS, Crist—P. Rigas and another	232
WEPPLER, John H.—E. J. Gillies and another	20
WYBURN, Carrie M.—A. J. Fisher	222
WEIDIG, Agnes—E. D. Depew and another	306
ZIEGLER, Ida and John—F. A. Belmont and another	295
ZIMMERMAN, John L.—M. Rosenthal	402

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

BUTTS, Hayden H.—V. M. Flannery, Feb. 29, 1904	106
BOROCK, Max—R. Friedlander and others, Nov. 22, 1897	$130
BRUGGEMANN, Henry F.—E. Rising and others, Nov. 22, 1897	220
EDER, Eugene S.—International Chemical Company, May 16, 1904	59
LANZ, John—R. A. Fowler and another, Nov. 30, 1903	100
MISHKEIND, Abraham—Abraham Berent, Feb. 28, 1899	204
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Judgment Canceled.

MARKS, Abraham F.—Seymour Johnson & Co., Aug. 21, 1901 $2,010

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EGAN LEADS GOLF FIELD

Travis Beaten by One Stroke in Opening Championship Round.

BALTUSROL LINKS CROWDED

Pacific Coast and Texas Represented Among the Sixty-four Now Eligible for National Honors.

H. Chandler Egan, the new Western amateur golf champion and a Harvard student, led the big field of golfers yesterday at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., in the opening round for the championship of the United States. His score for the 18-hole medal play round was 80 strokes, while in a triple tie for second place, with 81 strokes, were Walter J. Travis, the American and English champion; Archie M. Reid of St. Andrew's and a Yale student, and Fred Herreshoff, not yet out of preparatory school, but sufficiently advanced in the intricacies of golf to hold the championship of Vermont.

The medal play qualifying round will be resumed to-day, for in the 18-hole round yesterday 64 qualified to play a 36-hole round to-day, the weeding out medal play contest practically being 54 holes. The leading 32 in to-day's play will then meet in the regular championship match play rounds to-morrow.

Travis and Capt. T. M. Horn of the United States regular army were the second pair to start. A good-sized gallery followed the champion, but they witnessed no phenomenal golf, and Travis showed an undue tendency to find the bunkers on the course. Capt. Horn fell far in the rear, with 105. The significant fact about the four leaders is that all, except Travis, represent the school and college element. The younger players showed up admirably, fully half of the 64 eligibles being under thirty years of age Chandler Egan played a very steady game, his long game being particularly good, and his Western friends are looking to him for great things.

One of the surprises of the day was the poor scoring done by Findlay Douglas, an ex-champion, and Frank O. Reinhart, the intercollegiate champion, and who holds the record of 73 strokes for the Baltusrol course. The tie for the last two places will be played off the first thing this morning. The 64 who qualified are:

H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor—									
Out	6	4	4	6	4	5	5	4	2—41
In	4	5	4	4	4	6	4	6	39—80
Walter J. Travis, Garden City—									
Out	6	4	5	7	4	4	6	5	3—42
In	4	4	5	4	5	6	4	4	39—81
Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's—									
Out	5	5	6	4	4	5	5	4	2—42
In	3	6	4	3	5	5	6	4	3—39—81
Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok—									
Out	6	4	5	6	4	5	5	5	3—41
In	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—40—81
W. R. Tuckerman, Chevy Chase									43 40 83
C. C. Watson, J. Westbrook									43 40 83
J. D. Travers, Nassau									43 41 84
Dr. D. F. Fredericks, Oil City									43 41 84
Rose Winslow, Jr., Morris County									43 42 85
Robert Abbott, Hillside									43 42 85
Pierre A. Proal, Sea Bright									41 44 85
George T. Brokaw, Garden City									43 42 85
A. A. Ormiston, Oakmont									41 44 85
Walter E. Egan, Glen View									41 44 85
John Lawson, San Francisco									46 39 85
S. M. Sherman, Utica									43 42 85
M. M. Ryers, Allegheny									43 43 86
J. Barnes, Manhanset Manor									45 41 86
W. Ferris, Philadelphia									44 42 86
Malcolm McBurney, Stockbridge									47 39 86
M. Short, Orchard									44 42 86
H. Connelly, Austin, Texas									41 45 86
W. M. Gilmer, Brae Burn									44 42 86
S. S. Knapp, Westbrook									43 44 87
W. T. West, Camden									43 44 87
C. H. Matters, Oil City									43 45 88
W. W. Burton, Ekwanok									45 43 88
S. S. Jones, Ekwanok									44 44 88
C. Woodward, Marine and Field									44 44 88
H. L. Downey, Apawamis									41 47 88
H. Gourley, Yonkers									43 45 88
Dr. Mellor, Ekwanok									47 42 89
A. Havemeyer, Seabright									47 42 89
R. E. Hansen, Philadelphia Country									46 43 89
W. M. Oliphant, Englewood									44 45 89
C. T. Reid, Montclair									46 43 89
Roy de Raismes, Flushing									45 44 89
Max H. Behr, Morris County									45 44 89
J. J. Baldwin, Morris County									45 45 90
W. P. Rhett, Crescent									43 47 90
C. B. Macdonald, Garden City									45 45 90
W. G. Wetmore, St. Andrew's									43 47 90
P. H. B. Freylinghuysen, Morris Co.									42 48 90
D. E. Fuller, Midland									47 43 90
W. B. Glenny, Hillside									46 44 90
Archie Graham, North Jersey									47 43 90
B. P. McKennie, Chevy Chase									44 46 90
F. C. Newton, Seattle									48 42 90
M. C. Conmall, Alpine									47 43 90
E. A. O'Connor, Baltusrol									42 48 90
F. N. Thomas, Morris County									45 45 90
J. H. P. Wharton, Baltusrol									45 45 90
H. B. Coey, Oakley									44 46 90
L. N. James, Glen View									44 46 90
W. M. Sinclair, South Orange									45 45 90
J. W. Watson, St. David's									44 46 90
H. Giles, Pittsburg									44 46 90
J. C. Davidson, Columbia									46 45 91
H. G. Hartwell, Island									46 45 91
D. McCammon, Chevy Chase									46 45 91
C. W. O'Connor, Essex County									44 47 91
A. W. Hughes, Philadelphia									47 44 91
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau									47 45 92
George F. Willett, Oakley									47 45 92
W. J. Smith, Huntington Valley									47 45 92
F. O. Reinhart, Baltusrol									45 47 92
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol									47 45 92
Jack Gilmer, Brae Burn									45 47 92
C. B. Fownes, Calumet									52 40 92
C. B. Brown, Montclair									45 47 92

MRS. GROSVENOR'S HORSES WIN

New York Woman's Exhibits Take Blue Ribbons at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—The second day of the horse show drew nearly as large an attendance as on the opening day, the Summer residents filling all the boxes and occupying many of the seats in the grand stand. There was more life in the programme, which introduced the only four-in-hand competition of the show, and a very interesting ladies' driving class.

The honors of the day went to Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor of New York, who won four firsts, four seconds, and two third prizes. Eben D. Jordan of Boston was next with four firsts and two seconds, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt won two firsts, two seconds, two thirds, and one fourth prize. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove in the four-in-hand class, with his coach Venture, but was given only a third prize, being beaten by two teams entered by Mrs. Grosvenor. The ladies' single horse and phaeton class were the feature of the afternoon. Mrs. Vanderbilt driving Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Herald, Miss Beach driving Eben D. Jordan's The Baron, Miss Gertrude Gilbert driving Mrs. Grosvenor's Little Boy Blue, and Miss Tyng driving R. H. Tyng's Brandy and Soda. Miss Beach won the blue ribbon, with Mrs. Vanderbilt second. The summary follows:

Pairs of Horses to Victorias, 15 to 15½ hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan's b. g. Lord Burleigh and b. g. Lord

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

The nomination of Mr. SHEPARD for Governor by the Democrats would impart life and spirit to the somewhat prosy campaign in this State. Mr. SHEPARD has political ideas, and he knows how to express them before an audience. He is an effective speaker. His speeches attract public attention far beyond the audience to which they are addressed and the community in which they are delivered. Newspaper reports of them are read and studied throughout this State and in other States of the Union.

If the Saratoga Convention should put the name of Mr. SHEPARD at the head of the ticket he would be able to make such a canvass of the State and such an appeal to the voters as has not personally been made by the party's candidate for Governor in many a long year. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, a Democrat, was thrice elected Governor of the Republican State of Massachusetts largely because of the possession of qualities strikingly similar to those which distinguish Mr. SHEPARD. He was in the first place a man of high and fine character. Then his ideas upon public affairs and the conduct of public business were of a nature to commend themselves to all sensible and honest men. His standards were high, and he held himself bound in good faith to live up to them. Moreover, he was a convincing speaker. He was able to tell the voters what he thought was for their good, to meet the arguments of his opponents, and to present in his own behalf arguments they found it difficult to refute. His speeches were undoubtedly a determining factor in those memorable campaigns in the old Bay State.

Mr. SHEPARD can make this campaign memorable. He can not only put life into the campaign, but put hope into Democratic bosoms. It would be a uniting and uplifting nomination. The party has an opportunity by nominating him to take a step that will go far to restore to the Democracy the glory of the old Tilden days.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS.

Mr. JOHN H. RAFTERY, the special correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, who is sending to his paper a most interesting and informing series of articles from Canada, writes from Winnipeg that on one night "seventy carloads of immigrants passed through North Bay, Ontario, en route to the hard wheat lands of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, farmers, laborers, artisans, shopkeepers—two regiments of them—all going into Canada's new country to build homes, to harvest crops, to open stores." And he estimates that within the last twenty months a half million of pioneers have come into the region, of whom a quarter of a million were from the United States.

This does not mean that the Canadian Northwest is being Americanized, in the sense that the majority or anywhere near a majority of its people will be within a calculable time Americans by birth or by descent. But it does mean that a considerable proportion of the people of that region will be of this sort, and that the conditions of life, the needs of the community, its aims, sentiment, and opinions will tend to be like those that have prevailed in the newer agricultural portions of the United States. With this important difference, that the general standard of industry, education, business and social life will be higher than among the earlier pioneers of the United States in the West. It means also that peculiar colonial feeling with relation to England which exists in the eastern and southern parts of Canada will be much modified and to a great extent will disappear in the Northwest. Instance the following passage from Mr. RAFTERY'S latest letter:

"What do we care about England?" asked GRAHAM FERGUSON, a native farmer and ranchman of Manitoba, when I sounded him on the Chamberlain plank. "What good will that scheme do Canada in its trade with England? The empire needs Canada far more than Canada needs the empire. CHAMBERLAIN knows that. England must have our hard wheat, tariff or no tariff; she needs our beef, mutton, pork, and lumber.

"If the people of England wish to put upon themselves a new tax in the shape of a protective tariff, that is their business. Let them wall out the United States, too, if they wish. But if they choose to do these things I cannot see that it is an argument in favor of our giving to England any further concessions.

"So far as business is concerned, it is the United States and not England with which we should be arranging commercial unity. The United States makes what we want—makes it better, cheaper, in greater quantities, and much nearer to our homes than England, or even the manufacturing districts of Canada itself.

"On the other hand, as to what we produce: Why must we send it across a continent by rail or ocean on costly ships when there are 80,000,000 people beside us who want our products?"

The fact that is of most importance to the United States in the situation of the great Northwestern provinces of Canada is that here we have a population already considerable, rapidly growing, energetic, enterprising, in sympathy with American ideas, accustomed to American ways, and ready to trade with us. The future of the region is extraordinarily promising. Its resources are vast and varied, and its development is sure along the lines followed in our own country. Why should we maintain along the frontier of such a region artificial customs barriers to impede its trade with us and to force trade into other channels?

VERMONT AND ARKANSAS.

At the present writing the indications are that the Republican majority in Vermont will be about 30,000. This is fully up to the average of the majorities obtained in the years in which the Republicans have been successful in electing their candidate for President. It does not warrant any inference that the sentiment of the Northeast has undergone any revolutionary change on account of the return of the Democratic Party to sound doctrine on the money question.

On the other hand, the fuller returns from Arkansas show a falling off of the Democratic vote in that State which is hardly to be accounted for wholly by local disaffection. It is probable that the so-called "radicals" who were disappointed at the National Convention and whom Mr. BRYAN claimed to represent have expressed their disappointment and resentment by staying at home. That would be likely to lead, in November, to their voting the Populist ticket.

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

Our Paris correspondent says that real alarm is felt in Government circles on account of the shipping strike at Marseilles, and he emphasizes the prediction of the President of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique that street disturbances were likely to break out during the week. Street disturbances, however, are trivial possibilities when compared with the probable commercial catastrophe which a prolongation of the strike or a victory of the strikers would seem to make inevitable.

In a circular issued by the shipowners and merchants of Marseilles it is stated, without the least exaggeration, that "conventions signed subsequent to previous strikes are continually violated. Sailors and dockers stop work for any trivial reason, and show a most absolute disdain for the laws and contracts which bind their masters." In other words, the fetich of the sympathetic strike has so robbed these men of their manhood that the dictates of their leaders have supplanted their old-time interest in the success of their employers' enterprises, and in their own future. "Every day," continues the circular, "and at any time, the seamen or the laborers, terrorized, but obedient to a handful of leaders, create new incidents, raise further demands, and seek to impose their sovereign will upon every one."

This intolerable condition has existed for two years. Now, however, the owners have decided to lay up their vessels until every question between every owner and his employés shall be settled. The circular also notes that the Government views the affair with indifference. The firm stand of the owners and the attitude of the Government are actually inspired by the desire to bring the strike to an end as soon as possible. But each method works to the undoing of the other. In the meantime, not only has the local shipping been tied up, but as late as Aug. 27 twenty-five steamers which make Marseilles a port of call had canceled their sailing, principally from Italian ports. A rumor has gone abroad that the wealthy Peninsular and Oriental Company would shortly abandon Marseilles for Genoa.

Genoa—that is the key to the whole situation. It accounts for the boldness of the strikers, for the firmness of the owners, and for the indifference of the authorities, who are indifferent because they hope that without their support the owners may cease to struggle. Genoa has long been a rival of Marseilles, and now that the Simplon Tunnel is nearing completion, and new railways between Grenoble and Turin, between Nice and Genoa are contemplated, her position becomes absolutely menacing. A prolonged strike at the French port or a continued state of uncertain and untrustworthy dock labor there would mean absolute and permanent ruin for Marseilles. With the tunnel open and new railways in operation, the products of Western and Central Europe would certainly seek Genoa, where the Italian Government has provided against strikes on transport lines by making strike leaders who refuse to arbitrate grievances amenable to the law of conspiracy.

THE OPEN SHOP AS A STRIKE PRODUCT.

It is an interesting fact that the important strikes of recent date have all resulted in establishing the open shop in the trades in which they have been brought. It was so in the clothing strike, it has been so in the meat strike, and it will probably be so in the building strike if the natural course of events is not interfered with.

Mr. WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, referring in The Independent to the struggle now in progress, says:

"If the employers' campaign is successful it means the elimination of the trades unions as a factor in American industry." On this subject many of the best-informed students of the labor movement in this and other countries differ from Mr. WALLING as widely that the difference is irreconcilable. It seems the purpose of a great body of the professional labor leaders of the Mitchell and Gompers type to maintain that the unions cannot exist in the presence of the open shop; but a great many others who are equally wise and presumably as honest take the opposite ground and insist that if the unions depend upon the co-operation of employers in denying employment to those not in their membership the whole movement is doomed to irrevocable ruin. We have already quoted a number of very representative labor leaders on this subject, and can add the views of Chief STONE of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who during the past few days has been active in the discussion between the elevated employés and the management of the Interborough Company. In an address lately delivered at Fort Worth Mr. STONE, while standing as a firm believer in union labor and the right of laboring men to organize, declared with emphasis that when a union compels any man to join it against his will it weakens itself and menaces its permanence. He said:

On almost every road in the country we work side by side with men who do not belong to our orders. No man is forced to join us. We try to show him how he would be benefited by belonging to us, and where his interests are, but we never say to him to join us or you cannot earn an honest living by working here. I do not believe any man ever made a good member in any organization who was forced to join it against his will, for the chances are that when opportunity offers he will prove a traitor and betray you.

In promoting the open shop by ill-advised and impracticable strikes it may be that labor is doing itself more good than it realizes. With the open shop and open markets labor would prosper as never before and the industrial future of this country would be assured beyond competition.

A NOVEL TRUST.

We commend to the attention of the intemperate advocates of total abstinence the account given in our columns on Sunday, by our Consul at Nottingham, of the working of the Public House Trust in England. It is the organization the success of which suggested the starting of the Subway Tavern in this city, which the very earnest and well-meaning class referred to so sternly condemn.

The prime purpose of the trust, as described by our Consul, is the "public interest and not private interest." The essential rule of its administration is that the liquor it sells shall be of pure quality, and that the manager shall derive no profit from its sale. The trust has its associate organizations in every county in England but four, and in some of the counties of Ireland and Scotland, and is particularly strong in the latter country. In England some 150 houses are under its management, and the number is steadily growing under the pressure of the demand from land owners, large manufacturers, and public opinion generally. The capital invested is at present above $1,500,000 and is in the way of being increased. The following is the statement by the trust association of its principles:

The general arrangement and management of the house shall be on the lines of a house of refreshment instead of a mere drinking bar.

Food and a good variety of non-intoxicant drinks shall be as easily accessible to customers as beer and spirits.

The licensing laws enacted by Parliament for the regulation of public houses and the promotion of temperance shall be most strictly carried out in every particular.

A holder of a license is in a sense a servant of the public, and he must study the comfort, well-being, and health of his customers; his house must therefore be scrupulously clean, and the rooms most used by the public must be comfortably arranged, well warmed in Winter, and well ventilated.

We think it may be assumed that a movement fostered by many of the most eminent and philanthropic of the leaders of opinion in England which has made such substantial progress is worthy of careful study and may prove to be worthy of adaptation to our own situation.

EFFECTIVE CHILDREN'S CHARITIES.

The death rate of this city for the past two months has been abnormally high. According to the records of the Health Department this is largely due to the extraordinary number of deaths among young children in the tenement quarters. It is believed by experienced physicians that much of the sickness among the children is attributable to ignorance in matters of feeding and clothing, and to lack of food.

The organized children's Summer charities have been energetic and effective in their efforts to prevent sickness among poor children, as well as to cure them. The Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society has had ten physicians employed for this purpose since the first of June. A corps of trained nurses has assisted them, and has instructed the mothers with respect to feeding and clothing, and the sanitary care of their homes.

The Health Home of the society on the seashore at Coney Island has been taxed to its capacity in caring for sick infants. In many cases their condition is considered hopeless in the city; but with sea air, proper food, and intelligent nursing they recover. Since July 1, 3,500 mothers and sick infants have enjoyed a week's outing at this health-giving resort, while a weekly average of 350 poor mothers and delicate children were sent to spend a day there.

At the Summer Home at Bath Beach, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, about 3,000 children from the poorest homes in the tenement quarters of the city were sent to spend a week or longer enjoying the sea bathing and a variety of games and amusements. Here a pretty cottage has been built specially for crippled children. About 200 of these unfortunates are cared for during the season. Most of their ailments and deformities are incurable, but a stay of two or three weeks at this cottage effects a decided improvement in their condition.

During this Summer about 4,000 poor boys were taken to the Brace Model Farm School at Kensico, N. Y. Many of these boys had never been in the country. A large number of them are expected to enroll in the membership of the school and will ultimately graduate as farmers.

It is the intention of the Children's Aid Society to keep these places open for a week or two longer if sufficient funds are received. Mr. C. LORING BRACE will receive and acknowledge contributions sent to him at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Checks may be drawn payable to A. E. HEPBURN, Treasurer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Two of our correspondents have found reason to criticise our choice of words, though fortunately they do not claim to have had any difficulty in understanding what we said in the sentences that offended them. The first is troubled by a recent reference to the "Vicereine" of Canada—a reference, by the way, which we do not remember making, but if we did we can bear the responsibility easily enough. "Your authority for the title," declares the troubled one, "is traversed in a desire for accuracy," and, having begun so well with a stately phrase, used only by the first families, he continues: "The wife of the Viceroy of India is Lady CURZON, and not Vicereine. The wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury is Mrs. DAVIDSON, and not her Grace of Canterbury. Your correspondent is anxious to be corrected if in error, and to offer apologies for his presumption. In no other country has he seen the title of Vicereine used, but we live in a creative age." A very pretty combination, that, of fact and—fancy. Lady CURZON most certainly is Vicereine by all the accepted definitions of the word, both English and French, since every one of them, boiled down, is "the wife of a Viceroy." Our friend should remember that marriage does a lot for women in matters of this kind even if it doesn't make "her Grace of Canterbury." It makes, for instance, a present "Queen" in England—one who is called so no less accurately than was her husband's predecessor, though she is a Queen of a very different sort. The real objection to "Viceroy of Canada" is the fact that Canada has no Viceroy. The Canadians, however, use both titles constantly—possibly in compunction for having taken from the Governor General about everything else in the way of power, glory and affection—and we might have followed their example without violating any one of the really important proprieties, verbal or other. The second grievance is that, after deriding and denouncing the automobilist for the unnecessary use of French terms we ourselves weakly yield to silly custom and employ the word "chauffeur." There is something in that indictment, now, but oh, so very little! The name of a thing may be good, bad, or indifferent, but whatever its quality, name of the thing it is just the same. Linguistic morals are full satisfied when one has tried his best to kill the bad name on its first appearance. If the effort fails there is nothing to do except to accept the inevitable with such grace as the circumstances permit. "Chauffeur" still annoys us, but it would be the height of affectation to ignore its unquestionable existence as an English word in common usage, with a meaning now instantly appreciable by all.

—Anybody at all disposed to judge harshly those of his fellow countrymen who are rather distant neighbors could find a fairly good excuse for seeing in the current Southern reports about a "Before Day Club" merely the results of a not very ingenious effort to excuse past lynchings and to incite more of them. The criminal possibilities of the vicious negro are undoubtedly large—quite large enough to make credible the temporary banding together of a few of them for purposes of murder and arson, but the story of a great secret organisation of that kind, covering several States, is some distance beyond anything like easy belief. That one or two negroes under the strenuous pressure of a Southern examination have confessed to membership in such a society is far from being proof of its existence in any such shape and extent as charged. The confession, accompanied as it has been in every instance by the inculpation of other negroes still to be captured, is a convenient, and perhaps the only possible, device for delaying the infliction of vehement punishment upon the prisoner in hand, and the readiness with which it is resorted to is fairly good evidence that the "Before Day Club" is for the most part, at least, a product of imagination and exaggeration. Whatever else negroes may not know, they know each other, and they are slow to trust and slower to obey leaders of their own race. This trait explains the absence of labor unions among them, and it is not at all likely that they have submitted themselves to any such despotic government as the conduct of a great murder society would necessarily involve. Inability to combine is a marked negro trait, and to it, perhaps more than to any other, is due the frequency with which the race has been held in slavery by masters of inferior strength and numbers, but firmly united for vigorous action against the individual serf.

—By the common consent of humanity the ordinary ethical standards have been considerably relaxed for application in judging the stratagems by which an ardent lover overcomes the difficulties that impede the success of an honorable suit. This relaxation has crystallized into the proverb that "All's fair in love and war"; and though that is recognized as being an excessive and therefore dangerous exaggeration of what honest folk are willing to admit, yet it has as much truth as most proverbs possess. It is therefore interesting to inquire whether that young man was within the indefinite rights of a lover who took his sweetheart to Liberty Hall and intentionally "missed" the last boat, thinking that the situation thus created would be so full of embarrassments that to escape them she would consent to the immediate marriage at which she had hitherto balked on account of the opposition of her parents. As things turned out the scheme failed dismally, for there was no clergyman within reach, the lamentations of the alarmed fair attracted the attention of a sympathetic soldier, and the enterprising lover, under pressing interrogation, lost his nerve and confessed that his accident was not accidental at all. That, of course, put him instantly out of court, being a blunder that certainly was a crime, however it may have been with his original plan. It is to be noted that the officer who came to the maiden's rescue and insured her immediate safety from all danger, including that of Mrs. Grundy's criticism, had a kindly feeling for the guileful youth, called him a "plucky kid," and prophesied his ultimate attainment of the desired bride, but that was merely a military judgment, and everybody knows that the military are not wholly trustworthy guides in problems of this sort. The condemnation of the lover in his failure. That was unpardonable. He should have known that the clergyman was at hand and that the nearest justice of the peace would have married them in two shakes of a lamb's tail, or, at all events, would have acquiesced. As it is, however, we at least must decide against him and his ruse.

—Long experience in defeat has failed to teach the Russians caution in the wording of their dispatches from the front. Momentary success at a single point seems to intoxicate them, and then they send out "news" that makes pathetic reading in the light of subsequent events. Yesterday, for example, they permitted us to read that "the retreat of our troops from Liao-Yang . . . was carried out in good order, and the enemy's insignificant attempts at pursuit were stopped by our rear guard." One doesn't have to be a Russian sympathizer to be sorry that those lines were written and made public. In less tragical circumstances they would be funny, but nobody can laugh at them as it is.

JUDGE KEOGH FOR GOVERNOR.

Nomination Would Please Masses, Says Westchester Democrat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excellent editorial of Sept. 2 exactly describes the requisites of a Gubernatorial candidate for the Democracy in this State. No subservient pliable tool of any machine can be elected this Autumn. A man of "such independence and self-sufficing ability" that he will need the support of no boss, as you well say, should be nominated. We should have a man who will be in himself a platform to vote for. Such a man is Judge Martin J. Keogh, of Westchester, and it is an inspiration to all Democrats to feel that some of our party leaders are wise enough to bring such men forward, for such candidates can only give added strength to the organization itself, though they are not to be ruled by it. Ability and character are the standards to measure to, and in both ability and character Judge Keogh yields to none. A winning, sympathetic personality adds attraction to force. Long the leader of the Westchester County Bar, where his qualities as an advocate, especially before juries, were highly prized and sought, he gave much of his time and abilities to the aid of the friendless. A poor devil who found none to plead for him always found in him a friend.

Always interested in the Democratic Party and its principles, but never having been an office seeker, he was nominated in 1895 as a Supreme Court Judge in the Second District. He swept Westchester County and was elected—the only one of three candidates then running for Judgeships on the Democratic ticket to be elected. He is one of the two or three Democrats who have carried the county for the last ten years and is the only Democrat who could be nominated who would carry it to-day.

Judge Keogh's strength lies not alone in Westchester County, for the District in which he was elected covers Dutchess, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Nassau, Queens, Kings, and Richmond as well as Westchester County. He is in no way involved in the factional quarrels of the Manhattan and Brooklyn leaders, and stands well with and is respected by them all. His nomination could not be claimed as a victory by either faction. It would mean a people's nomination. He organized alone in his home city of New Rochelle a series of free lectures kindred to those of the People's Institute, that all the people might attend, seeking to extend their means of knowledge. Some of our best-known citizens have come to speak there—men like Edward M. Shepard, President Schurman of Cornell, Charles Sprague Smith, and others for the discussion of questions of the day.

We hear much of Mill, Belmont, Sheehan, and others from our friends the enemy. I believe them to be working unselfishly for the cause of good Democracy, but the Democracy is the people's party. Judge Keogh is of the people, and his nomination would stand for their recognition; the recognition of the great mass of honest, hard-working toilers, whose votes bring the party its strength, because they believe that in its ideals that party stands for them. An ideal would be attained by them in his nomination; a recognition would be given them in such a standard bearer. It would supplement the "safety and saneness" sought in the nomination of Judge Parker, with a certain touch of the popular which would appeal to the heart beats of the people.

No touch of Wall Street would be on him; he boss could claim him as his own.

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRAT.

White Plains, Sept. 6, 1904.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

Republican Party Has Been in Power Long Enough.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whom shall we vote for? Which is the best man? Which is the safest and has the coolest head? The American people have an interesting study before them. Here are two good men, yet there seems to be a great difference in their composition.

The Republicans have been in power about eight years. They came in during hard times that were almost unusual, and that have a chronic habit of coming once in ten or twelve years. They are about due again. I hope they will skip us this time. They came as they will come again, no matter who is President. The times had to become better because they could not have been much worse—here and in Europe also.

Sometimes a change, even a change of air and scenery, is beneficial. It is bad policy to permit one party to remain in power too long. They think that they own the whole earth.

Let the ship have a new commander and a safe and reliable one. CITIZEN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

Rights of Tenants in Flats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some weeks ago there was discussion in your valuable paper concerning "rights of tenants in flats." Over ten days ago a fire occurred on the same floor we live on, and firemen broke in our door, utterly shattering both locks. Our agent refused to put a lock on said door until after the insurance people had settled the fire loss. At our own expense we put a padlock on the door, but wrote again to the agent to repair the door and put a proper lock on the same. Thieves got in and took considerable silver, clothing, &c. Can any one tell us who would be responsible for articles stolen? Is there no law compelling landlords to put a lock on an outside door of a flat? Have poor tenants no protection?

FLAT DWELLER.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

M. P.s Ate 106,520 Meals.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A hundred and fifty-one breakfasts is how the story of the twenty-five hours' outing of the House of Commons is written in the accounts of the Kitchen Committee. The catering in the House is much improved, and consequently is better patronized. During the present session up to the 4th, on July 25, when the accounts were made up, 106,520 meals have been served. Besides the breakfasts, these include 25,00 lunches, 25,000 dinners, 250 suppers, 18,000 teas, and 5,000 stand-up meals at the bars.

Proper Beginning.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Asculm—I hear your son is going in for a literary career.

Mrs. Dreamer—Yes, he started in this very morning.

Asculm—Indeed? What has he done?

Mrs. Dreamer—He's sat for his photograph in two poses, one where he's reading a book and another with his brow resting on his hand.

FOR BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Bronze Doors by French Shown at the John Williams Foundry.

Three double doors of bronze with six figures in low relief by Daniel C. French are on exhibition at the John Williams Foundry, Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. They are the long-awaited doors for Boston's Public Library on Copley Square. Each of the six wings is eleven feet high and six broad; those for the central portal indeed a trifle higher and broader; and each has been cast in a single piece. They have been placed as they will appear in Boston. Notwithstanding that each weighs between 1,350 and 1,450 pounds they swing easily on their hinges, while they meet exactly when closed, showing that the molds of sand in which they were cast must have been very carefully measured and handled.

Seen through the mingled gaslight, sunlight, and forgelight of the foundry, where the smoke from red-hot crucibles and open hearths adds a tawny tint to the dust-laden air, these reliefs reveal only a portion of their beauty, for in Boston they will have architectural background which will set off the bronze with a harmony of tones that no temporary shop frame can imitate. But the reliefs are so interesting that this will scarcely be felt. Here are great doors not more than four inches thick in those parts of the figures highest in relief and in other places but a half-inch. In each case their decoration is a single figure the size of life, floating unsupported like the figures one sees painted on the walls of Pompeian villas. Over each, on a classic tablet wreathed with garlands of flower and leaf, stands the idea which the allegorical figure represents, and those ideas, running from left to right, are as follows: Music, Poetry, Knowledge, Wisdom, Truth, and Romance or Inspiration.

Romance is a nymph with three-quarters face, whose flowing robes reveal one shoulder and a foot; she holds on high in her left a sword and crown, and in her right a mask, while below her feet is the lettering: "A romance to rede and drive the night away, for methought it better play than either at chesse or tables." Truth soars also without cloud or mountain peak to rest the bit of foot that shows below her voluminous drapery. This has slipped to her waist, and she turns a full face as she raises high a hand glass in her right and a globe in her left. Her quotation runs: "Truth is the strength and the kingdom and the power and the majesty of all ages."

In her figured, embroidered robe the muse of Wisdom floats along with a caduceus in her right hand, the two snakes meeting over a sun-disk, from which rays of light stream out. In her left she holds aloft a goblet covered with a napkin, and her "wise word" is after this fashion: "There is wisdom and spirit subtil clear and loving what is good, pure, steadfast." This is one of the wings of the central portal, and the other wing shows Knowledge as a man, his robe girt round his body below the arms, and one leg seen through the drapery. He is an elderly genius compared with the nymphs on the other panels. On his left shoulder he balances a big volume, and on his right hand, thrust almost straight upward, he displays a sphere and ring, as if to indicate the planet Uranus. His motto reads: "By knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches."

The remaining door shows Poetry and Music, both as floating nymphs in delicately wrought draperies. Poetry raises an antique lamp of two wicks, the smoke from which describes graceful curves. The left hand is also raised, but holds nothing; perhaps the nymph has set free the two birds that fly above. Her text is: "True poetry is like loadstone which both attracts the needle and supplies it with magnetic power." Music leans the lyre against her hip, holding it in place with the left hand, and in her right lifts high up a plectrum, with which she has been striking the sounding wire, and here's the legend: "Such sweet compulsion doth in music lie, to call the daughters of necessity and keep unsteady Nature to her law."

It is very notable as a departure from bronze doors of this kind that each wing is not divided into compartments; nor is there a border. The whole door is treated as an unbroken canvas on which the figure is painted in relief. Not even where two wings meet to form the closed door is there so much as a beading. The figures are conventionalized by the similarity of their pose, by their equal size and the swing of their draperies, also by the repetition of the six tablets overhead bearing their names and the six fields of lettering below their feet. But what will interest lovers of sculpture most is the skill shown in foreshortening the faces and figures, giving the semblance of the round to things in very low relief, and passing from the merest indication of a feature, a lock of hair, a fold of garment, to a saliency that only seems the round because of the art with which the sculptor has managed the delicate gradations.

Great refinement and great sweetness will be found in these figures, and a very even handling throughout. It is difficult to have favorites; perhaps Music has the greatest portion of grace, the most attractive management of draperies. As a rule these doors will be seen open, and thus the light from without will fall advantageously on the low reliefs, bringing them out through high light and shadow. They will form a very graceful and charming greeting to those who enter the library from Copley Square. When the groups by Saint Gaudens for the low pedestals in front of the portal shall have been placed the Public Library will reach a state that may fairly be called finished. These fine doors are a very important step toward the long-deferred goal.

Taxometers on Paris Cabs.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Taxometers appeared at last to-day on several hundred cabs, which Parisians, whether they wanted to be driven anywhere or not, took for the pure joy of watching the machine at work, purchasing previously the half-penny fall guide and instructions now hawked on the boulevards. Like everybody else, I hailed an open victoria, with a red flag, which was immediately struck, and gazed on the clock face, in which figures appeared rapidly running up. "This thing is going very fast," I observed to the cabby; "are you did not overwind it this morning?" "It goes fast because my horse goes fast," he replied. When it had reached a franc I stopped the cab. "Of course you do not expect a tip with the franc?" He thought that was a great joke. He conceded five sous would be a sufficient pourbotre for the present. "Suppose we try the machine by the hour," he suggested. The figures began running up again rapidly. When an hour had elapsed the sum due was 2f. 50c. A ten sous tip made it three francs. Under the old system the total charge, including the tip, would have been 2f. 50c. "This is a splendid system," I remarked to the cabman, and he agreed. "The taxometer system, tempered by tips, is the right thing." That was his decided opinion. "No more driving mean skinflints from one end of Paris to the other for 1f. 50c. and six sous pourboire." "Have you had to do that often?" I asked. "Occasionally, and the fare had a piece of my mind every time, I can tell you." "No more pieces of your mind for the fare now with the taxometer," I said, and left him explaining the machine to a large crowd, including a small boy, who wanted to know whether the red flag of freedom denoted an Anarchist cab.

English Tourist's Advantage.

From The London Globe.

A blind literary man is crossing England on foot as a newspaper correspondent. An admirable idea; he cannot describe the scenery.

A DEMOCRATIC PLANK IN REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK.

St. Louis Utterance on Reciprocity Appropriated for Republican Uses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I obtained yesterday a copy of the Republican campaign textbook, and at once turned to that part devoted to reciprocity, as that is a burning question in Massachusetts, and I was curious to see how the subject was treated. I found that the position is taken, as I expected, in favor of reciprocity with Canada in non-competitive products only. It is stated that reciprocity treaties should be confined chiefly to tropical and sub-tropical products. Further on, however, a faint intimation is thrown out that a reciprocity treaty might be made with Canada, provided it could be done without harm to our productions at home. Then follows, on Page 47, this interesting sentence:

"On this question the Republican [sic] platform of 1904 says: 'We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce.'"

The only comment I care to make on the above is that it is not taken from the Republican National platform, but on the contrary is the plank adopted by the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, of which the part relating to Canada was written and presented to the Resolutions Committee by the undersigned.

Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery, and our party has the right to feel flattered at this appropriation of one of its most important planks by the Republican Campaign Committee, even though due acknowledgment is not given.

CHARLES S. HAMLIN.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1904.

JAPS TAUGHT BY BRITISHERS.

One Explanation of Their Success in Manchuria.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the interview with Prof. John Perry of the Royal College of Science, in London, which you publish to-day, it may be of interest to mention that the first professorial chairs in engineering, physics, electricity, and chemistry at the University of Tokio were held by four Britishers, namely, Profs. Ewing, Ayrton, Perry, and Divers.

The students of these men are helping materially to win the battles in Manchuria, for modern warfare is essentially a matter of scientific and engineering skill.

E. KILBURN SCOTT.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

Park Statues Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call the attention of the public to the condition of the Park statuary in this city.

Any one who will take the trouble to inspect will find the statues in our Central Park in such a state of neglect as to cause one to inquire whether they were ever meant for works of art. They are bespattered and besmeared with mud and dirt, and bear across their entire lengths streaks of yellow which cause strangers to leave the Park with mingled feelings of disgust and pity for the great City of New York, that is too poor or too unwilling to properly care for its works of art.

I called the attention of Commissioner Pallas to this state of affairs, and he answered that later in the season some steps would be taken to remedy this. That was some months ago, and as yet nothing has been done, and the statues continue to rust and to decay, as it were. Why doesn't the Municipal Art Society take action?

BERNARD SEYMOUR DEUTSCH.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

Few French Millionaires.

From The London Globe.

The French Ministry of Finance has just published the statistics of the wills proved in France in 1903, and from this it is evident that the number of very rich people in the country has been grossly exaggerated. Last year only 497 wills, leaving more than 1,000,000 francs, or £40,000, were proved, and of these only 124 exceeded 2,000,000 francs, or £80,000. There were only 8 fortunes of over 10,000,000 francs, or £400,000, and the highest of all was of the exceptional value of £2,000,000. It is evident, then, that the real millionaires in France are very few, but it should be noted that rich men in France marry rich wives, so that a family may be much more wealthy than the will of either father or mother would imply. But the fact remains that the Frenchman is too wise to be given over to the hunger for gold, and that the whole joy of living for him is not centred in piling up dollars, as it seems to be across the Atlantic. He is satisfied with thousands of francs, and with the appearance rather than the actuality of wealth. He likes to retire and live at his ease, and therein he follows the dictates of the old-world philosophy.

Plays King Edward Sees.

William Archer, in the course of an article in The London World, speaks as follows of King Edward VII.'s interest in the theatre:

"A noteworthy, though not a novel, feature of the past year was the close interest with which the King followed the movement of things theatrical. Scarcely any production of importance escaped his Majesty's notice. His visits to the theatre—not counting the Opera and the musical-comedy houses—numbered fourteen in all. He saw 'Cousin Kate,' 'Letty,' 'Richard III.,' 'Little Mary,' 'Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace,' 'Billy's Little Love Affair,' 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' 'The Darling of the Gods,' 'The Duke of Killikrankie,' 'A Queen's Romance,' 'Joseph Entangled,' 'The Arm of the Law,' 'Miss Elizabeth's Prisoner,' and 'Saturday to Monday.' It may fairly be said that, side-shows apart, he missed nothing of any note, except 'The Climbers,' 'The Rich Mrs. Repton,' and 'The Fairy's Dilemma.' Managers certainly cannot complain of any lack of encouragement from King Edward VII."

Another Union.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Father—Come, Tommy, it's time for bed.

Tommy—Not much it ain't.

Father—What's that? Come in here this instant!

Tommy—Not on your life! De boys have organized, an' we're strikin' fur twelve hours' play an' more candy.

The Brain of a Jap.

From The London Globe.

The brain of Taguchi, the Japanese anatomist, weighed 1,830 grammes, and it stands thirtieth in the list of brain weights of men distinguished in the professions, arts, and sciences.

TO THE GAME COCK OF THE EAST.

(IN RED WINE; NO HEEL TAPS.)

Little Brownie, there's no "whiter" man than you;
You have "done" the Bear—"good, hard, and plenty," too.
You are yellow, but the color's all outside;
You have shown it by the way you fought and died,
And within you're all clear grit and soul and man.

You have played war's game, and won it by sheer pluck;
So, in bumpers, we will drink you love and luck;
First, here's "Banzai!" to the fighting host;
Then, here's "How!" Mikado—(that's our soldiers' toast);
And here's "hand to hand across the sea"
—Japs!

W. H. P., Philadelphia.

SUBWAY TRAINS READY FOR 10,000 AN HOUR

Twenty School Trains Were Running Up and Down Yesterday.

ALL MOVING LIKE CLOCKWORK

Third Rail Covered—Telephones in Stations and Signals in Perfect Order—Employes Learning Rapidly.

If there had been a strike tie-up of the elevated lines in Manhattan to-day the rapid transit subway before nightfall could have handled something like 10,000 passengers an hour.

Although neither the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's officials nor the city authorities chose a hasty opening of the tunnel road in preference to a formal beginning of operation after every detail of the work was completed, an emergency would have found the underground trains ready for immediate service, despite a few unfinished jobs along the line, a few half-decorated stations, and the sight of an occasional storage yard not cleared for the aesthetic view of a critical public.

Not a minute has been wasted by the training crews. Twenty underground trains were running up and down from the City Hall loop station to Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway all day yesterday. On each train were from twenty to fifty men, learning now to be motormen or guards, or conductors. A six-car train carried fifty men, each platform being occupied by eight or more, who took turns wrestling with the door levers, pulling the signal bellcords, shouting station numbers to imaginary passengers, and listening to the instructions of a competent leader standing in the centre of the group.

The trains were of all lengths from two cars to six. At times they ran on a five-minute headway, but there were lapses on account of switching operations at Ninety-sixth Street or tests at other points. It is estimated by the officials that they could establish a three-minute headway service on less than a day's notice. That would mean about 500 passengers (in a six-car train) every three minutes, or nearly 10,000 passengers an hour. Some of the officials think they could do even better.

Besides the school trains that run regularly, their front platforms filled with apprentice motormen under experienced guidance, hundreds of cars are stored along the line wherever there is room for them. On the wide platforms of the Ninety-sixth Street station yesterday there were assembled several hundred men. As a train stopped at the end of its northward run one crew was transferred for another, and so during the day and far into the night new hands were continually being instructed in their duties.

Most of the new men were former railway employes of one grade or another, some of them having worked here and some having come from other cities. A minority consisted of entirely green hands, but before night most of these had joined the ranks of the knowing.

"They learn fast enough," said one of the trainers. "The newest, of course, are being whipped in as guards, and their duties are not very difficult. An intelligent fellow can learn the job in two or three trips without trouble."

About the greenest applicant that the trainers found was one who was put aboard a train up town at noon. He was stationed in a group on the platform between the last two cars. At each stop, during his first run, when his instructor shouted "All ready!" the new man put his hands to his mouth and shouted forward, "All ready there; go ahead!"

"Hey, you!" the instructor yelled; "pull the bell!"

The new man hesitated a moment, looked all about him, and finally grasped the idea that he was to jerk the cord over his head. After the trip was over he was as quick as any of them, shouting the names of stations and handling the cord as if he had been a guard all his days.

A policeman stood guard at the Ninety-sixth Street station entrance, and employes of the company were on hand to see that those who entered were applicants for jobs. To any one on a train everything appeared to be in perfect shape, and the only delays to be noticed were attendant on the switching about Ninety-sixth Street. Here there seemed to be some confusion, but it was explained that the operatives were instructed to take their time in order to test every combination of switches. The two-car trains were shifted to the end of four cars; those with six were cut up and sent off in small sections. All kinds of combinations were made, so as to give the trackmen a chance to study every condition they might be called upon to face in the course of regular operation.

A return journey from the loop station to Ninety-sixth Street served to prove beyond doubt that the subway was no longer a matter of the future. Having entered the loop station with the necessary credentials for a "deadhead" ride, a passenger was perplexed by a long bell-ringing that echoed through the prettily ornamented station.

"What's that?" he asked.

"Telephone," was the response of a man who seemed to know all the tunnel matters. "The phones are in operation in every ticket office this afternoon."

A man in the office answered the ring. Just then, at the end of the station toward the Post Office, two red lights against the wall suddenly flashed green.

"Clear track," remarked the man who knew, and from the curve at the other end of the station a six-car train, announced by two brilliant red lights, swung alongside the platform.

The eight or more guards on each platform shouted "City Hall Station" in unison. There was a rattling of vestibuled doors, a crash as they closed again, a shout of "Brooklyn Bridge next," and the trip up town had begun.

The signal system, the third-rail protection, the lack of noise, the elegance of the stations, and the absence of jarring in the heavy cars were the features that most impressed the passenger. Barring the rough edges, such as portions of uncompleted station work, periodic heaps of building materials stored on platforms, and an occasional stretch of uncovered third rail, the tunnel looked as spick and span as a new house, and while there was some drifting dust owing to the work still in progress, it was evident that one of the traits of the completed subway would be cleanliness.

For the trial trains the middle or express tracks are being used, so as to leave the outside or local tracks free for the laborers still moving to and fro. From the loop up to Astor Place the speed is not very fast—not more than ten or fifteen miles an hour. In Fourth Avenue it increases a bit, and under Broadway, after the turn from Forty-second Street, the motormen instructors show their charges how to go at a clip of twenty-five miles, or sometimes even thirty, an hour.

Looking out of a front car window on any of the trains one sees at intervals the signal posts, each of which carries two lights. The frequency of these signals is controlled automatically. If they show green the train may go ahead at full speed. If they are red it means that the train ahead has not yet passed the second signal in front, and the motorman behind must wait until the green flashes.

The protection for the electric third rail is something new in railroading. Over the deadly steel, supported by metal brackets, is a flat wooden guard—a board about four inches in breadth. In order to touch the live rail one must reach it from the sides or below. He cannot fall across it from above.

THE LUCK OF GERTRUDE.

Fell Into a Clothesline Life Net and Wasn't Scratched.

Gertrude Wehrback, six years old, of 352 Congress Street, Jersey City, fell out of a window on the third floor of her house yesterday. Just before the accident Mrs. Wehrback had hung several sheets to dry from one of the windows. The bottom of one of these sheets had been carried by the wind to a parallel line stretched from another window and wound about it. It formed a cradle, into which the girl fell. She carried both clotheslines and sheets to the ground with her, and the janitor, who was in the yard, had considerable difficulty in unwrapping her.

"Are you hurt?" he asked anxiously.

"I don't know," said the child; "wait till I ask mamma."

Mrs. Wehrback carried Gertrude upstairs. A careful examination showed that she had not received even a scratch.

HUGH KIDNAPPED HIMSELF.

Night's Lodging in the Doghouse Caused Much Anxiety.

Hugh Fraleigh, the seven-year-old son of Conrad Fraleigh of 1 Sherman Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., and Ponto, a bull terrier, who occupies an apartment in the back yard at the same address, swapped residences on Monday night.

Ponto started out with the police on Monday night to look for the tow-headed darling of the Fraleigh household, who had been kidnapped, according to the most trustworthy reports that could be obtained from his companions in Richmond Hill. Oh, yes, they averred, they had seen a veiled woman, dressed in black, who rode up the street in a cab drawn by a spotted horse, snatch up little Hugh and carry him off.

The family told the police, and Ponto, who was the boy's constant companion, was pressed into service as a bloodhound to follow his tracks. The police and Ponto returned late, and on account of his faithful services, the bull terrier was allowed to sleep in the house. Yesterday morning he took a canine fancy to visit his abode in the back yard, and as he poked his nose into the front door, he got a shock when it came into contact with Hugh's tow head. Ponto barked his delight in no uncertain tones, and when the family piled out into the yard to learn the occasion for this unusual noise, Hugh extricated himself by degrees from the dog house, and the family got its shock. Later the shock was communicated to Hugh by a stern parent, who had been sitting up all night bemoaning the fate of his son and heir in the hands of the veiled adventuress in black, and waiting for the demand for ransom.

Little Tessie Underhill started the story about the woman and the cab with the spotted horse, and she told the Fraleighs in detail how the bad woman had coaxed little Hugh away with a big stick of candy. The fact was that the lad had wandered over to Distler Park, where a picnic was being held, and while the people there were filling him up with soda pop and popcorn Hugh forgot all about his home in Richmond Hill until it was dark. He knew what would be in store for him if he went home at that time, so after turning the matter over in his mind and finding Ponto's abode deserted, Hugh crawled in and was soon asleep.

Hugh didn't gain much by staying out all night. He merely delayed the denouement by about twelve hours.

BANG! CRASH! BIG CROWD.

Converging Streams of Humanity Excited by a Kitten's Death.

Bang! went a revolver on Park Row yesterday afternoon.

Simultaneously there was an explosion of glass in a window over the telephone operators in the switchboard room of the Astor House and a commotion at the spot where the shot had been fired.

Bullet-stung Astor House communicated the occurrence to Broadway; Park Row met oncoming Broadway and also essayed an explanation. There was a wild rush in quest of the facts of the case. Presently a vast crowd gathered around Patrolman Connorton of the Oak Street Station. He stood with a revolver over the body of a little kitten that had inadvertently "thrown a fit."

"What you all worryin' about?" he demanded. "It's dead, all right!"

WILHELM DER GROSSE HERE.

Omaha Man Jumped Overboard in the North Sea—Many Arrivals.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived in port yesterday morning after a remarkably good passage, on which she averaged 22.30 knots. Practically all of her passengers were Americans returning from Summer trips abroad. There were 785 of them in the cabins.

While the vessel was in the North Sea Walter Sigmund, a steerage passenger and an American citizen, became mentally deranged and jumped overboard. His body was not recovered. He lived in Omaha, and was thirty-one years old.

The passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse included Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Arthur, W. W. Thomas, American Minister to Sweden, and Field Marshal Lieut. Gustav Ratzenhofer.

IN THE SHOPS.

Very pretty things are to be found in plaid silks for Winter waists. There are different combinations of blue and green with lines of red and yellow running through them, as well as red plaids. There is the greatest variety in the taffeta, which costs $1 a yard, but there are also pretty designs in the loudines, which are softer and more serviceable for a waist for general wear, and which cost 75 cents a yard. The silks are twenty inches wide, four yards for a waist.

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There has been a reaction in furniture, as there is apt to be in everything when extreme styles have been in vogue. Nothing could be more severe than the heavy wooden mission furniture, and new pieces of furniture which are coming out this Fall are upholstered from top to bottom, none of the framework, only the feet, visible. This does not mean that the mission is going out, but that the other is to reinforce it. A big, soft, tufted Davenport divan with rather low arms and back will cost $85. An even larger Davenport, with higher back and arms, this made on a wire frame, costs $110. They are delightfully comfortable, the most luxurious articles that have been seen for some time. A Colonial piece has a mahogany frame, is on the order of the big old-time sofas which were covered when they were previously in vogue with black haircloth, and this will cost $125. It is smooth-covered, not tufted, and not soft like the other pieces.

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A big stuffed arm chair to match the Davenports will cost $45. These are all covered with a green denim which can be retained for an outer covering in rooms simply furnished. Supposedly, however, the pieces will be recovered to suit the furniture with which they will be placed, and they may cost any price, according to the quality of the covering. A full line of this stuffed furniture will be in before long. It makes for comfort and also for labor for the housewife.

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A little steamer-chair head pillow with "Auf Wiedersehen" upon it in white, the cover of dark green, costs $1. These pillows are not only useful for the steamer. The girl frequently likes her steamer chair, which has many pleasant associations for her, in her room, and the pillow does good service through the Winter.

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A small girl and boy doll are dressed to match in sailor suits fancifully trimmed, with gold anchors, sashes, and caps, and little white slippers on the small feet. The sailor lad has brown and the sailor lassie golden curls.

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Souvenir pictures have been used this Summer in a fashion which makes them possible gifts. They are to be found upon the backs of playing cards, which are really welcome to many men and women, while the usual souvenir articles—well, the less said about them the better. In Portland, Me., which is the gateway to the whole Pine Tree State, many of the very pretty views of the harbor and islands were to be found upon the backs of playing cards. They cost a fancy price, to be sure, 75 cents a pack, but they were much better worth while than other things which soon go to decorate the family ash barrels. The omnipresent Flatiron Building has come out on playing cards in New York. These, too, cost rather more than the average good quality card, but they are not beyond thought, being only 50 cents a pack.

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Two bronze cigars, realistically designed, and with a cigarette lying across them, make a paper weight for the man's writing desk.

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Beautiful clocks are to be found in the shape of lyres. One of these is in ebony decorated with dark gold, and another is in a lighter polished wood showing the grain. The clock face, which is round, is sometimes in the upper and again in the lower part of the lyre.

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One of the most exquisitely beautiful of screens is a large one of Japanese work with four folds. A peacock with an enormous and exquisitely beautiful tail covers three folds of the screen, each feather and part of a feather, looking as if it was real, standing out distinctly upon the black background, but little of which is to be seen. On the fourth fold of the screen, where a few feathers of the expanded tail rest, is the quieter figure of the peahen.

WOMEN OF THE STAGE SPEAK FOR PARKER

Set the Two-Minute Limit and Keep to It Well.

ALL WISH THEY COULD VOTE

Miss Amelia Stone Sure She Doesn't Want a King Ruling America—Mr. Towne Talks.

The first regular meeting of the first, and so far the only, Theatrical Women's Parker Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Lyric Theatre, on Forty-second Street. Long-winded masculine campaign speakers ought to have been present to get points. Only one of the women's speeches was five minutes long, and if Miss Amelia Stone had not missed her place in her notes her remarks would not have exceeded the two-minute limit of her club confrères, despite the calumnies upon the feminine tongue.

There was nothing theatrical about the meeting except its setting, the scenery of "The Royal Chef," and the remark of a facetious individual that the meeting was well cooked. This, it was explained, was a joke. In general character the gathering resembled a religious experience meeting. The actresses gave their reasons for approving of the Democratic candidate in a heart-to-heart fashion, without tiresome statistics, while the men speakers told how much they thought of the theatrical profession in general, and the members of the Theatrical Women's Parker Club in particular, with a few other remarks about the good old Jeffersonian Democracy.

Miss Bertha Blake, the organizer of the club, was the first woman speaker called upon for remarks by the presiding officer, her sister, Nina Blake.

"I have been to call upon Judge Parker," said Miss Blake, who was soberly dressed in black, "and he was most courteous. Any one who could be so courteous to ladies as he was would make a good President. I would give him my vote if I had one."

Then as the audience listened open-eared for more she sat down.

"I don't know very much about politics," said Miss Amelia Stone, who occupied a central position on the platform. "I don't know enough to be sure whether I am a Democrat or a Republican, but I do think that every man who has convictions ought to vote. If the men don't vote—" There she lost her place in her notes, laughed prettily, and the audience laughed with her. "If men didn't vote," she continued, getting her bearings again, "we wouldn't have a President; we should have a King, and some one has told me that if Parker isn't elected we shall have a King anyway."

Miss Helen Chester was on her feet before her name was called. Her speech was the shortest of all.

"I have known Judge Parker previously," she said, "so I know that he will make a good President."

David Lewis of "The Royal Chef" company, the opening speaker, told a story about a voting experience of his when he had persuaded an old friend to go home with him at his expense to vote. "Well," he said, "when we had both voted I clapped my friend on the shoulder, saying: 'I do feel better now I have voted for McKinley!' 'McKinley!' exclaimed my friend. 'Why, I voted for Bryan!' And I spent $27 to cancel my own vote."

Charles A. Towne was the chief speaker of the afternoon. Most of the scheduled speakers were noticeable for their absence. Mr. Towne told the assembled gathering how much he and they had in common, because at one time all actors were considered vagabonds and all politicians knaves. "Now," he said, "the actors work for high art and the politicians are statesmen. I suppose I am a statesman, for I am going to Tammany Hall to-night," he proclaimed.

Two bona fide Congressmen who were present wound up the meeting. One was Mr. Slayden of Texas and the other Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas. Mr. Slayden told the audience that at the caucus of the House of Representatives was made up of members like theirs he would never miss a meeting and neither would his handsome bachelor friend Dinsmore.

"Mr. Dinsmore is a member of the Runaway Company," he added as the latter slipped hurriedly out into the corridor. He returned, however, in response to calls of "Dinsmore! Dinsmore!" and silvery peals of feminine laughter, to say that he was a tenderfoot, not accustomed to a bubbling cauldron like New York. He told the women he knew they would succeed in the work they had undertaken, and elect the right man, so that the whole country should not become a seething cauldron like New York. But the "heritage of the fathers" would be preserved.

As the applause died away the presiding officer was heard to say she hoped that the actors present would be influenced by the meeting to exercise their God-given right of franchise before the election, and knew it the speakers had drifted out of sight and the meeting was closed. It had begun promptly at 2 and was over before 3.

KING EDWARD HAD TO WALK.

Franz Josef Disliked Elevators—Marie Cahill Touches Elbows with Royalty.

Miss Marie Cahill got home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday. She is to appear this season as a leading member of the Lew Fields company at the Lew Fields Theatre. With her comes her husband, Daniel V. Arthur. They traveled all over Europe, spending most of their time at Marienbad, Austria. They were there when the King of England met Emperor Franz Josef of Austria.

"I was standing near them when they met," Miss Cahill said yesterday, talking of the two monarchs. "They met in Weimar's Hotel. I saw King Edward motion the Austrian Emperor to the elevator and heard Franz Josef say: 'No, I don't care for those new-fangled affairs; let's walk.' And the stout King of England had to puff his way up the stairs.

"The first time I saw King Edward I was almost struck dumb with surprise. He wore a blood-red linen shirt, a light-blue satin tie and vest, brown coat and white stripes at least an inch and a half wide. And the next day the only difference was that the stripes were red and dark blue.

"And I met him, too—accidentally—in a linen shop. I was buying a dozen handkerchiefs for my husband when he came in with the British Ambassador to Austria. I had bought the very handkerchiefs they wanted, as it happened, and the Ambassador asked me to let him have some of them. Then he introduced me to the 'Duke of Cornwall'—that's the name the King went under."

MARDI GRAS AT CONEY.

Big Three-Day Festival Planned—Everybody to be in It.

At a meeting of Coney Island Business and amusement men held yesterday in the Concourse Park Hotel plans were formulated to celebrate by a three-day "Mardi Gras," beginning on Sept. 21, the semi-centennial, it is said, of Coney's settlement as a pleasure resort. The plans devised provide for a carnival bigger and more varied in character than Coney has ever engaged in.

On Tuesday, Sept. 20, the eve of the first day of the fete, a "king" and "queen" will arrive at Coney. They will be met by a Citizens' Committee, led by the island's bands, and municipal and State authorities who will turn over to the mythical potentates mythical keys of the island. The festivities will really begin with this preliminary ceremony, the first step of a gay four days' the island of the king and queen, preceded by bands and citizens, accompanied by red fire and met by salutes and fireworks, showers of confetti, and variegated streamers. The programme for the next afternoon provides for free pony races on the beach, a fifteen-mile yacht race, swimming contests of many kinds, games of water-polo, a sham battle, canoe races, and life-saving exhibitions.

On the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 21, the semi-centennial anniversary, the King and Queen will be publicly crowned. After the coronation Coney will offer the first of three gala Mardi Gras night pageants. In these parades will be all of the principal features of the island's multiple attractions, including all of the strange peoples and animal exhibits of the different parks, and all of the island's civic and amusement interests.

SCHOOL PUPILS LIKELY.

Registration for Monday's Opening Well Under Way.

Superintendent Maxwell declared yesterday that no child of six years or over would be denied admission to a school of some kind at the opening next Monday. Mr. Snyder, the building superintendent of the Board of Education, took an optimistic view of the ability of his department to provide seating for the greater number of new pupils this year, declaring that he had had no difficulty in getting bids for work on the new buildings this year, despite the strikes, while a year ago it was impossible to get bids on rush work. Reports are received daily, Mr. Snyder said, on the progress of all new work. The situation yesterday was about the same as it was in the middle of last week, when about a dozen buildings were tied up.

According to Mr. Maxwell, the registration as of September 1 can be approximated by adding 50,000 to the May registration, which showed 529,834 full-time pupils and 75,396 part-time pupils, a total of 605,230. The estimate of this year, therefore, will show a registration of about 655,000 pupils of various grades.

In preparation for the opening of the public schools on Monday, the principal heads of departments and clerks in the various schools will be on duty this week to register new pupils, and to transfer pupils already enrolled. The first meeting of the associate superintendents was held yesterday, and plans were discussed for taking care of the part-time pupils, who, on account of the building strikes, may number three times the 35,000 first estimated. Under the new rules for the registration of pupils which will be put in force this year, principals must require that the parent or guardian of a child shall produce a certificate from the Department of Health, a passport, a baptismal certificate, or other satisfactory evidence of the date of birth. Should such evidence not be immediately available, the child, if apparently over six years of age, will be admitted on condition that the necessary record of birth be subsequently produced.

Children desiring to be transferred from one school to another are required to secure a transfer card from the school at which they were in attendance. Accompanying such transfer cards must be the written or personal request of parent or guardian, stating the reasons for asking such change. The hours of registration will be from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day, except Friday, when registration will cease at noon.

STATE RAISES $900,000.

Taxation Levy Yields $150,000 More Than Legislature Expected.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The State Board of Equalization met to-day and adopted the equalization table for the coming State tax year. On this table will be assessed the State tax of 13-100 of a mill to be levied. This will raise the sum of $900,000. The Legislature expected to raise but $750,000. The greater sum will be realized because of the increase of assessed valuations. The State Board of Tax Commissioners in its report to the board says:

The assessed value of all property liable locally to State taxation, as returned by the Boards of Supervisors of the various counties for the year 1903 is as follows:

Real estate, $6,740,509,658; personal property, $819,236,165; less amount not liable locally for State purposes, $122,236,996. Total, $7,446,476,-127.

An increase over 1902 in real estate of $1,451,-746,079; in personal estate, $140,229,930. Total increase, $1,591,976,009.

This increase of nearly 27½ per cent. in real estate was made chiefly in Greater New York and Erie County, and the equalization will add to the assessed valuation of many counties heretofore reduced.

The total equalized value of real and personal estate in New York and neighboring counties:

Counties.	1903.	1904.
Kings	$767,627,941	$901,915,214
New York	2,980,231,345	4,021,449,491
Queens	101,854,925	134,552,988
Richmond	48,078,500	46,626,894
Westchester	155,909,910	186,287,580

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport, Far Rockaway, and Manchester-by-the-Sea have been much interested in horse shows this week, and, although there were many returning from the week-end house parties, the general flitting from the seaside resorts will not take place until next week. In the suburban watering places society will linger until after Thanksgiving.

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The county fairs are beginning, and in each locality attract much attention from resident society. At the Richmond County Fair, in West New Brighton, there was quite a representation of well-known people, including Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexandre, the Misses Cameron, J. R. Willmerding, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bonner, and others.

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The wedding of Miss Rita Burgess, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burgess, to Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., will take place on Sept. 14 at the home of the bride's parents, 507 Madison Avenue. Miss Helen Burgess will be maid of honor, and A. H. Barney will be best man.

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Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have been at Bar Harbor this Summer, have closed their cottage and have come to town. They will pass a few weeks at Lenox.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who have also been at Bar Harbor, visiting Sea Urchins, the cottage of Mrs. Burton Harrison, have returned to New York.

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Mrs. Charles F. Winthrop will remain at Bar Harbor until October, pending the improvements to be made to her town house. Mrs. Louis T. Heggin is at Bar Harbor, a guest at the Lewisberg.

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Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald have opened their home, Eagle's Nest, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, where they remain during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Harold FitzGerald of Boston are visiting them. Mrs. FitzGerald was Fitzgerald, and she has in her marriage retained the same name, with a different method of spelling.

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The funeral services for Mrs. Charles Livingston Hyde, wife of Charles Livingston Hyde and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, will be held at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, to-morrow morning. Mrs. Hyde died at Vittnau, Switzerland, on July 24.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—Two large entertainments were on the social programme to-night, a dinner by Mrs. William B. Leeds, followed by a vaudeville entertainment and a dinner by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, followed by a cotillion. Mrs. Leeds arranged her programme to accommodate Mrs. Fish, so that her guests could go later to Mrs. Fish's dance. Mrs. Leeds entertained fifty guests at Fairlawn. The vaudeville programme included Lafayette in feats of magic, Marshall P. Wilder, and Mme. Ameta, a mirror dancer.

Mrs. Fish entertained 150 guests at dinner, and a large number came in from other dinners for the dancing. An elaborate decorative scheme was carried out in which only scarlet flowers were used, hence the name of "scarlet ball" which was given to the dance. In the main hall the most elaborate decorations were placed. About the wall were heavy strands of green entwined with scarlet flowers. One mammoth scarlet horseshoe twelve feet high served as a screen to hide the musicians and to hold the hundred or more little scarlet horseshoes which were used as favors in the cotillion. In the dining room were five round tables, each accommodating twenty persons, and each bearing a large sheaf of wheat. These sheaves were filled with scarlet flowers. Other tables were set on the piazza opening out of the dining room and inclosed with mirrors framed in scarlet flowers in such a way as to reflect the decorations of the adjoining room. The scarlet flowers amid the green garlands made a striking effect against the white Colonial decorations, which are a feature of Crossways.

Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Francis O. French, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, and Mrs. George S. Scott. Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp gave a musicale at the Cliff cottages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Read

GEORGE HARVEY'S

POLITICAL COMMENT

in HARPER'S WEEKLY

The "Herald" begins to Prophesy
A Menace to Republican Prospects
The Passing of David
The Evil Genius of Senator Hill
The Omniscience of Dr. McKelway
The "World" on Political Morals
Bourke Cockran Pleads for Righteousness
The President's Docility Assured by Taft
His Appetite for War
His Hunger for Peace
Hunger vs. Tradition in New England
The "Globe" in Royal Favor
Henry James and the Three-Cent Stamp.
What are "Pure Blooded Americans?"

CARTOON BY ROGERS
Tom's Dream

Out To-Day *For Sale Everywhere*

A FLIMSY LOVE PLOT IS "THE SPELLBINDER'S"

"Absolutely American Comedy" Artificial and Factitious.

HINGES ON ODOR OF ONION

Struggle of Honest Politician Lost to Sight in a Play That Is Flatly Impossible.

Lucas Byng.....George Ober
Mr. Call.....Henry Powers
Eloise.....Gertrude Howe
Marie ta.....Adele Luhrman
John R. Ruggles.....Ralph Delmore
Grace Gelston.....Charlotte Townsend
Angel.....Violet Black
Harry Ruggles.....Eugene Shakespeare
Howard Colby.....Charles Dickson
Mabel.....George R. Averill
Andy McGlory.....Frank Russell
Nellie McGlory.....Lansing Rowan

Needy dramatists in search of a plot have resorted to filmy and unsubstantial expedients to separate their true lovers; but in "The Spellbinder," at the Herald Square, Messrs. H. H. Winslow and Charles Dickson have reached the limit of flimsiness. Grace would have loved Howard, madly and eternally, except for—a breath!

To be sure, it was a potent breath—a veritable searchlight of a breath! The Spellbinder had eaten onions to cure a husky voice, got by much spelling of binds in the open air. And when he breathed out to Grace the long-pent secret of his heart, it made her start away and turn pale. In reality she was very fond of Howard, but he, seeing her leap from him like the frightened gazelle she was, concluded that she did not and always, always, could not love him, and so in turn he dissembled his own tender passion. False, fleeting Gracie, whom a breath could change! Foolish Howard for forgetting the onions!

Grace never told her grief, but tottered to the door, like patience abdicating her monument, and let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on her damask cheek. This was the climax of the first act, and the orchestra, taking up (as orchestras will) the tremulous flutter of the heroine's emotions, so onion-permeated and so tenderly played soft music. Truly the course of true love never was roughened by obstacle like this!

From the foot, lo! Hercules. And from that breath, behold "The Spellbinder." The programme calls it "an absolutely American comedy." Is it? Theatregoers of a quarter of a century back will recall many popular native plays in which artificial devices and transparent violations of nature and probability passed for fine strokes of the theatre. Frequenters of modern stock company houses may see these pieces revived to-day. We could name such plays if we had the time to paint the finger of scorn at things which were good of their time, and therefore venerable. But we venture to say that nothing so flimsy, so artificial, and so factitious ever passed for absolutely American, absolutely anything else except shallow and absurd. To-day, when we are accustomed to the sincere and finely realized comedy of the leading English playwrights, to say nothing of the very creditable work of a few Americans, such a play as "The Spellbinder" is little short of an insult to the intelligence of the playgoing public.

The subject of the play, it is true, is absolutely American, and a matter of vital importance to all patriots and lovers of true dramatic art—the struggles of an honest and high-minded politician against the cynical dishonesty of a party boss. All that is needed to make a true and moving comedy drama is to treat it sincerely and from the point of view of the life we all feel about us. It pleases the authors to treat it from the point of view of the stage, to trifler away a great opportunity in cheap devices for raising a laugh. But it does not please the public, and the sooner our playwrights and managers learn that it does not the better for all concerned.

There were several capable actors in the cast. Ralph Delmon needs only a possible part to prove his worth. At present he is shamefully wasted. Mr. Dickson, part culprit in writing the play, revealed at moments no little ability. Miss Townsend is not without charm and histrionic possibilities. But the less said about their present performances the better. No actor can redeem flat impossibility.

Children to See "The Little Princess."

A thousand children from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will attend a special matinee of "The Little Princess" at the Harlem Opera House this afternoon, by courtesy of William Wood, manager of the show, and Alex Lichtenstein, proprietor of the house. The boys of both institutions will carry their musical instruments with them and render selections between the acts. This evening forty children from the Educational Alliance of East Broadway, who will render the play during the coming Winter, will witness the performance, and on Saturday afternoon the house will be occupied by children from the New York Juvenile Asylum, New York Catholic Protectory, and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

No "Isle of Spice" Injunction.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, denied the application made last week of William J. Block for an injunction preventing Bertram C. Whitney from producing the "Broomstick Witches" and "The Isle of Spice" at the Majestic Theatre. The court held that Mr. Block had "failed to show that the scene in question was included in the dramatic composition for which he obtained copyright."

THIEF OF TIME HELD.

"Procrastination," Calls Court Clerk, and Right Man Is Produced.

"Procrastination," called out a wag of a clerk in the Adams Street Court yesterday, and a wag of a court officer, who understood, led forward one Thomas Morgan, no home.

"What is the prisoner charged with?" asked the court.

"Stealing ten alarm clocks from a store at 159 Myrtle Avenue."

"Thief of time, we will hold you for the Grand Jury," decided the court.

ANEURIN JONES DEAD.

Served as Superintendent of Parks in This City and Brooklyn.

Aneurin Jones, who had been a Superintendent of Parks in this city and in Brooklyn, died yesterday at Los Angeles, Cal., in his eightieth year. He was a Welshman by birth and a landscape architect by profession. His action in cutting down a number of handsome trees in Central Park in 1883 while he was Superintendent of the New York Park Department aroused public indignation, and there was a general demand for his resignation. He explained that he had the trees cut down to open a vista behind the Snake. He was removed from office in May, 1885.

Mr. Jones again came in for much criticism after his appointment as Superintendent of Brooklyn parks. By his order artists were forbidden to sketch in Prospect Park, as it was alleged that they trampled down the grass and otherwise injured the park. Mr. Jones continued making "vistas" by cutting down some of the finest trees in Prospect Park. Vigorous public protest was made by artists all over the country and his resignation was demanded by Park Commissioner Brower.

The climax to Mr. Jones's troubles came when he was appointed under the Van Wyck administration to the newly created office of chief engineer of boulevards and drives for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Mr. Brower was serving as Park Commissioner. A disagreement arose between the two men over a gravel contract, and Jones was removed from office in October, 1899.

Major Henry Seton.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Major Henry Seton of New York, a United States Army veteran of the civil and Spanish-American wars, a noted Indian fighter with Gen. Crook, and a grandson of Mother Elizabeth Ann Bayly Seton, the founder of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, died here to-day.

Major Seton came of a prominent family on both his mother's and father's side. His wife stationed in Arizona, and upon coming East he fell a victim to tuberculosis.

Major Seton came of prominent family on both his mother's and father's side. His father was a commander in the United States Navy, and his mother was Miss Emily Erine, daughter of Nathaniel Prime, the New York banker. Major Son was educated in Austria, and after finishing his schooling he entered the Austrian Army, in which he was advanced to a Lieutenancy. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, and three sisters. One of the brothers is Archbishop Seton of Rome, Italy, and another is William Seton Seton of New York.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL J. BLAKEY, a Jersey City merchant, died at his home, 104 Grand Street, yesterday from Bright's disease, aged forty-eight years. He was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 25, F. and A. M., of Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. O. P., Elks, and a member of the Hudson County Republican Committee. He leaves a wife, two sons, and four daughters.

EMANUEL C. MACCLENCHEY, a real estate broker, of 741 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, died Sunday at Newfoundland, N. J., where he had gone to spend the Summer. His death was due to an attack of pleurisy, from which he had suffered for a month. Mr. Macclenchey was born in Williamsburg, and was sixty-four years old. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

HENRY WATERMAN, for more than half a century a resident of Brooklyn, died Saturday at his Summer home at Southold, L. I., of general debility. Mr. Waterman lived at 50 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Bath, Me., ninety-three years ago, and at an early age was apprenticed to the ship blacksmith trade, and in a few years became an expert. He retired a few years ago, with an estate, it is said, estimated up to $1,000,000. He was a member of Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M., and other fraternal organizations.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The tropical disturbance appears to be still in the Caribbean Sea south of the island of Santo Domingo, and it has not been possible to obtain any further information regarding its character and course.

Temperatures have fallen in New England and the lower lake region, and are 3 to 13 degrees below the seasonal average. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains they have changed but little and are about normal; west of the Rocky Mountains they are quite high, ranging from 8 to 18 degrees above the seasonal average.

Showers will continue Wednesday and Thursday along the South Atlantic Coast and upper portion of the Gulf States. There will also be showers Wednesday in the upper lake region and extreme Western Texas. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday. It will be warmer Wednesday in the north slope and warmer Thursday in the Mississippi Valley and Western upper lake region.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly east; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northeast to east; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; on the East Gulf Coast, fresh north; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh east to northeast; on the upper lakes, fresh east to north, becoming variable, and on the lower lakes, light to fresh northeast, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly easterly, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Frost warnings have been issued for interior points in northern New England.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, warmer Thursday in west portion; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; light to fresh east winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; warmer in north portion Thursday fair; light to fresh east winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	66	63	64
6 A. M.	66	58	62
9 A. M.	66	62	62
12 M.	66	64	64
4 P. M.	70	66	66
6 P. M.	70	67	66
9 P. M.	68	65	66
12 P. M.	66	64	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1903	64
Corresponding date for last 30 years	70

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 3 A. M. and 65 degrees at 3 P. M., the maximum temper

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

Headmaster and Waterside Were the Successful Choices.

PULSUS WON THE HANDICAP

Three-Year-Old, in Front All the Way, Was Easily First at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

Results only proved the ruffling element of the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. Following the holiday crowd of Monday, the "regulars" and professional horsemen found much comfort in the reduced attendance and the cool and clear weather, and with a fast track and fairly well-balanced fields in the six races of the programme the afternoon furnished everything that racegoers could desire except successful favorites. Four post choices were beaten, and to make the rout of the form followers as exasperating as possible, one of the two favorites that did get to the winning post first was at a price simply prohibitive. This was Headmaster (formerly Semper Idem) in the race for the gentlemen riders' steeplechase, the Oakdale Cup, for which only two horses ran, two others of the field promised being withdrawn. As Headmaster was at 3 to 1 on, few even of the steeplechase plungers cared to back him, and Headmaster, in effect, ran for the bookmakers, and, romping over his fences in front all the way, won by the length of the stretch from Cock Robin, the racing coming as near being ridiculous as any jumping contest of the year.

The one other successful favorite was J. E Madden's Waterside, in the race for the Autumn Stakes, six furlongs down the Futurity straight, for which five two-year-olds ran. Because of Waterside's good performance when he beat Lady Amelia and a big field in a handicap Saturday, the Madden colt always was at a short price, starting at 13 to 10, with the Western colt Jack Lory the second choice. Waterside, ridden by O'Neill, broke in front and went straight on, leading every stride of the distance and being under a pull when Pasadena went after him in the stretch. As soon as Pasadena made his move, however, O'Neill let down the Waterless colt, and the favorite came away without effort and won handily by a length, while Pasadena, ridden out, was second, a length and a half before Jack Lory, third.

The first of three long-chance winners in the last three races was Fred Gebhard's Pulsus, the three-year-old colt that for a time early in the season figured as a factor in the big Spring handicaps. Major Daingerfield was the top weight of the five that ran, Eugenia Burch being withdrawn, and in the betting Cloverland and Major Daingerfield were the two best backed, Cloverland starting favorite at 6 to 5. Pulsus was backed consistently by his stable following, however, and went to the post at odds of about 5 to 1, with the Western light-weight jockey W. Davis riding him. The barrier was lifted with Pulsus the first to move, and from the moment that the field went away Pulsus held command. Marmee, another of the light-weights, went after him, and closed on him to the far turn, where she took a place at the Gebhard colt's throatlatch, and hung with him until they were well into the stretch, the others then being far back and practically out of the race. On the straight Davis had only to ease his mount a bit, and Pulsus drew away with ease and won by a length and a half, while Marmee, ridden out after the winner, was three lengths before Cloverland, third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by apprentices and jockeys who have never ridden more than one winner, selling allowances; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Dick Bernard, 99, J. Callahan, 14-5, 1-1	2	2	1h
Brooklynite, 92, Notter, 4-1, 8-5	3	4	2½
Letola, 94, C. Phillips, 4-1, 8-5	1	1	3²
King Pepper, 98, J. Walsh, 12-1, 4-1	4	3	4
Sais, 101, F. Johnson, 30-1, 8-1	7	5	5
Flammula, 99, D. Collins, 13-5, 1-1	5	6	6
Cottage Maid, 98, J. Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	6	7	7

Time—1:38. Start good. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Florist-Veronica, owned by E. E. Smathers and trained by F. M. Taylor.

SECOND RACE.—The Oakdale Cup, handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, ridden by gentlemen riders qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or the Canadian Hunt Association, over the full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half.

	S.	2 M.	F.
*Headmaster, 153, Mr. Story, 1-3, out	2	1	1²⁰⁰
Cock Robin, 154, Mr. Mahler, 13-5, out	1	2	2

*Formerly Semper Idem.

Time—5:22 2-5. Good start. Won pulled up to a jog. Winner b. g., aged, by Logic-La Sylphide, owned by Mr. Story and trained by Ralph Black.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Waterside, 112, O'Neill, 13-10, 1-2	1	1	1¹
Pasadena, 112, Hildebrand, 7-1, 8-5	5	3	2½
Jack Lory, 112, Odom, 8-5, 3-5	2	2	3¹⁰
Quadrille, 109, Lyne, 10-1, 2-1	3	4	4
Princess Eris, 104, Crimmins, 60-1, 15-1	4	5	5

Time—1:12 3-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. c. by Watercress-Troyene, owned and trained by J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	¾.	M.	F.
Pulsus, 97, W. Davis, 11-5, 8-5	1	1	1¹	1¹
Marmee, 95, H. Cochran, 7-1, 2-1	2	2	2	2³
Cloverland, 100, Hildebrand, 6-5, 1-2	3	3	3	3³
Major Daingerfield, 114, J. Martin, 18-5, 6-5	4	4	4	4
Dekaber, 105, Raynor, 7-1, 2-1	5	5	5	5

Time—2:06. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner br. c., three years, by Top Gallant-Glen Hop, owned by Fred Gebhard and trained by J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Lindsay Gordon, 112, O'Neill, 8-1, 3-1	3	1	1¹
Bulwark, 109, Hildebrand, 11-5, 9-10	1	2	2¹
Navajo, 112, H. Cochran, 6-1, 2-1	2	3	3h
Coeur de Leon, 112, Higgins, 50-1, 20-1	4	4	4
*Floralia, 109, H. Callahan, 9-5, 7-10	5	5	5
Palm Tree, 112, C. Kelly, 30-1, 12-1	6	6	6
*My Reula, 109, Lyne, 9-5, 7-10	7	7	7
King Cole, 112, Redfern, 30-1, 12-1	8	8	8
Steel Trap, 109, W. Fischer, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	9
Belligerent, 112, Ganson, 15-1, 6-1	10	10	10
Sandal Wood, 112, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	12	11	11
Legatee, 112, W. Davis, 100-1, 40-1	13	12	12
Sir Ralph, 112, Miles, 100-1, 40-1	10	13	13
Gallowses, 112, J. Martin, 40-1, 15-1	11	14	14
Agent, 112, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	15	15	15
George Saint, 109, O'Brien, 500-1, 200-1	16	16	16
Favermeer, 109, J. Taylor, 200-1, 60-1	17	17	17
Lord Edgemere, 112, W. Hennessy, 200-1, 60-1	18	18	18
Driftwood, 112, Bullman, 60-1, 20-1	19	19	19
Cornnell, 112, Barnett, 300-1, 100-1	20	20	20

*Coupled as S. Paget's entry.

Time—1:07 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, ch. c., by Watercress-Sweet, owned and trained by Fred Burlem.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths on the turf course.

	S.	M.	F.
Eagle, 97, Kunz, 8-1, 3-1	3	1	1²
Allan, 98, H. Cochran, 20-1, 12-1	2	2	2¹
Lady Potentate, 99, Travers, 4-1, 8-5	4	5	3½
Gold Dome, 106, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	4
Leader III, Shaw, 8-5, 7-10	1	4	5
Stonewall, 98, Sperling, 100-1, 40-1	7	6	6
Silver Days, 93, Barnett, 60-1, 20-1	6	7	7
Irascible, 98, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	8	8	8
Plexino, 106, Lyne, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	9
Brooklynite, 97, Notter, 20-1, 8-1	10	11	10
Pass Book, 95, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	14	7	11
Ed Tierney, 98, Crimmins, 12-1, 5-1	11	12	12

THE TURF.

C NEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Auburn 27 to Sept. 10 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.

10th DAY BELLES, WALDORF and 8 SEPTEMBER other races

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St. N. Y. P. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St. Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.

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Morningbank, 107, W. Fischer, 50-1, 20-1 | 3 | 14 | 13
Bolina, 95, W. Hennessy, 60-1, 20-1 | 13 | 9 | 14

Time—2:00 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place handily, second, third. Three years, by Bathampton-Troube, owned by the Patchogue Stable and trained by S. Billings.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Lady Amelia	124	Topic	93
Flying Ship	119	Gold Saint	92
Toscan	114	New York	90
Gold Money	112	Martinmas	90
Adrietha	104	Austin Allen	86
Armenia	102		

SECOND RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Tradition	125	Handsarra	107
Chrysitis	125	Heart's Desire	107
Diamond Flush	119	Fancy Dress	100
Dorothy Gray	110	Linda Lee	100
Iota	110	Ascot Belle	100

THIRD RACE.—The Waldorf Stakes, for colts, two years old, special weights; six furlongs on the main track.

Aeronaut	118	Dandelion	118
Agile	118	Dazzle	118
Bill Bailey H	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and three furlongs.

Ort Wells	126	Ormonde's Right	106
Beldame	123	Garnish	106
Grazialo	122	Ocean Tide	103

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile.

Patagonian	112	The Captain	112
Spring Silk	112	Nuit Blanche	109
Trouville	112	Lady Prudence	109
William Pidgeon	112	Ben Crockett	109
Sir Lynnewood	112	Rosie Dinham	109
Silverfoot	112	Phanon	109
Topright	112	Princess Atheling	109
Clovis	112	Chanida	109
Louis H	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Prince Ching	106	*Grey Friar	103
Jane Holly	106	Dimple	99
*Mabel Richardson	98	Little Em	96
*Homestead	98	Tol San	95
*Liberia	90		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—Another large crowd attended the second day's racing in the Grand Circuit meet here to-day, and saw some good racing. The track was in even better shape than yesterday, and fast time was made in all three events. Summary:

2:10 class, pacing; purse, $1,200.

Red Bird, b. h., by Chestnut Bird-Maud			
by Longley, (E. Walker)	1	1	1
Ben F., b. g., (C. De Ryder)	2	2	2
Little Fred, ch. g., (W. Wirtendyk)	3	dis.	
Brownie, br. g., (E. Kahoe)	4	dis.	
Bob Hughes, b. h., (H. Hignight)	5	dis.	
Carlio M., br. m., (F. Hudson)	6	dis.	

Time—2:11¼, 2:06¾, 2:07¾.

Capital City Stakes, 2:20 class, trotting; purse, $2,500.

Alexander, b. g., by Starr Duroc-Kitty			
Wilkes, by George Wilkes, (Ed Geers)	2	1	1
Texas, g. m., (W. Andrews and B. Walker)	1	3	2
John Caldwell, b. g., (J. Thompson and W. Andrews)	3	2	3
Black Thorn, blk. g., (C. De Ryder)	4	4	4

Time—2:12¾, 2:11, 2:13¼, 2:11½.

2:02 class, pacing; purse, $1,200.

Gallagher, b. g., by Rysdyk-Crescent, by Whiteline, (H. James)	1	1	
Sam R., ch. g., (J. Splan)	3	2	
Major C., b. h., (Ed Geers)	2	3	

Time—2:05; 2:05.

Richmond County Fair and Horse Show.

The principal attraction yesterday at the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show, which began on Monday at the Cove grounds in West New Brighton, and will last through the week, was the judging of the horses in the show ring. The class for ponies over 13 and under 14 hands, shown to traps, had seven competitors, and was won by A. S. Janin's Dunmore, with George Thompson's Spot second, and Z. L. Alexander's Eureka third. Six roadsters were shown in light harness to wagon, horse counting 50 per cent. and appointments 50. W. W. McFarland's Bolatte obtained first, Jacob I. Houseman's Smuggler second, and Charles A. Griffith's Margaret Dean third. In the class for carriage horses 15 hands and under 15.3, six were shown, and George Cole's Taffy obtained first prize, with David Gould's Sporty Boy second, and J. H. Alexander, Jr.'s, Lady Dainty third.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey Raynor, who had the mount of H. B. Durham's mare Dekaber in the mile and a quarter handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, had his leg badly torn by being crowded on the fence at the middle of the last turn. He was so injured that he had to be lifted from the mare when she stopped of her own will at the paddock turn, but before complaint of foul riding could be made the Stewards accepted the result as the horses finished, and the official placing was announced. Cloverland and Major Daingerfield were outside Dekaber when the crowding took place, and it seemed that Martin, on Daingerfield, was at fault for the happening.

For the victory of E. E. Smathers's horse Dick Bernard in the opening race J. L. McGinnis, owner of the second horse, Brooklynite, exacted a penalty amounting to 22 per cent. of the value of the purse by bidding up the winner, entered to sell for $1,700, to $3,000, the stable then retaining him for the usual $5 advance.

Roehampton, the veteran of many campaigns in the colors of J. G. Follansbee and one of the fastest horses on the turf as a three-year-old, has broken down beyond hope of his training again. He has been unsound for the past three seasons, but each year managed to pay a part of his stable's expenses.

Cock Robin, owned by W. C. Hayes and the only starter against Headmaster for the Oakdale Steeplechase Cup, bled after the first round of the course, and fell further and further away from his opponent, but Mr. Mather, who rode him, either did not recognize the trouble or was determined to get second money, as he rode the horse over the full course, Cock Robin pulling up with his chest covered with blood.

J. L. McGinnis made the unusual effort of starting the three-year-old Brooklynite in two races yesterday, the colt running in the first and finishing second to Dick Bernard, and then coming back again in the last race of the card. He was backed to be third in his second trial, but the pursuit of Dick Bernard in a mile run in 1:39 seemed to have been too much for him, as he had no speed in his repeat.

J. E. Madden saddled two winners yesterday in Waterside, running in the Madden colors, and Pulsus, running in the colors of Fred Gebhard. Pulsus is the colt that was regarded as the star of the Gayosa Stable, in which was Highball, early in the Spring of a year ago, and was bought from "Bud" May by Madden and H. Thomas. Later Mr. Thomas became dissatisfied and sold out his interest to Mr. Madden, who raced the colt successfully last season. Pulsus this Spring was transferred to Mr. Gebhard, and now gives fair promise of justifying the opinion that was held of him when he was sold for $25,000 as a two-year-old.

In retaliation for the bidding up of one of his horses by the owners of the Patchogue Stable, James Blute yesterday took away the value of the purse won by the Patchogue Stable Eagle in the last race at Sheepshead Bay. Eagle was entered to sell for $900, and was bid up to $1,500, his owners then retaining him for $5 additional.

OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Two Strong Teams Representing New York and Boston Entered.

An innovation in American polo will be the open championship tournament sanctioned last season by the Polo Association, and which will be played next week on the big polo field at Van Cortlandt Park. When the tournament was planned it was expected that several foreign players would be here, chiefly for the purpose of taking part in the proposed World's Fair games at St. Louis. The expectant visitors, however, have not appeared, but the Polo Association has decided to hold the event all the same. The entries closed yesterday with Chairman H. L. Herbert, and he announced that two strong teams had entered, but it is expected that one or two more may decide to play during the week.

One team will be composed of Foxhall P. Keene of Meadow Brook, Joshua Crane, Jr., of Dedham, Devereaux Milburn and R. L. Agassiz of Myopia, while the second team will be made up of Lawrence Waterbury and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., of the Westchester Country Club, J. E. Cowdin of Rockaway, C. R. Snowden and Bryn Mawr. The first team will probably be called the Boston team and the latter the New York team.

NEW JERSEY MARKSMEN WIN.

First Regiment Captures Inter-State Championship at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 6.—By the fine score of 528 the First Regiment of New Jersey to-day won the regimental team match, which victory carries with it the inter-State regimental rifle championship of the United States, a cash prize of $150, and a gold medal for each member of the team. Second honors and $75 in cash were won by the Second Regiment of Ohio, which scored 517, while the United States Marine Corps was third, with 504, and the Ninth Regiment of New York fourth, with 502. The others finished in the following order: Marine Corps, (second team,) 500; Second District of Columbia, which won in 1900, 492; First District of Columbia, which won in 1901, 488; Fifth Maryland, 488; Third New Jersey, 478; Second New Jersey, 470, and the Third Pennsylvania, 435.

Capt. W. G. Hudson of the Ninth New York was high at 92, and Lieut. W. A. Tewes led the First New Jersey with 91, which Lieut. J. W. Smith of the Second Ohio tied. This is the second successive victory for the First New Jersey in this match.

QUAKERS DEFEATED TWICE

Greater New Yorks Assumed Lead Again in American League.

NATIONALS WON FROM BOSTON

Washington Took One Game from the Champions—Even Break for Pittsburg and Cincinnati.

The Greater New Yorks assumed the lead again in the American League yesterday by defeating the Philadelphia team twice, and despite the fact that Waddell, the Quakers' crack pitcher, officiated in one contest and struck out fourteen men. Boston received a setback at the hands of the Washingtons, the latter winning the first game from the champions this year. In the National League the New Yorks were required to play ten innings before beating Boston, although having a big lead in the first half of the game. No game was scheduled for Brooklyn. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 4; Washington, 1.
Washington, 6; Boston, 3.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	6	8	10	11	13	13	12	73	.624
Boston	7	..	10	9	9	10	13	16	74	.617
Chicago	10	9	..	6	9	10	11	15	70	.579
Philadelphia	6	5	13	..	9	10	11	11	64	.561
Cleveland	7	10	4	10	..	9	9	15	64	.550
St. Louis	6	9	5	6	7	..	5	10	48	.417
Detroit	6	6	7	7	4	6	..	11	47	.405
Washington	2	1	2	4	9	7	..	2	29	.244
Games lost	44	46	57	50	52	67	69	90		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 8; Boston, 7, (10 innings.)
Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 5.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	W.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	17	15	12	88	.733
Chicago	7	..	8	9	14	10	13	14	75	.620
Pittsburg	9	6	..	9	13	14	12	11	69	.565
Cincinnati	7	8	8	..	9	12	12	13	69	.579
St. Louis	3	6	10	6	..	11	12	14	62	.496
Boston	1	8	3	6	7	..	8	11	44	.361
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	8	9	..	10	41	.346
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	6	..	35	.292
Games lost		32	46	49	52	63	78	78	85	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Waddell Strikes Out 14 Men, but Greater New Yorks Win Two Games.

Two victories for the Greater New Yorks resulted from the double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics at American League Park yesterday, and both were essentially contests between pitchers. In the first "Rube" Waddell and Orth were pitted against each other, and, notwithstanding the fact that Waddell struck out fourteen men and held the local players down to seven hits, his team was beaten by a score of 5 to 2. Every New York player, with the exception of two, was included in the list of Waddell's strike outs, and up to the sixth inning Davis at first base did not have a put out to his credit, and the entire Philadelphia team had but one assist.

Bunching of hits in the third inning was responsible for the New Yorks' success. Waddell had struck out four men in the first two innings, and Orth, the first batsman in the third, received the same treatment. Dougherty, however, got to first on called balls, and Keeler advanced him by a hit over second base. Elberfeld's hit to left field scored Dougherty. Anderson placed the ball in Davis's hands, but the latter made a wretched throw to second to head off Elberfeld, and Keeler scored. Williams scored Elberfeld and Anderson on a three-base hit to left field. Then Waddell struck out Ganzel and Conroy. In the fourth inning, with two out and two strikes on Dougherty, the latter hit to the right field fence for a home run. The Quakers' first run was scored by Lave Cross on a three-bagger to centre field and Murphy's long fly. Seybold scored the second run in the ninth inning on two hits, a sacrifice, and an out.

Griffith and Henley were the opposing pitchers in the second game, and both were finely supported. Griffith was in splendid form, only one safe hit being made to the outfield. Both of the other hits were well fielded by Conroy, and the runners reached first by the narrowest margin. The New Yorks' runs were scored in the fourth inning on Dougherty's safe hit toward short stop, Keeler's sacrifice, and Anderson's long hit to right field, which bounded away from Seybold. The Quakers escaped a shut-out in the ninth on Hartsel's hit to Conroy, a wild pitch by Griffith which sent him to third, and Davis's out at first base. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	D'gherty, lf.	1	2	1	2	0
Pickering, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Davis, lb.	0	0	4	0	1	Elb'feld, ss.	1	1	3	6	1
L. Cross, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	And'son, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Seybold, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Will'ms, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Ganzel, lb.	0	0	9	0	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	1	0	3	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Schreck, c.	0	0	13	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Orth, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	27	5	1	Total	5	7	27	12	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—2
New York	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hits—Orth, 2; off Waddell, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; New York, 6. Struck out—By Orth, 5; by Waddell, 14. Home run—Dougherty. Three-base hits—Williams, 1. Cross, and Seybold. Two-base hit—Williams. Stolen bases—Anderson, Ganzel, and Conroy. Sacrifice hit—Pickering. Double plays—Orth, Elberfeld, and Ganzel; Williams, Elberfeld, and Ganzel. Umpires—Messrs. C. R. Snow and Connolly. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Dough'ty, lf.	1	1	3	2	0
Pick'ng, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	0	2	2	0	0
Davis, lb.	0	1	10	0	0	Elberfeld, ss.	0	1	5	4	1
L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	And'son, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Seybold, rf.	0	0	4	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	0	6	3	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0	Ganzel, lb.	0	0	10	0	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Shreck, c.	0	1	7	2	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	3	3	0
Henley, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Griffith, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	3	24	12	0	Total	2	6	27	16	1

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 3; off Henley, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 5. Struck out—By Griffith, 1; by Henley, 4. Sacrifice hit—Murphy. Double play—Elberfeld, McGuire, and Williams. Home run—Anderson. Wild pitches—Griffith, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Henley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—1:35. Attendance—4,235.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Although Boston won the first game to-day, 4 to 1, the Washingtons registered their first victory of the season over the local players by defeating them 6 to 3 in the second game. As a result Boston dropped to second place in the League standing.

The opening game was a battle between poorly supported pitchers until the locals bunched their hits in the seventh inning. Ferris's injured thumb caused his retirement.

Washington went after Dineen in determined fashion in the second game, and won by hard hitting. Patten was highly effective in all but the fifth inning, when he was touched for three hits and five runs. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	O'Neill, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Hill, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
C. Stahl, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	J. Stahl, lb.	0	0	8	1	0
Collins, 3b.	0	2	0	4	0	Hoy's, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Freeman, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	Keller, 2b.	0	2	3	4	0
Lach'ce, lb.	0	1	13	1	0	Cassidy, ss.	0	1	6	2	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	Donovan, rf.	0	2	5	1	0
Unglaub, 2b.	1	1	1	0	1	Clark, c.	1	1	3	1	0
Criger, c.	1	0	0	1	0	Towne'd, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Tan'hill, p.	0	1	1	7	0						
Total	4	7	27	16	4	Total	1	8	24	11	0

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice hit—Lachance. Double play—Townsend, Cassidy, and Stahl. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 2; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 6; by Townsend, 1. Balk—Townsend. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	0	0	4	0	1	Selbach, lf.	0	0	6	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Parent, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
J. Stahl, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	C. Stahl, cf.	1	1	2	0	1
Husk'n, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Collins, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Mullen, 2b.	0	2	4	1	0	Freeman, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	1	1	1	4	1	Lach'ce, 1b.	1	3	8	1	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Unglaub, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Kittredge, c.	1	2	6	1	0	Farrell, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Patten, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Dineen, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						*Criger	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	12	27	10	2	Total	3	9	27	9	2

*Batted for Dineen in ninth.

Washington	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	6
Boston	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Mullen, (2,) Lachance, Unglaub. Three-base hits—Collins, C. Stahl, Patten. Home run—Husk'nan. Sacrifice hits—Kittredge, Newman. Stolen bases—J. Stahl, Dineen, Unglaub. First base on balls—Off Patten, 4. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Patten, 5. Passed ball—Farrell. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and King. Attendance—6,967.

CHICAGO, 4; DETROIT, 0.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—Detroit never had a chance against the pitching of Patterson. When it looked as though runs would be made he gave a fine exhibition and escaped. Killian was hit once when a few safe ones meant runs. Harvey Crawford, and Jones contributed wonderful running catches, and Robinson made sensational plays at third. Attendance, 1,900. Score:

DETROIT	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO	R	1B	PO	A	E
McIntyre, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Green, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Barrett, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	2	6	0	0
Robinson, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0	Callahan, lf.	0	1	2

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Pure Food Laboratory Established at Appraisers' Stores.

Will Expedite Examination of Suspected Importations—Dr. Wiley on Scotch Whisky.

Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, with three chemists arrived in New York yesterday to establish the pure food laboratory in the Appraisers' Stores, in which samples of all the foods, beverages, and condiments imported are to be examined to determine whether or not they come up to the standard set by the pure food laws. A room has been set aside for the laboratory on the tenth floor of the Appraisers' Stores Building.

R. L. Doolittle, who has been State Chemist of Michigan, will have charge, and his assistants will be L. M. Tolman and J. Ogden. The laboratory will be in full operation by the end of the week. The purpose of the establishment of the laboratory here is to reduce the time required for the examination of imported food products. Up till now the samples have been sent to Washington for examination.

One result of the establishment of the laboratory will probably be a very great decrease in the importation of Scotch whiskies. Dr. Wiley declared yesterday that in his opinion a very large proportion of the whiskies imported is compounded from neutral spirits, with a little creosote added to give them the characteristic smoky flavor. Special attention will probably be devoted to this branch for a while.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Compounded Perfumes Must Pay Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by Euler & Robeson of New York against the assessment of 25 per cent. duty as a combination of essential oils on goods described as "enfleurage pomade muguet," claiming free entry for it as an "enfleurage pomade," the product of the lily of the valley. It was admitted by the importers, however, that it was a combination of the product of several flowers with an essential oil.

Protests overruled yesterday were by G. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, and Smith, Worthington & Co. and Camache, Roden & Van Sickel, New York. A protest by Fung Hong, San Francisco, was sustained, and protests by Leuf Strauss & Co., San Francisco, and Richard H. Stewart and Alfred Nearing, New York, were partly sustained.

Alfred W. Cochran Resigns.

It was announced yesterday that Alfred W. Cochran, who for the last two years has been law clerk to the Board of United States General Appraisers, had resigned his position. His successor has not yet been selected. Mr. Cochran is a son-in-law of Senator Pugh of Alabama.

General Appraisers Back.

Judge Byron S. Waite, President of the Board of United States General Appraisers, resumed his duties yesterday after a month's vacation. General Appraisers Howell and Fischer also returned to duty.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.: W. F. Grant, trimmings, 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.: Miss Yoeckel, ribbons; Miss Taylor, gloves; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.: W. Page, cloaks; J. P. Watson, hosiery, 2 Walker Street.
Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Morrison, cloaks and suits, 260 West Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces, 2 Walker Street.
Bunce, J. H., Middleton, Conn.; William Schiefer, dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; upholstery goods; J. C. Jordan, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and clothing; J. H. Boyce, dress goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; O. Siegler, cloaks and suits, 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Miller, flannels, 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bowland, Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel York.
Clarkson, E. E., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; G. T. Bell, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Chamberlain, Johnson, Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. F. Johnson, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, ribbons; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Willis, hosiery; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. R. Winch, house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, clothing; Hotel Woodward.
Ettlinger, M., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; M. Ettlinger, clothing; Hotel York.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. M. England, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. J. O'Connor, waists; 104 Worth Street.
French, G. B., Company, Portsmouth, N. H.; G. E. French, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Scern, Va., Trotter, Miss Woods; Hotel Albert.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. H. Jacobberry, domestics; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. N. Diefenbach, silks and dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, woolens; 104 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Farrow, suspenders; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fried Cloak Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Weidenthal, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Newmeyer, notions, ribbons, and gloves; L. M. Murphy, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Gladding, R. H., Cherry County, Providence, R. I.; J. Connell, domestics; Miss K. T. Mannsell, cloaks and costumes; J. L. Levitt, suits and waists; Westminster Hotel.
Goldschmidt, L. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Atkins, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss K. A. Moran, gloves; 530 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Coburn, hosiery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. Fuhrman, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 57 White Street.
Hartley, J. M., & Son, Fairmount, West Va.; Mr. Rowan, wash goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Harris & Mowry, Woonsocket; Mr. Miller, domestics; 75 Spring Street.
Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. L. Howe, domestics; M. Burnstein; 75 Spring Street.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. F. Boyle, silks; Miss Kuhr, underwear, leather goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Sinshelmer, linings; Hotel Imperial; Mrs. J. Corbett, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fuhrman, jewelry, trimmings, and leather goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Harris, Emery A., Des Moines, Iowa; G. Daly, domestics; 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeond, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. M. Hurt, dress goods; Miss Nutting, millinery; Miss Wyman, ladies' and infants' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hutzler, neckwear; Miss Fry, neckwear; Victoria Hotel.
Jewett & Knapp, Lansing, Mich.; F. W. Jewett, notions; Hotel Normandie.
Johnson Brothers, South Attleborough, R. I.; H. Johnson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, silks and dress goods; 75 Spring Street.
Kennedy, Macinnes, Fairfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
Kohn-Furchgott Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; L. Furchgott, clothing; dress goods; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Kleinhaus Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. L. Kleinhaus, cloaks and suits; Hotel Savoy.
Keith, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Potts, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Boxer, furnishing goods; 467 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods and satines; Hotel Imperial.
Lewis Dry Goods Company, Butte, Mon.; G. M. Fraser, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
La Salle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. Trotter, dress goods; Miss McGonigle, millinery; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Lewis, Jr., dress goods; Hotel Cumberland.
"Ladies' Home, The," Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Baxter, trimmings, notions, and jewelry; W. S. Patton, furnishing goods and knit goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Heitsman, domestics; E. Long, millinery and ribbons; 45 Lispenard Street.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss S. Spatz, infants' wear; Miss B. Solomon, fancy goods; 685 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. Garton, millinery; Hoffman House.
Morine & Asken, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Morine, clothing; S. Asken, clothing; Hoffman House.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; P. J. Lawlor, upholstery goods; Mr. Olney, millinery; 57 White Street.
MacPherson & Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; G. M. Wilson, furnishing goods and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, white goods; Hotel Navarre.
McAuslin & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; J. H. Wakelin, silks; P. Bremon, dress goods; Hotel Navarre.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; R. E. Olney, millinery, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; A. Meier, domestics and dress goods, 27 Washington Place; Hotel Savoy.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; M. H. K. Malone, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. L. Schantz, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, dry goods; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
New York Cloak & Suit Company, Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, notions, ribbons, and dress trimmings; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., domestics; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; M. O'Neil, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
Oglesby-Dewitt Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. Dewitt, Jr., notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and prints; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Porter, J. J., Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Wells, millinery; F. C. Waddell, hats; F. L. Gullett, flowers; Broadway Central Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Tiffany, silks; Mr. Hicks, wash goods; 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Williams, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; D. T. Land, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Ray, F. H., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. C. Shaw, silks and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Rehder, J. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Sturevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; P. Hertz, domestics; H. H. Sturtevant, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 45 Lispenard Street.
Sweeny Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 484 Broome Street.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; Mr. Douglass, lace; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Samler, L., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, millinery; Miss L. Hewitt, millinery; Miss E. Davis, millinery; Miss H. Marks, millinery; Miss M. Connelly, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks.
Shushan Brothers & Co., New Orleans, La.; J. Shushan, notions; 309 Church Street; Hotel Raleigh.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Gose, shoes; 53 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Blood, dress goods and silks; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Saginaw Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; L. W. Bixby, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Adrien, ladies' wear; Victoria Hotel.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland Ohio; W. J. Russell, dress goods; 260 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Howell, T. V., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; Mr. Robinson, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street.
Tower, E. C., Troy, N. Y.; M. J. Harris, cloaks, suits, and waists; Grand Hotel.
Thompson, M. F., Binghamton, N. Y.; dry goods; H. Peck, furnishing goods; S. M. Thompson, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Valentine & Newcomb, Huntington, West Va.; W. H. Newcomb, dry goods; Miss S. Johnston, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Dow, white goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mock, linens; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Whitner, S. K., Co., Spartanburg, Penn.; B. W. Arnold, dress goods and silks; W. H. Keck, furnishing goods; H. S. Umbenhoner, umbrellas; 377 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Whitehouse Company, Spokane, Washington; F. E. Goodall, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. Jones, silks; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Erther, domestics; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. Wilkinson, Jr., ribbons; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. J. Bair, dry goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, trimmings, 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and black goods; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. J. Younker, notions and furnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Bartholdi.
Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; J. N. Stitt, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
J. F. L. Cunningham, Greene, N. Y.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
C. L. Burlingham Company, Sayre, Penn.; C. L. Burlingham, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
M. N. Sammet & Brother, Canisteo, N. Y.; M. N. Sammet, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.
Lottie M. Clark, Frankfurg, N. Y.; Anna Clark, millinery; Jennie Curtis, millinery; Hotel Albert.
W. B. Potts & Sons, Koscinsho, Miss.; Warren Potts, dry goods; Mr. Reysdale, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Renode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; H. V. Hagerdorf, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. W. Miller, boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.
W. J. & M. E. Bliven, New Castle, Penn.; M. E. Bliven, millinery; Margaret McKane, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Finch Brothers, Hamilton, Ontario; E. Kelk, dry goods; E. E. Stutts, millinery; Hotel Albert.
J. N. Enner's Sons, New Castle, Penn.; A. B. Henderson, millinery; A. T. Morgan, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
J. H. Green, Kansas City, Mo.; clothing; Hotel Maryland.
Ellsworth, J. C., South Bend, Ind.; L. Olsen, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hay, P. S., Elk Lick, Penn.; M. R. Hay, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hoppson, E. J., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; A. Eaton, millinery; L. Meyers, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Snook, George M., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; A. L. Wilkie, dry goods; H. Day Hervey, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Doran, S. & W., Harper's Ferry, West Va.; M. E. Doran, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Moran, E. P., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kramer & Sons, Dansville, N. Y.; F. L. Kramer, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Baker Merchandise Company, Osceola, Penn.; A. L. Baker, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Davis, The, & Fouts Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter S. Fouts, men's wear; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Jenas Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; William S. Henss, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Mae, T. S., Utica, N. Y.; I. Zacks, dry goods; B. Silberstein, dry goods; Summit Hotel.
Ittner, Phil, Saginaw, Mich.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Kramer, W. H., Emporium, Penn.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.
McCauley, B. H., Lima, Ohio; ladies' hats; Victoria Hotel.
Deftz, L., W., Gilbertsville, N. Y.; Mrs. L. W. Deitz, general merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.
Duffee, Edward E., Jamestown, N. Y.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Dent, Augusta, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; M. Grace Coxe, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Olson Brothers, Lockport, N. Y.; Donald Olson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Silvey, Miss L., Medina, N. Y.; millinery; Mrs. E. H. Nodyne, millinery; Everett House.
Sharp, The A. B., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. W. Sharp, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Sharp, W. S., Cherry Vale, Kan.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Cross, L. J., Friendship, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Allen Store Company, The, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. C. E. Garwood, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Van Volkenburg & Son, Mount Upton, N. Y.; R. E. Van Volkenburg, general merchandise; West Shore Hotel.
Van Volkenburg, F., South New Berlin, N. Y.; general merchandise; West Shore Hotel.
Tutle, Rockwell & Co., Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. C. A. Costin, millinery; Hotel Kensington.
Braham, F. T., Company, Olean, N. Y.; F. T. Graham, dry goods; St. George Hotel.
Grosvenor, Mrs. M. E., Hamilton, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; Continental Hotel.
Mayfinder, C. E., Berlin, N. Y.; general store; Park Avenue Hotel.
Clark, H. B., Pulaski, N. Y.; Frank T. Betts, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
McKay, R., Hamilton, Ontario; Sadie McLynch, dressmaker; Hotel Albert.
New York Millinery Store, Rome, N. Y.; Anna Milligan, millinery; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Spooner, George E., Medina, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Flanigan, Smith & O'Kane, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Rose Flanigan, millinery; Emma Smith, millinery; Anna J. O'Kane, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Burry, C. W., New Philadelphia, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Beverwyck.
Mrs. A. Parrott, Jamestown, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
C. S. Orvis, Hamilton, N. Y.; C. G. Peckham, dry goods and millinery; Continental Hotel.
John Thornton & Son, Sharon, Penn.; John Thornton, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
G. W. Robinson, Hamilton, Canada; Minnie Obermeyer, millinery; Lucy Coyle, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.
Miller Store, Wellsville, Ohio; Robert Miller, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Louis Dry Goods Company, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Miss M. Trowbridge, millinery; Hotel Albert.
E. Conley, Bath, N. Y.; general merchandises; Miss J. Murphy, millinery, Broadway Central Hotel.
McKay, R. N., & Co., Hamilton, Ont.; C. P. Hoffman, millinery; Miss G. Rodgers, dry goods; Miss F. Stone, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Kramer, John G., Dansville, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Ross, C. B., Lexington, Ky.; C. B. Ross, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Field & Howley, Clyde, N. Y.; George A. Field, tailor; Hotel Weldon.
Burr, Mrs. D., Buffalo and Johnsonburg, Penn.; Mrs. A. Friedlander, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sweeney, T. H., Wellsville, N. Y.; art goods; Hotel Albert.
Blankensop Manufacturing Company, Moundsville, West Va.; R. F. Blankensop, wash goods; Hotel Marlborough.
West Virginia Clothing Company, Moundsville, West Va.; J. A. Lloyd, clothing, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Golden Rule, Danville, Ind.; Miss A. Battle, dressmaking; Lena Hurst, dressmaking; Hotel Victoria.
Batharath Brothers, Las Vegas, N. M.; Batharath, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Milner, W., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Mary C. Lepper, cloaks and suits; Belle Burgin, infants' department; Herald Square Hotel.
Thorp & Alden, Bath, N. Y.; E. D. Alden, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hand, Belle A., Bath, N. Y.; variety store; Hotel Albert.
Loeb & Heine Company, Lafayette, Ind.; Samuel Loeb, dry goods; 568 Broadway.
Rockwell Brothers Company, Wellsville, N. Y.; N. D. Harkins, dry goods; Mrs. F. D. Rice, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Finn, John B., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; John B. Finn, wholesale hats; St. Denis Hotel.
Foote, James C., Caledonia, N. Y.; general store; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Christie, F. A., Caledonia, N. Y.; clothing; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Alderman Dress Goods Company, Maryville, Mo.; C. A. Alderman, general store; Hotel Navarre.
Vancleve & Morten, Paris, Tenn.; A. L. Morten, dry goods and clothing; Earlington Hotel.
Knox, S. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. E. Holmes, 5 and 10 cent store; P. T. Evans, 5 and 10 cent store; Imperial Hotel.
Zimmerman, E., Butler, Penn.; dry goods and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bowland, L. D., Butler, Penn.; dry goods and millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sherman Brothers, Penn Yan, N. Y.; C. E. Sherman, dry goods; Miss Rose Butler, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Doty & Son, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Minnie E. King, millinery; Ella L. Doty, millinery; Margaret Louise Hotel.
Smith, J. W., Dry Goods Company, Geneva, N. Y.; W. J. Stewart, dry goods; H. Canfield, dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Kalb E. Kenwick, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.
Fish, W. W., & C. S., Salamanca, N. Y.; C. S. Fish, notions; Hotel Victoria.
Hutel & Company, Hornellsville, N. Y.; L. W. Rockwell, dry goods; Charles D. Walters, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.
Baird, C. S., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; F. R. Cruise, dry goods; Mrs. A. Cruise, dry goods; Hotel Westminster.
Kertchem, J. F., Warren, Penn.; millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.
Jamieson & Meeley, Utica, N. Y.; Kate McNeil, millinery and dry goods; Continental Hotel.
Peck, William D., Geneva, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Pelton, Arwine W., Conneaut, Ohio; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Straus & Hirschberg, Youngstown, Ohio; C. J. Straus, dry goods and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Kirkpatrick, W. F., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; W. F. Kirkpatrick, jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.
O. K. Art Store, Bradford, Penn.; Mrs. Otto Koch, pictures and art novelties; Hotel Wellington.
Pratt, T. H., Hamilton, Canada; Clara Strangham, dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Purphy, Sarah, Lockport, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Sherman Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.; W. K. Sherman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Woodburn, Cone & Co., Franklin, Penn.; George Cone, dry goods; C. A. McKee, dry goods Hotel Imperial.
Lutton, M. M., Franklin, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Templeton & Co., Butler, Penn.; C. A. Templeton, department store; Charles F. Fleeger, department store; Herald Square Hotel.
Veith, Charles, Meadville, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Mullen, E. L., Perry, N. Y.; Lyda Mullen and Georgia Rutherford, bazaar; St. Denis Hotel.
Campbell, J. P., Franklin, Penn.; Margaret Gannon, millinery; Victoria Hotel.
Boston Store, East Liverpool, Ohio; A. S. Young, dry goods; 260 West Broadway.
Webster, E. C., Auburn, N. Y.; millinery; Continental Hotel.
Gepfert Hardware Company, Bellaire, Ohio; J. Gepfert, hardware; St. Denis Hotel.
Hynds & Canary, Richfield Springs, N. Y.; George D. Caney, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Earlington.
Rosenbach & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; C. H. Gucker, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Edward Mallinckrodt, St. Louis; A. Apolloni, Rome, Italy.
HOLLAND HOUSE—Judge D. Rider Cady, Albany.
IMPERIAL—Alexander Hamilton, London.
CAMBRIDGE—Count G. von Hasperg, Paris.
BUCKINGHAM—Baron Stanislaus von Hengemuller, Austrian-Hungarian Minister to the United States.
MANHATTAN — Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, Chinese Minister to the United States, Washington; Sir Hugh Fenwick, Bart.; Prof. Esserich, Vienna; Prof. F. Schule, Switzerland; Prof. O. Pfierderee, Berlin; Dr. W. Ostwald, Leipsic; E. T. Dickerson, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. Schaberle.
NETHERLAND—E. P. Ripley, President of the Santa Fe Line, Chicago; Sir Felix and Lady Semon, London.
MURRAY HILL—Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut; Capt. H. E. Clarke, United States Army; G. Perry Warner, Newport; Burdet Loomis, Hartford.
FIFTH AVENUE—Baron A. d'Huart, Brussels; Ashmead Courtenay, South Carolina.
MARLBOROUGH—H. E. McCall, United States Collector of the Port, New Orleans.
ALBEMARLE—Commander J. A. Rodgers, United States Navy.
VICTORIA—Gen. C. Pearson; Clark Howell, Atlanta.
ASTOR—Dr. A. Simonini, Philadelphia; F. U. Vail, Stockton, Cal.

AUCTION SALES.

David Charles Davis, auctioneer, sells all week Oriental rugs, Boardwalk, Arverne, Long Isl'd.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evenings, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

By virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 7, a lot of chairs, tables, kitchen utensils, &c., at southwest corner of 161st St. and Morris Av. James McCauley, Auctioneer. George Donnelly, City Marshal, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of THE L. E. McCONNELL MANUFACTURING CO., a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of this court, notice is hereby given that the following-described real property is offered for sale by Harry Levor, trustee of the above-named bankrupt:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land and premises, hereinafter more particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, known as and designated as Lots No. 1 and No. 2 on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to Richard Cadmus, situated in the Third Ward, City of Bayonne, made by Bonnell and Eddy, City Surveyors," and filed in the Register's office of said Hudson County, are known and designated as Lots No. 1 and No. 2, in Block No. 7, now known as City Block No. 63, as said lots are now laid out; that the said premises are sold subject to taxes and water rents and to two mortgages amounting to $2,296.49 and interest from July 5th, 1904, at 6 per cent. The premises are on the corner of Boulevard and 49th Street, Bayonne.

HARRY LEVOR, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 50 Pine Street, New York City.
JNO. J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Elegant Brooklyn drug store for sale cheap; good for Christian. Apply at once. Y Box 130 Times.

Partner wanted with $2,000 for established manufacturing business; references exchanged. Box Y, 115 Times.

Airshafts, factories, lofts, stables, cellars, &c., whitewashed by machine; neat; cheap. Kiefer, 343 East 36th St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 38 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

$5,250 spot cash buys outright a recently established, profitable business, including patents, stock on hand, &c.; hustler can get in original capital and business inside of three months; owner forced to depart for Europe; principals only. Box V, 113 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DEARBORN, HENRY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. DEARBORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles A. Runk, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of March, 1904. SADIE E. DEARBORN, Administratrix. CHARLES A. RUNK, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mhh-lawSw6t

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wauhope Lynn, No. 287 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES C. GILLISON, Executor. WAUHOPE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 287 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE OF SALE.—CIRCUIT COURT OF the United States for the District of New Hampshire.—NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against WHITE MOUNTAIN PAPER COMPANY, Frank W. Hale, P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company; Edward F. Milliken and Foster Milliken, copartners, under the firm name of Milliken Brothers; Shepard, Farmer & Company, Commonwealth Roofing Company, E. Keeler Company, and Boston and Maine Railroad Company, Defendants; William H. Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company; Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine.—North American Trust Company, as Trustee, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants; William H Ford, Complainant, against White Mountain Paper Company, and Frank P. McDermott, as Receiver of White Mountain Paper Company, Defendants.—Consolidated Cause in Equity.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree made in the first of the above-entitled consolidated causes on the 24th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court at Concord, New Hampshire, on the said day and in pursuance of an ancillary decree made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine in the second of the above-entitled causes, which said ancillary decree was duly made on the 28th day of May, 1904, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court at Portland, Maine, on the 20th day of May, 1904, and pursuant to the further decrees of the aforesaid Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire, and of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, made respectively on the 29th and 30th days of July, 1904, the undersigned, Receivers of the property of White Mountain Paper Company, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps of the United States Court House, in the Post Office Building, City of Portsmouth, County of Rockingham, State of New Hampshire, on the noon on the 8th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock of that day, all the personal property, rights, interest, appurtenances, and franchises of White Mountain Paper Company, described in said decree and hereinafter described as an entirety, in one parcel, free and clear from all liens and claims existing in favor of any of the defendants of said causes, or of any person claiming under them or either of them.

The property, rights, interests, appurtenances, and franchises directed by the said decrees to be sold are described as follows, to wit: All building materials situated at Freeman's Point, City of Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire, not erected and built into the buildings of the mortgagor, partially or already constructed, including architectural steel, lumber, timber, lath, brick, cement, lime, crushed stone, sewer pipe, window frames and sash, doors, and frames; also paper mill machinery, including sill plates, Horne beaters, beating engines, dryer frames and dryers, felt rolls, gears and boxes; Bagley and Sewall dryers; also building materials, coal, dynamite, fire spiders, fence wire, laborers' checks, rowboats, unbleached sheeting, hardwood rolls, asbestos paper, round Norway iron, flat Norway iron, machine steel, octagon steel, extra parts for stone crusher, wrought iron pipe, valves and fittings, wrought iron pipe, sand dryers, soil pipe and fittings, galvanized wire mesh, bolts, truss rods, &c., building castings, base plates, &c., wire nails, miscellaneous hardware, electrical supplies and wire, cylinder oil, lard oil and presser oil, railroad paint, varnish, shellac, 9 1-3 Babcock & Wilcox boilers, sections, fittings, &c., two Westinghouse electric exploders, miscellaneous tools

FINANCIAL.

THE
Preferred and Common Stockholders
OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.

The undersigned, owning and representing an extensive interest in the stocks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, intend taking such action as is advisable to protect their interests and those of all parties who may join them.

We ask all the owners of the stocks of the above-named company to have their stock transferred and to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee. We have been informed that the transfer books of the company are to be closed on September 21st, 1904.

WM. W. HEATON,
of Day & Heaton.
H. K. POMROY,
of Pomroy Bros.
CHAS. W. MAURY,
of C. W. Maury & Co.
ALBERT E. GOODHART,
of P. J. Goodhart & Co.
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
Chicago.

HARRY L. FALK,
Secretary to the Committee,
39 Wall Street, New York.

American Nickel

stock is now being tossed around among small traders and speculators on the New York curb market below $5 a share. The greatest mining engineers and experts in the world say "it is intrinsically worth $100 a share, and will inevitably sell at $100 in time." Write me for valuable information, mailed free.

D. GREY, P. O. Box 56.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co., (New York.)
September 6th, 1904.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the quarterly rental of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company to be received from the New York City Railway Company will be distributed on October 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on September 24th, 1904.

The transfer books to be closed on that date will be reopened on October 17th, 1904.

D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 23d, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., August 29th, 1904.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 2d, 1904. For the purposes of the Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on Thursday, October 20th, 1904, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, October 21st, 1904.

E. E. OSBORN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held on Wednesday, the Seventh day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, 738 Prudential Building, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors, and receiving and acting upon the reports of the Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., Eighteenth of August, until 10 o'clock A. M., Eighth of September, 1904.

P. P. LYNCH,
Sec'y and Treas.

Dated at Newark, N. J., August 17th, 1904.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY CO.
Chicago, Ill., September 6th, 1904.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Monday, September 12, 1904, and reopen on Oct. 5, 1904.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

To the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Durant Land Improvement Company has been duly called, to be held at No. 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Wednesday, September 7th, 1904, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following proposition, namely:

To dissolve the corporation, liquidate its affairs, and distribute its remaining net assets among its shareholders, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, Secretary.

ARGENTINE QUEBRACHO COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the postponed Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 156 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 21st, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until 3:30 P. M.

DE WITT CLINTON JONES, JR., Secretary.
Dated New York, September 7th, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Friday, October 21st, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopen on Saturday, October 22d, 1904.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., Sept. 2, 1904.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

JACOB S. WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK V. BUECKNER, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount in the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRICAL GENERATORS and Switchboard.—West Point, N. Y., September 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 6th, 1904, for the construction and installation of Generators, Motor Generators, and switchboard as per drawings and specifications in this office. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CORLISS ENGINES.—West Point, N. Y., September 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 6, 1904, for the construction and installation of Corliss Engines for electric lighting as per drawings and specifications in this office. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry, Established 1866. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex.
New York Produce Exchange.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Co.

$2,347,000
TEXAS & OKLAHOMA RAILROAD CO
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated July 15, 1903 Due September 1, 1943

INTEREST PAYABLE MARCH 1 AND SEPTEMBER 1 IN NEW YORK

Issue Limited to $2,500,000 at the Rate of $20,000 per Mile

The Texas & Oklahoma Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and these bonds (which were guaranteed, principal and interest) have been assumed by, and are a direct obligation of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company.

The Texas & Oklahoma road is now completed and in operation. It is estimated that the increased earnings to be derived from the operation of this line will equal over twice the amount necessary to pay the interest upon these bonds.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price 99 and interest, Subject to Advance Without Notice

Special circular upon application.

CLARK, DODGE & CO
51 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
44 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

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THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

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George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James S. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

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THOMAS F. RYAN,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,	
EDWARD J. BERWIND.	GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.	HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.	

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Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
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Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

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Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
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Treasurer. Secretary.

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358 FIFTH AVE.,
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J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

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HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
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CHARLES H. REDFIELD, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF [illegible]

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

Wanted—$10,000 to $15,000 to invest in stock in good-paying lumber proposition, which will bear thorough investigation. Address Box B, 163 Times.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
better determined by readers of our "Guide to Investors" and "Daily Market Letter." Both yours free—for the asking.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HAIGHT & FREESE CO.,

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
53 Broadway, New York City.
121 WEST 42D STREET.

"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

REORGANIZATION PLAN

OF THE

Lehigh Valley Traction Company,
Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.,
Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co.,
Coplay, Egypt & Ironton Street Railway Co.

To the holders of:

First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the **Lehigh Valley Traction Company.**

First Mortgage Bonds and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the **Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company.**

First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock of the **Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company.**

First Mortgage Bonds of the **Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company.**

An **Agreement** bearing date July 20, 1904, and embodying a **Plan of Reorganization** of the above Companies, has been executed by and between the undersigned **Committee,** representing holders of the securities and indebtedness above mentioned, and the **Girard Trust Company,** of Philadelphia, and the **Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company,** of Allentown, Pa., **Depositaries.**

Holders of said securities and indebtedness may become parties to said **Agreement** as provided therein, and entitled to participate in the benefits and advantages thereof, by depositing their holdings with either of said **Depositaries** on or before **October 1, 1904,** at which time the opportunity to deposit the same and participate in said **Plan of Reorganization** will cease and determine. **Certificates of deposit** will be given the **Depositors** by said **Depositaries** under the terms of said **Agreement,** which will be transferable by delivery, when properly assigned.

Printed copies of the **Plan** and **Agreement** and forms for proofs of claims may be had on application at either **Depositary** or at the office of the **Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Pa.**

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH.
HARRY C. TREXLER.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY.
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman,
Care of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.,
Southeast corner 4th and Chestnut streets,
Philadelphia.

August 19, 1904.

Detroit Southern RR. Co.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES.

The time for the deposit of the above certificates with the COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, the depositary under the Protective Agreement dated July 7th, 1904, has been extended until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1904, after which date the undersigned Committee reserves the right to impose a penalty upon acceptance of certificates.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Colonial Trust Company.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the depositary on the deposit of certificates, and application will be made in due time to the New York Stock Exchange to list engraved certificates.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1904.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman,
FREDERICK J. LISMAN,
D. G. BOISSEVAIN, } Committee.

P. S. BABCOCK, Secretary.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, Counsel.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

6 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Thirty-fourth St. Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
39 shs. Mexican Telegraph Co.
19 shs. German Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Herald Square Realty Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. United Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Allenhurst Club (Allenhurst, N. J.,) 2d mtg. 6 p. c. bds., 1912.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
60 shs Hope Knitting Co. of Troy & Cohoes, N. Y.
10 shs. [illegible]rmar-American Ins. Co.
$4,500 [illegible] American Cotton Co. 20-year 1st [illegible] Bonds, 1951, Oct., 1903, coupon.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GEORGIA RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage 5s

Company controls entire street railroad, electric power, light, gas and steam heating business of Atlanta and Fulton County, Ga. The total tributary population served is about 150,000.

Price and descriptive circular mailed upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H.W.POOR&CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR CITIES AND CORPORATIONS
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO

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Available in al parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
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BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranteed Mortgages

OF THE

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

THE MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT BEFORE THE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

The Mortgages are carefully selected on New York City property and have back of them the *strongest guarantee,* and from the standpoint of the insured, the *wisest policy* to be had.

This Company has accumulated a large surplus from the earnings of a profitable business, the only way for an insurance company to grow in strength. The paying in of large sums of money by stockholders is not enough to make a strong insurance company, neither do conservative companies put out unconditional policies.

Wise provisions conserve the rights of all the insured.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co
Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn

Our Friends and Our Enemies.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has both—those who speak well and those who speak ill of it. Our friends are those who have seen the property and know all about us and speak from knowledge. Our enemies are those who have not seen it and who speak from ignorance.

Every man who has seen the property and knows what he is talking about speaks in our favor. The men who have bought largest of the stock and put the most money into the enterprise are those who have first examined the property most carefully and know the most about it.

We are now completing our large smelting plant and we shall soon be ready to take our place among the foremost copper producers and dividend-payers of North America.

The TREADWELL COMPANY has the largest property in what is claimed to be the richest mining district of the world. Its property is several times as large as that of its near neighbor, the United Verde, and just as rich. It has spent nearly a million dollars in cold cash in the development and equipment of its property, and its smelter plant when completed will have no superior in this country.

A little more stock is for sale to complete the equipment. Prices will be quoted on application.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

Blames Strike for Poor Earnings.

In his annual report for the year ended June 30 last E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande, mentions the labor troubles in Colorado as chiefly responsible for the loss in earnings. His report notes that freight traffic of the system decreased 886,836 tons, chiefly on the Denver & Rio Grande proper. [illegible] ...ntinued [illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Irregularity was shown in the trading in unlisted stocks yesterday, and the totals were not as large as on several days of the past week. The bond market held firm, but few issues were traded in; the Seaboard new 5s showed the largest total. Southern Pacific stocks were more active and displayed considerable strength, with the "when issued" selling at 114¼ and the first instalment paid at 113⅛. Manhattan Transit opened strong and reached a new high record, but later in the day sold off on profit taking and closed near the lowest.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT.—The movements of this stock yesterday appear merely to verify the statements that there is very little stock on the market at present figures, and interested parties are holding off awaiting developments. The sale of 400 shares at the opening broke the price 3½ points, to 141, but the next sale was made at 144. So little stock was offered that at the close the purchase of a few hundred more shares forced the price 2 points further. Only 1,500 shares in all changed hands, at a net advance of 1¾.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,700	American Can pf	*47⅛	47	47⅛
500	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3
300	Am. Writing Paper pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	British Columbia Cop	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Central Foundry pf	10	10	10
100	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5½	5½
100	Electric Vehicle	12½	*11	12½
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
300	Havana Tobacco	30⅝	30	30⅝
1,500	Interbor. Rapid Tran	146	141	146
100	International Salt	20	20	20
100	Mackay Companies	25	25	25
6,200	Manhattan Transit	5	4⅝	4⅝
1,900	Montreal & Boston	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
270	N. Y. Transportation	8	7½	7½
400	North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1½	1¼	1⅜
1,210	Northern Securities	104½	104	104
100	Otis Elevator pf	96	96	96
1,500	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15¼	15¼
1,600	Seaboard Air Line pf	32	31½	31½
500	So. Pac. pf., w. i.	114¼	114	114¼
1,000	So. Pac. pf., 1st instalment paid	*114¼	*113⅝	113½
35	Standard Oil	630⅛	630	630½
5	Union Copper	1	15-16	1
4	Wash. Ry. & Electric	18	18	18
11	Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	69	69	69

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	†Brook. Un. Gas deb. 6s	183	183	183
6,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99½	99⅛	99½
30,000	Sea. Air Line 3-yr. 5s	96⅝	96	96⅝
5,000	Union Copper Milling 5s	74	74	74

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Friday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 2. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55		55	
American Can	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
American Can pf	47	47⅛	47	47⅛
American Chicle	96	100	96	100
American Chicle pf	85	88	85	88
American Malting 6s	103	104	102	103
American Typefoundrs	29		30	
Am. Typefounders pf	88		88	
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3	3	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf	13½	14	13¾	14½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75	76	75	76
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5¾	5¾	5¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's C.M. pf. ex div.	109½		111	
British Columbia Copper	3	3¼	3	3⅛
California Copper				
Camden Land	1-16	⅜	1-16	⅜
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Cascade Co. of America		0½		0½
Casein Co. of Am. pf	45	55	45	55
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	9⅞	10¼	9⅜	11
Central Foundry 6s	58	59½	58	60
Compressed Air	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1¼	3¼	1¼	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21	25	21	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	99	100⅜	98½	100
Denver Union Water	28		28	
Denver Union Water pf	34	40	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	82½	85	82½	85
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	27	35	27	35
E. E. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	39	42	39	42
Electric Boat pf	70	77	70	77
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	1½		1½	
Electric Vehicle	12½	14	10	12½
Electric Vehicle pf	17½	20	18	20
Electric Pneumatic	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	85		85	
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Great North. pf., w. i.	168	176	168	176
Greene Con. Copper	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾
Greene Con. Gold	10		10	
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage	53½	55	53½	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	101		101	
Guggenheim Exp.	100	120	100	120
Hackensack Meadows	10	14	10	14
Hackensack pf	62½	92	62½	92
Hacken. Mead. Knicker-bocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82½	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	30	31	28⅝	30
Havana Tobacco pf	39	42	38½	41½
Havana Tobacco 5s		85		85
H. B. Claflin 1st	85	85	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Holston Oil	1½	3	1½	3
Hudson Oil	16	18	14	18
Inter. Rapid Transit	146	147	143½	144½
Inter. Mer. Marine	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17	18	18½	17⅝
Inter. Nav. Marine 4½s	65	75	65	75
International Salt	18	21	20	22
International Salt pf	59	63	60	65
International Silver	9	10		9
International Silver pf		35		35
International Silv. 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Lumber	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	68	72	68	72
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts	4⅝	5⅛	4½	4⅞
Lake Sup. Corp. pr. rcts	9	10	8½	9½
Lanston Monotype	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞
Lorc. & Taylor	100	102½	100	102½
Macaey Companies	24½	25	24½	25
Macaey Companies pf	69½	70½	69½	70½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Mexican Government 5s	101½	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	7½	9	7½	9
Mont. & Boston rcpts.			3	5
Mont. & Boston cons.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
National Sugar pf	101	105	101½	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	90	93	89	90
N. Y. Transp. 4s, w. i.	99¼	99½	99½	99⅝
N. & Q. E. L. & P.	49	51	49	51
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	83		83	
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8	7½	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	2	1⅞	3
Northern Pacific reg	130		130	
North. Pac., when issued	133	139	133	139
Northern Securities stub	2½	2¾	2¼	2¾
Northern Securities	104	104½	104½	104⅝
Otis Elevator	35	38	34½	
Otis Elevator pf	95		95	
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	½	½	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	2	1½	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	3-16	¾	3-16	¾
Phoenix Mining	14	17	15	18
Pope Manufacturing	4	5½	4	5½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75	80	75	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	17	19½	17	19½
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Baking Powder pf	105	106½	105	106½
Safety Car Heat	154	187	184	187
Seaboard Air Line	15	15⅝	15⅝	16
Seaboard Air Line pf	31	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
Sea. A. L. 5s, ex coupon	91	96½	95½	96
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson Crawford		27		27
Simpson-Crawford 6s		75		75
South Elberon Land 5s		50		50
South. Cotton Oil	10	14½	10	16
Spalding Co. Corp. pf., w. i.	86	88	85	86
South. Pacific, w. i.	114	114¼	113⅞	114¼
South. Pac. pf., 1st instalment paid	113⅜	113½	113¼	113⅝
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	6½	5	6½
Standard Milling pf	23	26	23	26
Standard Milling 5s	73	74½	73	74½
Standard Oil, ex div.	628	632	628	629
Storage Power	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Tennessee Copper	28	30	28	30
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	7	7½	7½	8¼
Trenton Potteries	12	15	9	12
Trenton Potteries pf	75	80	75	80
Trenton Potteries deb.	68	74	68	74
Union Typewriter	83	89	83	85
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	115	115	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	110	115	110	115
United Box Board	1¼	1	1	2
United Box Board pf	11	12	10½	12
Union Copper	15-16	1	15-16	1
United Copper	8	11	8	9½
United Copper pf	52		52	
U. S. Cotton Duck	3	5	3	5
U. S. Realty & Con.	7½	8¼	7½	8½
U. S. Realty & Con. pf	57

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1@11-4.

Prices Rise Generally Upon a Busy Market—The Day's News Mixed, but Good News Prevails.

The stock market met general expectations yesterday under some conditions which would have warranted disappointment to advocates of higher prices. Reference is not made to anything which happened over the holidays, for nothing disturbing occurred in them. Upon the contrary, what signified most—crop conditions—were and are such that the produce market was soft, and the cotton market was easy as well. Moreover, the weekly crop report was most encouraging where the outlook is weakest, and declared the corn condition "satisfactory." On the other hand, London was a free seller with concessions, Colorado and Southern passed its preferred dividend, and a cut was announced in steel plates drastic enough, it would seem, to have other results than stimulate hesitating buyers. At this rate some sellers soon will be as inactive as their customers have been. The day's reports of earnings were inconclusive. Good ones prevailed, but they affected prices hardly more or differently than the bad ones. Norfolk and Western, for example, rose upon its poor report, while St. Louis and Southwestern fell upon its good report. Metropolitan was the only active stock which acted logically, and yielded under news affecting intrinsic values.

Nevertheless it would not be fair to compare the strength of the market to the strength of Russian securities following Kuropatkin's masterly retreat and strategic defeat of his pursuers. There are substantial reasons for the market's strength, and the best of them is the absorption of stocks. For a long time the conundrum has been: Who are the buyers? Sooner or later the conundrum will be: Who are the sellers?—that is to say, Who is taking profits? At present the eyes of the majority are fixed not on the profits of the moment but on profits which shall make present prices seem moderate when farmers begin to spend the proceeds of the crops they are harvesting. There are not enough of a contrary way of thinking to bring the market to a check by their sales, but the supply was large enough to carry the day's business up nearly to 850,000 shares. Reading was most in demand, with brand new stories to account for a non-dividend payer selling above those paying and likely to pay better returns as an investment proposition. The Pacifics were a good second in both activity and strength, and even the Steel stocks showed no weakness under conditions trying to their friends. Both Steel common and preferred closed below the day's best, but neither of them scored a loss over their last prices of the week before.

The bond market enjoyed a volume which would have been thought full except by comparison with the swollen totals of last week. However, no inference adverse to the investment outlook can be drawn from a comparative inactivity in the speculative issues. Although less was doing in them, Consolidated Tobacco 4s and Wabash Bs still dominated the list. Sterling exchange was weaker, affording further reason for the shrinking, although ample surplus need give no great anxiety.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	New York Central	⅞
Am. Smelting	½	N. Y., O. & W.	1¼
A., T. & S. F.	½	Pacific Coast	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	1
Baltimore & Ohio	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¾	People's Gas	1½
Central of N. J.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1¾	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Reading	2¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Rock Island	⅞
Cont. Tobacco pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	1
Delaware & Hudson	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1¾	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Erie	1	Third Avenue	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	Union Bag & Paper	⅜
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	3
General Electric	1½	Union Pacific	2¼
Illinois Central	⅜	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Interna. Pump	1	U. S. Realty	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chemical	1⅜
Lake Erie & West	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Louisville & Nash.	1½	Wabash	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. Louis	½	West. E. & M. 1st pf.	5
Missouri Pacific	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L.	½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	⅞	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	⅝
Chi. Term.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Chi. Un. Traction	⅝	North American	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	R. R. Securities	1
Int. Pump pf.	½	Republic Steel pf.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Met. Securities	1½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Central R. R. & B. Co. of Ga. 5s	2½
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	2
Col. F. & I. 5s, tr. r.	8½
F. & P. M. con. 5s	2½
G., H. & S. A. Mex. & Pac. 5s	5
L. & N., E., H. & N. 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s 2

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	848,187
To date this year	77,194,497
Corresponding date last year	112,743,451

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$5,737,500
To date this year	$458,591,460
Corresponding date last year	$456,474,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Erie Railroad, on first preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Hide and Leather Co.
National Rice Milling Co.
Remington Construction Co.
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Durant Land Improvement Co.

GENERAL MEETING.

Spanish-American Light and Power Co.

STEEL POOLS HOLD MEETINGS.

Further Reductions Expected in Structural Shapes—Lackawanna Company Represented.

Adjourned meetings of the steel plate, beam, and billet pools were held in this city and in Jersey City yesterday, and at their close it was reported in Wall Street unofficially that it had been decided to make reductions of from $4 to $8 a ton on heavy material, such as structural shapes. It was said that the open cut had been again opposed by the independent companies, but that they had been outvoted.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Harriman Shares Lead the Market—A Rush in Reading—Rumors and Pools Hard at Work.

If there ever was a Harriman market, yesterday was the day. Not that things started with a boom. On the contrary, the market opened rather indifferently, and all kinds of stocks were active before the Harriman shares began to attract attention. But their movement was timed with the nicety of a famous jockey making a grand stand finish on the wire. It began quite like a long-distance race. First Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed in front with a little spurge, then Missouri Pacific, and the Gould shares assumed the lead, only to give way to Reading, which looked like a winner until the very last hour, when Union and Southern Pacific closed with a rush and a hurrah, which made all the other stocks look weak by comparison. The trading in these two issues in the closing hour overshadowed all other demonstrations. Union Pacific especially fairly rushed the traders' heads off, and transactions in this stock in the last hour exceeded the purchases and sales for the entire four preceding hours. Union Pacific closed at the top, and Southern Pacific within ⅛ of the highest price on this movement. Just as the market closed Mr. Harriman invited the newspaper men into his sanctum and offered to answer all questions, thus endeavoring to assure a lively opening for the morrow. While he answered all questions, he managed to say very little, except that he was a bull with a full-grown set of horns, ready to gore any bears, provided they were not too big.

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GOSSIP ABOUT READING.

Reading furnished the bulk of the gossip, without which a self-respecting market cannot well get along. And right here it may be said that the gossip now is of a very different kind from that which made the air in brokers' offices look blue not so very many moons ago. Every report that was a bull argument in 1901 and was then turned into a bear argument in 1903 has been transformed into a bull argument once more. About Reading yesterday there were as many rumors as in the early days of the 1901 campaign, not to explain a decline, but to account for the remarkable activity and strength in the shares of that road. Nothing was said about the state of the anthracite coal trade. Arguments about actual conditions are resorted to only by the bears. The stories which were repeated to account for Reading's advance were all about some scheme or other to make the stock more valuable. The retirement of the second preferred was talked of as an almost accomplished fact, but when its force seemed to have been expended some one with a little more imagination got up a report to the effect that the Wabash was buying a large interest in Reading, that a connection would be made at Harrisburg, and that the Gould road would get into New York over the Jersey Central, which the Reading controls. Unfortunately, no one could be reached to deny this story officially, but it should be remembered that the Reading is controlled by the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania, and that Mr. Gould would have to buy a pretty big slice to get influential representation.

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THE SUCCESSOR TO KEENE.

Jacob Field was again one of the biggest buyers on the floor. It is, of course, plain to everyone that Mr. Field's operations are not of his own making. In other words, in his purchases he represents big interests who make use of his ability as an operator. He has very nearly taken the place once held by James R. Keene, with this difference, that Keene never went on the floor himself, while Field is there all the time, and gives out his orders at the very post where this or that particular stock is traded in. Yesterday he gave out the buying orders in Reading.

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POOL MANIPULATION.

Buying by many pools was again in evidence yesterday, and as usual it was preceded by tips as to the trend which their activity would take. Atchison, it was said, would be marked up first, and then Southern Pacific would follow. Both movements came to time.

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CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO AFFAIRS.

It may be accepted as a fact that the activity in the bonds of Consolidated Tobacco is based on something more than market manipulation. In inside quarters it is known that last week a plan for the retirement of the bonds at about 85 was submitted and practically adopted, and that sooner or later an announcement will be made. The Directors of the company and their friends have been accumulating enormous lines of the bonds, which they are carrying on margin, and they are advising all their friends not to sell at current prices.

CANADIAN PACIFIC REPORT.

Increase of Operating Expenses Evenly Distributed—Passenger Rates Up.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific was made public yesterday. The income statement for the year ended June 30 last has already been printed. Earnings were distributed as follows:

Gross.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Passenger	$12,418,419	$11,001,974	$9,359,522
Freight	29,255,221	28,502,082	24,196,422
Mail, exp., &c.	4,814,992	4,453,817	3,994,104
Total	$46,489,132	$43,957,871	$37,503,054

The increase in operating expenses was evenly distributed over the various departments. Rates per passenger and per ton mile increased as compared with 1902, but decreased as compared with 1901. In his general remarks to the shareholders President Shaughnessy says:

"In view of the contemplated construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, it will be impracticable to continue the use of the Grand Trunk Company's line between Toronto and Sarnia for the routing of traffic between points in Ontario and points reached by lines in Northwestern Canada, and therefore it is important that you should with the least possible delay secure your own independent connection between the main line and the City of Toronto. The shortest and best route, and one upon which the local traffic will be profitable, is from a point in the vicinity of Sudbury to a point near Kleinburg on your Ontario Division, a distance of about 230 miles."

General Business Items.

Arrivals of all kinds of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 7,480,171 bushels, an increase of 1,848,976 bushels, as compared with the previous week, and of 3,862,500 bushels, as compared with the same week last year.

The nominal rate for demand sterling was reduced half a cent yesterday, to $4.88.

St. Louis Southwestern's earnings for August were the largest for any month of August in the history of the company.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week were 240,430 head, a decrease of 54,413 from the previous week and 46,717 from last year.

Exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week decreased $69,088, as compared with the previous week, but increased $736,383 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Three shares of Fourth National Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 220.

According to Boston dispatches, an assessment of $1 a share has been declared on the stock of the Wyandotte Copper Company, payable Oct. 15 by stock of record Sept. 26.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 250 shares of Iron Silver sold at 2.05@2.00.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days, 2 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $125,560,320; balances, $5,420,705; Sub-Treasury debtor, $247,738.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8715; cables, $4.8775.

Commercial bills were $4.84@$4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.19⅝ and 5.18¾@5.18⅝; Reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜ less 1-32; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16 less 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—50@10c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—30c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Money was abundant and in active demand in the market to-day for repayments to the Bank of England and for meeting various calls amounting to nearly £1,000,000. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were firm on the cheapness of money, consols benefiting by the expectation that the cheapness will continue for some time. Home rails also improved for the same cause.

Americans were idle, pending the receipt of New York's opening quotations, after which they hardened, became more active, and closed below the best prices of the day. Japanese were irregular, owing to fear of Gen. Kuropatkin's escape. They rallied later. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96½. Russians were firmer. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88⅝; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 80⅞; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 90¾; Canadian Pacific, 128⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 40¾; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 160¾; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 79; Erie, 29¾; Erie first preferred, 67; Erie second preferred, 42; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 125⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23; New York Central, 126¾; Norfolk and Western, 70½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 32⅝; Pennsylvania, 65; Rand Mines, 10¾; Reading, 33½; Reading first preferred, 83¾; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 30⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97¾; Southern Pacific, 59; Union Pacific, 102⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Rubber, 11; United States Steel preferred, 94¾; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 41¾; Spanish 4s, 87¼.

Bar silver quiet at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.60; Lisbon, 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balances to-day was £44,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was steady, but internationals were slightly weaker. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.05 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

The private rate of discount was 1½@1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 67½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices in most of the departments were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bird M. Robinson Railroad's Head.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company yesterday, Bird M. Robinson of New York was elected President to succeed W. D. Stratton, who resigned for the purpose of Mr. Robinson's election. Mr. Stratton was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Robinson is President of the Hawkinsville and Florida Southern Railway Company, of the Harriman Northeastern Railroad Company, and of the Tennessee Railway Company.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY REPORT.

Large Increases of Gross and Net Earnings Over 1903.

The following statement has been filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany by the Manhattan Railway Division of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company:

Gross earnings	1904. $14,187,686	1903. $12,208,387
Operating expenses	5,846,051	5,460,794
Net earnings	$8,341,635	$6,747,543
Other income	341,504	346,859
Total	$8,683,139	$7,094,402
Fixed charges	2,893,412	2,820,559
Balance	$5,789,726	$4,273,844
*Dividends	4,564,000	3,546,000
Surplus	$1,225,726	$727,844

*The above dividends include the guaranteed 7 per cent. on the Manhattan Railway Company and the 2 per cent. declared on Interborough Rapid Transit.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Tues.	Sat.		Tues.	Sat.
Alta	6	6	Mexican	36	35
Alpha Con.	11	11	L. Wash.Con.	5	6
Andes	18	19	Occid'al Con.	75	75
Belcher	26	24	Ophir	225	220
Best & Bel.	110	110	Overman	24	20
Bullion	26	25	Potosi	14	14
Caledonia	67	61	Savage	20	20
Chal'ge Con.	20	20	Seg. Belcher	13	12
Challar	14	14	Sierra Nev.	54	52
Confidence	65	60	Syndicate	2	2
Con. C. & V.	105	105	St. Louis	10	10
Con. Imperial	1	1	Union Con.	30	30
Crown Point	17	16	Utah Con.	12	7
Gould & Cur.	23	23	Yel. Jacket	19	18
Hale & Nor.	63	63	Silver bars	56¾	57
Julia	9	9	Drafts, sight	5	5
Justice	9	9	Telegraph	7½	7¾
Ky. Con.	3	1			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, 46@47; Saturday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6¾		Lexington	3½	3¾
Anaconda	11	12	Little Puck	2¾	3
C. K. & N.	30	35	Little Bessie	2¾	3
C. C. Con.	8¾	9¼	Moille Gibson		4½
Dante	4¾	5¼	Mollie		2
Dr. Jackpot	4	4½	Moon Anchor	9¾	7½
Elkton	64¾	64¾	New Haven	3½	3½
El Paso	94¾	96	Old Gold	3¾	10¾
Gold Dollar	7¾	7¾	Pharmacist	3¾	3¾
Golden Cycle	40		Portland	161	170
Gold Sov.	5¾	5¾	Rose Maud	4¼	5
Gabella	21	21½	Rose Nugget	2	2¼
Jackpot	3		Sun Eclipse	1½	2
Keystone	4½	4¾	Work	9	9¼
Last Dollar		40			

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Brewing pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾
20	Brewing pf.	40	40	40
10	Crucible Steel	5¼	5¼	5¼
150	Crucible Steel pf.	38	37¾	38
223	Fire Proofing	4	4	4
20	Fire Proofing pf.	29½	29½	29½
20	Lanstre Mining	11¾	11¾	11¾
15	N. K. 1s	85	85	85
50	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
500	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89¾	89	89¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Sept. 3, '04.	Increase.	Decrease.	Sept. 27, '04.
Loans	$178,798,000	$466,000	$177,254,000	
Circulation	7,982,000	14,000	7,968,000	
Deposits	197,300,000	2127,000	197,447,000	
Due banks	74,982,000	161,000	3,746,000	
Due from sa'ts	44,975,000	1,781,000	43,094,000	
Exchanges	9,294,000	491,000	8,981,000	
Due from others	20,264,000	380,000	20,654,000	
5 p. c. fund	875,750	750	875,000	
Legals	6,132,000	2717,000	4,349,000	
Specie	19,388,000	21,687,000	16,342,000	
Reserve excess	1,918,143	2,016,714	1,929,857	
N. Y. excess	23,158,143	1,898,288	23,253,857	

Excess of reserve last year: In Boston, $1,925,429; in New York, $10,646,450.

*Decrease.

Although money is plentiful the local money market is firmer. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $14,382,937; balances, $1,220,458; Sub-Treasury debit, $59,046. The foreign exchange market is steady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88½	
Sterling	4.87⅝	$4.85
Commercial		4.85
Francs	5.18⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95⅛
Guilders	40⅜	40⅜

Heavy selling of United States Mining was the feature of dealings in copper shares to-day. Isle Royale also weakened a little. Utah, Osceola, and Tamarack were strong. Woolen preferred rallied a little. The other local specialties were dull. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
315	Atchison	82¼	81¾	82¼
31	Atchison pf.	96½	96½	96½
28	Boston Elevated	152¾	152¼	153
18	Boston & Maine	163	163	163
52	C. J. R. & S. Y.	144¾	143	144¼
110	Massachusetts Electric	13	12½	13
115	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	61	60	61
62	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	188½	190
100	Rutland pf.	29	29	29
1,482	Union Pacific	101	99	101
105	West End	92½	92¼	92½

TELEPHONES.

359	American	137¾	137¼	137½
16	Cumberland	118	118	118
10	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
82	New England	136	136	136

MISCELLANEOUS.

740	Am. Ag. Chemical	14½	13¾	14¾
254	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	81	80¾	80¾
250	Am. Pneumatic Service	4½	4¼	4½
60	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	20	19	19
922	American Sugar	131	130½	130¾
45	American Sugar pf.	134	133	133½
200	American Woolen	14	14	14
45	American Woolen pf.	82	80¾	81
70	Dom. Iron & Steel	12	12	12
52	General Electric	170	170	170
390	Massachusetts Gas	42¾	42	42
10	Massachusetts Gas pf.	83	83	83
3	Morgenthaler	186½	186½	186½
5	Pullman	216½	216½	216½
25	Reece Button Hole	8¾	8¾	8¾
30	Seattle Electric pf.	95	95	95
125	Swift & Co.	102½	102	102
105	United Fruit	106	106	106
185	United Shoe Machine	51	50¾	51
5	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	U. S. Leather	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,353	U. S. Steel	13¾	13½	13¾
3,084	U. S. Steel pf.	63	62	62¾
170	Westinghouse	80	80	80

MINING.

460	Adventure	2	1⅝	1⅞
655	Allouez	13¾	13	13⅜
1,635	Amalgamated	68	67½	68
1,000	Arcadian	35c	35c	35c
600	Atlantic	14½	14	14⅜
3,040	Bingham	28½	27	28¼
300	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
600	Boston Copper and Gold	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
535	Centennial	28½	27¾	28¾
200	Cons. Mercur	30c	30c	30c
610	Copper Range	68	67¼	67¾
100	Daly-West	14½	14½	14½
175	Dominion Coal	63	61	61
150	Elm River	5¾	5¾	5¾
485	Franklin	9¾	9	9¾
1,810	Granby	3⅞	3¾	3 7-10
50	Guanajuato	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,120	Isle Royale	20	19½	19½
200	Mass	3¾	3¾	3¾
160	Michigan	5¼	5¼	5¼
153	Mohawk	47¼	45½	47¼
800	Montana C. & C.	6¼	6	6¼
600	Montreal & Boston	1¾	1½	1¾
320	Old Dominion	16½	15½	16
1,270	Osceola	78	75	77¾
260	*Parrot	25¾	25¼	25¾
250	Phoenix	3⅜	2¾	3¼
147	Quincy	90	88	90
100	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Shannon	4¾	4½	4½
55	Tamarack	120	118	118
225	Trinity	7¼	7¼	7¼
3,902	United States	21¾	20¾	21¼
4,855	Utah	43½	42¾	43¼
210	Victoria	3 7-16	3½	3¾
170	Winona	18	18	18
230	Wolverine	93	92	92¼
100	Wyandotte	1	1	1

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—New York exchange was 40c discount before and 35c discount after clearings. Time and call loans, 5@5½ per cent. Of greatest strength during the morning was Boxboard preferred. Six hundred shares before noon changed hands at prices ranging up to 11¼. There was no conspicuous demonstration in Swift's shares as the result of the developments in local labor circles. The stock opened firm at 102¾, but on sales of about 400 shares fell to 102 before noon. Can preferred sold again at 48—the recent high price of the stock—but was offered freely for profits, and on the sale of 700 shares before noon fell to around 47. The common shares were steady. Other stocks were only fairly active. Biscuit preferred touching 109 and Tool selling off to 19. Afternoon trading took Boxboard preferred to 12. Title and Trust shares were rushed up from 93¾ to 101, and Carbon sold at 40¾. The Street heard once more that the General Electric Company has secured control of the National Carbon Company. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
575	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
900	American Can pf.	48	47¾	47¾
25	American Shipbuilding	35	35	35
25	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
150	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	19½	19	19
13	Chicago & Oak Park pf.	28	28	28
25	Chicago Title & Trust	100	98½	100
200	Chicago Union Trac. com.			
195	Diamond Match	132¼	132¼	132½
100	Metropolitan Elevated	21½	21½	21½
225	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	60	59¼	60
150	National Biscuit	47½	47½	47½
250	National Biscuit pf.	106	106	106
200	National Carbon com.	40½	40½	40¾
25	Northwestern Elevated	21	21	21
25	South Side Elevated	91	91	91
50	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¾	29¾
130	Street's Stable Car pf.	98	98	98
510	Swift & Co.	102¾	102	102
500	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
880	United Box Board pf.	12	10¼	12
62	West Chicago	55	55	55

PHILADELPHIA TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—There was a broad, strong, and active market here to-day, trading in the purely local stocks being livelier than for a long time. Reading, Erie, Southern Railway, and the United States Steel issues were also heavily dealt in. The buying of Southern Railway by Philadelphia houses was a feature, and it came from sources that have business relations with J. P. Morgan. Lehigh Valley was strong and advanced ⅝, to 40½, its highest on this movement. Electric Storage Battery moved up 3 points, American Railways ½, Lehigh Navigation ⅜, Northern Central ¼, United Gas Improvement ⅜, and Union Traction a smaller fraction, to 55⅝—a new high record. Philadelphia Company was rather heavy under profit taking, and Third, Tenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger was off 1, and General Asphalt ⅝. Total sales, 40,212 shares, $40,300 bonds. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
13	American Railways	40¾	40¾	40¾
50	American Cement	7¾	7¾	7¾
9	Cambria Iron	47¾	47½	47½
303	Cambria Steel	20¾	20¾	20¾
19	Catasauqua, Pa.	75	75	75
165	Electric Co. of Am.	9⅝	8 15-16	9⅝
500	Electric Storage Battery	66	63	66
1,880	Erie	30¾	29¾	30¼
5	Gen. Asphalt	9	9	9
2,672	Lehigh Valley R. R.	40¾	39¼	40½
165	Lehigh Navigation	81½	81¼	81½
25	Northern Central R. R.	86	85½	85½
1,339	Penn. R. R.	68 5-16	68¼	68⅜
120	Phila. Traction	99¼	99¼	99¼
120	Phila. Electric	11 1-16	11	11
1,556	Phila. Co.	40¾	40¼	40¾
8	Phila. Co. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
1,100	Phila. Rapid Transit	14¾	14¼	14¾
21,080	Reading	33¾	33¼	33¾
46	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Reading 2d pf.	38	38	38
200	Scott School	27½	27½	27½
200	Southern Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾
1,210	Southern R. R.	29¾	29¾	29¾
	15th and 16th Sts. Pass.	304	304	304
700	United Gas Improv.	90¾	90¼	90¾
280	Union Traction	55¾	55¾	55¾
3,500	U. S. Steel	38	37¾	38
1,023	U. S. Steel pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Warwick Steel	4	4	4

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1904.

Imp	Japanese Govt.	$1,000	88½
	...hs, Ext'd, 2d	5,000	90
	...an offs full pd	2,000	96¾
	...r 6% ster loan	1,000	102
	...000	1,000	94¾
	...000	5,000	95
	...000	1,000	94¼
	...000	1,000	95
	...500	1,000	94¼
	...000	1,000	94¼
	...000	2,000	95
	...000	1,000	96¾
	...000	1,000	94¾
	...000	1,000	94¾
	...000	1,000	94¾
	...500	1,000	95
Rep	...blic of Cuba 5s	1,000	113
	...reyer & Co offs	5,000	92
	...ll inst paid	25,000	92¼
	...,000	1,000	100¾
	...,000	1,000	101¼
	...,000	1,000	101¾
	...,000	1,000	100¾
	...,000	1,000	100¾
	...,000	1,000	108¾
	...djustment 4s	2,000	95

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John D. Crimmins Buys One Hundred and Tenth Street Lots —Sales of West Side Houses—Plans Filed for New Building on Thirty-fourth Street.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold, through Bernard Smyth & Sons, to John D. Crimmins, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 92. Mr. Crimmins owns the lot adjoining to the west, and has bought the two lots in order to get a plot that will admit of profitable improvement. Mr. Rosenthal has now disposed of twelve out of the eighteen lots in that block which he bought last April, the remaining ones being the six adjoining those purchased by Mr. Crimmins.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings.

Young & Gahren have sold to a Mrs. Finn the three-story brick and stone dwelling 40 West Ninety-fourth Street, 18.6 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

M. F. O'Connor has sold to a Miss Lawton the four-story dwelling 127 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16 by 100.5.

New Building on 34th Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story loft building to be erected by Elizabeth A. Wilcox at 29 West Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 98.9, adjoining the site of the North River Savings Bank's proposed structure. The cost of the loft building, according to the estimate of Architect Charles E. Birge, will be $175,000.

Lower East Side Corner in a Trade.

Jacob Rosenbaum, in conjunction with M. Ellenbogen & Co., has sold for Abraham Sivermintz the northeast corner of Willett and Rivington Streets, a new six-story tenement, 25 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment eight lots, 200 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 245 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Sivermintz will erect five six-story apartment houses, with stores, on this property.

J. Bernstein has sold for Golding & Hillman to Fannie Wolf the two new tenements at 339 to 347 East Twelfth Street, on plot 100 by 193.3.

Site Bought for New Factory.

E. B. Levy has sold the plot, 100 by 170, on the south side of Adams Street, Van Nest, adjoining the railroad tracks, to the Bronx Sash and Door Company. A factory will be erected on the site.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company and Baturin & Weisman have sold to Morris Lefkowitz and Abraham Lowenthal the three-story single flat 2,243 Bathgate Avenue, on lot 18 by 88.

George J. Stricker has sold for A. Frank to a Mr. Brumming the two-family frame dwelling 1,039½ East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 139.

The August Backer estate has sold the dwelling, on plot 30 by 100, on the east side of Honeywell Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Charles H. Baechler has sold for Charles Knauf to William Gustavson the two-family dwelling 568 Jackson Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Baturin & Weisman have sold for L. Eickwort the two-story dwelling 986 Oak Tree Place.

The McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company has leased for the Hotel Endicott Company the store on the southwest corner of Eighty-second Street and Columbus Avenue for a long term of years to "Levey," the dyer and cleanser.

Tract Sold at Westfield, N. J.

George L. Delatour has effected a sale of the Alfred Mills tract, at Westfield, N. J., to a syndicate composed of James E. Grape, William Gow, and Charles C. Dilts. The property has been in the possession of the Mills family for many years, and covers about 120 acres. The new owners will develop it as a residential section.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

Mercer St, 133, w s, 71.6 ft s of Prince St, 29.6x71.3, eight-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Central Trust Company $70,600

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 168th St, 104.7x100, two-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ferdinand Kurzman 102,111

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Avenue C and 8th St, n e corner, for a six-story tenement, 70.5x56.4; Charles Adams of 230 Grand St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $60,000.

66th and 67th Sts, 2d and 3d Avs, for a one-story frame shed, 21x75; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram of 195 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

98th and 99th Sts, 3d and Lexington Avs, for a one-story frame shed, 30x75; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 29 West 34th St, for a twelve-story brick building, 25x91.9; Elizabeth A. Wilcox of 14 Madison Av, Jersey City, owner; Charles E. Birge of 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $175,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Hudson, Laight, Varick, and Beach Sts, to a three-story storehouse; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Morgan M. O'Brien, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 685, e s, 25x68x irregular; Adolph Feist to Anne N. Cooper, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 689; Adolph Feist to Anne N. Cooper, all title, (mtg $2,100) ..... Nom.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 83.3 ft n of Bush Av, runs w 74.1x n 25x e 46.10x s e 25.6x s 15.9; Ellen Anderson to Louisa Doll, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 151st St, 60x125; Leo S. Bing to James S. Burr, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

CHISHOLM ST, 1,340, e s, 16.8x75; Eberhard Rommel to George F. Hill ..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 170th St, 107.8 x111.2x119.2x95; James T. Barry to Wahlig & Sonsin Company, other consideration and 100

FOREST AV, w s, 42.8 ft n of 166th St, 20x87.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Luciano Sansone, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

GREENWICH ST, 370, w s, 25x100; James E. Grover to Jere W. Dimick, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

HULL AV, e s, 200 ft s of Ozark St, 25x100; Lillian M. Ball to Eva J. Bain, other consideration and 100

INTERVALE PL, 285 ft w of White Plains Road and 475 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25 x w 100 x s 25 x e 100; Ephraim B. Levy to Helen L. Bird ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 114th St, 20x73.10; Catharine McCarthy to Emile Levy, (mtg $7,000) 13,000

LOT 432, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas Scott to Samuel Leiman and another, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 1, 15, 16, 17, 47, 48, 49, 56, 57, 58, 86, 90-A, 90-B, 92, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 139, 140, 141, 162, 163, 164, 162-A, 163-A, 164-A, 165, 166, 183, 203, 206, 225, 247, 248, 261, 263, and 264, map of Claxon's Point; Ella M. Cable and others to Susan H. Rudd ..... Nom.

LOTS 31 AND 32, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin at Westchester; Hudson P. Rose to Nicola Bruno ..... Nom.

LOTS 72, 73, 74, and 75, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter Plunkett ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 9 and 11, w s, 37.7x88.3x 37.7x88; David Amolsky to Solomon Wronke and another, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

MAPES AV, w s, 108.6 ft s of 179th St, 81.6x100x81.4x100; Magdalena Daiss to Abraham Stuermann 5,800

NORWOOD AV, n s, 470 ft w of 206th St, 50x100; Clara C. H. Hyde to John McNamara ..... Nom.

ROBBINS AV, 573, w s, 25x95; Wilhelmina Heck to Fritz Hart and another, (mtg $10,000) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 157 ft n of Westchester Av, 74.11x74.11x65x100.1; Albert Rothermel to Anna Hachemeister, quit-claim, other consideration and 150

TINTON AV, 804 and 806, e s, 36x75; Joseph Weamers to Margaret O'Neil, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

TINTON AV, 806, e s, 18x75; Margaret O'Neil to Patrick O'Neil, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 78.5 ft s of Home St, 18.9 x100; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Fettretch and others ..... Nom.

WALES AV, e s, 225 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; Mary I. Quirk to Mary A. Weinz, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 193 and 195, w s, 61.3x90; Samuel D. Lasky, referee, to State Bank 150,000

15TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 4th St, 50x114. Wakefield; Joseph Schneider to Albert Hamlick, (mtg $400,) other consideration and 100

177TH ST, 218 West, 25x91.11; Mary F. Mulholland and another to Julius B. Fox, other consideration and 100

23D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 16.9x98.9; Young Men's Christian Association to the City of New York 27,000

53D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x 98.9; Joseph A. Morris to S. Albert Reed. Nom.

56TH ST, 405 West, 25.3x99.8x irregular; Hannah Wallach to Leopold Levy, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100

64TH ST, 133 West, 17.8x100.5; Carman H. Barrett to Hooper C. Barrett, (mtg $17,000) 21,000

82D ST, 210 West, 27x102.2; Samuel Krasnoff to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

83D ST, 113 West, 16.4x102.2; George W. Fink to Anna M. Kaiser, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, n s, 96.8 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.9; William Cohen to Julius S. Sandler, (mtg $35,500) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 346 East, 20x100.11; Ignatz Bergman and others to Isaac Silberstein, (mtg $20,400,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25 100.11x0.2½x100.11; Robert T. Bellchambers to Rose H. Bellchambers, (mtg $63,800) 100

106TH ST, 39 and 80 East, 37.6x100.11; Louis Doctor to Charles G. Bauer, ½ part; (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and 100

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; John L. Buckley to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

133D ST, 45 East, 25x99.11; Michael McDonald to Solomon Munz and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

133D ST, 138 to 142 West, 75x99.11; Silas Rosenthal to Harry Shweitzer, (mtg $50,600) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 24.9 x100; John M. Rider to Samuel Kronovet and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

142D ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; William Mohr and another to Washington Elkann and others, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Abraham Ruth to Economy Building and Realty Company, (mtg $7,666.50) Nom.

143D ST, n s, 296.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 85.4 x99.11; Abraham Ruth to Robert Arnstein, (mtg $25,555) ..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x 99.11; Abraham Ruth to Julius B. Sandler, (mtg $12,777.50) 200

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 99.8; John Muth to William Sussdorf, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and 100

154TH ST, 580 East, 20x100; Charlotte Schaeckermann to James McGrath, other consideration and 100

172D ST, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 50x 117.10; Frank Wennemer to Nicholas Fleury, (mtg $5,600) 100

200TH ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 25x 100; John Miles to Mary J. Kingston, other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ARNSTEIN, Robert, to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs, 2 lots, 1 year, 6 per cent 50,000

ARNSTEIN, Robert, to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mtg $25,555 11,445

ARNSTEIN, Henry, to Abraham Ruth; Lenox Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 85,000

BAIN, Eva J. and Duncan, to Model Building and Loan Association of Mott Haven; Hull Av, e s, 200 ft s of Ozark St, installments 3,500

BELLCHAMBERS, Rose H., to H. B. Wesselman; 105th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11 and strip adjoining, prior mtgs $63,800, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,500

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Filomena Cipolla; White Plains Av, n e corner of 1st St, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

CARTY, Annie, to Henry J. McGough; 163d St, n w s, s w ½ of Lot 24, map of North Morrisania, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

COLLINS, Charles H., to Marie L. Collins; Valentine Av, e s, 113 ft s of 189th St, 1 year 15,000

ECONOMY BUILDING AND REALTY Company to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,467

ELKANN, Washington, and others to William and Jacob Mohr; 142d St, s s, 337.6 ft w of 7th Av, due April 27, 1907, 6 per cent 7,500

FLEURY, Nicholas, to W. E. Engelbrecht; 173d St, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

FOX, Julius B., to Isaac S. Isaacs, trustee; 17th St, 218 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,500

FRANKEIELD, Adolph, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 56th St, 328 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 15,000

GREENBAUM, Leo S., and another to James M. Wentz; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft n of 144th St, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 28,000

HALL, Robert B., to Charles F. Hallock; Lots 223, 233, 234, 283, 284, 286, 286, 337, 338, 339, and 340, map of portion of Hunt estate, due Oct. 2, 1906, 6 per cent. 1,000

HARTZ, Fritz, and another to Wilhelmina Heck; Robbins Av, 573, w s, prior mtg $10,000, time, &c., as per bond 1,500

HILL, George F., and wife to Eberhardt Rommel; 1,340 Chisholm St, e s, 5 years. Nom.

KETTERER, Prudence S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 39 West 32d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

KRONOVET, Samuel, and another to John M. Rider; 134th St, n s, 81.8 ft w of Willis Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

LEIMAN, Samuel, and another to Thomas Scott; Lot 432, map of Van Nest, installments 900

McGRATH, James, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 580 East 154th St, due, &c., as per bond 3,500

McNAMARA, John, to Bernhard Lohman; Norwood Av, n s, 470 ft w of 205th St, 2 years 1,500

MICOLINO, Mathew, and others to Sergrant Industrial Savings Bank; 34th St, 122 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 55,000

MILLER, Ann, to Ann Newfelt; Morris Av, e s, 50 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 2,500

O'NEIL, Patrick, to Margaret O'Neil; 806 Tinton Av, e s, 2 years 2,000

PLUNKETT, Peter, to E. B. Levy; Lots 72 to 75, map of 473 lots Haight estate, 3 years 440

PALUMBO, Elisa, to Rocco M. Marasco; 416 East 18th St, 5 years 1,970

PENFIELD, Smith N., to New York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; Manhattan Av, e s, 81 ft n of 112th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

PENFIELD, Smith N., to Frederick G. Spencer; Manhattan Av, e s, 61 ft n of 112th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

PENFIELD, Smith N., to Henry M. Powell; Manhattan Av, 296, e s, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,900

PENFIELD, Smith N., to Henry M. Powell; Manhattan Av, 298, e s, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,900

POLLAK, William, to Bowery Savings Bank; 833 Columbus Av, e s, 25x74, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

REED, S. Albert, to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, 125 East, 1 year 14,000

SAMUELS, Lewis, to United States Trust Company; 13 West 65th St, due, &c., as per bond 22,000

SANDLER, Julius S., to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

SANDLER, Julius S., to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,723

SCHLEGEL, Mathias, to Johanna Muller; 12th St, s s, Lot 285, map of Unionport, 1 year 1,000

SCHWARTZ, Annie, to Julius Miller; 64 Willett St, e s, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

SILBERSTEIN, Isaac, to Ignatz Bergman and another; 104th St, 346 East, prior mtgs $20,400, 2 years, 6 per cent 400

STEUERMANN, Abraham, to Magdalena Daiss; Mapes Av, w s, 108.5 ft s of 179th St, 3 years 2,000

SUSSDORF, William, to John Muth; 146th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, installments, 6 per cent 2,500

WAHLIG & SONSIN COMPANY to James T. Barry Clinton Av, s e corner 170th St, 1 year 17,000

WRONKER, Solomon, and another to David Amolsky; Hudson St, w s, 100 ft n of Canal St, prior mtg $36,000, installments, 6 per cent 8,000

YOUNG, Moses D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132d St, 218 West, time, &c., as per bond 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,439; Block & Cohen against John Doe, owner; Shapiro & Partman, contractors $312

BROADWAY and 103d St, s e corner, 100x150; the Roebling Construction Company against the Netherlands Construction Company, owner; J. Arthur Pinchtel, contractor 16,809

ROBBINS AV, 614, and 151st St, 914 to 924 East; Maxwell & Dempsey against Barbara Miller, owner and contractor 348

1ST AV, 1,930; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Sprickerhoff & Scharnberger, owners; Joseph H. Kneipe and Otto C. Schoen, contractors 82

7TH ST, 292 East; Bohland & Ahler against Mary Klein, owner; Morita Klein, contractor 1,250

12TH ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of 4th St, 52x 99.10; Herman Horenburger against Jacob Margovits, owner and contractor 125

88TH ST, 106 East; the W. J. Fowler Company, Incorporated, against Frederick Sackett, owner and contractor 91,500

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Harry Ziot against Louis Isler, owner and contractor 100

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 1,888; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William H. Birkmire and another, Sept. 2, 1904 32

1ST AV, 1,930; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Sprickerhoff & Scharnberger and another, Sept. 2, 1904 280

96TH ST, s e, 180 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.11; Manhattan Gas Fire Company against William H. Beard and another, Oct. 6, 1903 3,685

86TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 120x100.11; A. W. Burritt Company against William H. Beard and another, Oct. 29, 1903 7,861

86TH ST, n s, about 80 ft w of West End Av, 120x100.11; the Columbus Kalameined Iron Cornice Company against William H. Beard, Sept. 2, 1903 8,250

26TH ST, n s, about 80 ft w of West End Av, 150x100.11; James McNeice and another, as trustees, against John H. Seibert and another, Dec. 14, 1903 633

181ST ST, n s, about 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Haft, Williams & Altman, Sept. 2, 1904 148

189TH ST and Lorillard Place, s e corner, 30x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against William Wainwright and another, Sept. 2, 1904 38

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n s, 24 ft n of centre line of 183d St, 81x— to centre line of 12th Av, 1.3 part; Rose Russell against George P. Russell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Hand.

BROOK AV and 150th St, n e corner, 25x100; Joseph Newmark against Clara Max and another, (specific performance;) attorney, Henry Saiant.

CATHARINE ST, 22½; Isaac Rothfeld against Edward Kronman, (specific performance,) attorney, A. Fred Silverstone.

LEXINGTON AV and 30th St, n e corner, 42.10x100; Henry H. Jackson against Gilbert E. Orcutt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Stephen H. Jackson.

37TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; E. H. Sinnott against Mary A. Sinnott and another, (partition;) attorney, William C. Wolf.

71ST ST, 58 West; George McMullen and another against Jennie L. Woodend, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Latson & Bonynge.

70TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.3; Fransiska Szathmary against Doris Schwarz and another, (action to set aside a deed, &c.;) attorney, M. Rapp.

MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING. $26,000—Five story six rooms, baths, double, near Central Park West, 96th, no steam. $28,500—20-family tenement, first-class location, near Columbus Ave., rent $3,000, mortgage $20,000. $61,000—Two triples, 12 rooms, baths, open plumbing, fine location, mortgages $40,000 at 4½.

Desirable Private Houses.

West 86th, 4 story, 20 front, $25,250
West 86th, 4 story, 20.4 front, $35,000
West 93d, 4 story, 16.6 front, $19,000
West 113th, 3 story, 15.9 front, 16,000
West 118th, 3 story, 17 front, 18,500
West 120th 3 story, 20 front, 26,500
West 122d, 3 story, 15 front, 16,000
West 132d, 3 story, 16 front, 12,500

WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 Seventh Av.

A1 GILT-EDGED LOCATION, WEST 23D ST. Size 60x100; suitable for up-to-date improvements for stores and apartments or hotel. $35,000 CASH, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE; or old five-story buildings now on could be remodelled to modern requirements.

V. T. HERVEY, 759 Melrose Av.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., BROADWAY. Buy Second Mortgages. What have you? Have East Side Tenement guaranteeing 25% on investment; private dwelling, 3 story, $1,500 cash; bargain.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100, suitable immediate improvement.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

5-story tenement near 2d Av.; 12 rooms on each floor; 4 families; rent, $2,200; price, $19,000; terms to suit; first-class condition.

WM. DANK & CO., 10 WALL ST.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 138th St.

5-story, 12-room tenement with two stores, on 3d Av.; rent guaranteed, $2,900; price, $25,000; mortgage, $22,500. Call at once. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

37TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. 25x100; front and rear Buildings. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

A large tenement with stores 104 7th Av., 25x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Investors, Owners.—Have many good paying investments for sale or exchange; particulars. MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 138th St.

45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., 33x100; two three-story private houses. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

BARGAIN.—BROWNSTONE PRIVATE HOUSE, 150 West 97th St.; only small amount cash required; possession.

Small investment, large returns: flats in tenement near Park Row; 90 rooms. Kane, 130 Fulton.

70th St., Near "A."—Fourteen-room tenement; $26,500; rents $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th St., Near Lexington Av.—Flat, 30x100; $22,000; rents $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—97th, near Amsterdam Av.; triple flat, $35,000; rents, $3,828. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 138th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

First-class single and double flats; all improvements; Harlem. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores; $24,000 up; $5,000 cash. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK, FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 3RD ST. Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 50x100, nearly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks. Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

BUILDING PLANS.

Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.

GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect, 1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Borough Park, 41st St., excellent location, 19-room two-family house, $6,000; $1,000 cash; positively absolute bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St.

$500 above $1,850 mortgage buys nice two-family house on Pacific St., Brooklyn; all improvements; act quick. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Suite 608.

Flatbush lots $300; cars and park close; monthly payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

302 lots, 26th Ward; great bargain; extraordinary chance; $75,000; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St.

QUEENS.

TAKE THE TROLLEY TO-DAY for an inspection of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots with city improvements.

Only half hour from Herald Sq. EAST ELMHURST, L. I.

The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest above the city property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting

BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Every lot owner has valuable privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales these first two months, over $100,000. Lots $200 upwards, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.

Bankers' Land & Mortgage Corp., 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Handsome 8-room house, improvements, beautiful trees, excellent neighborhood, barn, corner plot, near depot; cost $6,000; price only $4,300; $500 cash; rare opportunity. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

Far Rockaway plot 100x150; free and clear; finest residential section, Bayswater district; bargain; terms to suit. Sidley, 96 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.

To rent, $10 monthly from October till June, large furnished house in the country; two hours from New York; stable included. Address Miss Bellech, West Redding, Conn.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$625 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 556 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

BRONX.

A FEW OPPORTUNITIES.

$3,500 CASH will buy 4-story Triple Flat 25x145, on Washington Av. Price, $21,000. Rental, $2,250. NO STEAM.

$3,000 CASH will buy 4-story Double Flat. Rooms each Apartment, 25x104. Price, $14,000. Rental, $1,450—LOW.

$3,000 CASH will buy 5-story Double Flat. 25x105, 5 Rooms, baths, each Apartment; finished basement, ranges and boilers. Price, $21,000. Rental, $2,200.

$5,000 CASH will buy 5-story Triple Flat on Business Street, with stores, 12 Rooms, Baths, each Floor; hot-water supply only. Price, $31,000. Rental, $2,416 guaranteed.

$7,000 CASH will buy 2-story and Store CORNER on Boston Road. Price, $21,500. Mtges. $24,000, 4½%, 5 years.

LARGE ASSORTMENT 4 and 5-story Double and Triple Flats, with and without Stores, with small cash investments.

ERNST-CAHN REALTY CO., 3,590 3rd Ave.

Wm. F. A. Kurz, 3,025 Third Ave.

4-story triple flat, 14 rooms; bldg. 26x108; lot 100 feet in depth; price 21,000, $5,000 cash; rest $2,200.

4-story double flat; rents $1,700; price $15,000.

$3,500 cash buys 5-story double flat, in good locality; price $20,000; mtge. $18,500.

4-story cold-water flat; price $15,000; 1st mtge. $11,000, 10 years; cash $2,500.

Two 5-story double flats, 6 rooms, all improvements; fine neighborhood; rents $5,880; price $56,000; cash $10,000.

3-family frame house; price $5,800; no offers. $1,250 cash, balance on mtge.

3-family frame house, Westchester Av.; price from $7,200 to $7,800; cash required $1,000.

OWN A HOME EASILY. Very best houses in the Bronx. Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim, parquet floors; best open plumbing.

$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bath rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 183d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.

$500 Frame, 2-story, 7 Rooms $4,500
$1,000, Brick, 3-story, 9 Rooms $6,000
$1,000, Frame, 2-story, 12 Rooms $6,750
$2,000, Brick, 3-story, 16 Rooms $10,000
Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av. Telephone 646 Tremont.

CHEAPEST IN BRONX. Two-story and cellar two-family brick house on full lots; 13 rooms, 2 baths; near rapid transit station and trolley. JACOB LEITNER, Prospect and Westchester Avs. Open Sunday.

Three 3-family houses, including a fine corner near underground road, for sale or exchange; price, $20,000; fine opportunity for investment. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

Most complete two-family brick houses; every improvement; large lot; fronting on two avenues; splendid location; also 10-room house for $5,000, and 3-family house, $7,500. Jones, Golden Av., 162d St.

How do you do?—If you want to do well, call on the undersigned and examine some two-family houses in the Bronx; easy bargains. Bronx Land Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

Six fine 2-family houses; 28 rooms; 9 rooms and bath to each family; hot water; steam heat; terms reasonable. Levy Brothers, 116 West 138th St.

WHY PAY RENT? 2-family houses, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. PETER E. 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sundays.

1 & 2 FAMILY HOUSES. Terms, prices, reasonable; inspect before buying elsewhere. JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

INVESTORS & SPECULATORS. Bargains in 4 and 5 story double and triple flats, paying excellent returns; investigate. JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION. Choice and desirable plots for immediate improvement. JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms. Write or call. Goldberger, 585 East 143d.

Elegant 2-story and basement brick dwelling with stable; extra large lot; block "L" station; price, $8,500. Miller, 179 East 81st St.

Near 173d St., Bathgate Av.; plot 70x115; free and clear; $11,000; easy terms. Murtagh, 114 Lexington Av.

Three-family frame houses, near station; good locations; reasonable prices. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

BRONX.—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Prospect Av.—Brick; private dwelling; hardwood furnace; decorated; price, $5,800. Villeman, 502 Willis Av.

For Rent—House, 9 large rooms, bath; 10 lots; can be used by two families; rent, $35; near L. Cantrell, West Farms Square.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatskin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatskin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

153d St., Near 3d Av.—Triple flat; basement; price, $19,000. Uhlman, 502 Willis Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.) below Jerome Av. Estate, 145 East 42d St.

$500 cash buys modern house, near elevated; $4,100. Polak, 2d Av., cor. 174th St.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has many good Bronx properties cheap. Have U cash?

WESTCHESTER.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK. ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

16¼ Miles from GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains, Larchmont the first stop.

A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED. Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System Manufactured, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the best opportunity for profitable Real Estate Investment.

VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY, due to the millions of dollars now being spent in improvements affecting this section.

CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP. EASY TERMS. SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. No Interest Charges. No Assessments. Frequent Train Service, and Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, maps, prices, &c. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK. Telephone 2026—John.

A Gentleman's Country Place.

One hour from New York, Harlem R. R.; short distance from 2 depots; 20-room house, built 5 years ago; all modern improvements, including gas and heat; artesian well supplying all buildings, garden, and lawns; one of the finest estates in Westchester County from wide verandas; large house and stable, 7 stalls, room for 12 carriages; coachman's quarters, 7 rooms; 2-room ice house, hennery, piggery all in perfect condition, recently painted; 20 acres land; private driveway through beautiful grove; sold at a sacrifice. For particulars given by owner, NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO., 7 East 42d St., New York City.

An unusual opportunity is offered to rent a gentleman's residence of the highest class, with superb views of the Hudson River; would sell or lease for a term of years; rent, $1,800; might sell. J. FOSTER JENKINS, 3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

R

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; each parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,200 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,000 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d, near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now renting leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE GANOGA,
35 and 37 EAST 27TH ST.
New and Select Apartment Hotel.

New Subway Station, 2 Minutes Walk. Single and double suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished.
Full hotel service; restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.
Private telephone and all-night elevator. Descriptive booklet on application.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 59th St.
E. H. MANNING, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,
New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SEVILLIA
APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 38th St.

One fine apartment, Park view, parlor, two large chambers and bath, $1,100; also, one of four rooms at $1,200, and one room and bath $500; unexceptionable references required.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE,
38 EAST 21ST ST.,
(Near Broadway.)
28 WEST 15TH ST.,
127-133 W. 17TH ST.,

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
All offices, lofts, etc., are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.
PRICES REASONABLE. NOW READY.
Call at either building, your own broker, or RIGUERON, 32 Union Sq., near 16th St.

Stores, Offices, Studios,
NEW BUILDING
38-40 WEST 33D ST.,
Bet. Broadway & 5th Ave.

Very desirable location for first-class business. Reasonable rents. Apply to Owner, on premises, or your own broker.

THE GRAMERCY,
Adjoining Broadway.
21 AND 23 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large light store and basement.
NEW; ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner.
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY AND 34th ST.
CHILDS BUILDING
ALSO 1 EAST 42d ST.

Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in these New Buildings to rent. Everything up to date. Elevator and uniform service day and evening. Moderate terms.
WILLARD S. BURROWS, Agt., on premises.

CORNER STORE & BASEMENT,
Southwest corner 83d St. and Park Av., old established grocery corner; suitable for druggist, grocer, or any other business. Inquire L. & D. Baum, 987 Madison Av.

59th St., No. 107 East, near Park Av., parlor floor store and two floors above arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

To Let.—Loft, 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 159 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Strong, fire-proof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, building lots, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three lofts, with power, to let; capacity, 21,000 feet. Harris Uris, 525 West 26th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want well-located flats and tenements, Manhattan and Bronx, for quick cash buyers; owners kindly requested to write or call.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Cash buyers for hot or cold water flats, store properties, Harlem or Bronx; owners, builders, send particulars. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Wanted—Tenements or flat houses in Manhattan or Bronx; have quick buyers if reasonable price; full particulars, Kushner, 103 Avenue C.

I buy, rent, sell property in all sections; management of estates, mortgages procured.
MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

OWNERS!—We have cash buyers for 2-3-family houses; call or send particulars. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Wanted—House, city; exchange suburban ten-room house, bath, barn, seven acres. F. K., 492 Columbus Av.

Wanted—Vacant house; flats for waiting clients; owners send particulars. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Wanted—Two-family house on easy terms. Flatbush preferred. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

STORAGE.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2,597 38th St.

INSURANCE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The authority of Charles E. Ring to act as agent for The Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., ceased on August 9th, 1904, and the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York duly revoked his License to so act.
All Policies or Binders written or issued by said Charles E. Ring since August 9th, 1904, in the name of The Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., are void.
This notice is given in order that any and all persons holding policies or binders dated after August 9th, 1904, signed or issued by Charles E. Ring, purporting to bind or obligate said Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., may protect themselves by securing valid insurance, as this Company will not admit of any liability on any purported contracts issued or countersigned by Charles E. Ring on or after August 9th, 1904.
Until further notice, applications for insurance in the Star, Fire Insurance Company may be made at the office of the Eastern Department, No. 49 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
By MITCHELL & TYLER,
Eastern Department.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

Four-story brownstone dwelling to let, 25 East 31st St.; suitable for millinery; has 14 rooms and bath; electric light; possession now; rent $1,800 and Croton. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

HOUSES | 7 to 24 rooms.
HOUSES | $600 to $4,000.
50th to 125th St., West.
Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

Lexington Av., 993, Near 72d St.—Elegant 4-story brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; $1,400. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge, 80th St., Near 2d Av.—Fine residence, containing 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; beautiful view of water and surrounding country; stable and automobile accommodations. Archibald Montgomery, 15 East 8th St., Manhattan.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS FOR RENT.
In great variety of styles and sizes.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in sweetness and volume. Catalogue and bargain circular mailed.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
Broadway, cor. 47th St.

RENTING PIANOS
You can select from 300 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125TH ST. | $90 Splendid upright. Used, but a bargain. Also a magnificent mahogany upright. | $125

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.
New and second-hand, $50 up; on time or rental.
BOWLING ALLEYS.
We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.
BAR FIXTURES,
in stock for immediate delivery, $100 up.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
Designs and Estimates on Application.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Salesroom, 227, 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5986—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboys, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS
Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call.
U. S. Rug Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old jewelry, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUMER, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH BORMANN, August Buchholz, Louis Buchholz, Albert Buchholz, Ernest Buchholz, Henry Buchholz, William Bodtken, Mary E. Fielder, Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if living,) the heirs at law and next of kin of Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if deceased,) if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA DUMER, deceased, send greeting.
Whereas, William H. Bormann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 20th, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Dumer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for Executor, 364 Alexander Avenue, New York.
au7-lawdw*

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Baumdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au3-lawfw*

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"
GLEN ISLAND
Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards, outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte.
TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt St. Pier, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 12:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for 32d and Cortlandt St. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.
EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.
Including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE FAVORITE ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets 25c.
Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK	Round Trip Tickets 30c.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:30, 5:40, 6:15, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:55 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:10, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.: "Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:15 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.
Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

$1 SEPT. 11th $1
Lake Hopatcong
$1 Special train from foot Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.20 A.M. $1
New Jersey Central

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Trips Outings. (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Bacon, returning by Central Hudson Smbt.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1. Superb interior and other points out a thousand points of interest en route
Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER
A High-Class Modern Hotel in an Ideal Autumn Resort, brick and granite construction, only 18 Miles from New York.
J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS
Passing Through Lakewood
Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:40 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M. South Ferry, 5 minutes earlier.

CHALFONTE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE,
New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $12.00 per week up.
HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS
Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept. Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.
OAK LAWN HOUSE,
Between Stockbridge and Lenox. House new and modern; broad piazzas; excellent table; telephone and livery. E. G. LAIRD, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y. Elevation, 1,900 feet; whole-some farm boarding house; two trains, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale—Beautiful oriental peacocks (males) and peahens. Address P. O. Box 150, Madison Sq.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6950 Cort.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
30th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 7 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y.
Telephone, 1220 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 25c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
30 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
MUSIQUE ET CHANTS DES TROUBADOURS.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 35th.

Cafe Boulevard { 2nd Ave. and 10th Street. A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management. Famous Hungarian Orchestra.
La Rochelle { Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. Alc. & Special Dinner Card.
Hotel Lafayette 7th Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.
Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.
Cafe Francis 52-5 West 35th St. Select boheme. musique unique.
REISENWEBER'S Southwest corner
VENETIAN ROOM, 58th St. & 8th Ave. Private Dining Rooms and Banquet Halls.
Service a la Carte, Table d'Hote $1.00. Special Sunday Table d'Hote. 12 to 3—6 to 9—$1.00. Fine Music.
Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers Tue., Wed. Thur.
Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.
Royal Arms Hotel 43d St. & B'way. Alc. Cafe, Rathskeller, Roof Garden.
Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.
The Eyrie 23d Floor, 150 Nassau, Am. Tract Soc'ty Bldg. | Magnificent View of Rivers, Cities, & Bay. Alc., Tdh. 8 AM. 8 P.M.

CAFE DE LOGEROT
Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St.
UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER,
ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE.
Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 514 Gramercy.

MOTOR CAR RUNS.
Where to dine out of town, distances, routes, etc. Elegant Touring Cars seating 4, with experienced chauffeur, supplied for touring New York, or for the following trips. Tel. 6050 Cortlandt.
For "Motor Books," address 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

American Adelphi 180 m. N. Y. Elegant drive. Saratoga Spgs.
Arverne Hotel 26 m. L. I. Rosenfeld. & Casino. L. I. Arverne
Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine run from St. George Ferry, S. I. Grant City.
Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.
Atlantic City, Hotel Rudolf. Am. & European Plan. Open all year.
Avery's Inn. Ocean front hotel. Dinner, $1.25. Arverne.
Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. C. City Island
Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. 19 m. from 42 St. Lch'm't N.Y.
EDGEWOOD INN, 28 miles. Fine Road. Greenwich, Conn. On-the-Sound.
Francfort's, 60. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., Alc.
Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.
Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 181st St. O'l'king Hudson. New mangt.
Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.
Haynes 136 m. Mass. Established 1797. Tilly Haynes. Springfield
Manhattan Beach Hotel L. I., 9½ m. Garage & Charging Station.
POCANTICO LODGE 30 m. State Rd. Briarcliff via Elmsford. Manor, N.Y.
Shore House at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt. N.J.
Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.
WHITE MTS. By Connecticut R. Valley to Bretton Woods.
WEST END HOTEL 173d St. & Boul. Lafayette, (Fort Washington, Park.)
WOODMANSTEN INN Westchester, N. Y. A la Carte. 12 m.—59th Street. Tel. 31 Westchester.

HOTEL REGENT
SHERMAN SQUARE.
BROADWAY AND 70TH STREET.
First Express Subway Station Uptown.
High-class apartment hotel exclusively for families, situated midway between Central and Riverside Parks in the centre of the fashionable residential section.
RESTAURANT
AMERICAN PLAN AND A LA CARTE.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished. One room and bath to eight rooms and three baths.
Private Dining Room and Library.
F. M. ROGERS, Manager.

Bristol,
Forty-ninth St., between B'way & 6th Av
Handsomest hotel in Manhattan. American plan; for two persons; offering parlor, bedroom, and royal bath, $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. White service. Valet attendance. Concerts daily.
Transient rates:
Per day, $5 for two; $3 for one.
European rates:
Single rooms, per day, $1.50; double suites, $2.
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE.
Exclusive and refined patronage.

THE HANOVER,
2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 Lexington Av.
Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York, John Cochrane, as Attorney General of the State of New York, Mary Machell, if living, the name Mary being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a daughter of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, if living, and if she be dead, to her husband, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, and in case Jon Doe, the name John Doe being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a brother of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, if living, and if he be dead, to his widow, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designated by the general designation of brothers or sisters of the half or the whole blood and descendants of brothers or sisters of the half or the whole blood, and to all persons included in the class designated by the general description of cousins of decedent, being persons unknown to petitioner, and their names and residences, if there be any such persons, being also unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designated by the general description of all persons who are or may in any manner by law be entitled to or interested in the whole or any portion of the estate of James Machell, otherwise known as James J. Machell, late of the County of New York, deceased, as heirs, next of kin or otherwise, being persons unknown to petitioner, and their names and residences, if there be any such persons, being also unknown to petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, deceased, send greeting.
Whereas, Ellen T. Machell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 25, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CATES, HOWARD W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD W. CATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene L. Bushe, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1904. EDWARD J. DEACEN, Executor. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executor, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
mar18-lawdmW

RYAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated and entered July 14th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver Bryan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hamilton Odell, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1904. SCOTT A. HULL, Executor. HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Executor, 3 Broad Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,164.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOU QUEN, CHUNG DOG, LEE WING, LOU HORK YOUNG, LEE FOO, LOU HORK GIN, LOU HORK JUNG, WONG ONE GIM, LOU DIG GUON, WONG YEE, LEE SING, WONG KIM TUCK, LOU SHANG GUON, LOU KWONG GUON, JOE POY, WONG JOE, WONG GIMS, WONG TONG, WONG LONG, WONG GIM DO, WONG SING CHIN, LEE WAH ON, LOU SONG CHONG, LOU HING KWONG, LOU WAY TONG, LEE TEN SUEY, and LOU CHUCK GUON, doing business as YEE WAH LUNG COMPANY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Lou Quen, Chung Dog, Lee Wing, Lou Hork Young, Lee Foo, Lou Hork Gin, Lou Hork Jung, Wong One Gim, Lou Dig Guon, Wong Yee, Lee Sing, Wong Kim Tuck, Lou Shang Guon, Lou Kwong Guon, Joe Poy, Wong Joe, Wong Gims, Wong Tong, Wong Long, Wong Gim Do, Wong Sing Chin, Lee Wah On, Lou Song Chong, Lou Hing Kwong, Lou Way Tong, Lee Ten Suey, and Lou Chuck Guon, doing business as Yee Wah Lung Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Lou Quen, Chung Dog, Lee Wing, Lou Hork Young, Lee Foo, Lou Hork Gin, Lou Hork Jung, Wong One Gim, Lou Dig Guon, Wong Yee, Lee Sing, Wong Kim Tuck, Lou Shang Guon, Lou Kwong Guon, Joe Poy, Wong Joe, Wong Gims, Wong Tong, Wong Long, Wong Gim Do, Wong Sing Chin, Lee Wah On, Lou Song Chong, Lou Hing Kwong, Lou Way Tong, Lee Ten Suey, and Lou Chuck Guon, doing business as Yee Wah Lung Company, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 42 William Street, New York City, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
September 2d, 1904.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

INSTRUCTION.

THE FINCH SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
61-63 East 77th St.
MRS. JAMES WELLS FINCH, A. B., LL. B., PRINCIPAL.
Office hours, 10 to 3 o'clock.

THE MERRILL-VAN LAER SCHOOL,
Formerly
The Peebles and Thompson School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

The Barnard Classes for Girls.—Preparation for College, Library and Kindergarten Schools. Special courses and post-graduate work. Miss OSBORNE, 430 West 118th Street, Morningside Heights.

The Randolph and Pend Day School
REOPENS OCT. 5TH AT 147 W. 79TH ST.
College Prep. Gymnasium and Dancing Classes.

THE LYON SCHOOL
Fifth Ave. Reopens September 28th.
Limited to forty boys. Twenty-second year.
EDWARD LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

EXERCISE,
DR. SAVAGE, Uptown, 348 W. 58th St. Downtown, 155 Broadway.

The Temple Boarding and Day School for Girls. Special Music, Languages, Art, Foreign Travel. Social recreation. Mrs. Darrington Temple. 323 West 77th St.

REMOVAL.
The Comstock School, from 32 West 40th to 31 West 46th, reopens October 5th. Miss Day, Principal.

St. David's Hall.—For limited number boys; college preparation; new buildings; rapid progress backward boys. Strongly indorsed. Rev. W. L. Evans, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Brooklyn Business Institute, 370 Willoughby Av. First-class equipment; liberal courses; day and evening sessions. Fall term begins Sept. 6.

HUDSON RIVER MILITARY ACADEMY
NYACK ON HUDSON.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa., (near Philadelphia;) opens Sept. 21. Terms, $600; year book.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Indorsed by the War Department. Manlius, N. Y.
Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

THE IRVING SCHOOL,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
JOHN M. FURSMAN, A. M. Principal.

Miss Disbrow's School, Easton, Penn.—Children under 12; special attention to those who are backward.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Diamond sunburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

Lost—Book No. 148,497, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

Reward for white wire-haired fox terrier; spot on left side of head. Wallace, 603 W. 110th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms, lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; attractive home.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant, large, cool front room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 275 West.—Newly and handsomely furnished large, airy sitting room; with adjoining bedroom; suitable for two; $5.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

138th St., 246 West.—Handsome room; private bath; billiard room; excellent table; private family.

432 Madison Av.—Pleasant third floor suite, corner house; telephone; reference.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

Manhattan Av., 543, Near West 123d.—Handsome rooms; every convenience; refined surroundings; good table.

BOARD WANTED.

Sisters employed, room together, wish board with private American family, convenient to up-town express; personal references. Box 19, 131 West 23d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

21st St., 210 West.—Five-room elevator apartment; porcelain bath; telephone. Brown.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

52d St., 110 West.—One large and hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

57th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

82d St., 115 West.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; newly decorated; modern conveniences; reference.

93d St., 111 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; couple or single; private house; near elevated station.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 rooms; steam heat; 1 flight; near L. Fisher.

124th St., 19 East, Facing Mount Morris Park.—Parlor suite three large, handsome rooms; housekeeping.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

A comfortable, light, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private bath, and single rooms.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Wanted—Six or seven rooms in a private house on west side, between 90th and 110th Sts., for family of three adults; would consider apartment in small apartment house; state lowest rent and other particulars. Address Privacy, Box 167 Times.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 305 Mercer St.

Millinery Trimmers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced millinery trimmers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Saleswomen for Misses' Cloaks and Suits.—Only those who are thoroughly experienced and can give good references need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Cashier and assistant bookkeeper on card ledger; salary $9 to $10, according to experience; only Protestant young women of high principles need apply with references. Bookstore, Box 132 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer; rapid, reliable; fast Remington operator; highest English education required as to spelling, punctuation, &c.; no others need apply. Address B, B., Box 165 Times.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. I., 159-160 East 28th St.

Males.

Fruit and Vegetable Salesmen.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced green fruit and vegetable salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Furniture Packer, Furniture Finisher.—Experienced men only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Good Floormen.—Openings for thoroughly experienced New York men who are bright, quick, and can furnish good references. Apply at your convenience, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to Superintendent, Simpson Crawford Co.

Siegel Cooper Company require twenty-five (25) order clerks and salesmen for their grocery department; must be thoroughly experienced in grocery line. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Toy Stockmen.—Only those who are thoroughly experienced in opening up, marking, and arranging toy stock need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V. Box 31 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Gentlewoman as mother's assistant, taking general interest in household references. M. S., 55 West 17th St.

Laundress, &c.—Work by the day; is a first-class laundress and understands house cleaning perfectly. 306 East 25th St.; ring Johnston's bell.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 116th St. Hetherington.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; good education; refined, rapid, and accurate; best references. R. Mannberger, 276 West 141st St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; refined; salary $12-$15. Stenographer, Box 138 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary to President International Mercantile Marine; [illegible]

BUILDING TRADES WAR APPARENTLY NEAR END

Overtures Have Been Made Already, the Builders Admit.

ADVANCES MADE BY UNIONS

Arbitration Plan Drawn Up—Employes Instructed to Seek Conference with the Trade Associations.

The air in the neighborhood of the Building Trades Club was full yesterday of rumors of an approaching end of the building troubles. The officers of the Building Trades Employers' Association were not willing to admit that definite plans had been proposed by any of the unions, but admitted that attempts had been made to sound the Emergency Committee on the subject.

The overtures are coming from the unions. The first definite step in the way of a plan of settlement was taken by the Building Trades Alliance yesterday evening. The men who were locked out on buildings where there were no strikes, because strikes of members of their unions were ordered on other buildings, are talking of revolt, as they consider that they are in an unfair position. This has led the Alliance to make a serious attempt to end the trouble without delay. To this end a committee consisting of one member belonging to each trade in the Alliance met yesterday morning at Brevoort Hall and drew up a plan of arbitration which is in some respects a modification of the arbitration agreement.

The plan was indorsed at a meeting of the alliance yesterday evening, and it was decided that the committee should try today to arrange a conference with representatives of the individual trade associations of employers and submit the plan of arbitration.

The bricklayers' unions have asked the employers to arbitrate the dispute, and an independent movement has been started by the marble industry men to bring about peace so far as the marble workers' unions are concerned. A meeting of representatives of the marble industry and the Marble Industry Employers' Association was held at the Building Trades Club yesterday. Nothing was given out as to the result of the meeting. Other conferences are to be held.

It is believed that the Building Trades Alliance will not force itself as a body into any negotiations for peace that may be brought about. The Employers' Association, too, has gone so strongly on record as refusing to recognize the alliance in the present quarrel that the alliance itself will be kept in the background.

The officers of the Employers' Association seemed to think yesterday that the Alliance may try indirectly to commit the association to recognition of the Alliance. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the association, said last evening:

"Until some definite proposition that we can consider comes before us we will not consider the question of conferences."

Mr. Harding said that Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 could not possibly be considered in any settlement. The new union of electrical workers was, he said, the only one that the employers would recognize, and all electrical workers who wanted employment must join that union. The same condition applied to the plumbers, whose National union was supplying men from a new union which it had formed. A new union of plasterers had also been formed, but it was possible that matters might be adjusted in the case of the plasterers. He added:

"Before anything could be done in the way of peace conferences we would require an absolute surrender on the part of such unions as have violated the arbitration agreement."

BRIBE FOR LUNACY DOCTOR.

Commissioner Stack Tells of Offer to Declare Cannon Insane.

Dr. Joseph F. Stack of Hoboken, one of the three Commissioners in Lunacy in the case of Lawyer Charles K. Cannon, who was recently sentenced to fifteen years in prison, and whose relatives have alleged that he is insane, said yesterday that while the inquiry into the lawyer's mental condition was in progress some one offered him $5,000 to find that Cannon was insane.

He repudiated the offer, he said. He gathered from the fact of the tender a conclusion that improper means were being taken to get Cannon out of prison and place him in an asylum. Dr. Stack, when asked for the name of the person who made the offer, said he did not think it advisable and timely to disclose the name at present, as it would probably be a matter of judicial inquiry. Dr. Stack said he would probably acquaint Chancellor Magie with all the facts and be guided by the advice of that official.

Dr. Stack also said he was almost certain that one of the witnesses had committed perjury. He declined to give the name of the witness or to go into details until he had inquired into the matter thoroughly.

Prosecutor Speer is said to be in possession of Dr. Stack's statement. Dr. Stack's two associates said that, in their opinion, Cannon was insane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

AT OFFICE RATES.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; references; $8-$10. Willing, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; anxious; best references; $8. Gordon, Box 166 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—$6 to start; rapid and accurate. Box H, 112 Times.

Upholstress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistant to dressmakers, private or business houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Washing.—Washing by dozen, week, month, or by day. Mrs. James, 227 West 18th St.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, opened, closed, written up periodically, balance sheets prepared; best city references; terms moderate. W. B., Box 168 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; books opened or closed; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

An educated, experienced young man, 18, would like position in law or other office. Bleckman, 203 West 118th St.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By German-American; educated; finest references; as bookkeeper or general office work; moderate salary. Lino, Box 144 Times.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. Tom Matsu, 226 West 135th St., city.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. O., Box 102 Times.

Coachman.—English; married; first-class manager of a gentleman's stable; best of city references as to ability; drives four and tandem. Address T. Parry, care of Howlett & Leihy, Continental Stables, 850 and 852 7th Av.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Eastern salesman wants position with importer or manufacturer of velvets, velveteens, silks, ribbons, or dress goods. H., 102 Edgecombe Av., New York City.

Man, aged 28, desires any employment; well recommended; strictly temperate. John J. Kelly, 47 East 132d St.

Young man, 28, stenographer, Remington operator, strictly temperate, four years' experience in newspaper, dry goods, and manufacturing work, desires position in newspaper, business, designing office where drawing is required; best references; bond. Connor, Beach Hotel, Long Beach, N. Y.

Young man with good education desires [illegible]

THE REALLY GOOD THINGS COMING AT LAST!
"Better late than never."
1904
PANHARDS, RENAULTS, MERCEDES.
Luxurious Bodies. (Side Entrance.)
READY ON THE MINUTE.
Smith & Mabley,
INCORPORATED
513-519 Seventh Ave.
New York.
MEMBERS A. L. A. M.

PEACE DELEGATES CHEER WEST POINT CADETS

Second World Arbitration Conference May Be Sought.

WOULD HAVE AMERICA CALL IT

Austrian Delegate Believes Arbitration Treaty Between Japan and Russia Would Have Prevented War.

The Interparliamentary Union, almost 200 strong, was the guest of the United States yesterday for the first time, the occasion being a trip to the Military Academy at West Point.

The members of the union, representing nearly all countries, save Russia and Spain, have been gathering in New York for two weeks past, prior to starting for St. Louis, as the guests of the Nation where it will hold its eighteenth annual conference.

At the forthcoming conference in St. Louis it is believed that a resolution will be adopted calling upon President Roosevelt or his successor to take the initiative in the assembling of a second international arbitration congress, similar to that held at The Hague. There is little doubt, according to the members of the congress, that the resolution will pass, and less room for questioning the probable recognition of the call by the nations of the earth in the event of its issuance.

Horace A. Taylor, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as the direct spokesman of the American Government, extended the welcome to the United States on behalf of the President. The revenue cutters Gresham and Mohawk, escorted by the cruiser Topeka, carried the visitors up the Hudson to the Military Academy, where Gen. Mills, the commandant, received them.

Numbered among the members of the union are many who, in their youth, wore the uniforms of their country. That their soldierly training has not yet been forgotten by them, despite their advocacy of the cause of peace, was demonstrated when the cadets, at the conclusion of the reception tendered in Memorial Hall by Gen. Mills and his officers, turned out in review. When the parade was over there was a burst of applause.

W. Randall Cremer, M. P., Secretary of the English group of the union, declared as the cadets disappeared from view:

"I have seen the most perfect piece of human mechanism the world knows today. I cannot help but admire it, and yet there is mingled an element of sadness in my admiration. As one opposed to war I cannot approve of such development of the destructive forces."

The members of the union gathered at 8 o'clock at the Battery and were taken to the Gresham and Mohawk by the smaller cutters, the Calumet and Hudson. Assistant Secretary Taylor was host aboard the Mohawk and Congressman Bartholdt was in charge aboard the Gresham.

There were two more members of the union aboard than left the Battery landing. Just as the trip was about to commence the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse rescued port. J. de Pierre, a member of the English Parliament, was among her passengers, and alongside. Mr. de Pierre was told of the trip alongside. M. de Pierre was told of the trip in prospect, and was brought over to the Mohawk without delay. Dr. Felix Hauptmann, leader of the German group, was on the King Albert, which arrived in New York, and he was transferred to the Gresham before he had the opportunity to step ashore.

"I knew the two gentlemen would be anxious to make the trip to West Point," said Congressman Bartholdt, "so I saw to it that they should be kidnapped."

Half of the journey had been covered when the Topeka, running ahead, dressed ship and awaited the cutters. As the Gresham and Mohawk steamed past and the foreigners were greeted with the fluttering colors of their countries, silhouetted against the Palisades, they lined up along the rail and stood for a moment in silent admiration. Suddenly the Chevalier Wladimir de Grievosz d'Olexow of Austria, ex-Captain of Dragoons and member of the Austrian Court, broke the spell.

"Three cheers for the United States Navy," he shouted, and they were given with hearty good-will.

At West Point Gen. Mills said in his official welcome:

"We are military men, but we are in hearty accord with the principles which animate your union."

Congressman Bartholdt then extended a welcome to America on behalf of Congress.

M. Cochery of the French House of Deputies, replied to the addresses of welcome on behalf of the visitors. He rejoiced, he declared, in the growing sentiment in favor of peace. He reminded his hearers, however, that once, in time of war, France had been an ally of the United States, and expressed the hope that the friendly relations of the two countries would be continued until the end of time.

The members of the Interparliamentary Union will leave on two special trains this morning for Philadelphia, from the Grand Central Station. They will reach that city at 11:50 o'clock this morning, and will be entertained there, leaving at 9 o'clock tonight for Pittsburg. Thursday will be spent at Pittsburg, and St. Louis will be reached the following morning.

HARRIMAN IN WALL STREET.

Bullish on Prospects—Has No Candidate for Governor to Suggest.

E. H. Harriman, President of the Southern and Union Pacific Railroads, made his first appearance in Wall Street yesterday after an absence of several months, during which time he had been in London and Paris, presumably on business, and in other parts of Europe on pleasure. He was asked what he thought of State politics, particularly the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

"They seem to be looking pretty hard for suggestions for a Gubernatorial candidate," he replied, after a little hesitation, "but I have no candidate to suggest."

Mr. Harriman confirmed the reports that he was a big bull on the future. He also denied the reports from the West to the effect that the recent rate war on steel products among some Western roads had any significance regarding the relations between himself and George J. Gould, which he said were entirely cordial.

Of financial conditions here and abroad he said that Europe had not awakened to the fact that conditions in this country were on a more stable basis than ever before.

"The first thing I told them when I went over there," he said, "was that they did not appreciate the situation over here. Capital is now so well distributed over the various sections of the country and sentiment consequently is everywhere so conservative that the wild-cat financial schemes of fifteen years ago are no longer possible. The financial relations of the various sections are so close that it is possible to trace every new undertaking to the very source, and this is one reason for the great stability which affairs have reached."

Asked whether he thought the present boom was over, he said: "It does not seem to me so. This can hardly be called a boom. It is rather the quiet expansion of conditions which has brought about the rise in values. Europe has not yet been convinced of this, but I think she is in the meantime following our leadership cautiously. Prospects for business are better all over and crop advices are satisfactory."

Regarding the steel and iron situation Mr. Harriman said that in his opinion for the last four years the [illegible] and industrial corporations had caused a condition which was not normal and to [illegible]

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IF it's price—if it's smartness—if it's grade that influences your hat buying—you'll find your answer to any one or the entire three problems in a Young's Hat. The seven most convenient "hatteries" in town, with variety unlimited.

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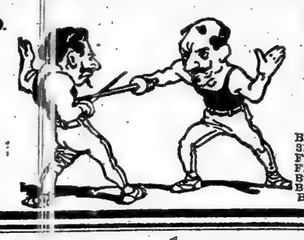
500 FIFTH AVENUE.....Near 42d
Only Broadway Store....371 Fulton Street

WHATEVER your prejudices or predilections may be, do not let them blind you to the fact that none of us should allow himself to become too old to learn.

There is a swing and dash about our new Fall styles for Young Men that is decidedly personal and distinctive, and we submit that they must be examined, studied and reckoned with by anyone who would make the most intelligent selection for Fall.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



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Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

FALL STYLES NOW READY

Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.

Cor. Park Row and Chambers St. 109, 111, 113 Park Row; 1, 3, 5 New Chambers St.

(One Block from Brooklyn Bridge.)

MOODY VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Congressman Smith Says Conventions Will Clear Atmosphere.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 6.—Attorney General William H. Moody arrived here to-day to confer with the President regarding both Government and political matters in which they are interested. Mr. Moody had just returned from a campaign tour of Vermont and Maine, and desired to talk with the President about the situation in those States as he had observed it. On his arrival he was met at the station by one of the President's carriages and driven directly to Sagamore Hill.

At luncheon the President entertained, in addition to Attorney General Moody, Congressman George J. Smith of the Twenty-fourth New York District, in which Judge Parker resides.

"By invitation of the President," said Mr. Smith, later, "I came here to consider the situation in my own district, that is the district, you know, in which Judge Parker resides. It is normally Republican by several thousand majority. I am thoroughly familiar with the district, having visited recently every county in it except Schoharie, and I can discover no indications of unusual political change. I am confident that we shall carry it by a substantial majority. Our Democratic friends are entertaining hopes of accomplishing something in the district through the personal influence of Judge Parker, but I believe they are doomed to disappointment.

"The political atmosphere will clear, probably, after the State Conventions have been held. I haven't the slightest idea what the Republican State Convention may do. The whole situation as to candidates is in the air. I dined with Gov. Odell last Thursday night, and, in response to my inquiry, he said that he knew no more about who the Gubernatorial candidate would be than I, and that absolutely no programme had been arranged."

On a late train this afternoon F. W. Thomas, United States Minister to Norway and Sweden, came to Oyster Bay to pay his respects to President Roosevelt. Minister Thomas arrived in New York from Sweden to-day.

NO SPECTACULAR CAMPAIGN.

Such the Republican National Committee's Disposition—Cortelyou Confers.

Chairman Cortelyou returned yesterday afternoon from Oyster Bay, where he had a conference with the President, and this evening he will leave New York for Chicago. A meeting of the National Executive Committee was held yesterday and was attended by all the members attached to Eastern headquarters. There was a general discussion of what had been done in the different departments up to the present time, and consultation as to what should be done in the future. It was the general opinion of the committee that a strong position should be maintained on the tariff policy of the party, and that the record of the party should be defended at every point.

There was some talk about the length of the campaign, some advocating that it should be commenced all along the line at once, and others contending that the heavy firing should be reserved for the last four weeks. Nothing definite on that point will be decided until Chairman Cortelyou returns from Chicago.

The present disposition of the committee is to attempt nothing spectacular in the campaign. There is little likelihood, it is said, that there will be any monster demonstrations such as there were in the McKinley campaigns.

Senator Platt of New York, Gov. Hill of Maine, and Attorney General Moody were among those who conferred with Chairman Cortelyou yesterday.

WOODBURY ASKS SIX MILLIONS.

$1,000,000 Increase Over Appropriation for 1904—Jerome's 1905 Estimates.

Dr. John McGaw Woodbury, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, submitted yesterday to Mayor McClellan as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his estimate of the sum he will need to operate that department for 1905. He asks for $6,819,971.53. His appropriation for 1904 was $5,815,312.20, showing an increase for 1905 of $1,104,659.33. Of this increase $374,700.53 is for Manhattan and the Bronx and $729,958.80 for Brooklyn.

Dr. Woodbury states that the equipment of his department has never been up to date and that if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will only let him modernize it, or even get ahead of current needs, he will be found truer economy than the present policy of letting the department lag "about a quarter tide behind."

District Attorney Jerome also submitted his estimate of the money needed to run his department for 1905 to Mayor McClellan yesterday. He wants $300,140, as against $332,990.01 for 1904, an apparent decrease of $32,850.01. In reality, however, District Attorney is asking for an increased appropriation. There was originally appropriated for him for 1904 the sum of $282,500. From time to time, subsequently, the District Attorney appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and asked for special revenue bond issues, owing to the "extraordinary expenses" involved in certain cases. The board granted him these bond issues, which made his appropriation $332,990.01. The Bureau of Municipal Investigation is to get $31,705 according to this estimate.

Wondering what you're going to wear this Fall?

Most likely a worsted or worsted-cheviot suit — they're the cloths most in favor with the crack tailors.

Most lucky, too, for they'll outwear all softer sorts of stuffs.

You can see how handsome they are—our Fall suits are ready.

How about a Fall overcoat?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

FATAL TENEMENT FIRE INQUIRY GOES SLOW

Coroner Says City Departments Seek to Shift Blame.

HOPPER CRITICISES COURTS

Building Superintendent Says They Seldom Do Anything When Imposition of Fines Is Sought.

With the exception of the work done by Coroner Scholer, practically nothing was done yesterday to fix the blame for the Attorney Street tenement disaster in which fifteen lives were lost on Sunday morning. According to the Coroner, the various departments are trying to shift the responsibility, and he says he does not mean to let the matter rest, but will ask for individual reports from the Tenement, Health, Fire, and Building Departments, all of whom, he says, are in a measure responsible for the conditions found at 164 Attorney Street.

"The District Attorney will aid me in my investigation," said the Coroner yesterday. "I have visited the building and found that the fire escapes were not bolted to the walls, and that they were held in place by mortar instead of cement, as is now the custom. It stood to reason that they would stand no unusual strain. I have also had a talk with a fire escape manufacturer, who tells me that this same condition exists in many parts of the city, and that the accident might happen again at any time."

According to a report filed with Superintendent of Buildings Hopper yesterday by an Inspector named Michael Doyle, it appears that the department knew all about the violations of the building law being committed at the Attorney Street house, but the matter was allowed to go on without any action being taken.

According to Doyle's report, he found that no permit had been issued for the alterations, so he filed a violation. He says he found the lower walls had been removed and the building supported on needles and spur beams, and that the stairways had been removed from the lower stories.

"There was no ingress or egress to the building," said Doyle, "except by means of a common ladder at the rear from the first floor to the yard in the rear."

Superintendent Hopper admitted that he could do nothing in cases of this kind. He said a violation had been put on the building, but nothing further.

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WEAR REPPO CRAVATS THE BEST EVER

OPPER & LEVINSON,
Wholesale Cravaters.
NEW YORK.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.

Knights Templar Parade in Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Ten thousand Knights Templar marched for miles through the gayly decorated city streets to-day. The order of formation included twelve grand divisions. [illegible] Eminent Grand Master Stoddard [illegible] the chief officers and members [illegible]

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Colonial Furniture FOR The Dining Room

The wheel of fashion has made one more complete revolution, and the furniture of the Colonies is now pre-eminently correct for the dining room.

We have reproduced for sale this Autumn a number of very interesting sideboards, buffets, tables, china closets and chairs from the designs of Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite. Many of the originals are priceless. Our reproductions are made with great fidelity.

Following are a few of the many interesting pieces:

Mahogany Side Board	$125.00
Mahogany Extension Table	175.00
Large Mahogany Side Board	338.00
Mahogany Crystal Closet	62.00
Mahogany Side Board	85.00
Mahogany Side Table	55.00
Carved Mahogany Side Table	80.00
Mahogany Side Board	200.00
Large Mahogany Side Board	205.00
Mahogany Side Board	280.00
Mahogany Side Table	39.00
Mahogany Side Board	112.00
Extension Table	115.00
Leather Upholstered Mahogany Chairs, each	12.50
Mahogany Buffet	125.00
Mahogany Buffet	90.00
Leather Upholstered Chairs, each	10.00
Leather Upholstered Chairs, each	26.00
Mahogany Crystal Closet	48.00
Mahogany China Closet, Mullioned Doors	75.00
Washington Buffet Side Board	150.00
Mahogany Inlaid Chippendale Extension Table	45.00

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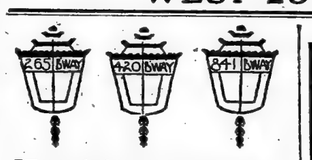

IF you believe it necessary to spend valuable time waiting for your tailor in order to obtain satisfactory clothes, will you, at least, give us the chance to demonstrate your mistake? Not only in this regard, but in price, style, fit and quality as well.

Fall Overcoats.
New Styles in Hats.
Latest Autumn Furnishings.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. | Cor. Canal St. | Near Chambers.

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The Standard in quality and style.

A VERITABLE EXPOSITION of everything of merit in the Furniture world; in all the fashionable designs and finishes, with unequalled choice in all lines, aptly describes our Fall display. Prices the lowest at which Furniture of highest excellence can be offered.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. "Instantaneous Satisfying Success."—Sun. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. | Matinees Evenings at 8:10. | Satys at 2. "TYPICAL DALY SUCCESS."—HERALD EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evngs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera A Madcap Princess

GARRICK THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER. ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then sit on the lid an' smile."

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., nr. B'way. Henry B. Harris.....Manager. NEXT MONDAY, Charles Frohman presents WM. FAVERSHAM In A. W. Pinero's Latest Play, LETTY SEAT SALE TO-MORROW.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. George W. Lederer submits a new comedy, THE SPELLBINDER By Herbert Hall Winslow & Chas. Dickson.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce DOLLIER THE DICTATOR

LYCEUM NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 13. CECILIA LOFTUS In Mr. Zangwill's play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS. Box Office Open To-morrow.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger Present for A Limited Season only. Curtain at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

BROADWAY Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. For 4 Weeks. Broadway and 41st St. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. THE OFFENBACH REVIEW. FAY TEMPLETON PEPPER, DALEY, 100 others.

NEW YORK THEATRE 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. DENMAN THOMPSON | THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinees TO-DAY & Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH SHANNON'S BAND Afternoon & Evening. Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR, and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

LUNA PARK Fire and Flames, Durbar of India. B. R. T.—Express from Bridge, 36 minutes. Iron Steamboat Co. coupon admits to Park. Unequaled by Imitators. Ask your neighbor.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. HELEN BERTRAM. Carter De Haven Sextet, Willy Zimmerman, Milly Capell, Louis A. Simon, Grace Gardner Co., Geo. W. Day, Gus Williams.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE LITTLE PRINCESS To-day's Matinee at Popular Prices.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Evs. 25-50-75-1.00. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each Week.

BELASCO CROSSMAN Thea. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 2d year. Last 3 Weeks. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

DREAMLAND A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Admission 10c.

58th PROCTOR'S Mat. To-day, 25c. Biggest Hit Ever. ARTHUR DUNN "THE RUNAWAYS" in Casino Triumph.

LYRIC B'way & 42 St. Ev. 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2. With IDA RENEE.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2:15. JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE With ARTHUR BYRON.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

14TH ST. THEATRE. 14th St. & 6th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC Ev. 8:15 Mat. TO-DAY. ISLE OF SPICE

AMERICAN Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. LAST WEEK. White Tigress of Japan

GRAND Mat. To-day, 25c.-50c. Williams & Walker

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinee To-day. Miss LOUISE BEATON in RACHEL GOLDSTEIN.

MRS. FISKE MANHATTAN OPENS SEPT. 14 Seats To-morrow BECKY SHARP

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music

WEST END Matinee To-day, 25 & 50c. More to be Pitied Than Scorned.

Knights Templar Parade in Frisco.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light to fresh south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,061. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ELEVATED MEN WIN YET ANOTHER POINT

Interborough Concedes Seniority for Subway Jobs.

SIGN AGREEMENT TO-DAY

Employes Will Submit to Rigid Test, However—Strike Breakers Still Here.

All remaining differences of moment between the elevated road employes and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were adjusted yesterday by Vice President E. P. Bryan and Superintendent Hedley of the company and the National representatives of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, and it now remains only to sign a three-year contract embodying the agreements formulated at the various peace conferences. This will be done some time to-day.

As was the case at the meeting between Mr. Belmont and the labor leaders on Tuesday, concessions were made by both sides yesterday. The men gained their point in the matter of seniority in seeking jobs in the subway, but conceded that motormen applying for subway positions should be submitted to the rigid examination known as the "Standard Railway Test." Mr. Bryan last night made the following statement:

"We have agreed to keep the doors open until Sept. 10 for elevated employes who may desire jobs in the subway up to the extent of 50 per cent. of the number of men now employed on the elevated. In going to the subway the men will take their seniority with them if they apply for positions corresponding to those they now hold. If they seek employment of a higher grade their years of service on the elevated will give them the preference over outsiders, but will not count when it comes to the question of promotion.

"On the question of physical examination we stand exactly as before. We did not yield because we felt that in justice to the public we could not afford to give in on that point. It has been stated by the representatives of the men time and time again during this controversy that only the best class of men should be employed in the subway. The standard railway test which we have applied on the elevated and will apply in the subway will make it certain that only the highest grade of men will be in the service there."

The representatives of the men, before going into the conference yesterday, declared that they would not be satisfied until the officials had consented to abolish the "standard" test and substitute the "practical" test, which is less severe. The latter consists merely of trials on the road to ascertain whether applicants understand signals and a color test. The "standard" test includes a medical examination, which for all practical purposes is as severe as the army and navy test, and which might prevent many of the brotherhood men now employed on the elevated from obtaining subway positions in case a new examination should be considered necessary. Some of the labor men upon leaving the conference last night declared that the question of test would be taken up by them again to-day before the three-year contract is signed.

There are several details of minor importance yet to be arranged, but nothing is left unsettled that is likely to stand in the way of peace. In a general way the representatives of the men declared themselves satisfied with the results achieved. Meantime the company is not taking any chances of a tie-up, and James Farley's strike breakers are still held in reserve in case something unforeseen should happen at the last moment. They will be retained until the agreement has been signed. The noted strike breaker had already commenced to pay his men off yesterday morning, when, suddenly, word came for him to retain them. Hurried messages were sent out for those that had already left the Farley headquarters in the Western Union Building, and before last night they had returned and been re-enlisted on the company's pay roll.

Farley even took on a number of new men during the day. This, it was declared last night, was purely a precautionary measure.

The conference was held in President Bryan's office at 195 Broadway. Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Engineers and First Vice Grand Master Charles Wilson of the Firemen and President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated were accompanied by all the local leaders and the Executive Committees of the three local organizations. The National chiefs will probably sign the three-year agreement, which will close the controversy and bring about peace, late this afternoon.

EX-MAYOR HELD FOR MURDER.

J. S. McCue of Charlottesville Accused of Slaying His Wife.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 7.—Ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue was arrested this afternoon on the charge of willfully and premeditatedly murdering his wife on the night of Sunday, Sept. 4. The arrest was made while citizens generally were attending the public session of the Coroner's jury, which had rendered no verdict at midnight.

Crowds are gathering in the city to-night, but no mob violence is feared. The city militia being absent from the city at the army manoeuvres at Manassas, a special jail guard of thirty men was summoned.

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ALABAMA MOB HANGS NEGRO.

Burns Jail to Get at Him—Vote Taken Before Hanging.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 7.—After setting fire to the jail and smoking out the prisoners while the fire department was held at bay with guns and the sheriff, his deputies and the soldiers outwitted, a mob estimated at over 2,000 persons to-night lynched Horace Maples, a negro accused of murdering John Waldrop, a peddler.

Maples was hanged on a tree on court house lawn. This action of the mob was taken notwithstanding strong protests made by Solicitor Erle Pettus and H. Wallace, Jr., in stirring speeches.

The crowd began to gather this afternoon and to-night, as soon as the details of the crime spread throughout the country, in which Waldrop had many friends. Before the militia, ordered from Birmingham by Governor Cunningham, arrived, the mob had swelled to enormous proportions.

The Sheriff and his deputies pluckily stood their ground, but they were powerless before the mob and the fire. The local military company was called out, but they were outwitted by the men, who conceived the idea of smoking out the prisoner. At 10:25 o'clock the jail was set afire in the rear. A dense smoke spread through the upper stories and cells of the building. The Fire Department was not allowed to approach within a block of the scene and was driven away with bullets.

The crowd on the outside would allow nobody to enter or come out until the person of Horace Maples was surrendered. The Sheriff and his guards would not give in, but in some manner the negro got through a window and jumped out of the building into the crowd. He was caught, a rope thrown around his neck, and taken to the County Court House. There was an immense crowd on the lawn. While Maples was confessing his crime and implicating a white man and two more negroes, John H. Wallace, Jr., and Solicitor Erle Pettus delivered impassioned addresses trying to dissuade the mob.

They were hooted down in turn, but finally when Solicitor Pettus called on all who were in favor of the law taking its course to hold up their hands, but half in the big crowd of several thousands did so. There was cheering for a moment, but the men with the rope pulled the negro away, threw the end of the rope over a limb, and drew him up. The negro was dead in a few minutes. A crowd will make an effort to capture the negro accomplices, but no more disorder is feared to-night.

During the attack on the jail United States District Judge Shelby issued an order to the deputy Marshals to protect Federal prisoners in the burning building and obtain the names of all parties engaged in endangering the prisoners' lives.

AUTHOR SEEKS REDRESS.

Charles Burr Todd Was Confined in Washington Insane Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Charles Burr Todd, the author, who was several months ago confined for a short period at St. Elizabeth's, the Government insane asylum, has begun proceedings to vindicate his mental soundness.

The District Commissioners to-day received a letter from A. Burr Chalmers of 132 Nassau Street, New York, asking for a copy of the commitment by which his client, Mr. Todd, was sent to the asylum. In behalf of his client he also asked that a thorough investigation be had into the authority of the Chief of Police of Washington to place Mr. Todd in the asylum, and into the fitness of the two police physicians on whose testimony the commitment was made.

A similar request was made last November by Mr. Todd himself, who signed himself "A member of the New York Historical Society, member Society of American Authors, author 'Story of the City of New York,' author 'Story of Washington,' &c."

The Commissioners ordered a copy of the commitment to be sent as requested and also a full account of the circumstances under which Todd was apprehended and kept in custody. The Commissioners will not order an investigation of the Chief of Police. Mr. Todd, it is said, acted in a strange manner for several days, asserting that he was being pursued by persons who wanted to poison him.

LIVES UNDER TON OF DEBRIS.

Workman Buried in Boiler Cave-In Saved by Big Beam.

Buried alive in a big boiler beneath a ton of brick, mortar, and steel, Maurice Prendeville of 763 Third Avenue, a mason employed by the New York Edison Electric Company at Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue, directed the work of his rescuers yesterday afternoon. He was finally dug out of the débris none the worse for his accident, except for the fracture of a toe on the left foot and numerous contusions.

Prendeville was working alone in one of the big boilers which he was to reline with brick and cement. The old lining had become loosened and was held up by a beam in the centre of the boiler. This the man removed. In an instant there was a crash and a ton of bricks and mortar fell upon him, together with a heavy iron beam, known as the "roast" beam. The iron beam pinned him beneath it, but in such a way as to prevent the weight of the débris from crushing out his life.

While the work of rescue was going on a physician supplied Prendeville with stimulants. When he was freed he was rushed to Bellevue, where his injuries were pronounced to be not of a serious nature.

CHICAGO'S CHILDREN NERVOUS.

One in Every Three Affected with the Malady in Some Form.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—One in every three school children in Chicago, it is estimated, is a victim of some form of nervousness, mild or aggravated. This is the finding of public school pedagogues after observations extending more than a year. The prevalence of nervous disorders among children is attributed to the following causes:

The strenuous city life.
The impure city atmosphere.
The bringing up of children in flat buildings.
The relief from noise day or night.
Lack of proper nutrition.
Late hours permitted by parents.
Residence along cable and trolley car lines.

Tour to Gettysburg and Washington.
Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Fall Tour, September 24 to 29. $22 covers all necessary expenses from New York City. Consult Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

When you get run down and awake perspiring begin to take Piso's Cure. It will cure you.—Adv.

WATTERSON'S WHIP LASHES ROOSEVELT

"Sweet a Gentleman as Ever Scuttled a Ship."

PARKER A SECOND TILDEN

Clark Howell Accuses President of Wrecking Sectional Harmony—Other Speeches at Editors' Dinner.

"Roosevelt: What He Is Like," was the real subject of a speech delivered by Col. Henry Watterson at the Democratic editors' banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria last night, although the printed menu cards announced that the Kentuckian's topic would be "The Issue and the Outlook." For the best part of an hour the Colonel traversed the scale of epithet in his attack on the President. Every new picture that he made of the Republican nominee was greeted enthusiastically by about 500 Parker and Davis supporters at the tables and by a goodly audience of Democrats, male and female, in the two tiers of boxes around the grand ballroom. His characterization of Parker as a new Tilden was the signal for a storm of cheers.

At the guests' table were Col. Sylvanus E. Johnson, Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer and ex-President of the Gridiron Club, who acted as toastmaster; Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee; William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; De Lancey Nicoll, George Foster Peabdy, Norman E. Mack, Urey Woodson, Josephus Daniels, and others.

Col. Watterson, after receiving an ovation during which the band played, napkins were waved by all the diners standing, and cheers resounded without ceasing for fully a minute, said:

"In order to allay curiosity and suppress conjecture—or words to that effect—let me say in the beginning that I believe we can win this Presidential battle. I'll go further and say that, with any even show down of powder and ball, it will be our own fault if we lose it."

Until the finish of the campaign, he said, each political party would show its full strength, and therefore the result would depend on the independent vote.

"In the five debatable States—New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in the East, and Wisconsin and Indiana in the West—there are, roughly estimated, a million of these independent votes," he continued. "Half of them are Germans; the other half are Mugwumps and floaters. For the life of me, I can't see how any self-respecting Mugwump can vote for Roosevelt, the recreant civil service reformer; nor any intelligent German, either, as much as the President resembles the Kaiser.

"'Prudery, the jurist,' means peace with all the Nations, entangling alliances with none; Roosevelt, the war lord, means eruptions at home, complications abroad, designs to perpetuate the Republican dynasty and to continue its favorites in power. Every economic interest must pause before an issue so transcendent."

The speaker said that if he were a Republican—and many there were around Bitter Creek who thought him not much better—he would vote against Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Being a plain American he would do this anyway, because it would be "the upright thing to do, the enlightened thing to do, the prudent and honest thing to do." In spite of Democratic mistakes, he said, the Democratic heart had continued to beat to the principles of liberty and the Constitution.

The Real Issue.

"The issue before us," he said, "is whether the people will allow the Republican Party to grow so potent, so to intrench itself in power, as that nothing short of some dire convulsion shall be able to uproot it, or whether they shall, before it be too late, take Roosevelt and Fairbanks by the hand and bid them stand aside, while in the persons of Parker and Davis they recover into their own hands the lost balance of power.

"Inevitably the personality, the character, and performances of Theodore Roosevelt occupy the foremost place in the public mind. They will constitute the chief horn of the people's dilemma in the coming campaign. They are, as it were, the beginning and the end of the chapter. Yet, because we propose to discuss the President, and to hold him to a just measure of accountability, we are accused of abusing him.

"For my part, I would not utter an unkind or a discourteous word. I admit that he is as sweet a gentleman as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Indeed, very much that kind of a gentleman. Has he not scuttled the ship of civil service and cut the throat of reciprocity, hoisting the black flag over the South the while? Has he ever obeyed the law in case it stood in the way of his humor?"

Cries of "No! No!" came from the audience, and Col. Watterson cited as one of the ill-conceived Roosevelt acts of the past the removal of a State Attorney here in New York. Next he referred to the "time when, by a scratch of his pen, he usurped the power of Congress and added many millions of outlay to the pension rolls.

"Is he not responsible," said the speaker, "for the fly-by-night theatrical combination miscalled the Republic of Panama? Was his treatment of Miles and Schley fair, or the act of a wise and considerate President? [Cries of "No!"] Were his operations against the Northern Securities not the merest play to the galleries, achieving thus far nothing beyond the throwing of a little dust into the eyes of the unthinking people? Was his promotion of Wood fair or—"

Col. Watterson was interrupted by shouts of "Rank!" "Rotten!" from all parts of the room. He passed to the postal frauds, saying President Roosevelt's actions in that matter were solely for effect. The President's whole career, he declared, as illustrated by doings and writings, introduced America to "an adventurer upon the high seas of public life, with no rudder or compass except his own ambition."

"And if we have seen these things in the green leaf," continued the speaker, "what may we expect to see in the brown?"

He said he feared an election for Roosevelt this year might foretell one in 1908, and perhaps in 1912. "As a Republican," he added, "I would take no such risks; as an American I shall not." The United States, he lamented, had changed its character until it was coming to be an empire more dazzling than Rome in the height of her

Continued on Page 2.

Over Sunday Tour to Atlantic City.
Pennsylvania Railroad, September 10. Rate covers round trip, transportation, and two days' board. Only $11.00 and $10.00, according to hotel selected. See ticket agents.—Adv.

STEEPLECHASE ON RAILROAD.

Hackman's Horse with Surrey Holds Up Mount Vernon Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A half dozen through expresses and local trains on the New Haven Railroad were held up this afternoon by a horse and surrey which became lodged in a deep cut between Mount Vernon and Woodlawn. The horse and wagon belonged to S. Levine, a local hackman.

The animal was standing at the station, and while the driver went into the baggage room he took fright and ran down the tracks, cutting across platforms and switches, and going into the cut 50 feet deep where the tracks are depressed through Mount Vernon. A gang of Italian laborers were at work in the cut, and when they saw the hackman's beast coming down the tracks at breakneck speed, taking switches and signal wires like a hunter, they dropped their picks and shovels and scrambled up the embankment. The horse continued his mad flight until he reached the Tenth Avenue Bridge, where the wheels of the surrey caught in the signal wires and held him fast.

An express train was due at the time, and there probably would have been a serious accident had not Policeman Moore, who had followed the runaway, notified the operator in the Mount Vernon tower to hold up the trains. In a few minutes a half dozen trains in both directions were held up. One express was just entering the cut at Woodlawn when the engineer saw the signal. There was no way of getting the horse out of the cut except to drive him either to Woodlawn or Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon was nearer, so Policeman Moore unhitched the steed and drove him to the Mount Vernon station. It was impossible to get the surrey out without delaying the evening commuters' trains, so the hackman will let it remain in the cut until after 12 o'clock to-night.

THIEVES' HARVEST IN HARLEM.

Ransack Flats for Jewelry—Many Recent Robberies, but No Arrests.

Apartment thieves who have been busy on the upper east side during the past couple of weeks made a raid in the five-story flathouse 1,664 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon, broke into three apartments, and carried off about $500 worth of jewelry and cash.

The hall door was pried open in each instance, and each apartment was ransacked for valuables from parlor to kitchen. Mrs. Gustave Hopkins's apartment on the second floor was visited first, and there hidden away in the bottom of a bureau drawer the thieves discovered three gold watches, valued at $125; a diamond ring, valued at $75; a gold breastpin, and other jewelry. Mrs. Hopkins is out of town. Next the robbers tried the bell of Mrs. J. Callanan's apartment, and finding no one at home, promptly forced the door and began operations.

The thieves found nothing of value until they discovered a small cast-iron safe. This they took to the roof, where it was smashed in a dozen pieces against the stone coping. Pocketing the contents, $47 in cash and some jewelry, they next visited the rooms of Mrs. M. J. Connor on the top floor of the same house. There luck was against them, for after what was evidently a careful search, they found only an old pocketbook containing 20 cents and overlooked a new one with about $25 in it.

Other tenants in the block have also been robbed recently, and Mrs. H. Jurgens, who keeps a confectionery store at 1,672 Third Avenue, declares she has been robbed three times in the last six months. In each case the police have been notified, but no arrests have been made, and the robberies continue.

WANTS PARKER'S RYE CROP.

Maryland Woman's Scheme to Raise Money and Help His Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, Sept. 7.—Mrs. N. P. O'Nell came here to-day from her home in Maryland to buy up Judge Parker's rye crop. Rosemount grows anually about fifty bushels of the cereal, which has never yet been put to very profitable use. Mrs. O'Nell plans to ship the rye crop to her home, thrash it there, and bottle the kernels, one hundred to the bottle.

She would tie ribbons about the necks of the bottles, label one side "Parker rye" and the other side "Part of the Judge's harvest," and sell them to souvenir hunters and enthusiastic Democrats. With the proceeds she purposes to complete the education of two sons.

At Rosemount to-day she said she must have the nominee's rye crop at any cost, and pleaded so long and so forcefully that it was partly promised her at market prices. One of her arguments was that the souvenir bottles would greatly stimulate the Judge's canvass in the State which she said had a weakness for rye in any form or fashion.

RUNAWAYS KILL BROOKLYN MAN

W. H. Higgins Thrown from Carriage at Hicksville, L. I.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 7.—W. H. Higgins of 343 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was killed in a runaway accident at Hicksville last evening. Mr. Higgins and his wife had been staying at the Suffolk Hotel here.

With Charles Hallock, the proprietor of the hotel, he started out for a drive with a pair of horses, one of which belonged to Mr. Hallock and one to a guest.

At the Grand Central Hotel, in Hicksville, Mr. Hallock left the buggy. He had just entered the hotel when the horses took fright at a passing train and bolted. As the horses made a sharp turn around the corner into Broadway Mr. Higgins was thrown out on his head. He was picked up unconscious, and died a short time after in Dr. Otto Heydemann's office near by.

Mr. Higgins's body was brought here this morning, and will be taken to Brooklyn to-night. He was sixty-six years of age.

250 Gypsies Ordered Back.

The Government has ordered the deportation of the band of 250 gypsies who arrived here last week on the steamship Carpathia of the Cunard Line and who are now detained at Ellis Island. The deportation, it is said, will be the largest ever made. The Government's orders cannot be carried out, however, until the forty or more children belonging to the band who were taken with the measles and are now in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, are able to travel.

A delightful, comfortable route to the World's Fair at St. Louis is that of the New York Central.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

NO STORM, HUGE WAVES, ON CALIFORNIA COAST

Oppressive Heat Also Is Ascribed to a Volcano at Sea.

GREAT DAMAGE ALONG SHORE

Huge Wharf Is Doomed and Men Fight Tide—Thermometer at 108 in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Reports of damage by great billows which are rolling in from the sea are coming in from many points along the southern coast of California. The billows are believed to be occasioned by some peculiar phenomena, probably volcanic disturbances far out in the ocean. While there is scarcely a cupful of wind, enormous waves, in some instances reported as high as forty feet, roll ceaselessly along the shores. Word comes to-day that the wharf at Hueneme is doomed to total destruction.

Hueneme is one of the best sheltered landings on the Southern coast. It is shielded on the south and west by a reef and the Island of Anacopa. The sea there, in ordinary times, is like a millpond. The chain of islands sheltering Hueneme and all Santa Barbara landings is unquestionably volcanic, being the tops of a chain of mountains submerged in past ages.

The island of Santa Cruz, next to Anacopa on the West, has an extinct crater showing a lava flow into Prisoner's Harbor. But there has been no volcanic activity there in recent times.

From the fact that the present great tidal disturbance is being felt at Hueneme and south of there and with only slightly decreased force at Ventura, Santa Barbara, and more western channel ports, the seat of volcanic activity would seem to be at some point in the ocean outside of the Channel Islands. Possibly it is at San Nicolas Island, also of volcanic origin, fifty miles outside the inner islands and seventy miles from the mainland.

At Terminal Island the seas wrought considerable havoc, and hundreds of men are at work piling up sacks of sand to form breakwaters. There is grave reason to fear serious damage to the work of construction on the outer deep-water harbor at San Pedro. Immense waves are sweeping over the breakwater, and ship masters lying outside are uneasy lest their vessels drag anchor and be cast upon the rocks under Point Firmin.

Several cottages are inundated at Long Beach and at Ocean Park, and many pleasure wharves have been damaged.

Never before in the history of California has the mercury climbed higher on a September day than it did at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It broke the record for September by reaching 100.02 degrees in the signal service office and 108 degrees on the street.

The hot wave struck California yesterday, and it has been growing hotter ever since. The Weather Bureau reports that the high mark was reached at 3 o'clock, but tonight it is remarkably sultry. By to-morrow night cool winds are expected and the brief taste of Summer weather will have gone. At 7 o'clock this morning it was 85 degrees Fahrenheit, and the heat became more oppressive as the day progressed.

The heat is more pronounced in San Francisco, Sacramento, and the San Joaquin Valley than further North and South. The wave, they say, is the result of pressure distribution after air, which prevents any progress of cooler air from the sea.

The records show that it was six degrees hotter to-day than ever before in San Francisco during September. Twice before the mercury reached 94 degrees, on Sept. 8, 1886, and Sept. 22, 1895.

Reports from San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys show almost unprecedented heat, ranging from 110 to 130 degrees in the shade. Only the absence of humidity prevented such heat from being attended by many fatalities.

BRAVE LAD PINNED UNDER CAR.

Makes No Outcry While Men Work to Extricate Him.

Eight-year-old George Schroeder of 406 Ralph Street, Ridgewood, L. I., was run down by a trolley car in Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue last evening and pinned under the forward truck. The boy had been playing tag, and ran directly in front of the car. He was dragged fifteen feet and deep wounds were cut in his legs and head.

A crowd quickly gathered and attempts were made to extricate the lad, but to no purpose. The small sufferer was conscious all this time, but he uttered no cry, coolly watching the efforts of those around and urging them to lift the car. A score of men put their shoulders to the side of the car and slowly raised it enough to admit of the boy being dragged out. He was carried into a nearby drug store and his wounds bound up temporarily.

Surgeon Pfeiffer hurried the boy to the German Hospital. His condition is serious.

BANKER'S RACE WITH DEATH.

Edward Bond Chartered Train and Yacht to Reach Child's Bedside.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—With the aid of a special train and a yacht Francis Edward Bond, the banker, reached Islesboro, Me., in time to see his little daughter Margaret before she died.

The physicians found on Saturday that she had appendicitis and that an operation would be necessary. Mr. Bond was informed on Sunday. He left town immediately, but reached New York too late to catch the train for Portland.

After a hasty consultation with a railroad official a special train, consisting of a locomotive and a passenger coach, was made up and the right of way over the road was given to it. The run to Portland was made in record-breaking time.

There Mr. Bond chartered a small yacht. The craft put to sea with her steam at highest pressure, and in less than an hour the father reached the bedside of his daughter. He had made the trip in a little more than ten hours. The child died yesterday.

Great Gettysburg Battlefield
Is best seen by taking the Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to Gettysburg and Washington leaving September 24. $22 round trip, covering all necessary expenses from New York. One day at Gettysburg and two days in Washington.—Adv.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y.
Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

JAPAN TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS.

Orders 7,500 Tons of Nickel Steel Plates from the Carnegie Company.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 7.—Agents of the Japanese Government to-day closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company for an order of 7,500 tons of the finest grade nickel steel plates.

The plates are for use on Japanese battleships.

The order will keep the 84-inch and 184-inch mills of the Homestead plant busy for three months.

The first intimation that Japan was about to begin the construction of battleships at her own dockyards was contained in some of the letters from European correspondents on the Manshu Maru, the vessel which took the foreign naval attachés and correspondents on a tour of the naval bases in Japan, Korea, and elsewhere. It was stated that Japan would begin the building of two first-class battleships this Autumn, and that the work on them would be rushed.

Hitherto Japan has only constructed cruisers, which have been built at the imperial yards at Yokosuka and Kure. The two latest home-built ships added to the navy are the Nutaka and the Tsushima, both of them very effective and well-constructed vessels of their type.

It is said that Japan's building yards are organized and equipped in a manner which cannot be excelled by any other similar institutions in the world.

The arsenal at Kure is now capable of completely arming a battleship. Large guns are also manufactured at Osaka.

TWO TO ONE ON ROOSEVELT.

Vermont and Arkansas Elections Widen Odds—Parker Money Shy.

The victory of the Republicans in Vermont and the good showing made in Arkansas had the effect yesterday of changing materially the odds on the Presidential campaign.

The followers of Roosevelt offered money freely at 2 to 1, while the favorers of Parker became alarmed, apparently, by the outlook and withdrew all offers at the prevailing odds, and offered nothing better than 4½ to 1. No bets were reported.

KING CAN'T WALK, YET HUNTS.

Aged George of Saxony Is Carried to His Shooting Stand.

DRESDEN, Sept. 7.—The health of the aged King George of Saxony causes ever-increasing anxiety. His condition resulting from an asthmatic ailment has improved, but the monarch is affected with progressive arteriosclerosis, accompanied by a swelling of the lower limbs.

The King, nevertheless, continues hunting, of which sport he is passionately fond, though he has to be carried to the shooting stand.

G. W. VANDERBILT SUED.

Actions for an Aggregate of $100,000 in North Carolina.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7.—Judge Shaw announced to-day that he would hear a number of cases against George W. Vanderbilt and others next week. The suits will aggregate $100,000.

Some of the former head men of Mr. Vanderbilt's estate, who incurred liabilities and departed, are responsible for half a dozen of the actions. There are two suits for $20,000 damages, for the death of two of Mr. Vanderbilt's ferrymen, who lost their lives in French Broad River.

SHIP BUILT IN FAST TIME.

Cramps Hold Record for Atlantic Coast with Mohican.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The new steamship Mohican, built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, for William P. Clyde & Co., was delivered to-day. The completion of the Mohican creates a new record in shipbuilding on the Atlantic Coast.

The design of the vessel was decided on on March 4. The first material was received at the shipyard on March 15, the keel was laid May 3, and the ship was launched Aug. 6. Nineteen days later the machinery had been installed and the vessel was delivered one month after being launched, nine days in advance of contract time. The Mohican will ply between New York and Wilmington, N. C.

EX-GOV. TAYLOR MARRIED.

Tennessee's Former Executive Divorced Only Few Months Ago.

BRISTOL, Va., Sept. 7.—Ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee was married to Miss Mamie St. John of Chilhowie, Va., this afternoon. The wedding occurred at the bride's home.

Gov. Taylor has been married three times. He was divorced only a few months ago from his second wife at Knoxville.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Unidentified Man Run Over by Proctor Theatre Advertising Machine.

An unidentified man was killed early this morning by a Proctor Theatre advertising automobile at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Madison Avenue. The machine, which is exceedingly heavy, ran over the man and he was instantly killed.

The chauffeur, John Haverty of 724 Eleventh Avenue, was arrested.

In the man's pocket was found a card bearing the name of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, but nothing which would reveal his name. He was about forty years old.

CLARENCE MACKAY'S AUTO UPSET.

Collides with Farm Wagon—One of the Chauffeurs Injured.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 7.—Clarence H. Mackay had a narrow escape while on his way to New York in an automobile last night. Accompanied by two chauffeurs, he was driving across Edison's Corners, at East Williston, when the machine collided with a wagon driven by Farmer Richard Reilly.

The wagon was demolished and the automobile toppled over on its side, Mr. Mackay and his chauffeurs being thrown out. Mr. Mackay escaped with a scratch on the right knee. One chauffeur was unhurt and the other only had a few scratches. Farmer Reilly was shaken up a bit and had a few bruises.

Over Sunday Atlantic City Outing.
Pennsylvania Railroad special tour September 10. Rates, covering transportation and two days' hotel accommodations, $10.00 and $11.00, according to hotel selected. Beach front hotels at $11.00 rate.—Adv.

Defective eyesight corrected with glasses by experienced oculists. 12 Maiden Lane. Spencer.—Adv.

KUROKI STRIKES AT FOE NEAR MUKDEN

Paris Hears That a Great Battle Is In Progress.

OFFICIAL NEWS HELD BACK

Neither St. Petersburg Nor Tokio Tells of Armies' Movements.

LONDON THINKS IT OMINOUS

Russian Officials Profess to Believe That Kuropatkin's Host Is Now Out of Danger.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says:

"A great battle is going on before Mukden. The First and Seventeenth Corps are engaged against Gen. Kuroki.

"Gen. Kuropatkin, with the bulk of his troops, is moving toward Tie-Ling."

[If it be true that Gen. Kuroki has engaged the First and Seventeenth Army Corps in battle near Mukden, there is good reason to believe that Gen. Kuropatkin's main army is in grave danger of isolation.

The First Corps is Gen. Stakelberg's, and the Seventeenth is composed of troops from Europe, part of which evidently were with Gen. Orloff at Yen-tai. As these troops were nearer to Mukden than any others of Kuropatkin's it is probable they were rushed forward to hold Kuroki's main army off the railway. That Kuropatkin's main army has not reached Mukden is indicated by the Russian official explanation that the roads have been made almost impassable by rains and the Japanese official declaration on Tuesday that it was still at Yen-tai.

Kuroki had two forces moving to cut off Kuropatkin, one paralleling the Russian retreat and the other coming from the southeast. It is possible that they have combined for the attack.]

NO NEWS OF KUROPATKIN.

Russian War Office, If It Has Any Information, Withholds It.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 8, 2:02 A. M.—The General Staff is not displaying great anxiety over the alarmist reports that Gen. Kuropatkin is in serious danger of being cut off, but if it had any information from the front yesterday (Wednesday) it has not revealed it, and the officials decline to say even if they know whether Gen. Kuropatkin purposes taking his army north of Mukden.

An officer of the General Staff said to The Associated Press last night:

"I believe it is safe to say that Gen. Kuropatkin's army is now out of danger. Our advices since Monday indicate that the fighting is of an insignificant character, and I do not believe that the tired Japanese troops are capable of seriously threatening the line of retreat. The greatest difficulty our army is now having to contend with is the terrible condition of the roads, owing to the rain of Monday and Tuesday.

"Our information is that the bulk of the baggage has already passed through Mukden. This is the usual procedure in the case of any retreat."

Kuropatkin's movements, after all, must depend chiefly on the tactics of the Japanese, with whom lies the initiative. If the Japanese continue to press north in the hope of cutting off the Russians and bringing them to bay, then Kuropatkin will be obliged to move north to circumvent them. But both armies are already terribly exhausted, and if they again come into grip the result will depend largely upon which of them is able to throw the more fresh reserves into the fight.

If there is a race northward it is apparent that the greatest danger will come at the narrow defile of Tie-Ling, north of Mukden, but the authorities here seem fairly well satisfied with the situation and are confident of its ultimate outcome.

Slump on St. Petersburg Bourse.

Prices on the Bourse, however, were still weaker yesterday, Russian fours dropping another quarter point, to 91¾.

It was said here yesterday that the bulk of the Russian army was near Mukden, where Gen. Kuropatkin had been since Monday. His troops, it was added, were not entering the city, but were taking up prepared positions around Mukden. While there was no specific information on this point, the General Staff believed that only a small rear guard was in the neighborhood of Yen-Tai.

According to the War Office calculations, the whole Russian Army should reach Mukden to-night. Gens. Kuroki and Kuropatkin, it is said, have been marching northward along parallel lines, both armies being greatly hampered by heavy roads, the Japanese in a rough region and the Russians along a flat country, but embarrassed by the high Chinese corn, which prevented marching on the side of the main roads.

No difficulty, it is said, is being experienced at the Hun River, (three miles south of Mukden,) where bridges had been provided for crossing the stream. There has been constant fighting at the Russian rear and along the eastern wing, but so far as is known by the War Office nothing of importance has occurred since the retreat began.

No further details of the losses suffered by the Russians during the ten days of

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fighting have been received. How long the run of casualties ultimately will be can be estimated by the official report of the number of officers killed or wounded between Aug. 26 and Aug. 31 in a single division.

This division, that of Gen. Kondratovitch, which is under Gen. Zaroubaieff and which formed part of the Russian right, below Liao-Yang, lost 12 officers killed, 35 wounded, and 1 missing.

Japanese Staff Silent.

TOKIO, Sept. 7, (8 P. M.)—The General Staff has not yet made public any details of the battle of Liao-Yang.

It is reported that the Japanese, notwithstanding the ravages of fire, captured vast accumulations of Russian stores and ammunition at Liao-Yang.

The people are still celebrating the victory, but there is considerable speculation over the official silence regarding Gen. Kuroki's movements since Sunday.

The Kokumin says it learns on good authority that Kuroki, after taking the heights near Hei-ying-Tai, (about fifteen miles northeast of Liao-Yang,) occupied a line from Yen-Tai to the mines by hot pursuit of the Russians Sept. 4 and 5. The Russians, who, it was said, were concentrated twenty miles north of Liao-Yang, are now retreating in the direction of Mukden. The pursuit was obstructed by the high millet. The Russians destroyed their stores, but numbers of guns and quantities of ammunition and other supplies were captured in the fortifications and near the railroad station.

The Nichi Nichi says it thinks the Japanese casualties may exceed those of the Russians, owing to the latter having occupied fortified positions in superior numbers.

The report that the Russians have occupied Sing-min-Tung (about thirty miles west of Mukden) is denied. A large force of Chinese bandits is displaying activity in the vicinity of Sing-min-Tung, but it is supposed that the Russians will not take action unless compelled to do so.

The report that Lieut. Terauchi, son of Lieut. Gen. Terauchi, Minister of War, was killed in the fighting before Liao-Yang is denied to-day.

Preliminary regulations for the National Guard were gazetted to-day.

Another Great Battle Expected.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 8.—The Standard voices a view now very prevalent here—that the continued Japanese silence bodes ill for the Russians.

The Morning Post, though confessedly unable to sum up the situation, owing to the absence of Japanese official reports, thinks that Gen. Kuroki may have crossed the Hun River to the east of Mukden.

It is not believed here that Gen. Kuropatkin's reported arrival at Mukden solves the problem of his retreat. "Where will Kuropatkin stop?" is what is asked here.

The Daily Telegraph holds that the latest developments are merely the prelude to a "colossal conflict looming in the future."

Most of the English critics look for a repetition of the Liao-Yang battle at Tie-ling or in that neighborhood.

Scarcely any London newspaper believes that Kuropatkin has brought the bulk of his forces with him to Mukden.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Kupang-Tse, cabling under date of Sept. 7, says:

"Rail cars, at the rate of eighty a day, loaded with wounded, are passing through the station. The shrapnel injuries are frightful, and a majority of the men succumb on the journey to the hospital.

"Correspondents arriving here keenly resent their treatment by the Japanese and declare that they see nothing of the war. They are treated as though they are spies, while native correspondents are permitted to see the fighting and to telegraph freely."

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—Chinese reports are to the effect that thousands of Chinese are being forced to construct earthworks at Tie-Ling, where Gen. Kuropatkin will make his next stand.

RETREATING RUSSIANS' PERIL.

Mukden Dispatch Says Part of Army Is in Danger of Being Cut Off.

MUKDEN, Tuesday, Sept. 6—(Delayed.)—Part of the Russian Army which is coming to Mukden by wagon road is in danger of being cut off.

All day and night yesterday the Japanese in the hills on the east road shelled the Russian troops. In one instance the Japanese infantry attacked a large force of Russian infantry and artillery which had taken to the hills, running parallel to the Japanese, in the protecting flank of the retreating army.

Troops, guns, and transports are pouring into Mukden by train and road. Considerable transport was left behind.

The roads are in a frightful state owing to the heavy rain yesterday.

The main Russian Army, pushing northward, is evacuating Mukden.

CUTS OFF RUSSIANS IN KOREA.

Report That a Japanese Army Has Landed Near Possiet Bay.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 8.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Söul says there is an unconfirmed report there that the Japanese have landed several fresh divisions of troops in the vicinity of Possiet Bay, cutting off the retreat of the Russians in Northeastern Korea.

MIKADO'S THANKS TO ARMY.

His Message of Congratulation Was of Unprecedented Length.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 7.—The Mikado's message of congratulation to the army on the victory at Liao-Yang is of unprecedented length. It speaks of the end of the war as still long distant.

Field Marshal Oyama says the spirits of the troops are high in spite of ten days of continuous fighting, in the course of which they forced several strongly fortified lines with heavy sacrifices.

Official reports received in Tokio yesterday show that the Japanese Right Army (Kuroki's force) did not carry the positions on the highlands westward of Hei-ying-Tai, on the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, until the afternoon of Sept. 4.

The Russians, before retiring from Liao-Yang, burned the stores, the railway station, and the bridges over the Tai-Tse.

The Japanese left and centre armies, (Oku's and Nodsu's,) when the reports were dispatched, had not crossed the Tai-Tse, but a portion of them had been sent to attack the hills at Mu-Chwang, overlooking the railway.

The main body of the Russians had not retreated north of Yen-Tai, and a portion of the Russian Army was still at Ying-shui-Su, close to Liao-Yang.

Until Aug. 30 the Russians poured reinforcements into Liao-Yang by the railway.

Lieut. McCully at Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 7.—Lieut. Newton A. McCully, the United States Naval Attaché, arrived here to-day from Mukden.

HOW JAPANESE VALOR PREVAILED AT AN-PING

Mikado's Troops Wriggled Through Corn and Burst on Foes.

DASH BY TWO MOUNTAIN GUNS

Advanced Close to the Russians and Then Opened Fire—Victory Seemed to Come by Magic.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 8.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail with Gen. Kuroki, telegraphing on Aug. 28 describing the battle of An-Ping, says:

"The Russian position was exceedingly strong. On the left was a long line of mountain ridges, and gradually shelving down on the front and right were straight slopes steeply descending for 600 feet, then bending at sharper angles for several hundred feet. The slopes were planted with maize, millet, and potatoes.

"The movements of the Japanese were greatly hampered by the configuration of the country, the unceasing succession of mountains, which were almost pathless, making it impossible for them to bring forward their field guns, and mountain artillery was therefore used.

"After opening with shrapnel the Japanese infantry advanced in arc-shaped formation. Massing at every convenient point of shelter they soon reached the foot of the mountain, where the angle of the slope afforded protection. From a hill opposite I saw the steady and persistent move forward, now by twos and threes, now in long lines, as the Japanese crept from point to point.

"Then a heavy fusillade began. The Japanese tore off their coats in order to facilitate their movements, thus presenting splendid white marks to the enemy.

"The Japanese guns experienced difficulty at first in getting the range. Soon, however, smoke and flame showed where the opposing batteries were working ruin.

"Two Japanese mountain guns, greatly daring, advanced on the right below the Russian front, concealing themselves in the corn. Their fire in the midst of the Russian trenches caused the Russian fire momentarily to waver. Then it was renewed more vigorously than ever, but it was the beginning of the end.

"Some Japanese crept around, and, wriggling through the corn, burst unexpectedly on the trenches. There was a bloody fight. Then, as though by magic, white flags with blood-red centres appeared all up the mountain sides. On the summit stood men waving the flag of the Rising Sun aloft, and standard bearers were tearing up the slope, eager that their companies should have the honor of reaching the summit first.

"The Japanese now opened fire upon the Russians descending the opposite slopes, while the Russian artillery turned savagely upon the heights whence the Russians had been ousted.

"The Japanese losses were very heavy. The Russian artillery covered the retreat. Both armies remained in touch during the afternoon. A heavy thunderstorm ensued, during which the artillery of our left wing attacked Daiden-Tsu.

"There was little shelter that night for the wounded, and all lay in common fellowship upon mud, drenched to the skin. The pitiless rain continued until nearly midday, when a thick fog arose.

"When the fog lifted at 3:30 in the afternoon the Russians were observed in full retreat, pouring toward the bridge over the River Jang."

BATTLE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Firing Heard at Che-Foo Last Evening—The Operations Last Week.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 7, (10:30 P. M.)—Firing was heard here indistinctly this evening.

It is now apparent that the heavy fighting reported by numerous Chinese refugees as having occurred before Port Arthur between Aug. 27 and 31 was chiefly on Aug. 27 and 28, the Japanese thereafter directing their efforts almost entirely to holding the positions they had obtained. That these positions were of considerable importance is evidenced by the fact that the Russians risked the lives of men in open fight in their efforts to dislodge the Japanese.

As has been previously reported in these dispatches, the Japanese troops retired from nearly all points on the night of Aug. 31.

The Port Arthur Novy Krai on Aug. 31 published detached incidents of the fighting of Aug. 29 and 30 on the Russian east flank.

On the evening of the 29th the Japanese opened a heavy fire from Fort No. 3 and other points, directing their larger guns chiefly at the Russian positions on a hill called the Small Eagle's Nest.

At Shinshi-Yen the Japanese removed the roofs from a number of Chinese houses, strongly constructed of mud and stone, and converted them into excellent redoubts.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th a Russian regiment made a sudden onslaught on the Japanese trenches, and at the point of the bayonet the Japanese were forced to Redoubt No. 2. The Russians were unable to proceed further than this redoubt, because of the fierce fire poured upon them by the Japanese. According to the Novy Krai this redoubt had evidently been greatly strengthened during the previous night.

RUSSIANS PRAISE KUROPATKIN.

Newspapers Now Take a More Cheerful View of the Situation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—As the Russian newspapers begin to realize more fully the catastrophe which Gen. Kuropatkin avoided at Liao-Yang and the skilful manner in which he upset Field Marshal Oyama's plan to surround the Russian Army, they take a more cheerful view of the result and are beginning to bestow great praise upon Kuropatkin.

It is now apparent that Oyama's purpose in pressing the Russian position in front of Liao-Yang was to hold Kuropatkin's attention while the Japanese right wing was thrust around the Russian rear to block the Russian line of retreat. But Kuropatkin, at its inception, had his eye upon this flanking movement, and countered by the early withdrawal of his main army to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, changing his front to meet and hold Gen. Kuroki in check while Gen. Zaroubaieff's corps at Liao-Yang crossed, burning the bridges behind him and placing the river between him and Gen. Oku.

Both the Russan and Japanese accounts seem to agree in saying that until the withdrawal of the main Russian Army from Liao-Yang began Kuropatkin had beaten off the Japanese assaults in front of Liao-Yang, and that the Russian Commander in Chief's first movement against Kuroki was also measurably successful.

While not underestimating the difficulties attending the retirement of the army northward and the continued threat from Oyama's right, the Novoye Vremya evidently considers that the task has already practically been successfully accomplished.

The Novosti says that, as the views of English, French, and German military critics are by no means unfavorable, "there exists no reasons why we should give way to despair over a defeat which never took place."

The Invalid Russ, the army organ, also continues to maintain that Oyama met with strategical defeat, but it expresses the opinion that Oyama has not yet given up hope of flanking Kuropatkin, for which he is strengthening Kuroki and diminishing the pressure against the Russian rear.

The Novoe Vremya, reviewing the situation, declares emphatically that neither mediation nor peace is now even thought of.

CHINESE MENACE RUSSIANS.

Japanese Advance Having Effect—Uproar and Confusion Everywhere.

MUKDEN, Sept. 7.—A correspondent has just arrived here after a journey of 120 miles from Sin-tsin-Tin, (east of Mukden,) and says that during the latter part of his journey he could hear the firing in the battle at Liao-Yang. The correspondent says:

"The whole country is aflame with the wildest and most contradictory rumors.

"The principal interest in the situation is in the fact that the Chinese population is becoming more anti-Russian with the advance of the Japanese army.

"Mukden itself is overcrowded, and it is almost impossible to get food or a place to sleep.

"Everywhere there is the greatest uproar and confusion, and many families are leaving in the direction of Harbin. The soldiers, however, are not at all disheartened at the result of the fight, and they say that the Japanese losses are so tremendous as seriously to weaken them. They declare that they have made the Japanese pay infinitely more for Liao-Yang than it was worth.

"I visited M. Kiriloff, one of The Associated Press Russian correspondents, who was shot through the lungs in the attack on Gen. Stakelberg's corps southwest of Liao-Yang on Aug. 30. He is in the Russo-Dutch Hospital, and the doctors say that he is not yet out of danger. M. Kiriloff, however, declares he will soon be back in harness."

SAYS KAISER MIGHT END WAR.

M. de Lanessan Wants Either Germany or America to Attempt Mediation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Sept. 7.—M. de Lanessan repeats the appeal for mediation between Russia and Japan by one or the other of the powers which was previously made by himself and Jean Dupuy, another ex-Minister of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet.

He no longer suggests that France and England should take direct action, but says they should support any initiative taken. He seems to think the initiative might be taken with a greater chance of success by the United States or Germany—by Germany better even than by the United States.

The question whether the German Emperor would assume the task of mediator would, in M. de Lanessan's opinion, depend on the attitude of France and England. He says if those countries cannot intervene directly, at least it is possible for them to prompt the action of a mediator who would have a better chance of being heard by the belligerents.

The Débats, discussing M. de Lanessan's proposition, considers it the duty of the French Government to avoid compromising by premature zeal a démarche which perhaps may prove more timely at a later stage.

FASSETT TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Accepts Place After Woodruff and Black Had Declined It.

Gov. Odell announced yesterday that J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira would be the temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention. The place was first offered to Timothy L. Woodruff. He accepted it, but after writing his speech he concluded that serving as temporary Chairman might interfere with his Gubernatorial aspirations and withdrew. The place was then offered to ex-Gov. Black, who declined it. Senator Platt suggested Mr. Fassett.

It developed yesterday that several Brooklyn leaders had assured Gov. Odell that, despite the action of the Brooklyn organization in declaring for Woodruff, they would be for whatever candidate Gov. Odell designated. This treachery in their camp is giving the Woodruff men some concern. There was no change in the Gubernatorial situation yesterday. Gov. Odell continued to assert that he had no candidate, and his friends were equally emphatic in declaring that the Governor-Chairman was certain to choose Lieut. Gov. Higgins. Gov. Odell and some of the local leaders will leave for Saratoga Saturday. Senator Platt is not going up until Monday.

Senator Malby, who is to be the permanent Chairman of the convention, said yesterday that President Roosevelt was certain to run ahead of the State ticket.

"I know of a number of Democratic business men up my way," said he, "who are declaring for Roosevelt because they are with the Republicans on the tariff issue, but they will vote against the Republican State ticket."

No Contests at Conventions To-night.

Both Democratic and Republican District Assembly Conventions, to select delegates to the State Conventions, will be held to-night. At the headquarters of the Republican County Committee and at Tammany Hall it was said there would be no contests. The Democrats and Republicans of New York County are adopting the same tactics with respect to the Gubernatorial nomination. Both will send uninstructed delegations to Saratoga.

VIEW PARK SUICIDE'S BODY.

Two Women Go to Morgue in Carriage with Crest.

The mystery that has been made as to the identity of the young woman who committed suicide in Central Park last Friday, and whose body has not been publicly identified yet, although several men and women have seen and apparently recognized it, was not cleared up yesterday, although two women saw the body and apparently identified it.

Their arrival at the Morgue, where a majority of the visitors are poor, created a sensation. They were driven there in a handsome carriage. Two men were on the box. On the door was a shield in black, green, and gold, with a unicorn above. In each corner of the shield was a fleur-de-lis, and in the centre were entwined the initials "L. B. R.," which were also on the harness.

Both of the women were expensively dressed. The elder wore black silk with a long black veil over her face and white hair. She was assisted in alighting from the carriage by her companion, who was a woman of about thirty years. The younger woman was also in black.

When the two women had seen the body of the suicide they recoiled and the elder had to be supported.

MAMMAS CALL OFF STRIKE.

School Children Go Out in Sympathy with Principal, but Are Ordered Back.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A strike of upward of 200 school children was declared at the Longfellow School to-day because the Principal had been transferred since the close of the last term. The children said they would not go to school until the teacher came back.

They reckoned without the leaders, in this case their mammas, for after a conference between them and the new Principal the strike was declared off and the youngsters went back to their books and slates.

Arrested on Charge of Grand Larceny.

De Witt C. Kapal of 1,662 Lexington Avenue, was arrested last night by the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Baker on complaint of Annie Krupa of 416 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, charging grand larceny. Justice Zeller admitted Kapal to bail. The police have no knowledge of the facts in the case.

LONG ROYAL FEUD IS LIKELY TO END

Kaiser and Duke of Cumberland May Bury the Hatchet.

THRONE FOR THE DUKE'S SON

It Is Said He Will Be Made Ruler of Brunswick—Credit Will Be Due to Emperor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Recent events, such as the engagement of the Crown Prince and the marked attention shown by Emperor William to the young Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, are indications that the long-existing feud between the Hohenzollerns and the house of Cumberland is coming to an end.

I learn to-day that additional steps in this direction will soon become known. Prince William, eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland, will, it is asserted, become the ruler of Brunswick. The Regent of that State is becoming old, and a well-informed personage tells me that he is desirous of retiring.

If the feud between the Kaiser and the Duke of Cumberland is ended the credit will be due to the Emperor, who will have made peace with the Duke after more than one rebuff.

The quarrel is an old one. The Duke of Cumberland is the son of George V., the dethroned King of Hanover, who died in 1878. When the last Duke of Brunswick died in 1884 leaving no children, the Duke of Cumberland became the heir, but, as he declined to recognize the new Constitution of the German Empire, the Imperial Government declined to allow the succession to take place, and an interregnum began which has lasted ever since. The Duke refused to entertain any overtures toward a settlement unless his claim to the Kingdom of Hanover were allowed.

The Regent of Brunswick is Prince Albert, a nephew of Emperor William I., who was elected Regent of the Duchy by its Diet in 1885.

Last year when Emperor William visited Copenhagen there was talk of an approaching settlement of the quarrel. The Duke of Cumberland was at the Danish capital just before the Emperor arrived there, and it was generally believed a marriage would be arranged between one of the Duke's daughters and the German Crown Prince. The Duke, however, left Copenhagen just before the Emperor arrived, and this act was regarded as a direct rebuff to the Kaiser.

A short time ago a daughter of the Duke married the young Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky to be Russian Minister of the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, Governor General of Vilna, has been selected to succeed the late M. de Plehve as Minister of the Interior.

The Prince, in receiving the congratulations of his friends on his appointment, said it had been signed this afternoon and that probably it would be officially promulgated to-morrow morning. Possibly, however, it will not be announced until the Prince returns next week from Vilna, whither he departed this evening.

The Emperor summoned Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and had a long interview with him at Peterhof to-day.

The Prince is a military officer of the rank of General. Formerly he was Governor of Penza and Ekaterinoslaff, and he occupied the post of Chief of the Gendarmerie and Assistant Minister of the Interior under the late M. Sipiaguine, (who preceded M. de Plehve and was assassinated April 16, 1902.) He is forty-seven years old and is considered to be an able man.

He has not been identified with harsh measures and his appointment will probably be hailed as the inauguration of a mild régime.

URUGUAYAN REBELS ROUTED.

Said to Have Lost 1,200 Men—Government Troops Suffer Heavily.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 7.—The following is an extract from an official dispatch received by President Ordonez of Uruguay from Gen. Vasquez, the Minister of War, dated Monday:

"On joining the northern division of the army we attacked the revolutionary forces, which were well armed and equipped and supplied with artillery. Notwithstanding this we forced them, after severe fighting, to retire into Brazilian territory.

"Added to this splendid triumph the northern division succeeded in placing out of action Gen. Saravia and other rebel leaders. I estimate the casualties of the revolutionists in killed and wounded at 170 officers and over 600 men, they leaving in our camp alone 130 dead. I am informed that the rebels estimate their losses at 1,200.

"The Government casualities were: Officers, 11 killed and 53 wounded; men, 83 killed, 345 wounded, and 34 missing.

"I have limited this dispatch to actual occurrences, without reference to the transcendental importance of the military operation."

TOOK ACID IN SYRINGE.

Levy Afraid He Couldn't Swallow Fatal Dose—Died in Saloon.

Doubting his ability to swallow a fatal dose of carbolic acid, Louis D. Levy, fifty-four years old, of 57 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, put the poison in a syringe and forced it down his throat last evening in the saloon at 902 Columbus Avenue. After taking a drink he entered the toilet room and then staggered back into the barroom, sitting down at a table. He died in a few minutes.

Levy was formerly in the clothing business at 625 Broadway as a member of the firm of Cohn & Levy, but at the time of his death was an agent for a life insurance company. He left his boarding house yesterday morning to attend the funeral services of Dr. Baar of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and nothing was known of his movements afterward until he died in the saloon. The police notified his widow and two children, who had just returned from the country. Mrs. Levy knew no cause, she said, for her husband's act.

15,000 ARMENIANS STARVING.

Number Slain and Dead from Exposure in Sassun Estimated at 3,500.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The American Consul at Harput has reported to the State Department that he has visited Bitlis and is now in Mush.

The Consul states that the district of Sassun is now tranquil. The survivors of the massacre are in a destitute condition, but are attempting to rebuild their burned villages with a little Government aid.

The Consular Corps at Bitlis estimates the number massacred and dead from exposure and hunger, &c., as 3,500.

About 15,000 persons have lost everything and are starving, many being ill and wounded. Small contributions toward their relief have been received through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Bitlis, but much more is urgently needed, the conditions being similar to those in Macedonia last year.

WATTERSON'S WHIP LASHES ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

glory. The Republican leaders had come to be men trained to do Roosevelt's bidding, and, while it was fortunate that they had failed to have their own way to the extent of making the South a Poland or an Ireland, yet they had produced higher taxes and new sectional strifes.

Never before, he urged, was there a time when a transfer of rule from one party to another could be accomplished with so little disturbance of conditions in the country. The money of the land was safe. It was time to realize that the tariff was a hindrance, and not a help, to our industries.

"Where is the danger? My eminent and resourceful friend, the late Secretary of War, finds it in the advanced age of our candidate for Vice President. Further, Mr. Root says that if Parker is elected he'll appoint Hill Secretary of State. Davis may die. A Guiteau or a Czolgosz then may remove President Parker. Then, then, then Hill will be President!

Cheers for Hill.

"But Mr. Root is all wrong," added Col. Watterson. "Hill now says he won't be Secretary of State. I always knew Mr. Hill hated the Republicans, but never before did I know the intensity of his hatred."

There were shouts of "Hurrah for Hill!"

Col. Watterson closed his speech soon after that by saying:

"And having that faith [in the people] I am confident they will take no chance on the would-be man on horseback or the party already too well in the saddle. A new Tilden has arisen—a new Tilden, and fittingly in this great Empire State of New York—a very tribune of the people, calm, resolute, and dignified; the very antithesis of Theodore Roosevelt. And as sure as Samuel Tilden was elected, I believe he will be elected, and when he is elected he will be inaugurated and will take his seat—and all will be well."

Col. Johnson next read a letter from Joseph Pulitzer, in which he said he expected to see Parker elected if no vital campaign mistakes were made. Mr. Pulitzer said that the campaign wasn't going to be fought out in Vermont, but "in New York, the Empire State, whose habit it is to vote independently; in the rich and populous industrial cities of Connecticut and New Jersey; on the wide plains and in the busy marts of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and in the doubtful States of the farther West."

Mr. Pulitzer's Letter.

The letter continued in part:

"The result of the Vermont election makes it, in my judgment, all the more imperative that Judge Parker shall realize and perform his duty to the millions of honest voters who seek no office, look for no personal gain in this election; but who see in him an ideal and a hope, and aspire to preserve through him the institutions they love.

"It is the part of a leader to lead. I earnestly beg of you when you see him tomorrow at Esopus to urge that he accept also the full responsibilities of his position; that he will not permit the campaign in New York—the pivotal State—to be mismanaged by the small politicians who beset him; that he will in the next sixty days be even more than ever the people's leader and teacher, their tribune and advocate."

Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, explained to the editors from the different parts of the land "why independents support Parker and Davis." He said that independents could not be deceived by the digging up of dead issues, or the injection of fictitious issues.

They went about voting as a business proposition, looking calmly and dispassionately into the claims of the rival parties and the rival candidates and casting their ballots for the man who would, they believe, best serve the country.

"The independent voters," he said, "want a man who will not upset things. We may be called weaklings, but our vote will decide the election in November, and we look to the country first and the party afterward. We therefore stand, in this campaign, for Parker and Davis, as against Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Roosevelt is erratic, meddlesome, and spectacular. That he is recognized as unsafe even by the Republican leaders is shown by the fact that he has been muzzled by the managers of his own campaign.

"Judge Parker, on the contrary, is the embodiment of the ideas cherished by the Independent voters of the Nation. Clear-headed and evenly balanced, he can be relied upon to steer the destinies of the country safely.

"The country needs a safe man. The war spirit is abroad on the face of the earth, and a Rough Rider might want to get into the game. Roosevelt stands for personality and theorism, Judge Parker for law and order and constitutional government."

"Roosevelt the Wrecker."

Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution and President of the upper house of the Georgia Legislature spoke to the subject, "Democratic Success the Surest Guarantee of National Unity." Mr. Howell was cheered to the echo.

"The Republican Party," he declared, "is the great wrecker of sectional harmony and National unity. President Roosevelt lifted the lid of the racial Pandora's box that the people, black and white alike, might be attacked by the devils which emerged therefrom.

"I am speaking the sentiment of the New South when I tell you that the attitude of the Administration for the past few years has done more to retard the progress of the negro race than all else that has been done since the civil war.

"The persistent disregard of the President for the advice of even his own referees in Southern States in the matter of Federal appointments has rekindled racial feeling. His acts might have been justified had they been necessary, but they were not. Let all those who believe that there is excuse for the stand he has taken invoke the memory of the martyred McKinley and recall the picture of the whole country kneeling at his bedside and praying that he might be spared.

"McKinley was the President of every State in the United States, in his every word and act President of the common country. He contributed immeasurably to the spirit of National unity. Under his Administration it was possible for Southern white men to join their lot with the Republican Party and retain their self-respect.

"Even as Democrats we hoped and believed that the time had come when we could, as good citizens, range ourselves with either party without sacrificing our manhood upon the altar of illiteracy and racial disturbances.

"We would deny the negro no single privilege which he might enjoy. We but ask to be allowed to seek the co-operation of its better element in an effort to uplift the race, free from the evil influence of those political chestnut-pullers who would not have us prove our friendship for the negro. It would be best for the whites, best for the negroes, and best for the country at large.

"The representative men of the South repudiate mob violence, just as do the best men of the West and North. Eliminate the racial question, and you place the capstone upon the structure of National unity, and the men of all States can then divide as they see fit on National issues, rationally and without fear of harmful result."

John B. Stoll of Indiana, a South Bend editor, told "Why We Want to Get In." If, he said, the only reason to be advanced was that Democrats were out and the other fellows in, there would be no basis for an appeal to the country. He then proceeded to enumerate the reasons for wishing a change in the political complexion of the Nation. Many were the reasons he gave. He was heartily applauded when he had concluded.

Andrew McLean of Brooklyn, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, delivered the last address. His subject was "The Democrats of the Empire State." He heartily indorsed the prophecy of victory voiced by Col. Watterson, and recalled past Democratic successes in New York. He recalled the address of Mr. Ridder and the reasons he had given for the support of Parker and Davis by the independent voters of New York.

"Dissect those reasons," he said, "and you will find that every argument advanced by him were the arguments which won the State for Tilden, Horatio Seymour, and Grover Cleveland.

"The Democratic Party in New York, despite all reports to the contrary, presents a united front, and will see that the State goes into the Democratic columns in November. Even Cortelyou, that master-optimist, ranks New York as a doubtful State. You all know what that means.

"Be on your guard. Be not deceived. Remember the attacks upon ex-Senator David B. Hill. I am not here to defend Senator Hill, but I want to say to you, as a Democrat, that if he had not been a formidable force for Democracy, he would not have been singled out for attack by the opposing party. Do not be misled, either, by the tales of discord in New York City.

"We have entered into no campaign since that in which Cleveland was elected, with such bright promise of success. If victory does not come to us, it will be because of something which is unforeseen. If the people, press, and party managers do their duty, there can be no doubt as to the result in New York, and, with the Empire State will go the election. A victory will be achieved for peace and liberty, not for war and glory."

EDITORS HAVE BUSY DAY.

See Democratic Leaders, Ride in Subway, and Hold Meeting.

The Democratic editors flocked into Democratic National Headquarters yesterday to see the campaign managers. Headquarters for the visitors were established in the Waldorf-Astoria, where National Committeeman Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, who is an editor himself and who acted as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the conference, was on hand to greet them all. Chairman Taggart, Secretary Woodson, and other officials of the National Committee gave up practically the entire day to the editors, and to-day will accompany them on the trip to Esopus to meet Judge Parker. The party will go by New York Central to Hyde Park, and then by boat to Esopus, returning all the way by boat. To-night the entire party will be the guests of the management of Dreamland at Coney Island.

A hundred of the editors took advantage of an invitation extended by August Belmont and made a trip through the subway. Two trains were utilized, one of five and the other of three cars.

In the afternoon the Democratic State Editorial Association met at the Hoffman House. Daniel D. Frisbie of The Schoharie Democrat-Republican was elected President; A. W. Kessinger of The Rome Sentinel Treasurer; John Underhill of The Warsaw Times Secretary, and Luke McHenry of The Chittenango Times Chairman of the Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Prof. Duncan C. Lee of Cornell for a place on the State ticket. He is a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:25 A. M.—154 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Dr. Aswald; damage, $25.

12:36 A. M.—165 Monroe Street; Max Schlunech; damage, $300.

1:55 A. M.—450 West Forty-second Street; Anna Mullen; damage, $25.

8:45 A. M.—26 Goerck Street; Max Pastner; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—150 Rivington Street; Samuel Koshnur; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—415 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

3:30 P. M.—211 Broadway, subway; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—425 to 429 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—168 East Seventy-second Street, Mrs. B. Morse; damage $10.

5:30 P. M.—402 West Fifty-eight Street; Myer Satypler; damage $100.

6:50 P. M.—78 Catharine Street; M. Waldusky; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—351 West Fifty-seventh Street; John J. Meyer; damage, $5,000.

7:30 P. M.—217 Elizabeth Street; Dr. A. S. Hunter, damage $50.

7:45 P. M.—2,523 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

8:55 P. M.—Rosedale and Pelham Avenues; Joseph Malloy; damage, $10.

9:20 P. M.—19 Hamilton Street; Mrs. Sarah Flynn; damage, $20.

9:40 P. M.—320 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

9:45 P. M.—208 West Twentieth Street; Morgen Van Tina; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—389 East Eighth Street; David Schwartz; damage slight.

11:10 P. M.—120 Stanton Street; Herman Stock; damage, $5.

There are no marble halls or Moorish rooms in The Martinique.

Nothing but the richness and refinement that a man of wealth and culture aims to have in his own home.

Apartments of two, three or four rooms.

Table d'hote and a la carte.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

Fall Top Coats for Men.

Ready-for-Service.

So that the power of intelligent selection may arrive at its object, we present nine distinctive box models (four short and five long,) in more than seventy styles of foreign and domestic fabrics such as coverts, whipcords, twills, vicunas, cheviots, thibets, unshorn worsteds and tweeds. Of paddocks and paletots there are five distinctive models embracing twenty-eight different designs and three tourist models in sixteen styles of fabrics. Does that not grant us the right to term our collection "representative and comprehensive"? The prices range from $12.50 to $35. Even though you be inclined to pay a third more, we do not know of a tailorman who can fashion a coat to express more character, more distinctiveness or more of that indefinable something termed "style" than that which marks a Saks coat, be the price ever so modest.

Worthy of Special Mention

Do we consider our 40-inch box coat of vicuna, in Oxford or black, lined throughout with silk and with silk-faced lapels, which, to our mind, is exceptionally good value At $15.00

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JESS & CO.

the latest book by

J. J. BELL,

author of "WEE MACGREEGOR."

THE story of the troubles and happiness of Jess and her delinquent husband Davie is told in the most clever manner, generally through the odd and whimsical sayings of the Scotch characters Mistress Wallace and Maister Ogilvy. JESS & CO. will probably prove to be Mr. Bell's most successful book. The dialect needs no glossary.

HARPER & BROTHERS - - - - - Publishers

Forsythe's

Alterations now Completed; Show Rooms and new Elevators ready for Service.

Fall Opening

Suit Department

is full and complete with the very newest styles for the coming season. All sizes, 32 to 44.

WALKING SUITS
DRESS SUITS
EVENING DRESSES
DRESS SKIRTS
WALKING SKIRTS
EVENING WRAPS
COATS, JACKETS
TOURING COATS
RAIN COATS

Waist Department

Waists of every description and for all occasions; for street wear, house wear, dress, theatre, traveling, etc.

Everything new and fresh—no old goods—all garments marked at most reasonable prices.

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

SINFUL NEGLECT

How is it possible for a sane man with good teeth to destroy them through careless neglect! SOZODONT is positively beneficial. It has made the toothbrush habit a real pleasure.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

the natural complement of SOZODONT Liquid, is a beautiful polisher, absolutely free from grit and acid. Are you using it? You ought to be.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FIFTEEN MINUTES TO HARLEM.

Beautifully furnished rooms in private house; dressing rooms attached; hot, cold water; large closets; tiled baths; telephone; "L" and subway express stations; gentlemen only. 243 West 126th St.

Waggaman Admits Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—An amended answer to the rule issued in the Waggaman case wis filed to-day by Waggaman's counsel. This answer, it is said, is necessary because of some misapprehension of the meaning intended to be conveyed by the original. In it it is admitted by the respondent that he is unable to pay his debts and that he is willing to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground. He further declares that he intended to convey this in his original answer. The answer of the Catholic University will be presented to the court to-morrow by its counsel, Charles K. Bonaparte.

GEN. BELL'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM CAPTURE

Surprised by Blues While Talking to Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Militia Worn Out by Hard Work at Manoeuvres — Trooper Shot and Wounded with Blank Cartridge.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 7.—The third battle of Bull Run, which began yesterday and ended to-day, offered almost everything in the way of military science except a decision. There were in this hypothetical battle the forced marches, the attempts to turn the enemy's flank, the hammering at his centre, and all the tactical movements which in battles of bullets cost the lives of many men. Incidentally it nearly resulted in the capture by surprise of the Commander in Chief of the Blues under circumstances which would have been particularly mortifying to him.

The chief umpire, Col. Wagner, gave the relative positions of the attacking Blue Army and the defending Brown forces, but he made no decisive announcement as to the result. Neither did he announce the fact that one reason for the suppression of this usual detail of military encounters was the fear that it was calculated to cause unnecessary rivalry not free from jealousy among the opposing officers.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Bell, however, are hostile only theoretically, and both Blue and Brown commanders this afternoon received congratulations from officers who knew that each had won the constructive victory.

As a matter of fact the final advantage seemed to be with Gen. Grant and the Blue army, for it succeeded in penetrating the Brown centre, which defended Thoroughfare Gap, the opening through the Bull Run range which by the terms of the problem the Brown army was assigned to defend. The success or failure of the operation, however, was rendered doubtful because Brown imaginary reinforcements arrived just at that moment. Both sides, moreover, had comparatively fresh brigades that might have turned the tide.

A final decision was rendered even more difficult by the fact that at this crucial moment of manoeuvring, which was at noon, Gen. Corbin, in supreme command, ordered a cessation of hostilities. His reason for this was the condition of many of the militia troops, who were worn out by the hard work, and have to be in the field for another battle to-day, although the resumption of hostilities has been postponed until 9 o'clock in the morning.

BELL HOUSE CENTRE OF STRUGGLE.

The point about which the issue hinged and about which the fiercest fighting waged was at Bell House, near the Antioch Road, about one and one-half miles north of Thoroughfare and the same distance west of the Bull Run Mountains. Here Gen. Grant concentrated his attack against the brigade of Col. Regan, defending the Brown line, and Gen. Bell anticipated this movement in so far that he made dispositions to meet it.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Gen. Wint, with his brigade of Blues, attacked Col. Regan in force. His artillery numbered sixteen guns, and the assault was made with great vigor; but, as the Blues made their advance over open ground against a well-posted and strong Brown line, the umpires ruled the Blues defeated.

It was not discovered, however, until later that the Browns, while meeting the Blue attack, had been under a constructive shrapnel fire from the guns and Chief Umpire Col. Wagner said last night that had that fact been known in time the decision might have been different. When the attack at this point was finally resumed a battalion of engineers and a battalion of infantry belonging to the Blues advanced, but the infantry was ruled out because it came under a theoretical enfiladed fire from the Browns and the engineers were retired because they went out of bounds.

Gen. Lee, with his Brown brigade in reserve, had rallied to the support of Regan, but he withdrew and hurried to the centre at Lesser's, to the south, to support the line. Two battalions of the defending Browns, forming at right angles, were there attacked vigorously by Wint, who had been reinforced by Col. Price's brigade.

The firing was very heavy, and when a decision was called for the Brown umpire and the Blue umpire could not agree. The Blues claimed a sudden and heavy rifle attack on the Brown line which was not returned for some minutes. The chief umpire, to whom the question was appealed, decided for the Blues.

On account of this theoretical success of the Blues, Gen. Wint was figured as having broken through the Brown line, giving Gen. Grant the most important advantage of the day. The constructive hole was made at the part of the Brown line held by the Second New York, one of the strongest and finest regiments in camp.

That piercing the enemy's line does not always result in victory is exemplified by the fact that on this same field, in a real battle of Bull Run, Stonewall Jackson, defending a railway cut, was attacked by Kearny, and his line broken, but Jackson's reinforcements, which came up under Hill, were able to drive back Kearny and restore original conditions. The same thing was shown with Grant, in Tennessee. Gen. Schofield and Pickett's famous charge is another example.

BEGINNING OF THE BATTLE.

When hostilities were suspended at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the theoretical sunset, Gen. Bell's successful forces had established a line extending from Broad Run on the south, northeasterly along the Carolina Road for two miles; then easterly almost to the Warrenton turnpike, and thence north parallel with the Carolina Road to the northern end of the war map. Activities were resumed at midnight, and the Brown commander, to strengthen his position, drew back almost two miles and greatly contracted his battle front.

His right rested on Buckland, and his line went thence through Thoroughfare and north of Antioch, which rests under the shadow of the Bull Run Mountains. Gen. Barry with the Second Brigade, in which is the Twelfth of New York, held the line from Buckland to Thoroughfare; the Third Brigade, under Col. Regan, occupied his former line of outposts north of Thoroughfare, keeping two regiments in reserve in the rear of his left flank, and Col. Smith's Fourth Brigade, which saw much fighting yesterday, held the line in force from the left of the Third Brigade to Antioch. The main reserve, consisting of Gen. Lee's command, the First Brigade, took up a position near Thoroughfare in readiness for emergency.

The purpose of the Brown commander in falling back upon his own camp was not done altogether to concentrate his line, although that was his chief object. When the fighting ended to-day, the Blue Army had advanced to the Thoroughfare railroad station, as had been expected, while the Browns were in force directly in front of their own camp. The Blues, therefore, were obliged to march back in the hot sun this afternoon over a long, rough, and dusty road to their camp at Manassas.

The results of this strategy will be that early to-morrow when the second problem will be fought out, a weary and footsore Blue Army will be obliged to advance to meet the attacking Browns, who had no marching at all to do this afternoon.

EARLY RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

Ordered to withdraw from the positions won yesterday, the Browns began to fall back at 3 o'clock this morning, and at 9 o'clock were established along their new front, the locating of which caused the enemy some trouble. The Brown divisional cavalry, in which is Squadron A of New York and Troop C of Brooklyn, under Col. Morton, screened the retirement of the Brown forces and then fell back and concentrated by squadrons, one behind the left wing, one behind the centre, and one in the rear of the right wing.

The advance of the Blues, judged by military observers on the field, was remarkable for the speed with which the infantry and cavalry covered the distance from Manassas and established their attacking line ten miles from their camp. The Fifteenth Regiment of cavalry with the New York troops, Squadron A and Troop C, were at Buckland, facing the Brown right when the sun lighted up the sides of the mountains. A Blue patrol early in the morning was discovered in Thoroughfare Gap, behind the Brown lines and the strategic point which the Brown Army was defending. There was a Brown outpost there, however, which hypothetically surrounded and captured the venturesome Blues.

The Blue front was made up by Gen. Bliss's brigade on the left, the Fourth Brigade, under Gen. Frost of the Connecticut National Guard holding the left centre; Col. Butler D. Price, who did most of the fighting yesterday, in the right centre, and Gen. Wint holding the right wing. It was only the rules of the war which brought Gen. Wint into action today, for yesterday in actually exposing himself to a hiding Brown outpost he was theoretically killed by a bullet in the left shoulder.

According to the rules, however, the imaginary Blue reinforcements arrived today, and to make up the additional Blue strength, those killed and put out of action yesterday reappeared on the field to-day as fighting factors.

Gen. Bell himself was almost captured by the enemy. While moving his troops up to meet the strong Blue attack near the Antioch road, he encountered Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant, who were watching the operations from a point of vantage. While he was talking to them, an advance guard of Blues suddenly broke cover behind him and were coming up. Two of the Brown commander's aides, Capt. Craig and Lieut. Hughes, saw the danger and they hurried up, and Capt. Craig seized him by the arm. Gen. Bell sized up the situation and decamped hastily.

SCENE OF HOT FIGHTING.

It was in this vicinity that the heaviest fighting of the day—that at the Bell House—occurred. There was hot fighting also in the immediate vicinity of the Thoroughfare Railroad Station. The First Tennessee and the First Florida of the Blue forces had advanced to the north of the tracks and took up a strong position on a hill only about 800 yards away from the Brown forces, which were posted south of the railroad tracks, with Capt. Foote and two guns to command the cut. At the left end of this line was Capt. Summerall and his battery, which included the Connecticut machine gun. At the right end was a force of the Ninth regulars, well intrenched. The Ninth men said that they had several times annihilated the Blue Southerners on the opposite hill by raking them with an enfilading fire.

The Seventh Cavalry of the Brown army again to-day was the most spectacularly active body in the battle, and to the Blues this crack horse was a real will-o'-the-wisp. Its general run of luck was broken this morning about 10:30, when Trooper Martin E. Williams was shot in the breast, not theoretically, but so seriously that he will have a long sojourn in the hospital.

The cavalry force was raiding the extreme left of the Blue line, and Williams, with another trooper, was in the yard of a farmhouse on the Carolina road on the North Fork of Bull Run. Scouts at the edge of the wood discovered them, and a large detachment of the First Tennessee set out to capture them. Private Herbert of Company L of this infantry ran around the house and bumped into Williams, who was trying to escape. Herbert was carrying his gun out before him, and the muzzle hit Williams in the chest, accidentally, it is thought. Herbert pulled the trigger, and the paraffine-tipped blank cartridge entered Williams's body.

CAVALRY'S JOKE ON INFANTRY.

Before that the crack cavalrymen had had considerable fun at the expense of the same Tennessee regiment and the First Floridas. A squad of eight members of Col. Nicholson's staff had picked out a thoroughly masked position along the Carolina road, and, discharging a volley at the infantrymen on the hill, they would gallop along a hundred yards or so and pop at them. They kept repeating the operation until the Blue men from Tennessee and Florida thought that they had a big force to contend with, and the two regiments poured volley after volley at the eight men whom they could not see.

The appearance of the Blues when they started out to march back from Thoroughfare to Manassas seemed to promise success for Gen. Bell's stratagem, for most of them were worn out, thirsty, and begrimed by dust, which covered their faces and filled their eyes. They jumped into passing wagons where they could, and tried all sorts of schemes to get down to Manassas without walking. Two or three hundred swarmed into a coal car and over the tender of a locomotive of a way train, and were transported in that way to the Manassas camp.

A notable exception among the returning Blues, as far as appearance was concerned, was the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, which marched back along the Thoroughfare Pike to Manassas. The faces of the Brooklyn boys were not shiny with soap, nor did their uniforms look as if they just had been brought in from the tailor's shop, but their line was excellent, and they covered the twelve miles erect and without sign of fatigue. Gen. Corbin, who at corps headquarters watched them pass, highly praised the showing they made after the hard day's marching, for altogether they covered about thirty miles.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived here to-day. She will view the manoeuvres tomorrow from an auto as the guest of Mrs. Corbin.

W. & J. SLOANE

500 ROLLS

BEST BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET

$1.10 PER YARD

Formerly $1.75 per yard

SECOND QUALITY BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET

$ .90 PER YARD

Formerly $1.25 per yard

Broadway and 19th Street

G. R. SHELDON'S DAUGHTER WED; PARENTS ABSENT

Disparity in Ages of Couple Said to be Reason.

BRIDE 21, HUSBAND IS 40

Bridegroom, William Fuller, Related to Guthries—Mrs. Sheldon Out Driving Barely Misses Bridal Party.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 7.—New Yorkers who spend the Summer here were surprised to-day when the news of the wedding of Miss Mary Seney Sheldon, daughter of George R. Sheldon, the well-known financier, and William Fuller, a well-to-do clubman of New York, became public. A further surprise was furnished when it was learned that Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon had not attended the ceremony, which was performed at St. Paul's Church at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Rev. J. M. Gammack officiating. Neither did they attend the wedding breakfast, which followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie at Locust Valley.

So far as could be learned there was no other objection to the match except the disparity in the ages of the couple, Miss Sheldon being only twenty-one years old, having entered society only a year ago, while Mr. Fuller is about forty years of age. Those who received cards to the wedding insisted that they had been sent out by the parents of the bride, but they admit that Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were neither at the wedding nor the wedding breakfast. It is also said that an effort was made recently by the parents to induce Miss Sheldon to go to Europe, but without success. Shortly before the ceremony Mrs. Sheldon drove through town without meeting the bridal party.

Those who are known to have been present at the service and breakfast are Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sands Willard, Mrs. Willard being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. F. Miller, a distant relative of the Guthries. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie are at present in Europe.

It was known that Mr. Fuller had been paying Miss Sheldon considerable attention, but it was not thought that the wedding would take place so soon. Mr. Fuller returned only on Saturday last from Europe, and Miss Sheldon is said to have met him at the pier. At that time, too, it was expected that Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie would arrive with Mr. Fuller, but he reached New York alone.

The bride was married in a traveling dress. Immediately afterward the couple were driven to the Guthrie residence, at Locust Valley, where breakfast was served, and left on the 2:30 o'clock train. It is said they will soon start for Europe.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, Union, and other clubs. He has spent much time recently at the Guthrie residence here.

Neither the Sheldons nor the friends of the couple would discuss the wedding. The Rev. Mr. Gammack was not at home to callers this evening. At the Sheldon residence no information was forthcoming, the butler, who answered the telephone, said none of the family was in.

Besides his connection in the financial world, Mr. Sheldon is well known in politics. His wife is a daughter of George R. Seney. The family residence is at 24 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York.

AMERICAN COTTON RECEIVER.

$7,000,000 Corporation Said to Owe $1,327,000 Besides Bonded Debt.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Chancellor Magie to-day appointed Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and William C. Lansing of Taunton, Mass., receivers for the American Cotton Company.

The application was made by Frederick Y. Robertson of New York, Vice President and Treasurer of the company, a creditor to the extent of $15,000, who in his petition states that the company's indebtedness, exclusive of $2,000,000 bonds, is $1,327,000, made up largely of bills payable, a great part of which are now overdue or about to mature. On Oct. 1 $50,000 interest on the company's bonded indebtedness will become due, and there are now pending against the company five suits for different amounts aggregating $25,000. A rule was made returnable on Oct. 4, when cause may be shown why the appointment of the receivers should not be made permanent.

The American Cotton Company was organized in 1896 with a capital stock of $7,000,000. It acquired various properties for the development of the "round-bale" process, including an extensive foundry plant in Chicago. The company, like various others of its generation, exhausted its "working capital," and for some time past a reorganization committee has been at work trying to straighten things out. A few weeks ago a reorganization plan was announced under which the mortgage indebtedness was to be increased by $1,500,000 to provide new "working capital," and the creditors were to take new first preferred stock for their claims.

At that time William Nelson Cromwell, who gave out the reorganization plan, did not mention the prospective default of October interest. The reorganization plan was still in abeyance when the receivership suit was begun, but Mr. Cromwell said last night that the action was a friendly one, taken to secure the interests of all concerned. He said that the reorganization committee held more than a majority of all bonds, notes, and stock.

Convention for Queens and Nassau.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 7.—The Republican Assembly District Convention for the Third Assembly District of Queens and Nassau met this afternoon. Delegates to the State Convention were chosen, and a resolution adopted indorsing the administration of President Roosevelt. The delegates elected to the Congressional Convention caucused, and decided to support William W. Cocks for the nomination.

NEW YORK WOMAN DISAPPEARS

Had Gone to Buffalo to Visit Relatives—Hinted at Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Henrietta Davidson, sixty-three years old, disappeared from the home of relatives on Niagara Street on Labor Day. She had come to Buffalo from New York the day before. The relatives had just returned to town from the West, and the visit of Mrs. Davidson was unexpected. She talked incoherently, and the next morning she dressed hurriedly and said she must go back to New York. She left the house ostensibly for the railroad station.

Tuesday morning the relatives received a letter posted in Buffalo from Mrs. Davidson. In it she asked that some of her things be sent to her daughter, and hinted at suicide. The police were notified. The relatives do not seem to know much about Mrs. Davidson except that she had a Summer home at Long Branch and was prominent in Presbyterian Church circles in New York.

CARUSO A FATHER NOW.

Italian Tenor Cables Manager Conried That Son Has Arrived.

Heinrich Conried got a cablegram from the tenor, Enrico Caruso, yesterday announcing that the singer had become the proud father of a son. Mme. Caruso is doing well.

Mr. Conried wired back congratulations, and suggested that young Caruso be brought along to this country when his father comes next month.

Reward for Daley's Slayer.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—North Tarrytown has offered $500 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers of George Daley, who was hacked to pieces early Tuesday morning, and whose body was found in his carriage on Beekman Avenue. From the time Daley was last seen alive until his body was found only fifteen minutes had elapsed.

Store open till 6 p. m.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open till 6 p. m.

Exclusive styles in new Fall tailor-made suits.

THERE are so many new ideas in the tailor-made suits this Fall that one is at a loss to know just what to choose. We say, however, do as most of the admittedly smart dressers are doing—choose the style that's most becoming to you and don't go to extremes unless your figure is particularly adapted for such a suit. The total absence of any creation that is not up to the minute in style simplifies your choosing at this store and assures you a stylish and becoming suit or coat. Fifth Floor.

There's the new blouse suit—the short, medium and long coat suits—but no matter which you choose, it must have the new vest effect in order to be correct.

We do not think there's a store in all New York where you can choose from such a variety—and you can depend upon it that whatever we show is an approved style or it would not be here. We've built up one of the largest suit and coat businesses in America by offering smart dresses, exclusive styles—devoid of the traditional factory marks—garments that possess a charming individuality so conspicuously lacking in suits and coats shown elsewhere. We aim to insure that made-to-your-measure appearance which all women admire.

Women's suits—all the smart Autumn styles, highest class materials in these suits, you would expect to find only in much higher priced garments. The styles show distinctions of all the novel features of the newest production in 22, 27, 36 and 42 inch length coats. The skirts also embrace several new effects at prices ranging

$16.50, $19.50, $25, $29.50, $37.50 and $45

Women's coats—Many new arrivals in fine tailor-made covert coats in 22 to 27 inch top coats, also 42 and 45 inch tourist coats, that are distinct novelties for this season, at

$12.50, $18.00, $25.00, $29.50, $35.00

Women's storm coats, grand display of strictly waterproof garments. This season has brought out for this "Popular Garment" some extremely novel styles and effects that make the coat such a favorite. It's the most practical garment you can purchase. We have them at

$10.00, $14.75, $18.50, $24.75 and $29.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Smart styles in girls' and misses' new Autumn apparel.

Third Floor.

$22.50 for misses' pedestrian suits made of all wool cheviot, box-pleated coat, three-quarter length, trimmed with contrasting collar, cloth and braid. Broad side-pleated skirt, black and blue; sizes 14, 16, 18.

$17.50 for junior suits in all wool fancy mixtures, double breasted Norfolk jacket, fancy collar and cuffs, lined throughout with satin; kilted skirt, in blue, brown, gray; sizes 14, 16.

$14.75 for junior suits in all wool cheviots, box coats, new pleated back, flat stitched collar, handsomely trimmed, cachon cloth and braid; skirt side pleated; sizes 14, 16.

$13.50 for misses' tourist coats in fine quality covert cloth, flat collar, inlaid with panne velvet; belted back, body and sleeves lined with taffeta; sizes 14, 16, 18.

$7.50 for misses' walking skirts in fancy cheviots, two very latest models, side or box pleated; full kilt effect; black, blue and brown.

$4.75 for misses' pedestrian skirts, 21 gore, side pleated, well tailored, in brown, blue or black cheviot; 33 to 40 lengths.

$9.75 for misses' cravenette coats, all season garments, in Oxford, tan and olive; belt all around; very stylish; sizes 12 to 18.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Correct ideas in fine new Fall dress goods.

DAME Fashion limits one's choice to a few ideas this season; and you must choose according to her whim or you'll be disappointed when you see how universally smart dressers are going to observe her dictates. Main Floor.

You cannot make any mistake if you choose your material here for the new Fall frock. We've chosen wisely for you, and you can depend upon it that every yard of new Fall goods we have in stock is critically correct.

Here's an interesting feature—we buy our foreign fabrics direct and eliminate all middle profits—and what we save goes to you. That's why our prices are so low—why we enjoy such a large dress goods trade. Here's an inkling of what to wear and what to pay.

50-inch zibeline plaids, suitable for ladies' skirts and children's dresses; were manufactured to sell for $1.50—we purchased them at a price which enables us to sell them at, per yard.....49c

52-inch cravenette, in the popular shades, castor, tan, Oxford, navy; these goods are guaranteed rainproof; they are fully worth $2 per yard, special.....$1.50

50-inch tailor suitings, invisible plaids, also hairline stripes, in brown, Oxford and dark green; they closely resemble those high-priced English suitings; special at, per yard.....89c

54-inch mixed suitings, pinhead designs, navy, Oxford, medium brown and hunter's green; good value for $1.75; special at, per yard.....$1.25

44-inch French voiles, even mesh, crisp finish, in the newest colors of the season, including cream and black; value $1.00; special at, per yard.....69c

45-inch fancy colienne, in cream, black and the season's newest shades; special at, per yd.....$1.50

45-inch armure suiting, in all colors, also black, per yard.....98c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

For to-day we offer a number of trimmed taffeta turbans.

THOSE stunning effects which all the world of style has embraced with one accord—they are here in brown, navy and black—special at..... $3.45

Imported feather turbans.

Those handsome, dressy and exclusive creations particularly adapted for street wear—you'll note a style-distinction about these hats seldom seen in hats at this price—in fact, you couldn't secure as good elsewhere for less than $5.50; in colors and black..... $3.95

New chiffon and ribbon turbans.

Five new styles, handsome combinations of chiffon and ribbon—untrimmed—made beautifully on wire frames—only black—would readily sell at $4.25—special at $3.50

New Fall waists at $3.95

JUST an early season special—planned as our introductory event—just to get you to come in and see our new Fall showing of popular-priced waists.

Second Floor.

Every day we add to our Fall gathering—new arrivals that possess those distinctive style attributes which you'll admire for their exclusiveness.

There's one number, like cut—a pleated back chiffon taffeta waist that we've been almost unable to keep in stock—the demand being so great that the manufacturer has been barely able to keep us going. Ask to see this waist; it is priced at..... 7.50

We've many new styles in messaline, peau de cygne, peau de soie and novelty materials. Many of them are counterparts of those smart waists which we showed in the window last week—a window that always had a crowd in front of it.

New Fall waists of every description as low as $3.50.

Black taffeta, entire front of tucking and hemstitched, tucked back, new full sleeve, tucked cuffs and collar..... 3.95

Black crepe de Chine or taffeta, tailor made or braid trim; full sleeve, fancy collar, at..... 5.00

Good quality of crepe de Chine, with hand-made epaulets and fagoted collar and Empire cuffs, at..... 6.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Regular $1.25 to $2.50 silk lace dress nets at 59c.

MY! what a crowd we had Tuesday for these high quality, fashionable silk lace dress nets, and the smart dressers who came couldn't find a single yard worth less than $1.25, but found hundreds worth $2.50. We've hundreds more left for to-day at the same extraordinary bargain price—59c. Would have sold every yard in a day if we'd had selling space to devote to these dress nets.

59c

We secured 5,000 yards of the very finest silk lace dress nets from the leading manufacturer of Calais, France, at one-quarter to one-half the regular price to importers. While this magnificent lot fixes the price is 59c. 59c

We've made the price uniform so there will be an extra incentive for you to make your selection early and secure the $2.50 nets. Could just as easily have 75c. or $1 for them. They are what the manufacturer had left after filling his season's orders from American importers. Otherwise he wouldn't have accepted so little for them.

There are plain Tosca meshes, square meshes, Chantilly figures, filet meshes, large dots, small dots, squares, cubes, conventional design, geometrical figures, &c.—the daintiest and newest effects for fashionable Autumn wear. They come in all black, all white, champagne, ivory and cream.

Here's a hint to fashionable dressers—Lace Dress Nets will be much in demand this season for the new pleated, shirred and tucked waists and costumes. The price—59c.—is of greatest concern to dressmakers and milliners. Come to-day—we've only 5,000 yards.

HAND IN HOPPER'S POCKET.

Which Hopper Grabbed—It Was Graham's, Who Later Denied Ownership.

As John P. Hopper, a Mount Vernon commuter, was going up to the ticket window in the Grand Central Station last night, he felt some one push against him and at the same moment became aware that somebody's hand was in his hip pocket, where he carries his wallet.

So Hopper grabbed the hand, which proved to be that of Edward Graham, twenty-seven years old, who told the police that he lived at 225 Lexington Avenue. He put up a fight in the station, but told the Sergeant at the Grand Central Police Station that he was nowhere near Hopper when the latter thought his pocket was being picked. Graham was locked up on a charge of grand larceny.

CONVALESCENT HOME FOR JEWS.

To be Started on Lines of Hebrew Free Loan Society.

At a meeting held last night at the home of Meyer Goldberg, 157 East Seventy-fourth Street, the initial steps were taken for the organization of the Hebrew Convalescent Home Association. The men behind the project are those who fourteen years ago founded the Hebrew Free Loan Society.

It is proposed to buy a tract of land in Westchester County and erect a home for convalescents just leaving the hospitals and who have no homes. As the Free Loan Society, the new project is to be non-sectarian, although it will be conducted by Jews.

President to Dine British Primate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a dinner to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson at the White House on Sept. 24. The British Ambassador and Lady Durand will entertain the Archbishop and Mrs. Davidson in the same manner, probably on the 26th.

ST. GABRIEL'S ALUMNI MEET.

Old Officers Re-elected—Banquet to be Held on Nov. 16.

The alumni of St. Gabriel's School held a meeting at the old school hall last evening, and the following officers were re-elected: Ex-Judge Daniel F. Martin, President; John J. Killian, Vice President; Daniel J. Gallagher, Treasurer; Francis Reynolds, Financial Secretary, and John J. Delehanty, Recording Secretary.

The school was organized in 1847 by the late Rev. William H. Clowry, who was a brother of Robert C. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Archbishop Farley was in charge of the school after Dr. Clowry's death, and when he was elevated to the Bishopric, Dean Dougherty succeeded him. The alumni will hold its annual banquet at the Park Avenue Hotel on Nov. 16.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, is relieved from duty at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Eaton A. Edwards, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Mesilla Park, New Mexico.

Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster, will proceed from West Point, N. Y., to Schenectady, N. Y.; Mansfield, Ohio; Barberton, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to the construction work at West Point.

Lieut. Col. George H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, now on sick leave, will report to Lieut. Col. John Bent, Twenty-fourth Infantry, recruiting officer, for duty.

The retirement from active service of Major Thomas A. Watrous, Paymaster, by operation of law is announced.

Capt. Thomas W. Winston, artillery, is transferred from the Twelfth Company to the unassigned list and will report to the commanding officer, artillery, District of New London, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Navy.

Capt. C. J. Train is detached, Sept. 12, as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and ordered to the command of the Philippine Squadron, Asiatic Fleet.

Capt. J. H. Dayton is ordered to duty, Sept. 12, as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieut. Commander W. J. Maxwell is ordered to additional duty, Sept. 10, as Inspector of Engineering Material of Connecticut and Rhode Island Districts, with headquarters at Hartford, and duty as Inspector of machinery at works of Gas Engine and Power Company, Morris Heights, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander R. S. Griffin is detached from the Iowa and ordered to the Kearsarge, in charge of the Department of Steam Engineering and as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Commander G. S. Willits is detached from the Kearsarge and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Eldridge is detached from the Texas and ordered home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander R. Welles is detached from the General Board, (Washington, D. C.,) Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R. I., and ordered to the Rainbow as aide on the staff of the commander of the Philippine Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet.

Lieut. Commander E. Theiss is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Iowa, in charge of the engineering department.

Lieut. Commander G. E. Burd is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of Machinery, works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to instruction at the Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nevada at Hampton Roads, Marcellus at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Holland and Dupont from Annapolis for Baltimore, Hartford from New Haven for cruise, Puritan from Lewes for cruise, Texas from Bradford for Menemsha Bight.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS

TO-DAY (THURSDAY) SEPTEMBER EIGHTH.

Twilled Silk Umbrellas with handles of natural wood, 26 and 28 inch sizes, suitable for Men and Women; usual prices, $3.00 and $3.50, at..... $2.25

Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Ave., New York.

Autumn Neckwear For Men Neckties—about the only thing, besides waistcoats and socks, in which a man may let his fancy as to color run riot.

Plenty of leeway here—from grave to gay, from sedate to "sporty." Browns and purples will be much worn, mostly figured effects on these grounds. Then the whole range of colors besides, with reds and grays in the van. Leading styles:

French Four-in-hands, 2, 2¼ and 2¾ in., 50c and $1.

Folded Squares, 2½ in. wide, $1 and $1.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Ready With Youths' CLOTHING All the young men of 15 to 20 years are invited to see the Fall and Winter styles we have ready for them.

Fabrics are carefully chosen—fine fancy cheviots, in smart brown and gray plaids and mixtures. Double-breasted coats are prime favorites, though the single-breasted style is also here in profusion. All the coats have fine broad shoulders, with moderately loose backs, and are slightly longer. Trousers are baggy. Prices for suits are $12 to $18.

Overcoats, too—stylish Top Coats of covert cloth in medium shades, serge-lined, at $12; silk-lined at $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING "*Wanamaker Special*" stands for Boys' Clothing that leaves absolutely nothing to be desired in the way of high character, good wear, style and fit. The Fall lines are ready, at

$5 a Suit

and parents who are outfitting their boys for school days, have three fine styles to choose from at that price:

Sailor Suits of specially selected blue serge, trimmed with narrow soutache braid; sizes 4 to 12 years, at $5.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, in plain blue and mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years, at $5.

Double-breasted Jacket and Knee Trouser Suits, in plain blue and fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 8 to 16 years. Trousers have double seats and knees; all seams taped. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

$12 Office Chairs At $8 Imitation mahogany revolving chairs; with saddle-shaped wood seat, leather back, easy arms, heavy base, adjustable height, tilting spring; of fine construction and highly polished. Just fifteen of these regular $12 office chairs to sell at $8 each. Fifth floor.

Just In From Paris Is a delightful group of Dressing Sacques and Peignoirs. These fetching bits of French needlework are made of albatross, crepe de Chine or China silk, and trimmed with ribbons, Valenciennes lace and hand-stitching. $3 for a modest little Combing Sacque up to $30 for an elaborate model.

Little French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

The Walking Hats at $3 These Silk Chenille Walking Hats for Women are marvels at their price. They are made on a stylish turban model, in brown, red, white, black, gray and navy blue, and are prettily trimmed with changeable silks.

Simple, but effective hats for Fall wear; and priced a quarter below value—**$3 each.**

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Women's $1 Pique Gloves Brand new—the Autumn styles of our famous "Princess May" $1 Kid Gloves for Women.

Smart in every detail—Paris point backs; one large clasp; English cut thumb; new Fall colorings and black and white.

Exceptional gloves, in short, at

$1 a Pair Tenth street.

Wrist Bags Wrist Bags of black and colored walrus, with 8 and 9-inch leather-covered frames, and clasp in gilt and gun-metal finish; braided and strap handles; moire lined; fitted with purse, others with purse and card case. $1.50.

Wrist Bags of black and colored walrus, 9-inch leather-covered frame; gilt and gun-metal finish clasps; two long strap handles; moire lined; fitted with purse, card and powder case. $2. Broadway.

Autumn SILKS To Save Money On

Such an offering of silks as this would not be so extraordinary if it were three months later or one month earlier, but coming just in the midst of the first cool days of Autumn, makes it one of the best pieces of good fortune that we have had to present in many a day. A dozen different groups are in the remarkable collection.

75c Plain Colored Dress Silks at 55c
65c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
75c Imported White Taffetas at 55c
85c and $1.25 Colored Louisines at 60c
85c Black Taffetas at 65c
85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
85c to $1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c
85c White Taffetas at 65c
85c Black Peau de Cygne at 65c
$1 Plain Colored Taffeta at 65c
$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 85c
$1.25 Yard-wide Black Taffeta at 85c

Rotunda.

An Extraordinary Group of Women's Fall Separate Skirts

Of course there's a history behind an unusual announcement such as this of Women's Autumn Skirts, perfect in style and finish, correct in colorings and materials, offered at prices that we would ordinarily pay the makers for the skirts—and right at the beginning of the season. The secret is, that we started the manufacturers early, on specially selected styles of our own, and obtained a fine price-concession by getting in ahead of the rush of Autumn orders.

Hence these splendid groups:

At $6

Walking Skirts of sharkskin; plain front gore; plaited on side; finished with straps and buttons; inverted plaited back; black and blue.

At $7

Walking Skirts of broadcloth; thirteen gores; inverted plaited back; brown, tan, blue and black.

At $7.50

Walking Skirts of canvas weave cheviot; gored, plaited and trimmed with straps to form yoke; black, blue and brown.

At $11

Dress Skirts of canvas voile; stitched side plaits to knee, with flare.

Second floor, Broadway.

Embroidery Beading 5¢ a Yard

Ten Thousand Yards at This Absurdly Low Price!

We took these charming Embroidery Beadings from an importer who couldn't get them over here in time for Fall business. Otherwise you'd find them retailed at *10c to 25c a yard!*

Twenty-two new, pretty patterns, all of which have openings to run ribbon through, in different widths; suitable for underwear, children's dresses, and the like. And you can have them at *one-half* to a *fifth* of their value;

Broadway. **5c a Yard**

Black Silk Waists These handsome and serviceable Silk Waists are in the latest Autumn styles, and you will probably be surprised to see how much beauty they possess. Here are black plaited waists of peau de cygne, at $3.75. Waists of crepe de chine, peau de cygne and fancy striped silks, plaited and stitched, at $5.

Some taffeta silk waists, plaited and piped, at $5.50.

Other styles at $6.50 to $14.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Ribbbed Underwear A new arrival of Fall and Winter weights in underwear makes the present showing very broad and satisfying. The best foreign and domestic makes are shown side by side.

Better underwear and better variety are not to be found anywhere.

Here are hints of the new Swiss Ribbed Underwear for women.

CORSET COVERS

Cotton, 75c; heavier weight, $1.
White Merino, 75c, 85c and $1, according to style.
Silk-and-Cotton, white, $1.50; black, $1.75.
Silk-and-Merino, sleeveless, $1.25; long sleeves, $1.50.

VESTS

White ribbed Cotton, low neck, short sleeves, 50c; high neck, short sleeves, 65c; long sleeves, 75c.
White Merino Vests, low neck, 75c; high neck, short sleeves, 85c; long sleeves, $1.
Silk-and-Merino, $1 to $1.75, according to style and size. Heavier weight, short sleeves, $2; long sleeves, $2.50.
Silk, $2.25 to $3, according to style and quality.

DRAWERS

Made without bands: white Cotton, $1.50; Merino, $1.50 and $2; Wool, $2; Silk-and-Cotton, white, $2; black, $2.25; Silk-and-Merino, knee-length, $2; ankle-length, $2.50.

Broadway.

A Lace Clean-Up Before the Fall stock of Laces comes in, the odd pieces and short ends of the present stock have to go.

Hence marked savings on these:

Blauen Laces in Venise and Imitation Irish Crochet designs, in Edgings, Insertions and Appliques; Separable Motifs, and so on. Very few in white—mostly cream and ecru. Prices 25c to $1.50 a Yard. Formerly 40c to $2.25. Broadway.

Two CORSETS We'll merely mention them. If you'll come and ask to see them, they will do their own talking:

Wanamaker Special No. 980

At $1, worth $1.50—Designed for medium figures; gives graceful sloping lines, comfort and ease to wearer. Well gored and perfect in shape.

Wanamaker Special No. 981

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Made with numerous gores, and is bias cut; producing a very small waist. Trimmed with extra wide lace and two rows of ribbon.

Second floor, Tenth street.

School Shoes Are Ready Equally important with the school books are the School Shoes. Modern methods have produced shoes that combine comfort, style and durability to a degree hitherto unknown, at the easiest sort of prices. And there's a wide variety that insures properly fitting shoes for the feet of every boy and girl in town:

Boys' Lace Shoes

Box Calf, at $2, $2.50 and $3; Satin Calf, at $1.30 and $1.50; Wax Calf, $2.75 and $3.

Girls' Lace and Button Shoes

Sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1, $1.20, $1.30, $1.65; 11 to 2, at $1.20, $1.40, $1.65 and $2.

Small Boys' Lace Shoes

Sizes 9 to 13½, at $1.20, $1.50 and $2.

Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas Let us put you up to getting some Umbrellas that you'll be glad to put up on the next rainy day:

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Women's 26-inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with a variety of fancy handles.

At $2.95, worth $3.75—Women's 26-inch and men's 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas; the women's with natural wood and fancy handles; the men's with plain natural sticks.

Children's School Umbrellas

22 and 24-inch Umbrellas, at 50c, 75c and $1 each.

Broadway.

Try the Health Vibrator An expert demonstrator will be in our Basement today to show you what very remarkable results can be gotten from the Health Vibrator. It has cured rheumatism and other diseases of that sort. It cures headaches and other troubles caused by congestion. It is a thing that should be in every family, as it saves dosing up your system with medicines, which so many people use without medical advice.

It is worth its price a dozen times over for anyone who suffers from rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago or the gout.

The demonstrator will give you a trial treatment without charge. Price of the vibrator is $5.

Hebrew New Year's Cards Suitable greetings for Rosh Hashona—September 10th—are here in great variety. Cards at 1c to 15c, Celluloid Novelties at 20c to $2.25.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Fine French Rugs

Half-Price and Less

This is a very beautiful collection of fine and dainty French Rugs in light colors. They are the few remaining from a very large and handsome group. Made of high-class and carefully selected wools, beautifully dyed and woven in artistic French floral designs of pink, blue and green. With all their daintiness they are very durable.

Here are three Rugs that will suggest the sizes and new prices:

9 ft. 10 in. x 13 ft., at $60, from $135.
8 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 6 in., at $45, from $90.
6 ft. 7 in. x 9 ft. 10 in., at $30, from $65.

Third floor.

Portable Gas Lamps These are the most-wanted lamps now selling in our stock. This special word concerns about two hundred and twenty-five lamps with plain and fancy spun columns on cast brass bases; finished in Japanese bronze-and-gold, Empire green-and-gold, ruby-and-black, and old brass. Each lamp is complete with six feet of mohair covered tubing, stork neck and socket, Argand or Welsbach gas burners, and 10-inch green shades:

At $2.75, from $4.50 and $5
At $3.50, from $6 and $6.50

Basement Lamp Store.

PORTIERES Here are two fine groups of Portieres that we can sell at a fifth below value. Rich jute velour, in handsome, lasting colorings, with plain or figured centres and figured colored borders:

At $30 a Pair, worth $37.50
At $32.50, worth $40

Third floor.

Tapestry Table Covers Reduced prices rule on an attractive lot of Table Covers—

$4.90, from $7.25

Handsome tapestry, 2 x 3 yards, fringed all around, in blue and green.

Third floor.

Blanket Buyers Are beginning to get busy. There's a chill in the air these evenings that suggests an Ice Glen or some similar cold storage proposition. If you'd be ready with your blankets betimes, let us suggest these—good kinds and fairly priced:

At $3.25 a pair—Of soft wool filling; cotton warp; 60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $4 a pair—Long staple wool filling, cotton warp; 70 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $5 a pair—Long staple wool filling, light cotton warp; 72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.
At $6 a pair—Soft spongy wool filling, cotton warp; 78 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

Third floor.

Popular Priced Table Linens This word concerns three different grades of table linens of the most serviceable sorts for daily use. All are absolutely pure linens, notwithstanding their very low prices.

Bohemian broke dice Table Linen, cream white, soft finish, 64 inches wide, 40c a yard.

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, choice designs; 67 inches wide, at 50c a yard.

Bleached Table Linen, heavy and yet fine, very desirable; large choice of neat designs; 67 inches wide, at 80c a yard.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Children's Handkerchiefs Boys and girls will need them in quantities, as soon as the school days begin. So easy to lose them or put them out of commission. These are all pure linen, good, and wonderfully low-priced:

Plain hemstitched, 60c a dozen.
Same, finer quality, ¼ and ⅛-inch hems, at $1.20 a dozen.
Boys' Handkerchiefs, full size, hemstitched, $1.50 a dozen.
Boys' Handkerchiefs, woven colored borders, $1.50 a dozen.

Broadway.

Taking Notions Women who know good Notions when they see them will take these little things gladly at such eminently fair prices:

Fancy Needle Case, containing good assortment of needles, 25c.
Spring Tape Measures, in fancy colored celluloid case, 36 inches, 20c.
Metal-Hair Brush Cleaners, 25c.
Hook-On Hose Supporters, 25c and 50c.
Alberta Hair Waivers, set of six, 25c.
Silk Corset Lacing, 5 yds. long, 25c and 40c.

Notion Store, Tenth street.

Sheet Music 5c a Copy Just a round-up of regular sheet music editions of songs and instrumental pieces that bore much higher prices. Worth picking over—you'll find some catchy things in the lot at 5c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The International CHINA SHOW

Europe and America combine forces—each puts its best foot forward—to supply these exhibits of Glass and China. America leads, of course, in Cut Glass, and no more brilliant pieces will be found, than those shown here a third under-price.

Dinner Sets come from France, Germany, Austria—a lot of new arrivals to-day; among them makes that are confined to us for New York selling: Pouyat and G. D. A., for example.

New richness is here in other branches—Cut Glass Novelties, superb Iridescent Glass, some rare bargains in Chamber Toilet Sets.

It's all very well worth seeing and buying. Come, housekeepers!

Dinner Sets

At $12.50 a Set, worth $20

Fine Austrian china Sets of 101 pieces, in floral design and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $15 a Set, worth $22.50

Fine Austrian china Sets of 101 pieces; pretty border decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. We have never before sold this set for less than $17.50.

At $20 a Set, worth $35

Fine Elite French china Sets of 100 pieces; in a good border design; all handles gilt; with soup tureen and three large platters. We have never before sold this set for less than $25.

At $27.50 a Set, worth $45

Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. China Sets of 101 pieces; purple spray flower decoration; all pieces heavily gilt. We have never sold this Set before for less than $37.50.

At $42.50 a Set, worth $55

Elite China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; fine border decoration, and all pieces heavily gilt. Four patterns.

At $65 a Set, worth $80

Pouyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in two very fine border patterns, with heavy gold borders and handles.

At $72.50 a Set, worth $90

Pouyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with a green wreath border, heavily gilt.

Basement.

Iridescent Glass

A large import just opened of this beautiful Glass, and the whole shipment is on sale this morning marked at September Sale prices.

Vases, in a great variety of styles, shapes and colorings, at 65c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, up to $12 each.

Main aisle, Second floor and Basement.

Cut Glass

A splendid group of brilliant specimens of Cut Glass, at prices showing absolute savings of one-third to one-half:

Flower Vases, $1.50, worth $2.50; at $5, worth $8.
Bonbon Dishes, at $1.25, worth $2.25; at $1.50, worth $3.
Water Caraffes, at $3.50, worth $5.
Nappies, 8-inch, at $3.50, worth $5.
Water Jugs, at $6.50, worth $10.
Claret Jugs, at $8.50, worth $12.50; at $10, worth $15.
Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50, worth $5; $4.50, worth $6.50.
Water Tumblers, at $3 a dozen, worth $4.50.

Tenth street aisle and Basement.

Cut Glass Novelties

A varied showing of these useful articles, at special prices:

Salts and Peppers, sterling silver tops, at 35c, 45c and 75c each.
Covered Mustard Jars, at 85c and $1.
Syrup Jugs, at 85c and $1.25.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, 50c, 85c, $1 each.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 each.

Tenth street, Ninth street and Basement.

Fancy China at 25c

The best collection we ever had. Salad Plates, Fruit Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oat-meal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Olive Dishes.

Main aisle, Fourth avenue, Second floor and Basement.

Chamber Toilet Sets

Fine porcelain Toilet Sets of 12 pieces, including covered slop-jar; four rich decorations of flowers and gold; some also with tinted grounds. Sold up to yesterday for $12 and $12.50 a set. Today $7.50 a set. Basement.

The Housewares Sale

One of the features of this September Sale is a very handsome collection of Turquoise Blue Enamelware. The bodies of these utensils are triple coated with the blue enamel and lined with white emamel. They are very handsome pieces, that a housekeeper will be proud of. All are absolutely perfect.

The turquoise blue wares have always been quite expensive. This sale makes it possible to buy these handsome pieces at unusually low prices:

Turquoise Blue Enamel Ware

Milk or Rice Boilers, seamless enamel covers, 1½ qts., 69c; 2 qts., 88c; 2½ qts., $1.13; 3 qts., $1.25.
Covered Buckets, seamless, 1 qt., 30c; 2 qts., 38c; 3 qts., 50c; 4 qts., 55c.
Stewing Kettles, 2 qts., 30c; 3 qts., 41c; 4 qts., 50c.
Wash Basins, 12 in., 28c; 13 in., 35c.
Lipped Preserving Kettles, 2 qts., 24c; 3 qts., 30c; 10 qts., 66c; 12 qts., 75c.
Tea Kettles, flat bottom, 4 qts., 83c; 5 qts., 97c; 7 qts., $1.10.
Seamless Water Pails, 10 qts., 75c; 12 qts., 95c; 15 qts., $1.10.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 63c; 14 qts., 75c; 17 qts., 88c; 21 qts., $1.
Lipped Saucepans, 1½ qts., 20c; 3 qts., 30c.
Milk Pans, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qts., 18c.
Saucepans, with enamel covers, 3 qts., 40c; 4 qts., 50c; 6 qts., 62c.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 44c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 56c; 4 qts., 65c.
Seamless Water Pitchers, 2 qts., 55c; 4 qts., 80c.

Other Housefurnishings

Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.50.
Galvanized Iron Dish Pans, 14 qts., 35c.
China Salt Boxes, 25c.
Fibre Scrubbing Brushes, 10c.
Round Cake Boxes, extra heavy, 60c.
Oak Bread Boxes, extra heavy, 60c.
Nickel-plated Double Towel Rods, 35c.
Corn Graters, 12c. Oil Cans, 4 qts., 20c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, extra heavy, $1.25.
Wool Dusters, long handle, $1.
Nickel-plated Copper Tea Kettles, No. 8, $1.
Deep Tin Bread Pans, 15c.
Graters, heavy, one-half sheet, 7c.
Dust Brushes, 15c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 8 qts., 10c.

Refrigerators and Ice-Chests

Made from best well-seasoned pine lumber, painted and grained in imitation of golden oak, and well varnished. No wood exposed in the interior. The food preserving qualities are excellent; walls thoroughly insulated. Now offered at these remarkably low prices:

	Ice Capacity.	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
Refrigerators—	45 pounds	26 in.	19 in.	40 in.	$8.50.
	60 pounds	27 in.	20 in.	42 in.	$9.50.
	75 pounds	36 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$16.
	100 pounds	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$13.50.
	110 pounds	38 in.	23 in.	48 in.	$18.
	130 pounds	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$15.

	Length.	Depth.	Height.	Price.
Ice-Chests—	25 in.	18 in.	26 in.	$2.85.
	27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$4.25.
	29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$6.

Basement.

Women's Neckwear: Two Styles Much lies in the tasteful selection of the bit of neckwear that is to finish off a woman's costume. Here are two successful styles, both at low prices:

At 25c—Stock Collars of embroidered taffeta, finished at top with ruffle. White, embroidered with white, black, light blue, navy blue and green. Also plain black and plain red. Canvas lined.

At 50c—Stock Collars of fancy white madras, hand-embroidered with French knots at top; with puller rings on lower band, through which a tie of taffeta silk is drawn, in a variety of colors to match the knots:—Black, white, light blue, navy blue, brown, tan, burnt orange and red.

Broadway.

The Autumn RIBBONS Are Radiant Most of them French, and all of them just in, in time for Fall demands for millinery and dress purposes.

Many of the Ribbons are plain, in Taffeta, Moire, Satin-backed Moire, Ombre and Fancy Weaves, with the popular soft bright finish, and in a great variety of charming new shades—45c to $1.15 a yard.

Then there are Flowered Ribbons, with bunches of flowers on light and dark grounds, or floral designs in the center, with plain edges. 35c to $5.25 a yard.

Fancy and Black-and-white Striped Velvet Ribbons, at 25c to 85c a yard.

Second floor, Tenth street.

For Letter Writers Letter Tablets of 24 sheets, each containing three views of New York—eight different views in all, 15c.

"Kings' Bond Envelnote"—a combination of letter sheet and envelope; thin enough for foreign correspondence. 24 sheets, 25c.

Stationery Store, Tenth street.

$9 Iron Bedsteads At $5 Full-size, 4 feet 6 inches wide, iron bedsteads, white enameled; with continuous side pillars and top rails; fancy scroll pattern fillers; gold decorated ornaments; nicely finished and well built. Only thirty-two in the lot, at $5 each, worth $9.

Fourth floor.

The Newest Games Parlor games that will find devotees in every family circle this Winter:

Bunco, 50c. Wigga, 50c.
Spelwel, 50c. Sherlock Holmes, 50c.

And some others that still maintain their hold:

Pit, 45c. Panic, 40c. Flinch, 40c.

Basement.

Queen Mary A refreshing, delicately perfumed group of French cousins of the Queen Mary family of toilet preparations—*Reine Marie*:

Violette de Paris Extract, a most exquisite perfume, $1.25 a bottle.

Violette de Paris Toilet Water, of lasting and delightful quality, 75c a bottle.

Violette de Paris Face Powder, flesh color or white, 40c a box. Tenth street.

Walnut Fudge Fudge that a Vassar sophomore couldn't beat for creamy deliciousness. Full of carefully picked walnuts, and cut into tempting little cubes. Fresh today, at 20c lb.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NUTMEG DEMOCRATS SELECT STATE TICKET

Robertson Defeats Thayer for the Gubernatorial Nomination.

REPUBLICAN RULE DENOUNCED

Platform Also Calls for Home Rule, Uniform System of Municipal Charters, and Canadian Reciprocity.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—In an enthusiastic convention held at the Hyperion Theatre to-day, of which Dean Rogers was made permanent Chairman, the Democratic State ticket was placed in nomination as follows:

For Governor—A. HEATON ROBERTSON of New Haven.

For Lieutenant Governor—HENRY A. BISHOP of Bridgeport.

For Secretary of State—JAMES HUNTINGTON of Woodbury.

For State Treasurer—JOHN M. NEY of Hartford.

For Controller—WILLIAM BELCHER of New London.

For Congressman at Large—WILLIAM KENNEDY of Naugatuck.

For Presidential Electors—CHARLES B. GROSS of Hartford, CHRISTIAN STROBLE of Waterbury, CYRUS G. BECKWITH of New London, HERBERT B. CARY of Ridgefield, WILLIAM F. RANNEY of Cromwell, WILBUR O'CONNOR of Norfolk, LEBIUS E. SMITH of Putnam.

Mayor Thayer of Norwich, also a candidate for the Gubernatoral nomination, received 181 votes to 347 cast for Robertson, whose nomination was then made unanimous.

The platform heartily indorses the nomination of Alton B. Parker for President and Henry G. Davis for Vice President, and ratifies and confirms the declaration of principles adopted at the Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis July 6.

It accuses the last session of the General Assembly, which was under Republican control, of being the most extravagant in the history of the State, and of forcing upon the people of the State without their consent and even against their protest revolutionary charter amendments.

The doctrine of home rule and a uniform system of municipal charters is advocated, and the sale of public franchises without adequate compensation and protection to the people of the State is denounced.

An effective law prohibiting, under heavy penalties, all corporate interference with the Legislature by means of campaign contributions or appointments to office.

The right of every municipality to determine for itself by vote of its people, whether or not it shall adopt the policy of public ownership of public utilities is demanded, as also are efficient laws which shall offer the populous communities of the State a just and adequate representation in the House of Representatives.

"In the interest of the industrial life of Connecticut," the platform continues, "for the enlargement of its markets and the protection of its labor we demand such legislation as shall establish Canadian reciprocity."

SULZER REPORTS TO PARKER.

Predicts the Judge Will Be Elected by an Overwhelming Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Fresh from a business trip through the West and a stumping tour of the southern tier of counties of New York State, Congressman William Sulzer of New York City came to Rosemount to-night with words of cheer for the candidate. He said that he had found evidences everywhere that the people appreciated Democracy's standard bearer and the party's platform.

"They are tired of Republican administration, Republican corruption, and Theodore Roosevelt," he declared. "In the Middle West we will carry Indiana and Wisconsin, and in the East we are absolutely sure of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia. Montana, Colorado, and Nevada are also unquestionably Parker States, and these with the solid South will give the Democratic nominee an overwhelming majority in the Electoral College."

Asked about his attitude toward the Gubernatorial nomination in New York State, Mr. Sulzer said:

"I am very grateful for the kind things my friends are doing for me, but I am not seeking the honor and shall make no effort to win the prize."

Mr. Sulzer will remain at Rosemount overnight, leaving for New York to-morrow morning.

To-morrow the Democratic editors are coming.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

Democrats Name Hollis for Governor—Colorado's Governor Denounced.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 7.—For a second time the Democrats of New Hampshire in convention to-day nominated Henry F. Hollis of Concord to be their candidate for Governor. Oliver E. Branch was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Branch in his speech bitterly attacked President Roosevelt, whom he classed as a "secret ally and co-partner of secessionists and rebels in Panama." He also accused the President of insulting Gen. Miles and of exploiting the military spirit.

The convention adopted a platform indorsing the National Democratic platform and candidates and named four Presidential Electors. The convention selected a candidate for Governor only, as all other State offices are filled by appointment.

Just before the adjournment of the convention, on motion of John B. Nash of Conway, a resolution was adopted condemning the "action of the Republican Governor of Colorado in deporting citizens of that State with a view to the destruction of labor unions."

NEW CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE.

Washington County Instructs for R. L. Hand of Elizabethtown.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Washington County Convention of the Democratic Party was held at Fort Ann to-day, and resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to the State Convention to support Richard L. Hand of Elizabethtown, President of the State Bar Association, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals of the nine counties of the Fourth Judicial District.

St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex Counties have already elected delegates favorable to Mr. Hand, and efforts are being made by his friends to secure the solid support of the district in the State Convention.

GROVER CLEVELAND TO SPEAK.

Ex-President Will Be Heard for Parker and Davis in October.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland is expected to make from two to four speeches for Parker and Davis during October, according to information given out by National Chairman Taggart yesterday.

"There has been no formal request made to Mr. Cleveland to speak," said he, "but we have received assurances that he will speak. He will not go on the stump, as that term is understood, but will make from two to four speeches, perhaps more."

Won't Be Continental Party Nominee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—George H. Shibley of this city, who was nominated by the Continental Party at Chicago as candidate for Vice President, has sent a letter to the Notification Committee of the party declining the nomination.

MOVING HOUSES WILL HELP.

Democrats in Ninth Hit by New Bridge Clearing, Adler Says.

Port Warden Charles S. Adler, who probably will be the candidate for Congress in the Ninth District this year against Representative Goldfogle, was asked yesterday about the situation in his district, the Eighth Assembly, this year.

"It is a good deal better than it was two years ago," he said. "We have cut down the Democratic majority on Delancey Street considerably by removing blocks of houses to make room for the approach of the new Williamsburg Bridge."

TO URGE CANAL POLICY.

Commercial Representatives Summoned to Attend Both State Conventions.

Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the State Canal Executive Committee, issued a call yesterday to the members of the committee to attend the Republican and Democratic State Conventions, and work at them for the maintenance of the present State canal policy.

The membership of the committee, which is made up of representatives of commercial organizations throughout the State, is as follows: Henry B. Hebert of New York, Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, George Clinton of Buffalo, John D. Kernan of Utica, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Frank Brainerd of New York, Theodore S. Fassett of Tonawanda, George O. Clark of Oswego, J. Dudley of Niagara Falls, and Frank S. Gardner of New York.

CORTELYOU GOES TO CHICAGO.

Republicans Hear Rosy News from Connecticut and Nebraska.

Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee left yesterday for Chicago to look after the headquarters there.

Senator Platt of Connecticut was a visitor at headquarters yesterday and spoke confidently of his State.

"In my judgment," said the Senator, "President Roosevelt will have a greater majority in Connecticut this year than Gov. Chamberlain received in the State election of two years ago."

Irving Baxter, United State. District Attorney for Nebraska, said that Nebraska was certain to give a majority of at least 30,000 for Roosevelt.

"The only real fight in the State," said Mr. Baxter, "is over the Legislature. Bryan wants to go to the Senate, and his friends are bending all their efforts toward securing a majority in the Legislature. If the Legislature is carried by the Republicans, Representative Burkett will be the Republican candidate for Senator."

CAMPAIGN BOOK MIX-UP.

Coolidge Explains That Republican Reciprocity Plank Error.

The letter of Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts to THE NEW YORK TIMES, calling attention to the fact that on Page 47 of the Republican campaign book the reciprocity plank of the Democratic platform is quoted as the Republican plank, was something of a shock to the National campaign managers yesterday.

Secretary Coolidge said the error was amusing rather than serious, as the plank was correctly quoted on Page 487.

"A comparison of the two planks," said Mr. Coolidge, "will show that there is really very little difference between them. The Republican plank does not mention Canada specifically, but favors reciprocal commercial arrangements wherever they can be effected 'without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or American industry.' The Democratic plank favors them wherever they can be effected 'with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce.'"

Michigan Republicans Nominate Judges.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 7.—Russell C. Ostrander of Lansing; Attorney General Charles A. Blair of Jackson, and Circuit Judge Aaron McAlvay of Manistee were nominated by the Repulican Judicial Convention to-day for Justices of the State Supreme Court.

TO BELLEVUE, NOT THEATRE.

Physician's Ruse to Land Mrs. Burns at Hospital.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, a well-to-do widow, who has been living at the Hotel Gerard for several months, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday for an examination as to her mental condition.

Mrs. Burns's husband, Matthew Burns, died about two years ago, leaving her considerable property. For some time she has been under the care of Dr. H. W. Frauenthal of 783 Lexington Avenue. On Tuesday night Mrs. Burns and a trained nurse left the Gerard to go to the Hotel Ansonia, where she was to dine with some friends.

When Mrs. Burns reached Fifty-ninth Street she insisted on going into the Circle Theatre though she had no money with her. She brushed by the doorkeeper and was ejected after a scene. She then went to the Majestic Theatre, and was about to be ejected, when the nurse persuaded the ushers to leave the matter to her. She finally got the woman out, but it was not until 1 o'clock in the morning that she was able to get Mrs. Burns back to the Hotel Gerard.

Mrs. Burns was still anxious to go to the theatre, and Dr. Frauenthal told her if she would get into a carriage he would take her to the best theatre in the city. Once in the carriage she was driven to Bellevue Hospital.

SWIMMING RACES AT ST. LOUIS.

Two Records Broken in Final Events, but Only One Allowed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 7.—American records were broken this afternoon in the final aquatic events of the Olympic games in the Life Savers' Lake at the World's Fair, that for 440 yards, by C. M. Daniels of the New York Athletic Club, and that for the half-mile, by E. Rausch of Germany. The new time made for the 440 yards will not go on record, however, because one of the watches failed to work. The time made by Daniels was 6:16 1-5, and the American record which he broke is 6:18⅖. Rausch's time for the half mile was 13:11 3-5, breaking the American record of 13:27 2-5, held by E. Carroll Schaefer of the University of Pennsylvania.

The team relay race by team of four men, each man swimming 50 yards, was won in 2:04 3-5 by the New York Athletic Club team, consisting of J. A. Ruddy, L. De B. Handley, L. J. Goodwin, and C. M. Daniels.

The final standing in points for the meet follows: New York, 40; Germany, 32; Hungary, 17; Olympic Club of San Francisco, 16.

The New Yorkers and other participants in the aquatic meet were guests to-night of the Missouri Athletic Club. In the club's pool to-night D. Holloway won a fifty-yard dash in 2:06 4-5, breaking the American indoor record. L. J. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club finished second and J. A. Ruddy of the New York Athletic Club third. The summary follows:

440-Yard Championship Swim.—Won by C. M. Daniels, New York Athletic Club, New York City; Francis Galley, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., second; Otto Wahle, New York Athletic Club, New York City, third. Time—6:16 1-5.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Marguard Schwartz, Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, (25 seconds;) R. E. Beach, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, (40 seconds,) second; D. Hammond, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, (30 seconds,) third. Time—3:06 1-5.

Half-Mile Championship Swim.—Won by E. Rausch, Germany; Francis Galley, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., second; G. Kiss, Budapest, Hungary, third. Time—13:11 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Swim, Breast Stroke.—Won by George Zarharras, Hungary; Walter Brock, Germany, second; H. J. Handy, Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, third. Time—7:27 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by H. B. Warren, New York Athletic Club, (11 seconds;) E. T. Swatek, Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago, (7 seconds,) second; J. A. Ruddy, New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds,) third. Time—1:21 2-5.

Team Relay Race Between New York, Chicago, and Missouri Athletic Clubs.—Won by New York Team No. 1. Time—2:04 3-5.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Dr. G. H. Sheldon, St. Louis, Mo.; George Hoffman, Germany, second; P. R. Kehoe, Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill., third.

DRINK VICTIMS

ARE NOT INEBRIATES,

but successful men who depend on stimulants to accomplish their ambitions.

The Oppenheimer Treatment

Offers positive relief from the alcoholic craving within 48 hours. Write for literature.

THE OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE.

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Executive Office, 170 Broadway. (7) Name..... New York Institute, 133 West 45th St. Address.....

VERMONT VOTE STARTS A REPUBLICAN HURRAH

Campaign Managers Think Election All Settled Now.

CORTELYOU SAYS BUT LITTLE

He Declares the Figures Speak for Themselves—Result Meaningless, Say Taggart and Sheehan.

Republican leaders at both National and State Headquarters were delighted yesterday over the returns from Vermont. Everybody seemed to think there was no use of further talk, because Vermont had settled the whole question. National Chairman Cortelyou said that comment was unnecessary—that the figures spoke for themselves. Governor-Chairman Odell said:

"Let's see; if it was below 25,000 we were to lose, and if it was about that we were to win. Well, it's about 32,000, isn't it?"

Chairman Babcock of the Congressional Committee was bubbling over with enthusiasm.

"Hurrah for the farmer!" said Mr. Babcock. "He's the fellow that made the big vote in Vermont, and there is no doubt that the farmers throughout the country are going to do the same."

"The significant thing about the Vermont result," said Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, "is that the people were satisfied. There was no apathy. Their minds were fully made up."

"From the day the public," Representative Fowler of New Jersey said, "had an opportunity of comparing Judge Parker's speech of acceptance with that of President Roosevelt there has been a steady trend toward the Republican nominee."

At Democratic Headquarters it was declared that little or no importance should be attached to the Vermont election. Chairman Taggart and Executive Chairman Sheehan issued a joint statement in which they said:

"The result in Vermont is not surprising in view of the unparalleled efforts made by the Republicans. The candidate for Vice President, the Secretary of War, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators of the United States, and Representatives in Congress, assisted by a host of lesser lights, made urgent appeals to the Republican farmers to go to the polls. Moreover, it was proclaimed throughout the State that the President had promised the candidate for Governor to attend his inauguration in case he obtained a majority of 40,000.

"In view of these efforts, never made before by any party in a September election, it is remarkable that the Administration did not succeed in increasing the Republican majority. Indeed, it did not even increase the Republican vote, which does not exceed 48,050, while in 1898 it was 53,426, and in 1900 it was 48,441."

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 7.—Reports reached the President to-day indicating that the Republican plurality in Vermont would be at least normal. Charles J. Bell, Republican candidate for Governor, telegraphed as follows:

"Vermont speaks for Roosevelt by giving Bell and Sterns over 31,000 majority."

President Roosevelt this afternoon telegraphed to Senator Proctor, the Governor-elect, and the Republican State Committee congratulating them on the result.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis was one of the callers on the President to-day. He arrived from New York and took luncheon with President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. He was en route from Maine, where he has been on his vacation. He left for New York on an afternoon train and will proceed to Washington.

VERMONT PLURALITY 31,560.

Four Years Ago Republicans Won by 31,312—Gains in Legislature.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 7.—The vote for Governor in yesterday's State election, with only two small towns missing, shows a Republican plurality of 31,500, which is believed to be within a few votes of the correct figures. Four years ago it was 31,312.

The total vote for Governor without the two towns is: Bell, (Rep.,) 47,991; Porter, (Dem.,) 16,492, a Republican plurality of 31,449. The missing towns gave a Republican plurality last year of 68.

A tabulation of the returns compared with those of 1900 show that the Republicans gained in eight counties. The losses in six counties aggregate 1,432, making a net Republican loss of 444. The Democrats gained in only three counties an aggregate of 212 votes, losing in the other eleven, an aggregate of 1,241, making a net Democratic loss of 1,029.

The next Legislature will be more completely controlled by the Republicans than for many years. The returns from 221 towns show that the Senate will be solidly Republican, where last year there were five Democrats. Almost complete returns from the Congressional vote indicate a plurality for Foster in the First District of 13,850 and for Haskins in the Second District of 16,900.

SMOOT AGAIN AN ISSUE.

Salt Lake Paper Bolts State Ticket—Charges Mormon Domination.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 7.—The Salt Lake Tribune, the recognized organ of the Republican Party in Utah, declines to support the State ticket. Last night the State Committee held a meeting with Senator Kearns, owner, and Joseph Lippman, manager of the newspaper, at which an acrimonious debate occurred. Kearns and Lippman charged in effect that the Mormon Church, acting through Senator Smoot, dictated the nomination of the Republican State ticket.

They asserted that they would consider no proposition to become harmonized for the ticket until they had some guarantee that the ulterior influences invoked at the convention would not be utilized again. This the committee made up of Smoot men, asserted its inability to promise. After the meeting Chairman Spry said he expected the paper would make an Anti-Mormon fight. He added:

"I expect they will go ahead on that line until for every old liberal they take from us here in town we will get two Mormon Democrats in the country."

The Tribune to-day says: "The only issue is Smoot and the Mormon Church domination which threatens disaster to the Republican Party not only of Utah, but of the United States."

Scudder Doesn't Want Renomination.

Representative J. Townsend Scudder of the First Congress District will not stand for renomination this Fall. Mr. Scudder is said to be out for the Democratic nomination for Attorney General on the State ticket. He has twice been elected from a district which nominally is Republican and includes the voting precinct of President Roosevelt.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE BY ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. [illegible] NEW YORK 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Big Store sells the best goods for the least money, and in addition gives Green Trading Stamps with purchases—double until noon—single until closing hour. Filled stamp books may be redeemed in the Premium Parlor on the Fifth Floor.

Women's Tailored Suits for Fall.

Four Attractive New Styles at a Wonderfully Low Price.

Here is an opportunity that a good many women just returning to the city after a Summer's stay at the seashore or in rural regions will welcome.

The Materials Are Highly Popular. The Workmanship Is Exceptionally Good.

At $15.00 these Tailored Suits are marvels for each Suit possesses all the characteristics of style and fit that distinguished much higher priced suits.

This Special Sale begins this morning:

(*Style A*) **Man Tailored Suit** of excellent quality Etamine Cheviot in black or blue. New Fall blouse, Eton style, with fan plaited postilion back and peplum; satin lined waist with military standing collar of velvet; plaited back and front, new broad shoulder effect and a distinctly new sleeve. Nine gored flare skirt, runabout length, as illustrated. To-day, **15.00**

(*Style B*) **Swell Coat Suit** of fine quality Etamine Cheviot in black or blue. The jacket is lined with satin of good quality and is made with velvet coat collar and mannish revers; sleeves are plaited at top and have turn-back cuffs; nine gored even length skirt with foot kilts. Entire suit excellently tailored, being finished with numerous rows of tailor stitching; as illustrated. To-day, **15.00**

(*Style C*) **Handsome Military Suit** of excellent quality Etamine Cheviot, in black, brown or blue. Jacket is satin lined and is single breasted, corset-fitting; military standing collar and epaulettes over shoulders which end in box plaits on sleeves, which are mannish in effect and prettily plaited. Elaborate trimming of fancy silk braids, cord ornaments and fancy buttons. Skirt is nine gored and has kilts from knee down, trimmed to correspond with waist, as illustrated. To-day, **15.00**

(*Style D*) **Women's Covert Norfolk Suits** made of fine quality narrow wale American Covert Cloth. The coat is made, as illustrated, with fitted back and double-breasted box front. Military standing collar, mannish coat sleeves with cuffs, box plaits at front and back and tailor stitched belt; the trimmings are self covered buttons and stitched velvet. Seven gored skirt, foot kilts and box plaits, to correspond with waist, as illustrated. To-day, **15.00**

(Women's Outer Apparel Sections, Second Floor, Front.)

Dr. RICHARD STRAUSS

pays a remarkable tribute to

The Metrostyle PIANOLA

THE LATEST of the great musicians who have expressed enthusiastic appreciation of the Pianola is no less an authority than Dr. Richard Strauss, the famous German composer. The original letter which was addressed to the Berlin branch of the Aeolian Company has just been received in New York, the following being a literal translation:

[TRANSLATION.]

BERLIN, August 18, 1904.

Gentlemen:

I gladly certify that I have a great admiration for your Metrostyle Pianola, and am sincerely interested in it. If I had not heard it myself, it would have appeared to me as incredible that it should render the very playing of the artist as if he were sitting personally at the instrument. Even the thought of it still appears to me almost like a fairy tale.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) RICHARD STRAUSS.

The tributes paid to the Metrostyle Pianola during the past summer by the foremost masters of music in all quarters of the globe are most impressive. This recognition has not ended with verbal praise, or even written endorsements, but many of these great musicians have, like Dr. Strauss, specially metrostyled their interpretations for the Pianola.

In co-operating with the manufacturers in making the Pianola valuable to all music lovers, these great musicians effectively demonstrate how thoroughly in earnest they are in their written words. The Metrostyle makes available to every owner of the instrument the personal interpretations of these eminent artists and insures a musicianly rendition even to the person wholly without musical training.

NOTE: The Metrostyle is controlled exclusively by the manufacturers of the Pianola. No other piano-player has any feature approximating this wonderful invention.

Prices, $250 and $300.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St

Selling Agents: LOESER & CO., Brooklyn; LAUTER CO., Newark.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW ENDS.

Mrs. Grosvenor and E. D. Jordan Divide Championship Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—The Newport Horse Show was concluded to-day with a large attendance and a fairly attractive programme. The leading features were the championships, with which the afternoon was ended. In these Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor and Eben D. Jordan shared the honors, each taking two championships, with Mrs. Grosvenor a little in the lead with two reserves. Mrs. Grosvenor's championship honors were secured by Rosebery in the tall, single-harness horse class, and with Corinne in the saddle class. In the latter her black mare Petroleum was given the reserve, and similar honors were secured by Sultan and Khedive in the large harness pair class. The championships were not the only prizes secured by Mrs. Grosvenor's horses during the afternoon, her winnings including three firsts, three seconds, two thirds, and one fourth prize. She is the largest winner of the show; and her Rosebery, Corinne, and Champion John English are still unbeaten.

Mr. Jordan's championships were taken by Hildred in the small single-harness class, and by Hildred and Plymouth Champion in the class for small pairs. He also won four first prizes in addition to the championship. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's horses were not so successful as in the earlier days of the show, his winnings being four second and two third prizes. The Roxton Farms entries secured one championship, one reserve, and one first prize. Charles T. Proctor secured two first, one second, one third, and one fourth prizes, and J. H. Moore, one each first, second, and third prizes.

An interesting feature of the afternoon was the phaeton class, in which Miss Belle Beach drove Mr. Jordan's Kitty Grey and The Baron, Mrs. Vanderbilt drove Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Fad and Fancy, and Miss Gertrude Gilbert drove Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Fascination and Admiration. It was a close contest, but the judges, after long deliberation, awarded the blue ribbon to the Jordan pair, second honors going to Miss Vanderbilt, and the third to Mrs. Grosvenor's pair. The summary follows:

Single Horses for Lady's Phaeton, 14.3 to 15 hands.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron; R. C. Vanderbilt's br. g. Herald, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Little Boy Blue, third; C. T. Proctor's ch. m. Red Rose, fourth; commended, Jackson Boy.

Harness Horses, 15.1 and over.—Won by J. H. Moore's br. h. Burlingham; Lehman Strauss's ch. g. Dusty Farnum, second; C. T. Proctor's ch. m. Red Rose, third; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Jack Horner, fourth.

Road Gig Horses, 15.1 and over.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's s. g. Parade; C. T. Proctor's ch. g. Jackson Boy, second; Lehman Strauss's b. g. Salute, third; John Doyle's br. g. Lord Londes, fourth.

Pairs and Pairs, horses to count 50 per cent. at cart and appointments 50 per cent.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Sultan and b. g. Khedive; J. H. Moore's b. g. Roland and b. g. Lord Roberts, second; R. C. Vanderbilt's b. m. Orchid and b. m. [illegible], third.

Pairs of Horses 15.3 or over, suitable for tandem, unicalash, or omnibus.—Won by Roxton Farm's b. g. Harmony and b. m. Portia; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Captivation and ch. g. Inspiration, second; R. C. Vanderbilt's b. g. Assessment and b. m. Surprise, third; Strauss & Hexter's b. g. Cedar Falls and b. g. Wells, fourth.

Pairs and Phaetons, women to drive.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Kitty Grey and ch. g. The Baron; R. C. Vanderbilt's blk. g. Fad and br. g. Fancy, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination and ch. m. Admiration, third.

Harness Tandems, wheeler 14.2 and under 15.2.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron and ch. m. Hildred; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Sensation and ch. g. Fascination, second; J. H. Moore's b. g. The Baron and b. g. Lord Russell, third.

Pairs of Horses for Ladies' Phaetons, 14.3 to 15.2.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Kitty Grey and ch. g. The Baron; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination and ch. m. Admiration, second; J. F. Manning's b. m. Mystic II. and b. m. Marigold II., third.

Special Class for Dealers Only, horses 14.2 and under 15.2.—Won by C. T. Proctor's b. g. Hiawatha; Lehman Strauss's b. g. Salute, second; Strauss & Hexter's blk. m. Mimosa and ch. m. Armenia, third and fourth.

Pairs of Horses, 14.2 and under 15.2.—Won by C. T. Proctor's b. g. Hiawatha and b. g. Brockton Boy; Strauss & Hexter's blk. m. Mimosa and blk. m. Margaret, second; J. F. Manning's b. m. Mystic II. and b. m. Marigold II., third; Strauss & Hexter's ch. m. Armenia and ch. m. Auditor, fourth.

Saddle Horses, to carry 160 pounds.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. m. Corinne; same owner's blk. g. Petroleum, second; E. H. Weatherbee's ch. g. Masagan, third; C. E. Myrick's ch. m. Marion, fourth.

Best Harness Horse under 15.2.—Won by E. D. Jordan's c. m. Hildred; reserve to C. T. Proctor's b. g. Hiawatha.

Best Harness Horse 15.2 and over.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Roseberry; reserve to Roxton Farm's b. g. Harmony.

Best Pair of Harness Horses 15.2 and over.—Won by Roxton Farm's b. g. Harmony and b. m. Portia; reserve to Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Sultan and b. g. Khedive.

Best Pair of Harness Horses under 15.2.—Won by E. D. Jordan's ch. m. Hildred and ch. g. Plymouth Champion; reserve to C. T. Proctor's b. g. Hiawatha and b. g. Brockton Boy.

Best Saddle Horse.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's c. m. Corinne; reserve to Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g. Petroleum.

Club Tug for Cape May Cup Race.

S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, announced last night that a tug will leave Pier A, North River, on Saturday at 10:15 A. M. to follow the Cape May cup race, which is to start off Sandy Hook Point Buoy No. 5 at 1 P. M. Members wishing to avail themselves of the accommodations offered by the tug may do so by applying to the Regatta Committee at the clubhouse. Tickets will cost $2 each, including luncheon.

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THE LEVIATHAN

was a famous politico-philosophical book of the 17th century and its author,

THOMAS HOBBES,

was one of the earliest of English philosophers, a notable man who lived long and wrote many books. A review of the biography of him by the late Sir Leslie Stephen will be a feature of Satuday's number of the

TIMES BOOK REVIEW,

which will also contain an interesting article on the new supplementary volume of the Dictionary of

THE BIBLE,

treating of many interesting subjects connected with the study of Biblical history and literature. Another article will enumerate some

EXTRAORDINARY ERRORS

in Alfred Stead's book called "Japan by the Japanese"; and there will be an account of the naval manuscripts in the Pepys Library, at Cambridge, England, bequeathed by the great diarist

SAMUEL PEPYS.

The BOOK REVIEW will also contain many other reviews of new and important books of the early Autumn, the latest news of the world of letters, and frank and vital discussions of literary topics in the

READERS' COLUMNS.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE CAMPAIGN THUS FAR.

The only certain and safe inference from the 32,000 Republican plurality in Vermont is that Roosevelt Electors will be chosen in that State on Nov. 8. The conclusion that the September election in Vermont makes sure the election of ROOSEVELT and FAIRBANKS in November would not be warranted either by human experience or human reason. If everybody came to that conclusion at once, of course both party committees would close their headquarters and stop spending money, the Democrats because further effort would be hopeless, the Republicans because it would be superfluous. Forty-four other States will vote for Presidential Electors in November.

At the same time the gentlemen at the Democratic Headquarters up town would show themselves to be pretty poor observers of political signs and portents if they did not accept the result in Vermont as a proof that their campaign thus far has made little impression upon the voters whose support they must have if they are to win. Vermont is obdurately Republican, but its electorate has shown in the past that it was sensitive to impending political changes. The rather unusual Republican plurality this year means not that the Green Mountain State voters are insensitive, but that no marked impression has been made upon them by the Democratic candidate and campaign. If the gentlemen at headquarters will get out among the people of this community they will probably hear from all sorts and conditions of men in the street and elsewhere the almost universal opinion that they are making a losing fight. They will be told that Judge PARKER'S campaign reached high-water mark in the days following the publication of the gold-standard telegram; that the ebb then set in, and that since his speech of acceptance the fall of the Parker tide has been visible, and somewhat disquietingly rapid. It is well that the campaign managers should know these things. They are too sensible to prize the comforts of the fool's paradise above the manly satisfaction of knowing where they stand in the serious business in which they are engaged.

They should know then, for Vermont warns them of it, that they are losing ground daily. There is virtue in high respect for law; there is solid strength in reverence for the Constitution; the love of peace and an aversion to strife are commendable; a dislike of any encroachment by one department of the Government upon the field of another department is an indication of a mind trained in a sound school. All these qualities Judge PARKER has, some of them President ROOSEVELT has not. But this advantage is not enough to elect the Democratic candidate. The picture of a tranquil canvass in which 15,000,000 freemen, all philosophers, all highly enlightened, all burning with the love of truth and the hatred of error, might sit down to study the principles and professions of the rival parties, and, undisturbed by the hoarse appeals of the stump or the tumult of processions with banners and bands, should with calm deliberation make their choice between the two candidates, is in many ways delightful. But that is a dream, a foolish imagining; there is no such thing possible among men. If it were possible, we incline to the opinion that Judge PARKER'S chances would be vastly better than they are. His campaign up to this time has been calm, sober, sedate, and, not to put too fine a point upon it, somewhat sleepy. The result is that President ROOSEVELT, feeling at the present moment entirely sure of his election, is himself keeping preternaturally quiet. He has nothing to fear except his own mistakes or those of his party. If he felt that Judge PARKER were a dangerous antagonist we may be very sure that Oyster Bay would be a source of stirring news every day.

It is not too late. A two months' campaign is enough if it is an awakening campaign. The temperamental contrast between the candidates must be kept before the voter, but other things must be put before him too. It appears that it is not enough to prove that President ROOSEVELT is somewhat given to overriding the law and Constitution, while Judge PARKER is by habit scrupulously observant of their provisions. Plainly there is nothing to be gained by keeping the "issue" of the Philippines to the fore. To begin with, it is not an issue; if it were, the Democrats would lose by agitating it. They have lost votes already by the attempt to keep that question in view. The tariff remains and Canadian reciprocity remains, two sound economic issues of high importance which the managers have left practically untouched.

We have hoped almost against hope that the Democratic Party would have the sense to make effective use of the issue of tariff reform before the Republicans rob them of it, as they certainly will before many years by revising the tariff themselves. We have repeatedly pointed out how the demand for a recasting of the tariff could be made helpful to the Democrats in this campaign. We have told how even in Republican Massachusetts the agitation for reciprocity with Canada has made such headway that it has been thought to imperil Senator LODGE'S re-election to the Senate. We do not know that these things make any impression at all upon the gentlemen at headquarters. Evidently they do not. A review of the history of the Dingley tariff, especially of the making of it, would be rich in revelations of the Republican partnership with the favored interests. An examination of its workings would show how it hampers the industrial and commercial development of the country. The appeal for tariff reform could be based upon the demand of American manufacturers for the freedom of foreign markets. Upon the question of Canadian reciprocity the defenders of the Republican policy could be silenced. But the tariff and reciprocity do not interest the managers of Judge PARKER'S campaign. We still hope that in his letter of acceptance Judge PARKER will show that they interest him. Something must be said and something done to convince the independent voters that the country will gain by a change at Washington.

THE SUBWAY SETTLEMENT.

The public is not intensely interested in the precise terms of the settlement reached in the dispute that until yesterday menaced the city with the enormous inconvenience of a strike on the elevated roads, or in the question whether the men or the company have gained or yielded the more of their respective "demands." But the public is undoubtedly greatly relieved that a final settlement has been reached which the representatives of each side declare to be mutually satisfactory.

On one point we think that there will be general approval of the course of the company in insisting and of the men in yielding, and that is the special examination required as to physical fitness for the duties of the employés, particularly as to sight. It is possible that this examination may be more exacting than is absolutely necessary, but of that neither the men nor the employers can be regarded as safe judges. It is a matter for decision by experts, and we understand that the company bases its position on the advice of competent experts. The consequences of even slight defects in the physical organization of men intrusted with the lives of thousands of people daily are far too serious to permit of the least known laxity in the tests. The tests that are known to be entirely efficient may work hardship in a certain number of individual cases, but that is of no real importance compared to the risks incurred.

THE READJUSTMENT OF STEEL PRICES.

Business mistakes more frequently result from a lack of the courage of convictions than from any other cause. It is probable that the effort to hold the prices of steel above the figures at which profitable domestic orders could be secured, and to run the mills on export orders taken from 20 to 30 per cent. below home market quotations, resulted in large degree from the fear that any other policy would seriously alarm the public and produce a sharp decline in the value of such industrials as would thus be brought within the depressing influence of an awakening of popular distrust. Something like a readjustment of prices having been effected by the competition of concerns outside of the United States Steel Corporation, and the effect upon the price of its securities having been very different from what was expected, its management seems to have found the courage to do what it should have done much sooner, and the tendency now is to reduce nominal quotations for steel products to figures which represent those at which the moderate requirements of consumption are being supplied when buyers are so situated as to be deemed desirable customers.

What seems to have been the heavy cut in prices agreed upon at the conference on Tuesday was really no cut at all. It was more in the nature of a confession of pre-existing conditions, and showed a willingness on the part of the manufacturers to take the public into their confidence and do away with the fictions of quotations which all in interest knew to be nominal. Anything like a recovery of prosperity in the iron and steel trades is impossible as long as buyers are in a condition of uncertainty as to whether the prices asked are those which are secretly offered to favored buyers, or are obtainable for the asking from producers outside the combination. With a productive capacity admittedly much larger than is needed to meet the present requirements of consumption, the choice open to the manufacturers would seem to be the closing of works or the reduction of prices to figures which will tempt orders. Everything considered, the latter course is preferable on the score of economy. In following it the managers of the Steel Corporation are showing only ordinary business wisdom, since in the face of the competition which must be reckoned with any other policy would mean the diversion to others of trade which they have every reason to wish to hold.

The statistical position of iron and steel is such that the present situation of the markets for those metals is not easy of explanation. In view of the readjustment of prices it is likely to become more intelligible within a few weeks. Reductions of $4 to $6 per ton in heavy materials will undoubtedly set in motion a more active consumptive demand in view of the near approach of Winter, with its slower and more costly transportation, and the result of this should be to put the market in shape for a wholesome recovery on business for 1905.

COPPER AS A GERMICIDE.

Dr. EDWARD MARTIN of the Philadelphia Department of Public Health quotes with great satisfaction the statement of Dr. GEORGE T. MOORE of the Department of Agriculture as follows: "There is no doubt whatever in my mind that typhoid fever contaminated drinking water may be effectively rid of the germs by allowing it to stand for three or four hours in an even temperature in a copper kettle." So far as we are aware, this fact has not been disputed. It will be noticed, however, that Dr. MOORE does not venture any judgment upon the effect of such exposure to copper upon the potability of water. Dr. MARTIN is much more confident on this subject. He says:

> Popular opinion notwithstanding, there is no danger in the use of clean copper vessels. More copper is taken into the system in a meal of ordinary French canned peas than will be taken by drinking water from a copper vessel for five years. An infinitesimally small portion of the copper is dissolved in the water, and it is this copper in this, its colloidal form that is so highly beneficial.

The chemistry of this proposition is very simple. Unless the copper is acted upon by the water and some of its salts are taken up, standing the water in a copper vessel would not sterilize it. The term colloidal, which Dr. MARTIN uses with so much satisfaction, does not seem to have been well chosen. It means jelly-like or glue-like. It does not describe the condition of any soluble salt of copper, but may describe very correctly the agglutination of organic infusoria which the water contains.

The fact remains that copper salts are not safe to take into the human system, and to say that one gets more in a portion of French peas than he would in a glass of water is to beg the question. Such advice from such a source is likely to be mischievous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some gently—or perhaps it was weakly—frivolous remarks about the Martha Washington Hotel that recently appeared in this column seem to have been read very much amiss by a stern Connecticut damsel, for she has sent us a letter in which she takes up and scorns almost every one of the points we tried to make. "The statement," she begins, "that this hotel is a 'tacit but severe charge' against our brothers is an utter misconception; the hotel became a necessity because of a 'tacit but severe charge' against your sisters, for the alternative was not merely 'to frown or to smile,' but an hotel or no shelter." Thus well started, and "an" put before "hotel" without the use of a net, our indignant correspondent runs on with charming agility. "The law (for the protection of men) which debars women from all reputable hotels after 6 P. M. unless accompanied by a trunk occasioned the necessity for such an harbor. Women are frequently obliged to arrive in the city after 6 P. M. unaccompanied by a trunk. Just why that particular article of baggage should be a feminine passport, allay manly fears, and render the same roof a safe shelter for man, is inexplicable." It is at least difficult to explain—in print. A trunk means a good many things, both as to methods of departure from home and purposes of arrival at the hotel, and the test, though rough, does have merits as easily appreciable to the feminine mind, when reasonably sophisticated, as to those of the other variety. It is, however, the other variety that next receives attention. "To the masculine mind there may be 'something fundamentally funny in the implications of an hotel conducted exclusively for women,' but the feminine mind fails to see the humor. And to a party of foreigners on observation automobiles the 'most curious and amusing sight in New York' would be hotels where men 'hide themselves behind defended bulwarks' (entrance doors) after dark, and consign women to the hospitality of the street and the shelter of the sky." Doubtless our correspondent meant to write "should be" where she wrote "would be," for she really cannot think that the foreigners find at all unfamiliar as much of the situation described as exists. In a cooler moment perhaps our indignant critic may realize the fact that the regulations to which she objects—regulations, by the way, which are iron-bound rules in very few hotels—were devised entirely for the protection of women themselves, and that if these regulations occasionally inflict hardship on worthy members of that amiable band, they are in that respect no worse than any other well-intentioned restriction of which we have knowledge.

—To an inquiry made at a recent convention of electricians as to the best way of bringing the public to realize the fallacy of municipal ownership the most notable answer was made by a speaker who said that this end was to be obtained "first, by giving the best service possible and charging only enough to net a reasonable return, and second, by showing failures on the part of municipalities that have installed their own plants." In the account of this discussion that is before us, only the speaker just quoted made any reference to good service and small charges as effective means of fighting the public ownership idea. The other speakers were content with reliance upon the careful exploitation of every failure of a municipal experiment along these lines, and the favorite suggestion was that the absurdities and inaccuracies of the bookkeeping by which the experimenters occasionally figure out success should be pressed upon the attention of all communities where an inclination to trouble the private corporations had revealed itself or was suspected. Much can so be done, no doubt, for the public ownership people are most deplorable accountants. The chief difference, however, between their reports and those of a good many private corporations dealing with public utilities is that the former are false through ignorance and the latter deceptive through intention. But really admirable was the advice of the man who thought of good service and low charges. There lies safety, beyond a question, and the safety that comes, too, not from winning a fight, but from having no fighting to do. The public is too distrustful of itself, and especially of its politicians, ever to attempt business on its own account except as an escape from unendurable extortion and as the smaller of two evils.

—In commenting upon the small number of great fortunes revealed by the wills filed in France during the past year The London Globe takes occasion to say, with characteristic amiability: "The Frenchman is too wise to be given over to the hunger for gold, and the whole joy of living for him is not centred in piling up dollars, as it seems to be across the Atlantic. He is satisfied with thousands of francs, and with the appearance rather than the actuality of wealth. He likes to retire and live at his ease, and therein he follows the dictates of the Old World philosophy." How deadly tiresome did talk of that kind long ago become! For years and years it has alternated in the remarks of our foreign critics with derision or denunciation of our wild extravagance, and to never a one of them has it once occurred that we cannot possibly make the piling up of dollars the whole joy of living and at the same time shock the world by reckless expenditures. Perhaps somebody, some day, will enter upon a careful investigation of the public benefits conferred by the early retiring Frenchman and those conferred by the American business men of the same age who remain influential factors of the markets—will compare their relative merits as intellectual forces and moral examples. Curiously enough, the Frenchmen of whom France is really proud and whose names win recognition abroad do not "retire" in middle life, or in old age either, if they can help it. One might almost suspect that the Frenchmen for whom retirement has so many charms are less indifferent to the piling up of dollars than reluctant to prolonging beyond actual necessity any kind of activity, bodily or mental.

ENGLAND'S IMPORTATIONS.

What the People Ate, Drank, and Paid During 1889-1903.

From The London Mail.

Nothing is more interesting than accurate statistics when skilfully arranged.

The compilers of the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom for the years 1889 to 1903 may be relied on for accuracy, and the long tables, pages, and chapters of figures abound with interest for every one. They tell the story of almost every trade and industry, of the avenues of commerce throughout the world, the state of markets, of employment, of pauperism, &c.—the whole life of the people, indeed, reduced to figures.

Here is a table showing how much foreign and colonial produce we ate and drank per head of the population last year:

	Pound.		Pound.
Bacon and hams	16.35	Currants & raisins	4.51
Beef	20.24	Preserved meat	1.83
Butter	10.57	Fresh mutton	11.1
Margarine	2.30	Pork	2.4
Cheese	6.99	Potatoes	23.5
Cocoa	1.20	Rice	14.5
Coffee	0.71	Sugar, raw	33.2
Wheat	232.53	Sugar, refined	49.0
Maize	132.08	Tea	6.0
Wheat meal, and flour	54.37	Tobacco	1.9

Enough eggs were imported to supply every man, woman, and child with fifty-five. Enough wine was brought in to give us a third of a gallon each, and spirits to provide nearly one-fifth of a gallon. As we drank four-fifths of a gallon of British spirits each, that meant a total consumption of almost one gallon per head. Besides, there was enough beer to give every one 29¼ gallons. This shows a smaller consumption of liquor than in any of the previous eight years.

The imports of all kinds of merchandise last year were equal to £12 16s. 1d. per head of the population, which is a larger figure than ever before, and 4s. 3d. more than in 1902. The exports of British produce alone equaled £6 17s. 3d. per head, or 2s. 2d. more than in 1902. The only years with a higher record per head were 1890 and 1900. The total incoming and outgoing trade was £21 6s. 3d. per head, which is larger than any of the preceding years save 1900, which exceeded this sum by twopence.

A most interesting comparison is given of the people employed in textile factories in the years between 1895 and 1901. Later figures are not yet available. Take the first and the last years quoted:

	1895.	1901.
Cotton	538,883	522,62
Wool, worsted, and shoddy	282,401	259,96
Flax jute, hemp, &c.	161,019	150,31
Silk	35,882	31,56
Hosiery	35,198	38,54
Lace	14,568	17,90
Elastic, horsehair, &c.	8,800	8,49
All materials	1,075,751	1,029,35

Nothing is more striking than the development of tramways in the last fifteen years, as may be seen from a summary of the figures for the United Kingdom:

	1889.	1903.
Lines open, miles	949	1,77
Total capital	£13,500,000	£40,000,00
Passengers carried	447,500,000	1,682,000,00
Gross receipts	£3,000,000	£8,000,00
Working expenses	2,225,000	5,500,00

The returns as to education still show 1,000,000 truants per day. Whereas in 189 there were nearly 5,500,000 children on the registers of primary day schools and fewer than 4,250,000 attending daily, there were 6,750,000 on the registers last year, and nearly 5,750,000 present. Proportionately that is an improvement, though still a bad report. Evening schools have progressed from an average attendance of 49,500 in 1899 to 257,244 in 1901.

The money going from the exchequer to the primary day schools has been nearly trebled, having advanced from £4,225,000 in 1889 to £8,000,000 in 1895, and £12,000,000 in the present year.

Japanese Socialism.

From The London News.

The presence of a Japanese delegate at the Socialist Congress is natural enough. Japan has imported so many of our institutions and ideas that Socialism was bound to creep in among them. Katayama's party, like its European models, is now engaged in agitating against the war. It is not pro-Russian; neither as Japanese nor as Socialists could Katayama and his friends have any sympathy with the Slav despotism. But Japanese Socialists oppose the war, no doubt, because it means heavy taxation on the poor and the strengthening of the military element, which is always most hostile to Socialism. Their efforts will be useless. In the midst of Japan's life and death struggle there is no room for debate as to the merits of a war policy. But after the war is over, more will be heard of the Socialists in connection with the labor movement. Katayama declares that Japanese trades unions have no politics, but only seek to improve the condition of the worker. He errs in comparing them in this respect to our trade unions, which at the forthcoming congress will affirm their political faith in decisive terms on free trade, Chinese labor, and other burning questions of the day. But Katayama probably hopes, like English Socialists, to capture the trade unions for the independent Socialist Party. It remains to be seen whether this policy, which has not gone far in England, will succeed in Japan.

Beauty an Impediment.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"'The fatal gift of beauty' is an expression that used to be a great favorite with the writers of cheap fiction," said a professor in one of the business colleges. "As a matter of fact, it contains more truth than fiction. Every year we turn out a lot of young girls who are equipped to take positions as stenographers, typewriters, and bookkeepers, and I have frequently noted that the pretty ones, those who possess the aforesaid 'fatal gift of beauty,' have a hard struggle to get positions. Take two girls, one pretty and attractive, and the other plain and homely, and in applying for a position, although they may be possessed of equal ability, the homely girl stands the better chance of getting the job. Lots of professional and business men are afraid of pretty girls, and lots of them have jealous wives. For his own peace of mind the man with a jealous wife will choose the ugliest girl he can find, so long as she can do his work. That's why I say that 'the fatal gift of beauty' has some foundation in fact."

A Query.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"The laborer is worthy of
His hire." We desire
To know, since labor's labor,
Why hire isn't higher.

ROOSEVELT'S SAYINGS.

No Necessity to Go Back for Adverse Criticism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express to you the gratification with which I have observed the admirable spirit of fair play exhibited in the editorial comments of your paper upon the Presidential campaign, and which goes so far toward raising the value of your opinions above that of the biased utterances of many of your contemporaries of both parties. This spirit was especially exemplified in an editorial entitled "Roosevelt's Sayings" in your issue of Aug. 29, in which you administer a dignified reproof to those ill-advised Democratic partisans who have attempted to make campaign arguments out of certain statements made some years ago by Mr. Roosevelt, the historian, before he could have had any expectation of becoming a successor of those Presidents he criticised.

As Mr. James C. Carter has so ably pointed out, the great fight is not against Mr. Roosevelt as an individual, but against the influences which control a Republican Administration, and to which he, with all his undoubtedly strong individuality, has succumbed. Besides being irrelevant to the real question at issue, such arguments are very poor, for the reason that the only effect they can possibly have on an unbiased mind is to create the impression that Mr. Roosevelt's career as a President has been such that his opponents are obliged to go back to Mr. Roosevelt, the historian, to find anything open to adverse criticism. That is certainly not true, and is an impression that no good Democrat could wish to create.

Another question upon which I am glad to see your paper has risen superior to party lines is that of the government of the Philippines, in which you agree with President Roosevelt and disagree with our candidate's view that we should now promise them that they shall have their independence when they are fit for it. It seems that it would be a mistake to now bind ourselves in such a way that future events, which no one can predict, may render it necessary for us to repudiate such a promise. Certainly Judge Parker would do well to, in this one instance, follow the example of the President and heed the advice of, not the Republican Secretary of War, but the former non-partisan Governor of the Philippines, now Secretary, Taft, who was on the ground and knows. D. P. B. M.

New York, Aug. 31, 1904.

NOMINATION OF JUDGES.

Failure to Name Cullen and Werner Would Endanger Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the editorial in this morning's TIMES on "The Judgeships," I must state it is the most sensible and fair presentation of the rights and ethics of the two present Associate Judges now sitting in the Court of Appeals.

If the Democrats do not nominate Judge Cullen, who is a Democrat, for Chief Judge, and Judge Werner, a Republican, for Associate Judge of said court, the Democratic Party and its respective candidates, whoever they may be, will suffer the repetition of what the Republicans suffered last Fall in refusing to nominate Judge Gray, then a Democratic candidate for said office.

Judges Cullen and Werner have had four years' experience on the Court of Appeals bench, and are thoroughly experienced in their work. They are gentlemen of the highest judicial acumen and moral integrity, and I believe it is the wish of the entire bar of this State that these two gentlemen should receive the nomination for their respective offices from both parties, thereby eliminating the judiciary from partisan politics. LOUIS A. CUVILLIER.

New York, Sept. 1, 1904.

LOVE DETHRONED.

H. B. Marriott-Watson and the American Woman.

"She is a handsome clothes horse," declares H. B. Marriott-Watson in writing about the American woman in the current Nineteenth Century. He arrives at this conclusion through the following logic:

"The mondaine of New York and Newport will run after new dukes and buy new jewels. The sober wife of the sober New England farmer will sit under new pastors and buy new drugs.

"The American woman has perfected the cult of pleasure as no living being in all the history of the world. A certain common bond unites the drab woman on her farm and the belle of Fifth Avenue.

"That spirit is visible in all classes of real Americanized women, whether in the daughter of the millionaire or in the factory hand. It is the spirit of independence which finds its logical issue in cold selfishness. The factory girls refuse to be married and take up the burdens of maternity; they put their savings upon their backs and 'have a good time.'

"The typical American woman is proverbially careless of the male of her race. We Europeans see it every day in the case of our American visitors. The American woman is set on getting the best she can for her money, or her father's money, or it may be her husband's. She rides over man roughshod. It is the era of the woman's revenge, and apparently she is getting it. But in the result it is achieved by a demoralization of sex, even by a debauch of sex.

"The doctrine of the superiority of woman, or its analogue, the dominance of woman, has resulted in a breach of the laws of maternity. Evasion of childbirth follows, and will follow, the passage of woman's rights and the higher feminism. Even on the threshold of this great and delicate question is one stayed by the consciousness that the American woman has aimed the first great blow at the reign of Love. So far as the eye of man can carry now, American civilization, by the overthrow of Love and its potency, will have inaugurated a new era fraught with portentous issues.

"Having emerged from mere barbarism into an age of sentiment, are we to complete the cycle by passing into a stage where considerations of personal ambition, or vanity, or greed, or something material, rule the sexual relations? We are, it would appear, on the threshold of the third era, in which Love is to be abolished, or rather to be faded into a sentiment so thin that it would not be recognizable of our sturdy fathers. That stage of the cycle surely must spell decline, diminution * * * death.

"Woman's taste has been perverted by her appreciation of the gifts of man as tributes to her beauty. A man will take a thing to eat or wear or use somehow, because, whether it be bad or good, he likes it. A woman's possessions are rather the fruit of her vanity than her taste. She acquires things not because she likes them or needs them, but because they represent self-esteem, gratification, the humiliation of rivals."

LEFT OUT.

For heroes of war we are caring,
And still does the list of them swell;
The heroes of peace will be wearing
A beautiful medal as well.

But while all the others are pensioned,
We think it is really a sin,
Pray where does that class still unmentioned
The matinée hero come in?

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

THE ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Selection of Bull Run Site in Bad Taste —Discipline Lacking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does it not strike you that the holding of a sham fight on the site of battles fought in a recent civil war is not only in bad taste, but is bad policy as well?

We know that the utility of sham battles at all is much questioned, and with such very real battles as are going on from day to day the necessity for the make-believe would seem even less than usual. Yet in the face of all this, some one had the audacity to propose and carry out such a thing at such a time and such a place.

What would we think here if England elected to hold her Autumn manoeuvres on the historic site of the battle of the Boyne? The taste would be much less questionable, yet what an outcry would be raised and with how much justice.

The Southern point of view on the color question I could neither agree with nor understand, but even less can one understand their participation in a recrudescence of these battles.

Were many of my mind there would certainly be bloodshed, and it would not be on the color question either.

This view must have occurred to many I am sure, and your opinion on the matter will prove interesting to those who have so much more at stake than a

COSMOPOLITAN READER.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the very strained relations of the black and white troops participating in the manoeuvres at Bull Run, I beg to state how much I deplore the same. I refer primarily to the insolent and disrespectful conduct of the commissioned officers to their superiors, and, secondly, to the lack of military discipline among the men.

After quite some experience at foreign military exercises of this kind, I feel qualified to criticise these unhappy deficiencies in our army. Having noted with pleasure during the last two years the perfect running of the German imperial military machine in all its part and the excellent good feeling among the confederated army of Switzerland, in which body there is ample opportunity for hard feeling among the men, collected as they are from the twenty-two separate kantonments, between which there is the strongest jealousy, especially among the Italian, French, and German ones. Notwithstanding, the Confederated Swiss Government has used such tact and has placed over these same dangerous divisions such competent officers that the results are exceedingly gratifying, there never arising any needless and shameful outbreaks as seems likely at present at Bull Run.

I, as an American, regret exceedingly that the Government has not taken greater precautions than it has against this threatened outbreak between black and white troops at the manoeuvres. It would seem as though the army had not learned the lesson taught by the military operations at Fort Riley last year. H. C. F.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1904.

BRITISH MERCHANTS PROTEST.

Object to New United States Consular District of Liverpool.

From The London Times.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to a recent important alteration which has been made by the United States Government in the boundaries of the United States Consular district of Liverpool.

The memorial states that until July 1 last the American Consular district of Liverpool included such well-known places in the North and Northwest of England and Wales as Barrow, Kendal, Morecambe, Fleetwood, Preston, Wigan, St. Helens, Warrington, Widnes, Runcorn, Northwich, Winsford, and other places to the south and southwest of Liverpool as far as Aberdovey. Since then, by order of the Government of the United States, the district has been greatly reduced in area, being arbitrarily defined by that Government as lying west of a line drawn from Birkdale and Kirby, practically residential suburbs of Liverpool, thence to Frodsham, Tarporley, Shrewsbury, and Barmouth, on Cardigan Bay.

The memorial points out that the newly defined and much smaller American Consular district, excepting Liverpool, Bootle, and Birkenhead and the immediate neighborhood, had comparatively little business interest with the United States.

Notwithstanding the established volume and course of trade which must continue to come to Liverpool, the American Consul at that port now declined to certify for many invoices for shipment, and announced that the invoices must be certified in Manchester. This course the Chamber objected to on the ground of needless loss of time and money, delay and inconvenience to consignees.

Mr. Lancaster, who moved the adoption of the memorial, said that Liverpool shippers, who felt the change keenly, were entirely in the dark as to the reason for the alteration, and could only assume that it was related in some way to the Manchester Ship Canal and the desire to increase the apparent trade of Manchester with the United States. It was true that the English Board of Trade returns would not show this, although the Consular reports published by America would do so. The new American Consular district of Liverpool excluded all manufacturing towns, and the Chamber was anxious, entirely in the interests of the business community, to represent to the American Government the desirability of inquiry into the circumstances, as complete misapprehension seemed to exist on the other side of the Atlantic as to what were the real facts with reference to the Chambers.

TACTICS OF "LITTLE JAPS."

Russian View of the Enemy's Art of War.

From The Russkoye Slovo.

Yes, we were greatly mistaken when we called them "little Japs." We have never before had to deal with such skillful opponents. They have included in their tactics all modern methods, strictly adapting them to their own national peculiarities. For instance, knowing the weakness of their cavalry, they never allow it to go out unsupported. There is always infantry behind it, and our cavalry often runs against it, not expecting its presence.

The Japanese reconnaissance is effected thus: A compact force of riflemen marches, sustained by screens, and patrols move about five versts ahead. At a distance of three versts the scouts are preceded by a number of Chinese. These last come to the Russian lines, examine the camp, and make signals to the Japanese concerning the whereabouts of the cavalry patrols. As the country is mountainous, they advance at the rate of seven versts a day, intrenching and fortifying every stop they take. Their path is an uninterrupted row of fortifications. Knowing the excitable, impressionable temper of their soldiers, they never pursue the enemy before settling down in good order upon the position occupied, because during a pursuit troops often become disarranged. Judging by their operations one could imagine they are the most phlegmatic and methodical people in the world—so strong in their military education and their knowledge of the art of war. They very reasonably avoid the bayonet. Their leading ranks run away to the right and left, opening the front for the fire of the succeeding lines. Running round these to the rear, they again form their ranks, thus taking the place of reserves.

If the troops uncovered are unable to stop our attack by fire, they repeat the manoeuvre. What self-control, what discipline are required in order to do this, and what a consciousness of strength! When they are on the march it is all but impossible for them to meet with any surprises. In addition to the men detached for guard, they surround their columns by chains of scouts, who advance along the crests of the elevations. Movement under such conditions may be slow, but it is sure.

POLITICAL PULPIT HYSTERICS.

A Protest Against Too Fulsome Praise of Roosevelt and Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Counsels that darken knowledge have always been abundant, but it will not be easy, I think, to meet with a political criticism involving mental estimates wilder and less balanced than that which your reporter attributes to the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur in a recent sermon. According to the reporter's account, this public teacher embodied in his Sunday gospel address these statements concerning the President and his Secretary of State:

Roosevelt.—"The foremost man in the human race is President Roosevelt."

Hay.—"The greatest diplomat under God's clear skies."

Now the American people know these gentlemen very well, and, without regard to political beliefs, credit them with honesty, ability, and good intentions. They also know that there are many others like them in the possession of similar qualities in our American citizenship. But what this monstrous hyperbole over the two chiefs are just now in prominent places? Even they and their blindest partisans must be sickened by such nonsensically fulsome rubbish.

It was Goethe, I believe, who said that "nothing is more depressing than enlightened ignorance;" but since he lived I think I know what is, and that is a combination of this with such epileptical pulpit hysterics as these mental estimates indicate.

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 6, 1904.

A LESSON IN COURTESY.

How Thomas Jefferson Regarded a Negro's Salute.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States he was walking in the street one day when a negro bowed to him. He returned the salute. His companion said:

"What! bow to a nigger?"

Jefferson answered: "I would not have a negro surpass me in politeness."

Probably the Georgia officer at the manoeuvres of whom the TIMES reporter writes never learned this Jeffersonian lesson.

E. F. W.

New Hamburgh, Sept. 7, 1904.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Despite the unparalleled generosity of the City of New York in building and equipping the subway for a company to operate at a present profit of many millions and a prospective profit of many millions more, we are threatened on the eve of its opening with a struggle between the company and its employes, in which the public shall be the chief sufferers, as usual.

In the statement issued by the company there is a thrice-repeated argument that it pays its elevated motormen 60 cents a day more than is paid in any other city in the country.

In no other city in the country does the wage earner have to pay out one-quarter of all his earnings for a place in which to shelter his family and to get the necessary sleep and food to enable him to work, and which may by courtesy be called his home. With the money thus exacted in taxes on real estate the city is able to build subways and give away privileges in the public streets to the transportation companies by which millions upon millions in profits are rolled up and laid away, while the wage earner is barely able to live during the period of his capacity for work, and at the end is supported by his children or by the charity of the public at large. J. P. B.

New York, Sept. 6, 1904.

Sequel to Motor Elopement.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Motor elopements have strange sequels. In the village street of Charlotte, on the skirts of the Forest of Fontainebleau, a motoring monster in goggles and a bearskin carried away Mlle. Fernand Dufresne, screaming, and tore off with his fainting victim at the fourth speed. It afterward turned out that the young lady's cries and struggles were for the gallery, so to speak. She had herself preconcerted all the arrangements for her abduction with the modern Lovelace. She has now brought an action, not against her lover, but against her mother. It appears that the latter lady, since the elopement, has carried righteous indignation to the extent of leaving her daughter with positively nothing to wear. The lover, who announces her forthcoming wedding, not only has no trousseau and no jewels, but no guarantee of any kind, and would have gone unclothed but for the kindness of friends, who have lent her a few necessaries. She sues her mother for restitution of her wardrobe. So far, however, her action has failed. A Justice of the Peace has decided that the quarrel between mother and daughter does not lie within his jurisdiction.

Colossal Heavenly Body.

From The London Telegraph.

In the constellation Scorpio, seen, when visible at all, low down in our southern sky, is a star of about the first magnitude, called Antares. This object is, according to measurement of its parallax by Sir David Gill, enormously distant, and must, therefore, be a colossal body. One of our astronomers, J. E. Gore, has computed from photometric considerations, that its mass is probably 88,000 times that of the sun. As a rule, the tendency of astronomers is to doubt whether such differences as these figures imply exist among the celestial orbs; but undoubtedly the mass of Antares must be exceptional. Mr. Larkin of the Lowe Observatory, California, points out that round this great star is a wide region "about as void of stars as any known to the telescopist." Many starless fields are encountered in the heavens. "These blackened and waste areas show no stars, or, if any, they are on the extreme limit of vision, in this splendid and pure mountain air. In these dark expanses no trace of the delicate, pearl-white, shimmering background of the sidereal structure can be seen. The inference is that all the matter once in this area has been drawn in to build up the colossal sun Antares." The space has been swept clean. In the constellations Sagittarius and Scorpio there exist many black fields without either star or nebulous background.

Success.

From Puck.

With great care and much labor a caterpillar climbed up a tall spear of grass. When he reached the top, he stood on his hind end and waved his front end in the air.

"Just as I feared," said he. "Success does not bring happiness."

But then he turned and climbed down, for these caterpillars are wiser than men.

Political Status.

From Puck.

"In politics, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"H'm! Are you a point-with-pride or a view-with-alarm?"

THE SILENCES.

The outward trails that I would take
Are not so strange or far
That I need preparation make
Or wait a lucky star;
For they are just the silent ways
Beneath the watchful pines
That shade them through the sunny days
In close and faithful lines.

And though the trails that I would go
Lead many a mile away,
And though I follow till the glow
Has faded from the day,
Yet never am I lone or far,
For always do I come
To paths that breathe, to paths that are
The silences of home.

JAMES OWEN TETON.

GREAT ATHLETIC FIELD READY FOR THE PUBLIC

Pelham Bay Grounds Inspected by Semi-Official Party.

FORMAL OPENING SATURDAY

Noteworthy Programme Planned to Celebrate the Turning Over of Park Commissioner Schmitt's Work.

The section of Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx which, under Park Commissioner William P. Schmitt, has been transformed into an extensive athletic field and is to be formally opened to the public on Saturday, was inspected yesterday by a party of citizens, including several city officials. They were personally conducted over the grounds by the Commissioner.

The idea of thus developing the park originated with Mr. Schmitt, who, since his appointment by Mayor McClellan, has worked long and hard toward the success of his venture. By canvassing among his friends he has raised $8,000 to defray the expense of the opening ceremonies.

In showing his guests about the field the Commissioner was assisted by his chief engineer, Martin Schenck. Superintendent William Wager, and M. J. Sheridan, the athlete, who is to have charge of all athletic sports in the park. Among the many attractions provided for the free use of the public are a parade ground with an area of twenty acres, an oval running track one-quarter of a mile long, a steeplechase course one mile in length, with three natural ditches and seven hurdles; three baseball fields, cricket and croquet grounds, several tennis courts, bowling alleys, vaulting and hammer throwing grounds, and a large open area for picnic parties.

In the centre of the field is a spacious grand stand. At the west of this is a wide stretch of smooth land completely inclosed by trees. This plot will be devoted to lacrosse and pushball games. On the water's edge have been erected a long series of bathhouses and a commodious boathouse, where rowboats may be obtained upon the payment of a small fee.

A feature of the Commissioner's plans is the erection within the grounds of a Red Cross emergency tent where persons injured in the park may be promptly treated. This hospital is provided with medicines and a full set of surgical instruments, and will be constantly in charge of an experienced physician and surgeon. Several who have received minor injuries in the park have already been treated there, and the Commissioner believes that this will be a valuable adjunct of the place.

Just beyond the bathing houses and situated on the bank of the bay is a rustic summerhouse where two-score of people may sit and survey all sides of the field as well as the expanse of water to the eastward. The entire athletic field comprises 120 acres, and it was stated that $17,500 has already been expended by the present administration leveling th ground and putting the park in its present condition.

Among the Commissioner's guests yesterday was President John R. Van Wormer of the New York Athletic Club, who expressed himself as highly pleased with what had been done.

Saturday's exercises will include a military parade, in which the Eighth Regiment, two battalions of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the First and Second Batteries, several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Squadron A., the naval veterans, and 3,000 marchers from various civic societies in the Bronx will participate. Nine bands will head the divisions of this procession, and will accompany 1,000 singers from the German and United Singing Societies. Mayor McClellan has promised to be present and to make an address. Several others will speak.

Provisions have been made for the entertainment of from 25,000 to 30,000 persons.

The grounds may be reached by trains of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, Harlem River branch, from the elevated station at East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; by elevated trains to Pelham Avenue, and thence by stage, and by all trolley lines running north to Pelham Avenue.

P. R. R. SHOPS ON FULL TIME.

Order Benefits 20,000 Men Employed in Various Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 7.—Orders were issued from the office of R. N. Durborow, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Railroad here, for the company shops to go on full time, fifty-five hours a week, with a half-holiday on Saturday. They apply to all the shops under Superintendent Durborow's control, including those at Pittsburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, and West Philadelphia.

About 20,000 men will get the benefit of the increased working time. Since Spring many of them have been working but thirty-two hours a week. Recently, sixteen hours a week was in vogue.

HUSBAND LIKES HOUSEWORK.

But Wife Objects to Supporting Family —Court Upholds Her.

George Dexter, thirty years old, of 14 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Higgins yesterday on complaint of his wife.

"My husband will not work," said Mrs. Dexter. "He prefers to stop at home, look after the baby, and attend to the housework, while I have to go out and do washing to support the family. I'm tired of that arrangement and I want a change."

Dexter said he was willing to work, but could find nothing to do. He was required to give a bond to pay his wife $4 a week.

PROF. KELLER DIES ON SHIP.

German Scholar Succumbs to Heart Disease Returning from Europe.

Prof. I. Keller, prominently known in literary and educational circles in this city, and who for the past ten years had been a member of the Faculty of Normal College in the capacity of Professor of German Language and Literature, died Aug. 29 on the steamer Pennsylvania while returning to this country from a Summer vacation spent in touring Europe. Heart trouble was the cause of death.

Prof. Keller was born in Pinne, Germany, in 1844, and educated in the Berlin University. He came to this country in 1868, and from 1871 to 1878 was a member of the Faculty of the Hoboken Academy. He resigned to become President of the German-American Seminary in Milwaukee, Wis. Returning to this city several years later, Prof. Keller was appointed President of the German-American School of the Nineteenth Ward, and in 1893 accepted a professorship in Normal College, which position he held at the time of his death. A widow and two sons survive him.

LEAVES LANDLORD $25,000.

Harlem Storekeeper Residuary Legatee Under Eccentric Woman's Will.

The will of Mrs. Emma M. C. King, who died on May 25 at 2,160 Seventh Avenue, where she had led an eccentric existence for many years, was filed in the office of the Surrogate for probate yesterday.

Under its provisions John Hepy, a storekeeper at the same address, who had been Mrs. King's landlord and general benefactor, is made residuary legatee, and will receive about $25,000. Her entire estate amounts to some $30,000, all of which is in cash in various banks. A specific bequest of $2,000 is made in the will to St. Aloysius's Catholic Church, and several others to persons whom Mrs. King met while traveling in Italy years ago.

CHUGGED INTO SUBWAY.

Edna's and Charlotte's Final Dash on the Kerosene Horse.

A runabout automobile chugged merrily down Broadway last night. It contained two young women, one of whom manipulated the puff-stick. At Fiftieth Street the fair chauffeur said:

"Edna, let's explore the subway!"

"Oh, joy!" said Charlotte.

A turn of the puffstick, and biff! the automobile crashed into the iron depot house. The two young women were thrown out.

"Goodness!" screamed Edna, "what was that for?"

"Is my hat on straight?" asked Charlotte, coolly.

"I'm not used to driving kerosene horses," she added, in half apology.

"What's to be done?" asked Edna. "See what's happened to Fred's bubble. He'll be awful mad. Oh, what's to be done?"

"Why, scoot!" said Charlotte, marveling at the other's lack of intuition.

Policeman Judge of Forty-seventh Street came to inquire.

"That's all right," said Charlotte, from the edge of a Broadway car. "We'll telephone Fred."

An hour later "Fred" arrived. He stuck his hands deep in his pockets as he surveyed the wreck of the automobile.

"Say," he asked Policeman Judge, "what's your opinion of women, anyway?"

Judge refrained.

"I drove those girls through the Park," continued "Fred." "Bought 'em lunch, ices—Lord knows what not. Passing through Fifty-ninth I told 'em t'sit still while I dropped in to see a friend at the club. Now look!"

Judge looked. The rest was silence, broken at length by the rumbling arrival of an express wagon.

FAIR REUNION AT WEDDING.

Mayor Bill Smith Gave Rocker to Bride Whom Tragedy Enriched.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—Miss Mabel E. Lefler, a niece of the late Mrs. Charles L. Fair, was married to George Thomas Whitley at the home of her uncle, Abram Nelson, in Newmarket this evening. The bride is reputed to possess a fortune of $500,000, which came to her through the settlement of the Fair-Nelson litigation. The bridegroom is a machinist employed in a local shop. He met his bride while he was on the Newmarket baseball nine, of which Abram Nelson is Captain, three years ago.

The wedding was the occasion for the first reunion of the Nelson Smith family for many years. Chales G. Smith, one of Mrs. Fair's brothers, coming from Bolder, Col., to attend the event. J. E. Chandler of New York, who was the lawyer for Mrs. Hannah Nelson, grandmother of the bride, sent a chest of silverware. Mayor Bill Smith gave the bride a rocker. The Rev. Henry A. Pearce of New York was best man, Miss Martha C. Bunnell of Union, N. J., maid of honor, and Miss Dorothy Bunnell of Union and Miss Hanna Nelson of Newmarket were bridesmaids. All are cousins of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitley left to-night for Boston, where they will spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Whitley was educated at Mrs. Fair's expense, and just before her death the latter gave her a house in Newmarket which the couple will occupy as a residence. The bride formerly taught in the public schools of Boston.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY HERE.

Chemist Principal Figure in Distinguished Party of Visiting Scientists.

Sir William Ramsay, who is in New York at the head of a British delegation of scientists to attend a series of international conferences this month, was the guest of honor at an informal reception last night at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street. The rooms were thronged with members of the local section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Sir William is President of the general organization, and was cordially welcomed. The clubrooms were decorated with a blend of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The distinguished Englishmen who accompanied Sir William across the Atlantic were present, with their wives.

There were no speeches, but a great deal of highly scientific talk. Among the notable scientists present were Prof. Oscar Leprecht of the University of Berlin, Prof. Ostwald of the University of Leipsic, Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia, and Prof. Wiley, who is making food experiments for the United States Government.

Arrangements have been made to keep the visitors busy until they leave New York on their western tour Monday morning. This morning there will be a general council at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, to be followed by a general meeting of the society in the university gymnasium. Sir William Ramsay will deliver an address on various methods of teaching practical science. A feature of the occasion will be the presentation of a gold medal to Prof. Ira Remsen. After luncheon at the Claremont, the visitors will be taken for an automobile ride through the city. In the evening the annual dinner of the society will be held at the Waldorf.

Friday and Saturday will be devoted to visiting a number of manufacturing establishments in New York, Newark, and on Long Island. To-morrow evening there will be a reception on the roof garden of the Majestic Hotel, and on Saturday evening a smoker in Liederkranz Hall. Sunday will be devoted to an excursion up the Hudson.

WILL NOT JOIN FEDERATION.

Bricklayers and Masons Vote Against Gompers's Organization.

It was announced yesterday that the locals of the Journeymen Bricklayers and Masons' International Union in New York and other cities, have for a second time voted against joining the American Federation of Labor. This decision is final and means that the American Federation of Labor will lose an increase in membership of 125,000, which it expected to get.

The proposition to join the American Federation of Labor was made to the bricklayers unions about a year ago and was put to a referendum vote and turned down.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Edward E. Rice has completed the cast of "Mr. Wix of Wickham," which will open at the Bijou Sept. 19. Harry Carson Clarke is the leading comedian. Others in the company are Sydney de Gray, Julian Ettinge, Thelma Fair, Arthur Wooley, Douglas Flint, and Andrew O'Neill.

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Charles Frohman announces that his next four productions in New York will be Pinero's "Letty," with William Faversham, next Monday, at the Hudson; "Business Is Business," with William Crane, at the Criterion, Sept. 19; "The Coronet of the Duchess," with Mrs. Bloodgood, at the Garrick, Sept. 21, and "The Sorceress," with Mrs. Pat Campbell, at the Herald Square, Oct. 3.

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Stage Manager Gus Sohlke has introduced a "setting up" drill into "The Isle of Spice." It has proved very effective.

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Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon, who produced their new play "Taps" for the first time last Monday night in Trenton, N. J., are to come to New York for a week's run at the Lyric Theatre on Sept. 19. "The Royal Chef," now playing at the Lyric and which came here from Chicago, will return at once to that city. The Messrs. Shubert have invited the Democratic editors in conference at the Waldorf to attend the performance of "The Royal Chef" to-night in a body.

***

Blanche Bates, now playing in "The Darling of the Gods" in St. Louis, will reach her fiftieth performance Monday. The Japanese drama has broken all previous St. Louis records.

***

The American Bankers' Association, which will meet in convention in this city next week, has bought out the New Amsterdam Theatre for Thursday night, Sept. 15, and no seats will be on sale to the public at the box office for that night. The attraction at the theatre is the "Rogers Brothers in Paris."

WON'T HAVE COPPER IN WATER AT WASHINGTON

Health Officer Woodward Skeptical About Dr. Moore's Theory.

CONSIDERS PLAN DANGEROUS

Dr. Moore Insists That Copper Sulphate Is a Safe and Certain Destroyer of Typhoid Bacilli.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Notwithstanding there are fifty places where copper has been, or is soon to be used, against typhoid germs in water, the controversy over its use with safety to human life has broken out afresh by the declaration of Dr. Woodward, the Health Officer of Washington, that he does not regard it safe to treat the reservoirs of this city with copper.

Dr. Woodward has refused to order that boats be rowed over the reservoirs dragging bags containing blue vitriol at the stern. He says it would be dangerous to the health of the 350,000 people who drink the Potomac water, which is supposed to be charged with the bacteria of typhoid from sewerage at Mount Savage, Md., where for several weeks there has been an epidemic of typhoid.

Dr. George T. Moore, the discoverer of the copper sulphate remedy, when questioned to-day as to what weight was to be placed on the refusal of Dr. Woodward, asked to be excused from criticising the health officer.

"I am willing to talk about the use of copper as a bacteriacide," said Dr. Moore, "but Dr. Woodward is entitled to his opinion, and he no doubt thinks he is right. In this case our opinion differs from his. We hold firmly to our original belief that copper sulphate is a certain and safe germicide in the presence of typhoid bacilli. We have proved what we affirm.

"Under proper conditions typhoid fever in any community, so far as the disease is caused by polluted drinking water, may be successfully combatted by the scientific use of copper. Copper can be successfully used in reservoirs, and there is no use allowing water to remain contaminated with typhoid bacteria when it can be thus disinfected."

Dr. Moore states that in his opinion much of the so-called copper poisoning is not such, but ptomaine poisoning, caused by the presence of ptomaines in the accumulations that occur on copper cooking vessels. The change from copper to enameled ware was, he says, not so much for the sake of health as because the latter ware is cheaper than copper. There have been many cases of poisoning from the use of enameled ware, as such material contains a certain amount of arsenic and lead.

A number of physicians in Washington, Dr. Moore says, use copper in their practice for intestinal troubles, with good results. The Chinese use copper kettles to keep out the "cholera devil." The employes of copper mills are said to be immune from typhoid. Some years ago, when typhoid was epidemic in Indianapolis, copper sulphate was used as a disinfectant, and with excellent results.

"Copper is not poisonous," says Dr. Moore. "There has never yet been produced an authentic case of copper poisoning."

He has an enormous mass of correspondence on the subject of his theory. Many are reports of the use of the solution. The health officer of Butte, Mon., where the authorities are treating algae in the water with copper, writes:

"For the first time in ten years the water is absolutely pure which was turned into the city mains. We had quick results. The trouble from vegetable organisms in our reservoirs dates back to 1890, and we have gone to enormous expense trying to eradicate the evil. We feel grateful to the Department of Agriculture for doing in two weeks, at an expense of less than $200, what we have been trying to do for the past fourteen years at the cost of many thousands of dollars."

Another report states that the water in a Maryland school reservoir of 10,000,000 gallons was successfully treated with copper.

Dr. Lucien M. Saloman of New Orleans writes that for a number of years he has been using a salt of copper in the treatment of typhoid fever, with successful results.

BALLINGTON BOOTHS RETURN.

Didn't See Gen. Booth—Mrs. Booth on English Prisons.

Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth and their children, Charles B. Booth and Theodora Booth, were passengers on the steamship Majestic, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Liverpool. They have been away since early July, and have visited England, Switzerland, France, and Germany. On the return trip Mr. and Mrs. Booth and their son were very seasick.

"We went away with the idea of obtaining a complete rest," said Mrs. Booth. "I had for years planned a voyage which we might take as a family in private and without show. We have had it, and now we are glad to be back in our own country once more."

Mr. Booth said that he had not met his father, Gen. Booth, and that a distance of several hundred miles was always between them. Mr. Booth also said that the Volunteers of America, of which he is the head, will make a report to him at a big meeting of welcome to be held at the Cooper Square headquarters some night next week.

Mrs. Booth said that for a month she had been "homesick for her boys in the prisons," and that as soon as the October reunions were over she would start on her round of prison visits.

"I was invited," she said, "to visit a number of the English prisons, but did not accept any of the invitations. I learned that there are no women visitors allowed in the prisons, and that there is no organization that makes any effort to give the prisoners religious instruction. The English prison system is far behind ours, and is greatly in need of attention."

THEODORE ROSEVELT PARKER.

Has One "O" Less Than President's Name—Wants Navy Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Bureau of Navigation to-day received a request from Representative Bell of the Second Congressional District of California for the enlistment in the navy and assignment to the battleship Ohio of one of his constituents named Theodore Rosevelt Parker.

The applicant, it appears, really bears the name of Theodore Rosevelt Parker, and it was not recently assumed, as is shown by the fact that the records of the Marine Corps disclose his enlistment under that name at Seattle, Washington, July 12, 1901. Parker was born in San Francisco and was a machinist when he enlisted in the Marine Corps. His father bore the same name.

It is said that the family is a branch of an old Pennsylvania family of Rosevelts, not connected in any way with that of President Roosevelt. Representative Bell's request will be granted.

WOULD CONTROL ELEVATORS.

Superintendent Hopper Seeks Further Power for His Bureau.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, has announced that he will petition the Board of Aldermen to give his bureau greater powers in regard to the control of elevators, and will submit an amendment to the existing laws, which has been drawn up after consultation with leading builders and owners of large buildings.

This seeks to extend the Superintendent's supervision over freight as well as passenger elevators, and includes regulations to cover the installation, alteration, and operation of elevators as well as their inspection. It will also require all persons operating elevators to be registered at the bureau.

EYE-BAR CABLE CONTROVERSY.

Best's Opponents Hear of Plan to Take Snap Judgment.

Members of the art societies and civic organizations opposed to Commissioner Best's plan to substitute wire cables for eye-bar cables on the new Manhattan Bridge are anxious over what they say is a scheme to rush through the amended Best project at a poorly attended meeting of the Municipal Art Commission on Tuesday next.

The Lindenthal supporters, or those who say the Best substitution plan is a Tammany trick, expect many of the Municipal Art Commissioners to be absent from the meeting. They point out that Mayor McClellan, John D. Crimmins, and Mr. Best may be a majority of a quorum of five and vote through the wire cable proposition against the two remaining attendants, John De Witt Warner, President of the commission, however, said yesterday that he had no information to the effect that only five would be on hand.

"I rather think there may be more," he said.

It is asserted by the anti-Best side of the controversy that a majority of the Art Commissioners really favor a report from expert engineers on the substitute plan, just such a report as they received before they approved Mr. Lindenthal's original plans for the eye-bar construction. Mr. Best, they say, while he has given a general outline of his plans, wants the commission to approve them without furnishing details, and they fear that the approval of the new scheme will be followed immediately by the awarding of several valuable contracts to Tammany men. The charge is made that the Roebling Company is at the bottom of the latest plan and that Richard and Frank Croker, aided by Charles F. Murphy, are at the bottom of the Roebling concern.

The contracts for the anchorages of the bridge will amount to about $2,000,000. When Commissioner Best was asked about the matter he said:

"Made out of whole cloth. This matter has been postponed in order to give the Municipal Art Commission due time to consider it. I haven't even been notified about the meeting you mention. There is no reason for any one to absent himself through ignorance, as all of them know this matter is hanging fire."

SOCIETY CHARITY GYMKHANA.

Lawn Sports at R. C. Dixey's Place in Lenox Aids Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 7.—At Tanglewood, Richard C. Dixey's country residence, this afternoon the first gymkhana before Lenox society was held in the aid of a hospital for convalescents which is conducted by Miss Ethel Folsom of New York at Lee. It was a notable gathering, and the fact that the British Ambassador, his secretaries, Miss Josephine Durand, and well-known New York society men and women took part attracted fully six hundred to the events. The receipts from the games will reach $1,000.

The programme opened with a thread-and-needle race, in which men rode. They were assisted by ladies, who threaded a needle and sewed on buttons, after which the riders remounted and finished the run. David T. Dana of New York was first, Oswald Chew of New York second, and Joseph W. Burden third. This opening number was followed by women riders tilting at a ring. Miss Constance Parsons, daughter of John E. Parsons of New York, was first and Miss Charlotte Barnes, daughter of Capt. John S. Barnes of New York, second. Miss Cornelia Barnes, Miss Josephine Durand, Miss Nora Iasigi, Miss Helen Alexandre, Miss Kate Cary, Miss Rosamond Dixey, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Heloise Meyer, and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham also rode in this event.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Frances Campbell and Singleton Van Schaick will take place to-day at West Orange. It will be a small affair, and invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Samuel Campbell, the bride's mother, only to intimate friends and relatives. A wedding breakfast will follow the church ceremony.

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The reception at Baltusrol in honor of the players in the tournament which has been going on this week, will be held to-morrow. There will be music, and a number of dinners at the clubhouse will follow.

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The wedding of Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, and Capt. Spender Clay will take place on Sept. 29 at St. Margaret's Church, London.

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Among the fashionable people in town yesterday were Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, who had returned from Newport; Senator and Mrs. Chauncey Depew, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekmah, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin.

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A small wedding took place yesterday at the Nevada, Broadway and Seventieth Street. The bride was Miss Llewellyna Edwardes Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Carroll, and the bridegroom was Carman Harriott Barrett, the nephew of S. Carman Harriott.

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Among those who returned on the König Albert were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holden Hussand, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prime, and the Misses Prime.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman and William Elkins will not take place until next June. Miss Tuckerman is with her parents at the Poland Spring House, South Poland, Me.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse left for their California trip on Saturday. They will be absent five weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will arrive at Biltmore, their country seat in North Carolina, about Sept. 15, and they will remain there, giving large house parties, until after Christmas.

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Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell have arrived at their country place, Birnam House, in Northfield, Mass., from the United States Hotel, Saratoga.

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Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Thacher have gone to Bar Harbor for a few days. They are at the Malvern Hotel.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester have left Bar Harbor and have gone to Baltimore for the Autumn. Mrs. Winchester was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The most important function to-day was the entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas at Stoneacre. This comprised a dinner, vaudeville, and dance. There were 150 guests and a temporary structure had been built covering the entire length of the western piazza, in which to entertain them. The floral decorations were elaborate. In the ballroom laurel and oak boughs completely hid the temporary structure. Throughout the house there were hanging baskets and plaques of American Beauties, thousands of miniature electric lights, half hidden among the leaves, giving birilliancy to the scene.

Miss Leary gave a luncheon to-day in honor of Mrs. William F. Sheehan; Mrs. Joseph E. Widener entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood at the Pinard cottage, and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave a reception.

P. F. Collier and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave dinners at Berger's and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe. Mrs. Charles M. Bull, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. Francis O. French, and Mrs. Thomas Newbold gave dinners at their cottages.

WHO WANTS TO ADOPT A PEERLESS KITTEN?

Prof. Norchese Can Accommodate Searchers for the Unique.

ALL HE WANTS IS $2,000

His Pedigreed Natalie Has Perfect Maltese Cross—Only Financial Stringency Prompts His Action.

If there is a man or woman of stainless reputation within the confines of New York who is yearning to adopt a "Maltese female tiger kitten of unique beauty," the yearning may be assuaged for only $2,000.

S. Lamberti Norchese of 77 Perry Street, who prefixes his name with "Professor," offers the opportunity, insisting only that the applicant for the honor of rearing the kitten and enjoying its society after it reaches cathood possess a character above reproach and a home in Manhattan. The professor took the public into his confidence yesterday by means of the following advertisement which appeared in an afternoon paper:

FOR A CONSIDERATION OF NOT LESS THAN two thousand ($2,000) dollars I would give away, to a nice party, for adoption only, my thoroughbred Maltese female tiger kitten, of unique beauty, seven weeks old; agents or dealers need not apply.

A reporter found Prof. Norchese yesterday in the basement of the Perry Street house, where he conducts a barber's shop. He was engaged in washing the windows, and mildly resented interruption. When questioned as to the advertisement he was positively indignant.

"My announcement," he declared, severely, "speaks for itself. There is nothing more to be said until I have seen your references. I have the little tiger cat, and if you can satisfy me as to your moral qualifications and oblige me with the $2,000 you may adopt her, provided that you live in New York. I could not permit her to be taken to any other city, and I warn you that you need not think of buying her outright. I would not consider such a thing. I have never sold a pet, and could not now, but my financial condition at the present moment is so embarrassing that I am forced partially to disregard my desires and agree to part with Natalie. Agents and dealers, however, are barred. I will not tolerate them. She must have a private home."

The professor paused and carefully combed out a few kinks in his great mustache. Finally he walked to the rear of the shop and took an enormous butcher's knife from a drawer. He ran his finger along its edge, testing its keenness.

"Are you an agent or a dealer?" he demanded of his visitor, as he began to whet the weapon. A denial was hastily entered, but he whetted all the harder. Natalie, the $2,000 tiger kitten, appeared.

"It is her dinner bell, the sharpening of the knife," he explained. "I always feed her on raw liver. Meat would be too heavy for her little stomach. She was asleep. She always sleeps between 2 o'clock and 4 in the afternoon, and I did not like to awaken her. It is her custom, and I did not like at first to wake her. She does not look her best when suddenly aroused from slumber. She is not bright of eye nor lithe of movement."

The professor put his knife away.

"Two thousand dollars," he complained, "is a ridiculously small figure to fix for giving Natalie up, but I must have money. There is not another cat in all the world so beautiful as she. There is the regularity of the tiger marking to the smallest detail. There is the perfect cross of Maltese upon her back. She is peerless. Would that I might keep her always, but my finances are terribly depleted. I must sacrifice my feelings. She is pedigreed, ah! how nobly! Had I not another kitten I would never consent to give her up. The other kitten is not a tiger-kitten. She does not eat like a tiger, and she has not the cross of Maltese on her back, but she is a good mouser."

The professor then excused himself to groom Natalie for visitors.

BELIEVES BOY KIDNAPPED.

Ernest Siegel Reports Disappearance of Twelve-Year-Old Son.

Twelve-year-old William Siegel of 69 East Ninety-eighth Street has been missing since last Thursday evening, and his father, Ernest Siegel, who reported his disappearance to the police yesterday, believes that he was kidnapped. The father says a strange boy about nineteen years old, struck up a conversation with the lad and then led him away from the stoop where he was sitting with his parents.

No demand for a ransom or threatening letters have been received, and Abe Dresser of 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a friend of the family, is positive that he saw the boy alone making his way through the rush-hour throng at the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge two days later.

CONOR O'KELLY GOES BACK.

Feeling for Ireland in America Has Impressed Him.

Conor O'Kelly, the Irish member of Parliament who has been in this country for several weeks in the interests of the United Irish League, sailed for home yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Baltic. Mr. O'Kelly, who toured the country from coast to coast in the interest of the league, was well pleased with the results of his trip. He delivered over one hundred addresses.

"I have made many friends in this country," he said, "and I am going home to continue the fight for Ireland. The league is spreading, and I have been delighted with the way the friends of the cause are helping with the work in this country."

WILL OF WILLIAM WYMAN.

Baltimore Churches Made Beneficiaries —$1,000 Each to Negro Servants.

The will of William Wyman, who died recently in Baltimore, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office here yesterday, a large portion of the Wyman property being in New York State. After making bequests of $5,000 to each of his nephews and nieces, the testator leaves $1,000 to each of his negro servants, there being three of these mentioned in the will.

To St. John's Church, at Huntingdon, Baltimore, the testator leaves $10,000, to be used as a trust fund, the income of which is to be applied to the payment of the pastor's salary; $5,000 is left as a trust fund to pay the salary of the organist of the church, and $5,000 to the support of St. John's Orphanage. To Grace Church, in Baltimore, the sum of $10,000 is bequeathed with the request that it be used to pay off the ground rent of the church parsonage. The sum of $5,000 is left unconditionally to St. Stephen's Church, at Pittsfield, N. H.

All of the residuary estate is to go to the testator's daughter, Helen St. Prie Wyman Rollins.

Funeral of Dr. Herman Baar.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning for Dr. Herman Baar, former Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, at the institution, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The services were conducted by Dr. Rudolph J. Coffee, who succeeded Dr. Baar when he resigned through ill-health several years ago. All of the inmates of the asylum, numbering in all about 1,000 children, participated in the services. The body was accorded full military honors, as Dr. Baar established a military band and cadet corps in the asylum, and a detachment of the cadet corps accompanied the body to Salem Fields.

Ex-Senator Wolcott Back.

Ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado arrived here last night on the steamship Majestic from Liverpool. He went away in June to take the waters at Carlsbad. He said that he was restored in health, and was ready now to take an active part in the campaign.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something brand new in a cut-glass dish that the woman who likes dainty things for the table will be glad to welcome. This is an individual mushroom dish, with a bell cover. It is a low, shallow dish, attractively cut and with little ears on either side, the high bell cover plain and with a silver knob at the top. They are exceedingly pretty dishes and cost $76.50 a dozen. They may be more elaborate and may cost more. The bell, for instance, may be engraved with mushrooms, or it is delightful to have a monogram upon it. The bell tops can be bought for $48 a dozen.

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Another individual service dish which is a delight is for the oyster cocktail. The oysters and the dressing are served separately. With this service every man or woman is his or her own cocktail mixer. It is much more satisfactory than the usual method. There is a cut-glass plate, in the centre of which is set a small, rather low-stemmed glass. The oysters are served on the half shell on cracked ice in the plate, which has rather a high rim, and the dressing is in the small glass in the centre. With an oyster fork each oyster is dipped in the dressing and given as much or as little as may be desired. The idea of the oysters on the half shell and showing their absolute freshness is very agreeable. Together the plate and dish cost $90 a dozen, and separate each $45 a dozen.

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Here is another most attractive little piece of glass, or rather a set of whisky glasses and jug. The glasses are the interesting features of the set. They are plain, with a line cut around a little less than half way up the glass. Above that are engraved the corpulent proportions of a pig. Drink to the line and it is well enough, but above it—well, his porcine fatness is commentary enough. A single glass costs $1.50, a dozen $15, and the jug, which also bears the figure of a pig, costs $6.75.

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An orange set comes in a case, and is pretty and useful. In the upper part of the case is the dish, cut glass, pretty and boat-shape, not unduly large, and beneath, in the case, is a drawer in which are a dozen silver, gold-bowled orange spoons. The set costs $35.

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It is in liquor sets of various kinds that some of the best work in glass is to be seen. A whisky set of the rock crystal order has the designs which are called sculptured. They are only translucent upon the transparent glass. A jug has a woodland scene showing toads and mushrooms, with ferns, while the ferns are reproduced upon the glasses.

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Cocktail glasses, with the cock upon the outside, to specialize them, have been seen. These are of plain glass, with only the bird on the outside, with tall stems and after the design of hock glasses.

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A Scotch highball set is composed of two quart bottles with silver stopples, six tall highball glasses, six small glasses, a tray, and silver coaster, altogether costing $55. There are various sentiments upon the different glasses—"Drink Hearty," "Happy Days," "My Regards," "Here's Fun," &c.

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Rock crystal glasses of all sizes come done in a strawberry design. The goblets are $60 a dozen, and the other glasses, wine glasses of all kinds, with sherbet cups and saucers and finger bowls, range up or down in price, according to size.

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Nothing is prettier, however, in the way of glasses, than those of plain crystal, with cut stems, the glass a graceful bell shape. The upper part, from the goblet down to the smallest glasses, is in the same form. These glasses frequently have monograms upon them.

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China with a silver deposit design around the edge is new and attractive. There are cups, saucers, and plates, and, while white china is most frequently used, the colored is also seen. The designs may be made to order. Teacups and saucers, with the silver deposit in elaborate design, cost $90 a dozen, service and soup plates the same, while entree and smaller plates cost $75.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Maria a'Becket.

Maria a'Becket, an artist whose work is widely and favorably known, died at St. Vincent's Hospital Tuesday morning from heart disease. Miss a'Becket was born in Portland, Me. She inherited an aptitude for painting from her father, from whom she received her early guidance in art. She afterward studied with William Morris Hunt in Boston, and later with Daubigny, in France. Miss a'Becket was active in the work of various societies connected with the Catholic Church, to which faith she was a convert. The burial service will be private and will take place from St. Vincent's Hospital at 9 o'clock this morning.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY WHITING BRYANT, wife of William Cullen Bryant, editor of The Brooklyn Times, died late Tuesday at Marbledale, Litchfield County, Conn., where she had gone for her health. Mrs. Bryant was thirty-seven years of age.

Mrs. MARY E. POST, widow of Henry G. Post, died suddenly last night at her residence, 25 Park Street, Orange. Mrs. Post was seventy-eight years old. Her husband died last year, and a daughter, Miss Minnie Post, a few weeks ago. Mrs. Post is survived by three children—Mrs. John Stites, Henry L. Post, and Mrs. Philip Van Riper.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—There will be showers to-morrow in the lower lake region and extreme Western Texas. Elsewhere the weather will be fair to-morrow and Friday. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh south.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh south winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair to-day and Friday; light to fresh south winds becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy to-day, probably showers in west portion. Friday, fair; light to fresh south winds becoming variable.

New England—Fair to-day, warmer in interior of west portion. Friday, partly cloudy; probably showers in north portion; light to fresh south winds becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	68	59	62
6 A. M.	66	58	62
9 A. M.	64	62	64
12 M.	69	69	67
3 P. M.	71	71	69
6 P. M.	70	69	68
9 P. M.	66	65	67
12 P. M.	64	64	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1903	65
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

WM

BELDAME WON IN A ROMP

Great Filly Easily Beat Ort Wells for the September Stakes.

CHOICES TOOK FOUR RACES

Tradition with Top Weight Beat Handzarra a Head for the Belles Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

Head finishes and thrilling races lasted straight through the programme at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, but, good as was the sport from first to last, one contest, the mile and three furlongs of the September Stakes, stood out conspicuously as the real event of the afternoon. Beldame, the best of her sex and age that the American turf has known in many years, was returned the winner, and, though the wonderful flight of speed that the gallant Belmont-bred filly possesses made the trial a hollow thing at the end, the enthusiasm that her victory aroused was all the greater for the style in which she won.

Many and brilliant as have been Beldame's successes this season, her best and most impressive race was that of yesterday, when, with full weight up, she met the best three-year-old of the season, Ort Wells, on exactly even terms, and beat him most soundly over a distance of ground that tried her staying powers as well as her speed. Six horses originally were named to run, but Garnish and Ormonde's Right were withdrawn, and the contest thus narrowed down to a duel between the best colt and the best filly of the season among the three-year-olds. Beldame went back in the betting to 7 to 5 from 9 to 10 at one point, and started at 6 to 5, backed by the form followers and the public alone.

The start at the head of the quarter-stretch was made after quite a long delay at the post, Graziallo breaking first and racing on with Beldame at his heels, while Ocean Tide, fourth at the start, was rushed to the front at once and made an effort to go out and set the pace for her stable mate. When Ocean Tide went on, Graziallo dropped back and permitted Beldame and Ort Wells to pass him, the crack colt and filly then rating on head and head behind Ocean Tide, with Beldame on the rail. The order was the same past the stand the first time and around the paddock turn, O'Neil on Beldame holding the mare under a strong pull for that distance and giving the spectators the impression that for the first time in any of her races this season he was trying to place the filly. The watchers had barely formed the idea that Beldame was to run a waiting race, however, than as the field swung into the backstretch O'Neil eased the filly, and with the rush of a meteor she shot out and went to the front, passing Ocean Tide like a flash. As Beldame moved Ort Wells went on after her, but he never was able to get near her, the first effort of the filly carrying the others so fast that she practically had them beaten in the next quarter of a mile. After her impetuous rush into the lead Beldame was steadied again and settled down to a big swinging gallop, but it was fast enough to keep the three behind her extended to the limit of their powers, and from that point to the end Beldame was only galloping in front.

In the race for the Belles Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, the Flatbush Stakes winner Tradition had set for her a task that tried her powers to the extreme, as, with top weight, she met a fast lot of horses and was handicapped by an accident at the start, a stumble just as the barrier rose, throwing her back to the rear and causing Lyne, who rode her, to draw his feet out of the stirrups. In the meantime the fast Handzarra went in flying and took a big lead. When Tradition recovered her stride Lyne sent her after the leader and closed gradually, though he had to draw his whip just as the horses entered the stretch. From there on he rode hard, and Tradition, closing with a splendid burst of speed and dauntless courage in the last half furlong, got up to Handzarra in the very last jump of the race and won by a short nose. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½	F.
Martinmas, 97, Kunz, 4-1, 8-5	1	1	1ª
Armenia, 102, Hildebrand, 13-20, 1-5	3	2	2ª
Adruutha, 108, Burns, 25-1, 8-1	2	3	3ª
New York, 92, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	4
Gold Money, 112, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	4	4	5
Austin Allen, 86, Notter, 15-1, 6-1	6	6	6
Topsa, 96, W. Davis, 100-1, 30-1	7	7	7
Toscan, 114, Fuman, 12-1, 5-1	8	8	8

Time—1.18 2-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Martagan-Nekomis, owned by C. T. Henshall and trained by E. Wright.

SECOND RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies, two years old, special weights, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Tradition, 125, Lyne, 1-2, 1-5	5	4	1ª
Handzarra, 107, Hoffler, 6-1, 8-5	1	1	2ª
*Linda Lee, 100, W. Davis, 20-1, 4-1	6	7	3ª
†Heart's Desire, 107, Hildebrand, 10-1, 2-1	7	6	4
Flota, 110, Shaw, 10-1, 2-1	4	5	5
Fancy Dress, 100, Travers, 6-1, 8-5	3	2	6
*Dorothy Gray, 110, O'Neil, 20-1, 4-1	2	3	7

*Coupled as J. E. Madden's entry.
†Coupled as H. B. Duryea's entry.
Time—1.06 1-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. f., by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—The Waldorf Stakes, for colts and geldings two years old, special weights; six furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½	F.
Agile, 118, T. Burns, 1-4, out	3	½	1ª
Dandelion, 118, Shaw, 8-1, 6-5	1	1	2ª
Bill Bailey II., 118, Redfern, 30-1, 5-1	4	3	3ª
Aeronaut, 118, Lyne, 10-1, 8-5	2	4	4
Dazzle, 118, J. Martin, 30-1, 5-1	5	5	5

Time—1:13 2-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by R. Tucker.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and three furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Beldame, 123, O'Neil, 6-5, 1-4	4	1	1ª
Graziallo, 122, Hildebrand, 13-1, 8-5	1	3	2½
*Ort Wells, 126, Lyne, 4-5, out	2	2	3ª
*Ocean Tide, 103, Sperling, 4-5, out	3	4	4

*Coupled in betting as J. A. Drake's entry.
Time—2:19 3-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, special weights; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Sir Lynnewood, 112, Lyne, 2-1, 1-1	2	2	1½
Spring Silk, 112, Odom, 5-1, 2-1	3	5	2ª
Pkanton, 109, Hildebrand, 3-1, 6-5	4	4	3ª
Lady Prudence, 109, Kunz, 12-1, 6-1	1	3	4
Louis H., 112, Hayward, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	5
Princess Atheling, 109, Higgins, 100-1, 20-1	7	1	6
Silverfoot, 112, Redfern, 60-1, 20-1	7	7	7
Rosie Dinham, 109, H. Callahan, 100-1, 30-1	8	6	8
Topright, 112, Travers, 40-1, 15-1	10	10	9
Torrenville, 112, Burns, 30-1, 12-1	11	11	10
Patagonian, 112, H. Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	12	13	11
Nuit Blanche, 109, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1	12	12	12
William Pidgeon, 113, Hicks, 100-1, 30-1	14	14	13
Ben Crockett, 109, Bullman, 20-1, 8-1	15	15	14
Clovis, 112, Gannon, 8-1, 3-1	6	8	15

Time—1:41 1-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Lady Wayward, owned by J. E. Widener and trained by Matt Peakes.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

	S.	¾	F.
Mabel Richardson, 98, W. Davis, 11-5, even	4	3ª	1ª

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
11TH DAY. FLIGHT. RUSSET and 4 other races.
Aug. 27 to Sept. 19, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.
Leave East 34th St. Ferry, via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.
GRAND STAND, $2.00. FIELD STAND, 75c.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL. POLO GRDS., TO-DAY, 2 GMS.
Beg. 2 P.M. Phila. vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

HORSES. CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

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Little Em, 94, Hildebrand, 3-1, 9-1 ... 3 1 2ª
Grey Friar, 103, W. Fisher, 16-5, even ... 1 2 3¼
Liberia, 90, Sperling, 7-2, 8-5 ... 5 4 4
Prince Chitig, 106, Burns, 20-1, 8-1 ... 6 6 5
Homestead, 98, Crimmins, 12-1, 5-1 ... 7 5 6
Dimple, 99, Travers, 7-1, 5-2 ... 8 8 7
Tol Sen, 97, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 20-1 ... 9 9 8
Jane Holly, 100, Kunz, 12-1, 5-1 ... 2 7 Fell.

Time—1:46 1-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. m., 5 years, by Halma-Veneta, owned and trained by C. E. Rowe.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, special weights; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Lbs.		Lbs.
Indian Star ... 112	Golden Buck ...	109
Salt and Pepper ... 109	Mrs. Bob ...	109
Pacetti ... 112	Danseuse ...	109
Niblick ... 109	Juvenage ...	109
Vidalia ... 112	*Shepherdess ...	104
Applaud ... 112	*Brush Up ...	104
White Stone ... 112	*Pygmalion ...	104
Workman ... 112	*Only One ...	107
R. L. Johnston ... 112		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1904; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Maiden ... 162	Georgia Pine ... 135
Royelle ... 148	Knight of the Bronx ... 133
Dromedary ... 146	Moon Daisy ... 132
Sophone ... 142	Knight of Harlem ... 130
Billy Ray ... 140	Sir Voorhies ... 130
Walter Cleary ... 139	East Kelston ... 130

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for all ages, special weights, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

Pulsus ... 118	Orly II ... 106
Hamburg Belle ... 115	Mineola ... 106
Alan-a-Dale ... 110	St. Bellano ... 97
Ormonde's Right ... 108	Buttling ... 85

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, penalties and allowances; one mile.

Hurstbourne ... 126	Jocund ... 107
Monet ... 112	Merry Pioneer ... 107
Waswift ... 111	Robenstein ... 104
Jake ... 102	Hot Shot ... 89
Sonoma Belle ... 109	Councilman ... 89
Stolen Moments ... 108	Veto ... 86
Salvatella ... 108	

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights, selling allowances; last six and a half furlongs on the main track.

Meistersinger ... 115	*Stevedore ... 107
Sovereign ... 115	*Van Ness ... 107
Foxy Kane ... 115	Naughty Lady ... 105
Castalian ... 114	Dapple Gold ... 105
Major Feltham ... 112	Vagary ... 105
Arsenal ... 112	*Hydrangea ... 100
Merry Pioneer ... 108	*Gilpin ... 85
Gay Lothario ... 108	*Jerry C. ... 85
Canajoharie ... 107	

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course.

Shorthose ... 117	Rosetint ... 99
Major Daingerfield ... 112	Dalesman ... 97
Carbuncle ... 107	Lady Potentate ... 97

WEIGHTS FOR GREAT EASTERN.

Tradition and Sysonby Equal Top Weights for Big Handicap.

The weights for the Great Eastern Handicap, the oldest and most famous of the big open events for two-year-olds, have been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh. Tradition, which was second for the Futurity, is made the actual top weight, as she is in with 128 pounds, thus making the concession of her sex allowance to Sysonby, which was third for the Futurity, and which is weighted with 128 pounds also. The Futurity winner, Artful, is handicapped at 125 pounds, while Tanya, the fourth horse in the Futurity, is in at 123. The handicap in full follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tradition ...	128	Exalted ...	110
Sysonby ...	128	Sandria ...	109
Artful ...	125	Candida ...	108
Tanya ...	123	Voladay ...	108
Oiseau ...	122	Gienecho ...	107
Waterside ...	120	Prince Hamburg ...	107
Fly Back ...	119	Red Friar ...	107
Woodsaw ...	119	Merry Lark ...	107
St. Bellane ...	117	Buttling ...	106
Humo ...	116	Incantation ...	105
Jonquil ...	116	Chieftain ...	105
McChord ...	115	Dandelion ...	105
Broadcloth ...	115	Blucher ...	104
Glorifier ...	115	Jim Beattie ...	104
Castor ...	115	Gawara ...	104
Lindale ...	115	Angler ...	103
Regal ...	115	Iota ...	102
Tom Osborne ...	115	Royerolt ...	102
Water Mirror ...	115	Hyde O. ...	102
Macsona ...	115	Shenandoah ...	100
Sacondaga ...	115	Austin Allen ...	100
De Albert ...	115	Vidalia ...	100
Monday ...	115	Dandelion ...	100
Regibard ...	115	Navajo ...	100
Belmar Boy ...	115	King Cole ...	98
Marchion ...	115	Princess Eris ...	98
Vladivostok ...	115	Verandah ...	98
Don Caesar ...	115	Novena ...	98
Augur ...	114	Uncle Charley ...	97
Hot Shot ...	114	Belligerent ...	97
Wild Mint ...	114	Perry McAdow ...	97
Jack Lory ...	113	Bill Bailey II. ...	97
Blandy ...	113	Campo ...	96
Burnt Hills ...	113	Fillmore ...	95
Councilman ...	113	Allumeur ...	95
Prickly ...	112	Oxford ...	95
Bashford Belle ...	112	Evanskill ...	95
Gaylee Lily Filly ...	112	Smiling Alice ...	95
May M. ...	112	Gallowses ...	93
Jennie McCabe ...	112	Earldom ...	90
Velo ...	111	Woolsola ...	90
Tongorder ...	111	Sailor Boy ...	90
Pasadena ...	111	Legatee ...	90
Chrysitis ...	110	Marauhan ...	90
Sparkling Star ...	110	Amberjack ...	90
Czaraphine ...	110	Throckton ...	90
Von Tromp ...	110		

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—More good racing was seen to-day at the third day of the Grand Circuit meet at Charter Oak Park. The most interesting race of the day was for the Connecticut Stake of $2,500, the first on the card. A surprise was furnished when the favorite, Morning Star, was beaten. He was barred in the pools and, although he captured the first two heats, it was evident that McPherson, driving Angus Pointer, did not let the horse out. A shift of drivers was made, Andrews taking McPherson's place behind Angus Pointer. The change was noticeable at once and the son of Sidney Pointer-Jane pranced home a winner in the three following heats. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Pacing, the Connecticut, purse $2,500.

Angus Pointer, b. g., by Sidney Pointer-Jane, by Tippoo, (McPherson and Andrews)	2	2	1	1
Morning Star, b. g., (McDonald)	1	1	4	2
Baron Grattan, b. g., (Geers)	3	3	2	3
Gordon Prince, br. m., (Snow)	4	4	3	dis.
Winnie King, ch. m., (Wilson)	5	5	5	dis.

Time—2:05¾; 2:05¾; 2:09¼; 2:08¾.

2:06 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,200, three heats of one mile each; $250 to winner, $90 to second, $60 to third horse each heat.

Caspian, b. g., by Patron-Cascarilla, by Shelby Chief, (B. Shank)	1	1	2
Fereno, br. m., (Benyon)	2	2	1
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	3	3	3
McKinley, b. g., (Jolly)	4	4	4

Time—2:11¾; 2:07½; 2:08¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,200.

Don Carr, blk. g., by Arrow Wood-Leeby, by Walking Prince, (Clark)	1	1	1	
Day Book, blk. g., (Humphryville)	2	2	6	
Jim Kyle, b. h., (Nelson)	3	3	2	
Katie H., b. m., (Hornberger)	4	5	3	
Azzilla, b. m., (F. Hyde)	6	6	4	
Gambit, b. g., (Bowdoin)	5	5	5	
Bob, ch. g., (Wilson)	7	dis.		

Time—2:07½; 2:08½; 2:10.

Major Delmar Ties Trotting Record.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Major Delmar only succeeded in tying the world's trotting record of 2:02¼ without wind shield in his attempt this afternoon, the feature of the day's races at the New York State Fair. More than 15,000 persons saw the trial, the conditions for which were perfect. The Major, accompanied by a runner, trotted the first quarter in 30 seconds, the half in 1:00, the three-quarters in 1:31¼, and the mile in 2:02¼.

All of the races were won in straight heats.

PRETTY POLLY CANTERS HOME.

Unbeaten Three-Year-Old Wins St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster.

LONDON, England, Sept. 7.—Pretty Polly won the St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds, about one mile and six furlongs, at Doncaster, to-day. Henry I. was second and Alms Cliff was third. Six horses started.

Pretty Polly's win of the St. Leger Stakes makes her fourteenth successive victory. The filly has never yet been beaten. She has again defeated the Derby winner, St. Amant, who was not placed in to-day's race. The latter led until five furlongs from home, when Pretty Polly drew to the front and won in a canter by three lengths. Six lengths separated the second and third horses.

The betting was 5 to 2 on Pretty Polly, 50 to 1 against Henry I., and 100 to 6 against Alms Cliff.

New York Fencers Beaten.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—In the Olympic amateur fencing championship Ramon Fonst of Havana, Cuba, proved himself invincible in every event in which he participated at the World's Fair Stadium to-day. He won the championship in the senior foil competition, and in the international team foil contest won all three of his bouts. He also won with the dueling swords. Summary:

Senior Foils.—Won by Ramon Fonst; A. V. Z. Fost, New York, second; Charles Tatham, New York, third.

Junior Foils.—Won by A. G. Fox, Chicago; Theodore Carstens, Chicago, second; W. J. Holroyde, Pittsburg, third.

Dueling Swords.—Won by Fonst; Aatham, second; Fost, third.

International Team Foils.—Cubans, 7 bouts; Americans, 2.

"THE WOODS ARE FULL OF DEER."

A little leaflet bearing this title contains a lot of information in regard to the deer, small game birds and fish in the Adirondacks this fall, and the shooting will begin at an early date.

Send a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central Railroad, New York, and he will send you a copy.

TEN STRAIGHT FOR WILTSE

New York Pitcher Won First Game from Philadelphia Team.

AMERICANS WERE SHUT OUT

Brooklyn Was Successful Over Boston by 6 to 2—Washington Took Another Fall Out of the Champions.

No changes occurred in the standing of the teams in either of the major leagues yesterday. The New York Nationals increased their lead by defeating the Philadelphia team, making the tenth straight victory for Pitcher Wiltse and the twelfth consecutive victory for his team. The Greater New Yorks were shut out by the Athletics, but they retained the leading position in the American League because the Champions lost one game of a double-header with Washington. At Boston the Brooklyns managed to win by a score of 6 to 2. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 0, (7 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	17	15	13	89	.736
Chicago	7	..	8	9	15	10	13	14	76	.618
Pittsburg	9	6	..	10	8	14	12	11	70	.588
Cincinnati	7	8	8	..	9	11	12	13	69	.566
St. Louis	3	7	10	6	..	11	12	14	63	.496
Boston	1	8	3	6	7	..	8	11	44	.358
Brooklyn	2	4	6	3	10	6	..	12	42	.350
Philadelphia	3	4	7	5	5	5	6	..	35	.289
Games lost	32	47	49	53	64	79	78	86		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at New York, (2 games.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 0.
Boston, 8; 8; Washington, 3.
Washington, 6; Boston, 1.
Detroit, 9; Chicago, 7.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	6	..	8	10	11	13	13	12	73	.619
Boston	..	7	10	9	9	10	13	17	75	.615
Chicago	10	9	..	6	7	10	11	15	70	.574
Philadelphia	7	5	13	..	8	10	11	15	69	.563
Cleveland	7	10	4	10	..	10	9	15	65	.556
St. Louis	6	9	5	6	7	..	5	10	48	.414
Detroit	4	6	6	7	4	11	..	11	48	.410
Washington	2	2	4	2	4	9	7	..	30	.248
Games lost	45	47	52	50	52	68	69	91		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Have Batting Streak and Philadelphians Are Beaten 6 to 3.

The leaders and tailenders of the National League began a series of seven games at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and, as usual, in the meetings between the two teams this year, the New Yorks were successful by a score of 6 to 3.

The Philadelphias' first run was due to a combination of mistakes. Four bad balls placed Thomas on first, and he reached second on Dunn's failure to field Gleason's hit. Then Wolverton hit to McGann, who threw wild to second to catch Gleason. With the bases filled, McGee placed a bounding hit into McGann's hands, who put the runner out, and on McGann's throw to Dahlen to stop Wolverton, Thomas scored, but Gleason's effort to reach the plate was not so successful, Dahlen making a capital throw to Warner, thus completing a double play. In the seventh inning Titus led off with a single, followed by a sharp hit by Hulswitt to right field. Browne allowed the ball to get away from him, which scored Titus, and Hulswitt landed on third. Sutthoff hit to McGann, who hesitated what to do with the ball, and the result was Hulswitt scored and Sutthoff landed on first after colliding with McGann. McGee hit for three bases in the eighth inning, but poor batting followed.

Hulswitt made a pretty catch far into left field of Bresnahan's hit, but he fumbled Browne's hit, who scored on McGann's three-bagger to left field. Donlin struck out, but Dahlen's hit was juggled by Wolverton, which enabled McGann to score. Warner started the seventh inning with a safe hit to second base. Wiltse got his base on balls, and Bresnahan bunted toward the third base foul line. Sutthoff fielded the ball and made a horrible throw to first, and to catch Bresnahan at third Dunn sent the ball to Wolverton, who failed to stop it. These mistakes allowed three men to score. Browne followed with a three-base hit to right field, and he reached the plate on McGann's long fly to centre field. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Wol'ton, 3b.	0	0	0	1	2
McGee, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Lush, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0
Titus, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	1	2	3	5	1
Dooin, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Sutthoff, p.	0	1	1	3	1
Total	3	8	24	11	4

*Lush out, hit by batted ball.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bres'han, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Browne, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	15	1	2
Donlin, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	9	0
Warner, c.	1	1	6	1	0
Wiltse, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Total	6	*2	6	18	4

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	.—6

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Sutthoff, 5. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 6. Struck out—By Wiltse, 5; by Sutthoff, 1. Three-base hits—McGann, Browne, McGee. Two-base hit—Lush. Sacrifice hit—Titus. Double plays—McGann, Dahlen and Warner; Gleason and Wolverton; Sutthoff and Lush. Hit by pitched ball—By Sutthoff, 1. Passed ball—Warner. Umpire—Mr. Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—3,655.

BROOKLYN, 6; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Willis was easy for Brooklyn to-day and, aided by Boston's errors, Brooklyn won, 6 to 2. The game was listlessly played and lacked feature. Mitchell pitched a good game for the winners. The same teams will play a double-header to-morrow. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	6	10	2	1
Gessler, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Lumley, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Jordan, 2b.	1	2	2	6	0
Mitchell, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	6	13	27	13	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Ab'atichio, ss.	1	2	4	1	0
Cooley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Delehanty, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1
Moran, 3b.	0	2	3	2	1
Cannell, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Needham, c.	0	1	6	1	0
Willis, p.	0	0	2	2	1
Total	2	9	30	7	3

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Jordan. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Sacrifice hit—Lumley. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 5; off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 2; by Willis, 6. Passed ball—Needham. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance—1,704.

TWO GAMES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The Chicago and St. Louis National League teams broke even in a double header here to-day. Groth, recently signed by Chicago, pitched the second game, and did very well. Nichols, however, was in great form, and allowed the visitors only two hits. Attendance, 3,100. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	0	1	3	2
Shannon, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0
Brain, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Smoot, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dunl'vy, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Swindells, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	27	10	4

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Barry, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0
Chance, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
McCar'y, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Neill, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Evers, 2b.	1	1	5	3	1
Tinker, ss.	1	1	5	3	1
Brown, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Kling, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Briggs, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	12	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—4

Two-base hit—Smoot. Three-base hits—Chance, Smoot. Home run—Slagle. Double play—Tinker, (unassisted.) Hits—Off Brown, 5 in 7 innings; off Briggs, 1 in 2 innings. Stolen bases—Slagle, Chance, Tinker. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Briggs, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 5; by Briggs, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Shay, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0
Shannon, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	17	0	0
Brain, ss.	2	2	0	3	1
Smoot, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Dunl'vy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Swindells, c.	0	0	5	5	0
Nichols, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	8	27	15	1

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Barry, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Kling, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
McCar'y, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
O'Neill, c.	0	0	6	1	1
Evers, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Jones, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Groth, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	24	7	1

| St. Louis | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .—4 |
|---|---|---|---|---

EGAN WINS GOLF MEDAL FOR THE LOWEST SCORE

Western Champion Leads Travis by Three Strokes in Medal Play.

MATCH PLAY BEGINS TO-DAY

Douglas Fails to Qualify Among National Championship Eligibles—College Players Do Well at Baltusrol.

With H. Chandler Egan, the young Western golf champion, still heading the list of championship golf contestants in the National tournament at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J., the number of eligible competitors was reduced yesterday from 64 to 32. These survivors will meet this morning on the links in the first of the match play rounds, two rounds being finished each day until the final on Saturday.

Chandler Egan's supreme steadiness occasioned favorable comment from the enthusiastic golfers who followed the Harvard student on his double round, for the play yesterday was 36 holes, medal play. The sixty-four survivors of the previous day met in another medal play match, and the leading thirty-two were picked to continue the contest.

Egan demonstrated clearly that the course can be played in tolerably low figures, provided one keeps his distance straight and plays reliable golf. The punishment is severe for those who do not keep well within bounds, and the general high scoring is due to this fact. Egan's total score for the two days' play, 54 holes in all, was 242 strokes. He did 80 and 82 yesterday, while the champion, Travis, who was formerly in a triple tie for second place, advanced unchallenged to that rank with a total of 246 strokes, his rounds being 83 and 82.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association announced that the customary gold medal would be given for the low score, so Egan is the prize winner in the medal score play.

The greatest surprise of the day came when Findlay Douglas, an ex-National champion, and who was one of eight tied for the last two places in the first day's round, failed in the play-off to get in the eligible list.

The young element continued to show fine golf, and the college men are well represented among the survivors. Frederick Herreshoff, nephew of the yacht designer and a school lad, is well up among the leaders, and J. D. Travers, another school lad, stands third in the medal play total, only 3 strokes behind Travis. Archie Reid, Malcolm McBurney, Max Behr, who made the best 18-hole score of the tournament, 78 strokes; Enos Wilder, P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, G. A. Brokaw, Arthur Havemeyer, and H. W. Perrin are among the young set, all of whom are likely to prove dangerous competitors in the succeeding match play rounds. The Texan golfer, R. H. Connelly, and the Pacific Coast player, F. C. Newton, from Seattle, still have another chance to reach the championship heights. The thirty-two eligibles are:

H. C. Egan, Exmoor—
Out ..... 3 4 4 6 4 5 5 4 3—41
In ..... 3 4 4 4 4 5 6 4 6—39—80
Out ..... 5 5 5 6 4 5 5 4 4—42
In ..... 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—38—80
Out ..... 5 5 4 5 4 4 6 4 5—42
In ..... 3 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 7—40—82—242

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—
Out ..... 6 4 5 4 4 6 5 3 3—42
In ..... 4 4 4 4 4 6 5 4 4—39—81
Out ..... 6 4 4 6 4 6 5 5 3—43
In ..... 4 5 4 4 5 6 4 4 4—40—83
Out ..... 5 5 4 5 4 6 5 4 4—42
In ..... 3 4 5 4 5 4 6 5 5—40—82—246

	1st R'd.	2d R'd.	3d R'd.	Total.
J. D. Travers, Nassau	84	86	79	249
H. C. Fredericks, Oil City	88	86	82	256
H. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	83	88	82	253
Max Behr, Morris County	89	78	87	254
M. McBurney, Stockbridge	89	87	81	257
A. Reid, Shinnecock	83	86	86	255
A. Havemeyer, Seabright	89	85	82	256
R. H. Connelly, Texas	86	87	87	256
R. Abbott, Hillside	86	85	86	257
A. E. Frost, Jr., Seabright	85	89	83	257
Fred Herreshoff, Ekwanok	81	89	87	257
F. C. Newton, Seattle	90	81	86	257
H. W. Perrin, Philadelphia	86	89	83	258
Walter E. Egan, Exmoor	85	86	87	258
W. R. Tuckerman, Washington	83	89	87	259
H. W. Perrin, Philadelphia	86	87	86	259
Theodore A. Ormiston, Oakmont	85	90	90	260
A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's	84	90	89	260
T. M. Sherman, Utica	85	90	86	261
E. M. Wilder, Jr., Morris County	84	90	89	262
J. M. Rhett, Crescent	86	89	87	262
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	86	86	90	262
P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Morris County	90	86	86	262
M. Barnes, New Haven	86	85	92	263
R. E. Hanson, Philadelphia	89	86	89	264
W. T. West, Camden	97	91	96	284
W. P. Smith, Philadelphia	92	82	90	264
P. B. McKinnie, St. Louis	90	85	90	265
A. Graham, North Jersey	90	91	85	266
A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia	91	91	84	266

The draw for the first championship match play round this morning is:

M. Barnes and W. P. Smith, P. B. McKennie and W. T. West, R. E. Hanson and Archibald Graham, Archie M. Reid and W. R. Tuckerman, Walter E. Egan and E. M. Byers, H. W. Perrin and Fred Herreshoff, E. S. Knapp and G. A. Ormiston, Pierre A. Preal and Walter J. Travis, Enos Wilder, Jr., and J. M. Rhett, P. H. B. Frelinghuysen and R. C. Watson, Jr., Dr. D. P. Fredericks and J. D. Travers, Max H. Behr and J. C. Newton, R. Abbott and Arthur Havemeyer, R. Connelly and Theodore T. Brokaw, Malcolm McBurney and T. M. Sherman, H. Chandler Egan and A. W. Tillinghast.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss H. P. Lord, ribbons; Miss L. A. Moulton, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Pearl, laces; 67 White Street.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; William J. Campbell, notions; 57 White Street.
Cole & Richardson, Charleston, West Va.; J. L. Richardson, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Cox-Johnston-Dimond Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. F. Johnston, notions and white goods; F. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Spalding.
Cleland & Simpson, Scranton, Penn.; J. Cleland, notions; J. Simpson, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witner, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Einstein Dry Goods Company, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Einstein, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Flint, dress goods, 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. W. McKee, laces and dress trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.
Friedman, N., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; R. V. Friedman, cloaks and suits, 621 Broadway.
Filene, William, & Son, Boston, Mass.; W. S. Mayer, dry goods; F. A. Krim, furnishing goods; M. J. Fox, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. J. Connell, domestics; 530 Broadway.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; H. Greenebaum, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.
Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Bolyiorsa, dress goods and woolens; Hotel York.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Meyer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Goldsmith Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldsmith, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. Wood, dress goods; 57 White Street.
House & Herriman, Wheeling, West Va.; G. E. House, carpets; 3 Astor Place; Hotel York.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. V. Flanagan, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; T. J. Graham, gloves and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens; O. D. Glenn, notions; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Hutzler, cloaks and suits; Miss McGowan, waists; Victoria Hotel.
Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; Miss Moore, corsets and underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Rothstein, dry goods; 648 Broadway.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods; 648 Broadway.
Lansburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Lansburgh, dry goods, Hotel Woodward.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lempert, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. Green, domestics; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel York.
McWhir, P. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; R. H. Booth, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Thompson, notions; Herald Square Hotel.
McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. H. Beck, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Hotel Imperial.
New Bedford Dry Goods Company, New Bedford, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Breen, notions and leather goods; 530 Broadway; Hotel York.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. W. Dickinson, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, millinery; Hotel Astor.
Rosenbaum & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. E. Sparkman, notions, waists, laces, and ribbons; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Stiefel, G. E., Company, Wheeling, West Va.; Miss T. Boles, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Sweeny Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. T. Sherman, silks and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, cloaks and suits; 76 Spring Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, cloaks and notions; V. M. Well, dry goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Wetmore, fancy goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. Evans, laces and infants' wear, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. F. Pfeiffer, dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Ende, dress goods and silks, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; T. H. Ryan, knit goods, 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Otto Brothers, Harietta, Ohio; J. Wesley Otto, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Gage & Bush, Canajoharie, N. Y.; W. H. Gage, dry goods; Continental Hotel.
E. A. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs., Bedford, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
The Koch Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; Fred Koch, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Samuel Lewis, Geneva, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Balmoral.
M. Kolinsky, Geneva, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Balmoral.
Spiers Brothers, Weldon, N. C.; H. C. Spiers, clothing; Hotel Raleigh.
Nellie Driscoll, Lyons, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Myrtle Alden, Palmyra, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Albert.
Miss Driscoll, Lyons, N. Y.; Margaret Howe, millinery; Hotel Albert.
B. Jacobson, Clermont, Penn.; general merchandise; Occidental Hotel.
Fairison, Low C., Rockport, N. Y.; millinery; Miss Lotta Nuse, millinery; Clarendon Hotel.
Schroder, F. M., Utica, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Crook Record Company, Paris, Texas; Frankie Hill, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Smurr, L. J., Batavia, N. Y.; Mrs. G. Sunrichs, millinery; Miss L. J. Smurr, millinery; Continental Hotel.
Jarvis & Baker, Warren, Penn.; H. J. Baker, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lown Dry Goods Company, The, Penn Yan, N. Y.; C. M. McFarren, dry goods; E. G. Hopkins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Warren, M. L., Rochester, N. Y.; Mary Warren, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Horner, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; O. D. Glenn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Sammett, Oscar, Silver Springs, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.
Schmidt, A. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. H. Schmidt, dry goods; A. P. Schmidt, shoes; Hotel Sinclair.
Livermore, R. F., Corry, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Anderson, G. Bradley, Canandaigua, N. Y.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Aubeuf, Helen E., Oneida, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Margaret Louise.
Keating, Martin W., Oxford, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Rockwell Brothers & Co., Wellsville, N. Y.; R. J. Ellison, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Wall & Murdock, Dundee, N. Y.; Robert S. Wall, general merchandise; Hotel Imperial.
Hamlin, H. E., & Co., Penn Yan, N. Y.; H. C. Underwood, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
McDonald Sisters, Brockport, N. Y.; H. M. Mc Donald, millinery; Theresa McDonald, millinery; Hotel St. Denis.
Browning, E. E., Wellsville, N. Y.; W. W. Browning, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Walter Rosenbaum, department store; Astor House.
Daily, John N., Pulaski, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Strittmater Brothers, New Castle, Penn.; Mrs. William A. Strittmater, millinery; Eva Norris, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Johnstone, The, Store, Braddock, Penn.; R. B. Johnston, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Randolph, W., La Grange, Ind.; dry goods; Washington Place.
Sharp, H. D., Company, The, Jamestown, N. Y.; John F. Deering, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hardigan, John J., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.
Eastham Company, The, Catlettsburg, Ky.; E. K. Eastham, department store; Grand Hotel.
Uahigian Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; K. H. Nahigian, oriental rugs; Hotel Aldine.
Stevens, H. L. & M., Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stevens, cloaks; Lucy Taylor, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Brownell, E. E., Wellsville, N. Y.; dry goods; Kate Norr, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. J. Muller, dry goods; M. A. Muller, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL—J. R. Gordon, Atlanta; H. S. Brown, United States Army.

GRAND—Capt. W. B. Carr, United States Army.

WOLCOTT—S. Tenney Peck, Honolulu.

MANHATTAN—C. Schroeder, Vancouver, B. C.; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Albany; D. V. Pirie, London; Felix Hauptman, Berlin.

NETHERLAND—Oscar Hartwig, Berlin.

CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. George Dewey, Washington; Alvarel Sapero, Rome, Italy.

ALBEMARLE—Col. Henry C. May, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE — George T. Sanderson, Gnlashiels, Scotland.

VICTORIA—N. Robillard, Ottawa.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; Baron von Kirschbach, Dresden.

HERALD SQUARE—M. J. Vega, Santiago de Chile.

ASTOR—Jerome d'Grienenberger, Hamburg.

BUCKINGHAM—Baron Neugemmuller, Washington; George W. Vanderbilt, Biltmore.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVERY, Ledyard—H. Valentine and another, executors	125
AVERY, Ledyard and George F.—S. H. Valentine and another, executors	272
ANDERSON, Gyre M.—National Folding Box and Paper Company	$96
BLOCK, Joseph—J. Rose	43
BOYD, David, individually and as administrator—M. E. Campbell and another	2,729
DEMBO, Marcus, and Edward Haskins—A. Cohn & Co.	673
DOCTOR, Harry L.—A. S. Rosenthal and another	105
FRISCH, William—L. Fischl	89
GARVIN, Edward D.—G. H. Shaffer	107
GELNAY, Adolph—F. Sachs	51
GRUMBKOW, Horst V.—T. Shotton	141
HEGEMAN, Joseph F.—H. Mockin	724
HAIMS, Louis—A. Lubetkin and another	515
HARE, George F.—G. Schwacke	552
HALL, Paul J.—Alfred Peats Company	24
HEITNER, Max, and Max Reichbach—B. L. Abrams	117
HOWELL, Emery D., and Earl H. Miller—C. B. Howell	911
HUMPHRIES, Arthur G.—H. S. Morris and another	585
SWAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING Company—Strong & Trowbridge Company	1,935
SWAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING Company—Strong & Trowbridge Company	973
A. H. MESSILDINE & CO.—A. Wright	28
KNIGHT, George M.—J. L. Chesbro	127
KRAUS, Louis—Carleton-Chase Electric Company	317
LITTLE, John T. and Carlton B.—The Farrell Company	104
LISANTI, Michele—L. Hart, costs	173
McCABE, Henry—J. M. Fishel and another	338
NIESUHR, Henry F., and Mary J. Sullivan—A. Baumann and another	160
PALMER, Alexander H.—I. H. Tifft	249
PRICE, Joseph—J. Laskow	136
REINSTEIN, Peter—Brona Company	140
RYLEE, Thomas J.—Second National Bank	126
RUSH, Felice—P. Gargullo and another	76
RICHTER, Isidore—Columbia Bank	1,062
RATHBORNE, Robert W., jr.—Commercial Cable Building Company	115
STARITA, Rachel and Charles—C. A. Hauck	78
SULLFIELD, Richard—Duplex Filter Company	19
SAUERBREY, Peter—J. Finck	194
STEPHENS, Ada—T. Anderson	22
SANCHEZ, Carlos N.—J. D. Remonondis	217
SIEGMAN, William H.—Central Trust Company of New York	688
TALLMAN, Cornelius H.—Henry R. Worthington	63
VOGT, Frederick and Charles O.—J. E. Dickson and another	256
WRIGHT, Charles—E. T. Burrowes Company	95
WEBER, Albert E.—J. White	297
WEBER, Albert E.—D. Hertz	650

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

WHITE, Frederick L.—B. M. Kraft, May 28, 1902	698
ZUCKERMAN, Dave, and Salina Feilstein—T. Gartner, May 2, 1904	74
MELVILLE, Henry H.—J. H. Parker and another, Aug. 9, 1904	12,804
LAWSON, Edgar P.—W. D. Tyndall, Aug. 24, 1904	$86

Judgment Set Aside.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—G. Faest, Nov. 12, 1903 ..... $10,644

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Radium Importers Protest Against 25 Per Cent. Duty.

Lieber & Co. Claim Free Entrance for Article as a Crude Mineral—$40,000 Worth Imported.

A protest was filed with the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday by H. Lieber & Co. of 25 West Broadway, against the assessment of 25 per cent. duty on what is described as a "small package" of radium. Since the importation of radium in commercial quantities began, about a year ago, it has been classified for customs purposes as a chemical compound at 25 per cent. The importers now assert that it is free of duty as a crude mineral substance. The board has set a hearing for Sept. 13, when the case for the importers will be argued by Col. J. B. Wilkinson, Jr.

The particular importation which is the subject of the protest contains 50 milligrammes and is worth about $1,000. So far, the commercial importations of radium have amounted to about $40,000, and have practically all been handled by Lieber & Co.

HOSIERY YARN CONFERENCE.

Southern Manufacturers Hold a Secret Meeting at Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 7.—Hosiery yarn manufacturers representing 285,000 of the 400,000 spindles engaged on that line of goods in the South held what was said to be an important secret conference here to-day.

An Alabama manufacturer when asked what was done replied that the conference had done absolutely nothing. J. F. Taylor of Kenston, the Secretary, said the meeting was entirely formal and had no connection whatever with any organization. It was called, he said, by six or eight prominent spinners, for the purpose of discussing the situation and getting on a better working basis. The outlook, he said, was more favorable provided the present cotton crop could be kept out of the hands of the speculators. If the crop should prove to be more than 11,000,000 bales, the spinners believed the speculators hardly would be able to manipulate it.

One of the most prominent men attending the meeting is R. S. Reinhardt of Lincolnton, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Reinhardt doesn't see anything particularly encouraging in the outlook. "Yarns continue to sell at low prices," he said, "and cotton fails to decline, despite the fact that the season for lower prices has arrived."

COTTON GOODS COMBINATION.

Southern Manufacturers of Colored Material Organize at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Sept. 7.—About forty of the prominent colored cotton goods manufacturers of the South met here to-day and organized under the name of the Southern Colored Cotton Goods Weavers' Association. F. O. Moring of Raleigh, N. C., was elected President, and a committee was selected further to perfect the organization and to notify all manufacturers of this line of goods of the action of the meeting.

The discussion at the meeting is summed up practically in the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the members of this association that final action be taken at an adjourned meeting, to be held at Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 5, binding its members not to place goods on memorandum or to guarantee prices to customers, furthermore, not to allow cancellations of contract by customers, and that fulfillment of all contracts be rigidly enforced. We also recommend that action be taken on freight allowances, which have grown to be excessive.

FORE RIVER CO. REORGANIZED.

Shipbuilding Concern Bought In Under Foreclosure and Incorporated.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws for the purpose of taking over the property and business of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, whose property was foreclosed at Quincy to-day. The capital stock of the concern is to be $4,800,000, to be divided into 24,000 shares each of common and 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.

At the foreclosure sale the property was bid in by Henry Endicott, jr., of Boston, representing the Reorganization Committee, for $1,000,000. It was announced that the outstanding indebtedness of the company was $1,600,000. The sale included all property of the company and contracts already made with the Government and others.

Three battleships are now under construction at the yards for the United States Government.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILSON W. HOOVER.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed John G. Singer referee in supplementary proceedings for Wilson W. Hoover of 202 West Fourteenth Street, on two judgments, which were obtained against him by George M. Brooks for $1,838 on Aug. 30 last, and by Joseph H. Claffy for $1,297 on June 18, 1898, the latter judgment having been assigned to the National Elevator and Machine Company. Mr. Hoover has been a mining promoter for several years past, was President of a gold mining company with an office at 25 Broad Street, and owns 10,000 shares of stock of the Angel Consolidated Mining Company. It is said that he was formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

WILLIAM JACOBUS.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received another attachment against William Jacobus, wholesale dealer in old metals at 253 Water Street, for $4,612, in favor of Harper & Brothers, for old metals sold to him between Aug. 2 and 6. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property and left the State. An affidavit made by E. W. Blatchely and others who made inquiries about Mr. Jacobus were submitted to the court, in which it was stated that they were informed that the metal bought by Mr. Jacobus from Harper & Brothers was immediately sold by him for less than cost; that he had purchased $15,000 worth of jewelry from a Maiden Lane dealer, which he had disposed of to a jeweler on the Bowery near Canal Street, and that he had closed up his place of business and his house about Aug. 31, and had left for parts unknown. His liabilities were reported to be $60,000, and it was intimated that he might go to South America. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Saturday.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD S. HATTON.—Bernard S. Hatton, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,149 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,377 and nominal assets of $4,350, consisting of stock, $4,000; fixtures, $250, and accounts, $700. The largest creditor is Anna L. Healy of Far Rockaway, $4,000. The business was started in November, 1900, by Hatton & Healy. Mr. Healy died on April 17, 1903, and Mr. Hatton succeeded to the business in January, 1904.

NEW YORK AND LIMA OIL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York and Lima Oil Company of this city by the following creditors: Charles Shongood, $347; Benzien Kupferberg, $200, and Josef Frankel, $200, all for money loaned. It was alleged that it is insolvent, and has paid some creditors to prefer them. The company is a New Jersey corporation, incorporated in February, 1902, with a capitali stock of $1,000,000, and operated a number of oil wells in Allen County, Ohio.

HERMAN MAYER & Co.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman and Jack Mayer, who composed the firm of herman Mayer & Co., cloak manufacturers, at 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, by the following creditors: Aaron Harris, $5,182, for money loaned; Michel & Krieger, $348, for merchandise, and Emily B. Hopkins, $400, for rent. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that Jack Mayer has concealed and removed stock and fixtures, also $5,000 money in bank, and that Herman Mayer has also concealed and removed money; that their place of business is closed, all goods have been removed, and some property is believed to be in a storage warehouse. The Sheriff received an execution against the firm on Aug. 11.

Filipinos in Jersey Normal School.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Six Filipino boys, New Jersey's share in the allotment of students, have come to this city to attend the State Normal School. They will remain at the school for three years, and then take positions as teachers or under the civil service in the islands. The names of these protégés of Uncle Sam are Digno Alba, Eustalio Illustrae, Pelagio Ruis, Josè Espirita, Pedrio Sarrano, and Benito N. Suga. All speak English fairly well.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. *Line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Partner wanted with $2,000 for established manufacturing business; references exchanged. Box Y, 115 Times.

Airshafts, factories, lofts, stables, cellars, &c., whitewashed by machine; neat; cheap. Kiefer, 343 East 36th St.

Portraits painted from life; have your child sit; will be portraits and works of art; $25 if three orders can be secured. Address M. L., 1,384 Broadway.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Ex-member of New York Stock Exchange, fifteen years' experience, would like to meet gentleman with capital to carry on established N. Y. S. E. business; optional opportunity to go into business on favorable terms; fullest investigation. J. W., Box 123 Times.

PARTNER WANTED
in brokerage business (Consolidated Stock Exchange); with $10,000; have had several years' practical experience; know how to make the business profitable; have balance of necessary capital and an assured business. L. R. P., Box 123 Times.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodation.
AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....Sept. 10|New York.....Sept. 24
Germanic.....Sept. 17|St. Paul.....Oct. 1
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....Sept. 10|Vaderland.....Sept. 24
Finland.....Sept. 17|Kroonland.....Oct. 1
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic...Sept. 14, 10 AM|Arabic Sept. 23, 4:30 P M
Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM|Teutonic..Sept. 28, 10 AM
Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM|Celtic...Sept. 30, 9 AM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA THE AZORES. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 2, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON VIA AZORES.
ROMANIC....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprinz Oct. 18, 11 AM
Kronprinz Sep. 20, 1 PM|K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM
K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM|Kronprinz. Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM|K. Wm. II. Dec. 13, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..Sept. 2, 10 AM|Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM
Albert..Sept. 15, 10 AM|Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM|Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Neckar.Sept. 30, 9 AM|Friedrich.Nov. 10, 11 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Hohenz'n.Sep. 10, 11 AM|Hohenz'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM
Kaiser..Sept. 30, 9 AM|Bremen..Nov. 5, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM|Irene....Nov. 12, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
ORRIES & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Belgravia.Sept. 10, 6 AM|Penn'a.Sep. 17, 11:30 AM
Hamburg.Sep. 15, 10 AM|*Bluecher.Sep. 22, 10 AM
*Grill Room on these steamers. ¶Sunday.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
P. Adalbert.Oct. 4, Noon|Phoenicia.Nov. 10, 11 AM
P. Oskar.Oct. 25, 10 AM|P. Adalb'rt.Nov. 24, 11 AM
To Italy in less than 5 days
BY THE GREAT FIVER "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaving San Francisco September 20th, per the S. S. KOREA, has accommodation for three more, but immediate application by telegram imperative.
Following Parties leave San Francisco October 13th, per "S. S. SIBERIA." October 25th, per "S. S. CHINA."
Steamer berths should be secured immediately as the steamers are going full.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVE., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Campania..Sept. 13, 10 AM|Etruria...Oct. 1, 10 AM
Etruria..Sept. 17, 10 AM|Campania..Oct. 8, Noon
Lucania..Sept. 24, 5 AM|Etruria..Oct. 15, 10 AM
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
Auranic..Sept. 20, Noon|Carpathia..Oct. 4, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon
Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon|Slavonia...Nov. 1, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

TO CALIFORNIA FOR
$42.50
FROM NEW YORK.
Southern Pacific.
Elegant New Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans; thence via rail lines traversing
Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC"
15,801 tons; one of the largest steamers, to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT
FEBRUARY 2 TO APRIL 13, 1905.
70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.
SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 10 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Furnessia..Sept. 10, Noon|Ethiopia..Sept. 24, Noon

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STOCKS.

On Thursday, September 22, 1904, at 12 o'Clock

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at his Sales Room, NO. 258 BROADWAY, ROOM 712, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following hypothecated stock:
587 57-100 shares Common Empire State Realty Co.
770 shares Installment "A" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
823 shares Installment "B" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
93 shares Prepaid "A" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
77 shares Prepaid "C" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
Sales will be made in lots in accordance with schedule now on file and open to inspection at the office of Joseph P. Day, 258 Broadway.

MONTREAL & BOSTON
AND ALL
CURB STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH.
CARRIED ON MARGIN.
J. THOMAS REINHARDT,
15 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1, 1904.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 8) of $1.50 per share of Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company Preferred Stock, represented by stock trust certificates of this Company, issued and outstanding, of record on September 16th, 1904, will be paid on October 1st, 1904.
Checks will be mailed.
For the purposes of such dividend the transfer books for the said Preferred Stock Trust Certificates will be closed at the close of business on September 16th, 1904, and will be reopened at the opening of business on October 3d, 1904.
FRANK H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.,
Sept. 7, 1904.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, on October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1904. Transfer Books will close Sept. 15, 1904, and reopen October 3, 1904.
E. D. CHRISTIAN, Secy. and Treas.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.,
Sept. 7, 1904.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was this day declared on the Common Stock of American Snuff Company, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, on October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1904. Transfer Books will close Sept. 15, 1904, and reopen October 3, 1904.
E. D. CHRISTIAN, Secy. and Treas.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY,
Fifth Avenue and 43d St.,
New York, September 8th, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held September 7, 1904, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, was declared, payable on September 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th, 1904.
JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, New York, Sept. 8th, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the first day of October next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1904.
W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JACKSON Architectural Iron Works:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, adopted July 19, 1904, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Jackson Architectural Iron Works will be held at the office of the Company, No. 31 East 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 15th day of September, 1904, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
Dated New York, August 16, 1904.
WILLIAM N. SHAW, Secretary.

Office of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
New York, September 1st, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS of THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, September 23rd next, at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the STOCK TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from 3:00 P. M. on September 2d, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. on September 26th.
C. O. WATERMAN, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE and WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10, and reopened on Thursday, October 6.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.
TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices) stating the property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.
If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.
Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.
In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.
The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in Whichever borough the property is located, as follows:
JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
JAMES B. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.
After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount due to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.
Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.
All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRICAL GENERATORS and Switchboard.—West Point, N. Y., September 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 6th, 1904, for the construction and installation of Generators, Motor Generators, and switchboard as per drawings and specifications in this office. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CORLISS ENGINES.—West Point, N. Y., September 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 6, 1904, for the construction and installation of Corliss Engines for electric lighting as per drawings and specifications in this office. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., October 20, 1904, and then opened, for transferring Light-Vessel No. 76 from the General Light-House Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., to San Francisco, Cal., in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Captain C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of the undersigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all liabilities of the firm.
WESTON FITZHUGH MARRIOTT WEBB.
HENRICK LOUIS LIPPOLD.
FRED MOSS.
Notice is hereby given that I have severed my connection with the firm of LUSTGARTEN & MILBERG BROS., doing business under the name of THE UNION STAR LADIES' UNDERWEAR CO., at 84 Forsyth St.
BERNARD LUSTGARTEN.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.
BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.
Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Kings County Electric
Light & Power
STOCK AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820—Cortlandt.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% to 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

C. E. GOODMAN & CO.
2 Wall St., New York
Investment Securities
Bank Stocks a Specialty

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

KRAUS BROS.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST. (Blair Building).
Telephone 1904 Cortlandt. NEW YORK

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

JOHN McCREA & CO.
STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MODERATE MARGIN.
UNEQUALED SERVICE.
42 Broadway, N. Y.
800 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
SEND FOR MARKET LETTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of a certain Mortgage, dated April 14th, 1903, between MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY and EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, said EASTERN TRUST COMPANY has resigned as Trustee under said Mortgage, and has this 23d day of August, 1904, filed its resignation with the President of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company in the manner prescribed by said Mortgage.
Dated August 23d, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:
The Eastern Trust Company, having heretofore filed on August 23d, 1904, with the President of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company its resignation as Trustee under a certain mortgage, dated April 14th, 1903, from Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company, to said Eastern Trust Company, Trustee,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in case the holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company fail to appoint a new Trustee of said mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Company will, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, appoint such new Trustee.
Dated August 23d, 1904.
MARQUETTE AND BESSEMER DOCK AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
By J. T. ODELL, President.

JAPANESE 6% GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
S. H. ROSENBLATT,
Member New York Stock Exchange,
42 Broadway, N. Y.

Wanted—$10,000 to $15,000 to invest in stock in good-paying lumber proposition, which will bear thorough investigation. Address Box B, 165 Times.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
13,190	Amal. Copper	58¼	59¼	58¼	58½
420	Am. Car & F. pf	19½	20	19¼	20
10	Am. Ice	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Am. Ice pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
580	Am. Locomotive	21½	22½	21½	22½
770	Am. Smelting	65¾	66½	65¾	66½
4,130	Am. Sugar	131¼	131½	130¾	130¾
8,800	Am. T. & S. F.	82¾	83¼	82	82
20	A. T. & S.F. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
4,490	Balt. & Ohio	89	89¾	88¼	88¾
9,750	Brook. Rap. Tr.	56	57¾	56	56¾
30	Canadian Pac.	128	128	126	126
140	Ches. & Ohio	41	41	40¾	41
1,450	Chi. Gt. West.	16	16¾	15¾	16¼
3,820	C. M. & St. P.	157½	157¾	156¾	156¾
2,280	Col. Fuel & Iron	36¾	39	36¾	38¾
190	Col. Southern	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½
30	Con. Gas	107½	107½	107½	107½
5,270	Erie	30¾	30½	29¾	29¾
190	Erie 1st pf	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
10	Erie 2d pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Ill. Central	130¼	130¼	130¼	130
500	Louis. & Nash.	123½	123½	122½	122½
20	Manhattan	155¾	156	155¾	156
30	Met. Securities	88	89	87¾	87¾
5,500	Met. Street R.	121	121	119½	119½
490	Mexican Central	13	13⅝	13	13¼
40	Mo., K. & T.	23	23	22¾	23
50	Mo., K. & T. pf	48¾	48¾	48½	48½
6,840	Mo. Pacific	98¾	99⅛	98¼	98⅝
20	Nat. Lead	24	24	24	24
180	N. Y. Central	124½	124¾	123¾	124
420	N. Y., O. & W.	32¾	33⅛	32¾	32¾
70	Norf. & West.	68¾	69	68¼	68½
80	Pacific Mail	31	31½	31	31½
5,830	Pennsylvania	127	127¼	126½	126½
220	People's Gas	103¾	103¾	103	103
21,790	Reading	67	67¼	65¾	66
4,240	Rock Island	28	28⅜	27¾	27¾
140	St. L. Southwest	21½	21¾	21½	21½
13,440	South. Pacific	59½	59½	57¾	57¾
6,370	Southern Ry.	29⅜	30¼	29½	29½
2,540	Tenn., C. & I.	47¾	47¾	44¾	44¾
240	Texas Pacific	31¾	31¾	31½	31¼
9,450	Union Pacific	101¼	101½	100	100
30	U. S. Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
120	U. S. Leather pf	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¼
2,290	U. S. Steel	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
37,500	U. S. Steel pf	62¾	63⅝	62¼	62⅞
290	Wabash	21	21¾	21	21¼
1,200	Wabash pf	41¾	41¾	40¾	40⅝

180,660

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—New York exchange was 45 cents discount. Time and call loans 5@5½ per cent. In Boxboard preferred efforts were made by floor traders to push prices higher, and the stock sold at 12, but gradually receded from that position. Trading in Swifts stock amounted to over 400 shares during the morning, all going at 102. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold again at 20, but eased off fractionally. Biscuit issues were steady. Title and Trust sold for a time above par and Can preferred went in fair amount at steady figures. The feature of the bond market was an early sale of $20,000 West Chicago first mortgage 5 per cents at 96½. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	American Can pf	47⅞	47¼	47⅜
262	Chic. Title & Trust	100⅜	100	100½
250	Chic. Pneumatic Tool	20	20	20
100	Chicago Telephone	122½	122½	122½
52	Diamond Match	132½	132½	132½
205	Met. Elevated pf	20	20	20
531	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
220	National Biscuit pf	100	108¾	108¾
150	National Carbon	40	39¾	39¾
45	Quaker Oats com	66½	68	66½
10	North Chicago	87	87	87
25	Northwestern El. com	22	22	22
40	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¾	29¾
20	Street's Stable Car pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
20	United Box Board	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
310	United Box Board pf	12	11½	11½
415	Swift & Co	103	102	102
10	West Chicago	55¼	55¼	55¼

Application to List.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $5,000,000 Omaha Division first mortgage 3 per cent. gold bonds of 1951.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.
Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions of said mortgage for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:
All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1895, payable on the 1st April, 1925, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1895, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1904, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1904, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1903, payable 1st January, 1933, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1904, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book —, page —, and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.
Dated August 24, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

A prominent New York Stock Exchange house desires gentleman with strong following and controlling good accounts. Highest references required. Address ONWARD, Box 127 N. Y. Times.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices { 557 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

RAILWAY SECURITIES
Bought, Sold, Exchanged.
COLLATERAL LOANS.
E. M. CLYMER,
52 Broadway, Room 416.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES { 215 WEST 125TH ST. / 39 EAST 42D ST. / 12 EAST 23D ST. / TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We will be pleased to send you our MARKET LETTER and give you our views on any stock in which you are interested.
Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Irregularity developed in the trading in outside securities, but the bulk of this weakness was confined to the low-priced issues, while the more important securities like Northern Securities, Standard Oil, Interborough, and Greene Consolidated all showed net advances. Fewer issues were traded in, and with the exception of one or two stocks smaller totals were shown. The bond market was even less active, and few bonds were traded in. American Can preferred opened strong along with the rest of the market, but eased off and closed at the lowest. British Columbia Copper displayed more activity than in many weeks and reached 3⅝ on the absorption of 3,000 shares.

MANHATTAN TRANSIT was the feature of the trading yesterday and displayed the greatest activity. More than 12,000 shares sold on the break of 1¼ points from the previous day's high. The idea prevailed that insiders were selling and had disposed of thousands of shares on the drop.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT, which declined sharply on Tuesday to 141, opened at an advance of 1¼ points at 147¼, and on good buying rose 1⅝ more to 148⅝. The amicable settlement of the differences between the management and employes of the company had resulted in a good demand for the stock with the accompanying advance.

SEABOARD AIR LINE preferred was the weakest issue traded in, and on few sales broke 2 points to 29½. The selling was said to be for profit taking, and when this was removed a rally of a point set in, with the final transaction made at a net loss of ⅞. Little attention was given to the common, and less than 1,000 shares were sold.

ST. LOUIS TRANSIT.—The enormous increase in the earnings of this company, owing to the World's Fair, caused a jump of a point in the common and 1½ points in the preferred. The gross earnings for the month of August reached the total of $1,074,776, an increase of 54 per cent. over those of the same month in the past year.

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	American Can pf	47¾	47	47
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
3,100	British Col. Copper	3⅝	3½	3½
200	Central Foundry	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Central Foundry pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,200	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,800	Greene Con. Copper	15	14⅞	14⅞
100	Havana Tobacco	30	30	30
2,800	Interb. Rapid Transit	148⅞	147¼	148
315	Mackay Companies	25	25	25
12,300	Manhattan Transit	4⅛	3¾	4
6,200	Montreal & Boston	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	1⅝	1½	1⅝
2,500	Northern Securities	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
15	Ont. Elevator pf	94	94	94
900	Seaboard Air Line	15	14⅜	15
2,200	Seaboard Air Line pf	31½	29½	30⅜
800	Southern Pac. pf., w. i.	114⅛	113⅝	113⅝
400	Southern Pac. pf. 1st	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
16	Standard Oil	631	629	631
200	Tennessee Copper	30¼	30¼	30½
300	United Copper	8	8	8
100	United Copper pf	55	55	55
240	White Knob Copper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

BONDS.

$5,000	†American Malting 6s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2,000	†Guayquil & Q. 1st 6s	54¾	54¾	54¾
25,000	†Seab. Air Line 3-yr. 5s	96	96	96
15,000	†U. S. Shipb. 5s, ctfs	27	27	27

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	..	55	..
American Can	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Can pf	47	47¼	47	47⅛
American Chicle	96	100	96	100
American Chicle pf	86	90	85	89
American Malting 6s	103¾	103½	103	104
American Typefounders	29	..	29	..
Am. Typefounders pf	88	..	88	..
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Am. Writing Paper pf	13⅞	14¼	13½	14¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75¾	..	76	..
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5¾	4	5¾
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	100½	..	100½	..
British Columbia Copper	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
California Copper	..	⅞	..	⅞
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp., inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6½	..	6½
Casein Co. Am. pf	45	..	45	..
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	55	60	55	60
Central Foundry	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	9¾	10	9¾	10¼
Central Foundry 6s	58	59¼	58	59½
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1¼	3¼	1¼	1¼
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21	25	21	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	99	100	99	100⅜
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf	34	40	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	96	101	96	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	30	35	30	35
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	39	42	39	42
Electric Boat pf	70	77	70	77
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	1	1½	1	1½
Electric Vehicle	12½	14½	12½	14
Electric Vehicle pf	18	20	18	20
Electric Pneumatic	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Empire Steel	5¾	7	5¾	7
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	85	..	85	..
Gold Hill Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Great North. pf., w. i.	168	176	168	176
Greene Con. Copper	14¾	15	14½	14¾
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	53½	55	53½	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	101	..	101	..
Guggenheim Exp.	100	120	100	120
Hackensack Meadows	10	14	10	14
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82½	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	20	50	30	31
Havana Tobacco pf	39	42	39	42
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1½	2	1½	2
Houston Oil pf	14	18	14	18
Inter. Rapid Transit	147¾	148	146	147
Inter. Mer. Marine	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	17	18	17	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	65	75	65	75
International Salt	19	21	18	21
International Salt pf	57	60	59	63
International Silver	9	9	9	9
International Silver pf	35	..	35	..
International Silver 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackawanna Steel, full paid	66	68	72	73
Lake Sup. Corp. rects	4⅝	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	9	10	9	10
Lanston Monotype	13¼	16	13¾	14
Lord & Taylor	100	102½	100	102½
Mackay Companies	23	25½	24½	25½
Mackay Companies, pf.	68	70½	69½	70½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
Mexican Government 6s	101½	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	7½	9	7½	9
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Mont. & Boston cons	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
National Sugar pf	101	106	101	105
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	90	85	90
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99	99¾	99¼	99¼
N. Y. Q. & E.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-2.

Some Stocks Sell Off Fractions, on Profit Taking Chiefly — Others Advance for Less Apparent Reasons— —Few Larger Changes.

Yesterday's market showed irregularity upon a volume of business a trifle larger than that upon which recent advances have been made. It savors of exaggeration to apply the adjective reactionary to a market still so responsive to its makers' moods, and so irresponsive to ordinary factors of value. Indeed, when they are so contradictory it is difficult to deduce any general argument based upon them. Yesterday, for instance, Great Northern made a poor report for August and New York Central a very good report. The specific application is not obscure, but the bearing upon general values is less obvious. And the remark applies to even so plain a matter as the marking down of prices in the steel trade, billets being cheapened yesterday $4 a ton. The trust can hardly lose less than a million dollars a week on the cuts recently made, and there is no certainty that it can make up in volume of business what it loses in per cent. of profit. The weekly résumé of the trade by its leading organ does indeed report increased production and decreased stocks. It is a straw, but it is only one, and it takes many to build up such a haystack as is necessary to indicate larger profits on the reduced prices. Other items of intelligence bearing upon the day's market were a change in the commodity markets, both grains and cotton showing a stronger tone; a change in London's attitude toward this market, turning buyer upon balance and sending over fractionally better prices, and a somewhat skeptical position toward a continued rise by many who see profits upon purchases which they risk by overstaying their market.

It is a tribute to the market's stability that under such mixed conditions prices showed no weakness worth the name. Reading and the Pacifics sold off a little, but their loss is so incosiderable in comparison with their advances that it is likelier to encourage fresh purchases than to stimulate selling. Almost the contrary remark might be made about the day's advances. Brooklyn's price is worthy of being bracketed with Reading's as something like top for non-dividend payers. Even actual dividends instead of hopes of dividends can hardly warrant pressing advances so long and large. The advances in the subsidiary iron stocks—for examples, Tennessee, Republic, and Colorado—indicate no fear of results to them by the trust's punishment of price cutters. Railway supply concerns also improved upon fresh talk of reviving railway business when crops get to moving freely. This epitomizes substantially all the movements among the active or significant stocks. Otherwise the list altered only fractionally and irregularly, there being no presumption in favor of declines. The bond market continues full in volume and strong in tone, but with the familiar predominance in speculative issues. The only response to last week's loss of banks' surplus reserve is an attempt by lenders to mark up rates. Naturally the result was not an increased demand. Supplies must decrease largely before that comes around.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.....1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf..½
Am. H. & L. pf.....1
Am. Ice pf.....⅞
Am. Locomotive.....1
Am. Locom. pf.....½
Am. Smelting.....⅝
Am. Steel Fds.....1
Am. Woolen pf.....1
Anaconda Copper.....2
Balt. & Ohio pf.....2½
Brklyn R. Tr.....1¼
Cent. of N. J.....1¼
Chi. G. W pf, B.....1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.....1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.....1⅝
Corn Prod. pf.....½
Del., L. & W.....1½
Den. R. G. pf.....⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.....1
Erie 2d pf.....⅞
Ft. W. & D. City...2
General Electric.....½
Hocking Valley pf.....½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.....½
Am. Grass Twine.....¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.....½
Chi., M. & St. P.....½
Col. Southern.....½
Col. So. 1st pf.....1½
Col. So. 2d pf.....1½
Consol. Gas.....½
Del. & Hudson.....½
Erie.....½
Hocking Valley.....2¼
Illinois Central.....½
Met. Securities.....¾
Met. St. Ry.....¾
Minn. & St. L.....1
Nat. R. of M. 2d pf..½

N. Y. Central.....⅝
P., C. C. & St. L.....1½
Reading.....⅝
Reading 1st pf.....½
Rock Island.....½
St. L. S. W.....½
Southern Pacific.....1¼
Un. Bag & P.....2⅜
Un. Bag & P. pf.....1
Union Pacific.....1
Un. Pacific pf.....2
Un. Rys. Inv.....½
U. S. Realty.....¾
Va. Iron, C. & C.....1½
Wabash.....½
Wis. Central pf.....½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s...2
B., Q. Co. & Sub. 5s.3
Con. Gas deb. ctfs.....1½
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.....1
Pitts. & W. 4s.....2
Sher., Sh. & So. 4s..3¼

Bonds Declined.

Cent. O. Reor. 4½s.....1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 7	903,072
To date this year	78,097,569
Corresponding date last year	112,963,393

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 7	$5,468,500
To date this year	$464,059,960
Corresponding date last year	$457,426,500

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Dairymen's Manufacturing Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Allis-Chalmers Co.
Chicago Great Western Railway.
Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

New York and Canada Railroad.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

5 shares Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, $100 each, 187½.
6 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 170.
20 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 308.
$4,500 the American Cutlery Company 5 per cent. thirty-year first mortgage gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1931; October, 1903, coupons on, $500 each, $90 for the lot.
$1,000 Allenhurst Club (Allenhurst, N. J.) second mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1913, coupons May and November; May, 1904, coupon on, $800 each, 95.
25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 309½.
60 shares Hope Knitting Company of Troy and Cohoes, N. Y., $100 each, $50 per share.

Torpedo Boat Co. Increases Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Sub-Surface Torpedo Boat Company, registered office at 152 Market Street, Paterson, filed a certificate of amendment of charter here to-day, increasing its capital stock to $1,250,000. C. R. Agnew is the Vice President of the company, and E. H. Blanc is Secretary.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Big Profit-Taking Tests the Market's Strength—Corn Crop Scares About Due—Big Men Still Bullish.

The market results of E. H. Harriman's bullish interview which was published yesterday morning must have been pleasing to that eminent financier. Everybody that read it seemed quite suddenly seized with a desire to sell, no matter whether they had stocks or not, and this desire did not fail to affect quotations. Union and Southern Pacific shares, over the destinies of which Mr. Harriman presides, suffered the most, and showed net declines of a point and more, and traders seemed to take a special delight in this depression. There never yet was a bullish interview handed out to the Street which was not seized upon as a signal to sell, the theory being that if the big fellows want to sell they would be running contrary to human ways if they did not praise up their wares. Those who took profits on the long side yesterday may have been wise, but those who sold short are taking chances of getting left, like the foolish virgins who had provided no oil for their lamps.

***

Watching the Crop Experts.

That the market may and will show reactions is not unlikely. It is practically certain that within the next few days, weather permitting, those eminent crop experts who killed the wheat crop will make an attempt to dispose of the corn crop in the same old way. Signs are propitious for such an undertaking at this time. We are liable to get first frosts within the next two weeks, and if the thermometer gets anywhere near a point which would warrant damage reports it is an odds-on bet that the reports will be sent out in double quick time. The preparations have all been made. The crop experts are already on the spot, having selected reasonably comfortable hotels where to await the signal, and those Wall Street houses that can be relied upon to do their share of the work were getting dispatches from the front yesterday to look sharp, for something would be doing soon. The shares that will be attacked on a corn crop scare are Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and the Southwestern shares generally. It is expected that the scare will have more effect on the market than the wheat crop damage reports, as it will be argued that the failure of one crop assured, the failure of the other would be a severe setback.

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Much Long Stock Sold.

The strength of the market was severely tested yesterday by a heavy profit-taking movement. The big commission houses sold lines of long stock, and Charles G. Gates & Co. were said to have been selling all around the room. Charles G. Gates was in Chicago, and from that city were wired reports that he was talking bullish. As Chicago is proverbially a windy city, anything that comes from there is not surprising to observers of the weather or the market.

***

Big Men Still Bullish.

Those men whose opinions Wall Street seldom feels inclined to copper are still bullish, and for a long pull. James Speyer told his friends that he agreed with, Mr. Harriman's views, and that with a Republican victory assured he expected a long, steady movement upward. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are openly bullish. Gould interests, it was rumored, had been selling, but from what can be learned about the Gould attitude they are believers in better conditions. The attitude of the City Bank crowd is less certain, and the return of Mr. Stillman is therefore awaited with interest.

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Call Money Slightly Higher.

The call money market attracted some attention yesterday, as for the first time in months call money showed a tendency to harden a little. The highest was 1½ per cent., but very little was done at that price, and it was even reported that at the time when loans at that rate were being made there were offers at 1¼. Foreign exchange declined on further liberal offerings of cotton bills.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

Annual Report Shows an Improvement Over Last Year.

The annual report of the American Hide and Leather Company was made public yesterday. The income account shows:

	1904.	1903.
Trading profits	$1,169,325	$858,425
Profit sinking fund on bonds	35,276	5,300
Interest on sinking fund		27,390
Total receipts	$1,204,601	$886,115
Renewals and repairs	196,865	200,377
Bad debts and reserve	26,784	9,988
Interest on bonds	511,500	511,500
All other interest	65,186	65,186
Sinking fund appropriation	150,000	150,000
Int. accum. sinking fund		27,390
Profit bonds bought		1,310
Total	$913,329	$965,749
Surplus	$291,272	*$79,634

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.

	1904.	1903.
Cost properties	$26,466,746	$26,441,072
S'k f'd invest. account	702,496	603,907
Material on hand	6,346,021	6,745,516
Sundry debtors	1,536,828	1,764,413
Claims, drawbacks, &c.	24,832	42,317
Insurance unexpired	66,321	72,692
Cash	286,526	425,461
Investments at cost	17,159	
Total	$35,446,530	$35,999,368

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$24,500,000	$24,500,000
First mortgage bonds	8,525,000	8,500,000
Bond interest accrued	170,500	170,500
Sundry creditors	710,378	1,753,079
Sinking fund	702,496	603,907
Surplus	838,155	540,882
Total	$35,446,530	$35,999,368

*Deficit.

NORFOLK & WESTERN ACCOUNT

Annual Report Shows Net Income of $5,800,000 for Year.

The annual report of the Norfolk and Western was made public yesterday. The income account shows:

EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.
From passengers	$3,150,859.30	$2,841,401.22
From freight	18,894,941.10	17,676,348.57
From mail	222,978.48	217,693.62
From express	310,040.46	247,026.23
From miscellaneous	222,171.73	178,115.61
Total earnings	$22,800,991.07	$21,160,675.26

EXPENSES.

Maintenance of way and structures	$2,860,055.00	$2,754,199.70
Maintenance of equipment	3,532,058.18	3,041,414.42
Conducting transportation	6,853,962.92	6,014,468.10
General expenses, including taxes	967,653.01	887,347.93
Operating expenses	$14,213,729.71	$12,697,430.15
Net earnings from operations	$8,587,261.36	$8,463,245.11
To which add interest and dividends	65,218.11	148,258.76
Total income	$8,652,479.47	$8,611,503.87
From which deduct:		
Interest on funded debt	2,603,510.28	2,435,690.00
Interest on equipment trust obligations	156,888.89	135,625.00
Interest, discount, and exchange	72,777.78	
	$2,833,176.95	$2,571,315.00
Net income	$5,819,302.52	$6,040,188.57

The increase in operating expenses was due mainly to increased wages and increased expenditures for betterments. The statement shows a decrease of $5,000,000 in the amount charged to the betterment fund. If the same amount had been charged off as was charged off the year before the road would show a deficit of $343,615, instead of a surplus of $156,385.

Over 120 new factories were established along the line of the road in the year.

New Move in Asphalt Litigation.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Judge Lanning, in the United States Circuit Court, made an order to-day to show cause why the petition of Henry C. Bullitt of Philadelphia to contest the decrees by which Receiver Henry Tatnall and the stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company were relieved of future liability, should not be heard. The order is returnable on Sept. 16.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $218,011,871; balances, $7,647,045; Sub-Treasury debtor, $442,880.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8705; cables, $4.8765.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84⅞. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.19⅞ and $5.17⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅞@95 1-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—43c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—35c discount. St. Louis—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, the borrowings from the Bank of England having been liquidated.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firm and a moderate amount of business was transacted. There was a continued demand for high class securities for investment purposes.

Consols opened with a better tone, reacted on realizations, and closed steady.

Americans were strong, following New York, especially Coalers, and were fairly active. They eased later and closed regular.

Foreigners were quiet. Japanese drooped on the supposed incompleteness of the Japanese success at Liao-Yang. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 90½.

Consols, for money, 88⅝; Consols, for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4; Atchison, 84⅞; Atchison preferred, 101¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 90⅞; Canadian Pacific, 129⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 41¾; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 161½; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 26¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 80¼; Erie, 31⅛; Erie, first preferred, 68⅜; Erie, second preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 126½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅜; New York Central, 127¼; Norfolk and Western, 70⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 65; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 34¼; Reading, first preferred, 43¾; Reading, second preferred, 38¾; Southern Railway, 30⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 59⅞; Union Pacific, 103¾; Union Pacific preferred 96; United States Steel, 13⅜; United States Steel preferred, 63⅞; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 42; Spanish Fours, 87¼.

Bar silver, steady, 26⅛d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 37.60; Lisbon 20.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £53,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular. Internationals were heavy. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 60c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day had a tendency to be firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

ONTARIO & WESTERN REPORT.

President Commends Voting Trust Abolition—Financing Plan.

The annual report of the New York, Ontario and Western, which was published yesterday, made a favorable impression in Wall Street. In the report President Fowler discusses at length the recent movement for the abolition of the voting trust and defends the attitude of the Directors in the matter. He says:

"Acting upon the recommendation of the Special Committee, the Board of Directors has determined to cease using surplus earnings for the second track work, and is now considering a financial plan for creating new resources in order to provide for the present and future requirements of the company. The plan will be submitted to the stockholders at a special meeting to be called as soon after the annual meeting as practicable.

"As shown by the present report, there stood to the credit of profit and loss account June 30, 1904, the sum of $6,099,387.

"Should the shareholders, at the special meeting, approve the plan, the company will be enabled to provide means for completing the work now under way and making improvements in the future, and to reimburse the net revenue account to such an extent as will warrant the payment of a dividend upon the common stock, so terminating the right of the preferred stock to elect eight of the thirteen Directors. The question of the division of future surplus earnings will then be left free for disposition by those to whom the owners of the property may intrust its management."

The statement of earnings shows:

RECEIPTS.

	1904.	1903.
Passengers	$1,043,093	$981,288
Freight	6,355,275	4,964,601
Mail and expenses	145,919	133,213
Miscellaneous	108,197	67,416
Total	$6,652,484	$6,176,518

EXPENSES.

Maint. way and structures	$1,092,183	$925,699
Maintenance equipment	940,168	831,358
Conducting transportation	2,528,135	2,493,082
General expenses	158,120	156,761
Taxes	144,332	149,587
Total	$5,072,938	$4,557,087
Net earnings	$1,579,546	$1,619,431
Interest, rent, charges	682,717	758,460
Surplus	$896,829	$860,971
Constructing second track	1,031,032	423,214

The report also contains a comparative statement of operations for every year since 1890, which shows an improvement in the condition of the road, financial and physical, brought about by the present management.

The total output of anthracite coal, according to the report, was 59,362,831 tons, an increase of 28,161,941 tons.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

The Chicago Telephone Company reports an increase of 1,018 in the number of new telephones installed during August, making the total now in service 112,648 instruments.

Joplin (Mo.) dispatches state that the top price for zinc ore is unchanged at $40 a ton, but that lead ore has advanced $3.50 a ton, following a similar advance in pig lead.

Dispatches from Calumet, Mich., report an improved outlook throughout the copper producers, and indicate a record production for September.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ended Sept. 3 a total of 28,912 cars, and of that number 22,612 were loaded cars, against 22,118 in the corresponding week of 1903, and against 20,964 in 1902.

The Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., with a capital stock of $4,800,000, has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws.

Two shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 215.

NO OPEN BILLET MARKET.

Lackawanna Company Will Co-operate at New $19 Level.

It was officially announced yesterday that the price of steel billets had been reduced from $23 to $19 a ton. The reduction had been generally expected, and it caused no surprise in Wall Street. Of more importance was the announcement that the Lackawanna Steel Company had agreed to co-operate with the other manufacturers of steel in maintaining prices at the new level. This means that there will be no open market, but that all of the companies will make their contracts on the basis of the reduced schedules.

The Iron Age, speaking of the situation, will say to-day:

Our monthly blast furnace statistics make a very encouraging showing. The productive capacity increased during the month of August from 246,000 tons on the 1st of that month to 292,000 tons on the 1st of September. By far the greater part of this increase is due to the resumption, notably in the Central West, of work on the part of the steel companies, which is a clear indication that the demand for steel itself has largely increased. This movement is still under way, a large number of furnaces controlled by the United States Steel Corporation having blown in since the opening of the month.

The August production of the merchant furnaces was 421,800 tons, as compared with 411,400 tons in July. Simultaneously the stocks held by merchant furnaces have declined from 760,000 tons to 610,000 tons, which is an eloquent proof of the fact that at last the consumption has overtaken production. The output of the steel companies increased from 695,000 tons in July to 747,500 tons in August, thus showing that the resumption which started in the month did not obtain full away during August.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Money is distinctly firmer, but rates have hardly changed. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 20c discount; clearings, $22,854,754; balances, $1,643,618; Sub-Treasury debit, $84,134. The foreign exchange market is easier. Rates on cables and demand have been reduced one-quarter cent. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.88	
Sterling	4.87¼	4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅝	95⅞
Guilders	40⅛	40⅜

The stock market was irregular to-day, with considerable selling counteracted by good buying. The tone regarding the coppers is bullish and to-day Calumet, Osceola, and Mohawk were the features. The Fitchburg Railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1. The Concord and Montreal Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on classes 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 1. The Directors of the Daly-West Mining Company have declared the regular monthly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable on Sept. 15 to stockholders of record Sept. 10. Transfer books do not close. Centennial and Bingham also went higher. Utah was firm and Copper Range held up. United States Mining continued rather soft. Dominion Coal was decidedly weak. Steel preferred was active. Telephone grew strong in the afternoon. The other specialities were dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,056	Atchison	82⅝	82¼	82¼
50	Atchison pf	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
271	Boston Elevated	158	152¾	158
10	Boston & Albany	248½	248½	248½
3	Boston & Maine	162	162	162
25	Chi. J. R. & Stock Yds	143	143	143
20	Fitchburg pf	137	137	137
185	Massachusetts Electric	13	12¼	12½
472	Massachusetts Elec. pf	61	60	60½
655	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	190	190
9	Old Colony	205	205	205
15	Pere Marquette	69	69	69
50	Southern Railway	30	30	30
2,307	Union Pacific	101½	100¼	101½
50	West End	92¾	92¼	92¼

TELEPHONES.

232	American	138	137½	137⅝
50	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
99	New England	127⅜	126½	127⅛
50	Western	13½	13½	13½
5	Western pf	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

29	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	81	80¾	81
10	Am. Pneumatic Service	4	4	4
1,301	American Sugar	131½	130¾	131¼
45	American Sugar pf	133½	133½	133½
75	American Woolen	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
397	American Woolen pf	82⅜	81⅞	82
100	Dominion Iron & Steel	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
27	General Electric	170¾	170¾	170¾
290	Massachusetts Gas	42¼	42	42
11	Massachusetts Gas pf	83½	83	83¼
10	Mergenthaler	185½	185½	185½
50	Planters' Compress	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Planters' Compress pf	12¾	12¾	12¾
37	Pullman	217	217	217
50	Reece Button Hole	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
45	Seattle Electric pf	95	95	95
35	Swift & Co.	102¼	102¼	102¼
101	United Fruit	106½	106	106½
15	United Shoe Machine	51	50¾	51
108	United Shoe Mach. pf	30½	30½	30½
1,238	United States Steel	14	13½	13⅞
2,872	United States Steel pf	63½	62¾	63
50	Westinghouse	81⅞	81¾	81¾

MINING.

105	Adventure	2	1⅞	2
527	Allouez	13⅞	13½	13⅝
5,800	Amalgamated	59	58¾	58¾
100	Anaconda	20¼	20	20¼
135	Atlantic	14½	14	14⅛
830	Bingham	28⅜	28	28⅛
100	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
400	Boston Copper & Gold	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Calumet & Hecla	525	520	525
100	Catalpa	9c	9c	9c
1,730	Centennial	29¼	28½	28½
300	Con. Mercur	30c	30c	30c
50	Continental Zinc	10¾	10¼	10¼
3,292	Copper Range	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛
350	Daly-West	14½	14½	14½
50	Dom. Coal	66	66	66
50	Elm River	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
234	Franklin	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
200	Granby	3½	3½	3½
100	Guanajuato	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
795	Isle Royale	19½	18½	18½
50	Mass	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
320	Michigan	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,158	Mohawk	49	47½	48¼
765	Montana C. & C.	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	Montreal & Boston	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150	Old Dominion	16	15¾	15¾
1,385	Osceola	80	77	79¼
365	Parrot	25¾	25½	25½
130	Quincy	92½	90	92½
520	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
500	Shannon	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
35	Tamarack	118	115	115
1,018	Trinity	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,280	United States	21	20½	20⅝
3,413	Utah	43⅝	42¾	42¾
895	Winona	10¾	9⅝	10
310	Wolverine	93	92	93
720	Wyandotte	1	75c	1

*Ex dividend.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$147,539,215
Gold	49,769,952
Silver	27,245,124
United States notes	13,285,742
Treasury notes of 1890	68,937
National banknotes	19,024,234
Total receipts this day	1,246,425
Total receipts this month	9,007,913
Total receipts this year	100,971,652
Total expenditures this day	1,400,000
Total expenditures this month	9,190,000
Total expenditures this year	124,930,719
Deposits in National banks	120,576,547

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,441,969
Silver dollars	488,459,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,675,516
Silver bullion of 1890	3,811,484
Total	$1,010,087,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,441,969
Silver certificates outstanding	488,459,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,187,000
Total	$1,010,087,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$24,038,262
Gold certificates	25,731,690
Silver coin and bullion	21,201,344
Silver certificates	4,041,780
United States notes	13,285,742
Other assets	32,019,571
Total in Treasury	$122,318,389
Deposits in National banks	120,576,547
Total	$242,894,936
Current liabilities	95,355,722
Available cash balance	$147,539,214

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Elisabeth Manufacturing-Building Company, to manufacture artificial stone, Elisabeth; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Theodore F. Sayre, George R. Sayre, and George M. Sayre.

The Condon Brothers Company, to manufacture and deal in brushes, Trenton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—John B. Condon, William H. Condon, and James H. Condon.

The Reliance Manufacturing Company, to manufacture women's and children's dresses, Newark; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Moses R. Buckabaum, Emanuel Lehman, and Burnett W. Strauss.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904.

Impl	Jap Govt		Ft W & D C 1st	
	Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c stg'l loan		10,000	107
			Green Bay & Wp deb ctfs B	
33,000		94⅞	7,000	14⅛
23,000		94⅝	13,000	14
31,000		94⅝	1,000	14⅛
77,000		94½	9,000	14¼
Rep	of Cuba 6s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid		Hock Val 4½s	
			11,000	108
5,000		100¾	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
5,000		100⅞	1,000	105
1,000		100⅝	Iowa Cent ref 4s	
1,000		101	4,000	86¼
Adams Exp 4s			K C, Ft S & M 4s	
500		101⅛	1,000	85⅝
Am Cot Oil 4½s			2,000	85½
1,000		100	5,000	85⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s			5,000	85¼
30,000		103⅜	Kings Co Elev 4s	
11,000		103¼	1,000	91
15,000		103⅜	Lacka Steel 5s	
500		103⅜	5,000	101½
Adjt 4s, stpd			2,000	101¼
10,000		93¼	Lacl Gas L of St L 1st 5s	
1,000		93½	1,000	106⅜
East Okla 4s			L S & M S deb 4s	
1,000		97	1,000	99⅞
Atl C L 4s			Louisv & Nashv coll tr 4s	
1,000		98¼	10,000	98⅞
B & O prior lien 3½s			Unified 4s	
6,000		95½	18,000	101
500		95	Mex Cent 1st inc	
Gold 4s			20,000	15½
1,000		103	Mil & Nor main line 6s	
3,000		103¼	1,000	112
S W Div 3½s			Minn & St L, Iowa ext 7s	
2,000		91¾	3,000	111
3,000		92	M, K & T 1st 4s	
B, Q Co & Sur con gtd 5s			5,000	103¾
5,000		106	M, K & T 2d 4s	
B H T ref conv 4s			30,000	80½
5,000		81⅞	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
5,000		82	4,000	100
5,000		81⅞	43,000	100¼
5,000		81⅞	N Y & S col 3½s	
22,000		82	6,000	91¼
Gold 5s			N Y Dock Co 4s	
4,000		106¼	48,000	90¼
Brklyn Un Elev 1st			N Y, C & St L 4s	
1,000		108	4,000	106
B, C R & N 1st			N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s	
1,000		103¼	1,000	94⅜
Canada So 1st 5s			Nor & W con 4s	
6,000		103⅞	15,000	102
Cent Br U P 1st			8,000	103⅜
5,000		96	North Pac 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s			5,000	105¼
10,000		84⅞	100,000	105½
2d inc 5s			83,000	106¼
42,000		48¾	Nor Pac gen 3s	
Cen O Reor 1st 4s			5,000	74½
4,000		108	Ore S L partic 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s			45,000	97¼
12,000		100¼	25,000	97
Ches & O con 5s			2,000	97¼
1,000		119⅛	51,000	97
Ches & O gen 4½s			Penn conv 3½s	
10,000		105⅝	1,000	99¼
7,000		105¼	30,000x20F	99½
7,000		105½	5,000-3	99⅛
C & O R & A Div 1st con 4s			20,000x20F	99½
1,000		101¼	Pitts & W 1st 6,000	100
C & Alt R R 3s			Reading gen 4s	
5,000		85	4,000	99⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s			5,000	100
5,000		80¼	2,000	99⅞
Chi, B & Q 4s joint bonds		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Take Large Plots in the Northerly Part of Harlem—Sale of West End Avenue Corner—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Isaac and Henry Mayer, builders, the plot, 225 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Walter J. Cohn has sold the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, 200 by 125. The buyers, Arnstein Brothers, will build six-story flats on the property.

Panama Republic Lends $600,000.

One of the largest mortgage investments made by the Republic of Panama in this city was revealed by yesterday's filings at the Register's Office. The amount of the loan is $600,000. The property involved is the new Butterick Building at Spring, Macdougal, and Vandam Streets. The mortgage has five years to run and will bear 4½ per cent. interest.

Quick Resale on West End Avenue.

Albert Zimmermann has bought for a client the five-story double flat at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, 26.4 by 96.9, and has resold the property, through Arnold & Byrne, to the Palisade Realty Company.

Albert Zimmermann has sold for a client, through Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue East and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer, a Mr. Adair, gives in part payment a tract of thirty-five acres in Sullivan County, with dwelling and outbuildings.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mary L. Haskin the five-story flat, 303 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 99.11.

West Side Dwelling Changes Hands.

Frederick Zittel has sold for L. Napoleon Levy to P. Wolfsohn the four-story dwelling 42 West Seventy-sixth Street, on lot 21 by 102.2.

The four-story brownstone-front dwelling 234 West Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, has been sold. The owners of record of the property are John J. Clancy and William A. Ewing.

Buyer for East 74th Street House.

J. B. Layng, Jr., has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 57 East Seventy-fourth Street, 18 by 102.2.

Operators Buy on East 112th Street.

Nevins & Perelman have bought 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, old buildings, on plot 39 by 100.71.

L. Wolf has sold for Eliza C. Klein and Georg. Helferich 245 and 247 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, two four-story flats on plot 33.6 by 100.11.

West 18th Street Dwelling Sold.

Charles E. Duross has sold, in conjunction with George W. Mercer & Son, the three-story dwelling 323 West Eighteenth Street, to Stephen J. Collins.

Deal for East 134th Street Flats.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought, through Cohen, Kaplan & Co., from Kronovet, Stoloff & Levine, the two five-story double flats 807 and 809 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 28.4 by 100.

Albert Zimmermann has bought for a client, through Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., the two five-story double flats 754 and 756 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 25 by 85.

Many Plots Sold in the Bronx.

Jacob Leitner has sold for a Mr. Newenhouse a plot, 110 by 140, on the north side of Wendover Avenue, 100 feet east of Third Avenue; also, for Emil S. Levi, the plot, 95 by 40, on the west side of Brook Avenue, 100 feet south of Wendover Avenue; also, for a Mr. Bamman, the southwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 44 by 100; also, for Brenner & Bauer, the plot, 50 by 125, on the southeast side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; also, for Frederick McCarthy, a one-family house on Dawson Street, near Prospect Avenue, and for Albert Schwartzler, two five-story apartment houses in course of construction on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 218 feet north of Home Street.

Charles F. Townsend has sold to Alfred G. Bixby for $3,250, a plot, 75 by 100, on Linnear Place, near Washington Avenue, for immediate improvement.

The Fremont Realty Company of 52 Broadway has just built a row of eight houses on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Cambreling Avenue, and has sold the corner, a two-family house, to Lerman Brothers.

S. Cowen has sold 685 Cauldwell Avenue, a three-family brick flat, for Charles H. Edgar, to a Mr. Lowry; also the northwest corner of Prospect Avenue and Dawson Street, a four-story double flat, with stores, for Mr. T. Farrell to an investor.

Messrs. Powell & Stedinger have sold to Otto Hoffman the two five-story double flats, with stores, 651 and 653 St. Ann's Avenue, near Rae Street, 50.3x96. Messrs. Fisher & Bartels were the brokers.

The sale of Lionel Froehlich has sold the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, two four-story double flats, with stores, for Thomas Leahy to Gustav Kaliski and A. Lewensohn; the plot is about 50x90.

The Cheney Realty Corporation, in connection with R. Wilmarth Appleton, has sold for a client to an investor 219 Union Street, near Court Street, Brooklyn, a five-story double flat on lot 29x100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

12 Elm St, n w corner of Manhattan Place, 20.7x23.9, leasehold, five-story building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. T. McRoy.....$21,000

By James L. Wells.

West End Av, 706, e s, 98.8 ft s of 95th St, 20x100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. E. Heyes..... 25,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 436 and 438 East Nineteenth Street, for a six-story brick storage building, 50x75; American Carbonate Company, premises, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

121st St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 25x62; B. Dunn of 1,235 Amsterdam Av, owner; R. K. Davis of 247 West 125th St, architect; cost, $1,800.

Nos. 135 and 137 West 118th St, for two three-story brick dwellings, 20x56.10; I. Block of 208 West 69th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $20,000.

137th St, n s, 175 ft w of Alexander Av, for a five-story brick academy, 35x80; Ursuline Academy, Bedford Park, owner; Arthur Arctander of 526 Willis Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Cedar Place, n w corner of Cauldwell Av, for a one-story frame shed, 10x17; Dr. John Siegelman, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $400.

Eagle Av, w s, 49 ft n of 149th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x86; Benjamin Berger of 16 West 12th St, owner; Robert Glenn of 619 East 149th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 104.7x100; Henry B. Culver, referee, to Ferdinand Kurzman 6,000
ANTHONY AV, w s, 101.8 ft n of 180th St, 18.10x74.1x18.6x76.7; Anabella Cleland to Selig Sittman, (mtg $4,000) .....
ANTHONY AV, 1,852, e s, 19x100x17.5x100; Lewis J. Dreiss to Olga Balaban, (mtgs $6,500,) other consideration and.. 100
ATTORNEY ST, 99, n w s, 25x100; Meyer Vesell to Isaac Lipschitz and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.. 100
BELMONT AV, n w s, 70.11 ft n of 180th St, runs n 22 x s 22.10 x e 1.4 to beginning; Michael J. Leahy to Pasquale D. Auria 200
BERGEN AV, n w corner of Rose St, 50x 87; Moorehead Realty and Construction Company to Pennsylvania Realty Company, (mgt $80,000) 100
BRONX RIVER PLACE, n w s, Lot 386, map of Washingtonville, 25x200; Lots 396 and 397, same map, 50x200; Gore Lots 4K and 4L, same map, 50x70x200x162; Benjamin De F. Curtiss to William W. Penfield ..... Nom.
CATHARINE ST, 221, n w s, 27.6x69.11x 27.2x70; Edward Kronman to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $22,400,) other consideration and 100
CHERRY ST, 171, s s, 25x60; Charles Griffen and others, executors, to Emily Buttenhelm 12,500
CLINTON AV, w s, 399.4 ft s of Jefferson Place, 18.1x137.11; Henry Jones to Lewis V. La Velle ..... Nom.
CRESCENT AV, s s, at centre line of block between Hughes and Belmont Avs, runs s 126.5x w 46x n 89.3x e 59.1; Mary Woods to Wolf Burland, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100
DAVIDSON AV, w s, 86.4 ft s of Fordham Road, runs w 77.1x s w 30.2x w 26.1x s e 26.2x w 26.1x s e 27.6x s 43.6x n e 72x e 4.1x n 105.7; John J. Duffy to Thomas B. Watson, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100
EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, 20x

115; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Fettretch and others ..... Nom.
EAGLE AV, w s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 21.6 x99.3; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Fettretch and others ..... Nom.
EAST BROADWAY, n s, 78.4 ft w of Clinton St, 26.1x112.7x28.1x112.6; 30th St, 150 to 154 East, 50x98.9; Anna Klapper to Lina Silverman ..... Nom.
FRONT ST, s w corner of Roosevelt St, 32.11x64.4x28.10x63.3; Lillian M. Abel to William H. Sage, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.
LEWIS ST, 109, w s, 20x100; Frederick Schlesinger to Mary Weiser and another, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.
LOTS 380 and 381, map of Van Nest Park; John A. Fager to Paul Reiling, other consideration and 100
MADISON ST, s s, 225.1 ft w of Jackson St, 21.6x93; Lena Levy to Rosa C. Wine, ½ part, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and 100
MORNINGSIDE AV East, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Julia Raudnitz to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and .....
PARK AV, n w corner of 102d St, 100.11x 27; Herman Akst to Celia Siegel, ½ part, all title, (mtg $26,750) ..... Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,274, w s, 25 x100; Martha Graham to Henry Benjamin, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 371, n s, 25x 100; Mary A. Dolan to Charles Walker, (mtg $12,000) 18,500
UNION AV, n w corner of Home St, 70x 100; Henry Benjamin to Martha Graham, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and .....
WASHINGTON AV, 2,047 to 2,051, w s, 75 x145; Carrie Veit to Charles Singer, (mtg $42,000) ..... Nom.
WATER ST, n w corner of Jefferson St, 75x27; Israel D. Shlachetzki to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtgs $22,700) ..... Nom.
WATER ST, n w corner of Jefferson St, 75x27; Louis Smith to Solomon Frankel and another ..... Nom.
WEST END AV, 169, w s, 25x100; Leopold Einhorn to Benjamin Biederman, (mtg $20,000) .....
WEST END AV, 533, w s, 20x100; Henriette Tisne to William J. Renall, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100
WEST END AV, 471, w s, 23.6x100x irregular; Henry H. Cammann and another to Joseph Margoles, (mtg $23,500,) other consideration and .....
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 204.9 ft from De Mill Av, runs e 225 ft s 54 x w 225x n 61; Thomas D. Penfield and others, executors and trustees, to the City of New York .....
4TH ST, s e s, 100 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100, Bronx; Horatio S. Stewart to Franz Longard, (mtg $1,350) .....
4TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20x 100, Bronx; Horatio S. Stewart to August Schulz, (mtg $1,350) .....
4TH ST, 250 and 252 East, 50x96; Samuel Amsterdam to Nathan H. Cohan and another, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and .....
7TH AV, 592, w s, 16.5x100; William E. Rozett to Timothy F. Paddell, other consideration and .....
7TH ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; William E. Bolt to Joel Berkowitz, (mtgs $36,000,) other consideration and .....
8TH AV, 2,078, e s, 25x97; Regina Schaffner to Regina Michel, quitclaim, (mtg $12,000) .....
117TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 105x105.9 x106x62.3, Wakefield; Annie Griffiths to Annie Korones .....
30TH ST, n s, 207.2 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5x 85; Anna Klapper to Lina Silverman.....
32D ST, n s, 99.11 ft e of 8th Av, 0.1x 58.6; Leonie Affetna to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, all title, quitclaim.....
32D ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Morris Ketchum to Albert H. Storer, quitclaim.....
32D ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Phebe K. Thorne to Albert H. Storer, quitclaim.....
32D ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Catherine K. Blake to Albert H. Storer, quitclaim.....
32D ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Albert H. Storer, executor, to Mary Hoffman, ½ part.....
32D ST, 9 East, 25x98.9; Frederic Storer and another to Mary Herter, ⅔ part.....
34TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x 98.9; New York Security and Trust Company, trustee, to Samuel Ingersoll.....
35TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, —x98.9x 25x98.9; Regina Schaffner to Regina Michel, quitclaim .....
51ST ST, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John C. Coleman, referee, to Rose M. Leonard .....
70TH ST, s s, 134 ft w of West End Av, 16.4x100.5; Thomas Curran to Emil C. Seelig, (mtg $8,000) .....
70TH ST, 119 East, 31.3x100.5; Marcus Levy to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..
71ST ST, 305 West, 25x102.2; James O'Brien to Mary B. Hamlin, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and .....
75TH ST, 242 East, 25x102.2; Leonard J. Langhan to Herman Baum and another, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..
77TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 2d Av, 21.8x 102.2; Isaac Heller to Bernfeld and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and .....
81ST ST, 514 East, 25x102.2; Benjamin Biederman to Leopold Einhorn, ½ part, (mtg $18,500) .....
84TH ST, 46 West, 18.3x102.2; Ellen Bourne to James K. Crook, other consideration and .....
84TH ST, 46 West, 18.3x102.2; James K. Crook to Grace F. Crook, (mtg $17,000).
86TH ST, 331 West, 20x100.5; Annie G. Baruch to Bernard M. Baruch .....
86TH ST, 351 West, 25x100.8; Bernard M. Baruch to Emanuel S. Ullmann, other consideration and .....
90TH ST, 118 West, 26.6x100.8; Max Marx to Joseph Wermert, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and .....
100TH ST, 66 West, 25x100.11; Regina Schaffner to Regina Michel, quitclaim..
105TH ST, 113 East, 25x100.11; Myer Isler to Abraham Waldron, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and.....
111TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 24.11x 100.11; Clara Max and another to Isaac D. Lipkowitz, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and .....
112TH ST, 311 East, 25x100.11; Vincent De Fucci and another to Lottie H. Lion, other consideration and.....
113TH ST, n s, 132 ft e of 4th Av, 16x 100.11; Otto Kaufman to Jacob Goldfam .....
117TH ST, n s, 204 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Isabel C. Lillendahl and another to Edward C. Beeby, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and.....
119TH ST, 24 West, 15x100.11; Erskine Van Houten to Jacob Aronson, other consideration and .....
121D ST, n s, 289.9 ft w of 7th Av, 34.9x 100.11; Charles Goodman to Harris Cohn and another, (mtg $31,500,) other consideration and .....
125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; William C. Hyde to Morris Freundlich and another, (mtg $24,000) .....
130TH ST, 515 West, 28.2x65.10x irregular; Adeline Adelbarth and others to Sarah V. Baker .....
132D ST, 51 West, 16.8x99.11; Francis M. Miller to Godspeed Realty Company, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..
135TH ST, s s, 123.4 ft e of Brook Av, 20x100; Lena Kannensohn to Lavinia A. Dunn, (mtgs $15,000,) other consideration and .....
142D ST, 310 and 312 West, 50x99.11; Caroline Bloch to Julius Herrmann and another, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and .....
152D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Christiana Krahe to William Krahe and wife, (mtg $4,000) .....
164TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Thomas O'Rorke to Caroline A. Richter, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and .....
171ST ST, 712 East, 25x90; Louis Jampol to Leopold Merksamer and another, (mtgs $11,225,) other consideration and.....

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARONSON, Jacob, to German Savings Bank of the City of New York; 119th St, 24 West, 3 years 8,000
AARONSON, Jacob, to Erskine Van Houten; 119th St, 24 West, prior mtg $8,000, due Feb. 28, 1906, 6 per cent 1,500
BATTENHEIM, Emily, to East River Savings Institution; Cherry St, 171, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,000
BAUM, Herman, and another to Leonard J. Langhein; 75th St, 242 East, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000
BELL, Adolphe, and wife to James Lefebvre; Globe Av, n e corner of Grace Av, 1 year 250
BERGEN, William C., to Frederic G. Smedley, executor; Anthony Av, 2,114, e s, due July 1, 1907 6,500
BROWN, George, to Annie Gotthelf; 152d St, s s, 104 ft e of Robbins Av, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000
BURLAND, Wolf, to Mary Woods; Crescent Av, s s, at centre line between Hughes and Belmont Avs, prior mtg $2,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000
BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY to Republic of Panama; Spring St, n w corner of Macdougal St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 600,000
COHAN, Nathan H., and others to Samuel Amsterdam; 4th St, 250 and 252 East, two lots, two mtgs, mtgs $60,000, installments, 6 per cent 8,000
CROOK, James K., to Ellen Bourne, trustee; 84th St, 46 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,500
CROOK, James K., to John N. Lunnig; 84th St, s s, 286.9 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $14,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500
DALY, Eugene H., to Timothy Daly; 115th St, 130 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000
DI BENEDETTO, Angelo, to the Jefferson Bank; 112th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 11,000
DILLER, William E., to Isaac Metzger; 72d St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, prior mtg $75,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 50,000
EMDEN, Edward, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 183d St, 770 East, installments, 6 per cent 1,750
FLURI, George V., to James F. Hunt; 215th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years .....
FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Israel D. Shlachetzki; Water St, n w corner of Jefferson St, prior mtg $17,450, installments, 6 per cent 4,950
GODFREY, Rose and John, to James S. Bolton and another; Lots 17 and 18, map of land of heirs of Cornell Ferris, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000
GREENFELD, Samuel, and another to Marcus Levy; 70th St, 313 East, prior mtg $16,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000
HERRMANN, Julius, and another to Caroline Bloch; 142d St, 312 West, prior mtg $17,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,500
HERRMANN, Julius, and another to Caroline Bloch; 142d St, 310 West, prior mtg $18,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000
HERTER, Mary, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 32d St, n s, 220 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 35,000
KARPPER, Max, to Bowery Savings Bank; 7th Av, 825, e s, time and per cent. as per bond 24,000
KENNEY, Bartholomew, to M. J. Kelly; Clarkson St, 44, s s, 1 year 2,500
KORONES, Annie, to Annie Griffiths; 11th Av, s w corner of 5th St, 1 year, 6 per cent ..... Nom.
KRAHE, William, to Jacob Rubsam; 152d St, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 1,000
LEOPOLD, Emanuel S., to E. R. Brown; 51st St, s s, 425 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 10,000
LEVY, Lazarus, to Viola Hahn; Sheriff St, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,000
LION, Lottie H., to Vincent De Fuccio and another; 112th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000
LION, Lottie H., to Katharina Engelhardt; 112th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years 3,000
LIPKOWITZ, Jacob D., to Clara Delia Max; 111th St, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $28,000, due July 15, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000
LIPSCHITZ, Isaac, and another to Meyer Vesell; Attorney St, w s, 150 ft n of Grand St, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent 12,000
LLOYD, Esther, to James A. Speer; 102d St, 116 West, 3 years 1,000
McGINN, John, and wife to John G. McGinn; 108th St, n s, 117.6 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years 9,000
MILLER, Charles L., to Mary A. Sheidon; Hughes Av, e s, 182.10 ft s of Pelham Av, 3 years 1,800
OPPENHEIM, Moses, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 1,146, e s, time and per cent. as per bond 6,000
PENNSYLVANIA REALTY COMPANY to Moorehead Realty and Construction Company; Bergen Av, n w corner of Rose St, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000
PROTZE, Charles R., to John Haydock; 184th St, 33 West, 3 years 23,000
REED, Albert S., to American Mortgage Company; 53d St, 125 East, 1 year, correction 14,000
RICHTER, Caroline A., to Thomas O'Rorke; 164th St, n s, 175 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years 3,400
ROLLMANN, John, to Stephen Combes; Columbus Av, e s, 25.8 ft n of 97th St, 4 months, — per cent., note 15,000
ROSENTHAL, Fanny, to Eastern Brewing Company; Broome St, 200 demand, 6 per cent 1,500
ROTHFELD, Isaac, to A. Fred Silverstone; Catharine St, 22½, w s, demand, 6 per cent 1,788
SHANAHAN, John, to Charles S. Simpson; Hughes Av, e s, 314.10 ft n of Pelham Av, 2 years 3,000
SIEGEL, Celia, to Siegmund Akst; Park Av, n e corner of 102d St, due April, 7, 1905, — per cent 1,000
SILVERMAN, Lena, to Anna Klapper; 30th St, n s, 207.2 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000
SINGER, Charles, to Carrie Veit and another; Washington Av, 2,047 to 2,051, 3 lots, 3 mortgages, prior mtg $33,000, installments, 6 per cent 9,000
SOLTZ, William, to Hyman D. and William S. Baker; 111th St, 238 and 240 East, prior mtgs $16,450, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 18,000
SWEENEY, Gillespie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, s s, 137.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 11,000
TRAIN, Eliza W., and another to Isadora Lewis; Madison Av, w s, 33.3 ft n of 32d St, undivided interest, due March 3, 1905, 6 per cent ..... Gift
TREADWELL, Frances J., to Josephine Hasbrouck; 50th St, 421 West, 2 years 4,000
ULLMANN, Emanuel S., to Leonard M. Baruch; 86th St, 351 West, 5 years 50,000
WALDRIN, Abraham, to Myer Isler; 105th St, 113 East, installments, 6 per cent 2,250
WATSON, Thomas B., to John J. Duffy; Davidson Av, w s, 86.4 ft s of Fordham Road, 3 years, gold 6,500
WATSON, Thomas B., to John J. Duffy; Davidson Av, w s, 86.4 ft s of Fordham Road, prior mtg $4,500, 1 year, 6 per cent ..... Nom.
WINE, Rosa C., to Lena Levy; Madison St, s s, 225.1 ft w of Jackson St, ½ part, installments, 6 per cent 1,300

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 103d St, s w corner, 100.11x120; Jacobs & Sons against Netherlands Construction Company, owner and contractor $1,408
MAPES AV, w s, 128.10 ft n of 179th St, 68x145; William Haynes and another against Nathan Cohn and Morris Herschman, owners and contractors .....
97ST ST, 330 East; Friedman and Rosenberg against B. Hershkowitz, owner; Rossman & Klein, contractors 95
107TH ST, 107 to 115 East; Samuel Bergoffen against Henry H. Jacobson and another, owners; Halpern Brothers Company, contractors 11,500
114TH ST, 145 and 147 East, and 1,946 Lexington Av; John Liddle & Co. against Caroline Wiedhoff, owner and contractor 395
1,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

SPRING ST, 283 and 285; Bernard Campbell & Company against Prudential Realty Company and another, Aug. 31, 1904 ..... $47
123TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av; Daniel McDougall against Timothy D. Sullivan and another, June 13, 1904 30

Lis Pendens.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x irregular; Adolph G. Hupfel against Christine Fischer and another, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.
35TH ST, 536 West; V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company against Thomas Crowther and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parker & Cohen.
96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.8, and 95th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.8, two actions; Isaac H. Clothier against Campbell Realty Corporation and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.
123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x100.11; George W. Worth against Irving P. Dorland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stearns & Paddock.

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Loans promptly made on all undivided estates interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
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Brooklyn second mortgages discounted; deeds bought for cash. Rutherford, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$26,000—Five story, six rooms, bath, double, near Central Park West, 98th, no steam.
$28,500—20-family tenement, first-class location, near Columbus Ave., rent $3,000, mortgage $20,000.
$61,000—Two triples, 12 rooms, baths, open plumbing, fine location; mortgages $40,000 at 4½.

Desirable Private Houses.

West 80th, 4 story, 18.9 front, $25,250
West 86th, 4 story, 20.4 front, $35,000
West 93d, 4 story, 16.6 front, $19,000
West 113th, 3 story, 18.9 front, $16,000
West 118th, 3 story, 17 front, $15,500
West 120th 3 story, 20 front, $26,500
West 122d, 3 story, 15 front, $15,000
West 132d, 3 story, 15.9 front, $12,500
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 Seventh Av.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.
Buy Second Mortgages. What have you? Have East Side Tenement guaranteeing 25% on investment; private dwelling, 3 story, $1,500 cash; bargain.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100, suitable immediate improvement.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

5-story tenement near 2d Av.; 12 rooms on each floor; 4 families; rent $2,300; price, $19,000; terms to suit; first-class condition.

WM. DANK & CO., 10 WALL ST.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

5-story, 12-room tenement with two stores, on 3d Av.; rent guaranteed, $2,900; price, $28,000; mortgage, $25,000. Call at once. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

20% guaranteed; two five-story doubles, 6 rooms and bath; rents $3,200; price $25,500; little cash. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,981 Broadway.

87TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.
25x100; front and rear Buildings.
ASHFORTH & CO., 61 West 42d St.

A large tenement with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $5,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.,
53x100; two three-story private houses.
ASHFORTH & CO., 61 West 42d St.

Small investment, large returns; Italian tenement, near Park Row; 90 rooms. Kane, 130 Fulton.

70th St., Near "A."—Fourteen-room tenement; $26,500; rents $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

96th St., Near Lexington Av.—Flat, 30x100; $22,000; rents $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—97th, near Amsterdam Av.; triple flat, $35,000; rents, $3,828. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, 20,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

First-class single and double flats; all improvements; Harlem. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores; $24,000 up; $5,000 cash. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

BRONX.

Wm. F. A. Kurz,
3,025 Third Ave.

4-story triple flat, 14 rooms; bldg. 26x108; lot 157 feet in depth; price 21,000, $5,000 cash; rents $2,200.

4-story double flat; rents $1,700; price $15,000, $3,500 cash.

5-story double flat, in good locality; price $20,000; mtge. $13,500.

4-story cold-water flat; price $15,000; 1st mtge. $11,000, 10 years; cash $2,500.

Two 5-story double flats, 6 rooms, all improvements; fine neighborhood; rents $5,880; price $56,000; cash $20,000.

3-family frame house; price $5,800; no offers; $1,250 cash, balance on mtge.

3-family frame houses, Westchester Av.; price from $7,200 to $8,000; required $1,000.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
Very best houses in the Bronx.
Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St., 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 24 feet wide; cabinet trim; parquet floors; best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 135th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing—tiled bath rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Aves., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William B. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES.
$500 Frame, 2-story, 7 Rooms.....$4,300
$1,000, Brick, 3-story, 9 Rooms.....$6,000
$1,000, Frame, 2-story, 12 Rooms.....$6,700
$2,000, Brick, 3-story, 18 Rooms.....$10,500
Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av. Telephone 646 Tremont.

CHEAPEST IN BRONX.
Two-story and cellar two-family brick houses on full lots; 13 rooms, 2 baths; near rapid transit station and trolley.
JACOB LEITNER, Prospect and Westchester Avs. Open Sunday.

Most complete two-family brick houses; every improvement; large lot; fronting on two avenues; splendid location; also 10-room house for $5,000, and 3-family house, $7,500. Jones, Ogden Av., 1622d St.

$800 cash, balance mortgage, buys one-family brick house, seven roms, bath; hardwood trim; decorated; furnace; near 149th St. station. McQuay & Co., Smith Building, 3d Av., 148th St.

FINEST TRIPLE FLAT IN BRONX;
five-story, 27.9x100x100; 14 rooms, baths, hot water; guaranteed rents, $2,964; price $28,500. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

Six fine 2-family houses; 18 rooms; 9 rooms and bath to each family; hot water; steam heat; terms reasonable. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

WHY PAY RENT?
2-family houses, all improvements; near rapid transit; $1,000 cash, balance like rent. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sundays.

1 & 2 FAMILY HOUSES.
Terms, prices reasonable; inspect before buying elsewhere.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

INVESTORS & SPECULATORS.
Bargains in 4 and 5 story double and triple flats, paying excellent returns; investigate.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.
Choice and desirable plots for immediate improvement.
JACOB LEITNER, cor. 3d & Wendover Avs.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms.
Write or call,
Goldberger,
585 East 143d.

Near 173d St., Bathgate Av.; plot 70x115; free and clear; $11,000, easy terms. Murtagh, 614 Lexington Av.

Three-family frame houses, near station; good locations; reasonable prices. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

BRONX—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Prospect Av.—Brick; private dwelling; hardwood; furnace; decorated; price, $5,800. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Beautiful two-family house, nicest location, near 161st St. "L." Robinson, 879 Forest Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

153d St., Near

1904

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Just Completed.

New Fireproof

Comfort Luxury

Georgean Court

Southwest Corner
66th St. and Central Park West.

Ready for Occupancy.

The handsomest and most luxurious apartment house yet constructed by modern builders.

It is replete with every improvement and device conducive to the comfort of tenants.

The appointments and equipments are of the most sumptuous and expensive character.

The Apartments are conveniently arranged in Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, butlers' pantries; large foyer reception hall.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,

Tel., 1,190 Columbus. 284 Columbus av., near 73d st.

DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture. Choice-rising plans, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rear overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance. Heated hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS. WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

STRATHMORE,

52D ST. AND BROADWAY.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
1 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt., on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST.

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.

Apartment, with southern exposure; 2 large rooms, bath; attendance; $420. Corner apartment, $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

BERKELEY ARMS

328 to 332 West 96th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and upward can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,

Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

CROSS CHAMBERS,

210 FIFTH AV.,
overlooking Madison Square.
Elegant, new apartments of two or four rooms and bath; for bachelors or married couples; every modern convenience, including grill; now open for inspection; rents reasonable. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

New high-class apartment house,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 83th St., corner 2d Av., in block with Schermerhorn private residences. A few suites of six large rooms and bath; PASSENGER ELEVATOR; Long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rent $60. Floor plan mailed.
FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER,
41 Liberty St. 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

NORMA

71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STRATFORD,

101 WEST 115TH ST., cor. Lenox Av.
ELEGANT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
5-6 rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; facing the subway station.
RENTS $480 TO $780 PER ANNUM.
Superintendent, on premises.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

CLEMENT COURT,

25 EAST 99TH ST.
5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; telephone, electric lights, elevator; rent moderate.

To sublet until October, 1905, apartment in Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; seven all light outside rooms with two baths; electric light, heat, and refrigeration; free; price, $1,800. Address, by mail or 'phone, Mrs. Dundy, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINOR
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

211 and 213 W. 106th.

Handsome seven-room suites, steam heat and all modern conveniences, $45. Apply to Janitor.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
"THE MADISON SQUARE,"
37 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

3,465-9 Lexington Av., Corner 95th St.—One of the finest and most modern apartment houses; all latest improvements; uniformed elevator service day and night; moderate rent. Call Superintendent, on premises.

A basement apartment, 6 rooms, all improvements, high-stoop house, 333 E. 17th St. Stuyvesant Sq.; rent $32; will allow $22 for janitor services. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

217 WEST 83D ST.,

6-room apartments; all improvements, $32-$36.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 339 W. 59.

EXCURSIONS.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"

GLEN ISLAND

Special attractions this season: Japanese Village, Bazaar, Tea House, Theatre, Native Hawaiian Singers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage. Rare plants and horticultural wonders. Grand Menagerie. Museum. Aviary. Aquarium. "KLEIN DEUTSCHLAND." Boating. Bathing. Fishing. Billiards, outdoor sports. Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte.

TIME TABLE—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Leave Cortlandt St. Pier, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 12:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M.
Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for 32d and Cortlandt St. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS,
Including free admission to all attractions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE POPULAR ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 25c.
Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 30c.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:10, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, } Half hour later.
North River,

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:55 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:10, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS APARTMENTS BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 612L-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elite dom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $900.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Wanted—About seven rooms, with improvements, or small house conveniently located in country; like part of the Bronx. Box Y, 129 Times.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

LEXINGTON AVE., 993,

Near 72d St., elegant 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 2 baths; $1,400.

BELLAMY,

3d Av. & 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

ON MURRAY HILL.

A very attractive five-story American basement dwelling, fully furnished, in perfect order.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., (near 47th Street.)

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.

Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

WEST END AVENUE.
Opposite Schwab Residence.
4-story dwelling, completely furnished, $2,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av.—81st St.

HELP WANTED

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale—Beautiful toy spaniel puppies, (males.) P. O. Box 120, Burlington, Vermont.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD V. W. ROSSITER, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William W. Wickes, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of William W. Rossiter, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. HANNAN, the Nepperhan Heights Land Company, Metropolitan Home and Investment Company, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, Manhattan Co-operative Real Estate Company, the City of Yonkers, David O. Richard, Antoinette Scagnamann, Edward S. Torrence, William H. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Nancy J. Shampnoy, Carrie A. Taxter, Dora C. Kuster, Edward H. Ryan, Patrick Leahy, James J. Leahy, Elizabeth M. Waldo, Cora W. Keyes, Addie L. Archibald, Walter C. Morris, Louis T. Waldo, Horatio Clark, Olga Voss, Stiles A. Torrance, Mary A. Cockcroft, Ellen Lowes, Michael J. Molloy, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Junius Collins, "Frances" Josephine Van Kleeck, (the first name "Frances" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Dean, Anna M. Dean, Rosa C. Wurtz, the People's Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers, Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, Charles L. Noble, Guiteau Library, Theodore S. Valentine, Simon Sauter, Townsend V. Roe, William J. Odell, George W. Merritt, Edwin M. Jackson, Robert G. Jackson, Isaac N. Ferguson, Edward J. Wolfolk, Charles Sillery, defendants.—Trial desired in Westchester County.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 10th June, 1904.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John J. Hannan, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John E. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William J. Osterhout, Helen Osterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Edward J. Wolfolk, and Olga Voss, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of August, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, N. Y.

Dated August 11th, 1904.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. aug11-law6wTh

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against KAUFMAN SIMON, Emelie Simon, Charles B. Hoadley, and "Edward" "Roe," name "Edward" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, said defendant residing at Waterbury, Connecticut, and being known to plaintiff as E. Roe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.
CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Emelie Simon, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. au25-law6wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMELIE SIMON and EDGAR R. JACKSON, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 13, 1904.
CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Emelie Simon, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. au25-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEMUEL L. WILLIAMS, executor of the estate of MARIE E. WILLIAMS, deceased, plaintiff, against MARIE E. SEMPELL BOUL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.
WILFORD H. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Marie E. Sempell Boul:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 2d day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, August 10, 1904.
WILFORD H. SMITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address removed to 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL.
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
Tel. 600 Coney Island.

Adirondacks.

Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.
Upper Saranac Lake.
Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov.
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
For particulars address
M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.

Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

New Jersey Central

Sandy Hook Route
From Pier 5, Foot Rector St., N. R.
Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 9.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 4.00, 8.00 P. M., for all
New Jersey Coast Resorts

CHALFONTE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

NEW FIREPROOF
RIO GRANDE,

New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

THE BREAKERS

Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept. Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving.
I. D. IVISON.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

BRANDON INN

In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. H. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. PENN, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. D. DENMAN.

Mountain Spring Lodge.—Open during September and October; situated on one of the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains; house new; bracing air; picturesque surroundings; good table; $7 a week. Box 47, Butler, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. KANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Steiner, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905. Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1904. EMILIE R. ROGERS, Executrix. CHARLES BENNER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City.
jy25-law6mTh

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904. CAROLINE F. WOODHULL, Executrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street. je9-law6mTh

MAHON, BESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE MAHON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November, 1904. Dated New York, the fourth day of May, 1904. MARY ELIZABETH NOON, Executrix. JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my8-law6mTh

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, their attorney, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of October next. Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1904. JOHN NEUSCHELER, IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-law6mTh

INSTRUCTION.

The FINCH SCHOOL

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
61-63 East 77th St.
MRS. JAMES WELLS FINCH, A. B., LL. B., PRINCIPAL.
Office hours, 10 to 3 o'clock.

INSTITUT TISNÉ,

Day School for Girls.
REMOVED FROM 532 WEST END AVE. TO 353 WEST 93RD STREET.
College Preparatory. French Kindergarten. Reopens Oct. 3d. Mme. Henriette Tisné, Principal.

THE IRVING SCHOOL,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
JOHN M. FURSMAN, A. M. Principal.

Mrs. Disbrow's School, Easton, Penn.—Children under 12; special attention to those who are backward.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art. Whitby, Ontario, Canada. Circular on request.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to the President, 41 Butler St.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY,
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Write to Supt. for Illustrated Catalogue.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

In great variety of styles and sizes.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in sweetness and volume. Catalogue and bargain circular mailed.
MATHUSHEK & SON,
Broadway, cor. 47th St.

RENTING PIANOS
You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125TH ST. | $90 but a bargain. Also a magnificent mahogany upright. | $125
Splendid upright. Used,

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5586—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, tall highboys, claw-foot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS

Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call. U. S. Rug Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 260 8th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Gerard,

123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HANOVER,

2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

1—Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; $1.50 daily; meals for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 Lexington Av.

Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEWART, ISABELLA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane E. Britton, Lucinda B. Finn, John Britton, Jennie B. Stitt, Sarah Britton, Lizzie Waslin, John F. Britton, James J. Britton, Julia B. Allen, Catherine B. McKay, Mary B. Fairman, Eunice B. Dalton, William S. Britton, Isabella Moody, Kate Bowne, Ida Morrison, Minnie Morrison, Alexander H. Morrison, Alexander S. Murphy, Jr., Delafield S. Murphy, Leroy S. Murphy, Amanda W. Maloney, Olive W. Maloney, Jennie Warts, Elsie Warts, Alexander B. Warts, May Warts, and John F. Steen, and to all persons interested in the estate of Isabella Stewart, late of the County of New York, deceased, creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of William Britton, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said county, at the County Court House in New York, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
Aug11-11-w6wTh.

BRIDENSBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENSBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January, 1905.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENSBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy21-1s v6mTh

EDSON, MARGARET B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET B. EDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1904. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,353.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GARSON J. NEWITTER, doing business as the Imperial Silk Mills, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Garson J. Newitter of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, the said Garson J. Newitter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office, No. 115 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 8th, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

DRAKE

NEW YORK SCHOOL
Broadway and 17th St.
SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
Write or 'phone for 64-page Catalogue. | Four Other Schools. | Jersey City, Orange, Bayonne, Passaic.

WOOD'S SCHOOL,

Business Shorthand and Telegraphy,
5TH AVE. ON 125TH ST.
7TH AVE.
A great school in a great city.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
Indorsed by a discerning public.
1,000 calls for graduates in a single month.
NOW is a good time to begin.
Day and evening sessions.
Call, write, or telephone.

THE GROFF SCHOOL,

228 West 72d St., New York,
is an ideal boarding and day school, limiting absolutely its number to 25. Individual attention. Superior quarters and accommodations.
Term begins Sept. 29th. See descriptive card in these columns Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.

BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad; near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.
The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

(FOR GIRLS)
108 West Eighty-first Street.
Primary to College Preparatory Classes.
Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

(FOR BOYS)
45 West Eighty-first Street.
THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 8TH.
Illustrated catalogue on application.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

A thorough training for your boy.

IRVING SCHOOL,

35 West 84th St.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
Sanitary School Building, Gymnasium and Playground.
Classes of Eight.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
Year Book on request.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)

2231 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)
PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR. OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps. Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

DR

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Diamond sunburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms, lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable single rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board; gentlemen.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th St., 9 East.—Rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; attractive home.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

95d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

113th St., 540 and 542 West. "Cathedral Heights." Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam, (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

127th St., 264 West.—Large front room, with or without board; terms low; American family.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted in the vicinity of West 108th Street school for three adults and two boys, 13 and 15 years of age; answers must state terms. Board, Box 151 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

42d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

52d St., 110 West.—One large and hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

57th St., 342 East.—Parlor floor to let furnished; front or back or both.

82d St., 115 West.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; newly decorated; modern conveniences; reference.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 rooms; steam heat; 1 flight; near L. Fisher.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

A comfortable, light, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private bath, and single rooms.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Hand sewers experienced on ladies' belts; wages $7.50 per week. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Cashiers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced cashiers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Good Saleswomen for Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.—Good permanent openings for the Fall season for first-class saleswomen in trimmed millinery, untrimmed millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply before 10 A. M. to Superintendent, Simpson Crawford Co.

Millinery.—Experienced hands on velvet hats; inside workers only; good pay. A. Goodkind & Sons, 596 Broadway.

Parcel Wrappers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Sales People.—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced sales clerks for various departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Siegel-Cooper Company require an experienced saleswoman for their sheet music department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Young lady for addressing and general office work; experience not necessary; must write rapid, legible hand; state salary expected. Apply Y., Box 124 Times.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. L, 158-160 East 28th St.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

Cashier and Bookkeeper for Delivery Department.—Must be capable and able to give excellent references; good opening for man willing to work. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Clothing.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen for their men's and boys' clothing departments. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced salesman for their musical instrument department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced salesman for their phonograph department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Silk Salesmen.—Good opening for thoroughly experienced men. Apply to Superintendent before 10 o'clock. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Office boy in a down town wholesale house; one who resides with his parents and is well recommended. Address in own handwriting, stating age, &c., "Duane St.," Box 125 Times.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews's Sons require a young man to repair, clean, and polish jewelry. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. B., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Housekeeper.—American lady, middle-aged, as housekeeper for elderly couple or lady employed by the day; or any trustworthy position; will engage by the day if desired. Address Mrs. Ormsby, 205 Eldert St., Brooklyn.

Housework, Cook, Laundress.—Colored; apartment preferred; sleep in or out; moderate wages; reference. D. S., 9 Columbus Av. Telephone 1685-R, Columbus.

Laundress.—Washing home or out by day; references. Mrs. Merrill, 223 West 18th St.

Laundress.—First-class; out by the day or does cleaning. 214 East 17th St., basement.

Laundress.—Competent Swedish laundress; home or out. Gustafson, 1,962 Park Av.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant North Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Stenographer, typewriter, experienced, (owns machine,) desires permanency all day or part; salary moderate; copying home. Address M., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; Refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, typewriter desires permanent position; capable, ambitious; some experience; salary moderate. Mildred, Box 126 Times.

JUSTICE GAYNOR NOW AFTER SCHMITTBERGER

Recalls Lexow Days in Decision for Bowery Hotel.

ENJOINS CAPT. McDERMOTT

Inspector and Captain Both Took Graft Prior to 1894, Court Says, in Explanation.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, again scores the police in a decision which he has handed down making permanent a temporary injunction obtained by Samuel Hertz, who keeps the Dry Dock Hotel, at Bowery and Third Street, restraining Capt. Stephen McDermott of the Fifth Street Station from interfering with his business. Hertz complained that Capt. McDermott had kept policemen stationed in and about his hotel to warn prospective guests and customers that the place was a disorderly house and likely to be raided.

As in decisions in similar cases which have been before him, Justice Gaynor severely rebukes the police for what he declares to be their "lawless methods" in dealing with such matters. Such methods, he asserts, breed extortion, and he refers to the Lexow investigation as proving this. The police, he says, are not above the law, and officials who override the law are guilty of a vice more dangerous to society than all the other vices and crimes combined. Government is thus perverted into one of men, and not of laws. If one of the large hotels of the city were to be treated in the same high-handed manner by a Police Captain without judicial hearing, the Justice declares, the community would at once see the enormity of the act and the danger of such ignorant or criminal pretensions.

Continuing, Justice Gaynor says:

"Lawless acts like those disclosed in this case of police officials in the City of New York have been used for years to extort millions of money and enable such officials to retire, one after another, with great wealth. One of the affidavits before me discloses that Police Captain Schmittberger made a full disclosure, on oath, before a legislative investigating committee in 1894, of how he had extorted money right and left for years from the proprietors of places and divided it with his superior officers, and that such conduct was general among police officials. Notwithstanding this revelation he is not only still on the police force, but has been promoted to be an Inspector of Police. This affidavit purports to identify the defendant as the same Officer McDermott who, according to Schmittberger's testimony, did the actual collecting for him, but I doubt its accuracy in that particular.

"The learned Assistant Corporation Counsel assured the court that the defendant was a good man and could be trusted not to use his lawless methods to extort money. If that were so, he would still be setting a bad example for police officials who are not so good as he is. But the only answer needed is that there is no official in this country, however high or good, who can be suffered to destroy our system of government. When or where was free government ever overturown by unlawful official violence, gradually or all at once, except under a pretense of the public good?"

100,000 PART-TIME PUPILS.

Plans Considered to Reduce Congestion in Public Schools.

The Board of Superintendents of the Department of Education is considering plans for reducing the number of children on part time. The Superintendents admit that there will probably be more than 100,000 part-time pupils this Fall, and say that the graduating of 15,000 children last July will not reduce the number.

Besides the old plan of consolidating classes and hiring vacant rooms for classes, the Superintendents are anxious to adopt a system of transporting pupils from congested to uncrowded districts on street cars. This plan has been tried in upper Manhattan where the city has for some time chartered a car to carry a load of children from Two Hundred and Eighth Street along Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street in the morning and back at night. The cost is $5 a day, or about one-half fare.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary President International Mercantile Agency; superior education. Nelson, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; references; $8-$10. Willing, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; anxious; best references; $8. Gordon, Box 166 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Stenographer.—2 years' experience; rapid and accurate; good speller. Box O, 140 Times.

Stenographer.—3 months' experience; rapid and accurate; moderate salary. V., Box 148 Times.

Upholstress.—Curtains and slip covers, &c.; assistant to dressmakers, private or business houses; best references. M. Thiersal, 283 West 132d St.

Males.

A young Englishman who has resided in the City of Mexico for ten years, and who has the highest credentials, seeks a position, where his knowledge of Spanish and his acquaintance with Mexican trade will be of service. Mexico, Box 149 Times.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, opened, closed, written up periodically, balance sheets prepared; best city references; terms moderate. W. B., Box 168 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; books opened or closed; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

Butler.—By young man; private family; city or country. Barry, care Puchy, 804 6th Av.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 130th St., city.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. O., Box 102 Times.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; skilful horseman; neat appearance, temperate, painstaking, trustworthy, obliging. James, 112 West 54th St.; Telephone 1839 Columbus.

Coachman.—Eighteen years' reference from three employers, city and country; disengaged at present on account of family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Expert translator, Spanish, Italian, French, German; proofreader; some knowledge stenography. Riedel, 368 West 117th.

Gardener.—Single; 40; understands all general work; horses, cows, and poultry; good reference. V., Box 147 Times.

Man, aged 28, desires any employment; well recommended; strictly temperate. John J. Kealy, 47 East 132d St.

Night watchman or collector, by experienced man; 45. D. L., 129 8th Av.

Young man, 28, stenographer, Remington operator, strictly temperate, four years' experience in newspaper, dry goods, and manufacturing work, desires position in newspaper, magazine, or designing office where drawing is required; references; bond. Connor, Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, N. Y.

Young man with good education desires position for evening work. Address U., Box 111 Times.

LOST $6,000, SHE SAYS.

Willing to Reward Honest Finder with $1,000—No Questions.

Miss G. St. Clair of 135 East Thirtieth Street has advertised that she will reward with $1,000 the person who found her card case containing $6,000 in bills on Monday morning. She also says she really means it.

She told a reporter yesterday that she put four one-thousand-dollar bills and four five-hundred-dollar bills in her card case on Monday morning and started to the bank. On the way she summoned a cabman, she said, and dickered unsuccessfully with him for a ride to the bank. Then she noticed that her purse was open. She closed it without examining further, she says, and discovered her loss only when she reached the bank.

Miss St. Clair says that if she gets $5,000 of the $6,000 back she will not ask any questions.

CITY THIEVES CARRY SCALES.

Use Them to Prevent Junkman from Cheating Them in Weight.

So that junkmen to whom they sold stolen brass doorknobs might not cheat them, a gang of young boys of the east side carried pocket spring scales with which to do their own weighing. Policeman Cummins of the Madison Street Station produced a pair of the scales before Justice Olmsted in the Children's Court yesterday during the trial of Adolph Bernstein, fifteen years old, of 169 Eldridge Street.

The policeman testified that he caught the boy with a pair of scales in his pocket, and also a steel cross-bar used to loosen doorknobs. Mrs. Rose Leventhal of 101 Division Street identified young Bernstein as one of three boys who, she alleged, had stolen the doorknobs from her flat. Bernstein was found guilty and remanded until Saturday for sentence.

OCTOGENARIAN A SUICIDE.

Jersey City Man, Insane from Grief, Leaped from Ferry.

William Bockhop, eighty-five years of age, who lived with his son, Henry F. Bockhop, at 345 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide shortly before noon yesterday by jumping from the ferryboat Susquehanna of the Erie Railroad Company while the boat was lying in her slip at the foot of Pavonia Avenue. Bockhop boarded the boat and sat in the front cabin. Just as the boat was about to start for New York he walked out on the front deck, climbed over the rail, and plunged into the water below. Several persons saw the old man prepare to jump, but they could not reach him before he was over the rail. The cries of "Man overboard!" brought Walter Sanders, one of the deckhands on the boat, to the bow, and he plunged into the water after the old man. He dived several times, and after about twenty minutes succeeded in getting hold of the body, which had been carried around to the other side of the boat by the tide. Sanders was almost exhausted when taken on board.

Mr. Bockhop's son told the authorities that his father had been driven insane by the loss of his wife several years ago, but said that the aged man had never shown signs of suicide mania.

LADDER BREAKS WITH FIREMEN

All Managed to Escape but One, Who Fell from Second Floor.

During a fire at 351 West Fifty-seventh Street, last evening, a seventy-foot extension ladder with four firemen clinging to it, broke. Fortunately only one man was badly hurt. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital unconscious.

The fire started on the parlor floor of the five-story brownstone house occupied by J. J. Meyers. When the firemen arrived the flames were pouring out of the top windows and the skylight.

The extension ladder was run up the front of the house, and Assistant Foreman Michael McGann of Engine Co. No. 23, Firemen John Hancke, John Monahan, and Thomas Brady were ordered to ascend. Hancke was the first to start. He was near the top when the ladder started to swing and there was a noise like the splitting of timbers. Firemen in the street shouted to Hancke, but he did not hear them. Then the collapse came. Hancke jumped to the fourth-story window. A piece of the broken ladder struck him, knocking him from this point, but he managed to catch a piece of the rope on the ladder and slide down to the ground.

McGann, Monahan, and Brady, who were about ten feet below Hancke, started to slide down. McGann lost his hold at the second floor and fell. He was picked up unconscious. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, but did not arrive quickly enough, and Chief Devanny ordered McGann removed to the institution in his wagon. The other men, suffering from bruises and slight cuts, were treated on the ground.

The clerks of the Hotel Kenmore, adjoining the Meyers house, had a hard time quieting the guests. The fire was extinguished after a loss of $500.

RESTRICTS SALE OF ACID.

Board of Health Also Creates New Office in the Bronx.

At the conclusion of the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon Commissioner Darlington announced that the following amendment had been made to the Sanitary Code:

No phenol, commonly known as carbolic acid, shall be sold at retail by any person in the City of New York, except on a prescription of a physician, when in a stronger solution than 5 per cent.

Commissioner Darlington also announced the creation of the office of Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases in the Bronx, which will be filled by Dr. Charles F. Spencer of 1,124 Tinton Avenue. The Commissioner said that on account of the rapid increase of population above the Harlem the work had increased so that the present Sanitary Inspector was unable to keep up with it. The new office will be at the headquarters of the Health Department, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Franklin Avenue.

CAR SMASHES A HEARSE.

Driver and Motorman Differ as to Where the Blame Lies.

An Eighty-sixth cross-town car collided with a hearse at Ninety-second Street and Avenue A shortly after 7 o'clock last night, throwing two men into the street and smashing the hearse to splinters. The hearse had just left the ferry after a funeral in a Long Island cemetery. Henry Kraumbeck of 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, the driver, and George F. Bender of 873 Columbus Avehue, an undertaker, were on the seat. Both were badly bruised.

Cornelius Crowe of 66 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, the motorman, who was arrested, said that the driver of the hearse signaled him to go ahead. Kraumbeck asserted that the motorman signaled to him to pass on. After the collision the horses of the hearse started to run, but were stopped about fifty feet from the scene of the accident by Policeman Schellenberger of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

Dispute Over Young Woman's Body.

The body of a young woman was found in the Sound, off Hart's Island, yesterday. Albert See identified it as that of Jeanette Meehan of 427 East Seventeenth Street, one of the two young women who were drowned last Sunday afternoon by falling from a boat. A sister of the Meehan girl denied that the body was that of her sister.

Man Discharged in Murder Case.

Dominick Vigorito, a saloon keeper, of 375 Baxter Street, who was arrested on Sunday night in connection with the death of G. Cummio, found in an unconscious condition at Bayard and Baxter Streets, was discharged from custody yesterday by Magistrate Pool, in the Tombs Court. The District Attorney's office did not have sufficient evidence to hold him.

BUILDING TRADES CHIEF NOW SUING FOR PEACE

President Nason Seeks Agreements with Individual Associations.

EMPLOYERS WANT SURRENDER

Deny Knowledge of Negotiations, but Conferences Go on Just the Same.

The plan of William K. Nason, the new President of the Building Trades Alliance, to settle the building trades trouble is already under way. Mr. Nason expects that before a week some of the locked-out unions will have made agreements with the individual associations of employers by which they can return to work. The Building Trades Employers' Association, on the other hand, has chosen to take the stand that the unions must show a contrite spirit before any propositions for a settlement can be considered.

President Nason made a report of the progress of his plan at a meeting of the alliance yesterday, and said after the meeting:

"All the individual associations of employers affected by the strikes and lockout have agreed to meet representatives of the individual unions except the Electrical Contractors' Association. This association, we have been at loggerheads with frequently, and we will have to fight it. Negotiations with the other unions will begin to-morrow, and we expect that in a week some of the locked-out unions will be at work. I want to see the trouble ended as soon as possible, and it will be the fault of the employers if a settlement is not reached."

Conferences have been going on for the last two or three days between the unions in the marble industry and the Marble Industry Employers' Association with a view to settling the trouble in the marble trades. A conference was held yesterday between a committee of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union and the employing stonecutters with a view to settling the strike at the Trinity Building, which started the building trades war. The contract for the stonecutting at the Trinity Building was sublet by the George A. Fuller Company to William Bradley & Son of Brooklyn, who put non-union men to work. At yesterday's conference William Bradley & Son agreed to employ union men, but a hitch arose over a demand that the union control the machine stone work, and the meeting ended in a deadlock.

A letter was received by the General Arbitration Board of the Employers' Association from James Nolan, Secretary of the Manhattan Borough Board of the Bricklayers' Unions, asking that a meeting of the board be called to see if all the labor troubles could not be settled at once by arbitration. The letter was referred to the Joint Arbitration Board of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Mason Builders' Association.

At the Building Trades Club the members of the Employers' Association would not admit any official knowledge of any negotiations pending between the individual unions and the individual trade associations of employers.

MEAT STRIKE TO GO ON.

Men Having So Voted, Leaders Would Like to Know What to Do Next.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Having voted to continue the stock yards struggle until better terms can be secured, the strike leaders to-night are in a quandary as to what the next move shall be. When the result of the vote of the men, defeating the proposition to return to work, was announced to-day, it was stated by the union officials that a second ballot would be ordered at once.

Shortly after the announcement was made, however, the plan was abandoned, and efforts were begun to secure another conference with the packers. In this the strikers were unsuccessful, and then a second announcement was made that the order issued last week placing all meat on the unfair list would go into effect to-night.

Following the announcement that the strikers had voted to continue the strike a meeting attended by representatives of all the packers was held at the offices of the National Packing Company. What took place at the conference is not known, but after the meeting it was stated by one of the packers that no opportunity would be given the labor leaders to present a proposition embracing arbitration, as was being planned by the strikers.

FOR BLOCKING FIRE ESCAPES.

Magistrate Issues Warrants for Violators of Tenement House Law.

Magistrate Ommen, in the Essex Market Court, at the instance of Police Inspector Schmittberger, issued yesterday twenty warrants, charging violation of the tenement house laws covering the obstruction of fire escapes.

The request for the warrants grew out of the tenement house fire in Attorney Street early Sunday morning, when fourteen persons were burned to death and many others injured.

THIEVES CLEANED OUT STORE.

Backed a Van Up and Filled It—Hit a Boy Witness.

The police yesterday made public the fact that early on Saturday morning last thieves got into the clothing and fur store of Samuel Schmal at 175 Broome Street, and swept it clean, carrying off goods valued at $7,000. Schmal carried a stock of about 900 pieces. He lived on the second floor above the store, and there was a burglar alarm attached to both front and rear doors of the store, which was one door southeast of Clinton Street.

The police learned that a covered two-horse van, used for furniture moving, and attended by four men, stood on Clinton Street near Broome Street, from 2:30 until 3 o'clock, while the thieves passed the stolen goods out of the rear door of the store, over a fence in the rear of the two-story building on the southeast corner of Broome and Clinton Streets, and thence to the van.

The police say that the thieves forced a hall door, midway on the east side of the store, and thus gained an entrance without sounding the burglar alarm. When Schmal went down stairs on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock to purchase a newspaper and drew the window shades, he was amazed to find only bare shelves and empty boxes.

Ten-year-old Joseph Adroskey, who lives on the top floor of the house at Broome and Clinton Streets, told the police that he got out of bed at 2:30 Saturday morning and saw two men on the shed in the rear of his home; that when he stayed at the window one of the men threw a piece of wood at him and struck him in the face. He got inside, but did not tell his mother or father, fearing a whipping.

No Shooting Charge Against Woman.

Mrs. Augustina Herman of 554 Mott Avenue, who was accused of having shot Roger A. Pinner in the latter's office at 122 Water Street on Aug. 27, was discharged from custody by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday. Pinner failed to appear against her. He had said he would do so, but his family urged him not to stir up any more notoriety in the case.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Eight-year-old Edna A. Smith, the daughter of Henry C. Smith, an employe of the Knickerbocker Press, was burned to death in New Rochelle this morning. The little girl was playing with a bonfire in front of her home, in Webster Avenue, when her skirts accidentally caught fire. Before help could reach her she was a mass of flames. She died a few hours later.

Wallach's News About Clothing

830, 832 Columbus Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
Open Evenings.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX Clothing (Well-made, Well-known,) may be had from This Day on at Two of our Stores
We have been selected to represent this Fine line in New York.
We shall give to customers in our New field the same Service which has proved so acceptable in our Haberdashery and Hat Departments.

Business Suits, Overcoats, Evening Clothes, Rain Coats, Frock Suits, Extra Trousers.

Complete collection of Suits from $15.00
Fall Hats and Furnishings.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

FITTING the head with a hat is the least feature of all—it's fitting the hat to the face that counts. Our salesmen will show you variations enough of the very style you fancy, so that you get the hat meant for *you*.
Derby or Soft, $3 and $4.

199 BROADWAY.....Near Dey
605 BROADWAY.....Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY.....Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY.....Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY.....Near 36th
500 FIFTH AVENUE.....Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store....371 Fulton Street

WHETHER there is a desire to purchase or not, strangers in town or passing thro', are always cordially welcome to call and post themselves as to the new styles in Suits, Overcoats, Topcoats, Cravenettes, Raincoats, Shirts, Cravats, Underwear, Pajamas, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hats, Shoes, etc., etc.
Our stores are conveniently located, and are easily "getatable."
An experience of sixty years is not a bad argument, is it?
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Where there's a will there's a way."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MAN DRAGGED BY AUTO GOING AT 20-MILE CLIP

Chauffeur Put on More Speed After Knocking Down Kirk.

GAVE POLICE A HOT CHASE

Took It Afoot with Companion After Stopping Machine—Lloyd Bryce the Owner—Kirk Will Recover.

While Robert H. Kirk, a salesman, who was on the way to his home, 164 West Twenty-second Street, yesterday noon, was crossing Seventh Avenue at Twenty-third Street, he was knocked down by a large touring automobile owned by Lloyd S. Bryce, the author and ex-Congressman, of 12 Washington Square North. Mr. Bryce was not in the machine, which, the police say, was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. When Kirk fell he was caught up in the machinery under the carriage box and dragged a block and a half. His clothing was torn to ribbons, while his body was being pounded on the pavement.

The occupants of the auto were Raymond Feiney, chauffeur, of 234 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Herman Washeim, a machinist, of 1,142 Tiffont Street, the Bronx. The machine had just been repaired and was being tested preliminary to being taken to Mr. Bryce's country home, at Roslyn, L. I.

Kirk had stepped off the sidewalk on the east side of Seventh Avenue, and was about to cross, when he looked south and saw the automobile approaching. He attempted to get across by running briskly, and had gone but slight or ten feet when the auto struck him.

Capt. Daly of the West Twentieth Street Station, who was walking on Seventh Avenue, saw the accident. The Captain says that when the auto struck Kirk the chauffeur put on additional speed. Capt. Daly and Patrolman Bremick, followed by a crowd, ran in pursuit. The auto stopped at Twenty-third Street, after some one had called to the chauffeur that there was a man under his machine. The chauffeur and his companion jumped out and ran west on Twenty-third Street toward Eighth Avenue, with Capt. Daly after them. The policeman went to Kirk's assistance. A crowd lifted the auto while the policeman dragged Kirk out. He had many wounds about the body and head.

About this time the Captain came up with his prisoners and the angry crowd rushed up. Several blows were aimed at the men when Capt. Daly called out:

"Stand back, you men; I am the Police Captain of this precinct. These men are prisoners and must not be harmed."

But the crowd kept trying to get at the prisoners until other policemen came to the rescue and followed the patrol wagon to the station.

When the start was made to the Jefferson Market Court later the Captain had to detail four policemen to protect the prisoners. Both men were held for trial under $2,000 bail each. Kirk is at the New York Hospital and will recover.

Man Can't Be Disorderly in Saloon.

"A man can't be disorderly in a saloon. Discharged," was the verdict of Magistrate Pool, in a case before him in the Tombs Court yesterday. William B. Smith, a negro, of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, was accused by John Struve, a waiter in the Hamilton Club, in Remsen Street, Brooklyn, with acting in a disorderly manner in that he attempted to cut him with a razor while in Cortes's saloon, at 56 West Street.

Cuts that cut down the expense of starting a boy in school.

Boys' shoes:

428 pairs, mostly calf and patent leather; prices ran up to $3.50.

Sizes 2½ to 5½, with heels; $1.50.

Sizes 8 to 2, spring heels; $1.25.

Boys' caps:

600 cloth caps, nine-tenths of which were, $1 and $1.25.

25 cents.

Boys' stockings:

475 dozen pairs, fast black and seamless cotton long stockings; sizes 6 to 10.

2 pairs for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

AUTO RUNS DOWN NEWSBOY.

One Witness Says Machine Was Going Fifteen Miles an Hour.

Harry Silverberg, a thirteen-year-old newsboy, was run over by an automobile on Broadway, near Exchange Place, yesterday afternoon. The boy's ankle was broken, and at the Hudson Street Hospital it was said that he had received internal injuries. In the automobile were S. E. Hutchinson of Philadelphia, the owner, and James A. Forkin, his chauffeur.

The accident was witnessed by a number of brokers, one of whom, F. W. Mensinger of 21 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, went to the Tombs Court and testified. He said that the machine was going at about fifteen miles an hour when it struck the boy.

The chauffeur and Mr. Hutchinson testified that the machine was going slowly when the boy, who had an armful of papers, darted across the street. Suddenly, they said, he stopped and looked around and then ran directly in front of the auto. Magistrate Pool said he would have to hold the chauffeur in $500 bail for twenty-four hours to await the result of the boy's injuries. Mr. Hutchinson said he owned no real estate in New York, but would refer the court to Brown Brothers and J. P. Morgan. He compromised, however, by pledging his automobile for the man's appearance. The case was postponed until to-day.

New Limited Trains to Boston.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company yesterday exhibited the new equipment just completed for them by the Pullman Company for its "Merchants' Limited," the afternoon five-hour trains between New York and Boston. The party took a ride part of the way up the main line to Boston and back. The new trains go into service this evening, leaving New York and Boston at 5 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Satys. at 2. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera A Madcap Princess.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ARE YOU A MASON? All Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

"I've made it a practice to put all my worries down in the bottom of my heart, then sit on the lid an' smile."

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., nr. B'way. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
NEXT MONDAY, Charles Frohman presents WM. FAVERSHAM In A. W. Pinero's Latest Play, LETTY
SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SPELLBINDER By Herbert Hall Winslow & Chas. Dickson

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce GOLLIER THE DICTATOR

LYCEUM NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 13. CECILIA LOFTUS In Mr. Zangwill's play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS. SEATS NOW READY.

NEW AMSTERDAM Klaw & Erlanger Present for A Limited Season only. Curtain at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

BROADWAY Broadway and 41st St. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. For 4 Weeks. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. THE OFFENBACH REVIEW. FAY TEMPLETON, PETER F. DAILEY, 100 others.

NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. DENMAN THOMPSON'S OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH SHANNON'S BAND. Free Concerts 3 & 9 P. M. Pain's Spectacle—DECATUR and GRAND FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT

ACADEMY OF MUSICE 14th St. & Irving Pl. CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. HELEN BERTRAM, Carter De Haven Sextet, Willy Zimmerman, Milly Capell, Louis A. Simon, Grace Gardner Co., Geo. W. Day, Gus Williams.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. THE LITTLE PRINCESS Next week—PRINCE OF PILSEN.

LUNA PARK UNTIL SEPT. 25. Continuous Indian Carnival—Parades—Fetes.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Evs. 25-50-75-1.00. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each Week.

BELASCO CROSMAN Thea. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 2d year. Last 3 Weeks. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

LYRIC B'way & 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. The Royal Chef

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:30. JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE with ARTHUR BYRON.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

MAJESTIC Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. ISLE OF SPICE

DREAMLAND. A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing Beach. Admission 10c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, At 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AL. LEECH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS in Musical Sensation, GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

50th St. PROCTOR'S Mat. To-day, 25c. Biggest Hit Ever. ARTHUR DUNN "THE RUNAWAYS" in Casino Triumph.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. MATINEE DAILY, Chas. T. Aldrich, Bruno & Russell, Bloom & Cooper, Prosper Troupe, &c.

GRAND—Williams & Walker N'xt w'k—Blanche Walsh in Resurrection.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinee Sat. Miss Louise Beaton in Rachel

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, then fair; light variable winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,062. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

GATES GETS ALTON ROAD AWAY FROM HARRIMAN

Edwin Hawley and Rock Island Interests His Associates.

RECALLS LOUISVILLE COUP

Second Time That John W. Gates Has Gotten Control of a Railroad in the Open Stock Market.

That E. H. Harriman has lost control of the Chicago and Alton probably to men representing the Rock Island Railroad was the news which agitated Wall Street yesterday. While representatives of the Harriman interests refused to discuss the report, it was fully confirmed in other quarters.

The purchasers are known to be John W. Gates, Edwin Hawley, and one or two others, who acted for the Rock Island Railroad. The purchase has not been made recently, but the control was gradually acquired during the last year, much of the stock having been purchased at the extremely low prices of nearly a year ago. That something had happened to the stock was the conviction which it is supposed prompted E. H. Harriman to get up the famous pool for the stock, under which he proposed to sell the road to some other company, presumably the Union Pacific.

Wall Street has reason to believe that when Harriman found out that there had been heavy absorption of the stock, he decided to make an attempt to get back the control, apparently, under the impression that the purchases had been made by outsiders with no particular purpose in view. These, it was thought, would be glad to accept 90 for their shares, which was more than their market price.

The offer was consequently made to all holders to deposit their stock with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in a sort of blind pool, which should extend until Sept. 30 of this year, and the promise was made that a sale would be arranged to another road on the basis of 90 for the preferred and 50 for the common, provided more than a majority should be deposited. If the plan should fail the stock was to be returned to the depositors.

When Mr. Harriman returned from Europe the other day he was asked what he intended to do with Alton, and he replied that he did not know. It was thought then that he was not ready yet to announce his plans, but it now appears that he was making a frank admission, in that, not having control of the road, he could not tell what would be done with it.

The first news of the change in control came from Chicago, where Charles G. Gates was said to have stated that his father, John W. Gates, and Edwin Hawley and the so-called Rock Island party would block Harriman's plans for the Alton. Mr. Hawley declined to talk about the matter, and John W. Gates was not at his office during the day, but it was learned later from other sources that the story was practically correct, and that, so far as Gates was concerned, he had acted for the Rock Island interests. A representative of the Harriman interests declined to confirm or deny the report, saying merely:

"You had better go and ask Charley Gates. He has been doing the talking."

The Chicago and Alton Railway is the oldest road running between Chicago and St. Louis. Formerly it was the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, but in 1900 the new company leased the old property for ninety-nine years. The total mileage operated is 919. The main line and branches touch such important points as St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Springfield, Ill., and Peoria.

The outstanding capital stock of the company is $39,086,800, of which $19,542,800 is common and $19,544,000 is preferred. The preferred stock is 4 per cent. non-cumulative. These dividends have been paid semi-annually since January, 1901. The funded debt amounts to $37,815,500.

E. H. Harriman and his associates, namely, George J. Gould, Jacob H. Schiff, and James Stillman, obtained control of the property in 1899 by offering $200 per share for the preferred and $175 per share for the common stock of the old company. The offer was opposed by T. B. Blackstone, then President of the company, but other large stockholders accepted the offer, and all but a small amount of the old stock passed into the hands of the syndicate.

From that moment the road was known as a Harriman property and was administered as such. Mr. Harriman is now Chairman of the Executive Committee, and among the Directors are George J. Gould, D. R. Francis of St. Louis, John J. Mitchell and Norman B. Ream of Chicago, James Stillman, and Mortimer H. Schiff.

On the part of John W. Gates this is the second time that he has executed the remarkable coup of acquiring control of a railroad in the open market without those in control becoming aware of the fact until it was too late. His first successful attempt in that line was the purchase of the control of Louisville and Nashville from right under the eyes of August Belmont. That Gates should have succeeded equally well in deceiving E. H. Harriman is considered by expert market operators and financiers in Wall Street as an achievement for the "dangerous man," as J. Pierpont Morgan called him on the witness stand.

POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Burglars Blow Open Safe at Tannersville and Steal $2,000.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The safe in the Tannersville Post Office was blown open early to-day. The burglars secured $2.60 in money and escaped with a horse stolen from the Postmaster. They have been followed to Palenville, where all trace of them was lost.

Stamps and bills were found on the road leading down the mountain.

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MEAT STRIKE SETTLED.

President Donnelly Admits Defeat Before Allied Unions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The strike of the butcher workmen, which has demoralized the meat packing industry throughout the country for the last two months, was officially declared off to-night by President Michael J. Donnelly.

This morning Mr. Donnelly telegraphed the members of the National Executive Committee asking their consent to an announcement of the end of the struggle and to-night, having received favorable answers from all, he declared that the strike of the members of his organization would end at midnight.

The strike of the members of the affiliated unions at the stockyards, who quit work in sympathy with the butchers, will be officially called off to-morrow morning at a meeting of the Conference Board of the allied trades.

The general body was at first in favor of continuing the strike, but Mr. Donnelly, who was present, announced that the men were defeated, and that in order to save his union from being entirely disrupted he would order his men to return to work in the morning, no matter what course might be taken by other unions.

As the other unions had no grievance of their own, but had gone on strike to aid the butchers, there was nothing left for them but to follow the lead of Mr. Donnelly, and they, too, decided to call off the strike as far as they were concerned.

During the strike approximately 53,000 persons have been involved in the struggle, which is estimated to have cost the men about $5,100,000 in wages, as against an estimated loss of $7,500,000 to the packers in loss of business and increased expenses.

When the packers were notified to-night that it had been decided to end the strike they announced that they would give places as far as possible to the skilled men. It is expected that the majority of the unskilled men will be unable to secure their places again.

IN QUAGMIRE UP TO NECK.

Brooklyn Man Trying to Cross a Pond Bottom Nearly Suffocated.

For almost an hour yesterday, Alfred Blackner, twenty-two years old, of 705 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was held a prisoner in the quagmire of a pond which is being filled in at Rochester and East New York Avenues. The soft slimy mud was up to his mouth, and Blackner was gasping desperately for breath when he was rescued by some of his companions. He was almost dead from exhaustion, and his condition is critical.

Part of the pond has already been filled in, and, believing it to be solid terra firma, Blackner started to walk across. He had gone only a few feet when the earth began to sink beneath his feet, and in a minute he was waist deep in the mire. Blackner struggled and shouted, but as it was the noon hour the other workmen had gone to lunch and his cries were unheard.

Blackner was fast giving up hope when he was discovered. By this time the mud was almost to his neck, and in his compressed position he was finding it hard to breathe. For several minutes it seemed as if Blackner was a doomed man, for it appeared almost an impossibility to reach him. Boards were finally procured, and on these the rescuers cautiously approached the imprisoned man. His arms were released and then a rope was placed about his body and he was dragged out unconscious. His face and body were fearfully bruised.

'FRISCO STILL SWELTERS.

Forest Fires in State Threaten Great Redwood Preserves.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The hottest night in San Francisco's history followed the hottest day, and the wilted citizens rose this morning to find it still hotter. At 3 o'clock this afternoon it was 100 degrees by the Weather Bureau record. Later it dropped to 96 degrees and fell to 85 before dark.

Weather Prophet McAdie says the unusual weather here is due to storms and disturbances in Mexico.

The heat was aggravated in the Santa Clara Valley by great forest fires in Santa Cruz County. It is feared to-night that the big basin reserve just north of Santa Cruz will be ruined, as fire has penetrated into the heavy redwood timber, and is beyond control. The State only recently acquired this reserve for a public park and the redwood trees which are being destroyed are among the finest in the State.

Reports from the southern coast show that the high water is subsiding.

CLUNG TO SOARING BALLOON.

Connecticut Girl, Dared by Her Friends, Has Thrilling Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 8.—While Miss Mabel Kent, a young woman of Shelton, was tangled in the ropes of a balloon in which her friends had dared her to accompany an aeronaut named Hayden at the Orange Fair yesterday, the order was given to cut the balloon loose and 6,000 people saw it rise with Miss Kent clinging to the bar with both hands.

Hayden tried in vain to swing his parachute toward her so that he could assist her, and Miss Kent was unable to reach the cord which would have operated the knife and freed her parachute. It was a fearful strain on the young woman's muscles as the balloon rose to its highest point and traveled over two miles to the east before it gradually descended, landing in a tree forty feet high.

Ladders were secured and the young lady was conveyed back to the fair grounds, where she received an ovation.

JEWISH RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

Reports of Anti-Semitic Troubles Are Persistent in Southwest Country.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9, 2:30 A. M.—Persistent reports are in circulation of serious anti-Jewish disturbances in several of the Governments of Southwest Russia.

Up to this hour no particulars are obtainable.

Missing Woman Found Here.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Mrs. Henrietta Davidson, who was reported by her friends as having disappeared, has been located in New York, according to a dispatch received by Mrs. Southwick, whom she was visiting. The telegram, which was signed "A Friend," merely stated that Mrs. Davidson had been found in New York and requested all investigation stopped.

Great Gettysburg Battlefield
Is best seen by taking the Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to Gettysburg and Washington leaving Sept. 24. $23 round trip, covering all necessary expenses from New York. One day at Gettysburg and two days in Washington.—Adv.

CROWD SAW MAN KILLED BY TRAIN AT LARCHMONT

Witnesses Declared That Edhelm Committed Suicide.

PLUNGED IN FRONT OF ENGINE

Nearly a Panic at Station—Father-in-Law Said Only Insanity Could Explain Suicide Theory.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Erik Lars Didrik Edhelm, general manager for the Cross Leather Goods Company of London, with branches in Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York, and in Boston, was run down and killed instantly here this evening by the 5:59 local train bound from Stamford to New York.

The accident was witnessed by about twenty-five persons, who said that Edhelm deliberately committed suicide. The fireman of the train said that just as they were slackening speed to stop at Larchmont Edhelm emerged from a strip of woods just east of the station and walked to the middle of the tracks, where he waved his hands above his head as if to say good-bye, and then plunged directly in front of the locomotive. The fireman shouted to the engineer:

"Stop, quick! You are about to kill a man!"

The engineer applied the brakes, but it was too late. The locomotive and the entire train passed over the body and mangled it.

The sight of the accident almost caused a panic at the railroad station, where a large crowd was waiting to take the train to New York. Several of the men screamed and hid their faces. The body was picked up by the train crew and commuters and carried to the Larchmont Station, and was afterward taken to Morgan Brothers' morgue, at New Rochelle. The body was identified by Coroner Wiesendanger, who found in the pockets a commutation ticket and business cards, and also a gun-metal watch with a white leather fob. Fastened to the latter was a Larchmont Yacht Club pin.

Coroner Wiesendanger learned to-night that Mr. and Mrs. Edhelm lived with Mrs. Edhelm's father, John R. Hall, a member of the Board of Trustees of Larchmont. He notified the family by telephone. Besides a young widow the dead man leaves a son only three months old. Mrs. Edhelm, who has been married only two years, is prostrated.

Mr. Edhelm was widely known in Larchmont. He had been a member of the Larchmont Yacht Club for several years, and both he and his wife had entertained frequently here. About a year ago Mrs. Edhelm's stepmother, Mrs. John R. Hall, gave a large reception at her home in Beach Avenue in honor of Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., wife of Gov. Odell, which was attended by about 200 women of the manor.

Mr. Edhelm was a member of several New York clubs, including the New York Athletic Club. His father-in-law, Mr. Hall, visited the morgue to-night and positively identified the body. He said that Mr. Edhelm was at the yacht club this afternoon and went over to the station with a party of friends to see them off to New York on the 5:28 train. Mr. Hall declared that if Mr. Edhelm had committed suicide he was undoubtedly insane, as there was no cause for the act. Mr. Edhelm was thirty-four years old and was a native of Christina, Sweden, and had been in this country twenty years. He had lived in Larchmont for the past three years.

FREEZING OUT LOCKJAW.

Omaha Boy Being Treated in Chilling Brewery Atmosphere.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—Lying on a cot in the big chillroom of the Jetter Brewery, with the temperature at freezing point, and with a trained nurse and physicians constantly at his bedside, Francis, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKeen of South Omaha is battling for his life against lockjaw, with excellent chances for his recovery.

The attack, brought on by a splinter in the boy's foot, began on Friday, and on Monday convulsions came on. As soon as he was taken to the cold room the attacks ceased only to come on again when the boy was taken home. The physician had him taken back again, and Wednesday the convulsions disappeared entirely.

To-day the boy was able to open his mouth and take nourishment. The physicians say he will recover, and that the chillroom treatment will save his life.

BURGLARS THREW ACID.

Girl Who Found Them in Room Will Be Scarred for Life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Miss Mabel McPherson of 1,218 Sheridan Road discovered two burglars in her room early this morning. They threw the contents of a bottle containing carbolic acid upon her, burning her face and neck.

Miss McPherson is a sister-in-law of Benjamin F. Crawford, President of the National Biscuit Company, and was visiting at his home on Sheridan Road. She will recover, but will be scarred for life. The burglars secured a quantity of silverware and jewelry and escaped.

BIG EAGLE VISITS BROOKLYN.

Scorns Mere Man Who Tries to Shoot It on Church Spire.

Brooklyn enjoyed the honor of a visit from a big American eagle yesterday. The bird of freedom alighted on the spire of the South Congregational Church, at Court and President Streets, and perched there for some time.

A man living in the neighborhood got out a shotgun and fired two shots at the bird, but failed to hit it. With an air which seemed to express scorn and contempt, the great bird spread its wings, soared grandly into the blue, and was soon a swiftly vanishing speck against the Western sky.

Roosevelt Odds Shorter.

Believers in the success of Judge Parker in November recovered somewhat from the unexpectedly large victory of the Republicans in Vermont and Arkansas on Tuesday, and several wagers were made. The odds at first swung back to 5½ to 10, at which figures two bets of $2,000 to $1,100 were closed. Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. and J. J. Judge took the Roosevelt end and I. Stern and G. A. Gumbert the Parker side. At the close Roosevelt money was offered at 2 to 1, but no bets at these odds were reported.

KILLED PRAYING AT GRAVE.

Monument in a Brooklyn Cemetery Falls on Young Girl.

Yetta Berkowitz, eighteen years old, of 80 Chrystie Street, was killed yesterday in Washington Cemetery, at Twenty-second and Gravesend Avenues, Brooklyn, by the falling over of a granite monument. She had gone to the cemetery to visit the graves of some of her relatives, and was kneeling in prayer on one of them when the monument fell.

The monument consisted of a shaft four feet high, weighing several hundred pounds. It fell across the girl's head, pinning her to the ground, where she remained until two gravediggers found her several minutes later. She was then unconscious, but Dr. Herseman was called from the Norwegian Hospital to attend her. She died before he arrived.

Detectives Cullen and Wedd went to the cemetery and decided that the accident was due to the digging nearby the monument of about fifty new graves, which had caused the earth to settle, throwing the monument out of plumb. They arrested two of the gravediggers on a technical charge. The prisoners gave their names as Jacob Binswanger and Michael Goldsmith.

WARNS PERSONS AGAINST SON.

Chancellor Andrews Will Not Pay Debts Incurred by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 8.—Guy A. Andrews, a son of E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, was last Spring committed to the State Hospital for the Insane on representations sworn to by his father as to his mental condition. The treatment, it was declared, was for dipsomania, and recently he was discharged as cured. To-day, however, Chancellor Andrews caused the following to be published:

Notice and Caution.—The just debts of Guy A. Andrews contracted before Aug. 20th, 1904, being duly certified and presented within reasonable time, will be paid by me. All persons are, however, warned against trusting or loaning said Guy A. Andrews on my account, of cashing checks bearing his name, because, save as above, I will not liquidate any indebtedness by him incurred. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Young Andrews is well educated and until recently was a practicing lawyer of Lincoln.

BRYCE TO STUDY CAMPAIGN.

Author of "American Commonwealth" Arrives in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—James Bryce, M. P., arrived here to-day on the steamship Saxonia from Liverpool. He will be the guest here for the next two weeks of Percival Lowell of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before going to St. Louis to attend the Educational Congress.

On his return here he will deliver a course of lectures at Harvard. Mr. Bryce plans to stay in this country until after the Presidential election, of which he means to make a study.

ROOSEVELT WANTS WARRIORS.

Military Schools Must Give More Time to Drill and Marksmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The War Department has sent out new instructions to military colleges where army officers are detailed. Girard and St. Joseph's Colleges have received theirs.

In a general way the instructions demand a higher grade of efficiency in the students, lack of which will mean the withdrawal of military officers. More time must be given to drill and to marksmanship.

It is understood that President Roosevelt is behind the order, and that he wishes the education of a large body of men ready for military duty on emergency. Graduates of such schools will be preferred for education in West Point, and will have other encouragement offered to them for efficiency.

CLARA WARD MAY RETURN.

Ex-Princess to Go on Stage Here, Chicago Lawyer Announces.

Clara Ward, the ex-Princess of Chimay, is coming back to America, according to the announcement made by Adolph Marks, a Chicago lawyer who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Pennsylvania. Mr. Marks says he has a contract signed by her for a vaudeville engagement.

The lawyer said one of her main objects in coming here was to fight through the courts the persons who had her pronounced insane in Michigan, and who tied up the fortune left by her father, the Michigan lumber merchant. She would first go on the stage, the lawyer said, and after convincing the public that she was not insane would institute legal proceedings to get the income from the estate. Lawyer Marks said that the ex-Princess would receive $1,000 a week from Ben Harris, one of his clients. She will arrive some time in January, he said.

NEGROES WOULD BE JURORS.

Vicksburg Blacks Demand Permission to Serve in Murder Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The negroes of Vicksburg, Miss., have made a demand for permission to serve on the jury on white and black murder trials. The matter was taken under advisement, with little chance for the negroes.

The Constitution of Mississippi prohibits any person from the jury service who cannot read or write. The law was specially aimed at the black population, which has furnished few jurors since 1890.

The United States Supreme Court refused to set aside a verdict rendered against a negro murderer, who maintained that his sentence was illegal because no negroes served at his trial. He was executed, and since that time Mississippi negroes remained satisfied with jury duty until several of the educated blacks became thrilled with President Roosevelt's negro policy.

GEORGIA RACE WAR IMMINENT.

"Before Day" Clubhouse Burned—Negroes Arm and Organize.

PAVO, Ga., Sept. 8.—A clash between whites and blacks is imminent. The whites are alleged by the negroes to have burned a hall in which a "Before Day" club was supposed to meet.

The negroes have organized in armed bands outside the town and sent challenges to the whites, who are sleeping on their guns in anticipation of an attack.

Moultrie has been called on for assistance and the militia there is ready to go at a moment's notice.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y.
Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

OKU HURLED LINE ON LINE TO DEATH BEFORE LIAO-YANG

Like Swarming Bees the Japanese Troops Rushed Into Russian Traps.

WOULD BROOK NO DEFEAT

"Assault Again!" the Only Reply to Report of Third Failure.

SEVERE LESSON GIVEN TO OKU

Despises His Foe and Sends His Men Like Hares Into Snares.

RUSSIANS BEATEN, NOT ROUTED

They Make the Possession of Liao-Yang Cost Their Foes an Awful Price in Lives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

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WITH THE JAPANESE LEFT ARMY, Sept. 7, (via Tien-Tsin.)—On Aug. 25 the Japanese army was ready for the final operation against the Russian concentration, the main force of which was believed to be at Liao-Yang.

The obvious strategy was for Gen. Kuroki to strike the Russian communications north of Liao-Yang while the remaining divisions attacked from the south.

Immediately the outposts came into touch four miles north of Hai-Cheng. Gen. Oku was opposed by a Russian rear guard sent to delay him. This force delayed the advance three days, its efforts being aided by the weather, which made the roads in a terrible condition.

On Aug. 29 the headquarters halted, while the advance guard felt the Russian front.

Gen. Oku's Costly Contempt.

The 30th opened threateningly, and found the Japanese army deployed under cover of the corps, facing seven hills which the Russians held.

It was evident from the outset that Gen. Oku's recent successes had caused him to despise the staying power of the enemy, for, without waiting for adequate preparation, he pushed his infantry down to the limit of the standing crops which had not come under the Russians' precautionary sickles.

The Russians, from rocky eminences, could get occasional glimpses of the snake-like infantry columns, and they opened an accurate shrapnel fire from four gun positions, which throughout the two days' fighting had remained masked.

The Russian tactics at Liao-Yang were a revelation for which Gen. Oku had to pay dearly.

As the Russian guns opened, Japanese batteries distributed along the front began to shell the crests which looked likely to be gun positions, but the shelling that day had no effect on the defenders' fire beyond increasing its intensity.

Infantry Rushed to Slaughter.

After an artillery duel lasting all day, which must have been more serious to the attack than to the defense, the divisional commanders were ordered to press the infantry forward at dusk. The movement was prepared by heavy artillery fire, in which the Japanese had 160 field guns and sixty howitzers engaged. Against this the Russians returned a united fire from probably forty-eight field guns, from which the fire was indirect.

The result of this infantry advance was abortive. Gallantly the little infantrymen responded in groups of twelve, their formation for such an attack, and pressed up toward the inferno prepared for them.

The leading battalions of the Fourth and Sixth Divisions essayed the approaches to the rock eminence, but a sheet of lead from a loopholed village at the base of the eminence and from supporting trenches swept them back, and they were fain to dig themselves into the soft mud on the fringe of the standing corn.

The Third Division, with the gallant Thirty-fourth Regiment leading, made a similar attempt nearer the centre, but the result was the same harrowing slaughter.

First Laurels with Russians.

On the Russian left the right brigade of the Third Division and the Fifth Division had made better progress, though this even was little, and, considering the disparity of the rival forces, the laurels rested with the Russians.

But the Japanese art of war counsels persistency, and in spite of the failure of the first attack another was ordered, to begin at 2 o'clock the following morning.

The cold, gray morning witnessed another scene of slaughter on the Russian right, as the defenders again hurled the attack back. Enfilading fire on every salient swept each rush away before the men could even lay hands on the entanglements.

Japanese Guns Defeat Japanese.

The Fifth Division had more success against the Russian left. The position here was composed of a brush-covered hog's-back, sloping to the east, defended by a triple line of trenches, with the glacis protected by ten feet of entanglement covering a honeycomb of pits containing spikes at the bottoms.

The lower feature of this hill was a salient, but the upper works were flanked by a conical hill in front, which acted as a bastion, and was cunningly intrenched.

In the semi-darkness of the morning the Forty-first Regiment carried this under feature after losing 75 out of 100 pioneers, who hacked their way through the entanglements with axes. The men, rushing through the gap, overpowered the sentries in the trenches before the supports sleeping in splinter-proofs behind could reinforce them, but daybreak brought a tragedy of a kind which is common in modern war.

Shell fire, believed to be from Japanese guns, drove this gallant storming party from its hold, filling the Russian trenches with Japanese dead.

Thus at the hour after sunrise the positions of the defense and the attack on this front were practically in statu quo.

Heard Boom of Kuroki's Guns.

All the preceding day I had heard the sound of the Tenth Division's guns and a more muffled booming to the northeast, which, I conjectured, came from Kuroki's guns, but it would seem certain that Gen. Kuropatkin had concentrated his main force previously in an endeavor to crush Gen. Kuroki, and that thereby the main feature of the Japanese strategical plan had failed.

Anyway, as far as we could judge, neither the Tenth Division nor Gen. Kuroki had made any perceptible progress in the five days of fighting, and we know that after the second day the Russians had only held Gens. Oku and Nodzu with a rear guard.

On the 31st the weather was fine, and the energy of this southern attack all the morning was concentrated in artillery fire on the bushy hill that had been won and lost.

Attack on Rocky Heights.

At 10 o'clock we could see the Fifth Division moving against the Russian left. The slow, creeping work of this division had enabled it to approach within nearer range of the enemy, and its little hand howitzers, which weapons accompany every infantry brigade, were now brought up to support the firing line.

They massed against the rocky excrescences, which gave cover from the Russian artillery fire, until the preparations seemed complete. Then they extended down the inner and outer slope of the ridge in company columns, single file, shoulder to shoulder, lying down.

At 11:45 the advanced lines broke into groups of twelve and began a series of rushes, according to the usual method of Japanese infantry attack. After making a short rush the men lie down. They do not fire their rifles, support coming from the supports in the rear. In this case the firing line was thrown out along the actual crest which divided the two attacking lines.

Hill Seems Like a Volcano.

There is a moment's intense excitement, while the summit of the Russian position is like a miniature Mont Pelée in eruption owing to the bursting of dozens of shimose shells. The head of the assault is in a gap in the entanglements. The artillery is supporting the assault.

Three or four ground mines explode in the midst of the leading assaulting groups. Then, as the smoke clears, black-coated Russians are seen leaving the position.

In a moment the Japanese are in, and the whole of the lines in support on the crest are firing down the slope into the retreating Russians.

Japanese Like Swarming Bees.

But one swallow does not make a Summer. Although the under feature of the bushy hill was carried, the rest of the assault failed miserably. No Japanese could live within 500 yards of the bastion hill, and though the Japanese groups were so numerous that I can liken them only to swarming bees, it was only to be swept backward into cover again, leaving behind the heavy price of their valor.

The handful of men who seized the hill were able to hold it, but they could not advance an inch, and thus the afternoon wore on.

All along the line no movement could be traced except the moving nearer in of some few Japanese batteries. The artillery duel, however, continued unabated.

Along the fringe of the Japanese front individual infantrymen had crept forward and dug themselves in where mounds or water courses made it possible to escape the searching fire of the Russian rifles, while all the time the Russian shrapnel was causing hundreds of casualties in the flats.

Oku Sends Men to Slaughter.

But Gen. Oku was growing desperate. From the position of the Fifth Division it was evident that the Tenth Division and Gen. Kuroki were making no headway, so Gen. Oku determined upon a third general assault that night.

Just think of it, the third in twenty-four hours! But all day he had been moving his reserves up into the firing line. At 7 o'clock the whole strength of the Japanese artillery began a rapid fire, in preparation of the whole position, taking it in sections. This continued an hour, and afterward, for the third time, the infantry were hurled against the position.

In general the assault was a repetition of all the previous assaults, except in one portion of the line. For the rest, there was gruesome evidence the following morning to show how, like hares in snares the heroic infantry had struggled into the barbed-wire entanglements to die; how, blundering in the darkness, sections had thrown themselves down thirty yards from the flaring line of muzzles whose flashes marked the spot they were never to win.

One Scene in the Shambles.

But the first battalion of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which for forty-eight hours had been lying in the scrub at the foot of the green glacis of the centre hill, broke the rough abbatis and entanglements, and, in spite of a flanking fire which swept away group after group, had enough endurance to reach the first trench.

What happened there none know, but in the morning, when we viewed the positions, Russians and Japanese were lying intermingled waist deep in the ditch, while from the parapet to the entanglement, perhaps 150 yards, a thick trail of prostrate khaki told a tale no pen can describe.

Everywhere again the assault had failed.

The divisional telephones told headquarters the desperate news, but the Japanese infantry are not to know failure. The laconic reply was:

"Reinforce and assault again before daybreak."

Russians Begin Their Retreat.

But the curtain had already fallen on the first act of the drama. Whether shaken by the repeated attacks, fearful for the left flank, or finding that Gen. Kuroki could be held with difficulty from his communications, Gen. Kuropatkin, who was present in person, countenanced a general withdrawal from the position about midnight.

So the Japanese occupied the whole works in the morning up to the second position without striking another blow, while the Russians fell back to their third line, leaving seven prisoners entombed in a trench in Japanese hands.

These, with the position and a portion of the Russian dead were the net results of this negative victory, which, at the lowest computation, cannot have cost much less than 10,000 casualties.

Kuropatkin Beaten, Not Routed.

Gen. Kuropatkin was beaten, but not routed by any means, in spite of the Japanese official report that the Russians fled panic stricken from the field.

When the position was found to be evacuated it was thought that the Japanese Army would march into Liao-Yang immediately, but this was not so. There were to be forty-eight hours more of sanguinary struggle before Gen. Kuropatkin withdrew, a struggle which cost the Japanese more casualties than they suffered during the capture of the first position.

Details of how the Russian settlement was turned, how the Japanese were repeatedly hurled back, and how Gen. Kuropatkin's force evacuated the [illegible]

Saratoga's Retreat of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Tour to Gettysburg and Washington.
Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Fall Tour, September 24 to 26. $23 covers all necessary expenses from New York City. Consult Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

tion an hour and a half before the first Japanese entered, at 3 A. M. on Sept. 4, follow to-morrow.

Sept. 8.

The general impression on the morning of Sept. 1 was that we had only to advance to occupy Liao-Yang, but when Gen. Oku's infantry began to feel the town they found that the enemy by no means intended to abandon it without a struggle.

As the infantry began the advance artillery opened fire from three positions in front of the town, and by 9 o'clock it was realized that the two forces had settled down to another stubborn battle. The progress made by Gen. Oku during the day was slow. The Fifth Division, part of Gen. Nodzu's command, made better progress.

Trains had been seen leaving all day, and again the rear guard, having completed its duty, retired.

Terrible Fire of the Artillery.

Gen. Oku again ordered one of those terrific artillery preparations which precede a Japanese infantry assault. It seemed that everything before it must be annihilated and that nothing could live.

Just as the fire reached its zenith all along the line the three Russian artillery positions burst into answering flame, and the Japanese were surrounded with bursts of rapid shrapnel fire. The Russians were not done with yet.

That night the attachés were informed that Gen. Oku had ordered a general attack which, was destined to be final. The promised attack did not take place till just before sunrise on Sept. 3. Reports say it was desperate, but failed, with considerable loss.

It was evident from the increased vehemence of the Japanese artillery fire that morning that Gen. Oku had received information which determined him to roll up the Russian line, no matter at what cost.

The Russians still maintained fire from their three groups of guns. Between 9 and 10 o'clock we witnessed a magnificent artillery duel. The Japanese concentrated their fire on each Russian battery position in turn, and seemed to turn their immediate vicinities to Hades, the bursting shells raising dense columns of smoke and dust.

Japanese Again Beaten Back.

Out of the smoke, however, still came answering flashes, as, despite everything, the Russian gunners doggedly returned the fire with fast work from their quick-firers.

At 10:20 the Japanese artillery fire ceased, and it was evident that another attempt at a general advance was to be made. We could see that the infantry had howitzers supporting the advance until the last moment, when fire in the background gave evidence that Gen. Kuroki's Tenth Division was endeavoring to complete the ruin upon which Gen. Oku was so intent.

But Gen. Oku's attempt was only a repetition of the ghastly carnage. The Fifth Division, however, made better way. We could see the infantry of this gallant unit among the trees and outhouses of the Chinese suburb, and even saw dark-coated Russian infantry coming back.

In a moment it seemed that the Japanese infantry would be into the Russian battery on the left which we had admired so much, but the line of Russian trenches stayed the Japanese rush, and their gallantry only went to swell the tale of casualties.

Inferno for Russian Rear Guard.

Gen. Oku, however, would not brook failure. Shortly before 11 o'clock the artillery preparations began.

This time, I do not hesitate to say, it was the severest concentrated artillery fire the world has ever seen.

Every gun belonging to the Japanese corps concentrated a rapid fire on the left of Gen. Kuropatkin's position, namely, on the section immediately in front of the Russian settlement at the angle of the city wall. It was a magnificent yet awful and awe-inspiring spectacle. The Shimose shells burst and threw great columns of black and yellow smoke into the air.

In a moment the roofs of the Russian godowns (warehouses) and station buildings shot up into flame. Pillars of dense cloud formed as a pall above the settlement, yet the blackness of this sombre canopy was relieved by countless sparkling flashes and white puffs of bursting shrapnel, till the whole mottled mass obscured from view the town behind.

Nothing could live under this, we said. The Russian resistance had come to an end.

Heroic Stand of Czar's Gunners.

Satisfied themselves that the Russians were silenced, the gunners rested from their work of devastation and slaughter, when suddenly, out of the midst of the smoke and murky dust left from the reeking shrapnel, came counter-flashes from two or three heroic Russian batteries.

One felt inclined to cheer, but it seemed it was their last effort, a magnificent farewell to the enemy they had balked so long.

Heavy rifle fire continued all the afternoon. It was effective, if one could judge by the constant passing toward the firing line of strings of Chinese stretcher bearers.

We had evidence that Liao-Yang would be abandoned, but it seemed certain that, though defeated and forced by superior numbers, superior artillery, and to some extent superior troops, Gen. Kuropatkin had in turn defeated Japanese strategy, for, as far as we could learn, Gen. Kuroki was still fighting to get astride, instead of being astride, the Russians' communications.

Successful at Last.

That evening the remaining Russians in the trenches still kept the Japanese at bay, but the iron-minded Oku, little recking that his fierce assaults had already cost him close to 20,000 men, determined upon a final enveloping assault.

The last reserves were pushed in, and at 3 A. M. the Japanese army, after five days of the fiercest fighting the world has seen since the American civil war, seized the railway bridge and were in occupation of Liao-Yang.

Gen. Kuropatkin, with the last of the Tenth Siberian Rifles, had left at 1:30 A. M.

AS SEEN FROM KUROKI'S SIDE.

Correspondents Had Splendid View of Stupendous Artillery Duel.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Aug. 30, via Fu-San, Sept. 8.—The artillery battle which thundered before Liao-Yang to-day from early morning until darkness hid foe from foe was certainly one of the most stupendous and spectacular of history. The combined armies of Japan, with the exception of a part of the force under Gen. Kuroki, concentrated their batteries against the Russian lines under Gen. Kuropatkin, and several hundred guns, probably not less than 300 upon each side, were worked incessantly for twelve hours.

Even after nightfall and in the driving storm of wind and rain that swept over the field of battle the conflict did not cease entirely, for Russian shells are to-night bursting over the hills before the Japanese positions.

Sixty Shots a Minute.

Not alone the number of guns in action, but their unceasing and rapid fire, made the conflict of to-day remarkable. For several hours the cannonading averaged sixty shots a minute, and the rate seldom fell below twenty shots a minute.

From a high mountain almost over the nearest Russian batteries the foreign attachés and newspaper correspondents with Gen. Kuroki's army had a view of fighting which will probably never be surpassed.

Liao-Yang, a small Chinese walled city, with a gray pagoda towering from its centre, stands on the southern bank of the Tai-Tse River. The observers noted the yellow roofs of military storehouses on the outskirts of the city. From the city the river sweeps in a broad curve to the southeast road, and then takes a turn to the north. To the northwest of Liao-Yang there extends a great plain, while to the east and south, range upon range, are the mountains through which the Japanese armies advanced to the theatre of one of the decisive battles of this struggle.

Positions of the Guns.

Some of the Russian guns were aligned in an almost unbroken horseshoe around the plain to the south and east of Liao-Yang; others were posted about five miles from the city; still other detached batteries were facing the west from a group of hills on the extreme Russian right, while other ranges of hills behind the city, facing the east bank of the river, furnished positions for the Russian batteries protecting the railroad and the rear of the army.

The Japanese guns in the mountains formed an irregular arc twenty miles or more in length.

The foregoing description roughly outlines the artillery positions of the two armies and the scheme of defense and attack.

While the landscape, viewed from the elevation where the correspondents and foreign attachés had taken their positions, appeared to be modeled on broad lines; in reality the country is irregular, with many hills and ravines and much rolling plain, all of which affected the strategic disposition of the contending forces.

Looking down upon so vast a scene of operations, with so many batteries participating, it was often impossible to discern the details of positions or what units were opposed to each other. In some places the Russian guns appeared to be arranged in tiers, two or three batteries being placed one above the other.

Powder Absolutely Smokeless.

The whole Russian front was bordered with twinkling lights, these being the flashes from the guns. Much of the artillery was in skilfully covered positions, and absolutely smokeless powder was used.

Clusters of white shrapnel smoke broke out fitfully around some Japanese positions in the mountains, and then drifted slowly away, showing that often two or three batteries upon either side were pitted against one another.

The nearer ridges of the mountains and the edge of the plain were constantly dotted with sudden flashes of white smoke from exploding shells, and the sound that came to the ears of the observers was as a continuous rumble of thunder, varied by successions of sharp peals as two or three batteries united and fired together.

Throughout the day the positions of the opposing forces were but little changed, and at nightfall the honors appeared to be even.

The Japanese infantry which was massed behind the hills, was often under severe fire, especially when the Russians discerned regiments advancing from one point to another.

There was some infantry fighting on the hills bordering the plain.

Bodies of Russian troops could be seen marching about Liao-Yang with the appearance of great activity, and one Russian column, composed of several regiments of cavalry, moved out to the left of the Russian rear as though to protect the retreat of the main body.

Trains could be seen steaming out of Liao-Yang to the northward every half hour during the day.

BATTLEFIELD A PERFECT HELL.

A Russian Description—Japanese Shelled Comrades by Mistake.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—A Russian correspondent of The Associated Press, in a graphic description of the fighting at Liao-Yang, says:

"Only the Russian soldiers' traditional splendid qualities enabled them to support the terrible conditions, of which lack of sleep was the most unbearable. The Japanese availed themselves to the utmost of the rain and darkness and did not cease fighting, their night attacks testing Russian endurance severely.

"The Japanese suffered terribly, but made light of their losses. They continually drafted fresh reserves into the ranks to replace the wornout men.

"Indeed, the numerical superiority of the Japanese is astounding and incomprehensible, for, after losing enough men at Port Arthur and elsewhere to form a perfect army, their effective strength appears only to increase, and they still are concentrating fresh bodies of troops on the Liao River.

"The battlefield was a perfect hell. Gen. Stakelberg was wounded, but, despising death, he remained immovable at his post throughout the day, regardless of the rain of shot around him. Several officers of his staff were killed or wounded. In the evening Gen. Stakelberg notified Gen. Kuropatkin that he could hold the position or take the offensive if necessary.

"Among the incidents of the day was the slaughter of two Japanese battalions, which were pursued through the Chinese corn and grass to Saitzza and surrounded by the Russians. They resolutely refused to accept quarter, preferring death.

"In another part of the field the Japanese shelled and captured by assault one of the Russian trenches, only to find too late that it had been abandoned by the Russians and occupied by their comrades. They fell upon the prostrate bodies and flooded them with tears.

"In one case a party of Japanese officers found a body of their men retiring in disorder, and drove them back to the battlefield at the point of the sword.

"The Russian Frontier Guards died at their posts, refusing to surrender. It was the anniversary of the creation of their regiment, which they had celebrated the previous night. They lost a large proportion of their officers.

"At many points the combatants stoned each other.

"Of late the Russians have learned to mask their batteries more effectually, and thus have gained a sensible advantage over the Japanese. The Russians worship their guns, and, to quote Gen. Kuropatkin's admonition: 'Soldiers, die for your guns as you would for your flag.'

"The pits which the Russians had dug in the Chinese corn and the grass were filled with Japanese corpses, which were trodden over by their comrades. The ground was so thickly strewn with bodies in one fight that the Japanese raised a white flag and sought permission to bury their dead, but this was refused.

"The Russian evacuation of the forts and intrenchments was carried out without loss. The troops crossed the river on pontoon and railway bridges in perfect order and safety, burning the bridges after them.

"Liao-Yang is enveloped in flames, and clouds of smoke from the conflagration are visible [illegible]

"The [illegible] forming with Chinese [illegible] day.

JAPANESE MAY BE NORTH OF MUKDEN

Dispatch Tells of Movement Toward Tie-Ling.

KUROPATKIN UNDER STRAIN

Rumor That Gen. Kuroki Has Been Killed—No Definite News About Movements of Armies.

MUKDEN, Sept. 8.—The terrible rains hinder the movements of both armies, but there is an interesting movement toward Tie-Ling (north of Mukden.) News of a battle at some point between Shakhe (11 miles northwest of Liao-Yang) and Mukden was hourly expected yesterday morning, but the fighting has now ceased and the Russian transport and army are moving without interruption.

There is much uncertainty concerning the movements and purposes of the Japanese. It is impossible to say definitely yet whether there will be another battle here or further north.

Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently not seeking to renew the battle, but if challenged he will not decline an engagement.

Report of Kuroki's Death.

Among the reports current here is one to the effect that Gen. Kuroki has been killed and that two Japanese Generals have been made prisoners, but no one seems to know where the reports originated, and no confirmation of them is obtainable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, sent from Mukden at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, has been received. He reported that Gen. Kuroki's army was about twenty-seven miles eastward of the railroad, and that Gen. Oku's army was twenty miles west of the railroad.

Gen. Kuropatkin announced that the whole of his army had arrived at Mukden and was taking up positions around the city, and added that the army had not lost a gun during the retreat.

It is evident that Kuropatkin is taking precaptions to prevent the Japanese from creeping around his flanks, as he reports that the Japanese cavalry is actively scouting wide on his flanks. The Japanese are reported to be moving up about thirty miles on either side of the railroad with the view of surrounding Mukden.

Beside the formation of two fresh army corps as the first answer to the Japanese success at Liao-Yang, the Russian Army at the front will be reorganized, probably in the form of two armies, in command of Gen. Linevitch and Gen. Baron Kaulbars, respectively, with Gen. Kuropatkin as Commander in Chief.

Gen. Kaulbars will go out with the two army corps now organizing in the Governments of Kazan, Odessa, Vilna, and Kieff. Gen. Linevitch has been ordered by telegraph from Vladivostok to Mukden.

This decision is due in part, doubtless, to the growing unwieldiness of the big force under Gen. Kuropatkin's command, and which will be largely increased by constant reinforcements.

Gen. Kuropatkin heretofore has handled every detail of the vast organization. The work is too much for one man, and he is now almost broken down under the strain.

It is known that the Emperor is personally one of Kuropatkin's strong supporters, and it is thought the General will in all probability retain chief command of the two armies. Kuropatkin, however, has been seriously criticised by some of the Emperor's close military advisers, and it is possible that he may eventually be superseded.

English Critics Are Puzzled.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 9.—What is termed Japan's "impenetrable silence" reduces English comment on the events at the seat of war to a minimum. In view of the continued silence of Tokio, which alone can throw light on the tense situation, the English critics satisfy themselves by forecasting an impending great battle at Mukden or its vicinity.

The fanatical disregard for death displayed on both sides and the ability to keep an army in being, either from offensive or defensive point of view and under conditions considered here to be prohibitive, has done more to convince the English press of the desperate character of the struggle being waged in the Far East than all the dispatches that have emanated from Tokio or St. Petersburg declaring that neither the Japanese nor the Russians will ever give in.

In place of endeavoring to follow the minute progress of the campaign, this morning's newspapers somewhat hopelessly devote editorials preparing the English public to be witnesses that the war will be longer drawn out and more terrible in every respect than any within recent centuries.

The Daily Telegraph believes that Gen. Kuropatkin, "owing to the peril of his rear guard or the prostration of his troops, has paused in his retreat and turned for battle," while The Standard thinks that a battle is now in progress. But as The Daily Telegraph says, the whole problem "lies at present between dark and daylight."

The Standard's Tientsin correspondent says that reports from Kwangning, an important Manchurian city, west of the Liao River, say that lawlessness and brigandage are rapidly increasing there. Many districts are terrorized, and robbery and violence prevail everywhere, the authorities not making any attempts to repress it.

KUROPATKIN'S LOSSES 17,000.

Russian Official Estimate of the Casualties at Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The best information of the War Office indicates that Gen. Kuropatkin lost about 17,000 men during the ten days' battle at Liao-Yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—Revised estimates of the Russian force defeated at Liao-Yong place the numbers as follows:

One hundred and eighty-four battalions of infantry, 128 squadrons of cavalry, and 372 guns.

RUSSIAN CENSORS STRICTER.

People Are Getting Less News of the War Than Ever.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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ODESSA, Sept. 4.—There is a strong suspicion that the news from the seat of war is being tampered with more freely than usual by the censorship.

The number of telegrams from abroad, particularly London, has latterly shrunk appreciably.

The sub-departments at Odessa, Kieff, Moscow, and elsewhere have been strictly prohibited from allowing foreign journals to reach their destinations before the receipt from St. Petersburg by telegraph of the [illegible] excision and [illegible] day.

JAPANESE COLUMN BLOWN UP.

Nearly Seven Hundred Men Destroyed by a Russian Land Mine.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 9, (Friday,) 1:30 A. M.—A Japanese column, numbering approximately 700 men, while marching along at night on a road in the valley between Long Hill and Division Hill, met a frightful disaster through the explosion of an electric land mine, Sept. 1.

The mine was carefully laid by the Russians three weeks ago. It covered nearly a mile of available marching space.

The explosive was placed at the bottom. Rocks were placed next, and on top of these clay was packed so carefully that the ground gave the impression of not having been disturbed.

The indications of Japanese activity in this vicinity put the Russians on guard. Near midnight the outposts rushed in and reported that the Japanese were approaching.

The Russians withheld their fire for some time. Suddenly they threw a searchlight up the valley. The Japanese opened with a rifle fire.

The Russians waited until apparently the whole Japanese column was in the danger zone. Then the mine was exploded.

The force of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down, and the sight of Japanese rifles, water bottles, legs and arms hurling through the lighted space made by the searchlight was an awful one. Some rocks landed inside the Russian lines.

There was one appalling moment, during which the garrison itself was stunned, then a deathlike silence. The searchlight coldly lighted up the road and hillsides strewn with dead.

The following day the Russians buried the dead, but owing to their dismembered and mutilated condition the Russians were unable to accurately estimate the number of killed. A few Japanese escaped, however.

The foregoing information is contained in a small sheet issued Sept. 3 by the Port Arthur Novakrai, a breakage in the press having made it impossible to issue a full edition. A Chinese arriving here at midnight confirms the above to the extent of saying that he heard a report that many Japanese had been killed by a mine, but he did not learn the details.

On the nights of Aug. 26 and 27 a similar disaster befell the Japanese near Redoubt No. 2, it is reported, but details have not been ascertained.

REPUBLIC WANTED IN CHINA.

Hongkong Editor Says Japanese Victory Will Mean Great Changes.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Thirty members of the Chinese Masonic organization of Pittsburg heard an address in their native tongue at a meeting held in Morehead Hall this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Lee Cok Tong, and the speaker was Sun Yat Sen, editor of a Hongkong newspaper.

His address was on the present conditions in China, which he said are ripe for revolution. He said that the intelligent Chinese wanted to model the Government after that of the United States, and that the downfall of the Manchu dynasty is certain. He said that these changes are being openly advocated in China, and the Government is unable to prevent it.

He told his hearers that the Japanese would surely win the war, but that the present victories are but the beginning of a general change of conditions, and also of the map of the Orient.

BIG RAID ON MOONSHINERS.

Eleven Stills Captured in North Carolina and Much Spirits Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 8.—Reports of a large number of raids against moonshiners in the surrounding mountains reached here to-day. Eleven big mountain stills were captured. Ten thousand gallons of corn whisky and brandy were destroyed. All the stills were cut to pieces by the officers.

There were several highly exciting raids and many shots were fired on both sides. Some of the moonshiners' wives and children were taken by the revenue officers, and more than a dozen moonshiners were captured.

More moonshining is reported to be going on now in the mountains than perhaps ever before, and much trouble is looked for. The apple crop is the largest known in years, and much brandy is being made by the moonshiners.

PRINCESS LOUISE NEAR PARIS.

Relatives Said to be Anxious to Hush Up Scandal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The romance of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg is now reaching a decisive phase.

I have good reason to believe that both the Princess and her champion, Count Matatich, have been stopping since last Sunday at M. Henri de Nousanne's country house, at Ormoy-Villers, which is a small village in the Department of the Oise, about twenty-four miles from Paris.

Here the Princess has, I am told, been visited by French specialists, who are prepared to certify that she is sane. Her whereabouts will probably be proclaimed to-morrow or the day after, and then it is likely that the long series of scandals connected with her name will be brought to a close, as her relatives seem anxious to hush matters up.

PARK SUICIDE IDENTIFIED.

Young Woman Who Took Acid Was Miss Millie Kruger, Manicure.

After lying in the Bellevue Morgue for nearly a week, the body of the young woman who committed suicide by taking acid in Central Parw last Friday was identified last night as that of Miss Millie Kruger, twenty-five years old, who it is supposed lived at 107 East Eighty-fourth Street. She is said to have been a manicure, who became despondent because a man she said promised to marry her did not keep his word.

The identification was made by a man and woman who gave their names as "Mr. and Mrs. John Williams," and said they lived at 111 West Thirty-sixth Street. That is the Marlborough Hotel, and it was said there that no one of the name of "[illegible]iams" was stopping there or was known. The couple said that the young woman had lived with them and that they saw her last about three weeks ago.

CALLED INSANE; WANT DIVORCE

Des Moines Woman Says Husband Circulated Reports About Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 8.—Mrs. Lydia Chamberlain, wife of D. S. Chamberlain, the patent medicine man, to-day began suit for divorce. She alleges cruel and inhuman treatment in that he circulated reports that she was of unsound mind. The action has caused a sensation here, as both are leaders in society. They were married ten years ago.

Mrs. Chamberlain has been eccentric and attracted considerable attention by personally supervising the construction of the family mansion here. They have no children, and their home is seldom thrown open to the public, it being alleged that Mrs. Chamberlain feared some one would copy the design which she planned.

PORT ARTHUR NOW IS GIVING UP HOPE

Warships Cease Seriously to Oppose Foe's Vessels.

SOLDIERS ARE DESERTING

Garrison Apparently Short of Ammunition—Japanese Preparing for Another Attack.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Sept. 8.—Non-official news suggests that the garrison at Port Arthur is much disheartened.

The ships in the harbor have ceased seriously to oppose the Japanese reconnoitring vessels, which have thus been enabled to ascertain that the battleship Sevastopol is in a crippled condition, while others are more or less damaged.

The number of soldiers surrendering increases.

Several junks laden with provisions and ammunition from Che-Foo were captured by the blockading fleet on Sept. 2, also eight junks carrying 300 non-combatants from Port Arthur, who were sent to Dalny.

It is noticeable that the Russians have ceased mine-clearing operations, which hitherto have been carried on assiduously. The inference is that the Russians have abandoned hope that the remnant of the fleet can escape.

By The Associated Press.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 8.—Apparently well-informed Japanese who reached Che-Foo from Dalny to-day report that the Japanese Army before Port Arthur is preparing to make another assault on the fortress.

Japanese agents here are sending to Dalny 70,000 gunnysacks, and are endeavorig to secure 60,000 more. It is reported that these sacks are to be filled with sand and used to fill up portions of the moat protecting the Russian right flank.

The Chinese report that the Russians are buying unexploded shells manufactured for use during the Chinese-Japanese war. The persistency of this report during the past two weeks entitles it to considerable consideration, as indicating a shortage of large ammunition at Port Arthur.

Chinese who left Port Arthur on Monday arrived here to-day. They report that severe fighting occurred Sept. 3. The Japanese attacked certain positions on the east and west flanks, and the Russians allowed them to approach to within a short distance. Then they opened a heavy fire and compelled the Japanese to retreat after three hours' fighting.

An incident of the engagement was a clash between Japanese and Russian regiments of cavalry, resulting in the retreat of the former.

The Russian dry dock at Dalny has been repaired, and a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer is now undergoing repairs there. The Japanese raised a vessel which had been sunk at the entrance of the dry dock by the Russians when they evacuated Dalny, and they recently discovered the gate of the dock, also sunk by the Russians. With this in their possession the dock was speedily made effective.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Sept. 8.—Firing at sea was heard here last night.

Vessels which went out from here to investigate the firing report that the flashes from the guns were plainly visible; they were unable, however, to ascertain whether the Japanese were firing upon Russian ships which had escaped from Port Arthur or upon junks. The activity of the Japanese in catching junks makes the latter supposition the more probable. Eighteen junks have been captured by the Japanese during the last few days.

A British ship was among those which investigated the firing. She reports that seven ships were engaged in the cannonade, and that they steamed away and disappeared upon the appearace of the British vessel.

JAPANESE SHELL KORSAKOVSK.

Cruisers Also Fire Torpedoes at the Sunken Warship Novik.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—Two Japanese cruisers bombarded Korsakovsk, Island of Sakhalin, yesterday, and fired torpedoes at the sunken Russian cruiser Novik.

No attempt was made to land. Korsakovsk is defended by coast batteries.

Lieut. Gen. Liapounoff, Military Governor of Sakhalin, in a dispatch to the Emperor dated yesterday has transmitted the report of the commander of the garrison of Korsakovsk on the visit of Japanese vessels to that place on Tuesday, as follows:

"At 6 A. M. Tuesday, the smoke of steamers was observed at sea and the troops were prepared for action. Two Japanese transports of 6,000 tons each anchored eight versts out, and two launches were lowered and proceeded to the Novik. At 10:45 the order was given to fire volleys at the Japanese on board the Novik and in the launches.

"This firing was so successful that the deck of the Novik was cleared and the launches returned to the transports. The enemy returned the Russian fire, but no damage was done. At 12:45 P. M. the transports put to sea.

"The commander of the garrison went on board the Novik and found a number of rifles and some wire connected with mines. The wires were cut and nine mines, in different parts of the ship, were removed."

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—The officers commanding the Japanese expedition sent to examine the wreck of the Novik report that she is beached 900 yards southwest of Korsakovsk Lighthouse.

She has a thirty degree list to starboard, and with the exception of a small portion of her bow she is entirely submerged. Even on her upper deck the water is knee deep in the most shallow places. Her conning tower and upper works were heavily damaged by the Japanese shell fire. It is impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the damage under water, but evidently it is considerable.

Russian land fire fired on the Japanese expedition while the examination was being made, but the expedition retired without sustaining any casualties.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:05 A. M.—2,074 First Avenue; Tony Malda; damage slight.
2:35 A. M.—292 Monroe Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:30 A. M.—45 Broome Street; Benjamin Schlanofsky; damage trifling.
8:35 A. M.—176 Broadway; Interborough Rapid Transit Company subway; damage slight.
12:30 A. M.—110 West Sixty-fourth Street; Mrs. Parker; damage, $25.
4:30 P. M.—142 West Forty-second Street; Sarah Fenner; damage $5.
5:[illegible] P. M.—450 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
5:[illegible] P. M.—161 [illegible] Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:[illegible] P. M.—[illegible] Street; A. S. [illegible]; damage, $10.
[illegible] [illegible] Third Street; M. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

APARTMENTS on Riverside Drive.
At "THE TVRRETS"
116 RIVERSIDE, SOUTH COR. 84TH.
At an annual rental of $2,300 to $3,600. Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, with 3 Bathrooms. Living room 18x26 feet, hung with tapestry. Butler's pantry. Two & three servants' rooms. Servants' bath. Laundry. Ironing & drying rooms. Individual lockers for laundry necessaries. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Dining rooms wainscoted in Spanish oak to beamed ceilings. Marquetry floors. Oriel & Shakespearian windows. Ingle nooks. Window seats. Mirror doors. Accommodations for butlers & coachmen.
Also at "THE TOWERS"
341 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
NORTHWEST CORNER 94TH STREET.
One apartment of 9 rooms, similar in character & appointments, at an annual rental of $2,300.

COULDN'T DIE IN DEBT.

So Sick Woman Drew Savings—Then Thief Picked Her Pocket.

Mrs. Emma Williams, sixty years old, was informed by her physician yesterday that her days were numbered. She suffers from a chronic affection of the heart, and the doctor told her she was apt to drop dead at any minute.

Immediately on leaving his office she went to the bank in which her savings were deposited, and withdrew them, intending to settle her debts and make the last payment upon the burial plot she purchased some years ago in the Hoboken Cemetery.

"If I am to die," she told the bank teller, as he handed her over the $300 which was to her credit, "I want to be square with everybody when the time comes."

Mrs. Williams put the money in her pocket and started for home. When she reached her apartment the pocket was empty. The shock proved too much for her, and she fainted away. Her physician was called in, and declared that his warning of death was shortly to be verified. He said that there was hardly any hope for her, and that she could live but a few days.

Mrs. Williams is a widow. Since her husband died, eight years ago, she has supported herself, working night and day. Every cent above the barest living expenses she saved, and by her self-denial accumulated the sum the loss of which will hasten her end.

"It is too hard," she moaned last night, as she recovered consciousness. "I cannot bear to die with my debts unpaid. Even my grave is not paid for. I haven't another cent in the world, and am not able to work. What will I do, what will I do?"

POLICEMAN SHOT BY CHANCE.

Revolver Fell from Comrade's Coat, Exploding on Station House Floor.

Patrolman Frank L. Carey of the Madison Street Station was shot in the left breast over the heart through the accidental discharge of a revolver belonging to Patrolman William G. Dunn of the same precinct last night when the men were returning to the station house from supper for reserve duty. Six or eight policemen were sitting about the assembly room when the accident happened.

Carey was standing about seven feet from Dunn, and in front of him. When Dunn removed his coat his revolver was dragged from his pocket, and, falling to the floor, exploded. A bullet from the self-acting revolver struck Carey, who uttered an exclamation and dropped into a chair, but did not lose consciousness. Dunn was the first to rush to Carey's aid.

Dr. Hunt, who responded with an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, said the wound was serious, and hurried Carey to the hospital. Dunn was overcome with grief. Carey and he were chums, in a way, being together much when off duty. Capt. Shaw of the Madison Street Station said after investigation that the shooting was purely an accident.

WAS WRONG NEGRO LYNCHED?

Man Now in Jackson Jail Believed to be the Real Offender.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 8.—Was it the real Starling Dunham who was lynched by burning at the stake at Eupora last June, for an attack on a white woman? This is the question that is worrying the city police.

There is a negro in the Jackson jail who says that his name was Starling Dunham, and officers here are convinced that the wrong negro was lynched at Eupora.

The negro was arrested for vagrancy and gave his name as Smith. His actions aroused the suspicions of the officers, and this afternoon they carefully examined the negro, and he tallied exactly with the description of Starling Dunham.

Then the negro became excited and said his real name was Dunham, that he was wanted in Webster County for assault, and did not want to go back unless he had the protection of a company of soldiers. The matter was laid before Gov. Vardaman, and if this proves to be the real Dunham he will receive protection if carried back.

LOST IN AN AVALANCHE.

American Prospector's Death in the Mountains of Colombia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Advices have been received here stating that Robert Marshall, an American prospector, thirty-eight years old, of Chicago, had strayed away from his companions while locating mining properties on the Caribbean coast of the Republic of Colombia, and has been lost in an avalanche of snow 4,000 feet above the sea level.

Mr. Marshall has been missing since June 21 last and a new party of prospectors with additional supplies will leave here in a few days to search the mountains for his body.

There is so much snow that it will be months before the spot will clear sufficiently to reveal the body, but the new prospecting party will carry facilities for removing the brush.

CRAZED BY MANIAC'S BITE.

Woman, Formerly a Nurse, Violent, and Is Taken to Hospital.

Because of her peculiar actions, Annie Halpin, twenty-seven years old, of 604 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was removed to the Harlem Hospital last night and will this morning be removed to Bellevue, where she will be placed in the psychopathic ward. The woman, who is a trained nurse, has acted strangely ever since she was bitten in the right arm by an insane patient in the Long Island State Hospital about three years ago.

Miss Halpin was afterward in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and while at work one day cut her finger and blood poisoning set in. She gave up her place on Blackwell's Island, and as soon as she went home her queer actions began.

Recently she has imagined that every one was going to bite her, and last night became violent.

VERMONT PLURALITY, 31,556.

This Is Just 244 More Than It Was Four Years Ago.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 8.—The unofficial tabulation of the returns for Governor in Tuesday's State election was completed to-day with the receipt of the vote from the remote towns of Sherburne and Somerset, and the grand total places the plurality for Charles J. Bell, the Republican candidate, at 31,556.

The total vote for the two leading candidates is: Bell, (Rep.) [illegible]; Porter, (Dem.) 16,521. The Republican plurality four years ago was 31,312.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

FIT him out well before he goes to boarding school. His clothes will lead a merry life before you see him again, so let him take plenty. They'd better be of the strong kind, too, for economy's sake.

Brokaw clothes are worn by boys in every prominent school. The reasons are good.

Short Trouser Suits, $5 to $12.
Long Trouser Suits, $10 to $25.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

A Family Game—115 Cards
BUNCO (Trade Mark.) 50c.

FIFTEEN MINUTES TO HARLEM. Beautifully furnished rooms in private house; dressing rooms attached; hot, cold water; large closets; tiled baths; telephone; "L" and subway express stations; gentlemen only. 243 West 137th St.

SULLIVAN CLAN'S OUTING.

"Big Tim" Lets His Followers Know He Prefers Albany to Washington.

Six thousand of the clan of Sullivan held their annual outing yesterday from the Sixth Assembly District to Donnelly's Grove, at College Point. All the Bowery and adjacent streets turned out to see the procession, which was led by Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan, with Alderman "Little Tim" and Florence J., the leaders of the Sixth and Eighth Districts, respectively, as his chief escort.

The crowd gathered early at the Sullivan headquarters, the Metamora Club, at 207 Bowery. As early as 7 o'clock the disitribution of white caps and red, white, and blue canes was begun. Col. "Mike" Padden, Assemblyman "Charlie" Anderson, and Senator Fitzgerald aided the Sullivanites in looking after things, and in the parade line there were fully 500 bearing the name of Sullivan on their own account. In the line also were many delegations from other districts, with city officials and various district leaders. Fire Commissioner Hayes, leader in the Thirty-third District, had a big delegation in line. Thomas F. Foley also had a crowd of his Second District people in the parade.

SHEPARD FOR GOVERNOR.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Wants Ginger in the Campaign.

Indications that Edward M. Shepard is at least a receptive candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination were shown at last night's meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, the old Shepard Democracy organization, at which resolutions were adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of the club to attend the Saratoga Convention on Sept. 20, where the committeemen will urge the naming of representative men on the State ticket.

The meeting was given over largely to the discussion of current campaign matters. The tenor of this discussion was to the effect that the campaign was running slowly, and that action and ginger should be injected. For this purpose the resolution was adopted. While it did not name Mr. Shepard in any way, he was suggested by several of the speakers who took part in the discussion.

Robert Dixon said that Mr. Shepard would make an ideal candidate and would add life and plenty of ginger. Jules Guedon asked Mr. Dixon whether he had any authority for his use of Mr. Shepard's name, but before Mr. Dixon could reply J. Warren Greene, a warm personal friend of Mr. Shepard, took the floor and declared that Mr. Shepard would be glad of any and all assistance the club could render him.

WIGWAM'S PARKER RALLY.

Murphy Plans Big Mass Meeting Before State Convention.

Tammany is arranging for a big Parker and Davis mass meeting to be held in the Wigwam next week, in advance of the Democratic State Convention.

Charles F. Murphy called at National Committee headquarters yesterday and talked with both Chairman Taggart and Executive Chairman Sheehan on the subject. Later he went to Tammany Hall and went over the matter with several of the district leaders who were awaiting him. It was explained at the hall that while the holding of a mass meeting in advance of the State Convention is unusual, the idea finds favor at this time, in order to start the National campaign going in full blast at an early date in Greater New York.

It became known at Tammany Hall yesterday that Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions is a candidate for Supreme Court Justice this year. This is the place which, it has generally been understood, has been promised to Senator Victor J. Dowling. There is nothing, however, to indicate there will be a contest in the County Convention which will be held at Tammany Hall on the night of Oct. 6 to make this nomination. Judge Newburger may be requested to wait another year, when there will be another vacancy. Ex-Assemblyman Joseph Green is understood to be in line for the City Court Judge nomination on the Democratic ticket this year, running against Judge Palmieri, who will be the Republican nominee.

BODIES OF GIRLS FOUND.

"Little Mothers" Hysterical When They Gather at the Morgue.

Seventy-five girls, members of the Little Mothers' Association at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, went to the Morgue last night, where the body of Katherine Collins, fourteen years old, of 408 East Twentieth Street, was taken after being recovered on Hunter's Point.

When the [illegible] mothers formed in line to view the body some of them fainted and others became hysterical. Physicians from Bellevue attended them.

The body of Katherine Collins was found early in the day before that of Jeannette Meehan, fifteen years old, of 427 East Twelfth Street, had been recovered at New Rochelle. Both girls were in a canoe at Hunter's Point on Sunday last, when the boat upset and they were drowned.

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PARKER DENOUNCES REPUBLICAN RULE

Contrasts Its Extravagance with Cleveland's Economy.

NO POSTAL SCANDALS THEN

He Urges Democratic Editors to Cease Assailing Other Members of the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, Sept. 8.—In his second speech of this campaign, delivered to-day to the Democratic editors, Judge Parker attacked the Republican Party for the extravagance and corruption of its Administration, and contrasted it with the two Democratic Administrations of Grover Cleveland.

He gave figures to show the economy of the Democratic Administrations and the high cost of the Republican ones, invited a comparison of the honesty of the Cleveland period with the postal scandals of to-day, and suggested a comparison of the present campaign with the "turn-the-rascals-out" campaign of 1876, when Tilden ran for President.

He closed by warning the editors of the danger of attacking fellow-Democrats. He spoke of the Vermont election as an indication of the need for party harmony.

Judge Parker's speech was listened to with the closest attention by the editors, few of whom had ever heard him speak. Judge Parker read his speech with great care and deliberation, using few or no gestures.

The editors frequently applauded and several times broke into cheers and laughter at the speaker's attacks upon the Republican Administration.

The highest pitch of enthusiasm was reached toward the close when he deprecated attacks on others within the party. Cries of "Good; that's right" and the like broke from various parts of the audience, and for several moments the speaker had to wait for quiet.

Arrival of the Editors.

With the exception of Aug. 10, notification day, this was the biggest day yet for Rosemount. The arrival of the editors, their numbers swelled to more than 500 by friends and others desiring to be in on the doings of the day, tested the ability of the local Committee on Arrangements to the utmost.

Conditions were ideal for the reception of the visitors. The weather fates did their share nobly, and the generalissimo and lieutenants on the Parker estate did theirs equally well. The showpieces of the place, such as the one black sheep and the dog Teddy, were made ready for editorial scrutiny, and young Parker Hall stationed himself with a silk flag on the highest knoll.

As the steamboat St. John appeared on the southern horizon a few minutes after 11 o'clock the young representative of the candidate's family began a wild waving of the standard. The few gathered in front of the piazza waved anything that came handy and as the craft drew nearer the landing it was observed that the saluting fever had caught all hands on the boat.

The roustabouts went about their duties of tying up the boat, stern to the north, but not without getting the usual instructions from a lot of landlubbers who spoke of the cellar of the boat and the roof thereof and the "other" side of the deck.

The Seventh Regiment Band began "The Star Spangled Banner" as the party lined up two and three abreast for the march up the hill. It wound up the road and through the gate past the lodge toward where Judge Parker stood. He stepped onto the veranda from a window. To his left was a roped-in inclosure for members of the family and invited guests.

The editors and their allies ranged themselves all about, while Josephus Daniels, as Chairman, introduced Charles W. Knapp of The St. Louis Republic. The Missouri man said, among other things:

Charles W. Knapp's Speech.

"We are of one mind in echoing your own forcible denunciations of the trinity of oppressions from which the American people suffer so much. Not the transitory requirements of party duty, but the enduring responsibilities of a deep-seated conviction unite both you and us in unfaltering opposition to imperialism, high tariffs, and corrupt officialism.

"Recognizing these evils as alike in their essence, since they are simply varying forms of the same reckless sacrifice of the general public welfare in order that the private interests of the favored few may be the more effectively served, we congratulate the country that the promises of Democracy and the character of its nominee for the Presidency afford reasonable assurance by law and not according to individual caprice, assure regulation of our affairs through the wisdom of the Constitution and the virtuous people.

"We have been profoundly impressed with your earnest appeal that the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the Government preserve the clearly defined distinctions between their legislative powers, which the wise framers of our organic law imbedded in the Constitution of the United States.

"We draw from the record of your judicial career many evidences that none of these distinctions will be overlooked in your performance of administrative duties. We fear no belogging phrase of new inventions when you are our Executive, and do not doubt that you will promptly recognize that our so-called insular possessions are really subject colonies.

"We thank you particularly, Judge Parker, for the manly declaration that you will not be a candidate for a second term if you are elected President. We welcome in this avowal the introduction of a new and vital issue in politics and unhesitatingly give it our indorsement and support. It supplements and completes that glorious manifestation of your individuality which the telegram to the St. Louis Convention so forcibly conveyed.

"We rejoice that the principles and policies of Democracy have found so worthy an exponent in 1904, because we realize that every great popular movement must present to the people both the idea and the man for the hour. We give both, and we are proud of the man who so impressively demonstrates that he would rather be right than be President."

Judge Parker's Reply.

Judge Parker's speech in reply was as follows:

"It is indeed a great pleasure to welcome to Rosemount this body of representatives of the great American press, one of the mighty forces in the upbuilding and strengthening of a sturdy American citizenship. You have been in conference to the end that your work in this campaign may be as effective as possible. Organized effort and concerted action must always increase the effectiveness of the common endeavor of many hands.

"The leaders who are made a thoroughfare through history down which in all the centuries their fame will march with giant strides have all been men who, though in unconscious harsh expression of the hurried judgment of the people, were yet guided in all their public acts by the knowledge of what the deliberate and mature judgment of the people would be. So the great papers are those which anticipate the careful judgment of the majority.

"The great tribunal of the American people may be implicitly relied on to decide all questions with unerring and exact justice. The people may be often at fault, the ripe and final decision is always for the right. And the part of leadership is to know the right and to honestly, patriotically, fearlessly, and zealously advocate it.

"Just as long as the press can discern and lead the unhurried and well-considered judgment of the people, so long will its power grow mightily and so long will it hold its place in the front rank of the unfaltering and vigorous march of National progress. To the upbuilding of the power of the press and to the best use of that power you have devoted yourselves. There are questions of great import to be passed upon by the people in November, questions that it will be your duty, and therefore, I am sure, your pleasure as well, to present honestly and so clearly that the people will understand them.

"I shall not take up your time, however, with any reference to the great issues upon which our party, through its platform and candidates, confidently appeals to the people for indorsement, but crave your indulgence while I briefly refer to a single feature of the platform of the Republican Party.

Welcomes Republican Challenge.

"That platform opens with a declaration of that party's many years of control of government, coupled with the assertion that it has displayed a high capacity for rule and government, which has been made even more conspicuous by the incapacity and infirmity of purpose shown by its opponents.'

"This challenge to a comparison of Democratic and Republican Administrations since the Republican Party came into existence should be welcomed. Fortunately, we have eight recent years of Democratic Administration of the Executive Department of the Government which we will gladly compare with any similar period since 1860.

"The comparison will show that under Democratic control the administrative purity of the fathers was observed in the conduct of the Government; that no one of its departments was permeated, as of late, with corruption rivaling the days of the Star Route frauds; that a successful effort was made to check the growth of expenditures; that it resulted in each instance in cutting down the expenses within the control of the Executive Department of the Government below that of the preceding Administrations.

"The comparison will show also that each succeeding Republican Administration after 1868 increased expenses, and in some instances so greatly as to indicate reckless extravagance and waste of the people's money.

"During Mr. Cleveland's first term the average annual expenditure was about two hundred and sixty-nine millions. For the past three years it has been about five hundred and nineteen millions.

"The Governmental expenditure last year mounted up to five hundred and eighty-two millions, which is not equaled by any year since the civil war, with the exception of the year of the Spanish War.

A Deficit in Treasury Receipts.

"There is an inevitable result to such extravagance. Instead of a surplus in the annual receipts of about eighty millions, which the present Executive found on assuming control, there is now a deficit to be found there of forty-two millions.

"The limits of this address will not permit a further reference to the cost of administration, but it should receive careful examination at your hands.

"And you will be convinced that 'reform is necessary—aye, far more necessary than in 1876—in the scale of public expense, and when convinced you will do less than your duty if you fail to make the people understand it.

"The challenge of the Republican platform permits you to compare the details, the everyday life, so to speak, of the Democratic Administrations with both predecessive and successive Administrations, and you will not shrink from it.

"The sturdy honesty, marked ability, and thorough devotion to principle of all those in high places during those Democratic Administrations may without hesitation be placed alongside of the qualifications of similar officials in any and all other Administrations.

"Who, I pray you, would hesitate to compare the members of the Cabinet of those years with the present one, or with any one?

Cabinets of Roosevelt and Cleveland.

"Is the fame of Bayard, Manning, Fairchild, Endicott, Whitney, Vilas, Dickinson, Garland, members of the 1884 Cabinet, and Olney, Carlisle, Lamont, Smith, Francis, Herbert, Bissell, Wilson, and Harmon, of that of 1892, dwarfed when contrasted with the Cabinet officers of to-day?

"When the comparison is once completed you will be eager to ask the people which is the better.

"They will declare the victor in the contest between Administrations to be the one which, in addition to other excellencies, saved many millions a year to the Nation.

"Extravagance is running riot in Federal, State, and Municipal Governments, in spite of the well-directed effort of some excellent officials.

"The indebtedness of the Municipal Governments are steadily piling up, bond issues are increasingly frequent, and the people have not the satisfaction, in many instances, of a full equivalent in improvements for the money expended.

"And the Federal Government is leading in the race of great expenditures. Ere long the people will demand a reform in administrative expenses.

"And they will do it now if they are made to appreciate the whole truth.

Wants Attacks on Democrats Stopped.

"The Democratic Party is not a machine, it is a body of citizens who believe that on the whole its fundamental principles are best adapted to the conduct of the Government.

"Among so many patriotic and intelligent men it is inevitable that divergence of opinion as to minor questions and differences of view as to the best methods for the disposition of dead issues should be found. The party is concededly united to-day as to every vital article of faith which can reasonably enter into the pending canvass.

"Our adversaries are entrenched, in full possession of every department of the Government, and it is a mistaken policy that would drive away voters who would help to oust them.

"The cause cannot be advanced by attacks on others within the party with whom we have had disagreements, but who are now working with us for a common result.

"All men who have attained any degree of prominence have their friends, and the exercise of ordinary prudence forbids the alienation of allies who are willing and anxious to assist.

"The coming election is not to be determined by the September vote in hopelessly Republican States, where local issues and candidates even are grievously handicapped, but the result in Vermont on Tuesday admonishes us—and there can be no harm in giving voice to the admonition—that a harmonious cooperation of all and the elimination of personal, factional, and unimportant differences involving no surrender of principle, are essential to success."

No Secret Service Men Needed Here.

A reception, the most democratic and informal imaginable, began immediately the candidate's answer was concluded. The three or four Ulster County deputy sheriffs detailed for special duty quaked when they beheld the eager hundreds gathering around. Their duty was really to keep out of the way and allow all hands to do as they pleased, apparently. Anyway, they got out of Esopus early. Secret Service men were apparently no more needed here than out in the middle of the huge rock called Esopus Island.

The farm was inspected by straggling lines of editors and others. Then there was a general round-up for a photograph, for which Judge Parker and Mr. Knapp stood together on the north side of the house.

In twos, threes, and half dozens the visitors found their way down the terraces to the landing and over the boat sides to the dining cabins. With "Good Bye, Teddy" and a score of other selections the band enlivened a crowd that didn't need it.

Judge Parker, Representative William Sulzer, and Frederick Parker made their way with National Secretary Urey Woodson to the dock, and while the boat was backing up stream the candidate, flanked by Sulzer and the dog Teddy, lifted his broad straw hat scores of times. Three sets of cheers were fired off as the St. John floated out into the stream. The band struck up "The Soldier's Farewell," and followed it with a pot-pourri of melody, the echoes of which floated up the hill after the steamboat was lost in a cloud of smoke.

Mr. Sulzer marched right back again within hailing distance of Judge Parker. He and Henry C. Fordham of Mount Vernon, one of the Democratic leaders of Westchester County, took luncheon with the candidate's family and a few personal friends.

The majority of the editors held that the candidate should get out and show himself; that he should do something to "entice" the 6,000,000 and more Democrats throughout the country; that he should plan at once a speaking tour; that he should grasp the

ODELL MAY CHOOSE EX-JUDGE ANDREWS

Former Head of Court of Appeals Now Seventy-seven Years Old.

SECOND PLACE FOR ELSBERG

Governor-Chairman's Slate Complete Surprise to Most Politicians—Comment of Woodruff Men.

In the event that he should be unable to bring about the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Higgins for Governor, or if it should develop that for reasons not now apparent the nomination of Mr. Higgins would be inadvisable, Gov. Odell has the name of an up-State Judge to spring upon the Republican caucus at Saratoga. Such was the information which was obtained yesterday from sources close to the Governor. At the same time it was announced that the nomination for Lieutenant Governor had been offered to Senator Elsberg by the Governor-Chairman.

It was said by some of Gov. Odell's friends last night that his "dark horse" was ex-Chief Judge Andrews of Syracuse, but other advisers of the Governor declared that, while Judge Andrews's name had been under consideration during the week, it had been dropped because of the age of the Judge, who is in his seventy-eighth year.

The announcement that ex-Chief Judge Andrews was Gov. Odell's probable "dark horse" came as a complete surprise to most of the politicians. The name of Judge Andrews has never been mentioned in the printed list of available candidates up to this time. Judge Andrews was elected Chief Judge in 1880, and served until 1897, when he retired under the age limit.

It was said yesterday by the leaders who furnished the information of his candidacy that he did not look more than sixty-five, that he was hale and vigorous, and "had a voice that would fill Madison Square Garden." On account of the eminence which he attained in the Judiciary of the State and of his independent character it was said no one could claim with any force that he was a wearer of "the Odell tag" if he were nominated.

Despite his vigor, Gov. Odell and his advisers feared, it was said, that perhaps Judge Andrew's age would be urged against him as a fatal objection.

When some of the Woodruff men heard of the Andrews suggestion, they declared the bringing out of Andrews indicated that Gov. Odell had become apprehensive that Mr. Woodruff was likely to carry off the nomination in spite of him. They referred to the fact that Mr. Woodruff employs several thousand men in his typewriter factory in Syracuse, and said it was evident that if Gov. Odell and his friends were considering the nomination of Judge Andrews their purpose was to prevent the vote of Onondaga County going to Mr. Woodruff.

They stated that the sentiment of Onondaga County at the present time was favorable to the nomination of Mr. Woodruff and asserted that it would be dangerous to the leadership of Francis Hendricks if he were to undertake to deliver the vote of the county against Mr. Woodruff at the request of the Governor. With a Syracuse candidate for the Governorship in the field they admitted that Mr. Hendricks would have a good excuse for not supporting Mr. Woodruff, and, in their judgment, it was to give him that excuse that the candidacy of Judge Andrews was to be sprung.

Another development of the day in Republican circles was the reported reconciliation between ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and George R. Sheldon. Mr. Woodruff was dining with a party of friends in an up-town restaurant when Mr. Sheldon happened in, and walking over to where Mr. Woodruff sat, greeted him cordially, and announced:

"Tim, I am going to the State Convention as a delegate from the Twenty-fifth District for the sole purpose of doing all that I can to bring about your nomination for Governor."

It was because of the agitation raised by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and his friends over Mr. Sheldon's trust record that Mr. Sheldon lost the nomination for Lieutenant Governor two years ago. Mr. Sheldon was very bitter against Mr. Woodruff at the time. Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Sheldon had been college mates, and there was a friendship between them of thirty-five years' standing. In view of their lifelong intimacy, Mr. Sheldon considered Woodruff's opposition to his candidacy unpardonable. He publicly announced that he would never forgive him. Senator Platt said the same thing. Now Woodruff is Platt's candidate for Governor. In making up with Woodruff, therefore, Sheldon was but following the example of Platt.

The general view taken of the Sheldon-Woodruff reconciliation was that the animating motive with Sheldon was to get even with Gov. Odell, if possible, for the manner in which the Governor acted toward him in connection with the Shipbuilding Trust bonds, which the Governor purchased and on which he is now trying to get his money back by legal proceedings.

Notwithstanding the fact that Senator Platt has been conferring with Gov. Odell with respect to the make-up of the State ticket, evidence accumulates that whatever may be the personal relations between the Governor and the Senator, the old feeling of bitterness of the followers of each still exists. The reported tender of the nomination for Lieutenant Governor to Senator Elsberg brought forth some vigorous expressions of resentment from Platt leaders yesterday.

Senator Elsberg was one of the trio of Senators who refused to go into the Republican caucus when the nomination of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Platt was under consideration in January, 1903. The caucus declared for the re-election of Senator Platt by a practically unanimous vote.

When Senator was voted for in the Senate, Senator Elsberg, with his insurgent colleagues, Senators Brackett and Brown, voted for Elihu Root. Brackett and Brown made the bitterest attack on Senator Platt. Elsberg did not make any personal attack on Senator Platt, but he did say, in effect, that obedience to Platt's leadership meant an abdication of conscience and judgment by subordinate leaders.

"If Elsberg should be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor," said a prominent Platt man last night, "Senator Platt's friends up State, who resent this manner in which he was deposed as State leader, would certainly cut him. If Elsberg could afford to stay out of a Republican caucus and vote against the caucus candidate, Platt's friends would with equal propriety refuse to cast their votes for him for Lieutenant Governor."

Democratic Editors at Coney Island.

The Democratic editors who visited Judge Parker yesterday returned to town shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening. Last night all of the editors and their families were the guests of the management at Dreamland, Coney Island.

PANAMAN BLEW OUT GAS.

Was Learning Produce Export Business in Office of Local Firm.

Nicola Alvarado, twenty-three years old, son of Rafael Alvarado, a successful produce merchant of Panama, who only reached this city on Wednesday on the steamship Alliança, was found dead in bed with the gas turned on and unlighted in Room 103 on the fifth floor of the Union Square Hotel yesterday morning. He is believed to have blown out the light through ignorance of the habits of illuminating gas, and the posture of the body indicated that he died in peaceful sleep.

Alvarado came to spend a year in studying English under the guardianship of Louis P. Nebolt of Isaac Brandon & Brothers, export commission merchants at 17 Battery Place. He intended to take up his father's business and was engaged to

TAMMANY ELECTS DELEGATES.

None but the Murphy "Old Guard" Chosen in Most Districts.

Tammany Assembly District Conventions last night passed off without a hitch in any of the thirty-five Assembly Districts in Manhattan and the Bronx. In each three delegates and three alternates were elected to attend the Democratic State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on Sept. 20.

It was a noticeable fact that none but the Murphy "Old Guard" were named on the delegations, which in almost every instance were headed by the leaders of the respective districts. There was no attempt made to get any big Democrats in the various delegations, but only Tammany men upon whom Charles F. Murphy could count without question in any crisis that might arise. Mr. Murphy himself heads his delegation from his own Eighteenth District, with Charles V. Fornes and Frank A. O'Donel as associates. There was no convention held in the Annexed District, where the Tammany leader, Thomas H. O'Neil, said the convention call would not be issued until Monday next. The delegates and alternates elected in the other districts follow:

FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates, Daniel E. Finn, Alexander J. Doyle, William H. Russell. Alternates, Timothy J. Gowan, William G. Kennedy, John G. Snyder.

SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates, Asa Bird Gardiner, Arthur Brisbane, John Hoyer. Alternates, Daniel Valenti, Alfred E. Smith, Michael Stapleton.

THIRD DISTRICT—Delegates, Patrick J. Ryder, Waubope Lynn, Harris Lindsley. Alternates, Thomas Londrigan, John F. Cullagher, Gaetano D'Amato.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Delegates, John F. Ahearn, Joseph D. Edelson, William H. Burns. Alternates, Abraham Oberstein, John T. Kelly, Charles F. Dushkind.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Bernard F. Martin, William F. Moore, Thomas M. Muiry. Alternates, Leslie J. Tompkins, Joseph F. Prendergast, Bernard Moyborg.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Patrick H. Keahon, Edward Swann, Charles W. Culkin. Alternates, Edward Holton, John P. Hilly, James F. Carroll.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Florence J. Sullivan, John B. Hasslacher, Christopher D. Sullivan. Alternates, Isidor Cohn, Aaron Shulman, Louis Mazs.

NINTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Frank J. Goodwin, Alfred J. Talley, Frank L. Dowling. Alternates, Thomas F. Smith, Patrick H. Bird, Joseph Kelly.

TENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Julius Harburger, William Pitt Mitchell, George F. Roesch. Alternates, Simon I. Koppelman, Henry W. Wolf, Valentine A. Schutz.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, William Dalton, George Sweeney, Morris Mannheimer. Alternates, John J. Buckley, Charles Kuhn, D. J. Early.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Samuel J. Foley, Henry M. Goldfogle, Patrick Farley. Alternates, Jacob E. Bausch, Moses Lehrberger, Thomas J. Schofield.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Peter J. Dooling, Peter E. Schmuck, Owen L. Lynch. Alternates, John J. Callahan, A. J. Obermaier, John C. Hackett.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, John T. Oakley, William Sulzer, Albert C. Wiegand. Alternates, Thomas A. Harris, Charles Friel, Charles D. Patterson.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, George W. Plunkitt, Robert Muh, William F. Rinckhoff. Alternates, James E. Smith, Thomas J. McManus, Louis Wendel, Jr.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Patrick Keenan, Herman Stiefel, Morris Cukor. Alternates, Samuel Prince, Charles J. Newman, William Klein.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Daniel F. McMahon, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Michael J. Sheehy. Alternates, Patrick Mullane, Arthur J. Hagen, Louis H. Stroh.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Charles F. Murphy, Charles V. Fornes, Frank A. O'Donnel. Alternates, James Foley, Christian Bleuler, Patrick Sullivan.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Thomas C. T. Crain, Abram I. Elkus, James F. Swanick. Alternates, James R. Torrance, William B. Dinihee, Thomas J. Brady.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—Delegates, Thomas Murphy, James W. Gerard, Thomas F. Grady. Alternates, Cornelius F. Collins, John W. Smyth, Peter Fitzsimmons.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates, John J. Delany, George W. Loft, James J. Phelan. Alternates, Franklin Leonard, Jr., Matthew F. Donahue, William Tiute.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—Delegates, Francis J. Lantry, John J. Harrington, Henry W. Unger. Alternates, Edward H. Carroll, Thomas F. Baldwin, William H. Hornidge.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Delegates—Edward J. Farrell, Louis N. Wheaiton, John P. Lee. Alternates, Stephen B. Keating, George J. Kilgen, Timothy Dempsey.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Victor J. Dowling, W. Bourke Cockran, William P. Schmitt. Alternates, John M. Sheehan, Adolph Suesskind, Michael Condron.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—Delegates—J. J. Scannell, Abram Bernard, Augustus T. Docharty. Alternates, George F. Scannell, James J. Atchison, Alfred Ludwig.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—James J. Kinney, Frederick Walters, and John Donohue. Alternates—Daniel J. Sheppard, Albert Wintersetz, and Myron Suizberger.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Joseph J. Little, Samuel Untermeyer, and James J. Martin. Alternates—William O'B. Walker, George C. Norton, and George M. Hoffmann.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—William Connolly, Jr., Charles A. Towne, and George Schweizer. Alternates—Charles Cass, Joseph Farley, and Henry Blumenthal.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Francis Burton Harrison, Henry Siegel, and William McAdoo. Alternates—Thomas E. Crimmins, J. Edward Jetter, and George W. Korn.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Jacob Ruppert, Peter Wooley, and Michael Cosgrove. Alternates—Frederick Strohe, Herman Kurze, and John Arfmann.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—Peter A. Hendrick, Milton M. Goldsmith, and Moses Barnett. Alternates—J. Sidney Bernstein, Thomas F. J. Kennedy, and Charles W. Dayton, Jr.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates—James J. Frawley, Daniel F. Cohalan, and John F. Skelly. Alternates—Thomas F. Donnelly, Leo Prince, and Vincent J. Ganly.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Nicholas J. Hayes, Christopher Nooney, and John Thomas. Alternates—Frederick E. Goldsmith, Thomas J. Dougherty, and Henry Harlach.

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Eugene J. McGuire, John A. Hawkins, and Martin J. Kane. Alternates—William A. Gearon, John D. Dougherty, and Jeremiah J. O'Connell.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John J. Brady, John C. Heonts, and John P. Murray. Alternates—Adolph Hupfel, Louis Ebling, and William H. Zeltner.

There were no instructions passed in a single one of the district conventions.

HENRY GEORGE FOR PARKER.

Urges Shepard for Governor to Make Democratic Victory Sure Here.

Coming out for the election of Judge Parker to the Presidency and urging the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Governor as a means to strengthen the Democratic Party in the State, Henry George, Jr., has written a letter to John De Witt Warner, which was made public yesterday. The letter was dated at Merriewold Park, Sullivan County, and is, in part, as follows:

"It appears to me of utmost general and party importance that Edward M. Shepard should be nominated for the Governorship by the Democratic Convention at Saratoga on the 20th inst.

"His strong moral qualities, high, clear principles, splendid attainments, and long training in public and legal affairs fit him peculiarly to fill with profit and honor to the State of New York and with distinction to himself the office which for years has been degraded to the lowest standards.

"To men thinking as I do there is not only no good result to be obtained by voting for Mr. Watson, the People's Party candidate for the Presidency, but it is a negative evil. While, despite his opposing action, he is a good Jeffersonian Democrat, and while there is much progressive democracy in his platform, he has little chance even of making a good showing at the polls, not to speak of being elected. The election lies between President Roosevelt and Judge Parker, and what one or the other stands for must govern the administrative branch of the United States Government for the next four years. In my judgment, the election of Judge Parker is needed to save the Republic from imminent danger."

Suffolk Delegates Favor Woodruff.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 8.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Suffolk County held their convention today and selected delegates to the State Convention. They are William F. Carr, B. F. Harris, Charles H. Howell, Scudder Smith, E. S. Post, J. J. Bartlett, and Samuel L. Parish. The delegates were not instructed, but individually each of the delegates favors Timothy L. Woodruff for Governor.

Error in Reporting Fairbanks.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 8.—In an account of the meeting addressed by Senator Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President, here Sept. 6, a reporter erroneously stated that the speaker advocated a "liberal ship subsidy." It appears there

$95

will buy a good used upright

PIANO

to-day.

IT'S in splendid condition—only the owners wanted one of the famous **Gabler pianos**, which we sell in Greater New York, and so traded it in to us as part payment.

We'll sell it to you for $95.00—(it's worth double that amount)—and on **easy payments** if you wish. **Other bargains**, too.

Fourth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co

TWO REPUBLICAN ROWS OVER STATE DELEGATES

Quigg-Gilman Men in Control in the Nineteenth.

DOUGLAS MEN QUIT THE HALL.

Hess-Birrell-Parsons Quarrel in the Twenty-fifth Also Sent to Convention.

Rows occurred in two of the Republican Assembly District Conventions held last night to elect delegates and alternates to the State Convention which is to meet in Saratoga on Sept. 14.

These were in the Nineteenth and the Twenty-fifth Assembly Districts, where contesting delegations were named, thus carrying the Douglas-Gilman-Quigg fight and the Conkling-Hess-Birrell-Parsons fight into the State Convention. In each of the other districts harmony existed.

The regular convention in the Nineteenth District was held in the Miller Building, at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street, and was called to order by Lemuel E. Quigg, who read the roll for the convention as issued by Chairman Murray of the County Committee.

Theodore P. Gilman, the leader of the district, and who won out at the recent primaries, placed Robert Maxet in nomination for temporary Chairman, while the name of L. Barton Case was presented by Albert H. Harris, a supporter of Congressman Douglas.

On the roll call ninety votes were cast, Maxet getting fifty-five to thirty-five cast for Case. Under the recent ruling by Supreme Court Justice Clarke, who declared Douglas elected leader after the primary vote had been recanvassed, Douglas should have had a majority of three in the convention. It was contended by the Douglas men that fifteen of the Douglas voters were absent from the convention, which gave the opposition a majority.

In order that these vacancies should be filled, Gilman moved that they be filled by a vote of the convention. This was opposed vigorously by Mr. Harris for Congressman Douglas, who offered an amendment that the vacancies be filled by the election district Captains. Chairman Quigg declared this motion out of order, and Mr. Harris protested. There was an uproar, but when a roll call could be secured Mr. Harris was defeated.

The Douglas delegates then arose angrily from their seats and quit the hall, going to an understanding establishment at Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, where they held a rump convention. The Gilman contingent named Theodore P. Gilman, Lemuel Ely Quigg, John J. Hahn, Charles O. Mass, Gilchrist Stewart, Charles F. Bostwick, Charles F. Bruder, Howland S. Duell, and Frank H. Platt, a son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, as State Convention delegates.

At the Douglas convention, over which Mr. Case presided, William H. Douglas was named to head the contesting delegation, with John S. Wise, H. W. Mack, W. P. Rooms, L. Barton Case, S. W. Patterson, G. C. Bachelior, L. B. Stanton, and Frederick Spellberg as associates.

The Twenty-fifth District Convention was held in the rooms of the Madison Square Republican Club at 1,140 Broadway. During the evening an attempt was made by the Conkling-Hess-Birrell faction, which had been defeated at the primaries, to capture the convention, and when this attempt failed the members of the faction, led by Howard Conkling, adjourned to the Hamilton Clubrooms, at 24 West Twenty-sixth Street, and held a convention of their own, at which a full set of delegates and alternates was named.

The contest began when the convention decided upon the substitution of Marvin Scudder in the place of Charles L. Burney, who was Chairman. Wadhams, in making the substitution, did so under the new rule of the Republican County Committee, passed this year, under which such substitution must be made by the convention and not by the delegates from the district, as in the past. The Conkling men named Charles A. Hess for the vacancy, and were surprised when the new rule was sprung on them Scudder was named over Hess by a vote of 35 to 31. On two other substitutions the name of Hess was presented, and then the disaffected ones left the hall.

The convention in the Twenty-seventh District was the only one to pass instructions, the delegates being ordered to vote for Henry W. Taft for Governor. The delegates and alternates elected in all the districts are:

FIRST DISTRICT.—Delegates—Edwin F. Merwin and Antonio Dalessandro. Alternates—Christian Rathjen and George Stroh.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Delegates Michael Hines, Joseph Levenson, and Daniel Louis. Alternates—Eli Rosenberg, Frank L. Frugone, and Isaac Semansky.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Louis J. Honinger, Thomas McIlvane, Robert W. Hunchman, and Charles McConnell. Alternates—A. M. Sartorelli, John C. Dowd, Charles A. Ferguson, and William H. Michael.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Joseph Levenson, Julius Kraemer, Louis F. Frank, and Patrick J. O'Brien. Alternates—Henry Saber, James W. Stanley, Samuel Cohen, and D. Stande.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—Delegates — Cornelius Van Cott, Benjamin Nelson, Robert H. Anderson, W. Crow, R. J. McGuire, and Arthur McKeever. Alternates—George J. Smythe, Edmund Bodine, Morris Goldstein, H. M. Roqua, John E. Ward, and Robert C. Watling.

SIXTH DISTRICT. — Delegates — James E. March, Albert E. Ommen, Michael Ryan, and R. E. Taylor. Alternates—Joseph W. Jarvis, Thomas McNulty, Frank Tuthill, and William Michael.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—John J. Hannon, Joseph T. Hackett, Thomas Law, and Thomas J. Moffitt. Alternates—John Miller, Peter J. Simmons, Martin F. Barry, and Richard Greenfield.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Charles H. Murray, Charles S. Adler, and Judge Joseph Pool. Alternates—Otto A. Rosalsky, John Bauer, and John Nagle.

NINTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—William Halpin, T. L. Hamilton, C. W. Meade, M. J. Duffy, and John J. Plunkitt. Alternates—John J. Dyer, J. A. Allen, Thomas M. Belknap, Samuel A. Simpson, and A. S. Fox.

TENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Ferdinand Eidman, Thomas Rothman, Sr., Marcus A. Braun, and Frederick L. Marshall. Alternates—Jacob C. Smitkin, Alternates—Abram Mass, Louis Jacobs, and Alfred Ditzler.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Herman Joveshof, James J. McCourt, and Maurice Schwarz. Alternates—John Gebhard, William Corbitt, and Michael Keefe.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—James Pegnam, John Plamert, Herman L. Schrader, and W. Lickmann. Alternates—W. F. Goodby, Henry Vetter, P. J. Gilday, and Max Mendal.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT. — Delegates—George W. Wanmaker, Samuel Cohn, Gustav Scholer, and Conrad Alheit. Alternates—Louis E. Beckman, Robert C. Durland, Herman W. Beyer, and Augustus L. Brill.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Samuel S. Koenig, Max Hahn, William Blau, and Frank Dotzler. Alternates—Jacob Ullmann, Joseph S. Weinberger, Daniel Schwartz, and Dr. Gustav Kompert.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT. — Delegates — Charles N. Page, John Reisenweber, John W. Noble, and Washington Brauns. Alternates—Giles Wanmaker, Robert Corbett, George A. Phillips, and John H. McDonald.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.—Delegates—William Henkel, Terrence F. McGowan, and John Kannergreen. Alternates—Dennis J. Hanlon, Philip E. Reily, and William F. Searing.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.—Gilman-Quigg Delegates—Theodore P. Gilman, Lemuel E. Quigg, John J. Hahn, Charles O. Mass, Gilchrist Stewart, Charles F. Bostwick, Charles F. Bruder, Frank H. Platt, and Howland S. Duell. Alternates—William N. Hoag, Julius Seymour, George Schrader, Edward A. Summer, George Baptist, Thomas McAlpin, Richard Secor, Edward Dillenbeck, and Edward H. Fallows. Douglas Delegates—William H. Douglas, John S. Wise, H. W. Mack, W. P. Rooms, L. Barton Case, S. W. Patterson, G. C. Bachelior, L. B. Stanton, and Frederick Spellberg. Alternates—John J. Stephenson, Henry A. Wise, J. E. Pyle, Albert Attinger, La Roy B. Hall, Henry W. Foote, Albert W. Harris, John T. Allen, and Herbert E. Rodgers.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.—Delegates—Capt. F. Norton Goddard, John S. Rhea, William J. Whittaker, and Philip J. McDonnell. Alternates—Alexander Dickson, James Callahan, James Welsh, and George Boden.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT. — Delegates — Abraham Gruber, Joseph H. Adams, William S. Bennet, Charles E. Hyatt, William W. Russell, Merry Lindsay, Antonio Dornbecker, Leopold Stern, Walter S. Lown, William H. Guy, Thomas Lawler, and Robert C. MacCormick. Alternates—William J. Hampton, Frank C. Elliott, Henry C. H. Stuart, Alexander Brough, Robert W. Thompson, W. Browser, Joshua Eaton, Martin S. Deming, Ira J. Dutton, George W. Homans, John Hastings, and Carl Abrens.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT. — Delegates — Charles K. Lexow, Jacob Kahn, Charles Strongood, and Thomas F. Murphy. Alternates—John Rheinhardt, Jacob Keber, William F. Cooper, and Edward S. Kassing.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Delegates—Moses M. McKee, Edward M. Morgan, Julius M. Mayer, Collin H. Woodward, George W. Elkins, Valentine J. Hann, Jacob S. Newcomb, Robert C. Winters, and Allan Irvine. Alternates—Max S. Griffenhagen, John R. Davies, David J. McNichol, Robert Miller, Isaac Fuld, William Cooper, John F. Kaylor, Thomas E. Brown, and John G. Phiel.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. — Delegates—Smith Pine, Lemuel E. Quigg, Henry Swolfel, Jr., and Joseph Wilson. Alternates—William Sander, Dr. W. H. Burns, John M. Kohimier, and John Boszuffi.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.—Parsons Delegates—Herbert Parsons, E. F. Prentice, Job Hedges, Marvyn

Jt Wanamaker Store — Jt Wanamaker Store — Store Opens at 8:15 A. M. And Closes at 5:30 P. M. — Jt Wanamaker Store — Jt Wanamaker Store

A Unique Showing of PARIS WRAPS

This exhibit of Women's Coats, Capes and Raincoats from Paris is absolutely the only one of its kind in the city today.

There are Paris wraps in New York, to be sure; but they came over earlier. And after they had been started on their way, to show the latest styles in things Parisian, fickle Fashion made a complete *volte face*, and declared for *large sleeves!*

Our fashion advices from Paris closed on August 17th—after the departure of all other model wraps; and they show, in superb completeness, the latest cry in fashions for Fall.

Our models show some of the many methods of treating the sleeves. There are dozens of variations, but all are large and full. A decided novelty consists of the new broadtail velvet. We show some strikingly handsome specimens of its application.

These five descriptions must do duty for all the Paris Wraps in the showing:

Raincoats of Cravenette; full length; double-breasted, full back, belted; new full sleeves, with darted shoulders; and plaited into deep cuffs of cloth; stitched flaring collar. $33.

Blouse Jacket of crushed silk plush or broadtail velvet; vest of broadcloth with embroidered applique. Sleeves with fullness from shoulder. $60.

Seven-eighths length Coat of black Renaissance over Ottoman silk; large full sleeves; full ruffle at bottom; garment lined with white satin. $195.

Seven-eighths length Coat of black velour, covered with silk applique; plaited chiffon ruffle around bottom of garment and sleeves. Persian trimming down front. Collar lined with black satin. $130.

Seven-eighths length Coat of black satin, covered with black spangled net; shirred ribbon trimming; white satin collar and cuffs; cape effect on shoulder; garment lined with satin. $200.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Fall Suitings For Women The Tailored gown has its fixed place in woman's wardrobe. Each year it seems to attach to itself more style and character. Manufacturers have improved greatly in the fabrics for this important tailoring work. We have gathered liberally of the best that the season has produced.

At $2.25 yard—Tailor Suitings in invisible checks, in browns, blues and grays with mixtures of white, and some of the combinations show glintings of bright color mixtures; 54 inches wide.

At $2.25 yard—Tailor Suitings in mixtures of brown and gray with small stripes in colors and white in the patterns; 54 inches wide.

At $2 yard—Tailor Suitings in mixtures of gray and white with mixtures of color forming fine line stripes; 54 inches wide.

At $1.50 yard—Tailor Suitings in dark gray and white fine stripes, with mixtures of garnet and blue line stripes; 54 inches wide.

At $1.50 yard—Fancy Striped Suiting in mixtures of blue, brown and gray with narraw stripes in white and black; 45 in. wide.

At $1.50 yard—Fancy Suiting in black-and-white and blue-and-white mixtures, forming stripes with bright color woven through the mixture; 45 inches wide.

At $1.50 yard—Tailor Suiting Checks in brown, gray and green, mixed with white; 45 inches wide.

At $1.50 yard—Fancy Suiting Checks in combinations of blue-and-green, blue-and-black, green-and-brown and brown-and-black; 45 inches wide.

At $1.50 yard—Cloth Checks and Plaids in a variety of different sized plaids in green-and-blue, brown-and-green and brown-and-black; 45 inches wide.

At $1.25 yard—Suiting Checks and Plaids; attractive small checks in combinations of green-and-brown, blue-and-green and brown-and-black, and the bolder plaids in blue-and-green; 46 inches wide. Rotunda.

The Silk for Your Fall Gown Will cost you an average of thirty cents a yard less than its value, if you supply your needs from this rich assortment of Autumn Silks at specially favorable prices:

75c Plain Colored Dress Silks at 55c
65c Guaranteed Black Taffetas at 55c
75c Imported White Taffetas at 55c
85c and $1.25 Colored Louisines at 60c
85c Black Taffetas at 65c
85c Black Peau de Soie at 65c
85c to $1.25 Fancy Silks at 65c
85c White Taffetas at 65c
85c Black Peau de Cygne at 65c
$1 Plain Colored Taffetas at 65c
$1.25 Black Peau de Soie at 85c
$1.25 Yard-wide Black Taffetas at 85c

Rotunda.

Feather Boas and Muffs The Fall showing is ready. One might call these fluffy, graceful confections of feathers "Autumn furs"—for they serve that purpose until nipping winds make real furs a necessity. And some of the marabout stoles, in a rich seal brown, look almost like fur, a short distance away.

We have never shown such a rich variety, nor one so moderately priced. We are but giving you the advantage of our very favorable purchases abroad—boas that are priced at $5, $10, $15, would have brought nearly as much again last season.

Prices begin at $2, for long, full Coq-feather Boas—1½ yards long, in pink, white, gray and blue. The same, 2 yards long, are $3—a most unusually low figure. The rich, iridescent green Coq-feather Boas are $10; Stoles are $15, and Muffs to match are $10.

Flat Stoles are the latest fashion; made of curled coq feathers and ostrich plumes, they are $22. Five-strand Stoles of ostrich and marabout, are $14 and $20; Stoles of marabout alone, in brown or black, with three to five strands, are $8 to $16.

But these are mere indications; you must see them all to form an idea of the breadth of the collection. Second floor, Tenth street.

Mercerized Cotton Waistings
At 50¢, Instead of 85¢ and $1

This collection of 10,000 yards of these beautiful Autumn waist fabrics, includes forty patterns in colored effects and twenty-five patterns in pure white. These heavy cotton goods are almost as warm as flannel, and women seem to prefer their smart effectiveness to the softer woolen goods, at least during the earlier months of Autumn.

The colored waistings are shown on the Tenth Street side near the Rotunda. They are in matelasse mixed grounds of colors with black, and in white with embroidered polka-dots in black and colors. Also in plaid effects and other attractive designs. The pure white waistings are in matelasse weaves, showing various size checks, plaids, figures, and moire effects.

The White Waistings are shown on counters on the Broadway side. Goods that sell regularly for 85c and $1 a yard, in lustrous mercerized finish, now at 50c.

A Distinguished Showing of Trimmed Hats The trend of the season's styles in Millinery is faithfully reflected in this showing of Trimmed Hats, with the distinctiveness that comes from their having originated in our own workrooms.

The display ranges from an exceptional group of Mourning Hats, to elaborate models for afternoon and evening dress wear. There are stunning picture hats and Gainsboroughs, moderate turban shapes, Directoire hats and sailor shapes, in a fine assortment of materials and colorings. Ribbon, chenille and uncut velvet are some of the former, while rich blues and browns, in a profusion of shades, are among the latter.

Women of taste will enjoy the display.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Lillian Corsets At $6 A model that combines least weight with most strength. It is admirably adapted for either out-door sports or full-dress occasions; and gives perfect freedom to both hips and bust.

Made in Paris, of fine French coutil, in white only. An exquisite model, at an attractive price—$6.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Black Silk PETTICOATS, $5, Worth $6.75 Handsomely made Petticoats, of a rich grade of black taffeta silk; and priced at nearly two-fifths below their usual market value—an attractive offering, that.

Made with graduated accordion plaited flounce, finished with gathered ruffle and full ruche; silk foundation, and dust ruffle—

$5 Each. Worth $6.75

Tenth street, Second floor.

HOSIERY For Women and Children Every item of Hosiery quoted below bears a special price that you can't equal in lowness for the same quality. Styles are seasonable and correct.

Women's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Seamless fast black cotton Stockings, with double soles, toes and heels; strong and serviceable, and a quality usually priced at 18c a pair.

At 18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c—Fine gage fast black cotton Stockings; medium weight, double soles, heels and toes; made of fine, firm yarns, extra long and elastic. Not matched under 25c a pair.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Of medium weight cotton, suitable for boys and girls; fast black, elastic, and full length. Made of three-thread yarn, fine, firm and strong; ankles narrowed. The proper value is 18c a pair. Broadway.

Popular Priced SHOES For Women The Shoe Store is filled with a multitude of new styles in Autumn shoes for women; including the very finest shoes that could be desired. But today's word is about two popular styles for every-day service.

At $1.50 a pair—Kidskin button Shoes, with patent leather tips and Cuban heels.

Kidskin lace Shoes, with patent leather tips, Potay last and military heels.

Kidskin lace Shoes, with kid tips and low Cuban heels.

These shoes are especially well made and durable, and make splendid school or business shoes for young women.

At $2.20 a pair—Extra quality kidskin Shoes, with welted and stitched soles of oak leather; lace and button; kid and patent leather tips; also plain commonsense toes.

Fourth avenue.

10c to 25c Embroidery Beadings At 5c a Yard The calendar doesn't wait for importers. That's why this great bit of luck came to us—the importer of these fine Embroidery Beadings sold them 'way below their value, because they came late.

Over twenty pretty patterns, all with openings through which ribbon may be run. Ten thousand yards to start with, worth 10c to 25c a yard, under ordinary conditions; but going like hot cakes, at

5c a Yard! Broadway.

Fine Handkerchiefs The unusually broad assortment of Imported Handkerchiefs, for men and women, that this stock contains, must not be lost sight of among the constantly recurring special offerings. Take, for instance, these linen, silk, embroidered and lace handkerchiefs, of beautiful design and workmanship:

Men's French Hand-hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 50c to $6.50 each.

Men's French Colored Novelties, at $1 and $1.50 each.

Men's French White Novelties, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Women's very fine dainty Hand-embroidered French Handkerchiefs, at $1 to $7 each.

Women's French Colored Embroidered Novelties, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs, at $2 to $50 each. Broadway.

The White Shirt-Waists At Half Price Mighty few remain, of the splendid array of White Shirtwaists that our stock has contained. These stragglers are now all expected to go at an average of *half price*. Sizes are broken, and many of the waists are mussed; but the saving will act as a healing balm on these trivial defects.

At 75c, formerly $1.25 to $1.75

Of sheer lawn: tailor made, with plaits, or broad plaits trimmed with faggotting; back and sleeves plaited.

At $1.50, formerly $2.75 to $3.25

Of fine sheer lawn; some are embroidered, with long shoulder effect; others trimmed with fine lace; seams are joined with beading.

Second floor, Tenth street.

These New School Dresses The little maiden who makes her first appearance in school in one of these charming new dresses may feel herself quite above criticism. Sizes are for six to fourteen years; and these are but three styles picked for mention from many:

At $6.50—Russian Dresses of navy blue cheviot serge; deep sailor collar and shield, trimmed with red braid. Gilt buttons, red leather belt and silk tie.

At $10—Box-plaited Russian Dresses of cheviot serge, trimmings of broadcloth and braid; gilt buttons.

At $12—Russian Sailor Dresses of brown serge; collar, cuffs and trimming of leather, trimmed with braid; silk tie; plaited skirt.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The 65c Glace Gloves For Women We have to keep constantly replenishing our supplies of these, the best Women's Glace Gloves ever sold regularly at this very low price.

Two-clasp; soft lambskin; handsomely stitched; in black, white and new Fall shades; good-fitting and stylish—

65c a Pair

Tenth street.

New Prices On BABIES' CLOTHING We're making a last clean-up of our stock of Babies' Lawn Caps and Wash Dresses:

At 15c, from 50c—Babies' Lawn Caps, in French style; a number of pretty designs. Sizes up to 4 years.

At 50c and $1, were $1.50 to $4—Children's Gingham and Colored Lawn Dresses, in yoke, waist and Russian effects. Sizes up to 4 years.

At 50c, 85c and $1, formerly 85c to $1.50—Children's White Lawn Dresses; yoke and French waist effects; trimmed with embroidery insertion; others in Russian effects, some with sailor collars. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Try These CANDIES Fresh today, and as tempting to the pocket as they are to the palate:

At 25c a pound—Stuffed Dates—a cream filling, with a coating of finely chopped nuts on the outside of the date.

At 20c a pound—Chocolate-covered Peanut Clusters—you know how good *that* combination is. Basement.

Good Novels At 5c Told you about these neatly cloth-bound Novels and other good books the other day; and you came for them with a rush. More today—about 30 good titles by authors of note. It's practically giving them away to sell them at 5c each.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's RAINCOATS We wear the satisfied smile of self-congratulation when we look at this stock of Men's Raincoats—the best in New York City, at this writing. All are made of Priestley's cravenette, are tailored by men who make our fine overcoats; hence have style and keep their shape, as well as keeping off the rain. Use 'em every day or night that's cool enough, whether it rains or not—that's the present idea of their usefulness. $15 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some SUITS For Men Fine blue and black suits of rough-faced cheviot, thibets and unfinished worsteds; made in double or single-breasted sack styles, and tailored up to the last notch of smartness.

$12 to $30—each suit a wonder at its price. Second floor, Fourth ave.

High-Grade Suits for Boys These Autumn Suits for Boys have been carefully made according to our ideas of what good suits ought to be.

Boys will like them, for their style and up-to-date looks. Mothers will like them, for the good service they will give. And for their high quality, prices are low:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomer trousers; of handsome cheviots and worsteds; sizes 9 to 16 years, at $6.50, $9.50, to $12.50.

Double-breasted Jacket and Knee-Trouser Suits; sizes 8 to 16 years. Made of mixed cheviots and worsteds, at $3.50 to $11.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Boy and His SCHOOL HAT Little man or big—we have his School Hat waiting for him today:

Soft Hats and Derbies—$1.50, $2 and $3. In the Autumn styles, with the correct juvenile twist to them.

Norfolk and Golf Caps—of serges, cloths and cheviots, in black or blue, and handsome tweeds, in all sorts of mixtures, 50c and $1.

Eton Caps—of fine heavy cloth, in black and red, at 50c and 75c.

Automobile Caps—in cloth and leather, at 50c, $1 and $1.50. Second floor, Ninth st.

What the Boy Needs It's all the same whether he's off to boarding school, or is going to stay in town, you'll surely find some of these furnishings essential to his Winter comfort and welfare. Our stock of everything for the boy to wear is most complete:

Four-in-hands and Teck Scarfs, in plain colored and fancy figured silks, 25c and 50c.

Shield Bows, in fancy colors, for lock-front collars, at 25c.

Collars in all the popular shapes, at 10c and 12½c each.

Cuffs at 20c a pair.

Plain and Fancy Web Suspenders, at 25c and 50c a pair.

Leather Belts, at 25c and 50c.

Domet Flannel Pajamas, 90c, $1.15, $1.35.

Fancy Madras Pajamas, $1 and $1.50 suit.

Fancy Wool Pajamas, $2 suit.

Domet Flannel Nightshirts, 45c and 70c.

Fancy trimmed Muslin Nightshirts, at 35c, 50c and 75c.

Plain White and Fancy Madras Negligee Shirts; detached cuffs, $1; with plain or plaited bosoms, attached or detached cuffs, $1.50.

Fancy Percale Stiff-bosom Shirts, detached cuffs, $1.

White Dress Shirts, laundered, 75c and $1; unlaundered, 65c and 90c.

Blanket Bath Robes, $3.50 to $7.

Terry cloth Bath Robes, $2 and $3.

Rubber Coats, $2 and $2.50.

Mackintoshes, navy blue, $4; tan, $5.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's Socks, 18c a Pair That's a very low price for Half Hose of such excellent, seasonable quality.

They are of medium weight, fast black cotton, full-fashioned; with double soles, toes and high spliced heels. Would be considered good value at 25c a pair—now a fourth less—18c; 3 pairs 50c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Oil Paintings By American Artists A carefully selected group of Oil Paintings by American Artists is on view in our Picture Store; and will prove interesting to the connoisseur. Subjects are chiefly landscapes and animal studies, and among the artists' names are such well-known ones as

George Reicke — Thomas B. Craig, A. N. A.
Gustave Weigand — Henry P. Smith
S. S. Carr — Thomas B. Griffen
G. H. Hays — James G. Tyler
G. H. McCord

The paintings are all small in size; and are in gold-leaf frames. Prices $60 to $185. Fifth floor.

To-day's Additions To the China Sale

The freshness of this China Sale is renewed daily by the constant arrival of new wares. It is not a collection set out on the first day of September and picked over till the month runs out. There is new interest every morning. Fine new lots are being opened and brought forward. The freshness continues right up to the very last days of the sale. Some particularly fine lots have been newly opened up this morning.

Another shipment of the *Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets* has arrived—opened yesterday. Straight $50 and $60 values; 113 pieces, with all the large, important dishes; four fine decorations, and every piece heavily gold-stippled.

$25 for regular $50 Dinner Sets, in two decorations

$30 for regular $60 Dinner Sets, in two decorations

Regular $22.50 Dinner Sets of fine Austrian china for $15. 114 pieces, with three sizes of flat plates, and also soup plates; fine flower design, and all handles gilt.

Fine American porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and four large platters; three decorations, and all handles gilt. At $12.50, regularly $18. Basement.

Fancy Plates A counter on the Main aisle holds a good assortment of richly decorated Plates, which we are selling at $1 each. Former prices up to $27.50 a dozen.

Fancy China at Half Price

Chop Dishes, at $2, from $4.
Salad Bowls, at 90c, from $1.75; $1, from $2; $1.15, from $2.25.
Comports, at $1.25, from $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, at $2, from $4.
Celery Trays, at $1.25, from $2.50.
Olive Dishes, $1, from $2. Main aisle.

French Bronzes

At reduced prices:
At $5, from $10. At $20, from $27.50.
At $10, from $18. At $30, from $45.
Basement.

Cups and Saucers at 30c Worth 50c. Austrian china, very dainty shape, with a rose decoration. The prettiest cup and saucer we have ever had for anything like the price—30c each.

Fourth ave. and Ninth st. Elevator Counter.

Bric-a-Brac On a Tenth street aisle counter will be found a group of fine Bric-a-brac, comprising pieces of Royal Bonn, Teplitz and Austrian ware. Not enough pieces of each to enumerate in detail, but a sufficient quantity in all to make it very interesting. Every piece of this group is less than half price. The price-range—

At 75c, from $1.85. At $3, from $6.
At $1, from $2.25. At $4.50, from $10.
At $1, from $2.50. At $5.50, from $12.
At $2, from $4.25. Tenth st. aisle.

Excellent Enamelware
And Other Housefurnishings

Housekeepers will appreciate this fine collection of gray enamelware. The pieces are in excellent shapes, full in size and every piece is guaranteed perfect.

The list below will tell you how exceptional the prices are:

First Quality Double-Coated Gray Enamel Ware

Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 27c; 3 qts., 30c; 4 qts., 35c.
Milk Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 48c; 3 qts., 63c.
Frying Pans, 10-inch, 26c each.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 13c; 2 qts., 48c; 3 qts., 20c; 4 qts., 25c.
Colanders, 9-inch, 15c; 10-inch, 20c each.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., 30c; 15 in., 35c.
Water Pails, 10 qts., 40c; 12 qts., 50c.
Cooking Pots, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 35c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 35c; 14 qts., 40c; 17 qts., 48c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 45c; 5 qts., 50c; 7 qts., 60c.
Covered Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c; 5 qts., 35c; 6 qts., 48c; 8 qts., 52c.
Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 17c; 4 qts., 20c; 5 qts., 22c; 6 qts., 25c.
Saucepans with lip, 2 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 20c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 8c; 2 qts., 11c; 3 qts., 18c; 4 qts., 15c.
Hanging Soup Dishes, 14c each.
Chamber Pails, 8 qts., 55c; 10 qts., 65c.
Stewing Kettles, 6 qts., 22c.
Side Handle Cooking pots, 7 qts., 50c.

Housefurnishings

Family Scales, with scoop, 85c.
White Enamel Salt Boxes, 25c.
Chamois Skins, oil-dressed, 55c.
Nickel-plated Towel Rods, 25c.
Galvanized Iron Dish Pans, 14 qts., 35c.
Japanned Spice Sets, 20c.
Sugar Canisters, 7 lb., 12c; 10 lb., 15c.
Egg Poachers, five rings, 10c.
Graduated Measures, 1 qt., 10c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 10c; three to a customer only.
Skirt Boards, 5 ft., 45c.
Sheet Iron Roasting Pans, 14 x 19 in., 20c.
Japanned Trays, 17 in., 15c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.

Extra Heavy Tinware

Oil Cans, 4-quart size, 20c.
Colanders, 23c.
Tea Kettles, copper bottom, No. 7, 55c.
Rice Boilers, porcelain lined, 45c.
Tin Bread Boxes, japanned, 45c, 53c, 65c.
Tin Bread Boxes, oak grained, 50c, 60c, 70c.
Foot Tubs, 40c. Bread Pans, 50c.
Oval Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8, $1.25. No. 9, all copper, tin cover, $2.50.
Nutmeg Graters, 5c.
Market Baskets, 25c. Corn Brooms, 20c.
Paper Lap Boards, 40c.
Whisk Brooms, 10c each. Basement.

A Simple Help For Many Ills The Health Vibrator, which is being demonstrated every day this week in our Basement, is a thing that should be in every home.

One prominent Philadelphia physician bought two in our Philadelphia Store for his own use, and sent ten of his patients for them because he recognized the fact that the vibratory massage, which this simple little instrument produces at home, was very much better than any medicine he could prescribe, in a great many cases.

If you have headache, rheumatism or some other trouble caused by congestion, the demonstrator will be glad to give you a treatment without charge. Price of Vibrator, $5.

A comfortable demonstrating room has been arranged in the Basement, Fourth Avenue side.

For Amateur Photographers Hundreds of people whose friends are coming home from their vacations with albums full of pictures, are sorry they were not similarly equipped themselves. Now is a good time to start, and you will be able to operate the camera before your next trip comes along.

We have Brownie Cameras at $1 and $2. The Folding Brownie Cameras at $5. The regular Eastman Kodaks, from $5 to $35. Full lines of the Premo and other cameras.

We have all supplies that are required by the amateur who does his own work from beginning to end. If you wish simply to snap your pictures, we will do the developing and printing for you in excellent manner. Our facilities for this work have been recently very much improved. We do developing in one day's time, providing the film or plate is received before one o'clock. Developing and printing require two days for Velox, and a little longer for Solio. Basement.

Oriental Jeweled LANTERNS This is a collection of about 150 Lamps for halls, dens and cozy corners. They are in square, round, oblong and fancy shapes, of Japanese bronze, dead black and gold. Studded with 28 to 65 colored cut jewels. Each lamp complete with brass oil font, burner and chimney. Regular prices were $6.50, $7.50 and $9, but we are offering them today at $3.50.

Lamp Store, Basement.

SMYRNA RUGS A limited collection offered at the liberal reductions told of below. Grade, patterns and colorings of the first class:

21 x 45 in., at $1.20, from $1.65
30 x 60 in., at $2.15, from $3
30 x 30 in., at $1.35, from $1.85
48 x 54 in., at $3.15, from $4.50
3 x 12 ft., at $7.25, from $9.50
3 x 15 ft., at $8, from $11.50
6 x 6 ft., at $8.50, from $11
5 x 8 ft., at $9, from $12
9 x 9 ft., at $20, from $25.25
9 x 15 ft., at $35, from $42
10½ x 13½ ft., at $38, from $46
12 x 15 ft., at $48, from $56
12 x 18 ft., at $60, from $72

Third floor.

Some Attractive Table Linens This special quality of bleached table linen is a great favorite because of its excellence at a popular price. It is made in our own special designs, and the linen by the yard is a most unusual quality at the price—$1 a yard.

The same linen, in made-up table cloths, border all around, unhemmed, 2 yards wide, in three sizes: 2 yards long, at $2 each; 2½ yards long, at $2.50 each; 3 yards long, at $3 each.

Breakfast Napkins, to match, 20 inches square, at $2 a dozen.

Dinner Napkins, 24 inches square, at $3 a dozen.

Linen Store, Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GRANT'S LINE AT BULL RUN REMAINS UNBROKEN

Gen. Bell's Brilliant Advance Was Unavailing.

BLUE GENERAL WANTED TRUCE

Men Were Tired and He Wanted Battle Postponed, but Brown Commander Wouldn't Agree.

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 8.—In the first campaign of the third battle of Bull Run, which ended yesterday with the piercing of the Brown Army's line in front of Thoroughfare Gap, imaginary bullets killed and wounded more than 1,800 men of the 27,000 troops engaged in the tactical contest. Today the men constructively put out of action by the umpires, who, according to one of the foreign military attachés, are more deadly than bullets, were on the field of battle early, fresh and strong for the work of the second and final campaign of the Manassas battle of theories.

The day's action resulted in nothing more decisive than the establishing of lines for the final contest to-morrow, which will end the manoeuvres in the field. The Brown army, which in the first problem was on the defensive, took the offensive to-day, and with the dash and vigor which distinguished the Brown commander's movements, Gen. Bell advanced his troops from his Thoroughfare base, about eight miles, in the direction of the Blue camp at Manassas.

The brilliancy of the Brown advance, however, was considerably discounted by the firm stand made by the Blues. In spite of the strong concerted attack made by the Browns on the Blue centre, Gen. Grant's army stood its ground, and when the technical nightfall came his line was unbroken and strongly protected.

There was only one casualty to-day, and that did not occur on the field of battle. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose husband is with the Twelfth New York and who herself is at Gen. Corbin's headquarters as the guest of the commanding General's wife, was the victim.

Mrs. Vanderbilt arrived yesterday, but the four trunks with which she started out had not arrived this morning. She made inquiries at the railroad station near corps headquarters. Finally she discovered that the trunks had gone to Gainesville, Ga., instead of the Virginia town of that name, several hundred miles out of the way.

So successful was Gen. Bell's stratagem to tire out his Blue enemies yesterday by withdrawing his line in such a manner that they were obliged to march back twelve miles from Thoroughfare to Manassas under a hot sun and in clouds of yellow Virginia dust, that Gen. Grant tried to have to-day's contest called off. He wanted the beginning of the second problem postponed twenty-four hours in order that his men, who were badly used up, might have time to recuperate.

Gen. Bell declined to agree to the proposition, and he told the aide of the Blue commander who made the request that he didn't want to spoil the arrangements in the making of which he had exercised great care and considerable time. The hour originally set for the beginning of to-day's fighting was 6 o'clock, and Gen. Bell finally compromised and agreed to postpone the start of the new campaign until 9 o'clock, at which hour hostilities began this morning.

Gen. Grant endeavored to have the hour made 10 o'clock, but the Brown commander would not grant his rival more than three hours extra rest.

Gen. Wint, commanding the First Brigade of the Blue defense, brought two batteries of artillery, twelve guns, to the top of Douglas Heights, a commanding elevation near Groveton, which covers to the north the old railroad cut of the line which never has been completed and which was held by Jackson against Sigel.

The Blue operation to-day was described by Col. Wagner the chief umpire, as generally successful. It was a rear guard engagement.

Gen. Grant's idea was to withdraw before the attacking Brown to a position of strength and to delay the advance of the enemy with his rear guard until the arrival of imaginary reinforcements. He was successful in that his army retired as directed, but not all his brigades had taken up the final position assigned to them across Bull Run when the theoretical sunset behind the mountains at 3 o'clock.

Gen. Bell's attack was directed against the Blue left, and Gen. Lee on the Brown right, Col. Smith on Gen. Lee's right, Gen. Barry in the centre, and Col. Regan at the extreme right, were directed to proceed and engage the enemy where discovered. Gen. Bell, on account of Grant's retreat and the interference of Gen. Wint's brigade, failed to uncover the Blue line.

The Second Maine, in Gen. Lee's Brown brigade, came nearest to this strong position, advancing to the railroad cut which Stonewall Jackson made famous. In so doing, however, the Maine boys did not notice that several companies of the Fifth Massachusetts were in a clump of woods they passed, and, for this reason the umpires awarded the scalps of a whole battalion of the Maine regiment.

Early in the morning a squadron of Blue cavalry under Major Bridgeman of New York's Squadron A, with a battalion of Blue infantry, attacked a squadron of the Browns's Seventh Regular Cavalry at Swartz's, on the Warrenton Turnpike, and the result was that the Brown cavalry was ruled out of action. Major Bridgeman's forces theoretically lost only two men. His cavalry strength was made up of one troop of Squadron A men, a troop of the Fifteenth regulars, and a troop of Connecticut horse.

After making this capture, Major Bridgeman was ordered to patrol all roads from Swartzs to Wellington. The Seventh Cavalry of the Browns resumed its raiding operations to-day, and although Major Bridgeman beat out one squadron of it in an encounter, two other squadrons flanked the Seventy-fourth New York militia of Gen. Wint's Blue Brigade, who were being engaged by the First North Carolinas of Gen. Lee's Brown Brigade, and captured a whole battalion of it. The umpires have given no official decision to that effect, but the regulars have put the disturbance was as real as theoretical capture could be.

Another misfortune to New York's Seventy-fourth occurred earlier in the morning. A private on outpost duty was up in an apple tree, with eagle eyes peering out for the approach of a Brown enemy. Relaxing his vigilance for a moment he reached out for a big apple when the branch broke and the scout tumbled to the ground. He broke his ankle.

The Fifth New Jersey, acting in the First Brigade of the Blues, made a well-concealed advance by forced marches against the Brown line, which was held along the Manassas road by the Second New York Infantry. Two Jersey companies got up so close to them, and their imaginations had been so stirred by their days of imaginary warfare that they thought they had licked the New Yorkers actually.

The two lines bumped together, and both sides, hurling defiance at each other, started in with their fists. Just then some umpires arrived and ordered both sides to withdraw.

Considerable praise was won by the New Jersey boys, however, for their two companies, A and L, had outflanked an entire battalion of the New Yorkers. After the Brown General had established his line the First Brigade, under Gen. Barry, withdrew from the front, and when hostilities were suspended at 3 o'clock marched back along the Warrenton and Thoroughfare pikes to a favorable location about one and one-half miles up the Catharpin road, where they will bivouac to-night, returning to their original position when hostilities are resumed.

One of the regiments in Gen. Barry's brigade of Browns is the Twelfth of New York, and they seemed pretty well fagged after their fifteen-mile roundabout march from Buckland, although they were not in action during the day. At the head of one of the columns was Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt marching along, and in such fine fettle that besides his own accoutrements he was carrying the gun of a member of his company who could scarcely drag his feet along.

BOAT RAMS ABUTMENT.

The Speedway, Fastest of Motor Craft, Wrecked.

Designed to be among the fastest of her class, the motor boat Speedway dashed headlong to destruction while on her trial trip on the Harlem River, where she was built, at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when, like a shying horse she bounded aside from her course and plunged into the stone abutment of the railroad bridge of the Putnam Division of the New York Central at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

Charles L. Seabury, her builder, and an assistant, the only persons aboard, were flung far from the wreck and fell into the water stunned, bruised, and bleeding from the flying splinters, while the costly launch, shattered for half her length, lay wedged against the pier a shapeless wreck of such little worth that it was abandoned where it lay after the broken and bent machinery had been removed.

The crash was heard for a long distance along both banks of the stream and brought many running to the best points of view. Mr. Seabury and his assistant, helplessly drifting on the current, were in danger of drowning; but a passing railroad tug made for them as John Schultz, an oarsman, who had just returned from a practice row, and "Charley," the boathouse janitor, standing together on the float of the Harlem Rowing Club, hardly half a block away, launched a boat and started for the rescue.

Muscle beat steam that time, and the two men in the water were hauled into the row boat, as the tug came up. Among those who cheered the rescue were scores of persons from the Polo Grounds, a short distance away, who were attracted by the sound of the collision.

Mr. Seabury and his comrade were put ashore and went away after thanking their rescuers, avoiding the questions of the curious crowd. Mr. Seabury remarked, thought, that he believed the accident was due to some failure in the boat's steering gear, although there was hardly enough left of it to tell certainly. He said he would go at once to his home in Yonkers.

The boat Speedway was built at the works of the Motor Power Boat and Construction Company, of which Mr. Seabury is the head, at Morris Heights, being close beside the United States gunboats Dubuque and Paducah, one of which is yet on the stocks, and one or two snaky-looking smaller steam vessels which have recently left their builders' hands, some say to fight ultimately for Japan or Russia.

The Speedway was roughly valued at $10,000. She was about 35 feet long, and common report along the river was that she was meant to beat Louis Nixon's redoubtable motor boat Standard. Should she do all that was expected of her, it was said, she would have been the property of Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club.

She kissed the water for the first time yesterday and soon was the focus of all eyes as she sped with ever-increasing speed to and fro over the oft-measured courses of the Harlem, and causing, at the same time, no little consternation among the occupants of the lighter shells and wherries by the sharp, thin waves which she threw out on either side as she swept along.

She was passing down the river toward Harlem Bridge when she was wrecked, and but a moment before an expert who had been watching her progress from the bank, watch in hand, ventured the opinion to a friend that she was traveling nearly, if not quite, twenty-four miles an hour.

STARVING HERSELF FOR GRIEF.

Woman Whose Husband Car Killed Barricades House and Refuses Food.

Since the death of her husband on Tuesday as the result of a trolley accident, Mrs. Elizabeth Calder has confined herself to her apartments at 252 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, and it is the belief of both the police of the Stagg Street Station and the woman's neighbors that she is slowly starving herself to death. Efforts have been made by both the police and neighbors to gain access to her apartments, which are on the ground floor, but without avail. The police have referred the matter to the Charities Department, whose officers will make every effort to remove the woman to an institution.

Charles Calder, the husband of the woman, a carpenter, met his death by falling under a car at Graham Avenue and Powers Street. When Mrs. Calder was notified of her husband's death, she seemed to lose her reason and at once barricaded herself in her apartments and has refused to admit any one, not even her stepson, Mrs. Calder does not believe that her husband is dead, but declares to her neighbors from behind barricaded doors that he has deserted her. Calder's body is at an undertaking establishment and will be buried to-day in the Evergreen Cemetery. Calder was sixty-seven years old, and his wife, forty-five.

HORSE TRAMPLES POLICEMAN.

Lanahan Tried to Get Animal from in Front of Fire Engines.

While Engine Companies 33 and 20 were going to a fire in the packing box factory of A. Smoke at 161 Wooster Street last night, a stray horse got in the way at Elm and Houston Streets. Engine 33 was going down Elm toward Houston and Engine 20 was going up Elm toward Houston, both at a pretty good clip.

As the whistling engines approached the horse became confused and stood still in the centre of the cross streets. Patrolman Lanahan of the Mulberry Street Station grabbed at a loose strap hanging from the horse's collar. He attempted to pull the horse to one side, but the animal reared, threw Lanahan, and trampled upon him. The horse then skipped down Elm Street and the engines swung into Houston Street. Lanahan was dragged from beneath the wheels of Engine 33 by several citizens just in the nick of time.

Lanahan was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He had sprained the ligaments of the right shoulder and both legs were badly bruised.

GOING OVER FALLS, HE WROTE.

Alleged Letter from Lovelace Expressing Suicidal Intentions.

The Brooklyn police have requested the police of Buffalo and Niagara Falls to look out for a man named Robert Lovelace who, they thought, might try to go over the falls. George Anderson of 724 Carroll Street, a steamship officer employed by the Ward Line, reported to the police that he had received a letter, apparently coming from Lovelace, indicating that he intended to commit suicide. The letter was as follows:

"I left on the Lackawanna Road at 6 o'clock to-night, and will arrive at Buffalo at 7 o'clock. I will take car to arrive at the falls at 9 A. M. I will go over the Horseshoe at 9:30 o'clock. I cannot stand it any longer. I have heard from there to-day. This is a coward's course, I know, but cannot suffer any longer."

Lovelace is employed as an oiler on one of the Ward Line steamers. His family, it is said, live in Buffalo.

ALLEGED SWINDLER IS HELD.

Complainants Say Buttell Took Money, but Didn't Get Them Jobs.

With two complaints of swindling against him, and a third promised by the police, John J. Buttell, thirty-two years old, calling himself a "business broker," with an office in the Hamilton Building, and residence at 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was held for trial in the Harlem Court yesterday in $1,500 bail.

The complainants were Henry Ataff of 6 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Louis Meiselman of 105 Clinton Street, who allege that Buttell swindled them out and $100 and $150, respectively, by requiring them to deposit the amounts with him on his agreement to secure them regular employment. They say he failed to get the jobs or to return the money.

New World's Pacing Records.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8—Two world's records were broken at the New York State Fair race meet this afternoon. Miss Phelps of Troy drove the roan gelding Albert, 2:04¼, a mile in 2:05½, establishing new figures for a pacer with a woman driver.

The yearling colt Paul D. Kelly, owned by U. G. Smith of Glens Falls, paced a mile in 2:20¾, equaling the fastest time ever made by a yearling pacer and beating the world's record of 2:22, which has stood since 1893. The fractional time was 0:34½, 1:09, 1:45, 2:20¾.

MAY BE HITCH OVER SUBWAY PEACE PLAN

Report That Amalgamated Body Opposes Three-Year Contract.

POSSIBLE EIGHT HOUR MOVE

President Mahon Said to Desire General Reorganization of Interborough Employes After Tunnel Opening.

The three-year contract between the Interborough Company and its employes, members of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, was not signed yesterday.

Two explanations were made of the failure to carry out the programme laid out for the meeting of the Interborough officials and union officials. One, by Vice President Bryan of the company, which received the silent assent of the other conferrees, was that the postponement was due to a desire of the men to read over the terms of the contract, and that the signing would be done to-day. The other, contained in an apparently well-founded report which went the rounds of the unions last night, had it that President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association had declared himself in yesterday's meeting to be utterly opposed to a three-year contract of any kind.

Mr. Mahon, in his capacity of President of the Amalgamated Association, represents some 3,700 employes of the elevated system, the organization comprising all men employed there with the exception of those belonging to the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

In explanation of Mr. Mahon's objection to the three-year agreement, it was said that, after the subway service had been started, the President of the amalgamated contemplated a complete organization of the subway men with a view of demanding an eight-hour working day. In this move, it is understood, Mr. Mahon is counting upon the support of the brotherhood men, in return for the aid they have given them in enforcing their present demands on the Interborough for a $3.50 rate for motormen in the subway. It was pointed out that the men of the amalgamated had lent their support in the present crisis without the prospect of any benefits to themselves.

Color is lent to this rumor from the fact that at yesterday's conference President Mahon, George E. Pepper of the local branch of the Amalgamated, and the other representatives of that organization left the conference in a body about half an hour before it adjourned. Neither Mr. Mahon nor his associates were willing to make any statement. Mr. Mahon left for New Haven during the evening.

Should these rumors prove true it would undoubtedly cause a serious hitch in the negotiations and perhaps considerable delay in arriving at a amicable understanding between the company and its men.

Mr. Bryan and the labor leaders met in the Interborough office at 195 Broadway. All the National and local heads of unions involved were on hand, with the exception of Grand Chief Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Stone was summoned West on urgent business, and left Assistant Grand Chief J. J. Hurley to take care of the interests of their organization.

Before the conference began Mr. Bryan thought that fifteen minutes at the outside would be more than ample time in which to reach the final conclusion, as the contract had been drawn up in advance. After the meeting got under way, however, according to reports of the participants, the labor representatives insisted that the contract be gone over clause by clause. They found fault with the phraseology in a number of instances, and in many cases demanded changes in provisions, the wording which the officials of the company thought had been finally agreed upon at the protracted conference of the day before. The company's attitude in insisting on the "standard" railway test in the case of applicants for positions in the subway gave rise to considerable discussion. This is about the only point in the entire controversy on which the company refused to yield. A determined effort was made by the labor leaders to prevail upon the Interborough officials to reconsider the agreement reached on this point the day before, and surrender on that point as well, but it was without avail.

Strike Breaker Farley yesterday paid off his entire strike-breaking force and prepared to withdraw from the office he has occupied in the Western Union Building. A small force of men who had been employed by the company direct while the strike threatened, and who since then have been at work in the subway, were also told yesterday that their services would not be required for the present. There was considerable grumbling among these men, some of whom declared that they had left other positions to go to work for the Interborough.

SAYS FATHER WAS SWINDLED.

Woman Blames Prisoner for 100,000 Shares National Oil Deal.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 8.—E. D. Middlekauff, of Watchung Avenue, Plainfield, was arrested there yesterday by Detective McCarthy of the Plainfield Police Force, on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Ellen Van Evra Opdyke of Vineland, who charges that Middlekauff defrauded her father, who died three months ago, out of $11,882.

Mrs. Opdyke's story is that by false representation the prisoner caused her father to purchase 100,000 shares of National Oil and Devolpment Company stock and other stocks of alleged worthless quality. Middlekauff, it is claimed, was to put up $5,000, and, it is claimed, did not. The stock did not rise and Mr. Van Evra, it is said, died from worrying over his bad investments. Chief of Police Bullock brought Middlekauff here and he was held under bond for a hearing on Sept. 16.

BOYS WOULD WRECK TRAINS.

Jersey Lads of Tender Years Admit Breaking Open Erie Switch.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Four boys, ranging in ages from seven to fourteen years, were arraigned in the police court today, charged with having broken open a switch on the Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie Railroad in Arlington and shifted the brake on a freight car, with a view to pushing it down on the main track from a siding where it was standing.

The young culprits are Oscar Olsen, his brother, Charles; Leo Benson, and Earl Downey. They all live in Arlington. They admitted their guilt. Downey said he broke open the switch and that the older of the Olsen boys loosened the brake on the car. The boys were paroled in the custody of their parents, who promised Recorder Kelly that they would be well trounced for their attempt at train wrecking.

Alabama Man Shot from Ambush.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 8.—M. G. Candee, a prominent resident of Choctoa Bluff, Clarke County, was assassinated at an early hour this morning. Mr. Candee was shot from ambush, and there is not the slightest clue to his murderers. If they are captured it will take hard work to prevent a lynching.

RAINBOW WINS YACHT RACE.

Virginia and Yankee Outsailed in Glen Cove Contest—Neola Beats Weetamoe.

In the New York Yacht Club's race off Glen Cove yesterday for the Autumn Cups all expectations were upset. Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow won in her class, and the Yankee was beaten fairly and squarely by the Virginia. In the sixty-foot class the Weetamoe was beaten by the Neola, and the thirty-six-footer Mimosa III., for the first time in many races, beat the Spasm and Ancatok.

The race, hotly contested from start to finish, was sailed in a moderate breeze that held comparatively steady. The seventies carried cluptopstails and spinnakers, and balloon jibtopsails were set on two legs of the 21½-mile triangular course. The Rainbow was admirably sailed by her skipper, Clayton Haff. Mr. Vanderbilt is at the army manoeuvres in Virginia, and he was represented on board by Newbury D. Lawton and George A. Carmack. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed the Virginia, and handled her much better than heretofore. The Yankee was sailed by her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell.

The start was at 12.25. The thirty-six-footer Spasm had the lead, followed by the Mimosa and the Ancatok. The other two classes started at 12:30. The sixty-footer Weetamoe was first to cross the line, followed by the Yankee, the Rainbow, the Virginia, and the Neola. The course was to a mark off Parsonage Point, thence to another off Shippan Point, and back to the starting line. The first leg was a broad reach. The next leg was another broad reach. The Rainbow gained on this leg by steering a better course. The Yankee and Virginia were so close together that they got into a luffing match and steered to southward of their course. The Virginia, however, secured the lead.

The Virginia not only held her own with the Yankee on the windward work, but also gained. The Rainbow had the race well in hand at the first crossing of tacks, and she never lost any of her advantage. She finished an easy winner, with Virginia second.

The Neola and Weetamoe, astern, meanwhile were making a gallant struggle. The Weetamoe gained somewhat between the second mark and the finish, but not enough to win the race. The Neola won by more than a minute.

The thirty-six-footers had more of a race than was laid out for them. They overlooked the second mark and went to Centre Island, about four miles further eastward, so they actually sailed eighteen miles instead of twelve miles. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	12:30:26	3:23:24	2:52:58
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	12:30:37	3:19:53	2:48:16
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	12:31:18	3:21:51	2:50:33

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	12:30:15	3:36:22	3:06:07
Neola, Geo. M. Pynchon	12:32:00	3:37.08	3:05:08

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Spasm, E. B. King	12:25:18	3:13:42	2:48:24
Mimosa, T. L. Park	12:26:47	3:14:45	2:47:58
Ancatok, W. G. Brokaw	12:27:00	Did not finish.	

LIPTON EAGER TO CHALLENGE.

Hopes Disappointed, However, by Watson's Refusal to Design New Yacht.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—After another conference with George L. Watson, held in London this afternoon, Sir Thomas Lipton announced that Mr. Watson persisted in his refusal to design a challenger for the America's Cup for 1905, giving as his reason ill-health. Sir Thomas asked Mr. Watson simply to design the boat and send a deputy to the United States to supervise her trials, but Mr. Watson refused, saying that if he took the task in hand he would want to see it through.

Sir Thomas said to-night: "Watson's refusal is a bitter disappointment, for I consider him unquestionably the greatest yacht designer in Europe. I hate to see the cup lying in New York without a fight being put up for it. If Herreshoff will come here and be a citizen for a year, I will guarantee him a commission to build a boat. Personally, I desire to fight under the old rule of yacht measurement, but any designers say it is impossible to go to a greater extreme than they have already attempted without endangering the lives of the crew of the yacht when crossing the Atlantic."

Prominent yachtsmen here feel that instead of the New York Yacht Club insisting that a challenge should be submitted first and the question of measurements decided afterward it would be better if the conditions were determined in advance of the challenge.

Cape May Cup Race Entries.

The entries for the Cape May Cup race, which will be started from the Point of Sandy Hook to-morrow afternoon, are the schooners Endymion, Commodore George Lauder, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club; the Vergemere, Vice Commodore A. C. Bostwick, of the Larchmont Yacht Club; the Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, and the Corona, Arthur F. Luke. The flagship Delaware, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, will accompany the racers over the course and carry the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, George A. Carmack, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr. The tug Eugene F. Moran has been chartered for the use of such club members as may wish to see the start. She will leave Pier A, North River, at 10:15 A. M.

TIVERTON WINS CHARTER OAK.

Sweet Marie Defeated by Second Choice in Rich Trotting Event.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Twenty thousand persons saw the great Charter Oak Stake of $10,000 trotted at Charter Oak Park, in the Grand Circuit meeting this afternoon. The feature was the beating of Sweet Marie, the favorite, by Tiverton, the second choice. Although Tiverton won the major part of the money, Dr. Strong furnished the sensational trotting of the race. He won the first heat in 2:07½, which equaled the fastest mile ever made in this event. Sweet Marie finished second in the first heat, but was out of the running in the other heats, finishing sixth in the second and fifth in the third. In the second heat Tiverton started last and finished first. Dr. Strong was the contender in both heats, and the gray gelding pushed Tiverton hard in the second. In the third heat it was nothing but Tiverton, Andrews going under the wire holding him up.

Much surprise was expressed at Tiverton's finishing seventh in the first heat, but Andrews explained it by saying the gelding's tongue slipped the bit and was nearly torn off. George G., the California gelding, was distanced in the first heat. Angiola was distanced in the second heat, but her driver, Ames, complained to the judges that she was interfered with at the quarter turn by Consuela S. The complaint stood, and Angiola was given a place. She finished third in the last heat and won $500.

The 2:12 trot was unfinished on account of a storm.

2:12 Trot.—Three in five. Purse, $1,200, (unfinished:)

Invader, b. g., (M. De Mareso)	2	1	2
Norman B., blk. g., (S. Rosemite)	6	2	3
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (G. Starr)	1	4	5
Monroe, b. g., (C. Deryder)	4	3	4
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk m., (S. Hudson)	3	6	5
Symnaker, h., (Geers)	5	5	6
Midnight, blk. h., (Nuckols)	7	7	7

Time—2:12¼; 2:11½; 2:12¼; 2:10.

2:05 Pace.—Purse, $1,200; $250 to winner of each heat.

Hetty G., b. m., (T. Murphy)	4	1	1
Nathan Straus, b. g., (Thomas)	1	2	2
Frank Yeakum, b. g., (Gosnell)	2	3	3
Androsia, ch. g., (Allen)	3	4	dis.
Cascade, (Hudson)			dis.

Time—2:07; 2:05¾; 2:06.

The Charter Oak $10,000 stake, 2:09 trot; each heat a race; division of stake, $2,000 to each heat winner; $800 to each second horse; $600 to third horse in first heat and $500 to third horse in second and third heats.

Tiverton, b. g., (Galileo Rex-Folly, (Andrews)	7	1	1
Dr. Strong, g. g., (G. Spear)	1	2	2
Masetto, blk. g., (Dickerson)	2	6	6
Sweet Marie, b. m., (Curry)	2	6	5
Angiola, b. m., (Ames)	5	5	3
Consuela S., b. m., (Daryder)	6	4	4
Jim Ferry, g. g., (Frank)	4	7	7
The Roman, b. g., (Snow)	8	8	8
John Taylor, g. g., (Wilson)	9	9	9
George G., b. g., (Geers)	dis.		
Grace Keller, b. m., (Nuckols)	dis.		

Time—2:07½; 2:07¾; 2:07¾.

Division of stake—$2,000 to each heat winner, $600 to each second horse, $400 to third horse in first and second heats; $500 to third horse in third heat. Tiverton won $4,000, Dr. Strong $1,200, Masetto $1,100, Sweet Marie $600, and Angiola $500.

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HAMBURG BELLE'S STAKES

Sydney Paget's Filly, with Top Weight, Easily Took the Flight.

SHORTHOSE WON HANDICAP

Atheling Colt Beat a Fair Field at a Mile and a Half at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

The "mare's month" is September, and this September mares have been even more prominent than in former years in making racing results. It remained for Hamburg Belle to put special emphasis on the truth of the turf proverb; however, when, with the actual top weight, and conceding weight and age together to a fast field, the Futurity heroine of a season ago galloped in first in easy style for the Flight Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

Under the special scale of weights governing the race for the Flight, seven furlongs down the Futurity straight, the filly carried 115 pounds and conceded weight to all that ran against her, but the real merit of Hamburg Belle's performance shows best when the scale of weights, based on the entire history of racing, is considered. Hamburg Belle, by the scale in force for the race, conceded 15 pounds or 8 pounds and a year to the Kentucky Derby winner, Alan-a-Dale, and gave to the horses of her own age weights ranging from 5 pounds, to the fast Mineola, up to 15 pounds to Orly II., the stout colt Jocund coming in between with a concession of 10 pounds. The admirers of Hamburg Belle never really wavered, however, for from the moment that the betting was started on the race until post time, the filly from Sydney Paget's stable was the actual favorite, though in the first few minutes of the speculation Alan-a-Dale was rated as equal choice with her. With her 115 pounds up, and ridden by the stable jockey, Lyne, the Futurity winner went to the post at 7 to 5, while Alan-a-Dale then was at 8 to 5.

There was a long delay at the post, but when the barrier was raised the mare was the first to move, and when steadied by Lyne, was joined at once by Alan-a-Dale. The moment that Alan-a-Dale joined her, Hamburg Belle was carried on in spite of her rider's waiting orders, for Alan-a-Dale took command in the moment that Lyne was settling his mount, and went on to set a fast pace. Hamburg Belle went with him, the pair racing head and head to the bend in the Futurity course, where Hamburg Belle on the outside, without the least show of effort, passed the five-year-old horse and showed in front. Close on the post Alan-a-Dale began to drop away, and the added horse of the pair that ran in the interest of J. A. Drake, Jocund, went on from the rear and easily ran past Alan-a-Dale, but never got near Hamburg Belle, the filly simply romping through the last furlong and winning with ease by a length and a half, while Jocund beat Alan-a-Dale a similar distance for the place.

The second stake event of the day's card, the Russet Handicap, at one mile and a half over the turf course, produced a spirited contest. Six horses ran, with Shorthose the top weight, at 117 pounds, while the veteran campaigner Carbuncle started favorite. Shorthose slipped to the front on the rail and with the most speed at the end won cleverly by a length and a half from Carbuncle, while Major Daingerfield finished but a moderate third. In the opening event, the E. R. Thomas entry, Niblick, won rather cleverly. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, selling; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Niblick, 109, Redfern, 13-5, 1-1	1	2	1½
Workman, 112, Shaw, 5-2, 1-1	2	3	2½
Vidalia, 112, Odom, 9-2, 2-1	3	4	3h
Danseuse, 109, O'Neil, 9-2, 8-5	4	1	4
Salt and Pepper, 100, Burns, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	5
R. L. Johnson, 112, Weiher, 100-1, 40-1	4	6	6
Only One, 107, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	7	7	7
Indian Lass, 112, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1	12	9	8
Shepherdess, 104, W. Davis, 100-1, 40-1	9	10	9
Facetti, 112, Kunz, 100-1, 40-1	11	10	10
Applaud, 112, Travers, 100-1, 40-1	10	11	11
Fireball, 115, Bullman, 25-1, 8-1	13	12	12
Mrs. Bob, 109, Herbert, 40-1, 12-1	6	5	13
Whitestone, 112, H. Cochran, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	14
Vermilion, 104, Taylor, 300-1, 100-1	15	15	15
Ivanhoe, 112, Gannon, 60-1, 20-1	16	16	16

Time—1:08. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by St. Gatien-Brass Lass, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1904, handicap, over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

	S.	½	½	F.
Knight of Harlem, 130, E. Helder, 7-1, 5-2	6	1	1	1h
†Dromedary, 146, Veitch, 6-5, 1-2	3	2	2	2h
Sir Voorhies, 130, Connell, 5-2, 2-1	1	3	3	3h
Walter Cleland, 139, Ray, 7-1, 5-2	4	4	4	
†Royelle, 148, Weir, 6-5, 1-2	9	6	5	
†Eophone, 142, J. O'Brien, 5-1, 2-1	5	5	6	
George G., Pine, 153, Taylor, 20-1, 7-1	7	7	7	
Malden, 162, Henry, 4-1, 8-5	7	8	8	
Billy Ray, 140, Kelly, 40-1, 12-1	8	9	9	
Knight of Bronx, 133, A. Hewitt, 100-1, 40-1	10	Ref.		

*Coupled as Mr. Chamblet's entry. †Coupled as Mr. Cotton's entry.

Time—4:04 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Ben Strome-Last Ban, owned by Mr. Story and trained by William Brown.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, special weights, penalties, and allowances; seven furlongs on the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Hamburg Belle, 115, Lyne, 7-5, 1-2	1	1	1h
*Jocund, 108, O'Neil, 25-1, 6-1	5	2	2h
Alan-a-Dale, 110, J. Martin, 8-5, 3-5	2	1	3½
Mineola, 105, Hildebrand, 3-1, 4-1	3	4	4
St. Bellane, 96, Kunz, 4-1, 8-5	4	3	5
Dick Bernard, 108, Redfern, 30-1, 8-1	7	6	6
*Orly II., 107, Sperling, 25-1, 6-1	6	7	7
Buttling, 95, Notter, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8

*Coupled as J. A. Drake's entry.

Time—1:25. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Hamburg-Isle, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting, penalties and allowances; one mile.

	S.	½	F.
Councillman, 92, Crimmins, 8-5, 8-5	1	1	1h
Sonoma Belle, 109, H. Cochran, 30-1, 8-1	6	3	2h
Veto 86, Higgins, 6-1, 2-1	6	2	3h
Waswift, 111, Hildebrand, 3-1, 1-1	7	6	4
Salvatella, 108, Redfern, 10-1, 3-1	8	5	5
Monet, 112, Gannon, 60-1, 20-1	2	4	6
Jake, 111, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	4	7	7
Rubenstein, 104, Eunis, 10-1	3	8	8

Time—1:39 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place handily. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Approval-Bremen, owned and trained by J. E. Madden.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights, selling allowances; six and a half furlongs on the main track.

	S.	½	F.
Major Feiham, 112, Bullman, 6-1, 2-1	1	1	1½
Van Ness, 107, W. Fischer, 15-1, 6-1	4	2	2½
Arsenal, 112, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5	6	5	3h
Dapple Gold, 105, H. Callahan, 8-1, 1-1	7	4	4
Steadfast, 107, J. Callahan, 100-1, 40-1	2	3	5
Gilpin, 85, Notter, 4-1, 8-5	10	8	6
Canajoharie, 107, Travers, 5-1, 2-1	5	6	7
Naughty Lady, 105, H. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1	9	9	8
Vagary, 105, Miles, 300-1, 100-1	8	10	9
Hearty Foster, 106, G. Kelly, 20-1, 8-1	14	10	10
Jerry C., 85, W. Mara, 50-1, 15-1	12	11	11
Gay Lothario, 106, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	13	12	12
Sprowligh, 115, Odom, 7-1, 3-1	7	13	13
Midshipman, 118, Kunz, 300-1, 60-1	3	14	14

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

REBUILDING THE PARTY.

Many Democrats who were not confident that the Democratic candidate for President would be elected this year had hoped that the campaign at least might firmly unite the party and put it in good fighting condition for 1908. They are becoming skeptical about that even, chiefly because the campaign managers appear to trust the fortunes of their candidate wholly to transient and ephemeral issues. The questions they have so far seen fit to put before the voters are wholly personal to President ROOSEVELT. Disregard of the Constitution and the laws, and the peril due to fondness for war and adventure offer subjects for campaign discussion so long as Mr. ROOSEVELT is the Republican candidate. They will probably have no interest or pertinence four years hence, when the Republicans will put some other nominee in the field. Mr. ROOSEVELT is unique. The Republicans will not find his like in 1908. We do not think they will seek for his like.

The Democratic managers, therefore, are storing up no energy for future use. Their work will have efficacy only during the campaign. All their toil and all their expenditure will go for nothing if Mr. ROOSEVELT is elected on Nov. 8.

If they had chosen to make the campaign on the living issues, if they had made their appeal to the voters on questions of continuing interest and vitality, the fruits of what they are now doing would have matured in the years to come. An educational and aggressive campaign against the Republican policy of protection as represented in the Dingley tariff would have given Democrats something to think about during the next four years. The party would have come together and stayed together upon an issue that would have outlasted the campaign. As matters have been managed the party will come out of the fight very much as it went into it. It will have had nothing to talk about, nothing to think about save the Roosevelt issue, which will disappear when the Republican candidate in 1908 takes the field. Meanwhile the old divisions of 1896 and 1900 are free to do their mischievous work, should any man or any clique find it worth while to revive them.

The rebuilding of the party would have been helped on by the introduction of issues of permanent and vital interest like the tariff, and Judge PARKER's canvass would have been very much helped thereby. Doubtless the gentlemen at headquarters would have improved Judge PARKER's chance of election very much more by inviting Democratic newspaper editors all over the country to discuss the tariff and reciprocity than they have done by inviting these editors to come to New York and eat dinner. Perhaps, like Gen. TROCHU during the siege of Paris, these gentlemen have a plan of campaign. If so, let us hope that it may one of these days be revealed.

A CHELSEA PLAYGROUND.

A very much neglected part of Manhattan so far as public parks are concerned is the west side between Hudson Park at Varick Street and the new De Witt Clinton Park at Fifty-third. Here is a stretch of more than fifty blocks in a densely populated part of the borough which is unrelieved by a park or playground. To meet this condition the Chelsea Improvement Society has made a suggestion that seems reasonable and certainly cannot be called a demand for the expenditure of a great sum. It is the laying out of the block between Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets as a playground, leaving the public school intact and allowing room at the Ninth Avenue end for one of the new Carnegie Libraries.

The society has prepared a chart of this block, showing a baseball field, a large swimming pool, swings for the children, lawns and fountains in front of the Carnegie Library, a kiosk where the municipal and other bands may play on stated days, and similar arrangements for popular recreation. It is in fact a playground, not a small park from which the populace has to be kept in order that the trees and grass may exist; and there can be no question that this kind of breathing place is more immediately needed and will do far more direct good than a small park. During recent years the west side has not only become closer settled, but the volume of traffic on Eighth and Ninth Avenues and the cross streets has swelled to proportions never known before. Bands of children play on the asphalted streets, in constant danger from vehicles, or they roam about at mischief because they have no place to play in. Householders who have trees, shrubs, or flowers in front of their dwellings must be always on the alert against these youthful marauders, who, after all, are only following their natural instinct to pluck green bough and flower. Had they places where they might play or watch games, listen to music, and swim at stated hours a great deal of that energy which often leads them gradually into petty crimes would find a healthful vent. It seems very little to ask that one block in so large a quarter of the borough should be set aside for this purpose. On the east side much has been done for playgrounds and parks. In the Ninth Assembly District, lying between Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets, the population is estimated at 45,000. It is this fair-sized town without a park or playground which the Chelsea Improvement Society hopes to relieve. The sooner the better.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

There is one phrase in Judge PARKER's brief address to the visiting Democratic editors that is not only characteristic of the man who uttered it and of the campaign on his behalf now in progress, but is a theme worth thinking about by the voters. Judge PARKER spoke of "the unhurried and well-considered judgment of the people" as a power which under discerning guidance will "hold its place in the front rank of the unfaltering and vigorous march of National progress." If this Presidential election were to be determined by the "unhurried and well-considered judgment of the people" we firmly believe that Judge PARKER would be the next President.

The deliberate judgments of a body of men so intelligent as the voters of the United States are in the highest degree apt to be wise. It is their snap judgments, it is their hasty, ill-considered decisions that betray them into error. Judge PARKER's candidacy ought to be a most inviting one to an electorate in the habit of forming its judgments deliberately. The American people ought to prefer him, trained in the law, and by temperament as well as by breeding a faithful respecter of it, to a President who is not a little given to being a law unto himself. President ROOSEVELT, taking advantage of a treaty stipulation which gave him the right to protect transit on the Panama Railroad, ordered the United States forces to exclude the forces of Colombia from one hundred miles of the coast line of that republic. He had not a shadow of authority for doing that—no more authority than he would have had to order the North Atlantic squadron to bombard and occupy Southampton or Havre. Everybody knows that if Judge PARKER had been President he would have resorted to no such lawless courses to bolster up the Panama conspirators. For that reason Judge PARKER would be a safer President than Mr. ROOSEVELT. For that reason—and other instances which contribute to the validity of this reason will occur to every reader—a people given to unhurried and well-considered judgments ought by a decisive majority to prefer the safe candidate of Esopus to the not wholly safe candidate of Oyster Bay.

Political experience tells us, however, that diligent teaching and exhortation wonderfully assist the American voter in making up his mind. His unhurried judgment is apt to be sounder if the facts are put before him by skillful and active campaign managers.

THE SUBWAY MOTORMAN.

The lot of the subway motorman may be monotonous, but it cannot be denied that in proportion to the amount of skill he is required to possess, in addition to a normal endowment of health and senses, he will be very liberally paid. An average young man with the average endowment of intelligence could qualify for his duties in a fraction of the time required to learn one operation in any mechanical trade under the best conditions of instruction and opportunity. To the trade of the machinist, for example, his vocation is as grinding a handorgan to playing the piano. His power is supplied, and the highly refined mechanism of the controller places it absolutely at his command. He can take much or little, as suits his momentary purpose. He turns it on and off as he would open and close a faucet on a Croton water pipe. As compared with the work of the street car motorman, his task is easy. He has a clear and unobstructed track, with infrequent stops, and the only thing he must avoid is trying to pass another train which happens to be ahead of him. In the equipment of the subway every contingency has been so perfectly provided for that he cannot very well make a mistake, even if so reckless as to want to. He is quite sure that no wagon will cut across his path from the recesses of a side street, that fire engines and extension ladders on wheels will not smash into him, and that children will not play tag and tip-cat on his right of way. When the novelty of his position wears off he will have absolutely nothing in a day's experience to rack his nerves or send cold chills coursing up and down his spinal column.

Whether he is overpaid or not is a matter of judgment. In connection with wages for labor high and low are relative terms. It is obvious, however, that the wage of three dollars and a half for a ten-hour day in operating a subway motor should command the services of very good men, and that the Interborough management is justified in fixing and maintaining a high standard of fidelity and physical fitness, and of efficiency in train operation. Whether a relatively high wage will secure these we shall know when the results of a year's operation of the subway are available for study.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

It would be of public interest to know why it is that such of our officials as are charged with responsibility for the provision of adequate school accommodations for the children of New York usually wait until the second week of September to manifest interest in the question of the relation between the accommodations available and the number of children needing them.

Superintendent MAXWELL is of the opinion that the number of sittings which will be needed when the public schools reopen will exceed the requirements of last year by about 50,000. This conclusion is not the result of any recent discovery. It could have been reached by calculation eight or nine months ago. Nor is it a discovery that the troubles in the building trades were operating to delay the completion of school buildings exigently needed, and that under the best conditions which are possible in the circumstances it will be necessary to make all kinds of temporary provision for children presenting themselves for admission to the classes of the primary and grammar grades. This could have been foreseen three or even twelve months ago. Perhaps it was, but if so it does not appear that all has been done that might have been done to avoid the necessity which now confronts the Board of Education of putting 125,000 of the 655,000 school children of New York on half time. Statistically, we are no better off than we were at this time last year, and judging from the analogies of experience we shall be no better off in September, 1905, than we are now.

The active and intelligent interest which Mayor MCCLELLAN is showing in this matter could not be directed to a better end than in impressing the Board of Education with a realizing sense of the fact that it should not again permit itself to be taken by surprise, as it obviously is this year.

SOCIALISTS DISCORDANT.

The annual meeting of International Socialists, which has just closed at Amsterdam, has, according to the will of the intelligent majority, condemned to Socialistic displeasure and disgrace all members who hold office in other than Socialistic Governments. As there are at present no Socialistic States, the condemnation was applied to all office holders. Its particular animus, however, was directed against M. JAURES, the brilliant and eloquent leader of the French Parliamentary Socialists. This is not surprising, when it is recalled that M. MILLERAND was similarly convicted of "lèse socialisme" three years ago for having dared to accept a portfolio in the "middle-class" Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry.

The case of M. JAURES would be quite unimportant were it not for the fact that, while the French Reds took the initiative in condemning M. MILLERAND, the honor of JAURES's conviction belongs to Herr BEBEL and the German delegates. The German's argument is simple and convincing. It stalks forth in the following logic: German Socialists are not permitted to govern Germany, and yet Germany is better governed than France. Therefore, why should French Socialists permit themselves to hold office under the French Government? Good Socialists should stand aloof from all administrative offices until Socialism prevails. They should not do in France what they are not permitted to do in Germany. "To be sure," to use the exact words of the philosophical German leader, "France has universal suffrage and Germany has not. But it should be remembered that this boon is owed to Germany. It was BISMARCK who achieved it by capturing NAPOLEON III."

From the Coventry into which he has been sent M. JAURES replies with wonderful good nature: "The Party in Germany is admirable, but it is also weak. You received the electoral right from the Sovereign; we won it at the barricades. Your political impotency should find other expression than attempting to burden us with the weight of your formulas. Your development is limited to the will of your Sovereign; ours to the votes of the French people. As democracy develops it is our own method that will develop and will be applied to all free countries."

The Germans and the French Reds want everything or nothing. It is this uncompromising attitude, in all parties or associations similarly afflicted, which brings them into contempt. Practically the demagogues say: We will not permit the world to benefit by whatever excellent qualities we have. We must be in a position to do our worst or you shall have none of us. There will probably always be, however, men like MM. MILLERAND and JAURES. They will be found quite sufficient to the needs of social progress.

THE STRIKE EPIDEMIC.

The condition existing in the field of labor may best be characterized as that of a strike epidemic. Such epidemics usually, if not invariably, occur in connection with the readjustment of productive and distributive industry after a season of exceptional activity. When the tendency of prices and wages is upward and advances are either voluntarily offered or may be had for the asking, strikes are entered into very reluctantly by satisfied wage earners who are skeptical of the ability of their leaders to secure them any greater advantage than they then enjoy. When the tide turns and wages show a tendency to shrink, from the competition of idle men seeking employment, the unions brace their feet for stubborn resistance and protest every cent of proposed wage reduction. Frequently they succeed in maintaining their scale as the nominal wage in their trades, but this never interferes with the gradual reduction of the actual wage rate, but it does have the effect of reducing the membership of the unions very rapidly. This reduction does not appear on the rolls, for the reason that men in arrears of dues and who do not attend meetings are still carried by thousands in the hope and belief that when conditions improve they will resume their obligations and duties.

Just this process has been witnessed after every season of general activity and high prices for the past quarter of a century. If the strike epidemic is becoming more and more acute with each recurrence, it is because the trades union machine is better organized and the altruistic affiliations of unrelated trades closer than formerly. That the movement of wages up or down is not materially affected, if affected at all, by strikes is the view held by the wisest and most advanced students of economic questions. This conviction is expressed by Prof. CAIRNES in his "Leading Principles of Political Economy" in the following bold challenge of the contention of the labor leaders that through organization labor has emancipated itself from the conditions of the Middle Ages:

> My conclusion is that, though combination, whether employed by capitalists or by laborers, may succeed in controlling for a time the price of labor, it is utterly powerless, in the hands of either, to effect a permanent alteration in the market rate of wages as determined by supply and demand. The utmost power which I am disposed to concede to trades unions over wages, where they seek their ends by compelling a positive increase of investment, is that of accelerating an advance already, so to speak, in the air, and which would come in the end without their intervention. Where strikes have been permanently successful, where they have not merely gained to-day what has been lost to-morrow, but have issued in a permanently improved condition of the workmen, I believe the explanation of their success will always be found in a state of trade exceptionally prosperous which would in any case before long have attracted an increase of capital, and resulted in an enlarged demand for labor.

Many causes have contributed to the improvement of the general condition of labor, and the least of these is what the unions have been able to do for it. What they have added at one end of the scale in fixing the minimum wage above the earning power of the least skillful it has taken off the other end by demanding a sacrifice of some part of the special advantage belonging to the more skillful. This is beautifully altruistic, no doubt, but it is not quite practical. The present strike epidemic promises no advantage to labor, temporary or permanent, unless it be found in the establishment of the standard of the open shop in many trades, and the promise of its adoption in all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mayor CUTLER of Rochester has been having a rather interesting correspondence with the State Excise Commissioner in regard to revoking the licenses and forfeiting the bonds of two divekeepers who had been convicted in Police Court and fined $100 each. As the hotels run by these men are of the very worst sort, the Mayor was not content with a punishment which was in effect a mere addition to the license fee and imposed upon the police an unending labor in getting new evidence on which to secure new fines, and he appealed to the Commissioner for action that would put the men permanently out of business. This was on July 6, and the answer was immediate and encouraging; but time went on, and as nothing seemed to be doing, toward the end of August the Mayor wrote again, asking the reason for the delay in what he considered particularly plain and simple cases. In a long letter of reply the Commissioner said that as the evidence submitted to him—the record of the two convictions, one after trial and the other on confession—had seemed to him an insufficient basis for the action desired, he had set a special agent at work hunting for more, and before this had been secured all the courts with jurisdiction had closed for the Summer. He then entered in detail into a presentation of the duties of his department and local police in dealing with cases of this sort. The special agents, he said, were few and were best employed in civil prosecutions with a view to protecting the holders of tax certificates from the illegal competition of those who sold liquor without a license. The enforcement of the criminal law, he declared with some warmth, was properly the work of the police, who had the numbers, the resources, and the power to do it promptly and effectually. The Mayor was reminded that "Monroe County, since 1896, has received in cash, under the liquor tax law, a revenue of upward of $1,500,000, and has been further benefited by a diminished State tax to the extent of nearly another million, making a total benefit to the taxpayers of your county of more than two and one-half millions of dollars, an amount surely sufficient to warrant the expenditure by the proper local authorities of such a reasonable sum of money as is necessary to secure a decent enforcement of the criminal provisions of the statute against flagrant and defiant violators of your city." There the case stands for the present, with the Mayor somewhat puzzled to know why he was lectured so sternly, since he thinks that his police did what they could to provide the Excise Commissioner with the ammunition needed for undertaking an effective campaign against the divekeepers.

—In a public-spirited effort to remedy the failure of the Florida Legislature to make any appropriation for exploiting the achievements and resources of the State at the Louisiana Purchase Fair, the Jacksonville Times-Union has issued for distribution there by carefully selected agents one of those "special editions" which are now only ordinary incidents of journalism, though a few years ago they would have been regarded, both for size and quality, as truly marvelous productions. This particular example of what a newspaper can do, if it exerts itself, consists of sixty-two big pages, bound in pamphlet form and provided with a brilliantly illuminated cover. The paper, of course, is good, since the contents consist in great part of admirably executed and printed pictures. These show the notable features of practically every important town in Florida and illustrate all its industries and its products. The impression produced by these pictures and the accompanying text is very different from the notion of the State held by people who have never visited it. The surprisingly tropical quality of many of its scenes is strikingly presented for the benefit of those who think of Florida merely as a Winter resort; but care is also taken to leave no doubt that Florida is well populated with energetic folks who are actively engaged in a lot of business more important than the entertainment of Northern "guests." Naturally enough, the amazingly lively little city of Jacksonville, the real capital of the State and the head centre of its activities, occupies a prominent place in these pages, but the other towns and the agricultural regions are not neglected. A peculiarity of the issue is that it contains almost no advertisements, at any rate of the obvious kind. The purpose is to advertise Florida as a whole, and it has been very successfully attained.

—We cannot see more than the merest traces of reality in the grievance of the correspondent who found such vehement fault yesterday with the selection of Manassas as the scene of the military manoeuvres now in progress. On this ground, it is true, American citizens once engaged in deadly strife, but that was almost half a century ago, and, though the memories of that unhappy time are still vivid in many minds, the animosities have for the most part either passed away or become academic and impersonal. There were good professional reasons why a historic battlefield was a better place for the instruction of militiamen in the art and practice of war than a place with associations entirely peaceful would have been, and, admitting the need or necessity for such a selection, surely none could have been more wise, more tactful, or more likely to minimize the dangers that loom so large before our correspondent than this one is. The scene of two Union defeats, Manassas is ground that certainly can be trodden by the Southern man with no sense of humiliation, while the Northerner there can easily console himself with the thought of where the ultimate victory lay. Thus are things very fairly evened up, and so far as has been reported the soldiers engaged in the operations have felt none of the dreadful emotions for which they have been pitied by too sensitive people remaining quietly at home. There has been, of course, no attempt to duplicate the ancient conflicts, and no division of the troops on sectional lines. Had either of these things been done, such apprehensions as those of our troubled correspondent would have been justified. Both mistakes, however, have been carefully avoided, and, a little silly squabbling over the color problem apart, nothing has happened to indicate that the relations of the different forces and regiments are not as friendly as can be those of men engaged in an imitation of deadly war. They are jealous for present, not past, glory, and they are looking forward, not backward. As for the claim that "the utility of sham battles is much questioned," its weight is that of the people who do the questioning. So far as we know, it is strictly confined to those who declare all war unnecessary. All that the military experts ever questioned was the utility of sham battles conducted along obsolete lines for purposes of picturesque display. They smile at dense columns of cavalry charging across a plain under the leadership of an Emperor, but they discuss soberly enough hard work of the kind now doing at Manassas.

—Explaining his remarkable dictum that "nobody can be disorderly in a saloon," Magistrate POOL has managed to bring his words within at least hearing distance of reason. He was, it seems, referring only to intoxicated persons, and for such a person to be "disorderly," under the definition of the law, he must indulge in threatening, abusive, or insulting behavior, "with intent to provoke a breach of the peace." And "intent" the Magistrate holds to be lacking when a man has lost the use of his senses, or, in any case, to be extremely hard to prove, and he is strongly inclined to place all responsibility for the conduct of a saloon's patrons upon the man who in person or by proxy stands behind the bar and sells its wares. There are many whom this sort of reasoning will highly please, and few who will deny that it contains an element of truth. And yet the assertion that "nobody can be disorderly in a saloon" is more than surprising as the utterance of a Police Magistrate.

THE SUBWAY STATION AT SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The citizen who finds himself casually in the neighborhood of Seventy-second Street and the Boulevard and catches a glimpse of the subway station which stands in the middle of the street at that point, will be apt to vent his astonishment by some such expression as "Suffering saints. What's that?"

We have many ugly things in New York. Some are uglier than others no doubt, but the thing which leads them all and for ugliness should take the first prize, is the station in question. Squat, formless, and disgustingly symmetrical, it suggests nothing so much as a car shed with a penthouse on either side. Its exaggerated doors at either end, which would pass an old-fashioned wood burning locomotive with its hydrocephalic smoke stack, do not convey the impression that they are intended to be used by pedestrians. Its windows are so placed that they suggest neither use nor ornament. It has a lantern top of the pattern usual in mill construction, and stands so low that its most conspicuous feature is the upper side of its standing-seam tin roof. Its color is a monotonous imitation of street dust. The ghastly attempt at ornamentation which the designer has ventured on the ends of the middle section of the building, consisting of meaningless arches and stone walls, only serves to make ridiculous what in the severe simplicity of utility might have been forgiven, but which as it stands is unpardonable. It has absolutely not one redeeming feature.

For what is our Municipal Art Commission created and maintained if it permits such a monstrosity to be built in midstreet in one of the most beautiful residential sections of Manhattan?

There was a chance in this station, considering its position and environment, to make something beautiful within the cost of the nightmare horror we have. One corner might have been thrown up into a minaret, iron and glass in graceful combinations might have been substituted for the dead walls of yellow brick, and the deadly symmetry of the present design relieved by almost anything in the way of a tasteful arrangment of parts.

Is it not competent to have indicted as a public nuisance a building which offends the senses and induces nausea as this one undoubtedly does? Better still, is there no way in which such insults to the public taste may be avoided in future? This one has probably come to stay, a monument to the fact that however capable the engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission are they are hopelessly incapable in matters of taste in architecture. To make sure that no more such monuments are built to commemorate what we had rather forget is worth an effort.

WEST SIDER.

New York, Sept. 8, 1904.

Landlords and Tenants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the query in this day's issue of Flat Dweller. With the laws now in vigor a poor tenant has no protection. Landlords are authorized to hold up, harass, and dispossess a tenant with or without reason.

A VICTIM.

New York, Sept. 7, 1904.

AUTUMN.

[illegible]

DISPROOF OF A TRUST CHARGE.

This Reader Sees It in New York Central's Plan for Union Station.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the New York Central Railroad Company in respect to a new union station is a refutation of many of the arguments against the so-called trusts. Under some definitions of a trust, there might be some ground upon which to base an allegation against this company, although with no shadow of truth or justice. It has gained control, through legitimate action, of several other trunk lines and minor lines, and has united them together in a strong, compact, admirable system, operated together as a single system, with the most satisfactory results to the public and to the stockholders. Yet no charges of violation of law, common or statutory, could be sustained against the company in connection with its merger of the various lines which it comprises.

But a few years ago the New York Central Company enlarged at great expense its union station in New York. From a layman's standpoint, that station would seem to be fully adequate for the public requirements. But the company has grown vastly since it has acquired control of the affiliated lines, has become a vast agent of transportation, and exponent of progress. Its own inherent progress and success demand enlarged facilities for the handling of the immense volume of traffic which its own independent action has developed. From a business standpoint, therefore, as well as to serve the public interests, the company has undertaken a great improvement which will not only accelerate the movement of heavy traffic but will greatly enhance the property interests of the city and State.

There was no urgent demand for the erection of a vast station at Forty-second Street. But the company whose interests are centred there—acting in response to business and public exigencies, and with the financial strength and resources developed by the control and operation of a great system, has acted as a volunteer. And the results will be far-reaching. The company has prepared plans for the erection of a great station and terminal facilities to cost something like $35,000,000, the purpose of which is to give the city the best and most adequate terminal facilities. The expenditure of this vast sum will set in motion other enterprises or improvements which must, within the next ten or fifteen years, call for an expenditure of $75,000,000. And all this will increase the measure of prosperity of city and State, will vastly enhance the taxable property, and afford work and wages to a great army of persons.

The erection of this great station illustrates one of the beneficial results of the merger of railway interests, and the operation of various roads in working harmony. It is through the working harmony of the New York Central with its natural, affiliated lines, that the company can afford this vast sum for a station. With the lines comprised within this system working independently, with more or less unnecessary cost, and a ruinous competition, no such station as that which is now promised to the city could have been thought of. That mammoth station is to be one of the fruits of the working out of a legitimate scheme of "community of interests."

GEORGE A. BENHAM.

New York, Aug. 26, 1904.

PATERNALISM AND SOCIALISM.

This Man Sees Little Difference Between the Two Classes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your bright and dazzling contemporaries seems to be enjoying itself, whether it enlightens its readers or not, by its almost daily reference to the Huns in the background. Isn't there such a thing as being too bright and too dazzling?

The Hun, who has been forced to "go away back and sit down," is certainly in the background, but why is he especially to be feared?

Are not the Goths and Vandals of paternalism, who lead the Republican forces, quite as dangerous? Did they not come out of the same cradle of socialism? Have they not the same insatiable appetites, the same inborn propensities, the same instincts of savagery and destruction?

The plain man in the hills is not able to distinguish the two classes with the same predatory habits.

Is there really any preference in being slowly but surely consumed by paternalism rather than being devoured by socialism? If the Goths and Vandals are not brothers to the Huns, aren't they at least blood cousins? And is there no way to escape the whole brood of paternalists, the well-organized and disciplined Goths and Vandals, as well as the scattered bands of Huns in the background, far back? HICKSITE.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1904.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Need of Aggressive Campaign on Democratic Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider your editorial in to-day's issue entitled, "The Campaign Thus Far," the most intelligent presentation of fact which has recently come to my notice.

Without doubt "the Democracy" has as righteous a cause this year as ever in its history, and what we now need is an aggressive campaign along the lines you indicate.

The tariff, reciprocity, the record of the opposing candidate, and the watchward, "Safe and sane," should be the themes for a campaign which should go down in the history of the Democratic Party as one of offensive, rather than defensive, policy.

The result in Vermont and Arkansas are straws, no doubt, but much may be done in two months.

J. H. FRINK.

Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1904.

AWAITING THE WORD FROM ESOPUS.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The question to be determined by the people has been presented by THE TIMES in the simplest possible form. It is whether the country will gain by a change at Washington. From no place other than Esopus can an affirmative answer come. And the answer must be conclusive. It must renew the impulse given to the cause when the telegram was duly delivered at St. Louis.

"Perfidious Albion" Still Alive.

From The London Chronicle.

The French tradition of perfidious Albion is not quite dead. A writer in Gil Blas recounts this experience: "A day or two ago a man who in ordinary affairs displays more than average intelligence assured me positively that the English Admiralty had placed M. Pelletan at the head of the Ministry of Marine, and that England was paying him millions to disorganize the French Navy. As I could not refrain from a shout of laughter, my friend added, with a frown: 'You don't believe it! Why, I have it from an absolutely sure source!' 'An English source, of course,' I remarked." In the old days the "gold of Pitt-Coburg" was believed by every Frenchman to be the instrumant of French misfortunes. Its ghost still walks.

Sure to Be.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Are you a fatalist? Do you believe what is to be will be?"

"Well, yes, to a certain extent. I believe, for instance, when I draw my salary that the coal trust and the meat trust and the grocer and the milkman and the rest of the people who make it their business to get my money away from me are going to do it just as surely as the sun is goin' to rise to-morrow morning."

THE GOVERNORSHIP CANDIDACY.

Not to be Determined by Past Records of Vote Getting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter addressed to you by "Independent Democrat," dated Sept. 2. Your correspondent advocates Mr. Grout's nomination to the Governorship "because he has always been a vote-getter," and declares that Mr. Stanchfield should not be nominated because he has already been nominated and defeated, and that for a like reason Mr. Shepard should not be nominated. Could anything be more unfair or even silly than to quote the majority against Mr. Stanchfield in 1900? Every one knew that he was leading a forlorn hope in this State on the ticket headed by Mr. Bryan; and, in fact, at the time, his vote was deemed creditable, for while McKinley's plurality in the State was 143,606, Odell's plurality was only 111,126. So far as that vote goes it is a commendation of Mr. Stanchfield's candidacy. Does any one suppose that the plurality of 156,000 by which Senator Hill was defeated in 1894 truly represented his general political strength in a normal year? The facts as to Mr. Grout are these: In 1895, having been a member of the Independent Democratic Brooklyn organization, of which Mr. Shepard was then a leader, being a member of its Mayoralty Convention of the Independent Democrats, and having stood against the regular organization with what was supposed to be a large part of the Independent Democratic organization, on the same day he accepted the regular nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn, with the result that, although his party in Brooklyn that year polled 84,199 votes for the State ticket, he received only 75,330. That is to say, he ran nearly 9,000 votes behind his ticket. Mr. Shepard accepted an Independent Democratic nomination upon the statement openly made that there was no expectation of carrying the election, but only of preserving the integrity and power of the Independent Democratic organization, disrupted by the secession of Mr. Grout and his allies. That organization, instead of claiming to have enrolled, as your correspondent says, 80,000 Democrats, never claimed an enrollment one-quarter as large. Mr. Shepard's poll of over 9,500 votes in a miserably theoretical campaign was a remarkable personal vote, and represented the balance of power.

Every one well knows that when Mr. Shepard was the Democratic candidate in 1901 his party had a merely desperate chance, with an estimated plurality against Tammany Hall in the entire city of 100,000, a plurality conceded by every intelligent person to have been enormously reduced by Mr. Shepard's conduct of the campaign. The claim that the figures show that he was a weak candidate is sufficiently met by the fact that whereas in the Borough of Manhattan Mr. Van Wyck, as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, polled 129,476 votes; Mr. Unger, for District Attorney, 149,644 votes, and Mr. Fromme, for Borough President, 133,294 votes, Mr. Shepard polled 136,629, being several thousand more than his associates on the ticket. With respect to the renomination of defeated candidates it would perhaps enlighten your correspondent to be informed that Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency within two years after he was defeated in his Senatorial campaign; that when Roosevelt was nominated for Governor, his last political campaign had been that in which he was a badly defeated candidate for Mayor; that Jefferson and Jackson were both defeated candidates for the Presidency when they were renominated and elected to the Presidency; that in 1868, when the conclusion of the civil war left their political fortunes at a low ebb, the Democrats nominated for the Presidency Gov. Seymour, who four years before had been defeated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who thereupon, as Presidential candidate, carried the State of New York by a majority of 10,000 and the State of New Jersey by 3,000. When Grover Cleveland was nominated in 1892 he was a defeated candidate. Indeed, Mr. Grout himself, when he was nominated for the Borough Presidency of Brooklyn, to which he was afterward elected, was a defeated Mayoralty candidate.

Having been for some time engaged in work in Brooklyn, which has given me an opportunity to observe the local situation and the respective influence of men who have been prominent in local politics in that borough, I feel that the foregoing statistics are only indicative of larger facts with reference to the qualities of leadership and the personal power of the men mentioned in "Independent Democrat's" letter; and it would really seem that the large question of what it is wise for the Democratic Party to do in this State would better be determined upon something less narrow and silly than mere arithmetical computations.

S. H. B.

New York, Sept. 8, 1904.

TEACHING—AN EMPTY HONOR!

That's Hogan's Conclusion and It's Based on Experience.

W. M. Stone in The Chattanooga Times.

"I see your daughter Mary Ann has been elected by the Board av Education to be a teacher of the coming generation," says Casey.

"Yes," says Hogan, "ever since the lass graduated from the public schools her head has been turned entirely, so Oi spoke to me friend Donnelly av the Sixth Ward, who promised to whisper a kind word to Schnapps of the brewery, who is Chairman av the School Comity, and Mary Ann was jooly elected. But, Casey, Oi find afther a little investigation 'tis only an empty honor.

"Now there is me two lads, Denny and Thomas. Divil a bit av schoolin' had aither av them except the schoolin' av worldly experience. I brought them up under me own paryenthial eyes right here in me little bar until they arrived at a votin' age and sought the avocations of life that appealed to their taste and likin'. Denny, me older lad, who was always considered a bad man in a schrap, is now on the police force and Thomas is a fireman afther me own heart.

"Now, would you believe me, these lads gets $75 a month apiece for praserving the peace and the property av the people, a vacation every year, freedom av speech, freedom av the bars, the freedom av the street cars and the public places av amusement, and a chanst at a pension later on, while me daughter Mary Ann is paid only $30 a month for instructing sixty little haythens in their manners, morals, music, art, and physical culture, and av this amount she is compelled to contribute $2.40 a month to the street railway octopus for fares, dress in a manner becomin' the dignity av the calling, attend the teachers' meetings and the scientific lectures, look pleasant and take the sass and impidence av the coming race enthrusted to her care, without the authority to strike back for insults or insubordination, and if there is wan brat in the sixty with the divil's own nature that she fails to subjue be kindness she is marked down by the Superintendent as a poor disciplitarian. The poor girrul is pinin' away, and I want you to tell me how we can get this injustice regulated."

"Have the City Attorney write a new code," says Casey.

THE REASON.

I like the man who stands four-square
To every wind that blows;
Who does not dodge and duck his head
As on his way he goes.

It is not for his virtues rare,
Ah, no, 'tis none of that;
It is because I like to stare
And watch him chase his hat.

—Meriwether Wilkins.

M'CLELLAN SCORED FOR IGNORING SCIENTISTS

None of City's Officers Attended Society's Banquet.

RAMSAY'S NEW DISCOVERY

Unfolds Important Secret to Scientific World — America Described with Pleasantry as to Politics.

Because all the high city officers sent excuses instead of attending the banquet given in honor of the Society of Chemical Industry at the Waldorf-Astoria last night the toastmaster, Prof. Charles H. Chandler of Columbia University, began the evening's speechmaking by paying his respects to the municipal régime.

"We asked the Mayor to welcome you," said Dr. Chandler. "We asked him, but 'twas 'impossible' for him to come. We asked the President of the Board of Aldermen, sometimes Acting Mayor, but he had to be out of town—'impossible to come.' We asked all of them, down to the white angels who sweep the streets—'impossible to come,' that was the answer everywhere. And so there is nobody to welcome you but the chemists of the city, and we shall do the best we can."

It was explained later that the Mayor refused the invitation on the ground that he was on his vacation, but that he had already returned to the city and that President Fornes took a trip to Boston instead of going to the dinner.

Sir William Ramsay, who was introduced as the greatest of living chemists, referred to the five elements he had discovered, and told the society about his newest experiments. He closed by making an announcement which several prominent scientists declared to be one of the most important divulged in the chemical world in years. He said:

"It seems to me that we may be on the eve of the discovery of the origin of the ordinary elements which may be the products of the breaking down of radio-active elements of high atomic weight."

Leaving science for a moment, Sir William said that one great result of the society's investigations was that they helped toward harmony between Great Britan and the United States.

"I don't see," he said, "why Britain and America cannot always buck together in peace and harmony—not, indeed, under one Government, for that is impossible, but ever united against all comers."

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was introduced as a man who would tell the visitors all about this country.

"Our country, in the first place, is very prosperous," said Dr. Wiley. "We don't even haggle over spending a few dozen millions for an undug ditch. Of course, you know that is not good business; but it is good politics, and with us business don't count for anything when politics is concerned. We are a great country. We pay out $143,000,000 a year in pensions to the few people who weren't killed in the civil war. That's another feature. On the eve of this election you visitors hear our worthy President of the United States branded as a violator of the Constitution and as the worst man about. But if an enemy of the land were to appear none would be quicker to rally to his support than those same persons who are abusing him. You must not get the wrong idea of America by listening to all this talk.

"Why, you'd think Parker was a man who never did anything but take a bath! Don't believe it. If the Democrats elect him—"

"No politics here," shouted some one.

"If they elect him," continued the speaker, "he'll make a fine President. Any man whom the people of this country choose would do that. I want to say I belong to the party in power. But I tell you, if the enemy wins at the polls, the 4th of March will find me on the same side."

He said the growth of science in America had not been equaled anywhere else. Farmers at last had learned, he said, how to cross honey bees with fire flies in order to make them work all night.

"Why, we have reached such a state of scientific knowledge," he continued, "that we have produced a fine cross between the potato and the onion. We plant the potatoes and onions in alternate rows. The onions are so strong and draw so much water from the eyes of the potatoes that the land needs no artificial irrigation for miles around."

In the morning Sir William Ramsay discussed and criticised the modern methods of teaching scientific analysis. Here are some of his observations:

"The training of a bricklayer will never make a man an architect. Nor will the dry research of a grammarian train a new poet. It is the inventive faculty that must be cultivated.

"There are some persons whose dislike of the investigations of nature is ingrained. I remember advising a lad to abandon the study of chemistry for literature. He became the editor of a newspaper.

"In results the chief question is not 'What does he know?' but 'What has he done?'

"Above all, not too much teaching. The essence of scientific progress is the well-worn method of trial and failure.

"Routine is fatal to originality.

"Choosing a fellow-teacher is like choosing a wife. A lady chosen by the vote of the families may prove a success, and no doubt often does. If the wife were chosen in cool blood by the man who is to live with her, after careful inquiry into her antecedents, hereditary and otherwise, her temper, her suitability for the duties which a wife is supposed to perform, there would be fewer unsuccessful marriages. The analogy breaks down, for, unless it is a case of marrying a widow, previous experience should not be a possible consideration.

"In the older I get the less I believe in a university degree as a test of capacity.

"A sound judgment, though it may be a slow one; persistence in struggling against obstacles, the knowledge of where to get information when required, and to use it when found, and the inventive faculty—these are the qualities required for success, and they can be gained only after long-continued observation.

"It is true that to earn money is a necessity. But it is not the chief aim. Money should be earned as a reward for useful labor, and not for success in scholastic competitions.

"The scientific curiosity of to-day often becomes the trade necessity of to-morrow."

PRESIDENT'S LIBRARY GIFT.

Oyster Bay Institution Gets Chair Mr. Roosevelt Used as Governor.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt to-day presented to the Oyster Bay Free Library the chair which was given to him when he was Governor of New York. It is a high-backed mahogany affair, richly carved and upholstered in leather. On the back is a silver plate bearing this inscription:

> The State of New York,
> Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, 1898-1900.

In addition to the chair, the President also gave to the library fifty volumes of history. No formalities attended the presentation of the gifts. Having been informed that they would be very acceptable, President Roosevelt merely sent them to the library by messenger.

This was a notably quiet day at Sagamore Hill. No official callers had engagements with the President and the family had no house guests. Taking advantage of this fact and of the beautiful weather, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt went early in the day for a long horseback ride.

On his return the President and Secretary Loeb worked for two hours on an accumulation of correspondence and other official business. Letters and telegrams continue to pour in upon the President from all parts of the country, congratulating him upon the results of the State electoin in Vermont.

"CRISIS" IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Autos for Drunks Too Much for Jim the Doorman.

For some minutes there had been silence in the rear room of the Tenderloin—silence broken faintly and far-away by the muttering of a bibulous individual in the dungeon.

What was the use of acquiring a "jag" at $1.60, argued the bibulous one? What was the use, when the police said "the bubble cart weren't ready" to take him home. He would report the matter to Commissioner McAdoo and to Magistrate Pool, for the bibulous one had read all about it in the newspapers, all about the automobile that was to convey intoxication arrests to their homes, instead of to the cells.

"Xenodocius," said Jim the doorman, gravely, tilting his uniform cap to the thinking slant. The Classic Cop looked up from his study of Greek mythology.

"Things has came to a crisis!" said Jim, sadly.

Xenodocius maintained a classic silence.

"This here scheme o' Judge Pool's hez got kinks in it," continued the Doorman of the Holy Precinct.

"Firstly—put down that dime sensation, Xenny, an' listen!"

The Classic Cop closed the Greek mythology with a sigh.

"Firstly," said Jim, "Judge Pool ses the police shouldn't lock up tanks, but take 'em home in a bubble wagon. Do you s'pose f'r a minnit that any man inclined to the joy juice ain't goin' to hit it up wi' a salt herrin' mouth ef he knows he's goin' to be took home in a puff-go? If this rule goes through, I foresee, prophesy, and forecast a boom in the alcoholic ward.

"Besides," continued Jim, waxing eloquent, "this thing about takin' a souse home marked C. O. D. ain't consistent wi' human nature. Cells is a wise provision of nature for joy prostrations. It saves relatives the trouble o' puttin' 'em to bed. You show me the dootiful wife who'll pay bubble fare for the priv-lege o' tuckin' poor little Pa in his dinky cot, when he's got to go to court anyway.

"An' how are they goin' to reg'late fares? Is the oil perambulator o' the Nineteenth Precinct to pilot Harlem exuberance to its nest in the Thirty-second? Mebbe they'll start a transfer system. Gee! Think o' slumberin' your way home by easy stages to the Bronx. Things has came to a crisis, Xenodocius!"

After this outburst Jim the Doorman of the Tenderloin was silent for a while. The Classic Cop turned to mythology.

"Say," said Jim, after a while. "How'd I look in goggles?"

"Why?"

"Because it'll be up to me, or no job, to say 'De bubble waits, me lord,' and hoist 'em home."

BIG ROBBERY SIX WEEKS OLD.

Burglars Looted Brooklyn House—Police Didn't Know It.

The police of the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were feverishly and strenuously "at work" last night on a burglary which took place in the precinct only six weeks ago. As the cracksmen had a month and a half start of them, the ruling odds in local betting circles were something like 1,600 to 1 against the sleuths.

The residence of A. J. McCullum, at 920 St. Mark's Avenue, was the place robbed. Mr. McCullum and his family have been at their country home in Dutchess County, and their town house has been closed up. It was reopened with great éclat by the burglars around about the first of last month. The visitors entered the house in the most droll fashion—by boring a hole in the cellar wall. They first got into the next house, which was vacant, then broke through the wall in the cellar into Mr. McCullum's house. The burglars gathered together a lot of valuable bric-à-brac, rugs, clothing, cut oil paintings from their frames, and even ripped up several carpets from the floor. They got away with the bric-à-brac, but left the other things behind, apparently fearing that if they drove up to the house with three or four moving vans it might excite the suspicions of the police.

The robbery was discovered by a painter, who went into the vacant house adjoining to do some decorating. He found the cellar wall already decorated with a big hole, and reported his discovery to the police.

"All right; we'll look into it," assured Capt. Kenney.

Two "plain clothes" men went around to the house, took measurements of the hole in the wall according to the Bertillon system, calculated the depth of the cellar below the sea level, carefully searched the painter to see if he had a piano, folding bed, or other evidence of guilt concealed about his person, and then went back to finish their wienerwurst and dark brew at a Summer garden.

Mr. McCullum estimated the value of the property stolen to be about $1,000.

LIVE ON FIRE ESCAPES, HE SAYS

Policeman Charges Prisoners with Eating and Sleeping There.

"They eat, live, and sleep on the fire-escapes," said Policeman Seip of the Madison Street Station, as he arraigned eight persons, charged with violating the law against blocking fire-escapes, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Magistrate Ommen fined each of the offenders $5 and lectured them.

Mrs. Tillie Durnstryke of 156 Lewis Street, was the only prisoner who had a lawyer. Policeman Seip swore that he found eleven pillows, several blankets, bed-spreads, sheets, mattresses, and other impediments on the fire-escape balconies of her house, five hours after he had notified her to remove them. Her defense was that she was having her flat painted and put the things out there while the work was going on. The excuse did not avail, and Mrs. Durnstryke paid her $5 like the rest.

Magistrate Ommen issued warrants at the same time for other violators of the fire-escape law.

SAYS CAPTAIN MUST DODGE.

Magistrate Discharges Truck Driver Arrested by Sweeney.

As Capt. Sweeney of the Leonard Street Police Station was crossing West Broadway at Chambers Street yesterday he was almost run down by a truck driven by William O'Connor of 776 Henry Street. The Captain held up his hand for the driver to pull up, but the man kept on. Sweeney took the driver to the Tombs Court.

"Were you in uniform at the time, Captain?" Magistrate Pool asked.

"No, your Honor; but I think a plain citizen has rights in the street."

"Well," responded the Magistrate, "I guess we'll have to let the fellow go. When you are not in uniform I guess you'll have to dodge trucks as I do every time I cross a street."

Lamar House Bobs Up Again.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Bernard Smith of 225 West Fifty-seventh Street by Monroe L. Simon, a creditor, for $2,650 for money loaned. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has transferred all his assets to a creditor to put them out of the reach of other creditors. Smith is said to be a brother-in-law of David Lamar, who obtained notoriety in the "Monk Eastman" case. The act of bankruptcy referred to in the petition is the transfer of the property at Sea Bright, on the Rumson Road, which was recently sold under foreclosure. This is the place where Lamar lived, and which is still in litigation. The property is said to really belong to Lamar.

Big Man-Eating Shark Dead.

The big nine-foot man-eating shark which for ten days has been the wonder of visitors to the Aquarium died yesterday morning just when his keepers thought he had fully recovered from the damage he did to himself previous to his capture off Sandy Hook. His body was lifted out of the tank by a derrick, loaded on a truck, and carried off to the Museum of Natural History, where the skin will be stuffed and placed on exhibition.

SUBWAY WILL NOT BE OPENED BEFORE OCT. 1

Engineer Parsons So Informs Rapid Transit Commission.

SAFETY DEVICES APPROVED

Controller Questions Contract for Station in 111 Broadway—Carrying Maintenance Charge.

That the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has decided not to forego the amusement of a subway opening with plenty of fireworks became apparent at yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, when William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer, assured Mayor McClellan that there would be no regular operation of underground trains within thirty days unless something unexpected should transpire in the strike line.

The Aldermen, having notified Alexander E. Orr, President of the commission, that they wanted a month's notice ahead of the tunnel opening, Mr. Orr had written to August Belmont to ask for an exact date, and Mr. Belmont had answered that the last of September or the first week in October would find the road ready. When Mr. Belmont's letter was read, Mr. Orr asked Chief Engineer Parsons to tell the board how the tunnel was getting along. The latter said that all the operation appliances are installed, and that the road could be run, if necessary, in ten days, although it would take a month to have everything in ship-shape order. Mr. Parsons said that the only thing that would bring about an opening in less than thirty days would be "something extraordinary in the way of strikes."

For the first time the board heard an official report on the safety appliances of the subway. Deputy Chief Engineer George S. Rice, with the approval of Mr. Parsons, submitted an extensive technical statement on the electrical equipment. The safeguards described include the following:

The electric current operating signals is entirely separate from that used to propel trains.

On each signal post are duplicate lights, so that one electric lamp may burn out without crippling the service.

In addition to the two lights, which flash green for a clear track and red for danger, there is at the beginning of each block an automatic device that stops any train attempting to pass a red signal, and this stop is effected whether the motorman wishes it or not, or whether he is alive or dead.

Two trains are never traveling in contiguous blocks, for the signals do not clear until the train ahead has passed into the second block ahead, and so there is always an entire clear block between trains.

The blocks are not of regular lengths; for instance, the blocks on down grades are longer than those on up-hill stretches.

In every station there is an emergency control button, and in case of accident the station man can stop all power on all tracks, bringing all trains to a standstill, by pushing the button.

Along the tunnel, at intervals of about 200 feet between stations, are emergency boxes, from which any operative can put the tunnel service out of commission on all tracks in an instant.

The commission approved the report as submitted. An application from the One-Hundred-and-Sixteen Broadway Company, owners of the new Trinity Building, for permission to make a contract with the Interborough Company, which would bring a subway entrance into the building from the Rector Street station, was read, and the proposed contract was found to include the payment of $10,000 to the Interborough for maintenance.

"Is the Interborough to get revenue out of this?" asked Controller Grout.

Mr. Parsons assured him that the payment was purely for maintenance. At Mr. Orr's suggestion the application was laid on the table until previous entrance contracts could be looked up. Mr. Parsons, at his request, was authorized to spend $85 for printing certain pictures and drawings to give to 500 members of the Institute of Civil Engineers due here next Saturday from Europe. Mr. Parsons said he thought this courtesy ought to be extended to the representatives of so distinguished a society, and the board made no objection. The foreigners will be received by the Mayor on Tuesday, and then will inspect the subway on special trains. They are on their way to St. Louis.

SUBWAY TRAINS' FIRST VICTIM.

Division Superintendent Roeber Possibly Fatally Injured at 23d Street.

One of the Subway express trains which have been running since Sept. 1 for instruction purposes struck Superintendent Roeber of the Fourth Avenue Division of the line as is was slowing to make the Twenty-third Street up-town station at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and hurled him nearly twenty feet on the south bound local track. Several of Superintendent Roeber's ribs and his nose were broken and his head cut and he was badly bruised. The doctors at Bellevue, where he was taken, said his chances of recovery were about even. Mr. Roeber is thirty years old and lives at 508 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

AUTO HITS MILK WAGON.

Manhattan Man Injured and Milk Spilled All Around.

Samuel M. Stewart of 170 West Seventy-second Street, Manhattan, was injured early this morning in a collision between his automobile and a milk wagon driven by Samuel Lowery of 470 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City.

The accident occurred on Mercer Street, Jersey City. In the auto with Mr. Stewart was Mason Crocker. According to the occupants of the auto, the milk wagon was ahead of them, going west, when it turned suddenly to one side, and the auto smashed into it before it could be stopped. The milk wagon was wrecked and the milk liberally spilled around. The force of the collision threw both men out of the auto. Mr. Stewart struck on his side and his left shoulder and left leg were injured.

Lowery lays the blame for the accident on the occupants of the automobile. The machine, which is numbered 12,566, is being held in a livery stable here. It is much the worse for wear.

SHOULD TAKE AUTO OWNERS.

Arrest of Chauffeurs Does Little Good, Magistrate Cornell Says.

Owners of automobiles violating the speed limit should be arrested and not their chauffeurs, according to Magistrate Cornell. Louis Martini of 148 West Thirtieth Street, chauffeur for A. Hartuppe McKee of 50 East Fiftieth Street, arrested on Wednesday night, was before the Magistrate in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Policeman England charged that the machine was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

Mr. McKee gave bail for Martini's appearance yesterday, but when the prisoner was held in $300 bail for trial he went to jail in default of a bond.

"If the owners of these machines, who are generally very rich men and accustomed to a life of ease and luxury, were apprehended it would be very much better," said the Magistrate. "The law provides that if an automobile owner is caught twice in illegal speeding and is arrested a third time he may be imprisoned. Confinement upon prison fare would have a salutary effect upon such offenders. When the chauffeur is arrested his employer escapes with the mere small inconvenience of going to court to pay his fine, which is no real punishment.

"I don't believe in the shotgun treatment of reckless automobilists, but the owner of such a vehicle, if he be present when a policeman stops it for illegal speeding, should be arrested rather than the chauffeur."

MISS ROBSON'S LONDON HIT.

American Actress Scores Great Success with "Merely Mary Ann."

LONDON, Sept. 9, (Friday.)—Never in London has an American actress won greater or quicker success than that achieved by Miss Eleanor Robson last night in "Merely Mary Ann," at the Duke of York's Theatre.

Gallery and pit were none too friendly during the first act, and there were cries of "Louder!" and "Speak up!" But as the play progressed no dissenting voice was heard, and the applause, which came from all parts of the house, reached a climax at the end of the third act, when Miss Robson was recalled again and again.

Charles Frohman gave Miss Robson an excellent supporting company, including Gerald Du Maurier as Peter and Henry Ainley as Lancelot.

The audience included Israel Zangwill, the author of the play; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson, Sir A. Conan Doyle, W. S. Gilbert, Irene Vanbrugh, Marie Tempest, and a host of members of the theatrical profession.

All the morning newspapers bestow the highest praise on Eleanor Rboson, and admit that the success of the night was due more to Miss Robson than to Zangwill's play.

"Miss Robson won all our hearts," says The Daily Telegraph. "She is an artist and knows the effect she wants to produce and produces it unerringly and without effort. She came, she saw, she conquered from the first."

The other morning newspapers make similar criticisms, and remark the fact that without the customary advance notices and practically as an unknow débutante, she captured her audience.

The Daily Mail predicts that Miss Robson will become the idol of London playgoers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be the reception at Baltusrol this afternoon, which will conclude the National tournament. There will be a dance at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and hops at different suburban clubs. There are also a number of house parties at the seaside resorts.

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Among the arrivals from Newport yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. James Gerard, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Martin Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. James L. Kernochan.

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Mrs. S. Hargous Elliott will arrive from Europe next week, and will pass the Autumn at Newport.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected to end her Newport visit to-day and join her parents at Oyster Bay.

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Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Robinson, who have been at Bar Harbor, have passed through the city en route for Orange.

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Miss Louise Ward McAllister was visiting at Newport at the beginning of the week. She is expected at Baltusrol to-day for the end of the golf tournament.

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Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden and Mrs. Daniel S. Torrance have returned to New York.

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Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig will visit Mrs. Frank Sturgis at Lenox before settling in the city for the Winter.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Wheelwright Goffe, daughter of Mrs. Charles Campbell Goffe, to Edward Geyer Burgess, Jr., will take place at St. Peter's Church by the Sea, Naragansett Pier, Sept. 14.

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Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland sailed yesterday on the Baltic for Europe.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is too late to be a June bride, but still people are marrying, though they miss that pretty honor forever. If a wedding present is desired for one of these September brides, there is one in hand-painted china, which is certainly reasonable enough in price and most attractive and useful. It is a cider jug, large, round, and squat, a comfortable, generous shape. It is decorated with corn, the ears with the husks flying on either side, suggesting the husking bee. The background is painted in a deep russet brown, which lightens almost to a pale yellow in front. The corn shows soft yellow and pale green tints. Altogether it is very charming and all for $10.

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A tiny copper lustre cream jug, with a narrow neck, which makes it prettier to look at than to keep clean, is also hand painted and costs $1.75.

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But in plain every day egg cups, though they are not really the plain every day kind at all, there are some real bargains. There are only three of these and they are 50 cents each. They are of the chinaest, finest china, decorated in barnyard designs, various residents of the hen coop. The designs on the various cups are different. One, the prettiest, shows a hen and two tiny chickens. Others are also good, if a trifle less interesting. The cups are on low standards and have scalloped edges. Possibly others to make out a set could be ordered at the same price. It is a chance for Christmas presents.

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Hand-painted hat pins cost $1.25 and are done in rose designs, forget-me-nots. There are smaller pins, which are possibly a little lower in price.

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There are little brooches, possibly they are intended for shirt waist pins, but they are really large for that, can be had, at a reduction, for 65 cents each, single rose designs, designs of two roses, some deep and others very pale pink. There are larger decorated pins or brooches that cost $1.25 and still larger ones for $1.50. All are selling at reduced prices.

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And here are the prettiest things ever made into a hairpin cushion, which is usually about as ugly as anything for the dressing table well can be. They are little cut worsted balls, some made of pale blue and pink, others of pale green and pink, and these balls set in fluffy layers of silk to match, one of green or of blue and pink to match the centre. There is a loop to hang the cushion by and all this for only 50 cents. There is another style at 75 cents, this of green, set in a little pale green, silk-covered tub, with the fluffy silk beneath.

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There is said to be only one left of these top collar cases. It is covered on the outside with linen, which is decorated with pink roses, hand painted. Inside, it is lined with pale pink silk, with ribbon straps and ribbons to tie with, and cost $2. These cases are really very useful for a variety of little collars and stocks and ties, which it is necessary to keep flat. This case is of generous size.

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A veil case, with two fancy silk-covered boards, and a number of envelopes for the different veils between, is another pretty and useful thing, and which costs $2.25.

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A gold pencil case, one of those flat ones with a cover, is intended for a man's use, is decorated with the entertaining bird and bottle, done in relief on the case, in this instance both small.

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A plain cloth-covered postal card album costs $1.50 and will hold 100 cards. For a dollar more one holding 300 cards may be had.

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A charming white negligée of one of those thin, hard-twisted woolens that will launder well, is trimmed around the deep collar, down the fronts, and the edges of the kimono sleeves with broad bands of pale yellow ribbon. The front corners of the collar are embroidered with a design of wheat in yellow and white.

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New Fall shoes are coming out with toes which have almost needle points. Others more sensible are to be found, however.

Dr. Pryor Left All to Wife.

The will of Dr. William R. Pryor, who died recently at St. Vincent's Hospital, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The petition accompanying the will gives the personal estate as less than $10,000, and states that there is no real estate. The testator bequeaths all of his property to his wife, Louise A. Pryor, whom he names as executrix. Judge Roger A. Pryor, the testator's father, was one of the witnesses to the will.

THE POPE SAYS FRANCE REMAINS DEAR TO HIM

Makes a Speech in Reply to Addresses by French Pilgrims.

STILL HOPES TO END QUARREL

Moderation of His Language Regarded as Showing That He Has Not Given Up Trying to Effect a Settlement.

ROME, Sept. 8.—The Pope to-day received 1,500 French pilgrims, mostly priests and nuns, led by M. Harmel, a well-known manufacturer, who delivered an address to the Pontiff.

Mgr. Germain, Archbishop of Toulouse, presented the homage of the French clergy.

His Holiness in reply said the reception was most important, being the first French pilgrimage to visit Rome since the conflict between France and the Vatican. Heretofore all pilgrimages had been postponed in order to avoid complications.

The Pope thanked the pilgrims for the loyalty and devotion they had manifested, not only in words but by deeds, thus risking having to make considerable sacrifices. He added:

"You, descendants of the sons of France who were unreservedly faithful to the Church, unreservedly devoted to the Chair of St. Peter, and always ready to defend and propagate truth and goodness, will not be degenerate heirs. In spite of the difficulties and sacrifices which, especially at the present time, you must face, be always generous minded, with the certain knowledge that you will thus be working not only for your own happiness, but for the prosperity of your country."

After reviewing the historic connection between France and the Vatican the Pontiff said:

"France is always, notwithstanding all that has happened, most dear to our heart. If necessary we are ready to endure again sufferings to insure the welfare and greatness of your country."

The Pope concluded by urging the pilgrims to remain firmly attached to the Church and to strive for true prosperity.

The discourse of the Pontiff was greeted with warm applause.

The Swiss band played the hymn to Joan of Arc, which also was sung by the pilgrims to-night at a banquet given in the Belvedere Court of the Vatican in their honor. Cardinal Martinelli was among those present.

The moderation of the Pope's discourse was much commented upon. It was compared with the aggressive tone of the recent speech made by the French Premier, M. Combes, at Auxerre, and was considered to be an indication that the Vatican has not yet lost hope that some understanding may be arrived at with France, which is also proved by the fact that, although the Papal Nuncio at Paris has been recalled, his position is still there, occupying a semi-official position.

HOW MUCH IS A HAIR CUT?

Dispute Whether It Includes Shampoo Lands Two in Police Station.

Abraham Gossett's father contributed 15 cents yesterday that his son might get a haircut. Accordingly Abraham, who is seventeen years old, visited the shop of Peter Happ at 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and told the proprietor to go ahead.

Happ administered the haircut and then added a singe. A shampoo was, of course, necessary to remove the effects of the singe, and likewise a quantity of perfume to counteract the effect of the shampoo. Then Happ passed out a check for 75 cents.

"But pop only gave me 15 cents," faltered Abraham.

Happ demanded either 75 cents or other valuable consideration so forcibly that the lad left a gold locket at the shop for security and went back to his home at 2,084 Fifth Avenue for more money. He told his father that the singe, shampoo, and perfume had been administered without orders. So Gossett senior went over to the barber's shop to hand it back.

What happened was so noisy that Policeman "Ajax" Whitman appeared and arrested Happ and young Abraham. At the station the Sergeant avoided the issue by booking them both on a charge of disorderly conduct.

BIG ARBUCKLE FREIGHT DEPOT.

Sugar Man Plans General Terminal for Central Part of Brooklyn.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday that John Arbuckle, of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, was planning to build a big freight terminal at Jay and Bridge Streets and the East River, adjoining the Arbuckle sugar refineries. It is intended to use the depot for the handling of freight for the central portion of Brooklyn. Mr. Arbuckle has acquired from the Poillon estate a piece of property having a frontage of 700 feet on the river and a depth of 900 feet. This, with his other holdings, gives him control of nearly two blocks of water front property.

It is expected that about $1,600,000 will be expended on the terminal. Several large piers and three immense warehouses, each seven stories in height, will be built. Loaded freight cars will be hauled from the boats into the buildings and by means of powerful elevators lifted to the upper floors, where they will be shoved about on tracks to desired positions for unloading. The buildings will be constructed to carry enormous floor weights and each floor will be practically a railroad yard in itself. It is expected that the new terminal will be ready to handle freight in a few months.

HOTEL ENDICOTT FIRE SCARE.

Crowd Collected While Boy Drenched Blazing Awning.

Somebody threw a cigarette or cigar from an upper window of the Hotel Endicott, at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, last night and it landed on the awning of a second floor window setting it afire. Some women in the reception room smelled the smoke and got excited. They ran into the street but refrained, while a crowd collected and people ran up on the elevated road platform. A motorman saw the scene and pulled his whistle for the fire alarm signal.

The firemen hurried around to the hotel, but an elevator boy had thrown a pail of water on the awning and put out the blaze with no further damage.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

PENDLETON—BRONK.

Miss Helen Newton Pendleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pendleton, was married yesterday to Frederick Van Rensselaer Bronk of Hartford, Conn., at the home of the bride, the Powelton, Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street. The Rev. Charles Huntington Gardner performed the ceremony. Mrs. Bedell Parker was matron of honor and Miss Margery Alpaugh of Trenton was bridesmaid.

VAN SCHAICK—CAMPBELL.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Sept. 8.—Miss Frances Isabella Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Campbell of South Orange, and Singleton Van Schaick of New York were married at noon to-day by the Rev. Lewis Cameron at the Church of the Holy Communion. Mr. Van Schaick is a member of the Reform Club of Manhattan and rides behind the hounds of the Meadow Brook Club.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Ada Rehan's tour will begin in New Haven early in November. Her repertoire this season will include "The Taming of the Shrew," "The School for Scandal," and "The Country Girl."

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David Warfield and his company will leave, New York to-morrow for Atlantic City, where the "The Music Master" will be presented for the first time on Monday evening. Warfield will be accompanied by David Belasco, under whose direction the play is being produced.

GEOGRAPHERS IN CONGRESS.

Commander Peary as President Addresses a Distinguished Gathering.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In the presence of distinguished geographers of this and foreign countries, the first session of the eighth International Geographical Congress was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning in the Auditorium of the George Washington University by Commander R. E. Peary, United States Navy, President of the congress. Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey, welcomed the congress to America on behalf of President Roosevelt, and announced Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the honorary Presidency of the congress.

Commander Peary, in his address, outlined the progress of geography since the last congress, and presented some of the more important problems yet to be solved. His allusions to the polar expedition work were of especial interest to the delegates, as he is to head an expedition to the north pole next year. In concluding his address, Commander Peary said:

"I wish to express our obligations to his Excellency President Roosevelt, that splendid, vigorous, typical American who stands at our head to-day; the fearless, unhesitating man of magnificently wedded thought and action, who has graciously consented to head the congress; to Baron Richtofen and his colleagues of the Executive Committee of the Seventh International Geographical Congress for the way in which they have carried out the work intrusted to them by that congress; to our distinguished foreign visitors and friends, who have devoted so much time and effort to be present; to those who, prevented by circumstances from being present in person, have sent us most valuable papers; to Prof. McGee and his colleagues of the Committee of Arrangements, and to Prof. Davis and his colleagues of the Committee of Scientific Programme, for their tireless efforts on behalf of this congress."

THE REV. DR. LORIMER DEAD.

Was Pastor of Madison Avenue Baptist Church Here—Died Abroad.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Private messages received in this city to-day from Aix les Bains, France, announced the death of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, formerly pastor of Tremont Temple here. The cause of death was not indicated, but it is known that Dr. Lorimer had been in ill-health for some time.

Dr. Lorimer had been pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, for almost three years, having resigned the pastorate of Tremont Temple, Boston, to accept the call. He was only secured after the hardest kind of a fight for his services, as the Boston church was loath to part with him, and at first declined to accept his resignation.

Dr. Lorimer had been twice pastor of Tremont Temple, having served twenty-one years there in all, and was dearly beloved by his people. His duties were heavier than he could bear, however, and finally he sent in his letter of resignation in October, 1901, saying that he wished to be relieved from the physical burden of ministering to a church with 3,000 members, and came to New York, where he thought he could do good.

Dr. Lorimer was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1838, and came to the United States in 1859. When he came to this country he determined to study for the ministry, and was ordained at Georgetown College, Kentucky, in 1859. He was pastor successively of churches at Harrodsburg, Paducah, and Louisville, Ky.; Boston and Chicago. After his term of service in Chicago he returned to Boston, where he remained until he came to New York.

He was prominent as an author. Among his best-known works were "Isms, Old and New," "The Great Conflict," "Jesus, the World's Saviour," "Studies in Social Life," "Christianity and the Social State," "Messages for To-day to the Men of To-morrow," and "The Master of Millions."

Dr. Lorimer had been in poor health for some time. In February he was compelled to relinquish his pastoral duties temporarily, and several months ago he determined upon a European trip in the hope that he could regain his strength abroad. He leaves a wife and several children. At the apartment house where he lived in New York residence, 163 West Fifty-eighth Street, it was said last night that his wife and one of his sons sailed about a week ago to join him abroad.

FAMOUS OLD ACTRESS DEAD.

Played in the Comedy Lincoln Was Witnessing When Assassinated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Sara Stevens, a member of the "Way Down East" Company, playing here, died suddenly at the city hospital to-day of uraemia.

Mrs. Stevens was seventy years of age, and her stage career, which was a notable one, dated from Oct. 27, 1856.

She was a member of the Laura Keene Company that presented "Our American Cousin," the comedy Lincoln was witnessing when assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington.

Mrs. Stevens was the widow of John C. Heénan, the noted pugilist. After her marriage she retired for fourteen years. On the death of her husband she returned to the American stage. Mrs. Stevens's home was in Oakland, Cal., but messages sent to relatives there failed to reach them.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. REBECCA RUTER SPRINGER, widow of Congressman William M. Springer, died yesterday at Oaklawn Sanitarium, in Jacksonville, Ill.

CHARLES D. ROBT, whose home was in Philadelphia, and who represented the New York house of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at the Hotel Belvidere in Baltimore.

ROBERT BONYNGE, sixty-five years old, for more than thirty years a stenographer in the Supreme Court, died on Wednesday at his home, 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. He was admitted to the bar many years ago, and opened an office on Broadway, but he remained in the position of court stenographer until the time of his death. Mr. Bonynge was prominently known in Masonic circles in this city.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—During the past twenty-four hours there have been local showers in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, New England, and along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast. Elsewhere the weather was generally clear. There will be local showers to-morrow morning in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by fair weather during the day. On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh northeast and on the Middle Atlantic Coast light and variable.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh northeast to east winds, with occasional showers, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy to-day; Saturday fair; light to fresh variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers early this morning, followed by fair; Saturday fair; light to fresh variable winds.

Eastern New York—Showers early this morning, followed by fair; Saturday fair, warmer in interior; light to fresh variable winds.

New England—Partly cloudy to-day, showers in morning in east and extreme south portions; Saturday fair; warmer in west portion; light to fresh northeast to southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	62	60	65
6 A. M.	60	60	65
9 A. M.	61	64	66
12 M.	66	72	72
3 P. M.	66	73	70
6 P. M.	64	76	75
9 P. M.	62	70	71
12 P. M.	63	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date 1903	63
Corresponding date for last 25 years	68

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 3 A. M. and 72 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 3 P. M.

"MONSIEUR DE PARIS" IS DEAD AT AUTEUIL

Louis Deibler Was Executioner for Thirty-nine Years.

GUILLOTINED 327 CRIMINALS

Why He Chose His Ghastly Profession—The Present Executioner Is His Son Anatole.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Louis Deibler, who directed the guillotine of Paris for

NEW YORK WON AND LOST

Taylor Batted Hard and Philadelphians Took First Game.

AMERICANS STILL IN THE LEAD

Griffith's Men Defeated Quakers Twice —Two Victories for Brooklyn Over Boston.

After winning twelve straight games the New York National League team was defeated in the first contest of a double-header yesterday, and it was the Philadelphians who checked McGraw's men after equaling the record of the Baltimore Club of eighteen consecutive victories. Brooklyn had two games with Boston, and the latter made but one run in both. At Philadelphia the Greater New Yorks were twice successful over "Connie" Mack's powerful team, and Boston likewise made a clean sweep at Washington. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Philadelphia, 9; New York, 8.
New York, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	8	11	14	15	17	14	90	.732
Chicago	7	..	8	9	15	13	10	14	76	.618
Pittsburg	7	6	..	10	8	12	14	11	70	.583
Cincinnati	7	8	9	..	9	12	12	13	70	.589
St. Louis	7	7	10	6	..	12	11	14	63	.496
Brooklyn	2	4	4	8	7	..	12	10	44	.394
Boston	1	8	3	6	7	8	..	11	44	.352
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	6	5	..	36	.293
Games lost	33	47	50	53	64	78	81	87		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Philadelphia at New York, (two games.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 8; Washington, 2.
Boston, 3; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 0.
St.Louis, 6; Detroit, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	6	..	8	12	11	13	13	12	75	.625
Boston	..	7	10	9	9	10	13	19	77	.621
Chicago	10	9	..	6	10	10	11	15	71	.573
Philadelphia	7	5	13	..	8	10	11	11	65	.556
Cleveland	7	10	5	10	..	10	9	15	66	.555
St. Louis	6	9	5	6	..	..	5	10	49	.415
Detroit	6	6	8	4	7	..	..	11	49	.412
Washington	2	2	4	2	4	9	7	..	30	.244
Games lost	45	47	53	52	53	69	70	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Philadelphia, (2 games.)
Boston at Washington, (2 games.)
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Lose One Game with Taylor and Elliotte Pitching.

In the two games with the Philadelphia team at the Polo Grounds yesterday the New Yorks finished even, and they were compelled to work hard to do that. In the first game, which was won by the visitors by a score of 9 to 8, Taylor was pitted against Duggleby, and the latter had much the better of the pitching for six innings. Taylor was not only hit hard, but was very wild, and after the sixth inning he was relieved by Elliotte. It was the second time that the ex-Cincinnatian had appeared in the box in a championship game since joining the New Yorks, and for two innings he did well. Then the Philadelphians gauged his delivery and in the last inning scored two earned runs, which won the game. Duggleby kept the New York players in check until the seventh inning, when he was hit unmercifully, and had to retire when the inning was two-thirds over. Corridon took his place, but a base on balls and a fumble by Donohue proved disastrous.

A base on balls, Gleason's single, and McGee's terrific hit to centre field for four bases gave the Quakers three runs in the third inning, and two bases on balls, Dahlen's fumble, and Titus's three-base hit added four runs in the fifth. The New Yorks scored five runs in the seventh inning, four of which were earned, on a base on balls, Bresnahan's home run, Donlin's double, and three singles. They took the lead in the next inning on a base on balls, Browne's bunt, Donohue's fumble, and Dahlen's three-bagger to left field. After the visitors had scored two runs in the ninth the New Yorks had three men on bases, Marshall batting in place of Elliotte. Browne received the first chance to score a runner, but he swung at the ball instead of bunting and was retired. McGann failed to give any relief, and the three men were left.

Only six and a half innings were played of the second game, owing to darkness. With Mathewson pitching, the New Yorks batted vigorously and fielded finely—in fact, Doolin's wild throw to third to catch Gilbert, which allowed two men to score, was the only error of the contest. Sparks was steady enough, but his delivery seemed to suit the local men. The Philadelphians' only run was the result of Sparks's two-base hit, Thomas's sharp ball to Dahlen, a steal of second, and Gleason's out at first base. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Bresn'h'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	5	1	0	Browne, rf.	1	1	2	0	1
McGee, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0
Lush, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0	Donlin, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Titus, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	1	5	2
Hulswitt, ss.	0	1	1	4	2	Dunn, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
Donohue, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1	Gilbert, 2b.	0	3	3	3	0
Roth, c.	0	1	5	2	1	Bow'rm'n, c.	0	0	8	0	0
Duggleby, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Corridon, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Elliotte, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						*Marshall	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9	11	27	15	4	Total	8	14	27	9	3

*Batted for Elliotte in ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	—8

Bases on errors—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Elliotte, 1; off Duggleby, 4; off Corridon, 1. Left on bases—New York, 13; Philadelphia, 8. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Elliotte, 3; by Duggleby, 1; by Corridon, 2. First base hits—Off Taylor, in five innings, 6; off Elliotte, in four innings, 5; off Duggleby, in seven and two-thirds innings, 10; off Corridon, in one and one-third innings, 4. Home runs—Bresnahan, McGee, Titus, Lush. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Thomas, Roth. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Dunn, Donlin. Stolen base—McGee. Sacrifice hits—McGann, Thomas, Hulswitt. Double plays—Dunn and McGann; Roth and Hulswitt. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Kennedy. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Bresn'h'n, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1	Browne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
McGee, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Lush, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0	Donlin, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Titus, lf.	0	0	3	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	0	4	0	Dunn, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Donahue, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	3	0	1	Bow'rm'n, c.	2	2	5	1	0
Sparks, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Mat'h'w'n, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	1	6	18	9	1	Total	4	10	21	11	0

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	
New York	1	0	0	2	0	1	x	—4		

Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Sparks, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Three-base hit—Bowerman. Two-base hits—McGann; Gleason, Sparks. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Thomas, Lush. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Sparks, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Kennedy and Moran. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Attendance—6,145.

TWO GAMES FOR BROOKLYN.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Boston lost both games of to-day's double-header to Brooklyn, the first game 6 to 2, and the second 7 to 1. Both were miserably played, and were the poorest contests of the season. The second game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	0	2	4	2	Geier, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dillon, 1b.	1	1	8	2	0	Tenney, 1b.	1	3	9	1	0
Gessler, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Ab'chio, ss.	0	0	1	4	2
Lumley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	Del'anty, 2b.	0	1	7	4	0
Babb, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Ritter, c.	1	1	10	2	0	Cannell, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Jordan, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1	Needham, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Scanlon, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Wilhelm, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Total	6	8	27	15	3	Total	2	8	27	17	5

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dillon. Stolen bases—Strang, Ritter, Tenney. Double plays—Babb to Jordan to Dillon; Abbattichio to Delehanty to Tenney. First base on balls—By Scanlon, 4; by Wilhelm, 4. Struck out—By Scanlon, 5. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	1	0	2	1	1	Geier, ss.	0	3	4	3	0
Dillon, 1b.	2	1	8	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Gessler, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Fisher, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lumley, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Cooley, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Del'anty, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Babb, ss.	0	0	2	3	1	Moran, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Bergen, c.	0	0	5	2	0	Cannell, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1	Needham, c.	0	0	6	6	0
Jones, p.	1	1	0	1	0	M'Nichols, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total	7	6	24	9	4	Total	1	7	24	16	2

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—7	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Tenney, Cooley, Gessler. Sacrifice hits—McNichols, Strang, Gessler. Stolen base—Lumley. Double plays—Strang to Dillon. First base on balls—Off McNichols, 6. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by McNichols, 4. Wild pitch—Jones. Time of game—1:40. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Attendance—2,201.

CINCINNATI, 4; PITTSBURG, 1.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Cincinnati bunched hits to-day and won easily. More than half the hits were good for two bases each. A base on balls to Wagner, a steal, and a hit gave Pittsburg its only run. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	Leach, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Seymour, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Beaumont, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Sebring rf.	1	1	1	1	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Odwell, lf.	0	0	2	2	0	Wagner, ss.	1	0	3	5	0
Steinfeldt, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0	Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	3	5	0	M'Cor'k, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1	Smith, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Peitz, c.	1	1	7	0	0	Phelps, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Ewing, p.	0	2	0	3	0	Flaherty, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	9	27	13	1	Total	1	4	24	15	0

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1	

Two-base hits—Sebring, Odwell, Corcoran, Peitz, Kelley. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Wagner. Double plays—Sebring and Peitz; Ritchey, Wagner, and Bransfield. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Flaherty, 2. Sacrifice hit—Leach. Struck out—By Ewing, 3; by Flaherty, 1. Time—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 2,731.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro and Orth Pitch in Two Winning Games for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Two well-contested and interesting games were the result of the meeting of the Greater New York and Philadelphia teams to-day, and the local players were defeated in both. The New Yorks played a superb fielding game throughout, and this in conjunction with the skillful pitching of Chesbro and Orth resulted in the Athletic's downfall. "Happy Jack" has a host of admirers in this city who believe in his invincibility, and the fact that he and Waddell were to be opposed to each other, attracted over 12,000 persons to the grounds. The two noted pitchers officated in the first game, which the New Yorks won by three to two. Dougherty and Keeler made all the runs for their team, and they hit safely twice out of four times at the bat. Davis and Murphy were the only local men who hit Chesbro with effect. The latter was conspicuous in fielding, but the star performance in this respect were Ganzel's first-base playing, Schreck's catching, and Anderson's exhibition in centre field.

In the second game the visitors hit vigorously, but Orth kept the Philadelphia's record down to seven hits. For five innings it was anybody's game. Bender's wildness and Williams's safe hit gave the New Yorks a run in the first inning, and Philadelphia tied the score on Bender's hard hit for two bases and Hartsel's safety to left field. In the eighth Keeler, the first batsman, hit for three bases, and Anderson's powerful drive to short stop, scored the little right fielder. Good batting and a base on balls gave the New Yorks three runs in the ninth, while the Philadelphias were put out in one, two, three order. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Picker'g, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	0	1	0	Davis, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
And'son, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0	Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	2	3	3	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	M. Cross, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
M'Guire, c.	0	0	9	0	0	Schreck, c.	0	0	8	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Waddell, p.	0	0	0	4	1
Total	3	7	27	13	1	Total	2	6	27	10	3

New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Murphy. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen base—Davis. Left on bases—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Chesbro. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Chesbro, 5. Umpires—King and Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Pickering, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Elberfeld, ss.	1	1	2	2	5	Davis, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
Anderson, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, 2b.	0	2	1	0	0	Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1
Conroy, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0	L. Cross, ss.	0	0	4	5	0
Kleinow, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Schreck, c.	0	1	3	4	0
Orth, p.	1	1	2	6	0	Bender, p.	1	1	2	0	0
Total	5	11	27	13	1	Total	1	7	27	16	1

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—5	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Davis, Bender. Three-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hit—Pickering. Stolen bases—Conroy, Orth. Double play—Elberfeld and Ganzel. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off Orth, 2; off Bender, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Bender, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 1; by Bender, 3. Wild pitches—Orth, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and King. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes. Attendance—12,044.

CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO WIN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Cleveland and Chicago broke even to-day. In the first game Chicago could not hit Joss, while Cleveland bunched its hits with Chicago's errors. In the second game Chicago did not get a man to first until the sixth inning, and did not make a hit until the seventh. Errors by Hess and Lush, with scratch hits by Jones, Callahan, and Sullivan, gave Chicago three runs in the ninth, winning the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	Green, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	2	2	1	0	Callahan, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	0	4	4	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	4	2	0
Stovall, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	M'Kah'l, c.	0	1	9	0	1
Lush, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	7	0	Donahue, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1
Buelow, c.	1	2	3	0	0	Dundon, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Joss, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Smith, p.	0	0	1	0	3
Total	6	9	27	13	1	Total	0	6	24	12	4

Cleveland	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	—6	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hit—Lush. Sacrifice hits—Flick, Joss, (2.) Stolen bases—Flick, Bay, Bradley, Davis. Double plays—Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall. Bases on balls—Joss, 2; Smith, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Smith. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Chicago, 7. Struck out—By Joss, 2; by Smith, 9. Wild pitch—Joss. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	Green, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Callahan, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Stovall, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0	Sullivan, c.	0	1	7	3	0
Lush, lf.	0	0	3	0	1	Tannehill, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Turner, ss.	1	2	1	4	0	Donahue, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Buelow, c.	0	0	8	0	1	Dundon, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Hess, p.	0	0	1	1	1	Owen, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	6	27	10	3	Total	3	5	27	15	1

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Buelow, Bradley. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Callahan, Davis. Bases on balls—Off Hess, 1; off Owen, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4. Struck out—By Hess, 7; by Owen, 7. Wild pitches—Owen, 2. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance, 4,046.

DETROIT WINS AND LOSES.

DETROIT, Sept. 8.—After winning a shut-out game the Detroit team went to pieces and was beaten by St. Louis in the last half of the opening series of three double-headers. Mullin's pitching in the first game was excellent. Hynes pitched finely in the second game, keeping the hits fairly scattered. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	2	3	0	1
McIntyre, lf.	1	1	3	0	1	Heidrick, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Rob'son, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Hickman, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0	Hynes, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Jones, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Beville, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Sugden, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	3	3	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Pelty, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	3	5	27	13	1	Total	0	4	24	9	1

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McIntyre, Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Beville. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 1. Base on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By Mullin, 3; By Pelty, 3. Double play—Mullin, O'Leary and Hickman. Passed ball—Kahoe. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Drill and Coughlin.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	2	4	1	0	Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	1	1
McIntyre, lf.	1	0	0	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Rob'son, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
Hickman, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0	Hemphill, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Jones, 2b.	1	1	2	4	0
Beville, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Sugden, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0
O'Leary, ss.	1	2	4	4	1	Kahoe, c.	0	1	4	0	0
Stovall, p.	0	0	1	2	1	Hynes, p.	1	3	0	4	0
Total	3	9	27	17	3	Total	6	10	27	18	2

Detroit	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—4

Earned runs—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—O'Leary, Jones. Three-base hit—Barrett. Sacrifice hits—Moran (2,) Crawford. Bases on balls—Off Stovall, 3; off Hynes, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Stovall, 2. Bases on errors—Detroit, 1; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; St. Louis, 8. Struck out—By Stovall, 2; by Hynes, 3. Double play—O'Leary, Lowe, and Hickman. Time of game—1:37. Umpires—Messrs. Drill and Coughlin. Attendance—1,000.

BOSTON WINS TWO GAMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Bostons played all around Washington to-day, winning the first game of the double-header, 8 to 2, and the second 3 to 1.

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	1	1	3	1	1	Selbach, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	Parent, ss.	3	1	2	6	0
J. Stahl, 1b.	0	1	14	0	2	C. Stahl, cf.	1	4	3	0	0
Huelsman, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Collins, 3b.	2	2	1	0	0
Mullin, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Freeman, rf.	0	2	3	1	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	2	7	0	Lachance, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ferris, 2b.	1	1	0	2	6
Clark, c.	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	1	3	0
Townsend, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Gibson, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	2	7	27	17	4	Total	8	13	27	18	2

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	—8	

Two-base hits—Parent, C. Stahl. Three-base hit—Selbach. Stolen base—Huelsman. Sacrifice hit—Hill. Double plays—Ferris and Lachance; Parent, Ferris, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 2; off Gibson, 2. Struck out—By Townsend, 2; by Gib

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Domestic Potters Win a Victory Over the Importers.

Borgfeldt & Co.'s Holland Ware Advanced 10 Per Cent. in Value—Gen. Sharretts's Decision Reversed.

A signal victory was won yesterday by the domestic potters, when Sub-Board No. 2 of the United States General Appraisers sustained the advance of 10 per cent. made by Appraiser Whitehead on crockery from Holland imported by George Borgfeldt & Co. In doing so this sub-board, which consists of General Appraisers Fischer, Howell, and De Vries, reversed the decision of Gen. T. S. Sharretts, who on the first appeal sustained Borgfeldt & Co.'s invoice values.

The goods on which the advance is made are chiefly cups and saucers of the cheaper grades, made in the Maestricht district of Holland. Until Borgfeldt & Co. began to import them a little more than a year ago, the domestic manufacturers controlled the market on this class of goods. When they began to feel the competition of Borgfeldt & Co.'s goods they started an investigation, which resulted in charges of undervaluation being presented to the Treasury Department. Borgfeldt & Co. presented evidence to Gen. Sharretts which convinced him that their invoice values were correct. Mr. Burgess, Secretary of the American Produce Association, however, produced additional evidence before the sub-board, which overturned Gen. Sharretts's decision.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARVEY C. FIELDER.—Schedules in the assignment of Harvey C. Fielder, who did business as Fielder & Co., dealers in carriages at 35 West Forty-third Street, show liabilities of $12,983, nominal assets of $2,616, and actual assets of $841.

EMIL WOLTMANN.—Emil Woltmann has confessed judgment for $8,942 in favor of the Louisville Banking Company on a note made on March 23, 1891, by the firm of Woltmann, Keith & Co., of which he was a member, given for cash loaned by the company in discounting a note given to Roberts & Co. of Anniston, Ala.

ABRAHAM WEISS.—Abraham Weiss, a dealer in crockery, at 23 Hester Street, confessed judgment yesterday for $4,121 in favor of Myer Taub on five notes, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Forges, who levied on the stock in the store. He has been in business since 1885, and for several years had two stores, but gave one of them up two years ago.

JOSEPH AND HENRY SIEGEL.—Deputy Sheriff Forges has received a writ of replevin against Joseph and Henry Siegel, fur manufacturers at 59 Bleecker Street, for $569 in favor of Barnet Cohn for 814 fur skins. The Sheriff found a bag of skins called for on the writ and sent the bag to a storage warehouse. They have been in business about five years, and were depositors in the Federal Bank.

SWAN ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has appointed Theodore C. Wallace receiver for the Swan Electric Manufacturing Company, formerly of 55 William Street, on the application of William J. Wilson, who obtained a judgment against the company for $15,190 on March 17. The receiver's bond is $2,500, and the assets consist of some patents and a few outstanding accounts.

Out of Town.

WORCESTER, Mass.—W. A. Worden, a real estate dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $63,550; assets, $6,190.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The real estate and personal property of the White Mountain Paper Company were sold at public auction under foreclosure proceedings here yesterday and purchased by James E. Burnett of New York, representing a Reorganization Committee. Mr. Burnett, who was the only bidder, paid $2,500,000 for the real estate and $150,000 for the personal property.

DETROIT, Mich.—A petition to have the Detroit Sulphite Fibre Company adjudged bankrupt has been filed in the United States Court by creditors holding claims amounting to $111,365. Four months ago the Detroit Trust Company and J. H. McCormick of New York were appointed joint receivers for the company. The petitioners allege that this appointment was an ex parte matter and void.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SCHOENFELD & GORDON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Schoenfeld & Gordon, cloak manufacturers, of 123 Bleecker Street, show liabilities of $18,172 and nominal assets of $6,118, consisting of stock, $4,000; machines, $500; accounts, $118, and equity in assigned accounts, $1,500.

NEW YORK AND LIMA OIL COMPANY.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the New York and Lima Oil Company, which consist of oil lands, wells, derricks, oil in tanks in Ohio, and money due it by the Standard Oil Company for oil purchased by the latter company.

COHEN & WEINSTEIN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Albert Stickney, Jr., receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Cohen & Weinstein, cloak manufacturers at 35 East Eighth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Sept. 2. It was stated that the place was burned out in August, and there is due $1,000 insurance from two companies, and there are about $500 in outstanding accounts.

MORRIS COHEN.—Morris Cohen, manufacturer of cloaks at 165 and 167 Greene Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,805 and assets $2,654, consisting of stock $875, machinery $1,500, and accounts $279. Among the creditors are the State Bank $500, Hudson Woolen Company $1,110, Manhattan Woolen Company $828, and Boessneck, Brossel & Co., $461. He has been in business eleven years.

WILLIAM JACOBUS.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Joseph H. Choate, Jr., receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of William Jacobus, wholesale dealer in old metals at 250 Water Street, and fixed his bond at $1,500. It was stated that Mr. Jacobus has been absent from his place of business for a week and left a boy in charge of the premises, which is a four-story building. There are about 100 barrels of old metals in the place, valued at $1,500; some metal cutters, office furnishings, &c., estimated at $1,000.

MAURICE J. KARP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maurice J. Karp, dealer in linoleum, carpets, &c., at 196 Madison Street, by two creditors, the National Carpet Manufacturing Company $384 and the New York Linoleum and Floor Covering Company $1,300. It is alleged that he is insolvent, has removed a large part of his property, and transferred merchandise and accounts $1,500. He was formerly in business at 1135 Lexington Avenue and moved to this city in January, 1903. In April last he claimed to have a capital of $6,000.

T. HILL LEARY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of T. Hill Leary of T. H. Leary & Co., stock brokers, of 41 Wall Street, show liabilities of $55,735 and nominal assets of $12,267, consisting of cash, $1,526; stocks turned over to the receiver, $5,000; outstanding accounts, $4,441, and a seat on the Consolidated Exchange, $1,300. Among the creditors are Jay C. Wemple of Schenectady, N. Y., $9,176; Charles A. Bailey of Van Rensselaer, N. Y., $5,500; M. Kanause, Dover, N. J., $2,432; Hopkins Brothers, $1,100; E. L. Erbeck, White Plains, $3,128; J. J. Brown, White Plains, $1,511; M. J. Wood, Philadelphia, $1,075, and Dr. W. E. Woodend, $300.

LEVI & KLAUBER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Levi and Samuel Klauber, who compose the firm of Levi & Klauber, wholesale dealers in dress goods at 27 Lispenard Street, by two creditors—the Given Manufacturing Company $53, and Fred Butterfield & Co. $316. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $5,000 to creditors, have transferred merchandise and accounts $5,000, and removed a large part of their property. They began business in February, 1901, with a claimed capital of $7,000, both having been previously employed by a house in this line. In October last they claimed to have assets of $32,900 and liabilities $7,700.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 8, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAM, Adolph—The State Bank..... 104
ARCHANDER, Arthur—H. Carpenter..... 19,788
BARRY, David—D. M. Koehler & Son Company 100
BACHRACH, Jesse—D. M. Koehler & Son Company 142
BRANDELL, Frank—D. M. Koehler & Son Company 23
BRADFORD, Mary G.—C. A. Martens..... 63
BERCKER, Frank H.—F. Bohne and another 271
BURDICK, William A.—Thorndale Farms. 381
CONWAY, John—C. Bauer and another... 20
COFFEE, William T.—W. T. Gibb..... 311
CREAMER, James—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner 1,822
CHASE, Charles W.—J. T. Williams..... 397
DINNEBELL, Ludwig—D. M. Koehler & Son Company 26
ENGELMAN, Martin—Manhattan Collecting Company 62
ELIAS, Lewis—E. M. Crosby..... 250
EHRGOTT, Abraham L.—P. Ballantine & Sons 78
FICKE, William R.—Lasher & Lathrop, Incorporated 49
GERTNER, Morris—The State Bank..... 68
GOLD, Meyer—The State Bank..... 59
GWYNETTE, Harry—H. F. Natemeyer.... 118
GOLDIN, Abraham—M. Sass..... 642
HAYDEN, Howard L.—J. H. Young..... 1,896
HOWARD, Michael D.—D. Ellau..... 40
HURLBERT, E. E.—L. W. Hotchkiss..... 673
HAZARD, Barclay, and C. B. Boligrei, individually and survivors, &c.—C. C. Pilman and another..... 9,175
HERHOLZ, Albertine, and Ferdinand—A. Marhoeffer 19
DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY—T. G. Patterson 904
INTER-RIVER REALTY CONSTRUCTION Company, Joseph Clement, and James A. Campbell—A. S. Nichols..... 330
GREELEY SQUARE RESTAURANT Company—H. W. Baker Linen Company. 92
KRASNER, Israel—The State Bank..... 306
KRASOVITZ, Max—The State Bank..... 77
LUDY, Albert J.—W. B. Wilson..... 164
LEE, Albert—F. A. Corbin..... 811
LEVINSON, Robert—S. Brandt and another 80
LAMBERT, Minnie L.—L. A. Ware..... 143
MALLICK, Abraham—The State Bank..... 37
MOSKOWITZ, Joseph, and Morris Berman—J. C. Orr and another..... 5,903
PETERS, Ernst and Dora—H. Herrmann and another 129
PIRK, Frederick—E. G. Benedict, trustee 165
PATTERSON, Henry A.—A. Grubel, trustee 253
RAPP, John V. B.—J. A. Delehanty..... 1,046
STINGER, Charles R.—A. R. Conkling and another, trustees..... 147
SCHRIAGER, Philip—D. M. Koehler & Son Co 107
SHAPIRO, Morris—The State Bank..... 139
SHAPIRO, Morris—The State Bank..... 215
SCHULZ, August H.—P. Ballantine & Sons 734
STAFF, Otto, and William A. Trouble—P. Ballantine & Sons..... 90
TRENCH, Charles S.—R. M. Wilcox..... 854
VAN ORIER, Emil—H. Muller and another 67
WOLTMANN, Emil—Louisville Banking Company 8,942
WEISS, Abraham—M. Taub..... 4,121
WILLIAMS, John, and Robert J. Gentle—A. H. Sonn 650

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

HYMAN, Joseph—G. Schneider, Aug. 19, 1904 32
CURRAN, Hugh J.—A. D. Luria, July 22, 1904 207
NEWMAN, Abraham—People's Pure Milk Company, Dec. 1, 1903..... 458
MULLER, Nicholas—J. E. Nichols, July 12, 1904 272
RABNER, Jacob—E. Robitzek and another, May 21, 1902..... 40
FOLSOM, William H., and Charles Smith—Construction Company—The Corn Exchange Bank, Aug. 8, 1904..... 1,079
ISELE, Robert, and Amalia—J. Fox and another, Aug. 29, 1904..... 190
GEISSEL, John C.—H. G. Chandler, June 8, 1904 557
HAIMS, Louis—A. Lubetkin, Sept. 7, 1904. 315
MacLANE, Lena B.—E. Kamak, July 28, 1904 257

Judgments Released.

KARP, Louis—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Aug. 14, 1903... 1,025
McGINNIS, Silas J.—S. H. Burr, May 21, 1896 1,570

Judgments Vacated.

FITTER, George H.—City of New York, March 23, 1904..... 158
GRAHAM, Arthur W., and Karl L. Chatterton—J. Lederer and another, Nov. 6, 1896 77

Judgment Reversed.

SYDNEY B. BOWMAN CYCLE COMPANY—J. Rollins, Feb. 2, 1904..... 166

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Capt. Adolphus H. Huguet, recently promoted, is assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry, Company K.

First Lieut. John H. Baker, recently promoted, (from Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry,) is assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Capt. Frank A. Cook will proceed to the Philippines about Oct. 1 for duty in the Subsistence Department in that division.

At the request of the Governor of Wisconsin Capt. Charles King, retired, will report to the Governor of Wisconsin at Madison for duty with the organized militia of the State for a period of four years. Capt. King will receive the full pay and allowances of his grade while thus engaged.

Major Frank F. Eastman, commissary, will, on his arrival at San Francisco, report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. George W. Ruthers.

Capt. William S. Pierce, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of field artillery.

Col. Culver C. Sniffen, Assistant Paymaster General, Chief Paymaster First Provisional Division, Manassas, and Major Beecher B. Ray, Paymaster, Chief Paymaster, Second Provisional Division, Thoroughfare, Va., will proceed with their authorized clerks to Washington for the purpose of obtaining funds for the Paymaster of the militia organizations at the manoeuvres.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Carr is detached from duty as Inspector of Machinery and Ordnance Works, Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, to the Texas, in charge Engineering Department, and as fleet engineer of coast squadron.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Howard from office of Naval Intelligence to duty as Naval Attaché at Berlin, Rome, and Vienna.

Lieut. J. A. Schofield to Los Angeles in charge naval recruiting party No. 2.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Scorpion at New York, Olympia at Cherbourg, Arkansas at Lambert Point, Cleveland at Cherbourg, Texas at Menemsha Bight, Sebago at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Massachusetts from New Haven for cruise, Michigan from Mackinac Island for Detroit, Newport from Colon for Porto Bello, Topeka from Tompkinsville for Newport, Baltimore from Gibraltar for Genoa, Hannibal from Gibraltar for Lambert Point, Mayflower from Trieste for Palermo, Tacoma from Montevideo for Rio, Marcellus from Lambert Point for Norfolk.

The Chesapeake was placed out of commission on the 4th inst. at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INCREASE.

Commissioner Hayes Wants $6,854,363 Allowance for 1905.

Fire Commissioner Hayes asks the City to give him $6,854,363 for his department for 1905. This is an increase of $886,083.22 over last year's allowance.

The Commissioner says that $398,700 of the increase is to meet the payrolls and the balance to provide for new apparatus absolutely necessary, and for provision for the volunteer forces in Richmond and Queens.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:33	Sun sets	6:21
Moon sets			

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	6:48	Gov. Isl'd	7:18
H. Gate	9:11		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	7:12	Gov. Isl'd	7:38
H. Gate	9:34		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Comal, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Dagry, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.		
Afghan Prince, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Belgravia, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hckenzolern, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa and Venezuela	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		6:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	
Sibiria, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Syracuse, Brazil	8:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
MONDAY, SEPT. 12.		
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		6:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V, Curacoa and Venezuela	10:00 A. M.	
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Slavonia, Naples and Trieste		12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 9.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Aug. 28.
Citta di Torino, St. Michael's Sept. 1.
El Monte, Galveston, Sept. 3.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Gallia, Sagres, Aug. 25.
Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 24.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 7.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 3.
Montevideo, Naples, Aug. 23.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 17.
Prince Arthur, Halifax, Sept. 6.
Rosalind, Halifax, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Capri, Santos, Aug. 20.
Cedric, Queenstown, Sept. 3.
Etruria, Queenstown, Sept. 4.
Germanic, Cherbourg, Sept. 2.
Hamburg, Boulogne, Sept. 2.
Korona, Antigua, Sept. —.
Manzanares, Puerto Cabello, Aug. —.
Monterey, Havana, Sept. 6.
Napolitan Prince, Palermo, Aug. 26.
Niagara, Havana, Sept. 6.
Orizaba, Nassau, Sept. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 5.
Mara Kolb, La Plata, Aug. 20.

Arrived.

Willehad, Stettin, Aug. 24.
El Dorado, Galveston, Sept. 1.
Florida, Port au Paix, Aug. 22.
City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 5.
Culgoa, (U. S. supply steamer,) Martha's Vineyard, Sept. 8.
Pennsylvania, (school ship,) Philadelphia, Sept. 6.
Grenada, Port Spain, Aug. 31.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 2.
Athalie, Seville, Aug. 24.
Numidian, Glasgow, Aug. 27.
Beltra, Port Antonio, Sept. 2.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Aug. 7.

Sailed.

El Mar, for Galveston.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
City of Macon, for Savannah.
Santiago, for Tampico.
Mana, for St. Thomas, Newfoundland.
Breizlsel, for Shanghai.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Bluefields, for Baltimore.
La Savoie, for Havre.
Bremen, for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Seneca, for Havana and Mexican ports.
Masapequa, for Perth Amboy.
Wells City, for Bristol.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 8, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze; hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Teutonic, at Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Pretoria, at Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Deutschland, at Hamburg, Sept. 8.
Friederich der Grosse, at Plymouth, Sept. 8.
Tenedos, at Malta, Sept. 7.
Giulia, at Trieste, Sept. 8.
Adria, at Copenhagen, Sept. 4.
American, at Terceira, Sept. 2.

Sailed.

Casarese, from Barbados, Sept. 7.
Exeter City, from Swansea, Sept. 6.
Clara, from Porto Empedocs, Sept. 3.
Elsie Marie, from Rotterdam, Sept. 7.
Oceanic, from Queenstown, Sept. 2.

Passed.

Pannonia, Gibraltar, for New York, Sept. 7.
Idaho, Prawle Point, for Hull, Sept. 8.
Bayonne, Gibraltar, for New York, Sept. 7.
Bordeaux, the Lizard, for Havre, Sept. 8.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Sept. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lee vs Winans
2—Osthelmer vs Lake-wood Cemetery Assn
3—In re Jerome Av
4—In re Galloway
5—In re Mayor, &c. (In re West 230th St)
6—In re same, (in re Bryant St)
7—David Mayer Brew Co vs Schmidt
8—Mut Life Ins Co vs Joyce
9—In re Arthur Av
10—In re East 179th St
11—In re Spuyten Duyvil Road
12—Hatch vs Pasco Imp Co
13—Cong Sons of Samuel, &c, vs Zafran
14—In re People's Co-op B & L Assn
15—In re B S Fidelity & Guar Co
16—In re Lawyers' Surety Co
17—Gebhler vs Interior Realty & Const Co
18—Barnes vs Goss
19—Friedman vs Roberts
20—Purcell vs Hammerstein
21—Bennett vs Scatcherd
22—In re Royal Baking Powder Co
23—Lorillard vs Revillon
23½—Same vs same
24—Griffith vs Dodge Pneumatic Signal Co
25—Hastings vs City of New York
26—Winkler vs Bien
27—McGuire vs Welsh
28—Reynolds vs Hischoff
28—Helman vs Michelson
30—Trainor vs Mayor, &c.
30¾—Same vs same
31—Green vs Green
32—Wm. Dierling Co vs Middleton
33—Star Fire Ins Co vs Ring
34—Conley vs McClellan
35—In re Fazio
36—Riverside Bank vs Auto Import Co
37—Appleby vs Kelly
38—People, &c, vs N Y Bldg L B Co, (Bedford Av)
39—Same vs same, (Morningside Av)
40—Same vs same, (Jefferson Av)
41—Strauss vs Monelis
42—Grassman vs Moye
43—Schwarskope vs Amstath
44—Oviatt vs Brinckerhoff
45—Bolsmaure vs Bolsmaure
46—Kleman vs Empire Life Ins Co
47—Schleicher & Sons Piano Co vs Schleicher
48—Little vs Little
49—Oelsmer vs Weingart
50—In re Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
51—Kunz vs Hunt
52—Leszynski vs Met St Ry Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Phillipp Hathmer, Fannie E. Keeser, Samuel Cohen, Jennie M. Merchant, Mary Doelger, Anna M. Bossong, Eva D. Dietz,

Herman H. Jantzen, At 2:30 P. M. Jane R. Staybeck, Emma Mabey, Mildred Schattman, Mary E. Knoblauch

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room. Brownstone Building (Chambers Street).—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Thomas Williams, Joseph Fanning
2—Higinio Valdes
3—Vincenzo Gagliardi
4—Filippo Massaro, Giuseppe Massaro
5—Joseph Distefano
6—Frank Shields
7—Abram Lipp

To fix a day for trial.

1—C. D. Bernsee
2—Frank M. Smith, alias M. E. Lowery, alias J. E. Reynolds, alias George A. Clark

Pleadings.

1—Charles Goss
2—Isaac Mitchell
3—Alfred D. Hartman
4—William Lingley
5—George Cooper
6—Frank Slade, George Williams
7—Angelo Monschelli
8—Frank Clark
9—Maggie Curtain
10—William J. Reid
11—James Cummings
12—Frank Casella.
13—Dennis Mahoney, James Supple
14—Joseph Casty
15—Mary Bell
16—William Allen
17—Salvatore Cortes
18—Edward J. McKeon
19—John W. Simonds
20—Tom White
21—Gaetano De Luca
22—Jacob A. Kremer
23—Murray Hoster
24—William H. Barton, alias Wm. Walter Barton

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People.

1—John Davis.

To fix a day for trial.

Joseph W. Britt

1—Sadie Wolf
2—Julius Rudell

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Sept. 9.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

165—Foley vs Yonkers
209—Whiteman vs Raynor, Jr
240—Spiegel vs Fritz
241—Lyon vs N Y City Ry Co
242—Reilly vs Spreitzer

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed to the day:

16—Enterprise Rubber Co vs Casario
180—Rauss vs Klinck
160—Read vs McLoughlin
170—Seale vs Sarles
177—Obuck vs Copcutt
243—Fulver vs Nolan
247—Craft vs Kerwin
250—Quinn vs Dickel
254—Mencoff vs Yonkers Ry Co
255—Reynolds vs Yonkers Ry Co
168—Coutant vs The Scenic Meeting Assn
206—Miller vs Cohn
248—Washburn vs Hassels, Jr

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—William J. Wilson vs. Swan Electric Manufacturing Company—Theodore C. Wilson.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Bandouine vs. Broadbelt—Milton E. Gutterman, Spiky vs. Pollack—Merle I. St. John.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Hillyer vs. Thrall—Wilson Lee Cannon, City Real Estate Company vs. De Nyke—Edward J. McGoldrick, City Real Estate Company vs. Thrall—George N. Boehm, Hitchcock vs. Morel—W. H. Knox, Riehl vs. Kehoe—Jacob S. Strahl.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Matter of Goff—James J. Nealis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10m. Mon—3 Mons. $45.; 7t. $25. 7 words to 9m.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

For Sale—The leading and most centrally located millinery store in this city. Geo. F. Kiehline, Easton, Penn.

Partner wanted with $2,000 for established manufacturing business; references exchanged. Box Y, 115 Times.

Airshafts, factories, lofts, stables, cellars, &c., whitewashed by machine; neat; cheap. Kiefer, 543 East 36th St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Hersfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. BODER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, September 13, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 118-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, fishing tackle, toys, &c. Order of A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver. ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOBIAS REISNER, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, September 21st, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 118-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, jackets, buckram, linings, remnants, cutting boards, press board, chairs, desks, &c. Order of ISAAC S. HELER, Trustee. MORRIS WALZER, Attorney for Trustee, 61 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST T. SCHREDER, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, September 9th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 118-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the trustee's right, title, and interest in and to eight casks of imported Rhine wine, containing about 1900 gallons, in bond, subject to duty and storage charges; also certain outstanding accounts belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt. Order of MARSHALL S. HAGAR, Trustee. IRA LEO BAMBERGER, Attorney for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the CASE LAW COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

Please take notice that the undersigned, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will offer for sale in the manner hereinafter specified the assets of the said bankrupt, consisting of its right, title, and interest in and to all copyrights, and also in and to all manuscripts, compilations, annotations, printed books, subject to lien of printer for labor and material furnished thereon, plates and good will of the Case Law Company, and all other property to it belonging, or in which it has any right, title, and interest.

The said property in its entirety will be sold to the highest bidder at the sale to be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 712, Lord's Court Building, 27 Chambers Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and Southern District aforesaid, on September 21st, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day. The successful bidder must be prepared to make immediate payment to the undersigned Trustee of the amount of his bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any or all of the above property, and the said sale is subject to the approval of the court.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1904.
FREDERIC B. FERHAM,
Trustee in Bankruptcy of Case Law Company, Bankrupt, 27 William St., New York City.
MAKEPEACE & MAKEPEACE, Attorneys for Trustee, 46 Wall St., New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York the 7th day of July, 1904. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-lawfm*

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY NEUSTADTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1904. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Executor. LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy17-lawfm*

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—HERBERT L. MAY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. FRANK and others, Defendants.

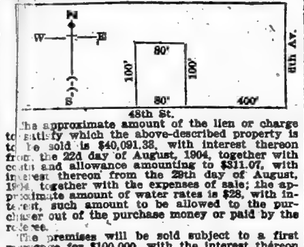
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building or improvements thereon, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Ninth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Ninth Street, two hundred (200) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Forty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue; running thence northwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches; thence westwardly parallel to Forty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Ninth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly line of Ninth Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Ninth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.

Dated New York, September 1st, 1904.

ERNEST B. HEYMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,091.33, with interest thereon from the 22d day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $311.07, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1904, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,076 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $100,000, with the interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1904, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed, and to any foreclosure thereof that may be instituted, with the costs; subject also to the restrictive covenants contained in the instrument recorded in Liber 900, Conveyances, Page 278, in the office of the Register of the County of New York affecting the westerly five feet only of the mortgaged premises, and also to the party-wall agreements between the said premises and the premises adjoining on the west to the extent of about ten inches on the mortgaged premises; to all encroachments by the southerly wall of the building and shed on the premises adjoining on the north to the extent of about ten inches on the mortgaged premises; to the party-wall between the said premises and the premises adjoining on the north; to the projection over the mortgaged premises of the window sills of the building on the premises adjoining on the north; all as shown by survey made by George C. Hollerith, dated January 23d, 1896.

PETER A. HEN

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
GOODWIN CAR COMPANY
SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.
Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the terms of its mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Company and William B. Randall, as Trustees of December 15th, 1903, the Goodwin Car Company will pay and redeem at the office of said Trust Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, its six per cent. mortgage bonds, Numbers one to seventeen, inclusive, for One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars each, at the price of 102 per cent. of par and accrued interest, on the 15th day of September, 1904.

Pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, interest on the bonds so to be redeemed will cease on that date.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, First Vice Prest.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.
Philadelphia, August 8, 1904.

The Board of Directors have declared, from the net earnings of the Company, a dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company to be paid September 9, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 22, 1904. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 10, 1904.

READING COMPANY.
By W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
August 8, 1904.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on August 22, 1904, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on September 10, 1904. On September 9, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Lessee.

EIGHTY-SECOND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

No. 105 Broadway, New York, September 7, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company will be paid on and after October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
149 Broadway.

New York City, September 8, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1904. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 21, 1904, at 3 P. M., to be reopened October 3, 1904, at 10 A. M.

HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened October 3, 1904.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY.
September 9th, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the Grand Central Passenger Station, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the second Wednesday, being the TWELFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The preferred and common stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, the 21st day of September, 1904, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M., or until the same hour of the day following an adjournment of such meeting.

W. T. WISNER, 2d, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. E. Linde Paper Company will be held at the office of the company, 222 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, September 15th, 1904, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and Officers for the ensuing year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

J. E. LINDE, President.
R. F. COOKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Friday, October 21st, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopen on Saturday, October 22d, 1904.

E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., Sept. 2, 1904.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 2d, 1904. For the purposes of the Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on Thursday, October 20th, 1904, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, October 21st, 1904.

E. E. OSBORN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Taviche Mining & Milling Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., at noon on September 14, 1904.

N. H. EMMONS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of The Poder de Dio Mining Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y., at noon on September 14, 1904.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition. Bills may be procured in the Borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making one of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by calling on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRICAL GENERATORS and Switchboard,—West Point, N. Y., September 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 6th, 1904, for the construction and installation of Generators, Motor Generators, and switchboard as per drawings and specifications in this office. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

PROPOSALS FOR CORLISS ENGINES.—West Point, N. Y., September 7, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, October 6, 1904, for the construction and installation of Corliss Engines for electric lighting as per drawings and specifications in this office. U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,008,329.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		312.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		609,987.86
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		985,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,446,537.66
Due from State banks and bankers		101,785.44
Checks and other cash items		86,085.21
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,391,644.78
Notes of other National banks		10,756.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,442.83
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,046,512.90	
Legal-tender notes	1,375,000.00	
		6,421,512.90
Total		$33,124,552.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		364,676.67
Reserved for taxes, &c		25,500.00
Due to other National banks	$8,517,906.74	
Due to State banks and bankers	671,364.43	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,792,186.45	
Dividends unpaid	965.25	
Individual deposits subject to check	9,604,495.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	800.00	
Certified checks	614,187.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,472,449.20	
		29,734,375.63
Total		$33,124,552.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County, Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,823,372.46
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,608.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		130,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		120,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		12,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c		0.
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,261,899.59
Due from State banks and bankers		201,686.16
Checks and other cash items		28,985.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,724,935.03
Notes of other National banks		27,625.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,466.86
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,339,570.75	
Legal-tender notes	873,716.00	
		4,213,286.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		6,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		27,000.00
Total		$23,593,550.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		159,629.36
National banknotes outstanding		122,900.00
Due to other National banks	$9,211,818.04	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,773,652.14	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,714,842.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,012,623.26	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,068,064.86	
Deposits held for acceptances	2,170,478.30	
Cashier's checks outstanding	477,103.27	
United States deposits	120,000.00	
Reserved for taxes, &c		21,543,582.62
		13,387.50
Total		$23,593,550.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
S. G. BAYNE,
LUCIUS A. COLE,
W. A. ROSS.
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.

[NO. 7,107.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MAIDEN LANE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$505,501.40
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		398.45
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,111.54
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		957.74
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		145,677.92
Due from State banks and bankers		2,391.80
Checks and other cash items		39,337.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		93,068.70
Notes of other National banks		1,139.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		94,207.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Total		$898,584.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		12,500.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		849.85
National banknotes outstanding		98,300.00
Due to other National banks		45,232.68
Due to State banks and bankers		11,844.08
Individual deposits subject to check	$461,911.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	10,130.00	
Certified checks	6,815.55	
		478,857.54
Total		$898,584.15

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHAS. A. BELLING, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. A. BELLING, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
ROBT. D. KENT,
I. P. STONE,
WM. M. PERKINS,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. HENRY MEYER, Notary Public, 235.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.,
Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,790,573.67
Due from banks and bankers	3,291,598.95
Real estate and securities	414,029.53
United States bonds	850,000.00
Cash and reserve	750,516.78
Total	$9,096,706.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	$1,057,623.16
Circulation	394,000.00
Deposits	7,245,083.77
Total	$9,096,706.93

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
G. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
J. W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

THE PATERSON NATIONAL BANK,
Paterson, N. J.

RESOURCES.

Loans & investments		$1,834,791.24
Due from banks and bankers	50,862.45	
U. S. bonds	255,000.00	
Due from reserve agts.	346,942.85	
Cash	157,760.17	$2,648,356.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00	
Surp. & undiv'd prof.	258,535.71	
Circulation	100,000.00	
Deposits	1,989,821.00	$2,648,356.71

OFFICERS.

JOHN W. GRIGGS, President; E. Z. HATFIELD, Cashier; JOHN S. COOKE, Vice President; D. H. MURRAY, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$150,460,005.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,085.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		7,046,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		8,337,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		428,100.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,000,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		615,691.64
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		25,108,714.02
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		208,000.00
Due from State banks and bankers		4,521,156.03
Due from State banks and bankers		686,704.04
Checks and other cash items		809,758.16
Exchanges for Clearing House		20,657,403.77
Notes of other National banks		706,820.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		566.38
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$80,833,695.00	
Legal tenders	5,610,924.00	
		86,444,619.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).		352,300.00
Total		$290,374,984.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$25,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		17,457,206.01
Tax reserved for taxes 1904		200,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		5,546,000.00
Dividends unpaid		748.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual savings bank, and trust company deposits	152,294,673.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,193.42	
Certified checks	7,382,108.53	
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,204,770.98	
Due to other National banks	$47,989,084.66	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,871,200.43	
	55,860,285.09	
United States deposits	7,714,000.00	
		231,517,031.41
United States bond account		10,654,000.00
Total		$290,374,984.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of September, 1904. EDWIN P. CORBIN, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
} Directors.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$145,118,853.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		8,978.97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		11,485,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		3,532,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,337,695.19
Bonds, securities, etc		8,896,973.68
Banking house and lot		3,520,000.00
Other real estate owned		330,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		5,568,933.42
Due from State banks and bankers		639,286.71
Checks and other cash items		972,915.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		25,335,492.12
Notes of other National banks		186,045.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,810.89
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$31,853,543.10	
Legal-tender notes	6,571,910.00	
	38,225,453.10	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		573,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund)		356,087.98
Total		$247,106,263.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,878,143.25
National banknotes outstanding		11,373,750.00
Due to other National banks	$39,266,755.27	
Due to State banks and bankers	78,467,977.36	
Dividends unpaid	4,441.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	66,412,728.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	47,555.04	
Accepted checks	14,061,534.03	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,786,191.38	
United States deposits	3,287,918.98	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	247,032.86	
Reserved for taxes	278,224.80	198,859,359.83
Total		$247,106,258.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. A. J. OXENHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES LANIER,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
V. P. SNYDER,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,634,159.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		4,338.63
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		72,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National Banks, (not reserve agents)		862,940.69
Due from State banks and bankers		102,231.53
Checks and other cash items		266,150.10
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,466,643.85
Notes of other National banks		56.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		530.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,422,000	
Legal-tender notes	1,257,043	
		5,679,043.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from United States Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		18,000.00
Total		$34,349,292.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,605,226.98
National banknotes outstanding		48,470.00
State banknotes outstanding		5,582.00
Due to other National banks		12,189,086.39
Due to State banks and bankers		2,393,789.63
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,224,380.03
Dividends unpaid		8,311.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,877,695.37
Demand certificates of deposit		2,050.00
Certified checks		359,914.41
Cashier's checks outstanding		34,727.11
Total		$34,349,292.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER,
EDWARD C. RICE,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. CHAS. E. McCARTHY, Notary Public.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF
The National Shoe & Leather Bank
of the City of New York,
as reported to the Controller September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,184,725.84
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		4,500.00
Other stocks and bonds		230,612.69
Real estate—banking house		455,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks		4,825,580.42
		$12,800,419.15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	359,743.80
Taxes anticipated	10,000.00
Circulation	98,400.00
Deposits, individuals	$5,826,194.82
Deposits, banks	5,526,080.53 — 11,352,275.35
	$12,800,419.15

WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.
JOHN A. HILTNER, Vice President.
GILBERT B. SAYRES, Asst. Cashier.
ALFRED J. McGRATH, Asst. Cashier.
AUGUSTUS C. CORBY, Asst. Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Citizens Central National Bank
at New York City, in the State of N. Y., at the close of business Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,539,455.82
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		884.94
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,585,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		900,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		235,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		131,500.00
Bonds, securities, &c		405,800.00
Furniture and fixtures		8,125.84
Other real estate owned		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$4,305,748.15	
Due from State banks and bankers	186,391.39	
Checks and other cash items	884,727.13	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,701,300.21	
Notes of other National banks	40,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	18,133.68	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	4,062,811.95	
Legal tender notes	727,327.00	
		$11,417,939.81
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		79,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		40,000.00
Assets of Central National Bank in liquidation		1,291,920.22
Total		$31,064,856.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		510,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1051787.63
National bank notes outstanding		1,570,100.00
Due to other National banks	$7,169,822.77	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,410,235.81	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	31,143,916.96	
Due to State banks and bankers	11,502,541.70	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	15,224,338.68	
Dividends unpaid	688.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	36,151,755.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	101,771.17	
Certified checks	1,574,285.06	
Cashier's checks outstanding	994,613.39	
		96,698,910.99
United States deposits		1,800,000.00
Tax reserved		87,812.70
Bonds borrowed		992,000.00
Total		$112,509,623.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. WM. E. DOUGLAS, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. FRED'K VIETOR,
STUYVESANT FISH
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
} Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$905,954.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,358.11
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		153,095.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		114,250.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		65,573.08
Due from State banks and bankers		1,449.66
Checks and other cash items		34,461.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		86,698.62
Notes of other National banks		1,036.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,505.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$208,013	
Legal-tender notes	85,172	
		293,185.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$1,714,772.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		82,955.48
National banknotes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		5,853.00
Individual deposits subject to check		1,254,650.77
Demand certificates of deposit		8,221.95
Certified checks		10,320.33
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserve for taxes		2,871.00
Total		$1,714,772.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
DAVID BANKS
VINCENT LOESER,
FREDERIC T. HUME,
} Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. SAMUEL J. SWART, Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

[No. 8,425.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,201,866.19
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,347.17
United States bonds to secure circulation		330,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		120,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		40,100.00
Bonds, securities, etc		98,541.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		13,900.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		462,639.88
Due from State banks and bankers		155,226.63
Checks and other cash items		5,277.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		526,987.68
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		355.88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$380,528.95	
Legal-tender notes	40,206.00	
		420,734.95
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		16,500.00
Total		$5,395,476.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		129,875.14
National banknotes outstanding		537,797.50
Due to other National banks		748,587.67
Due to State banks and bankers		236,595.06
Due to trust companies and savings banks		287,027.23
Individual deposits subject to check		1,115,942.44
Demand certificates of deposit		17,665.25
Certified checks		345,209.01
Cashier's checks outstanding		8,767.25
United States deposits		120,000.00
Total		$5,395,476.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, THOMAS J. LEWIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS J. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. GUSTAVE A. MEYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM O. ALLISON,
MORTIMER H. WAGAR,
WILLIS S. PAINE
} Directors.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in al parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
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BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
BALTIMORE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.
NEW YORK, September 8, 1904.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 8th day of September, 1904, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and seventy-two (172) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

601	1014	1384	1865	2239	2674
646	1055	1387	1870	2249	2699
650	1067	1412	1883	2270	2704
653	1068	1457	1890	2272	2705
657	1100	1460	1895	2275	2711
670	1127	1513	1916	2290	2716
696	1130	1529	1954	2299	2721
726	1135	1543	1981	2299	2736
745	1179	1545	2005	2294	2766
749	1197	1588	2027	2300	2772
753	1201	1600	2031	2310	2779
778	1206	1608	2039	2325	2787
787	1240	1614	2040	2337	2788
798	1241	1625	2056	2339	2805
815	1243	1632	2073	2349	2824
823	1273	1662	2077	2394	2843
828	1283	1671	2088	2395	2846
866	1284	1677	2124	2408	2854
891	1294	1685	2146	2423	2865
898	1318	1692	2180	2463	2874
905	1322	1698	2186	2470

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1.

Buying Overpowers Profit Taking—Almost a Million Shares Done and the Rise Continues.

There was curiously little change in yesterday's stock market. There was the same pressure to take profits, the same easy absorption, but even a better record of price changes. No less than thirty-three descriptions sold at the year's highest, and the declines were so few as to carry no significance. For example, Northwest was the only representative property to fall over a point, and there is something humorous about a decline in Northwest as a sop to the bears. When more volatile and less valuable properties were rising, the bears were wont to point to Northwest's backwardness as a proof that the buyers were of the sort and capacity for discrimination that prefer yellow diamonds because they are cheap to pure stones sold with a guarantee of return of the price. A decline in Northwest as a proof of weakness in the list and exaggerated idea of values fails of conviction.

An examination of the rises affords more scope for moralizing. More than two points added to Reading (both descriptions) seems like another inch on the end of a man's nose, when its rise is compared with the decrease of anthracite production in August and the year. As the steel trade war waxes hot Steel Corporation shares strengthen, of course, and the curious thing is that there is no more stock for sale at the higher prices than at the lower. The dealings are larger than some weeks ago, but those who know how to judge the market say that the stocks available for speculation do not increase in volume, indicating a scarcity very interesting to those who still have to buy the goods they have sold in a rising market. The activity in Rock Island is no local surprise, but arbitragers who knew how the activity in London was engineered from here could but smile as the fervid telegrams from London found place on the news slips. A better explanation than the London demand is a surmise in some quarters that the alleged disappointed buyers of Alton might seek consolation in this quarter. Eries were strong, of course, and the strength of the soft coalers was as marked as in the hard coal division. Baltimore and Ohio gave signs that it would soon sympathize with Pennsylvania, as it logically should, and the companies which consume steel and iron rose with better reason than those which produce and sell it in a declining market.

There was singularly little news. The corn crop scare did not arrive, but it is a trifle overdue, and may be counted upon. Early news of the wheat scare would have ruined anybody who had acted according to its logical indications. Money was a trifle cheaper, Wednesday's quotable rise having impressed nobody. With weakening sterling, and a London reserve almost as swollen as our own, the money market will respond sluggishly to its scares, such as, for instance, yesterday's report that Russia was taking Paris gold to St. Petersburg. On any large scale that would be reflected here almost as quickly as in London, but no attention was paid yesterday.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf	½	Kan. & Mich	1½
Am. Hide & L	½	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Kan. City So.	½
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Keok. & D. M.	1½
Am. Smelting	½	Manhattan	1
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Mexican Central	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	National Enamel.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
C., C. C. & St. L.	1	Nort. & West.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	½
Con. Tob. pf.	½	People's Gas.	½
Del. & Hudson	2¼	Reading	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Rock Island	1½
Distillers' Sec.	1½	Rock Island pf.	½
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
General Electric	½	Southern Railway	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	1½	Southern Railway pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Twin City	½
Iowa Central	½	Un. R. & P. pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Oil	½	Det. Un. Ry.	½
Am. Linseed	2½	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Malting	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Woolen pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Ch., R. I. & P.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	West. Union	½
Chi. Un. Traction	½	West. N. & M.	½
Corn Prod. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1¼
Erie gen. 4s	½		
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s..1 | U. S. Realty 5s.....1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 8	925,358
To date this year	79,022,927
Corresponding date last year	113,218,777

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 8	$5,487,000
To date this year	$409,546,960
Corresponding date last year	$458,249,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Railway Steel Springs Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Reading Railroad on first preferred stock.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for week ended Sept. 3, it is stated, were 834,560 tons, making the total for the year to date 26,528,773 tons, against 28,604,183 tons last year.

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The tonnage of boats passing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal during August was 4,194,586 tons, the largest total in the history of that waterway.

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The preliminary figures of anthracite coal production for August show a decrease of 291,373 tons, as compared with the preceding month, when the shipments were 4,623,227 tons.

Crescent Shipyards Bought In.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Receiver James Smith, Jr., as special master, to-day sold the real and personal property of the Crescent Shipbuilding Company for $150,000. The real property was sold for $125,000, and the personal $25,000. He also sold the Moore plant for $205,000, the real property bringing $175,000, and the personal went for $30,000. William Nelson Cromwell, who represented the Reorganization Committee, was the purchaser of both plants.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Big Market Offers Little Comfort to the Bears—Expert Reports on Corn.

If there are any bears who can find comfort in yesterday's market, they are welcome to it. With transactions approaching the 1,000,000-share mark and with considerable "distribution" of stocks, the market closed strong and active, apparently willing and ready to take all the stock that was coming to it. During the midday hours there were slight reactions accompanied by dullness, but after 2 o'clock the market advanced again, closing very near the top. Yesterday was the third day that transactions have exceeded 750,000 shares, and the tendency has been broadening all the time. The total sales yesterday were the biggest for many months.

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That Corn Crop Scare.

Not even a pessimistic dispatch from Snow on the corn crop prospects affected prices to any extent. This crop expert wired from Iowa that he had been all over the State, and that corn was sappy, the ear full of water, and that only warm weather for another four weeks would dry it out. Earlier frost would make a small crop. But the last sentence contained the sting: "Last year the first frost came on Sept. 16." Other bear ammunition may be expected to follow this first skirmish fire, but it seems doubtful now if the market will pay much attention to them.

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Strength of Reading.

Reading again led the market in point of activity. There were dealt in 163,940 shares of the common, or nearly one-fourth of the entire issue. The stock rose 2½ points, and there was nothing even suggested to explain the advance, except the report from Philadelphia to the effect that H. C. Frick had bought and taken out of the market 25,000 shares.

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Southern Railway Up.

Southern Railway common rose 1½ points on sales of 106,325 shares. The buying was said to be for the account of a quartet of millionaires who, while at supper Wednesday evening, picked that stock as one that could be easily put up, for the earnings of the road are good and the prospects are supposed to be even better.

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Other Active Issues.

United States Steel, Erie, and Rock Island were the other most active issues. Steel rose early, as it always does these days, when a cut in some of its products is announced. The old story about the early bird holds true in Steel, the worm being the short element, which is still quite extensive, but which twists uneasily every time there is a sharp advance. Erie was tipped for a rise, but Rock Island rather surprised by its strength. The wise ones are talking of big developments in that property.

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Metropolitan Again Consolidated.

During the last hour the rumor was spread about that a circular on Metropolitan had been sent out. By some unsophisticated persons this was taken to mean that the grand consolidation had at last been officially announced. If the circular should turn out to have been another call on the Metropolitan Securities subscribers, the Street would not be inclined to doubt.

AMERICAN COTTON RECEIVERS.

Men Named in New Jersey Also Appointed in This State.

Judge E. Henry Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday appointed for the New York district Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and W. C. Lovering of Taunton, Mass., receivers for the American Cotton Company. The New Jersey courts, when the company first got into trouble several months ago, appointed the same receivers.

The American Cotton Company was organized with a capital of $6,000,000, later increased to $7,000,000, to exploit the "round top bale" and deal in cotton generally. Its difficulties are attributed to a lack of sufficient capital. The company has branch offices at Havre, Bremen, and Antwerp. Nearly $2,000,000 of liabilities will accrue next month and the papers filed say the company is without funds to meet them.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange announced the following new listings of securities yesterday:

Atlantic and Danville Railway Company, $775,000 second mortgage 6s of 1948.

Consolidated Gas Company, $12,632,500 convertible 6 per cent. debenture bonds of 1909, with $7,178,500 additional to be placed on the list from time to time as issued, making a total amount authorized of $20,000,000.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $5,000,000 additional refunding convertible 4 per cent. bonds of 2002, making a total of $10,000,000.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, $1,144,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1951, making a total of $60,141,000.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 56⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Iron Silver sold at 2.00, 400 Standard at 2.00.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .19, 300 Caledonia at .67@.68, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 500 El Paso at .65, 300 Hale & Norcross at .60@61, 200 Iron Silver at 2.10, 200 Mexican at 1.00, 500 Moon Anchor at .08, 500 Ophir at 2.40@2.35, 100 Phoenix at .15, 200 Portland at 1.70@1.65.

President Baldwin Improving.

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad Company, who was recently operated on at the German Hospital in Brooklyn, was brought here to-day. Mr. Baldwin is improving, but it will be several weeks before he will be about.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Gillette Manufacturing Company, New York City, bottling devices; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—W. G. Gillette, G. H. Gillette and H. O. Banning, New York City.

The Whirlpool Amusement Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—J. A. Bruce, F. J. Bruce and Joseph McSweeney, Brooklyn.

Albert Krimmert, New York City, (ticket agent;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Therese A. Krimmert, Therese Krimmert and Martha Krimmert, New York City.

The Bar Lite Company, New York, chemicals and paints; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. B. Baltzly, F. N. Ferry, New York City, and E. T. De Mott, Cedarhurst, L. I.

The Red Feather Company, New York City, to exploit comic opera; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. F. Kingston, W. J. L. Hoyden and E. M. Klein, Long Island City.

Charles Wenz, Brooklyn, building materials; capital, $10,000. Directors—Emma E. Wenz, George A. Mussman, Brooklyn, and Caroline J. Enzline, Albany.

B. Helman & Co., New York City, builders' materials; capital, $2,000. Directors—Bertha Helman, Leizer Ehrenhouse, New York City, and Max Bernstein, New York City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The J. W. Putts Company, importers of china and glassware, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John W. Putts, Albert C. Putts and William E. Putts.

The Fitzgerald Stamp Investment Company, to deal in patents, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Nathaniel Ward Fitzgerald, F. Smith, John H. Miller and Louis B. Dailey.

The Union Realty Company, West New York; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles B. Underwood, Henry M. Schneider and George J. Luxton.

The Pocahontas Crude Oil Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joseph F. Cotton, F. R. Housell and I. C. Clew.

The Elizabeth Building Company, Elizabeth; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Mahlon Morey, J. L. Bauer and Robert L. Patterson.

The Milton Manufacturing Company, chemicals, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Otto Hahn, William Hahn, Pauline Hahn and Henry Hahn.

The People's Express Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—August Volker, Denhart Wolf and Marcus Manning.

The Clay Products Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John Thines, M. Thines and W. B. Thines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾@1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $223,616,087, balances, $10,751,792; Sub-Treasury debtor, $410,548.

Money on call in London, 1⅛@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 9-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8460; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8750.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@4.84⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.18⅝ and $5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—40c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Money was in steady demand in the market to-day and discounts were weak.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened dull and irregular, remained quiet and hesitating, while awaiting confirmation of the rumor that Russia was withdrawing gold from the Bank of France, and closed with a better tone, the possible effect of such withdrawal appearing to have been exaggerated.

Consols and home rails were easy, but recovered at the close.

Americans opened dull and grew firmer later. United States Steel was the feature. Prices closed below the best quotations of the day.

Japanese had a sagging tendency. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96½. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 85⅝; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 91½; Canadian Pacific, 129⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 42⅝; Chicago Great Western, 18½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 161¼; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 26⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81; Erie, 30⅝; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅜; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 70¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34⅜; Pennsylvania, 65; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 33⅜; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 31⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 59½; Union Pacific, 108⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 14½; United States Steel preferred, 85½; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 42; Spanish 4s, 87¼.

Bar silver quiet at 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Bullion to the amount of £44,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day; £30,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.67; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—On the Bourse to-day a denial of the rumor that Russia was withdrawing part of the funds of the last French loan relieved the market. Trading, however, was inactive, though prices were firm, particularly rentes. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

The private rate of discount was 1½@1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Trading was very light on the Boerse here to-day. Baltimore and Ohio and Canadian Pacific were weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅞ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,007,000
Circulation increased	169,000
Bullion increased	$37,555
Other securities decreased	2,904,000
Other deposits decreased	850,000
Public deposits decreased	867,000
Notes reserve increased	959,000
Government securities decreased	7,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 57.15 per cent. Last week it was 53.20 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation decreased	49,950,000
Treasury accounts current decreased	49,295,000
Gold in hand decreased	13,475,000
Bills discounted decreased	102,425,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,375,000

PHILADELPHIA TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—There was strength and activity to this market to-day that was surprising, and it was convincing proof too that the public was in the market to a greater extent than had been thought. The greater part of the dealings, it is true, were in the arbitrage stocks, but there were other issues that showed activity far beyond any recorded for many months. The list included Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas Improvement. This group was very strong, especially the last named, which advanced 2½ points. A Street report had it that certain interests had been caught short of the stock and were forced to cover. The buying of Rapid Transit was attributed to the election of George H. Earle to the Directory, while the movement in Philadelphia Company appeared to be a continuance of the one started some time ago. Northern Central was a strong feature, while Philadelphia Traction advanced to the highest price quoted for it in many months. Union Traction advanced ⅝ to 53¾, its highest recorded price. Total sales, 64,332 shares; $74,200 bonds.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	American Railways	48¼	48¼	48½
20	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
2,393	Cambria Steel	21	20½	20¾
750	Con. Lake Superior	5	4⅞	5
15	Con. Lake Superior pf.	9	9	9
172	Con. Traction, N. J.	71½	71¼	71¾
830	Electric Co. of America	5⅝	5¼	5 5-16
370	Elec. Storage Battery	64½	64	64
3,610	Erie	30½	30	30⅝
150	Fairmount Park Trans.	18	18	18
25	General Asphalt pf.	29	29	29
5	Huntingdon & B. Top pf.	48	48	48
40	Insur. Co. of N. America	24	24	24
912	Lehigh Valley R. R.	40⅝	40	40½
100	Lehigh Navigation	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	N. Y., Ont. & Western	33½	33½	33⅜
200	Northern Central R. R.	86½	87½	88½
3,725	Pennsylvania R. R.	63 3-16	62⅝	63⅛
15	Penn. Steel pf.	79	79	79
20	Philadelphia Traction	90¾	90¼	90¾
1,593	Philadelphia Electric	6 11-16	6⅝	6¾
5,105	Philadelphia Co.	41¾	40⅝	41⅝
178	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44⅞	44½	44⅞
3,345	Phila. Rapid Transit	15⅝	15	15⅝
100	Railways Co., General	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28,208	Reading	34⅝	33	34⅛
1	Reading 1st pf.	49	48¾	48¾
13	Reading 2d pf.	37 9-16	37 9-16	37 9-16
800	Rock Island	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝
3,000	Southern R. R.	31⅜	30	31¼
50	Susquehanna Steel	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	St. L. & Southwestern	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜
65	United Cos. of N. J.	269	269	269
3,245	United Gas Imp.	83⅝	82	83½
345	Union Traction	54	52½	53¾
2,100	U. S. Steel	14½	13⅞	14
2,110	U. S. Steel pf.	85¾	85½	85¾
8	Westmoreland Coal	75	75	75

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 8, 1904.

Impl Jap Govt, Kahn Loan & Cs temporary certs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan
10,000 ..... 84⅝
1,500 ..... 84⅝
58,000 ..... 84⅝
5,000 ..... 84½
500 ..... 84⅝
2,000 ..... 84⅝
500 ..... 84⅝
78,000 ..... 84⅝
16,000 ..... 84½
Rep of Cuba 5s
Speyer & Co certs, full instal paid
117,000 101
7,000 ..... 101½
10,000 101
Am Thread 4s
8,000 ..... 82⅝
Am Sp Mfg 6s
2,000 86
At T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 106½
2,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 106½
Adj 4s, stpd
11,000 ..... 98½
2,000 ..... 85½
Atl C L 4s
2,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96⅝
Balt & O prior lien 3½s
2,000 ..... 95½
Gold 4s
7,000 106
2,000 ..... 103⅛
18,000 ..... 103½
S W Div 3½s
5,000 ..... 91⅜
B'klyn R T gold 5s
3,000 ..... 106¼
9,000 106
Ref conv 4s
3,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 ..... 81½
1,000 ..... 81⅛
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
1,000 108
1,000 ..... 107½
Cent of Ga cons 5s
12,000 ..... 111⅛
First inc 5s
25,000 ..... 84⅝
Second inc 5s
6,000 ..... 49⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s
51,000 ..... 100⅛
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
5,000 ..... 88½
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 105½
Chi & Alt 3½s
5,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅝
C & Alt R R 3s
5,000 85
C, B & Q 4s, joint bonds
11,000 ..... 96⅛
30,000 ..... 96⅞
20,000 ..... 96⅞
10,000 ..... 96⅝
12,000 ..... 96⅝
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 5s
50,000 114
C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
6,000 110
Chi & N W gen 3½s
5,000 100
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,080 ..... 76½
21,000 ..... 76½
30,000 ..... 76½
40,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76½
10,000 ..... 76½
30,000 ..... 76½
6,000 ..... 76⅝
12,000 ..... 76⅝
174,000 77
15,000 ..... 77½
15,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77½
10,000 ..... 77½
2,000 ..... 77½
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
84,000 ..... 86½
6,000 ..... 86½
4,000 ..... 86½
15,000 87
30,000 ..... 86½
10,000 ..... 86½
C, St P, M & O 6s
15,000 ..... 134½
Col F & I conv 5s
Trust Co ctfs
10,000 ..... 77½
Col Mid 1st 4s
11,000 64
Con Gas deb 6s
2,500 ..... 130½
Cons Gas Co, N Y, Nat City Bank ctfs, full paid for conv deb 6s
1,000 189
3,000 ..... 130½
Consol Tob 4s
2,000 ..... 78⅜
60,000 74
10,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 74¼
1,000 ..... 74¼
30,000 ..... 74¼
13,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 74¼
145,000 ..... 74¼
45,000 ..... 74¼
15,000 ..... 74¼
45,000 ..... 74¼
45,000 ..... 74¼
31,000 ..... 74¼
55,000 ..... 74¼
1,000 ..... 74¼
30,000 ..... 74¼
141,000 ..... 74¼
25,000 ..... 74¼
75,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 74¼
216,000 ..... 74¼
65,000 ..... 74¼
25,000 ..... 74¼
50,000 ..... 74¼
170,000 ..... 74¼
Registered
500 ..... 73⅜
Cons Gas of Chi 1st 5s
33,000 ..... 106½
7,000 106
Denv & R G con 4s
2,000 ..... 101¼
Det City Gas 5s
2,000 97
Det Riv Con 6s
28,000 ..... 66⅜
25,000 66
10,000 66
5,000 ..... 66⅜
5,000 ..... 66⅜
30,000 ..... 66⅜
10,000 ..... 66⅜
4,000 ..... 66⅜
20,000 ..... 66⅜
2,000 ..... 66⅜
10,000 ..... 66⅜
1,000 ..... 66⅜
1,000 70
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 87
125,000 ..... 87⅛
25,000 ..... 87⅛
13,000 ..... 87⅜
10,000 ..... 87⅜
40,000 ..... 87⅜
65,000 ..... 87⅞
10,000 ..... 87⅞
14,000 ..... 87⅞
11,000 88
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s
8,000 92
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 ..... 107½
Gal, H & San An, M & P Div 5s
5,000 ..... 112½
Gulf & Ship I 5s
2,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 ..... 103⅜
9,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 ..... 103⅜
Total sales..... $6,487,000

Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 109⅝
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 114⅜
K C, Ft S & M 6s
5,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85½
4,000 ..... 85½
Kings Co Elev 4s
19,000 91
L S & M S deb 4s
10,000 ..... 99½
L S & M S 3½s
5,000 ..... 100⅝
Leavy & Nashv gen trust 4s
1,000 ..... 95⅞
United 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
14,000 101
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s
5,000 96
Manhat con 4s
25,000 ..... 106⅞
Met Crst con 6s
40,000 ..... 64⅜
Met St 1st fno
22,000 ..... 15¼
12,000 14
10,000 ..... 14⅝
Met Crst 3d, imp
11,000 9
5,000 ..... 9¼
1,000 9
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 100¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
5,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80⅜
2,000 ..... 80⅜
2,000 ..... 80½
Mo, K & T ext 5s
1,000 103
Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000 ..... 103⅜
5,000 104
Mo P 1st con 6s
1,000 122
Nassau Elect R R 4s
2,000 87
25,000 ..... 86½
10,000 ..... 86⅝
10,000 87
5,000 ..... 86⅜
N Y C, Lake S & M S gen 2½s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
L S coll 3½s
5,000 ..... 91⅛
M C coll 3½s
5,000 ..... 80⅝
N Y G, E L H & P 1st mtge 5s
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 94
North & West, F C & C 4s
6,000 ..... 94½
22,000 20F 94½
2,000 ..... 94½
Northn Pac 4s
2,000 ..... 106½
1,000 ..... 106¾
Nor Pac gen 3s
9,000 ..... 74⅜
40,000 ..... 74⅜
Ore R & N con 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅝
Ore S L, ser'ts 4s
15,000 97
13,000 ..... 96⅝
9,000 ..... 96⅝
7,000 97
First con 5s
1,000 117
Penn conv 3½s
50,000 ..... 99½
Peop G & C Chi, 1st con 5s
40,000 ..... 122⅝
Peo & E inc 4s
2,000 65
2,000 66
Pitts & W 1st
2,000 100
Reading gen 4s
5,000 100
12,000 ..... 100⅛
Reading-Jersey Cent coll 4s
14,000 96
12,000 ..... 96⅛
Rio Grande W 1st
1,000 99
2,000 ..... 99¼
St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 91⅜
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
9,000 ..... 85⅝
1,000 ..... 85⅞
1,000 ..... 85⅞
7,000 ..... 86⅜
St L & W 1st 4s
20,000 ..... 96⅛
Cons 4s
20,000 80
20,000 ..... 79⅝
8,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79⅝
3,000 ..... 79⅝
3,000 80
San A & A P 4s
20,000 ..... 86⅝
Seaboard Air Ry refunding 5s
7,000 ..... 102⅝
Gold 4s
4,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82⅜
10,000 ..... 82⅜
18,000 ..... 83½
Southern Pac 4s
56,000 94
Southn Ry 1st 5s
35,000 ..... 117⅞
5,000 ..... 117⅞
Southern Ry, M & O col 4s
5,000 96
St L Div 4s
10,000 97
Stand R & T 6s
5,000 40
Tex & P 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 119½
Terml Assn, St L, gen ref 4s
10,000 ..... 100½
Third Av con 4s
4,000 ..... 96⅝
Tol & O C gen 5s
1,000 107
Tol, St L & W 4s
7,000 78
Un Pac 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 106¾
4,000 ..... 106⅝
10,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 105
Un Pac conv 4s
1,000 ..... 108¾
85,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 ..... 105⅞
20,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 ..... 105⅞
30,000 105
10,000 ..... 105⅛
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
7,000 83
U S R & R 6s
3,000 70
U S Steel Corp 5kg Proof 5s
$33,000 ..... 81⅛
32,000 ..... 81⅛
30,000 ..... 81⅛
5,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 ..... 81⅛
38,000 ..... 81⅛
8,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 ..... 81⅛
15,000 ..... 81⅛
4,000 ..... 81⅛
4,000 ..... 81⅛
20,000 81
25,000 ..... 80⅞
205,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80⅞
Registered
500 ..... 81⅜
Wabash 1st 5s
20,000 ..... 118⅛
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 ..... 106½
Wabash deb B
14,000 65
20,000 ..... 64⅞
15,000 ..... 64⅝
20,000 65
1,000 ..... 64⅞
15,000 65
5,000 ..... 64⅞
5,000 65
10,000 ..... 64⅝
West Shore 4s
4,000 ..... 106⅛
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000 ..... 89¾
2,000 90

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—New York exchange was 40@50c discount. Time and call loans, 4½@6 per cent. North Chicago is small amounts went at 56, a considerable improvement over the range of last week, and West Chicago was firm at 56. There was still visible some selling in Box Board preferred, possibly for pool profits, and the stock went at 11 during the morning. Title and Trust sold over a range of a point. In the afternoon there was fair selling of Can preferred, which took prices to 46½, but a late rally took the stock to 47. Swift's shares were fairly active at 102. Oak Park Elevated shares were firm above 6. City Railway sold at its new high point of 190.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
990	American Cat pf.	47½	46¾	47
10	Am. Shipbuilding com.	39	39	39
40	American Radiator	138	138	138
48	A. Booth Company pf.	107	107	107
100	Chicago City Ry.	190	190	190
70	Chi. & Oak Park Elevated, pf.	6	6	6
25	Chi. & Oak Park Elev. pf.	25	25	25
75	Chicago Title & Trust	100	100	101
20	Diamond Match	125½	125½	126
30	Met. Elevated com.	21½	21½	21½
215	National Biscuit	47½	47½	47½
25	National Biscuit pf.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
150	North Chicago	55	56	56
100	Quaker Oats com.	84	84	84
10	Street's Stable Car pf.	96	96	96
20	Street's Stable Car pf.	96	96	96
810	Swift & Co.	101½	101½	102
110	United Box Board pf.	11	11	11
200	United Box Board pf.	12	11	11
170	West Chicago	55	55½	56
200	Western Stone	15	15	15

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A broadening tendency developed in the trading in unlisted securities yesterday, accompanied by strength during a part of the session, but the close showed reactions from the best figures of the day. Greater interest was taken in the bond list, which displayed considerable activity. Seaboards were quiet and we

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of West One Hundred and Eighth Street Lots—Sales of West Seventy-second Street Dwellings—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Charles M. Rosenthal has bought the plot, 75 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Good Demand for West Side Houses.

L. J. Phillips & Co. has sold for the Welch estate the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 154 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

The same brokers have also sold for Benjamin Stern, 341 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story American basement dwelling, 16 by 102.2.

T. J. Gaines has sold to Henry Offerman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 148 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. A. J. Peterson to a client of J. P. Whitton-Stuart the three-story dwelling 320 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

Buyer of East 74th Street Dwelling.

Pease & Elliman, who negotiated the sale of the dewlling 57 East Seventy-fourth Street, report that the buyer is C. M. Williams, who occupied the house last Winter.

Company's Lexington Avenue Purchase.

The Business Men's Realty Company is the buyer of the nine houses at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, sold recently by William Ebling. Arthur S. Cox & Co. were the brokers in the deal.

Weil & Mayer have sold to Levin, Cooper & Feder the four six-story tenements 323 to 329 East One Hundred and First Street, each 28 by 100.11.

Joseph Roberts has resold the five-story flat 2,306 First Avenue, 25.8 by 94.6, and has bought 216 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a three-story flat on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

D. Colucci & Co. have sublect for M. Barowitz the five-story tenement 1,128 Second Avenue for five years at an annual rental of $1,400.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold the dwelling 107 East One Hundred and Third Street, 16 by 100.

The Pennsylvania Realty Company has sold to Rogers & Co. the property 225 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Deals on East 118th Street.

D. H. Jackson has sold for Mrs. Sarah Bernard to Herman Gettner and Morris Meyers 156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Louis Pierce has sold to a Mr. Feff the five-story double flat 112 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Max Cohen and S. Kaplan have sold for a Mr. Jaffin to Portman & Shapiro three houses on East One Hundredth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Resale on West 119th Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have resold for Morris Wersba to a speculator the five-story triple flat 313 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

H. D. Baker & Brother negotiated the sale of the block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, for Walter J. Cohn to Arnstein Brothers.

Walter J. Cohn has sold the plot, 99.11 by 100, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, to Robert Arnstein, for improvement.

West Side Flats Change Hands.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought 128 West Sixty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 88 by 100.

Joseph R. Stein has sold for Ray Isaacs to Jennie Reiss, for $31,000, the five-story flat 345 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Day's Dealings in Bronx Properties.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought 2,047 to 2,051 Washington Avenue, a four-story triple flat 25 by 82 by 142.

H. Schimkowitz & Son have sold for Fanny Rosenblum 4,006 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100. The buyers, Kronovet & Stoloff, give in exchange 28 Avenue B, a five-story flat, 24.2 by 80.9.

Martin Walter has sold for Charles L. Gay to James Reilly the two-story frame dwelling 4,461 Park Avenue.

The Fremont Realty Company has sold another of its one-family dwellings on Cambreling Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to Berthold Tismer, who will occupy it.

R. Brown & Sons have sold for Cornelius R. Blauvelt to Emma Toch the property 747 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 17 by 103.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham.

11th Av, 457 to 453, w s, being the block front between 36th and 37th Sts, 197.6x75, nine three-story frame tenements; foreclosure sale; Romaine Brown $83,276

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

No. 406 East 40th St, for a five-story brick factory, 25x85; B. Hoizmann, Westchester, owner; Mulliken & Moeller of 7 West 28th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

115th St, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 42x87.11; M. Leowy of 832 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $53,250.

Hull Av, s s, 250 ft s of Woodlawn Road, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x74; Springstead & Adamson of 1,206 Clinton Av, owners; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $6,000.

Washington Av, w s, 250 ft s of 178th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 25.6x88; Ernest Weinigmann of 178 Monroe Av, owner; Gillespie & Carrel of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $18,000.

Boston Road, s s, 174 ft w of Prospect Av, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22.6x51; William H. Birrill of 1,050 Jennings St, owner; Niels Toelberg, Boston Road and Prospect Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Jackson Av, n w corner of 160th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x67.6; Jackson Brothers of 927 Westchester Av, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $30,000.

Bryant St, e s, 225 ft n of 172d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Hermann Warner of 1,023 Bristow St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

(Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.)

No. 54 East 110th St, to a four-story brick storage building and dwelling, 16.8x56.1; G. Marinus of 230 Duffield St, Brooklyn, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

AVENUE C, 301, w s, 20x88; Charles Lanier, executor and trustee, to Nathan Stimmel 8,500

AVENUE C, 301, w s, 20x88; Nathan Stimmel to Heyman Kallmann, (mtg $1,500) 100

BARRETTO ST, 1,124, e s, 20x100; Susanna S. Wirth to Harmon B. McAllister, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

BIGGOME ST, s w corner of Sullivan St, 50.8x60; Sullivan St, 54, n w s, 21.6x1x 20.2x0x1; Harris Friedman and another to Arnold Diamond, (mtg $42,000,) other consideration and 100

CALDWELL AV, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; Fanny Weissman to Harry Towbin, all title, (mtg $6,450,) other consideration and 100

CEMETERY LANE, s s, 357.6 ft w of Lafayette Av, 5x94, City Island; Mary A. Doyle to Ann E. Coltart ..... Nom.

CEMETERY LANE, s s, 222.6 ft w of Lafayette Av, 100x94x100x93.10, City Island; Mary A. Doyle to Gordon E. Ward, (mtg $1,200) 100

CLINTON ST, 69, w s, 25.10x50; Joseph Mandelkern to Yetta Byron, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and 100

FOREST ST, w s, 100 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; John E. Duffy, referee, to Walter W. Taylor 1,025

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Fort Washington Depot Road, 22.6x100; Sophia Zimmermann to Amelia A. Hoyns, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

HALL PLACE, w s, 174.11 ft s of 167th St, 24.7x125.7x25.11x126.3; Bridget Hooper to Matthew Marshall 1,400

HOUSTON ST, n s, 210 ft e of Goerck St, runs n — to 3d St x e 70.7 to Mangin St x s — x w 70; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

JANE ST, No. 62, s s, 21.4x44.8x20.9x47.2; Ellen Berkery to Margaret Carmody ..... Nom.

LONGWOOD AV, n s, at w s of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, runs n 83.2x w 45.2x s 35.7x e 45.10; Mary Maloney to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... Nom.

LOTS 196 and 197, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Paul Peterson to Augusta Peterson ..... Nom.

LOTS 289A and 289B, map of Edward T. Young at Springhurst; Robert W. Maloney to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company ..... Nom.

MELROSE AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100 x45; Elisabeth Razette to Louis Hubener and another, (mtg $8,581) ..... Nom.

MERCER ST, 133, w s, 29.6x71.3x28x71.3; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Central Trust Company of New York 70,600

MONROE ST, s e corner of Gouverneur St, 50.5x69.10x50.2x86.2; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

MOORE ST, 34, w s, 18x36.2x — x36.5, s s; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Rudolph C. Blancke 10,300

MOTT AV, s e s, 165.6 ft n from s s of house of James Mooney, runs n 135x e 197x s 163 x w 170; Walter A. Crow to Isaac Helfer, other consideration and 100

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 26, s e s, 14x53.4x 10.10x59.3; Emily T. Kent to Elizabeth D. G. Lane ..... Nom.

PARK ST, No. 85, s s, 132 ft w of Mulberry St, runs s 29.2x nw 30.1x n 11.5x e 24.6; Theresa Zanardi to John A. Esoceri, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

PARK ST, No. 85, s s, 132 ft w of Mulberry St, runs s 29.2x nw 30.1x n 11.5x e 24.6; John A. Boccieri to Dominick Abbate and another, other consideration and 100

PLEASANT AV, 275, w s, 12.8x74; Jennis Rosenthal to Charles Reyzek; rerecorded ..... Omitted

PROSPECT AV, 910, e s, 22.3x97; Susanna Wirth to Caspar Sennhauser, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, 912, e s, 22.3x97; Susanna Wirth to Carl Bertschi, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 163d St, 69.6x100; Maria Kessler to Susanna Wirth, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

SHERIDAN AV, w s, 100 ft s of 168th St, 25x100; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

STEBBINS AV, 1,010, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s e corner 76th St, 22.2x75; Leon Sobel to Adeline Sobel, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, w s, 75 ft s of 78th St, 25x100; Leon Sobel to Adeline Sobel, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, n e corner of 83d St, 27.2x84; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,107, w s, 25x100; Levy Suwalsky to Louis Braun, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 4,169, n w corner of 176th St, 30x 98.10x30x100; Simon Adler to Joseph Goldstein, (mtg $20,000) 100

3D AV, 537, e s, 24.8x97.7; Clemence S. B. Fish to New Amsterdam Realty Company 100

3D AV, 537, e s, 24.8x97.7; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Patrick J. O'Keeffe and another, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 75th St, 18.9x105; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

6TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of 2d Av, 50x114; William's Bridge; Edward M. Bachtler to Peter Schweickert 1,400

7TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue A, 62.9x 82.6x89.6x111.9; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

9TH AV, 399, w s, 17.2x64; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and 100

10TH AV, n e corner of 32d St, 34x100.8x 41.6x100; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, other consideration and 100

13TH ST, s s, 56.9 ft e of 4th St, runs s 41.5x e 49.7x n 14.4x w 56.6; James T. Sullivan, referee, to Smith Ely 18,100

14TH ST, n s, Lot 404, map of Unionport 100x108; Lewis H. Freedman, referee, to Charles J. Ulrich 2,400

17TH ST, s s, 293 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x84; Florence W. Hazleton to Clara G. Wilson ..... Nom.

18TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, 175 x92; 17th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue B, 25x92; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 174 ft w of 9th Av, 27x 98.9; Mary G. Costigan to City of New York 12,000

75TH ST, 333 East, 25x102.2; Novy Tabor Building and Mutual Loan Corporation to Samuel Borowsky, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

83D ST, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue B, 25x90.7 x25.3x87.2; Leon Sobel to Adelina Sobel, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

85TH ST, 18 West, 19.11x102.2; Eugene Vallens to Jacques Krakauer, other consideration and 100

85TH ST, s s, 161 West, Central Park West, 0.1x102.2; Eugene Vallens to Jacques Krakauer, quitclaim ..... Nom.

89TH ST, 109 West, 27x100.8; Rachel Steinhardt to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

89TH ST, 109 West, 27x100.8; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and 100

98TH ST, n s, 297.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.5x x37.6x100.11; Samuel Williams and others to Jacob Hyman, (mtg $28,000,) rerecorded, other consideration and 100

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 175x100.11; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, quitclaim ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 133 and 135 West, 50x100.11; Charles A. Molloy, referee, to Henry C. Strohmann, (mtg $85,000) 24,000

112TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Broadway, 87.6x100.11; Realty Operating Company to Porterfield Construction Company, other consideration and 1,000

119TH ST, 70 West, four actions; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Lemuel J. Arthur and another, (amended foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

119TH ST, 134 East, 27x100.11; Annie Hoptensack to Frances Danziger, (mtgs $27,000) ..... Nom.

120TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 16x 100.11; Gustav E. Bauhahn to Martha A. Wilson, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

122D ST, 215 West, 22x100.8; Mary F. Badeau to Simon Myers, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST, n s, 200.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 25x e 0.6x s 25x w 0.6; Thomas G. Barry to James O'Brien and another 750

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Phebe M. C. Vigham to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; James S. Satterthwaite to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Thomas W. Satterthwaite to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Sarah B. Turner to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Anna L. Rutherford to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 1,010 East, 25x100; Simon Stern to Jonas Weil, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and 100

136TH ST, 1,012 East, 25x100; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil, (mtg $10,350,) other consideration and 100

146TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Clara Wottrich to Louis Meister and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

152D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25 x115.8x25x115.7; Costantino Calamari to Lotis Lese, (mtg $2,000) 100

180TH ST, s s, 51.1 ft w of Mapes Av, 23.11x102.11; Ralph G. Miller, referee, to Frederick W. C. Schmueser, (mtg $2,750) 3,950

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBATE, Dominick, and another to John C. Barr; Park St, 85, s s, 2 years 9,500

BERNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Harris Bernstein; 28th St, n s, 284.2 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

BERNSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Jacob Fischel; 28th St, n s, 243.4 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtgs $24,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 18,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, to I. I. Kempner; 75th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,200

BRANDON, Jacob, to James T. Penfield; White Plains Road, s e s, Lots 114 and 115, map of Penfield property, 3 years, 6 per cent 900

BRUNS, Nicola, to H. F. Rose; Lots 31 and 32, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, 1 year 200

BUTTER, Joshua W., to A. S. Post as Committee; 109th St, 306 West, due Sept. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 32,000

CONSTANTIN, Florence M. and Raphael, to E. L. Armstrong; Bathgate Av, 2,281, 3 years 4,500

DIAMOND, Arnold, and another to Harris Friedman and another; Broome St, s w corner of Sullivan St; also Broome St, s s, 59.8 ft w of Sullivan St; also Sullivan St, 54, n w s, prior mtg $42,000, installments, 6 per cent 14,500

DOYNE, Simon, to D. I. Seiffer; Park Av, w s, 100.10 ft n of 116th St, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

ENGLISH, John, to Lizzie Stoeber; Lot 54, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years 1,500

FRANKLIN, Caroline, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 122d St, 240 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Simon Adler and another; 3d Av, 4,169, n w corner of 176th St, prior mtg $20,000, 5 years 6,000

GRIESMAN, Otto, to Central Brewing Company; Park Av, s w corner of 117th St, demand, 6 per cent 1,702

HELFER, Isaac, to W. L. Crow; Mott Av, s e s, 165.6 ft n of house of James Mooney, 3 years 20,000

HUBENER, Louis, and another to Elisabeth Ragette; Melrose Av, n e corner of 155th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,900

HUTCHINSON, Cordelia M., to Julia V. McKeagney; 184th St, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, time and per cent, as per bond. 4,000

JOKINSKY, Max, to Henry Katzenberg; Orchard St, 174, e s, 5 years 29,000

KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Emma S. Wertheim; 85th St, 13 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

LANE, Derick, to Mary T. Lane; 88th St, n s, 205.8 ft e of 3th Av, demand 10,000

MARSHALL, Matthew, to Bridget Hooper; Hall Place, w s, 174.11 ft s of 167th St, 5 years 600

McALLISTER, Harmon B., to S. S. Wirth; Barretto St, 1,124, e s, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

MICHAEL, Sophia, to Lillie B. Lilienthal; Pleasant Av, w s, 88.9 ft s of 115th St, 3 years 2,500

MOFFAT, Myra, to Samuel Woolverton, trustee; 105th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 6 years, 4 per cent 30,000

MYERS, Simon, to Mary F. Badeau; 1224 St, 215 West, 2 years, prior mtg $5,000 1,500

NEW AMSTERDAM REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, 337, s e corner of 25th St, time and per cent, as per bond 25,000

PAUL B. PUGH & CO. to Adelina Robert; Railroad Av East, e s, 84.6 ft s of 153d St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

PAUL, Philip, to Kittie E. Paul; Roselle St, s e corner of Poplar St, 1 year 3,000

PECK, Emma J., to James C. Elms; 131st St, s s, 141.8 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 9,800

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Jacob Fischel; 28th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 lots, 3 mtgs, prior mtg $85,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 54,000

POLLAK, Samuel, and another to Harris Bernstein; 28th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 3 lots, 3 mtgs, prior mtgs $67,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 54,000

PORTERFIELD CONSTRUCTION COMPany to Realty Operating Company; 112th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,500

PORTERFIELD CONSTRUCTION COMPany to Realty Operating Company; 112th St, s s, 162.6 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $14,500, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,500

RATROWSKY, Bernard, and another to Henry M. Humphrey; 22d St, 144 to 148 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

REZZANO, Angelo, to Richard R. Handick; Lot 78, map of Van Nest Park, due Jan. 1908 3,000

ROSENBAUM, Jennie, to A. C. Gurnee; Bergen Av, s s, at n s of 148th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 42,500

SCHWARZLER, Otto J., to Henry P. A. Clausen; Wendover Av, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 27,000

SCHWEICKERT, Peter, to J. B. Kilsheimer; w ½ of Lot 1,003, map of Wakefield, 3 years 700

SENNHAUSER, Casper, to Susanna Wirth; Prospect Av, 910, e s, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

SICHEL, Julia and Leopold, to Bertha Lustig and another; 69th St, 331 East, 1 year 1,000

SILVERSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Richard Grant; 98th St, 220 East, prior mtg $15,500, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

STERN, Harry, to James Penfield; White Plains Road, n w s, Lot 173, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years, 6 per cent 400

STIMMEL, Nathan, to Isaac Moss; Avenue C, 301, w s, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years 1,500

STIMMEL, Nathan, to David L. Gluck; Avenue C, 301, w s, 3 years 6,500

THE CHEBRA CHAI ODOM ANSHI Minsk to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Henry St, n s, 185.7 ft w of Pike St, 3 years 18,000

THOMAS, Andrew J., to Obadiah Newcomb and others; Mount Hope Place, n s, 152.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 7,500

THOMAS, Andrew J., to Obadiah Newcomb; Mount Hope Place, n s, 171.3 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 7,500

THOMAS, Andrew J., to Amelia Duscenbury; Mount Hope Place, n s, 133.9 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 7,500

THOMAS, Andrew J., to Amelia Duscenbury; Mount Hope Place, n s, 113 ft w of Anthony Av, 3 years 8,000

TOWBIN, Harry, to Fanny Weissman; Cauldwell Av, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $9,450, installments, 6 per cent 100

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Rachel Steinhardt; 88th St, n s, 173 ft w of Columbus Av, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years 5,000

VIEMEISTER, August F., to German Savings Bank; Centre St, 118, 1 year, 4½ per cent 2,500

WALKER, Charles, to Mary A. Dolan; Southern Boulevard, 571, 3 years 3,500

WESTERVELT, Isaac, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 235 West, time and per cent. as per bond 15,000

WINORSKY, Philip, to the Frank Brewery; Stanton St, 39, demand, 6 per cent. 3,294

ZIMMERMANN, Sophia, and another to Augusius T. Gillender as Committee; Fort Washington Ridge Road, s e s, 100 ft n of Depot Lane, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FULTON ST, 54 and 56, and Cliff St, 29 and 31; Casemento Roofing Company against Albert U. Todd and another, owners; New York Sheet Metal Works and another, contractors $85

TRINITY AV, 1,019; Greenblatt & Feinberg against George H. Hill, owner and contractor; Catharine A. Lavelle, owner.

3D AV, 333 and 335; Samuel Pomeranz against J. Silverman, contractor; Marks Rosenberg and another, owners 107

16TH ST, 133 to 137 East; John Kennedy & Co. against Inter-River Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor 9,979

32D ST, 34 and 36 East; Conroy Brothers against George L. Felt, owner and contractor 5,000

61ST ST, 106 West; John F. Cronin against L. F. Gallager, owner; S. J. Le Fell, contractor 287

103D ST and Broadway, s w corner, 100x 120; Adam Happel against Arthur Pinchbeck and Netherlands Construction Company, owners and contractors 8,018

164TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Stebbins Av, 82x75.6; Breen Brothers against Joseph N. Patch, owner; Andrew Doyle, contractor 417

182D ST, 718 to 722 East; Bronx Sash and Door Company against Susan C. Steers, owner; Abraham Steers, contractor 380

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ATTORNEY ST, 166; Joseph Schwarz against Thumen & Lipkin and another, July 28, 1904 ..... $155

MANHATTAN AV, 456; George R. Mohill against Vena B. MacLean, Aug. 17, 1904 100

VARICK ST, 60; John Malone against Arndt H. Olsen, July 8, 1904 568

Lis Pendens.

BRACKEN AV, e s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x 100; Gotham Construction Company, trustee, against Margaret O'Connor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 101st St, n w corner, 100.11x101; 101st St, 3 to 7 West, four actions; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against Lemuel J. Arthur and another, (amended foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Patrick J. Conlan against Annie Schmidt and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. J. Dowling.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 149th St, 61.3x36.4x irregular; Estelle E. Benedict, guardian, against Jennie L. Woodend and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Odell & Odell.

2D ST, 92, 138.4 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, Bronx; Mary Audoun against John Harper and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. M. Griffing.

72D ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x70; 50th St, 355 East, and 8th Av, e s, 99.7 ft s of 26th St, 30.10x60x32.2x66; Abraham Samuels against Rachel Meyer and another, (partition;) attorneys, Myers & Goldsmith.

107TH ST, 210 and 212 East; Samuel Adler and another against Wilhelm Methner and another, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Moschcowitz.

182D ST, s s, 85 ft w of Washington Av, 60x 102.2; Clyde F. Hiroes against Susan C. Steers and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

QUEENS.

TAKE THE TROLLEY TO-DAY

for an inspection of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots with city improvements.

Only half hour from Herald Sq.

EAST ELMHURST, L. I.

The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting

BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and use of the 600-foot pier. Lots now on sale these first two months, over $100,000. Lots $200 upwards, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.

Bankers' Land & Mortgage Corp.,
587 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Handsome 8-room house, improvements, beautiful trees, excellent neighborhood, barn, corner plot, near depot; cost $5,000; price only $4,300; $500 cash; rare opportunity. Particulars, Hamilton, Corona, L. I.

RICHMOND.

TO RENT ON THE

VANDERBILT CLAIM AT CLIFTON

Borough of Richmond, New York,
on or before October 1st,

A FEW COTTAGES AND HOUSES.

All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes' walk from the station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address

TALBOT ROOT
52 Broadway, New York City.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY,

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Farm for Sale or Rent.—Horses to pasture; splendid grass, water, and shade. Apply to D. J. Garth, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Summer hotels, Country and village. Inquire of Geo. H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N.Y.

AT AUCTION

Larchmont Business Property at Auction.

There will be sold in lots on the premises at Larchmont Station (East Side) the immensely valuable business property known as the

CLAFLIN PROPERTY,

On Saturday, Sept. 10th, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon.

This property lies immediately adjoining the up station of the New Haven Road, and can never be forced off from the Station grounds.

Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale. Balance 70 per cent. mortgage or on monthly payments.

For maps, particulars, &c., inquire of Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, 161 Broadway, New York.

MEIGHAN & NEGARSULMER, Attorneys for the owner, 38 Park Row, New York City and Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MANHATTAN.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.

Buy Second Mortgages. What have you? How East Side Tenement guaranteeing 25% on investment; private dwelling, 3 story, $1,500 cash; bargain.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100, suitable immediate improvement.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

5-story tenement near 2d Av.; 12 rooms on each floor; 3 families; rent, $2,280; price, $19,000; terms to suit; first-class condition.

WM. DANK & CO., 10 WALL ST.

Attractive three-story dwelling, extension, 12 rooms, 2 baths, West 104th St., near River side Drive; price reasonable; see premises.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $45,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

5-story, 12-room tenement with two stores, on 3d Av.; rent guaranteed, $2,900; price, $28,000 mortgage, $23,500. Call at once. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

8TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.
25x100; front and rear Buildings.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Good opportunity for quick buyer with little capital for double flat-house, East 115th St. Inquire B. A. Glide, 168 West 128th St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av, 26x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. F. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.,
33x100; two three-story private houses.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Bargain.—Three-story highstoop private house only $1,000 cash required. 150 West 97th St. Possession.

Office building, equity $115,000; fine investment might consider part exchange. Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

Small investment, large returns; Italian tenement, near Park Row; 90 rooms. Lane, 11 Fulton.

70th St., Near "A."—Fourteen-room tenement $26,500; rents $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 8 Broadway.

96th St., Near Lexington Av.—Flat, 30x100; $22,000; rents $2,500. Folsom Brothers, 8 Broadway.

Bargain.—97th, near Amsterdam Av.; triple flat; $25,000; rents, $3,823. Folsom Brothers, 8 Broadway.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

First-class single and double flats; all improvements; Harlem. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores; $24,000 up; $5,000 cash. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

BROOKLYN.

WE OFFER FOR TEN DAYS

Four new two-family houses, with all improvements, in

SLOCUM PARK

at cost price; easy payments. 5-cent fare to New York.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Take Smith St. car, get off at Ave. P., or take Brighton Beach Elevated, get off at King's Highway. Call at SLOCUM PARK office, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. F.

FLATBUSH.

HIGH-GRADE TWO-FAMILY HOUSE

386 and 392 Westminster Road (East 12th St.) Extra well and strongly built; are erected as an investment, but must be sold; look at them before purchasing; plots 50x100; steam heated; finely decorated; refrigerators; rent for $1,100 each; 16 rooms, two baths and laundry. One best investment. JOHN WOOLLEY, 398 Westminster Road, near Cortelyou.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE

FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.

Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim; grounds 100x80; beautifully laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.

Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn cities from South Ferry and Bridge. Cost of 4 Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

BUILDING PLANS

Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.

GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect,
1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses; 2-story extension stoop fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. Sutphin Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

A handsome cottage near Sheepshead Bay; 5 minutes to New York City Hall; ten rooms and all modern improvements; near "L" station; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Muhleman & Hurley, Coney Island Av. and Avenue U.

Borough Park, 41st St., excellent location, 7-room two-family house, $6,000; $1,000 cash; positively absolute bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Flatbush lots $200; cars and park close; monthly payments. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

302 lots, 26th Ward; great bargain; extraordinary chance; $75,000; particulars. Jones, 189 Montague St.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, on "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Bargain.—New cottage, 7 rooms, all latest improvements, heating, open nickel-plated plumbing; choice location, near depot, half hour out, two railroads and trolleys; commutation, 7 cents; $3,000; $500 cash, $

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE —AND— SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,250

10 ROOMS and 3 baths, $3,000 to $3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers,, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

A DOCTOR'S APARTMENT IN THE **SWANNANOA,** 105 EAST 152TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV. Magnificent Entrance and Hall. 5 rooms and bath.....$65 FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

GRANTLEY, 557 W. 124TH ST. 6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

503 WEST 158TH ST., Six large light rooms, all improvements, modern plumbing, newly renovated, $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV., near 121st St.; large light seven-room apartments, hall service, $45-$50.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly. T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

12th St., 231 East.—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents, $35 to $45.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; handsomely decorated; neighborhood unsurpassed; $45, $50.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire Janitor.

423 to 243 WEST 126TH ST. Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

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Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments in exclusive St. Mark's section, where siltedom reigns. Eight large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS. Vicinity Ansonia, Broadway and 74th St.—Apartment with large light rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; two servants; best of references required. B. H. P., 234 Columbus Av.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. 200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE, 38 EAST 21ST ST., (Near Broadway.)

28 WEST 15TH ST., 127-133 W. 17TH ST.,

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS. All offices, lofts, etc., are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit. PRICES REASONABLE. NOW READY. Call at either building, your own broker, or PIGUERON, 32 Union Sq., near 16th St.

Adjoining Broadway.

THE GRAMERCY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST. SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement. NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING. Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or by owner. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER. 725-727 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS, LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO **STORE AND BASEMENT** TO RENT; 25x92. **3 EAST 17TH ST.**

BROADWAY AND 34th ST. CHILDS BUILDING ALSO 1 EAST 42d ST.

Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in these New Buildings for Rent. Everything up to date. Elevator and uniform service day and evening. Moderate terms. WILLARD S. BURROWS, Agt., on premises.

328-330 LENOX AVENUE, Near 125th Street and Subway. Stores, suitable for Café, Restaurant, and Dining Rooms. Rent reasonable. PORTER & COMPANY, 159 West 125th St. Broadway, at 124th St.

CORNER STORE & BASEMENT, Southwest corner 83d St. and Park Av., old established grocery corner; suitable for druggist, grocer, or any other business. Inquire L. & D. Baum, 987 Madison Av.

AVENUE STORE—$20. 1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Strong, fire-proof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, building lots, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Three lofts, with power, to let; capacity, 21,000 feet. Harris Uris, 525 West 26th St.

Large store, two windows; cellar; three rooms back; reasonable. 508 West 37th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

LEXINGTON AVE., 993, Near 72d St., elegant 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 2 baths; $1,400. BELLAMY, 3d Av. & 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let. Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

HOUSES 7 to 24 rooms, HOUSES $600 to $4,000. 50th to 125th St., West. Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Furnished. One Block from Subway Station.

Very desirable fully furnished modern house, West End av., near 72d st. Rent, $2,700. Slawson & Hobbs, 284 COLUMBUS AV. or Albert B. Ashforth, 4 WEST 33D ST.

Newly Decorated Throughout and in Perfect Order.

WEST END AVENUE. Opposite Schwab Residence. 4-story dwelling, completely furnished, $2,000. WILLIAM R. WARE. 451 Columbus Av.—81st St.

$30 West 89th St.—Furnished dwelling to let. 4 and 2 story extension, size, 20x53. Extension, 10x15; 12 rooms and 3 baths; possession Oct. 1st. Rent reasonable. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale—Beautiful toy spaniel puppies, (males.) P. O. Box 120, Burlington, Vermont.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, 109-113 WEST 45TH ST. **FOURTH SEASON OPEN.**

A FEW CHOICE TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1. RESTAURANT, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL SEVILLE, MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST. Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,200 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,800 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION. First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features. Strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, 17-19-21 West 32d, near 5th Av. This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

HOTEL WOODWARD AND RESTAURANT, S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 56TH ST. Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE. The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine. T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT, 142-146 WEST 49TH ST. Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

THE **TOURAINE.** High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St. E. H. MANNING, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. 200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. COFFEY and others as executors of and trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of John Keenan, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated September 7th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in New York City with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant two hundred and three feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet five inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet five inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee. Dated New York, September 8th, 1904. BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,982.46, with interest from August 18th, 1904, together with the costs and disbursements, amounting to $492.90 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, is $2,306.54, and interest.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK STATE. Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER. A High-Class Modern Hotel in an Ideal Autumn Resort, brick and granite construction, only 18 Miles from New York. J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Atlantic City IN THREE HOURS Passing Through Lakewood. Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, leave Liberty Street Station (N. R.) 9:00 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. South Ferry, 6 minutes earlier. Via NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

CHALFONTE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. New; Complete; Ten Stories; Fireproof; Always Open. Write for Folder and Rates. THE LEEDS COMPANY

Atlantic City, GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOTEL AGNEW. JOINT MANAGEMENT. Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year. DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

NEW FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av., overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

THE BREAKERS Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept. Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

Caldenwood, Oakland, New Jersey.—Recently enlarged and improved, has superior accommodation for a few guests accustomed to the comforts of a refined home; this resort is noted for the dryness and tonic qualities of the air, the excellence of its mountain spring water, and absence of mosquitos; house is large, comfortably furnished, modern sanitary plumbing, open fires, baths, perfect beds, all rooms airy and bright; table first class; butter, cream, milk, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, &c., raised on home farm; accommodations for horses and carriages; excellent public roads, private wildwood walks and ample shade about the dwelling; near railroad station, Post Office, telegraph, and telephone; distance little over an hour from New York by New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; trains run from Pennsylvania Depot, Jersey City; rates $10 to $15 weekly, according to size and location of rooms. Address or visit, Caldewood, Oakland, Bergen County, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y. Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

Mountain Spring Lodge.—Open during September and October; situated on one of the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains; house new; bracing air; picturesque surroundings; good table; $7 a week. Box 47, Butler, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARKE, THOMAS S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators, or devisees; to John Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Charles Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Kate Clarke, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Fannie Clarke, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Clarke, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Rose Dennelly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Thomas Dennelly, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Josephine Dennelly, the name Josephine being fictitious, said person's Christian name being unknown, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Ann O'Reilly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Mary Ann Galligan, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to James Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators, and to Cecelia Chambers, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors or administrators, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS S. CLARKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Campbell, as administrator of the chattels, rights, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES. A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court. [L. S.]

ALBRO, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ellen Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM L. ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next. Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, SIMON BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. WILLIAM W. RUTHERFURD, Administrator. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 25c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 30c.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:15, 10:20, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 1:10, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:50, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:55 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:10, 2:00, 2:50, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

BELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT 75c. EVERY SUNDAY. BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. Old Fashioned Country Dinner, 50c. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 Sept. 11. GLEN ONOKO. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A.M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M. Fare via Brooklyn Annex Ferry 15c. add'l.

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!" GLEN ISLAND. Last Day of Season, Monday, Sept. 12th. TIME TABLE—Subject to Change—Leave Cortlandt St. Pier 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3:30, 3:45 P.M. Chelsea Docks, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 52d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for 52d and Cortlandt St., 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS. Including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 9:40, 9:30 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.), about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 9:50, 9:15 A. M., and half hourly from 4:40 to 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 3:36, and 4:01 P. M. and 7:06 to 9:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

$1 SEPT. 11th $1 **Lake Hopatcong** Special train from foot Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.36 A.M. **$1 $1** New Jersey Central

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE. UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 " " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 " Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. To Mt. Bacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.

Dreamland. Round Trip—BOATS—25c. TO CONEY ISLAND, Including Admission to Dreamland. Leave West 129th St., 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M.; West 22d St., half hour later; Battery Landing, (South Ferry,) 10, 11, 13 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

A TRIP ON THE **"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.** ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND. Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, sold, made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED H PELL, Bankrupt.—No. 7,214.

To the creditors of Fred H. Pell of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Fred H. Pell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 7 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DECKER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, September 9th, 1904.

NO. 7,187.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LESLIE SYNDICATE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leslie Syndicate of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Leslie Syndicate was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Francis K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 26 Broad Street, Room 1,544, New York City, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy. Sept. 9, 1904.

NO. 7,331.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC STRAUSS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Strauss of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Isaac Strauss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. September 2d, 1904.

NO. 6,880.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS WEIL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Weil of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Weil was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1904, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. September 3d, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS FOR RENT. In great variety of styles and sizes. Our SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS are extremely popular, and meet all requirements in sweetness and volume. Catalogue and price list circular mailed. **MATHUSHEK & SON,** Broadway, cor. 47th St.

RENTING PIANOS You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS. 128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY. A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many bargains, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

DOLLE'S 138 WEST 125TH ST. **$90** Splendid upright. Used, but a bargain. Also a magnificent mahogany upright **$125**

PICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and repaired; all in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. H. B. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 1070 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. **SELL** Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5983—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 14th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboys, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call. U. S. Rug Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Leinman, 250 8th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av. To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan. D. F. HATHAWAY.

HELP WANTED

Females.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HEMMERS FOR POWER MACHINES. THE S. H. & M. CO., 303 MERCER STREET.

Males.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted 50 good plasterers for steady work. Apply at once, with tools, to the headquarters of the Independent Plasterers' Union, No. 1, of Brooklyn, at 71 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

CAPABLE SALESMAN ACCUSTOMED TO MEETING GOOD PEOPLE, OFFERING SATISFACTORY RESULTS, DESIRES POSITION ON ROAD; GOOD PROPOSITION TO ACCOMPLISH ALL THAT IS DESIRED. EMPLOYED, BOX 103 TIMES.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and Joseph Scherrer, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904. BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and James H. Taft, and James E. Hart, as executors of the last will and testament of Esther Wood, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904. BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

ALONZO G. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and James H. Taft, and James E. Hart, as executors of the last will and testament of Esther Wood, deceased, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904. BRUSH & CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Att

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, nickel fob; name "Wise" inside case; between Broadway Central Hotel and 34th St. Ferry; Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Charles C. Porter, 607 Broadway.

Lost—From 6th Av. surface car, near 11th St., small silver change purse; initialed A. M.; reward. Return Apartment 51, 128 West 11th St.

Lost—Diamond sunburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

Lost.—A 1904 diary with name C. W. Knight on first page; reward of $5 if returned to owner. C. W. Knight, Rome, N. Y.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,975; $10 reward information or return. Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

Lost—Book No. 89,068 New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$500 reward for ring with large ruby and two diamonds; lost on New York and Harlem Railroad, May, 1904. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

5th Av., 2,138.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms, lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable single rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board; gentlemen.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

40th St., 4 East.—Rooms on second and fourth floor, with board; references.

92d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights." Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

117th, Corner Amsterdam. (1,161.)—Large, warm, sunny rooms overlooking Park; single or together; celebrated table; all conveniences; $8 to $10 weekly.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 122 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

52d St., 110 West.—One large and hall room for gentlemen; running water; private house.

53d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

54th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 114 West.—Parlor and bedroom, heated; also hall room, one flight.

79th St., 102 West.—Exceptionally large handsomely furnished room; running water; suitable bachelor; breakfast optional.

82d St., 115 West.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; newly decorated; modern conveniences; reference.

85th St., 40 West.—Attractive large and small furnished rooms; references required.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—1 or 2 rooms; steam heat; 1 flight; near L. Fisher.

127th St., 409 West.—Furnished rooms to let for light housekeeping.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

A comfortable, light, airy room in modern apartment near Broadway. 219 West 43d St. Mansfield.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private bath, and single rooms.

Large, elegant room, elevator apartment, 7th Av. 112th, $6. Address Room, 1,420 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished room by young man in Jewish family, with breakfast; up or down town; state price per month. S., Times, Harlem.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 228 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—Wanted—Experienced hemmers on power machines. The S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St.

Grocery Parcel Wrappers.—Bright girls accustomed to this line of work can secure good positions. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Grocery Saleswomen.—Good openings for thoroughly experienced persons. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want shopper; must be experienced and have best references. Apply at once.

Photography.—Young women wanted experienced in photographic work, printing and mounting, to assist in amateur department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M. Siegel Cooper Company.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing, china, crockery, glassware, and lamp departments; permanent positions and liberal salary to competent people. Apply Superintendent's office.

Sewing Machines.—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced saleswoman for this department; permanent position. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Stenographer.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced stenographer and typewriter; one understanding Neostyle duplicating machine preferred. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stock Girls.
A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require young girls as stock girls; good chance for advancement.

Wanted—Young lady for clerical work; must be familiar with card, index, and letter filing. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected, A. S. C., Box 133 Times Office.

Wanted—Good home and wages for careful, conscientious, experienced woman as nurse for two-year-old boy; highest reference required. Call Apartment 33, No. 620 West 115th St., on Monday.

Wanted—Pupils to learn manicuring, scalp treatment, shampooing; diplomas given; small fee for each course. Madam D. Wade, D. L., 158-160 East 28th St.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper to take charge of books and correspondence; must live in or near Jersey City; salary, $12.00. 241 Broadway, city.

Wanted—Typist familiar with billing; must be able to figure well and be quick; good position. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for good position; salary, $15. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

Bus Man for Light Lunchroom.—Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Carpet and Rug Salesman.
A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced carpet and rug salesman; good salary and steady position to right party. Apply Supt.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Clothing Salesmen.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced salesmen for their men's and boys' clothing departments for Friday and Saturday. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Clothing.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced men's and boys' clothing salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Drivers and Boys for Delivery Department.—Persons thoroughly experienced in New York City deliveries only need apply; bright, up-to-date people can secure good positions. Apply to Superintendent of deliveries in driveway, rear of building, 19th St. side, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require several check boys and stock boys.

Jewelry Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men only, who can furnish exceptionally good references, who are prepossessing in appearance and accustomed to meet fine trade. Apply to Superintendent before 10 o'clock. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—50 good plasterers for steady work. Apply at once, with tools, to the headquarters of the Independent Plasterers' Union, No. 1, of Brooklyn, at 71 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. B., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Experienced draughtsmen in instrument work; state experience and salary expected. V., Box 161 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Cook.—By a Protestant woman; first-class cook; private family; best reference. 446 2d Av.

Dressmaker.—On best work; home or out; rev trims; reasonable. Address O., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer, typewriter, general office assistant; several years of practical experience; quick, accurate, thorough; references furnished; insurance preferred. O., 104 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Remington typewriter, desires position; four years' experience; can furnish good references if desired. J. N. M., 105 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary President International Mercantile Agency; superior education. Nelson, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; references; $8-$10. Willing, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter desires position where accuracy and rapidity will be appreciated; $6. Box H 187 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; anxious; best references; $8. Gordon, Box 166 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Males.

A young Englishman who has resided in the City of Mexico for ten years, and who has the highest credentials, seeks a position where his knowledge of Spanish and his acquaintance with Mexican trade will be of service. Mexico, Box 149 Times.

Accountant, Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, opened, closed, written up periodically, balance sheets prepared; best city references; terms moderate. W. B., Box 168 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; books opened or closed; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

American, 29 years, temperate habits, of military experience, wishes position with chance of advancement. O., 103 Times.

Boy (17) wishes to learn electrical trade. A. H., 360 West 18th St.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St., city.

Capable salesman accustomed to meeting good people, obtaining satisfactory results, desires position on road; good proposition; accomplish all that is desired. Employed, Box 106 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; seven years' business experience; desires position in New York Stock Exchange house; highest reference. O., Box 102 Times.

Gardener.—Single; 40; understands all general work; horses, cows, and poultry; good reference. V., Box 147 Times.

Man, aged 28, desires any employment; well recommended; strictly temperate. John J. Kelly, 47 East 132d St.

Young man with good education desires position for evening work. Address U., Box 111 Times.

Young man, 19; knowledge of real estate. D. Lefkowitz, 123 East 114th St.

STEAL TO SEE BALL GAME.

Boys Carry Away Almost Everything Movable from Vacant House.

Five boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, are locked up in the rooms of the Gerry Society, charged with burglary. The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station accuse them of entering a vacant house at 236 East Seventy-second Street on Labor Day and carrying away practically all the piping in sight. The boys are Sylvester Martink, thirteen years old, of 1,351 Second Avenue; Thomas Clark, fifteen years old, of 1,396 Second Avenue; Bernard Shannon, fifteen years old, of 1,202 Third Avenue; Otto Stolger, ten years old, of 1,243 Third Avenue, and Michael Dougherty, thirteen years old, of 1,400 Second Avenue.

The Seventy-second Street house has been vacant for about three months, and since then renovators and decorators have been at work most of the time. When on Tuesday one of the agents went there to show a prospective tenant through, he found the place in chaos. The floors had been torn up, tubs had been pulled out of place, and every bit of lead and brass pipe had been taken away.

The police visited the old metal shops in the neighborhood and learned that five boys had sold a small amount of the piping at several of them. The police then went to the homes of the boys and found most of the pipe and fittings still unaccounted for in the cellars. The youngsters told the police that on Monday they had no spending money and wanted very much to see the Highlanders beat the Philadelphias. When they entered the house in Seventy-second Street they had no intention of stealing anything, but when they saw all the pipe exposed it seemed so easy they couldn't resist the chance to see the ball game. They will be arraigned in the Children's Court this morning.

"ENTERTAINED" THE RIGGERS.

Union Delegates Went Over to Hoboken to Attack Non-Union Men.

A dozen men, said to be members of an "entertainment committee" from the New York Riggers and Construction Union, visited Hoboken yesterday and attacked a gang of men at work at the plant of the United Electric Company. Charles Anderson, twenty-three years old, of Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and Isaac Havie of 69 Carmine Street, New York, were both injured, but not seriously.

About five weeks ago non-union men were employed by the company to rig up some new machinery. A delegate from the union told the foreman on the job to stop work. Words followed, and in the end the delegate got a thrashing. It was expected the union would make trouble at once, but nothing more was heard of the affair until yesterday.

The riggers, four in number, were busy yesterday morning on a scaffold, when the presence of the "entertainment committee" was made known by a brick which came hurtling through the air, just missing one of the riggers. This was followed by a shower of stones, one of which struck Anderson, knocking him from the scaffold. His shoulder was dislocated. Havie was struck by a stone and received a scalp wound.

The union men escaped before the police arrived.

HOTEL CLERK MURDERED; POLICE SEEK BELL BOY

Cash Drawer of Greek Hotel in Forty-second Street Rifled.

VICTIM'S MONEY ALSO TAKEN

Missing Man Fought in Boer War and South American Revolution, and Wanted Enough Money to Go Back.

Sands H. Butler, night clerk at the Greek Hotel at 30 East Forty-second Street, was murdered early yesterday morning in the reading room of the hotel. Percy Howard, the night bell boy, has not been seen since the discovery of the body, and Inspector McClusky sent out 5,000 circulars last night describing Howard and asking that he be arrested for the murder of Butler. The description was telegraphed also to the large cities of the East.

Butler, who was sixty-eight years old, was killed instantly with a blow on the side of the head with some sharp instrument. The murderer got $500 in money and a diamond ring worth as much more from Butler's body, overlooking $175 which the clerk had in an inside pocket. The hotel office cash drawer was rifled of $150 in bills and the private office desk was forced open and despoiled of $150 in bills and coin. The police declare that the murder was committed between 3:30 and 4 o'clock.

HOWARD WAS WITH BUTLER.

After midnight Butler and Howard were alone in the hotel office on the second floor above the restaurant and at the head of the stairs. There are sleeping apartments within thirty feet of the office on that floor which were occupied last night by guests, not one of whom was aroused.

It was Howard's duty as night bell boy to awake the hotel and restaurant employes at 5:30 o'clock every morning, but yesterday these employes were not called and overslept themselves.

Marian March, the checker in the restaurant, was first awake. When she went to the office it was empty. Glancing over the desk she saw Butler in an easy chair, drawn close to the curtained window of the reading room adjoining, seemingly asleep. As she started to rouse him she was joined by the cashier of the restaurant.

Together they walked to the reading room, and Miss March leaned over to touch the clerk when she saw a wound in his head. Frightened out of her wits she screamed time and again. The head waiter, J. Ledy, with ran to the room to see what the trouble was and then hastened up to the room of A. K. Ringa, one of the proprietors.

When Mr. Ringa reached the reading room and saw the body he telephoned to Police Headquarters. He discovered soon that the hotel had been robbed.

When Capt. Cooney and detectives from the Grand Central Sub-station searched Butler's pockets they found $175 in bills and his watch and chain in place, and thought first that the victim had not been robbed. Later, however, Charles Butler, son of the murdered man, said that his father made it a practice to carry about $600 in a wallet in his inside coat pocket for his own convenience. This wallet was gone, as was a handsome diamond ring which his father wore.

Coroner Jackson was summoned, and after an investigation said that Butler had been dead for some hours. "Death was instantaneous," declared the Coroner. "The crime was committed with some sharp instrument, possibly a heavy jackknife. There is a deep wound in the right temple, which penetrated the brain. This was the first wound inflicted, as was shown by the fact that the victim did not move after its infliction. The second wound was in the left side of the head. It was a glancing blow."

THINK MURDER WAS PLANNED.

"There can be no doubt," said Capt. Cooney, when he had ended his earlier investigations, "that Howard is the man we want. I believe he planned the murder carefully, and that he had made all arrangements for flight beforehand. This accounts for our inability to put our hands on him."

That the crime was committed between 2:30 and 4 o'clock is proved by the time-clock system of the hotel. There is a clock for the use of the night clerk, which shows that Butler was alive and awake to his duties at 3:30 o'clock. The time clocks throughout the hotel, upon which the night bellboy had to register every thirty minutes, show that he made his last round at that time.

Mr. Ringa does not believe that Butler was asleep when he was killed. The chair in which he was found was almost against the door of the reading room, and Butler's face was away from the door. Mr. Ringa thinks that the clerk was resting there for a moment or so, and that the murderer crept up behind him. The instrument with which the fatal blow was dealt was not found.

Percy Howard is an Englishman, twenty-three years of age. He speaks with a marked accent. He was employed by the day clerk of the hotel on Sept. 2 and assigned to night duty. He said he was a stranger in New York, and told a hard luck story, which won Butler's sympathy. When he applied for the position he was unable to give references. He told the hotel manager that he lived at 37 Bank Street.

At that address, which is a furnished room house, Manager James Peterson said that Howard had only been there a week, and that his rent had been paid in advance by another roomer. Peterson said he had been instructed by the police not to divulge the name of this man.

Inspector McClusky announced last night, however, the name of the man, who, he said, was Charles V. Bell, a young man, who with his brother lived in the Bank Street house. Bell told the police that early last week he was stopped on the street by Howard, who asked for the price of a night's lodging. Bell took pity on the young fellow, and after hearing part of his story, took him home with him, and made a "shakedown" for him to sleep upon that night.

On the following night Howard did not appear at the house, but he did call on Bell last Thursday night. At that time he told Bell he had obtained a position as bellboy in the Greek Hotel, and wished a room for himself in the boarding house. Bell advanced him the necessary $2, and Howard maintained the room up to night before last, when, after spending the day at the house, he went to work at the usual hour, and failed after that to return to the house.

Bell said afterward that Howard told him on Saturday that he had gone to work on Friday at the Greek Hotel while Bell and Howard were about the house.

ONCE A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

Howard told Bell what purported to be the story of his life. Howard said he had fought during the Boer war and received a wound in the head; that afterward he had gone to Central or South America and taken part in one of the many revolutions and was injured. He came to America a month ago, and wished only to get money enough to get back to Central or South America or wherever it was he participated in the petty revolution. Howard expressed an eagerness to take charge of certain army operations, and it is believed he had military aspirations.

Bell said Howard slept in the most nervous manner, getting but an hour's sleep throughout the night; starting at slight sounds, and often getting out of bed, as though afraid of something.

Bell is at present out of employment, and is assisting the police. He had traveled in Australia and other countries, and said he had no reason to doubt Howard's stories of his travels, as his descriptions of places and things were accurate.

Howard is described as 5 feet 10 inches in height, with light curly hair, large straight nose, long face, light blue eyes, somewhat bloodshot, and bad teeth. He was born in Nottingham, England. When last seen about the hotel he wore a gray suit and a small English cap.

Butler was a man of considerable means. He was well known in the hotel business. For a number of years he was head bartender at the Grand Union Hotel, and later held positions as clerk at several of the smaller hotels. He had been night clerk of the Greek Hotel since its opening, three years ago. He was a widower and leaves three children, two sons and a daughter. The daughter is at present traveling in Maine. She is a deaconess in the Metropolitan Temple, and is well known in charitable circles. One of the sons, W. L. Butler, lives in San Francisco.

If there's a head for which we haven't a becoming soft hat, we wish the owner would let us see it.

The famous Stetson soft hats come in so many Fall shapes and we've so many of those shapes that we're ready for all comers.

All ready with Fall suits and Fall overcoats too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

TAKE NEW STEP TO END BUILDING TIE-UP

Marble Workers Meet Bosses Under President Nason's Plan.

EMPLOYERS' APPROVE SCHEME

Willing That All Unions Except Plumbers and Electrical Men Settle Disputes as Individuals.

The first peace conference in accordance with the plan of President Nason of the Building Trades Alliance to settle the building fight at meetings between committees of the individual unions and individual associations of employers took place yesterday. The conferees were representatives of the unions in the marble industry and of the Marble Industry Employers' Association, and all the bitterness which characterized the first stages of the building dispute was eliminated. It was reported after the conference that progress toward a settlement was made, and that another conference would be held in a few days which, it was believed, will end in the marble cutters returning to work. This will enable a number of mechanics in other trades to return also.

In Nason's plan, which the employers' associations are willing to try, except in the case of the electrical workers and the plumbers, the Building Trades Alliance is not mentioned. There are at least 40,000 people idle now, and many thousands would be thrown idle in other trades if the trouble lasted ten days longer.

"I believe another week will show a considerable clearing up of the situation," said President Nason yesterday, "and think in less than two weeks the whole trouble will be over. I am pretty sure that when we settle with the associations of employers and the other trades we will be able to make terms with the Master Plumbers' Association and the Electrical Contractors' Association."

Lewis Harding of the Employers' Association said that his organization would welcome any serious attempt to end the trouble, but that the Plumbers and Electrical Workers' Unions could never be recognized. They had waited too long, he explained, and new unions under the arbitration agreement had been formed in these trades.

"While no application has been made to the Building Trades Employers' Association for a conference," he continued, "I believe that there is not a subordinate association of employers, with the exception of those in the two trades I have mentioned, who would not be willing to confer with the individual unions. Any attempt to entrench us into recognition of the alliance, however, would only result in failure. Let the alliance keep out of it if there is going to be any settlement. We have not changed our position from the first. We will deal only with unions, but when unions have passed the day of grace and we have to form new unions in any trades in order to get men, we will deal only with the latter, and the old unions will have to step down and out.

"Pending the expected settlement the alliance is keeping very quiet. It is recognized that if a settlement is effected the unions can remain in the alliance if they like, but it cannot be made a factor in dealing with the employers. They will act simply as if there was no alliance.

According to Mr. Harding, 700 carpenters are at work who have signed the arbitration agreement individually. Of these, he said, 500 are members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who have broken from the ranks. There are 3,300 locked-out Brotherhood men who have yet to be heard from.

WOMAN UNDER WHALEN'S BED.

He Yelled "Burglars," but It Was Only the Housekeeper.

Badly frightened by finding what he believed to be a burglar under his bed at 1 A. M. yesterday, William Whalen, better known as "Six" Whalen, of 71 Bright Street, Jersey City, roused his family by shouts for help. His two sons, stalwart young men, rushed to his room.

"What's the matter, father?" they asked together.

"There's a burglar in the room," said Whalen.

"Where is he?" said the elder son.

"I guess he must be under the bed," said Whalen. "He was rolling on the floor when I saw him."

The young men looked under the bed and found, not a burglar, but a woman. They dragged her out and stood her on her feet. She proved to be Mary Martin, thirty years old, who had been employed by the family as housekeeper when Mrs. Whalen died five years ago. Miss Martin refused to say why she had hidden under the bed, and was turned over to the police. Later she was fined $5 by Police Justice Higgins for disorderly conduct.

Mr. Whalen was formerly an active politician. Twenty years ago he was President of the old Board of Public Works, which was composed of six members, and at one time claimed to be the whole board, from which came his sobriquet of "Six." He said he would not ordinarily have been frightened by the knowledge that someone was under the bed had it not been that on Wednesday, when he reached home, he found on the bureau this note, written by his son:

Dear Father: Look out for Mary. She said she would poison the whole family. Do not eat anything she cooks. From your son,
WILLIAM WHALEN.

"This upset me," said Mr. Whalen, because I could get no explanation of it, every one being in bed. When I heard a noise showing that there was some one under the bed, I called for help."

Miss Martin denied that she had murderous intention of any kind.

Diamond Dealer Lipp Out on Bail.

Abraham Lipp, a diamond merchant of Boston, was released from the Tombs yesterday in $2,500 bail. He is charged with grand larceny by Sol Lindenborn, diamond importer, of 170 Broadway. Lipp, when arraigned in General Sessions, pleaded not guilty. The indictment accuses him of buying diamonds to the value of $900 and paying for them with a check on the Puritan Trust Company of Boston, where there were insufficient funds.

The New Black Suits for Fall Wear at $15

It is just such a showing as will delight the fastidious dresser. It is a representative Vogel Brothers' showing, which means that nothing has been left undone to make it complete. Every fashionable fabric is included—black cheviots, black Thibets, undressed cheviots. The new double-breasted and single-breasted suits are here in 12 distinct models, made with all the little changes of style that have been brought about by the new season. Collars and lapels still button low, but are cut wider, shoulders are wide and shapely, coats are a trifle longer and looser. But above all you will note the perfect fit and set of the garments, and the careful tailoring of the coat fronts, which never wrinkle up or lose shape. These suits on sale at the special price

$15

Whether they desire to purchase or not, strangers in town are always welcome. The new Fall Overcoats are ready at from $10 to $30.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Wallach's News

830, 832 Columbus Ave. Third Ave., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

About Clothing

HART, SHAFFNER & MARX

Clothing (Well-known, Well-made,) At Two of our Stores.

Business Suits, Evening Clothes, Frock Suits, Overcoats, Rain Coats, Extra Trousers.

Complete collection of Fall Suits from $15

Not forgetting Hats and Haberdashery.

Young's Hats
NEW BRICK MADE

A FRACTION of an inch varied in the crown or on the brim isn't noticeable until you've fitted the hat to your head. The remarkable wide range of styles is only one advantage in purchasing a Young Hat. The other advantages assert themselves in quality and price.

199 BROADWAY.....Near Dey
605 BROADWAY.....Cor. Houston
949 BROADWAY.....Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY.....Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY.....Near 42d
500 FIFTH AVENUE.....Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store....371 Fulton Street

SOME GENUINE ECONOMIES FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

30 doz. Boys' Winter-weight natural wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, a garment we have sold for the last five years at 50c. (sizes 22-34), 35c.; 3 for $1.

30 doz. of the grade we have always sold at 75c. (sizes 22-34), at 50c.

15 doz. Boys' Domet PAJAMAS, the regular $1 quality (6-16 yrs.), at 75c.

15 " " Extra fine quality Domet PAJAMAS (6-16 yrs.), regular price $1.50—special price $1.

100 doz. Boys' Black Cotton ribbed HOSE, good and strong, TEN CENTS a pair.

All the new lines of White and Fancy Negligee Shirts, $1-$2.50.

Neckwear, Gloves, Bathrobes, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"I feel so nervous."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DOWN-TOWN BUILDING SETTLES

Easterly Wall of Germania Life Structure Affected by Adjoining Work.

The six-story building of the Germania Life Insurance Company, at Nassau and Cedar Streets, has settled several inches at its northeasterly corner, where it adjoins on the Cedar Street side, the new building of Harvey Fisk & Sons. The settlement has already been sufficient to cause joints in the stone work to separate and to crack sills and copings up through the row of windows nearest to the Harvey Fisk building. A framework of heavy timbers has been put in each of these windows to prevent the broken stones above them from collapsing.

A close watch has been kept on the building for some time, and it is now believed that the settling has ceased. Workmen were busy yesterday putting up scaffolding preparatory to repairing the damaged wall. The Superintendent of the Germania Life Building said that these repairs would be all that would be necessary, and that the interior of the structure had not been affected seriously. In the basement on the Cedar Street side a small crack in the tile flooring and a slope of three or four inches in one corner of the ceiling showed the effects of the settling of the easterly wall, and the tenants said that they had to have locks refitted and the tops of doors planed off in order to close them.

The trouble resulted probably from some defect in the underpinning of the wall of the Germania Life Building when the Harvey Fisk Building was put up on the adjoining lots. The latter structure is owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and it will bear the expense of fixing up the Germania Life Building.

Exonerated of Homicide Charge.

William Vrbsky, twenty-one years old, of 310 East Seventy-first Street, arrested on a charge of homicide in connection with the death of Joseph Vokalek, a baker, who was found with his skull fractured in East Seventy-second Street last Friday night, was exonerated in the Yorkville Court yesterday through detective work by his brother, Fred Vrbsky, which then resulted in the arrest of Michael Rinn, nineteen years old, of 426 East Seventy-sixth Street, as the real assailant. Rinn was committed to the Tombs without bail by Coroner Goldenkranz, Vrbsky being retained in custody as a witness.

LAYS IT TO ART COMMISSION.

Mayor Explains About the Delay in Manhattan Bridge Plans.

Mayor McClellan laughed at the report published yesterday to the effect that there was a scheme on foot on the part of Tammany Hall to let out big contracts to its favorites for the new Manhattan bridge. The Mayor said that the delay in the new bridge was at the door of the Art Commission, and that he had no intention of hastening its action.

"I understand," said the Mayor, "that the Secretary of War has never approved the eye-bar plans for the new bridge, although it has been stated that he had."

Mayor McClellan approves of the wire cable plans as furnished to the Art Commission by the Bridge Commissioner, Best.

In speaking of the contracts for the work Commissioner Best said that as far as he could learn the Roebling Company, with which Frank Croker, the son of Richard Croker, is connected, would not bid.

MAN MISSING A MONTH DEAD.

Body Found in Harlem River That of Plainfield Bookkeeper.

A body now in the Morgue, which was found in the Harlem River at the foot of Dykman Street, on Sept. 5, has proved to be that of William S. Benton, head bookkeeper for the A. M. Griffin Hardware Company of Plainfield, N. J., who disappeared mysteriously on Aug. 3. The identification was made yesterday by Asa Randolph, who had been searching for the missing man ever since he went away.

Mr. Benton, who was sixty-five years of age, was deeply religious, and it is believed that he was temporarily deranged when he disappeared.

Child Wife Attempted Suicide.

Sixteen-year-old Ellen Mills of 224 Clinton Street left the house at 1 o'clock yesterday morning after a quarrel with her husband, and purchased some acid. This she took home, saying to her husband that she was going to end her life. The reason advanced for the act was that there was too much mother-in-law. The husband tried to take the bottle away, and in the struggle his wife was burned. She was taken to the Beth Israel Hospital and later to the Madison Street Station, where she was locked up on a charge of attempted suicide.

Style and fit for to-day—good appearance by and by. That's the combination in a suit of clothes which makes it worth buying.

Our clothing answers this requirement to a nicety, because it's made with skill and upon honor, and it's sold by us for what it is.

Looks, fits and wears well—and the cost is moderate.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. | Matinees Evenings at 8:10. | Satys. at 2. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evegs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera A Madcap Princess

Garrick THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ARE you A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., nr. B'way. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager NEXT MONDAY, SEATS SELLING, WILLIAM In Pinero's Play, FAVERSHAM LETTY

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat THE SPELLBINDER By Herbert Hall Winslow & Chas. Dickson

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR

LYCEUM NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, CECILIA LOFTUS In Mr. Zangwill's play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS SEATS NOW READY.

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. Klaw & Erlanger Present THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

BROADWAY Broadway and 41st St. Klaw & Erlanger, Comedy Co. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. Mat. Sat. FAY TEMPLETON. PETER F. DAILEY. 100 others.

NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. DENMAN THOMPSON | THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH Shannon's Band. Free Concerts, 3-9 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE—DECATUR AND GRAND FIREWORKS. To-night at 8:15—Special Programme LAST NIGHT SEPT. 10TH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. CHECKERS, With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

58th St. PROCTOR'S | Mat. To-morrow. Biggest Hit Ever. ARTHUR DUNN 'The RUNAWAYS' in Casino Triumph. Next Week—J. H. STODDART in THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. HELEN BERTRAM, Carter De Haven Sextet, Willy Zimmerman, Milly Capell, Louis A. Simon, Grace Gardner Co., Geo. W. Day, Gus Williams.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

LUNA PARK UNTIL SEPT. 25. Continuous Indian Carnival—Parades—Fetes.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107. Matinee To-morrow. Miss Louise Beaton | Next week, In Rachel Goldstein. Hearts Adrift.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. The Little Princess Next week—PRINCE OF PILSEN.

DREAMLAND. A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Admission 10c.

LYRIC B'way & 42d Evgs. 8:15. The Royal Chef Mat. To-m'w. Last 10 Times

PRINCESS JACK'S LITTLE SURPRISE B'way & 29th. Evgs. 8:30. | Matinee To-morrow. With ARTHUR BYRON.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

14TH ST. THEATRE, At 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. AL. LEECH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS in Musical Sensation. GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each Week.

Belasco Crosman Thea. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 2d year. Last 3 Weeks. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

Majestic Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; fresh east to south winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,063. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904. 6 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SIGN PEACE PACT, BUT NOT FOR THREE YEARS

Firemen Alone Accept Interborough Contract for That Period.

AMALGAMATED STANDS OUT

Will Demand Eight-Hour Day When Subway Opens—Engineers in for Two Years.

After another protracted wrangle over its provisions and phraseology, the subway peace pact between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the unions comprising the elevated road employes was finally ratified and signed last night at the close of a three-hour conference in the Interborough offices. It was not, however, the three-year contract as proposed by the company and believed to have been agreed upon by all the unions.

W. D. Mahon, international head of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, as had been predicted, refused to sign the agreement for three years, taking vehement exception to the three-year clause on the ground that the Amalgamated Association had gained practically nothing in the present controversy, and did not propose to be tied up by any three-year clause. Mr. Mahon plans that his organization, as soon as the service subway has been started, shall present new demands, including one for an eight-hour working day.

As the case now stands, the Brotherhood of Firemen is the only body that is bound for three years, for, on behalf of the Brotherhood of Engineers, the contract was signed only for a period of two years. President Mahon declared last night that as far as his organization is concerned, it had no binding force beyond the life of agreements already existing between the association and the company. These expire on March 1, 1905.

The text of the agreement, which is a rather lengthy document, was not given out for publication last night. In its final form, according to officials of the company and labor representatives who have taken part in the conferences, it has practically been narrowed down so as to apply only to motormen in the subway. Vice President Bryan of the Interborough made the following statement about it:

"While the three-year agreement is binding on all the organizations, its provisions more particularly have reference to the conditions of employment for motormen in the subway. With the exception of the provision for a ten-hour working day, it reads almost clause for clause as does the contract we have with the brotherhoods on the elevated road.

"This ends the whole controversy. Everything has been amicably adjusted. The agreement will be printed, and as soon as this has bene done will be given out to the press."

Mr. Bryan said further that the time for elevated road employes to put in their applications for positions in the subway had been extended beyond to-day, the date previously fixed, and would expire on Monday instead.

The conference began shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After it had been in session about an hour, Mr. Bryan and Superintendent Hedley came out.

"It's too hot for us in there," said Mr. Bryan. "The officers of the amalgamated and the brotherhoods are having a little scrap between themselves over their demands, and the discussion has grown so warm that Mr. Hedley and myself think we'd better leave them alone for a time until they have cooled down."

Mr. Bryan said the dispute among the union officials arose over the seniority and priority clause of the agreement. The officials of the Brotherhood of Firemen insisted that members of that organization ought to be eligible to motormen's jobs in the subway under the same seniority and priority relation as members of the Brotherhood of Engineers.

"I am sure I like to see you boys get a square deal," Mr. Bryan had said to them, "and whenever that is possible we will see that the former firemen are taken care of in the appointment of subway jobs."

"What about us?" went up in chorus from the Amalgamated officials. "Are we going to get anything out of this at all?"

Then came a storm of objections from the representatives of the Brotherhoods, who claimed they were entitled to special consideration when it came to putting on motormen. The dispute lasted about twenty minutes, but did not worry either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Hedley, as they knew that Grand Chief Stone of the Engineers had left the city perfectly satisfied with the terms of the agreement, and had left instructions to his deputy, Mr. Hurley, to sign the pact. Nor is the Interborough concerning itself about the attitude of President Mahon, for as long as the company is assured of a full complement of motormen to run their subway trains its experience in the present emergency leads the officials to believe that they will have no difficulty in getting men to fill the jobs on the elevated road now held by members of the Amalgamated Association.

The situation between the Amalgamated and the Brotherhoods promises to become interesting. A labor man who claimed to be well informed said yesterday that Mr. Mahon had asked the Brotherhood men to delay action until after the Amalgamated had had time to complete its organization, now under way, of all the street railway men in Greater New York. With both elevated and surface men united, he argued, a tie-up could be made more complete and effective. The Brotherhoods, however, were for precipitate action on their own dispute, and Local President Pepper fostered similar sentiment among his men in the local Amalgamated division.

Vice President Bryan signed the contract on behalf of the Interborough Company. The failure of Mr. Hurley of the engineers to sign for the three-year period was said to be due to the fact that the National Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Engineers will meet two years from now, and that the powers of the executive officers of the organization do not reach beyond that period. Local President Pepper of the Amalgamated Association signed the contract, as far as it has any bearing on the conditions governing members of his organization who may become motormen on the subway.

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BANKER INSANE IN STREET.

William Conlin of Telluride Found Wandering About Aimlessly.

Dressed as a laborer and aimlessly asking passers-by where he was, William Conlin, a banker and broker of Telluride, Col., was picked up last evening by Policeman Leggett of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station at Eighty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

By a curious coincidence, the man's identity was established at Bellevue, immediately upon his arrival there. A short time before he arrived Dr. Daniel A. Sinclair of 226 East Sixty-second Street called at the hospital and asked Night Superintendent McHale if he had any information about a man named William Conlin, whom he described as being forty-six years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and heavily built. Looking over the records, McHale could find nothing which corresponded to this description, and then Dr. Sinclair produced a picture of the man for whom he was looking.

He said, further, that this man had come on from the West a couple of weeks ago to consult Prof. William Broaddus Pritchard, an alienist of 105 West Seventy-third Street. He said the man was a sufferer from neurasthenia.

Dr. Sinclair went away, leaving the photograph with Superintendent McHale. He had been gone not more than ten minutes when the patrol wagon from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station drove up to the hospital, with a man so violent as to require the efforts of two policemen to restrain him. McHale jumped to the conclusion that this was the man for whom Dr. Sinclair had been inquiring just before.

"Are you Mr. Conlin?" asked McHale.

"Yes," was the answer. "That's me. Are you the man I sold those stocks and bonds to two years ago?"

McHale humored him and gradually drew from him this story:

"I came here ten days ago with $8,000 in my pocket. I met some men who said they knew me, but I don't remember about them. Where's all my money and where are my good clothes?"

Conlin was removed to the insane pavilion for observation. Dr. Pritchard said last night that Conlin has been living with him until two days ago, when he mysteriously disappeared. He said that he is a heavy stockholder in Colorado silver mines.

Conlin seemed to regain almost complete possession of his mental faculties after Superintendent McHale had questioned him. He appeared worn out and in need of nourishment. He said that he had been wandering about town, but was unable to give any connected account of where he had been.

DISPOSSESS DOROTHY RUSSELL

Lillian's Daughter Didn't Pay Rent at Roycroft Flats.

Lillian Russell's daughter Dorothy and her husband, Abbott Einstein, who were married with a great parade of secrecy about a year ago, have been dispossessed from their apartment at 219 West Eightieth Street. The cause of the couple's hasty removal of their furniture and themselves is the old familiar one—they didn't care to pay the rent. They have been gone about ten days now, and the apartments they lived in have been let out to other tenants.

When Miss Solomon—she is known to stage folk as Dorothy Russell—married Einstein there was no hint from any one that they didn't have enough money to live on comfortably. He was said to be of a prosperous family, and it was common knowledge that the happy mother-in-law was possessed of a great deal more than was necessary to keep her alive and well. Mrs. Einstein and her husband therefore are supposed to have failed to pay their rent more because they didn't choose to than because they couldn't.

When the non-committal janitor at the Roycroft, 219 West Eightieth Street, was questioned last night his replies consisted mostly of eloquent shrugs of the shoulders, punctuated occasionally by reluctant monosyllables.

"Same reason people usually move out," he grunted between shrugs. "Couldn't, wouldn't, come up with the dough. That's about all there is to it, s' far as I know."

All the furniture in the apartment was moved out some days ago, when the dispossess proceedings were instituted. It now rests in a large storage warehouse in the upper west side.

Miss Russell used to come to the apartment house in an automobile to see her daughter. The janitor ventured the suggestion that it was "mighty queer for a girl who had a rich mamma like that to be run out for want o' rent money." Only a day before the furniture van drew up to the Roycroft, Miss Russell came up in an automobile and took her daughter for a drive. Now Mr. and Mrs. Einstein are in Far Rockaway, far from the calls of insistent landlords.

The agents for the apartment house are the Frank L. Fisher Company of 440 Columbus Avenue. A man who lives in the Roycroft said last night that he suspected there was something behind the removal.

"There may have been a quarrel of some sort between them and the agents," he said, "and they may have thought they didn't owe the money. Most of the people who live here think the couple refused to pay for some other reason than because they needed the money to keep the wolf from the door."

FORMAL END OF MEAT STRIKE.

Stock Handlers Apply for Their Old Places, but May Not Get Them.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The fifty-nine days' strike of butchers and allied trades at the stock yards is off. The vote of the Conference Board of the Allied Trades Council to bring the trouble to an end was unanimous.

More than 600 live stock handlers appeared at the office of the Union Stock Yards to-day to apply for their old positions. They were not taken back, being informed that they would be sent for when needed. It is understood that before going to work they will be required to sign an agreement setting forth that they return as individuals and not as an organization.

Business Agent Golden of the Teamsters said that the teamsters will go back to work as an organization or not at all.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—The action of President Donnelly in declaring the packing house strike off was unanimously ratified at a meeting to-day of the conference board of the local employes. To-morrow many of the men will apply for reinstatement.

Tour to Gettysburg and Washington.
Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Fall Tour, September 24 to 29. $22 covers all necessary expenses from New York City. Consult Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Adv.

Landmarks of History on the famous Hudson best seen from deck of Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

PANAMA NEAR TO BREAK WITH UNITED STATES

Correspondent Says Minister Barrett's Efforts Averted the Peril.

SITUATION STILL CRITICAL

Rough Methods of American Officials Are Declared to Have Made Revolution Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 9.—A cable dispatch received to-day from a correspondent of The Constitution in Panama says:

"A crisis is at hand in the affairs of Panama. The most important question affecting the future of the republic will be settled during the next two weeks. Public feeling has been aroused to fever pitch.

"For a time so excited were the people of Panama that there were open threats of another revolution and of a return to the jurisdiction of Colombia.

"The issue under discussion is the vital one of control of the ports or harbors at the two ends of the canal.

"Panama claims that according to Article 2 of the treaty they are hers and must be under her jurisdiction and sovereignty in order to protect her revenues and foreign trade.

"The commission insists that Article 2 has no such meaning and that it will be impossible for the United States to construct and control the canal unless it has absolute authority over the two entrances.

"The distrust and bitterness toward the United States grew out of the autocratic methods of the commission.

"Mr. Barrett undoubtedly prevented an armed clash between the Panama and Zone Port and police officials.

"While it is generally conceded that Admiral Walker, Gen. Davis, and their associates are able men and suited for control of the construction of the canal, it is asserted here that they are evidently not schooled in diplomacy.

"They are too inclined to treat Panama as a subordinate and dependent section of the United States and not like an independent State as the treaty provides.

"Don Tomas Arias, the head of President Amador's Cabinet, is known to have said that Admiral Walker and Gen. Davis, although meaning well, seemed to regard him as the Governor of some American colony.

"Admiral Walker, during his present stay on the Isthmus, has twice annoyed the Panama Government by disregarding all diplomatic regulations in his method of taking up matters that involve relations between the zone and Panama Governments.

"In each instance, however, Minister Barrett has poured oil on the troubled waters of the little republic's dignity, despite the fact that Admiral Walker's course has not been respectful to the legation.

"The situation is still critical, but the American Minister has won his point, and the confidence of the Panama Government and people, while at the same time paving the way for the final negotiations which will begin in the near future, and nipping in the bud a revolution."

BISHOP WALDEN INJURED.

His Wife Also Badly Hurt in Runaway Accident in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Bishop J. M. Walden, retired, of the Methodist Church, and his wife were seriously hurt in a runaway to-day.

Mrs. Walden's arm was broken and the Bishop was badly bruised. Both were taken to the hospital.

READING VOTING TRUST ENDS.

Affairs of the Company Now in the Hands of the Stockholders.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—With the payment to-day of the recently declared semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock of the Reading Company the voting trust of the corporation was dissolved. The affairs of the company will in future be in the hands of the shareholders.

The voting trustees, J. P. Morgan and Frederick P. Olcott of New York and C. S. W. Packard, had acted as guardians for the stock since 1896. In that year it was stipulated that until 4 per cent. had been paid on the first preferred stock for two consecutive years all the shares should be controlled by the voting trustees.

"JOHN DOE" IN BUFFALO.

Graft Case There Brings in Name of New York Statesman.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—An investigation by a committee of the Board of Councilmen into allegations of bribery in connection with the building of certain sewers having brought out testimony indicating corruption, District Attorney Coatesworth was asked to-day what, if any, action, he proposed taking. He replied:

"From statements made to me by E. C. Randall, lawyer, as to information which he has received concerning wrong doing in the matter of the construction of the Ferry Street sewer, it very strongly appears that the Grand Jury is the proper tribunal to conduct a further investigation into the several transactions which are alleged to have occurred in connection with that work, and such investigation will be had before that body notwithstanding the work of the Councilmanic Investigation Committee."

Mr. Randall, who instituted the investigation, made the first formal move by presenting typewritten charges on information and belief that John Doe and others since 1.98 have conspired to defraud the city by securing municipal contracts at high figures and dividing the profits.

DEPUTY LEFT JAIL DOOR OPEN.

Three Prisoners Accused of Burglary in Warren County Walk Out.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Three prisoners, John Case, Walter Bettys, and another man whose name was Sullivan, walked out of the Warren County Jail last night, the Under Sheriff who took supper to the prisoners having left the outer door open.

Case was one of the trio who dug through the jail wall last week, but after ten days' wandering gave himself up. The three men were all awaiting indictment by the Grand Jury for burglary.

Piso's Cure—40 years on the market, and still the best for Coughs and Colds. At druggists.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv

THREE GUARDSMEN DISMISSED.

Mount Vernon Youths "Bobtailed" Out of Service for Alleged Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 9.—As the result of a fight at the Mount Vernon Armory between four members of Company F, First Regiment, J. J. Moore, Jr., Harry Behrman, and Frank McGuire, well-known young men of that city, all received papers to-day notifying them that they had been "bobtailed" out of the service.

In addition to being dismissed, the three privates have been summoned to appear in the Mount Vernon Police Court Sept. 12 to answer to the charge of assault. The summonses were issued on the complaint of Alexander McLoughlin, a young militiaman of New Rochelle, who alleged that his three comrades beat him so badly in the fight in the armory that he was confined to his bed for three days.

McLoughlin says that the privates had a grievance against him ever since the company camped at Oakland Beach because he refused to let them through the lines without a pass while he was on sentry duty.

WESTERN PACIFIC IS GOULD'S

Addition to His System Admitted in California.

STOCKTON, Cal., Sept. 9.—The Gould lines have gained control of the Western Pacific Railroad, according to Fred West, Edward T. Jeffreys, President of the Denver and Rio Grande, has just been elected to the Directorate of the Western Pacific.

Mr. West stated also that the Beckwith Pass route has been definitely decided upon, and that it would not be more than 1 per cent. grade from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. Construction will begin first on the latter place, and very soon work will begin from San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton. At Salt Lake City the Western Pacific will connect with other roads of the Gould system.

FAILS, BLAMES WORLD'S FAIR.

Company Alleges 30,000,000 Tickets Have Not Been Paid For.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The New System Ticket Company, a New Jersey corporation to which was awarded the contract for printing the tickets used by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, has assigned for the benefit of its creditors to Richard B. Stanley of Boston. No statement of assets or liabilities has been given out.

President Bradstreet of the company says the failure was made necessary because the St. Louis Fair Company had neglected to pay for the tickets used at the fair grounds. Nearly 30,000,000 tickets had been shipped to St. Louis, but the drafts for the payment of them were, according to President Bradstreet, returned unpaid with requests for more time. On account of these delays the ticket company was unable to meet its own obligations.

CAPT. NOWELL'S DIVORCE SUIT.

He Testifies in Boston That His Wife Pelted Him with Bric-a-Brac.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—The divorce suit of Capt. John P. Nowell of Brookline against his wife, Elizabeth B. Nowell, known in theatrical circles as Lizzie B. Raymond, was heard to-day by Judge Sherman at Dedham. It was uncontested, Mrs. Nowell being in South Africa, it is stated. Capt. Nowell testified, among other things, that on frequent occasions she had pelted him with bric-a-brac as he lay in bed.

When Capt. Nowell and Miss Raymond were married there was agitation in Brookline and Boston society, where the bridegroom was prominent in military, social, and business circles. His relatives had strongly opposed the match. The vaudeville star forsook the stage for a short time, but was soon seen behind the footlights again singing the old songs.

BALLOONIST BREAKS LEG.

Wind Swung His Parachute Heavily Against a House.

"Prof." Kabrich, the balloonist, who had been making balloon ascensions for four days at the Richmond County Fair and Horse Show, at the "Cove," West New Brighton, S. I., broke his leg in a descent yesterday afternoon.

The balloonist had been landing on his parachute in the Staten Island Sound. Yesterday there was a strong wind blowing from the southeast and the wind carried his parachute shoreward, and he landed heavily on the roof of a building on Columbia Street, West New Brighton. When he failed to come down from the building his attendant went up to see what was the trouble, and was startled to find him injured.

Kabrich was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. It is said that he will remain there for two months.

HOT SPRING IN THE SIMPLON.

Tunnel Work Suspended Until Refrigerators Can Be Installed.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Work on the Simplon tunnel, which it was expected would be completed by the beginning of next month, was suddenly stopped to-day owing to the exposure of a hot spring flowing 500 gallons per minute, while the temperature in the tunnel reached 112 degrees. Refrigerators will be installed and the work resumed a month from date.

The Simplon tunnel, which is being cut through Simplon Mountain, will be 12,374 yards long, and it has already been pierced for a distance of 21,142 yards.

A dispatch from Turin Sept. 20, 1902, said that the heat in the interior of the Simplon Mountain was deadly to the workmen in the tunnel. The men had to be sprinkled with cold water constantly, and though fresh air was pumped into the tunnel many of the workmen succumbed,

SUN ECLIPSE AND EARTHQUAKE.

Guayaquil in Almost Complete Darkness for an Hour.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 9.—Guayaquil was almost in complete darkness from 4 to 5 o'clock this afternoon on account of a solar eclipse, which was preceded by a slight earthquake shock.

At a few minutes before 5 the sun reappeared.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

Hay fever loses its grip in the Adirondack Mountains. New York Central ticket agents will tell you where to go.—Adv.

LEADERS URGE PARKER TO TAKE THE STUMP

Matter to be Put Before the Judge Immediately.

SAY IT WOULD HELP GREATLY

They Also Suggest That His Home at Esopus Is Too Hard for Conferrees to Reach.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Judge Parker to take the stump and make a dozen or fifteen campaign speeches in the leading cities in the State which are strong fighting ground. Friends of the Judge, as well as many of his party managers, are urging this course upon him as the best possible way to make the closing five or six weeks of the campaign enthusiastic.

Some of the Judge's friends and managers, and many of the editors who have just visited him, have suggested to him that his speaking could do more good and could better make the fight a winning one than any other course. It was urged that the one thing more than anything else that the people of the country want to see is the candidate and hear him speak on the issues. To this end they have asked him to depart from his present course so as to make at least one speech each in New York and Brooklyn, one each in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany, making six in his own State.

Then it is urged that he make a speech in Baltimore and one in West Virginia, preferably in Parkersburg. Another speech in Boston, to recognize New England and to reply to some Republican speakers on their own ground, and some speeches in the West are included in the suggestions that have been urged on the candidate. In this class, it was said, might be included a speech in Indianapolis, one in Chicago, one in Milwaukee, one in St. Louis and one either in Cincinnati or in Louisville. It also is urged that Judge Parker speak in Kansas City and Denver.

Many of these suggestions have come from men who are conducting the campaign from the National Committee headquarters, and between to-day and Monday William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, will go over this ground with Judge Parker at Rosemount. When Mr. Sheehan returns to town on Monday he may have some important announcements to make along these lines. Mr. Sheehan will go to Esopus this afternoon.

In addition to taking the stump for some important speeches it also has been urged on Judge Parker that he arrange to spend some of his time late this month and in October in this city. He is being urged to adopt the same attitude toward the Presidency that Grover Cleveland adopted in 1892 when he remained in the Victoria Hotel and there received visitors from all sections.

It has been suggested to Judge Parker that his Esopus home is inaccessible and that a journey there to see the candidate requires an entire day's time in going and coming, with only a very short time allowed the visitor to see the Judge. The managers assert that they do not expect or ask the Judge to take any part in the actual running of the campaign, but they do want him where he will be accessible.

JERSEY GIRL WOULD ENLIST.

Wanted to Follow Lover, but Recruiting Sergeant Was Hardhearted.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—When a blue-eyed girlish-looking "youth" applied to the officer of the guard at Fort McHenry today for information concerning a private in a company recently at the fort, but now in service in the Philippines, the officer was struck by the natty appearance of his visitor. When informed that the soldier friend of the pretty stranger had gone to the Philippines the latter was surprised, but after a moment's hesitation announced intention of enlisting in the army.

Before the recruiting Sergeant could be communicated with the officer of the guard discerned, to his amazement, that the applicant was a young woman. She gave her name as Annie Eastwood of Newark, N. J., said she was nineteen years old and that she was in search of her sweetheart, in order to join whom she was willing to undergo all the hardships of a soldier's life. She pleaded in vain with the officer to enroll her as a man and give her a uniform.

PLATT SUES FOR SPRING HATS.

Wants Milliner to Refund—But Only as Express Company's President.

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt is suing Morris Gross, a milliner, of 17 Division Street, to compel him to take back $36.25 worth of hats which he sold to Miss J. Kabot of Philadelphia last Spring. When the case was called in the Thirteenth District Court yesterday morning there was a burst of laughter at the mention of the plaintiff's name. Judge Sanders rebuked the disturbers of judicial decorum.

"We have a distinguished plaintiff in this case," he said, "but that is no excuse for levity in a court room."

Abraham Schepper, representing Mr. Gross, asked for a continuance, saying that he wished to put Senator Platt on the stand. The case accordingly went over until Sept. 16. It was Mr. Gross who divulged the identity of the plaintiff. He laughed when asked if it was really the Senator who was suing him.

"It's the real thing," he said. "I sold Miss Kabot $36 worth of hats in May, and shipped them to her by express. They were Summer hats and are not worth 30 cents a dozen after the Summer is over. The hats got lost somewhere on the road, and Miss Kabot refused to pay the bill when it was presented. Then I made the express company pay for them. I thought the whole incident closed when I received notice of the suit instituted by Senator Platt."

"What has the Senator to do with it?" Mr. Gross was asked.

"He's the President of the express company which paid for the hats," said Gross, as he laughed again.

THE HIST'S RUDDER DISABLED.

Kearsarge Towing the Converted Yacht Back to Newport.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 9.—The United States gunboat Hist is reported in tow of the United States battleship Kearsarge returning to Newport, R. I., with her rudder post broken.

The Hist is a converted yacht, rated as a gunboat. She was purchased just before the Spanish war.

Change of Time Between New York and Asbury Park.
On Monday, September 12th, the Pennsylvania Railroad will withdraw a number of trains between New York and Asbury Park and Point Pleasant.—Adv.

GIRL SAVES JUDGE'S SON.

Brings to Shore Gerald Fitzgerald, Attacked with Cramps.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 9.—That Gerald Fitzgerald, son of Judge Fitzgerald of New York, did not meet death in the surf here to-day was only because of the pluck and endurance displayed by his companion, Miss Blanche Levien of 640 Madison Avenue, New York.

They were swimming from Fourth Avenue to Seventh, when Fitzgerald was seized with cramps. Placing one arm about her companion, Miss Levien slowly swam shoreward, Fitzgerald weakly assisting. When almost on the point of giving up they found they could touch bottom.

TWO DAYS' FIRE IN MEXICO.

Losses in Progreso May Amount to $1,200,000, with Little Insurance.

PROGRESO, Mexico, Sept. 9.—A fierce fire which started here yesterday raged unchecked all day. It wiped out an entire block of business houses occupied by firms engaged in the general merchandise business. The loss is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000, with little insurance.

The burned territory consists of the square two blocks south of the water front and facing one of the principal plazas, directly opposite the Custom House.

CALIFORNIA FORESTS ABLAZE.

Fine Red Wood Trees in Big Basin State Park Threatened.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—Forest fires are doing great damage in several sections of California. Marin County fires have burned over the slopes of Mount Tamalpias and now threaten the Mount Tamalpias scenic railway and timber in the adjacent canyons.

The Big Basin State Park, in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties, which contains some of the largest and finest redwood trees in the State, seems doomed to destruction, though hundreds of men are fighting the fires.

COMPANY TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Memorial to be Erected with Material from the Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The United States Battleship Maine Salvage Company was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $600,000, the incorporators being Joseph De Wyckoff, Clarence R. Wilson, and Samuel S. Paschal.

The purpose of the corporation is to raise the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor and to donate to some organization or the United States Government sufficient material from the wreck for the erection of a permanent memorial made wholly of such material.

A NEW SMOKELESS POWDER.

Government Making a Kind Similar to Makaroff's Invention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Within the next few days a test will be made at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md., of a new form of smokeless powder. For several months the Government powder factory has been engaged in the manufacture of this new powder, which closely resembles that first designed and made by the ill-starred Admiral Makaroff of the Russian Navy.

The change in the smokeless powder used in the navy was directed by Rear Admiral Converse, chief of the naval ordnance bureau, in view of the numerous severe accidents aboard ship.

LOCKED TREASURER IN SAFE.

Young Desperadoes in Ohio Rob and Imprison a County Official.

POMEROY, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Two youthful strangers to-day entered the County Treasurer's office, covered Treasurer Chase with revolvers, and robbed the safe of $14,000. They then locked Chase in the vault and escaped.

Mr. Chase was locked up nearly three hours before he was found and released by his wife. A local banker was secured to work the combination as Mr. Chase directed the work from inside the safe. Five thousand dollars in gold in the bottom of the safe was overlooked by the robbers.

CAN'T BAR ITALIAN WORKERS.

Treaty Guarantees Them Property Rights, Corporation Counsel Says.

Controller Grout yesterday received an opinion from Corporation Counsel Delany to the effect that the law forbidding the employment of aliens on public works was unconstitutional, at least as regards certain nationalities. This ruling was evoked by a complaint by the People's Security Company that L. Selby was employing aliens on the ironwork of school buildings at Gates and Waverly Avenues, and Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Delany cites the Federal Constitution as declaring treaties to be supreme law of the land, and holds that Italian subjects in this country are by treaty guaranteed the same rights and privileges in regard to person and property as American citizens; therefore he concludes that the prohibition against their employment must be clearly ineffective.

TEXANS THANK MISS GOULD.

Humane Society's Appreciation of Her Efforts to Protect Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 9.—A letter has been sent to Miss Helen Gould by the Texas Humane Society of Waco, which reads in part:

"Not only for our organization, but for the farming interests of the Southwest, we offer thanks for your generous contribution toward bird protection and for sending Prof. Isaac M. Brown, the distinguished ornithologist, to Texas to promote the study of bird life with the view of the preservation of those species most likely to destroy the boll weevil now infesting the cotton fields all over the South.

"It is certainly true that insects pernicious to vegetation have their counterpoise in birds that destroy them, and to destroy the birds is to protect the insects, whereas to preserve the birds is to bring on insect extermination. Centuries of present bird destriction have destroyed the equilibrium and consequently the insect plague is threatening agricultural interests, especially cotton, which appears to be in danger of total elimination as a factor in the welfare of the States cultivating that staple."

The letter is signed by President Alfred Abell and Secretary M. B. Davis.

Great Gettysburg Battlefield
Is best seen by taking the Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to Gettysburg and Washington leaving September 24. $22 round trip, covering all necessary expenses from New York. One day at Gettysburg and two days in Washington.—Adv.

LIAO-YANG SACKED AS RUSSIANS FLED

Rear Guard Stripped European Shops and Native Houses.

FEW SPOILS FOR VICTORS.

Times Correspondent Criticises Strategy of Both Sides.

OKU'S INFANTRY UNRIVALED

Worn-Out Japanese, However, Must Rest and Get Their Railway Into Working Order—Yin-Kow Very Useful to Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PEKING, Sept. 9.—Liao-Yang at sunrise on Sept. 4 presented a dismal spectacle. The Russian settlement was burning, and a heavy pall of smoke hung over the old town.

The scared Chinese were hiding from the Japanese troops, who were more or less dead beat.

Bivouacking in the suburbs, the foreign attachés were informed that they could not visit the town owing to the fact that a certain number of the Russian rearguard had intrenched themselves in the centre of the Chinese town and that street fighting was proceeding. This statement was incorrect. Not a shot was fired inside the barricade that day and not a Russian was left except a few deserters hiding in houses and dressed in Chinese clothes.

Russians Sacked Shops.

The Russian settlement was in ruins. The damage to the town itself was not so great from shell fire, but the rearguard of the Tenth Siberian Rifles had sacked all the European shops and many houses of wealthy Chinese before the evacuation. Over fifty Chinese were killed by the Japanese shell fire.

The spoils of war which fell into Japanese hands were quite insignificant when one considers the importance of Liao-Yang as a Russian possession. A certain amount had been destroyed by fire in the settlement, but the Japanese were unable to secure any locomotives, a commodity of which they stand in most urgent need and which would be more valuable to them even than batteries of artillery.

The Japanese divisional commander, who had advanced by the railway line and had secured the bridge over the river, immediately pushed his tired troops forward in an attempt to pursue the enemy, but the pursuit was insignificant, since the Russian rearguard guns were in position and spasmodically shelled the Japanese troops and the town throughout the day.

Kuroki's Apparent Failure.

We could, however, still hear sounds of firing in the direction of Yen-Tai, but it did not appear that Gen. Kuroki's guns were any nearer the Russian communications than when we entered the struggle before Liao-Yang.

It will therefore be safe to speculate that Gen. Kuropatkin has been able to retire with his main army upon Mukden without apprehensions, though it is possible that he may have had to sacrifice a rearguard before Gen. Kuroki to accomplish this concentration.

Anyhow, to judge from the latest information, I believe that a European army corps just about this date reached Mukden, or at least its advance divisions, since I heard of their arrival some days previously at Harbin.

It is impossible to give further information in regard to the fighting north of Liao-Yang, since I found it necessary as soon as the town had been occupied to leave immediately for China in order to send to The Times an account of this great battle.

The Fearful Japanese Losses.

I have already sent you a rough estimate of the Japanese losses. I am convinced that they must have been over 20,000 in our five divisions alone—that is, the Tenth and Fifth Divisions, with Gen. Nodzu, and the Fourth, Third, and Sixth, with Gen. Oku.

There is no need to tell again the story of the horrible spectacles which met one on Liao-Yang plain. I should, however, mention that in the fighting on the plain the Russians were unable to remove their dead, though they succeeded in those

porting from the field a majority of the wounded.

Nor can I correctly estimate the strength of Gen. Kuropatkin's army, but I am inclined to think that the main Russian concentration was against Gen. Kuroki and the Tenth Division, and that we had opposed to our 90,000 or 100,000 men about 60,000, and perhaps 80 guns to our 220.

The Russians had the advantage of position in the first two days, and I should estimate their losses on our front at 50 per cent. below the Japanese, but this estimate is more or less speculative.

Little Good Strategy on Either Side.

Now I come to the more delicate question of criticism. As my information in regard to such an enormous operation must in any circumstances be somewhat incomplete and as the authorities have increased a hundredfold the difficulty of acquiring information, I will not attempt to do more than broadly state one or two opinions.

After what I have read in all the papers of the excellent tactics and strategy of the Japanese I must allow that what I saw in practice did not come up to my expectations. My honest opinion is that there was nothing strategically excellent in the handling of either army. If strategical success has been attained by either belligerent the honors rest with Gen. Kuropatkin, who can declare he has defeated the main object of the Japanese operations.

As to the tactics of the Russians, they obviously cling to the cardinal error of overmanning defensive positions, while the sole spirit of the Japanese tactics, as illustrated by the operations of the divisions under the command of Gen. Oku, was sledge-hammer frontal attacks.

Oku's Marvelous Infantry.

That Gen. Oku commands the finest infantry in the world I am satisfied. I do not believe that any other army could for five consecutive days deliver eight unsuccessful general infantry assaults against intrenchments and still persevere.

Of the cavalry of either belligerent I know nothing, there being no evidence that the mounted branches accomplished anything anywhere in the Liao-Yang campaign.

As to the future course of operations, Gen. Kuropatkin, falling back upon reinforcements from Europe, will probably take a position somewhere on the Harbin road, and the Japanese army, when it reaches Mukden, will have to rest for a time after the terrible severity of the last fortnight's operations.

The Japanese also require to get their railway into full working order, and if the report we receive of the advance of Gen. Linevitch is true it may be necessary for Gen. Kuroki to base himself on the same communications as Gens. Oku and Nodzu.

Thus, even when the railway is in full working order behind the Japanese there will be considerable strain, though the situation is improved by the occupation of Yin-Kow and the use of the Liao River as far as Niu-Chwang City as a subsidiary line of communication.

Correspondents' Perilous Journey.

My personal experiences after this great battle were interesting. After witnessing on Sunday afternoon the occupation of Liao-Yang I rode to the first Russian position, that is, the position described in my telegram as a rocky eminence, and remained there all night.

Early on Monday morning, accompanied by a confrère, I left on horseback, and, riding all day, reached Old Niu-Chwang, which is on a branch of the Liao River.

Toward evening we succeeded in engaging a junk, in which we proceeded down stream all night and till noon the following day, when contrary winds made it necessary to abandon the boat.

My friend and myself thereupon marched on foot the remaining twenty miles to Yin-Kow, where we arrived after dark on Tuesday. We crossed the following morning to the railway station, reaching Shan-hai-Kwan the same evening, your message being on the wires within sixty hours of my leaving the battlefield.

Traveling through the country away from the Japanese communications I noted a splendid harvest. The people were working contentedly in the fields as if the fate of nations were not being decided almost at their doors. Everywhere the people showed civility and friendliness.

On the river we met numbers of junks flying Japanese transport flags and carrying army stores to the Japanese at Old Niu-Chwang, which is now an advanced base.

50,000 FELL IN BATTLE.

Estimate of Casualties on Both Sides—Liao-Yang Strewn with Corpses.

MUKDEN, Sept. 9.—Thousands of wounded are being sent north from here.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who returned here on Wednesday with the Russian rear guard, after having accompanied the army during the whole time since the battle of Liao-Yang, says the losses on both sides were enormous. As a moderate estimate he places them at 50,000.

The correspondent says the fighting at Liao-Yang recalled in fierceness the sanguinary battles of the American civil war. When the Russians left Liao-Yang the town was strewn with bodies of the slain.

The accumulation of wounded between Liao-Yang and Mukden tested to the utmost the resources of the Red Cross. During the five days from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4 12,300 wounded were treated in Red Cross ambulances, the Sisters of Mercy vying with the surgeons in physical courage and resistance to fatigue.

12,000 RUSSIANS IN DESPERATE POSITION

Japanese Are Said to Surround Them on Three Sides.

KUROKI IS HELD IN CHECK

St. Petersburg Thinks Pursuit of Kuropatkin's Army Has Been Given Up, but a Japanese Movement in the West Is Reported.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 10.—The Daily Express says it has trustworthy information that the Russian Army is divided into five columns.

The first has reached Tie-Ling (Tie Pass, forty miles north of Mukden) and is preparing to defend that place against the Japanese. The second is midway between Mukden and Tie Pass. The third is at Mukden.

The fourth, consisting of 40,000 men, under Gen. Meyendorf, is holding Gen. Kuroki in check by hard fighting twelve miles south of Mukden.

The fifth, of about 12,000 men, is further south, exhausted by incessant fighting, and is surrounded on three sides by the Japanese, its position being one of extreme danger, from which it can hardly hope to escape.

"Everything now depends," says the paper, "on Meyendorff's ability to hold Kuroki in check, which so far has been successfully done."

Says Russians Are Demoralized.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.—A special messenger from the Tartar General, at Mukden, who escaped from that city through the cordon of Russian outposts, reports, according to advices received here, that the Russian Army is utterly confused and demoralized, especially the remains of the two European army corps which recently joined Gen. Kuropatkin's forces.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Mukden, timed 11:40 A. M. to-day, says that the evacuation of Mukden is now in progress and that the Japanese have not yet crossed the River Hun, which flows three miles south of Mukden.

The dispatch further says:

"The Viborg Regiment, of which Emperor William is commander, before advancing to storm the village of Sykwantun Sept. 2, was drawn up in front of the tent of Major von Runckel, the German Military Attaché, and cheered for the German Emperor.

"The regiment in carrying Skywantun lost two officers and fifty men killed and 150 officers and men wounded, including the Colonel of the regiment. It afterward retired in good order."

St. Petersburg Confident.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 10, (1:50 A. M.)—It seems to be definitely established that Field Marshal Oyama's tired troops practically abandoned on Wednesday the attempt to head off Gen. Kuropatkin, and the latter's army has arrived safely at Mukden after frightful experiences in floundering through mud and mire over the Mandarin Road.

Some descriptions of the scenes along the line of retreat are almost incredible. They tell how the men lay down in the mud and slept in a drenching rain and without shelter.

Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff telegraphed yesterday that there was no fighting during Thursday, and a dispatch was received from Viceroy Alexief announcing that the railroad and telegraph between Harbin and Mukden were both uninterrupted.

It is evident that the last determined effort of the Japanese to bring Kuropatkin to bay was made on Tuesday, but the Russian commander in chief faced about, and two corps with artillery beat off the Japanese while the remainder of the troops continued the march to Mukden. After that the Japanese could only hang on to the flanks and try to shell the retreating columns from the hills.

The outposts are still in contact, but they are not even exchanging shots.

The Russians continue to hold Sin-tsin-Tin (sixty-six miles east of Mukden) and Russian cavalry are operating over a wide area east of Mukden to prevent a Japanese column from slipping through and making its way north.

Statement of Losses to be Issued.

A detailed statement of Russian losses is promised by the War Office to-day. It is awaited with intense interest. The general expectation is that the losses will approximate 20,000, as against 30,000 Japanese casualties.

The work of burying the dead was left to the Japanese, who were forced to attempt the task as a matter of self-preservation, but it was almost impossible. The awful rains handicapped the work of cremation, on which the Japanese relied, and only shallow trench burials were possible under the circumstances. Not only is this work of the greatest difficulty, but it is almost valueless from a sanitary point of view, the storms undoing it soon after it is accomplished.

The care of the wounded has taxed the hospitals to the utmost. One correspondent says that over 12,000 wounded had passed through the Mukden hospitals up to Sunday, and only the most severe cases could be attended to by the nurses and surgeons. Many, therefore, had to be left to the rough but well-meant care of their comrades.

The reports that six more army corps are to be mobilized are untrue. As stated in these dispatches, only two corps are mobilizing, and at present there would be no object in mobilizing more than the railroad is able to transport. The present facilities permit the transportation of a little over one corps each month, but this will, it is expected, be increased with the completion of the railroad around Lake Baikal, which will probably be in a few days.

Terrific Rainstorm at Mukden.

MUKDEN, Sept. 9.—This evening around Mukden has ocurred the greatest downpour of rain of the whole campaign, and with it a terrifying accompaniment of thunder and lightning. The greatest difficulty in preventing the cavalry stampeding has been experienced by the double guards, and all the horse lines have been tied. The men are scarcely able to keep their feet around the moving horses, and are singing to quiet them.

All the lower ground is under water, and Chinese boats from the Hun River are navigating many of the roads and some of the streets. This makes little difference to the men who are under canvas; but all others are soaked to the skin, and are sleeping, exhausted, in mud and water, indifferent to the weather if they can snatch much-needed rest.

One advantage is that the rain has entirely checked the movements of the Japanese eastern and southern armies—in fact, quiet reigns over the whole front.

A Japanese army of 40,000, however, has been reported to the west of Mukden.

The Russo-Chinese Bank at Mukden has ben closed and the civil authorities are preparing to leave.

The Russian retreat here has been accomplished without losses and with the precision of a review at Krasnoye Selo. Most of the transport was carried in the roughest kind of two-wheeled carts, but the arrangements for providing the troops with food along the line of retreat worked magnificently.

The Chinese population here has so far been fairly orderly. The Chinese are suffering greatly, and in the villages all around crops, cattle, and poultry have been trodden down and killed. The Russians are endeavoring to pay for all damage, though this is often difficult owing to the rapid shifting of the troops, and the guileless natives are always ready where possible to induce two or more commanders to pay for the same damage.

CRITICISM OF KUROPATKIN.

Many of His Old Admirers Unable to Forgive the Liao-Yang Defeat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 10.—Now that the battle of Liao-Yang belongs to the domain of history, officers of the General Staff are more disposed to discuss some of the circumstances of the fight, although they still lack specific information, which makes it impossible for them to speak authoritatively on many points.

Gen. Kuropatkin's army at Liao-Yang consisted of 200 battalions, 147 squadrons of cavalry, and 700 guns, approximately 108,000 bayonets, 15,000 sabres, and 10,000 gunners. Portions of two European corps and one Siberian corps had been left at Mukden, and a number of these reserves were brought into the fight.

The size of the Japanese army has not been definitely established, but its actual fighting force is supposed to have had a superiority in numbers of from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and a considerable superiority in artillery.

One of the chief advantages possessed by Oyama, according to the Russian experts, consisted in the greater elasticity in movement and in handling on account of the separation of the three respective armies of Kuroki, Oku, and Nodzu.

Kuropatkin very late also introduced the same system after a fashion when he created the Eastern and Southern Armies under the respective command of Gens. Ivanoff and Zaroubaieff, but these armies had not been acting independently for months, while the Japanese armies had been so acting.

On his arrival at the seat of war Lieut. Gen. Bilderling of the Seventeenth Army Corps took over the command of Gen. Ivanoff, who, though a seasoned and tried commander, familiar with his men, with the field of battle, and with the tactics of the Japanese, had to give way to a man older in years, who possessed none of these advantages.

The change in commanders at such a critical time is considered here to have been extremely unfortunate. Although it is admitted that the Eastern army had to face Kuroki, who has earned a reputation as the most skillful of the Japanese leaders, the poor showing which it made in comparison with the Southern army, under Zaroubaieff, may perhaps be attributed to this change of commanders. The battle might have been won if Bilderling had been able to duplicate in the East the splendid fight which Zaroubaieff made against Oku, but Bilderling was twice repulsed.

It was the second repulse by the Japanese force on the heights at Yen-Tai which induced Kuropatkin to order a retreat, and there are officers of the General Staff who believe that this order was precipitate, holding that if Kuropatkin had followed up the offensive on Sept. 2, leaving to Stakelberg, who arrived at the Yen-Tai mines in time to support Orloff, the task of blocking the sweeping movement, the day might have been saved.

These officers are inclined to believe that, like Napoleon and some others of the world's greatest Generals, Kuropatkin suffered a temporary eclipse of judgment in recalling the army corps which he had launched against Kuroki at Hei-ying-Tai and in ordering a retreat.

As it was, they declare, Kuropatkin's skill reasserted itself and shone brightest in the hour of apparent disaster, when, massing his armies along the branch railroad at Yen-Tai, he held the Japanese in check long enough to enable the southern force to pass him and escape northward.

The subsequent retreat of the Russian Army over the terrible roads in the face of the determined foe is considered a brilliant feat by all, but it is undeniable that Kuropatkin has disappointed many of his old admirers, who are unable to forgive the defeat, and who now recall that Kuropatkin's reputation was made as the chief of Skobeloff's staff, and not as a leader of the army.

They know how carefully the position at Liao-Yang was prepared, and they had been assured that if Kuropatkin accepted battle there he would achieve victory. Instead, they say regretfully, he was outflanked and outgeneraled.

Nevertheless, perhaps with the majority, faith in Gen. Kuropatkin remains unshaken.

MUKDEN, Wednesday, Sept. 7, via PEKING, Sept. 9.—A correspondent of The Associated Press who has just returned to Mukden with the Russian rearguard says Gen. Kuroki's flanking movement east of the Russian position precipitated the retreat from Liao-Yang.

The Japanese shell fire continued until Sept. 4, when the bridges over the Tai-Tse were destroyed. The Russians admit that their positions at Liao-Yang were too extended for their army to hold. The greater portion of the Russian forces crossed the Tai-Tse during the night of Sept. 2 and engaged Gen. Kuroki.

The fighting on the first day was favorable to the Russians, but the condition changed at night time. The Russian infantry suffered heavily from shrapnel and rifle fire. The fighting was continued Sept. 3 and Sept. 4, the Russians successfully protecting the east side of the railroad.

When the Japanese approached Yen-Tai they immediately commenced to attack it. The Russian transport began to retreat at midnight Sept. 4, and was attacked three miles from Yen-Tai on the morning of Sept. 5 along the Mukden road. The Russians pushed out two corps and much artillery to protect their right flank.

The condition of the roads rendered the retreat slow, and the troops and horses were tired out. The Japanese seemed to lack enterprise, and failed to recognize the serious condition of the Russians, the morale of the Russian troops having been severely tried.

Much of the Japanese success is attributed to the millet fields, in which the Russians were not accustomed to manoeuvre.

ALEXIEFF BLAMED FOR DEFEAT.

Russian Papers Want Supreme Control Given to Kuropatkin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—Some of the Russian papers demand in pretty outspoken fashion the reorganization of the conditions at the front. They demand that untrammeled control be given to Gen. Kuropatkin as Commander-in-Chief, this evidently being aimed at Viceroy Alexieff, who is supposed to be responsible for insisting latterly that the reinforcements go to Vladivostok in view of the probability of early Japanese operations there or at Harbin, thus depriving Kuropatkin of troops which might have turned the scale at Liao-Yang.

The Russ is especially bold, considering the restrictions placed on the Russian press. It declares that numerical superiority is not enough, and that what is needed is some of the do-or-die spirit of the Japanese. The paper quotes Gen. Dragomiroff, ex-Governor General of Kieff, and an authority on military matters, as follows:

"Give me a soldier who is firmly determined to die for his country and I will guarantee that my tactics will be superexcellent. The man who will lay down his life is terrible. A bullet may stop one such man, but it will not stop a company. It is difficult to fight and more difficult to vanquish them."

The Russ continues:

"What we need is an entirely new organization of everything connected directly or indirectly with the military operations. A good deal is admirable, but a good deal also is deplorable. The fact that things have not gone well at the theatre of war may be due to the fact that everything is not directed with a single aim, subservient to a single, undivided will.

"Gen. Kuropatkin, now intrusted with the command of the Manchurian army, should be Commander-in-Chief."

JAPANESE SILENCE OMINOUS.

English Military Critics Think It May Bode Ill for Russians.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 10.—Descriptions of the horrors and privations of the Russian retreat have not yet been printed here, hence the London morning papers comment chiefly on the details of the battle of Liao-Yang. Another day of Japanese silence, however, strikes the military critics here with the suspicion that the lull in action may be ominous for the Russians.

The Daily Chronicle eulogizes Gen. Kuropatkin, declaring that Capt. A. T. Mahan was the first and only military critic to foresee the genius which inspired the strategy of the Russian Commander in Chief.

The Daily Telegraph, in commenting on the full accounts of the battle of Liao-Yang, says it was a struggle "terrible beyond imagination, with a desperation unparalleled in war."

"Henceforth," the paper says, "a new standard of heroism is set in war. The Japanese and Russians alike have shown capacity for sacrifice, contempt for death, and utter abnegation of self in answer to the supreme demand of patriotism which have never yet been excelled."

The paper reads a lesson to the English people, drawn from the battle, which is to the effect that they must be prepared to fight for existence to an extent not even indicated in the South African war, "when an unprecedentedly low rate of casualties was sufficient to induce the British armies to abandon attack and acknowledge failure. These lessons have already been wiped out by the lessons of a far greater war."

Every development in Manchuria, according to The Daily Telegraph, emphasizes the division of the peoples of the world into "the hard and the soft." In view of the latest dispatches, The Daily Telegraph declares that Kuropatkin completely foiled Oyama's strategy, but that "Russian and Japanese capacity of sacrifice for an idea has restored the sense of heroism which redeems even the horrors of war, ennobles armies, and strengthens nations."

RUSSIAN REFORMERS ACTIVE.

Incendiary Proclamations, Printed in London, Distributed Broadcast.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 10.—Intense activity is being displayed by some anti-Russian revolutionary organization abroad. It seems that they have united in an effort to appeal to all the discontented classes of the Russian population.

Incendiary proclamations have been smuggled across the border and distributed broadcast in the towns and cities, especially in Polish and Jewish centres. They call upon the population to take advantage of the Government's preoccupation owing to the war to rise against the authorities and overthrow the autocracy.

Such a propaganda in Russia always results in an increase of violence. The proclamations are addressed to the Jews in particular, but the appeals are made to all the heterodox sects and to workmen and Socialists, and a new feature is that special appeals are made to the soldiers and peasants.

Many of the proclamations have been seized, and it has been proved that they were printed in London.

Until now they have met with little response in Russia proper, but there have been several manifestations in various places in Poland and Southwestern Russia, where the population is largely Jewish. The largest demonstration, it is understood, took place at Grodno, Poland, 500 persons participating in it.

The Ministry of the Interior seemingly does not attach great importance to the proclamations, and the reports which have been received indicate that the people have not been stirred up by them.

The demonstrations, according to the Ministry of the Interior, have been small affairs and easily suppressed without violence. Nevertheless, the attempts to inflame the people when the country is being severely tried by reverse in the theatre of war are naturally more or less disquieting.

The Ministry of the Interior says no reports of the alleged extensive anti-Jewish disturbances in several of the Governments of Southwest Russia have been received. The only recent disturbance, it is stated, was a small affair at Biela, near Kieff, in which no one was killed.

Russia to Indemnify Shipowners.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Government has agreed to indemnify the owners of the British colliers Ettrickdale and Frankby, which were captured by Russian torpedo boat destroyers in February last and brought to Libau, where they were leased by order of Emperor Nicholas.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SHORTEST LINE TO THE

GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEXT COACH EXCURSION

SEPTEMBER 14

Round-Trip $20 FROM NEW YORK

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS

SPECIAL TRAIN Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

SIMILAR EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER Tickets now on sale

For further information regarding rates and train service consult Ticket Agents.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

CONFESSES TO COLORADO DYNAMITE OUTRAGE

Deported Colored Miner Implicates Twelve Other Men.

IS UNDER ARREST AT TOPEKA

Says He Helped to Place Explosive That Killed Fifteen Non-Union Miners at Independence Station.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 9.—"I was with the men who blew up the depot at Independence, Col., on June 5, thereby killing eleven men and severely wounding nine others," is the confession made to Sheriff Lucas and County Attorney Hungate by R. H. Slagel, alias Robert Romaine, who was recently arrested here for burglary.

Slagel mentions Foster, McKinney, Davis, Kennison, Jim Hicks, and Carl Nelson, all miners, as being connected with the explosion, but the officials will not divulge the names of half a dozen others, members of the union, who took a prominent part in the plot to wreck the Independence Railroad Station. It is explained that the publication of these names would defeat a plan for the apprehension of several of them.

Slagel's confession was taken down in shorthand. He recounted the crime in all of its details. He told how the dynamite under the depot was connected by concealed wires to a chair in a room about 500 feet away. A pistol was attached to the end of the wire directly under the charge of dynamite. In the distant room the other end of the wire was fastened to the rung of a chair.

The chair was pulled backward, thereby exploding the pistol and the dynamite.

Slagel, who was a member of the Miners' Union, was sitting in the room with others when the train pulled up to the station with its load of non-union miners. He saw two of his friends, union men, in the crowd on the platform, and wanted to go out and warn them.

As he turned to leave the room, he says, some one struck him on the head with a revolver and stunned him until he revived only after the shock of the explosion. Slagel had considerable difficulty in escaping from Colorado. He was held under suspicion by the Miners' Union through his attempt to go out and warn his friends, and by the military authorities as well. He finally made his way to Topeka, where he had formerly lived.

He says he was regularly initiated as a member of the union and received a card.

Shortly after Slagel's arrest a Deputy Sheriff from Telluride came here to investigate. It was believed he was aware Slagel knew something about the dynamiting at Independence. Slagel told about the crime to Under Sheriff Betts, but did not mention that he had anything to do with it. His knowledge of the arrangements of the wires and the dynamite was so complete, however, that he was forced to make a clean breast of the whole affair.

Slagel gave the names of the others so far as he was able to remember.

Several arrests on the charge have been made in Colorado, but they are known to be of the wrong men.

He also told the officials about the details of laying wires in different shafts of the Vindicator mines and how the explosion there was caused.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 9.—Sheriff Bell said to-day of Slagel or Romaine:

"We know positively that Romaine worked in the district while the strike was in progress and was a spy employed by the Western Federation of Miners. He had long been under suspicion."

The men whom Romaine implicates with himself are said to be former officers and members of miners' unions in this district. Only one of them, believed to be Charles O. Kennison, former President of the Miners' Union No. 40, Cripple Creek, is now in the district. Kennison is in the county jail charged with murder and conspiracy to murder in connection with the Independence depot explosion.

CANYON CITY, Col., Sept. 9.—Robert Romaine was sentenced to the State penitentiary from Pueblo for burglary in March, 1901, for two to four years. He was discharged in July, 1903. He was born at Hamburg, Germany, and at the time he entered the prison was twenty-five years of age.

BETON AS BUILDING MATERIAL.

With Concrete It Is Replacing Stone and Brick in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—It is predicted in Germany that beton will be the building material of the future. United States Consul John E. Kehl writes from Stettin that the claim is made for it that it is the least susceptible to fire of all materials now used for building purposes, is cheap, and is very durable. Concrete and beton are rapidly replacing stone and brick in all kinds of building work, particularly for foundations, sewers, bridges, and pillars.

The years 1902-3 were the worst that German cement manufacturers have ever experienced. The cement syndicate formed for the purpose of controlling prices went to pieces in 1902, which event was followed by a general cut in prices, for the purpose of getting rid of a large surplus. The demand from the United States was only fair during the early part of 1903. During the last quarter of the year the export from Stettin dropped to less than one-third of the amount exported during the same quarter of 1902.

Cement works are now turning their attention to the manufacture of artificial stones for building purposes. The facade of a Government building just completed in Stettin is of artificial stone, and private dwellings and flat buildings are being embellished with figures and designs of artificial stone.

Find No Record of Passes for Brown.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The case of the People against John J. Brown, President of the Village of White Plains, was heard this afternoon. Mr. Brown is accused of having violated the law which forbids public officials using passes on railroads. Senator Chauncey Depew of the New York Central, who was the first witness, said he had been able to find no record of a pass having been issued to Mr. Brown. Officers of other railroads gave similar testimony and the hearing was adjourned so that the passbooks may be examined.

Car Conductor Struck by Wagon.

Conductor Joseph McGrath of a Smith Street car in Brooklyn, was taking fares yesterday afternoon when in walking along the running board he was struck by a wagon. It was said that his injuries were serious.

LOVE STORY OF THE ELOPING PRINCESS LOUISE.

Told by Count Geza von Mattachich, who eloped with her. In THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow.—Adv.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

All but a Very Small Portion of the Surface Is Utilized.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—United States Consul Stephens writes from Plymouth, England, as follows:

"The report for 1903 on the acreage and production of crops and the number of live stock in Great Britain has just been published by the Board of Agriculture.

"Of the 56,675,000 acres which form Great Britain, exclusive of foreshore and tidal water, over 32,225,000 acres are under crops and grass and 12,675,000 acres are accounted for as being mountain and heather land used for grazing, while 2,675,000 acres are occupied by woods and plantations, and 500,000 acres are covered by inland waters. Only 16 per cent. of the surface remains to be accounted for. A portion of this, the report says, is not susceptible of cultivation; some of it is in small holdings not included in the annual returns, and still more of it is used for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreative purposes.

"It will be observed, therefore, that all but a comparatively small portion of the surface of the island is utilized. Much more of it would be used were it not for the present land laws. There is a tendency to reduce the number of large farms. The average English holding varies in different counties, from 123 acres in Northumberland to 45 acres in Cornwall. The reduction in the area of land under the plow in Great Britain, which has continued annually since 1875, with only three slight checks, still continues.

"Last year a further withdrawal of 172,000 acres from cultivation was recorded. In this district there are many thousands of acres of splendid land which the people would be glad to cultivate, and for which they would pay, if allowed, reasonable rentals, but their offers are refused, and the wide tracts of land are kept by the lords for hunting grounds.

"Although many farmers no longer find it profitable to devote a large part of their holdings to wheat or barley, they grow oats, the land devoted to which last year increased by 83,000 acres. Oats now cover more than one-fifth of the total arable area of Great Britain, the area under oats being only 300,000 acres less than that under wheat and barley combined.

"Grass land now includes nearly 17,000,000 acres, exclusive of 13,000,000 acres returned as mountain and heather land used for grazing. In England and Wales the increase was general, and in some counties, notably Devon, Gloucester, and Wiltshire, it was considerable.

"The increase in pasture land has been followed by the augmentation of the number of cattle by 140,000 head during the year. In every county in England except Derby an increase was recorded. Devon and Somerset show an appreciable augmentation. The number of sheep declined in England but increased in Wales. In Devon the number was very high.

"The report speaks of the unpopularity of English wheat, which has sold at about fifteen cents a bushel less than foreign wheat. No doubt its cultivation will decline. Its quality is inferior. There was also a fall in the price of barley and oats last year, which brought heavy losses to many farmers.

"It is often contended that the agriculturist should devote himself to supplying the country with butter, of which 200,000 tons are imported yearly from other countries. Even Iceland and Greenland now appear among the countries providing England with butter, while Russia alone contributes more than a third of the total number of eggs imported into Great Britain."

MASSACRED BY RUSSIANS.

Report That Raiding Party Slew Japanese Women and Children.

TOKIO, Sept. 9.—A private telegram received here says that a small Russian expedition from Kamchatka visited Senshu Island, and in the absence of the men killed the women and children and burned the houses.

Official confirmation is lacking in regard to this report, which seems incredible.

Grave accusations have previously been made by the Japanese against the Russian soldiers stationed in Kamchatka.

According to dispatches from Tokio, the steamship Tsichi Maru, a vessel of ninety-nine tons, visited Kamchatka at the beginning of August and sent twelve men in a boat to procure water. The Japanese were fired upon by the Russian soldiers on shore. Seven were killed and five, of whom three died afterward, were wounded.

A few days later a similar attack on Japanese fishermen off Kamchatka was reported. Several Japanese, it was said, were killed.

Senshu is a small island north of the Island of Hokkaido or Yezo.

Russian Deserters Deported.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Three Russian army deserters arrived here to-day without funds or passports and were sent back to Canada. Several others who entered here, and who are now working as farm hands, came well supplied with money. One Russian, who is still wearing a part of his army uniform, said that he deserted with an entire outpost of fifty men.

WABASH BUYS COAL TRADE.

Takes Over Pittsburg Railroad with All Its Commercial Interests.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—One of the most important railroad deals ever consummated affecting Pittsburg was closed to-day in New York, when the Wabash interests, for the sum of $12,000,000, purchased the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, the West Side Belt Road, and its branches, including all the associated companies of the coal company.

The purchase covers 15,000 acres of coal in fee simple, 1,000 acres surface land, 7 mines, and 36 miles of railroad, with valuable terminals in Pittsburg and Clairton. The present output of the property is 3,000,000 tons per annum, and the deal gives the Wabash the advantage of an immense tonnage for immediate haul and entrance into all the iron tonnage producing mills of Pittsburg.

The deal which has been under consideration for a long time was finally closed to-day by Winslow S. Pierce, E. T. Jeffrey, and Joseph Ramsay, Jr., representing the Wabash, and by Charles Donnelly, William Flinn, and F. F. Nicola, representing the Pittsburg Terminal and Coal Company.

Matthew Burns' Widow Declared Insane

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, the widow of Matthew Burns, the contractor, who was transferred to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital Wednesday after causing a disturbance in the Majestic Theatre the night before, was adjudged insane yesterday by Drs. Stelnach and Wilgus, the Bellevue alienists, and removed to a sanitarium in Amityville.

Shirts for Men

At One-Fifty

We have undertaken to fashion a stiff-bosom shirt for the critical men—for men who value and demand the comfort which a shirt of perfect proportions insures. The fabrics are far from commonplace in design, punctuated by a number of exclusive effects. The cuffs are attached. At One-Fifty we count the price modest.

Shoes for Men

At Two-Fifty

NEW FALL MODELS.

It is not so much the hand work, but the brain work that these shoes have cost, which compels even our contemporaries to grant us that they are the best two-fifty shoes of which they know.

Lace or Blucher models of box calf, patent leather or wax calf, in the pointed toe flat lasts for the young men, and the broad toe for the more mature men of conservative taste. Welted oak soles, $2.50

New Fall Scarfs

At Fifty Cents.

The silks are as good, the colors and designs as new and the proportions as generous as those which are characteristic of the standard dollar scarfs. Great English Squares and new Four-in-hands in the fall shades of green and brown as well as the more conservative colors.

Suits & Top Coats

For Young Men

Ready-for-Service.

The one unvarying rule which governs the tailoring of our suits for the young men is this: Be kind where nature may have been unkind. It insures broad shoulders and true proportions. Sizes 14 to 19 years—second floor.

Single and Double Breasted Suits of worsted, cassimere, cheviot or tweed in solid colors, fancy mixed effects or plaids. The new Fall models with broad shoulders and deep lapels,

At $8.50, $10, $12 and $15.

Box Top Coats of covert, cheviot, whipcord or vicuna in light or dark effects,

$8.50, $10, $12 and $15.

Rain Coats of cheviot or worsted in various designs; long models with broad shoulders,

$8.50, $10, $12 and $15.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

St. Regis Engineer Loses Hand.

Patrick Hanlon, the engineer at the Hotel St. Regis, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, had his right hand amputated at Flower Hospital last night, because of injuries received earlier in the evening. Hanlon was in the basement operating the ice-crushing machine. In some way his hand got caught between two cog wheels and was crushed. Hanlon bore the operation well and will probably recover.

IS GERMANY GETTING AHEAD OF US?

Sir William Ramsay, the famous English chemist, in an interview in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow, points out how American manufacturers are beginning to fall behind because they are not alert enough in taking advantage of recent scientific discoveries.—Adv.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—343 Greenwich Street; James S. Barrow; damage trifling.

2:10 A. M.—Front of 84 Allen Street; Interborough Railway Company; no damage.

3:40 A. M.—200 Greene Street; Charles Silverstein; damage, $1,000.

11:10 A. M.—267 Stanton Street; Aaron Schwarz; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—164 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

2:45 P. M.—506 West Forty-second Street; Ann Cullamore; damage trifling.

2:50 P. M.—419 Park Avenue; Mrs. Reilly; damage, $200.

4:25 P. M.—105 Second Avenue; William Shuts; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—163 Norfolk Street; B. Mentzer; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street; Metropolitan Street Railroad; damage, $100.

8:45 P. M.—52 Willett Street; A. S. Haverer; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—229 West Sixty-second; William Wallace; damage, $400.

9:20 P. M.—2,310 Third Avenue; Thornton & Co.; damage, $200.

10 P. M.—108 Greenwich Street; John Boorse; damage, $1,000.

11:25 P. M.—506 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

RACE NARROWING DOWN; SHEPARD NOW IN LEAD

Democratic Managers Favor Lamont's Suggestion.

JEROME HAS SUPPORTERS

Tammany, However, Would Be Against Him—Opposition to Goodyear on Account of His Irregularity.

With the definite announcement from Daniel S. Lamont that he would under no circumstances accept the nomination for Governor, there was a general drift yesterday toward Edward M. Shepard, as the Democratic standard-bearer, with Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo as a more or less remote possibility. District Attorney Jerome was also mentioned, but it was learned from a high source in Tammany Hall that the organization would oppose him.

Practically the only opposition to Mr. Shepard comes from Senator Patrick H. McCarren in Mr. Shepard's own county. McCarren is working hard for the nomination of Controller Edward M. Grout. Such opposition as this, it was said, would not do Mr. Shepard any real harm and might aid his candidacy. There is a strong likelihood that the fifteen delegates from the five Kings County districts which went against McCarren in the recent primaries may evade the unit rule by keeping out of the Kings County caucus and then present the name of Shepard. By this course alone could the name of Mr. Shepard be placed before the convention by his own county.

Now that Col. Lamont is out of it both Chairman Meyer of the State Committee and Mr. Sheehan of the National Executive Committe are inclined to adopt his suggestion in regard to Mr. Shepard. While Col. Lamont also spoke highly of Goodyear the party managers are not inclined to regard him as being as strong as the Brooklynite.

In the first place, Mr. Goodyear has been away from his party for many years in local as well as State and National campaigns. While the party managers do not believe that any one should be eliminated for having opposed the party in recent Presidential campaigns, they think it would be impolitic at this time to nominate a man who has opposed his party in local as well as National campaigns, beginning with 1896. Mr. Shepard, on the other hand, it is pointed out, opposed Mr. Bryan in 1896, but at once came back to his party, and since has supported all State and local candidates, with the single exception of 1897, when he supported Seth Low for Mayor.

The Jerome talk, which was heard to a considerable extent yesterday, came from up-State Democrats, who asserted that the District Attorney would arouse great enthusiasm, and by making campaign against corruption in Albany along the same lines that Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk is following in his campaign for Governor of Missouri would pile up an enormous vote. The word was then passed along from Tammany sources that the Wigwam would oppose the nomination of Jerome, but at the same time it was said that the nomination either of Shepard or Goodyear would be perfectly agreeable to the organization. While the general drift is conceded to be toward Shepard, the friends of ex-Senator David B. Hill yesterday were still standing loyally by the candidacy of John B. Stanchfield.

SAY GOOD WORD FOR SHEPARD.

National Democracy Committee Members Talk Over Candidates.

A conference of the State Committee of the Independent or National Democracy was held yesterday in the office of John De Witt Warner, 54 William Street. There were present Robert A. Widenmann, Chairman; Calvin Tomkins, Secretary; Simeon Holroyd of Albany, John De Witt Warner, and others. After the meeting Mr. Widenmann said:

"Our conference was mainly on our duty under present conditions—the greater part of the queries and suggestions we have received being as to how we might aid to assure such nominations for Governor and other State officers as should fitly represent the Democrats of this State and aid the National canvass. After discussion it seemed to us that there now appeared no adequate reason for calling our State Committee together—at whose last full meeting, by the way, Judge Parker was indorsed for Chief Judge, to which office he was then elected.

"The more prominent candidates for Governor now are Mr. Grout and Mr. Shepard of Brooklyn, Mr. Lamont of this city and Mr. Goodyear of Buffalo. Our organization is committeed to none of these, but there seems, especially from up-State, a strong feeling for Mr. Shepard.

"As to judicial candidates, we find difference of opinion; all of our people from whom we have heard being strong for Cullen, and many [without personal preference for Mr. Werner] assuming that he should also be named, in deference to the idea of a non-partisan judiciary. On the other hand, there are many who, though favoring this idea, in view of Judge Werner's record, do not consider his personality a favorable one in which to embody it.

"Our people to a man believe that an aggressive tariff reform campaign should be made."

SCULPTOR'S ROOSEVELT JOKE.

Labels Bust of the President, "The Apostle of Peace."

There came into the rooms of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday a man who carried under his arm a plaster bust of President Roosevelt.

"I think," he said, "that if the Republican State Committee would order a few thousand copies of this bust, to be placed on exhibition, it would be most helpful to the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt."

He placed the bust on the mantel, and Secretary Little walked up to look it over at close range. At the base was this inscription in large letters:

"The Apostle of Peace,
Arbitration Is Better Than Bayonets."

When Secretary Little recovered from his swoon the sculptor had gone. There is an impression that it was all a fiendish joke of Chairman Tom Taggart of the Democratic National Committee.

WEST VIRGINIANS HOPEFUL.

Democratic Leader Says They're Watching for Illegal Voting.

W. E. Chilton of West Virginia, who has served as Secretary of State there, and who was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in the campaign of 1892 when the State was carried for Cleveland, was a caller at National Committee Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Chilton is the law partner of ex-Gov. William A. McCorkle.

"While West Virginia must be considered a debatable State," said Mr. Chilton, "there are many good reasons for believing we shall carry it in November. The platform and the candidates of our party are very acceptable to our people and ex-Senator Davis for many years has been one of the most popular men in the State. The principal thing we shall have to fight is the tendency of the Republicans to poll illegal votes, especially among the negroes, but I believe we shall be able to overcome this with the precautions we are taking for vigilance."

PARKER'S HANDS OFF.

Not to Come Out for Cullen or Any One Else for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, Sept. 9.—Reports have been flying thick and fast that Judge Parker wants Chief Judge Cullen nominated for Governor by the Democrats. As a matter of fact, the Presidential nominee has not the slightest intention of coming out for any man. The complications which would arise if Cullen should be nominated for Governor would be such that Rosemount would have no desire at this time to precipitate them.

Any reports appearing in New York or elsewhere that Judge Parker is intending to move his working quarters from here to New York or elsewhere because of his inaccessibility to the rank and file and the leaders of the Democratic Party can be regarded as unfounded. The Presidential nominee is devoid of any such intention at this time. Neither has it possessed him.

He may, and very likely will, visit New York occasionally during the campaign and consult with leaders there. But he will have no headquarters except at Esopus.

The coming together here to-day of Justice Edward E. McCall of Manhattan and William Buckley, one of the counsel of the New York Life Insurance Company, who represents the company in Albany during the legislative session, served to cause all sorts of speculation. This, from the fact that the Justice's brother, John A. McCall, came out so recently for the election of President Roosevelt.

But neither the New York Justice nor Mr. Buckley would give any information as to the purpose of their visit. Judge Parker was equally reticent.

Judge Denis O'Brien, elected last November by both Republicans and Democrats, also came to Rosemount to-day. Like the other visitors, the purpose of his pilgrimage did not become apparent. That it was political in any way was not conceded at the house on the hill.

The presence of William G. Rice, candidate of the Democrats of Albany for Mayor against Charles H. Gaus last Fall and Secretary to David B. Hill when the latter was Governor, led to the belief that perhaps the Albany leader was using Rice as his commissioner to Rosemount. Not an iota of information was vouchsafed.

Few in Albany stand closer to Mr. Hill than Rice. Any idea that the ex-Senator would not be welcome at all times at Rosemount can be put away, incidentally, whether Rice came here as Hill's emissary or not.

THE "PRIVATE PARK" ISSUE.

Up in the Adirondacks It's a Political Question.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Political issues in the Adirondacks vary somewhat from those elsewhere, and their present complexion is not favorable to the Republican Party. This is a stronghold of Republicanism, but the present issues are severely testing party loyalty.

Foremost if not gravest of these is the Rockefeller Post Office issue. The Post Office at Brandon has been removed by the Roosevelt Administration to Bay Pond, solely for the personal convenience of William Rockefeller.

It vastly inconveniences the villagers, who have not only to tramp to Bay Pond for their mail, but are obliged to trespass on Mr. Rockefeller's "private park" or go without it. The popularity of "private parks" with residents of the Adirondacks closely resembles the affection entertained for bull terriers by Maltese cats, and this fresh aggravation, coming from the Federal Administration, is infuriating to the local population. Even Republicans who voted for Lincoln use boiling language as they travel across the "private park" to get their letters.

Aside from this, the "private park" is itself an issue in the Adirondacks. The Adirondack Republicans who have been deprived of the ancient privilege of catching the fish placed in the streams by the State or hunting the wild deer are becoming heretical on the party faith. The few wealthy men who are fencing in the Adirondacks for "private parks" are mostly Republicans, and besides that the local mountaineer has somehow got it in his head that Republican policies are largely responsible for monopoly.

A third issue is the local coal situation. The mountain Democrats allege that the coal dealers in this place is allowed by the railroad company to sell on commission only, the company supplying the coal. The price of a ton is $8, as against $7.50 at the height of the coal strike. But what irritates the Adirondack public is that a ton of coal here is partly composed of dirt.

It is significant that many life-long Republicans are dropping the Republican county papers and subscribing for Democratic organs. The outlook is that this Republican stronghold will have some surprises in November.

PAYN'S MEN FOR ROOSEVELT.

His Own Senatorial District Pledges Loyalty Under His Direction.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 9.—If any further proof was needed that Field Marshal Louis F. Payn of Chatham and President Roosevelt have smoked the pipe of peace it was furnished to-day when the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-fourth New York District passed resolutions indorsing the Administration of President Roosevelt and stating that his sterling qualities of mind and character well qualify him for the position of President.

The support of the Counties of Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam was pledged to President Roosevelt. Mr. Payn did not attend the convention, but directed its proceedings from his room in the Nelson House, near by.

Henry S. Ambler of Chatham, Columbia County, was renominated for Senator. The convention indorsed the two administrations of Gov. Odell and pledged the faith of the Republican Party in the honesty of the Governor. The Republicans of the Second Dutchess District have nominated August B. Gray for the Assembly.

Fairbanks in Jersey City To-night.

Senator Fairbanks has been selected to open the campaign in five States—New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. He will speak at Jersey City to-night, at Saratoga on Wednesday next, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican Party, and at Elmira on Thursday evening. The West Virginia campaign will open with a big Republican rally at Parkersburg on Saturday of next week.

Roosevelt League Meetings.

The National Roosevelt League will hold two mass meetings, one in Cooper Union and one possibly at the Clermont Rink in Brooklyn. The Cooper Union Hall has been secured for the last week in October, when Senator Fairbanks and Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri will be the main speakers.

Tammany Meeting for Brooklyn.

On behalf of Tammany Hall, Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle has arranged to hold a meeting at Prospect Hall, South Brooklyn, next Saturday night, with Representative W. Bourke Corcoran as the leading speaker of the evening. In planning the meeting Doyle has not consulted with the McCarren campaign managers. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Seventh District Democratic Association, of which district Doyle is leader.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON RADIUM.

The latest information about this marvelous substance, of which Sir William estimates that there is in all the world but one-tenth of an ounce, which possesses the energy of 250 tons of dynamite. A fascinating interview with the famous English chemist in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

WERNER SOON DROPPED; TIDE AGAIN TO HIGGINS

Judge Had a Promising Boom for a Few Hours.

TAFT REFUSES NOMINATION

Sends Telegram That Name Must Not Be Used—Odell Still Says Convention Will Be Open.

Judge William E. Werner of Rochester had a promising boom for the Republican nomination for Governor for a few hours yesterday. It was said by those well informed that Gov. Odell, having concluded that ex-Chief Judge Andrews of Syracuse was too old to be available, had picked out Judge Werner in the event that anything went wrong with the Higgins boom.

By nightfall, however, Judge Werner appeared to be out of it, and Lieut. Gov. Higgins was again a favorite. Whatever strength the Henry W. Taft boom had was exploded last evening when Gov. Odell received a telegram from Mr. Taft, who is at Murray Bay, Canada, saying that under no circumstances should his name be presented to the convention.

The Werner boom did not create any great amount of enthusiasm. Politicians offered the argument against it that the nomination of Judge Werner for Governor would necessitate the selection of some other Republican Supreme Court Judge to run for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and would weaken Gov. Odell's argument for a non-partisan judiciary ticket. They thought the Cullen-Werner ticket the best card Odell could play and didn't want to see it broken up.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black launched the Werner boom after an hour's conference with Gov. Odell. It was learned later that the availability of Judge Werner was not original with Mr. Black. He had learned during his conference with Gov. Odell that Judge Werner was the man whom Gov. Odell and his friends have been thinking of springing in the event of difficulty in securing a caucus indorsement of Higgins.

Gov. Odell will leave for Saratoga to-day. He reiterated last night that the convention would be open. The way the politicians interpreted the Governor's talk about an open convention was that the Governor meant that nobody except himself would know definitely what was to be done until the delegates heard from him at Saratoga.

Col. Michael J. Dady, who has charge of the boom of Timothy L. Woodruff, was a caller at the rooms of Gov. Odell yesterday. He talked optimistically of Woodruff's chances. Col. Dady will leave for Saratoga to-morrow, and will marshal the Woodruff forces on Sunday. Mr. Woodruff will go up with Senator Platt on Monday.

Declarations by friends of Senator Platt that if Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg received the nomination for Lieutenant Governor he would be cut at the polls because he voted against Senator Platt, led to the announcement by Elsberg's friends that he and Senator Platt had made up at Chicago during the National Convention. The antagonism of the Platt men apparently has lessened the chance of Senator Elsberg. The men whom the Odell followers were talking of for second place last night were Job Hedges, Julius Mayer, and M. Linn Bruce. When Gov. Odell gets to Saratoga he is likely to hear more about Mr. Bruce's availability than that of any other candidate. It is well known that a majority of the Republican district leaders in New York County favor Mr. Bruce, who was formerly Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and the sentiment of the country delegations, it is said, will be largely in his favor. If Gov. Odell should rule Mr. Bruce out, the second choice of the up-State delegates would be Job Hedges.

FIFTY DOUBTFUL DISTRICTS.

Chairman Cowherd Discusses Progress of Congressional Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Chairman Cowherd expresses the opinion that about fifty Congressional districts are in the doubtful list. Chairman Babcock has estimated that there are seventy. Mr. Cowherd says that the twenty additional in Mr. Babcock's list are evenly divided between the two parties. According to him, the control of the House will go to the party that can carry a majority of the fifty districts that he regards as debatable.

"We are limiting the distribution of our documents to those that can go out under the Government frank," said Mr. Cowherd to-day. "We now have ten pamphlets for distribution, and we shall issue two more, and possibly still others as the campaign advances. The ones now in press are by Representative Wade of Iowa on trusts, and by Representative Van Duzer of Nevada on irrigation.

"Mr. Wade criticises the Administration for its lack of vigor in the prosecution of the trusts and calls attention to the fact that Congress appropriated $500,000 as a special fund for the prosecution of the trusts and the Administration has expended only $25,000 of the amount. Mr. Van Duzer's speech shows that Senator Newlands of his State was the real autnor of the Irrigation act, and that the Democrats voted more solidly than did the Republicans in bringing about its passage. We expect these two documents will be very serviceable in correcting some impressions that have been spread by the Republicans.

"This campaign undoubtedly has been very slow in starting on both sides. Our speaking campaign cannot be said to have begun up to the present time.

"There has been no particular reason for this delay aside from the general tendency to make each campaign a little shorter than the one that preceded it. Many of the States encourage this by the dates they fix for the making of nominations for members of Congress."

KINGS DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Little Friction Apparent in the Twenty-one Democratic Conventions.

With little or no friction anywhere, the Democrats of Brooklyn held conventions last night in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts of the borough, and elected delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga.

In sixteen of the districts men friendly to Senator McCarren were selected, while anti-McCarren delegations were named in the five districts controlled by the Doyle-Shevlin-Tammany combination. The list of delegates from the county is not adorned by many new names. James Shevlin, who was the heir apparent in Willoughby Street before McCarren overthrew the reigning house, will go from the Eleventh District, while McCarren will head the delegates from the Fourteenth. William A. Doyle, of course, goes from the Seventh. The name of Hugh McLaughlin does not appear on the list, but it is understood that Mr. McLaughlin did not care for the honor this Fall. Neither does that of John L. Shea, erstwhile "the Demosthenes of the auction room."

To Make Fight at Saratoga.

Representative Douglas yesterday made arrangements for the delegates elected at the bolting convention in the Nineteenth Assembly District to go to Saratoga and fight for seats in the State Convention.

AMERICAN WOMAN CLIMBS THE FACE OF THE SPHINX.

After four years of labor she has succeeded in modeling in clay the famous figure of the Egyptian desert. An interesting article in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

WON'T UNITE WITH ADDICKS.

Delaware Regular Republicans Reject Harmony Plan.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 9.—The Regular Republican State Committee held a meeting here to-day and authorized Senator Ball, State Chairman, to send a reply to Senator Allee, Chairman of the Union Republican State Committee, virtually refusing the proffer of the Addicks faction for harmony and the consequent selection of one Republican State ticket.

The proposition of Allee was that the Union Republicans would accord to the Regulars all of the nominations except Governor, State Treasurer, and Insurance Commissioner.

DAVIS HERE TO-MORROW.

Ex-Senator Talks to Gorman and Will Confer with Taggart.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, Henry G. Davis, stopped off here to-day. He had a conference with Senator Gorman at the Hotel Rennert, and later visited some of his personal friends in the city.

Mr. Davis intends to leave here for New York City to-morrow to have a conference with National Chairman Taggart and other Democratic leaders. Mr. Davis was a guest of Charles E. Ford at Ford's Grand Opera House to-night.

VERMONT PLEASES ROOSEVELT.

He Congratulates Republicans and Says Result Is Admirable.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 9.—The following communication from President Roosevelt was received by mail to-day by Secretary Alfred E. Watson of the Republican State Committee:

My Dear Mr. Watson: I heartily congratulate you and your fellow-Republicans in Vermont. The result is admirable in every way. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GOES TO COURT OVER WAGER.

Man Who Bet on Nagle Wants His Money Back.

An aftermath of the fight for the leadership of the south side of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District will be aired in the civil courts as the result of the payment of a wager between followers of Percival F. Nagle, the defeated aspirant for the leadership, and his successful competitor, John F. Cowan.

John Hart, who backed Nagle to win, has caused a summons to issue from the Ninth Municipal Court against William Kulpze, a bartender, who held the stakes in the wager of $102, even, which Hart made with John Hogan.

The day after the primaries Kulpze paid over the money to Hogan on demand. Later Hart demanded the return of the money, but Kulpze could only say that Cowan had been declared the winner and that he had paid over the money to Hogan, who had backed the successful candidate.

Now Hart seeks to recover the money by civil process. Considerable interest attaches to the suit, as it is said that between $8,000 and $10,000 in bets is tied up.

MUSTN'T CRITICISE WORLD'S FAIR.

Order Against Derogatory Remarks Issued to Jefferson Guards.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—The following order was issued to-day for the Jefferson Guards:

"Members must not criticise the Fair, its management, any special exhibit or show, or any officer, civil or military, connected with the Fair, at any time, or to anybody whatsoever. No words or speech derogatory to anybody or anything will be permitted."

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK AS A TARIFF REFORMER

Democrats Reproducing Old Views of Republican Manager.

ND OF GOV. CUMMINS, TOO

I Maintain," Said Babcock, "That It Is a Part of Protection to Protect the Consumers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—It is proposed by the Democratic managers to reproduce the utterances of Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, in defense of the bill introduced by him in the Fifty-sixth Congress and which provided for reducing certain duties on manufactures of iron and steel and the abolition of others. In the Summer of 1901 Mr. Babcock was in Europe, and while at Marienbad, Austria, wrote to a friend in Milwaukee a letter in which he defended his bill for reducing duties and claimed that "it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumer."

Said Mr. Babcock in the letter alluded to: "In introducing the bill I sought to cover such articles as are manufactured cheaper in the United States than in any other country. The theory of Republican protection is and has been to build up our own institutions by protecting labor and material, so that in the end we might as a nation become industrially, as well as politically, independent of the world.

"By the practice of this Republican policy we are to-day making not only all that we consume of many commodities, but also are able to manufacture some for less than any other people. So it has come to pass that some articles, the like of which years ago we imported nearly all we consumed, we can to-day produce and undersell the world.

"After we have builded so well, and many of these industries have become giants such as the world has never before known, shall we continue a tariff on articles that yield no revenue, need no protection, and that, in fact, like the products of our farms, are articles of export?

"How can such a policy be defended? If Congress maintains a tariff on such articles the whole theory of protection falls to the ground, and it simply inures to the benefit of those who may secure the control of any such commodity, since by its aid they can fix exorbitant prices in the domestic market.

"I maintain that it is a part of the policy of protection to protect the consumers."

At the opening of the reciprocity conference in Detroit, Mich., in December, 1902, Gov. Cummins of Iowa delivered a speech which also will be reproduced by the Democrats for circulation in the campaign. What Gov. Cummins said on that occasion in favor of reciprocity will have especial interest for Senator Lodge and those Massachusetts Republicans who do not agree with that Senator's peculiar plan for promoting reciprocity.

"There is a spirit abroad in some quarters," said Gov. Cummins, "which condemns a reciprocal treaty without regard to the advantages it tenders, if it be found that any home industry, however insignificant, may be injuriously affected by it. If this spirit is to continue and to prevail, reciprocity may as well be abandoned, and the country left to choose between the unalterable schedules of the highest possible protective tariff and the disastrous consequences of absolute free trade.

"Little or nothing can be accomplished until we are willing to approach tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit we approach any other subject of legislation. So long as the controlling minds of Congress insist that the welfare of the country demands that the tariff be let alone, there is no hope for practical or substantial reciprocity.

"There are duties, notably in the iron and steel schedule, although not confined to it, which are absolutely indefensible, which no man will ever attempt to defend, and which are as much at war with the real object of protection as free trade itself. They can be greatly reduced, and still the American manufacturer will occupy the whole American market, pay the highest American wages, and be rewarded with an ample American profit; and therefore they ought to be reduced, not years hence, but now.

"There are materials which our experience has shown us should be admitted free, simply because they would give our people more work to do in preparing them for their ultimate uses, and it should be done not years hence, but now.

"What evidence is there to sustain the assertion that a correction of the grossly excessive duties would hasten the day of extreme commercial activity to a close? None whatever, save the criers who want to be let alone, but who ought not to be let alone, repeated by a coterie of statesmen who have become imbued with the calm philosophy of the citizen of Arkansas who refused to mend his roof in dry weather because it was unnecessary, and did not mend it when it rained because it was impossible."

Referring to such arguments as are employed by Senator Lodge against reciprocity, Gov. Cummins said:

"It will help us to look this proposition in the eye. The time has gone by when we can satisfy ourselves or the people with mellifluous phrases concerning reciprocity.

"If it is intended to employ the doctrine only in those instances in which we can get something and give nothing, it is but an idle dream, and we might as well eliminate the word from our platform and expunge it from the literature of political economy."

EDHELM HAD HEART TROUBLE.

Friend Says He Complained Before Going to Larchmont Station.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The funeral of Erik Lars Didrik Edhelm, who was killed by a train last evening, will be held to-morrow afternoon at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in this place. His relatives and friends are further convinced that Edhelm did not commit suicide by a statement of J. D. Horner, a fellow-member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, that an attack of heart disease caused the man to throw up his hands and fall in front of the locomotive.

Mr. Horner says that shortly before the tragedy Mr. Edhelm had complained of a pain in the heart as they were sitting on the club piazza. Mr. Horner said also that he had learned that Edhelm boarded a Mamaroneck car, which carried him a short distance beyond the station before he realized that it did not go there.

Mrs. Edhelm, it was learned to-day, stepped from a train from New York just in time to see her husband's as yet unidentified body borne into the baggage room. In answer to her question a railroad man told her that the dead man had probably been a tramp.

"Poor fellow!" she exclaimed, as she entered her carriage.

Bomb on Car Track Injures Child.

Passengers on a Douglass Street trolley car were badly frightened last evening when a bomb placed on the track in Liberty Avenue, near Thatford Street, East New York, by a boy, was exploded. A fragment of the bomb badly injured three-year-old Freda Mappel of 3 Thatford Avenue, who was playing near by. A gash was made in her leg, and as she fell she injured her head.

Wife Saved Him from Suicide.

William Cornell of 334 West Nineteenth Street attempted suicide in the presence of his wife last night by drinking carbolic acid. She gave him a glass of milk, this, according to the doctor, saving his life. He was taken a prisoner to the New York Hospital. He will recover.

The ONLY Vermouth officially recognized all over the world.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

The foundation of Vermouth popularity — Vermouth precisely as you want. Never disappoints.

TWICE ACCUSED, GOES FREE.

Yonkers Editor Does Not Appear Against Alleged Footpad.

Edward Graham, twenty-seven years old, of 2,318 Lexington Avenue, charged with stealing a pocketbook from John B. Hopper of Mount Vernon, in the Grand Central Station Wednesday, was positively identified in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Dr. James C. Hallock of 203 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, as a footpad who had struck him down in a lonely spot in Prospect Park, last Saturday.

Graham, however, was allowed to go free by Magistrate Cornell, notwithstanding the fact that Detective Sergeant Lang protested that he was a thief with a record, with his picture in the Rogues' Gallery. The man had been arraigned twice Thursday, when Mr. Hopper telephoned that he had gone to Esopus with the other Democratic editors to see Judge Parker. Mr. Hopper did not appear yesterday, either, but Dr. Hallock said he had read of the arrest and had come on the chance that the prisoner might be his assailant.

Leon Levy, Graham's lawyer, vehemently protested that Dr. Hallock's identification was improper because his client was in the custody of a policeman at the time, and argued that his new accuser should have been called upon to pick him out from a line of several others.

SHIP WRECKED, CREW MISSING.

Water-Logged British Schooner Bonny Doone Towed Into Rockland.

ROCKLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—An examination of a dismasted and waterlogged derelict which was towed into Rockland Harbor early in the week, shows that the wreck is that of the British schooner Bonny Doone. The fate of her crew is not known here. There was evidence that the craft had been in a collision.

The Bonny Doone was built at Quaco, N. B., in 1890, and was owned by Chapman, Son & Co., of St. John, her home port. She registered 124 tons. She was bound from Etonville, N. S., for Boston, with lumber.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The schooner Bonny Doone carried a crew of five or six men. Lester Dondale of Clementsport, N. C., and his son, Edwin, were on the schooner. Capt. Hayes, the Bonny Doone's skipper, was married a short time before he sailed from Eatonville.

Coroner Scholer Honored.

Coroner Scholer yesterday received a fine album as a token of the esteem of the West Side Taxpayers' Association, the Presidency of which he lately resigned, after ten years of service. The presentation took place at Glenwood Park, L. I., at a banquet, at which over 400 officers and members of the various real estate owners' associations were present. Speeches were made by Coroner Scholer, President Jorgensen of the West Side Taxpayers' Association, Jacob Appell, President Banner of the Real Estate Protective Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, and Mr. Demuth.

Store open Saturday till 6 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open Saturday till 6 P. M.

Unprecedented values:

Boys' & girls' school clothing.

THE whole store, very near, is given over to-day to preparing the boys and girls for school Monday. We're going to make it a saving object for you to bring them here for their school apparel, and to this end we offer unprecedented values—bargains, quality considered, you cannot duplicate in any other house in America. Comparison will show you that.

But here's what will appeal to you most—the acknowledged superiority of our clothing—the unexcelled workmanship—the high-grade materials and the sterling worth of every garment we sell.

The reason Simpson Crawford Co.'s school apparel gives such satisfaction is that it possesses that one great essential, "quality." We wouldn't have a shoddy garment in stock at any price—and you do not want such apparel at any price—especially when the best costs no more and often less, as it does in this store to-day and every day.

WE DO not care how strenuous boys are, our clothing is built to stand the test of time and the playground—it's cut and shaped with care and made by skilled tailors, who are mindful of a boy's needs. Second Floor.

That's why the Simpson Crawford Co.'s apparel holds its shape—lasts so long and gives complete satisfaction. The worth of every garment is guaranteed, and you'll find our prices no more than you'll have to pay for the ordinary factory-made products elsewhere.

NEW ideas for Fall—those winsome conceits, cleverly wrought by skilled artists who are trained to meet the wants of growing girls that desire chic, exclusive suits and coats for school wear. Third Floor.

You have our personal guarantee that there is no place in New York where you can secure school apparel that possesses the style and dependability of our garments at the low prices we quote.

To-day's the last day to buy before school begins.

$4.95 for boys' suits—special to-day—unusually good values in boys' double-breasted and Norfolk suits for boys 6 to 16 years old—skilfully tailored, in strictly imported cassimeres, homespuns, serges, cheviots—Norfolk suits have the popular blouse trousers—to-day at..... 4.95

$3.95 for boys' reefers, top coats or suits—a special sale in the strictest sense of the word—these suits are for boys of all ages—in Norfolk suits with blouse trousers—double-breasted suits, Russian blouse suits—in fact every style of suit is here for boys from 3 to 16 years—Made from all the latest Fall fabrics and particularly adapted for school wear—at..... 3.95

$7.95 for young men's $10 school suits—cut in the very latest style—made of cheviots—fancy mixtures as well as tweeds and cassimeres—also black and blue thibets—for young men 15 to 20—either in single or double breasted coats—suits are positively worth $10—special at..... 7.95

Misses' suits—new Fall models—particularly adapted for school wear, very dressy and stylish..... $9.75, $14.75, $18.75, $22.50

Junior suits—possess all the style characteristics of the women's suits; exclusive styles and exceptional values..... $9.75, $12.75, $14.75, $19.75

Misses' and junior Cravenette rain coats—an ideal coat for rain or shine; strictly waterproof; all the very latest fall styles..... $7.50, $10, $14.75

Misses' and girls' tourist coats—new and correct for Fall; suitable for all occasions and very smart and stylish $7.50, $12.75, $14.75, $16.75

Misses' and junior skirts—New York's largest and handsomest assortment..... $4.75, $6.50, $7.50, $9.75

Girls' reefers—just the coat for school wear—comfortable and dependable..... $2.95, $4.50, $5.75 and $8.50

Girls' dresses at..... $3.25, $4.50, $6.50, $9.75

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

New Fall styles in skirts, dress or walking lengths

WE'RE justly proud to be able to say as much for these fashionable new dress and walking skirts for Autumn as the exclusive modiste can say for hers. Every creation has that smart style individuality that sets it apart from the ordinary factory productions. Ours have that swing and dash that add a bewitching grace to the new Autumn costume.

You cannot distinguish these skirts from the custom made, and we offer you the advantage of seeing all the new and exclusive styles approved by Dame Fashion, grouped together in order that you may make a selection exactly in accordance with your taste. Not one correct style is missing.

We were particular about securing every length and every size waist, so we guarantee a perfect fit without altering or waiting. Prices are

$5.00, $6.75, $7.75, $10.00 $12.50, $19.50, $24.75

Made to our special order; we were in position to demand and secure only the highest grade materials—novelty goods, black, blue and brown Lymansville cheviot in walking lengths and fine Voiles, Broadcloths and Cheviots in dress lengths—special sale to-day.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Autumn Hats For Everyman

From the adolescent to the septuagenarian, every man who comes into this Hat Store can find the hat that is most particularly suited to him, in shape, color, style and price. We have prepared our Autumn display with the utmost care, and with reference to the most varied tastes.

The Stetson Hats lead the march—Derbies, $3.50 to $6—the latter price for the finest Derby in the land. Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15—the full Stetson line of them.

The new WANAMAKER Special Soft Hats for young men, at $3.50 and $5, in black, pearl, fawn and the new shade of brown, are making a great hit, by reason of their smartness and comfort.

Other excellent lines of Soft Hats and Derbies, in all styles and blocks, at $2 and $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Clothing For Boys

The manufacturers of WANAMAKER'S clothing for boys tell us that we should talk more about the excellence of the clothing they make for us. They say other stores never demand that fabrics shall be all-wool, or that they should be silk-sewed on both sides.

With all this unusual excellence, WANAMAKER'S clothing is exceptionally low-priced. The suits that we sell at $5 cannot be duplicated anywhere at less than $1 to $1.50 more. For instance, these Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomers or straight knee-trousers, made of select patterns of mixed and plain blue cheviots, in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5 a suit.

Wanamaker Special Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee-trousers, of plain blue or mixed cheviots, having double thickness of cloth at seat and knees, in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5.

Top Coats of tan covert cloth, at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

You'll Want These Walking Suits

With the Autumn snap in the air comes the increased activity and zest with which you enter into Fall pursuits. These jaunty Walking Suits help you along—stylish, easy, comfortable, free to move about in. Full of variety, in materials and making, too; and at prices to suit every woman. Among the

Walking Suits at $12.50 to $24

are stylish models in tweed, cheviot and broadcloth, with three-quarter length loose coats; with belted backs, or tight-fitting jackets, with vests, or trimmed with braid; or box coats. Skirts are unlined, and stylishly gored and plaited. The group of

Walking Suits at $25 to $60

comprises handsome styles of knob cheviot, herringbone or plain cheviot, camel's hair, covert cloth, broadcloth, plaid or striped materials.

There are five different styles of three-quarter length jackets; tight-fitting coats with vests, or trimmed with braid or velvet; 28-inch jackets and blouses, a number trimmed with cloth. These Tailored Suits have the new shoulders, full sleeves, and cuffs. Skirts are unlined, gored and plaited. Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Sweaters and Golf Vests

These smart over-garments for outing wear on cool days are smarter than ever this Fall. Women are not only wearing them for out-of-door sports, but for shopping and other street wear.

The Sweaters are made in all the favorite colors, including white and black, with plain and fancy stitching of all sorts. Some with bloused fronts and fitted belts. Some in smart new Norfolk style with straps and belt. Some with collars and some collarless. All have full sleeves. Prices range from $2 to $5.

The Golf Vests are priced at $1.75, $2 and $2.75. Second floor, Tenth street.

Autumn Coats For Girls

It's high time for the little girl's Fall Jacket, and chief interest lies in the particular style that's most suitable to wear to school. Here's a group of suggestions, of coats that are as good for wear as they're good to look at; and prices, too, are alluring. Sizes are for 6 to 14 years:

At $5—Full-length Coats of fancy zibeline, in navy blue and brown effects; deep cape trimmed with velvet.

At $7.50—Three-quarter length Regulation Coats of navy blue and brown cheviot; velvet collar; belted back; lined with red flannel.

At $10—Full-length Coats of kersey, in brown, blue and castor shades; deep cape, trimmed with braid.

At $12—Regulation Reefers of chinchilla; velvet collar, belted back, lined with red flannel.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Phonograph Recital Today

We will give an interesting Edison Phonograph Recital in our Art Gallery today from 1 to 3 o'clock. An attractive program has been arranged, and you will probably be surprised at the wonderful and really artistic results that are secured with the Gold Moulded Edison Records. All free of charge, of course. Art Gallery, Fifth floor.

New Fall SHOES

The smart new Autumn styles in shoes for men and women are coming forward rapidly. Probably the most interesting to women will be the WANAMAKER Reliable Shoes at $3—of which these four models are likely to be popular: The dull kid lace boots with heavy soles; made with lace hooks for quick fastening. The box calfskin Blucher lace shoes with neat Cuban heels. The patent leather Blucher lace shoes with dull kid tops. The box calfskin plain lace shoes with dull kid tops and heavy extension soles.

These shoes are made in the most stylish manner, made of the best leather and handsomely finished—$3 a pair.

Three new models in men's double-soled shoes at $5 deserve your attention. The Blucher lace shoe, enamel leather with dull kid tops. The all box calf lace shoes, and the enamel leather lace shoes with dull tops, are very smart in appearance. All $5 a pair.

Those who wish everyday shoes at lower prices will be interested in the new arrival of men's $1.90 shoes which will be hard to match with any shoe outside of WANAMAKER'S, sold for less than $3. In box calfskin, kidskin and patent leather with oak leather Goodyear welted soles, all sizes in E width only.

Women's shoes at $1.90 of kidskin in seven different styles, laced and buttoned, with patent leather or kid tips, Cuban or military heels in all sizes and widths, exceptionally good for school wear.

Girls' spring-heel Shoes at $1.60, in sizes 11 to 2. Welted soles of oak leather, and uppers of durable black kidskin, either laced or buttoned. Smaller sizes of the same shoes at $1.30. Fourth avenue.

"Princess May" Cape Gloves, $1

Upon the subject of our "Princess May" Cape Gloves for women, the manufacturer writes us:

"We have shipped you the first instalment of the quantity of gloves made on your special instructions. Care, attention and expense have not been spared in the making of these gloves. * * * We are satisfied that up to now no gloves of such value have been made to sell at One Dollar."

These gloves are one-clasp, outseam, made like a man's gloves, in Indian tans, black and white, with Paris point or spear embroidery on the backs. They are thoroughly stylish, good-fitting and long-wearing gloves, at the very popular price of

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

Children's Hats To Put Right On

Hats for school-children, hats for the high-school girls, hats for play, and hats for "best"—every kind that Autumn styles could prompt the designing of, is here—ready.

Among the Girls' Hats are sailor and flare shapes, of rough felt, bound with leather or velvet, and trimmed with ribbon bows, quills, pompons and leather bands; at $1.25 to $3.50.

The Children's School Hats are of a rough or smooth felt, in assorted colors; sailor style, with rolled brims, and trimmed with ribbon band and streamers. 75c to $3. Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Pretty Table Covers

There are, in fact, Table Mats, Centerpieces, Scarfs, and Sofa Cushions, made in attractive fashion of red or green velour, with rich designs appliqued in burnt leather. Novel and pretty decorations for the sitting room table. These prices:

Table Mats, 12-inch, 50c; 16-inch, $1.25.
Table Centers, 24-inch, $2.25. Cushions, $3.50.
Table Scarfs, 18 x 48 inches, $3.50. Tenth street.

Vibratory Massage In Your Own Home

Almost every up-to-date physician now gives vibratory massage by electric batteries or otherwise, in cases of rheumatism, and other ills of a like nature.

The Health Vibrator, which is now being demonstrated in our store, has been admired and recommended by a great many physicians, many of whom are now using it in their own practice.

It is so simple that it can be used by anyone in their own home for headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism and many other troubles, as well as being a splendid exerciser.

See it demonstrated today in the Basement. Price, $5.

Some TOILET NEEDS

Complexion Brushes of excellent quality, that can be used either wet or dry; regularly priced at 40c until now; now **25c each.**

Also some *Celluloid Soap Boxes*, made in telescope style, in various colors. Sell regularly and readily at 35c; today a quantity at the special price of **25c each.** Tenth street.

Autumn Fashions In Furniture

The Furniture Store has taken on a new appearance in the past few days, by reason of the inrush of new pieces for the Fall and Winter business. Examples will be found of all the leading styles of fine furniture of the finest quality of finish. Colonial pieces will be largely used this Fall, and whilst reproductions, they are so true to the original designs that they might almost be thought to be originals. The French "period" furniture is fully represented, as well as German and Italian Renaissance, and the finest English designs. Fine furniture was never so well finished and constructed as today and never sold for smaller prices.

Here are hints of fine pieces that will afford rare pleasure to furniture lovers in this great furniture store:

A Center Table in solid mahogany; round top with a rope moulding edge and deep rim; a heavy pedestal with four legs, all finely carved; a Colonial reproduction, richly finished. Price, $32.

English Colonial Mahogany Bookcase with two doors, five adjustable shelves, fluted side columns, moulded top, rich dark red mahogany, dull finish, fine construction. Price $55.

Louis XV. Dresser; solid mahogany, drawer-fronts have crotch veneer on mahogany, mouldings and carvings richly fashioned and finished, French pattern plate mirror, large size and of exquisite finish. Price, $180. Dressing Table to match, priced at $115.

Parlor Suite of three pieces; an English design after Sheraton; mahogany frames, neatly moulded and finished, turned and fluted legs, panel back, broad band of inlay and inlaid lines, cover in damask and gold tinsel, willow green color, seats have box edges and fine upholstery. Price, $75.

Colonial Library Table, mahogany; top has heavy rope moulding around the edge; corners below the top are carved; shaped legs with richly carved knees and claw feet; five drawers; glass drawer-pulls; a rich dark red mahogany, highly polished. Price, $63.

An English Colonial Center Table of exquisite design; rich dark mahogany, polished. Price, $80.

A mahogany Bookcase in a fine, plain old Colonial design has three doors with three sections for books; rich dark red mahogany, dull finish. Price, $70.

A man's Wardrobe, Louis XV. design; richly moulded and carved, of exquisite finish throughout; three drawers with four trays and one shelf behind the upper doors. Price, $175.

A Library Suite in Dutch marquetry; all mahogany of fine figure; the marquetry work is in an exquisite pattern, and the pieces are completely covered with the inlay. The suite contains sofa, arm chair, reception chair, desk chair, a winged arm chair, a bookcase, a large table, a writing desk. Price, $821. Fourth floor.

The New CARPETS Are Ready

All fresh, beautiful and in almost endless variety. These are the days to get the cream of the new stock, and it is a wise time to make selections so that your carpets may be made and all ready to be delivered and laid when you are ready for them. The selection is much more satisfying if done before the hurry-time begins.

Wilton Carpets, from $2.75 a yard upwards.
Best Axminster Carpets, at $1.75 a yard.
Other grades of Axminster Carpets, at $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50 a yard.
Wilton Velvet Carpets, at $1.50 a yard.
Wool Velvet Carpets, at $1.15 a yard.
Body Brussels Carpets, at $1.35 and $1.50 a yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, from 60c to $1 a yard.
Ingrain Carpets, from 75c to 90c a yard.

Third floor.

SILKS For Nearly Every Use

And a saving on every one of them. That's the gist of this Autumn Sale of Dress Silks.

It's a very fortunate time, too, to be able to tell such good news as this to the women who are getting their Fall wardrobes together:

BLACK SILKS

55c a yard, for Guaranteed Black Taffetas, worth 65c.
65c a yard, for Black Taffetas, worth 85c.
65c a yard, for Black Peau de Soie, worth 85c.
65c a yard, for Black Peau de Cygne, worth 85c.
85c a yard, for Black Peau de Soie, worth $1.25.
85c a yard, for Black yard-wide Taffetas, worth $1.25.

WHITE SILKS

55c a yard, for Imported White Taffetas, worth 87c.
65c a yard, for White Taffetas, worth 85c.

COLORED AND FANCY SILKS

55c a yard, for Plain-colored Dress Silks, worth 75c.
60c a yard, for Colored Louisines, worth 85c, $1.25.
65c a yard, for Fancy Silks, worth 85c to $1.25.
65c a yard, for Plain-colored Taffetas, worth $1.

Rotunda.

Black Taffeta RIBBONS Under-Price

Selling them in quantities for hair-ribbons. Today brings the opportunity to buy these desirable Black Taffeta Ribbons, in two good qualities, at savings of a quarter or more:

4 inches wide, at 18c a yard, worth 25c
4⅞ inches wide, at 28c a yard, worth 35c

Second floor, Tenth street.

$15 Overcoats For Wise Men

We have struck a finely adjusted balance between high quality and low price in these Fifteen-dollar Fall Overcoats for Men.

We have put in the excellent tailoring, the worthy materials, the fine points of style that are required to make an overcoat satisfactory, smart and serviceable, while maintaining the price at a figure that will appeal to seven men out of every ten—

Fifteen Dollars

—a price, by the way, that is several dollars below what these same overcoats would command if sold at other stores' ordinary rate of profit.

The material is Oxford Vicuna, lined throughout and faced to edge with pure silk Merveilleux, or silk-lined and cloth-faced.

Similar Overcoats, in higher grades, at $20, $22 and $25.

Stylish Covert-cloth Top Coats, in medium shades, serge-lined, at $15; silk-lined, at $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mourning VEILS And a Bargain

Made of plain or fancy hair-line and Tuxedo meshes, with border of one, two or three rows of silk ribbon. Square in shape, 1½ yards long, for hats; round, 1 yard long, for bonnets.

Unusually good values at their prices—in fact, they're worth a quarter to a third more:

Round Veils, 50c: worth 75c
Square Veils, $1: worth $1.25

About two-thirds of the quantity in the square shape, at the higher price. Broadway

Men's Scarfs 50¢ Worth a Lot More Than Their Price

Some of the handsomest Neckties you ever saw at Fifty Cents. They are folded squares, 2½ inches wide, of ribbed silk in popular plain colors—garnet, gray, national blue, navy blue, dark green and self-figured black.

Styles that are right for Autumn wear; at a price that is just about half the real value of the scarfs—**50c each.**

All the regular Fall lines of Men's Neckwear are displayed, too—a superb showing.

French Four-in-hands, 2, 2¼ and 2¾ in. wide, are 50c and $1.

Folded Squares, 2½ in. wide, are $1 and $1.50. Patterns and colorings are varied and in good taste.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

A Surprise in Separate Skirts

The surprise is a very welcome one. It consists of paying less, by a third or so, for Separate Dress and Walking Skirts, in the latest and most approved Autumn styles, than the skirts are actually worth.

We drove a hard bargain with the manufacturer, just before the Fall rush set in; and now you're reaping the benefit of our forethought. These fine groups:

At $6—Walking Skirts of tweed, sharkskin or broadcloth; gored and plaited in four different styles.

At $7—Walking Skirts of broadcloth; 13-gore; plaited, with inverted plaited back; blue, black, brown, and tan.

At $7.50—Walking Skirts of canvas weave cheviot; gored and plaited, with straps to form yoke.

At $10—Walking Skirts of cheviot; 7-gore, each gore with box plaits; finished with buttons.

At $11—Dress Skirts of canvas, with stitched side plaits to knees; with flare. Second floor, Broadway.

Saturday's News

From the China Sale

Thanks to fine weather and this unusually fine stock of tablewares, this September sale is breaking all past records; and thanks to the constantly arriving shipments of fine wares, there are no shortages in the showing presented. Still plenty of Theodore Haviland dinner sets, which we are offering at just one half of their real value.

113 pieces, with all the large, important dishes; four fine decorations, and every piece heavily gold-stippled.

$25 for regular $50 Dinner Sets, in one decoration
$30 for regular $60 Dinner Sets, in two decorations

Regular $22.50 Dinner Sets of fine Austrian china for $15. 114 pieces, with three sizes of flat plates, and also soup plates; fine flower design, and all handles gilt.

Fine American porcelain Dinner Sets of 113 pieces, with soup tureen and four large platters; three decorations, and all handles gilt. **At $12.50, regularly $18.** Basement.

French Bronzes

At reduced prices:
At $5, from $7.50. At $20, from $27.50.
At $10, from $18. At $30, from $45.
Basement.

Cups and Saucers at 30c

Worth 50c. Austrian china, very dainty shape, with a rose decoration. The prettiest cup and saucer we have ever had for anything like the price—30c each.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Bric-a-Brac

On a Tenth street aisle counter will be found a group of fine Bric-a-brac, comprising pieces of Royal Bonn, Teplitz and Austrian ware. Not enough pieces of each to enumerate in detail, but a sufficient quantity in all to make it very interesting. Every piece of this group is less than half price. The price-range—

At 75c, from $1.85. At $3, from $6.
At $1, from $2.25. At $4.50, from $10.
At $1, from $2.50. At $5.50, from $12.
At $2, from $4.25. Tenth street aisle.

Richly Decorated Plates at $1

A very fine collection of Plates which have been selling regularly up to $27.50 a dozen, at $1 each.

Basement.

Fine Austrian China At 25c, Worth Double

In very pretty decorations: Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes.

Fourth avenue, Main floor, and Basement.

Cut Glass Novelties

Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 35c and 45c each.
Syrup Jugs at 85c and $1.25 each.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles at 50c, 85c, $1 each.
Mustard Jars at 85c and $1 each.
Toothpick Holders, 25c each.
Knife Rests at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1 each.
Sugar-and-Cream Sets at $2 and $2.75 set.

Ninth street aisle and Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Cut Glass

The finest that America produces, at prices which range from one-third to a half below regular values:

Water Jugs, at $5 and $6.50, worth $8.50 and $10.
Claret Jugs, at $8.50 and $10, worth $12.50 and $15.
Bowls, 8-inch, $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $6.50.
Nappies, 7-inch, $2.75, worth $3.50; 8-inch, $3.50, worth $5.
Bonbon Dishes, with and without handles, at $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2.25 and $3.
Water Tumblers, at $3 a dozen, from $4.50.
Flower Vases, at $1.50 and $2.50, worth $2.50 and $3.50.

Tenth street aisle and Basement.

More Housekeeping Helps From the September Sale

First there's Aluminum Ware—light; easy to clean; easier to cook with, for it helps to prevent burning; hard to wear out, for it is made in one piece, or welded—no soldered joints. Then it's priced away below usual.

Next, there's a group of Household Utensils that are as desirable in quality as they are modest in price; and, lastly, come more of the peculiarly excellent Sewing Machines at $15, that comprise an important feature of the Sale.

September is truly the housekeeper's harvest-time!

Housefurnishings

Japanned Coal Hods, 15c. Wash Boards, 15c.
Gas Stoves, three burners, nickel-plated, $1.25.
Pepper Mills, 50c. Self-basting Broilers, 25c.
Serving Trays, 10-inch, nickel-plated, 20c.
Wool Dusters, long handle, $1.
Lipped Tin Measures, 1 quart, 5c.
Roasting Pans, 12 x 17 inches, 25c.
Japanned Tin Cuspidors, 10c. Corn Brooms, 20c.
Milk Boilers, 2½ pints, porcelain lining, 35c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 12c.
Nickel-plated Tea Kettles, 2 quarts, 45c.
Steel Frying Pans, with wire basket, 25c.
Clothes Wringers, hardwood frame, warranted for one year; rolls 10 x 1¾ inches, $1.85.
Curtain Stretchers, full size, $1.

Sewing Machines at $15

Drop-head Sewing Machines, with five drawers; with swell front, with full set of attachments; five-year guarantee; self-threading shuttle, self-winding bobbin; light-running and noiseless machine, giving perfect satisfaction at this rock-bottom price.

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 90c; 7 qts., $1.05. Funnels, 30c.
Roasting Pans, 10 x 15 inches, $1.20.
Rice Boilers, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts., $1.45; 3 qts., $1.85.
Teapots, 1 qt., $1.65. Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 60c.
Drinking Cups, 25c. Pie Plates, 8-inch, 15c.
Handled Griddles, 8 in., $1.35; 9 in., $1.50.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., $2.25; 5 qts., $2.45; 6 qts., $2.70.

Tea and Coffee Pots

Tea and Coffee Pots of heavy rolled copper; with white metal trimmings; heavily nickel-plated on the outside and triple-plated on inside; will keep their polish and are easily cleaned.

1-pint, 75c. 2-pint, 95c. 3-pint, $1.15.
4-pint, $1.25. 5-pint, $1.35.
Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MILITIA WERE TIRED; CORBIN CALLED IT OFF

"Third Battle of Bull Run" a Drawn One, Abruptly Ended.

UMPIRES TO AWARD VICTORY

Bell's Attacking Army Displayed Usual Brilliant Tactics, but Result Is Unknown.

Special to The New York Times.

PRESS CAMP, GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 9.—After four days of real marching, mowed down by imaginary bullets and torn to pieces by theoretical shrapnel, the Blue and Brown armies are resting in their tents to-night, wondering which won the battle which ended the tactical part of the Manassas manoeuvres this afternoon. The second problem was fought out nobly this morning with Bull Run as the dividing line between the two battle fronts.

The trenches used in the old battles are well preserved and were used to-day. Gen. Bell, with his Brown army, made a brilliant attack on Gen. Grant, who skillfully defended Washington with a Blue army, but whether Gen. Bell is eating a theoretical dinner in Washington or is weeping imaginary tears back at his Thoroughfare base is a question which will have to be decided each one for himself.

The advantage of to-day undoubtedly is with Gen. Bell, the Brown Commander, just as the working out of the first problem seemed to favor the Blue Commander. The second brigade of the Browns, under Gen. Barry, made a wide flanking movement, surprising and crushing the Blue left under Gen. Bliss, and inflicting theoretical losses.

This was offset in part by the fact that Col. Smith's Blue brigade, holding the right centre, was fresh, and in a position to strongly reinforce Gen. Bliss. New York's Twelfth in Barry's Brown brigade, and the Eighth Massachusetts, after a long forced march from midnight, attacked in the morning and practically destroyed the Blue Alabama regiment on the east side of Bull Run.

Then the New Yorkers and the Bay State men forded the Run in triumph. Gen. Wint with the Blue rear guard won more laurels to-day, and Col. Arthur Wagner, the well-known writer on tactics, said to-night that Gen. Wint's work was of a high order of excellence, and was the best point scored by the Blue army. Its heaviest losses were sustained by the First South Carolina, the First Alabama, and the First Florida. Brooklyn's Fourteenth suffered heavily, and part of it was captured.

According to the officers engaged, the foreign Military Attachés and other military experts who watched the manoeuvres, the elaborate tactical warfare has been eminently successful in its main purpose. The end of the Spanish war was the beginning of the great improvements which have marked the development of our fighting system, one of the problems of which has been the welding of the State and regular troops into an easily dirigible unit.

The idea took definite form when the first moves were made toward the creation of a General Staff, and in the Summer of 1902 militia and regulars were amalgamated to resist the attacks of a naval force. The posts were manned by their regular garrisons assisted by militia, and as a result it was conceded as not at all probable that an enemy could effect a successful entrance to New York Harbor.

Following the same plan, the army manoeuvres took place at Fort Riley, Kan., last year. There were three manoeuvre camps of amalgamated militia and regulars at Fort Riley, at West Point, Ky., and at Portland, Me., where the troops were called upon to defend that city against an attack from the Atlantic Squadron of the navy.

The number of men in all three camps, however, was much less than those who have been engaged in the present Manassas manoeuvres, in which the 27,000 troops were about one part regular to four parts militia, and for purposes of instruction there was one battalion of regulars and four regiments of militia in each of the eight brigades, there being four brigades to each opposing division.

The chief interest, therefore, has centred upon the work of the militia. It was soon observed that in point of endurance the State troops could not hold up to the regulars, and this afternoon, after four days of scouting, marching, raiding, and skirmishing, no comparisons were possible. To the regular troops, naturally, has been given the bulk of the work when quick and decisive movements were called for, and, although cavalry and infantry have been incessantly at it, they were fresh and strong this afternoon.

The militiamen generally were completely fagged, and look forward with dread to the grand review at Wellington to-morrow, when they will be expected to look as well as the regulars. One of the most worn-out bodies on the whole field is New York's Twelfth because of the fact that in the working out of the problem which was solved to-day they were obliged to march thirty miles or more.

Yesterday they came from Buckland, at the extreme southwest corner of the manoeuvre field, to Pagel and Lane, near Bull Run. Last night they withdrew from that position and bivouacked on Little Bull Run, when they started out at midnight for Catharpin at the centre of the northern edge of the battle ground, whence they marched down all the way to Stone Bridge, which crosses Bull Run, arriving at the centre of activity about 8 o'clock this morning.

They went back nine miles to their Thoroughfare camp this afternoon, and to-morrow they will march almost that distance back to Wellington for the review. The other militia troops are in almost as sorry a condition, with the exception, perhaps, of the Second New York from upState, the Second Georgia, the Second Texas, and a regiment from Maine composed chiefly of guides, all the troops named having distinguished themselves during the war game, by good marching, which apparently has not tired them out.

Nevertheless, military observers express themselves as greatly surprised that the militiamen did so well, and none are higher in their praise than the regular officers.

Sir Howard Vincent, who has taken a great interest in the developments of the British Volunteer Corps and who is an enthusiastic admirer of our National Guard, has been a guest of Gen. Corbin, and he, too eulogized the work of our militiamen in the field.

The militia officers are unanimous in saying that they have learned more in the last week about the practical side of military science than they could get in a lifeling State encampment. Some of the officers have had regulars under their command; for instance, Major B. Ridgman of New York's crack troopers. Squadron A, who had under him a company of the Fifteenth regular cavalry.

Gen. Frost of the Connecticut National Guard was commander of Gen. Grant's Fourth Brigade in the Blue army, and his command included four troops of the Fifth Regular Cavalry.

On account of the condition of the troops, Gen. Corbin announced that the problem had been solved shortly after the opposing lines had established contact about 8:30 this morning. The Blue army was near its base at Manassas, but the Browns were far away from their Thoroughfare camp.

Anticipating this, Gen. Corbin ordered all available army wagons and ambulances to go to Stone Bridge, and there were nearly 300 of them on hand to convey back to camp those soldiers who were too far gone to march the distance. In addition most of the cars on hand were requisitioned, and great numbers were transported back to camp in that way.

An incident of the fight at the Stone Bridge was the capture of the Connecticut Battery of two machine guns by the First Alabama Blues, defending the position. The battery advanced unprotected and unsupported, and was technically put out of action by the Alabama rifles.

The Alabamas here, however lost the greatest opportunity of the day, because with the captured machine guns, which were already loaded, they might have turned them against the enemy. In this way the Ninth infantry and the Seventh Cavalry, the very flower of the Brown Army, would have been annihilated by technical bullets.

The officers, both regular and militia, derived a greater benefit from the manoeuvres, perhaps, than did the enlisted men.

Company and battalion commanders have frequent opportunity to exercise their commands, and more infrequently regimental commanders figure in peace time drills, but brigade, division, and corps commanders have to wait until actual war to put their theories into practice.

To allow such officers an experience in handling large bodies of troops the only way, except actual war, is in manoeuvres of the sort just concluded, in which great numbers of troops have been engaged. This has been one of the chief purposes of the present war game, practically the first real army manoeuvres ever held in this country.

The grand review, the spectacular feature of the manoeuvres programme, will be held to-morrow, and all the 27,000 troops will pass in review before Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of the General Staff. A distinguished array of guests will arrive with him to-morrow from Washington. Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts arrived this afternoon.

WHEELER ON THE FIELD.

Confederate Officer Greets Bell—"Sue" Monroe Routs "Yankee."

Special to The New York Times.

GAINESVILLE, Va., Sept. 9.—The final conflict of the war game, while brief because the problem was declared solved as soon as the lines were in their final positions, was dramatic, because it was over the part of Bull Run field in which occurred the fiercest fighting in the two battles. The day's fighting centred at historic Stone Bridge, where Warrenton Turnpike crosses Bull Run, and is the position which McDowell uncovered when he turned the Confederate flank in the first Bull Run.

At that famous old bridge to-day there was a fight as sharp and as stirring as mimic warfare can evolve, and defending Blues and attacking Browns were in almost hand-to-hand conflict on opposite sides of Bull Run and near Stone Bridge, which theoretically had been destroyed by Blue engineers defending the position.

On the brow of the hill just east of Bull Run a party of military observers, including the greater portion of the foreign attachés, watched the battle. Conspicuous among the brilliant uniforms of the foreigners was Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, his person set off in all the military pomp and glory of an old blue coat and straw hat.

"This looks pretty much like the real thing," said the General, watching the Browns advance again, the Blue artillery behind. "It isn't quite the same with smokeless powder, though, but that isn't likely to give away a position like the old sort."

A company of Browns forded the creek just about that time, walking through it, and Gen. Wheeler remarked that he thought the militia should take greater care in operations of that sort.

"They ought to be taught better," he said. "Now those men have their feet wet all day. If a few troops assigned to that purpose went ahead and chopped down some trees, the work of a few minutes, a whole regiment could cross dry shod."

While he was in neither battle of Bull Run, Gen. Wheeler has a great interest in the field, as in Congress he was one of the principal supporters of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Before he made his speech in the House on the relief bill for Gen. Porter, which went through, Gen. Wheeler visited the battlefield and studied it carefully.

One of the group of attachés who surrounded Gen. Wheeler on the plateau was Col. Monte Verde, representing Spain. While cantering up the hill for a few moments before, his horse threw him, and the Spaniard's knee was painfully though not seriously hurt. While he was describing an aerial arc the flying attaché's trousers and white curtained hemlet badly scared a number of native horses on the hill.

Gen. Bell of the Brown Army had his headquarters at Stone House, which is on the Warrenton Pike, a short distance west of Stone Bridge, and which served as a hospital for the wounded during both battles of Bull Run. While he was there Col. T. B. Massey, a distinguished-looking old man, and wearing his Confederate uniform with the three stars on the collar, denoting his rank, rode up and paid his respects to the Brown commander.

Col. Massey commanded the Twelfth Virginia in Ashby's old brigade. Gen Bell received him cordially, and presented him to his staff, after which Col. Massey was photographed with Gen. Bell and Gen. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the army, standing on either side of him.

Another incident of the day occurred when a Blue reserve was in position near "Sue" Monroe's house, south of the Henry house. She is distantly related to the Presidential family, lives alone in the house, and is the principal character in the county. A Blue soldier went into her orchard.

"Sue" is vigorous, though sixty-two, and she advanced to meet him. "Get out of my orchard, you Yankee soldier," she said. "I've got the password," said the Blue, smiling and reaching for an apple.

"Well, I've got a password, too," said "Sue," and she drew a bead on him with a big, old-fashioned revolver. The Blue hastily deployed to cover.

SQUADRON NOT TO RETURN.

Second Cavalry to Stay in Virginia After Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The squadron of the Second Cavalry, which made the long march from Fort Ethan Allen to Thoroughfare Gap, will not be obliged to make the return march. An order was issued to-day at the War Department sending the men to Fort Myer, where they will go into camp for a few weeks or until the battalion of the Fifteenth Cavalry vacates quarters and goes to Fort Ethan Allen. The Second, with the mounted band of the regiment, will leave here Oct. 20.

T. E. Roessle's Estate $1,350,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The will of T. E. Roessle, owner of the Arlington Hotel, was filed to-day, disposing of $1,350,000 worth of property. In the petition accompanying the will it is stated that Mr. Roessle left $1,000,000 of property in New York and about $150,000 in real estate and $200,000 in personal property in Washington. Full control of the Arlington is left to the widow, and the estate is bequeathed to her, to Mr. Roessle's son, Elwood Roessle, and to Marion Louise McKinney, a daughter of Mr. Roessle's first wife.

Verdict for $1,500 Against Mendham.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 9.—A jury in the County Court to-day gave a verdict for $1,500 damages against Maurice Mendham, the New York broker, in favor of Spencer Jones, sixteen years old, of Ossining, who was run down by Mendham's automobile in Ossining and badly injured. Suit was brought for $2,000 damages.

Appeal for Needy Family.

The Charity Organization Society has renewed its appeal for $50 for the support of a family. The husband will be in a hospital for some time. The wife is delicate and unable to support their two young children. Money sent to the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street will be acknowledged.

75 Deported Gypsies to Sail To-day.

Seventy-five of the 200 gypsies at Ellis Island who are to be deported will sail this morning on the Campania. The rest will be sent back when the children who are ill of the measles recover. Officers at Ellis Island said yesterday that in the future gypsies would have a hard time landing here.

Excursion Boats Stop Sunday Trips.

Two of the Sunday excursion steamboats will discontinue their trips for the rest of the season after to-morrow. The boats are the City of Lowell, which runs up the Hudson, and the Richard Peck, which runs to New Haven.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON RADIUM.

The latest information about this marvelous substance, of which Sir William estimates that there is in all the world but one-tenth of an ounce, which possesses the energy of 250 tons of dynamite. A fascinating interview with the famous English chemist in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

TRESTLE TAMPERED WITH, TRAIN CRASHES THROUGH

Engine and Caboose Following Fall on to the Wreck.

4 PERSONS KILLED, 33 INJURED

Spikes and Bolts Had Been Removed from High Bridge Over a Meadow in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 9.—While a Seaboard Air Line passenger train was running about forty miles an hour over a trestle about 300 feet long, spanning a meadow near the Catawba River, at 1 o'clock this morning, the trestle gave way. The engine and some of the cars passed over, but were drawn backward into the abyss and upon the rear cars, and then, to add to the disaster, a light engine and caboose following ran on top of the train.

Four persons were killed and thirty-three injured. The killed are: Engineer E. Y. Barksdale of the light engine, Abbeville, S. C.; Fireman Ed Roberts (colored) of the passenger engine, Atlanta, Ga.; a Mrs. Black, and an unidentified woman.

George S. Fitzwater, chief detective of the Seaboard Air Line, said this afternoon that he had found some spikes and bolts and two angle bars which had been removed from the track with claw bars. He was confident that criminal work had been done. He expressed his belief that some one had disconnected the joints in the lower half of the bridge.

The stretch of track in that vicinity is a clear, straight, and apparently well-built one. The timbers of the bridge appear to have been wrenched from their fastenings, and those that are splintered are of sound wood. There was nothing to suggest that the foundations of the structure were undermined by a washout, although the ground was somewhat marshy yesterday.

Gaston Mears, the engineer of the passenger train, escaped with some bruises and a painful scalp wound. He said that just before the engine had swept entirely clear of the structure he felt it sinking, but the impetus carried the engine and all the cars except the first-class passenger car and the Pullman over and clear of the yawning gulf, which was left when half the bridge collapsed, but the engine and cars were swerved from their course to the right, tearing the rail loose from its fastenings and hurling the entire train upside down over an embankment to the meadow, about thirty feet below.

When the train went crashing over the embankment every light went out, and passengers were thrown against the sides of the coaches, bleeding and bruised.

Mrs. Black, sitting with her husband, who is a telegraph operator in the service of the Norfolk and Western, gave a short cry, and when he managed to strike a match and find her body he discovered that she was dead, her neck having been broken. She was the only passenger killed or even hurt seriously.

As the scrambling and shouting went on in the dark, above the noises a brakeman, with his head half way out of a window, was heard to shout: "My God, the freight train is coming upon us."

In less than a minute the engine and caboose, which had left Monroe fifteen minutes behind the passenger train, struck the open space where the bridge had fallen and plunged its way through the passenger cars. The woman whose identity could not be discovered then met her death.

Mr. Black was the last man to leave the coaches, and the very first thing he did was to walk in his bruised condition to Catawba Junction, two miles away, and send a telegram for help to Monroe, twenty-two miles distant. Aid was promptly sent and the injured were taken to Monroe.

SPEEDING ENGINE TURNS OVER.

Two Men Killed and One Seriously Injured in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 9.—Two men were killed and another man was seriously injured in a wreck on the Southern Railway between Dogwood and Wilton, on the Birmingham and Selma Division this afternoon. The dead are W. H. Cherry, engineer, and Will Ivey, a negro brakeman. The injured man is N. L. Snow, fireman.

The train was running thirty miles an hour when the engine jumped the track, struck the cross ties, and turned completely over.

LYNCHING MOB FOILED.

Georgia Judge and Sheriff Get Negro Murderer to Safety.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Sept. 9.—Sheriff Fordham to-day received a telegram from Judge Spence, at Camilla, ordering him to call out the militia to protect Whitney Williford, a negro under arrest on the charge of murder, as a mob from Mitchell County was on the way to Bainbridge to lynch him.

Orders were given for the militia to hold itself in readiness to respond to a hurry call. Meanwhile the prisoner was put on a train and hurried to Tallahassee, Fla., whence he will be returned to some unknown point in Georgia to-night. Thus the mob has been foiled.

NEGRO TRAIN WRECKERS.

Three Blacks Captured for Attack on Southern Railway Train.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 9.—Detectives to-day captured Joe Fuquin, "Major" Guthrie, and Roland Gerst, three negroes wanted for attempting to wreck a passenger train on the Southern Railway at a point near South Boston, Va., some time ago.

The men were arrested near the scene of the attempted wreck, and a telegram received here this evening from a detective is to the effect that Guthrie and Gerst have confessed.

The men were placed in jail at South Boston after a preliminary hearing at which they were sent on to the Grand Jury.

ROBBERY PROMPTED MURDER.

No Evidence of a "Before Day Club" in Florida Case.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 9.—The Coroner's jury, which met to-day to inquire into the killing of County School Superintendent Epps, found that Mr. Epps came to his death from a gunshot wound, the shot having been fired by Isham Edwards. Edwards was held for murder, and Caldwell and Larkins were held as accessories before the fact.

No evidence was introduced to show the existence of "Before Day Clubs," though one witness testified to going to church after midnight. Excitement is subsiding. It is believed that the murder was committed for robbery and the existence of "Before Day Clubs" here is beginning to be doubted.

Justice Rich Received by the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 9.—Justice Adelbert P. Rich of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and members of his family were received in private audience by the Pope to-day. They were presented by Mgr. Kennedy, Rector of the American College.

Thieves Say They're 'Phone Inspectors.

The New York Telephone Company issued a warning yesterday against sneak thieves who have gained admission to many apartments by representing themselves to be telephone Inspectors. The company says that all authorized Inspectors are required to show numbered badges and passbooks when they enter a house.

Avoid the Pernicious Adulteration of Whiskey by drinking the

John Jameson

Three ★★★ Star

Irish Whiskey

A pure MALT Whiskey, free from all chemicals and compounds, fusel oil or "silent" spirits. The purest whiskey the world knows.

ELKINS TRACTION STOCK SOLD TO A SYNDICATE

35,000 Shares of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Secured.

STEP IN BIG HARMONY PLAN

Advances Scheme for Practical Merger of New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia Trolley Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—A deal by which about 35,000 shares of stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company belonging to the estate of William L. Elkins was sold to a syndicate of inside Philadelphia and New York traction interests was completed to-day by George A. Huhn & Son and Wolf Brothers & Co. of this city, and three New York banking houses.

The sale marks the end of the Widener-Elkins traction syndicate organized thirty years ago. The transfer is one of the steps in the harmony plan that will eventually develop into a community of interest scheme to be participated in by the lines of Greater New York, Philadelphia, and the roads in New Jersey controlled by the Public Service Corporation.

Previously about 15,000 shares of the Elkins rapid transit stock were sold to members of the same syndicate, which to-day purchased the remaining 35,000. In the deal George W. Elkins, one of the executors, acted for the estate. The price paid was about $15 a share. The stock has gone to men who were close friends and associates of Mr. Elkins. Among these are John B. Parsons, President of the Rapid Transit; P. A. B. Widener, George D. Widener, J. J. Sullivan, William H. Shelmerdine, Michael Murphy, John M. Mack, George A. Huhn, and Clarence Wolf of Philadelphia and Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, James H. Hyde, and John D. Crimmins of New York.

In anticipation of the sale of the Elkins estate holdings Rapid Transit stock has been active and strong on the Philadelphia market for several days. The announcement of the sale to-day caused a boom, and a new high record price was reached. Nearly 12,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and a sale was made at the record price, 17⅝, which is $2.37½ above the amount paid in. The stock closed at 16⅞ to 17.

The capital of the company is $35,000,000, divided into 600,000 shares of a par value of $50. When the company was organized $5 a share was paid in. This assessment amounted to $3,000,000. In May, 1903, a second call for $5 was made, and the third $5 was paid last December, making in all $9,000,000 called. A fourth assessment will be called next month. It will be for $5 a share. This will bring the total paid-in capital up to $12,000,000.

Much of the money being called on the stock is going into the construction of the Market Street subway and elevated line and other improvements.

ROUMANIA'S SHORT MAIZE CROP

Prohibition Against Importation to be Maintained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—United States Minister Jackson writes from Sinaia, Roumania, as follows:

"It is at present anticipated that the crops in Roumania and Hungary will be poor, and that the maize crop in particular will be almost a total failure. In consequence the price of maize has gone up, and it was feared that this increase might be followed by the sale of the whole crop, as well as all that remains from last year, and that much suffering among the peasants would result. This led to the prohibition of the exportation of maize.

"In conversing this morning with Mr. Bratiano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, I learned that it is the present intention of the existing Government to maintain this prohibition, at least until after the harvest is over and the exact situation becomes clear, and until suitable provision is made for the retention in Roumania of a sufficient quantity of maize to prevent a famine.

"Mr. Bratiano said that this time the Government is on its guard and that there will be no repetition of the events of 1899. In commercial circles, however, considerable opposition to this prohibition has already been shown, and as the opponents of the Government have given evidence of an intention to make the question one of politics, it is impossible to foretell the duration of the prohibition.

"In any event it is probable that a market for maize will be opened in Northern Italy. Large quantities of that grain are shipped from Kustendji and the Danubian ports to Trieste and Venice every year, and the Italian Minister here has already notified his Government that this year the usual supply must be obtained from other sources."

HUNGARIANS SEE PRESIDENT.

Count Apponyi and Ambassador Entertained at Luncheon.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 9.—Baron Ladislaus Hengelmuller, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to America, and Count Apponyi, leader of the Liberals in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet, were guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt to-day. Count Apponyi, who intends to visit the St. Louis Exposition and to make a short tour of the country, desired to pay his respects to President Roosevelt, and his presentation to him to-day was arranged through the Austrian Embassy.

The visit, it is asserted, was of no official significance. The Hungarian visitors were entertained at luncheon by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

TO DRIVE OUT ANARCHISTS.

One of the Objects of Italian Club Incorporated at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—To rid the country of anarchists and blackmailers is one of the objects of the Italian Republican Club, which was incorporated here to-day.

The club will also undertake to teach Italian emigrants the English language and give aid to the destitute. Morris B. Glucksman of 758 Broad Street is the local agent for the club, which will have eight trustees.

LOVE STORY OF THE ELOPING PRINCESS LOUISE.

Told by Count Geza von Mattachich, who eloped with her. In THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow.—Adv.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Nation says: "As an encyclopædia of American interests for American readers, it is undoubtedly the best and fullest in existence."

The New York Sun says: "As it stands, The New International is the most helpful encyclopædia in English that we have seen."

Do You Know

that one of the most important literary enterprises of recent years has lately been brought to completion by the publication of the final volume of the New International Encyclopædia?

Do you realize that it is so great an advance on previous works, that it has nearly twice as many articles, nearly double the amount of matter, and far excels in beauty and fullness of illustration any similar work in England or America?

The editor-in-chief is Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Pres. of Carnegie Institute and late Pres. of Johns Hopkins University.

Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, are its publishers.

Send your name and address to-day to Dodd, Mead & Co., Dept. D., 372 Fifth Avenue, New York, and they will send you an elaborate pamphlet descriptive of the work.

TIPPING BRITISH SERVANTS.

English Hosts Object to Americans Giving Attendants "Dotations."

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A decidedly nasty and boorish Englishman who wrote a letter to The Times about "American Visitors" received a most beautiful dressing-down in a communication which The Times published this morning. Without doubt the two letters in question will be read with great interest on the other side of the Atlantic. They are as follows:

THE BRITISHER'S ATTACK.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: Now that the time is drawing near when our friends from the other side of the Atlantic begin to prepare to return to their homes, I venture to make a friendly appeal to them through your columns on the subject of tipping servants. The master of the house seldom knows what his guests do in this respect, but it leaks out sometimes, and when the amount given exceeds just the friendly recognition of personal service it cannot but hurt the feelings of the host. Last year an extravagant dotation sent into the servants' hall came to the knowledge of a lady neighbor of mine, who said indignantly of her departed guest, "Does he think I cannot afford to pay my own servants' wages?" Our American cousins are largely endowed with an honorable pride, and I venture to quote for their benefit, even at the risk of giving offense to those who are the most delightful guests in England and the most charming of hosts in their own country, a passage from Sir Walter Scott. It occurs in "The Bride of Lammermoor":

"Sir William, therefore, only smiled and replied he had something else to think upon to-day than killing deer; meantime, taking out his purse, he gave to the ranger a dollar for his encouragement. The fellow received it as the waiter at a fashionable hotel receives a double his proper fee from the hands of a country gentleman—that is, with a smile, in which pleasure at the gift is mingled with contempt for the ignorance of the donor."

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
COUNTRY HOUSE.

August 10.

WHAT HE MADE OUT OF IT.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir: Like most Americans in England I fancied that not only The Times, but also all those who write letters to The Times, heartily desired to promote good feeling between the better classes of the two countries. But the letter from "Country House" in your issue of to-day runs more than a mere "risk of giving offense" when it suggests to us that we excite hosts' indignation and servants' contempt by tipping too generously. "Dotations"—which, in my American ignorance, (shared by the editors of the New English Dictionary,) I thought meant "endowments," not "tips," until this letter enlightened me—are supposed to be governed by the customs of the donor's own country. Americans tip more largely than Englishmen, and they, in turn, more largely than Frenchmen. When I am in America, and am the "delightful host" of Englishmen, I do not know what my guests give my servants, for if a guest offered my butler a tip under his host's nose (as I have more than once seen an Englishman do in an English house) I think my butler would be tactful enough to wriggle into such a position that I need not see him take it. And we have not yet in America organized the system of domestic intelligence by which the tittle-tattle of the servants' hall percolates upward, in defiance of gravitation and decorum. I have, however, been a fellow-guest of Englishmen in American houses, and I have seen some of them give a servant a fifth of the sum an American would give, notwithstanding the circumstance that they (again, naturally enough, following the custom of their country) expect their luggage to be unpacked upon their arrival and packed for their departure, an exaction which leads to inconvenience, just before the time of dinner and at the time of breakfast, in some American houses, which are not, to quote Mr. Bernard Shaw's phrase, "infested by voracious parasites" to such an extent as English houses. Servants in America are no longer amazed at the discretion with which English visitors measure their vails, and, save upon an occasion for self-defense such as you now present, no American host would permit himself to observe that the principle of prudent campaigning which makes many Englishmen who live in state at home frequent second-class hotels on the Continent also restricts the ardor of their generosity when they visit American houses. Here, again, each country has its own usages. Most Americans travel abroad when they have worked so hard and so successfully that they have money to waste. Some Englishmen subject themselves to a foreign sojourn when they are impelled to diminish the expenditure which gives splendor to their life in England. Even if it be conceded that an American sinned in the instance cited, is he not rather to be pitied than blamed? He discovered, when he first visited England, that London tradesmen refrain from marking their goods in plain figures, and invariably charge the American a higher price than the Englishmen. He discovered in due course that he was expected to exercise lavish hospitality toward the younger sons and elder daughters of men whose guest-books, when greed or accident brings them into the hands of the profane, are found to be unsullied by American names. If he buys a horse he pays a little more than an Englishman would pay, and if the horse wins a few races the seat of the American jockey is described as unsportsmanlike by the employers of those English jockeys who promptly adopt it. Is it surprising that the American who finds in force, throughout England, this principle of a protective tariff for revenue only, should imagine that his English host's servants, like every one else in England, expect him to part with his money more freely than does an Englishman? I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HOUSES IN TWO COUNTRIES.

August 13.

About all "Houses in Two Countries" has left for anybody else to say is Amen!

Canadian Exhibit in London.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is considering a proposal to open an office in London, England, with sufficient space for sample rooms in which to exhibit goods produced by the members, writes Consul General Holloway from Halifax. The service to be rendered to members would include investigating, answering, and indexing trade and other inquiries; caring for and distributing catalogues, &c.; making attractive displays of samples; establishing business relations for members with buying houses; following up business possibilities; securing special information for members respecting Government contracts; securing suitable expert labor for members; addressing meetings and distributing information respecting Canada; obtaining information regarding the markets of the world, and regarding raw materials required in Canadian manufacturing industries.

New York to Buffalo by Trolley.

Just a few gaps to close, and then through in dining, observation, and sleeping cars. Details of this unique trip given in The New York Times to-morrow, (Sunday.)—Adv.

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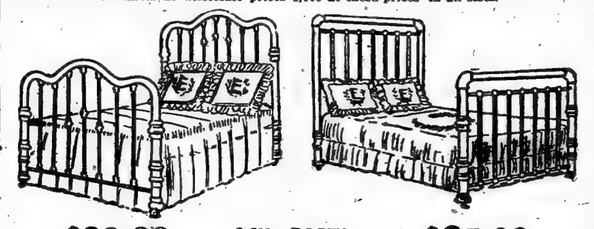
BRASS BEDS
ever exhibited under one roof. To reduce OVER PRODUCTION of these Brass Beds we will sell to consumers at wholesale prices 2,000 at these prices in all sizes.



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ELEGANCE AND BEST QUALITY
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Exceptional values in high and medium grade Furniture. Mail orders solicited.
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Bet. 18th and 19th Sts., New York. Take elevator to 7th floor.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at TWELVE noon on Saturdays, and at FIVE P. M. on other business days during September.

Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

A well-equipped selling agency, which for over ten years has represented two large foreign manufacturers, wishes to add to its business a third account, foreign or domestic.

Highest references furnished. Communications held confidential. J. & G., P. O. box 1816, N. Y.

"LION BRAND"
COLLARS AND CUFFS
HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 26 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.
130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ENGLISH
LUNCHEON and TEA BASKETS
Fitted complete, for Picnics, Travelers, and Yachting.
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

A PLEA FOR JUDGES FIT AND WELL TRAINED

Appeal for the Public, the Suitor, and the Lawyer.

ENGLISH PRACTICE PRAISED

The Power for Harm of the Judge Who Is Deaf—The Value of an Active Practice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public which pays, the suitors that suffer, even the lawyers who profit, are hardly mentioned in the forecasts as to the persons who are soon to sit in the Court of Appeals. Compared with either of these classes, no one else has any rights which anybody is bound to respect, neither the politicians nor their parties, nor the hopers for preferment or promotion, be they Democratic or Republican.

Two, and only two, ways of filling the bench of last resort are professed by European peoples—the Continental system of raising practitioners in the judicial career step by step until experts of the highest type are transferred to the highest court, and the English method in which Judges "are chosen for the High Court of Justice from the most eminent members of the English bar." We have affected the English way, but not acquired the English manner, superiority for which is claimed in the accompaniment to the report of the Commission on the Law's Delays.

On the Continent runs the Roman rule that a Judge must be in possession of his five physical faculties. This is generally respected in England.

We have had learned, also prolix, Judges too deaf to hear arguments of counsel or readily the remarks of colleagues, and whose infirmity, occasionally the source of amusement, has been the perennial spring of irritation and disappointment.

Performance of judicial functions by a person who does not hear is practicable only under written procedure, toward which, with the facile verbosity of the stenographer and the typist, appellate practice tends somewhat in this State, but from which the recent codes have emancipated court practice in Austria and Germany, codes framed not by lawyers, but by bureaucratic administrations. It is out of character for a deaf man to sit in any court ordained to hear argument ore tenus. It is foreign doctrine, but good withal, that "a Judge is disqualified who has not heard and considered the whole cause and documents before the court." So it is reported that in Innes vs. Duke of Gordon, where the case had been heard before the court, and was submitted with written memorials and additional documents, the vote of a Judge who had considered these latter, but was not present at the hearing, was rejected. The fact that Allen, J., wrote the opinion in a notable case, though he did not hear the argument, was thought by Mr. O'Connor so unseemly that he refused for years every retainer to appear before the Court of Appeals. Mr. Tilden never again entered its chamber as a lawyer.

It is indispensable that the Chief Judge hear readily. The circumstance that he "sits in the middle" gives prestige neither to his concurrence nor to his dissent. He has no casting vote. He is, however, the organ of the appellate bench to the appellate bar, particularly in the application of the rules, helpful or onerous to the dispensation of justice in the dispatch of business, according to their enforcement, rationally or otherwise, in the exigencies presented—presented for the most part orally and orally to be met.

Having recourse to the analogy of adversity, it may be recalled that anciently the praetor, because of misfortune, forbade the deaf to appear as advocate, because it was not permissible to allow one to try a cause who could not hear the praetor's ruling, and for whom, indeed, it might be perilous, since if he did not hear what the praetor said he might be punished as one in contempt for disobeying an order.

Whether or not the Judge be he that "sits in the middle," he is the better qualified by the knowledge acquired before going to the bench by actual experience in the disposition of many and varied questions presented with immediate interest because of immediate concern to his clients. The fact and force of this will be impressive to any layman or lawyer who will look over the roster of the Court of Appeals and peruse the decisive opinions upon legal principles and laws applied to facts which have been brought vividly to his own attention. To make mention of a few, calamo currente and not invidiously: Hiram Denio may have descanted curiously about the humble duty of the court and its unwillingness to usurp power when writing to uphold a novel disposition of the metropolitan constabulary half a century ago, but his opinions, still luminous respecting commercial paper, bills of lading, and other concerns of the law merchant, show the fruits of his experience as Director and President of a bank in his home city, whose enterprises called for lawyers trained in such matters. George Comstock, almost his neighbor, was learned in cases by actual application before he took up editing commentaries or came to be a Judge. Charles Rapallo, with all his signal mental powers, would not have been so cogent and clear in his exposition of the law governing the causes presented him on appeal had he not theretofore been wonted to advise upon and declare the law, day by day, upon questions more intricate and involving larger amounts of money than are usually presented to the Court of Appeals. It has been remarked that to no member of like brief tenure in our highest court ever fell in the routine of business so many cases of moment as to Benjamin Tracy. Is it not more likely that what he had learned and thought out in his notable practice as advocate and counsel enabled him to stamp causes before the whole court, whether his by routine or no, into leading cases? Perhaps less conspicuous for lore than these worthies were Sanford Church and William Ruger, who, besides undoubted abilities and no mean knowledge of the law and decided cases, brought to their high position from active practice before the bar, mayhap even from participation in political life, worldly wisdom and intimate acquaintance with human affairs and the needs of business, which contributed excellently to the administration of the court over which they presided.

The semi-official reference, noted above, to the English way of choosing Judges for the High Court of Justice from the most eminent members of the English bar seems not untimely. Consequent upon, or coincident with, such a practice has grown up a judiciary enjoying the respect and confidence the wide world over, has grown up also a jurisprudence of which wrote the most critical and most practical of all law reformers: "Inadequate, ill-adapted, and inconsistent as to a vast extent the provision or no provision would be found to be that has been made by it for the various cases that have happened to present themselves for decision, yet in the character of a repository of such cases it affords, for the manufactory of real law, a stock of materials which is beyond all price. Traverse the whole continent of Europe, ransack all the libraries belonging to all the jurisprudential systems of the several political States, add the contents together, you would not be able to compose a collection of cases equal in variety, in amplitude, in clearness of statement—in a word, all points taken together in constructiveness—to that which may seem to be afforded by the collection of English reports of adjudged cases." (Jeremy Bentham's Letter to the President of the United States of America, October, 1811.)

SIMPLEX.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

HORSE INTOXICATED, WON RACE

Found Strength in Quart of Champagne To Foil Plot of Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 9.—At the County Fair, which is being held in Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., one of the horse races was won yesterday in an unusual manner. This trot was open only to horses owned in the county, and the purse was small, but it was the most exciting race of the day, as there was much rivalry among the three towns interested, Carmel, Brewster, and Patterson.

A big bay gelding named Monte and owned by E. A. Ives of Patterson, was one of the four horses entered. One of the others was from Carmel, and the two others were from Brewster. The Patterson horse won the first two heats amid great excitement, as hundreds of dollars had been bet on the race.

At that stage of the game a plot was hatched by the owners of the other horses to win the race by tiring the Patterson horse in scoring before the next heat. This worked to perfection, as the big bay was so exhausted after the start was finally made that it was barely able to get around the track.

There was one more heat, and nobody thought this horse would be able to make an appearance. Contrary to all expectations, however, the Patterson horse not only appeared, but showed an amount of metal it had never been known to display before. It won the heat and the race 100 yards ahead of the rest.

It was discovered afterward that before the last heat a quart of champagne had been procured at the hotel, and all of it was poured down the horse's throat. The animal behaved in a most boisterous and unseemly manner at the stable after it had won the race, and followed this an hour later by going to sleep.

FORCED STICK DOWN THROAT.

Judge Krueger's Little Grandson Dies After Odd Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 9.—Gottfried Krueger Plum, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Terhune Plum, and a grandson of Judge Gottfried Krueger of Newark, died this morning at his grandfather's country place on the Orange Mountain. Gottfried was running about the yard with his nine-year-old aunt, Dorothy Krueger, a daughter of Judge Krueger, when he suddenly stumbled and fell in the grass. The end of a stick, which he had in his mouth, hit the ground and was forced down the little fellow's throat.

His mother and the nurse girls removed the obstruction with considerable trouble. Dr. Ralph Hudson Hunt of East Orange was summoned and he treated the lad until the arrival of Dr. Edwin Staehlin of Newark, the family physician. It was not thought at first that the wound would prove serious, but yesterday convulsions developed. The little fellow commenced to sink last night and this morning he died in a convulsion.

GOLF CLUB WAITERS SPILLED.

Took Baltusrol Wagon Out for a Midnight Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Sept. 9.—A party of ten waiters from the Baltusrol Golf Club, with tin horns and plenty of enthusiasm, started out last night for a drive to Millburn. They had horns which they tooted. They are also said to have cheered. It is even alleged that they sang snatches of song. They had a good time until they reached a sharp turn in the road, when the rear wheel collapsed and the wagon overturned.

Thomas Kinney of New York, the driver, was injured about the arms and head; Stephen Edwards, head waiter, was cut and bruised about the arms and legs, and Edward Jacquot, a son of the club steward, was cut about the face and legs. It is said that the men had taken out the rig surreptitiously during the absence of the stable boss.

Bridge Over Morris Canal Goes Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 9.—The old Bloomfield road bridge over the Morris Canal, known as the Silver Lake bridge, collapsed this afternoon under the weight of a heavy truck which was passing over it. The bridge was wooden and apparently rotten; it collapsed completely in the centre and dropped the truck and its driver, John Lenz, into the canal. Lenz was hurt internally and both his legs were badly injured. The truck, with a heavy load of soda water bottles, is still submerged in the canal.

WESTERN MEN'S BETTING COUP

St. Louis Backers Won a Big Sum Over Colonial Girl's Victory.

For the slip in their plans when the St. Louis betting men behind the stable of C. E. Rowe permitted First Mason to win unbacked at Sheepshead Bay ten days ago, the party made amends yesterday when at the same race course Colonial Girl won the Omnium Handicap. Chief among the visitors was Otto Stiffel, the St. Louis brewer, said to be Trainer Rowe's partner and backer, but there were many others who came with Mr. Stiffel, and who might have attracted attention except for the fact that Mr. Stiffel stepped into the limelight by wagering the major part of a stable commission said to amount to $15,000, in person. The St. Louis men got prices ranging from 8 to 1 down to 5 to 1 for all the money they bet. With First Mason as their trial horse for Colonial Girl, and the result of his first effort in the East in mind, the owners bet with supreme confidence, and though the race was one which was productive of unusually heavy speculation, the ring was hit hard, as the St. Louis crowd's winnings were estimated at somewhere about $100,000.

A part of the money found its way back to the bookmakers later on when Sidney C. Love was beaten by Stolen Moments, Sidney C. Love being a reputed "good thing" which caught the fancy of the Western men.

One other coup that failed only through a bit of ill-fortune or carelessness was attempted in the first race, for which Miss Modesty, racing in the name and colors of Albert Simons, was backed heavily. The first backers of Miss Modesty got prices ranging from 60 to 1 down to 20 to 1, but for very small amounts, as the moment there was a decided move to back her the price was cut to 12 to 1, and she went to the post at 7 to 1. At the head of the stretch, when she was well up with Brush Up and Fleur de Marie, and had both of them hard pressed, her headstall slipped through some oversight in bridling her for the race and her jockey lost control of her. Even under this handicap, and fighting against the tangled gear, Miss Modesty was beaten only two heads, finishing third.

PRINCE ALERT'S NEW RECORD.

Pacing Gelding Goes a Mile in 1:59½ Without Wind Shield.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—On an excellent track, but with a fairly heavy head wind in the stretch, Prince Alert this afternoon established new figures for pacing geldings without wind shield, going the mile in 1:59¼. The previous record was 1:59¾, held by himself. With Alta F. McDonald up in place of Jack Curry, who was in Hartford, the gelding went the first quarter in 29¾ seconds, the half in 59, the three-quarters in 1:29¼, and the mile in the time given.

Open Polo Championship Date.

As only two teams have entered for the special open polo championship tournament, but one game will be necessary to decide the event, and the date has been fixed by the Polo Association for Tuesday, Sept. 20. The game will be played on the big polo field at Van Cortlandt Park. The picked teams representing New York and Boston contain the best polo players in this country. The Boston delegation will consist of Foxhall Keene, Joshua Crane, Jr., Devereux Milburn, and R. L. Agassiz. The New Yorkers will be Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., C. R. Snowden, and J. E. Cowdin.

IS GERMANY GETTING AHEAD OF US?

Sir William Ramsay, the famous English chemist, in an interview in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow, points out how American manufacturers are beginning to fall behind because they are not alert enough in taking advantage of recent scientific discoveries.—Adv.

COLONIAL GIRL WINNER

Western Mare Beat a Fine Field for the Omnium Handicap.

HURSTBOURNE WAS SECOND

Leaders Had the Race at Sheepshead Bay Between Them All the Way—Four Choices Beaten.

Of all the things that might have happened to shake the complacence of Eastern turfmen, the one that jarred them most was the victory of Colonial Girl in the Omnium Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday over about the best field of handicap horses that could be gathered at this late season.

The race was the fourth on the Sheepshead Bay programme, the Omnium this season being the third of the Autumn Serial Handicaps, one mile and a furlong, or exactly one turn of the Sheepshead Bay course, for three-year-olds and upward. Nine horses were named to run, and but one of the number declined, that being Ormonde's Right. In the betting the entry of Walter B. Jennings, Proper and Dainty, always ruled as the favorite, the great mare of a year ago, Gunfire, being the next choice, with Dolly Spanker the third in favor. Colonial Girl was backed steadily from the opening to the closing of the betting, and from 8 to 1 was sent to the post at 5 to 1. The Western mare's luck was in evidence from the time the riders were announced, she having up as her jockey the clever light boy. W. Davis, also a St. Louis product, and drawing the rail position, where she remained quietly while Hurstbourne, Gunfire, and Proper lunged and plunged for several minutes before a start could be made. When the barrier was lifted Colonial Girl was straight and ready, and in the first jump took first place, and hung close beside the rail for the run to the paddock turn, Hurstbourne having to cross the track from the extreme outside when he made his first move for a good position and ranged up alongside the mare, while Gunfire and Dainty both were jostled at the start, and McChesney, slow to break, was all but left at the post, "Big Mac" having a half dozen lengths or more the worst of the send off. From the first strides there was no lagging, Colonial Girl going at a good pace, attended by Hurstbourne, making the running from end to end, the pair running head and head before the others of the field, closely bunched, around the first turn and into the back stretch, where McChesney joined his field, but, closing on the rail, was shut off there, and once more had to drop back, and take the chance of going around. Just at the bend into the back stretch Hurstbourne showed his head before that of Colonial Girl, but the mare resumed command on the straight of the back stretch, and held first place until they were on the last turn, before heading for the run home. Then again Hurstbourne showed his nose in front, but Colonial Girl, with the advantage of the inside position, went past him in the next two or three jumps, and, hanging on gamely, began to draw away slightly, the difference in weight and the fact that it was Hurstbourne's first race after a year of training, telling against the horse. Colonial Girl, who, after shaking off Hurstbourne, was steadied a bit and won with something in hand by three parts of a length, Hurstbourne finishing second a length and a half before Dolly Spanker, while McChesney, after being badly interfered with, closed with a splendid rush at the end, and was beaten only a head for third place. Time, the time of the race was 1:53 3-5, only a fair performance from a time standpoint. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old; selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Brush Up, 104, Hildebrand, 3-1, 6-5..	1	1	1¹
Fleur de Marie, 104, Cochran, 13-5, 1-1	2	2	2h
Miss Modesty, 94, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2.	6	2	3½
Delusion, 96, W. Davis, 7-1, 5-2.....	13	4	4
Raiment, 105, Burns, 12-1, 4-1.....	3	5	5
Black Cat, 94, Notter, 100-1, 40-1....	10	7	6
Flinders, 106, Phillips, 15-1, 6-1.....	9	6	7
Star Lily, 94, J. Hennessy, 60-1, 20-1.	15	8	8
Cotillon, 98, Travers, 15-1, 6-1.....	7	9	9
Sparkling, 104, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1..	5	10	10
Bisque, 94, Coleman, 150-1, 50-1.....	4	11	11
Agnes Virginia, 99, McDonald, 60-1, 25-1.....	12	12	12
Ken, 99, Hayward, 200-1, 200-1.....	14	13	13
Rose Mary Kane, 99 Herbert, 100-1, 40-1.....	11	14	14
Princess Eris, 104, W. Hennessy, 25-1, 10-1.....	3	15	15
Charley's Aunt, 106, Shaw, 25-1, 10-1.	16	16	16

Time—1:05 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner b. f., by Ben Brush—Miss Landeman, owned by J. J. Rogers, and trained by R. B. Watkins.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ormonde's Right, 111, Lyne, 11-5, 1-2.	3	2	1²
With Thyme, 108, J. Martin, 6-5, 2-5.	1	2	2½
Ancestor, 97, Hildebrand, 3-1, 6-5....	2	1	3⁴
Sir Lynnwood, 98, Travers, 7-1, 2-1..	4	4	4
Lord Melbourne, 96, Chandler, 200-1, 50-1.....	5	5	5

Time—1:40. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Ormonde—Right, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; six and one-half furlongs on the turf course.

	S.	½.	F.
Oiseau, 115, Lyne, 13-20, 1-5.....	3	½	1½
Pasadena, 115, Hildebrand, 10-1, 1-1.	2	3	2¹
Waterside, 115, O'Neil, 17-10, 2-5....	1	3	3

Time—1:19 4-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. c., by Ornus-Kitty Gunn, owned by J. J. Greener and trained by C. B. Reid.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Colonial Girl, 107, W. Davis, 5-1, 2-1	1	1	1¾
Hurstbourne, 116, J. Martin, 15-1, 5-1.2	2	2½	
Dolly Spanker, 102, Travers, 9-2, 7-5.4	3	3h	
McChesney, 120, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1....3	5	4	
*Dainty, 115, Hildebrand, 9-5, 7-10..	4	5	
Ostrich, 95, W. Fischer, 100-1, 80-1..7	6	6	
*Proper, 107, T. Burns, 95, 7-10.....5	7	7	
Gunfire, 118, Shaw, 16-5, 7-5.....6	8	8	

*Coupled as W. B. Jenning's entry.

Time—1:35 3-5. Straggling start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner b. m., 5 years, by Meddler-Springtime, owned and trained by C. E. Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a quarter.

	M.	F.
Eagle, 101, W. Davis, 4-1, 8-5.....	1	1¹
The Southerner, 97, Hildebrand, 3-1.1-1	6	4	2½
Auramaster, 103, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5..	7	2	3h
Cleveland, 111, Travers, 8-5, 3-1.....	5	3	4
Keynote, 103, Sperling, 6-1, 6-5.....	9	5	5
Requiter, 104, Hoffler, 100-1, 40-1...	8	6	6
Garnish, 100, W. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1..	5	7	7
Stonewall, 106, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1..10	8	8	
Gold Dome, 98, W. Fischer, 50-1, 15-1.....	4	7	9
Pass Book, 103, H. Cochran, 60-1, 15-1	2	10	10

Time—2:07. Good start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Bathampton-Troubadour, owned by the Patchogue Stable and trained by Stephen Billings.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Stolen Moments, 105, (W. Davis,) 5-1, 8-5.....	3	2	1½
Prince Ching, 105, (T. Burns,) 7-1, 2-1.....	6	3	2²
Sidney C. Love, 108, (Hildebrand,) 1-1, 1-2.....	5	1	3¹⁰
New York, 108, (Crimmins,) 6-1, 2-1..	1	4	4
Incubator, 103, Hoffler, 11-2, 8-5....	7	6	5
Lord Advocate, 103, O'Brien, 150-1, 50-1.....	2	6	6
Schoolmaster, 108, Miles, 200-1, 100-1	4	7	7

Time—1:47 1-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner br. f., 4 years, by Kingston-Cerita, owned by Mrs. L. Curtis and trained by W. C. Smith.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Lavator	162	Amur	148
Foxhunter	162	The Ragged Cavalier	147
Zinzibar	160	Bonfire	140
Caller	160	Daffo-Down-Dilly	138
Good and Plenty	159		

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

Reliable	140	Lady Amelia	120
Shot Gun	162	Flying Ship	116
Castallan	115	Jocund	108
Sais	111	Gold Saint	108
Topic	106	Rabenstein	106
Councilman	105	Tol San	105
Jack Lory	103	King Cole	103
Sir Brillar	93	Handsarra	103
Miss Jordan	90	Heart's Desire	103
Tearess	90		

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the Futurity course.

Tradition	128	Oiseau	118
St. Bellane	117	Broadcloth	117
Wild Mint	114	Hot Shot	114
Jack Lory	113	Burnt Hills	113
Tongorder	111	Chrysitis	111
Sandria	109	Candida	109
Merry Lark	107	Buttling	107
Dandelion	105	Maximilian	105

FOURTH RACE.—The Annual Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties and allowances; two miles and a quarter.

Major Daingerfield	127	Broomstick	110
Africander	127	Graziallo	107
Stalwart	115	Ormonde's Right	107

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Belligerent	107	Escutcheon	107
Tearess	105	Vidalia	105
Istria	104	Goldcraft	104
Sir Brillar	101	Workman	101
*Bank	100	Belle Dixon	100
Jerry C.	99	Charadella	99
*Niblick	99	Whitestone	99
R. L. Johnston	97	*Applaud	97
*King Cole	92		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course.

Leader	126	Prince Ching	117
Sheriff Bell	119	Ed Tierney	107
Eagle	119	Flexion	107
Sonoma Belle	114		

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey W. Davis, recently from St. Louis, bounded into sudden prominence at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when he rode the winners of three races, the last three races on the programme, none of them favorites. Davis has ridden in good form since the meeting opened, but horsemen seemed only to wake up to his skill after his triple triumph, and from the talk that his feat caused, it is likely that he will prove a formidable rival to Hildebrand as he will not lack for choice from now on. Lyne rode two other winners, and Hildebrand had one winning mount.

The Columbia Stable's fast and stout colt Graziallo, while at the starting post in the race won by Beldame Wednesday, was kicked by one of the other horses in the race, and though he went on and ran second, after the race was found to be so severely injured that there is a doubt about his starting for the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes to-day.

The two-year-old Cotillon, formerly owned by James R. Keene, has been sold to Frank Regan.

Jockey H. Cochran was suspended for the remainder of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, which means one day, for misbehavior at the start.

post while riding Fleur de Marie in the first race.

The weight on Oiseau for the Great Eastern Handicap will include five pounds extra for his win in the Golden Rod Stakes, making his impost 127 pounds.

Consignments from two private breeding farms will be offered for sale at the Fasig-Tipton paddocks at Sheepshead Bay to-day, the horses to be sold comprising yearlings from the farm owned by the estate of W. C. Whitney, and from the Hurricana Stud of Stephen and John Sanford.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Batsola Won.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Batsola, with Rausch up, won the Prix de Verrieres at the Maisons Laffitte races to-day.

MARINES WIN SKIRMISH MATCH.

Defeat District of Columbia Teams at Sea Girt Rifle Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 9.—The regimental skirmish rifle match was won this morning by the United States Marine Corps by a score of 412. The team that had won it for five successive years—the Second District of Columbia—made 362, and the First District of Columbia 351. The match, being a spectacular one, attracted unusual interest. The teams of six charged the silhouette targets, firing twenty shots at intervals of 600 and 200 yards at both kneeling and prone posture. The prize is a silver trophy valued at $250.

The tyro match went to the Second Troop of Red Bank, N. J., which scored 129, to 128 by Company C, Seventh New York, and 122 by Company I of the First District of Columbia, and Company H of the Second Ohio. The Spencer match was won in the shoot-off this afternoon by Lieut. K. K. V. Casey of the Seventy-first New York from Dr. George E. Cook, Lieut. Benedict, and Private Ben South of Ohio, and Capt. W. B. Martin of New Jersey. At 800 yards, seven shots, in the shoot-off, they dropped out when they made a four. Lieut. Casey made five bull's-eyes. The Seabury long-distance match was won by Lieut. W. A. Tewes of the First New Jersey at 101, with Dr. Cook second, with 101; Capt. Winder of Ohio third, with 98, and Capt. W. B. Martin fourth, with 97.

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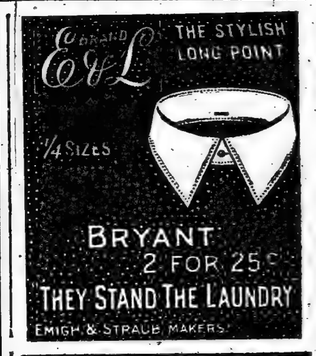

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"Oku Hurled Line on Line to Death Before Liao-Yang"

The New York Times printed yesterday the first and best and most complete story of the Battle of Liao-Yang. This report is one of the series of *The London Times-New York Times* special news service which has far surpassed the war news of any newspaper in the world. It is one of the achievements of this great news combination which makes *The London Times* and *The New York Times* the recognized mediums for trustworthy news. No exaggeration, no sensational treatment—no padding—"the plain unvarnished tale."

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ANOTHER FOR NEW YORKS

Local Nationals Won One Game and Tied in Another.

AMERICANS DEFEATED TWICE

Greater New Yorks Dropped Back and Boston Took Lead—No Game for Brooklyn.

The New York Nationals won their ninety-first victory by beating the Philadelphia team yesterday. Two games were to have been played, but darkness stopped the second one after five innings had been played, neither team having scored a run. In the American League the Greater New Yorks suffered two defeats at the hands of the Philadelphia Athletics, and lost the lead to the Bostons, who won from the Washingtons. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
New York, 0; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	15	17	15	91	.734
Chicago	7	..	8	9	15	13	10	14	76	.613
Pittsburg	9	7	..	10	8	12	14	11	71	.587
Cincinnati	7	9	9	..	9	12	12	13	70	.569
St. Louis	3	7	10	6	..	12	11	14	63	.496
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	..	12	10	44	.364
Boston	1	8	7	6	7	8	..	11	44	.352
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	6	5	..	36	.290
Games lost	33	48	50	53	64	78	81	88		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Philadelphia at New York, (two games.)
Brooklyn at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; New York, 1.
Boston, 7; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland 4; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	10	8	9	10	13	20	78	.624
New York	6	..	8	12	11	13	13	12	75	.615
Chicago	9	10	..	6	11	10	11	15	72	.571
Philadelphia	5	8	13	..	3	10	11	11	67	.563
Cleveland	10	7	6	10	..	10	9	15	67	.554
St. Louis	9	6	5	6	7	..	7	10	50	.417
Detroit	6	6	8	7	4	8	..	11	50	.413
Washington	2	2	4	2	4	9	7	..	30	.242
Games lost	47	47	54	52	54	70	71	94		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Washington at New York. Two games.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win One Game from Quakers—Second a Tie.

Two errors by Donohue, which gave a man first base in each instance, was chiefly responsible for the defeat of the Philadelphia team by the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Both McGinnity and Fraser were wild at times, and their unsteadiness was costly, but the "Iron Man" was overshadowed by the Philadelphian in keeping the hits down, and but for the mistakes of their third baseman and a couple of bases on balls the score would have been two to one in favor of the visitors. In a second game only five innings were played on account of darkness, but in that time no runs were scored, and only one hit was made off Corridon to five off Ames. Both pitchers received credit for hitting batsmen, Corridon sending three to first base and Ames one.

In the first game Umpire Moran did the unusual thing of clearing the Philadelphians' bench of players not participating in the game and sending them off the field. This occurred in the third inning, when the bases were filled and two men had struck out. Moran had called Fraser out on a ball that certainly was higher than his head, and the climax was reached when Thomas took exception to a strike. It seemed as though all the men on the Philadelphia bench shouted and loudly protested against the decision, and Moran at once ordered all the extra men to leave the grounds. There were five in all, including Sparks, the "Evangelist."

The New Yorks played rather loosely and exercised poor judgment at times, one of the conspicuous instances being in the third inning when McGinnity picked up a bunted ball and could easily have thrown out a runner at third, but the base was uncovered. A base on balls, two singles and a double gave the Philadelphians two runs in the first inning, and a base on balls, a single, a bunt and a double produced two more in the second inning. The New Yorks scored two runs in the first inning on a base on balls, Browne's single and a stolen base, Donlin's out and Dahlen's two bagger. After two were out in the third inning a base on balls and a double scored another run. Three unearned runs were made in the sixth on a base on balls, two successive fumbles by Donohue, a safe hit and McGann's long fly. Bresnahan's splendid throw to the plate in the fifth inning, completing a double play, was a feature of the game.

The second contest was sharply played, but base hits were rather scarce. In the five innings finished only five men of the two teams hit safely, and eight men struck out. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Thomas, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	Bresn'n, c.	2	1	2	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	2	3	1	5	0	Browne, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
McGee, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	McGann, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0
Lush, 1b.	0	2	9	0	1	Donlin, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Titus, lf.	0	3	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Dunn, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Donohue, 3b.	1	1	2	0	3	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Roth, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Bow'man, c.	1	0	11	1	0
Fraser, p.	0	0	1	0	3	McGin'ty, p.	1	1	0	1	1
Total	4	12	24	14	4	Total	6	7	27	8	3

Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
New York ..... 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 .—6

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 3; off Fraser, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; New York, 8. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Fraser, 4. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Dunn, Gleason, Roth, McGee. Sacrifice hit—Hulswitt. Stolen bases—Gleason, Browne. Double plays—Gilbert and McGann; Bresnahan and Bowerman. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Thomas, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Bres'n, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	0	2	1	0	Browne, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
McGee, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Lush, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0	Donlin, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Titus, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	1	3	1	Dunn, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Donohue, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Dovin, c.	0	0	7	1	0	B'rman, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Corridon, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Ames, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total	0	5	15	6	1	Total	0	1	15	8	1

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Corridon, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 4. Struck out—By Ames, 5; by Corridon, 4. Two-base hit, McGann. Stolen base—Thomas. Double play—Hulswitt and Lush. Hit by pitched ball—By Ames, 1; by Corridon, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Kennedy and Moran. Time of game—One hour. Attendance, 1,844.

PITTSBURG, 3; CHICAGO, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—McCormick's two-bagger in the eighth inning won the game for Pittsburg. Up to that time it was an even game in every way. Both pitchers did good work and were given excellent support. Attendance, 2,205. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Leach, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0	Slagle, lf.	0	1	3	1	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Williams, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	3	3	1	0	Barry, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
McCor'k, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	McCarthy, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Brana'd, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	Kling, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Evers, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
L. Smith, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	1	5	1	Tinker, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
Lynch, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Briggs, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	9	27	10	0	Total	1	7	24	11	0

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 .—3
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—McCormick and Jones. Sacrifice hit—McCormick. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Branafield, and Barry. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 2; off Briggs, 1. Struck out—By Lynch, 4; by Briggs, 6. Double play—Slagle and Kling. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Defeated in Two Games at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The Athletics evened up matters to-day for their double defeat at American League Park in New York last Tuesday by performing the same trick to-day. Powell was pitted against Henley in the first game, and, while the local man received credit for the fewer hits, a wild pitch by Powell in the eighth inning resulted in the loss of the game for New York. The deciding run was made by Pickering, who reached first base on a bunt, and a wild pitch placed him on third. Then Noonan, who took the place of Davis, the latter breaking a small bone in his hand in sliding to base, hit a long fly to the centre field, which Anderson caught on the run, but allowed Pickering to score. The fielding throughout was excellent, the outfield work of Seybold, Hartsel, Keeler, and Dougherty, and Elberfeld's display at short stop, being the features.

In the second game poor fielding and wild pitching by Griffith resulted in the Greater New Yorks' downfall by a score of 5 to 1. The visitors' run was made in the fifth inning by Keeler, who reached first base on a force hit. After Elberfeld had been retired Waddell sent Keeler to third on a wild pitch, and a fumble by M. Cross allowed the runner to cross the plate. The local men scored a run in the second inning on a two-bagger by Seybold, a base on balls, and Schreck's single. In the third Waddell tallied on a single, Ganzel's fumble, and Noonan's force hit. The victory was clinched in the fourth inning when two bases on balls, Schreck's double along the left field foul line, Dougherty's drop of a short hit fly, and McGuire's failure to hold Dougherty's throw at the plate, resulted in three runs being made. The scores.

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Dou'erty, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	Hartsel, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Pic'ering, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Elberf'd, ss.	1	1	2	5	0	Davis, 1b.	0	2	2	0	0
An'erson, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	Noonan, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Willia's, 2b.	0	1	1	2	1	L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Seybold, rf.	1	0	6	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Kleinow, c.	0	0	2	0	0	M. Cross, ss.	0	2	1	2	0
Powell, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Schreck, c.	0	0	1	0	0
*Fultz	0	0	0	0	0	Henley, p.	0	0	1	3	1
Total	2	5	24	15	1	Total	3	8	27	12	2

*Batted for Powell in ninth inning.

New York ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 .—3

Two-base hit—Elberfeld. Three-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, (2,) Williams, (2,) M. Cross, Pickering, Fultz. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Henley, 3; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 1. Wild pitch—Powell. Umpires—Messrs. King and Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Dought'y, lf.	0	1	0	0	1	Hartsel, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	Pic'ring, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	5	2	1	Noonan, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
And'son, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0
Williams, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Seybold, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	7	2	1	Murphy, 2b.	1	0	3	4	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	3	5	0	M. Cross, ss.	1	0	2	2	1
McGuire, c.	0	1	4	2	2	Schreck, c.	1	2	6	0	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Waddell, p.	1	1	1	1	0
*Fultz	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	1	7	24	17	5	Total	5	7	27	10	1

*Batted for Griffith in ninth inning.

New York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 .—6

Two-base hits—Seybold, Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Pickering. Stolen base—Ganzel. Double play—Murphy and Noonan. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 3; off Waddell, 3. Struck out—By Griffith, 3; by Waddell, 5. Wild pitch—Waddell. Hit by pitched ball—By Griffith, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and King. Time of game—1:40. Attendance—5,553.

BOSTON, 7; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Dineen was almost invincible to-day, enabling Boston to beat the Washingtons 7 to 0. The champions bunched their hits in three innings off Patten, and earned all of their runs. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
O'Neill, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	1	4	1	1	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0	Parent, ss.	1	1	2	3	0
J. Stahl, 1b.	0	2	16	1	0	C. Stahl, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
H'lsman, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Collins, 3b.	0	1	3	3	0
Mullin, 2b.	0	0	0	5	0	Freeman, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	0	3	0	Lach'ce, 1b.	2	2	9	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Ferris, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0
Kitt'dge, c.	0	1	6	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	6	0	0
Patten, p.	0	0	0	0	7	Dineen, p.	1	2	0	0	0
Total	0	5	27	19	0	Total	7	13	27	9	0

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boston ..... 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 .—7

Two-base hits—Selbach, Lachance. Stolen bases—Parent, Dineen. Sacrifice hits—C. Stahl, Farrell. Struck out—By Patten, 5; by Dineen, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Boston, 3. Time—1:25. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 1,200.

DETROIT WON AND LOST.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 9.—Detroit and St. Louis again came out even on a double header. The first game was won by the locals, who backed up Donovan's masterly pitching in perfect style, O'Leary covering much ground. Howell's own wildness and Kahoe's bad throw gave Detroit her winning runs.

In the second game Glade had the Detroits at his mercy and shut them out handily. Jaeger, a new pitcher from Rockford, Ill., pitched good enough ball for Detroit, but was unlucky, and runs were scored on scratch hits and errors. Barrett did some fine fielding and Wallace covered much ground. Attendance, 1,200. Scores:

DETROIT.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Barrett, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Robinson, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	2	0
Hickman, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	Hynes, rf.	1	1	1	1	0
Crawford, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, 1b.	0	0	2	10	1
Drill, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Padden, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	0	3	3	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	3	6	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Donovan, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Howell, p.	0	0	0	7	0
Total	3	6	27	15	0	Total	1	4	24	16	1

Detroit ..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 .—3
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Lowe, and O'Leary. Stolen base—Hickman. Base on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Howell, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Howell, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 6. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Howell, 3. Double play—Lowe, O'Leary, and Hickman. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Beville and Coughlin.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Barrett, cf.	0	2	4	0	0	Burkett, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Rob'son, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
H'kman, 1b.	0	0	13	1	1	Hynes, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0
Beville, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0
I. Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	2	7	2	Sugden, c.	0	1	8	1	0
Jaeger, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Glade, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	0	5	27	19	3	Total	5	7	27	8	0

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Wallace, 2. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Lowe, Moran. Stolen bases—Burkett, Heidrick. Base on balls—Off Jaeger, 4; off Glade, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Jaeger, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 9. Struck out—By Jaeger, 1; by Glade, 6. Double play—O'Leary and Hickman. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Drill and Coughlin.

CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO WIN.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Cleveland and Chicago again split even to-day, Cleveland shutting Chicago out in the first game, while Chicago took the second by bunching their hits off Rhoades when it looked as if Cleveland had won. Donahue was a puzzle to Chicago in the first game. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Bay, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Green, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	2	4	3	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Callahan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	2	4	2	Davis, ss.	0	1	5	4	1
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Sullivan, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Lush, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Tannehill, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Turner, ss.	1	3	2	2	1	Donohue, 1b.	0	0	6	1	0
Buelow, c.	1	1	2	0	0	Dundon, 2b.	0	2	1	0	0
Donahue, p.	1	1	0	6	0	Patterson, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	10	27	15	3	Total	0	4	24	11	1

Cleveland ..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 .—4
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base on errors—Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Bradley, Lajoie, Buelow, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Stovall, Turner. First base on balls—Off Patterson, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Patterson, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Patterson, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Bay, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Green, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	4	1	0
Flick, rf.	0	2	3	1	0	Callahan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Stovall, 1b.	0	1	11	2	1	Sullivan, c.	0	0	10	1	0
Lush, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Tan'hill, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Turner, ss.	0	1	0	3	0	Donahue, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Buelow, c.	0	0	8	1	0	Dundon, 2b.	1	2	4	4	0
Rhoades, p.	0	0	2	3	1	White, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	16	2	Total	5	10	27	10	0

Cleveland ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Two-base hit—Tannehill. Three-base hits—Lush, Flick, Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Jones, White. Stolen base—Jones. Double play—Jones and Sullivan. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 1; off White, 7. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 6. Struck out—By Rhoades, 2; by White, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—2,854.

American Association.

St. Paul, 10; Kansas City, 2. (First game.) St. Paul, 10; Kansas City, 0. (Second game.)
Louisville, 2; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
Indianapolis, 2; Toledo, 14.

State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Ilion, 3. (Ten innings; called on account of darkness.)
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Albany, 5.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 5; Hartford, 0.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 10; Norwich, 2.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	0
Jersey City	2 0 2 1 0 1 .—6	9	1

Batteries—Murphy and Thomas; Pfannmiller and O'Neill.

Toronto, 3; Rochester, 2.
Montreal, 11; Buffalo, 4.

Southern League.

At Nashville—First Game—Atlanta, 9; Nashville, 3. Second Game—Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 2.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; Birmingham, 2.
At Memphis—Shreveport, 10; Memphis, 7.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 9; Little Rock, 2.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 5; Macon, 1.
At Columbia—Columbia, 2; Augusta, 0.
At Charleston—Charleston, 3; Savannah, 2.

Greater New Yorks Sign Garvin.

Virgil Garvin, late pitcher of the Brooklyn Club, who received the alternative from Manager Hanlon of either accepting a release or being indefinitely suspended and chose the former, has been signed by the Greater New York Club. Garvin was charged, it was said, with insubordination during the last Western trip of the Brooklyns and while Manager Hanlon was absent. After leaving the team he practically signed to play with the Pittsburgs, but Manager Clarke declined to abide by the agreement because it was reported that Hanlon still had a claim on him.

PELHAM BAY ATHLETIC FIELD.

New Public Grounds in Bronx to be Opened To-day.

At Pelham Bay Park to-day Mayor McClellan will formally open the new Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field with a speech of acceptance on behalf of the city, and by afterward raising the American flag on the flagstaff erected in the middle of the field. This is the first athletic field ever owned by the City of New York, and from its inception to its inauguration it has not cost the City of New York one cent, but has been built out of moneys saved from the regular appropriation of the Bronx Park Department. Even the expenses of to-day's ceremonies have been defrayed by a fund of $8,000 subscribed in the Borough of the Bronx, and the great public utility will be thrown open to the public without cost to the municipality, to which it does credit.

The programme will begin at 9 A. M. with the athletic games, for which 400 entries have been received. Almost all the National and metropolitan champions have entered, and some of the foreign competitors at the Olympic games are also expected to compete.

At 2:30 the military and civic ceremonies will begin. Squadron A will act as the personal escort to Mayor McClellan, and the Eighth Regiment, two battalions of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the First and Second Batteries, the Naval Veterans, and several posts of the Grand Army of the Republic will parade in honor of the city's Chief Magistrate. Park Commissioner William F. Schmitt, to whom the idea and execution of Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field is due, will make a speech on behalf of the Park Department. He will then present it to the City of New York, and Mayor McClellan will answer in a speech accepting the grounds on behalf of the city.

Individual Record Century Run.

The fifth annual individual record century run of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America will be held on the Long Island roads on Sunday, Sept. 18. The run will be open to all amateur riders. Each rider will be given a handicap, ranging from scratch to two and a half hours. No pacing will be allowed, except such as may be exchanged by siders entered and covering the entire course. Any rider accepting pace from an automobile, motorcycle, or a rider not entered in the run, or one entered but not covering the entire course, will be disqualified. Single machines only to be ridden.

The start and finish will be at Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, the limit men being started at 7 A. M. From Bedford Rest the course will be via Glenmore or Jamaica Avenue, as preferred, and Merrick Road direct to Amityville, to Massapequa, to Hicksville, to Massapequa, to Amityville, to Massapequa, to Hicksville, to Massapequa, to Bedford Rest. Entries close Sept. 15 with Oscar Lenz, Chairman Racing Committee, 108 East Eighty-ninth Street, New York. In case of rain the run will be held the following Sunday.

Finals in Newport Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—The finals in the lawn tennis tournament at the Casino were played to-day. In the ladies' doubles Mrs. Barger-Wallach and Miss Barger had a surprisingly easy victory over Miss Eleanor Sears and Miss Anna Sands, winning in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Wallach and Miss Barger take the silver cups offered by Miss Anna Sands for the winners of the tournament. In the young ladies' singles Miss H. Coster won the finals from Miss Alice Potter in two sets, 7—5, 7—5.

New Yorkers Win at Tennis.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The finals in the ladies' doubles and men's doubles were played at the Tri-State Tennis Tournament here to-day. In the ladies' doubles Miss M. McAteer of Pittsburg and Miss M. Wolmer of Washington defeated Miss M. Closterman and Miss C. Neely, 6—2, 6—4. L. D. Little and Robert Leroy of New York easily won from Beals Wright and Edgar Leonard of Boston in the finals for the men's doubles, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Baseball, To-day. Two games. One admission. American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington. First game called at 2 P.M. —Adv.

LOVE STORY OF THE ELOPING PRINCESS LOUISE.

Told by Count Geza von Mattachich, who eloped with her. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

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MORE SURPRISES IN GOLF

Herreshoff Defeats Ormiston in Championship Play.

WILL MEET H. C. EGAN TO-DAY

Hard Fight Looked for in Final Match of National Amateur Tournament at Baltusrol.

Form in golf, so far as it can be based upon past performances, has been fearfully upset this week in the National championship tournament at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. Every day has been productive of surprises, and yesterday furnished another batch. George A. Ormiston, the Pittsburg golfer, who achieved celebrity the previous day by putting the American and English champion, Travis, out of the running, himself fell by the wayside, being beaten in the morning round by the dashing young Vermont champion, Fred Herreshoff. The latter won handily by 4 up and 3 to play, and the friends of Ormiston could find little consolation for their sorrow. That

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

JAPANESE FIGHTING.

In the remarkable account given yesterday morning in the dispatches of The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES from the Japanese Left Army of the operations of Gen. OKU south and southwest of Liao-Yang, American readers learn for the first time in detail of the Japanese mode of fighting in this war. The account, filling four columns of the paper, was rendered by a competent observer, and was intensely interesting.

The sum of this observer's comment is that there was a tremendous and in some degree a useless expenditure of life by Gen. OKU. Three desperate assaults of the strongly fortified Russian positions were made within twenty-four hours without advancing the position of the Japanese appreciably. A fourth on the next morning yielded no better results. Then followed a final effort with the artillery, and at last the Japanese took possession of the city. The estimate of 20,000 is probably a moderate one of the awful loss endured in this stubborn attack, and it is evidently the opinion of our correspondent that much of it was waste. Certainly never before in the history of warfare has such slaughter been incurred with so little immediate advantage. The imagination is staggered at the conception of the utter recklessness of life shown as well by the soldiers as by the commander of the Japanese Army, and their heroism is matched by that of the Russians. It was undoubtedly the purpose of the Japanese Commander in Chief to cut off the retreat of Gen. KUROPATKIN and to force him to surrender or to escape at terrible disadvantage. In the former purpose he failed, and to that extent his awful sacrifices must be held to have been in vain. On the other hand, it is equally plain that the purpose of KUROPATKIN, when he learned that KUROKI had crossed the Tai-Tse, was to attack him, crush him, and return to attack the remainder of the Japanese forces, exhausted and reduced by the five days' continuous assaults upon his works around Liao-Yang. In that purpose he was foiled by the greater swiftness and energy of KUROKI and by his superiority in numbers at the point of meeting.

The obvious result for the Japanese was failure in their large plan. For the Russians it was equally failure in the advantage hoped for from the division of their enemy. The net result, however, was defeat for the Russians and a decided though not a decisive victory for the Japanese. The point selected by KUROPATKIN for a firm stand, which he had fortified in the strongest possible manner, where he had concentrated all the troops available, where he had planned to check the advance of the three armies converging against him, and whence he had hoped to roll them back and close the campaign with a victory that would make Liao-Yang the last point in Japanese progress and the first from which to begin Russian aggression, had to be abandoned. The position which appears to have been impregnable to direct attack was rendered untenable by a flanking movement. Whether the Japanese loss was repaid, whether it was justified by the usual reasoning of military experts, is, of course, a question we are not competent to answer. Clearly it was an awful price to pay, but it was not wholly without return. Actual advantage was secured, and could not have been attained without it. KUROPATKIN would not have abandoned Liao-Yang if KUROKI had not threatened his rear, and KUROKI could not have crossed the river in force sufficient to compel KUROPATKIN to abandon Liao-Yang if the Russians had not been held by the furious and unremitting assaults in front of that city. Had the Japanese contented themselves with slower operations south of the river the Russian position would have grown steadily stronger and the flanking movement would have become more and more difficult. If we consider the alternative and the actual results attained, it is not easy to see how the Japanese mode of fighting can be unqualifiedly condemned. Assuredly no one can read the thrilling dispatches to which we have referred without realising that a nation has arisen as to whom the ordinary calculations of the limits of adventure in warfare do not hold. And the dispatches we publish this morning—not less authentic, and quite without precedent in the reporting of the war so far—confirm this impression.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Col. LAMONT is right. "Any man who now raises the question as to whether a man was a gold Democrat or a silver Democrat or a Cleveland Democrat or a Bryan Democrat or a Douglas Democrat or a Breckinridge Democrat is serving THEODORE ROOSEVELT and not ALTON B. PARKER." This point was emphasized by Judge PARKER in his talk to the Democratic editors. "The cause cannot be advanced by attacks on others within the party with whom we have had disagreements but who are now working with us for a common result," he said; "ordinary prudence forbids the alienation of allies who are willing and anxious to assist." The fact that CHARLES W. GOODYEAR of Buffalo declined to support and vote for Mr. BRYAN in 1900 is, as Col. LAMONT very properly points out, no reason at all why he should not be nominated for Governor by the Democrats this year. There is another and very much better reason why the nomination of Mr. GOODYEAR would be inadvisable. It is understood that he is a supporter of the Dingley tariff, more particularly of the lumber schedule, which he finds useful in his business. He is said to have advocated the imposition of the Dingley duty of two dollars a thousand feet on imported lumber.

We think this is a very good reason for putting Mr. GOODYEAR on the list of unavailables. The inconsistency of nominating a beneficiary of the Dingley tariff for Governor at a time when Democrats are asked to support for President a tariff reformer standing upon a National platform condemning Dingleyism as robbery need hardly be pointed out. It stares every voter in the face. Such an injection of Republican State Socialism into the Democratic canvass would confuse the minds of even fairly clear-headed voters. Judge PARKER believes in individualism. He believes that this country has been made great, not by a few men at Washington, but by the strong arms and sturdy self-reliance of its people. The fact that Mr. GOODYEAR asks the Federal Government to pass a law shutting out Canadian lumber in order that his business may be made more profitable does not make him any worse than thousands of other men who accept this form of assistance from the Government. It effectually puts him out of the race for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, however.

Many Democrats will regret that Col. LAMONT has announced that he cannot consent to the use of his name by the Convention. Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of War would be probably the strongest candidate the Democrats could name; at least that is the judgment of some of the wisest and most experienced men in the party. But we believe it has been for some time understood that Col. LAMONT is unwilling to consider the suggestion that he should be the candidate. In an interview reported in The World he now says that under no circumstances could he consent to accept the nomination. While he would evidently look with favor upon the nomination of Mr. GOODYEAR, he speaks with approval of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD as a candidate. It is to Mr. SHEPARD, we think, that enlightened and unselfish Democrats all over the State are now turning. No other Democrat has been mentioned as a possible candidate who would be so helpful to Judge PARKER. There is none more amply qualified both for the labors and exhortations of the campaign and the high duties of the office. Mr. SHEPARD would put vim and vigor into a canvass that visibly drags. He has ideas and brains and force of character. He would put the Democratic canvass upon a higher plane than has been occupied in any election year since 1882. His abilities and his integrity would inspire respect and confidence not alone among Democrats, but among the tens of thousands of independent voters who determine the result of elections in this State.

"This State cannot be carried and Judge PARKER cannot be elected if personal politics are to control," says Col. LAMONT in the interview we have quoted. If "personal politics" control the State Convention, if a small and manageable person shall be put at the head of the ticket, if the machine or any boss or faction subordinates the interests of Judge PARKER'S campaign to the achievement of a despicable purpose to make "personal politics" triumphant at Albany, the State will simply be thrown into the hands of the Republicans as it was thrown there in 1902. The nomination of Mr. SHEPARD would instantly put an end to all talk of personal politics. He would be the sufficing personality, the controlling politician, of his own campaign, just as he would be the unpledged, uncontrolled, upright, faithful, efficient servant of the people if he were elected.

Let us at least save New York.

CHEMISTRY AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Of the several gatherings of men eminent in applied science which will be held in New York during the next few weeks, none will possess a larger measure of interest for the intelligent public than that assembled at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry. The papers and discussions of such a meeting are likely to be a little beyond the popular comprehension, but the net results are assimilated with avidity. Probably no subject has been as eagerly studied from its popular as well as its scientific points of view as that of radio-activity and the astonishing phenomena, as yet imperfectly understood, which are characteristic of the newly segregated radio-active substances.

Chemistry is nearer the basis of the arts and sciences than any other branch of knowledge. The physicist starts with its discoveries of the composition of matter and builds thereon his hypotheses of the relations of matter and force; the mechanic is dependent upon it in every operation for his knowledge of the materials he employs; the electrician must consult the chemist at every step, and but for the current investigations of the laboratory he would quickly reach the limitations of his art; the civil engineer finds himself more and more dependent upon the light which analysis throws upon the materials available for his creations; the metallurgist would find himself groping in the dark, confronted at every turn with mystery, if the laboratory did not solve his problems from day to day, and almost from hour to hour. Even in the industries which call for what appears to be a purely mechanical treatment of the materials used, the work of the chemist is essential in establishing standards and in determining the effects of manipulation at the temperatures or under the conditions of practical working. The chemist stands between the manufacturer and a thousand errors of judgment which, if permitted to shape his policy, would be likely to lead him far astray. Subjected to the test of the experimentum crucis, truth is established and error refuted.

Experience has shown, however, that not every man who knows the formulae of the books and is familiar with the manipulations of the laboratory is capable of rendering to the arts and sciences the service which is the high function of the chemist. His value depends in great degree upon his imagination. Every fact he chances upon in his exploration among the secrets of nature has its place in the orderly development of civilization and is a contribution to knowledge which is of much or little immediate use according to the capacity of the discoverer to trace its actual or possible relation to other facts. Chemical research along the lines of original investigation seems to be well calculated to stimulate the imagination, and many of those who have attained a front rank in this fascinating field of work are entitled to recognition as the poets of science. All the absurd class distinctions which once separated the student of abstract science from the man who applied his knowledge to useful ends have been abandoned, and that the most advanced and imaginative of original investigators find themselves at home and in an appropriate environment in the company of those with whom chemistry is avowedly a gainful industry, applied to the most practical of ends, shows that the useful is attaining the high plane of the theoretical in science, and that the best employment which can be made of any knowledge is to make it tributary to the uses of mankind in the largest and most commercial way possible.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

The ending of the meat strike in complete and inglorious failure should teach the wage earner that he cannot afford to follow reckless leaders blindly, and that unless he has a substantial and intolerable grievance he had better seek some other way of righting it than a strike offers.

After eight weeks of idleness, and at a cost estimated at $13,000,000, those of the strikers who can get work are returning to their old places and under the former conditions, which were neither oppressive nor vexatious. Their position is less advantageous than it was before the strike was declared, for the loss by the packers of some $7,500,000 will have to be made up in one way or another, and it will be a good while before they find themselves in mood to be generous with the butchers and other bodies of organized labor. The net result of the strike is the establishment of the open shop in this trade, and it may be this is worth what it has cost. A large proportion of the strikers will find it impossible to get employment, as their places have been satisfactorily filled. Nothing has been gained by either skilled or unskilled labor along the lines of the union demands, and another failure to accomplish the impossible must be recorded. Will leaders of the Donnelly type learn anything therefrom? Probably not; but it is to be hoped that wage earners who are not leaders will discover that loyalty to the union principle does not demand that they shall sacrifice themselves and their families at the beck and call of every self-seeking demagogue desirous of stepping for a moment into the limelight of popular notoriety as a great strike leader.

LOOKING TO PEACE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Mr. NASON, who succeeded Mr. WEINSEIMER as President of the Building Trades Alliance, undertook a difficult and almost impossible task, and those who attended the mass meeting of the trades last week and contrasted him with the union leaders who did the speaking may be pardoned for doubting that he has the force to accomplish it. He appears, however, to be honestly striving to find a basis of settlement for the existing difficulties in the building trades, and in this he deserves every encouragement. Any fool can stir up strife and contention and oppose difficulties in the way of an adjustment between a union and the employers; but to find a way out of a desperate position which shall be satisfactory to both parties in interest and permit work to be resumed requires a much higher grade of judgment and a subordination of personal ambition to official duty. We have no doubt that WEINSEIMER was a more popular man with the union leaders than Mr. NASON is. So was SAM PARKS for that matter. But Mr. NASON seems to be a better friend of the wage earner than either of those men, and his willingness to efface himself and minimize the importance of the Alliance to promote peace entitles him to a much higher place in the confidence and regard of the workingmen he represents than either of his predecessors established.

Obstinacy in demanding the recognition of the Alliance as a sovereign power to be dealt with in effecting a settlement of existing differences would be as unwise as futile. If the Alliance exists by reason of its usefulness it will continue to exist whether recognized by the employers or not. If, however, its tenure of life is so uncertain that it depends upon recognition for its continuance, the sooner it dissolves the better. Both the Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance can well afford to step aside and let the sub-associations of employers settle differences with the unions. Mr. NASON seems to have had the sense to discover the path of least resistance and is following it.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

We think that readers of THE TIMES will find to-morrow's issue of more than usual interest. It will certainly arouse the curiosity of our business men that Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, the distinguished British chemist, should have discovered in the short time he has been with us that our boasted enterprise is not equal to that of the Germans in the line of industry with which he is particularly concerned, and what the same authority has to say of the actual amount and possible force of the radium in existence will also prove interesting.

Of a different character, but not without its touch of intimate sympathy for the soberest reader, is the effort of Count GEZA VON MATTACHICH to defend, at least to explain, his elopement with the Princess LOUISE. On still another line is the account of the success of an American woman in studying the shape of the Sphinx under peculiar difficulties, and securing the data for a model of the immortal and puzzling statue.

Business men, as well as the habitués of Wall Street, may relish the presentation of the exploit of Mr. GATES in the way of absorbing—"convey it the judicious call"—any stray railway left for a brief interval out of sight of its natural protectors, and both classes will find food for thought in the account of the wealth acquirements of the Western farmer. These are some of the more prominent features of the Sunday edition of to-morrow. There are others.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Affronts such as that which has been put by the municipal authorities upon the world-famous scientists now in this city are not so likely to go unnoticed by their victims that there was any real necessity for calling attention to the fact that New York had no official welcome for them, and in most cases the annoyance which such slights inflict, even upon the philosophical, is most easily borne when sympathy takes the form of silence. Even those, therefore, who fully share the indignation expressed by Prof. CHANDLER at the banquet of the Society of Chemical Industry will somewhat regret that he did not assume on the part of our distinguished guests both the ability to understand the situation aright and the generosity not to bring upon us by talking about it the sort of foreign criticism his speech is sure to start. The provocation, however, was extremely great, and perhaps, all things considered, it is as well he spoke as he did. We are bound to be scolded for an inappreciation of these visitors of which only a few of us are guilty, but we fully deserve as much as we get for selecting our municipal representatives from a class the members of which find it "impossible" to appear at a function like this one, though they never lack leisure for participation in the picnics and balls of district leaders. And really, the episode is even more mysterious than humiliating. Of course, a "chemist," to the average member of Tammany Hall, is an unimportant person who performs in the back room of a drug store certain rather effeminate tasks, commendable enough in their way, but with no direct relation to politics or votes. That by these the assembled lights of chemical science would have been first ignored and then snubbed is both comprehensible and pardonable, but Mr. MCCLELLAN and Mr. FORNES, to mention only two of our rulers who found their engagements too numerous and pressing to permit their attendance at the society's banquet, are men of a different type, presumably well aware that chemistry of the sort exemplified by these visitors is the very foundation of three-fourths of modern industries, and that most of those in the other fourth are more or less dependent upon it for success. Their indifference, therefore, to an opportunity for meeting men so truly great as are many of those by whose presence the city is now honored is utterly beyond comprehension or explanation. The foreign papers, a week or two from now, will doubtless make upon the incident comments which a patriotic American will find more interesting than pleasant, and again a statement of facts will have led to wild misconceptions of our civilization. For this reason, and this alone, we could wish that Prof. CHANDLER had held his peace on the subject and contented himself with overwhelming our visitors with evidences of recognition from the many quarters whence he could have obtained it in any desired quantities, of high quality, and without the slightest difficulty.

—Our recent statement that Southerners who make frequent visits to the North show the effects of their trips, among other and more important ways, by abandoning the marked peculiarities of Southern speech, is somewhat warmly contradicted by The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle. "The Southerner," it says, "cannot change his speech if he would. The 'intonation' of the Southern speech, as THE TIMES calls it, is soft and sweet in the women—a song, that could never be distorted into a whine. The Southern speech is a thing handed down from father to son and from mother to daughter. It is like a soft, harmonious stroke on a harp. The Northern speech is as different from that as the bang of cymbals. The Southerner losing his accent? Not much. Nor do we believe any considerable number of Southerners who make 'annual trips to the North' attempt to talk like the Northerners do. If they do, they are quite sure to forget their gift when they get back among home folks. If a Southern boy would come back from 'New York,' for instance, and say to his father that he had just returned from the 'North,' the old man might not kill him, but would feel like laying him out." Can it be that we are as utterly mistaken in thinking that no Northerner ever said, not to speak of teaching Southern boys to say, "North," as The Chronicle is in thinking that Southerners, even if willing or eager to do so, are incapable of talking as monotonously—and inaccurately—as their Northern friends? Not only do we know, by actual observation, that Southerners do possess that ability, but we really have the faith to believe that the Chronicle man himself, if he would only spend a few of his vacations in this part of the country, could free himself of the sneer habit of misusing the word "like" as he does in the lines quoted. (That is put in merely for the sake of getting even with him for his unkind reference to the "Noo" of which so many of us are undoubtedly guilty.) And it is not only the Southern white man who learns to talk as we do when he comes here; the Southern negro does the same thing in almost every instance, and that really is queer, since in the South, so far as either race affects the speech of the other, it is the negro, not the white man, that does the affecting. But of course The Chronicle is not serious in its contention. It knows in its heart that isolation, segregation, invariably and in every part of the world, gives the tongue a peculiar twist, and that this twist always disappears at a rate and to an extent directly proportioned to changes in the conditions of life that produced it. These are not questions to argue, with good temper or ill, but facts to recognise.

—There is unusual difficulty in "catching the connection" between the action of Magistrate POOL and the facts on which he based it in the case of the Police Captain who had arrested a truckman for reckless driving. The Captain, not being in uniform at the time, had suffered the usual fate of the undifferentiated citizen, and, despite his signals for the truckman to slow up, had owed his life to his agility. That is the commonest of experiences for everybody not on the police force, but for Capt. SWEENEY it was notable enough to cause him to arrest the truckman and present him in court for punishment. Magistrate POOL, however, was not moved to severity. The matter of the uniform, irrelevant as it seems to the layman, for him had much importance, and to the Captain's mild intimation that even the plain citizen has certain rights in the streets, the Magistrate only said wearily: "Well, I guess we'll have to let the fellow go. When you are not in uniform I guess you'll have to dodge trucks as I do every time I cross a street." It seems to us that Magistrate POOL might have guessed at least once more. His decision will undoubtedly be interpreted by all the truckmen as meaning that plain citizens have no rights—except to dodge—if they venture away from the sidewalk, and what the truckmen have hitherto done by might, hereafter they will be very apt to do under an imagined sanction of the law. The results will be excellent for the undertaking business, but we do not think that otherwise they will be considered generally admirable.

—An American eagle—of peculiar tastes, it must be admitted—visited Brooklyn this week, and, from a sense of the proprieties or because he hadn't time to seek another resting place, alighted upon a church to view the interesting prospect there presented to his stern gaze. The first Brooklynite who sighted the Bird of Freedom rushed for a shotgun and fired twice at him. The Brooklynite was no marksman and the eagle escaped. The escape was gratifying to a civilized mind, but not of so much importance that leisure is not left for considering the very difficult question, "Why did the man try to kill the eagle?" In the first place, success in the attempt would have subjected the man to a heavy penalty for breaking a law, the propriety of which is denied by nobody, and in the second he would have turned a distinctly pleasing spectacle, for himself and others, into one as distinctly saddening to all except utter barbarians. For the dead bird, if he escaped arrest, he might, perhaps, have obtained a few dollars from a taxidermist, but that seems to be a poor excuse for a deed in so many ways despicable as well as reprehensible.

FIRST REAL JOURNALISTIC TRIUMPH OF THE WAR.

From The New York Evening Mail.

At last, through a dispatch to The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is the first real journalistic triumph of the war, we know what happened at and around Liao-Yang during the ten days' battle which ended in Kuropatkin's orderly evacuation of the place.

This brilliant story of Liao-Yang—as brilliant, it seems to us, as any battle story of modern journalism, barring not even Archibald Forbes's report of the battle of Plevna—helps us to admire, without quite sympathizing with, the cold Oriental craft with which the official veil is still held athwart this field.

CRISPI'S COMPANION.

Death of Rosalia Montmasson, a Remarkable Woman, in Rome.

From The London Express.

ROME, Aug. 24.—Rosalia Montmasson, the companion of Crispi in his early wanderings, has just died in Rome at the age of eighty-one.

She had a remarkable career. Her father was a sexton, and the only education she received was in the duties of a household. When thirty-one years of age, while employed in laundry work in the prison of Palazzo Madama, Turin, she met among the political prisoners the man who was to be several times Prime Minister of Italy, Francesco Crispi.

A strong affection sprang up between them, and when Crispi was released and went into exile Rosalia followed him, first to Genoa and then to Malta. It was in Malta, while struggling with poverty, that Crispi resolved to legalize their union, and a Jesuit priest performed the ceremony.

Called by his fellow-exiles to London, Crispi was accompanied by his wife, who, gifted with great talent, acted as intermediary between the Italian refugees and Mazzini.

In Garibaldi's daring feat, which made Sicily and the whole of the south part of the new Italy, Rosalia was still with Crispi. She was present at all the actions fought, and at the end of the campaign was decorated with a diamond star.

Then began Crispi's rapid ascent, but his faithful companion, who had bravely faced poverty and danger, proved unequal to the new prosperity.

She became strange in her ways, developed a taste for costly ridiculous dresses, and began to show an inordinate love for animals.

Dozens of dogs, cats, birds, and animals of all kinds invaded the apartments of the no-longer happy pair, and it is said that Crispi's slumbers were often disturbed by the colony of white mice Rosalia would keep.

One day the crisis came. Returning home after delivering a great speech at the Chamber, Crispi found six new green dresses lying about the rooms, and dragging them about were the numerous pets of Rosalia. He left the house never to return.

Crispi married again in 1870, and was charged with bigamy, but the courts held that his first marriage was not valid. He allowed Rosalia an annuity, and successive Governments helped her up to the time of her death.

Library Books Acquire New Value.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

William Castro of Terre Haute, Ind., aged 72, under the hallucination that when a person put his hand to the face in a certain manner it was a demand for money, has put $800 in a book or books of the Public Library, having noticed the attendants with hands to their faces. In one instance he put $100 in the "Tale of Two Cities." This was found by the Librarian. The old man does not know where he put the other $300, and patrons of the library are making a search. He drew the money from the bank several weeks ago, and it is thought it was put away the day he obtained it.

Room for Another Virtue.

From The Atchison Globe.

Faith, Hope, and Charity should crowd closer and make room for Gratitude.

APPRECIATES THE TIMES.

Lewis Cass Johnson Discusses Its Stand on the Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES has been for many years a most welcome friend. It represents, successfully, an honest effort to steer a true course of clean journalism. That we could agree with all the ideas of THE TIMES would argue that the reader was but a reflection of the ideas inculcated by the paper. The stand of THE TIMES has been uniformly a high one. It has set its face against the type of littleness in politics, it has supported broad policies, it has indorsed our Eastern policy, it has uniformly applauded Secretary Hay's statesmanship. THE TIMES knows that Secretary Hay's success is largely due to the greater respect foreign powers show to opinions of this country, and that respect has largely been augmented by the evidences of power shown by this Government in its Spanish War. Secretary Hay's efforts and desires would have been the same, but his power to carry out would have been largely curtailed.

I say THE TIMES's position has been and is for progress. Its present position upon the Philippine issue proves this. THE TIMES also, with a perfect consistency, believes in a tariff reform—possibly the tariff issue THE TIMES believes overshadows all others. If the Democratic Party to-day represented Democratic principles, THE TIMES's action in supporting it would be natural and logical. But its support to-day is narrowed by the evasive policy of the so-called Democratic Party, to a support of Judge Parker rather than Mr. Roosevelt, without any defined issue between the Republican platform and the Democratic interpretation of their platform. The attitude of the Democrats upon the vital issue to THE TIMES certainly cannot be construed as representing the views and teachings of THE TIMES. THE TIMES, according to Mr. Parker, can expect no relief if Parker should be elected. Now, in face of the fact that the Democratic Party to-day has no tariff issue, THE TIMES in its defense of this party has to accept as a bedfellow a class of men quite the opposite in cleanliness, (of reputation,) to the usual TIMES ideal.

I doubtless represent one of many readers of THE TIMES who in the earlier stages of the campaign recognised that, to be consistent always, having stoutly supported a belief which was an integral part of Democracy, that THE TIMES should support Judge Parker. Of course the tariff issue was part of Democracy, and that issue would be made a fighting one. Instead there has been a shuffling upon that as upon other issues, and a final settling down upon imperialism as the fighting issue.

Surely our good friend cannot lend itself to a complete reversal of its stand for years. It cannot lend its reputation for honor and truth to indorse a party that denies to-day the principles and tenets which have been its life and soul, and offers instead wabbling, uncertain catch-penny substitutes. The issues which made the Democratic Party dear to the hearts of many, respected by all, are no longer proclaimed, and in their place is tricky evasion. Surely THE NEW YORK TIMES will draw its robe from contact which can but smirch.

LEWIS CASS JOHNSON.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

CHELSEA PARK OPPOSED.

Middle West Sider Argues for Block Further North.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's TIMES on "A Chelsea Playground" is most laudable in its sentiments; but many old middle westsiders will not subscribe to all your arguments concerning the site of the playground. All agree that a park in a congested tenement district is not a luxury but a necessity. The play part of such parks, like its aesthetic aspects, is a secondary consideration. It is also demonstrably clear that small parks cannot serve the purpose of keeping children off from the asphalted streets, or act as a mild disciplinary prophylactic against flower stealing from private courts, &c. Furthermore, it is an easily proved fact that only the smallest minority of children in a tenement neighborhood will seek the park as a playground. Consequently, the chief benefit of a park being of a hygienic nature, an air purifying centre, it should be located where it will do the most good for the longest time.

A block somewhere between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets would be a much better choice for a west-side park than the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-seventh Streets block chosen by the Chelsea Improvement Society, because it would serve, as a health plot, the vital interests of a larger number of people for a much longer time. If means were not a consideration, it would be well to locate parks in the centre of every six blocks; but money not being plentiful to that extent, particular care should be taken to choose better than the Chelsea philanthropists are choosing.

A MIDDLE WESTSIDER.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

THE ANECDOTE ELUSIVE.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due Not Always Easy to Determine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an error—such at least is my recollection of the story—in the "Lesson in Courtesy" in your edition of to-day.

More than seventy years ago I heard it told by men who were living at the time this little incident took place.

As they told it, it is to Gen. Washington, and not to Thomas Jefferson, that this lesson in true politeness is due.

As they told the story, Gen. Washington, while walking one day with Gov. Morris, returned the bow of a negro by raising his hat. "What, do you bow to a negro?" was the astonished question of Mr. Morris. "Certainly. Would you have a negro excel me in politeness?" was the characteristic answer of that great man.

HENRY CHAUNCEY.

Tannersville, Penn., Sept. 8, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Splendid! The mere fact that Abraham Lincoln and not Thomas Jefferson was the hero of this episode does not make it less interesting. Will not Mr. E. P. W. now kindly describe to us how Andrew Jackson signed the Proclamation of Emancipation and how Gen. Lee surrendered to Grover Cleveland at Appomattox? YOICKS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1904.

The Way with Servants.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. New—Yes, most of the servant girls are as independent and as impudent as they can be. Now, I believe it's best to take a young greenhorn and train her up in the way she should go and then—

Mrs. Olden—First thing you know, she goes.

The Strenuous National Game.

From The Boston Transcript.

Greene—But isn't baseball playing rather severe exercise?

Gray—Well, yes, I suppose it is. After the last game I attended I could hardly speak for a week, I was so hoarse.

Let Us All Join.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Sept. 9.

The Republican was eighty years old yesterday. May it be permitted to serve the interests of all the people for eighty years more, and still more, as faithfully as it has tried to serve them in the years that are past.

SELECTING A GOVERNOR.

Grout and Cantor Put in Nomination by Times Readers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been considerable discussion going the rounds of the Democratic press lately in regard to candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and among other names that of Controller E. M. Grout has received favorable mention. It needs no stretch of the imagination to say that if this question were left to the average voter of the five boroughs comprising Greater New York the Controller would have a walk-over for the nomination, which would be followed by a Democratic landslide in November.

E. M. Grout needs no encomiums from any one's pen or pencil, as he is well known as an official of honest thought and action. As a campaigner he is unexcelled, for he has the happy faculty of giving his audience a clearer view of a subject under discussion in a fifteen-minute speech than the average spellbinder would in an oration consuming an hour's time. As a vote-getter he is equally successful, taking his last campaign as a criterion. E. M. Grout's name at the head of the Democratic State ticket would throw consternation into the Governor-Chairman's camp and cause an enthusiasm and vigor among Democratic voters throughout the State that would bring victory on Nov. 8. There is one fly in the ointment—will the differences existing between Messrs. Murphy and McCarren deprive Democracy of Controller Grout's winning qualities as a vote-getter at this important election?

"Let us have peace," and as an evidence of that fact give us Edward M. Grout for Governor, and the intelligent voters throughout the State will do the rest.

OLD-TIME DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 6, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with your correspondent that New York requires a vote-getter as the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee, and from all the candidates who have been mentioned I cannot find one that would beat Jacob A. Cantor in that respect.

As Mr. Cantor was the only gentleman who received votes at the convention of 1902 besides Mr. Coler, he certainly is entitled to great consideration. I firmly believe that Mr. Cantor could unite all opposing factions, Tammany and anti-Tammany as well as Hill and anti-Hill, and if nominated would greatly strengthen the National ticket in this State.

All Democrats are united on the necessity of carrying New York on Nov. 8; therefore we New Yorkers are pledged to our fellow-Democrats throughout this great country to do all in our power to help place Mr. Parker in the Presidential chair, and, as there is no doubt that Mr. Cantor's nomination would be a thoroughly popular one, and as Mr. Cantor and Judge Parker are old friends and acquaintances, I cannot see why he should not be selected to head the State ticket. WALTER H. LEWIBBON.

New York, Sept. 5, 1904.

A QUESTION FOR RAILROADS.

Why Does It Cost More to Go to Washington Than to Boston?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mention in THE TIMES of this day of the running of a new train from New York to Boston in five hours causes wonder why the shorter distance (by fifteen miles) from New York to Washington cannot be made in less time, which has not been done as yet by regular trains.

And this thought suggests another. Why, if a ticket from New York to Boston, 235 miles distant, can be purchased for $5, cannot one from New York to Washington, but 225 miles, be bought for less than $5.50, which is the present price?

It is true that an excursion ticket good for ten days only can be purchased for use between New York and Washington, but it is not every would-be passenger who desires to return, if at all, in ten days, and he must, perforce, pay $6.50.

That $6.50 is the price which has prevailed from time immemorial, and, notwithstanding the large increase of traffic between the two cities, has undergone no change whatever. Is it not a short-sighted policy on the part of the railroads going to Washington to maintain so high a charge?

A FREQUENT PURCHASER.

Atlantic City, Sept. 8, 1904.

Bishop Owes $2,500,000.

From The London Express.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—A sensation has been caused in Hungary by the sequestration of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Rosenau, owing to the indebtedness of the Bishop, Dr. Ivankovitch, amounting to 2500,000.

The doctor's debts date back to the time before he was raised to episcopal rank, when he fell into the hands of usurers in endeavoring to give financial assistance to his family.

As the revenue of the see is only £8,500, there is no chance of the Bishop being able to satisfy his creditors, and he was recently requested to resign by the Hungarian Government; but he refused on the ground that the pension (£150) offered his was inadequate.

Now that the Government has taken the almost unparalleled measure of sequestrating the Bishopric, the Bishop will probably be forced to resign and to retire to a convent.

Mr. James Wished to Post a Letter.

From Harper's Weekly.

The first thing Mr. Henry James did upon his return to America after an absence of twenty years was to go to a Post Office and ask for a 3-cent stamp.

UNCHANGEABLE.

Oh, the world is growing older, but the heart of Love is young;
All the wooing songs we whisper are the songs for ages sung;
And the softly-murmured story in the maiden's ear to-day
Is of Paris' love for Helen, told in just another way;
Cupid's eyes as bright with laughter and the shafts of Merriment
Fly as straight and true as ever; for the barbed arrow sent
Through the heart of lad or lassie driven high or driven low,
Is the same that Cupid tipped with love a thousand years ago.

Oh, the moonlight's spell is changeless and the soft skies overhead
Lead Love's footsteps in the pathway where the steps of ages led;
In the eyes of maidens lifted to the pleading eyes of men
Flash the shyly timid glances that have leaped and died again
When the earth was in its cradle, while the love-impassioned tongue
Tells to Love the blissful story that was told when Time was young;
For the shyly whispered answer, told in trembling tones and low,
Is the speech that tinkled golden on the harp of Long Ago.

And the bowl remains unbroken though the sped years sap the wine;
Though the grapes of Love be gathered, Springtime thrills the budding vine;
And the path by lovers trodden in the ecstasy of song
Is the path the ages followed, through a leafy way and long;
Soft the skies breathe benediction and the muses of the air
Swell and tell a bridal chorus as the troth is plighted there;
'Tis the song through untold ages by the chorused angels sung,
For the world is growing older, but the heart of Love is young.

—J. W. FOLEY.

RED COW VANQUISHES TROLLEY AND "MATTYDOR"

Holds Up Traffic and Charges an Ancient Fighter.

CONSTABLE WAITS IN AMBUSH

Where Flaring Shawl and Stout Club Were of No Avail, Bullet Does the Work.

Daisy, John Whaley's red cow, had long enjoyed a reputation which entitled her to the whole sidewalk when she was minded for a stroll in Freeport, but there is such a thing as getting tired of country life. Yesterday when she saw a New York and Long Island trolley speeding out Main Street she recognized her chance for real fame.

Daisy took the centre of the track at Smith Street and awaited the coming of the car. The motorman rang his gong, but she stood her ground. The car slowed down and at last came to a stop. The cow shook her horns in menace. Three women passengers screamed when they peeped through the front door and saw her. The motorman picked up his switch bar, started to open the gate, thought better of it, and decided to remain behind the shelter of the dashboard. The conductor soon reached the same conclusion and the same refuge.

"Run over her," he suggested to the motorman.

"If we make a move she'll run over us," he replied.

Then the women passengers screamed again. A man leaned over the fence of a near-by yard and looked on interestedly.

"My name's Whaley," he finally said, "and that's my cow. Her name's Daisy. Can't you turn the car 'round and go the other way?"

"Not much, we can't," replied the motorman. "You come and get your old cow. We can't stay here all day."

"You don't know Daisy," Mr. Whaley placidly remarked. "She's sot in her ways when she gets her dander up. She must uv jumped the fence. She's a mighty jumper."

Again the motorman resorted to his gong, while Daisy watched the proceedings with a nasty gleam in her eyes. The clanging brought other Freeporters to their fences. Jacob Smith, seventy-one years old, and a Union veteran, decided that he would take a hand in the game.

"I ain't a-goin' to see a whole railroad held up by one cow," he finally announced, and placed his hands on the top of the fence, as if to vault to the street.

"Here, you, Jacob," called a sharp voice from the house, "if you're goin' to tackle that cow, take these."

Mrs. Smith ran to her husband's side, bringing a big red shawl and a stout stick. Mr. Smith draped the red shawl over his left arm and grasped the cudgel tightly in his right hand.

"Now you're a reg'lar mattydor," admiringly said Mrs. Smith. "Guess you could lick a barnyard full of cows."

"You've got another guess comin'," muttered John Whaley, grimly. "But far be it from me to interfere with the obsequies."

Mr. Smith vaulted the fence and was ready for battle. "My, but he's sprightly," said one of the beleaguered women passengers; "if he does seem a little old."

Daisy saw Mr. Smith, but pretended that his movements did not concern her. The veteran volunteer completed a smartly executed flank movement and rapped her sharply on the ribs. When Daisy turned on him he waved the red shawl in her face.

"That's right," shouted Mrs. Smith. "That's the way the mattydors fight cows in Spanish."

Evidently, however, Daisy did not know the rules. Instead of becoming bewildered she charged her assailant, and swept him off his feet and into the underbrush on the side of the road. When he tried to get up she calmly knocked him down again, keeping watch on the car, meanwhile, to see that it did not escape her.

"Cowards!" shrieked the women passengers. "Would you see our savior killed? Is there no man among you who is armed?"

John Raynor, constable of Freeport, reached the scene in the nick of time to answer the appeal. Sternly he advanced upon Daisy.

"In the name of the law," he said, and drew his revolver. Daisy turned her gaze in his direction. He jumped the Smith fence and ambushed himself.

"Everybody out of the way," he shouted. Then he opened fire, and Daisy was made into beef.

Mr. Smith, badly bruised, was carried back to his house. John Whaley stood mournfully over the body of Daisy.

"I'll sue Freeport for damages," he said. The trolley car, an hour late, sped on its way.

"A GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD."

Answers to the Geographic Congress's Midnight Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Geographic Congress was entertained to-day by the reading of many cablegrams received from all parts of the world in reply to the international messages of greeting sent out last night after the flashing of the midnight time signal from the Naval Observatory. The replies came in French, Spanish, and other languages, and all breathed cordial sympathy with and interest in the work of the geographers here.

From the City of Mexico came a dispatch from Felipe Valle stating that the signal was received 36-100 of a second slow. At Toronto the signal was 23-100 of a second slow, while at the Mare Island Navy Yard it arrived 32-100 of a second early according to the coast chronometers.

Last night's signal was sent on its journey in two directions, one via the Pacific cable and the other via the Atlantic. A cablegram from Adelaide, Australia, contained the information that the two signals had met there exactly 14 seconds after being sent from Washington.

The Madras, India, observatory acknowledged the time signal, as did the Lisbon, Portugal, observatory, which cabled its best greetings to "the world-famous United States observatory." "Cordial salutations and felicitations" came from Quito, Ecuador, and also from the Cordova, Argentine Republic, observatory.

RECEPTION TO CHEMISTS.

New York Coworkers Entertain Distinguished Visitors at Hotel Majestic.

The New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry held a reception last night at the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, in honor of Sir William Ramsay and other European members of the organization.

A large number of women relatives and friends of the chemists were present, the affair being under the direction of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Chairman of the General Entertainment Committee. The reception was to have been held on the roof garden of the hotel, but owing to the rain the parlors on the second floor were used instead.

To-night the society will have a smoker at the Liederkranz, on East Fifty-eighth Street, which all members are expected to attend.

Hurt in Newark Car Collision.

1904

THAT APPETITE OF JOHNNY'S.

Blasted in the Bud a Flower of Wild West Trips.

How the all-consuming appetite of Johnny Dougherty of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Stebbins Avenue, in the Bronx, wrecked as fair a Wild West project as was ever evolved from the reading of "Sam, the Scout; or, The Last of the Arapahoes," or the like, was the subject of sixteen-year-old Charley Meyer's story in the Tombs Court yesterday. Charley worked for a company at 416 Broadway. On Aug. 27, he admits, he appropriated $120 that belonged to the concern. Then the two journeyed to the wilds of Sullivan County and trouble arose.

Dougherty, according to Meyer, was always eating, and at one time ate as many as eleven beef stews at a single sitting. That cost money.

There was a conference of war.

"I tell you what we'll do," said Meyer; "let's cut out one meal a day."

"All right," said Dougherty. "What meal will it be?"

"Let's make it breakfast," said Meyer.

"Oh, I couldn't go without breakfast," said Dougherty, in terror. "I always feel faint when I get up in the morning."

"Well, let's eat a good breakfast and go without dinner," suggested Meyer.

"I always feel hungry in the middle of the day," said Dougherty. "I don't believe I could get along without dinner, nohow."

"Make it supper, then," said Meyer, in desperation.

"What! Go to bed on an empty stomach?" exclaimed Dougherty. "Gee! I never could get to sleep."

Meyer gave up the argument in despair, but he stoically shut off Dougherty's commissary supplies by ordering meagre meals for him. Then Dougherty wrote to his parents for money to come home on. The letter furnished a clue to the whereabouts of the boys, and Detective Sergeant Foye was sent after them. They, however, had left Sullivan County when he arrived. He traced them to Malden, Mass., and, going there, caught them, their money about gone, bemoaning the shattering of a youthful dream and Dougherty almost crying with hunger. Foye bought them a square meal. No crime could be charged against Johnny Dougherty, and he was permitted to go home. Charley was taken to the Tombs Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

TO BURN SLOCUM FUND RECORD

Out of Consideration for Those Who Received Charity.

The Slocum Relief Committee, which has had charge of the funds contributed for the survivors of the disaster, was dismissed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Mayor McClellan's office. Herman Ridder, the Chairman, proposed that the committee's report and all other documents referring to the disaster be examined by an expert accountant and referred to the Mayor, after which they should be burned, instead of being preserved among the public records.

"We do not want the children of those who have been benefited," said Mr. Ridder, "to feel in after years that their parents have been the recipients of public charity." The proposition was carried.

On behalf of the people of New York the Mayor thanked the committee as a whole for its efforts.

"While," he said, "it would scarcely be right for me to single out any member for special mention, I think you will agree with me when I say that the success of this committee in its very trying and delicate work has been due in very large measure to the constant, unfailing, good temper, courtesy, tact, and masterful executive ability of your Chairman, Herman Ridder."

A sub-committee, composed of Herman Ridder, Gustav Straubenmiller, and H. R. Scharmann, was appointed to take charge of the money, about $30,000, which is still undistributed.

OBSERVING JEWISH NEW YEAR.

Work Ceases and Services Will Be Held in All Synagogues To-day.

Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, 5665, began last night at sunset. It is the most holy day of the year to the Jews, with the single exception of the Day of Atonement, which comes ten days later. This festival is also known as the Feast of Trumpets, as the blowing of the ram's horn is the most solemn rite of the service.

Clothed in a spotless linen garment, the rabbi chants a benediction, to which the congregation responds with loud "Amens." Then the rabbi blows the shofar, or ram's horn, nine times, and the congregation completes the rite with another prayer. The orthodox observe two days, but the reformed branch observes only one.

No work or business is carried on, and man and beast are at rest during this yearly festival, for it is believed that on Rosh Hashanah God judges the universe and decrees the fate of every living creature. This sentiment is expressed in the most solemn single prayer of the day known as the U-ne-tanneh Tokef, so called because the prayer begins with these words. This prayer will be recited in all the synagogues to-day and to-morrow.

The Ellis Island authorities, in accordance with the usual custom, have arranged for the celebration of Rosh Hashanah.

JIMINEZ TIRED OF FIGHTING.

Leaves Santo Domingo and Says He Has Done with Revolutions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Unofficial advices received here record the departure from San Domingo of Gen. Jiminez, whose political aspirations have been the principal factor in fomenting and continuing revolutionary disturbances in Santo Domingo.

It is understood that Gen. Jiminez has just arrived in New York and that before departing from Santo Domingo he publicly announced himself as tired of revolutions and without intention of connecting himself with one again.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

Its Provisions Kept Secret Until Others Have Been Negotiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—United States Consul General Mason writes from Berlin as follows:

"The treaty of commerce between Russia and Germany, which has been in negotiation during the past year, was signed at Berlin on the afternoon of July 28 by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, and Mr. Von Witte, President of the Ministerial Committee of Russia.

"In view of the peculiar and highly important commercial relations existing between the two countries, the negotiation of this treaty presented unusual difficulties. Russia, on the one hand, insisted upon favorable rates for her wheat, rye, timber, cattle, horses, poultry, and eggs, all of which products the German Agrarians, in whose interest the tariff of December, 1902, was enacted, are interested in excluding or handicapping with high rates of duty. On the other hand, German industrial interests demand favorable terms of import into Russia for machinery, iron, steel, paper, chemicals, textiles, and various other articles which Russian manufacturers are striving under many difficulties to produce, and which are therefore especially exposed to competition from abroad.

"For these and other reasons the compact with Russia has been recognized from the first as probably the most difficult of all the treaties that would have to be negotiated under the new tariff, and its com-

TIBET NOW IS UNDER CONTROL OF BRITAIN

Col. Younghusband and Native Officials Sign Formal Treaty.

NEW DALAI LAMA PROBABLE

Flight of Present Pope-King Considered as Amounting to Abdication—Tashi Lama May Succeed Him.

LHASA, Sept. 7, via GYANGTSE, Sept. 9.—Col. Younghusband, head of the British mission, and the Tibetan officials signed a formal treaty to-day in the apartments of the Dalai Lama at Potala.

The ceremony was simple, and was conducted amid quaint and picturesque surroundings. The terms of the treaty were read out only in the Tibetan language, and its details will be published later by the Foreign Office at Simla. The proceedings closed with a short speech by Col. Younghusband.

The Dalai Lama is now supposed to be well on his way into Mongolia, and the officials insist that his action amounts to abdication. The administration is carried on by a council of regency. It is believed that the Tashi Lama will eventually be recognized as the supreme religious head.

The arrangements for the return of the British mission are complete.

The flight of the Dalai Lama and the conclusion of an Anglo-Tibetan treaty mark the elimination of the last vestige of Russian influence and the firm establishment of British control in Tibet. The belief that the Tashi Lama will be recognized as the supreme religious head of the country is well founded, for Tashi Lama has been held up by the British as a menace to the Pope-King and his advisers at Lhasa. It is probable that he holds sentiments friendly to the Indian Government.

The Tashi-Lama is abbot of the large monastery at the western capital of Tibet, Tashi-lumpo or Shigatze, from which he takes his title, and is second in importance only to the Dalai Lama. As he has practically no temporal duties to perform, he devotes himself almost exclusively to spiritual matters, and has such a reputation for piety and erudition that he is styled "The Great Gem of Learning."

The "eloquent, noble-minded Tubdan," who forsook Lhasa on the approach of the British, was born in 1876, is without any experience of the outside world. He has been surrounded by counselors who made a tool of him for their own ends. The one who exercised most influence over him was Lama Dorjieff, his favorite tutor, a Russian Mongolian subject by birth, (having been born on the shores of Lake Baikal.) Dorjieff was educated in Russia, and twenty years ago settled in one of the convents of Lhasa, where he acted as agent through whom the Peter's Pence of his tribe of Tartars was paid to the Lhasa Exchequer. In this way he became a power and succeeded in destroying the influence of China, which prior to his advent had been paramount. He is fifty-five years old, has traveled much in the East, and is a well-educated man and a member of the Russian Geographical Society.

It is a curious fact in connection with the establishment of British control in Tibet, with all that it portends, that long years ago it was prophesied that the reincarnation of Buddha in the person of the Grand Lama would cease after his thirteenth transmigration. The Dalai Lama who has fled into Mongolia is the thirteenth Lama since the incarnation myth was first started for his own purposes and upheld by force of arms by Lozang the Eloquent.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S THREATS.

To Protect Her Fortune She Menaces Four Courts with Revelations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, Sept. 9.—Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg is now in Paris, and, according to her spokesman and prospective publisher, Henri de Noussanne, she is endeavoring to come to an amicable arrangement with her royal parent and Ducal husband as to the disposition of her fortune.

M. de Nousanne tells me that the revelations she is in the position to make are of so grave a nature and implicate such exalted personages that her demands will certainly be granted on condition that she remains silent.

What she practically purposes to do is to hold up the Courts of Berlin, Brussels, Saxe-Coburg, and Vienna on threat of the most scandalous revelations. Her own hope is that this policy will succeed.

DEFEND WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

Family Will Publish His Private Papers to End Controversy.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The family of the late M. Waldeck-Rousseau have issued a statement announcing that owing to the controversies which have arisen since the death of the former Premier concerning his change of conviction relative to the religious orders, they purpose to publish his private papers demonstrating that during and after his Ministry he remained invariably faithful to the same political doctrines.

This action, it is explained, is taken not in a spirit of controversy, but to establish the truth.

ENGAGES MISS BESSIE JOHNSON

Charles Frohman Gives Part to Daughter of Cleveland's Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—Miss Bessie Johnson, daughter of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, is to enter the professional stage this season, and has already signed a contract with Charles Frohman for a prominent part in a play he is to produce. This announcement, made in New York several weeks ago and then denied, was confirmed by the family of Miss Johnson this afternoon.

Miss Johnson begins her career with the full consent of the Mayor and his wife, and her friends here predict a success for her from the start.

Gave Performance for Savage Employes.

At the request of Henry W. Savage the company which will present the new George Ade comedy "The College Widow" gave a special performance at the Garden Theatre yesterday afternoon for the amusement of four of the Savage companies now in New York. The audience was composed solely of persons on Mr. Savage's payroll. "The College Widow" company will leave this morning for Washington, to open at the Columbia Theatre on Monday night. The company will return and begin an indefinite engagement at the Garden Theatre on Sept. 20.

ANOTHER GREAT GERMAN LINER.

To Surpass the Cunard Turbine Steamers in Size and Speed.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The keel of a new North German Lloyd Line steamer has already been laid at Stettin, according to The Shipping Gazette, which in size and speed is designed to surpass the new turbine steamers of the Cunard Line.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman are to start, according to present arrangement, on their trip around the world to-day. They will be absent a year. They have arrived from Newport and have been in town for several days.

***

Mrs. William F. Sheehan, who has been visiting at Newport, arrived in New York yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt were in town yesterday en route for the Adirondacks, where they will spend a short season at their camp, Sagamore Lodge. William E. Carter will be one of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who are to give large house parties during their stay in the mountains.

***

James J. Van Alen and Miss Van Alen are in town. They will remain only a few days. They are to return to Newport next week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds will close their cottage at Newport to-morrow and will go to their country seat on Long Island for the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will open their country home at Staatsburg on Tuesday. They will have a succession of large house parties during the Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William O. B. Field have left Lenox and are visiting in the Adirondacks for a few weeks.

***

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton sail from Europe to-day for New York. They will go directly to Ellerslie, their country place on the Hudson.

***

The wedding of John Bolt of Newport and Miss Louise Horstmann of Washington and Philadelphia took place on Wednesday at Latham, Middlesex, England.

***

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will open their country seat at Delaware Lake on Thursday next.

***

Miss Mabel Stebbins, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, and Capt. James Brady Mitchell will be married at North Hadley on Oct. 1. They will live at Fort Williams, Portland, Me.

***

Miss Katherine Elmendorf, daughter of Mrs. Walter Lester Carr, will be married to Edward Kendall Rogers at the Church of the Atonement, Quogue, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 17. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, will officiate. The maid of honor will be Miss Caroline A. Rogers, sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids Miss Julia Freeman, Miss Rosalie C. Tone, Miss Margaretta W. Wise, Miss Esther Judson, and the best man Rowe Tyson. Among the ushers are Du Bois Remsen, H. Bethune Weisse, E. Throop Geer, and Lyle Evans Mahan.

***

The wedding of Edward D. Peixotto of San Francisco and Miss Malvina Nathan will take place on Sept. 25 at the residence of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, in this city.

***

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Lucile Michels Stern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern of 858 Fifth Avenue, to Gustav A. Wertheim.

EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. William Read of New York are to entertain the Duke of Newcastle at Brookhurst. Cards were issued to-day for an afternoon reception, which will be given on Tuesday afternoon. The Duke will arrive to-morrow.

At the Sedgwick building this afternoon the Lenox Horticultural Society held an exhibition of fruits and flowers and a competition in the arrangement of baskets of flowers for effect, in which a large number of the women of the cottages took part. Mrs. Carlos De Heredia's arrangement of yellow asters and white clematis won the first prize. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis received the second prize for a handsome basket of corn flowers, grasses, hops, and daisies.

Miss Helen Parish's basket of crocuses and white clematis was third. For exhibits of flowers Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Adele Kneeland, Miss Helen Parish, Mrs. Erward R. Wharton, Morris K. Jesup, William D. Sloane, and George W. Folsom received awards.

In the department for fruit awards were made to Giraud Foster, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, William D. Sloane, and Henry H. Cook. The first awards for vegetables were made to Giraud Foster.

One of the largest dinners of the Autumn season was given this evening at Wyndhurst by Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, who are their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Guy A. Ward, and Charles Astor Bristed have arrived from Newport.

Edward R. Wharton beat Capt. John S. Barnes to-day for the golf trophy, offered by Samuel Russell for a steeplechase golf match, and in which Mr. Wharton and Capt. Barnes tied yesterday for the trophy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Higginson, Jr. of Chicago, are guests of George Higginson at the Corners.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 9.—Newport was lively socially to-day, in spite of a cold, cheerless rain. Luncheons were given by Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Redmond, and Francis J. Otis, and Mrs. George A. Huhn gave an afternoon tea. To-night dinners were given by Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. C. H. P. Gilbert, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind to-morrow night will give her largest entertainment of the season, a dinner of thirty-two covers, followed by a dance, for which 250 invitations have been issued.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has returned to her villa, Ochre Court, from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman are guests of Mrs. Heber R. Bishop at Hopeden.

Mrs. Leroy King returned to-night from New York.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells will close her Newport villa next Thursday and sail for Europe on Sept. 20.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Eleanor Jay, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, returned to Katonah, N. Y., to-day.

Charles A. Appleton of New York is the guest of Miss Susan Travers at her cottage, on Red Cross Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, who have been occupying the Pomeroy cottage, returned to Hoboken, N. J., to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, who have been at the Hilltop cottage, have returned to New York.

Mme. May King Waddington, who has been the guest of James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst, is now visiting Gould Redmond and Miss Redmond at the Sargent cottage. Miss Catherine Cameron, who accompanied Mme. Waddington to Newport, is the guest of Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman.

Oil as Fuel for German Warships.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Admiralty has ordered two new tank steamers to be built at Kiel. They are to supply petroleum as fuel to German warships. Oil as a subsidiary fuel has already been used so successfully on battleships that the Government designs using it in larger quantities in the future.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON RADIUM.

The latest information about this marvelous substance, of which Sir William

LAST SIDE CRUSADE TO HALT REIGN OF ROUGHS

Business Men Organize and Will Appeal to McAdoo.

PLAN TO ACT THEMSELVES

Women Afraid to Venture on Streets Because of Law Breakers—Special Policemen Demanded.

More than a score of east side business men met yesterday afternoon in a room in the Bowery Bank Building, at Grand Street and the Bowery, to protest against the increase of crime in their locality. As a result of the meeting a committee was appointed to see Commissioner McAdoo and urge him to take special action. If the Commissioner fails to take the desired steps members of the new association declare that they themselves will see to the enforcement of the laws.

Louis Gordon of 159 Canal Street last night said that all the lower east side streets, especially Grand, Hester, Forsyth, Eldridge, and Canal Streets, were crowded with young roughs, who have made the locality unsafe that young women are afraid to venture out alone at night.

"It seems impossible that such things can take place in a city like this," he continued. "The respectable people of the east side feel that something must be done to protect their wives and daughters. We organized that something might be done, and we will see that the right thing is done. A committee will see Commissioner McAdoo on Tuesday or Wednesday and tell him of the conditions existing in our locality.

"If he does not aid us, why, we will act. Special policemen should be assigned to certain streets to suppress these offenders. If they are not seen there, why we ourselves will act as special policemen, and will see that the present attacks on women are not continued."

When Mr. Gordon was asked if he thought that the old "cadet system" had been revived he replied:

"As to that I cannot say. Certain sections of groups of men which I have seen make me believe that the old system might have started. I have confidence, however, in the leaders of the district and I do not believe that they would allow it."

At the meeting yesterday afternoon speeches were made by all those present, and resolutions were adopted calling for a meeting the first of next week. Those who comprise the committee to see Commissioner McAdoo are Louis Gordon, Julius Blumberg of 230 Canal Street, Arthur Goldstein of 84 Eldridge Street, Joseph D. Edelson of 134 Henry Street, A. L. Apellas of 54 East Broadway, Bernard Evey of 140 Henry Street, and Dr. B. Lazarus of 62 Canal Street.

IN THE SHOPS.

A bargain worth while for the housekeeper is in novelty white swiss muslin that was selling up town the other day for 12½ cents a yard. Part of it was in designs of bread dotted stripe, with a narrow stripe formed by hair lines. There were various dot patterns, some of fleur-de-lis and others of Empire wreaths, all exceedingly pretty for draperies and at much below the original price.

***

Other bargains were in fancy curtains of various kinds, which were selling for much less than the regular price. One pair of Marie Antoinette draperies of heavy ecru net with braid-embroidered designs, was $4.50. That is very low for an excellent, durable curtain, and a handsome one.

***

Tabourettes in burnt wood, some of them very good, others not as desirable, are selling for $1 and $1.50. Both sizes are pretty and useful for plant stands. The higher-priced ones are a little taller and a little larger, but the small ones would hold a good-sized flower pot.

***

Other things in burnt wood and some, also, very good, are footstools at $1 each. These are the square-cornered variety, the top about twice the length of the width, made like those of olden days.

***

An odd shape in a big water or milk jug is in the form of a man sitting upon a stump holding in his hands a water jar. The small, round mouth of the jar is the nose of the pitcher, and there is a handle at the back. The thing is unique, but it can hardly be called more than that.

***

Pretty and serviceable cups and saucers and china sale are decorated in a pretty rose design, a line of roses around both cup and saucer, and a little cluster of roses on the inside of the edge of each cup. Cups and saucers are 10 cents each.

***

A pretty young girl's suit is hygienic. It is made in one piece, three boxplaits running from the neck and shoulders to below the waist, and with a belt and turnover collar with brown tie. It is a style usually seen on small children, but pretty, nevertheless, in the larger size. It costs $11.50 and is one of the new Fall models. Another gown is similarly made, but the waist has three boxplaits and the skirt is plaited all around.

***

Rob Roy plaids are to be found in silks, and are varied with figures of various kinds. There are woven dots and rings and small figures, some in red—what may be called an invisible figure—and others in black. The red and black checks are all small, but vary a little in size in the different pieces of silk.

***

Lace rosettes are found on the first displays of Fall hats, and they are pretty. The foundation is of chiffon or what not; it does not show, only the top being edged with cream Valenciennes lace. The rosettes are large, and one or two may be used at a time. They are pretty on brown hats, the creamy tint blending with the darker color.

***

New silk waists are trimmed with leather. One of these is simply made of a soft blue, on the order of the cadet, and with collar, cuffs, and a little tie of the natural-colored leather. It costs $7.50. A brown silk waist is similarly trimmed and costs the same.

***

Those little jackets which for some purposes take the place of the sweater are usually trimmed with ribbon. One which has rather a pretty effect is the usual white woven worsted ornament, finished around the edge with bands of purple ribbon.

***

Stationery for card party invitations is now new, but is always useful. It has at the top of each sheet a hand of cards, and below the words: "A Full House." The paper is 75 cents a box.

***

There are innumerable packs of cards put up in cases having the appearance of Prayer Books. Something different is a case made the size and shape of one for cigars. This can be used for cigars after it has done duty for cards.

To Bring Dr. Lorimer's Body Home.

AIX-LES-BAINS, France, Sept. 9.—The Rev. George Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, who died at the Hotel Regina here yesterday, had been suffering from an affection of the lungs. George Horace Lorimer of Philadelphia, son of Dr. Lorimer, and his wife, have arrived here. They will take the body of Dr. Lorimer to New York on the White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool next Wednesday.

ARTICAL WOMAN CLIMBS THE

COLONEL ASTRAY ON BOWERY.

Kentuckian Says Liquor There Was Not Like the Home Brand.

Dr. Michael Flood of Louisville, Ky., said to have been a Colonel in the Confederate Army, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday before Magistrate Pool on a charge of intoxication.

"If you are from Kentucky, as you say," asked the Magistrate, "how is it that you got drunk? I understand that Kentucky gentlemen drink, but never become intoxicated."

"It is true, your Honah," was the reply, "that I am accustomed to drinking Kentucky whisky, but the stuff that they serve for Kentucky whisky on that Bowery of yours is not the genuine goods by a long sight. I only had a few drinks, but they certainly made me drunk."

"What would you do if I were to discharge you?"

"I'd get into a cab and go straight to 71 High Street, Brooklyn, where I am visiting."

"Officer"—this to the policeman who made the arrest—"call a cab for this man, arrange for the fare in advance, tell the Colonel what he must pay, get the cabman's number, and tell him not to stop at a single saloon on the way."

DOGFISH PEST IN CANADA.

Government Plan to Rid Coastal Waters of the Nuisance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—W. R. Holloway, United States Consul General at Halifax, N. S., reports that the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries has determined on a plan to rid coastal waters of the dogfish pest that has been causing such havoc among the fisheries during the last few seasons. After considering the proposal for a Government bounty on dogfish, to encourage the fishermen to exterminate the species, the Minister has concluded that this method offers no prospect of complete success, and has decided, instead, to establish three reduction plants to convert the fish into fertiliser and glue.

One will be erected in Northern New Brunswick, another will be on the southern coast of Cape Breton, and a third will probably be on the Magdalene Islands. They will cost $9,000 each, and the Government will itself operate them, paying the fishermen a good price for their fish offal and for all the dogfish they can bring in. The Minister is satisfied that the venture can be made to yield a satisfactory profit.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Judge Kirk Hawes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The sudden death is announced of Judge Kirk Hawes at his Summer home in Les Cheneaux Islands. For nearly forty years Judge Hawes had been a prominent figure in Chicago, and for twelve years he served on the Superior Court bench of Cook County. He was born in Brookfield, Mass., Jan. 5, 1839, and was a brother of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the author. In the Presidential campaign of 1880, Mr. Hawes opposed the third term movement in favor of Gen. Grant. He and Robert G. Ingersoll opposed the Grant forces at the Springfield State Convention, were successful, and thereby had much to do with the result of the National Convention. Judge Hawes was one of the organizers of the Union League Club and a member of the Sunset Club, the Nineteenth Century Club, the Marquette Club, and the Chicago Bar Association. He was a student of Egyptology and spent a great deal of time and money collecting.

John F. Lee.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 9.—President John F. Lee of the Bayonne Board of Education, died last night, aged twenty-nine years, of typhoid fever. He was a leader in local Democratic politics. He was acting Police Recorder and had been five years in the Hudson County Registers Office as Under Clerk. One brother, Assistant City Clerk William F. Lee, and two sisters, Misses Margaret and Mary Lee, with the parents, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JOHN C. MILLIGAN of South Orange died yesterday at her home, on Ridgewood Road. Mrs. Milligan was born in New York and was sixty years of age.

Dr. EDWARD P. BUFFET died at his home, 804 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday of heart failure. He was born in Smithville, L. I., on Nov. 7, 1833, his mother being Miss Nancy Rogers, a descendant of John Rogers of Puritan fame.

Daughter of Late Jesse Seligman Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 9.—Miss Alice Frances Seligman, daughter of the late Jesse Seligman, died this morning after a lingering illness. Two years ago she was stricken with paralysis, and a complication of diseases followed. Her father was associated for many years with James Seligman in the banking business. The body will be taken to New York on Sunday and placed in the Seligman private vault.

Answer to a Correspondent.

Mr. Howard—Two organizations are engaged in caring for old horses that are pensioned. The Equine Provident Society, Dr. Kartenstein, manager, 58 West Thirty-fifth Street, has a large farm on Long Island for the purpose. The Bide-a-Wee Society, Yonkers, N. Y., also expects to care for horses in addition to the dogs and cats now under its charge.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Low pressure covers the West, except on the North Pacific Coast, and in consequence abnormally high temperatures prevail during Friday in the slope region. At Huron, S. D., the maximum temperature was 106 degrees. Further west the temperatures have begun to fall and are once more below the seasonal average. In the East there has been little change, except in New England and the Middle States, where it was somewhat cooler.

On the New England Coast winds will be light to fresh northeast, becoming variable by Sunday; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh northeast to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh and mostly northeasterly; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the upper lakes light south, and on the lower lakes light to fresh southeast to south.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northeast to east winds, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, warmer in the interior; Sunday fair, warmer; fresh east to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh east to south winds.

New Jersey, fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in interior; fresh northeast winds, becoming southerly Sunday.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday showers and cooler; fresh south winds, becoming northerly Sunday.

Western New York, fair, warmer Saturday; showers, cooler in west portion; fresh east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	63	65	66
6 A. M.	62	66	66
9 A. M.	64	68	67
12 M.	66	68	68
3 P. M.	66	68	68
6 P. M.	66	64	64
9 P. M.	66	61	62
12 P. M.	66	61	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1903	66

H. A. JONES'S NEW COMEDY.

"The Chevaleer" a Clever Character Study—Bourchier in Title Role.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The London theatrical season opened on Saturday with the first performance of Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy, "The Chevaleer," at the Garrick Theatre.

Although the plot of the comedy is sufficiently entertaining, its chief interest lies in the character study of the principal, the Chevaleer himself. The part played by Arthur Bourchier is that of a successful showman, who, as he smilingly announces in the course of the play, bestowed the title of Chevaleer upon himself "for distinguished services." At the time of the first act the Chevaleer is engaged in celebrating his past triumphs and drinking to those in the future at the hospitable Woolpack Hotel. In his enthusiasm he gets far beyond the limits of sobriety, and his companions, made somewhat jealous by his boastings, tie him up in a tarpaulin and deposit him helpless under the table.

There he lies, sleeping, while an impassioned dialogue takes place between Lady Anne Kelload and Charlie Inskip. It appears that Lady Anne, whose husband is of an "awkward" temperament, has had a disagreement with that gentleman over the trifling question of how they shall celebrate the approaching centenary of a family hero, "Inkerman" Kellond, a gallant Crimean officer. Consequently, the lady is spending the night quite innocently away from home, and, unfortunately, meets at the Woolpack Hotel a weak-kneed youth, Charlie Inskip, who fancies himself in love with her. Lady Anne, who has a tongue of her own, is engaged in giving him a bit of her mind, and is just announcing her intention of returning to her husband's roof without delay, when the Chevaleer under the table snores.

He has unconsciously chosen the psychological moment to announce his presence, and Lady Anne, thinking he has heard everything, considers herself ruined. Meanwhile the showman awakes, and the terrified lady attempts to make terms with him not to betray her. He, quite unaware of the cause of her sudden interest in himself, imagines she is fascinated by his personal charms, and bows and simpers coyly. It is arranged between them that he shall undertake to arrange the celebration of the centenary which caused all the trouble in the first place.

The husband of Lady Anne has also a secret of his own, and from some chance observation of the Chevaleer's he imagines that he is discovered as well, while Mrs. Fulks-Meesom, a frisky friend of Lady Anne, comes under his sway through his supposed knowledge of one of her escapades. The Chevaleer all the time

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$20,008,329.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	312.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	609,987.86
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,446,537.66
Due from State banks and bankers	101,785.44
Checks and other cash items	86,385.21
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,391,044.78
Notes of other National banks	10,756.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,442.82
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $5,046,512.90	
Legal-tender notes 1,375,000.00	
	6,421,512.90
Total	$33,124,552.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	364,676.67
Reserved for taxes 1904	25,500.00
Due to other National banks $8,517,906.74	
Due to State banks and bankers 671,384.43	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 8,792,186.45	
Dividends unpaid 985.25	
Individual deposits subject to check 9,664,495.75	
Demand certificates of deposit 800.00	
Certified checks 614,187.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding 1,472,449.20	
	29,734,375.63
Total	$33,124,552.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. C. E. LANGDON,

Notary Public, Kings County.

Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[No. 2,598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,214,206.12
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	899.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	1,041,725.67
Other real estate owned	102,484.21
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	250,598.91
Due from State banks and bankers	27,453.32
Special customs fund transfer account	1,887.36
Checks and other cash items	17,626.64
Exchanges for Clearing House	284,074.60
Notes of other National banks	42,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	10,018.84
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $2,368,558.75	
Legal-tender notes 272,420.00	
	2,640,978.70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	2,500.00
Total	$10,746,954.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	284,114.25
National banknotes outstanding	49,900.00
Due to other National banks $790,335.13	
Due to State banks and bankers 17,989.36	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 287,853.02	
Individual deposits subject to check 7,063,935.71	
Demand certificates of deposit 64,256.00	
Certified checks 41,126.93	
Cashier's checks outstanding 105,557.43	
	8,401,063.58
Reserved for taxes	11,876.37
Total	$10,746,954.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, W. L. DOUGLASS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.

GEO. DE WITT WEEKS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
R. W. POOR,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, } Directors.

[No. 2,608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,707,438.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	2,206.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	4,821,210.26
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,634,577.35
Due from State banks and bankers	35,561.08
Checks and other cash items	46,478.23
Exchanges for Clearing House	446,967.36
Notes of other National banks	20,389.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,540.92
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,010,752.50	
Legal-tender notes 2,336,434.00	
	3,347,186.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	15,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	38,000.00
Total	$17,586,557.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	670,165.48
National banknotes outstanding	289,300.00
Due to other National banks	374,517.68
Due to State banks and bankers	266,066.06
Due to trust companies and savings banks	179,776.30
Individual deposits subject to check	13,980,050.75
Demand certificates of deposit	124,773.75
Certified checks	27,423.70
Cashier's checks outstanding	54,854.45
United States deposits	150,000.00
Bonds borrowed	450,000.00
Total	$17,586,557.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES ELLIOT WARREN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. V. W. ROSSITER,
J. D. LAYNG,
W. K. VANDERBILT, Jr., } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,299,070.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	74,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	1,741,858.21
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	74,268.73
Due from State banks and bankers	14,235.78
Checks and other cash items	49,926.03
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,987,691.87
Notes of other National banks	4,215.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	137.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,358,572.75	
Legal-tender notes 441,897.00	
	1,798,469.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	50,000.00
Total	$15,593,873.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,262,745.24
National banknotes outstanding	985,397.50
Due to other National banks	1,526,237.72
Due to State banks and bankers	374,109.87
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,247,137.99
Individual deposits subject to check	4,935,668.21
Demand certificates of deposit	8,772.50
Certified checks	2,988,000.63
Cashier's checks outstanding	181,601.86
United States deposits	90,000.00
Bonds borrowed	24,000.00
Total	$15,593,873.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM'L WOOLVERTON, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904. H. L. BRAYNARD,

Notary Public, Westchester Co.

Cert. filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
CHAS. A. PEABODY, } Directors.

UNION EXCHANGE BANK,

Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street,

New York, N. Y.,

at the close of business Sept. 9, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,762,769.19
Cash and due from banks	1,869,126.77
Total	$6,631,895.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$750,000.00

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$49,813,073.41
Overdrafts	14,403.42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	3,160,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	12,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds	30,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,837,352.41
Banking house	5,048,054.25
Other real estate and mortgages owned	30,000.00
Due from other National banks	1,378,963.34
Due from State banks and bankers	338,042.07
Checks and other cash items	128,250.20
Exchanges for Clearing House	15,040,045.20
Notes of other National banks	38,775.00
Nickels and pennies	145.34
Specie	14,916,000.00
Legal-tender notes	3,424,105.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)	25,000.00
	$95,977,769.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	645,058.37
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Dividends unpaid	1,919.00
Individual deposits subject to check $17,918,983.59	
Demand certificates of deposit 19,455.04	
Certified checks 11,421,251.85	
Cashier's checks outstanding 376,464.01	
	29,735,154.49
Due to other National banks $25,743,191.19	
Due to State banks and bankers 11,622,836.52	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 14,391,810.07	
	51,757,837.78
United States deposits	3,160,000.00
United States bond account	1,628,000.00
	$95,977,769.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904. JOHN C. RYER,

Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM WOODWARD,
AUGUSTE J. CORDIER,
WILLIAM DE F. HAYNES, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,619,038.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,892.97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	980,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	4,020,144.20
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	455,122.00
Due from State banks and bankers	5,747.49
Checks and other cash items	$27,317.25
Exchanges for Clearing House	834,777.86
Notes of other National banks	20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,287.88
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie 2,929,050.10	
Legal-tender notes 200,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	49,000.00
	4,061,433.09
Total	$16,405,373.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	932,353.09
National banknotes outstanding	973,900.00
Reserve for taxes	18,000.00
Due to other National banks $2,850,956.93	
Due to State banks and bankers 318,383.40	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 2,673,728.11	
Individual deposits subject to check 5,628,783.85	
Demand certificates of deposit 40,733.94	
Certified checks 301,626.58	
Cashier's checks outstanding 407,007.34	
United States deposits 280,000.00	
	12,481,220.15
Total	$16,405,373.24

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. W. RIECKS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
J. R. MAXWELL,
H. P. DAVISON,
CHARLES H. STOUT, } Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.

THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

[No. 341.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,081,762.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	236.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, 2 per cents.	250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits, 2 per cents.	120,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand, 2 per cents.	130,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,312.50
Bonds, securities, &c.	955,841.49
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	100,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	168,176.70
Due from State banks and bankers	14,677.54
Checks and other cash items	27,054.25
Exchanges for Clearing House	92,020.67
Notes of other National banks	7,755.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	924.68
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $672,082.00	
Legal-tender notes 95,771.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	767,853.09
	12,500.00
Total	$3,738,114.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	329,246.74
National banknotes outstanding	243,797.50
Due to State banks and bankers $50,159.83	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 151,893.73	
Dividends unpaid 1,740.00	
Individual deposits subject to check 2,482,165.25	
Demand certificates of deposit 22,163.04	
Certified checks 26,238.93	
Cashier's checks outstanding 13,998.59	
United States deposits 120,000.00	
	2,865,070.37
Total	$3,738,114.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, A. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

CHAS. F. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN BYRNS,
HORACE F. HUTCHINSON,
WM. H. SEAICH, } Directors.

[No. 1894.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$22,862,403.76
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	147,618.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	2,040,167.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	1,270,000.00
Other real estate owned	125,252.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,958,200.34
Due from State banks and bankers	325,870.95
Checks and other cash items	382,526.62
Exchanges for Clearing House	7,063,098.15
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $3,468,994.75	
Legal-tender notes 1,494,200.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	4,953,194.75
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	250,000.00
	88,000.00
Total	$49,114,332.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,021,844.62
Reserved for taxes	40,871.76
National bank notes outstanding	4,952,897.50
Due to other National banks	7,229,228.43
Due to State banks and bankers	1,912,267.80
Due to trust companies and savings banks	780,389.25
Dividends unpaid	5,877.50
Individual deposits subject to check	22,124,835.46
Demand certificates of deposit	49,594.29
Certified checks	1,726,619.26
Cashier's checks outstanding	235,906.39
United States deposits	834,000.00
Bonds borrowed	150,000.00
Total	$49,114,332.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DUMONT CLARKE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK,

of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$35,474,293.86
Overdrafts, secured	5.68
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,102,000.00
Stocks and bonds	10,343,251.40
Due from National banks (not reserve agents) $1,272,354.84	
Due from State banks and bankers 137,918.63	
Checks and other cash items 81,561.43	
Exchanges for Clearing House 3,380,321.67	
Notes of other National banks 94,800.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents 652.92	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie 11,399,115.10	
Legal-tender notes 2,165,468.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	18,532,190.59
	2,500.00
Total	$65,504,244.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,034,181.68
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National banks $22,833,064.94	
Due to State banks and bankers 8,148,425.20	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 15,132,462.23	
Individual deposits subject to check 11,720,019.82	
Demand certificates of deposit 48,173.27	
Certified checks 877,534.81	
Cashier's checks outstanding 558,391.49	
United States deposits 59,316,062.85	
	1,102,000.00
Total	$65,504,244.53

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Sept., 1904. W. E. PURDY,

Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York County, N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
H. W. CANNON,
G. B. SCHLEY,
JAS. J. HILL, } Directors.

[No. 1,357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,394,402.23
Overdrafts, unsecured	13,626.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	13,125.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	245,386.56
Furniture and fixtures	82,186.15
Other real estate owned	155,357.07
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	452,034.59
Due from State banks and bankers	155,985.05
Checks and other cash items	47,396.02
Exchanges for Clearing House	382,176.51
Notes of other National banks	5,780.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,346.84
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,191,227.35	
Legal-tender notes 323,972.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,515,199.35
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	12,500.00
	16,522.45
Total	$9,715,349.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	312,068.71
National banknotes outstanding	243,150.00
Due to other National banks $651,228.47	
Due to State banks and bankers 296,944.19	
Due to trust companies and savings banks 1,051,798.94	
Dividends unpaid 148.00	
Individual deposits subject to check 5,194,421.73	
Demand certificates of deposit 58,035.52	
Certified checks 153,769.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding 3,784.42	
	7,410,131.17
Total	$9,715,349.88

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, B. F. WERNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. F. WERNER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904. W. C. KING,

Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
S. B. DOWNES,
W. H. B. STOTEN,
SAMUEL S. CONOVER, } Directors.

[No. 1,393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NEW YORK

National Banking Association, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$16,003,521.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	571.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,080,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	120,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	51,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.	3,534,712.31
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	1,230,307.41
Due from State banks and bankers	175,548.93
Checks and other cash items	160,033.81
Exchanges for Clearing House	10,421,196.31
Notes of other National banks	35,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	439.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $3,799,266	
Legal-tender notes 1,313,414	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,112,680.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	54,000.00
	75,000.00
Total	$38,314,005.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,522,799.91
National banknotes outstanding	1,080,000.00
Due to other National banks	7,263,381.32
Due to State banks and bankers	4,054,034.24
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,141,490.63
Dividends unpaid	360.00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,713,581.73
Demand certificates of deposit	284,621.08
Certified checks	7,054,589.77
Cashier's checks outstanding	50,147.27
United States deposits	120,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated, laid aside for taxes	29,500.00
Total	$38,314,005.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1904.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. A. READ,
GORDON MACDONALD,
W. J. MATHESON, } Directors.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

Newark, N. J.

Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,344,065.12
Real estate	300,000.00
U. S. bonds	210,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	578,142.50
Due from banks	383,300.34
Cash and reserve	1,499,352.07
	$11,316,860.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,889,724.52
National bank notes outstanding	200,000.00
Deposits	7,422,918.90
Due to banks	304,217.21
	$11,316,860.53

WILLIAM SCHEERER, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
UZAL H. McCARTER, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
ALBERT HAEFELI, Assistant Cashier.
ERWIN D. FARNSWORTH, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL NEWARK BANKING CO.,

Newark, N. J.

Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,992,906.35
U. S. bonds, &c.	410,300.00
Banking house	90,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,799,676.88
	$7,292,885.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,428,928.96
Deposits, &c.	4,863,956.27
	$7,292,885.23

OFFICERS.
E. S. CAMPBELL, President.
D. H. MERRITT, Vice President.
A. H. BALDWIN, 2d Vice President.
H. W. TUNIS, Cashier.

NORTH WARD NATIONAL BANK,

Newark, N. J., Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

PENN NATIONAL BANK

of Philadelphia

SEPT. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts and investments	$4,849,508.90
Due from banks	326,536.44
Cash and reserve	1,913,963.11
	$7,090,008.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Profits, net	924,277.44
Circulation	45,950.00
Deposits	5,619,781.01
	$7,090,008.45

H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$24,064,045.15
Due from banks	5,072,716.44
Exchanges for Clearing House	$2,732,242.81
Cash and Reserve	13,410,036.31— 16,142,279.15
	$45,279,040.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	2,440,717.57
Circulation	1,041,800.00
Deposits—	
Individual	$24,189,763.81
Bank	16,106,759.41— 40,296,523.22
	$45,279,040.76

HARRY J. KESER, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK,

Philadelphia, Pa.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$23,585,377.11
Due from banks	3,370,183.22
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,178,223.61
Cash and reserve	7,669,648.49
	$35,803,432.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	2,742,048.57
Circulation	1,506,100.00
Deposits	29,555,283.86
	$35,803,432.43

JOSEPH WAYNE, Jr., Cashier.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$27,462,541.55
Due from banks	4,901,139.5
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,646,658.2
Cash and reserve	13,289,220.1
	$47,299,559.4

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000.0
Surplus and net profits	4,836,931.5
Circulation	1,769,000.0
Deposits	37,693,627.9
	$47,299,559.4

E. F. SHANBACKER, Cashier.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,

Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., SEPT. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & disc'ts	$15,062,693.03
Due from banks	3,036,781.98
Cash & reserve	6,758,380.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,510,280.01 $26,398,135.6

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Sur. & net profits	1,619,620.02
Circulation	487,900.00
Deposits	23,290,615.58 $26,398,135.6

E. P. PASSMORE, Cashier.

MARKET ST. NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 6TH, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & investm'ts.	$5,913,451.61
Due from banks	616,331.92
Exchanges for Clearing House	226,265.52
Cash & reserve	1,827,776.14 $8,582,825.1

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Sur. & profits (net)	666,809.54
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	6,866,015.56 $8,582,825.1

W. F. SINNETT, Cashier.

PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK,

Pittsburg, Pa.

Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$10,742,580.4
Overdrafts	1,836.4
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	650,000.0
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	450,000.0
Banking house	150,000.0
Other real estate	102,000.0
Exchanges for Clearing House	204,636.5
Due from banks and reserve agents	1,388,809.0
Cash	1,082,797.3
	$14,772,659.8

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.0
Surplus	1,000,000.0
Undivided profits	482,970.1
Circulation	650,000.0
Deposits	11,639,689.0
	$14,772,659.8

OFFICERS.
ROBERT WARDROP, President.
D. E. PARK, Vice President.
HERVEY SCHUMACHER, Cashier.
W. DWIGHT BELL, Asst. Cash. & Secy.
S. CLARKE REED, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA,

Pittsburg, Pa.

Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,300,815.
United States bonds	530,709.
Banking house and real estate	173,500.
Due from U. S. Treasurer	30,000.
Cash and due from banks	1,316,911.
	$4,351,936.7

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.
Surplus and profits	447,719.
Circulation	500,000.
Deposits	2,904,216.
	$4,351,936.7

OFFICERS.
CHARLES McKNIGHT, President.
JOSEPH B. SHEA, Vice President.
SAMUEL R. SHUMAKER, 2d Vice President.
GEORGE S. MACRUM, Cashier.
H. C. BURCHINAL, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,286,077.80
From other banks	190,650.94
U. S. bonds	130,000.00
Cash and reserve	783,821.39 $2,390,250.6

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000.00
Surplus and profits	222,780.98
Deposits	2,023,469.64 $2,390,250.6

John Lloyd, Pres. J. M. Skyles, Cas
R. C. Wilson, Asst. Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK

Providence, R. I., Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,066,809.82
United States bonds, etc.	699,882.50

FINANCIAL.

The Treadwell and Its Enemies.

The GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has no enemies except

1. Curbstone brokers who have been rash enough to allow themselves to be caught short of the stock on a rising market and who are sometimes frantic in their efforts to saddle their losses on some one else.

2. Papers and publications who are sore because we have not appreciated at their own valuation their merits as advertising mediums.

3. Existing copper producers who may perhaps be pardoned for not welcoming so virile a rival in the field of copper production.

On the other hand the friends of the TREADWELL are many and strong. They are the people who have watched the progress and steady growth of the enterprise from the beginning of its operations until it has now reached the point where it is so soon to be numbered among the great copper producers and dividend-payers of the country. Many of them have gone to the trouble of visiting the property itself and have seen with their own eyes its value. After carefully investigating the merits of the stock as an investment they have shown their faith by their works and put their money into it repeatedly and without hesitation. Of the 1,663 TREADWELL stockholders at this date many are experienced and hard-headed investors who are slow to be convinced, but being convinced stand by their guns to the end. Many are business men, bankers and experts who have used their careful and deliberate business and professional judgment in making the investment. All have invested because on investigation they found it to be the best investment they could make, and they all expect to realize ten dollars or more for every dollar invested. We are quite likely to do better by them even than they expect.

The TREADWELL is proud alike of its friends and its enemies. Both are alike useful to it. Its enemies play the part of drawing public attention to the enterprise by saying things about it that can be so easily answered. Its friends do their part by standing by it through thick and thin and by investing their own money in it and recommending it to their friends.

And so it is that during three years of almost unparalleled business depression, while other properties have been going to the wall and their stocks going down and down, the TREADWELL has kept on in the even tenor of its way, growing stronger every day, and every day getting nearer and nearer to the dividend-paying point. Its stock has been climbing upwards almost uninterruptedly and winning steadily the confidence of the investing public because it deserves that confidence.

Only a little more of the stock is for sale to complete the smelter plant and equipment. When that is completed and the Company is on a dividend-paying basis, as it will be at an early date, the stock is likely to sell for several times its present price.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the non-payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period excee

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1.

Buying Still Better Than Selling, and Prices Show No Interruption to Their Rise.

There is still no change in essentials to chronicle regarding the stock market as a whole. General strength, with variations in relative activity and improvement in detail, is all that is to be said of the market's entity. Unsympathetic critics call this taking profits in one section under cover of manipulation for the rise elsewhere. It would be hard to say just what sort of bull market would suit the bears. To those who strive to be neither bulls nor bears, but mere observers and recorders, it would seem that a normal market would and should act that way. It is natural that yesterday's laggards should be to-day's performers, and that stocks which have risen should suffer from realizations, and yield place to others entitled to their distributive share of the advance. Certainly stock markets fail in that way, and there is no apparent reason why they should not rise that way without reproach.

Yesterday's record of new maxima for the year includes forty descriptions. Of declines there was none worth mentioning as significant, except Metropolitan Securities. Reading continues the market's leader, the dullness of the coal trade having no influence. Rock Island sprang into second place in activity and strength, its loss in July of $457,012 net being as stimulating as the trade disturbance is to Steel, which yesterday sold through 64 so easily that those who have been expecting a break at 65 now push the breaking point some units higher. Metropolitan, which has enjoyed its full share of bad news regarding its business, rose upon the strongest sort of assurances regarding its future prospects. And Chicago and Great Western, which announced the passage of its dividend on preferred A, naturally rose. As the crop scare did not arrive, the grain carriers did as well as could be expected, improving moderately upon negatively good news, as the bulls would say, and not exhibiting aggressive support against anticipations of evil, according to the bears. With nine-tenths of the list higher, obviously the entire roll cannot be called, but it is pleasant to run the eye down the advances.

The bond market showed increased activity in the speculative issues recently favorites and well-distributed strength throughout the list. The produce and cotton markets were easier, and the money market showed no uneasiness at the prospects of a loss of bank reserve exceeding last week, and among the largest week's losses of cash known.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	5½	Lake E. & W.	½
Amal. Copper	1½	Met. St. Ry.	1½
Am. Car & Fdy	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¾
Am. Locomotive	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Am. Smelting	¾	Nat. Enamel.	1
Am. Smelt. pf.	1	Nat. Enamel. pf.	½
Am. Sugar	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	4	N. Y. Central	1
Anaconda Copper	3	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	¾	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pacific Coast	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	3	Pacific Mail	2¼
Buff., R. & P.	9	Penn. R. R.	¾
Cent. of N. J.	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	Reading	3
Chi. Gt. West.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Rock Island	1⅜
Chi., R. & N. W.	½	Rock Island pf.	1¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	10	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
C. & South. 2d pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	4½	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅝
Con. Tob. pf.	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1⅞	Texas Pac. L. Tr.	3
Del., L. & W.	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	U. S. Steel	1
Erie	¾	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	West. Union	½
Ft. W. & D. City	2	Wheel. & L. E.	¾
Illinois Central	½	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Kan. & Mich.	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1½	Wis. Central	⅞
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Keokuk. & D. M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
At. & N. W. pf.	1	R. R. Securities	½
Corn Products	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
General Electric	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Pipe pf.	1
Met. Securities	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	3½	So. P. of Ariz. 1st, 1909	2½
Con. Gas deb. ctfs.	1	So. P. of Ariz. 1st, 1910	3
Consol. Tob. 4s	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1¼	Va. I., C. & C. 5s	1
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	1		
Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1¼		

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 9	982,549
To date this year	80,005,476
Corresponding date last year	113,586,330

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 9	$6,043,500
To date this year	$475,590,460
Corresponding date last year	$459,347,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Butte Electric and Power Company common stock.
Daly-West Mining Company.
Laclede Company of St. Louis common stock.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad.
National Enameling and Stamping Company common and preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company common stock.
St. Joseph and South Bend Railroad.
United States Leather Company preferred stock.
Wabash Railroad.
Wisconsin Central Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad of Connecticut.

ROCK ISLAND IN ALTON SALE.

Hawley and Gates Acted for Moore Interests, It Is Announced.

Regarding the change of control of the Chicago and Alton, which is no longer to be considered as a Harriman road, it was authoritatively stated yesterday that the purchases on the part of Messrs. Hawley and Gates and some others were made on behalf of interests friendly to the Rock Island. It is understood that the new control now owns and has paid for over $4,500,000 of the preferred and $15,500,000 of the common. The stock was bought at an aggregate cost below $9,000,000. The capital has been provided so far by private individuals, and the transaction is so incomplete that speculation as to the future of the road is pure guessing.

Owing to the conditions under which Directors are elected, the new interests will have to wait two years before they will have a majority of the Board of Directors unless Harriman representatives resign.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Dividend.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Heavy Transactions Continue as Prices Advance—Reading Again the Leader.

Physicians tell us that when a man's stomach refuses to do its work properly it is not a bad scheme to put him on starvation rations until the overworked organ recovers sufficiently to take up its duties again. When Mr. Morgan came out with his now famous interview about undigested securities nearly two years ago the market closely resembled the case of a rebellious and dyspeptic stomach. For nearly a year it has been on starvation rations, but now it seems once more able to sit up and take food. Its digestion, indeed, seems to be of the very best kind, as it demonstrated yesterday when it swallowed 982,549 shares without gulping. Nevertheless, it may not be out of the way to suggest that gorging after a fast is not the best policy, and that a man's ability to eat pie once more without fear of a pain does not put him in the same class with a human ostrich. Cats and dogs are not the most wholesome food.

Red Letter Day in Reading.

There is a man down town who always speaks of Reading as "Red-ink." He would have been useful yesterday to help paint the calendar red, for, even though the officials in Philadelphia did not celebrate the dissolution of the voting trust, which occurred yesterday, Wall Street had to have its little celebration. Among the fireworks were 144,530 shares of the common sold at a net advance of 1 point, the stock touching 70 at one time. The talk was again centred in the retirement of the second preferred, with 5 per cent. dividends certain for the common, but the enthusiasts were not satisfied with that. "One hundred and fifty," said one man, emphasizing every syllable, which was the signal for reminiscences of the days when Lake Shore sold at 7, Jersey Central went begging at 15, while the man who did not sell Lackawanna short at 30 was thought to be robbing his family.

Rock Island and Alton.

The announcement that E. H. Harriman had lost control of the Alton, and that Rock Island interests were supposed to hold that property now, divided the Street into two camps. Some said that if Harriman had lost Alton he did it on purpose, like the tramp who drops an old loaf of bread behind the fence, hoping not to be found out until some one else has picked it up. The others said that this simply proved that it was no longer safe to follow the old scheme of relying on the proxies to control a road. "It will not do to leave out your chickens over night when there are colored folks around." But whatever the opinion, the result marketwise was to help along Rock Island, which was the second stock on the list in point of activity, 92,630 shares being dealt in.

United States Steel.

There were 79,440 shares of Steel preferred traded in, the stock advancing to 64⅝. The talk was that the net earnings for the September quarter would approximate $18,000,000, or about $3,000,000 more than had been expected. This would assure the payment of the dividend on the preferred.

That Metropolitan Circular.

There was a sudden though not unexpected advance in Metropolitan Street Railway. The management of the Metropolitan Securities Company has called in the stock held by the underwriting syndicate, and the news of this action was relied upon to scare the shorts to cover. For a while the desired result was obtained, and some stock was sold on the advance. But the flagrant manipulation of the stock and the continued cry of "wolf" are rapidly effecting an attitude of indifference among the speculative element which will not help any endeavor of insiders to sell out. It is safe to say Interborough reckons on taking over Metropolitan nearer par than now, if at all.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ¾@1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $215,624,540; balances, $6,824,697; Sub-Treasury creditor, $911,853.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent; short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8755.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84⅞: Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅛@5.19⅛ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—40c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day in connection with the payment of £2,500,000 in Treasury bills. The supplies, however, were sufficient. Discounts were steady.

The rumor of the withdrawal of Russian gold from the Bank of France is not considered to be baseless, in spite of the denial that withdrawals are to be made. Financial circles are of the opinion that the amount will be much less than the sum named, £8,000,000 to £10,000,000. It is thought probable that the bulk of the money will be transferred to Germany in connection with payments necessary there, but possibly some of it will reach London. Consequently, there is much less anxiety as to the effect of the operation.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were steady. The strong bank reserve helped to rally the market.

Consols were steady, but closed easier.

Americans opened fractionally higher and maintained their strength to above parity. Southern Pacific and Reading were the features. They closed firm. Grand Trunk hardened on traffic expectations.

Foreigns were fairly steady. Japanese securities were easier on the slowness of the progress of the Japanese armies. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 95⅞.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 7-16; consols for account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 101¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 91½; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 161½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 27½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81½; Erie, 31⅝; Erie first preferred, 70; Erie second preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 126¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24; New York Central, 127½; Norfolk and Western, 70⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 65½; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 34⅝; Reading first preferred, 83⅞; Reading second preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 31⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 59⅛; Union Pacific, 102⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 14⅛; United States Steel preferred, 64⅞; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 42; Spanish 4s, 87¼.

Bar silver steady at 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.67; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Business on the Bourse to-day was steady and the tone was calm. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 93.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 507.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 70c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The transactions on the Boerse to-day were unimportant.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand decreased	15,580,000
Treasury notes decreased	400,000
Other securities decreased	24,400,000
Notes in circulation decreased	9,340,000

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Discussing the conditions of trade, Dun's Review to-day says:

Holiday influence is calculated to check distribution of merchandise, but the past week has brought more encouraging results in the business world, and from many points comes reports of steadily expanding trade. While it is not exceptional to find comparisons with the corresponding week last year favorable to 1904. Retail trade in Fall lines of dry goods, clothing, millinery, and nearly all wearing apparel shows a healthy growth, and for hardware, household utensils, and kindred lines there is a broader demand. The best development of the week was the resumption of work in many industries that have suffered through strikes, while several serious controversies were averted. Crop progress is better than average, and high prices promise large profits to the farmers. Railway freight is heavy, chiefly due to the marketing of grain and cotton, and earnings in August were 2.8 per cent. larger than in 1903. Domestic trade holds up better than foreign commerce, which suffers from prices above the views of consumers abroad, yet the last week's returns for this port are encouraging, exports increasing $736,881 in comparison with the same week last year, while imports gained $2,578,343.

On the same subject, Bradstreet's says:

Detailed telegrams to Bradstreet's bring to light rather more interesting and encouraging features than have hitherto presented themselves this Autumn. There is more doing in jobbing dry goods at Chicago, and clothing, shoes, and leather have been moving more rapidly. Demand is, however, more in the shape of small lots, and buying from the corresponding section is especially conservative. More is doing also in lumber and hardware at all leading Western points. At St. Louis house trade is heavy, and business as a whole makes a fair comparison with a year ago. Jobbing trade has improved at Omaha, Indianapolis, Duluth, and Cincinnati. Business is fair at St. Paul and Minneapolis. At St. Joseph the season has started late, but business promises to be normal. On the Pacific Coast staple articles are in good demand, and collections have generally improved. High prices for wheat tend to stimulate country trade. At Eastern points improvement is less perceptible, but a fairly satisfactory jobbing business has been done at New York in dry goods; slight improvement is noted at Boston, and at Philadelphia the dry goods jobbing trade has opened well. There is a larger movement of shoes from Eastern points, more demand for leather, and some scarcity developing, owing to curtailment by tanners.

Textile manufacturers at Philadelphia report a fair demand for their product, but prices are rather unsatisfactory. Eastern print-cloth manufacturers are not pushing business at present prices. Some leading makes of ginghams have been reduced this week without much immediate effect on trade. The woolen goods trade is not as active as might be wished, but raw wool is firmly held, and confidence in the statistical position of that commodity is universal. Baltimore reports the rebuilding of the burned district actively proceeding, but lumber is weak owing to overstocking, and the oyster business is not yet in full swing owing to the warm weather.

Southern trade is expanding as the season advances. The movement of cotton is increasing, and the outlook for a large crop yield is still maintained. Memphis reports an increase in wholesale trade, New Orleans reports an excellent demand for staples from jobbers, Montgomery reports lumber more active, and home and foreign accounts, Jacksonville, that trade as a whole is larger than in former years, and Dallas, that general trade is active in spite of a move from an average crop of cotton. Atlanta, Knoxville, Augusta, Charleston, and Savannah report an improvement in the volume of trade over last year, with collections better.

MORE METROPOLITAN MYSTERY.

Recent Circular May Be Call on Stock—Officials Won't Talk.

Officers of the Metropolitan Securities Company would not talk yesterday regarding the alleged circular to syndicate members, about which the Street has heard so much during the last few days. The prevailing belief was that the circular might be a call for another installment of the amount due on Metropolitan Securities stock.

Another story had it that the circular called upon the former members of the Metropolitan Securities syndicate, which is said to have been dissolved, to deposit with Thomas F. Ryan the Metropolitan Securities stock which each member of the syndicate agreed at the dissolution of the syndicate to hold for a stated period. This stock is believed to amount to a considerable fraction of the entire stock of the company, and its deposit with Mr. Ryan will be under an arrangement by which he is given absolute freedom to make any deal or sale of it he pleases, without consultation with the others.

New Haven Mortgage Recorded.

To secure a $15,000,000 bond issue the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has executed a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The mortgage is dated Sept. 1, 1904, and runs for 100 years. The bonds are to be issued at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, and are to be used for the purchase of the stock of the Boston and Providence Railroad, the Old Colony Railroad, the Boston and Maine Railroad, and the Connecticut River Railroad.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., dispatches state that the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., has acquired the property of the Chattanooga Powder Company, whose mills at Coltewah are the largest of their kind in the South.

According to Chicago dispatches, the National banks of that city, in their report of Sept. 6, will show the largest deposits on record.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Illinois for the Hillsboro & Southwestern Railway Company to construct a steam road from Hillsboro to Alton.

The Nickerson File Company of Providence, R. I., has increased its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $437,575 as compared with the previous week, but increased $148,755 as compared with the

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE REPORT

Substantial Increase in Net Earnings Shown in Annual Statement.

The annual report of the American Locomotive Company is made public to-day. The summary of earnings shows slight decreases in gross earnings, but the decreases in operating expenses are so large as to prevent the showing of an increase in net results. The statement shows:

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Gross earnings	$33,068,750.56	$33,105,724.58
Manufacturing, maintenance, and administrative expenses	27,404,965.40	28,052,814.98
Net earnings	5,663,785.16	5,053,409.60
Interest on bonds of constituent companies, bills payable, &c.	238,226.07	248,156.70
Profit available for dividend	5,425,559.09	4,805,253.30
Dividend on preferred stock at 7 per cent.	1,750,000.00	1,750,000.00
Surplus	3,675,559.09	3,055,253.30
Extraordinary improvement and betterment fund	1,000,000.00	.....
Balance to profit and loss	2,675,559.09	3,055,253.30

Speaking of the trend toward electric motive power the report says:

During the past year the mechanical and electrical engineers of this company have been in frequent consultation, not only as to the general problem of the possible future application of electric power to steam surface railroads, but also in regard to a specific proposition for an electric locomotive suitable for use in the suburban traffic of one of the great trunk lines. After much study and in co-operation with the General Electric Company, agreements have been entered into for the manufacture of thirty electric locomotives to be delivered by 1906. The American Locomotive Company will construct the mechanical part of the locomotive, the General Electric Company supplying all the electrical apparatus.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Money in Boston is quiet, with a little more ease. Call loans 2@2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $18,568,063; balances, $1,533,197; Sub-Treasury debit, $111,883.

The foreign exchange market is somewhat easier. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87½	$4.85
Commercial		4.84
France	5.15⅝	5.19¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.40¼	.40⅝

The stock market was rather quiet to-day, and some of the coppers were inclined to heaviness. Anaconda, however, was strong. The feature of the market was the weakness of the Massachusetts Electrics. The preferred dropped to 58 and the common to 11¾. The cause of the latest break is the belief that the dividend on the preferred stock will not be paid. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
417	Atchison	82½	81½	82
51	*Boston & Maine	103	103	103
87	C. J. R. & S. Y.	143	144	143
4	*Richburg pf.	137	137	137
1,515	Mass. Elec.	12½	11⅝	12
546	Mass. Elec. pf.	60	58	58
139	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192¾	191½	192½
178	*Union Pacific	100¼	99¾	100
11	West End	92¼	92⅛	92½

TELEPHONES.

1,204	American	139¾	139¼	139½
105	New England	125	125	125
50	Western	13½	13½	13½

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	American Ag. Chem.	14½	14½	14½
75	American Ag. Chem. pf.	81	80¾	80¾
250	American Fneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
50	American Smelting	67¼	67¼	67¼
5,347	*American Sugar	132¾	130¾	131½
28	*American Sugar pf.	134	133½	133½
36	American Woolen pf.	82¾	81¾	82
10	Dominion Iron & Steel	12	12	12
233	Mass. Gas	42	41¾	42
125	Mass. Gas pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼
20	Mergenthaler	186	186	186
100	Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32½
15	Pullman	218	218	218
42	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	103
260	United States Steel	64½	64	64⅛
8	United Shoe Machine	51¼	51¼	51¼
145	United Shoe Machine pf.	30¾	30½	30½
1,100	U. S. Steel	14	13¾	13¾
3,232	U. S. Steel pf.	64⅞	63¼	64⅛
5	Westinghouse	82¾	82¾	82¾

MINING.

100	Adventure	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,205	Allouez	15½	15	15⅛
2,987	Amalgamated	59⅝	58⅞	59
10	American Zinc	13	13	13
625	Atlantic	14⅜	14	14
270	Bingham	28	27¼	27½
500	Boston Copper & Gold	7¼	7	7
25	*Cal. & Hecla	515	510	515
830	Centennial	28	28	28
1,100	Consolidated Mercur	36c	35c	35c
1,240	Copper Range	57⅝	56¾	57⅛
326	*Daly West	15½	14½	15
50	Dominion Coal pf.	105¾	104¾	104¾
550	Franklin	9¼	8⅞	9
150	Granby	3	3	3
310	Guanajuato	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,370	Isle Royale	17⅜	17	17
235	Michigan	6¾	6	6
159	Mohawk	48¼	48	48
545	Osceola	72½	70½	72
83	*Parrot	25	24	24
75	Quincy	91½	91½	91½
200	Rhode Island	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
585	Tamarack	45	44	44
73	Tamarack	114	109½	110
1,386	Trinity	7¼	6¾	6¾
806	United States	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜
3,126	Utah	43	42¼	42¾
75	Victoria	3¾	3¼	3¼
475	Winona	19	19	19
415	Wolverine	93¼	93	93
300	Wyandotte	75c	50c	50c

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—The market was dull but steady. Sales amounting to 31 shares and $137,500 of bonds were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Seaboard 4s	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
14,000	Seaboard 3-yr. 5s	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
2,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
4,000	West Va. Central 6s	112¾	112	112
6,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	104⅛	104	104
3,000	Carolina Central 4s	95½	95½	95½
42,000	United Rys. Income	44¼	43⅞	44
5,000	United Rys. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¼
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
19,000	Anacos. & Potomac 5s	103	102	103
5,000	Wash. City & Sub. 6s	101	101	101
1,000	Va. Elec. Deve. 5s	91¾	91½	91¾
13,000	Light & Power 4s	91½	91½	91½
5,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	87	87	87
2,500	Brewery 4s	51½	51¼	51¼

STOCKS.

101	Seaboard	15	14⅝	14⅝
204	Seaboard pf.	30	29⅝	29⅝
760	Northern Central	90½	90	90
200	United Rys.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
200	Consolidated Gas	81	81	81
250	Cotton Duck	3	3	3
106	Light & Power pf.	49	39⅞	40
4	Union Bank	117	117	117
2	Conn. & Farmers' Bank	102	102	102
5	Farm. & Merch. Bank	57	57	57

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brewing	25	24½	24½
490	Crucible Steel	5⅞	5½	5½
1,255	Crucible Steel pf.	40	38¾	39
50	Fireproof	8¼	8¼	8¼
105	Fireproof pf.	29½	29½	29½
135	Luster	11½	11½	11½
161	M. L. & H.	35	34⅞	35
9	Mon. Water	35½	35½	35½
97	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
22	Pennsylvania Fire	93¾	93¾	93¾
205	Philadelphia Company	41½	41½	41½
200	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44½	44½	44½
25	Pittsburg Coal	15¾	15¾	15¾
732	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60	59	60
222	River Coal pf.	22	21	21
100	United States Steel	14	14	14
467	United States Steel pf.	64¾	63¼	64
225	West. Elec. 2ds	81¾	81¾	81¾

BANK STOCKS.

10	G. A. S. & T.	157¼	157¼	157¼

BONDS.

$2,000	P. M. & C. 5s	99¼	..	..
1,000	River Coal 6s	110¾	..	..

Consolidated Gas Statement.

In its application to list new bonds, the Consolidated Gas Company published yesterday the following balance sheet, as of June 30 last:

ASSETS.

Plant and property	$47,183,455.40
Cash on deposit and on hand	1,166,483.45
Accounts and bills receivable	2,764,787.88
Material and supplies on hand	697,011.92
Stocks and bonds of other companies	54,581,009.17
Total	$106,392,747.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock outstanding	$80,000,000.00
Consolidated Gas Company bonds outstanding	1,450,000.00
Bond and mortgage	15,000,000.00
Consumers' deposits	756,101.72
Accounts and bills payable and accrued charges	5,016,233.76
Insurance Fund, &c.	210,702.35
Profit and loss	3,965,709.99
Total	$106,392,747.83

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the movement of the currency The Wall Street Journal this morning says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $8,659,200 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $2,706,600, and sent to the interior $1,794,800, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $300,000 to New Orleans, $250,000 to Chicago, and $200,000 to Cincinnati. The loss to the interior was $5,088,200.

Receipts of new gold were $1,459,300, namely: $718,200 on New York Assay Office checks, $384,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $356,500 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Gold exports were $500,000 in coin to Argentina. Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $13,907,700; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, retirement of circulation, &c., were $14,438,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,530,300.

The total loss, to the interior, $5,088,200, by gold exports $500,000, to the Sub-Treasury $4,530,300, was $10,118,500; deducting the gain of $1,459,300 new gold, the net loss was $8,659,200.

The net loss to the interior in the largest on record at this time of the year, but was exceeded in October, 1901 and 1903, and in November, 1903. The greater part of the money went South, although about $2,000,000 went to Boston, where exchange on New York has been at 10 cents to 20 cents discount all the week, indicating drawing upon New York deposits to meet the demand of country correspondents.

The large loss on Sub-Treasury operations represents chiefly payments of internal revenue collections at the West by the New York correspondents of Western depositary banks. Such payments enable the money to be used where collected, and are as much a part of the crop movement as if the cash had been sent by express. Deposits for the retirement of circulation were about $200,000. The payments on account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund were also large.

Customs collections were $3,075,800, a daily average of $615,100 for the five business days, comparing with $3,359,700, and a daily average of $559,900 for the preceding week. Pension payments were $837,000, comparing with $678,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,821,000 mutilated currency.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., dispatches state that the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del., has acquired the property of the Chattanooga Powder Company, whose mills at Coltewah are the largest of their kind in the South.

According to Chicago dispatches, the National banks of that city, in their report of Sept. 6, will show the largest deposits on record.

Articles of incorporation have been filed in Illinois for the Hillsboro & Southwestern Railway Company to construct a steam road from Hillsboro to Alton.

The Nickerson File Company of Providence, R. I., has increased its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $437,575 as compared with the previous week, but increased $148,755 as compared with the

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 9, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt.	95	Green B & W deb ctfs. B	15
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c stari loan	94⅝	20,000	15
10,000	94⅝	20,000	14⅞
20,000	94⅝	20,000	15
40,000	94⅞	10,000	15⅛
500	95¼	28,000	15
2,500	95	8,000	15⅛
140,000	94⅞	20,000	15¼
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal. paid	101	10,000	15⅜
3,000	101	25,000	15⅝
5,000	101¼	10,000	15⅞
11,000	101	1,000	16
Adams Exp 4s	102½	K C, Ft S & M 4s	95¾
500	102¼	5,000	91
1,000	101¼	L S & M S deb 4s	99⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s	103¼	200,000	100¼
1,000	103⅜	Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	103
13,000	103⅝	2,000	103
1,000	103¼	Louis & Nash coll trust 4s	98⅞
Adjustment 4s	95⅝	1,000	98⅞
1,000	95⅝	Unified 4s	100⅝
4,000	93½	Mex Cent con 4s	80
Atl C L 4s	98¼	20,000	16¼
20,000	103	Mex Cent 1st inc	16⅜
3,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Irregularity marked the trading in unlisted securities yesterday and smaller totals were shown. There were several sharp breaks and a number of issues showed net declines for the session. Southern Pacific preferred stock, first installment paid, was transferred to the Exchange, and in all only 500 shares of the "when issued" sold at 113⅝. Consolidated Refrigerating advanced to a new high record on the purchase of 2,000 shares. The stock opened at 6 and closed at the top, 6½. British Columbia touched 4½ on what appeared to be excellent buying. Northern Securities displayed considerable activity, but after reaching 104⅜ sold off and closed at the bottom. Macka y Companies common continued strong on few transactions.

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WHITE KNOB COPPER attracted considerable attention owing to its sharp break of 1⅜ to the low record for the year. No explanation of the drop could be obtained, and apparently there was no special significance to it, as the stock has been steadily declining.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE common was the feature of the trading due to a spectacular jump of 4½ points to 17. Various rumors of the rise were in circulation, one of which was that there was an attempt to run shorts to cover. The preferred sold up to 21. As there are about 24 per cent. back dividends on the preferred stock the fact that the common could within 4 per cent. of the preferred caused considerable discussion.

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SAFETY CAR HEATING AND LIGHTING Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Oct. 1. The extra dividend of 1 per cent. which has been paid for a number of quarters was not declared. Books close Sept. 15 and reopen Oct. 3.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
750	American Can pf	47	46⅞	46⅞
300	Am. Writ. Paper	3	3	3
200	Am. Writ. Paper pf	14½	14½	14½
4,000	Bay State Gas	5-32	5-32	5-32
2,700	British Col. Copper	4½	4	4½
2,100	Con. Refrigerating	6½	6	6½
2,100	Electric Vehicle	17	14⅜	16
500	Electric Vehicle pf	21	10	21
1,200	Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15	15
900	Havana Tobacco	29½	28	28
100	Havana Tobacco pf	39	39	39
900	Interb. Rap. Tran	147½	147⅛	147⅛
55	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
600	Mackay Cos.	82½	82	82½
100	Mackay Cos. pf	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
5,300	Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
4,100	Montreal & Boston	1⅝	1-16	1⅝
2,100	Northern Securities	104⅜	104¼	104¼
100	St. Louis Transit	11½	11½	11½
430	Seaboard Air Line	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
1,050	Seaboard Air Line pf	29⅜	29½	29½
300	Southern Pac. pf., w. i.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
100	Tono. Min., w. i.	7 14	14	14
100	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16
2,100	White Knob Copper	3¼	2⅞	2⅞

BONDS.

$3,000	Am. Malting 6s	104	104	104
20,000	Sear L. 5-yr. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Series A	109	108⅝	109
5,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s, Series C	109	109	109
5,000	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s/Sell flat.	83½	83½	83⅝

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	55	..	..
American Cah	4¼	4½	4⅝	4⅝
American Can pf	46⅞	47	47⅛	..
American Chicle	98	100	98	100
American Chicle pf	85	90	85	90
American Malting 6s	103⅜	104	103¼	103½
American Thread	3⅛	..	3⅞	..
American Typefounders	29	..	29	..
Am. Typefounders pf	88	..	88	..
Am. Writing Paper	3⅜	..	3⅜	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf	14⅜	14	14¼	..
Am. Writing Paper 5s	75¼	..	75¼	..
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	¾	4	5⅝
Borden's Cond. Milk	119	122	119	122
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	109½	..	109½	..
British Columbia Copper	4⅝	4½	3⅝	4
California Copper	⅛	..	⅛	..
Camden Land	1-16	¼	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp. Tel.	12	7	12	7
Canadian Imp. Inc., Ltd.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6½	..	6½
Casein Co. of Am. pf	45	..	45	..
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	4½	5	5	..
Central Foundry 6s	56	58½	56	58½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	6½	6¾	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	1	¼	1	..
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1¼	3½	1¼	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21	25	21	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	99	100	99	100
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf	34	40	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	92½	90	92½
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	135	145	130	145
Electric Boat	38	40	36	38½
Electric Boat pf	65	75	65	75
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	¾	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	15⅝	16½	12½	14
Electric Vehicle pf	20	21	18	20
Electric Pneumatic	¼	½	3-10	¼
Empire Steel	5	6	5	6
Empire Steel pf	34	40	34	40
Erie con. 4s	88	..	88	..
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	163	175
Greene Con. Copper	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	53¼	55	53¼	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	101	..	101	..
Guggenheim Exp.	100	120	100	120
Hackensack Meadows	10	14	10	14
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82½	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	27½	29	..	..
Havana Tobacco pf	37	40	39	42
Havana Tobacco 5s	..	85	..	85
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	3	3	1½	3
Houston Oil pf	14	18	14	18
Inter. Rapid Transit	146½	148	145½	148¼
Inter. Mer. Marine	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	10	17	17	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	65	75	65	75
International Salt	18	20	17	20
International Salt pf	57	60	57	60
International Silver	9	..	9	..
International Silver pf	35	..	35	..
International Silv. 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	68	72	68	72
Lake Sup. Corp. rects	4⅜	5½	4⅜	5½
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts	9	10	9	10
Lanston Monotype	9⅞	10	9¼	10
Lord & Taylor	100	102½	100	102½
Mackay Companies	25½	26	26½	27
Mackay Companies pf	68½	70½	68½	70½
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4¼	4⅝	..	4¼
Mexican Government 5s	101½	102	101½	102
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off	7⅞	9	7⅞	9
Mont. & Boston rights	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mont. & Boston cons	1-5-16	1⅜	1-5-16	..
National Sugar pf	101	105	101	105
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	90	85	90
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99½	99⅝	99¼	99½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	51	54	49	51
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	83	..	83	..
N. Y. Transportation	7	7⅞	7	8
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	2	1	2
Northern Pacific reg	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub	2	2⅛	2	2½
Northern Securities	104⅛	104⅜	104	104½
Otis Elevator	34	37	34	37
Otis Elevator pf	93	95	93	95
Pacific Pac. & Nav.	⅜	¼	⅜	¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf	½	1	⅜	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	13	16	13	16
Pope Manufacturing	4	5½	4	5½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	75	80	75	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	17	19½	17	19½
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Baking Powder pf	105	106½	105	106½
Safety Car Heat	182	186	184	187
Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14⅞	14⅞	15
Seaboard Air Line pf	29¼	29⅝	29⅞	30½
Sea. A. L. 5s, ex coupon	96	96½	96	96⅞
Seminole Mining	1-32	¼	1-32	¼
Simpson Crawford	..	27	..	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land	12	20	..	50
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14½	16	14½	16
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	85	86	85	86
Southern Pacific, w. i.	113⅝	113⅞	113½	113⅝
Standard Coupler	25	30	25	30
Standard Coupler pf	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5¼	6½	5¼	6½
Standard Milling pf	22	26	22	26
Standard Milling 5s	71	74½	73	74½
Standard Oil, ex div	638	640	635	638
Storage Power	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Tennessee Copper	28	31	28	31
Tonopah Mining of Nev	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
Trenton Potteries	9	12	9	12
Trenton Potteries pf	75	80	75	80
Trenton Potteries deb	68	74	68	74
Union Typewriter	82	86	80	83
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	115	111	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	111	115	111	115
United Box Board	1	2	1¼	2
United Box Board pf	10½	11¾	10½	11½
Union Copper	..	..	1 15-16	1
United Copper	8	9	8	9
United Copper pf	52	60	52	60
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	..
U. S. Cotton Duck	4	5	3½	5
U. S. Ship. new, w. i.	10	15	10	15
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	55	58	55	58
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs	26	28	26	28
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A, C. E	108½	..	108½	109½
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B, D. F	108¾	..	108¼	109½
Universal Tobacco	⅜	1	⅜	1
Universal Tobacco pf	2	5	2	5
Virginia-Car. Chem. 5s	96¾	99½	98¾	99½
Va. Southwestern	35	..	35	..
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 1st mtg 4s, interim ctfs	85½	87	85½	87
Wabash-Pitts. Term. 2d mtg. bds., interim ctfs	40	41	40	41
White Knob Copper	2¾	2⅞	3¼	3¾
Worthington Pump pf	121	..	121	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av	239	242	239	242
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	99½	100⅛	99½	100⅛
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101½	99½	101½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	88	101	98	101
Brooklyn City R.	238	240	238	240
Central Park, N. & E. R.	203	208	208	206
Con. Traction of N. J.	71½	72½	71½	72½
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	108	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400	380	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	104½	106⅜	104½	106½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	75	85	75	85
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	61	68	61	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Inter. Trac. of Buff. 4s	75	77	75	77
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	73	73¾	73¾	73¾
Nassau Electric 4s	86	86⅜	86	86⅜
New Orleans Railway	9¼	10¼	9⅝	10
New Orleans Rys. pf	28½	29½	28½	29½
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	74	76	74	76
Ninth Av. R. R.	185	200	185	200
N. Hud. Co. Ry. ext. 5s	104	105½	104	105½
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	72	75½	73	74
Public Serv. Corporation	95	100	95	100
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs	53	54	53	54
St. Louis Transit	11¼	12¼	11	12
St. Louis Tran. 5s, notes	93	..	93	..
Second Av. R. R. con	111¾	112½	111¾	112½
Sixth Avenue R. R.	174	176	174	176
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 5s	116½	118	116½	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	26½	..	26½	..
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf	76½	..	76½	..
23d & 29th St. 5s	111	114	111	114
Union Railway 1st 5s	109	112	109	112
United Elec. of N. J. 4s	71¼	72	71¼	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf	57	59	57	59
U. T. of Providence	97	98	97	98
U. T. of Prov. 1st 5s	108	109	108	109
Wash. Ry. & Electric	18	20	18	20
Wash. Ry. & Electric pf	68½	70½	68½	70½
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	83½	85½	83½	83⅝

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	52½	..	52½	..
Am. Light & Trac. pf	92½	..	92	93½
Bay State Gas	5-32	3-16	5-16	¼
Brooklyn Borough Gas	51	53	51	53
B'lyn N. G. deb. 6s, ex c.	181	184	181	184
Buffalo Gas	3½	4½	3½	4½
Buffalo Gas 5s	67	70	67	70
Central Union Gas 5s	107¼	109	107½	109
C. G. of N. J. 5s	88½	90	88⅞	90
Denver Gas	32½	34	32	34
Denver Gas 5s	81½	82	81	82
Denver Gas 6s	101½	102½	101½	102½
Hudson County Gas	81	83	81	84
Hudson County Gas 5s	103⅜	106½	105½	106¼
Indianapolis Gas	65	70	65	65
Indianapolis Gas 5s	107	109	107	109
Laclede Gas new ref. 5s	100⅜	102	100⅜	102
Mutual Gas	210	230	230	310
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	107⅛	109	107½	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	111	113	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	105	108	105	108
N. Y. & Richmond Gas	35	..	..	..
Northern Union Gas 5s	104	107	104	107
Ohio & Indiana Gas	3	5	3	5
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	92	89	92
St. Paul 5s, ex coupon	92	95	92	95
Syracuse Lighting	45	50	45	50
Syracuse Lighting pf	88¼	..	88¼	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	100⅛	101¼	100¼	101¼

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	5	5½	5	5½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	60	64	60	64
East River Ferry	77	85	77	85
East River Ferry 5s	85	90	85	90
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
N. Y. & Hob. Ferry	108	108	108	108
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92½	94½	92½	94½
Union Ferry	32	35	32	35
Union Ferry 5s	88	90	88	90

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—New York exchange was 25 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent.

Trading on the local Exchange today again ran somewhat to taking profits. This was most apparent in Box Board preferred, which has been manipulated of late by a pool. Sales of some 300 shares during the morning took prices down to 10½. Can preferred also was sold rather freely, 500 shares going during the morning at 47 and lower. In Swift's shares there was a momentary improvement of small proportions following the strike settlement. Biscuit shares were steady. City Railway went again at 190, West Chicago at 56.

Shares		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can pf	47	46¾	47
35	American Radiator pf	123	123	123
100	Am. Shipbuilding	24	24	24
88	Chicago Title & Trust	101	100¾	100¾
5	Chicago Edison	150	150	150
125	Chicago City R.	190	190	190
39	Chicago Telephone	122½	122½	122½
2	Chicago & Oak Park pf	23	23	23
28	Diamond Match	132	132	132
350	Metropolitan Elev. pf	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
157	National Biscuit	47¾	47¼	47⅝
47	National Biscuit pf	109½	108½	109¾
200	North Chicago	87	87	87
35	Quaker Oats pf	84	84	84
5	South Side Elev	92	92	92
198	Swift & Co	102¾	102¼	102½
355	United Box Board pf	11⅛	10½	11
275	West Chicago	56½	56	56

LISTED ON THE EXCHANGE.

The following securities have been admitted to the list of the New York Stock Exchange:

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, $1,144,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage coupon bonds of 1951, for $1,000 each, Nos. 58,122 to 58,250 inclusive, and Nos. 61,106 to 62,120 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $58,997,000, Nos. 1 to 62,625 inclusive, Nos. 45,549 to 52,770 inclusive, and Nos. 52,971 to 62,120 inclusive.

Atlantic and Danville Railway Company, $775,000 second mortgage 4 per cent. coupon bonds of 1948, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 775 inclusive.

Consolidated Gas Company, $12,823,500 convertible 6 per cent. debenture coupon bonds of 1909, Nos. A1 to A12,490 inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. B1 to B855 inclusive, for $500 each. The committee further directs that $7,176,500 additional of said debentures be added to the list from time to time on official notification that they have been issued and paid for in full, making the total amount authorized to be listed $20,000,000.

Southern Pacific Preferred Listed.

Subscription receipts for Southern Pacific Company preferred stock, with $25 a share paid in, were admitted to the Stock Exchange list yesterday. The Kings County Light and Electric Power Company applied yesterday to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,250,000 additional capital stock.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Incorporated to-day:

Acapulco Land Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. B. Roach, Chester, Penn.; R. C. Mason, W. C. Childs, New York.

The Engineering and Development Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—Henry Hogeboom, H. D. Cohen, K. A. A. Staahlgren, New York.

A. S. Rosenthal Company, New York, (silk and cotton;) capital, $200,000. Directors—A. S. Rosenthal, C. F. Meed, R. J. Beechinor, New York.

Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street Realty Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Henry Corn, Alfred Luttman, J. T. Emory, New York.

Brauer Chemical Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—F. C. Brauer, Jr., W. A. Grimes, J. E. Benson, Brooklyn.

Chatham Brick Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Lillian R. Walker, Tarrytown; Henry Blum, Felix Blum, New York.

Welch Oil Company, Olean; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Keenan, D. E. Barrows, W. L. McDonald, Olean.

North Carolina Garnet Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, (mining;) capital, $50,000. Directors—M. J. Burwell, A. E. Dotdy, Union Course; O. M. Robinson, Brooklyn.

Mount Vernon Heights Realty Company, Mount Vernon; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. T. Jennings, C. O. D. Peek, New York; F. B. Warren, Paterson, N. J.

C. E. Sheppard Company, New York, (filling cases;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. E. Sheppard, F. J. Sheppard, Adelaide Sheppard, New York.

The United Supply Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Russell Hawkins, H. C. Crauz, H. C. Traute, New York.

Spring Valley Home Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Lewis Rubin, Michael Rubin, M. I. Boyer, New York.

The M. & C. Pants Company, New York; capital, $8,500. Directors—Philip Markewitz, Jacob Cohen, Morris Parker, New York.

Manhattan Buffet Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—F. C. Nebane, Hague Davis, G. L. Thompson, New York.

The Vincent Florio Italian-American Co-operative Commercial Association of New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Frances De Sando, Edward Castano, Graceina Devois, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New Jersey Briquetting Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—George Crocker, Edgar C. Bradley, Philip Kearney, and Nelson Tyrrall.

The American Ozokerite Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, H. O. Coughlin, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The People's Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Horatio S. Stewart, Benjamin C. Raymond, and Newman H. Raymond.

The Union Labor Co-operative Association, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Ernest Bohm, William H. Graven, and Henry F. Giegerich.

The Brooksbrae Land Improvement Company, Mount Holly; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—P. F. Reeves, Henry J. Kies, and Henry A. Hollies.

The Soul-Winners' Guild, to establish and conduct training schools, Jamesburg; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—J. L. Lee, Martha B. Hudson, M. D., E. J. and Fowler Willing.

The Johnson-Mandeville Company, hardware, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Walter T. Johnson, John Mandeville, Florence N. Johnson, and Albert C. Mandeville.

The Webb Company, to manufacture motor vehicles and machinery, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Walter H. Bond, Paul Munter, and Joseph Gerrards.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Treasury Department Rescinds Order on Pickled Sheepskins.

Decides That They Are Entitled to Free Entry—New Instructions on Bean Cake Classification.

The leather trade won a victory yesterday when the Treasury Department announced that it had revoked its instructions to Collectors of Customs to assess duty at the rate of 20 per cent., as non-enumerated manufactured articles, on pickled sheepskins. These skins will continue to come in free of duty as raw skins as they have been doing since 1899, when the Board of United States General Appraisers, after one of the most exhaustive hearings in its history, decided that the pickling was not a process of manufacture, but only useful to preserve the skins during the voyage.

A few weeks ago the Collector at Philadelphia reopened the question by classifying them as non-enumerated manufactured articles, and the department was at first disposed to support him. Such a storm of protest arose from the trade, however, that it decided to recede from that position.

The department also issued a letter to Collectors yesterday instructing them to classify bean cake, made of beans, which had been cooked and then sugared, as confectionery. The attention of the department was drawn to the fact that at San Francisco this product was being classified as confectionery, at Seattle as sweetmeat, and at New York as vegetable.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duty Fixed on Woven Flax Fabrics—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Marion de Vries, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a series of protests by Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson of New York against the assessment at various rates, including 1⅜, 2⅜, 6 and 9 cents a square yard and 30 per cent. ad valorem, but in no case less than 50 per cent., of certain flax articles and woven fabrics of flax. It was claimed that they were dutiable at 35 per cent. This claim was sustained only as to certain woven fabrics weighing less than 4½ ounces to the square yard and counting more than 100 threads to the square inch.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Hensel, Brueckman & Lorbacher of New York, F. F. Downing & Co. of Philadelphia, and Otis McAllister & Co. of San Francisco. A protest by H. Fevne of Los Angeles was sustained.

INSURANCE CONCERN FINED.

Royal Exchange Co. Accused of Violating Massachusetts Laws.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—A fine of $15,000 has been imposed on the Royal Exchange Insurance Company of London, transacting business in this Commonwealth, for violating the State laws. A fine of $200 also has been levied on Herbert G. Fairfield, the Massachussetts agent of the company. The company's license to do business in Massachussetts was revoked several weeks ago on account of the alleged violations.

The fines were imposed at the instance of the State Insurance Commissioners, who found that the company had been insuring Massachusetts properties in companies not authorized to do business in the State and that it had been insuring properties on policy forms not sanctioned by Massachusetts laws.

ROTHSCHILD MADE TROUBLE.

Discounted Company's Notes Deposited in Trust—Reorganization Planned.

A petition asking that the National Lock and Metal Company be declared an involuntary bankrupt was filed yesterday by Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for creditors. The concern is a corporation which was organized by David Rothschild, former President of the Federal Bank.

Rothschild, as President of the Federal Bank, made a contract to loan the National Lock and Metal Company $25,000. About $5,000 of this amount was advanced; the Federal Bank and Rothschild thereafter became insolvent, and no further advances were made. The receiver of the bank made a demand for the return of the $5,000 advanced under the contract. In addition to this $25,000 of notes deposited in trust representing prospective profits, and which were not to be used unless such profits accrued, were discounted and put in circulation by Rothschild. The company gave a chattel mortgage, which was construed as an act of bankruptcy by the petitioning creditors. The receiver took charge of stock, tools, and machinery amounting nominally to $35,000; the liabilities are $22,000.

Hays & Hershfield said that the company would be completely reorganized.

Salt War Drives Price Down Again.

A further reduction in the price of salt in the war between the International Salt Company and the independent producers was announced yesterday. Salt is now being offered at $1.75 a ton. The cost of a ton of salt laid down in New York is $2.40.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABRAHAM GOLDIN.—Deputy Sheriff Altman has received an execution against Abraham Goldin, manufacturer of packing boxes at 34 Bayard Street for $642 in favor of Max Sass on four notes, and closed up the place. He has been in business several years in a small way.

JOHN N. FORBES.—John N. Forbes, wholesale dealer in paper and manufacturer of paper folding boxes and waxed butter dishes, at 585 Hudson Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry W. Stokes. Mr. Forbes has been in business since May, 1898. In January last he bought a factory at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and in April moved the machinery to this city, and removed his business from 455 West Fourteenth Street to 585 Hudson Street. His creditors yesterday appointed a committee to examine into his affairs and report a basis of settlement. His liabilities are reported to be $20,000 and assets $8,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS COHEN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Stephen P. Nash receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Morris Cohen, cloak manufacturer at 165 Greene Street, with a bond of $1,500.

LEVI & KLAUBER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Arthur Patterson receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Levi & Klauber, wholesale dealers in dress goods at 27 Lispenard Street, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

BERNARD S. HATTON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Thomas G. Barry receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Bernard S. Hatton, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 2,149 Broadway, and fixed his bond at $3,000.

ANDERS PUSH BUTTON TELEPHONE COMPANY.—At a meeting of creditors of the Anders Push Button Telephone Company of 136 Liberty Street, held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy, John Brooks Leavitt was elected trustee, and six claims, aggregating $6,300, were proved.

C. D. SMITH & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of C. D. Smith & Co., stockbrokers of 25 Broad Street, was filed yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy at 68 William Street. Twenty-five claims, aggregating $18,721, were proved and James B. Kelsheimer was elected trustee.

PARIS MILLINERY SUPPLY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob Jacobson, manufacturer of women's trimmed hats, under the style of the Paris Millinery Supply, at 61 Bond Street, show liabilities of $17,862 and assets of $8,068, consisting of stock and fixtures, $2,000, and accounts, $1,068. Among the creditors are M. Isaacs, $3,005; Steinfelder & Topiltz Co., $791; J. Abrahams & Co., $789, and Max Feist, $673.

Attachment Against London Firm.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment for $34,880 against Wernher, Beit & Co., bankers of London, in favor of William G. and M. R. McAdoo. It was granted by Judge Keogh of the Supreme Court in Westchester on the ground of non-residence. The claim is for alleged breach of contract for the payment by the London firm for 471 shares of stock of the Mexican Traction Company. It was served on a lawyer here, who is said to hold $25,000 belonging to the firm.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 144 failures in the United States during the week, against 136 for the previous week and 165, 197, 182, and 167 for the corresponding weeks of 1903, 1902, 1901, and 1900. The Middle States had 57, New England 14, Southern 19, Western 28, Northwestern 11, Pacific 13, and Territories and Canada had 14, against 17 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERLE, J. P.—S. O. Church & Brothers.
BRASH, Herman—E. J. Thomas.
BERGIN, Catherine—E. J. Mulligan and another.
BLISS, Albert E.—S. Carter.
BURRELL, Cornelius V. B.—Brooks Brothers.
CACASHTA, Mary—H. Finkelstein.

COTTON MARKET TAME.

Prices Sag for Average Loss of Twelve Points—Receipts Heavy.

The cotton market yesterday was a tame affair. Transactions were barely enough to keep half the brokers busy. Prices sagged slowly all day, finally showing an average loss of 12 points. Receipts continued heavy and reports from certain parts of the cotton belt continued bullish, but the market paid little attention to either, being dominated entirely by technical conditions. It is not considered unlikely that it will go below 10 cents before the end of this month and it would not be at all surprising if afterward it should advance to 13 cents. In the mean time ventures on either side are likely to be whipsawed.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Change.
September....	10.56	10.45	10.48@10.50	— 15
October.....	10.30	10.16	10.19@10.20	— 11
November....	10.30	10.23	10.21@10.23	— 12
December....	10.37	10.24	10.25@10.27	— 12
January.....	10.37	10.25	10.28@10.30	— 11
February....	10.36	10.35	10.31@10.33	— 12
March.....	10.44	10.31	10.35@10.36	— 12
April.....	....	....	10.37@10.39	— 12
May.....	10.46	10.38	10.41@10.43	— 0

The market closed barely steady, with transactions of 300,000 bales.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises..5:34	Sun sets..6:19	Moon sets..6:56

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook..7:40	Gov. Isl'd...8:05	H. Gate..10:01
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook..8:02	Gov. Isl'd...8:28	H. Gate..10:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Afghan Prince, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	12:00 M.	.....
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Campania, Liverpool	2:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
De Soto, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hohenzollern, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacos and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	6:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	.....
Sibiria, Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Colombia	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Syracuse, Brazil	3:30 A. M.	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Slavonia, Naples and Trieste	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fiandria, Kingston, Santa Marta, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fontabelle, Barbados, Martinique, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Turks Island, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Bernard, Brazil, via Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Moenig Albert, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown	.....	10:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 10.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Aug. 28.
Capri, Santos, Aug. 20.
Cedric, Queenstown, Sept. 3.
El Mar, Galveston, Sept. 3.
Etruria, Queenstown, Sept. 4.
Gallia, Sagres, Aug. 25.
Germanic, Cherbourg, Sept. 3.
Hannibal, Rotterdam, Sept. 3.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 7.
Koronda, Antigua, Sept.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 3.
Manzanares, Ciudad Bolivar, Aug. —
Montevideo, Naples, Aug. 23.
Napolitan Prince, Palermo, Aug. 26.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 17.
Niagara, Havana, Sept. 6.
Orizaba, Nassau, Sept. 6.
Prince Arthur, Halifax, Sept. 6.
Rosalind, Halifax, Sept. 6.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 11.

Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 5.
Mara Kolb, La Plata, Aug. 20.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 5.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Sept. 9.
El Rio, Galveston, Sept. 6.
Finland, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Indrasahma, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Sept. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Altai, Kingston, Sept. 7.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Jesseric, Algiers, Aug. 28.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 3.

Arrived.

Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Sept. 3.
Selma, Port Said, Aug. 8.
Kansas City, Swansea, Aug. 24.
El Valle, New Orleans, Sept. 4.
Chesapeake, Baltimore, Sept. 8.
Craigneuk, Matanzas.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 8.
Monterey, Havana, Sept. 6.
Col. E. L. Drake, Port Arthur, Aug. 31.
Prince Arthur, Halifax, N. S., Sept. —.
Algeria, Naples, Aug. 24.
Goodwin, Boston, Sept. 8.
Hero, Banes, Sept. 3.
Citta di Torino, Genoa, Aug. 23.

Sailed.

Captain Bennett, for Port Antonio.
Caprera, for Trinidad, &c.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
Chattahoochee, for Savannah.
Comal, for Mobile and Brunswick.
United States supply steamer Culgoa.
Steam yacht Scorpion.
Daggry, for Progreso.
Kong Haakon, for Pilley's Island, N. F.
Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 9, 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy; thick off shore.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Swazi, at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
La Bretagne, at Havre, Sept. 9.
Adria, at Stettin, Sept. 7.
Idaho, at London, Sept. 9.

Sailed.

Ethiopia, from Moville, Sept. 9.
Argenfels, from Barry, Sept. 7.
Skuil, from Algiers, Sept. 3.
Diamant, from Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Tennyson, from Pernambuco, Sept. 7.
United States, from Copenhagen, Sept. 7.
Bluecher, from Dover, Sept. 9.
Kronprinz Guatav, from Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
Korona, from St. Thomas, Sept. 9.
Arabic, from Liverpool, Sept. 8.

Passed.

Buffon, from New York, Kinsale, Sept. 9.
Georgic, from New York, Kinsale, Sept. 9.
Oscar II., from New York, Dunnet Head, Sept. 9.
Rotterdam, (tank,) for New York, Dover, Sept. 8.
Riverdaul, from New York, Malta, Sept. 8.
Celtic, from New York, Brow Head, Sept. 9.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

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Haynes 136 m. Mass. Established Tilly Haynes. Springfield

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Shore House at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt. N.J.

Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.

WHITE MTS. By Connecticut R. Valley to Bretton Woods.

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THE NEW MONMOUTH, AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation. Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia. Under the well known management of DAVID B. PLUMER. FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

THE BREAKERS Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept. Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

NEW YORK STATE. Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October. Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions. STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC. N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year. Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

Waumbek AND COTTAGES, IN JEFFERSON, N. H. THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. *Open until October 1.*

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

ECHO LAKE, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, and scenery; three lakes; boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first-class livery; moderate rates; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

CATARACT HOUSE Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA. THE PARADISE OF AMERICA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

COUNTRY BOARD. 1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

Calderwood, Oakland, New Jersey.—Recently enlarged and improved, has superior accommodation for a few guests accustomed to the comforts of a refined home; this resort is noted for the dryness and tonic qualities of the air, the excellence of its mountain spring water, and absence of mosquitos; house is large, sanitary plumbing, open fires, baths, perfect beds, all rooms airy and bright; table first class; butter, cream, milk, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruits, &c., raised on home farm; accommodations for horses and carriages; excellent public roads, private wildwood walks and ample shade about the dwelling; near railroad station, Post Office, telegraph and telephone; distance little over an hour from New York by New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad; trains run from Pennsylvania Depot, Jersey City; rates $10 to $15 weekly, according to size and location of rooms. Address or visit Calderwood, Oakland, Bergen County, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y. Elevation, 1,900 feet; one of the some farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; carriage. W. V. DEMAREST.

Ideal spot to spend Autumn and Winter; house heated by hot water system; 5½ miles from Morristown Station; 10 minutes' walk to Whippany R. R.; 10 minutes' walk to Whippany River Club. Box 236, Morristown, N. J.

EXCURSIONS.

Dreamland Round Trip—BOATS—25c.

TO CONEY ISLAND, Including Admission to Dreamland. Leave West 129th St. 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M.; West 22d St., half hour later; Battery Landing, (South Ferry,) 10, 11, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

A TRIP ON THE **"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.**

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND. Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Short lecture points out 1 thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Plaza Building.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill. Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:00 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A.M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents. Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAY.

SEPT. 11TH, CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON TO NEW HAVEN. STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20 E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts, $1.00. Children, 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY, 50c

Closing trip of the season, SEPT. 11TH. Steamer CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 40 N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M. for Catskill, Kingston Point, Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

NORTH BEACH Boats E. 99 or E. 134 Sts.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HYMAN BALENZWEIG, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hyman Balenzweig, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 8th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACCRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, September 9th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JONAS J. COLE, Bankrupt.—No. 7,359.

To the creditors of Jonas J. Cole of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Jonas J. Cole was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, Sept. 9th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUPERT FRITZ, Bankrupt.—No. 4,735.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Albert Falck, attorney for creditors herein, has filed with me his petition, verified September 6, 1904, from which it is made to appear that a vacancy exists in the office of the Trustee herein; and notice is hereby further given, pursuant to General Order XXV. in Bankruptcy, that a special meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt is hereby called, to take place at the office of the referee, John J. Townsend, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a new Trustee and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting. If the creditors do not appoint a Trustee an appointment will be made by the court. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street. New York City. New York, September 6, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN F. JACKSON, Bankrupt.—No. 4,431.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that Leroy Clark, as Executor, &c., a creditor herein, has filed with me his petition, verified August 29, 1904, showing among other things that certain real property in which the bankrupt has an interest has been discovered which has not been administered by the Trustee in Bankruptcy heretofore appointed herein, and showing that the said Trustee has been discharged of his trust; and on said petition an order has been made by me reopening the above-entitled estate; and notice is hereby further given that pursuant to General Order XXV. in Bankruptcy, a special meeting of creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

If the creditors do not elect a Trustee at appointment will be made by the court. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, September 8, 1904.

STEAMBOAT CO. CONEY ISLAND

They cannot burn! They cannot sink! LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.

Including Admission to LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK. } Round Trip Tickets 35c.

Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK. } Round Trip Tickets 50c.

SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY. Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:10, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:15, 7:00, 8:00 P. M. Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:55 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:10, 2:00, 2:30, 3:40, 4:25, 5:10, 6:00, 7:30, 7:55, 8:40, 9:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Rod and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

ELLEWOOD NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. Old Fashioned Country Dinner, 50c. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:42 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:32 A. M. **75c. EVERY SUNDAY.**

MAUCH CHUNK Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A.M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A.M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:03 A. M. Fare via Brooklyn Annex Ferry 15c. add'l. **$1.50 Sept. 11.**

"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!" Last Day of Season. Monday, Sept. 12th. TIME TABLE—Subject to Change—Leave Cortlandt St. Pier 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P. M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M. East 22d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M. Leave Glen Island, 10:00 A. M. for 22d and Cortlandt Sts., 12:00 and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays. EXCURSION, 40 CENTS. Including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH. L. I. R. R. Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (40 race days) and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 9:30 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

B. B. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:50, 9:15 A. M. and half hourly to 11:31, and half hourly from 12:04 to 2:36; N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly 9:38 A. M. to 11:36, and 12:06, 3:36, 4:01 P. M. and half hourly to 7:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

30TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 20 minutes to 9:40 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 8:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central *Sandy Hook Route* From Pier 8, Post Rector St., N. R. Boats leave at 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.00 P. M.; Sundays, 10.00 A.M., 1.00, 4.00, 6.00 P.M., for all points. **New Jersey Coast Resorts**

PEOPLES LINE NEW YORK—ALBANY. New C.W.Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, ORCHESTRA leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir. SARATOGA AND RETURN, $3.20 Republican Convention, Sept. 14th, 8-day limit.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS **PROVIDENCE, $2.00.** Every weekday at 6:00 P. M. **JOY LINE.** Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Cath'ne St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats Leave Cortlandt St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE. from New Pier 19 East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for Point Comfort, Newburgh, Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and day excursions to all points. Send 2c. stamp for West. Through tickets and baggage checked at office of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day trip on the Hudson. Desbrosses Street Pier, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat. Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 8:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

SEPT. 11th $1 Lake Hopatcong $1 Special train from foot of Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.38 A.M. New Jersey Central

"America's Greatest Railroad." **NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.**

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE. Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 3:45, 5:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:30 A. M.—ADIRONDACK & LOON 16a. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:30 P. M.—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Large Plot Near Upper Eighth Avenue—Deal for New Structure Near Times Square—Activity on the East Side of Harlem—Dealings by Brokers.

Milton M. Silverman has sold the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Charles M. Rosenthal is the buyer of 232, 234, and 236 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, three out of a row of five five-story apartment houses which Arthur E. Silverman is building at that point. Mr. Rosenthal has resold 234 and 236 to Jacob Frankenthaler. Each house stands on a plot 40 by 100.

Sale of Forty-seventh Street Apartments

The Longacre Realty Company has sold the nine-story apartment hotel, on plot 40 by 100.5, at 157 and 159 West Forty-seventh Street. The buyer, H. M. Swetland, gives in part payment property at Passaic, N. J.

Resale of Park Avenue Property.

M. Ellenbogen & Co. and J. Rosenbaum have sold for H. Glaser to an investor the six-story apartment house, with stores, 1,668 and 1,670 Park Avenue, 50.6 by 90. Mr. Glaser recently bought, through the same brokers, this house and the adjoining one, 1,664 and 1,666 Park Avenue.

Post & Reese have sold 103 East Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone and brick dwelling, on lot 16.1 by 100.5, for Mrs. Sarah W. Swords to a client, on private terms. The house has been bought for investment, and will be remodeled by the purchaser.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Mrs. Janet M. Bahan 8 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 20 by 55 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Marcus Kohner has sold for Mrs. Bertha Hirschfield, to Julius Blumberg, 1,473 Lexington Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100. The price was about $25,000.

Max L. Harris reports the sale of 203 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Avenue, for Michael Hirsh and Isaac Buss, to David Klein.

Rubinger Brothers & Co. negotiated the sale of 323 to 329 East One Hundred and Third Street, for Weil & Mayer, to Levin, Cooper & Feder. The latter firm has also bought, through the same brokers, from Louis Yutkoff, the five-story double flat 70 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100, for $26,000.

Thomas & Son have sold for Achille Ginsbourger to a client the five-story double flat, with store, 1,750 Amsterdam Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

E. Fescia & Co. have leased for Herman Baum, to a client, the five-story double tenement 2,222 Second Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $16,000.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for A. Winetsky the five-story tenement 235 East Ninety-seventh Street, for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $4,200.

New House on 99th Street Sold.

Samuel Fine has sold for Isaac Haft the new six-story tenement 204 and 206 East Ninety-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Pizer Brothers have bought from Thomas Graham, through Schwartz & Wolff, 59 East One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Isaac Rosenswaike has bought from Mrs. Martha Koch 1,541 and 1,543 Avenue A, two five-story four-family flats, each 25.8 by 106.6

Operators Buy on Houston Street.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Samuel Woolverton, trustee, to Lowenfeld & Prager, 126 West Houston Street, northeast corner of Sullivan Street, a three-story building on lot 25 by 100.

Well & Mayer have sold 25 Goerck Street, a six-story double tenement, 25 by 75; also, 441 West Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story single flat, 17 by 98.9.

Lease in Broadway Building.

Hell & Stern have leased for Randolph Guggenheimer four lofts, comprising a total floor space of 40,000 square feet, in the Commercial Building, 725 and 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley Place, to a millinery importing house. The lease is for a term of years and involves an aggregate rental of $100,000.

Charles E. Haross has leased for John Moonan, to Gustave Koenig, the four-story building 424 West Street, for a term of nine years, at an aggregate rental of $12,000.

Company to Build in the Bronx.

The Belmont Realty and Construction Company has bought ten lots on Hughes and Belmont Avenues, between One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets, for immediate improvement.

Knepper & Co. have sold the property 2,139 Hughes Avenue to Elizabeth Meyer.

Francis Hall has sold for A. Mr. Harvey a plot, 50 by 175, on the west side of Boston Avenue, near One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, for immediate improvement.

The Pilgrim Realty Company has sold to L. Winetzki the five-story house 560 Brook Avenue, on lot 25 by 100. Phillips & London were the brokers.

L. Frankel has resold for H. Douglas Potter to a client the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Mott Avenue.

Sale of Willis Avenue Corner.

Louis Lese has bought from the Smith estate, through M. Kahn, the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Williams & Grodginsky and Isaac Haft have bought 700 to 704 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Brook and Willis Avenues, on plot 85 by 100.

Louis Lese is the buyer of 623 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, sold recently by Hiram M. Kirk.

Tract Sold Near Greenwich, Conn.

Harold Strebeigh of the office of Renwick C. Hurry has sold five farms, of an aggregate area of 275 acres, at Stanwich, Conn., seven miles north of Greenwich. The properties lie along the Mianus River, adjoining the estates of H. O. Havemeyer and W. Stuart Tod, and make up the holdings of E. C. Converse, lately undergoing extensive improvement. The buyer is a prominent New Yorker.

The Cheney Realty Corporation has sold, for a client, to an operator, ten lots at Hasbrouck Heights, Hackensack, N. J.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

Intervale Av, s e corner of Barretto St, 97.8x95.7 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the Woodstock Building Company $6,950

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

East Houston St, 310, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 22.7x93.4; C. I. Weinstein of 1,531 Madison Av, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 6th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

143d St, n s, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x36.11; T. Mulligan and another, owners; J. E. Ainsler of 1,159 East 169th St, architect; cost, $80,000.

South St, 212, and Water St, 415, for a five-story brick stable, 25x145.6; F. Veane of 46 Beekman St, owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Lyon Av, n s, 50 ft w of Grace Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x50.8; G. Amone of 305 East 113th St, owner; W. T. La Velle, Southern Boulevard and Freeman St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

3d St, 218 East, to a five-story brick tenement; Gruenstein & Mayer of 230 Grand St, owners; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 9.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 78.10 ft s of 173d St, 99.11x100x99.9x100.6; Celia Lowenstein to William S. Patten, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE A, s w corner of 12th St, 108x105, Unionport; Philip A. Smyth and another to James C. S. Henderson..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, n s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 75x120; Elizabeth D. Guernsey to Urry Goodman, other consideration and..... 100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 325 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; John M. Cahill to Henry Benkers, ½ part (mtg $5,800)..... Nom.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 300 ft n of 187th St, 25x100; Henry Benkers to John M. Cahill, ½ part, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,472, e s, 25x100.7; Joseph Heidt to Annie Rosenberg and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BRYANT AV, 1,216, e s, 20x100; Rafael Virgin to Karoline Virgin..... Nom.

BUTTERNUT ST, e s, 104 ft s of 165th St, 25.8x92.9; Martha H. Dowe to Sebastian Cabot ..... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, 79 and 79½, e s, 25.9x73; Paul M. Sayford to Harry Levin, other consideration and..... 100

ELM ST, 12, w s, 30.7x23.9; Delano C. Calvin, referee, to John T. McRoy..... 21,000

HOUSTON ST, 55 West, 25x96; Mary E. Appelle to James R. Walsh and another. Nom.

JONES ST, 19, n s, 25x100; Clara Max and another to Josef Gertner, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 133, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, Westchester; the Warranty Realty Company to Charles Russell and another..... Nom.

LOT 418, map of Van Nest Park; Jacob Moscowitz to Rosa Moscowitz, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 1,138, map of Wakefield, ¼ acre; Constance M. Andrews to Gabriel Marks and another, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 250 and 251, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest Station; Paul R. Towne, referee, to Augustus G. Miller..... 3,800

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 73.11 ft s of 120th St, 26.11x94.10; Vena B. MacLean to Sarah Kraemer, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

MINNEFORD AV, w s, 150 ft n of Beach St, 25x100; Helen Bardes to Wilson S. Custard, other consideration and..... 100

MONROE ST, 55, n s, 25x100; Harris Kanzer to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $30,500) ..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 117th St, 25x100; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Charles C. Ceder, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MORTON ST, n w corner of Bleecker St, 50x86x50.3x81; Joseph Polstein and another to William A. Gillen, (mtg $80,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MOTT AV, s e s, 185.6 ft n from land of James Mooney, runs n 135x e 197.x s 140x w 170; Isaac Helfer to Isaac Schlesinger and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MOTT ST, 10, n s, 21.9x30.6x23.1x36.7; Louis Goide to Rosa H. Goldstein, other consideration and..... 100

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 26, s e s, 14x55.4x 10.10x59.3; Elizabeth D. G. Lane to Valentine Schmitt..... Nom.

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 28, s e s, 14.9x59.3 x11.10x86; William A. Spencer and another, trustees, to Valentine Schmitt..... 68,500

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 117th St, 98.7x86.11; David Dreyfuss and another to Abraham Rosenblum and another, (mtgs $49,000.) other consideration and..

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 14th Av, 80x114; Martin Suchy to Edward J. Chapman ..... Nom.

RAILROAD from Harlem River to New Rochelle and franchises, &c.; the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to the United States Trust Company of New York as trustee, to secure bonds 15,000,000

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x74.5x50x74.11; Lots 410 and 443, map of Section A, Wyse estate; Abraham Kaufman to Johanna Loeb, ½ part, (mtgs $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SHERIFF ST, 88, e s, 25x100; William H. Schneider and others to Morris Garfinkel, other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,051, n s, 25x100; Charles Walker to John M. Rider, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and..

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Charles Walker to Michael Schroeder, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Charles Walker to Christian Hauser, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Charles Walker to Michael Schroeder, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, e s, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 100x110; Hiram L. Phelps to Phelps-Josephs Construction Company, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..

WASHINGTON AV, 2,047 to 2,051, w s, 75x145; Charles Singer to Morris Ernst and another, (mtgs $51,000)..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x90; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Louis E. Kleban, (mtg $6,250,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,489, w s, 25x100; Abraham Schulder and others to Rebecca Schechter, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 60 ft s of 38th St, runs e 84x s 27.11x w 84.9x n 15.10; Louis F. Weismann to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $14,500,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 533 East, 25x103.3; Louis Gordon and others to Vincent Gallo and others, (mtgs $18,000,) other consideration and.. 100

40TH ST, 332 West, 25x98.9; Herman Aaron to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

40TH ST, 332 West, 25x98.9; Catharine A. Cowen to Herman Aaron, quitclaim..... Nom.

40TH ST, 332 West, 25x98.9; E. J. Duffy, executor, to Herman Aaron..... 22,000

43D ST, n s, 320.10 ft w of 6th Av, 103.8x 100.5; Bertha B. Hannis to Robert H. Spalding, quitclaim, all title..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 202.4 ft e of 5th Av, 22.8x 100.5; Real Estate Security Company to Charles A. Kittle, (mtg $70,000)..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 288 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x 100.5; Amelia B. Wereckle to August Wereckle, ½ part, all title, other consideration and..... 100

59TH ST, 312 and 314 West, 50x100.5; William Raw to New York Lodge No. 1, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and..... 100

60TH ST, 344 East, 20x100.5; James F. Meehan and others to Alvin Ohlsen, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

64TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Real Estate Security Company to Charles A. Kittle, (mtgs $65,000)..... Nom.

69TH ST, 131 East, 16.8x½ block; E. T. Curran to Christena C. Curran..... Nom.

70TH ST, 334 East, 27.6x100.4; Matilda Davis to Solomon L. Davidson, quitclaim, (mtg $500)..... Nom.

74TH ST, 427 East, 20.10x59.9x21x63.11; Rosa Fluhs to Sophie Hoffberg and another ..... Nom.

88TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x 100.8; Derick Lane to Real Estate Security Company, (mtgs $120,000)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 323 to 329 East, 114x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Levin and others, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and..... 100

105TH ST, 314 East, 25x100.11; Christian Hansen to Charles Wynne and another, (mtg $8,750,) other consideration and.. 100

112TH ST, 318 to 324 East, 100x100,10; Giovanni Fusco and others to Adolph Bleeck, (mtg $84,000,) other consideration and..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x 100.11; Rollin W. Roberts to Sarah Hamill and others, executors and trustees, quitclaim ..... Nom.

112TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x 100.11; Lucy R. S. Currier to Sarah Hamill and others, executors and trustees, quitclaim ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 15 West, 15.6x100.11; Adolph S. Miller to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $9,500,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, 388 West, 18x100.11; Joseph S. Schwab to Charles Kornfeld, (mtg $10,000) 100

118TH ST, 123 East, 20x100.11; The Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul to Gertrude Tinsley 12,800

119TH ST, 520 and 522 East, 50x100.10; Louis Klossk to Sophie Shapiro, 1-5 part, (mtg $7,500) 875

119TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Morris Wersba to Amelia Oppenheimer, (mtg $18,900,) other consideration and 100

125TH ST, 146 West, 15x99.11; Julia M. Jennings to Herbert D. Burnham, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 50

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Annie F. Strom to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Julia L. Tilton to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Annie E. Morris to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Emily W. Schaffer to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Katherine B. S. Larkin to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Anna W. Brown to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 225x99.11; Elizabeth W. Johnson to Frederick W. Livermore, quitclaim ..... Nom.

130TH ST, 513 West, 26.2x51.3; Ferdinand B. Pfitzner to Sarah V. Baker, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Louis Meister and others to Clara Wottrich, quitclaim ..... Nom.

165TH ST, 902 East, 19.6x100; Nathan Schneider to Robert Robinson, (mtg $5,000) 100

165TH ST, s s, 96.8 ft w of Washington Av, 50x102; Charles Zimmermann, Jr., to Penn Realty Company, (mtg $32,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, Herman, to the American Mortgage Company; 40th St, 332 West, 3 years 16,000

AARON, Herman, to the American Mortgage Company, 40th St, 332 West, price mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BERLINER, Solomon, to Katharine A. Kingsland; Madison Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

BLEECK, Adolph, to Giovanni Fusco, 112th St, 318 to 324, 4 lots, 4 mtgs, prior mtgs, $84,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 36,000

BOEHM, Abraham, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Central Park West, n w corner of 73d St, time and per cent. as per bond..1,250,000

BURKHARDT, Emil, and another to Florence Colgate; Marion Av, e s, 21 ft n of 197th St, 3 years 5,500

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Grace L. Eckley; White Plains Road, e s, 50.10 ft n of 1st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BURLANDO, Adelaide, to Emily T. Henning; White Plains Road, s s, 72.10 ft n of 1st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BURNHAM, Herbert D., to Julia M. Jennings; 126th St, 145 West, 5 years..... 12,000

CABOT, Sebastian, to Martha H. Dowe; Butternut St, e s, 104 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, gold..... 1,800

CHAPMAN, E. J., to Martin Suchey; Prospect Terrace, n w corner of 14th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

COHEN, Jacob, to James D. Gagan; Hancock Place, e s, 205 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 3,000

DALY, Eugene H., to the Henry McCaddin, Jr., Fund for the Education of Candidates for Roman Catholic Priesthood in the poorer dioceses of the United States and elsewhere; 115th St, 130 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

D'ANDREA, Vincenzo, to F. H. Johnson; Garden Place, s e s, Lot 432, map of Washingtonville, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

FITCH, Emma, to W. B. Foster and another, trustees; Broadway, 2,628 and 2,630, time and per cent. as per bond.... 50,000

GALLO, Vincent, and others to Barnet Levy; 138th St, 533 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,375

GALLO, Vincent, and others to Clifford Putnam; 138th St, 533 East, 5 years.... 18,000

GARFINKEL, Morris, to William H. Schneider and others; Sheriff St, 88, e s, 5 years..... 27,000

GARGAN, Caroline E., to E. B. Fuller; 74th St, 252 West, 3 years..... 15,000

GERTNER, Josef, to Clara and Delia Max; Jones St, 19, prior mtg $24,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GILLEN, William A., to Joseph and Isaac Polstein; Bleecker St, corner of Morton St, installments, 6 per cent..... 21,000

GOLDSTEIN, Rosa H., to Louis Goide; Mott St, 10, 2 years..... 7,000

GOODMAN, Dr. E. D. Guernsey; Bathgate Av, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 10,000

GRAHAM, James V., to Joseph Teas; Lexington Av, 1,216 and 1,218, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GUSSAROFF, Elias, and others to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 138th St, n s, 290 ft e of Willis Av, prior mtg $30,500, due Oct. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 45,000

HAUSER, Christian, to John M. Rider; Southern Boulevard, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,750

HOFFBERG, Sophie, and another to Rosa Fluchs; 74th St, 427 East, 2 years..... 4,000

KINGSTON, John, to Brevoort Real Estate Company; 138th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, due Oct. 9, 1904, 6 per cent.... 2,000

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Mishkind & Feinberg Realty Company; Washington Av, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,000

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Mishkind & Feinberg Realty Company; Washington Av, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KORNFELD, Charles, to Joseph S. Schwab; 118th St, 368 West, due March 8, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,500

LAUBENTRACHT, George, to Aaron Cohn; 97th St, 217 East, time and per cent. as per bond..... 13,000

LAURIA, Pasquale, and others to Rosehill Realty Corporation; Thompson St, 128 and 130, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 19,000

LEVIN, Harry, to American Mortgage Company; Catharine St, 79 and 79½, e s, 3 years..... 13,000

LEVIN, Harry, to Gansevoort Bank; Catharine St, 79 and 79½, e s, prior mtg $13,000, installments, 6 per cent., note 1,500

LEVITT, Annie C., to Augusta Reiss; Union Av, s w corner of 168th St, prior mtgs $41,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

LEWIN, Louis, and others to Jonas Weil and another; 101st St, 323 to 329 East, (4 mtgs,) 4 lots, prior mtgs $100,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 24,000

LYONS, Katherine S., to City Mortgage Company; 147th St, n s, 265 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

MACHIZ, Ida, to Aaron Cohn; 97th St, 211 East, 5 years..... 13,000

MILLER, Augustus G., to Frederick Doerr; Lots 250 and 251, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, 3 years..... 1,500

MILLER, Augustus G., to M. Tuchbauer; Lots 250 and 251, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, 3 years 1,000

NELSON, Max S. A., to Irving Rashbach; Lexington Av, s s, corner of 129th St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 13,000

NEW YORK CONTRACTING AND Trucking Company to Robert McGill; 17th St, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, demand, 6 per cent..... 15,000

NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING COMpany to George W. Fuller Company; 7th Av, 607-615 to 619; Broadway, 1,471 to 1,485, Long Acre Square, also leasehold parcel adjoining, prior mtg $1,068,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 175,000

OHLSEN, Alvin, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 60th St, 344 East, 3 years 6,000

OHLSEN, Alvin, to Selig Housah; 60th St, 344 East, prior mtg $6,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

OPPENHEIMER, Amelia, to Morris Wersba; 119th St, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, (mtg $18,900,) installments, 6 per cent..... 4,900

PENNSYLVANIA REALTY COMPANY to Charles Zimmermann, Jr.; 165th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Washington Av, prior mtg $32,000, installments, 6 per cent... 12,000

ROBINSON, Robert, to Nathan Schneider; 165th St, 902 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROSENBLUM, Abraham, and another to David Dreyfus and another; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 117th St, prior mtgs $49,000, installments 4,000

RUSSELL, Charles, and Florence to Mary M. Taylor; Lot 133, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 350

SCHMITT, Valentine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; North William St, 28, and North William St, 26, time and per cent. as per bond..... 70,000

SCHULDER, Abraham, and another to Leopold Hellinger; 2d Av, 2,489 and 2,491, two lots, two mtgs, installments, 6 per cent..... 8,000

SCHWARZLER, Otto J., to J. J. Jacobi; Weehover Av, s s, 137.8 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 28,000

SCREIBER, Henry J., and wife to Christian Gerhardt; 17th St, n s, 120.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

STUBER, Emma, and William, to John Russing, Jr.; 239th St, s s, 500 ft e of Kappel Sr., installments, 6 per cent.... 3,800

TINSLEY, Gertrude, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 118th St, 128 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 6,500

WALKER, Charles, to Winthrop A. Chandler and another, executors and trustees; Southern Boulevard, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, two lots, two mtgs, 5 years.. 26,000

WALSH, James R., and others to Lois V. and Mary V. Appelle; Houston St, 56, 5 years..... 22,000

WEBNER, Albert G., and another to Dollar Savings Bank; 164th St, part of Lots 17 and 18, map of Morrisania, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 16,000

WOLFF, Solomon, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $510,100, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

8TH ST, 380 and 382 East; John Kehoe against J. Nathan, owner and contractor $400

8TH ST, 359 and 361 East; Murphy & Craig against A. Miller and another, owners; S. Paskon, contractor..... 231

157TH ST, 207 to 211 East; Samuel Levine against Harris Packtman and another, owners; Samuel Solomon, contractor.... 37

157TH ST, 207 to 211 East; Hyman Diamond against Harris Packtman and another, owners; Samuel Solomon, contractor 67

197TH ST, 332 and 334, East; Structural Supply Company against Morris Goldberg, owner and contractor; Charles De Rosa, owner 450

61ST ST, 106 West; George D. Fritz against L. F. Gallagher, owner and contractor 88

99TH ST, 203 to 209 East; Lekner & Co. against Frederick S. Myers, owner and contractor 437

114TH ST, 208 East; Elix E. Sulkin against Nicola Arenella, owner and contractor 185

176TH ST and Walnut Av, s e corner, 25x 150; Paul P. Serkisian against Caroline De P. Coelho, owner; A. H. De Paula, Coelho, contractor 210

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

107TH ST, 412 and 414 East; Louis Waldman against H. W. Schlessinger and another, Aug. 5, 1904..... 245

180TH ST, s s, 116.3 ft e of Vyse Av, 100 x275; Davis Brown against the Beck Memorial Church and another, Aug. 22, 1904 4,300

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 2,128 and 2,130; Stephen H. Richards against Tilden Building and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ingram, Root & Massey.

LEXINGTON AV, 742, leasehold; Jacob Ruppert against August Gerstle and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fitch, Mott & Grant.

TENTH AV, n w corner of 44th St, 75.8x175x irregular; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Jacob Fleischauer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

19TH ST, 441 and 443, East; Josephine W. Johnson and another, trustees, against Catherine M. Burke and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

120TH ST, 312 West; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against Emily L. Fell and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

148TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100.6; Addie A. Sullivan against Mary A. Elggins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d.

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41 Liberty St. 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments,
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

NORMA

71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STRATFORD,

101 WEST 115TH ST., cor. Lenox Av.
ELEGANT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
5-6 rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements; facing the subway station.
RENTS $480 TO $780 PER ANNUM.
Superintendent, on premises.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

To sublet until October, 1905, apartment in Ardsley Hall, 92d St. and Central Park West; seven all light outside rooms with two baths; electric light, heat, and refrigeration free; price, $1,800. Address, by mail or 'phone, Mrs. Dundy, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINOR
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

The Hillcrest,

On Morningside Heights. | 430 W. 116th ST. | Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,300 to $1,800

Hillcrest is situated on the highest point of the city and commands extensive views of the Hudson, Riverside, Morningside & Central Parks and Long Island Sound. Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the building, and the Subway Express Station is one block away, enabling one to reach City Hall in about 15 minutes.

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

One Bachelor Suite, 2 Big Rooms and Bath, $55 per Month.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d Street.

WEST END HALL

NORTHEAST CORNER
West End Ave. and 101st St.
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7, 8 and 9 Large, Light Rooms and Two Baths;
Modern Improvements; Telephone in each Apartment.
One block from Riverside Drive. One minute's walk from Rapid Transit Station.
Rent $1,200 to $1,600.
Apply Superintendent, on premises, or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. cor. West End Av. and 107th St.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

STRATHMORE,

52D ST. AND BROADWAY.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

HESPERUS AND PARTHENON,

MANHATTAN AVE., 117TH TO 118TH ST.
Two four and six room apartments; all-night elevator service. Most commodious apartments in Harlem. Our four-room apartments are unequalled for size and accommodation. One minute to L Express and all cars.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST ST.
THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

111 WEST 43D ST.

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.

Corner apartment, 9th southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $800 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 31st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat: 63d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
88th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
87th St., 72 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
90th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$45
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms; $30, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

211 and 213 W. 106th.

Handsome seven-room suites, steam heat and all modern conveniences, $45. Apply to Janitor.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
"THE MADISON SQUARE,"
37 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

GRANTLEY,

557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

503 WEST 158TH ST.,

Six large light rooms, all improvements, modern plumbing, newly renovated, $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AV.,

near 121st St.; large light seven-room apartments, hall service, $45-$50.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

Cathedral Heights.—5-room elevator apartment; all improvements; $40. San Marino, 509 West 112th St.

12th St., 231 East.—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents, $35 to $45.

84th St., 19 West.—Seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; handsomely decorated; neighborhood unsurpassed; $45, $50.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire Janitor.

Carpets.—Cleansing, 3c yard; refitting, sewing, relaying. Morle Carpet Cleaning Co., 239 W. 53.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 26 WEST 74TH ST
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

LEXINGTON AVE., 993,

Near 72d St., elegant 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 2 baths; $1,400.
BELLAMY,
3d Av. & 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.

Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, at 104TH.

Detached 10-room frame house, all improvements, 50x100, Washington Av. corner; $50 per month. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,423 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge, 86th St., Near 2d Av.—Fine residence, containing 14 rooms, 2 bathrooms; beautiful view of water and surrounding country; stable and automobile accommodations. Archibald Montgomery, 15 East 8th St., Manhattan.

Bronx.

Houses to rent, $40; 2-family house, $45; apartments, $23. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Vicinity Ansonia, Broadway and 74th St.—Apartment with large, light rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; two servants; best of references required. B. H. P., 284 Columbus Av.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,

60th St., Corner Columbus Av. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Adjoining Broadway,
THE GRAMERCY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or to owner,
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
725-727 Broadway.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92.
3 EAST 17TH ST.

BROADWAY AND 34th ST.
CHILDS BUILDING
ALSO 1 EAST 42d ST.

Handsome Small and Large Offices and Lofts in these New Buildings to rent. Everything up to date. Elevator and uniform service day and evening. Moderate terms.
WILLARD S. BURROWS, Agt., on premises.

LOFT 55x100

with 10 h. p., on the west side; good shipping; elevator; heat. Fine light. Cheap.
Floors and Buildings, Large and Small.
T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 Nassau St., New York.

328-330 LENOX AVENUE,

Near 125th Street and Subway.
Stores, suitable for
Café, Restaurant, and Dining Rooms.
Rent reasonable.
PORTER & COMPANY,
159 West 125th St. Broadway, at 104th St.

To Sublet—Broad Exchange Building, 1,500 or 1,000 sq. ft., (tenant's choice,) under lease to May 1st, 1907; most desirable location in the building; 25 South Extension light on three sides, 8th floor. Address Bankers, Room 837, Broad Exchange Building.

AVENUE STORE—$20,

1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (132d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Strong, fire-proof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator, best; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses, building lots, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

HELP WANTED
Females.

WANTED—FRENCH GOVERNESS TO GO TO SUBURB OF PHILADELPHIA; FOND OF LITTLE CHILDREN. FULL REPLY IN FRENCH DESIRED. BOX 13, SAUNDERS-TOWN, R. I.

Males.

CARPENTERS WANTED TO WORK ON FINISH OF BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM STS. APPLY AT BUILDING.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted 50 good

plasterers for steady work. Apply at once, with tools, to the headquarters of the Independent Plasterers' Union, No. 1, of Brooklyn, at 71 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
Males.

CAPABLE SALESMAN ACCUSTOMED TO MEETING GOOD PEOPLE, OBTAINING SATISFACTORY RESULTS, DESIRES POSITION ON ROAD; GOOD PROPOSITION; ACCOMPLISH ALL THAT IS DESIRED. EMPLOYED, BOX 106 TIMES.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS | All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES

—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
E. M. MOSEMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS

6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 8892—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

For Sale—Photo studio, $3,000 business, for sale reasonable. Address Irish, Troy, N. Y.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; dress patterns cut to fit. McDowell School, 210 6th Av.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

Are justly favored by musicians for their tonal quality and durability. We have
GENUINE BARGAINS
in our select stock of used Pianos.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS contain sweet, powerful tone. Fine rentals.
Factory, B'way, cor. 47th St., N. Y. City.
Branch stores at 807 Broad St., Newark; also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS

You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE., 124th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

BIDDLE'S 6 WEST 125TH ST. | $90 Splendid upright. Used, but a bargain. Also a magnificent mahogany upright. | $125

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

INSTRUCTION.

MONTCLAIR MILITARY ACADEMY,
31 Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, (Military.) Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 25th year; circular on request.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn. — Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa., (near Philadelphia;) opens Sept. 21; terms, $600; year book.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 24th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboys, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS

Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call. U. S. Rug Co., Hoboken, N. J.

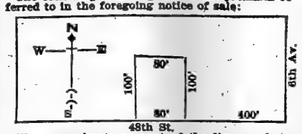
Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

For Sale—Beautiful toy spaniel puppies, (males.) P. O. Box 120, Burlington, Vermont.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK. County of New York.—HERBERT L. MAY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. FRANK and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street, between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-eighth Street, distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence northwardly parallel to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches; thence westwardly parallel to Forty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly line of side of Forty-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the said northerly line of Forty-eighth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.
Dated New York, September 1st, 1904.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.
EVERETT B. HEYMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,091.33, with interest thereon from the 22d day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.07, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1904, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of water rates is $28, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.
The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $100,000, with the interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1904, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed, and to any foreclosure thereof that may be instituted, with the costs; subject also to the restrictive covenants contained in the instrument recorded in Liber 906, Conveyances, Page 273, in the office of the Register of the County of New York affecting the westerly five feet only of the mortgaged premises, and subject also to an encroachment by the easterly wall of the building on the premises adjoining on the west to the extent of about three inches on the mortgaged premises and an encroachment by the southerly wall of the building and shed on the premises adjoining on the north to the extent of about ten inches on the mortgaged premises; to variations between the location of the retaining and yard walls and the record lines, and to the projection over the mortgaged premises of the window sills of the building on premises adjoining on the north; all as shown by survey made by George C. Holferth, dated January 23d, 1896.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN H. BOHLING, plaintiff, against LOUIS WEINECKE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of College Avenue with the southerly side of East 148th Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet to the southerly side of said East 148th Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
THEODORE H. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 123 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
WILLIAM H. KLINKER, Guardian ad litem of the defendant Louis Weineke, No. 48 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
JOHN B. QUINTIN, Attorney for defendant, Bertha Bohling, No. 244 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for defendant, John H. Bruns, No. 364 Alexander Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 489 College Avenue:

Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904.
CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
s7-2aw3tw&s3s28

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and its certificate of incorporation having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, at Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House of said County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation, THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, to change its corporate name to THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Dated New York, July 21st, 1904.
THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
[Seal.] By MELVILLE E. STONE, its President.
H. APLINGTON, Attorney for Petitioner, 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

INSTRUCTION.

Business AND Shorthand

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Fall Term Now Open.

BUSINESS COURSE
Including Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Etc.

SHORTHAND COURSE
Including Stenography, Typewriting, Office Practice, Correspondence, Etc.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
Thoroughly Organized for the benefit of our graduates. No charge is made to the business man or the student for our services in this Department.

THE BEST SCHOOL
This School fits its graduates for the highest class of positions, where the best salaries are paid.

ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS AND FULL INFORMATION SENT PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.

MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

1133-1135 Broadway, cor. 26th Street, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 2068 MAD. SQ.
AN OLD SCHOOL AND A THOROUGH SCHOOL

DANVILLE MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Danville, Virginia.
A high-grade preparatory school for boys. Incorporated and endowed. Full curriculum, including commercial course. Experienced teachers. Careful moral supervision and physical training. Unbroken health record. Students from twenty-odd States and Porto Rico. A few vacancies for session 1904-5. Handsome year book sent on request.
Summer address, Box 510 Edinburg, Virginia.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d Street, New York City
25th Year Opens Sept. 28th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics. Ex-Examiner, Assoc. Prin., Arthur Williams, Prin.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)

1231 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)
PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1360 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

KELVIN SCHOOL for Boys.

331 West 70th Street.
Classes limited to six.
Special preparation for Eastern universities.
New methods. Descriptive prospectus.
G. A. L. DIONNE, ROY W. MINER,
Head Master. Associate Head Master.

DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

Collegiate School,

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Principal.

New York University Law School

Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Evening Classes, sessions 5 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D.
Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Sq., N. Y.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL

FOR GIRLS.
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y. CITY.
College Preparatory and General Course.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class
Fireproof building, thoroughly equipped.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 721 St. Nicholas Av.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 239 Lenox Av.
19TH YEAR begins Sept. 23d. Catalog.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 148th St.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 151 Convent Av.
9TH YEAR begins Sept. 22d. Catalog.

GRADUATE OF NATIONAL SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION AND ORATORY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., HAVING A FEW HOURS A WEEK UNEMPLOYED, WILL TAKE A CLASS IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL.
LILLIAN M. WESLEY, B. O.,
Box 166 Times Office.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

(formerly 778-780 Madison Av.) New York, will reopen September 28th at 19 W. 86th St., near Central Park West. For catalogue address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

The Horace Mann Schools

Teachers College, Columbia College. Kindergarten, Elementary and High Schools. Fall term commences Sept. 19. Entrance examinations Sept. 16 at 9 A. M.
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, Supt.

ELOCUTION AND ORATORY.

Thorough, practical instruction in oratory, elocution, recitation, gesture, and voice culture. Class and private instruction day and evening; circulars. N. Y. SCHOOL OF ELUCUTION, 26 E. 23d St.

OVERLOOK MILITARY ACADEMY

NYACK-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Established 1847.
Fall term begins Sept. 14, 1904. For Catalogue giving full particulars address Regents.

Glenwood Collegiate Institute, Matawan, N. J.—One of the oldest and best preparatory boys' boarding schools. Primary, Academic and Commercial Departments. Military drill. A truly home school. Address Prof. C. G. Brower, Principal.

EXERCISE MEANS HEALTH.

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THE MERRILL-VAN LAER SCHOOL, formerly The Peebles and Thompson School, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

The Barnard Classes for Girls.—Preparation for College, Library and Kindergarten Schools. Special courses and post-graduate work. Miss OSBORNE, 430 West 118th Street, Morningside Heights.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.

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BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.

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HEATHCOTE HALL SCARSDALE, N. Y.
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REMOVAL.
The Comstock School, from 32 West 40th to 31 West 46th, reopens October 5th. Miss Day, Principal.

Classes now forming in elocution, oratory, and acting at the Lawrence School, 106 West 42d St.; all classes for the Fall and Winter term commence September 15; circular.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and learned by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,103 Dime Bldg., Metropolis Bldg.

HUDSON RIVER MILITARY ACADEMY

NYACK ON HUDSON.

THE IRVING SCHOOL,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

The Misses McCreary's School and Kindergarten, 667 Lexington Av., Flatbush, reopens Sept. 19, 1904; use of carriage at reasonable rates.

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NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY,
Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Write to Supt. for Illustrated Catalogue.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764.
34 & 36 East 51st Street.
SPACIOUS building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation.
THOROUGH Training—Class and Individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and business. Primary classes. Completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 21.
Head-Masters will confer with parents after Sept. 12, 9 to 4.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A.M.,
F. F. WILSON, A.M. } Head-Masters.

DRAKE

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Broadway and 17th St.
SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
Write or 'phone for 84-page Catalogue. | Four Other Schools. | Jersey City, Orange, Bayonne, Passaic.

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Business Shorthand and Telegraphy,
5TH AVE. OR 7TH AVE. ON 125TH ST.
A great school in a great city.
KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY.
Indorsed by a discerning public.
1,000 calls for graduates in a single month.
NOW is a propitious time to begin.
Day and evening sessions.
Call, write, or telephone.

THE GROFF SCHOOL,

228 West 72d St., New York,
is an ideal boarding and day school, limiting absolutely its number to 25. Individual attention. Superior quarters and accommodations.
Term begins Sept. 29th. See descriptive card in these columns Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A thorough training for your boy.
80 graduates fitted for college since '91.

IRVING SCHOOL,

LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
SUB-PRIMARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
15th year begins Sept. 29th.
DR. RAY now at school mornings.
Gymnasium. Laboratory. Playground.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.

BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.
The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

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(FOR GIRLS)
108 West

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, nickel fob; name "Wise" inside case; between Broadway Central Hotel and 34th St. Ferry; Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Charles C. Porter, 607 Broadway.

Lost—Sunday, Erie train leaving Jersey City 12:44 P. M., lady's small handbag, containing money, valuable keys and papers; liberal reward. E. & L. OESTREICHER, 131 Prince St.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 423, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost.—Ladies' gold watch; initial A.; foot Chambers St., Thurs., 11 A. M.; reward if returned to A. F. Watson, Mer, Safe Deposit Co., 120 Broadway.

Lost—From 6th Av. surface car, near 11th St., small silver change purse; initialed A. M.; reward. Return Apartment 51, 128 West 11th St.

Lost—Diamond surburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,975; $10 reward information or return, Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

Lost.—Black and tan collie dog, Morningside Park; reward. Robert Bull, 366 West 116th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

5th Av., 2,158.—Country in the city; large, airy rooms, lawn and Summer house; table board; terms reasonable; telephone in house.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable single rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board; gentlemen.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; table board; references.

49th St., 9 East.—Rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable rooms; good table; home surroundings; couple or gentlemen; Christian family; references.

92d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

113th St., 540 and 542 West, "Cathedral Heights."—Delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

123d St., West, Manhattan Av., 551.—Nicely furnished large front room; excellent board; reasonable.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Parlor floor, bath; double and single rooms; superior board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 5 East, Near 6th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; terms reasonable.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished double and single rooms to rent very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

63d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 113½ West.—Parlor and bedroom, heated; also hall room, one flight.

77th St., 100 West.—Large, sunny front room, furnished, in private family; corner apartment, opposite Museum, Park; references. Third bell.

79th St., 102 West.—Exceptionally large handsomely furnished room; running water; suitable bachelor; breakfast optional.

86th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

123d St., 530 West.—Large front room; lavatory; fine floor; large closets; references indispensable. Laughlin.

126th St., 81 West.—Large, light furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; reasonable; references.

127th St., 409 West.—Furnished rooms to let for light housekeeping.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private bath, and single rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

An agreeable couple want to rent 3 or 4 rooms with refined people or part of a pleasant apartment in fair neighborhood, Manhattan or Brooklyn; rent, $25 per month. Livingston, Box 214 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Half room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

8th St., 11 West.—Desirable flats, 8 rooms and bath. Apply to janitor.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Experienced Waitresses for Light Lunchroom.—Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want shopper; must be experienced and have best references. Apply at once.

Photography.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of young women experienced in photographic work, printing and mounting, to assist in amateur department. Apply to Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing, china, crockery, glassware, and lamp departments; permanent positions and liberal salary to competent people. Apply Superintendent's office.

Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced saleswomen for their various departments; permanent positions to capable salespeople. Apply to Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department; permanent positions to capable salespeople. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stock Girls.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require young girls as stock girls; good chance for advancement.

Wanted—Stenographer and bookkeeper to take charge of books and correspondence; must live in or near Jersey City; salary, $12.00. 241 Broadway, city.

Wanted—French governess to go to suburb of Philadelphia; fond of little children; full reply in French desired. Box 13, Saunderstown, R. I.

Wanted—Typist familiar with billing; must be able to figure well and be quick; good position. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer with some knowledge of bookkeeping; salary, $10. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for good position; salary, $15. G., 338 Broadway.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

Carpet and Rug Salesman.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced carpet and rug salesman; good salary and steady position to right party. Apply Supt.

Carpenters wanted to work on finish of building southwest corner Fulton and William Sts. Apply at building.

Clothing Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Dress Goods Salesmen.—Only those who have had experience need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

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HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Dry Goods Packers.—Thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require several check boys and stock boys.

Telegraphers—Wanted, competent men having had railroad experience; no trouble; good pay. Z., Box 225 Times.

Transfer Drivers and Helpers, also Furniture Helpers.—Thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Mr. Dowd, at stable, 335 West 16th St., before 9 A. M. Saturday morning.

Transfer Packers.—Thoroughly experienced. Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—50 good plasterers for steady work. Apply at once, with tools, to the headquarters of the Independent Plasterers' Union, No. 1, of Brooklyn, at 71 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Male nurse; good references and experience required. Inquire Dr. Jones, Home for Incurables, 182d St. and 3d Av., Saturday, between 8 and 12 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer to act as private secretary; must be capable, experienced, and an American. Address, stating salary expected, Sterling, Box 224 Times.

Wanted—An Assistant Superintendent; must be a man of experience. Address by letter only, stating experience and references, Shepard, Norwell Co., Boston, Mass.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. B., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Cook.—By first-class colored cook; boarding house or small hotel. Garnett, 441 W. 16th St.

Cook.—By colored cook; first class; in private family. P. M. McIntosh, 441 West 16th St.

Cook.—By colored cook; first-class boarding house or small hotel. Tolliver, 441 West 16th St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress; city or country. M. B., 233 West 19th St.

Secretary, &c.—By English lady as secretary; reader, elocution, literature, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; good education; refined; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Expert, formerly secretary President International Mercantile Agency; superior education. Nelson, Box 173 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; references; $8-$10. Willing, Box 155 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; anxious; best references; $8. Gordon, Box 166 Times.

Stenographer.—High school education; reads notes, spells well; limited experience. Miss McLaren, Box 174 Times.

Males.

Accountant Expert.—Books examined, opened, closed, designed, written up, attended to periodically; balance sheet of profit and loss prepared; terms moderate; highest recommendations. Experienced, Box 217 Times.

Accountant and auditor desires temporary work; books opened or closed; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 158 Times.

American, 29 years, temperate habits, of military experience, wishes position with chance of advancement. O., 103 Times.

Brokers' Clerk.—By young man, 8 years' experience; capable of running sheet and blotter. Box B, 102 Times.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 136th St., city.

Capable salesman accustomed to meeting good people, obtaining satisfactory results, desires position on road; good proposition; accomplish all that is desired. Employed, Box 106 Times.

Gardener.—Single; 40; understands all general work; horses, cows, and poultry; good reference. V., Box 147 Times.

Stenographer.—20 years of age; three years' experience; formerly secretary for Seymour D. Thompson, LL. D.; law office preferred. D. K. E., 2,048 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Upholsterer.—Artistic upholsterer would work at your residence; city or country; fine furniture, curtains, other work. Address, 10 days, Upholstered, 1,053 3d Av.

Young man with good education desires position for evening work. Address U., Box 111 Times.

Young man, 19; knowledge of real estate. D. Lefkowitz, 123 East 114th St.

BEST'S NEW TRAFFIC PLAN.

Commissioner Suggests Cross-Town Elevated or Subway to Relieve Congestion.

Bridge Commissioner Best sent another letter to Mayor McClellan yesterday on the question of improved facilities for handling traffic over the old and new East River Bridges, having been moved to do so by the fact that provision has not yet been made for a redistribution of the masses of people entering and leaving Manhattan by these avenues of travel.

Mr. Best says that the proposed connecting railway between the two bridges now erected would afford but little relief. He says that to avoid the experience of having a bridge completed with no railway facilities, as is the case with the Williamsburg Bridge, lines to and from the Manhattan bridge should be provided for now. He therefore suggests to the Mayor the following improvements:

An elevated railway through Canal Street from Greenwich Street or the Hudson River to the Manhattan Bridge terminal, with a branch through Elm Street, Centre Street, or the Bowery to Delancey Strteet, thence to the terminus of the Williamsburg Bridge, the line to be built either by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company or the Manhattan Elevated.

Or, a trolley subway through Delancey Street, across town to Hudson Street, down Hudson Street, West Broadway and Greenwich Street, at least as far as the Jersey City ferries at Cortlandt and Liberty Streets, with a branch through Duane Street, under the present subway at Elm Street, into the basement of the projected station on Centre Street, there to connect with the trolley lines from Brooklyn, which could use the basement of the station as a terminal and through station.

The building of this line the Commissioner suggests leaving to the Brooklyn Company or to the Jersey City Railway Companies, which will soon have a foothold in New York through tunnel. He thinks that this route could be operated as a loop or otherwise at the option of the companies. The transfer of the present loop tracks at the Brooklyn Bridge to the basement of the new terminal station Mr. Best believes to be advisable, but not imperative. He adds: "I assume that the project to carry the South Brooklyn Subway over the Manhattan Bridge may be urged quite persistently, and that if it is adopted we shall not be able to run so many cars over this bridge as has been anticipated. In this event, a trolley subway would not be necessary."

UPHOLDS UNWILLING WITNESS.

Law Requiring Him to Go to Another State Invalid, Justice Says.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that Section 618A of the Penal Code, passed last Winter, requiring material witnesses in criminal proceedings in adjoining States which have adopted reciprocatory measures, to obey subpoenas under pain of contempt, to be unconstitutional.

The case, the first under the law, was that of H. Delinsky of 141 Bowery, who is wanted by the Pennsylvania authorities at Allentown, to testify against Isaac Berman, charged with forging Delinsky's name to notes aggregating $500, and whom Delinsky does not desire to prosecute.

AMERICAN WOMAN CLIMBS THE FACE OF THE SPHINX.

After four years of labor she has succeeded in modeling in clay the famous figure of the Egyptian desert. An interesting article in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.—Adv.

EMPLOYERS' THREAT TO END BUILDING TIE-UP

May Start Work Immediately Unless Unions Surrender.

CARPENTERS' PROJECT FAILS

Ask Proposition, Then Make One, Which Is Promptly Rejected—Tile Workers' Monopoly Totters.

The indications of yesterday were that building will be resumed in this city by the Building Trades Employers' Association in a few days, either in accordance with the plan of President Nason of the Building Trades Alliance if the unions come to terms, or by virtue of stringent measures on the part of the employers.

A committee of the Brotherhood of Carpenters which had decided to try Nason's plan had a conference yesterday afternoon with a committee of the Master Carpenters' Association at the Building Trades Club, but it was barren of results. The committee of carpenters had as spokesman Chairman Manning of the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. At first the carpenters' committee said that it had come without any proposition to make or power to act, and wanted to get a proposition from the employers.

On behalf of the employers it was said that over 700 carpenters had been engaged under the arbitration agreement, 75 per cent. of whom were members of the Brotherhood, and that the Master Carpenters' Association would go on hiring more men, who would be formed into unions. It was also said that the employers would insist as a preliminary to any settlement that the new men be taken into the Brotherhood under the regular rules without being fined or otherwise disciplined.

The Labor Committee then suddenly remembered that it had a proposition to make. This was in effect that all strikes and lock-outs be declared off; that all new men, union or non-union, who were employed be discharged, and that then negotiations for a new trade agreement be set on foot. The employers flatly refused to settle except on their own terms and the Labor Committee withdrew.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said later that four employing carpenters' associations in the Building Trades Employers' Association had held a meeting and decided to form two unions of carpenters under the arbitration plan. One of these is to be composed of house carpenters and the other of cabinetmakers. Unless the locked-out carpenters experience a change of heart soon, he said, these will be the only unions of carpenters the Employers' Association will recognize. Then he added:

"We have at last succeeded in breaking the monopoly of the Tile Layers' Union, which for many years absolutely controlled the trade, and have succeeded in employing seventy-six competent tile layers. We have also opened a school of instruction for tile layers, and have given the union until to-morrow to come to terms, failing in which it will never be recognized."

Mr. Harding explained that in the past every one who wanted to become a tile layer had first to become a helper, and then to graduate as a tile layer. The initiation fee for the Tile Layers' Union is $100, and the initiation fee for the Tile Layers' Helpers' Union is $150. A helper, even when he can lay tile, can only be allowed to do so at the will of the union. There are men in the helpers' organization who are sixty years of age, and have been from twenty to twenty-five years able to lay tile as well as any member of the Tile Layers' Union, but they have not had the chance. The iron-clad rules of the Tile Layers' Union keep the books closed against them.

The Employing Grate, Tile, and Mantel Association hopes to recruit the ranks of a new union of tile layers by employing competent men of the Helpers' Union, who up to now have not been allowed the chance of working at the calling they chose.

"As to the marble workers," Mr. Harding said, "the marble industry had an important conference with the Marble Industry Employers' Association yesterday, and the marble workers were told exactly what the situation was. None of the marble workers are locked out, but the marble cutters are on strike. They were told that the strike must be declared off and that they must agree to work with any men we may employ under the arbitration agreement as a condition of settlement. The conference was friendly, and another will be held on Monday, at which I believe a settlement will be reached. In the meantime the marble workers are expected to do missionary work among the other unions."

President Mason of the Building Trades Alliance, who is a member of the Marble Cutters' Union, said yesterday that the strike in his trade will soon be settled.

THREAT IN NOTE TO HARDING.

Employers' Association Official Warned to "Take a Back Seat."

The Building Trades Club was thrown into a state of mild consternation yesterday by the contents of a letter received by Lewis J. Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee, in the afternoon. The letter was postmarked Station D and was received at one minute past 1 o'clock, which was regarded as suspicious. It was in a square instead of a business envelope, and was addressed in a handwriting evidently disguised, to "Lewis Harding, Press Committee, Building Trades Employers' Association."

The letter itself was in the same disguised hand, and was written on a scrap of paper without date or signature. It read:

Years of crookedness noted. Take back seat at once or end with a bullet.

A consultation was held, and one or two contractors suggested that Mr. Harding at once get a permit to carry a revolver, but he laughed at the suggestion. It was suggested that the letter be sent to Inspector McCluskey, and ask him to find out the writer, but Mr. Harding wouldn't have it. After it had been read several times and scrutinized upside down and sideways it was decided to do nothing, and the letter was placed on file.

BROOKLYN'S AWFUL MONSTER.

Turned Out to be a Baby Alligator—Made Woman Faint.

A baby alligator on a tour of exploration caused a lot of excitement in the neighborhood of Harrison and Glinton Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday. Miss Bertha Abrahamson of 238 Harrison Street discovered it asleep in the areaway of her home, and the sight gave her such a fright she fainted. When her mother had revived her by applications of cold water she told of having seen a "strange and ugly reptile." The news spread that a terrible monster was loose in the neighborhood, and folks rushed from all directions to get a look at the queer visitor.

The alligator, which measured about eighteen inches in length, blinked its eyes at the crowd, but made no attempt to eat any one. Roundsman Howe of the Amity Street Station poked the alligator into a bag with his club and took it to the station house.

Vreeland, Cannon Witness, Drops Dead.

Addison G. Vreeland, fifty-five years old, of 52 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, the principal witness against Charles K. Cannon, recently convicted of a felony in New Jersey, dropped dead in his office at Hoboken yesterday morning from heart disease. Mr. Vreeland was Vice President of the Mountain Ice Company and lodged the first complaint against Cannon, whose office windows were directly opposite his own.

WOMAN SEEKS INJUNCTION.

Brinckerhoff Loaned Her Money and Wants to Foreclose.

Mrs. Elsie C. Oviatt of Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, through William R. Wilder, applied to Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday for an injunction restraining Daniel D. Brinckerhoff of 204 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, from foreclosing a mortgage on the Bay Seventeenth Street property which she occupies.

Mr. Wilder said that Brinckerhoff, who is an elderly man, became acquainted with Mrs. Oviatt about the time she had trouble with her husband, and advanced her about $15,000. Brinckerhoff brought an action to recover the money. According to the lawyer a settlement was then effected, Mrs. Oviatt giving a bond and mortgage for $5,000 on the property, it being understood that she was to pay interest to Brinckerhoff as long as he lived and upon his death was to become owner of the bond and mortgage.

Mr. West, of counsel for Brinckerhoff, said that the woman's friends had arranged a meeting between Mrs. Oviatt and his client at the house of a relative, and that later Mrs. Oviatt called at Brinckerhoff's office, and, telling him her matrimonial troubles, obtained sums amounting to about $15,000, and later demanded $5,000 more, giving a mortgage for the latter amount. Justice Blanchard reserved decision.

SUPT. MAXWELL'S DENIAL.

Didn't Estimate Part-Time Pupils at 125,000—No Way of Telling.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, denied yesterday that he had said that 125,000 children would be on part-time instruction on Monday next. In his statement he said:

I have made a most careful study of the statistics on the question in past years and am convinced that there is no reliable factor for determining with any great degree of accuracy the number who will or will not be on part time. If the population did not shift it might be possible to arrive at fairly accurate results, but with new points of congestion springing up as a result of immense migration of peoples from one borough or neighborhood to another it is impossible by subtraction of the number of new sittings to be opened from the prospective attendance to ascertain the number of pupils on part time.

There are a number of vacant sittings in the system. These vacant seats are in outlying boroughs or else are in grammar grades, whereas sittings are needed in congested districts and in primary rooms. By rigid consolidation of small grammar grades whole rooms have been opened to primary children, and this policy will be continued next year. The deficiency of sittings is far less than the number on part time. A single sitting will put two children who are on part time instruction into a full day class. I do not feel that the known elements of the operation of population in school matters give me scientific data sufficient to warrant a statement that will be pessimistic or one that would hold out special hope to the people. There is a glimmer of comfort in the fact that the early registration in one of the most congested districts indicates a betterment of conditions.

The Superintendent said that the only approximation he had made was in reference to the total register. He said that no child of six years or over would be refused admission. He thought the first day's registration would be about 579,854.

McADOO TWISTS THE SCREW.

Spurs His Police Up—Has Suggestion for Magistrate Pool.

Answering newspaper criticism, Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that the police were not asleep by any means, and that they could not anticipate murders. He added, however, that he was "putting the screws on the department just now."

In the afternoon the Commissioner had all the Inspectors in Manhattan closeted with him for more than an hour. When they came out of the room it was intimated that they had listened to a good talk and instructed that the "lid" should be kept down tight.

The Commissioner later offered an amendment to Magistrate Pool's suggestion that "drunks" be carried home from court in automobiles. "Why not put a feather bed in the automobile for them to lie off and give them a headache powder when they wake up next morning," he said.

BOY FOUND DEAD ON CAR ROOF.

Young Jacobson Killed While Stealing Ride on Central Train.

Car cleaners working on the New York Central's Limited train shortly after it reached the Grand Central Station from Chicago at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, discovered the dead body of Abraham Jacobson, seventeen years old, lying on the roof of a mail car near the locomotive. The head was crushed, and one arm clasped about a ventilator held the body. The boy is supposed to have been stealing a ride and to have raised his head as the flier shot under a bridge or into a tunnel.

Identification was made by a letter of recommendation from Dr. Paul Hanke, a dentist of 19 Lexington Avenue, for whom the boy formerly worked, and later confirmed by his father, Joseph Jacobson, a merchant at 419 Broadway. The family lives at 32 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The lad left home about a week ago to look for work, and his relatives had heard nothing from him.

NAVY OFFICERS DISPUTE.

Trouble at Navy Yard Over Invitations to Launching.

Another contention has arisen among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in connection with the privileges of guests at the launching of the battleship Connecticut. The Executive Committee on Aug. 25 decided that officers attached to the New York station and the battleship Kentucky would be allowed invitation cards as follows: Six to each commissioned officer, three to each commissioned warrant officer, six to each Midshipman, and two to each warrant officer.

The so-called "commissioned warrant officers" took exception to the distinction made both as to the number of tickets and the designation. Under the personnel law of 1899, Section 12 provided "that boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers shall after ten years from date of warrant be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers, to rank with but after ensigns." Those who felt offended sent a protest to the commandant, who returned it with the indorsement that the action of the Executive Committee could not be interfered with. The Secretary of the Navy was next appealed to. Some of the warrant officers have even refused to ask for tickets.

JUSTICE MINUS THE SCALES.

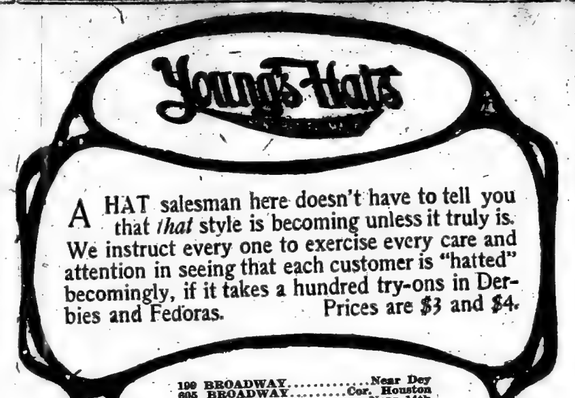
Soldering Wore Away and They Fell from City Hall Statue.

The heroic statue of Justice which caps the dome of the City Hall is minus its scales. An excited individual rushed up to Janitor Martin Keese yesterday and asked him why the scales of Justice had been removed. The janitor did not know, but he went up on the roof and found that the scales had fallen ignominiously from the hand of the figure to the roof below. Further investigation showed that the soldering which held them had worn away.

The figure of Justice is about eight feet in height, and the scales are a little over two feet in length. The statue was placed in position about fifteen years ago, and this is the first accident that has befallen it.

No Arrest, No Accident at Glen Island.

The season at Glen Island will close with the departure of the last boat on Monday evening. The early termination this year is due to extensive alterations to be made on the work on which will begin on Tuesday morning. The statistics show that up to Friday night 1,120,067 persons had visited the place. Despite this large number no one accident was reported and not one arrest was made by the police.



A HAT salesman here doesn't have to tell you that *that* style is becoming unless it truly is. We instruct every one to exercise every care and attention in seeing that each customer is "hatted" becomingly, if it takes a hundred try-ons in Derbies and Fedoras. Prices are $3 and $4.

190 BROADWAY.....Near Dey
605 BROADWAY.....Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY.....Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY.....Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY.....Near 36th
500 FIFTH AVENUE.....Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store....371 Fulton Street

A VERY considerable part of our success recently has undoubtedly been achieved in the making of Raincoats.

We show an unusual variety, and we make them in so painstaking a manner that they can hardly fail of properly ministering to the natural demand for such a garment. $15 to $35.

There is nothing quite so unsatisfactory as a *poor* Raincoat.

Stores open until 6 o'clock, Saturday.

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"Come in out of the wet."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

We fall back into our usual hours now that Summer's gone. Open until 6 o'clock to-day to outfit with Fall wearables men and boys whose Summer things are about gone.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO PLAN IS NOW COMPLETE

Directors Vote Merger with American and Continental Companies.

TO RETIRE COMMON STOCK

Holdings of Consolidated Wiped Out, but Earnings Will Be Distributed About as at Present.

As the consummation of the plan initiated when the Consolidated Tobacco Company came into existence three years ago for the purpose of acquiring the Continental and American Tobacco Companies, and did so acquire virtually all the common stock of both the other corporations, the Directors of the American Tobacco, the Continental Tobacco, and the Consolidated Tobacco agreed yesterday upon the actual consolidation of the three companies into one company, to be called the American Tobacco Company. A stockholders' meeting to ratify this action—purely a formal affair—will be held on Sept. 30.

A unique feature of the merger, said the Directors in the official circular, will be the reduction of capitalization by about $111,000,000. It appears, however, that this reduction of capital is a nominal one, inasmuch as the principal items of capital which are canceled consist in the amounts of American and Continental Tobacco common which the Consolidated acquired in 1901 in exchange for its present 4 per cent. bonds, and the Continental preferred, now held in the treasury of the American. Under the merger plan, therefore, the existing Consolidated common stock, which has enjoyed in the past the lion's share of the earnings of the two constituent companies, is to be exchanged for new common stock at par, and it will, therefore, enjoy a like share of the earnings of the new corporation, profiting by whatever reduction of fixed charges is achieved by the general scheme of exchange.

The merger plan, as announced by W. W. Fuller, general counsel of the companies, states that it is believed that the merger will work "to the increased security and simplification of the whole investment and business. "At present there is outstanding $14,000,000 of 8 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the American Tobacco Company, $48,844,000 of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Continental, of which $16,767,100 is held by the American and Consolidated; $157,378,200 4 per cent. 50-year gold bonds of the Consolidated, $40,000,000 of Consolidated common stock, $54,500,000 of American common stock, all of which, except $225,450, is held by the Consolidated, and $48,846,100 of Contigental common stock, all of which, except $17,000, is held by the Consolidated, complete the capitalization of the allied corporations. The American and Continental companies have no bonded debt.

The basis of exchange proposed by the plan for the several securities is stated as follows:

That the preferred stocks of the American and Continental be converted into 6 per cent. forty-year gold bonds at the rate of $116-⅔ of bonds for each share of Continental preferred stock and $133-⅓ of bonds for each share of American preferred stock, the $16,767,100 Continental preferred held by the American and Consolidated Companies to be canceled, so that the bond issue will amount to $56,090,416, a decrease in the face value of these first securities of $6,754,135, and a decrease in annual interest charge, as compared with the present dividend charge, of $1,173,697.50.

That the $40,000,000 stock of the Consolidated Tobacco Company and the $242,450 American common stock and Continental common stock not held by the Consolidated Tobacco Company be converted into the [illegible] stock of the new company at par.

That the [illegible] of the Consolidated Tobacco [illegible] such bonds for 6 per cent. cumulative new preferred stock at par, leaving the balance of the 4 per cent. bond issue subject to the prior lien and charge of the 6 per cent. bonds. Holders of one-half of the 4 per cent. bonds having agreed to the exchange, bondholders who have not signed the agreement having an option of taking their holdings either in the bonds or partly in bonds and partly but not to exceed 50 per cent. in 6 per cent. preferred stock.

The plan will make the outstanding securities of the new company, in the order of their priority, as follows:

6 per cent. gold bonds	$56,090,416
4 per cent. gold bonds	78,688,100
6 per cent. preferred stock	78,688,100
Common stock	40,242,450

Provision is made for additional common stock to be issued or not issued hereafter as the Directors see fit. The plan provides further that the new company shall pay to a Trustee $500,000 annually for the purchase for retirement of the 6 per cent. bonds at a price not to exceed 120, with a proviso that in case the 6 per cent. bonds cannot be purchased at that price, the money shall be returned to the company. The covenant is to continue until all of the 6 per cent. bonds shall have matured or have been retired.

The earnings of the three companies in 1903 were $22,228,182.09, of which the Continental earned nearly $13,000,000 and the American more than $8,000,000. The Consolidated, however, declared no dividend that year. The official statement of the merger plan estimates the application of earnings as given to the 6 per cent. bonds, the 4 per cent. bonds, the 6 per cent. preferred stock, and the common stock, as follows:

Total earnings 1903	$22,228,182.09
Amount required to pay interest on $56,090,416 of 6 per cent. bonds	3,365,424.96
Amount required to pay interest on $78,688,100 of 4 per cent. bonds	3,147,564.00
Amount required to pay dividends on $78,688,100 of 6 per cent. preferred stock	4,721,346.00
Amount (in excess of all interest charges and preferred dividends) applicable to dividend on 40,242,450 common stock	10,993,847.13

This balance would allow for a 25 per cent. dividend on the new common stock of the American Tobacco, which in the merger represents the present stock of the Consolidated Tobacco Company. It compares with a surplus of $10,017,324 in the Consolidated for 1903, after payment of all charges, out of which no dividend was declared, and a surplus of $6,915,216 in 1902, out of which a dividend of 20 per cent. was paid on the $30,000,000 Consolidated stock issued up to that time.

NEW KINK IN LAMAR TANGLE.

Sheriff Ordered Not to Deliver Deeds for Seabright Property.

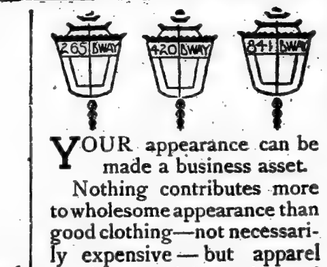
Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, here, yesterday added a new complication to the legal troubles of David Lamar. He appointed George C. Comstock receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Bernard Smith of 225 West Fifty-seventh Street, Lamar's brother-in-law, and granted an order temporarily restraining the Sheriff from giving to anybody a deed of the so-called Lamar property at Seabright, N. J., whose ownership is in dispute.

The receiver was appointed on the application of Epstein Brothers, attorneys for Monroe L. Simon, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against Smith on Thursday.

A. G. Spalding bought the property at a recent Sheriff's sale for $76,700. Epstein Brothers say that it is worth at least $100,000. The time for Lamar to give a bond of $75,000 in an action to prevent the Sheriff from handing over the deeds to Mr. Spalding expires at noon to-day.

PITY THE POOR COLLECTOR OF RAILROADS!

Who hardly dares to leave one out overnight unless he is sure John W. Gates has gone to bed. See Hy. Mayer's cartoon in THE SUNDAY TIMES.—Adv.



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Nothing contributes more to wholesome appearance than good clothing—not necessarily expensive—but apparel that is tasteful, becoming and well-fitting.

We have it.

Models in sacks, single and double-breasted, were never more distinctive and pleasing for general wear, while English walking suits lend dignity and elegance to more formal business dress.

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This Label is to Cravats as "Sterling" to Silver. A Warrant of Quality.

OPPER & LEVINSON, Wholesale Cravaters, NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Satys. at 2. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. First Mat. To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:20. LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera A Madcap Princess

Garrick THEATRE, 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

HUDSON THEATRE 44th St., Near Broadway. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. NEXT MONDAY, SEATS SELLING. WILLIAM H. In Pinero's Play, FAVERSHAM LETTY

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. THE SPELLBINDER By Herbert Hall Winslow & Chas. Dickson

CRITERION THEATRE, 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. WILLIAM H. In Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER THE DICTATOR

LYCEUM NEXT TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, CECILIA LOFTUS In Mr. Zangwill's play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. 1st Mat. To-day. Klaw & Erlanger Present THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

BROADWAY Broadway and 41st St. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. Mat. Sat. FAY TEMPLETON. PETER F. DAILEY. 100 others.

NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MANHATTAN BEACH SHANNON'S BAND. Free concerts 3 & 9 P.M. TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, AT 8:15 PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Spectacle DECATUR. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FAREWELL NIGHT.

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SEPT

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HENRY JAMES'S new novel, "The Golden Bowl," will be published before the distinguished novelist's long-deferred visit to his native land is finished. The publishers boldly announce that it is a work of "unaffected simplicity and naturalness." They bespeak for it a wide popularity. Simplicity, either of theme or of treatment, has not characterized Mr. James's later books, but we fancy that both "The Wings of the Dove" and "The Ambassadors" have had more readers than some of the most highly esteemed books of their author's middle period, "The Tragic Muse," for instance, and "The Princess Casamassima." Certainly they have been much discussed. James as a "literary topic" seems to us more in evidence now than he has been since the era of "Daisy Miller" and "An International Episode." Undoubtedly a new work from him, avoiding his recent manner of indirection and persistent symbolism, would be widely read. "The Golden Bowl," we are told, has strongly dramatic passages and has appreciable pathos. The scene is European, as usual, while the principal personages are Americans.

Thomas Hobbes, author of "The Leviathan," whose life by the late Sir Leslie Stephen in the English Men of Letters Series is ably reviewed by Mr. Chadwick, was one of the remarkable men of all time. He wrote for publication in his ninety-first year, the year of his death. He translated the Odyssey in his ninth decade. Yet he was known as a philosopher and writer more than half a century before. Sir Leslie Stephen says of him that he "produced a fermentation in English thought not surpassed until the advent of Darwinism." His name was long a term of reproach among the bigoted and unlearned. He was the butt of comedians and jesters. But his fame outlived the jests. The list of his published works is prodigiously large. He was always at work, and his life was long spared. As Mr. Chadwick points out, he lived in four reigns and under the Protectorate. He was the contemporary of Shakespeare, Milton, and Dryden.

The late Laurence Hutton's reminiscences "The Literary Life," which begin in the September Critic, the man and his straightforward, simple view of life. They are an amplification of a lecture he once delivered to the students of Princeton. The facts of his life are set forth in an absolutely ingenuous and unaffected way, (such facts as he thinks worth recording at all,) and his literary impressions and prejudices are stated simply and clearly. A large part of the first installment is taken up by Mr. Hutton's memories of Charles Dickens's readings in this country in the late sixties. Mr. Hutton was not the only one who confessed at that time a great disappointment in the manner of the reader and his platform interpretation of familiar and cherished passages in his novels. But he was one of the first frankly to print his confession, for his record of his impressions of Dickens as a reader was contributed to The Red Hook Journal in 1868, and was his first published article. One of the new books of the Autumn, by the way, will be Mr. Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of Scottish Universities."

McClure's Magazine for October will open with Lincoln Steffens's spirited account of the political rows in Wisconsin and the development of "La Follettelism." Its last article will be a fresh chapter in Ida M. Tarbell's account of the operations of the Standard Oil Company. Midway between the two will be an article by Carl Schurz on the late George William Curtis, "Friend of the Republic." This is the address delivered by Mr. Schurz at the unveiling of the bust of Curtis in the Lenox Library. It is a gracious and eloquent tribute to one of the clearest-minded, highest-principled, and most patriotic citizens this Republic ever produced. The editor of McClure's will introduce it with a note touching Mr. Steffens's articles on "Enemies of the Republic"—"men who, if unchecked, will ruin the fairest experiment yet made in democratic institutions." In "sharp contrast to these sordid histories," the editor will present this sketch of one "who cultivated the highest ideal of republican government."

Thus far the promise of the Autumn, in the book world, is not rich in comparison with last year and the two previous years. Presumably many books will be withheld from publication until after the political turmoil has subsided. But the early Fall announcements are gratifying as to quality. In the field of biography, autobiography, and reminiscence, where we look nowadays for the most interesting books of the Fall season, we are to have a fresh volume from Justin McCarthy, the "Life and Letters" of the late Bishop of London, Dr. Mandell Creighton, by his wife, (Louise von Glehn Creighton,) who has written various historical works; Moncure D. Conway's reminiscences, and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's. Of all such books, however, Admiral Schley's "Forty-five Years Under the Flag" is most eagerly awaited by American readers. Later in the season we are to have the Recollections of Edward Marston, the veteran London publisher; "The Memoirs of John Wilson Murray," a famous international detective; "The Recollections of Sarah Bernhardt," and a new biography of Walter Pater.

We have already printed some account of the Pepysian Library and its naval manuscripts, a review of the "Descriptive Catalogue" of which we publish to-day, by arrangement with The London Times. Samuel Pepys is best known as the author of the most entertaining diary ever written, one that reveals frankly to the ages his most intimate personal characteristics, and has enriched literature with such a picture of London life in the diarist's time as would not otherwise have been obtainable. Samuel Pepys was also a man of affairs, an executive officer of uncommon ability, a man of some learning and large ambition. He contemplated writing a History of the British Navy, which, however, was never begun. But he had collected materials for it which during the nineteenth century [illegible]

THOMAS HOBBES.

The Late Sir Leslie Stephen's Book About the Early English Philosopher Who Wrote "The Leviathan."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

THIS posthumous publication is the second to make its appearance since the author's death. As compared with his Oxford lectures upon Literature and Life in the Eighteenth Century, it is a far less attractive book. Its note is that of his "English Utilitarians" rather than that of his delightful literary essays. Even as compared with that it has more of the dryness of the chapter upon James Mill than of the pleasantness of that upon John Stuart Mill, Hobbes's mind and character having had much less in common with the younger Mill than with the elder, and furnishing much less in the way of humorous suggestion than Bentham did in the course of the same ethical study. Of what it does furnish Sir Leslie has gratefully availed himself, and he finds his opportunity where it would be lost upon a duller wit.

The "Hobbes" is Sir Leslie's fifth volume in the "English Men of Letters," the others, "Swift," "Jonson," "Pope," and "George Eliot," and it will at once appear that in Hobbes he has no such subject of general interest as in the earlier books. What he has is an occasion offered by none of them for his philosophical and critical acumen, and those who value him pre-eminently or much for this side of his mind will not be disappointed in this final exhibition of its peculiar power. The book must have been written under circumstances of great physical weakness and depression, but there is no sign of failing intellectual energy at any point.

Whatever Hobbes's lack of personal interest, his long life was contemporaneous with a great and stirring time, with events of high significance, with men of exalted genius and the highest rank. Born in 1588 and dying in 1679, his ninety-one years coincided with fifteen of Elizabeth's "spacious times," the reigns of the first James and Charles, the Commonwealth, and nineteen years of Charles the Second. Rumor has it that his birth was hastened by his mother's fear that Malmesbury would be the natural "objective" of the Spanish Armada. More interesting than the political contemporaneity is the literary. All of Shakespeare's work was done in Hobbes's lifetime, Milton's life was lived out from beginning to end, of Bacon's nearly the last forty years, and of Ben Jonson's rather more. Across the Channel that great light, Descartes, was hanging in the sky; at home Locke and Dryden were entering on their inheritance of great renown. Some of these names are much more suggestive than others. Shakespeare's and Milton's suggest the defects inherent in the method of M. Taine. How derive the genius from the time when the same time produces such radically different growths as Hobbes and Shakespeare? Hobbes knew and admired Jonson; submitted to him his translation of Thucydides. If Shakespeare meant anything to him we have here no sign of it. There is not a single mention of his name.

In the philosophical order Hobbes was the great name between Bacon and Locke. It was Sir Leslie's intention to add something to his book connecting Hobbes with Locke and others who were his philosophical inheritors, or, at least, successors. We can hardly forgive his editor for withholding the notes which were intrusted to his care. However rough, they would have filled a noticeable void. With Bacon Hobbes had personal acquaintance. Indeed, it is to Hobbes that we owe the story that Bacon's death was caused by an experiment in cold storage—stuffing a fowl with snow.

Taking "his delicious walks at Gorhambury" Bacon found Hobbes more astute than any one else in catching his meaning and giving it intelligible expression. But Sir Leslie finds quite as much of contrast as of resemblance in the working of these master minds. They were agreed in rejecting the old scholasticism. They were heralds of the scientific dawn. But whereas Bacon's great aim was to extend the physical sciences by experimental methods, Hobbes had "nothing but scorn for experiment in physics," his own method being quite the opposite of the Baconian induction.

Sir Leslie's matter is divided into four chapters, the first of which deals with Hobbes's life, the [illegible] with his views of the World, Man, and the [illegible]

An Early Volume of the Dictionary

The Bible Considered as Theological Collection.

[illegible] volume of the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by [illegible] Hastings, D.D., and published by [illegible] Scribner's Sons, has been issued. [illegible] the interpretation of both the Old and New Testaments. [illegible] more particularly on the former. [illegible] unto contains some articles, [illegible] with its indexes and [illegible] there is also [illegible] to present the Bible as an important literary [illegible] the student of theology or history. [illegible] is much relative to the manners and [illegible] of the long past.

The first article in the volume treats of "Aaron," and is by Prof. Kent, of the University of Pennsylvania. The subject of the Aaronic priesthood is discussed with considerable fullness, and the article is followed by a bibliography of the literature of the subject. Then comes a long article on "Abraham," by Prof. Peters, of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Philadelphia. This is followed by articles on "Absalom," by Prof. Kent; "Achan," by Prof. Peters; "Achish," by Prof. Kent; "Adam," by Prof. Peters; "Adonijah," by Prof. Kent; "Adoption," by Prof. Peters; "Adultery," by Prof. Kent; "Agriculture," by Prof. Peters; "Ahab," by Prof. Kent; "Ahaz," by Prof. Peters; "Ahaziah," by Prof. Kent; "Alexandria," by Prof. Peters; "Alphabet," by Prof. Kent; "Altar," by Prof. Peters; "Amalekites," by Prof. Kent; "Amen," by Prof. Peters; "Amon," by Prof. Kent; "Amos," by Prof. Peters; "Anathema," by Prof. Kent; "Angel," by Prof. Peters; "Anger," by Prof. Kent; "Animals," by Prof. Peters; "Anointing," by Prof. Kent; "Antichrist," by Prof. Peters; "Antioch," by Prof. Kent; "Antiochus Epiphanes," by Prof. Peters; "Apocalyptic Literature," by Prof. Kent; "Apocrypha," by Prof. Peters; "Apostle," by Prof. Kent; "Apostolic Age," by Prof. Peters; "Apostolic Council," by Prof. Kent; "Apostolic Fathers," by Prof. Peters; "Arabia," by Prof. Kent; "Arabic Versions," by Prof. Peters; 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Franklin's visits to Germany, which also added materially in creating public sympathy for the colonists. There is little to be said in regard to this journey, and not much especially in regard to the visit to Göttingen, where, but Mr. Rosengarten gives a careful collation of what mention of it is to be discovered. He was honored at various places as a scientist, and his pleas on behalf of the American colonies received an attentive hearing. Göttingen was the most notable incident of his journey. There is a chapter on German and American universities, in which it is recorded that the first American student at a German University was Benjamin Smith Barton of Lancaster, 1786, who was followed by Franklin's visit, 1766, his degree in medicine, and returned to become Professor in the University of Pennsylvania.

Moral Philosophy.

"The Elements of Moral Philosophy," by Prof. Mohit Chandra Sen of Bipon College, has been revised in its second edition and published in America with the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The book was originally designed to meet the wants of students preparing for the B.A. examination by the Calcutta University, and does not deviate much from the type of Muirhead and Mackenzie with which the author expresses regret that for want of space he had to abstain from referring largely to Indian ethical systems, the book has been revised in its second edition and sending a unified view of various contemporary ethical theories, and a criticism in the light of Hegelian and Spencerian principles. The theories of Hegelian and Spencerian principles. The theories of Hegelian and Spencerian principles. The theories

1904

MARYLAND.

Prof. James's New Edition of McSherry's History of That State From Its Earliest Settlement.*

MR. BARTLETT B. JAMES, who edits and writes a continuation to James McSherry's "History of Maryland," informs readers in the preface that he has corrected what appeared to be "a certain fulsomeness" in the eulogies in the work (McSherry's) and has made "literary changes . . . up to the chapter which relates to the close of the Revolutionary War, though he has largely amplified it."

It is the original Catholicism of Maryland which renders the study of that State of marked interest. The discovery of the Chesapeake Bay was probably due to Gov. Lane of the first colony of Virginia in 1585. There is fair evidence that eighteen years later Capt. Bartholomew Gilbert entered and explored the Chesapeake. More years elapsed before plans of colonization were attempted. In 1606 the London and Plymouth colony was formed, and certain grants of land, which included what is known to-day as Maryland, were allotted to it. The same year the London Company had a fleet of three vessels, with 140 colonists, assembled at Blackwall, on the Thames. Capt. Christopher Newport was in command, and the expedition sailed on Dec. 19, 1606. Driven by a storm, he seems to have found shelter in the Chesapeake. In May, 1607, he made the exploration of the James River, and laid the foundation of Jamestown.

The Virginia Company now held control, and in 1609 it asked for more extended privileges. These were not granted, and "thus the extensive territory, heretofore granted to the late London Company, reverted to the Crown, and became the subject of grants for the erection of a new province." Now enters that remarkable man, Sir George Calvert. In 1609 he had an interest in the London or Virginia Company.

Calvert was born in 1582, when Elizabeth was Queen. Educated at Oxford, he held some minor position under Sir Robert Cecil, then Secretary of State. He was knighted in 1617, and two years afterward was appointed one of the Secretaries of State. He became prominent in protecting the rights of King James. Sir George Calvert was by birth a Protestant. Later he became a Catholic, and, moved "by conscientious scruples," he resigned his official position, giving James his reasons. "The King was moved by his honest avowal, and, while he accepted the resignation, continued him as a member of his Privy Council for life, and soon after created him Lord Baltimore, of Baltimore in Ireland."

Precisely the same reasons which induced the leaders of the Puritans to find a refuge in New England caused Calvert to seek security for Catholics in the new country. At first he thought that in Newfoundland he would found a settlement, and thither he went. The rigors of the climate disappointed him, however, and he determined to seek a more genial country. He sailed to Virginia in 1628. Upon his arrival, as he was required to conform to certain rules of allegiance and supremacy not in conformity with his ideas of religious liberty, he explored the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and beyond what he thought was the jurisdiction of the Virginia Colony he found a well-wooded country. When he returned to England, King James had been succeeded by Charles I. Calvert asked for a new patent, but before it was executed he died. The King's patent was given to his son Cecilius, who followed at once in the footsteps of his father. The charter granted on the 20th of June, 1632, called the new province Terra Mariae—Maryland—in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria. Lord Baltimore was designated as Lord Proprietary.

The ecclesiastical laws of England with regard to churches and chapels, in so far as they related to the matters of consecration and presentation, were extended to the Colony, but the question of State religion was left untouched and therefore within the legislative power of the colonists themselves. The King reserved to himself one-fifth of the gold and silver which might be found in the province and the yearly tribute of two Indian arrows.

Lord Baltimore fitted two vessels, the Ark and the Dove, which set sail with 200 emigrants, "all of whom were Catholics and gentlemen of fortune and respectability, who desired, like himself and as had his father, to flee from the spirit of intolerance which pervaded England, and to rear their altars of freedom in the wilderness." With the colonists were two Jesuit priests. The entire command was under the charge of Leonard Calvert, whom his brother (who remained in England) had appointed Governor of Maryland. After escaping many dangers the party finally made a landing on what is now thought to be Blackstone's Island. This island was deemed too small for a city. In March the vessels entered the mouth of St. Mary's River. On March 27, 1634, a site was selected and purchased from the Indians. Later more land was purchased and this was called "Augusta Carolina." Here was founded the City of St. Mary's.

Soon began a period of trouble. As Maryland was within the limits of the royal Government of Virginia, there were interferences in trade. Capt. William Claiborne established a post upon Kent Island with the authority of the Governor of Virginia. There was bad feeling between the authorities of Virginia and Lord Baltimore. The general opinion is that Claiborne instigated the Indians to acts of hostility. Foiled in a first attempt, Claiborne in 1635 fitted out a small craft "to cruise against the colonists." The participants in the raid were captured. Then came further complications, with renewed trouble with the Indians. It is possible that there were malcontents within the Colony. There is much confusion concerning the first years of the Colony. Religious antipathies were rife, and, as happens to-day, the facts were distorted.

With the death of Charles and the increase of Puritanical power, Lord Baltimore was wise enough to change the policy of his Colony. In 1648 he appointed William Stone Governor of the province, and 500 settlers, probably Protestants, were transported to Maryland. In 1649 the General Assembly met at St. Mary's.

After enacting severe punishment for the crime of blasphemy and declaring that certain penalties should be inflicted upon any one who should call another a sectarian name of reproach, it proceeds with this * * * declaration: "And whereas the enforcing of conscience, in matters of religion, hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those Commonwealths where it has been practiced, and for the more quiet and peaceable government of the province, and the better to preserve mutual love and unity amongst the inhabitants, &c., no person or persons, within this province or the islands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging, professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be anyways troubled or molested, or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, within this province or the islands thereunto belonging, nor in any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion, against his or her consent."

Peace was not assured. With the advent of Cromwell there were still many ardent royalists in Maryland. An effort was made to prohibit Catholics or royalists from holding office. Gov. Stone seems to have been ill suited to face the emergencies. In 1655 there was armed resistance. The Puritanical party was victorious, and then the property of those who had taken up arms was confiscated. Finally the controversy was referred to "Commissioners of Trade" in England. That body directed "that the act for freedom of conscience should be duly observed in Maryland." Philip Calvert was appointed Secretary of the province in 1657.

Now came about a divided rule. The Puritans "governed at the North, at Providence," afterward known as Annapolis, while the friends of the Lord Proprietary still held St. Mary's. The history of this period is not clear. There was more agitation during the reign of Charles II. Effort after effort was certainly made to diminish Catholic influences. The Established Church was intolerant. Under James II., who began his unhappy reign in 1685, conditions did not improve, "and thus in a colony which was established by Catholics and grew up into power and happiness under the Government of a Catholic, the Catholic was the victim of intolerance."

To us this early history of Maryland is of great interest. Just prior to the Revolution the Stamp act met with marked resistance. When the Colonial Congress met in New York, (October, 1765,) Maryland was fully represented. In 1774 the power of the Lord Proprietary "was verging to its fall, and the province was governed by a sovereign convention of the people." Of course there were anomalies in the religious liberty of the time, for the Jew did not enjoy the privilege of the franchise. The author writes:

Although Maryland was the original home of religious liberty in America, yet until the year 1826 no Jew was allowed to hold any office, civil or military, under the State Government. The history of the agitation for the enfranchisement of the Jews is an interesting record of the struggle for a right which to-day is so manifest that it is difficult to appreciate the grounds for its denial at the time. In fact, the basis of such denial was prejudice. * * * Finally, at the end of the session of 1824, a bill to alter the Constitution so as to afford relief to persons from political disqualification on account of their religious opinions again passed the Assembly. The bill was ratified by the Assembly of 1825, and by it the Jews attained the status of free men in Maryland.

Up to the time of the civil war the condition of the slave was the same in Maryland as in the other Southern States. The first slaves imported into Maryland came from Bermuda, (1634.) The importation of the slave was encouraged, but there was too large an influx of the negro, and in 1695 a per capita tax was imposed on all slaves brought into the province. By the treaty of Utrecht "Spain guaranteed to England the monopoly of supplying negro slaves from the Spanish-American provinces." Prior to the Revolution the negro population of Maryland was 20 per cent. that of the white. As far back as 1780 there was a strong anti-slavery sentiment in Maryland.

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*HISTORY OF MARYLAND, From Its First Settlement in 1634 to the Year 1904. By Bartlett B. James. Baltimore: John Murphy Company.

Arch Bridges.

"Types and Details of Bridge Construction" is the title under which Frank M. Skinner has collected contributions to The Engineering Record and other periodicals and lectures to his class in field engineering at Cornell University. Mr. Skinner is an editor of the paper mentioned, a consulting engineer, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His book is intended as an epitome of practice in America and as a concise summary sufficient for ordinary purposes of record and reference and for practical use for design, study, and comparison by the engineer, architect, contractor, draughtsman, designer, instructor, student, and municipal official.

This volume is restricted to the discussion of arches designed to carry pedestrian, highway, or railroad traffic; it is confined absolutely to facts about work which has actually been built. The data have been prepared from official drawings, photographs, and specifications; personal study and notes, and from unpublished material loaned by his friends and colleagues. The engineers in charge of the construction of the bridges described. Among the bridges described are the New River Gorge Bridge and the Washington Bridge; this latter and the Alexander III. Bridge across the Seine have a chapter to themselves. The Alexandre III. [illegible]

for its beauty of ornamentation. Its concrete and masonry abutment piers were built on the largest steel pneumatic caissons ever made, 110 by 144 feet; under full live load the skewback pressures are 2,004,000 pounds for each pedestal. There are innumerable drawings and photographs, and constant references to page and date of periodicals and transactions of societies for more extended treatment; also a classified index. (New York: McGraw Publishing Company.)

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SEPT

JAPAN.

Some Curiosities of Alfred Stead's New Departure, "Japan by the Japanese."*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

THERE are thousands of books on Japan; it was at one time the fashion for every chance visitor to write a book. Some few are excellent; the majority are inaccurate and misleading." We take these words from the preface of "Japan by the Japanese," a very substantial volume of almost one thousand pages—written by the men who are now guiding Japan's destinies" and edited by Mr. Alfred Stead. Mr. Stead, knowing that authoritative writing was wanted to dispel the ignorance which exists in the outside world concerning Japan and, though he must have heard such names as Satow, Chamberlain, Aston, and Brinkley, that it was "impossible for any foreigner to supply it," conceived the idea of specially going to Japan and "suggesting to several of the leading men that they should undertake the production of an authoritative account of their own country for the information of the outside world. The idea was taken up with enthusiasm," and the present work is the result. In the interval that has taken place between the inception and fruition of Mr. Stead's idea Capt. Brinkley's profound work has appeared. Its cost, however, places it beyond the means of most book buyers, and only devoted students are likely to face seriously the task of mastering the contents of its eight substantial volumes. With Mr. Stead's criticisms of the majority of the books written on Japan we cordially agree; and as Capt. Brinkley's work must, for the reasons we have given, remain unavailable to ordinary readers, the field is still open for a comprehensive and accurate book of reasonable size and reasonable price. Such a work should receive a warm welcome from the British public.

The present work fails to fulfill the want that exists, and we have completed its perusal with a strong feeling of disappointment. Even to the very best English authorities on Japan there are many esoteric details of the daily lives of the people, from that of the Court downward, which are still involved in mystery, on which we expected some light should be thrown in a work written by the Japanese for the avowed purpose of making themselves known to foreigners as they really are. But there is scarcely a word on this subject throughout the whole of the present work. There can be no better authority on the Court than Baron Sannomiya. He has contributed to this volume a chapter which is entitled "The Imperial Family." It is no exaggeration to say that there is not a sentence on the imperial family in it. It does not contain one fact which we did not know before, and it does not in one detail penetrate the curtain which hides the daily life of the Emperor as effectually as those of his forefathers were hidden in the days of their seclusion at Kioto. Social reformers, such as Profs. Nitobe and Hozumi, have contributed chapters on "The Moral Ideas of Japan" and on "Ancestor Worship," the foundation of the whole indigenous system of religion, both full of interest. But Prof. Nitobe deals with the moral ideas of the Samurai only, and, though no similar limitation applies to Prof. Hozumi, neither learned author vouchsafes one word on the subject on which above all others we desire enlightenment—a remark which may also be applied to Baron Suyematsu in his chapter on "Women's Education."

It is impossible for us with the space at our disposal to refer, even in the most general terms, to the vast number of subjects of which it treats. Mr. Stead has certainly been successful in inducing the foremost men in every line in life at least to give their names to it. In some instances, however, their contributions are old public speeches or political manifestoes without interest at the present day. There are long chapters, crammed with statistics, on national debt, banking, industries, the postal system, railways, and general education, principally prepared in the several Government departments whose function it is to deal with the respective subjects, in a few instances by individual authorities; but they often consist of verbatim excerpts from the published Blue Books of Japan. At the same time, a book which brings into compact form so much information, even if none of it is new, should, if it is reliable, be a valuable work of reference and find a place in every public library and on the book shelves of every one who takes more than a passing interest in Japan, and had Mr. Stead bestowed on the editing of his material even a moiety of the painstaking industry which he has evidently devoted to its collection, no disappointment at the absence of information which the book does not contain would have prevented us appreciating that which it does and extending a very cordial welcome to it. We are sorry that both appreciation and welcome are equally out of our power.

It is scarcely too strong an epithet to apply to the editing to say that it is deplorable. When a volume is the work of many persons, writing without communication with each other, it is only natural that the results should in some instances cover the same ground. But it is the duty of a careful editor to eliminate tedious repetitions, and these tedious repetitions occur in the present book in number sufficient to try the patience of the most indulgent reader. The headings of some of the chapters are inapplicable to the contents. The economic statistics are throughout entirely out of date. In only two instances are they brought down to the year 1906. The majority do not extend beyond 1901, and some not beyond 1899. We have already abundant statistics at our disposal till the close of 1903, and as those for the year 1902 were available twelve months ago, there can be no excuse for the belated tables which Mr. Stead has given in such number.

Apart from these general deficiencies the book bristles with editorial blunders. They are too numerous to be detailed in full, but, as an example, we shall quote some in the second chapter, which consists only of thirteen out of the 700 pages composing this whole book:

Page 19.—"24 year of Kao." The proper word is Kei-o—quite a different sound. "24 year of Bundi"—should be Bunji.

Page 21.—"Taira No Kujomori was appointed Minister President (Dajo-Daijio)"—Kiyomori, the chief of the great Taira clan, for twenty-five years autocrat of all Japan, is one of the most celebrated personages in Japanese history. He has been designated by Satow as the Warwick of Japan. His office of Minister President was not Dajo-Daijio, which is unintelligible, but Dajo-Daijin.

Page 22.—"The office of Seji-Daishogun." The proper title is Sei-i Taishogun, which is older in Japanese history than that of the Prince of Wales in English.

Page 23.—"The battle of Ishigahara." The battle of Ishigahara is one of the greatest events in Japanese history, its name being as familiar to the Japanese as Waterloo to the English.

Page 24.—"The eighth Shogun Yoshimime" should be Yoshimune, one of the three greatest of the Tokugawa Shoguns. "3d and 4th year of Bunk." Bunk is impossible as a Japanese word. The proper term is Bunkwa. "All the principal Daimyos, Tokugawa of Nito, Shimazu of Satsuma, Nabeshima of Higm," &c. Nito should be Mito and Shimazu Shimazu, both terms being correctly given a few lines further on, "Higm" is on a par with "Bunk." The proper word is Hisen.

Page 25.—"In 1853 (6th year of Koye) Commodore Perry arrived off the harbor of Inaza." Koye should be Ka-ei, and Inaza Uraga, the latter a well-known harbor at the entrance to the Gulf of Tokio, the Gravesend of Japan. The only place the name of which in any way resembles Inaza is the old Russian settlement of Inasa, in Nagasaki Harbor, which Perry never visited.

Page 27.—"Fi Naosuke, one of the Princes in the Shogun's Government." There is no such sound as Fi in the Japanese language. Ii-Naosuke, better known by his title, Ii, Kamon No Kami, was as prominent a figure in Japanese politics in the early days of foreign intercourse as the Marquis Ito is at the present day. "Such Daimyos as Shimazu Satsuma, Mori Choshiu, Yamanuchi, [should be Yanis No Uchi, as correctly given on the next page] Tosa." We might as well say in English, such peers as Stanley Derby, Cecil Salisbury, Howard Norfolk.

Page 28.—"Iyemoldhi," almost unrecognizable as a Japanese word. The proper name is Iyemochi, as correctly given a few lines higher up in the same page.

Page 29.—"The fifteen Shogun, Yuiki." "Yuiki" should, as correctly given lower down in the same page, be Keiki. Iyemochi and Keiki were the two last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, under whom intercourse began with the West. The latter is still living, and the names of both are familiar to all persons possessing even the most rudimentary acquaintance with modern Japanese history. Mr. Stead may have imagined there were two Shoguns, one called Yuiki and the other Keiki. In the next page the latter is mentioned as "the Keiki," as though Keiki was a title. "Date and Ihimazu of Satsuma." Daté, a nobleman who played a large part in the revolution and was Minister for Foreign Affairs after the restoration, was Lord of Uwajima, and had no connection with Satsuma. The nobleman previously mentioned as Shimazu and (correctly) as Shimazu here appears under the new and almost unrecognizable guise of Ihimazu.

Page 29.—"Mori of Kyushyu. * * * The troops of Kyushyu." Kyushyu is the large southern island of Japan. Mr. Stead here confuses it with Choshiu, a province, formerly the great feudal principality in the main island, against which the allied Western fleets fought at Shimonoseki in 1864.

Page 30.—"Kibo" should be Kido, one of the greatest of the revolutionary statesmen.

This list, long though it is, does not exhaust the errors contained in the short second chapter alone. They are samples of others throughout the book. Even the index is not free from them.

Sir Harry Parkes, the greatest of all Englishmen who have served their country in the Far East, is referred to as "Consul in Japan." An attack on him in Korea is also mentioned, (Page 657.) No attack was ever made on Sir Harry Parkes, nor, so far as we can recollect, on any British subject in Korea; but on turning to the indexed page in the volume we find that the so-called attack in Korea was the historical assault made by fanatics on Sir Harry Parkes's escort in Kioto when on his way to his first formal audience with the retired Emperor. It is an original piece of information (found on page 128, and referred to in the index as "Malacca, Japanese warships supplied by") that the Japanese corvette Tsukuba, one of the best known training ships in the Japanese Navy, was built at Malacca, where nothing was ever built larger than a Malay proa. She was originally the English corvette Malacca, well known in the Crimean war, and subsequently sold out of the navy.

Mr. Stead professes to be quite outside the category of superficial writers, and, notwithstanding the modest declamation in his preface, to be an authority on Japan. His mistakes, which we have quoted, cannot be ascribed entirely to carelessness. They were at once apparent to us on a very casual perusal of the chapter containing them, and they must have been equally so to him in the careful perusal which, we presume, he gave to it when revising the proofs, if he possesses the most rudimentary knowledge of the history, geography, or language of Japan or of the persons who have played a great part in its modern development. If he possesses none of this knowledge, and discharged his editorial duties in the darkness of ignorance, he could have verified all the quotations we have made by reference to the well-known and easily accessible works of Chamberlain or Griffis, we might venture to say even to Murray's handbook. The confidence placed in him by the leading men of Japan which received its crown in the gracious permission accorded by his imperial Majesty the Emperor to dedicate the book to him" should, if no other consideration had effect, have induced him to take this little trouble. As it is, we regret to say, the confidence has been misplaced, and the crowning honor undeservedly conferred.

*JAPAN BY THE JAPANESE. Edited by Alfred Stead. London: William Heinemann.

AN ORIENTALIST.

Letters of Edward Byles Cowell Who Taught Edward FitzGerald Persian.*

TO the ordinary reader the most obvious interest attaching to the amiable and learned Orientalist, whose letters are collected into this bulky volume will be the fact that he was the intimate of Edward FitzGerald and taught FitzGerald Persian—though he was seventeen years older than the author of the Rubaiyat and utterly disapproved of the spirit the latter found in or infused into old Omar. Indeed, though some of the translations were made under Cowell's eye, when the book came to be finished and printed, FitzGerald's mentor "received his copy with something of a shock."

Edward Byles Cowell, thus "alarmed," was born in 1826 in Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk. His grandfather was Abraham Kersey Cowell, "a pious, active, and benevolent gentleman of the old school," and incidentally a prosperous "merchant and maltster." His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Byles Byles, another prosperous merchant of the same town. At the Ipswich Grammar School young Cowell was exceedingly studious and spent his pocket money on books. Even thus early he began upon Persian and Arabic, reading in these tongues with a retired Bombay officer, one Major Hockley, resident in Ipswich. However, his father, who had succeeded to the grandparental merchant business, crying when the boy was but sixteen years old, and Edward being the eldest son, he had to leave school at that premature stage and enter the counting house, remaining there until his younger brother could be trained to take his place. Meantime he read greedily, especially Greek and Latin, though he was not above French and Italian and plain English, and even novels. About this reading and how it impressed him he wrote much and enthusiastically to his friend and schoolmate George William Kitchin, later Dean Kitchin, to whom, indeed, the greater part of the letters contained in the earlier part of the present volume was addressed. Cowell already wrote for publication, a translation from the Persian by him appearing in The Asiatic Journal in January, 1842, while in The Gentleman's Magazine of December, 1846, (when he was twenty,) appeared "his first striking article," to use the words of his cousin and editor, on "Homeric Influence in the East." By this time, it would seem, his friendship with FitzGerald was established. The editor provides many letters of this period and copious extracts from his early published work. In 1847, when he was still not yet twenty-one, young Cowell married Miss Elizabeth Charlesworth, daughter of the rector of Flowton, near Ipswich. The lady was something over fourteen years his senior, and it is related that when he announced his engagement FitzGerald exclaimed: "The deuce you are! What will you have taken my lady." Certainly the author of the Rubaiyat was no lukewarm admirer of Mrs. Cowell, as a letter of his quoted later will show. It is curious to observe that by way of enlivening the period of his engagement the studious youth, already master of nine languages, wrote daily letters to his fiancée, each containing a lesson in Sanskrit, which he was then learning, and must have the lady learn at the same time. She it was who persuaded her husband when he was twenty-five to go to Oxford and become an undergraduate. Her notion was to have him take orders, for she was an eager evangelical—but this did not lead him quite so far. Her letters quoted in this book indicate that she was vivacious and emphatic—that is, if one may judge by the number of underscored words.

FitzGerald writes thus of her to Tennyson, brother of the Laureate:

> The delightful lady is going to leave this neighborhood and carry her young husband to Oxford, there to get him some Oriental professorship one day. He is a delightful fellow, and I say will, if he live, be the best scholar in England.

FitzGerald opposed the move, Dean Kitchin urged it. Mrs. Cowell writes to the latter:

> But, dear George, we must not look upon this *anxious* battle as won yet; the object is his *passion* is Sanskrit—and such wonderful lights upon philology and past history *do* unfold themselves from the study of that *wonderful* language. * * * The progress of Sanskrit research is one of the great objects of the age; I *must* believe that learned men at Oxford would meet and welcome thither a Sanskrit scholar, did they but know about his coming; you *know* how much *sympathy* in these studies is to Edward; *five scores* of real sympathy in his love for Sanskrit or Arabic would do more than all E. F. G.'s [FitzGerald's] arguing. Oh! you *have* done so much *good*.

The beauty of this extract lies in Mrs. Cowell's emphasis. Nearly every third word is in italics.

In the following vacation one finds Cowell at Ipswich working tremendously. Yet he writes:

> I have been idle, sadly idle, this vacation; will you be very much shocked? In mathematics I have made fair progress—have had a few lessons with a tutor, and have found much good from it. I am now deep in Calculus, (Differential,) which I am enraptured with. It is stunning. At present I am cutting through it like cheese.

Last Saturday I and Elizabeth and E. F. G. went down and dined with Tennyson, and enjoyed it very much. Alfred the Great was very genial and kind and talked very finely about many things.

In 1853 Cowell, lodging then in Broad Street, Oxford, was near losing his fine library in a manner decidedly comic.

> He just found out in time that his landlord was on the verge of bankruptcy and

Cowell, on inquiring, was told by the agent of the landlord's creditors that the goods of the latter could be distrained upon. Cowell, however, heard of it in time, and those wonderful books, scribbled with his valuable notes and the autographs of the writers, were saved to him.

At Oxford, Thackeray was Cowell's guest, and often Tennyson. Smoking was "detested by both" husband and wife, but Tennyson was a privileged guest. "He was always accompanied by his short black pipe when seated at their cosy fireside." FitzGerald was a constant visitor.

In 1856, after taking his degrees at Oxford, Cowell was appointed Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College, Calcutta, a post he sought on account of the opportunities for the study of Oriental languages which it afforded. He was in India during the Mutiny, which did not, however, reach him in Calcutta. Yet there was much alarm, and he tells how with the other men in his hotel he "got a musket with a bayonet and twenty cartridges, and these with my pistols made me well armed." The letters relating to the Mutiny time are not without interest, but may not be quoted here. Cowell learned Bengali and other modern Hindu dialects, and became the head of the Sanskrit college, studying with native scholars or Pundits until he felt he "really knew Sanskrit," writing for the Calcutta Review, and, even on Sundays, teaching Bible classes. Mrs. Cowell, who was, of course, along, had cholera, but survived it. However, the climate was wrecking Cowell's health and he came home on a furlough in 1864. He never returned to India. In 1867 he applied for and obtained election to the Professorship of Sanskrit just established at Cambridge, which post he retained until his death. The editor is so conscientious as to assemble and print for the benefit of the reader the various testimonials collected by his cousin at the time of the canvass letters from Max Müller and others.

Cowell renewed his relations with FitzGerald, who, however, died in 1883; he took also as a recreation to the study of botany and learned Welsh and Norse. His vacations he spent in Wales or in travel on the Continent or over the British Isles. He continued to write, of course, and many letters of this period are included—many of them to his nieces or nephews, some to the present editor—some to people of more importance. As a rule, however, these later letters are not deeply interesting. Cowell received his honorary D. C. L. from Oxford in 1896 along with Thomas F. Bayard, then American Ambassador; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. John Morley, and Sir Archibald Geikie. In 1898 he was awarded the first Gold Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1899 Mrs. Cowell died, and during the last year her husband followed her.

To Mr. George Cowell's book is appended a list five pages long of "translations, articles, and works" of his indefatigable kinsman.

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD BYLES COWELL, M. A., Hon. D. C. L. OXON., Hon. LL. D., EDIN. By George Cowell. 8vo. Pp. 435. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The Land of Oz.

THE MARVELOUS LAND OF OZ. Being an Account of the Further Adventures of the Scarecrow and Tin Woodman, and also the Strange Experiences of the Highly Magnified Woggle-Bug, Jack Pumpkinhead, the Animated Saw Horse, and the Gump, the Story Being a Sequel to "The Wizard of Oz." By Frank L. Baum. Pictures by John R. Neill. 8vo. Pp. 287. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $1.25.

It has come—the season's first gorgeous fairy book! The Scarecrow and Nick Chopper the Tin Woodman, who were the friends of all babies and disported themselves with rare grace through the pages of Mr. Baum's previous volume dealing with the machinations of "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," have appeared in a sequel to that story, to cheer the eyes of baby readers—the Tin Woodman being especially brilliant in a new coat of nickel plate. There are others with them, however; there is Jack Pumpkinhead, son of Tip, who created him, entirely unaided, out of sticks and a ripe pumpkin; there is the Saw Horse, a knowing animal, who can speed like the wind when commanded; there is Mr. H. M. Woggle-Bug, T. E., which when deciphered means simply a "highly magnified woggle-bug, thoroughly educated"; there is Tip himself, the enchanted daughter of the royal rulers of the great and fertile lands of Oz; and, lastly, there is the Gump—such a creature as never was on land or sea, who flew when commanded and carried the entire goodly company over the tops of houses and mountains from Oz to the land of the Winkies, where reigned in peace and love Nick Chopper; thence far to the south to the gates of that fair country where lived Glinda the good; back again to Oz, where in dignity and rejoicing Tip, now Osma the beautiful, attired in azure robes of gauzy texture, ascended the throne of her ancestors and quenched forever the spirit of revolt which had been kindled at the instigation of General Jinjur, an upstart girl who found her proper level later in washing dishes and tending to the house.

It is a highly entertaining volume, printed in lovely big type, with the most eloquent pictures all done in color, making Jack Pumpkinhead so realistic that any child were he to meet him on the street in the course of a day's outing would surely recognize him.

While as for adventure, the book teems with it, as how could it help doing, seeing that it chronicles the doings of those adventurous spirits the Scarecrow and Nick Chopper. There are witches, too, and fairies, good and bad, also an accommodating colony of field mice; indeed, there are any number of wonderful and extraordinary creatures and things to beguile fretful babies into smiling cherubs. Tip with his sweet seriousness and gentle courtesy recalls more than once that other gentle traveler in strange lands, Alice of undying memory.

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

The Decline of the Art of Novel Writing; Swinburne's Poems, and Other Books.

ACCORDING to Mr. G. B. Street, the English novel is in a dying condition. Writing in The Pall Mall Magazine, Mr. Street asserts that "with Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, the novel, as we have so far known it, has reached its last vital exemplars." Mr. Street thinks that novel writing is to-day far inferior in quality to what it was in the days of Fielding or Thackeray. He does not deny all merit to contemporary English novelists, but thinks that "merely as artists, they are otiose, not vital."

It would doubtless be a very unfortunate thing if our novelists were not "vital," and if it is true that they are "otiose," that must be far worse. I have not a very clear idea of the state of a novelist who is "otiose but not vital," but I presume that it is a state that demands immediate medical attendance, and possibly a course of some newly discovered antitoxin. But when Mr. Street wants us to believe that as artists the novelists of to-day are inferior to Fielding or Thackeray, I am afraid he will not find many persons who will agree with him. "Tom Jones" may be delightful reading, but surely it is the most inartistic novel, so far as construction is concerned, that was ever written. And "Vanity Fair" is not much better. Fielding and Thackeray created certain characters who will never die, and made them the heroes of adventures that will never lose their interest, but there was about as much art shown in the construction of Fielding's and Thackeray's novels as there is in the whitewashing of a ceiling.

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It may be granted that Mr. Street is right when he complains that contemporary novelists do not use as large canvases as were used by the great novelists of former days. But why judge a novel any more than a picture by its size? One does not say of Giovanni Bellini that he was "otiose and not vital," because his canvases are very small by the side of some of Tiepolo's biggest canvases. A dish of strawberries does not contain as many ingredients as an Irish stew, but we do not therefore judge that the former is greatly inferior to the latter.

***

It is interesting to learn that of the Temple Classics, "Esmond," "Westward Ho," and "Jane Eyre" have sold to a greater extent than any others of the series. It requires a certain amount of literary taste to be able to appreciate "Esmond." The man who loves "Westward Ho" has a healthy taste, though possibly it may not be highly cultured. And the reader of "Jane Eyre" certainly appreciates strength and prefers it to prettiness. We may fairly congratulate ourselves on the choice which the public has made in purchasing the Temple Classics. Especially is this true of "Esmond." These are the days when historical novels are turned out by the dozens. Compare any one of them with "Esmond," and we might find some justification for Mr. Street's lament. However, "Esmond" is one of the two great historical novels in the English language, and it would be hardly fair to compare any other historical novel with either of the two. If Mr. Street had said that since the days of "Esmond" and "The Cloister and the Hearth" English historical novels had become otiose and not at all vital, it might, perhaps, have been true, though before feeling sure of it we should have to find out what the words "otiose" and "vital" mean in the way in which Mr. Street has used them.

***

The first poem in Mr. Swinburne's new volume celebrates a passage from Calais to Dover. It is entitled "Three Glad Hours," which would seem to show, first, that Mr. Swinburne was not a particle seasick when he crossed the Channel, and, secondly, that some deadly enemy of his was on board the same boat, and suffered horribly. Of course we cannot know what the poem is until it is published, but of the fact that it does celebrate a passage across the Channel in 1855 there is no doubt, for that much the publishers have already informed us. In 1855 the Channel boats were very small and slow, but they did not take quite three hours to make the passage. Mr. Swinburne's boat must have been delayed either by an accident or by exceptionally bad weather. All the same, he evidently enjoyed himself very much, or else he would not use the expression "three glad hours." Or is it possible that the publisher or the printer has made a mistake, and that Mr. Swinburne really wrote "three bad hours"? That does seem probable the more one thinks of it. Most people have found the hours passed on the Channel exceedingly bad ones.

***

Mr. William Sharpe has in press a book of "Literary Geography." It will describe the places mentioned in the novels of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Stevenson, Meredith, the Brontës, Watts-Dunton, and others, and in addition the book will contain other interesting matter. There has been a good deal of this sort of thing of late, and I rather imagine that the late Laurence Hutton was the pioneer in the field of literary geography, but Mr. Sharpe is a writer to whom we can feelingly trust ourselves. He will not only be thorough in doing what he has undertaken to do, but he will do it in a way that will be entirely unconventional. We may look for a thoroughly delightful book from him, and much of it will be entirely new.

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Mr. H. G. Wells has changed the title of his forthcoming book, "The Food of the Gods," and will henceforth call it "The Food of the Gods, and How It Came to Earth."

***

Among new novels the most noticeable is perhaps Miss Ella Hepworth Dixon's "One Doubtful Hour." It is a collection of stories, all of which are of decided merit. They are not particularly cheerful stories, and those curious people who do not wish to read any story that "does not turn out well" will probably be disappointed with them. But they are well written, and show that Miss Dixon is an artist. There is at present so much reluctance on the part of publishers to publish volumes of short stories that when such a volume does appear the presumption is that there is something rather remarkable about it. This may truly be said of Miss Dixon's book, for it is one of the best collections of short stories that has been published in some time.

***

The Journalist, which was the organ—or, at least, aimed to be—of the journalists, is dead. About the last thing that a sailor wishes to do is to sail for pleasure, and similarly we might well suppose that about the last thing the journalist wants is a paper of his own. At any rate, nobody seems to have wanted The Journalist, and so it has quietly breathed its last. It was not a bad paper of its kind, but it is a kind which really has no excuse for being. No journalist who has done his day's work wants to read a paper that consists of talks about journalism and journalists. The experiment has been tried times without number of publishing a paper appealing to journalists alone, and it has never been a success.

***

The Athenaeum, which said that the title of Mr. George Moore's new novel was to be "A General Life," admits that it was mistaken. The book is to be called "The Lake." It was a surprise to the readers of The Athenaeum to learn that Mr. Moore had chosen such a very unfortunate title as "General Life," and it is satisfactory to learn that he has done nothing of the kind. Mr. Moore may not be particularly happy in titles, though "Vain Fortune" was certainly a capital title—one with a curious, haunting suggestion about it—but surely he would never have called a novel "General Life" or "Admiral Death."

***

Mr. Rider Haggard's forthcoming novel, which is to be published on Sept. 10, is to be called "The Brethren." As I said last week, it is to deal with the Crusades. Mr. Haggard recently visited Palestine in search of local color for this book, and without doubt he found it, though why he had to go all the way to Palestine in search of it is not very evident. Perhaps the best local color is that which is found in the depths of one's inner consciousness. A novelist ought to be able to imagine a Palestine as a setting for a story of the Crusades which would be altogether better for his purposes than any photograph of the Holy Land could be. But nowadays the conscientious novelist feels that he must study local color in its proper place. Possibly this may not be due wholly to a conscientious effort after truth. Possibly it may be due to a distrust of one's own imaginative powers.

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The Japanese war is still playing havoc with short stories. The newspapers, both daily and weekly, have next to no space for them, and magazines, feeling uncertain as to their circulation just at present, are spending as little money as possible. There are no more ardent advocates of peace than the men and women who make a living by writing. War is the worst enemy they have to contend with. Even Mr. Chamberlain, who at one time threatened to draw off public attention from all imaginative writing except his own statistics, has ceased to trouble. It is the war in the East which is responsible for the dullness of the author trade.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Sept. 2, 1904.

The Winning of Lizzette.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF BOONE. A Historical Romance of Pioneer Days in Kentucky. 12mo. Pp. 291. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Publishing Company.

The author of this story has notions of the mission and scope of the historical novel and designs this story to exemplify them in a modest way. The notions are in no way different from those accepted in the premises, and the story is much like many other modest attempts in the same field. To be sure there have been better—but then, too, there have been much worse. The hero is a young man named Stone who goes West with the party from Virginia and elsewhere, which settled Harrodsburg, Ky., about 1775. Stone is a brave man and a mighty hunter. He has a half-fledged fancy to fall in love in the very beginning of the narrative with the belle of the settlement, but yields magnanimously to his cabin mate. Later, serving in the wars with the Indians, he has the luck to rescue a girl, all of whose people have just been tomahawked and scalped. The girl is good and pretty and has a nice French name. Stone plays father to her, and all the young men of Lexington, (to which place the action has drifted,) are most eager for her hand, till there comes a stranger from the East—a member of an old Virginia family with his polish still on. He comes within an ace of being a villain, and Lizzette—ah, Lizzette eventually gets a very honest, brave man for a husband. It is worth while to read the story just to hear the fine language Lizzette uses when she has occasion to dismiss a suitor.

American History in 1902.

Anson Ely Morse of the University of [illegible] and Bruce [illegible] of Princeton have [illegible] American History, 1902." It is an "attempt at an exhaustive bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902, and some memoranda on other portions of America." As a matter of fact it is really a most comprehensive record of books and magazine articles on our own country, British America, and, to some extent, Latin America as well. The dictionary catalogue scheme has been followed, authors and subjects in one alphabet, as being most convenient for the greatest number. By means of different type the books and articles can be told apart at a glance. The list of periodicals analyzed covers almost seven of the large pages; the catalogue takes 243. A classified index whose heads are enumerated in the table of contents fills another 55. The annotations to the books are very much condensed from reviews in prominent magazines. (Princeton: Library Bookstore, $3.)

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SEPT

THE PEPYS BOOKS.

J. R. Tanner's Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Diarist's Bequest.*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

SAMUEL PEPYS is best known to fame as the author of the incomparable Diary. But, though readers of the Diary must be well aware that its author was for many years Secretary to the Admiralty, they have probably never realized how great his services were in that capacity, how exceptional in his own times was the administrative ability he displayed, and how much more disinterested than that of most of his contemporaries was his devotion to the welfare of the sea service. He was not, indeed, as the Diary abundantly shows, incorruptible according to the standard of modern times, but, judged by the standard of his own days, he seems to have been exceptionally honest and upright, especially in his later years, and a study of his own record of his official career has convinced Mr. Tanner not only that he was "in his way one of the best officials that England ever had," but that in his later years he had become "too proud of the navy and his share in making it what it was to lend himself at any rate to the lower and more obvious forms of corruption." The Diary records under date Feb. 6, 1664-5:

So to my office, and among other things with Sir W. Warren four hours or more till very late, talking of one thing or another, and have concluded a firm league with him in all just ways to serve him and myself all I can, and I think he will be a most useful and thankful man to me.

A few months later—on Sept. 16—Warren's thankfulness took the form of bringing Pepys £100 "in a bag," which Pepys joyfully carried home in a coach. Warren himself "expressly taking care that nobody might see this business done." This sort of thing is not exactly in accordance with modern notions of official rectitude, but Pepys was a comparative novice to official life in 1664, and only became Secretary to the Admiralty in 1673, having previously held a less prominent position. Even in his novitiate, when these and similar things were recorded, he was always trying, as Mr. Tanner says, "to justify to himself the presents which he accepted. He was glad to do the giver a good turn when he could, but he always hoped against hope that it would be 'without wrong to the King's service.'" In those days of universal dishonesty that hope, unsatisfied though it sometimes may have been, must well be accounted to him for righteousness.

Pepys, moreover, was a man of letters as well as a man of affairs, and a man of letters with a very large sense of the importance of his own personality. To this we owe the bequest of his library to Magdalene College, Cambridge, which he had been an alumnus, and the fact that it contains a complete documentary record of his official career at the Admiralty. The Pepysian Library contains some three thousand volumes, and of these about 125 are manuscript volumes relating to the navy. Pepys himself had projected a History of the Navy, which he never executed. With that object he collected a large amount of manuscript material, including copies of his own official letters and records of other transactions in which he had a share. This copious collection of materials has never yet been edited, nor does it seem to have attracted much attention from competent students of naval history, the reason being no doubt that in their present form the manuscripts are, as Mr. Tanner says, of little use to such students, "owing to the difficulty in so large a collection of finding the way to the particular facts required." This difficulty will no longer exist when Mr. Tanner's labors are completed, and the Navy Records Society is not less to be congratulated on its good judgment and public spirit in arranging for the publication of a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Naval Manuscripts in the Pepysian Library" than on its good fortune in securing the services of so competent and painstaking an editor as Mr. Tanner. The calendaring of the whole series will of necessity be a work of some considerable time, but in the meanwhile two volumes have already been issued, one toward the close of last year and the other a short time ago. The first contains a very copious and instructive introduction, "giving some account in general terms of those papers in the Pepysian collection which throw light upon the administrative history of the English Navy in the latter half of the seventeenth century."

The second volume begins the series of "Admiralty Letters"—that is, the official correspondence of the Secretary to the Admiralty during Pepy's tenure of that office, which is preserved in the Pepysian Library in fourteen volumes, two of which, covering the ground from June 10, 1673, to Aug. 31, 1674, are here calendared. As these Admiralty letters are full of allusions to ships and officers of ships, it was wisely determined by Mr. Tanner to devote the portion of his first volume which was not occupied by the introduction to a reprint of Pepys's "Register of the Royal Navy" and his "Register of Sea Officers," which are preserved in two other volumes of the Pepysian collection. These two registers are of great value to the student of Admiralty letters calendared in the second volume, but the chief interest of the two volumes now published lies in the general introduction to the first. The second volume gives access to a portion of the material on which Mr. Tanner's general conclusions are based, and though a large number of the letters calendared refer only to matters of routine, yet, as the editor truly remarks, "many are of interest and a few of considerable importance; while the letter-book as a whole throws a good deal of light on the way in which the navy was administered during the period and on the kind of business transacted in the office of the Secretary." These points are well brought out in a brief introduction to the second volume, which for convenience of collation and reference, is made to follow much the same arrangement as that adopted in the more copious and detailed introduction of the first.

The reign of Charles II. is not a very happy period in the history of the British Navy. Admiral Bridge writes:

Much indignation has been expressed concerning the corruption and inefficiency of the English Government of the day and its failure to take proper measures for keeping up the navy as it should have been kept up. Some, perhaps a good deal, of this indignation was deserved, but it would have been nearly as well deserved by any other Government of the day. . . . Charles II. and his brother the Duke of York have been held up to obloquy because they thought that the coast of England could be defended against a naval enemy better by fortifications than by a good fleet, and, as Pepys noted, "were not ashamed of it." The truth is that neither the King nor the Duke believed in the power of a fleet to ward off attack from an island.

That is, no doubt, true as far as it goes, but it is not the whole truth, as students of the Pepys papers must acknowledge. The Stuart King and Duke have, as Sir Cyprian Bridge shrewdly says, "had many imitators, some in our own day," and it is a significant fact that the prevalence of a belief that forts and sedentary troops are a better defense for an island against oversea attack than a mobile naval force has generally been associated in our history, either as cause or as consequence, with an insufficient and ill-equipped navy. But the vicious theory of defense is no adequate explanation of the shortcomings of the navy in the reign of Charles II. There were fatal faults of administration as well. The navy was neglected, not so much because the rulers of the kingdom saw little use for it as because they were too indolent or too indifferent to insist that such a navy as they had should be honestly and efficiently administered. But, bad as things were during the greater part of the reign of Charles II., Mr. Tanner finds reason in the Pepys papers for thinking that they were not quite so black as they have been painted. The administrative machinery was out of joint, effete, and corrupt withal, and Charles II., in spite of his "love for the navy," which Pepys records and attests, was not the man to set it right. The Duke of York, again, was a good seaman, albeit no very capable or successful one in the sphere of high command, but his efforts as Lord High Admiral, as his brother's chief naval adviser when he ceased to be Lord High Admiral, and as King when he came to the throne himself, were uniformly if not very strenuously directed to the improvement of naval administration. If good intentions without persistence and without strenuous application could have reformed the naval administration of his day, Charles II. might have reformed it.

It was reformed in some measure by James II., so that Pepys could record of the Special Commission of 1686, not without a shrewd glance at his own share of the work, that it had "raised the navy of England from the lowest state of impotence to the most advanced step toward a lasting and solid prosperity that (all circumstances considered) this nation had ever seen it at." James II. was no great commander at sea, but even Macaulay allows that he would have made "a respectable clerk in the dockyard at Chatham." That was something in those days of inefficiency and corruption of what Pepys denounces as "the laziness of one, the private business or love of pleasure in another, want of method in a third, and zeal to the affair in the most"; and it must be reckoned to the credit of James II. that he employed Pepys and supported him. Thus, if we adopt the apology of Admiral Bridge for the shortcomings of the navy under the younger Stuarts, we must adopt it with a difference. They were good administrators in intention, but ineffectual in act. The spirit of the times was against them, and the spirit of the times was largely due to the character of Charles II. himself. Even Pepys, who acknowledged later that few Princes had better understood the business of the sea, was fain to say of him in the Diary that he "do mind nothing but pleasures, and hates the very sight or thoughts of business." No other Government of the time might have done much better, as Admiral Bridge contends, though this is rather a hard saying of a time which numbered Colbert among its statesmen. Anyhow, England had no Colbert in the days of the later Stuarts. We may be all the more thankful that it had a Pepys.

This is undoubtedly the salient point of interest in Mr. Tanner's very valuable introduction. Students of naval history will note and appreciate innumerable points of detail which we must perforce pass over, but no one can read the introduction even cursorily without realizing that the restoration of naval administration from the condition in which Charles II. found it to the condition in which James II. left it was much more the work of Pepys than it was of any other single man. In other words, the genial trifler of the Diary now appears, almost for the first time, as the serious, capable, and energetic man of affairs, the man who, in a frivolous and corrupt age, and not himself entirely untainted with its spirit, nevertheless stood manfully and persistently for efficiency of administration and the maintenance of England's sea power.

*A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE NAVAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE PEPYSIAN LIBRARY AT MAGDALENE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. Edited by J. R. Tanner, M. A. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. Printed for the Navy Records Society.

THE MOORISH EMPIRE.

The Influence of Its Science, Literature, and Art Upon the Present Age.*

THE object of this history is to depict the civilization of the Moors, the race whose achievements in science, literature, and the arts, Mr. Scott confidently asserts, have been the inspiration of the present age. We think it cannot be questioned that an authoritative account was required of the strange civilization which, beginning in the seventh century, revolutionized Arabia and sped forward in resistless splendor across the Mediterranean to Spain. It is true that Irving and Prescott have added not a little in its later history, and it might seem a task of supererogation to again traverse their territory. But to be complete the final episode in the fall of the empire could not be omitted, nor can one regret the rapid and brilliant marshaling of its facts now set forth—at the completion of twenty years' attentive labor—with regard to historical accuracy. Evidence from the chronicles of Puigar and Bernaldez, eyewitnesses, will not sustain the lamentable scholarship of the pioneer writers of Moorish history, one of whom must have lacked even a familiar knowledge of the Castilian tongue. In these volumes the learning of the late R. Dosy of Al-Makkari, Romey, Rosseuw St. Hillaire, Le Bon, Sedillo, Casiri, and the lore of the original Arab and Spanish chronicles have been conjured with in a style to again evoke, Aladdin-like, the vision of the genius of Islam—of that subtle spirit which, issuing from its barbarous vessel in the East, astonished with a century of Arabian Nights' achievements the ancient States of Babylon, Memphis, Athens, and Carthage, and planted its palaces in Spain. Surely, no more fascinating subject in any epoch of the world's history might be selected.

Mr. Scott is authority for the statement that as the empire was reared by arms alone, the career of the Arab was too rapid to be permanent. "The same causes which facilitated the foundation and advancement of his power and culture were contributed to their ultimate destruction," he says. These causes were, of course, evident in the passions and inherited martial traits of the Arab's character; they sprang from those roving and predatory tastes born of immemorial desert custom, and from the spirit of individual independence and inextinguishable tribal hostility which were his most prominent characteristics. His temperament, impetuous, fiery, vindictive, though admirably fitted for conquest, "was deficient in those qualities of broad statesmanship and impartial discrimination vitally essential to the security and maintenance of government."

How brilliantly inspired, however, were even the dubitable qualities of Arabian character may be observed in the record of the conquests in Northern Africa and Spain. Already after the death of Mohammed, with the possessions of Islam stretching from the Indian Ocean to the Caucasus, comprising not only Arabia, Syria, and Palestine, but also the great empire of the Persians, Egypt, and an adjacent part of the northern coast of Africa, Okbah penetrates to the country of the Berbers, leads his victorious army against Al-Maghrel, and, in the midst of physical disadvantages of barrenness, drought, and excessive heat, builds Kairoan, a walled metropolis, six miles in circuit, with a destiny of greatness among African dynasties. Upon the ruins of ancient Carthage had risen a new Carthage, rivaling its predecessor in commercial importance and architectural splendor. This city is sacked and destroyed by Hassan. Musa makes his slave, Tarik, Governor of Tangier, by the surrender of which the Byzantine domination in Africa comes to an end. Tarik enters Spain, seizes and occupies the ancient town of Carteja, and soon on the banks of the Guadalete, in that battle which changed the destiny of Western Europe, overwhelms Roderick and his Goths and seizes as a trophy the war horse of the slain monarch. Tarik again lays conquering siege to Cordova and when Zeyd takes Toledo, the Visigothic capital, Musa subdues Seville, Malaga, Merida, and Jaen, with Tarik invades Aragon, and takes its capital, Saragossa. Catalonia and Valencia submit, when the remnant of the Visigothic nation, led by a few prelates and yet unconquered chieftains, bears to the fastnesses of Galicia and the Asturias its venerated relics and household gods there to lay the foundations of a new empire. Says our historian:

Less than fourteen months sufficed for the complete and irrevocable overthrow of the Visigothic empire. Within two years the authority of the Moslem was firmly established from the Mediterranean to the Pyrenees. History presents no similar instance of the celerity, the completeness, the permanence of conquest.

Not content with Spain, the Emir Abd-al-Rahman next opens the gateways of the Pyrenees, and the host of Moslems pours through, like an inundation, upon France, to be stayed only when the white standard of the Ommeyades is planted before the walls of Poitiers, and hurled back by the Franks of Charles Martel. By this time the Mohammedans had shaken the foundations of Christendom, and the Pope trembled in the Vatican.

Exactly a hundred and ten years had elapsed since Mohammed fled from Mecca.

* * * Now the name of the Prophet was revered from the Indies to the Atlantic. The new sect numbered its adherents by millions. * * * The most venerated shrines of Christianity and the cradle of that religion—Antioch, Alexandria, Carthage, and Jerusalem—places associated with all that is dear to the followers of our Saviour, and made sacred by miracle, legend, and tradition, were in his hands. Rome and Constantinople, the remaining great centres of Christian faith—the one destined to be attacked by the Moslems of Sicily, the other now menaced by the Moslems of Spain—trembled for their safety. Saracen fleets were already cruising in the eastern Mediterranean. The Musulman standard had been planted on the Loire, 600 miles distant from Mecca. In every country into which Islam had penetrated it had found faithful allies and adherents. * * * Most ominous of all, the test of spiritual truth and inspiration invariably dependent, in the estimation of the credulous, upon superiority in arms, was steadily on the side of the infidel.

But his chief menace to Christendom lay in the fact that the religious system of the "infidel" was in effect better and his civilization superior to the Christian.

While the Christian world was enveloped in darkness and all learning save that of worthless metaphysics and polemic theology had been banished from the minds of men; while England was distracted by Danish and Norman invasion, and barbarous monks defied the authority of her Kings in the very presence of the throne, while Charlemagne was desolating the provinces of Germany by sweeping and merciless proscription; while ecumenical councils were proclaiming the virtues of celibacy and the sanctity of images; while the populace of Rome was amused by the scandal of a female Pope; during this period of intellectual stagnation the Moorish Princes of Spain and Sicily, alone among the sovereigns of the West, kept alive the sacred fires of art, science, and philosophy.

From the review of their civilization it is apparent that in the intellectual as well as in the physical world the success of the Arabs was unprecedented, that their achievements in the fields of literature, science, and art were indeed supreme.

Their poetry, "in elegance of style, in brilliancy of expression, and in fertility of fancy," presents examples not inferior to the finest models of classic antiquity. In the style and rhythm of Dante's verse, of Petrarch's and Ariosto's, we find sensible acknowledgment of their obligations to Arab versification. The tales of Boccaccio have an Oriental cast from Arabic molding. Moorish theology and jurisprudence have established precedents in their respective provinces. History was fostered by the Moors. Every town had its annalist, every province its chronicler. Abulfida enumerates sixty Arabian philosophers who lived before the thirteenth century. The Moslems understood the esoteric doctrines of the most renowned philosophic schools of antiquity; they had their Nominalists and their Realists, their Mystics and their Epicureans. They were developed in the higher branches of mathematics. They inherited astronomy. They invented the almanac and the clock. Through the science of botany they became supreme in the pursuits of agriculture. At a time when the elixir of life was sought with unfinished ardor, they converted their own alchemy into the rational science of chemistry. In pharmacy and the knowledge of curious drugs they excelled all nations. They taught the Middle Ages decent medicine and surgery and built the first real hospitals.

Through their great schools of learning the Moors taught Christendom. To Al-Hazen came the Englishmen Adelard of Bath, Robert of Reading, Daniel Morley, William Shelley, and the Italian Gerard of Cremona; Al-Hazen's works were used as textbooks in the Andalusian Colleges. In the University of Cordova the scholar-Pope Gerbert (Sylvester II.) was educated. The precocity and vast intellectual powers of the great scholars of Islam are almost beyond belief. For example, Avicenna, at sixteen, had attained to such eminence "that learned and experienced physicians came from remote countries to enjoy the benefit of his wisdom; at twenty-two he was Grand Vizier."

By the conquest of the intellect, not by the sword, did the Moors establish their creative and lasting influence upon Western civilization. It is in this domain—of science, literature, and the arts—that Mr. Scott grounds his thesis, and declares that the Moorish civilization has given an impetus to modern life. For this reason he has made his history something more than an account of the rise and fall of dynasties. It is his belief that Arabic intellectual life, and especially its culmination in the Spanish Peninsula, the phenomenal rapidity of its advance and the superhuman greatness of its deeds, "suggests the infinite possibilities to which its revival may ultimately give rise as affecting the destiny of nations." In the achievements of Moslem genius he makes acknowledgment of the liberal policy of Islam, and the daily application by its adherents of the lofty sentiment of its prophet: "Whoso pursues the road of knowledge, God will direct him to the road of paradise. Verily, the superiority of a learned man over a mere worshipper is like that of the full moon over all the stars!" Contrasted with the narrow maxims of the Christian communion in the Dark Ages the Moors gave an exhibition of universal charity, of broad philanthropy, of educational advantages impartially bestowed. The ruling of Mohammed above quoted, the historian believes, accounts for the marvelous spirit of inquiry and adaptation by which the Arabs learned of their captive nations, and in turn imparted their accumulated stores of knowledge. During a few vital centuries the doctrine of Mohammed educated Europe. While the world of Western Christendom remained broken and barren, the forgotten sciences which the Greeks and Egyptians had begun were cherished among the Moors, and enriched from other sources, and finally given up to Christendom again when the nations of the West had become conscious of the necessity and possibility of effective work, and ambitious to begin it. This was the important mission for general civilization of the Mohammedan Moors.

*HISTORY OF THE MOORISH EMPIRE IN EUROPE. By S. P. Scott, Author of "Through Spain." With index and list of authorities consulted. In three volumes. Vol. I. pp. xiii.-761. Vol. II. pp. ix.-836. Vol. III. pp. ix.-960. Small octavo. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co. Per set, $10.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF EDWARD BYLES COWELL. By George Cowell. 8vo. New York: Macmillan & Co.

HISTORY OF GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S CONQUEST OF THE ILLINOIS AND WABASH TOWNS, 1778-9. By Consul Wilshire Butterfield. Published under the auspices of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. 12mo. Columbus, Ohio: The Press of F. J. Heer.

THE LIFE AND SPEECHES OF THE HON. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS. By William Henry Smith. 12mo. Indianapolis: William B. Burford, printer and publisher.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM. An Introduction to the Study of the American State. By Westel Woodbury Willoughby. The American State Series. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

THE NORTHERN TRIBES OF CENTRAL AUSTRALIA. By Baldwin Spencer and F. J. Gillen. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. With portraits and numerous illustrations. 12mo. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company.

THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By Edwin Grant Dexter. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

EARLY HEBREW STORY. Its Historical Background. By John D. Peters. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Religion.

THE LOST FAITH. By William T. Browne. Octavo. New York: 35 Fulton Street. (Paper.)

THE SPIRIT CHRISTLIKE. By Charles S. Macfarland. 12mo. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. 75 cts.

SEEKING LIFE, AND OTHER SERMONS. By the Right Rev. Phillips Brooks. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20 net.

THE MASTER'S QUESTIONS TO HIS DISCIPLES. By the Rev. G. H. Knight. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.50.

ST. PAUL'S CONCEPTIONS OF THE LAST THINGS. By the Rev. H. A. A. Kennedy. 8vo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.25.

THE ESCHATOLOGY OF JESUS; OR, THE KINGDOM COME AND COMING. A Brief Study of Our Lord's Apocalyptic Language in the Synoptic Gospels. By the Rev. Lewis A. Muirhead. 12mo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE. Sermons Preached in the Dartmouth College Church. By Samuel P. Leeds. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

WORDS OF KOHELETH, SON OF DAVID, KING IN JERUSALEM. Translated Anew, Divided According to their Logical Cleavage, &c. By John Franklin Genung. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Essays and General Literature.

THE DIVERSIONS OF A MUSIC-LOVER. By C. L. Graves. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

BETHINK YOURSELVES. A Letter on the Russian-Japanese War. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated by V. Tchertkoff and I. F. M. 16mo. Chicago, 151 Wabash Avenue: The Hammersmark Publishing Company. (Paper.)

THE GREAT FRENCHMAN AND THE LITTLE GENEVESE. Translated from Etienne Dument's "Souvenir Sur Mirabeau." By Lady Seymour. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

SHELBURNE ESSAYS. By Paul Elmer More. First series. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. Newly Arranged, With Additions. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Alfred Ainger. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

HORACE. His Life, Friendships, and Philosophy as Told by Himself. In Unrhymed Metrical Translation, with the Latin Text and Appropriate Illustrations from His Works. By Clarence Carry. Privately printed. Octavo. New York: G. E. Stechert. $2.

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE AND OTHER ESSAYS. By H. W. Boynton. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

THE DE MONARCHIA OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Edited, with Translations and Notes, by Aurelia Henry. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Travel and Description.

THE BURNS COUNTRY. By Charles S. Dougall. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

AMONG ENGLISH INNS. The Story of a Pilgrimage to Characteristic Spots of Rural England. By Josephine Tozier. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.60.

THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND. An Account of Some of Their Distinguishing Characteristics, Together with Brief Historical and Biographical Sketches of Their Most Noted Bishops. By M. J. Taber. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.60 net.

THE CATHEDRALS OF SOUTHERN FRANCE. By Frances Milton. Illustrated by Blanche McManus. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.60 net.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS. By Thomas C. Dawson. In two parts. Part II.: Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

THIRTY YEARS IN MADAGASCAR. By the Rev. T. T. Matthews of the London Missionary Society. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $1.75.

Fiction.

JESS & CO. By J. J. Bell. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

JOSEPHINE. By Ellen Douglas Deland. Illustrated by W. M. Keays. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A LADDER OF SWORDS. A Tale of Love, Laughter, and Tears. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated by the Kinneys. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN. By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, Allan McAuley. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE GREEN DIAMOND. By Arthur Morrison. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

AT HOME WITH THE JAPANESE. By Lillian Bell. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25.

THE MASTER'S VIOLIN. By Myrtle Reed. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

TALES OF A POULTRY FARM. By Clara Dillingham Pierson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

"SEQUEL"; OR, THINGS WHICH AIN'T FINISHED IN THE FIRST. By Mary A. Sterne. 12mo. Boston, Mass.: The Bromfield Press.

THE GEORGIANS. By Will N. Harben. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE CASTLE COMEDY. By Thomas Bodenham. Illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

THE PRESIDENT. A Novel. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

New Edition.

OUR OLD FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. By Alice Morse Earle. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

Murry. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

MACAULAY'S POEMS. Edited by Franklin T. Baker. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE, AND OVER THE HILL FROM THE POOR-HOUSE. By Will Carleton. Illustrated. Octavo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL. By Sir Walter Scott. Edited, with introduction, by Ralph Hertt Bowles. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan company. 25 cents.

Poetry and Art.

MISREPRESENTATIVE MEN. By Harry Graham. (Col. D. Streamer.) Illustrations by F. Strothmann. 12mo. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS. New Edition. Revised and Enlarged Under the Supervision of George C. Williamson. Illustrated. Volume IV.—N. to R. Large octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

Juvenile.

LONG BRIDGE BOYS. A Story of '61. By M. O. Stoddard. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.25.

MARION'S EXPERIENCES. School Days in Germany. By Lucy A. Hill. 12mo. Boston: Educational Publishing Company.

STORIES OF BRAVE DOGS. Retold from St. Nicholas. Edited by M. H. Carter. 12mo. New York: The Century Company.

Miscellaneous.

ELEMENTS OF METAPHYSICS. By A. E. Taylor. Octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.60.

WEATHER INFLUENCES. An Empirical Study of the Mental and Physiological Effects of Definite Meteorological Conditions. By Edwin Grant Dexter. Introduction by Cleveland Abbe. Octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

THE FISSER'S BOOK. Rules by Anna Archbald Georgiana Jones. Pictures by Florence Wyman. Octavo. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

THE BLUE GRASS COOK BOOK. Compiled by Minnie C. Fox. Introduction by John Fox, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

MONEY. A Study in the Theory of the Medium of Exchange. By David Kinley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

GEOLOGY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. (Greater New York.) With Geological Map. By N. L. F. Gresican. Second edition. For use in schools, institutes, and classes. Octavo. New York: Published by the author, American Museum of Natural History.

IMPERATOR ET REX, WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

AN INDEX TO POETRY AND RECITATIONS. Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Book Seller, Elocutionist, &c., Including Over 30,000 Titles for 3000 Books. Edited by Edith Granger. Octavo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A DEFENSE OF BRIDGE. By "Badsworth." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Pamphlet.) 10 cents.

STRABISMUS OR SQUINT. Latent and Fixed. A Supplement to the Errors of Refraction. By Francis Valk. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

AIR, FOOD, AND EXERCISES. An Essay on the Predisposing Causes of Diseases. By A. Rabagliati. Third edition. 8vo. Pp. 560. New York: William Wood & Co.

A B C OF STAMP COLLECTING. A Guide to the Instructive and Entertaining Study of the World's Postage Stamps. By Frederick J. Melville. 16mo. New York: Wyll & Co.

PRACTICAL MORALS. A Treatise on Universal Education. By John K. Ingram. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

MEANING AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. By Cheesman A. Herrick. Macmillan's Commercial Series. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND POSTAL INFORMATION. By Carl Lewis Altmaier. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

A PRIMER OF PHYSIOLOGY. By E. H. Starling. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 30 cents net.

THE POULTRY BOOK. By Harrison Weir. Edited by Wilhs Grant Johnson. Complete in 18 parts. Part 12. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents net per part.

UP THROUGH CHILDHOOD. A Study of Some Principles of Education in Relation to Faith and Conduct. A Book for Parents and Teachers. By George A. Hubbell. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Brentano's September Importations.

Brentano's have received the following books from abroad: From Paris—Leon Bloy's "Mon Journal"; a new edition, with numerous illustrations, of Paul Bourget's "André Cornelis, Octave Hombergs "Le Chevalier d'Eon, (1728-1810);" Emile Lauvrde's "Edgar Allan Poe, sa Vie et son Oeuvre," being a psycnological and pathological study; "Souvenirs et Idées," the posthumous book by George Sand; the "Correspondance of George Sand and Gustave Flaubert." From Madrid—Jacinto Benevavente's "Cartas de Mujeres," José de Cairo y Serrano's "Cervantes," Angel Ganivet's "Pistolario." From Berlin—Drygalski's "Die Organization der Russischen Armee in ihrer Eigenart," A. Hartleben's "Kleines Statistisches Taschenbuch über Lände der Erde," Maeterlinck's "Der doppelte Garten," "Der Weltkrieg," by A. Niemann, K. Palmsgreen "Emden," "Sibirien und die Grosse Sibirische Eisenbahn," "Russland in Ost-Asien mit Berücksichtigung der Mandschurei," Russland zu Japan and Korea," G. S. Viereck's "Gedichte."

A Book of Travels.

"In Many Lands" is the title of a book of travels by "A Member of the Order of Mercy," and author of "Leaves from the Annals of the Sisters of Mercy," "Life of Catherine McAuley," "Essays, Educational and Historical," &c. The author visited Liverpool, London, Warwick, Kenilworth, Rome, Florence, Genoa, Milan, Paris, and other places. She went through Westminster Abbey, the Cathedral of Canterbury, and other noted edifices in England, had an audience of Pope Pius IX. and of the late Leo XIII., and saw much else that interested her. The trip was taken not for her own good, but, as the Rev. Fereol Girardey, C. SS. R., writes in a letter which is placed as a preface to the book, "solely for the Divine Glory, the good of souls, and the welfare of her holy order." (The writer of "Many

and this is especially the case with the class we may call religious travelers. Every day is a festival in some church. What treasures of holy associations, of saintlike traditions, of precious remains of pious men and women, now with God! The Holy City, the City of God, the City of the Soul! How often the pilgrim of other days goes back in spirit to the favored region which has the largest church, the largest palace, the largest hospital, the largest tomb in the world! How often does he not roam through all the regions, from church to church, from convent to convent, from one sacred spot to another! And what a comfort to think, "I am in Rome once more," though it be but in spirit, "in my Father's home on earth," the best representation, no doubt, of His home in heaven. It seems as if we are nearer to God in Rome than elsewhere.

(12mo. Pp. 460. Cloth. With explanatory footnotes. New York: O'Shea & Co.)

This and the Next World.

In his "romance of two worlds," entitled "In the End," Frederick Rogers, D. C. L., author of "Le Roman D'une Pussie Chat," has attempted to give a picture of the future life. It is a story of some of the inhabitants of a village community, showing their human side. The author describes their troubles, romances, wrongs, and worries in the first half of his story, entitled "In This World." In the second part, called "In The World That Sets This Right," the characters are always happy. This is to some extent a continuation of the life that is good here. The people continue their love, their pursuits, and pleasures under the eye and within the knowledge of the Master. The author shows that the companionships and enjoyments of earth are continued in heaven, minus the selfishness and wickedness. The book reveals Mr. Rogers's love of nature, children, and everything beautiful. He believes, he points out in his preface, in that love which makes

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

He believes that there is "romance" in heaven, and that love never dies. The works of Drummond, Sheldon, and particularly Ruskin, are the author's inspiration. The book is written in very simple language. It is printed in clear type and bound in silk-covered boards. It is a 16mo in size and contains 229 pages. (New York: The Editor Publishing Company, $1.)

Carlyle on Burns.

In the introduction to Thomas Carlyle's "Essay on Burns," Prof. Edwin Mims of Trinity College, North Carolina, gives an account of Carlyle's life and work, his character and influence, a review of the essay, and a brief bibliography of Robert Burns. Prof. Mims says of Carlyle's character and influence:

If one seeks as Carlyle does in the case of Burns, for the source of the tragedy of his life—and tragical in a sense his life was—he will find it in his impatience. The smallest things of life irritated him beyond measure. * * * Carlyle's work irritated him; he groaned under it as under an intolerant burden. * * * He was impatient with his age. * * * He knew nothing of what it meant either for the individual or the nation to work within limitations. He found a cure for the evils of his age either by trying to bring back some age that was passed away or by evoking some sudden transformation. * * * Carlyle had the temperament of a prophet rather than the ability to construct and organize institutions and forces. * * * He was not a man to make distinctions, he overstated things, but the overruling passion of his life was to arouse the people of England to a sense of the reality of a just and sovereign God. * * * It is the vigor of his moral teaching that has made Carlyle such a force in his century. * * * Carlyle was not, however, a mere teacher. He was one of the greatest of artists. But is extravagant and eccentric in his language as in his thought.

The essay on Burns, the editor writes, "is notable as a type of the best literary criticism." He has given the poet his true place in the life of the world, in spite of his unsympathetic attitude toward poetry. As in many of his later works, Carlyle here gives expression "with a 'sweet reasonableness'" to his faith. ("Carlyle's Essay on Burns." In the Gateway Series. Red cloth cover. Pp. 160. With notes. Frontispiece portrait of Carlyle. New York: The American Book Company.)

Poems of Wither and Shakespeare.

Two new volumes have been added to Newnes's Pocket Classics, (16mos., gilt tops, Japanese vellum title pages. Photogravure frontispieces. London: George Newnes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 each.) They are, "Poems of George Wither," (pp. 224,) and "Shakespeare's Poems and Songs," (pp. 228.)

The Shakespeare volume contains the poems, "Venus and Adonis," "Lucrece," "A Lover's Complaint," "The Passionate Pilgrim," "The Phoenix and the Turtle," songs and lyrics from the plays, sonnets, and miscellaneous songs and "sanzches."

"The Poems of Wither" include "Philarete to His Mistress," "The Shepherd's Hunting," "Their Virtue: or The Mistress of Philarete," and seven other poems—"A Song," "A Dream," "A Christmas Carol," "A Sonnet Upon a Stolen Kiss," a couplet on "Marriage," "An Epitaph upon the Porter of a Prison," and some lines on "The Invention of the Nine Muses."

George Wither lived from 1588 to 1667. His life was full of adventure. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and became a barrister. His first volume, "Abuses Stript and Whipt," was published in 1613, and immediately the author was lodged in jail, where he wrote "The Shepherd's Hunting." In 1618 he "Hymns to" appeared, and in 1622 his "Fair Virtue." When the civil war broke out in England he sold his estates, raised a troop of cavalry, and was taken prisoner. He was several times sentenced to death, but was exchanged and ransomed by Cromwell, and at the Restoration was again put into prison, he claimed on account of debts due him from the government. He died [illegible]

HARPERS BOOK NEWS.

A LADDER OF SWORDS

This is the first novel that Sir Gilbert Parker has written since "The Right of Way." The author calls it "a tale of love, laughter, and tears,"—and it is the romantic life story of two young people, first on the island of Jersey and, later, at Queen Elizabeth's court. Scenes of idyllic charm are interspersed with strong dramatic episodes, written with the same masterly power that produced "The Right of Way." The pictures are unusually attractive.

VERGILIUS

Turning from stories of rural life, so successfully achieved in "Eben Holden" and "Dr'i and I," Irving Bacheller has produced in "Vergilius" a brilliant picture of the dawn of the Christian era. The quaint and pretty love tale, suffused with the glamour of pagan mysticism, rounds to a beautiful, thrilling close at Bethlehem on the eve of the Nativity. The work will be a revelation and pleasing surprise to the thousands of readers of "Eben Holden."

JESS & CO.

A new story by J. J. Bell that will rank with his popular "Wee Macgreegor" stories in originality, humor and charm. The people of the story are various members of a little Scotch village, and their gossip abounds in the same dry humor and keen repartee which marked the author's success in his former books. "Jess & Co." has all the true feeling of "Wee Macgreegor," and in addition offers a variety and charm wholly its own.

JOSEPHINE

A new book for girls, by Ellen Douglas Deland, following the adventures of Josephine and her little sister, who go to live with an uncle in the East. Their names—"Jo and Georgie"—lead him to think the newcomers are boys, and this is only one of the many surprises and delightful turns of this entertaining story.

LEADING FICTION OF THE YEAR.
Sir Mortimer, by Mary Johnston.

A romance of Elizabethan days of such poetry and charm that it rivals in interest all current-day tales of adventure.

Rulers of Kings, by Gertrude Atherton.

It possesses a supreme interest over the fiction of the hour, because of its unique and daring exposition of present-day conditions.

Brewer Jim's Baby, by Philip Verrill Mighels.

Skeezucks is a new creation in babyland, a quaint and pathetic unit of humanity, and Brewer Jim as a masculine Madonna of the plains is worth knowing.

The Memoirs of a Baby, by Josephine Daskam.

This is the most novel and successful thing Josephine Daskam has done. With the live drawings by F. Y. Cory which accompany the pages, it is easily the funniest book of the year.

Breaking Into Society, by Caroline [illegible]

The latest fables in slang of our modern Aesop. They are irresistible as ever, and [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904. 16 PAGES

THE TRUE CONSTITUTION.

Suppose that a man wished to do two things inconsistent one with the other. Suppose that he wished much more strongly to do the first than the second, but was not so clearly conscious of his wish. Finally he does the second thing, and long after wakes up to the fact that he has really done the first, and goes on his way rejoicing. That does not sound like a very simple or practical statement of human experience. Reduced to its plainest form, it appears perilously near absurd. It is not a grossly exaggerated account of the way the "American Constitutional System" came into operation according to Westel Woodbury Willoughby, Assistant Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University. He has written a most interesting and informing volume on the subject, which is the introduction to a series of volumes on "The American State," (The Century Company.)

Substantially we should say that the fundamental idea of Prof. Willoughby is indicated in the brief passage relating to the formation of the American State at the close of the eighteenth century. "If it be admitted," he says, "that, as a matter of fact, a single sovereign State has come into being, its conditioning basis must be considered to have been the feeling of national unity that first created it a single political body out of a number of sovereign peoples, and then gave to it an objective organization." This feeling of national unity was so strong among the dwellers within the United States under the Confederation that it would not brook the limitations, the defects, the impotence, the confusion and humiliations imposed by that form of government. When they met through their delegates in the great convention of 1787 they undoubtedly had in mind the formation of a more perfect union, in which the division of powers between the General Government and the various States was deeply pondered, and the scheme at which the delegates at last arrived was closely and hotly debated in the conventions called to adopt or reject it. There was the utmost jealousy of a "strong" central government. After the adoption of the Constitution, parties immediately sprang up the contests of which were not wholly settled even at Appomattox, contests that turned on the question whether the Union was or was not indissoluble save by revolution and by the creation of new nations from its severed parts.

Prof. Willoughby analyzes with great care and notable candor the outcome of the Constitutional Convention and the contests which ensued. He demonstrates —the term is not too emphatic—that whatever were the ideas of individual delegates and however they were embodied in restricting provisions, the powers actually conferred on the General Government, either explicitly or by implication, were such as gradually made it an efficient organization for the operation of a sovereign nation.

One by one as the years passed they brought occasions in the life of the people when powers theretofore novel or disputed had to be exercised or things essential to the satisfaction of the "feeling of national unity" must be left undone. When these alternatives were presented the several branches of the National Government, each by itself or in unison, sometimes more or less clumsily and confusedly, did these things, their power to do them was recognized, and the fabric of the actual Constitution took form. The chief instrument in this evolution was naturally the Supreme Court of the United States, though Washington in the suppression of the insurrection in Pennsylvania against the internal revenue laws set the pace in 1794. Ten years later came the famous decision in the case of The United States vs. Fisher, in which it was announced that Congress "must be empowered to use any means which are in fact conducive to a power granted by the Constitution." It was the logical interpretation of this and ensuing decisions that made Calhoun declare them "wholly inconsistent with the Federal theory of government, though in perfect accordance with the National theory." Whatever the theory, the result was a nation which exercised the essential powers of nationality, maintained its authority, suppressed by force efforts to disintegrate it, acquired territory by purchase, by discovery, and by conquest, and ruled it.

Prof. Willoughby's book is especially valuable for the clear manner in which he succinctly traces this process and the fullness with which he indicates the sources of his conclusions, which the student can consult if he wishes. He is quite justified in his hope that "it will be found not only interesting to the general reader, but serviceable as a textbook for academic classes beginning the study of the public law and political practice of our country."

"THEY."

Demands for an explanation of the symbolism in Rudyard Kipling's beautiful story called "They," printed in the August number of Scribner's Magazine, reach us by every mail. The wonder is that a person failing to understand, or refusing to understand, a single story in a magazine should not be content to let it pass and satisfy himself with the entertainment and instruction afforded by the other stories and articles.

As we intimated last week, it is perilous to undertake to interpret Kipling in his moods of fantasy. You cannot so reduce poetical symbolism to practical terms as to satisfy the literal mind. One who asks, irritably, the meaning of "Sordello," and "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came" is not to be satisfied with the reply of any one initiate of the Browning cult, or any dozen.

Kipling is a poet, too, and his story called "They" is a poem in prose form, in which some of the practical things of contemporary life are fancifully brought into contact with the mystical things of an imaginary world. Thus the bereaved poet, mourning the loss of his child, goes upon a solitary journey in a motor car. His way lies through familiar English scenery, the beauty of which strongly impresses him, until he finds himself in an unknown wood, which clearly belongs in the realm of fancy, as does the Elisabethan mansion, with its ancient lawns and gardens, by which the lost motor car and its driver emerge. This mansion is presided over by a beautiful woman, a spinster and blind, and is peopled with the souls of dead children. She is possessed of a great love for children. She once believed that these were the souls of children that might have been hers, but they are of no nearer kinship than love makes them. Among them is the lost child of the wandering poet.

Does the fancy require more interpretation? The sense of color in the blind has been mentioned in literature before. The relation of certain colors to the passions and emotions has been made the subject of scientific treatises. There is mystery in "They," but it is no deeper than the mystery of "The Brushwood Boy" and "The Finest Story in the World." The charm of this tale appeals strongly to those persons who mourn the loss of children. It has no practical significance.

Southern Poets.

The newest of Maynard's English Classic Series, No. 241, is "The Southern Poets," by T. W. Abernethy, Principal of the Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn. It includes selected poems of Sidney Lanier, Henry Timrod, and Paul Hamilton Hayne, with biographical and critical introductions and explanatory notes. The editor considers these three men true Southern poets, and for this reason he thinks their poetry should be read and studied in American schools.

The lives of all three were peculiarly alike. They all fought in the War of the Rebellion, and each came out of it with ruined fortunes and incurable diseases. The poems of Sidney Lanier chosen for this pamphlet are: "The Marshes of Glynn," "Song of the Chattahoochee," and "Corn." Those of Henry Timrod, "The Cotton Boll," "The Lily Confi- [illegible] of Paul Hamilton Hayne, "Unveiled," "The First Mocking-Bird in Spring," "Aspects of the Pines," and "Lyric of Action." The biographical and critical introduction, and explanatory notes are very clear and concise.

Irish Literature.

The intent and purpose of the ten-volume work on "Irish Literature," which is being published by John D. Morris & Co. of Philadelphia, is indicated in the first paragraph of the introductory article by Justin McCarthy, the editor of the work. He says:

"Irish Literature" is intended to give to the reading world a comprehensive, if only rapid, glance at the whole development of literary art in prose and poetry from the opening of Ireland's history. I may say at once that when I use the words "opening of Irish history" I do not intend to convey the idea that the survey is limited to that period of Ireland's story which is recognized as coming within the domain of what we call authenticated historical narrative. The real history of most countries, probably of all countries, could be but little understood or appreciated, could hardly be proved to have its claim to authenticity, if we did not take into account the teachings of myth and legend. This is especially to be borne in mind when we are dealing with the story of Ireland. Only by giving full attention to the legends and poems, the memory of which has been preserved for us from days long before the period when the idea of authentic history had come into men's minds, can we understand the character and the temperament of the Irish race.

The work contains examples of the writings of Irish historians, novelists, poets, scientists, orators, wits, dramatists, travelers, essayists, biographers, &c. The material has been arranged in alphabetical order. Special articles on Irish literature and Irish life have been written by such well known authorities of to-day as Justin McCarthy, Dr. Douglas Hyde, Michael McDonagh, D. J. O'Donoghue, Charles Welsh, Stephen Gwyn, W. B. Yeats, Lady Gregory, Dr. George Sigerson, and others. The tenth volume contains brief biographies of ancient Celtic authors, translations from whose works appear in the previous nine books under the names of translators. It also contains, printed in Gaelic characters, with English translations on opposite pages, a number of folk tales, ranns, (Irish sayings or proverbs,) several ancient and modern Irish folk songs, stories, and historical sketches by modern writers, and a play by Dr. Hyde, entitled "The Twisting of the Rope." The volumes are fully illustrated with portraits and reproductions of photographs of noted Irish scenery. Besides facsimiles of ancient Irish manuscripts and books, prints, broadsides, &c., in color, half-tone, and duotone.

Colonial History.

The first volume of "The United States, 1607-1904: A History of Three Centuries of Progress in Population, Politics, Industry, Commerce, and Civilization," by William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes, is announced for publication in September by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The book is entitled "Colonization, 1607-1687," and is a "record of the settlement of the twelve English colonies of the seventeenth century, preceded by a brief review of the period of discovery and settlement." There are 150 maps and diagrams, and the frontispiece is a photogravure from an old engraving of Capt. John Smith. The volume contains diagrams and tables at the end of each chapter showing the successive stages of our industrial and financial development, while at the end is a summary of the contents and a list of references for each chapter. Mr. Chancellor has written about the population, politics, wars, and civilization; Mr. Hewes, about the industries, commerce, finance, and statistics. The latter has also prepared the diagrams, perspectives, and a large number of the maps.

Conrad's "Nostromo."

Joseph Conrad's "Nostromo" will be published in this country Sept. 15 by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The story has already received frequent mention in these columns, especially in the foreign correspondence. The Polish-Englishman's tale relates the adventures of a Genoese sailor in a South American republic, with scenes of passion, love, terror, hate, and bloodshed done in Mr. Conrad's minute, intense, and heart-gripping fashion. Nostromo is the sailor's name, and he is a coal man in a very hot kettle of fish.

Mark Twain's Book.

It is announced that the only book to come from Mark Twain during the present Autumn will be his already somewhat discussed "A Dog's Tale," to be published Sept. 15 by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Illustrations in color are furnished by W. T. Smedley, and the binding will be such as to fit the volume for use as a holiday gift book.

Supplies for the Army.

Major Caleb Huse's little pamphlet on "The Supplies for the Confederate Army," which was noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Aug. 27, can be secured from Major Huse at Highland Falls, N. Y. It is printed by J. R. Marvin & Son of Boston, Mass.

"American Small Arms."

The address of the Bradford Company, publishers of Edward S. Farrow's book on "American Small Arms," receipt of which we acknowledged last week, is 127 East Twenty-seventh Streeet, New York City. The Bradford Company has in preparation a new edition of Farrow's "Military Encyclopaedia."

ENGLISH INNS.

We must take exception to one piece of advice given by Miss Josephine Tozier to Americans intending to make a pilgrimage to England, in her charming new book called "Among English Inns," which has just been published by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. of Boston. Miss Tozier says, speaking of railway travel in England:

Choose to buy third-class tickets, except when traveling at night or on a holiday. You will find yourself perfectly comfortable, and in company more than respectable socially. First-class fare is nearly double in price, and on some of the English railways there are no second-class carriages. It looks knowing to use third class.

We are quite sure that it will be better for the comfort and peace of mind of Americans in England to travel second class instead of third class on the railways that have second-class carriages. Third class in the South of England is apt to be uncomfortable traveling. On the northern roads, as on the through trains of the London and Northwestern, and on the Scotch trains, the third-class carriages are comfortable, and there is generally no second class. Otherwise we entirely approve of Miss Tozier's advice to her readers, and of her book, which describes lucidly some delightful trips in the south, southeast, west, and middle of England.

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The first of the inns is the Queen's Arms, at Selborne, in Hampshire, Gilbert White's Selborne, whither Miss Tozier and her friends went from Southampton by train to Alton, and thence by carriage on a winding road among green hills. On the way they passed Jane Austen's Chawton, and they found the village of the naturalist, the hanger, the Wakes, the plestor, the Norman Church, all that fancy had painted them, while the inn itself was delightful. From Hampshire to Chagford, in Devon, and thence to Okehampton and Clovelly and Ilfracombe, and then the party journeyed northward to Evesham, where they stayed in a farmhouse on Clerk's Hill, visiting the Avon villages at leisure. Evesham is near Broadway, the home of artists and writers, and its Lygon Arms. Tewksbury and Rowsley, Bolsover and Hardwick, (one of the seats of the Dukes of Devonshire,) Boston and Norwich, Wymondham and Blickling are a few of the other places pleasantly described. A whole Summer, such a clear, dry Summer as they had in England in 1901, might be well spent in such reasonable, leisurely journeying as this of Miss Tozier and her friends.

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The book is admirable as a record of impressions. The author spares us statistics and history. She touches lightly and rather humorously, though not irreverently, on the labors of Gilbert White, in treating of Selborne. She is aware of the innumerable editions of White's books, and of the favor in which he and his home have been held by the magazine writers. On the way to Chagford they passed the Lorna Doone country, Exmoor, while Chagford itself is rich in historic associations. In Devon they journeyed through the Charles Kingsley country and visited scenes described in some of his books. At Boston they found St. Botolph's church, with a spire wonderfully like the old belfry at Bruges. In Norwich they stopped at the old Tudor Inn, lately remodeled and restored, associated with memories of Sir John Paston, the Walpoles, the Oxfords, the Howards, and the Bullens. In the neighborhood of Norwich was the birthplace of George Borrow. Norwich was also, if we are not mistaken, the cathedral town described in "The Heavenly Twins." It is not often visited by American tourists. Here is a passage recording some of Miss Tozier's impressions:

Norwich has only within the last year or so been put in the itinerary of the well-known tourist agencies. Not only for its noted cathedral, still inclosed by the great wall surrounding it in monkish times, but for the mixture of old and new, is this city original and charming. Its position in the centre of a most interesting county lends additional motives for attraction of visitors.

The cathedral is within a stone's throw of the Maid's Head. Its beautiful cloisters and splendidly carved gateways do honor to architects long forgotten, while its tall spire towers loftily above the many churches in its neighborhood. Near to the cathedral, upon Tombland Square, stand many noble and ancient houses. The most interesting of these is now become an antiquity shop, and is called the House of the Giants, from two great figures which support the coping over the entrance porch. * * * George Borrow's description of Norwich is as graphic to-day as when the author of "Lavengro" first wrote it. "A fine old city," he calls it, "view it from whatever side you will * * * its thrice twelve churches, its mighty mound, which, if tradition speaks true, was raised by human hands to serve as a grave heap for a heathen King." The mound is still topped by a castle, but one of modern date, while at the bottom, on Saturdays, crowds gather to inspect the fine, fat cattle raised on Norfolk's rich pasture lands. * * * Opposite the horse and cattle markets, through a narrow street at the foot of the mound, runs the electric tram, at once the terror and the delight of the Norwich citizen. It is not a formidable danger, judged from the standpoint of a dweller in New York, and it winds through narrow and quaintly framed streets, along Unthank Road, Rampant Horse Street, Grape Lane, The Gentleman's Walk, Timber Hill, and so on to Mousehold Heath, the city's park and pleasure ground.

SEPT

LONDON NEWS.

Anthony Hope's Forthcoming Novel—The Saint Beuve Centenary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Anthony Hope is now putting a finishing touch to a new novel which, in temper and method, is said to be classed with his Zenda books, certainly the most popular of all his writings. The recently published novel of Hope, "Double Harness," though accounted a graphic study of modern social life, and containing one passage of extraordinary power, has disappointed those admirers of Hope who always expect from him a blend of fun and romance.

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Among the books to be published in December, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great French critic, Saint Beuve, will be one containing the unpublished correspondence between Saint Beuve and Mme. Juste Olivier, the Swiss poet.

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Ferris Greenslet is the author of the new biography and critical study of Walter Pater which will be the first volume of William Heinemann's new series, Contemporary Men of Letters.

***

The translation of the complete works of Heinrich Heine, which Charles Godfrey Leland did not live to finish, has been completed by Thomas Brooksbank and "Margaret Armour." The four new volumes will contain Heine's poetical works. The first two of the four will be published by William Heinemann next month. Another Heinemann book, to be published next week, is Lady Mary Lloyd's translation of Waliszewski's "Ivan the Terrible."

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Messrs. Duckworth & Co. will publish soon "Fetichism in West Africa," by Robert Hamill Nassau, for forty years a missionary in that country.

***

Messrs. Chapman & Hall announce a tiny edition of Dickens's Christmas Books in five volumes, each no bigger than an ordinary watch. Most of the original illustrations will be produced in miniature.

The same publishers announce "The Feminine Note in Literature," a series of critical studies, by W. L. Courtney, of the works of Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Craigie, Miss Mary Wilkins, Mrs. Voynich, and others.

***

Richard Kearton and his brother promise a new "nature book" this Winter, entitled "The Adventures of Cock Robin and His Mate." The story is supposed to be told by old Cock Robin to his family of young robins every night before bedtime.

***

Messrs. Ward & Lock are starting a new Boys' Library. The first story is from Dr. Gordon Stables, and is called "In the Regions of Perpetual Snow."

W.

Scouting During the Boer War.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to bring out here a book on the Boer War, by Major Dennison, D. S. O., leader of the band of scouts which bore his name. At the end of the war he found his experiences to include capture twice, a couple of wounds, numerous skirmishes and hot corners, and the loss of two sons. At the beginning of the war, at the siege of Kuruman, Dennison, with sixty-three men, occupied 1,300 Boers for seven weeks, and would have held out a month longer had not the enemy brought up a cannon. The surrender was followed by many months in prison at Pretoria and Waterval. In 1900 Dennison became attached to several columns operating in the West Transvaal. He raised a body of scouts of about 200 strong, who were the eyes of the Kimberley columns. The Major did not approve of the burning of farms and the destruction of stock, and he criticises these actions in his book. He speaks of the jealousy between certain British column commanders. It was this "deplorable" jealousy that prevented the capture of De Wet, "the will-o'-the-wisp."

The second time Major Dennison was captured was near Paardeberg, when he and a number of other officers of the Kimberley column were sight-seeing. They took a strong force, and, because the Major's orders were not carried out, there was "wild and disgraceful flight" on the part of some, and the end of it was that the party was captured and their leaders rather roughly handled. On the way to the Dutch quarters he conversed with his guard. He was asked by the Boer whether he knew Dennison, and when he last saw him. Dennison was told that, if he should be caught, it would be a happy event for the Boers. "We never get a chance when his scouts are with the English, and we know he is an Afrikander like ourselves." Asked what they would do with Dennison, the guard replied that some would want to shoot him outright, but if the leaders were present at his capture they "would send him away to some safe place until the war is over."

Word-Etymology.

A. Smythe Palmer, D. D., author of "Folk-Etymology," "A Word-Hunter's Note-Book," "A Misunderstood Miracle," "Babylonian Influence on the Bible," &c., has written a new book on the use of words and their meanings, which E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly bring out in this country under the title, "The Folk and Their Word-Lore: An Essay in Popular Etymologies." This contains the corrections made from his previous work on the subject which appeared in 1882, besides the explanation of some new words. Mr. Palmer has chapters on "Foreign Words Metamorphosed," "Popular Etymologies," "The Folk as Etymologists," "Words Popularly Mistaken," "Some Verbal Corruptions," "Mistaken Analogies," "Misinterpretations," and "Folk-Etymology."

The New Seismology.

In the preface to his volume on "Earthquakes, in the Light of the New Seismology," shortly to appear in G. P. Putnam's Sons' Science Series edited by Edward Lee Thorndike, Ph. D., and F. E. Beddard, M. A., F. R. S., Clarence Edward Dutton, United States Army, gives an outline of its contents. He writes:

Chapter I. sets forth the nature of an earthquake according to the modern concepts. * * * Chapter II. is a general discussion of the causes of earthquakes. * * * Thus we have two groups of quakes—the volcanic and the tectonic. They have in many cases distinct characteristics, and these are described in Chapters III. and IV. Two chapters, V. and VI., describe in detail the more important instruments used in seismometry. * * * Chapter VII. discusses the details of seismic vibratory motion and explains the four kinds of waves with which the inquiry deals * * * the kinetic elements of harmonic or vibratory motion are space and time—i. e., the distance traversed and the time of traversing it—in other words, the amplitude and period of vibration. To this subject a chapter is given. * * * Passing then to the kinetic aspects of seismic vibration, the subject of intensity is treated of in two chapters. * * * The chapter on variations of intensity points out the method of computing the depth of origin of an earthquake whenever observations sufficient in number and accuracy can be obtained. Other considerations relative to depth of origin are also discussed. The speed of propagation of seismic vibrations is then treated of. * * * Since the speed of propagation depends wholly upon the ratio of elasticity to density, it becomes an index of those properties in the materials which compose the earth's interior. Chapter XIII. is given to the discussion of this aspect of the subject. * * * The subject of earthquake distribution, or seismic geography, is treated of in two chapters. * * * The final chapter is devoted to the discussion of seaquakes, a subject which has been investigated with great diligence by Dr. Emil Rudolph of Strassburg.

Six South American Republics.

Vol. II. of the history of "The South American Republics," by Thomas C. Dawson, formerly Secretary of the United States Legation to Brazil and now Minister to Santo Domingo, is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It deals with Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. The history begins with the time "when Pizarro and Almagro, Valdivia and Benalcazar led their desperadoes across the Isthmus to the conquest, massacre, and enslavement of the prosperous and civilized millions who inhabited the Pacific Coast of South America. It ends with the United States opening a way through that same Isthmus for the ships, the trade, the capital of all the world; with American engineers laying railroad iron on the imperial highway of the Incas, with British bondholders forgiving stricken Peru's national debt, with their debtor bravely facing the fact of bankruptcy, and turning over to them all its railways." The book is to be No. 66 in the Story of the Nations Series, of which No. 67 was Vol. I. of Mr. Dawson's history, in which he told the stories of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil. The author writes in the preface to the new volume:

Every patriotic American must hope that his own countrymen will devote the money, energy, and attention essential to secure that share of influence and trade justly due the United States geographical proximity and political sympathy; that French literature, language, and ideas, British capital and German commerce, now so dominant in all South America, will be supplemented by American schools, money, and commercial enterprise, and that such influences will spread from Panama through Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia down the coast to prosperous Chile and across into the fertile plains of Argentina and Southern Brazil.

The "Ideal" Mother.

B. Gwernydd Newton, author of "Glimpses of God," has compiled a volume on "The Ideal Mother," being "meditations on the character and crown of the God-fearing mother." The purpose of the book is "to reproduce a picture which is cherished in every heart, and to say to all what the Master said to the beloved disciple, 'behold thy mother.'" It endeavors to trace the development of the "ideal" mother "from grace to grace and glory to glory, in the hope of awakening thereby a desire in the reader's heart to cultivate and to cherish the gentler virtues of which the devout mother is the divinest expression on earth." The author emphasizes what the "ideal" mother owes to the "inspiration of the Master and what the reader owes to the inspiration of the ideal mother."

The first part of the volume is "a monologue of the orphaned heart, breathing sweet memories of the departed mother"

broken reflections." The chapters are: "Behold Thy Mother," "The Lily in His Garden," "A Handful of Flowers," "Sweet Meditation," "The Fragrant Life," "The Lily in the Home," "The Melody of Motherhood," "Sunset and Vesper Song," "The Lily in His Hand," "Treasured Fragrance."

The second part is designed to portray the "ideal" mother's service, sacrifice, and sovereignty through the study of representative examples. For the most part the book has been written in short paragraphs because of the hope of the author to "inspire the soul (of the reader) to appreciate the beautiful and the fragrant, and to yearn for the beauty of holiness." G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring the book out early next month.

Sociology.

B. Russell's book on "First Conditions of Human Prosperity" is intended as "a small contribution" to the study of sociology, and based "on a great deal of patient investigation by many qualified observers." The author's object is to demonstrate, from a scientific basis, the outlines of some of the chief conditions of physical prosperity in various nations, the geography of their powers, the origins of the health of races, and the morbid elements of their decline. It is the author's belief, he points out in his preface, that only a realization of the causes of decay in the great empires of the past, and a determination to maintain the springs of health, can save the modern empire from a like fate. At the beginning of the book Mr. Russell writes:

We have reached a stage in the growth of the human race when a general understanding of the elements which make for human strength and progress should secure the utmost value for the retention of the gains of our life history and for continued advancement in future. The conditions of life are rapidly becoming more uniform over large tracts of the globe, and the effects caused by vicious modes of living among nations will soon cease to be clearly traceable. There is a fine saying, "through difference progress," and to the differences between persons and nations we owe the beauty of the flowers and the richness of the fruit which spring from thought, giving their attainents freely to the whole world. Difference is found in every genus, in every species of animal, and in every family of each species. * * * If we allow scope to the personal elements men will continue to differ greatly with advantage to the race. But the fashions which nations adopt from each other, and the blighting influence of conventionality, bring them ever nearer to uniformity.

The book is about to be issued in this country by Longmans, Green & Co.

Magazine Notes.

Among the contributors to the October number of The Delineator are Richard Le Gallienne, Ellen Douglas Deland, and Ethel Watts Mumford. The last-named begins a new story, "A Matter of Millions." Christine Terhune Herrick writes of field hockey as a new form of recreation for girls; the article is presented with the hope of giving this healthful exercise a wider popularity in America, and is strikingly illustrated. The story of Mary Dunlevy concludes the series on "Great Women of Pioneer Times," and physical exercise is discussed in "The Fountain of Youth."

Theodore L. De Vinne contributes to The Printing Art for September an article on "The Sizes of Books." He shows the origin of the names applied to the sizes, such as octavo and 12mo. Other articles are on "The Use of Paper Labels in Bookbinding," "The Alignment of Initials," and "The Use of Rules."

The Fireproof Magazine for September contains articles on the construction of notable buildings in New York, including THE TIMES Building, in Times Square, a picture of which, in the course of construction, appears on the magazine's cover. Other articles are "Permanence in Building," by C. J. Mayers; "Beams and Arches," by W. L. Parry, and "The Story of Steel," by Charles Eugene Banks. The magazine is well illustrated.

Some Good Sellers.

D. Appleton & Co. report that since the publication of Mrs. Elinor Macartney Lane's "Nancy Stair" in June, the novel has already been out of print three times, and the orders just received will nearly exhaust the new edition in preparation. Mrs. Lane will be remembered by her "Mills of God," but it is declared that the new book has outdone the first one. The Robert Burns incident and the rhyming match between him and the heroine have perhaps been the most popular incidents in the story.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have published a new edition of Simeon Ford's book, "A Few Remarks," with added chapters and a frontispiece portrait of the author.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have just issued another edition of Prof. Shaler's "The Citizen," the demand for which is said to be increased, owing to the coming Presidential election. The advance calls for Alfred Henry Lewis's forthcoming novel, "The President," which bears the imprint of the same publishers, may also partly be due to the general interest in things political.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended Sept. 1: Adult Fiction—Churchill's "The Crossing," Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," Sue's "Wandering Jew"; Juvenile Fiction—Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," Alcott's "Little Women," Baum's "New Wizard of Oz"; Miscellaneous—Spencer's "Autobiography," Rittner's "Impressions of Japan," Meyer's "General History."

Not the Same.

One of the Scotch [illegible] never pokes fun

editor of Harper's Bazar, and author of several well-known books, "Tales of Destiny," "Tales of the Cloister," &c., and Mrs. Kate Jordan Vermilye, author of "Time, the Comedian" and other clever stories and plays. Mrs. Vermilye and Miss Jordan are not related.

Mrs. Burnett vs. Rudyard Kipling.

What is regarded as a peculiar literary coincidence is the simultaneous appearance of Mrs. Burnett's story "In the Closed Room" and Kiplings "They." Both deal with the almost inexpressible mystery of childhood, touched by the real or imagined influences of the spirit world.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

A New Book by Mrs. Burton Kingsland.

THE BOOK OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

This is a veritable encyclopedia of games, pastimes, and entertainments. Uniform with the author's "Book of Weddings" and "Book of Good Manners." *Frontispiece. Net $1.50. (Postage 15 cents extra.)*

A New Book by Howard Weeden.

OLD VOICES.

Miss Weeden's poems and pictures of the Old South have a quality which has already endeared them to thousands of readers all over the country. This is a most attractive volume, of large size, printed in brown double-tone ink on tinted paper. Besides the speaking portrait-studies by the author, it is elaborately decorated by Cora Parker. Author of "Songs of the Old South" and "Bandanna Ballads." *Net $1.50. (Postage 14 cents extra).*

A New Book by Russell Doubleday.

STORIES OF INVENTORS.

It is the purpose of this book to give in a measure the adventurous side of invention. The story of the invention is told through the experiences of the inventor or the one who operates the invention. Author of "A Year in a Yawl," "Cattle Ranch to College," etc. With many illustrations. *Net $1.25. (Postage 13 cents extra.)*

A FEW REMARKS.

By SIMEON FORD.

The New York *Mail and Express* says: "Mr. Ford is a genuine humorist, and a genuine humorist never yet has failed to win speedy recognition in this country of ours." With added chapters, a frontispiece portrait and a new cover. *Net $1.00. (Postage 10 cents extra.)*

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Laws of Imitation. Tarde. $2.*
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Ferns. Waters. $3.*
Fergy the Guide. Canfield. $1.50.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Web of Indian Life. Nivedita. $2.25.*
America, Asia, and the Pacific. Von Schierbrand. $1.50.*
MUSIC.
Diary of a Musician. Ed. by D. M. Bacon. $1.50.*
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FICTION.
Pursuit of Phyllis. J. H. Bacon. $1.25.
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FROM READERS.

Dr. Frederic Rowland Marvin's Memories of Capt. William Parker Snow.

New York Times Book Review:

I HAVE often thought I should like to say a word or two in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW about a friend of my boyhood days whose daring adventures were known to the last generation, and whose books were read a half century ago. One of the most interesting men I ever knew was William Parker Snow, an English sea Captain and Arctic discoverer, who was for a time in charge of the mission yacht Allen Gardiner. In him were strangely mingled the spirit of wild adventure and the enthusiastic love of all that is beautiful in art and letters.

I came to know him when I was a child. He lived for about a year in a hut on the edge of a dense forest, far up on the hill upon the slope of which is builded the village of Nyack. My father was at the time pastor of the Reformed Church in that village, and I was a school boy living in my father's home, and preparing myself for college. Why Capt. Snow remained so long at Nyack, and why his dwelling was so primitive, I never knew; but his presence in the village for one whole year led to a close acquaintance and friendship that had marked influence upon my mental development.

It was during that year—I think it was 1867—he wrote his book, "Lee and His Generals"—not one of his best books, but still a work of no little merit. The Captain had seen the world. He had wintered amid the everlasting snows of the polar regions, and had penetrated into the dense jungles of tropical lands; he had lived with savages, and had fought with cannibals hand to hand for his life; and he had been shipwrecked upon unknown and inhospitable shores. His life was everything that appealed to the imagination of a youth naturally inclined to the romantic side of human experience and fond of books, with a great longing in his heart for travel and the world. And the Captain, pleased, I suppose, with the worship of a young man, and delighted with the opportunity of helpfully directing in some measure the effort and enthusiasm of an eager and inquiring mind, gave himself apparently without reserve to the gracious work of enlarging that youth's mental horizon, and stimulating within him a love for noble things. As I look back and remember the conceit and waywardness of my early days I am sure my good friend must have been a man of unusual patience and kindness of heart.

There came a time when the Captain's literary work in the little hut at Nyack was finished. Then he went his way. The youth grew to man's estate and became a minister of the Gospel in the Congregational Church, but never was there effaced from his mind the impression received from that one marvelous year of revelation.

Twenty years later, after a few months of rest and travel upon the Continent, I found myself in London. Passing Exeter Hall one morning, I stopped to read the bulletin board. There was the name of my old friend of whom I had heard nothing, save through notices of his books, for so long a time: "The Bishop of London will address this afternoon the Annual Meeting of the South American Missionary Society. Capt. W. Parker Snow will give an account of his life among savage peoples." It is needless to say that no time was lost in renewing the old acquaintance. I heard the Captain's address. It was the speech of a bluff, genuine English sailor, but it had in it the same reverence for both moral and artistic beauty. The voice was somewhat broken, but it had all the old enthusiasm and tenderness. Age had whitened his hair and wrinkled his brow, but had not in the least abated his courage. Yet time had brought to him a touch of sadness, for he missed the active and public life to which he had been so long accustomed; and he could not understand why the English Government was unwilling to trust him with a new command upon the sea. He was old, but did not know it. The last time I saw my friend it was at his home on Victoria Road, Bexley Heath, in Kent. All the afternoon we sat together in his library and talked of the early days and of the beautiful shores of the Hudson. He loved America and longed to return and visit it once more. When there was a pause in the conversation he took from a shelf the books he had written, and told me why and how he had written them. I remember that he patted the covers of his "Voyage of the Prince Albert in Search of Sir John Franklin"; it was a narrative of life in the Arctic seas, and its pages made him young again, as in the days when he endured the silence and solitude of the long Winter night in the frozen world of the far North. He handled with almost equal affection his "Two Years' Cruise off Terra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands and the Seaboard of Patagonia." He was not mistaken in thinking the book had some enduring qualities, for I have since seen a review of it in The London Athenaeum that gave it no small measure of praise.

His "Catalogue of the Arctic Collection in the British Museum," which made its appearance in 1858, did not seem to interest him; and I do not remember that he commented at all upon his "British Columbia Emigration," and his "Lee and His Generals," a copy of which lies before me, with a number of letters written by him to me after my return to the United States folded between the leaves. It was a delightful afternoon and the situation of his house was most attractive. From the library window we could look far over the fields to the distant hills. But I do not think he cared much for the landscape—his thoughts were with the sea.

A jug of ale and a loaf of dark bread, which he cut with a case knife, served for repast—it was better suited to his life and to our brief hour of fellowship than the most elaborate entertainment could have been. I knew we should never meet upon this earth again, but the thought, while it added tenderness to our

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1904

BOSTON NOTES.

Books by College Presidents; Some New Editions; a Few Juveniles.

THE American Unitarian Association has planned a series which, if well executed, will have an immense sale, if there be any reality in that interest in homely virtues alleged as the reason for reading "David Harum," "Eben Holden," "Uncle Terry," and similar stories. The series is to be called "True American Types," and will bring together biographies of men whose ways lay in the inconspicuous walks of life, their only remarkable trait being intense self-respect. The writers of these biographies will be authors sufficiently removed by circumstance from the "types" to be capable of seeing them in true perspective, but still in sympathy with them. For instance, the first volume will be "John Gilley," Maine farmer and fisherman, and the author will be the President of Harvard University, who knows the Maine coast and its people as well as he knows the American undergraduate.

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President Jordan of Leland Stanford University is also publishing a book with the association, but it is an allegory, intended to show the wide divergence of the paths taken by various seekers after truth. It will be entitled "The Wandering Host," and will be bound as a gift book, with a decorative page border printed in green. Still another university luminary, the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, Case Professor of Manchester College, Oxford, has sent the association a little book called "Christianity and the Other Religions of the World," and to these announcements are added: "The Touch of Nature," some fifteen folk stories, retold by Mr. Augustus M. Lord; "A Book of Daily Strength," compiled by Miss V. D. Davis from the writings of Unitarian authors; "The Trinity and the Incarnation," by Mr. Richard A. Armstrong; "The Supremacy of Jesus," by the Rev. Dr. Joseph. Crooker, and "Pillars of the Temple," by the Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage.

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The original six-volume edition of Dr. Channing's works, prepared under his own supervision, is to be reissued by the association this Autumn. If any of the original edition have been worn out it must have been by too assiduous reading, for their sober black cloth cover and unpretentious pages seem all but indestructible under ordinary usage. The Rev. James Martineau will be commemorated in a little volume of selections from his religious and devotional works. It is intended for pious uses, not for controversy, and will be edited by Dr. Martineau's friend, the Rev. Albert Lazenby.

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The seven-volume Riverside Edition of Tennyson, to be published this month, will contain but few notes, not being intended for school use, and will be printed in new Caslon type, the text following the standard Cambridge edition. It is to have a photogravure portrait of the Laureate.

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The "Cambridge" poet of this year will be Wordsworth. The text will follow the latest forms adopted by the author, and will give the poems in chronological order, with the dates of composition and of publication. It will also include that body of notes in which the poet revealed so much of his weaker side, and yet said nothing that any true lover of his can be sorry for having read. The volume is edited by Mr. A. J. George, the editor of The Prelude, and a devout Wordsworthian, who loves his poet none the less after years of giving his High School boys and college students instruction in his beauties.

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"The Complete Poetical Works" of Mr. J. T. Trowbridge will appear in a Household Edition this month, the text being the same as that of the Library Edition, and a biographical sketch and portrait and other illustrations will be bound with the poems. In the closing pages of the book some later verses will be grouped under the title "Newly Gathered Leaves."

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Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. have reissued Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles's "Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics," with duogravure portraits of Lowell, Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes, Emerson, Whittier, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Bunner, Dr. Van Dyke, Mr. Gilder, and Mrs. Spofford.

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The new edition of Mrs. Annie Fellowes Johnston's "Joel, a Boy of Galilee," appears at the same time, and with it Mary Hazelton Wade's "Our Little Jewish Cousin," which describes the ways of a modern Jewish family living in Jerusalem. "Our Little Canadian Cousin," by Elizabeth Roberts Macdonald, is more like a story than any of the former volumes of the series, for not even by searching all the provinces for material can one find many differences between the British-Canadian and the American sufficiently marked to be visible to childish eyes.

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Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have prepared a new edition of Sarah Tytler's "Old Masters," giving it sixteen full-page pictures after famous paintings. The book is intended for students and lovers of art, and is one of a little group written by the author, who from 1848 to 1870 was joint proprietor of a girls' boarding school at Casper Fife. After some years devoted to literary work in London, she went to Oxford, and, as head of one of the boarding houses for students, keeps in touch both with literature and students, for whom she has written a number of books, all of which have been published in this country. Miss Tytler has also written a number of novels, but has returned to her former profession. She is Miss Henrietta Keddie to them, and, in spite of her seventy-seven years, they find her a sympathetic friend.

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Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "The Intellectual Life" is also to appear in an illustrated edition, with half-tone portraits of Keats, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, the family at Abbotsford, and Napoleon, an etching of Leonardo da Vinci, and a portrait of Hamerton.

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Miss Helen Leah Reed has not ceased to write, although there are to be no more "Brenda" books, and she has been preparing a story in which the chief characters are pupils in a public grammar school in a suburban town. The title is "Irma and Her Friends." For children even younger than those interested in grammar school girls Miss Caroline M. Fuller has written "The Alley Cat's Kitten." "Weejums," as the heroine is named, makes her first appearance in society in a Christmas stocking, wearing a paper ruff and having a pink candy elephant tied to her foot, and in this guise she may be seen in the current number of St. Nicholas.

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Volumes of collected prayers are not novel, but they are not very common, and the age of the author and the place in which the prayers were offered gives a certain especial interest to "Dr. Hale's Prayers in the Senate," announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. Notes indicating the work of each day would make the book historically valuable; one might like to know from what sort of religious thought the Senate proceeded to certain action.

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Of all school books Colburn's "Mental Arithmetic" seems to have the most vitality. It has outlived at least five generations of readers, geographies, and arithmetics, and now it is entering on a new lease of life in the South, having been adopted by the Virginia State Board of Education, which has also adopted "The Hiawatha Primer," "Literary Masterpieces," and "England's Story," and is certainly not behind the times in knowledge, for these are among the latest books adopted for school use in the North.

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The Autumn Riverside Press editions will be "Boccaccio's Life of Dante," in the translation of the Rev. Philip Henry Wicksteed, the university extension lecturer on Dante; the translation of "The Georgics of Virgil," made by Mr. John William Mackail in 1889, and "Certaine Sonets" of Sir Philip Sidney, a quarto, an octavo, and a tall sextodecimo. The first is to be printed on a hand press from the Montaigne type, and it is to have broad margins, initials in red, and a new portrait of Dante, a woodcut after the death mask. Only 250 numbered copies will be sold, and the type will be distributed when the printing is completed. The Georgics and the "Sonets" will be printed in italic type, to be distributed as in the case of the former, of which 300 copies will be sold. Each book of the Georgics has a decorated heading printed in dull red, and the volume will also have decorative initials. The binding of all three books is to be "half" Italian vellum, with paper sides, and the "Certaine Sonets" will have the Sidneys' arms upon the covers. Headings have been given to those poems which lacked them, and they were not a few, for Astrophel and Stella did not need them; but the Elizabethan spelling and capitals have been followed, so that the volume is more English in appearance than the "Ronsard" and "Petrarch," which it resembles in many details.

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The seventh and latest volume of the Red Letter Library, issued by Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. by arrangement with the London firm of Messrs. Blackie & Son, is "An Eighteenth Century Anthology," with an introduction by the Poet Laureate, and all who find themselves in the least out of tune with the present time will enjoy it, inasmuch as it condemns the self-glorification of the nineteenth century and unkindly compares its vociferations of rebellion and signs of pessimism with the pious resignation of the eighteenth. Mr. Austin quotes many critics in confirmation of his eulogy of Pope, but unaccountably forgets John Wilson, although Kit North never wielded the cudgel more vallantly than when he was defending the thesis that Pope was the greatest poet of his time. The authors to whom some of the coming volumes will be dedicated are Thackeray, De Quincey, Keble, Lamb, Thomas à Kempis, Emerson, Carlyle, Holmes, St. Augustine, Cowper, and Herrick. Mrs. Meynell will write almost half of the introductions. The Archbishop of Armagh, Canon Beeching, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Whibley are among the other writers. The volumes are bound in red, with rubricated title pages, and a headline in vermilion and specially designed end papers and frontispiece borders by Mr. Talwin Morris.

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Doubtless it is books of this sort of which Boston should be thinking. In truth it is buying the "Foolish Dictionary" and the "Sequel" to The Real Diary of a Bad Boy.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1904.

A French Grammar.

"Grammaire Française, with Exercises," by W. Mansfield Poole, instructor in French to the Channel Squadron, and Michel Becker, Professor of Modern Languages in the Ecole Alsacienne of Paris, has been written especially for the pupils who are being taught the new method—that is, of using the mother tongue as little as possible in the classroom. This book is for the use of the middle [illegible] dent has finished the initial stages and passed into the grammar, which at that time will hold the most important place. It contains everything essential for all except the highest school classes. The exercises in French to be translated into English refer constantly to the rules, in this way being made much clearer. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents.)

Mystical and Humorous.

THE LOVES OF EDWY. Tale and Drawings by Rose Cecil O'Neill. 12mo. Pp. 432. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The germ of "The Loves of Edwy" was taken from Peter Ibbetson, but the story has been translated from the mystic to the Hibernian serio-comic. It is a tragedy done in a procession of jests. One should read it in that mellow state of sentiment, which lies between tears and laughter and induces, moreover, a sort of inversion of things by which you laugh at the weeping place and vice versa. The tale is of Aspasia Jane, introduced to the notice of the reader as a bit of dragon-tailed precocity, a little girl whose stockings will not stay up, who recites tragic passages under the direction of her father, a fine old Irish gentleman of the school of Thackeray's Costigan.

Aspasia Jane is one of a numerous and neglected brood. George is a little boy, also neglected, his father being a financier and his mother a butterfly. He haunts the house of Aspasia Jane, and pummels her little brothers. That is the beginning. Edwy is another boy, a silent, serious youth, an orphan, cousin to Georgie. He, too, haunts the house of Aspasia Jane. The story, which deals with this childish period, is pleasing, and informed with a sort of impish and fantastic truth to nature.

Then Aspasia Jane grows up, grows tall, goldenly beautiful, goes upon the stage, too, not for pride but for bread, and blushes ashamed in the chorus. And Georgie, returning from Paris and the airy study of art, finds her so, Edwy, likewise, coming up all of a rich bronze color out of South America, where he builds railways. Georgie, disliking his hereditary occupation of financier, takes to illustrating comic papers with pictures all eloquent of the "funny pity" which he finds in Aspasia Jane. Then, and always out of a generous impulse and in a spirit of jest as to the act itself, Georgie steals a diamond from his mother (who doesn't mind) and forges his father's name to check. At the second offense of the second kind the stern parent sends his hopeful son to prison as he would any other malefactor. So runs the tragedy. There is no positive evil in Georgie. It is merely excess of kindness and overbubbling levity. He does evil laughingly that good may come of it, and the harvest is desolation. Edwy is the "side-wind, blowing steadily one way, like the breath of destiny." Aspasia Jane, golden in hair and heart, is the inspiration of both, but may not save herself or them. She has passed, by the way, from the stage into literature. In the final wreck of things the author is relentless to leave sentiment not a leg to stand on.

Rochester to Michigan in 1841.

The account by Lansing B. Swan of a trip to Michigan from Rochester, N. Y., taken in 1841, ("Journal of a Trip to Michigan in 1841," by L. B. Swan. 32mo. Boards. Linen back. Pp. 53. Rochester: Printed for George P. Humphrey.) was written for his wife and father. It tells how the writer spent his time from June 9, 1841, until June 29 of the same year, and is full of interesting pictures of the country as it was over sixty years ago, of the hardships of travel by stage coach, steamship, and railroad; of the people he met, &c.

Lansing B. Swan was born at Onondaga Valley in 1809. He went to Rochester in 1830. He served as the first Alderman from the old Second Ward, and was a prominent business man until his death. He was closely identified with the city in a military way, having organized the old Rochester Union Grays, served for many years as its Captain, and later as Brigadier General of the militia from Utica to Buffalo. In 1880 he made a sea trip from New York to Nassau and Havana, hastening home from there to offer his services to his country at the outbreak of the civil war. But he died in December, 1861. He describes, as follows, the country between Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo:

Passed through the most beautiful country I ever saw, the ground all along the road richly ornamented with wild flowers and dotted with crimson by the thousands of strawberries, which cover it everywhere, the road being entirely natural. Our driver with his post coach drives in the road or woods as he fancied is fact, you may ride through this country anywhere, through the forest with horses and carriage. We passed today a great number of natural meadows of hundreds of acres, never cultivated in the least. All that the farmer has to do is, when the grass is ready, send out his men and mow it down. This is called in distinction from cultivated hay, "wild hay," and the other "tame hay."

The Advice of a Baby.

"The Autobiography of a Baby," (By Thomas L. Bradford, M. D., 16mo., Pp. 80. Philadelphia, Penn.: The Bell Publishing Company. 50 cents,) is by no means an infringement upon Mrs. Daskam Bacon's territory. This particular baby, a cherub in dainty overalls, as shown in the frontispiece portrait of him, writes with the wisdom of four years, and while the ills of babyhood are still fresh in his memory. He discourses eloquently upon the cruelties of a heartless world, where nurses and doctors, yea, and even fond mothers, are banded together against the comfort of the helpless and innocent little victims of their misdirected attention. [illegible] parties [illegible] papers [illegible] of the many heavy draperies bristling with so-called safety pins, recommends a certain little princess garment which he describes, goes on to discuss food and its quality, and gives recipes and other helpful suggestions. On the whole he is a knowing baby. "I do not always play. I often think deeply," he says. "When you look at a baby, remember that baby thinks and understands, although politeness may prevent him from saying much." Whereupon this champion of abused infants courteously blows a kiss to "all mothers of all other babies," and thereafter takes his leave.

"Rena's Experiment."

RENA'S EXPERIMENT. By Mary J. Holmes. 12mo. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Mary J. Holmes's latest story is based upon the legend of a quaint old well into the depth of which, long years ago, a beautiful girl once looked, holding up a mirror as the clock struck noon, in the hopes of seeing the face of the man she loved. For tradition said that the face which would be revealed in the glass was the face of the future husband. But poor little Nannie saw the face of another than the man she loved—a kind-hearted Scotch lad—and the next day they found her dead in the bottom of the old well. And the Scotch lad was true to her, although the man she loved forgot her soon after. Although the Scotch lad married twice, he chose two widows who never grew jealous of his persistent devotion to the dead Nannie. It was when old Sandy McPherson grew old and for a second time became a widower that he conceived the complicated idea of bequeathing his vast fortune to the descendants of his two wives—a young man, Reginald Travers, on the one hand, and on the other a young woman, Irene Burdick, herself a relative of the original Nannie, on condition that they loved and married each other. In the event of their not loving and marrying, there were various restrictions binding the money.

As the two had never met, it was a very simple matter, therefore, for Rena to secure the co-operation of her cousin, another Irene Burdick, tall and blonde, with a coronet of braids (not all her own) on her queenly head, to masquerade as the Irene of the will, while she as a "poor relation" looked on and watched Reginald Travers fall in love as per instructions.

And with this as the main theme the story is worked out in a truly Mary-J.-Holmesque style. One needs must grow fond of Rena's tender, kittenish ways and resent the haughty manner of the other Irene. Of course, Nannie's as well figures frequently, and there is, at the critical moment, when the entanglement reaches its height, a providential death. Also an attack of fever clears the atmosphere of all impostures, restores peace, and brings on a smiling climax, with proper punishment for the false Irene, who, although seemingly only trying to help Rena to have a little harmless fun, at heart herself had base matrimonial schemes.

"Rare," Not "Scarce."

New York Times Book Review:

I have the greatest sympathy for the editor who is obliged to accept, and print, an answer to each of the many and varied questions which a curious public may find it convenient to ask—whether that answer is written in accurate English or otherwise.

I feel quite sure, however, that it is not sympathy which I feel for the one in your office who made me speak of Mr. Woodberry's "North Shore Watch" as that "scarce" piece of elegiac verse, instead of that "rare" piece, &c.

I am fully aware that in some instances the words are interchangeable. I say of a diamond, it is scarce, (or rare,) when few of its kind are obtainable, at any price. When few diamonds of equal value with the one I hold are obtainable I say "it is a rare diamond," not a scarce one.

In this latter sense I applied the word "rare" to the poem in question, which is, I believe, much read and widely disseminated.

The point is a tiny one and not likely to be observed by any one except the person who made the inquiry. It could not escape my own observation, hence my apology to the big round world of indifferents, and to the honest inquirer, even if he be puzzled to know what I am talking about. It increases my self-respect.

I wish to thank you for the courtesy of last week's space in your columns. I am greatly interested and much helped by each issue of THE BOOK REVIEW. I regard it as truly "rare."

E. K. H.

National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., Sept. 3, 1904.

Mosaic Law and Lore.

In The Hebrew Union College Annual, published at the college in Cincinnati, are contributions by eminent Jews as well as by members of the Faculty and the students. Prof. William Backer of the Theological Seminary of Budapest, Hungary, writes on the Gemara, a synonym of the Talmud, explaining the meaning of the word and its derivation. "The Jewish Minister" is the title of an essay by Claude G. Montefiore, editor of The Jewish Quarterly Review of London. Gustav Karpeles, editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums, Berlin, writes in German about Heinrich Heine and Ludwig Börne, both of whom were born Jews. "The Church and the Individual" is the theme of Dr. Max Margolis of the University of California. "In What Does the Originality of Judaism Consist?" is told by the noted Chicago rabbi Emil Hirsch. The new President, Dr. Kohler, writes on "The Four Ells of the Halakah, and the Requirements of a Modern Jewish Theological School"; the Halakah is the rule of conduct fixed forever by the ancient Jewish teachers. An important part of the book is the 150 pages of memorable dates of Jewish history, with its index, unfortunately the only one in the book. There are also portraits of the Faculty and of the graduates of 1904, with brief [illegible]

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts Here and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

PLOTS IN SHORT STORIES.—Aldrich, Stockton, and Bunner have given us excellent examples of the novella; but the best plots are used up, not adapted to squeamish tastes, or serving a new purpose. Writers are busy, too, with simple tales of character, or of event without particular ingenuity of plot. Good stories, like those of Irving, of Tieck, of Scott, belonged in this class; and thousands of stories in our newspapers and hundreds in our magazines (most of them poor) belong there to-day. But these are not typical short stories. Examine them—they seem old-fashioned now and are easily distinguished. Each one will be found to be based either upon a series of events interesting in themselves, or upon a series of events interesting because they bring out a character or characters. The interest in a contrast between two characters, or in the relation between a man and the circumstances in which he is placed—the interest, in a word, in situation—is rare in these tales, is rarely if ever the motive behind the story.

In the short narrative of to-day it is most common; in the typical short story it is prevailing. It was not the situation that interested the author of "Ruth," it was the simple love story; and he tells it with his eye upon the sequence of events. It was not the love story which most interested Kipling in "The Brushwood Boy"; it was the strange situation between lovers who knew each other only in dreams, and for that situation, not for their love and marriage, he works out the story. The greater number of the most famous short story writers of the nineteenth century show by their stories that it was a situation which usually inspired them. Indeed, a glance through the pages of Kipling, Maupassant, Harte, James will perhaps be enough to show that interest in situation is typical of the characteristic short story.

A situation may be recorded by a simple series of events arranged with the plot alone in view; but, since this situation itself is a result and not a process, such an incremental method must be crude. The writer of the short story is impressed by the situation, as Hawthorne so often was, and it is most natural that he should attempt to convey the impression he has received by making it the effect of his story. Theoretically, this is the logical method. A study of modern short stories shows that it is the practical one. In most of them the plot is interesting, but the total effect, as in Stevenson's "A Lodging for the Night," is after all the impression of a certain situation. Consider for an instant "Youth," a story recently published by Mr. Joseph Conrad. This is the narrative of a youth who from boyhood has longed to see the East, the wonderful mystic East. He is in his first responsible position—mate of the Judea, bound for Bangkok. The ship is fated. Storms unfit her. She returns to port again and again, yet always his desire for the East and the romance of his going there sustain him. On the high seas at last, she crawls through the tropics. Months pass by, yet his eagerness suffers no abatement. But the ship is doomed. The cargo of coal ignites. They fight the smoke day after day. The flames burst forth. At last they desert the ship, and somewhere off Java take to the boats. At night they enter a dim harbor, tie at a wharf, and fall asleep at the thwarts. The youth awakes at daylight. A row of faces, brown and yellow, are staring at him "without a murmur, without a sigh, without a movement." Behind them, brown roofs of hidden houses peeped "through the big leaves that hung shining and still." And "this was the East of the ancient navigators, so old, so mysterious." His ship is gone, and his plight is desperate; but he has attained the desire of his youth.

When the plot of this story is stated after the manner of "The Decameron," it is merely this: A youth desires to go to a certain place, and after many delays gets there. In short, it is scarcely a plot at all; it has no distinct point, and it is of importance only in so far as it serves a purpose that is something more than to make the story move for the sake of the narrative. The writer has conceived, not a story, but a situation. The aim of his narrative is to create in his reader's mind a vivid impression of the desire of a boy for the wonders of the unknown East; and it does so with complete success. And this story is only a striking example of what may be found to a greater or less degree in dozens of stories by Poe, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling, Maupassant, Coppée, Verga, Tourgenieff, and other writers of our period. If you analyze "The Cask of Amontillado," "The Fall of the House of Usher," "The White Old Maid," "Markheim," "Little Tobrah," "La Peur," "Un Lâche," "Garassim," you will find that the author has a situation in mind, and is endeavoring to convey it to you; that the stress of the struggle for narrative interest is at least subordinate; and that all the elements of the story are nicely calculated to produce the proper impression. In some of Bret Harte's stories the plot is absolutely negligible; and this we should expect of the French, whose tradition of short story writing has given them a handicap in its development.

The conscious purpose to convey an impression is not implied by Prof. Matthews's formula, which defines the short story by a certain unity of impression. "Rip Van Winkle" would be explained and classified by such a definition, because the simplicity and restraint of its form produce a single impression of narrative unity. A single impression of narrative unity belongs also to "Youth"; but this story has what "Rip" has not, a conscious attempt to convey an impression of a situation which is the nucleus of the story. In "Rip Van Winkle," Irving is interested to some extent in situation, but much more in the series of events. And if one should rewrite "Rip Van Winkle," intending to convey an impression of the pathos of Rip's situation alone among strangers, a very different story would be the result. The story that has unity, restriction, and therefore a single effect, is not the same as the story with unity, restriction, and an attempt to convey an impression of a situation, although the term "short story" is used fitly to cover both. Such a purpose in story writing makes unity and singleness of effect inevitable. In the old tales, these were attained because the incident treated of was single; or if there were a number of episodes, the narrative pointed to a speedy conclusion and could be brought into a small compass. In the best of the modern short stories, the writer (to repeat) has conceived not a story but a situation, and employs his narrative merely to impress this upon the reader. Therefore, be the story of one episode, like "A Coward," or, like "Without Benefit of Clergy," of many, of well-jointed plot, or of none at all, the impression must be unified, vivid, and distinct from that given by the novel.—Henry Seidl Canby in The Dial, (Chicago.)

EXPERIENCE AND INSIGHT IN FICTION.—In the letter printed in last week's issue Mr. Isidore G. Ascher raised a "curiously suggestive" point. Does the average writer of fiction overwrite himself—or herself—thus falling into a routine of dreary iteration? As Mr. Ascher points out, "only intellectual giants have that supreme imagination capable of delineating the endless character, the diversified aspects of humanity, the multiform workings of the human heart; the lesser minds soon exhaust themselves; the fount becomes arid." But I think a point is missed—imagination in a writer of fiction is dependent upon insight and experience. Take a specific example: Thackeray had the gift of insight, and he saw much of life; hence his greatness. Imagination pure and simple leads to the writing of fairy tales, and many of the novels of to-day are mere fairy tales, entirely lacking all insight into and experience of human life. Even if the experience be there, it is discounted by the want of insight. It might almost be taken as an axiom that a novelist should only write of life that has come under his actual observation; second-hand knowledge of life is worth little or worthless. Dickens failed to write of Paris life as he did successfully write of London, for the former city he only knew superficially, the latter intimately. Perhaps most of the great characters in fiction are idealized or composite portraits of living or dead originals. Writers not in the first rank sit down to draw life and nature from their inner consciousness; great writers from an amalgam of insight and experience, heightened by imagination. And here imagination resolves itself into the ability to "put yourself in his place."

The above reflections have, of course, oft before been made, and many times better expressed; but the repetition of well-worn truths is more desirable than the manufacture of modern paradoxes—pace Messrs. Chesterton & Co. After all, who can say anything new? Can a writer hope to do more than to send forth old wine in new bottles, not new lamps for old? No parrot cry has wrought more hurt than that for "originality." "Give us something new"; and writers injure themselves and their readers in straining after novelty instead of confining themselves to nature and her ways, which are not new, though ever fresh.

As to the repetition of "favorite thoughts in other verbal garb" by writers of genius, alluded to in Mr. Ascher's letter, does it greatly matter? Of course it would be better if our writers would say their say in their best manner once and for all, though even so we should lose this—that the very repetition does show us what are an author's "favorite" thoughts, and therefore throws a light upon the author's character. Had Shakespeare again and again given us the same thought in different garb we should have known what he himself thought upon it at any rate one point. Again, a writer, however great, is but human, and so open to error; it is one of the calamities of criticism that a man of genius is often counted as unable to err—is set upon a pedestal as a god. Much absurd commentary would have been spared us had critics remembered that even Homer can nod.—London Academy.

LIBERTY AND THE POETS.—The second volume of the collected edition of Mr. Swinburne's poems contains the flower of his poetry, which was inspired by the old passion of liberty, by the old ecstasy of freedom, by the old rapture of republicanism. The spirit of the hour has changed since the heyday of Victor Hugo and Mazzini—we say the spirit of the hour, for it would be absurd to call it the spirit of the age—and the world is now in one of those streams of reaction which disturb the main current of civilization. Liberty is no longer a war cry or even a shibboleth. Freedom is a shadow of a shadow. The cult of nationalism has been submerged in the cult of imperialism. There is more pity than sympathy for the weak races, and there is more reverence than rancor for the strong. Force is the fashionable god, and force in alliance with practice is the highest ideal of the great nations. Utilitarian ambitions have swept aside the misty ideals of cosmopolitanism and universal brotherhood. Nations fight for markets rather than for holy places. In the stress of the struggle for supremacy in commerce and manufactures men have forgotten the less urgent problems of internal government. The merchants, indeed, has saved the monarch. The real rulers of the modern State are not the King, the Emperor, and the Czar, but the financier, the trader, the trust, the syndicate, and the corporation. The centre of gravity has shifted, and the consequence is that the lyrical outbursts of the republican era seem strangely remote. The modern nations do not ask, "Are we free?" but "Are we prosperous?"

It may seem that this alteration in the centre of gravity is for good, and that the industrial age may be ethically as well as actually an age of gold. But it is possible that the lust of commerce may work as much woe in the world as the lust of liberty, and that the commercial wars of the new Kings may cost humanity as large a toll of life and peace as the dynastic wars of the old. However that may be, one thing seems clear—poetry will find in the new ideals no such inspiration as she found in the old. There will be no Swinburne to chant the glory of Pittsburg rails or New Zealand mutton, the splendors of the tinplate trade and the cement industry, the majesty of Canadian corn and the wonder of Australian wool. And we fear that political changes will [illegible] so they [illegible] who will sing "The Rise of Woolsack" or "The Rise of Devonshire." In fine, the world, from the point of view of the poetic artist, seems to be growing prosaic; his only resource now seems to be the shaping of the new marvels of science. Perhaps, indeed, the great poet of the future will sing to us of monads and electrons. Ignoring the passions of men, he may chronicle the passions of sub-electrons in their solar system, the atom—weaving out of their attractions and repulsions a new form of dramatic art. Erasmus Darwin descanted upon the "Loves of the Plants." The bard of the new day may croon the "Loves of the Electrons."

But it would be a mistake to suppose that the permanence of poetry depends upon the permanence of the convention which inspired it. The Miltonic convention has passed away, but Milton and his poetry remain. And although to this generation the very name of liberty sounds archaic, yet these poems in her praise stir the blood, for they tingle with a generous passion, a noble magnanimity, and a heroic ardor which produce in the mind the excitement of pure literature. It may seem inadequate to describe the effect of literature in such terms, but the point is worth making. For good literature makes life more intense, more rapid, more eager. It raises the vital force to a higher pitch. It infects us with an ardor which is higher than ourselves, and makes us for the time beings of a larger energy and a finer glow. And this magical capacity of communicating noble emotion is the distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Swinburne's poetry. He is the most potent of spiritual incendiaries.—London Athenæum.

TREVELYAN'S "AMERICAN REVOLUTION."—It is the uncommon fortune of Sir George Trevelyan to write delightfully as well as convincingly in his story of our Revolution. Even where he convinces us least he does not delight us least, for nothing could be more charming than his study of the colonial conditions from which our National conditions rose. As we read the passages which portray the life of the New England farmer at the time he began to come under the observation of the European visitor, especially the philosophical visitor of French race and prepossessions, we held our breath a little in fear that the picture, frankly shown us at second hand, might be a vignette from some pretty eighteenth century moral tale. We sighed for the difference which the traveler would find in the same region at our later day, but our courage returned with the perception that the historian's good-will did not carry him beyond a reasonable indulgence of our Colonial virtues and advantages from the vignette. When it came to the study of specific character, of characteristics, the doubt which we seemed to incur was altogether past. The man of the Revolutionary period might have been too fondly seen as a type, but the men of that time were discerned with an eye whose report of them gave us the sense of ourselves seeing them for the first time, of seeing them alive. There is no affectation or pretense of discovery in our author's method. His Washington, Franklin, Adams, Arnold, Montgomery, Putnam, Lee, are fit outline the men we have always known, and yet somehow we have not known them in such actuality before, in such measure of the modernity which resides in the important persons of every time. Where they were provisional, and destined to be outdated by events and conditions, they are as truly shown as where they were permanently great, and destined to outdate events and conditions. Putnam is an instance of the excellence of this portraiture in one kind, and Franklin as well as Adams in another; the analysis of the heroic elements in Arnold and the foreshadowing of their tragical precipitation is something most uncommon; for it is the defect of history ordinarily to read men's characters backward, and to judge their whole past by what they eventually did.

If such an English history of the American Revolution could be epitomized for use in schools, so as to present not only the facts, but the feelings of the time—to embody the author's parallel view—we can imagine nothing which would do more to disabuse the forever rising generation of the belief that it was the English people who were warring upon the American people in that struggle, or more to imbue those to whom the future belongs with the fraternal sentiment at present more evident in England than in America.—William Dean Howells in Harper's Magazine.

AUTHORS, BOOKS, AND MAGAZINES.—In an experience of more than forty years in association with a publishing house, I have never known of any meddling on their part with the business, except in rare cases after the fact.

I have always understood that the publishers who issued "Jane Eyre" and "Adam Bede" did so without any previous consultation with matrons or any thought of them, leaving them to talk it over afterward with the same fearless freedom. I never knew a publisher to reject a novel that was on its literary and dramatic merits worth publishing, except when it was indecent or was likely to have an actually immoral influence—the kind of thing which would have been as unpleasant reading to himself as to any reader, even a matron. "Trilby" was published not only as a book but as a magazine serial. It was not immoral, but it was unmoral—as unmoral as childhood is. Two or three matrons wrote protesting letters, but most of the few complaints made came from men. Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" was published serially in Harper's Bazar, and his "Jude the Obscure" (under another title) in Harper's Magazine. If publishers of books and magazines err in this matter, it is likely to be on the side of daring, not from adventurous intention but in unconscious innocence. They are not afraid to confront Truth—even with a capital T.

Indeed, it is this very truth, with all the candor and splendor that attend it and all its inherent majesty, that the best literature of to-day in books and magazines confronts without tremor. This is as true of our literature as of our science. It is a direct and intimate attitude, and we frankly credit the West with having helped us to it. But it is the trait of our time, as well in the East as in the West, however we may have come by it. It indicates a distinct advance in our culture, which in literature brings us ever more and more face to face with the essential truths of life, just as in science it insists upon the closest scrutiny of physical phenomena. The supreme interest of the greatest fiction of our time is in its psychical interpretations and disclosures. This interest excludes no really vital theme, but only that false and shallow and even meretricious masquerade of human passions and sentiments which vitiated the fiction of a former age, and which no cultivated reader now tolerates. Even Zola is pathologically true, and has his proper place in the respect of readers who seek that kind of truth. In English and American fiction the writers who have developed the psychical method—among whom Henry James stands both as the type and as first in the exemplification of the type—have kept within the limits of a normal exposition. The good and evil are inseparably mingled in our human life—our chief wonder being, as Mrs. Deland has said, the badness of people who are called good and the goodness of those who are called bad—so that the shadows have their place in the brightest picture, and they are not to be evaded by any shuffling. We willingly follow where the path inevitably leads—to see life as it is.

I do not say that everything which could be published with propriety in a book could fitly be published in a magazine. The purchaser chooses his book; the magazine goes to an audience to which it is committed by a pledge, in part explicit, but for the most part a matter of implicit understanding. But the limitation does not arise from an embarrassing moral constraint. That is scarcely felt; the editor is not consciously aware of it; his resistance is against weak, unworthy stuff. There are doubtless authors who revel in brutalities, who enjoy an infernal habitation not for its purgatorial fires but for its sulphurous airs, and who complain because they may not make their descents before a polite audience; but these things do not come within the scope of the demand of any species of human culture.

Every magazine, in the course of its development establishes an expectation as to the field it will occupy and the kind of themes it will treat. Hence arises its principal limitation. Fifty years ago a popular magazine intended for general circulation must have been educational in a sense that it need not be to-day. For a long time it must have treated themes now wholly relegated to special periodicals. One thing it never could have excluded—that is, the best current literature.

It is fortunate in the interests of a general culture and of literature especially that a great magazine to-day may have as its distinguishing limitation the exclusion of specialties, retaining only within its scope such scientific, historical, and descriptive articles as are novel disclosures in their several fields. It may even avoid all timely or occasional topics, so adequately treated by the daily and weekly press, thus devoting nearly its entire space to what is known as the literature of power.—Henry Mills Alden in North American Review.

HAZLITT.—For one who has found his profit in strolling up and down in Hazlitt's essays at odd hours for half a lifetime, it is little becoming to talk overmuch about the man's personal imperfections. It matters little to any of us now that his temper was bad; that his passions too often betrayed him into folly; that his faculties lacked a certain balance; that his mal de rêverie, whether born with him or caught from his French master, sometimes ran too feverish a course; that, in short, he had the not unusual weaknesses of supersensitive men. What does matter is that at his best he wrote English prose as comparatively few have ever written it, and in doing so said a world of bright and memorable things that no one else could have said so well, even if it had ever occurred to any one else to say them at all. If he was difficult to live with that is a question more than seventy years out of date; and no competent reader ever brought a similar accusation against his essays. It has been said of them more than once, to be sure, that they are not so good as Lamb's; but then, you may say that of all essays; and really the comparison is futile, not to call it foolish. The men were nothing alike; though even so, we may gladly agree with Mr. Henley's comment, that, as "dissimilars" they "go gallantly and naturally together—par nobile fratrum."

Perhaps Hazlitt sometimes wrote too much in haste, with hardly sufficient care for those minute excellences that go to the making of perfection, though he could talk edifyingly under that head, and appears to have been the author of the clever parody, more clever than true—as cleverness is apt to be—

Learn to write slow; all other graces
Will follow in their proper places;

and it may be, as one of the cleverest of his admirers assures us, that he was "really too witty." Concerning points so nice as these, it is hard for "honest and painful men" to feel certain. Haste has the compensatory virtue of generating heat, while as for the having too much wit, it is like having too much money, or more than one's share of personal beauty; serious misfortunes, both of them, beyond a doubt, (every one says so,) but misfortunes to be put up with, at a pinch, in a spirit of Christian resignation. All things considered, too much is perhaps better than too little, and, for better or worse, excess on both sides of the line is Maurice Hazlitt's "note." If the virtues, of courage and obstinacy he possessed enough for two. We applaud, even while we pity, to see how, all his life long, he stood up for what he believed to be the truth, in spite of the frowns, and worse than frowns, of all who in that day had it in their power to blast the career of men in his profession. He was defamed and abused, for political reasons—all for that unlucky Bonapartean bee in his bonnet—as few men of letters have ever been, and to the last he did not haul down his flag. * * * To do one's main stint well is probably as much as most of us can reasonably hope for; and so much, assuredly, Hazlitt did; for his main work, as we see it, was the writing of his few volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays. Into those he put the breath of long life. These are what count, seventy years after. Whoever begins with them, returns to them. Not one of them but comes under Lamb's heading of "take-downable."

As a matter of course, however, being a man of active mind and having his living to make by his pen, he wrote many things besides these. He began, indeed, with a

metaphysical treatise—a child of his youth (he believed it a great discovery) for which he never ceased to cherish an excusable fondness. This, on the authority of those who have read it or have talked with some who have done so, we take to be a rather difficult and innutritious choke-pear, something to be safely left alone by ordinary seekers after knowledge. Then, toward the end of his career he produced a four-volume life of Napoleon which, on equally good authority, we should think to have been a kind of anticipation or foreshadowing of the modern "novel with a purpose." His latest editors go so far as to leave it out of their fine twelve-volume edition of his works. Somewhere between these two attempts at immortality he indulged himself in a book on grammar, intended especially to correct the errors of Lindley Murray, more particularly, we believe, his faulty definition of a noun as the name of an object. Fortunately or otherwise, this work (every author of consequence has at least one such) never got beyond the original (manuscript) edition. The making of it seems a queer freak for a man of Hazlitt's turn of mind; but then, as Mr. Birrell observes, "grammar has its fascinations, and even such men as John Milton and John Wesley, no less than William Cobbett and William Hazlitt, succumbed to its charm."—Bradford Torrey in The Atlantic Monthly.

IS THIS A TRUE STORY OF LOWELL?—Sitting here under the beeches I forget the gray Scotch firs standing so forlornly dumb, and begin to remember a curious story the poet and historian Lowell used to tell of a "witch farm" in America. The place is a forest near New York, at some distance, but within a walk from the city. On the edge of the forest a farm will at times appear, which no one remembers to have ever seen before, unless he happens to be among the few who have seen. There is no one about the farm, no sound is heard, yet there are signs of busy occupation. The door is open, empty milk pails lean against the wall, newly cleaned pans and dairy utensils and butter churns are set out to dry; clothes hang on the line in a little drying ground—all looks as if the farmer's wife, or servant, had but just gone indoors; or gone out meaning to return in a few minutes. Whoever thus chances on the farm seldom stops long to look. He will pass on, thinking to himself: "I don't seem to remember that farm. I must inquire about it in town." In town not a soul knows anything about it, and never will that person see the farm again, however often he may return to look for it. Then others will go out to seek the witch farm. Over and over again will they pass and repass the very spot where it had been seen, retracing their steps, and puzzling and saying: "It must be there; we have mistaken the way." They are few indeed to whom the spectral farm has shown itself. Lowell himself once saw it. On the verge of the wood he passed a homestead which appeared precisely as had been described—the milking pails and dairy things all about round the open door, the linen hanging out to dry on the clothesline. Mr. Lowell saw it all, and passed on without thinking; then suddenly stopped short with a feeling of something strange, turned and sauntered slowly back in order to look again at the place. But no house at all was there, and he was unable to find again the exact spot where it had been. He had seen the witch farm.—Cornhill Magazine.

LAMB AND THE ELIZABETHAN DRAMATISTS.—The fourth volume of Mr. Lucas's edition of Lamb, containing the "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets" and the extracts from the Garrick plays, is a model of careful, sympathetic, and widely informed editing. In the headings to the extracts Mr. Lucas supplements and corrects Lamb's often imperfect information as to the authors from whom he quoted; while the notes contain the history of the "Specimens" and illustrate their influence upon subsequent criticism. Mr. Swinburne's "Sonnets on English Dramatic Poets" are quoted in full, and many extracts are given from the same writer's prose amplifications of themes from his great master in Elizabethan lore. Mr. Lucas has rightly reckoned it no part of an editor's province to plunge into controversy as to the abiding value of Lamb's judgments. Nevertheless, he might perhaps have given some indication of the existence of a controversy which has been proceeding, in a desultory fashion, for several years past.

It would be difficult to cite another instance in the history of modern literature in which notes so brief as these marginalia of Lamb's have produced so far-reaching an effect. They do not, in their sum total, exceed the length of a magazine article; yet they contain more classic passages that have burned themselves into the memory of men than any other piece of dramatic criticism, save only the "Poetics" of Aristotle. They have dominated English opinion during a whole century. In the intensity of his intuitions, Lamb was beyond doubt one of the greatest of critics, and he had in a very high degree the gift of persuasion. But it is sometimes forgotten that he himself would have been the last to lay claim to dispassionate breadth of view, to scrupulous measure or proportion in appraisement. "I am," he said, "a bundle of prejudices—the veriest thrall to sympathies, apathies, antipathies." His dramatic criticism was the outcome of an intense congenital sympathy, reinforced by the zest of the treasure seeker. Accepted as final, when it was, in fact, merely tentative and personal, it has betrayed the critics—and, alas! the dramatic poets—of three generations into a good many absurdities.—William Archer in The London Daily Chronicle.

SOME OF THE "SATURDAY'S" FUN.—A curious phenomenon is observable in literature, art, music, and the drama, compelling the critics to deal largely with the politics of their respective subjects instead of with the subjects themselves as of old. Music, drama, art, seem to have got into wrong hands or into no hands at all. Literature appears to be in little better plight. There has unfortunately sprung up a race of half-educated busybodies bent on making their way, in the commercial sense, pretending to a knowledge of which they have nothing save at second-hand and cynically cheerful if their ignorance is exposed. We do not refer to such personages as Mr. Hall Caine, or A. Conan Doyle, or Mr. Clo[illegible] are achieved in the zones that lie outside literature. Nor have we anything to say about the Jeromes, Zangwills, Le Queux, and their compeers: they also stand outside the range of an article on literature. Rather we have to deal with the small groups of men—some of them young but most (though they are not aware of it) past middle age—who have persuaded themselves and each other that they are the lawful successors and literary heirs of Stevenson and Leslie Stephen. Whatever we may think of the judgments, opinions, and prejudices of these last, about one thing there can be no doubt: they had served a faithful apprenticeship to literature and they loved it for its own sake. They had "an honest regard for letters."

But of an honest regard for letters we find no trace in the work of these "poets to the trade," critics to the trade, and friendly critics of the poets. Brilliant young souls spend their days in cataloguing books or music in the British Museum or elsewhere and their evenings in penning panegyrics of the verse and prosy prose of their restaurant acquaintances; and this stuff is unloaded on the mighty British public as the verdict of the foremost men of letters of the day. The consequences are appalling. We do not mean that the public is always taken in, or that it would greatly matter if it was; we do mean that the victims of these eulogies generally come to take themselves with truly tragic seriousness. How far Mr. Stephen Phillips ought to be placed above Shakespeare to satisfy himself we do not know, nor do we pretend to judge as to the relative merits of Mr. Benjamin Swift's book on the universe and the complete works of Herbert Spencer. But the language used by their admirers leaves no doubt as to their views. And these gentry are neither the least ignorant and honest nor the most amusing of the groups who—Heaven help us!—pose as literary judges. There are others who are worse; there are others who, aiming higher, are perhaps not less harmful.—London Saturday Review.

DICKENS'S AMERICAN READINGS.—A single copy of this "Dickens" article still exists, buried in an old scrapbook of its author. And as giving a contemporaneous picture of the man and of his conception of his own characters it may be of some little interest at the end of all these years. As recorded at that time, his voice was low, husky, and monotonous. Sitting in the centre of the hall, I watched his face closely with a powerful opera-glass; and if I had not been perfectly familiar with his text I would hardly have understood him. Indeed, those who sat in the rear of the room had decided difficulty in distinguishing what he said. What is known as the "rising inflection" was marked, and very painfully marked, to American ears. The anticipation was very high. * * * I attended the entire series, enormously interested in the man and in the expression of his conceptions of his own works. I had devoured his stories; his people were mine own people, his characters were my intimate friends. I knew them, of course, by sight and by sound. I had walked with them, I had talked with them, I had laughed and I had cried with them, ever since I could read. I knew every turn of their thoughts, every expression of their faces, every tone of their voices, every incident of their lives. And lo! when Dickens himself presented them they were not my Toots, not my Ham Peggotty, not my Tiny Tim at all! But Dickens must know them better than his hearers did. For Dickens made them! Thanks to Dickens, they were all lost in the crowds at Steinway Hall. And they have never altogether been recovered.

This was the burden of the earliest printed work of the 'prentice hand. And it is not much worse than anything that has been attempted since. It was cruelly treated by proofreader and typesetter and editor, as represented in the single individual upon The Journal's staff; it was signed "Silas Wegg," no one knows why; and it attracted no attention whatever, even in Red Hook. Still it was a new and original view of a subject to which, at that period, columns of newspaper writing were devoted all over the country. No doubt thousands of listeners were affected in the same way; but nobody else seems to have taken it so much to heart. * * * His old men were all alike. His Scrooge, and Justice Stareleigh, and Daniel Peggotty, and even his juvenile Toots, were all the same in tone of voice, although the expression of their faces was different. His control of his facial organs was admirable; and this was the redeeming point in the entertainment. But his Squeers was Scrooge with one eye. His John Brodie was Emily's Uncle with a slightly different dialect. His Betty, the maid of Bob Sawyer's landlady, who, when wanted was always found to be asleep with her head glued to the kitchen table, was the best thing he did; and the intense stupidity of his expression when she opened the door for Mr. Pickwick I have never seen excelled upon the stage. Nevertheless Toots had the same expression, and said "No consequence" in almost the same tone of voice. My ideas of Toots were all upset. Toots, as I had always known him, Toots as he was portrayed by Tom Johnson and by Jefferson on the stage was gone, and gone forever. The Toots of Dickens was entirely different, indescribably different, and I cannot even now reconcile myself to the change. It was a revolution in a long-standing, almost intimate, acquaintance with Toots, which was very dreadful and not to be endured.

So it was with Micawber. Dickens's Micawber was not the stage Micawber of Burton or of John Brougham. Of course Dickens must have understood his own Toots and his own Micawber better than they did. But to have men whom one has known familiarly for years shown up before one in an entirely new light is a severe trial. The light may be the true light and the better light, but the old lights are to be preferred; and Toots and Micawber were never the same again. I always said he did not touch upon Miss Trotwood, or upon Mr. Dick, or upon Bunsby, or Cuttle, or upon rough and tough old Joey Bagstock, or upon Peckniff, or Noddy Boffin, or Sampson Brass, or Chadband, or Bucket. I could not have stood any more upheavals of old conceptions of good old friends. I was thankful, [illegible]

with a we," was immaterial—The late Laurence Hutton's "The Literary Life" in The Critic.

BUSY ROBERTSON NICOLL.—I am amazed at the extraordinary versatility and boundless energy of Dr. Robertson Nicoll. Only the other day he was in London keenly interested in all the Autumn projects of a great publishing firm, arranging for a number of new volumes in a series of biographies that has been so successfully launched by him under the title of "Literary Lives." All the world knows him further as the editor of at least five publications—The British Weekly, The British Monthly, The Expositor, The Woman at Home and The Bookman. Now I find a report of more than two columns in The Aberdeen Free Press of a sermon preached in the United Free Church at Lumsden, Aberdeenshire, in which Dr. Nicoll treats of the situation that has arisen in Scotland owing to the recent decision of the House of Lords. At the Old Manse, Lumsden, Dr. Nicoll was born and brought up; it is here that his father was a minister. In a neighboring parish was another little lad destined to be well known in theological literature—Dr. Robertson Smith. Dr. Nicoll is the owner of the house at Lumsden in which he was born; he has considerably enlarged it, and there every year he spends his August holiday with his family.—C. K. S. in London Sphere.

TREASURES OF HAM HOUSE.—Very few old English houses have preserved so well the atmosphere and feeling of their prime as Ham House, the Earl of Dysart's seat near Richmond. It is having its history perpetuated as it deserved, in two handsome volumes. It was given to the first Earl by Charles I., and reached the meridian of its fame and lustre during the lifetime of Elizabeth Murray, the first Earl's daughter. Her second husband, the overreaching Lauderdale, made it the secret meeting place of himself and his friends, Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, and Ashley; and thus the word "cabal," the famous acrostic which has passed into a political byword, might very well be written over the old house portals. But it is its artistic enrichments that make it famous, and not its political connections; and for these we must thank the memory of the Duchess, not the Duke.

The Van Dycks which the Duchess collected are in the entrance hall where she had them placed; the library begins with a dozen Caxtons and comes down no further than the copy of his "Henriade" which Voltaire sent the Duchess with a gallant compliment; the chapel boasts the Prayer Book which the "sainted" King gave to the Earl; and the miniature room is a storehouse of treasure for the art lover and historian. Dr. Williamson of the Print Room in the British Museum has made the miniature collection a special study, and the results are to be put as an appendix to the history of the house which Messrs. Bell are publishing. Mr. W. G. Fletcher, the well-known bibliophile, has written a chapter on the library; and the author of the book, Mrs. Charles Roundell, has put a store of research and enthusiasm into her history of the place and the Tollemache family. The work is to be issued as a sumptuous five-guinea folio, with many collotypes and photographs; and the edition de luxe on Japanese vellum is to cost 10 guineas.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Around a McKinley Button.

MCKINLEY CARNATIONS OF MEMORY. The McKinley Button of Two Campaigns. By Mrs. Angie Newman, Author of "Heathen at Home" "An Italian Winter," &c. Illustrated with Photographs. 12mo. Pp. 72. Published by the author.

Mrs. Newman has written a little book about a party of five persons traveling abroad during the first campaign for the election of Mr. McKinley as President of the United States. They wore McKinley buttons on the lapels of their traveling jackets. In London, in Paris, in Switzerland, Greece, Egypt, the ladies wore the buttons. In the last-named country the author presented one of the buttons to a hospitable Arab Sheik, whose harem she visited. On the button was printed the word "Protection," of which—treated in a mystical sense—Mrs. Newman has much to say. "Protection," she writes, "is the octave of power in its infancy"—and prints in capitals. Of reciprocity she says that it is the "final synonym of the altruism of nations."

Chiefly, the little book is a McKinley rhapsody, composed evidently with enthusiasm and strangely mingled with description of travel. At the end is an essay, "In Memoriam." The illustrations include photographs of McKinley and Mrs. McKinley, of the sphinx, of the pyramid of Cheops, of two women grinding corn in Palestine, of the Hall of Play at Monte Carlo, of the Corinthian Canal, of Honivard's dungeon at Chillon. The cover is decorated with white carnations and a reproduction of the button.

Electricity for Electricians.

MODERN PRACTICAL ELECTRICITY. Electricity in the Service of Man. A Popular and Practical Treatise on the Applications of Electricity in Modern Life. By R. Mullineux Walmsley, D. Sc. (London), F. R. S. E. Principal and Head of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Northampton Institute, London. With full-page plates and numerous illustrations. Vol. IV. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co.

This final volume of Mr. Walmsley's elaborate work on electricity concludes a chapter begun in the previous volume, a chapter on the magnetic circuit, cells and alternators of various kinds (all copiously illustrated and diagramed). The next chapter is devoted to batteries for both continuous and alternate currents, and the third deals with continuous current motors, including tram car, or, in plain American, trolley car, motors with the familiar form of controller seen on the platforms of these most unceremoniously dangerous of all public vehicles. The next chapter deals with dynamos, the starting of the latter and the working of them. The final chapter is assigned to the subject of electrical measurements and measuring instruments, from simple galvanometer to the most elaborate machines for commercial purposes. Every part of the book is as copiously illustrated as the first chapter, and the explanations are designed for the use of practical users of electrical machinery, not for the mere illumination of the curious reader's dim notions of the subject. The various matters treated are, of course, duly and elaborately indexed, the mere index covering sixteen quarto pages of close print in double column. The list of illustrations covers five pages similarly printed.

Machinery and Machinists.

STORIES OF INVENTORS. The Adventures of Inventors and Engineers. True Incidents and Personal Experiences. By Russell Doubleday. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 220. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

Beginning with the stories of Marconi and Santos-Dumont, Mr. Doubleday has not, however, confined his book to the immediate subject of inventors. He tells you how a fast train is run, how automobiles work—whether by steam, gasoline, or electricity; about very fast steamboats—the Arrow and certain turbine-propelled torpedo boats in the British Navy; about life savers and their apparatus, about the making and using of moving pictures, about bridge building, about submarine boats, about long-distance telephony, about typesetting machines, about the manufacture of ice. In the case of Marconi and in that of Santos-Dumont, "wireless" and dirigible balloons are, of course, described, but much of the interest lies in the personalities and persistencies of the two young men—both of whom set to work as boys upon the things which have made them famous. Marconi, by the way, is, it appears, the son of an Irishwoman. Like Santos-Dumont, whose story, so attractively told by himself, has been abridged by Mr. Doubleday here, Marconi did not have to grind for his living.

In the matter of the mechanics of automobiles very many people naturally will be interested, whether as prospective motorists or merely as pedestrians intent on keeping out of the track of the things. In a general way you may learn how several kinds of motors work, and exactly what it is which causes the car standing outside in the street just under your office window to make the irritating, futile sounding noises customary on such occasions. As for bridge building, that is always a fascinating subject, particularly when the bridges are away off in Africa or Asiatic or Andean wilds, and the engineer is king among awed aborigines. Doubtless, also, when you have watched the quivering yet wonderfully lifelike scenes thrown on a sheet by biographs and the like you have wondered how the effect was accomplished. Mr. Doubleday tells you. He tells you, again, how Mr. Holland runs his submarine torpedo boats, how Mr. Lake travels on the bottom of the sea in his submarine wrecking ship—a sort of sea tricycle. Altogether you get a surprising idea of what has been practically accomplished in submarine navigation. Then for telephone exchanges and what "central" does in order to give you XYZ Gramercy or any other number—to say nothing of Mergenthaler linotype machines and Lanston machines that set type letter by letter—all these things are more or less elucidated.

Dr. Minor's Lincoln.

THE REAL LINCOLN. From the Testimony of His Contemporaries. By Charles L. C. Minor, M. A., LL. D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. 230. Richmond, Va.: The Everett Waddey Company.

The late Dr. Minor protested in his book against the "Lincoln Legend" as a growth more or less monstrous. Nobody, presumably, denies the existence of the legend, or the fact that it has tended at times to lose proper human proportions, but Dr. Minor would reduce to lower terms than most. He issued the first edition of his protest in 1901; just before his death he was at work on an enlargement of the earlier pamphlet—the result being the book before us, edited by his brother and sister. Dr. Minor was a native of Virginia, and an officer in the Confederate Army; later he was professor at the University of the South, President of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and a teacher at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, and in Baltimore. In "The Real Lincoln" he has collated a great many written opinions of Northern men of standing adverse to the character or ability of the war President. It is well known that Mr. Lincoln, before the war and during the war, came in for liberal abuse. It is equally well known that many wise men and great on his own side of the fence did not always agree with him on matters of policy or methods of administration—Seward, Chase, Horace Greeley, even Gen. Grant. The assembling of many adverse remarks from such people, the quoting of the not always heroic facts made public by Lamon and Herndon, the marshaling of testimony to the effect that the Lincoln of 1861, and just out of the West, was not the assured figure of four years later—all these things may pain the lovers of legends, but they are not likely to affect the sober judgment of those whose admiration for Lincoln is based on things not legendary. Dr. Minor declared he had no such aim. He said there had been too much apotheosis, he felt that the other side should be painted. Painting only on the other side, and painting only in black, the total effect is marred by the absence of small streaks of white. Dr. Minor [illegible]

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"S. W.," Bath, Me.: "In an account of the life of the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, author of 'My country, 'tis of thee,' the following statement is made: 'The hymn "America" was the fruit of examining a number of music books and songs for German public schools, placed in my hands by Lowell Mason, Esq. Failing in with the tune of one of them, now called "America," and being pleased with its simple and easy movement, I glanced at the German words, and seeing that they were patriotic, instantly felt the impulse to write a patriotic hymn of my own to the same tune. Seizing a scrap of waste paper I put upon it, within half an hour, the verses substantially as they stand to-day.' According to this statement, the hymn originally contained only the four stanzas known to-day. I remember, however, seeing somewhere a version of the hymn which had five verses. Can you tell me anything about this extra and apparently suppressed stanza? When was the hymn first written, and where did it first appear?"

In a letter to a friend, Mr. H. P. Main of this city, Smith wrote: "As near as I can remember, 'America' was written Feb. 2, 1832, and first sung by the children on the Fourth of July of that year in Park Street Church, Boston." The hymn seems to have been first printed in book form (it may have previously appeared in some Boston paper) in the first edition of "The Choir," a collection of church music made by Lowell Mason, which was published some time during the latter part of 1832. The version given there contains five stanzas, the first of which is the suppressed verse to which our correspondent refers. It is as follows:

> No more shall tyrants here
> With haughty steps appear,
> And soldier bands;
> No more shall tyrants tread
> Above the patriot dead—
> No more our blood be shed
> By allen hands.

The first, second, fourth, and fifth stanzas appear in this version as we all know them, and are signed "S. F. Smith." The second edition of "The Choir," published in 1833, gives four stanzas and omits the third, quoted above.

"A.," Buffalo, N. Y.: "When and where was T. B. Aldrich born?"

In Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. Portsmouth figures in several of Aldrich's books under the thin veil of "Rivermouth." Here was laid the scene of most of his "Story of a Bad Boy," and his historical characteristics are described in his "An Old Town by the Sea."

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Pearl River, N. Y.: "In answer to Charles H. Ward's inquiry as to the origin of 'so long,' you say that a recent English explanation of its origin was to the effect that it is a barrack-room corruption of 'salaam,' but this phrase is not used in the sense of farewell. As I once had 'the honor' (in Fleet Street) to 'belong to' The London Sporting Times, whose title, in slang, 'The Pink 'Un,' is more often used than the vernacular, to say nothing of journalistic experience making me rub elbows with military officers and theatrical worthies, I beg to say that, while 'salaam' is a greeting, its use, as 'so long' in English in certain circles, is as a farewell. I believe gentlemen returning from the East used the mal-pronunciation as in 'Hobson-Jobson' speech; but my friends of the variety business say it is of gipsy origin. The Zingari have introduced many Sanscrit terms—for instance, 'pal,' that is, 'pahli,' brother. I have heard that our crux is simply short for 'Don't let it be so long before I see you again'; but popular lingo is not often so elaborate in its source. I venture that 'so long' displaced the burlesque French 'au reservoir' in the early '70s."

E. P. SMILIE, Montpelier, Vt.: "Please tell me the value of the New England Primer, Boston, Fleet, 1799; also of editions of 1812 and 1844."

The earliest of the three editions is worth, in good condition, from $10 to $15; the other two are worth, respectively, about $5 and $2.

"ANGLER," New London, Conn.: "Can you give me any information about the Rev. G. W. Bethune, who edited an edition of 'The Complete Angler'? When did his edition appear, what was its popularity, standing, &c.?"

The Rev. George Washington Bethune, born in New York City in 1805, died in Florence, Italy, in 1862, was a Dutch Reformed clergyman of Brooklyn of considerable note as a preacher, the author of several works, including "Lays of Love and Faith," (a volume of verse;) "Orations and Discourses," &c., and an ardent fisherman, his love of angling leading him to publish an excellent edition of Walton's classic. The latter work first appeared in this city in 1847, and was frequently reprinted—in 1848, 1852, 1850, 1868, 1880, &c? The edition of 1880, published by Wiley, contained "some additions and corrections from the editor's own copy." It was later reprinted in cheaper form by Dodd, Mead & Co. Bethune's edition of "The Complete Angler" has always been highly regarded. Westwood wrote of it: "For the lover of angling books, and for the collector especially, there is no edition so useful as this. Nowhere else do we find united so complete a body of angling statistics and so large an accumulation of collateral data."

"M. C. C.," Pittsburg, Penn.: "Can you give me the name of the poem (and also that of the author) in which the following lines occur:

> "'A sigh too much and a kiss too long,
> And life is never the same again.'"

This poem, containing two stanzas, is by George Macdonald, and begins:

> Alas! how easily things go wrong.

A frequently quoted American version of the poem contained two additional stanzas, added by Lorettus S. Metcalf, founder and first editor of The Forum. This version was printed in The Bookbuyer, (now The Lamp,) October, 1898, Page 237.

NADINE RAYMOND, 2,245 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, Cal.: "In Appeals to Readers of July 30 J. W. Graves, 421 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo., inquires regarding a book of children's stories published about twenty-five years ago, which contained the tales of 'Rumplestiltskin,' 'The Three Little Pigs,' 'Babes in the Wood,' &c. Another correspondent, Mrs. H. A. Van Alstyne, 225 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y., suggested that the book was by Mrs. Ciara Doty Bates and was called 'On the Tree Tops.' I think it was entitled 'On the Tree Top.' It contained a collection of the old stories dear to children's hearts—'The Three Bears,' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' 'Three Little Kittens,' and many others, as well as those mentioned by Mr. Graves. There were two editions of the book, and one was more complete than the other. It was published by a firm whose chief business was the issuing of children's books, the name, if I remember correctly, being McLaughlin Brothers."

"Q. A.," Haverhill, Mass.: "Please identify for me the following quotations, which I expected to find in Bartlett, but did not:

"'Love gilds the scene and women guide the plot.'

"'Here lies ——, reader, if male thou art,
Look to thy purse; if female, to thy heart.'

"The second quotation refers, I think, to some celebrated English highwayman."

The first quotation can be found in the epilogue to Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals." The second quotation is the epitaph, in Covent Garden Church, on Claude Duval. It is given as follows in the second series of "The Law's Lumber Room," by Francis Watt. (John Lane, $1.50:)

Here lies Du Vall; reader, if male thou art,
Look to thy purse; if female, to thy heart.

"E. P.," University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.: "The old poem of 'Darby and Joan,' which used to be found in school readers, has a line much resembling,

> "'Man works from sun to sun,
> Woman's work is never done,'

whose origin is sought by 'G. H. T.,' New Bedford, Mass. The poem has these lines toward the end:

> "'When Darby saw the setting sun,
> He swung his scythe and home he run;
> "My work is done," I'll go to bed."'
> Joan replies at some length, ending with:
> "'But hapless woman ne'er may say
> "My work is done" till judgment day.'"

J. HOWARD, Long Branch, N. J.: "Which was Emerson's first book?"

The first writing by Emerson to appear in a book was "The Right Hand of Fellowship," which fills Pages 29-31 of an octavo pamphlet printed in Concord, Mass., in 1830, the greater portion of which is taken up with a sermon delivered at the ordination of Hersey Bradford Goodwin as colleague pastor with Ezra Ripley by James Kendall. The first pamphlet, (or "book," the terms, bibliographically considered, are interchangeable,) of which Emerson was the sole author was a "Letter to the Second Church and Society," (of Boston,) written on the occasion of his resigning his charge as pastor of that congregation, Dec. 22, 1832. This is an eight-page pamphlet, bearing the title quoted, and printed toward the end of 1832 in Boston by I. R. Butts. It was so rare that it was not in the Arnold library, sold in 1901, which contained the most extensive Emerson collection ever offered at auction; and it was unknown, (in 1897,) to P. K. Foley, compiler of "American Authors, 1795-1895," although Mr. Foley later became aware of its existence and described it in a letter printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW Sept. 17, 1898, when only one copy was believed to be extant. The next item admitted to Emerson collections is a sermon by Henry Ware, Jr., printed in Boston in 1833, which contains a hymn, "We love the venerable house," by Emerson. Then comes "A Historical Discourse Delivered before the Citizens of Concord 12th September, 1835, on the Second Continental Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town," another octavo pamphlet, printed in Concord in 1835. This was the second publication of which Emerson was exclusively the author. "Nature," his first book of importance, appeared the following year, 1836.

"A. V. A.," Nyack, N. Y.: "I have a French poem which some one once said was the original of Charles Wolfe's 'Burial of Sir John Moore.' It is certainly either that or a translation of it. In the old English magazine where I found it years ago it was stated that this poem was discovered among the manuscripts of a French officer who had served in the East Indian wars. Can you furnish me with the facts in the case?"

This poem is one of the numerous poetical mystications of Francis Sylvester Mahony, the Irish priest, poet, and humorist, (1805-66,) who was better known as "Father Prout." Under the title of "Les Funérailles de Beaumanoir" it can be found in Mahony's "Father Prout's Reliques." Mahony printed it in Fraser's Magazine in 1832 in No. 10 of his "Prout Papers," "The Songs of France," with this introduction: "I subjoin an elegy on Colonel de Beaumanoir, killed in the defense of Pondicherry, when that last stronghold of French power in India was beleaguered by our forces under Coote. Beaumanoir belonged to an old family in Brittany, and had levied a regiment of his lieutenants and dependents to join the unfortunate Lally Tolendal, when he sailed for India in 1749; one of his retainers must have been the author of the following lines descriptive of his hasty burial in the north bastion of the fortress where he fell. Nor is it necessary to add any translation of mine, the Rev. Mr. Wolfe having reproduced them on the occasion of Sir John Moore's falling at Corunna under similar circumstances."

"E. L. F.," Felsenthal, Ark.: "The poem entitled 'The Old Man's Funeral,' concerning which M. Roosevelt Johnson, M. D., Sag Harbor, L. I., N. Y., inquired in 'Appeals to Readers' of Aug. 20, was written by William Cullen Bryant."

A copy of the poem, sent by George Floto, 186 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been forwarded to our correspondent.

"C. M. G.," Hartford, Conn.: "Can you give me the name of the writer of the following lines, written in the style of 'Hiawatha':

> "'With the skin he made him mittens,
> And to have the warm side inside,
> Put the skin side inside outside,
> She to have the fur side inside.'"

We are under the impression that these lines are from "Lewis Carroll's" parody on Longfellow's poem, entitled "Hiawatha's Photographing," and that this parody first appeared in his "Rhyme and Reason," 1883. Dodgson's poems are published by the Macmillan Company.

"MEREDITH," Manchester, N. H.: "I have a most interesting book by a Miss Hannah Lynch, entitled 'George Meredith: A Study.' Can you tell me anything about Miss Lynch?"

Miss Lynch, who died in Paris last January, was an English writer long resident in that city, where she acted for a long period as French correspondent of The Academy. She was a clever and able writer in many paths of literature. Among her works of fiction were "Through Troubled Waters," 1885; "Denys D'Auvrillac: A Story of French Life," 1896; "The Autobiography of a Child," 1899, and "Clare Munro: The Story of a Mother and Daughter," 1900. Her suggestive little book on Meredith appeared in 1891. In addition she wrote "Toledo: The Story of an Old Spanish Capital," 1898, and [illegible] in Town and Country," 1901.

"A. L. R.," 145 Quincy [illegible]et, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of July 16 'M. D.,' Keene, N. H., asked for information concerning a poem containing the lines:

> "'It happened once in days of yore
> When flowers could talk as you and I.'

"This poem may be found in a book of selections for children called 'The Child's Delight,' issued by Appleton in 1847. It is founded on 'an Irish legend,' and is entitled 'Flowers and the Fairy,' (no author given.) It is rather long to copy. In the same volume is a very pretty companion poem. Hope are given as anonymous."

JOSEPH A. BROHEL, [illegible]r Edge, N. J.: "In 'Appeals to Readers' of Aug. 27 W. C. Breckenridge, northwest corner of Twelfth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, is the author of a poem beginning 'Hail the flaunting Jack!' The lines quoted are extract from a poem called 'The Flaunting Jack,' by Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly,) written at the time the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, had been arrested in Boston on May 27, 1854, and President Pierce had ordered the cutter Morris to take him back to Virginia and slavery. It is almost impossible to hire any other vessel, as it was poor business for a craft to be carrying such freight under the Stars and Stripes, hence the inspiration for the poem. The New York Tribune of June 16, 1854, and is found in Halpine's published poems. It is too long for reprinting in full."

We thank other friends for information concerning the authorship of these verses.

"CURIOUS," 227 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C.: "Can you give me any information about a book entitled 'Eclopoeia: American Rejected Addresses. Now First Published from the Original Manuscripts, New York, J. C. Derby'? The book is dedicated to the Directors of the Crystal Palace, and contains imitations of poems by Holmes, Bryant, Longfellow, &c., given over the initials. I seem to be unable to find any information about this volume in books of reference."

The authorship of this work, which is crudely written in imitation of the "Rejected Addresses" of Horatio and James Smith, is unknown to us. Can any of our readers aid "Curious"?

"CASTLE RACKRENT," Salem, Mass.: "Kindly favor me with a complete list of Maria Edgeworth's works."

"Letters to Literary Ladies," 1795; "The Parent's Assistant," first part, 1796, (complete in six volumes, 1800;) "Practical Education," 1798; "Castle Rackrent," 1800; "Early Lessons," 1801, (Continuation of Early Lessons," 1815;) "Belinda," 1801; "Moral Tales," 1801; "Irish Bulls," 1802; "Popular Tales," 1804; "A Modern Griselda," 1804; "Leonora," 1806; "Tales from Fashionable Life," 1809, (second series, 1812;) "Patronage," 1814; "Harrington," 1817; "Ormond," 1817; "Comic Dramas," 1817; "Frank," 1822; "Harry and Lucy Concluded," 1825; "Garry Owen," 1832, and "Helen," 1834. In 1820 she edited and concluded the "Memoirs" of her father, Richard Lovell Edgeworth.

"J. H.," New York City: "Will you kindly let me know whether the name of the author of 'Black Rock,' 'Sky Pilot,' &c., is Ralph Connor or Charles W. Gordon?"

The author is Charles W. Gordon. Ralph Connor is a pseudonym.

Appeals to Readers.

"J. L. D.," Upper Montclair, N. J.: "I am anxious to obtain the lines beginning 'Nowhere to go but out,' as quoted in an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 11."

MISS S. FRIEDLANDER, care of William Lamb & Co., Norfolk, Va.: "Where can I find the following quotation: 'I'm like a snake, keep coiled up, for if you stretch your full length they will take your measurement.'"

"E. G. R.," 118 Chadwick Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "I would like to see a copy of Mahone's 'In Praise of Myself,' which I saw several months ago in a newspaper. It begins:

> "'I am sick of the tale of love,
> Of the prating of beautiful eyes:
> Of the ruby lips and the golden hair,
> And cheeks like morning skies.'"

"MRS. H. H.," 215 Eighth Fifteenth Street, New York City: "Can any reader help me to discover the authorship and the exact wording of a sentence which reads something like this: 'If man were what he ought to be, consider how all animals would love us.' Is it from the writings of Richard Jefferies?"

"H. E. H.," 168 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will some reader kindly give me the name of the author of a recitation entitled 'The Confederate Sergeant,' and tell me where I can obtain a copy? It begins as follows:

> "'It was in the Valley of Shenandoah,
> General Stuart with a [illegible]el troop
> Was hanging on the [illegible]ral flank, &c.'"

Mayne Reid Again.

THE SCALP HUNTERS. By Capt. Mayne Reid. 12mo. Pp. 390. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

Mayne Reid is a sort of reservoir of youth, youth as it was expected to be a generation ago; a real idol-worshipping youth, very different from the contemporary currency of precocious idol-breakers. So it is good to read the Captain again. He is an excellent antidote for the steady diet of the outpouring fiction of very modern young men and still more modern young women, all clever, more or less, and all carrying hatchets. Their hatchets are, however, not a bit like the hatchets called tomahawks, used for smashing skulls by Mayne Reid's scalp hunters out in a wonderful enchanted West, among flowers that never were, adventures that never could be, noble red men that only boys and boyllke romancers ever dreamed of, beautiful, golden-haired "females," whose only business is to be sweet, innocent, to have their eyes lighted with "the light of love," which should always be printed in italics, or to weep perhaps for the absent "lord of that little heart," and in absence grow fonder after a recipe now long ago forgotten. By all means read "The Scalp Hunters." Smile cynically, if you will, at what you find of real Victorian language and sentiment; for all your complacent, twisted grin, you'll keep on reading, you'll fear every time the hero gets a knife stuck in him that it is the wound that is mortal—though you know it never is; you will share the hero's pride in his "fleet Arab steed," who comes at his master's whistle, no matter what holds him, and you will follow with eagerness the same hero's elaborately complicated plans for rescuing his "betrothed" and other beautiful young "females" from the Apaches. Certainly you will—else you are no lover of the true romance, wherein Mr. Kipling says it is enough for him "to touch the garment's hem."

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

RUSSELL DOUBLEDAY'S "Stories of Inventors" is to take its place next week among Doubleday, Page & Co.'s True Adventure Series, which already includes "A Year in a Yawl," "Cattle Ranch to College," and "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," by the same author. Mr. Doubleday purposes in his new book to present the adventurous phases of the inventor's life, as, for example, the dangers of aerial and submarine experiments. The story of the various inventions is told through the experiences of the inventor or the one who operates the invention.

The Macmillan Company contemplates adding this Fall several new volumes to Caspar Whitney's the American Sportsman's Library. The volume on "The Trotting and the Pacing Horse in America" has already been followed by J. Parmly Paret's "Lawn Tennis," which is an authoritative book, including essays by experts in the sport. Then we are to have "Cougar, Wildcat, and Fox," by Archibald Rogers and Col. Roger Williams; "The American Thoroughbred," by Charles Richard Trevathen, and "Rowing and Track Athletics," "Skating, Hockey, and Kite Sailing," "Baseball and Football," and "Riding and Driving," authors for which are not yet named. W. B. Carlin has been selected to write the volume on "Photography for the Sportsman Naturalist."

"The Book of Indoor and Outdoor Games," by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing, contains not only hundreds of old favorites for both old and young, but many new and ingenious games which have stood the test of actual trial. Mrs. Kingsland will be remembered as the author of "Book of Good Manners" and "Weddings."

"A Transplanted Nursery," by Martha Kean, which the Century Company has on its Autumn list, is the actual record of the adventures of a mother and her three little lads, whom she takes to spend a Summer in Brittany and strives to give them there all the comforts of their home nursery.

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish another volume by George Horace Lorimer, which is a distinct departure from the author's "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," although a sequel to that book. The young man is now married, consequently the theme of the letters principally concerns domestic economy and kindred topics. The new volume is called "Old Gorgon Graham."

The first important novel to appear from the press of the Macmillan Company this Autumn will be Gwendolen Overton's "Captains of the World." As has already been stated, with this story the author of the "Heritage of Unrest" and "Anne Carmel" begins a series of studies of modern American life and customs. The forthcoming book has in its heroine the daughter of a capitalist, who forces her into an engagement with an Italian Prince. The hero is presented as a manly and honest labor leader.

The third volume in the Series of Noble Authors will be issued next week by the Scott-Thaw Company. It is "The Golden Ass" of Apuleius translated by William Adlington, the first edition of which was issued in 1566, and is one of the rarest books in the English language. It is stated that the forthcoming edition follows the original of Adlington "as faithfully as is consistent with common sense." It will be folio in size and limited to 200 copies, each with frontispiece and title page designed by W. L. Bruckman.

Kate Douglas Wiggin's story, "The Affair at the Inn," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish Sept. 17, and which was written in collaboration with Mary and Jane Findlater and Allan McAulay, is a love story, the events of which take place at a quiet country inn on Dartmoor, in Devonshire. There are four principal characters, each by one author. There are an English peer, a girl from Virginia, a baronet, and several other women. The book will be illustrated by Martin Justice.

John Lane is bringing out the "Correspondence of Sir William Weller Pepys," the collateral descendant of the great diarist, which has been selected and edited by Miss Alice C. C. Gaussen, and appears under the title "A Later Pepys." The correspondence includes letters from Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Montagu, Hannah More, William Franks, Sir James Macdonald, Major Rennell, Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, and others.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this month "Venice as an Art City," by Albert Zacher, in the Langham Series of Art Monographs. The book, which is illustrated, includes descriptive sketches of the Academy of Venice, the Ducal Palace, Venetian monuments, churches, palaces, &c. The illustrations reproduce some famous localities and pictures of the city.

There are signs in the publishing houses of a revival of interest in Andrew Jackson. The late Augustus C. Buell, author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," at the time of his death, last Summer, had just written a biography of Jackson in two volumes. Prof. McMaster's new volume in his "History of the People of the United States," which D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in the Spring, deals with Jackson's Administration. Chauncey C. Hotchkiss has written a juvenile for the same house entitled "The Land Hero, of 1812," which also deals with Jackson.

It is now announced by Longmans, Green & Co. that the task of selection from such a mass of material as the correspondence of twenty-four years represents has been found so heavy that there is no prospect of any portion of "The Letters of Queen Victoria" being published during the present year.

The delegates of the Clarendon Press have now completed arrangements for issuing at an early date the first eight volumes of their series of Modern French Authors. The list includes books by Lamartine, Balzac, Hugo, Sandeau, Chateaubriand, Karr, Gonzlan, and de Tocqueville. The series, which is edited by M. Léon Delbos, is intended chiefly for those who have made some progress in the language. The notes relate to points of literary and historical interest.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation for issue in about a fortnight "Dar-ul-Islam," by Mark Sykes. This is the record of a journey through ten of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. It deals with the characteristics of the Turkish Empire. An appendix has been provided by John Hugh Smith and an introduction by Prof. E. G. Browne, Adams Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. There will also be many maps and illustrations.

"The De Monarchia of Dante," translated, with an introduction and notes, by Aurelia Henry, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. next Saturday. The essay on government by the Florentine poet is being issued in an edition that will be accessible to the general reader as well as the student. The essay presents the conservative view of government which obtained in Italy during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The American Unitarian Association is publishing "The Touch of Nature. Little Tales of Great Peoples," by Augustus M. Lord. Each story has a distinct setting of its own, characteristic of the people in whose land the scene of the tale is laid. Over forty line-cut illustrations are included.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in active preparation "Man's Journey to God," by M. D. Petre. The book is made up of extended notes or spiritual essays, planned in the form of a Christian's progress from "God as a Beginning," through "Christ as Way," to "God as End."

"The Words of Kohelcth," by John Franklin Genung, author of "The Epic of the Inner Life," is to be brought out next week by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The book is divided into two parts. The first, a study of the literary and spiritual values of the "Words of Kohelcth," discusses the history of the book, the various theories as to its authorship and interpretation, and the position which it holds among the famous literary discussions of the nature of human life. Part II. is a new translation with a running commentary. It is Prof. Genung's intention to be constructive rather than to deal with the subject in a purely critical spirit.

A longer interval than was anticipated has been found necessary in preparing the later volumes of the new edition of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's History of Painting in Italy, Umbria, Florence, and Siena, from the Second to the Sixteenth Century," which Charles Scribner's Sons publish in this country. The four remaining volumes will be devoted to the Siennese school, Florentine painters of the Quattrocento, Inter Sienese and Umbrians, and Florentine painters of the Cinquecento. The date of issue has not yet been fixed.

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Georg: Chapman.

The text of the edition of George Chapman's plays, edited by William Lyon Phelps of Yale College, which is included in the Mermaid Series (12mo. Cloth cover. Pp. 678. Printed on rough paper. London: Fisher Unwin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50), has been taken from the literal reprint of the plays published in 1873 by John Pearson. The spelling has been modernised and the punctuation altered. Notes and an introduction have been provided by the editor, who has also made lists of the dramatis personæ for three plays, and inserted stage directions. The plays included are "All Fools," "Bussy D'Ambois," "The Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois," "The Conspiracy of Charles, Duke of Byron," and "The Tragedy of Charles, Duke of Byron."

Chapman's life, Mr. Phelps writes in the beginning of his introduction, includes that whole period of literature known as the Elizabethan drama. Every important play was acted during his lifetime, and he "thus had the opportunity to watch the rise, progress, and decay of what has been justly called the greatest part of the greater period of the greatest literature of the world." The editor then describes the best of Chapman's writings, including "The Gentleman Usher," "All Fools," "Monsieur D'Olive," the French tragedies, "Bussy D'Ambois," "The Byron's Tragedy," "May Day," "The Widow's Tears," "The Ball," &c. Of Chapman's tragedies the writer says:

> [illegible] influence on the drama of the Elizabethan age. The best [illegible] Chapman's tragedies are [illegible] Shakespeare's tragedies [illegible] Chapman's tragedies are [illegible] Shakespeare's tragedies [illegible] Chapman's tragedies are [illegible] Shakespeare's tragedies [illegible]

Autobiography of a Race Horse.

PONY EXPRESS BOB, THE LIFE OF A TWO-YEAR-OLD. By W. E. Gibbs. 12mo. Pp. 260. Illustrated. Boston: George Bazinder & Sons, Limited. New York: E. P. Dutton. $1.25.

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If you know nothing about racing stables you may get a good deal of primary education in the subject from the book; if you do know about racing stables, and if you know horses and if you think they are "mighty like humans"—why, the book may amuse you anyhow.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

READERS of Marion Crawford's novels, who are more or less interested in the welfare of the author, will be sorry to learn of the disaster which threatens his family. Three of his four children, one a lad of seventeen, who was preparing to enter Oxford this Autumn, and another, Eleanora, the eldest, who was presented at the Court of the Quirinal last Winter, have been taken down with typhoid fever and lie at the point of death at Crawford Villa, Sant' Agnello di Sorrento.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has just returned from abroad and is at her Summer home, at Hollis, Me. In a recent letter to a friend she describes an experiment in Scottish housekeeping, which reads like a chapter from one of her "Penelope" books. She and her sister rented a cottage in Lochearnhead. Two of her friends, Miss Jane and Miss Mary Findlater, both well-known Scotch novelists, were visiting in the vicinity at the home of Miss Charlotte Stewart, who is also a writer. The five authors met daily, rambled and ate together. It is likely that a book will be the result of the meetings, for it was a similar gathering last year in the Devonshire moorlands which inspired Mrs. Wiggin and her friend to write "The Affair of the Inn," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish.

Maud Howe Elliott, who, with her husband, John Elliott, the artist, has been summering at Plainfield, N. H., has just put into book form a number of her recent Italian sketches and stories which Little, Brown & Co. will shortly publish with the title "Roma Beata." The inspiration of the book was a series of letters written to her sister, Laura E. Richards, while Mrs. Elliott was in Rome with her husband, Mr. Elliott then being engaged in painting his mural work for the Boston Public Library. "Roma Beata" will include "Roman Codgers and Solitaries" and "Ischia: A Tale and a Tour," which appeared a month ago respectively in The Outlook and Lippincott's.

The fine country house of Stanford White at St. James, L. I., is the subject of an elaborate article by Barr Ferree in the current number of The Scientific American Building Monthly. It is the first time that this house, which is filled with hundreds of objects of art, gathered by its owner abroad, has been described and illustrated.

Persons who have read the Hon. Emily Lawless's new life of Maria Edgeworth, just issued in the Macmillan Company's English Men of Letters Series, may be interested to learn that the author is herself an Irishwoman, the eldest daughter of the third Baron Cloncurry. Her home is Hazelhatch, in Surrey, and, besides her "Story of Ireland," published in 1886, and "A Garden Diary" of three years ago, she is the author of various novels and poems.

Martin Hume is preparing to publish next week through McClure, Phillips & Co. "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth." The author, who is principally known in America through his historical work of a year ago, "Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots," has charge of the Elizabethan Calendars in the British Public Record Office, and access to state papers hitherto neglected, which have given him an immense amount of data. For the American edition he has added two new chapters dealing with the purely personal side of the virgin Queen's love affairs, including a newly discovered yarn of a son born to Elizabeth and Lord Darnley.

Ellen Douglas Deland, author of the story for girls and boys, "Josephine," lately published by the Harpers, was born at Lake Mahopac, N. Y. She is, however, a resident of Boston. Previous stories from her pen are "Oakleigh" and "Alan Ransford."

Roy Rolfe Gilson's new romance, alluringly named "The Flower of Youth," will be published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers on Sept. 15. The author of "In the Morning Glow" and "When Love is Young" has made this story about a man unsuccessful in winning the world's glittering prizes—finding happiness, nevertheless, in other things, in his home and books. Mr. Gilson has added glimpses of child life of the sort his readers are familiar with.

"Little Precious" is the soothing-syrupy title of a new story for small children which Harpers will publish Sept. 15. The author is Gertrude Smith, who has previously written for the same audience "The Roggie and Reggie Stories," "The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Joe," &c. The new story will be illustrated and bound to match the others.

Laurence Housman, author of "Bethlehem," "An English Woman's Love Letters," "Green Arras," "A Modern Antæus," &c., has written a new novel which the Macmillan Company has down for publication at the end of this month or the beginning of October. This is a study of a woman's life in one of the coast counties of England. It is said to be by far the author's most considerable and serious piece of work. He has been engaged on it since the publication two years ago of his "Bethlehem: A Nativity Play."

Arthur Stanwood Pier has with Charles Scribner's Sons a book about school life and education entitled "Boys of St. Timothy's." Clark Harding, the hero, is said by those who have read the advance sheets to be a worthy American cousin of Tom Brown. Harding's experiences display the best qualities of the American boy. The social as well as the literary and athletic interests of school life receive attention. There are football, hockey, baseball, rowing, track, tennis, and other stories. The book will be illustrated. It will probably appear Sept. 24.

W. Hale White, author of "Clara Hopgood," "Pages from a Journal," &c., is putting the finishing touches to the volume on "John Bunyan," to be added to Charles Scribner's Sons' Literary Lives Series, Sept. 24. The book will be illustrated. Besides being biographical, it is a critical study of Bunyan.

H. W. Boynton, in his volume of essays entitled "Journalism and Literature and Other Essays," to be published next Saturday by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., writes about books, their writers and readers. Most of the contents of the book have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly and other magazines. The essays include "The Serious and Morbid in Fiction," "The Man of Affairs as an Author," "The Reading Public," "Cleverness and Originality," and "American Humor."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, author of "The Influence of Christ in Modern Society," "The Quest of Happiness," &c., is finishing a story to be called "A Forgotten Hero." The "forgotten hero" is a man, well known and liked in his day, who spent his life introducing fruit trees, especially apple trees, into Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and other States of the Middle West in pioneer days. A thread of love story runs through the book, which, it is stated, will appeal especially to those interested in early history or susceptible to the romantic side of religious teaching.

Carmen Sylva's new book, "How I Spent My Sixtieth Birthday," has been translated into English by H. E. Delf, and will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons this month. It will make a little 16mo of 14 pages, and will be bound in white cloth.

Admiral Schley is now at Lake Placid, where he has completed reading the final proofs of his "Forty-five Years Under the Flag," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish Sept. 10. The book comprises 450 pages, and has many illustrations. About one-third is devoted to the Spanish-American war. An interesting chapter is said to be that in which the author describes the opening of Korea to the commercial world.

Miss Helen Dawes Brown, the well-known juvenile writer, author of "Her Sixteenth Year," "Little Miss Phoebe Gay," "Two College Girls," &c., has compiled a new volume for boys, called "A Book of Little Boys." There are twelve tales in all, illustrated and decorated by Helen Sinclair Patterson. The book will appear next week with the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Robert Herrick's new novel, "The Common Lot," which ran serially in The Atlantic Monthly, the Macmillan Company will publish. This is a story of the corruption by dishonesty of a young architect, due to his desire to become wealthy more quickly than is legitimately possible through his profession. The man is, later on, redeemed through the influence of his wife, who left him during his prosperous days, having discovered his dishonest dealings. "The Common Lot" is a study of the conditions of modern business environment.

R. A. Lehfeldt, D.' Sc., Professor of Physics at the East London Technical College, has in press with Longmans, Green & Co. Vol. I. of a textbook on "Electro-Chemistry," entitled "General Theory." It will include a chapter on "The Relation of Chemical Constitution to Conductivity," by T. T. Moore, B. A., B. Sc., lecturer at the University of Birmingham. The second volume, on "Applications to Electrolysis, Primary and Secondary Batteries, &c.," is in the hands of Prof. Lehfeldt.

The forthcoming book by George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou," is to be called "The House of Fulfilment." It is a novel dealing with Southern life and has a heroine who was about the age of Emmy Lou. The underlying motive in the book is said to show the natural solution of social problems constantly arising through the antagonizing elements in Northern and Southern natures.

The Rev. Dr. George Hodges, Dean of Cambridge, is bringing out through Thomas Whittaker another volume of his sermons, with the title "The Human Nature of the Saints." The publishers report that there is always an advance demand for Dean Hodges's sermons when it is known that a collection is to be issued in book form.

The editors of "Pictures by George Frederick Watts," just issued by Fox, Duffield & Co., are Julia Ellsworth Ford and Thomas W. Lamond. The former is the wife of Simeon Ford, author of "A Few Remarks." The latter is Secretary of the Bankers' Trust Company, a Harvard man who, while in college, gave great promise of literary ability.

Miss Virginia Gerson, who wrote and illustrated "The Happy Heart Family," on the list of Fox, Duffield & Co., is a sister-in-law of William M. Chase, the well known artist and art teacher.

John D. Fort, who as fleet engineer under Dewey wrote "An American Cruiser in the East," has just been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral. His book, which is published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is just now meeting with increased demand owing to the war in the East.

Miss Hewa [illegible] Yeaton has devoted [illegible] years to the [illegible]

[illegible] Doubleday, Page & Co. will [illegible] under the title "Old Velvet." The book will be larger than the author's previous published volumes and slightly decorated.

King Olaf of Norway.

THE NORTH STAR. A Tale of Norway in the Tenth Century. By M. E. Henry-Ruffin. Illustrated by Wilbur Dean Hamilton. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. M. E. Henry-Ruffin has presented in her "The North Star" a subject of brilliant and very often impressive pageantry. In fact the story, in spite of the continued plot which runs through it, impresses one more as a series of moving pictures than as an ordinary tale of adventure based upon history and legend and touching upon the lighter elements of love.

Olaf Tryggvesson, the Viking King of the race of Harold the Fairhaired, exiled for many years from his native land, comes back to his own. He had married in Ireland to wed an Irish Princess, and there learned the lessons of Christ. Afterward when the homing call was strong in his ears and he sailed back to his kingdom in the North, he bore with him the Sign of the Cross, and, with sword and bloodshed, planted it upon the gates of his kingdom. At Nidaros, where now stands the City of Drontheim, he was crowned King, the first sovereign of all Norway.

But treason was rank in the land; all his subjects did not take kindly to the white Christ, and the fear of Odin and of Thor was hard to drive from men's minds. Nor did the love affairs of the King always prosper. One maid there was, fair and frail as a lily, who drooped for love of the great King; another, dark as a gypsy and of a sullen beauty, vowed on the downfall of Thor to kill the King; and a third beside is an attempt to keep her vows. Still another there was, Thyra, his wife, who taunted him and jeered until he rode forth to battle, there to lose his kingdom at last.

And later we have him again kissing the feet of Pope Sylvester at Rome, renouncing his kingdom forever, and starting out, a holy pilgrim, to the land of Palestine; and, last of all, the scene stretches out into desert wastes where Olaf, shrunk and withered by the hot breath of Syria, lies dying in a hermit's cell, his fair kingdom in the North ruthlessly divided among his victors.

Germany at the Fair.

Strictly patriotic in every detail is the "Official Catalogue of the Exhibition of the German Empire at the International Exposition in St. Louis." Even the pages display the national colors, as the text is printed in red and black on white; the handsome leather cover is paneled to represent a stained-glass window and shows the imperial crown and the German eagle flanked by the insignia of the Life Guards. The reverse of the cover carries out this idea still further and is strewn with large W. II. in honor of the Kaiser. The book marker is a long silk ribbon of red, white, and black. The type is as nearly the real German, so strongly favored by the Kaiser, as the foreigner can be expected to read with comfort, and it is surprisingly legible. Not only did every part of the book—type, paper, ink, cover, binding, and translation—come from the confines of the Fatherland, but every man or firm responsible is given credit in a sort of special title page. The work was done at the Imperial Printing Office, and the book is on sale by George Stilke, Berlin.

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VOL. LIII....NO. 17,063. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WORN-OUT MILITIA REBEL AGAINST REVIEW

Many Refuse to March from the Manoeuvre Camps.

IMPOSING MILITARY SPECTACLE

Regiments in Brave Array March Past Gen. Chaffee While Spectators Cheer —Citizen Soldiers Returning.

Special to The New York Times.

WELLINGTON, Va., Sept. 10.—The Manassas manoeuvres, the working out of which has made this vicinity the centre of a cyclonic whirl of dust for the past four days, culminated here to-day in a grand review of all the troops engaged, an impressive function which was surrounded by all the pomp and circumstance of war and devoid of its hardships.

Previous hardships, however, had so played out the militia that not much more than one-half of their original number—which was three-quarters of the 27,000 manoeuvre troops—was in the picture. The brigade commanders of both Brown and Blue armies were very lenient with their men and readily excused those who were not in a fit condition to march to the review ground, the distance being about seven miles from Gen. Bell's Brown headquarters at Thoroughfare and about five miles from the headquarters of the Blue commander, Gen. Grant, at Manassas.

Notwithstanding the leniency of the commanding officers, some of the troops rebelled against being compelled to take part in the review. The Vermont regiment, in the Fourth Brigade of the Brown Army, refused to move from Thoroughfare to Wellington until transportation was furnished them. When arrangements had been made to take them up by railroad, something else was wrong, and the regiment declined to go under any conditions.

Major Eldridge's battalion of the Eighth Massachusetts, also in the Brown force, declined to make the march, with the exception of Capt. Canfield's company, which walked the whole distance. Later, however, most of the rebellious battalions arrived by train.

ALL THE COUNTY THERE.

Although the tactics of the past week have brought about many realistic fights and skirmishes, real marching, and brilliant flanking operations, and although the division commanders in carrying their plans into execution have uncovered many points of dramatic historic interest, Prince William County did not become enthusiastic over the operations until to-day, when they knew they could see both commanders, most of the distinguished guests, and all the soldiers at Wellington.

It was a great show, and all the county was there, including "Sue" Monroe of the Presidential family, who lives alone, and who, when she goes out, leaves all her doors and windows open in order that passers-by with piratical motives may be deceived into thinking that she is at home.

The spectators arrived at the review grounds on foot, on horseback, by train, and in all sorts of vehicles, from the trim, rubber-tired runabout to the antique hack. As for what they thought of the review—well, if the Presidential contest hinged on imperialism, a straw ballot yesterday wouldn't have uncovered a single vote for anti-imperialism.

The review itself was much in the nature of all similar military spectacles. It was the annual affair at Madison Square Garden greatly magnified. Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of the Army General Staff and reviewing officer, was a striking military figure as he sat, erect and immovable, on his horse, while thousands of soldiers and horses filed past him.

The field chosen was a natural review ground. It was on a part of the Wheeler farm, which is just east of Wellington station. A cornfield hides the railroad track from the field, which mounts upward in a gentle slope to the red Wheeler barn, which has a windmill behind it, and its mile of width is flanked by trees of oak.

The reviewing staff stood in front of a stand in front of the barn, erected for the guests. On a line with the barn, and extending in both directions, was Prince William County, agape with wonder and admiration. All the girls came out in their finest raiment and insisted on standing out in front of the prescribed spectators' lines. A warlike cavalryman rode up and down, gruffly ordering them to stand back, but after he had been enfiladed twice by batteries of dimpled smiles and an artillery of soft voices, he decided that he was not quite sure where the line was, anyhow.

The Brown and Blue armies were in position on the field before 1 o'clock, the amended hour for the review, and a truly martial array they made as they rested with rifles stacked. The First Division, Gen. Grant's Blue army, constituted the right wing, and Gen. Bell's Brown army was the left wing. The troops of each division were in five lines, each brigade making one line, and between each line there was a distance of twenty-four yards.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDERS.

Gen. Grant, the Blue commander, was the first of the high officers to arrive on the scene. With his staff he rode up to the stand in front of which was his wife with Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in an automobile. The crowd recognized him at once on account of his striking resemblance to the portraits of his father. Native politeness led them to cheer him, but an inherited antipathy, perhaps, prevented its being very long or very loud. After talking to Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Corbin for a few minutes Gen. Grant and his staff galloped back down the hill.

Gen. Bell, the Brown commander, arrived on the field shortly afterward, but he did not go up to the stand. Assembling his personal staff and his four brigade commanders, Gen. Lee, Gen. Barry, Col. Smith, and Col. Regan, he rode about before and between his lines, complimenting them as he went along, and tremendous cheering followed in his wake.

Lieut. Gen. Chaffee had arrived at corps headquarters at Gainesville at 9 o'clock and was saluted according to military regulations. He rode down from headquarters to the review field at the head of a distinguished, not to say picturesque and variegated body, including Major Gen. Corbin, Gov. Bates of Massachusetts, Gov. Terrell of Georgia, and Lieut. Gov. Willard of Virginia, and the whole corps of foreign military attachés in their service uniforms.

Gen. Chaffee took up his stand to the left and a little ahead of the Governors and attachés, while the invited military observers and other riding guests formed a line behind.

The review was carried out most expeditiously, the time required for the whole corps to pass in review being not more than two hours. Gen. Grant's army filed past first, Gen. Wint's, Gen. Bliss's, Col Price's, and Gen. Frost's brigades passing in the order named. The Fifth Regular Infantry, with its band, was the first to pass Gen. Chaffee. There was no enthusiasm at all until the Fifth New Jersey passed, its band playing "Dixie." Then there was a rattling volley of cheers, which ran along from one end to the other of the long line of spectators. The First Georgia passed, carrying a tattered battleflag, and this brought out more cheers.

The formation of the field made a good test of marching, as the troops came up a hill, saluted Gen. Chaffee, walked along a level for 100 yards, and then double-quicked down the hill and away in order not to impede the advance of the troops behind.

The first regiment to be applauded for its marching was the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, which is in the Blue Second Brigade. It was the only regiment in the entire corps which wore all blue—blue blouses and blue trousers—and they looked very smart and alert as they went in perfect step and alignment, breaking later into an equally faultless double. The spectators cheered heartily and spontaneously.

The Sixteenth Regulars also were cheered as they filed past in marching order, and the First Tennessee won applause when its band, like the New Jersey corps, played "Dixie."

COLORED TROOPS COLDLY RECEIVED.

The last company to pass was the First Separate Company of Conecticut, a colored troop made up chiefly of waiters at Yale. They marched erect and in fine order, but not a cheer greeted them as they filed past. One or two hisses even were heard, but the crowd did not encourage them.

On the whole, the Brown division was more favorably received than the Blue, and Gen. Bell, when he rode up with his staff to assist in the review of his troops, received quite an ovation, which was multiplied when a Tennessee regiment came on playing "Dixie" again.

The closeness with which the Prince William County people had followed the manoeuvres was evidenced by the fact that the sturdy Second Texas, which distinguished itself throughout the week by captures, attacks, and forced marches, and which forded Bull Run waist deep, got the greatest ovation of the day. The cheering began when its regimental colors were distinguished coming up the hill and continued until it had passed out of sight down the opposite slope.

The Ninth Massachusetts, which double-quicked across the manoeuvre map on the first day of fighting, also was cordially recognized when it passed, and the Boston boys had an excellent band which greatly added to the fine impression they made.

A big cheer was held in reserve for the crack Seventh Cavalry, which captured more prisoners and more flags, made more successful attacks and flanking movements, and broke more manoeuvre rules than all the cavalry of both divisions put together.

The militia regiments have been ordered to start without delay for their homes, and, although the Southern Railway has laid more than twenty-five miles of side tracks about the camps, undoubtedly there will be great delay and congestion. The Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, and Texas troops were scheduled to start to-night.

The crowd at the little Wellington station, which seldom sees more than half a dozen persons at a time, was completely lost this afternoon in the sea of soldiers around it. Among the number was New York's Twelfth, which made a good showing notwithstanding its poor condition yesterday. At the station they made a raid on the local Commissary Department, and Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt, after a bargain-counter rush, managed to get two glasses of one-cent lemonade and a soda cracker. Then he started back with his regiment to get pay for the week's work done.

The division commanders will be relieved from duty to-morrow. Gen. Barry will remain in command of the regulars in camp, who will stay until the militia organizations get away.

NAVY MANOEUVRE PLANS.

Thirty Warships to Take Part in Operations at Virginia Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 10.—Capt. E. E. Winslow, United States engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements at this port, and who is a member of the Army and Navy Board which is to arrange the programme for the manoeuvres to be held in Hampton Roads and Chesapeake Bay from June 11 to the 17th next, inclusive, said to-day that the manoeuvres would be on about the same scale as those held off Portland, and would be mainly to determine how efficient the army and navy is in electric searchlight work and position finding.

"Range finding is one thing and position finding another," explained the Captain. "You see, when a man is firing one of the big guns he is down below and the position of an enemy's ship or land battery must be determined acurately. Another thing is the working of the searchlights which play such an important part in the operation of the navy.

"Yes, old Fort Wool, opposite Fort Monroe, is going to be armed with modern rifles, but I am not at liberty now to state how many guns will be mounted or what their size will be. The old fort, when it was in commission, could mount 200 of the smooth-bore guns. I should say to-day, with modern rifles, about sixteen could be mounted."

In the manoeuvres next Spring about thirty war vessels will participate and all of the coast artillery and many of the troops of the regular army. It will be a test as to whether a hostile fleet could enter the Virginia capes and then do any damage to either Fort Monroe or old Fort Wool.

It may not be generally known, but the great feat of dredging Hampton Roads has about been completed. The work has been going on for eighteen months. When it is completed, Capt. Winslow says, the channel will have a width of 500 feet and there will be a depth of water of thirty feet at low water, which will permit the largest vessels afloat to enter with ease.

WHITNEY STUD TO BE SOLD.

Great Breeding Establishment Founded by Late Millionaire Will Be Dispersed.

Harry Payne Whitney, for the estate of William C. Whitney, authorized the announcement yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race track that for the partition of the estate it had been decided to offer at auction all the thoroughbred stallions and brood mares that the late Mr. Whitney spent half a dozen years collecting for his great breeding establishment, conducted for several years on the leased farm La Belle, near Lexington, Ky.

The date fixed for the sale is Oct. 10 at Madison Square Garden, where the Fasig-Tipton Company will conduct the offering. The stallions to be sold number seven and include the sixty-thousand-dollar horse and successful sire Hamburg, the great English horse Meddler, the forty-thousand-dollar Nasturtium, the two Futurity winners Ballyhoo Bey and Yankee; Sandringham, own brother to King Edward's great English race horses and stallions Persimmon and Florizel, and the fast Blackstock. Eighty mares of the choicest breeding also will be sold at the same time.

As administrator of his father's estate, Mr. Whitney said his only purpose was to settle up affairs; but it is stated as a fact that the present turf arrangements, under which the Whitney horses in training are raced by H. B. Duryea, lessee of their running qualities, is for an indefinite period. Mr. Whitney declined to race in his own name so soon after his father's death, but it is not likely that he contemplates retiring from the sport, as he but recently secured a lease on the Brookdale Farm, at Redbank, N. J., from the heirs of Col. W. P. Thompson, and moved practically all the breeding stock to that place from Kentucky, where he declined to renew the leases on the farm used by his father. Aside from the settlement of the estate it is thought to be Mr. Whitney's intention to reduce the size of his breeding establishment, as, under the lavish expenditures of his father, it had grown to a size much too great for a private breeder.

PHIPPS CASE TO BE SETTLED.

Understood That Woman Will Keep Children and Phipps Pay Expenses.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—The suit for divorce brought by Lawrence C. Phipps, the Pittsburg millionaire, against his wife will be settled next Tuesday in Denver.

Knox & Young, attorneys for Mrs. Phipps, have agreed to overtures made by the other side, and, while it is not officially so stated, it is understood that Mrs. Phipps will retain possession of the children, and that Mr. Phipps will bear all the expenses of the transcontinental litigation.

SHOT HIMSELF DEAD, FIREMAN AT BEDSIDE

"If You Don't, I Will," Lieut. Reid's Reported Words.

WIFE, TOO, SAW THE SUICIDE

Michaels, Now Dead, Had Been Attentive, His Wife Says, to Reid's Sister-in-Law.

Cloys Michaels, a young married man, who lived at 689 Tenth Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street, committed suicide under very unusual circumstances yesterday afternoon. According to Michael's young wife, who was in the room when the man shot himself, Lieut. Albert Reid of the New York Fire Department visited her home in the afternoon, and going to a room where her husband was in bed, said to him, "If you do not do it yourself, I will," and Michaels then pulled a pistol from under his pillow and ended his life with a bullet.

Michaels was the bookkeeper for the American Mineral Water Company at Forty-third Street and Second Avenue until Friday afternoon, when he resigned his place. Miss Clara Fargo of 738 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, who is Lieut. Reid's sister-in-law, is a stenographer employed by the same concern. For several weeks, according to Mrs. Michaels, her husband had been attentive to Miss Fargo, and Lieut. Reid strongly objected to his attitude.

Lieut. Reid, it is said, had on several occasions told Michaels to let his sister-in-law alone. Mrs. Michaels says she knew of Michaels's infatuation and about three weeks ago she went to the company's office and begged Miss Fargo to discourage the attentions of her husband.

Both Michaels and Miss Fargo, it appears from the story told by Mrs. Michaels, failed to heed the advice.

The story of the suicide and the scene in which Lieut. Reid played an important part which preceded it was told by Mrs. Michaels last night.

"Last night," said Mrs. Michaels, "when my husband came home he told me that he and the Fargo girl were no longer friends. He said the trouble was all over, or soon would be, and then he showed me a new pistol. I thought his manner very strange, and watched him closely. He went out and mailed several letters about 11 o'clock and then came home and went to bed. This morning when he awoke he said he was sick and would stay in bed. I had no idea of the trouble that was coming until in the afternoon about 3 o'clock.

"At that hour Lieut. Reid came to our flat and asked to see my husband. I told him that Mr. Michaels was sick in bed and couldn't be seen. The fireman answered that he must see him, and without any further talk, walked into the room where my husband was.

"Lieut. Reid looked at Mr. Michaels a moment or two and then said: 'I see you haven't done it yet.' My husband did not answer, and then Lieut. Reid added:

"'Well, if you don't, I will.'

"I turned around and asked Reid what all the trouble was about, and then it was that my husband placed the pistol to his head and fired.

"I looked around when I heard the shot and seeing the blood, begged Lieut. Reid to go for a doctor. 'No, I will go for an officer instead,' he answered, and then left me alone with my dying husband. I saw Lieut. Reid later talking to a policeman on the street as I was on my way to telephone for a doctor. I knew that it was he because he was in full uniform."

Policeman Dowling of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was standing at Tenth Avenue and West Forty-seventh Street a few minutes after 3 o'clock when he noticed a fireman in full uniform approaching him. The fireman walked up to Dowling and said, according to the policeman:

"A fellow has just shot himself up stairs."

"Did you do anything?" Dowling asked.

"Yes, I sent in an emergency call," answered Reid.

"What were you doing up there when he shot himself?" asked Dowling.

"I was there on business," replied Reid.

Dowling left the fireman at this point, and, running up the stairs to the Michaels' apartment, found Michaels in bed with a bullet wound in his head. A few minutes later an ambulance arrived from Rooseveit Hospital, in which institution Michaels died half an hour later.

Dowling reported the affair to his precinct commander, Capt. Hussey, who detailed Detective Sergeants Carter and Frye to make a thorough investigation of the case. Late last night no arrests had been made, and it was said that in all probability none would be. The police confess that they are puzzled as to how they stand in the matter.

The Fargo girl is about eighteen years old, and had known Michaels about three months. Miss Fargo told Mrs. Michaels, the latter said last night, that she was a Sunday school teacher and a regular participant in other religious work in the Bronx.

Mrs. Mary Fargo, mother of the young woman, said at her home, on Jackson Avenue, last night that Michaels had been paying very marked attention to her daughter, and that a letter had been received from him yesterday in which he told the girl that unless she saw him he would kill not only himself but her as well.

For several days, she said, Michaels had been hanging around the house, and that finally, in order to protect her, the daughter had been sent to Long Branch. Michaels, she added, had led her daughter to believe that he was a single man.

Lieut. Reid, when seen at his company house, declared that when he went to the Michaels home he did not use the language attributed to him by Mrs. Michaels, but had insted told Michaels that if he persisted in his attentions to his sister-in-law he would take the matter to court. He was in the kitchen talking to Mrs. Michaels, he said, when Michaels killed himself. He added that Michaels had written to the newspapers that he was going to commit suicide.

STRIKE AT SCIENTIST CHURCH.

Building Held Up by Grievance of Unions Against Laborer.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, Sept. 10.—Work is at a standstill on the erection of the new First Church of Christ, Scientist. The employment of a non-union laborer to help the slate roofers is said to be the cause of the trouble. Carrington Henning, the First Reader of the church, hasn't applied the doctrine of his church to the cure of the trouble, and he is fain to admit that the people of the Oranges are not merely imagining that there is a strike, but that it is a grim reality.

This is the second time that the church has been held up by labor troubles. As Mr. Henning understands it, the grievance of the unions is that Samuel J. Elsair of East Orange, who had the contract to put on the slate roof, permitted his driver to act as a laborer, in that he allowed him to carry slate from the wagon to him and his partner.

New Hotel Rensselaer, Troy, N. Y.
Most unique hotel in the State.—Adv.

CLARKSON'S MORMON DEAL.

Said to Involve Administration Support of Smoot.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 10.—Gen. John S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port of New York, after a visit of two weeks here, has left for his home, leaving politicians much excited over the report that before his departure he agreed to urge on President Roosevelt the wisdom of supporting Senator Smoot in the contest for his seat in exchange for Mormon assistance in carrying the States of Idaho and Wyoming for Mr. Roosevelt and a more or less direct pledge of Utah's Electoral vote.

Gen. Clarkson came to Salt Lake two weeks ago with his son, Grosvenor Clarkson. The General has for years been regarded as one of the best friends the Mormons have in the Nation. He was one of the Republican leaders who were charged at the time of the State's admission with having made a political deal with the heads of the Church by which the State was to send Republican Representatives to both branches of Congress in return for Statehood.

The best information is that Clarkson came to Utah at the request of the Smoot faction of the Republican Party. Smoot and Kearns, the two Senators, have been engaged in a struggle for control of the party machinery. Smoot has been signally victorious.

Kearns attributes his opponent's success to the fact that he is an Apostle of the Mormon Church, and hence able to utilize the organization of the Church in the political struggle. Smoot's candidate, Cutler, was nominated for Governor in the State Convention. Kearns, who owns The Salt Lake Tribune, the organ of the Republican Party, has declined personally and in his newspaper to support the State ticket named at this convention.

It was to get Kearns and his newspaper into line that Clarkson was originally sent for. Since his coming new complications have arisen. A new party has been organized by the opponents of the Mormon Church's dictation in politics, and Senator Kearn's support and the support of his newspaper have been pledged to this movement.

HE STOOD STILL 28 HOURS.

Man on Bowery Probably Has Muscular Catalepsy, Doctor Says.

A fairly well-dressed man about fifty years old walked slowly up to, and finally stopped in front of, Henry Miner's restaurant at 356 Bowery, at 8 o'clock Friday evening, and stood looking in. Not a muscle did he move, but stood rigidly looking almost blankly into the restaurant. At midnight, when Mr. Miner was leaving, he thought that the man might be hungry, and told him if such was the case he was welcome to go in and get a meal. The man mumbled a few unintelligible words, and Mr. Miner went away and left him standing there.

When he came back at 7 o'clock yesterday morning the man was in the same condition and the night clerk at the Planters House next door said that the man had not moved a particle all night, though at one time it was raining.

At about noon yesterday Mr. Miner called the attention of a policeman to the man, but the bluecoat said that as he had done nothing he had no right to interfere with him. The man kept standing still. Finally, shortly before midnight last night, Mr. Miner told Policeman Sloan of the Mercer Street Station of the man's peculiar lack of action and Flynn summoned an ambulance and the man was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Dr. L. Flynn, the ambulance surgeon, said that in his opinion the man was suffering from muscular catalepsy, a malady which, he said, is not often encountered by the medical profession. In such cases, he added, it was not unusual for the afflicted person's muscles to remain perfectly rigid for ten days or two weeks, but that it was unusual for a person to remain on his feet for more than twenty-four hours.

A card marked "Epileptic Colony, Sonyea, New York," was found in the man's pocket. This seemed to bear out the diagnosis of the physician.

The man was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Nothing else in the shape of letters or papers which might assist in determining his identity was found on him.

MAY LYNCH SCORE OF NEGROES

Georgians Excited by Disclosure of "Before Day" Club Murder Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 10.—Intense feeling has been aroused here and throughout Clarke County by the discovery that the negroes have organized a number of "Before Day" clubs with the avowed purpose of murdering and robbing white planters. Two negroes have been arrested who have confessed that they were members of the clubs, and have disclosed the plot against the whites.

According to the evidence thus far secured, twenty negroes are implicated in this plot. It seems that the conspiracy was talked of as far back as last September, but that it was not carried out, the leaders preferring to wait. They are all farmhands and live on the plantations of the men whom they are alleged to be plotting against. The men who have been marked for slaughter are T. J. Poss, W. J. Poss, F. S. Lester, W. T. Lester, Hugh Poss, and Adolphus Smith, all wealthy farmers.

The intention of the negroes is said to have been to wait until a few bales of cotton had been picked and sold, and then to kill the white men, burn their houses, and rob them.

The disclosure of the plot has enraged the whites, and it is feared that summary vengeance will be taken on the negroes implicated.

WILLIAMS MAKES CHARGES.

Former Seaboard Director Says Ryan-Blair Syndicate Broke Faith.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—John Skelton Williams, ex-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard Air Line, announced to-day that J. William Middendorf & Co. and John L. Williams & Sons had completed their deliveries to the Ryan-Blair syndicate of 140,000 shares of stock, 65,000 shares preferred and 75,000 shares common.

Williams accuses the Ryan-Blair party of throwing their stocks on the market to demoralize prices and of breaking faith with him. He also intimates that a change of management is necessary to obtain the results the property is capable of giving.

"My information," said Mr. Williams, "is that at the time we made this sale to Ryan the syndicate, in their efforts to keep down prices of Seaboard, had lost a large portion, if not nearly all of the 55,000 shares of stock, which they received as a bonus with the $2,300,000 Seaboard three-year 5s.

"If the statements made by members of the syndicate to the effect that they had bought no Seaboard stocks except the stock received with the three-year 5 per cent. bonds, and 140,000 shares purchased from Middendorf and Williams be correct, the syndicate's entire holdings of Seaboard at the present time amount to but little more than one-fourth of the stock of the company outstanding.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS IS HERE TO SEE MANAGERS

In Fine Humor, Makes Joke About Bosses.

HEARS STANDARD OIL RUMOR

Candidate Hopes Report of Removal of Its Plants from West Virginia Is Untrue.

Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early last evening from Philadelphia, having stopped off there for a short time en route from Baltimore.

The ex-Senator walked with a springy step, not a bit like a man of eighty-three, as his tall form appeared in the lobby. He carried in one hand a grip of antique architecture, and under the other arm a parcel wrapped in a newspaper. When pressed for details he admitted that it contained a nightshirt.

"I have come over to discuss campaign matters, to meet the party managers again, and to see how things look," said Mr. Davis in reply to questions.

"What are your plans, Senator?"

"Don't know yet. You know all us party men have bosses, and I have not yet seen my bosses."

"Senator, how about the report published here this afternoon that the Standard Oil Company has decided to close its works in West Virginia and move its men to Pennsylvania and Ohio?"

"First time I ever heard of such a thing." It was explained that the statement, apparently coming from Standard Oil sources, was to the effect that the move was taken to aid the Democrats, the argument being that the employes of the Standard Oil Company were Republicans and were being sent into Republican States. Mr. Davis was told that Senator Scott of West Virginia, one of the Republican campaign managers, was much disturbed over the report.

"Well, Scott need not be disturbed," said he. "I take exception to the statement that all of the Standard Oil employes in West Virginia are Republicans. I know many of them are Democrats, and I should feel as sorry as Senator Scott if anything should happen to take them away from the State at this time. I hope the report is not true."

"Would the total number of these employes reach 10,000, as has been stated?"

"Yes; I should say the total would reach a much higher figure—probably 25,000."

Pretty soon Mr. Davis emerged from the hotel wearing a dress suit, and was joined by Chairman Taggart. Both got in a carriage and the ex-Senator said they were going to the theatre.

When asked what he expected to do after the theatre, he replied:

"You ought not to ask a young bachelor like me what he expects to do after midnight. I hear that you have some very fine automobiles in New York and I may take a spin in one of them."

Senator Davis said he did not expect to see any of the campaign managers until Monday.

There was a story going the rounds last night in regard to the probable campaign contribution of the Vice Presidential candidate. It was said that Chairman Taggart had suggested that he should be assessed $2,000 for each year of his life.

"Well, Tom," the candidate is reported to have replied, "you have been going around saying that I looked and acted like a man of forty-five instead of eighty-three. Suppose we settle on the basis of forty-five years."

Senator Davis returned to the hotel shortly after 11 o'clock. He said that he did not go to the theatre, as he had intended, but spent the evening with Mr. Taggart and others at the Waldorf. He added that he thought Mr. Taggart was an extremely able campaign manager.

There was a rumor that Judge Parker was to be in New York on Monday, so Mr. Davis said that he would not go to Esopus until he had heard more definitely concerning the plans of the Presidential candidate.

Mr. Davis then offered to play whist with any of the reporters who cared to try a rubber with him, but no one accepted the challenge. One of them offered to play poker, but Senator Davis said that he had never learned to play the great American game.

SHEPARD NAMES CONDITIONS.

Wouldn't Accept Unless Party's Action Was Unanimous, He Writes.

In a letter sent from his Summer home at Lake George to Herman A. Metz, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, Edward M. Shepard defines his position with regard to the talk of his nomination for Governor. The letter was written as a result of the attempt of the club at a meeting on Thursday night to put Mr. Shepard in the field.

While the letter has not been made public it is said that Mr. Shepard deplored the "premature" action of the club members and settled the rumor that the delegates from the five anti-McCarren districts in Brooklyn would put him forward. Mr. Shepard, it is said, declared he would not allow his name used for factional purposes and would not be made an instrument of division in the Kings County organization. He is said to have stated frankly that if the party, with substantial unanimity nominated him to head the State ticket he would accept, but that he would not figure as the choice of a mere faction.

The names of Mr. Shepard and William Travers Jerome were practically the only ones mentioned among Democratic politicians yesterday as probabilities for the Governorship nomination, with a strong drift toward Shepard.

There is a hesitancy on the part of the leaders to take up the Jerome boom, owing to the fact that Tammany has indicated through quiet channels that as an organization it would oppose him, but would not oppose Mr. Shepard. At both National and State headquarters yesterday the leaders declared frankly that from the present indications they expected Mr. Shepard would be named at the Saratoga Convention.

William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, went to Esopus yesterday to confer with Judge Parker, and when he returns to-morrow it is expected some announcement will be made concerning Judge Parker's proposed speaking tour.

MRS. WIDENER'S JEWEL FOUND.

$5,000 Pendant Picked Up at Newport and Returned to Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—The five-thousand-dollar pendant which Mrs. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia lost while going to Mrs. Fish's ball on Tuesday night has been recovered. The jewel was found on Bellevue Avenue, near the residence of Mrs. Richard Gambrill by a man who gave it into the custody of one of the local jewelers.

As soon as an advertisement appeared the Chief of Police was notified, and the jewel returned to its owner. Just how the jewel was lost is unknown, but it is supposed that the clasp had become loosened and the pendant slipped from its fastening.

Landmarks of History on the famous Hudson best seen from deck of Day Line steamers.—Adv.

JAPANESE LOOTED CITY.

Officers Were Unable to Restrain Troops After Entry Into Liao-Yang.

LIAO-YANG, Sept. 7, via Tien-Tsin, Sept. 10.—The Japanese officers were unable to restrain their soldiers after six days of desperate fighting, and looting became general.

Last night the soldiers, in attempting to rob the missionary and Red Cross compound, stabbed Dr. A. M. Westwater, a well-known medical missionary, in the neck and hand.

This is said to be the first instance the Japanese soldiers have been known to be uncontrollable.

The Japanese were welcomed by the Chinese, but they abused the good name which they established in the Chino-Japanese war.

Chinese refugees are still arriving from the battleground, where native fortune-seekers are scouring the field for treasure. Most of the dead have been buried, but broken accoutrements strew the trenches.

The Japanese operate the railway frequently with coolie power.

The Japanese reinforcements are en route north by all roads.

Prince Kaiyen, brother of the Emperor of Japan, and commander of the Second Brigade of Cavalry, has passed Hai-Cheng.

HELPED PRINCESS TO ESCAPE.

Socialist Member of Reichstag Became Interested in Her Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—A much-talked-of personage in Germany this week is Dr. Albert Suedekum, the Socialist member of the Reichstag who aided Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg to escape.

He is an eminent authority on insanity, and for years has spent much time in investigating cases in which persons have been incarcerated in asylums by rich relatives. Through these inquiries he became interested in the case of the Princess.

Other Socialists, however, are not satisfied with Dr. Suedekum's part in the affair. A prominent member of the Reichstag remarked to-day that it was an effort to obtain notoriety.

LOSES FOOT AT BRIDGE.

Aged Man Fell Under Trolley Car at Entrance.

William H. Dennis, seventy years old, of 116 Second Place, Brooklyn, while getting off a Third Avenue car at the Brooklyn Bridge last night, slipped and fell with his right foot under the wheels.

The foot was crushed and Mr. Dennis was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance, where it was found necessary to amputate it at once. On account of the patient's great age, it is feared that the shock may prove fatal. At a late hour last night, however, he was resting easily.

MUSHROOMS KILL A MINISTER.

Three Other Members of His Family Ill in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 10.—The Rev. William Francis, assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, is dead as the result of eating mushrooms picked by himself.

Three other members of the family are recovering from severe illness caused by partaking of the same dish.

BANKER ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Charged with Being Involved in Wrecked Denver Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 10.—H. J. Johnson, a banker of this city and Denver, was arrested to-day on indictments found in Denver alleging frauds in connection with the Fidelity Bank there, recently placed in the hands of a receiver.

Johnson is being held awaiting the arrival of an officer from Denver. He expresses willingness to return to Colorado without requisition papers. The Fidelity Bank of this city, a branch of the Denver concern, has also been placed in the hands of a receiver.

MR. ISELIN HELPS ENTERTAIN.

Banker Assists Daughter in Reception for Italian Children.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 10.—Miss Georgianna Iselin, daughter of Adrian Iselin, the banker, has made the hearts of nearly a thousand children glad this Summer by giving them outings at her father's country home at New Rochelle on the Sound. Nearly every week she has entertained large parties of boys and girls from the various Catholic institutions and schools. To-day Miss Iselin entertained the entire Sunday School of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of New Rochelle. This church was erected recently by her father at a cost of $50,000, and is attended exclusively by Italians.

The children were accompanied by Fathers Manzelli and McNichol and their teachers. They played games, danced, and enjoyed a sail on the Sound aboard Mr. Iselin's yacht Helvetia II. A tea was given for the teachers by Miss Iselin, and her father, who is now past eighty, helped to entertain the Italian children, and seemed to get much enjoyment from seeing them happy.

TOWN A VAST PUMPKIN PATCH.

Freshet Washed Farmer's Crop Away—Belvideres Got the Seed.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 10.—A remarkable visitation of pumpkins has made Belvidere picturesque, and pumpkin pie the most popular dish that ever came to town. Asher Brands, a farmer about two miles up the river, experimented last year with the culture of a particularly large specimen of the pumpkin family, and he had just harvested a barnful of them, when the freshet struck the Delaware Valley. The pumpkins came along with the waters, and seeds were scattered everywhere.

With the arrival of Spring pumpkin vines sprang up all over and in the most inconceivable places. Now the town is yellow with them. They are in the streets, in the flower gardens, in the yards, and some sprouted even in Joshua Ketcham's coal bin. A vine that climbed up the side of Sharp Mellick's cottage has placed two thirty-pounders on his parlor window sill. The brick-paved patch around The Warren Journal's printing office looks as if a dozen delinquent subscribers had been settling their scores.

Wherever the eye turns it sees only pumpkins, pumpkins, pumpkins, all from the scattered seed of Asher Brands's freshet-swept crop.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y.
Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Adv.

RUSSIANS, MAN TO MAN, FLED BEFORE ATTACKS OF FOES

Writer Who Was with Kuropatkin Tells of Defeat of Czar's Troops.

FOUGHT IN EQUAL NUMBERS

Highly Nervous Muscovites Often Fired Without Sighting.

SPLENDID DASH OF KUROKI

Almost Cut Off the Russians by March Over the Tai-tse.

WILD FLIGHT FROM STRONGHOLD

Five Days of Glorious Fighting Believed to Have Settled the Fate of Manchuria.

LIAO-YANG, Sept. 4, via Tien-Tsin, Sept. 10.—The Japanese at 8 o'clock last evening discovered that the Russians had evacuated Liao-Yang, and at 11 o'clock they sent scouting parties to the southern and western walls of the city.

At 3 o'clock this morning the troops of the victorious army quietly entered and occupied Liao-Yang, Gen. Kuropatkin's former base and stronghold. This success was achieved after five days of glorious fighting.

The battle of Liao-Yang is accepted here as determining the mastery of Manchuria. In it the Russians were fully equal in numerical strength to the Japanese, who had approximately 180,000 men in the field.

The Russian artillery was superior in range and rapidity of fire to that of the Japanese. The Russians forced the Japanese attackers to take dangerous positions by means of intrepid assaults.

In many instances the Russians lost more men behind their breastworks than did the attacking Japanese.

In the fighting on the plains, where the Russians believed they would have the upper hand because of their superiority in cavalry and of the opportunities to deliver bayonet charges, the Japanese resisted successfully.

Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

The Russian losses in the fighting around Liao-Yang are estimated at 10 per cent. of the number of troops engaged. The Japanese assert that their losses were very heavy.

The fact that the Japanese artillery maintained its fire for six days without diminution astonished the Russians, who could not account for the rapidity with which the Japanese must have transported their ammunition.

The Japanese are preparing to make Liao-Yang the headquarters of their Manchurian armies.

The Russians have fallen back to positions along the Hun River, south of Mukden.

The railroad has proved itself to be inadequate for the requirements of the Russian army in retreat.

The belief is expressed here in certain quarters that the active campaign is at an end for at least four months to come.

After Gen. Kuroki had noted the march of the Tenth Russian Army Corps, which he had driven in from the An-Ping Road to the plain, on its way to join the Russian centre, which Gen. Nodzu had forced in from Tao-feng-Shi, he divided his forces stationed on the An-Ping and Feng-wang-Cheng Roads. He took care to have a sufficiently strong force on the Feng-wang-Cheng Road, on Gen. Nodzu's extreme right, and sent reinforcements to Gen. Nodzu, who was pushing with the Japanese centre army along the south roads. Gen. Kuroki in the meantime waited quietly with two divisions on the south bank of the Tai-Tse River.

On Aug. 29 the artillery under Gen. Nodzu bombarded fiercely the three hills at Chiao-fan-Tun. On the same day Gen. Oku, in command of the Japanese left army, working his way with rifle fire and artillery, slowly advanced along the railroad in spite of the Russian opposition from neighboring elevations and fortifications. The Russian cavalry were not able to locate the Japanese trenches on this advance.

Kuropatkin Prepared to Retreat.

The character of the Japanese advance apparently had served as a warning to Gen. Kuropatkin to make sure of his retreat, and his transport was at once seen moving rapidly out of Liao-Yang over the railroad bridge.

On Aug. 30 the Japanese closed in on the Russians in their mountain position at Chiao-fan-Tun. Here the guns of the opposing forces were very close to each other.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th Gen. Kuropatkin's staff moved out of Liao-Yang. At the same time rifle fire was

heard drawing nearer to the railroad station, and this was an indication of the advance of the Japanese left army. The fences around all the houses at Liao-Yang had been removed in order to facilitate the movement of wagons and troops. Wounded men, of whom none was seen on the 29th, were trailing along the roads from the south and southwest into Liao-Yang on the 30th.

The Russians made use of a field balloon all day long on the 30th, and by means of it they got the range of one Japanese battery, which they succeeded in putting out of action. As a general thing, however, they failed to find either the enemy's batteries or his troops, while the Japanese continued to silence Russian battery after Russian battery.

Unsuccessful Japanese Assaults.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th the Japanese shelled a Russian battery posted on a hill within three miles of Liao-Yang, but shortly after this hour it became apparent that the Russians had begun to hold their own. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese shrapnel fire was confined to the position at Chiao-fan-Tun, where the Russians were disputing every hillock. The Japanese made repeated but unsuccessful assaults upon this position. The fighting of the 30th came to a close at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Russian casualties for the 29th and 30th totaled more than 5,000 men.

The Japanese, from a low range of hills to the southeast and south of Shu-Shan, began shelling the northern end of the Russian line at Shu-Shan at 9:45 on the morning of the 31st. This artillery fire was preceded and accompanied by infantry rushes over the valley and the lower hills south of the road. They began before dawn and were continued until evening, the Japanese officers urging their worn-out and fainting men with the points of their swords.

There was very hard fighting at a round-topped hill in the Russian line opposite the point where the two Japanese armies under Nodzu and Oku came together. The Russian position here was protected with wire entanglements, and a small body of Russian troops absolutely refused to retire. In one trench seven men fought gallantly until they were surrounded by the Japanese.

At the end of this sharp fighting the Russians were hurling down sandbags upon the enemy. They succeeded in killing one Japanese officer and injuring another, after which they surrendered, and the hill was occupied by the enemy.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the fighting, which had raged all day long, centred along the south road, where for two hours there was a heavy artillery fire and a vast amount of ammunition was expended. The valley in front and under the Russian guns during this artillery duel was an inferno of shrieking and moaning shrapnel, while beyond the Russian shells burst continuously at the head of the Japanese advance.

Furious Rifle Fire.

During the day the Russian rifle fire was indescribably furious. The Russian trenches for a distance of several miles threw out all day long a continuous hail of lead, accompanied by unceasing flashes of fire. In spite of its continued ferocity this rifle fire was comparatively ineffectual, the Russians often firing without sighting the enemy.

This hail of Russian rifle bullets did not cease before 10 o'clock at night. It is estimated that 1,000 Russian shells were thrown into the valley beyond the South Road, where the only evidence of the presence of the Japanese was a Red Cross camp.

At nightfall Gen. Stakelberg, with the First Corps, was still facing Gen. Oku on the left. This Russian corps had lost 3,000 men.

During the night of the 31st the Russians deemed the position of the enemy to be so threatening that they made preparations to fall back.

Gen. Mistchenko was on the extreme left of the Russian line with a division composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. During the night of the 31st his force was sent out in a northeasterly direction to gain information concerning Gen. Kuroki's movement around the Russians' left flank in the direction of the railroad.

Gen. Ivanoff and his command were stationed on Gen. Stakelberg's right, facing Gen. Nodzu and the Japanese centre army. Gen. Ivanoff had succeeded the late Lieut. Gen. Count Keller in the command of the Russian Eastern Army. He had removed his headquarters from the village of Tashi, in the middle of the southern plain, to a point within the shelter of the city walls and on the road which leads to Yen-Tai by a pontoon bridge across the Tai-Tse River. During the night of the 31st the Tenth Corps, which had assisted in holding the Feng-wang-Cheng road against the Japanese, began moving its transport out of the city to the north.

The Seventeenth Corps, which had not as yet been in action, and which was being held on the north bank of the Tai-Tse River, was deployed in the hills, and had been partly moved to the northward. Part of the Fifth Corps, which arrived here a short time before the fighting began, had been sent at once to the front, while the remainder had reported with the Second Corps and was being held in reserve.

Chinese Graves Razed.

All the trees and Chinese graves on the firing line, which in any way might obstruct the operations, had been removed by the Russians.

On the morning of Sept. 1 all the non-combatants were ordered to leave Liao-Yang, and the Russian Commissary of Police sent an order to the Chinese Magistrate of the city that all Chinese must leave Liao-Yang within two days. The Japanese were seen to be in possession of the Russian positions at Shu-Shan, and it was learned also on the morning of Sept. 1 that Gen. Stakelberg had withdrawn during the night.

The Chinese at Liao-Yang became alarmed, and they began secretly to make Japanese flags. There was much confusion throughout the city. Proprietors of foreign shops made frantic efforts to sell their stocks on the streets at ridiculously low prices to any one who would pay cash, and others endeavored to have their property loaded on railroad cars. The flight of Japanese shells over the railroad station stampeded them, however, and they fled in disorder, glad to get away with their lives.

The foreign military attachés who were in Liao-Yang were taken North under escort.

The correspondent noticed that morning an unbroken line of ammunition wagons, batteries of artillery, and Russian troops using the railroad bridge to get out of Liao-Yang to the north.

It became known that Gen. Kuroki was making a dash around the Russian left for the railroad at a point fifteen miles north of here. He crossed the Tai-Tse River the night of Aug. 30 and took the splendid Russian defenses at Pensihu with very little effort. He continued to advance steadily and turned the Russian left. His army covered fifteen miles in quick time.

The effect of this movement was to force the Russians to leave Liao-Yang and retire in the direction of the coal mines east of Yen-Tai. Kuroki had threatened to cut Gen. Kuropatkin's army of seven corps in two.

Panic at Railway Station.

The correspondent of The Associated Press was eating lunch at the railroad station at noon when the first Japanese shell struck the foreign settlement. Within fifteen minutes all the troops, hospital attendants, merchants, and other people in the vicinity had cleared out and only a few Chinese remained.

The Japanese shells continued to fall in the settlement. Chinese, under the direction of Russian officers, were making hurried efforts to remove the stores and ammunition from the railroad sheds.

The Japanese shells came from Shu-Shan, and a Russian shrapnel fire was soon turned on the battery there. One Japanese shell killed a horse a few feet from the correspondent as the animal was passing the telegraph office. Others burst in the Post Office, in the hospital, in the Red Cross tent, which had been put up in the garden around the station, and in the public park under the ancient pagoda.

Looting by the Chinese.

The crowd of refreshment takers fled helter-skelter with restaurant keepers and waiters, panic-stricken officers, orderlies, soldiers, and the riff-raff of the streets, all seeking refuge beyond the northern wall of the city. The Chinese immediately began to loot, but wherever they were caught immediate punishment was meted out to them.

This was at noon of Sept. 1. On that day the Russians filled all the trenches, rifle pits, and forts to the west and south of Liao-Yang with fresh troops. They kept up a continual shrapnel fire upon the Japanese approaches without being aware of the other movements of the enemy. During this time the main body of the Russian army was in active retreat.

Splendid Japanese Advance.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the shells were falling just outside the western walls, and on the Russian heliograph station at the northwest corner of the city.

From this station the Japanese could now be seen. They were advancing splendidly over the southern hills. Their formation was regular and open. The ranges of the Japanese positions were known to the Russian gunners, who poured in a terrible and destructive fire upon the enemy. A Japanese battery and two companies of infantry were seen skirting the main south road. They were moving toward the city and finally disappeared behind Kow-Liang.

The positions at Chiao-fan-Tun were seen to be deserted. The right flank of Gen. Nodzu's army had previously taken up a position to the west of Chiao-fan-Tun, whence his troops charged the Russian breastworks.

Many Japanese Officers Slain.

One Japanese battalion lost every officer in this charge, and a Corporal was seen to take command. The Japanese intrenched in the vicinity of Tishi, near where Gen. Ivanhoff had his headquarters the day before.

The Russian Red Cross worked continually on the firing line.

The Japanese shells fell thick over the Russian battery situated in a western suburb of Liao-Yang.

Late that night, as the correspondent was seeking a place to sleep, a wounded Russian soldier was borne past him, shouting out in a delirious voice that Gen. Kuropatkin had gained a great victory over the Japanese.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 2 the transport of the Russian Army was still going out to the north, and the head of the train was almost opposite Yen-Tai.

The fighting around Liao-Yang began at daybreak, when shells were thrown in from the entire Japanese line.

Effect of Kuroki's Dash.

Gen. Kuroki severed his connection with the Japanese centre army and left the An-Ping road unprotected. His army was in front of the last Russian position in the coal mining district to the east of Yen-Tai.

The importance and effect of Kuroki's dash to the rear of the Russian army was particularly noticeable that morning. The foreign military attachés had been escorted from Liao-Yang to the north. They left their train at a point near Yen-Tai, and proceeded in the direction of the fighting between Kuroki's troops and the Russians, who were attempting to hold them back.

Here the Russians had lost an important hill position, had gained it again, and had lost it a second time. This greatly discouraged the Russian soldiers.

It is declared that the immediate precipitous retreat of the entire Russian army at Liao-Yang was prevented by the retaking of this hill, which lies to the east of Yen-Tai. The Russians, however, could not hold the hill, and the Japanese were again soon in possession.

Gen. Kuroki's attack at Yen-Tai was soon relaxed, however, and Gen. Mistchenko and his command were withdrawn from the Russian defenders of Yen-Tai and sent over to the west side of the railroad to make a demonstration and to aid in covering the retreat of the main army.

Russian Regiments Routed.

At 5 P. M. Sept. 2 two Russian regiments which had been beaten to the east of Yen-Tai retreated toward Yen-Tai. They were ordered back to the fighting line while still under a sharp Japanese rifle fire.

The correspondent, who was working his way south along the railroad, passed a number of Russian troops who had been driven back from around Yen-Tai. He also passed a train bearing 300 Russian wounded to the north. The road was filled with Chinese refugees from the coal mines as well as wounded men, all hurrying to the rear.

The cannonading came to an end when the sun went down. Throughout the night of Sept. 2 it broke out again fitfully, but the periods were of short duration.

Final Day's Operations.

The morning of Sept. 3 showed that Gen. Kuroki had not attained his object, but the victory of the Japanese over the Russians appeared to be complete. Russian troops and refugees from Liao-Yang in rickshaws were pouring north along the railroad and along the main highway on the way to Mukden.

The Russian press censors, who were stationed at Liao-Yang, Yen-Tai, and Mukden, had fled to Harbin. Newspaper correspondents were instructed to send their telegrams to Harbin.

The night of Sept. 2 had been marked throughout by furious rifle firing outside of Liao-Yang. The Russian troops were in a highly nervous and excited state. They were convinced that the Japanese were creeping forward irresistibly all the time.

Sept. 3 saw the resumption of the cannonading at dawn, and the vast clouds of smoke which arose slowly from the burning warehouses in the foreign settlement at Liao-Yang could be seen for a distance of ten miles.

As the correspondent was attempting to get into Liao-Yang he heard Russian cheers in the direction of Kow-Liang, to the west of the railroad, where it was reported that Gen. Mistchenko had been successful in clearing the enemy away from the Russian right flank.

Smoothed Road for Retreat.

Gen. Sassulitch of Kiu-lien-Cheng fame, with 1,000 men, on Sept. 3 was smoothing the road north of Liao-Yang for the retreat of the Russian artillery and troops. He was also trying to put into effect various devices calculated to delay the advance of the Japanese.

When the correspondent passed the fire-swept bed of the Tai-Tse River on his way into Liao-Yang at noon of Sept. 3 the Russian infantry had retired from the immediate front to shelter behind the south wall of the city.

On getting into Liao-Yang it was seen that the Japanese rifle bullets were falling around the railroad station and that all the stored lumber and wooden buildings in that vicinity were in flames.

Two hundred and twenty Chinese who had been wounded by shells falling inside the city had been brought together at the Chinese Red Cross station and were being cared for.

It was apparent that the Russians were using the walls of the city for protection. This the Japanese discovered, and consequently they continued to throw shells into Liao-Yang. The number of Chinese wounded increased.

Japanese Captured Correspondent.

On the assurance of a member of the staff of Gen. Sassulitch that the evacuation of Liao-Yang would not take place before Sept. 4, the correspondent devoted his attention to caring for Chinese wounded until nightfall, but during the night the Russian sentries were withdrawn from Liao-Yang.

The pontoon bridges across the Tai-Tse River were hurriedly removed, the Japanese entered and took possession of the city, and the correspondent was taken prisoner before he was aware of what had occurred.

TO ASK POWERS TO INTERVENE.

Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Decides on a Resolution.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The powers signatory to The Hague Convention will be asked by the Inter-parliamentary Union, the twelfth conference of which is about to be held here, to intervene in the Russo-Japanese war; President Roosevelt will be requested to call a second session of The Hague Congress; compulsory arbitration will be advocated; the use of submarine mines in time of war will be deplored, and many kindred resolutions will be presented during the deliberations of next week.

The decision to attempt to bring about intervention in the Far Eastern war was only reached to-day by the Council of the Union after a heated discussion, at times bitter.

When the proposition was brought forward M. Cochéry, a French Deputy, and ex-Minister, was on his feet in an instant. He objected vigorously to any attempt whatever to inject the matter into the conference. He was supported by Marquis di San Guelanio, President of the Italian group.

Dr. Gobat, a Swiss Deputy, and Secretary of the Union, said:

"If this Union, heralded everywhere as deliberating in a peace conference, so signally fails of its opportunity and duty as to neglect to deplore the bloodiest war in the history of the ages, we may count ourselves as certain to become the laughing stock of the world."

The resolution was finally adopted.

Then the suggestion was made that President Roosevelt would be the proper head of a State to tender mediation. This proposition was left in the air, with the understanding that no further step in regard to it would be taken without information as to the President's personal wishes in the matter.

The council organized to-day by the election of Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis as President.

There were submitted to the Council dozens of resolutions, the discussion of which occupied hours.

NO NEW LOAN TO RUSSIA YET.

Realized That It Would Be Unwise to Try to Raise Cash in France.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—One of the bankers who made the recent French loan to Russia informs the correspondent of The Associated Press that considerable time must necessarily elapse before Russia can safely apply again to the French market.

Russian credit continues good, but the financiers of St. Petersburg and Paris recognise that it would not be wise to strain French credit, and therefore the overtures for another loan were recently addressed to Berlin instead of Paris.

Russian bonds of 1904 made the highest record, 508 to-day.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACK IS SET FOR TUESDAY

Elaborate Japanese Preparations to Capture Two Forts.

RUSSIANS MAKING POWDER

It is Not Smokeless and is of Inferior Power—Garrison Also Using Old Chinese Shells.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 10.—Japanese who left Dalny yesterday say that the grand assault on Port Arthur, which, it was rumored, was planned by the Japanese for to-day, has been postponed until next Tuesday, and that a still further postponement is possible, as the Japanese intend to make every possible preparation before again hurling themselves upon the worn-out garrison.

Gen. Nogi's next attack will be directed chiefly against Rih-lung-Shan and Kikwan-Shan Forts, which are the strongest forts on the northeast flank. This information is derived from an unquestionable authority, who has just made a visit to the Japanese line around the forts and conversed with the Japanese officers, who allowed him to make personal observations.

The elevation of Rih-lung-Shan is 350 feet. Three hundred yards away on the same range is another hill so much lower that Rih-lung-Shan protects it from bombardment, except from Tiz-Shan and Kikwan-Shan. This hill is part of the section which the Chinese call Pali-Chwang, in the capture of which the Japanese lost many lives. Here the Japanese have strengthened two forts previously mentioned in the dispatches as having been established.

This position is the foundation for the Japanese preparations for the next assault. The work of constructing trenches is advancing rapidly, considering the fire which the diggers are compelled to endure.

Preparations for the attack on Kik-wan-Shan are proceeding in a similar fashion, although the Japanese in the nearest battery bearing directly on this fort are somewhat more distant than those at Pali-Chwang are from Rih-lung-Shan.

The range of hills crowned by Kik-wan-Shan and Rih-lung-Shan has irregular slopes, enabling a large force of Japanese to rest securely some distance up. The Japanese have tents pitched, and they are relieved every three days.

Food and ammunition and other supplies are brought to them at night only for the reason that the detachments are obliged to cross a level stretch before reaching a place of safety. Japanese trenches almost under the noses of the Russians are now partially constructed. The Russians endeavor constantly to level the incline, shelling the projections which afford shelter to the Japanese, who in turn bombard to prevent the Russians from succeeding.

There seems little doubt that the attack on Rih-lung-Shan and Kik-wan-Shan will be more trying than any the Russians have yet experienced. Everything which ingenuity can suggest is being done by the Japanese to render the attack successful, particular attention being paid to measures which will enable the Japanese to retain the forts in the event that they capture them.

Among the contrivances to be employed are numerous heavy portable shields, which have been constructed at Dalny, and which will be used to afford protection. Guns and shields will be moved as closely together as possible through the trenches before the assault is made, in order that they may be quickly hauled to the summit when the forts are taken.

Two full divisions are available in this vicinity, under Gens. Oshima and Tushya. The entire Japanese force now surrounding Port Arthur is estimated at 80,000 fighting men.

The Russians are now using exclusively powder evidently manufactured at Port Arthur. The smoke from the powder enables instant detection of the source of the fire. The explosive power of the powder is far less than that of smokeless powder, which the Russians seem to have exhausted. The Russian shells are frequently discovered to be old Chinese affairs, filed down to fit the Russian guns.

The Japanese plan for the coming attack does not, it is understood, include an assault on Itz-Shan. The nature of the ground there, the Japanese have found at severe cost, prevents a successful issue. Itz-Shan, however, will, it is said, be engaged by artillery from Louisa Bay and Shu-shi-Yen, for the purpose of attracting the fire of Itz-Shan away from the main attack.

The informant of The Associated Press quoted an Argentine Colonel who is with the Japanese as saying that the Russian defenses facing the Japanese have been made with a perfection undreamed of. The inner sides of the forts, however, are not so well constructed, and are supposedly far weaker.

With Rih-lung-Shan and Kik-wan-Shan captured, the Japanese will practically control an entrance along the railroad, and they contemplate attacking other forts from their weaker sides. The Japanese say they are prepared to lose heavily in taking Rih-lung-Shan and Kik-wan-Shan.

These forts, like a majority of the fifty-four forts surrounding Port Arthur, have six-inch steel shields loopholed with rapid-fire guns at intervals. These guns, according to The Associated Press information, and not land mines, have proved most disastrous to the Japanese. The shields are impervious to field artillery. Nothing but siege guns will make an impression on them.

The Russians also send electric currents through the wire entanglements surrounding the forts.

The press correspondents with the Japanese are two miles from the front, but the hilly ground prevents them from seeing anything. The fighting since Aug. 31 has been unimportant. The Japanese bombard daily in the morning, when the sun assists them in aiming. The Russians reply in the afternoon, when the sun is in their favor.

The Japanese losses for the last five weeks are placed at 20,000.

The Japanese authority for the foregoing statement of conditions before Port Arthur says that its publication will not be harmful, as the Japanese preparations are fully evident to the Russians.

Correspondents John F. Bass and A. Diniwiddie arrived here to-day. They do not expect to return to the front. Bennet Burleigh is expected here soon.

A Chinese who left Port Arthur on the evening of Sept. 5 confirms the reports of heavy fighting from Aug. 27 to Aug. 31, when he and many others worked night and day burying the dead, which included Chinese, Russians, and Japanese indiscriminately. He says that during the fight four forts in the vicinity of Rih-lung-Shan were captured.

The Russians signaled the garrisons of these forts to retire, whereupon the Japanese occupied them, but they were compelled to retire later under a heavy bombardment. Previous reports said that the Japanese had only entered one fort during this attack.

The Novy Krai of Port Arthur, (official organ of Viceroy Alexieff,) in its issue of Sept. 3, a copy of which was received here to-day, says the Japanese have erected a hospital at Louisa Bay, and apparently confirms previous reports to the effect that a Japanese vessel was sunk while laying mines off Port Arthur Aug. 31.

The Japanese squadron on the horizon Sept. 1 consisted of the protected cruisers Matsushima, Itsukushima, Hashidate, and Akashi, the armored cruiser Adsuma, and twelve destroyers.

TSING-TAU, Sept. 10.—A Japanese officer passed through Tsing-Tau to-day on his way to Kai-Chow.

He says the Japanese losses at Port Arthur during the last few days were very heavy, exceeding 15,000, and that the Japanese killed or wounded at the battle of Liao-Yang exceeded 20,000.

A VISIT TO ADMIRAL TOGO.

He Speaks English Well—Has Stood the Strain of the War Excellently.

Published by Arrangement with The London Times.

ON THE MANSHU MARU, July 21.—We left our anchorage at 6 A. M. on the 16th. After steaming to the westward as far as the entrance to Talien-Wan Bay, about thirty-five miles from Port Arthur, we turned round, after being permitted only to view the hills surrounding the great Russian stronghold, and stood off to the eastward again, arriving at an anchorage at the Blonde Islands at 2 P. M.

Here we found the first-class battleships Mikasa (flagship) and Asahi, and two destroyers. About 2:30 P. M. steam launches came alongside and conveyed all the passengers from the Manshu Maru to the Mikasa. Arriving on board the flagship the representatives of the press were conducted to the wardroom, where a few minutes later Admiral Togo joined them amid great applause.

Speaking in Japanese, which was interpreted by Commander Takarabe, the Admiral said he felt honored by their visit, and it was a great pleasure to him to meet them.

Your correspondent, speaking on behalf of the representatives of the British press, expressed their appreciation of his kindness in receiving them on board his flagship, and their admiration and gratification at his success, and also their earnest hope that it would continue and that he would soon have the good fortune to bring the naval operations to a final and successful issue. Similar sentiments were expressed by the representatives of the American, Italian, German, and Japanese press, to all of which the Admiral replied in a few gracious words of thanks. Wine having been served, he proposed the health of his guests, which was responded to heartily by his staff and the officers present.

In return your correspondent proposed the toast of "Admiral Togo and his Gallant Fleet," which was responded to with enthusiasm and shouts of "Banzai" from the visitors.

The gathering in the wardroom then broke up, and the visitors were soon scattered throughout the ship, each anxious to see as much as possible of the vessel and her crew. All that can be said of the ship is that, as far as could be judged from the superficial inspection it was only possible to make, she is in as good fighting condition as she was on Feb. 6 last, the day she sailed from Sasebo to attack the Russians. It seems scarcely credible, but it is a fact that after six months' war service the two battleships we had a good opportunity of examining, at least externally, bore absolutely no marks of the enemy's shot. During the six months, in action several times, the Mikasa has been hit once; a ricocheting shell struck the under side of the main lower top, doing no more damage to it than marking the paint, but the splinters wounded a Lieutenant and five or six men, and it is said the Asahi has never been hit. This does not say much for the marksmanship of the Russians.

Your correspondent had the honor of a few minutes' conversation with the Admiral before leaving. Although Admiral Togo addressed the representatives in Japanese, (as there were many Japanese among them,) he speaks English well. There is little change in his appearance since the beginning of the war—perhaps a few more gray hairs—and he seems to stand the heavy strain of his great responsibilities very well indeed, much as he must necessarily feel it. All the officers and men seemed in good health and excellent spirits.

Talking with my old friend the fleet Surgeon, he said officers and men had stood the strain of the past six months very well, indeed; he attributed it to the frequent change and exhilarating excitement involved in going out to seek the enemy, which acted beneficially in effectually relieving the monotony of the six months' confinement to the ship. Indeed, the only time ships' companies were discontented was when their ships had to stay at the base when others went out to fight.

BANDITS ATTACK RUSSIANS.

Army of 15,000 Worrying Kuropatkin's Troops Below Mukden.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The Che-Foo correspondent of The Daily News reports from a bandit camp of Chunchuses near Shinoontun a concerted movement against the Russians on the part of five mounted bands of armed Manchurians to the total number of 15,000 under Gen. Dhzin, with seven Japanese advisers.

This formidable force is crossing the Liao River and worrying Kuropatkin's right and rear, below Mukden.

The bandits lately intercepted a Cossack convoy bringing 2,000 cattle and 500 horses from Mongolia. They ambushed two sotnias and killed nineteen Cossacks.

Six Cossacks were captured. One of them, an officer, was decapitated.

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RUSSIA ADMITS WAR A FAILURE SO FAR

Officials Have No Hope of Turning Tide Until Next Year.

RAIN AIDING KUROPATKIN

Stops Japanese Advance—It Was Supposed in St. Petersburg Liao-Yang Was Impregnable.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Sept. 11, (1:20 A. M.)—The War Office is reluctantly disposed to admit that with the defeat of the Russians at Liao-Yang departed practically all hope of turning the tide of war this year.

Patiently and doggedly, in spite of successive reverses on land and sea, Gen. Kuropatkin's friends had pinned their faith in his assurances that when he accepted battle victory would crown the Russian arms, but now that his attempt to turn the scale has failed they face another indefinite period of waiting. Kuropatkin must retire, await reinforcements, and prepare for a new campaign next year.

But, disappointed as the Russians are, and discouraging as the situation is, no word is heard in favor of making peace.

"Russia will be victorious in the end—if not this year, then the next; if not the next, then the year after. The war must continue," is the unvarying sentiment.

Liao-Yang Defences Useless.

Military officers who are familiar with the skill, care, and arduous labor with which the positions on both sides of the Tai-Tse River were prepared at Liao-Yang consider that the historic battle there will make the flanking movement celebrated in military annals.

Redoubts, trenches, gunpits, entanglements, ditches, tunnels, and every method of protection known to military engineering skill proved useless against a single turning movement. Mobility and strategy throughout the campaign have vanquished fixed fortified positions, and flanking operations again and again have forced the abandonment of the most elaborate entrenchments, sometimes without the firing of a shot.

According to the best information from the front both armies are now tired, and are resting after the exhausting days of fighting and marching. The general opinion is that the Japanese will again push on as soon as the rains cease and the roads are dry. In the meantime Gen. Kuropatkin is enjoying the advantages of the railroad. He has sent north his baggage and the wounded, and doubtless a portion of his troops.

The prevailing idea is that Gen. Kuropatkin will not make a stand at Mukden if the Japanese come on again in earnest, but that he will retire at least to Tie Pass. Once he is through the pass the general impression in military circles is that the Japanese will not attempt further pursuit. Exceptional precautions have been taken to prevent the Japanese from cutting the communications below the pass.

No Winter Campaign Expected.

Not more than two months remain for military operations this Fall, and despite reports from Tokio of a Winter campaign, competent critics, who are familiar with the rigors of the Manchurian Winter, do not think that the Japanese will attempt it. Unless the unexpected happens the withdrawal of Kuropatkin's army above Tie Pass, they believe, will mark the end of the campaign for this year, the Russians wintering at Harbin with their rearguard at Tie Pass and the Japanese at Liao-Yang, with their advanced base at Mukden.

The General Staff has no news confirming the report of a Russian movement northward from Mukden, though it is frankly admitted that, whether Gen. Kuropatkin intends to remain at Mukden or not, the transport and baggage and a portion of the troops will be sent north.

The report that Kuropatkin himself has gone to Tie Pass is positively denied, as also is the current rumor that Major Gen. Orloff will be court-martialed for disobedience of orders.

Dispatch from Kuropatkin.

The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated Friday:

"No fighting has taken place in the sphere of operations and the enemy showed no perceptible activity Sept. 8 or Sept. 9. Heavy rains continue, which prevent the roads drying or being repaired."

Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff reports that the rains and the condition of the roads prevent the Japanese from advancing.

The Red Cross officers fear that an epidemic of disease will break out in both armies, the torrents of rain which fell after the ten days' battle having compelled the worn out and hungry troops to sleep without shelter in mire by the roadside. In any case it is believed to be certain that the hardships endured by the soldiers will result in a great increase in sickness.

Japanese Using Railroad.

MUKDEN, Sept. 8, (via Peking, Sept. 10.)—The rearguard of the Russian Army, which has been under fire for a week, has succeeded in bringing most of its transport and guns through here.

The Japanese are coming by the railroad. The Japanese force under Gen. Kuroki is now in the hills to the east of here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Japanese Legation to-day received the following dispatch from Tokio:

"Marshal Oyama reports that our right army occupied Yen-Tai colliery and Yumentse Hill after the fighting of the 4th and 5th. Retreat of enemy's main force is believed to be retarded north of Hun River.

"Natives say enemy sent by train over 100,000 (?) killed and wounded. We buried over 3,000 Russians.

"Enemy burned magazines near station before evacuation. We captured, however, immense quantities of provisions and ammunition."

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The French Government authorities recently received advices from disinterested persons who have just returned from Manchuria.

One of them, though strongly favorable to Russia, reluctantly says that the Russian Army is much broken and demoralized.

It is added that the Siberian Railroad is working perfectly, six trains running over it daily. The officials here attach importance to these statements.

OVER 60,000 MEN FELL.

Estimate of Losses on Both Sides—Wounded Left Behind in the Corn.

TIE PASS, Manchuria, Sept. 10.—The losses on both sides from Aug. 26 to Sept. 5 are estimated at from 60,000 to 70,000 killed or wounded.

Many of the killed and wounded were left behind in the Chinese corn.

The Japanese are experiencing great difficulty in bringing up supplies of ammunition.

The breakdown of Gen. Kuropatkin's strategy when he had withdrawn his main army to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, after Gen. Kuroki had crossed the stream above Liao-Yang, is explained as follows:

The movement was beautifully planned. Kuropatkin intended to engage Kuroki, push a column up the right bank, and completely isolate him from Oku and Nodzu on the other side of the river. Only an accident upset this plan.

Gen. Stakelberg's corps, which was still on the left bank, at the extreme right, failed to stand up against the superior force of the Japanese. When Stakelberg reported that he was retreating it seemed to Kuropatkin that a portion of his army, which he had faced eastward, with the right resting on the river and the left unprotected, might be enveloped by the Japanese in pursuing Stakelberg. He therefore drew off and reformed his front, and the retreat from Yen-Tai began and continued the rest of Sept. 3, the Russians reaching Shakhe Sept. 4.

TOKIO, Sept. 10.—Gen. Kuroki reports that after last Monday's battle the Russians removed over 10,000 wounded to Mukden, and that the Russians left 3,000 in the vicinity of Liao-Yang.

MUKDEN, Sept. 10, 10:55 P. M.—Chinese reports, which are partly confirmed by information received by the Russians, are to the effect that the Japanese at Liao-Yang had a total of 300,000 men with 700 guns.

Their rear guard, it is alleged, consisted of 40,000 Koreans and 30,000 Chinese, but, as far as can be judged, only a portion of these participated in the fighting.

The troops on both sides are resting.

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Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00. Send 2c. stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 891, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

ODELL AND PLATT OFF FOR THE CONVENTION

Saratoga Now Scene of the Governorship Confabs.

STILL HIGGINS OR WOODRUFF

Supporters of Brooklyn Man Trying to Break Down Governor-Chairman's Power to Dictate.

The scene of ante-convention conferences among Republicans was transferred yesterday to Saratoga. The convention will meet there on Wednesday at noon. Governor-Chairman Odell took a noon train for Saratoga, and Senator Platt followed a few hours later.

Republican Headquarters at Saratoga will be at the United States Hotel, where the caucus to agree upon a candidate for Governor will be held either on Monday night or Tuesday afternoon. There was no change in the situation yesterday. The delegates will assemble in Saratoga with Lieut. Gov. Higgins and ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff the leading candidates, Higgins being the favorite of Gov. Odell and Woodruff the choice of the Platt followers. Judge Werner's boom is understood to have been exploded by himself, he preferring a nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It was noticeable yesterday that there was an increase of confidence among the Woodruff men due to a belief, they explained, that something was likely to happen at Saratoga which would weaken Gov. Odell's influence over the organization. They are confident that if a poll of the delegates was taken if would be found that a majority favored Woodruff. It is said that this procedure will be urged, and that if Gov. Odell refuses to agree to it they will raise the cry of dictation and stir up more trouble than Mr. Woodruff stirred up two years ago over the proposed nomination of George R. Sheldon.

Until the Gubernatorial nomination is settled no definite decision on the Lieutenant Governorship is possible, for if a New York man be selected for Governor the nomination for second place would have to be given to an up-State man, according to all precedents, and vice versa.

If Woodruff should win, the second place may go to Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, who has the support of Erie County for Governor. Should the nomination go to Mr. Higgins, or any other up-State man, then the nomination for Lieutenant Governor would lie between M. Linn Bruce, Senator Elsberg, Julius M. Mayer, and Job Hedges. Bruce and Hedges are also mentioned in connection with the nomination for Attorney General.

It is well understood that Otto Kelsey of Livingston is to be renominated for Controller and that Henry A. Van Alstyne is to be the nominee for State Engineer. The other places are still open. Secretary of State John F. O'Brien can have a renomination if he desires it, but his friends have declared that he does not want it.

The local delegations to the convention will leave for Saratoga Tuesday morning.

ADVANCE GUARD AT SARATOGA.

Woodruff the First Gubernatorial Candidate to Arrive.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The hotel corridors here assumed a lively appearance to-night, although the Republican State Convention is still four days away. Gov. Odell arrived at 7:45 o'clock with Col. Reuben L. Fox. Either on the same train with the Governor or here when he arrived were National Committeeman William L. Ward of Westchester, Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of Gloversville, Speaker Fred Nixon of the Assembly, and others.

United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt, arrived about 10 o'clock, and on the same train came former Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and many others, including former Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payne, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, former Representative Lemuel E. Quigg and Robert C. Morris of New York.

Neither Gov. Odell nor Senator Platt would say anything to-night regarding the Governorship. Mr. Woodruff also declined to talk.

MAINE REPUBLICANS SANGUINE.

State Committee Chairman Predicts Sweeping Victory.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—The final day of the State election campaign in Maine was a busy one for the workers of the four parties. Chairman M. F. Simpson of the State Republican Committee gave out the following statement concerning the outlook for Monday's election:

"We will carry the State for Mr. Cobb, the Gubernatorial candidate, by a plurality of 10,000 to 18,000. We will carry every Congressional district in the State by pluralities which will equal those which we have had in previous years when the opposition has made a hard fight. We shall elect a majority of the legislative ticket throughout the State and at least twenty-seven of the thirty-one State Senators, with even chance for the other four."

Dr. Edgar L. Jones of Waterville, Chairman of the State Democratic State Committee, said:

"The Republican claim on the stump and in the press of 10,000 or more majority is an old trick of theirs of claiming more than they expect."

The Democratic State Committee affirms that any reduction of the Republican majority of 33,284 four years ago will be regarded as a Democratic victory.

FAIRBANKS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Vice Presidential Candidate Confers with Republican Managers.

Senator Fairbanks called at Republican National Headquarters yesterday and had a conference with Senator Scott and Treasurer Bliss. He and Senator Scott will be the guests of Gov. Murphy of New Jersey over Sunday at Elberon.

Senators Fairbanks and Scott will be the speakers at the noonday meeting at 596 Broadway Monday. Senator Fairbanks will also be the orator at the celebration of the semi-centennial of the birth of the Republican Party at Saratoga on Wednesday night.

Senator Proctor of Vermont was in the city yesterday and received the congratulations of the Republican managers on the result of the election in his State.

It was announced yesterday that Senator Dillingham of Vermont would speak at Schoharie, N. Y., on Sept. 15. He will also speak with Senator Fairbanks at Dover and Wilmington, Del., on Sept. 19.

JERSEY POPULISTS TURBULENT.

Nominate Honnicker for Governor and Indorse Watson.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—After a turbulent session to-day the delegates to the People's Democratic Party Convention nominated George A. Honnicker of Jersey City for Governor and indorsed Thomas E. Watson and Thomas Tibbetts and the Populist platform.

At one time the meeting almost broke up in a riot. The trouble was caused by Irving A. Salmon of Morris County and William Pintard of Red Bank, who tried to prevent a bolt to Populism. The names of Jackson, Bryan, and Hearst were cheered. The platform says the managers of the St. Louis Convention deceived their followers. It declares for equal taxation, public ownership, and the election of United States Senators by the people.

APPROVES PARKER'S STAND.

Senator McCreary Says It Is Not Necessary for Him to Stump.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Senator McCreary of Kentucky was a caller at the headquarters of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee to-day, and he and Chairman Cowherd had a long conference over the prospect of carrying the districts needed to give the Democrats a majority in the House. Senator McCreary has spent the Summer in the West, deferring his visit to the East until late in the campaign. He says that he has found in the South and West an undivided desire on the part of Democrats to get back on the path to power, and believes there is a good prospect of electing Judge Parker.

"The important feature of this campaign, as I see it," he said, "is that our candidate has constantly grown in the estimation of the people. The issues for which he stands appear to commend themselves to the sober judgment of the people.

"I think it would have been unwise had Judge Parker conducted himself any differently in relation to making speeches. In the case of a man who has been out in campaigns many times, it is quite natural that he should jump into the arena and take a part of activity, but in the case of Judge Parker there was a very natural modesty in relation to his action, and I think the people think better of him for it. He represents issues that are well-known to every one of the country. It is not necessary for him to go among the people to explain them."

SENATOR BAILEY MISQUOTED.

Did Not Admit That Roosevelt Would Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 10.—Garbled reports have been sent to Northern newspapers of a speech made by United States Senator Bailey at Brownwood to the effect that he admitted Roosevelt would be elected. The stenographer's notes show that he said:

"I believe the promise of Democratic success is good in this election, but I want to leave with you this prediction, that though we do fall and Roosevelt is elected he will so disgust the thinking people of this country that four years from now it will hardly be a contest for Democratic success. I believe we are going to win this time."

CALLERS AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Two Publishers See the President on Private Business.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt had only two callers to-day, both of whom were at Sagamore Hill this evening. They were Austin B. Fletcher and Orison Sweet Marden, publishers. Their visit was of a personal nature about which neither cared to talk. Mr. Fletcher only a day or two ago returned to New York from Massachusetts. He says that Massachusetts will give Roosevelt and Fairbanks a heavy plurality.

President Roosevelt to-day confirmed the court-martial sentence of dismissal from the service of the United States Army in the cases of First Lieut. Harry J. Collins, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. William White, Thirteenth Infantry, and Second Lieut. Charles F. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry.

FIREMEN RACED TO SAVE LIFE.

Laddermen Got There First and Rescued Woman and Two Children.

Racing to the fourth floor of a burning tenement at 771 Tenth Avenue early yesterday morning to save a woman and two little children, Laddermen Joyce and Harkey of Truck 4 got there ahead of Firemen Campbell and Heenan of Engine 54, who had run up through an adjoining building.

The men of Truck 4 gained the top of the thirty-five-foot ladder, which was yet four feet below the window where were the woman and the children. The laddermen told her to drop the children first and then jump into their arms. About this time the other firemen appeared at the adjoining window four feet away, from which they intended to swing themselves across. The woman's coolness helped the rescuers, for she followed their directions as Ladderman Joyce stood on the topmost rung with Harkey hugging his legs. She threw the children and then jumped.

The fire is believed to have started in the rooms of the Frank Goodman Association on the first floor and "mushroomed" in the roof. It was not discovered until Mrs. Thomas Starrs, on the top floor, was awakened by the crackling of the flames outside her door. Twelve families occupied the house, and the most of them got down by the fire escapes. The woman rescued by the laddermen is Mrs. Patrick Devlin. The children were her two boys, aged three and five.

GIANT RUSSIAN ON RAMPAGE.

Puts Fist Through Window—Then Fights Seven Policemen.

Henry Zurlob, thirty-five years old, of 153 Chrystie Street, a Russian of giant stature, drove his fist through the plate-glass window of the store at 217 Chrystie Street last night, and, going to 137 East Houston Street, created such a disturbance that Capt. Flood of the Eldridge Street Station sent out six policemen.

Meanwhile Policeman Murphy had grappled with him, and Zurleb took a hasty trip down the front steps, landing on the back of his head. He got up and came back for more. Murphy was having a hard fight when the six other policemen came along. It took the combined strength of the seven men to get Zurlob to the station.

BOY ASKS RESCUERS TO HURRY.

They Were Chopping Away Floor of Elevator That Held His Foot.

While the flooring of the elevator which had crushed his foot was being chopped away yesterday, Thomas Shepard, ten years old, of 421 West Sixteenth Street, urged the men to hurry because the pain was increasing. Then he directed them how to cut so as not to hurt him so much.

The little fellow was playing around a freight elevator in a house next door, when the lift came down, catching his left foot. It was found impossible to get his foot out without cutting away the flooring of the car. An ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital, who treated him, said Thomas was one of the bravest boys he had ever attended.

Suffolk Republicans Choose Delegates.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 10.—The delegates and alternates elected to the Republican State Convention from this Assembly District to-day are: Delegates—Ex-Sheriff Benjamin F. Wood, Elliott J. Smith, C. Melville Smith, and Emmatt W. Hawkins. Delegate-at-Large—Senator William McKinney. Alternates—William Hirsch, Harry P. Hoff, George L. Thompson, Charles E. Sheppard. Orlando Hubbs was nominated for the Assembly.

Sereno E. Payne for Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Republican Convention for the Thirty-first Congressional District, comprising Cayuga, Wayne, Ontario, and Yates Counties, held here to-day, unanimously nominated Sereno E. Payne of Auburn for Congressman from this district. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Federal and State administrations.

March Association Has Outing.

More than 2,000 members of the J. E. March Association of the Sixth Assembly District attended the annual outing at Greenwood Lake yesterday. Before the members left in the morning, Port Warden James E. March, Republican leader of the district, received a handsome solid silver loving cup.

FAIRBANKS EMPHASIZES PROTECTION AS ISSUE

Vice Presidential Candidate Speaks in Jersey City.

NEAR A TOMBSTONE YARD

His Reference to McKinley as the Peer of Lincoln and Washington Meets with Great Applause.

Charles W. Fairbanks, United States Senator from Indiana and Republican candidate for Vice President, spoke in Jersey City last night under the auspices of the Hudson County Republican Committee in Columbia Hall, at Ocean and Cator Avenues, in the Greenville section, the Republican stronghold of the city.

On the block adjoining the meeting hall there is a tombstone establishment, and as the parade, headed by the Senator, hove in sight, a large and varied assortment of these cheerful hoodoos loomed up under the glare of the redfire. Everybody in the parade saw them, and the Republican statesmen in the first coach turned their heads the other way.

But even the proximity of the graveyard annex did not dampen the enthusiasm of the meeting. Senator Fairbanks received a rousing reception as he entered the hall, accompanied by Gov. Murphy and Senators Scott, Dryden, and Kean and Col. Samuel D. Robinson, Secretary of State.

While waiting for Senator Fairbanks to arrive the audience was regaled with a campaign song entitled "We will send back our Teddy again." It was sung to the plaintive tune of "Bring back my bonnie to me" by a young man who admitted that he was responsible for both the words and music. Here is some of it:

We'll hear of great crimes we've committed,
How dreadfully wicked Ted is;
While Ted calmly sits in the White House,
Just strictly attending to "biz."

We all love our strenuous Teddy,
Don't believe in race suicide —
At election, we'll show him his children,
The millions we'll point to with pride.

We all will work hard for our Teddy —
And Fairbanks; we'll work for him too;
We'll vote for them both in November —
I will, with much pleasure;—so'll you.

Senator Dryden was introduced as the presiding officer. Among other things he said the only thing on which Democrats seemed to be united was the tariff question, and then introduced Senator Fairbanks.

Senator Fairbanks began by declaring that Democratic policies had played havoc with American industry, and that the Republican policy of protection had fostered National prosperity. There was great applause when he referred to the late President McKinley as the peer of Washington and Lincoln. He said, in part:

"There is some division in the Democratic Party with respect to the gold standard, but there is entire unanimity of opinion with respect to protection. Protection is denounced as robbery, without a dissenting voice.

"The Republican protective system and the Republican administration have brought the country a measure of prosperity never hitherto enjoyed. The people must decide between the present administration and Republican policies and Democratic administration and Democratic policies. The great question is to be settled at the ballot box.

"The public mind cannot be diverted from the Democratic record by intemperate attacks upon the President. What set of the President would you record if you could? What one has been in derogation of the National interest or in contravention of the National honor? The President has been loyal to his high trust and has met every responsibility which has rested upon him in a manner to promote prosperity among the people, peace and good order, and maintain unimpaired our prestige among the nations of the world.

"The violent and groundless personal campaign in which the opposition indulges will not serve to obscure these marked achievements of Republican Administration. The Republican Party stands upon a record unequaled by the Democratic Party.

"The opposition may indulge in intemperate criticism, but they cannot reverse the splendid record of the last three years, which impeaches their every profession of distrust. They may assail the President, if they will. His complete vindication is found in ardent deeds well done.

"Let us continue to uphold a sound protective system, revising the schedules whenever necessary in the public interest, but revising them to promote and not to defeat the protective policy. Let us inflexibly maintain the gold standard which has been established through the wisdom and courage of the Republican Party, and let us sustain the eminently successful Administration of Theodore Roosevelt."

Senator Fairbanks told funny stories along with his political arguments. He told one which set the audience roaring with laughter, and somebody yelled for another.

"All right," said he, "I will tell you another."

"Our Democratic friends have criticised—" but Senator Fairbanks stopped as he saw the reporters taking notes. Then he whispered something to Senator Dryden, who asked the newspaper men not to take down what the Senator was about to say. They all complied, but nevertheless Senator Fairbanks seemed to think that this was not a good time to tell that particular story and branched out on the tariff question.

Senator Scott, who followed, spoke of ex-Senator Davis, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee.

"I know the Vice Presidential nominee of the Democratic Party," he said. "I know him well and very favorably. He is a very nice old gentleman and exceedingly well liked in the State where he lives, so well liked in fact that the Democrats hope to carry West Virginia through him."

"Good for you!" shouted a man in the audience, and a round of applause followed.

The last speaker was Walter Chandler, a New York lawyer, who said his heart was with the Democratic Party, but his head with the Republicans.

REOPENS OLD "SUICIDE" CASE.

Criminologist Clemens Convinces Coroner That Woman Was Murdered.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 10.—Justice of the Peace A. B. Wallace, also the acting Coroner, has never been satisfied that the woman who was found dead near the Greenfield Cemetery last April with a bottle of carbolic acid by her side, and who was buried under the name of Martha Laimbeer after an anonymous letter inclosing $100 for funeral expenses had been received, was a suicide, and another inquest will be held next Friday. District Attorney Niemann, who was convinced of the suicide theory, did not learn of this to-day, having gone to Esopus to visit Judge Parker.

Judge Wallace to-day made public parts of a letter from William M. Clemens, a criminologist, who is a nephew of Mark Twain, and who has studied the case closely. He says that the woman was murdered in her own home and the body carried into the woods. Judge Wallace says he knows that the slayer of the woman lives in Brooklyn. The man, he says, has light complexion, with blue eyes and brown hair.

This man, he says, has been kept under a certain surveillance, and on the days when the crime was engaging public attention, stealthily emerged from his home and bought every newspaper extra that was sold in the street.

Harlem Assault Victim May Die.

Henry Yupiter, thirty-six years old, of 57 East One Hundredth Street, who was taken to the Harlem Hospital on Friday morning with a fractured skull, is still unconscious, and according to the physicians will probably die. The Coroner has been notified, and if the patient regains consciousness an ante-mortem statement will be taken. Carmina Avatelo, proprietor of an ice cream parlor at 2,407 First Avenue, was held in the Harlem Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination to-morrow, charged with assaulting Yupiter.

A Safe 8½% Investment.

The President of a Western National Bank, who is in New York for a short time, invites calls or communications from conservative investors to whom a sound investment in a prosperous financial institution yielding a handsome return and having a promising future will be attractive. To distribute the interests somewhat generally throughout the East is desirable, and applications for small amounts will therefore be welcomed.

About 2-3 of the cash capital has already been subscribed by prominent interests in N.Y. and vicinity.

This offer must not be compared with financial propositions such as are usually offered to the general public, and it will prove to your interest to send for further particulars.
The character and standing of the institution and its sponsors can be shown to be beyond question. Address

President, care of W. D. Johnson, 52 B'way, N. Y.

PARKER NOT ANXIOUS TO COME TO NEW YORK

Prefers to Carry on His Campaign Work from Rosemount.

SATISFIED WITH COMMITTEES

Holds Conference with Sheehan, Rodie, and Cord Meyer—Other Influential Visitors Also Received.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Judge Parker is not any nearer establishing personal campaign headquarters in New York City than he was before the agitation for such a change began. At the present at least, it is his earnest conviction that he should continue to remain at Rosemount and do his share of campaign work, as he has been carrying it on since he became Presidential nominee.

William F. Sheehan, Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee, and William S. Rodie are with the Judge to-night. Whether the three members of the Parker advisory board are arguing against the candidate's desire to remain here is uncertain. None of them will so admit. Indeed, it is intimated that the visit of Messrs. Rodie and Meyer was unexpected by either Judge Parker or Mr. Sheehan.

Arthur McCausland, Judge Parker's private secretary, gave out the following statement this morning:

"The stories to the effect that Judge Parker is to go to New York to take personal charge of the canvass or to assist the committees in its conduct or that he is dissatisfied with the work of either the National or State Committee are untrue. He is gratified with the efforts of both the committees. He believes the members of all of them are working intelligently, harmoniously, and effectively, and that they are wise in not telling about it. The Judge has thought of going to New York for a day or two, after the publication of his letter of acceptance, but he may not even do that."

It has been recalled that the most influential members of the Republican Party importuned William McKinley in 1896 to take the stump, and that Mark Hanna was as insistent as anybody, but the candidate stood flatly against the proposition, and not only won Hanna to his side, but all the others.

Many of Judge Parker's visitors to-day advised the candidate to go on a speaking trip. They said his presence is needed in the doubtful States, where rousing, enthusiastic meetings could be held. Judge Parker discussed the questions with Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Herman Ridder, and ex-Representative C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill, N. Y., who were some of his important political callers.

GOOD REPORTS FROM UP STATE.

Harrison Returns After Tour of Organizing Democrats.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison, the chief aid of William S. Rodie of the Democratic State Executive Committee in the work of organization up State, returned yesterday from a ten days' trip. Mr. Harrison reports that the work is progressing rapidly and indicates a heavy Parker and Davis vote.

Among the visitors at headquarters yesterday was Senator George E. Green of Binghamton, a Republican, who called to see Chairman Meyer. His visit created something of a sensation at first, but the Senator said he had only called to see about getting Democratic speakers for the Broome County Fair.

ALL HARMONY IN NASSAU.

Delegates Chosen to Various Democratic Conventions.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 10.—August Belmont, with ex-Senator James Norton of Oyster Bay and Eugene P. Parsons of Hempstead, were delegates to the District Democratic Convention held to-day to elect delegates to the State and other conventions. Instead of the fight that had been expected from the rumors of dissatisfaction in the party for the past six months, all was harmony. A resolution passed by the convention indorsed Townsend Scudder for a place on the State ticket.

Delegates elected are as follows:

Delegate at Large to Senatorial Convention—Josiah Pearsall of North Hempstead.

Delegates to State Convention—Oyster Bay, James Norton and James H. Cocks; Hempstead, John H. Carl and Girdell V. Brower; North Hempstead, Charles Hahn and Frank P. Krug; Fifth Ward of the Borough of Queens, Philip T. Cronin and John P. Croning.

Delegate at Large to the Congressional Convention—Philip T. Cronin of the Fifth Ward.

Delegates to Congressional Convention—Oyster Bay, William H. Jones and Edwin M. Franklin; Hempstead, W. H. S. Smith and William H. Patterson; North Hempstead, Edwin O'Connor and Thomas Willets; Fifth Ward, Joseph P. Powers and Edwin J. Healy.

Working for Parker at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 10.—A Parker and Davis banner was raised to-night by the Morristown Democratic Club, which is one of the strongest organizations in New Jersey. Speeches were made by former Congressman De Witt C. Flanagan of this city and William Hepburn Russell of New York. Morris County, it is believed, the Democrats will capture by a large majority, owing to the disaffection in the Republican machine.

Parker Banner Swung from Waldorf.

For the first time since the opening of the Waldorf-Astoria, the management has consented to the placing of a political banner in front of the hotel. It swings across from the Thirty-fourth Street side of the building to Democratic National Headquarters and bears pictures of Parker and Davis.

WOMAN ACCUSES LAWYER.

Alleges That Crummey Converted $5,675 to His Own Use.

Safford A. Crummey, a lawyer at 30 Broad Street, was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court in an action brought by Mrs. Soledad Parken, who is said to be the widow of a prominent politician in Florida, to recover $5,675, which amount Mrs. Parken alleges he converted to his own use. Crummey gave bail, which was fixed at $5,000.

The ulaintiff alleges that on Nov. 24, 1902, she gave the defendant five United States registered 4 per cent. bonds, becoming due in 1907, to be sold by him, and that he agreed immediately to procure for her other bonds which would pay her a larger income. Her bonds were sold prior to July, 1903, by him for $5,475, she says, and he also received $200 interest upon them.

The defendant, it is alleged, informed her that he had purchased two Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad adjustment 4 per cent. bonds, and one Oregon Short Line collateral trust and participating bond, the former for $1,825 and the latter for $931.25. He afterward told her he had purchased two New York Gas, Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company's 4 per cent. bonds for $1,882.50, leaving a balance in his hands of $1,036.35. He failed to deliver the bonds to her, she alleges, or the cash left in his hands, and she charges him with never having made any such purchases.

SAYS SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

New York Girl Accuses Companion of Robbing Her in St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Miss Helen Moore of New York is the name given by a young woman who was the cause of endless excitement at Broadway and Pine Street this morning. The excitement ended in a trip to the Chestnut Street Station, where charges of larceny were preferred by the young woman against Frank M. Silvey of 408 Olive Street.

According to the statement obtained by the police, the couple came here from New York. Miss Moore claims that Silvey hypnotized her in New York, brought her here under his influence, and left her Thursday, after taking her watch and chain from her trunk.

She played detective on her own account and met Silvey to-day. She says he was wearing her watch and chain, and she grabbed them. A crowd surrounded the struggling pair. Miss Moore said that Silvey lives at 21 Stuyvesant Place, New York, and that he was employed by a New York magazine.

IROQUOIS WITNESS GONE.

Man Who Operated Spot Light on Fatal Day Has Disappeared.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—William F. McMullen, who was operator of the spot light at the Iroquois Theatre at the time of the disaster, Dec. 30, has disappeared. Efforts of the State Attorney's detectives and those of O. C. Wierum of New York, attorney for New York theatrical managers, have failed to reveal his whereabouts.

Assistant State Attorney Barnes, at the opening of the September Term of the Criminal Court, began the preliminary arrangements to put Will G. Davis, manager of the theatre; Thomas J. Noonan, Assistant Business Manager, and Edward Cummings, the stage carpenter, on trial on a charge of manslaughter. It was then learned that McMullen was not to be found.

TURNS DOWN LEADER KEAHON.

Sergeant Refuses to Lock Up Motorman at Tammanyite's Request.

Patrick H. Keahon, Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, of 344 West Fifteenth Street, with his wife and a maid, were at Twenty-third Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon waiting for a cross-town car. When the Tammany leader got on the car he noticed that the maid was missing. He asked the motorman to stop the car, but the latter refused.

Mr. Keahon alleged that the motorman insulted him all the way to the ferry, where he called a policeman and asked that the motorman be arrested. The motorman was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station. The Sergeant refused to lock him up, however, saying that the Tammany leader should go to court and get a warrant. Mr. Keahon said he would get the warrant when he returned from Nyack, where he was going to spend a few days.

BUTCHERS FORM NEW UNION.

Denounce President Donnelly and Leaders of Recent Strikes.

Delegates of the local Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union, who seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of America, met last night at 456 West Fortieth Street and formed a National organization after bitterly condemning President Donnelly of the Amalgamated and the other officers for the late strike.

A long public letter to this end was adopted and signed by John Kennedy, the President, and G. L. Hydrick, the Secretary, of the new body. In this manifesto it was said that the New York strikers had sent a man to Chicago to report on the conditions. The second strike, it was declared, was without reason or justice. Strikes are upheld in this manifesto, but the hope is expressed that if the new body shall find it necessary to embark in another one, the men will "go out under sane and sober leaders." The new body will be known as the Brotherhood of Butchers' Workmen.

CAR WRECKS AMBULANCE.

Driver's and Policeman's Hurts Dressed by Doctor, Also Injured.

As an ambulance of the Bushwick Central Hospital, Brooklyn, was passing along Reid Avenue to answer a call at 509 Macon Street last evening, it was run down, upset, and badly wrecked by a Reid Avenue car. The ambulance was driven by Frederick Sands of 1,418 Fulton Street and in it were Surgeon Huyser and Policeman Meyer of the Ralph Avenue Station. All were thrown out. The driver was the worst injured; two of his ribs were broken. Both of the others, however, were cut and bruised.

Dr. Huyser dressed Sands's hurts and sent him to the hospital; attended to the policeman, whose wrist was sprained, and sent him to the station house, and then went to the hospital to have his own hurts attended to.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY—

A Sale of Crepe de Chine

Value 85c per yard — Special at 55c

An exceptionally heavy and brilliant silk, 24 inches wide, far better in quality than that which is generally offered. The variety of colors is unusually complete as the following abridged list will indicate:—

Pink,	Cardinal,	Royal,	Earth,
Tan,	Black,	Wine,	Nile,
Brown,	Light Blue,	White,	Cream,
Navy,	Champagne,	Bluet,	Ivory.
	Leather,	Castor,	

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

A Sale of Ribbons

Value 40c. per yard — Special at 29c

Soft and brilliant changeable Satin Messaline or Satin Gloria Ribbon, 6 inches wide, which is particularly adapted to millinery elaboration. It is presented in all the new fall shades as well as black, white and cream.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY

All Wool Nun's Veiling

Value 59c. per yd. — Special at 44c

An evenly woven fabric, 40 inches wide, of a grade which commends itself for house dresses, wraps, school dresses, waists and kindred garments. The variety of colors is quite extensive, including:

Pink,	Nile,	Tan,	Earth,
Cream,	Blue,	Reseda,	Castor,
White,	Lavender,	Champagne,	Brown,
Bluet,	Ivory,	Black,	Cardinal.

FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK, BEGINNING ON MONDAY.

A Sale of Household Linens

Such linens as are to be found in the homes where a refined taste influences their selection.

Hemstitched Table Sets, embracing one tablecloth and a dozen 18 inch napkins to match, of all linen, in excellent designs.

64x64	Value $4.75	At $3.75
64x81	Value $5.25	At $4.25
64x96	Value $5.75	At $4.75

Odd Napkins, all linen, full bleached.

Formerly $2.50 and $2.60 per dozen, At $1.98

Hemmed Linen Huck Towels, with damask border, heavy weight, size 22x40.

Value $3.50 per doz., At $2.75

Barnsley All Linen Crash, bleached, heavy weight, 18 inches.
Value 12½c per yard, At 9½c

Hemmed Turkish Towels, heavy weight, 26x54 inches,
Value 30c, At 23c

White Silk Embroidered Flannels, hemstitched, dainty designs.
Value 60c and 65c, At 48c

Fancy Outing Flannels and Flannelettes, in new designs.
Value 12½c, At 9c

Fancy Striped Ticking, 34 inches wide, in red or blue, warranted "feather proof."
Value 25c per yard, At 19c

FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK BEGINNING ON MONDAY

An Important Sale of Blankets, Comfortables, Sheets and Pillow Cases

At Very Special Prices.

Upon the good service of the thing which this sale embraces you may depend, since in their selection the Saks' standard of merchandise was carefully exercised.

Blankets.

Wool filled, red, pink or blue border; silk bound.

Ten-quarter size.

Value $2.50 and $3.00	At $1.98
Value $3.50 and $4.00	At $2.98
Value $4.75	At $3.50

Eleven-quarter size.

Value $3.25	At $2.25
Value $4.00	At $3.75
Value $5.50	At $4.25

Twelve-quarter size.

Value $7.25	At $5.75
Value $10.00	At $7.75

Comfortables

Of fine Silkoline, filled with laminated cotton; full size.

Value $1.29	At 98c
Value $1.65	At $1.25
Value $1.98	At $1.50

Of Sateen, filled with laminated cotton, heavy weight; full size.

Value $3.25	At $2.48

Of fine Sateen, in pleasing designs and colors, down filled; full size.

Value $6.00	At $4.75
Value $8.00	At $5.90

Spreads.

White Crochet Spreads in excellent designs, hemmed.

Single Size.

Value $1.00	At 85 cents
Value $1.35	At 98 cents

Double Size.

Value $1.98	At $1.48
Value $2.50	At $1.98

Sheets and Cases.

Sheets of fine bleached cotton, hand torn and ironed; deep hem.

54x90	Value 70c	At 49c
63x90	Value 75c	At 55c
72x90	Value 80c	At 60c
81x90	Value 85c	At 65c
90x90	Value 90c	At 70c

Pillow Cases.

42x36	Value 20c	At 15c
45x36	Value 22c	At 17c
50x36	Value 24c	At 19c
54x36	Value 27c	At 21c

And Now a New Weave!

"Unfinished wide wale worsted"—in gun metal gray and in all the wantable browns. The *very* proper fabric—so pronouncedly imported that you can almost hear the foreign burr. Made up double or single breasted way. With distinctively "different" lapel and shoulder and set off with genuine buffalo horn buttons, which lend a smart touch to the garment. $25, positively worthy of a $40 price.

Send for samples, measuring outfit and fashion plates.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

SEARCHED FOR GAS WITH CANDLE.

Explosion Followed in Which Mrs. Lawrence Was Severely Burned.

Mrs. Mary Lawrence, who keeps a boarding house at 368 West Twenty-ninth Street, smelled gas coming from a closet in a vacant room in her house late yesterday afternoon. She lighted a candle and started to investigate.

An explosion followed, in which Mrs. Lawrence was severely burned about the head and arms. She would probably have burned to death had not Thomas Cummings, a boarder, who heard her screams, wrapped her in a blanket in time to smother the flames. The Fire Department was called out and quickly extinguished a small blaze in the room where the explosion occurred.

Minister's Son Shoots Self at Play.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 10.—Launcelotte Stafford, the twelve-year-old son of the Rev. H. W. R. Stafford of the Episcopal Church in Centre Moriches, accidentally shot himself while playing with a revolver to-day. The bullet entered his right side, below the ribs, causing a dangerous wound.

Arrest Motorman for Homicide.

Daniel O'Neill of 2,195 Eighth Avenue, a motorman, was arrested last night and taken to the West One Hundredth Street Station. He is said to be the motorman of the south-bound Columbus Avenue car that knocked down Paul Winter, sixty-five years old, a retired butcher, of 947 Columbus Avenue at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue Friday morning last and died that night in the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

TOBY, M. P., TELLS HOW FREE TRADE IS "RUINING" BRITAIN

Blue Book Figures Fatal to Chamberlain's Arguments—Redmond in the Roles of Politician and Landlord—Rosebery as the "Lonely Furrow."

By HENRY W. LUCY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Blue Books in their courses fight against Chamberlain. There is something grimly humorous in the way in which the various departments, prominently the Board of Trade, from time to time issue tables of statistics fatal to protectionist theories. They are the more effective because of their placidity, their innocent appearance of knowing nothing about the controversy that has riven the Unionist ranks.

Latest in the accumulated list of evidence is a Blue Book comparatively small, not exceeding 300 pages, bearing the unimpassioned title, "Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom." It purports to give the results of material national progress through the last fifteen years. It is a long and intricate story, but is here and there dashed off in figures of lurid significance. For example, there is the stupendous fact that within the period named, during which, as we have been assured at Welbeck and elsewhere, a country undermined and honeycombed with the curse of free trade is with increased rapidity going to the dogs, the national revenue has increased from 89 millions to 141 millions.

The fact standing alone would point to a condition of growing prosperity, taxation at its lowest point, food and drink at their cheapest. Unhappily throughout this period, through which with brief interval the country has had its affairs administered by a Unionist Government, expenditure has gone up by leaps and bounds far exceeding the stride of revenue. As compared with the year 1889, when Lord Salisbury had been only three years in office, and the expenditure stood at 86 millions, in 1903 it had run up to 147 millions.

NATIONAL DEBT'S BIG INCREASE.

Nor is that the full story of the revolutionary change created. Fifteen years ago the national debt was 688½ millions. In accordance with the principles of sound finance, insisted upon in all circumstances by Mr. Gladstone, whose example was rigidly followed by Conservative Chancellors of the Exchequers, prominently including Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, national indebtedness steadily fell to 628 millions. Then came the war in South Africa, and last year the national debt had romped up to the long unfamiliar figure of 762 millions.

Among pages of the Blue Book more directly bearing on the controverted points of National prosperity or decadence under existing fiscal arrangements are those containing charts illustrating the statistics of trade, employment, and conditions of labor in the United Kingdom. These were prepared by the Board of Trade for the St. Louis Exposition, and are here presented in reduced form. Whether by accident or design, one goes beyond the period avowedly under review, showing at a glance how free trade, at work for half a century, has affected the domestic condition of the workingman.

A couple of diagrams show that between 1850 and 1900 the wages of the agricultural laborer have increased 35 per cent., an equal diminution in the price of food and drink being recorded. Whence by the simple process of putting two and two together it would appear that under the influence of free trade the agricultural laborer has benefited to the extent of 70 per cent. Steadily growing prosperity in upper strata of British citizens is demonstrated by the fact that in the course of the last fifteen years the produce of each added penny on the income tax has risen from £2,238,130 to £2,535,862.

One can imagine Mr. Balfour, in the serenity of the recess, chuckling over this retort courteous which—again whether by accident or design—came out promptly on Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Welbeck specially directed toward the conversion of the agricultural laborer to Protectionist principles. Up to the end of the session, in spite of constant pressure, the Prime Minister maintained his non-committal attitude with respect to Mr. Chamberlain's programme. It was noted that in the very last hours of the session, when nothing could avert safe entry to the haven of the recess, he plucked up courage to the point of declining to accede to Mr. Chamberlain's demand for the summoning of a colonial conference in London to discuss the whole question of preferential tariffs.

Students of his tactics are divided into two camps. One camp insists that he is at heart a Protectionist and is in secret alliance with Mr. Chamberlain. The other believes that he is playing his own game, which takes the historical form of giving an adversary rope enough, with quiet assurance of final happening.

These are conjectures, probably influenced by personal predilection and prejudice. What is certain is that in the course of a succession of set speeches and a multitude of answers to questions the Premier has never strayed a step from the shelter of that blessed word retaliation. When the general election comes he will have to be more explicit. Meanwhile he has with unfailing adroitness kept the pathway clear so that on its termination he may take whichever turning seems at the moment the more propitious.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S ELECTION.

William O'Brien's uncontested return for Cork promises sport in whatever may be in the way of a Parliamentary session next year. He evidently means business, or would not otherwise run the risk of being charged with childish behavior in throwing up his seat in a pettish moment and clambering back into it after a few months' sulking.

We shall next session see an anti-Redmond combination small in number but mighty in power. Between them, Tim Healy and William O'Brien are more than a match for John Redmond and the motley crew of nonentities who, mindful of the amenities of the weekly pay sheet, answer to the crack of the whip. Long parted in that bitter animosity born in the days of Parnell's fall and his obsequies in Committee Room No. 15, the ancient foemen have come together, drawn by the patriotic design of making in the interests of the tenant the most out of the latest Land act.

Mr. Redmond, feeling that it is the duty of an Irish Nationalist Member to oppose, even when the object of assault is a beneficent settlement upon which he at one time insisted, has done his best to make the act unworkable. Only in one instance has he shown complacent attitude. That was when he availed himself of its provisions to dispose of his small estate to his tenants at the rate of twenty-four years' purchase. When, following him in debate where he had been denouncing Irish landlords who demanded more than eighteen years' purchase, Tim Healy blurted out this fact, the ground was cut from under the Irish leader's feet. Even in Ireland, where strange things sometimes happen, the contrast between the Parliamentary demagogue who insisted on a maximum price of eighteen years' purchase and the shrewd landlord who exacted twenty-four years' was too striking to be ignored.

In the next, the final session of the present Parliament, Tim Healy and William O'Brien will count as two only. If they determine to give battle all along the line, they will come back to Westminster with a following that will establish them in their true position as captains of the Parliamentary Party.

ROSEBERY'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE

Even in his retirement Lord Rosebery displays the quality of personal influence he shares with the memories of Disraeli and Gladstone and the active life of Mr. Chamberlain. His denunciation of the Anglo-French Convention, the one ewe lamb of Mr. Balfour's first administration, is matter of keen discussion in the capitals of Europe. At home it looms scarcely so large, the British public being disposed to welcome any advance in the direction of drawing closer the bonds of amity with France. It is, moreover, recognized as quaintly characteristic of Lord Rosebery that his protest is belated.

It is true that when the matter came before the House of Lords he made casual protest. But if things are as black as he paints them, it was obviously his duty to make persistent effort at arresting the progress of the convention through the stages of Parliamentary acquiescence. What is of closer interest at home is the attitude the ex-Liberal Premier is likely to assume when the general election imposes on the Liberal Party the task of forming an administration.

I was much struck with the persistent inquiries under this head made by a prominent American man of affairs, who, after some weeks' sojourn in London, had gone home to take his part in the Presidential campaign. By a course of severe cross-examination he extracted from me the personal opinion, given for what it is worth, that, while in the next Liberal administration under whatsoever Premier there will be a strong section of Roseberyites, the head and founder of the clan will himself coldly stand aside, pursuing the labor self-allotted in his lonely furrow.

"Very well," said this shrewd observer, looking on British affairs with the advantage of the perspective of the Atlantic, "if that is so Rosebery is played out. His talk about the 'lonely furrow' reminds me of a chant I used to hear as a child, when before the war I lived way down in Virginny. It goes like this:

I tolls in de furrer
For to make ma bread,
When de sun lak a blistah
In de sky oberhead.
En Ah won't git res'
Till de worl' turn roun'
En Gabrel mak a fluttah
En de trumpet soun'.

"If Rosebery does not stir himself in the floodtide of Liberalism that will sweep the country at the next election, he 'won't git res.,' at least not in Downing Street, till 'Gabrel make a fluttah en de trumpet soun'.' I'm not going to quote Shakespeare with his reference to the tide in the affairs of all men. But, obviously, even a man of supreme capacity like Rosebery can't go on past middle age irresolutely letting opportunities slide by."

VATICAN ANSWERS COMBES.

Denies Statements Made by the French Premier at Auxerre.

ROME, Sept. 10.—Concerning the speech made Sept. 4 at Auxerre by M. Combes, the French Premier, the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, says that it has been authorized to declare that the Holy See has never refused to consider propositions by the French Government regarding the appointment of Bishops, even when the Holy See has not been informed privately of such propositions, as is customary.

The propositions of the present French Cabinet, the paper says, were never rejected because the candidates were adherents of the republic, the reasons for such rejections always having been canonical, and therefore permitted by the Concordat. The French Government was always notified of the reasons for such rejections, although the Pope was not obliged to so notify it. The Holy See had always admitted that the obligatory character of the Concordat should be scrupulously observed, but it considered it quite distinct from the organic articles.

Finally, the paper says, the Holy See never forwarded to France any statement regarding the separation of Church and State, nor any threat concerning the French protectorate over Catholics in the Far East.

In the speech referred to by the Osservatore Romano, Premier Combes said that regarding the future he would continue to carry out his policy for national sovereignty and the complete laicization of society. The religious power had openly torn up the Concordat, and it was not his intention to try and mend it. The risk of France losing her position as the protector of Eastern Catholics, the Premier said, was a wholly insufficient motive for foregoing the separation of Church and State.

SHIP'S ESCAPE FROM ICEBERG.

Abandoned Anchor and 150 Fathoms of Chain Off Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Sept. 10.—The Gloucester schooner Squanto, which has arrived here from the Northern Banks, reports that she had a narrow escape from being overwhelmed by an iceberg during a storm and had to cut her cable and abandon her anchor with 150 fathoms of chain to avoid the loss of the ship and crew.

The Canadian schooner Conquest has also arrived here in a crippled condition owing to the recent storm.

She bears no tidings of the unknown French barkentine which was reported Sept. 1 by the schooner Coleraine as being 170 miles off Cape Race with only three men left out of a crew of thirty-four, the others having been lost while fishing with their dories. It is feared here that the French vessel has foundered.

TURKISH TROOPS MUTINY.

Situation in Old Servia Reported to be Critical.

VIENNA, Sept. 10.—The Neues Tageblatt's Belgrave correspondent says that reports from Mitrobitsa and Prizren, Albania, are to the effect that a mutiny has broken out among the Turkish troops marching against the Albanians.

This renders the condition of affairs in Old Servia most critical.

Prince Herbert Bismarck Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Contradictory reports about the health of Prince Herbert Bismarck, who is seriously ill at Friedrichsruhe, have for some time been circulating. One version pronounces his condition hopeless, hinting at abdominal cancer. Another says the Prince is merely suffering from ptomaine poisoning, due to eating bad fish in England several months ago.

THE DISCOVERY IS HOME.

Antarctic Exploring Expedition Sailed Over Three Years Ago.

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 10.—The British antarctic expedition steamer Discovery arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day. She was heartily cheered by the crews of the warships in the harbor.

The officers and men of the Discovery all appear to be well.

The Discovery, specially built at Dundee for exploration work in the antarctic region, was launched early in 1901 and sailed from England in August of that year. She is commanded by Lieut., now Capt., E. F. Scott of the Royal Navy, and is regarded as one of the most perfectly equipped vessels for use in the polar regions ever built.

The expedition, which was sent out by the Royal Geographical Society and subsidized by the British Government, arrived at South Victoria Land in January, 1902. There the Discovery was stopped by ice, being compelled to remain in the floes during the Winter. A party composed of Capt. Scott, Lieut. Shakelton, and Dr. Wilson penetrated to a point at 82 degrees, the furthest point south ever reached.

After terrible experiences during the Winters of 1902 and 1903 the Discovery got out of the ice in the Spring of the latter year and went to New Zealand and thence to the Falkland Islands.

The report of the expedition is awaited with great interest.

TO AID THE GERMAN NAVY.

New Department of Hamburg-American Company to be Established.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Emperor William while at Hamburg had several conferences with Herr Ballin, Director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and I learn that the line is about to become more intimately connected with the German naval department.

The Kaiser, observing Russia's unpreparedness for the war in the Far East, desires to make the German Navy as well prepared as the army. With this object in view a special department of the Hamburg-American Company is to be established, with Capt. von Grumme at its head. He resigned as Adjutant to the Emperor in order to take this position.

The Hamburg-American Company is now building a large transport which will be used by the Admiralty.

Capt. von Grumme was with Prince Heary of Prussia in the United States.

PRINCE PROUD OF HIS FIANCEE.

German Protestant Provincial Papers Object to Cecilia's Name.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The Crown Prince, responding to congratulations upon his betrothal to the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, telegraphed to a friend at Hamburg as follows:

"A thousand thanks. I am immensely glad to be able to call such a charming and sensible little bride my own.

"WILLIAM, Crown Prince."

The Protestant provincial newspapers suggest to the Government that the Duchess ought not to be called Cecilia after her marriage. They regard this as an objectionable name for a Prussian Queen, and a German Empress, because it is associated with a Catholic saint, and many Catholic Church societies are named after her. The papers affirm that such an association would injure the Pretestant religion in Germany, as the uninformed might think their future Empress is a Catholic. It is proposed that the Duchess take one of other names, Augusta, for example.

BRITISH TREATY WITH TIBET.

Avoids Interference with Internal Affairs, Younghusband Says.

LHASA, Tibet, Thursday, Sept. 8, via Gyang-Tse, Sept. 10.—In a speech after signing the treaty with Tibet on Sept. 7, Col. Younghusband, the British political agent, pointed out that the British therein avoided interfering in the smallest degree with the internal affairs of the country.

They had not annexed any territory and had fully recognized the continued suzerainty of China. They had merely sought to insure the observance of the treaty of 1890, that trade relations between India and Tibet be established, and that Tibet should not depart from her traditional policy in regard to political relations with other countries.

OPPOSE ANNEXATION OF CRETE.

European Powers Not Likely to Adopt Prince George's Plan.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—There is reason to believe that the visit of Prince George of Greece, Commissioner of the Powers in the Island of Crete, to Paris, London, and other capitals in the hope of securing the annexation of Crete to Greece will not prove successful.

Russia, who is chiefly interested, has let it be understood that she does not desire the change. Influential Cretans also oppose the annexation of the island, and therefore the European Chancelleries are unfavorable to Prince George's mission.

ALFONSO DEFERS PARIS TRIP.

Spanish King's Action Considered Significant in France.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—King Alfonso's visit to President Loubet has been postponed until the Spring. This is considered significant in view of the continued failure to secure a Franco-Spanish agreement relative to Morocco.

However, the President has shown his cordiality by sending the Spanish King a superb Sèvres vase.

LINERS HAVE EASY TRIP.

Two In Yesterday—Another Sighted—Mrs. Sartoris Back.

La Touraine and the Etruria were the only large transatlantic steamships to make their piers yesterday of the big fleet that was due. The Cedric with, almost 1,000 people on board, was reported off Fire Island early last night, and should land her passengers this morning. Unusually good weather prevailed all the week.

The Touraine brought Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her daughter, Miss Rosemary Sartoris; James B. Reynolds, who was secretary to ex-Mayor Low, and a number of French officials, including Camille Eulart, Director of the Museum of Sculpture; M. de Nerville, Inspector of Telegraphs, and Jean Reville, Director of the School of Protestant Theology. The passengers on the Etruria included United States District Attorney H. L. Burnett, H. S. Dewey, and Judge J. K. M. Norton.

Asuncion's Population Restless.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Consul General Ruffin has cabled the State Department under to-day's date, from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, that conditions there are much disturbed and the population is very restless. The Government is hampered in its efforts to overcome the revolutionists through lack of gunboats.

SAFEGUARDS IN SUBWAY AN INTRICATE SYSTEM

Protective Devices Meet Contingency of Wreck or Fire.

POWER ALWAYS IN CONTROL

Automatic Shut-Off to Prevent Collision —Third Rail Rendered Harmless— Cars Non-Inflammable.

Since the rapid transit subway was begun, four years ago, there have been hundreds of suggestions from outsiders as to what the builders ought to do in the way of providing safeguards for patrons of New York's first underground railroad. As one of the engineers remarked the other day, it has seemed as if everybody who knew, or thought he knew, something of railroading has ventured to air his opinions on the subject.

"And now that we are nearly ready to open," added the engineer, "I believe we have satisfied all of them except those who insisted that it was essential to have cars built entirely of steel."

The officials of the operating company say they would have all-steel cars if it were necessary. They explain that the cars now on hand are as nearly fire-proof as they need to be; that other precautions render the spreading of a fire impossible in the tunnel; that the signal system is so perfect as to preclude collisions; that arrangements to protect passengers at the stations are as complete as human skill can make them, and that the covering of the third rail renders it improbable, if not impossible, for employes of the company to be injured along the line.

Granting that human judgment and skill are fallible, the tunnel operators have added to their anti-accident equipment all possible devices to minimize the effects of a mishap due to faults in their protective inventions. If there is an accident, it is promised, there will be every facility for preventing the spread of the damage. For instance, if misfortune befalls one train, all the rest will be protected by a system that causes the operation of the entire tunnel to cease instantaneously and to remain so until the first mishap is a thing of the past.

To begin with, the trains themselves are fitted out with every safety appliance known to modern railway engineers.

The vestibuled doors, successors to the old gates seen on the elevated railway trains, are designed to prevent accidents from crowding on station platforms and to shut out the possibility of a passenger falling off while the train is in motion.

AUTOMATIC SHUT-OFF AND BRAKE.

The electric motor of each car—and all the cars are fitted with the apparatus necessary for leading a train—is so arranged that it ceases to move when the pressure of the motorman's hand is relaxed on the controller. This is not new—the elevated train motors are the same—but the tunnel train has a supplementary mechanism that shuts the brakes automatically in case the train tries to rush past a danger signal. If the motorman should die or fall ill in his box, the current would cease to turn the wheels at once. If the grade were upward the train would stop without the help of the brakes, but if it were a down grade the air brakes would force it to stop as soon as the next danger signal had been passed.

The signals are set automatically by the passing trains, and the arrangement by which no two trains can run in adjoining blocks simultaneously was designed to prevent a collision due to a failure of the automatic brakes. Should the brakes refuse to work altogether, allowing the train to rush into the block ahead of the danger signal, it could not strike the forward train before running a considerable distance unchecked. In the interval there would be a second chance for the automatic apparatus to get in its fine work, as well as almost a certainty that the platform guards on the rear cars would discover "something wrong." Any guard through the entire length of the train is enabled to stop the train from his platform, and any switchman or other employe along the tracks can stop it by pressing an electric button that shuts off all power on every track.

The electric button is an all-important feature of the subway. It is handy at stations and in little boxes placed at frequent intervals along the tracks. There is no point from which a button cannot be reached in a few seconds, and one press of the button brings everything to a standstill.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FIRE.

If there is a fire or a smash-up—and neither of these things can happen unless several systems of safeguards fail utterly—the station man or lineman, or even the passenger, if he happens to know where the button is, can stop the great system of underground travel, deadening the electric third rail, halting every train from the City Hall to Harlem, calling assistance, and notifying the Division Superintendents of the exact locality of the accident. Every employe, high and low, will have been drilled to know all about the safety devices, the signals, and the emergency calls.

At frequent intervals throughout the tunnel are hydrants and long lines of hose, which can be brought into use on the instant. These are for a last resort. The tunnel company does not expect a fire to get started. The only way a dangerous fire can originate in an electric train, it is asserted, is through some accident in the machinery beneath the car, where the electricity is converted into power. The subway cars are built to make this impossible. Every car floor is a multiple affair—practically five floors laid on top of each other. The lowest one is made of asbestos a quarter of an inch thick. Next to this comes a layer of wood, replaced over the motors by plates of steel. Then there is a layer of fire-proof felt, above which is a maple floor with an asbestos lining. The top floor, on which the passengers walk, is a stratum of wood seven-eighths of an inch in thickness. Besides the fivefold protecting floor, the car is shielded from flames by a covering of lacquered copper extending from the bottom up to the window sills.

It has been suggested that the smoke and gases following a tunnel fire would result in fatalities despite all the devices for a speedy quenching of the flames. This idea the company meets by saying that the New York tunnel is roomy enough and sufficiently ventilated to make it safe against a disastrous collection of smoke or gases. They point out that the stations, with plenty of exits which are never closed and have no doors, are at short intervals, ready to aid stranded passengers in reaching the outer air before the tunnel could become dangerously full of smoke.

SEPARATION OF POWER.

One feature of the tunnel's safeguarding is the separation of the electric power. The current that operates trains is entirely different from that which regulates the signals. Both are different from the current for the thousands of lights strung along the walls. Though an accident should render useless the third rail and the signals the lights would remain as brilliant as ever. It would be next to impossible to meet such a catastrophe in New York's tunnel as was suffered in Paris last year. When the Paris subway train was destroyed by fire all the lights went out, and probably scores who might have escaped were consumed because of the sudden darkness.

There are those who still believe the subway's ventilation is faulty, but Chief Engineer Parsons maintains that the fast traveling trains will circulate the necessary air in the down-town sections, where the stations are close together. Under Washington Heights, where the tunnel is deepest, there are to be artificial ventilators. In case it is found that mechanical aid is needed to furnish air in any other portions of the road, the company says it will make the installation at once.

One of the scientific magazines, in summing up recently what it considered the three faults in the safeguarding of the tunnel, stated that improper ventilation, inflammable cars, and scarcity of convenient exits were likely to be the causes of accidents. As explained above, the operators of the tunnel road hold that they have met the questions involved, and they say they have spared neither time nor money to procure every safety device and install every protection that human ingenuity could suggest.

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CONVEYS LIBERIA'S THANKS.

American Minister Brings Letter About Fleet's Timely Appearance.

Ernest Lyon, the American Minister to Liberia, arrived home yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria after an absence of several years. He brought with him a letter from President Barclay of Liberia to President Roosevelt, thanking America for her support to Liberia in a recent crisis.

The letter to the President refers to the appearance of the warships under Admiral Chadwick in the harbor of the town where President Barclay was holding a conference with some hostile chiefs over proposed trade reforms. The chiefs were about to depart in anger, when they saw the fleet. Thinking that it belonged to Liberia, they gave in to all of President Barclay's demands.

Mr. Lyon said that the African Republic was prospering and that with the continued assistance of this country she would some day reach the place for which she was intended when started. He said that the negroes there were better satisfied than they were in their former homes, and that, with few exceptions, all were doing well. He added that President Barclay, by opening the interior of the country to foreign trade and by removing restrictions to trade throughout, had made a great step forward for the good of the country.

Operation on Coquelin Aine.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The elder Coquelin underwent an operation for an affection of the glands of the throat to-day. It lasted half an hour and was performed without anesthetics. It was stated at M. Coquelin's house this evening that the patient was doing well and would soon recover.

Mr. Mackay Leases Bronson House.

Clarence H. Mackay has leased from Mrs. Frederick Bronson for the Winter season the four-story dwelling 174 Madison Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets.

FRENCH TROOPS CHEER RUSSIA.

Military Attache Enthusiastically Greeted at Manoeuvres.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The grand manoeuvres opened at Dijon to-day with 60,000 men engaged in an attack and defense similar to Garibaldi's operations against the Germans in 1870. There was a continuous roar of cannons and rifles during the attempt to take the defenses of Dijon.

The Russian Military Attaché who attended the manoeuvres was received with shouts of "Long live Russia!" A German Attaché attended for the first time since the Franco-German war. The Japanese Attaché and Major Gen. Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking, in uniform, were received courteously but calmly Capt. T. Bentley Mott, the American Military Attaché, was among the military observers. A Chinese officer, in a quaint uniform, attracted marked attention.

JAPANESE PRINCE TO VISIT US.

Gen. Fushimi Coming as Special Representative of the Mikado.

TOKIO, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Gen. Prince Fushimi will sail for America on the steamship Manchuria in October. He will visit the St. Louis Fair and Washington as the special representative of the Emperor of Japan.

Prince Fushimi commanded the First Division at the battle of Nan-Shan Hill. He has returned to Tokio to make the trip to America at the request of the Emperor. He will remain in America one month, and will be accompanied by a numerous suite.

It is probable that Lieut. Gen. Hastagawa, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Guards Division, will be promoted to a Generalship and appointed Military Governor of that portion of Manchuria occupied by the Japanese.

BRITISH ENGINEERS ARRIVE.

Sir William White Heads Distinguished Delegates to St. Louis.

A party of about ninety engineers, including many of the most noted of England, arrived here last night on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. They came at the invitation of the American Society of Civil Engineers to attend the international congress, which will be held at St. Louis beginning Oct. 3. A number of the New York members of the society met the visitors at the pier and escorted them to their hotels.

For a week the visitors will be entertained here. Then a special train will take them to Canada, where they will spend another week before going to St. Louis. Capt. W. J. Baxter, Naval Constructor in the navy, welcomed the party at Quarantine in behalf of the society and of Admiral Rodgers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

In the party of Englishmen are Sir William White, K. C. B., former Chief Naval Constructor and Deputy Controller of the British Navy, President of the visiting society; Cuthbert Brereton, who has been connected with many important construction works; Chief Engineer Alexander Ross of the Great Northern Railway; Prof. W. C. Unwin of the Central Technical College of London, Secretary J. H. Tudsberg, H. E. Jones, former Chief Engineer of the Commercial Gas Company of London; General Manager J. A. F. Aspinall of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, Chief Engineer W. H. Hunter of the Manchester Ship Canal, City Engineer J. A. Brodie of Liverpool, Chief Engineer H. H. Wake of the Sunderland Harbor Board, W. Barrington, P. W. Meik, Joseph Lobley, A. C. Hutzig, and J. G. Hudson.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan Sails for Home.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the English evangelist, who has been in this country this Summer, attending the Northfield Bible Conference and preaching in many of the large cities, sailed yesterday with his family on the steamship Minneapolis for London. He said that he was well satisfied with the results of his labors here.

THOUSANDS AT OPENING OF PELHAM BAY PARK

Parade, Sports, and Speeches Dedicate Recreation Grounds.

ITS AREA OVER 1,700 ACRES

Seven Miles Frontage on Sound—Athletic Field Among the Best in the Country.

The Bronx enjoyed yesterday one of the most notable days in its history, when 25,000 people from that borough and other parts of the city turned out to witness the military and civic exercises attending the formal opening of the athletic field and military parade grounds in Pelham Bay Park.

Extensive preparations had been made for the event, and, notwithstanding the threatening weather, the full programme was carried out. When night came the happiest man in the Bronx was Park Commissioner William P. Schmitt, who had planned and executed the work of constructing what is said to be the most thoroughly equipped athletic field in this part of the country.

Mayor McClellan, together with President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen; Borough President Haffen, State Senator John Hawkins, Senator Dowling, and other public men participated in the celebration. Congressman Joseph A. Goulden was Grand Marshal of the day.

As early as 8 o'clock in the morning people began to arrive at the Park, and by 9 o'clock a crowd of several hundred had assembled. The Mayor and his party arrived an hour later and were escorted to the park by Squadron A with military honors. The parade moved at precisely 2:30, the order of formation being as follows:

Mayor McClellan and the city officials; Grand Marshal Goulden, Gen. George B. Loud, Chief of Staff, and his aides; a detachment of regulars from Fort Schuyler; the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard, in command of Col. J. N. Jarvis; a battalion of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Col. Edward Duffy; the First Battery, commanded by Capt. Louis Wendel; the Second Battery, under Capt. David Wilson, and the First Signal Corps, under Capt. Erlandson. These were followed by Posts 96 and 136 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Garrison No. 63 of the United Army and Navy Veterans. In the line were nine bands from different parts of the Bronx which furnished music for the crowd during the remainder of the day.

The opening address was made by Commissioner Schmitt, who outlined the history of the park from the Colonial period down to the present time. He described how it had been developed and told of its transformation, thanking the Mayor for his interest and co-operation in the undertaking. "I hope," he said, "that the citizens of this borough and city may learn to appreciate this playground in the fullest measure." In conclusion, the Commissioner formally turned over the park to Mayor McClellan.

In accepting the grounds in behalf of the city, President Fornes said:

"The citizens of the Bronx are to be felicitated and the energetic Commissioner of Parks is to be congratulated upon the opening of these splendid athletic grounds to public use. This recreation ground is ideally situated in one of the finest parks in the world, a park containing over 1,700 acres and a frontage of more than seven miles upon the waters of the Sound.

"Within a few feet of this spot we have perhaps the turning point in the revolution. A memorial tablet near here marks the place where the gallant Col. Glover held the British forces in check to enable Washington to retreat with the main body of his army. I believe it to be an essential duty of our Government to foster the practice of athletic games and sports in order that the coming generations of American citizens may develop healthy bodies and sound minds. I believe that every dollar expended by the municipal government in this direction will be a wise and wholesome expenditure and will make for the best type of manhood."

Interspersed with music by the bands and songs by the German Singing Societies of the Bronx, speeches were then made by President Haffen, Grand Marshal Goulden, and Senator Hawkins. All the speakers complimented Commissioner Schmitt on the success of his undertaking. Congressman Goulden departed from his text long enough to refer in a jocular way to "Acting Mayor Fornes" and the possibility that he may some time become Mayor in fact, "if he should chance to head the right ticket."

When this part of the ceremony was ended the Mayor stepped over to the big flag which hung at the foot of a tall pole near the grandstand and slowly raised it to the top of the staff. During the raising the bands played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the National salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Second Battery amid a burst of cheers which could be heard half a mile away. This marked the official assumption of the park by the city, and was the only part taken by the Mayor in the day's exercises.

The final ceremony of the day was the planting of a "Vehmie Linden" tree by H. C. Clausen and its acceptance by Commissioner Schmitt. When this was over, the Mayor and his party went over to view the games which were in progress on the athletic field. After the ceremonies, Commissioner Schmitt and the Reception Committee entertained the city officials and other visitors at dinner in a large tent.

Half a hundred policemen, under Inspector Albertson, were on the grounds to keep order, and as a measure of precaution, ambulances were there from the Fordham and Lebanon Hospitals. A few minor accidents occured during the day, whose victims were treated at the emergency hospital in the park which was in charge of Miss Emma Adams, a nurse provided by the Board of Health.

BERKSHIRE HUNT CLUB RACES.

Society Witnesses Exciting Sport in Lee Pleasure Park.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Berkshire Hunt Club's first annual races at the Lee Pleasure Park to-day brought out a large attendance of the cottagers. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn, Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, James Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, J. R. Kernochan, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesney Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grugan, Miss Emily Grugan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge, Miss Trowbridge.

Mr and Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, Miss Clementine Furniss, Recorder John W. Goff, Col. Oswald Latrobe, Frederick Foster, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, Thomas Clarke, Miss Mary Wharton, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Haven. The Stewards for the racing were Clinton G. Gilmore, Giraud Foster, Arthur S. Dixey, Guy A. Ward, Samuel Frothingham, and Joseph W. Burden.

The races and results were:

Thoroughbreds, three-quarter mile, to carry 160 pounds.—Won by Ferocious, (Burden,) J. W. Burden, and C. S. Bird, Jr.; Bessie Black, (Lentilhor,) Miss Nora Iasigi, second. Time—1:27.

Hack Race, one-half mile, for horses other than thoroughbreds, to carry 160 pounds.—Won by Zanzibar, (Huidekoper,) P. Huidekoper; Texas Chief, (Dana,) D. T. Dana, second; Raoul, (Lentilhor,) Charles Astor Bristed, third.

Farmer's Race, one-half mile, catch weights.—Won by Ginseng Girl, (Smith,) I. W. Smith; Spitfire, (Cahill,) W. H. Clark, second; Firefly, (Malonsy,) T. L. Sedgwick, third. Time—1:00.

Hurdle race, three-quarters mile, thoroughbreds, to carry 165 pounds, others 155 pounds, flight of six hurdles.—Won by Ferocious, (Burden,) J. W. Burden; Simper, (Van Schaick,) Singleton Van Schaick, second; Vidette, (Chew,) H. Gurney, third. Time—1:32½.

Ponies, one-half mile, to carry 145 pounds.—Won by Strawaway, (Lentilhor,) E. A. Lentilhor; Sleepy, (Dana,) S. Frothingham, second; Lankey Bob, (Burden,) J. R. Kernochan, third. Time—0:58.

Berkshire Steeplechase, one and a quarter miles, over nine jumps.—Won by Simper, (Van Schaick,) S. Van Schaick; Hands Up, (Burden,) S. Frothingham, second; Front Royal, (Dickinson,) Giraud Foster, third. Time—2:50.

ANTI-BULLFIGHT CAMPAIGN.

Missouri Authorities Take Further Action to Stop the "Sport."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Prosecuting Attorney R. L. Johnston of St. Louis County today filed informations in the Clayton Circuit Court against D. Canty, J. Cornelius, Fred Essen, Hugo Essen, Felix Robert, Louis Capordo, J. Bosco, José Balseiro, Antonio Alouno, and Manuel Laurez. The defendants are charged with keeping an arena for the baiting and fighting of bulls, with charging admission fees to bull fights, and with baiting and fighting bulls.

A previous information had been filed against Robert and some of his fellow-bull fighters, and they are now under bond to answer to the charge in the Clayton Circuit Court Monday. The additional defendants named to-day are believed by Attorney General Crow to be in some manner connected with the exhibitions given in the last week.

A motion will be made in the Clayton Circuit Court on Monday to dissolve the injunction issued Friday by Judge McElhinney against the fights. The trials of the defendants named in the first information will also be held Monday. The Attorney General to-day caused subpoenas to be issued for Señora Marianna Cervera and Roseier Meigs, President of the St. Louis Humane Society, as witnesses in the cases

The bull fights scheduled for to-morrow afternoon and evening have been canceled on account of the injunction.

MAY HEAR CRIMINAL CASES.

Jersey Justices of the Peace Discover "Joker" in Revised Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 10.—The discovery was made here a few days ago by Justices of the Peace, who have been barred from acting in criminal cases since the Hicks act of 1895, that a repealer of this law was enacted in 1898. The repealer is in Chapter 238 of the laws of that year.

The discovery of the Justices was already known to a few lawyers. They were under the impression that a substitute law, the same as the Hicks act, was in force, for in 1898, when a general revision of the State laws was made, a criminal procedure act was passed, and was supposed to embrace all previous acts relating to that branch of the law. The Hicks act was one of those specifically repealed, but it has been generally believed to have been contained in the general act.

As the case stands there is nothing now to prevent Justices of the Peace from continuing their old practice of acting in criminal cases. The method has been held responsible for many abuses since the Justices were paid in fees, and it was to their financial interest not to be over-discriminating in taking complaints. There is no doubt that the Hicks law was the means of saving large sums in the past three years, and if it turns out that it is actually inoperative it probably will be re-enacted next Winter.

IT WAS HIS LIFE OR CHILD'S.

Clark Didn't Hesitate, Drove Engine on Sidewalk—May Die.

Engine Co. 129 was going to a fire at 14 Herbert Street, in Brooklyn, last night. Driver Peter S. Clark held the reins and the horses were plunging along at their best. Suddenly Clark saw a little child dash out just in front as he started to make the turn from Forest Street into Graham Avenue. To think was to act with Clark. He pulled hard on the reins and the horses dashed up on the sidewalk and the machine toppled over. When Clark's unconscious form was unstrapped from the seat it was said he probably would die.

Every man on the engine was injured. Standing upon the ash pan at the rear rode Lieut. Radd and Engineer John Galvin. The crash as the engine went over was terrific. Wood and splinters of wood and pieces of metal flew in all directions. The crowd first found Radd and Galvin lying stunned on the paving, while Clark was under the forward part of the engine. A hundred willing hands applied to the wrecked engine lifted it sufficiently for others to rescue Clark, and Ambulance Surgeon Short hurried him to the Eastern District Hospital. His skull is fractured, several ribs are broken, and he is internally injured. The others were not so badly hurt.

The child which caused the wreck darted back to the sidewalk as rapidly as it came out, and was lost in the crowd before being identified, even as a girl or boy.

ADVISES AGAINST STRIKE.

National Board Urges Coal Miners to Accept Reduction—Says Struggle Would Be Hopeless.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Preparations are about completed for a vote in District 19 on the proposition of the operators of the district to make a reduction of about 7 per cent. in the miners' wage scale. The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has issued a circular advising the men to accept the proposition.

The board admits that it "believes a strike at this time could only end in defeat, resulting in lower wages, worse conditions of employment, and menacing the welfare of those in other districts."

The National board also says it "cannot be expected to furnish financial assistance to what it considers a hopeless struggle from the beginning."

DIVIDEND TO CREDITORS.

Maryland Trust Company's Receiver Makes Terms with Speyer & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—Creditors of the Maryland Trust Company will receive a dividend of between 50 and 60 cents on the dollar on Oct. 10. The receiver has concluded negotiations that will supply over $3,000 000 in cash. The claims against the company, with interest, amount to less than $6,000,000.

The dividend payment is made possible by a deal with Speyer & Co. for the sale of the bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad. These bonds are guaranteed by the Mexican Government to the Maryland Trust Company in settlement for the purchase of the railroad last April by Mexico. The issue is of $7,000,000 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds.

BURGLARS BLOW OPEN SAFE.

Robbers Got Their Tools in Town and Used Dynamite.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 10.—The bank at Murphy, N. C., last night was robbed of $4,500. The large vault and safe within it were both blown open and completely demolished. The robbers went to a blacksmith's shop a little way from the bank and secured tools.

With these they made breaches within the safe and vault large enough to enable them to insert dynamite. There were two explosions. The robbery was not discovered until this morning.

Automobiles in Ceylon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—According to Indian Engineering, writes United States Consul Haynes from Rouen, the Ceylon Government is seriously considering the proposition of substituting on all fit roads light automobiles for the old stage coaches which still exist on important routes for mail and passenger traffic. The required speed is thirty miles an hour, and each vehicle must carry six passengers, three hundred pounds of letters, and twenty-six pounds of baggage

DEATH MAY BE MURDER BY THIEF'S COMPANION

Man Found Asphyxiated—All of His Belongings Gone.

MONEY AND BUNDLES MISSING

Gas Tip Had Been Pulled Out—Police Have Few Clues to Strange Lodging House Pair.

What was probably a murder, with just enough outward semblance to give the impression of suicide, was revealed when the door of a second-story hall room at 61 East Fourth Street had been broken open yesterday morning, the flow of unlighted gas stopped, and the discovery made that a stocky man who was lying on the floor was dead.

There were the usual evidences of suicide; a towel had been stuffed into a gaping crevice of the door at the top, and the only window was tightly closed. Where was the tall man who had gone into the room with the man later found dead? Both Mrs. Tessie Probst, from whom the two had rented the room, and her husband immediately began to look for him. He was not found, and has not been found yet, although a large force of detectives looked for him all day. There seems to be little likelihood that the missing man ever will be caught, because the police have only the vaguest notion of what he looks like. That he wore a very dirty Fedora hat is practically the only clue to his identity.

Equally little is known of the identity of the dead man. Not a scrap of paper was found on him—absolutely nothing but 30 cents and two keys. One of these was for the room which he had rented, the other the commonest kind of house key. On a black derby hat, printed on the hatband, appeared the word "Hamburg."

When he entered the room in which he was found dead on Friday evening he carried a bundle big enough to give evidence that it was all he could do to carry it, and when he handed Mrs. Probst $2 to take $1.75 out of it he displayed quite a snug roll of bills rather carelessly crumpled up. These articles disappeared with the man's associate.

Both men put in an appearance at the Fourth Street house on Thursday afternoon. They arranged with Mrs. Probst to rent a room. Although it did not appear queer to her then, it seems as if there was something significant about the negotiations. Mrs. Probst had two rooms to rent. One was a room of considerable size, the other the little hall room. For the large room Mrs. Probst wanted $3.50 a week, for the hall room only $2.50.

"Oh, let's take the big one," the short, stocky man suggested.

"No; what's the use?" said his tall companion. "The little one will do just as well."

The short man pressed hard to get his companion to agree to take the big room, but to no avail. The big room had two windows in it, and only one gas jet. The men paid only $1 on the room, to "clinch the bargain," as they said. The big man paid the money. They explained that they would come on the following day with their luggage and pay the other $1.50.

On Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock the two men again put in an appearance. This time they were loaded down with luggage, and, as it appeared to Mrs. Probst at least, had also been drinking. The little man carried a very heavy bundle tied up with paper, the other a dress-suit case. They told Mrs. Probst that they now wanted to take the hall room and pay the remainder of the rent.

It was the little man woh did the paying this time. The tall man appeared again in the hallway of the house about an hour later with the water pitcher, and that was the last seen of him by any one in the building.

Between the hall room and a large front room there is a door, which is the one over which the towel was stuffed. Mrs. Rosie Wenk occupies that room, and when she went to bed she thought there was still a light in the room and thought she heard the two men talking.

The murder, or suicide, was traced by the odor of gas. The dead man was dressed with the exception of his shoes and stockings. The gas jet, too, had been taken out.

The dead man was about twenty-eight or thirty years old. His hair and mustache are light. His weight is probably 160 pounds. He was dressed in a black suit and wore a red-striped shirt. His hands indicate that he may have done hard work, but not recently.

The first impression of those who discovered the men was that the two men were thieves who had committed a robbery between the time when they paid the first dollar on the room and when they showed up the second time with the bundles. The bundles, these persons contend, constituted the booty which they secured, the money which the little man had representing some of the pawned stuff.

ARRESTS TWO AT HIS DOOR.

Harlem Policeman Takes In Loiterers Because of Recent Nearby Robberies.

Policeman Gray of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station and Mounted Policeman Cavanagh live in the same apartment house at 1,468 St. Nicholas Avenue. Yesterday afternoon Gray came home and found two young men loitering around near the door. Inside Mrs. Cavanagh told him that the pair had been there a couple of hours.

Gray, in his citizen's clothes, went out and asked the two what they were doing, and, failing to get a satisfactory answer, arrested them as suspicious persons. They gave their names at the station as Harry Mix of 118 East Twentieth Street and Benjamin Hall of 1,681 Clay Avenue.

On the floor outside the door of the apartment house was found a bone-handled case knife such as might be used for slipping a lock. When searched at the station house pawntickets for a diamond ring pledged for $25 and for a dress suit case pledged for $10 were found on Mix. On Hall were found a gold watch, chain, and locket and $48. Many robberies have occurred in the neighborhood recently and the police will look carefully into their antecedents.

GUARD OFFICERS DECLINE.

Reluctant to Take Instruction in Army Service Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The plan of affording opportunity for officers of the National Guard to take instruction in the various service schools of the army is not working out well. Few National Guard men take sufficient interest in perfecting themselves in military knowledge to drop their daily occupations and avail themselves of the offer.

Only five States have made any reply to the circular letter by Secretary Taft making the formal offer for the benefit of officers of the guard. These are Florida, Maine, Colorado, North Dakota, and Nebraska. With the exception of Florida they all decline. Florida has two officers who desire to attend service schools. One designates the artillery school and the other desires a garrison school.

Officers who accept the offer are required to undergo the physical and mental examination required of civilian candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the army.

Paper Company's Big Purchase.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Raymondville Paper Company of this city has purchased 20,500 acres of virgin forest in Northern New York, the mill of the Canton Lumber Company, and 120,000,000 feet of cut timber. The purchase price was $3,000,000. The sale is the largest ever consummated in this section.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Lyons Silks.

"Sultana" Black Dress Silks,

made exclusively for us by
C. J. Bonnet & Co., Lyons.

Taffetas, Gros Grains, Faille Francais,
Messalines, Peau de Cygne, Peau de Soie,
Damas Messalines, &c.

White Silks and Satins
for Wedding Gowns.

NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Broadcloths
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

Scotch and English mixtures and checks
in mannish effects for tailor made garments.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SUNKEN DYNAMITE SHIP MENACES OTHER CRAFT

Schooner Longfellow Founders Off Massachusetts Coast.

HAS CARGO OF THE EXPLOSIVE

Crew of Sixteen Men After Battle with the Sea in Open Boats Succeed in Getting Ashore.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 10.—The steamer Longfellow, loaded with dynamite, bound from Wilmington, Del., to Lake Superior, sank off here during the night, and lies a constant menace to other ships. Her entire crew of sixteen men, after several hours in open boats on a boisterous sea, succeeded in getting ashore.

The vessel was sighted about 9 o'clock last night off the Pamet River Life-Saving Station blowing whistles of distress and burning red lights. This continued for nearly an hour, when the lights went out and the whistling ceased. Early in the morning two boats were discovered a short distance off shore, and the Pamet River life-savers warned them not to land until daybreak. They heeded the warning until about 5 o'clock, when one of the boats attempted to get ashore four miles up the cape and was capsized in the surf. The eight men were all hauled ashore in safety through the breakers.

The other crew kept off, so the Highland and High Head life-savers launched their boats and towed the steamer's crew still further up the cape, and at 7 o'clock they all landed without difficulty opposite the Peaked Hill Bar Station, the life-savers of that station assisting.

Capt. Riley of the Longfellow reported that his vessel sprang a leak under the engine room when on Nantucket Shoals yesterday afternoon. She was abandoned off Pamet River Station at 10 o'clock last night, and sank in forty fathoms of water about midnight, a mile off shore.

The Longfellow was a small steamer of 466 tons net.

Capt. Riley estimates the loss on vessel and cargo at $25,000. He is a resident of Brooklyn, and took command of the Longfellow when she was purchased, not long ago, by H. P. Cabell of Wilmington, Del., from the New York and Porto Rican Transportation Company.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—A tugboat Captain, who returned to-day from the wreck of the steamer Longfellow, reports that the vessel is a dangerous menace to navigation round Cape Cod. She lies in thirteen fathoms of water one mile off shore, abreast of the Pamet River Station. One mast projects out of the water.

AUTO TO CAPTURE AUTOS.

Policemen on Ocean Parkway Will Have Fast Machine.

An automobile filled with policemen in uniform is to be put in service on Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, by Deputy Police Commissioner Farrell, to catch speed law violating automobilists.

The policemen will have a fast machine, and the Commissioner believes that speeding will be discouraged when they begin patrolling the Parkway.

The Commissioner says he is determined to put a stop to the reckless speeding of automobiles in the borough, and to-day the bicycle and mounted policemen stationed on Bedford Avenue, and Eastern and Ocean Parkways will be heavily reinforced.

HELD ON LYNCHING CHARGE.

Mississippi Planter Accused of Causing Negro and Wife to be Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—W. C. Eastland, a planter of Doddsville, Miss., is in custody of the Sheriff at Indianola, Miss., charged with having caused Luther Holbert and wife to be burned at the stake last February.

Holbert murdered Eastland's brother.

Road Locomotives in South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Road locomotives have been and are still wanted in South Africa because of increasing mining industries, writes United States Consul Haynes from Rouen, France. It is found that much of the water utilizable produces damage by incrustation, hence motors using other than steam power are gaining preference. It is asserted that there is a future in South Africa for oil and gasoline engines in which beauty is sacrificed for solidity.

FIFTY FRENCH SERVANTS

WANTED AT ONCE

in the Department for French Service just opened at The Woman's Domestic Guild, 132 Madison ave., in charge of

MADAME VIRET.

SNOW SHEDS BURNED.

California Forest Fires Are Abating and Reservation May Be Saved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—About 1,800 feet of the Southern Pacific Company's snowsheds near Blue Cañon were destroyed by yesterday's fire. A large force of men worked all night repairing the track, and at 6 o'clock this morning had the work completed so that the delayed passenger trains began to move. Freight traffic was also resumed. The fire destroyed the telegraph wires, but these have already been repaired.

A definite report from the scene of the forest fire raging in the Big Basin Park, in Santa Cruz County, states that the fire has been checked within a quarter of a mile of the Governor's camp, and it is thought the danger of the entire destruction of the reservation is now over.

The situation at Boulder Creek has improved, the wind shifting the blaze and driving the fire toward the coast. All danger to the town is not over, however, as the water supply is said to be precarious and the force of fighters is worn out with its sixty hours' labor in the other sections of the mountains.

VISIT HOME BETRAYED HIM.

Jersey "Bad Man" Arrested When He Came to See Wife.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 10.—George Ewing, who was wanted by the Somerset County authorities on a charge of swindling, was captured yesterday as he was about to pay a visit to his invalid wife in the hills near Neshanic. Detective Totten held Ewing up with a revolver before he had a chance to resist capture.

Ewing was known as a "bad man." He started his "career" when he was twelve years old, and has been convicted several times for horse stealing and highway robbery. Recently Ewing borrowed $100 from his neighbor, Abram G. Chamberlin, and gave him a chattel mortgage on a valuable horse and wagon. Then he drove the rig to New Brunswick and sold it for $28, after which he disappeared. He was traced to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, but he evaded capture.

Acting on the theory that Ewing would sooner or later return to his young wife, whom he treated with great affection before his disappearance, Detective Totten kept a watch on his mountain home, and last night saw Ewing come out of the woods and enter the house. Ewing was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURGLAR GANG AT FREEHOLD.

Five Breaks in Three Weeks—Fruit Orchards Devastated.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 10.—It is believed that an organized gang of burglars is operating in and around Freehold. Within the past three weeks five burglaries have been committed, besides numerous raids on peach and apple orchards and melon patches.

Last night L. S. Packard's general store was broken into and a large quantity of goods was stolen. Three butchers' shops were among those also burglarized. The farmers have lost heavily on account of fruit thieves, and though watch has been kept on orchards and melon fields the burglars have not been caught. The Commissioners are considering the appointment of an extra force of night police.

Think They Have Fur Robber.

Stephen Dunlow of 2,216 Second Avenue was locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station last night on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that he was one of the men who for the last month have been robbing the firm of H. S. Bindseil & Son, at 42 West Ninety-ninth Street. The firm manufactures sealskins and has been systematically robbed of more than $2,000 worth of goods. Detectives went yesterday to Dunlow's home and found more than $2,000 worth of sealskin articles.

The New York Telephone Company
announces the opening of a
New Contract Office
at No. 23 E. 59th Street, corner of Madison Avenue.
All matters relating to contracts for telephone service can be arranged at this office.

B. Altman & Co.

AUTUMN, 1904.

Messrs. B. Altman & Co. announce, that having received in many of their departments, the greater part of the importations for the present season from Europe, they will open same for display on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER TWELTH,

SOME OF THE GOODS REPRESENTED ARE: SILKS, VELVETS, WOOLEN DRESS STUFFS, LACES, DRESS GARNITURES, FURS, CLOAKS, MADE-UP GOWNS, WAISTS, MISSES' DRESSES, CORSETS, LINGERIE, MILLINERY, ETC.

An inspection is invited of Autumn Importations of fabrics for Hangings, Draperies, Furniture and Wall Coverings; Cretonnes, Portieres, Verdure Panelling; Lace Curtains for Windows, Sashes and Vestibules; Lace Bed Covers. Filet Italien, Point Venice, Point Vittellio and other fine makes of laces for artistic window hangings.

Improved facilities for making to order Interior Draperies and Lace Hangings. Estimates and sketches submitted.

Announcement is made of a special sale of Black Silks, commencing Monday, September 12th, consisting of

TWELVE THOUSAND YARDS OF BLACK SILKS.

Four Thousand Yards double width (40 inch), BLACK CRÊPE DE CHINE; regular price $2.00, at per yard, ... $1.38

Six Thousand Yards IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, at per yard, ... 55c.

Two Thousand Yards IMPORTED BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE, at per yard, ... 55c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

DECORATIVE AND HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

comprising Reception Cloths, Centre Pieces, Doylies and Dresser Scarfs, in new designs of Italien Filet, Cluny, Renaissance and Arabe laces. Damask Dinner Cloths and Napkins, Hemstitched and Hand-embroidered Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Hemstitched Towels, in huck and fancy weaves.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
$2.25, 2.75, 3.25, 3.90 each

Dinner Napkins, to match, per dozen, . $2.85 and 4.35
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, per pair, . . 4.50 and 5.50
Hemstitched Linen Towels, per dozen, . . . 6.00

B. Altman & Co. will continue to close their store at TWELVE o'clock Noon on Saturdays, and at FIVE o'clock P. M. on other business days during September.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 11, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: New York Times Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
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FORTY PAGES.

SHOWN UP.

The free lance is a joy forever. His loveliness increases, as Mr. FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE proves in his second Roosevelt pamphlet. Until he issued the second the public did not know that he had written the first. It was some months ago that the pamphlet "Mr. ROOSEVELT and the Presidency" by "A Spectator" excited the community to curious speculations concerning its authorship. It was a mighty good argument for Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. WHITRIDGE now confesses that he wrote it. Several eminent Republicans who have been flattered by attributions of the pamphlet's parenthood will be freed from suspicion now that a Mugwump acknowledges it.

The second pamphlet from Mr. WHITRIDGE'S pen, entitled "ROOSEVELT or PARKER," is not so good as the first; that is, it is not so good an argument, not so successful a plea. But there is a heap more fun in it. Mr. WHITRIDGE is under political obligations to nobody, and he lays about him with a fine disregard of everybody's feelings. Were he working for a client he would never dare to go to trial on such a faulty preparation of his case as through a love of ease or a scorn of serious things he exhibits in his defense of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S course on the Isthmus of Panama, in the issuing of the pension order, and in the settlement of the coal strike. But when he lays a disclosing and pitiless hand upon the disguises which hide Republican humbugs he is just as diverting as when he shows up the Democratic stalking horses. There is not much said about the Northern Securities case in this campaign, but Mr. WHITRIDGE has his fling just the same. He hates humbug, and the Northern Securities case was a veritable Colossus among humbugs. Here is the Whitridge philosophy of the matter:

> The Northern Securities case, over which the fiercest denunciations were launched at the President, and which has left much soreness behind it, need hardly now be mentioned. The Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the prosecution which the President directed, and some of the principals affected by its decision have confessed that the Northern Securities Company was a mistake. On the one hand the supremacy of the law, though it appears stupid, has been made clear, which is a good thing, and on the other hand the anti-corporation shriekers have been compelled to see that even after the dissolution of a corporate combination has been ordered there are still a multitude of individual rights to be ascertained and protected, which is a still better thing.

True, all true, and it is well that the truth should be pointed out. The public is only beginning dimly to see it. For either the Northern Securities decision, with the decisions yet to be rendered in supplementary litigation to which the decree of the court gave rise, will leave the control of the Northern Pacific Road in Mr. HILL'S hands where it was the cause of all the fuss, or will place it in the extended hand of Mr. HARRIMAN. If Mr. HILL continues to hold it, how is competition re-established, how is that terrifying spook, restraint of trade, got out of the way? As for Mr. HARRIMAN, he already controls two transcontinental roads. If as the result of the suit begun by President ROOSEVELT and Attorney General KNOX he shall acquire control of a third, he will be a monopolist and restrainer of trade in the Anti-Trust act sense of such magnitude as to make Mr. HILL seem a babe in the business.

It took the trust builders and great financiers of Wall Street a good while to comprehend the true nature of the great Northern Securities case humbug. When the truth at last became clear to them they laid aside all fear of Mr. ROOSEVELT. They are now his most ardent admirers and chief among his contributing supporters. Eight months ago he had not a friend in the financial district. Now he is their rock of safety, and, having removed KNOX from the circle of his advisers, they count on him, they trust him, they feel that he is their man for President.

FRIENDS IN NEED.

It is, we suppose, in order to congratulate Mr. ROOSEVELT on the fact that the support of the Republicans of Columbia County has at last been unreservedly pledged to his candidacy. This valuable political commodity, together with the support of Dutchess and Putnam, is one of the personal assets of the Honorable LOUIS F. PAYN of Chatham, and is carried in his capacious pocket. At the Senatorial convention of the Twenty-fourth New York District, held on Friday, Mr. PAYN caused the Administration of Mr. ROOSEVELT to be indorsed and due declaration to be made that the "sterling qualities of mind and character" of the President qualify him for continuance in the high office to which he succeeded on the death of Mr. MCKINLEY. At the same time Mr. PAYN "pledged the faith of the Republican Party in the honesty of the Governor." The opinion of Mr. PAYN on "character" and "honesty" is that of an expert, and Mr. ROOSEVELT, who has an intimate knowledge of Mr. PAYN'S peculiar authority in these matters, must feel that he has gained "approbation from Sir Hubert."

Meantime we note with interest that that eminent organizer, Mr. CLARKSON, nominally of New York, is diligently pursuing the discharge of his duties in the Custom House of this port at Salt Lake City, Utah, where the interests of Republicanism and those of polygamy are somewhat conflicting. With such aid there is no reason why the stern moral purpose of the President in reforming his party should not progress to his entire satisfaction.

THE "YELLOW PERIL"?

Two European dispatches floated into the office of THE TIMES one evening last week which, by an accident of "make-up," were put one after the other in the same column, but which have more than a chance relation to the important subject discussed in one of them. One was a summary of an editorial article in The London Times on "The Yellow Peril," which not unnaturally engages the attention of British publicists, and the other was a statement from an official of the Japanese Legation in Paris, that Japan expected and was prepared for a war of at least three years with Russia.

We have from time to time given the reasons why we cannot regard the future of the Oriental nations, either in war or peace, in military and naval or in commercial aggression as constituting any serious danger for the nations of the Occident. The statement of the Japanese official in Paris sustains that view. Japan is engaged in its first war with a modern and Western Power. Her rulers have been looking forward to the necessity of it for at least ten years and have used extraordinary energy in developing and organizing the resources of the country to conduct it with success. Unquestionably the strain has been very severe, and will become more so the longer the struggle is continued. The actual direct cost is great. The deduction from productive power by the withdrawal of the flower of the population to the number of nearly a million is still greater, and this number must be at least doubled if the war is to go on for three years. If we suppose that Japan has aggressive purposes at heart, of which there is no proof, such an experience must certainly make her rulers hesitate. It will be all the surer to do so because these rulers have shown in the most undisputed manner that they are careful, far-sighted men, that they are not reckless, that they know accurately all the details of the matters with which they have to deal, and that they have the habit of calculating in advance the consequences of any policy they pursue.

In any policy of aggression which is attributed to them they will have to face some very serious facts bearing on the degree of success, wonderful as it is, that they have already attained. They must know that what they have won from Russia is won as much by the blundering of their enemy as by their own superior intelligence and activity. They would not expect to do as much or as well with any other European foe. The Russian Government, though following plans that were sure to provoke resistance from Japan, was caught at the very outset of the war utterly insufficiently prepared. It sadly underrated its enemy and overrated its own strength. It must have known that the control of the sea was absolutely necessary to the slightest hope of success in any degree on the part of the Japanese, and they were allowed to secure it almost in a night. It must have known, surely it should have known, that Korea was necessary to the initiation of any promising land operations of the Japanese, and it did not contest Korea, offering its first serious resistance at the mouth of the Yalu with an army only half as great as that of Japan and inferior artillery, and with a commander who allowed himself to be deceived and outflanked. This is but an example of the ineptitude of Russian action almost through the entire campaign. It is not possible that the Japanese would count, in a contest, say, with Germany, or with any European Power having interests in the Orient, on any such amazing aid from the stupidity of its foe.

If, then, it be assumed that Japan would wish, after driving Russia from Manchuria, to secure a controlling voice in the Chinese Empire and to organize and discipline its millions with the purpose of driving all Western Powers from the Orient, it is clearly very improbable that its actual experience with Russia would encourage it in such a gigantic enterprise. But why should not the general opinion of the world take cognizance, in the case of Japan, as it would in the case of any other Government, of the facts bearing directly on the question of motive? No such tremendous task as is attributed to Japan will be undertaken without a very strong and definite motive. Where is the evidence that any exists in the minds of the Japanese rulers or of the people? Not in this war. It was begun and is still carried on as a defensive war. Russia was directly threatening the outlet for the population and trade of Japan which is necessary to her safety and progress and was indirectly but plainly threatening the destruction of her nationality. That is the ground on which Japan says she went to war, and the utterances of responsible Russians since the war began are corroboration that Russian intention was not misunderstood. If Japan has taken up arms for defense only, why should we infer that she will hereafter take up arms for aggression? And what can we see that is an inducement to such a policy? Her people are an industrial island people, with rare aptitude for war, but not in any usual sense warlike. Their hope of development and prosperity lies in secure peace. Her leaders say that is what they seek, and that only. Why should they not be believed?

THE BRITISH AND TIBET.

Lord CURZON has scored another and brilliant success in Tibet. The commander of the British expedition has obtained his treaty, and though the terms are not yet known, the mere fact of an agreement, signed in the absence of the Grand Lama, under conditions amounting to a proclamation of his abdication, is a substantial advantage.

The chief point gained for the Indian Government is the decided addition to British prestige, which was intimately involved in the Tibetan affair. Had the expedition failed, had it even been compelled to withdraw from the unendurable rigors of the Winter climate and then have been forced to return to its task, the injury to British influence over the mind of India would have been very serious. Not only has this outcome, which at one time appeared inevitable, been avoided, but Col. YOUNGHUSBAND has in effect dissipated the Tibetan myth of absolute seclusion, driven into retirement the ruler who represented it in its most impressive form, and brought into action a set of rulers with whom the Indian Government and that of China as well can deal. This he has done with a moderate force, facing dangers, hardships, obstacles deemed insurmountable. He can now retire in safety, and one of the most threatening elements in the Indian situation may be regarded as removed. A new lease of life and an added certainty is given by his exploit and that of his little band to the tradition of British invincibility, on which British rule practically rests in Asia.

SKY MOTORS.

Major BADEN-POWELL, as President of the Aeronautical Society, has given the members of the British Association some facts about flying machines which are likely to be of much popular interest. From what Major BADEN-POWELL tells us, the conclusion is irresistible that the aerial navigator is much in the state of preparedness displayed by the man who said to his companion: "John, lend me your pipe, and give me a pinch of tobacco. I've got a match."

Naturally enough, Major BADEN-POWELL assumes that practical flight is imminent, and that "the day is undoubtedly drawing near when we shall utilize the highway of the air for travel." The hopes and expectations of the modern Icarus centre in and upon the aeroplane. Theoretically, this meets the requirements very perfectly; practically, there are still some little difficulties to be overcome which are just great enough to be interesting. Some of these little problems are:

To make the plane light enough, stiff enough, and smooth enough.

To build an engine at once light enough to be carried by it and powerful enough to propel it.

To devise the form of screw which shall develop the maximum effective thrust in proportion to the horse power expended in driving it.

To Major BADEN-POWELL it appears that the best way of obtaining the data needed for solving these problems is to gather them experimentally by shooting the chute from an inclined plane, and thus getting into the air. The results are sufficiently interesting to warrant describing them in the Major's own words. He says:

> During this Summer I have had an inclined track erected beside a small lake at the Crystal Palace and have built up a machine consisting of a canvas boat on wheels, with various forms of aeroplane fixed above it. With this I have made a number of glides, and though the experiments are not nearly completed—for I have been delayed beyond expectation by trivial mishaps and difficulties—a good deal has already been learned, notwithstanding the short duration of the glides.

Some information as to the temperature of the water in the lake, and whether this method of entering it adds to the pleasure of bathing, would have had a touch of popular interest, if not of great technical value.

From all of this it will appear that the practical sky motor is as yet a long way off—which is not exactly a new discovery nor one for which the approval of the British Association is needed to make it probable.

THE CHILDREN OF THE CITY.

If the observations as to the increase of nervous disorders among the school children of Chicago are accurate and the data are available for comparisons with the average condition of Chicago children at earlier periods and of those brought up under simpler conditions of country life, it is perhaps natural that the health authorities of that city should look for an explanation in what they are pleased to call the strenuousness of Chicago life, its incessant noises, its impure atmosphere, and the restriction of juvenile exuberance of muscular energy to the limitations of the overcrowded "flat." That these are causes contributing in greater or less degree to physical deterioration in children may be admitted without discussion. It is by no means true, however, that the condition of country children is conspicuously favorable, on the average, to good health, a robust physical development, and long life.

There are conditions of country life for fortunate children which may be considered ideal; equally so are there ideal conditions for the more fortunate children of cities. Perhaps the best conditions of all are those which surround the children of parents in comfortable circumstances, who are able to alternate between country and city, with long Summer vacations in the woods and fields and comfortable Winters in urban homes. For the millions for whom this is impossible and who live continuously either in country or city on the average plane of the so-called middle class, above sordid poverty but below the standard of luxury which even relative wealth permits, it is an open question whether the city children are not better off as a class. In either case the poverty of parents puts a child at a measure of disadvantage, and while those attending the city child are very different from those to which the country child is subjected, the net result in normal infant mortality is not very different in the two conditions.

What the city child has to contend with in noise, excitement, restriction of physical energies, and bad air is well known. The country child, however, has troubles of his own which hamper his development. As the rule he is insufficiently nourished. This does not mean that he has not food enough, but that in its quality and preparation it is far below the standards of the city child. His Winter exposure is much more trying than that of the city child. As the rule he sleeps less comfortably, bathes less frequently, is subjected to more constant danger from contagion and infection by reason of the total lack of precautions against the spread of local epidemics, and gets a purer air than his city cousin only when he is a hundred feet or more away from his home. As to his moral environment it is a matter of experience that the deadly monotony of country life tends to make even the most repulsive vice an excitement.

It is unfortunately true that the residential districts of our cities are steadily filling up the cemeteries with small graves; but these are not absent in those of rural communities, where they are found in winrows. The type of manhood and womanhood which survives in the cities exemplifies a much higher standard of development, physical and intellectual, than that of the country district, and the average city man or woman of fifty is many years younger in mind and body than the farmer or the farmer's wife of equal age. These generalizations are fully sustained by vital statistics and by intelligent observation. They warrant the conclusion that the city child, while deprived of many things which would contribute to his happiness and welfare, is not at a hopeless disadvantage by reason of his environment, and that he has offsetting advantages which are probably fully compensatory.

PHILANTHROPY AS A PROFESSION.

An interesting experiment in the special education of those desiring to engage in charitable and philanthropic work is about to be made in the New York School of Philanthropy, which will begin its first academic year in the United Charities Building. The course of instruction agreed upon has many novel and interesting features and is designed to be practical. It should be to the well-conducted charities what the medical school is to the hospital.

New York is probably the best city in the world for such an experiment, since its local charities are more numerous, more diversified, and generally better conducted than those of other cities. Whether the kind of training which can be imparted in school is of the kind needed in practical charitable work, or whether success depends upon a happy combination of natural aptitude and acquired experience, may be considered debatable by those who care to discuss it. It will be recalled that only a few years ago the establishment of training schools for nurses was opposed on the ground that they would spoil good nurses without making physicians, and that as a "ministering angel" the average woman could not work to advantage with "one eye on a book of rules and the other on the clock." Since then the point of view has changed, and the untrained nurse is the terror of the physician. It may be the time is not far distant that the prudent trustee would no more intrust the executive management of an institution or society organized for philanthropic purposes to a Superintendent without special training than he would build a bridge without the supervision of a competent engineer.

TRAINMEN IN THE SUBWAY.

It is not at all difficult to understand why a man who is out of work and needs a living should be anxious to get employment as a trainman in the subway; but it is very difficult to understand why one who has steady employment on the elevated system should be anxious to exchange it for work under ground, if no better paid and with no surer tenure of employment. For the passenger who wants to get up or down town quickly the fifteen to thirty minutes he will be in the subway count for very little. He is going somewhere in the least time possible, and in a well-lighted car may read his paper and scarcely know whether he is under or above ground. But for the man who must pass ten hours a day in train service, it would seem that almost any employment would be preferable to that in the subway.

It is a safe prediction that within three months a majority of the trainmen who have transferred from the elevated to the underground will be very glad to get back again. It will be an extremely monotonous service, and will lack every element of interest which resides in daylight, sunshine, and the shifting panorama of a change of neighborhoods. It may prove a not wholesome life for those who elect it, and the competition for places in the subway train service may quickly narrow to that among motormen, brakemen, and stationmen who cannot get steady work above ground.

LATE COMERS AT THE THEATRE.

The habit of coming late to the theatre is one which is naturally discussed at the opening of the season, but it cannot be corrected by any amount of talk. To state the obvious proposition that those who come early have rights which those who do not are under obligation to respect would be futile. Furthermore, there is no objection to a ticket holder coming as late as he or she pleases, and there may be a thousand good reasons why it is impossible to arrive on time. But there is great objection to seating late comers during the act then on the stage, and the difficulty could be minimized, if not corrected altogether, by establishing and enforcing the rule that those who come into a theatre after the curtain is up shall wait in the foyer or stand behind the orchestra chairs until the next intermission. It is unreasonable to inconvenience half the audience in a theatre by interposing a standing line of seat holders half way across the auditorium that a belated party may bustle into their seats, remove their overcoats and hats, and finally settle down into inconspicuous quiet, permitting the play to go on.

The same rule should apply to persons who leave the house during intermissions and fail to return before the curtain rises. A little firmness on the part of theatre managers would correct this nuisance, and would be much appreciated by the public.

BIRD OR BUG.

If a bird exists anywhere in the airy or arboreal or aqueous or terrean regions of birdland capable of coping with the boll weevil and arresting its ravages, a renown awaits it superior to that of any winged thing in fact or fable which has ever fluttered its feathers against the blue. If the noted ornithologist Col. ISAAC W. BROWN, who has just gone to Texas in quest of such a fowl, succeeds in finding it he will hang his plain, old-fashioned name in the top notch of celebrity, and Miss HELEN GOULD, who grub stakes him, will add another to her long line of gracious and beneficent deeds, adorning her more than the pearls of her costliest necklace or any of the glittering rosaries of her regalia.

But the salt is not dropped on the tail of that bird yet. It is of the kind whereof one in the hand is worth ten thousand in the bush. Not one has yet been authentically known in any hand; perhaps not one has bent the twig of any bush of forest or chapparal or garden boscage. One can but look; the need is pressing; the Guatemalan ant is a failure, a fiasco, a fraud; has melted out of sight and knowledge, for all the proud flourish of antennae with which it started in. No bird has been more ardently desired since the story of the species began; since the cuckoos hung their city in cloudland to stop the upward streaming flow of incense to the gods; since Simorg, king of birds, according to old Oriental fabulists, first took its place on a mountain top to be the oracle of all its kind forever; since the first phoenix rose out of its ashes; since the roc in the Arabian Nights brought up the beefsteak thrown into the abyss with precious gems clinging to it; since the first stork came slanting down out of heaven bearing its precious burden to the earliest mother. Could it be found it would mark an era in the world's story; two cotton shirts would grow on the back of fellah and roustabout and pariah and slave the wide world over where but one grew before; tides of prosperity would run bankfull in sluiceways of commerce far and near, copious and numerous as the canals of Mars where now is periodical ooze and low water. In short, the great American cotton crop, which last year brought in to its growers hundreds of millions of dollars, would be protected from its deadliest foe, against which there is so far no defense which is to be in any sufficient measure relied on. The best of luck will be wished for the adventurous and hopeful enthusiast who has gone to Texas to look around among its turkey buzzards, ruffed grouse, golden plover, prairie chickens, and other feathered inhabitants and see if he cannot find among them one inclined to adopt the boll weevil as an article of diet; but it will not be judicious to be oversanguine as to his success. In a balance of probabilities the chances are that when the efficient enemy of this destructive insect is found it will be no hen, no fowl acrocephalous or accipitrine; but something in the shape of another insect justifying the Dean of St. Patrick's metrical declaration, freely paraphrased, that:

> Big fleas have little fleas and lesser fleas to bite 'em,
> And these small fleas have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum.

CALLS FOR COURT-MARTIAL.

Braggadocio and Bad Manners at Bull Run Manoeuvres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have loked, thus far in vain, for some editorial comment in THE TIMES on your reports of the attitude of certain Southern officers at Bull Run toward the negro troops now there. The advisability of sending them there is not now in question. Apart from the braggadocio of your Marylander and the barbarism of your Texan and the bad manners of the Georgian, what is to be said of the military discipline that can tolerate these threats against another regiment, or company, of the same command?

Is not a court-martial the fitting way of dealing with these military braggarts? And as to the ex-Governor of Georgia, let us hope he is misreported! If not, are we facing another such episode as the chivalrous attack of Brooks on Sumner? "Damn the Yankees" has a rather interesting historical flavor. T.

Old Forge, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1904.

BRILLIANT WAR DISPATCHES.

Times Liao-Yang Correspondence Calls Forth High Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not a very great achievement to depict a great battle with tens of thousands slain, in a fashion so picturesque and real, as to make the reader thrill. But to combine the sensational element of the account together with absolute truthfulness, human objectiveness, and intelligent impartiality—this is something which hitherto has been hidden in the regions of Dreamland of Journalism, untrodden not only by common correspondents, but even by the omniscient "military critics" on the editorial staffs of most of our great dailies.

The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES have therefore good cause to pride themselves upon to-day's and yesterday's performances by their Liao-Yang correspondent. L. E. MILLER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1904.

Much Learned About Liao-Yang.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The special dispatches to The London Times and NEW YORK TIMES from a correspondent with Gen. Oku's army in the recent battle of Liao-Yang throw much light upon the fighting which resulted in Kuropatkin's retreat. With this story, written from the Japanese side, at hand, our knowledge of the respective size of the opposing forces, their respective losses, and the object of the Japanese commander, is considerably increased.

TO END SECTIONALISM.

South Must Break Away from Hide-Bound Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech before the Democratic editors at the Waldorf-Astoria banquet last night the Hon. Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, said:

"The Republican Party is the great wrecker of sectional harmony and National unity."

From that text I want to preach a little sermon to the "New South" through your columns. First, let me emphatically declare that no party, no individual, is holding open the breach of sectionalism between North and South. But that wound is kept gaping by the continual stand, shoulder to shoulder, of the all-powerful elements of the South—true sons of their ancestors—who are to-day voting as their fathers and grandfathers voted fifty and one hundred years ago. There is not a live plank in the political platform of the Southern Democracy to-day. It makes no difference to it whether the party in its National campaign stands upon a gold or a silver plank; whether it is for or against this principle or that. All that the New South wants on its National ballot is a rooster surmounting the grand old name, "Democratic Ticket." The solid electoral vote of every former slave State is cast for that name only.

So long as that condition exists just so long will sectionalism between North and South remain. When some of the old "solid South" States shall break away from that phantom and cast their electoral votes for some other than the Democratic ticket, then and not until then can this Nation hope for the utter annihilation of the sectionalism bred by slavery. I care not what ticket they vote, whether it be Populist, or Prohibition, or Republican, or some other. But the North will never believe in the sincerity of the South's plea for an obliteration of sectionalism so long as the South itself stands up a solid phalanx and votes every four years simply as its fathers and forefathers voted.

Let just one State break away and see how quick the North is to recognize that the bar of sectionalism is broken down forever. P. E. BISSELL.

New York, Sept. 8, 1904.

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

Interesting Phases of a Very Serious Problem.

From The London Standard.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Although the official results of the General Census taken in 1901 have not yet been published, M. Levasseur of the Institute and Director of the College of France, has had the outlines communicated to him, and has drawn up an interesting statement concerning the general results.

In 1901 the total number of the inhabitants of France was 38,961,945; in 1896 the figures were 38,517,332. But although an increase of 444,613 souls is thus shown, M. Levasseur is careful to point out that this is probably fictitious, the returns of the births and deaths for the period showing that the excess of births over deaths had been only 220,042 souls. Compared with a previous census, when the deaths exceeded the births, the results of the 1901 census are more satisfactory, although, when the figures are placed against those of any other European nation, it is at once apparent that the birth rate in France is far below the general average, and that all other nations are increasing more rapidly. M. Levasseur remarks that at the commencement of the nineteenth century the decrease in population was confined to certain regions in Normandy, the valley of the Garonne, and the mountainous districts of Central France. Not only have these centres increased in extent, but new ones have sprung up, notably in the Ain and Champagne districts.

Of 86 departments and one military territory, that of Belfort, there are only 19 departments in which the population tends to increase. These 19 departments are all adjacent to the Seine Province, which includes the capital; or they possess a large town, or are close to the frontier, and receive a large foreign influx. The increase in the population is confined to the towns only. France possesses 37 cities with over 50,000 inhabitants, and since 1896 the population has increased in 31 of them. It is the same in the smaller towns, but in the country districts the old aversion to large families not only prevails but would seem to be increasing.

Seeking a Flat in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A New York man whose business has recently called him to Philadelphia was yesterday discussing the problem that confronted him of securing a home for himself and family. "Philadelphia is called the 'City of Homes,'" he said, "and yet I can't get suited. My wife and I have always been accustomed to living in a flat. We don't want a house. We haven't the furniture to fit it up. Yes, you have a few flats in Philadelphia, but what are they like? They are such as we would pay about $25 a month for in New York, yet here in Philadelphia, where rents are supposed to be cheap, they ask from $50 to $75 for apartments that in New York wouldn't be tolerated, even up in Harlem. The man who wants a housekeeping flat in Philadelphia at a reasonable rent is up against it. After a thorough investigation of the ground, I am sure that there isn't any such thing in Philadelphia."

Wages, Forsooth!

From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Annet—I'll tell you what I'll do, Bridget. If you'll consent to stay I'll raise your wages.

Bridget—Listen to her, wud ye? Raise me wages, indade! Ye'll increase me salary, that's phwat ye'll do.

Untimely Somnolence.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"He says he has so many business troubles they keep him awake nights."

"Yes, but they don't keep him wideawake during business hours, and that's his principal trouble."

POLITICAL APATHY.

Not Confined to Democratic Party—Republicans, Too, Are Dubious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of the leaders of the Democratic Party is just, but I think it applies to all and everybody, even including Republican Party managers. There exists great apathy everywhere throughout the body politic this Fall, an apathy which does not argue well for the future of the Republic. There is a lack of harmony between the leaders of both parties. The Republican managers are not satisfied as a whole—they are not satisfied with their candidate—whom they have been compelled to nominate, being limited in their choice to him—a man who has manifested at times ideas and impulses dangerous to the equilibrium of constitutional Republican government; a man whose strenuousness threatens the peace of the world. The people of this Nation have not, it may be, grasped a true conception of its present place among the other nations as a consequence of its conquests outside its constitutional and geographical limits, and even if they have—many of them—they fear to assume the requirement of acts lest they affect injuriously the free institutions here established, or involve the Nation in a war requiring a large navy and the recruiting of a large army, involving, in fact, the morale of the whole people.

They fear that the man Roosevelt is ready to guide this Nation out on the ocean in a mad endeavor for the mastership of the world. They are not ready to back him in any such undertaking, and yet they doubt Parker's competency to take the helm.

If he could convince them that he is, they would be much more enthusiastic than they are for a change. They are aware that the United States is not where it was before the Spanish war. The results accruing to it through that war must not be lost. The opportunities which those results have given the Nation must be employed advantageously. What has been done in the Asiatic possessions must not be neutralized or rendered non-effective. They will run the risks that Roosevelt's election involves rather than trust the affairs of the Nation to an Administration that will return it to the status of antelucem times.

There is no doubt danger involved in the election of Don Quixotes, but there is also danger in returning to the old Chinese exclusiveness, which, up to the Spanish war, distinguished us.

There is a necessity that effort shall be made to put the legislative branch of the Government back into possession of its power, though that cannot be done without reducing the number of Representatives to a working limit. Until such is effected, the executive department must be ruled by a man who will measure up to the need of all exigencies as they arise, and they are likely to arise in the future any moment. Such cannot be dealt with by Congress without great evils resulting—especially Congress as now constituted, for constituted as it is it is unable to take at any time a necessary initiative. If we thought that we could trust Parker with this tremendous necessity we would gladly vote for him.

We are in a dilemma and are hesitant—yea, apathetic—is it the apathy of despair?

New York, Sept. 9, 1904. F. W.

THE 72D STREET STATION.

One Observer Says It Is Not Only Ugly but Dangerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "West Sider" is right as to the station at Seventy-second Street. It is not only a miserable monstrosity as to architecture, but it is a danger point that has few equals. A person going east across the sidewalk in front cannot see approaching cars from the south until he is ready to take a step from the curb, which step lands him on the track of the trolley cars.

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

Compressed Air Plants for Tunnel.

S. Pearson & Son, Incorporated, who are building the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the East River and Long Island City, have awarded the contract for two complete compressed air power plants, ready to operate, to the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company of New York. The order includes eight low-pressure Corliss compressors and four high-pressure compressors, with the necessary boilers, condensers, pumps, and an elaborate system of piping. The same company recently secured an order from the O'Rourke Engineering and Construction Company for two compressed air power plants to be used in building the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the Hudson River.

Talma on Balloons.

From The London Chronicle.

An interesting old letter dated 1784 has recently come to light, in which Talma, the French tragedian, discusses the future of balloons. At that period aeronauts were regarded as strange folk, but few people could resist the fascination of a voyage through the air, expensive and dangerous though it was. Talma remarks in this letter that "We are promised many advantages through the means of these balloonists. The most distant objects will be presented to the mind of the traveler almost in a glance. Where will it lead us? To the moon? They speak of a world in that planet. What vast fields are opening before us!"

THE TAG-HUNTERS' FAIR GOING.

Priscilla's going to the Fair with coupons saved from soap,
Evangeline with trade-marks cut from Grafter's Shredded Rope;
When Margaret gets wrappers from a hundred thousand bars
Of Grandma's Washing Wonder she will board the choo-choo cars.
Fair Deborah cuts coupons from Aunt Dinah's Garden Sass,
Two hundred thousand catsup corks care Margery a pass,
A half a million sardine cans win Evaline a trip,
And Sarah's saving trademarks from the Sox-that-Neverrip.

Maria's saving pickle jars, Sophia's saving tags,
Rebecca's clipping coupons from the back of wheat flour bags,
Belinda's counting labels cut from Bocum-em's Coffee Tins,
And Arabella's one chance lies in Scalem's Sausage-skins.
The house is treasure trove with cans, corks, coupons, labels, tags,
With tins, stamps, trademarks, wrappers, bottles, boxes, bands, and bags,
From basement floor to attic roof the place is stored with trash,
For they are saving everything unless it may be cash.

They've set apart a day for folks who go to the Fair on tags,
Corks, coupons, wrappers, labels, boxes, trademarks, bands, and bags;
From East and West, from North and South the tag-brigade will march,
With labels cut from soap, gum, flour, tea, coffee, prunes, and starch;
But, woe is me! I have a fear not one of them will see
The harvest of world wonders there displayed for you and me,
For interest in such displays, however gorgeous flags
Unless they hold some promise out of tags!

J. W. FOLEY.

"BOSS" JAMES FARLEY, KING STRIKE BREAKER

The Man Who Has Developed the Business to a Science.

HIS FIGHT-LOVING 600 MEN

No "Quitter" in the Picked "Bunch" That Came Here for Elevated Strike —Their Strange Freemasonry.

When an elevated railroad strike in Manhattan seemed not far from probability the other day the daily accounts of the trouble contained references to "James Farley and his crowd of strike breakers." What the union men said was, however, that "Boss Farley and his bunch had blown into town." The union men knew Farley and his methods a great deal better than the general public.

Although Farley has been breaking strikes for ten years he lays no claim to having invented the business. Strike breaking has grown out of modern industrial conditions. But he has earned the title as a "Captain of Industry" all the same, for he has reduced strike breaking to a beautiful and effective system.

To look at Farley out of real action one would not think that he was a man of such strenuous pursuits as strike breaking of necessity is. No more mild mannered man ever broke a strike. Farley in repose looks as if he might have been an evangelist. He is tall and of spare build, a little bent, with a kindly face and a soft, well modulated voice. There is a filmy depth to his blue eyes which at first sight would suggest the dreamer and religious enthusiast rather than the practical man of affairs. The only features in his appearance that fit in with his militant trade are a pair of black bushy eyebrows and a big drooping, raven mustache.

Those who know Farley, however, declare there is another side to the man. He did not have an opportunity to show New York his fighting face this time. But there was a moment last week when considerations of discipline necessitated stern and drastic talk and manners to suit for some members of his gathering band, and then people who were present had an opportunity to see what Farley would have looked like if, after his custom, he had mounted the front platform of the first car sent out to break a strike. His face looked like a storm cloud, and the filmy curtains in his eyes were raised for a minute to reveal a steely glitter and a few flashes of lightning; but that was only for a moment, for it never takes him longer to restore discipline among his men.

Not less interesting than their leader are the members of "Farley's Bunch." They number some 600, and Farley proudly asserts that there is not a "quitter" among them. They are a strange crew, who blow together with all the four winds of heaven the moment there is trouble, and after it is all over disappear as quickly as they came. All of them are experienced railroad men, and they have been selected with a special view to physical courage and staying qualities.

"Courage and a strong skeleton is what I look for in selecting my men," said Boss Farley to a TIMES reporter last week.

"Farley's Bunch" have often been referred to as the "Strike Breakers' Union." That is a misnomer. Yet Farley has a form of freemasonry by which he contrives to keep up among them a kind of organization that enables him to get them together at a moment's notice any time that an emergency arises, despite the fact that they are scattered all over the country.

The strike breakers are organized to the extent of keeping themselves constantly posted on one another's movements. In every big city in the country there are quite a number of them peacefully at work on street railways, and some in other callings in the intervals between hurry calls from their "boss." In each city Farley has a captain, with whom he keeps in constant touch. This Captain in his turn is in touch with the men who live in his community. Occasionally they have little reunions.

"During the nine years I have been in the strike breaking business," said Farley, in discussing this feature, "I have had at various times on my payroll some 30,000 or 40,000 men, all of whom I could call upon now in the case of a pressing emergency, though they are scattered all over the country. Among these there are 600 or 700 men whom I call my own men. Nobody can get a place among them unless he has been vouched for by another member. Whenever there is trouble I will send for those men wherever they may happen to be, and pay their fare to the strike centre. I can reach them at a minute's notice at any time.

"They are a peculiar lot of men, too. They are in no sense of the word adventurers or riff-raff. All of them are experienced railroad men, who are earning good salaries all the year round. It is not the money I offer them, though that is bigger than they usually earn, which is the inducement. I pay some of my men as much as $20 and $25 a day during a strike, but that is hardly compensation enough to make a man risk his life several times a day. It is a spirit of adventure rather than anything else that actuates them, and it is quite remarkable how far a man will travel in this country to get into a fight or to a place where there is some excitement going on. I never have any difficulty to keep my men together as long as there is excitement, but the moment things begin to calm down and the situation becomes commonplace I find it harder hard task."

Among "Farley's Own" there are men who once upon a time were fanatics in upholding union principles and fighting for them to the extent of physical violence and damage to property in times of trouble. Then when, as often has been the case, they found themselves sold out by their leaders and left high and dry after a strike was over, they enlisted with the Farley cohorts, and the boss has always found these men among the most efficient on his staff. There are some college men, two physicians, several ex-football players, and one former circus performer in the Farley crowd.

They rejoice to have stood shoulder to shoulder in meeting dangers as great as those of the battlefield, and in talking about it. Whenever these men hear the strike signal ring, they hurry in to report to Farley and then start for the scene of trouble on the first train as gladly as though they were going to a veterans' reunion. In one single day while the elevated troubles lasted Farley got not fewer than eighty-one telegrams, representing some 600 men who had worked under him before.

Farley had his first taste of strike breaking during the trolley strike in Brooklyn in 1895. Since then Farley has been in every big street-railway strike in the country. In the last two years he has figured in twenty-nine strikes, and at one time a year ago had 4,400 men on his payroll.

"The principal thing in breaking a strike is to get the cars running," said Farley, "and to keep them running. The trouble in most strikes has been that the men engaged to take the strikers' places quit as soon as things begin to grow hot. This encourages violence. If you can get men who know how to handle cars and who can be depended upon to stay at work no matter what comes along, you have the strike won."

But Farley, according to his friends, has averted as many strikes as he has broken.

"I am not an enemy of labor unions," said Farley yesterday. "I have made up my mind never to go into a strike where labor, no matter of what grade, is paid less than $2 or $2.25 a day. Public opinion would not tolerate such a strike. Most of the strikes in which I have figured have been brought about by union domination or crookedness or on questions of discipline, where, for instance, a drunken union man is discharged, and that is used as an excuse for his fellows to strike."

Between his strike-breaking expeditions Farley lives quietly on his farm in the Adirondacks. He started without 5 cents to his name ten years ago. By this time he has contrived to get together a comfortable competency. His hobby is trotting horses. He has a string of fourteen of them on his farm.

MERRY SEVEN LEFT AUTO.

Poet-Chauffeur Woke Up Sans Fare, Sans Passengaires.

Daniel Wetherbee is something of a poet. He is also a chauffeur. Crossing the Brooklyn Bridge in the gray dawn of yesterday, manipulating a forty-four horse power automobile, he could not suppress the poetry. Without turning his head, he addressed the seven merrymakers with whom he had been jaunting through Coney Island.

"Great!" said Daniel with enthusiasm. "See that river spangled as far as the eye can reach with the lights that keep vigil o'er the city still asleep."

No answer.

"Soused!" muttered Daniel. "What Park Row joint will you stop at for a drink?" he asked.

No reply.

Daniel turned his head. Ch-r-r-rug! Chuf-f-f! The automobile stopped short.

"Holy Coney Island!" ejaculated Daniel Wetherbee. "Where—where—wh-where's the bunch?"

There was only one soul in the big automobile which, when it nosed in at the Brooklyn end of the bridge, had contained seven other persons—five guests and two hosts. The one left was the chauffeur.

Two of the passengers—the hosts—had hired the auto from Wetherbee's employer, James D. Dorsey, who keeps an automobile stable in West Fiftieth Street, on the previous night. One of the hosts had represented himself as "B. Davis, famous Western jockey." The two wanted the biggest automobile—cost no object. They picked up five guests, and all seven had had a glorious time at Coney Island. Daniel sadly reported the facts to his employer. Apparently, he said, they had jumped from the bridge while he was poetizing. He had collected no money for it all either.

Yesterday afternoon, however, he encountered two men, who, he says, were the "hosts," at Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. On Wetherbee's complaint the two men, who said they were Harry Bard and Walter Watson, (who Wetherbee says is "B. Davis,") were arrested.

POOR BRADY LOST HIS TEETH.

No Way to Gnaw, No Chance to Gnash His Rage.

When Henry, the bridge cleaner, met Barney, the sweeper, yesterday, Barney told him that Brady, the cop, had lost his teeth on the outing of the bridge policemen at Canarsie on Friday of last week.

"Last week I finded three pair of teeth on der bridge," said Henry. "Mebbe Prady vill buy one; vhat?"

"No," said Barney, "Brady's a man who wouldn't use other people's teeth to bite his way through the boordin' house. So as he hasn't bought a new set, the boordin' mistress has him beaten be a week's boord, as he can't ate. Listen, and I'll read a poem I writ about it:

The coppers on th' Brooklyn Bridge an outing had last week;
Among thim was Tim Brady, who, since Friday, cannot speak.
They entered Brady in a match to swim Jamaica Bay
Agin Big Sergeant Murphy who goes swimmin' ivery day.
Whin the swimmin' match had started up below Canarsie shore
The coppers from the Brooklyn Bridge sent up a mighty roar;
Then there followed great excitement, and it looked like Murphy's wreath,
For suddenly poor Brady stopped and gasped: "I've lost me teeth!"
A dozen men wid boats and hooks who'd heard Tim Brady scream,
Jumped helter-skelter from the pier and started up the stream;
They rowed and rowed like coppers row who never rowed before,
Except upon the roadway of the road that's at their door;
Some acted like the monkeys in the zoo at Central Park,
While others flew around the boats like bats fly after dark.
Then up spoke Roundsman Farrell shouting orders to the men
To row across to Rockaway and then row back again.
McNally, he's a roundsman, too, he yelled to Roundsman Tighe:
"If Murphy don't save Brady's teeth poor Brady's gerl'll die!"
Forninst an island far away—they call it Ruffle Bar—
A fish rose from the wather wid a head as black as tar;
Its swordfish tail was full of teeth, the sort that Brady lost,
The kind that niver ache or pain, I don't know what they cost;
But Gude and Terry Curley were the first to spy the tail,
They shouted that Tim Brady's teeth was swallowed by a whale.
So Brady started swimmin' back to climb upon the dock,
His mouth was opened widely for his jawbones wouldn't lock;
He called for pen and paper and he then wrote out a yarn,
Beginning it, "Me teeth were false," and ending it, "They're gone."
He told a doleful story, in advance he paid his board,
And said to git his teeth back sure he'd give a large reward.
Then up jumped Michael Roderick and sprang into the sea,
Diving down to bottom where McGinty takes his tea.
But he came back widout the teeth and ended up the search,
And when the bell for dinner rang they left Tim in the lurch.
So now poor Timmy Brady's friends has offered a reward
To anny one who'll tell him how to get back last week's board.

"Dot's fine," said Henry, when Barney had finished. "But if I lost my teeth I vouldn't buy none; I'd vait until I got my second teeth again."

"Then ye'd have to wait till ye got yer second childhood," remarked Barney, and Henry replied:

"I ain't got my first yet."

OVERDO IT WITH McADOO.

Lax Discipline Story Upsets Visit to the Brooklyn Police.

The somnolent atmosphere that is peculiar to Linoleumville and to Brooklyn Police Headquarters was suddenly disturbed in the latter place by the frantic ring of a telephone bell. A moment later somnolence gave place to panic when the news was whispered through the building that Commissioner McAdoo was coming. A Manhattan policeman had tipped off the raid.

Immediately every man in every branch of the Brooklyn Headquarters awoke. The leaves of the rubber plants were cleansed of Summer's dust and carefully watered. Detectives pulled out old documents and ran up and down the stairs and from room to room waving papers.

It was into this beehive of activity that Commissioner McAdoo burst on his surprise visit. His face expressed satisfaction with the industry and energy of Brooklyn officials. The Commissioner smiled upon all and everything, and Brooklyn Headquarters felt pleased—so pleased with itself that one of the Sergeants undertook to tell a good joke on one of the other Sergeants.

This particular Sergeant lived in East New York and chewed a special brand of tobacco, which was procurable only in the vicinity of "the loop." He had left home that morning without a single "quid" in his vest pocket; had tried a sample of Fulton Street chew and had gone back to East New York in disgust to get a chew of his own brand.

Commissioner McAdoo was all smiles at the beginning of the story, but as it progressed his smiles became sickly, and presently his face took on the shade of the sea with a squall on the horizon. The laugh of the other officials at the end of the story had no exclamation mark to it, for the air had suddenly grown oppressive.

For the rest of his visit the Commissioner was unusually preoccupied and appeared to pay little attention to the remarkable energy of the detectives who tore through the building waving documents that looked like real business. The Commissioner had a look at one, and after noting that the date on it was 1897, he got into his automobile with a real hurricane depicted on his countenance.

Back in the building sat the Sergeant who had told the "chew" story, his head buried in his arms in an agony of remorse.

"Everything was going fine," concluded Brooklyn Headquarters after a lengthy harangue, "when you come in and spoil everything with a lax discipline yarn. You should have told him a story about a chug chariot or a pet rubber plant. That always goes with McAdoo."

MGR. GIBBONS'S ANSWER IN WAGGAMAN MUDDLE

Cardinal Tells Catholic University's Side of the Case.

INSTITUTION NOT PREFERRED

Property Turned Over Belonged to It in Equity—New Suits Further Complicate the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The answer of the Catholic University in the bankruptcy proceedings against Thomas E. Waggaman was filed to-day. It was sworn to by Cardinal Gibbons. The answer denies that the transfer of Woodley Park to the university was intended to prefer the university over other creditors and asks that the petition in bankruptcy be dismissed.

The answer then enters on a carefully prepared history of the trust imposed in Waggaman and his method of investing the funds of the institution. The sum of $876,-168.96 of university funds was deposited with Mr. Waggaman, who was its Treasurer, for investment. The interest was promptly paid. In the latter part of 1903 Mr. Waggaman was called on to deliver the securities to the university, and in May, 1904, a special committee representing the university called on Mr. Waggaman for the purpose of having him give additional security for the funds intrusted to him.

Mr. Waggaman stated to the committee that the securities were ample, and in answer to Michael Jenkins of Baltimore, a member of the special committee, he said that his financial condition was excellent and his assets would overbalance all his liabilities by $1,000,000.

When asked as to the use made of the money received from the university, Mr. Waggaman answered that nearly all had been used in acquiring and developing suburban property and in recent improvement on Woodley Park. Charles J. Bonaparte, a member of the committee, then suggested that the title to property made more valuable by the use of the university's money should be vested, as a matter of good conscience and equity, in the university, or in some one who would hold the title for its benefit, as the university, in his opinion, was already the equitable owner.

To this Mr. Waggaman objected on the ground that a conveyance or large trust, as would be necessary in this case, would have a tendency to embarrass financially any business man in Washington, and he asked time to consider.

Mr. Waggaman finally agreed to give the trust, on condition that it be not recorded until ninety days after July 13, 1904, claiming that within that period he would be able to pay off a large part, if not all, of his debts to the university. It was agreed that the trust should be recorded prior to the expiration of the ninety days if by suits or otherwise Mr. Waggaman's financial condition should be impaired.

The university received the trust as an additional security for its debt without any notice, anticipation, or knowledge of Mr. Waggaman's financial embarrassment or of impending insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings to be brought against him, with the positive assurance his estate was worth $1,000,000 over his liabilities.

As no act of bankruptcy other than this conveyance is alleged by the petitioning banks, the answer declares, the bankruptcy proceedings should be dismissed.

Soon after the filing of the university's answer the Columbia National Bank filed a petition for the appointment of receiver in the third case.

The case is now so seriously complicated that tenants who pay rent to Waggaman are refusing to make payments, and the business of his office, one of the largest in Washington, is paralyzed. Attorneys who are in the case predict Waggaman will be obliged to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

ARTHUR BYRON'S NEW ROLE.

Will Support Maude Adams in "The Little Minister."

Charles Frohman has engaged Arthur Byron as leading man for Maude Adams. He will make his first appearance in "The Little Minister," in Miss Adams's special tour of the South, which will begin Oct. 13.

Mr. Byron has been in "Jack's Little Surprise" for the last few weeks. This play left the Princess Theatre last night. Though he made a personal success in it, the play itself did not take. For two or three seasons Mr. Byron was leading man for Mary Mannering. For a brief spell—a very brief one—he tried his fortunes as a star in Clyde Fitch's play "Major André." This drama's short run at the Savoy Theatre last season is a sad bit of stage history now. As suddenly as he had become a star the popular actor left the Milky Way and became a leading man again. Since then his name has not appeared in electric lights on Broadway.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Prince of Pilsen" will come to the Harlem Opera House to-morrow for one week In the cast are Trixie Friganza, Almyra Forest, Ivar Anderson, Arthur Donaldson, Jeannette Bageard, Marie Welsh, Stella Martine, Percy Ames, Jess Dandy, J. F. Sullivan, and Peter Swift.

***

Master Joseph Santley will be the star in "From Rags to Riches," which will come to the Metropolis Theatre this week.

***

The Beethoven Mannerchor, of which Gustav Hinrichs is the director, has resumed its rehearsals for the Winter season. The regular meeting nights will be Tuesday and Friday.

***

Campanari, the grand opera singer, is spending the last week of his vacation at Lake Placid, hunting deer. His concert tour at the head of his own company will begin in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 11.

***

Josef Hoffman will return here next Tuesday for his fourth American tour. It will open in Portland, Ore.

***

Bertha Galland will play again this year in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." Her season will begin in Washington on Oct. 17.

***

To-day will be the last day of the concert season of Shannon's Band at Manhattan Beach. The afternoon and evening concerts are dedicated to Col. William Arthur Stokes. The programme will include a great deal of patriotic music. Master David Early Moyer, the seven-year-old musical prodigy, will play a number of piano selections.

***

The Shuberts have decided to open "Taps" at the Lyric Theatre next Saturday evening instead of on the following Monday. This decision was reached that "Taps" might not conflict with the openings of Mme. Schumann-Heink and W. H. Crane.

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell sailed from England for New York yesterday. She will appear at the Herald Square in October in "The Sorceress."

***

Emile Pruguiere has engaged Toby Claude for "The Baroness Fiddlesticks."

***

"Jack's Little Surprise" closed its run at the Princess Theatre last night.

TUXEDO'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, [illegible] 10.—The first week of the Autumn season brought a good crowd to the fashionable colony here. The cottagers are returning fast, and by the third week in September Tuxedo will be the centre of attraction.

James Henry Smith, who passed the Summer abroad, will return later in the Autumn and will entertain on a large scale at his villa, Kincraig.

Among those who returned this week are Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mrs. John Wolfe, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ingalis, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. William V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, who were at St. Louis, returned to their cottage Friday, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Alexander, who passed the Summer on their yacht Surf, have returned to their cottage for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, who were at Bar Harbor for the Summer, have taken the Winter Club apartments for several weeks, arriving today, and Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Smith have arrived at the Wetmore cottage, on Wee Wah Lake.

Several week-end parties were given by the cottagers and at the clubhouse. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Appleton Parson, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Post, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Allen of Brooklyn entertained a party at luncheon to-day at the clubhouse. Among their guests were Miss M. L. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carman.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo, who passed the late Summer in the Adirondacks, will return to the Page cottage next week. Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, who passed the Summer abroad, are expected to return about the middle of September.

Mrs. C. L. Best has arrived at the Garrison cottage, just vacated by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Esler, who are at Lenox, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lord, who passed the Summer in California, will open their new cottage early in the Autumn. Among others expected at their cottages are Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy, Mrs. George Preston, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Steinman, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe.

T. Suffern Tailer, who passed the Summer at Newport, has arrived at the Tennis Club. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand are at the club.

Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, John Lawson, Miss A. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, E. B. Horlick, Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Montgomery Hare, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, John Hubbard, Henry G. Barbey, Hugo Baring, Mrs. Charles M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Stewart Waller, T. Wyman Porter, William S. Ackerman, Pierre Lorillard, H. C. Pell, Jr., and H. Cruger Oakley.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The principal social event to-night was the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at The Elms. A small party of thirty were entertained at dinner, and 200 additional guests came in for the dance. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Berwind. Supper was served just before midnight on the north veranda, where twenty-five small tables were set. The veranda was inclosed and lighted with numerous small electric lights. The principal decorations on the verandas were large tapestries, hung on the sides, so arranged as to give an intervening space, which was filled in with masses of American Beauty roses, arranged in vine effect. Each table had a centrepiece of dark red dahlias in gilt baskets.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Thomas Newbold, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, and Mrs. John J. Mason, the guests from the several dinners going afterward to the Berwind dance.

Thomas Hitchcock gave a luncheon, and Mrs. William B. Fearing a reception this afternoon.

Miss Janet Fish, who has been visiting here several weeks, returned to-day to Sea Gate, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Morgan Jones of Washington are guests of Mrs. Leroy King. The Rev. Mr. Morgan Jones will preach to-morrow at All Saints' Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings closed their Newport cottage to-day, and have gone to their country place at Fairfield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds will close their Newport season to-morrow. They will spend the Autumn at the Virginia Hot Springs.

Albert Z. Zabriskie Gray is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point Farm.

Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche at Elm Court.

R. N. Young of New York is the guest of James T. Woodward at The Closters.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will leave next Tuesday for their country place at Stratford-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry and the Misses Gerry will leave Thursday for Lake Delaware, where they will spend the Autumn.

Moncure Robinson is the guest of Atherton Blight.

Roland Redmond is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Spencer, who have been occupying Rosevale, will leave Newport to-morrow. They will make a short visit to the Adirondacks, and then, after a brief stay in New York, will sail for Europe.

SOCIETY AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Barnwell entertained at dinner to-night, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, and S. W. Brigham.

Mrs. W. H. Macy, 2d, took a party to dinner at Jordan's Pond to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Childs Drexel brought a party over from Northeast Harbor this noon and gave a luncheon at the Ledgelawn.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—Among the arrivals at the Red Lion Inn are Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fitch, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Jones, the Misses Jones, Salem T. Russell, Miss Ella Russell, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Elder Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will arrive at the Hotel Aspinwall early next week. To-day's arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bliss of Cincinnati, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ballamy D. Storer; Mr. and Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Bevan, John Hall McKay, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bemis.

Miss Marian Haven has arrived at Sunny Croft from Bar Harbor.

Miss Marie Eddy of New York has arrived in Pittsfield from Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Tilden of New York are guests of Bishop and Mrs. George Worthington of Nebraska in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Thomas Southworth gave a large entertainment in Stockbridge this afternoon at the Matthew Field cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goodwin will close their Hillcrest cottage on Monday and return to New York.

Herbert G. Dering, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, has returned to Lenox from a month in Newport.

Frank K. Sturgis of New York has returned to Clipston Grange from Newport.

SCHOOL BOARD APPEALS TO BUILDING TRADES

Asks Employers and Unions to Make Exceptions.

CITES DELAY ON CONTRACTS

Only 16,200 New Sittings Out of 92,985 Engaged Will Be Ready for Opening To-morrow.

Richard H. Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education, has sent to President Charles L. Edditz of the Employers' Association and President William R. Nason of the Building Trades Alliance a letter, in which he states that out of a total of 92,985 new sittings contracted for in all boroughs but 16,200 will be ready to-morrow. The Board expects, Mr. Adams states, that 24,975 additional sittings will be ready by Feb. 1, some 50 per cent. of which are on contracts that have already expired, and estimates that in all probability 100,000 children will be in part-time classes when school begins.

On the basis of these facts, he makes the following appeal:

"We take the liberty of making an urgent appeal to you to make an exception in the case of public school buildings and allow work to proceed on them. The percentage of contracts of this nature, as compared to the whole amount, both public and private in the whole city, is so small that we do not see how it can effect the principal that either you or the labor organizations are striving for. We ask you to make this exception in the name of the thousands of children of our city who must otherwise get imperfect training, or, in some instances, find great difficulty in getting into the schools at all.

"There is no department of the city that reaches so many homes, and certainly no one that so much benefits both the employer and the employe, and on that account we are addressing on somewhat similar letter to the labor organizations, asking them to see if they cannot confer with you and unite on some basis that will permit work to continue on contracts for school buildings."

When a copy of Mr. Adams's letter was read to leading members of the Employers' Association yesterday afternoon the following general statement was made:

"We do not see why such an appeal is necessary, as far as we are concerned. The Employers' Association has always notified its contractors to raise the lock-out on any schools where they had contracts, in case of emergency, and have put their men to work. No school work is held up through the trouble between the association and the unions. Sometimes when the lock-out has been suspended on schools and the men put to work, the walking delegates have come around and ordered the men on strike. In such cases all we could do was to put new men on.

"We do not think it good policy, on the eve of a settlement, for the School Board to send out such an appeal. Its tendency just now would be to retard rather than hasten a settlement."

President Nason of the Building Trades Alliance was not at the alliance headquarters yesterday. John Crowe, walking delegate of the Plasterers' Union, said when told of the letter:

"In all probability Mr. Nason will submit the letter to the board for action on Monday. We all realize the importance of completing the schools and if the employers meet us half way we are always ready to do what we can."

CHASING SCHOOL JANITORS.

Occupation of District Boards Just Now —Even Death Not Reported.

In order that the schools may be in readiness for the half million of pupils to-morrow, the members of the various District School Boards have been out in force for the past few days rounding up janitors, 600 of whom are employed by the Department of Education. This is a departure and has been made necessary by the system now in vogue for keeping track of the school tenders.

During the last week it has been demonstrated that a janitor can be dead for a month without news of his dying reaching headquarters. Janitor Frank White of Public School No. 36, Brooklyn, was the janitor who illustrated the point. He died on Aug. 16. No word was sent to the Building Department of the Board of Education, and the first intimation that Supervisor Devoe received that there was anything amiss was when his mail brought him a number of applications for the place.

"When I receive applications for a man's job," he explained yesterday, "I usually begin to think that it is about time to hunt up the man and what's the matter with him. I don't blame a man for not dropping in here and reporting his death. I do blame his family for not notifying me. Almost invariably they let the matter go until after the next succeeding pay day. I have determined to revive a by-law of the Board of Education which once provided that janitors shall report here every month and register. During the Winter, Principals inform us quickly enough when anything happens to their janitors, but in the Summer I have no way of keeping track of my men."

GOT COFFIN HE DIDN'T NEED.

Indian Chief Blew Himself to Bits with Gunpowder.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 10.—An Indian chief at Bella Bella sent an order to a local firm a short time ago for a coffin. From another firm he ordered a keg of gunpowder. The keg of powder was taken into the chief's house and carefully placed under his bed.

Last night the inhabitants of the village were startled by a terrific explosion and found the chief's house had been blown into atoms. Small fragments of the body of the unfortunate chief were found in the débris. It is thought to have been a case of deliberate suicide.

SAYS EDHELM WASN'T SUICIDE.

Father-in-Law Hires Counsel, Will Spare No Expense to Prove It.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 10.—John R. Hall, the father-in-law of Erik Lars Didrik Edhelm, who was killed by a New Haven Railroad train on Thursday evening at the Larchmont Station, announced to-day that he would spare no expense to prove that his son-in-law did not commit suicide.

Mr. Hall retained ex-Judge John J. Crennan of New Rochelle to look after the interests of the family. Coroner Wiesendanger was to have held the inquest this morning, but it was postponed until Monday at Judge Crennan's request. A half dozen yachtsmen were present from Larchmont to swear that Mr. Edhelm had been suffering from heart failure, and had complained of an attack only a few hours before he went down to the railroad station. The engineer and fireman of the train told the Coroner that they were of the opinion that Mr. Edhelm could have saved himself had he desired to do so. Edhelm had an accident policy for $10,000. The funeral was held this afternoon.

Valuable Rings Lost at Savoy Hotel.

It became known yesterday that Mrs. Anna Schwab, wife of Leo Schwab, importer, of 74 East Ninety-first Street, while in the Hotel Savoy on Friday, lost two valuable rings. She left them on the edge of a table where she had been sitting, and when she discovered her loss, about an hour later, they had been picked by some one. Mrs. Schwab advertised her loss yesterday and offered a liberal reward. One of the rings was a three-karat diamond engagement ring and the other a cluster ring. They are valued at $1,500.

POLICE CLOSE THEATRE.

Captain Thinks Marionette Playhouse Didn't Observe Fire Laws.

The Cherry Street Theatre, at 94 Cherry Street, opened for the season last night, but before the performance had gone far the place was ordered closed by Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Police Station. The little theatre, which seats about 500, is patronized exclusively by Italians; the entertainment invariably consists of marionette performances.

The theatre had a regular license, but the Captain thought that all the requirements of the Fire Department had not been complied with and ordered the performance stopped and the place closed until the necessary alterations had been made. The place was well filled, but the management promptly refunded the money which had been paid at the door, and the audience passed out without any trouble.

WATER DISPUTE UP AGAIN.

New Move to Review Assessments on Croton Property.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Ten writs of certiorari were filed to-day in the Westchester County Clerk's office, signed by Justice D. Cady Herrick, in Brooklyn, against the Assessors of ten towns in Westchester and Putnam Counties.

The writs were procured by the City of New York to review the assessment upon the city property in the Croton water shed. The counties have assessed against the city in the sum of $4,900,000. Corporation Counsel Delany excepts to an assessment of $3,700,000 on the superstructures on the city's property.

The proceedings have been brought to protect the city's assessment this year pending the decision of the higher courts on the appeal upon the writs of certiorari obtained in June, which were dismissed.

British Primate at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and his party, including J. Pierpont Morgan, arrived in Bar Harbor to-day. They drove to Northeast Harbor, where they will be the guests of Bishop Doane. The Archbishop will come over to Bar Harbor on Thursday as the guest of Bishop Lawrence.

Oyster Bay's Oldest Assessor Dead.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Sept. 10.—Michael R. Hines, seventy-four years old, the oldest Assessor in the town of Oyster Bay, died at his home here this morning of pneumonia. Up to a week ago he was getting along well, when the death of his wife caused a relapse.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Leopold Cahn.

Leopold Cahn one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange and founder of the firm of Cahn & Co., now J. S. Bache & Co., died yesterday in Munich, Bavaria, at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. Cahn had been at Carlsbad and Bad Ems when he was taken ill with typhoid fever. He was well on the road to recovery when he suffered a relapse, blood poisoning set in, and his death resulted.

Born in Soden, Germany, he came to this country as a young man, and at once entered on a financial career. He was connected with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and later with Speyer & Co., finally founding his own firm. In 1868 he was admitted to the Stock Exchange, paying $1,000 for his seat, which is now worth about $70,000. He retired from business in 1901, but retained his seat on the Exchange. He was active in all the prominent Jewish charitable societies.

He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

William B. Putney.

William B. Putney, senior member of the law firm of Putney, Twombly & Putney of this city, died yesterday morning at his Summer residence, in Suffern, N. Y. Mr. Putney was born in Ashfield, Mass., June 3, 1837, and was graduated from Williams College in the Class of '53. Shortly after this he went to Ohio, where he taught school for a period and prepared himself for the study of the law. A few years later he came to New York, where he was admitted to the bar, and had practiced here ever since, being at one time senior member of the well-known law firm of Putney & Bishop. Mr. Putney was prominent in many celebrated lawsuits, principal among them being the famous Fayerweather will case, in which he represented his alma mater, Williams College. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter. Mr. Putney was a member of the Colonial, Lawyers', Twilight, Quill, and West Side Republican Clubs; the Coney Island Jockey Club, the New England Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Bar Association, Williams Association, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Phi Beta Gamma. He was also a Director in several corporations.

F. N. Saunders Dies at Sea.

Francis Napier Saunders, a clubman and merchant of this city, died on board the steamship Tennyson on Sunday, Sept. 4, while on a voyage from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, Brazil. Mr. Saunders was forty-five years old, and the senior member of the firm of F. N. Saunders & Co., coffee merchants, 91 Wall Street. He was a member of the Calumet, the Underwriters', and Racquet Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES S. AGENS, for more than forty years a wholesale and retail shoe dealer in New Street, Newark, N. J., died last night in the Orange Memorial Hospital. He was seventy-seven years old, and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Ida M. Toupet.

FREDERICK CROSWELL ROWLAND, who died on Thursday at his home, in New Haven, Conn., was born on Aug. 1, 1844, and after learning the trade of machinist at the locomotive repair shops of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company became chief draughtsman, Superintendent, and General Manager of the Norwalk Iron Works. Later he headed the New Haven firm of F. C. & A. E. Rowland, whose business consisted of hydraulic, marine, and general mercantile engineering. He was a Vestryman of St. Paul's Church for many years. His wife survives him.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It will be warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by fair and cooler weather Monday. On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh south to southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh east to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer to-day; Monday fair, cooler; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey—Fair to-day, warmer in the interior; Monday fair, cooler; fresh east, to south winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day, cooler in west portion; Monday fair, cooler; fresh east to south winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair, warmer to-day; Monday fair, cooler; fresh south to west winds.

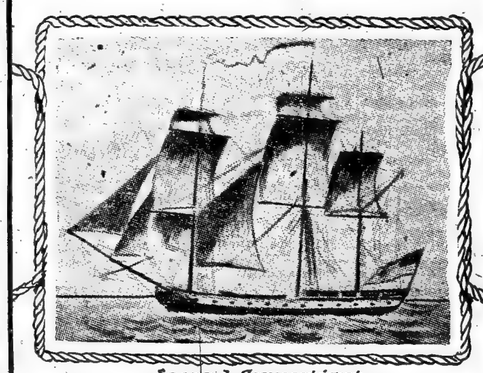
The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	66	58	60
6 A. M.	67	58	61
9 A. M.	70	60	62
12 M.	75	62	64
3 P. M.	76	66	66
6 P. M.	74	66	66
9 P. M.	73	67	65

LAUNCHING OF NEW BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT WILL MARK NEW ERA IN AMERICAN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

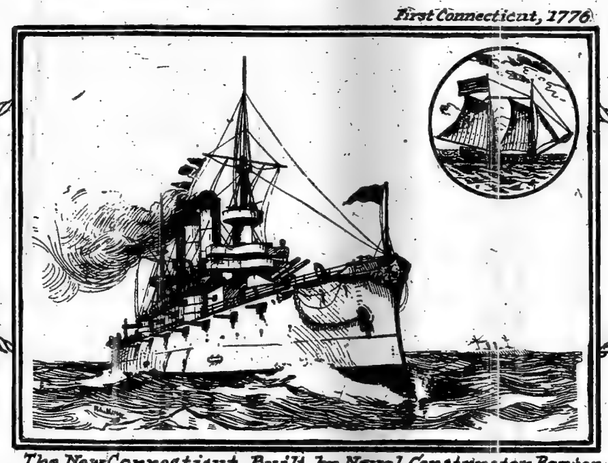
The Fourth of Her Name to Fly the Stars and Stripes, She Is Declared by Foreign Expert to be the Superior of Any Vessel Afloat or in Construction—A Race for Completion.

Miss Alice Welles, Sponsor.

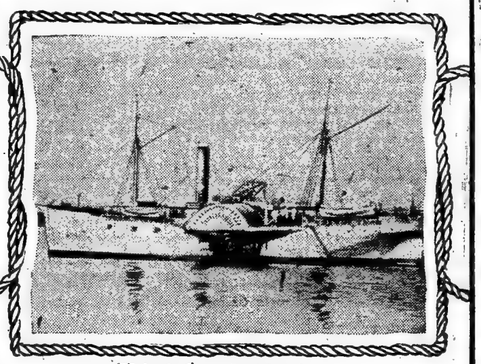


Second Connecticut, 1798.

First Connecticut, 1776.



The New Connecticut Built by Naval Constructor Baxter



Third Connecticut, 1861.

W. J. Baxter, U. S. N.

THE Connecticut, one of five sister ships, the greatest vessels in size and fighting strength ever constructed for the United States Navy, will be named amid impressive ceremonies at the New York Navy Yard on the 29th of this month. The time for the initial plunge of this, the second armored vessel to be built in the waters of New York City, will be 11 o'clock, on the stroke of which hour, if the plans do not miscarry, Miss Alice Welles, a granddaughter of Gideon Welles of Connecticut, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, will break across the ship's red painted bow the traditional bottle of champagne. Miss Welles is a daughter of Edgar T. Welles of 247 Fifth Avenue, Vice President of the Wabash Railroad.

The launching of the Connecticut is of special interest owing to the fact that the time necessary to construct her will form a basis of comparison with the time taken to build the Louisiana, a sister ship, launched a month ago at Newport News, and it can be said with reasonable certainty that should the Naval Constructors who are pushing the work on the great vessel named after the Nutmeg State succeed in overcoming the month's handicap the Louisiana builders now enjoy, and the Connecticut be the first of the two to go into commission, many more vessels of great size and powerful fighting qualities will be built in the yards of the United States Navy.

The new Connecticut is the fourth war vessel of that name to fly the American flag.

A Provision Ship.

During the civil war a steamer bearing this name, armed and fitted for active warfare if necessary, was employed throughout that struggle to carry fresh provisions to distant points on the blockade. This was a mission of peculiar necessity, for it was at a time when the modern methods of preserving meat and provisions were almost unknown. Our warships, stationed at various points of the blockade, extending some 3,000 miles on the enemy's coast, were unable to obtain fresh provisions through the ordinary channels, and were supplied by the steamers Rhode Island and Connecticut, which all through the war ran back and forth from Northern ports to the blockading stations, (even as far as Galveston, Texas,) bringing fresh supplies besides the mails, and taking back prisoners and the sick and wounded. It was a service of great importance to the cause.

But, besides this, they were sometimes called upon to take part in the sterner work of war, such as chasing blockade runners or Confederate cruisers, or engaging in bombardments. The memory of other warships in that great struggle may fade and pass away, but never those of the plucky provision and mail ships Rhode Island and Connecticut, which always brought good cheer and welcome news to the weary blockaders.

Sloop of War.

In our naval war against France, 1798-1801, one of our most active sloops-of-war was the Connecticut, a war craft built expressly to repress French encroachments on our commerce. The Parley Vous in those days had an unpleasant habit of picking up any little thing in the line of a Yankee ship he happened to meet on the high seas and, taking her to a French port, appropriating her and all contained therein for the benefit of his own exchequer. After some forty to sixty of our merchant ships had been seized in this gentle manner, Uncle Sam got mad, built a fleet of some twenty-five warships, and gave the Frenchman a lesson he never forgot. The Connecticut was one of these new warships, and for more than two years she cruised in the West Indies and greatly aided in protecting American commerce. On the cessation of hostilities she was sold, with most of the ships in the new navy, and became a commonplace merchant ship.

Eluding the British.

But even before this there was a Connecticut in the United States Navy which took part in the first fleet action in which our Nation was engaged. She was a small vessel on Lake Champlain, and formed part of the squadron under the command of Gen. Arnold, which had a three days' fight with the English fleet of twenty-five vessels under the command of Capt. Pringle of the Royal Navy, the American squadron numbering only fifteen craft. The battle began near Plattsburg early in the morning, Oct. 11, 1776, and by dark it was a drawn fight. Finding that he was contending against hopeless odds, Arnold, under cover of night, stole through the British fleet and made his way down the lake. The British did not discover the flight until daylight Oct. 12, and spent the rest of that day in chasing the Americans. It was not until noon of the 13th that they again came within gunshot, and then began another battle, in which the remaining American ships were destroyed or scattered. Although the Americans were finally defeated in this action, they inflicted such heavy losses on the enemy and had so retarded their progress that the English were obliged to give up their attempted invasion of New York from the Canada line.

Such having been the highly creditable records of preceding Connecticuts in the United States Navy, the true-blue salt can look forward with no fear of ill-luck to service in that mighty battleship Connecticut, soon to be launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Present Connecticut.

The present Connecticut is one of two first-class battleships authorized by Congress and approved July 1, 1902, the act providing that one of the vessels should be built at a Government yard, to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and the other to be constructed by one of the leading private yards. The Secretary of the Navy named the New York Navy Yard as the place where the Connecticut should be built, and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., won the contract for building the Louisiana. The limit of cost in the case of each vessel, exclusive of armor, was $4,212,000. The Newport News made a bid of $3,990,000 for the Louisiana, agreeing to deliver the vessel complete and ready for service in the line of the navy by the 15th of March, 1906.

From the first announcement of the places of construction the rivalry between the Government constructors and the Newport News yard has been of the keenest. It was realized by both sides that the winner of the competition as to which could do the work quickest and most thoroughly, would, to a great extent, determine the future procedure of the Navy Department at Washington. As the contest stands today the private yard is a little over four weeks in advance of the Government, but this is easily explained, and there are officers of the navy who are a unit in saying that the men in charge of the Connecticut at New York will yet overhaul the Virginians, and that the Louisiana will be the second, and not the first of the sister ships, to go into commission.

In order to explain the advantage the Newport News Yard enjoys it is only necessary to say that when the New York Navy Yard was designated as the place of construction for the Connecticut that yard was totally unprepared for the job. However, no time was lost and steps were immediately taken to prepare the yard for the work in hand. The only vessel of any size ever built in the New York Yard prior to the laying down of the Connecticut was the ill-fated armored cruiser Maine, of 6,682 tons, which was constructed on the old granite slip, from which many of the famous old wooden vessels of the navy of years ago were launched. The size and capacity of this slip was totally inadequate for the building of a vessel of the Connecticut's dimensions, and the result was that a new ship had to be built and a contract for an electric cantilever crane let. All this required time, and when at last the preliminary work was done and the laying of the keel of the new fighter begun the Louisiana was already a month on her way to completion. Once the work began, however, there was no delay, and Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, who is the Chief Constructor in charge of the work, has bent every energy to overtake the Louisiana people, but so far without success, although he has succeeded in holding his own and prevented the contractors in Hampton Roads from increasing the lead they so early obtained and have since so tenaciously held.

Making Progress.

On March 10 of last year the keel of the battleship was laid. Four months and two weeks later the stem was erected, and eight months later the first armor was placed on board. Two months ago the first boiler was installed, and a little over a week ago the first section of one of the two great conning towers was placed in position. Now only the work preliminary to the launching remains. The great ship as she now lies on the ways, with her bright red painted hull and the great openings in her sides, from which the guns of her mighty broadside battery will protrude, does not give a very clear idea of the appearance she will make when, painted white and with her guns as shiny as the American jackie can make them, she shall for the first time pass under the Brooklyn Bridge on her way to sea.

Despite the rush with which her construction has been conducted, it is not expected that the ship will be ready for commission before the date stipulated, in March, 1906. This delay can be accounted for by the fact that after her construction was well under way the Navy Department decided in favor of the installation of submerged torpedo tubes.

The rate of speed maintained in the building of this vessel and the Louisiana has never been equaled for warships in America except by ships begun since their starting, a fact that is construed in naval circles to mean that the construction of these two great vessels is the beginning of a new era in American naval construction.

The three sisters of the Connecticut, other than the Louisiana, are the Kansas, Minnesota, and Vermont. She compares favorably with the largest and latest designed vessels of foreign navies, and in a recent tabular comparison, made by a foreign expert, she was declared to be the superior of any vessel either afloat or in process of construction in American or foreign yards. Her principal dimensions are length 450 feet, breadth 76.10 feet, mean draft 24.5 feet, and displacement 16,000 tons. Her speed will be about 18 knots and her engines will be of 16,500 horse power, while her coal capacity is estimated at about 2,200 tons.

The fighting strength of this splendid vessel is best told by an enumeration of her powerful guns. These will consist of four 12 and eight 8-inch guns in turrets, twelve 7-inch, twenty 3-inch rapid firers, twelve 3-pounders, eight 1-pounders, two 3-inch field guns, eight machine guns, and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her armor will be twelve inches thick at the top and nine inches at the bottom, while her complement of officers and men will total 1,181, of whom 420 will be officers.

The arrangements for the launching are now about complete. Directly behind the bow will be a stand for the accommodation of about 100 guests, included in this number being the Secretary of the Navy, the higher officers in the line, other Cabinet officials, and the constructors who have charge of the building of the vessel. On a little stand just beyond this will be Miss Welles and one friend, while near her will be another stand on which the newspaper men will be accommodated. Of course the whole yard will be profusely decorated, while in the matter of music it can be safely said that never before in the history of a similar event will so many excellent brass bands participate. There will be the band from the flagship Kearsarge of the North Atlantic Squadron, the one from the Alabama, the Illinois, the Kentucky, the Iowa, the Missouri, the Maine, another from the navy yard, and also the splendid musical organization from the receiving ship Hancock.

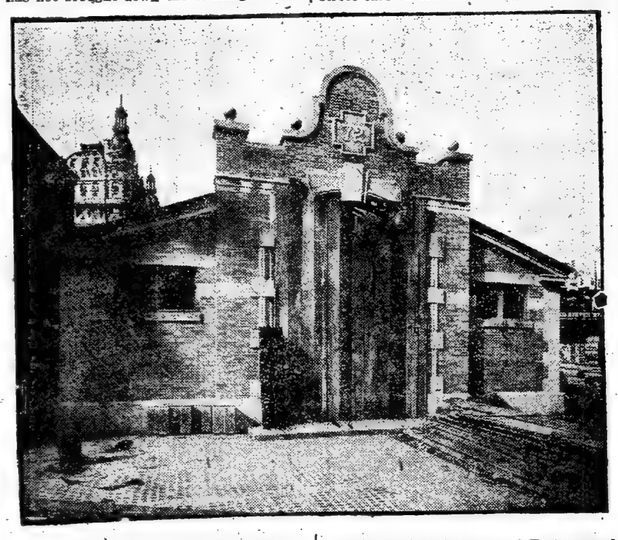
The other guests, who will be numbered in the thousands, will be provided for in various places where a good view of the imposing ceremony can be obtained. Admission to the yard will be by invitation only, and already Admiral Rodgers, the commandant of the yard, announces that the committee in charge of that part of the arrangements is deluged with requests for the cards that will entitle them to see this, the latest and most powerful of all American battleships, take her initial plunge into the water.

SHERMAN SQUARE SUBWAY ENTRANCE

An "Architectural Freak" That Has Spoiled a View and Aroused the Ire of Residents in one of the City's Finest Neighborhoods.

Instead of erecting several little iron and glass kiosks to cover separate entrances to the Rapid Transit Subway at Seventy-second Street, Broadway, and Amsterdam Avenue, the tunnel builders have thrown together at the intersection of these thoroughfares a barnlike structure that will serve as a shelter for the entrances and exits to both up town and down town tracks in the largest express station of the upper west side.

Ornamenting the centre of beautiful Sherman Square with such an architectural freak has not brought down the blessings of the



neighborhood upon the Rapid Transit Commission, the engineers, the designers, and the contractors. Everybody who lives or does business anywhere near this fine residential section has been complaining. Strangers from other vicinities have been wondering how the city came to allow one of its best squares to be punctured by a creation which, in the words of a prominent member of the near-by Colonial Club, "looks like a mud fence."

The station structure is about the color of mud from a distance. A close view shows that the chief material used in its construction has been a brown-hued brick, around which there are trimmings of grayish stone. The slanting roof, which is almost as conspicuous as the walls, is made of reddish-brown tin. There are doorways in the front and rear walls which, as the accompanying picture shows, are topped by what might be termed ornamental curves by any one with too little taste to appreciate the hideousness of the deformity as a whole.

The house—if there be any excuse for calling it a house—stands just south of the Seventy-second Street crossing in the angle made by Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, Amsterdam Avenue, and Forty-second Street Lines almost touch the mud-colored walls on their way up and down town.

While the property owners and residents are "kicking," the tunnel engineers give "convenience" as the reason for the attraction. This, it is pointed out, is the first express station on an up-town section of the subway. Into it and from it will pour thousands of people living in the many enormous apartment houses of the neighborhood. The platforms are built to accommodate as great crowds as will assemble anywhere on the line, and these throngs can be handled better, it is argued, through the mud-tinted shelter than through separate stairways surmounted by kiosks such as are seen elsewhere.

A foreigner, who was being taken to the Colonial Club a few days ago by a member, at its related, stopped still at the sight of the obstruction, carefully fixed his monocle, and remarked:

"Public comfort station, I presume?"

"No, subway station," was the wrathful reply, and the story circulated among the club members, enraging them more than ever.

The club suffers more than any other buildings for the architectural triumph cuts off the view of broad Seventy-second Street from the windows on the ground floor. Although square and squatty and of hardly greater dimensions than a chicken coop, the station appears as a huge mud wall in the eyes of those who like to sit in the windows and watch the procession of fine turnouts.

"You can't look in any direction without getting at least a sidewise glimpse of the thing," said one. "There is no redeeming feature about its appearance. It would have been impossible to build anything less beautiful."

F. M. Rogers, manager of the Regent Hotel and soon to control also the remodeled Sherman Square Hotel, said:

"It certainly isn't an ornament, but I can't say it has been a detriment to us, as it is a block away."

Mr. Rogers's places are further south on the square.

"It ruins the looks of what was the finest residential square in town," said the manager of the Nevads, "but it's too late to howl now. Everybody agrees that it was a shame to put such a thing here."

Several men who acquiesced in this view did not wish to be quoted, saying they could gain nothing by getting into a controversy over what couldn't be helped. One member of the Colonial Club, after setting forth the objections of the other members, said that he had become reconciled in view of certain advantages.

"We may find that the thing looks better after it is entirely finished," he said, "and when the débris attendant upon its building has been removed. Inside, I learn, it is to be a comfortable place for waiting. On a rainy day we who live in neighboring apartment houses can rush to this ample shelter, forget its exterior appearance, and enjoy a fairly comfortable wait for the next train. The seats in the rooms up stairs will be a trifle better than standing on the platform below."

He said he had been cheered by these thoughts after finding that the beautiful building was there to stay.

The residents have made no formal complaints to the city authorities, so far as any one in the neighborhood could say yesterday.

BIG NEW CRUISER LAUNCHED.

The Milwaukee Floated and Named at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The new cruiser Milwaukee was launched to-day from the ways of the Union Iron Works in this city. Miss Lillian Jeffrey of California gave the signal to release the massive steel hull from its berth on the stocks. The naming ceremony was performed by Miss Janet Mitchell of Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee is a protected cruiser. Her length is 424 feet; extreme breadth, 66 feet; mean draught, 22 feet 6 inches; displacement, 9,700 tons. She is designed to maintain a maximum sea speed of 22 knots, with 21,000 indicated horse power. She will carry fourteen 6-inch and eighteen 3-inch rapid fire guns; twelve 3-pounders, semi-automatic guns; four 1-pounder automatics; eight 1-pounder rapid fire guns; four 4-inch field pieces and ten 3-calibre machine guns, eight of which will be automatic. She will carry forty officers and 631 men.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Synthetic Floral Oils Admitted Free—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Lunt, the Board of United States General Appraisers sustained yesterday ten protests by Fritzsche Brothers and two by Ungerer & Co., against the classification of artificial oil of cassia, oil of rose, and oil of jasmin, as chemical compounds at 25 per cent. They were admitted free as essential oils.

Protests overruled yesterday were by S. Guggenheimer & Co., B. Ullmann & Co., the Stohizenberg Company, and Hensel, Brueckman & Lorbacher, New York; the J. B. Thomas Company, Bangor, Me.; G. C. Grisdale, Niagara Falls; Otis, McAllister & Co., San Francisco, and Marshall Field & Co., Gage Brothers & Co., and the Devoe & Reynolds Company, Chicago. Protests sustained were by Luyties Brothers and David Spero, New York, and the Audebert Wall Paper Company, and A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, and protests partially sustained were by R. F. Downing & Co., New York, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago.

IMPORTERS START WAR ON DOMESTIC POTTERS

Borgfeldt & Co. to Fight Decision of Appraisers.

CHARGE UNFAIR TREATMENT

Counsel Demands an Opportunity to See Evidence on Which Advance of Invoice Values Was Made.

A bitter fight between the domestic potters and the importers of the cheaper grades of chinaware was begun yesterday, when W. Wickham Smith, counsel for George Borgfeldt & Co., wrote a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, protesting against alleged star chamber methods on the part of the Board of United States General Appraisers.

Up till about a year ago the domestic potters controlled the market on the cheaper grade of cups and saucers. About that time Borgfeldt & Co. began to import large quantities from the Maestricht district of Holland. The goods were more sightly than the product of the domestic factories and a little cheaper. They quickly captured the market, and the domestic men, becoming alarmed, complained to the customs authorities.

As a result Appraiser Whitehead advanced the invoice values on Borgfeldt & Co.'s goods 10 per cent. Borgfeldt & Co. appealed and the case was assigned to Gen. T. S. Sharretts of the Board of United States General Appraisers. In the meantime an investigation had been made abroad by special Treasury agents, and on their testimony and that furnished by Borgfeldt & Co., Gen. Sharretts sustained the invoice values.

The domestic manufacturers protested against the decision and Secretary Shaw directed Collector Stranahan to appeal from Gen. Sharrett's decision to a board of three General Appraisers. Last week they sustained Appraiser Whitehead's advance of 10 per cent. on more than 100 invoices and their decision is final as far as these invoices go. This entails many thousands of dollars in penalties, as under the law an importer whose invoice values are advanced is subject to a penalty of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. of advance.

Mr. Smith, in discussing his letter to Secretary Shaw, said:

"We have not given up this fight, and if the domestic manufacturers think that the prices of Borgfeldt's goods will be advanced and that they will be able to sell more goods as a result of this decision they are mistaken. We demand to see the evidence that induced the board to advance our invoice values."

SARATOGA'S NEW CASINO.

Surveys Completed and Subscriptions Amounting to $160,000 Received.

Considerable progress has been made with the scheme for building a new casino at Saratoga, to be ready for the Summer racing season next year. Surveyors have already made a careful map of the proposed site in Congress Park, and it is said that preliminary sketches will soon be prepared by Architects McKim, Mead & White.

The subscriptions to the enterprise so far have amounted to $160,000. Among the prominent men interested are Clarence H. Mackay, August Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, James R. Keene, John W. Gates, and William S. Fanshawe.

COTTON MARKET DULL.

Trend Still Downward—Traders Are Watching Liverpool.

The cotton market was stagnant yesterday. The tendency was downward, even though sentiment was mixed as to what course prices would take next week. Further declines are looked for by the leading bears, and the bulls have not much argument to oppose at this moment. Liverpool is being watched, because it is possible that strength may develop there in the September option because one of the ships which was expected to deliver 28,000 bales there in time for the September settlement may be delayed so as to make the cotton unavailable. This might cause a squeeze in that market. Crop reports from Texas still have boll weevils as their main terror. The outlook for the general crop, however, continues good.

	High.	Low.	Close.		Net Chgs.
September	10.40	10.37	10.38	10.40	—10
October	10.15	10.07	10.07	10.08	—12
November	10.20	10.07	10.08	10.09	—14
December	10.24	10.09	10.11	10.12	—15
January	10.25	10.08	10.14	10.15	—15
February	10.25	10.25	10.16	10.18	—15
March	10.28	10.20	10.19	10.21	—15
April			10.21	10.23	—16
May	10.34	10.25	10.25	10.27	—16

The market closed steady, with transactions of 50,000 bales.

Firemen Hurt in Blaze Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Two firemen were probably fatally injured, nine buildings were completely destroyed, and four others badly damaged by a fire to-day at the plant of the Harbison-Walker Refractory Company, at Haysborough, near this city. Pending the rebuilding of the plant, 600 men will be out of employment. The property loss will not exceed $50,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	Moon sets	P. M.
Sun rises 5:55	Sun sets 6:18		7:34

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook 8:28	Gov. Isl'd 8:54	H. Gate	10:50
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook 8:53	Gov. Isl'd 9:16	H. Gate	11:12

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Slavonia, Naples and Trieste		12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.		
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fiandria, Kingston, Santa Marta, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fontabelle, Barbados, Martinique, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		8:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Turks Island, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bernard, Brazil, via Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Koenig Albert, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Matanzas, Gibraltar, Genoa		1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.		
Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown		10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Aug. 28.
Capri, Santos, Aug. 20.
Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 5.
Gallia, Sagres, Aug. 25.
Germanic, Cherbourg, Sept. 3.
Hamburg, Boulogne, Sept. 2.
Korona, Antigua, Sept.
Manaraes, Ciudad Bolivar, Aug. —.
Mara Kolb, La Plata, Aug. 20.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 17.
Prince Arthur, Halifax, Sept. 6.
Rosalind, Halifax, Sept. 6.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 5.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Sept. 9.
El Rio, Galveston, Sept. 6.
Finland, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Indrasahma, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Sept. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Altai, Kingston, Sept. 7.
Camoens, Bahia, Aug. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Daghestan, Hull, Aug. 20.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 7.
Germania, Naples, Sept. 1.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Jesseric, Algiers, Aug. 28.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 3.
Morro Castle, Havana, Sept. 3.
Narragansett, London, Sept. 1.
Olinda, Nuevitas, Sept. 8.
Thrift, Tilt Cove, Sept. 6.

Arrived.

Citta di Torino, Genoa, Aug. 23.
Niagara, Havana, Sept. 6.
Kansas City, Savannah, Sept. 7.
Orizaba, Nassau, Sept. 6.
El Monte, Galveston, Sept. 3.
Montevideo, Naples, Aug. 23.
Napolitan Prince, Palermo, Aug. 26.
Hermiston, Padang, July 18.
Leander, Bay Verte, N. F., Sept. 3.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 3.
Etruria, Queenstown, Sept. 4.
Monroe, Norfolk, Sept. 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Sept. 7.
Cedric, Queenstown, Sept. 3. Southeast of Fire Island at 7 P. M.

Sailed.

Gerty, for Naples, Venice, &c.
Sibiria, for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
Tudor Prince, for East London and Delgoa Bay.
Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
El Cid, for New Orleans.
Denver, for Key West and Galveston.
Syracuse, for Victoria, Rio Janeiro, &c.
Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover.
Minneapolis, for London.
Campania, for Liverpool.
Belgravia, for Hamburg.
Philadelphia, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Hohenzollern, for Naples and Genoa.
Etruria, for Genoa.
Furnessia, for Glasgow.
Lassel, for Gulfport.
Thornhill, for Valparaiso, Callao, &c.
Berlita, for Port Antonio.
Capac, for Valparaiso, Punta Arenas, &c.
Trinidad, for Hamilton, Bermuda.
El Dorado, for Galveston.
Maracaibo, for Maracaibo and Curacao.
Ponce, for San Juan.
Mexico, for Havana.
Colorado, for Hull.
Mohican, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
Gallia, for Marseilles and Naples.
City of Columbus, for Savannah.
Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze; hazy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Umbria, at Queenstown, Sept. 10.
La Lorraine, at Havre, Sept. 10.
Maronhense, at Para, Sept. 9.
Georgic, at Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Saratoga, at Nassau, Sept. 5.
Antilla, at Nassau, Sept. 6.
Potsdam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
Bordeaux, at Havre, Sept. 9.
Friedrich der Grosse, at Bremen, Sept. 9.
Ellenic, at Shanghai, Sept. 10.
Casilda, at Rosario, Aug. 12.
Prinzess Irene, at Genoa, Sept. 7.
Calabria, at Almeria, Sept. 9.
Buffon, at Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Susquehanna, at Mauritius, Sept. 10.
St. Paul, at Southampton, Sept. 10.

Sailed.

Lucania, from Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Arabic, from Queenstown, Sept. 10.
New York, from Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 10.
Bluecher, from Boulogne, Sept. 9.
Vaderland, from Antwerp, Sept. 10.
Statendam, from Rotterdam, Sept. 10.
Shimosa, from St. Vincent, C. V., Aug. 28.
Hydarpes, from Barry, Sept. 10.
Neckar, from Bremen, Sept. 10.
Diamant, from Shields, Sept. 9.
Armenian, from Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Minnetonka, from London, Sept. 10.

Passed.

Peconic, Sagres, for Algiers, Sept. 9.
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, for Naples, Sept. 10.
Prins Willem III., Ponta do Arnee, for Amsterdam, Sept. 10.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AUCTION SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

The stock of Woolens, Clothing, and Raw Material of the Somerville Woolen Mills, Somerville, N. J. The entire stock of these mills, comprising all the personal property of every description, except the plant and machinery, will be sold at public auction, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 15th and 16th, 1904, at the mills, in Somerville. Sale commencing at 10:30 A. M. each day.

On Thursday, Sept. 15th, will be sold the Clothing, Cloth, Linings, Trimmings, &c.; including about 50,000 yards of heavyweight Woolens and Worsteds; also, Men's, Boys', and Children's Clothing, a quantity of Linings, Trimmings, &c.

On Friday, Sept. 16th, will be sold the entire Raw Material in the mills, consisting of Wools, Shoddies, Yarns, Dye Stuffs, Mill Supplies, Office Furniture, and Pictures. Catalogues upon application. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Trustee.
WM. K. HOPE, Auctioneer.
Telephone, 3 Somerville.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 1t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

For Sale—Photo studio, $2,000; business, for sale reasonable. Address Trish, Troy, N. Y.

Wanted—Partner with $1,000 for mineral springs business. Immense profits. Box A 220 Times.

For Sale—The leading and most centrally located millinery store in this city. Geo. F. Kichline, Easton, Penn.

Partner wanted with $2,000 for established manufacturing business; references exchanged. Box Y. 115 Times.

Airshafts, factories, lofts, stables, cellars, &c., whitewashed by machine; neat; cheap. Kiefer, 343 East 36th St.

First-class inducements to manufacturers desiring to locate. Manufacturers' Exchange, 277 Broadway, New York City.

Partner, silent or active, about $2,000, for latest invention; campaign badge; money doubled before election. Address Singer, 29 St. Mark's Place.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Trained chemist, university education, experience manufacturing, machinery, processes, wants position responsible concern; would ultimately invest few thousand. R., Box 234 Times.

Mr. Wm. Davidov of Low & Davidov, mining engineers of Mexico, has arrived, having producing mining propositions, which would like to submit to reliable promoters or bankers. Write N. Y. Ad., 1,269 Broadway, Room 711.

AMBITIOUS, COMPETENT PUBLISHER can buy foundation for great class weekly; substantial subscription list; ample unoccupied field; rare chance for man who knows how; $8,000 needed; investigate. Emerson B. Harris, 253 Broadway.

General agent wanted by large company; universal demand for goods; investment of $500 necessary; factory investigation solicited; highest references given and required. Address Beard & Ely, Grand Rapids, Mich.

PROFITS AMOUNTING TO THOUSANDS of dollars are divided every month among investors by the Storey Cotton Company. (Incorporated, capital and surplus, $202,000.00.) Are you getting your share? Write for particulars. T. H. Quinlan, Treas., 658 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Penn.

BIG TRUST COMPANY IS CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Suit on Nashville Railway Bonds Contains Grave Allegations.

SAYS PROSPECTUS WAS FALSE

Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company and a Number of Prominent Banking Houses Involved in Action.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company and some of the prominent banking houses of this city are charged with fraud in an action begun yesterday in the City Court of Baltimore by Virginia Inloes, who complains of having been led into making an investment in securities of the Nashville Railway by a prospectus sent out by the trust company which she says contained misrepresentations regarding the value of the property.

The Nashville Railway was a consolidation of the street railway lines of Nashville and of the Cumberland Electric Light and Power Company. The plaintiff claims a syndicate was formed to effect the consolidation and incidentally to secure big profits to the members of the syndicate. The trust company, Hambleton & Co., a well-known Stock Exchange House; C. H. McGhee, and N. Baxter, Jr., are alleged to have been members of the syndicate. The sum paid for the properties is said to have been $1,783,937, and the capital of the consolidated concern was fixed at $13,000,000, of which $6,500,000 was in bonds.

After reserving $2,549,000 of the bonds to retire underlying liens and $1,651,000 more for purposes which are said to have been misstated, the defendants are alleged to have retained the remaining $2,300,000 of bonds and the $6,500,000 of stock as their profit. In offering these securities to the public the trust company is charged with having misrepresented the condition of the property, to have suppressed the fact that the franchises of some of the roads were about to expire, and that there was litigation then being carried on in the courts attacking the validity of the franchises.

The complainant also alleges that the true purpose for which over $1,000,000 of the bonds were reserved was to make repairs which were much needed, while the purpose for which they were said to have been reserved was for extensions and new lines only. Other misrepresentations are also charged.

The statement is made that by suppressing many of the essential facts and making misrepresentations recklessly and fraudulently the trust company succeeded in unloading almost the entire issue of bonds on the "confiding investing public of Baltimore," and that when the facts about the litigation regarding the value of the franchises became known the value of the bonds was ruined.

The plaintiff also charges that the prospectus misrepresented the size of the population and business of the City of Nashville, which were stated to be far beyond what they really are, and that the bonds were called first consolidated mortgage bonds, although there were nine other bond issues ahead of them.

SHOOTING IN BURGLAR HUNT.

Bullets Fly in Roundsman Kelleher's Midnight Thief Chase.

Roundsman Kelleher of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was eating his supper at about 11:30 o'clock last night at his home on the third floor of 626 Columbus Avenue, when Mrs. Alexander Patterson, who lives across the hall from him, ran in and said that some men were trying to break into Mrs. Joseph Campbell's apartment on the third floor.

Kelleher grabbed his revolver and started down the stairs. Three men ran down toward the street. Kelleher called to them to halt, and when they did not do so he fired two shots at them.

The men continued down stairs and on reaching the street turned and fired at Kelleher through the open door. Nothing daunted, Kelleher ran into the street, still firing his revolver, and the men ran down Columbus Avenue to Ninetieth Street, out Ninetieth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, and thence to Eighty-ninth Street, where there is a vacant lot.

A crowd of people attracted by the shots and seeing the fleeing men pursued by the policeman, joined in the chase. The men continued to shoot at Kelleher while running and he returned the fire, fully a dozen shots being exchanged, but as far as known no one was hurt.

The men ran into the vacant lot, and though it was quickly surrounded, they managed to get away.

In their haste to leave the house the thieves left a jimmy on the floor. There were also marks on the door showing that they had been trying to force the door of Mrs. Campbell's apartment.

CHASE THIEF TEN BLOCKS.

Policeman Makes Capture After Hundreds Join in Pursuit.

After a chase of about ten blocks, Jeremiah Dever of 452 West Fifty-second Street was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night on a charge of grand larceny. He was arrested on the complaint of Isaac Meyer, a collector of 470 First Avenue.

Meyer was standing on the corner of Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue last night counting the money which he had collected. Dever, who was passing, saw the money, grabbed a ten-dollar bill, and started on a run up the avenue. Meyer shouted that he had been robbed, and hundreds of persons started in pursuit. Policeman Gardiner joined in and caught the man after a chase of ten blocks.

NOTABLES ON THE CEDRIC.

The Iselins, James Stillman, and H. McK. Twombly Returning.

The White Star Line steamer Cedric, which anchored off Quarantine about 10 o'clock last night from Liverpool and Queenstown, had among her passengers the following:

Viscount Anson, Lord Litchfield, Alfred M. Coats, Col. Wenman Coke, Col. M. I. Creagh, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Countess of Dartmouth, Roswell Eldridge, Frederick P. Halsey, Clarence A. Henriques, Adrian Iselin, C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., Col. E. M. Knox, Count De Langier Villars, the Earl of Litchfield, the Countess of Litchfield, Louis Stern, Miss Emma R. Stern, James Stillman, and H. McK. Twombly.

HORSEWHIPPED ON STREET.

Jealousy Leads Newark Man to Attack Former Boarder.

What the police say was the climax of a domestic row resulted in the horsewhipping of one man last evening and the arrest of both the victim and the alleged assailant. Up to several months ago the police say, John Arlough of 422 East Seventy-sixth Street lived at the home of John Feiger at Newark, N. J. Feiger, it is said, was jealous of his wife and put Barlough out.

The two men met yesterday afternoon late in front of the Yorkville Police Court, and Barlough alleges that Feiger lashed him with a rawhide whip. His face was marked as though by a whip. In the patrol wagon on the way to the station house the men tried to fight again.

WORLD'S FAIR

AT ST. LOUIS

The Best Way to Reach St. Louis from New York and New England Is Without Question VIA THE

West Shore R. R.

OR VIA THE

New York Central

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

COACH EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Fares from New York, with proportionate fares from other stations.

Via West Shore, $18. Leave New York 2:25 P. M. Arrive St. Louis 7:15 P. M. next day.

Via New York Central, $20. Leave New York 10:20 A. M. Arrive St. Louis 2:55 P. M. next day.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE TICKET OFFICES OF THESE ROADS.

Returning you can stop at Niagara Falls, and, if desired, travel from Albany on Hudson River Steamers. Our Ticket Agents everywhere will gladly give fullest information.

ONE-ARMED BEGGAR FIGHTS.

Tries to Shoot Disguised Sleuths—Overpowered with Difficulty.

Detectives Morton and Bilafer of the West Thirtieth Street Station had a hot fight at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue at about 12:30 o'clock this morning with a one-armed beggar, who also carried a crutch though he was not lame.

The policemen were disguised as longshoremen. They saw the man chasing people around the street with his crutch. As they came up they asked the man what was the matter, and he replied:

"I am hungry; I have no money, nothing to eat, and no place to go. I want some money, and I want it quick. Give it to me or I will break your neck."

Morton told the man he was a detective. The man drew a revolver from his pocket and put it under the officer's nose. Before the beggar had a chance to shoot, however, Billafer knocked him down and the two policemen quickly overpowered and took the revolver away from him, and, after some difficulty, got him to the Tenderloin Station House.

He said that he was George O'Connor and that he had no home.

SKYSCRAPER'S TOP AGLOW.

Ruddy Illumination Made, However, by Workmen on Roof.

Persons crossing City Hall at 1 o'clock this morning were attracted by a bright, ruddy glare coming from the roof of the great skyscraper at 290 Broadway, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Reade Street, together with a large column of what might have been either smoke or steam, from its appearance. The fire did not vary greatly.

No one could be seen on the ground floor of the building, which is occupied by the Grand Trunk Railway, Dun's Mercantile Agency, and many other firms and individuals. Many gazed at the curious spectacle, and one telephoned to Police Headquarters. A policeman was sent there, and roused the janitor only to learn that the fire was being used in some repair work on the roof.

TROLLEYS KILL VETERAN.

Civil War Survivor Crushed Between Cars in East New York.

In the Liberty Avenue Police Station in East New York lies the body of an old man, apparently a civil war veteran, who was killed last night shortly before midnight, between two trolley cars in Jamaica Avenue, near Dresden Street.

The motorman of one car, which was bound for the Broadway Ferry, says he saw the man running toward the track, signaling to one or the other of the cars to stop, and that he reached the eastbound track just as the other car came along. When the cars had passed he was lying between the tracks.

Both were crowded with homeward bound pleasure seekers, and ther was great excitement. Several women tore strips from their clothing and helped to bandage his many wounds.

BIG GOLD STRIKE IN MEXICO.

One Prospector Took Out $17,000 from Placer Claim in Five Days.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—A placer gold field of great richness has been discovered in the Guaynopa Canyon near Casas Grandes, Mexico, according to the statement contained in a letter received to-day from Samuel Lembert, formerly of this place, who has arrived at the scene of the excitement.

He says that nearly one thousand prospectors, many of whom are Americans, have already arrived at the Canyon, and staked out claims. One Mormon prospector from Casas Grandes, named Moore, took out $17,000 worth of gold from his prospect claim in less than five days, Mr. Lembert says.

ACCUSED OF $1,000 FORGERY.

Newark Police Seek Son of Fire Chief Kiersted.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—George H. Kiersted, son of Chief Robert Kiersted of the Fire Department here, is wanted by the police on a charge of forgery. Kiersted is alleged to have negotiated a worthless check for $1,000 with the National Newark Banking Company.

The check purported to be drawn by the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York, by which concern he had been employed up to July 27, the day on which the check was cashed. Kiersted is thirty-four years old and married. It is said that he has left the city

WOMEN PLAY GOOD CRICKET.

New Jersey Team Defeats Prospect Park—Other Club Matches.

One of the largest crowds that has witnessed a cricket match here this season saw the full two innings match played yesterday at Prospect Park between the Prospect Park Ladies' Cricket Club and the Union County Ladies' Cricket Club of Elizabeth. The New Jersey girls did by far the better work, both in the field and at the bat, and they won rather easily by 53 runs. A feature was the play of Miss Frances Goddard. In Brooklyn's first innings she obtained five wickets for 14 runs, and in the second four for 8, while her two attempts at the bat yielded a total of 33 runs. The Misses Julia and Dibbon Goddard also played well for the winners, with scores of 13 and 22, respectively. For Prospect Park Miss Edith William scored 14 out of a total of 20, and Miss Belva Tattersall took in all eleven wickets for 38 runs, and Miss Ruby Huskinson obtained in the Union County's second innings four for 2.

The West Indian Cricket Club had as opponents yesterday at Prospect Park for their New York Cricket Association championship match a short-handed team of only seven men from Newark. Not one man of either team obtained double figures. The totals were: West Indians, 50; Newark, 15. After scoring 83 the Union County team had 6 Manhattan wickets down for 26, and considered the game as good as won, when A. C. Herbert and E. J. Atwood by determined play saw their side eventually victorious by a margin of 5 runs, with 3 wickets to spare. The totals were: Union County, 83; Manhattan 88 for 7 wickets.

A surprise was in store for the Paterson Association team at William's Bridge, where Columbia Oval won by 16 runs. The totals were: Columbia Oval Team B, 54; Paterson Team B, 38. Brooklyn Team B encountered a team of the Thistles at Prospect Park, where the former won by 36 runs. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 117; Thistles, 81.

Good scoring by both teams prevented a result being reached in the game between Kings County and Bermuda, which was played at Prospect Park. W. H. Williams hit vigorously for 34, not out, for Kings County, while C. B. Worme, C. T. Toddings, J. B. Mahon, and H. Smart all reached double figures.

Princeton is the latest candidate for cricket honors. The team played its first game yesterday at Elizabeth, where, although defeat was sustained, promise of better things was shown. The opposing team was the Union County juniors, who won by 54 runs. The totals were: Union County juniors, 78; Princeton, 24.

CONFERENCE PROPOSED ON UNIVERSAL ALPHABET

Boston University Urges Plan to Simplify Pronunciation.

LEARNED PUBLIC IS INVITED

Suggestions Will Be Passed On, and a Circular Sets Forth Points to be Covered.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Boston University has issued a circular inviting opinions on a proposal to hold an international conference for the purpose of adopting a "universal alphabet" by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages.

As a preliminary measure, it is desired to obtain the opinion of the learned public upon the advisability and practicability of the proposed conference. For this purpose the present circular has been sent to the members of the American Philological Association, who are to meet in St. Louis about the middle of September. At that time the chief philologists of the world will be assembled and the subject will be considered.

Following is a list of questions accompanying the circular:

1. Is it possible to devise a universal alphabet to be used as a key to pronunciation in all dictionaries of the leading languages?
2. If so, is it desirable that such a key be adopted by the dictionaries?
3. Is it possible to give to this key such form as to render it most convenient also for ordinary writing and printing, thus establishing a universally recognized phonetic spelling, which any reader may readily copy?
4. If so, is it desirable that such form be given to this key?
5. Would a universal key alphabet be an aid to learning the pronunciation of foreign languages?
6. If so, would that fact contribute to render this key alphabet (and therefore the phonetic spelling) more familiar to a large portion of the educated public?
7. The universal alphabet having once been adopted as a key to pronunciation in all dictionaries, is it probable that it will also be adopted for that purpose in all language manuals, primers and readers?
8. If it be true that by means of a phonetic spelling children learn to read and write in a few weeks and master even the traditional spelling more readily than by the present method, would it be advisable to teach them the phonetic spelling first?
9. If by this means the rising generation becomes familiar with the phonetic spelling, will it be necessary or desirable that the traditional spelling be retained?
10. Do you think that an agreement on a universal alphabet can be reached satisfactorily by correspondence alone, or is it desirable that an alphabet, intended to be used by all nations for ages to come, be given at the outset the full benefit of oral discussion by the foremost authorities, in the presence of expert type designers to give their opinion on the form of the letters as required for writing and printing, and able to draw them in proper form for the inspection of the delegates?

A second circular will be sent to all university professors as soon as the Faculties reassemble.

NEGRO GANG CAPTURED

Accused of Robbing and Burning a Virginia Railway Station.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 10.—Southern Railway detectives have captured a band of twelve negroes calling themselves "Rough Riders," in Sussex County.

The band is accused of robbing and burning the railway station at that place, and it is asserted was planning to rob and burn Bert & Chapel's general store.

EMPIRE CITY TROTTING RACES.

Anna Litttle and Princess Pique Tied in Championship Series.

John F. Cockerill's bay mare Anna Little defeated Thomas B. Leahy's Princess Pique for the second time within a week at the matinee race meet of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City track yesterday afternoon, and the two rivals for the trotting championship are now on even terms, with 30 points each. The summary follows:

Class AA, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Anna Little, b. m., (John F. Cockerill)	1	1
Princess Pique, blk. m., (Thomas B. Leahy)	2	2

Time—2:13; 2:12½.

Class D, pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.

King Tom, ch. g., (Christopher Hackett)	2	1 1
Cashier, b. g., (Thomas I. Waterbury)	1	2 2
Atateka, ch. g., (Arthur L. Kerker)	3	3 ..
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer)	..	dis.

Time—2:06½; 2:09½; 2:09½; 2:09½.

Class E.—Trotting; best two in three mile heats.

Lou Mitchell, blk. m., (F. T. Steinway)	1	1
Brighzlight, br. g., (Stewart Barr)	2	2
Possibility, ch. g., (Thomas F. Russell)	3	3
A. Laundry, b. g., (Thomas D. Waterbury)	4	4
Lady Fair, br. m., (George W. Grote)	5	5

Time—2:17¼; 2:17.

Class E.—Pacing; best two in three; mile heats.

Free Advice, ch. h., (James A. Murphy)	1	1
Enoch, b. g., (Samuel McMillan)	2	2
Don Riley, b. g., (Andrew Phillip)	3	3

Class B.—Trotting; best two in three; mile heats.

Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clark)	2	1
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (J. F. Cockerill)	1	2

Time—2:15¼; 2:15; 2:15¼.

Class K.—Trotting; best two in three; mile heats.

Hunola, blk. m., M. Bruckheimer	1	1
Gracie L., r. m., Andrew Cranford	2	2
Exquisite, ch. g., William Cahill	3	3

Time—2:24¾; 2:24.

Class G.—Pacing; one mile dash.

Little Jay, b. g., H. L. Kerner	1
Friday, ch. g., W. F. Kuster	2
Bessie Reid, ch. m., Isaac A. Hopper	3

Time—2:15.

Special to beat 2:07¼.—Pacing; by Don Derby, ch. s.; James A. Murphy. Time—2:12.

Class J.—Trotting; one mile dash.

Belfry Boy, b. m., (Andrew Crawford)	1
Santos, blk. h., (Thomas B. Leahy)	2
Too Soon, b. g., (Isaac A. Hopper)	3
Judge Boardman, b. g., (Harry L. Toplitz)	4

Time—2:21.

Class C.—Trotting; best two in three; one-mile heats.

Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer)	1	1
Leonata, b. m., (C. W. Maury)	2	2

Time—2:19½; 2:18.

Class H, trotting; one-mile dash.

Rapidus, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner)	1
Night Serene, blk. g., (L. E. Ortes)	2

Time—2:24½.

Class I, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Boreous, br. g., (Thomas B. Leahy)	1	1
Perique, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner)	2	2

Time—2:24; 2:25½.

Springfield Wins Four Games in a Day.

Four games of baseball, two in the morning and two in the afternoon, were played by the Springfield and Meriden teams of the Connecticut League yesterday, and Springfield won them all. The first game in the morning occupied but fifty-seven minutes and the second game one hour and four minutes. Besides the rarity of playing four games in one day, the contest which was played in fifty-seven minutes was one of the shortest on record.

Manager O'Neil was so enthused over his team's success that he has challenged the New Haven and Bridgeport nines for a post-season series, best three games in five, for $500 a side.

DOMINICAN TEAM PROTESTED.

Point Banner Not Awarded at New Jersey Diocesan Union Games.

A protest against the team of the Dominican Catholic Club, who won the mile relay race at the annual games of the Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union of New Jersey, at the Hillside track, Belleville, N. J., yesterday afternoon, prevented the award of the prizes in that event and the point prize as well. The summary:

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. McCarthy, Belleville Catholic Club; Charles Stewart, Belleville Catholic Club, second; J. Conway, St. Michael's Catholic Club, third. Time—0:58 3-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by the Dominican Catholic Club team, composed of J. Rielly, C. Fegan, J. Sweeney, and E. Curran; Institute Catholic Club team, composed of T. Cummings, H. Coates, Frank Hill, and M. B. Garrigan, second; Belleville Catholic Club team, composed of J. Smith, J. Flynn, W. Giorsch, and Charles Stewart, third. Time—3:44.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Joseph F. Harter, Dominican Catholic Club, (14 inches,) with an actual jump of 18 feet 10¾ inches; William Humphrey, Dominican Catholic Club, (12 inches,) with 19 feet 8 inches, second; Thomas Bruner, Belleville Catholic Club, (12 inches,) with 18 feet 6¾ inches, third.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Thomas Bruner, Belleville Catholic Club, (2 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet; John McGrath, Institute Catholic Club, (scratch,) with 4 feet 11 inches, second; J. F. Harter, Dominican Catholic Club, (2 inches,) with 4 feet 7 inches, third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. F. Borgdauf, St. George Athletic Club, (35 yards;) E. Freeman, New Jersey, (25 yards,) second; Joseph Banderman, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (scratch,) third. Time—4:46.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Dead heat between J. Reilly, Dominican Catholic Club, (scratch,) and J. F. Harter, Dominican Catholic Club, (2 yards;) I. J. Gill, Institute Catholic Club, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:12. Reilly won the toss for first place.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Brennan, National Turn Verein, (3 yards;) M. B. Garrigan, Institute Catholic Club, (14 yards,) second; J. Mara, St. Bonaventure Club, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:21 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. O'Connell, Dominican Catholic Club, (40 inches,) with an actual put of 39 feet 8½ inches; Thomas Bruner, Belleville Catholic Club, (42 inches,) with 39 feet 1 inch, second; George Gorman, Belleville Catholic Club, (4 feet,) with 38 feet 3 inches, third.

Nautilus Boat Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon over a course of three-quarters of a mile, finishing in front of the clubhouse at Bay Ridge. The principal event was an eight-oared barge race, which was won by the crew of which R. Randell was coxswain, with H. Barrelman's crew second. The summary follows:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by George E. Lewis, H. A. Bartsch second, F. A. Armstrong third. Time—6:20.

Intermediate Single Gig.—Won by K. M. Eyland, F. H. Fricke second, S. H. Baker third. Time—6:20.

Novice Single Gigs.—Won by H. A. Bartsch, Harry Dunn second, F. G. McCarthy third. Time—6:15.

Tilting Contest.—Won by E. C. Keegan, O. Ruprecht second. No time taken.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by: Bow, G. E. Rollins; stroke, W. F. Rollins. Bow, E. H. Ensell; stroke, John Haartstick, second. No time taken.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by John Haartstick, W. F. Rollins second. Time—5:52.

Junior Doubles.—Won by: Bow, Harry Dunn; stroke, H. A. Bartsch. Bow, I. A. Graham; stroke, G. E. Lewis, second. Time—5:53.

Watermelon Race.—Won by O. Ruprecht. No time taken.

Tub Race.—Won by E. C. Keegan, E. L. De Wolfe, second; W. J. Kilkelly third. No time taken.

Six-Oared Barges.—Won by: Bow, W. V. Minshull; 2, W. Vogel; 3, A. Geering; 4, W. E. Edmunds; 5, F. A. Armstrong; stroke, John Haarstick; coxswain, H. Barrelman. Bow, H. S. Andrews; 2, W. F. Stewart; 3, C. J. Campbell; 4, G. E. Lewis; 5, F. Buchenberger; stroke, O. Ruprecht; coxswain, K. M. Eyland, second. Time—4:42.

Eight-Oared Barges.—Won by: Bow, M. H. Storms; 2, J. W. Danielson; 3, E. L. De Wolfe; 4, F. Luhrs; 5, C. J. Campbell; 6, W. E. Edmonds; 7, K. M. Eyland; stroke, F. H. Fricke; coxswain, R. Randell. Bow, W. P. Stewart; 2, F. Daly; 3, F. G. McCarthy; 4, G. B. Campbell; 5, G. E. Lewis; 6, F. A. Buchenberger; 7, Robert Connor; stroke, John Haartstick; coxswain, H. Barrelman, second. Time—4:50.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:15 A. M.—501 West Forty-second Street; Daniel Meehan; damage, $3,000.

10:40 A. M.—85 Stanton Street; Max Locker; damage, $100.

12 M.—1,013 Fox Street; Jacob Meyer; no damage.

12:15 P. M.—Hoskins Avenue, near Fort Schuyler Road; Henry Weisgerber; damage slight.

2:00 P. M.—368 West Twenty-ninth Street; Thomas Cummings; damage, $150.

2:20 P. M.—22 Coenties Slip; Jeremiah O'Connor; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—45 Henry Street; M. H. Paunoch; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—2,281 First Avenue; Solomon Marks; no damage.

9 P. M.—238 Third Avenue; Mrs. Stoger; damage, $50.

10 P. M.—501 East Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Stephen Woodcock; no damage.

11:10 P. M.—211 East Ninety-ninth Street; Samuel Reissman; damage, $100.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"One of the genuine hits for which the Empire is famous."—World.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
in Robert Marshall's farcical romance,
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
Wednesday Matinees Begin Sept. 21.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'way & 30 St. Eve. 8:10. Matinee Saturday. DANIEL FROHMAN .....Manager
"Nothing as good has been seen in this city."—Post.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
EDNA MAY
IN THE MUSICAL PLAY,
THE SCHOOL GIRL
With the Great Cast, including George Grossmith, Jr., Fred Wright, Jr., James Blakely, and 70 others.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM COLLIER
in Richard Harding Davis' Great Farce,
THE DICTATOR

MON., SEPT. 19. SEATS THURS. CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Wm. H. Crane
in the 3-act play,
BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.
Produced at the Comedie Francaise Theatre, Paris, under the title, "Les Affaires, Son Les Affaires." Written by Octave Mirbeau.

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway & 38th St. AL HAYMAN & CO.....Props. Eve. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY LIMITED. ONLY FIVE WEEKS MORE.
C. B. DILLINGHAM presents
LULU GLASER
in A MADCAP PRINCESS
"Best Opera in Years."

LYCEUM THEATRE DANIEL FROHMAN, Manager. B'way & 45th St.
OPENS TUESDAY EVENING, 8:15, WHEN DANIEL FROHMAN OFFERS
CECILIA LOFTUS
IN A NEW PLAY WRITTEN FOR THIS THEATRE BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL, Entitled
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS
Box Office open..... Seats 4 weeks in advance. First Matinee Saturday

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., near B'way. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE. CURTAIN RISES AT 8 SHARP.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Wm. Faversham
in A. W. PINERO'S latest play,
"LETTY"
with cast including Sidney Herbert, Fritz Williams, Ivo Dawson, Arthur Playfair, Tom Terriss, Carlotta Nillson, Julie Opp, Katherine Florence, Olive Oliver, Frank Goldsmith, Etc.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & Broadway. Evs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN .....Manager
MRS. CABBAGE OF THE WIGGS PATCH
WORLD—"As an antidote to the Blues it will be the best medicine imaginable."
HERALD—"The enthusiastic reception given the play more than justified its success."
SUN—"If laughter and tears are an indication of success, the play is likely to have a long run."
POPULAR MAT. WED., REG. MAT. SAT.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
GEORGE W. LEDERER presents
CHARLES DICKSON
in THE SPELLBINDER
By Herbert Hall Winslow & Charles Dickson.
CAST OF 25 FAVORITES.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER,
Are You a Mason?
WITH ALL STAR CAST, INCLUDING LEO DITRICHSTEIN, THEO. A. WISE, AND H. V. DONNELLY.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, CHARLES FROHMAN presents
Clara Bloodgood
in Clyde Fitch's Latest play,
THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St., n'r. 7th Av. ONE WEEK, Beginning To-morrow. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
THE PRINCE OF PILSEN
"A Winner On Both Sides Of The Atlantic."
By Pixley & Luders, Authors of "Woodland."
Week Beginning Monday, Sept. 19th, KIRKE LA SHELLE'S Production of Owen Wister's American Romance,
THE VIRGINIAN
with DUSTIN FARNUM.

MANHATTAN THEATRE
Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2. HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14 OPENING OF THE SEASON OF
MRS. FISKE
AND THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
Langdon Mitchell's Comedy in Four Acts, (Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair.")
Becky Sharp
The Company includes John Mason, George Arliss, W. B. Mack, R. V. Ferguson, Stanley Rignold, Frank J. McIntyre, Henry J. Hadfield, Roydon Erlynne, W. L. Beauscombe, Edwin Brewster, Ludwig Lederer, Laura McGilvray, Kate Fletcher, Cecilia Radclyffe, Emily Stevens, Lucy Spencer, Mary Maddern, Ethel Howard, Frances Weisstead, and others.
PRICES: Orchestra, $2; Balcony, $2, $1.50, $1; Family Circle, 75, 50; Boxes, $15, $12, $9, $7.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. Sam S. Shubert, Manager. Evgs. at 8:15. LAST 5 NIGHTS.
THE ROYAL CHEF.
The most lookatable show in town. With Dave Lewis, 70 Stunning Squabs, & IDA RENEE, THE UNIQUE.
NEXT ATTRACTION ON AND AFTER SATURDAY EVG., SEPT. 17TH
SEATS READY WEDNESDAY.
Sam S. Shubert offers
HERBERT KELCEY AND EFFIE SHANNON
In a Production of the German Military Play TAPS

The Cool CASINO, B'way & 39th. Evgs. 8:20.....Mat. Sat., 2:20
PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

Huber's 14TH ST. Museum
ABBOTT PARKER,
struck by lightning, showing crucifixion on back.
EUSABIO SANTOS,
The Grass Eater.
Fat Ladies' Wood - Sawing Contest,
Theatre—Big Co.'s. 20 acts.
EVERYTHING NEW.
ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.

WORLD EDEN MUSEE IN WAX.
Special Groups and Figures

This Afternoon and Evening
LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA

GRAND Blanche WALSH
"RESURRECTION"
TO-NIGHT 25c-50c. 1st Sun. Concert. Best Bill in town, as usual. ROSARIO GUERRERO, Billy B. Van & Rose Beaumont, Ethel Levey, Ford Sisters, others.

WEST END Theatre. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Wednesday Matinees, 25 & 50c. ARTHUR DUNN in "THE RUNAWAYS." Monday, Sept. 19th—"AN ENGLISH DAISY."

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL—G. Chirit, Grasse, France; ex-Gov. John H. McGraw, Seattle, Washington.
GRAND—Dr. J. C. Guthrie, United States Navy; Maurice Russell, Yokohama.
MANHATTAN—C. M. Jost, Tokio, Japan; Capt. A. D. Powers, London; F. C. Bowers, United States Navy.
MURRAY HILL—R. J. Herman, United States Army; S. F. Newell, Bradford, England.
FIFTH AVENUE—B. Broachor and A. E. Davar, Bombay, India; Calixto Rodriguez, Madrid; E. F. de la Riva, Montreal.
ALBEMARLE—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington; H. Morel-Journel, Paris.
CUMBERLAND—Gen. P. Leary, United States Army.
ASTOR—A. Damianos, Nassau, N. P.

PROCTOR'S
5TH AVE. 28 St. and Broadway 5TH AVE.
CONTINUOUS FROM 1 TO 10:30 P. M.
BRILLIANT OPENING of the FALL SEASON!
A splendid presentation of ROBERT EDESON'S great success, dramatized from RICHARD HARDING DAVIS' powerful story,
"SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE"
produced by the Proctor Stock Company as constituted for the Fall and Winter season. The strongest cast of distinguished actors ever gathered together in a stock company, headed by the noted romantic actor, EDWIN ARDEN as ROBERT CLAY, Miss ISABELLE EVESSON, and many new and old favorites, including WALLACE ERSKINE, VERNER CLARGES, H. DUDLEY HAWLEY, ALBERT VEAZIE, MARION BERG, GERTRUDE BERKLEY, and others. Produced by special arrangement, with all the original scenery, properties, etc.
THE BEST VAUDEVILLE, TOO!
JAMES J. CORBETT
in his last appearance in vaudeville prior to his starring tour.
Farewell appearances of the clever entertainer,
MARSHALL P. WILDER
Who shortly tours the world.
J. H. BURTON'S DOGS, MR. AND MRS. LARRY SHAW, ALMA REYNOLDS DAVIS, HUBERT DE VEAUX, TANNA, and others.
AT TO-DAY'S BIG CONCERT.
KELLY AND ASHBY, DELMORE AND LEE, BONITA, OWLEY AND RANDALL, and many other noted specialists.

23RD ST. West of Sixth Avenue 23RD ST.
Open 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
ANOTHER ALL STAR BILL!
Last appearance in vaudeville prior to his starring tour of
JAMES J. CORBETT
in a new and clever monologue.
Debut in vaudeville of the Weber & Fields' favorite, MISS
FRANKIE BAILEY
assisted by GERTRUDE MOYER, also of Weber & Fields, in the clever sketch, "My Wife's Picture."
TONY WILSON & HELOISE
European novelty gymnasts.
GEORGE FRIEND & CO.
In a new and clever farcical sketch, and many other novelties, including MISS AMOROS AND SISTER, BUSH DE VERE & CO., WATSON AND HILL, LE SMYTHE AND ABBACCO, FIELDS AND HANSON, CLEMENT SWAIN, SOMERS AND WIBLE, KURTIS'S DOGS, IDA O'DAY, THE MOTION PICTURES, and many others.
BIG SUNDAY VAUDEVILLE.
JOHN T. KELLY & CO., YORKE AND ADAMS, MR. AND MRS. HARRY THORNE, CORBLEY AND BURKE, and a score as good.
Reserved Seats on Sale in Advance. Box Offices Open 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

125TH ST. And Lexington Ave. 125TH ST.
Every Afternoon at 1:30. Every Evg. 7:30.
Another Big Production!
By special arrangement with JULES MURRY and JOS. ARTHUR, the powerful melodrama,
"LOST RIVER"
presented with all the original accessories and effects and with entirely new scenery. Introducing all the favorites of the Stock Company, including GEORGE SOULE SPENCER, ARTHUR BUCHANAN, SUMNER GARD, FRANK SHERIDAN, RYLEY CHAMBERLYN, JESSIE BEZTT, ALICE CHANDLER, MATILDA DESHON, MARGARET KIRKER, MARY CECIL, and others.
BIG VAUDEVILLE INTERPOLATIONS:
JAMES J. CORBETT
Last vaudeville appearance prior to starring.
MARSHALL P. WILDER
"Prince of Entertainers and Entertainer of Princes."
MME. MARZELLA, GILLETTE SISTERS, MOTION PICTURES, etc.
IN TO-DAY'S BIG BILL.
BURTON'S DOGS, "HAPPY" JACK GARDNER, ROSE AND HATCH, BAKER AND LYNN, etc.

58TH ST. And Third Avenue 58TH ST.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
New York's Most Popular Combination House.
KIRKE LA SHELLE PRESENTS THE STERLING PLAYER,
J. H. STODDART
Assisted by the Quaint Comedian,
REUBEN FAX
And Notable Supporting Company, in
'The Bonnie Brier Bush'
FIRST PRODUCTION AT POPULAR PRICES OF THIS QUAINT SCOTCH PLAY, A DELIGHTFUL DRAMATIZATION OF IAN MacLAREN'S TALES OF THE SCOTIA FOLK.
THE PLAY THAT WINS ALL HEARTS.
G

TWO MORE FOR NEW YORK

McGraw's Men Took Both Games from Philadelphia by One Run.

AMERICANS WON AND LOST

Boston Beaten but Retained Lead—Chicago Defeated Twice and Athletics Are Now Third.

Six double-headers were played in the major leagues yesterday, and New York and Pittsburg in the National and Cleveland in the American won both. Nine of the fourteen games played were won by one run. Only one change occurred in the standing of the teams, the Philadelphia Athletic's victory over Boston and Chicago's two defeats by Cleveland placing the former in third position in the American League. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Brooklyn, 6; Boston, 2, (5 in'gs.)
Pittsburg, 2; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 0, (7 ins.)
St. Louis, 10; Cincinnati, 6.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York...	..	10	9	11	14	15	17	17	93	.738
Chicago	7	..	8	9	15	13	10	14	76	.603
Pittsburg..	9	9	..	10	8	12	14	11	73	.593
Cincinnati...	7	8	9	..	9	12	12	13	70	.565
St. Louis...	3	7	10	7	..	12	11	14	64	.500
Brooklyn ..	2	4	6	6	..	..	12	10	45	.383
Boston.....	1	8	3	6	7	9	..	11	45	.354
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	6	5	..	36	.286
Games lost..	33	50	50	54	64	79	82	90		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at Chicago. St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Washington, 3; New York, 2, (10 in'gs.)
New York, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 0, (13 innings.)
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.
Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 6.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	9	10	9	10	13	78	.619
New York....	7	..	10	11	13	13	14	78	.619
Philadelphia	6	9	..	13	8	10	11	68	.567
Chicago	9	10	6	..	11	10	11	68	.563
Cleveland ...	10	7	10	8	..	10	9	15	69	.561
St. Louis...	9	7	8	9	10	..	8	10	51	.418
Detroit	6	6	7	8	4	9	..	11	51	.415
Washington.	2	3	2	4	4	9	7	..	31	.246
Games lost..	48	48	52	56	54	71	72	95		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at Chicago. Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Wiltse and Taylor Win for New York Against Philadelphia.

As usual the Philadelphia team proved a difficult proposition for McGraw's men in a double-header at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and although the local team was successful in both by one run the decision was not reached until the last man was retired. Wiltse and Sutthoff were the opposing pitchers in the first game, and the secret of Wiltse's success was the fact that he was finely supported, a three-base hit by Bresnahan in the last inning, which sent in two runs, winning the game. For six innings the New Yorks were in the lead, the score at that time being three to one. The visitors scored the first run of the game in the fourth inning. McGee reached first base on a nice hit past second base, and he was advanced a base by Lush's out to McGann. Titus batted to centre field, and although Bresnahan made an excellent throw to the plate to catch McGee; the runner scored handily. In the fifth inning Dahlen's hard line hit to Donahue was too much for the latter to handle promptly, and by a wild throw to first Dahlen made an extra base. A wild pitch sent him to third, and on Gilbert's hit to Hulswitt, who threw to Dooin, Dahlen tallied. Two more runs were scored in the sixth on Bresnahan's double, Browne's out, Mertes's single, and Dahlen's three-bagger to left field.

The Philadelphias tied the score in the seventh on Titus's single and Hulswitt's tremendous hit through the right field ropes for a home run. In the eighth they took the lead on a base on balls, Gleason's single, a double steal, and Lush's hit to left field. In the ninth, after Dunn's fly had been caught by Gleason, Gilbert was sent to first on called balls, and Gleason's fumble gave Warner a base. Donlin, who batted for Wiltse, forced Warner out at second, and then Bresnahan won the game by a three-bagger to left field. Wiltse was pleased with the result that he shook Bresnahan's hand warmly for keeping his pitching record clean. It was Wiltse's eleventh straight victory.

The second game was not nearly so well played in the field, Hulswitt and Gilbert being the principal offenders. The New Yorks outbatted the visitors, but the latter managed to keep close to the local team until the finish. A combination of errors and safe hits gave each team two runs in the first inning, and the New Yorks made two more in the fourth and fifth. Hulswitt scored a run in the fourth on a hard hit to Dahlen, the latter's bad throw, and Donohue's single. When the score was six to three in favor of the New Yorks in the ninth inning the Quakers scored two runs on singles by Titus and Hulswitt, Dunn's error, and Donohue's out. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf..	1	1	2	0	0	Bres'han, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	2	1	Browne, rf..	0	0	0	0	0
McGee, rf...	1	1	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0
Lush, 1b....	0	1	8	1	0	McGee, lf...	1	1	2	0	0
Titus, lf....	1	1	3	2	0	Dahlen, ss..	1	2	2	6	0
Huls'itt, ss.	1	2	3	3	0	Dunn, 3b...	0	0	1	1	0
Dono'ue, 3b.	0	0	1	3	2	Gilbert, 2b..	1	1	1	2	0
Dooin, c...	0	1	3	2	0	Warner, c...	0	0	6	5	0
Sutthoff, p.	0	0	1	3	1	Wiltse, p....	0	1	1	3	0
						†Donlin....	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	*26	12	4	Total.....	5	7	27	18	0

*Two out when winning run was made.
†Batted for Wiltse in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0—4
New York..... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2—5

First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Wiltse, 3; off Sutthoff, 5. Struck out—By Wiltse, 2. Home run—Hulswitt. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, (2,) Dooin. Sacrifice hit—Warner. Stolen bases—Gilbert, Thomas, (2.) Double plays—Warner, Dahlen, and McGann; †Donohue (unassisted;) Hulswitt and Lush. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Kennedy. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf..	1	0	1	0	0	Bresn'h'n, cf.	1	2	3	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0	McGann, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
McGee, rf..	0	0	1	0	0	Browne, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lush, 1b....	0	0	9	0	0	Mertes, lf..	2	0	0	0	0
Titus, lf....	1	2	5	0	1	Dahlen, ss..	0	1	3	3	1
Hulswitt, ss.	2	2	2	3	0	Dunn, 3b....	0	0	1	2	0
Donohue, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Gilbert, 2b..	2	3	4	4	2
Roth, c.....	0	0	5	2	0	Bow'man, c.	1	2	6	3	0
Colwell, p...	0	1	0	2	0	Taylor, p...	0	0	0	3	0
Total.....	5	7	24	10	5	Total.....	6	9	27	17	2

Philadelphia ..... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—5
New York..... 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 .—6

First base on errors—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 4; off Colwell, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Colwell, 5. Home run—Bowerman. Three-base hit—Gilbert. Two-base hit—Bresnahan. Sacrifice hits—McGee, Stolen bases—Mertes, Dahlen, McGee. Double play—Bresnahan and Dunn. Umpires—Messrs. Kennedy and Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 15,250.

BOSTON AND BROOKLYN EVEN.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Boston and Brooklyn broke even here to-day, Boston taking the first game, 6 to 5, and Brooklyn the second, 6 to 2. Both games were loosely played and the wildness of Fisher made the victory easy for Brooklyn in the second game. Boston's finish in the first game was the feature of the afternoon. In the first game Cannell sprained his ankle. The second game was called at the end of the fifth inning by agreement. The scores:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Geier, cf....	0	1	3	1	0	Strang, 3b...	0	1	0	0	1
Tenney, 1b,rf	2	0	5	0	0	Dillon, 1b...	1	0	13	1	0
Ab'atticchio,ss	1	1	7	2	0	Gessler, cf..	1	1	1	0	0
Cooley, lf....	0	1	2	0	0	Lumley, rf...	0	0	0	0	0
Delehanty,2b	2	1	3	1	1	Sheckard, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Moran, 3b...	0	0	0	0	0	Babb, ss....	0	1	2	5	0
Cannell, rf..	0	1	3	0	0	Bergen, c...	1	0	4	1	1
Willis, 1b...	1	1	2	0	1	Jordan, 2b..	1	2	2	1	0
Needham, c.	1	2	4	1	0	Mitchell, p..	1	1	1	2	1
Pittinger, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
Total.....	6	9	27	9	4	Total.....	5	7	*26	12	3

*Winning run made with two out.

Boston ..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3—6
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1—5

Two-base hits—Cooley, Delehanty, Needham, (2.) Three-base hit—Babb. Sacrifice hits—Pittinger, Mitchell. Stolen bases—Jordan, Gessler, Tenney, Delehanty. Double plays—Geier and Needham; Abbaticchio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 4; off Pittinger, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Gessler. Struck out—By Mitchell, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	IB	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b...	1	1	1	0	0	Geier, cf....	1	0	1	0	0
Dillon, 1b...	1	2	5	0	0	Tenney, rf..	1	2	1	0	0
Gessler, cf..	2	1	0	0	0	Ab'ticchio, ss.	0	0	2	0	0
Lumley, rf..	1	1	0	0	0	Cooley, lf...	0	0	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	2	2	0	Del'anty, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
Babb, ss....	0	0	3	1	1	Moran, 3b...	0	0	1	1	0
Ritter, c....	0	1	2	1	1	Willis, 1b...	0	0	3	1	0
Jordan, 2b..	0	0	2	4	0	Needham, c.	0	2	2	4	0
Reisling, p..	1	0	0	1	1	Fisher, p....	0	0	1	0	0
Total.....	6	6	15	9	3	Total.....	2	6	15	8	0

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 5 0 0 1—6
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Three-base hit—Lumley. Stolen bases—Gessler, Lumley. Double plays—Sheckard and Strang; Jordan, Babb, and Dillon. First base on balls—Off Reisling, 2; off Fisher, 5. Hit by pitched balls—Gessler, Reisling, Abbaticchio. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Reisling, 1. Wild pitch—Fisher. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Carpenter. Attendance—2,795.

ST. LOUIS, 10; CINCINNATI, 6.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Poor support rather than the large number of base hits secured was responsible for Harper's defeat at the hands of the St. Louis team to-day. Taylor was hit hard at intervals, but managed to pull himself together at the finish, holding the locals when they looked most dangerous. Attendance, 3,210. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	IB	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Kelley, 1b..	0	0	7	1	0	Farrell, 2b..	2	2	2	4	0
Dolan, cf....	2	1	1	0	0	Shannon, lf..	1	2	0	0	0
Sebring, rf..	0	2	1	0	0	Beckley, 1b..	1	2	9	0	0
Odwell, lf...	1	0	4	1	0	Brain, 3b....	1	2	2	2	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	Grady, c....	0	1	2	0	0
Corc'an, ss..	1	2	5	3	1	Smoot, cf...	1	1	3	0	0
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Dunl'vy, rf..	1	2	3	4	0
Peltz, c.....	0	0	5	2	2	Shay, ss....	2	0	2	4	0
Harper, p...	1	1	0	2	0	Taylor, p...	1	2	1	1	0
Schlei*.....	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.....	6	7	27	15	4	Total.....	10	15	27	10	1

*Batted for Harper in ninth inning.

Cincinnati..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 0—6
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 3 2—10

Two-base hits—Harper, Taylor, and Shannon. Three-base hits—Dolan, Grady, Beckley, and Sebring. Stolen bases—Sebring, Odwell, (2,) Farrell, Shay, Dunleavy, Shannon, and Brain. Double plays—Corcoran, Huggins, and Kelley; Odwell and Corcoran; Taylor and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Harper, 5; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Taylor, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

PITTSBURG WON TWO GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10. — Pittsburg captured both games with comparative ease. Robertaille had Chicago at his mercy in the first game, and himself batted in the winning run. The second game was called at the end of the seventh inning to let the players catch a train. At no time did the visitors have a chance to win. There were few brilliant plays in either game. Attendance, 9,850. Scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b...	0	0	0	3	0	Slagle, lf...	0	1	1	1	0
McCor'k, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Will'ms, 3b.	1	2	0	0	2
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	7	1	Barry, 1b...	0	1	9	1	0
Wagner, cf..	1	1	1	1	0	McCar'y, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	15	2	0	Kling, c....	0	0	9	1	1
Kruger, ss..	1	1	0	3	0	Evers, 2b....	0	0	1	3	0
L. Smith, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, rf....	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c...	0	0	6	0	0	Tinker, ss..	0	0	2	2	0
Robert'le, p.	0	1	1	0	0	Weimer, p...	0	0	1	2	0
Total ...	2	5	27	15	1	Total ...	1	4	24	10	3

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen base—Wagner. First base on balls—Off Robertaille, 1. Struck out—By Robertaille, 7; by Weimer, 6. Double plays—Kruger; Bransfield and Phelps; Ritchey and Bransfield; Slagle and Barry; Tinker and Barry. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	IB	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b...	1	0	2	1	0	Slagle, lf...	0	1	0	0	0
McCor'k, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Will'ms, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	2	1	4	0	Barry, 1b...	0	1	6	1	0
Wagner, cf..	1	2	1	0	0	McCar'y, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	O'Neill, c...	0	0	5	0	0
Kruger, ss..	0	1	1	3	0	Evers, 2b...	0	0	2	1	0
L. Smith, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, rf....	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c...	0	0	1	0	0	Tinker, ss..	0	1	3	3	0
Arc'r, c & lf.	0	1	3	0	3	Lundgr'n, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Case, p.....	0	0	0	3	0						
Total ...	5	7	21	11	0	Total ...	0	3	18	9	1

Pittsburg ..... 2 0 0 0 0 3 .—5
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Wagner, Kruger. Sacrifice hits—McCormick; Williams. Stolen bases—Leach, Tinker, 2. Double play—Ritchey, Kruger and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 1. Struck out—By Case, 3; by Lundgren, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Lose Game to Old Pitcher, but Win from Wolfe.

Taking the season's record of the Washington team into consideration and its previous meetings with the Greater New Yorks, the latter having won twelve games and lost two, the 6,530 "rooters" at American League Park yesterday were justified in their belief that Griffith's men would win both games of the double-header yesterday. Like the other teams of the rear guard of the League when visiting this city, however, the Washingtons showed surprising strength, and the local team was kept on the defensive in both contests. Two of the pitchers exchanged for Orth—Hughes and Wolfe—were used by the visitors, while Garvin, late of the Brooklyn team, made his début with the local team. Hughes was anxious to win against his old comrades, and he was successful; but only after ten innings had been played and through a surprising error by Keeler, a dropped fly ball directly in his hands. Both pitchers were batted hard, but Garvin appeared to be the steadier at critical moments. With the game almost won, however, after having struck out two men in the ninth inning, Hughes hit safely to left field, bringing in the run that tied the score. Then Orth succeeded him, and the failure of Keeler to hold Stahl's fly, aided by singles of Hulsman and Cassidy, gave the visitors one run and the loss of the game for New York by a score of 3 to 5. Keeler and Conroy each made three hits for the local team, and Hulsman made the same number for the visitors. Cassidy and Elberfeld played rather phenomenal ball at short field, each making stops that ordinarily would have counted for safe hits.

Orth and Wolfe were opposed to each other in the second game, and base hits were frequent. A peculiar feature about the contest was that Dougherty, Keeler, and Anderson scored in turn hits between them and Dougherty and Keeler made all the runs. Cassidy and Elberfeld again played brilliantly. The scores:

WASHINGTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf..	1	1	3	0	0	D'gh'rty, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Hill, 3b....	0	1	1	2	0	Keeler, rf..	0	3	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b...	1	1	18	1	0	Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	5	6	0
H'lman, lf..	0	3	1	0	0	And'son, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Mullin, 2b..	1	1	1	4	0	Will'ms, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	4	9	0	Ganzel, 1b..	0	1	15	2	0
D'novan, rf.	0	2	0	1	0	Conroy, 3b..	0	3	0	2	1
Clark, c....	0	0	1	2	0	McGuire, c..	0	0	2	0	0
Hughes, p..	0	2	1	2	0	Garvin, p...	0	0	1	6	0
						Orth, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	3	12	30	21	0	Total....	2	11	30	17	2

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3
New York ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2

First base on errors—Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Garvin, 2; off Hughes, 2. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 11. Struck out—By Garvin, 5; by Orth, 1. Base hits—Off Garvin, (in nine innings,) 10; off Orth, (in one inning,) 2. Three-base hits—O'Neill, Dougherty, Keeler. Two-base hits—Conroy, Hill, Hulsman, Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen bases—Anderson, Williams, Conroy. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf..	0	0	2	0	0	Dough'y, lf.	4	3	3	0	0
Hill, 3b....	1	1	1	1	0	Keeler, rf..	2	3	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b...	1	2	7	0	1	Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	3	4	0
Hulsman, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	And'son, cf.	0	4	2	0	0
Mullin, 2b...	1	0	2	2	0	Will'ms, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Cassidy, ss..	1	3	5	4	0	Ganzel, 1b...	0	0	14	0	1
Donovan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Conroy, 3b..	0	2	0	3	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	4	0	0	McGuire, c..	0	0	2	0	0
Wolfe, p....	0	2	0	1	0	Orth, p.....	0	1	1	3	0
Total....	5	12	*26	8	1	Total....	6	13	27	13	1

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Washington ..... 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
New York ..... 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—6

First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 1; off Wolfe, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 8. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Wolfe, 3. Home run—Cassidy. Three-base hit—Hulsman. Two-base hits—Dougherty, Conroy, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Keeler, Wolfe. Double play—Cassidy, Mullin, and Stahl. Hit by pitched ball—By Orth, 1. Wild pitch—Wolfe. Passed ball—Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—6,530.

DETROIT WON AND LOST.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 10.—For the third consecutive day Detroit and St. Louis broke even in a double-header, Detroit winning the first and losing the second, and the odd feature today was that both were shutouts. Killian was invincible in the opener, and won his own game with a three-bagger. However, his support was great, and two double plays killed what chances St. Louis had.

In the second game Detroit could do nothing with Pelty, and, while Kitson pitched great ball, an error by Robinson made St. Louis' lone tally possible. Wallace, O'Leary, and Lowe did the star fielding, while McIntyre's batting in the first game was exceptional. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf..	0	0	5	1	0	Burkett, lf..	0	1	1	0	0
McIn'ty-e, lf.	1	1	4	2	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
R'b'ns'n, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	Wallace, ss..	0	1	1	2	0
Hi'km'n, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	Hynes, rf....	0	0	1	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	4	0	0	Jones, 1b...	0	0	11	0	0
Drill'r, c....	0	0	2	0	0	Padden, 2b..	0	0	1	3	0
Lowe, 2b....	0	0	3	3	0	Moran, 3b...	0	0	0	2	0
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	5	2	0	Sugden, c...	0	0	8	1	0
Killian, p....	1	0	0	0	0	Sudhoff, p..	0	0	2	6	0
Totals	2	7	27	8	1	Totals	0	5	24	16	0

Detroit ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—McIntyre, 2; Jones. Three-base hit—Killian. Stolen base—Hickman. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 3; off Sudhoff, 2. Bases on errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 2. Double plays—Robinson, Lowe, and Hickman; Lowe and Hickman. Umpires—Coughlin and Howell. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	IB	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf..	0	0	1	0	0	Burkett, lf..	0	0	1	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Robinson,3b.	0	1	1	3	1	Wallace, ss..	1	1	3	2	0
Hickman,1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Hynes, rf....	0	2	2	0	0
Crawford,rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, 1b...	0	0	11	0	0
Bush, ss....	0	0	3	1	0	Padden, 2b..	0	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b....	0	0	3	6	0	Moran, 3b...	0	0	1	1	1
O'Leary, ss..	0	0	3	4	0	Kahoe, c....	0	0	7	1	1
Kitson, p....	0	1	0	5	1	Pelty, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
Total....	0	3	27	19	2	Total....	1	5	27	11	3

Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Sacrifice hits—Robinson, Hynes. Stolen bases—Robinson, (2,) Barrett, Wallace, Hynes. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 1; off Kitson, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 5. Struck out—By Pelty, 6; by Kitson, 3. Double play—O'Leary, Lowe, and Hickman. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. King.

PHILADELPHIA, 1; BOSTON, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—In the finest game seen on the local grounds this season the home team in thirteen innings defeated Boston by the score of 1 to 0. Plank won his own game. Murphy in the last inning singled, Monte Cross sacrificed, and Powers was retired at first. Plank hit a fast one over first base to the right-field fence, Murphy scoring from second. Young struck out twelve men. Brilliant fielding characterized the game. Attendance, 14,004. Score:

BOSTON.	R	IB	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..	0	1	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf..	0	1	4	0	0
Parent, ss..	0	0	1	3	0	Pickering, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Stahl, cf....	0	0	1	0	0	Noonan, 1b..	0	1	12	2	0
Collins, 3b..	0	2	1	4	0	L. Cross, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Freem'n, rf..	0	2	0	0	0	Seybold, rf..	0	0	6	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b..	0	0	19	0	0	Murphy, 2b..	1	2	2	4	2
Ferris, 2b...	0	0	2	2	2	Monte Cross,	0	0	1	3	0
Criger, c....	0	0	12	1	0	Powers, c...	0	1	5	0	0
Young, p....	0	0	0	4	0	Plank, p....	0	1	1	5	0
Total....	0	7	*38	21	0	Total....	1	7	39	15	3

*Two out when winning run was made.

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

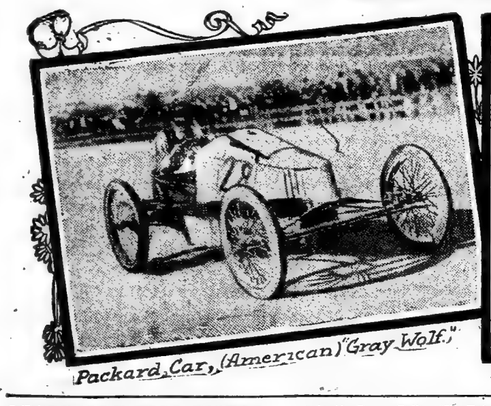
Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Collins. Three-base hit—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Monte Cross. Double play—Murphy and Noonan. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Plank, 2. Struck out—By Young, 12; by Plank, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

TWO GAMES FOR CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Cleveland won two games from Chicago this afternoon. In the first Bernhard was hit hard in the fifth, and seventh innings, and Chicago secured what looked like a winning lead. Cleveland, however, batted out a victory in the ninth on two doubles and two singles, Bernhard driving in the winning run.

In the second game Cleveland hit Smith for three singles, two doubles, and a triple, scoring five runs and practically winning the game. Moore was wild and gave way to

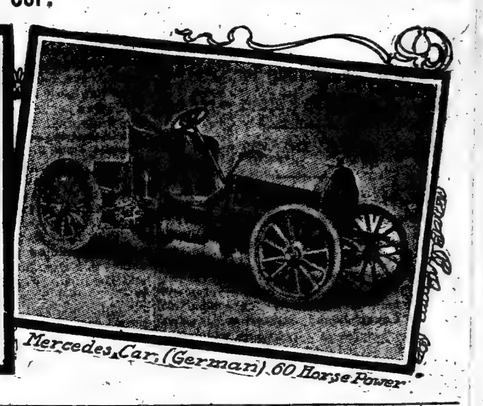
AUTOMOBILE RACING CARS TO CONTEST IN THREE-HUNDRED-MILE ROAD RACE ON LONG ISLAND COURSE FOR THE W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., CUP.



Packard Car, (American) "Gray Wolf."

Pope Toledo Car, (American), 60 Horse Power.

Fiat Car, (Italian), 90 Horse Power.



Mercedes Car, (German), 60 Horse Power.

STALWART WAS VICTOR FOR $25,000 STAKES

E. R. Thomas's Colt Took the Annual Champion in Gallant Style.

TRADITION'S GREAT EASTERN

Fleet Filly, with Top Weight, Easily Won from a Good Field at Sheepshead Bay Closing.

It was a freak of fortune illustrative of the "glorious uncertainty" of the turf that at Sheepshead Bay yesterday permitted the cast-off from the Whitney Stable, Stalwart, with the extreme penalty of the race's conditions, to win the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes, while the Whitney establishment, racing now in the name and colors of Herman B. Duryea, had not even a representative in the contest.

The race was the fourth of the last day's racing for the year at Sheepshead Bay, and divided the interest of a huge half holiday crowd with the old and famous Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds. From first to last in the betting on the Annual Champion, Broomstick, with an advantage in the weights of eight pounds over Stalwart, was the favorite, the Ben Brush colt carrying 107 pounds to 115 on Stalwart, while the older horses each had up 127, and started as the outsiders. The start was made directly in front of the judges' stand, the race requiring two circuits of the mile and a furlong track. To a perfectly even break Broomstick led off, with Africander second and Stalwart last, and from the first jump the Ben Brush colt, holder of the world's mile and a quarter record, was fighting to go on, and close on the rail went out in a fast pace, while Burns, who rode him, seemed taken unawares, and even as the horses left the starting post was reaching down and grabbing for a wrap in his efforts to restrain his mount. Stalwart moved into second place as the horses went around the first turn, and with the other two lapped several lengths away. Stalwart raced on behind Broomstick, contented to permit the Ben Brush horse to set the pace. From four to six lengths in front, Broomstick went on, and after completing one circuit of the track turned into the backstretch for the second time with his ears pricked and his mouth open still fighting against Burns's hold on him. Going through the back stretch Redfern on Stalwart made his move to close on the pacemaker and before the far turn was reached was compelled to sit down and ride as Broomstick still was flying along in front, the others seeming hopelessly out of it at this stage of the race.

On the far turn, with Stalwart creeping up, Broomstick began to tire a bit, and Stalwart went to him in the run around the big bend to the head of the stretch. Just after two miles had been done Stalwart took the lead, and though still hard ridden drew slightly away in front. Then Burns called on Broomstick for a last effort, and in spite of his task as pacemaker and Burns's injudicious riding, the stanch colt came again, and closing on Stalwart at the last furlong pole forced Stalwart to his best efforts again. At the same moment Major Daingerfield, which had been last into the stretch, settled down to running, and, closing with a whirlwind rush, went on after the three-year-olds. In the last furlong Broomstick, having expended his last strength, was stopping, but Major Daingerfield closing resolutely and swiftly appeared as a new contender, and Redfern rode out Stalwart, which won by four lengths, while Major Daingerfield in the last jumps snatched the $2,500 second money from Broomstick. The time of the race was 3:54 3-5, or a second behind the record for the race, the fractional time being quarter, 0:25 2-5; half mile, 0:51; three-quarters, 1:17 1-5; mile, 1:43 3-5; mile and a quarter, 2:09 2-5; mile and a half, 2:35 3-5; mile and three-quarters, 3:01, and two miles, 3:27 2-5.

The winner of the race, by Meddler-Melba, is the colt that was sold at the late W. C. Whitney's weeding-out sale at Morris Park last Fall, and bought by E. R. Thomas for $12,000, Mr. Thomas then retaining him, though Mr. Whitney, having found that Stalwart was engaged in the sale through an error, tried to buy him back at an advanced price.

For the Great Eastern Handicap, six furlongs down the Futurity course, four of the sixteen horses sent out as starters were scratched, but three added starters made up a field of fifteen runners, with the Flatbush Stakes winner, Tradition, as the top weight with 128 pounds. The impost was the highest ever carried by a filly for the stakes, and was equal to 131 pounds for a colt, but nevertheless Tradition was favorite at every stage of the betting, and started at about 11 to 10, with the Hurricana filly Burnt Hills, weighted at 113 pounds, the next best backed, at 13 to 5. By a concession of the H. B. Duryea stable, Jockey Hildebrand rode Burnt Hills, while Shaw had the mount on the Duryea entry, Sandria, and Lyne was up on Tradition. Whatever there was of doubt as to the quality of Tradition, the race set it at rest, for it would be hard to imagine a horse winning with greater ease than she won or from a more unfavorable place in the early running. Tradition's place was third from the rail at the post, with Jack Lory next to her on the inside and Merry Lark on the rail.

When the barrier rose, Burnt Hills, on the extreme outside, was first away, with Jack Lory second, the field at once closing in around Tradition, and enveloping her in the crowd, while Jack Lory dropped back, and Sandria went on after Burnt Hills. At the end of the first furlong Sandria had the lead, with Burnt Hills second, while Tradition was behind a solid line of horses, galloping in the middle of the crowd and waiting for a chance to get through. To the bend at the head of the quarter stretch the positions were about the same, but as the slight turn was made the field spread in open order, and the chance came for Tradition to make her run. She went on with a splendid flash of speed, though Lyne had to hustle her to the effort, and, as the horses straightened out for the run home, she was in the first flight with clear sailing. Sandria led still and was first into the last furlong, but there Lyne let down the dauntless Tradition, and she went to the front and drew clear of her opponents in half a dozen strides, and from that point had the race so securely won that Lyne eased her up, and, with her field staggering behind her, won, pulling up and with the utmost ease, by six lengths, while Sandria just lasted long enough to beat Burnt Hills a head for the place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap for four-year-olds and upward, over the full Steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2.	F.
Good and Plenty, 159, Ray, 4-5, 2-5	5	1	1¹
The Ragged Cavalier, 147, Flanegan, 20-1, 6-1	2	2	2¹⁰
Daffy Down Dilly, 137, Roberts, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	3⁸
Zinziber, 160, Veitch, 20-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Bonfire, 140, O'Donnell, 8-1, 3-1	4	5	5
Lavator, 162, Henry, 9-2, 6-5	6	Fell.	

Time—5:09. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Rossington-Famine, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages; special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

	S.	1/2.	F.
Handzarra, 91, (Kunz,) 11-10, 2-5	3	1	1¹⁴
Shotgun, 123, Odom, 8-1, 2-1	2	2	2
Flying Ship, 115, Lyne, 6-1, 7-5	1	3	3¹⁰
Reliable, 140, Redfern, 5-2, 4-5	4	4	4
Miss Jordan, 90, Herbert, 30-1, 10-1	6	5	5
Tol San, 103, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 60-1	7	6	6
Rabenstein, 103, Hildebrand, 20-1, 7-1	5	7	7

Time—1:13 1-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. f., two years, by Handsel-Elzarra, owned and trained by F. B. Van Meter.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Handicap of $7,500, guaranteed, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs on the Futurity course.

	St.	1/2.	F.
Tradition, 128, Lyne, 11-5, 1-1	3	4	1¹²
Sandria, 109, Shaw, 13-1, 4-1	2	3	2h
Burnt Hills, 113, Hildebrand, 13-5, 1-1	1	2	3¹
Dandelion, 105, W. Davis, 8-1, 3-1	7	8	4
Councilman, 118, H. Phillips, 30-1 10-1	8	8	5
Merry Lark, 107, J. Martin, 50-1, 20-1	9	7	6
Jack Lory, 113, Gannon, 30-1, 10-1	4	6	7
Chrysitis, 110, O'Neill, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	8
Candida, 108, Travers, 12-1, 5-1	5	9	9
Wild Mint, 114, Odom, 12-1, 5-1	10	10	10
Broadcloth, 115, Burns, 30-1, 10-1	11	11	11
Rutilus, 106, L. Kelly, 12-1, 5-1	12	12	12
Gamara, 104, Crimmins, 60-1, 20-1	13	13	13
Flyback, 119, Redfern, 25-1, 10-1	14	14	14
Maximilian, 90, McDonald, 200-1, 60-1	15	15	15

Time—1:11 3-5. Second start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Goldfinch-Reclare, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The annual Champion Stakes of $25,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upwards: penalties and allowances; two miles and a quarter.

	S.	2m.	F.
Stalwart, 115, Redfern, 9-5, 7-20	4	2	1⁴
Major Daingerfield, 127, Lyne, 15-1, 5-2	3	4	2ⁿ
Broomstick, 107, T. Burns, 4-5, 1-3	1	1	3⁸
Africander, 127, Odom, 10-1, 8-1	2	3	4

Time—3:54 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., three years, by Meddler-Melba, owned by E. R. Thomas, and trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	1/2.	F.
Teacress, 105, Hildebrand, even, 2-5	3	1	1½
Jerry C., 100, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 12-1	5	4	2¹
Niblick, 99, Travers, 4-1, 7-5	4	5	3¹
Escutcheon, 107, Redfern, 4-1, 7-5	2	3	4
Bank, 100, Crimmins, 20-1, 7-1	8	6	5
Vidalia, 105, T. Burns, 6-1, 2-1	1	2	6
Applaud, 96, W. Davis, 30-1, 10-1	6	8	7
King Cole, 92, J. Callahan, 40-1, 12-1	7	7	8
R. L. Johnston, 97, McIntyre, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9
Belligerant, 107, Gannon, 50-1, 12-1	10	10	10
Istria, 104, O'Connell, 300-1, 100-1	11	11	11
Charadella, 99, Gisbourne, 300-1, 100-1	12	12	12

Time—1:05 3-5. Good start. Won handily; place cleverly. Winner ch. f., by Watercress-Teatro, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the turf course:

	S.	1/2.	F.
Flexion, 106, Redfern, 16-5, 6-5	3	5	1¹½
Ed Tierney, 108, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	5	2	2¹½
Prince Ching, 111, T. Burns, 9-2, 8-5	4	1	3¹⁰
Leader, 128, Bullman, 18-5, 7-5	1	3	4
Sheriff Bell, 119, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1	6	4	5
Sonoma Bell, 114, J. Cochran, 5-1, 8-5	2	6	6

Time—1:54. Poor start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Longford-Flazette, owned by Edward Morrell and trained by J. Fitzsimmons.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

F. G. Anderson Wins Challenge Cup at Nyack—Scores of Other Matches.

In straight sets, Frederick G. Anderson, the ex-Canadian champion, now of the Kings County Tennis Club, won the challenge cup yesterday in the tennis singles of the Nyack Country Club at Nyack-on-Hudson. He defeated his clubmate, Henry Mollenhauer by the score of 7—5, 6—3, 6—4. There was a pleasing variation of racquet work throughout the match, and while it was not played at top speed, the placing and passing of the two competitors were of the highest order, Mollenhauer was cleanly defeated on his attempts to work up to the net, for on his starting to run in Anderson shot the ball straight past him as he was on the move, and caught him off his guard times without number. So far as Anderson was concerned it was the same old passing attack from his side of the net, the game he plays so perfectly, and despite the splendid efforts of Mollenhauer to offset these tactics he was unable to do more than make an uphill fight, losing ground all the way to the end.

Mrs. L. S. Coe of the Englewood Field Club distinguished herself in the semi-finals of the women's singles by defeating Mrs. William, née Miss Helen Helwig, the ex-national champion.

Mrs. Pouch was successful in taking the opening set of this contest after the game had touched at deuce by a brilliant rally, in which her long driving shots were remarkable, and the set was hers at 7—5. Mrs. Coe was the steadier player in the remaining sets, which she took at 6—1, 6—3. Something of a surprise was also created in the semi-final round of the mixed doubles, in which Miss Kate Atkins and her partner, Hugh Tallant, the former Harvard expert, were defeated by an easy score by Miss Hamilton and Harry Torrence, Jr., of the Englewood Field Club, the score being 6—3, 6—1. As several of the events remain to be finished the tournament will be continued this week. The summary:

Men's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Henry Mollenhauer defeated Harry Torrence, Jr., 5—7, 12—10, 6—1.

Final Round.—Henry Mollenhauer defeated Ross Burchard, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Challenge Cup Round.—Frederick G. Anderson, holder, defeated Henry Mollenhauer, challenger, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles, Semi-final Round.—Mrs. L. S. Coe, Englewood Field Club, defeated Mrs. William Pouch, Powelton Club of Newburg, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles, First Round.—Miss Ethel White and L. Perry defeated Miss L. Miller and L. H. Fitch, 6—0, 6—1.

Semi-final Round.—Mrs. L. S. Coe and H. D. Betts defeated Miss Ethel White and L. Perry, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Hamilton and Harry Torrence, Jr., defeated Miss Kate Atkins and Hugh Tallant, 6—3, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Second Round.—Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Jr., and Harry Torrence, Jr., defeated Henry Mollenhauer and Ross Burchard, 6—4, 6—1.

W. D. Walker and O. A. Sargent were the winners, respectively, in Classes A and B of the Crescent Athletic Club's handicap tennis singles on the courts at Bay Ridge. In the final of Class A the victory went to Walker, (plus half 30,) on his defeat of the old club champion, Nathaniel S. Schroeder, (owe 15.) This victory was gained in three sets to love at the score of 6—4, 6—3, 7—5. The summary of the finals:

Class A, Handicap Singles.—Semi-Final Round—W. D. Walker (plus half 30) defeated H. M. Notman, (plus half 30,) 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Nathaniel S. Schroeder (owe 15) defeated A. Player (scratch) by default.

Final Round—W. D. Walker (plus half 30) defeated Nathaniel S. Schroeder, (owe 15,) 6—4, 6—5, 7—5.

Class B, Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—O. A. Sargent (plus 15) defeated A. C. Vandevers, (plus 15,) 6—3, 6—4; J. S. Lodewijk, (owe half 30) defeated E. C. Lunt, (plus 15,) 6—2, 13—11.

Final Round—O. A. Sargent, (plus 15,) defeated J. S. Lodewick, (plus 15,) 8—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

J. A. Drake has become dissatisfied with the horses making up his present stable, and as he has lost heavily in backing them of late, has decided to reduce his establishment by getting rid of the older animals. The date of his sale has not been decided on, but it is likely that when it is held all his horses except Ort Wells will be offered.

Lochinvar, bay colt, by Knight of the Thistle-Diana, by Mr. Pickwick, was added to the sale in the Fasig-Tipton paddock yesterday, and was sold to dissolve a partnership. Charles Read Smith bought the colt for $3,900.

The champion race horse of a year ago, J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, having failed to come up to the expectations of his owner and trainer this year, has been shipped to Kentucky, and now is at Mr. Haggin's Elmendorf Stud Farm, where he will go into service in the stud next Spring.

FAST AUTOS TO RACE FOR VANDERBILT CUP

Germany, France, Italy, and America Represented.

THREE-HUNDRED-MILECONTEST

Event Will Be Held Over Long Island Course on Oct. 8—List of the Entries.

With the closing of the entries last week at the Automobile Club of America for the Vanderbilt cup road race on Oct. 8, all indications point to a splendid test of automobile speed and ability. The race will be run over a thirty-mile course on Long Island, extending through Queens, Mineola, Westbury, Jericho, Central Park, and Hempstead. The course will be traveled ten times, making a total distance of three hundred miles.

The entries will bring out some of the best and fastest automobiles extant. Several will be seen for the first time in this race, and the American manufacturers have attested to their interest in the race by building two or three new machines purposely for the contest.

In all there are twenty entries, the United States being represented by seven cars, France by six, Germany by five, and Italy by two. One of the new American machines is the seventy-five horse power Smith & Mabley simplex, which was practically finished last week for Frank Croker. It is said that Mr. Croker will drive the machine himself.

Two other new cars of American manufacture will be the white steam cars lately finished in Cleveland. Webb Jay will drive one and Rollin T. White the other. Two sixty horse power racing Pope-Toledo cars have also been entered, one to be driven by A. C. Webb and the other probably by H. Lyttle. Charles Schmidt will appear in his famous Packard Gray Wolf, a thirty horse power vehicles that has attained considerable fame as a racing machine. The seventh American car is a Royal Tourist, entered by C. A. Duerr, and will be driven by Joseph Tracy.

The foreign cars are a splendid lot, all being high-powered machines. Great interest centres in the two Italian Fiat cars, because they have just arrived here and are owned, respectively, by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and William Wallace. Each is of ninety horse power. Mr. Vanderbilt's car will be driven by his chauffeur, Paul Sartori, who drove the Vanderbilt German machine to victory in several races at the late Newport meet. Mr. Wallace, however, will pilot his own car over the course.

The trophy offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., for this annual road race is a magnificent cup. It is stipulated that the first two races must be held in this country, but after next year's contest the race may be held abroad, at the option of the holder of the cup. The American Automobile Association has charge of the racing conditions in this country, while the Automobile Club of France is the foreign representative. The distance must be between 250 and 300 miles, and not more than ten cars can enter from each country. The primary object in offering the cup was to stimulate the American manufacture of high-powered cars of reliability and speed, and the entries from this country indicate a genuine disposition to take advantage of this opportunity.

Weetamoe Beat Sloop Neola.

The sixty-foot sloops Weetamoe and Neola raced at Larchmont yesterday and the former won by a wide margin. Summary:

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Course, 15 miles. Start, 11:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Weetamoe, H. F. Lippitt	4:54:17	5:1:17
Neola, G. M. Pynchon	5:28:09	5:5:09

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS

Course, 5½ miles. Start, 11:50.

Adelaide, J. O. Dwyer	3:40:06	3:5:06
Dorothy, L. C. Spence	3:42:54	3:5:54
Vaquero II., J. N. Marble	3:27:26	3:3:26

VANDERBILT AUTOMOBILE CUP.

CAPE MAY CUP RACE.

Vergemere, Atlantic, and Endymion Start in Light Wind.

Three schooner yachts started yesterday afternoon on the 220-mile ocean race for the Cape May Cup. They were the Vergemere, Vice Commodore A. C. Bostwick of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, Larchmont and New York Clubs, and the Endymion, Commodore George Lauder, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Corona, Arthur F. Luke, was entered, but she did not start, Mr. Luke's plans having been upset at the last moment by sickness in his family.

The Vergemere, which led at the start, barely saved her time, and both the others were handicapped, the Endymion very badly. The flagship Delaware, with the Regatta Committee, S. Nicholson Kane, George A. Carmack, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr., on board, anchored north of Buoy 5, off the point of Sandy Hook about 12:30 P. M. The wind was light, about south-southeast, and the tide was running strong ebb. The three yachts were further out to sea, the Endymion more than a mile away. The only other vessel about except fishing smacks was the tug Eugene F. Moran, chartered by the New York Yacht Club for the use of members and in charge of F. M. Hoyt.

According to the printed instructions the preparatory signal was to be given at 1 o'clock, the starting signal ten minutes later, and the handicapping signal ten minutes later than the starting signal. As a matter of fact the preparatory signal was given at 12:55, the starting signal at 1:13:30, and the handicapping signal at 1:21:50; thus there were eighteen minutes thirty seconds between the first two signals, and only eight minutes twenty seconds between the last two. However, the official time of the start was 1:15 and of the handicap 1:25. The yachts had hard work bucking the strong ebb tide. The Vergemere barely escaped the handicap. Her official time was 1:25. The actual time of the Atlantic was 1:21:30, and of the Endymion 1:51:10; the former was therefore handicapped 6 minutes 30 seconds and the latter 26 minutes.

The Vergemere threw away her advantage over the Atlantic by making a bad tack. She crossed on the port tack, and soon after went to starboard, apparently under the erroneous impression that there was not water enough for her to clear the Hook on the port tack. She stood northward until the Atlantic, which held the port tack, had passed her and secured a lead of nearly a mile. The Endymion also gained on her considerably. The yachts carried at the start gaff topsails, working maintopmast staysails, and reaching jib topsails. The Endymion later set a balloon jibtopsail, but the wind was too far forward of the beam to make it draw well.

The Moran followed the yachts to the southward of the Scotland Lightship, and left them with a parting salute. The wind was still light. The Atlantic then had a lead of about a mile on the Vergemere, and the Endymion was about three-quarters of a mile astern of the latter.

Whitney and Sanford Horses Sold.

A large crowd of horsemen attended the sale of yearling thoroughbred horses from the La Belle Stud, of the late William C. Whitney and the Hurricana Stud of Stephen and John Sanford, held in the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock, at Sheepshead Bay, yesterday. As both the Whitney estate, through Herman B. Duryea, lessee of the Whitney horses, and the Sanfords, racing in the name of John Sanford, will continue on the turf, horsemen seemed to assume that the horses offered were the weeds of the two establishments and the bidding was slow, none of the Sanford yearlings bringing as much as $1,000. The best sales of the Whitney lot were as follows:

Ch. f. by Meddler-Poetess, by the Bard; S. S. Brown	$1,050
B. f. by Hamburg-Tara Blackburn, by Luke Blackburn; Goughacres Stable	1,100
B. c. by Lavino-Sister Mary, by Woodlands; S. S. Brown	1,000
Ch. f. by Donovan-Meta, by Onondoga; W. Lakeland	1,100

NEW WORLD'S RECORD BY JOHN FLANAGAN

Irish Champion Throws 56-Pound Weight 38 Feet 7 3-8 Inches.

AT PELHAM BAY PARK GAMES

Former Mark Also by Flanagan—Greater New York Team Loses in Relay Race.

John Flanagan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, the world's champion weight thrower, gave a remarkable demonstration of his ability to break records almost at will at the athletic games held in connection with the formal opening of the Pelham Bay Park Athletic Field yesterday afternoon, when he made a new world's record for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, of 38 feet 7⅜ inches. This increases by almost two feet the previous record of 36 feet 9½ inches, which was made by Flanagan at Celtic Park in October, 1901. Flanagan also won the hammer throw from scratch with 167 feet 6¾ inches, about five feet less than his world's record.

John J. Daly, the Irish champion runner, started from the ten-yard mark in the mile run, but could not hold the pace and finished a poor fourth. George Bonhag of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, who had fifteen yards, was the winner, with Walter S. Nobis of the Mohawk Athletic Club, a long marker at 100 yards, a close second. Harvey Cohn of the Greater New York Club, the scratch man, was third.

A mile handicap relay race was won by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, with the Franklin Athletic Club second, the West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association third, and the New York Athletic Club fourth. The New Yorks, however, promptly entered a protest against the winners upon the ground that Lawson Robertson, who had run for the Greater New York team, had not been entered for the event. This being the case, Referee Sullivan disqualified the winners and moved up the other teams each one place.

A half-mile relay race for schoolboys attracted much interest, and was won by the team of Public School No. 45 of Brooklyn, composed of Edward Van Beuren, Clarence Taylor, Sigour Paulson, and Oscar Middleton, who raced like veterans and defeated the team of Public School No. 19 of Manhattan in an easy finish. Public School No. 30 of Manhattan was third. Several of the schoolboy events were omitted for lack of starters, as was also a four-mile relay race for clubs. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. E. Jenet, Co. E, Seventy-first Regiment, (8 yards;) E. Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (8 yards,) second; E. W. Ferdon, Franklin A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Underwood, New York A. C., (14 yards;) J. T. Amour, unattached, (40 yards,) second; P. H. Pilgrim, New York A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—2:00 2-5.

50-Yard Run, Handicap, Elementary School Boys.—Won by David Weinstein, Public School No. 40, Manhattan, (9 feet;) Earl Deuroche, Public School No. 40, Manhattan, (6 feet,) second; E. Cunningham, Public School No. 19, Manhattan, (6 feet,) third. Time—0:06 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish A. A., (12 yards;) H. James, New West Side A. C., (22 yards,) second; Joseph Bromilow, unattached, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:52 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Franklin Athletic Club team, composed of B. Tomkins, C. Ferdon, H. W. Fliegs, and J. Hougban, (100 yards;) West Side Branch Y. M. C. A. team, composed of G. F. Smith, R. J. McDonald, A. J. Crockett, and M. E. Johns, (40 yards,) second; New York Athletic Club team, composed of H. Sedley, G. Underwood, J. Miller 2d, and P. H. Pilgrim, (scratch,) third. Time—3:34 2-5.

440-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. Castleman, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (6 yards;) Charles Bacon, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (10 yards,) second; F. R. Werner, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (10 yards;) R. H. Lummis, New York West Side Athletic Club, (19 yards,) second; O. F. Luders, New West Side Athletic Club, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:20 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George V. Bonhag, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (15 yards,) second; Walter S. Nobis, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards,) second; Harvey Cohn, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, scratch, third. Time—4:30.

880-Yard Relay Race, Handicap—Elementary School Boys.—Won by Public School No. 45, Brooklyn, (16 yards;) Public School No. 19, Manhattan, (20 yards,) second; Public School No. 30, Manhattan, (28 yards,) third. Time—1:49.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap.—Won by J. T. O'Brien, Yale University, (9 inches,) with 10 feet; Charles O. King, New York Athletic Club, (12 inches,) second, with 9 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Harry P. McDonald, New York Athletic Club, (12 inches,) with 21 feet 5½ inches; Louis Mann, Mohawk Athletic Club, (24 inches,) second, with 20 feet 5 inches; F. J. Delonne, Xavier Athletic Association, (24 inches,) third, with 19 feet 7¾ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. S. Jones, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) with 6 feet; John Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (4 inches,) second, with 5 feet 8 inches; L. Robertson, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (6 inches,) third, with 5 feet 6 inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by John Ryan, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (7 feet,) with 38 feet 8½ inches; H. M. Connelly, New York Athletic Club, (5 feet,) second, with 40 feet 3 inches; H. F. Gerner, Anchor Athletic Club, (7 feet,) third, with 36 feet 11 inches.

Throwing the Sixteen-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) with 167 feet 6¾ inches; Richard Sheridan, unattached, (15 feet,) second, with 152 feet 1 inch; H. M. Connelly, New York A. C., (30 feet,) third, with 133 feet 3¼ inches.

Throwing the Fifty-six-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) with 38 feet 7⅜ inches; E. N. Payne, Mott Haven A. C., (16 feet,) second, with 30 feet 4½ inches; Richard Sheridan, unattached, (5 feet,) third, with 30 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by L. D. Klous, Dwight School, (16 feet,) with 113 feet 7½ inches; M. J. Sheridan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) second, with 128 feet 7 inches; Richard Sheridan, unattached, (12 feet,) third, with 110 feet 8 inches.

Melrose Athletic Club Games.

The annual games of the Melrose Athletic Club were held at Maspeth yesterday. Summary:

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by William Hogan, Walter McCue second, John Sperling third. Time—0:59 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by John Dempsey, (7 feet;) Edwin Fisher, (4 feet,) second; Arthur Cleary, (2 feet,) third. Time—0:11 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Thomas J. Smith, (40 yards;) John McNulty, (scratch,) second; Max Colff, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:58 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by James Jordan, (60 yards;) Martin McGlinn, (75 yards,) second; M. S. Hawkins, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:50.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Francis Berlin, (4 inches,) with an actual jump of 4 feet 11 inches; Felix Cocoran, (3 inches,) with 4 feet 9 inches, second; Richard Sluter, (5 inches,) with 4 feet 6 inches, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by John Clarkson, (3 feet,) with an actual put of 40 feet 7 inches; M. S. Hawkins, (4 feet,) with 37 feet, second; Thomas Burke, (5 feet,) with 34 feet 11 inches, third.

Bayside Yacht Club Dories Race.

The Bayside Yacht Club of Little Neck Bay held its final dory race yesterday, in which ten boats started, and after an exciting race Leo Bugg's Bunnie won the Curry Cup, with James H. Lee's Easy Mark a close second. As a result of the season's racing, James H. Lee's Easy Mark won the Commodore's Cup, with a score of 59 points, and the Bunnie second prize, with a score of 55 points, while George U. Harvey, Jr.'s, Jinnie won third prize, with a score of 46 points, and the Parer Cup for scoring the greatest number of wins, with the Easy Mark out.

The Dressmakers' Convention

is not exhibiting corsets this fall. This will cause a search for a corset suitable to the present style of dress.

Have you seen the CALIFORNIA CORSET?

We make any style and guarantee comfort and fit. From us you can get exactly what you desire or no sale. We are pleased to demonstrate and show our goods.

To order $5.00 up. Ready made $1.25 up.

California Corset Co., 446 & 448 Fulton St. Brooklyn, Elevator 10 Hoyt St

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

111 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Store Is Open Daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

Four-in-hands and Batwings; correct styles and seasonable colors. A variety of designs; remnants of lines of 35c. and 50c goods, reduced to close to..... 12½c

NEW AUTUMN WASH GOODS.

Particular attention is directed to the New Seersuckers at..12½c
New Galatea Cloths at..... 15c
New Crepe Cloths at..... 15c

NEW CRAVENETTE RAIN COATS FOR WOMEN.

Very much more graceful in contour than any ever before shown, they have plaits, are collarless and come in tasteful Oxfords, tans and olive. Having been made for samples they are strictly high class in every way. Sizes 34 to 40.

The Regular Lines Sell for $22. These Samples, $14.95.

Portieres and Lace Curtains.

A few very special values that will interest housekeepers.

Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom; reduced from $4.50 to..... $3.00
Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom; reduced from $5.00 to..... $3.25
Armure Tapestry Portieres, with velour border; reduced from $8.00 to..... $5.50

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

An importer, after filling his Autumn orders, has closed to us the remainder of his importation of handsome Irish Point Curtains—about 500 pairs, in an excellent variety of styles—that were to have been sold for $8.00 per pair—at a price that enables us to sell them for..... $5.49
Six handsome patterns, on excellent quality net; reduced from $4.98 to..... $3.75

The Last of the Men's $1.50 & $2 Negligee Shirts at 88c.

They will all be gone by to-morrow evening; better make early selection. A good assortment of colors and with attached or detached cuffs.

Desirable Remnants of Dress Goods.

Every fashionable and popular weave of the season is represented in the great accumulation of "short ends"—2½ to 8 yards—

On Sale To-morrow at Half Regular Prices.

For waists, skirts or children's dresses, there is almost unlimited variety in Mixtures, Serges, Cheviots, Voiles, Etamines, Eoliennes, etc.

Especial attention is directed to the unexampled new showing of

Plaids for Children's School Dresses.

Rich, refined effects predominate.

40 to 46 Inches Wide, $1.00.

79c. CREPE DE CHINE at 59c.

A superior quality of new Autumn goods, in handsome colorings, for street and evening wear; also white.

F. D. Matthews Sons

New Fall Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Linoleum 1-3 Below Usual Prices.

To-Morrow our doors will open upon one of the finest Carpet Offerings ever made in Brooklyn. All within easy price reach of those who delight in fine Carpets.

$55.00 Imported Wilton Rug, 9x12, $44.48

Boys' "Good Wear" Suits, extra Pants, $2.98
Men's $20 Fall Suits to Order, $14.50.

Significant Suggestions of Sharp Cuts in Silverware Prices for Monday.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Medium Knives, Warranted, ea. 10c., Medium Forks, ea. 10c.

2,000 Nickel-Silver Tea and Tablespoons.

TEASPOONS, 3c. ea., TABLESPOONS, 7c. ea.

CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS

that have been thrown aside on account of imperfections in weave or finish or that have holes and oil spots on them. Each pair has the fault (if any) stated on the price ticket, and the clerk will show you the blemish.

To illustrate the values we quote:

72x84, $5.00 regularly, slight damage, weight 5 lbs., pair - - - $2.98
72x84, $5.50 regularly, no imperfection found, weight 5 3-4 lbs., $3.50

3,000 Pairs Women's $3.00 Shoes, $1.69 a Pair.

Made of fine, firm, soft dongola and vici kidsk

MAY BUILD MANHATTAN PARK TO RIVAL CONEY'S

Syndicate Negotiating for Last of Dyckman Estate.

AFTER PLOT OF 26 ACRES

Ready to Spend $4,000,000 in New Amusement Enterprise, It Is Said, If Plans Go Through.

The establishment at the northerly end of Manhattan Island of a great amusement park, which will equal if not eclipse all similar Coney Island enterprises, is said to be the purpose of a syndicate which has practically closed negotiations for a tract of twenty-six acres, belonging to the Dyckman estate and lying between Broadway, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and the Ship Canal.

Nothing could be learned yesterday as to the make-up of the purchasing syndicate aside from the fact that it has abundant financial backing and will be able to carry out its undertaking, which it is said will involve a total investment of about $4,000,000.

The property possesses many features which will make it readily adaptable for amusement park purposes. It has 2,300 feet of water front, partly on the Ship Canal and party on the shore of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The land rises gradually from Broadway to a height of nearly 100 feet above tidewater and then slopes away gently toward the creek on the west. The tract is also practically free from the danger of being cut up by street opening, since it is so situated that streets through it will never be needed unless the owners themselves should want them. In accessibility the site will have all the advantages to be derived from the Subway, the Metropolitan surface lines, and the New York Central Railroad on the opposite side of the Ship Canal. It is believed that the New York Central and the Subway will eventually establish a union station at the northerly end of the Broadway bridge over the Ship Canal.

The property which has changed hands is the largest parcel of real estate under single ownership on Manhattan Island, and was the last of the Dyckman properties remaining in the hands of the family that gave its name to all of the territory from Fort George up to Spuyten Duyvil. These properties were accumulated by Michael and Jacobus Dyckman in the early part of the last century and were inherited by Isaac Dyckman, who at the time of his death in 1868 was, so far as the area of his holdings was concerned, the largest property owner on Manhattan Island. Four successive auction offerings, between 1868 and 1871, resulted in the sale of several thousand lots.

Isaac Dyckman's heir was a nephew, his sister's son, who bore the name of Smith, but who, as a condition of his inheritance, assumed the name of Isaac M. Dyckman. Further sales of the property were made from time to time, until at Isaac M. Dyckman's death about six years ago the large parcel along the Ship Canal was all that remained.

AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.

Publication for Hebrew Year 5665 Contains Valuable Information.

The American Jewish Year Book for the Hebrew year 5665 has been issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America, and was circulated yesterday on the first day of the Jewish year. This issue of the book, which is the sixth, is edited by Cyrus Adler, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and Henrietta Szold.

The book is evidently compiled by master hands and contains a great mass of important information to Jews. One of the features is a biographical directory of Hebrews prominent in the professions and in various walks of public life. The editors state in the preface to the book that this was no easy task, the data being gathered from catalogues, membership lists, of societies, reference books, &c.

Another important feature is the compilation made from the "Foreign Relations" documents on the passport question mooted between Russia and this country. It is known that this country has been active in the matter, but few Jews are aware, say the editors, that negotiations have been carried on between Russia and our Department of State. This has now broadened into a National issue, to the solution of which both of the large political parties are pledged.

Another important feature in the book is the list of 100 accessible books in English on Jewish subjects, which will prove very useful to those who are interested in Jewish education.

"FIRST AID" RULES SAVE HIM.

Policemen Find Gas Fitter Overcome in an Excavation.

Education in first aid to the injured enabled Bicycle Policemen James Donohue and Thomas Kerrigan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station to save the life of William Callahan, forty-five years old, of 1,466 Second Avenue, yesterday. They noticed an odor of gas coming from an excavation in front of 449 West Forty-seventh Street and peering into the hole saw Callahan, who is a pipe fitter for the Consolidated Gas Company, sitting motionless at the bottom, his head bowed upon his breast.

Donohue leaped down and passed the man up to Kerrigan. They laid him flat on the street, to all appearances dead, and applied artificial respiration until an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital arrived half an hour later. Callahan was finally resuscitated and the ambulance surgeon told him he owed his life to the policemen.

FIREMAN'S FLAT RANSACKED.

Thieves Carry Off Everything Portable After Dining Well.

Louis C. Bayer, a fireman connected with Hook and Ladder No. 14, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has reported to the police that on Wednesday last, some time between 8 in the morning and 8 in the evening, burglars entered his flat at 540 Bergen Avenue and stripped it of everything that could be carried away. Even the pictures were taken from the walls, and before the thieves left they enjoyed a lunch at his expense, rifling a well-stocked larder of the best it afforded.

Bayer believes that the thieves expected to be surprised, for a Japanese sword which was on the wall was found by him unsheathed on the dining room table.

SHIP'S ENGINEER CUTS THROAT.

Despondent Because He Couldn't Return to His Family.

John Williamson, engineer on the freight steamship Dongola, lying at the foot of Tenth Street, Long Island City, attempted suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor while on board ship. The doctors at St. John's Hospital say he has a chance of recovery.

The Dongola left Barry, Wales, three weeks ago for New York, with a cargo of oil. Williamson shipped with the understanding that the vessel was to return to Wales after unloading at New York. He has a wife and child in Glasgow from whom he didn't want to be separated any great length of time. He learned a few days ago that the ship was to sail from here for Hongkong on Thursday next and since then, his shipmates say, he had been despondent.

OLD WATER BOARD OUT.

Jersey City Democrats Replace Republicans and Prepare for Removals.

The judgment of ouster of the New Jersey Court of Appeals against the Republican Street and Water Board of Jersey City was filed at 11:30 A. M. yesterday in the office of Secretary of State S. D. Dickinson, at Trenton. Former Corporation Attorney John Wesl Queen, County Counsel John J. Mulvaney, and Lawyer John A. Dennin went from Jersey City to Trenton to see that the judgment was promptly filed.

Col. Robert G. Smith, the President of the Democratic Board, is with his regiment, the Fourth, at Manassas. The other Democratic Commissioners, Anthony Hauck, James S. Nolan, John Sullivan, and Ferdinand Heintze conferred at once with Democratic Leader Robert Davis, and concluded not to wait until Monday before taking possession of the Street and Water Department.

It is expected that the Board will begin immediately dismissing the 200 or more Republican subordinates in the department. Charles K. Hart may succeed George T. Bouton as clerk of the Board, at a salary of $3,500. Mr. Bouton has served for many years and is a Democrat, but displeased the Democratic leaders by holding office under the Republicans.

The Democrats have named delegates to a city convention, at which the Street and Water Board candidates will be nominated. The Republicans, having faith that their appointed board would be upheld by the Court of Appeals, made no nominations. Corporation Counsel George L. Record, in behalf of the Republicans yesterday, made a demand on City Clerk Michael J. O'Donnell's office for permission to amend the Republican nominating petitions, now on file, so as to provide that the delegates to the County Convention may serve at a city convention for the nomination of Street and Water Commissioners. If Clerk O'Donnell refuses the request, Record will ask Supreme Court Justice Dixon to instruct O'Donnell to change his mind.

NEW OVERLAND WIRELESS FEAT

Messages Sent Between Chicago and St. Louis by the De Forest Company.

All records in overland wireless messages were broken yesterday when the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company communicated from Chicago with the St. Louis Exposition, a distance of over 300 miles. Heretofore the overland record has been 107 miles. However, the De Forest Company sent war messages for The London Times-NEW YORK TIMES from Chemulpho to Wei-hai-Wei, China, over a dozen islands, the distance between the two points being 275 miles.

The new Chicago station just opened between that city and St. Louis marks the inauguration of a big land service by the De Forest Company. Already the company has stations in Cleveland and Buffalo, and at Port Huron, Mich. These, with two others to be built, will form relays for a line between New York and St. Louis, which will be in operation in about six months, according to the company.

Speaking of the record-breaking performance in Chicago yesterday, a representative of the company in this city said the majority of scientists have been doubtful about the possibility of sending messages overland, when the current that transmits them has to pass through many obstacles. The station in Chicago, he said, was situated on the north side, with the result that the messages for St. Louis had to pass through every skyscraper, every power house, and every elevated structure in the heart of the city. However, there was not a hitch.

The station in New York City, at 42 Broadway, is now practically ready for the contemplated New York-St. Louis service. Eventually, it was said, the company would be able to receive messages for San Francisco and the other ports on the Pacific. This date, it was added, was not very far distant.

TEACHES PRACTICAL CHARITY.

New York School of Philanthropy Offers Social Service Courses.

The New York School of Philanthropy, which opens again in the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, on Oct. 4, will include among the list of lecturers for this season some of the best-known philanthropists in the State and city. The speakers will present themes vital and interesting to persons in benevolent work and to the public at large.

The School of Philanthropy is looked upon as doing in the line of practical charity very much the same kind of work as is done in medical clinics for the benefit of students and general practitioners. It is conducted in the belief that as the possibilities of social service develop, the demand for trained workers increases, particularly in a city like New York, where the opportunity for doing good is combined with that for studying social conditions.

There will be seven main courses of lectures, with from six to eight series in each course. Each series will consist of from two to twenty lectures, and there will also be a number of extra addresses. In the programme for the coming term there are included lectures on Italian characteristics by Gino C. Speranza, lectures on the Jewish immigrant by Dr. David Blaustein, and several on the negro, North and South, by Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania. The course on constructive social work is particularly complete, with a series of municipal reform activities by Lawrence Veiller, on welfare work by Miss Gertrude Beeks, on settlements by Graham Taylor of the Chicago commission, and on the Board of Health by Dr. H. M. Biggs. The sessions will be held from 9 to 1 o'clock daily.

STOLEN PUP KNEW WAY HOME.

Held Thief for Police, but Refused to Let Them Escort Him.

Thomas P. Wilson of First Avenue and First Street, College Point, L. I., has a bullpup that not only knows how to take care of itself, but also knows the way home from a distance. Yesterday a man reached over Wilson's fence and slipped his fingers beneath the heavy collar around the dog's neck while he was asleep. Gathering the dog up in his arms, the man fled for a trolley car.

Wilson telephoned the Flushing police about the theft, and two detectives were sent to meet the car. They arrived at Lawrence Street and Broadway just as the car stopped to let off a man with a bull terrier. The dog wriggled free and held the man by the leg until the officers could take him into custody. Then the dog eluded the attempt of the detectives to capture him and struck out for home. Wilson again telephoned to the police not to bother, as the dog had returned. Wilson refused to make a complaint, and the man with the sore shin was allowed to go.

McCOMB'S DAUGHTERS OBJECT.

Mrs. Herzog and Mrs. Garth Complain of Executors' Accounting.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 10.—The contest over the estate of J. J. McComb came up again to-day in the Surrogate's Court, when objections were filed by Lillie M. Garth and Fannie McComb Herzog, daughters of Mr. McComb, to the accounting of the executors of the estate. Mrs. Herzog successfully contested that provision of the will which cut her off with $15,000 a year.

Mrs. Herzog and her sister allege that no proper vouchers have been filed by the executors for the payment of moneys by them; that no statement has been made of large holdings of real estate upon which the executors had credited themselves with large disbursements; that the executors had not set aside a sum to produce an income of $12,000 for the widow, and that after her death no distribution was made of the principal sum. The complainants also object to items amounting to $604,000 which, it is alleged, do not constitute part of the estate, and to large legal and medical fees said to have been paid out by the executors. The case will come up on Oct. 10.

Oriental Rugs.

Extraordinary Values

Commencing *Monday, Sept. 12th,* we will offer the following:—

125 Fine Antique Daghestans, $22.50 to $30.00.

200 Antique Daghestans, $17.50 to $20.00.

155 Antique Shirvans, $10 to $15 each.

175 Shirvans and Kazakjas, $5.00 to $7.50.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

AUTUMN DISPLAY

A VERITABLE EXPOSITION of everything of merit in the Furniture world, in all the fashionable designs and finishes, with unequalled choice in all lines, briefly describes our Autumn display.

Parties intending to furnish in whole or in part owe it to their interests to examine our stock and plainly marked prices—the lowest at which Furniture of highest excellence can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61,63,65 West 23d Street.

UNIONS FAST TIRING OF BUILDING TRADE WAR

Many Carpenters Signing Arbitration Agreement as Individuals.

MARBLE WORKERS' DEMAND

Want Stone Cutters to End Their Strike—Tile Layers May Settle To-morrow.

It was expected at the Building Trades Club yesterday that a week would see the trouble in the building trades ended through the capitulation of the unions. A large number of carpenters signed the arbitration agreement individually at the rooms of the club, and a number of master carpenters will have their contracts fully manned to-morrow.

The marble workers, who are anxious to return to work and are negotiating for a settlement, are expected to do missionary work among the other trades involved in the trouble. Lewis J. Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association, said yesterday that the marble industry had sent an ultimatum to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, the cause of the strike on the Trinity Building, which started the troubles originally. The ultimatum was to the effect that unless the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union settled with the employers by Tuesday, or, failing in that, refrained from going on a general strike, the marble workers would go on strike on Wednesday.

Mr. Harding was asked if this ultimatum did not savor of war as much as of peace. He replied:

"I am pretty well assured that the marble workers will not strike or have to carry out the ultimatum. The stone cutters, I believe, will make a settlement. I have reason to believe also that the tile layers will seek a settlement to-morrow. There are indications that they want to settle.

Other employers who were seen said that their locked-out employes were tired of being out and anxious to find an excuse for a settlement. In the larger trades, with the exception of the plumbers and electrical workers, the employers will give the trades a day or two to come back, even after they have started to form new unions.

WOMAN SLEUTH GOT MAN.

Alleged Thief Knocked Her Down, but Was Arrested.

Miss Laura Cantwell, a small and slender detective employed in a Broadway department store, arrested a man on Broadway near Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon after, as she says, he had knocked her down. Miss Cantwell says that she saw the man take some manicure instruments from a counter and that she followed him until he left the store. She then touched him on the arm and asked him to return with her to the office.

His reply was to knock her down with a heavy blow in the face, she says, and dash up Broadway. A young man who had witnessed the affair then grappled with the man and he was held by Miss Cantwell until another detective arrived. The prisoner was then taken to the Tenderloin Police Station. There he said he was William Bartlett.

Stern Brothers

Exceptional Values To-morrow in

Women's Cloak Dep'ts

Coats for Autumn Wear, of English mixtures, 41 in. long. $12.75

Rain-proof Garments, $12.50, 15.00

Imported Silk Rubber Garments, Three-quarter and full length, in black, blue, white, tan and red, $29.50, 35.00

Cotton Dress Goods

4,200 Yds. SILK FINISH VESTINGS, in a large variety of colors and fancy weaves, also white, for Fall and Winter Waists, Value 60c to $1.00 yd. 29c, 48c

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

NEW MODELS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRESSES AND CLOAKS

MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS, New Fall model, plain blue, black and brown cheviots and Scotch mixtures, $19.75

GIRLS' BOX REEFERS, of covert cloths and cheviots, 6 to 12 years, $4.95, 5.45, 7.50

GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES, of fine cheviots and mixtures, Regulation, sailor, Russian and Fancy Styles, 6 to 14 years, $4.95, 5.95

GIRLS' RAIN COATS, blue serges, with cape and velvet collar, 8 to 16 years, $2.69

MISSES' SILK WAISTS, New Fall Models, of Crepe de Chine, Peau de Cygne, Louisines and Taffetas, $3.95, 4.95

Fall Showing of

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

NEW "BUSTER BROWN" RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS, desirable styles in serges, cheviots and mixtures, with extra white collars, $5.00

NORFOLK SUITS with knickerbocker trousers, double or single-breasted coats, $6.45

NEW TOP COATS AND REEFERS, Styles particularly desirable for Fall wear, Reefers, 3 to 10 years, of navy serges and cheviots, Top Coats, 6 to 16 years, of stylish coverts, $5.00

YOUNG MEN'S COLLEGE SUITS, New Fall Models, with slightly longer coats, broad shoulders and full cut trousers, $9.75

Blankets and Comfortables

California and Eastern Makes, most desirable qualities and sizes

Much Below Regular Prices

Blankets, for Single Beds, $3.15, 4.25, 5.85

For Double Beds, $3.60, 5.50, 6.95

For Extra Large Beds, $4.90, 7.50, 10.50

Fancy Silk Comfortables

Lambs' Wool Filled, with silk tufting, for double beds, $3.95 Down Filled, for double beds, $7.95

Entirely New

Useful and Fancy Furniture

MISSION FURNITURE—Card and Library Tables, Desks, Chairs, Book Cases, Settles, etc.

MAHOGANY FURNITURE—Plain and Inlaid, reproductions of Colonial and Sheraton Designs.

VERNIS MARTIN AND GOLD LOUIS XV AND XVI DESIGNS in Curio Cabinets, Curio Tables, Desks, Music and Pianola Cabinets, Tea Tables, etc.

Lace Curtains—New Fall Styles

Just Received and Specially Priced for this Sale

Irish Point, $5.25, 6.75, 9.50 Usually $6.50 to 12.50 pr.

Renaissance, $6.75, 13.50, 18.75 Usually $8.75 to 26.50

Arabe Lace, $11.50, 18.50, 37.50 Usually $15.00 to 50.00

West Twenty-third Street

BROOK CLUB GROWS IN FAVOR.

Not Only an All Night, but Day Club as Well, Members Say.

The Brook, the new club at 6 East Thirty-fifth Street, with its continuous-service plan, is proving immensely popular. Among the latest acceptances to membership are Col. William Jay, John G. Hecksher, Charles M. Oelrichs, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Philip M. Lydig, and Elisha Dyer, Jr. The officers are: Center Hitchcock, President; Oliver H. P. Belmont, Vice President; Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Secretary, and Thomas B. Clarke, Treasurer. Oliver H. P. Belmont is Chairman of the Executive Committee, with Frederick Gebhard and Edward H. Bulkeley as assistants. On the Board of Governors besides those named are Horace Walcott Robbins, R. Livingston Beeckman, Franklin Bartlett, Edward A. Crowninshield, Charles T. Barney, Stanford White, Robert P. Perkins, De Courcy Forbes, George Blair Painter, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and J. Borden Harriman.

The idea of continuous service is founded on Tennyson's brook, "going on forever," and one of the features is that a member may bring in a guest at any time, the only condition being that the guest shall leave with or before the member. A Governor may extend the privilege a month longer. The Brook is not alone an all-night or a supper club; it has just as large a gathering in the afternoons as at night. The upper stories are arranged for bedrooms, and there is a long table in the dining room, which is another homelike feature, at which twenty-four men may sit. There is also a café in an arbored lattice room, where Robert Reid's large picture of the Brook is the chief decoration.

Hannah Elias Files Her Answer.

The answer of Hannah Elias to John R. Platt's suit was filed yesterday. The negress admits she received large sums from the aged Mr. Platt, but denies that she obtained $685,385 by threatening him. She admits obtaining a divorce from her husband, but denies that she paid $6,000 to him at the time, as alleged in the complaint. The answer was sworn to before a notary at Long Branch, where she has been spending the Summer.

OUTSIDE SALES WARNING UP.

May Be a Hit at the Stock Exchange's "Up-Town Crowd."

The official bulletin issued by the Stock Exchange yesterday contained a notice that by order of the Committee of Arrangements special attention was called to a resolution adopted in 1886 which declared that "any member who shall directly himself, or indirectly through another, buy, sell, trade, deal, and execute any order or make any bargain in any securities dealt in on this Exchange, at or in any public place in the City of New York other than this Exchange, shall be considered as committing a breach of faith with his fellow members and guilty of an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of this Exchange."

No explanation of this notice was obtainable at the Stock Exchange yesterday. The old resolution was passed to do away with the "night" stock exchange which was held in an up-town hotel during a busy financial period. It is possible that the Committee of Arrangements have found that the rules are being violated at the nightly meetings which are now being held at a well-known hotel by the so-called "up-town crowd."

"SIGGY" AND "LOTTA."

Some Evidence in Mr. Rohter's $25,000 Suit for Alienation.

Sigmund Gerothwohl, an insurance broker, was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard in an action for $25,000, brought against Gerothwohl by Frederick Hans Rohter, who alleges that the broker alienated the affections of Mrs. Rohter.

The Rohters were married in 1888. In 1902, Rohter says, he went to Europe. When he returned to his home at 148 East Sixtieth Street, he asserts, Mrs. Rohter admitted having transferred her affections, and advised her husband to get quarters elsewhere. Then, he says, he obtained possession of several letters signed "Siggy," and addressed to his wife in such ways as "My Only Beloved Lotta" and "My Dear, Good, Fat Lotta." These letters expressed the hope that the two would soon be married.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

OFFER AUTUMN NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPT.

New Silks (Main Floor).

36 inch black Taffeta; "warranted to wear," woven in selvage regular $1.00 quality, for.....85c. yard

24 inch black Crepe de Chine, crinkled and plain weave, high grade, heavy quality; slight imperfections, hardly perceptible; positively worth $1.25, for.....75c. yard

21 inch plaid taffeta Silk, in clan Tartan; also French Plaids, very desirable; value $1.00, for.....79c. yard

Lace "Specials" for Monday (Main Floor.)

3,500 yards of fine St. Gall Laces at one-third their value. 98c. values, 35c. yard; $1.25 values, 75c. yard; $2.00 values 98c. yard; $3.75 values, $1.75 yard.

Also 500 yards real Cluny Insertion, 2 to 3 inches wide; 40c value, for.....25c. yard

To Returning Tourists.

Special low prices quoted for framing pictures, photos, &c., collected abroad. All work executed in the most artistic manner. 5,000 Souvenirs of New York City in the most useful and exclusive novelties. Spoons, Postal Cards, etc.

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Leading Specialty Cloak, Suit, Skirt and Waist House in the City.

BONWIT, TELLER & Co

Heretofore *Teller & Co.*

CARD.

WE beg to announce that the change of the Firm name of Teller & Co. to Bonwit, Teller & Co. involves no change in the personnel of the Firm, which remains the same as heretofore. The policy which has given the Firm of Teller & Co. its pre-eminence as providers of the latest and most exclusive creations in Women's Outergarments at reasonable prices will be strictly adhered to, in the belief that the high reputation achieved by that Firm will be still further enhanced under our greatly enlarged store facilities as soon as present alterations are completed.

BONWIT, TELLER & CO.

DAILY RECEIVING

New Autumn Models

in

Women's Gowns for all occasions, Pedestrienne and Tourist Suits, Wraps, Coats and Skirts,

in many exclusive designs and materials, both foreign and domestic.

Twenty-Third Street, West.

Lord & Taylor

Announce the Opening of Their

Millinery Department

on Monday and Tuesday, September Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Broadway & Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

THIEVES OUT AT RELIEF TIME.

Robbed Fourth Avenue Stores While Police Were Changing.

There were four attempts at burglary along Fourth Avenue shortly after midnight yesterday while the police of the two stations which cover the avenue, the West Thirtieth and the East Thirty-fifth Street, were changing posts.

None of the burglaries was attended with much success, but it is considered remarkable that in this neighborhood at such an hour the gang succeeded in gaining entrance without attracting the attention of the police. The burglars entered stores along the avenue at 441, 448, 446, and 442, but got nothing of value.

British Colonial Officer's Bones Found.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The workmen who are rebuilding Fort Ontario to-day unearthed, at a depth of fifteen feet, the bones and tombstone of a soldier under King George II. He was Lieut. Basil Dunbar of His Majesty's Fourth Battery, Royal American Regiment, who died Oct. 12, 1759, aged thirty-six years.

Fire Engineers to Visit Caverns.

The International Association of Fire Engineers, who will hold their annual convention at Chattanooga on Sept. 13, will leave on a special Pullman train over the Shenandoah Valley route and stop for four hours to visit the Luray Caverns of Virginia.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.

MARRIAGE CALLS TEACHERS.

Ten Young School Ma'ams Resign in Jersey City at Once.

Superintendent of Schools Snyder of Jersey City, who, in his last two annual reports, bewailed the lack of teachers, has just had another reduction of his force. It is a rule of the board not to employ married women in the classrooms, and ten young school ma'ams who had reasons to take offense at this edict handed in their resignations Friday night.

Some of them had been married during the vacation season, and would have resigned sooner if they had not already been paid up to the close of the season. The board allows the teachers at the close of the schools for the Summer to draw their salaries for July and August in advance. The prospective Summer brides were very secretive about their wedding arrangements when they applied for the advance payments. One of the ten is said to have been married when she drew her advance money.

Those of the ten who have not already married are to wed so soon that they did not think it worth while to begin work with the reopening of the school year.

PART TWO

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The characteristic of last week's business in the stock market was the manner in which it withstood the test of realizing sales. Any market rises when there is no pressure to sell and there is even slight volume of buying. But when shares are sold by several thousands in single lots, and by successive thousands with only concessions of eighths, and with renewal of the rise upon cessation of selling, it is impossible to consider it a distributive market. It is only the smaller operators who are parting with their stocks. The larger interests, who bought earlier and have larger profits, still have their eyes on the future, and think the outlook good enough to take a risk upon crop accidents. That danger is not blinked. There is no office boy who does not know how serious it is, and is not nervous about it. The Government's report yesterday was almost good enough. A promise at this late date of 540,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2,500,000,000 of corn is ample. Nevertheless, if there should be damage to corn on the scale of 1901, it would stampede even the veterans who steadied the list through the wheat scare, and who will be very sure before they surrender to the bulletinists. A break following information publicly available will not be so serious as a slipping off of prices a little before the information leaks out. For it is a peculiarity of crop information that it is seldom published before the market is prepared for it. Organizations of thousands of correspondents are not maintained at large expense for purposes of benevolence or the health of the proprietor. When he parts with his information it is because his game is made. If his news is good he is ready to supply those who buy upon it, and if it is bad he is prepared to buy whatever is sold upon it. The lamb crop is as regular as any which falls before the reaper, or the simple game would cease to work. Meanwhile the old hands content themselves with sure things. For example, the cotton market is going through its usual ups and downs, and yet only one thing is as sure as any speculative thing can be—that whatever the range of prices, and whatever the nature of the crops, the pressure of new supplies always carries down options at this season.

Ordinarily that rule would be good enough to sell the market upon; but this is a year in which everything has gone by contraries. In the cotton market options sold down long and steadily with progress of proof that the Government's estimate of a short yield—which had been rejected by all the knowing ones—was correct. It was reaction from an overbought condition, of course. In the stock market contrariness has been shown by reaction upward from an oversold and sold out condition. The news has averaged discouraging, rather than stimulating, and it is a Presidential year, which fact alone calls for depression. Yet there has been trading rivaling markets set aflame by booming news, which is not always or necessarily false news. There is no doubt about this year's disturbing news; the singular fact is that in proportion as it has been true and important the market has failed to respond to it. When St. Paul was at 137 wheat was 91. St. Paul is now near 160, and wheat is 20 points higher also, for good and sufficient reason. The smaller the market and the hotter the price cutting in the iron trade the stronger Steel has been. Reading touched its highest in the week just ended when this year's output of anthracite was announced as four and a quarter million tons smaller than last year. The soft coalers acted with the same erratic cheerfulness. It is useless to multiply instances. Everybody who has watched the market at all knows that this year's market is the best example of the maxim that early and correct information is worse than useless. It is positively dangerous. It was Mark Twain who remarked how seriously knowledge of the facts hampered a literary artist. In a similar way knowledge of the facts warps the judgment of a financial operator. For example, any one in Wall Street who had known that the Steel Trust would be fighting as it is for its reduced share of business at cut rates would almost certainly have attached more importance to that fact affecting intrinsic values than to that other mere piece of market information that the wise ones were to a man short of the preferred at about the price for which they had bought the common. Naturally the mere market situation has controlled the intrinsic considerations, whose effect is nevertheless certain to be felt, but at another time.

In this cheerful, booming, topsy-turvy condition of things, which makes it as mad to fight the rise on poor news as it would have been to buy the list last year on good news, (which was never lacking although obscured at times by individual misfortunes,) there are two opinions about conditions, although there is only one movement in prices. Said one disgruntled bear last week when asked for his opinion about a situation in which he has been wrong for months, after having been right for a year: "It reminds me of a friend of mine who saw a bunch of trees out of a Pullman window and made up his mind to start a furniture factory. He bought the trees all right, after which he learned that they were planted for purposes of irrigation by the Government and were watched by United States cavalry, so that they were not available for lumber. My friend thereupon decided to sell his timber tract as town lots. They would not sell at $100, so he concluded they were too cheap, and marked them up to $1,000. They did not sell any better, but he was able to borrow $500 on them, and the banks broke. My friend came out all right." It is a caricature, of course, but there is a resemblance in the portrait. Where would the list be selling if the banks were not pursuing borrowers to make them pay the cost of bought deposits, and if the deterioration in intrinsic conditions were controlling, rather than hopes of the future? And how many are seriously considering buying stocks which they condemned but a few weeks ago solely because their price was too cheap? There is a certain second preferred stock which was a fine talking target for the bears. They would say "Four per cent. guaranteed and selling below 50. Why don't you buy it? It's because the price tells you the dividend will be passed." The stock is now selling at 60, and it seems more attractive than at 40 odd, yet all that has happened in the interval is successive reports of decreasing earnings.

The other side was very well presented by one of those shrewd, cool, far-seeing houses which began buying almost a year ago, and which has had difficulty to keep its stock in trade replenished in recent months. Being asked to expound a situation where usual signs fail and the rules of Alice in Wonderland obtain, he said: "My judgment of this market is based on such facts as these. We run an advertisement in your paper, and a few days ago we had a letter from a total stranger saying he had seen it, and asking us to forward our list. We do so often, and often hear no more. But in a few days this stranger from an inland city came back with a second letter reading: 'Dear Sirs—Inclosed please find my check for $64,000 in payment for 2,000 shares of ——. Please buy at the market, have it transferred to my name, and hold for my remittance to adjust the account.' That is no singular occurrence. In another case we were asked to take a bond issue of a Mexican railway, and declined, not judging the bonds attractive. But we took an option on the lot, and within three weeks every bond was sold. These are some of the experiences which make us think this is an investors' market, and not an operators' market, nor a bankers' market, nor an artificial market, nor any of the other hard names they call it. The market suits us, and we are letting our customers buy selected things even at the rise."

It may be so. One of the saddest recollections of the talent is the way in which the ignorant hoi polloi mobbed Wall Street after McKinley's election and made big money on the rise which "conservative" critics constantly fought as excessive. The event justified the warning, but, sad to relate, the ignorant hoi polloi sold out betimes, and the famous rich men's panic followed the discovery that the indigestibles were undistributables. They have been lugged long and painfully, and the table is still set for the innocents, who once more are feeling hungry. Again the stage is set for another act in the comedy of "Cupidity Versus Experience," and possibly once more the outsiders and the tenderfeet, rushing in where the wily ones fear to tread, will get all the best of it.

Could anything be more alluring to the inexperienced or less intelligible to anybody than such a scheme as was announced at the week end? A company which reports itself in a highly prosperous condition reorganizes itself for no other reason than that underwriters were unable to distribute their load. By way of "simplifying" matters a hundred million of Treasury assets is wiped out. Could conservatism go further? And is it not pure captiousness to suggest that as the hundred millions written off cost nothing except the price of paper and ink the increased security of the scheme is only apparent to those who have better information than that possessed by the generality? The earnings reported figure out 25 per cent. upon the lowest class of the new securities. Par is cheap even for an industrial whose earnings are stable at that rate, and the bonds ahead of such stock should be almost gilt-edged. A possible criticism would be that one year's earnings are scant basis for cautious investors to act upon, and that a certification of accounts by accredited auditors and appraisers would be reassuring. And something more explicit might have been said about the outstanding notes which a reputable house advertises as an obligation prior to the indigestible 4 per cents retired by the new deal. But this is by the way, and without prejudice to a scheme which speaks for itself, and which is cited only as the verdict of experienced diagnosticians that the time is ripe for fresh appeals to the public's purse. Ordinarily such flotations are made when it is a good time to sell stocks. Better hopes for the market's future must be based upon the opinions of judges in another class to the effect that stocks are rising because conditions are improving. It is impossible not to admire the intelligence which long ago foresaw the intrinsic conditions now near, and the nerve and resources which have brought the market thus far on its way. If those who have fostered the improvement had been in the same class with those who made earlier and abortive attempts at the same thing they would have sold out quietly while talking for the rise. They have held their stocks—the market proves it—and they will be, because they must be, the mainstay of the market if trials lie before it.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 10.....	4,321,690
Same week last year.....	1,248,764
To date this year.....	80,568,000
Corresponding date last year....	113,709,739

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week.....	$26,135,500
Same date last year.....	$4,844,300
To date this year.....	$478,993,460
Corresponding date last year....	$459,928,550

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Sept. 12,'03.	Sept. 10,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	910,758	3,243,442	2,332,684
Industrials	338,006	978,248	640,242
Banks	.....	20	20

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Sept. 12,'03.	Sept. 10,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	$4,098,500	$12,236,500	$8,138,000
Industrials	745,500	12,638,000	11,892,500
Government	800	1,261,000	1,260,700

THE UPWARD TENDENCY

Explained by Increasing Stability of Business.

The Industrial Position Secure—British Railways and Our Own—Hopeful Views Justified.

That ours is a "bull" country few thinking people have denied. The admission is general that the country is young and not densely populated or fully developed. Increasing population and wealth irresistibly force the tide of values higher with every boom. Every epoch of advancement in our history has scored up commercial records never before attained. The argument that is always uppermost concerns not the final outcome, but the temporary fluctuation of business. And since the financial revival of recent weeks has awakened hopes that we have made another turn toward the better side of things, it is instructive to note some points wherein reactions of to-day differ from setbacks of the past. For history is making every day and precedent has only a limited application.

We no longer witness or look for the severe fluctuations in railroad progress that ten and twenty years ago were common. In a measure the industrial combinations of the past five years have assumed the uncertain position formerly held by the transportation industry, and the latter has attained a more solid and secure standing. And yet, overcapitalized as they are, and subject to competition and to corrupt management, our industrials are in many ways more firmly intrenched than were our railroads in 1884. In the first place, the railroads were then building new lines into untried territory and were overcapitalizing an undeveloped and uncertain business. But our industrials are not experimenting in new fields. Old and tried companies have simply combined for mutual good. The craze for combination begot injudicious organizations, but the whole movement should not be judged by a few vicious examples. During two years of the most acute and sudden setback the majority of the new trusts have maintained themselves in good preparation for the next activity, for the industrials have been unoppressed by the weight of fixed charges which brought down the railroads in previous years.

It is but fair, however, to allow that the newer the industry the wider the fluctuation in its affairs. Inversely, stability and long existence are fellows. Hence the growing conviction that our railroad stocks are all progressing toward an investment basis. Some surprise was expressed that, during 1903, with its stagnant steel business and its general commercial depression, railroad gross earnings kept constantly advancing. The fact is that the tide of railroad earnings is continually being swelled by the ever-increasing density of our country's settlement. This factor is so strong an influence that it offsets the effect of commercial depression, and earnings actually increase, although at a reduced rate, while trade slackens.

There are some strongly suggestive hints to one who is interested in our railroad progress, in the results attained upon English railroads. There gross earnings always increase. Here good judges have said that we may hereafter expect the same result. Since 1870 there have been but three years when English railroads have shown reduced earnings. One was in 1879, when the decline measured about 2 per cent.; in 1885 there was a loss of 1¼ per cent., and in 1893, the year of the great coal strike for a minimum wage, a loss of 1¾ per cent. In the very active years of 1898, 1899, and 1901 English railroad earnings advanced very rapidly, but they kept on advancing right through the depression of 1901 and of 1903. The first six months of 1904 showed a small gain—just under 1 per cent. Traffic is pretty well developed in England and tends to fluctuate, but narrowly, so vast is the unchanging total of necessary local business. There is so much similarity in the tendency of railroad affairs here and abroad that we may be said to be approaching an equally stable condition.

It is interesting to note, however, that the net earnings of British roads have shown the same decreasing tendency that they have here, but that the high level of expenses which caused decreasing net is now giving way to an economical standard. The first six months of 1904 showed an increase in gross upon nineteen British railroads of £398,000, and in net of £157,000. But in the period between 1899 and 1901 net earnings declined from £13,329,000 to £10,162,000, and the average dividend rate from 5.65 per cent. to 4.28 per cent., while gross earnings were meantime advancing from £101,687,000 to £105,500,000. And at present gross is running at the rate per year of £110,300,000, with net only £12,136,000, and dividends at the rate of 4.72 per cent.

The altered conditions of recent years have demanded huge rebuilding outlays in England as well as here, in order that, ultimately, economy of operation may result. The goal is now being approached in both countries. Capital outlays, which were, upon the nineteen British roads referred to, as high as £9,637,000 in six months in 1900, and which ranged at a high level until 1903, have been but £5,370,000 during the past six months. The London Statist, in summing up the situation, says: "Now that the railway companies have begun to make real economies, we do not doubt that their efforts to reduce both their revenue and capital outlays will be of great benefit to themselves and to the community. Economy in revenue expenditures and of capital will mean in a relatively short time increasing profits and dividends."

Such a summary of the British situation has even stronger application to our own railroad position. The premises upon which the conclusion is based are the same in either case. The confidence of our investing public and the rise in security values while times still are depressed are founded upon a conviction that the same favorable conclusion is not long to be postponed in this country. However much they may overdo it at times, the speculative and the investing public are imbued with confidence, viewing reactions and slumps as but temporary accompaniments of progress. Rightly or wrongly, that part of the community which registers its opinions in Wall Street, is now busily discounting what it conceives to be a resumption of "the upward tendency."

English Insolvency.

An interesting feature of the annual report on bankruptcy is that though the total number of insolvencies in 1903 was somewhat larger than in 1902, there has again been a decrease in the number of receiving orders in which the unsecured liabilities were £20,000 and upward, viz., from 30 with liabilities of £1,552,400 to 28 with liabilities of £1,367,300.—The London Telegraph.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

HENRY CLEWS from time to time posts on the bulletin board of his office typewritten remarks embodying his views on current topics, which are generally enlargements of the talks he gives at various times during the day to his customers and which are known as "Clews's Sunday School talks." The other day this sentence appeared in a eulogy on one of the Presidential candidates: "When times are bad it causes distress in millions of homes, which is hell on earth to them." Since then his office has been trying to figure out just how many millions of homes there can be when there are only 80,000,000 people in the country.

EZRA LINCOLN, senior partner of Lincoln, Caswell & Co., sailed for home from Liverpool Friday. He has been in England and Scotland for the past six weeks, combining business and pleasure.

JAMES STILLMAN, President of the National City Bank, is one of the last of the big financiers to return to the Street. Mr. Stillman arrived yesterday on the Celtic and he will be just in time to prepare his address to the American Bankers' Association on Wednesday.

GEORGE F. BAKER, President of the First National Bank, is expected home this week, and Clement A. Griscom took vessel for this country yesterday.

H. H. ROGERS of the Standard Oil Company, who has been abroad since July 27, sailed yesterday for home, as he will be called upon to testify very soon in the suit against the Bay State Gas Company in Boston. With his return the Street will once more have its full complement of leaders.

FREDERICK O. BEACH, who has been a special partner in the firm of R. H. Thomas & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and has been admitted as a special partner to the firm of Taylor & Robinson. The other members of R. H. Thomas & Co. will continue the partnership.

E. TOWNSEND IRWIN, it was announced yesterday, has been admitted to the firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co.

H. TOWNSEND DAVIS is up for membership in the Stock Exchange, having bought the seat of Edwin Corning. His sponsors are John P. Grier and W. H. Van Antwerp. The seat of Warren B. Smith, deceased, has been transferred to Alfred Flegenheimer.

WILLIAM BUSTON, the English cotton expert, was badly fooled by a cotton planter on the occasion of his last visit to this country, according to a story told on the Cotton Exchange. He had tied white ribbons to certain bolls on the plantation in order to see what changes they would undergo in two weeks. During his absence the planter removed the ribbons and tied them to worm-eaten bolls, so that when Buston returned he could hardly believe his eyes, for the cotton seemed to have deteriorated terribly. When the planter explained the matter Buston is said to have been unable to see the joke.

"BILLY" OLIVER, one of the biggest members of the Stock Exchange, visited the curb yesterday to do some trading, and the curb brokers thought it a good joke to initiate him. They tried to steal his fine scarf pin, but "Billy" was "next" for he had too much experience from his connection with the initiation exercises on the Stock Exchange to fall an easy prey. When he went away the brokers declared that he had made a hole in the curb, a statement which will be appreciated by those who are familiar with his size and his cleverness as a trader.

W. K. MATHEWS, Vice President of the White Knob Copper Company, who was taken very seriously ill with typhoid fever several weeks ago while on his way West to visit the properties of the company, and who, since then has been confined to the hospital in Duluth, is now on the road to recovery, but it not to return to his office for some time.

WILLIAM G. TITUS, one of the best-known and most successful specialists in bank and trust company stocks on the Street, is at present away on a short vacation. Unless there is a material increase in activity among his specialties, Mr. Titus will remain until about the end of the month.

A. P. HEINZE, and JOHN McGUINISS of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company went to Butte, Mont., a few days ago, and will probably remain West looking after the affairs of the company until the beginning of November.

CORN SCARES IN SEPTEMBER.

Have Occurred Regularly in Recent Years Without Doing Much Harm.

Early last week the stock market wavered a little under the fear of coming reports about damage to the corn crop. It was known that the crop experts were going through the corn region, and as the tip had been spread quite broadly that corn was a purchase it was expected that their reports would indicate a smaller crop. The scare did not, however, materialize, and in the meantime the market took on strength, and it was doubted if damage reports would receive much credence.

Injury to the corn crop some time in September has been a feature of the speculative markets for the last few years, but in looking over the records of earlier years nothing is found to indicate that much attention was paid to damage reports in that month. Formerly scares were more frequent during the first part of the Summer. Whether this was due to the weather, the last few Summers having been very cold, with early frosts, or whether it was due to other causes, it is vain to discuss. It is more important to point out that frost scares in September have not generally been followed by real damage. There was a frost scare in 1902 which sent cash corn in that month up to 71. Nevertheless the crop for that year exceeded 2,500,000,000 bushels. Again, in 1903, there was much anxiety about the corn crop, and frosts were actually reported about the middle of the month. It turned out, however, that only a limited area had been affected, and the recurrence of warm weather later made the crop safe and the final figures showed a harvest exceeding 2,200,000,000 bushels.

These figures would seem to indicate that crop-damage reports at this time are likely to mislead if taken too seriously.

THE COAL TRADE OUTLOOK

Feeling and Prospects Leave Little to be Desired.

Some Quietness in Present Trade Affords Time and Opportunity for Recuperation and Future Activity.

While there has been dullness in the coal trade for a few weeks past, the returns of output do not show any great reduction from former years, even taking the last great year's tonnage into consideration. All the indications that are now discernible are for better things along the line of tonnage and price, for both hard and soft coal. In fact, one may fairly say that there is an improving tone to trade; the time is now at hand, or approaching, when coal is wanted for actual household use, and this induces a change in opinion of trade conditions, as against anything which has been heard during the past few weeks. It is evident enough that coal will be wanted in the usual large quantity during the next six months, and there is no doubt that those consumers who wish to gain peace and comfort will put it away as early as possible. The carrying companies are not now much better prepared for handling traffic than they were a year ago, and there are other articles of merchandise besides coal. It is evident, from the reports which come to hand, that the move toward better things is gradually increasing in volume, and one must remember that the course of events in this country is seldom backward. The tonnage of coal of all kinds last year was a large one, and of great value in every way, but with more settled conditions and lower values prevailing there is not so much reason for complaint of the situation as a whole as some imagine. The fuel industry has been long misunderstood, but the gain along the line of its importance to the country is appreciable. Railroad companies find in it a large share of their prosperity, and this will grow as time goes along, while the markets are steadied by the fact that larger and more intelligent interests are now in control, (or are becoming the controllers,) and the public is being served at figures which are not in any degree exorbitant. In no other country can the manufacturer secure a supply of fuel at so little cost, and the best domestic fuel of the world is had at figures far below what inferior grades are sold at elsewhere. We have heard a great deal this Summer about soft coal being "in the dumps," and, looked at in an abstract way, the pronouncement is true. There has been more bituminous fuel mined and shipped to the various markets the past few months than could be sold at a fair profit. And, what is perfectly natural under such circumstances, competitive prices have been forced gradually down, while thousands of buyers have either held off beyond their usual time for contracting, or else have taken advantage of the situation to get their supplies at bargain rates. While the trade at large has been going through this experience, various members of it, the more fortunately situated ones, perhaps, have adopted the eminently wise method of giving themselves and their operations the rest that had deserved after several years of strenuous, upbuilding business. There could have been no better way than this to help restore normal conditions of trade. Nor was there anything unusual or particularly risky about it; things had simply been going on too fast for so long a time that a slackening up seemed to many fraught with a danger not wholly there. Comparisons of business done in 1904 were more apt to be made with expectations based on an increase over 1902 and 1903 than with the figures of, say, 1898 or 1900.

Take five years as a unit in the production of coal, instead of one year, and the advance of each period over that of its immediate predecessor and all that have gone before is marked. The invariable tendency is to go ahead, even if some one year is not up to expectations. This is particularly the case with the quantity of coal mined, and when it comes to price, both hard and soft coal are sold at better average prices now than five years ago. It is very much better to speak of good things than of poor things, although we know that the latter exist. The general average, which determines the worth and tendency of all things, is favorable, and progress is the mark of the trade throughout. To-day the production of hard coal is beyond the figures which experts of only ten years ago said would be possible with all the anthracite mines working every day in the year, and the statistics of bituminous are likewise beyond the reasonable expectations of even five years ago. Considering these things, the present situation is not so bad.

The labor situation in the coal districts is as good as one could look for; the vast area of production that is covered in the Inter-State agreement is at work in good shape, and the output is up to normal. There are a few outlying places where the agreements have to be renewed, and in these there is the disposition on the part of labor not to take a reduction, but ultimately this will come, for the changed conditions from the boom period of eighteen months ago do not warrant a continuance of prices paid under that condition of affairs. In the meantime, any idleness that occurs inures to the good of the producers.

The coke trade is picking up in orderly fashion as the uplift in the demand for iron and steel products grows, and this is growing in a way that is quite satisfactory to those engaged in the trade. Some may think that the growth is slow, but, to those experienced in the management of manufacturing properties, about the most undesirable thing that could happen would be a sudden spurt that would inflate demand and create a condition that would be followed, basing the judgment on past experience, by a reduction that would do infinite harm and create distrust and delay next year. All the producers of iron and steel products are preparing for an active year in 1905, 1906, and 1907. Plants are better and more economically equipped, transportation facilities are improved, and in many ways the situation is favorable for the transaction of a larger volume of business with less friction and delay in meeting the demands of consumers. To a large extent this is also true of the coal-producing companies; there has been a general overhauling of methods, a general systematization of management, the elimination of excrescences, the concentration of authority, and the weeding out of inexperienced men who were installed three years ago largely because, and only because, they had a "pull." Things with the greater corporations are getting down to solid business methods and sound business system, errors of judgment have been detected and recognized, and corrective treatment applied. The report of operation and output of the Connellsville region, the largest coke-producing district, shows a total of 21,157 ovens, of which 13,685 were active and 9,472 idle. This week the Frick Company will blow in several hundred ovens, among them some plants that have been idle for a month or two.

WANTED—AN EXPLANATION.

Relations Between Transit Development Co. and B. R. T. Need Clearing Up.

In the application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of $5,000,000 additional first refunding bonds, which application was granted last week, appears a somewhat remarkable revelation. It is stated there that part of the mortgage was used for the purpose of acquiring $5,210,810 certificates of indebtedness of the Transit Development Company. This is one of the subsidiary companies of the system, and its business consists in buying equipment and supplies for the parent concern. Just why a subsidiary company should be necessary to act as purchasing agent does not appear, but it does appear that the entire capital stock of the company consists of only 250 shares. The value of the shares is placed slightly above par. It also appears that the certificates of indebtedness of the company were acquired at about par, and it would therefore further appear that the Transit Development Company must be an exceedingly prosperous concern. Else how could it secure a credit of over $5,000,000 with a capital of only $25,000?

How the thing is done is something of a mystery. Suppose the transit company buys $80,000 worth of cars and issues $100,000 in certificates of indebtedness to pay for them. Some one has to take up the certificates, for the car companies will not. The question arises at what price the certificates are discounted. When they have been discounted are they sold back to the parent company at a profit, bonds being taken therefor at another discount? It is conceivable that this procedure would put a profit into somebody's pockets which would exceed any possible return by the antiquated way of paying dividends, for by the latter method the public would get a share of the profits. Can it be that the Transit Development Company is the ladle with which the cream is skimmed off the milk?

COTTON DOINGS ABROAD.

English Spinners Denounce Speculation but Buy Spot Cotton.

With the cotton market in this country in a condition of temporary paralysis due largely to the uncertainty regarding the actual state of the new crop it may be of interest to record the latest developments abroad in the fight by the manufacturers against what they are pleased to call "gamblers in the raw material." British and other spinners have recently been holding meetings again in their endeavors to prevent a continued cotton corner. The speeches were especially bitter against the "arrogant boast of the Yankees that they would sweep European cotton fabrics from the markets." It was decided to shut down Saturdays and Mondays and to buy as little cotton during September as possible. The latter proposition is capable of stretching and does not seem to be followed very strictly, for almost every bale of cotton that is coming to market is being exported to England, and if American spinners do not take care they may again have to lay in their supplies at higher prices, just as they did last year.

Besides it is also apparent that all the gamblers in raw cotton are not confined to the United States. Many of the Lancashire mills that use only the finer Egyptian staple are complaining that the price of that cotton is being held at a high level by manipulation. Egyptian cotton is finer even than Sea Island cotton, and is essential to a large part of the cotton industry in Lancashire. The fibre grown in the land of the pyramids at this time was introduced there by the French about 100 years ago. The first crop yielded only 10,000 pounds, but the cultivation increased rapidly until the production now amounts to 850,000,000 pounds a year, and acording to the experts the limit is not yet.

WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

Recent statistics published in France estimate the total tonnage of the world's merchant marine at 33,643,000 tons, and the number of vessels at 24,533, of which 12,671 are steamships with 27,184,000 tons, and 12,182 are sailing ships with 6,459,000 tons. This gives an average of about 1,540 tons for steamers and 538 tons for sailing vessels.

Although the construction of large ships has greatly developed during late years, the greater part of the world's goods is still carried by vessels of average tonnage. The number of ships of over 10,000 tons is only eighty-nine. Of vessels over 5,000 tons, the following table gives the number and the flag floated:

VESSELS OF OVER 5,000 TONS.

Flag.	5,000 to 7,000 Tons.	7,000 to 10,000 Tons.	More than 10,000 Tons.
British	366	119	48
German	59	15	26
American	24	7	7
French	30	4	2
Dutch	6	1	4
Russian	10	2	...
Austrian	4	1	...
Japanese	16	...	...
Spanish	3	...	...
Danish	...	1	2

The tonnage of the principal countries is as follows: England, 16,006,374; America, 3,671,956; Germany, 3,283,247; Norway, 1,653,740; France, 1,622,016; Italy, 1,180,335; Russia, 809,648; Spain, 714,447; Japan, 726,818; Sweden, 721,116; Netherlands, 658,845; Denmark, 581,247; Austria-Hungary, 578,697; Greece, 378,199; Belgium, 167,047; Brazil, 155,086; Turkey, 154,404; Chile, 103,758; Portugal, 101,404; Argentina, 95,780.—United States Consul Haynes, Rouen, France.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

J. Bruce Ismay's arrival in this country, which is expected this month, is likely to be marked by some radical changes in methods of operating the company of which he is President, especially in the schedule of sailings from the ports in this country. At present there is a hard and fast schedule, strictly adhered to, and this without consideration as to whether business justifies the sailings or not. Naturally, as far as the passenger service is concerned, the present method is the most desirable for passengers, but when the heavy expense entailed by each passage to and from Europe is considered, it is to be hoped, on behalf of the company, that some satisfactory schedule, which will be in accordance both with business requirements and with due consideration to the convenience of passenger traffic, will be evolved, with stimulating effect upon the revenue of the combine.

If the present rate war continues and extends any further the companies concerned in the struggle will be obliged to depend entirely upon profits from freight, as it is now possible to travel first-class for the same sum that it formerly cost to cross second class. At first it was thought that the rate-cutting would be confined to the steerage, but considering the lengths to which it has now been carried it is impossible to foretell results, except that the weaker companies will go to the wall.

The rate-cutting now in progress has brought to light even more forcibly than heretofore the inadequate immigration laws now in existence, as vast numbers of undesirable immigrants have been coming to this country. This state of affairs will likely result in more stringent laws being passed to prevent just this immigration largely fostered by rate-cutting.

BIG BANKERS' CONVENTION

The Thirtieth Annual Meet of the American Association.

TO DISCUSS IMPORTANT TOPICS

Several Thousand Delegates Expected to Attend—Sessions Will Last Four Days.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held in this city during the coming week, will be one of the most interesting in the history of the association. The latter will on this occasion celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of its first convention, and will look back over a long period of successful activity in the development of the country at large through its banks. In that time the growth of banking in the United States has been extraordinary, and can only be measured in billions of dollars. But while many problems have been solved, there still remain perplexing and conflicting ideas to be unified, and many new puzzles constantly arise, the solution of which can be discussed with profit by the bankers assembled in convention.

Among the reports which should prove particularly interesting are those of the Committee on Currency Legislation and on Uniform Laws, while an address by A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank, on the money situation should prove to be particularly illuminating in view of the great attention which this subject has held in the minds of the financial and commercial public. W. C. Robinson, President of the National Bank of Winfield, Kan., will deliver an address on the Western banker. That individual has become a factor of greater importance with every year of prosperity that the West has enjoyed. On his views as represented in the aggregate of reports which in the shape of letters maintain a constant flow to this centre of the country's finances depends the attitude of those considered leaders in finance. E. H. Harriman stated the other day that the stability of this country depended absolutely on the bankers in the country districts. He explained that the conservative attitude of those men which had succeeded the tendency of former years toward what was known as wild-cat banking, would make impossible the recurrence of such widespread conditions of panic and disaster as used to shake the business and manufacturing interests in decades gone by. The Western banker has now become, not only a barometer for the correct judging of the country's prosperity, but he has become a factor of the greatest importance in the financing of even more than local enterprises.

The worrisome question regarding the relations between banks and trust companies will be discussed by Eugene E. Prussing of Chicago, but on this point the trust companies will have something to say also at the convention of the trust companies' section of the association.

Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, will speak on the strength and weakness of American finance. This should be a prolific topic, especially if Mr. Roberts should include a discussion of the strength and weakness of the administration of United States finances, than which there can certainly be none more American. A few good and feasible suggestions for improvements along this line would be welcomed everywhere.

The convention will begin on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be called to order in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mayor McClellan will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city and James Stillman, as President of the Clearing House, will make an address on behalf of the New York City bankers. To show that ability in the banking line is independent, but not forgetful of religious feeling, each day the convention will be opened by prayer by some well-known divine. Bishop Potter will preside on Wednesday; Father Lavelle, Vicar General of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will officiate on Thursday, and the Rev. J. M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn will speak on Friday.

Acting in accordance with the old rhyme about all work and no play making Jack a dull boy, the local committee has arranged for entertainments to brighten the evenings for the visitors. Trips to Luna Park, theatrical performances and a reception on Wednesday evening to the delegates and their ladies will be the features of that part of the programme. On Thursday evening the delegates will be taken to the New Amsterdam Theatre, where the entire house has been reserved for them. The show is "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," and it is light enough not to disturb the continuity of thought of anyone. Between the acts souvenirs and refreshments will be served to the ladies.

The trust company section, which will hold its convention on Tuesday, has a programme of its own. George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, will deliver the address of welcome. The most important address will be on the subject of cash reserves, and will be delivered by Edward T. Perine, General Manager of the Audit Company of New York. There will be a number of other topics of less general interest discussed by the convention at large. The committee representing the New York City Trust companies, independently of the Bankers' Association, has arranged a luncheon, which will be served to the members of the Trust Company section at 1:30 P. M. on Tuesday. The committee is composed of Clark Williams, L. L. Gillespie, A. K. Wood, J. F. Thompson, A. V. Heeley and P. S. Babcock.

It is expected that several thousand delegates will take part in the proceedings. The Illinois delegation will arrive on Monday, while the Kansas bankers will get in on Tuesday, both over the Albany Day Line. Many of the delegates will be entertained at the private home of their New York friends, but the others will fill the hotels to overflowing. In the financial district it is intended to welcome the delegates with a liberal display of flags. Everything has been done by the committee on arrangements to make the convention a memorable one.

The National Bank of North America has issued an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Canyons About Wall Street," which is intended to serve as a souvenir of the coming convention of the American Bankers' Association. The views shown are reproductions of photographs and they represent the financial district from all points of view.

No Pumice Stone Trust.

It was announced in the drug trade last week that the last attempt to form a combination to control the output of pumice stone in the Lipari Islands, from which the greater part of the world's supply comes, has failed. The attempt was abandoned, it is said, because of the jealousies among the competing companies.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 1 Per Cent.

A Big and Booming Half Holiday Market—A Poor Bank Statement Has No Effect.

No Saturday this year has witnessed a market like yesterday's, which displayed all the characteristics of the earlier portion of the week. The volume of business would have been ample for most of the full days of this year, and was at the rate of a million shares. The regular piece of intelligence giving food for sober thought was supplied by the bank statement. And as matter of course nearly every stock rose. Among the few exceptions worth noting were Reading, Metropolitan Securities, and Union Pacific. Steel romped past 66, and the subsidiary iron companies enjoyed larger advances, which extended to railway supply companies. Consolidated Gas rose 4 points, and St. Paul was as strong as though there were no nervousness over the crop situation or the Government account of it which was not known during business. The produce markets were soft and the cotton market easy. The market closed at the top, under strong momentum, with nothing except the off chance of crop damage over Sunday to prevent accumulation of buying orders following leisurely consideration of the week's booming business. Sales made under such considerations almost never show a loss. Then is the ideal time for realizing profits. Blue Mondays are traditionally the time to get bargains, and booming Mondays the time to sell, if such is the operator's judgment.

In any case the market cannot run at its present rate much longer, for the banks cannot supply the resources both to move the crops and finance million-share days. Within a fortnight the surplus has fallen nearly twenty millions, or more than half its present total. Within the same time the bank loans have increased $30,000,000. The situation remains exceptionally strong, but the rate of deterioration is exceptionally rapid. It if not the demands of trade which are using up the surplus, although happily clearings are larger. Neither is it characteristically a crop-moving demand for currency as yet, although there is every indication that in time that demand will be unprecedented. It is a demand by pools and syndicates, and a too ready extension of accommodation by bankers eager to put to use deposits for which they have paid more than the going rate for money. Deposits thus secured are not owned here, and they are withdrawn without any consideration for local conditions. An early frost is not more withering upon the corn crop than is the crop-moving demand upon the most promising condition of the surplus and money market. The closing months of the year are traditionally more cheerful for bankers than for borrowers or operators upon borrowed funds. This year may prove an exception, but it is proceeding in the regular manner, which is that the United States alone of civilized nations moves its crops by contraction of credits. And the opposition allows the Administration to take credit for its record of financial legislation.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Car & F. pf	⅝	Minn. & St. L	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	M., St. L. & T. pf	1
Am. Dist. Tel	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Locomotive	2⅝	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Locom. pf	1⅝	Nat. R. of M. pf	½
Am. Tel. & Tel	2⅝	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	North American	½
Atlantic C. Line	2½	Pacific Mail	1½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	½
Buff., R. & P.	5	P. C., C. & St. L.	1
Cent. of N. J.	15	Pressed S. Car	1
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi. & N.-W.	½	Rep. Steel pf	1½
Chi. Un. Traction	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	Southern Railway	⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	4	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¼
Consol. Gas	4½	Un. B. & P. pf.	½
Corn Products	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
General Electric	½	U. S. Steel	⅛
Int. Paper pf	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Kan. City So.	½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	1¼
Lake E. & W.	1½	Wabash pf	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Wis. Central pf	½

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf	½	Met. Securities	1
Am. Express	4½	Reading	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	Rock Island pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	⅝	Union Pacific pf	½
Con. Tob. pf	1¼	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Int. Power	1⅝		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. I. & P. col. 5s	1	Lack. Steel 5s	1
Eq. Gas, Chi., 6s	1¼		

Bond Declined.

L. & N.-So. Ry. joint 4s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 10	562,524
To date this year	80,568,000
Corresponding date last year	113,709,739

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 10	$3,399,000
To date this year	$478,993,460
Corresponding date last year	$459,928,550

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 10, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
48	50	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	— ½
59⅝	59¾	12,115	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	59¼	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	— ¼
23½	23¾	2,100	Am. Car & Found. Co	23	23¾	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
80½	81	2,000	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	80½	82	80½	81	+ ½
32¼	33	900	Amer. Cotton Oil	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
92	93	100	Am. District Telegraph	92	92	92	92	+ ½
208	214	115	American Express	210	210	210	210	— ½
6⅞	6¾	300	*American Ice Co	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
26½	27	135	*American Ice Co. pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
24⅛	24⅝	25,220	*Am. Locomotive Co	22⅝	25	22⅝	24⅞	+ 2⅝
93½	95	900	*Amer. Locomot. Co. pf	92	95⅝	92	93½	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	1,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅝	+ 1⅛
108⅞	109	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	109	109	108⅝	108⅝	...
6	8	12	Am. Steel Foundries	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
33¼	36	20	Am. Steel F. pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
132	132¼	3,640	*Amer. Sugar Ref. Co	132	132¼	131¾	132¼	+ ⅛
89	90	10	Amer. Tel. & Cable Co	93	93	93	93	...
140	141	325	Amer. Tel. & Tel Co	139⅞	140	139⅞	140	+ 2⅝
140	147	110	Amer. Tobacco Co. pf	145	145	145	145	...
13⅝	14½	500	*Amer. Woolen Co	14	14	14	14	...
84	89	475	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	86	86	86	86	+ 1
82⅞	83	17,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82½	83¼	82¾	83	+ ⅛
98¾	99	4,520	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98⅞	99⅛	98¾	99¼	+ ½
123⅛	125	2,200	Atlantic Coast Line	121¼	123¼	121¼	123¼	+ 2½
89¾	89¾	5,130	Baltimore & Ohio	89¼	89¾	89¼	89½	+ ⅛
56⅞	56⅞	7,185	Brooklyn Rapid Trans	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
140	145	200	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	145	145	145	145	- 5
88	89	200	Buf. & Susquehanna pf	88¾	88⅞	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅛
124½	126¾	4,375	Canadian Pacific	126⅝	126⅝	126⅛	126⅜	+ ⅛
176	177	800	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	176½	176	176	176	+ 1½
43½	43⅝	6,335	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43¾	43	43½	+ ⅛
41	41¾	210	Chicago & Alton	41¾	41¾	41¼	41½	...
17	17⅛	1,400	Chi. Great Western	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
153⅜	154	11,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	153	153⅝	152⅝	153⅝	+ 1⅛
183	185	10	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	183½	183½	182¾	183½	...
190¾	191	700	Chi. & Northwestern	190½	191	190½	191	+ 1
5⅞	6	1,050	Chi. Term. Transfer	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14½	15	360	Chi. Term. Transfer pf	14½	15	14¼	14½	— ⅛
6¾	7	300	Chi. Union Traction	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
81	81½	900	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L.	79⅜	81	79⅜	81	+ ½
43	43¼	4,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	44	39¼	43	+ 4
16	16¾	575	Colorado & Southern	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	48¾	48⅞	48½	48½	+ ⅛
22½	22¾	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	245	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
206⅜	207	7,750	Consolidated Gas	203	209⅞	203	206¾	+ 4½
122¾	123	1,350	*Cont. Tobacco Co. pf	125	125	123	123	— 1½
13¾	13¾	11,040	Corn Products Co	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
70¾	71	200	Corn Products Co. pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
169	169½	400	Delaware & Hudson	168¾	169½	169	169½	+ ⅝
26	26½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
79⅝	80	200	Denver & Rio G. pf	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	725	Distillers' Securities	27⅞	28	28	28	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	21,400	Erie	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
68	68¾	2,835	Erie 1st pf	67⅞	68	67⅞	68	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	2,970	Erie 2d pf	46⅝	47⅛	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
172	174	100	General Electric	174½	174½	174½	174½	+ ½
139¼	139½	918	Illinois Central	139¼	139¾	139¼	139¾	+ ⅛
74	74¾	150	International Paper pf	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¼
35	38	700	*Internat. Power Co	36	36	36	36	— ½
29½	30	500	Internat. Steam Pump	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	23	100	Iowa Central	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	...
44½	45	100	Iowa Central pf	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	...
79½	79⅝	1,400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	79	79¾	78¾	79¾	+ ⅛
25¼	26	300	Kansas City Southern	24¾	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
46¾	47	300	Kansas City South. pf	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
17⅛	18	700	Keokuk & Des Moines	18	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	350	Lake Erie & Western	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
123½	123¾	1,400	Louisville & Nashville	122	123¾	122¾	123¾	+ ⅛
157	157½	200	Manhattan Elevated	157¾	157¾	157¾	157½	+ ⅛
85½	86	9,420	*Met. Securities	87½	87⅝	85¼	85½	— 1
120⅞	121⅛	13,300	*Met. Street Railway	121⅞	122⅝	121	121	— ½
14⅞	15	7,300	Mexican Central	14⅝	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
130	136	10	Michigan Central	130	130	130	130	...
51	56	100	Minn. & St. Louis	53½	53½	53½	55½	+ 1
94	96	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	94	94	94	94	+ 1
73½	73¾	100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
25½	26	1,750	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23¾	24⅛	23	23½	...
48¾	48½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	48⅜	48⅝	48	48¼	...
98¾	99¼	16,620	Missouri Pacific	99⅝	99⅝	98⅞	99½	+ ½
47⅞	47¾	50	*Nat. Biscuit Co	48	48	48	48	...
14½	15	400	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	15	15	15	15	...
23½	23¾	1,500	*National Lead Co	24	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
40	40¼	1,600	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	40	40¼	39¾	40	+ ⅛
21⅜	21¼	1,983	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	20½	21⅞	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
138	140	500	*New York Air Brake	139¾	139¾	139½	139½	— ¼
123¼	123¾	2,800	New York Central	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	+ ⅛
193	195	100	N. Y. N. H. & Hart	193½	193½	193½	193½	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅝	2,800	N. Y., Ontario & West	33⅜	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅛
69¼	69½	1,660	Norfolk & Western	69¾	69⅞	69	69¾	+ ⅛
93½	93½	100	North American	93½	93¼	93½	93½	+ ⅛
64	65	100	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65	...
34	34⅝	3,000	Pacific Mail	33⅛	35	33¼	34½	+ ⅛
129	129¾	41,500	Pennsylvania Railroad	128½	129¼	128	129	+ ⅛
104¼	104¾	4,520	People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
69¾	70	100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	70	70	70	70	+ 1
100	100¼	35	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	100	100	100	100	...
34⅞	34¾	2,635	Pressed Steel Car	34	34¾	33⅝	34¾	+ 1
80	81	810	Pressed Steel Car pf	78⅝	80	78⅝	80	+ 1½
21¾	22	100	*Railway Steel Spring	22	22	22	22	...
24½	25	315	*Railway Steel Sp. pf	23¾	25	23¾	25	...
68¾	68¾	19,600	Reading	69½	69⅝	68	68	— ⅛
85⅞	86	200	Reading 1st pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
76⅝	77¼	300	Reading 2d pf	77½	77½	77½	77¾	+ ⅛
8¾	8¾	4,110	*Rep. Iron & Steel	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	45½	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	43¾	45	43⅜	45	+ ⅛
30	30¾	19,300	Rock Island Co	30⅛	30¼	29⅞	30	— ⅛
73⅜	73⅜	2,130	Rock Island Co. pf	73⅝	73⅞	72¾	73	+ ⅛
19¾	19½	700	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	19⅝	19¾	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
60¾	61	2,075	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	60¾	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	200	St. Louis Southwestern	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
44¾	45	1,550	St. Louis Southwest. pf	44½	45	44	44½	+ ⅛
38⅝	40	160	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	38⅝	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+ ⅛
58	58¼	11,550	Southern Pacific	58¼	58¾	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
113⅜	113¾	300	South. P. pf., 1st in. pd	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅜	56,500	South. R'way extended	31⅝	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
95¾	96	400	South. R'way pf., ext	96	96	95⅞	96	...
48⅝	48¾	6,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	47¼	48¾	47½	48⅝	+ 1½
32⅝	32¾	9,100	Texas & Pacific	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
33	33¼	500	Texas Pacific Land Tr	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅛
123¼	124⅞	100	Third Avenue	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	300	Tol., St. Louis & West	29	29¼	29	29	...
47¼	48	200	Tol., St. Louis & W. pf	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
97	98	240	Twin City Rapid Trans	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
7	7¼	200	*Union B. & Paper Co	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
62	65	220	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	63	65	63	63½	...
100¼	100⅝	22,340	Union Pacific	101	99⅝	98⅝	100⅜	— ⅛
92¾	93	100	Union Pacific pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
14½	15¾	300	United R'ways Invest	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
57⅜	57½	700	United R'ways Inv. pf	56⅞	57½	56⅞	57½	+ 1
50¾	57½	10	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf	58	58	58	58	...
8¼	8¾	1,100	*U. S. Leather	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
86½	86⅝	600	*U. S. Leather pf	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅞	+ ⅛
52	53¼	10	U. S. Realty & Imp	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	...
19	19⅜	460	U. S. Rubber	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	110	U. S. Rubber pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	+ ⅛
15⅛	15¼	30,700	U. S. Steel	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
64⅞	66	61,000	U. S. Steel pf	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66	+ 1⅞
34½	34⅝	2,435	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34¼	...
108¾	108½	1,320	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	107⅞	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝	+ ½
21¾	22	750	Wabash	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
42¼	42¾	720	Wabash pf	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ 1
91⅛	91⅞	100	West. Union Telegraph	91½	91¾	91½	91½	...
162¼	164	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	164	166	164	164	...
18	18¼	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
26	27	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	20⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	19¾	1,495	Wisconsin Central	19⅞	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
44¾	45	645	Wisconsin Central pf	44⅝	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅞
Sales		562,524						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Nervousness Regarding the Monetary Outlook Not Yet Allayed.

Conditions on the Stock Exchange Show a Tendency to Improve—Japanese Securities Fall and Russians Rise—Depression in the Mining Department.

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LONDON, Sept. 10.—Conditions on the Stock Exchange showed a tendency to improvement this week, but it can hardly be said that any actual improvement took place or that any can be expected until the nervousness concerning the monetary situation is allayed. Plenty of money is to be had, but people are not ready to believe that the ease will be permanent.

In other words, confidence is lacking, and the public are keeping away from the Stock Exchange, leaving the trading mostly to the professionals.

A distinctly firmer tone characterized the market, though it did not lead to an increase in the volume of business. British and Indian Government stocks moved up a little, and about all other gilt-edged stocks displayed great firmness.

In the foreign department an interesting development was the setback in Japanese bonds, due to disappointment over the failure of the Mikado's troops to surround Gen. Kuropatkin and crush him. The same reason that caused the fall in Japanese securities affected Russians favorably, all Russian stocks gaining fractionally. The scrip of the Cuban loan moved up a point and a half.

Home rails were stronger at the close of the week than last Saturday, but the upward movement was generally fractional. The improvement was due to slightly better traffic returns.

American rails were the strongest stocks in the market, London reflecting New York's conditions. The quotations to-day make a handsome showing for these stocks, but the figures representing the advances over last week are not based on large dealings, but to a great extent are merely a sort of professional appraisement of the market values of the securities in question.

The feeling in the mining department was an exception to the general tone of the market. Not only was there a notable lack of business, but in addition there was depression and discouragement.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Money was superabundant in the market to-day and discounts were easy, influenced by a further shipment of gold from India. It is estimated that about $11,250,000 is now on the way to London from various quarters.

On the Stock Exchange the movements were irregular, and trading was rather dull on the approach of the settlement minimizing operations. Consols were quiet. Home rails were weakened by the proposed issue of $5,000,000 4 per cent. North British convertible preference stock. Americans were firm on New York support. The local operations were unimportant. Coalers were most in request. United States Steel was the feature. Trading closed quiet.

Japanese were slightly steadier. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 89⅝. Louisiana were firm.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88 7-16; consols, for the account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 84⅝; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 91⅝; Canadian Pacific, 152⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio, 43⅞; Chicago Great Western, 17⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 162; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 27⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 82; Erie, 32; Erie first preferred, 69⅛; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24; New York Central, 128; Norfolk and Western, 70⅛; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34¼; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 35⅝; Reading first preferred, 83⅜; Reading second preferred, 39⅛; Southern Railway, 32⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 98⅛; Southern Pacific, 59⅜; Union Pacific, 102⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 15⅛; United States Steel preferred, 66⅝; Wabash, 22⅛; Wabash preferred, 42¼; Spanish 4s, 87¾.

Bar silver quiet at 26⅛d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅛@2 9-16 per cent.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.70; Lisbon, 19.50.

In Continental Circles.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, the war calm favorably influencing Internationals. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 93.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 508. The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent. Three per cent. rentes, 98f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—On the Boerse to-day Russians were higher. Americans were firm. Exchange on London 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. The rate of discount for short bills, 2 per cent., and for three months bills, 2⅞ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
4th week Aug.	$132,312	$154,787	$135,765
Month	474,584	553,719	527,942
From July 1	960,167	1,064,448	1,042,147
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	574	574	574
4th week Aug.	76,790	84,827	83,619
Month	310,530	263,536	283,443
From July 1	475,591	626,975	530,660
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	137	96
Month August	23,362	15,269	14,015
From July 1	36,418	28,023	26,172
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	166	166	154
Month August	120,179	103,326	66,628
From July 1	223,304	200,956	131,937
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week Aug.	144,741	118,918	116,917
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,174	1,162	1,162
Month August	531,000	550,814	...
From July 1	1,051,844	1,084,783	...
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for July—			
Gross	153,318	162,006	120,274
Expenses	104,028	108,778	77,277
Net	49,190	53,828	42,997
CALIFORNIA & NORTHWESTERN for July—			
Gross	151,278	141,391	123,727
Exp. and taxes	93,727	94,512	73,004
Net	57,551	46,879	50,723
Charges	22,491	22,583	22,076
Surplus	35,060	24,296	28,648
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for July—			
Gross	191,673	262,937	254,540
Expenses	133,093	154,399	170,670
Net	58,580	108,538	83,864
MAINE CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	6,773,960	6,541,160	6,194,304
Expenses	5,101,544	4,882,286	4,552,280
Net	1,672,017	1,658,884	1,642,044
Other income	133,041	159,324	133,857
Total income	1,890,075	1,852,218	1,795,901
Charges & taxes	1,458,426	1,445,015	1,435,304
Surplus	431,665	407,203	360,597
Dividend	348,348	298,575	282,375
Surplus	83,304	108,627	62,031
Operating expenses in 1904 include $815,23[illegible] for new equipment, as compared with $641,92[illegible] in 1903.			

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for July—			
Gross	35,488	48,716	54,978
Exp. and taxes	20,878	22,580	24,467
Net	14,610	26,136	30,360
Other income	2,914	2,943	2,928
Total income	17,524	29,079	33,233
Charges	18,411	18,411	19,033
Deficit	887	*10,668	*14,199
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for July—			
Gross	91,795	114,872	82,339
Expenses	73,707	92,389	63,277
Net	18,088	22,483	18,062
Charges	22,355	18,924	18,469
Deficit	4,167	*3,559	*[illegible]
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for July—			
Gross	520,944	513,969	441,066
Exp. and taxes	489,236	480,731	465,685
Net	31,608	33,238	124,62[illegible]

*Surplus. †Deficit.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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Managers for Marconi Underwriters,
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TO THE
Preferred and Common Stockholders OF THE
Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.

The undersigned, owning and representing an extensive interest in the stocks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, intend taking such action as is advisable to protect their interests and those of all parties who may join them.

We ask all the owners of the stocks of the above-named company to have their stock transferred and to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee. We have been informed that the transfer books of the company are to be closed on September 21st, 1904.

Proxies can be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.

WM. W. HEATON, of Day & Heaton.
H. K. POMROY, of Pomroy Bros.
CHAS. W. MAURY, of C. W. Maury & Co.
ALBERT E. GOODHART, of P. J. Goodhart & Co.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, of Chicago.
HARRY L. FALK,
Secretary to the Committee,
39 Wall Street, New York.

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DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record Sept.	3
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept.	1
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chic. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Del. & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Manhattan, (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 28
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern com.	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
St. Jo., So. Bend & Southern pf.	2½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf., stock ctfs. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Utica & Black River	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
West Jersey & Seashore (semi-ann.)	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 6

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 26
Boston Sub. Elec. Co. pf. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Cal. Gas & Electric Corp., San Francisco (monthly)	25c	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	.....
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2¼	Sept. 30	Sept. 12	Sept. 18
Houghton Co. (Mich.) St. Ry. pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Metropolitan (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 17
Philadelphia Electric	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Rochester Ry. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Seattle Electric pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 2	Oct. 1
United Traction & Electric	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Title & Trust, (Phil.) (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 26	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Fifth Avenue	3	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 29

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Chicle com.	1	Sept. 20	Sept. 14	Sept. 21
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
American Graphophone com.	1	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
American Sugar (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
American Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
Borden's Condensed Milk pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 3	Sept. 16
Boston & Phil. S.S. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Butte Elec. & Power com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Sept. 27	Holders of record	Sept. 2
Cambria Iron Co.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 3
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 29	Oct. 3
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quar.)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
Continental Tobacco com.	4	Oct. 3	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 4
Daily-West Mining (month)	40c	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Federal Mining & Smelting com.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Diamond Match Co.	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 27	Sept. 13
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 3
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
Laclede Gas Light Co. com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	2½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 26	Sept. 16	
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North American	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Parrot Silver & Copper Co.	50c	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Railway Steel Springs pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 9	Sept. 21
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 20	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 6	Sept. 15
Safety Car Heating & Light. (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 19
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
Title Ins. Co. of N. Y. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
United States Rubber pf.	1½	Sept. 15	Aug. 31	Sept. 16
Wolverine Copper Mining	$4	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 10, 1904:

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$2,000,000	$2,586,700	$20,568,000	$3,813,000	$1,748,000	$20,774,000	$1 077 000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	2,495,300	21,729,000	4,133,000	2,112,000	24,558,000	.....
Merchants' National	2,000,000	1,458,400	19,348,200	4,452,100	1,373,000	23,392,000	.....
Mechanics' National	3,000,000	3,381,800	22,800,000	4,978,000	1,492,000	24,397,000	251,400
Bank of America	1,500,000	3,093,200	26,244,900	6,420,500	2,198,500	30,692,500	.....
Phenix National	1,000,000	284,800	3,200,000	945,000	253,000	2,561,000	49,000
National City	25,000,000	16,885,200	185,936,600	57,729,200	8,278,000	202,451,400	7,046,000
Chemical National	300,000	7,564,200	24,865,200	5,370,300	1,870,200	24,609,200	.....
Merch. Exch. National	250,000	362,300	5,742,200	987,100	591,300	6,326,400	127,200
Gallatin National	1,000,000	2,219,400	9,100,600	1,264,600	514,900	7,081,100	225,000
Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	300,000	120,400	2,114,400	550,200	50,400	2,481,600	47,200
Mechanics' & Traders'	700,000	355,800	4,551,080	552,000	401,000	4,650,000	.....
Greenwich	250,000	530,900	2,510,900	308,700	252,300	2,526,200	.....
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	4,075,600	30,139,800	3,888,800	1,937,000	22,780,200	4,897,200
National Bank of Commerce	25,000,000	11,786,900	173,735,700	28,900,000	13,850,500	166,037,800	11 344 500
Mercantile National	3,000,000	4,513,900	22,840,200	5,348,400	1,325,200	22,427,200	2,186,400
Pacific	422,700	818,800	3,153,500	348,000	449,700	3,620,300	.....
Chatham National	450,000	1,095,100	6,160,200	817,900	765,400	6,160,000	49,000
People's	200,000	400,500	2,145,200	409,700	273,200	2,515,400	.....
North America	2,000,000	2,106,600	17,256,500	2,804,000	1,931,800	16,989,400	824,600
Hanover National	3,000,000	6,705,800	53,116,000	13,866,500	3,697,100	66,191,800	50,000
Irving National	1,000,000	1,085,800	6,889,000	1,204,600	395,200	6,439,000	242,500
Citizens' Central Nat.	2,550,000	648,200	16,301,800	3,244,500	1,839,300	19,883,400	1,568,500
Nassau	500,000	312,100	2,910,900	389,600	283,100	2,929,000	.....
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,322,200	6,818,100	1,521,000	592,300	7,172,400	36,400
Shoe and Leather	1,000,000	360,200	4,350,800	2,151,000	402,800	9,137,100	98,500
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	2,397,200	29,037,000	4,702,000	3,007,000	35,284,000	.....
Oriental	750,000	1,076,000	7,727,400	1,168,200	401,900	7,493,800	.....
Imp. & Traders' Nat.	1,500,000	6,794,300	24,867,000	4,424,000	1,323,000	22,617,000	48,100
National Park	3,000,000	7,090,200	74,601,000	20,463,000	5,427,000	89,849,000	2,867,000
East River National	250,000	133,500	1,147,600	196,000	75,000	1,216,400	49,100
Fourth National	3,000,000	3,041,200	20,623,200	4,458,200	2,329,100	23,931,600	289,300
Second National	300,000	1,402,900	8,993,000	1,112,000	1,212,000	9,353,000	267,000
First National	10,000,000	13,743,900	101,724,800	29,131,200	2,105,000	112,676,000	2,977,000
Nat. Exchange	1,000,000	873,700	7,581,800	1,279,400	465,300	7,666,300	623,000
Bowery	250,000	767,700	3,000,000	411,000	355,000	3,405,000	.....
New York County	200,000	663,000	4,509,400	988,500	494,200	5,647,600	50,000
German-American	750,000	524,400	6,988,200	974,200	224,800	6,523,900	.....
Chase National	1,000,000	4,006,600	47,114,000	12,416,000	2,127,800	56,599,200	50,000
Fifth Avenue	100,000	1,378,000	9,036,300	2,348,800	200,500	9,849,300	.....
German Exchange	200,000	676,200	2,703,900	195,000	590,000	3,224,200	.....
Germania	200,000	574,900	2,757,900	439,500	846,800	3,239,300	.....
Lincoln National	300,000	1,346,200	11,950,100	965,200	2,420,400	12,883,100	289,300
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,287,400	7,269,600	2,353,000	275,300	8,021,100	49,500
Fifth National	250,000	379,500	2,936,500	571,900	141,200	2,731,800	242,200
Bank of the Metropolis	1,000,000	1,429,000	7,552,700	1,724,900	361,700	8,710,700	.....
West Side	200,000	548,600	3,154,000	695,000	314,000	4,035,000	.....
Seaboard National	500,000	1,428,100	14,418,000	2,983,000	1,613,000	17,151,000	122,000
First National, B'klyn.	300,000	593,900	4,112,000	783,000	335,000	4,317,000	.....
Liberty National	1,000,000	1,935,900	11,574,500	2,923,500	249,000	10,821,200	976,200
N. Y. Prod. Exchange	1,000,000	495,000	5,090,500	1,171,200	405,600	5,650,400	.....
New Amsterdam Nat.	500,000	549,400	5,835,100	1,069,900	542,800	6,831,600	100,000
Astor National	350,000	539,400	4,327,000	957,000	225,000	4,525,000	350,000
Total, National banks.	103,650,000	114,392,000					
Total, State banks.	12,322,700	19,931,400					
Total	115,972,700	134,323,400	1 130 486 200	265 369 600	78 503 000	1 221 709 400	40 065 800

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, June 9, 1904; 17 State banks, June 6, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 10 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$716,300.00	$29,600.00	$33,600	$36,800.00	$63,200.00	$735,200.00
Colonial	100,000	2,929,600.00	64,100.00	202,600	34,800.00	702,100.00	3,042,200.00
Columbia	300,000	3,870,000.00	261,000.00	117,000	371,000.00	3,500.00	4,262,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,880,500.00	382,000.00	40,000	197,800.00	235,000.00	2,338,700.00
Fidelity	200,000	787,043.00	11,585.00	48,532	68,594.00	.....	777,730.00
Fourteenth Street	200,000	1,635,500.00	87,500	83,700	226,100.00	63,000.00	1,963,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,912,065.00	15,594.00	164,080	138,654.00	85,722.00	2,153,889.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,165,600.00	174,600.00	127,300	226,500.00	150,000.00	3,550,200.00
Jefferson	100,000	1,918,000.00	85,200	99,200	199,700.00	6,300.00	1,980,300.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,187,300.00	162,900.00	94,200	511,100.00	55,400.00	3,157,000.00
Mutual	200,000	2,465,967.00	25,865.00	253,338	269,339.00	5,445.00	2,624,951.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,707,585.00	27,872.00	185,570	325,969.00	216,492.00	2,446,200.00
Plaza	100,000	3,039,000.00	147,000.00	163,000	386,000.00	.....	3,429,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,185,000.00	10,706.00	106,767	62,109.00	221,807.00	1,395,000.00
State	100,000	7,739,000.00	479,000.00	253,000	128,000.00	703,000.00	8,808,000.00
Twelfth Ward	100,000	1,671,000.00	43,000.00	246,000	252,000.00	.....	2,223,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,336,100.00	51,300.00	155,900	240,900.00	226,300.00	1,898,300.00
United National	1,000,000	2,099,800.00	209,400.00	96,800	78,000.00	.....	1,222,300.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	845,000.00	12,165.00	39,375	123,028.00	.....	576,800.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,898,300.00	33,400.00	312,800	301,000.00	230,500.00	2,496,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,666,800.00	28,400.00	100,200	159,800.00	59,000.00	1,811,900.00
Broadway	150,000	2,176,911.00	15,413.00	200,343	454,075.00	.....	2,516,936.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,560,100.00	108,700.00	59,300	419,000.00	22,900.00	1,895,000.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,179,100.00	382,300.00	87,800	685,700.00	50,000.00	3,870,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,041,700.00	173,700.00	562,300	964,600.00	70,000.00	8,703,800.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,188,219.00	9,720.00	68,111	264,250.00	.....	1,343,679.00
Nassau	500,000	5,472,000.00	200,000.00	400,000	1,129,000.00	28,000.00	6,005,000.00
National City	300,000	3,285,000.00	137,000.00	344,000	956,000.00	248,000.00	4,417,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,155,367.44	15,881.89	85,098	40,492.27	280,758.08	1,352,328.48
People's	100,000	1,371,400.00	63,500.00	123,000	364,800.00	128,300.00	1,841,200.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	645,550.00	11,945.00	42,822	58,853.00	.....	707,429.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,133,000.00	107,000.00	20,000	261,000.00	30,000.00	1,009,000.00
Union	200,000	1,091,700.00	46,900.00	93,800	132,100.00	558,600.00	1,609,200.00
Wallabout	100,000	783,000.00	36,900.00	85,700	65,700.00	162,100.00	927,700.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,872,400.00	176,700.00	324,700	1,905,100.00	1,327,000.00	6,283,900.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,249,486.00	82,094	93,094	485,120.00	96,379.00	2,201,316.00
Second National	250,000	1,193,500.00	70,500.00	17,300	237,900.00	29,100.00	1,130,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,383,984.99	38,748.00	77,311	1,046,370.34	200,000.00	2,342,898.18
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,198,700.00	133,600.00	28,200	179,200.00	476,000.00	2,444,800.00
Second National	125,000	1,185,089.00	35,532.00	42,215	60,792.00	70,797.00	1,242,609.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,728,645.00	22,838.00	90,189	108,834.00	288,175.00	2,106,528.00

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Caledonia sold at .65, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 2,000 Gold Dollar at .07, 500 Isabella at .22, 300 Justice at .10, 400 Mexican at .95, 2,000 Old Gold at .10, 200 Ophir at 2.30, 500 Yellow Jacket at .18.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $218,673,480; balances, $7,622,992; Sub-Treasury's debit balance, $635,741.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½@2 9-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8755.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84⅞; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼@5.19½ and 5.17⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—40c discount. St. Louis—15c premium.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Sept. 10, 1904.

Impl. Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs. full paid for 6 p c sterl loan		Erie 1st con 4s	
5,000	94⅞	3,000	99⅛
1,000	94⅞	Erie 1st gen 4s	
80,000	94⅞	50,000	88¼
23,000	94⅞	Green B & W deb ctfs B	
At. T & S F gen 4s		67,000	15⅛
4,000	103½	25,000	15⅝
50,000	103⅜	4,000	15½
10,000	103⅝	Gulf & Ship 1 5s	
B R T ref conv 4s		15,000	104
1,000	81	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
14,000	80	1,000	88
1,000	80⅜	La & Ark 1st 5s	
35,000	80¼	2,000	102⅝
9,000	80⅛	3,000	102⅜
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s		7,000	102⅛
15,000	48⅛	Lacka Steel 5s	
Third inc 5s		5,000	102⅛
5,000	34⅜	Louis & Nashv uni 4s	
Chi, R I & Q 4s joint bonds		3,000	100⅝
24,000	96⅝	Louis & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s	
Ill Div 3½s		6,000	95
1,000	94¼	Mex Cent con 4s	
Nat R of Mex 1st con 4s		20,000	66¾
10,000	104⅛	1,000	66
2,000	106	Mex Cent 1st inc	
C, R I & P ger 4s		11,000	16
72,000	77⅜	26,000	15⅝
5,000	77⅜	Mex Cent 2d inc	
5,000	77⅜	11,000	10
1,000	77¼	75,000	9¾
1,000	77¼	Mo, K & T 2d inc 4s	
1,000	77¼	5,000	80
Nor Ry of Cal 6s		10,000	79
15,000	123⅜	Mor & Ess 1st con 4s	
C, R I & P R coll trust 5s		1,000	102⅞
53,000	88	Ore R & N con 4s	
2,000	88⅛	1,000	102¾
1,000	88	Ore S L 1st 6s	
10,000	88⅛	1,000	112¾
5,000	88⅜	Rio Gr W 1st	
5,000	88⅝	10,000	89¾
48,000	88½	St L, I M & So gen 5s	
C, C C & St L gen 4s		6,000	117⅛
3,000	102	St L & San Fr R refunding 4s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		2,000	85⅝
8,000	64½	1,000	85¾
4,000	64	St L S W cons 4s	
Con Gas Co conv deb 6s		5,000	79⅝
5,000	181¾	1,000	79¼
Consol Tob 4s		St P, M & M 1st con 6s	
100,000	77½	2,000	134
50,000	77½	San A & A P 4s	
50,000	77½	1,000	85¾
30,000	77½	Seaboard A L 1st gold 4s	
30,000	77¼	22,000	33
20,000	77¼	10,000	33¼
10,000	77¼	Southn Pac 4s	
15,000	77¼	1,000	94⅛
25,000	77¼	Tol, St L & W 4s	
2,000	77½	10,000	79
10,000	77½	Un Pac 1st 4s	
156,000	77¼	5,000	105¼
5,000	77¼	6,000	105
37,000	77¼	Un Pac conv 4s	
4,000	77¼	21,000	105⅛
1,000	77¼	21,000	105
10,000	77¼	20,000	105¼
10,000	77¼	5,000	105⅝
15,000	77	United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
10,000	77⅛	7,000	84⅞
10,000	77	1,000	84¾
30,000	77¼	U S Steel Corp 5fs Fund 5s	
4,000	77	173,000	81⅜
20,000	77	277,000	81⅝
1,000	77⅛	13,000	81½
35,000	77	1,000	81¾
10,000	76¾	25,000	81⅝
40,000	76¾	20,000	81⅝
1,000	76¾	20,000	81¾
12,000	76¾	20,000	81¾
2,000	76¾	62,000	81½
10,000	76¾	52,000	81⅜
28,000	76¾	58,000	81½
10,000	76¾	Registered	
1,000	76¾	500	81⅝
30,000	76¾	500	81⅝
30,000	76¾	500	81⅝
5,000	76¾	Wabash deb B	
50,000	76¾	70,000	65
Den & R G con 4s		51,000	65¾
6,000	101½	39,000	65¾
Dist Sec Cor 5s		20,000	65¾
10,000	70¼	5,000	65¾
10,000	70¼	10,000	65¾
10,000	71	84,000	65½
13,000	70¾	Wis Cent gen 4s	
21,000	71¾	5,000	90
Equit G & F of Chi 1st 6s			
10,000	102¾		
Total sales		$3,399,000	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	106	Hock. Val.	82½	83
2s, c., 1930	105¼	105½	Hock. V. pf.	88	89
3s, r., 1918	105	105½	Homestake	52	55
3s, c., 1918	105¼	105⅝	Ill. Cen.	116⅜	...
3s, 1918, sm.	105	...	Int. P. Co.	14½	14⅝
4s, r., 1907	106	106⅜	I. S. P. pf.	76½	77½
4s, c., 1907	107	107⅜	J. & Ch.	175	...
4s, r., 1925	131½	132½	Kan. & M.	35	40
4s, c., 1925	131½	132½	K. & D. M. pf.	47	52
Dis. C. 3-65s	118½	...	Kn. L., Chl., pf.	52	60
Philippine 4s	110	...	Lack.	240	250
Adams Exp.	233	240	Leh. G.	90	100
Alb. & Susq.	225	...	L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
Alleg. & W.	145	...	Lake Shore	245	265
Allis-Chalm.	11	12	Long Island	58	58
Am. Coal	190	210	Man. Beach.	10	13
A. C. O. pf.	90	94	Md. C. pf.	100	115
Am. Gr. Tw.	5½	6½	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	129¾	130
A. E. & L.	4¼	4½	M., L., H. & N., C. & St. L.	77⅝	78
A. H. & L. pf.	20	20½	Mor. & Ess.	134	138
Am. Lin. Co.	12	14½	N., C. & St. L.	120	123
A. L. Co. pf.	33	35½	Nat. Bis. pf.	109	109½
Am. M. Co.	4	4½	Nat. En. pf.	72½	79
A. M. Co. pf.	19	21	Nat. L. pf.	95	95½
Am. Snuff	135	140	New Cen. Co.	42	44
Am. Sn. pf.	96	99	N. Y. & N. E.	30	32
A. S. R. pf.	133	140	N. Y. Dock	20	25
A. W. Co. pf.	81¾	82	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	43	48
Ann Arbor	28	30	N. Y. & N. L.	131	135
Ann A. pf.	57¼	60	N. Y. Tel.	155	157½
B. & O. pf.	93½	95	Nor. & W. pf.	90	91
B. A. L. pf.	105	...	Ont. Mining	3½	4¾
Bn. Un. Gas	220	223	P. C. 1st pf.	95

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN,

EDGEWOOD PARK,

GREENWICH (On the Sound,) CONN.,

Now Open for the Summer Season.

A beautifully located Resort Hotel for select patronage. All rooms en suite, with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments.

A new Casino for indoor amusements; superior stable equipment and "auto" quarters; Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Good Music, and a multitude of well-kept walks and drives through picturesque country. Easy distance from popular Golf and Yacht Clubs.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

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Weekly tours, including every expense and accommodations at the Hotel Jefferson, which is absolutely fireproof and the finest hotel in St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA Special Vestibuled Trains of Sleeping, Dining, Library and Observation Cars leave the East frequently and run through to the Pacific Coast without the usual change of cars. Either one-way, round-trip, or tickets including all expenses sold with these trains.

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Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere.

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New York: 23 Union Sq.
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Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 25c.

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SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:25, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 9:05, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

FALL TOURS TO ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION

Strictly first-class hotel accommodations at the new and elegant fireproof "Hotel Washington," removed from the crowded city and overlooking Forest Park, are included in our tickets, which cover all expenses for a week's trip for $95.00.

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TOURS
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"THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR!"
Last Day of Season, Monday, Sept. 12th.

GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—Subject to Change—Leave Cortlandt St. Pier 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:45 P.M. Bridge Dock, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 4:00 P. M.

East 32d Street, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30 P. M.

Leave Glen Island, 11:00 A. M. for 32d and Cortlandt Sts., 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only; 3:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 7:00 P. M. for all landings. Extra boats on Sundays and holidays.

EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.
Including free admission to all attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 9:30 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 7:36 A. M. to 9:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St., 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:30, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Bacon, returning by Central Hudson Stmbt.

Dreamland.

Round Trip—BOATS—25c.

TO CONEY ISLAND,
Including Admission to Dreamland.

Leave West 129th St., 9, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M.; West 22d St., half hour later; Battery Landing, (South Ferry,) 10, 11, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 P. M. Last boat leaves Dreamland 11 P. M.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route.

Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Plaza Building.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY, 50c

Closing trip of the season, SEPT. 11TH. Steamer CITY OF LOWELL will leave Pier 40 N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A.M. for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

New Hampshire.

Waumbek AND COTTAGES, IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, JEFFERSON, N. H.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager. Open until October 1.

NEW YORK STATE.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

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Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

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Saranac Inn,

ADIRONDACKS.

Upper Saranac Lake. Select. Homelike. Open from May to Nov. Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports. For particulars address M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N.Y.

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Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
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RIO GRANDE,

New York Av. overlooking Ocean Pier. Elevator, running water in every room, baths, etc.; cafe. Booklet mailed upon request; $11.00 per week up. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

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C. R. MYERS.

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THE NEW MONMOUTH,

AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

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Open to Oct. 1st. Special rates for Sept.
Ocean Front, Spring Lake, N.J. Kept immaculate.

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Delaware Water Gap.

BERWICK INN, Elevated. Modern. Near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

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MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving.
I. D. IVISON.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

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1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

Brick Church, N. J.—In the "Oranges." "The Gregory," two blocks from station; most delightful place for Fall and Winter; everything first-class; special rates for the Winter.

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Asbury Park Home School for Backward Children. Limited number taken. For prospectus write to Mrs. A. McColm or Miss L. Griffiths, Hotel Ardsley, Asbury Park, N. J.

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Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
JOHN M. FURSMAN, A. M. Principal.

Mrs. Disbrow's School, Easton, Penn.—Children under 12; special attention to those who are backward.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art. Whitby, Ontario, Canada. Circular on request.

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EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa., (near Philadelphia;) opens Sept. 21; terms, $600; year book.

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WATCHES. JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

MACHINERY.

For Sale—45 blowers and exhausters, 2 to 10 feet diameter; radiators, pipe. Wickes Bros., 115 Cedar St.

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EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, at 9:00 A.M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A.M.
Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 6:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.
Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAY.

SEPT. 11TH, CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON TO NEW HAVEN. STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20 E. R., foot Peck Slip, 9:30; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts, $1.00. Children, 50c.

NORTH BEACH

Boats E. 99 or E. 134 Sts.

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Fall Term Now Open.

BUSINESS COURSE
Including Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic, Letter Writing, Etc.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
Thoroughly Organized for the benefit of our graduates. No charge is made to the business man or the student for our services in this Department.

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Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons have recently designated this institution as the official school for the special preparation of teachers. It has long been the official school for the teaching of Gregg Shorthand.

ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS AND FULL INFORMATION SENT PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.

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The superior advantages afforded by the Eastman Schools cannot be properly set forth in a newspaper advertisement. We want you to write for our illustrated catalogue, or better still, call and see the school. We can convince any reasonable person who will investigate our claims that the Eastman Schools are the best business schools in the United States.

Academic, Business, Civil Service, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments.

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HENRY V. GAINES, Principal,
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PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

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Open Sept. 12. 155 B'WAY AND 308 W. 59TH ST.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to the President, 41 Butler St.

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NEW YORK

German Conservatory of Music,

23 West 42d St., near 5th Av.
Directors:
CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAEMCKE.
TWENTY-NINTH SEASON.
Founded 1876. Incorporated 1884.
Leading School of Music at Lowest Rates.
Chartered under the laws of the State of New York. Empowered by law to award certificates and diplomas and to confer the degree of Doctor of Music.
Instruction in Piano, Vocal, Violin, Organ, Harmony, Counterpoint, Composition, ELOCUTION AND ALL ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS, BEGINNERS, AND AMATEURS.
42 professors, including August Fraemcke, Carl Hein, Julius Lorenz, Castellanos, Eritzler, Ida Kline, Marie Maurer, Van Dameck, Grienauer, and others.
MUSICAL LECTURES BY H. E. KREHBIEL, CARL FIQUE, AND DIRK HAAGMANS.
Terms $10 Up Per Quarter.
Students have free admission to the Chorus Classes, Harmony, Sight Reading, and Ensemble Classes, Concerts, Lectures, &c.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
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CARL HEIN, AUGUST FRAEMCKE.
Instruction in all branches of music by Faculty of forty of the most eminent instructors, including Arthur Friedheim, Carl Hein, Hans Brunswald, Mme. Clara Poole, Michael Banner, Hans Kronold, Louis Victor Saar, Henry Lambert, Conrad Kind, Harry Schreyer and
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No previous knowledge of music necessary to enter the college.
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FREE OF CHARGE.
TERMS FROM $15 UP PER QUARTER.
FREE OF CHARGE—HARMONY, COUNTERPOINT, COMPOSITION, LECTURES, ENSEMBLE, PLAYING, &C.
Examination for free and partial scholarships September 26. Applications until September 24.
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128 E. 17th St., N. Y.
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20TH ANNUAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
PIANO AND ORGAN—September 13th (Tuesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
SINGING—September 14th (Wednesday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 9 P. M.
VIOLIN, VIOLA, CELLO, CONTRA-BASS, HARP and all other ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS—September 15th (Thursday), 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.
CHILDREN'S DAY—September 17th (Saturday). PIANO AND VIOLIN—10 A. M. to 12 M.
For further information address Secretary.

Niedzielski, violin virtuoso, late of Paris Conservatory, N. Y. College of Music, German Conservatory, &c., will accept directorship violin department, school, college; city or elsewhere. 98 5th Av.

Alice Breen, soprano, resumes lessons in vocal instruction Sept. 15. The Ansonia, Broadway and 73d St.

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Day Tuition, $10 a month (not four weeks)—a full calendar month. Books at start, about $5.00. The average cost of books is about $1.00 a month.

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Will occupy No. 27 East 62d St. until completion of New Building, 35-37 East 62d St. Complete course for Girls. Scientific, Classical, or College Preparatory. FINELY EQUIPPED FIREPROOF BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION. Studios, Laboratories, Conservatory, Gymnasium, Roof Garden. Kindergarten.
Boys under thirteen prepared for Groton, St. Paul's, etc. Office hours after Sept. 20, 27 East 62d St., daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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Careful preparation of 150 boys for college or for business. 40 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. Fall term Sept. 22d.
JAMES C. MACKENZIE, W. W. RANDALL, Head Master.
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Boys and girls to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Spanish or French, Spanish Stenography. Special lessons, $2 month.
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College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

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PARENTS who contemplate giving their sons and daughters a thorough business training, and independent young people who are interested, are cordially invited to call and inspect the school and its facilities or to write for particulars. A call at the school is strongly advised.

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A modern school of Commerce and Finance. Offers liberal courses of instruction in Commerce, Banking and Finance, Accounting, Stenography and Typewriting, Private Secretary Work and the Modern Languages.
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A high-grade preparatory school for boys. Incorporated and endowed. Full curriculum, including commercial course. Experienced teachers. Careful moral supervision and physical training. Unbroken health record. Students from twenty-odd States and Porto Rico. A few vacancies for session 1904-5. Handsome year book sent on request.
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NO. 20 EAST 50TH STREET.
Six graduates entered college last June not only without conditions, but with special "credits" or honors.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Oct. 3.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

15 West 43d Street, New York City
25th Year Opens Sept. 28th

High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics.
E.E. Camerer, Assoc. Prin., Arthur Williams, Prin.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)

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PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

118 West 59th St.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21TH, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

Collegiate School,

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
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Tuition, $100. For circulars address
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THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly 778-780 Madison Av., New York, will reopen September 29th at 19 W. 96th St., near Central Park West. For catalogue address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

The Horace Mann Schools Teachers College, Columbia College. Kindergarten, Elementary and High Schools. Fall term commences Sept. 19. Entrance examinations Sept. 16 at 9 A. M.
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, Supt.

Glenwood Collegiate Institute, Matawan, N. J.—One of the oldest and best preparatory boys' boarding schools. Primary, Academic, and Commercial Departments. Military drill. A truly home school. Address Prof. C. G. Brower, Principal.

AT The PAINE Uptown BUSINESS SCHOOL, 1931 BROADWAY (cor. West 65th St.) Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, etc., taught day and evening.

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College Prep. Gymnasium and Dancing Classes.

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Butler's Business School, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Thorough business course; tutoring a specialty; send for catalogue. M. Butler & E. Y. Emerson, Principals.

Classes now forming in elocution, oratory, and acting at the Lawrence School, 106 West 43d St.; all classes for the Fall and Winter term commence September 15; circular.

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Faculty comprises many of the ablest business educators in the United States.
Equipment (all new) superior to that of any other Commercial School in New York or Brooklyn.
Employment facilities the best that money and long experience can provide.
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NIGHT SCHOOL begins early, enabling ambitious young men and young women to come to the school at the close of business, receive their instruction at once and depart for home early. Individual instruction can be arranged for at any time between 5 and 8:30 P. M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

PARENTS who contemplate giving their sons and daughters a thorough business training, and independent young people who are interested, are cordially invited to call and inspect the school and its facilities or to write for particulars. A call at the school is strongly advised.

JOHN J. EAGAN, President.

A Boy That Failed

to make progress at a noted New England academy entered the Groff School recently with several having had similar experiences at other large schools. They were all put into Yale and other large colleges the following September without a condition, one year ahead of their former classmates, and their present standing at college is very high. Mr. Groff's experience with these boys is typical of the success he has had for ten years.

THE GROFF SCHOOL,

228 West 72d St., New York,

now occupying the most handsome school quarters in New York, is ideal and exceptional as a boarding and day school. School home conducted somewhat as a fraternity house.

No young and inexperienced teachers to experiment with students.

Absolutely individual attention, the number being strictly limited to 25. No very young boys admitted. Handsome study parlors, billiard room, electric elevator, and full and free use of skating rink, bowling alleys, fencing hall, gymnasium, &c.

Proper and judicious supervision of the daily life of all students of the school, but all foolish school discipline, military drill, and consequent loss of time eliminated.

Term begins Sept. 29th.
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES.
Thorough Instruction.

Highest Honors Won by Berkeley Boys in Scholarship and Athletics.
25th Year begins Sept. 28, 1904.
Prospectus mailed upon application.
J. CLARK READ, A. M.,
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The Head-Master will be at the School every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN.
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Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 14th.
Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medic

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of a block front on upper Lenox Avenue and an apartment hotel on West Forty-seventh Street—two classes of properties concerning which recent comment has not all been of the most enthusiastic sort—were the most satisfactory items in last week's reports. Almost 50 per cent. of trading, however, is still confined to the Bronx, where buying by small investors and by builders is leading to business of remarkable volume. The comparatively large number of Bronx building loans now being recorded is further evidence of the amount of new construction about to be undertaken in the northerly borough.

The market for apartment hotels at private sale has not been brisk. Indeed, for the last few months structures of this type have gained no small degree of rather unfavorable notice through their appearance in foreclosure lists and through bankruptcy petitions on the part of some of their proprietors. In contrast with all this, the sale to an investor of one of the newest of these buildings at 157 and 159 West Forty-seventh Street was decidedly refreshing. The troubles which have beset the apartment hotel in many instances, according to those who have gone into such enterprises most extensively, have been of two kinds. The first has been that all of these structures, for which a central location is a prime requisite, have been built upon very high-priced land, necessitating the payment of a high rental on the part of subsequent proprietor or lessee. The mistake in this particular has been, not so much that the rental has been beyond the possible earning capacity of the property under favorable conditions as that it has been more than its probable earning capacity for the first year or two of its existence, with the result that the proprietor, operating upon limited capital, found himself, almost at the start, so handicapped as to afford little prospect of success. It is believed that apartment hotel owners have profited by their experiences in this direction and will see fit to lease new buildings, at a graduated rental, which, although not producing quite so attractive a "paper" proposition for the first two or three years, will go far toward insuring ultimately successful investments.

The other difficulty in the path of the small apartment hotel, and one which has been very generally recognized for some time, is in connection with its restaurant. Here the proprietor had the choice of trying to run a first-class dining room, without a sufficient amount of patronage to support it, or furnishing an inferior service—the latter alternative probably causing the desertion of some tenants and gaining the hearty ill-will of the remaining ones. The solution of the problem is apparent in the small apartment hotels of most recent construction, which, like the one just sold on Forty-seventh Street, are nearly all of the bachelor variety, with a grill room in which breakfasts and suppers may be served without the expense and waste incidental to operating a full-fledged restaurant. It is with these readjustments of minor features that the apartment hotel is passing through the trying-out period essential, doubtless, to all new types of improvement. It seems to be the verdict that in spite of some of its earlier misfortunes it has come to stay, and it is certainly significant that among the pioneers in this field of construction are still to be found its stanchest supporters.

Although the volume of business reported during the last week was about on a par with that of the preceding one, brokers report a larger amount of inquiry, and it is likely that the homecoming of many prominent operators within the next two or three weeks will prepare the way for some negotiations of real importance. The minor dealings of speculators who have not invaded the Bronx are still confined largely to the territory north of One Hundredth Street and east of Second Avenue. The successful selling of new apartment houses between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, north of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, continues, based upon the fact that these structures, some of which are still in course of construction, are practically sure of full tenantry immediately upon completion. Builders who have sold out on One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third Streets are going still further north, between the same avenues, as appears from purchases last week on One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-third Streets.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The incorporation of the Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street Realty Company at Albany on Friday, with Henry Corn and others as Directors, was probably responsible for the circulation of reports yesterday that Mr. Corn had bought the old Hotel De Logerot property at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. Mr. Corn was out of town yesterday and no confirmation or denial of the reports could be had from other sources.

Operators Get First Avenue Corner.

Mr. Ruben has sold for T. Haebler to Halprin, Lewine & Diamondston the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

John Mahony is reported to have sold 104 to 120 East Ninety-seventh Street, nine five-story flats, on plot 225 by 100.11.

New West Side Apartments Sold.

The West Side Construction Company has sold the six-story apartment house now nearing completion at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, on plot 100.11 by 100. The buyer is James P. Mulhearn, President of the Mulhearn Steam Heating Company.

Fifth Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Sarah Molloy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 2,129 Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 75.

Max Marx has bought the five-story triple flat 109 West Eighty-ninth Street.

Charles S. Kohler has sold to Leopold Brown and Max Blum 130 to 136 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, two five-story flats on plot 80 by 100.11.

Lease of Fifth Avenue Store.

Ogden & Clarkson have leased to a client the store at 512 Fifth Avenue, in the Hotel Renaissance.

Charles W. Clinton has leased to George H. Munroe the new five-story American-basement dwelling 45 East Fifty-seventh Street.

White & Phipps report the following leases: The store at 20 West Thirty-ninth Street, to the Dennin Millinery Company; first loft at 363 Fifth Avenue, for Wetzel & Co.; first loft at 17 West Thirty-eighth Street, for R. H. Macdonald & Co., and the dwelling 66 West Thirty-eighth Street, for the Rhinelander estate. The same firm has also leased all the apartments in 19 and 21 East Forty-first Street.

Church Will Build Six-Story Flat.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for a six-story flat, to be built by the German Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas at 110 and 112 First Street. The building will be 37½ feet front and 93 feet deep, and will have accommodations for twenty-four families. The cost is estimated at $35,000 by Anthony F. A. Schmitt, the architect for the church corporation, of which Franz Thomas Frank is President.

M. E. & L. V. Appelle have sold to J. R. Walsh and S. J. Wertheim the property 55 West Houston Street.

Leases of Business Properties.

H. L. Moxley & Co. have leased the store and basement of the building 17 Park Place, running through to 14 Murray Street, to the E. J. Willis Company, dealers in automobiles; also, to Werner & Co., American agents of the Netherland State Railways, the banking floor of 409 Broadway, formerly occupied by the Citizens' Bank.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have leased for the County Realty Company, for a long term of years, the entire building 174 Eighth Avenue, 23 by 100.

Buyers for Bronx Dwellings.

William Stonebridge has sold, through A. O. Salter, as attorney, for William F. Smith to Louis E. Tiemeyer the two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Cambreling Avenue, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

L. Lipkin has sold for Catherine Campell to Victor Spirlet the dwelling 1,079 Clinton Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

To Build on Bronx Corners.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for Henry Benjamin to Martha Graham, for improvement with a six-story apartment house, the northeast corner of Union Avenue and Home Street, a plot 61 by 100; also, for Martha Graham to Henry Benjamin, the two-story dwelling 2,277 Southern Boulevard; also, for James P. Barry to the Wahlige & Sousin Company the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a plot 107 by 121, upon which the buyers will erect three five-story flats.

Washington Heights Houses Leased.

Duff & Brown have rented the following dwellings: To E. Schwartz, 541 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to S. H. Gibson 628 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to M. A. Crosby 510 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to Daniel O'Connell 427 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to D. H. Norman 66 Convent Avenue, to A. Crowafield 517 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to James Farley 519 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to F. H. Banker 557 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to E. A. Townsend 341 Edgecombe Avenue, to J. Swinton 47 Hamilton Terrace to Alexander Stern 542 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to W. E. Collins 45 Convent Avenue, and to A. Gerschel 474 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

The United Owners' Realty Company has leased the three-story dwelling 131 West Forty-eighth Street for a term of years at $1,500 a year.

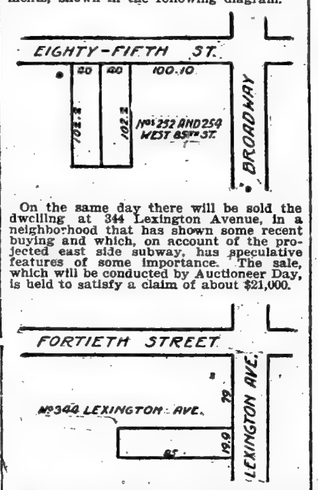
Flatbush Property Changes Hands.

H. L. Moxley & Co. report sale of the Sulivan homestead on Lincoln Road, Flatbush, a dwelling on plot 100 by 200.

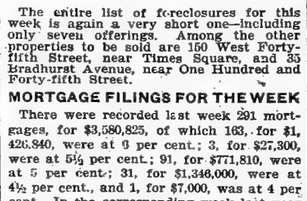
THE AUCTION ROOM.

To this week will attach the distinction of having the first voluntary offerings of the Fall season in the salesroom. Present conditions, however, point to a small volume of this class of business during the remaining months of the year—through the scarcity of offerings rather than owing to any lack of buyers. The private sales branch of the market for all properties of low, and even moderate, value is in too healthy a condition to give any special attraction to the uncertainties of auction selling, and real estate generally is so well rented that there is a much smaller supply than usual of those unproductive properties which frequently are dumped into the auction market as a last resort on the part of dissatisfied owners.

One of this week's voluntary sales will be that of the four-story brownstone dwelling 961 Madison Avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth Streets, on lot 20.4 by 105. The offering will take place at Bryan L. Kennelly's stand on Wednesday, when the same auctioneer will also put up the property known as the Clinton apartments, shown in the following diagram.



On the same day there will be sold the dwelling at 344 Lexington Avenue, in a neighborhood that has shown some recent buying and which, on account of the projected east side subway, has speculative features of some importance. The sale, which will be conducted by Auctioneer Day, is held to satisfy a claim of about $21,000.



The entire list of foreclosures for this week is again a very short one—including only seven offerings. Among the other properties to be sold are 150 West Forty-fifth Street, near Times Square, and 35 Bradhurst Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 291 mortgages, for $3,580,825, of which 163, for $1,426,840, were at 6 per cent.; 3, for $27,300, were at 5½ per cent.; 91, for $771,810, were at 5 per cent.; 31, for $1,346,000, were at 4½ per cent., and 1, for $7,000, was at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 147 mortgages, for $1,998,889, of which 47, for $869,575, were at 5 per cent.; 70, for $515,480, were at more, and 30, for $613,834, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

60th St, 242 West, s s, 250.4 ft e of West End Av, 24.10x100.5, five-story brick flat, foreclosure sale, Milton S. Guiterman, referee; due on judgment, $1,063.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.
By Philip A. Smyth.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 119.7 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 204.3x187.11x265.2x132.6, two-story frame dwelling and vacant lot, foreclosure sale, John Jerolomon, referee; due on judgment, $314.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

85th St, 252 and 254 West, s s, 100.10 ft w of Broadway, each 40x102.2, two five-story brick double apartment houses; public auction sale.

Madison Av, 961, e s, 81.10 ft n of 75th St, 20.4x105, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 344, w s, 79 ft s of 40th St, 19.9x85, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee; due on judgment, $21,627.

Bradhurst Av, 35, w s, 245.8 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x97.8x17.9x70.3, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Abraham L. Jacobs, referee; due on judgment, $8,427.

By Peter F. Meyer.

45th St, 150 West, s s, 258.4 ft e of Broadway, 16.8x100.4, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward R. Finch, referee; due on judgment, $28,000.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
By Joseph P. Day.

Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 53x120, seven-story brick apartment house; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Louis Cohn on April 17, 1903.

By John W. Golding.

47th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee; due on judgment, $5,561.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Pleasant Av and 116th St, n w corner, for three six-story brick flats and stores, 48x77.4; S. Greenstone of 96 Monroe St, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $145,000.

109th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 37.6x87; M. S. A. Wilson of 1,143 Lexington Av, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $72,000.

Nos. 110 and 112 1st St, for a six-story brick tenement, 37.6x93; St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt of 604 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

200th St, s s, 89 ft w of Decatur Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x80; Mary J. Kingston of 761 East 198th St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

MADISON AVENUE'S AREA OF ADVANCING VALUES

Prices Just North of Forty-Second Street Rivaling Those on Fifth Avenue—Conditions Which Give This Property Its Strength—Large Plots Ready for Improvement.

In point of its rapidly advancing values, Madison Avenue, immediately north of Forty-second Street, has attracted scarcely less attention than the neighboring blocks on Fifth Avenue. When the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, a four-story building on lot 25 by 100, was sold several months ago it was reported that the price was $300,000—a figure which was received with some expressions of doubt, not only because it was far above any other Madison Avenue consideration for a single lot, but also because it had not at that time been exceeded even on Fifth Avenue itself, north of Forty-second Street.

Special circumstances, however, in the deal for the Madison Avenue corner had much to do with the fixing of so high a price. The buyers own other property just to the east on Forty-third Street, and they are doubtless satisfied that sooner or later their holdings will be needed to establish a single ownership for the entire block. Reports that the New York Central Railroad intends to acquire this block and utilize it in connection with the vacant block from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, as part of its terminal site, have been repeatedly denied, but even though nothing is done in that direction there is additional possibility that Joseph Milbank, after the new terminal has been completed, or perhaps before, will seek to get the rest of the property in the block of which he already owns the greater part.

Mr. Milbank's plot, formerly the site of Holy Trinity Church, was bought by him in 1896 for what now appears to be the ridiculously low figure of $750,000. The plot contains nearly nine lots, any three of which, if offered at auction to-morrow, would probably bring more than was paid for all of them eight years ago. The Forty-third Street corner, which is said to have sold for $300,000, was transferred in 1872 for $65,000.

Reasons for this great enhancement of Madison Avenue values, near Forty-second Street, are not far to seek. Within a short block of Fifth Avenue's hotel and club district in one direction, and in the other only a stone's throw from a great railroad terminal, besides being in close touch with all of the city's transportation systems, the future of the neighborhood for hotel and business purposes is assured for all time.

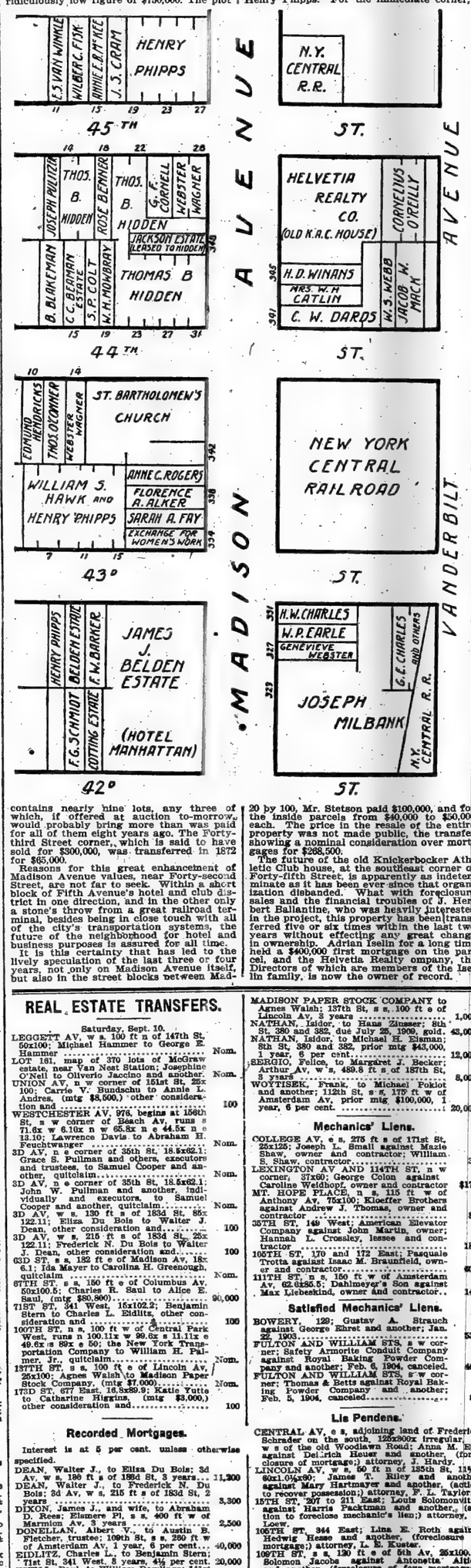
It is this certainty that has led to the lively speculation of the last three or four years, not only on Madison Avenue itself, but also in the street blocks between Madison and Fifth Avenues. Several large plots now covered by rows of old dwellings have been accumulated under single ownerships, and, while no improvements have yet been planned, it is thought likely there will be numbers of new projects announced within this territory next year, if by that time the building industry is on a more satisfactory basis and the New York Central has made some detailed and final statement as to the exact scope of its terminal plans.

On the north side of Forty-third Street, Henry Phipps and William S. Hawk have bought up a frontage of over 150 feet, paying all the way from $60,000 each, for some of the houses purchased in 1901, to $75,000 each for some more recently acquired. The old dwelling at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, owned and occupied by the New York Exchange for Women's Work, was bought by that organization two years ago for $150,000.

Thomas B. Hidden's holdings at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street make up one of the largest plots in the hands of one owner anywhere in this neighborhood. The six parcels, 21 to 31 East Forty-fourth Street, including the Madison Avenue corner, he bought in June, 1902, from Charles C. Marshall, who had acquired them at various times during the previous year. Mr. Marshall paid about $330,000 for the properties and resold them to Mr. Hidden for a stated consideration of $204,000 over a mortgage of $216,000—a total of $420,000. Mr. Hidden also bought at the same time 14 and 16 and 20 and 22 East Forty-fifth Street, together with 350 Madison Avenue. He also controls under a long lease 348 Madison Avenue.

A block further north, at Forty-fifth Street, a very similar operation was carried through within the last four years, George W. Stetson getting together a plot 100 by 100.5 and reselling it several months ago to Henry Phipps. For the immediate corner, 20 by 100, Mr. Stetson paid $100,000, and for the inside parcels from $40,000 to $50,000 each. The price in the resale of the entire property was not made public, the transfer showing a nominal consideration over mortgages for $268,500.

The future of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club house, at the southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street, is apparently as indeterminate as it has been ever since that organization disbanded. What with foreclosure sales and the financial troubles of J. Herbert Ballantine, who was heavily interested in the project, this property has been transferred five or six times within the last two years without effecting any great change in ownership. Adrian Iselin for a time held a $400,000 first mortgage on the parcel, and the Helvetia Realty ompany, the Directors of which are members of the Iselin family, is now the owner of record.



REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

LEGGETT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 147th St, 50x100; Michael Hammer to George E. Hammer ..... Nom.

LOT 161, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Josephine O'Neil to Oliverio Jaccino and another. Nom.

UNION AV, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Carrie V. Bundschu to Annie L. Andres, (mtg $8,500,) other considertion and 100

WESTCHESTER AV, 976, begins at 156th St, s w corner of Beach Av, runs s 71.6x w 6.10x n w 65.8x s 44.5x n e 10.10; Lawrence Davis to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger ..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 35th St, 15.8x62.1; Grace S. Pullman and others, executors and trustees, to Samuel Cooper and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 35th St, 15.8x62.1; John W. Pullman and another, individually and executors, to Samuel Cooper and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 38.5 ft n of 183d St, 85x122.11; Eliza Du Bois to Walter J. Dean, other consideration and 100

3D AV, e s, 215 ft s of 183d St, 25x122.11; Frederick N. Du Bois to Walter J. Dean, other consideration and 100

63D ST, s s, 182 ft e of Madison Av, 18x6.1; Ida Mayer to Carolina H. Greenough, quitclaim ..... Nom.

67TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.5; Charles B. Saul to Alice E. Saul, (mtg $80,800) 90,000

71ST ST, 341 West, 15x102.2; Benjamin Stern to Charles L. Eidlitz, other consideration and 100

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, runs n 100.11x w 99.6x s 11.11x e 49.6x s 88.8x e 50; the New York Transportation Company to William H. Palmer, Jr., quitclaim ..... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Agnes Walsh to Madison Paper Stock Company, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

173D ST, 677 East, 16.8x89.9; Katie Yutte to Catharine Higgins, (mtg $3,000,) other considertation and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DEAN, Walter J., to Eliza Du Bois; 3d Av, w s, 186 ft s of 183d St, 3 years... 11,200

DEAN, Walter J., to Frederick N. Du Bois; 3d Av, w s, 215 ft s of 183d St, 2 years 3,300

DIXON, James J., and wife, to Abraham D. Reese; Elm, e s, 400 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years 2,500

DONELLAN, Albert V., to Austin B. Fletcher, trustee; 109th St, s s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent... 40,000

EIDLITZ, Charles L., to Benjamin Stern; 71st St, 341 West, 4 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

EUELL, Paul, to William Rawlings; 141st St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

JACCINO, Oliverio, and another to Josephine O'Neil; Lot 198, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, installments, 6 per cent..... 150

MADISON PAPER STOCK COMPANY to Agnes Walsh; 137th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 3 years 1,000

NATHAN, Isidor, to Hans Zinsser; 8th St, 380 and 382, due July 22, 1909, gold. 42,000

NATHAN, Isidor, to Michael H. Elsman; 8th St, 380 and 382, prior mtg $43,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

SERGIO, Felice, to Margaret J. Becker; Arthur Av, w s, 489.8 ft s of 187th St, 3 years 8,000

WOYTISEK, Frank, to Michael Fokot and another; 112th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $100,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLLEGE AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; Joseph L. Small against Mazie Shaw, owner and contractor; William S. Shaw, contractor..... 37

LEXINGTON AV AND 114TH ST, n w corner, 37x60; George Colon against Caroline Weidhopf, owner and contractor

MT. HOPE PLACE, n s, 115 ft w of Anthony Av, 75x100; Kloeffer Brothers against Andrew J. Thomas, owner and contractor 83

357TH ST, 149 West; American Elevator Company against John Martin, owner; Hannah L. Crossley, lessee and contractor 188

105TH ST, 170 and 172 East; Pasquale Trotta against Isaac M. Braunfield, owner and contractor..... 600

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x85.5; Dahlmeyer's Son against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor.. 145

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 129; Gustav A. Strauch against George Ehret and another; Jan. 22, 1903..... 530

FULTON AND WILLIAM STS, s w corner; Safety Armorite Conduit Company against Royal Baking Powder Company and another; Feb. 6, 1904, canceled. 409

FULTON AND WILLIAM STS, s w corner; Thomas & Betts against Royal Baking Powder Company and another; Feb. 5, 1904, canceled..... 82

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL AV, e s, adjoining land of Frederick Schrader on the south, 125x300x irregular, to w s of the old Woodlawn Road; Anna M. Erb against Delbrick Heuer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Hardy.

LINCOLN AV, w s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 11½x60x1.0½x90; James T. Riley and another against Mary Hashmayer and another, (action to recover possession;) attorney, F. L. Taylor.

15TH ST, 207 to 211 East; Louis Solomonvitch against Harris Packman and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. Loew.

105TH ST, 344 East; Lina E. Roth against Hedwig Hesse and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. E. Kuster.

109TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Solomon Jacobs against Antonetta Alfieri and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Parker & Aaron.

113TH ST, 303 West; Henry R. Kunhardt, trustee, against Frank H. Kosier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redfield, Redfield & Lydon.

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Plot, East 119th St., 45x100, $20,000, with possession. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

BRONX.

OWN A HOME EASILY.
Very best houses in the Bronx.
Three-story brick and stone American basement dwellings, Fordham Road, (185th St.) 100 feet west of Jerome Av.; 7 rooms; cabinet trim, parquet floors; best open plumbing.
$1,000 cash, balance $7,500 mortgage; no offers. Take Jerome Av. car from 155th St. "L" station, or Fordham Heights car from 3d Av. Fordham "L" station, passing the door. Superintendent on premises.

"OWN YOUR OWN HOME."
Buy three-story, three-family house, 17 rooms, three baths, only $7,500; no offers; easiest terms; see 1,052 Intervale Av., Bronx, near Westchester Av.; value surely increase; choice of two rapid transit railways; Lawyers' Title policy; take 3d Av. "L" transfer to Westchester Av. trolley. F. R. Houghton, 115 Broadway.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William B. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ATTENTION!—Bargain List in Bedford Park, Bronx. 5 lots, well located, near elevated, access; one-family house, nice location, $3,600; two-family house, well built, $6,250 up; ten-room brick house, all improvements, $7,500. O'Hara Brothers, Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

A Bargain.—$3,700 buys new two-family house; $4,350 buys a two-family brick house, cost $5,000 to build; both houses are on full lots and have all improvements; near rapid transit, Bronx Park, trolleys, and elevated road; easy terms. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

CHEER UP. HERE'S GOOD NEWS!
Sold seven one and two family houses last week; some left at bargain prices; seven-room house, $3,700; nine-room brick house, $6,000; cash, $500.
LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av.

WE SATISFIED
six home seekers last week with 2-family houses of 11 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit, schools; restricted neighborhood; $4,800; $1,000 cash; four more left. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Attention! Investigate.
Triple corner near "L" station: $28,000.
Five-story double, near "L" station; $22,500.
Private house, central location; $5,500.
DUGGAN & WALL,
691 East 155th St.

Great Bargain! Rare chance to get New York City lots by the acre; 6-acre corner plot at intersection of two prominent thoroughfares; free and clear; terms easy. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av.

Don't pay rent; examine No. 2 East 219th St., near Second Av.; 9 rooms; all improvements; 50x114; price, $5,750; $500 cash, balance easy monthly. Take White Plains Av. trolley from Bronx Park elevated station.

BRONX ACREAGE.—PLOTS 1 TO 50 ACRES; $1,200 PER ACRE UP; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED; BROKERS PROTECTED. PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 BROADWAY.

Bargain for quick buyer; new business corner, 45 x100; 4 families on a floor; 6 stores; hot water supply; rent, $6,000; easy terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel., 571 Melrose.

$800 cash, balance mortgage, buys one-family brick house, seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; decorated; furnace; near 149th St. station. McQuay & Co., Smith Building, 3d Av., 148th St.

FINEST TRIPLE FLAT IN BRONX;
five-story, 27x90x100; 14 rooms, baths, hot water; guaranteed rents, $2,964; price $28,500. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

$12,000 cash buys new 5-story new law flats, 42x100; choice location; rent, $5,800; net 20%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

Actual Bargain!—Best built extra large 2-story attic and cellar house; full lot; specially finished interior; overlooking Park; block from elevated; terms arranged. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Bargain.—2-family house; decorated; sewer; all improvements; fine location; near rapid transit; full lot; $3,900; $900 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$500 cash buys modern home; price, $4,100; balance same as rent; also 2-family houses near elevated. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Absolute Bargains.—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms; write or call. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

BRONX—Finest 2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

A brick dwelling, 145th St., near Willis Av.; full lot. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Beautiful two-family house, nicest location, near 161st St. "L" Robinson, 879 Forest Av.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has many good Bronx properties cheap. Have U cash?

Brook Av.—Four-story 5-room double flat; price, $13,500. Ullman, 562 Willis Av.

A handsome cottage near Sheepshead Bay; 35 minutes to New York City Hall; ten rooms, all modern improvements; near "L" station; sell cheap to quick buyer. Muhleman & Hurley, Coney Island Av. and Avenue U.

Rent $864, only $7,250; four-story single stone flat, swell block down town; no heat; all improvements; will rent more. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Rent $2,664, price $20,500; handsome modern Park Slope four-story double flat; can't be beaten. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY
Sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Two Brooklyn flats, $25,000; mortgage $15,000; want offer with cash. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

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BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
At a bargain, as people will sell cheaper to go to ZION CITY. Call and look at list if you are buyer. No agents.
Choice lots in Bronx.
Three-story house in Yonkers; well rented; will sell much below value.
Farm 110 acres, 27 miles from New York; price, $5,500; house, barn, &c.
Choice business corner in Newark at sacrifice.
GEO. A. CORLETTE,
ROOM 416, FLATIRON BUILDING, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

A NEW COLONIAL
House and stable, with over fifteen acres fine land; one hour out; a bijou place; the house is an architectural beauty; not large, (12 rooms,) but good, with tub and shower baths, parquet floors, &c.; though in the country (fine country, too,) it has city water, electric lights, &c.; call and see photos; worth $18,000; price, $13,500 if sold this Fall.
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WEST NUTLEY, N. J. Modern Dwelling at a bargain; contains 9 rooms, furnace, gas, electricity; every improvement.
45 MINUTES OUT
VIA ERIE R. R.
High, healthful location, near station; restricted, built up neighborhood; prices, $5,500; $500 cash payment, balance same as rent; almost new and ready for occupancy; plot 60x128; send for photos and description. LAMBERT, Owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Mariboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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and Own a Better Home in "the Best Suburban City on the East Railroad." To know all about Plainfield, N. J., and Bargains and Homes in the Finest neighborhoods write, telephone, or call F. M. WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, New York.

NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Beautifully located new 10-room house; fine elevation; fine shade; all improvements; BARGAIN; ask for particulars. OWNER, Room 707, 170 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
45 minutes out; choice location; 13-room house; large lot, garden, fruit; stable; all in perfect order; price reasonable; photos. R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., New York. Phone 6005J. Cortlandt.

Netherwood, N. J.—For sale or rent, modern and most attractive residence, Belvidere Av.; 12 rooms; every improvement; hardwood floors, open fireplaces; elevated and exclusive section, acre ground; convenient to station.
WILLIAM DAVISON.

A three-story brick loft building, 23,000 square feet floor space; engine, boiler, dynamo, elevator; all improvements; siding on Jersey Central and Pennsylvania Railroads; situated in the heart of a rapidly growing city near New York. Pratt Brown Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.

New seven-room cottage, bath, heating, all latest improvements: fine location; $3,000; $500 down and $20 pays all; other bargains; photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Beautiful residence, hour out, 16 rooms, all improvements; electric lights; large stable; two acres; cost, $15,000; sacrifice, $5,200. Peterson, 187 Broadway.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

47 acres; excellent buildings; river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

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PRICES will quickly advance as people recognize present unsurpassed facilities, and in view of the great New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad improvement, work on which is to begin shortly and which will give a 15 minute express and local service to the heart of Manhattan. Now is the time to purchase, whether you want a home for yourself or a gilt-edged investment.

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Corner plot, 100x100; worth $2,500. Can be sold for less to quick buyer.

Tract 250 acres, partly laid out in plots for building; convenient to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station; will sell whole or part for $2,000 per acre; unusual opportunity for capitalists or corporation to subdivide.

Several handsome modern residences on Chester Hill, from $6,500 to $15,000.

Ten-room modern residence, hardwood floors and trim, open plumbing, in fine condition; lot 50x105, on South Seventh Avenue, $7,000. Also 8-room similar dwelling, same location, $4,800.

Port Chester

Colonial house, 16 rooms, stable, grounds 150x500, $15,000.

Very pleasant comfortable 12-room cottage, near the Sound; hardwood floors, steam heat, telephone, etc.; 3 acres ground in garden, lawn tennis courts, etc.; fine new stable; $20,000.

Fourteen-room house, good farm, extensive lawn; lot 50x200, $10,000.

New Rochelle

One of the handsomest places in the city, on corner, half block from Sound; modern, with every improvement and convenience; fine stable, carriage house, shade and fruit trees; five minutes from station; $30,000; terms to suit.

Nine-room cottage near station, hardwood finish, tiled bath, lot 50x138, $6,800.

Eight-room house, modern improvements, lot 100x168, fine neighborhood, $8,000.

Larchmont

Twelve-room house, 3 acres, on Sound; stable, boat landing; $25,000.

Plot 100x100, for improvement, $4,250; easy terms.

Seven lots, centre of finest improvement, elegant residence, up to date in every respect, $25,000.

Mamaroneck

Splendid house, 16 rooms, all improvements, electric light, open fireplaces, furnace, 3½ acres, convenient to station, $15,000.

Pelham Heights

New frame residence, lot 75x125; every improvement, hardwood trim, parquet floors, $14,000.

WESTCHESTER DEPARTMENT,
AMES & COMPANY,
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LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
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2 miles from station, Harlem R. R.; one hour from Grand Central Station; 35 acres of land; high elevation; fine building site, with frontage on two highways; watered by never-failing stream; location all that can be desired; offered at sacrifice to quick purchaser; price, $2,800. Northern Westchester Realty Company, 7 East 42d St., New York City.

PLEASANTVILLE—(50 minutes' train service, Harlem Road,) is the place to buy good farms or country homes; farms and building sites, all sizes, $100 to $200 an acre. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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LARCHMONT AND ON THE SOUND.
Cottages; agent always on hand; villa plots. Eugene Sanger, 39 East 42d and Larchmont.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, 157 Bruce Av.—New house; 12 rooms, laundry, storerooms, 2 baths; shower, 3 toilets, hot water heat, hardwood trim, cabinet mantels; fine lawns; lot, 100x100; 800 feet from Van Cortlandt Park; Caryl Station 4 minutes' walk; trains all night; Grand Central Station, 22; 155th St., 13 minutes; trolley and subway near; decorate to suit; commutation, including El., $6.25; terms very easy; mortgages was compelled to take the place, and can therefore offer a bargain; open every day for inspection. C. W. Clark, owner, 74 Wall St., New York.

AT YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON,
28 minutes from 42d St.; access by west side elevated; bargain in gentleman's 12-room residence; large grounds and stable; $23,000. Several places similar accommodations; rent $900 to $1,000 year. Attractive 10-room modern house, plot 50x140; sale $9,000; rent $60 month. Building plots and acreage for sale. BELLOWS & WARREN, Real Estate, 20 Getty Square, Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Best place of residence near New York; house, ten rooms; $9,000; handsomely decorated house; river views; $14,000; houses to rent $600 to $1,800.
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FIVE MILES OF WATER FRONT.
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The above is offered for sale at a reasonable price, or to lease for a term of years.
Brokers invited and protected. For price, terms, descriptive pamphlet, apply to
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For sale cheap, 2 six-room houses; 3 minutes' walk from station; also building lots; write, or call after 3 P. M. L. W. Bishop, Baldwin, L. I.

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TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av.; ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing road.

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For Sale—In the Berkshire Hills, in the village of South Egremont, four miles from Great Barrington station, one of the finest farms in Berkshire County, containing 30 acres of choice rich land, large two-story house of 14 rooms, 8 sleeping rooms; fireplaces, set tubs, running spring water in the house; toilet and bath on second floor; fine stable; grand orchard of apples, pears, cherries, and plums; there is on one part of the farm one of the finest building sites to be found in the county; will sell it at a great bargain on easy terms. (Photograph of house.) Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

FOR SALE IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
In the village of South Egremont, 4 miles from Great Barrington station, one of the finest farms in Berkshire County, containing 30 acres of choice, rich land; large two-story house of 14 rooms, 8 sleeping rooms, fireplaces, set tubs, running spring water in the house, toilet and bath on second floor, fine stable, grand orchard of apples, pears, cherries, and plums. There is on one part of the farm one of the finest building sites to be found in the county. Will sell it at a great bargain on easy terms. (Photograph of house). Address H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Great Barrington, Mass.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

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65th St., Nr. 5th Av., 25 ft., perfect order.	$7,000
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Top loft, 7,500 feet; absolute light four sides; power, elevator, sprinklers. Apply engineer, premises.

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Grand house, near Broadway, 19th; suitable first-class business; elevator near stairway; long lease; permit and particulars. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevator; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 9th Av.; examine premises. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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Light handsome office, $25, furnished; desk space, $15; stenographer, telephone. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,106.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., $65; business. Duross, 155 West 14th.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

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Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.—Large, light seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.
4th St., 219 West.—Second floor, private house; five large, airy rooms and bath; all improvements; immediate possession; rent, $35; can be seen Sunday.

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

HELP WANTED

Females.

EXPERIENCED HANDS ON READY TO WEAR AND FANCY VELVET HATS. F. NUSBAUM'S SON, 68 EAST 8TH ST.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED CARPET SEWERS. APPLY AT CARPET DEPARTMENT, 3D FLOOR.

LADY wanted; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 129 West 125th St., New York.

WIRE HAT FRAME MAKERS WANTED; OVER-SHAPERS. R. W. STORRS, 24, 26 EAST 21ST ST.

WANTED—GOOD STITCHERS AND HEMSTITCHERS ON SILK WINDSOR TIES; BEST PRICES. TREVOR, 507 AND 509 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR CAMERA AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR, AFTER 5 P. M.

WANTED.—ALFRED L. SIMON & CO. WILL TAKE A FEW TIDY GIRLS OVER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE AS LEARNERS IN THEIR ARTIFICIAL FLOWER AND FANCY FEATHER DEPARTMENT 704 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THE CHINA AND HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENTS. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR, AFTER 5 P. M.

WANTED.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED CARPET PORTER. APPLY AT CARPET DEPARTMENT, THIRD FLOOR.

WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' NECKWEAR. LAUB BROS., 136 GREENE ST.

Males.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, ACCUSTOMED TO MEETING GOOD PEOPLE, AND OBTAINING SATISFACTORY RESULTS, DESIRES POSITION ON THE ROAD WITH GOOD PROPOSITION; CAN ACCOMPLISH ALL THAT IS DESIRED. EMPLOYED, BOX 106 TIMES.

CARPENTERS WANTED TO WORK ON FINISH OF BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM STS. APPLY AT BUILDING.

PLASTERERS.—Wanted 50 good plasterers for steady work. Apply at once, with tools, to the headquarters of the Independent Plasterers' Union, No. 1, of Brooklyn, at 71 Belmont Ave., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR, AFTER 5 P. M.

YOUNG MAN; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets; write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope. L. J. Noel, 129 West 125th St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

THE CONSTANCE
60 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
COR. 113TH ST.
6 Rooms, $35.00 To $50.00.
Marble Baths; All-Night Elevator Service.
Telephone in each Apartment. New Owner. New Management.

THE TUXEDO,
1,900 Lexington Ave, cor. 118th St.
All Improvements. Elevator Service.
Five and Six Rooms, $35 to $40.
Particularly Light Rooms.

152 & 154 W. 84th St.
Seven Large Rooms. All Improvements.
Rents $40 to $50.

ST. CHARLES,
101 West 72nd Street, Corner Columbus Ave.
Seven Rooms and Bath; Elevators.
$1,100.
Supt. on Premises or
ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Ave,
COR. 72D ST.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.,
Between B'way & Amsterdam Av.
Ready for Occupancy
This new modern apartment house, just completed, absolutely noiseproof and fireproof, constructed with every care and attention to meet the requirements of the most exacting tenants.
The location is very desirable and healthful, situated near Columbia University, two blocks from subway station, and convenient to every other mode of travel.
The apartments are uniquely arranged in suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, embodying all the newest improvements and innovations, many not found in other apartment houses, including a fireproof safe, shower baths, telephones, &c.
RENTALS MODERATE.
For booklets and further particulars apply to superintendent, or
Richtmyer & Irving,
2,649 Broadway, (101st St.)
Tel. 4525 River.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northwest Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.
A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLANTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

THE PURITAN
206-210 WEST 106TH ST.,
BETWEEN AMSTERDAM AV. and BROADWAY.
New Elevator Apartment House,
with every conceivable improvement;
4, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; $480 TO $840 PER ANNUM.
Private 'Phones in each apartment.

TRAYMORE and FRONTENAC
17, 19, 21 WEST 115TH ST.
New Apartment House.
Every Convenience.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath;
$30 to $50 per month.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS,
1,910 7TH AV., (AT 116TH ST.)

Adjoining Broadway.

THE GRAMERCY,
24 and 26 EAST 21ST ST.
SHOWROOMS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS; also large, light store and basement.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Elevators, steam heat, electric light, gas service, mail chute, and all modern improvements; ready for occupancy; moderate rentals. Apply on premises or owner,
RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,
725-727 Broadway.

477 WEST 140TH ST.
476 WEST 141ST ST.,
Corner apartments, five and six all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights; uniformed service; magnificent views of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
Rent $37.50 and $45.
Apply on premises, or to
W. D. Morgan & Co.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

THE ARCADIA
159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square; 6 large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; rents $900, $960 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

THE PALACIO,
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 65TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; suites of eight large, light rooms; every room has direct outside exposure. SUPERINTENDENT.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, near 118th St.; newly decorated single heated flat; 7 large light rooms; bath, hot water; $36. Bellamy, (owner,) 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Elegant single apartment of eight rooms, all outside; steam heat, hot water; hall service. Apply janitor, 71 West 83d St.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; all improvements; $36.
Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th.—Nine and bath; elevator; every convenience; choice and sunny.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

WEST SIDE APARTMENTS, With Elevators.

GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE
DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms, (two servant rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators; two baths. $2,200

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartments, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,000 TO $1,200

THE SAVAGE,
323 WEST 83D ST.
Seven and eight large rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $1,000 TO $1,200

GAINSBOROUGH,
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight and nine room Apartments; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views; electric light. $1,300 TO $2,200

ELMORE COURT,
541 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by SURFACE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $40 TO $50
Near Subway Station.

Without Elevators.

LEVERIDGE,
172 West 77th St
Corner building; six and seven rooms; hall boy; telephone. $55 TO $65

167-173 West 81ST ST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; one Apartment 14 rooms and two baths. $50 TO $75

200 WEST 88TH ST.
CORNER BUILDING.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; all improvements; ground Flat suitable for physician. $45 TO $60

THE RENAISSANCE,
CORNER BUILDING,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments; seven large rooms and bath; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60

Apply on premises, or to WILLIAM E. WARE & Art., 451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SUITES.
8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths...$3,000 to $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000
Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises.
LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.
Open To-Day and This Evening.

The Barnard
S. W. cor. Central Park West and 71st Street.
MODERN 10 STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING,
containing the finest up-to-date appointments and various features and conveniences nowhere else duplicated.
Beautiful entrance hall and reception rooms. Two electric passenger elevators. Separate elevator for servants and delivery of goods.
COLD STORAGE REFRIGERATION AND ELECTRIC LIGHT INCLUDED IN RENT.
6 Rooms and bath, $1,200 to $1,300.
7 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $1,600.
8 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $1,800.
9 Rooms and 2 baths, $2,100 to $2,500.
17 Rooms and 3 baths, $4,000.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agts. 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St., or Superintendent, on premises.

ELIZABETH,
S. W. cor. Broadway and 105th St.
Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms and bath; parlor, library, and dining room en suite; parquet floors; every modern improvement; all-night elevator service, telephone, &c.
Spacious and attractive entrance.
RENTS, $840-$960, AND $1,020.
Subway station one block. "L" station, 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
Broadway at 104th St.
159 West 125th St.

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fireproof housekeeping apartment house in the United States; every convenience; refrigeration, mail chutes, telephones; 2 elevators to each apartment; independent storage rooms; extra servants' quarters and other details too numerous to mention; most accessible location in the city.
3 AND 9 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
For further particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTGREW, Supt.

39-43 East 27th St.
High class fireproof Apartments,
(HOUSEKEEPING,)
eight and nine rooms and servant's room, well arranged for comfort; all modern improvements. Superintendent on premises. Tel. 2837 Madison.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.
THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 146th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

19th St., 209 West.—Four large rooms, all improvements, third flight, $15 month.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.
Tel. No. 3,307—Riverside.

We present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.
As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.
Frank L. Fisher Co

Riverside Drive.....Corner 92d St.
The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants.
RENTALS.....$3,300 and $3,400

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.
LARGE ROOMS, UNIQUE IN ARRANGEMENT.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 & $1,500

Henrietta Court....316 West 95th St.
NEW BUILDING; LARGE ROOMS.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$540
8 Rooms and Bath.....960

Valencia Court.....317 West 95th St.
LIGHT AND SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms and Bath.....$840 to $900

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$780

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $750

Arlington.....146 West 82d St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
7 Rooms and Bath.....$900
8 Rooms and Bath.....1,050

Roycroft.....129 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$660 and $720

Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.
NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$720
7 Rooms and Bath.....900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.
10-story bldg. overlooking Union Square; light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath.....720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath.....1,200 to 1,440
Doctors' apartments, 5 Rooms.....780

Frank L. Fisher Co.
COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.

GORDON S. M'CREEDY & CO.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS	TO RENT FROM OCTOBER 1ST.

THE CHERBOURG,
Central Park West, 92d St.
Beautiful nine and ten-room Apartments, with elevator, hall service and every modern convenience.
$1,500-$2,500.

391 WEST END AV.,
near 79th St.
Handsome seven and eight-room Apartments, decorated to suit, elevator and all conveniences.
$1,200-$1,500.

292 Central Park W.
near 89th St.
Eight rooms, bath, newly decorated, attractive arrangement; beautiful park view.
$1,000-$1,200.

THE HUNTINGTON,
218 West 112th St.
Desirable six and seven-room Apartments, elevator, hall service and all improvements.
$600-$900.

251 WEST END AV.,
cor. 82d St.
Beautiful large seven-room Apartments, hall service, telephone and improvements; desirable location.
$750-$900.

69-71-73 West 88th St.
Large, light, seven room Apartments, hall service, telephone.
$540-$700.

GORDON S. M'CREEDY & CO.,
Telephone, 3,487—Riverside. Columbus Av. and 83th St.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.
Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights. Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light and airy. TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

THE BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

The "Mildred," 140 East 92d St.—Elegant apartments; 7 rooms, bath, elevator service; up to date; $57 to $60.

171 East 81st St.—6-room elevator apartment house; high class; $37.50.

963 Park Av.—6 rooms, bath, steam heat, &c., $30-$31.

Private House, 429 East 85th St.; 10 rooms and bath; fine location; heater, &c. Arthur G. Muhliker, 1,396 Lexington Av.

"HAWORTH,"
289 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms.
Decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location.
One apartment of seven rooms, $40.
One apartment of five rooms, $40.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT.
New elevator apartments; modern in all appointments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two modern corner apartments, eight rooms, all conveniences; $1,200 and $1,000.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 106th St.

LA SCALA,
465 Central Park West, at 106th St.
Modern elevator apartment house; one 7 and one 8-room apartment; rent, $900 and $1,000.
E. E. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 106th St.

Wellesley, 81st, West End Av.—Choice apartment; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundries; steam dryers.

124th St., 312 East.—Second floor apartment; eight rooms and bath; newly decorated; $30.

55 East 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

20th St., 204 East.—Three light rooms; price, $12.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

THE MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue.
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.
Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.
A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.
6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
7 Rooms and bath, $1,800 to $3,000.
Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
1 Room and bath, $480 to $600.
2 Rooms and bath, $600 to $1,100.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

The house will be under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., of the New Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.
For information apply at OFFICE ON THE PREMISES any hour, day or evening.

JUST COMPLETED.
Georgean Court
S. W. CORNER 66TH ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
BEAUTY COMFORT LUXURY
Are Most Cogently Exemplified.
The Apartments are most conveniently arranged in Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, butler's pantry and large foyer and reception hall.
Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
Tel. 1,190—Columbus. 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

Arrangements can now be made for fall leasings of choice Apartments in these new high-class elevator buildings, containing every modern convenience.
THE
CRESTON
Southwest corner 101st St., West End Av.;
Suites, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $660 to $1,050 per annum.
THE
REXTON
318-322 West 82d St.;
6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $800 to $1,100 per annum.
Superintendents on premises.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. 430 W. 116th ST. [Near Columbia University.
Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800
Hillcrest is situated on the highest points of the city and commands extensive views of the Hudson, Riverside, Morningside & Central Parks and Long Island Sound. Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the building, and the Subway Express Station is one block away, enabling one to reach City Hall in about 15 minutes.
These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.
One Bachelor Suite, 2 Big Rooms and Bath, $55 per Month.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway and 103d Street.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 611-38th, or Superintendent on premises.
BACHELORS
APARTMENTS

The Stratford
MADISON AVE.
Southwest corner 81st St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF
High-class and exclusive suites of 9 and 15 very large all outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults; immediate possession.

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

HELEN COURT.
Beautiful corner apartment; eight rooms and bath on ground floor; strictly modern; six of the rooms face park; suitably arranged for physician or dentist. Rent, $900; immediate possession; also one inside apartment, eight rooms, $800. Inquire 14 Morningside Av., corner 116th, or Robert Levers, 354 West 116th St.

THE ROCKLAND.
Handsome large apartments, seven rooms and bath, all modern improvements, at Rockland, 140-142 West 126th St., near 6th Av. and business centre, for rent from $800 and upward yearly. Apply Janitor, on premises.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.
151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

PARK AVE., 1049-1053
(Near 86th.) Flats of six large rooms; bath; hot water supply; halls, bathrooms steam heated; $26, $28.

A RARE CHANCE.
14th St., 227 East; apartment 7 rooms, bath; newly decorated; all improvements; rent, $46. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.
Desirable apartments to let in fire-proof apartment house; owners resident; very moderate rents. Apply to janitor, No. 12 West 18th St.
La Rochelle, 75th, cor. Columbus.—Choice corner; seven rooms, bath; all-night service; private telephone; steam laundry; free electric light.
Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; reasonable; finest neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

$53.....243 WEST 136TH ST.....$55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.
12th St., 231 East.—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents, $35 to $45.
55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath. $22.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Everats and The Genuts; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 E. 14th St.

THE BEACONSFIELD,
125 West 115th St.
Apartments of six, five, and four large rooms, well arranged; elevator, (day and night service,) electric light, and telephone; building new, no dark rooms; convenient to elevated and rapid transit stations.
S. E. OSSERMAN, Agent, on premises.

THE HUDSON.
Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Choice 4, 5, 6, and 7-room suites, $700 to $1,200. Handsome 12-room suites, 2 baths, separate stairs and elevator for servants, $1,800.
Superintendent on premises.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

OUR SPECIALITY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

Elegant 6 and 8 rooms and bath at 227, 229, and 231 East 72d St.; rents, $36-$50; also 6 and 7 rooms and bath, southwest corner Lenox Av. and 118th St.; rents, $40-$56. Inquire Janitors.

St. Nicholas Av., 15, Near 111th St., Facing Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; rent, $30. Inquire Janitor.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Everats and The Genuts; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 E. 14th St.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$960 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture. Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings; affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from all rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Middleton Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agts. 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St., or Superintendent, on premises.

61-69 East 86th St.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
8-room ground-floor Apartment, suitable for physician.
6 rooms and bath apartment, absolutely light, $50.
Superintendent on premises; references required.

THE BEACONSFIELD,
125 West 115th St.
Apartments of six, five, and four large rooms, well arranged; elevator, (day and night service,) electric light, and telephone; building new, no dark rooms; convenient to elevated and rapid transit stations.
S. E. OSSERMAN, Agent, on premises.

THE HUDSON.
Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Choice 4, 5, 6, and 7-room suites, $700 to $1,200. Handsome 12-room suites, 2 baths, separate stairs and elevator for servants, $1,800.
Superintendent on premises.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th Streets & St. Nicholas Avenue.
Six and seven rooms and bath.
(Very large and light.)
Modern Improvements; steam heat, hot water, etc.
OPENING ON LARGE GARDEN.
Desirable locality. Convenient to surface, "L," and Subway. Two minutes' walk from Central Park.
Rents $480 and upwards.
Office on premises, 164 St. Nicholas Avenue.
TELEPHONE, 3049—MORNINGSIDE.

The Lenox,
Cor. 112th St. and Lenox Av.
Elegant apartments, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $600 to $720.
Apply janitor, on premises.

Mount Tom,
110 Riverside Drive, cor. 83d St.
Most reasonable high class apartment on the Drive; eight and nine rooms and bath; every convenience; location unsurpassed; grand river view; rent $1,600 to $2,000. Apply on premises, or agent, R. FRIELEMANN, 487 Columbus Av., near 84th St.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

111 WEST 430 ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, fifth southern exposure; 5 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $800 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 55.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,600 and $1,826.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 3 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat; 63d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
66th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 73d St.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $50.

Brooklyn.

THE ARLINGTON,
SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
Near Wall St. Ferry.
Elegant Apartments, 2, 3, 4, and 7 rooms, with bath.
GRAND SCENERY.
Overlooking the beautiful harbor; all modern improvements; hall boy service; elevator; telephone and maid service arranged for.
DINING ROOM AMERICAN PLAN.
Superior service at reasonable rates.
For particulars apply 62, 64 Montague St.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elite don reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

We have tenants for 15 to 25 private houses; can fill 8 to 10 flat houses, with improvements, with respectable colored families, paying from $20 to $40 per month; all have best of references, holding good positions. W. N. Walker & Co., 10 Grand Circle, Broadway, 59th St.

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LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, nickel fob; name "Wise" inside case; between Broadway Central Hotel and 34th St. Ferry; Monday afternoon; liberal reward. Charles C. Porter, 907 Broadway.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 423, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—From 6th Av. surface car, near 11th St., small silver change purse; initialed A. M.; reward. Return Apartment 51, 128 West 11th St.

Lost—Diamond sunburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,975; $10 reward information or return. Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Rooms, with board; main floor dining room; reference.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Details reception for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table board; references.

50th St., 23 West.—Attractive house; handsome second floor and other rooms, with board; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable rooms, good table; home surroundings; couple or gentlemen; Christian family; references.

81st St., 116 West.—Finely furnished room; private bath; high-class table; highest references required.

82d St., 27 West.—Two large front rooms, beautifully furnished; excellent board; table guests; references.

82d St., 146 West.—Newly conducted; thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double rooms; refined house; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

123d St., 110 West.—Desirable rooms; refined house; references exchanged. Telephone 1499 Morningside.

131st St., 260 West.—Room and board in handsomely furnished house.

434 Madison Av.—Desirable third floor rooms; hardwood floors; large closets; telephone reference.

Arrangements made for Winter residence, with board, at 15 East 45th St.; upper floor, planned for bachelor accommodations; rooms up to date.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

Good board, $5 to $8; large house; fine grounds, in 183d St., 9th or 3d Av. cars; references. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone 198L Melrose.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Parlor floor, bath; double and single rooms; superior board.

BOARD WANTED.

Room and board wanted by single lady; west side, between 72d and 106th Sts.; house where no other boarders taken preferred. Address A. M. R., Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

19th St., 265 West, Corner.—Parlor room, two gentlemen; reasonable. Ring Mance's bell.

1—Doctor's office to let. 41 West 45th St.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; terms reasonable.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

19th St., 16 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms, large and small; reference.

42d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

49th St., 131 West.—Comfortably furnished rooms; hot and cold water; house private.

63d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 11½ West.—Parlor and bedroom, heated; also hall room, one flight.

77th St., 100 West.—Large, sunny front room, furnished, in private family; corner apartment, opposite Museum, Park; references. Third bell.

79th St., 102 West.—Exceptionally large handsomely furnished room; running water; suitable bachelor; breakfast optional.

94th St., 111 East.—Fine large room, heated, running water and bath, with or without breakfast, to gentlemen; private family.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower baths; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—A large and medium room; steam heat; one flight; near "L." Fisher.

118th St., 101 West.—Handsome, large rooms; hot and cold water; private bath; use of parlor; references exchanged. Smith.

118th St., 420 West.—Comfortable room; also suite; refined gentleman; elevator apartment; park; subway. Gale.

123d St., 530 West.—Large front room; lavatory; fine floor; large closets; references indispensable. Laughlin.

125th St., 22 East.—Neatly furnished room with private family; closet; bath; independent entrance. Advertiser.

126th St., 81 West.—Large, light furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; reasonable; references.

127th St., 409 West.—Furnished rooms to let for light housekeeping.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private baths, and single rooms.

Perry St., 137.—Large furnished front room, one flight; all improvements. Brace.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Wanted—Four to five room apartment, furnished, with bath, hot and cold water and heat, with meals, for three adults and one child, from October 1st to May 1st, located between 76th and 106th Sts., west side. Address P. O. Box No. 101, Avon, N. J.

Wanted—By man and wife, two connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished, between 11th and 23d Sts., west of 6th Av.; want to do some light housekeeping; must be nice large closets. J. O., 54 10th Av.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room; semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

8th St., 11 West.—Desirable flats, 8 rooms and bath. Apply to janitor.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Alteration Hands.—Siegel Cooper Company requires experienced alteration hands on ladies' cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office, before 10 A. M.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a woman thoroughly conversant with office duties; steady position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class workers on fancy feathers. Apply at Broadway and 18th St. F.

Cashiers.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Cash Girls.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require neat and tidy cash girls; bring health board certificate. Apply Superintendent.

Expert Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work a week in order to earn some money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Experienced Saleswomen Misses' Suits and Cloaks.—Good opening for salespeople of ability who can furnish good references and who are accustomed to handling high-class trade. Apply to Superintendent, before 10 o'clock, any morning except Monday. Simpson Crawford Co.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require milliners and improvers; only those accustomed to first-class work. Apply Tuesday in millinery department.

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HELP WANTED.

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Females.

Examiner.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced examiner on ladies' cloaks and suits. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a buyer in their infants department. Communications treated strict confidence.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a first-class saleswoman in their glove department.

Experienced hands on ready to wear and fancy velvet hats. F. Nusbaum's Son, 58 East 8th St.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced carpet sewers. Apply at carpet department, 2d floor.

Girls, 14 to 16, wanted as cash girls; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Good Saleswomen.—Those experienced in selling any line of goods can secure immediate positions on our unfurnishable line; opportunity of securing the first opening in the particular department that suits them best. Apply to Superintendent, Wednesday or Thursday, at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Grocery Parcel Wrappers.—Bright girls, accustomed to this line of work, can secure good positions. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Grocery Saleswomen.—Good openings for thoroughly experienced persons. Apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance, Simpson Crawford Co.

Heads of Stock.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen capable of acting as heads of stock; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Junior Saleswomen.—Bright young women, 18 to 21 years of age, living with their parents, of good education, tall, and of neat appearance, but not experienced in business, can learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin and have opportunities to advance themselves to better positions when proved capable. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday, to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Junior Stock Girls.—Must be over sixteen years of age and willing to be generally useful. Apply, Thursday or Friday, to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Young lady as shipping clerk in dressmaking establishment; must have best references and be experienced. Apply at once.

Parcel Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced parcel wrappers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Photography.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of young women experienced in photographic work, printing and mounting, to assist in amateur department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing, china, and crockery departments; liberal salary, permanent positions to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for neat, tidy girls to act as messengers and check girls; an excellent chance for advancement. Apply with Board of Health certificate at Superintendent's office.

Salespeople.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady positions and good salary to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Sewing Machines.—The Fourteenth Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced saleswoman for this department; permanent position. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Siegel Cooper Company require neat, bright cash girls; permanent positions; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their grocery department; permanent position. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced wrappers; those having department store experience preferred. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses for their lunchroom, (half time.) Apply at 'Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company have vacancies for bright young girls to mark goods. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St.—Upholstery workroom; require first-class table hands; also experienced lace sewers. Apply at West 22d St. entrance.

Wanted—A saleswoman as head of stock for our handkerchief dept. Only those having had thorough experience in large department stores need apply. Monday, between 10 and 11 A. M., to Supt. of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A young girl to assist in office work; must have a knowledge of figures, write a good hand and furnish first-class references; no others need apply. Address in own handwriting F. O. Box 90.

Wanted.—Lady wanted; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets. Write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope, L. J. Noel, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their china and housefurnishing departments. Apply to Superintendent, 4th floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen for their camera and photographic supplies. Apply to Superintendent, 4th floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for an untrimmed hat dept. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 11 A. M., to Supt. of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Typewriters; three competent girls; also lady familiar with graphophone; good pay. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

Wanted—Operators experienced on ladies' neckwear. Laub Bros., 136 Greene St.

Wire hat frame makers wanted; over-shapers. R. W. Storrs, 24, 26 East 21st St.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

Boys, 14 to 16, wanted as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Bright, intelligent boy, high school graduate, can secure position to learn manufacturing business with excellent opportunity of advancement. Address High Class, Box 227 Times.

Capable salesman, accustomed to meeting good people, and obtaining satisfactory results, desires position on the road with good proposition; establish all that is desired. Employed, Box 106 Times.

Carpenters wanted to work on finish of building southwest corner Fulton and William Sts. Apply at building.

Clothing Packer.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of a thoroughly experienced packer for their boys' clothing department. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Competent salesman for fine line of dressing sacques; city trade; liberal commission basis; best references required. Address L., Box 216 Times.

Good Saleswomen for Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.—Good permanent openings for the Fall season for first-class saleswomen in trimmed millinery, untrimmed millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply, before 10 A. M., to Superintendent, Simpson Crawford Co.

Good opportunity is offered business man of good address seeking employment; commission basis. Address Stocks, Box 220 Times.

Grocery Packers.—Only those who are thoroughly experienced need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Jewelry Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men only, who can furnish exceptionally good references, who are prepossessing in appearance and accustomed to meet fine trade. Apply to Superintendent before 10 o'clock. Simpson Crawford Co.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Tailors on ladies' fancy coats. Apply at once.

Photography.—Competent air brush artist wanted; state experience and salary desired. P., Box 119.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a number of neat, tidy boys to fill positions as messengers, carriers and office boys; excellent chance for advancement. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for experienced parcel wrappers; permanent position with good chance for advancement. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced packers for their house furnishing, china, crockery, and furniture departments. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Salesman.—Vogel Brothers, 42d St., corner 8th Av., require the services of a first-class, experienced clothing salesman, who will expect good salary and steady position. Apply Monday, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Several Experienced Floormen Wanted.—We have good openings for men who have been employed in New York City who are thoroughly experienced in the floormen's business, who are of good appearance, and can give good references. Apply in person at your convenience any day, except Monday, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., to Superintendent, Simpson Crawford Co.

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HELP WANTED.

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Males.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced men for steaming table in their lunchroom. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Silk Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men only need apply; men of good address and of good references can secure desirable positions. Apply, to Superintendent before 10 A. M. Simpson, Crawford Co.

Silks, Dress Goods.—The Fourteenth Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require an experienced floor manager, who is capable of taking entire charge of their second floor and has acted in a similar capacity. Apply by mail only, stating previous experience.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St.—Upholstery workroom; require first-class drapery hangers. Apply at West 22d St. entrance.

Tailors.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of tailors experienced on ladies' cloak and suit alterations. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Telegraphers—Wanted, competent men having had railroad experience; no trouble; good pay. Z., Box 225 Times.

Wanted—Three persons, men or women, preferably from 18 to 25 years of age, accustomed to entering, warping, weaving, or the handling of threads in silk mills, to be taught the use of a textile machine now being rapidly introduced; mill wages paid during instruction, and permanent employment offered to such applicants as are approved after one month's teaching. Address, by mail, stating mill experience, Box M 226 Times Office.

Wanted—Bright young men of good education and appearance, who are willing to start for a moderate salary, who are anxious to learn the business and who have exceptionally ambitious young men only are desired. Further information will be given by applying to Superintendent on Friday only, at rear 19th St. entrance, between 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Valet; must be able to give massage; to go to Saranac Lake, N. Y.; take care young man, invalid; must be a good reader, able to read aloud; wages, $12 per week; inclose copy of letter of recommendation of last place, and give age. L. C. H., P. O. Box 387 New York City.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—50 good plasterers for steady work. Apply at once, with tools, to the headquarters of the Independent Plasterers' Union, No. 1, of Brooklyn, at 71 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Young man; money may be earned; artistic employment at home gilding tickets. Write for particulars, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope, L. J. Noel, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Wanted—By a reliable varnish concern a young man who has some idea of selling goods; excellent opportunity for an honest, energetic, hard worker. Address Varnish, Box 231 Times.

Wanted—Experienced salesmen for our dress goods dept. Apply, Monday, between 9 and 10 A. M., to Supt., Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Shipping clerk for our out-of-town shipping dept.; state age, experience, and salary expected. Apply, by letter only, to Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—The Fourteenth Street Store requires several neat-appearing, experienced passenger elevator operators. Apply General Superintendent's office, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A young man with a fair knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting in office of manufacturing concern. Address Willing and Punctual, Box 228 Times.

Wanted—An Assistant Superintendent; must be a man of experience. Address by letter only, stating experience and references, Shepard, Norwell Co., Boston, Mass.

Wanted—Wine and liquor salesman for a large department store; one capable of taking entire charge of the department. Address Permanent, Box 136 Times Office.

Wanted—An experienced salesman for our umbrella dept., Monday, between 9 and 10 A. M., to Supt., Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen for their upholstery department. Apply to Superintendent, 4th floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted Immediately—Forty first-class plumbers; union wages paid. Apply to H. Meyers, 54 Broad St., ground floor, on Monday between 10 and 2 o'clock.

Wanted—An experienced salesman for upholstery dept.; state experience and salary expected. Address A. B. C., Box 813, Brooklyn Post Office.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. E., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted.—Frederick Loeser & Co. require an experienced carpet layer. Apply at Carpet Department, third floor.

Wanted—Good stitchers and hemstitchers on silk Windsor ties; best prices. Trevor, 507 and 509 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced wholesale china packers. A. A. Vantine & Co., 15 East 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Cleaning.—Woman for office or house cleaning. Mrs. Sutherland, 234 West 18th St., top floor back.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Cook.—Protestant woman; first-class cook in private family; good references. 112 East 71st St., janitor's bell.

Cook.—By a first-class cook in a private family; excellent personal references. 25 East 45th St.

Day's Work.—By faithful woman to do washing; $1. Call at present employer's, 607 Hudson St., restaurant.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

General Housework.—By colored woman in small family; home at night. 221 West 18th St. Butts.

German woman wishes work in lunch room; good references. Kemback, 138 7th Av.

Governess—Young lady speaking French fluently desires a position as governess in family with two or three small children; has splendid education and is very fond of children. Marguerite, 115 Times.

Janitress.—By young woman as janitress; good reference. Mrs. Cahill, 248 West 16th St.

Laundress.—A first-class laundress wishes private family washing in her own home; with first-class city references. Kelly, 207 E. 74th.

Lessons in school branches; English, grammar, composition, literature, by experienced public school teacher, 1,380 Times.

Nurse.—By young lady as nurse; help sewing; no objection to assist in bachelor's apartments. Nelson, 221 West 18th St.

Private Secretary.—Educated lady having long experience as private secretary, desires reengagement; competent stenographer and typewriter; unexceptionable references. S. Wells, 429 West 22d St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, private secretary, correspondent; thoroughly proficient; all kinds of dictation; legal, commercial, insurance; desires position; $15-$18. Immediately, Times, Downtown.

Stenographer.—Competent, experienced Remington operator, desires position where rapidity, neatness, and accuracy would be appreciated; salary, $18, $20. Miss S., 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school; American parentage; correct; good business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 117 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 163 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. B Box 219 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced Remington or Underwood; best references. Stenographer, Times, Harlem.

Waitress.—Young girl as first-class waitress in private boarding house. 351 West 14th St.

Young woman having taste and ability would take entire charge of dressing and shopping for young ladies attending boarding school; best reference. M., 1,364 Broadway.

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Males.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City, where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

A Young Englishman who has resided in the City of Mexico for ten years, and who has the highest credentials, seeks a position where his knowledge of Spanish and his acquaintance with Mexican trade will be of service. Mexico, Box 149 Times.

Accountant and General Office Manager.—Employment wanted as above, or any position of trust by thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; at present employed; salary moderate. J. J. Allman, Glendale Station, L. I.

A young man, (20 years,) willing to work hard, understands bookkeeping, well educated, wishes an opening in a commercial house. Address Worker, Box 1,300 Times, Uptown.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 162 Times.

American, 29 years, temperate habits, of military experience, wishes position with chance of advancement. O., 103 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Age, 32; experienced and competent; responsible position of trust; has had long and varied service in manufacturing line; knows thoroughly the details of general business, correspondence, bookkeeping in various forms, systematizing details of a wide magnitude, &c.; best of reference furnished; also bond if required. Address M., 263 West 125th St.

By Japanese, as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment; excellent references. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St., city.

Chef.—Frenchman, speaks English and German, wishes situation in private family or take care of apartment house and do the catering. I. G., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman—Laundress.—Wife superior laundress; thoroughly competent; splendid personal testimonials; careful driver; obliging, temperate, industrious; anywhere. Kearney, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155—Columbus.

Coachman.—Single; country preferred; thoroughly competent; excellent personal references; careful driver; temperate, obliging; industrious, trustworthy. William, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Medium height; thorough city experience; unexceptionable personal recommendations; skilful horseman; smart appearance; temperate. James, 112 West 54th St. Telephone 1839 Columbus.

Coachman.—Married; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; disengaged at present through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Swede; single; medium sized; competent, reliable; experienced city driver; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced in care horses, carriages, &c.; excellent reference; city or country. G. C., 119 West 46th St.

Plater.—By young man as assistant; two years' reference. A. Baronian, 404 West 17th St.

Salesman, located in Denver, with one company five years, desires to represent first-class house; any line, for Colorado and West; New York reference. X. M., 1,306 Evans St., Denver, Col.

Coachman.—Single; medium height; thoroughly competent every particular; splendid personal references; careful driver; honest, sober, and obliging. Morrissey, 939 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Thoroughly experienced stenographer and office man, permanent position; can handle correspondence without dictation; $16 weekly. Adams, 134 Henry St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and typewriter, 22, desires position with good business house; chance for advancement; salary moderate. P., 109 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Young man; 21; experienced; neat, willing; city reference. Box L 185 Times.

Technical graduate and machinist, experienced in executing details and making inventions, models, &c.; twelve years' experience; situation where brains count. Box D 160 Times.

Upholsterer.—Artistic upholsterer would work at your residence; city or country; fine furniture, curtains, other work. Address, 10 days, Upholstered, 1,053 3d Av.

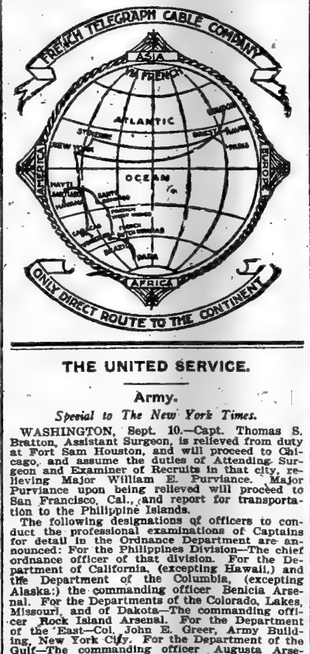
Young man, good education, wants position with contractor going to Panama, or one with railroad contractor. H. A., 183 6th Av.

Young man with good education desires position for evening work. Address U., Box 111 Times.

Young man, 19; knowledge of real estate. D. Lefkowitz, 123 East 114th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; exhibition Fall pattern this week. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.



THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, and will proceed to Chicago, and assume the duties of Attending Surgeon and Examiner of Recruits in that city, relieving Major William E. Purviance. Major Purviance upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

The following designations of officers to conduct the professional examinations of Captains for detail in the Ordnance Department are announced: For the Philippines Division—The chief ordnance officer of that division. For the Department of California, (excepting Hawaii,) and the Department of the Columbia, (excepting Alaska:) the commanding officer Benicia Arsenal. For the Departments of the Colorado, Lakes, Missouri, and of Dakota—The commanding officer Rock Island Arsenal. For the Department of the East—Col. John E. Greer, Army Building, New York City. For the Department of the Gulf—The commanding officer Augusta Arsenal, Georgia. For the Department of Texas—The commanding officer San Antonio Arsenal. For Hawaii and Alaska—Such officers as the division commander shall designate.

A board to consist of Brig. Gens. Frederick D. Grant, J. Franklin Bell, Theodore J. Wint, Tasker H. Bliss, and John P. Story, is appointed to meet in Washington Sept. 13 for the purpose of recommending a principal and an alternate for detail to fill an anticipated vacancy in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel in the General Staff.

A board to consist of Capts. Beverly W. Dunn, Charles B. Wheeler, and Lawson M. Fuller, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook proving ground Sept. 14 to prepare an examination for Captains of the line of the army who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis is commissioned from Aug. 24.

Rear Admiral C. H. Davis is detached from the command of the Alabama, and ordered to duty as divisional commander in the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. Commander H. M. Bombaugh is ordered to duty at the Naval War College Sept. 20.

Lieut. Commander L. J. Clark is detached from the Naval War College, and ordered to duty as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at the E. W. Bliss Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. F. B. Bassett is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 20.

Lieut. W. R. Sayles, Jr., is ordered to the Naval Academy Oct. 3.

Lieut. P. Babin is detached from charge of the naval rifle team, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. F. J. Horne is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. K. Robison is detached from the Newport, and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieut. T. D. Parker is detached from the naval torpedo station, and ordered to the Kentucky.

Medical Inspector E. H. Green is ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wasp at Pensacola, Topeka at Newport, Massachusetts at New London, and Des Moines at Cherbourg.

Sailed—Scorpion from New York for Menemsha Bight, General Alava from Wocsung for Chefoo, and San Francisco from Woosung for Hongkong.

LARN HALL AT FRESH POND.

United States Cremation Company Erecting New Structure.

The United States Cremation Company will spend over $40,000 in the erection of a new columbarium, or urn hall, on ground adjacent to its present buildings at Fresh Pond, L. I. The new structure, which has been planned by George T. Morse, the architect, will be two stories in height, and will cover a plot 43 by 100 feet.

The exterior, of stone and terra cotta, will be of classic design. The interior will be arranged in the form of alcoves on either side of a corridor running the entire length of the building. Around the sides of each alcove will be niches, the total number of which will be 3,000. The number of cremations at Fresh Pond last year was about 750, as against 80 in 1886, the first year of the crematory's organization.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID SALVIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Salvin, who keeps a hotel and restaurant known as the Attic Hotel, at 154 and 156 West Thirty-fifth Street, by the following creditors: William Nelson, $2,743; Michael Isenberg, $2[illegible] and M. Groh's Sons, $36. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has admitted his inability to pay his debts, and made payments of $2,000 to creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed James F. McNamee receiver of the assets on the application of Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern, attorneys for petitioning creditors, who assert that the liabilities are $22,000, of which $16,000 are secured by chattel mortgages, and nominal assets probably $15,000, principally in the furnishings of the hotel, which are covered by mortgages for $10,000. He assumed obligations of $10,000 of a former proprietor, has paid off a part of them, but can't pay the balance, which are maturing. Mr. Salvin bought the place in January last, the rent of which is said to be $8,000 a year.

LOUIS LEMLE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Lemle, butcher, of 453 West Fifty-third Street, by Joseph Stern & Sons, creditors for $346. It was alleged that he is insolvent and has transferred money and property to various creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Joseph Stern receiver of the assets. It was stated that a week ago he gave a check for $349 to the petitioners, but it was returned dishonored; that they have been informed that he has sold his shop to a butcher, who has paid $100 and was to pay the balance, $240, on Sept. 12, and that he had said he was going to Europe. He has been in business since January, 1897.

MORRIS PIZZUTIELLO.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Gino Speranza receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Morris Pizzutiello, builder, of 83 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, fixing the bond at $2,000. It was stated that he owes over $10,000, and the only available asset is a piece of property on Forty-seventh Street, near Tenth Avenue, mortgaged for $10,000, in which the equity is estimated at $4,000, and is rented for $360 per year. He has received large sums of money, but disposed of them to the exclusion of his creditors, who number twenty-five or thirty.

MAURICE J. KARP.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Elly Sternberg trustee in bankruptcy for the assets of Maurice J. Karp, dealer in linoleum and carpets at 195 Madison Street, fixing the bond at $500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRAUNN, Benjamin, and Elias Lampel—Corn Exchange Bank $545

CAMPBELL, James A., Joseph O. Clement, and Inter-River Realty and Construction Company—New York County National Bank 1,148

DOCTORS, Israel—A. Bernhard and another 32

FROBISHER, John H., and Carl W. Stuart—J. M. Little and another 97

FIELDS, John T.—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company 110

FOX, Minnie B.—W. H. Parsons 38

GREINER, Dedrick—Westchester Hardwood Company 21

GUMUNDER, George—P. J. Keany 250

GAMBOA, Jose M.—Pease Piano Company 188

HOLLINGSWORTH, William T. F.—W. Bonfiglio and another 32,750

JAHL, Albert C.—M. R. Yost 60

MILLER, F. Guy—J. E. Wilson and another 226

MCKIM, Edwin S.—F. Hennig 317

NECKVASIL, John—W. Schwarz 59

NEGRAUR, Edward—H. C. Coe 50

NEGRAUR, David—S. Nichols and another. 85

PITHMAN, Charles C.—W. R. Elfers 67

TULLOCH, David—S. J. Corker 44

TUTTLE, Chesterfield C.—T. Dougherty 690

TUTTLE, Chesterfield C.—T. Dougherty and another 117

TUTTLE, Chesterfield C.—M. L. Whitlock 161

TUTTLE, Chesterfield C.—T. M. Dougherty 2,018

WATERMAN, Leo—W. L. Calbert 378

WELLINGTON, Eugene—H. C. Miner Lithographing Company 382

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BUTLER, Jacob D.—J. H. Claffy, Feb. 4, 1904 234

ANGLO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMpany and Percy Lyon Slyck—T. L. Underwood, Aug. 3, 1904 ..... $426

SCHULTZE, Henry—M. Shaughnessey; Nov. 24, 1899 80

BREWSTER, Henry H.—The Old Guard of the City of New York and another, Dec. 28, 1903 315

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orch

PART THREE

The New York Times.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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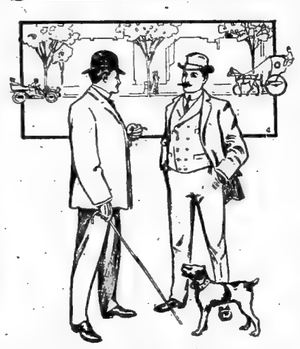


EX-CONGRESSMAN LAFE PENCE tells a story of an old lady who always knew everything before anybody else. One day her niece saw her passing the house and ran out to meet her.

"Do come in, Aunty," she begged, "and help us. We are making charades."

"Certainly I will," answered the old lady. "I knew you were making them, because I smelt them as I came along."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ONE of the jokes that ex-Senator Davis enjoys telling is about a little girl named Almon, who had been put to bed alone. Presently she appeared in her nightgown at the head of the stairs, saying plaintively:

"I'm lonesome."

Her mother gave her a favorite rubber doll named Happy to take to bed with her, but this did not seem to please her, and in a few minutes she again appeared with the same complaint. This time her mother reminded her that God was with her, and sent her back to bed with a reproof. Soon she was heard weeping bitterly, and when her mother went to her, little Almon summed up her sense of misery by exclaiming:

"I don't want Happy, and I don't want God; I want somebody with a skin face."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A COUPLE of lawyers were discussing with Senator Pat McCarren the number of leaders who were coming under the Parker and Davis banner.

"It's great, Pat, isn't it?" said one, "and think of the friends each man brings with him!"

"Great, indeed!" returned the committeeman. "It makes me think of a German I knew who married five times. Each wife had an income and a houseful of furniture. At middle age his marital additions made him a prosperous furniture dealer and good citizen."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A STORY is told of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil man, which is worth repeating.

A young man in this city who had the same name and initials as Mr. Rogers frequently received through the mail letters which were intended for the Standard Oil man. One day he received a bill for a new flag furnished to Mr. Rogers's yacht, which he mailed to him with the following note:

"Dear Sir: I received the inclosed bill intended for you, as I am not fortunate enough to own a yacht. However, I will pay your bill if you will tell me the best time to buy Standard Oil."

He received the following reply:

"Dear Sir: Your note at hand. I will be glad to pay my own bill. The best time to buy Standard Oil is between 10 and 3."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

OLD neighbors say Senator Fairbanks wanted to be a soldier in his youth and has always had a penchant for the strenuous life. At any rate, he never has the heart to scold juvenile friends who practice the manly art of self-defense.

While visiting the home of a Republican leader the son of the house broke into the room and displayed a pair of black eyes and some highly artistic scratches. The anxious father called the boy to him, and after introducing the Senator, inquired the reason for the facial decoration.

"It's this way, pop," said the lad: "there are only Parker and Davis boys on this block, and I expect nothing but trouble this Fall. You get results with greenbacks, but I have to civilize the Democratic Party in my district with black eyes."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE servant problem is yet to be solved is the way Chairman Taggart looks at it.

'It was like this," said the Chairman to some friends the other day. "The old servant we had for ten years came to me last week and said she would have to leave the same day, as she was about to be married.

"What do you mean?" I asked. "You won't leave us so suddenly; ask him to wait a few days."

"Sure, Sir, I'd like to oblige you, but I don't feel well enough acquainted to ask him such a thing," was her answer.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THERE'S an old district peddler on the Esopus circuit who thinks Judge Parker is the greatest jokemaker that ever existed. John was carting his greens near the Parker estate when he saw the Judge. Compliments of the season were exchanged, and the Judge said:

"Let me see, you're getting along pretty well in years, aren't you, John?"

"Yes, your Honor. I'm over seventy."

The Judge scanned the huckster from top to toe and exclaimed: "What a liver!"

John repeated this to the druggist in a neighboring village. That enterprising citizen sent it to a cereal food company that sold grains to the old man. They communicated with the peddler, and got a signed statement as to the story, inclosing a fat check to John for his trouble.

The old man paraded the check for several days among the villagers on his route, always exclaiming:

"Jest think of a Jedge makin' one little sentence wurth so much!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

HOW Algernon Charles Swinburne, the old bachelor, could ever have written his admirable roundels upon babyhood was for long a mystery to his friends and admirers, but now one of the poet's intimates, a married man, has come forward to draw the veil from the secret. It was with this friend that Swinburne was staying while those verses were in his mind, and many a question did he ask of the father or mother of the three little ones up in the nursery.

More than this, he wrote the first of the roundels before the visit was ended—and thereby hangs a tale. For the poet slipped into the room where the littlest member of the family was asleep, and bending over the bed whispered his newly written lines into the tiny ear. What was his joy to see a smile creep over the little face! Blissful in his sense of triumph, he began upon another stanza when the nurse entered. Instantly she, too, saw the smile, but what she said dashed the imaginings of Mr. Swinburne.

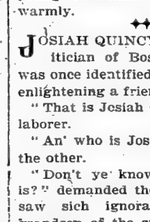
"It's the wind, bless it's little heart," was her half apologetic whisper. "Whenever they smile in their sleep, Sir, you may always know they're troubled with the wind."

It is to be noticed that none of the babyhood roundels has a word to say of a baby's dreams.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

I LIKE positive men," said Senator Davis, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate. "Boys, to reach their destination, should begin to climb while they are growing. The golden apples of success are in the hands of the climber before the other fellow has had time to find a ladder.

"Many are asking me, 'Do you expect to win?' And I never tire telling the story of that man who was burdened with a trunk and wanted to reach the station in a hurry. 'Here,' said a villager, 'is an abandoned tunnel; pass through it and you will come out opposite the station and have ample time to check your trunk.'



"The stranger peered through the tunnel, but the hole at the other end was so small that he doubted his ability to pass through it. He took a circuitous route. When he reached the station the train had gone. The time waiting for the next train was devoted to a contemplation of the tunnel's big opening, and the burden of the man's soliloquy was:

"'I would have come out all right; but the outlook was so discouraging that I wouldn't make the start.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

C. C. SHAYNE has a neighbor near his country home who is afflicted with the commuter's chronic pain, the servant trouble.

Recently the neighbor entertained a few friends. Next morning, says Mr. Shayne, his wife found the china washed properly, but the wine glasses were untouched, filled with dregs and cigar ashes. Angry at the state of her much-cherished fragile cut-glass glasses, the mistress called her most recent domestic "treasure," a maid she had had barely twenty-four hours, for an explanation.

"Sure, mum, an' it's yerself must wash thim foine glasses. The docther says it makes me narvous to handle them, so he's forbid it!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ON the day Judge Parker went to the fair at Ellenville Col. Thomas E. Benedict introduced a young man to him whose father the Judge had helped initiate into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Accord more than a score of years ago. The young man in question was the son of Christian, the miller of Napanoch.

"Judge," said Col. Benedict, "I want to introduce to you Alton Parker Christian."

"What!" ejaculated the candidate.

The ex-Public Printer for the Government knew what the Judge was about to say, and he broke in with:

"Yes, this young fellow is the son of the miller of Napanoch, whom you helped initiate into the lodge at Accord over twenty years ago. This will be his first vote, Judge, and he's going to vote for you. You remember his family is Republican, but I guess the lad's father is going to vote for you, too."

"Boy, I guess there's no one can dispute that you are the original Parker man," said the candidate, grasping young Christian's hand and shaking it warmly.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JOSIAH QUINCY, the Democratic politician of Boston, tells of how he was once identified by a laborer who was enlightening a friend.

"That is Josiah Quincy," said the first laborer.

"An' who is Josiah Quincy?" demand the other.

"Don't ye know who Josiah Quincy is?" demanded the first man. "I niver saw sich ignorance. Why, he's the grandson of the statue out there in the yard."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DR. SWALLOW, the Prohibition candidate for President, has a name which unfortunately is a double target for cheap punsters. When he married, he married a young lady by the name of Bird.

Continuing this research in ornithology, any one who passes the Swallow residence, which is no doubt called The Nest, can see on the door the Swallow coat-of-arms, a Swallow feeding another Bird.

Is it any wonder that punsters pun and Dr. Swallow wears on his face a look of pious resignation when an over-effusive friend quotes: "What's in a name?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ANDREW CARNEGIE has a fund of stories about his canny countrymen, and he delights to tell them to a congenial company now and then. This is one he brought home with him after his last trip abroad:

"Of course we will call the hero Sandy," said Mr. Carnegie; "there couldn't be a Scotch story without a Sandy. Well, Sandy was asked by some friends to step up to the bar and have a drink. He poured out for himself a liberal dose of the national beverage, and then, placing his hands around the glass, drained it to the last drop before the others had even a chance to pour out their drinks.

"'Why, Sandy,' said the fellow who had invited him, 'you didn't need to be in such a rush. What was your hurry?'

"'Ach, mon,' said Sandy, still smacking his lips, 'I saw wan o' them things tipped o'er once.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ARCHBISHOP RYAN once concluded a brilliant defense of the Irish cause when a listener shouted:

"But the Irish are guilty of treason."

"Perhaps," replied the Archbishop, "but please remember that what is treason elsewhere become reason in Ireland because of the absentee."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ONE of the cleverest bits of finance I ever saw transacted," said David Warfield, "was in one of the so-called trust shops on the east side. A fair-sized schoolboy was the customer.

"'Mother wants you to give me a new shirtwaist and a pair of socks, two neckties, and a collar,' he said.

"'All right, my boy,' replied the shopkeeper. 'Here they are; $1.15 please.'

"'She says she'll give the $2 at 7 o'clock, when the old man comes home.'

"'But we want change now. Give me enough for a pound of butter at Klopsky's and a ticket to the Thalia.'

"'Ah, very well. Here's the 85 cents.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CAPT. A. J. C. Donellan of County Cork, Ireland, member of Parliament, and well known as the Protestant "whip" of the Irish in the House of Commons, told the United Irish League when he addressed its convention here last month that he considered an Englishman the most pig-headed of human beings. To illustrate his theory, he cited the Briton who, while selling a horse, described the animal's height as "sixteen feet."

"You don't mean feet, do you?" inquired the prospective buyer. "You mean hands."

"Did I say feet?" shouted the Englishman. "Well, if I said that, I'll stick to it."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

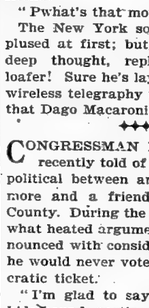
DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY springs many jokes on his patients when he knows them well, and they sometimes retaliate. He was recently talking with a woman who claimed to be more of an invalid than her physician believed her to be.

"I believe that a change of climate might benefit you," he finally told her.

"A change of climate," she repeated. "How absurd! Why, I have lived in New York all my life."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JOHN B. McDONALD, on a tour of inspection of the subway, noticed one of the Irish laborers showing a just-landed fellow-countryman the wonders of American engineering and explaining the same in a way. As Mr. McDonald approached the pair the greenhorn, pointing to where a surveyor was squinting through the usual surveying instrument at a rod held by an assistant some distance down the street, said to his friend:



"Pwhat's that mon doin'?".

The New York son of Erin was nonplused at first; but, after a moment of deep thought, replied: "Ye ignorant loafer! Sure he's layin' the wires fer the wireless telegraphy that was invinted be that Dago Macaroni."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CONGRESSMAN MUDD of Maryland recently told of a dispute on matters political between an Irishman of Baltimore and a friend from Montgomery County. During the course of their somewhat heated arguments the Irishman announced with considerable emphasis that he would never vote any save the Democratic ticket.

"I'm glad to say that I am no such hide-bound partisan as you," said the Montgomery County man. "I make it a rule to vote for the best man, no matter what his party is."

"Upon me soul, I always thought ye Mugwumps and rayformers was a crazy lot," exclaimed the Celt, "and now I know it. How are ye goin' to tell who is the best man till the votes are counted?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S list of jokes includes this one on himself:

On one occasion he was invited to Liverpool to make a speech. It was to be a great celebration. The Mayor, who was to preside at the meeting, had arranged a fine dinner for the guest of honor. A distinguished assembly surrounded the table, and at the right of the host sat Mr. Chamberlain. For a couple of hours the company chatted over their food, and finally the coffee was served. It was at this juncture that the Mayor leaned over and whispered to Mr. Chamberlain:

"Your Excellency, shall we let the crowd enjoy itself a while longer, or had we better have your speech?"

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN TOO SLOW, SAYS SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY

Famous English Chemist Finds Our Manufacturers Are Not Alert in Taking Advantage of Scientific Discoveries—Germany in the Lead—What the Discovery of Radium May Mean—Problems for Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS and business men in America are not, in my opinion, sufficiently alert to take advantage of the recent discoveries of science," said Sir William Ramsay yesterday, after he had had an opportunity to visit some of the great chemical works in and around New York. "The majority of them do not make it a practice to read scientific journals, or to familiarize themselves with the latest trend of scientific thought. English manufacturers are far ahead of American, in this respect, and Germany shows a clean pair of heels to both.

"I was recently in a chemical factory in Germany, where the proprietor apologized for not having more than seventy chemists at work. He thought he was slow. It is the rule for German manufacturers to induce competent assistants from university laboratories to enter their works. In America and England it is not uncommon for the chemist, so called, to be refused admission to the works. He must confine himself to the laboratory. By admitting the chemists to the works German manufacturers open the only school for them to gain the requisite experience.

"In the larger establishments the young men are subdivided into three classes that do not interfere with each other. In the first class is the routine chemist—the young man who does not wish responsibility, but who is hard working and trustworthy. He finds his place as an analyst, testing raw materials and analyzing the finished product. Second, there is the young man to whom one department is intrusted, who has plenty of will and energy, and who knows how to govern men. In the third class are the men who are not afraid of responsibility, men who take the initiative in scientific research, and do things. In this class the young scientist delights in new problems, whether suggested by others or originating with himself. Young men range themselves in one or other department, where their abilities may find scope.

Value of the Plan.

"To quote a contemporaneous instance of the value of this plan the Germans have discovered a way to meet the shortage of camphor caused by the Russo-Japanese war. At an early stage of the game the chemists in their laboratories got to work and manufactured an admirable artificial camphor out of coal tar. They are selling tons upon tons of it. The substitute is not so good as real camphor, of course, but the point is that German manufacturers were quick to take advantage of an emergency. They have also discovered a process of manufacturing indigo, instead of waiting for India to grow it. The Germans are very modest. They say they desire to manufacture only one-fourth of the world's supply of indigo. From recent reports they are in a fair way of doing it. Americans and Englishmen should wake up."

It is twenty years since Sir William was last in the United States, although he has a brother in Montana who is an American citizen. Since then he has marched in the foremost rank of men engaged in scientific research. He is an acknowledged authority on radium, helium and their allied elements. He is the discoverer of argon, a hitherto unknown element of the atmosphere. Official communications to him bear the titles K. C. B., LL. D., D. Sc., Ph. D., F. R. S., and F. C. S. He is an officer of the French Legion of Honor, and a member of every scientific and philosophical society in the world worth mentioning. He is a frequent and important contributor to periodical literature, although not conspicuous in the book world.

Laboratory Monopolizes Him.

"I have no time to devote from my experiments," he said. "As Professor of Chemistry in the University College of London I am nearly always in the laboratory when I am not in bed. I have but two recreations—the bicycle and the piano. I have no time for an automobile. The distances I travel are not long enough to make it an object to own one. But I am fond of cycling. So is my wife. That is the way I have preferred to see your beautiful Central Park and the Riverside Drive—on a bicycle."

Of all the foreign scientists from Germany, Austria, England, Holland, and India who will start for the West tomorrow on a tour of exploration and investigation under the pilotage of the New York section of the Society for Chemical Industry, Sir William would probably be picked out as the most unassuming and inconspicuous man in a crowd. His apartments at the Seville Hotel, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, were besieged last week by scientists from all parts of the country and by callers of almost every race, color, and previous condition of servitude. He saw a great many of them, but none found him in the slightest hurry or uncomfortably pressed for time. He maps his appointments to the minute and sticks to the map. He bowed his last caller out of his room Thursday evening with an allowance of exactly six minutes to dress for dinner. Well within that time he joined his associates in the corridor to drive to the Waldorf. Only experienced diners-out know how to do that.

Pride in Promptness.

"I have dressed in four minutes," said Sir William, with apparently as much pride as he would have announced the discovery of a new source of supply for radium.

Sir William is a Scotchman by birth, and he looks it. He is tall and rather angular in appearance, with hair and close-cropped beard more tinged with gray than one would expect to find in a man of fifty-two years. Entitled to wear any number of medals and honorary decorations, a heavy gold watch chain is the only article he displayed in the way of jewelry. Even when delivering his address at the annual meeting in Columbia University he discarded the conventional frock coat and pearl gray trousers affected by his less distinguished companions. Sir William wore a navy blue lounge suit and a black necktie, bound in a loose knot.

Importance of Radium.

"All previous calculations of science are likely to be upset by radium," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "We may soon be compelled to revise some of the theories of physics that are now regarded as cardinal. Nobody can tell. The future, open to the diligent laboratory student, is fraught with mysteries. One thing is certain—nobody is likely to discover a mine of radium. Some statements made about the quantity of that precious substance in existence are very absurd. Dealing with the possibilities of radium is much like speculating upon the future of a babe in arms. We must watch it develop into childhood and mature growth before we can talk much about its future.

"It is a far cry at present to discuss the use of radium, or radium salts, for illuminating or heating purposes. I do not suppose there is one-tenth of an ounce of radium in the whole world. If you can imagine getting that amount of radium together it would supply more energy than 250 tons of dynamite. Few persons who talk about radium and its components realize the great scarcity of the raw material for yielding radium nor the exceedingly minute particles used in the experiments that have astounded the world. It is impossible to say where the future supply of raw material is to come from. I believe that in America carnotite looks promising as a basis for it. Cleavite, a mineral found in Norway, is also looked upon as a favorable source of supply.

Energy Without Chemical Change.

"One extraordinary quality of radium salts is that the evolution of heat and energy goes on continuously without combustion, without chemical change of any kind, and without alteration of its molecular structure. At the expiration of a month of activity the salt is quite as potent as it was in the beginning of the experiment. There is no doubt about the conversion of radium into helium. It has been done many times. In our experiments for several days a luminous gas was continuously emitted, but we could not determine the nature of it. When examined through the spectroscope it did not at first show the characteristics of helium. But later, by the application of intense heat, a gaseous product was obtained occupying about two and one-half times the space of the original emanation, and there were unmistakable signs of the spectrum of helium.

"There are various theories to account for the evolution of the heat and other strange forms of radiation from helium and its allied elements. The most satisfactory one seems to be that some of the atoms in the substances are disintegrating and thereby liberating stored energy. A few physicists assume that the energy was at one time absorbed from some external source, and is now given off again. If we judge by the rate at which gas is evolved from the salts of radium, it seems probable that any given mass of it would decay and completely disappear in from 2,000 to 2,500 years. The life of three or four other radio-active metals is very much longer. My own research, which is not yet complete, encourages me to think that the 'electronic' theory of atoms has a career of usefulness before it. Our new understanding about the atom may lead to entirely unforeseen results.

"Fruitful experiment is constantly going on around the basis of current research. Science has shown that the emanations of radium can be dealt with as a gas. In tubes, its passage may be followed by the eye in darkened rooms. There is still plenty of room for a complete revision of the original dicta concerning radium and helium. Experiments made by Prof. Soddy and myself determine by direct measurements the rate of the decay of radium as one one-thousandth of the mass per year, which gives the average life of the radium atom about 1,000 years. This rapid rate of decay renders it out of the question to assume that in the radium now existent we are dealing directly with the residue of a larger quantity reduced by decay to its present amount. So far as the commercial advantages of radium are concerned, they are only apparent, as yet, in medicine. Radium is, I believe, a sure cure for certain forms of cancer, tumor, and lupus.

America in Chemical Science.

"America has made great advances in chemical science since I was last here. Naturally I shall know more about it after our tour is completed than I do now. In the various forms of bromides and in alloys manufacturers on this side of the water have been progressing along new lines. But there is much to be done. I am strongly in favor of getting students out of the laboratory and into practical work much quicker than you do here. Our London University, recently reorganized, has set the example in this. Time spent in mere experiments may easily be too much extended. A fairly good student should have done enough work in a year, or two years at most, to place him in a position where he can help himself when he is face to face with an analysis not made before.

"It appears futile to extend the courses of study to merely technical students. The ideal plan for the education of technical chemists would be some system analogous to the apprenticeship of engineers. But in order to accomplish this the chemical manufacturer must throw open his works to the students. He must get over the fear of somebody stealing his secrets or improving on his methods. Little can be accomplished otherwise. Education should primarily consist in an effort to produce an attitude of mind rather than to instil definite knowledge. It should aim to cultivate the inventive faculty, which is most needed to-day. But inventive chemists seldom have either time or inclination for developing the commercial aspects of a discovery. It is for the manufacturer and his staff to put the discovery to practical and profitable application.

Problem of Foods.

"One of the new problems that chemical science may decide to attack is the manufacture of foods. Prof. Fischer of Berlin is now at work on an albuminal substance to resemble the white of an egg. The only way to do this, of course, is to disintegrate and then build up. There has been some hue and cry of late about the danger from phosphorus matches. A German manufacturer has followed up this line of thought and has invented a phosphorus that is not dangerous to factory operatives or anybody else, and which gives us a match we can strike without carrying the box.

"There is room for experiments in the disposal of sewage from large cities by chemical process. You are not yet confronted with this great problem in America so seriously as we are in England. We are experimenting over there with filtration processes on an advanced scale. Heretofore we have been handicapped by lack of definite laws concerning the pollution of rivers. Now the English rivers have been divided among four or five boards of managers, each with absolute authority in its own district. In the course of time some such arrangement may be advisable over here.

Danger in Illuminating Gas.

"The danger from carburetted gas, or water gas, being too freely mixed with illuminating gas for purposes of economy is another public danger in municipalities, and offers a field for scientific research. A proportion of one-third water gas to two-thirds illuminating gas is about right. If a man blew out the gas in his room, such a proportion would not be fatal under ordinary conditions. A larger proportion of water gas would be dangerous. New problems are coming up all the time to demand the application of the chemist. The main requirement is to fit men capable of doing the work to deal with them."

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

FREDDIE WAS SHOCKED.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD FREDDIE paid his first visit to a roof garden the other night. He applauded the musicians vigorously, and was delighted with the songs, but when a "singing sketch" came on in which the male member of the team embraced his partner, the small boy's sense of the proprieties was shocked.

"Oh, papa," he exclaimed, his shrill voice carrying all over the roof and provoking a smile from the performers themselves, "why is the man lovin' the lady when all those people can see him?"

COUNT GEZA VON MATTACHICH TELLS HOW HE LOVED AND LOST THE PRINCESS LOUISE OF SAXE-COBURG

A Remarkable Confession of One of the Principals in a Royal Idyl that Ended in Tragedy.

SPIED upon by the omnipresent secret service, and virtually living the lives of fugitives are the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and Lieut. Count von Mattachich Keglevich, with whom she eloped in 1898 and with whom she succeeded in escaping again on Aug. 31 last from her asylum-prison at Bad Elster, in Saxony.

Overshadowing the sensation created by their elopement six years ago, and having in European Court circles an interest only second to the dispatches from the Far East is this third and successful attempt of Lieut. von Mattachich to secure the release of the Princess, whose affaire de coeur is once more attracting international attention.

Since being himself court-martialed and imprisoned because of his rôle in the royal drama, Lieut. von Mattachich has written an astonishing confession—a story embodying such amazing revelations as to cause the Austrian and Belgian authorities to attempt its suppression by fair means or foul. Despite their extraordinary vigilance and unceasing efforts to enforce a censorship a copy of the book, of which the following remarkable story is an abbreviation, has just been received in this country. As a romance of camp and Court—a revelation of an episode without a parallel in modern history—added interest is given the story by the present efforts of her liberator to have the Princess Louise declared sane and safe from further annoyance on the part of her royal father and her Hapsburg husband.

BY COUNT GEZA VON MATTACHICH.

Introduction.

Her Highness the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been imprisoned because it so pleases her royal father and the Prince Consort, as well as his representative, Dr. Bachrach, who has managed this outrageous affair, and a few other courtly sycophants of the Coburg Guard. She has been held a prisoner in defiance of all the laws of justice, and has been wilfully charged with insanity in order to conceal the prevailing political and judicial conditions in Austria. She, as well as myself, has been the victim of a system by which the civil and military courts are dominated by a Prince—by a General—who, the German Emperor has said, is unworthy of wearing the sword of a German officer.

Who believes now that the Princess Louise is in prison because she is feeble-minded? Is the public content to listen from time to time to the declarations of a subsidized physician that the wife of his client is undoubtedly feeble-minded? Or that her alleged feeble-mindedness increases at his pleasure to insanity? Is this diagnosis to be strengthened by the public expressions of King Leopold of Belgium, this father, who has not seen his daughter since she was deprived of her freedom? Drs. Bachrach and Pierson are not the persons to state her case at the bar of public opinion. She alone should be heard in her defense, or at least men who have no object in keeping her immured while they pronounce her insane.

In stating her side of the case I am not actuated by any desire to add to the store of sensational literature. My sole object is to set a defenseless woman right before the world.

Princess Louise is said to have been disloyal to her husband, to have incurred debts—that is the sum and substance of the whole affair. Because no one is aware of her sufferings I have taken it upon myself to repeat her story as I heard it from her lips. It is my devout prayer that this story may arouse such a tempest as to shear of authority those who trample on justice, those who have so ruthlessly sacrificed the honor of a helpless woman. I have endeavored to be as impartial as possible, to restrain every feeling of anger, and my essay at authorship will surely be pardoned when my galling position is considered. My story is loyally dedicated to Her Royal Highness, the Most Serene Princess Louise von Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Belgium.

Before describing my own entrance into the life of the Princess Louise, it is necessary to picture her position prior to May, 1898, when she told a ceremonial commission of the Austrian Court in Doebling, near Vienna, that she would never return to her husband, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Her Highness was at that time in her fortieth year, having been born to King Leopold and Queen Henrietta of Belgium on Feb. 18, 1838.

Born to Sorrow.

She was born to sorrow—even her girlhood being unhappy because of the constant quarrels of her parents. She always referred to Leopold not as her father, but simply as the King. For her mother she had the deepest sympathy and affection.

When the Princess was sixteen years of age she was sought in marriage by Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, then a man of thirty, and their wedding occurred in 1875. After a brief honeymoon they took up a residence in the Coburg Palace at Budapest.

It was there that both Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Crown Prince Rudolf entered into her life. Once with tears she told me how Prince Ferdinand had given her a dagger with which to remove her husband, a proposal which she scorned, as is needless to say.

Hating Prince Ferdinand, the Princess was more favorably impressed with the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolf, who, she always regretted, was evilly influenced by Prince Philip. Her Highness has been a devoted mother to the Duchess Dora of Schleswig-Holstein, though she never cared much for Prince Leopold, her son in the Austrian cavalry, who accompanied his father to America two years ago.

It was in the Spring of 1895 that I saw the Princess for the first time on the Prater, the fashionable boulevard of Vienna. I was then a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment of Uhlans, and was on furlough in the Austrian capital. One morning in May or June, when Vienna is at its best, I was trying a new horse on the Prater, and was having considerable difficulty with the high-spirited animal. Defying my best efforts, the horse refused to be managed, and had backed up on the pavement, endangering a number of men, women, and children who were attracted to the scene.

Love at First Sight.

I was trying my best to get the horse back into the street when a carriage, containing the Princess Louise and her lady in waiting, Countess Sermage, was driven up. On glancing at the Princess and feeling her eyes resting upon me, a strange, indescribable sensation took possession of me. I momentarily forgot my horse, and came near paying for my negligence with my life, as the animal lashed out with his heels and only missed striking me by a few inches. In a fraction of a second—barely the time required for us to exchange glances—my whole being underwent a transformation, and, though I did not know who the Princess was at the time, I knew that she would henceforth mold and govern my life. Finally on conquering the horse, my soul experienced a strange exaltation when the beautiful woman smiled her approval and ordered her carriage to pass on.

As it was her custom to drive daily in the Prater and as I was absorbed in breaking my mount, it so happened that we met frequently during the next few weeks. Those glimpses of her became vital to my existence. From day to day I lived in a fever of expectation. I often waited for hours on some corner, believing, knowing, that she must soon drive past. I was seldom deceived in my conviction.

It was during the following Autumn that, for a month or so, the Princess failed to appear in public. I was in despair. I became like a famished man. Then I learned that she was ill. Had she succumbed I firmly believe that I should have died.

My first sight of her, following her illness, was at the Royal Opera one night. She and her daughter were sitting in the royal box, far back in the shadows, but our eyes met by a strange fatality, and she smiled. Regularly thereafter she attended the opera, sometimes noticing me, as it seemed, and sometimes failing to respond to my glances.

See-sawing thus between hope and despair I would some days believe that the Princess deigned to regard me as more than a stranger, and on other days I was forced to the bitter conclusion that she had not recognized nor remembered me at all.

In February, 1896, the Princess and her daughter left Vienna on a visit to the Crown Princess Stephanie, her sister, at Abbrazia. Hearing of her departure I found occasion to follow. The Crown Princess was charmingly informal in her social going and coming, and I contrived to be presented to her with the result that she invited me to an informal dance at her villa. There I was presented to the Princess Louise.

There I saw her at close quarters and conversed with her for the first time, although I had seen her every day for months. Abbrazia was my heaven. Princess Stephanie was the centre of the wit and beauty of the place, and was gracious enough to admit me into the charming circle. Soirees, card parties, dances, and small dinners were of frequent occurrence, all of which afforded me chances to meet the Princess. I learned during that time that she had noticed me at the opera and had always seen me while driving in the Prater. Nothing else was needed to fill my cup of happiness to the brim.

Having closely observed the affectionate relations between the Princess and her sister at that time, it is incomprehensible to me that the Countess Lonyay could have treated Princess Louise with such heartlessness in the days of sorrow that were so soon to follow.

Beyond their physical resemblance the sisters were as opposite as the poles of the earth—in temperament, habits of mind, and attitude toward the world and toward life. Stephanie was consumed with petty interests of etiquette and dress while in Vienna, only at Abbrazia emerging from her shell and exhibiting interest in other and more important affairs of state. She is extremely vain, while Princess Louise has to an extraordinary degree the power of self-effacement. She has often laughed indulgently over the petty miseries of Stephanie, when the latter was, for instance, in torment for fear that the Archduchess Maria Therese would have precedence over her at some Court function.

Returning to my meeting with the Princess Louise, we soon found that horses were of mutual interest to each other, the Princess being passionately fond of riding and driving, even to the exclusion of her social duties. She had a vivid remembrance of my experience in the Prater, and exhibited a lively interest in learning that the horse had become entirely docile. This mutual bond soon led to the Princess commissioning me to superintend the purchase of several animals for her own stables.

One day she asked me, after we had spent two hours cantering over the beautiful roads near Abbrazia, what was my opinion of her as a horsewoman. I candidly told her that she appeared ill at ease on horseback. It was characteristic of her not to have exhibited any pique at my candid criticism. On the contrary, she said she agreed with me, and thereupon invited me to take her equestrian education in hand.

So, upon our return to Vienna, in the delightful weeks of early Spring, nearly every morning the Princess and myself would meet at the chosen riding school, and there she gradually became mistress of the equestrian art, one of the most difficult problems for women to master.

Is it necessary for me to dignify the base calumnies that have been circulated about the Princess at that period by denial? If it were it would only be necessary to say that we only met at the riding school and had no opportunity to meet elswhere, as the Princess was always accompanied by her lady-in-waiting or some attendant.

Yet our charming intercourse was soon to come to a disastrous end as a result of the scandalous tongues that began to falsify an ideal communion. Hence it was with indignation rather than surprise that I received a courier from the Imperial Court one day some seven weeks following our return from Abbrazia. He came with a summons for me to appear before that august tribunal.

Imagine my amazement when Adjt. Gen. von Bolfrad demanded peremptorily when it would be convenient for me to leave Vienna. At the same time he delicately hinted at the reason why my absence would be acceptable to the royal family.

Mastering my emotion to some degree, I replied that I could arrange my affairs so as to quit the capital in a fortnight.

On the same afternoon the Princess Louise was summoned before, or rather obtained an audience with, the Emperor Franz Josef, and was informed that she would not be able to attend the Court functions of state during the Winter.

"Indiscretions have been committed which it is not possible to overlook," concluded the Emperor.

Princess Louise, as would any woman under the circumstances, considered the fiat an outrage, and so informed the Emperor, but he was adamant.

"I cannot be mistaken in this matter," he replied coldly. "I must repeat that indiscretions have been committed and condoned too long now for the honor of those concerned. It is common gossip that your Highness rode from Schoenbrunn to Purkersdorf in a public conveyance. It is true that you were accompanied by your daughter, and that an attendant was on the box. Nevertheless, it is also true that an officer followed you on horseback and was seen later with you."

In vain the calumniated victim protested her innocence, protesting against the slanders of the jealous and evil-minded. His Majesty arose stiffly, indicating that the interview was at an end, shook hands with the Princess, and dismissed her.

Since that day she has been a maligned and defenseless woman, her character despoiled by the ruthless assaults of enemies, and her peace of mind ruined, perhaps forever.

Fortunately she was not interdicted from leaving Vienna, which she did with her daughter a few days later. She determined to eschew Court life in future and also to procure a divorce from her husband, who had instigated the persecution. Her only companions were the Princess Dora and the Countess Fugger, her lady-in-waiting, and stanch friend in that hour of need.

Carrying out my promise I returned to my paternal home and was shortly afterward adopted by my stepfather, the Count Oscar Keglevich. Her Highness was domiciled only a short distance from my home, and we met frequently until, in order to regain her health, which had been sadly broken by her recent burdens, she proceeded to Carlsbad. I joined her there a few weeks later and we went to Nice.

While there I was waited upon by Count Wurmbrant and Baron Fejervary, who demanded satisfaction in the name of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Philip was forced to issue the challenge by the Austrian Court, although he personally would have preferred to throw me into prison without further ado.

Of course I accepted his challenge, and, returning to Vienna, I met him with pistols in February, 1898, in the riding academy, where the Princess had received lessons from me in horsewomanship. After exchanging four shots without either of us being hit, we resorted to short swords and the Prince was wounded at the first sally. He could have been killed.

Fearing that she would suffer a relapse in case she was informed of the duel, I had not confided to the Princess the purpose of my mission to Vienna. But upon my return to Nice I found the Duke Guenther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Empress, with her. He informed her of the duel, but was able to assure her that it had not resulted fatally for either myself or the Prince. He also informed us that it was rumored in Vienna that she was to be committed to a sanitarium. Rather than have the Princess suffer this indignity, he promised to secure her the protection of the German Emperor, who was known to be wroth with the Prince of Coburg.

Misfortunes followed rapidly for both the Princess and myself. Her devoted daughter was torn from her as a preliminary outrage. Then she was visited by certain Viennese usurers, who held as collateral a promissory note signed by the Countess Lonyay and countersigned by the Princess Louise. The note had been made nine months previously, and, as subsequent developments proved, I was to be charged with forging the instrument. This was a prelude to the overture which was to sound our ruin.

In our extremity I suggested to the Princess the advisability of visiting England, where her wretchedness would surely gain her sympathy at the Court of the good Victoria. But, alas! Arriving in London, we learned that Queen Victoria had gone to rest.

After a few days we also returned to the Continent, but where was the Princess to go—who was to offer her a home? What else was there for me to do but to write my parents to receive her? They replied at once signifying their willingness to do so. This answers the sneering questions of her enemies as to why she took up her abode at Castle Lobor. All the while she was there she was attended by the Countess Fugger and her attendants, albeit to the horror of the Austrian Court, which brewed new scandals and resurrected the old.

Surrounded by spies, who, masquerading as sympathizers with the Princess, betrayed her to the Prince, in the following May our troubles came to a head. If there had been dark days before, they were bright as compared with those that were lowering about us.

On May 8 the Princess, the Countess Fugger, and myself were visiting a friend on the road to Agram, when we were warned by a friend that the Agram authorities were preparing to arrest me on the forgery charge. He advised me not to proceed to Agram, advice which it would have been cowardly to follow, and which was disregarded.

On the morning of May 10 my door at the hotel was suddenly broken open, and the Commander of Agram rushed into the room, yelling that I was under arrest by order of the Emperor.

Being an officer, I was not in the jurisdiction of the civil court, and I protested against the irregularity of my arrest. But it was in vain. As I was escorted from the hotel, imagine my rage upon beholding the Chief of Police and two ruffians enter the apartments of the Princess. Had I suspected the extremes to which they would go in humiliating the Princess Louise I would have defended her with my life.

As she afterward informed me, she was still in bed when the men entered and ordered her to dress herself. Astounded at their audacity, she commanded them to leave her apartments immediately, a command which was ignored. They, however, withdrew behind a screen while the Princess was assisted in dressing by the Countess Fugger. That done, she was informed by her inquisitors that the Prince of Coburg offered her the choice of returning to him at once or of being immured in an asylum. She decided in favor of the latter as the lesser of two evils, and was hurried off to Doebling.

Being pardoned, after suffering four years of horrors, I proceeded to Koswig, where, I had learned, the Princess was detained in nominal custody at the Lindenhof. Before proceeding to Dresden I only saw the Princess once, and then at a distance. She was a picture of mingled resignation and sorrow.

A Pathetic Meeting.

A few days later I returned to Koswig and secreted myself in the copse beside the road where the Princess was accustomed to drive. Presently a carriage approached and stopped. Her Highness alighted, in company with Fräulein von Gebauer, and walked slowly along the sequestered path. I could see her distinctly, and my heart beat so rapidly that I was in danger of suffocating. Finally she halted and leaned against a tree for support. I approached. Fräulein von Gebauer stopped me. She was profoundly agitated and made me promise to restrain my violent emotion in the presence of the Princess. I hurried on and found that her Highness had overheard my approach. She held out her hand to me. Her eyes were blinded with tears as she exclaimed:

"After all, there is a God."

She was the same sweet, unaffected, and amiable woman of former years, excepting that her years of suffering had tempered her beauty, leaving her lovelier than ever. We were only together five minutes when Fräulein von Gebauer, who was extremely nervous, insisted on returning to the Lindenhof. Her Highness bade me adieu and was gone.

But we shall meet again. Heaven and earth shall be moved to secure her release. Though I waited the next day and for many days afterward for her return to our trysting place, she never came. Then with the assistance of Fräulein Stoger I resolved to get a letter to the imprisoned Princess. It was a foolhardy thing to attempt, for suspicions were awakened, and both Fräulein Stoger and myself were immediately put under surveillance.

Her sorrow is hereditary. Her mother lived and died a martyr to grief. All are acquainted with the quarrel between King Leopold and the former Princess Stephanie, who strove for a period of happiness as the Countess Lonyay. Yet her humiliation was incomparable to that of her elder sister, the Princess Louise. Her grandfather is the Austrian Emperor, and her relatives are among the most powerful nobles of Europe, yet among them she has no friend.

She had never loved—never known the real meaning of friendship even, nor the boon of perfect companionship when our paths crossed.

Our acquaintance has been an idyl that has ended in tragedy, as does everything that is touched by the fatal hand of the Hapsburgs.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

Self-Hypnosis in Story Writing

Madness Lies That Way, Thinks Morgan Robertson—One Author's Picturesque Career.

MORGAN ROBERTSON, who writes sea stories, thinks an assiduous contributor to the magazines has all he can do to keep himself measurably sane. According to Mr. Robertson the state of the story writer in the fever of invention is one of self-hypnosis, which tends to become chronic. It is good for the stories, but bad for the man. It indicates a tired brain, and therefore one of the antidotes is brain food. Mr. Robertson himself eats phosphates in vast quantities. The ordinary diet of men, he says, was designed by nature for the support of the non-intellectual animal only. It does not provide the brain worker with what he needs to keep his mental machinery bright and well oiled. This, however, incidentally.

Robertson, who was born in Oswego in 1861, was an able seaman before he was a man and first mate at the age of twenty-one. Now he camps in a little den—a sort of combined ship's cabin and studio—in West Twenty-fourth Street, with bookcases and canary birds and a typewriting machine and a 'phone and a gas stove and a refrigerator and a huge bathtub, all scientifically fitted in. Upon the walls, which are red, are pictures and illustrations from the author's stories, and all sorts of intricate nautical knots hang about, seeming to be attached to rigging, the purpose of which is not always apparent. In this place Mr. Robertson spins his sea yarns. He has a home and a wife on Washington Heights to which he retreats by way of refuge when the fever of composition cools. The other day he lay horizontally upon the couch in this den with a long cherry pipe between his teeth. A visitor entering, he rose long enough to extend the proper hospitalities, then resumed his previous attitude. He is a little, short, chubby man, very bald, and very mighty about the chest—as an A. B. should be. He was asked if he didn't happen to have some special ideas to proclaim on the endless question of the making of stories—how, when, and what to make 'em.

"Don't make 'em," he said concisely, and having paid so much tribute to the higher wisdom, proceeded:

"When I was a boy my father found me a place on a ship—to keep me from running away and finding a worse place for myself on some other ship. I served a long time before the mast, and during that service got kicked and cuffed into me such deep respect for authority that I can never meet a big brute of a second mate to this day—never meet anything that is labeled ship's officer—but I want to say to him, "Aye, Sir," and stand around for him. I got to be a mate myself, but the habit had got ground into me long before that—and it sticks. Also I was not naturally too respectful of authority either. Even now, after twenty years away from the sea, as soon as I step on a ship I feel abject. I cringe before anybody with the voice of command. I tried to show a party of friends over my first ship once. She was lying at the Atlantic docks, and we were a most elegantly arrayed party—silk hats, white ties, frock coats. I felt very jaunty till I got aboard. There was nobody on her but the ship's husband, a husky old fellow with a seaweed beard. My courage oozed out at the sight of him. I asked very meekly if we might look at the ship. He gave a sort of contemptuous assent, and I steered the others around but wasn't fit to talk to 'em and explain things, which I had rather figured on doing in some style. The ship and the ship's husband reduced me to the mental condition of a common seaman as long as I was aboard. As a matter of fact, it was several days before I got back my self-respect."

Wore Diamonds Once.

Mr. Robertson explained that he was a diamond setter in those days, and wore diamonds himself, besides other splendor of raiment.

"When I quit the sea," he said, "after years of it—a sailor learns to do a miscellaneous lot of things; they have to be aboard ship and there's nobody else to do 'em—and I used to be handy enough with a marlinspike—a phrenologist told me I had a head for mechanics. He was kind enough to say I could do anything in that line from tinkering pans to building bridges. There didn't seem to be any bridgebuilding to do—not for me—I learned the trade of watchmaker. I tramped about from one city down to another mending clocks. By degrees I rose in the profession and got to be a diamond setter as you've seen, but in the clock mending days I met queer people. I used to fraternize with organ grinders. I felt a nearer kinship to organ grinders now that I'm a story writer and no longer hobnob with such vagrants in the flesh. When I was tinkering with watches and clocks I was doing something useful. As a story writer I seem to stand level with the organ grinder. I'm no better than those old chaps—troubadours, I believe you call 'em—that used to skulk around from place to place and be thankful for a bite to eat and a sip to drink, and a seat in the corner by the fire in the houses of their betters. To be sure, we do use a typewriter instead of a harp and I doubt our singing voices are out of order—but the principle is the same." Mr. Robertson inclined his head respectfully toward the typewriting machine in the corner and refilled his pipe. Then he resumed:

"My notion of story writing is that it is a sort of self-hypnosis. You've got to get hypnotized by your idea before you can get enough above yourself to write anything at all worth printing—and there's always the danger in that sort of thing of going too far—bidding far myself before I saw where I was going and pulled up—that is, I stopped work and took brain food. I was then in fine trim, I am confident, to go stark mad. I wrote one story in that condition of precarious sahity. It was called 'Sinful Peck.' I used to walk up and down this room in a sort of ecstasy, then hammer out a sentence, then walk again furiously, till I found I was butting into the furniture at both ends, barking my shins, and yawing this way and that like a rudderless ship. I wasn't drunk, either. That went on for several days, I believe, till my wife got alarmed at my continued absence and came down to see what was up. She found me cruising about here in the aimless fashion I have described. 'Here,' says she, producing money, 'get out of this and go to the country.' I had a notion this was coming, and laid by for it accordingly.' Being in a state entirely hypnotic, I naturally did exactly what I was told. I didn't at all know why I did it or see any reason for it; my reasoning faculties were not at work. But I went, and by going no doubt saved life and reason. For I had it fixed in my head that I must finish that story, and, barring the providential interposition of the wife, was going mad in the process.

"That matter of my docility in going to the country at my wife's bidding," pursued the ex-able seaman after once more refilling his pipe, "leads to a discussion of one of the most conspicuous effects of story writing on the mind of the writer. You get to such a state—or I got to such a state—from dreaming out stories that you lose control of your mental steering gear. You reach a condition where you are a bond slave to the power of suggestion coming from outside of yourself and ready to knock under to anybody who chooses to give you orders—just as I feel like doing to any sort of ruffian in the shape of a ship's officer. For instance, my landlord and I have different theories about the rent. His idea is to have it paid on the first of the month; I say I'll pay it when I please. I have rather made a habit of paying when I please, but latterly I had paid for several successive months promptly on the first. Then it happened I let the third come around without paying. A friend of mine was staying in this place at the time. He slept here, and came and went as the notion took him. On the third in question I came in here and did not find my friend. However, I did find upon my desk a bit of paper with a message like this: 'Call up xyz Gramercy.' That is my landlord's 'phone number. I was angry. I said to myself I'd be most particularly damned if I called up anything. I threw the message haughtily upon the floor and sat down to work. I couldn't work, but I made a bluff at it all day and till late at night. Then I went to bed, but I couldn't sleep. I got up in the morning, and still couldn't work. So I called up xyz Gramercy. What I said was that I'd be around presently with the money—that is, as soon as I got some money I was expecting. Then I set to work and everything went as smoothly as you please. All suggestion. Xyz Gramercy had me by the hair. I wasn't myself—I wasn't master of my own will till I had satisfied xyz Gramercy.

Obeying Instructions.

"Again, my wife has a fine collie dog up town. It's a handsome dog, but I don't like dogs. My wife does. She has told me several times that I ought to take the dog for afternoon walks. I've said I'd walk the dog if she thought it necessary, but that I didn't enjoy it. I made it very clear that I was opposed to having her put walking the dog on the programme of my habitual relaxations. Now the other day I got a note from my wife. The note dealt with sundry domestic matters of no moment in the present discussion. But at the end she wrote: 'If you are not doing anything when you get this, come up and walk the dog.' Now I wasn't doing anything at the minute—that is, I wasn't actually pounding the typewriting machine; I was trying to think out, or, rather, dream out, a story I'd begun. I know, of course, my wife's definition of work. Under that definition I was 'not doing anything.' So I thought I must go and walk that dog. I took my hat and went—seven miles by train up to Washington Heights—just to walk that dog. I found my wife at home. She said she was joking about the dog. I came back, angry with myself and a little with her—though it wasn't her fault. The fault was in me. I simply had to obey the suggestion.

"This slavery to suggestion reached such a point that if I were walking along Broadway in all sorts of a hurry and an acquaintance spoke to me and said 'Stand by,' I'd stand by and there I'd stick till he told me to go. I couldn't get under way again myself. I was growing to be a common bore; people began to avoid me like the plague. Usually, when people do that sort of thing you put 'em down for soft fools. I am not naturally soft and I wasn't born a fool. I've been something of a man among men (in the days before I was a story writer) else I couldn't have been a first mate before I was twenty-one. So when I had lucid moments and caught myself at such tricks I knew something was wrong. I put it down to fatigued brain, atrophied will power, due to over-driving machinery I hadn't used at all before I entered my present cycle of existence. My first cycle was seafaring; in the second I was a mechanic. In neither of them did I use my brain overmuch. In this present cycle I'm using my brain after a peculiarly exhausting fashion—I'm a story writer. Already I grow tired. I do not know what the next turn of the wheel will bring. This, by the way. What I'm getting at is that the state of mind I've been illustrating is nothing more or less than the self-hypnosis that comes of story writing and the necessary preliminary process of story dreaming. For you must dream your stories, or at least I must dream mine. My idea is that of the people who try it on only some few keep themselves approximately sane; the rest end in the mad house. As to dreaming stories? My own practice is about this: Over night I think hard on a story. I go to bed full of it. In the morning I try to take as long a time as possible to wake up—to remain in a state half way between, neither truly sleeping nor really waking. In such an intermediate and indeterminate condition, what I take to be the same thing in me that the psychologists call 'subliminal consciousness' gets in touch with the matter of the story as my brain fully awake would never get in touch with it. I do not believe in haunting spirits, lingering ghosts of the dead, holding communication with the living, but I am convinced that in the particular state of mind I'm talking about I do somehow, by some sort of telepathic process, catch something from living non-present persons whose minds are busy with the same idea.

His Latest Obsession.

"For instance, my head has lately been full of submarines. I've studied submarines thoroughly in order to make stories about them, and, being of a mechanical turn and the sea still holding me pretty hard, I've got interested in submarines for themselves. So I've got obsessed with an idea to invent a periscope. That, as you know, is the tube and series of lenses which enable the commander of a submarine while the boat is under water to take a view of the encompassing seascape and discover the near presence of the enemy. The trouble with the periscope at present is that it can only look in one direction at once. It does not gather in the whole horizon into one picture. You have to revolve the machine this way and that. Now the idea which has me by the hair is that of inventing this most desirable all around periscope, and it has me gripped so strongly that I'm convinced some of those submarine inventor fellows are busy day and night with the same idea. By dint of dwelling upon submarines I have caught the obsession telepathically. I was so sure of the thing that I started a letter just now to Holland's representative to inquire if Mr. Holland wasn't inventing some such periscope.

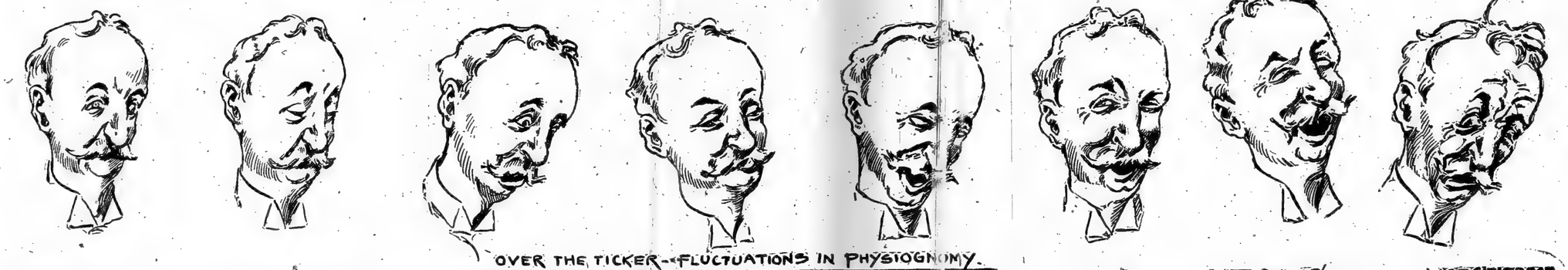
"So when Joseph Conrad dreams about a haunted, blind devil of a sea Captain, holding madly to his job and blundering about with his ship in the Malay seas, he catches somehow across the void of space the echo of the very wracked feelings of men who are living somewhere somewhat the same horror that Conrad is dreaming. Whence it comes that as you read the yarn he writes out of the stuff he has dreamed it grips you by the vitals. In the same way Kipling dreams stories, and all the others dream stories that none of them could do wide awake. They are hypnotized by the men and women who are suffering the reality—though they may not know at all who these men and women are. So Victor Hugo got the stuff for his tales of horror, and so do all who do any creative work get their stuff or some of it. And each and every one risks losing his individuality in the process. Ordinary mechanical brain work—adding up figures or composing English—tires the brain, to be sure, but does not hypnotize it as creative work does—does not uncouple it, as it were, from your own identity."

Mr. Robertson's side remarks on ghosts seemed to put needless bounds to a theory so magnificent. His interlocutor tried to get the expounder of the theory to admit ghosts into the goodly company of his inspirations. He suggested that Mr. Maurice Hewlett lately in his "Queen's Quair" had professedly, in re-creating his character of Mary Queen of Scots, sought to soak himself in the idea of her till, in a fashion, he got into the heart of the woman and so wrote of her from the vantage ground, as it were, of her own inner consciousness. The process employed by Mr. Hewlett (and with such admitted success) seemed, though Hewlett makes no mention of dreams, to answer perfectly to that of Mr. Robertson—save in the particular that unlucky Mary Stuart has been dead these hundreds of years—and Mr. Robertson had barred ghosts. He listened to the plea.

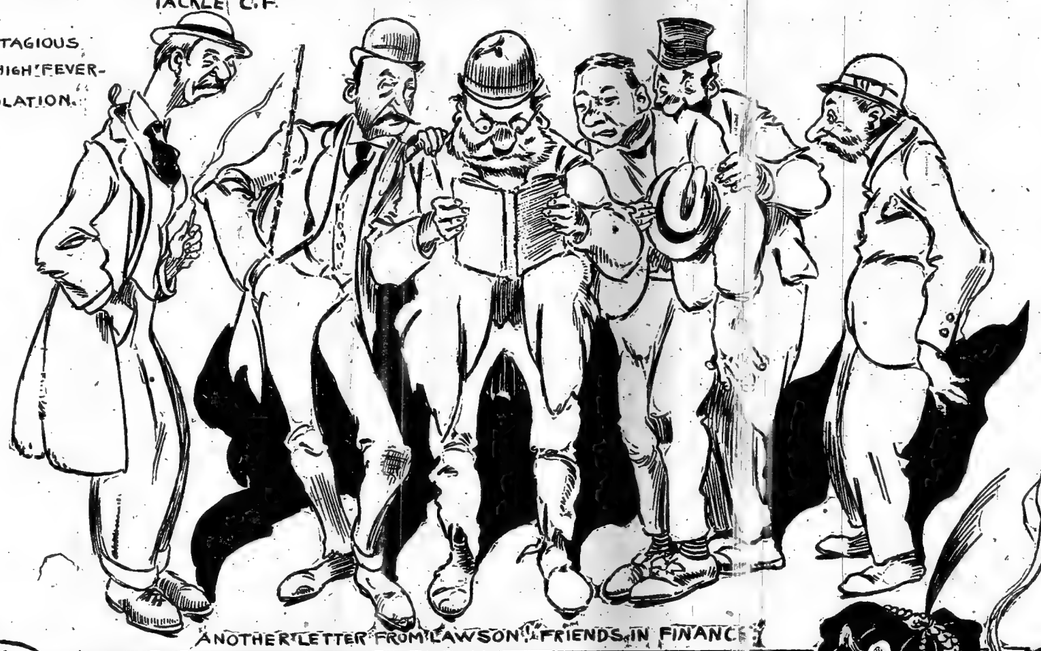
"I don't pretend to say," he replied, "that the people are wrong who think that a thing once alive lives always—even after the change called death. I only say that my own experience of this curious subconscious, so-called telepathic source of information, or rather of feelings of which one has had no actual experience, extends only to what may well be credited to such as are our contemporaries in the flesh. As to the matter of dead and gone Mary of Scotland, there must be Marys enough—or women enough like Mary—living now. We'll suppose for the sake of argument that Mr. Hewlett caught his sense of the reality from these modern Marys and put it into the historic lady he had taken as his subject. The nature of men and women has not changed, and things as strange, as horrid, as bloody, and as passionate as any of those we read about are going on now, with variations of detail, to be sure, but variations which are not essential."

Thus Mr. Robertson held at once to his theory and to his exclusion of the lingering spirits of dead heroes and heroines from a personal part in the writing of modern stories purporting to deal with their character and fortunes. If you would personally (and telepathically) inspire your own written story you must hypnotize some author in your lifetime. H. L. BROCK.

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS IN WALL STREET



OVER THE TICKER--FLUCTUATIONS IN PHYSIOGNOMY.



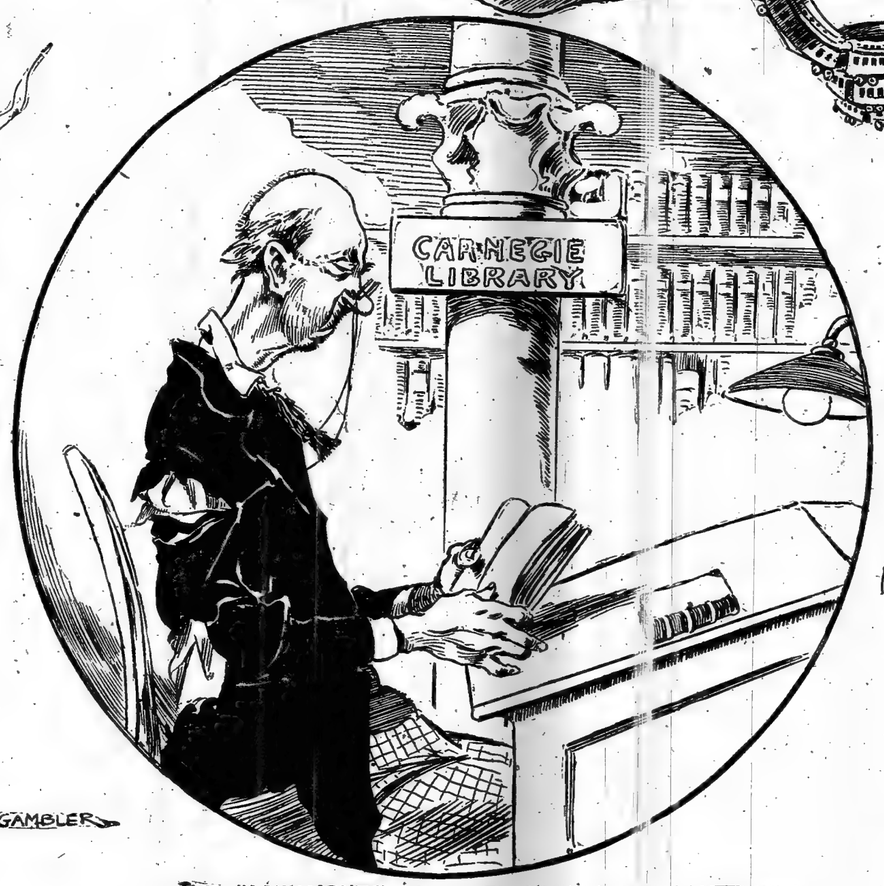
ANOTHER LETTER FROM LAWSON'S FRIENDS IN FINANCE.

BEWARE OF THE CHARMER!

by Mayer

IF THE SPECULATOR IS SUCCESSFUL THEY CALL HIM A FINANCIER

AND IF HE ISN'T HE IS NOTHING BUT A COMMON GAMBLER



TWO MONUMENTS OF UNITED STATES STEEL COMMON.

RECUPERATION OF A FRENZIED FINANCIER.

BIRTH OF THE NAVY'S NEWEST AND BIGGEST GUN

Making a 12-inch Rifle of Enormous Destructive Power at the Naval Gun Factory at Washington.

WHEN the thirteen-inch guns of the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were relegated to the limbo of retiring calibres, it was prophesied that smaller guns would take their places in our future battleships. A magnified twelve-inch gun of superior power was quickly evolved, and the new Maine and her sister ships glory in the might of that lighter but more powerful weapon. That twelve-inch gun, some eight tons less of weight than the largest of our thirteen-inch rifles, outpointed its older rival in everything but the weight of the shot it threw, which was 250 pounds lighter. This, as was proved, was a gain, for it took less powder to propel it, and the saving thus made in the individual weight of ammunition permitted more rounds to be carried for each gun. Even with this lighter projectile, however, the twelve-inch gun was able to send its capped missile, undeformed, through no less than twenty-one inches of hard Krupp steel at a distance of 1,000 yards, while the thirteen-inch gun, firing a 1,100-pound shot, similarly capped, could vanquish only 16.7 inches of like material at the same distance.

Standing as that twelve-inch gun does without its peer among naval ordnance the world over, one might reasonably have expected a halt; but no, the desire for greater power has grown, and a still mightier weapon of the same calibre is now being fashioned at the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, D. C.

This gun is known as the "twelve-forty-five," which, in common terms, means that it is a twelve-inch rifle of forty-five calibre—that is, forty-five times as long as the diameter of its bore.

Destructive Power.

The new weapon will be quite as heavy as the largest of the 13-inch rifles, and in destructive power will be considerably superior to the 12-inch gun just described and installed upon the "Maine" class. The layman wonders, no doubt, how two guns of like calibre can differ so much in destructive might, but, briefly, with every foot added to the length of a modern gun, using suitably designed smokeless powder, it is possible to get greater and longer continued developments of propulsive gases, and, as a result, the projectile leaves the muzzle with higher velocity. The new gun will have a muzzle velocity of 3,000 foot-seconds, against the 2,800 of the older gun, and the striking power of the shot is the product of the weight of the projectile multiplied by the square of the velocity, so it is easy to appreciate what this increment of 200 feet per second means.

The first of the newest 12-inch rifles was begun but a few weeks ago at the Naval Gun Factory—the jacket being shrunk on in the presence of a distinguished gathering; and, perhaps, the public may also be interested in the fabrication of this piece of ordnance which shall speak, on the day of its trial, in terms of force yet unmatched in the annals of great guns.

The raison d'être of the "built-up" gun, for such are all the big guns in the navy, is that the piece-metal fabrication of such ordnance permits of pretty thorough inspection of every bit of the material in the structure which would not be possible were the weapon made from a solid forging, and subject to the stresses and strains incident to the unequal cooling of so large a mass of metal. To avoid this, then, the steel plants supply the forgings for our naval guns in the shape of roughly finished tubes and rings, oil tempered and annealed, and of certain prescribed tensile strength—the latter being established by approved physical tests in the presence of a Government inspector.

Parts of the Gun.

In the technical parlance of the gun factory, that forging which is the innermost one and takes the rifling is known as the "tube"; the one immediately over or outside of this, which reaches from one end of the "tube" to the other, is known as the "jacket," and the succeeding shorter forgings, which, step by step, build up the body of the gun rearward, are known as "hoops." The "jacket" and the following hoops are successively shrunk on the tube as a base, and of these operations the shrinking on of a jacket presents the greatest difficulties.

As the forgings for a gun come to the gun factory they are what is termed "rough bored"—that is, they are of internal diameter anywhere from a half to an inch less than they will be when ready for assembling. Let us follow the twelve-inch gun now building and anticipate its completion.

Soon after their receipt the outer surface of the tube and the inner surface of the jacket were further roughly machined and bored and carefully examined chemically and microscopically to see that the texture and the constituents of the steel were all that they should be. This proved, the jacket was then put in one of the great lathes, and its bore very exactingly cut by progressive stages, at each inch of which a minute examination was made of the work. This part of the task being finished and having passed the Inspector's examination with the "electric bore searcher," the bore of the jacket is then very carefully "star gauged"—that is, measured, inch by inch, across the bore by a three-pointed gauge adjustable to thousandths of an inch. From these measurements a "shrinkage" sheet is made, and with this sheet or plan for a guide the outer surface of the tube is cut down accordingly. It is a case where the wearer is trimmed to suit the jacket, and not to the contrary, as is ordinarily the custom in life. The tube, also after successive treatments in the lathe, is finally brought down outwardly to the proper dimensions, which, by the way, are a few thousandths of an inch in excess of the bore of the jacket. Now the jacket must be made to fit the tube, and to accomplish this the jacket is heated until it has expanded enough to slide easily, by reason of its own weight, on to the tube.

Heating the Jacket.

To heat this big "jacket," which is over forty-five feet long and weighs a goodly number of tons, a special plant is built. A well, or pit, of sufficient length or depth is constructed of fire brick and asbestos, and into this the "jacket" is lowered, big end down. The "jacket" is not exposed to flame, but is heated by hot air, gradually raised to something over 600 degrees Fahrenheit, which, in turn, is heated by a furnace burning jets or sprays of crude petroleum. This permits of a very nice adjustment or regulation of temperature. An especially constructed thermometer records the rise and variations of temperature. To heat to the proper degree so large a mass as that of a "jacket" for a .45-calibre twelve-inch rifle requires no less than sixteen or seventeen hours.

While the "jacket" is being heated to the right measure of expansion, the "tube" has been lowered into the shrinking pit and secured in an upright position—muzzle up. The top of the "tube" is plugged and the lower end is connected with a water main and water is kept continually flowing within the tube so as to reduce its temperature uniformly.

Everything is now in readiness. A small crane comes rumbling up the shop overhead and halts just above the furnace containing the "jacket." A heavy block, with a chain tackle, is lowered and hooked into the ring on the furnace top. There is the grind of a running chain for a moment and up goes the top and away it is whisked. The foreman now mounts upon the rim of the furnace and peers down into that scorching pit, and a moment later, sure that all is right, reels away dripping with sweat. Up thunders the big 110-ton crane, and, with remarkable precision, lowers the stout steel slings that are to grip the heated "jacket." This is made secure by workmen, the crane promptly raises the "jacket" and quickly brings it over the deck of the pit, where the foreman in charge, with carefully set cross-points, checks the bore to see that the expansion is sufficient.

This made certain, the "jacket" is swung further over into that corner of the pit where the "tube," still chilling under the influence of its internal flow of water, awaits the "jacket."

Carefully the "jacket" is centred over the "tube," and the workmen with great asbestos mittens push and guide the "jacket" into place, giving it at the same time a rotary motion to make it slip on the easier. Slowly it settles over the "tube," every one watchful for the slightest halt, for should the "jacket" catch long enough to cool a little and "set" it would be a difficult, and, perhaps, expensive task to separate them again without loss. There is no hitch, however, for the expansion has been enough, and as the weight of the heated mass settles more and more upon the "tube" the "jacket" slides on quicker until at the end, when it settled with a rapid drop and a metallic thud that is cheer to the men in charge. But for the rapid flow of water in the tube there would soon be steam, and even with this chilling draught it will be twenty-four hours before the now jacketed tube will be ready for withdrawal.

When the "jacket" has finally cooled and shrunk it will still be slightly greater in diameter than before heating, and, because of this distension, will grip the "tube" all the firmer. This distension, in parlance of the ordnance engineer, is called "initial tension," and with the succeeding "hoops" it increases, the purpose being to take up gradually the force of the explosion of the powder charge, and, because of this, the tensile strength of the succeeding "hoops" increases outwardly. This "initial tension" or permanent grip also prevents the "tube" and the "jacket" from becoming loosened by heating during a long-continued series of frequent discharges.

Out of the Pit.

The jacketed tube is now taken out of the pit and placed in a big lathe, where it is most beautifully centred and the outer surface of the jacket machined down approximately to the desired dimensions. The first of the "hoops" is next to be shrunk on. Again, the inside dimensions of the "hoop" are fixed—this being the next jacket, so to speak, for the following shrinking. With the dimensions of the "hoop" determined, then the outside of the jacketed tube is finished, machined to the required measurements, which, as before, are slightly in excess of the internal dimensions of the unheated "hoop." The "hoop" is now heated just as was the original jacket, but, being much lighter in weight and easily handled, it is brought to the jacketed tube as it rests in the lathe, and there thrust on and allowed to cool. So the work continues until the last of the "hoops" is in place, and then begins the most delicate work of all—"finishing" the gun.

The "finishing" of a big gun calls for the most delicate handling on the part of the most skilful of mechanics, for, great as is the weight and mass of the twelve-inch rifle, still dimensions are carried to thousandths of an inch, and the most exacting inspection at all times calls for faithful adherence to prescribed figures. To correctly centre such a mass—weighing as it does more than half a hundred tons—demands the nicest kind of adjustment. With this done, the gun is finished bored and every inch of progress of the succeeding bits is watched most jealously. At the same time other bits are smoothing up the outside of the gun and a true balance of thickness of walls and masses is thus secured.

The Powder Chamber.

The powder chamber, which is at the rear of the gun, is next bored—this being somewhat larger than the bore of the gun along which the shot must travel. With this done, comes the work of cutting the screw box, or the threaded part of the breech, into which the breech plug is thrust and secured by corresponding threads. At every stage of this work all dimensions are most carefully star gauged. The threading of the screw box finished, the slots or flat places are cut out, which subsequently permit the breech block to be shoved straight in before it is turned or revolved into the threading for locking. With this operation finished, the gun is now ready for rifling. It is not possible to describe this operation in brief, but, as every one knows, its object is to impart that rotary motion to the projectile which steadies it in flight and aids materially to the precision of the shot's work. No part of the machinist's labor on one of these guns calls for more care or more exquisite judgment, and the utmost nicety is demanded at all times, for upon the perfection of this work so largely depends the ultimate accuracy of the weapon.

Wonderful Breech Mechanism.

While all of these various tasks are progressing upon the great body of the gun itself, other artisans are busy with the immediate fittings. The breech mechanism shop is a wonder of skilled handicraft, and while the breech mechanism in itself weighs but a trifle over one-hundredth of that of the body of the gun, yet it takes as long to perfect that mechanism as it does to build the mass of the gun. It is upon the perfect fitting and working of this mechanism that so much of safety and so much of rapidity of fire depends. A twelve-inch gun—not counting the mount—takes about eight months to build, and the mount, because of structural complications and the difficulties frequently encountered in getting satisfactory forgings from the private steel works, demands more time.

No less important than the breech mechanism is the sighting apparatus. Each big gun is now fitted with two of these sights, and here, too, only the most careful workmanship is permitted, for, after all—no matter how perfect the gun—it is upon the refinement of these little instruments that most depends in making the desired bull's-eyes.

Finest Guns in World.

It has been said without fear of contradiction that the finest guns in the world are made at the naval gun factory in Washington, D. C., and of the 3,000 and more employes most of them are highly trained and skilled craftsmen. Working night and day, however, as the plant has been for several years, it is impossible to meet the demand for guns made by the rapid increment to the navy's line of battle. Congress has been urged to add to the plant, for it must be remembered that guns can be made there cheaper and better than by private manufacturers, but so far the response has been inadequate. If the ships last authorized are finished in contract time, and it is to be hoped they may be, their armaments will be unfinished when needed, unless the naval gun factory is greatly and immediately augmented. To those who seek the solution in the gun plants of private firms it may be said that these enterprises now have as much of the navy's work as they can handle and as much as the navy, apart from its own plant, can efficiently supervise by detailed Inspectors. It must be remembered that all of this work is called for by a peace-time provision for the service's needs, present and prospective.

The building of the navy's guns was evolved from modest beginnings, and the perfection of that work is the outcome of twenty years of constant progression and the upbuilding of a peculiarly skilled personnel particularly devoted to its work. Of mechanical facilities the naval gun factory is likewise typical of advance, but to meet the fast growing demands these tools and equipment should be substantially doubled if we are to maintain the unrivaled position our ordnance has won.

To the seeker after figures, let him know that the modern twelve-inch gun, finished but not mounted, represents an outlay of $40,000, and the mounting costs $30,000 more. To fire one of these guns with an armor-piercing shell, the powder and shot cost no less than $465, so it is easy to appreciate the economy of having everything so perfect that the largest possible percentage of shots shall be hits.

Telephone Scouts

Hasty Construction

Heliograph Station in Action

Running Telephone Line

Wig Wag Station

Telephone in Connection with Artillery Practice.—The Line Wires are Seen Lying On the Ground.

SIGNAL MEN AT WORK.

The Breeches of Some Big Guns.

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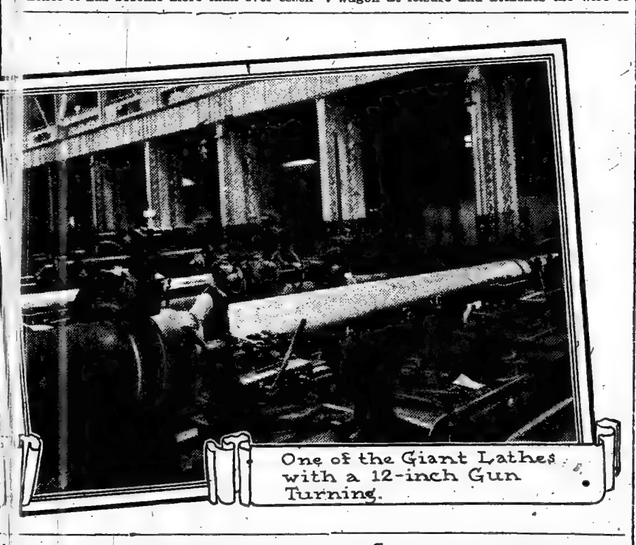
Withdrawing the Jacketed Tube of a 12-inch Gun from Shrinking Pot.



One of the Giant Lathes with a 12-inch Gun Turning.

THIEF CATCHERS IN HOTELS.

"THE life of a hotel detective is a rapid and anxious one," said a man who has followed this career in New York for upward of thirty years. "He must never blunder. He must protect all those within his fold. But the arrest of the wrong man would work serious injury to the house. His greatest danger is at the time when clerks change duty, anywhere from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening.

"Last week Mr. and Mrs. Blank came from Washington at 5:30, went to their rooms for a short time, and then went in to dinner. At 6 o'clock the clerks changed for the night shift. A superior looking man went to the desk, asked for the key to No. 167, remarking, 'You see I have managed to get the same old rooms.'

The clerk smiled, looked at the register, recognized the name, and handed over the key. The man had secured all of Mrs Blank's jewels and other valuables that should have been left in the safe, and would have got away with them unnoticed had not Mr. Blank unexpectedly returned to his rooms to get a Senate document he wished to give to a friend who had called for it.

"Well, it turned out that the thief had met Mr. Blank on the train coming in from Newark, introduced himself as the son of an old friend, and had been invited to call at the hotel.

"'You will find us in No. 167,' said Mr. Blank cordially. 'We have managed to get them every visit for a number of years.'

"Now, what's a man to do when he's up against a game like that?" concluded the hotel sleuth.

EFFICIENCY OF SIGNAL SERVICE SHOWN AT BULL RUN

Contrast Between Present Methods and Those in Use at First Battle of Manassas.

FORTY-THREE years ago at Manassas, better known as Bull Run, the first great battle of our civil war was fought. On the same ground a great sham battle was fought last week. Aside from one fact that no lives were sacrificed, the latter battle of Manassas was as real as the other. Between the two battles there are great differences.

To the layman reading descriptions of the two battles the greatest difference perhaps would seem to lie in the massing of troops for a hand-to-hand struggle in the earlier fight and the open formations and long-range firing in the other, accounted for to a very great extent, but not wholly, by the greatly improved weapons of the army of to-day. The student of military affairs, however, will readily see that the most striking difference is in the comprehensive signal service of the new army as against the crude and unreliable means of communication available forty-three years ago.

The first battle of Manassas was abortive and indecisive for the reason that neither of the opposing commanders was able to keep himself informed as to what was taking place even short distances away to the right or left of his position. Had either commander been able to communicate easily with the several divisions of his force he would have won a decisive victory within an hour from the time the first shots were exchanged.

From an intelligence department depending upon messengers on foot and on horseback to the best equipped and most highly efficient signal corps the world has ever seen is the difference most striking between the old Manassas and the new.

The abortiveness of the first battle of Manassas, due as it was to the lack of any adequate means of intercommunication between the various divisions of a command, caused the military geniuses of the North and of the South to set about the development of a signal system that would to a great extent do away with the transmission of orders and intelligence by the slow and uncertain foot and mounted orderlies. The result was the introduction of flag signals, known now as "wigwags," and later the use of hastily constructed telegraph lines for long-distance work.

The introduction of improved field guns and small arms of great range and increased deadliness has made necessary radical changes in military tactics, and in modern warfare the troops of a command of given numbers are scattered over a much wider area than in the old order of battle; hence it has become more than ever essential that the signal service shall be able to transmit orders and intelligence with the utmost speed and accuracy, for it is vastly more important that a commander have positive knowledge of what is taking place in the various divisions of his force and be able instantly to order an advance or retreat at any given point than that he be advised of the enemy's movements.

Use of Wigwag.

The wigwag, or flag telegraph, the heliograph, the telegraph, and the telephone are all used in the transmission of intelligence by the modern signal corps. The wigwag can be used successfully up to ten or twelve miles, but only under the best conditions and by the use of powerful field glasses. The ordinary range, however, is only about six miles, and then its usefulness at the front is impaired by the fact that frequently the signalman must expose his position to the enemy.

The heliograph is an instrument of great range, and can successfully be used under perfect conditions up to a distance of fifty miles. In this instrument mirrors are so arranged that rays of sunlight may be projected in any desired direction, a shutter being used to interrupt and control the flash. Ordinarily, this instrument must be used from an elevated position in order that the flash be not intercepted by obstructions. It also is at a disadvantage in that an enemy possessed of the code may read the message and the answer flashed back. For night signaling powerful flash lanterns, having about the same range as the wigwag, may sometimes be used. While all these visual systems have the advantage of simplicity and ease of operation, they are practically useless in bad weather and in rough country, where the view is much obstructed. The telegraph is used to greatest advantage at the rear of an army where the lines of communication are long and well protected. The telephone has practically all the advantages of all other means of communication and none of the disadvantages. It has besides, as will readily be understood, many advantages peculiar to itself; hence the telephone has become the principal instrument for field work.

Telegraph and Telephone.

The extensive use of the telegraph and still more extensive use of the telephone has rendered it necessary for the army to draw upon the electrical field for skilled linemen and operators; in fact, under the provisions of an act of Congress, passed in 1898, one-third of the Signal Corps must consist of skilled electricians.

The rapidity with which telephone communication is established by the Signal Corps is little short of marvelous. Lines are laid well in advance of the main body of troops, even when the army is advancing by forced marches, and perfect connection is maintained at all times between the commander's headquarters and all the divisions of his forces, thus giving the commander absolute control at all times of every part of his command, even to the outposts. Thus he can order changes in the disposition of his troops at will and on the instant that such changes become expedient.

Where the nature of the country and conditions will permit, the reels of wire and the batteries are carried in wagons. The line is laid on the ground as rapidly as the horse can advance. If the line so laid is to become permanent, a detail follows the wagon at leisure and attaches the wire to trees or hastily erected supports. For plying lines, or lines in the zone of action, lines connecting the commander's headquarters with the various divisions, the detail following the linesmen merely lay the wire in protected places where it is least likely to be damaged. The lines may be taken up, moved, or abandoned, as the occasion requires. Where the nature of the country or other conditions render the advance of the wagon impossible or inexpedient, the line is advanced by men carrying coils of wire on their shoulders. A scout advancing into the enemy's country beyond the point where the wagon must stop is accompanied by a telephonist, who uncoils his line from his shoulders as he moves forward. To the inner end of the coil is attached the telephonist's instrument. Thus he is able at all times to report the scout's observations direct to the scout's commander and to receive instructions from headquarters. When the scout is called in or is forced to fall back, the line may be recovered by the telephonist or abandoned after cutting the instrument loose. If the scout is taken, the operator at the other end of the wire is made instantly aware of the capture by the cessation of signals, and the line is useless to the enemy.

Time Element Eliminated.

It will be seen that the use of the telephone in the field eliminates the time element in the transmission of orders and intelligence, and guarantees against mistakes. It also affords the means of communicating orders with absolute secrecy.

Frequently in great battles it has occurred, as in the first battle of Manassas, that batteries were kept idle for hours and much-needed reinforcements held in check with resultant disaster because the means of rapid communication was lacking. It has occurred, too, that a retreat at one point and an attack real or feigned at another would have saved an army from defeat—movements that were not made because the commander lacked information of what was taking place at those points, or if he was informed lacked the means of promptly ordering the necessary moves. That the commander of to-day is at no such disadvantage is made clear in the accounts from Manassas of last week and the reports of the efficient work of the Signal Corps.

The tactics of to-day are based, as were the tactics of other days, upon the assumption that the opposing forces are equally well equipped with death-dealing weapons, and that in a general way all soldiers are men of great physical courage. But the operations and strategy of the older time would not do for to-day.

As has been stated, modern weapons are in a great measure responsible for the new tactics, but the strategic operations of modern warfare are made possible only by the highly developed efficiency of modern methods of transmitting intelligence.

The importance of a superior intelligence department was shown by the operations of our forces during the war with Spain. It is more clearly shown in the operations of the Japanese against the Russians, where other things, to all extents and purposes, are equal.

The birth of the modern Signal Corps occurred, as has been shown, during our civil war and immediately after the battle of Manassas, and while much in the way of advance has been accomplished from time to time by other nations engaged in war, it is not claiming too much to assert that the intelligence departments of the armies of the world are in a great degree patterned after the Signal Corps of our own army.

M. C. SULLIVAN.

ONE WOMAN'S NIGHT IN THE PARK.

"I WENT out to sleep in the Park," said the woman, "partly to see how it would be if I ever had to come to it, but mostly for the story.

"I selected Union Square Park. I dressed in my oldest clothes, put on a rainy-day hat, and found a vacant seat.

"It drizzled slightly. Besides, it was chilly, sitting still. The tramps were huddled together under the trees, whose great leaves flung black shadows on the pavement. They had ranged themselves directly under the leaves, which in a measure took the place of umbrellas. I had found a seat next to an old negro woman who sat placidly sleeping, her hands folded, the rain gently wetting them. She was not black, but a brownish yellow, and her hands were wrinkled and freckled. The rain ran down the creases of them.

"Next to me on the other side a man had huddled himself into an excruciatingly uncomfortable attitude. He was so sound asleep, however, that he seemed not to mind.

"It seemed to me that it was not so bad, after all, to sleep out in the open air, except that the rain chilled even in the Summer night. That and the dense quiet, together with the awkward, cramped positions of my companions, saddened me.

"I sat still a long while, looking across the flower bed at a row of sleepers under a tree. Now and then one would awake, stretch his arms, walk to the umbrella-like leaves of another tree, and seat himself, head drooping, legs curled under the seat, hands hanging down.

"By and by a boy walked back and forth in front of me. At length he stopped, looking at me in a pitying way. There was a vacant seat between the old negro woman and myself. He took it apologetically.

"'Do you think,' he asked, 'if I gave this old woman a quarter she could find a bed?'

"'You might try it,'" said I.

"'You ask her,'" he insisted, and I roused her and put the question.

"She replied joyfully in the affirmative, took the quarter, thanked him, and hurried out of the park and away.

"He gave another quarter to the man on the other side of me, who also went in search of a bed. Then he looked wistfully at me.

"'What about you?' he asked.

"I laughed.

"'Oh, never mind me,' I said.

"'You are a philosopher,' he decided, 'taking it so cheerfully. Are you going to sit out here in the rain all night long?'

"'Yes,' I nodded.

"With that he began to talk reminiscently into the night.

"'A year ago,' he mused, 'I came to New York without money, not even enough to get me a bed. I had to sleep out here in this park all night long. It was cold, terribly cold. There were no flowers in the bed then. If there had been they would have frozen.

"'I nearly froze that night. So did the others who slept out here. Well, ever since then I have come here to try and help these people who sleep in the park.'

"I looked at him smilingly and approvingly. He was a very young boy, not twenty yet, and many a boy of twenty would long ago have forgotten the terrible experience of that Winter night.

"Again he turned his eyes on me.

"'Would you take a little money from me?' he asked, timidly.

"I started back, then recovered myself. It was a perfectly natural question.

"'No, I thank you,' I answered.

"'If you would take a dollar,' he urged, 'and go to some hotel, I would be glad to give it to you.'

"I shook my head.

"'Well, then, go with me to a little restaurant somewhere and let me get you something to eat.'

"'I am not hungry,' I demurred.

"He sighed.

"'If I had a little sister like you,' he said, 'and she had to sit out here in the park all night long it would break my heart.'

"I fell to comforting him.

"'I don't mind,' I declared.

"'But I do,' said he. 'If you must stay here I will go home—it isn't far—and get my umbrella and sit out here with you.'

"That settled it. I had to own up that I was doing it for a realistic story, and let him take me home.

"He left me at the door, and though I have often thought I should like to see him again I have never laid eyes on him from that night to this."

Dead Easy.

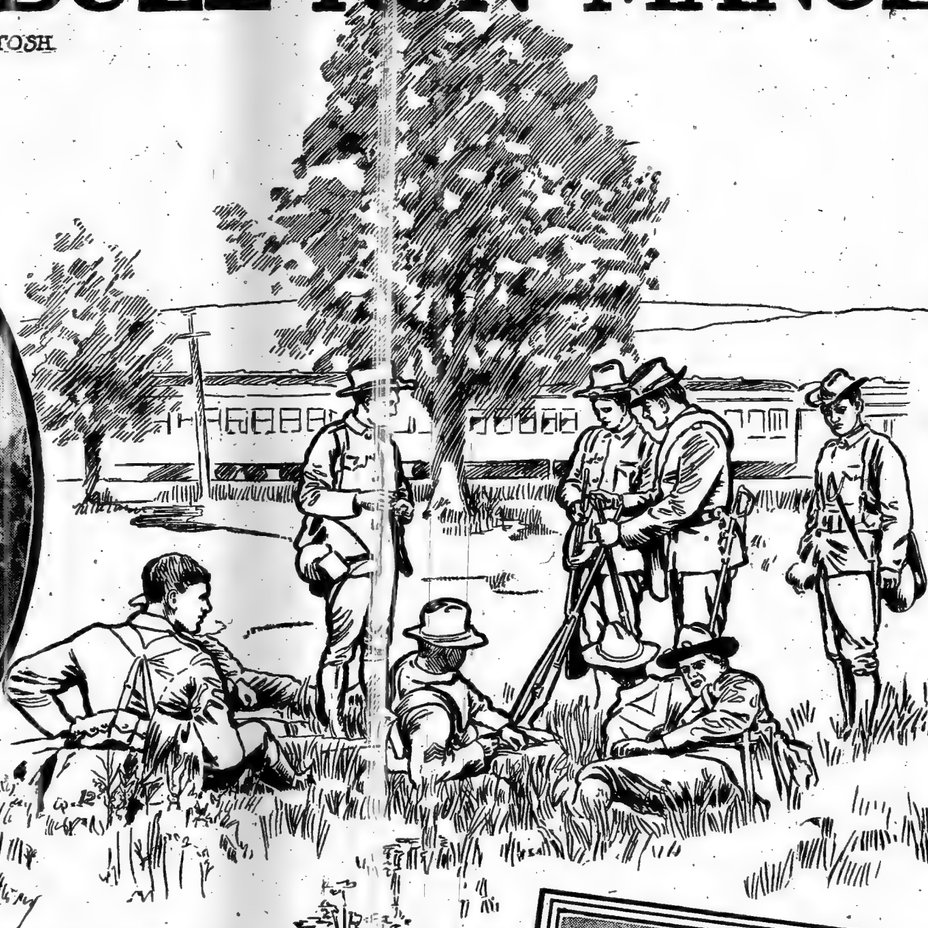
"Say, pop, how do parrots talk?"

"In polysyllables, I suppose."

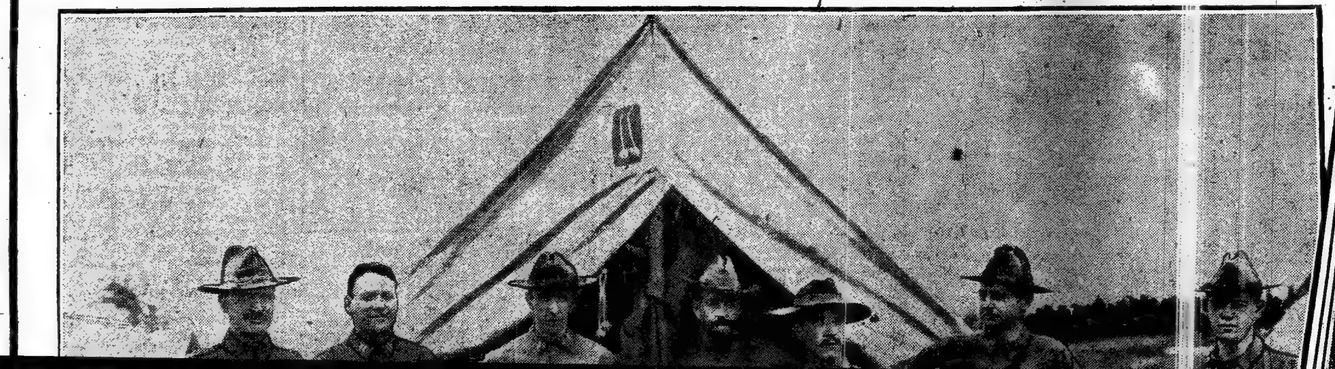
SCENES AT THE BULL RUN MANOEUVRES

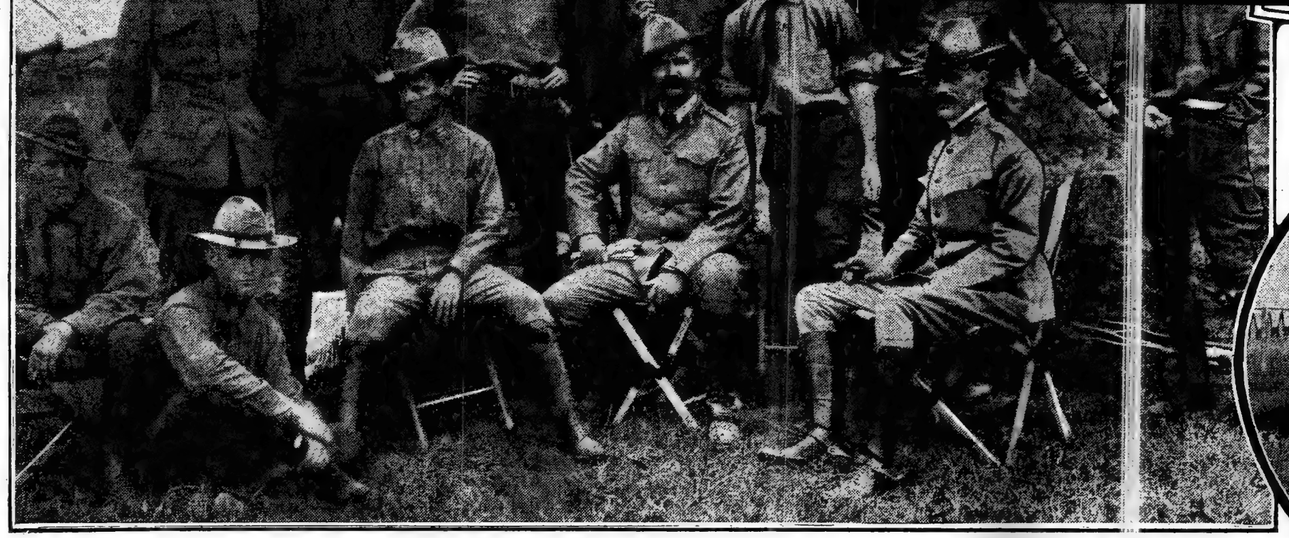
PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY BURR McINTOSH

THE DEFENSE OF THE CORNFIELD ON BELL'S RIGHT, THURSDAY



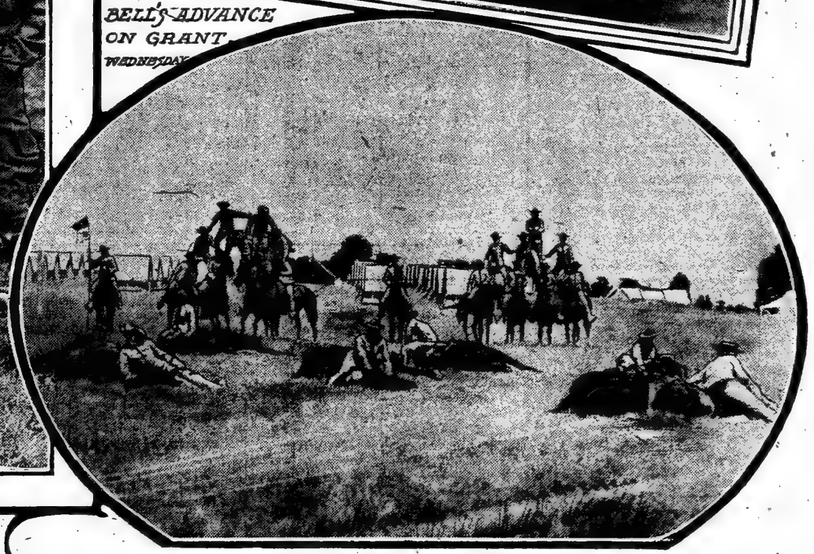
MAJOR CLARENCE MOORE OF WASHINGTON



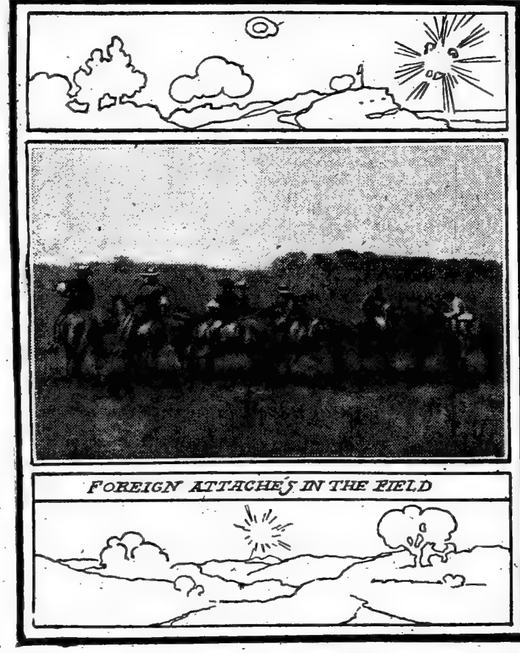


GROUP TAKEN MONDAY IN FRONT OF CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S TENT

BELL'S ADVANCE ON GRANT WEDNESDAY



COSSACK DRILL OF "TROOP H," 7TH U.S. CAVALRY



FOREIGN ATTACHÉS IN THE FIELD

GEN. CORBIN AND STAFF IN THE FIELD ESCORTED BY SEVENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY

MILLIONAIRE FARMERS WHO TILL the SOIL WITH HEAD INSTEAD of HANDS

Brain, Not Brawn, Nowadays Winning Rich Gifts from Mother Earth—The Man with the Hoe and the "Husking Bee" Now Only a Memory.

THESE are the days of big things because we are getting down to business more and more. In other words, we are realizing that so much can be accomplished by observing labor-saving, therefore time-saving, methods. Perhaps the farmers have been among the most recent to realize it, as is indicated by the actual revolution in agriculture in America which is taking place.

The work of the farmer has been called an industry, but with the man of to-day, who depends on the soil for a livelihood, it is also a business to become more productive to the extent that each phase of it is carried out on progressive and systematic lines, and this is why the expression "one-horse" is regarded as contemptuous, since the one-horse farmer is usually among those who cannot make ends meet at the year's end, and comes out with a balance on the debit rather than the credit side of his account—if he keeps an account, though he may be too negligent even to keep one. Under this heading is not to be placed the small land owner, for he may get as much net value out of fifty or one hundred acres by economical and at the same time methodical agriculture as his neighbor who pays taxes on double the area, but who has not appreciated the profit which comes from progress. The same rule applies to the farmer as to the merchant, the manufacturer, even the banker—it rests with the man himself to apply judgment and method, as already stated, in making a business out of agriculture, or plowing and sowing haphazard, trusting to nature to repay him with the harvest.

But nature helps those who help themselves by taking advantage of mechanical invention and applying processes which experience or possibly the farm college has taught them. The best proof of this fact is what appears to be the wonderful results which have attended agriculture on a large scale in the great grain belt beyond the Mississippi as well as in the Central West. Here the corn or wheat field may be calculated by the square mile—not the acre. Instead of the one horse you hear of four, six, even a dozen hauling the apparatus. The bushels of grain are reckoned in fifty-thousand lots, and one man may own what would be called a township in the older States. Yes, they are one-man farms, not one-horse farms, but with this difference—the man may not put his hand to the plow or toss a bundle of hay from one year's end to the other. He farms with his head—not with his body. He devotes his ability and experience to getting the best results out of the men he employs and the machinery he owns, and wherever it is a question whether the man or the machine will do the most he takes the machine every time.

$50,000 One Year's Profit.

Twenty-five years ago the man ambitious enough to attempt to cultivate a thousand acres would probably have been thought idiotic, but such has been our agricultural progress that to-day one can find farms in the West ranging as high as ten thousand acres. In a single year the owner of one containing 6,000 acres in Iowa has placed in the bank $50,000—the profits of that period after taking out all expenses. In other words, every acre of the farm netted him over $8, counting in 400 acres of woodland, roads, and soil on which nothing productive was cultivated. It may be needless to say that this farmer kept an account, and a minute account, of every item of income and outlay. An analysis of this account is of interest, for it explains in part how he succeeded where others would have failed.

The farm in question is called a "corn farm." This title is somewhat misleading. In addition to corn, no less than 1,000 acres are planted in wheat each year, and about 600 acres in oats. Corn is relied upon for the principal money return—the cash crop—but if all the available soil were devoted to it annually far more fertilizer would be required than if another cereal were occasionally planted, so the crop is rotated by raising three successive harvests of corn from a field, then "putting" it in wheat or oats, and following this harvest with three more of corn. The land is valued at $30 an acre, representing an investment in the soil of $180,000. The improvements, which include houses, barns, and buildings of all kinds, fences, sewerage, machinery, and live stock, swell the total to $258,500. If the farmer had this capital placed where it paid him 5 per cent. interest his income from it would be about $13,000—at 6 per cent., a little over $15,000.

Here is the problem for him to solve: Can he make his soil yield sufficient in quantity and quality to pay him $15,000 annually after meeting all expenses? If so, his money is a 6 per cent. investment. As already stated, he has cleared as high as $50,000 in one year, and in a period of ten years his profits have never been less than $19,000 at each year's end. The expense account would stagger many a man who calculates on a hundred or five hundred acres. It would buy what would be considered a good-sized farm in some parts of the United States, for it amounts to $25,000 a year—but it includes everything, even the depreciation in value each year of buildings and machinery, which the owner estimates at 10 per cent. Therefore every harvest must yield him at least $44,000 in order to make the smallest profit recorded, but, as already intimated, this kind of farmer estimates by the fifty thousand and hundred thousand bushels, as he calculates his outlay in tens of thousands of dollars. Here is what was put into his granaries in one season:

215,000 bushels of corn.
20,500 bushels of wheat.
28,000 bushels of oats.

He sold the corn for $64,500, the wheat for $30,000, and by feeding the oats to his animals reduced his year's feed bill to $200.

Gang Plows in Action.

The expert corn grower who reads this article will doubtless be surprised at the harvest to the acre—over fifty bushels—but this farmer, who makes it his business, does not waste an acre of cultivated soil, and, after it is plowed, gives one part the same attention and care he gives to all—through his machinery and the men behind it. In the preparation of the ground the gang plows come into play, each drawn by six sturdy horses. If the soil is heavy even the seeders are drawn by four horses, never less than two. You do not see the "man with the hoe" walking over a field and wasting a half dozen kernels where he plants one; then another man following him to bury the seed in the earth. These machines drop just three grains in every space allotted for a hill because they can be adjusted to do it, and cover the grain automatically. In planting time you can count thirty of them in operation, so the thousands of acres are seeded as quickly, if not more quickly, than a hundred. To harrow the surface the farmer starts out a hundred harrows in a morning. If they were placed side by side they would cover a strip 400 feet in width as they move along. He keeps the weeds from choking the young corn with seventy-five cultivators, each drawn by two horses. The "man with the hoe" exists only in poetry on this place. Time and space are too precious for him. When the crop is gathered seventy-five four-horse wagons haul the piles of ears to the barns, placed here and there at convenient points, to save time.

Throughout it all the idea is to keep every man, every animal, and every machine doing what can be done to the best advantage—each forming a part of a system of which the farmer is the director. Consequently, the same thoroughness is noted in one part as in another, and the farm is as carefully divided into departments as an up-to-date factory or store, each one knowing what he has to do, and how and when to do it.

It is not strange that this man may "make" his corn crop for 10 cents a bushel where it costs his neighbor, who does not believe in "new-fangled" methods, nearly twice this amount. When a farm can be conducted as a business, and the cost of plowing, planting, cultivating, and every other expense sum up less than $5 for every acre, while the corn from every acre sells for two or three times this amount, the business of agriculture is worth thinking over.

Ingenuity in Inventions.

The part which mechanical appliances play in aiding the modern husbandman is one of the most interesting features of this subject. Ingenuity has been displayed in few inventions more notable than those which concern the soil and its products. The inventor has so reduced actual human labor in field and garden that a man can perform about every operation required by merely the turn of a wheel here and the pull of a lever there with one hand, while he guides his horses with the other. He can actually plow, cultivate, and seed 100 acres without walking a step, and with his two or four horses and machine will accomplish as much as a dozen or a score of men with hand tools. Even when the corn is ready for cutting, no longer is it necessary to swing the sickle blade and get the backache gathering and binding the stalks. One reason why the Western corn "patch" may extend a mile or more in length is because it can be cut and grasped by fingers of steel and bound like a bunch of wheat without a touch of the hand.

The corn binder and shocker moves along as rapidly as the horses drawing it can walk, cutting every stalk of the hill close to the roots. Held in the shock former the stalks are wrapped into a compact bundle ready to be carried to the barn or stacked amid the hills. When it is time to separate the ears from the husk the farmer does not call in his neighbors. One of the hands pitches the stalks and ears into a machine that strips every piece of covering from the ears and piles them into the wagon or on the ground. Then it takes the husks and blows them through a pipe into the barn loft to be stored for fodder. Here again a steam engine having the power of two or three horses will do as much in a day as forty or more human huskers, and the only wages are water, oil, and fuel.

The "husking bee" has gone like the man with the hoe, and even the haymaker is rapidly becoming a memory. We are all familiar with the horse rake which gathers the hay into long swaths. At last apparatus has been designed that gathers up the swath as it moves along, raises it to the top of a wagon, where the man with the pitchfork adjusts the load. As the vehicle moves forward it is filled by this hay elevator attached to its rear and the hay adjusted, ready to be hauled to the market without another touch.

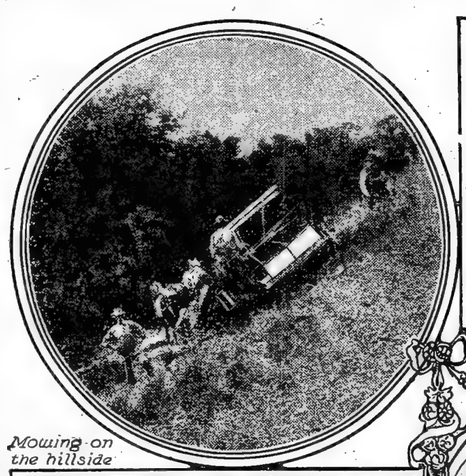
A Mechanical Giant.

The grain field at harvest time presents an animated scene, especially when the wheat is thrashed on the spot where it is grown. The old-time thrasher with its horses in the treadmill was considered a little short of marvelous, but it was long since discarded for the one driven by the traction engine which hauled it from place to place, and now the visitor to a California wheat field can see the climax of the agricultural engineer's effort—a mechanical giant, which, as it passes through the mass of waving stalks, cuts them, separates the kernels from the sheaf, and binds the straw. Actually the only manual labor performed with the wheat itself is to remove the bags of grain as fast as the machine fills them, and to load the straw bundles on the wagon to be hauled away, yet cutting, raking, binding, and thrashing are continually being done from the time the man at the lever starts his motor until he stops it. In fact, steam power is utilized in Pacific Coast farming more extensively than elsewhere in the world. Tractors representing the power of fifty horses are substituted for animals in plowing a field, making a series of furrows twenty feet wide and dragging from 12 to 20 plows after them. When the earth is ready for harrowing, they are attached to harrows fifty feet wide specially built for them. The steam harvester is in common use. With it 150 acres of grain can be cut, thrashed, and sacked in twelve hours, for it mows a swath 22 feet wide. The tractor draws its plows over fifty to sixty acres in a day, according to the character of the soil.

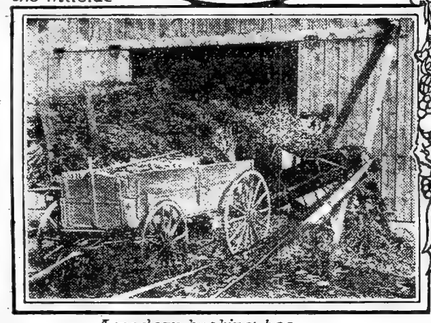
When one stops to consider what these figures mean he can get some conception of how machinery is aiding in the revolution we have referred to. The invention of it has been stimulated by the demand for labor and time saving appliances, but this demand has originated from the desire of the agriculturist to apply methodical ideas, as in other channels of human activity. As he has studied his vocation he has realized the great opportunities of which he can take advantage if he has adequate facilities. If a man believes he can make a thousand or five thousand dollars more by adding to his acreage he is strongly tempted to make the addition, especially when modern methods will give him the desired results without overwork. This is the secret of the expansion of many of the Western farms to their present size. Not all their owners have succeeded, as in the instance we have cited, but many have done so, and the stories of the rural capitalists who direct operations from their automobiles and drive over their places behind teams of thoroughbreds have more than a grain of truth in them, as the camera proves. But they are of the class who use their heads more than their hands, bearing the same relation to their property that the President of a cotton mill or of a foundry does to his industry.

Agricultural College a Factor.

Undoubtedly the advantage of putting brains into farming has been greatly developed by the work of the agricultural colleges of this country. Their graduates have shown beyond question that the scientific cultivator is no longer to be ridiculed as an impracticable theorist. The thousands of young men and young women as well who have had the benefit of study at these institutions have perhaps done more in furthering American agricultural progress than any other medium, because education has caused them to appreciate that true economy lies in applying modern and systematic ideas in caring for tree, shrub, and shoot. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction that they are numbered among the most prosperous of rural citizens, for they have made their calling not only an industry, but a business.

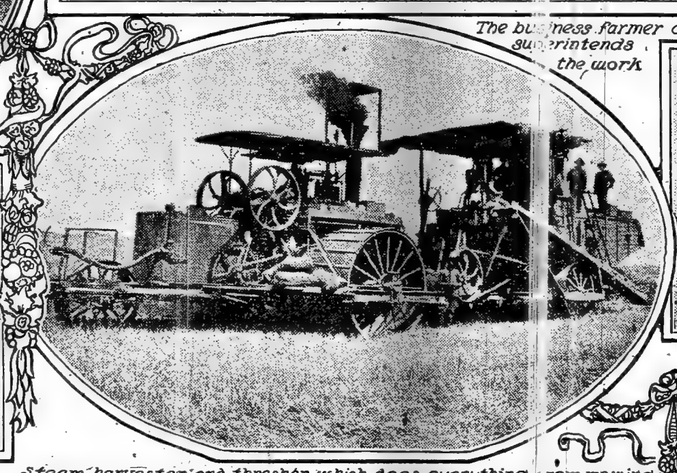


Mowing on the hillside

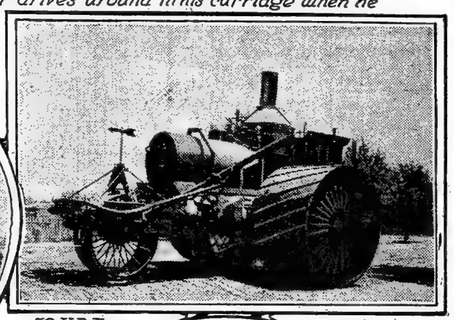


A modern husking bee

The business farmer drives around in his carriage when he superintends the work



Steam harvester and thresher which does everything from mowing to spreading the kernels by steam power



50 H.P. Farm Tractor

Raking and loading hay by machinery

Corn cutter and shocker which does it all by horsepower

DIAMONDS ONCE—NOW BEGS.

THE realities of stage life have on many occasions given ample evidence that "all is not gold that glitters," or, at any rate, that the gold of to-day is often the copper—sometimes the lead—of to-morrow.

Not many years ago, says The London Mail, the affluent youths composing what was then known as the "crutch and toothpick brigade" metaphorically, and perhaps actually, knelt at the feet of a certain fascinating young actress whose photographs adorned the shop windows and whose diamonds and broughams were discussed and envied.

A popular and generous comedian, who was as great a favorite a generation ago as he is now, was walking down the Strand the other day when he was stopped by a tired-looking, middle-aged woman in faded apparel. "Mr. ——," she said, "you don't know me now, I suppose; I am ——, ——. Could you let me have a shilling? I want to get some dinner."

She was a quondam idol of the Gaiety Theatre, what is left of the merry girl whose health the jeunesse dorée of the eighties used to drink at supper parties in the costly champagne.

She got probably more than the shilling she asked for, and went her way, having no grievance to relate against any one in particular or society in general—merely wanting a dinner, possibly being short of money only for the moment.

And this is not all that the Strand could tell.

MAKING HER "BLUFF" GOOD.

THE Eighth Avenue car was comfortably crowded the other evening when a woman boarded it. She was a stout person with a resolute chin, and she sat down as though she intended to remain for the balance of the evening. The conductor came through calling "Fares!" and she handed him a transfer.

"This transfer ain't no good on this car," said the conductor.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the woman.

"It's a day old," said the conductor.

"The other conductor gave it to me."

"Well, I guess he gave it to you yesterday. You'll have to pay your nickel or git off."

"Indeed I shan't," said the woman; "I'm going to ride on that transfer."

"Ye aint, neither," shouted the man. "You'll git off."

"You are very impertinent," said the woman. "I shall certainly report you."

"Well, just the same, Ma'am, you'll pay or git off."

The car by that time had reached One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. The woman opened her purse and carefully examined the contents. She fingered five pennies lovingly and examined the date mark on the transfer. The car passed the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street signpost. Suddenly she put the coins back in the purse and snapped it shut. Then she closed her bag.

"Very well," she said, "I'll get off. Stop the car, please."

The conductor was too dazed for a minute to pull the bell cord.

The lady looked out of the window. They were just crossing One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. "Hurry," she said. "I said I wanted to get off. There! we've passed One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Oh, dear, how provoking; you've taken me a block beyond my corner. I declare I really shall report you this time."

And then, just as she was alighting, she aimed the final dart: "I told you I would ride on that transfer, didn't I?" she said.

A Quaint Town Where Everybody Minds His Own Business

Broad Tolerance the Basis of Vineland's Prosperity—Industries and Idiosyncrasies of a Unique Population.

SOUTH JERSEY, for some occult reason, has been the scene of an unusual number of social and sociological experiments in the form of colonies. Probably the best known of these is Woodbine, where Baron de Hirsch opened a refuge for persecuted Russian Jews. The long row of houses at the original Woodbine, all empty, deserted and falling to decay, is an eloquent commentary on the inefficacy of colonization schemes not founded on correct ideas of the conditions to be encountered. The sense of desolation is heightened by the peculiar form of architecture employed in these houses. The South Jersey architect when left to his own devices makes the ordinary cheap dwelling, with its gable to the road, peculiarly tall and narrow. This gives it the aspect of a coffin stood on end; and the deserted village of Woodbine bears the aspect of a collection of coffins from which the occupants have escaped.

The colony, however, has not perished, but simply transferred itself to another point for development. The original colonists were transported to Woodbine, housed, supplied with an acre or two of land apiece, seeds and implements, and left to make farmers of themselves. The empty coffin village tells the result. Everybody cannot become a farmer, particularly in South Jersey. The South Jersey soil has ways as peculiar as those of the Heathen Chinee. It extends a warm hospitality to the grape, the sweet potato, small fruits, corn, and cabbages. To other crops it gives but a loose and sandy welcome. The Russian colonists tried to be general farmers. As a result men and boys with packs upon their backs soon began to appear in the surrounding country. Then a New York clothing firm, seeing an opportunity to utilize profitable labor, moved its factory down there. Better facilities led it to settle at East Woodbine, a mile or two away, and there the bulk of the colony has found homes and employment and built up a prosperous village.

The failure of the original colony has been widely heralded as an evidence that the Jew cannot be made into an agriculturist. It was nothing of the kind. The most interesting feature of the whole tale is that numbers of these Jews have gone to various points round about, acquired land, and built up several thrifty little farming communities, of which Rosenhaym may be taken as a type. Having learned what to plant and how to market, they have made successful farmers. These little Jewish villages of South Jersey are an interesting study, especially to one who knows the Jew in the lower east side of New York or in his native village. They are almost entirely Jewish, few individuals of any other race being found in them. The basis of their prosperity is the outlying farms. There are the ordinary small industries, little stores and the like, and occasionally a small factory. Each village has its synagogue, but these Jews have Americanized far more quickly than their compatriots of the same class in New York. The process of Americanization is very marked among them.

Jews as Agriculturists.

As a sidelight on the Jew as an agriculturist the success of Rabbi Krauskoff's school in Philadelphia may be mentioned. He has established an agricultural school on the plan of Briarcliff school, formerly in Westchester County. He takes Jewish boys out of the sweatshops and trains them to be superintendents of farms, dairies, and estates. He has proved that Jewish young men can do this sort of thing as well as any one else. Numbers of his graduates are earning salaries of from $800 to $1,400 a year and expenses.

More interesting to Americans is the history of Vineland. The concentrated essence of Americanism was collected in the colony of Vineland. It was founded forty years ago by Charles K. Landis, a Pennsylvanian. Mr. Landis had ideas, lots of them. In the first place, he was the father of the "boom." Old Vinelanders say that he was the first land boomer in America; the first man to conceive the idea of "promoting" a real estate scheme.

With his essentially modern notions in this respect he combined some ideas of an alleged Utopian quality. He planned a community from which the demons of drink and intolerance should be forever banished. Vineland by its charter was prohibited from ever allowing a saloon within its borders, and from that day to this, more than forty years, there has not been a place in Vineland where a man could buy a drink. Even to-day it is difficult to get a prescription containing alcoholic ingredients put up at a drug store, and the place has always been the headquarters of the Prohibition Party for the State of New Jersey.

It was a more subtle matter to exclude intolerance, for illiberal opinions could scarcely be prohibited by charter. The end was attained no less surely, however, through Mr. Landis's progressive methods of advertising. The place was widely heralded as one in which absolute tolerance of opinion was to prevail, where no one was to be criticised for anything unless it infringed on the rights of others or injured the public welfare. As a result, no one except those to whom that idea was attractive joined the colony. The town has never lost its marked attitude of liberality and tolerance, although to the casual observer it is as conventional as any other place to-day. A direct result of this early bent is the existence of seventeen churches, representing as many different denominations. This is startling when one reflects that there are only 8,000 inhabitants and that the usual statistical allowance of churches for a town of that size is five. Vineland is probably the only town in America with seventeen churches and no saloon.

There are elements of humor in the practical working out of Mr. Landis's ideas. It was so different from anything he expected, that the worthy founder stood aghast. Extremists of all kinds flocked to Vineland in its early days. For instance, the extreme wing of the Bloomer agitation, those who adopted men's clothes straight out, instead of the bloomer subterfuge, found a home in Vineland. There was quite a little coterie of women who for some years wore literally the useful garment which many wives are said to wear figuratively. Most of them subsided, with years and matrimony, into the innocuous petticoat; but a few stood out till the end. Among them were the Misses Fowler, who took a farm in Vineland forty years ago. One of the sisters has since died, but the other still runs the farm, from which she has reaped a comfortable fortune. She is now eighty years old, still wears men's clothes, and her prospective marriage was announced in the press a few months ago.

The Resort of Tolerance.

Another steadfast radical was Dr. Tillotson, a woman highly respected both socially and professionally. Dr. Tillotson held to men's clothes until her death not long ago. Dr. Mary Walker was an intimate friend of Dr. Tillotson's, and used to visit her for weeks at a time. Vineland was a haven of refuge to Dr. Mary. It was the only place in the United States where she could escape the hoots of small boys and the admiring attention of the public. Vineland has always adhered steadfastly to its original principle, to tolerate anything whatever that did not injure other people.

Curious idiosyncrasies were always cropping up to lend variety to social life. Dr. Tillotson, for instance, held some unconventional ideas in regard to the psychological effect of occupying another person's chair. When she went to a social gathering she always took her own chair along, or else a cushion or silk handkerchief, to place in the one offered her before seating herself. Numerous men wore their hair long. One clergyman, distinguished as a writer and lecturer, now located in one of the largest and wealthiest suburbs of New York, was in his Vineland days noted for the luxuriant mane of raven locks which flowed over his shoulders. A prominent editor of Vineland still wears his hair as long as a woman's. It waves behind him, flowing and unconfined, when he walks the streets of Vineland. But when he visits New York or Philadelphia he finds it expedient to "do it up," employing the humble but useful feminine hairpin, and covering the result with a broad-brimmed hat.

Then there was the man who had such an intense antipathy to being buried in a casket that he wove a receptacle of basket-work in which to be laid away, which he would describe and display to any one sufficiently interested to listen. He has since been buried in his basket, and his mortal remains have no doubt returned to their constituent elements with the facility desired by him. Vineland as a whole took to cremation as a duck does to water. It was the first town in America to extend the glad hand to the new method of sepulture. It has no crematory, but there is not a clergyman in Vineland who has not officiated at many funerals at the Germantown crematory. Mortuary urns are to be found in the spare bedrooms of most Vineland homes.

The Spiritualists took advantage of Vineland's cardinal principle very early in its history. At one period there was an invasion of Spiritualists. No less than 300 mediums were to be found, and for a little while the town went mad over table tipping and spirit poetry. The mania passed, perhaps because the town could not stand the financial strain any longer. The 300 are gone, and in their place one lone lady comes down from Philadelphia occasionally to bring messages from the cremated ones. The solid result of the high tide is that the local organization of Spiritualists owns the town Opera House, which it utilizes for services on Sundays and rents to traveling troupes on week days.

Free Lovers Not Wanted.

After the Spiritualists came the Free Lovers. Victoria Woodhull and her sister and some of their followers lived there for a time and conducted an active propaganda. They stayed longer, probably, than they would have done in any like community in America. Vineland, with its amiable interest in anything new, looked into the novel doctrines with an unbiased mind. It took the town some little time to wake up to the fact that this particular brand of progress was something it did not want. Then residence for the propagandists was quietly made socially impossible, and they sought new fields. Instead of an Opera House, the later propagandists left behind them as a souvenir only the name "Free Love," which a pair of perfectly orthodox, tight-married young parents had bestowed upon their innocent infant. It was a proof of their peculiar innocence of soul that they never realized what a name they had saddled upon their child until she, grown to years of sophistication, indignantly shed it and took another.

"Father" Gage was a revered old man who always used to carry an old-time shepherd's staff, taller than himself, when he went out to walk. He said it was more substantial and satisfactory than an ordinary cane, and nobody minded. The first Japanese hat to be seen in America, of that basketwork helmet variety which looks so weird when first beheld, very properly appeared on the streets of Vineland.

Throughout the history of the place, but especially in the days before the various "cures" came up, Vineland has been the refuge of men seeking to get control of the drink habit. It had the reputation of being the only place in America where the stuff was actually not to be had, in public or private, and prominent citizens and sons of prominent citizens of New York and Philadelphia have at times passed unexplained sojourns in this little Jersey town. More than one Vineland clergyman has had such men under his care.

Vineland never noticed or commented on any of these eccentricities. It never kept out anything but the saloons, or froze out anything but the freelovers.

Some solid material results have come from the early policy of the founder. Vineland was started in a wilderness of sand and scrub oak. But it was incorporated in the deed of every purchaser that he was to plant trees and hedges. As a consequence the streets are bordered with splendid elms and maples, and the town has always been renowned for its beautiful hedges of arbor vitae and other shrubs. The town was laid out in a square, intersected with two principal dividing streets. In each quarter was a small school, with a high school exactly in the centre—emblem of the American idea that education is the centre of civilization. The streets are beautifully broad, shaded, and well kept, a model to any city.

Inducements of free sites and remission of taxes were held out to factories by Landis, and several shoe factories took advantage of it, so that Vineland has a basis of industrial as well as agricultural activity. But the thing which gave the place its characteristic tone was the presence of people who moved there because they wanted a home in a quiet place, where there was more liberty and progressiveness of opinion than is usually found in a town of its size. Among these have always been numerous literary people. Thirty-five or forty years ago, when it meant a great deal more to be a writer than it does to-day, the presence of this element lent quite a distinguished tone to Vineland social circles. Marcius Willson, author of one of the most popular series of school readers ever published, still lives in Vineland. At the age of ninety-two he is as spry as a boy, and writes eight hours a day. D. O. Kellogg, one of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, is a resident, and a member of the Glider family made his home there for years.

When Mr. Landis was advertising his scheme he paid every editor who advertised it with town lots. These lots were all in one section, and the inhabitants still call this the "editorial section," although most of the editors long since took advantage of rising prices to sell their lots. One cannot help speculating upon the possible results had all the editors gone to live upon their lots, forming an editorial colony.

Sociological Theories Flourish.

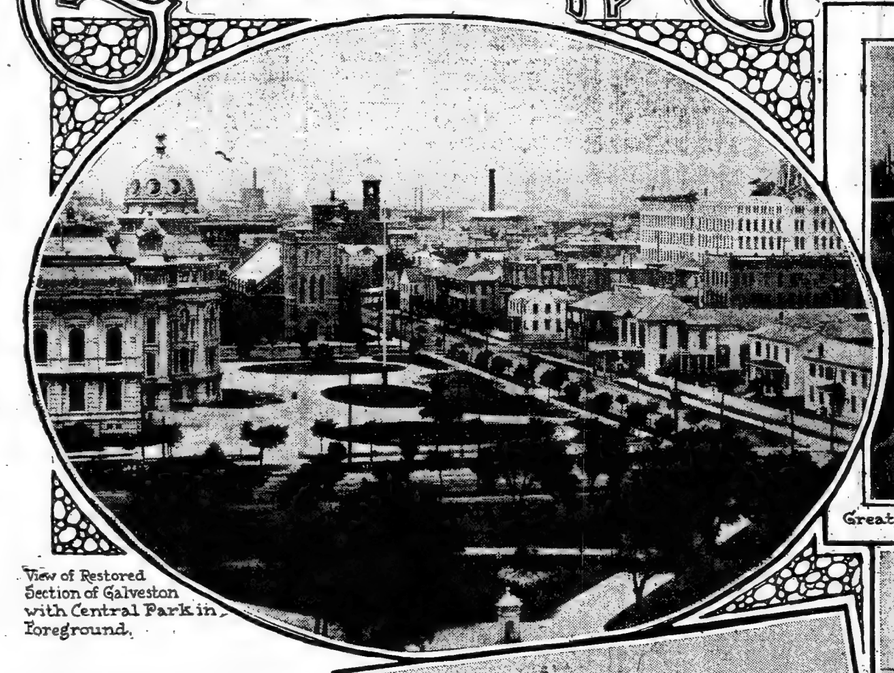
Socialism, single tax, philosophical anarchy, and probably every other sociological theory known all have their representatives in Vineland, and all are regarded with the same good-humored tolerance. For years there was a co-operative store in the town. One of the papers is a leading organ of the Populist Party.

Probably the prevailing atmosphere of ready acceptance of new ideas induced Vineland to lend itself so easily to the biggest scheme of municipal ownership undertaken by any town of its size in the United States. Six years ago it acquired its water works from the private company then operating them. It established an electric-light plant, and the two together, with the pumps for flushing the sewers, and other apparatus for conducting the sewage system, are all combined in one plant, a mammoth affair for so small a place. The sewage, instead of being left to befoul a river, is pumped on to land and filtered by chemicals, after the most approved modern ideas of Berlin and Birmingham. It was characteristic of Vineland that the Citizens' Committee having this matter in contemplation sent a public-spirited clergyman of the place to visit all the most notable examples of municipal ownership in the United States, and report before the town bonded itself.

1904

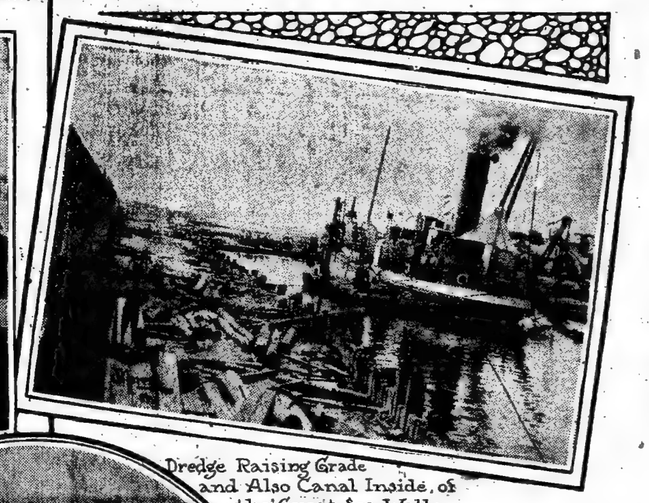
Galveston's Great New Wall

HOW THE STRICKEN CITY HAS MADE ITSELF SAFE FOR THE FUTURE.



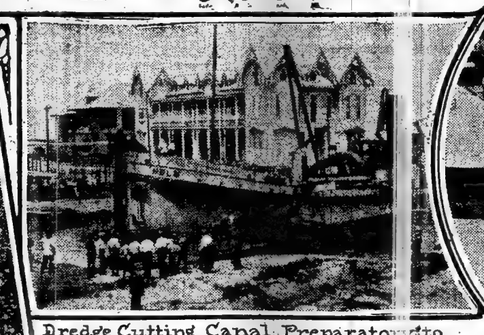
View of Restored Section of Galveston with Central Park in Foreground.

Great Sea Wall Showing Riprap Apron and Beach.

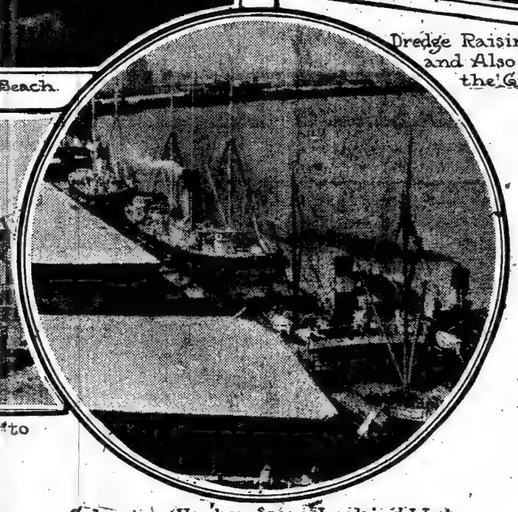


Dredge Raising Grade and Also Canal Inside of the Great Sea Wall.

Broadway Esplanade Showing Oleanders for which City of Sorrows is Famous.



Dredge Cutting Canal Preparatory to Raising of 2156 Buildings.



Galveston Harbor Scene Looking West.

WHEN Gov. Lanham of Texas, in dedicating the great Chinese Wall of Galveston, on Aug. 22, declared its construction and completion to be a triumph of pride and patriotism no less than of trial and tribulation, it was an oratorical signal that Galveston had recovered from the disastrous solar plexus blow of 1900 and was prepared to challenge universal admiration. For its monster new seawall, aside from being one of the most remarkable engineering feats on record, is a monument to such powers of recuperation as few thought the American city of sorrows possessed.

Lisbon, with its seismic palsy, and Herculaneum and Pompeii with their sooty blanketing, succumbed to nightmares hardly more appalling than the one which Galveston experienced four Septembers ago, when wind and wave wiped out from 8,000 to 10,000 lives, destroyed nearly 3,000 dwellings, caused an erosion along the Gulf front of various depths, and resulted in a loss of more than $45,000,000 in property and trade.

That the town, half of whose populace favored abandoning it as hopelessly hoodooed, has weathered the gale and is now commercially and habitably as good as new, puts it in a class by itself.

Since the awful visitation four years ago a full regiment of masons and mechanics, engineers, and contractors, beginning work on Oct. 27, 1902, and ending on July 29, 1904, has erected a concave wall 17,593 feet, or nearly four miles, long, 16 feet wide at the base and 5 at the top, with a granite riprap apron extending out 27 feet on the danger side, at a cost of $1,198,318.80. One year four months and seventeen days were required to throw these huge breastworks around the entire exposed side of the island upon which Galveston stands.

Yet this is but the alpha of a campaign of defense—or prevention—which will not end until nearly four square miles of densely built and populated city are raised from two to seventeen feet higher than at present. This raising of the grade is intended to provide not only a solid backing for the seawall, but also to prevent the sea in no matter how great a storm from invading the island again. It also will furnish a sufficient elevation of drainage and sewerage throughout the residential section of the city, and will cost an additional $2,500,000.

A Herculean Task.

One may ransack engineering history without finding a parallel to this Herculean labor. If it fails it will mean, perhaps, the annihilation of Galveston, but, in the opinion of the foremost engineers, it will succeed. So far as the New York contractors can approximate, some 11,243,900 cubic yards of filling will be required to perform this resurrecting miracle. It will cost 18½ cents a cubic yard. Aside from this, an immense area will be made or filled by the Government as a protection for the extensive fortifications at both ends of the immense seawall.

New York has reason to be proud of its giant subway, which is about to be opened, but, all things considered, the subway is hardly in the same zone of magnitude and risk as the complete rehabilitation of the Texas metropolis. Galveston has believed in itself, and with a proverbial faith has touched the spirit robes of engineering science to be healed.

Over its healing scar the seawall is an abiding memory of what Galveston shudders over still as the great hurricane of 1900. Generally speaking the catastrophe was the most misunderstood phenomenon that has ever occurred, and it is astonishing that so few people who passed through it and had occasion to observe its devastating progress, can give a satisfactory explanation of the occurrence. A Government weather expert, in reviewing for THE TIMES the frightful visitation, expressed surprise that the general public, even in Galveston, continues to speak of it as a tidal wave or a tornado, when, as a matter of fact, it was neither more nor less than a regular West Indian hurricane, that was hatched in the vicinity of Martinique about five or six days before sweeping over Galveston. At the Washington observatory a record exists showing that its progress was kept and given to the world every few hours, from the moment of its discovery; and there was no trouble experienced in tracing its path until it was lost sight of in the Gulf of Mexico, near Key West.

As long as it was possible for the weather scouts to trace the hurricane, during the first few days of its progress, it was not different from the usual September hurricanes, which are generally of yearly occurrence and which always cause more or less damage along the Atlantic seaboard unless they die out before reaching there. It is only at times that the hurricane musters enough force to burst through to the Gulf of Mexico.

By reason of some meteorological influence about the time the 1900 hurricane entered the Gulf it had gathered such force on appearing before Galveston as to have attained a velocity of a hundred and twenty miles an hour. This engine of destruction, as described by a master word painter, simply picked up the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and hurled them against the defenseless city.

As a prelude to the majestic tragedy the September morning had broken in a bright sky, with a cool and clear breeze. The waves were racing at a sharp angle to the shore, carrying fleeces, an innumerable flock of vague green shapes. As far as the eye could reach the beach was white with the shearing of them. Clouds came, flew in a panic against the sun, and passed. Steadily the wind freshened and the waters rapidly heightened; colossal breakers began herding in like moving leviathans, until the night fell on a surf that appalled the best swimmers. As in a mad orgie of foam the gale began rending off the heads of the waves and veiling the horizon with a fog of salt spray, intermittently lashing the city with rain.

Higher and higher the tide rose, six, eight, ten, twelve, and then fifteen feet above normal until the mad swirl of waters was literally tearing and rending the city in twain. Within nine hours as many thousand persons were drowned and half of Galveston Island was a dozen feet under water.

Prior to the Galveston hurricane the weather departments of the world had hardly recorded a wind of such devastating velocity, and hence the United States weather officials had small opportunity to observe the effects in 1900 from the fact that instruments provided to register the greatest velocity of any known wind were demolished by the time they had recorded a velocity of one hundred miles an hour. Such a wind blowing for two hours over New York or London would have done as much, and likely more, damage than was done at Galveston. But in the opinion of experts the chances are that this country may never again experience any such hurricane. By the Washington Weather Bureau it is designated as a freak.

Safety of Galveston.

That Galveston is as safe as any other American city under ordinary circumstances has been demonstrated by reason of the fact that many buildings, located along the water front and within a short distance of the beach, while only a few feet above the sea level, stood for more than thirty years in perfect safety. So it is probable that the necessity for building a sea wall and raising the city seventeen feet is based upon a sentiment brought into being by reason of Galveston having fallen a victim to the mad humor of a freak.

But scarcely had the hurricane abated when the work of regeneration begun. Steps were at once taken to secure the passage of a law enabling the City and County Commissioners to co-operate in levying a tax sufficient to undertake the work. Accordingly, in March, 1902, a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $1,500,000 and levy a tax of 50 cents on the $100, to pay interest and create a 2 per cent. sinking fund, (appropriate name,) was suggested to the people. The result of the election, commonly known as the sea-wall election, was a victory for the spirit of the community to remain and properly protect itself against another similar visitation.

Bids being invited and opened, the seawall contract was let to a Denver construction company at the afore-named figure. Higher portions of the city are generally above overflows during seismic disturbances, and is only during phenomenal tempests that e island is to any alarming extent sub- rged.

Reasons for Sea Wall.

nquiry into the frequency of cyclonic heavals originating in the West Indies vealed the fact that about once in three d a half years hurricanes and tidal erup- ns endangering some portion of the xan coast will appear. Hence the results he attained from the sea wall were these:

1. To protect the city from the force of ves and currents in the severest storms own to occur in the Gulf of Mexico.
2. To protect the city entirely from the ater of the bay and Gulf in all such orms as occurred during the fifty years eceding 1900.
3. To prevent the water in the most ter- ific storms, such as the one in 1900, from er reaching a depth in the city dangerous life and property.
4. While providing for the above, to ar- nge the filling so as to secure sufficient evation for drainage and sewerage.

As is well known, Galveston Island is erely a sand spit, not exceeding three iles in width and extending parallel to e mainland a distance of about thirty-one iles. Having realized the necessary capi- l from the sale of bonds, which, it may e added, were purchased not only by the ealthier class, but by clerks, laborers, nd others who could only afford to buy ne or two of the bonds, plans were drawn p by a board of engineers consisting of en. H. M. Roberts of the United States rmy, Alfred Noble of Chicago, and H. C. ipley of Ann Arbor.

According to their surveys, as furnished y them to THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES, he waters during the September, 1900, ca- astrophe rose approximately fifteen feet t Fort Crockett, in the western portion of he city. That is the greatest height offi- ially reported, although if unofficial re- orts were accepted, a much higher level as reached.

Basing their estimates upon their care- ful survey, the engineers decided to build the sea wall a full three feet higher than the highest point reached by the water in 1900, which is eighteen feet above the beach and from thirty to seventy feet above the concrete foundation of the three-and-one-half-mile wall.

One reason why the United States became a party to the reconstruction and fortifying of the city against future disaster is that Government property to the value of $12,000,000 is in the direct path of the destructive forces. An item on the Government ledger is $8,000,000 spent in constructing the jetties. Another item is $2,000,000 represented by Forts San Jacinto and Crockett at the two extreme ends of the city.

Since the 1900 calamity the Government has expended $1,500,000 in mending the jetties which were damaged and destroyed on that occasion. They are now nearly five miles long, and are being extended nearly a mile further to reach a depth of water designed by the engineers.

Importance as Port.

Another and even more impelling reason for Uncle Sam extending a helping hand to Galveston is because of its importance as a port for the entire trans-Mississippi country. Galveston never made a better investment than in building the Galveston jetties, since they have opened a competitive outlet for the products of the West. It is stated on the authority of one of the best-posted transportation men that in the increased return to the farmers of Kansas, Missouri, Indian Territory, and Texas, through lower railroad rates, the Galveston jetties have paid in one year five times over their cost of building.

Construction of Wall.

The new Galveston Chinese wall intersects the Government jetty at the foot of Eighth Street on the bay shore, and will be extended still another half mile by Uncle Sam as a greater protection for the Fort Crockett Reservation. Some idea may be gained of the massiveness of the great barrier in that many of the single stones weigh a ton each, the entire 18,000-foot wall weighing 40,000 pounds to the linear foot.

Texas granite, Portland cement from Germany, San Jacinto River sand, and Alta Loma water have been used in making the concrete of which the wall is constructed upon a round piling foundation, the piles being driven forty-five feet underground at intervals of four feet. Placed in the masonry there have been approximately 13,300 carloads of material, 5,200 carloads of crushed granite, 1,800 carloads of sand, 1,000 carloads of cement, 1,200 carloads of, or 17,000, piles, 400 carloads of sheet piling, 3,700 carloads of riprap, and 5 carloads of ramfilling rods.

Yet this giant labor is only a curtain raiser to the herculean task of raising four square miles of the city above any possible clutch of the waves. It is intended to use such money as is saved through an abatement of taxation for this work. At present Galveston slopes each way from Broadway. According to the plan, which already is being put in operation, the city is to slope from the fifteen-foot level at the Gulf shore to the present level at the bay shore. This means that the existing grade at Broadway will be raised two feet. North of Broadway there will be only a slight elevation. As all the business buildings are in that territory there will be no occasion for disturbing them. South of Broadway, the residential section of the city, some 2,700 buildings and residences, among them the greatest and costliest mansions on the island, will be raised from six to seventeen feet.

By means of this increasing elevation, which it is hoped will be attained within two years, a perfect sanitation of the city will be assured.

From Submarine Regions.

But, it is asked, where is the filling necessary to hoist such a tremendous territory going to be obtained? The astonishing answer is: From the bottom of the Gulf. Several giant pumps are now being installed, and within a month they will begin pumping sand, clay, and other substratum material from the submarine regions to be used as rapidly as the buildings are raised. One million dollars is estimated by the engineers as the cost of the filling alone. Five times this, however, will be expended in raising and otherwise practically rebuilding the city.

As soon as the proper level is reached the top of the great wall will be used as a walk—an exaggerated Battery—back of which a thirty-foot driveway will run. On the inner side of the drive is to be another promenade fringed by a lawn four miles in length. This will be decorated with trees and tropical shrubbery, so that instead of being an eyesore along the beach front the great wall of Galveston will be a feature and part of an attractive esplanade and boulevard.

In resurrecting itself Galveston will thus have spent not only some millions of dollars before the job is completed, but it has been done by a city burdened already with a storm loss of $45,000,000 and a quarter of its population. As a sequel to one of the most appalling tragedies of history it is a feat that has never been approached on the engineering stage.

Real Spanish Bull Fights in St. Louis

Little Danger to the Bulls, but Plenty of Peril for Toreadors.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—A revival of the thrilling part of bullfighting as practiced for centuries in sunny Spain is one of the developments of the Exposition period in St. Louis. All manner of opposition has been brought to bear upon the enterprise by the authorities and church and humane societies of Missouri, but it appears that the bullfighters have devised a scheme whereby the law can obtain no clutch upon them.

At any rate, the managers of the bullfight game in St. Louis County, just west of the World's Fair, are advertising two performances daily, and already they have pulled off four exhibitions without being molested. This, too, in the face of the unqualified disapproval of the Governor of Missouri, who proved that the exhibitions are criminal under the law. The proper procedure, these lawyers claim, is for Mr. Crow to swear out warrants against the managers of the show and try them on questions of fact.

The manner in which the proprietors of the bullfight enterprise are evading and propose to evade the law is simple enough. They merely arm their matadors and toreadors with blunt instruments. Then, holding that as these instruments do not let blood and neither man nor beast is injured in the exciting frays that are given in the arena, they defy the authorities to convict them of violation of the law.

At first thought it might appear that a bullfight in which no blood is let and no beast is slain would be a tame affair indeed. A majority of the 3,000 persons, men and women, who went out to see the exhibition last Sunday, seemed to take a cynical view of the affair before they went in, and hundreds hung about the gates for some time before they decided to pay the price of admission.

But so delighted and edified were the spectators after they went in that when the "spieler" of the show offered to refund the money of any person who was not satisfied with the exhibition, not a single person accepted the invitation to call at the box office.

The bullfight was voted a highly exciting and entertaining exhibition. Although the bulls were not wounded or slaughtered, they were driven to the highest pitch of rage by the clever and fearless matadors, and the way the bulls tore around the ring, charging and stamping and pawing the earth, thrilled the spectators and at times gave them real qualms for their own safety.

Blunt-edged swords were thrust into the maddened animals' sides, and gay shawls and blankets were flaunted in their faces till the big beasts, every one of which was chosen for his ferocious nature, would bellow with wrath, and, throwing tail in the air, charge the intrepid matadors and toreadors around the arena. The agility and wonderful quickness of movement shown by the bullfighters was a revelation to the majority of the spectators, who had never witnessed anything more exciting in the way of an athletic exhibition than a baseball game.

Twice during the Sunday afternoon performance the large crowd was hushed into stillness by the imminent peril of a fighter. Once Ben Cerzier, a toreador, was forced into a corner by a big black bull, which threatened to stamp and gore the life out of him in short order unless he could escape from the trap into which he had unwittingly fled. In the nick of time Cerzier espied, an opening under the protecting fence around the arena, and he dropped on his hands and knees before it just as the bull charged. Friends on the other side pulled the toreador through none too gently and not a second too soon. His shoulder was badly wrenched in the scramble, but his life was saved and the spectators breathed again.

At another time during the exhibition Felix Robert, the celebrated matador from France, who learned his "trade" in Spain, fell before a big bull's maddened charge, and, but for the assistance of another bullfighter who distracted the animal's attention for a few moments, might have been killed.

The bulls shown in the ring were all large and strong animals, with evidently carefully cultivated viciousness of temper. Only one of them failed to give battle at the first taunt flung to him. This craven was promptly hissed out of the arena. The others charged the gayly bedecked matadors, toreadors, and picadors as soon as they saw them, and, driven wild by the thrusts of the flat swords and the flaunting of red rags in their faces, soon were driven to fair desperation, which greatly entertained the crowd.

Señora Marianna Cervera, widow of Don Manuel Cervera, who was killed in a duel with Capt. Careton Bass, manager of the bullfight enterprise, appeared early at the arena last Saturday and made personal appeals to the Deputy Sheriffs to prevent the contest. The Señora has vowed vengeance on her husband's slayer, whose trial is pending, and she seemed to be distraught with rage and grief that he, Bass, was to be permitted to pull off a probably profitable exhibition with the men and troupe her husband had collected.

When the officers of the law refused to take any action to prevent the fight, and when the members of the Humane Society admitted their helplessness to do anything, Señora Cervera stationed herself by the gate leading into the bull pen, and closed and reclosed it during the afternoon many times. Garbed as she was in mournful black and with her grief and passionate vengefulness written plainly on her haggard face, the handsome Señora's presence lent a tinge of romance to the unique and entertaining exhibition.

Since Sunday afternoon five performances have been given—one Sunday night and two each yesterday and to-day. How long the bullfighters will be permitted to operate their "game" is purely a matter of speculation. But certainly the managers seem to have struck a plan of getting rich quick which promises most gratifying results. The bullfight promises to become the fad among World's Fair amusement seekers. The crowds increase at every performance, and every one expresses keen enjoyment of the show, declaring it is not so brutal as a football game, far more exciting, and calls for the exercise of quite as much physical agility, strength, and spirit.

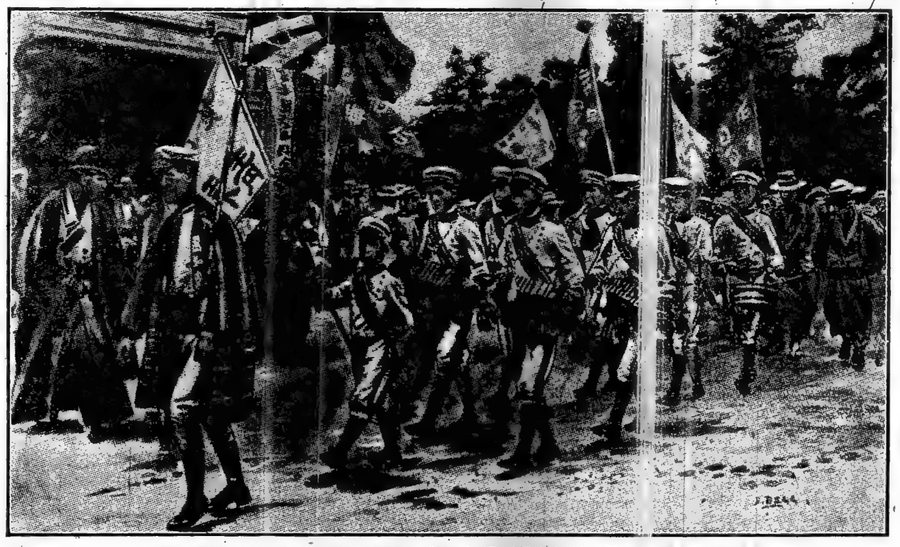
SOAPSUDS AND SODA WATER.

JUST plain soapsuds—sweetened, carbonated soapsuds," said a physician, as he watched the crowd around a soda fountain the other night. "That's what they are drinking, and half of them would be angry if I told them. Besides, it might injure the trade of my friend the druggist, and incidentally my own, for half of the minor stomach irritations which physicians have to treat during the Summer, especially among women and children, are due to a too liberal diet of soap.

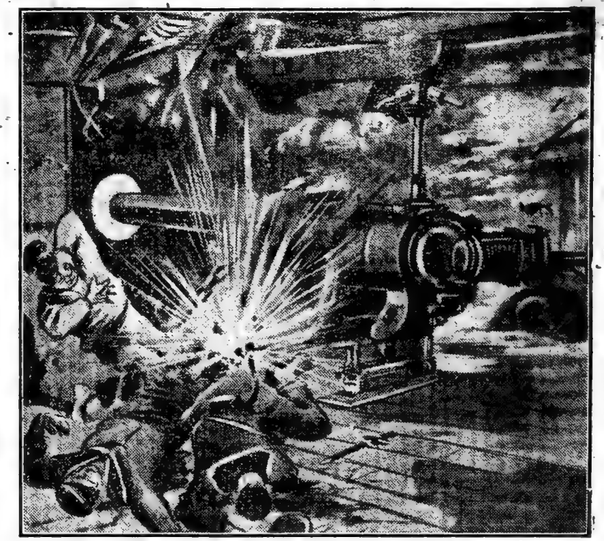
"It isn't the druggist's fault, either—at least not altogether. The public wants foam on its soda. If it doesn't foam, the public, in this case the women and children, think it is no good and refuse to drink it, and the druggist does not object, for the more foam he serves the less soda

PICTURES OF THE CONFLICT NOW RAGING IN THE FAR EAST

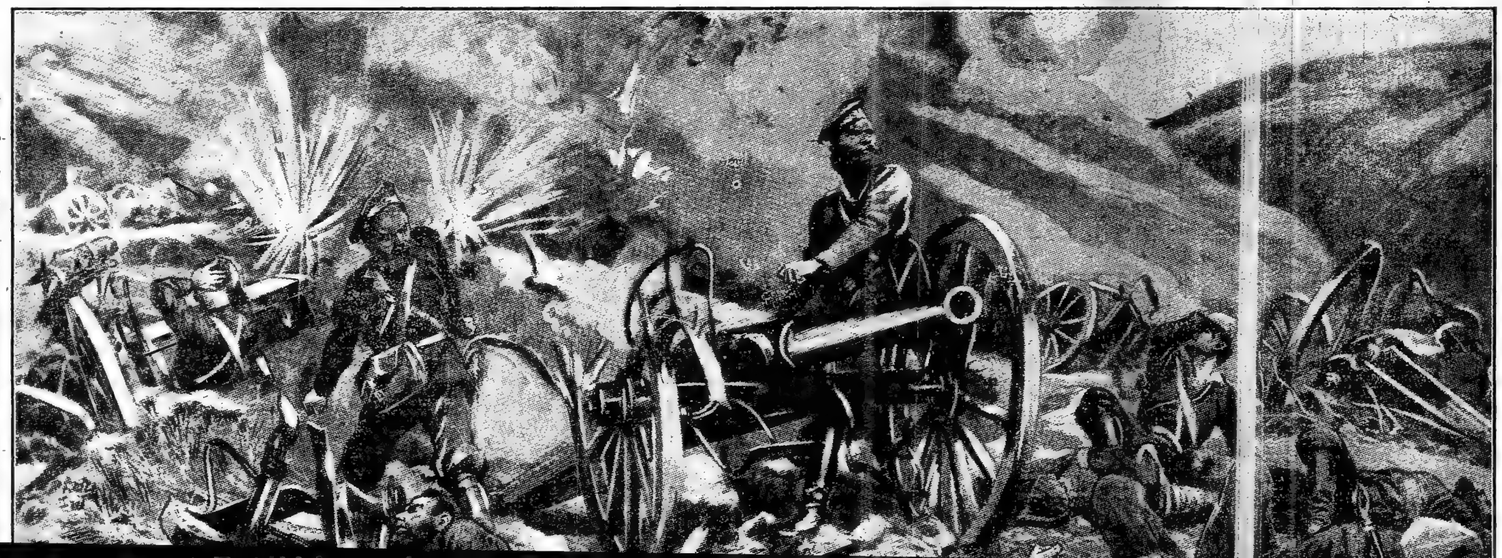
PACK PONIES IN DIFFICULTIES.
From "The Fight in the Far East."



AN ACCORDION BAND TO SPEED THE DEPARTING JAPANESE WARRIORS.
From The Illustrated London News.

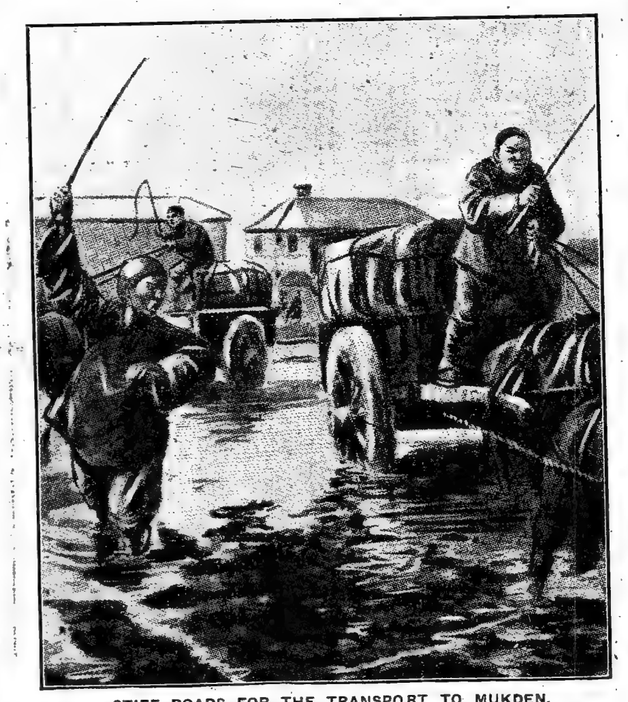


A RUSSIAN SHELL DOES DAMAGE.
From Black and White.



1904

THE FIRST BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.
From "The Fight in the Far East."



STIFF ROADS FOR THE TRANSPORT TO MUKDEN.
From "The Fight in the Far East."

JAPANESE TRANSPORT CORPS AT WORK.

THE FIGHT IN THE RAIN NEAR MOTIENLING.
From Black and White.

THE RUSSIAN UNDERGROUND QUARTERS AT HARBIN.
From Black and White.

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1904.

SHE CLIMBED THE FACE OF THE SPHINX TO MODEL IT IN CLAY

American Woman Artist May Bring Her Reproduction of the Eternal Girl of the Desert to New York

FRONT VIEW OF MODEL.

"And near the Pyramids, more wondrous and more awful than all else in the land of Egypt, there sits the lonely Sphinx. Comely the creature is, but the comeliness is not of this world; the once-worshipped beast is a deformity and a monster to this generation, and yet you can see that those lips, so thick and heavy, were fashioned according to some ancient mould of beauty—some mould of beauty now forgotten—forgotten because that Greece drew forth Cytherea from the flashing foam of the Aegean, and in her image created new forms of beauty, and made it a law among men that the short and proudly-wreathed lips should stand for the sign and the main condition of loveliness through all generations to come. Yet still there lives on the race of those who were beautiful in the fashion of the elder world, and Christian girls of Coptic blood will look on you with the sad, serious gaze and kiss your charitable hand with the big pouting lips of the very Sphinx."
KINGSLAKE.

ord who does not tell all she knows. w, in the beginning of the twentieth tury it is quite possible that the rnal Girl of the Desert is coming to w York.

Coming to New York.

The Latin Quarter student sounds more picturesque in story than the reality turns out to be. Bare walls, with none of the vulgar modern conveniences that mean cleanliness and health, are disappointing, but the charming American studios of Paris, with their busy expatriate workers in art, are fascinating in their combination of the modern New Yorky atmosphere, with the art-saturated air of the boulevards.

Mrs. Longworth studied art in Paris before she went to Egypt to do her Sphinx. Her principal idea was to paint it, and with this aim in view she studied Egyptian lore with the fascination that all students feel in this great Girl of Gizeh.

A Dangerous Task.

She found, as many other artists have, that the Sphinx does not lend itself to painting, so she determined to model the monument, and returned to Paris to study under M. Beaudel, the M. Rodin's talented élève.

When she felt competent for the work in hand she returned to Egypt and began a task fraught with much risk, discouragement, and danger.

The face of the Sphinx is out of all range for purposes of close study. The

that gigantic head—the enigma of archaeologists.

Mrs. Longworth's mathematical facts are perfectly correct, and she has even reproduced in a mysterious manner the look of age that has always denied itself to the painter's brush and has been lost in most of the best known photographs of the monument.

In the replica the American sculptress has the strength, the unity, the brutal power of the antique. She is averse to talking about the work, for, as she says, there is nothing to say. She has been so long away from America that she could not recognize the necessity for detail as to her swinging on a scaffold far above the earth in all sorts of dangerous positions so that she might see the Sphinx, feel the tremendous stubborn lips, the unflinching eyes, and the big ears that have been listening to much sadness and much folly since they first heard the voice of the world.

Of the merit of the work M. August Rodin, the French sculptor, has said:

"C'en est une interpretation libre, interessante parce que comprehensive. C'est autre chose et néanmoins c'est le Sphinx avec toute son énigme et toute sa grandeur. * * * Dans cette sculpture inspirée du Sphinx, il y a une oeuvre

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

A Dearth of Foreign Plays Promises to be Abundantly Supplied by Work from the Growing School of American Playwrights—"The Duke of Killicrankie" and Other Current Successes.

In the benediction to last season it was pointed out that whatever its financial result, it was well up to the average artistically, and perhaps above it. The cry of theatrical failure has since been raised in London. The financial losses of the managers have been rated as high as a million pounds, which certainly sounds high enough; and Mr. A. B. Walkley, the spirited critic of The London Times, has been publicly lamenting that what Henry Arthur Jones has called the renaissance of the English drama has passed its climax and is on the decline.

A Few But Very Few Good Foreign Plays.

Mr. William Archer, sane and hopeful as always, points out that the cry of decadence is founded on the plays of "the season"—always more or less given over to shows for travelers; and that the plays of the best dramatists had been, as usual, brought out in the Autumn, when they stood a chance of the longest run before the closing of the theatres. Capt. Marshall's admirable "Duke of Killicrankie" we have already with us; Jones's "Joseph Entangled," which Henry Miller is playing on the road, is said to be in its author's best comedy vein, and Pinero's "Letty," in which William Faversham and Carlotta Nielson open to-morrow, is said to be as masterly as his previous studies in feminine character.

We are promised two plays from Mr. Zangwill, whose profound and exquisite genre tragedy, "Children of the Ghetto," was so undeservedly a failure, and whose inferior yet deliciously fresh and appealing "Merely Mary Ann" was so deservedly successful. One may look to "The Serio-Comic Governess," in which Cecilia Loftus appears at the Lyceum Tuesday, with the most pleasurable expectation.

At the same time it is evident that the general run of theatrical importations is not to be of a particularly high popular value. We have had all of Barrie that is coming to us just yet. There is nothing of moment from Henry V. Esmond, and R. C. Carton's "The Rich Mrs. Repton," in which Fay Davis is to appear, seems to belong to the class of "A Clean Slate" rather than to that of "Lord and Lady Algy." Gilbert's "Fairy's Dilemma" is highly spoken of, but appears to be a peculiarly English satire on conditions that are already obsolete. From France, Germany, and Italy there seems to be nothing of the first order. Mrs. Patrick Campbell's appearance in Sardou's "Sorceress" bids fair to be nothing better than interesting. Perhaps the greatest contribution from abroad is the actor Novelli. I have only seen him once, and that in an almost empty Roman theatre and in a modern problem play, but with everything against him, it seemed evident that he fully deserves his reputation as one of the first of modern actors.

The Promises of the American Playwright.

Even if the foreign supply were to fail, however, the fact would not be irremediable from the artistic point of view, which is what most concerns us here. Vastly as our playwrights have profited, and highly as our audiences have been edified by the example of the modern school of European playwrights and actors, there is a point at which it ceases to be a virtue to give over our theatres to them, and this point has been sadly ignored by the managers. The dearth of foreign plays this year, it is to be hoped, will open their eyes. It is high time that they began to see the wisdom of cultivating home talent, working in the native and intimate fields of American life. Not many foreign successes have equaled those of native origin, crude as these often are, and those that do are becoming every year proportionately fewer. The curse of the American playwright is that in his efforts to conciliate the rule-of-thumb manager he can an admirable stock company to support Mrs. Fiske, including Arliss, John Mason, and Robert Ferguson. Until after election he is to give a revival of Mrs. Fiske's "Becky Sharp" with Mr. Arliss as the Marquis of Steyn, and perhaps also a revival of Mrs. Fiske's admirable "Hedda Gabler," the striking success of which last year was cut short by Mrs. Fiske's out-of-town engagements. Mr. Fiske has also a serious drama, said to be of very unusual merit, by "Hugh Morton," author of "The Belle of New York," who will produce it under his own name, C. M. F. McLellan, and also "What Will People Say?" by Rupert Hughes, a domestic tragedy with a striking part for Mrs. Fiske.

John Drew in an Empire Success.

The phrase "a characteristic Empire success" has of late had such a doubtful meaning that even the mendacious billboards have abandoned it in despair. In applying it to John Drew and "The Duke of Killicrankie" only its most flattering connotation is intended. The play, while scarcely equal to Capt. Marshall's "Royal Family," is pretty sure to be one of the great hits of the year, as it was the shining success of "the season" last year in London. Like the plays of the late Oscar Wilde, it is in the Gilbertian tradition of light wit and polite absurdity; but whereas Wilde added a touch of world-weary cynicism to the sufficiently cruel quality of his master, Capt. Marshall infuses a lighthearted and wholesome atmosphere. Airy as the play is, farcical and romantic as it is in texture, the appeal it makes is always to the intelligence and to the acutest and most wholesome risibilities. The spontaneous and unaffected laughter that greeted almost every line was a gratifying indication of a fact frequently insisted on here: those who write plays on the assumption that success comes only by insulting the good sense of an audience launch a boomerang that is bound to bring the insult back to their own intelligence.

The acting of Mr. Drew's company reaches a height of excellence that has been all too rare. Mr. Gottschalk has taken many light and grotesque character parts; and, from Tweenways in "The Amazons" down, they have all been admirably done; but it may be doubted whether he has ever combined such opportunity as he is at present enjoying with such variety and richness of ability and humor. Particularly subtle is the manner in which he unflinchingly and unfailingly connotes the dominance of the mercenary in Pitt-Welby's matrimonial endeavors, without for a moment forfeiting the sympathy of the audience or provoking a single cynical laugh. Every one is on his side, and not the less so because the object of his cupid and his cupidity is very tactfully represented by the playwright, and by Fanny Brough, as not of the most trusting sensibilities. Her motto is, "Once a widow always—cautious!" Miss Brough is quite as admirable, both in her skill and in her power of investing her character with the charm of truth. As the Bayswater hostess in "The Man from Blankley's" her virtuosity was as great, but she was obliged by the necessities of the character to appear in a most unamiable light. Now, as the widow of the Glue King, she is quite as inexorable in denoting middle-class hardness and shrewdness, but the last act, in which in a skillfully contrived comedy scene she is made to dragoon her mercenary and all too willing suitor into marrying her, gives scope for a bit of genuine and richly characteristic feeling. Hitherto, while granting that she equals Mrs. Gilbert at her best as the Daly mother-in-law, it has seemed likely that she lacks Mrs. Gilbert's more expansive and lovable traits. Her present performance, sharply ascid as it is in the main, suggests a range of feeling beyond what she has yet shown.

An interesting feature in the methods of both Mr. Gottschalk and Miss Brough, as of those of Miss Margaret Dale, who is excelling herself both in comedy and in tender emotion, was the use of the pause. It was particularly effective in the cat fight of the dinner scene. As spiteful dig followed clever rejoinder, to be succeeded by renewed attack, one fairly saw the slow, malicious germination of soul-satisfying repartee. It was not the slow and tedious delivery that many actors of late have fallen into in the idea that they were gaining intensity, but a vital and positive living of the part in its innermost instinct and mental process.

When so excellent an actor as Mr. Drew is so neatly suited with such an amusing play it is not pleasant to be scanty in his praise; but on the first night, at least, he was far from ready with his lines, and his impersonation, as a whole, lacked harmony and consistency. The one point on which he seemed perfect was the slurring of his "ings" in the true manner of the racin' and the bettin' aristocracy. The essentials of the Duke of Killicrankie's character are eager whim and romantic passion. Mr. Drew's lovemaking was at times whimsically cold and at others artificially impassioned. Mr. Drew is often said to be a bad performer on first nights. With repetition his impersonation will no doubt be more accurately modulated. No actor on our stage is better fitted, both by temperament and by ability, to excel in such a part.

Mr. E. G. Kennedy points out with exceeding courtesy that the part of the Duke of Killicrankie was not played in London by Cyril Maude. The Morning Telegraph just plainly points it out, and in passing makes two errors on its own account. Fanny Brough's part was played by Marie Illington and Margaret Dale's by Eva Moore, the gifted wife of Henry V. Esmond. To the subway with the hatchet! What are such trifles among friends!

Conventionality and True Feeling in "Mrs. Wiggs."

The dramatization of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," and for that matter the original, is a curious study of what happens when true feeling and authentic observation are expressed in an unduly conventional manner. The character, humor, and emotion are undoubted, and are of the most exquisite. But many of the "points" made date far back into the history of the novel and stage. It reminds one at times of the man with a funny joke who puts his tongue in his cheek and approaches you as if to say: a laugh or your life! How well one knows the whole repertory of funny jokes, and how willingly he would renew the raw joys of the youth in which he laughed at them! But to be reminded of a present disability is a poor substitute for comedy. In some cases Mrs. Flexner has aggravated the original sin. To make the pessimistic and pitiful Miss Hazy a loving and scorned spouse of the irresponsible Mr. Stubbins is to make the absurd pitiful, not enheartening. Still, it will not do to dogmatize. The audience laughed. It has laughed too long at such things to forget the bad habit in a day. And it must be said, and said forcibly, that for the most part the humor, however conventional, was genuine. Particularly happy were the many touches of stage business with which the absurdity of the characters was projected over the footlights. Miss Hazy's wedding gown was a creation of the grotesque, which no diaphragm could resist. The essential quality of both book and play is intensely feminine, and not more so in its accuracy of minor observation than in the frugal re-employment of old material. The technique of the whole, too, is of the kind one has seen so often in plays by women. It was quite naïve, lacking the vigor and consistency of theatric narrative, which seems the exclusive product of hard masculine minds. The intelligence that would be shocked by the merest stich of basting is not troubled by the loose ends of dramatic technique.

The real triumphs of the evening were the performances of Miss Lowell and Mr. Hodge as Miss Hazy and Mr. Stebbins. Mr. Hodge combines a technique of the homely and a mastery of unction well-nigh as perfect as that of his late master, James A. Herne, or the living and always delightful Denman Thompson. There are rumors that Mr. Hodge is to have a play of his own to star in. He richly deserves it. Miss Lowell was equally admirable. The only trouble was that the lifelikeness of her impersonation was almost too intense to be amusing.

The Revolutionary Drama in New York.

Mr. Julius Hopp and his enthusiastic associates are still hard at work on their project of giving New York a people's theatre of ideas, such as has long been familiar to the great Continental capitals. If one can believe all they say, the trivialities of Broadway taste are to be shamed and the sins of plutocrats be put to the blush. We heartily pray that both projects will prove successful and shall watch the course of events with vast interest. Yet it may be doubted whether conditions are ripe for the project, or soon will be. The only true hotbed for the theatre of ideas is afforded by a Government that oppresses ideas and denies the individual the opportunity of gratifying the two great desires of mankind, which philosophers tell us are hunger and love. It will be many years before Americans of ability are unable to feed themselves and those dependent upon them, and until they are, those who have ideas and the ability to give them form and effect will be too busy to put much heart and soul into the drama of protest.

JOHN CORBIN.

IRISH FAIRY LORE

Some of the Curious Beliefs Entertained by the Old People of the Emerald Isle.

NABBY was an old lady out in County Sligo who nursed us all and who in her old age got America mad or else insane for one look at her son's face again. Nabby and her husband (an old man of eighty Winters) sailed over here one fine day in spite of all my mother's protestations. A month later we got word that both of the old couple had succumbed to the change of climate and been laid to rest in foreign soil. So life goes—an old tree will not bear transplanting. Nabby was a veritable storehouse of lore regarding the "good people" as the fairies are called in Ireland. Many an hour have I listened to little fairy tales. I wish I had the power to write them more nearly in her picturesque language, but the following will give an idea of what those folks at home believe regarding those delightful fairies of theirs—for they do really believe all this, and will tell it as gospel truth to this day. I have a distinct recollection of being made by my mother to return a piece of sweetbriar which I had taken from one of those fairy forts."

Ach, allanna, it's thim new-fangled notions ye got away in thim cities an' towns that makes ye be doubtin' ould Nabby now."

"But, Nabby," I protested, "I'm not doubting you really; only I do find it hard to believe that fairies could do as you say—take your baby boy right away and leave one of 'them' instead. But, don't mind me, Nabby," I added, for a shade of sorrow crossed her patient old face; "don't tell me the story unless you like; don't if it hurts you."

"Ach, it's a long day now since it happened, an' it only aises me mind to talk id to ye, asthore; so rest yerself, agra; sure I'll not be in this hour yit; rest yerself, and I'll tell ye id."

So I seated myself on one of Nabby's rotless creepy stools near the broad hearth, my old friend in the corner opposite rocking herself to and fro on the creepy as she talked, and bending forward now and again to tap or twist or turn to her liking some boxty cakes that were being cooked for Tom's supper.

Twilight was stealing over fair Aughavass, and the light breeze that ruffled the budding lilacs in the little garden plot outside had still the pure coldness of Spring. There was nothing to disturb the evening stillness except the chirping of some crickets that held court in the crevices of the hearth—and the arrival of Patsy O'Brien, who came in for a moment as he passed, to get a coal for his pipe and to tell Nabby that, "Glory be to God, the spuds on the Breagh farm was down an' all in the good weather, and that they'd be at the oats in the mornin', plase God," to which Nabby responded:

"It's God's blessin' to have thim down while the dryin' lasts; it is, indeed, Patsy," and when he had gone she told me the story.

"I was a likely slip iv about yer own age, (God bless ye for fear I'd overlook ye,) whin I met Pat McGovern first. It was at a weddin' over in Garthy, an' I was dancin' wid an up-counthry farmer. There was rale grand music, too, I remimber. 'Twas the Murphys was fiddlin' that night; an' I was always the wan for to step to their tunes—ould wild airs they always played. So me an' me partner kept on dancin' whin all the others was dead bate out, till some wan fired a turf that just hopped on me feet, an' without a word or thinkin' at all I just tuk an' threw id back straight where id kem from. Thin every wan laughed, for where did it light but on Pat McGovern's head, an' they sed I'd have to make up to him for brakin' his skull. Well, out iv id all we med grate frinds intirely. Pat used to say jokin' after that he got me all be a sod iv turf.

"'Twas here, too, he brought me, a bride, though the ould people wor sayin' it wasn't right to be livin' so near a fort; but 'twas the ould home iv the McGoverns, an' I knew all along that theirs was wan iv the families that was followed by the 'good people'; so 'twas all the same. Wherever they lived the 'good people' id cum afther, ony mebbe we'd been nearer the fairies' home id hear the warnin's iv anythin' that was to happin sooner than the rest.

"First I saw the warnin' lights the Summer afther I kem here. Three nights they wor out, an' I used to trimble watchin' thim, not knowin' what might come from thim, dancin' up an' down, like stars swingin' about on the fort. The banshee, too, was moanin' in the glin below, for all the world like an ould woman cryin' sorrowful or a keen wind whistlin' through bare trees. But three days afther we got word that Pat's brother—God rest him!—his only wan, too—was dead an' buried out foreign—so thin we knew what the lights wor for.

"But the nixt time they wor seen was the night that me boy was born. I heard the wimmin whisperin' to wan another that 'they' wor warnin' for another iv the McGoverns, an' I knew thim they thought that the gossoon id die, but he didn't; only lived an' thrived, though Pat an' me was always unaisy, for the warnin' lights never failed before to bring the height iv bad luck.

"So, asthore, the Winther an' the Spring an' the Summer passed, an' 'twas just three days from the date iv ma bouchal's birth whin the lights wor seen again. We wor half likin' an' half fearin' to watch thim, but ye don't know how grand it is to, see thim in the harvest iv the year, whirlin' round an' round on the ould fort beyant like big bright stars. Oh, acushla, it's grand intirely; an' the noise iv the fairies' saddles—for we cud hear id plain—was low, quiet music—like the singin' in the chapel in Passion Week. Sad as that."

Nabby rested her elbows on her knees and seemed to have forgotten my presence as she rocked herself to and fro on the creepy stool, and stared silently for a while into the bright heart of the fire.

She need not have feared that I would not have known how beautiful the old fort would look in the harvest, though I had never seen the fairy lights upon it; but Aughavass was ever beautiful, with its fort and glen almost side by side, and the green vale and upland, with the glistening white cottages of the village near. It was always at twilight the lights were seen—they told me—and the fort and the valley and the glen all would be bright. The fort, with its pretty, irregular, green-clothed banks, from which upspring the whins, with their long-since-withered May flowers, and the sweetbriar, and the sloe trees with their weight of wild purple fruit—the last of the season—and the ripened upland beyond would be lying in sweet-smelling, golden swathes, and in the glen the rowan trees would be weighted with the crimson berries.

Above—just facing the fort—was the gray and white chapel rock, where in the soft light one might almost think to see the chalice, with the Sacred Host upraised above it, that pious hands had carved in the hard face of the rock—hands that centuries since must have crumbled to dust, perhaps in the churchyard below, perhaps on some far foreign shore; but hands whose work neither time nor the malice of man could efface, though the—presumably—Gaelic inscription beneath was blurred and indistinct, unhappily, or another link would be forged in the long chain of evidence of the sufferings our forefathers had endured for the faith. For it was a well-known fact that that same rock had served for an altar times innumerable during the terrible penal laws.

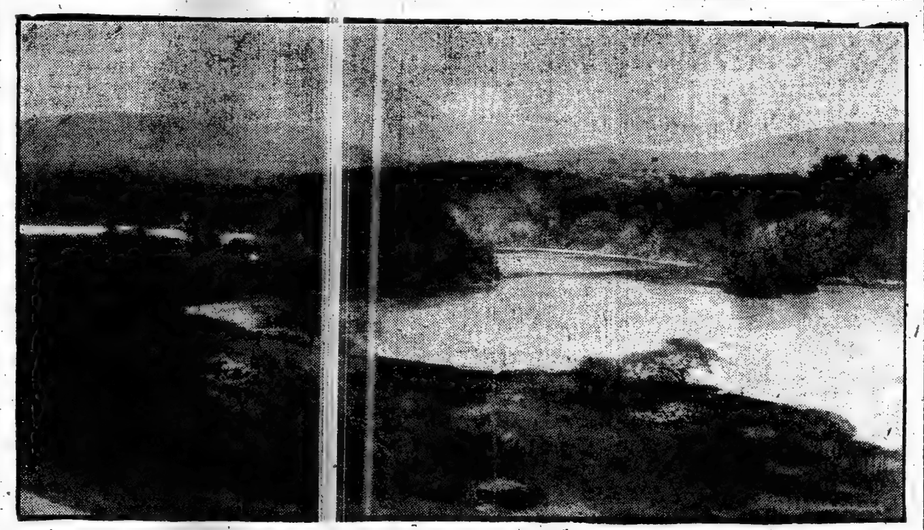
But Nabby got up suddenly from the creepy and went across to the doorway, from which she could see the old fort in the field beyond—though the first shade of night was upon it. Did she think to see her boy there? I wondered. And I asked her to finish the story for me then.

"Well, allanna," she said, "three nights the lights wor out, an' Pat tried to make little iv them to me whin we watched thim togither. But he knew in his heart 'twas for some iv his race. So the third night late, afther we wor tired out watchin' thim, I was sittin' at the fire wid me boy in me arms, whin a big breeze kem suddin—an' the night so still before—that blew in the door wide open, though 'twas heped as tight as cud be, an' blew out the light. Thin I felt the child draggin' an' draggin' away from me arms. I cudn't cal out or do anythin' for a while, only hould to the child as well as I cud, till Pat, God rest him! got the door shut an' the dip lit, for there was no matches or candles in the counthry thim times—that's nigh forty years now, asthore. All that night well, the nixt day afther the child was moanin' an' cryin' quare. Every day for months 'twas the same, he cryin' always. We brought him to docthors far an' near, but 'twas no use. 'Twas thin the cowld thought kem on me that it wasn't me own child at all was in id afther that night, but wan iv 'thim,' for ne'er a part iv him grew at all but his head, an' he was always ailin', ailin', the whole time, an' always cryin' an' moanin'.

"Months wiat by, till wan day a woman from the far counthry was passin' and kem in a while to kally. She was known as 'Good Maurya,' an' she had the second sight. Well, the first thing she noticed was 'him' in the corner, an' he ailin' away, as usual. 'Musha, Naoby,' she sez to me, 'where did ye get "it"?' pointin' to 'him' in the corner. An' I tould her all about the lights an' everythin'. 'He' commenced moanin' worse at us talkin', an' Maurya brought me outside a minit.

"'"He's" wan iv "thim,"' she sed, 'an' d'you go an' pluck the fairy fingers, ye know the speckled purple flower that grows in the glin below, (an' two other weeds, I forget their names thus now,) an' boil thim, an' give "him" the juice, an' ye'll see the change it'll make in "him."'

"Well, ahasky, I wint that very evenin' an' pulled the fairy fingers an' the weeds, for God knows I'd have gone anywhere to get a cure for him thin. An' whin I crossed the threshold there wid the flowers in me hands I saw him watchin' me quare, an' just out iv a thought I held up the flowers before him an' sed, 'Now, me boy, I've somethin' that'll stop yer cryin',' whin, glory be to God, if he didn't throw up his hands like this, straight in the air, an' gev wan awful cry. The nixt minit he flnt down his face an' covered it with his



IRISH LAKE SCENE, WITH "FAIRY FORT" IN THE FOREGROUND.

LEW FIELDS IN A NEW ROLE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

Mabel Taliaferro as "Lovey Mary" and Wm. Buton Jaynes as "Little Tommy" in "Mrs. Wiggs of The Cabage Patch" at The Savoy

FLORENCE BINDLEY
In "The Street Singer"
At The American To-morrow

MRS JANE WOODEND IN "CHECKERS"
At The Academy

HELENA FREDERICK
At Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall
This Week

HENRIETTA CROSMAN
In "Sweet Kitty Bellairs"
At The Belasco

CECILIA LOFTUS
In "The Serio-Comic Governess"
Opening Tuesday at The Lyceum

MRS. FISKE
To Appear in "Becky Sharp"
At The Manhattan, Wednesday

Charles Dickson and George Ober in "The Spellbinder"
At The Herald Square

STALKING THE STATELY DEER

North Woods Shooting Season Well Under Way.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The shooting season in the North Woods is now well under way. Since early in the Springtime the deer have been making their appearance along the highways in the vicinity of the gardens or have come in the morning or at evening to the remote ponds to bathe in the still waters or feed upon the lily pads, and from time to time the visitors to the region have seen them. Gradually the coats of the animals have been turning from red to blue, they have grown sleek and fat upon tempting foods, of which there has been a greater abundance since the forest fires; they have shaken off the lethargy of the Winter and early Summer months, and are now the worthy prize of the skillful still hunter, against whom they match the acute instincts of sight, hearing, and scent.

A new element to be met with in the forests of Northern New York is in the restocking of the region with moose and elk, the success of which is not assured even after a trial of two years. While it is not possible under the law to kill the big game, the elk have caused great damage to green growing things, shrubs, &c., and nowhere in the region are they counted a benefit. In some localities it has been found impossible to keep them from the gardens; they have killed dogs that have attempted to drive them away, and as a final resort exasperated caretakers of private property have emptied charges of birdshot into their hides. But the elk have returned to inflict further damage.

Only a few moose have made their appearance of late, and some are inclined to think that the moose have sought more favorable conditions, or dropped in their tracks.

There have been several costly experiments with big game in the North Woods. The great private parks in which the animals have had hundreds of acres to run over, and where there have been men to care for them, now contain few big game animals. The destruction of fences by trees falling in the forest fires has resulted in the liberation of the few remaining animals of their kind in the private parks.

There may be one left of the wild boar brought into the region by the carload by Edward H. Litchfield and turned loose in his inclosure of 8,000 acres at Big Tupper Lake. The black-tailed deer introduced in the Adirondacks by Dr. W. Seward Webb have escaped from time to time, and the hunters upon State lands in Hamilton County now and then kill a large deer that shows some of the characteristics of the black-tailed deer.

The English stags brought into this locality by William Rockefeller and released in his private park seem to have thrived, for now and then a hunter brings down one of the kind.

Of deer and black bear there has been an increase in the number where they have been left to roam upon wild lands. There is a remarkable contrast to-day in the appearance of the deer confined in parks with that of deer on the State lands. The wild animals are in good condition, and their coats are approaching the color one expects to find at this season, while the animals in the inclosure are red and poor.

Only a small percentage of the owners of large parks and estates in the North Woods attempt at this time to confine any game animals. The greatest estates are those of William Rockefeller and the late William C. Whitney. In each instance the area is about 100,000 acres, and while guards patrol trails there are not any fences to interrupt the freedom of the game animals. Both Mr. Rockefeller and the late Mr. Whitney expended large sums with the object of improving the hunting conditions, and the sportsman and poacher alike share in the benefits.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has some tame deer running about the grounds at Sagamore Lodge. These deer spend the night in the forest and return by day to feed upon the offerings of the visitors to the lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will entertain at house parties throughout the Autumn at Sagamore Lodge, and there will be hunts from day to day, but the wild deer of the forest that roam the ridges regardless of the limitations of private and public grounds will be the creatures sought.

Where Women Hunt.

The private parks favor the hunter in that they have well defined trails over which man and woman may walk with ease compared with tramping through the brush of the State lands. Here women hunters enter into the spirit of the season with every hope of success. Mr. Rockefeller has many shooting lodges in the forest where one may spend the night while on a hunting or fishing expedition. The trails in the park of Timothy L. Woodruff are very superior and afford pleasant pilgrimages of upward of sixteen miles. The log roads throughout the vast estate of the late William C. Whitney have been made comfortable to walk over and from them branch ways to the beechnut ridges or groves of cherry trees where one finds the deer feeding after the frosts have opened the burrs and loosened the fruit of the black cherry tree until it falls upon the leaves below.

The deer runs in the estate of the late William C. Whitney are defined in an unmistakable manner, and nowhere in the world are they to be seen to a better advantage than on a certain ridge where hardwoods flourish in the Whitney park. Here the deer runs resemble the cow paths of the pasture land, with the exception that the hoofprints are finer and cleaner. There is an interesting confusion of these paths of the deer. They cross and recross and have parallel paths like the ways of the city. Although there are many paths, it would seem that there must be many deer, for in the Autumn, when the leaves come down in showers, the flying hoofs kick the leaves out of every path, and instead of an indistinct trail covered by myriads of brilliant colored leaves, one sees fresh dirt cut up as though horses or cattle were in the habit of crossing the territory frequently.

The deer runs lead hither and thither. They may connect a waterway with the forest covert; one may lead to the briny waters of a marsh where there is a suggestion of salt that is much relished by the game creatures, or the path may lead to another feeding place and on into the forest depths, where the shrill notes of the warning bird betray the intruder.

Not the least interesting place in such a locality is the battle ground where rival stags met. Here the roots have been dug up or chopped into minute pieces and mingled with the soil, and there is not a handbreadth of vegetation in the plot twelve feet square where the deer battled. It would seem that the creatures must have stamped and pawed and dug up the earth here for hours during their fierce encounter.

One is not permitted to kill deer in the North Woods except by stalking. Night hunting, which embodied one of the rarest and richest experiences in the memories of old hunters, is no longer tolerated under the law: the hounding of deer is likewise unlawful, and there remains only the opportunity for a man to shoulder his gun and enter upon the forest trail or sit down in a locality frequented by deer and await their coming.

AUTO-SPEEDING AT NIGHT

Macomb's Bridge Dam a Favorite Course for a Spin in the Dark.

I stood on the bridge at midnight
As the clocks were striking the hour,
And I wondered what I had taken,
A fizz or a whisky sour.

I saw the bright reflection
Of the Harlem under me,
But the things I beheld above it
I had never thought to see.

Scarce had the distant chiming
Tolled off the middle of night,
When there started a strange procession
That froze my wondering sight.

First one, and then another,
Then two and three swept by,
And then they came at such a rate
They dazzled my watching eye.

And some were still as phantoms
That come when the night grows cold,
And some shook the bridge like giants
That strode in the days of old.

These are the feelings described of the bridge tender at the Macomb's Dam Bridge over the Harlem River when he got his first sight of the midnight speedway of the automobiles. The bridge has of late become the favorite speeding course of the fastest autos in the city. After midnight the bridge is practically deserted. There is no car line over it, though every day it is expected work will be begun on track laying from pier to pier. As there are no houses for many hundred feet, the auto owners can take chances there and let out their machines. It is the only place in the city where they can do this. That they do it with a vengeance one will not deny after standing for an hour or two after midnight at the north end of the bridge.

A few autos pass over before midnight, but it is not till the clocks in the big Harlem belfries sound out 12 that the speeding begins. Then from Seventh Avenue and Eighth Avenue streams of motor cars may be seen making for the bridge. They seem to be going fast as they approach, but this speed is as nothing compared with the gait they strike as the front wheels hit the bridge. Then "everything is thrown wide open," and they reach nice track velocity before they slow down far up on the road to Yonkers. Then they turn back, but at a slower speed, as there is greater danger of hitting pedestrians. And so back and forth the autos fly over the bridge for an hour or more. Those who see the machines going north up Seventh and Eighth Avenues, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, after 11 o'clock often wonder what the steady movement of autos northward means.

A Seeming Paradox.

One Superintendent of an auto station in Harlem said: "Yes, night speeding is getting more and more popular. There are fewer chances of accidents then. This may seem paradoxical, but it is true. The reason is plain. There are so few noises at night to distract the attention of pedestrians that they pay attention to the autohorn, and besides, toward midnight the streets are so still the noise of the moving machine itself is enough to warn people. Again, pedestrians are more careful at night. They don't step off curbs to the street as thoughtlessly as in the day. This, too, may seem singular, but it is true. In the day people have more things on their mind, and there are more things to attract their attention. A woman may be intent on another woman's dress as she steps into the street, or a man may step off the curb thinking far less about a possible collision than about the handsome woman across the street.

Senses Are Acute.

"Again, the senses of every person are more acute in the nighttime, especially the hearing, and the faculties are more on the lookout for danger. The glare of an approaching headlight is far more effective than the sight of the machine itself in broad daylight. It is a fact well known to railroad men that nearly all accidents at crossings in the city and country are in the daytime. The hush of night, the soundcarrying capacity of night air, the sensitiveness of the senses, all conspire to warn the pedestrian of approaching danger. In daylight a person will think he can estimate the distance the auto is away, and the speed at which it is going, and that he can dodge it. It is in wrongly estimating his power to do so that he is hit nine times out of ten. In the daytime you will see persons dodge back and forth to avoid a bicycle or automobile. In the night, do you ever see it done? Hardly ever. Why? Because when a pedestrian sees the light of an auto coming he waits till it gets by, realizing that night is no time to do dodging stunts.

Fascination of Darkness.

"Macomb's Dam Bridge is a popular speeding place now, but real speeding does not begin there till about midnight. Until 12 there is a fair drift of people homeward bound over it, but after that hour the bridge is practically deserted. Many of the greatest lovers of auto speeding enjoy that fascination only after dark, and do not call for their machines till after 9 P. M.

"There are many reasons why auto speeding is most seductive at night. The noiseless flight of the machine, the whirling through a lane of light made only by one's own lamps, the absence of the long perspective seen in the city, accentuate the feeling of speed and make more vivid the impression of flying. I know there are those who say some autoists prefer the night because they can escape detection more easily then, but as I have already shown the comparative infrequency of night collisions, it can readily be seen how small a factor that consideration is in shaping a motorist's love for night speeding.

"I am glad our auto lovers have taken to the Macomb's Dam Bridge, for there is little danger of collision there, and every accident hurts the sport to a certain extent. It will be an unfortunate day for us when tracks are laid across it."

WITH a revival of "Becky Sharp," Mrs. Fiske and her permanent stock company will begin their season Wednesday night at the Manhattan Theatre. Harrison Grey Fiske began many months ago to get together a stock company that would equal many of the organizations that have become famous in the past. As leading man he secured John Mason. Two members of the original "Becky Sharp" company besides Mrs. Fiske are present in the new one; they are Robert V. Ferguson and Staley Rignold, in the parts of Sir Pitt Crawley and George Osborne. Mrs. Fiske and her supporters are to be known as the Manhattan Company. They will stay in New York most of the Winter, presenting a repertoire of both classic and modern plays. As soon as it is evident that the theatregoing public has seen enough of one production it will be taken off, and another will be substituted. The setting and costumes to be used in "Becky Sharp" Wednesday evening are exactly like those used years ago. There will be a larger number of auxiliary players in the ballroom scene. John Mason will appear in the part of Rawdon Crawley, George Arliss as the Marquis of Steyne, Laura McGilvray as Amelia, and Mary Maddern as Briggs. Among the others in the cast will be W. B. Mack, Frank J. McIntyre, Henry J. Hadfield, Emily Stevens, Anne Gregory, Ethel Howard, Cecilia Radcliffe, Frances Welstead, Edwin Brewster, Kate Fletcher, and Lucy Spencer.

Mrs. Fiske's success in "Becky Sharp" is too recent for the play to have been forgotten by now. The scenes are laid at Miss Crawley's, at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, at the Mayfair of the Rawdon Crawleys, and at Becky's lodgings in Pumpernickel.

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After three seasons as a "leading lady" Cecilia Loftus has at last become a star and her name will appear in big electric lights over the door of the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday evening. Her play is "The Serio-Comic Governess," by Israel Zangwill. It was chosen by Daniel Frohman, Miss Loftus's manager, because he thought it suitable to her individual talents.

As Eileen O'Keefe the star plays the part of a governess, who is supposed to be nothing else, but who is a music hall artist on the sly. The young man of the family in which she is governess falls in love with her. She also has a lover far off at the wars, but he doesn't count for much except as the absent one to whom the heroine must be constant.

The fact on which the story hinges is the fickleness of the far-off lover. He comes back and falls in love with the music-hall singer without knowing that it is really his old love. The third act occurs in the dressing room of a vaudeville theatre, and it is here that all the troubles and mistakes are finally set right. The play is described as a comedy drama.

In the cast with Miss Loftus are Herbert Standing, Reeves Smith, Earl Ryder, W. J. Butler, Mrs. Selten, George Le Soir, Julia Dean, Paula Gloy, Ethel Greybrooke, Emmet Shackleford, and Rose Anthon.

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Arthur Wing Pinero's play, "Letty," will be presented at the Hudson Theatre tomorrow evening, with William Faversham in the leading male part of Neville Letchmere. "Letty" ran all last season at the Duke of York Theatre, in London; it was one of the few real successes of the year.

The appearance of Miss Carlotta Nielson as Letty will not be the least interesting feature of the new play. Heretofore she has been seen in New York chiefly in special matinée performances. As one of the supporters of Mrs. Fiske in "Hedda Gabler" she won general praise.

The plot of the Pinero play centres about the love of Letchmere—who comes of a family noted for its depravity—for a humble girl clerk—and the couple's final victory over the temptation to fly with one another. The man, who is already married, is about to leave England with the girl when he suddenly gets news that his sister has left her husband. His sorrow at this opens the eyes of Letty, and she begs him to let her go.

In the cast with Mr. Faversham and Miss Nielson will be Julie Opp, Ivo Dawson, Henri De Barry, Frank Goldsmith, Wallace Widdecombe, Tom Terriss, Arthur Playfair, Sidney Herbert, Fritz Williams, Olive Oliver, Margery Taylor, and Katherine Florence.

***

"The Street Singer" will be at the American Theatre this week. The star is Florence Bindley. The press agent describes the play as a "coherent drama in which several musical numbers are introduced." The scenes show a forest near Lakewood, N. J.; the Erie Railroad ferry at West Twenty-third Street, a Fifth Avenue mansion, and a Summer home on the Hudson.

***

Blanche Walsh will come to the Grand Opera House to-morrow in "Resurrection." The supporting company includes many of those who were with Miss Walsh when she first produced this play. Alexander von Mitzel will be seen as Prince Dimitri, Foster Lardner as Kolossof, Charles MacDonald as the Judge, and George Meech as the Dustinov. The principal female parts will be taken by Helen Ware, Isis Maynard, and Jessie Ralph.

***

"The Bonnie Brier Bush" will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre tomorrow afternoon and will stay there one week. J. H. Stoddard will appear as Lachlan Campbell. The postman is played by Reuben Fox. Special scenery and costumes have been provided.

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Edward E. Rice will give the first performance of his "Mr. Wix of Wickham" at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, tomorrow night. A week from to-morrow the play will come to the Bijou Theatre, in this city, for an indefinite run. Most of the music is by Jerome D. Kern.

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"Hearts Adrift" will be this week's attraction at the New Star. The hero of the melodrama is a "plain-clothes" man out of grace with the Police Department.

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"The Runaways" will be at the West End this week.

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"Why Women Sin" is the next play at the Third Avenue Theatre.

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After a week out of town "The College Widow" will be seen at the Garden Theatre Sept. 19.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Herietta Crosman will remain at the Belasco in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" but two weeks longer. The run could be continued much longer with profit, but David Warfield, with his new play, "The Music Master," is anxious to get into New York and Miss Crosman will take the road to make way for him.

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"The County Chairman" will remain at Wallack's until "The Sho-Gun" comes on Oct. 10. The George Ade comedy is as big an attraction as it was last season. Frances Ring, the new leading woman, has proved herself competent.

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"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will stay at the Savoy many months if present business is an indication of its permanent success.

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Edna May, with her dainty musical comedy, "The School Girl," is filling Daly's Theatre every night. The song called "My Little Canoe" is perhaps the greatest "hit" of the entire show.

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John Drew's triumph in "The Duke of Killicrankie" continues. The three other principal players, Margaret Dale, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Fanny Brough, get their share of the applause. Wednesday matinées at the Empire will begin Sept. 21.

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"Jack's Little Surprise" stays at the Princess. Arthur Byron gets many laughs.

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"Checkers" will begin to-morrow the fourth week of its fourth New York engagement. The racing melodrama is a thorough success.

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"Are You a Mason?" will be at the Garrick for a week longer. Leo Dietrichstein and Thomas A. Wise keep the audiences in a gale of laughter all the time.

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"A Madcap Princess," with Lulu Glaser in the title rôle, is doing well at the Knickerbocker.

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"The Royal Chef" will be at the Lyric two more weeks, after which time it will give place to "Taps."

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"Piff, Paff, Pouf" will be at the Casino a good while longer. Eddie Foy is still the chief reason for the show's success.

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"The Offenbach Review" is still a part of "A Little of Everything" at the Broadway Theatre. Pete Dailey and Fay Templeton have a large following of admirers, so the crowds hold pretty well.

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One week more and Willie Collier will leave the Criterion Theatre, to make room for William H. Crane in "Business Is Business." "The Dictator" is still prospering.

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Denman Thompson, in "The Old Homestead," is at the New York.

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Ralph Delmore, Charlotte Townsend, Lansing Rowan, and George Ober manage to attract good crowds to "The Spellbinder" at the Herald Square.

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Many changes have been made in "The Isle of Spice," at the Majestic Theatre. Agnes Cain Brown, the new prima donna, has won favor.

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"Girls Will Be Girls" will be at the Fourteenth Street Theatre two more weeks. Al Leech and his Three Rosebuds have been waking up West Fourteenth Street with their merriment.

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"The Rogers Brothers in Paris" is as successful at the New Amsterdam Theatre this season as are always the plays in which Max and Gus appear. They are "standin' 'em up" every night.

VAUDEVILLE.

Henry Dixey and Annie Irish will both appear at Keith's this week. Mr. Dixey will offer a condensed version of "David Garrick." For her début in the vaudeville field Miss Irish has selected "An Actress's Christmas Eve." Besides these two Keith's programme will include Midgley and Carlisle, Bedini and Arthur, Collins and Hart, Martin Brothers, Leipzig, Walter Daniels, Dorothy Kenton, and Wilson and Davis.

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Frankie Bailey, who was with Weber & Fields for many seasons, will present, in conjunction with Gertrude Mayer, "My Wife's Picture" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. James J. Corbett will deliver a new monologue. A horizontal bar specialty will be the offering of Tony Wilson. Others on the bill are George Friend in a sketch, Miss Amaros, Watson and Hill, Somers and Wible, Ida O'Day, Prof. Kurtz, and the Bush-Devere Company.

***

"Soldiers of Fortune," in which Robert Edeson starred two seasons ago will be at the Fifth Avenue this week. Isabelle Evesson will have the leading female rôle, while Edwin Arden has the chief male part. Marshall P. Wilder will head the variety programme.

***

Miss Jessie Izette, who has been at Proctor's Harlem house all Summer, will begin her last week there to-morrow night. The play will be "Lost River," a melodrama. Prominent in the supporting cast will be George Soule Spencer, Frank Sheridan, Matilda Desher, and Margaret Kirker. Marshall P. Wilder will be at the head of the vaudeville list. James J. Corbett will deliver a monologue.

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The recent athletic games between the English and American college athletes are shown on the moving picture screen at the Eden Musée now. The Harvard and Yale insignia can be distinctly seen on the athletes as they forge their way to the front among the crowd of contestants. Afternoon and evening concerts are a feature.

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Robert Hilliard and company will present "Number 973" at Hurtig & Seamon's to-morrow. It is a one-act play. Boniface and Waltzinger will appear in "The Woman Who Hesitates Is Won." Helena Frederick, prima donna, will take the lead in vocal entertainment. Others on the bill will be Mazuz and Mazettin, the two Pucks, the Brittons, and the three Donalds

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Gusabio Santos, the Grass Eater, is at Huber's Museum. The 400-pound woman is second in importance. In the theatre annex there is a continuous vaudeville entertainment.

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At the Victoria Theatre this week Oscar Hammerstein's bill includes George Evans, Staley and Birbeck, Burke and La Rue, Smith and Campbell, Melville and Stetson, Collins and Hart, Mlle. Chester's dogs, and Scott Brothers.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

"Dan McAvoy and his Five Fifth Avenue Girls," will be at the Metropolis Theatre concert to-night.

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A matinée and an evening performance will be given at the Victoria Theatre today. The programme for each performance includes Paul Spadoni, Ford and Gerhue, Mazuz and Mazettin, Charles F. Seamon, J. Warren Keane, Watson and Hill, Henry Lee, Mlle. Mazella's Troupe of Birds, and the Empire City Quartet.

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At Hurtig & Seamon's concert to-night will appear Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper, the Prosper Troupe, O'Brien and Buckley, Gillett's Musical Dogs, Bruno and Russell, and Wilson and Ford.

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The first Sunday concert of the Grand Opera House season will be held to-night. Rosario Guerrero will lead the bill. Others will be Billy B. Van and Rose Beaumont and Ethel Levey.

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The annual festival of the Eichenkranz Singing Society will take place at Terrace Garden to-night. The concert will be given in the open-air garden. The chorus contains 500 voices.

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At the Proctor houses the usual Sunday concerts will take place. Vaudeville headliners have been secured for every one of the four houses.

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The Eden Musée will have concerts this afternoon and to-night.

CONEY AND MANHATTAN.

Continuous carnivals are going on at Luna Park these days. Will Hill is still the feature of the great open-air Circus Maximus; Josie Ashton does daredevil horseback stunts, and the Lorenz clowns give a burlesque on the Durbar. Wednesday and Thursday the American Bankers' Association will visit the Park.

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At Dreamland, "Fighting the Flames" is still the great attraction. The "largest ballroom in the world" is filled with dancers every night. Open-air entertainment goes on all the time.

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Bostock's Animal Arena will be open a week or two longer.

Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre remains open at Manhattan Beach.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Henry Clay Barnabee, the famous Sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin Hood," will enter vaudeville this week, making his appearance at the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn. A company of well-known singers will accompany him in an operetta called "The Opera King." Others on the Orpheum's programme are the Carter-De Haven Sextet, Willy Zimmermann, Ernest Hogan, Haynes & Healy, Gus Williams, Aurie Dagwell, Charles Carle, and Milly Capell.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

AMONG the most recent and curious acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum is a gallery of photographs received from an attaché of the Turkish Legation who, in his diplomatic journeys about the world, has gathered a remarkable collection of pictorial castles in the air. All of them are colored the same as the originals, and perhaps the most curious are the Meteora monasteries, near Larissa, on the Gulf of Salonica, in Turkey.

Accompanying each photograph is a running comment in which the monasteries are described as having been originally set far aloft in their impregnable location for reasons of safety. A few years ago only eight of the original twenty-two were inhabited, the remainder having been destroyed, often by artillery fire from commanding positions in the vicinity.

The monastery of St. Stephen is the only one which could be entered on foot, a plank drawbridge spanning the abyss dividing it from the adjacent mountain. This queer building was invaded by the Turkish Irregular Guards in 1886. Disappointed of the rich booty they expected, the vandals tortured and killed many of the monks. All of them would have been slain in the first Greek war of revolution had it not been for the English and Russian Consuls at Larissa.

The other monasteries can be entered only by means of ropes, windlasses, and nets, in which visitors sit and are drawn up to a small window several hundred feet in the air. Generally the monks themselves use the ladders and look like black flies crawling up the face of the rock.

Perhaps the most picturesque of the ancient castles are Barlaam and Hagia Moni, in the same neighborhood. Life today in those aerial castles is the most peaceful possible—no sound coming up from below save the tinkling of the sheep bells and occasional faint cries of the villagers. The air is delightfully fresh and pure, and all around stretches a magnificent panorama of rich plains, brilliantly tinted hills, and snowy mountains. Yet to-day the region is infested with brigands and every precaution is taken to prevent unwelcome visitors entering the lofty castles.

Besides these Turkish castles are others in many corners of the world, one of the most interesting being in China. It is the dwelling place and temple of a small band of monastic priests on the top and side of a giant rock in the middle of the Yang-tse-Kiang River. It is about three miles below Hankow, and is seldom visited by tourists. It has all the charms of a mountain home and is one of the most picturesque sights in Asia.

AMERICAN SCULPTOR HONORED ABROAD

Sigurd Neandross, Former New York Art Student, Decorates Foreign Cities.

THAT American painters should have their triumphs in Europe no longer strikes us as a surprise, but as yet we are little accustomed to have American sculptors honored abroad. Yet this has been the experience of a young sculptor brought up in San Francisco and later an art student in New York. His works decorate European museums, and at least one European capital has a fine imaginative figure by him, while a second monument for a foreign city is in preparation.

Sigurd Neandross, the son of a Norwegian sea Captain, was very fitly born at sea, but passed his early life in California and is an American citizen. Born in 1871, he studied at the art school of the Cooper Union in New York and then went to Europe, where he began to work at the Royal Academy of Copenhagen, studying painting under Kroyer and sculpture under Stephan Sinding. On his graduation in 1896 he traveled in France, passed several years in Belgium and several more at Stavanger, in Norway, coming home from time to time to work in this country. Recently he has been employed on enlargements for the St. Louis World's Fair, earning journeyman's wages for translating the designs that decorate the exposition.

Although young and very little known, Mr. Neandross enjoys the rare distinction of being the author of a monument on a public square in Copenhagen. It is the poetic "Song of the Sea" illustrated above. It was presented to the city by the architect Nielsen, and stands near the Frederiksberg Allee. Eight feet in height and carved of a gray-green hard stone, the nymph with wildly blown hair strikes her harp and sings the song that inspired the Viking pirates, the song of the wind in the sail and the wave beating against the prow. Noteworthy is not merely the fact that a young American should have a public monument to his credit in Copenhagen, it is also remarkable that this should be no portrait, no memorial to commemorate a fact in history, but a piece of pure imagination, a symbolical and poetic monument such as nowadays few sculptors dare to make. An intensely practical, commercial age is afraid of sentiment and leaves poetry to children, neglects to encourage the imagination of artists, and then wonders why the highest types are absent.

For the town of Stavanger the young sculptor is designing an allegorical group which is to be twenty-five feet high. It typifies the debt owed by the present to the past, and personifies the present as a young woman with her child, and the past as an old woman—a figure of Saga, in fact. This colossal monument is finished so far as the models are concerned, and has met with a good reception at Stavanger, so that there can be little doubt of its erection there.

Mr. Neandross is the rare example of a sculptor who handles sentiment without overstepping the bounds. In treating sorrow, for example, he does not loosen the bonds of reserve, he does not allow his figures to be theatrical. He has a very unsculptor of his years. A small panther in bronze has been taken by Tiffany & Co., has been reproduced, and has proved attractive. These are some of the most characteristic works by him which have come before the public.

A group which he is finishing just now is called "The Kiss," and though it shows a nude man standing close to a nude woman it is singularly chaste in expression, so full is it of a tender, noble passion, expressed by the figures as well as the faces. Realism like that of the modern French school is joined with idealism like Thorvaldsen's, and forms a combination as delightful as it is rare.

The difficulty under which sculptors having the gifts of imagination and sentiment labor is clear enough; there is a dearth of art lovers who understand and care for sculpture sufficiently to encourage work of this kind, so that the sculptor has to resort to portraiture of the living or the dead, to soldiers' monuments and to frank pot-boilers in order to keep the wolf from the door. Some of them become teachers, others work for marble men whose output is rarely other than commercial hackwork, or for architects and decorators who supply statuary for buildings. There are few amateurs who appreciate the worth of sculpture as they do paintings for decorating the interior, who seek out men and women with genius in order to enrich their collections with sculpture as well as pictures. Their number, however, is increasing. Small bronzes and marbles for the mantelpiece and writing desk are being produced here and in Europe, sometimes in the shape of useful articles, sometimes as pieces of pure decoration. The wider this taste spreads the more chance there will be for sculptors like Neandross to express their finest ideas, because sculpture on a small scale, which is constantly about and near to hand, educates people in appreciation, and unconsciously they apply what they have learned to works on a larger scale for public buildings, public squares, cemeteries, and private grounds.

Song of the Ocean Erected in Copenhagen

Egyptian Widow Mourning Her Husband Before the House of God. By Sigurd Neandross New York.

Mother and Child in Terra Cotta Bought for Krefeld Museum

EXCESSIVE RACING THE HORSE'S PERIL

Great Turf Careers Cut Short by Commercialism in Sport—Famous Horses Gone Wrong—Beldame and Pretty Polly.

THE elimination of the very best horses of the mature division has progressed with startling regularity through the present racing season, and at the very opening of the Fall campaign it would be difficult to name a single animal, rated as really high class in the Spring, that can be counted on with any certainty to race again this season or train on through another year. Each of the horses that battle out for the oldest and most famous of the big handicaps, the Brooklyn and Suburban, has been shelved for a great part of the Summer, and of the number it is more than doubtful that Hermis and Irish Lad ever will stand training again.

Waterboy, the most successful horse of the East a year ago, made but a poor showing in his five-year-old form and has been retired, while Dick Wells, the most famous horse of the West, is destined for the stud, as it has been found that he cannot be trained back to his old championship form. McChesney, Africander, The Picket, and Gunfire are other notable animals that figured among the high weights for the big handicaps that have been amiss at some time in the year, and, though all save The Picket have raced recently, all show the effect of the strain of racing, and there is small chance that any of them again will be at his or her best this Fall or in another year.

In view of the evident fact that the career of the highest type of the American thoroughbred horse is short, extending in but few cases into the fifth year of the horse's age, comparison of American with English and French thoroughbreds has engaged the attention of horsemen. The unanimity with which practical racing men who have been racing in England and France declare that the foreign horses are better than the American, and that they race longer, is convincing. They do not agree so well on the explanation, but the conviction was expressed generally by John Huggins, Matthew M. Allen, and Matthew Byrnes, all skillful and experienced trainers in this country, and men who also have trained horses abroad, that the first reason for the difference in horses of much the same blood in countries where the climatic differences are not great, is the difference in the methods of racing and training, the American horse's usefulness on the turf being impaired by early and excessive racing. "Charley" Ballard, at one time a successful jockey on the New York tracks, who has ridden and trained abroad, went a little further, and while stating his belief that the moderate use made of the English and French horses prolonged their term of racing life, he thought that the turf courses abroad were less severe on the feet and legs of the horses than the hard earth or "dirt" tracks of America.

On the score of blood all agreed that the American turf was supplied with the best that could be procured, the tendency in that direction having been toward improvement in the very period when the practices of the American turf were shortening the career of its best products. Within ten or fifteen years more and better English thoroughbred mares and stallions have been imported to America by wealthy patrons of the turf than ever were imported by the public breeders, who made a business of stock raising, and the infusion of winning blood from the best families of the English stud book has been so general that it would be next to impossible to find a winner anywhere in the United States or Canada that does not trace directly to English blood in a few generations. In the meantime, however, the turf has grown further and further away from the type of horse that raced on year after year, and stood campaigning as did Kingston, Ben Brush, Henry of Navarre, Sir Walter, and Clifford, and Miss Woodford, Firenze, and Imp, to leave aside those animals of the "iron horse" variety such as Barnum and Logan.

According to horsemen, other than those who have raced abroad, the shortening of the race horse's career has kept pace with the increase in the number and value of the stakes for two-year-olds, and the tendency of even the greater stables owned by rich men who race for sport to make their young horses earn all that is possible by campaigning them early and late.

The horsemen in effect condemn commercialism in racing as the influence which is working evil to the breed of horse which racing supposedly is conducted to improve.

Of the differences between the conduct of racing stables in England and France and America there is no horseman better qualified to speak than Mr. Huggins, who after thirty years of experience as a trainer in America for Churchill & Johnson, A. J. Cassatt, and Pierre Lorillard, went to England nearly ten years ago and trained there successively for Mr. Lorillard, the late Lord William Beresford, and the late William C. Whitney. "The English horses are better than we have here and they race longer," Mr. Huggins asserted. "Why, where will you find a half dozen first-class old horses in America? In England there are many that race on past four and five years. The first and only reason that I can see for the difference is that horses are better used there than they are in America. There, if a trainer finds he has a good horse he does not try to win everything in sight with his two-year-old. He would not have the chance even if he wanted to, for the racing of two-year-olds is restricted by the rules of The Jockey Club. In France the government of the turf does not permit two-year old racing until late in the Summer, and in England they have no yearly racing for two-year-olds, and the big stakes are not run until the horses are well on toward three-year-old form. Then, too, they only permit the handicapping of two-year-olds after a certain date late in the season, and there is less incentive for an owner even were he inclined so, to overrace his horses.

"An influence on the English race horse begins even earlier than this, for the breaking of yearlings is better managed than in this country, and you would never see on a training ground anything like what may be seen on an American track at this season when the yearlings are being broken and tried. The better treatment of the young horses shows in them when they are ready to race, but even then a two-year-old in England will run perhaps half a dozen races in the season, while in America it is not unusual to see a colt or filly run four or five times that many races. They finish their first year of racing with something to take them on through their racing later on. The older horses are not raced anything like as hard as the similar horses would be raced here, and it is only natural that they last and retain their best qualities longer than the American horses that have to run twice as often."

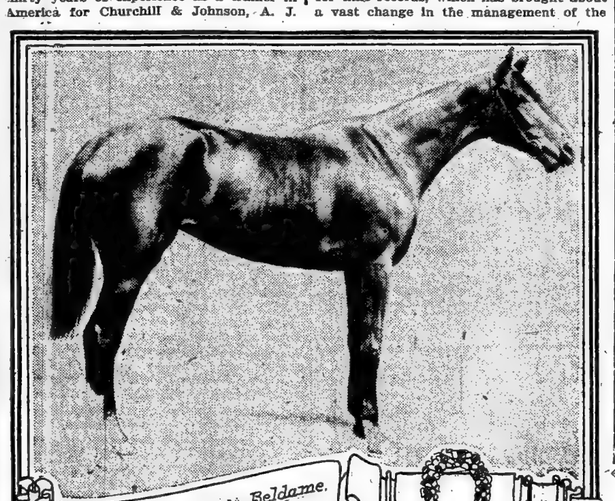
Mr. Huggins was not inclined to believe that the difference between the well-cared-for turf of the English courses and the earth tracks of America had any effect on the feet and legs of the horses, though other trainers who have raced in England thought that the softer cushion of century-old turf was of benefit to race horses in relieving the shock and was less severe on them than the packed earth of the present "fast" tracks here. All agreed, too, that since the advent of the American jockey in England the English horses were tried by as much pace as is the custom here, the old-fashioned methods of waiting for a sprint at the finish having gone out of vogue after the American riders, following Tod Sloan's lead, began to win races by going out from the start.

Horsemen who have never raced in England have suggested as one other explanation for the shortened career of American race horses the rivalry among racing clubs for time records, which has brought about a vast change in the management of the earth tracks. For eight or ten years the race tracks, and especially those of the East, have been made harder and harder, the top soil being scraped off to a thin dressing on the surface with a view to permitting the making of records, and it is worthy of note that within that time every distance commonly run in races has had a new time mark set. That the horses have improved in speed within the last fifteen years is conceded by horsemen, but the improvement in the records is perhaps due in a far greater measure to the tracks than to the superiority of the horses. While fast time thus has been achieved, the horses have suffered proportionately, in the strain on their feet and legs.

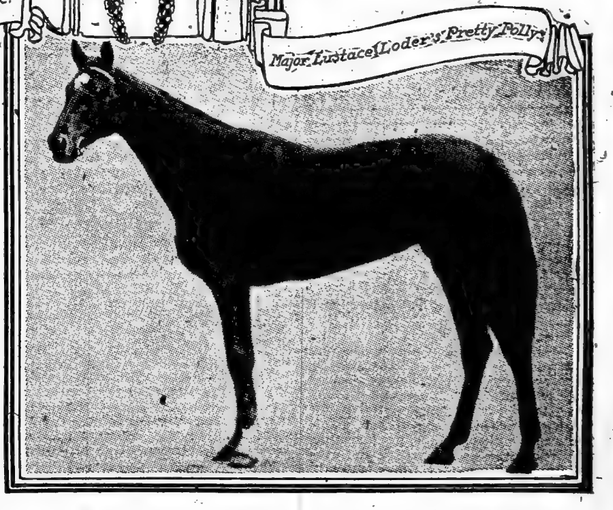
In view of the idea held by all the American trainers who are familiar with English turf usages, that excessive and early racing are chiefly to blame for the breaking down of American horses, the case of Beldame, the most remarkable filly of the American turf, and one of the most remarkable that racing has ever produced in this country, was cited as an illustration, in comparison with the phenomenon of the present season in England, Pretty Polly, Major Eustace Loder's unbeaten three-year-old. Beldame, by Octagon-Bella Donna, fared more fortunately than the vast majority of American two-year-olds last season, in that she was raced much as are English two-year-olds, she having run fewer times than did Pretty Polly, which ran and won nine races, while Beldame ran but seven races, of which she won three, was second once, and third once. The judicious campaign then made with Beldame left her with full power and vigor at the end of the season, and her development into the grand three-year-old that she is must be attributed in a great measure to the fact that she had a chance which does not often come to an American two-year-old with Beldame's speed and ability to win rich stakes.

When August Belmont decided to retire temporarily from racing last Fall Beldame was not sold, but leased to Newton Bennington for the present season, and through this year has raced in Mr. Bennington's colors, though at the end of the season she is to be returned to Mr. Belmont, who will retain her for his Nursery Stud. This year Beldame, grown into a splendid filly, has raced twelve times, and has won ten races, against horses of all ages and at all distances, her only defeats having been when she was third to Irish Lad for the Metropolitan Handicap and when she was second to Hermis for the Test Handicap.

Pretty Polly in England has continued her unbeaten career and has won five races as a three-year-old, or half the number that Beldame has to her credit. Pretty Polly is by Galinule-Admiration, and is described as a rich chestnut, with a strong tint of flax in mane and tail, and standing nearly sixteen hands high. She is of blocky build, and in the eyes of Harry Stull, the painter of horse portraits, seemed a trifle punched up, though Mr. Stull declares that there is nothing in England that can beat her. She is level headed and sweet tempered, and seems actually fond of being petted by the wife of her owner. Beldame is just a shade under sixteen hands, a rich chestnut, with a powerful back and strong body, and though a filly of wonderful strength is built on light racing lines. Beldame, though good tempered, is brimming over with spirits, and is so eager to go that she generally has to be led on the track when going to the post for a race. She, too, is of English blood, her sire, Octagon, though bred by Mr. Belmont in Kentucky, being a son of Rayon d'Or, English thoroughbred, imported from France by Congressman William Scott of Pennsylvania, and his dam being the imported mare Ortegal.



Newton Bennington's Beldame.



Major Eustace Loder's Pretty Polly.

NAIVE ITALIAN FIGURINES

A Group of Richly Colored Figures in Old Fayence Shown at the Metropolitan.

A RECENT addition to the treasures of art at the Metropolitan Museum, one which came too late to be placed in time for the opening when the Duc de Dino armor was shown, is a large group of figurines in fayence representing Christ taken from the cross surrounded by various saints, with the Virgin Mary in the centre. It will be found in the north gallery overlooking the sculpture hall in the Fifth Avenue wing, where it occupies the central show case in a good light.

The richness of coloring attracts the eye, and the singular garments of the female saints rivet the attention. Purples and dark blues, a strong yellow that is never harsh, greens both apple-colored and turquois, browns, and pale blues are found in bold yet happy combination. The Christ, nude except for a yellow scarf about the middle, lies with closed eyes on a long coffer, and behind the coffer are ranged the figures. All the faces but one look down on Him, and on all, without exception, the painter of the statuettes has indicated tears. In the centre is a group of three figures in one piece, the Madonna supported by a female Saint and another woman with aureole close behind her on the other side. Four other figures are separately modeled and are ranged to right and left of the separate group of three. This arrangement indicates that the eight pieces forming the entire group were placed in an alcove or broad niche above an altar; against the wall, we may suppose, was a cross not of this company. What adds to the quaintness of the figures and their robes is the landscape background which forms part of each of the pieces that shows a standing figure. This background is modeled with and directly behind each figure, and consists of a hill roughly indicated by sections of green or pale yellow, like the angular rockwork often shown by the primitive painters as backgrounds of religious paintings. In only one case, that of Mary Magdalen, is there an attempt at foliage. Above her luxuriant yellow hair hangs a tree-trunk with a clumsy mass of green foliage.

The coloration and the robes, the backgrounds of rock, which recall Chinese groups in colored stone, the half-open mouths expressive of grief, the discolored cheeks to indicate tears, belong to Italian work prior to 1500. There is a date also, curiously divided on two separate pieces of pottery that fit into the head and foot of the boxlike bier or sarcophagus on which the Christ is extended. The date is 1487. Certain differences in tone in the colors of these two pieces, however, suggest that they belong to a later period than the figures themselves and were added afterward, in order to fix the real or supposed date of the group.

All the persons represented have aureoles; that of the Christ lies under the head; it has a Greek cross painted on it with yellow and dark blue. The toes of the left foot are broken off. The left hand lies on the body; the right is stretched by the side. The front of the sarcophagus is decorated with arabesques. On the extreme left is a male saint in a yellow body-coat with big, black-outlined designs, yellow boots to half-calf, apple-green tights, and a voluminous cloak with a big pattern on it alternating from a green to a light blue ground, the compartments painted ivory white and the central floral design of each compartment green and yellow or white and yellow. This Saint has a brown skull-cap and plain yellow aureole; he knits his fingers together before his breast as he gazes down.

Mary Magdalen comes next. She seems sinking on one knee to express her humility and her left hand is up. Her aureole is blue with yellow borders. Her long, wavy yellow hair is scarcely confined by a white ribbon. Her cloak is brown with a blue lining and yellow edge; the apple-green robe has big floral arabesque designs with centres of trefoil, greenish yellow with black edges. Her sleeves, however, are evidently a separate part of her dress, for they have a yellow ground with arabesques in black lines.

On the extreme right stands Joseph of Arimathea, black bearded and black haired, wearing a curious fluted hat with turned-up rims and an aureole; his body-coat is brownish with big yellow buttons, perhaps gold, to indicate his wealth. His dark blue cloak with yellow edges and green lining is caught up in front by one hand, and holds a number of spikes—the nails from the Cross. Next him stands St. John the Evangelist with his left hand holding a kerchief. He has curly yellow hair and an aureole of yellow with a blue edge, a dark blue body-coat with yellow collar, and a long cloak with a brownish lining, which has a big arabesque pattern, squares traced in yellow on cream ground, with central rosettes of yellow petals and green leaves.

The triple piece with the Virgin holds the centre. She has a purple cloak with pale green lining and yellow edging that passes over the head, a palish blue linen coif round neck and chin. Her left hand is round the female Saint on her left, who supports her with both arms and looks into her face with sympathy and affection, while the Virgin and the Saint just behind her on the other side gaze downward with parted lips and tearful cheeks.

The naïveté of these figures is great, but the color scheme is also remarkable, not only for its variety but for the way in which the painter has separated the yellows and blues from each other by varying the combinations. The more the group is examined the more one realizes that the artist had complete control of his materials. There is no disharmony, and the coloration is broadly distributed with a master's hand. In pottery there is little opportunity for the fading of colors, so that time does not produce those charming effects of tonality we often admire in old paintings; it is therefore fair to suppose that the original painter of these figurines had a wonderful feeling for color. That this work is fayence, made at Faenza, is not likely. Such yellows as we find in it can be seen in Caffagiola ware, but groups of this complexity and importance are more likely to be met with in old Gubbio ware.

The coloring and the attitudes bear a faint resemblance to Japanese and Chinese figurines, though neither the costumes nor the patterns on the cloaks and robes are Oriental. It is as if the artist had seen Oriental pottery and the latter had not been without influence, as we see in the early attempts at porcelain in Europe how the first porcelain makers imitated Oriental ware. The unknown Saint on the left has a strong resemblance to Oriental figures, particularly to those of Japan.

Wherever made and by whom made is not of so much importance; the main thing is to have such a fine primitive feeling as the figures and faces contain, combined with such beautiful tonal colors. The white and blue of the Della Robbia reliefs and their much more clever modeling appear a trifle cold and mannered when compared with the robust but somewhat awkward modeling and deep rich tones of this group. Whence the figurines came is not stated, but it would be interesting to learn, if only to arrange a setting for them more in keeping with their devout air than a showcase. They are well worth a careful study.

HOW STRANGE!

"I NOTICE," barked The Scion, "that when the trees begin to leave, although they have their trunks with them, they remain right where they are."

"And I'll be switched," chipped in the leap year Bud, "if that should prevent us from branching out."

"Although that might be construed as a shady proceeding," rejoined The Scion, "I think the trees should not take umbrage at what promises a fine umbrageous effect."

Grief's Only Friend.

Stayout—What are you looking over that old bunch of theatre programmes and dance cards for? Memory of other days?

Mrs. Stayout—No, dear. Memory of other nights.

HOW AMERICAN "BLUFF" WON PEACE CONGRESS

Promises in Three Languages to Secure Attendance Here of Interparliamentary Union.

THAT two hundred members of the Interparliamentary Union, an organization comprising representatives from the legislative bodies of every country where white men rule, save Russia and Spain, are touring the United States as guests of this Government, and will to-morrow hold the first session of the International Peace Congress in St. Louis, instead of Copenhagen, Denmark, is due solely to American "bluff," as exemplified by Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from Missouri, and Chairman of the Congressional Committee which is charged with the entertainment of the visitors.

Mr. Bartholdt was the only representative of the United States in attendance upon the 1903 Peace Congress held in Vienna under the auspices of the union. Denmark was a candidate for this year's congress. The Government of that country had already provided for a large entertainment fund, and the citizens of Copenhagen had mapped out a tentative programme, which they felt sure would induce the delegates to accept their invitation.

"I have been a member of the union for a number of years," said Mr. Bartholdt, on the occasion of his trip to New York to welcome the delegates, "and when I went to Vienna last year it was with the intention of bringing the congress to this country if possible this year. I didn't know how the task could be accomplished, but I made up my mind to try anyway.

"When the member of the Denmark group extended Copenhagen's invitation, backed up as it was by his Government, I felt that my chances of success were decidedly remote, but would not acknowledge defeat. I listened to every promise made by the gentleman from Denmark, and when I took the floor went him one better. I had not discussed the matter of an appropriation for the purpose of entertaining the delegates should they agree to come to America before leaving for Vienna, but I promised $50,000 and a convention hall.

Pledges in Three Languages.

"I pledged Governmental recognition of their visit, and repeated the pledge in three different languages. The greatest difficulty I had to overcome was my inability to offer the use of the Capitol Building for the congress. Wherever the annual meeting has been held on the Continent, the sessions have taken place in the national legislative hall of the country honored by the congress, and the delegates thought it beneath their dignity to meet in another kind of building. I was forced to explain at length that there was a specific and inviolable rule in America prohibiting the use of the halls of Congress for any other gathering than that of Congress itself.

"I dwelt upon the fact that there was a World's Fair to be held in St. Louis, and right there I ran up against another snag. The Hon. W. Randall Cremer, member of the British Parliament, and Secretary of the English group of the union, balked. His British conservatism took alarm at the mention of the Fair, and he at once became imbued with the idea that I wished the presence of the congress to boom the show. When I had reassured him, and completed my address, the Danish representative withdrew the name of Copenhagen as a candidate for the congress, and offered a resolution fixing St. Louis for its gathering.

"After I had won my point, I awoke to the significance of the step I had taken, and more than one of the nights I spent, until I saw President Roosevelt, were sleepless. I would have found myself in an awful predicament if, when the time came, I was unable to live up to the pledges made by me, and as soon as I put foot on American soil I hastened to Washington.

"There I sought the President and placed the situation before him. I told him the importance of the union, and impressed upon him that its coming would be a great thing for the United States. I cannot begin to say how much he relieved me when he agreed with everything I said, and told me that he would lend me every assistance in securing the necessary appropriation. He was as good as his word. He mentioned the prospective conference in his annual message, and as a result of his interest Congress appropriated the necessary sum for the entertainment of the delegates.

Importance of Congress.

"There is a general disposition on the part of the public to underestimate the importance of the congress. It is the greatest power for good in the world to-day. The purpose of the Interparliamentary Union, as I understand it, is to enable responsible representatives of all nations to jointly consider questions of common concern and to blaze the way, as it were, for the cultivation of such cordial relations as will lead to the negotiation of arbitration treaties and thus preclude the possibility of armed conflicts.

"If Japanese and Russian interests had been bound together by an arbitration treaty the present war, in all its bloody horror, would have been an impossibility. We do not begin to realize in this country the loss of life which is marking the conduct of the struggle in the far East and the atrocities which take place on the battlefield. It will be years before the truth is known, if it ever comes to light.

"There is the greatest admiration among the people of foreign nations for the military system of the United States, and I am convinced that the present visit will enhance the feeling. Before their trip is ended they will have a pretty good idea of the country and its resources, and any one who does not believe that the delegates are men whose approbation is well worth winning, is far from the truth. They are, each and every one of them, the biggest kind of men in their respective countries, and the money which is to be devoted to their entertainment will be well spent."

Since the invitation to the union was extended by Mr. Bartholdt and accepted by that body, the Missouri Congressman has organized an American group which now numbers no less than 100 Representatives of Congress and United States Senators. He expects to increase the group.

The methods he used in securing the congress for St. Louis are even yet a source of amusement to his friends in that body. A number of delegates were laughing about his "American assurance" when they greeted him Tuesday morning last.

"I am afraid," said Mr. Cremer, in discussing the work done by the Congressman, "that he will want to exhibit us when he gets us to the St. Louis Fair. There is no telling what a man who takes it upon himself to make the promises he did, in bringing the union to this country, may do if he gets a good chance."

A MODERN RIP VAN WINKLE.

WHEN I returned from South America this afternoon," said a railway engineer at the Democratic Club to a friend who crossed the dining room to welcome him home, "I went to my house in West Forty-seventh Street to get a change of raiment before taking the train to Bar Harbor to join the family. My wife had left the place in charge of a caretaker. Needless to say, she had never seen me. As luck would have it, my latchkey was in my steamer trunk. The caretaker answered my ring at the bell.

"'What d'ye want?' she inquired.

"I politely informed her that I was the master of the house, and that with her permission I should like to come in and change my clothes. But sarcasm was lost on that woman. She slammed the door, and in a few moments cautiously raised the front parlor window.

"'Gwan, now,' she said, 'or I'll call the p'lice. There's a photygraf of the boss in the parlor, and you're not the man.'

"I had forgotten, for the moment, that while traveling in Brazil I found it more convenient to raise a beard than to shave. I rang the bell of the house next door. To my delight it was answered by the cook, with whom I had a speaking acquaintance.

"'Jane,' I said, 'I am Mr. Blank. Don't you know me? I am just back from a journey. Tell this woman who I am, please, so that I can get in.'

"But Jane said she did not know me from Adam. 'Your voice sounds like Mr. Blank's,' she said, 'but you look no more like him than I do.'

"I talked with that caretaker for half an hour. The express company brought up my traps from the steamer. I showed her my initials on the trunks. It would not work. Finally a gleam of intelligence shot through the caretaker's mind. She actually smiled.

"'Why don't ye go to the p'lice station?' she asked.

"'Happy thought. To the station house I walked, five blocks away. But I was as much a stranger to the Sergeant as I was to anybody else. Fortunately the patrolman who covered my beat at night, and with whom I was on pretty good terms, was asleep up stairs. He was sent for, and greeted me cordially, in spite of the beard. I was actually glad to shake hands with him.

"'Well, it has changed you some,' he said when I told him my story. 'Shouldn't have known you myself in the dark.'

"He went around to the house with me, and the caretaker weakened. She knew the policeman all right. Once in possession I hiked to a barber and disposed of that South American beard. Otherwise, I believe, even you would have mistaken me for a stranger. But if that caretaker wants a recommendation from me as a woman of caution and diplomacy she can have it."

NO PIPE SMOKERS FOR HIM.

THE most aristocratic gang of diggers, excavators, and stone heavers I ever saw was in an up-State town the other day," said the observant man. "Nearly every man, from the boss down to the water boy—who was a lusty chap of about twenty with one arm—puffed away at a big, black cigar while hustling on the job. Some of the cigars were five-inchers, and others were snipes clinched between the teeth. Occasionally an olive-skinned fellow would straighten his back and lift up his hand; thereupon the water boy would hasten to a box about the size of a herring crate and run with a fine stogie to the worker. The smokee end was snipped in a jiffy, the boy snapped a match, and, presto! the man was back at the job, puffing away as happy as a clam, and evidently contented with life as he found it in a hole in the ground.

"When the boss eased around toward my place of observation I touched his arm and said:

"'Pardon me for troubling you, but your gang is the most exclusive set of aristocratic workmen I ever saw. This is quite the smart set among toiling laborers. Not a pipe smoker in the lot.'

"'Aristocratic nothing. It's a matter of money on this job. I'm after money. Takes time to dump the ashes out of a pipe, load up, and fire the old thing. The stogie is a cheap and glorious thing to the man who has a gang like mine. No time lost firing up, see? A man doesn't smoke so many cigars in a day after all. He can't. Strongest brand I could get from Wheeling. Come in crates like herrings. The fellows average about three of those big lunkers a day. Three for a nickel is not bad. I'd discharge a pipe smoker in a twinkle. He's too rich for my job, see? What about the non-smokers? There is one here and there. Oh, he sells his daily allowance to his mates. No butts lyin' about? They are kept for the evening siesta. Great scheme this of mine. Work and smoke cigars, and the best of it they are proud when folks mention the thing. There is a richness about the cigar the pipe does not have after all, see?'"

THE FIGHT AGAINST TRACHOMA

What the Department of Health Has Done in Stamping Out the Disease Among Children of the Public Schools.

THE authorities of a great city have never carried on a more persistent and picturesque fight against disease than that of the New York Department of Health against trachoma, that dangerous disease of the eye from which the school children of the city have long suffered. A year or so ago trachoma was epidemic in the schools. A careful examination showed that more than 10 per cent. of the children enrolled were suffering from it. To-day the disease is well under control, and another year of well-directed effort will reduce the number of cases to a minimum.

Although the months when the schools are in session give the surgeons who are fighting the disease greater opportunity, the work has been continued steadily all Summer at the new Trachoma Hospital in Harlem and at the Board of Health pavilion on the grounds of the Gouverneur Hospital on the east side. The schools open to-morrow, and a score of Inspectors will go from building to building examining the eyes of every child. Those found to be suffering from the disease will be sent out of school until they begin treatment. They may go to their own physicians or the Board of Health will treat them and supply medicines without cost. Necessary operations will also be undertaken free of charge in cases where the parents give their consent.

The first trachoma hospital of the Board of Health was established in December, 1902, in the east wing of the old Gouverneur Hospital on the East River. Thousands of children were successfully operated on, and more than 15,000 received medical treatment before the department was ousted when the reconstruction of the hospital began. By this time the disease was no longer epidemic among the Jewish children of the lower east side.

The Italian youngsters of Harlem, however, were nearly as badly off as the Jews were when the fight for clear eyes began. They could not afford the carfare for the long trip to Gouverneur, and when a new hospital became necessary a location in their section was decided upon. A roomy private dwelling on the corner of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue was secured and formally opened by Commissioner Thomas Darlington last March. It was placed in charge of Dr. H. W. Wootton of 35 West Forty-fifth Street, the department's expert in diseases of the eye. In the six months in which the hospital has been open 530 cases have been operated on successfully, and more than 18,000 treatments have been given.

Though there is nothing to make the children come to the hospital with their ailing eyes when school is not in session, there has been a steady stream of patients all Summer. The fact that there was no penalty attached to letting the disease run—such as losing one's seat in school—has not kept the children away.

Marching Up to the Doctor.

The mornings at the trachoma hospital are given over to the treatment of cases on which operations are not necessary or where permission to operate is refused through the ignorance of parents. At 9 o'clock the long, wiggling line of boys and girls—mostly Jewish or Italian—forms in the two rooms which comprise the outdoor clinic. Here and there a mother is in line, perhaps to have her own eyes treated, more likely to see her baby through the ordeal. While the hospital is primarily for school children, the director realizes the uselessness of attempting to cure the children without treating the mother if she is a trachoma sufferer.

As they have all visited the clinic before, there is no nervousness except on the part of the very young patients. The treatment is unpleasant, but the hurt does not last long, and it "ain't as worse as a lickin'," as one youngster declared when a TIMES reporter questioned him about it. They march up bravely before the doctor, who is waiting for them with a greenish pencil of sulphate of copper, which is the caustic found most effective for the burning-out process in non-operative cases.

A nurse is there to hold the head firmly while the doctor rolls back the lids. He touches them with the caustic, burning away the granulations. It hurts in spite of the cocaine with which the eyes have previously been treated, but most of the children show their nerve and refuse to cry before their fellows who are waiting.

An exception in Ruth, a four-year-old tot, with long golden curls, a regular little beauty. She approaches the operation stool with a smile that positively beams.

"I's not a goin' to cry dis time," she announces, casting the aforesaid smile along the line. "I's not, sure."

She has made the same declaration every morning for a couple of weeks. The nurse picks her up, taking care to secure a firm hold, the doctor leans over, and then the trouble begins. Long before he has touched her, in spite of her boast that she was not going to cry, she howls and shrieks and kicks as though she were being murdered by inches. The doctor's skillful fingers run the caustic under her lids, and the ordeal is over for another day.

As soon as they let her up she is all smiles again.

"I cried 'cause it hurted," she declares, "but I won't cry next time." She will, though.

A Lingering Treatment.

The burning-out treatment is a lingering one. The children have to come every day for several weeks and then every other day for a couple of months and then every week for the rest of the year. There are reactions and relapses which prolong the treatment. These are reasons which make operations preferable.

On the second floor of the trachoma hospital are two wards holding ten or twelve brass cots. Five of them are filled with patients operated on the day before, and the other five are for the youngsters who will come under the knife that afternoon. The rooms are pleasant and well lighted and the bunch of five who are about to be sent away are amusing themselves in the convalescent ward.

The operation for trachoma as practiced by the city doctors is not a complicated one. They are experts at it, and they should be after the wholesale experience they have had. Dr. A. R. Dumock, who now has charge of the operations, has performed no less than 3,000, and with a dozen or so exceptions the first operation has been successful in all cases.

Every effort is made to make the trial as easy for the youngsters as possible. They come to the hospital at noon on the day of the operation. They spend a pleasant hour with books and games. As the time approaches one of the nurses gives them a "jolly" about their never feeling it—and, indeed, they seldom suffer any pain—and tells them how much better their eyes will be afterward.

When the time for the first operation arrives the child is taken to the second floor. In a room set aside for the purpose, which contains nothing alarming in the way of knives or operating tables, the youngster is treated to laughing gas. Ether is disagreeable to take, but with laughing gas preparation the child knows nothing about it. When he has passed into unconsciousness he is carried into the operating room.

The instruments are tiny things, and the surgeon handles them with great rapidity. The eyelids are pulled back with a pair of forceps, and with an instrument which consists of a pair of tiny grooved rollers the yellowish-red, semi-transparent bodies which have formed and which cause the trouble are torn away. The rollers exert a verticle pressure without too much stripping, and get hold of the deepest follicles. The eyes are bandaged tightly and the patient put to bed. As soon as he comes out of the ether the bandages are taken off and cold applications put on. Generally by the following morning the swelling has so far receded that the child can use his eyes, and on the evening of the second day he is sent home. For two weeks he returns to the hospital every day for treatment, and then for a month or so at weekly intervals until the doctor is certain that no trace of trachoma remains.

The Harlem youngsters who have been operated on are usually quite boastful about it. Their contempt for those who are afraid to undergo an operation and elect the longer non-operative treatment is as sincere as it is amusing.

Importance of the Work.

If trachoma is not treated in time it grows into a more serious disease, which the doctors call pammus. The follicles disappear, the membrane shrinks, the cornea is covered with a hazy film, blood vessels appear, the lashes turn in, and sight is finally lost. They are treating two cases of pammus at the hospital at the present time. Neither boy could see a thing when brought in, and they could barely distinguish between light and darkness. They have undergone one operation and can now distinguish objects at a distance of four or five feet. A second operation will restore their sight still further, and the treatment which will follow promises to clear their vision entirely.

The two youngsters are really sorry they are getting well. Never have they had such meals as they enjoy at the city hospital table. They are actually growing fat. One of them is a musician, the other something of an acrobat, and they give performances for the amusement of the trachoma sufferers every afternoon. When they do not obey the nurses there is one threat that always brings them to time.

"Very well, then," the head nurse says, "we will send you home this afternoon."

They begin instantly to beg for forgiveness and are model patients for the next twenty-four hours. The authorities will probably have trouble discharging them. It would not be the first time. When the hospital occupied the east wing of old Gouverneur Hospital there was one youth who became so attached to the hospital after a long and painful treatment that he would not go home. They put him in the street, but when night came he slipped back into the ward and crawled into his old cot, clothes and all. It was several days before they finally got rid of him.

At the up-town hospital there is one little girl who is determined to be a nurse. She was operated on successfully and played at being nurse while recovering. Now she returns every morning and holds the heads of the other children when the regular nurse has other duties.

Found in Public Baths.

For the past few weeks Inspectors have been dragging the public baths in the upper part of the city for trachoma. About 20 per cent. of the children were found to be suffering from trachoma or the more mild conjunctivitis. The trachoma sufferers were advised to report at the hospital for treatment.

"The baths themselves are not a source of infection," said Dr. Wootton, "for the water is clean enough. Very wisely the city decided not to furnish towels, which would have been dangerous. The children, however, who bring towels from home often loan them to less provident youngsters. One towel sometimes does for three or four, and they wipe out their eyes first of all. If one of the four has trachoma the disease is very likely to be communicated to the others.

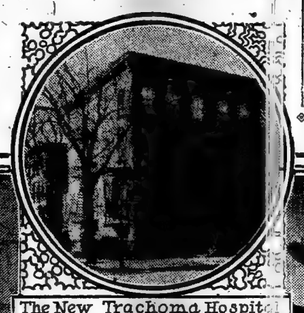
"We had no trouble making examinations at the baths, though our Inspectors were without authority. The New York child is becoming used to health examinations. He comes up for vaccination once in so often; he is thoroughly gone over by the doctors of the fresh-air societies which send children to the country; he gets another overhauling from the Inspectors of the Department of Health when school begins. The fear of being operated on for trachoma is rapidly passing away. The children know others who have been through the ordeal. It is as it was at the old swimming pool. The boy who gets into the water first insists that it is warm, even if his chattering teeth give the statement the lie. The child who has been through a trachoma operation insists that it did not hurt, at least that it did not hurt much, and that only babies would be afraid of it.

"As soon as the schools open we will start a noon clinic at the Department of Health headquarters, Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue. All doubtful cases will be sent there for examination. If they have trachoma they will not be allowed to return to school until they have commenced treatment. We anticipate a great rush of sufferers the first few weeks, and the trachoma hospital will have to work overtime. There is no doubt, however, that we are making progress against the disease. The number of cases is considerably less, and they are becoming more mild. That is due to the fact that we get hold of the children before the disease has time to develop."

The doctors and nurses engaged in the trachoma fight have suffered somewhat. Six of the nurses and three of the doctors have contracted the disease. It is almost impossible to keep from touching the eyes in some thoughtless moment, and a single touch, if there is any infection on the fingers, is enough to bring on the disease.

The nurses and two of the doctors have been successfully operated on. The chief operator, however, is still suffering from the disease. His fellows laughingly declare that he thinks no one can operate as well as himself and that he is trying to figure out a way of operating on his own eyes.

Just before school closed in the Summer the children in a few buildings were inspected for defective eyesight. The distance test alone was used and 30 per cent. of the children were found to have defective sight. As soon as school is well under way a more extended test will be made. Children who need glasses will be advised to visit an oculist. The department simply acts in an advisory capacity. Furnishing glasses to children who need them is out of the question, owing to the expense. East siders especially are not inclined to be careful of anything which they get for nothing. If the department furnished glasses the children could be counted on to break them on an average of once a week. If their parents have to purchase them, the youngsters will take care of them or the parents will know the reason why.



The New Trachoma Hospital

East Side Trachoma Sufferers Gathering for Daily Treatment — Department of Health Surgeons Operating on School Children for Trachoma

GILLETTE'S LITTLE SLIP.

WILLIAM GILLETTE was telling a story about the South one night not very long ago to an interested circle of friends in the Lambs Club. He was extolling the ingenuousness of the natives, setting the scene of his story in an ordinary day coach of a train bound from Atlanta to Charleston.

"In the seat behind us sat a mighty pretty girl, whose gorgeous raiment failed to hide the fact that she came from 'way back' in the mountains," the actor said. "My friend and I were both much absorbed in the beauty of the scenery, the hills in the distance calling forth many expressions of admiration from us.

"'I reckon you all are from the lowlan's,' the girl behind calmly ventured, leaning her arms on the back of our seat and smiling sociably at us. 'It's just the other way with me. I've lived all my life up back in the mountains, and I just dote on comin' down into the lowlan's.'

"After thus breaking the ice she didn't stop until she had told us that her father had been killed in the civil war; that a cannon the 'Yarks' had abandoned stood right in front of their door; that they had three cows, the youngest of which had just weaned her first offspring; that the chickens, eighteen in number, weren't 'layin' the way they orter,' and that she was nineteen years old, 'goin' on twenty.'"

"When did this all happen?" asked one of the circle at this point.

"Last Summer," answered the unsuspecting narrator.

"You say the girl was nineteen years old," the other continued.

"Well," replied Gillette, "she told us all she knew, and I guess a little more. Down there, you know, they don't think anything of telling their age, and—"

"I understand that, the other interrupted, "but can you reconcile the fact of her father's having been killed in the civil war and the girl's being nineteen more than thirty-five years later?"

The howls of laughter which followed this pertinent query were stopped by the actor's remarking impressively: "I said the young lady may have told more than she knew. But as regards that particular slip I'll take the blame myself."

ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE.

THIS story of elaborate enterprise and abused confidence comes from Jersey and is vouched for by commuters in the region about Union.

A farmer, who may be called for convenience Timothy Hay, was driving along near the railway station when he observed a well-dressed man very busy with his stick poking about in the roadway (which is rocky at that place) turning over a stone here and scratching in the gravel there, and every now and then bending down to look intently at the ground. The man was so absorbed in his singular occupation that he did not appear to observe the farmer, and Mr. Hay's curiosity was aroused. He climbed down from his wagon and asked the stranger if he could render him any assistance. The stranger said at first that he feared not—and kept on prodding with his stick. Mr. Hay, however, continuing to stand by and watch the proceedings, the other presently looked up.

"The fact is," he said, "I lost a diamond ring somewhere about here, not now. It is a very valuable ring, and I've spent an hour already trying to find it, but I've got to catch a train in ten minutes, and if you will help me look I'll be much obliged."

The farmer joined in the search. Presently there was the sound of the whistle of an approaching engine. The stranger stopped.

"That's my train," he said. "I've got to run for it. I'm sure I lost the ring somewhere between this point and about twenty yards back. It's worth $500, and I'll be glad to pay $100 reward to anybody who returns it to me. Here's my card with my address. I don't think there's much chance, but if you should happen to find the ring or hear of anybody finding it drop me a line."

And the stranger made a dash for the train, which was just pulling into the station a hundred yards off. The farmer saw him swing aboard the last car, and then settled down to look for the ring. He spent the rest of the day at it—it was about noon when he had first seen the stranger—and it was good and dark before he gave over the search. He came next day, and looked again very carefully, and every time he drove that way for a week he got down and looked about more or less. He never found anything like a ring.

It was three weeks afterward, perhaps, (that was only a few days ago,) and Hay had pretty much forgotten all about the stranger and his ring, when as he was standing near his barn watering his horses a tramp came up—a particularly disreputable-looking tramp—and asked for something to eat. Mr. Hay told him gruffly to "git out," but the man sidled up to him and whispered:

"Say, boss, d'ye know anything erbout this sort o' truck."

He drew a very dirty hand from within his shirt and displayed what appeared to be a diamond ring.

"What are you doing with that; did'ye steal it?" asked Hay, sharply.

"I foun' it," said the tramp.

"Git away with your old glass," said Mr. Hay.

"Sure, boss, I did fin' it," the tramp insisted, "jus' now down the road a piece not fur from the railroad depot, what the road's full of rocks. I dunno what it's wuth, but I thought you might give me somethin' fur it."

At the mention of the road near the station, Mr. Hay started, but he concealed his agitation.

"I don't go in for them kind o' things," he said, "and I don't know much about 'em, but that there ring don't look to me valyable. Most likely if you foun' it, which I don't believe, it's jus' plain glass. But I'll chance it to give you dinner for it."

"Not on yer life yer don't," said the tramp, and made a move to depart.

"Lemme look at the thing again," said Hay.

The tramp held out his hand cautiously.

"I'll give you $2.50 for it," said Hay.

The tramp told him roughly that he wasn't throwing diamonds away, and the upshot of the matter after much talking was that the farmer agreed to give $1.50 for the ring, reflecting within himself that he would get the credit of honesty and clear $50, anyway, on the reward the stranger had mentioned.

He wrote at once to the name and address which had been given him to announce the finding of the ring, and waited with confidence for the result. When, in a couple of days, the letter came back marked "Person Unknown," Hay got uneasy and went to a local jeweler to have the ring valued. Previously he had said nothing to anybody, cherishing his luck in secret. When the jeweler said that the ring was worth "about 88 cents," the victim broke out into loud lamentations and told his story. His neighbors now greet his every appearance with a chorus of hoots and jeers.

Success.

Mr. Cutter—What do you wear when you wish to attract attention on the beach?

Miss Flutter—Oh, nothing much.

A MODEL BOATHOUSE

Picturesque and Comfortable Quarters of the Crescent Athletic Club Aquatic Enthusiasts.

THERE was opened yesterday—with a regatta in the afternoon and a dance in the evening—a boathouse on the Brooklyn side of the Lower Bay the fame of which has already swept over the country among aquatic men as perhaps the crack boathouse of America. If it is not quite that, amateur oarsmen concede it is very nearly the best ever built. The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which now is also just starting work on the foundations of its new city house, has erected it to take the place of its old and historic boathouse, burned to the water's edge last February, on the night of the great Baltimore fire.

The new boathouse stands on piles out in the Lower Bay at the foot of Eighty-third Street, across the road from the Crescents' country house and almost opposite it. It is not precisely on the site of the old boathouse, but a few feet to the north. Some rods beyond to the north is the promontory of Owl's Head, the extreme westerly point of Long Island. The house joins to the pier at which the Sea Gate and Crescent steamboats from the Battery land. Across this pier are the landing stages, and in front of them is a small harbor formed by a breakwater.

Revival of Aquatics.

Aquatics have had a sudden and a great revival in this club. Water sports had been dead for many years until the Summer of 1903, when a new interest sprang up. The burning of the old boathouse crystallized this. At once the hands of the Crescent management went down into the club's treasury, and, despite the financial obligations of building the big new city house, appropriated $25,000 for his new boathouse and a new flotilla of boats. All the old boats had been destroyed in the fire.

The boathouse was to have been completed on July 4. But while enough of it has been finished to permit of much rowing all the latter end of the Summer, the finishing touches have only just been added. The room covers the entire floor, and there is mechanism in place so that in less than half an hour the rowing craft can be hoisted up the ceiling, forming one of the prettiest and largest ballrooms about New York. This is to be the Crescents' official dancing place, and dances are to be the great features of each Summer's programme from now on.

On each floor are great washrooms and shower baths. Literally an army can be accommodated in this new building.

Ample Accommodations.

A thousand men can easily be cared for at one time, in every direction save that of eatables, drinkables, and smokables, and for these the clubhouse itself, only a few yards across the Shore Road, has ample provisions.

The second floor has the 502 lockers, already mentioned; the third floor, the dormitory. The fourth floor (under the roof) is yet unfinished, and what use it will be put to has not as yet been decided. On each of these three upper floors the tower corners have been finished into sleeping rooms that will be the envy of all womankind. For these rooms are literally upon the water, and they will be famous resting places for hot Summer nights. There is sure to be a huge demand for them, and in accordance with the club's traditions the choice of them will probably be auctioned off to the highest bidder next Spring.

Each floor has splendid broad verandas, facing south and west. There are six of these verandas in all. Those over the third or dormitory floor are sheltered by the towers on the corners, and men may sit there in the heat of Summer nights, pleasantly negligée, with no possibility of feminine intrusion. The pale green of the exterior is on the lower floors and in the fourteen great columns on the front and the water side that extend up two stories. The towers, roof, and upper stories are the pale brown.

The Boating Element.

Over 200 men make up the active boating element of the club. The other sports draw fully a thousand more men. The boating set are men actively engaged in business, and have no time to train for crews or formal rowing. Hence the Crescent never enters nowadays into active rowing competitions. But its individual record is strong.

The leaders of the athletic interest in the club to-day are made up of Charles J. McDermott, Edgar J. Williams, Cornelius Van Brunt, Frank Torrey, and Louis Doyle. The new fleet is composed of two eight-oared barges, three four-oared racing gigs, eight single and two double gigs, a St. Lawrence skiff, and a seventeen-foot pleasure boat. This equipment is to be greatly added to this year. At the moment it does fairly well.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB'S NEW BOAT HOUSE.

Centre of Athletics.

It is a boathouse, and yet much more. In a sense it is a special club building for all the athletic interests. On the upper floors there are dormitories that will accommodate a hundred to two hundred men, besides at least a dozen private sleeping rooms. No club member now o' Summers will have to travel back to town late at night because he cannot be accommodated at the club. Here also will be the lockers for the athletes of the club—for the golf, tennis, lacrosse, baseball men as well as the rowing enthusiasts. Five hundred and two lockers have already been put into place and are fast being assigned. All the athletes will repair here instead of having to occupy uncomfortable quarters in the country house.

Architecturally the new boathouse is an imposing edifice. It is entirely of wood, of course, of pale brown and a very pale green that is just a tint off white. There are four stories, and the roof is "pitched," with a tower in the centre, a tower at either corner, and "eyebrow" windows in the roof between these towers.

The first floor is the boatroom, where the new fleet is now installed. This boatbuilding is so complete, however, that the delay was worth while.

GEORGE FIRST AND LAST.

MRS. N—— is the teacher of the infant class in one of the best known Sunday schools in the City of Washington. Among her numerous scholars is her own small son, who has the greatest respect and love for the memory of that illustrious man whom all loyal Americans love and venerate—George Washington.

On the Fourth John was up bright and early, and, between firing off "crackers," exploding bombs, and throwing torpedoes on the ground to hear the noise they made, besieged his mother to tell him of the first President of the United States, being particularly interested in the tales of him as a great soldier.

The Sunday following Independence Day the Sunday school lesson was about Paul. Mrs. N—— laid special stress on the fact that Paul was a soldier of the Lord, ever ready to fight when duty called. When she thought the lesson had been fully understood by all the small tots present, she said:

"If any of you can tell me the name of the brave soldier I have been telling you about, raise his hand."

The silence in the room could be felt. The little ones gazed at "teacher," but did not offer to answer her question. Finally her son caused her heart to swell with pride by raising his hand.

"Speak loudly, John," she said, "so we can all hear."

The answer came in strenuous tones: "George Washington!"

RAH! RAHS! OF THE OLDEN DAYS.

To Shout or Not to Shout, the Question Now at 'Varsity Games.

IS THE college "rah-rah boy," so famous in the comic press and on the variety stage, in danger of becoming an extinct species? The present controversy between Harvard and Princeton, in which Yale has taken sides with Harvard against the practice of "excessive" cheering, would seem to indicate that there is a strong probability of it, at least. But the undergraduate tendency for more "gentlemanly" sport has not been without severe criticism from alumni, Yale graduates being especially severe in their criticism of their Alma Mater for her stand against cheering.

The subject came up for discussion the other evening at the University Club between a couple of Yale "old grads," and a young New Yorker who is a junior in the university. The cheering of the Princeton contingency at the last game with Yale was unfavorably criticised by the younger man. One of the older men had caught on the university baseball team in the early eighties, and he unbosomed himself thus:

"You fellows who play the game in the present days of high civilization don't have any idea of what we old-timers were up against," he said. "You object to a little howling on the side lines. In the good old days the cheers were frequently reinforced with vegetables and overripe eggs, and when these commodities were lacking small stones were sometimes used.

"Why, on occasions we had to pay ten men on the team—one to stand behind the catcher and prevent the opposition rooters from kicking him at critical moments. I remember one time when a bat was gently insinuated between my legs as I stepped forward to make a throw to second base. It looked like a sure 'out' for us, but I took a header over the home plate, and the runner made third. Although I offered to lick all the men around me, they merely hooted me in a highly delighted manner, and for some reason the umpire didn't see the bat play, so the runner stayed on third.

"The rule which keeps everybody not engaged in the game back thirty feet from the base lines wasn't in force then, either, and the opposition rooters always made it a point to crowd up so close that I had to get up under the bat in order to see first base at all, and a throw to third was like a leap in the dark. And the cheering! Well, in one game I know of each side had three brass bands on the field, and there was a megaphone chorus or so to help them out. Every student with any college pride was expected to yell until he couldn't talk above a whisper.

"Of course, I don't like to criticise my Alma Mater, but this new-fangled objection to cheering doesn't look very favorable to her. Yale never kicked about the cheering until Princeton beat her. Perhaps if she would give more time to teaching her team to play ball and less to the ethics of the other side's cheers she would win more games, which I judge is what she plays for."

"But," sad a Harvard man, who had been an interested listener, "don't you think that the practice of hooting at the opposition team, aside from such rowdyish actions as you describe, is ungentlemanly, to say the least! And don't you think that there is more sport—real sport—in the more quiet game, as played under the present régime?"

"No, I can't say that I do," was the reply. "It's the do-or-die kind of playing that develops manliness, and enthusiasm is a natural accompaniment of it. You can't play good baseball or football on the 'After you, my dear Alphonse' plan. They say that the battle of Waterloo was won on the football field at Eton, and if it was I don't believe there was any suppression of cheering there. Of course I'm not defending for a minute any acts of rowdyism, and I think the rule which keeps the crowd back from the base lines a most excellent one. But when it comes to yelling—let 'em yell! It does a team good to hear it, and it does a college good to get up enough enthusiasm to do it properly."

The agitation against Princeton's style of cheering, which will probably be resumed when the universities reopen in the Fall, was brought to a head by the last Harvard-Princeton game. Harvard was well ahead until the last half of the last inning, when Princeton won in a grand batting rally, while every supporter of the orange and black stood up in his seat and yelled as if possessed. Yale was beaten not long afterward in a similar rally in the seventh inning. Shortly after the Harvard game The Harvard Crimson, the university's daily paper, came out with an editorial in which Princeton was charged with cheering to "rattle" the Harvard team, and was asked to explain her position.

"The Princetonian, the Princeton daily, answered with a general denial, and acknowledged no wrong on the part of the Princeton rooters. Soon after Yale's defeat the Yale Alumni Weekly took up the matter also, and in a manner similar to The Crimson's. The Alumni was severely taken to task not long since by "Dutch" Carter, an old Yale pitcher. Mr. Carter objected to the "howl," as he called it, which Yale had made in the matter in no uncertain terms. He exhorted the university to put good ball players in the field and let the cheering of opponents alone.

The last Yale-Harvard game on the Polo Grounds in this city is cited by the opponents of the new noiseless game as an example of the "goody-goody" style of playing. There were few spectators present, and the cheering consisted of two or three scattered efforts.

"It made me tired to hear it," said a Yale alumnus, speaking of the game. "It seemed almost an insult to the old bullfrog chorus to hear it given in the apologizing way that seems to be becoming fashionable. The Harvard 'Rahs' weren't much better, and the whole contest was about as exciting as the meeting of a sewing circle."

At Yale there was much discussion of the cheering question last year, and undergraduate sentiment seemed to be pretty well divided. The apparent tendency to slight the cheering caused much unfavorable comment, and it is entirely possible that the storm of criticism which The Alumni Weekly evoked by its editorial on the subject will result in a return to the more lusty expression of college enthusiasm of former days.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

MISS CYNTHIA ROCHE

MISS ROSAMOND STREET

MISS BARCLAY

THE Newport season has ended. The word "Finis" has been written. Is it a question of "the King is dead—long live the King"? Hardly. For two years society has been in a period of transition. Each Newport Summer accentuates the changes. New York society is one thing; Newport society another. To-day it is the happy hunting ground, this historic island in the Providence Plantations, of the climber and the seeker for social preferment. Many peris look longingly through the gates which are not ajar for them. But you never know who is to be taken up, and this year more than any other Newport has been a bouilabaisse. Thackeray has called this dish a "hotch potch of all sorts of fishes," and this is true and a perfect definition. That, too, without any possible allusion to a renowned and notable and most respected family which bears a piscatorial name. Apropos of this the one and only artistic entertainment on generous lines at Newport this season was the scarlet ball given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at the Crossways. It was a poetic harvest home, and the popples and the wheat and the garlands of early russet Autumn leaves and the song "Good-bye, Summer"—a little mediocre and cheap and somewhat tinsel as to sentiment—were excellent in their way. At least, there was something original.

But the social prestige of Newport has been trampled underfoot as the peasants thrash out the blood of the grape in vintage time in France. What has been the Newport season? Where have been the entertainments? Society is hopelessly divided into sets. For some of those bearing old and illustrious names, who have had the prestige of position for a century at least, this has been a protection. We choose our own friends, and we owe our relatives to the dispensation of Providence—and this time with a reverent capital.

***

When one remembers the Newport of twenty years ago, with its select and exclusive set, and its distinguished guests from abroad, and its delicious simplicity and its utter refinement—in the days when there was a leader of New York society—and contrasts it with this fifth Summer of the twentieth century, the comparison is truly odious. The best people kept to themselves, surrounded themselves with a small circle, entertained notabilities, and in their lists of guests selected the most amusing and the most eligible. Some of these hostesses had the prestige of family whose fame is historic and has been associated with Newport for generations. During the Summer, quite independent of the striving multitude, such hostesses as Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, and Mrs. Shaw-Safe, representing the Gammells of Providence, and a few others gave charming entertainments. Mrs. Ogden Mills is comparatively new to Newport, although her twin daughters were christened there about—well, say about a score of years ago—and the Wilsons, the Bargers, and others again come in comparative succession. But the great functions of the Summer were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish—worthy of a first place in the first rank, but not an old Newport resident—Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Roekler, who was the wife of Gould Brokaw; the Brugueires, who are no relation to the old New York Brugeres, but California people; the Carters, the Wideners, the Coogans, the Stewart Barneys, and so on.

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There is a question for the coming Winter season in town. There will be no assembly or general entertainment. This Summer Mrs. Astor, who succeeded Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., as a leader of New York society, but who, with all her tact and savoir faire, has never been able to give the same éclat to either Newport or New York, is weary of the task. Mrs. Astor has had a very difficult problem to solve. Society is much larger and much more general that it was fifteen or twenty years ago. To-day she, alone among the older generation, stands as the representative doyenne, and an invitation to her house certainly bears a cachet. This Summer she has given three dinners. Perhaps she may give a ball during the Winter. It has been her custom, and it is the only assemblage to which society comes, as it were, en masse.

Many of the new hostesses did not have the apparent approval of the older set at Newport. What will it be in town this Winter?

***

There have been only a few scandals at Newport. One was most unfortunate. There seems to be, in the case of another a very curious fatality in one family in the choice of servants. Why in the rush to gain a little éclat in having English servants some people will take butlers and valets from New York intelligence offices, many of which are themselves deceived by bogus references, is a question. The Townsend Burden robbery a few years ago was the work of English servants. The references were presented and not verified. Perhaps Americans have had the experience of receiving letters of introduction from English friends presenting detrimentals, and have been so accustomed to this method of treatment that they hardly think it worth while to look into the character of their servants. The main idea is that footmen should match in size and be presentable, and that butlers should be silver-haired and have the look of old family retainers.

It was the experience of one family years ago to be futilely attacked by anonymous letters by a servant, until the master of the house, discovering many thefts, traced other misdemeanors, discovered the culprit, and had him arrested, tried, and convicted. And yet one of the Newport causes célebres of the year hinges on a repetition of the same story. If the Newport householders would only watch carefully the conduct of their servants they would perhaps be a little more secure. There is more than one fence in Providence; there are a few in Boston, and there is said to be at least one receiver of stolen goods at the city by the sea. However, it is well known that there is a gaming establishment for servants just off Bellevue Avenue, and that it is the resort of all kinds of characters. There has been more than one robbery in Newport this Summer.

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To matters more personal and cheerful. The tableaux and the Horse Show at Newport were the last public functions of consequence. Miss Rosamond Street, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Street and the niece of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, took part in the first, and her beauty made quite a sensation. In the Horse Show, Miss Cynthia Roche, the daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche was ever notable and divided the attention of the audience with Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Eleanor Lewis of Philadelphia, and the ever-radiant Miss Alice Roosevelt. At Southampton the Misses Barclay have been among the most admired of the younger set. They are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay. The oldest daughter is now Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, and the two younger daughters are Miss Gertrude and Miss Mildred, the latter of whom makes her début this Winter. She is of a Spanish type and a striking-looking girl.

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It has been otherwise rather a quiet week. The Baltusrol tournament was interesting to golfers and society and the reception, Friday, was quite a delightful event so early in the year. The story of the commencement of the Lenox season is told elsewhere. For a few weeks the Berkshires will be notable for a dignified gayety. There will be a horse show, hunts, and other outdoor diversions, and many house parties. At present there are quite a number of prominent visitors in this country from England and elsewhere. The Earl of Dartmouth is familiar on account on the one hand of his being a relative of the founder of Dartmouth College, and then again because of his being a descendant of Elizabeth Washington, and thus more or less endeared to the American people. The Archbishop of Canterbury will be in New York within a fortnight. He has enjoyed himself immensely in Canada. He has had almost as constant companions Bishop Potter, who reverently kissed his hand, in the most High Church fashion, on his arrival, and J. Pierpont Morgan. The financier was in his element a few days ago when he drove up Fifth Avenue riding between Bishop Potter and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The visit of the Prince Adalbert is still in the balance. William Waldorf Astor is in New York for a few days. Capt. Arthur Hill, one of the most delightful of recent visitors, has sailed for England. It was his mother, Lady Hill, who composed the famous song "In the Gloaming." Whether this entitles him to much gratitude or not, is a question with the music loving community.

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This week everything will be in transitu. It is the flitting time. As each week has had its clandestine wedding, perhaps a sensation of that kind is in store for society. One of the arranged weddings for September is that of Perry Tiffany and Miss Olive Thompson, the daughter of Mrs. J. Hoffman Thompson of Newark. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany will go for a long trip abroad. Lakewood will begin its season next week, and already there is a nucleus of a circle gathering at the Hot Springs of Virginia. The fair for the Nassau Asylum, of which mention has already been made, will take place on Sept. 24. It will be held at Harbour Hill, Roslyn, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Mrs. Mackay is one of the patronesses, and is much interested in the work.

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The wedding of Miss Mabel Stebbins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, and Capt. James Brady Mitchell of the United States Army Corps, will take place at North Hatley, Canada, Oct. 1. North Hatley has been the abiding place of many New Yorkers this Summer. And a favorite Canadian retreat is Point a Pic. Murray Bay has also had its New York colony. The wedding of Miss Stebbins and Capt. Mitchell will bring together all of these elements, winding up the Canadian season at these resorts. Miss Stebbins is a niece of Mrs. Honorine Vail.

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Echoes from Clubland

CLUBMEN are very much interested at the opening of the theatrical season at the possibilities of something new in the sartorial line as exhibited by leading actors, especially those from England or those who have been in the hands of an English tailor. John Drew, as a member of several exclusive clubs, dresses very well both on and off the stage. He is extremely conservative, so there is nothing startlingly new in his clothes this season. There is a return to trousers which are not so loose as were those of last Winter. The frock coats fit snugly to the figure and the lounge suits are of homespun.

George Grossmith, Jr., and his fellow-players, however, have brought the extreme styles over this Autumn. Mr. Grossmith's hats are always a revelation, but are a little bit too pronounced to be copied. When at Newport, as the guest of James J. Van Alen, he wore his favorite panama. In the play at Daly's he has a brown park suit of rough cloth which, were it in any other shade, would be very smart. As it is, Mr. Grossmith subordinates his clothes to the character he represents. He has introduced again, after many years, the gray topper, which the King favors and in which he appeared on several occasions this Summer.

The most grotesque of Mr. Grossmith's costumes is the double-breasted sack lounge suit of a peculiar shade of blue, which might be called ultramarine. With this he wears a Homburg hat of vivid green, with a small peacock's feather in the band; brown boots, and a most aggressive tartan plaid tie under an all-around turndown collar.

The famous evening cloak to wear with evening dress is none other than that employed by Italian and Spanish officers. A number of these were seen here two years ago, and Willie B. O. Field had one of them. It is more or less of a Hamlet cloak with a large clasp at the throat. It goes over the shoulders and has a rakish Spanish and Italian twist, such as one sees in the portraits of Continental cavaliers of the seventeenth century. It is almost universally worn in the evening by Spaniards and Italians. The other evening overcoat, of a frock cut, lined with white satin, is a bit too pronounced.

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One of the latest fads at the different seaside country clubs is rail sitting. This is most disagreeable for those who do not indulge in the practice. The participants are all young men. They take up their position on the railing of the club piazza and sit there in rows with their faces toward the occupants of the piazzas and their backs to the sea. The hosiery of the year is variegated, and the old style of tan boots with white linen spatts is considered very ultra. Some of the tan Oxford boots have only white uppers, and above these the variegated "socks" can be seen. All trousers are turned up a little over two inches at the bottom, and at the seaside the favorite material is white flannel or duck. Dark coats, single and double-breasted, narrow four-in-hands, either of white, dark blue, or black silk, straw and Panama hats are essentials of the get-up, and many of the younger men carry thin bamboo walking sticks. This spectacle can be seen any day at any of the South Side Long Island clubs from Sea Gate to Montauk Point. The rail habit has reached Narragansett hotels, but not Newport. At the Reading Room there are still on view numerous soles of boots and shoes comfortably poised on the railing, while the owners loll or tilt back in piazza chairs.

***

The Duke of St. Albans, who is to make a visit to America this Winter, is the great ducal parti in England at present. He is very fond of yachting and detests society. He is said to be one of the handsomest young men in England as well as one of the wealthiest. His half brother, Lord Osborn de Vere, is well known to many New Yorkers. The Duke is thirty-four years of age. He rejoices in the beautiful name of Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, and he is a lineal descendant of Charles II. and Nell Gwynn, the madcap actress. He has three half sisters well known in London society—Lady Moyra Cavendish, Lady Henry Somerset, and Lady Alexandra de Vere. Lady Henry Somerset is the wife of the son of the Lady Henry Somerset who is the great temperance and religious worker.

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The Earl of Dartmouth, who is here with the Countess of Dartmouth and his son, Lord Lewisham, is a great lover of a joke. Last year he sent to some woman's magazine in England a recipe for beautifying the complexion, which he claimed he found in an old manuscript belonging to one of his ancestors. The ingredients were all kinds of extraordinary things, including snails, toads, and mice. The recipe was taken seriously, and many letters were written to the periodical in question by women anxious to try the mixture, notwithstanding the repulsive ingredients. As a boy and as a young man at college, Lewisham, as the Earl of Dartmouth was then called, was always playing some practical joke.

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The Baron Decles, who is expected this week from England, is a member of a branch of the Beresford family. His name is William Marcus De La Poer Horsley-Beresford. His country seat is Beresford Lodge, and he is a member of the Carlton Club. The Seton family in this country, a member of which—Major Henry Seton—died in Baltimore last week, are connections of the Beresfords. The Baron Decles is about forty years of age. He married in 1901 Maria Gertrude, the daughter of Sir John Pollard Willoughby. His youngest brother, the Hon. William Arthur Horsley-Beresford, married Miss Florence Miller of Providence, R. I. They live at Calgary, Canada.

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Gustav Tosti, the Vice Consul of Italy, who for the present will act as Consul General in this city, is a physician with his degree obtained in America. He does not practice, but writes for different medical journals and periodicals on various subjects. He took up the study of medicine in this country as an adjunct to his numerous Consular duties. His family, and that also of Mme. Tosti, have been in diplomatic life abroad for several generations. Mme. Tosti is a relative of the Cantacuzene family, a member of which married Miss Grant, the daughter of Gen. Fred Dent Grant. Mme. Tosti comes from the older branch of this notable Russian house. Count Branchi, who retires, is a bachelor and a member of the Calumet and Lotos Clubs. He lived at the Lotos for a number of years. His retirement is also a step in promotion.

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The plan which Louis Keller, the Secretary of the Baltusrol Golf Club, has arranged for the accommodation of a number of bachelors at Baltusrol is finding much favor. The bungalows which are to be built will contain one to two or more rooms, with heat and electric light and all the most modern comforts. They will be so arranged that they can be taken also by the families of members. The club is open all the year round, and it is as popular in midwinter as it is in the season for sports in the open. The bungalow plan is said to find more favor that that which has been made at Tuxedo, where the two clubhouses are only hotels on a limited scale. The first reception of the season was held at Baltusrol on Friday afternoon on the occasion of the golf tournament.

***

The Clambake Club will close this week. It has been one of the most popular institutions at Newport this Summer. Many entertainments have been given there, most of them of an informal character. Center Hitchcock, the President, is also at the head of the Brook Club in this city, which has now opened its doors and has begun to run smoothly. Each evening the rooms are crowded. Many of the visiting actors and men of note have been entertained there. Center Hitchcock has regained his health completely, and he has been much in evidence at Saratoga and Newport this season. The Clambake Club gave an entertainment in honor of Morton Plant before it closed its doors.

***

Frederick Gebhard is now one of the most picturesque-looking men on the avenue. Formerly he had a white patch in his black mustache, which gave him rather an odd appearance. Now both ends of his mustache have turned white, the middle part of it remaining black. Frederick Gebhard sticks to dark blues and grays, seldom changing the color of his different suits, and he is still addicted to bright neckwear. One of his friends, Jack Follansbee, the cousin of Foxie Keene, wears browns and olive mixtures. Both are much interested in the races and are present every day at the track.

***

The Duke of Newcastle is again a familiar figure on Fifth Avenue. He has long discarded the top hat of peculiar shape, and until the last two days wore a very modest straw and a checked gray suit. He takes long walks, interests himself in the work of the Ritualistic churches, and generally passes his evenings at the Metropolitan Club, where he is always delighted to have a quiet rubber or a game of backgammon. He never goes to house parties, and his only visits to the country have been to the houses of intimate friends at Bernardsville and nearby suburban resorts.

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The name of Raoul-Duval is associated in New York with sport and polo and the Meadow Brook Club, but not until recently with the drama, and the announcement that Mrs. Brown Potter is to make her reappearance in a play written by Mme. Rene Raoul-Duval, the wife of a prominent Paris clubman, known in America, is a bit misleading. The Mme. Rene Raoul-Duval in question is her sister, who was Miss Jennie Urquhart, and not the wife of Raoul-Duval, the polo player, who married a Miss Tobin of San Francisco. Raoul is not a Christian but a family name, and one would be obliged to find it in the R's, and not in the D's, in the social register of the French capital, "Tout Paris." Rene Raoul-Duval is the son of a former Senator, and his father made a very large fortune in manufactures. He and his wife live in a pretty hotel in the Rue de la Pompe. M. Rene Raoul-Duval is fond of outdoor sports, also of music, and a bit of the upper Bohemian life. He is a member of the Auto and the Aero Clubs, the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne, and the Union Artistique.

***

There has been some discussion brought about by a recent cause célèbre as to the rule in England when a man becomes bankrupt. Ipso facto, appearing in The Gazette demands his resignation from the army if he is a military man, and also he is dropped from all of his clubs. Some take time by the forelock by resigning from the army and their clubs before their bankruptcy is declared. The list in certain London newspapers gives the name of all persons who have resigned or who are dropped from the army and ipso facto from their clubs. A recent case which came to the attention of many New Yorkers was that of a man who had splendid letters and was entertained and put up at all the clubs here after he had been dropped on the other side. He eventually was caught in some crooked work, ordering jewels from a shop, where, according to the stringent bankruptcy law, he could not have obtained credit. He tried to sell the jewels, was caught, arrested, tried, and convicted. He left some unsettled scores in some of the best New York clubs, but his name is never mentioned.

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The twenty-third croquet championship meeting of the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club was held at Wimbledon recently. It is the only large croquet club in England, and it holds annual championship meetings. It was organized in 1868. The first match was won by W. H. Peel and the Championship Cup by A. C. Joad. The hoops in those days measured 7½ inches in width. In 1872 they were reduced to 4 inches. The game has had another revival throughout England.

THE BACHELOR GIRL REFLECTS

IT is not necessary for the modern woman to feel that she cannot live without a man in order to marry him. The only question is to know if she can possibly live with him.

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Three thousand love letters, it has been stated, are to be read in an Iowa breach of promise case. Is there no law for the prevention of cruelty to jurors?

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There are two kinds of fools in the world, male and female.

***

Some men and some women get their complexions out of a bottle; the difference is in internal and external application.

***

It is a wise woman who can sift out the fundamentals from the superficials, the essentials from the non-essentials; make a firm stand for the one and let the other go.

***

Statistics show that the average wage of an ordinary hodcarrier in New York City is $707 a year, which is $38 more than the average high-school teacher throughout the State receives. Funny how awfully civilized we are.

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The up-to-date young man appears to think that his importance is heightened in proportion to the badness of his manners.

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The rate charged by the United States Post Office on merchandise is 6,000 per cent. more than that charged by Germany. The British Government will take a package at Edinburgh and deliver it to the receiver in Shanghai for three-fourths what the American Government charges to carry it from New York to Philadelphia. What's the matter with this land of the free, anyway?

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Curious, isn't it, that men have always been willing to accept female sovereigns, and absolutely refused to accept female voters.

***

The end of love is a tragedy, just like the end of life. Both are facts in nature, and must be accepted in the same spirit. A person is no more to be blamed when his love dies than when his body dies.

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The only free bathhouses ever presented to the public in the United States have been given by women. The old feminine instincts will crop out in the new woman.

***

The doings of those kitchen maids on North Brother Island at the time of the Slocum disaster were rather startling. Can the American servant be such an unpleasant person as she is commonly depicted when ordinary, average specimens can rise at a moment's notice to such fine heights?

***

It is too bad, when women are so much more civilized than men in some respects, that they will continue to wear dead birds and mutilate their ears in order to hang ornaments in them, just like a savage.

***

The truly good wife is one who loves her husband and her country without trying to improve either.

***

Two generations ago an author could not make his heroine successful without constantly calling the slenderness of her waist to the attention of the reader. For certain small mercies let us be duly thankful. The eighteen-inch waist is no longer the basic motif of the popular novel.

***

As Adam and Eve were still in the honeymoon, it is likely that he would have eaten even the last new breakfast food for breakfast, let alone an apple, if she had asked him.

***

Some men make one wish that race suicide were compulsory.

***

A professor announced at the recent convention of the National Educational Association that girls are "mannish." "There is something wrong," he exclaimed in a burst of eloquence, "when schoolgirls are not gushing and sentimental." There is hope for the sex if men have begun to beg for more "gush." Since the beginning of history the "gush and sentimentality" of the sex have been kept in a hothouse, to grow just as large and tender as possible; while their reason and judgment have been kept in cold storage, to sprout meagrely forth like potatoes in a cellar. It is a good thing for everybody concerned to have the process reversed for a while. But the good professor need not despair. There are still women to his taste in the world. We would respectfully refer him to those abundant females who send flowers and letters of condolence to every notorious convicted criminal, even condemned wife murderers.

***

Four hundred and eleven Fourth of July accidents in New York, mostly to children. We celebrate our independence each year by a slaughter of the innocents.

***

In France a young woman of good family is absolutely debarred from marriage if she have no dowry. In that case she almost invariably enters a convent when the dread hour of her twenty-fifth birthday dawns. Many sisters also enter convents to save their brothers the expense of their dowries, and enable them to contract more advantageous marriages. In the year 1900, according to a recent English writer, 64,000 young women were thus immured behind convent walls in France. Doesn't the American bachelor girl system, with all its faults, entail less social loss than this?

***

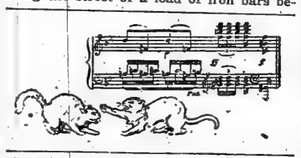
When the streets are ovens of brick and stone,
And the heavens are brass above;
When the city chains the workers alone,
And it's even too hot for love;
The day-worn toilers, as night comes on,
Climb far from the world aloof,
To sit for an hour in that peaceful bower,
The friendly blessed roof.

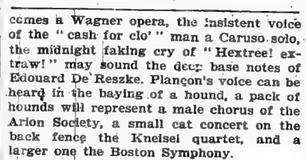
And the man who can play the mandolin,
Or lightly touch the guitar,
Is king of the night, in the soft moonlight,
Where the tired roof-dwellers are.

—MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

MUSIC IN NOISE.

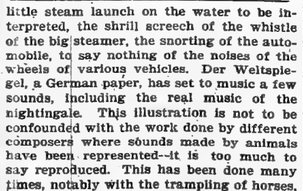
THERE is a remedy for the trials of the nervous individual who suffers from what are usually considered the ear-splitting noises of the city. It is nothing more than an application of mental suggestion. There are no noises—nothing but symphonies, says an Austrian musician. When he is in the mood for composition he makes with all possible speed for the nearest railroad train, boards it, and as the rhythmical sound of the wheels goes on he hears not noise but harmonies—



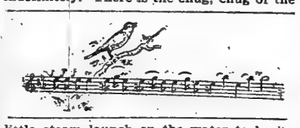


marches, waltzes, songs without words, oratorios, and what not, are developed in his stimulated brain. This music of the train is so inspiring that every week without fail the composer takes a journey by rail.

That the composer finds the railroad a varieties of music proves the uncultivated ear of the individual who hears nothing but noise in the sounds around him. In



time there may be conservatories for the study of the music in noise, but at present to find delight in what has hitherto been a nightmare must be the work of personal effort. There is an unexplored field with wide room for development along original lines. With the cultivated ear the clanking along the street of a load of iron bars becomes a Wagner opera, the insistent voice of the "cash for clo'" man a Caruso solo, the midnight faking cry of "Hextree! extraw!" may sound the deep bass notes of Edouard De Reszke. Plançon's voice can be heard in the baying of a hound, a pack of hounds will represent a male chorus of the Arion Society, a small cat concert on the back fence the Kneisel quartet, and a larger one the Boston Symphony.

This delightful study may be carried on indefinitely. There is the chug, chug of the

little steam launch on the water to be interpreted, the shrill screech of the whistle of the big steamer, the snorting of the automobile, to say nothing of the noises of the wheels of various vehicles. Der Weltspiegel, a German paper, has set to music a few sounds, including the real music of the nightingale. This illustration is not to be confounded with the work done by different composers where sounds made by animals have been represented—it is too much to say reproduced. This has been done many times, notably with the trampling of horses, for the purpose of carrying out the idea of the story told by the music. That is the suggestion of sounds introduced into music. The four illustrations are the interpretation by music of ordinary sounds and noises.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

THE adaptation of the pointed bodice, without the girdle, that outlines the waist, bust, and hips can be adjusted to suit any figure, and the slim made to appear plump and the too plump will appear to owe their redundance of curve to material instead of flesh. For example, the draperies used about the bust of the thin persons will be full and so adapted as to conceal the deficiency in figure, while for the plump one they will be scant and underneath the drapery the figure will be closely drawn in. About the hips of the thin person the plaits or shirrings will be full and in the full-hipped figure very thin and scant or so fastened as to hold the materials flat to the form.

There is, therefore, no reason for either the thin or the very plump woman objecting to this style. The only woman who loses is she whose figure is so perfect that it is the revealing instead of the concealment of all the lines that is necessary to show it to the best advantage.

+ + +

Two of the eloping brides of the past few days have been much in town since their respective elopements. One is Mrs. Austen Gray, who was Miss Alice Burnham of Boston and the other Mrs. Lawrence Perin, who was Miss Jane Sartor of Philadelphia. Mrs. Gray was on the avenue a few days since with Mr. Gray. She was gowned in a dark blue foulard, having tiny white dots sparsely printed over the blue. Very wide tucks distinguished both the bodice and skirt. The skirt hung in rather scanty folds from the waist to the pavement, a deep hem finished the bottom, and some sixteen inches above this there was a three-inch tuck; and sixteen inches above this tuck a two-inch tuck. The bodice had a wide tuck across the back perhaps four inches above the girdle that gave an Eton blouse effect, and there were several wide tucks in the front. The top of the bodice was blue chiffon over white, and this also formed the stock. The sleeves drooped from the shoulders and the foulard ended in a deep tuck effect at the elbow, from which point fell voluminous plaited sleeves of chiffon of a much darker blue than the gown, and the hat topping this was a large affair with a wide brim that curved downward a shade at both the back and the front, and with neither lift nor turn save the graceful curves from front to back. Instead of being blue, it was a soft shade of petunia red, very dark in color and was trimmed with ribbons of lighter shades of the same rich hue and a few red flowers, in which the tones of both hat and ribbons were repeated.

Mrs. Perin, who with her husband has just sailed for Europe, who is only eighteen, has been wearing a short white duck costume, a coat and skirt topped by a white hat.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany has an odd gray gown. The skirt of gray voile trails and has five flat flounces about the bottom piped with gray silk. The tops of these flat ruffles are scalloped and piped with gray silk and are applied flatly to the skirt. They form more than one-third of the jupe. The bodice is entirely of gray silk laid in folds, and the large sleeves with the puffiness all above and at the elbows are draped affairs of silk. With this she wears a large round hat with a long plume.

+ + +

Miss Mamie Pomeroy, the pretty sister of Miss Greta Pomeroy, was lunching at Sherry's with her sister and mother in a round-length skirt and half-length coat of rough gray goods in a broken plaid. This coat had long, curved seams that were outlined by strappings of grayish-tan smooth cloth over an inch wide. Her round, cream-colored hat was trimmed with pale-pink roses placed around and concealing the very low crown.

+ + +

Miss Ewerretta Kernochan, in town with her aunt, Miss Whitney, wore a smart round-length skirt and three-quarter length, three-quarter-fitting coat of cream-colored duck. The former was boxplaited and the latter was severely plain, showing neither stitching nor strapping. It was topped by a large round hat of larkspur blue straw trimmed with wings shading from light to dark blue, the wings being laid flatly on the crown from the front portion of the brim, the crown being only a bit higher than the brim.

+ + +

Mrs. Frederic Edey is fond of simple gowns, and can wear them with good effect, as she has a full, commanding figure, well carried, and is a pronounced brunette. One of her gowns is some sort of thin wool voile with oval satin spots an inch long by two-thirds of an inch wide, scattered at irregular intervals over the voile. The skirt, which has a few scanty gathers around the waist, sweeps the floor all around, and its decoration consists of three wide tucks of different widths, several inches apart, that break the lower third of the jupe. The bodice has a V-shaped yoke that extends down the front and the back, but not down the shoulder seams, and a stock of white lace. The full sleeves are gathered into rather deep gauntlet cuffs of lace.

+ + +

The Countess Festetics has been wearing some simple and pretty muslin frocks quite ideal in their summery effect of coolness and lightness when she comes in from her father's country place at Closter, N. J. She is the granddaughter of James B. Haggin, and, while the Haggins are very wealthy, the Countess affects simplicity and quiet gowning for the street. One of her latest frocks is a white muslin with a modified scroll pattern in delicate china blue. The skirt is shirred in cord effects below the waist to outline a hip yoke, and about the bottom there is a narrow ruffle or two. The bodice is shirred around the shoulders, producing a yoke effect to match the skirt's hip yoke, and the full sleeves gathered at the shoulders are shirred at the wrists and finished with white lace to match the bodice stock. With it she wears a hat rolled at one side and trimmed with white flowers.

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Mrs. Bishop was in town recently with three of her little girls. The latter were dressed alike in white, with simple cream coats having deep capes of Irish lace and bebe hats of black crinoline with box-plaited brims and clusters of shaded red cherrtes nodding from the plaits. The eldest child is apparently about nine years old. Mrs. Bishop was a symphony in black and white, and wore a trailing frock of white with tiny black dots the size of pinheads a half inch apart over the surface. The skirt had its lower section gathered and set on, and a wide band of white lace was inserted a few inches above the hem of the set-on section. The top was covered by a handsome short wrap of white cloth having a large white cord tracing an artistic open design that radiated from the sides. This wrap was shaped much like the old-time short dolman, and hung straight from the neck to a distance of perhaps twelve inches below the waist. The sleeves appeared to be an extension of the wrap, and hung close at the shoulders, but widened toward the wrist. Down the centre back of the wrap, and also down the back of each sleeve, was a series of strips of black and white brocaded stuff perhaps six inches long by one in width, and these were arranged crosswise an inch apart; near their ends lengthwise strips of heavy white embroidery an inch wide was placed to conceal the termination of the crosswise bands. Her hat was a moderately large black affair trimmed with quantities of deep pink roses.

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Mrs. Harold Fitzgerald of Boston, daughter of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New York, has been much in this city of late, and has worn some dashing costumes. One is of mauve voile, and is topped by a large, round mauve chip hat trimmed with a single, wide mauve ostrich plume drooping at the side but having a twist toward the back. The gown itself is novel in its combination of shirred under portions overlapped by wide bands of plain voile edged with voile-covered cords. The Eton coat has a yoke portion of the plain voile edged with cord, then comes an underlying gathered section, and lastly a wide, corded, plain band around the bottom, the front matching. Below the sleeve-cap portion come wide, cord-edged bands, then a gathered section showing gathers, and then another plain section, and lastly the wide cuffs. The skirt matches, being gathered a little at the waist line and having three graduated cord-edged bands circling around it. The skirt is short, and the bottom hangs in full gathers.

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Mrs. Eugene Reynal was with her sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald, one day, and was also in mauve, or rather a light lavender, it being much more delicate in tint than the mauve voile. The skirt—the material was a very light weight cloth—was plaited full around the waist, but stitched to hang flat. Below these plaits the skirt hung very full and had wide tucks running around it; it was a round skirt. The jacket, if jacket it may be termed, was a series of tabs over a white under blouse. It was rounded out in the neck and was evidently donned by slipping over the head, as from a circular piece of cloth embroidered at the edges and through the centre in lavenders, extended a series of tabs some of which extended to a lavender girdle. The sleeves were formed of wide bands attached at the top to the round yoke piece and ending in tabs at the elbows. A large round hat of lavender with lavender trimmings topped the frock.

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Mrs. Pell is wearing a smart white linen costume. The skirt, of instep length, is laid in deep side plaits turning backward from the front, and the half length coat is cut with curved seams and is three-quarters fitting with plain coat sleeves. With it she wears a dark red straw hat or toque with rolled sides, in the indentation of which knots of red are placed, and at the side a short red ostrich tip curls over the blonde coiffure. The hat comes out over the forehead in rather a sharp point.

+ + +

Mrs. William Carter, the blonde Philadelphian, was in town one day clad in an apparently simple but really elaborate gray gown. It was a princesse robe closing invisibly down the back. The material was gray crepe de chine and innumerable tucks and embroideries striped it perpendicularly. The sleeves belled a little at the wrists above the embroidered wristbands, and a rather wide-brimmed hat shaded her face.

+ + +

Mrs. Pembroke Jones, in from Newport, wore a smart tan voile, a round skirt, and Eton coat with many narrow, ridgelike tucks running up and down them. The skirt was the round length and fitted smoothly with a very graduul and not pronounced flare from the hips down. The very narrow lengthwise plaits or tucks were stitched in in groups, the groups being but a short distance apart and about the edge of the skirt was a fold of voile. The voile Eton cleared the belt and followed the outlines of the figure, although it swung out a little from it, and the sleeves were unlined. These sleeves were rather close from shoulder seams to the elbows, from the latter point they flared out slightly, and ended midway between elbows and wrists in much modified kimono shape. She wore a fine white underblouse and a large wide-brimmed hat showing lavender and mauve tints through the long tan chiffon veil that swathed both hat and face.

+ + +

Mrs. Walker is wearing one of the smartest linen costumes seen this season. It is a dull, medium blue. The skirt of course is the proper length for linen costumes, ankle length, and is laid in side plaits, fastened closely nearly to the bottom of the skirt. A panel outlines the centre front of the skirt, and near the top on each side are three mound-shaped buttons of white linen, with blue centres; they are a little more than an inch apart, and the top one is four or five inches from the waist line. These buttons simulate the holding down of the first plait on each side of the graduated panel. The Eton coat is fitted by seams in the back close to the figure, and the lower and stitched edge comes down over the belt. The fronts are also shaped to follow the outlines of the figure, but are loose, and swing open, showing the white underblouse. Buttons matching those on the skirt are placed each side of the fronts. The sleeves curve out from the shoulders to the elbows, and in again at the wrists, and are free from tucks or ornamentation. At the wrists the sleeves are partially cut down and partially plaited to fit under the deep, shaped cuffs. These cuffs flare at the outer edges and curve in rounded circular extensions at the side tops. They are six inches deep at the inner seams by seven or eight at the outer, and the centres are formed of plain white linen, with an inch-wide border of the blue. A white linen collar, bordered with blue to match the cuffs, finishes the neck of the little coat, and is so shaped that a wide tab runs out over each shoulder seam to the sleeves and another down a few inches the centre back. A rather small, flat, cream-white chip hat, with touches of black velvet, tops it.

+ + +

Mrs. H. Carroll Brown of Baltimore, a daughter of the late Marcus Daly, one of the Montana copper kings, and a sister of Mrs. James W. Gerard, was walking with Mrs. Gerard on the avenue. Both were in black and white and both wore large hats. Mrs. Brown's hat was flat with a brim projecting all around her face, and was swathed in a black veil. Her frock was a black liberty satin sprinkled with medium-sized white polka dots an inch and a half apart. The skirt was laid in wide box-plaits that fell to the pavement—she had been driving, and it was not a walking costume—forming a full, but somewhat boxlike effect. The bodice full and blouse-like, was cut with a short V at the top in the back and a deep one in the front. A white lace guimpe was worn and a short string of pink coral beads. The sleeves were voluminous, and were draped to fall in several broken and very wide puffs to a little below the elbow, where they were finished by drooping frills with inner frills of white lace.

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Mrs. Gerard's frock was a black Swiss muslin with tiny white spots. The bodice had a white lace stock and shallow vest, and the swiss was smocked around the shoulders to form a combined yoke and sleeve caps, and below it were crosswise insertions of fine black lace. She wore a white girdle. The sleeves, close at the tops, flared out and had several inch-wide black lace insertions circling them, and were gathered at the wrists into lace and swiss cuffs, falling above the cuffs in puffs. The yoke, which was shallow in the back, was rather deep and square in the front, and was partially covered with black lace. The skirt was shirred around the waist and fell in very full folds to the pavement, having an applied flounce set on the bottom with a band of black lace insertion joining it to the jupe. Six inches below this joining insertion was with tiny jet sequins. The bodice was trimmed with lengthwise strapping of black silk over the shirrings and tucks of tulle, and there was a deep, white lace yoke underlying the tulle. The full sleeves were gathered into deep cuffs through which white lace showed. A moderate-sized round chapeau of black tulle, with a white willow plume curled all around the brim an inch from the rim, was set slightly back from her face.

+ + +

An unusual linen gown in ecru tones embroidered in white was seen at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour the first of last week. It was a shirtwaist costume. The blouse, closing invisibly in the back, had a yoke of the linen embroidered in the open-work English embroidery, the pattern being single curving sprays, and the edge of the yoke was done in fine scallops with a vine inside the scallops. The collar forming a part of the yoke was an inch and a half wide and was done in eyelet-hole embroidery, the edge being done in scallops. From the yoke down the bodice was laid in quarter-inch tucks a quarter of an inch apart, and at the bottom this tucked portion was plaited into a linen belt embroidered to match the stock. The skirt had a deep hip yoke that formed its upper third. The portion close to the belt and for six or seven inches below was plain, free from embroidery, and was laid in tapering tucks so that the skirt fitted without a fold around the hips. Below the tucks there were eyelet holes scattered in sections, and lower yet more of them arranged to simulate single leaves, while just above the edge of this embroidered section the leaves outlined by embroidery were large and in clusters. This yoke was cut in in four or five deep curves where it overlapped the lower portion, and these large curves were bordered with tiny scallops. The lower part of the skirt was really a wide Spanish flounce, the upper portion of which was tucked to a depth of eight inches, the tucks being half an inch deep and that distance from each other. The release of these tucks formed the full flounce. The lower edge of the flounce had a vine embroidered an inch from the edge and above and below this a tiny curved line of white embroidery.

+ + +

In fur coats for Winter wear there are a number of new shapes in boleros, and while the blouse coat in fur will be less worn than last season, still styles in blouses are also shown.

The long-skirted Louis XV. and Louis XVI. coats in fur have vests of embroidered cloth, velvet, or a contrasting fur, and the new fur, yetta, which can be embroidered, is also used.

Moiréd caracul and baby lamb, being short-haired, will be much seen in these coats. Pony skin in black will be another favorite in long coat furs.

Sable paws are being worked up into coats as well as muffs, and while much less expensive than the sable skin garments, the cost of combining the small pieces into coats renders them anything but cheap.

In squirrel-skin garments, the heads of the animals will be utilized, and the matching of the stripes will result in effects quite unlike the furs made of whole skins.

The making of these small pieces of fur into garments is done in Germany, where manual labor is much cheaper than in this country.

Bear, raccoon, and fox furs will be much seen in neck pieces, the long nap making them a softening setting for the face.

Flat stoles and pelerines are to be much worn, and in muffs the flat shape will be the most fashionable, though dealers are trying to get up some new-shaped affair for the wear of exclusives.

MARIE WELDON.

Young girl's pink linen shirtwaist frock, embroidered in white. White straw hat, trimmed with pink ribbon.

Golden brown crepe de chine gown, trimmed with ecru lace and darker golden brown velvet bands. Ecru hat, faced with the dark brown velvet and trimmed with golden brown plumes.

Mauve pongee costume figured with oval rings of darker hue and trimmed with ruchings and band of plain pongee, embroidered in medallions in different shades of mauve. Dark mauve hat trimmed with clusters of hollyhocks in shades mauves and a tulle scarf of palest mauve.

Gown of deep blue taffeta silk, trimmed with blue and red enamel buttons, and having a vest and panel effect in blue chiffon cloth, embroidered in blue and red. Hat made of ruffles of white lace and trimmed with small double scarlet poppies and deep green leaves.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts

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An article made of all long, soft and silky, natural, wavy hair. It is especially designed for a low, back hair dress, all the vogue now, and has been quickly adopted by all those who value comfort, style, and youthful appearance.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT UPON REQUEST.

FOIBLES of the FAIR SEX

THE Duchess of Roxburghe (Miss May Goelet) was one of the most gorgeously gowned and begemmed women presented at Court, and the Baroness de Forest was the other. The Duchess of Roxburghe wore her wedding gown, which was a mass of glittering jewels, giving the effect of bows, and the lace draping its train was studded with gems. It is the custom for brides who are "presented on their marriage" to wear all the jewels they possess, and precious stones adorn shoe buckles, and form shoulder straps and pendants, as well as providing the usual ornaments. In fashionable society in England brides have their wedding gowns made as much with a view of presentation at Court as for the wedding itself, the bodices being so contrived as to be made decolleté at will. This accounts for the extreme gorgeousness of English wedding gowns. When Lady Herbert was lately presented on her marriage by her mother-in-law, the Countess of Pembroke, she wore a frock of white crêpe de chine, the skirt of which was embroidered in lilies done in silver and having pearls and diamonds fastened here and there, while a few large sapphires shone like blue stars on the white gown. The presentation gown of the Duchess of Norfolk was draped with a scarf of old Brussels lace. That is one of the most beautiful and priceless lace scarfs in existence. It also adorned the wedding gown of her Grace. It is said on good authority that no less than $3,000 worth of real lace is often used on a simple-appearing presentation robe.

+ + +

Melon à la Schley or Lillian Russell can be easily prepared at home, and furnishes a delicious dessert to the fruit lover. The melons should be small and of uniform size, and after being halved and cleaned should be placed on ice until thoroughly chilled, and should be filled only a few moments before serving. The filling should be of finely sliced peaches, ice cream, and a spoonful of maraschino. The melon should be filled even full of vanilla ice cream, and then covered with a layer of sliced peaches; enough ice cream is then added to round up quite a high mound in the centre of the melon, and then a teaspoonful of the maraschino liquor is dropped lightly over the whole, and the melon is served at once on very cold plates. The filling may be varied to suit the taste, and some sweet plums or other fruits used with the peaches, but ice cream and peaches are the necessary ingredients. The liqueur may be omitted if desired, for some prefer the melon with nothing but the ice cream and peaches.

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They were discussing Summer experiences and odd losings and findings.

"It was my very best shell comb that I lost," said the first girl, "and what possessed me to wear it in bathing I don't know, but I did, and of course I lost it. We hunted high and low and for two or three days after, but without result, and I gave it up. It was at Waterford, Me., where we rowed across the lake for our bathing, and it was the night after I had finally given up my comb in despair that we took a moonlight row to the bathing beach. As the boat was pushed up against the shore I remarked sadly:

"'Here is where I lost my comb.'

"'Is this it?' asked one of the young men looking down into a few inches of water where just beside the boat he saw a small dark object and fished up my comb as good as new, with not even a tooth gone.'"

"'Don't lose your purse,' were the last words my mother said to me as I started off for a little trip this Summer," said the second girl. "That was when she left me at the station at Deer Park, on Long Island, where you know we spend our Summers. Of course I promised, and of course I was thoroughly frightened when I looked for it after the train had started and found that it was gone. Well I stopped in the city, poor dad ponied up for my trip, and I went on. But the funniest thing about it was that the night of the day I left on the 7 A. M. train Uncle Charley was at the station, just twelve hours later at 7 in the evening, and as he drove up he noticed something lying just under the edge of the platform, and picked up a purse. He opened it, found my card and took my lost wealth home."

"It was a good many years ago," said the man, "that an aunt of mine lost and found a brooch. She had been huckleberrying and wore a big round gold brooch the size of a small cart wheel, the style worn in those days. It became unhooked and was lost and could not be found. Three years later one of the family wandering through those same woods found the brooch unharmed, though tarnished by its long experience of wind and weather.

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The fashion of late has been for mothers-in-law rather than the mothers to present their daughters "on their marriage." Queen Victoria was wont to hold Drawing Rooms in the throne room, but King Edward and Queen Alexandra prefer the great ballroom of Buckingham Palace, and hold Court in the evening instead of the day. The announcement that presentation could be by card from the Lord Chamberlain only, made after the year of mourning for the late Queen, created a sensation in England. Women who desire to be presented are, however, permitted to send their names to the Lord Chamberlain, and should he see fit to grant the card, their desires are fulfilled. About 1,000 invitations are sent out for each Court, and the convenience of those presented is looked after to a far greater degree than formerly. During the presentation the King and Queen stand with the Princes and Princesses grouped behind them, whereas in Victoria's day they were arranged in an awe-inspiring semicircle that did not tend to allay the nervous palpitation of débutantes. Their Majesties do not address those whom they know, nor does the Queen embrace any of those presented, as the former Queen often did.

There is now no hand kissing; as the women pass their Majesties they drop two deep curtsies, one to each, and hasten on. The idea is to get the thing through with as quickly as is consistent with dignity. A substantial buffet supper is served at these evening Courts, and there is a seated supper for royalty, and a few friends are usually asked to sit with them.

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The coming figure—termed the Venus because of its generous curves—is responsible for a lot of written nonsense as to how to obtain it. It is safe to say that no woman having a full bust and wide hips did away with them because of the passing vogue of the slim figure. She couldn't. Many who had been built up merely dropped their padding. Of course the style of corsets and dress can be made to modify the outlines of the figure, and in the coming models, with their pointed waists, the waist line will be exposed to view, while folds below and full draperies above will conceal deficiencies or exuberances of figure. A woman may be slender yet have rounded curves, and on the contrary she may be plump and have no more figure than a box. The question of figure is largely one of the bony framework supporting the flesh, and while one may reduce or gain a certain amount of flesh, the changing of the bony supporting structure is out of the question. Broad hips and wide shoulders are chiefly matters of bone, and a full bust depends as much on a full, broad chest and goods lungs as on flesh. Bustles and pads of all sorts are poor makeshifts to supply deficiencies, and never deceive the skilled eye, and their use prevents the development of the portions of the body they cover by heating them overmuch. Draperies, trimmings, plaits, and gathers are the only artistic means of hiding defects. Physical exercises to develop the muscles will do something, but how many ever carry out the directions persistently? The best the thin, hipless, or narrow-shouldered woman can do is to have trimmings and costumes designed to give as much width and fullness as possible. There has also been much nonsense written in the past anent means of acquiring a slender figure as there is now about attaining curves, and every thin or bony woman imagined she was slender and graceful; soon every fat woman will imagine herself merely rounded and feminine. The truth is that the figure that is both slender and rounded, with decided bust and hip curves yet slender waist, and with small plump hands and feet, is rare as blackberries in Winter. It cannot be acquired any more than the narrow-shouldered woman can develop broad shoulders or the hipless woman expand; there is much more hope for the fat woman, who can almost always reduce if she cares enough about it to do so. With all the latitude offered nowadays in fashions, there is no reason for any woman to wear that which exposes her defects, and if the latest thing out does not become her, then let her stick to an older fashion that does. Penty of outdoor exercise, plenty of fresh air in the living and sleeping rooms, carrying the chest out and the shoulders back, eating nutritious food, and getting enough sleep, avoiding laced corsets and light, high-heeled shoes and gloves, are the bets methods for attaining and retaining the best figure one can hope for.

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The small waist is not a matter of inches but of proportion, and if one has broad shoulders and wide hips and especially if the bust also be well developed, the waist will appear small in proportion. No hipless, bustless, narrow-shouldered figure ever is small waisted unless it is laced tightly. One of the best things for the woman to do who wishes to take on flesh is to avoid worry, to keep in an even-tempered condition, avoiding anger, eating little, but often, and drinking plenty of milk and sleeping all she can. On the other hand, if the fat woman would reduce she should confine herself to three meals a day, avoid bread and potatoes, get up early in the morning, and lead as active a life as possible. It is not necessary to starve or to suffer in order to reduce. Fat around and immediately below the waist is said to be more easily removed by walking than any other form of exercise.

+ + +

Perhaps it is because of the numbers of nice American girls who have married foreigners that things American are becoming so popular on the other side of the water. When at a social function anything that is particularly amusing or entertaining is given, it is sure to be dubbed American. It is a compliment that has not been given us always. Anathemas have been pronounced on the American ice water habit and none of our ices has been generally popular. But Americans who have been abroad this Summer have found all this changed. It is particularly so in England. At all the cricket affairs and croquet parties which have been in any way social events a feature has been the little tents dotted here and there on the lawns from which iced cups and American iced drinks have been served

Early Ingenuity.

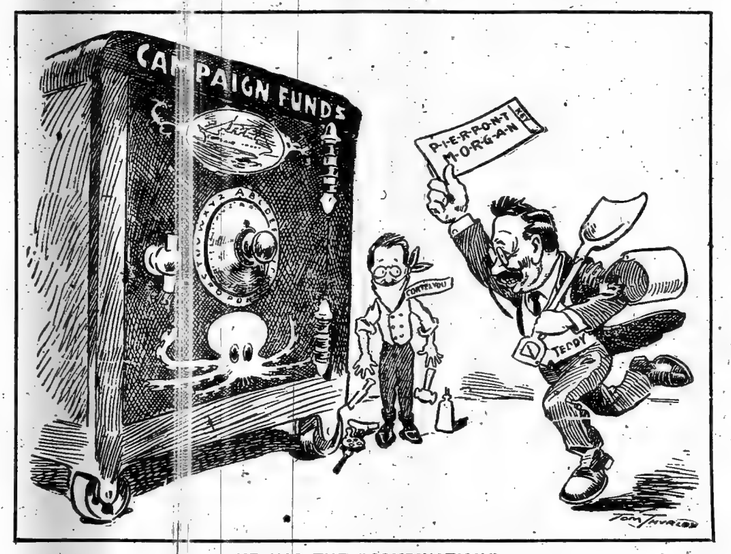
"Whatever are you children doing?"

"Oh, we've found pa's false teeth, and we're trying to fit them on to the baby, 'cos he hasn't got any!"—Punch.

HUMOR OF THE CAMPAIGN AS SEEN BY CARTOONISTS

SENATOR FAIRBANKS: BY McCUTCHEON.
From The Chicago Tribune.

"JUDGE A MAN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS."
From The Philadelphia Inquirer.



HE HAS THE "COMBINATION."
From The St. Paul Globe.

DEMOCRATIC NEWS ITEM: "THERE WILL BE A GREAT LANDSLIDE FOR THE DEMOCRACY IN NOVEMBER."
From The Tacoma Daily Ledger.

LOST IN A GREAT CITY.
From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE ONE MAN SHOW.
Ladies and Gents:—The next number on the bill will be the marvelous test of strength. The common people will endeavor to walk the entire length of the stage with its ponderous burden.
From The Pittsburg Post.

THE RACE TO WASHINGTON—MR. HILL THROWS OUT SOME BALLAST.
From The Chicago Record-Herald.

HIS OBLIGATIONS.
"Wouldn't this be fine for the common people."
From The Baltimore American.

JUDGE PARKER—"WE MUST GIVE THE FILIPINOS THEIR LIBERTY."
From The Louisville Post.

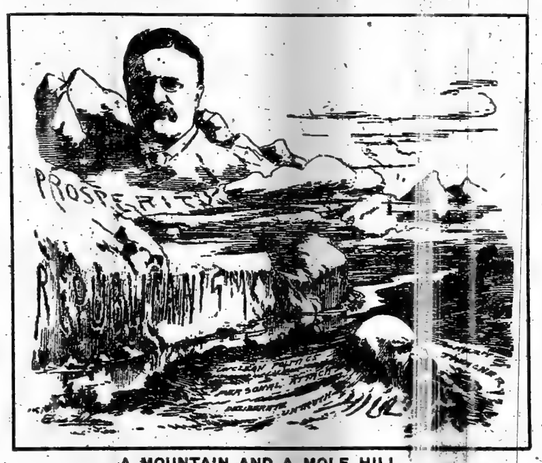
"A DANGEROUS GAME."
From The New Orleans Picayune.

THE PIED PIPER OF ESOPUS.
From The American Economist.

THE POLITICAL HAMLET.
From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE OFFICIAL PAINTER AND HIS PICTURE.
From The Atlanta Journal.

THE TRUSTS—SO YOU WON'T BOTHER ME IF YOU ARE ELECTED AH! I SEE; BUT, HOWEVER, I MUST BEWARE OF YOUR TERRIBLE LITTLE FRIEND.
From The Wheeling Intelligencer.



A MOUNTAIN AND A MOLE HILL.
From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALKING.
From The New Orleans Times-Democrat

SEPT

1904

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER, 11, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 10, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 10. Bid.	Ask.	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 10, 4,221,690.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 10, '04.
235	220	235½	Sep. 9.	222	May 13.	233	240	+ 5½	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1. '04.	1¾	SA	235½	235½	235½	235½	...	190
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	39½	July 1.	48	50	+ 7½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. '04.	1¾	Q	50¼	51½	50¼	50½	...	800
77⅞	39⅝	69⅜	Sep. 9.	43¼	Feb. 8.	69⅜	69¾	+ 1⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	(a)	153,887,000	Aug. '04.	½	Q	68	69¾	67⅝	69⅜	47½	128,590
41⅝	17½	23⅜	Sep. 10.	14⅜	July 1.	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May '04.		Q	19¼	23⅜	19	23⅜	31½	15,615
93	60½	82	Sep. 10.	67	Jan. 6.	80½	81	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. '04.	1¾	Q	78½	82	78½	81	83	4,410
46¼	25½	34⅜	Aug. 8.	24½	June 14.	32½	33	- ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,000	June '04.	2	SA	33	33	32¾	32⅝	31	2,164
98	82	92	Aug. 17.	88½	June 6.	90	94		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,000	June '04.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	...	150
41½	24	26½	July 18.	22	Aug. 17.	23	30		American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May '04.	1	SA	23	23	23	23	...	193
235	171	214½	Aug. 29.	180	June 2.	205	210	+ 4½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July '04.	2	SA	214½	214½	210	210	...	285
29⅝	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5	Aug. 3.	5½	6½	- ⅝	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. '03.	¾	...	6	6	6	6	...	100
11½	2¼	5½	Jan. 27.	2⅜	Jan. 5.	4¼	5	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,000	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	400
37⅝	10	21¾	July 15.	11¼	Jan. 6.	20	21½	+ 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,000	...		...	20	20½	20	20½	14¼	500
11⅞	4	9⅜	Jan. 2.	6⅜	Mar. 24.	6⅞	6¾	+ ¼	American Ice Co.	100	22,871,000	Feb. '02.	1	...	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝	2,719
42¾	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24⅜	Mar. 24.	26½	27	+ 2⅝	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,000	Apr. '02.	1½	...	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	25⅜	1,040
19⅝	5	15	Aug. 23.	7	June 14.	12	14½	+ 2½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...		...	12	12	12	12	...	130
31⅞	10½	25	Sep. 10.	16½	Jan. 6.	24⅜	24⅝	+ 3⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...		...	21	22	21	24⅞	18	39,815
95¾	67½	93⅝	Sep. 10.	75½	Jan. 6.	93½	93	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July '04.	1¾	Q	90	93⅝	90	93½	85	1,965
5¼	2½	4⅝	Jan. 22.	2½	June 16.	4	3½	- ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...		...	4	4	4	3	...	100
24½	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	19	21	+ ⅞	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. '00.	1¾	...	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...	100
52⅞	36⅝	68	Sep. 10.	46	Feb. 25.	67¾	68	+ 2⅜	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July '03.	1¾	Q	65½	68	65¾	67⅞	43¼	35,513
89½	80½	109	Sep. 10.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	107⅜	108	+ 1½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July '04.	1¾	Q	107⅜	100	107	106⅝	89½	4,035
126	90	135	Aug. 26.	110	Jan. 21.	135	140		American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,000	July '04.	2½	Q	135	135	135	135	...	400
98⅝	80	98½	Sep. 8.	83	Jan. 6.	96	98	+ ¾	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July '04.	1½	Q	97¾	98½	97¾	98¾	93	647
20	4½	7	July 18.	3½	June 30.	6	8	+ 1	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	13,500,000	...		...	7	7	7	7	...	112
69½	38	45	Jan. 22.	26	July 7.	33½	35		American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. '04.	1	Q	33½	33½	33½	33½	...	20
134⅝	107½	134⅝	Aug. 10.	122⅝	Mar. 7.	132	133½	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July '04.	1¾	Q	130¾	132½	130½	132½	115¾	33,910
122	116	126	Aug. 4.	123	Jan. 14.	123	126		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July '04.	1¾	Q	132	135½	132	135½	...	35
86	77½	93	June 14.	82	Jan. 6.	89	93		American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. '01.	1½	Q	93	93	89	93	80½	103
169	117¼	140	Sep. 10.	121	Feb. 16.	140	141	+ 2⅝	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,540,000	July 15. '04.	2½	Q	137½	140	137½	140	...	375
146	130	145	Sep. 9.	130½	Feb. 11.	140	141	+ 5	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	2	Q	140	145	140	145.	134	980
14⅝	7½	14	Aug. 29.	10	Jan. 4.	13¾	14		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	...		...	14	14	14	14	...	500
86	65	82	Sep. 7.	60	Jan. 25.	81¾	82		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15. '04.	1¾	Q	82	82	81	81	70	545
125½	58	98	Sep. 10.	61	Feb. 20.	94	95	+ 5⅞	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19. '04.	50c	SA	80½	86	80	86	77¾	9,975
80⅞	54	83½	Sep. 10.	64	Feb. 24.	82¾	83	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1. '04.	2	SA	81⅝	83½	81⅝	83	66⅜	129,145
103½	84⅝	99¾	Aug. 29.	87⅝	Jan. 5.	98½	98¾	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,196,800	Aug. '04.	2½	SA	98½	98¾	98¼	98¾	89½	11,605
118½	106	123⅛	Sep. 10.	104½	Feb. 18.	123½	124	+ 2½	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9. '04.	2½	SA	121	123½	121	123½	111	6,500
104	71⅜	89⅞	Sep. 10.	70	Mar. 14.	80¾	83⅞	+ 2	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	88	89⅞	87⅝	89⅞	81¾	70,895
96⅝	82⅝	95	July 20.	87⅝	Feb. 19.	93½	93⅝	+ 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,978,750	Sep. 1. '04.	2	SA	93½	93½	93¼	93½	87	800
71⅝	29¼	67⅝	Sep. 7.	38	Feb. 24.	56¾	57	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.		45,000,000				57⅜	57⅝	55¾	56⅞	40½	107,410
225	170	227	May 11.	185	Mar. 16.	220	225		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.		15,000,000	Sep. 1. '04.	2½	Q	220	225	220	222	...	300
15⅛	5	7	Jan. 23.	5	July 18.	5⅝	...		Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.		5,000,000	...		...	6	6	6	6	...	200
150	121	145	Sep. 10.	118¼	Mar. 2.	140	145	+15	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.		9,000,000	Aug. 15. '04.	3	SA	139	145	130	145	...	1,515
...	...	88¾	Aug. 23.	83	Aug. 1.	88	89	+ ⅛	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.		3,500,000	Sep. 1. '04.	1	Q	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	...	1,400
138¾	115⅝	128¼	Aug. 15.	100¼	Mar. 12.	126¼	126⅝	+ 2½	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2. '04.	3	SA	124⅞	126⅝	124⅞	126⅝	123¼	14,475
190	153	176	Sep. 10.	151½	Feb. 29.	176	177	+ 4½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,900	Aug. '04.	2	Q	170	176½	170	176	...	8,446
53⅝	27¼	43⅜	Sep. 10.	28¼	Mar. 14.	43½	43⅝	+ 4½	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,738,000	Nov. '03.	1	A	39½	43⅝	39½	43½	33½	66,625
37½	18½	42	Aug. 29.	33	Jan. 15.	41	41¾	+ ¾	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,541,800	...		...	41½	42	41½	41½	27¾	1,470
79¾	60	85¼	Jan. 21.	70	July 2.	82¼	84	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,541,800	Jul. '04.	2	SA	84½	84½	84½	84½	94	120
29⅞	13	17⅜	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	17	17¼	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,021,900	...		...	15⅝	17¼	15½	17⅛	16⅜	28,620
85½	63	81	Jan. 20.	47⅛	June 6.	62	64	+ 2⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	13,877,300	Feb. '04.	2½	...	52	52	51	51	...	400
46⅞	24	31	Jan. 21.	20	June 8.	26	28	+ 2⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,448,100	...		...	24⅜	25⅝	24⅜	25	23⅜	700
183¼	133¼	150⅝	Sep. 10.	133½	Feb. 24.	150¾	150	+ 3⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	68,115,000	Apr. '02.	3½	SA	155¾	159⅝	155⅝	159⅝	142⅞	83,540
194½	168	184	Sep. 9.	153	Mar. 4.	183	185	+ 4¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,357,150	Apr. '02.	3½	SA	184	184	184	184	172	170
224½	133	191	Sep. 10.	161⅜	Mar. 14.	190¾	191		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,357,150	July '04.	3½	SA	190½	191	189	191	164	3,360
250	190	220	Sep. 2.	207	Feb. 8.	...	...	- 1	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,857,100	July '04.	2	Q	220	220	220	220	200	100
194	172	185	Sep. 9.	175	May 3.	185	...	+10	Chi. St. P. Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,640,000	Aug. '04.	2½	SA	185	185	185	185	...	100
10⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	7⅞	Aug. 31.	9⅞	10	- ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.		12,000,000	...		...	6	6⅜	5½	6	10½	3,495
36	15	26½	Jan. 13.	11½	Aug. 31.	14½	15	- ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.		17,000,000	...		...	14½	16¾	13⅜	14½	20	3,755
17½	3	8¼	Aug. 31.	4	July 11.	6½	7	- ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.		20,000,000	...		...	7¼	7½	6½	7	5	1,520
50⅝	30	40	Aug. 31.	29	May 24.	37	40	+ ⅝	Chicago Union Traction pf.		12,000,000	...		...	36½	37	36½	36¾	...	500
99⅝	66	81	Sep. 10.	68½	May 18.	81	81¼	+ 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Aug. '04.	2	SA	79¾	81	78¾	81	73½	3,600
82½	24	44	Sep. 10.	25¾	Mar. 12.	43	43½	+ 6¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,000,000	Apr. '02.	1¾	...	37	44	36½	43	42½	14,595
31⅞	10	19	Jan. 12.	13½	June 1.	16	16½		Colorado Southern.	100	30,000,000	...		...	17	17	15½	16¾	14	4,690
72	44½	58¼	Jan. 25.	48	June 1.	48½	...	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	6,500,000	Apr. '04.	2	SA	50	50¼	48	48½	53¾	5,980
48	17	23⅝	Jan. 22.	17¼	June 7.	22½	...	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	6,500,000	...		...	23	23	21	22½	22½	3,500
29¾	9½	16⅜	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	12⅜	12¾	- ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,000,000	Mar. '04.	¾	...	12¼	12⅞	12½	12⅝	...	1,255
222	164	212⅜	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	206⅝	207	+10⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15. '04.	2	Q	196	206¾	196	206¾	173¾	21,300
119	94⅝	125	Sep. 10.	101½	Jan. 4.	122⅝	123	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,800,000	July 2. '04.	1¾	Q	122	123	121½	123	104	5,761
85	50⅝	72⅜	Jan. 23.	54	May 9.	13½	13⅝		Corn Products Co.	100	45,200,000	Feb. 10. '04.	1	Q	14	14	13½	13⅝	29	3,138
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	70½	71	...	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,300,000	July 11. '04.	1¾	Q	70¾	71	70½	70½	79½	1,372
183½	149	170	Sep. 9.	149	Mar. 12.	169	169½	+ 4⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,023,000	June 15. '04.	1¾	Q	165¼	170	164¼	169½	163	18,800
270½	230	281½	Sep. 8.	250½	Feb. 23.	278	280	+ 7	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,250,000	July 20. '04.	1¾	Q	274	281¼	274	281	237	3,750
43	18	26⅝	Sep. 10.	18	Mar. 14.	26	26½	+ 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	138,000,000	...		...	25¾	26⅝	25¼	26¾	...	1,100
90½	62	80⅝	Sep. 9.	64½	Feb. 24.	79⅝	80	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,840,000	July 15. '04.	2½	SA	77⅝	80⅝	77⅝	80	78	5,855
47½	12	24⅝	Jan. 22.	19½	Jan. 7.	24	26	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.		4,250,000	...		...	24	24	24	24	16½	100
39⅝	7¾	14⅝	Jan. 22.	11	June 27.	2	2½		Detroit Southern.	100	10,000,000	...		...	2½	2½	2½	2½	10⅝	200
89⅝	14	29½	Jan. 25.	2⅜	June 27.	4	5	- ⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	...		...	4½	4½	4½	4½	19½	660
90	55	68	July 19.	60¼	June 16.	66½	66⅝		Detroit United Railway.	100	12,000,000	Aug. '04.	1	Q	67	67	66½	66⅝	60½	610
34½	20	28½	Sep. 9.	19½	June 9.	27¾	28	+ 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.		28,000,000	July 26. '04.	1	Q	26½	28¾	26½	28	22½	8,098
10½	7	10⅝	Jan. 22.	5½	June 3.	7	8	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	...		...	8	8	8	8	10⅝	200
20⅜	10	17¼	Jan. 22.	9¼	Aug. 10.	12¾	13	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	...		...	13½	13½	13⅛	13½	14	175
42⅜	23	31⅝	Sep. 10.	21¼	May 16.	31½	31⅝	+ 2¼	**Erie.**	100	112,000,000				29	31⅝	28½	31⅝	20½	280,050
74	62¼	65⅝	Jan. 27.	55⅜	May 31.	63	63½	+ 2⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,000,000	Sep. '01.	2	SA	65⅜	65⅝	65¾	68	67½	36,176
64⅞	44	50¼	Jan. 27.	39	May 16.	46¾	47	+ 5½	Erie 2d pf.	100	18,000,000	...		...	42	47½	42	47	31½	22,000
72½	39½	66½	Jan. 27.	54	July 15.	58	60		Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1. '01.	1½	...	59	59	59	59	...	100
74¾	31	54	Feb. 3.	40	May 12.	46	46½	+ 4	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,500,000	Apr. 1. '04.	4	...	45	47	45	47	...	200
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	172	174	+ 5½	**General Electric Co.**	100	48,000,000	July 15. '04.	2	Q	170½	176	170	174½	162½	6,487
106½	83	84⅝	Sep. 1.	60	May 24.	82½	83	- 2⅝	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18. '04.	1½	SA	83	83	81½	82	...	818
99¼	77	91	Aug. 30.	77	Mar. 12.	88	89	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18. '04.	2	SA	87¼	89¼	87	88	80	1,015
151	125¼	130½	Sep. 6.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	130¼	130⅝	+ ⅞	**Illinois Central.**	100	135,000,000	Sep. 1. '04.	3	SA	138⅝	139¼	138⅝	139⅛	132¼	9,906
10⅞	9	15¼	Aug. 18.	13¾	Mar. 28.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,000,000	July '04.	1	Q	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	12⅜	1,170
74⅝	57½	75	Sep. 1.	64½	Feb. 9.	74	74⅜	+ ⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,700,000	July 1. '04.	1½	Q	74½	74⅝	74	74⅜	67⅜	2,411
73	28	37⅜	Aug. 1.	26	Mar. 1.	35	35⅜	+ ⅛	International Power Co.	100	6,000,000	May 20. '02.	2½	Q	36	36	36	36	...	200
46¼	28	40	Apr. 29.	28	Sep. 9.	29½	30	+ 1⅜	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,500,000	July '04.	1½	Q	29	30	29	29⅜	36	767
89½	70	78	Apr. 7.	71½	Feb. 9.	76½	77½		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,500,000	Aug. 1. '04.	1½	Q	76	77¼	76	77½	...	263
48	16	23⅛	Sep. 7.	14	June 4.	22½	23	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,500,000	...		...	23	23¼	22½	22½	19¾	2,296
77⅞	30½	45	Sep. 7.	32	Feb. 25.	44½	45	+ 1⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	6,000,000	Mar. 1. '00.	1½	...	44	45	44	44½	...	2,070
47½	25¼	35	Sep. 9.	22½	May 9.	35	40	+ 3½	**Kansas & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000	...		...	33¼	35	33¼	35	...	200
82⅜	62¼	79⅝	Sep. 10.	60	June 1.	79½	79¾	+ 5¼	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,000,000	July 1. '04.	1	Q	76½	79¾	76½	79¾	68	4,728
36½	16½	25	Sep. 10.	16½	Feb. 24.	25½	26	+ 1	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,500,000	...		...	24	25	24	25	22	518
61⅞	29	46¼	Sep. 10.	31	Feb. 29.	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	...		...	45¼	46¾	45¼	46¼	35¾	1,714
47½	10	19¾	Apr. 12.	10½	Jan. 11.	17½	18	+ 5⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	...		...	13¾	19¾	13¾	19¼	24¾	7,325
53	23½	33	Aug. 26.	26	Mar. 11.	31½	32¾	+ ¾	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,000,000	...		...	30½	32¾	30½	32¾	...	650
130½	96	123¾	Sep. 7.	101	Feb. 23.	123¾	123½	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	90,000,000	Aug. 10. '04.	2½	SA	122¾	125½	122¾	125⅜	105⅜	14,770
155⅝	126¼	157⅜	Sep. 10.	126¾	Mar. 12.	157	157½	+ 2⅜	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	75,000,000	July 1. '04.	2½	Q	154⅛	157⅜	154⅞	157⅜	134¼	5,625
125⅝	70½	96¼	Aug. 11.	72¼	Mar. 14.	82½	82⅝	+ 5⅜	Metropolitan Securities Co.		80,000,000				80	83¼	80¼	82⅝	76⅜	69,438
142⅜	99½	125½	Aug. 10.	104¾	Mar. 14.	120⅞	121¼	- ½	Metropolitan Street Railway.		50,000,000	July '05.	1¾	Q	121¾	122⅞	119½	121	114¾	70,105
88	51⅞	89½	Sep. 6.	46	Mar. 14.	...	...	+ 6¼	Met. West Side El., Chi., pf.	100	4,000,000	Feb. '02.	1½	Q	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	...	100
23	8½	15	Sep. 10.	5	Apr. 22.	14¾	15		Mexican Central.	100	43,100,000	...		...	13	15	13	15	12¾	53,450
135	102	138	Feb. 26.	123	Jan. 22.	130	136		Michigan Central.	100	18,000,000	July 29. '04.	2	...	122½	130	122½	130	...	25
110	41	67¾	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	56	58	- ⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	9,000,000	Jan. 15. '04.	2½	SA	57	57	55	55¾	55	700
118	82	94½	Jan. 21.	80	June 29.	94	96	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	9,000,000	July 15. '04.	2½	SA	94	94	94	94	80	100
78½	42	76	Aug. 15.	55	Jan. 4.	73½	73¾	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 15. '04.	3½	SA	73	73¾	73	73¾	59¼	4,134
132½	106½	121	Aug. 15.	116	May 2.	120½	120⅝	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 15. '04.	3½	SA	120	120	120	120	120	1,200
30½	15⅞	25⅞	Sep. 10.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	23½	24	+ 1⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,000	...		...	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23½	20	12,270
63	38	46½	Aug. 26.	32¾	June 1.	44½	45	- ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	63,000,000	...		...	43	46¾	43	46½	42¾	5,832
113⅝	85¾	96⅜	Sep. 10.	87	Feb. 24.	96⅜	96¾	+ 1⅜	Missouri Pacific.	100	70,000,000	July 20. '04.	2½	SA	96⅛	96⅝	97⅛	96¼	96⅝	89,767
133½	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101⅝	Feb. 24.	120	122	- 2	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1. '04.	3	SA	120	120	120	120	96	106
47⅞	32	49¾	July 11.	36	Jan. 4.	47¾	...		National Biscuit Co.	100	25,000,000	July '04.	2	Q	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¾	46¾	456
106⅞	94	109¾	Aug. 16.	100¼	Jan. 16.	109	109½	+ ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. '04.	1¾	Q	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	100½	403
30	12	21	Jan. 22.	14¾	Aug. 9.	14½	15	+ ¼	Nat. Enamelling & Stamping Co.	100	3,400,000	July 1. '04.	1	Q	14½	15	14½	15	25	564
91	75	83	Jan. 22.	75	July 28.	77½	78		Nat. Enamelling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	3,400,000	July 1. '04.	1¾	Q	78	78	78	78	95	104
23½	10½	24½	July 11.	16½	Feb. 25.	23½	23¾	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	15,400,000	Mar. 1. '00.	1	...	23¾	24	23	24	15	6,916
96	76	96¼	Aug. 23.	93	Jan. 28.	95	96¾	+ ¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	June 15. '04.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96	...	222
41⅝	24¼	41	Jan. 5.	34½	Feb. 25.	40	40¼		National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	15,000,000	...		...	37	40¼	36¾	40	41¾	5,077
22½	17	21¾	Jan. 5.	15½	Feb. 25.	21¾	21¾	+ 1⅜	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	28,400,000	...		...	17	17	15½	16¾	14	2,204
177	105	139¾	Jan. 22.	120	Feb. 25.	138	140	+ 1½	New York Air Brake.	100	12,000,000	July 15. '04.	2	Q	138¾	139¾	138½	139½	124½	1,264
154	112⅜	129⅝	Sep. 10.	112¼	Mar. 12.	128	128½	+ 1¼	New York Central.	100	240,000,000	July 15. '04.	1¾	Q	124	129⅝	124	128½	118	18,561
45	19½	32¾	Jan. 22.	25	May 16.	30	32	+ 1¼	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	12,000,000	...		...	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	...	104
57	50	68	Jan. 26.	60	June 14.	64	66	+ 1	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. '04.	1	...	66½	66½	66½	66¼	...	300
57	40	45	Aug. 16.	40	Apr. 14.	43	45

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 10, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Quotations Saturday, Sept. 10. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change For Week.	STOCKS.	Par.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	For Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Sept. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales for Year to Date.	Year Ago.	Range for Year 1903. Sept. 10, '04.
205½	196	222	July 15.	209	Mar. 14.	216	220	+ 1	Pullman Co.	100	74,000	Aug. 15, '04.	2	Q	218	216	218	218	218	117	
37	18	24½	Mar. 2.	16	May 12.	21¾	22	+ 1	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	18,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	Q	22	22	21¾	22	24	3,000	
80	67	80½	Sep. 2.	71⅛	Mar. 16.	78	79¾	— ⅛	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	18,000	June 20, '04.	2	Q	80¼	80¼	78	80	...	900	
85½	35	82	May 17.	35	Feb. 11.	36	38	— 1	Railroad Sec., Mf. Cont. stock ctfs.	100	6,000	July 1, '04.	½	Q	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	...	200	
84	37½	70	Sep. 9.	50	Mar. 14.	68½	69¼	+ 5⅛	Reading	50	60,000				68¼	69¼	68¼	69¼	553¼	529,580	
89¾	76	85¾	Sep. 8.	76	Mar. 1.	85¾	86	+ ¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	35,000	Sept. 1, '04.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	85¾	4,000	
81	55¾	78	Sep. 8.	55¼	Feb. 26.	76¾	77½	+ 2⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	22,000	May 2, '04.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	75	3,000	
29	14	26	Jan. 2.	6	May 10.	8¼	8½	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	67,183				7¾	8¾	7¾	8¾	11	8,035	
84	34½	45¾	Jan. 22.	37	May 12.	44½	45¼	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	50,366	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	...	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	68	5,535	
107	92	100	Sep. 10.	87¾	Mar. 11.	99	99½	+ 2	Rock Island Co.	100	68,000				22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	69¾	229,885	
29	12½	30¾	Sep. 10.	17⅝	Jan. 4.	29¾	30	+ 2¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	50,000	Aug. 1, '04.	½	Q	71	72	71	72	96	12,200	
98	89	96	Jan. 27.	74¾	Apr. 15.	94½	95	+ 1¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	15¾	16	15¾	15¾	15½	2,400	
96½	90	97	Jan. 27.	74¾	Jan. 15.	81	82¼	+ 1	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,000	June 14, '04.	1½	Q	81	81	81	81	81	325	
18¼	7	17	Aug. 15.	9	Mar. 15.	...	...	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000				12½	12½	12½	12½	8	300	
85	68	75	Aug. 16.	70¾	Aug. 1.	72½	73	+ ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	73	200	
78	59	61	Sep. 10.	39¼	Jan. 6.	60½	61	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000	Sept. 1, '04.	1	Q	60	61	60	60½	55¼	9,943	
30	12	22½	Aug. 22.	9½	June 1.	21½	21¾	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500				21½	22¾	20½	21½	16	10,700	
66	24	45¾	Aug. 27.	23½	June 1.	44¾	45	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000				43	45¾	42½	44½	45¼	9,000	
72	22¼	41⅝	Apr. 12.	31¼	Jan. 7.	38¾	39	+ 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,300				37½	38	37½	38	37½	1,600	
97½	67	89	Sep. 7.	77	Jan. 5.	86	89	+ 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	88	89	88	89	...	300	
89½	38⅝	89	Sep. 6.	41½	Mar. 14.	88	88¼	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,532				87¾	89	87¼	88¼	45¼	261,389	
...	...	113¾	Sep. 9.	113½	Sep. 9.	113¾	113½	...	Southern Pacific pf., 1st in. paid.	...	...				113¾	113¾	113½	113½	...	1,245	
36½	16¼	32⅜	Sep. 10.	18¼	Feb. 24.	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900				29¾	32⅜	29⅜	32¼	22¾	204,575	
96	69½	96	Sep. 9.	77¼	Jan. 6.	95½	96	+ 1¼	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000	Aug. 15, '04.	2½	SA	95¼	96	94½	96	85¾	7,060	
69¾	25¾	45⅞	Sep. 10.	31⅝	May 16.	43⅝	43¾	+ ⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,932	Nov. 1, '00.	2	...	45½	46¾	44⅝	46⅝	39	38,875	
40⅜	20¼	32½	Aug. 30.	20	June 2.	32½	33¼	+ ¾	Texas Pacific.	100	27,000				31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	27	23,250	
40⅝	22	39½	Sep. 10.	26	May 10.	38	38¼	+ ¾	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,500				37	39¾	37	39¾	25½	1,200	
123¾	100	123¾	Aug. 10.	115	Mar. 14.	123½	124½	...	Third Avenue.	100	16,000	July 30, '04.	1¼	...	122	125	122	125	109	1,300	
27½	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	17½	June 21.	20¼	20¾	+ ⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,000				21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	20	100	
31⅞	15	29⅞	Sep. 6.	21½	May 27.	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,365				29	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	1,940	
48	24	46½	Aug. 30.	32	Feb. 24.	47½	48	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000				47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	...	5,775	
122¼	70	99¼	Aug. 15.	87½	Feb. 22.	97	98	— ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	48,511	Aug. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	98¾	99¼	98¾	98¾	91¾	2,475	
75	47½	77½	Sep. 6.	3¾	Aug. 19.	7	7¼	+ ⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	48,000				7¾	7¾	6¾	7¾	...	1,350	
79¾	57½	84	Sep. 7.	45	Feb. 24.	82	83	+ 3½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	82	84	82	83½	...	850	
104⅝	98⅞	101½	Sep. 7.	71	Mar. 14.	100¼	100¾	+ 1½	Union Pacific.	100	103,172	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	99¾	101¾	99	100¾	75¾	245,845	
95½	83½	95¾	Aug. 30.	86½	Feb. 25.	92½	93	— 2½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,557	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	93¾	95¾	92½	92½	89¾	217	
9	3	9	Aug. 29.	3	Feb. 17.	4½	5	— ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000				15	15	14¾	14¾	14½	300	
64½	30	57½	Sep. 10.	42¼	Apr. 11.	57¼	57½	+ 3½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	56¾	57½	55¾	57½	47¼	2,284	
15	6	11	Sep. 2.	6¾	May 16.	10½	12	— ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	13,100				11	11	10¾	10¾	9¼	2,260	
65	33	57¾	Sep. 2.	40	Mar. 24.	56¾	57½	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,000				57	57	56	56	...	1,164	
150½	95	122	Aug. 25.	100	Feb. 24.	118	120	...	United States Express Co.	100	40,000	May 16, '04.	2	SA	119	116	116	116	...	50	
15½	6	8¾	Jan. 25.	6¼	May 27.	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜	United States Leather Co.	100	62,826				7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	8	10,700	
96¾	71½	87¼	Sep. 8.	73¾	Jun. 4.	86¼	86¾	+ 1½	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,326	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	87	87¼	85¾	86¾	80¾	2,985	
...	...	56	Sep. 8.	43	July 13.	52	53¼	...	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,000				53¾	54	53¾	53¾	...	1,093	
19¼	7	19¾	July 23.	10¾	Feb. 6.	19	19¾	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	33,886	Apr. 30, '01.	...	...	18	19¾	18¾	19¾	13¾	2,125	
61	36¼	76¼	July 19.	41	Jan. 4.	75	76	+ 1¾	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,325	June 15, '04.	1½	SA	73	74½	73	74½	47¾	655	
32½	10	15½	Sep. 10.	8⅝	May 13.	15¼	15½	+ 1½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,405	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	20¾	120,663	
80¾	49¾	66¼	Sep. 10.	51½	May 13.	66¼	66	+ 3½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	860,314	Aug. 30, '04.	1¼	Q	62¾	66¼	61¾	66	70¾	320,610	
66⅝	17¼	34⅞	Sep. 10.	22⅜	June 29.	34½	34⅝	+ 2½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,084	June 1, '03.	...	...	32½	34⅞	32½	34½	24¾	20,619	
128½	80	106⅝	Sep. 10.	96	July 6.	106¾	106¾	+ 1½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000	July 15, '04.	2	Q	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	98	4,440	
39⅝	17	20	Apr. 20.	18¼	Sep. 7.	17	19½	— 1½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641				18½	19½	18½	18½	29	100	
32⅜	16⅝	21¾	Jan. 27.	15	May 16.	21¾	22	+ 1⅜	Wabash.	100	88,000				...	...	...	...	...	...	
55¼	27½	42¼	Sep. 10.	33¾	Feb. 24.	42¼	42¾	+ 1⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000				40¾	42¾	40¾	42¾	33¼	37,065	
93	80½	91½	Sep. 7.	85	May 19.	91½	91¾	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,320	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	91½	91¾	91	91½	83¼	1,521	
221	130	173¾	Jan. 21	153	May 2.	162¼	164	+ 3	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,528	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	182¼	184½	181	184	168	5,500	
224	100	194	Jan. 16.	180	Aug. 17.	190	195	+ 5	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	8,098	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	190	190	190	190	171	100	
27½	12	19¼	Jan. 22.	14¼	July 25.	13	18¼	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000				17¼	18¾	17	18	18	3,385	
62	46¼	52⅝	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	45	46	+ 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	14,958				45	46¾	44¾	46	52	2,150	
38½	26	32⅝	Jan. 22.	21¾	June 29.	26	27	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,963				28	28¾	26	26¾	26¾	1,684	
23½	14½	21¾	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	19¾	19¾	+ ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147				19¼	20	19¼	19¾	18¼	4,927	
55½	33	47¾	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	44¾	45	+ 2¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267				42¾	45	42¾	45	40	4,027	

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	8¼	Louis. & Nash.	1¾
Allis-Chalm. pf.	1¾	Manhattan	2¾
Am. C. & Fdy.	6¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	6¾	Mex. Central	2
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Mexican Central	2
Am. Locomotive	3¼	Minn. & St. L.	1¾
Am. Locom. pf.	3¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1½
Am. Smelting	3¾	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Smelting pf.	2¼	Nat. Enameling	2¼
Am. Steel Fdy.	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1¾	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	1½
Anaconda Copper	5¾	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
At., T. & S. F.	1¾	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1¾	N. Y. N. H. & H.	4
At. Coast Line.	2¼	N. Y. Ont. & W.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio.	2	Pacific Coast.	2¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2¼	Pacific Mail.	2¼
B'klyn R. T.	1¾	Pennsylvania	2¼
B'klyn Union Gas.	1	People's Gas of Chi.	2¼
Burl., R. & P.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car.	2¾
Can. Pacific.	2¼	Pressed Steel Car. pf.	2¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1¾	Pullman Car.	1¾
Chas. & Ohio.	1¾	Ry. Steel Springs.	1
Chi. G. West.	1¾	Reading	3¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	3¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	4¼	Rock Island.	2
Chi. St. P., M. & O. pf.	2	Rock Island pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¾	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	4¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Consol. Gas.	10¾	Sloss-S. S. & I.	1¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	2
Del. & Hudson.	2¾	Southern Railway	1¾
Del., L. & W.	1¾	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande.	1¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	2¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1¾
Dist. Sec.	1¾	Un. B. & P. pf.	2¾
Dul., S. S. & At.	1	Union Pacific.	2¾
Erie	2½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	2¾	U. S. Steel.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C.	3	U. S. Steel pf.	2¾
General Electric.	3½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1¾
Hock. Valley pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1¾
Int. Steam Pump.	1¾	Wabash.	1¾
Iowa Central pf.	1¾	Wabash pf.	1¾
Kan. & Mich.	3¼	West. El. & Mfg.	3
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	3	West. El. & Mfg. pf.	3
Kan. City So.	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾
Kcokuk & D. M.	2¾	Wis. Central pf.	1¾
Lake Erie & W.	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4¼	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Linseed	2½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	2⅝	N. R. Securities.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	3¼
Hock. Valley.	2¾	U. S. Pipe pf.	1¾
Int. Power.	1¾	Va.-Iron, C. & C.	1¼
Met. Securities.	2¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 4s	2	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Gal., H. & S. A., M. & P. 5s	2
B., C. & S. F. 5s	2	Green Bay deb. B	1¼
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	2½	Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	2½	L. & N., M. & M. 6s	2
Cent. R. & B. Co., Ga., 5s	2½	L. & N. 6s	2
Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	2½
Chi. & N. Ill. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc. 3s	2½
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	2	M. & St. L. ref. 4s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s	2	Peo. Gas, Chi., 1st con. 6s	1¼
C., St. L. & N. O., Mem. Div. 4s	1½	Peo. & East. Inc.	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s, tr. r.	5½	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Con. Gas deb. ctfs.	5⅝	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	2½	Seab'd A. L. 4s	1¼
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	3⅜	Sher., Sh. & So. 5s	2½
Erie general 4s	1½	So. Pac. of Ariz. 6s, 1909	2
Eq. Gas of Chi. 5s	2½	So. Pac. of Ariz. 6s, 1910	2
F. & P. M. con. 5s	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½
		Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn R. T. 4s	1½	Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	1
Cons. Gas, Chi., 6s	1¼	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	1⅜

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 12.

American Steel Foundries Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stockyards—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Diamond Match Co.—Dividend payable.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

American Linseed Co.—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Company, Jersey City—Books close.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Annual meeting.
Poder De Dios Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Annual meeting.
American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Railways Co.—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on common.
California Gas and Electric Corporation—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Co.—Books close.
Continental Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable Sept. 23 to holders of record this date.
Consolidated Gas Co., New York—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad—Annual meeting.
Erie Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
International Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Jackson Architectural Iron Works—Special meeting.
J. E. Linde Paper Co.—Annual meeting.
Lacledes Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common.
National Lead Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 30 to holders of record this date.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Books close.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Sept. 30 to holders of record this date.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Books close.
St. Joseph and South Bend Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Oil Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Books close.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.

Friday, Sept. 16.

Manhattan Railway—Books close.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred and for dividend on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock trust certificates.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record to-date. Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Seattle Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Wolverine Mining Company—Books close.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,550	$10,193,850	$7,515,675
Jan. 9	14,698,150	14,010,500	12,958,450
Jan. 16	23,181,700	20,112,125	19,061,150
Jan. 23	26,072,150	28,114,975	25,332,400
Jan. 30	28,129,275	27,980,775	34,663,325
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,745,575	17,998,225
Feb. 13	19,260,975	12,292,575	13,649,350
Feb. 20	17,598,175	9,471,875	12,660,625
Feb. 27	13,561,900	5,551,900	9,970,925
March 5	10,948,975	3,965,425	8,268,450
March 12	9,987,775	1,094,000	8,112,900
March 19	7,310,175	2,180,400	6,171,250
March 26	5,468,575	2,930,900	5,968,575
April 2	2,640,275	1,762,625	2,640,275
April 9	4,871,750	3,141,300	4,871,750
April 16	5,578,650	5,097,600	5,578,650
April 23	9,461,000	10,996,475	9,461,000
April 30	7,484,000	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	6,481,000	13,020,625	6,481,000
May 14	5,966,525	8,442,625	5,966,525
May 21	14,354,450	9,422,775	14,354,450
May 28	11,099,050	9,042,150	11,099,050
June 4	11,288,575	4,776,050	11,288,575
June 11	13,902,300	8,477,175	13,902,300
June 18	12,185,250	10,089,575	12,185,250
June 25	12,978,300	12,233,500	12,978,300
July 2	12,320,725	8,777,675	12,320,725
July 9	12,236,900	9,095,475	12,236,900
July 16	12,276,575	13,778,475	12,276,575
July 23	15,502,400	15,315,400	15,502,400
July 30	16,738,125	24,499,075	16,738,125
Aug. 6	9,061,250	21,387,075	9,061,250
Aug. 13	7,126,900	21,098,575	7,126,900
Aug. 20	9,743,350	21,098,900	9,743,350
Aug. 27	9,742,775	20,977,225	9,742,775
Sept. 3	4,067,025	17,295,350	4,067,025
Sept. 10	715,075	15,172,200	715,075

The following table shows the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Sept. 12	$15,172,200	$715,075	$7,110,550
Sept. 19	13,172,200	*1,442,950	12,654,225
Sept. 26	14,549,700	3,265,625	13,393,025
Oct. 3	15,837,700	1,619,025	15,586,050
Oct. 10	16,677,775	1,527,350	17,482,175
Oct. 17	17,445,425	5,993,250	14,466,775
Oct. 24	17,944,775	12,787,475	14,758,775
Oct. 31	20,774,050	20,899,100	19,402,300
Nov. 7	21,966,350	17,322,350	18,402,550
Nov. 14	6,135,350	16,235,350	20,106,350
Nov. 21	8,013,150	15,229,975	24,496,125
Nov. 28	6,125,350	25,786,350	19,414,975
Dec. 5	6,805,150	9,973,750	8,607,975
Dec. 12	3,077,125	8,287,850	6,466,125
Dec. 19	14,023,150	5,065,600	5,758,225
Dec. 26	12,574,475	6,549,200	7,691,800

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$38,439,250	1898	$8,767,825
1903	15,372,200	1897	*36,946,775
1902	715,075	1896	61,934,275
1901	7,110,550	1895	2,966,325
1900	26,050,950	1894	4,781,975
1899	2,958,925	1893	8,722,775
1898	7,076,775	1892	*8,300,925
1897	28,963,825		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1892, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit.), $18,540,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 5, 1904; minimum, (deficit.) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table shows the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,088,600	$1,095,779,500	$996,178,900
Jan. 9	241,115,900	1,102,200	998,713,300
Jan. 16	242,498,900	1,104,395,600	941,268,600
Jan. 23	273,643,800	1,103,404,900	960,808,200
Jan. 30	261,115,000	1,094,533,100	1,462,943,200
Feb. 6	273,621,900	1,085,880,800	1,057,156,500
Feb. 13	276,963,800	1,085,000,100	1,038,967,900
Feb. 20	284,213,000	1,084,335,600	1,031,737,600
Feb. 27	286,130,300	1,083,700,100	1,027,029,000
March 5	280,081,800	1,081,118,400	1,040,883,600
March 12	289,264,300	1,080,000	1,051,296,800
March 19	286,998,000	1,078,818,800	1,037,618,700
March 26	288,626,000	1,077,985,700	1,048,663,300
April 2	294,294,000	1,076,538,000	1,068,811,800
April 9	311,947,300	1,076,300,300	1,106,774,600
April 16	311,758,300	1,076,300,300	1,114,827,000
April 23	308,925,400	1,076,300,300	1,121,712,800
April 30	296,331,100	1,076,300,300	1,127,518,100
May 7	283,145,850	1,076,300,300	1,120,908,100
May 14	304,480,700	1,076,300,300	1,094,923,650
May 21	304,480,950	1,076,300,300	1,080,566,000
May 28	313,970,300	1,076,300,300	1,066,706,150
June 4	319,378,075	1,076,300,300	1,060,231,800
June 11	324,281,300	1,076,300,300	1,048,088,800
June 18	324,353,500	1,076,300,300	1,122,012,500
June 25	326,585,300	1,076,300,300	1,143,414,100
July 2	326,585,300	1,076,300,300	1,152,986,900
July 9	326,585,300	1,076,300,300	1,152,189,300
July 16	326,585,700	1,076,300,300	1,178,160,400
July 23	326,920,400	1,076,300,300	1,201,445,300
July 30	327,231,600	1,076,300,300	1,205,665,600
Aug. 6	327,228,300	1,076,300,300	1,204,212,400
Aug. 13	326,914,000	1,076,300,300	1,204,182,500
Aug. 20	326,914,000	1,076,300,300	1,204,182,500
Aug. 27	326,914,000	1,076,300,300	1,204,182,500
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,077,242,600	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,365,600	1,080,486,200	1,221,709,400

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Sept. 12	$234,931,100	$926,582,800	$918,105,600
Sept. 19	240,544,300	923,065,800	908,453,200
Sept. 26	239,926,900	917,947,700	901,988,200
Oct

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

New Records for Loans and Deposits—Surplus Fast Diminishing.

The bank statement made new high records for loans and deposits. The loans caused the increase in deposits, for there was a loss of $7,908,800 in cash, which is not far from the loss indicated by the reported movements of currency.

The reserve required was increased by $1,156,350, and with this addition to the loss of cash, the surplus was diminished by $0,065,150. The surplus reached the maximum for the year of $58,613,075, on Aug. 20. During the last three weeks a little over $20,000,000 has been taken from the surplus through the increase in loans and the shipment of cash to the interior for the crop movement and to Cuba and Argentina.

The feature of the statement was that forty out of the fifty-three Clearing House banks had increases in loans, seven of which were in excess of $500,000, while only one of the decreases barely passed the $500,000 mark.

There were seventeen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, eight National and nine State. This compares with sixteen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-three in the week ended Sept. 12, 1903, thirty-three in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-nine in 1901. The total deficit of these seventeen banks was $1,351,125, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $5,404,500 out of the total of $1,221,709,400.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 2@1½ per cent., averaging 1 per cent. Time money was in light demand at 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 2¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four to six months. There was good inquiry for commercial paper at 4 per cent. for indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for prime single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.87@4.8705 to 4.8715@4.8720, closing steady at 4.8705@4.8710.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., averaging 2¾ per cent. Time money was quoted at 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent. for four months, 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper was in light request; rates were 6 per cent. for indorsement, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8590@4.8610 to 4.8640@4.8650, closing weak at the lower rate, influenced by liberal offerings of cotton bills.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Sept. 12, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
Capital	$116,272,700	.....	$110,572,700
Net profits	154,822,400	.....	139,903,300
Deposits	1,221,709,400	$4,625,400	918,195,000
Circulation	40,065,300	1,085,100	44,785,800
Total	$1,512,071,800	$5,710,500	$1,203,462,300

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,180,486,200	$12,343,800	$926,553,900
Specie	265,582,800	*6,902,300	172,068,300
Legal t'd'rs.	78,558,000	*2,006,500	72,859,900
Total	$1,674,851,200	$5,324,900	$1,171,805,900
Res. held	$445,585,950	*7,063,200	$14,921,100
Res. req'd	305,427,350	1,156,350	229,548,900
Surplus	$88,438,200	*$8,065,150	$15,372,200
U. S. d'p's.	29,359,300	*4,700	27,286,900

*Decrease.

The surplus in 1902 was $715,075; in 1901, $7,110,550; in 1900, $20,836,175; in 1899, $275,450; in 1898, $7,076,775; in 1897, $28,068,825.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$10,922,448
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	9,754,162
From Jan. 1, 1904	409,913,754
From Jan. 1, 1903	414,806,601

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1904	$8,440,768
Week ended Sept. 8, 1903	7,713,379
From Jan. 1, 1904	321,033,332
From Jan. 1, 1903	330,737,778

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$98,600
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	7,583
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,860,073
From Jan. 1, 1903	9,790,530

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$903,248
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	2,750
From Jan. 1, 1904	73,139,372
From Jan. 1, 1903	52,597,290

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$476,945
From Jan. 1, 1904	66,567,664
From Jan. 1, 1903	59,057,338

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	$4,833

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$13,822
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	35,236
From Jan. 1, 1904	1,153,068
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,193,668

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$734,720
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	341,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	34,805,992
From Jan. 1, 1903	25,068,000

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$721,198
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	305,764
From Jan. 1, 1904	33,652,924
From Jan. 1, 1903	23,874,332

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$98,600
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	42,819
From Jan. 1, 1904	8,013,141
From Jan. 1, 1903	10,984,198

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$1,637,968
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	343,750
From Jan. 1, 1904	107,945,364
From Jan. 1, 1903	77,665,290

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 9, 1904	$1,539,368
Week ended Sept. 11, 1903	300,931
From Jan. 1, 1904	99,931,424
From Jan. 1, 1903	66,680,792

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.			Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
295	..	Albany & Sus.	$3,500,000	July,	1904	4½	.....		.....		*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July	1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
11	12	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	.....			15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	11	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,216,600	.....			15	Aug. 23	13	Mar. 16	15	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr.	1904	3	79	Aug. 22	72	Apr. 8	79	Aug. 22, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....			21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July	1904	1½	.....		.....		73	Oct. 24, 1903
190	210	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep.	1904	5	220	May 19	190	Sep. 1	190	Sep. 1, 1904
33	35½	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep.	1900	1¾	35½	Aug. 26	22½	June 1	35½	Aug. 26, 1904
..	..	American Spirits Mfg.	$7,982,300	.....			.....		.....		2¼	Dec. 15, 1903
25	30	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....			28	Aug. 11	25	July 11	28	Sep. 3, 1904
57½	60	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....			59	July 21	53	Mar. 28	58	Aug. 29, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July	1904	1¼	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep.	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	July	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,425,000	Apr.	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
150	165	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug.	1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904
45½	49	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Sep.	1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	49	Aug. 31, 1904
67	68	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug.	1904	1¼	68¼	Jan. 2	64	Apr. 29	67	Sep. 2, 1904
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July	1904	1½	.....		.....		126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July	1904	1½	.....		.....		30¾	Oct. 15, 1903
104	105	Central & South American Tel.	7,917,600	July	1904	1½	104	July 20	103	May 13	103	Aug. 23, 1904
190	210	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July	1904	1½	*152	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
125	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July	1904	1½	130	Aug. 13	124	Feb. 11	130	Aug. 13, 1904
82½	83	Chicago Great Western deb.	27,577,000	July	1904		80¾	Apr. 12	80¾	July 13	80¼	July 13, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	June	1904	2	80	June 17	82	Aug. 19	82	Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,516,100	July	1904	1¾	*137	May 5	*130	June 6	*125	July 6, 1904
142	146	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Aug.	1904	3	145	Jan. 21	135	Mar. 22	138	Aug. 17, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July	1904	2	.....		.....		102¼	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July	1904	1¼	.....		.....		120	June 6, 1903
109½	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July	1904	1½	110¼	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 3	107¼	Apr. 8, 1904
60	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....			65	Aug. 2	60	July 29	65	Aug. 2, 1904
70	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct.	1898	1¾	79	Apr. 13	73	Apr. 8	79	Apr. 13, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Sep.	1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
60	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	1903	4	65	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	65	Aug. 23, 1904
190	..	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July	1904	2	193	Feb. 16	188	Jan. 8	190	July 11, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb.	1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....			.....		.....		22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep.	1903	1¾	.....		.....		94	Sep. 15, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	8,000,000	Feb.	1902	1½	2¼	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1	May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb.	1902	1½	5½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug.	1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June	1904	2½	70½	Jan. 22	70	May 31	70½	June 7, 1904
130	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June	1904	2½	123	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	123	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,068,539	.....			3¼	Feb. 24	3¼	Feb. 24	3¼	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July	1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
80	85	**Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)**	1,384,000	Apr.	1904	2½	80	Aug. 18	72	Feb. 23	80	Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1904	5%	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,736,700	July	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	66	June 15, 1903
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,000	.....			.....		.....		29	Jan. 9, 1902
48	55	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec.	1903	1¾	58¼	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50½	Aug. 6, 1904
94	96½	General Chemical pf.	10,000,000	July	1904	1½	96	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	95	Aug. 26, 1904
110	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July	1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,129,200	Aug.	1904	1¾	186	Mar. 28	179	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb.	1904	4	.....		.....		*76	Oct. 18, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	8,229,100	July	1904	2	.....		.....		*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug.	1904	1¼	*93¾	May 25	*93¾	May 25	*93¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug.	1904	1¼	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
52	55	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug.	1904	25c	54	Aug. 2	50¼	Jan. 13	54½	Aug. 3, 1904
108	..	**Ill. Cent. leased line**	10,000,000	July	1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
47	52	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf.**	1,524,600	May	1904	1¾	52	Apr. 12	45¾	Apr. 7	52	Apr. 12, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan.	1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Sep.	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*280	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....			..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr.	1901	½	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
44	50	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan.	1901	½	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	8,000,000	July	1904	3	55	Mar. 5	45½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June	1904	1	.....		.....		99¼	Mar. 14, 1903
100	105	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June	1904	2¼	104	Feb. 8	91	Mar. 17	96	May 19, 1904
90	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,640,000	July	1904	1	95	Feb. 26	85	June 17	86	Aug. 10, 1904
245	265	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July	1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
50	58	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Mar.	1896	1	59	Aug. 29	46	May 17	55½	Aug. 29, 1904
10	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....			14½	July 23	6¼	Mar. 21	14¼	July 23, 1904
100	115	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	June	1904	5½	115	Aug. 3	110	Feb. 25	110	Aug. 22, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June	1904	2½	.....		.....		*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....			17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug.	1904	1½	.....		.....		118	Apr. 18, 1901
184	188	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July	1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 3	186½	May 5, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....			.....		.....		8½	June 9, 1901
42	44	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar.	1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
105	..	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar.	1904	5	109¾	Aug. 15	101½	May 12	109¾	Aug. 15, 1904
..	..	New York Dock	2,000,000	.....			20	Mar. 21	20	June 18	16	July 27, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	2,638,650	July	1904	2	410	Sep. 2	400	June 30	410	Sep. 2, 1904
181	186	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July	1904	1¼	*181	Feb. 1	*181	Feb. 1	*181	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr.	1904	2	.....		.....		36¾	Nov. 14, 1902
..	..	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug.	1904	3	91	July 27	86	May 3	91	Aug. 24, 1904
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,198,500	July	1904	4	172	Aug. 17	160	June 14	172	Aug. 17, 1904
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June	1902	1	.....		.....		*24	Dec. 12, 1900
3½	4¾	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec.	1902	50c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,500	July	1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	73¼	Oct. 7, 1899
95	100	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,535,500	Aug.	1904	1¼	96	July 26	95	July 26	95	July 26, 1904
22	23	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....			23¼	Jan. 22	17	Mar. 16	22	Aug. 20, 1904
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar.	1904	1	81¾	Jan. 28	74½	June 9	77¾	July 6, 1903
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug.	1904	2	*70	June 18	*68	May 31	*68	July 12, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	25,953,000	Aug.	1904	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	85½	June 20, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July	1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
170	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July	1904	1¾	183½	Aug. 18	180½	July 21	183½	Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1896	5	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	**Quicksilver**	8,708,800	.....			¾	June 24	⅝	June 9	¾	June 24, 1904
3¾	4	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May	1903	½	4½	Feb. 16	3¾	June 24	3¾	July 7, 1904
203	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
..	..	Rutland pf.	6,057,600	Jan.	1903	1	35¾	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 12	30	June 4, 1904
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.**	5,500,000	July	1902	2½	51	Aug. 15	25	May 17	49	Aug. 31, 1904
..	..	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,500,000	.....			27¼	Aug. 15	16	Jan. 9	24¾	Sep. 7, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar.	1902	2½	.....		.....		50	May 18, 1903
170	175	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. Ill. cfs.	1,217,900	July	1904	1	173	Aug. 30	159	Jan. 9	173	Aug. 30, 1904
120	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. cfs.	4,161,700	July	1904	1¼	126	July 15	122	Feb. 4	126	July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....			.....		.....		55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,500,000	July	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	320	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	500,625	July,	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	300	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,482,080	Apr.	1904	2	94	Aug. 19	90	Feb. 25	94	Aug. 19, 1904
⅝	1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....			1⅛	Feb. 24	⅝	Mar. 4	1	Aug. 29, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	5,000,000	Sep.	1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 30, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,949,400	July	1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,524,200	July	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,078,900	.....			*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	9,060,000	July	1904	1¾	156	Aug. 11	156	Aug. 11	156	Aug. 11, 1904
..	..	**United Fruit Co.**	19,575,560	July	1904	2	112¾	June 13	96	Feb. 5	111½	June 24, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	12,000,000	July	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 12, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	3,018,200	July	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	16½	Nov. 4, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,200	Oct.	1903	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	66	June 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,100,000	Mar.	1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*176	Oct. 28, 1903
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning**	2,000,000	July	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov.	1903	1	..	.....	..	.....	70	Sep. 14, 1903
230	250	**Wells-Fargo Express**	6,000,000	July	1904	4	250	Aug. 26	205	Mar. 28	230	Aug. 26, 1904

Note—Where par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

COTTON IN ECUADOR.

Successful Manufacturing Being Done for the Home Trade.

Such great progress has of late been made in the production and milling of cotton in Ecuador that the republic no longer has need to import either the raw or manufactured articles. The Consul General of Ecuador in this city, Serafin E. Wilson, gave to a Times reporter the other day some facts concerning what is rapidly becoming a leading industry of the country.

"There is the customary myth of the republics," said he, "in the centre of the most extensive culture of cotton, which grows upon trees up to six feet in height and is of the Sea Island variety. There is particularly fine quality in cocoon, and successful crops are realized also at Guaranda, Alausi and Chunchi. Cotton thrives below 10 degrees latitude, up to the point where, with Ecuadorian white inspection, and the cotton is dispatched to the mills in cattle-drawn wagon trains. The growers in Southern Ecuador have an advantage in the railway, which has a complete freight equipment and affords excellent shipping facilities to as far north as Cotta, which is 135 miles from Quito, the capital, near which, at Chillo, are located the largest cotton mills. Here various cotton goods, such as pique, duck, a lining cloth resembling madras, and drills, the latter for native Indian wear, are made.

"In one of these factories—La Valle—200 Indian girls are regularly employed, whose hours are from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the afternoon, with an hour for luncheon. They receive an average daily wage of 1 rial, which is equivalent to about 25 cents in United States coin. For this plant, which is the largest yet established in Ecuador, the machinery was recently imported from Philadelphia, and is of the latest and most approved design. The English, French, and German mules have heretofore been purchased, and are installed in the other mills throughout the republic.

"Linen and wool are also manufactured at Chillo and elsewhere, and dress goods of linen for ladies' wear and cheviots and woolens for men constitute an important part of the output, and these are afterward made up into dresses and suits by Ecuadorian tailors.

"It has taken some twenty-five years for the cotton industry to reach its present advanced state of development in Ecuador, and only in the last ten or twelve years have the mills been in active and constant operation, but we have no labor troubles to hamper the manufacture of cotton, the Indian women and girls being in every way model workers, and there is nothing to retard the progress that is being made. The home consumption now leaves no surplus for export, but as the facilities and capacities of our mills are improved we shall seek the foreign markets of South America in particular, as we are geographically so situated as to be able to place our products there at a minimum of freight charges."

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 10, 1904.

SEPT

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	96	Sep	1	91¾	Apr 29	96	Sept 1	96 –
At. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A-O	106¾	Jan	6	96¾	Jan 6	103¾	Sept 10	103¼ 104¼
Do registered	A-O	103¾	Jan	29	99	Apr 28	103¾	July 29	103
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	96¾	Jul	30	87¼	Apr 28	96¾	Sept 9	95¼ 96
Do do registered	Nov.	82½	Jan	26	82½	Jan 26	82½	Jan 26	.. ..
Do stamped	A-O	97¼	Jul	27	87¼	Sept 9	97¼	Sept 9	95¼ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1908	*FA	100	Jan	22	96	Feb 8	100	Aug 15	99¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	98	May	31	..	..	..	May 31	98 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	..	..	..	..	No 10, 02	97½ ..
Do East Okla. Div. 1st g 4s, 1928	*MS	99½	Aug	28	92¾	May 2	97	Sept 7	97 ..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J-D	..	..	..	..	..	114¾	Oct 3	02 111¼ ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100¾	Aug	22	91	Mar 1	99¾	Sept 9	.. ..
Do registered	..	92	..	..	Feb	15	92	Feb 15	122 ..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A-O	112¾	Jan	26	112¾	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 26	113¾ ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A-O	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾ 115
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M-N	113	Aug	30	103	Mar 9	113	Aug 8	113¾ 115
Bruns. & West 1st g. 4s, 1938	J-J	99	Jul	14	89	Jul 14	98	Sept 10	98 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 5s, 1918	J-J*	98	Aug	2	98	Aug 2	98	Aug 2	97¼ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J-J*	96¼	Jan	28	92¾	Feb 23	95½	Sept 8	95½ 95¾
Do do registered		95¼	May	27	92¾	Mar 15	95¼	May 27	.. ..
Do do registered	A-O	103¾	Jul	11	100¼	Feb 25	103¾	Sept 9	103 103¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A-O	103	Jul	21	100	May 10	103	July 21	.. ..
Do do registered		98	Apr	30	97	Apr 30	98	June 30	95¾ 102
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	102	Jan	29	97¼	Apr 29	102	Sept 9	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN	99	Aug	24	92	Feb 24	99¼	Sept 6	.. ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M-N	99	Aug	24	92¾	Feb 24	99¼	Sept 6	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J-J	92¾	Jun	30	87¼	Feb 11	91¾	Sept 8	91¾ 92
Do do registered	Q-F	..	..	..	..	..	92¾	Jy 16, 02	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A-O	118	Jul	14	111¾	Apr 7	117	July 28	113¾ 118
Do do registered	A-O	..	..	..	..	..	111¾	De 11, 03	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A-O	110½	Mar	24	106¾	Apr 9	110	June 14	111¾ ..
Do do registered	A-O	107	Mar	28	106	Mar 28	107	Mar 28	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M-N	104	Feb	5	104	Jan 13	105	July 29	103 ..
Do do registered	M-N	104¼	Jan	21	104	Mar 3	104	Mar 3	104 ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A-O	108¾	Jan	22	107¾	May 17	108¾	June 6	109¾ ..
Do do registered	A-O	108¾	Jan	22	108¾	Jan 12	108¾	Jan 29	109¾ ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M-N	118	Apr	12	115¾	Feb 10	118	July 14	117¾ ..
Do do registered	*M-N	116	Jan	4	114¼	June 3	116	Jan 4	116¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M-S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M-S	105½	May	23	103½	May 23	105½	May 23	103¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. 1st 5s, 1909	M-S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	M-N	112¾	Apr	5	109¼	May 13	109¾	June 18	110¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M-N	130¾	Apr	5	125¾	May 13	129¾	Aug 29	130 130
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F-A	118¾	Mar	25	117¼	Mar 14	117¾	Mar 26	117¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M-S	..	..	..	..	..	142¾	Fe 10, 03	130½ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J-J	..	..	..	..	..	131½	De 5, 03	139¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F-A	103	Apr	8	103	Apr	8	103	Apr 8	101 ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M-S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Se 8, 03	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	*J-J	125	Jun	6	121¾	Apr 6	125	June 6	123 ..
Do registered	J-J	122¾	Aug	26	120	Feb 17	122¾	Aug 8	122¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J-J	105¾	Jun	28	101	Jan 4	105¾	Sept 10	104¾ ..
Do do registered	*J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1906	*M-N	97	Jul	14	97	Jul 14	97	July 14	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M-N	96	May	16	96	May 16	96	May 16	95½ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*M-N	96	May	16	96	May 16	96	May 16	95½ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M-N	96	May	23	96	May 23	96	May 23	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*M-N	90	May	11	90	May 11	90	May 11	94 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J-D	102¾	May	12	101¾	Jun 21	103¾	Sept 7	102¾ ..
Do registered	..	101¾	Mar	14	101¾	Mar 14	101¾	Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A-O	119	Jun	30	115¼	Apr 23	119	June 30	119¾ ..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	120½	June 30	.. ..
C. F. I. & P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A-O	110¾	Jun	7	110½	Jun	7	110¾	June 7	111½ ..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M-N	78	Sep	10	69¾	Jan	7	78	Sept 10	77½ ..
Do do registered	..	71¾	Aug	4	70¼	Jun	10	71¾	Aug 4	.. ..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS	89	Sep	10	..	..	..	Jan	6	88½ Sept 10	88 88½
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	..	104¾	Jan	29	102¼	Jan	4	104¾	Jan 26	105¾ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95¾	Oc 1, 03	97½ ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	Oc 1, 03	93½ ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J-J	98	Jun	13	93¾	Jan	4	98	Jan 13	97½ ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A-O	104¾	Jun	..	..	..	101½	Apr	22	103¾	July 8	106¾ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A-O	102¾	Apr	26	102¾	Apr	26	102¾	Apr 26	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J-D	134½	Sep	8	130¾	Jun	3	134¾	Sept 8	134 135½
Do 1st consol. 6s, 1930	*J-D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	De 10, 03	.. ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M-N	131	Jan	25	130¾	Jan	9	131	Feb	26	133¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*F-A	128¾	Mar	3	126¾	Mar	3	128¾	Mar 3	130¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A-O	123¾	Jul	11	120	Apr	2	123¾	July 11	123¾ ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J-F	82¾	Jan	22	72¾	May	27	74½	Sept 2	75 ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q-M	111¾	Apr	8	110	Mar	3	111¾	Apr 28	110¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J-D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	Ap 28, 03	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A-O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104½	De 5, 03	101¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J-J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	100 ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M-N	113¾	Jul	14	111¼	May	13	113¾	July 14	114 ..
C. Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	M-N	97	Jun	20	97	Jul	8	97	July 8	98 ..
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J-D	102	Aug	4	85¾	Jan	8	102	Sept 10	101½ 102
Do do registered	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	Oc 2, 03	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ev. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J-D	101¼	Apr	12	93¾	Jun	15	100	July 9	100 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A-O*	98¼	Jul	30	93	Feb	3	98¼	July 30	93 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	120	Sep	6	114½	May	3	120	Sept 6	119 ..
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119½	Ap 13, 03	113¾ ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J-J	117	Sep	1	112¼	Jan	4	117	Sept 1	117½ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J-J*	130¼	Aug	26	120½	Feb	11	130¼	Aug 26	129½ ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J-J*	114¾	Aug	26	107¼	Jan	4	114¾	Jul	11	114¾ Aug 23	113 ..
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J-J*	108	Jan	28	107	Jan	28	108	Jan 28	109¾ Aug 23	113 112
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—											
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J-J	175	Apr	20	169	Mar	14	172	Aug	17	175 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	*J-J	110¾	Sep	2	106	Mar	14	110¾	Sept	2	110¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s Ser. A, May, 1989	J-J	110	Aug	30	107¼	Mar	25	110	Sept	8	108¾ 110
Do do registered	J-J	109½	Jun	18	109½	Jun	18	109½	June	18	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J-J	98¾	May	23	97¼	Mar	28	97¼	Aug	22	.. 97¾
Do do I. Sig. Div. 6s, 1921	*J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116¼	Ap 29, 03	116 ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*J-J	119	Jan	28	115¾	Mar	21	116	Apr	16	119 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J-J	111	Jan	14	109¾	Jan	9	110¾	Feb	22	111¼ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. 5s, 1921	*J-J	116	Jan	14	114¾	Jan	19	116	Aug	25	116 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J-J	111¾	Jun	17	100¾	Mar	26	111¾	Aug	12	111¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*J-J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137½	Jy 18, 99	120 ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J-J	118¼	Feb	4	116¾	Jan	20	117¾	May	25	116¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 5s, 1910	*J-J	106	Jan	15	106	Jan	15	108	Aug	8	108¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J-J	106	Jan	15	103	Jan	15	106	Aug	8	108¾ ..
Do I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*J-J	116	Jan	15	116	Jan	15	116	Jan	15	116 ..
Do I. & D. ext. 5s, 1908	*J-J	106	Jan	15	106	Jan	15	106	Jan	15	106 ..
Do La C. & D. 2d 5s, 1919	*J-J	106	Jan	15	106	Jan	15	106	Jan	15	106 ..
Do La C. & D. 1st

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	92	Sep 9	84	Jan 7	92	Sept 9	92	..
Do do registered.....	87½	Apr 29	87¼	Apr 23	87½	Apr 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s,1953.*MN	96	Jul 18	91	Mar 14	95½	Sept 1	95¼	..
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945.....J J*	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945.....	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	95	98
Do do small.....	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	98
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.....J J*	120½	May 21	125¾	Jun 6	125¾	Aug 3	125¾	133½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.....QJ	121	Apr 29	121	Jan 11	121	Apr 29	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....MS*	94½	Jul 8	90	Apr 11	94½	July 8	94½	..
Do do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947.....*J J	114	Jan 13	115¾	May 9	115¾	May 9	111¾	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	101½	Je 30, 02	95	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930.....QF	92½	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	92½	July 29	91¾	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913..J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	124½	June 27	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*AO	115¾	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115¾	Aug 10	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch, 1923..*JJ	..	..	..	..	118	De .. 99	117	..
Do 1st 5s, McM., M. W. & Ala.....J J	113½	Jun .. 9	113½	Jun .. 9	113½	June 9	113¾	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s, 1917.....J J	113	Jul .. 6	113	Jul .. 6	113	July 6	113¾	..
Nat. R. of Mex., pr. lien g. 4½s,1926.*J J	102½	Jan 13	102½	Jan 13	102½	Jan 29	102	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951.....*J O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	77¾	Sept 10	..	77½
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915..AO	..	..	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—										
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	101¾	Jun 29	98¾	Feb 19	100¾	Sept 8	100	100⅛
Do do registered.....	93¾	Jun 10	93	Jan 6	93½	June 10	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	101	Aug 15	106¾	..
Do do registered.....	..	..	..	..	103	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.....*M N	101¼	Apr .. 8	99½	May 2	99¾	May 17	100¼	..
Do do registered.....	..	..	..	..	99¾	No 8, 02	100¼	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	93¼	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	91¾	Sept 9	..	91¾
Do do registered.....	91½	Jun 28	86	Jan 20	89¾	Aug 24	..	91
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	91¾	Jul 16	85¾	Mar 14	87¾	Sept 8	89½	90
Do do registered.....	..	..	..	..	Ja 17, 03		87¾	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	100¼	Jun 13	101	Jan .. 5	101¼	July 7	105¼	..
Do registered.....	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940..J J	..	..	..	..	92	Apr 21, 02	..	..
Do do registered.....	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..MS*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.....*F A	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 10, 02	100	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993..A O*	..	..	..	..	105½	No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	109½	Jun 16	106¾	Jan .. 4	108	Sept 9	108	108½
Do registered.....*J J	108¾	Jan 28	105¼	Jun 15	107¾	Sept 9	107½	107⅞
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	100¾	Jan 4	..	..	100¾	Sept 9	100¾	100⅞
Do do registered.....J D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928.....MS*	101⅛	Aug 27	98¼	Mar .. 1	98¾	Sept 9	99½	99¾
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.....F A*	..	..	..	..	114	Fe 8, 02	103¾	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 27, 03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	..	..	..	133	Ja 21, 03	127½	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909.....MS*	112¾	Jan 18	109¾	Apr 19	109¾	Apr 19	109	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	122	Jan 16	121¾	Jul 30	121¾	July 30	119½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931...QM	121	Jul 30	121	Jul 30	121	July 30	121	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	100¼	Apr 30	105½	Apr 13	106¼	June 9	104¾	..
Do registered.....	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952.....*M N	97¾	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¾	May 29	99½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year gold deb. g. 2000.....*M N	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03	100¾	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	115½	Mar .. 8	113	Apr .. 4	115½	Sept 1	114¾	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922..AO	119½	Aug 24	115½	May .. 6	119¾	Aug 24	117½	119½
Ore. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.....J J	..	..	..	..	115¾	Ja. 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922.....J J*	104¼	Apr .. 5	104	Feb .. 9	104¼	Apr 5	104	..
N. Y. C & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....A O*	106	Sep 7	102¾	Apr 29	106	Sept 7	105¾	..
Do registered.....A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—										
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937.....MN*	..	..	..	..	131¾	Ap 29, 03	123½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	..	..	..	122¾	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	..	..	..	..	106¼	My 14,03	100¾	..
N. O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1962..MS	104	Aug 16	100½	Mar 18	100	Sept 6	102½	103
Do do registered, $5,000 only.....MS	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941.....*M N	112¾	Apr 12	111	Feb 23	112¾	Apr 12	110	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 20, 03	128½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*A O	133¾	Aug .. 2	125¼	Apr 19	132¾	Aug 29	126	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.....*A O	119½	Aug .. 8	108	Apr 25	110½	Aug 3	112	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996..A O*	102	Aug 16	96¼	Jan .. 4	101¾	Sept 10	101¼	102
Do registered.....	..	..	..	..	96¼	Se 23, 03	..	102
Do Pocn. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941..J J*	96	Aug 19	87¼	Feb 25	94¾	Sept 9	..	..
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.....J J	112	Aug 25	112	Aug 25	112	Aug 25	106½	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989..MN*	102	Aug 29	90¼	Feb 26	102	Aug 29	101¾	103
N. P. Ry. pr.lin.cy.&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997..Q	103¾	Aug 12	101¾	Jan .. 8	103¼	Sept 10	105	103½
Do registered.....Q	104½	Jun 23	101	Mar .. 8	104½	Aug 22	103½	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.....Q F	77¾	Jun 17	68¾	Jan .. 8	77¾	June 17	76	76
Do do registered.....Q F	75¾	Jun 11	67¼	Jan .. 8	75¾	June 17	74	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996..J D*	97¾	Jan 11	97½	Aug 16	97½	Aug 16	97¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, B. & Q. col. 1921.....J J*	98¾	Jul 13	90¼	Jan .. 6	96¾	Sept 10	96½	97
Do do registered.....J J*	98	Jul 13	90	Jan .. 8	97	Aug 26	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.....*F A	122¾	Mar .. 9	122¼	Mar .. 9	122¼	Mar 9	123	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 03	110¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	106¼	Jan 29	105½	Apr 21	105¾	Apr 11	106	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	90½	Aug 22	90½	Aug 22	90½	Aug 22	97	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948..Q M	93	Jan 16	83	May .. 8	94	Aug 16	89	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	116	Aug 24	111	Feb .. 8	119	Aug 31	..	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	110	Jul .. 7	110	Jul .. 7	110	July 7	111	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	108½	Jy 9, 02	109¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.....*J D	110	May 13	105	Jan 10	109½	Aug 16	109½	..
L. Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917..*A O	102½	Jun .. 9	102½	Jun .. 9	102¼	June 16	106	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	110¼	Jun 27	108	Jan 11	108½	Aug 5	109	110¼
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	108¾	Mar 31	105¾	Jun 25	105¾	June 25	106	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937..MS*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	92½	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941..*F A	..	..	..	..	92¼	De 28, 03	92¾	93¼
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s,1916..MN*	98	Jul 16	95¾	Mar 23	98	July 16	98½	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 6s, 1932.....A O*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	118½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942.....*J J	..	..	..	..	108¾	Au 21, 03	111¾	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950.....F A	96	Jan .. 8	96	Jan .. 8	96	Jan 8	94½	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C..J J*	98¾	Apr .. 4	96¾	Apr .. 4	98¾	Apr 4	95	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940..A O*	110¾	Aug .. 8	108	Apr 25	110½	Aug 3	112	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	111½	Jan 28	109¾	Jan .. 4	110	Mar 5	112	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	112	Aug 17	110	Aug 17	110	Aug 17	110¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	102	Jul .. 6	101½	Jan 22	102	July 6	104	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	91¾	Aug 8	93	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	..	..	..	..	127¾	Oc 21, 02	120½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	121	Mar .. 4	121	Mar .. 4	121	Mar 4	119¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	121¾	..
Penn. R. R. Co. ns. est. g. 4s, 1923..*M N	103¾	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 28	106	110
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.....M S*	..	..	..	..	114	De 15, 03	111½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943.....*M N	..	..	..	..	106	Au 28, 03	106½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.....M N*	99¾	Sep 9	94½	Feb 23	99¼	Sept 9	99¼	100
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.....*M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	102½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.....*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00	108½	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s,1941..J J*	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108½	Apr 20	108¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944..*M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	108¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921..Q F	123½	Jan 18	120½	May 11	121	May 14	118½	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	101	Jul .. 8	98	Jun 23	101	July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—										
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....A O*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr .. 9	121½	Aug 3	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	111½	Sep .. 6	107¾	Feb .. 8	111½	Sept 9	111¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939..*A O	112¾	Aug 12	109½	Jan 16	112¾	Aug 16	113½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	..	..	..	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11, 01	117½	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928..A O	..	..	..	..	112½	De 13, 02	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	113¼	Mar .. 7	113¼	Sep .. 2	114½	Sep 2	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97	111½	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927..M N*	114½	May .. 4	114½	May .. 4	114¾	May .. 5	113¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan .. 9	100½	Sept 9	100¼	..
Do registered.....*J J	100	Aug 25	98	May .. 6	99¼	Sept 8	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951..*A O	96¼	Sep .. 8	91⅝	Jan .. 6	96	Sept 9	95¾	96¼
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.....M N	119⅞	Mar .. 7	119¾	Apr .. 2	119¾	Apr 2	117¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	111½	Jul .. 28	110½	Jun 10	111½	July 28	110½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	68	Jun 27	63½	Mar 29	68	June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	67½	Sep .. 7	67½	Sep .. 7	67½	Sept. 7	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941..J J*	104	May .. 8	103¾	May 10	104¾	May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949..J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J D	92	Aug 26	84	May 31	92	Aug 26	..	92
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906..MN*	105	Feb .. 1	103¼	May .. 8	103¾	June 2	103	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....MN*	103¾	Jun 24	103¼	May 17	103¾	June 24	103	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	127	Jun 21	122¾	Mar 14	126	Sept 9	126	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	112¾	Jun 11	110	Jan 13	111¾	Sept 1	112¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	96¾	May 19	96	Apr 14	96¼	Aug 9	98	100½
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	99¼	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951.....J J*	85¼	Aug 24	79¾	Feb 24	83¾	Sept 10	85	85¾
Do 5 yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908..J D*	94	Aug 16	94	Aug 15	94	Aug 16	95	94
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928..*M N	122¾	Aug 22	119¼	Feb 24	122¼	Aug 22	122	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936..A O*	93	Sep .. 1	78	Jan .. 7	86	Sept 10	89¾	..
Do do registered.....	78¾	Jan 14	77½	Jan 13	78¾	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989..MN*	89½	Aug 24	91½	Jun 13	89¼	Sept 8	88	89½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989..J J	83¾	Aug 27	70¾	May 20	82¾	Aug 27	..	84
Do con. g. 4s, 1932.....A O	80	Sep .. 6	65¾	Jun .. 1	79¾	Sept 10	79½	80
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d g. 6s, 1909.....A O*	111¾	Sep .. 6	107¾	Apr 11	111¾	Sept 6	111¾	112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	134	Sep 10	130	Jan .. 5	134	Sept 10	134	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	160	My 14,02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	113	Jun 15	107¼	Jan .. 4	109¾	July 7	110	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	..	..	..	116¾	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....MN*	111¾	Sep .. 8	109¼	May 11	111¾	Sept 8	111¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....J D	104	Aug 22	100	Jan .. 4	103¾	Sept 2	103½	..
Do do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	106	My 6, 01	102¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908..*J D	104½	Aug 10	104½	Aug 10	104¾	Aug 10	104¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	125	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	135½	Apr 23	133	Apr 14	133	Apr 23	122¼	..
Do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	116¾	Sep .. 9	114¼	Mar 16	116¾	Sept 1	116¾	118
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117¾	..
Do registered.....J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
St. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.....M S*	110	Jan .. 7	110	Jan .. 7	110	Jan 7	..	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	..	..	..	..	119¾	De 11, 01	99¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950.....A O*	65¼	Sep 10	65	Jan .. 4	65¼	Sept 10	65	64
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.....*M N	99¾	Sep .. 8	96	Jan 15	102¾	Sept 8	102¾	103
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949..*J J	93	May 23	91	Aug .. 1	92¼	Aug 10	94¾	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 6, 00	102	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....*J J	104¾	Jun 18	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	July 18	104¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..J J	106¾	Sep .. 2	102	Jan 15	106¾	Sept 2	..	106½
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.5s,1929..J J*	100	Sep .. 2	103¼	Feb 22	103	Sept 2	106¾	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926..J J*	..	..	..	..	111¼	My 7, 03	106½	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924..J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 20, 98	101¾	..
Southern Pacific Company—										
Do 2-5 year conl. tr. g. 4½s, 1905..J D*	101⅜	May 27	97¼	Jan .. 8	101¼	Sept 3	101¼	101⅜
Do g. 4s Cen. P. coll, Aug., 1949..J D	95	Aug 12	87⅛	Feb 24	94	Sept 10	93¾	94¼
Do do registered.....J D	94½	Aug 17	86¾	Jan 11	94¼	Aug 17	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.
Aus. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1941..J J*	102	Apr 29	97	Feb 26	100¼	Apr 29	103	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. g. 4s, 1949....F A*	101⅞	Jul 29	97¼	Mar 11	100¼	Sept 9	100	100⅛
Do registered.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. ..Aug., 1929...JD	88¾	Sep .. 9	81	Jan .. 6	88¾	Sept .. 9	88¾	89¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910....F A*	107	Aug 23	107	Aug 23	107	Aug 23	107½	110¾
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....*J D	102¾	Apr 12	100¾	Jan 26	102¾	Apr 12	102½	..
Do ✕ & P. Div. 5s, 1931.....*M N	112¾	Sep .. 8	105¾	Mar .. 9	112¾	Sept .. 8	112	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.5s,1924..MN*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	107	Aug .. 1	104½	108½
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933..J J*	103	Jan .. 4	..	..	103	Ja .. 4, 01	110	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933..*M N	104¼	Jul .. 7	103½	Jul .. 7	103½	July .. 7	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	112	Apr .. 14	110¼	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912.....A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	112¾	Aug .. 1	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.....*A O	94	Jul 30	90¼	Jan .. 5	94	July 30	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st g. 6s, 1930...*M N	..	..	..	..	127½	Fe 27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st 6s, 1920.....J J*	121	May .. 6	121	May .. 6	121	May .. 6	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	130½	Mar 24	130	Mar 24	130	Mar 24	130	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st gtd., 1907....J J*	107	Jun .. 8	104½	Jul 23	105	Sept 10	104¾	100
Do 50-year g. 5s.....A O*	..	..	..	..	103	Ja .. 4, 01	110	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s.....J J*	100	Jan .. 8	100	Jan .. 8	100	Jan .. 8	90½	..
San A. & A. P. 1st g. 4s, 1943..J J	87	Jun 29	76	Jan .. 4	85½	Sept 10	85¾	85⅞
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909..J J	110⅜	Sep .. 9	105	Jan 22	109¾	Sept .. 9	108¼	109⅜
Do do March. 1st g. 6s, 1910..J J	110⅜	Sep .. 9	105¾	Jul .. 7	110⅜	Sept .. 9	108¾	110⅜
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A. 1905..*A O	102	May .. 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May .. 6	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905.....*A O	..	..	..	..	102	Oc 22, 03	102¾	..
Do do Series C, D, 1906.....*J J	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	102	Apr 12	104¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912..AO	115¼	Jun 14	114¼	Apr 18	115¼	June 14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 6s, 1937.....MN*	119	Feb 2	110	Feb 2	119	Feb 2	109	..
Do do stamped, 1937.....MN	110	Apr 30	107	Jan .. 6	109	Sept .. 9	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911...*J J	108¾	Feb 19	108	Mar .. 9	108	Mar .. 9	105¼	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	101	Feb .. 5	101	Feb .. 5	101	Feb .. 5	101¾	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..MS*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111¼	Oc 30, 02	103½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	100½	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	118	Jan 14	111	Feb 25	117¾	Sept 9	117	117⅛
Do registered.....J J	110	Feb 29	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	117	116
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938..MS*	97½	Aug 26	92¾	Jun .. 8	95	Sept .. 8	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996..J J	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114	July 18	114¾	116⅛
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951..J J	98	Jun 30	93¾	Mar 17	97	Sept .. 8	96	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117¾	Apr 20	115½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....M N*	89¾	Jun 29	91¼	Sep 24	91¼	Sept 24	94¾	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	115	..
E. Tx., Va. & Ga. con. g. 5s, 1930..J J*	115	Aug 20	113	Mar 18	115	Aug 20	115	117½
Do con. 1st Ga. 7s.....MN*2	124	Sep .. 1	121	Sep .. 1	124	Sept .. 1	120	121½
E. Tenn. reor. lien 5s, 1938.....*MS	112	Jun 25	109	Apr 20	112	July 11	109	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*J J	123	Jun .. 2	118¾	Jan .. 7	122½	Aug 23	118	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Jul 18	120	Jan 18	124	July 28	122½	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	116⅝	Jun 13	114	Mar 16	116	Aug 11	116	118
Do deb. 5s, stan. 1927.....*A O	112¾	Jun .. 2	112	Jun 21	112¾	June 24	112¾	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....M N*	87½	Jul 26	87½	Jul 26	87½	July 26	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....*M N	106	Apr 30	103½	Jan .. 5	105½	June 29	107	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936.....*M N	116	Aug 12	110	Jan 18	116	Aug 12	112¾	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	112¾	Apr 29	110¼	May 10	110¼	May 10	..	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906

Bonds, Sales, Range of Prices.	Interest Period	Closing Price Last Previous Sale.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Highest.		Range since January 1, 1904. Lowest.		Highest.		Inclusive Dates.	Sales for Week.	Range or Last Sale.
Miscellaneous (G. L. 1st mtge. 4s, 1927													
N. Y. Gas, El. L. & Power 5s													
Sr. 6s, 1948													
Do purchase money 6s, 1949													
Del. El. Pr. N.Y. 1st consv. 5s, 1919													
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1935													
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light &													
Power 5s, 1938													
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1951													
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904													
Do 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1904													
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943													
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947													
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937													
Con. Ga. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936													
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905													
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947													
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949													
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1938													
MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.													
Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915													
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919													
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915													
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919													
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942													
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951													
Do registered													
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 20-year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927													
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911													
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910													
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913													
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918													
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1918													
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928													
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923													
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920													
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925													
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946													
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946													
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924													
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1918													

Bonds, Sales, Range of Prices.	Interest Period	Closing Price Last Previous Sale.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.		Highest.		Range since January 1, 1904. Lowest.		Highest.		Inclusive Dates.	Sales for Week.	Range or Last Sale.
U. S. Steel 5s, 1st pf.													
U. S. Steel Corp. 5s													
5s, April, 1904													
Do registered													
COAL AND IRON.													
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co.													
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f.													
Do 10-yr. conv. 5s													
Do Trust Co.													
Col. Fuel Co. gen.													
Consol. Stone C. & E.													
Selig. & C. C. & I. 1st													
Do 2d g. 5s, 1936													
K. & M. C. & C. 1st g.													
Pleasant V. Coal 1st													
Tenn. C., I. & R.													
Do Tenn. Dev. 1st													
Do Birm. Dev. 1st													
Caleabs C. M. 1st g.													
De Bardc. C. & I. g.													
Virginia Iron, Coal & coml. 50-year g.													
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.													
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr.													
Com. Cable Co. 1st g.													
Do registered													
Erie T. & T. col. tr.													
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st g.													
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. g.													
West. Un. Tel. col. tr.													
Do ref. and t. c.													
Do do registered													
Mut. Union Tel. s.													
Northwestern Tel.													
4½s, 1934													

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 10, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 10. $26,135,500

Week ended Sept. 10, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	7½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	84	84	84	84	5
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	88	88	88	88	3
American Thread 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103⅝	103⅝	125
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93½	93½	93¼	93½	83
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	85
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95¼	95½	95½	95¾	125
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103½	103½	103	103½	64
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95¾	96½	95¾	96½	5
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	98
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	106¾	106¼	106	106¼	56
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	81½	82	80½	80½	293
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	108	108	107½	107½	10
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	4
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	14
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	84½	84½	84½	84½	35
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	45¼	45½	45¼	45¼	150
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	84	84¼	84	84¼	81
Central Ohio reor. 4½s	108	108	108	108	4
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100¼	100¾	100½	100½	78
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	83½	83½	83½	83½	10
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	9
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	105½	105¾	105	105½	87
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80	80½	79¾	80	58
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	85	85	6
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. pt. 4s	96¾	97	96¼	96¾	481
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	23
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	10
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. ref. 6s	114	114	114	114	50
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	8
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	89⅝	89¾	89½	89½	542
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104¾	105	104⅞	105	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	76¼	78	76¼	78	1,611
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	15
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	50
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅜	102	101¾	102	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. rcts.	73	77¼	73	77¼	49
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	50
Colorado Midland 4s	64	64½	64	64	42
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	84	84	82½	85½	10
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	178¾	181⅝	178½	181⅝	91½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	72⅝	77½	72⅝	76¾	7,740
Consolidated Tobacco 4s reg.	72⅝	78⅜	72⅝	76¾	5½
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	40
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	10
Distillers' Securities 5s	68	71½	67⅝	71½	589
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	113	113	113	113	8
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 6s	102¼	102½	102¼	102¼	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98¾	99½	98⅝	99¼	71
Erie general lien 4s	87	88¼	86¾	88¼	1,056
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	92	92½	92	92½	55
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	107	107½	107	107½	30
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	85	85	85	85	5
Gal., Har. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 6s	112	112¾	112	112¾	8
Green Bay deb. B 5s	14½	15½	14	15½	350
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	103¾	104	103⅝	104	40
Hocking Valley 4½s	108	108¾	108	108¾	12
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103	105	105	105	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	1
Iowa Central refunding 4s	83½	86¼	85¼	86¼	24
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114½	114½	114	114	3
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	85¾	86	85¾	86	50
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90½	91	90¼	91	21
Lackawanna Steel 5s	101½	102¼	101¼	102¼	15
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	95
Lake Shore deb 4s	96¾	97¼	96¾	96¾	345
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	108	108	108	108	3
Louisville & Nashville, So. Ry. joint 4s	95½	96	95	95	21
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	101	100¾	100¾	59
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98½	98¾	98¼	98¼	12
Louis. & Nash., Evans., Hend. & Nash. 6s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	4
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	12
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	25
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	115	115	115	115	6
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	11
Mexican Central consol. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	63	22
Mexican Central 1st income	15¾	16¼	15	16¼	164
Mexican Central 2d income	9¼	10¾	9	10¾	288
Milwaukee & Northern, main line 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa ext. 7s	111	111	111	111	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	104	104	103¾	104	29
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103	103	102¾	102¾	315
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	86¾	87	86¼	86¼	70
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	47
New York Central gen. 3½s	100	100¼	100	100¼	49
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¾	80
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106½	106	106½	106	8
New York Dock 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	58
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94½	94	94	94½	10
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	28

BONDS.

Week ended Sept. 10, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¾	31
Northern Pacific-general 3s	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	92
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104½	105¾	104½	105½	113
Northern Railway of California 6s	105	105	105	105	3
Oregon Railroad & Nav. con. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Oregon Short Line 1st gtc. 6s	117	117½	117	117	41
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	117	117	3
Oregon Short Line 4s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	172
People's Gas of Chicago 1st con. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	45
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	56	56	56	56	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Reading general 4s	100	100¾	99¾	100¾	64
Reading gen. 4s reg.	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	3
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s reg.	99	99¼	99	99¼	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s gtd.	87½	87¾	87½	87½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s	117	117¾	117	117¾	1
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	91¾	92	91¾	92	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	126	126	126	126	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	95	95¾	95	95¾	21
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¾	98¼	97¾	98¼	28
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	89	89	89	89	150
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Manitoba 2d 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	13
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Manitoba con. 6s	134	134	134	134	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	5
Seaboard Air Line 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	82	82¾	82	82¾	15
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s, 1909	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	4
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s, 1910	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	6
Southern Pacific of California 6s, stamped	109	109	109	109	1
Southern Railway 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	63
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	95½	95	94½	95	9
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	40	40	40	40	10
Term. Asso. of St. L. 1st ref. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	9
Third Avenue 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	67
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 6s	107	107	107	107	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	77¼	79	77¼	79	46
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 5½s	87¾	87½	87½	87½	54
Union Pacific 1st 6s	105¼	105¾	105	105	181
Union Pacific conv. 4s	105	105¾	104¾	105¾	1,442
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	33
United States Reduction and Refining 6s	70	70	70	70	3
United States Realty & Impt. 6s	84½	84½	83	83	28
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	80¾	81¾	80¼	81¼	2,290
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	80¾	81¾	80¼	81¼	57
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	89½	89½	89¼	89½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	22
Wabash 2d 5s	108	108¾	108	108¾	16
Wabash debenture Series B	65	65½	64½	65½	1,304
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 4s	102¾	105¾	102¾	102¾	5
West Shore 4s	108	108¾	108	108	13
West Shore 4s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	89¾	90	89½	90	32
Total sales					$24,876,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Republic of Cuba 6s, int. pd.	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101	101
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s, ctfs. full, paid	94¾	95	94½	94¾	1,070
Total sales					$1,261,000
Grand total					$26,135,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	C. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104⅝	Jun. 8	105¼ Aug. 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	C. Jan.	108¼	Mar. 28	105¾	Jan. 15	106¾ Mar. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. J.	102¾	Apr. 21	102¼	Jun. 4	102¾ July 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. J.	103¾	Jan. 6	102¾	July 12	103¾ July 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	122¾	Apr. 20	122¾	May 26	122¾ May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	124	Jan. 5	122¾	Jun. 3	124 Jun. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918	Q. F.	106¼	Jan. 5	105¼	Aug. 22	105¼ Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918 coupon	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	104¾	Aug. 24	104¾ Aug. 24
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918 reg.	Q. F.	106¾	Mar. 16	104¾	Aug. 15	105 Aug. 18
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918 reg., small						107 Jun. 30
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s, 1924	F. A.					121 Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-34	Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	111¾	Mar. 4	113¾ Mar. 4
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	100¼	May 10	97¼	July 18	97⅝ July 18
Republic of Cuba 6s, full paid		101¾	Aug. 10	98½	Jun. 6	101 Sep. 9
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, £ ctfs. f. p.		95	Sep. 6	92¾	July 21	94¾ Sep. 10

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	102⅝	May 31	102⅜	Sep. 1	102⅝ Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.					102 Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 5s	J. J.					111 Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102¼	July 8	102¼ July 8, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	102¾	Jan. 28	101	July 12	101 July 12, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.					1½ Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95¼	Mar. 8	96 Aug. 29, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.						95¾ Aug. 19, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s small		96	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 25	95 Aug. 29, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.						11¾ Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs		3	Jan. 22	2½	May 11	2½ July 22, 1904
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	65¾	Mar. 16	97½	Mar. 14	65¾ Mar. 16, 1904

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 10, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	220	230
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	775	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	325	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	150	165
Centurv	100,000	..	..	..	150	160
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	335	350
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	Sep.	1, 04	1150	..
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	150	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	270	275
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	..	170	185
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	425	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	350	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	215	220
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	..	148	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	380	390
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	..	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	600	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	Apr. 4, 04	385	..
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	120	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	150*	..
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	..
Hamilton	200,000	8	S	July 1, 04	165	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	..	S	July 1, 04	510	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	565	575
Internat. Banking	2,000,000	..	..	..	145	150
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 04	315	325
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	250	257
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	125	135
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Merch. Nat. ($50)	400,000	6	S	July 1, 04	170½	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	10	S	June 1, 04	375	..
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	4	..	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	7	S	May, 1904	180	190
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	405	430
N. Y. Co. (N. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	230	250
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	30	S	July 1, 04	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 04	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	..	116	120
North Am. Nat.	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	198	203
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	450	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	350	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	130	140
State	100,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	..	180	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	8	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	..
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	..	175	190
United National	1,000,000	..	..	..	93	97
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	..	200	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	..
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	..	230	..
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16, 04	375	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	197½	200
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	..	145%	147½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	330	..
Central	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	1900	..
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	525
City	3,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	270	280
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	305	..
Commonwlth Tr.	500,000	..	..	..	50	60
Eastern Trust. 80 per cent. pd.	1,000,000	..	..	..	100	105
Empire	500,000	..	..	..	225	..
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	645	655
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	[illegible]	1300	1340
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	525	..
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	..
Franklin	1,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	525	535
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	575	585
Guardian Trust	600,000	..	..	..	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	190	195
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	365	375
Lincoln	800,000	..	..	..	340	350
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 04	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	..	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	560	575
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	385	390
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	..	150	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	200	210
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	120	130
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Security & T.	8,000,000	8	Q	Aug. 1, 04	640	..
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	260	270
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	200	..
Real Estate	400,000	3	S	July 1, 04	230	..
Standard	1,000,000	1	S	June 30, 04	180	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,722,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	370	..
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	..	140	150
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	..	175	185
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July 11, 04	1200	1250
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	415	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	..	190	200
Washington Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	197	201
Williamsburg	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	..	160	180
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	94	95
Do preferred	5,875,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	118	119
Bay State	2,000,000	3½	S	Apr., 1904	90	95
Binghamton	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st 6s, 1926	200,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	102
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	..	100	105
Do 1st mtge 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Sept., 1904	100	102
Bushwick City	1,000,000	..	..	..	100	105
Do 5s	1,000,000	..	..	..	100	105
Cent. Un. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	102
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100½	102
Con. Gas of N. Y. 1st con. 6s, 1920	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1904	110	112
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	102
Do 1st mtge 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	102
Do 5s	1

ANNUAL RAILROAD REPORTS

Those Made Public Last Week Not So Bad After All.

ROADS NOW ON SAFE BASIS

Reasons Why Next Year Better Showing May Be Expected — Cost of the Winter.

With the beginning of September the financial community enters upon the period of annual railroad reports, and from now on these will be coming in from every section of the country. The most important reports which came out last week were those of the Norfolk and Western, the Chicago and Northwestern, and the New York, Ontario and Western, covering three important territories, namely the soft coal, the hard coal, and the wheat growing regions, and they give a pretty clear indication as to what may be expected from other railroads.

It was to have been expected that the adverse conditions of the last year should be reflected in these reports, and declines in earnings therefore cause no surprise. Rather should attention be directed to the fact that the reports are as good as they are. Such reports as have just been made public would have been hailed with delight not so many years ago. One thing they prove conclusively, and that is that the growth of the country around the established lines of transportation has been such as to preclude any idea that a period of reorganization such as prevailed during the first part of the nineties could ever recur, provided the present method of managing railroad properties should be retained and should not give way to the financial highway robbery which brought ruin to so many roads when the depression began in 1892. It is not so much the increase in gross earnings as the density of the traffic, as indicated in the reports, which would seem to guarantee the future of the great majority of American railroads.

The great increase in local traffic, both passenger and freight, is the best assurance of the changed conditions, and that the railroads recognize the importance of nursing this source of revenue which is less affected by hard times than is through traffic is demonstrated by the tendency of the work of improvements, much of these being designed to aid local traffic conditions.

That in many cases net earnings show a falling off is in the main due to increased cost of operation. The importance of keeping down the expenses is recognized by every railroad manager, and it is therefore encouraging to note that their efforts have been successful, for the increases in expenses last year were not due to wasteful methods but to large increases in wages and cost of materials. These increases could not well be avoided, and it would not be fair to debit one year with this increase. The advances were the last direct result of the period of prosperity, and the railroads must have expected them and based their operations on the knowledge that they were inevitable. But advances in wages are not made every year. Consequently it is not to be expected that the coming year will show any increases from this source. Provided, then, that the average increase in gross earnings is maintained—and according to present reports it is almost certain that it will be more than maintained—net earnings during the current year should show up very much better and increases in operating expenses should be correspondingly lighter.

Another favorable factor in reducing the cost of operation during the coming year will be the cuts in the price of steel and steel products. Almost 75 per cent. of everything needed by a railroad for maintenance of way, of equipment, and of structures is made of steel or iron. With steel prices lower, the cost to the railroads should show a substantial saving. Aside from the actual cost of materials, it must be further remembered, as pointed out recently by Mr. Harriman, that the necessities of railroads are not as large as they were, and that last year deliveries were still being made of cars, locomotives, and materials ordered at the high prices.

Taking the reports separately, they will be found to be full of hopeful and interesting information. For instance, the establishment of 128 new factories of the most varied kind along the lines of the Norfolk and Western is an indication of the excellent work which is being done to originate new business for that road. In addition there were under construction 1,517 new coke ovens. The growth of the country tapped by the Norfolk and Western is further shown by the passenger traffic statistics, which show that, although the number of passengers carried increased 13.4 per cent., the average haul showed a decrease, which means that the people of that section are making a constantly greater use of the railroad for purposes of personal communication.

That the severe Winter of last year was largely responsible for heavy increases in expenses has been stated time and again, but what the exact consequences were is shown in the report of the Ontario and Western, which says that the cost of removing the snow along its lines was $66,204, or about twice the usual amount, while the loss of traffic following the long and frequent snow blockades, both on its own lines and its Western connections, cannot be estimated. Another effect was the increased cost of locomotive fuel, due partly to higher prices but largely to the severity of the weather. In this item there was an increase of $167,764. This demonstrates that the direct cost of the Winter to the Ontario and Western, with 760 miles of main line and sidings, was over $200,000, not a small item in itself.

KILLING OLEO TRADE.

Law Taxing the Butter Substitute Cuts Output to a Third.

Statistics compiled by the National Dairy Union for the fiscal year ended June 30 show that the oleomargerine industry is being rapidly killed by the law taxing the artifical product. There is a tax of a fourth of a cent a pound on oleomargerine free from artificial color, but all colored oleomargerine must pay a tax of 10 cents a pound. A severe blow to the industry was the recent decision of the Internal Revenue Commissioner that the use of palm oil in the manufacture of the product constituted an artificial coloring.

During the year ended June 30, 1904, the total output of oleomargerine was 48,071,480 pounds, against 71,804,102 the previous year. In the year ended June 30, 1902, before the passage of the law, the output was 126,316,472 pounds.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ending Sept. 9

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Yucatan	Colon	$25
Maracaibo	Curacao	600
Seminole	Savanna	150
American Silver Coin—		
Savoie	Havre	1,196
Fontabelle	St. Kitts	800
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Allegheny	Baranquilla	500
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	324
Yucatan	Cofon	4,580
Gold Bullion—		
Yucatan	Colon	3,503
Alliance	Colon	8,312
Sibiria	Cartagena	4,766
Havana	Vera Cruz	5,164
Maracaibo	Curacao	96
Silver Bullion—		
Havana	Vera Cruz	11,528
Total		$39,925

Exports, New York, Sept. 5 to 10.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 7	Manoa	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	$470
Sept. 7	La Savoie	Havre, S. B.	842,000
Sept. 7	Baltic	London, S. B.	46,500
Sept. 8	Seneca	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Sept. 9	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	35,600
Sept. 9	Campania	London, S. B.	194,000
Total			$620,570

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 1	Cherokee	Sanchez, G. C. (U. S.)	$345
Sept. 2	Canning	Montevideo, G. C. (U. S.)	500,000
Sept. 2	Curityba	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)	4,000
Sept. 2	Curityba	Banes, S. C. (Pr.)	1,940
Sept. 2	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	935
Sept. 2	St. Paul	London, S. B.	99,276
Grand total			$1,227,065

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$783,712,818	$606,126,988	+29.8
Boston	76,777,797	70,994,394	+ 8.1
Philadelphia	70,524,875	62,779,876	+12.3
Baltimore	14,797,725	13,744,235	+ 7.7
Chicago	122,958,424	120,647,064	+ 1.9
St. Louis	41,097,610	38,091,073	+ 7.9
New Orleans	8,584,001	7,938,041	+ 8.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,118,434,350	$922,051,371	+21.3
Other cities, 5 days	268,414,203	244,761,018	+ 9.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,386,848,643	$1,166,812,389	+19.0
All cities, 1 day	325,498,972	282,593,264	+15.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,712,347,615	$1,449,405,653	+18.1

The following compilation is derived from the same sources.

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Sept. 10	$1,712,347,615	$1,449,405,653	$2,443,010,629
Sept. 3	1,966,916,119	1,737,903,320	2,983,118,705
Aug. 27	1,736,812,669	1,540,019,497	2,045,826,845
Aug. 20	1,988,942,404	1,865,338,319	2,097,292,052
Aug. 13	1,749,912,253	1,923,356,626	2,095,533,427
Aug. 6	1,789,386,800	2,049,309,290	1,913,562,975
July 30	1,773,809,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,008	2,273,719,424
July 16	2,112,442,906	2,205,893,290	2,177,948,819
July 9	1,822,383,239	2,193,865,740	2,223,993,936
July 2	2,063,247,434	2,185,491,895	2,132,117,963
June 25	1,827,212,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,578,791
June 18	1,889,801,552	2,104,802,249	2,029,396,848
June 11	1,761,961,596	2,202,044,855	1,847,947,577
June 4	1,832,649,780	2,428,946,756	2,103,266,253
May 28	1,707,418,060	1,748,240,880	1,974,101,010
May 21	2,006,568,511	2,245,722,623	2,131,382,842
May 14	1,986,025,109	2,140,065,009	2,343,196,803
May 7	2,182,204,767	2,126,886,906	2,642,478,584
Apr. 30	1,758,734,009	2,222,216,986	2,810,300,649
Apr. 23	1,910,671,846	2,154,077,624	2,711,253,164
Apr. 16	1,977,813,697	2,255,443,845	2,576,908,861
Apr. 9	1,996,722,516	1,964,278,261	2,329,894,683
Apr. 2	1,822,900,285	2,248,903,069	2,227,796,577
Mch. 26	1,902,396,221	1,956,238,224	1,954,392,218
Mch. 19	1,916,942,214	2,129,169,060	2,159,014,256

Incorporated 1853.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $[illegible]

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Manhattan Trust Co.

WALL ST., cor. NASSAU, NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, } Vice
AMOS T. FRENCH, } Presidents.
W. N. Duane, 3d Vice-Pres. and Treas.

The Manhattan Trust Company receives deposits bearing interest and subject to cheque, payable through the New York Clearing House.

DIRECTORS.

Francis R. Appleton	John Kean
George F. Baker	Daniel S. Lamont
August Belmont	Clarence H. Mackay
H. W. Cannon	Oliver H. Payne
W. Murray Crane	E. D. Randolph
R. J. Cross	Grant B. Schley
Rudolph Ellis	James O. Sheldon
Amos T. French	John I. Waterbury
James J. Hill	R. T. Wilson

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, 2,500,000

OFFICERS.

EDWIN GOULD.....President
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Mch.	12.	1,756,673,020	2,[illegible]74,907	2,142,482,631
Mch.	5.	1,937,625,130	2,[illegible]00,823	2,152,102,967
Feb.	27.	1,806,631,726	1,9[illegible]2,723	2,307,274,227
Feb.	20.	1,675,978,901	1,[illegible]0,983	1,777,359,238
Feb.	13.	1,818,429,524	2,0[illegible]5,276	2,026,493,523
Feb.	6.	2,122,944,369	2,4[illegible]8,973	2,256,837,105
Jan.	30.	2,078,456,978	2,0[illegible]6,538	2,180,092,394
Jan.	23.	2,102,119,918	2,[illegible]01,538	2,212,698,327
Jan.	16.	2,225,301,578	2,[illegible]18,506	2,297,134,900
Jan.	9.	2,410,047,737	2,[illegible]23,692	2,582,793,306
Jan.	2.	1,845,947,600	2,[illegible]99,819	2,448,428,071
Dec.	26.	1,686,260,298	1,9[illegible]9,795	1,870,650,957
Dec.	19.	2,071,821,622	2,[illegible]40,767	2,241,063,786
Dec.	12.	2,191,509,199	2,[illegible]61,508	2,508,621,797
Dec.	5.	2,231,872,194	2,[illegible]70,731	2,435,833,783
Nov.	28.	1,744,767,383	2,0[illegible]83,728	2,028,674,708
Nov.	21.	2,065,845,622	2,[illegible]64,733	2,332,894,733
Nov.	14.	2,064,721,498	2,[illegible]66,728	2,562,418,317
Nov.	7.	1,976,000,150	2,[illegible]80,532	3,154,847,964
Oct.	31.	1,940,338,423	2,[illegible]37,060	2,186,064,848
Oct.	24.	2,014,850,556	2,[illegible]42,932	2,087,479,556
Oct.	17.	2,026,778,060	2,[illegible]94,582	2,141,222,841
Oct.	10.	1,878,097,338	2,[illegible]17,291	2,083,916,681
Oct.	3.	2,239,066,679	2,[illegible]95,004	2,093,347,092
Sept.	26.	1,843,109,463	2,[illegible]57,024	2,076,111,881
Sept.	19.	1,842,454,884	2,[illegible]72,200	1,882,652,381

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $1,638,665,171; in 1900, $1,182,948,608; in 1899, $1,399,054,391; and in 1898, $1,097,269,306. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending Jan. 9; smallest, $1,606,631,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,149,952,206, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,690,967,893.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; light to fresh variable winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,064. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER DEFENDS HIS ACTS

President Takes Up Panama and Civil Pensions.

DENIES ENCROACHMENTS

"Opponents Do Not Venture to Recite Facts," He Writes—Long Pleas for Tariff and Philippines Policies.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President is as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1904.
The Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir: I accept the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, and cordially approve the platform adopted by it. In writing this letter there are certain points upon which I desire to lay especial stress.

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue; as soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions; for when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

The party now in control of the Government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us, but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the National welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the Government. We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and, if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election. A party fit to govern must have convictions. In 1896 the Republican Party came into power, and in 1900 it retained power on certain definite pledges, each of which was scrupulously fulfilled. But in addition to meeting and solving the problems which were issues in these campaigns, it also became necessary to meet other problems which arose after election; and it is no small part of our claim to public confidence that these were solved with the same success that had attended the solution of those concerning which the battles at the polls were fought. In other words, our governmental efficiency proved equal not only to the tasks that were anticipated, but to doing each unanticipated task as it arose.

When the contest of 1896 was decided the question of the war with Spain was not an issue. When the contest of 1900 was decided, the shape which the Isthmian canal question ultimately took could not have been foreseen. But the same qualities which enabled those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington to deal successfully with the tariff and the currency enabled them also to deal with the Spanish war; and the same qualities which enabled them to act wisely in the Philippines and in Cuba also enabled them to do their duty as regards the problems connected with the trusts and to secure the building of the Isthmian canal. We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore our promises may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.

So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

Recognition of Panama.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The Administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by Congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized and the transit across the Isthmus kept open, in accordance with our treaty rights and obligations, there would have ensued endless guerrilla warfare and possibly foreign complications, while all chance of building the canal would have been deferred, certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more. Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal, as well as the peace and

Continued on Page 5.

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MAINE ELECTION TO-DAY.

Democrats Expect to Reduce the Republican Majority.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—As in Vermont last week, the only difference of opinion regarding the election in this State to-morrow is as to the size of the plurality for Governor. The Republicans claim from 15,000 to 25,000 for William T. Cobb, while the Democrats declare that anything less than 33,384, the plurality of 1900, will be a victory for them.

The campaign has been brief, brisk, and broad. It did not begin until the last of August, both parties had the benefit of National talent, while rallies were held in every county, all the cities, and a large number of towns.

It is generally conceded that these rallies were, as a rule, poorly attended. Nevertheless, the party managers confidently believe that the voters have kept well informed of the issues raised, and with good weather a large vote is anticipated.

The candidates opposed to Mr. Cobb for Governor are: Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville, Democratic; Nahan F. Woodbury of Auburn, Prohibitionist, and Wilbur G. Hapgood of Skowhegan, Socialist.

The Republican pluralities for Governor in the past six elections were as follows: 1892, 12,503; 1894, 38,917; 1896, 48,248; 1898, 24,415; 1900, 33,384; 1902, 25,247. The low-water mark for Republican pluralities in Maine was reached in 1892.

Mayor Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville is the Democratic candidate for Governor.

All four of the Republican Congressmen, Amos L. Allen, Charles E. Littlefield, Edwin C. Burleigh, and Llewllyn Powers, will be re-elected, probably by pluralities falling off in proportion to the expected falling off in the pluralities for Governor.

In the present State Senate of thirty-one members thirty are Republicans. The Democrats expect to hold their single seat, and to gain three more, but at the most conservative estimate the Republicans will control twenty-seven of the thirty-one seats, while in the House the Democrats cannot hope to have more than twenty-six seats out of a total of 151. At the present time the Democrats have but twenty seats in the General Assembly.

BEATEN BY FOOTPADS.

Two Men Attacked in a Vacant Lot and Robbed.

Charles Schneider of 244 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Teeters of Chambers Street and New Bowery were on their way home from North Beach last night, when in East One Hundredth Street, between First and Second Avenues, they were attacked, robbed, and beaten. Schneider lost $33 and Teeters $27. The two men say they came from North Beach on the ferry running to East Ninety-ninth Street. They left the boat and started to walk west through One Hundredth Street.

Between First and Second Avenues is a big vacant lot, in which a number of moving vans are stored at night. At about the middle of the block the tall billboard fence has been broken open at the bottom so that there is a place big enough for three or four men to walk through upright and abreast.

Schneider and Teeters had just reached that hole in the fence, when four men stepped out from behind the boards. They grabbed Schneider and Teeters, one in front and one behind each of them. Then they were throttled and forced back through the opening in the fence and into the lot.

Once they were inside six or eight other young fellows appeared from inside the moving vans and other points of shelter and joined the four that were throttling Schneider and Teeters. The two were thrown to the ground, rolled over and over, while their pockets were rifled of everything of value. Then they were led back to the opening in the street, where they were beaten and got a parting kick.

The two victims hunted up Policeman Gordon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who sent them to the station house. After they had told their story, Detective Sergeant Illich and twelve reserves were turned out to surround the vacant lot. The police first routed out five young fellows who were found hiding in vans. These ran to First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, where one of their number was positively identified as one of the four who had first attacked the complainants.

He described himself as Michael Kiernan of 1,909 Second Avenue.

Half a dozen others were routed out of the vans later, and one of them, Frank McNally, of 1,640 Third Avenue, was identified by Schneider and Teeters. They could not identify positively any of the others, so they were let go. McNally started to run, but a shot from Illich's revolver fired in the air stopped him. McNally and Kiernan were locked up.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY CHARGED.

Three Accused Men Arrested After Detectives Drew Pistols.

Joseph Kane, a driver, of 409 East Twenty-second Street; Louis Malloy, a laborer, of 419 East Twenty-second Street, and Edward Riley, alias Robert Moore, of 347 East Fifteenth Street, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeants Sullivan and Walsh of the East Twenty-second Street Station, charged with having assaulted and robbed George Alden of 494 First Avenue in the doorway of the building at 427 East Eighteenth Street.

Alden reported to the police that as he was passing that address the three men held him up and demanded his money. Upon his refusal to give up, he asserts that the trio pulled him into the hallway and, after beating him severely, robbed him of $8 in bills and some small change.

The three men were arrested an hour later in the saloon at Eighteenth Street and Avenue A, after a show of fight, during which the detectives say they had to draw their pistols. They declare that Malloy is wanted in Brooklyn by the police, and that Riley is an old-timer whom the police of Manhattan would like to see.

WHERE OLD MAIDS ARE FEW.

West Virginia the Only Eastern State in Which Men Outnumber Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The fact is brought out in recent footings of census reports that West Virginia is the only State east of the Rocky Mountains that is short of its due quota of women.

Males are largely in excess of females and old maids are almost unknown. For every 521 males in the State there are 419 females. This condition is unusual in the eastern part of the country.

The average number of persons to a family in West Virginia is 5.1.

Latest Shipping News.

Sabine, Cape Town, Aug. 13, arrived at the bar at 8 o'clock last night.

CONVENTION, IF FREE, WOULD NAME WOODRUFF

But Odell Controls, and He Favors Higgins.

THE GOVERNOR IS PERPLEXED

Worried by Disposition to Make Him Responsible for Higgins If Latter Is Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11. — Governor-Chairman Odell had a problem to sleep on to-night. Desiring to bring about the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Frank Wayland Higgins for Governor, the Governor-Chairman finds that the real sentiment of the Republican State Convention, which will meet here Wednesday noon, is likely to be for the nomination of ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

Leaders from some of the principal counties of the State who are here to-night have not hesitated to say that, while their delegations would be for whichever candidate Gov. Odell decides upon, they would be for Woodruff if left free to express their preference. There have been so many expressions of that sort and from men of such commanding influence in their own sections as to leave little doubt what the convention would do if it followed its own inclination.

Gov. Odell's espousal of Mr. Higgins's cause, it is generally understood, is due more to his desire to thwart the ambition of Mr. Woodruff, whose success he fears might be dangerous to his own supremacy in the organization, than it is to any love he bears for Higgins. The chief recommendation which the candidacy of Mr. Higgins is said to have in the eyes of the Governor-Chairman is the fact that Mr. Higgins is a man who, if elected Governor, would be quite unlikely to make any attempt to secure control of the machine, however independent of it he might see fit to be.

There is an evident disposition to put the responsibility for the nomination of Mr. Higgins, if he is to be nominated, on Gov. Odell. That is a phase of the situation which the Governor-Chairman does not relish, and it is giving him concern.

If he says the word, Higgins will be nominated, in the opinion of the best-informed politicians here, and their opinion is borne out by careful inquiry.

THE GOVERNOR'S DILEMMA.

If Higgins should be made the nominee through his dictation, and then should be defeated at the polls, Mr. Odell undoubtedly would be discredited with the organization. The Governor, therefore, has the alternative of two propositions before him. They are as follows:

1. Would it be better for me to bring about the nomination of Higgins, and take chances on his election for my vindication?

2. Or would it be better for me to permit the nomination of Woodruff, and rely upon his defeat to cement my power over the organization?

Those who know Gov. Odell best are decidedly inclined to the opinion that he will prefer the former of the two propositions.

If the Governor concludes to permit the nomination of Mr. Woodruff, in the opinion of those best informed it will only be because his information is such as to raise a serious doubt in his mind whether the Republicans will be able to carry the State. Their belief is that, if the Governor feels the chances are in favor of Republican victory, he will insist upon the nomination of Higgins in order to make certain that he will be able to retain his hold on the organization.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt had a long talk to-day. Gov. Odell afterward announced that a conference of the Republican leaders would be held Tuesday.

"I have no doubt that at our conference we will be able to agree upon a candidate for Governor," the Governor said. "I find that the sentiment of the leaders and delegates already here is divided between Woodruff and Higgins. The situation at present appears to have narrowed down to those two, but it is not improbable that some other candidate, some man whose name has not yet been mentioned, may be selected. At the conference of leaders on Tuesday we will hear from all sections of the State, and will then be better able to judge what is best to be done."

"Do you regard all other candidates thus far mentioned, with the exception of Messrs. Higgins and Woodruff, as having been eliminated?"

"No, I did not intend to convey that inference. Knight or Fish would make an admirable candidate."

"What will be the distinguishing feature of the platform?"

"Its brevity."

WOODRUFF'S PUZZLING ATTITUDE.

The attitude of Timothy L. Woodruff is a puzzle.

Mr. Woodruff's demeanor is indicative either of perfect confidence in his success or of indifference. He professes a willingness to abide by the decision of the conference Tuesday, and William Berri, who is managing his campaign, said to-day that if the conference did not agree on Mr. Woodruff, it was altogether unlikely that Mr. Woodruff's name would be presented to the convention.

In view of the fact that both Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Berri understand better perhaps than any one else on the ground that the sentiment is largely with Woodruff, the complaisance which they are manifesting in the face of the activity of the Odell workers for Higgins is exciting curiosity. The general belief has been that if Mr. Woodruff found on his arrival here that he had the sentiment of the delegates behind him he would fight to the last ditch.

There was a conference late to-night in the rooms of Gov. Odell. Among those who attended were National Committeeman Ward, William C. Warren, Congressman Littauer, and Speaker Nixon. None of them would discuss what they had talked about when seen at the conclusion of the conference.

It was learned here to-night that Gov. Odell when he had stopped off at Albany on his way to Saratoga had seen and conferred with Lieut. Gov. Higgins. Great significance was attached to this conference by the politicians here.

They firmly believe that at the conference of leaders Tuesday the Governor-Chairman will urge that Higgins be made the nominee.

Gov. Odell and Senators Depew and Platt were weighed to-night. Gov. Odell tipped the beam at 180, Senator Depew at 215, and Senator Platt at 140.

"I am the heavyweight," remarked Senator Depew, when the scales record of the three had been obtained.

"Yes," remarked Senator Platt, "but I am nearest to the correct fighting weight."

THE CEDRIC IN, LOADED.

Brings 2,694 Passengers — Record for Steerage, It Is Said.

The big steamship Cedric, of the White Star Line landed 2,694 passengers in New York yesterday morning after a trip from Liverpool that was remarkable for the gales encountered from the time she left her home port until she passed Nantucket. On one day she was able to log only 286 miles.

Of the 2,694 passengers 2,162 were in the steerage. This number establishes a new record, it is said, for steerage passengers brought on one ship from an English port.

COLLISION DROWNS EIGHT.

Steamer Cuts Down a Launch in the Delaware—Four Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Six men and two women were drowned in the Delaware River, opposite Andalusia, to-night when the steamer Columbia, owned by the Delaware River Navigation Company, cut down the steam launch Cricket, with twelve souls aboard. Three men and one woman were rescued.

The accident occurred at 7:20 o'clock, the hour being fixed by a watch carried by Thomas Dunn, which stopped on the instant after the crash, when everybody went overboard. It was reported at Burlington at midnight that two of the eight bodies had been recovered, but this was not confirmed.

The police tug Visitor, with grappling irons and dynamite aboard, started for the scene immediately after the news of the disaster was received. Margaret Dunn, the woman saved, was rescued by her husband.

Capt. H. L. Brown, manager of the Delaware River Navigation Company; President Nathan Haines, Capt. David Campbell, and the mates of the boat conferred in Burlington, N. J., and then signed the following statement:

"The Columbia was steaming up the river in centre stream. The launch was on the Jersey side, where, according to naval rules, she was supposed to remain. When less than one hundred yards distant she attempted to cross the Columbia's bow.

"Everything was done to stop the steamer, and had the pilot of the launch changed his course the accident could have been averted. The Captain of the launch was surely to blame for the collision.

"From all appearances there was no one at the helm, and the launch was running wild. The launch was disabled but did not sink, and was towed to the Pennsylvania shore and tied up to a wharf."

Following is the list of the Dead:

FORTESCUE, JOSEPH H., owner of the launch.

YOUNG, ANNIE, married, 38 years; 1926 South Twelfth Street.

PFROMMER, MAGGIE, married; Snyder Avenue, west of Ninth Street.

DUFFY, THOMAS, married; 918 Snyder Avenue.

PFROMMER, JOSEPH; Snyder Avenue, west of Ninth Street.

AUDRET, WADE; 1829 North Twenty-eighth Street.

COVERSCEER, THOMAS; Ninth Street, above Wolf.

BRIGGS, JAMES, engineer of the launch.

The survivors are: Thomas Dunn, 918 Snyder Avenue; Margaret Dunn, 918 Snyder Avenue; George Young, 1926 South Twelfth Street, and John Heston, 1114 Snyder Avenue.

GERMANIC GOES AGROUND.

Liner in Trouble at Junction of South and Swash Channels.

The White Star liner Germanic of the International Mercantile Marine Company's fleet, which is temporarily running in the American Line service of the combine, went ground at the junction of the South and Swash Channels, in the the lower bay, about three-quarters of a mile off Sandy Hook, at 11:30 o'clock last night. The liner was bound in at the time from Southampton, from which port she sailed on Sept. 3.

A thick haze hung over the lower bay when the Germanic went aground, and the marine observers at Sandy Hook were unable to ascertain exactly what position she was in, although from what they could see they were led to believe that she was not in a bad position, and would probably be pulled back into deep water at high tide this morning.

A fleet of tugs was sent to her rescue and the work of getting the big vessel back into navigable water will begin early this morning at high tide, and it is expected that the liner will be able to reach her dock in time to land her passengers before 10 o'clock this morning.

The apparent cause of the Germanic's grounding was that her pilot held the vessel's course over too far on the south edge of the channel. When he perceived the danger of the liner grounding he evidently backed off and tried to go through the Swash Channel, and in doing so grounded his ship hard and fast about three-quarters of a mile east of the north beacon on Sandy Hook.

The report from the Hook this morning was that the sea was smooth and that the bow of the Germanic had swung completely around. Her stern, however, remained hard and fast aground.

Among the passengers on the Germanic are the Baron and Baroness von Kleydorff, Baroness Camille von Kleydorff, Mrs. T. J. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Winton C. Garrison, the Misses Mary H. and Gertrude L. Garrison, Stuart S. Ranney, Prof. and Mrs. James A. Harrison, Miss Annie Harrison, Mrs. Ira A. Shaler, Mrs. Peter White, R. E. James, and R. E. James, Jr.

HARROUN FAILED FOR A MILLION

Proceeding in Bankruptcy Will Be Taken to Protect Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 11.—Attorneys for the creditors of W. S. Harroun of the Harroun Elevator Company, to-night say the amount involved in the failure will aggregate about $1,000,000. Mr. Harroun gave the following list of banks holding paper alleged to be worthless: Commercial National, Chicago, $25,000; Mercantile National, New York, $59,000; Tootle-Lemon Bank, St. Joseph, $125,000; Union Trust Company, St. Louis, $100,000; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, $92,000; Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, $100,000, American National Bank, Kansas City, $100,000, and other unsecured creditors $200,000.

The American National Bank of Kansas City filed a suit to replevin 8,000 bushels of wheat now in custody of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The value of the wheat is placed at $8,000. Mr. Harroun said:

"I have been advised by my attorney to say nothing on the failure, and will not discuss it until a thorough understanding is reached."

A meeting of the creditors is to be held here and a concerted plan of action will be decided upon. At present it is almost impossible to determine what the assets of the company will amount to. It is said that proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy will be commenced early in the week in order that the creditors may share proportionately in the assets of the company.

EARL OF DARTMOUTH HERE.

Will Lay Cornerstone at College Bearing His Name.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, arrived in this city yesterday morning on the White Star Line steamship Cedric. The object of Lord Dartmouth's visit is to lay the cornerstone of the new Dartmouth Hall at the New Hampshire College. He will also visit the St. Louis Exposition and some of the larger Western cities.

Lord Dartmouth has been to this country several times, but not since he was a young man.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

"BLACK HAND" THREAT FULFILLED WITH BOMB

Fire in Tenement Follows Explosion in Barber's Shop.

TWENTY FAMILIES IN PERIL

Men and Women Taken Down Ladders When Third Avenue Building Is Wrecked.

The barber's shop of Joseph Stravelli at 417 Third Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, was wrecked by an explosion just before 1 o'clock this morning, and twenty families living in the five-story tenement house, in the ground floor of which was the barber's shop, were thrown into such a state of panic that many of them were taken down on ladders by firemen who responded to a still alarm.

One of the tenants, Anna Blake, sixteen years old, who lived on the fourth floor, ran to the roof of the house and in her fright tried to escape by crossing to the roof of 419. This is about one story lower than the roof of 417 and the girl jumped. She fell and broke her left arm, received several bad scalp wounds, and possible internal injuries. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Stravelli is the Italian who about six weeks ago received a letter signed by a crudely drawn "Black Hand," in which he was ordered to deposit $500 between two stones at First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The letter closed by saying, "If you do not leave the money you take care of yourself."

Stravelli at that time reported the case to Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and got permission to carry a revolver. The police said they investigated, but nothing was done.

William B. Robinson and Frank Ruppo were standing at Third Avenue and Thirtieth Street when they say they heard a terrific explosion and saw a great sheet of flame leap out of the front of Stravelli's barber's shop. Policeman McGreedy of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was near by, and he saw the explosion and heard it as well. He ran to the quarters of Engine No. 16 and Hook and Ladder No. 27 and sent in a still alarm.

By the time the firemen got to the spot the tenants in the house were in an uproar and a state of panic. They clustered on the fire-escapes and begged the firemen and police to take them down. Ladders were run up and several of them were taken down that way, while others went to the roof and out and down a short ladder to the roof of 419 and then to the street.

The entire front of the barber's shop was blown out into the street. The ceiling was blown out and the side wall, separating the barber's shop from the hallway leading into the tenement house, was blown into a heap of debris in the hallway floor, thus blocking the escape of the tenants. The chairs and furniture in the shop were smashed into kindling wood.

The Stravelli family lived up stairs over the barber's shop. They all were in bed and asleep at the time of the explosion. Stravelli has six children, the oldest being Antonio, who is seven. He jumped from his bed with a scream at the time of the explosion, and leaped out of the front window onto the fire escape and thence into the street. He has not been seen since, but it is not thought he is injured.

The explosion could be heard through the block, and the tenants of houses on both sides of the street were routed out by the sound. They were much frightened.

The letter Stravelli received ran something like this:

"Dear Friend: We beg of you to put $500 at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue before next Wednesday. If you do not you had better take care of yourself."

This letter went on to say that the money was to be put between two stones at a given hour after midnight. It was signed with a crudely drawn and misshapen "black hand."

The family of Philip Price, consisting of his wife and four children, living on the floor above the shop, but on the opposite side of the hallway, were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion.

The Stravelli youngsters and Mrs. Stravelli all were thrown out of bed, but none of them was hurt. Stravelli was not at home at the time, being down town at a party with friends.

Lillian Legine, eight years old, who lives on the second floor in the rear, was thrown from her bed. Her head struck the marble top of a washstand and was cut open.

Ernest Bessinger, a caller at the Price family, said he left about 9 o'clock. He says that as he went out he saw three Italians standing together in the tenement hallway. One of them was tall, with a big black mustache, and was dressed in a light suit and light fedora hat.

PANIC IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Adherent of John Kensit Explodes Fire Cracker in Church and Escapes.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—In the middle of the morning service at Westminster Abbey today a loud explosion came from the north transept. The kneeling congregation was startled and a dangerous rush for the doors began.

The Rev. Canon Duckworth succeeded in reassuring the people and in preventing a panic.

It was discovered that the cause of the explosion was a firecracker. A label attached to it showed the explosion was the work of a fanatical adherent of the late John Kensit, the anti-ritualistic crusader.

The culprit escaped in the confusion.

AMERICAN STUDENT A "BOXER"

Leader of Rebellion in Kuangsi, China, Where Much Anxiety Is Felt.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—Roy S. Anderson, Professor of English in the Soochow University in China, has written to friends here concerning Boxer uprisings in the province of Kuangsi.

"The rebels," he says, "are being led by Sun Vun, a student who lately returned from the United States. He received the degree of M. D. while there. He was called to Kuangsi about three weeks ago and the rebels elected him their leader.

"I don't know what the outcome of it will be, but it seems now to be affecting a good many parts of China. Great uneasiness is felt by foreigners especially on account of women and children.

"The Chinese have rebelled against the Government troops and the Government troops have surrendered right along voluntarily."

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N.Y.
Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September. —Adv

MELBA'S AUTO KILLS A MAN.

Octogenarian, Trying to Escape Cab, Runs to His Death in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Mme. Melba, the singer, while driving in an automobile this afternoon accompanied by her two cousins, the Misses Walker, ran over a man eighty-four years old and killed him instantly. The old man got in the way of the automobile while endeavoring to escape being run over by a cab.

Mme. Melba was greatly distressed and returned to the hotel, where she is now confined to her apartments.

MASSACRE IN NEW GUINEA.

Savages Slay Ten Catholic Missionaries, Including Five Women.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Sept. 11.—News has been received from German New Guinea saying that natives attacked the Catholic Mission and murdered Fathers Raschen and Ruttar, Brothers Bley, Flarschaert, and Schellekens, and Sisters Sofia, Agatha, Annie, Agnes, and Angella.

Thirty-six natives were captured and sixteen of them were executed for the crime.

The design of the natives was to murder all the whites, but this was frustrated.

BRITAIN PROTESTS TO SPAIN.

Is Said to Object to Favor to Russian Baltic Squadron.

MADRID, Monday, Sept. 12.—The Heraldo says that Great Britain has protested to Spain because the latter acceded to the request of France that she permit the Russian Baltic fleet to coal and victual and remain at Corunna for a longer period than that allowed by international law.

JILTS LORD MAYOR'S DAUGHTER

Her Fiance Breaks the Engagement at the Last Moment.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The wedding of Mr. McCalman, an official of the Egyptian Government, and Constance, daughter of Sir James T. Ritchie, Lord Mayor of London, and niece of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, was fixed for to-morrow.

Everything was prepared and costly presents were on exhibition at the Mansion House when last evening a letter from Mr. McCalman arrived breaking off the engagement. The bride is prostrate with distress.

Her brother says the mystery is inscrutable, and he has not the remotest idea why the engagement was broken off.

MASKED MEN HOLD UP TRAIN.

Six-Thousand-Dollar Robbery on the Canadian Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 11.—The Canadian Pacific west-bound trans-continental express was held up by four masked men last night at 9:30 o'clock, four and a half miles west of Mission Junction. At the point of revolvers the express messenger was compelled to hand over the valuables and the safe was blown open with dynamite. The registered mail was also ransacked.

The robbers escaped to the bush and are supposed to have crossed the boundary. They secured about $6,000 from the safe.

MAD DOG SCARE IN ITHACA.

Dogs Bitten by Rabid Animal Bite Several Persons and Council Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Two weeks ago a dog that was thought to be mad ran at large in this town, and bit a number of other dogs. It was killed and some of its saliva was taken to the Cornell Veterinary College, where a number of guineapigs were inoculated with it.

Yesterday the pigs began to show signs of rabies, and at the same time a number of dogs were seized with madness. Several people have been bitten.

A special meeting of the Common Council was called, and an ordinance passed providing for the killing of all unmuzzled dogs.

JUMPED INTO NIAGARA FALLS.

Women Saw Suicide Carried Past on His Trip to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 11.—Just before 7 o'clock this evening an unknown man committed suicide by going over the American Falls. Several women who were standing at Prospect Point were witnesses of it.

They saw him come floating down stream on his side, head first toward the fall, and before they could move or cry out he had passed from sight over the brink. They say he looked to be about forty years old, had light hair and wore a dark coat.

RAT TORE CHILD'S ARTERY.

Bit Wrist in Cradle—Father Saved Boy's Life.

While asleep in a cradle at the home of his parents, at 175 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Clifford Dias, eleven months old, was severely bitten on the right wrist by a big rat. Charles Dias, the child's father, who is property man at the Bijou Theatre, was aroused by the child's cries in time to see the rat scurrying to a hole in a corner of the room.

He quickly made a tourniquet of a handkerchief, which he applied to the wounded arm, and then carried the child to the City Hospital, where the wounds were dressed. The surgeons said the child's wrist was bitten in four places and that one of the main arteries was torn. Had it not been for the prompt action of Mr. Dias, they said, the child would have died.

RUSSIAN ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

Many Persons Injured — Houses and Shops Pillaged—Troops Called Out.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—Anti-Semitic rioting occurred at Rovno in the Government of Volhynia on Sept. 4.

Many persons were injured and shops were pillaged.

A similar outbreak occured at Smela, in the Government of Kieff, where the troops were called out.

Ninety-eight houses and 145 shops were pillaged, and several persons were seriously and many slightly wounded by the troops.

Many of the rioters were arrested. The affair lasted for two days, Sept. 4 and Sept. 5.

A Trip to the World's Fair
by the New York Central takes you up the Hudson River and by Niagara Falls. Ask ticket agents for rates.—Adv.

BIG RUSSIAN FLEET SAILS FOR ORIENT

Seven Battleships and Five Cruisers Leave Kronstadt.

CZAR OVERRULED ADVICE

Some Experts Think Baltic Ships' Departure Should be Delayed.

ALEXIEFF AGAIN RESIGNS?

Emperor Said to be Undecided as to Whether to Accept Resignation—Many More Reserves Called Out.

KRONSTADT, Sept. 11.—The Baltic fleet sailed to-day for the Far East. The vessels of the fleet are as follows:

The battleships Kniaz Souvaroff, (Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship;) Navarin, Sissoi Veliky, Borodino, Alexander III., Orel, and Oslabya, (Rear Admiral Voelkersam's flagship;) the cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Oleg, Dmitri Donskoi, Aurora, and Almaz, (Rear Admiral Enquist's flagship,) and several torpedo boats and destroyers.

The fleet will merely touch at Libau, where it will be joined by twelve transports, colliers, and supply ships already waiting there, and will then proceed direct to the Orient.

The scene on the departure of the fleet was an imposing one, for which the town had long waited. At dawn the first anchor was hoisted on the swift cruiser Aurora, which, accompanied by two torpedo boats, slipped out of the harbor. The town was awakened by the booming of the guns of the forts as the Aurora sped toward Libau in advance of the main squadron.

Czar Bids Admirals Farewell.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the time set for the departure of the remainder of the fleet, the imperial yacht, with the Emperor, Grand Duke Alexis, (the High Admiral,) and other high naval officers on board, put out from Peterhof, on the other side of the bay, with an escort of three torpedo boats. Admirals Rojestvensky, Voelkersam, and Enquist went on board the imperial yacht and personally said farewell to the Emperor.

Then, with destroyers ahead and abeam, the Kniatz Souvaroff led the squadron down the Gulf of Finland. The water front and the piers and forts were crowded with spectators. The ensigns on the forts and yachts were dipped and the guns of each chain of forts across the bay joined in an Admiral's salute, while from the signal masts above the forts fluttered a string of colored flags reading:

"Good luck to the Baltic fleet on its long voyage."

The weather all day had been alternating from clear to cloudy, but as the fleet left port there was a burst of sunshine, followed on the southern horizon by the blurr of a rain squall across the gulf.

Only a Short Stop at Libau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 12.—(2:33 A. M.)—The departure of the Baltic fleet for the Far East is officially announced.

Admiral Birileff, commander of the naval forces at Kronstadt, will accompany the fleet as far as Libau, from which port the armada of almost forty vessels will sail almost immediately for the Orient.

The Admiralty does not state how long Admiral Rojestvensky will stop at Libau, but it is understood that it will be only for a few days.

The plan of the cruise has not been divulged, but it has been carefully mapped out. Colliers accompany the fleet for the purpose of supplying the torpedo boats and destroyers, whose steaming radius is small. Other colliers have already sailed or are awaiting orders at foreign ports to meet the squadron on the way. All the vessels are equipped with apparatus for coaling at sea.

The general opinion is that the vessels will go by way of Suez, but some rumors are that the Cape route will be taken.

To Prosecute the War to a Finish.

The decision of the Admiralty to send out the fleet in the face of the existing situation in the Far East is evidence of the temper of the Government to prosecute the war to a finish.

It is understood that there was considerable divergence of expert opinion on the question of delaying the sailing of the fleet until the Spring, but the Em-

peror turned the scale in favor of its immediate departure.

In this connection there are other war moves. The Emperor yesterday called to the colors the reserve troops in twenty-two circuits of the Governments of Kherson, Bessarabia, Ekaterinoslaff, and Taurida, belonging to the military district of Odessa, and also one category of reserve officers throughout the empire. In addition practically all the reserve officers of the navy have been called out.

Another Army Corps to Start.

The Emperor will leave about Sept. 17 for Kishineff and Odessa to bid farewell to the Eighth Army Corps.

The First Army Corps has arrived at Mukden.

At a meeting of the Emperor's military advisers on Saturday, War Minister Sakharoff recommended the sending of an additional 350,000 men to the Far East.

Thinks Ships Will Not Go Far.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12.—The situation at Port Arthur, especially in view of the sailing from Kronstadt of the Baltic fleet, receives renewed attention in the newspapers.

Spenser Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, says it depends entirely on how long Port Arthur can hold out whether the Baltic fleet will be of any effect. The general tendency of the London morning newspapers, however, is to the belief that Port Arthur will soon be worn down by the tenacious attacks of the Japanese, while little importance is attached to the sailing of the Baltic fleet.

The Standard declares that the fleet will never get beyond Suez, but says that if, by any inconceivable chance, it should reach Chinese waters it would "only give Togo fresh opportunities for adding to his category of successes." The Standard says it cannot credit the Russian Government with any intention of "sending its last maritime reserve to destruction."

MOSTLY MODERN VESSELS.

Some of the Ships of the Baltic Fleet Only Just Completed.

The Baltic Squadron left Kronstadt on Aug. 23 for a trial cruise, and it was then said that the warships were not likely to return unless in the case of a serious breakdown, but that they would put into Libau, where they would be joined by auxiliary cruisers, colliers, and destroyers built at Libau and Reval. The fleet, however, returned to Kronstadt on Aug. 30. Reports that some of the vessels had been strained by the discharge of their heavy artillery were denied.

With the exception of the Oslabya, Navarin, and Sissoi Veliki, the battleships are of the most modern type. They are as follows:

Kniaz Souvaroff, launched in 1902, of 13,516 tons displacement, with an armament of four twelve-inch, twelve six-inch, and twenty three-inch guns, together with twenty three-pounders and six one-pounders.

Navarin, launched in 1891, of 10,206 tons displacement, carrying 4 twelve-inch, 8 six-inch, and 14 quick-firing guns and 4 one-pounders.

Sissoi Veliki, launched in 1894, of 10,400 tons displacement, carrying 4 twelve-inch, 6 six-inch, 12 1.8-inch, and 4 1.4-inch guns.

Boredino, launched in 1901, displacement 13,600 tons, with 4 twelve-inch, 12 six-inch, and 20 three-inch guns, 20 three-pounders, and 6 one-pounders.

Alexander III., launched in 1901, displacement 13,516 tons, with 4 twelve-inch, 12 six inch and 20 three-inch guns, together with 20 three-pounders and 6 one-pounders.

Oslebya, launched in 1898, of 12,674 tons displacement, with 4 ten-inch, 11 six-inch, 16 three-inch, 10 1.8-inch, and 17 1.4-inch guns, and 2 one pounders.

Orel, launched in 1902, of 13,600 tons displacement, with 4 twelve-inch, 12 six-inch, and 20 three-inch guns, 20 three-pounders, and 6 one-pounders.

Most of the cruisers are also new, the Almaz and Oleg having only just been completed. The Almaz is luxuriously fitted, and was at first intended as a yacht for Viceroy Alexieff. The cruisers are as follows:

Admiral Nakhimoff, launched in 1885, of 8,524 tons displacement, with eight 8-inch, ten 6-inch, and ten quick-firing guns, together with four three-pounders.

Dmitri Donskoi, launched in 1883, of 5,682 tons, with six 6-inch, ten 4.7-inch, and sixteen quick-firing guns and four one-pounders.

Oleg, launched in 1903, of 6,675 tons displacement, carrying twelve 6-inch, twelve 3-inch, and six 1.8-inch guns.

Aurora, launched in 1900, of 6,630 tons displacement, with eight 6-inch, twenty 3-inch, and eight 1.4-inch guns.

Almaz, launched in 1903, of 3,285 tons displacement, with six 4.7-inch, eight 1.8-inch, and two 1.4-inch guns.

ALEXIEFF MAY GO HOME.

Reported That the Czar Has Received the Viceroy's Resignation.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says it is understood that Viceroy Alexieff, in view of the paramount military exigencies in the Far East, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor.

It is added that no decision in regard to the matter has yet been taken.

It was reported from St. Petersburg in the middle of April that Viceroy Alexieff had applied by telegraph to the Emperor to be relieved of his position. The manner in which he had been treated by Gen. Kuropatkin and Admiral Skrydleff, added to some snubs he had received from the Czar, were stated to be the causes of his resignation.

Later it was said that, to save appearances, the Viceroy might be allowed to remain in the Far East.

If Alexieff offered to resign at that time the Czar's decision not to accept the resignation would appear to have increased the tension between the Russian authorities in the Far East. Recent reports have been to the effect that the Viceroy had overruled various orders of Gen. Kuropatkin and that he has even prevented reinforcements from going to the south, sending them instead to Vladivostok because he expected the Japanese to make an attack there.

Alexieff left Vladivostok last week for Harbin. Afterward it was reported that he had started for Mukden. If he went there he may have had another dispute with Kuropatkin at the Russian headquarters.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY IS STILL RETREATING

But Czar Is Said to Have Ordered Recapture of Liao-Yang.

Japanese Say Pen-Tai Mines Report That Gen. Mistchenko Was Killed Sept. 5—Oyama's Losses Around Liao-Yang 17,539.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 11.—The following dispatch from Field Marshal Oyama was received in Tokio on Friday:

"The enemy continues to retreat. His cavalry are now on a line from Hsili-Ho to Lia-san Kitse and Hung-ling-Pay, but there are no signs of the enemy southward of Menhu-Lutum.

"All the highlands eastward of Pan-kiao-Pau are dotted with rifle pits and also with objects resembling parapets, and scouts are posted.

"The main body of the enemy seems to have retreated north of the Hun River, but forces of uncertain magnitude are still at Ku-kia-Tse, Pa-kia-Tse, and the vicinity. The enemy destroyed the Sha-Ho bridge at Tatung-shan-Pau, and a force of his cavalry still holds Sande-Pu.

Russians Left 8,000 Dead.

"The Intelligence Department reports that the enemy transported over 10,000 wounded north of Mukden on Sept. 5, but there are as yet no means of estimating his total losses. There are evidences that during the fight he continued to carry off the dead. Nevertheless he left over 3,000 in the vicinity of Liao-Yang.

"When retreating from Liao-Yang he burned nearly all the warehouses and the railway station, but we took great quantities of provisions and other things. He barely succeeded in saving his guns, but was obliged to collect all the wagons with the ammunition near the warehouses, where he blew them up.

"Nevertheless in the entrenchments and forts he left quantities of ammunition so great that we have had no time to count it. We found a store for 15-centimeter Cahet guns, whence we infer that he possessed heavy artillery, but was unable to use it."

A further telegram from Marquis Oyama says:

"According to statements of prisoners and others, the enemy's force concentrated in the Liao-Yang region consisted of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps, with portions of other armies. These were disposed as follows: One army northwest of Liao-Yang, two to the south, one opposing our right army, and one on the right bank of the Tai-Tse to the northeast.

"Gen. Stakelberg commanded in the Shu-shan-Pao quarter. Gen. Mistchenko at first commanded in the southwest, but was afterward transferred to the east when our right army crossed the Tai-Tse, after which the army originally posted on the right bank of the Tai-Tse was added to Gen. Mistchenko's forces.

"The Russian casualties from the battle of An-shan-Chan to the fall of Liao-Yang were certainly over 25,000.

"It is stated that Gen. Mistchenko was killed in a fight east of Liao-Yang on Sept. 3.

Dum-Dum Bullets Captured.

"The day preceding the battle of Liao-Yang the Russians prepared a number of cars at the railway station, whence, foreseeing disaster, they transported northward during three or four days the killed and wounded. They also sent weapons and military stores, burning quantities which they were unable to remove, but leaving large quantities of wagons and ammunition for guns and small arms, which fell into our hands together with some dum-dum bullets.

"Our troops have captured the Yen-Tai coal mine."

Reports from the field hospitals show that the Japanese casualties in the vicinity of Liao-Yang since Aug. 26 number 17,539, divided as follows: In the right army, (Kuroki's,) 4,886; in the centre army, (Nodzu's,) 4,992, and in the left army, (Oku's,) 7,681.

The total includes 137 officers killed and 364 wounded.

By The Associated Press.

Fortifying Tie Pass.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Sin-min-Tin, cabling under date of Sept. 11, says:

"Gen. Kuropatkin has returned to Mukden after inspecting the fortifications at Tie Pass, which are not well advanced, but are being hurried on.

"At the same time dangerous and costly efforts to delay the Japanese advance are being made. I learn from a Russian source that this is the outcome of the Emperor's orders, and that the Emperor even peremptorily commanded Kuropatkin to retake Liao-Yang.

"There is no abatement in the retreat of the Russian troops northward.

"The noise of a fierce artillery engagement was heard south of Mukden Friday night.

The whole line of retreating Russians, when within five miles southeast of Mukden, was attacked by Japanese marksmen, who were invisible amid the millet. The Russian troops sent to Taping-Shen retreated with heavy loss.

"Chinese bandits are swarming in the district and have stopped traffic between Sin-min-Tin and Mukden, shooting and torturing to death Russian patrols."

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 12.—In a telegram to Emperor Nicholas, dated Sept. 10, Gen. Kuropatkin says:

"There were no hostilities to-day (Saturday) except insignificant patrol encounters, in which we sustained no casualties."

This very brief report constitutes the latest news from the front. The place at which the dispatch was filed is not indicated, but the report seems to show an almost entire suspension of active operations on both sides.

The few news dispatches drifting in all refer to phases of the last week's fighting which are already known.

TOKIO, Sept. 11.—Telegraphic reports received here from the headquarters of the Manchurian army state that the Japanese are in full possession of the Yen-Tai coal mines. The date upon which the Japanese occupied the mines is not given.

Gen. Kuroki, advancing to the northwest last Sunday and Monday, forced the Russians to retreat to Mukden.

Last Sunday night at 10 o'clock Gen. Kuroki's central column attacked a strong Russian force at Taitsako, east of Yen-Tai. After a night's fierce fighting the Russians were driven westward. Gen. Kuroki's left column, working west, occupied Lang-Pu on Sunday afternoon, the artillery shelling the retreating Russians for thirty or forty minutes.

Kuroki's right column advanced northward of Wangniantsihun, twenty-five miles south of Mukden. The Russians continued to retreat.

MUKDEN, Sept. 11.—All is quiet in this region. It is understood that the main force of Japanese has retired to Yen-Tai.

A solemn service was held here to-day for the repose of the souls of those killed in action. It was attended by the entire staff and garrison.

A few distant shots were heard during the ceremony, but this did not disturb the solemnity of the service.

The weather is threatening, and more rain is expected.

JAPANESE USING AN AIRSHIP.

Chinese from Port Arthur Says a Foreigner Is Running the Balloon.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 11, (11 P. M.)—A Chinese who left Port Arthur the night of Sept. 6 arrived here to-day and reports that Japanese troops to the number of 5,000 control Louisa Bay, to the northwest of Port Arthur, and that the Japanese are in control also of Pigeon Bay, to the west of Port Arthur.

This Chinese wanted to leave from Pigeon Bay, but the Japanese would not allow him to do so. He was taken to Dalny, and on the way passed through five villages where detachments of Japanese troops numbering from 2,000 to 5,000 each were quartered.

He says the Japanese are making use of a balloon, which he describes as a cigar-shaped affair with a car suspended. He says that "a fat foreigner wearing a mustache" runs the balloon.

The Japanese intrenchments line the hills in every direction, and reinforcements are constantly arriving from Dalny. The Japanese hospitals at Dalny are filled with wounded, and transports are engaged in removing the wounded men to Japan as fast as possible.

According to the latest news received here the Russians on Sept. 4 shelled the Japanese covered trenches in front of Pali-Chwang and destroyed them. Everything was quiet along the entire line during the night of Sept. 4, but in the morning it was seen that the Japanese outposts had crept closer to the Russian lines.

One incident of the recent bombardment of Port Arthur was the striking of the roof of a hospital by a Japanese shell.

One small Russian scouting party succeeded in creeping close to the Japanese intrenchments on Corner Mountain, but the barking of dogs gave the alarm and prevented a further advance. Japanese reserves poured into the intrenchments and opened fire on the Russians, but a shell from a Russian battery landed in a trench and killed many of the Japanese and the remainder retired. This enabled the Russians to occupy the trench until dawn.

The trench evidently was unimportant, for the Japanese made no attempt to retake it and the Russian scouts withdrew shortly after daybreak.

The Port Arthur Novy Krai in a recent issue declared that a Japanese Colonel had been executed because he failed to occupy a certain position on Corner Hill within a specified time.

In its issue of Sept. 2 the same paper said that a Japanese torpedo boat struck a mine fourteen miles southeast of the harbor and sank, and that on the day after this occurrence the Japanese cruiser Itsukushima was damaged by a floating mine.

Copies of the Novy Krai, dated Sept. 5, 6, and 7, were received here to-day. Russian activity on the northeast front, which includes Rih-lung-Shan and Kik-wah-Shan, is noted by the paper, and the inference is drawn that an attack in that quarter is expected.

On Sept. 1 a fire partially destroyed the village of Pali-Chwang. Later the Russian artillery leveled a stone house and walls which the Japanese had been using for cover. The Japanese outposts thereupon were strengthened, and wires hung with bells were strung to sound an alarm in the case of a sudden attack.

The village of Chalitsets, which was in front of the parade ground, has also been destroyed, presumably by the Russians, although it is not so stated by the Novy Krai.

The Novy Krai relates a heroic sacrifice of life by a Japanese, who, it is believed, attempted to blow up a wall behind which Russians waited. The Japanese soldier calmly left a redoubt, carrying two boxes, and deliberately marched toward the Russians, who suffered him to approach. When he was quite near sharpshooters killed him. On investigation it was found that the boxes he carried contained lyddite with fuses carefully affixed.

CZAR ORDERS SPECIAL PRAYER.

God Implored to Touch the Hearts of the Enemy, Also to Confound Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the following resolution, which was adopted by the Holy Synod:

"By virtue of an imperial ukase to the effect that during the present trials of our dear country, more ardent prayers should be offered for the victory of the Russian troops, who are worshippers of Christ, over a cruel enemy full of guile, the Holy Synod pronounces the time ripe for special prayers to be offered in all of the churches in the empire on Sundays and holidays after mass, beseeching that heavenly aid should be sent to the Russian Army, which is sacrificing its life for its faith, its Emperor, and its country, and praying for long life for the victorious troops and for the repose of the souls of the warriors who fall."

The following prayer has been specially ordained:

"Although unworthy, we implore Thee, Who art strong in battle, for aid, and humbly beseech Thee to accent our weapons in Thy cause, to give Thy Christ-loving army victory, and to permit it to subdue the enemy.

"Send from on high Thy hand and touch the hearts of the enemy so that they shall make supplication to Thee, the God of peace, who loves His creatures.

"Strengthen us with Thy might. Defender of the orthodox faith, and Thy arrows to confound the enemy. Strike them as with lightning and give them into the hands of Thy faithful troops.

"Thou who hearkened to Moses, bless the Emperor's doings, multiply his glory, and confirm his empire. By Thy almighty hand preserve his army. Send Thy angel to fortify his troops and give them salvation.

"Send peace upon us. May Thy invisible finger defend Thy servants, show them the right path, forgive them their sins, and bestow upon them the crown of glory.

"Grant the Emperor peaceful life and well-being, the fulfillment of his desires, and a conquest over his enemies."

The prayer also appeals to the Virgin and concludes by beseeching eternal rest for the dead and for all those who have laid down their lives for their faith and their country.

RUSSIAN WAR VESSEL IN 'FRISCO HARBOR

Transport Lena Put Into Port Ostensibly for Repairs.

AFTER RICH JAPANESE LINERS

American Fleet Under Admiral Goodrich Ordered to Remain at Golden Gate Until Further Notice.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Russian transport Lena, Capt. Berlinsky, put into this port to-day for repairs.

The Lena is thirty-one days from Vladivostok, via Bayaiwa, Sakhalin Islands. She made the run from Bayaiwa in nineteen days, which is considered fast time. The Lena has a crew of 497 men and 21 officers and carries 23 guns. She has three funnels and three masts.

Capt. Berlinsky, who officially declares the Lena to be a transport, states that its engines and boilers are in need of repairs. After passing Quarantine the Lena anchored off the Union Iron Works, where she now lies.

Immediately after the Lena dropped anchor in the bay, Capt. Berlinsky left the warship, but the object of his visit ashore was not announced.

An officer of the cruiser, however, stated that the Lena left Vladivostok on a cruising expedition, hoping to capture some of the trans-Pacific vessels carrying contraband of war. It was admitted that the vessel most eagerly sought for was the steamship America of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which company sent her from this port several weeks ago for the Orient. The America arrived safely at Hongkong Sept. 2.

Admiral Goodrich of the Pacific Squadron notified Washington of the Lena's arrival, and he received prompt orders to hold the squadron here until the departure of the Russian vessel. His squadron comprises the New York, Boston, Marblehead, and Bennington. They were ready to leave for Punta Arenas in the morning.

Manager B. A. Harnett of the Japanese steamship line, who was promptly warned of the arrival of the Russian vessel, cabled to his company in Yokohama to hold the America Maru until the Lena departs. The America Maru is now between Shanghai and Nagasaki on her way to this city.

Mr. Harnett's theory is that the Russian vessel was sent out from Vladivostok on a roving commission, to see if she could capture any Japanese vessels. He regards the story about trouble with the boilers as a ruse.

This is borne out by the fact that she ordinarily makes nineteen knots, but at a pinch can steam twenty-three knots, which would allow her to overhaul any vessels of the Japanese Line as well as most of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental steamers. She was formerly in the passenger traffic between Odessa and Kronstadt.

The Japanese quarter is buzzing like a hive of bees to-night. The Japanese are intensely excited over the arrival of this representative of their enemy's navy.

The Lena formerly was the Kherson of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. She has a speed of 18½ knots. Her hull is of steel and her displacement is of 10,223 tons.

She is 493 feet long, 54 feet 3 inches wide, and has a draught of 24 feet. She has two propellers. Her indicated horse power is 12,500. She was built at Hebburn, England, in 1895, and carries three 4.7-inch quick-firers and twenty smaller calibre guns.

Pilot McCulloch, who brought the Lena into port, says that chains were wrapped around her hull, indicating that some of her plates were loose.

MORE DETAILS OF BATTLE.

Bennet Burleigh Calls the Dread Cossack Cavalry a Myth.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 12.—The Morning Post's correspondent in the field with Gen. Kuroki describes the operations against Liao-Yang as twelve days of the hardest possible fighting and marching on short rations, with a temperature of 100 degrees in the shade, and frequent falls of rain. All of this, he says, was borne splendidly, though the men were worn out after the struggle. Recounting the general lines of fighting, the correspondent says:

"On Sept. 2, while the other armies were pressing Liao-Yang from the south, the turning force continued stubbornly fighting the stubborn foe, but slow advance was made, and step by step was the only advantage gained.

"On Sept. 3 the attack of the Japanese First Army had been checked. The enemy were much stronger than we, they having five divisions holding the northeastern heights. Our position for the time was critical, in view of the possibility that the enemy might have attacked us in force. But a mixed brigade and later the left column reinforced us, making our position safer.

"On Sept. 4 the enemy were in full retreat, and the First Army was ordered to pursue. Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat was masterly. He held the northeastern heights to the last possible moment and secured a safe retirement for his army and his guns."

Bennet Burleigh sends to The Daily Telegraph from the Japanese headquarters a long description of the fighting. He says:

"Gen. Kuroki, who was hotly attacked by Kuropatkin and was for a time in jeopardy, was unable to get astride the railway, otherwise Liao-Yang would have been a Sedan for the Russians.

"What surprised me more than anything else was the wonderful manner in which the Japanese continued for a whole week their awful bombardment of the Russian positions. It was the fiercest artillery attack, perhaps, in history. Tens of thousands of shells were thrown daily, but the supplies of them seemed inexhaustible. The Russians only replied spasmodically, but their rifle fire was often the heavier.

"It must be said for the Japanese that, although they fight with the utmost fierceness, daring, and courage, they battle, not like madmen, but with their heads, and they obey their officers in all straits."

Mr. Burleigh testifies, as other correspondents have done, that the Japanese are continually drafting fresh men into the fighting ranks, and remarks how marvelously they took fortifications when capture appeared to be impossible. He asserts that it was Kuroki's dangerous position that compelled the other Japanese armies to force the fighting, and says that it was partly the shell fire and partly, also, Russian incendiarism that produced the conflagration in the Russian quarter of Liao-Yang, the incendiarism probably being the act of drunken soldiers.

"The Muscovites presented a most dejected appearance in the retreat," continues Mr. Burleigh. "The men are of good material, but the officers lack many necessary qualities. The war is most unpopular with all the Russian soldiers. In Japan it is just the reverse. I learn that the Russians have heavily fortified their lines forty miles north of Mukden, where they intend making a desperate stand.

"Undoubtedly the Japanese intend taking Mukden, probably within three weeks. They already are half way through the mountains with a temporary narrow-gauge railway.

"The dread Cossack cavalry are a myth which the Japanese infantry despise. The Russians made absolutely no use of their masses of horsemen."

Mr. Burleigh ascribes to the Japanese dislike of all foreigners, among other reasons, the hindrance placed on many correspondents, who are precluded from doing their duty or honest work. Neither correspondents nor attachés are permitted to approach nearer than six miles to the fighting, and only those who break away are able to join the firing lines. The correspondents, he says, would like to return on account of these restrictions, and the attachés privately express the deepest disappointment.

"Kuroki had to withstand a fierce assault by half the Russian troops," says Mr. Burleigh, "and for two days it was nip and tuck to keep his ground. That I saw, and also repeated Russian attempts to cut in between Kuroki and Nodzu.

"In truth, matters were serious all around for twenty-four hours, and only Oku's magnificent assaults saved the situation and prevented Kuroki from having to make a retrograde movement. And more lies behind this. It was not the headquarters staff, whose operations appear slow, particularly in pursuits, but the wonderful soldiers and young officers of Japan, who freely drenched plain and hills with their life's blood.

"I fear that the losses to both the Russians and the Japanese are near thirty thousand men each."

Another Correspondent Captured.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Daily Telegraph correspondent, Mr. Simpson, who was with the Russians at Liao-Yang, reports that he has been captured by the Japanese.

"POLICEMAN" LOCKED UP.

Took Two Women to Headquarters—Asked Bribe, They Say.

A man who said he was Ignatz Nuka, twenty-nine years old, a jeweler at 108 Allen Street, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night, charged with disorderly conduct. The complainants against him are Sadie Goldman of 289 East Thirteenth Street, and Netchie Diamond of 348 East Fifteenth Street. The women say that as they were leaving Huber's Museum in Fourteenth Street last night they were approached by Nuka, who told them they were under arrest and that he would have to bring them to Police Headquarters.

They started with him and declare that when they reached University Place Nuka offered to release them if they would pay him $5. They refused and continued on their way to Mulberry Street.

Arriving at Police Headquarters, Nuka pushed the girls up the steps, and was making his way along the corridor with them when Detective Sergeant Downing came along and asked what was the matter. Nuka said that he was a policeman and that the girls were under arrest. Downing asked him to produce his shield. This Nuka refused to do and Downing locked him up.

MISSES MOTHER, SHOOTS SELF.

Eighteen-Year-Old Boy Angry When Scolded—Wound Said to be Fatal.

William La Dier, eighteen years old, of New Springville, Richmond Borough, shot at his mother late last night, and then shot himself. The mother was not hurt, but the young man is said to be fatally hurt.

La Dier is a son of William La Dier, a butcher. He was away from home all of yesterday. When he returned last night his mother scolded him. There were a few hot words, and the boy ran to his room and got a shotgun. He fired twice into the parlor, where his mother was, but she escaped injury. He then turned the gun on himself, and the charge carried away a portion of his forehead. At midnight an ambulance was started from New Dorp to take him to the nearest hospital at New Brighton, a drive of twelve miles.

After Whisky, Got Fatal Poison Dose.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—After eating supper this evening, Anton Spies, sixty-three years of age, went to a closet to get a drink of whiskey. In the darkness he got hold of the wrong bottle and swallowed a dose of a solution of cyanide of potassium. He died in a few hours.

Representative Underwood Married.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 11.—Congressman O. W. Underwood of the Ninth Alabama District married last night at Asheville, N. C., Miss Bertha Woodward, daughter of J. H. Woodward, President of the Woodward Iron Company of Alabama.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:25 A. M.—245 Avenue B; Edward Edheimer; damage, $25.

4:05 A. M.—270-274 Bowery; A. M. Jacobs and others; damage, $3,000.

5 A. M.—20 East Forty-sixth Street; James Peterson; damage $10.

8:30 A. M.—175 Orchard Street; Harris Jodlsky; damage trifling.

9:45 A. M.—Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway; Union Railroad Company; damage, $1,000.

12:50 P. M.—70 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; owners unknown; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—535 Pearl Street; Wichstein, Arniss & Co.; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—160 East Ninety-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

APARTMENTS
on Riverside Drive. At "THE TYRRETS"
116 RIVERSIDE, SOUTH COR. 84TH.
At an annual rental of $2,300 to $3,600, suites of 8 to 12 rooms, with 3 bathrooms. Living room 18x36 feet, hung with tapestry. Butler's pantry. Two & three servants' rooms. Servants' bath. Laundry. Ironing & drying rooms. Individual lockers for laundry necessaries. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Dining rooms wainscoted in Spanish oak to beamed ceilings. Marquetry floors. Oriel & Shakespearian windows. Ingle nooks. Window seats. Mirror doors. Accommodations for butlers & coachmen.
Also at **"THE TOWERS"**
841 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTHWEST CORNER 97TH STREET.
One apartment of 9 rooms, similar in character & appointments, at an annual rental of $3,300.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
OPENING.
OUR patrons are cordially invited to make their selection of suits and overcoats for Fall and Winter. Our assortment of new models and fabrics is now complete to the smallest detail.
Men Youths Boys
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

A Week of Special Demonstrations
of the Aeolian Company's latest and most remarkable production
The Pianola Piano
(combining in a single compact instrument a perfect piano and a Metrostyle Pianola)
EVERY MORNING FROM 10 TO 12 A. M.
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 3 TO 5 P. M.
Week Beginning September 12th
THESE demonstrations will afford a favorable opportunity to see and hear "The First Complete Piano," which represents an entirely new departure in musical instruments.
Special interest is added to these demonstrations from the fact that authorized interpretations by prominent composers and virtuosi, prepared for the Metrostyle *during the past summer*, will be given for the first time in this country. Among these new interpretations made specially for the Metrostyle are:
Beethoven—Coriolanus Overture.....Interpretation by Emil Paur
Chaminade—Automne, Etude de Concert.....Interpretation by the Composer
Chaminade—Serenade, Op. 29.....Interpretation by the Composer
Chopin—Etude, Op. 10, No. 12.....Interpretation by Harold Bauer
Gabriel-Marie—La Cinquantaine.....Interpretation by the Composer
Benjamin Godard—Scherzo-Valse.....Interpretation by Magdeleine Godard
Wilhelm Goldner—Polonaise, Op. 47, No. 4..Interpretation by the Composer
Moszkowski—Preludio, Op. 47.....Interpretation by the Composer
Schumann-Phantasiestücke, Op. 12.....Interpretation by Teresa Carreno
Francis Thomé—Declaration, Op. 36, No. 2.Interpretation by the Composer
etc., etc.
The Pianola Piano is the *only* piano in which is incorporated the Metrostyle, the sole means existing to-day by which the individual interpretations of composers and great performers may be reproduced on the piano-forte, and an artistic rendition attained by any one, no matter how ignorant of music. Prices of the Pianola Piano, $500 to $1,000.
The **Aeolian Company,** AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

B. Altman & Co.
Special Sale of Twelve Thousand Yards of
BLACK SILKS,
Commencing this day (MONDAY), as follows:
4,000 yards double width (40 inch), BLACK CREPE DE CHINE; regular price $2.00 per yard, at $1.38
6,000 yards IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, at per yard, ... 55c.
2,000 yards IMPORTED BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE, at per yard, ... 55c.
(Rear of Rotunda.)

If one is **Hungry** If one is **Thirsty** If one is **Overtired**
One bottle of
DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS
will give a comforting sense of satiation without a surfeiting feeling of discomfort.
Not a Medicine.
First-class druggists have it, 25c.; others sell imitations.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHORTEST LINE TO THE
GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT COACH EXCURSION
SEPTEMBER 14
Round-Trip **$20** FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS
SPECIAL TRAIN Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:35 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
SIMILAR EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER Tickets now on sale
For further information regarding rates and train service consult Ticket Agents.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

A week or so from now you'll find the nippy winds of September filled with topcoat advice. So to-day we'll chat about smart, boxy, London topcoats made of imported covert cloths, silk lined, for $25.
If you order now you can wear the coat when you need it.
Samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards in exchange for a postal request.
ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

SHOT MAN IN HER ROOM AT A BROADWAY HOTEL

W. L. Ferguson, Theatrical Agent, Wounded, and May Die.

AN ACCIDENT, SAYS WOMAN

Bellboy Heard Mrs. Roberts Order Victim Out and Saw Struggle—Separated from Husband, She Says.

Warren J. Ferguson, thirty-eight years old, advance agent for Spencer & Aborn's production of "M'liss," was shot and probably fatally wounded yesterday morning by a young woman who said she was Mrs. Gertrude Roberts. The shooting was done in the woman's room on the third floor of the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, with a weapon that was a present from the man. A quarrel had first taken place.

Ferguson was business manager for "The Fortune Teller" last year, and this Summer was ticket taker at a Coney Island park. About a week ago he left that employment to become advance agent for Nellie McHenry.

He met Mrs. Roberts three years ago at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Mrs. Roberts was then with her husband, but they have since separated. Mr. Roberts is now living in Detroit.

The revolver used by Mrs. Roberts was 22-calibre. If Ferguson recovers it will be because of the diminutive size of the pistol, for its muzzle was against his right breast when the shot was fired, and the bullet cut through his lung. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

Coroner Scholer saw Ferguson at the hospital and obtained an ante-mortem statement. The man declined to accuse Mrs. Roberts of having shot him, and would say nothing as to the cause of the quarrel.

Charles Hill, a negro bellboy, was the only one in the hotel who knew anything of the actual circumstances of the shooting. He was on duty at 9:20 o'clock yesterday morning when Mrs. Roberts rang the bell violently. He hurried up stairs, and when he reached the hall in front of her room he heard angry voices within.

"The door opened just as I got there," he said. "Mrs. Roberts was pushing Mr. Ferguson toward the door when I looked in, using her right hand. In her left hand she had a revolver.

"'Leave this room,' I heard her tell him. 'You've got no business in here, and if don't get out I'll shoot you.'"

Instead of leaving, Ferguson, according to Hill, tried to seize the pistol. He forced the woman back, and the bellboy jumped behind the door just as she fired. Ferguson sank forward, falling upon her. Hill grabbed the revolver from the woman, and then rushed to the office of Dr. Phillips of 39 West Twenty-seventh Street. Dr. Phillips saw that Ferguson's wound was serious, and an ambulance call was sent to the New York Hospital.

Before Ferguson was removed Policeman Callagy reached the hotel. He found Mrs. Roberts in the down-stairs office, and took her back to the room, where the doctor was working over the wounded man. At first Ferguson declared that he had shot himself. The next moment, however, he turned reproachfully to the woman and asked:

"Why did you shoot me, Gertie?"

"I had to," the woman replied. "It was my life or yours."

To Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin Station the woman said that she and Ferguson had been out Saturday night together and that she returned to the hotel first about 5 o'clock. When he came in a little later he came to her room. They had several drinks, and then he began to abuse her, she said. She ordered him out, and he went to his own apartment, two doors away, but returned in a few minutes.

"I warned him to leave the room," the woman said, "and told him that I would shoot if he didn't go. I rang for a bellboy to make him leave. Then he grabbed me, and my pistol went off. He attacked me, and I meant to frighten him. I was acting in self-defense, but I did not mean to shoot him."

Mrs. Roberts was asked if the fact that Ferguson was to have left the city to-day had precipitated the quarrel. This she denied. Admitting that she had known Ferguson for several years, she said that they had not seen each other for a considerable time until very recently, when she happened to meet him on Broadway, and he went to the hotel where she was staying and took a room.

"He never did anything for me," she said. "I've paid a lot of bills for him."

She repeated her statement later to Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

At the hotel it was said that both Ferguson and Mrs. Roberts had been drinking, and the police said the woman showed signs of drink when she was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station. The charge was felonious assault.

In a second talk Capt. Cottrell had with her, she told him that she was twenty-four years of age, and came of an excellent family in Rochester, but refused to give the name of her parents. She was married in Rochester, she said, in June, 1898, and lived with her husband until August of that year, when they separated. She met Ferguson at the Pan-American Exposition and they were frequently together, but she lost sight of him when he left the city. She admitted that the name of "Gertrude Roberts" was fictitious, but refused to tell her real name.

FAIRBANKS AT OCEAN GROVE.

Criticism Follows First Sunday Political Reception Held in Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Senator Fairbanks, Republican candidate for Vice President, spent the night last night with Gov. Franklin Murphy at the latter's country seat at Elberon. Senator Scott of West Virginia and Senator Dryden of New Jersey accompanied Mr. Fairbanks to Elberon. This morning the four drove to Asbury Park and later appeared at the Auditorium, where the closing exercises of the Summer were being held.

Gov. Murphy was dressed in white flannel, and his attire attracted the attention of an usher, who, discovering the identity of the party, escorted them to seats on the platform. The service was in progress when they arrived.

At its close Bishop James N. FitzGerald, who presided, declared that the Methodist Episcopal Church was loyal to the Government, and delighted in honoring those in authority in Church and Nation. He then announced the presence of the Governor's party and called each up in turn and introduced them to the audience. The Governor and the three Senators received the handkerchief salute. After the benediction Senator Fairbanks held a reception on the platform and later stood within the chancel and shook hands with the congregation as they passed before him.

It is the first time in the history of Ocean Grove that a reception of this sort has been held in the Auditorium on Sunday, and adverse criticism of the management for permitting it to-day is general. Senator Fairbanks and his party returned to Elberon this afternoon and will remain there as Gov. Murphy's guests until to-morrow.

Great Harvest Festival—Program.

BEGINNING at 8:30 A. M. to-day—grocery, sixth floor, in connection with a mammoth sale of groceries.

GRAND CONCERTS. Two Every Day, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. First American Appearance of the famous NAVAL RESERVE BAND OF ITALY, directed by MAESTRO JIOCINTO MARCOSANO.

MRS. LEMCKE, Noted Authority on the SCIENCE OF COOKING, Will Lecture Daily.

EXPERT DEMONSTRATORS OF PURE FOODS Will Talk to You.

DA SOSA, THE FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATOR, in His LATEST NOVELTY, three life-size mechanical Hindoo fakirs, which perform marvellous feats of magic. A great surprise to all who come.

The wonderful manipulation of canary birds, &c., will also be included in the performance.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Extraordinary:—To-day, $4 corsets at $1.75

CORRECT? Yes—just right. French coutil—gore cut—deep gore bust to waist line—medium dip hip and abdomen—all whalebone—lace and ribbon trimmed on top—white—sizes 18 to 30—regular price $4—at..... $1.75

Tape girdles in silk mercerized tape—white and blue —closely boned, excellent for slight figures, 18 to 23—regular price $1—at..... 75c

$5.50 for $9.95 to $19.95 Judic Corsets.

New Fall custom tailored suits—special offering.

WHAT a change there has been in styles—new ideas that fairly compel one's admiration. Every fashion artist of note has come forward with some particular design—but, as usual, only those creations emanating from artists of recognized authority will be favored by fashion followers. Third Floor.

You cannot make a mistake here, however; we've chosen for you and have looked to it that every garment in our house has despotical Dame Fashion's seal of approval.

We do not think there's another house in all New York where you can buy strictly custom tailored suits made from exclusive fabrics—such as the tailors who receive from $100 to $200 for a suit show.

Here's an illustration of the character of the garments which have done so much to enhance the reputation of this house for high class creations.

Women's strictly custom tailored suits.

Exact copies of those very expensive imported models—made exclusively for Simpson Crawford Co. by the very best tailors in America—every detail that individualizes and enhances the fashion elegance of the original models is carried out on each garment. Twenty different models to choose from, consisting of the new 22 inch blouse—27 and 36 inch tight fitting and semi-tight fitting models, elaborately trimmed with silk braid and velvet, with the new vest combinations—all the new shades of broadcloth—just 75 of them to-day at..... $47.50

Women's tailored suits: These handsome suits will win your instant favor—made of fine rich Pan cheviots and exclusive novelty materials in all the new models for Autumn wear—such as the new Fall blouse, semi-fitting 27 inch coats, with vest fronts, 36 inch trimming—jackets lined throughout with taffeta—at..... $29.50

$14.75 for $22.50 new Fall tailor made suits.

WE cannot offer you such values in new Fall tailor made suits when this lot is sold. Received a price concession on a 300 suit order given during early August—beautiful, fashionable suits that have that desirable style touch—made from fine etamine cheviots, in black, blue and brown, well tailored—semi-fitting coats—plaited front and back—sleeve plaited and trimmed—collar and cuffs trimmed with velvet—at..... $14.75

$12.50 for women's $18.50 tourist coat, 42 in. long, fine covert, box plaits front and back, sleeves plaited, patch pockets; finely tailored.

$14.75 for women's $20 storm coat, strictly waterproof, olive, tan and Oxford, three box plaits front and back, with belt, high or low collar, neatly tailored.

$10 for women's $14 tailored coats, 27 in. long, of fine Pan cheviot, strapped front and back with broadcloth, low collar inlaid with velvet, cuffs neatly stitched. 32 to 46.

$18.50 for women's $24.75 storm coats, finest quality Cravenette, very smart styles for Autumn wear; all colors.

Opening sale of the new Fall silks and velvets

THERE'S an interesting study in silks awaiting you, whether you care to buy or not, but we're going to make the values so unprecedented that you'll want to take advantage of this great sale. Silks will be worn more this Fall than they have for a long time, and this great opening sale includes all the smartest silk ideas of the season. Main Floor.

We owe our large silk business to the extra fine quality of our silks—the reliability of every yard we sell, as well as our low prices.

Months ago we placed one of the largest silk orders that comes from the East and received an unusually large concession and consequently we're able to get the price down about a third.

55c yd. for 75c. new Fall silks in a complete assortment of dark colors—Louisine velvets—all new check effects—very desirable for waists and entire dresses.

90c yd. for $1.25 colored panne velvet—excellent quality—all colors—2,500 yards.

58c yd. for $1 Crepe de Chine—24 in.—a superior quality—street and evening shades—also blacks—3,500 yards.

47c yd. for 69c. colored taffetas—street and evening shades—a superior quality recommended for wear—5,000 yards.

49c yd. for 60c. fancy Jacquard effects in taffetas—all new designs—6,500 yards.

59c yd. for $1 black peau de soie—a superior dress quality—one of the most desirable silks for Fall wear.

48c yd. for 75c. black taffeta—guaranteed for wear—a superior quality—2,500 yards.

$1.25 yd. for $1.75 new chiffon velour velvet—all colors—1,500 yards.

New Fall dress goods at unusually low prices.

IT took Francis, that noted Paris fashion authority, to proclaim the beauty of the brown gown to an anxiously waiting world of fashion, and now brown in the new leather shades is the fabric of the hour. There's an unceasing demand for these colors, and we're selling it just about as fast as we can get it from the manufacturers. Main Floor.

Accept the ultimatum of Dame Fashion. Everything is brown—here are color hints for your choosing—onion, leather, russet, golden brown, cinnamon brown, wood, maroon brown, plain brule (burnt bread), fawn, champagne, biscuit and the gradations of mahogany and terra cotta.

No matter what you desire you'll find it here, and now come the details of a sale of dress goods.

59c yd. for $1.25 Zibeline Suitings—45 in.

89c yd. for $1 Mannish Suiting—50 in.—new fall styles in checks, plaids and bairline stripes.

$1 yd. for 54 in. Panama Suiting, in black, Havana brown, navy, royal and castor.

$1.25 yd. for $1.75 Broadcloth—50 in.—in the season's newest shades—cream, black, onion, burnt orange.

59c yd. for 45 in. Tamise Vigoreux—the fabric that created all the sensation last week—this material is easily shirred, tucked or plaited—20 pieces left.

49c yd. for $1.50 Zibeline Plaids—50 in.—all wool; suitable skirts and children's dresses.

49c yd. for 10,000 yards of all wool printed Albatross—also 10,000 yards of all wool printed Nun's Veiling in polka dots, striped and floral effects—all this season's importations.

49c yd. for 75c black Cheviot—52 in.—sponged and shrunk.

69c yd. for 46 in. Crepe Veiling—pure Australian wool—adapted for street or evening wear.

39c yd. for 49c Crepe Albatross—all new colors—white and black included.

Annual September sale household linens.

NO need to tell you that this great annual linen sale affords one of the best buying times of the entire year—it's an occasion known far and near as a sale when the lowest prices of the year prevail, and now is the time to secure your season's linen supply, for these low prices are for this sale only. MAIN FLOOR.

TABLE DAMASK.

62 in. all linen damask—value 65c., at 48c

68 in. all linen double damask—value $1.05, at..... 90c

NAPKINS IN TWO SIZES.

21 in. all linen napkins—value $2 doz., at..... $1.09

24 in. all linen napkins—value $3.96 doz., at..... $2.90

PATTERN TABLE CLOTH.

2x2½ yds.—border all around—value $2.95, at..... $2.25

2x3 yds.—border all around—value $3.45, at..... $2.75

SHEETS & PILLOW CASES.

Hemstitched linen slips, 22½x36 in., at.. 39c

Hemstitched linen sheets, 90x99 in., at .. $2.25

Japanese hand drawn open-work linens.

	9x9	12x12 in.
Doylies—7x7	12½c.	25c. 35c.
Centrepieces—	20x20	24x24 30x30
	65c.	98c. 1.25
Tea Cloths—	36x36	45x45
	1.95 & 2.50	2.95 & 3.50
	54x54 in.	
	3.95 & 4.75	
Scarfs—	18x45	18x54
	1.25 & 1.50	1.50 & 1.75
	18x72 in.	
	2.25 & 2.75	

TOWELS.—Hemmed huck towels, all white or with red border, at 9c. and 12½c.

Hemstitched huck towels at 18c.

All linen huck towels, hemmed ends or with hemstitched borders, at 25c.

All linen extra good quality Huckaback Towels, hemstitched ends, all white or colored ends, at 35c., 50c. and 75c.

Turkish bath towels, at 12½c., 20c. and 25c.

Mercerized bath towels, extra fine, at 50c.

Bath sheets—extra sizes—98c. for $1.50 Turkish bath towels.

DECORATIVE LINENS.

18 in. round Cluny edge linen centre, $2.00

28 in. round centrepiece, linen centre, $5.00

36 in. round tea cloth, linen centre, $7.50

45 in. round tea cloth, linen centre, $10.00

72 in. round lunch cloths, linen centre, $18.50

TRAY COVERS, DOYLIES, CENTRE PIECES, LUNCHEON CLOTHS.

19c. for 25c. plain linen tray covers, openwork borders.

5c. for 12½c. round plate doylies, fringed, 9 in.

25c. for 50c. oval embroidered edges.

55c. for 75c. tea cloth, hemstitched, 1 yd. square.

39c. for 69c. Damask scarfs, hemstitched ends.

doylies, plain linen,

HEMSTITCHED SETS.

8-4 size, with 18 in. hemstitched napkins—value $7.50, at..... $5.75

9-10 size, with 18 in. hemstitched napkins—value $8.50, at..... $6.75

8-12 size, with 18 in. hemstitched napkins—value $10, at..... $7.75

CRASHES, TOWELLING.

12½c. for 16c. all linen Barnsley crash.

18c. for 23c. all linen fine Russia crash.

The new Autumn waists

BLOUSES, if you please, though, for they are the swagger thing in waists this year and so many bewitching creations, such as the new models in chiffon taffetas, crepe de Chine, peau de soie and silk chiffon—combinations of lace and silk, with such new sleeves as the Peggy from Paris, Paquin, Pagoda, Sweet Kitty Bellairs and others; worth up to $75. Second Floor.

Black taffeta waists—entire front tucked and hemstitched—tucked back—it's a $5 waist—to-day at..... $3.95

Black peau de soie, taffets or crepe de Chine waists, one of the latest models, at..... $5

Black chiffon taffeta—peau de sole and dotted taffeta..... $7.50

New Fall all wool waists—nun's veiling waists, graduated pin tucked yoke, tucked sleeves, black only..... $2

New Fall all wool French volle waists, cluster tucked front, trimmed with taffeta bands, trimmed collar and cuffs, tucked back, the new full sleeve, colors and black, at..... $3

Here's a positive lace bargain sensation.

YOU KNOW that all the smart modes this year have elaborate plaited, shirred and tucked effects, both in waists and costumes, and right in the face of the unprecedented demand for these new dress nets we offer:— Main Floor.

Regular $1.25, $1.50 and $2 lace nets at 59c.

Come Monday by all means and take advantage of this greatest of all lace bargains—we say it's the best lace bargain news we've ever announced, and we're sure you'll find it so, too. We want you to realize the unusual popularity of dress nets while the price is so low.

$1.25 nets 59c

We secured 5,000 yards of the very finest silk lace dress nets from the leading manufacturerer of Calais, France, at ¼ to ½ the regular price to importers.

We've made the price uniform so there will be an extra incentive for you to make your selection early and secure the $2.50 nets. Could just as easily have 75c. or $1 for them. While this magnificent lot lasts the price is 59c., but it's safe to say they'll go with a rush at that price.

$2.50 nets 59c

They are what the manufacturer had left after filling his season's orders from American importers. Otherwise we wouldn't have accepted so little for them.

There are plain Tosca meshes, square meshes, Chantilly figures, Filet meshes, large dots, small dots, squares, cubes, conventional design, geometrical figures, &c.—the daintiest and newest effects for fashionable autumn wear. They come in all black, all white, champagne, ivory, cream, navy, brown, mais.

Early Fall millinery

WE are making a magnificent showing of Women's dress, carriage and street hats, which we desire you to inspect, and to-day we want you to come and pay particular attention to the style and workmanship—a number of

Trimmed taffeta sailor effects in black and colors, which are exceedingly good values at $15.00—Monday special at..... $12.50

In our untrimmed hat dep't.

We offer 150 taffeta and silk braid turbans, in colors and black—value $3.75—at..... $2.75

Imported Jap silk turbans, in colors and black, that would be good values at $3.75—special to-morrow..... $2.75

Imported feather turbans, over 200, in all desirable shapes and colors—prices range up to $15.50, also a special lot of fifty turbans, in colors and black, for which you'd generally have to pay $5.50, at..... $3.95

350 feather sailor shapes, black and colors; do not delay, as the price is ridiculously low..... 78c

Remarkable sale of new Fall kid gloves

HERE'S a remarkable sale of new Fall kid gloves at 79c that will bring a host of smart followers of fashion to this store to day, for never in the annals of glove selling have you had an opportunity to buy Fall kid gloves right in the season, in all the latest colors, at 79c. Main Floor.

79c When you consider that there's not a single pair of gloves in the lot that you can buy elsewhere for less than a dollar, you can well appreciate this great bargain, but then kid gloves of the Simpson Crawford Co. standard at 79c. are enough to create a great stir without saying anything else. 79c

79c for women's 2-clasp glace gloves Black, white, new browns, tans, English reds, pearl, slate and mode—made according to the latest Fall fashion requirements—just a 200 dozen lot that we bought from an importer at a sacrifice because of his pressing need of ready money—to-day, while the lot lasts, the price is but 79c.

Women's 29c. and 35c. hosiery at 19c.

FIRST showing of the newest shades in high grade hosiery for Fall wear—two special values for to-day, 35c. hose at 19c. and 50c. hose at 29c. for exacting women. Main Floor.

19c for women's 29c. and 35c. hosiery, fast black, lisle thread, regular made and extra long; also out-size black cotton hose, regular made, stainless.

29c for women's 50c. plain black and Richelieu ribbed lisle hose, white split soles; also newest shade of tan lisle for Fall, double heels and soles and toes.

Annual sale blankets & comfortables

TO-DAY will be a great day for the saving shopper—our prices during our annual September sale are known to be the lowest of the year.

This sale includes the famous California blankets as well as the best of Eastern makes. Main Floor.

10-4 Blankets for single beds; pair, $1.95.

11-4 Blankets for double beds; pair, $2.85.

12-4 Blankets for extra size beds; pair, $3.95.

All wool and wool with cotton mixed, 500 pairs of several good brands; for double bed size; weight 5 to 6½ lbs., at $5 and $5.50 pair.

500 down Comforters, full size; $5 quality at $3.95.

All wool plaid Blankets, red and black, gray and black, blue and black; a $5 blanket at $3.95.

California bed Blankets for full size beds, highly finished with fancy borders, at $6 and $6.50.

500 down Comforters, silk tops and border, $8.75.

100 fine satin Comforters, elaborate designs, filled with pure down, odorless; value $25; at $12.50.

300 silkoline Comforters, tufted, at 75c.

500 silkoline Comforters, extra size, $1.95.

300 sateen covered Comforters, winter weight, $2.95.

500 Italian silk slumber Blankets, at 98c.

100 Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, $1.75.

200 Bed Spreads, for full size beds, at 98c.

The new imported flannels

WE'RE ready to show you every new creation in high grade Flannels and Waistings that's been approved by Dame Fashion. Main Floor.

A special importation of exclusive effects in Scotch, French and German flannels—many of which you'll not see elsewhere, and they're all the rage in Europe.

25c. yd. for 27 in. washable flannel, 100 distinct designs; also plain shades.

35c. yd. for Scotch wash flannels—pretty stripes.

69c. and 75c. yd. for novelty waistings; medium weight; confined designs.

75c. yd. for Viola flannels for waists, kimonos, &c.

85c. yd. for German and French flannels, printed in neat designs.

75c. yd. for French and German flannels, Persian effects, for kimonos.

English dinner sets at $8.45

DON'T think there're over 50 sets in this lot, so it's just a Monday bargain, for they'll hardly last any longer than to-day. Fourth Floor.

$8.45 for $12 English porcelain dinner sets of 100 pieces, border decorations.

$14 for $22 fine Austrian china dinner sets of 100 pieces; neat spray decorations.

$2.95 for $3.95 cut glass bowls, 8 in. size.

$1.35 for $2 cut glass bonbon dishes.

$8.95 for $12 cut glass jugs, large sizes.

50c. for 95c. cut glass oil bottles.

VASES.

10c. for 25c. Bohemian vases.

25c. for 75c. Bohemian glass vases.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.

10c. for 20c. tea cups and saucers.

15c. for 25c. cups and saucers.

25c. for cups and saucers, thin, delicate china.

39c. for cups and saucers, richly decorated.

45c. for cups and saucers, Limoges decorations.

$50,000 worth of lace curtains at about half

THAT'S the story of this great sale briefly told. If you've lace curtain needs you simply cannot afford to miss this opportunity. The third week of this sale offers many entirely new lots of curtains—not merely a re-assortment of those previously advertised—and the prices will undoubtedly make this the biggest week's selling of all. We can only give some of the details. Fourth Floor.

4,700 pairs Irish point lace curtains: A new lot just received, representing the biggest Irish Point curtain values ever shown.

$3.50 Curtains, $1.95. $4.50 Curtains, $2.50.

$6.90 Curtains, $4.85. $7.50 Curtains, $5.75.

$5.25 Curtains, $2.95. $6.00 Curtains, $3.95.

$9.75 Curtains, $6.90. $12.50 Curtains, $8.90.

Renaissance lace curtains wonderfully low in price: The mere display of a few numbers of these beautiful curtains in our windows last week sold thousands of dollars' worth. Now we have added over 1,100 pairs of new patterns, secured at sacrifice prices. To look means to buy.

$4.50 and $5.25 Curtains, $2.75.
$5.50 and $6.25 Curtains, $3.50.
$7.90 and $9.25 Curtains, $4.85.
$15.25 and $15.75 Curtains, $9.75.
$16.00 and $18.75 Curtains, $12.50.
$9.50 and $10.75 Curtains, $5.90.
$11.25 and $13.75 Curtains, $7.50.
$14.25 and $15.00 Curtains, $8.90.
$18.50 and $23.50 Curtains, $15.00.
$25.00 and $30.00 Curtains, $19.75.

25c curtain Swiss at 12½c yd.: A big assortment of stripes, dots and figures in a nice sheer quality. Because the selvages are not perfect we are able to offer this big value.

5,800 pairs Nottingham lace curtains at half price. Every pair is fresh, crisp and perfect, made of best yarn and finished with overlock edges. Hundreds of pretty patterns to choose from, per pair,

98c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.95 and $3.50

Bonne Femme lace curtains: This lot includes Renaissance, Arabian, Marie Antoinette, and Cluny lace.

$3.95 curtains, 1.95
5.00 curtains, 2.95
6.50 curtains, 3.75
8.00 curtains, 5.00
12.50 curtains, 6.50

600 Renaissance lace bed sets: Made of reliable Bobbinet with hand made insertions and centre pieces—bolsters to match.

$4.50 TO $30.00 BED SETS $2.95 TO $19.75.

$2 hand wrought Brussels curtain laces at 69c and 79c a yard: These laces actually cost double our sale prices to import. They are 50 in. wide and have exquisitely hand wrought borders on the finest quality of double thread Brussels Net. As the quantity is limited, come early.

Fine silk petticoats at $2.95.

JUST the fact that we're going to offer silk petticoats at $2.95 is enough to bring all the bargain wise buyers here to-day. Second Floor.

$2.95 for black silk petticoats, good durable quality of taffeta—would make an excellent lining for a dress, as these petticoats have a flaring ruffle—just 500 to-day at $2.95.

$5.95 and $6.95 for $8.50 silk petticoats—black and colors—of good taffeta—some with accordion plaited ruffle and ruche—also other styles.

$8.95 for $12 Parisian plaid petticoats in bright colors—made with graduated accordion plaited ruffle—trimmed with bias ruffle and full ruche.

Men's Fall $1.25 underwear, 79c

PLENTY of $1.50 underwear at 79c. too—an early season sale at prices much below what you will pay when the rush is on. Main Floor.

$1.10 for men's $1.75 and $2 shirts and drawers—fine two-thread worsted—shirts extra full and long—drawers have properly stayed waist bands, suspender attachments—double gussets and continuous taped seams.

79c for men's $1.25 and $1.50 natural wool shirts and drawers—Fall weight—we secured this lot early in season, hence our opportunity to offer them at about half what you will pay a little later.

Housewares: saving prices

OUR prices on Ideal double coated enamel ware as low as the prices you usually pay for single coated ware which doesn't last half as long. Basement Salesroom.

Wooden Ware.

$1.25 for oak finished medicine cabinet, 3 compartments, lock and key.

$1.65 for oak finished medicine cabinet, with mirror.

95c. for hardwood step-ladder chairs.

$1.25 for fancy trimmed umbrella stand, finished in mahogany.

$1.10 for oak finished flower stands.

40c. for 4 ft. clothes dryer.

55c. for galvanized wash tubs.

35c. for galvanized garbage can, sanitary cover.

10c. for 3½-lb. japanned canisters.

25c. for good quality 4-sewed parlor brooms.

10c. for Leggett's varnish stains, all colors.

42c. for 2 qt. rice boilers.

23c. for lipped saucepans.

Nickel Plated Bathroom Fixtures.

$1.65 for bathroom outfit, including 1 towel bar, 1 holder, 1 tooth-brush holder, 1 paper roller, 1 soap dish and bath seat.

45c. for extra large robe hooks.

48c. for nickel plated toothbrush holder.

49c. for whisk broom holder.

$1.85 for sponge and soap combination—can be adjusted to tub or wall.

22c. for safety match holders.

39c. for 8 qt. preserving kettles.

35c. for 4 qt. covered saucepans.

27c. for 10 qt. rinsing pans.

12c. for 2 qt. pudding pans.

18c. for 2 qt. buckets.

5c. for 3 arm adjustable towel arms.

$2.75 for adjustable shaving mirror—nickel plated—can be fastened on wall.

89c. for extra quality soap dish—can be adjusted to tub or wall.

25c. for cuspidors.

25c. for 8 rolls toilet paper.

15c. for wash basins.

7c. for basting spoons.

15c. for fry pans.

23c. for 1½ qt. teapots.

27c. for 2 qt. coffee pots.

48c. for tea kettles.

That Phenomenal clearing of furniture.

HUNDREDS of odd pieces from that record-breaking August sale—hundreds of pieces comprising shipments that came too late for the remarkable event—all new and artistic of design—at sensational clearing prices. Fifth Floor.

At $12.50—200 $20 special couches.

Guaranteed upholstering—indestructible springs—a well made couch, combining good looks and comfort.

3-piece parlor suites.

Twenty $25 3-piece Suites, $16.50.
Thirteen $28 3-piece Suites, $18.50.
Eight $32 3-piece Suites, $20.00.
Nine $42 3-piece Suites, $27.50.

Brass Beds.

$25 Brass Beds, $19.50.
$26 Brass Beds, $17.50.
$36 Brass Beds, $22.00.
$40 Brass Beds, $29.50.
$57 Brass Beds, $35.00.

Golden oak dressers.

Forty-eight $8.00 Dressers, $12.50
Forty-two $10.00 Dressers, $14.00

5-piece parlor suites.

Four $40 5-piece Suites, $30.00.
Seven $55 5-piece Suites, $37.50.
Six $57 5-piece Suites, $40.00.
Eight $62 5-piece Suites, $50.00.

Sideboards (golden oak).

Eight $30.75 Sideboards, $14.00.
Eight $35.00 Sideboards, $19.50.

Chiffoniers.

Forty-one $8.50 Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $4.25.
Twenty-seven $7.25 Golden Oak Chiffoniers, $5.75.

At $5.50—100 $7.50 dining tables.

Would be a bargain at $7.50—well made, of golden oak. Sorry we've only 100, for they go with such a rush we'll need more.

Dining chairs

Two hundred $1.75 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $1.35.
Seventy-five $2.50 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $1.65.
Sixty-eight $2.75 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $2.00.
Forty-eight $3.25 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $2.50.
Thirty-six $4.75 Golden Oak Cane Seat Chairs, $3.00.
Sixty-eight $8.50 Golden Oak Tables, $6.50.
Thirty-six $13.00 Golden Oak Tables, $10.00.
Two $50.00 Sideboards, $37.50.
Three $50.00 Antwarp Oak, $38.00.

Exceptional values in handsome china closets.

Fourteen $20 China Closets, $12.50.
Nine $22 China Closets, $14.75.
Twenty $28 China Closets, $17.50.
Seventeen $28 China Closets, $21.25.
Eight $30.50 China Closets, $23.00.
Four $36.00 China Closets, $28.00.
Six $46.00 China Closets, $37.00.
Nine $60 China Closets, $46.00.

Annual sale Oriental rugs.

THIRD week of that great annual sale of Oriental rugs, and still the interest is unabated, because it is a known fact that prices are positively the lowest during the entire year. Third Floor.

The collection is most extensive and rich with new and exclusive designs selected in the Far East by our experts.

$6.95 and $8.75 for $10.50 to $12.50 small Persian rugs, including Carabagh and Guenji rugs.

$8.95 for $14.75 Shirvan rugs, good quality and excellent colorings.

$9.75 for $16.50 antique Beloochistan rugs, dark, rich colorings.

$24.75 for $35 to $50 large, square silky Kazaks—extra long pile, close weave and fine texture—very durable—beautiful soft colorings and geometrical designs.

$21.58 for $27.50 antique Cabistan and Shirvan rugs, very fine.

Mueshkabad Carpets.

$59 for $105 carpet—red ground—small allover figure, 10.2x7 ft.

$69 for $125 carpet—11.2x8.10—red ground, medallion centre, green border.

$97 for $160 carpet—12.2x9.4—green ground, medallion centre, green border.

$139 for $210 carpets—15x10.9—old gold ground, terra cotta border—plain centre.

$14.95 for $20 antique Shirvan Daghestan rugs.

JOHN WANAMAKER JOHN WANAMAKER Store Opens at 8:15 A. M. And Closes at 5:30 P. M. JOHN WANAMAKER JOHN WANAMAKER

Housekeepers' Fall Replenishing Sales

The Whole Store Has Combined to Provide Large Economies for Housekeepers Who Are Ready for Their Autumn Refurnishing

This page tells only part of the story. The store is full of the fine new goods, but side by side are the furnishings which we found below usual values, and we were quick to secure and bring here for your profit. The store interest is at its very highest this Monday morning.

Ready to Make Men's Suits To Order,

Don't wait until the frost opens the chestnut burrs before you think of your Fall suit. Attend to it now; or, rather, let *us* attend to it.

We'll show you all our handsome new brown fabrics, if you'll come in—the rough-faced and unfinished worsted diagonals, that are the go.

We make them into stylish single or double-breasted Sack Suits, at $25 and $30. Or they will make up finely into the smart English Cutaway Walking Suits at $27.50 and $32.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pillow Shams And Scarfs 75c each

Nearly two thousand in the offering; in charming patterns that have sold regularly in our stock at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

They are made of sheer lawn, or net, with rich appliqued designs or handsomely finished edges. For early comers there will be matching scarfs and shams; but all patterns will not last equally long.

In fact, we expect the whole lot of these dainty decorations for the bedroom to go in a trice, at

75¢ Each Broadway.

September Sale of SILVER-PLATED WARES

This present movement presents one of the finest collections of quadruple plated hollow-ware that we have ever offered under-price. The beauty of the designs, the seemingly unlimited variety and the completeness of the assortment of pieces, together with the remarkably low prices, make a store feature that housekeepers will appreciate the moment they see the display.

The Rogers' spoons, forks, knives and other table-pieces are always wanted, and the prices are the lowest for which they have ever been sold:

Quadruple-plated Table Silver

One-fourth to One-third Under-price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75 to $14.75
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $6
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 and $1.75
Tea and Coffee Pots, $8.25
Sugar Bowls, $1.75 and $2
Cream Pitchers, $1.75 and $2
Spoon Holders, $1.75 and $2
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75, $2 to $3.50
Soup Tureens, $4.75, $5, $5.25
Baking Dishes, $2.75, $3.75, $6
Cake Baskets, $3.25
Nut and Salad Bowls, $2.50 and $4
Butter Dishes, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50, $4.25
Ice Pitchers, $5.25 and $6
Tilting Pitchers, $12 Tea Kettles, $6.75
Syrup Pitchers, $2 and $3

Fern Dishes, $2, $4, $5.25
Vegetable Dishes, $6 and $7.25
Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $2, $2.75
Tea Set Trays, $5.25, $6.75, $10
Condensed Milk Holders, $2
Crumb Sets, $1.25 and $1.75
Cheese Holders, $2
Bonbon Dishes, 85c and $1
Wine Coolers, $5 and $5.25
Water Sets, $8
Glass Claret Pitchers, plated tops, $1
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.75
Candelabra, 3 lights, $3.50, $4, $5.25
4 lights, $4, $4.75, $6.25
5 lights, $4.75, $6.50, $7.25
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c each

Tenth street, Broadway, and Fourth avenue

Rogers' Extra Silver Plate

Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces at Special Prices

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $2 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $2 a dozen

Butter Spreaders, $2.50 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 25c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Gravy Ladles, 45c each
Oyster Ladles, $1 each
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each
Berry Spoons, 75c each
Pie Servers, 75c each

Children's Sets, 60c a set
Triple-plated Medium Knives, $2.25 a dozen
Triple-plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen

Tenth street aisle.

Novel Paris Fabrics For Autumn Gowns

Paris is not going to send the elaborate novelties this year for which she has been famed in the past. Her dressmakers have decided that the plain fabrics shall have highest favor. But not all women can be dictated to even by fashion; and for this reason designers have produced some charming fabrics of unique character without being eccentric or elaborate. So we have these materials which while conservative and refined are distinctly novelties.

One fabric is in Shepherd's plaids of pronounced black and white checks, on which have been thrown woven raised buttons of mohair in black and navy blue.

The cloth is 47 inches wide, and $3.50 a yard. A similar idea has been carried out in cloths of other grounds having polka-dots in various fancy colors, at $2 a yard and upwards.

Another novelty effect is produced with Venetians and other cloths which are perforated in fancy designs, and the perforations decorated by a border in a velvet effect.

These cloths are in shades of pigeon gray, gazelle, tan and a light pink; 47 in. wide, $2.50 a yard. These are the most pronounced effects in the new fabrics, and are most interesting, as they may be made up in practically any design that the weaver desires.

Rotunda.

Women's Tourist Coats

A variety of styles are grouped, for easier description, under this general head. Some of the coats at once suggest motoring—they're of leather, trimmed with leather in a contrasting color. $40.

Others are of tan covert cloth—loose, with inverted plaits in back; belt, and patch pockets with buttons. $18. These may be used for street wear as well as for traveling.

Still another group consists of coats of rough tweed, and other stylish mixtures, built along the same general lines as the preceding coats; but hardly suitable for city wear. These are $25, $28, and so on.

The coats range from hip to three-quarter lengths, and form a very interesting showing.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine News of Women's Suits and Skirts

Eighty-five stylish Tailored Suits for women are divided into two tempting price-groups, at savings of $6 to $30 *on a suit!*

Then there are three specially low-priced lots of Separate Walking Skirts—about a third below their value.

That's the news in a nutshell—and splendid news for the middle of September it is. And here are the details:

$16.50 to $35 Tailored Suits at $10
Fifty Suits of fancy homespuns, tweed, cheviot and canvas mixtures. Jackets in various styles, a number with box coats with patch pocket. Handsomely trimmed or plain tailor finish.

$28 to $48 Tailored Suits at $15
Thirty-five Suits of tweed, cheviot and voile; one of a style; a number trimmed and silk-lined.

Walking Skirts at $6
Walking Skirts of broadcloth and sharkskin in gored and plaited styles.

Walking Skirts at $7
Walking Skirts of broadcloth; gored, and finished with plaits.

Walking Skirts at $7.50
Walking Skirts of Cheviot; gored and plaited; trimmed with strappings.

Second floor, Broadway.

More Good News Of Housewares

The second week of this September Sale brings more news than we can print. A few items will suggest the stirring interest that attracts housekeepers today. The event is a special offering of 150 boxes of Mascot Soap. The standard quality made by N. K. Fairbank & Co.; 100 cakes in a box, for $1.75 a box. Sale limited to one box to a customer.

Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder, in 4-pound packages, at 15c package. Sale limited to six packages to a customer.

Gas Ranges with four 6¼-inch sawed top burners and one simmering burner; 16 and 18-inch baking and broiling ovens. All tops hinged for lifting. Each range has two side shelves; now at $9 to $18, formerly $12.75 to $17.75.

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stoves. Some with two, others with three burners, at $3 to $8.30, regularly $4.50 to $12.50.

Refrigerators made of well-seasoned pine in golden oak finish; well varnished walls, thoroughly insulated; in sizes, as follows:

Ice capacity	Length	Depth	Height	Price
100 lbs.	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$13.50
130 lbs.	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$15.00
110 lbs.	38 in.	23 in.	48 in.	$15.00
150 lbs.	44 in.	24 in.	50 in.	$20.75

Also Ice Chests, in these sizes:

Length	Depth	Height	Price
25 in.	18 in.	26 in.	$2.85
27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$4.25
29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$6.00

One of the most attractive features of the Sale is the offering of best quality double-coated Gray Enamelware. Every piece is perfect. Bodies are of steel, double-coated with pure enamel, making each piece durable and safe. Here are a few prices:

Colanders, 9-inch, 15c; 10-inch, 20c each.
Water Pails, 10 qts., 40c; 12 qts., 50c.
Roasting Pans, 14 in., 30c; 15 in., 35c.
Milk Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 43c; 3 qts., 68c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 18c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c; 4 qts., 25c.
Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 17c; 4 qts., 20c; 5 qts., 22c; 6 qts., 25c.
Cooking Pots, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c; 4 qts., 27c; 6 qts., 35c; 8 qts., 40c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 45c; 5 qts., 50c; 7 qts., 60c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 35c; 14 qts., 40c; 17 qts., 48c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 8c; 2 qts., 11c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c.
Hanging Soap Dishes, 14c each.
Chamber Pails, 8 qts., 55c; 10 qts., 65c.
Stewing Kettles, 6 qts., 23c. Basement.

Fine SILKS At About Half Prices

We are doing some stock adjusting—a little out of season, to be sure; but that makes the resultant savings the more of a pleasant and timely surprise.

There are rich foreign silks, and handsome kinds of American make; brocades and novelties, in black and colors; and new prices average less than half the former ones.

These sorts:

At $1.50, from $3—Rich Black Novelty Silks; satin grounds. Elegant qualities in a variety of handsome designs.

At 75c yd., from $1.50—Black Silks in a variety of neat basket weaves; very serviceable and popular.

At 45c yd., from 75c—Black Crepe de Chine; fine quality.

At $1.25 yd., from $2.50—Evening Brocades in beautiful designs, especially adapted for whole dresses; choice colorings, such as ciel, turquoise, Nile green, pink, mais and white.

At 75c yd., from $1.50 and $2.50—Fancy Corded Crystal Bengaline; well assorted, in evening and street shades. Rotunda.

Oil Paintings At Low Prices

We obtained an interesting group of Oil Paintings, by foreign artists of note, considerably below value; and offer them today at tempting price-concessions to persons who care to possess pictures of actual artistic worth.

The pictures are all handsomely framed in gilt and burnished gold; and a list of artists, titles, old values and prices follows:

	Price.	Worth.
8 Dutch Landscapes; Van Straten (each)	$30.00	$45.00
2 English Landscapes; Fenton (each)	$37.50	$55.00
2 Venetian Scenes; Bellini (each)	$37.50	$55.00
2 Venetian Scenes; Carnier each)	$45.00	$67.50
Russian Wedding Scene	$67.50	$90.00
Sheep and Landscape; Derino	$45.00	$70.00
Sheep and Landscape; V. Vezieri	$45.00	$70.00
Landscape; Ottinger	$30.00	$60.00
Landscape; Lambert	$25.00	$40.00
Cattle and Landscape; Lovridge	$25.00	$50.00
Upright Figure; Erdmann	$75.00	$150.00

Also a few Landscape Scenes; at $22.50, worth $27.50 and $30. Fifth floor.

Housekeeping LINENS Show Many Positive Economies

Absolutely pure flax in every thread. That is the foundation that makes these linen economies so emphatic.

The new Fall stocks are filling our shelves, but during this refurnishing week largest interest is attached to these splendid lots offered under-price:

Table Cloths

Eight specially fine designs from one of the best French makers of Table Cloths, assortments of sizes being broken, and mostly without napkins—to be closed at half price:

Cloths 2 yards square, at $4.50, from $9.
Cloths 2 x 2¾ yards, at $6, from $12.
Cloths 2x3 yards, at $7.13, from $14.25.
Cloths 2¾ yards square, at $8.88, from $6.75.
Up to $7.63, from $15.25.
Cloths 2½ x 3 yards, at $8.88, from $6.75; up to $8.63, from $17.25.
Larger sizes at same reductions, up to a 4-yard square cloth at $17.75 from $35.50.

A few Napkins, breakfast size, $2.88 a dozen from $5.75.

Dinner Napkins, at $3.25 a dozen, from $6.50.

Napkins in French style, at $10 a dozen, from $20.

Grass-bleached German Table Cloths, bordered, all hemmed ready for use: 2 x 2 yds., $2.60 from $3; 2x2½ yds., $3.25 from $3.75; 2 x 3 yds., $3.90, from $4.50; 2x3½ yds., $4.59, from $5.25; 2x4 yds., $5.25, from $6.

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths; bordered, unhemmed:
2x2 yds., at $2; our special price heretofore, $2.25.
2x2½ yds., at $2.50; our special price heretofore, $2.75.
2x3 yds., at $3; our special price hereto fore, $3.25.

Table Linen by the Yard

Cream white Bohemian broken dice Table Linen; heavy soft finish; a splendid restaurant quality: 63 inches wide; regularly 40c; now 35c a yard.

Half bleached Scotch Table Linen; washes white quickly, and wears better than bleached, costing one-half more:
62 in. wide, at 45c a yard, from 55c.
70 in. wide, at 50c a yard, from 60c.

Bleached Irish Table Linen: well assorted patterns; 71 in. wide, at 50c yd., worth 60c.

Much finer and heavier: 67 in. wide, at 56c a yard, worth 65c.

Bleached Scotch Table Linen: 64 in. wide, in a specially fine quality, at 75c yd., from 95c.

Bleached Scotch Double Damask: special designs; 70 in. wide, at $1.10 yd., from $1.25.

Towels

Special 25c Towels

Grass-bleached German Huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends, all-white borders; 20x36 in.

Webb's "Dew Bleach" Huckaback Towels; 20 x 37 in.

The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemstitched or hemmed ends. A very serviceable towel; 20 x 39 in.

Bleached German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 20 x 40 in.; handsome damask border on sides and ends. A very pretty and serviceable towel.

Napkins

Bleached Irish Napkins; breakfast size, 18 inches square; usually sold at $1.25, but recently specially sold by us at $1.15; now $1 a dozen.

Cream white fruit or restaurant Napkins; all hemmed:
14 in. square, 60c a dozen, from 85c
16 in. square, 95c a dozen, regularly $1.10

Snow-white damask Napkins, from Scotland, matching Cloths at $2 each, advertised above:
20 in. square, $1.60 a dozen, from $2
24 in. square, $2.50 a dozen, from $3

Toweling

Bleached Crash; Turkey red border:
15 in. wide, at 9c a yard, from 11c
17 in. wide, at 10c a yard, from 12½c

Extra heavy plain Scotch Crash:
18 in. wide, at 11c a yard, from 14c
20 in. wide, at 12½c a yard, from 16c

Checked Glass Toweling; extra fine quality: 18 in. wide, at 12½c a yard, from 14c

Bleached Huckaback Toweling, for rollers, side or individual towels:
20 in. wide, at 15c a yard, from 20c
22 in. wide, at 16c a yard, from 22c

The celebrated "Old Bleach" Linen, for embroidery, shirt-waists and underwear:
18 in. wide, at 30c a yard, from 35c
20 in. wide, at 31c a yard, from 38c
22 in. wide, at 35c a yard, from 40c
36 in. wide, at 50c a yard, from 60c.
45 in. wide, at 60c a yard, from 75c

Bed Linen

Grass-bleached Linen Sheets; hemstitched ends:
Three-quarter bed size, 72x96 in., at $1.88 each.
Full-sized beds, 90 x 96 in., $2.25 each.

Bleached Linen Pillow Cases; hemstitched; 22 x 36 in., at 45c each.

Bleached Linen Bolster Cases; hemstitched; 22 x 72 in., at 90c each.

Fancy Linens

Japanese Teneriffe Center Pieces, at one-half former prices:
Square Center Pieces. 30 inches square; Teneriffe wheel edged, two rows of drawn-work all around; plain, fine Irish linen centers. Formerly $4.75, now at $2.35 each.
Round Center Pieces. 30 inches in diameter. Formerly $3.50, now at $2.75 each.
Teneriffe five-wheel Doilies; five inches round, linen centers. Formerly 15c, now at 10c each.

Third floor.

Blankets and Down Quilts Winter Warmth and September Economies

This great annual event is announced to our public this morning. For almost a generation the WANAMAKER Store has been working with the manufacturers for the betterment of blankets and other bed-coverings. The best blanket mills from California to Massachusetts vie in producing the splendid stocks now ready.

Many years ago we realized the impossibility of getting Down Quilts properly made in the general market, and we became our own manufacturers with results that make the WANAMAKER Down Quilts simply unmatchable anywhere. The down is carefully selected and thoroughly sterilized. Our Quilts are not only the maximum of comfort and luxury, but absolutely fresh and hygienic.

The prices on both blankets and quilts will be found sufficiently below the market.

White Blankets

Mission Mills Blankets, made near San Francisco, California, are the aristocrats of the blanket family. No finer blankets made for wear and general use:

60 x 84 in., 6 pounds, $10 a pair; 72 x 84 in., 7 pounds, $12 pair; 78 x 86 in., 8 pounds, $14 pair; 84 x 90 in., 9 pounds, $16 pair; 90 x 96 in., 10 pounds, $18 pair.

Also in lighter weight—60 x 84 in., 4½ pounds, $8 pair; 72 x 84 in., 5½ pounds, $10 pair; 78 x 86 in., 6½ pounds, $12 pair.

Pure wool, bound with wide silk binding, pink and blue borders. If cut apart and bound single, $1 a pair extra.

"The Mansfield" Blankets are made of fine long staple wool. 60 x 84 in., 4½ pounds, $7.50 pair; 72 x 84 in., 5½ pounds, $8.50 pair; 78 x 84 in., 6½ pounds, $10 pair; 84 x 86 in., 7½ pounds, $12 pair; 90 x 90 in., 8½ pounds, $13.50 a pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Farley" Blankets; white, beautifully finished. 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds, $5 a pair; 78 x 84 in., 6 pounds, $7.50 pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Rosemont" Blankets are pure wool in both warp and filling. 60 x 82 in., 4 pounds, $4.50 pair; 70 x 82 in., 5 pounds, $5.50 a pair; 74 x 84 in., 6 pounds, $6.50 a pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Jefferson" Blankets, of long staple pure wool. 60 x 84 in., 4½ pounds, $6 a pair; 70 x 84 in., 5½ pounds, $7.50 a pair; 76 x 84 in., 6½ pounds, $9 pair; 80 x 90 in., 7½ pounds, $10 pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Ridgewood" Blankets are white wool filling, very soft and sightly. 60 x 84 in., 4½ pounds, $4.25 pair; 72 x 84 in., 5¼ pounds, $5 pair; 76 x 84 in., 6¼ pounds, $6 pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Physician's Favorite" Blankets are pure wool filling on a light spool cotton warp. 60 x 82 in., 4 pounds, $3.50 a pair; 70 x 82 in., 5 pounds, $4.25 pair; 74 x 84 in., 6 pounds, $5 pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Sterry" White Blankets are very popular for hotels and institutions, as well as family use. 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds, $3.50 a pair; 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds, $4.25 pair. Pink and blue borders.

"The Wister" are very sightly white blankets. 59 x 78 in., 3¾ pounds, $2.50 pair.

"The Bristol" White Blankets are about half wool, very soft and fluffy. 59 x 78 in., 3½ pounds, $2 pair; 69 x 80 in., 4½ pounds, $2.50 a pair.

Scarlet Blankets

Our Scarlet Blankets are pure wool both warp and filling, and fast color; black borders on all:

"The Highland Falls;" fine, soft wool in warp and filling. 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds, $3 a pair; 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds, $3.75 a pair; 76 x 84 in., 6 pounds, $4.50 a pair.

"The Chester Valley;" made of long staple wool in warp and filling. 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds, $4 pair; 72 x 84 in., 5 pounds, $5 a pair; 80 x 90 in., 6 pounds, $6 a pair.

"The Belmar;" soft finish, fine wool warp and filling. 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds, $4.50 a pair.

"The Drifton," 60 x 84 in., 4 pounds, $5.50 pair; 80 x 90 in., 6 pounds, $8 pair.

Gray Blankets

Our Gray Blankets are all made of clean stock, well scoured, free from oil or odors.

"The Greystone" Blankets, silver gray. 60 x 80 in., 4 pounds, $2 pair; 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds, $2.50 pair.

"The Wyndmoor;" sanitary gray. 60 x 78 in., 4 pounds, $2.50 pair; 70 x 80 in., 5 pounds, $3 pair.

"The Rough Rider;" pure wool, 60 x 74 in., 4 pounds, $3.75 a pair; 70 x 84 in., 5 pounds, $4.50 a pair.

"The Ashland;" made of fine Western wool warp and filling. 60 x 84 in., 5 pounds, $5.50 pair; 80 x 90 in., 8 pounds, $8 pair.

"The Valley Forge;" four parts selected wool, one part cotton. 70 x 82 in., 5 pounds, $4.25 pair; 74 x 84 in., 6 pounds, $5 pair.

White Crib Blankets, wool filling on cotton warp. 30 x 40 in., $1.50 and $2.25 a pair; 36 x 50 in., $2.25 and $3.25 a pair; 42 x 56 in., $3 and $4.25 pair; 48 x 64 in., $3.25 and $5 pair. Pink and blue borders only.

Down Quilts

We use only one grade of goose down in all our quilts, no matter whether you pay much or little. The difference is altogether in the weight, workmanship and covering. The sateens used for coverings are especially made for us in order to prevent the down from coming through:

Crib size, 3 x 4 feet, $2 each; single bed size, 4 x 6 feet, $4 each; three-quarter bed size, 5 x 6 feet, $4.50.

Special double bed Quilts, in one pattern only, 6 x 6 feet, at $3.75 each.

Double bed Quilts, in various patterns, 6 x 7 feet, at $6 each.

Special sizes can be made to order if other than the above sizes are wanted.

Silk Quilts—coverings of figured China silk with plain Japanese silk backs. Double bed size, 6 x 6 feet, $10 and $12 each.

Wool-filled Quilts, covered with figured China silk one side, with Japanese silk border and back, 72 x 78 in., $10 and $12 each.

Japanese silk-covered Quilts, in red and brown; filled with genuine elderdown; 6 x 6 feet, at $30 each. Third floor.

New Supplies Are Still Pouring In To The September China Sale

The fine new lots of China and Bric-a-Brac that are shown this morning almost prohibit any word of the vast groups that came before and are still splendidly represented today And the stocks that you will find when you come are ten times as great as today's story can tell. Each day's selling record has overtopped that of a year ago, proving that not only are the stocks presented, more attractive, but public interest still grows greater with each of these annual movements.

Dinner Sets

A fine shipment of *Pouyat Dinner Sets* just opened makes a notable September offering. Full 114-piece sets, in a fine spray rose decoration, with every piece clouded gold; all the important pieces included; choice of two shapes. Today at $35 set, worth $50.

At $20, worth $35—Elite China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a fine pink flower border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $27.50, from $37.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets, of 101 pieces; rich flower design, and all pieces heavily gilt.

At $12.50, worth $22.50—We have sold some of these sets for $15, but never for less. Fine Austrian china, 101 pieces; pretty flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in flower designs, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

At $6, worth $8—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, complete for twelve persons; neat underglaze decoration.

Fine China Plates, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates and Chop Dishes, just received. The centers are heads and groups, the borders are solid colors in dark green and red, overlaid with pretty gold patterns. Very rich in appearance. Marked at about half their worth:
9¾-inch Plates, at $1.25, $2, $2.25, $3 ea.
Salad Bowls, at $3 each.
Cake Plates, at $3.50 each.
Chop Dishes, at $4 each. Basement.

A new lot of *fine China Tankard Jugs and Mugs*, to match, in very rich decorations:
Tankard Jugs in two sizes: First size, at $6 each, worth $8.50; second size, at $4 each, worth $7.

Mugs for larger size, at $1.75 each, worth $2.50; for second size, at $1 ea., worth $1.75.

Fancy China

All in the newest French quality, and richly decorated. Mostly half prices:

Salad Bowls, at $1.25, $1.50 and $2.25, from $2.50, $3 and $4.50.
Chop Dishes, at $2 and $4, from $4 and $8.
Celery Trays, at $1.25, from $2.50.
Plates, dinner size, $12 a dozen, from $18; breakfast size, $10 a dozen, from $15; tea size, $8 a dozen, from $12. Basement.

Marbles and Pedestals

Saturday last saw opened a large import of Marbles and Pedestals from Italy. The prices of these fine new pieces are one-quarter to a third below regular values:

Pedestals—
At $7, worth $10 At $18.50, worth $22.50
At $8, worth $12 At $20, worth $27.50
At $10, worth $15 At $25, worth $32.50
At $15, worth $20

Marbles, Busts and Figures—
At $4, worth $6.50 At $25, worth $32.50
At $12, worth $17.50 At $30, worth $40
At $18, worth $25 At $40, worth $55
Up to $300, worth $400.

Pedestals of the finish which is so near onyx—
At $3.75, worth $5 At $16.50, worth $22.50
At $5, worth $7.50 At $27.50, worth $35
At $10, worth $15.

Italian Terra Cotta in Jardinieres of different shapes and styles, very unique and new:
At $6, worth $8.50 At $20, worth $30
At $10.50, worth $15 At $27.50, worth $35
At $16, worth $22.50 At $37.50, worth $45

Italian Plaques in the Della Robbia figures:
At $4.50, worth $7 At $12, worth $17.50
At $8, worth $12 At $17.50, worth $22.50

Bric-a-Brac

Having shapes and styles of decorations and colors similar to Royal Vienna, but at a fraction of the prices. $2, $3, $4, $7, $14 and $20 each.

A counter in the Art Room holds a varied lot of Bric-a-brac—Teplitz, Royal Bonn, Austrian and Belgian, at half prices, and less. At 75c to $11.25, from $1.80 to $22.50.

Cut Glass

Bowls, at $4.75 and $6.50, worth $7, $8.50.
Salad Dishes, at $3.50, worth $5.
Water Carafes, at $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $6.50.
Claret Jugs, at $8.50 and $10, worth $12.50 and $15.
Water Jugs, at $5 and $8.50, worth $7.50 and $12.50.
Water Tumblers, at $3, $6 and $7 a dozen, worth $4.50, $8.50 and $10.50.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, at $2 and $2.50 each, worth $3 and $3.75.
Sugars and Creams, $2.25 pair, worth $3.
Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $2 and $3. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER DEFENDS HIS ACTS

Continued from Page 1.

quiet which we were by treaty bound to preserve along the line of transit across the Isthmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct, maintain, operate, and defend the canal was so great that our opponents do not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion; for if so raised there would be no issue. The decisive action which brought about this beneficent result was the exercise by the President of the powers vested in him, and in him alone, by the Constitution—the power to recognize foreign Governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them and the power to make treaties which, when ratified by the Senate, become under the Constitution part of the supreme law of the land. Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the Constitution in letter and in spirit. But the Constitution must be observed positively as well as negatively. The President's duty is to serve the country in accordance with the Constitution; and I should be derelict in my duty if I used a false construction of the Constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity or as an excuse for governmental impotence.

Foreign Policy.

Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy, and the way the navy has been made useful is carrying out this policy. Here, again, all that we ask is that they truthfully state what has been done, and then say whether or not they object to it; for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past. To what phase of our foreign policy, and to what use of the navy, do our opponents object? Do they object to the way in which the Monroe Doctrine has been strengthened and upheld? Never before has this doctrine been acquiesced in abroad as it is now, and yet, while upholding the rights of the weaker American republics against foreign aggression, the Administration has lost no opportunity to point out to these republics that those who seek equity should come with clean hands, and that whoever claims liberty as a right must accept responsibilities that go with the exercise of rights. Do our opponents object to what was done in reference to the petition of American citizens against the Kishineff massacre, or to the protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania, or to the efforts that have been made in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey? No other Administration in our history, no other Government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of this age; at home or abroad. Do our opponents object to the fact that the international tribunal at The Hague was rescued from impotence, and turned into a potent instrument for peace among the nations? Germany constantly has used that tribunal, and advocated its use by others, in pursuance of its policy to promote the cause of international peace and good-will by all honorable methods. In carrying out this policy, it has settled disputes after dispute by arbitration or by friendly agreement. It has behaved toward all nations, strong or weak, with courtesy, dignity, and justice, and it is now on excellent terms with all.

The Use of the Navy.

Do our opponents object to the settlement of the Alaska boundary line? Do they object to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advantages with the United States, while at the same time keeping naval stations in the island and providing against its sinking into chaos, or being conquered by any foreign power? Do they object to the fact that our flag now flies over Porto Rico? Do they object to the acquisition of Hawaii? Once they "hauled down" our flag there; we have hoisted it again; do they intend once more to haul it down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know that the voice of the United States would now count for nothing in the Far East if we had abandoned the Philippines and refused to do what we have done in China? Do they object to the fact that this Government secured a peaceful settlement of the troubles in Venezuela two years ago? Do they object to the presence of the ship-railway on the Isthmus, when the work broke out in Panama, and when only the presence of this ship saved the lives of American citizens, and prevented insult to the flag? Do they object to the fact that the American warships appeared promptly at the Port of Beirut when an effort had been made to assassinate an American official, and in the Port of Tangier when an American citizen had been abducted, and that in each case the wrong complained of was righted and expiated, and that within the last few days the visit of an American squadron to Smyrna was followed by the long-delayed concession of their just rights to those Americans concerned in educational work in Turkey? Do they object to the trade treaty with China, so full of advantage for the American people in the future? Do they object to the fact that the ships carrying the National flag now have a higher standard than ever before in marksmanship, and in seamanship, as individual units and as component parts of squadrons and fleets? If they object to any or all of these things, we join issue with them. Our foreign policy has been not only highly advantageous to the United States, but hardly less advantageous to the world as a whole. Peace and good-will have followed its footsteps. The Government has shown itself no less anxious to respect the rights of others than insistent that the rights of Americans be respected in return. As for the navy, it has been and is now the most potent guarantee of peace, and it is such chiefly because it is formidable, and ready for use.

The Pension Order.

When our opponents speak of "encroachments" by the Executive upon the authority of Congress or the Judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is Pension Order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of sixty-two should be presumptively entitled to the pension of $6 a month, given under the department pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent., and that by the time the age of seventy was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete; the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by an Act of Congress, which requires the Executive to make regulations to govern the subordinates of the Pension Office in determining who are entitled to pensions.

Congress has already exercised this power by a regulation which declared that seventy-five should be set as the age at which total disability should be conclusively assumed. Similarly President McKinley established sixty-five as the age at which half disability should be conclusively presumed. The regulation now in question, in the exercise of the same power, supplemented these regulations made under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

The men who fought for union and for liberty in the years from 1861 to 1865 not only saved this Nation from ruin, but rendered an inestimable service to all mankind. We of the United States owe the fact that to-day we have a country to what they did, and the Nation has decreed by law that no one of them, if disabled from earning his own living, shall lack the pension to which he is entitled, not only as a matter of gratitude, but as a matter of justice. It is the policy of the Republican Party, steadily continued through many years, to treat the veterans of the civil war in a spirit of broad liberality. The order in question carried out this policy, and is justified not merely on legal grounds, but also on grounds of public morality. It is a matter of common knowledge that when the average man who depends for his wages upon bodily labor has reached the age of sixty-two his earning ability is in all probability not half what it was when he was in his prime; and that by the time he has reached the age of seventy he has probably lost all earning ability. If there is doubt upon this point let the doubter examine the employes doing manual labor in any great manufactory or on any great railroad, and find out how large is the proportion of men between the ages of sixty-two and seventy, and whether these men are still employed at the highly paid tasks which they did in their prime. As a matter of fact, many railroads pension their employes when they have reached these ages, and in nations where old age pensions prevail they always begin somewhere between the two limits set. It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question has been in force for more than two years. Let our opponents point out a single case in which it has been improperly applied, and we will promptly have it corrected.

In addition to those acts of the Administration which they venture to assail only after misrepresenting them, there are others which they dare not overtly or officially attack, and yet which they covertly bring forward as reasons for the overthrow of the party. In certain great centres and with certain great interests our opponents make every effort to show that the settlement of the anthracite coal strike by the individual act of the President and the successful suit against the Northern Securities Company—the merger suit—undertaken by the Department of Justice, were acts because of which the present Administration should be thrown from power. Yet they dare not openly condemn either act. They dare not in any authoritative or formal manner say that in either case wrong was done or error committed in the method of action or in the choice of instruments for putting that action into effect. But what they dare not manfully assert in open day they seek to use furtively and through special agents. It is perhaps natural that an attack so conducted should be made sometimes on the ground that too much, sometimes on the ground that too little, has been done. Some of our opponents complain because under the anti-trust and inter-State commerce laws suits were undertaken which have been successful; others because suits were not undertaken which would have been unsuccessful. The Democratic State Convention in New York dealt with the anthracite coal strike by demanding in deliberate and formal fashion that the National Government should take possession of the coal fields; yet champions of that convention's cause now condemn the fact that there was any action by the President at all—though they must know that it was only this action by the President which prevented the movement for National ownership of the coal fields from gaining what might well have been an irresistible impetus. Such mutually destructive criticisms furnish an adequate measure of the chance for coherent action or constructive legislation if our opponents should be given power.

The Gold Standard.

So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way of an attack on the acts of the Administration. When we come to consider the policies for which they profess to stand we are met with the difficulty always arising when statements of policy are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views. They contend that their future action in regard to questions of which what others have accomplished entitles them to be made the custodians of the financial honor and commercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing, and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any committal on these subjects, and individually each to follow his particular bent. Their nearest approach to a majority judgment seems to be that it is now inexpedient to assert their convictions one way or the other, and that the establishment of the gold standard by the Republican Party should not be disturbed unless there is an extension of the relative quantity of production of silver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital questions can respect equally sincere men with whose views they radically differ; and men may confess a change of view without compromising their honor or their self-respect. But it is difficult to respect an attitude of mind such as has been fairly described above; and where there is no respect there can be no trust. A policy with so slender a basis of principle would not stand the strain of a single year of business adversity.

We, on the contrary, believe in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world, and in a sound monetary system as matters of principle; as matters not of momentary political expediency, but of permanent public policy. In 1896 and again in 1900 far-sighted men, without regard to their party fealty in the past, joined to work against what they regarded as a debased monetary system. The policies which they championed have been steadfastly adhered to by the Administration; and by the act of March 14, 1900, Congress established the single gold standard as the measure of our monetary value. That act received the support of every Republican in the House and of every Republican except one in the Senate. Of our opponents, eleven supported it in the House and two in the Senate, and one hundred and fifty-one voted in the House and twenty-eight in the Senate. The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system, and that our opponents cannot be so trusted. The fundamental fact is that in a popular government such as ours no policy is irrevocably settled by law unless the people keep in control the Government by which the law is to be enforced. That is the reason why I believe in that policy as a matter of deep-rooted conviction. Laws can always be revoked; it is the spirit and the purpose of those responsible for their enactment and administration which give long continued and unchangeable. It is idle to say that the monetary standard of the Nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately 46 per cent. of the total vote refuses to put in its platform any statement that the question is settled. A determination to remain silent cannot be accepted as equivalent to a recantation. Until our opponents as a party explicitly adopt the views which we hold and upon which we have acted and are acting in the matter of a sound currency the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the Republican Party in power.

Capital and Labor.

As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past. In my speech of acceptance I said:

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense."

The action of the Attorney General in enforcing the anti-trust and inter-State commerce laws, and the action of the last Congress in enlarging the scope of the Interstate commerce law, and in creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a Bureau of Corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the National Government as regards these matters adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby. These laws are now being administered with entire efficiency; and as in their working, need is shown for amendment or addition to them—whether better to secure the proper publicity, or better to guarantee the rights of shippers, or in any other direction—this need will be met. It is now asserted, that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. There is the common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the State courts and officers. No Federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the States to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the Federal statutes known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act and the Inter-State Commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last Congress supplementing them, that the National Government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that no action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the National Government should take no action whatever to regulate them.

Undoubtedly, the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power has been largely due to the "failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary procedure." Such stricture upon the failure of the officials of the National Government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undeserved as far as the Administration preceding President McKinley's is concerned; but it has no application at all to Republican Administration. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce the law when the facts warrant it, and yet not to enforce it in such a way as to do more harm than good. Whether the Administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. Within the limits defined by the National Constitution the National Administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best, so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color, or their birthplace, as standing alike before the law. Under our form of government the sphere in which the Nation as distinguished from the State can act is narrowly circumscribed; but within that sphere all that could be done has been done. All thinking men are aware of the restrictions upon the power of action of the National Government in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupulously careful on the one hand to be moderate in our promises, and on the other hand to keep these promises in letter and in spirit. Our opponents have been hampered by no such considerations. They have promised, and many of them now promise, action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of constitutional power, and which, if attempted, would bring business to a standstill; they have used, and often now use, language of wild invective and appeal to all the baser passions which tend to excite one set of Americans against their fellow-Americans; and yet whenever they have had power they have fittingly supplemented this extravagance of promise by absolute nullity in performance.

Equal Treatment for Americans.

This Government is based upon the fundamental idea that each man, no matter what his occupation, his race, or his religious belief, is entitled to be treated on his worth as a man, and neither favored nor discriminated against because of any accident in his position. Even here at home there is painful difficulty in the effort to realize this ideal; and the attempt to secure from other nations acknowledgment of it sometimes encounters obstacles that are well nigh insuperable; for there are many peoples in every possession of the ages have not yet reached that point where the principles which Americans regard as axiomatic obtain any recognition whatever. One of the chief difficulties in connection with certain American citizens of foreign birth, or of particular creed, who desire to travel abroad, Russia, for instance, refuses to admit and protect Jews. Turkey refuses to admit and protect certain classes of Christians. This Government has consistently demanded equal protection abroad for all American citizens, whether native or naturalized. On March 27, 1899, Secretary Hay sent a letter of instruction to all the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, in which he said: "This Department does not discriminate between native-born and naturalized citizens in according them protection. They are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States." These orders to our agents abroad have been repeated again and again, and are treated as the fundamental rule of conduct laid down for them, proceeding upon the theory "that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries, are entitled to and must receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens." In issuing passports the State Department never discriminates, on account of race, color, or religion, in granting to every American citizen, native or naturalized, Christian or Jew, the same passport, so far as it has power it insists that all foreign Governments shall accept the passport as conferring no privilege on the person therein described is a citizen of the United States and entitled to protection as such. It is a standing order to every American diplomatic and consular officer to protect to the uttermost every American citizen, whatever faith, from unjust molestation; and our officers abroad have been stringently required to comply with this order. Under such circumstances, the demand of our opponents that negotiations be begun to secure equal treatment of all Americans from those Governments which do not now accord it, shows either ignorance of the facts or unwillingness to change policy in the method or manner of negotiations would aid effectiveness to what the State Department has done and is doing. The steady pressure which the Department has been keeping up in the past will be continued in the future. This Administration has on all proper occasions given clear expression to the belief of the American people that discrimination and oppression because of religious views, wherever practiced, are acts of injustice before God and man; and in making evident to the world the depth of American convictions in this regard we have gone to the very limit of diplomatic usage.

It is a striking evidence of our opponents' insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the State Department coupled with a demand for reduction in our small military establishment. Yet they must know that the heed paid to our protests against ill-treatment of our citizens will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise.

Civil Service.

Our opponents have now declared themselves in favor of the civil service law, the repeal of which they demanded in 1900 and in 1896. If consistent, they should have gone one step further and congratulated the country upon the way in which the civil service law is now administered and the way in which the classified service has been extended. The exceptions from examinations are fewer by far than ever before, and are confined to individual cases where the application of rules would be impracticable, unwise, unjust, or unnecessary. The administration of the great body of the classified civil service is free from politics, and appointments and removals have been put upon a business basis. Statistics show that there is little difference between the tenure of the Federal classified employes and that of the employes of private business corporations. Less than 1 per cent. of the classified employes are over seventy years of age, and in the main the service rendered is vigorous and efficient. Where the merit system was, of course, most needed was in the Philippine Islands; and the civil service of our more advanced type has there been put into operation and scrupulously observed. Without one exception, every appointment in the Philippines has been made in accordance with the principles which obtain in the States, and where, if they are sincere, their triumph would mean disaster to the country. But exactly as it is impossible to call attention to the present promises and past record of our opponents without seeming offensive, so it is impossible to compare their platform with their other and later official utterances and not create doubt as to their sincerity. In their private or unofficial addresses many of them frankly advance this insincerity as a merit, taking the position that as regards the points on which I am about to speak they have been false to their own promises or of departing from the policies now established, and that therefore they can be trusted not to abuse the power they seek.

The Tariff.

When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery" and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as regards the tariff, with the modification that they consider that it is safe to give them partial power, because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the Government.

At the outset it is worth while to say a word as to the attempt to identify the question of tariff revision or tariff reduction with a solution of the trust question. This is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question. In speaking on this point at Minneapolis, on April 4, 1903, I said:

"The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the anti-trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Almost all the others that are of any importance have as a matter of fact numerous smaller American competitors, and of course a change in the tariff which would work injury to the large corporation would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller competitors, and equally of course such a change would mean disaster to all the wageworkers connected with either the large or small corporations. From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the trust problem such a change would therefore merely mean that the trust was relieved of the competition of its weaker American competitors, and thrown only into competition with foreign competitors, and that the first effect would be to foster the trust at the expense of the wageworker. Finally, we come to certain matters upon which our opponents do in their platform of principles definitely take issue with us

HURRIED NIGHT CONFAB OF LEADERS AT ESOPUS

Belmont Arrives Late to Confer with Parker and Sheehan.

SECRECY OBSERVED BY ALL

Democratic Candidate Still Determined to Make Only Occasional Visits to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN MOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 12, (Monday.)—August Belmont arrived here on a late train last night, and a conference began at once between himself, William F. Sheehan, and Judge Parker. That affairs of import to the Democratic cause are being discussed is certain.

Mr. Sheehan departed from the house on the hill at 1 o'clock, going to his home, Atwood, two miles south of here, on the road to Highland. The Scout, Mr. Belmont's yacht, has just steamed up the river, and is now at this hour (1:30 A. M.) anchored off Rosemount Landing.

Mr. Belmont is still in conference with the candidate.

What problems are being discussed none of the trio will say. After the conference had gone on for some time ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was seen and questioned as to what was going on. "There is nothing to be said," was his answer.

When asked if the question of the Judge's going to New York was being thrashed again, Mr. Sheehan said:

"Whatever Judge Parker said this afternoon about that is the situation. Whatever he told you will have to be sufficient. The situation is not changed to my knowledge."

According to the latest information obtainable, the best that any of the supporters of the plan can expect just now is the presence of the candidate in New York for two or three days. That period of two or three days may come this week, or perhaps not for a month yet.

The coming of Mr. Belmont was as carefully guarded as precautions by masters of that art could make it. He was met at the depot by the candidate's carriage and driven to the house on the hill with all the secrecy possible.

As the carriage passed the lodge, where the darkness is so intense that one's hand cannot be seen at arm's length, inquiry was made if it was Mr. Sheehan, as his return to his home just south of here was expected any minute. From the lodge door if could not at first be determined which direction the carriage faced. The answer came that it was not Mr. Sheehan.

The carriage proceeded on up the hill. When inquiry was made at the residence as to who had arrived there was a fine array of evasive answers and a clever display of sidestepping.

"Why, some local politicians have been here," was the answer. "Then Mr. Rodie and Mr. Meyer were here also, you know."

Only after several minutes was it admitted that Mr. Belmont was at Rosemount. He was then conferring with Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan.

The condition of the campaign machinery was again declared to be excellent here to-day. It was reiterated that the most valiant and valuable work was being done by all the Democratic forces, and not one complaint could be lodged against anybody for laxness or failure to take advantage of opportunities.

There have been reports that Messrs. Rodie and Meyer made their all-night stay at Rosemount in order to point out that relations were not altogether cordial between the State and National Committees. It was impossible to find any responsible leader who would concede that such reports had an iota of truth in them.

There is every expectation here that ex-Senator Henry G. Davis will visit his running mate before the end of the week.

The Eighth Massachusetts, en route for Albany from the bloodless battle of Bull Run, passed through Esopus shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. Their train of a half dozen cars was at the station when Judge Parker drove up to take the train for Kingston.

The candidate was caught sight of in his carriage with Mrs. Parker before he had come under the large campaign banner in front of the Valley House. Desultory cheering began. As the occupants of the vehicle came alongside the platform the boys recently engaged in the struggles of the Blue and Brown tumbled out of the cars and at company front saluted the nominee.

Judge Parker was surrounded by a half dozen officers, and then discipline was thrown to the winds and the Bay State soldiers crowded about for a handshake. They were gratified in the main, only the arrival of the train which was to bear the candidate to church breaking up the demonstration.

COCKRAN CHIEF ORATOR.

Wigwam Plans Its Big Parker Rally at Tammany Hall.

Tammany has arranged for its big Parker and Davis ratification meeting to be held at the Wigwam on Wednesday evening of this week. James W. Gerard, Chairman of the Tammany Campaign Committee, will preside at the meeting in the hall, while elaborate arrangements have been completed for the overflow meetings.

The plans provide for a meeting with only Tammany men for orators. Tickets of admission will not be required, and all will be welcome. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran is announced as the orator of the evening, the other speakers to include Senator Thomas F. Grady, Justice George F. Roesch, M. Warley Platzek, Congressmen Sulzer, Harrison, and Goldfogle, John J. Delany, James Lindsay Gordon, Alfred J. Talley, Wauhope Lynn, Thomas C. T. Crain, ex-Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, Charles L. Guy, John M. Quinn, Water Register Savage, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, Maurice B. Blumenthal, F. O. Dottmann, Carl P. Hangi, Henry W. Wolf, William M. Klein, Justice Zeller, Gotthardt A. Litthauer, and Maurice Ellinger.

There will be four outdoor meetings, including a German meeting at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place and an Italian meeting at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street. Antonio Zucca will preside at the Italian meeting, and Charles G. F. Wahle at the German meeting. Stands will be erected on each side of the entrance to Tammany Hall, where Daniel F. Cohalan and Ferdinand Levy will speak. The Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music for the indoor meeting, and each outdoor meeting also will have a band. There will be fireworks also for the outdoor meetings. Each of the meetings will open at 7:30 o'clock.

TWO YOUNG OCTOGENARIANS.

Mr. Davis, Aged 81, and Mr. Whyte, Aged 80, to Stump Together.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—West Virginia will have a unique and interesting experience in listening to the stump speeches of two of the oldest men in public life when ex-Gov. William Pinckney Whyte of Maryland and ex-Senator H. G. Davis together make the tour of the State. Mr. Davis has arranged with Mr. Whyte in the last few days to stump the New Dominion.

The two are old and warm friends. Mr. Whyte is eighty and Mr. Davis eighty-one. They will travel together in Mr. Davis's private car, and will speak from the same platform, making twenty appointments for set speeches in various parts of the State.

POSTAL OFFICIAL A SUICIDE.

Supt. Leibhardt's Body Found in Department at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The dead body of David P. Leibhardt, the Superintendent of the Dead-Letter Office of the Post Office Department, was found to-night by one of the watchmen who was making his rounds just after midnight. Evidently it was a case of suicide. There was a bullet hole in the right temple, while a pistol with one or more barrels discharged lay on the floor beside him.

Mr. Leibhardt was about sixty years old. He was a native of Indiana.

PEACE SERMON FOR PRESIDENT.

Little Less Arbitration and More Testament, Preacher Suggests.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 11.—No official visitors were received by President Roosevelt to-day. Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and several of the children, the President attended the morning service at Christ Episcopal Church, where he listened to a sermon on "The Peace of the World," delivered by the rector, the Rev. H. H. Washburn.

Dr. Washburn maintained that the peace of the world could be insured only by the universal adoption of the principles underlying the precepts of righteousness. International arbitration, he indicated, was a long step in the right direction, but it had been proved that it does not overcome the powers of nature as exemplified in men. Of itself it would not prevent internecine strife or abolish the horrors of war.

"Not that efforts should be lessened," he said, "to accomplish if possible by arbitration the settlement of international differences, but, more than this in every civilized nation, legislation must regard the principles underlying all precepts of righteousness as contained in the Old and New Testaments."

President Roosevelt expects a visit tomorrow evening from Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, his running mate on the National ticket. He and Senator Fairbanks will receive returns from the Maine election at Sagamore Hill.

REPUBLICANS READY NOW.

State Openings to Follow on Heels of President's Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—A number of State Chairmen are being called in to see Chairman Cortelyou, who has been in Chicago for the past week.

State openings will follow rapidly on the issuance of the President's letter. Michigan, Washington, and Montana will begin on Sept. 15, Nebraska and West Virginia on Sept. 17, Indiana and Iowa on Sept. 20, Pennsylvania on Sept. 21, Minnesota on Sept. 24, and Ohio on Oct. 1. In Missouri and Kansas work already has begun.

KEARNS ABANDONS FIGHT.

Utah Senator Gives Up Re-election to Fight Mormonism.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 11.—Senator Kearns has abandoned the contest for re-election to the United States Senate. This morning the Tribune, which he owns, contained the following announcement:

"The Tribune is authorized by Senator Kearns to state for him unequivocally that he is not now nor will he be during the session of the forthcoming Utah Legislature, under any circumstances a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

"This statement he hopes will be taken as evidence of his intention to personally, persistently and unselfishly advocate and advance by all honorable means the movement now on foot in Utah to purify the politics of the State from apostolic domination and to secure to the people of Utah the political freedom which of right should be theirs."

If a Republican Legislature is elected Senator Kearns will probably be succeeded by ex-Congressman George Sutherland, who was born a Mormon, but left the Church. He was for a time an uncompromising opponent of Smoot, but became his supporter coincidently with his own candidacy for the Senate.

ANARCHISTS' BIG RALLY.

Most and Emma Goldman Speak for Movement in Russia.

The Anarchists held a rally last night at the Grand Irving Hall, in Broome Street, in support of the Anarchistic movement in Russia. The hall was packed. Emma Goldman, Herr Most, and others made speches. About a hundred policemen and detectives were scattered throughout the hall. It was the biggest Anarchistic meeting, it is said, that was ever held in this city.

It was strenuously denied that it had any reference to the assassination of President McKinley, although it was held at a time marking the anniversary of the days the stricken President hovered between life and death as the result of the assassin's bullet.

The meeting was opened by Isaac Isaacs, editor of "Free Society." The first speaker introduced was "Comrade" Kelly of London, an "International anarchist" who, in slipping into this country, escaped the fate of Turner, the other London "Red," who was arrested while at a meeting at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and later deported.

"Comrade" Kelly said that the time was ripe for an extension of the Anarchistic propaganda in Russia.

Emma Goldman spoke next.

"We will not be much better off in America," she said, "than the people are in Russia, as long as a spark of Government remains. Freedom has been dead in America for a hundred years, and capitalism swings the knout here as bravely as that weapon ever was wielded in Darkest Russia. I tell you we will need more heroes and greater heroes than in Russia to make this country free."

Herr Most was the last speaker.

"It is not probable," he said, "that there will be a social revolution in Russia for a long time, because the army is too big and they have too many policemen; but as a matter of revenge it is highly satisfactory to know that we can chuck a bomb at a Romanoff or a de Plehve. If we cannot do the army, we can strike at the personification of the whole rotten system—the Czar."

DEFIED CROWD WITH AN AXE.

He Had Attacked His Father's Housekeeper—Now He May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 11.—Five hundred persons were called to Boulevard and Pear Street this afternoon to dislodge Charles Dawson, so that he could receive medical aid. He and his brother Edward went to the home of their father, William Dawson, and, tearing the clothing from the housekeeper's back, threw the garments out of the window, together with the crockery and furniture.

The housekeeper's son ran screaming from the house, and broke thirteen window lights before he succeeded in felling Charles Dawson with a brickbat. Dawson rushed across the street to his own residence, barricaded the door, and threatened all comers with an axe. After a time he fell exhausted from his wounds. Dr. Cunningham was admitted and is now trying to save his life. It is said the Dawson boys were jealous of the housekeeper because of a report that the father had willed to her all his property.

MOB AROUND FIGHTERS.

Police Reserves Called for Row Started by Italians.

Partisans of two Italians who had slashed each other in a quarrel yesterday afternoon attempted to mob the men and the ambulance surgeon who was dressing their wounds outside the drug store at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue. Police reserves quelled the disorder.

One of the men, Michael Pasadino, was sent to the Harlem Hospital under arrest, and the other, Antonio Ambrosa, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, charged with felonious assault.

The fight began on the first floor of the tenement at 336 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Pasadino is alleged to have attacked Amorosa with an axe. Amorosa then slashed his opponent with a knife.

At one time, the police say, there were 1,500 men in front of the drugstore.

Grand Army Veteran Drowned.

Harvey Ross, sixty-two years of age, a laborer and a Grand Army veteran, fell overboard from the pier at West Ninety-sixth Street yesterday afternoon and was drowned. The police have been unable to learn where he lived or whether he left any relatives.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

Remaining Two Months' Campaign to be Planned.

JUDGE PARKER TO COME, MAYBE

Senator Gorman Expected To-day—Henry G. Davis Has a Quiet Sunday.

Beginning to-day there will be a general conference of the Democratic campaign managers to canvass the National situation and lay out a general plan of action to be followed in the two months of campaigning that are ahead before the election. Ex-Senator Davis, the Vice Presidential candidate, already is in this city. Senator Gorman of Maryland is expected, and there is a strong probability that Judge Parker himself may be here to-morrow or Wednesday for a day or two in order to go over matters with his managers.

Senator Gorman may arrive here this afternoon and join ex-Senator Davis. They will spend their time at National headquarters with Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman Nicoll, Executive Chairman Sheehan, and August Belmont. It has not yet been determined how long Senator Gorman will stay in town, but the presumption is that he will remain three or four weeks, if not until election.

At National headquarters it is the expectation that Senator Gorman will take a desk there and make it his headquarters until the campaign is closed. Both Chairman Taggart and Executive Chairman Sheehan look to Senator Gorman to aid them greatly in the task of systematizing the work of the National Committee, because of his experience in the first Cleveland campaign of 1884, when he was Chairman of the National Committee.

Mr. Davis will remain until Thursday or Friday of this week. The Senator spent a quiet day yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He arose at 7:30 o'clock, as is his custom, and after breakfast with Secretary Hendley, he read the papers, and then received Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, with whom he was closeted for some time. The Senator remained at the hotel practically all day, going out for a short walk in the evening with his secretary. He saw his grandson, Stephen B. Elkins, Jr., son of Senator Elkins of West Virginia, during the day, and also Thomas Davis, a nephew.

The Senator said that he would be at National Headquarters during the day today, and would receive party men there for several days, as well as going over the campaign work in general. He was not sure last night whether Judge Parker would be down this week or not, but if the Judge does not appear in New York before it comes time for Senator Davis to return to West Virginia, the Vice Presidential candidate will probably make a second pilgrimage to Esopus.

TEXAS GAMBLERS DEFY POLICE.

Withstand Siege Behind Barred Doors and Dictate Terms of Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 11.—Police Commissioner Blaylock and Chief of Police Knight declared war on public gambling houses months ago, and the gambling house managers defied them. Knight says there are seventeen big gambling houses and scores of minor "joints" in operation in Dallas.

Last night some of his secret service men, after months of effort, succeeded in gaining entrance into several rooms, among the number the Coney Island, Dan Stuart's old place. Thirty-four men were arrested there.

At midnight Billy Strong's place, "The Branch," was attacked, but the doors were barred against the police. Chief Knight and twenty of his men surrounded the place and held it in siege until 5 o'clock this morning, when the chief threatened to break in, and eighty-three beleaguered men agreed to surrender if permitted to plead guilty, deposit money to pay fines, and promise to obey the law.

The offer of compromise was accepted rather than continue the siege scene throughout the Sabbath.

WOMEN SAW PISTOL DUEL.

Men Blazed Away at Each Other Near Crowded Brooklyn Park.

An impromptu pistol duel between two men caused intense excitement in a crowd of women and children in City Park, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon. The shooting ended after four shots, when one of the men received a bullet in the left arm.

The men were Leonard Infranz, twenty-three years old, who lives in Leonard Street, and Peter Adams, thirty-two years old, of 105 Navy Street. Infranz is a baker and Adams a mechanic. The two met yesterday afternoon at Park Avenue and Navy Street and stood talking together for some time. A quarrel arose between them and in an instant the pair started to blaze away at each other.

The park, which is in a tenement district, was filled with women and children enjoying a Sunday airing. Some one telephoned to the police, and several men were sent around from the Adams Street Station in the patrol wagon. They arrested Infranz and had Adams removed to the Brooklyn Hospital.

KILLED IN BOXING BOUT.

Death Ends Friendly Match in Atlantic City Boardwalk Cafe.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—In a friendly boxing bout in a Boardwalk café to-day Alexander Tilghman, a waiter, was killed by a body blow. His opponent was Robert Glenn, a fellow waiter, who had challenged him to a friendly match. They had been boxing but a few minutes before Glenn feinted with his left and landed a light blow on Tilghman's heart. Friends who surrounded the party thought Tilghman was shamming, and urged him to get up and box.

While they waited for him to rise, Tilghman gasped and rolled over dead. Then physicians were sent for. At the post-mortem examination a large break was found in the ventricle directly under the place where the blow had landed. Glenn was half crazy with grief, as both men were on the best of terms. Tilghman was the sole support of his aged mother. After investigation the authorities declined to hold Glenn, as the affair was accidental.

SOLDIER'S DRAM WAS POISON.

Fort Slocum Sergeant Killed by What He Thought Was Whisky.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 11.—Frank Doyle, a Sergeant at Fort Slocum, returned from a furlough the other day and said he felt "shaky." A soldier told him where he could find a bottle of whisky. Doyle went to the hiding place and, finding a flask, took a long drink. The flask contained a mixture of kerosene and carbolic acid that had been prepared for vermin, and which had been left near the whisky flask.

Doyle became ill at once. He died in the fort hospital yesterday. His body was sent to his home in Ontario to-day.

His term of enlistment would have expired soon. He and his "bunkie" had selected a gold claim while serving in Alaska, and Doyle was going there in the Spring.

SUBWAY TAVERN IS NON-UNION.

Labor Leader Shocked When He Found Barkeeper Didn't Belong.

The Subway Tavern, which Bishop Potter dedicated, has non-union bartenders and sells non-union cigars, according to James Ryan, delegate to the Central Federated Union from the Photo Engravers' Union.

"I went to the Subway Tavern to have a drink," he told the Central Federated Union yesterday, "and what do you think I saw first?"

"I give it up," said a delegate.

"The first thing I saw was a non-union bartender."

Ryan said he ordered a glass of beer which tasted like union beer. Then he bought a cigar and saw that it was taken from a box which did not bear the union label. He asked the bartender what all this meant, and the bartender referred him to the manager. When he asked the manager why he did not sell union cigars, the reply was that the union label did not guarantee the cigars to be of the first quality. The manager said, however, that he had no objection to buying union cigars, and asked Ryan to see that a supply was sent to the Tavern.

"BISHOP'S HOLY GIN MILL."

Chicago Pastor Uses Sharp Language About the Subway Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—"Bishop Potter's Holy Gin Mill" was the subject of a sermon by the Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins in the Pilgrim Congregational Church to-day. He said, in part:

"The plea that because the upper class indulges an evil appetite the lower class is entitled to the same enjoyment is a logical absurdity. The lower class represents the capacity of public sentiment. Instead of imitating, it can and ought to reach the upper class and correct its errors.

"The Bishop knows that Jesus began with fishermen, and by them converted Kings. As long as villainy in disguise is more dangerous than shameless vice, so long will no one but a fool argue that if a man is going to drink he had better use pure liquor than cheap liquor.

"If Bishop Potter knows 'Cobweb Hall,' in Duane Street, he can find there the men who, ten years ago, started at the marble bar in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. To argue that the saloon is here, and we must make the best of it is a wonderful exhibition of cowardice."

LAST RITES SAID IN STREET.

Priest Prayed While Policeman Worked Over Car Victim.

An unidentified man of middle age, apparently a laborer, was run over by a south-bound Ninth Avenue surface car about 12:15 o'clock this morning at Thirty-first Street. His left leg was cut off just above the knee.

While Policeman Goldman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station made a tourniquet with the leather thong of his night stick and lessened the flow of blood, the Rev. Father Gleason of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, in front of which the accident happened, administered the last rites. The man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said he probably will die.

Policeman Goldman said that Motorman Donohue, after running over the man, did not bring his car to a stop for some distance. Goldman pulled Donohue off the platform, and then sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital. Five minutes after a second hurry call was sent in. The police say that it was nearly half an hour before the ambulance came.

In the man's clothing was found an envelope, soiled and frayed, on which was the address "John Dineen, 523 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street."

JAILED FOR KILLING NEGRO.

Mississippi Whitecaps Tell of Plans to Murder and Run Out Black Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOKHAVEN, Miss., Sept. 11.—Will Franklin, Oscar Franklin, and Will Porter, charged with having murdered Henry List, a negro, were remanded to jail without bail by Justice Daughtry. This was the first of the Whitecap cases, and there was much suppressed excitement.

Gov. Vardaman placed the local militia company under the orders of the Executive Committee of citizens in order to prevent any attempt at rescue. The militia remained under arms at the Court House until after the trial, when prisoners were returned to their quarters in the jail.

Luella List, wife of the murdered negro, told how her husband was killed. Several members of the Whitecap organization turned State's evidence. Jeff Wills, a special detective, said he was a member of the Whitecap organization.

"Before I attended any meetings this year," he said, "Gov. Vardaman appointed me special detective to work up evidence against Whitecaps. I had conversations with Oscar Franklin, who said he was at the last killing. Will Franklin said he held the horses. The first meeting I attended was in John Lard's field. Will Franklin was there. It was resolved that night to kill Pink Adams and Tom Brady and to run off all the negroes west of the Illinois Central Railroad this Fall and burn the negroes' houses."

GAVE A DOLLAR FOR 75 CENTS.

Then Young Farmer Was Arrested and Locked Up for Counterfeiting.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Because he was willing to give four quarters for three, Herman Knapp, a young farmer residing near here, was arrested to-day by Secret Service men from Buffalo and charged with counterfeiting. The Federal officials have been after Knapp for some time, but it was only his boldness in passing the spurious quarters that gave him away.

Knapp's residence is at Etna, a village seven miles from here, and the detectives believe that his counterfeiting plant may be located there. It is thought that evidence is withheld in the hope of discovering Knapp's confederates. Knapp is in jail here in default of $1,000 bail.

PANIC ON WHITE PLAINS CAR.

Passengers Leap When Short Circuit Causes Flames to Spout Up.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A trolley car was descending the Lake Street hill shortly after 4 o'clock to-night, when the feed wire parted, and, in falling, short-circuited the rails. Every revolution of the wheels caused sheets of flame to shoot up, and men and women began jumping from the car.

All were more or less bruised and cut. Those who stuck to the car escaped injury. Mrs. Michael Duffy of 3 Depot Square, Tarrytown; Mary Duffy of the same address, and Miss Annie Dean, also of Tarrytown, were taken to the hospital.

Eagles Start for Baltimore To-day.

The New York delegation will leave for Baltimore this morning to attend the annual convention of the Order of Eagles. The delegation will assemble at Tammany Hall, and, headed by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, will march to the Liberty Street Ferry. Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, the National President of the order, will head the party.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Vermouth you have always had.
The only Vermouth you know.
Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Always sure to be precisely what you want and expect.

SAYS HE OWNS THE ISLAND.

Threatened by Germany, American Missionary Appeals to Hay.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—A letter to Secretary Hay has been sent here by J. Schnelling, American missionary, of the Island of Ruk in the Caroline group. It was brought by the schooner Vine.

Schnelling claims to own Ruk, which he secured from the natives, but says that a German trading company, which controls the remainder of the group, covets this island and the German Government has ordered Schnelling to vacate. He declares he will resist any attempt to evict him before he hears from the Secretary of State.

The German company is having trouble with natives of the Marshall group over wages.

AUTOS IN WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Plans for Final Run and Meet There on Oct. 1—Motor Carnival for Cuba.

Automobiling has been more active in the White Mountains this season than in any previous year, occasioned, possibly, by the impetus received early in the year, when the Mount Washington climbing contest was held. That novel event brought together some of the best machines in America, and an unusually large number of automobilists for a hill-climbing contest. To mark the close of the season a reunion of the automobilists who took part in the former event and their friends has been planned for Oct. 1 at Bretton Woods. Arrangements are being made to hold automobile runs to the White Mountains, starting two or three days before the closing meet, leaving New York, Boston, Springfield, Hartford, and other places.

Invitations have been extended to Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder of New Hampshire; ex-Gov. Jordon, Winthrop E. Scarritt, President of the Automobile Club of America; Col. Albert A. Pope, James B. Dill of New Jersey; Harlan W. Whipple, President of the American Automobile Association, and James L. Breese. Medals of gold, silver, and bronze will be awarded to thirty machines, the awards not to be based upon speed, but upon all-around reliability.

On Oct. 2 an easy run will be made from Bretton Woods to The Balsams, Dixville Notch, the distance being seventy-two miles. The return will be made to Bretton Woods, but those of the party who wish to leave for home will be at liberty to do so. On Oct. 4 a run will be made to the Profile House and the Old Man of the Mountain. Other runs to Intervale and other places will be made.

Regarding the coming automobile events in the South, Mr. Morgan said:

"A record-breaking trial will be held on Ormond Beach during the second week of November, during which many prominent autoists will attempt to lower the records which have already been established there.

"The Cuban people want an automobile tournament. Last week I had an interview in New York with the President of the Havana Automobile Club, Enrique J. Conill. The Cuban Government has donated to the club the free and exclusive use of the famous sixty-mile palm tree lined road running from Havana to the village of San Cristobel for a Cuban road race. I am to go to Cuba to look over the ground for the three days' carnival, and we may include in the programme motor boats for fast races in Havana Harbor. We are now looking about with a view to chartering a special steamer to carry our automobile party to Cuba and Florida."

BEGINNING THIS MORNING
A Sale of
Men's Waistcoats
Special at $2.00.
Formerly $3.00, $4.00, $4.50 and 5.00.
It hurts our pride a bit to do this sort of thing, but what would you? The eternal demand for something new (and we're wise enough to heed it) places the "clearance sale" ban upon these waistcoats. There are six hundred and thirty single and double breasted models of silk mixtures, flannels, worsteds, linens, washable and mercerized materials in all manner of designs and colors which good taste sanctions.

To-Measure Suits
FOR MEN
At Revised Prices.
For the tailoring of to-measure garments for men—critical and discerning men—we maintain an organization of master tailors. Until now, our energy has been devoted to its perfection. We believe our craftsmen to be as clever and well-versed in the finer phases of tailoring as any of whom we know. So that their sphere of influence may be broader we have introduced certain economics in the conduct of our shops and revised the system. It has revolutionized and evolutionized things. Suits for which our charges heretofore were $35.00 to $65.00 we can now afford to make to your measure at $25.00 to $50.00, and make them a little better than ever. Will you let us demonstrate this to you in a practical manner?
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

W. & J. SLOANE
500 ROLLS
BEST BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET
$1.10 PER YARD
Formerly $1.75 per yard
SECOND QUALITY BIGELOW AXMINSTER CARPET
$ .90 PER YARD
Formerly $1.25 per yard
Broadway and 19th Street

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.
Extra Special Values!!
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
THE enormous purchase of Oriental Rugs made by our buyer in the East have been received, and to commemorate their arrival we inaugurate at this time a stupendous sale at surprisingly low prices.
Reasons for the Vantine Supremacy in Oriental Rug selling:
First—A representative Vantine buyer is always located in Constantinople
Second—We buy direct in the Oriental Rug Market; we sell direct to you.
Third—Importations exceed those of any other one house.
Fourth—Three floors, nearly 15,000 square feet, devoted solely to display Oriental Rugs.
Fifth—Oriental Rugs constitute Vantine's Specialty; not an adjunct in a Department Store.
Sixth—Prices lower than those asked for the same rugs by other houses.
We submit some quotations:
Turkish Rugs.
4.7x10.9 ft., Green Center, Red Border, worth $40 ..... At $25
7.3x9.10 ft., T. Cotta Center, Blue Border, worth $60 ..... At 38
6.9x10.9 ft., Pink Center, Blue Border, worth $65 ..... At 44
11.1x14.5 ft., Green Center, T. Cotta Border, worth $125 ..... At 70
11.6x17.6 ft., Cream Center, T. Cotta Border, worth $175 ..... At 125
Persian Strips.
6.3x14.9 ft., worth $95 ..... At $55
5.10x12.7 ft. worth $125 ..... At 85
7x15.2 ft., worth $150 ..... At 85
7.2x12.10 ft., worth $150 ..... At 100
7x18.8 ft., worth $175 ..... At 125
100 Daghestan Rugs
average size 3.6x5 ft. $9.00
150 Fine Shirvan Rugs
average size 3.6x5 ft. ..... $10.00 & $12.50
50 Shiraz and Moussoul Rugs
average size 4.8 ft. $12.50
100 Large Kazak Rugs
average size 4x7.6 ft. ..... $16.00 & $18.00
100 Persian Hall Runners (slightly imperfect)
average size 3x12.6 ft ..... $18.00 to $35.00
Largest stock in the country of fine and extra large pieces, ranging in size from 10x15 ft. to 27x47 ft., on the 4th floor.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

Chicken Pot Pie.
MATERIALS:—One large chicken, one pound lean ham, four potatoes, salt, pepper, one quart sifted flour, one cupful shortening.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Seasoning:—To remedy possible insipidity in this standard dish is easy if you have on hand a bottle of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. Add two tablespoonfuls of it to the gravy and the trick is done.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

Families returning from their Summer outings may arrange for regular newsdealer delivery of The New York Times by filling out and mailing the following blank:
The New York Times
41 Park Row, New York 1904
Deliver THE NEW YORK TIMES Daily Sunday edition regularly, commencing ..... 1904.
Name.....
Address.....
Newsdealer located at ..... Formerly supplied me.

Eight Years Old To-Day and We Propose to Celebrate

Enormous Stocks of Superior and Seasonable Merchandise at Powerfully Popular Prices. Beautiful Decorations.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

The eight years represent continued growth. As to the physical growth:—When the Store was opened it was said to be too big and it was by far the largest building then used by any mercantile firm. But we had some little belief in our abilities, the strongest determination and an abiding faith in the people whom the Store was intended to serve. How well this has been worked out may be seen in the fact that three times in eight years we have been forced, by reason of increased business, to enlarge the plant, first in 1898 a seven story addition 50x100 ft.; again in 1901 a seven story warehouse 100x200 ft., and again this Summer an additional story over about half the main building.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

As to the volume of business transacted, each year has shown a substantial increase, and in the eight years the volume has been practically doubled, and all this without disturbance to then existing houses in our line of business which houses apparently continued to enjoy the same conditions.

The eight years have witnessed the building of many new houses for storekeeping by old established firms, as well as the opening of new stores to an extent never before equalled.

For as much as our example has forced or encouraged others to build we are glad. It all adds to the trade and commercial supremacy of our grand old city, and furnishes accommodations to the shopping public not enjoyed in any other city.

All of this to express our thanks and appreciation on your part in loyally and faithfully sustaining our efforts by your continued patronage. A word as to the preparation for the celebration of our Eighth Birthday.

You will find the old motto, "The same goods for less money or better goods for the same money" still carried out. It never takes a vacation. "Your money back if you want it"—always so long as we are in business.

These, together with a stock of merchandise gathered for this Fall's selling, more than doubly large as when the Store was opened, and half a million dollars in excess of one year ago, when we did the largest business ever done at retail in any store in New York city.

Our thanks and a cordial invitation to help us celebrate by participation in the bargain feast.

The whole Store is brilliantly attractive. The decorations are particularly appropriate and beautiful. The Main Aisle represents a gorgeous shower of vividly colored Autumn leaves fluttering from the ceiling. 60,000 leaves are used to produce this unique effect. Suspended from the ceiling are large gilded plaster medallions with the figure "8" thereon. Around the Golden Fountain are artistic groups of palms, ferns, Autumnal foliage and golden rod.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Until Noon.

Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Filled Stamp Books May Be Redeemed in the Premium Parlor on the Fifth Floor.

Women's Stylish Coats.

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

Smart Ideas in Covert Cloths Which Are Very Popular.

These advance styles are particularly interesting, for they mirror brightly and with refreshing detail what will be most worn until the real coat weather sets in.

Women's French Walking Coats made as illustrated of excellent quality narrow wale Covert Cloth, 34 inches long, notched collar, fly front, ripple back, broad shoulder effect, new full sleeves and patch pockets; lined throughout with heavy satin, **25.00**

Women's Tailor-Made Coats of fine quality medium-weight Kersey in black, 24 inches long. Made with fitted back, double breasted box front, mannish coat collar and revers and coat sleeves with cuffs; lined throughout with heavy satin; entire coat is handsomely tailor stitched **10.00**

(Women's Outer Apparel Sections, Second Floor, Front.)

Ostrich Plumes at Half Price.

The Greatest Sale Ever Announced.

This is Emphatically the Most Important Operation in Ostrich Plumes on Record.

The Prices Are Simply Extraordinarily Low.

Ostrich Plumes will be the rage this season—more so than ever before. As we foresaw this months ago we made an enormous purchase of high grade Plumes. In fact, it is the largest purchase ever made by any retail store.

Note These Sensational Prices for Choice Plumes:—

These Plumes are made of SUPERIOR QUALITY OSTRICH FEATHERS—RICH, LUSTROUS BLACK—broad, heavy flues, ELEGANT FRENCH CURL.

98c. for regular $2.00 qualities. **1.25** for regular $2.25 qualities. | **1.95** for regular $3.75 qualities. **2.45** for regular $4.50 qualities. | **2.95** for regular $5.00 qualities. **3.95** for regular $6.75 qualities.

(Second Floor, 6th Avenue.)

Women's Fall Waists.

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

Six Stylish Waists of new design at **2.95**

In this remarkable representation there are Waists of TAFFETA SILK ALBATROSS, NUN'S VEILING, and BRILLIANTINE in both solid colors and Scotch plaid effects. All beautifully tailored in the newest fashion, in a pleasing variety of styles.

THE NUN'S VEILING AND ALBATROSS WAISTS are side plaited, one style trimmed with French knots, the other with embroidered front plait.

THE SCOTCH PLAID BRILLIANTINE WAISTS are side plaited, and come in a large selection of colorings.

HANDSOME BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, in black, brown and navy, artistically tailored panel front, embellished with small self-color buttons, and interlaced with long ends of silk tie.

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, cleverly tailored, sides plaited and tucked; in black, navy and brown.

Also the Following Extra Special Attraction.

WOMEN'S WHITE MADRAS WAISTS, with small black figure; also plain White Cheviot Waists, both strictly tailored styles; regularly made to be sold for $1.25 and $1.75, especially priced for this sale. **75c**

59c. and (Second Floor, Centre.)

Trimmed Millinery.

Smart Fall Styles at Very Popular Prices.

Unquestionably, and from every viewpoint, the most comprehensive and beautiful display of artistic Millinery in Greater New York.

Exact reproductions of the newest French models.

The original models are on sale at $25, $35 and $50

We show excellent copies at.... **7.50 10.00 and 15.00**

Our $5.00 Trimmed Hat Display—All the Newest Fall Ideas.

We invite comparison with the kind shown elsewhere at $10 and $12.

Ready-to-Wear Hats.

A complete showing of TAILORED and jaunty TRIMMED HATS. The latest and most popular shapes. Prices range from 95c. to..... **7.50**

(2d Floor, 19th St.)

Women's Silk Petticoats.

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

This sale offers unprecedented values in imported Silk Petticoats. A splendid opportunity to procure a handsome garment at about half its original cost. Some artistic designs in lace that regularly sell for $20.00, in this lot; also fluffy ruche and ribbon trimmed sorts. All at the special price of **10.50**

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Glace Gloves.

There is not an opportunity in another Store to be compared with this proffer of Women's Glace Gloves. They have two clasps and are in the very newest shades of tan, mode, beaver, brown, red, gray, black and white. These are an absolutely new importation and have excellent wearing qualities. Every color may be had in any size from 5¾ to 7¼. These Gloves are equal to most Gloves sold at $1.00. Special for to-day at, pair, **59c**

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Embroideries.

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

EMBROIDERY EDGINGS, INSERTIONS AND FRENCH BEADINGS; qualities up to 15c., at per yard **5c**

CAMBRIC, SWISS AND NAINSOOK CORSET COVER AND SKIRT EMBROIDERY; regularly up to 39c., at per yard, **15c**

Veilings.

PLAIN AND CHENILLE AND VELVET DOTTED HAIRLINE AND FANCY MESH VEILINGS, 18 inches wide; qualities up to 25c., per yard, **10c**

SILK CHENILLE HAIRLINE VEILS, black, brown, navy, white and magpie; 1½ yards long; regularly 59c., each **25c**

(Main Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Silk Umbrellas

8th Birthday Sale Special.

These Umbrellas are very close rollers; 26 inch size for women, 28 inch for men. Handle assortment is varied and complete, and includes such desirable styles as full length, pearl and silver effects, polished horns, ivory, gun metal, imported novelties and selected natural woods **1.50**

(Main Floor, 18th St.)

A Rare Piano Opportunity!

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

A Few Manufacturers' Sample Pianos, Brand New and Strictly Up-to-Date, at About Half the Regular Price.

$145.00 FOR PIANOS THAT WERE MADE TO BE RETAILED AT $250.

$155.00 FOR PIANOS THAT WERE MADE TO BE RETAILED AT $275.

$165.00 FOR PIANOS THAT WERE MADE TO BE RETAILED AT $300.

Splendid pianos these! Fine tone, beautiful cases—in all the choice woods and newest designs. Full seven and one-third octaves; full iron frame; bushed tuning pins. In fact, these pianos contain every modern improvement.

Pay $10 Down and $6 a Month, If You Like.

Our IRONCLAD GUARANTEE goes with every piano we sell. You take no chances. The risk is on us. If you want one of these excellent pianos QUICK ACTION IS NECESSARY.

(New Art Piano Store, Fifth Floor.)

Plastic Stereoscopical Views Without Charge

to persons presenting the subjoined coupon at the Plastic View Booth at the Pure Food Show on the Fourth Floor.

THESE PLASTIC STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS ARE in portfelio form and comprise a series of entertaining and mystifying familiar New York pictures. To get the proper effect one must look at the pictures through lenses of peculiar composition. These are also given without cost.

Coupon—This coupon, when presented at the Plastic View Booth at the Pure Food Show (on the Fourth Floor) of the Siegel Cooper Store, will entitle the holder to a Portfolio of Plastic Stereoscopical Views and also to one set of Lenses, without cost. None sent by mail.

HOLDER OF COUPON—NAME.....

STREET AND NUMBER.....

TOWN AND STATE.....

N. Y. T.—9-12-04.

1904

Drugs and Toilet Necessities

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

Father John's Medicine, $1.00 size, 59c.; 50c. size, 31c
Liquozone, 50c. size, 29c
White Ribbon Remedy, $1 size, 53c
5-grain Lithia Tablets, bottle, 12c
Liebig's Beef, Iron and Wine, bottle, 15c
Green's Nervura, $1 bottle, 58c
Barry's Tricopherous, 29c
Kitchell's Liniment, $1 size, 55c
Manhattan Egg Shampoo, 15c
Cranitonic, $1 size, 49c
Coke Dandruff Cure, $1 size, 48c
Armour's Shaving Sticks, 10c
Peroxide Hydrogen, 2-oz. bottle, 10c
Cold Cream, lb., 49c.; ¼ lb., 27c
Dr. Charles Flesh Food, 28c
Roger & Gallet Violet De Parme Toilet Water, 77c
Woodworth's Violets, Sicily or Blue Lily, oz., 35c
Woodbury's Facial Cream, 15c
Liquid Sanitol, 12c
Cranitonic Soap, cake, 9c
Violet Talcum, box, 9c
Plain or Borated Talcum, box, 5c
2-Grain Quinine Pills, box of 100, 15c
Blaud Iron Pills, box of 100, 7c
Orangeine; 10c. size, 3c.; 25c. size, 12c.; 50c. size, 25c.; $1.00 size, 53c
Meyer's Exora Powder; regularly 34c., 19c
Absorbent Cotton; 1-lb. pkge, 19c
Tooth Brushes; an exceptional value, 10c. and 25c
Hair Brushes; exceptional value, at 49c. and 79c
Main Floor, 18th St. Aisle.

Houseturnishings.

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

Gas Fixtures.

WELSBACH LIGHT, complete with No. 2 Welsbach mantle, shade and chimney, 48c
WELSBACH NO. 2 MANTLES, 13c
YUSEA PLATINUM TIE MANTLES, 34c
YUSEA ASBESTOS TIE MANTLES, 23c
197 WELSBACH PLATINUM TIE MANTLES, 23c
197 ASBESTOS TIE MANTLES, 21c
SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY SPECIAL MANTLES. All the above goods, with the exception of Siegel Cooper Co. Mantles, are manufactured by the Welsbach Light Co. 6c
MRS. POTTS SAD IRONS in sets (one set only to a customer) 58c

Curtain Stretchers.

The line of Curtain Stretchers we carry is very extensive—over 15 different designs and sizes; prices the lowest in the city.
FOLDING CURTAIN STRETCHERS, 6x12 size, stationary pins, 2 inches apart, brass triple nickel plated; measuring rule printed on the entire frame, by which the stretcher is fitted to various sizes of curtains strong and firm; positively cannot sag; easily handled and takes up very little room. 65c
NO. 2 CURTAIN STRETCHERS, 7x14 size, similar to No. 3 in connection, with the exception of the size, 95c
NO. 3 CURTAIN STRETCHERS, 6x12 size, stationary pins one inch apart; pins brass, triple nickel plated; measuring rule and centre bar; pins are close enough together to fit any style of curtain. 1.05
NO. 5 CURTAIN STRETCHERS, 6x12 size, stationary pins, 2 inches apart. This stretcher is made with wood rails 2½ inches in width, thus making it a heavy and solid frame. Rails are joined in centre with heavy strips of steel, with centre bar bolted. The advantage of this stretcher over other makes is the centre bar and measuring rule. 1.10
TABLE OIL CLOTH, assorted colors, best quality, white included, 1¼ and 1½ yards wide. 12c
NO. 3 GALVANIZED ASH CANS, reinforced bottom, full size. 1.00
ENTERPRISE MEAT OR FOOD CHOPPERS, No. 100, family size. 65c
NO. 7 TEA KETTLES, Double Coated Enamel Ware, first quality; guaranteed. 32c
RICE BOILERS, Double Coated, first quality, 2-qt. size, 36c
BERLIN SAUCE PANS, with cover, Double Coated Gray Enamel Ware, 6-qt. size. 30c
PARLOR BROOMS, 4 sewed, full size, good quality corn, (2 only to a customer.) 14c
CHINA SALT BOXES, with wood cover, blue or white decorated, 15c
OVAL WASH BOILERS, copper bottom, every one guaranteed best quality, No. 7 size, 39c. No. 8 size, 59c
3 FT. KITCHEN TABLES, hardwood, made strong, 78c

World's Greatest Pure Food Show.

The big Autumnal International Pure Food Exposition begins to-day. In honor of the event the Grocery has been beautifully decorated. There will be bowers of flowers, palms, golden-rod and Japanese lanterns.

But best of all, of course, will be the great Pure Food displays. All the leading producers will demonstrate their goods in a most up-to-date manner. Samples and literature will be freely distributed.

PRICES WILL BE ASTONISHINGLY LOW. SPECIAL BARGAINS WILL BE FEATURED DAILY. THE SIEGEL COOPER STORE ALWAYS LEADS

Customers are accorded every convenience. A large order room is at their service, and here they may give their orders and inspect samples without interruption or annoyance, no matter how large the crowds on the floor may be.

On all purchases of $5 or more (except goods to be sent C. O. D.) we prepay freight to any railroad station within the following States:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Armour, Swift's, Squire's & S. & S. and other CELEBRATED HAMS You may have your choice. All tender, sweet, sugar cured and delicious flavor, just the right size, per lb., 12½c

COFFEE — THE WELL-KNOWN "GUADARALI BLEND," OR EXTRA FANCY PADANG, JAVA, AND ARABIAN MOCHA, SO BLENDED AS TO PRODUCE A MOST EXQUISITE DRINK; 3 lbs., $1.00; PER LB., 34c

COFFEE — "Sumatra" blend, a very fine grade of Coffee, specially blended for hotels and high-class boarding houses; 25 lbs., $5.00; 10 lbs., $2.20; per lb., 23c

COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos or Cucuta Maracaibo, fine, sound body, fresh roasted daily; 25 lbs., $3.25; 10 lbs., $1.40; per lb., 15c

TEA — Very fine quality Formosa Oolong, Moyune Young Hyson, Gunpowder, India Ceylon, English Breakfast or Japan Teas, very fine grade; regularly sold at 60c. a lb.; for this sale, 5 lbs., $2.00; lb., 45c

COFFEE. The original "Popular Blend" fancy Mocha and Java Coffee, sold only in our store; fine body, exquisite flavor, delicate aroma; regularly sold at 28c. lb.; 10 lbs., $2.30; 5 lbs., $1.20; per lb., 25c

TEA—Extra fancy Golden Tip Ceylon or White Tip Rose Flavored Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast or Gunpowder; usually sold at per lb., 80c.; for this sale, 5 lbs., $2.75; lb., 60c

TOMATOES. "Glenmore" brand, choice red ripe, solid packed Jersey Tomatoes, large can.....8c

PEAS—"Fountain" brand extra fancy Telephone Melting Sugar Peas; per dozen, $1.75; can.....15c

PEAS—"Fountain" brand extra fancy, natural color, fine flavor; per dozen, $1.40; can.....12c

MARMALADE — Miller's genuine Irish bitter orange marmalade; 2-lb. jar, 28c.; 1-lb. jar.....15c

JAMS—Millar's wild strawberry or raspberry jams; 2-lb. jar, 35c.; 1-lb. jar, 20c

FRUIT SYRUP — Clinton raspberry fruit syrup, regularly sold for 10c.; this sale.....7c

POTTED CHICKEN—Genesee brand, put up in small tins for picnic parties; excellent for sandwiches; ½s, 12c.; ¼s.....7c

CELERY—Dunkley's Kalamazoo celery, with the genuine flavor; large bottle, 15c.; medium bottle, 9c.

BAKING POWDER—Fountain brand, pure, unadulterated cream of tartar baking powder; 1-lb. tin, 29c.; ½-lb. tin.....15c

MILK. Bluebell brand Condensed Milk, the equal of any on the market, rich in cream properties; 4 cans for 25c.; can.....7c

GINGER ALE — Corry's well-known ginger ale; doz., $1.35; bottle.....12c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE — Fountain brand, stimulating and satisfying; used all the year around; 16-oz. bottle, making 120 glasses.....30c

PEAS. "Milford" or "Empire State" brand choice Early June Peas, tender, fine flavor; per can.....7c

CORN—"Little Duke" brand choice New York State Sugar Corn, fine flavor, very tender, per can.....9c

SOUP—"Fountain" brand extra quality oxtail soup, made from an old English recipe; regularly 22c. can; per can.....15c

NUTS—Fancy mixture, five kinds, best quality, clean and bright, per lb.....18c
NUTS—Fancy Grenoble Walnuts; per lb.....17c

NUTS—Brazil, fancy, large, mealy, bright nuts, creamy and sweet; per lb.....15c

HONEY—"Bee Hive" brand, fine quality, pure strained honey; pint bottle.....29c
SALT—The well-known Worcester table salt; 5-lb. bag.....4c

STARCH — Fine quality laundry starch; 5 lbs...19c
LARD—"Fountain" brand pure kettle rendered leaf lard; 3-lb. pail.....29c

OLIVE OIL—"Fountain" brand extra fancy first pressing French olive oil; gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gallon can, with faucet, $1.50; ¼-gallon can, 80c.; quart, 53c.; pint, 37c.; ½ pint.....24c

BULK OLIVES—Fancy new Manzanilla olives, fine flavor, small pit, very meaty, per gallon, including package.....95c
Quart Mason jar.....25c

SALMON—"Tuxedo" or "Fountain" brand fancy Columbia River Royal Chinook salmon; 1-lb. tall cans, dozen, $2.00; can.....17c

SOAP—Fairbank's Scouring Soap; will not scratch the most delicate surface; per cake.....4c

TEA. Exceptional value in our regular 50c. and 60c. grades Green, Black or Mixed Teas, choice cup qualities, for this sale we say 10 lbs., $3.00; 5 lbs., $1.60; per lb....40c

FAIRBANK'S DANDY or LION LAUNDRY SOAP; 100 cakes, $1.85; 10 cakes.....19c

SOAP — Miller's naphtha soap, per cake.....3c
For comparison purposes only:
FOUNTAIN BRAND OAT FLAKES, QUAKER OATS —The two pound packages.....17c

RICE — Choice Carolina head rice, 10 lbs.....43c
Greenabaum's good quality PLUM PUDDING, 1-lb. can.....10c

TAPIOCA — Fancy, new East India pearl tapioca, 5 lbs.....10c
BARLEY — Choice new Akron soup barley, 4 lbs., 18c

CANNED FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES — Victory Brand, fine quality preserved Strawberries; 2-lb. can, 9c.; 3-lb. can, 15c
STRAWBERRIES — Belle Brand, fancy New York State preserved strawberries, 1-lb. can.....9c
RED RASPBERRIES — Lake Ontario Brand, fancy preserved red raspberries, 2-lb. can, doz., $1.75; per can.....15c
BLUEBERRIES — Shongum Brand, choice New York State Blueberries, excellent for making rolypoly or pies, per can.14c
RASPBERRIES — Park Brand, choice New York State preserved red raspberries, 2-lb. can.....12c
PEACHES — "Paradise" Brand, fancy standard California yellow freestone or lemon cling peaches, good syrup, dozen, $2.25; can.....20c

BUTTER. Celebrated Rosemary Creamery, fine texture and flavor, fresh made daily; 5-lb. sealed crock.....1.31
Note—10c. rebate for return of crock and cover in perfect condition.

CHERRIES — Gold Medal Brand, fancy California Royal Anne Cherries, 1-lb. can.....12c
PEACHES—Berkeley Brand, extra standard California yellow freestone or lemon cling, dozen, $2.50; can.....23c
PLUMS—"Pride of Oregon" Brand, standard egg plums or green Gages, good syrup, per doz., $2.00; can..17c
CHERRIES and "Pride of Oregon" Brand Bartlett pears, good syrup, doz., $2.10; can.....18c
PINEAPPLES—Acorn Brand, sliced, coreless and eyeless pineapple, a delicious preserve and an excellent thing to have always in the house to use for throat troubles, dozen, $2.00; 2-lb. can.....17c
OATMEAL — Old-fashioned Pinhead Oatmeal, 5-lb. carton.....17c
CRACKERS—
Pretzelettes, Baby Jumbles, Bar Harbors, Golden Snaps, Scotch Cookies, Fig Bars, Ginger Snaps, Fluted Crimps, Lemon Fingers, Cocoanut Scrolls, 4 lbs. for 37c. Per lb., 10c.
PLUM PUDDING—"Fountain" Brand, extra quality rich Plum Pudding; a year old and very delicious; 2-lb. can, 40c.; 1-lb.....22c
NEW GREEN GINGER ROOT, per lb.....10c

CORN. Oriental, Fountain, or Arlton, creamy, tender, fine flavor, MAINE SUGAR CORN, doz., $1.50; can.....13c

FLOUR. Siegel Cooper Co. Best XXXX Patent Family Flour, best for general family use; per barrel, $5.85; ¼-barrel sack, 75c

ASPARAGUS — "Export" brand, very fancy, new packing, California White Asparagus; large, tender spears; doz., $1.00; can, 35c
ASPARAGUS—Extra choice, "Gold Medal" brand, new California Green Asparagus; doz., $3.75; large can.....28c
ASPARAGUS TIPS—"Old Fort" brand, very choice, new packing, California Asparagus Tips; all tips and delicious to serve with toast; doz., $2.00; per can.....17c
BAKED BEANS—"Hazel" brand, Boston style, Baked Beans, plain or in tomato sauce; 3-lb. can.....10c
OKRA AND TOMATOES—Roman's fancy packing of Okra and Tomatoes; splendid for soups, &c.; 3-lb. can.....14c
STRINGLESS BEANS—"Lehigh Valley" brand, choice cut String Beans, can.....8c
STRING BEANS—"Acorn" brand, fancy packing String Beans, can.....7c
BEETS—"Silver Lake" brand, choice ruby Beets, 3-lb. can.....14c
OATMEAL—"Cerea" brand, fancy, steam cooked; kiln dried, rolled White Oats; 5-lb. carton.....19c
THE REGULAR 15C. CARTONS OF FLAKES, CEREA NUT VOIGT CREAM FLAKES, Per Pkg., 4c.

SOAP. Hazel brand Family Laundry Soap, absolutely pure and harmless to the skin; box of 60 1-lb. cakes, $3.55; 1-lb. cake.....6c
(Fourth Floor.)

Needed Notions

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

ROMAN 100-YD. SPOOL SILK, black and colors, spool, 5c
PIN CUBES, in black, assorted colors and shapes, 3c
CHINESE IRONING WAX, doz., 7c
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS, good size black and colors, doz., 29c
HYGIENIC RUBBER HAIR WAVER, best waver made, now demonstrated in the Notion Department, 10c
W. HITTMORE'S GILT EDGE SHOE DRESSING, 14c
WHITTMORE'S PATENT LEATHER AND RUSSET PASTE, 5c
DRESSMAKERS' BEST SEWING SILK, spool, 19c
MILITARY HOSE SUPPORTERS, with front pad and wide heavy lisle web and four straps; pair, 17c
TWIN SATIN TOP HOSE SUPPORTERS, 17c
THE REGAL EXTRA QUALITY MOHAIR SHOE LACES, usually 10c, dozen, 5c
CLARK'S O. N. T. 200-YD. SPOOL COTTON; 6 spool limit, 3c
BLACK AMBER AND SHELL HAIRPINS, three patterns; doz., 8c
DRESSMAKERS' BUST FORMS; sizes from 32 to 42; new shapes; extra heavy jersey covered, 39c
(Main Floor, 18th St. Aisle.)

Ribbed Underwear.

8th Birthday Sale Specials.

Good, serviceable garments for Men and Women. In observance of the 8th Birthday Sale this immensely popular section offers many exceptionally attractive bargains.

Many Persons Are Buying Heavier Underwear Now.

Men's Underwear.

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, fleeced, extra well made and finished—slight imperfections, but nothing to hurt the wear—made to sell at 75c.; all sizes, at 39c
MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS—only a few drawers—all sizes in shirts from 36 to 50—made to sell from $1.00 to $1.50; your choice at 55c
MEN'S MEDIUM WEIGHT OR LIGHT WEIGHT SANITARY WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Extra well made—all sizes—made to sell at $1.25; your choice at 75c

Women's Underwear.

WOMEN'S RIBBED COTTON FLEECED VESTS AND SIDE BAND DRAWERS—all sizes, at 25c
WOMEN'S EXTRA FINE MACO COTTON FLEECED VESTS AND SIDE BAND DRAWERS—Vests have long or short sleeves and are hand embroidered with silk and have silk ribbon at neck—all sizes, 49c
(Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....89 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The New York Times Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL; POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER.

Mr. ROOSEVELT has not wasted the long time he has taken to prepare his letter of acceptance. He has turned out a document of portentous volume in which he has carefully and ingeniously traversed every point as to which he thought that his Administration could make a favorable showing. Thanks in part to the deliberation with which he has prepared his address to the country, and, in part, probably, to the sobering influence of the discussion which followed his nomination, his tone is not what is usually accepted in his productions as "characteristic," but is notably more moderate and—we say it with all respect—rather more modest than many of his utterances. He still manifests, however, his ordinary faith in the providential nature of the mission he and his party have to perform and is enthusiastically blind to the facts that do not confirm the impression of that mission.

Mr. ROOSEVELT shows more adroitness than is usual with him in the treatment of the alleged inconsistencies of his opponents, and it is not unreasonable to infer the aid of a more skillful pen than his in this part of his letter. There is not lacking a certain foundation for his criticism. That is the penalty the Democratic Party has to pay for the errors it has committed in the past. Naturally Mr. ROOSEVELT does not acknowledge, and possibly he does not realize, the fact that the Republican record as to the currency is one of something far worse than vacillation or mistake. But it is not easy to see how he could manage to ignore that fact if he had taken the pains to inform himself of the doings of his party before he became prominent in its councils. He iterates, though in a slightly more temperate form, his claim for fidelity by his party to sound financial ideas and purposes. "We believe," he says, "in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world, and in a sound monetary system as matters of principle; as matters not of momentary political expediency, but of permanent organic policy."

This is far from being the truth. From 1878 until 1900 the Republican Party treated the gold standard as a "matter of momentary political expediency," and decided that expediency required that it should not be established. As late as 1890 it passed the mischievous Sherman Silver Purchase act as part of the bargain by which the McKinley protective tariff was secured. The silver dollars with which the Treasury was filled under that act were worth at first about 73 cents each; the Republicans refused to come to the rescue of the business of the country and repeal the law, even when these dollars had fallen to less than 50 cents each, and equally refused to give President CLEVELAND the authority to borrow money to maintain gold payments and prevent National repudiation. It is true, and Mr. ROOSEVELT has a right to call attention to the fact, that the Democrats went wrong in 1896 and in 1900, but he would be seriously embarrassed in the long and loud boasting he indulges in for his party if he went to the trouble of studying the record. He would find that even Mr. MCKINLEY became a consistent advocate of the gold standard only after he had become convinced that his former views were utterly condemned by the country, and he would find that while that estimable statesman thought it necessary to call an extraordinary session of Congress immediately on his inauguration to attend to the demands of the protected interests, three years were allowed to pass before the mandate of the people in the election of 1896 as to the gold standard was obeyed. Even then distinguished Republicans were insisting that no action should be taken, and the party acted only under the strong pressure of the business leaders of the country.

Possibly Mr. ROOSEVELT is in some degree to be excused for his ignoring, and his apparent ignorance, of what took place before the commencement of his own conspicuous connection with the National Government, the commencement of what may with some pertinency be called the Rooseveltian Era. But we cannot quite comprehend the complacency with which he treats the protective tax system as the source of most of the prosperity and good fortune that the country has encountered in the last forty years, and closes his keen eyes to the evidence of the demoralizing, the corrupting, influence of that system as to which he has himself had humiliating experience. It is true that he is now on the defensive because he is the candidate of a party on the defensive, and it is not the custom of political aspirants to point out to the voters unpleasant features of their own relations to the powerful interests of their party. But Mr. ROOSEVELT cannot have forgotten the attitude of his party as to his own generous policy toward Cuba and the Philippines in the matter of the tariff barriers, or the cruel and selfish manner in which Congress, under the influence of the monopoly lobby, cut the terms of that policy down to such meagre proportions. He may not really understand the economic operation of the tariff—apparently he does not when he infers that labor cost is lower among our competitors than with us—and he may not be aware of the actual effect of the tariff in not merely aiding but in practically building up monopolies in the United States, but he knows the face of corruption when he sees it, and he has seen it very disagreeably in the tariff legislation at Washington. It is one of the proofs of the dangerous power of the favorites of the tariff that they have subdued the sinewy hand of Mr. ROOSEVELT to the politics he has to work in. He makes a good deal of what he seems to think the error of the Democrats in making a "moral" issue of the tariff. It is a strange confusion of the mind, if not of the conscience, of so acute and brave a man as he has shown himself in other matters, that blinds him to the pervading, tyrannical, cynical, and insolent immorality of the vast and unscrupulous interests to whom the tariff is absolutely indispensable.

NOT A FACTIONAL CANDIDATE.

The announcement by Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD that he does not wish and will not consent that his name shall be presented for the nomination for Governor by any faction of his party and that nothing but a substantially united demand for his nomination would induce him to accept it, is quite characteristic of the man.

Certainly it is within the limits of honorable ambition for a man of Mr. SHEPARD'S standing and experience to desire to lead his party in such a contest as could be and should be made in this State this year. He represents, and it would be foolish for him to ignore the fact himself, the highest purposes and the best tendencies of the Democratic Party. In his own home city he has labored patiently, courageously, and with tireless energy to hold the party to its best standards. In matters of State and National concern he has the not too common equipment of clear and well-reasoned convictions. He has blameless character and a wide reputation based on it, and he enjoys the confidence of all who know him or know of him. He would be practically and in reality an ideal candidate for the Democratic Party at this time, and he would embody the sentiment of disgust with the policy of the present Republican machine. There are the best reasons why he cannot take part in any factional politics, in which selfish interests alone are involved. They are precisely the reasons why he would make a most satisfactory exponent of his party as a whole. It would be an immense advantage to the party and to the State if he should be named.

RUSSIA'S NEXT NAVAL MOVE.

Russia's ships are reported to have left the Baltic for the Far East. Last week they hoisted the "blue peter"—or whatever in the Czar's navy answers to that flag of hasty departure—and undertook a cruise for the purpose of testing their guns and "shaking down" their crews before starting for Asiatic waters. We now know, therefore, the strength of this squadron, as definitely made up, and it is possible to compare it with the Japanese fleet, which it will have to defeat if it is to wrest the control of the sea from the Mikado's navy. Most of the Russian vessels are new, and it may be assumed that they contain all the latest improvements in machinery, armor, guns, and ammunition; but this fact does not necessarily convey great encouragement to the Russian hopes of an early victory over the enemy. Work on the new ships has been greatly hurried, and it is highly probable that defects due to haste will make themselves felt long before these ponderous and complicated structures reach the China Sea. Already it is rumored that the firing of their heaviest guns has resulted in serious damage, and, while this report may be an exaggerated one, it is entirely reasonable to expect the discovery of some defects in the working of the guns and turrets. These difficulties may be overcome en route; but an absolute immunity from the necessity for considerable changes in the equipment would be surprising; and thus too great newness in the Russian vessels may offset somewhat the hard usage to which the Japanese have been subjected.

The battleships of the fleet are reported as the Souvaroff, (flagship,) the Borodino, the Alexander III., the Orel, and the Osliabia; and the armored cruisers comprise the Dmitri Donskoi, the Aurora, the Zemtschug, the Izumond, and the Almuz. The Sissoi Veliky and the Navarin make up the seven battleships intended to form the front line of this fleet. The four first named are sister ships, having a tonnage of 13,566, a speed of eighteen knots, and main batteries of four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns. The Osliabia, completed in 1898, has a tonnage of 12,674, a speed of sixteen knots, and a main battery of four 10-inch and eleven 6-inch guns. The Sissoi Veliky, (1894,) and the Navarin, (1891,) are of 9,000 and 10,000 tons respectively; speed, sixteen knots; batteries, four 12-inch and eight 6-inch guns.

Comparing the foregoing with the Japanese battleships the latter are found to be individually superior, the Mikasa and the Asahi having a tonnage of 15,200, a speed of eighteen knots, and batteries of four 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns; the Shikishima, tonnage, 14,850; speed, eighteen knots; battery, four 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns; the Fuji and the Yashima, 12,500 tons; speed, eighteen knots; batteries, four 12-inch and ten 6-inch guns.

The armored cruisers on both sides are about equally matched, but as they would play only a secondary part in a fleet action, they need not be specifically compared.

Russia's seven battleships, therefore, would have the advantage of two in point of numbers, which would count for considerable. The Czar's vessels carry twenty-four 12-inch and four 10-inch guns, while the Mikado's heavy ordnance foots up only ten 12-inch guns. Of the 6-inch quick-firers the Russians have seventy-five and the Japanese only fifty-two.

But against these advantages in the number of guns aboard the Baltic ships must be put the superiority of the Japanese ordnance. The latter not only throw heavier projectiles, but they give them a much higher velocity. The Russian Admiral, having three slow ships, cannot choose his time, place, or distance for a fight. Inevitably he will have to wait till his enemy is willing to engage, and the latter can fix the distance. Thus the higher-powered wire-wound guns of the Japanese battleships, firing at a distance beyond the effective range of the comparatively old-style Obuchoff guns, may be able so to smash the Russian ships in the early part of the action as to even up the chances of victory. Also, the success heretofore gained by the Japanese will be of material help to them in their future fighting. Hence, while the Russian fleet at present is the stronger, there is a fair chance for their foes, and the outcome—in case the Russians reach the China Sea—will depend upon the men behind the guns, the material features being practically evenly balanced.

THE EXAMPLE OF BOSTON.

To readers of THE TIMES the need of some organization directly concerned for the cause of education in the arts and crafts has been presented so often that further argument seems superfluous. Boston is now about to carry out what New York has long discussed and as usual failed to achieve, and we may look confidently for a very intelligent and thorough treatment of this important problem from her.

The classes at the Cooper Union, the Pratt Institute, and other schools of less prominence show how general is the demand for schools midway between trade school and technological institute where young men and women can learn at nominal cost the decorative side of trades like cabinet work, for instance, and fit themselves to supply the growing taste for household articles of an artistic sort. Great prices are paid abroad and in this country for furniture, wood carvings, tapestries, tableware, produced in past centuries by artists of the Orient and of Europe who made useful objects beautiful and in many cases signed them, as a painter signs his canvas. The palaces and residences of Italy and France contain pieces of furniture thus signed which run to fabulous prices when they reach the auction room, and often those who pay these surprising sums are Americans who might be willing to contribute to a fund that would encourage the arts and crafts here. Indirectly, of course, and after a long while, these importations may reach the worker and may stimulate him; but what we need is a direct placing of education in industrial art in the way of the beginner. This is the aim of the movement in Boston.

There is a great and growing demand for useful objects that have the distinction of being the handicraft of an individual artist and single of their kind. Signed articles are less apt to be duplicated; ways can be found to prevent their seizure by manufacturers and the flooding of the market with machine-made copies. The manufacturers themselves need trained designers, foremen, and workpeople who have been taught the meaning of styles and will avoid the meaningless and ugly jumble of disconnected motives which are so often seen in the work from the fashionable shops during the last half century, the ignorance of beauty in line and beauty in mass, the helpless profusion of ornament where simplicity is needed, and the dull use of simplicity where the article requires just the opposite treatment.

The exhibit made at St. Louis by the German Empire contains lessons for the instructors in arts and crafts, some results being excellent, others in the nature of warnings how not to proceed. Neither in the German nor in the French section is all admirable; but that would be foolish to expect. What must challenge our respect is the way in which the European nations are training their workmen in schools and with working museums to meet the demands of a century that is beginning to see the commercial value of art applied to industries.

PEACE DELEGATES AT A WAR SCHOOL.

The spectacle of the delegates on their way to the International Peace Congress at St. Louis so fired with enthusiasm at West Point that they broke into spontaneous cheers for the navy and the army, if not exactly amusing, was certainly instructive. It shows that even when on a pacific errand the sights and sounds of martial display, the noise of the Captains and the shouting, and all that sort of thing, appeal to the man who deprecates war as the worst of calamities which can befall a nation, and set his blood coursing more rapidly through his veins. That our great war college interested the peace delegates very much is not to be wondered at. They are men with a clear conception of the duties of a State in connection with all that pertains to the protection of its borders and the defense of its rights as a member of the family of nations.

Whether as delegates to discuss schemes of universal pacification they take their function quite seriously is a question which it would perhaps be rude to press too closely. It caused a broad smile to overspread the faces of those who heard of it that one of the American officers sent to the Peace Congress at The Hague was instructed by the Secretary of War to take advantage of his opportunity while in Europe critically to examine and test a new army rifle said to be extremely efficient, with a view to its adoption for the United States Army. This also was perfectly natural, and quite proper; but the officer charged with this double duty must have realized that his missions were somewhat incongruous, and if he took his rifle tests more seriously than the amiable propaganda of disarmament, the fact is not to be wondered at in the present state of civilization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those impulsive Panamanian frogs that had such an extremely good time for the first few months after they called in the American King Stork to make them independent of rulers of their own race have already come to realize that the Nature of Things has not materially changed since the days of Aesop, and that the teachings of his fables are of perpetual and universal application, not momentary and local. Their past state was bad enough, no doubt, but while it lasted they knew the Ateness of the Where, and at moments of really hot impatience they had the—to them—so precious privilege of playing the game of revolution under rules and conditions with which they were perfectly familiar. How different is their present situation—how sadly, cruelly different! They have discovered that independence of Colombia was bought at a price of utter subordination to the United States and that the amiability of King Stork has a close connection with obedience to all his orders and with giving him such of their possessions as he needs in his business. So the Panamanian frogs are again as hotly impatient as ever they were, but resort to the old remedy, the only remedy they know, is now out of the question. They talk of it, indeed, but even they must feel in their hearts that the talk is too ludicrous even for Central America, and that their threat to restore the "status quo ante" by submitting themselves again to the uncovenanted mercies of the country they so gayly deserted is considerably more impracticable than it is desperate. Formerly they could fight to keep what they had or to get what they wanted, and in case of improbable necessity they could die amid scenes of thoroughly enjoyable excitement; now fighting is out of the question, and the dying, if it came to that, would be in dismal quiet and to no measurable purpose. For them matters are in a dreadfully immutable arrangement. Whether they like it or not there is nothing imaginable to do except to acquiesce, and their little interests have been completely submerged in those of such incomparably greater magnitude that even the most generous and benevolent of observers cannot give them anything more valuable than a gently humorous commiseration. Poor little fellows! They have lost nothing except a dream, and nobody is going to hurt them a bit, and yet their unhappiness is very easily comprehensible.

—Nobody will even whisper a doubt as to the unreality of the hardships and fatigues suffered by the militiamen at Manassas, or hint a question as to their ability in the conditions of actual war to give an honorable account of themselves against any foe the world could bring against them, but for all that, the stories of what the Japanese and Russians did at Liao-Yang do make it seem just a little amusing that four days of manoeuvring under genial skies, among friends and in a friendly country should have put a full half of the men engaged in such a state of exhaustion that they were physically incapable of participating in the review at Wellington. These were "losses" vastly greater than those suffered by the armies whose work in the East was the deadliest of earnest, much more prolonged and in weather that made our approximation to war a Sunday school picnic in comparison. There are, however, a good many things to be taken into consideration before approaching the conclusion that the militiamen are weaklings in body and spirit. In the first place they undertook, or had imposed upon them, something like the fatigues of real war without any preliminary training in the case of many of them and with very little for any. Almost as explanatory, perhaps, is the fact that they lacked the inspiration of a momentous cause. It is one thing to be on the winning side in the solution of a prearranged military problem and quite another to be identified with the glory and fate of one's own country in desperate conflict with another country seeking its destruction. The very tiredest of those boys who were physically incapable of taking part in the review would undoubtedly have discovered that he had not a little strength in reserve had he been aroused by such demands as are made upon the Japanese, or even upon the Russian, troops. They did as much as the circumstances, judged by the subliminal self, seemed to require. That they gave out will be held by some the fault, not of the men, but of the officers, who did not take sufficiently into account the points in which the men differed from hardened troops and demanded of them more endurance than was reasonably to be expected. The same fault, displayed in real battle, would have been fatal, and it might well be made the subject of more serious criticism than this.

—Dogfish, it seems, have been making so much trouble for the fishermen off the North Atlantic Coast of late that the Canadian Ministry of Marine has been seriously considering the problem of exterminating them, or at least of reducing their numbers. The first suggestion, of course, was to offer a bounty for every dogfish the destruction of which could be proved in one of the usual ways, but experience with that plan has almost always been painful, owing to the opportunities for fraud it always provides and the frequency with which it accomplishes nothing except the subtraction of large sums from the public treasury, and the Commissioners wisely rejected it. Instead they determined to establish three big plants for the reduction of dogfish to glue and fertilizer, and to pay the fishermen a good price for all the dogfish they will bring to these factories. At first thought this seems to be an excellent scheme, and certainly if the Canadian Government makes the catching of dogfish a profitable industry the day of that creature will not be long in the waters where he is now an expensive nuisance. On analysis, however, if is revealed that the two plans are much the same. If it paid to catch dogfish for any purpose whatever, people would have engaged in the industry so long ago that by this time there probably would be no dogfish to carry to reduction works, public or private. It can safely be assumed, therefore, that the Government

—One of our readers is puzzled, or would have us think so, because Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY, at the chemists' dinner, said: "I do not see why Britain and America cannot always buck together in peace and harmony—not, indeed, under one Government, for that is impossible, but ever united against all comers." Regarding this our correspondent impressively asks: "Did he include in his invitation to 'buck together against all comers' the many millions of citizens of the United States who have not the privilege of being 'Anglo-Saxons,' or does he wish to advance science by having the chemists of America and Britain unite against the chemists of other nations?" These rather snippy questions, we think, answer themselves. Whatever may have been the exact meaning of this bit of after-dinner oratory, it was well meant, and anybody who searches in it for ill meaning does much worse than waste his time. The chances that Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY draws racial lines in science are infinitely small—as small as the chances that he thought of America as inhabited by men of this blood or that.

A CORRECTION BY MR. TODD.

Author Did Not Demand Investigation of His Arrest in Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your special from Washington under date of Sept. 7, 1904, headed, "Author Seeks Redress," contains so much misinformation that I am sure you will be glad to have me set you right.

No "proceedings to vindicate my mental soundness" have been begun, none is needed. The latter has never been called in question, except by the police of Washington.

No "request for an investigation" was made by my counsel. He simply wrote to the Commissioners for a copy of my commitment, and added that the statutes of the District of Columbia prescribed certain legal formalities and judicial proceedings for the commitment of the insane, which the police did not observe in my case, and asked if they acted under any special law or authority. Your correspondent ignores this part of the letter. It was sent, I am informed, on or about Aug. 24. No reply had been received up to Sept. 8.

Of the outrages and despotic acts of the Washington police in seizing my person, confining me for twenty-three hours in a police cell, committing me to St. Elizabeth's after the merest farce of an examination by two police surgeons, paid servants of the department, breaking into my lodgings, seizing my private papers, manuscripts, and personal property and carrying them to the police station, all in violation of my constitutional rights and of the statutes of the District of Columbia regarding the commitment of the insane—I may in due time have something to say to the American people. Publicity is the best remedy for such abuses.

CHARLES BURR TODD.

Redding, Conn., Sept. 10, 1904.

OLD CAPT ACKERMAN TO QUIT.

With His Cats and Chickens He Kept Tarrytown Light Twenty-one Years.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Capt. Jacob Ackerman has resigned his position as keeper of the Tarrytown Lighthouse, and will retire on Oct. 1, when he will have completed twenty-one years of service. He holds the record for length of service along the Hudson. He says the duties have become too heavy for him, and as he will be seventy-eight on Nov. 1, and as his wife is over seventy, he thinks he will retire and live ashore for the rest of his life. During his service he has rescued nineteen persons from drowning.

The Captain was very fond of pets, and he had a family consisting of three cats, a dog, and two dozen chickens. The Captain has managed to keep his chickens with him Winter and Summer. Sometimes they fell overboard, but he managed to rescue them. In the Winter time while it was terribly cold at the lighthouse he had them cared for, and he said they were good layers. One of his cats is thirteen years old, and has spent her lifetime in the lighthouse.

The Captain was keeper of the Croton Aqueduct at one time, and is an ex-President of the village of North Hempstead.

CHURCH DAY FOR OLD FOLKS.

Preacher of 82 Read a Poem and Singer of 83 Gave a Solo.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 11.—The fifteenth annual observance of the second Sunday in September as Old Folks' Day, took place in the First Presbyterian Church to-day.

There were over 100 present who had passed the half-century mark, 60 over seventy, 20 over eighty, and 3 over ninety. The oldest was James Samuels, ninety-two, with S. B. Clough a close second, only two months behind. Mr. Samuels still works daily at the shoemaker's bench. The Rev. O. O. Campbell, eighty-two years of age, who has been a church member seventy-six years, read an original poem, and Thomas Street, eighty-three, sang a solo committed to memory when he was five years of age. Souvenirs were presented to all septuagenarians by six little girls in white, and bouquets to the octogenarians, while the nonogenarians received special presents.

DEFENDS SUNDAY AT SAYVILLE.

Methodist Preacher Replies to Seventh Day Adventist Attacks.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Rev. Henry S. Sstill of the local Methodist church preached a sermon this evening in defense of the Christian Sabbath, because Seventh Day Adventists have for some time past been preaching their doctrine in the village. They have a large tent, and have been attracting large audiences, and have made several conversions.

The Rev. Mr. Still was expected to make an attack upon the Adventist preachers, but he contented himself with preaching a sermon defending the observance of Sunday rather than Saturday as the Sabbath. He predicted that some of those who had been led astray by false teachings would be glad to get back to their old faiths.

It is reported that there is dissension in one of the families which have been influenced by the Adventist preaching. The dissension is attributed to the restrictions on the use of meat.

MEDALS FOR EXPLORERS.

King Edward Congratulates Officers of the Discovery.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—King Edward has telegraphed his congratulations to the officers of the British Antarctic expedition steamer Discovery, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday. His Majesty has ordered that a new medal be instituted for polar service, and granted to all the officers and members of the crew.

Capt. R. S. Scott, commander of the Discovery, has been promoted to the rank of a Captain in the Royal Navy.

McLAURIN ON RACE PROBLEM.

South Carolina ex-Senator Says Crisis Is Near—Crum Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you an open letter in reply to an inquiry about the "Crum case." I take occasion to present a few observations on the race question, which, if you think worthy, you can publish.

JOHN L. McLAURIN.

Mr. William R. Luke, Nashville, Tenn.:

Yours of Aug. 29 to hand and contents noted. Your inquiry is legitimate and one to which you have a right to expect a reply.

The nomination of Dr. Crum for Collector of the Port of Charleston was not referred to me by the President, nor do I recall that I made any recommendation as to filling this office.

My recollection is that the President withdrew the appointment when he found there was opposition, and as the matter at that time was purely local in its character, I am satisfied that had the contest been limited to the fitness, &c., of the applicant, Dr. Crum would not have received the appointment, in the face of the almost unanimous objection of the business interest in the City of Charleston. The color question, however, was squarely presented, and the President found himself in the position where to decline the appointment was to admit that the color of the applicant constituted an insuperable bar. What a striking illustration of the case with which every trivial matter is converted into a race question! The office and Dr. Crum dwindle into insignificance beside the other issues involved. It seems to me that before long a crisis will be reached where the subterfuges and expedients which have served in the past will be ineffective, and this race question will have to be met and settled squarely on its merits. The sooner the better, each day only adds to the complications and dangers. Patience, courage, and self-control are the cardinal virtues of a Christian civilization, and when these are cast aside, the social structure itself will fall. Yet we all know that so long as one crime is committed lynching will occur, this to be followed it seems by, "Before the Day Club," indiscriminate slaughter, the overturning of courts and military. Lynching does not lessen the crime nor does the crime limit lynching. The great underlying questions belong to the realm of the spiritual, where moral principles have their birthplace and home. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, in a very able paper, says in effect that the first step is for the negro leaders to begin a stern crusade against this crime and stamp it out and that lynch law will disappear; he may be right, but there is work for both races to do, and there must be some common starting point and concerted action. Gov. Chamberlain is a striking example of how certainly every intelligent and honorable Northerner who takes his South changes his views and becomes, if possible, more extreme than those to the "manor born."

The danger is in just what I refer to in the Crum case; no matter what happens the issue is made one of race. A division on race or religion is the most cruel, deadly, and dangerous that can divide men. The honest and high are held responsible for the crimes of the ignorant and degraded. An average citizen, speaking to me last week of the Statesborough affair, where an entire white family were murdered without provocation, and then burned by "A Before the Day Club," said: "If one of my family were a victim, I wouldn't care who, I would simply go out and kill niggers." When this sentiment is fully crystallized in both races, you have all the material to make the records of the Sepoy insurrection and Indian warfare pale into insignificance. I cannot believe that all this fever of race hatred, suspicion, and distrust can be laid at the door of any single crime, it is too deep and widespread, nor can I think that the race question would be settled if such a crime were never again committed.

The crime is an aggravation and only one of the dire effects of a third of a century's false doctrines and teachings. These disorders are the symptoms, not the disease, just as flushed cheek and quickened pulse only point to the inward fever that is consuming the patient. The roots of the disease lie amid the passions and errors of the reconstruction epoch, when full citizenship was suddenly thrust upon a race of slaves totally unprepared for such great moral and political responsibility. We are only gathering the second harvest from the seed then sown.

The first harvest was in that sad day when the South, to maintain its civilization, had to ignore and defy the Constitution of the United States. We are still struggling with the near-by effects of our civil war, and the heavy burden put upon both races is beyond their strength, for new consequences are continually cropping up in National life. I read with great interest a very thoughtful article by a Mr. Thomas of Ohio, published in The North American, in which he advocates the repeal of certain portions of the reconstruction amendments to the Constitution. I do not know, but it is possible that we may yet have to go back to this question where Lincoln left it and McKinley took it up, and as nearly as possible right every wrong. The constitutional restrictions of suffrage in the States must be in harmony with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States; so long as they are not it gives the entire machinery a sinister twitch. Then we can safely rest upon the only enduring foundation by making the true test of citizenship moral and intellectual worth, applying every restriction fairly and honestly without regard "to race or color." The race question would disappear from politics, and when it disappears there it will elsewhere, and not before. The standard of citizenship would be so high that instead of the ballot box being regarded as a danger it would become the true safeguard of property and liberty.

For thirty years, forced by these conditions in the South to vote as a unit, there has been no room for the discussion and settlement of honest differences of opinion. The ballot box at a general election has merely been a machine registering the color of the voter, not his political opinions. When you take into consideration the mighty forces at work and the inevitable trend of events I cannot see how any thinker who believes in God and recognizes that uplifting evolutionary force, ever at work, pushing nations from one epoch into another, can have confidence in the makeshifts which surround us or believe that they can long endure. I know not what the immediate future may have in store, but I believe in our country and I know that the democratic ideas upon which it is founded are surely working us toward that condition where liberty and justice will be the birthright of each unit composing what we call government. I know that the race, labor, or any other of the great issues of the day can never be settled except in harmony with the catholic spirit of the age, and that in time every false doctrine and flimsy pretext which impede this onward march will be crushed out of existence.

Conditions are likely to grow much worse before they get better, on the principle that out of chaos comes disorder. If some power could bar out the politicians of the North who traffic with the negro vote in National convention and those of the South who "holler nigger" every time there is an honest difference of opinion, and then call into a great convention the wisest and safest men of the Nation without regard to race or party, these great issues might be considered upon their merits and a way be found out of the wilderness which would save much sorrow and suffering. I know too much, however, of public life to expect anything to be done until conditions become unendurable; then the good sense and awakened conscience of the American people will find a solution for this and other problems affecting National life which now seem well-nigh hopeless.

JNO. LOWNDES McLAURIN.

Bennettsville, S. C., Sept. 4, 1904.

INDIANS DRAW COLOR LINE.

Threaten to Boycott Government Schools If Negroes Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Government may have to deal with the mixed school problem in the Indian Territory. Reports have reached the Interior Department that some of the Indians of the Five Tribes are threatening to boycott the new schools which will be established in the territory this Fall, if negro children are permitted to attend.

It is said that protests from influential men in the territory will be filed with the Secretary of the Interor against the mixed schools, and that much feeling exists.

The objections to the mixed schools first came from the Chickasaws, who are said to take the position that Congress, when it passed the bill, intended that the appropriation should be expended on the education of Indian children alone.

The officials here believe the chief objection to the mixed schools is due to prejudice against the negro, and that there would be no special objection to the white children if the negroes were excluded. As construed by Indian Commissioner Jones, the law under which the schools are being established includes all children, and, therefore, it is not likely that any discrimination will be permitted. An effort will be made to conciliate the Indians who are protesting, so that the Interior Department will not be compelled to take formal action.

Officials of the Indian Bureau say that a strong prejudice against the negroes has always prevailed among the Cherokees and that this feeling has existed to some extent among the Chickasaws, but that the other tribes have not indicated such prejudice. The Creeks are well disposed toward the negroes, as some of the members of that tribe have married negroes.

The Osages in Oklahoma are hostile to negroes, and it is said that they will not let a negro set foot on their reservation. Their hostility was brought to the attention of the Indian Bureau about a year ago in a way which threatened to involve the Government in the race question.

An appointment as cook at one of the Osage schools was offered a negro woman. Agent O. A. Mitscher informed the Indian Bureau that the presence of a negro on the reservation would be resented by the Indians, and he urged that a white cook be appointed instead.

The appointment had been made and could not be revoked. Fortunately for the officials here the woman decided not to accept, and the place was given to a white cook.

KAISER LAUDS CECILIA.

Expresses Great Pleasure at Betrothal of His Son to the Duchess.

SCHWERIN, Sept. 11.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived here this evening, accompanied by Crown Prince Frederick William and his betrothed, the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The city was lavishly decorated, and the royal party received an enthusiastic reception by the populace.

At a State dinner the Emperor expressed great joy at the betrothal of the Crown Prince and the Duchess. Her character, his Majesty said, would insure the happiness of his son, and with it the happiness of his house and of the fatherland.

BATTLE IN URUGUAY.

Government Defeated—Temporary Quiet in Paraguay.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 11.— A further heavy engagement between the insurgents and the troops of the Goverment, in which the latter are reported to have been defeated, is said to have occurred in Uruguay. Negotiations between the Paraguayan Government and the revolutionists there are still proceeding.

FOUNDLING WON BABY PRIZE.

Little Waif Left on a Doorstep Prettiest Child at County Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A foundling won first prize in the Baby Show of the Tompkins County Fair, which closed here yesterday.

There were more than fifty competitors, but the outcast, who was left on the doorstep of the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jewell last Winter, was pronounced the prettiest, and received a big steel range.

COMPLAIN AGAINST WOODBURY.

Street Cleaners Say They Work Fourteen and Fifteen Hours.

The delegates of the Street Cleaners made a kick at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union about an alleged order of Commissioner Woodbury withdrawing the scrapers at noon in the asphalted streets. The delegate said that when the scrapers were in use the street cleaners got through sooner, but when they were withdrawn it lengthened out their work to something like fourteen or fifteen hours a day.

He said that Commissioner Woodbury had asked for an additional appropriation of $1,106,000, and proposed that the Board of Estimate should be asked to refuse this additional appropriation until there was a change in the scraper rule. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Fatal Explosion on Italian Cruiser.

SEOUL, Sept. 11.—Four of the crew of the Italian third-class cruiser Puglia were killed last Thursday in the harbor of Che-mul-Pho, and sixteen others were rendered ill by the fumes of bursting shells. The actual explosion of the shells did little damage.

Undertaker's Signs on Churches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to express my complete agreement with your correspondent who criticises the churches for their bad taste in advertising the business of the undertakers of New York. Shall we not have "carriages from ——," "organ furnished by ——"? Why not? It is really less a shock to our sensibilities. Does the church exist, then, to bury us? Let us advertise the wedding caterers, at least as an offset!

I have repeatedly been unable to learn the name of a church without finding the corner stone, and have not always found it there. But I have found a sign board each side of the door with the undertaker's name and address, and no sign with the church name or the rector or minister.

Let us have done with this disgusting practice!

R. P. ELLIOT.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

THE WINDS.

I have tracked the South-Wind to her den
(Far the hills where the Summer lies!)
And the wild-folk will not follow me—
The dawn of fear is in their eyes.

I have left them timorous on the trail
(Far the hills where the Summer lies!)
For street and mart are beyond their pale—
The wild-folk are not city-wise.

But ever they call in the well-loved voice,
(Far the hills where the Summer lies!)
And it's O for the path and the vagrant choice
Of a westward look when the red day dies.

Shall I track the North-Wind to his lair?
(Far the hills where the Summer lies!)
I'll find 'tis the old, old trail I fare,
With the wild-folk keen with a new surprise.

I'll relearn the lore of the chosen things
In the hills where the Summer lies,
While the dim trees pray and the river sings
And the lights of a new day slowly rise.

JAMES OWEN TRYON.

TROOPS, TIRED BUT HAPPY, RETURN FROM BULL RUN

Cheering Crowds Greet Twelfth and Fourteenth Regiments.

ONLY A FEW ON THE SICK LIST

A Mongrel Pup and a Woe Begone, Rat-Tailed Cat the Twelfth's Mascot Souvenirs.

The Twelfth New York Regiment, Col. Dyer commanding, arrived home last night over the Pennsylvania from the scene of the recent army manoeuvres on the battlefields of Bull Run with some of the men suffering from the effects of malarial fever, but the majority in excellent condition. Two privates were sent to New York Hospital to be treated for malaria, while Lieut. Fisher had to be removed to his home in a carriage suffering in like manner. Ten of the men had their feet blistered in the long marches of the last days of the sham fights.

The regiment paraded to the armory at Sixty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, with 796 men and forty officers. Before dismissing the regiment, Col. Dyer complimented the men in most eulogistic words, declaring that he could best express his admiration for their conduct in the words of Gen. Bell, their commanding officer, who said:

"When the country needs men, there will be no better found than the New York State troops."

Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, along the line of march, and about the armory, were thronged with a crowd of friends and relatives to welcome the boys home. All along the line they were received with cheers, and if they were fatigued, their marching showed no effect.

"The boys marched fifteen miles a day on the average," said Col. Dyer later, "over roads covered with cobblestones which cut into the soles of the shoes and induced many cases of blistering. Oftentimes they were without sufficient water, and other supplies were lax at times. Besides, many of the men were bothered by new shoes. But taking all things into consideration, they performed their duties as well as the United States regulars, if they did not do better.

"Thursday, after a march of twenty-eight miles, the men were all a little bit tired, but they, as well as their commander, Gen. Bell, were satisfied that their forces had won and that if the movements had been continued this would have been established beyond peradventure. The men, in spite of the hardships, are well pleased with the experience.

"They are every bit the equal of the American regular, and show what can be done with men who are drilled only at times, even although this be continued."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, First Lieutenant of Company D, who was reported to have been overcome by the heat on the first day of the manoeuvres and ordered to retire by the regimental surgeon, admitted that on that first day he felt rather tired. He laughed at this experience, thinking it a good joke.

"Later," he declared, "I enjoyed every bit of the manoeuvres. The company did splendid work, and I believe that it did us all a lot of good."

Some of the men told of a rather brisk encounter not on the plans of the War Department between the Fourteenth, the Brooklyn regiment who were with the "Blues," and the Twelfth, who were with the "Browns." This occurred just after the manoeuvres had been called off and the Twelfth were cheering for the victory they thought had been theirs. This aroused the fighting ardor of the Fourteenth; rifles were dropped for the minute, and at once there was a brisk fist fight going on all along the line. The officers quelled the disturbance and harmony once more reigned.

Others of the men told of the annoyance some of them had been put to at night by the birds of some of the Southern regiments parading past their quarters playing "Dixie" with full lung power, while their escorts gave the rebel yell. It got to such a pass that they were requested to stop the demonstration.

Officers of the regiment are wondering whether they get the extra allowance of $5 a day for duty outside the limits of the State.

Two mascots returned with the regiment, both under the protection of Company D. One is a mongrel pup which was picked up in some manner not told of on the first day. The other is a woe-begone, rat-tailed cat, which wandered into the same company's quarters last Tuesday.

The "Fighting Fourteenth" Regiment reached its armory, in Brooklyn, at 6 o'clock last night, every man worn out and hungry, but all enthusiastic over the experience and none with a complaint to make about the hardship he had endured. The regiment arrived in Jersey City from Manassas late in the afternoon, and crossed from there by boat to the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. From there the command marched to the armory, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, as the men were met at the ferry and the armory by crowds of their friends, and were cheered all along the line.

When the regiment had been drawn up in the main drill hall Col. Adolph L. Kline, the commanding officer, made a brief speech, in which he thanked his men for the willing and cheerful way in which they had done their work. The regiment, he said, had proved itself still worthy to be called the "Fighting Fourteenth." While admitting that they were played out, the men declared that they would be ready for another war game at any time. Speaking of the manoeuvres, Col. Kline said:

"I think they have been of the greatest benefit alike to the National Guard and the regulars. The chief trouble this year was that it was all new. The duty was on a very large scale, and it may have been that the organizations were worked too hard. The regulars had been on the ground a week or more and had become acclimated and hardened.

"The Guardsmen, for the most part, went from their desks and counters to keep up with the hardened regulars, and they did it. We returned without a sick man. Our regiment was highly complimented by Gen. Tasker Bliss, our brigade commander, and by Gen. Grant, our division commander."

While waiting to start for home on Saturday night three men of the Fourteenth were slightly wounded by the explosion of a cartridge, which some "joker" dropped into a campfire. The men were Corp. A. F. Magnusson, Private August J. Borgquist, and Private John St. Clair.

Troop C, the other Brooklyn command which took part in the manoeuvres, reached home at 10:45 o'clock last night. The troop left Manassas at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived in Jersey City shortly after 8 o'clock. They crossed to the foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and marched from there to the armory, on North Portland Avenue. Capt. C. I. De Bevoise was in command of the sixty-seven troopers, all of whom, although tired out, expressed themselves as pleased with their experience.

The First Provisional Troop of State Cavalry, composed of details from Squadron A of Manhattan and Troop C of Brooklyn, arrived home from the manoeuvres at Manassas at 12:30 o'clock this morning under the command of Major Oliver B. Bridgeman. There were seventy-three men and officers. Capt. H. G. Badgley said that the men had stood the test splendidly.

MAINE SOLDIERS STOLE GOAT.

Cut Off Milk Supply of Two Jersey City Infants.

Several trainloads of troops from Manassas passed through Jersey City early yesterday on their way home. One train carrying the Maine militia was halted near Second Street for a short time on account of a hot journal, and a number of soldiers left their car for a foraging expedition. It was not supposed that they had carried off anything of importance until some time after noon, when Giovanni Colandiselle of 439 Second Street reported to the police that the soldiers had stolen a nannygoat from the yard of his house. He said the goat was a good milker, and that her milk was the chief food of his two young children.

He valued the goat at first at $10, but later raised the price to $20. A detective was sent to the Pennsylvania Railroad station to see if the men had abandoned the goat, but the railroad officials said that the animal had been shipped to New York with the men, and by that time was probably more than half way to Boston.

THAT CROP REPORT LEAK.

J. S. Bache & Co. Say They Happened to Strike Government Figures by Chance.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 11.—Chairman Hunter of the Cotton Exchange Information Committee received a letter yesterday from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson asking for the name of the "prominent wire house" in this city that bulletined the Government's crop figures recently thirty minutes before the report was officially released. Chairman Hunter wrote to the Secretary in reply as follows:

I am directed by the Committee on Information and Statistics of the Savannah Cotton Exchange to say that at 12:45 P. M. on Sept. 2 Messrs. Heyward, Vick & Co., who have an office in this city, received the following telegram, "Government looks like 84.1," signed Bache, which was posted in their office for the information of the public generally. I am informed by Messrs. Heyward, Vick & Co. that Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. of New York are their correspondents and authors of the above telegram. The writer, together with several others, saw the telegram in question.

Secretary Wilson has made no statement, so far as known here, as to what line his investigation will take.

William J. Wollman of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., when seen at the Hotel Majestic late last night, said:

"It is quite true that we sent that dispatch. There is no denying that fact. We do that right along. We estimate on what the Government's figures will be and send it out. We were putting ourselves on the back because we struck the figures so accurately in this instance.

"We deny absolutely, however, that we received any information from the Government, directly or indirectly."

"BEAUTY AND THE BARGE" A HIT

Comedy by W. W. Jacobs and Louis Parker Scores in London.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Not since "The Duke of Killicrankie" started months ago on the triumphant career which is not yet over, has any first night at a London theatre been so successful as that at the New Theatre when "Beauty and the Barge" was produced for the first time. The new comedy is the work of W. W. Jacobs, the famous humorist, and Louis N. Parker, and is acted by the Haymarket Theatre Company temporarily exiled to the New Theatre.

The episode which forms the plot, such as it is, of "Beauty and the Barge," is an escapade of Ethel Smedley, who runs away from home aboard the barge Heart in Hand, navigated by that notorious buccaneer of the tidewater, Capt. James Bailey.

The part of Captain Bailey, played by Cyril Maude, the head of the Haymarket company, was the feature of the piece, and surpassed all the previous efforts of that capital character actor.

It was not so much the plot of the play which made it go with such success as the irresponsible gayety and good spirits of the whole thing. The dialogue was bright, many lines really clever, the characters were of the farcically exaggerated type that provoke laughter, and the acting was admirable all through. Indeed, The Times says, "one must refer the reader to the cast, with the remark 'Excellent' against every member," and The Telegraph says that a play has rarely been better played all through.

ENGAGES MISS LA FOLLETTE.

Shubert Gets Wisconsin Governor's Daughter for Miss Rehan.

Sam S. Shubert announced yesterday the engagement of Fola La Follette, daughter of Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, for the support of Miss Ada Rehan. Miss La Follette will assume small rôles in "The School for Scandal," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Country Girl," Miss Rehan's répertoire for the coming season. Miss Rehan is to arrive in America next Saturday, and will begin rehearsals almost at once.

Miss La Follette was graduated from the University of Wisconsin four years ago. She has spent much time abroad, and it was while studying German in Munich that she made her first appearance on the stage. Miss La Follette denies that her father opposed her entering the profession, or that he considers the stage demoralizing.

JUMPED UPON RUNAWAY.

Monahan's Feat Saved Two Women Who Were Out Driving.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Sept. 11.—Hugh Monahan of Glen Ridge yesterday afternoon stopped a runaway horse which was drawing a light carriage in which were Mrs. Henry Wagner of Orange and a woman friend.

Monahan heard the clatter of the approaching runaway and ran out into the middle of the road just as the animal got abreast of him, and, springing forward, succeeded in catching the collar, and after an effort climbed on the animal's back. Monahan, who is very strong, succeeded in wrenching the bit out of the teeth of the horse, and in a few moments brought the animal to a standstill.

RESPECTS SUICIDE'S WISH.

Coroner Decides Autopsy on Body of Old Church Sexton Unnecessary.

Despondent from suffering, and fearing that an operation which he had been told was necessary would be fatal, Charles Weesling, sixty-three years old, drank some unknown poison, in the parlor of his apartment at 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday morning, and died before a doctor reached him. Near the body was a letter addressed to the Coroner and stating that suicide was intended.

Weesling was formerly sexton of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, in One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Lenox Avenue, but he had to give up work, and he told his wife yesterday morning that he couldn't stand the pain much longer. She suggested that he undergo the operation that his physician had told him would be necessary.

"Why, that would kill me anyway," he replied.

A little later he went into the parlor alone, and in a few minutes after his wife and three daughters heard him groan. They rushed into the parlor and found him unconscious.

Coroner Scholer, after reading the letter left by Weesling, decided that an autopsy was unnecessary to determine the cause of the death. The letter, written in German and addressed to the Coroner, read as follows:

"Dear Sir: This is to notify you that I am killing myself by means of poison. I hope thereby to obviate the necessity of an autopsy. Please be good enough to manage for a respectable funeral and console my wife and children."

BOATING PARTY MISSING.

Left Bridgeport in Launch on Thursday and Have Not Been Heard From.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 11.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of William F. Robertson and his wife, their daughter, Mrs. R. F. Kolb, and her husband, who left this city Thursday afternoon in a thirty-eight foot naphtha launch, intending to go to Oyster Bay, L. I.

A few hours after the launch sailed out of the harbor a furious thunderstorm swept over the Sound, and as no trace of the boat has been reported or no word from any member of the party has been received, it is supposed that they were all lost in the storm.

Mr. Robertson told his son, T. H. Robertson, just before he left that he expected to return with the party Friday noon at the latest, and if they decided to stay away longer the son would receive word to that effect.

JABEZ JACKSON SPOKE FOR LAW AND ORDER

"Bring Them Outlaws Back," He Yelled—Maplewood Obeyed.

HOT HORSE THIEF CHASE

And Would You Believe It Was All One of Those "Movin' Picter" Rehearsals?

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Sept. 11.—Maplewood was enjoying its Sabbath quiet when the air was shattered by strange sounds. There was the clatter of hoofs on Jefferson Avenue, and a shot rang out. The inhabitants rushed to their windows, and the sight which greeted them was so astounding that for the nonce they were unable to do more than gaze, wide-eyed, at the stirring panorama spread before them.

Down the thoroughfare, lashing their steeds to highest speed, three men were racing. Behind them thundered a pursuing party, pistols drawn, and bending low with the excitement of the chase.

"Halt!" shouted the foremost, but the only reply of the fugitives was to dig spurs the deeper into the flanks of their foam-flecked mounts.

A fusillade of shots broke the spell. The braves of Maplewood threw off their lethargy.

"It's bandits," yelled Jabez Jackson, "an' I'm for law an' order. Mandy, whar's my gun?"

Mrs. Jackson, with trembling hands, took down a muzzle loader of the vintage of 1853 and passed it to Jabez. In other homes similar scenes were being enacted.

Before the volunteer reinforcements mustered themselves on the village street, however, pursued and pursuers were far ahead. Toward the Lackawanna tracks the hue and cry went on. The railroad reached, the fugitives discovered an engine which was untended. In a trice they had abandoned their horses and clambered into its cab. Their pursuers were almost upon them.

One of the men opened the throttle. The engine moved ahead, slowly at first, and then faster and faster. The pursuers opened fire. Volley after volley smote the outraged atmosphere. The fire was returned by the men on the locomotive.

The men of Maplewood, panting but eager, appeared. They were in the zone of battle, almost, when they came to a halt. The engine rounded a curve before they had the chance to pull a trigger. Jabez Jackson spoke up.

"Bring them outlaws back!" he shouted. "We'll show 'em."

A man came out of the bushes, lugging a strange machine. He approached the baffled pursuers.

"That ought to make a swell pictur', Cap'n," he said to their leader.

Jabez Jackson lent attentive ear. "What's that about a pictur'?" he demanded. "Be this a game?"

"Movin' pictures," said the leader, mopping his brow. "We begun back in an old barn and got the whole thing on the films. It'll go great. What are you fellers buttin' in for! Don't you know you might hurt somebody with those middeevle fowlin' pieces?"

"W-a-a-l I'll be older-snizzled," snorted Jabez Jackson. "The whole kit an' bilin' on you ought to be treated. Movin' pictures! It's a outrage!"

The men of Maplewood snorted in unison. They shouldered their weapons and began their homeward march. There was but one approving face in the line.

"I guess I don't care," said Solomon Johnson, who is a mere tot of sixty-two. "It was some excitement, by Jerushy!"

NEW ZEALAND'S PROSPERITY.

Report of the Treasurer Shows Colony's Flourishing Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—United States Consul General Dillingham writes from Auckland, New Zealand, as follows:

The financial statement of the Colony of New Zealand, for the year ending June 30, 1904, was recently issued by the colonial Treasurer, Mr. Sheddon, it being his ninth annual budget. The surplus was $3,750,000, which is claimed to be a record one for the colony.

Recommendations to purchase twenty-five estates were made by the Board of Land Purchase Commissioners, and transactions were completed affecting ten properties containing 97,139 acres, the total cost being $2,343,075.

The gross debt of the colony on March 31, 1903, was $279,495,095, and the net debt $267,928,900. On March 31, 1904, the gross debt was $287,611,075 and the net debt $275,321,640. These figures show an increase of $8,115,980 in the gross debt and $7,392,740 in the net debt. The Treasurer admitted that the increase of the colony's debt was large, but he thought an intelligent analysis of the purposes for which these loan moneys were obtained would prevent any inclination to find fault with himself and colleagues.

He also said that he did not advocate or even defend a large borrowing policy, but that he looked back with pride to the immense amount of good which had been done to New Zealand's hard-working and often struggling settlers by the colony's judicious borrowing, which had enabled large areas of land to be purchased at a fair price and to be cut up for close settlement.

As a result of the introduction of the new system of investigation, which has been made to apply to all pensioners already on the books, in addition to new claimants, there has been a decided drop in the number of new pensions granted, as well as a marked decrease in the total number of pensions on the rolls, and consequently in the expenditure under the act. The actual amount paid in pensions during the year was $1,015,820, or $34,880 less than last year. The Treasurer thinks the present system results in greater care being exercised in granting pensions, and that it has reduced fraud to a minimum.

According to the Treasurer's statement a lesser number of men applied for work in 1903 than formerly, and the difficulty of meeting the applications was less. Notwithstanding the steady and continued influx of workers from Australia, labor was sometimes scarce and expensive in the country districts, while those in the skilled trades in town received unusually high wages.

Speaking of the large extension of business which has taken place and the increased values of property throughout the colony, the Treasurer called attention to the fact that in Wellington City alone the capital values have risen from £29,328,890 in 1891 to £54,678,445 in 1903, and that £15,000,000 of this have been added in the last five years. The rating value of the four chief cities in New Zealand is now £139,868,735.

These facts, taken together with the advance in the price of commodities, fully justify, in the Treasurer's opinion, any advance in the wages of workers caused by the carefully considered awards of the arbitration court.

It is stated that the past year has been an unusually prosperous one for all classes of farmers and stock owners, and that general prosperity is apparent throughout the colony. The total value of the exports of the principal items of farm produce, although slightly less than the phenomenal amount for the year 1902-3, is more than $12,500,000 in excess of the value for the year 1901-2. The export of wool was less in quantity, but owing to the improved prices the value increased $2,991,210. The output of New Zealand hemp continues to grow, both in quantity and value.

HURT IN SCRAMBLE FROM CAR.

Explosion Causes Lively Panic on Williamsburg Car.

In a panic, resulting from an explosion in the controller box, several passengers on a Hamburg Avenue car, Williamsburg, were injured last night. The explosion occurred just as the car was at the corner of Rodney and South Fifth Streets, and the passengers fell over one another to reach the street.

In the scramble Harris Greenberg of 130 Dumont Street, fractured his left wrist, and Cornelius Hersch, fifty-eight years old, of 58 Christopher Street, broke his right leg. Traffic was blocked on the Hamburg Avenue line for half an hour. The injured were taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

IN THE SHOPS.

A tael in China is the monetary unit, and it is also a weight. Just what the odd little things are that they are selling under the name in an up-town shop the would-be purchaser will have to determine for himself or herself. The tael is rather dark in color, but it is silver, heavy, small, looking more than anything else like the metal top of a bottle with turn-down ears. In the centre are Chinese characters. It is a curiosity, a trinket for the writing desk, and may be used for a small paper weight, or the pen may be laid across it temporarily. It is quite different from the ordinary run of trinkets, and costs $1.

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Medicine glasses are always useful. One of them has a cover which is a regular watch face with hands to mark the hour for the dose. Glass and top cost $5.

***

There is a separate medicine glass cover of silver, with the hours marked, which costs $3.75.

***

Medicine spoons have been mentioned here before, but they are worth reconsidering. There are two spoons, one a table and one a tea spoon, at the opposite ends of a short handle. Underneath this handle are small rests, and the bowl of the spoon is held up away from the dust. This is a heavy piece of silver, and costs $6.

***

Those green salts bottles come with silver cases reaching half the height of the bottle. With a raised decoration, one of these costs $2.25. The plain costs $1.75.

***

An odd little trinket, in the shape of a flask for the handbag, is in silver, with a glass bottle inside for holding the salts. One silver side of the flask opens to show a receptacle for powder and little powder puff. It costs $12.

***

A queer round piece of silver, which looks like a couple of saucers set one over the other, is to hold candlesticks. The saucers are for candlestick supports. The small candlesticks are inside, and when the saucers are separated, and the candlesticks screwed into the middle of each, there is a pair of traveling candlesticks. They are made in this form for convenience in carrying.

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Pretty short stemmed flower holders are to be found in green glass at low prices, varying according to the size, from 30 cents to $4.50. These vases have round bowls, narrow necks, and flaring tops.

***

Very low and shallow flower holders also come in green glass, and range in price from 65 cents up.

***

New things in cut glass dishes are those with a plain edge. The lower parts of the bowls and sides are heavily cut, but the top for an inch or more down shows only the plain glass, the upper edge being sometimes straight around, but more often in waved lines. This plain edge is supposed to strengthen the dish. A spoon falling with a little force upon it is not so likely to cause damage as when it is cut. The dishes come at the same average price as in the ordinary cut glass.

***

There is always Colonial cut glass to be considered for its good lines and dignified simplicity. There is nothing that cannot be found in it now. There are ice bowls, as they say, and sherbet sticks, which are pretty for many purposes. A large pair of these costs $12, and a smaller size $9.

***

A celery dish in old-fashioned cutting, as well as Colonial shape, the high round dish with a foot, costs $9.75. A jam dish, with a cover and foot, costs $7.50; little old-fashioned salts, small round dishes, also having a standard, are $2.25 each, and pretty little olive dishes cost the same. A small comport costs $4.50.

***

Glass comports in other styles of cutting come in all sizes, and are very attractive with their high stems.

***

Cut glass bowls, with a design in silver deposit around the edge, are quite different from the bowls with the silver edge that is made separately and set on. They are newer and prettier.

***

A cut glass vinegar or oil jug, with a handle and silver stopper, is a bargain at the reduced price of $1.75.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read have planned a series of large entertainments for their guest, the Duke of Newcastle. To-day the Duke attended early service at Trinity and spent the day driving with his host.

Baron von dem Bussche will sail to-morrow for Germany for an absence of four weeks. Baroness von dem Bussche will remain in Lenox during his absence. The duties of First Secretary of the German Embassy will be assumed by Major von Etzel, military attaché, in the absence of the Second Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin will close their cottage to-morrow and go to Roslyn, L. I., for the Fall months.

Mrs. Thomas Garner and her mother, Mrs. F. Clay Dugan, have arrived in Lenox for horse show week. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Delafield, Mrs. James Lawrence Lee, and Miss Edith Evans of New York.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn of New York arrived Saturday, and will remain for a week as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward of Washington, who own the David Dudley Field place in Stockbridge, have arrived from Jamestown, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair of New York, who are touring in their motor car, left Lenox to-day, where they have been entertained by Capt. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, for New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon on the steam yacht Narada to-day. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. William R. Travers, and Edward H. Bulkeley.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave a dinner for forty at her villa, Ochre Court, to-night, the table decorations being in yellow and white.

Miss Leary gave a musicale at Park Gate this afternoon, and Mrs. J. F. Knapp gave a musicale at the Cliff cottage to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh of Washington are guests of Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

E. S. Knapp of New York is visiting ex-Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan at Beacon Road.

Eugene Higgins left to-day in the steam yacht Varuna for New York.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor will leave to-morrow for Fenecliffe-on-the-Hudson, sailing on the steam yacht Nourmahal.

Neilson Winthrop and his sons, Harold and Gerald, have returned from Bar Harbor.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Leavitt, daughter of Rufus W. Leavitt of New York, to Francis Du Pont Balch, son of Admiral Balch, United States Navy, retired, of Baltimore, has been announced. Miss Leavitt has been in Edgemere during the present Summer. The Leavitts are a Flushing family, and are connected with the Howlands, Lawrences, and Franklins.

UNION RULES SMASHED IN LABOR DAY PARADE

Musicians Kick Because Non-Union Band Was Hired.

NON-UNION BADGES ALSO WORN

Musical Delegate Tells Central Federated Body He Had Right to Call Strike, but Refrained.

It was charged at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday that union rules had been shattered even in the holding of the Labor Day parade on Monday last, and some of the members wanted to know what unionism was coming to.

The first shock came when President Smith of the Musical Protective Union announced that the Teamsters had fractured trade union principles by employing the Catholic Protectory Band to play in the parade.

"This band is composed of forty children," he said as the other delegates moved uneasily in their seats, "and some of them carried instruments that weigh twenty-six pounds."

The matter was referred to the Grievance Committee, and then an attempt was made to take it to the Factory Inspection Department as a violation of the child labor law. This was finally tabled.

Here Delegate Morton of the Amalgamated Wood Workers got up to complain that the delegates in the parade did not wear union badges on their canes.

"The badges some of the men wore were non-union badges," he said. "Why, even the badge of the tip printers' union was not on the hats of the people who paraded in uniform."

"Sometimes it's cheaper to hire union men," put in a musician delegate. "Here is a case where $350 was paid for a band of forty boys. You could have had members of the union at $8 per man."

Smith said that he had a perfect right to order a strike of the musicians during the parade, owing to the employment of non-union players. This he refrained from doing, as he wanted the parade to be a success.

On top of this James McCabe, the Grand Marshal, reported that the parade was the most successful that had taken place for many years. Then he added:

"The only drawback was the knocking of the newspapers. However, that did not do us much harm."

ARBITRATION AVERTS STRIKE.

Employes of Republic Company Submit to Cut in Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Victory for employers was the outcome of the conciliation plan of adjusting wage differences, given its first great trial in Chicago by the Republic Iron and Steel Company and its 20,000 skilled union employes as Ashtabula, and elsewhere. Both sides accepted the decision announced to-day, thus making the second notable settlement by direct arbitration within the last year.

The members of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers employed by the Republic Company submitted to a reduction in wages. The decrease in pay will be from 2 to 13 per cent. The award was made after an all-night session at the Sherman House, following a two days' argument by conference committees from the company and the union.

The skilled workers will suffer the greatest reduction; the finishers, who have been paid $8.50 a ton, will receive next year only $7.15, or nearly 13 per cent. less. The "rollers," the least skilled, will be paid $4.90 a ton, which is 2 per cent. less than the scale last year.

JERSEY CITY MEN ARE SHAVED.

Barber Shops Stay Open Till 1 P. M. Sunday as Usual.

Contrary to expectation Jersey City men had no trouble getting shaved yesterday. All the barber's shops were open until 1 P. M., and the only interference by the police was to compel the barbers to pull down the blinds at noon.

Chief of Police Murphy said he had not issued any order requiring the shops to close, and had no intention of doing so.

"All there is to it," said the Chief, "is that before I went on my vacation a committee of the Journeymen Barbers' Association asked me to close the barbers' shops all day on Sunday. I declined to comply and told them that if they did not wish to work on Sunday they could refuse."

Shut-Down Throws 9,000 Out of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—By the closing down of three of the Chicago plants of the International Harvester Company Saturday evening 9,000 men were thrown out of work. Representatives of the company said manufacturing would be resumed in a few weeks, when the taking of inventories had been completed.

WHICH CAR KILLED AMMERMAN?

East New York Police Have Arrested the Crews of Two.

The police of the Liberty Avenue Station, East New York, are in a quandary as to whom they should hold responsible for the death of Erastus Ammerman, sixty-eight years old, a builder of 1,018 Myrtle Avenue, whose body was found Saturday night on the Jamaica Avenue trolley tracks.

Unable to determine whether Ammerman had been struck by an east or west bound car, the police arrested the crews of two cars which were going in opposite directions about the time the accident occurred. They are Motorman Matthew Reed and Conductor Gustav Winkleman of Car No. 658, going west, and Motorman Michael Flynn and Conductor Charles Mabin of Car No. 2,683, going east. Reed and Flynn were held to await the action of the Coroner. They denied that they were in any way responsible for Ammerman's death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPHINE

By Ellen Douglas Deland

A new book by the author of "Oakleigh" and other popular girls' stories. Jo and Georgie are two girls who go to live with an uncle in the East. Their arrival creates considerable consternation when they are found not to be boys, as their names would indicate. This is but one of many delightful turns in this charming story.

CLOTH $1.25.

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NEW YORK CITY WHOLESALE DEPOT,
127 HUDSON ST.
Brewery, Hudson, New York.

LEO STERN DEAD.

The Noted Violoncellist Expires in London.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Leo Stern, the violoncellist, husband of Suzanne Adams, the singer, is dead.

Leo Stern began his professional career in 1888, when he made his first concert tour with Mme. Adelina Patti. Mr. Stern came of a musical family, and received his musical education from the great 'cellist Piatti and from Klengel and Davidoff at Leipsic. He was a favorite of Queen Victoria, and frequently played at Windsor, Balmoral, and Osborne.

He was the first 'cellist to play Dvorak's concerto for 'cello, and so delighted was Dvorak with the young musician's work that he went to London to lead the Philharmonic Society's orchestra when Mr. Stern introduced this piece to the artistic world.

At the London concert Mr. Stern's success was so emphatic that he was selected to interpret the concerto at the Leipsic Gewandhaus, where the audiences are conceded to be the most critical in all Europe. He was the first Englishman ever invited to play there, and his triumph was so complete that he was summoned by Emperor William to play at Potsdam. In Paris he played with Massenet, Goddard, and Thome.

The 'cello used by Mr. Stern is the largest Stradivarius in existence, and was presented to him by a number of admirers of which Lord Amherst of Hackney was the leading spirit. The instrument is known as the "General Kyd" and is valued at $6,000.

In this country Mr. Stern appeared with Theodore Thomas's orchestra in Chicago, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and with the Philharmonic Society of this city.

ACTRESS RUN DOWN BY CAB.

Miss Hammond Was Dodging Bicycle When Vehicle Struck Her.

Miss Dorothy Hammond, appearing in the vaudeville sketch "Time is Money," with Charles Hawtrey, had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday night.

She was crossing Twenty-third Street at Broadway and Fifth Avenue, when in dodging a bicycle she was struck by a cab and knocked down. When she appeared at Keiths Theatre later she carried her arm in a sling.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. HAWLEY, one of the oldest residents of Stamford, Conn., died at his home yesterday aged eighty-four. He was the son of the late Lieut. Gov. Hawley and was born in Stamford. For many years he was President of the old Stamford National Bank. He resigned two years ago. He also was one of the vestrymen of St. John's Church.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—In the Atlantic States to-morrow the weather will be fair. For Tuesday generally fair weather is indicated over all districts. On the New England coast the winds will be variable, becoming west to northwest and fresh, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh south, shifting to west and northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh south to west winds, with generally fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy to-day; cooler in north portion; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Eastern New York—Fair, cooler to-day; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh variable winds, becoming west and northwest.

New England—Fair to-day, cooler in north and west portions; Tuesday, fair; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	69	64	64
6 A. M.	67	63	64
9 A. M.	74	67	68
12 M.	79	71	70
3 P. M.	79	72	72
6 P. M.	76	71	71
9 P. M.	71	71	70
12 P. M.	68	69	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date, 1903	73
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. and 70 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 73 degrees, at 4 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A Family Game—115 Cards

BUNCO (Trade Mark.) 50c.

Church Cornerstone Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Sept. 11.—The cornerstone of the Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel of Elmsford was laid this afternoon by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, D. D., Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York. The address was delivered by the Rev. M. F. O'Byrne.

Secretary McClure Back from Europe.

William McClure, Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, with Mrs. McClure and his niece, Miss Margie C. Hurlbut, returned from Europe yesterday on board the steamship Hamburg. They have been abroad since May.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer is the season for MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is the perfume for Summer.

Wilhelm Photo Art Studio, 150 Nassau St., Room 1816. High Portraiture in Photography.

DIED.

BATES.—Suddenly, at Westminster, Md., on Saturday, Sept. 10, Mary C. Bates, widow of Major F. H. Bates, U. S. A.
Funeral services at her late residence, 2,823 Q St., Washington, Monday, Sept. 12th, 3 P. M.

CLIBBON.—On Sept. 11, 1904, Maria Clibbon, wife of the late William T. Clibbon, in her 85th year.
Funeral service in the Chapel of the Home, 891 Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M.

HAWLEY.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, Sept. 11th, Charles A. Hawley, in the 83d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOYT.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Sept. 11, 1904, Julia A. Van Deusen, wife of Alfred D. Hoyt.
Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles J. Peabody, 128 Willow Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, Julia Evelyn, Johnston, wife of Dr. William Cameron Johnston and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Holmes.
Funeral services on Monday, Sept. 12, at 2 P. M., at the family residence, 58 Spruce Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

PUTNEY.—At his Summer residence, Suffern, N. Y., on Saturday morning, William B. Putney, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral services at Zion and St. Timothy's Church, West 57th St., bet. 8th and 9th Avs., Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

RAUNHEIM.—Suddenly, on Sept. 9, 1904, in his 67th year, Saly Raunheim, beloved husband of the late Selly Raunheim (nee Lewisohn) and father of Leon, Maurice, Emanuel, Arnold, Julius Raunheim, and of Julia Bradshaw, Mathilde Arnstein, Fannie Jarmulowsky, and Nellie Henschel.
Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 13, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,242 Madison Avenue. Positively no flowers.
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, London, and Paris papers please copy.

ROWLAND.—At New Haven, Conn., on the 8th inst., Frederick Croswell Rowland, in the 61st year of his age, son of the late John Rowland, Esq., and Jane C. Rowland of that city.
Funeral services will occur at St. Paul's Episcopal Church at New Haven, corner of Chapel and Olive Sts., Monday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock. Burial at Grove Street Cemetery. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TERHU

WESTERN TEAMS PLAY; NO GAMES IN EAST

Pittsburg Within a Point of Second Place in National League.

CHICAGO SCORED BUT ONE RUN

Cincinnati Won and Lost with St. Louis —Detroit Quit Even in Double-Header.

The standing of the teams in the major leagues was not disturbed yesterday as the result of the five games played. Pittsburg's defeat of Chicago placed the champions within one point of Selee's men. At Cincinnati the local team and St. Louis each won and lost, while in the American League the same condition of affairs existed in the double-header between Detroit and St. Louis. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 5.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York..	..	10	9	11	14	15	17	17	93	.738
Chicago ..	7	..	8	9	15	13	10	14	76	.598
Pittsburg ..	9	10	..	10	8	12	14	11	74	.587
Cincinnati ..	7	8	9	..	10	12	12	13	71	.564
St. Louis ..	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.500
Brooklyn. ..	2	4	4	6	6	..	13	10	45	.363
Boston..	1	8	3	5	7	9	..	11	45	.354
Philadelphia.	4	4	7	5	5	10	5	..	36	.286
Games lost..	33	51	50	55	65	79	82	90	.	.

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis 7; Detroit, 3, (6 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia	Chicago.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	9	10	9	10	13	20	78	.619
New York.. 6	..	12	8	11	13	13	13	76	.613
Philadelphia 6	9	..	13	8	10	11	11	68	.567
Chicago	3	10	8	..	11	10	11	13	72	.563
Cleveland ..	10	7	10	8	..	11	10	9	15	69	.561
St. Louis...	9	6	6	5	7	..	9	10	52	.419
Detroit	8	6	7	8	4	10	..	11	52	.416
Washington.	2	3	2	4	4	9	7	..	31	.246
Games lost..	48	48	52	56	54	72	73	95	.	.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Quit Even in a Double-Header.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—Nichols was compelled to pitch both games to-day. He won the first by superior work. In the second, however, he weakened perceptibly and was hit hard. St. Louis secured three hits and a base on balls in the second inning of the first game, but failed to score, a frustrated steal and an out at the plate preventing runs. Kelley retired on account of illness. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kelley, lb..	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Peitz, lb...	1	0	5	2	0		
Dolan, cf...	0	0	1	0	0		
Sebring, rf..	0	0	2	1	0		
Odwell, lf..	1	2	3	0	0		
Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1		
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	5	3	0		
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Schiel, c....	0	0	7	2	0		
Hahn, p....	0	1	0	2	0		
Total.....	2	3	27	14	1		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b..	1	0	1	1	3	0	
Shannon, lf..	1	2	4	0	0		
Beckley, 1b..	0	0	9	0	0		
Brain, 3b....	1	1	1	1	0		
Swind'ls, c..	0	1	4	0	0		
Smoot, cf....	1	4	5	0	0		
Dunl'vy, rf..	0	1	2	0	0		
Shay, ss....	0	0	1	4	1		
Nichols, p..	0	0	0	0	1		
Total.....	4	11	27	7	2		

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4

Two-base hits—Hahn, Odwell. Three-base hit—Smoot. Home run—Brain. Stolen bases—Odwell, Shay, Farrell. Double plays—Schiel to Corcoran; Peitz to Corcoran. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 2; off Nichols, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 6; by Nichols, 3. Time—1:41. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 11,022.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Peitz, lb....	1	1	12	0	0		
Dolan, cf...	2	4	2	0	1		
Sebring, rf..	1	2	0	0	0		
Odwell, lf..	0	0	1	0	0		
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Corcoran, ss.	1	3	2	9	2		
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0		
Schiel, c....	1	1	1	1	0		
Ewing, p...	2	2	0	1	0		
Total	8	14	27	15	4		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Farrell, 2b..	2	1	5	4	0		
O'Neill, lf..	1	0	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b..	1	1	10	1	0		
Brain, 3b....	1	3	1	1	0		
Grady, c....	0	1	4	0	0		
Smoot, cf....	0	1	2	1	0		
Dunl'vy, rf..	0	2	1	0	0		
Shay, ss....	0	0	1	9	0		
Nichols, p..	0	1	0	2	0		
*Shannon ..	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	8	27	17	3		

*Batted for Nichols in ninth.

Cincinnati	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—8
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Beckley, Ewing, Sebring, Corcoran. Three-base hits—Dolan, Ewing. Sacrifice hits—Odwell. Double plays—Ewing, Corcoran, and Peitz; Shay, Farrell, and Beckley; Farrell, Brain, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 3; off Nichols, 2. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Hit by pitched ball—By Nichols, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 1; by Nichols, 4. Wild pitch—Ewing, 1. Time—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

PITTSBURG, 5; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The game to-day was played in a drizzling rain, and was won by Pittsburg in the eighth inning when they hit Wicker for two singles, a triple, and a homer. Two singles with a wild pitch gave the locals their one run. Attendance, 5,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf...	0	0	2	1	0		
Casey, 3b...	0	0	1	3	0		
Barry, 2b....	0	0	2	1	0		
M'C'thy, cf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Kling, c....	0	0	4	1	0		
Evers, 2b...	1	1	1	5	2		
Jones, rf...	0	0	1	2	0		
Kruger, ss..	0	0	1	1	0		
Tinker, ss..	0	0	2	3	0		
Wicker, p...	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.....	1	1	27	11	1		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b..	1	0	2	1	0		
Flaherty, cf.	1	1	5	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0		
Wagner, lf..	0	2	2	0	0		
Br'sf'd, 1b.	0	1	16	1	0		
M'C'm'k, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Kruger, ss..	0	0	1	1	0		
Phelps, c...	0	0	1	0	0		
Leever, p...	1	1	0	2	0		
Total.....	5	11	27	14	1		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 7. Three-base hit—Ritchey. Home run—McCormick. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Steele. Stolen bases—Tinker, Wagner. Double plays—Evers and Barry; Leever, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Kruger, Bransfield, and Phelps. Struck out—By Wicker, 5. Passed ball—Phelps. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 5; off Leever, 2. Wild pitches—Leever. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire Mr. Johnstone.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis and Detroit Divided Honors in a Double-Header.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—St. Louis and Detroit broke even here to-day in a double-header. Detroit won the first game by a score of 2 to 1, Mullen allowing St. Louis only eight hits and striking out five men. Siever was very wild, giving nine men their bases on balls.

The second game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkess. St. Louis knocked Jaeger out of the box in the fourth inning, six making hits and six scoring. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf..	0	0	1	0	0		
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	1	1	0		
Wallace, ss..	1	0	3	4	1		
Hynes, rf...	0	1	0	0	0		
Jones, 1b...	0	1	14	0	0		
Padden, 2b..	0	0	2	1	0		
Moran, 3b...	0	2	4	3	0		
Nance, c....	0	1	1	0	0		
Siever, p...	0	1	1	6	1		
Total.....	1	8	27	15	2		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf..	0	0	0	5	0	0	
McIntyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Robinson, 3b.	0	2	4	1	0		
Hickman, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Drill, c....	1	1	6	2	0		
Lowe, 2b...	1	0	2	1	0		
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	3	3	0		
Mullen, p...	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.....	2	5	27	8	0		

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, O'Leary, Mullen. Stolen bases—Barrett, Hickman. Wild pitches—Siever, 2. Bases on balls—Off Siever, 9; off Mullen, 2. Struck out—By Siever, 1; by Mullen, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 12. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf..	1	2	1	0	0		
Heid'ck, cf..	1	2	1	0	0		
Wallace, ss..	1	1	0	3	0		
Hynes, rf...	0	1	0	0	0		
Jones, 1b...	1	1	7	1	0		
Padden, 2b..	0	1	0	1	1		
Moran, 3b..	1	0	1	0	1		
Nugden, c...	1	2	7	0	0		
Howell, p...	1	3	1	2	0		
Total	7	13	18	7	2		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf..	1	1	1	0	0		
McInt're, lf.	2	2	0	0	0		
Cough'n, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Hick'n, 1b..	0	0	7	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	2	0	0	1		
Beville, c...	0	0	3	7	0		
Lowe, 2b...	0	0	1	0	0		
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	3	7	0		
Jaeger, p...	0	0	0	0	0		
*Donovan ..	0	0	0	0	0		
Stoval, p...	0	0	0	0	0		
Drill, 1b....	0	0	2	0	0		
Total	3	5	18	8	1		

*Donovan batted for Jaeger in fifth inning.

St. Louis.	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	—7
Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hit—Coughlin. Double plays—O'Leary and Hickman. Innings pitched—By Jaeger, 4; by Stoval, 2. Passed ball—Sugden. Stolen base—Padden. Hit by pitched ball—By Jaeger, Jones. Wild pitch—Jaeger. Bases on balls—Off Jaeger, 3; off Stoval, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Stoval, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Detroit, 8. Time—1:22. Hits—Off Jaeger, 10; off Stoval, 3. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer. Attendance—16,800.

RIDGEWOOD, 8; CEDARHURST, 0.

At Ridgewood Park yesterday the Ridgewoods, with Puttmann, the Greater New Yorks' left-handed pitcher, in the box, defeated the Cedarhursts handily. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Ridgewood	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	0	—8	11	1
Cedarhurst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	5

Batteries—Puttmann and Sprague, Varney and Wolfe.

American Association.

Columbus, 1; Indianapolis, 3. Second Game—Columbus, 3; Indianapolis, 0.

Louisville, 6; Toledo, 5. Second Game—Louisville, 7; Toledo, 2. (Five innings; called on account of darkness.)

Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2. Second Game—Minneapolis, 3; Kansas City, 2.

St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 3. Second Game—St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 2.

Eastern League.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	—8	11	0
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	4	7

Batteries—Kellogg, Callahan, and Thomas; Pardee, Hesterfer, and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4	6	1		
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	1

Batteries—Swanson and Stamler; Wolfe and Shea.

Montreal 3; Rochester, 1.

State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 0; Utica, 5.

At Albany—Albany, 0; Troy, 1.

At Utica—J. A. & G., 0; Utica, 4. Second game: A. J. & G., 0; Utica, 5.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Little Rock, 0.

At Memphis—Memphis, 8; Shreveport, 6.

South Atlantic League.

At Jacksonville—Jacksonville, 2; Macon, 1.

Scores of Other Games.

At Westchester Oval—All Nationals, 4; Cedars, 1.

At Ridgewood Park—Newtown Grays, 6; Elk Field Club, 0.

At Ontario Field—Ontario Field Club, 5; Colored Giants, 3.

At Visitation Field, Brooklyn—Bridgeport, 10; Visitations, 0.

At Skellys' Grounds, Brooklyn—Skellys, 4; Brooklyn Athletic Club, 4.

At Long Island City—Glenwoods, 4; Paramounts, 3.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 5; Patersons, 3.

At Jersey City—Oakleys, 4; Hudson City Field Club, 0.

At St. Michael's Field, Brooklyn—St. Michael's C. C., 14; Brunswick Giants, 7.

At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Marquettes, 5; Inwood A. A., 0.

At Staten Island—Xavier A. A., 6; Standards, 5.

At Rahway, N. J.—Howard A. C., 7; Rahway F. C., 5.

At Brooklyn—Brighton A. A., 3; Empires, 3.

At Equitable Park—Central Islip, 6; Brooklyn F. C., 2.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; three-quarters of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Major Pelham	116	Crown Prince	106
Collector Jessup	111	Adiutha	104
Ancestor	108	Tol San	104
Mimosa	108	Judge Denton	101
Jocund	106	Duchess Ollie	93
Wotan	106		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Amur	152	Paulaker	135
Flying Buttress	149	Numeral	135
Royelle	147	Woden	133
Walter Cleary	142	Moon Daisy	130
Seagull	140		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Pulsus	107	Rosetint	97
Breaker	100	Shenef Bell	95
Gray Friar	102	Dalesman	93
Spring	100	Ostrich	88

FOURTH RACE.—The Produce Stakes, of $15,000, for two-year-olds, colts and geldings; three-quarters of a mile.

Tongorder	122	Bedouin	117
Woodsaw	120	Wild Irishman	114
Wild Mint	119	Amberjack	114
Jack Lory	117	Diamond	114

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Bridlepath	112	Nuit Blanche	112
Charter	112	Chanelda	112
Rosie Dinham	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Metropole	106	Delcanta	102
Vidalia	104	*Wild Irishman	101
Gilpin	104	Eccentrical	99
Sweet Pepper	103	Salmont	99
Brush Up	103	Mrs. Bob	99
Black Prince	102	Rare Music	99
Charles Elliott	102	Thirty-third	97
R. L. Johnston	102	*Danseuse	95
Confessor	102		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS ON SATURDAY

Schedule of Games to be Played by Leading Teams.

COLUMBIA'S IMPORTANT DATES

Games with Yale, Michigan, and Cornell Will Be Played at American League Park.

With the football game between the Carlisle Indians and Lebanon at Carlisle next Saturday the gridiron season of 1904 will have begun, and from that time there will be matches a-plenty until the final contests that determine intercollegiate honors toward the end of November.

New York lovers of football will receive the opportunity of seeing three big local games—Columbia against Yale on Oct. 29 and Columbia against Cornell on Nov. 12 and Columbia and Michigan at American League Park on Thanksgiving Day. Besides these important contests Columbia will play Amherst and Williams, two of the strongest of the minor teams, in this city.

The annual Yale-Princeton game will take place on Nov. 12 at Princeton.

Columbia's Fall season of practice is scheduled to begin at South Field this afternoon, but William R. Morley, head graduate coach, may postpone it for a day or two. Indications are that the team will be pretty nearly as good as that of last season, which was believed to have been the best that ever represented the blue and white. Columbia will suffer most in the loss of R. S. Smith, full back, and E. D. Bruce, centre. Smith was considered one of the best Captains a Columbia eleven ever had and was strong in defensive playing and in line plunging. Bruce, too, was a veteran and always was counted on as a valuable man to strengthen the centre part of the line. There is a possibility that Jones, the speedy quarter back, who showed such promise last season, may not play again. This will be his last year in college, and possibly he may not be able to find time to devote to the gridiron.

The games to be played by the leading teams during the season follow:

Saturday, Sept. 17—Carlisle Indians vs. Lebanon Valley College, at Carlisle.

Tuesday, Sept. 20—Columbia University vs. De Witt Clinton High School, at New York.

Wednesday, Sept. 21—Carlisle Indians vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Carlisle.

Saturday, Sept. 24—Pennsylvania vs. State College, at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Union, at New York; Lafayette vs. Wyoming Seminary, at Easton; Lehigh vs. Albright College, at South Bethlehem; Dickinson vs. Western Medical College, at Carlisle; Syracuse vs. Cortland Normal, at Syracuse; University of Rochester vs. Niagara, at Rochester.

Wednesday, Sept. 28—Yale vs. Wesleyan, at New Haven; Pennsylvania vs. Swarthmore, at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Franklin and Marshall, at New York; Cornell vs. Colgate, at Ithaca; Lehigh vs. Baltimore Medical College, at South Bethlehem; Princeton vs. Dickinson, at Princeton.

Saturday, Oct. 1—Yale vs. Trinity, at New Haven; Harvard vs. Williams, at Cambridge; Princeton vs. Georgetown, at Princeton; Pennsylvania vs. University of Virginia, at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Wesleyan, at New York; Cornell vs. University of Rochester, at Ithaca; Brown vs. Maine, at Providence; Carlisle Indians vs. Gettysburg, at Carlisle; Lafayette vs. Ursinus College, at Easton; Lehigh vs. Manhattan College, at Bethlehem; Stevens Institute vs. Rutgers, at Hoboken; State College vs. Allegheny College, at State; Dickinson vs. Albright College, at Carlisle; Syracuse vs. Clarkson Technical College, at Syracuse; Dartmouth vs. Norwich University, at Hanover.

Wednesday, Oct. 5—Yale vs. Holy Cross, at New Haven; Harvard vs. Bowdoin, at Cambridge; Pennsylvania vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Tufts, at New York; Cornell vs. Hobart, at Ithaca; Carlisle Indians vs. Susquehanna, at Carlisle; Lafayette vs. Gettysburg, at Easton; Princeton vs. Wesleyan, at Princeton; Dickinson vs. Mercersburg, at Carlisle; Dartmouth vs. Massachusetts State, at Hanover.

Thursday, Oct. 6—Swarthmore vs. Lehigh, at Swarthmore.

Saturday, Oct. 8—Yale vs. Pennsylvania State, at New Haven; Harvard vs. Maine, at Cambridge; Princeton vs. Washington and Jefferson, at Princeton; Pennsylvania vs. Lehigh, at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Williams, at New York; Cornell vs. Hamilton, at Ithaca; Brown vs. Amherst Agricultural College, at Providence; Carlisle Indians vs. Bucknell, at Carlisle; Lafayette vs. Gallaudet, at Easton; United States Military Academy vs. Virginia Military Institute, at Annapolis; Syracuse vs. Colgate, at Syracuse; Haverford vs. Rutgers, at Haverford; Naval Academy vs. Dickinson, at Annapolis; University of Rochester vs. Union, at Schenectady; Dartmouth vs. Vermont, at Hanover.

Wednesday, Oct. 12—Yale vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at New Haven; Harvard vs. Bates, at Cambridge; Pennsylvania vs. Gettysburg, at Philadelphia; Columbia vs. Swarthmore, at New York; Brown vs. Wesleyan, at Providence; Lafayette vs. Princeton, at Easton; Military Academy vs. Hobart, at Annapolis.

Saturday, Oct. 15—Yale vs. Syracuse, at New Haven; Harvard vs. West Point, at West Point; Annapolis vs. Princeton, at Annapolis; Columbia vs. Amherst, at New York; Cornell vs. Bucknell, at Ithaca; Pennsylvania vs. Brown, at Philadelphia; Carlisle Indians vs. Albright, at Carlisle; Ursinus vs. Bloomsburg, at Easton; Lehigh vs. Haverford, at South Bethlehem; Dickinson vs. Lehigh, at Carlisle; Ursinus, at West Brunswick; New York University vs. Trinity, at Ohio Field; Pennsylvania State College vs. University of West Virginia, at State; Dartmouth vs. Williams, at Newton Centre.

Tuesday, Oct. 18—Pennsylvania vs. Brown, at Philadelphia.

Wednesday, Oct. 19—Annapolis vs. St. John's College, at Annapolis; New York University vs. Rutgers, at Ohio Field.

Saturday, Oct. 22—Harvard vs. Carlisle Indians, at Cambridge; Yale vs. West Point, at West Point; Princeton vs. Lehigh, at Princeton; Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Cornell vs. Franklin and Marshall, at Ithaca; Annapolis vs. Columbia, at Annapolis; Lafayette vs. Swarthmore, at Easton; Wesleyan vs. Rutgers, at Middletown; Williams vs. Hamilton, at Albany.

Thursday, Oct. 27—Annapolis vs. Swarthmore, at Annapolis.

Saturday, Oct. 29—Harvard vs. Pennsylvania, at Cambridge; Yale vs. Columbia, at New York; Princeton vs. Cornell, at Ithaca; Lafayette vs. Lehigh, at Easton; Carlisle Indians vs. Susquehanna, at Carlisle; Syracuse vs. Cortland Normal, at Syracuse; University of Rochester vs. Niagara, at Rochester.

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Tuesday, Nov. 8—New York University vs. Stevens, at New York.

Saturday, Nov. 12—Harvard vs. Holy Cross, at Cambridge; Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton; Columbia vs. Cornell, at New York; Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle Indians, at Philadelphia; Annapolis vs. Virginia, at Annapolis; Lafayette vs. Susquehanna, at Easton; Pennsylvania State vs. Dickinson, at Williamsport; Washington and Jefferson vs. Ohio State University, at Columbus; Wesleyan vs. Middletown; Michigan vs. Chicago, at Ann Arbor; Georgetown vs. Bucknell, at Washington; Harvard, 1908, vs. Yale, 1908, at New Haven; West Point vs. New York University, at West Point.

Saturday, Nov. 19—Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven; Annapolis vs. Virginia, at Annapolis; Lafayette vs. Lehigh, at Easton; West Point vs. Syracuse, at West Point; Wesleyan vs. Williams, at Williamstown; Rochester vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; New York University vs. Union, at New York.

Thursday, Nov. 24—Columbia University vs. University of Michigan, at New York; University of Pennsylvania vs. Cornell University, at Philadelphia; Ohio State University vs. Carlisle Indian School, at Columbus; Lafayette College vs. New York University, at Easton; Georgetown University vs. Lehigh University, at Washington; State College vs. Western University, at Pittsburg; Dickinson College vs. Washington and Jefferson, at Washington, Penn.; Syracuse University vs. Buffalo University, at Buffal

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Details of the Best Week's Boom of the Year.

A Clean Score of Advances Among Representative Stocks—Cheerfulness in the Bond Market Also.

The dozen most active and representative stocks of the week made a clean score of advances, the smallest being ⅞ for Southern Pacific. The most active property was naturally the strongest, Reading advancing 3⅞, upon sales of 529,560 shares. Steel preferred was a good second, with an advance of 3¼. And yet the steel and coal trades are making exceptionally poor reports just now. They also make the most rapid recoveries when they start, and there are signs that they are about to do so. The week was a half day shorter than its predecessor, and the sales were a million and a quarter shares larger, or nearly four and a quarter millions—more than threefold the corresponding week last year. For similar volume of business it is necessary to go back to 1902. Outside the active dozen there were larger advances than within it, ranging up to 10 to 15 points for inactive specialties whose price is matter of limited concern. For industrials the average price rose from the previous week's close, 55.15, to about 57. Railways rose from 106.31 to over 108. Of course this is the year's top. Including all shares which moved a point or more, 103 rose and 15 fell.

Forty bonds also moved a point or more, and but four fell. The shortened week resulted in a diminished volume of bond business, sales reaching but little past $25,000,000. That, however, surpasses 1902, and is double a good week's business. Analysis of it puts it into the same class with the more speculative department, and does not point to much improvement in strict investment business, that certainly is somewhat larger, and more notably so in over-the-counter business done by good houses than in Exchange transactions. For example, over $8,000,000 of the week's business was in Consolidated Tobacco 4s, which fell 2¼ upon announcement of a scheme to retire them for a mixture of new bonds and stock. The fall does not necessarily imply any adverse judgment of the market upon the plan, for it was not known long enough for the plan to have been digested, or to have any legitimate effect. The maxim to sell upon the good news is more likely to have been effective. Nearly 4,000 of the Steel 5s were sold, and they participated in the remarkable strength of the concern's stocks. Over 2,000 of the Rock Island 4s and 5s and over 1,200 of the Wabash 8s were negotiated. Distilling Security 5s made the maximum advance of 8⅝, upon sales of 564. It is difficult to draw any depressing inference from an almost universal rise in the bond market, but even boomers will admit that the class of securities instanced above are not a clue to what conservative investors are thinking.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Steel Foundries Co.
Chicago and Alton Railway.
Chicago City Railway.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Diamond Match Co.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	235	240
Albany & Susquehanna	225	
Allegheny & Western	145	12
Allis-Chalmers	11	51
Allis-Chalmers pf.	46	50½
Amalgamated Copper	59⅝	23⅝
American Car & Foundry	23½	50½
American Car & Foundry pf.	50½	210
American Coal	190	33
American Cotton Oil	32¼	94
American Cotton Oil pf.	90	30
American District Telegraph	30	214
American Express	208	
American Grass Twine	5½	6½
American Hide & Leather	4¼	4½
American Hide & Leather pf.	20	20½
American Ice Co.	6⅝	6⅝
American Ice Co. pf.	26½	27
American Linseed Co.	12	14½
American Linseed Co. pf.	33	35½
American Locomotive	24⅜	24⅝
American Locomotive pf.	95	95⅜
American Malting Co.	4	4½
American Maltings Co. pf.	19	21
American Smelting & Refining	67⅝	68
American Smelting & Refining pf.	108⅞	109
American Snuff	135	140
Am. Snuff pf.	96	99
Am. Steel Foundries	7	8
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	33¼	36
Am. Sugar Ref.	132	132¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	133	140
Am. T. & Cable	90	93
Am. Teleg. & Telep.	140	141
Am. Tobacco pf.	140	147
Am. Woolen Co.	13⅝	14½
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	81¾	82
Anaconda Copper Mining	84	86
Ann Arbor	28	30
Ann Arbor pf.	57¼	60
A., T. & S. F.	82⅞	83
A., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅝	99
Atlantic Coast Line	123¼	124
Baltimore & Ohio	89¾	89⅞
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¼	95
Boston A. L. pf.	105	
Brooklyn R. T.	56⅝	56⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	220	223
Brunswick City	5¾	6¾
Buff., R. & P.	140	145
Buffalo & R. pf.	150	165
Buffalo & Sus. pf.	88	89
Butterick Co	48½	49
Canada Southern	67	68
Canadian Pacific	126¼	126⅝
Central R. R. of N. J.	176	177
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	104	106
Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43½
Chicago & Alton	41	41½
Chicago & Alton pf.	82¾	84⅞
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	190	210
Chicago & E. Illinois pf.	125	140
Chicago Great Western	17	17½
Chicago Great Western pf. A	52	54
Chicago Great Western pf. B	28	29
Chicago Great Western deb.	82½	86
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	80	85
C., M. & St. Paul	159⅜	160
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	183	183
Chicago & Northwestern	190⅜	191
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Om.	142	146
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Om. pf.	135	
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	5⅞	6
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	14½	15
Chicago Union Traction	6½	7
Chicago Union Traction pf.	37	40
C., C., C. & St. L.	81	81½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109½	110
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	60	
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	70	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	
Colorado Fuel & Iron	43	43½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	60	
Colorado Southern	16	16¼
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	48½	48⅝
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	22½	22¾
Colorado & Hocking Coal & Iron	12⅜	12⅞
Commercial Cable	190	
Consolidated Coal	65	
Consolidated Gas	206⅝	207
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	122⅜	123
Corn Products Co.	13½	13⅝
Corn Products Co. pf.	70½	71
Delaware & Hudson	169	169½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	278	280
Denver & Rio Grande	26	26½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	79⅝	80
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	24	26
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	100	
Detroit Southern	2	2½
Detroit Southern pf.	4	5
Detroit United Railway	66½	66⅝
Diamond Match	130	135
Distillers Securities	27¾	28
Dul., S. S. & A.	7	8
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	12⅜	13
Erie	31½	31⅝
Erie 1st pf.	88	88¼
Erie 2d pf.	46⅞	47
Evansville & Terre Haute	58	60
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	80	85
Ft. Worth & Denver City	46	46½
General Chemical Company	48	55
General Chemical Company pf.	94	96½
General Electric	172	174
Gold & Stock Tel.	116	
Great Northern pf.	170	185
Hocking Valley	82½	83
Hocking Valley pf.	88	89
Homestake	52	55
Illinois Central	138½	139½
Ill. Central 1.	108	
International Paper Company	14½	14⅝
International Paper Company pf.	74	74¼
International Power	35	38
Int. Steam Pump	26⅝	30
Int. Steam Pump pf.	76½	77½
Iowa Central	22¾	23
Iowa Central pf.	44½	45
Joliet & Chicago	175	
Kanawha & Michigan	35	40
Kansas City, F. S. & Memphis pf.	70½	79¾
Kansas City Southern	25⅛	26
Kansas City Southern pf.	46⅝	46⅝
Keokuk & Des Moines	17½	18
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	47	52
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago pf.	52	60
Laclede Gas pf.	80	100
L. E. & W.	31½	32¼
L. E. & W. pf.	90	100
Lake Shore	245	265⅞
Long Island	56	58
Louisville & Nashville	122¼	122⅝
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	157	157½
Md. Coal pf.	100	115
Met. Sec. Co.	85½	85¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	120⅞	121¼
Mex. Central	14⅝	15
Michigan Central	130	136
Minn. & St. L.	55	56
Minn. & St. L. pf.	94	98
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	73¼	73⅝
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	128⅝	130
Mo., K. & T.	23½	24
Mo., K. & T. pf.	48¾	48⅞
Mo. Pacific	96⅞	99½
Mont. L., H. & P.	77⅝	78
Mor. & Essex	184	188
N. C. & St. L.	120	122
National Biscuit	47⅛	47¾
National Biscuit pf.	109	109½
National Enameling	14½	15
National Enameling pf.	72½	79
National Lead	23¼	23⅞
National Lead pf.	95	96½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	40	40
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	21⅝	21½
New Central Coal	42	44
New York Air Brake	138	140
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
New York Central	125½	126
New York & New Haven	193	195
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	30	32
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	105	
New York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	64	68
New York Dock Company	16	20
New York Dock Company pf.	43	48
New York, Lackawanna & Western	131	135
New York & N. J. Telephone	155	167½
New York, Ontario & Western	33¾	33⅞
Norfolk & Western	68¾	69½
Norfolk & Western pf.	90	91
North American	93¼	93¾
Ontario Mining	3½	4¾
Pacific Coast	64	65
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	100
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	74	75
Pacific Mail	34	34⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	129	129¼
People's Gas, Chicago	104⅛	104¼
Peoria & Eastern	22	23
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis	69⅜	70
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	100	100½
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	179	
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago sp.	174	
Pressed Steel Car	34⅝	34¾
Pressed Steel Car pf.	80	81
Pullman Company	216	220
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksilver pf.	3¼	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	88	89
Railway Steel Spring	21¼	22
Railway Steel Spring pf.	78	79½
Reading	89¾	93¾
Reading 1st pf.	85½	86
Reading 2d pf.	76¼	77½
Rens. & Saratoga	203	
Republic Iron & Steel	8½	8½
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	44⅞	45½
Rock Island	30	30½
Rock Island pf.	73⅜	73⅝
Rome, W. & O.	131	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19¼	19½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	81	82½
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	73½	75
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	60	61
St. L. & S. F., C. & C. I. ctfs.	170	173
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	127
St. Louis Southwestern	21½	21¾
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	44⅝	45
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	39¾	40
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	88	90
Southern Pacific	58⅛	58½
Southern Pacific pf., 1st in. paid.	113⅜	113½
Southern Railway	32½	32⅝
Southern Railway pf.	95½	96
Stand. R. & T.	⅞	1
Tenn. C. & I.	48⅜	48⅝
Texas Pacific	32⅛	32½
T. P. Land Tr.	33	33½
Third Avenue	123¼	124½
Tol., Peoria & Western	17	20½
Tol., Railways & Light	20¼	20½
Tol., St. Louis & Western	23½	23¾
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	47¾	48
Twin City R. T.	97	98
Union Bag & Paper	7	7¾
Union Bag & Paper pf.	65	70
Union Pacific	100¼	100⅝
Union Pacific pf.	92½	93
United Railways Inv.	14½	15¼
United Railways Inv. pf.	57⅜	57½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	10¼	11
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe F. pf.	56¼	57½
United States Express	116	120
United States Leather	8¼	8¾
United States Leather pf.	86¼	86⅞
United States Realty & Imp.	52	53½
United States Rubber	19⅜	19⅝
United States Rubber pf.	74½	75
United States Steel	15⅛	15¼
United States Steel pf.	65⅞	66
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	34¼	34⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	108⅜	108½
Va.-Iron Coal & Coke	17	19½
Wabash	22	22
Wabash pf.	42¼	42¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	230	250
Western Union Tel.	91½	91⅞
Westinghouse assenting	103¾	104
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	195
Wheel. & L. E.	18	18¼
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	46
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	26	27
Wis. Cent.	19¾	19⅞
Wis. Cent. pf.	44¾	45

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND

General Tenor of Reports Confirms Hopes for Improvement.

Prosperous Conditions Expected in Lancashire—Iron and Steel Trade Improves—Good Crop News.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Times's Financial Supplement to-morrow will say:

"The general tenor of this week's trade reports confirms the recent hopes of improvement in industrial conditions. The grain trade has been quieter, but prices are not much different from a week ago.

"The best news is that furnished by mail and cable from America exposing the unreasonableness of the recent wild speculation. Moreover, the crop news from India, Australia, and Argentina is good, and these latter are, with Russia, the countries which recently have been our principal food purveyors. The United States as the bread provider for Europe has lost much of its former importance.

"In the cotton trade the week has been somewhat tedious, but not discouraging—tedious on account of the momentary scarcity of raw material, which mulcts the spinner in heavy fines in his efforts to secure the needed qualities.

"But this is of passing interest only in view of the rapidly increasing supplies of American cotton, and the arrangements made for bringing cotton promptly within reach of Lancashire spindles.

"Of more permanent interest are the Board of Trade figures showing that the August exports of yarns increased 21 per cent. and the exports of cloth 10 per cent.

"It would seem that Lancashire will have one of the most prosperous Autumns and Winters for years. The wool and woolen trade likewise is maintaining its promise of a fairly good Autumn season, although the pronounced scarcity of raw material cannot be relieved quickly.

"Cable advices from Australia report that the auctions at Sydney and elsewhere have gone off with spirit, especially for good qualities, while faulty goods were neglected.

"It is stated that this year's clip is finer and lighter in grease than last year's, of strong staple, but burry. The next Sydney sale will be held Sept. 20. Brisbane will offer 7,000 bales on Oct. 5.

"Iron and steel manufacturers report improving conditions, although in some cases, as in Barrow and South Wales, foreign steel is spoiling home business.

"The shipbuilding trade seems among the poorest at present, and even here experience is uneven."

RATTLER WAS A CLOCK.

Buzzing in the Grass Was Not Made by a Snake.

Nobody has offered a reward for the return of an alarm clock that was found yesterday morning in a vacant lot not far from the corner of Cromwell Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street in the Bronx.

The finder of the clock was Jimmy Maher, a small boy. He was playing with some of his fellows in the vacant lot when a suspicious noise was heard in the grass.

"Gee! A rattle snake," shouted one of his little playmates, who had just returned from a vacation in the Catskills.

Everybody ran except Jimmy, who is of an inquisitive turn of mind. He investigated and found a clock. It was busily at work running off the minutes and hours. It showed the correct time. The alarm had run down.

APACHE ART MODEL ILL.

Son of Geronimo Chieftain in Bellevue with Consumption.

Joseph Ezhuna, a full-blooded Apache, son of the chieftain Victorio, who, with Geronimo, led the uprising of the braves on the San Carlos Reservation in New Mexico years ago, entered Bellevue Hospital as a patient last night. He has tuberculosis. He is twenty-five years old, and has been for some time an artist's model in this city, notably for E. W. Deming.

Accompanying him to the hospital was his friend from boyhood, Vincent Natalisch, who is a "level man" in the employ of the elevated road. They were classmates at Carlisle. The doctors did not give Natalisch much hope for his friend's recovery.

Accidentally Shot by Locksmith, Dies.

Edmund Schwinck, forty-four years of age, of 503 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, who was accidently shot on Saturday afternoon by his friend Louis Lipert, a gunsmith, died yesterday afternoon in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Lipert was unloading a revolver in his shop at 103 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, when it went off, and the bullet struck Schwink. Lipert is under arrest.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. W. Goodyear, Buffalo.

HOLLAND—George Conderoy, London; Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany.

IMPERIAL—G. W. Huddleston, London; F. T. Middleton, London; A. C. Harteyre, London.

GRAND—Capt. F. S. Harlow, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Count de Langier Villars, Paris; J. C. Ashton-Johnson, London.

MANHATTAN—D. P. Branchi, Milano, Italy; P. C. Fairbanks, Indiana; S. Kitasako and M. Shirohara, Tokio, Japan; John Nicol, South Africa.

PLAZA—W. Harrington, Limerick, Ireland; H. F. T. Bode, Sydney, N. S. W.

SAVOY—Alfred Chatterton, Madras, India; the Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh.

MURRAY HILL—E. Paterno Carresi, Italy; A. Drucker, Austria; T. C. Calvert, Sydney, N. S. W.; John A. Scott, Hilo, Hawaii.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Crowley, Dublin, Ireland.

HOFFMAN—M. Larnande and M. Heriot, Paris; E. C. Carter, Calcutta, India.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	
Sun rises	5:36	Sun sets	6:16
Moon sets	8:13		

High Water—This Day.

A.M.		A.M.	
S. Hook	9:17	Gov. Isl'd	9:43
H. Gate	1:39		
P.M.		P.M.	
S. Hook	9:43	Gov. Isl'd	10:06
H. Gate	1:59		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.		
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Valle, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Slavonia, Naples and Trieste		12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.		
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Kingston, Santa Marta, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, Martinique, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Semiramis, Turk's Island, Dominican Republic, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Bernard, Brazil, via Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Koenig Albert, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Nassau		1:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Tampico	12:30 M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.		
Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown		10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Aug. 28.
Caracas, La Guayra, Sept. 8.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Sept. 9.
El Rio, Galveston, Sept. 6.
Finland, Antwerp, Sept. 3.
Gallia, Segres, Aug. 15.
Indrasahma, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Korona, Antigua, Sept.
Manzanares, Ciudad Bolivar, Aug.
Mars, Kolb, La Plata, Aug. 29.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 19.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Sept. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 7.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13.

Altai, Kingston, Sept. 7.
Camoens, Bahia, Aug. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Dagbestan, Hull, Aug. 29.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Jesseric, Algiers, Aug. 28.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Sept. 6.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 8.
Morro Castle, Havana, Sept. 8.
Narragansett, London, Sept. 3.
Olinda, Nuevitas, Sept. 8.
Thrift, Tuxpan, Sept. 6.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14.

Caremne, Barbados, Sept. 7.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Sept. 12.
El Dia, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 7.
Ofenaic, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 8.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Sept. 12.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

179—Mills vs Pamelia Oglesby	222—Conklin Co vs same
205—Matthews vs Oglesby	223—McFadden vs same
210—Martin vs Beresford	238—The United Wire & Trading Co vs Warner
214—Johnson vs Yonkers Ry Co	229—Gregory vs Ferguson
218—Reynolds vs Bliss	233—Lahey vs N Y City Ry Co
220—Hutz vs N Y City Ry Co	238—Lent vs Pearsall. If marked ready, will be tried.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be tried for the day.	
226—Herbert vs N Y City Ry Co	241—Wyss vs N Y City Ry Co
237—Same vs same	254—Mencoff vs Yonkers Ry Co
240—Spiegel vs Fritz	255—Reynolds vs same

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FIVE PER CENT. INCOME YIELD.

We have just issued a circular, descriptive of a selected list of securities, now offered by us at prices to yield the above rate of income. Copy of this circular, together with our regular list, will be mailed upon application.

As investment Bankers it is our aim to submit to investors a diversified list of securities, limiting our offerings, however, to only the first grade bonds of each class.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
807 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities
Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75
HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.
BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua, La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.
Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT
BANKER & BROKER
Member Of the New York Stock Exchange
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arpad S. Grossmayer, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Phillip S. Babcock, Trust Officer.

TO THE Preferred and Common Stockholders OF THE Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Co.
The undersigned, owning and representing an extensive interest in the stocks of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, intend taking such action as is advisable to protect their interests and those of all parties who may join them.
We ask all the owners of the stocks of the above-named company to have their stock transferred and to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee. We have been informed that the transfer books of the company are to be closed on September 21st, 1904.
Proxies can be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee.
WM. W. HEATON, of Day & Heaton.
H. K. POMROY, of Pomroy Bros.
CHAS. W. MAURY, of C. W. Maury & Co.
ALBERT E. GOODHART, of F. J. Goodhart & Co.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, Chicago.
HARRY L. FALK, Secretary to the Committee, 30 Wall Street, New York.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000
Surplus, $3,000,000
15 Nassau Street
Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF New JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 18, 1904, and then opened, for the Construction and Complete Equipment of a Standard Single Screw Steel Steamer for the Harbor Service of the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications, and drawings to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be executed on blank forms furnished by this office, enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Single Screw Steel Steamer," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Sept. 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of The American Tobacco Company at the office of the company at 104 First St., Jersey City, N. J., on the 30th day of September, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M. The purpose of such meeting is that there may be submitted to the stockholders, to be adopted or rejected by them, an agreement for the merger and consolidation of The American Tobacco Company with Consolidated Tobacco Company and Continental Tobacco Company, which agreement was adopted by the Directors of The American Tobacco Company on September 9, 1904. A copy of said agreement has been sent to each stockholder of the company, and a copy may be seen at the office of the Secretary of The American Tobacco Company at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES N. STROTZ, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the Stockholders of Consolidated Tobacco Company at the office of the Company at 104 First Street, Jersey City, N. J., on the 30th day of September, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The purpose of such meeting is that there may be submitted to the stockholders, to be adopted or rejected by them, an agreement for the merger and consolidation of Consolidated Tobacco Company with The American Tobacco Company and Continental Tobacco Company, which agreement was adopted by the Directors of Consolidated Tobacco Company on September 9, 1904. A copy of said agreement has been sent to each stockholder of the company, and a copy may be seen at the office of the Secretary of Consolidated Tobacco Company at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. KEENE, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of Continental Tobacco Company at the office of the company at 104 First St., Jersey City, N. J., on the 30th day of September, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M. The purpose of such meeting is that there may be submitted to the stockholders, to be adopted or rejected by them, an agreement for the merger and consolidation of Continental Tobacco Company with The American Tobacco Company and Consolidated Tobacco Company, which agreement was adopted by the Directors of Continental Tobacco Company on September 9, 1904. A copy of said agreement has been sent to each stockholder of the company, and a copy may be seen at the office of the Secretary of Continental Tobacco Company at 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM H. McALISTER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY CO.
Chicago, Ill., September 6th, 1904.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of The Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 4th day of October next, at 12:30 o'clock A. M. The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Monday, September 12, 1904, and reopen on Oct. 5, 1904.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the EDEN MUSEE AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited,) will be held on Monday, September 26th, 1904, at the office of the Company, for the election of seven Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
FRED. VIEWEG, Secretary.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 6.
Germania, Naples, Sept. 1.
Korona, St. Thomas, Sept. 8.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 1.

Arrived.

Cedric, Liverpool, Sept. 8.
Concho, Galveston, Sept. 5.
Hamburg, Hamburg, Sept. 1.
Capri, Santos, Aug. 29.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Sept. 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 10.
Keivia, Hoito, June 18.
Columbia, Glasgow, Sept. 3.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Sept. 10.
Dorothy, Charleston, Sept. 7.
Lewis Luckenbach, Punta Gorda, Sept. 5.
Steam yacht Delaware.
German

ESTIMATE OF DR. LORIMER.

He of the World's Greatest Preachers, Dr. MacArthur Says.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, at the Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, preached a memorial sermon on the life and work of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, who died in France last week. Dr. MacArthur said that Dr. Lorimer was a man whom "no Church, no country, and no denomination could claim. In his sympathies he belonged to all English-speaking peoples."

"Without doubt," he also said, "he was one of the greatest preachers of the world. The late Dr. John Hall said that Dr. Lorimer's sermon on the persecution of the Armenians, delivered in London, was the most powerful appeal ever heard from human lips."

The order of the services at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which Dr. Lorimer was the pastor, were not changed yesterday. The Trustees will meet on Wednesday, and it is expected that they will take action as to a memorial service. It is believed that Dr. Lorimer's body will arrive here in about a week.

COLONY TRADE $100,000,000.

Year's Record of Commerce with Non-Contiguous Territories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The commerce of the United States, with its non-contiguous Territories, aggregated more than $100,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended. Under the term non-contiguous territory are included Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, and Alaska.

The reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, show that the total shipments of merchandise from the United States to all of these non-contiguous possessions in the fiscal year 1904 was $38,006,528, and the value of merchandise received from them $50,157,752. Adding to these the gold bullion produced in Alaska and shipped to the United States, the total is $103,586,308.

MANHATTAN.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.
Buy Second Mortgages. What have you? Have East Side Tenement guaranteeing 25% on investment; private dwelling, 8 story, $1,500 cash; bargain.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.
$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100; suitable immediate improvement.
BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

5-story double, 10 rooms and bath, 27-foot front, 115th St., between Madison and Park; rent, $2,500; price, $20,000; mortgage, $19,500, 8 years to run. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St. Telephone, 965 Cortlandt.

A 5-story 5th Av. store property, $29,000; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $36,000; 6-story apartment, West 142d, near 7th Av., $51,000; all rented; rent, $6,000; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 234 West 116th St.

5-story double flat, 8th Av., near 118th St.; 5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; must be sold; widow compelled to sell; $6,000 needed. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Most attractive Harlem apartment; best section; rentals over $30,00; equity, $90,000; net income, 15% absolutely. Northern Realty Co., 55 Liberty St.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Several private dwellings near office can be bought at very reasonable prices, ranging from $10,000 to $35,000; excellently located, with all improvements. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

5-story corner on 2d Av.—"A1" condition; 3 families on floor; 2 stores; near 102d St.; will be sold at great sacrifice. RAWAK, 36 West 116th St.

5-story, 12-room tenement with two stores, on 3d Av.; rent guaranteed, $2,900; price, $28,000; mortgage, $23,500. Call at once. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St.

Avenue A Corner, Below 86th St.—Two five-story tenements and stores; cheap; speculators' opportunity. P. A. Smyth, 141 Broadway.

Small investment, large returns; Italian tenement, near Park Row; 90 rooms. Kane, 130 Fulton.

Plot avenue corner, Harlem, 155x100; suitable improvement; $90,000. Douras, 155 West 14th St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

2d Av., Near 106th.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,875; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Office building, equity $115,000; fine investment; might consider part exchange. Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

For Sale—Bargains; real estate office, near Wall St.; immediate; $500; interview. F Box 165 Times.

150 West 97th St.; cozy 3-story high-stoop house; price, $16,500; mortgage, $13,000, at 5 per cent.; possession at once; seen from 10 to 5 daily.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Attention.—4-story tenement, 20x60x100; price, $11,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Three fine double flats and four triple. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Bargain.—Corner 2d Av., near 125th St., $25,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Modern flat, 126th St., near 7th; full lot; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d.—Fourteen-room tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,660. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

8th Av. triple flats, with stores; $24,000 up; $5,000 cash. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

A tenement, with stores; West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights, Near Broadway.—25-foot, 5-story triple flats, rented, about $3,600; 4½ mortgage; low price; easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

WE OFFER FOR TEN DAYS
Four new two-family houses, with all improvements, in

SLOCUM PARK

at cost price; easy payments. 5-cent fare to New York.
HOW TO GET THERE.
Take Smith St. car, get off at Ave. P., or take Brighton Beach Elevated, get off at King's Highway. Call at SLOCUM PARK office, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x160, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.

Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

WELL BUILT IMPOSING HOUSE, CLERMONT AV., NEAR GREENE. PRICE, $8,000; MORTGAGE, $6,500.
Brownstone: 3-story and basement; owner leaving city must sell; choice surroundings; most central and accessible location in Brooklyn; great bargain.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44-46 Court St. Tel. 3049 Main.

BUILDING PLANS.

Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches
GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect.
1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750 - NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

Two Brooklyn flats, $25,000; mortgage $15,000; want offer with cash. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Exchange equity, $15,000, in choice Washington Heights double flat, for smaller property and cash. BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Apartment house $90,000; rents $9,000; equity $27,500; need some cash.
Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

BRONX

A Bargain.—$5,700 buys new two-family house; $4,250 buys a two-family brick house, cost $5,000 to build; both houses are on full lots and have all improvements; near rapid transit, Bronx Park, trolleys, and elevated road; easy terms. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bath-rooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

ATTENTION!—Bargain List in Bedford Park, Bronx. 5 lots, well located, near elevated, macrifice; one-family house, nice location, $3,600; two-family house, well built, $6,250 up; ten-room brick house, all improvements, $7,500. O'Hara Brothers, Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

CHEER UP. HERE'S GOOD NEWS!
Sold seven one and two family houses last week; some left at bargain prices; seven-room house, $3,700; nine-room brick house, $6,000; cash, $300.
LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av.

WE SATISFIED
six home seekers last week with 2-family houses of 11 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit, schools; restricted neighborhood; $4,800; $1,000 cash; four more left. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Attention! Investigate.
Triple, corner near "L" station; $28,000.
Five-story double, near "L" station; $22,500.
Private house, central location; $5,500.
DUGGAN & WALL,
691 East 165th St.

Great Bargain! Rare chance to get New York City lots by the acre; 5-acre corner plot at intersection of two prominent thoroughfares; free and clear; terms easy. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av.

Don't pay rent; examine No. 2 East 219th St., near Second Av.; 9 rooms; all improvements; 50x114; price, $5,750; $500 cash, balance easy monthly. Take White Plains Av. trolley from Bronx Park elevated station.

5-story triple flat, with stores, on 138th St., near Willis Av.; hot water supply only; price, $31,000; rental, $3,416 guaranteed; $6,000 cash required. Ernst-Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

BRONX ACREAGE.—PLOTS 1 TO 50 ACRES; $1,200 PER ACRE UP; EXCHANGE CONSIDERED; BROKERS PROTECTED. PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 BROADWAY.

Bargain for quick buyer; new business corner, 45 x100; 4 families on a floor; 6 stores; hot water supply; rent, $6,000; easy terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel., 571 Melrose.

$800 cash, balance mortgage, buys one-family brick house, seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; decorated; furnace; near 149th St. station. McQuay & Co., Smith Building, 3d Av., 148th St.

FINEST TRIPLE FLAT IN BRONX;
five-story, 27x90x100; 14 rooms, baths, hot water; guaranteed rents, $2,964; price $28,500. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th.

$12,000 cash buys new 5-story new law flats, 42x100; choice location; rent, $3,800; net 20%. H. L. Phelps 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

Bargain.—2-family house; decorated; sewer; all improvements; fine location; near rapid transit; full lot; $3,900; $900 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

4-story triple flat, 25x142, on Washington Av.; no steam; price, $21,000; mtgs., $17,000; rental, $2,200. Ernst-Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 3d Av.

Desirable lots and plots on prominent avenues and streets, suitable for immediate improvement. Ernst-Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

DAVID LEWIS WOODALL,
24th Ward Real Estate Office. Established 1882. 707 Tremont Av. Residence, 489 E. 177th St. Selling, renting, insurance. Notary Public.

$500 cash buys modern home; price, $4,100; balance same as rent; also 2-family houses near elevated. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Absolute Bargains.—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms; write or call. Goldberger, 535 East 143d St.

BRONX—Finest 1-2-3 family houses, $500 cash, balance easy terms; open Sundays. Baturin & Weissman, 774 Wendover Av., Bronx.

Many 1, 2, 3 family houses; small cash investment; good location; reasonable prices. Ernst-Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

A brick dwelling, 145th St., near Willis Av.; full lot. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Dickson, 3,391 3d Av., has many good Bronx properties cheap. Have U cash?

Brook Av.—Four-story 5-room double flat; price, $13,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

PAY LESS RENT
and Own a Better Home in "the Best Suburban City on the Best Railroad." To know all about Plainfield, N. J., land Bargains and homes in the Finest neighborhoods write, telephone, or call F. M. WELLES & CO., 45 Broadway, New York.

NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Beautifully located new 10-room house; fine elevation; fine shade; all improvements; BARGAIN; ask for particulars. OWNER, Room 707, 170 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
45 minutes out; choice location; 13-room house; large lot, garden, fruit; stable; all in perfect order; price reasonable; photos. R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., New York. Phone 6066J. Cortlandt.

Netherwood, N. J.—For sale or rent, modern and most attractive residence, Belvidere Av.; 12 rooms; every improvement; hardwood floors, open fireplaces; elevated and exclusive section; acre ground; convenient to station.
WILLIAM DAVISON.

A delightful nine-room steam-heated house, nicely furnished, containing every improvement; large grounds, stable, &c.; located near golf links and two railroad stations at Glen Ridge, N. J.; 40 minutes out; rent Oct. 1. Tallaferro, 258 Broadway, city.

At Passaic, N. J.—A comfortable modern suburban home, 11 rooms, all conveniences; 9-3 acre ground; fruit, &c.; short walk to station; 30 minutes from N. Y. by Erie Railroad; a bargain at $13,000; will take other property in part payment. J. F. Foster, 11 West 38th St., N. Y. City.

New seven-room cottage, bath, heating, all latest improvements; fine location; $5,000; $500 down and $20 pays all; other bargains; photos and particulars. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit; stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,200. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

47 acres; excellent buildings; river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

Hohokus!—House and 24 acres near depot! Finest location! Cheap! Bode, 306 East 89th St.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY,
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 25 Tribune Building, N.Y.
Catalogue Free—Dairy farms. Write George H. West, Ballston Spa., Saratoga County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

NEW ENGLAND.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; convenient; large shady lawn; near depot. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$36,000, $40,000 $80,000 at 5 per cent.
$25,000, $50,000, $90,000 at 4½ per cent.
WILLIAM A. WHITE & SONS,
Tele. 2482 Cort. 115 Broadway.

Want well-located flats, tenements, and lots, Manhattan and Bronx, for quick cash buyers. Owners kindly requested to call or write.
BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Want particulars Harlem and Bronx flats, one and two family houses; customers waiting; quick deals. W. B. Hogan, 380 West 156th St.

Have quick buyers for flats where small amount of cash is necessary; send particulars or call. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

Wanted—House, city; exchange suburban ten-room house, bath, barn, seven acres. "E. K.," 492 Columbus Av.

OWNERS, state your wants; quick results; cash buyers waiting. Samuel A. Kelsey, 1,931 Broadway.

Have client with $10,000 to invest in nicely situated Manhattan flats, if reasonable; full particulars. John Nall, 136th St. and 3d Av.

Flats and tenements wanted for cash buyer. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Tenements wanted in 8th and 9th Wards. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

Want property all sections for quick buyers. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

WESTCHESTER.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
18½ Miles from GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Express Trains. Larchmont the first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the best opportunity for profitable Real Estate Investment.
VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY, due to the millions of dollars now being spent in improvements affecting this section.
CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. No Interest Charges. No Assessments. Frequent Train Service, and Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. &c. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone 2026—John.

PARK HILL.

Homeseekers have idea that all lots in Park Hill are high priced. We have some bargains that will surprise you; all situated on high ground in desirable section; all improvements; no better homesite.
LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.
Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie.
Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Av., at Dunwoodie Station.

LARCHMONT AND ON THE SOUND.
Cottages; agent always on hand; villa plots. Eugene Sanger, 39 East 42d and Larchmont.

Debbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Yonkers.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Best place of residence near New York; house, ten rooms; $9,000; handsomely decorated house; river views; $14,000; houses to rent $600 to $1,800.
J. FOSTER JENKINS,
3 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—The finest and most sightly residence lot in Yonkers. W. H. Richardson, Yonkers.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Desirable houses and lots for rent and for sale. Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine, 10 Neptune Place. Telephone 91L.

QUEENS.

SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots with the city improvements reached by trolley from 34th Street Ferry.
ONLY HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales these first two months over $100,000. Lots $200 upward, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
from New York, take 34th or 92d St. ferry; Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing road.

Flushing.—Three modern dwellings; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. UNITED STATES.
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

ESTATES SETTLEMENT CO., 115 BROADWAY.
procures probate of wills, makes advances to heirs or next of kin, loans on undivided interests in real estate; expenses moderate.

FUNDS TO LOAN FIRST MORTGAGE MANHATTAN & BRONX ONLY.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6,465 Broad. 42 Broadway.

SPECIAL FUNDS
FOR BUILDING LOANS,
MANHATTAN AND BRONX
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

$75,000 for first and second mortgages, taxes, interest, &c.; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Any old roof repaired and guaranteed watertight; Metal Painting, Roofing & Paint Co., 79 Maiden Lane. Tel. connection.

Houses, building lots, stores, stables to rent; all parts Manhattan. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

AT AUCTION.

In the Adirondacks

A most desirable property in the Adirondacks will be sold under a foreclosure decree at public auction in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., on SEPTEMBER 29, 1904, at 2 P. M., at the Court House there.
This property comprises what is known as the Canada Lakes, a group of five lakes located about 10 miles northwest from Gloversville, in Fulton county, New York.
The property consists of about 4100 acres, of which about 2500 acres are woodlands and about 1600 acres are lakes. All the lakes, with the exception of East Canada Lake, are surrounded by the land to be sold, and only a small part of the land bordering on East Canada Lake is not comprised in the land now offered for sale.
The land is very heavily timbered with spruce, beech, maple and birch, and as lumber land alone is very valuable and desirable.
As a private preserve or a summer resort it is unsurpassed. It is very accessible and most beautiful, and abounds with game and fish in season. It is in fact a miniature Lake George.
A full description of the property and details as to the sale may be had on application to either of the following parties:
ALVIN P. FLETCHER,
32 Liberty st., New York city.
JOSEPH M. LESSER,
140 Nassau st., New York city.
FRANCIS K. KERNAN,
Devereaux Block, Utica, N. Y.
EDWARD A. BROWN,
Herkimer, N. Y.
JEREMIAH KECK,
Johnstown, N. Y.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, white cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES H. FANCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1904.
FREDERICK E. GUNNISON, Executor.
HARRIS, CORWIN, GUNNISON & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh19-1w6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Theall & Beam, Esqrs., counsellors at law, at Nos. 45-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January, 1905, next.
Dated New York, the twenty-third day of June, 1904. EMILIE ROSE REISS, Executrix.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 45-47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
je27-law6mM.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Out of City.

TURNING DIRT INTO DOLLARS
is easy. You don't have to be an alchemist. Just invest in lots at
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON,
OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB,
and time will do the rest. Testimonials furnished from many who have realized handsome profits on purchases. Property is fully improved and restricted. Houses $4,500 to $15,000, sold on easy payments.
Ask for booklet and free transportation via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
PHONE, 1847 MAD. 1123 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
At a bargain, as people will sell cheaper to go to ZION CITY. Call and look at list if you are buyer. No agents.
Choice lots in Bronx.
Three-story house in Yonkers; well rented; will sell much below value.
Farm 110 acres, 27 miles from New York; price, $5,500; house, barn, &c.
Choice business corner in Newark at sacrifice.
GEO. A. CORLETTE,
ROOM 419, FLATIRON BUILDING, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

"More great fortunes are made in real estate than in Wall Street."
William Waldorf Astor.
(Quotation from N. Y. American, Sept. 9th, 1904.)
"Real estate is the best property to own." Do you own any? Are you laying the foundation for a fortune? The richest men of the age made their millions in real estate by purchasing property right on the line of great improvements. The best real estate investment now offered is our property at

FREEPORT

LOTS $49 AND UP.
$5 DOWN $2 EACH MONTH
where the Penn. Railroad is spending $20,000,000 on its gigantic tunnel and railroad improvements. Their completion will enable you to secure enormous profits if you BUY NOW. We have the best property, best location.
NEAR THE DEPOT AND RIGHT ON THE TROLLEY LINE TO BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT. EVERY CONVENIENCE: Electric light; city water; best schools, all churches, stores, clubs, &c. TITLE INSURED by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. Capital $5,000,000.
Go with us on one of our great sales days—
Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.
WRITE TO-DAY OR CALL at our office for Descriptive Circular, Maps, and Free Tickets.

Long Island Realty Company,
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Cor. Warren St.

To Let—Good party can secure, low rent and easy terms, grocery store, with dwelling attached, in small town on Long Island; stock and fixtures; $1,000. Address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x82;
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
ON STREET FLOOR.
Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into office spaces. Apply
14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

To Sublet—Broad Exchange Building, 1,500 or 1,000 sq. ft., (tenant's choice,) under lease to May 1st, 1907; most desirable location in the building; end of South Extension, light on three sides, 8th floor. Address Bankers, Room 837, Broad Exchange Building.

LOFTS.—A LARGE NUMBER AT LOW RENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER; SOME LARGE AND FIREPROOF.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.
4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevator; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 9th Av.; examine premises. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine light; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Light handsome office, $25, furnished; desk space, $15; stenographer, telephone. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,106.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., $65; business. Duross, 155 West 14th.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITE, ELIZABETH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH WHITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harrison & Byrd, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of March, 1904. J. BLAKE WHITE, Executor. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for the Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WEMPLE, ALONZO E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO E. WEMPLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 500, No. 189 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1904. FANNIE M. WEMPLE, Executrix. WILLIAM N. DYKMAN, Atty. for Executrix, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je20-law6mM

NEWCOMBE, ANNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Annie E. Newcombe, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert J. Lyall, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1904.
CHARLES M. NEWCOMBE, Executor.
HERBERT J. LYALL, Atty. for Executor, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
ap18-law6mM

IGNATZ, EISERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IGNATZ EISERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1904.
A. WRIGHT POST, Executor.
WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. my14-law6mM&n14

EULER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAULINE EULER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of her attorney, Richard L. White, counsellor at law, No. 189 Nassau Street, the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October next.
Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1904.
LILLIAN GINZ, Executrix.
RICHARD L. WHITE, Attorney for Executrix, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap11-law6mM

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x55x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list,
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH

West Side.
3 and 4-story dwellings on streets and avenues, from $800 to $6,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
35th Street, near Fifth Av. $2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story $1,500
Fifth Av., near 10th, four story $4,500
Others $600 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

Detached 10-room frame house, all improvements, 50x100, Washington Av., corner; $50 per month. R. I. Brown's Sons, 3,428 3d Av.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $55. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern, large house, West 90th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—To rent, four-story and basement house on upper west side; must not exceed $1,200 or $1,300. Address B. F., 1,276 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANE YUILLE, Margaret Bean, John Smith, Mary Miller, Mary Smith, Etc., of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name, being unknown to the plaintiff; Wallace R. Bingham, Caroline Thomas Brady, Mary E. Brady, August Niewohner, George W. Lumb, Charles L. Lumb, Richard Von Hofe, Charles Adler, the People of the State of New York, Andrew M. Moore, Joseph F. Sinnott, David Jones Company, Kunigunda Windolph, Sidney Bell, New England Brown Stone Company, First National Bank of Yonkers, Margaret Hickey, Mary Reilly, as executrix of the estate of Bernard Reilly, deceased; Henry Oberscheimer, Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Katie O. Kahn, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, or Joseph F. Daly, attorney; Frederick Smith, James B. Nicholson, Thomas J. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Lewis Wallace, Walter B. Timms, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Ruggiero Buongiorno, Bruce E. Chilton, William S. Parmlee, John S. Forcestson, Arnold Kaufmann, Edward Kaufmann, John Noble Stearns, Solomon L. Fakas, Stephen G. Patterson, Herman Druessel, H. Koehler & Co., Frederick A.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.

Beauty, comfort and luxury are most cogently exemplified.

Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE Madison Square
37 MADISON AVENUE.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.

Six Rooms and Bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $1,900 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

One Room and Bath, $480 to $900.
Two Rooms and Bath, $800 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

OFFICE ON THE PREMISES,

any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
of the New Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN
EUCLID HALL
Broadway, West Side, 85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.

New thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.

Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,040 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

ELIZABETH.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator; telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 10 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fire-proof housekeeping apartment house in the United States. Only a few apartments of 8 and 9 rooms left; 2 and 3 baths. For full particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward. Ottenberg, 154 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

Henrietta Court, 316 WEST 95TH ST.
5 and 8 large rooms, bath, elevator, and every modern improvement; $540 and $960.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

93d St., 102 West, Overlooking Park.—Every room on park; "L" station street; hallboys, marble halls, &c., rents, $70; 7 rooms. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Vicinity Ansonia, Broadway and 74th St.—Apartment with large, light rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; two servants. Best of references required. B. H. P., 286 Columbus Av.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Heusenslaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. R., Box 112 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
We have tenants for 15 to 25 private houses; can fill 8 to 10 flat homes with improvements, with respectable colored families, paying from $20 to $40 per month; all have best of references, holding good positions. W. N. Walker & Co., 10 Grand Circle, Broadway, 59th St.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Compa..y's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,
109-113 WEST 45TH ST.
FOURTH SEASON OPEN.
A FEW CHOICE TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,200 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,800 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St. near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Cuisine and appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ONE SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.,
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres; SUITES OF 3 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

THE TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte, 9 and 11 East 39th St.
S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr., E. H. MANNING.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER
A High-Class Modern Hotel in an Ideal Autumn Resort, brick and granite construction, only 18 Miles from New York.
J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW ENGLAND.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN.
EDGEWOOD PARK,
GREENWICH-ON-THE-SOUND, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
Beautifully located, with all rooms en suite and modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service for select patronage.
Superior stables and auto quarters; golf, tennis, casino sports; music and perfect walks and drives through picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 *time*, 10c.; 14 *times*, 8c.; 30 *times*, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVER SINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; handsome farm, boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection; table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Are justly favored by musicians for their tonal quality and durability. We have
GENUINE BARGAINS
in our select stock of used Pianos.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS contain sweet, powerful tone. Fine rentals.
Factory, B'way, cor. 47th St., N. Y. City.
Branch stores at 607 Broad St., Newark; also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes. $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 124th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

FOR SALE.
Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1181—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
78 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

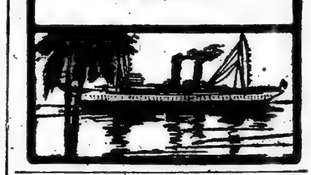
Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5996—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

DOGS AND BIRDS.
For Sale—Beautiful toy spaniel puppies, (males.) P. O. Box 120, Burlington, Vermont.

SUPERB
WINTER CRUISES
TO SUMMER LANDS AND HISTORIC SCENES
18 Different Cruises and Special Services
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
2 Fast Trips to Italy
S. S. MOLTKE
76 Days' Oriental Cruise
S. S. P. V. LUISE
Cruises to the West Indies also to the Mediterranean
S. S. METEOR
Cruises in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Seas
ATLAS LINE SERVICE
to Jamaica, etc.
Send for illustrated booklets before deciding Winter plans.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
37 Broadway



Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Hamburg.Sep.15, 10 AM|**Bluecher.Sep.22,10 AM
†Penn'a.Sep.17,11:30 AM|†Patricia, Sept. 24, 5 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
P.Adalbert.Oct.4, Noon|Phoenicia.Nov.10,11 AM
P.Oskar.Oct. 25, 10 AM|P.Adalb'rt.Nov.24,11 AM
To Italy in less than 8 days
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES
First Class, $40; Second Class, $30 and upwards, according to line, steamer and accommodations.
AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Germanic.....Sept. 17|St. Paul.....Oct. 1
New York.....Sept. 24|Philadelphia....Oct. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT
MESABA.....Sept. 14, 5 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 8, 4:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Sept. 17|Kroonland.....Oct. 5
Vaderland.....Sept. 24|Zeeland.....Oct. 12
Tuesday Service.
Auranla..Sept. 20, Noon|Carpathia..Oct. 4, Noon
Saloon rates from New York, $50 and Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Ivernia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia.....Oct. 18, Noon
Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon|Slavonia..Nov. 1, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC," 15,801 tons, one of the largest steamers, to the
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT
FEBRUARY 2 TO APRIL 13, 1905.
70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.
SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...Sept. 13, 10 AM|Kronprins.Oct. 11, 11 AM
Kronprins.Sept. 20, 1 PM|K.Wm.II..Nov. 8, 2:30 PM
K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM|Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM|K.Wm.II.Dec. 13, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Albert..Sep. 15, 10 AM|Bremen..Oct. 18, 9 AM
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22,10 AM|Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Neckar.Sept. 29, 9 AM|Friedrich.Nov.10,11 AM
Friedrich..Oct. 6, 9 AM|Bremen.Nov. 17, 10 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM|Albert..Oct. 25, 11 AM
Irene.....Oct. 8, 11 AM|Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM|Irene...Nov. 12, 11 AM
Hohenst'n.Oct.18, 11 AM|Hohenst'n.Nov.19,11AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOUR
Leaving San Francisco September 20th, S. S. KOREA has accommodation for three more, but immediate application by telegram imperative.
Following Parties leave San Francisco: October 13th, per "S. S. SIBERIA." October 25th, per "S. S. CHINA."
Steamer berths should be secured immediately, as the steamers are going full.
Individual Tickets Around the World and Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVE., N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Etruria, Sept. 17, 10 AM|Campania..Oct. 8, Noon
Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM|Etruria..Oct. 15, 10 AM
Umbria....Oct. 1, 10 AM|Lucania..Oct. 22, Noon
Tuesday Service.
Auranla..Sept. 20, Noon|Carpathia..Oct. 4, Noon
Saloon rates from New York, $50 and Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Slavonia..Sept. 13, Noon|Ultonia.....Oct. 18, Noon
Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon|Slavonia..Nov. 1, Noon
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..Sept.17, 1 PM|Astoria....Oct. 1, Noon
Ethiopia.Sept. 24, Noon|Anchoria..Oct. 8, Noon
First cabin, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $18 & $16.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Delightful Summer cruise, Halifax and St. John's. Bowring & Co., 17 State St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
No. 7,212.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GIACHINO VUOLO and VINCENZO VUOLO, sometimes called Jacob Vuolo and Vincent Vuolo, or Jacob Vuolo, or James Vuolo, or Joachino Vuolo, or Vincenco Vuolo, partners under name of VUOLO BROTHERS, and the firm of VUOLO BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Giachino Vuolo and Vincenzo Vuolo, partners under name of Vuolo Brothers, and the firm of Vuolo Brothers, of Middletown, County of Orange, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Giachino Vuolo and Vincenzo Vuolo, partners under name of Vuolo Brothers, and the firm of Vuolo Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 9th, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:35 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 Hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*9:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, " Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *3:55, (*3:25, " Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—9:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 3:55, 4:25, *5:25, 6:25, *7:55, *8:55 (*8:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *9:55, 10:55, 12:25 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 290 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

IN EFFECT SEPT. 11, 1904.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00 A. M., 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 21:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 1:30, 3:35, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, 17:00, 18:00, *9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, *1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 3:00, *4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 17:30, 9:00, 10:30 P. M., *12:15 Mdt. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—*7:25, *8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, 24:00, *6:00, *7:00, 19:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *8:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, 18:00, 19:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), 11:00, 11:20, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, 24:00, 15:00 P. M.
SANDY BOOK ROUTE—Ft. ft. of Rector St., Sr. S., Hoboken Ferry, Hoffman Island, Manhattan Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, (8:00 to Long Branch) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.
*From Liberty Street only. †Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. ¶Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 138 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 890 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am.	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am.	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm.	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm.	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm.	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Ptts..	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Chi., Columbus..	1.35 pm.	2.00 pm.	Diner
Ptts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.	Lim'd
"Ptts. Limited"	6.55 pm.	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis..	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis..	9.55 am.	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis..	6.50 pm.	6.55 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 5 Astor House, 106 Greenwich St., 26 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes, 37.55, 21.15, 27.45, 28.25, 25.45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Lv. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	*8.40 AM	*8.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*37.40 AM	*37.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Manch Chunk and Easton Local	12.35 PM	21.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	23.55 PM	24.10 PM
Easton Local	25.10 PM	25.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*25.40 PM	*25.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 168, 261, 950, 255, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 945 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 366 & 560 Fulton St., 3 Court St., 280 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION
ONE OF THE DELIGHTFUL ROUTES TO ST. LOUIS IS VIA
The Old Dominion Line
AND THE
Norfolk & Western Ry.
from Norfolk, Va. Tickets allow stop over at Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Petersburg, and the leading summer resorts on line of the Norfolk & Western Ry. Permits also given for side trips to Virginia Beach and Natural Bridge, Va. These tickets, if desired, are good to return from St. Louis by any trunk line.
For further information apply to
N. & W. Office, 398 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

BY SEA TO MAINE
On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co,
PORTLAND LINE
Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end Trip. 1-day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 22 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

HELP WANTED
Females.
WANTED—OPERATORS EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' NECKWEAR. LAUB BROS., 136 GREENE ST.

Males.
CARPENTERS WANTED TO WORK ON FINISH OF BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM STS. APPLY AT BUILDING.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Line from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1,000 Is. Spl.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—†NEW YORK MAIL—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:30 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:00 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
2:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 125 Fulton St., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—15:00, 12 10:00, 11 10:02 A. M., 11 11:00, 11 11:30, 11 13:00, 11 15:00, 11 16:01, *12:02 P. M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—*18 A. M., 12 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—19:00 A. M., 11 12:09, 11 4:00, 11:09 P. M.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—11 8:40 A. M., 19:00 P. M.
PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*18:00 P. M.
FITCHBURG—via Atlantic, Putnam, and Worcester—18:00 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk, 19:15 A. M., *13:25 P. M.
Ct. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—15:00, 19:15 A. M., 21:25, 13:25 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—15:00, 16:00, 18:00, 11 10:20, 11 10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., 11:00, 11:30, 11 6:01, 11 6:00, 19:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket offices at 42nd Central Station and 125th St., also 1,413, 1,185, 21,354 Broadway, 23 Park Place, 225 Union Square, 2182 Fifth Av., 2245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., 2273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Br

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 423, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Diamond sunburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,175; $10 reward information or return. Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Rooms, with board; main floor dining room; reference.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable rooms; good table; home surroundings; couple or gentlemen; Christian family; references.

81st St., 116 West.—Finely furnished room; private bath; high-class table; highest references required.

82d St., 27 West.—Two large front rooms, beautifully furnished; excellent board; table guests; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted; thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double rooms; refined house; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Pleasant rooms, with board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

131st St., 269 West.—Room and board in handsomely furnished house.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

Good board, $5 to $8; large house; fine grounds, in Bronx; 9th or 3d Av. elevated; references. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone 198L Melrose.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Parlor floor, bath; double and single rooms; superior board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; terms reasonable.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 362 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower baths; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—A large and medium room; steam heat; one flight; near "L." Fisher.

118th St., 101 West.—Handsome, large rooms; hot and cold water; private bath; use of parlor; references exchanged. Smith.

123d St., 530 West.—Large front room; lavatory; fine floor; large closets; references indispensable. Laughlin.

126th St., 81 West.—Large, light furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen; reasonable; references.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to rent, with board.

Gramercy Park, 22 and 23.—Gentlemen; rooms with private bath, and single rooms.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

8th St., 11 West.—Desirable flats, 8 rooms and bath. Apply to janitor.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Unfurnished large room wanted below 30th St.; top floor; east light; about $10 or $12 month. Bath, 1,364 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Broklyn, require a woman thoroughly conversant with office duties; steady position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class workers on fancy feathers. Apply at Broadway and 18th St.

Cash Girls.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require neat and tidy cash girls; bring health board certificate. Apply Superintendent.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require milliners and improvers; only those accustomed to first-class work. Apply Tuesday in millinery department.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a buyer in their ribbon department. Communications treated strict confidence.

Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a first-class saleswoman in their glove department.

Girls, 14 to 16, wanted as cash girls; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Heads of Stock.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced saleswomen capable of acting as heads of stock; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Young lady as shipping clerk in dressmaking establishment; must have best references and be experienced. Apply at once.

Parcel Wrappers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced parcel wrappers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswomen for their housefurnishing, china, and crockery departments; liberal salary, permanent positions to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for neat, tidy girls to act as messengers and check girls; an excellent chance for advancement. Apply with Board of Health certificate at Superintendent's office.

Salespeople.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady positions and good salary to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A saleswoman as head of stock for our handkerchief dept. Only those having had thorough experience in large department stores need apply, Monday, between 10 and 11 A. M., to Supt. of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen for an untrimmed hat dept. Apply, Monday, between 10 and 11 A. M., to Supt. of Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Stenographer to act as private secretary; must be capable, experienced, and an American. Address, stating salary expected, Corporation, Box 220 Times.

Wanted—Girls for traveling show company; call to-day; all expenses paid; Mr. Cark Parlor, first floor, 263 West 36th St., near 8th Av.

Wanted—Operators experienced on ladies' neckwear. Laub Bros., 136 Greene St.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

Boys, 14 to 16, wanted as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Competent salesman for fine line of dressing sacques; city trade; liberal commission basis; best references required. Address L., Box 216 Times.

Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av.—Tailors on ladies' fancy coats. Apply at once.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a number of neat, tidy boys to fill positions as messengers, carriers and office boys; excellent chance for advancement. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., have several vacancies for experienced parcel wrappers; permanent position with good chance for advancement. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced packers for their housefurnishing, china, crockery, and furniture departments. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. B., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

ARREST BOSTON WOMAN ON KIDNAPPING CHARGE

Mother Gave Child Up, Mrs. Natino Wouldn't Give It Back.

GIRL PLACED ON THE STAGE

Mrs. Romano Got Worst of Struggle at Theatre When She Tried to Take Daughter.

Mrs. Bertha E. M. Natino, who the police say is the wife of a well-to-do manufacturer of artificial limbs in Boston, is locked up in the Mercer Street Station charged with kidnapping. According to the police the story leading up to the arrest began five years ago, when Mrs. Caroline Romano of this city, finding herself a widow and unable to support her four-year-old daughter, gave her into the keeping of Mrs. Natino. Last Winter she tried to get the child back, but without success. At that time she got a warrant in Boston, but the woman was only taken in custody yesterday.

Mrs. Romano lives at 103 East Third Street. When her troubles came five years ago she had an advertisement inserted in a newspaper stating the case, and a day or two afterward the child was placed in the care of Mr. and Mrs. Natino. There was no trouble until last Winter, when, the police say, Mrs. Natino placed the child on the stage in Boston in "Drink" and in a melodrama known as "Children of the Streets."

About that time Mrs. Romano thought she could care for Caroline. So she went to Mrs. Natino, who was in New York in May last, and asked that the child, then nine years old, be returned. Mrs. Natino told Mrs. Romano the girl was better off in her care, and asked that she be allowed to remain. Mrs. Romano would not agree, but when she went to take little Caroline home, the police say, she could find no trace of Mrs. Natino. A search followed, and finally, late in May, Mrs. Romano came across Mrs. Natino, her husband, and Caroline in front of a theatre in Boston.

Mrs. Romano demanded her child; Mrs. Natino refused, and a struggle for her possession followed. It ended in the Natinos getting away with Caroline. Mrs. Romano then had Mrs. Natino indicted on a charge of kidnapping, but the police did not succeed in finding her until yesterday, when it was learned Mrs. Natino was in New York. Detectives Pollack and Howard sent a decoy message to her that she was to be at the Eighth Street station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated. She was there at the appointed time, and the detectives arrested her.

The police say that Mr. Natino and the child are also in the city, but Inspector McClusky, who questioned Mrs. Natino for an hour, got no hint of their whereabouts. The Natinos are said to live at 88 Berkeley Street, Boston.

TROUBLE OVER POLICE FUND.

Newark Roundsman Ordered to Turn Over Money He Collected.

NEWARK, Sept. 11.—Roundsman Patrick Durkin of the Fourth Precinct, collector for the Police Mutual Aid Association, has been ordered by the Finance Committee to turn over to that body by Tuesday noon, between $500 and $600 of the funds of the association, which he has collected and so far failed to turn into the Treasury.

Durkin has promised to make the amount good in the time given him, but it is alleged that he has made similar promises to the committee, which he has failed to keep.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Shipping clerk for our out-of-town shipping dept.; state age, experience, and salary expected. Apply by letter only, to Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—An experienced salesman for our umbrella dept. Apply Monday, between 9 and 10 A. M., to Supt., Chapman & Co., Fulton and Duffield Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—An experienced salesman for upholstery dept.; state experience and salary expected. Address A. B. C., Box 813, Brooklyn Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Females.

Cook.—By a first-class cook; wages, $35. 857 8th Av.; ring third bell; no cards.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Laundress.—First-class laundress, or willing to do any other work by the day. 230 East 76th St. Ring Hayes's bell.

Respectable widow wants to get cleaning of bachelor apartments; references given. McCarthy, 238 East 76th St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school; American parentage; correct; good business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 117 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 163 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. B Box 219 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; familiar brokerage and banking business; refined; $15. References, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced Remington or Underwood; best references. Stenographer, Times, Harlem.

Males.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City, where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

Accountant and General Office Manager.—Employment wanted as above, or any position of trust by thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; A1 city references; salary moderate. J. J., Allman, Glendale Station, L. I.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 102 Times.

American, 29 years, temperate habits, of military experience, wishes position with chance of advancement. O., 103 Times.

Chef.—Frenchman, speaks English and German, wishes situation in private family or take care of apartment house and do the catering. L. G., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; disengaged at present through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly experienced in care horses, carriages, &c.; excellent reference; city or country. G. C., 119 West 46th St.

Technical graduate and machinist, experienced in executing details and making inventions, models, &c.; twelve years' experience; situation where brains count. Box D 160 Times.

Young man with good education desires position for evening work. Address U., Box 111 Times.

TOOK POISON IN FLATIRON.

Boy Says He Robbed Mother and Employer—Will Recover.

Because, according to his own statement, he had robbed his mother and his employer, Walter Solomon, a nineteen-year-old stenographer, shut himself in a room on the tenth floor of the Flatiron Building early yesterday morning, drank poison, and cut the artery in his left wrist. A watchman, making his rounds, discovered the boy in a vacant office, a few doors from that of his employer, D. W. Langdon. The watchman called in Policeman Keller of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who asked the boy why he tried to kill himself.

"I didn't want to live," replied Solomon, who was very weak from the loss of blood. "I've robbed my mother and my boss, and I wanted to quit it all."

Solomon lives at 405 Bleecker Street with his mother and an older brother. The brother admitted that he had been in some trouble at home, but said that it was not of a serious nature. He knew nothing of any difficulty with Mr. Langdon. Mr. Langdon was out of the city yesterday.

Employes of the Flatiron Building said there had never been an attempt at suicide there before. They declined to discuss the case, so the police were unable to learn how long Solomon had been lying in the vacant room before he was found. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where it was said that the poison had had little effect, and that he would recover.

SET HIMSELF AFIRE IN CELL.

Alleged Murderer Tries to End Life in Harlem Jail.

Antonio Di Carlo, the Italian who is held on the charge of shooting and killing Antonio Delago and wounding two other men and a little girl at 344 East One Hundred and Tenth Street a week ago Saturday, after a quarrel over 5 cents in a gambling game, set fire to his clothing and was badly burned while confined in his cell in the Harlem Court Jail Saturday evening. After his burns had been treated he tried repeatedly to tear the bandages off.

Di Carlo had been moody and silent ever since he was confined and was watched closely all the time, but on Saturday evening, when the keeper's attention was diverted for a moment, the prisoner lighted a match which he had managed to secrete in his clothes and set fire to his shirt. Before the keeper was back the flames had enveloped the upper part of his body.

A keeper was set in front of the door all night, and Di Carlo made no further attempts to injure himself until about sunrise yesterday morning. When the keeper's head was turned for a second or two, Di Carlo ripped off nearly all the bandages on his face and chest, exposing his burns. He was stopped before he could harm himself more, and Dr. Burns again bandaged him. The ripping off of the bandages made his burns worse, and he is now under the care of Dr. Campbell, the jail physician, and in a serious condition.

SHOOTS WOMAN, TAKES ACID.

Jealous Negro Wounds Two and Then Commits Suicide.

After shooting a woman twice in the head, probably fatally, and firing a fusillade of shots, in which another man was wounded in the wrist, John Isaacs, twenty-five years old, a negro elevator man, drank carbolic acid in his room, at 114 Seventh Avenue, early yesterday morning, and died.

Although they have no doubt that Isaacs did the shooting, the police could neither find the revolver nor the bottle which contained the acid, and arrested four negroes, including the proprietor of the house, and Claude Gardinen, who has a wound in his wrist, which he says was caused by one of Isaacs's bullets piercing the partition between their rooms.

The woman is known as Maddie McGill, and she had known Isaacs for some time, both living in the Seventh Avenue house. Lodgers say that recently the man had been very jealous. Isaacs and the woman quarreled yesterday morning when Isaacs began shooting. A passing milkman heard the shots, and notified the police of the West Twentieth Street Station, who found the McGill woman in a faint, and Isaacs lying almost dead from the acid he had drunk. He was removed to the New York Hospital, and died a few hours later. The woman has a chance for recovery.

BOY NEARLY BLED TO DEATH.

Rode on a Trolley from Bath Beach to Bridge—Had Cut an Artery.

While bathing at Bath Beach yesterday John Abonzino, seventeen years old, of 214 Canal Street, cut his right foot on a broken bottle, severing an artery. The youth scrambled out of the water and went to a druggist and had his foot bandaged. Then he and his companions took a train and came up to Manhattan. When they reached the Brooklyn bridge the cut had opened under the bandage and Abonzino's foot began to bleed profusely.

At the Manhattan end of the Bridge he found Policeman Broderick, who called an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Stone said the youth was weak from the loss of blood and hurried him to the hospital, where he said his condition is serious. He said the patient would have bled to death in a short time.

CLUE TO MURDER SUSPECT.

Companion of Man Found Asphyxiated Is Cross-Eyed.

Police Inspector Schmittberger and his detectives yesterday got one fairly promising clue to the identity of the supposed thief who has been missing since his companion, who is still unidentified, was found asphyxiated on Saturday in a room at 61 East Fourth Street. Mrs. Tessie Probst, who rented the room to the pair, says that the missing man is cross-eyed.

The police are not convinced that the missing man's companion was murdered. In fact, they said yesterday that they thought the case was one of suicide. They admitted, however, that there were many facts to support the murder theory. An autopsy may be made to-day to determine whether the man was poisoned or drugged before he was asphyxiated.

Both men, Mrs. Probst says, spoke both German and English.

ONE SMOKE COSTS $3,000.

Fire in Cigar Store Basement—Bowery Lodgers Above Scared.

Three thousand dollars' worth of cigars, cigarettes, and other smoking materials went up in smoke early yesterday morning in a fire in the basement of a United Cigar Stores Company branch at 274 Bowery.

Above the cigar store and also on the upper floors next door are lodging houses. When smoke began curling up past the windows and the engines banged up, the occupants hustled out, by stairs and fire-escapes.

After shivering about in the cool morning air for a while, they learned that it was safe to go back upstairs.

THOUGHT HUSBAND WAS DEAD.

His Body Only Ethereal, Woman Said—Lohron Called Police.

Mrs. Mattie Lohron was committed to the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday on complaint of her husband. The Lohrons live at 1,016 Avenue A, and the wife is thirty-nine years old. For several days she has been insisting that Henry, her husband of the flesh, was merely an ethereal body. The husband called in a policeman yesterday.

"He has had seven wives before me," the woman told the policeman. "I'm his eighth. Last night he died. When I saw him coming in at 7 o'clock this morning I knew it must be his ghost. The fat woman across the hall sprinkled holy water all around or else the devil would have come and got him."

UNIONS TO TALK OVER TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

Meetings of General Trades Called for To-day.

TAKE UP SCHOOL PROBLEM

Both the Alliance and Employers' Association to Act on Appeal from Chairman Adams.

Meetings of several of the unions in the Building Trades Alliance will be held to-day to discuss propositions for a settlement of the tie-up. The letters of Chairman Adams of the Building Committee of the Board of Education to President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Employers' Association and William K. Nason, President of the Building Trades Alliance, containing an appeal for a truce in the building war as far as school work is concerned, will be considered at a meeting of the Building Trades Alliance this afternoon. In the absence of Charles L. Eidlitz, who has gone to St. Louis for a day or two, the letter will also be considered to-day by the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

It was learned yesterday that there is a division of opinion among union members, and especially the carpenters, as to the terms of settlement. Some of the old members believe that the union rules must be observed fully and that no settlement can be arranged unless the union men who have gone to work are disciplined and the non-union men discharged. Some of the members, however, argue that the present situation is a new one and that, as it is always changing, cast-iron rules cannot last for all time.

The general belief of members of unions which were engaged in the struggle last year over the acceptance of the arbitration agreement is that in a short time the new unions organized by the Employers' Association will amalgamate with the old ones, thus settling that trouble. The members of the old unions would eventually come into control again, as in the case of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union. The members of this union are not involved in the present fight, and are satisfied with the arbitration agreement. George Warner, delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen, said yesterday:

"Our union was the strongest opponent of the arbitration agreement last year, but now after it has been tried it seems to us that it operates fairly enough if the employers live up to it. There can be no agreement that is not capable of modification, and it may be that the arbitration agreement could be amended."

An agitation, it was learned yesterday, had been started to form three sections in the Central Federated Union. At present there are two sections, the Building Trades Section and the Miscellaneous Section. The Building Trades' section, however, includes a number of trades not directly connected with building. It is proposed that one section shall consist of trades directly connected with building. A second section is proposed, consisting of building material handlers and others indirectly connected with building, and the third section is to be the regular Miscellaneous Section.

When the Central Federated Union is thus reorganized it is proposed by the delegates of the building trades unions who are pushing the movement to try to make the municipality its own contractor in the erection of schools. They say that there is no reason why the city should not build the schools, as well as the docks, and if the city were its own contractor, there would be no delays caused by the general building strikes or lock-outs.

RUNAWAY CUT HER TRESSES.

Newark Police Seek Girl Who May Have Tried to Look Like a Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—After cutting off her tresses so as to resemble a boy, sixteen-year-old Grace Casler, daughter of Charles Casler of 83 Wilsey Street, left her home last night, and a general alarm has been sent out by the police.

When the girl's parents returned from shopping, they found the front door wide open and everything in the house was scattered about the floor. They at first suspected that a robbery had been committed, but an investigation revealed their daughter's tresses, under which was the following note:

Dear Papa: When you receive this I will be out of Newark. There was a place advertised in the paper, so I wrote and just got an answer and I am going to take the job. I will write before long and will let you know how I am getting along. Love to all.

Investigation showed that a young man was seen to enter the Casler home with a bundle under his arm. A neighbor of the Casler's says he saw a young man climb the back fence. The girl's father believes that the note was written to throw him off the right track, as his daughter had threatened to leave home and go on the stage.

DRIVERS SPILLED IN PARK.

Bay Mare Leaves Runabout at Tree and Escapes.

A big bay mare hitched to a light runabout, in which were D. J. Coleman, Jr., of 68 West Fifty-sixth Street and a young woman companion, took fright last evening at Eighty-ninth Street and the West Drive, in Central Park, bolted, and dashed up the drive.

The breast strap of her harness parted and left the mare practically free to run from between the shafts. This she did only after the runabout had been run against a tree at one side of the drive and both Coleman and his companion thrown out. The young woman was not injured beyond being shaken up, and Coleman had only a slight cut over one eye.

Up to a late hour last night no trace of the mare had been found.

ARRESTED FOR ODD ROBBERY.

Companion of Woman Who Robbed Hoboken Man Is Arrested.

Anton Mickerhenis, who was wanted in connection with the alleged theft of about $3,000 in money and jewelry from the residence of George Karaschoff of 703 Hyde Point Avenue, West Hoboken, several months ago, was arrested in Brooklyn last night. On the day when the Karaschoff home was robbed Mickerhenis called there in company with a woman for the ostensible purpose of engaging board. After talking with Mr. Karaschoff for a few minutes Mickerhenis asked him to go out with him and have a drink.

Karaschoff accepted the invitation. When he returned he was surprised to find that the woman had gone, and with her the money and jewelry.

THREE INJURED IN SMASH-UP.

Street Car Makes Kindling Wood of Quinn's Runabout.

A runabout occupied by Joseph Quinn, Superintendent for the company which is doing the excavating for the new station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with his brother William, of 309 East Twenty-fifth Street, and Peter J. O'Brien of 342 First Avenue, was run down by a south-bound Christopher Street car at Twentieth Street and Avenue A yesterday afternoon. The vehicle was smashed, and Joseph Quinn, who was driving, received a fracture of the collar bone, William severe scalp wounds, and O'Brien is probably injured internally.

All three were removed to Bellevue Hospital, and then to their homes. Joseph Quinn lives at 117 Ruben Street, Brooklyn. The police arrested the motorman of the car, William Weundt, of 507 Greenwich Street.

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Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

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PROTEST OVER BRIDGE PLANS.

Art Society Wants All Submitted Before Action Is Taken.

The Municipal Art Society has sent to the Art Commission a set of resolutions asking the commission not to pass at its meeting upon any plans for the proposed Manhattan Bridge until all of the plans are submitted. The resolutions are based upon the premise that the plans submitted are not complete. They say, in part:

Resolved, That in this case the design depends for its success upon the solution proposed for the engineering problems involved. No design can merit approval except one by which such problems are adequately and appropriately solved. Approval of any such design as to its aesthetic features without reference to its fitness for the public utility intended would be misleading. Such approval would utterly fail to meet the confidence which, by the extensive powers given, the Legislature has bestowed upon the Art Commission; and

That the Art Commission of the City of New York be respectfully urged, in view of these facts, not to pass upon any of the details of this important structure without such full and complete plans as will show the entire work contemplated and thus prevent the possible approval of parts, in themselves possibly effective, but which might or might not be appropriate or artistically satisfactory when considered in connection with the constructive features of the entire proposed structure. Be it further

Resolved, That the Art Commission be earnestly urged to secure disinterested engineering expert advice upon plans for Bridge No. 3, recently submitted or to be submitted as substitutes for the plan already approved by the Art Commission for the same structure, and a comparison of the engineering merits of both designs, so that the Art Commission shall be enabled to consider understandingly their relative merits as whole structures before taking final action.

ANNUAL EUCHARIST CONGRESS.

Roman Catholic Prelates Arrange Programme for Coming Sessions Here.

Announcement was made in all Roman Catholic churches yesterday of the plans and programme for the third annual Eucharistic Congress, which is to assemble in this city on Sept. 27, 28, and 29. The congress will assemble at 10:30 A. M. on the 27th in the cathedral, with the celebration of Pontifical mass by Archbishop Farley. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia will preach on "The Holy Eucharist in the Twentieth Century."

In the afternoon at the opening session an address of welcome will be delivered by Archbishop Farley, and an opening address by Bishop Maes of Covington, Ky., who was appointed by the Pope to act as President of the congress. In the evening there will be eucharistic devotion in all the churches in the city, followed by a meeting of the Diocesan Directors of the Priests' Eucharistic League at the house of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, 185 East Seventy-sixth Street.

On Sept. 28, at 9 A. M., Bishop Colton of Buffalo will preach on the "Holy Communion." The second session will then convene at 10 A. M., followed in the afternoon at 3 P. M. by the third session, both of the sessions being devoted to the reading of eucharistic papers. In the evening eucharistic devotions will be held in all the churches.

The sermon on the closing day will be preached by Bishop Stang of Fall River, Mass., his subject being the "Eucharistic Apostolate." Eucharistic papers will be read at the 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. sessions. In the evening the closing service will be held in the Cathedral.

REWARD FOR SMITH'S WATCH.

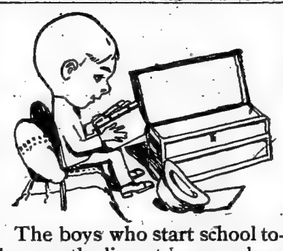
New Jersey's ex-Senator Was Robbed at St. Louis Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Chief of Police Hopper has issued circulars offering a reward of $200 for the recovery of a gold watch and scarf pin which was stolen from ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., while the latter was attending the St. Louis National Convention.

The jewelry was taken from the wash room of the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis, where Mr. Smith was staying.

The matter was reported to the police of St. Louis at the time, but no trace was found of the missing property.



The boys who start school to-day mostly live at home, where we are handy to stop any gaps that gape in their wardrobe.

But the boarding school boys who go soon must get together everything they'll need through the term.

We've done all that for them; have everything ready in boys' Fall and Winter wearables; and if it isn't convenient to bring in the boy we can outfit him by mail.

Samples on request.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. FISKE | MANHATTAN OPENS WED EVE. Seats on Sale. | BECKY SHARP

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Next Mat. Wed. 25c to $1.50. FLORENCE BINDLEY in THE STREET SINGER.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music

WEST END Eve., 8:15. Wed. Mat., 25c & 50c. Arthur Dunn in THE RUNAWAYS.

3D AV. 31st St. & 3d Av. MATINEE TO-DAY. WHY WOMEN SIN.

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From the designs of Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite, we have reproduced a number of interesting pieces for the dining room, bedroom, and library. In each instance the reproduction is made with notable fidelity to the original in minutest detail.

Never has the craft of cabinet making known a demand such as that of the present season for reproduced Furniture of the Colonies.

In DINING ROOM FURNITURE we now have on view and for sale:

Sideboards ranging in price from	$125.00 to $450.00
Side Tables, " " " "	30.00 " 175.00
Dining Tables, " " " "	85.00 " 425.00
Chairs, " " " "	6.50 " 60.00
China Closets, " " " "	60.00 " 375.00

A few of the most attractive BEDROOM PIECES are for sale as follows:

Beds, ranging from	$175.00 to $500.00
Bureaus " "	45.00 to 350.00
Chiffoniers "	50.00 to 300.00
Dressing Tables,	35.00 to 250.00

The LIBRARY FURNITURE is particularly rich. A few of the Tables and Bookcases are priced as follows:

Mahogany Bookcase, 5 ft. high, 51 inches wide, 18½ inches deep	$98.00
Mahogany Bookcase, 5.6 high, 47 inches wide, 17 inches deep	110.00
Richly Carved Mahogany Bookcase, 5.6 high, 6 ft. wide, 18 inches deep	175.00
Mahogany Bookcase, 4.6 high, 6 ft. wide, 14 inches deep	58.00
Mahogany Bookcase, 4.6 high, 52 inches wide, 16½ inches deep	52.00
Antique Mahogany Oval Top 2-Pedestal Table	93.00
Antique Mahogany 2-Pedestal, Oval Top Table	66.00
Antique Mahogany Single Pedestal, Round Top Table	38.00
Antique Mahogany Round Top Table, carved feet and base	75.00
Antique Mahogany Round Top, Fluted Pedestal Table	38.00

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Wallach's News

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LOT NO. 1.
22 extra fine Jeypore India Carpets. Average size 9x12 feet. Some larger. Worth $160.00. $93.50 Each

LOT NO. 2.
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HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play, LETTY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Satys. at 2. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera, A Madcap Princess

Garrick THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. In the new comedy, CHARLES DICKSON in The Spellbinder

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 6 NIGHTS WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce COLLIER'S The DICTATOR

NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY. WILLIAM H. CRANE in "Business is Business"

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. At 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING CECILIA LOFTUS In Zangwill's THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

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NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. DENMAN THOMPSON in THE OLD HOMESTEAD. Bargain Matinee Wednesday, 25 & 50c.

GARDEN Thea., 27th & Mad. Av. 20th Beats Opens Tuesday, Sept. Geo. Ade's New COLLEGE WIDOW Comedy, THE

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Geo. Ade's Quaint County Chairman Comedy, THE

LUNA PARK

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The New York Times.

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Fair and cooler; light to fresh north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,065. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO NAME HIGGINS OR ELSE HENDRICKS

Fifty-four Counties Line Up for Lieutenant Governor.

MAY SWING TO SYRACUSAN

Sudden Change Developed at Conferences Held Last Night by Gov. Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—As a result of series of conferences held to-night between Gov. Odell and the leaders from all the counties of the State, it developed that fifty-four of the sixty-one counties would be for Higgins if a test vote were taken in the convention.

It is now pretty conclusively established that Higgins will be the nominee unless the forces behind him should conclude that they would prefer Francis Hendricks.

It is learned from high authority that such a shift on the part of the men now behind Higgins is not an improbability.

Gov. Odell continues to assert that he has no candidate. Senator Platt says he is for Timothy Woodruff.

Obstacle in Higgins's Way.

The most serious obstacle in the way of the nomination of Mr. Higgins has been a lukewarmness toward his candidacy on the part of some of the Odell leaders. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who arrived this evening, and George W. Aldridge and Louis F. Payn have been opposing the selection of Mr. Higgins.

They were not, however, urging the nomination of any other candidate, and the impression which has been created by—their opposition is that they had personal interests to serve and would endeavor to secure some much-desired pledges from Governor-Chairman Odell before they were brought around to his way of thinking.

George Cromwell, President of the Borough of Richmond, to whom an offer of the nomination for Lieutenant Governor was made to-day by emissaries of Gov. Odell, to-night decided that he could not accept second place on the ticket. When Mr. Cromwell's decision was made known there was talk of Louis Stern, President of the Republican Club, for Lieutenant Governor. The suggestion of his name was made to Gov. Odell by Edward Lauterbach and others.

Collector of the Port Stranahan arrived to-night and declared for Higgins. He said he thought Mr. Higgins was unquestionably the best man who could be nominated. Collector Stranahan's advocacy of Mr. Higgins's nomination was thought by many to indicate that Mr. Higgins was the candidate President Roosevelt preferred to see nominated.

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt were much together during the day, and several conferences between them were held in the cottage of the Senator. The Governor and the Senator averred that they were acting in perfect harmony. Both said that it was their desire to have a harmonious understanding upon the Gubernatorial nomination before the convention.

"It is my desire and the desire of Senator Platt," said Gov. Odell, "that but one name should be presented to the convention for Governor. We believe that will be brought about. Of course, if the friends of any aspirant for the nomination should desire to present his name after an understanding has been reached between the leaders as to what is best to be done, in their judgment, they will have that privilege."

The harmony between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt, although sufficient to call forth expressions of edification and admiration from subordinate leaders and the rank and file, had not up to dinner time reached the stage of an agreement between them as to who should be the candidate. When Gov. Odell left Senator Platt's rooms late in the afternoon he was asked what the situation was, and said:

"As I find the sentiment here it appears to be most favorable to Higgins, Hendricks, and Woodruff. I have no candidate. My desire is for the nomination of the man whose candidacy would give the best assurance of victory."

Cold Water on Woodruff Boom.

Although Gov. Odell included Woodruff as among the best of probabilities, and has taken care always to mention Mr. Woodruff's name in any statement which he has made about candidates, the Governor-Chairman's intimates were going about openly asserting that Woodruff was out of the race. A favorite expression with them was "He hasn't a show on earth."

In their estimation the contest had absolutely narrowed down to Higgins and Hendricks. During the forenoon they gave it as their opinion that Higgins stood by far the best chance, but later in the day they temporarily shifted in a way which indicated that meantime they had received information from headquarters which had caused them to rate Mr. Hendricks's chances much higher than they had in the morning.

Senator Platt's view of the prevailing sentiment on the Governorship was quite opposite to that of Gov. Odell. When he was approached for information after his afternoon talk with the Governor, he said:

"The sentiment here is for Woodruff for Governor and Mayor Knight of Buffalo for Lieutenant Governor. I am for Woodruff, and I believe that he will be nominated. Gov. Odell has no candidate. He has told me so twenty times. His hands are absolutely off, and that means the nomination of Woodruff."

Mr. Hendricks went to Albany this morning and it was shortly after his departure that it became generally known that his boom began to assume large proportions. Lieut. Gov. Higgins is now in Albany, and it was the general impression that Mr. Hendricks had gone to the Capital to have a talk with Mr. Higgins. It was hinted that he was the bearer of a message to Mr. Higgins from Gov. Odell. Confirmation on that point, however, could not be secured.

The notion that Mr. Hendricks was likely to be the nominee did not arise solely

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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM BRIEF.

As Approved by Odell It Is 400 Words Long—Labor Plank in Dozen Words.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The platform to be adpoted by this convention, if it goes through as it was drafted this afternoon, (and as it has received the approval of Governor-Chairman Odell, it is not likely to be changed much,) will be the shortest declaration ever adopted by a convention in this State.

It contains less than 400 words.

In short, sharp sentences of unqualified indorsement the platform "points with pride" to the record of Republican administration in National and State affairs. No words are wasted in expatiating upon the virtues of Republicanism or in argument intended to convince doubting Thomases that those virtues actually are possessed by the party and have been manifested in the administrations of President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell.

In dealing with National issues the same brevity of declaration prevails. On the tariff, the currency, and other great questions, the dominant ideas of the planks in the National platform have been set forth in tabloid form.

There is a labor plank of a dozen or so words to the general effect that labor is entitled to all the benefits and good things which "common humanity" should accord to it.

The most important plank having to do with State matters is one which pledges the party to repeal the law taxing the surplus of the savings banks. This is a matter on which the Governor has changed his mind, for he had that tax imposed upon the savings banks as a part of his scheme to wipe out direct taxation in the State.

At the same time this four-hundred word platform declares that the abolition of the direct tax under the administration of Gov. Odell is just about the grandest thing that ever happened to the State of New York, and congratulates the people of the State on the condition of the Treasury as proving that all of the Governor's tax reform measures have been wise and productive.

The pledge is made that work shall be persistently and honestly pushed on the canal and on the public highways.

In order that more money may be available for highway and other improvements the platform demands the amendment of the law limiting the terms of bond issues for those purposes by providing for longer term bonds, thus increasing the borrowing capacity of the State.

This is absolutely all there is in the platform as it was drafted to-night, and as Gov. Odell approves of it.

GANG SHOOTS DETECTIVES.

Three Hurt in Battle at Eleventh Street and Avenue A.

Three detectives of the East Fifth Street Station were wounded in a fight at Eleventh Street and Avenue A between a gang of thieves known as the "Humpey Jackson" gang and a squad of men under Police Capt. McDermott shortly before midnight last night. The row almost reached the proportions of a neighborhood riot. When the fight was all over these men were taken to the East Fourth Street Police Station as prisoners:

William Noble, twenty-five years old, of 437 East Fourteenth Street; Robert Reilly, twenty-four years old, of 404 East Fourteenth Street; Thomas Jackson, twenty-five years old, of 402 East Twelfth Street, and Frank Reilly, twenty-six years old, of 425 East Seventeenth Street. Jackson is the leader of the gang, and after him it is named.

The detectives who were injured were James Grant, John O'Brien, Charles Earnst, and Detective Butler. They were, by curious coincidence, all either shot or cut in the hands, Grant's knuckles on his right hand being almost shot off.

The gang hangs out at a little graveyard near Twelfth Street, and has a record of having held up some forty persons within the last month. They tried their trick again last night upon a man by the name of Frank Kelly.

They had a special grudge against Kelly because recently, when the gang tried to rob a saloon in the neighborhood, he "peached" on them. So last night when they caught Kelly in a lonesome place in the neighborhood they united in getting square with him, and robbing him as well. Badly battered up, he came into the Fifth Street Police Station about 11:30 o'clock and told Capt. McDermott of what had happened.

Capt. McDermott decided that the gang had about reached their limit. He called the detectives, who happened to be in the police station at the time—Wasserman, O'Brien, Grant, Butler, and Ernest. They were all heavily armed. When the squad of detectives reached the locality indicated by Kelly they saw a crowd of toughs on Avenue A, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. They made way slowly when they saw the detectives coming, backing into Eleventh Street.

The detectives, headed by Capt. McDermott, pushed on after the toughs ahead into Eleventh Street. It is dark in there at midnight, and no sooner were the detectives in this dark street than the thieves, backing up, pulled their revolvers and opened fire. The detectives blazed away in the dark. Then they made a charge up the street into a hand-to-hand struggle.

That stopped the shooting, revolvers, in some instances, being changed for knives, but the four prisoners were rounded up within a few minutes. At the station charges of highway robbery and felonious assault were preferred against them.

A Bellevue surgeon dressed the wounds of the detectives. The thieves had not escaped unhurt, and the physician was kept busy for a half hour sewing up and dressing wounds.

The firing in Eleventh Street was very wild while it lasted, and it would not surprise the police if this morning some wounded should turn up not before discovered.

Capt. McDermott said last night, when the prisoners had been locked up and wounds sewed up, that the gang was a rival to the Monk Eastman gang and fully as bad. He said that nearly all of those who had been caught had been in the police station before, and several of them had records.

FATHER OF 25 CHILDREN.

President Writes "Good Luck"—Grown Ups Will Vote Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 12.—S. P. Swartwood, who is the proud father of twenty-five children, will receive to-morrow a photograph of President Roosevelt, signed "Good luck to you from Theodore Roosevelt."

There are five sons old enough to vote the Republican ticket. Swartwood sent a list containing the names and birthdays of each child. Swartwood is fifty years old and his wife is four years younger. They were married on April 28, 1871. Of the twenty-five children there were only two sets of twins and twenty children are alive.

Swartwood told the President about his family recently in a letter.

Eight hours and fifteen minutes New York to Buffalo via the New York Central's Empire State Express; most famous train in the world.—Adv.

JAPAN MAKES PROTEST AGAINST LENA'S STAY

Demands That Russian Transport Leave San Francisco.

LIMIT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Inspected by American Officer, Who Finds She Cannot Sail—Leave to Stay Probable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The expected protest of Japan against allowing the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, to remain longer than twenty-four hours, came to-day. The Japanese Consul in that city, through the Collector of Customs, made formal demand that the vessel be required to leave at the end of that time.

The Collector's telegram officially notifying the authorities of the arrival of the Lena, and of Japan's protest, was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who at once sent copies to Acting Secretary of State Adee, and Acting Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who has direct jurisdiction in the matter. The telegram reads as follows:

"Japanese Consul has made demand upon me that Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena, arriving at this port 11th inst., leave within twenty-four hours. The Captain reports that he has entered for repairs of engines and boilers, principally the latter.

"I am requesting the inspector of hulls and boilers to make an examination of vessel's machinery, with the consent of the Russian Consul and the commander of the Lena. Can find no authority in the law or regulations for the Collector assuming any authority in the premises, and request instructions."

THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

After a conference with the Commissioner of Navigation Acting Secretary Murray sent the following dispatch to the Collector:

"Your telegram addressed to Secretary Treasury, concerning Russian steamship Lena received at 4:40 P. M. You should have addressed this department as directed in Circular No. 29.

"Wire this department hour of steamer's arrival at your port and concise resume of Steamboat Inspector's report, and if repairs are necessary the probable time required to complete them. On receipt of particulars the department will instruct you further. See Circular No. 29, end of Page 2 and all of Page 3."

The circular referred to was issued on Feb. 13, immediately after hostilities between Russia and Japan commenced, and besides containing the President's proclamation and the provisions of the statutes relating to neutrality, gave instructions to Collectors that "should any case arise requiring official action, you will communicate the facts to the department by telegraph."

Her evident errand to prey on commerce suspected of having Japan as destination has suggested that there may be other Russian vessels on the coast waiting for an opportunity to strike. It is expected here that much that is claimed as to the unseaworthiness of the Lena will not prove true, and that she is in fair trim for work on merchantmen.

LENA CANNOT SAIL.

American Officer Inspects and Reports —Leave to Stay Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—An inspection of the cruiser Lena was made late this afternoon by Lieut. Commander W. C. Herbert, fleet engineer of the Pacific Squadron, acting under orders of Admiral Goodrich.

Herbert carefully inspected the vessel and found that the boilers were in such bad shape that, though the vessel could make ten knots with them, she would not be seaworthy in a storm.

His report was wired to Washington to-night and will probably lead to the granting of a special stay here for repairs.

It is understood that Herbert hinted the condition of the boilers was due partly to crowding on more steam than the machinery could stand.

The Japanese Consul General called on Collector Stratton shortly after he entered his office this morning. To the demand that the Lena be ordered to leave within twenty-four hours, Collector Stratton returned a curt refusal.

Consul General Uyeno then made the demand that he be permitted to be the judge of the seaworthiness of the Russian ship.

Collector Stratton replied that the United States was not only willing, but able to cope with the situation without the assistance of either of the belligerents. When Consul Uyeno emerged from the Collector's office he denied that there had been any friction. That was all he would say at the time.

Collector Stratton made the following statement to newspaper men:

"Under the circumstances I am unable to say much for publication. I will say, however, that this delay is not caused by my ignorance of the points of international law involved in this matter. These are absolutely clear and I understand them thoroughly. The point is, I don't know just how far I can go without authority."

Just then a telegram from Washington was handed the Collector. Its contents he refused to make public.

Rear Admiral Goodrich took luncheon with Capt. Berlinsky and other officers of the Lena on board the vessel. Lieut. Zotoff, speaking for the Captain, stated that the main object of the Russian vessel in making this port was to have absolutely necessary repairs made to her engines and boilers.

Her bottom is foul and will have to be cleaned in dry dock. The Lieutenant said that the Lena's coal bunkers were far from being depleted, and he thought it would be unnecessary for her to coal at this port.

Navigating Officer Speckneeff, who spoke excellent English, said:

"We were sent to Vladivostok to transfer the troops home when the war should be over. The Lena is not a warship. We cannot fight.

"Needing repairs, we were first ordered back to the Baltic. Afterward these orders were changed, and we have come here because it is the nearest port in which we could get the new boilers we need."

Being asked how long he would remain here, the officer said:

"We expect orders from our naval representative at Washington, who has just been advised of our arrival. It is probable that he will ask the American Government for its permission to remove the guns from our decks and allow the vessel to remain here until the repairs can be finished."

When asked how long he thought that would require, he said:

"The Lena will probably remain here until the war is over. We expect that the officers and crew will be sent home by way of New York."

An inspection of the decks of the converted cruiser, to which no objection was made, revealed the fact that she had mounted twenty-five guns.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 12.—The presence of a Russian warship at San Francisco has caused cotton shippers here to take out war risks. Much cotton is shipped from Texas to Japan. Risks are from 10 to 15 cents per bale.

What's wrong with your eyes? 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MRS. H. M. FLAGLER ROBBED.

Lost $10,000 in Cash and Jewels, Newport Report Says.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—Word was received from New York to-day that a robbery by which Mrs. H. M. Flagler lost a chatelaine bag containing money and jewelry aggregating several thousand dollars in value at Newport was being investigated by detectives.

The date of the robbery was not given, but as Mrs. Flagler has not been here since the middle of August it is thought it must have been at that time. Mrs. Flagler was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies while here.

The police say that they had no report of the robbery of Mrs. Flagler. The messages from New York stated that the chatelaine bag contained $6,000 in cash, a draft for $10,000, and jewels valued at $4,000. The robbery, it was said, took place in a crowd at a lawn party.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler are now in Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, so it was said last night at the Flagler country residence, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck.

PHIPPSES REACH AGREEMENT.

Property Held in Wife's Name to be Transferred to Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—The agreement so long looked for in the affairs of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps of Pittsburg was reached here to-day when, at a conference of attorneys on both sides, the proposition made by Mrs. Phipps last June was accepted by Mr. Phipps.

The parents are to have equal custody of the children, and all property held in Mrs. Phipps's name, including the Denver and Pittsburg mansions, is to be transferred to Mr. Phipps. No request for a money consideration was made. Both parties will contribute from their bountiful incomes to the support of the little girls, Helen and Dorothy. Everything is settled except details.

Both parties desire a divorce and one will be secured, but Mrs. Phipps is prepared to defend the charge of desertion, upon which Mr. Phipps brought suit for divorce in June, and answer will be made to-morrow in the District Court denying the charge.

Mrs. Phipps and her father, C. H. Chandler, are at the Adams Hotel. After the divorce proceedings are concluded Mrs. Phipps will make her home in Denver.

MOTORMEN DO NOT CHANGE.

Most of Them Prefer Elevated Jobs to Subway Places.

The last echo of the trouble on the Manhattan Railroad, which nearly led to a general strike, came yesterday evening at 5 o'clock when, in accordance with the agreement between the Interborough Company and the men, the time expired for applications by elevated railroad men for subway positions.

It was said at the bureau where the applicants received their blanks that a number of motormen had applied for subway jobs, and that among the other applicants were some of the officers of the Amalgamated Association. Superintendent Hedley said that the applications from the elevated motormen were from men on the extra list, he believed, and from others who had night runs.

"The old motormen on the elevated roads will stick to their present jobs," he said. "They think it better to have $3.50 for nine hours on the elevated road than to have $3.50 for ten hours on the subway. I cannot tell just now what proportion of elevated railroad men have applied for subway jobs."

CHARITY CHAIR IN COLLEGE.

Chicago University to Open a Novel Branch of Study.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—For the purpose of providing courses of study and practical training in social and philanthropic work, the University of Chicago will open on Oct. 1 at the Fine Arts Building a new department to be called the Institute of Social Science and Arts. Prof. Graham Taylor is to be the director.

The department has been formed to meet the demand for trained men and women in charitable and reformatory institutions, in organized movements for civic betterment, in social settlements, in the institutional work of churches, and in home and foreign mission work.

AUTOS CARRIED THIS ELECTION.

Citizens of Rye Who Opposed Incorporation Had to Walk.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Rye will be incorporated as a village, and it is planned to spend much money in improving the place. The incorporation was opposed by some of the tradesmen and others, but the opposition was not as formidable as was expected. All the time the polls were open to-day at a special election to ascertain whether the village should, incorporate or not, automobiles and carriages were kept in use bringing voters to the polls.

It was not an infrequent sight to see the liveried coachman, with the footman, drive up to the polling place, and then from the interior of the vehicle would emerge the gardener of their employer. After they had voted, the carriage would go to the station to meet a train and bring the owner to the poll.

Those opposed to incorporation walked, and the result was they were beaten, and beaten badly. One hundred and ninety-nine votes were cast. Of these 152 were in favor and 27 against. No women voted.

FIGHT ON TRAIN, THREE DEAD.

Florida Deputy Fired on When He Went to Make Arrests.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Sept. 12.—A Deputy Sheriff who attempted to arrest the Altman brothers, accused of stabbing to death one white man and two negroes on a train yesterday, was fired on by friends of the men. The deputy retired, and now the Altmans are in a house surrounded by a crowd armed with Winchesters, who say the men can only be taken over their dead bodies.

The row in which the killing was done occurred on a train coming from Jacksonville, Fla., to this city. For a long time there has been bad blood between the Altmans and the Duncan family, both of Baxter, Fla. Charles and Hillary Altman and Marshall and Jackson Duncan were on the train. The Altman faction, it is alleged, picked a quarrel with a negro named Jim Riley, who worked for the Duncans. He was stabbed through the heart with a dirk.

Then Jackson Duncan remonstrated, and Hillary Altman drew his dirk and stabbed Duncan, who died soon after. Marshall Duncan was also stabbed, but not fatally. This morning the row was renewed. W. M. Duncan and another younger son were slightly wounded.

The Russell, Pleasant Hotel, Washington, N.W. Ideal location. Cuisine unsurpassed. Rates moderate. Write for booklet. Open during entire year.—Adv.

MAINE REPUBLICAN BY 30,000 MAJORITY

Less by 3,000 Than the Plurality Cast in 1900.

HAD EXPECTED ONLY 18,000

Democratic Gain of 31 Per Cent. and Republican Gain of About 15 Per Cent.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The Republicans exceeded their expectations in the State election to-day in carrying the State for William T. Cobb of Rockland, the candidate for Governor, by a plurality of about 30,000 over Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville, his Democratic opponent.

Complete returns will not be received for several days, but 380 out of 522 cities, towns and plantations give Cobb, 59,705; Davis, 38,399. The same places in 1900 gave Hill, (Rep.,) 51,707; Lord, (Dem.,) 29,302. These returns show a Republican gain of about 15 per cent., and a Democratic gain of about 31 per cent. over 1900.

The vote for Governor will probably be the largest since 1888.

In the light of pre-election claims both parties should be satisfied with the result. The Republicans placed Cobb's plurality at 18,000, and the leaders were overjoyed to-night in having those figures exceeded by 12,000. The Democratic leaders stated yesterday that if the Republican plurality of 33,384 of four years ago, was reduced by one vote that they should regard it as a Democratic victory.

Up to a late hour to-night no statement could be obtained from any of the Democratic leaders.

All four of the Republican members of Congress were re-elected. Amos L. Allen, in the First, and Charles E. Littlefield, in the Second, were returned by practically the same pluralities as in 1900, while in the Third Congressman E. C. Burleigh ran ahead of his vote of four years ago. In the Fourth District Congressman Llewellyn Powers was re-elected by about 6,500 plurality, compared with 8,800 two years ago.

The Democrats made slight gains in both branches of the Legislature.

Voting in Maine yesterday showed a large Democratic gain in the manufacturing centres, according to the returns received at the Democratic Headquarters last night.

Lewiston went Democratic by 500, this being a Democratic gain of 1,000. Auburn, in the same county, showed a Democratic gain of 150, and in all that county, Androscoggin, the gain was 1,500. The vote in Lewiston was for Cobb 1,528 and for Davis 2,114.

In Cumberland County there was a Democratic gain of 2,000. They elected a Democratic Sheriff in this county, and also one in York County.

In Bangor there was a Democratic gain of 500, and in Oxford County a Democratic gain of more than 1,000. The Democratic gain in Augusta was 412, and the total Democratic gain in Kennebec County was 2,000.

According to the figures, a great many counties have elected Democratic Sheriffs. No estimates were given out as to the vote for the Legislature.

WANT TO BUY A TITLE?

Here's a Dealer in Baronetcies and Marquisates, with Price List.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—There has been an exposure here of a regular dealer in orders and titles, who, it is asserted, says he is able to procure honors in several of the European States for persons who are willing to devote the necessary money to "charitable purposes."

The trafficker in these honors, who is a Tyrolean, is said to conduct his trade in a businesslike manner and to issue a regular price list which quotes the degree of nobility in certain German States at $30,000 and the Baronetcy at $50,000; the Spanish nobility at $4,000, Turkish orders from $2,000 downward, and Persian orders at low prices.

Portuguese titles of Count and Marquis are said to be offered without the price being named, and Consulates in various South American countries and in Persia are reported to be on sale at from $1,200 to $2,400. Definite prices for a host of minor decorations, it is declared, are also given in the price list.

UNHAPPY CHILD WEDDING.

Brooklyn Girl Accuses Husband's Parents of Alienation.

An unhappy sequel to a boy and girl marriage was before Justice Herrick, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when Mrs. Augusta J. Bailey was appointed as guardian ad litem for her daughter, Mrs. Sallie Cochran, in the latter's suit against the parents of her husband to recover $50,000 damages for alleged alienation of his affections.

Mrs. Cochran lives with her mother at 244 Classon Avenue, while her husband, Ernest Cochran, makes his home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cochran, at 296 Clifton Place. The younger couple were married on Sept. 20 of last year. Both were nineteen years old, and had been attendants at the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, where they had met. The wedding was at the John Street Church, Manhattan. It was some time later that young Cochran went to live with his bride at her mother's house, after telling his parents of the marriage. Mrs. Cochran alleges that her husband was "enticed" from the house one night and did not return. Believing his parents were keeping him from her she brought suit.

The elder Mr. Cochran declared yesterday that there was nothing in the talk about his son having been enticed away. He said he would fight the action.

DIES FROM LION'S BITE.

Jersey Hotel Keeper Played with Beast He Thought He Knew.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 12.—Edward Shiel of Jersey City, who was attacked by the lion Sultan in Olympic Park Saturday night, died in St. Barnabas's Hospital to-day of blood poisoning.

Shiel's right arm was terribly torn by the animal's teeth. Shiel was the proprietor of the Glendale Hotel, Jersey City, and is survived by a wife. He was an old lion trainer, and attempted to play with Sultan, thinking the beast was one he had known in days past.

Lion Tears Tamer, a Woman.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—During the fêtes at St. Cloud yesterday evening Louise Droisner, a popular woman lion tamer, was horribly and probably fatally bitten and torn by a lion named Negus, which lately belonged to an American showman.

A crowd of women and children witnessed the terrifying spectacle.

Mothers don't let your child croup tonight. Say-grown Pain Five Minute Cure at once. Try it.—Adv.

FOUR DEAD IN TENEMENT FIRE.

Flames Spread Rapidly from Basement Up the Stairs.

Four persons lost their lives in a tenement fire, which started at 2:30 o'clock this morning, at 68-70 First Street. The flames were discovered in the basement and spread rapidly up the common stairway of the double building to the top or fifth floor.

Twenty families were sleeping in the building when persons who had noticed the flames from the street gave the alarm. The fire escapes were soon filled with frenzied men, women and children.

The firemen ran ladders up the front of the structure and took down many. Half a dozen men and women leaped from windows and the fire escapes and were injured. A score of persons escaped by way of the roof.

When the firemen had partly subdued the flames they searched the tenement and found the dead all on the top floor—three men and one woman. Up to 3 o'clock the dead had not been identified.

FAMINE IN CZAR'S ARMY.

Sutlers Lost Almost All Their Supplies During the Retreat.

MUKDEN, Sept. 12.—This town is so crowded that foodstuffs are almost unprocurable. Prices have trebled and quadrupled.

The division sutlers lost almost all their supplies during the Russian retreat.

Civilians are besieging the railroad station and other eating places, but it is well-nigh impossible to get food.

SENATOR PATTERSON TO MARRY.

Society Stirred by His Engagement to Divorcee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sept. 12.—The announcement of the engagement of Senator Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado and Mrs. Mabel Nagle, the divorced wife of George H. Nagle, a grocer of Cheyenne, has created much interest in society circles here.

Of late the Senator had been very attentive to Mrs. Nagle.

GEN. WADE TO COMMAND HERE.

Gen. Corbin of Atlantic Division to Succeed Him in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Philippine Division, was to-day authorized to sail for the United States on the next available transport leaving Manila. If he sails soon, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Mindanao, will succeed him, pending the arrival of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

Gen. Wade is to succeed Gen. Corbin in command of the Atlantic Division, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y. Gen. Corbin will sail from San Francisco Oct. 1 for Manila.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN WRECK.

Southern Pacific Crash Kills Fireman and Unidentified Man.

RENO, Nevada, Sept. 12.—A. L. Hicks, fireman, and an unidentified man were killed and several passengers injured to-day by a collision between Southern Pacific passenger trains at Lawton, seven miles west of Reno.

A west-bound passenger train, running thirty-five miles an hour, crashed into the third section of an east-bound train carrying a large party of Knights Templars. Both trains were double headers, and all four locomotives were wrecked, as well as the baggage and day coaches. The accident was due to disobedience of orders.

FRENCH AND COLONIALS CLASH.

Newfoundland Fishing Vessels Held Up by Armed Men.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 12.—The difficulties between French and Colonial fishermen on the French shore are daily growing more acute. On Saturday a British warship, on the demand of the French Commodore, stopped a party of Colonial lobster catchers there.

On Friday, on the fishing banks, fourteen men, armed with knives, from a French fishing vessel which had previously disguised her name with a piece of sail cloth, boarded a Colonial vessel and carried off her whole stock of bait. A few days previous another French crew did the same thing, the French Captain being armed with a revolver.

In another section a French vessel deliberately ran down and nearly sank a Colonial fishing smack. British warships will be asked to punish the offenders.

SIX HURT IN ELEVATOR.

Twenty-two Persons Fall from Sixth Floor in Pittsburg Building.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—Six people were injured, two of them seriously, in an accident which occurred this evening at the new Oliver Building, when an elevator containing twenty-two people fell from the sixth floor to the bottom of the shaft. The most seriously injured are Miss Josephine O'Brien of New York, both legs broken and injured internally, and Annie Auringer, Mt. Oliver, left leg broken, bruised, and internal injuries. Both were taken to the Homeopathic Hospital.

The car was overloaded and started to go down rather fast when the boy in charge became frightened and put on a clutch brake, which broke and precipitated the car to the bottom.

Philip W. Moen Dies Suddenly.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.—Philip W. Moen, formerly General Manager of the Washburn & Moen wire works and later Vice President and Director of the American Steel and Wire Company, from which post he resigned two years ago, died suddenly at his Summer home in Shrewsbury to-night. He was forty-seven years old. Death was due to apoplexy.

David Powell Critically Ill.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 12.—David B. Powell, ex-President of the National City Bank of Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his home here. He suffers from dropsy. His extreme age makes his condition critical, and his family entertains very little hope of his recovery.

Hackett's Restaurant at Yaphank, Long Island, now ready. Special all-star dinner to-day.—Adv.

JAPANESE CAPTURE GEN. SASSULITCH AND 3,000 MEN

Russian Rear Guard Cut Off South of the Hun River.

OYAMA AGAIN ADVANCING

Russians Are in Fear of Another Flanking Movement.

REPORTED CHECK TO KUROKI

Linevitch, with 50,000 Men, Is Said to Have Cut His Communications—Famine at Mukden.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.—The Morning Post states that official Russian dispatches received in London announce that Lieut. Gen. Sassulitch, who commanded the portion of the Russian rearguard south of the Hun River, has been severely wounded and captured with 3,000 out of his 5,000 men.

It is added by The Morning Post that Gens. Zarroubaieff, Kondratovitch, and Bilderling have checked Gen. Kuroki's advance.

A correspondent of The Daily Mail who was with the Japanese army repeats, in a telegram from Tien-Tsin, the report that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch, with 50,000 men, invaded Northeastern Korea and cut Gen. Kuroki's communications with Feng-wang-Cheng.

Gen. Sassulitch has been an unlucky commander since the land fighting began. It was he who was in command of the Russian troops in the first great battle, that of Kiu-lien-Cheng, when the Japanese drove the Russians back from their positions on the Yalu River with heavy loss. After that battle it was said in St. Petersburg that Sassulitch had disobeyed his instructions, and that he would be court-martialed. He was described as "headstrong" and as lacking judgment, but that he had only followed orders in making as much resistance as he could at the Yalu was apparently proved by his retention of his command. There have been various reports recently that Gen. Linevitch, with 50,000 men, was marching south from Vladivostok, but these reports were of a conflicting character. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris heard that Linevitch was going to the north of Mukden, and that Kuropatkin's retreat from Liao-Yang was in order to induce the Japanese to follow him and so become wedged between his own and Linevitch's forces.]

Japanese Advancing Rapidly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The Birzheviya Viedomosti's correspondent at Tie Pass telegraphs to his paper as follows:

"The Japanese, who had been accused of moving forward slowly, are now advancing very rapidly.

"Little avails the Russian increase of troops, for the Japanese are receiving reinforcements from Niu-Chwang.

"The initiative will remain in the hands of the Japanese, and their tactics will always be repeated."

A dispatch has been received from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, under yesterday's date, reporting that no large Japanese force has been seen north of the branch railroad to Yen-Tai, but that south of it there are many large camps of Japanese.

The three armies of Marquis Oyama are reported to have united north of the Tai-Tse River.

A Russian correspondent telegraphs that Gen. Kuroki has fallen back on Yen-Tai, but he points out that previous experience has shown that when the Japanese withdrew from the Russian front this usually was the precursor of their appearance on the Russian flank.

The correspondent thinks that the indications point to a Winter campaign. Moreover, he says, there remain two full months, the best of the year, for campaigning.

Unofficial information tends to confirm the reports that Gen. Kuropatkin is withdrawing the bulk of his army northward from Mukden. The best unofficial opinion is that Kuropatkin does not contemplate making a serious stand at Mukden.

A Russian correspondent at the front considers it to be extremely significant that the Chinese officials at Mukden have already broken off relations with the Russians. The chief of the Chinese officials says he has received orders from the Japanese to pay the taxes to them.

Japanese Pushing North.

LIAO-YANG, Sunday, Sept. 11.—(Delayed.)—The Japanese are pushing on

appointed at the failure of their plans to impose a final conflict upon the Russians at Liao-Yang in the hope of breaking up the present Russian army in Manchuria.

The Japanese are now pushing reinforcements and supplies northward in every possible way, using boats on the Liao River and its tributaries, while all the native roads leading into Liao-Yang are filled with wheelbarrows and other conveyances carrying grain and ammunition into the Chinese city, where Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, the Japanese Commander in Chief, has established his headquarters.

There is every indication, therefore, that the Japanese intend to force if possible a decisive battle with the Russians.

The impression in Liao-Yang was that the Russians had destroyed the railroad between here and Mukden, but an examination of the line as far north as possible showed it to be everywhere intact. This is taken to indicate that the Russians propose to use the line again.

The Russians posted proclamations along the line warning the Chinese not to damage it under pain of future punishment.

It is believed that the Japanese forces will remain stationary at Liao-Yang for one month to come.

Report from Oyama.

TOKIO, Sept. 12.—A telegram received here from Field Marshal Oyama at midnight last night gives the disposition of the Russian troops in the vicinity of Yen-Tai and Mukden.

Marquis Oyama says that a large force of Russian cavalry is posted at Ping-tai-Tse, which is about twenty-four miles to the east of the Yen-Tai railway station, and that another force of cavalry occupies the town of Hei-ling-Chai, to the northward of Ping-tai-Tse. Other bodies of cavalry, with artillery, are located at Huang-shan-Lin, on the eastern road out of Mukden, as well as in the neighborhood of Yumen-tzsu-Shan, which is occupied by the Japanese.

Some detachments of Russian cavalry are posted at Fan-Chi, Kushu-Tui, and Menhuku-Tun, along the railroad between Yen-Tai and Mukden. They are apparently keeping in touch with and watching the Japanese.

Russian Retreat Continues.

MUKDEN, Sept. 12.—The Russians have been continuing their retirement to Tie Pass.

The advance of the Japanese has been slow, though the military situation is not unfavorable to them.

Many Russian companies now consist of only thirty men, but notwithstanding the Russian reverse, the retreating troops are cheerful.

Last night rain again fell in torrents, and to-day it is drizzling. The roads are impassable and military movements are at a standstill.

CZAR MAY RECALL KUROPATKIN

Rumor That Linevitch Is to Succeed Him Owing to Liao-Yang Defeat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 13 (2 A. M.)—With the lull in military operations and almost entire suspension of dispatches from the front, St. Petersburg has again fallen back upon rumors.

Countless stories are afloat regarding the Russian defeat at Liao-Yang, some of which are absolutely absurd, while others have apparently enough basis in fact to give them a color of possibility. While none of these stories can be confirmed, it would not surprise those best informed if some of them should turn out to be true. Of first importance is the revival of the rumor of Viceroy Alexieff's resignation, based probably upon differences said to exist between him and Gen. Kuropatkin and others in authority in the Far East.

Of next importance is a rumor that Gen. Kuropatkin is to be superseded. Lieut. Gen. Linevitch being named as his most probable successor. This is supposed to be a result of the Emperor's displeasure with Kuropatkin's generalship at Liao-Yang and his general dissatisfaction with the course of events at the front.

Many other rumors are probably the outgrowth of jealousy, bickerings, and irresponsible criticism of the defeat at Liao-Yang, but none is traceable to an authentic source.

Nevertheless, in a country where the will of one man is the supreme law, sudden changes of the most grave importance are always possible. Neither Alexieff's nor Kuropatkin's friends, however, seem to attach great importance to the stories involving them.

KUROPATKIN'S PLANS UPSET.

He Hoped to Defeat Foes in Detail and Then Relieve Port Arthur.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR LIAO-YANG, Sept. 8, (Delayed.)—The battle of Liao-Yang was a magnificent victory of which the Japanese have great reason to be proud, although they were unable to realize their hopes of another Sedan.

The execution of a campaign by the Japanese on such a vast scale against an army probably their superior in numbers, possessing more modern guns, of greater calibre and range than theirs, established behind fortifications of great completeness and unprecedented extent, and directed by skillful commanders, excites the highest admiration on the part of military critics.

It is unquestioned that at Liao-Yang Gen. Kuropatkin expected to turn the tide of war against the Japanese.

It would now appear that the fighting of the last few weeks, since the failure of the Russian movement to the south, was not expected to be decisive, but was a series of preliminary operations conducted for the purpose of harassing the Japanese and gaining time for the crucial struggle.

The foreign military observers with the Japanese Army find convincing evidences that Gen. Kuropatkin planned to defeat the Japanese armies in detail, and then to dispatch a powerful column to the south for the relief of Port Arthur, and they are of the opinion that with the thirteen divisions at his command Gen. Kuropatkin could have accomplished this had the quality of his officers and soldiers equaled that of the Japanese.

Not until the night of Sept. 3, after five days of continuous battle, did the Russians take the first steps toward retreat. With an almost unfordable and wide river at his back and a strong force of Japanese opposing him in the rear and on the flank, Gen. Kuropatkin was able to withdraw his army without losing a single gun.

Japanese Opinion of Foes Improves.

One result of this battle has been to give the Japanese a much higher opinion of the abilities of their antagonists than the exhibitions at the Yalu River and elsewhere compelled them to entertain. To-day the Japanese Army is self-possessed, and it has indulged in no demonstration of rejoicing.

The work done by the Russians in preparing the neighborhood of Liao-Yang to be a theatre of battle was of incredible magnitude. In addition to the extensive fortifications on the south side of the Tai-Tse River there were three lines of defenses for the protection of the eastern approaches of the railroad, which in themselves constituted a formidable battle arena.

The fighting was carried right up to the railroad line, but notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese shelled the last trains which left Liao-Yang on the way to Mukden it was impossible for them to intercept any of the Russian rear guard.

The area north of the river, which was fought over by the contending armies, presents a terrible picture of the results of war. The fields are strewn with hundreds of lines of trenches, and, marking the successive stages of retreat, crematory fires are yet burning. Searching parties are still bringing in Japanese bodies.

Graves of Russian soldiers can be seen at every turn, some dug by comrades and others by Japanese. On the hillside is a group of 200 or 300 graves marked by rough sticks. Many bodies remain undiscovered in the high grain. Flocks of crows hover about, and hundreds of Chinese dogs roam the field.

The portion of the railroad in the possession of the Japanese remains almost intact. The woodwork of the railroad bridge was burned and a small section of the framework destroyed, but none of the piers was hurt, and the bridge could be made fit for temporary use in a few days. The station building remains standing. Only a few houses in the Russian settlement outside of the city wall, which forms a considerable village, were burned.

Looting of Liao-Yang.

The Chinese have hung Japanese flags over their houses. Most of the Chinese shops and all of the Russian buildings were thoroughly looted on the departure of the army. Both Russians and Chinese participated in the looting.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The War Office fully realizes the discouraging effect of the battle of Liao-Yang upon the heroic garrison of Port Arthur.

With all prospect of immediate relief from Gen. Kuropatkin gone, it is feared that the length of the siege will be shortened.

LIAO-YANG, Sept. 11, (Delayed.)—It is now reported on good authority that in some of the assaults made by the Japanese upon the Russian trenches before Liao-Yang on Sept. 1 and 2 the attackers at some places lost in killed or wounded 90 per cent. of the numbers engaged.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN LOST.

French Correspondent Says It Will Take Months for Army to Recover.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 13.—The Journal's Liao-Yang correspondent, having reached Tien-Tsin, sends thence the following uncensored dispatch under date of Sept. 12:

"The first part of the campaign may be considered lost. The Russian army has retreated northward in the direction of Tie Pass or further.

"The Russian army's inferiority in men, guns and enthusiasm prevented Kuropatkin from resisting longer at Liao-Yang or achieving at Yental a victory which would have obliged the Japanese to fall back. The Japanese will shortly triumphantly enter Mukden.

"The Russian General Staff now estimates the Japanese forces at from 450,000 to 500,000.

"The Russian Army will reconcentrate in the north, but it needs several months in order to fill up the losses in a number of corps, which must be doubled, and to replace reservists by active troops. Above all it is essential to restore the morale, affected by almost unprecedented trials and difficulties. A Russian offensive movement will be impossible for a long time.

"Should Russia be determined to continue the effort, she might still vanquish, but at a cost wholly disproportionate to the results.

"As an impartial witness I am convinced that it would be to the best interests of the belligerents to sink national pride and, by mutual concessions, end a war which otherwise will ruin both."

MANY NON-COMBATANTS SLAIN.

Russians Forbade the Departure of Chinese from Liao-Yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 12.—The Japanese Staff in Manchuria telegraphs that owing to the Russians having constructed fortifications in the immediate vicinity of the walled town of Liao-Yang, from which they forbade the departure of non-combatant Chinese, many of the latter were killed or wounded.

A British subject, Dr. Westwater, who is in the service of the Chinese railway, collected over 200 injured old people and children, and is now succoring them. Marquis Oyama is assisting him.

The report describes the spectacle as inexpressibly painful, and pays a warm tribute to Dr. Westwater's philanthropy.

On the other hand, the report severely censures the Russians for having virtually condemned the unfortunate Chinese to remain in the path of Japanese bullets, thus deliberately extending the horrors of war to innocent and unoffending people.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS LED FLIGHT.

Correspondent Amazed by What He Saw North of the Tai-Tse River.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 13.—In a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph the correspondent of that paper in the field with Gen. Kuroki says:

"The Russians made a very poor stand on the heights beyond the Tai-Tse River. Extensive trenches had been dug on the cliffs overlooking the river opposite and above the town, but the first few shells from the Japanese batteries sent the enemy flying.

"I was amazed to see officers leading the way in this headlong flight across the hill and down into the valley behind. The officers were easily distinguishable in the forefront of the fugitives."

The correspondent graphically describes the fierce fighting for the possession of a hill at Hei-ying-Tai, (about fifteen miles northeast of Liao-Yang,) the key of the Russian position, and upon the capture of which depended the success of Gen. Kuroki's flank movement, and the terrible punishment the Japanese sustained in retaining it. After the capture there was a double night attack, the Japanese trying to capture a battery that had annoyed them during the day and the Russians seeking to recapture Hei-ying-Tai. The correspondent says:

"Neither desperate venture succeeded. The Russians were repeatedly near gaining the summit, but were swept away each time by Japanese bayonets and bullets.

"On the other side, the Japanese attack on the Russian battery was defeated by electrical devices the Russians had arranged, giving them the exact position of the assaulting forces. The brave Japanese were mowed down in swaths in front of the Russian guns, one battalion being practically annihilated."

LIAO-YANG STRIPPED BARE.

First Russians, Then Chinese and Japanese Looted the City.

LIAO-YANG, Sept. 8, via Tien-Tsin, Sept. 12.—The looting of Liao-Yang has few parallels in the annals of warfare. Three armies on three different days had possession of the city and engaged in acts of depredation.

When the Russians entered into the occupation of Liao-Yang they built a model Russian city outside the old walled Chinese city, and thousands of troops were lodged within its gates.

When the Japanese drove the Russians out of Sham-sam-Po, the Russian soldiers realized that the town must fall and forgot all discipline. They looted the town, sparing neither Chinese nor European shops, destroying what they could not carry away. They wantonly destroyed great quantities of foodstuffs and other goods, ripping open bales, bags, and boxes with the ever-ready bayonet and scattering their contents over the streets. Much liquor was found, and the soldiers, becoming drunk, committed further excesses.

During the interim between the departure of the Russians and the arrival of the Japanese the Chinese soldiers and police continued the work the Russians began, pillaging the shops that were not found by the Russians.

Then, when the Japanese came, they completed the looting. They had been fighting for five days without food, except dry rice, and broke loose on entering the town. The Japanese looted right and left. The shops having already suffered, the Japanese turned their attention to the private houses. They wanted food principally, but overlooked nothing.

That was the first time in this war that the Japanese were guilty of looting a captured city, and their officers were much disturbed by the outbreak. When order was restored the Japanese soldiers were taken out of the walled city, and now are not allowed inside without special passes.

The Russians burned great quantities of supplies.

Food in the Chinese city is very scarce.

NO WATER FOR 24 HOURS.

Hardships Suffered by Kuroki's Men During Flanking Movement.

TOKIO, Sept. 12.—Details of the fighting by the troops under command of Gen. Kuroki from Aug. 28 to Sept. 5 were received here this morning, and the stories of desperate and continuous engagements show the fighting to have been a supreme test of endurance.

On Sept. 2 and 3 the Japanese soldiers were without anything to drink for twenty-four hours, and during that time they had no food save dried rice.

During the night fighting at Hsu-chia-Kow on Aug. 30, the Russians made use of their field searchlights to expose the Japanese positions to a deadly fire.

On the night of Sept. 2 a Japanese column, after repulsing a Russian attack, occupied a line from a point in the vicinity of the Yen-Tai mines to the ridges west of Ta-Yao. On the afternoon of the 3d the Russians were again engaged. The enemy had received strong reinforcements and had sixty guns. A Japanese column was detached and advanced from Pensi-Hu to Ping-tai-Tse, and a guard was left where the column swung to westward.

The centre column, while engaged in getting possession of the ridges west of Heiying-Tai on the afternoon of Sept. 2, was subjected to a concentrated Russian fire and suffered heavily. The Japanese held their position with difficulty. The Russians shelled the Japanese right and centre from two sides. The Japanese artillery was unfavorably placed. The artillerymen were exposed and sustained severe losses.

During the evening of the 4th three Russian brigades attacked the Japanese right and centre columns, and the enemy was repulsed only by the timely arrival of the left wing of the centre column.

RUSSIAN DUM-DUM BULLETS.

Japanese Say They Found Two Kinds on the Field at Liao-Yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 12.—In a dispatch dated Sept. 11 Marquis Oyama states that among the ammunition abandoned by the Russians at Liao-Yang were two kinds of dum-dum bullets, each resembling those for the 1891 pattern Russian rifle.

Although the bullets fit that weapon, rifles with which they would be used have not yet been found. Marquis Oyama adds:

"Judging from the nature of their hurts some of our men seem to have been wounded with dum-dum bullets, but this is still uncertain, though the fact of the existence of the bullets is uncontrovertible.

"The bullets, together with photographs, will be forwarded to Tokio."

By The Associated Press.

LIAO-YANG, Sept. 11, (Delayed.)—In the past the Japanese have declared their belief that the Russians were using dum-dum bullets, basing their contention on the vicious wounds made by the bullets when they struck.

They now assert that they have proved their case by the fact that they found dum-dum ammunition on the field at Liao-Yang.

The dum-dum bullet is under the ban of The Hague Peace Conference, although Great Britain refused to subscribe to the clause condemning it, leaving herself free to use it. Great Britain only uses the dum-dum bullet against uncivilized peoples. It was employed in Egypt in 1895, but not in the Boer war.

The bullet was first made in the Dum-dum arsenal in India, whence its name. It resembles the ordinary service bullet, except that the leaden core is left uncovered, and, by further making the bullet weak at the apex, it spreads out immediately on striking a bone, usually with fatal results.

The British continue to use the bullet against savage peoples because it is said to be found that the ordinary bullet does not possess sufficient "stopping power"—that a savage struck by it often does not at once suffer shock or disablement, but continues to fight.

DEATH FOR MIKADO AN HONOR.

Letter from a Japanese Mother Found on Her Son's Body.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—The spirit animating the Japanese troops is shown by the translation of a letter written by a Japanese mother to her son, which has reached the War Office.

The letter was found on the body of the woman's son. It adjured him to fight nobly for the Mikado and his country, and informed him that his capture would be considered an everlasting disgrace upon the family ancestors, but that if he died on the battlefield it would be an honor which the family would celebrate for a week.

TO NAME HIGGINS OR ELSE HENDRICKS

Continued from Page 1.

from the fact that he had made a trip to Albany to talk with Lieut. Gov. Higgins. There was a more substantial basis for it than that.

Ever since it has been understood that Mr. Higgins was the first choice of Gov. Odell it has been taken for granted that with Mr. Higgins as the nominee for Governor the nomination for Lieutenant Governor would go to New York County.

HIGGINS STOCK DROPS.

The names of Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Job Hedges, M. Linn Bruce, Julius M. Mayer, and George Cromwell have been mentioned in that connection, and it has been the general belief that the New York County organization would surely favor one of these gentlemen for the honor.

Senator Elsberg's friends have gone so far as to state that he had received positive assurances from the powers that be that he could have the nomination if he desired it. When, therefore, William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York County Committee, announced that the New York county organization had no candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but would urge Julius M. Mayer for Attorney General, the suspicion spread that perhaps Mr. Higgins's nomination was uncertain. This impression was accentuated when members of the New York County delegation began to talk up Erastus C. Knight for Lieutenant Governor.

There had been considerable talk of George Cromwell, President of the Borough of Richmond, in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, during the morning, but both Mr. Cromwell and his friends discounted it by stating that circumstances would prevent his acceptance of the place. It was pointed out that if Mr. Cromwell were named for Lieutenant Governor and elected he would have to resign his position as Borough President, in which event his successor would be chosen by the local board, which happens to be 2 to 1 Democratic.

Mr Cromwell himself said that he did not believe he could afford to resign the Borough Presidency, and thereby open the way for the selection of a Democratic successor, because of the fact that his successor could remove from office many Republicans appointed by him.

Cromwell Reserves Decision.

Toward evening, however, Mr. Cromwell was called aside by National Committeeman Ward and Edward Lauterbach and they conveyed to him the information that Gov. Odell was anxious to have him take second place on the ticket. Mr. Cromwell stated to them the objection which he saw in the way, but they did not consider the objection of sufficient weight to remove him from consideration, and he then said he would reserve a decision until all of the members of the Richmond delegation had arrived here and he had time to consult with them.

It was after Mr. Hendricks had returned from Albany to Saratoga that Messrs. Ward and Lauterbach called upon Mr. Cromwell to inform him of Gov. Odell's desire to have him take the second place on the ticket, and the impression which then became current was that Mr. Higgins was still the Governor's favorite, the reasoning with the politicians being that if Mr. Hendricks were to be the nominee it would be altogether unlikely that Mr. Cromwell would be the nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

Their belief was that the more probable apportionment of honors, if the Gubernatorial nomination went to Syracuse, would be to have the nomination for Lieutenant Governor go to Erie, and the nomination for Attorney General to New York County. Not even Chairman Halpin was so optimistic as to think that the nomination for Lieutenant Governor could go to Richmond and New York County still obtain the nomination for Attorney General.

PLEASES WOODRUFF MEN.

When the boom for Mr. Hendricks was gaining rapid impetus here to-day the idea expressed about it by the Woodruff men was that Gov. Odell had found that he could not beat Woodruff with Higgins, and had been compelled to take up a new candidate. They expressed confidence that Hendricks would not be any stronger with the delegates than Higgins was, and were inclined to be a trifle jubilant over the situation, declaring that Gov. Odell evidently was not cock-sure as to what was the best move for him to make.

The Higgins men did not like the suggestion of Hendricks's candidacy. When several of Gov. Odell's emissaries went to them to sound them as to how they would regard the springing of Hendricks's name in the event that Gov. Odell should conclude that it would be inadvisable for him to persist in an endeavor to bring about the nomination of Mr. Higgins, some of them promptly stated that if it came down to a question of whether Mr. Hendricks or Mr. Woodruff should be the candidate their preference would be for Woodruff.

This announcement came as quite a shock to the Odell men, and possibly may have been responsible for the apparent shift of Odell men from Hendricks back to Higgins in the afternoon. The Higgins men bluntly informed Gov. Odell's messengers that they resented the bringing of any new man into the race; that so far as they were concerned they would be entirely satisfied to have the delegates make a decision between Mr. Higgins and Mr. Woodruff. Undoubtedly this was a good tactical play for them to make, whether or not they really felt as kindly disposed toward Mr. Woodruff as they sought to have it believed, for they knew full well that as between Mr. Higgins and Mr. Woodruff Gov. Odell could have but one choice.

Mr. Woodruff was again asked to-day whether he would make a fight in the convention in the event that the leaders should declare for Higgins, Hendricks, or some other candidate. He avoided a direct answer. He said he had received assurance from the leaders in most of the important counties of the State that the sentiment of their delegations was for him.

"In view of the situation which exists here," he said, "there is nothing more me to do except to let events shape themselves. I think everything will come out all right."

Woodruff recognizes that Gov. Odell is the master of the situation, and that the convention will do what the Governor finally concludes to advise should be done, whether or not it is in accordance with the best judgment of the delegates themselves.

As he reasons the situation out, according to his friends, either the Governor-Chairman will feel forced to bow to the Woodruff sentiment, or show an absolute disregard of it. In either event Mr. Woodruff is said to feel that an increase of prestige for him is assured. That is the explanation which is given to account for his much remarked placidity of bearing in a situation which one would think he would naturally be disposed to force.

MINOR PLACES ON TICKET.

Several Candidates for Attorney General and State Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The most astonishing feature of the Republican States Convention is the almost complete lack of discussion of candidates for the various places on the State ticket outside of the Governorship. That, with the Lieutenant Governorship, which hangs upon it, has so firmly held the attention of the leaders and of the public that scarcely a thought seems to have been given to the minor places.

The convention will nominate candidates for Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Engineer and Surveyor, together with the two Court of Appeals nominations, which will be given to Chief Judge Cullen and Associate Judge Werner.

Until to-day it was thought that John F. O'Brien of Clinton, the present Secretary of State, would not accept a re-nomination to that office, but friends of Mr. O'Brien to-night let it be known that he not only would accept such a nomination, but wanted to get it. As no other candidate has appeared, it is generally regarded as settled that he shall be named to succeed himself.

For Controller, Otto Kelsey of Livingston, who is now Controller by appointment of Gov. Odell, will be named to succeed himself. Mr. Kelsey was appointed to his present place to succeed Controller Miller when he accepted a Supreme Court Judgeship, by appointment from Gov. Odell several months ago.

The present State Engineer and Surveyor, Henry A. Van Alstyne of Columbia County, is also slated for the nomination to succeed himself. He was appointed by Gov. Odell to fill out the unexpired portion of the term to which Edward A. Bond of Jefferson County was elected two years ago.

Mr. Van Alstyne is backed by Louis F. Payn, and has no opposition whatever. This makes two Judicial offices and two State offices, the nominations for which will be given to men who at this time fill, by appointment of the Governor, the places to which they will stand for election in November.

For the Attorney Generalship and State Treasurership several candidates have been suggested, but owing to the custom which the Governor as Chairman has adopted of taking all names under consideration and then telling everybody that nothing will be done in regard to the other nominations until the Governorship and the Lieutenant Governorship have been settled, no effort is being made to attract any special attention to any of these booms.

According to William Halpin, New York County presents the name of ex-Judge Julius M. Mayer for the nomination for Attorney General. Judge Mayer is here, but is doing nothing to advance his candidacy, and his friends are doing nothing more than explaining to the Governor that Judge Mayer would make a good candidate. The names of Job Hedges and M. Linn Bruce of New York also have been mentioned as possibilities.

Several of the leaders have an idea that Henry V. Coman of Madison is entitled to the nomination if he wants it, an idea which the delegates are inclined to indorse. Mr. Coman was nominated for Attorney General two years ago, but was defeated for the office by John Cunneen.

At that time Mr. Cuneen, who was Democratic candidate also had been indorsed by the Prohibitionists, and this additional strength enabled hi mto be elected. He was the only Democratic candidate for a State office who was elected, and because of the candicap which had been placed on Coman at the time it is thought that he should be named again

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown is a candidate for the nomination, and so is Frank Hurd Robinson of Hornellsville. Mr. Robinson has served as County Judge in Steuben County and has many backers. Because he comes from the Western part of the State, however, which section is likely to receive its full share of nominations, it is thought that it would be wise to give the nomination to another.

For the nomination for State Treasurer nothing has been decided. The present incumbent, John G. Wickser of Buffalo, has announced that he does not want a renomination, and the friends of John N. Cordts of Kingston are urging him as a candidate. Mr. Cordts is a wealthy merchant of Kingston, and it is urged that, as he comes from Ulster County, where Judge Parker lives, his nomination would aid the Republicans in that county, where a large complimentary vote for the Democratic ticket is to be expected.

One other candidate so far has been named for the State Treasurership—James L. McArthur of Washington County. Mr. McArthur comes from Granville, where he is the editor of The Sentinel. Senator Brackett of this village and Congressman Littauer are backing the aspirations of Mr. McArthur.

ANTE-CONVENTION BUBBLINGS.

Hunt for Roosevelt-Fairbanks Pictures —As Seen by the Bartender.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—There was a preliminary wailing of Republicans here when they started out to-day on a tour of discovery, only to find that not a single picture of President Roosevelt was on view anywhere, much less a banner with the pictures of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Right in front of the United States Hotel, where the Republicans have made their headquarters, there is an immense campaign banner across the street which flaunts the pictures of Parker and Davis.

As a result of the investigation the Republicans made a scurry around town to arrange for the placing of some Roosevelt pictures. Lithographs were distributed, and it also was found that a big Roosevelt and Fairbanks banner which had been ordered some time ago by Republicans in the village was still unpacked in the local express office. This was dug out, and after much difficulty was hung over Broadway, near the United States Hotel.

***

William Leary, the ex-Secretary of the Fire Department, and always one of the most active of party workers, started in promptly to introduce some novelties in the way of advertising the Republican Presidential ticket. Mr. Leary reached town with a choice assortment of sign kites, such as are used in and about New York for advertising purposes. Some of these kites bear the names of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, while others have the names of Frémont and Dayton, the Republican National ticket in 1856. This is in honor of the celebration to be held on Wednesday night of the semi-centenary of the birth of the Republican Party, founded in 1854, which two years later made Frémont and Dayton its first Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates. These kites have been put on top of the United States Hotel, and to-morrow will be let loose on strings anchored at the hotel top.

***

"This is a great crowd that has been dumped on us to-day," remarked the head barkeeper of the United States Hotel to-night, in fine disgust. "Gee, man, if it was Democrats we would have business." At the Grand Union Hotel, where the bar also was carefully inspected for information on the state of business, things were even in a far worse state than at the States. The cashier and the barkeepers there went for an hour and a half this afternoon without having their slumbers disturbed by the entrance of a single person.

***

"Gosh, I'm gettin' scared," remarked Jacob Snell this afternoon as he introduced his sylphlike form to a chair on the States veranda. "What's the matter, Jake," asked one of the friends of the Amsterdam statesman in alarm. "Losin' weight fast," said Snell. "Saratoga don't agree with me. Weighed this afternoon at only 410 pounds, lost fifteen pounds since Saturday, and for my height of 5 feet 1 inch, I think I now am underweight."

***

"Friend of mine sprung a good one on me this afternoon," said ex-Judge Julius Mayer to-night at the States. "He wandered about the town this afternoon, and finally for the fun of it, went to a spiritualistic seance given by a fakir over on a side street. The fakir got hold of my friend's wrist, got a dollar from him, and then began to 'see things' in the other world. 'I see your brother,' said the spiritualist. 'He is bigger than you are and he has blue eyes. Is that right?' 'Well, I can't answer entirely,' said my friend. 'I had a brother and he's dead, maybe he had blue eyes and maybe he's bigger than I am, but he died when I was three months old and I never saw him.' The spiritualist looked solemn for an instant and then came back with a quick answer. 'Well,' he said, 'you know that spirits continue to grow in the spirit world.'"

***

While the advance agents of the convention were walking up and down "Cottage Row" to-night, in the United States Hotel court, dropping in to see the various leaders, and discussing various phases of the situation, Collector Nevada N. Stranahan of the Port of New York came along.

"Are they having a general conference to-night?" he asked.

"Not a conference," replied Senator Horace White of Syracuse, "just a sort of progressive euchre party."

***

Col. "Abe" Gruber got here to-night fresh from addressing a Republican commercial travelers' meeting in New York. Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks addressed the same meeting.

"I finished speaking just as Fairbanks came in," said Gruber. "After he had spoken the Chairman asked him to pose for a newspaper picture. The Chairman shoved me up alongside of Fairbanks. And say, what do you think? Just as the flash was about to go off I looked at the Senator's feet—you know I couldn't see any higher on him—and I'll be hanged if he wasn't standing on his toes. I call that a mean trick—trying to make me look even smaller than I am."

***

National Committeeman William L. Ward walked to the cigar stand at the States to-night, when a friend who had just arrived greeted him and asked him for information as to what was going on.

"Well," said Ward, reflectively, "we are having a hard time to decide on Timothy L. Higgins for Governor."

***

Borough President George Cromwell, the only Republican Borough President in Greater New York, and the man who has been affiliated with a boom for Lieutenant Governor, was sitting on the State's piazza this evening when an up-State Senator asked a friend to introduce him.

"Senator," said the friend, "I want to present you to Mr. Cromwell, the only survivor of the Slocum disaster—I mean the Low administration."

***

George Schenck of Syracuse, the old Non-

W.&J.SLOANE

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AUTUMN CARPETINGS

Every standard weave is represented by its best examples, and we are pleased to announce a more than usual originality in the exclusive designs exhibited

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Women's Gloves in the most approved styles and colorings, for Autumn wear,

including the exclusive MARVEX quality, also fine grades in Lambskin, Cape, Castor, Antelope, etc., from the best foreign and domestic makers. : :

A novelty glove for dress wear is also shown—Glacé finish, with Suede cuff embroidered in floral design and fastened with two pearl clasps. : : :

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

picturesque persons in the United States Senate, is on hand here moving as lively and as young as at any time within the past twenty years.

"Hear anything funny to-night; something in the joke line?" asked a friend.

"Joke," said the Senator, "joke. Say, look at some of the delegates, every one is a joke in himself."

***

In dignified procession the head, foot, and advisory counsel of the Tapeworm Club were seen going down Broadway. Gov. Odell, the head, was arm in arm with Congressman Littauer, the foot. They were walking close to the buildings so that there could be no interruptions on that side, while Edward Lauterbach, advisory counsel, walked a few feet ahead and slightly to one side as a sort of escort of honor and protector against persons who might seek to interrupt.

"Hold on, Governor," yelled George Wanmaker, who came along in an opposite direction. "Can't," said the Governor. "Am in a hurry. Something in the air."

Wanmaker held off in surprise. "Well, if there's anything in the air," he said, "I'll bet you will smell it before you've gone a block."

***

Many of the Republican leaders to-night were inclined to discuss the Democratic situation, paying especial attention to the question as to whom the Democrats would nominate next week for Governor. They seemed frank in expressing opinions as to Stanchfield or Palmer or Grout or Goodyear, but when it came down to answering a question as to the nomination of Shepard they did not seem disposed to venture an opinion. None seemed to desire to see Shepard named, a couple of them saying that Shepard would be a hard man to beat.

***

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, returned to the States to-night to find his father, William Barnes, Sr., seated on the piazza. The elder Barnes is one of the founders of the Republican Party, and is here to attend the reunion of the founders and Frémonters.

KEEPS EYE ON BALTIC SHIPS.

Britain May Protest If They Are Aided in Violation of Neutrality.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Foreign Office has no information regarding the report published by the Heraldo of Madrid, that it is the purpose of the Russian Baltic Fleet to coal, victual, and remain at Corunna for a longer period than is permitted by international law. The Foreign Office, therefore, has not protested against such contemplated action.

The British Government, however, is closely observing the attitude of other nations in connection with assisting the Russian fleet, and it is intimated that if there should be a flagrant violation of neutrality, there might again arise the question of the application of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which developed during the recent discussion with Russia over Turkey's assent to the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Smolensk and Petersburg.

The Government hopes that neutral Powers will adopt the British attitude, as exemplified by the proclamations of the Governors of Malta and other points on the road to the Far East, explicitly forbidding the rendering of any assistance whatever to belligerent ships on their way to engage an enemy.

The Spanish Embassy here denies that the Madrid Government has received a protest from any source against the alleged agreement to permit Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet to coal and victual at Corunna. The embassy asserts that Spain, in pursuance of her declaration of neutrality, will not permit a belligerent act on the part of either Russia or Japan within her jurisdiction.

Here are apartments that the owner doesn't leave to an agent's slipshod, make-all-you-can methods, but manages himself.

Apartments of two, three or four rooms.

Table d'hote and a la carte.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

A FATAL ERROR

A man steps into your office, draws up his chair, and talks right into your face. His breath is offensive. Your only thought is how to get rid of him and his business. You cut him short with, "I am not interested."

SOZODONT

is essential to one whose breath is not pure and sweet. Penetrating the little crevices, it deodorizes, sweetens and purifies them, and makes you feel genteel and clean-cut.

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EAGLES MARCH ON BROADWAY.

Bound for Baltimore with "Degree Team" and "Sick Squad."

Following their leader, "Big Tim" Sullivan, a big blue flag and a brass band, 300 husky members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles paraded proudly down Broadway yesterday from Tammany Hall en route to the annual convention of their order at Baltimore by way of the Liberty Street Ferry. All the Eagles belonged to New York Aerie No. 40, as their banner declared, and by instruction they were arrayed "in dark clothes, white vests, and light soft hats." It was stated confidentially by one of the crowd that the "dark clothes" clause had been put in lest the usual broad checks and variegated hues of the Bowery contingent arouse envy in the breasts of their brethren in Baltimore.

A particularly muscular-looking lot of men, who led the vanguard in sweaters, were said to belong to the "Degree Team," whose business it was to test aspirants to the Aerie, to see whether they could soar there. The team carried along a "Sick Squad," whose duty it was to care for Eagles who flew too high. According to a member, there was also a Coroner, named Dr. Wail, to take entire charge of the "dead ones."

In the line of march were Senator Thomas F. Grady, Congressman William Sulzer, Judge McCarthy, Judge Bolte, Congressman Goldfogle, Assemblyman Kerrigan, Col. Robert Walsh, Capt. M. H. Whalen, Grand Marshal; Dr. E. F. Leveridge, Lieut. Col. Tobin, and S. C. Austin.

Woman Held for Ferguson Shooting.

Mrs. Gertrude Roberts, who is accused of having shot Warren J. Ferguson, a theatrical advance agent in the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, early Sunday morning, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and was held without bail until Wednesday morning to await the result of the man's injuries. The physicians at the New York Hospital reported that Ferguson was likely to die.

CHEERS FOR FAIRBANKS IN BROADWAY CROWDS

Managers of Two Meetings Contended to Get Him First.

HE MAKES PROSPERITY APPEAL

Democrats Left Their Own Meeting Across the Street to Hear the Vice Presidential Nominee.

Senator Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, made his début as a political orator in this city yesterday. Between noon and 1 o'clock he made two informal addresses on Broadway. His first speech was before the Roosevelt and Fairbanks National Commercial League, at 596 Broadway. From there he went to No. 501, where he spoke to the Commercial Travelers' League of America.

At both places the big meeting rooms, located in stores, were packed to their utmost, and the crowds which have been fed daily on the pabulum furnished by spellbinders were quite ready to let forth their pent-up enthusiasm for a Vice Presidential nominee. In all more than 6,000 persons listened to Mr. Fairbanks.

There is considerable rivalry between the two organizations, and each one wanted the honor of being talked to first. The commercial travelers' organization sent out a skirmish line to try to head off the Senator and bring him to No. 501 before he fell into the hands of the enemy up the street, but the pickets failed to connect, for Mr. Fairbanks made his first stop at No. 596.

A spellbinder was whooping things up when the Senator's cab drove up to the door. At once every man in the big hall was on his feet yelling like mad, while the band vainly tried to make "Hail to the Chief" heard above the din. The Senator, who relaxed not a whit of his customary solemn look at this outbreak, was shoved through the crowd and finally landed in a chair on the platform. There he remained while the crowd went on shouting as if it never would stop.

What was meant by the Senator for a smile, but which would hardly be taken for that in any one else, appeared on the candidate's face, and still seated he bowed stiffly to the enthusiastic crowd facing him. Even when some enthusiast shouted "Fairbanks, first in war, first in peace," &c., the Senator found nothing to laugh outright about.

Elijah R. Kennedy, President of the league, made the introductory address as soon as the crowd gave him a chance. He said it was fitting that the candidate of a great party should make his first address in the business district of the greatest city in the world. Then the crowd broke loose again, and Mr. Fairbanks took this as his cue to rise.

"I will make no formal speech," said the Senator, "but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this welcome. I have witnessed an evidence of the fact that the people of this city are thiknnig in this campaign, and that they are thinking right. When the American people think on any political question their verdict is invariably a righteous one. The men before me are workmen in all the great activities of the metropolis. Never did they do better work in their lives than when they worked for the cause of Republicanism.

"We are all interested in good government. Good government brings good times. We stand by Republican policies, because Republican policies stand by us. We stand for the gold standard, and we are not afraid to announce our adherence in our platforms.

"Such a meeting as this to-day is significant. It means that you are determined to uphold the hands of Theodore Roosevelt. [Great applause.] We are proud of our record of prosperity, and we believe you will vote to maintain it. Enthusiasm is well enough, but remember that it is of no avail if it is not crystallized into vote on election day."

Mr. Fairbanks jumped into his cab as soon as he could be forced through the crowd, and made a quick run to No. 501, where all the enthusiasm was repeated. A crowd of men deserted the first hall and followed the Senator's carriage for the block down Broadway to hear what he would say at the second meeting. Few of them got beyond the doors. The place was packed.

Across the street the Parker Commercial Travelers were having a hard time to hold their crowds with the yelling going on in the street. A lot of Democrats went across the street to hear what Fairbanks had to say.

At No. 501 every man in the big hall had been supplied with a small American flag, and as Fairbanks took his seat on the platform the air was filled with flags until the place was an undulating sea of red, white, and blue. President Shephard introduced the Senator at once.

"Much as I appreciate your welcome," he said, "I realize that it is not for me alone but for the party and the great principles for which it stands. We are all dependont on good politics. When good times come there will be the land from end to end. For seven years we have carried out Republican policies, and the Nation has moved steadily onward in commercial development.

"No Democratic Administration can show a record for prosperity like that of Theodore Roosevelt. What we have done in the past we will continue to do in the future.

"Last week we heard from Vermont. ["How about Maine?" yelled a man.] We will hear from Maine to-day. ["You bet we will."] And in a few weeks you in New York will have the opportunity to stand up and be counted. ["And we'll do it."] I am sure you will, my friend," said the Senator, "and that you will give an old-time Republican majority."

WANT SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Republicans to Take Their Case Before McClellan and McAdoo.

Members of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association met last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and organized for the year. Officers were elected and a committee named to call on Mayor McClellan and Police Commissioner McAdoo and insist that they get the permit to parade this year on Nov. 5, asserting that Commissioner McAdoo has wrongfully said they could not march on that date since the permit to parade had been given to the Democratic organization prior to the request made by the association.

The contention of the association is that Commissioner McAdoo had not received a written application from the Democratic organization, as required by law, prior to the one made by them.

The officers elected were Charles A. Moore, President; Gen. Charles F. Homer, Frank Brainard, Charles H. Sherrill, Vice Presidents; E. A. Drake, Secretary and Treasurer, and A. E. Drake, Assistant Secretary.

FAIRBANKS AT OYSTER BAY.

He Goes to Saratoga To-day, Where He Will Address the Convention.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 12.—Senator Fairbanks is a guest to-night of President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. One of the President's carriages was awaiting him at the station, and he was driven directly to Sagamore Hill, arriving there shortly after 7 o'clock.

Senator Fairbanks said that he had been on the move almost constantly since he came East, and that thus far the campaign work had been most agreeable. He declined to discuss in detail his political observations, but indicated that so far as he could ascertain the situation was quite satisfactory from his point of view. He said his ing, as he is going to Saratoga to attend the Republican State Convention, and desires to reach his destination to-morrow afternoon. He will address the convention on Wednesday. Later he will speak at Elmira, Wilmington, Dover, Del., and Baltimore, and on Sept. 21 will leave for the West. He probably will extend his campaign tour to the Pacific Coast.

During their conference at Sagamore Hill the President and Senator Fairbanks received returns from the election in Maine. Bulletins were received over the special wire in the executive office. Only the most important dispatches were transmitted to the President and Senator Fairbanks by Secretary Loeb, who telephoned them to Sagamore Hill.

After transacting early in the day an accumulation of public business that was brought to his attention by Secretary Loeb, the President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, who is a house guest of the family, and the Roosevelt children, left Sagamore Hill for a boating excursion on the Sound. The President rowed one of the boats, Dr. Lambert another, and Theodore, Jr., a third. They ate luncheon at a point about six miles from the President's home and returned to Sagamore Hill just before 6 o'clock.

SHE IS TO STUMP FOR PARKER.

This Young Kentucky Woman Made Hit in the Bryan Campaigns.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 12.—If Parker and Davis do not carry the State of Indiana in the Presidential election it will not be the fault of Miss Margaret Ingles, the pretty young society woman of the blue grass region of Kenutcky, who has volunteered to Chairman Taggart to take the stump.

Miss Ingles was on the stump in both of the Bryan campaigns, speaking through Ohio and Indiana in 1896 and throughout Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky in the Fall of 1900. Everywhere she spoke in both campaigns she was highly praised by the press and public.

Miss Ingles is in receipt of a letter from Chairman Taggart thanking her for volunteering her services, and assuring her that choice dates would be given her by the committee. She departed this week for New York, and she will begin active work in the next few days.

WELCOMES PEACE UNION.

Loomis Greets Inter-Parliamentary Body in President's Behalf.

ST. LOUIS Sept. 12.—Speeches of greeting and felicitations by delegates of the fourteen nations represented occupied the first session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which convened to-day in Festival Hall. First Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the President. In the speeches that followed former Congressman Samuel T. Barrows spoke for the United States, pointing out the value of international arbitration and universal peace. Mr. Loomis said in part:

"Valuing as the President does the blessings of peace, earnestly desiring the diminution and lessening of the rigors and horrors of war, your coming is particularly grateful to him, for you are about to discuss phases of a problem of deeply human and world-wide interest, the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Within the last 100 years there have been more than 200 cases in which international difficulties have been adjusted by the peaceful method of arbitration in one form or another, and the Government of the United States has been a party to about seventy of these arrangements."

Mr. Loomis congratulated the union on its efforts for peace, of the work accomplished at The Hague conference, and continued:

"It occurs to me while we attune our voices to paeans in praise of liberty and peace, those of us who may be intrusted with the duty of making laws for the nations of the world might properly pause to consider also what legal remedies, outside the sphere of diplomacy, treaties, and arbitrations, can be devised and applied to the settlement of questions arising from the consideration of such serious international problems as Anarchist assassins, general sanitation, emigration and immigration, and citizenship."

Mr. Loomis said that interest in the subject was growing. While the difficulties seemed almost insuperable, he hoped that those who were to follow might dwell in the time when—

The war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

The union will begin discussion of international questions at to-morrow's session.

REFORMERS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Tell Mayor Park Commissioner Schmitt and Others Have Violated Laws.

Mayor McClellan is warned of persistent violations of the civil service laws in an open letter addressed to him by the New York Civil Service Reform Association. Park Commissioner William P. Schmitt of the Bronx is named as being one of the chief offenders in this line, and it is said that in his department several hundred men were laid off in January and their places filled by new appointees or by those transferred from other divisions of work. The men laid off, ostensibly for lack of work, were not, it is said, placed on a preferred list for re-employment, as they should have been, and investigation shows that they were at the rate of 98 Republicans to 2 Democrats.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission is held partly responsible for the alleged irregularities, in permitting the establishment of special classes and non-competitive positions. It is charged that on some occasions men who lost their places have been told personally that they could only hope for reinstatement by joining the party dominant in the city. Superintendent of Parks William T. Wegr, Jr., having told such employes that he cannot employ men except upon recommendations from their district leader. Fourteen men entered on the city's books as rockmen or laborers are mentioned by name as having been put to work as drivers.

The association asserts that it is prepared to produce affidavits of its charges. The Civil Service Commission is asked to keep sharp lookout for these alleged frauds and to hold up the pay of those concerned in them.

HILL HURRIES TO ESOPUS.

Summoned by Telephone—Busy Watching Republicans, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, Sept. 12.—David B. Hill arrived to-day, and was in conference with Judge Parker in the Rosemount library from 12:30 this afternoon until 8:30 this evening. It was Mr. Hill's first visit since Aug. 10, when Judge Parker was notified of his nomination, and he came to-day in response to a telephone invitation from the candidate, and he appeared while Judge Parker was reading the President's letter of acceptance.

The arrival of Mr. Hill, the hurried coming of Mr. Belmont, and the long conference with him and Mr. Sheehan would seem to indicate that something of importance is brewing at Esopus. What the important subject of conference was none of those concerned would say. Mr. Hill evaded the question direct by remarking: "All eyes are now upon the Republicans at Saratoga. It will be time enough for us when they have nominated their candidate for Governor."

WALDORF FREIGHT LIFT FALLS.

Some of the Guests Alarmed—Two Employes Hurt.

Some of the guests of the Waldorf-Astoria were alarmed yesterday afternoon by the cries for help which followed the crash of a falling freight elevator. Two employes of the concern which supplies the hotel, August Gille and Thomas Tobin, had loaded a heavy cask of white wine on

You'll Be Delighted

to see how much style and value Six and a half dollars will buy.

Our trouserings at this price are exceptional, and every added dollar brings more delight and better results.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

119 & 121 Nassau St.

GORMAN IN NEW YORK CONFERS WITH DAVIS

Senator Will Attend Conference of Campaign Managers To-day.

TAGGART TO INSPECT WEST

Sheehan Says Rumor That the National Chairman Will Remain West Is Ridiculous.

Senator Gorman of Maryland arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 9:30 o'clock last night. Coincident with his arrival here the rumor was revived that he was to take actual charge of the campaign and that Chairman Taggart, who goes West to-morrow on an announced trip of a week or so, will decide to stay in Chicago and look after the Western end of the campaign.

This rumor recalled, however, the announcement more than a month ago that Senator Gorman would probably spend the Fall weeks of the campaign in this city, that Henry G. Davis planned to come here several times in the Fall, and that Chairman Taggart would put in part of his time in personal inspection of the progress of the campaign in the West.

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A few minutes after his arrival Senator Gorman was closeted with Senator Davis, the Vice Presidential nominee, who said he was waiting for Mr. Gorman and would talk to him, no matter what time he arrived. Mr. Gorman was silent when asked about his trip here.

"The newspapers say that you are to take charge," said one of his interviewers.

"Well, the newspapers are usually right," was the reply, and then, after a moment's pause, he added. "But I would not care to indorse their views on this matter." Then he went up to see Mr. Davis.

There was a conference at the National Headquarters yesterday morning, attended by Mr. Taggart, August Belmont, William F. Sheehan, James K. Jones of Arkansas, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, John G. Carlisle, Thomas F. Ryan, Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and Senator Davis. The conference went on during the morning, and only broke up for luncheon. It was continued later and kept up until 6 o'clock.

One of the conferees said later that the whole situation was thoroughly canvassed. He said that Mr. Taggart would only remain away for a week or two days. The conference, he said, also discussed at some length the question of the New York Governorship.

"Was any particular name mentioned?" was asked.

"Well, two or three were talked of."

"Was any decision reached?"

"No, but you know that Mr. Hill will have quite a lot to say about the nominee for the Governorship."

"Will Mr. Gorman take charge while Mr. Taggart is away?"

"I think it will not exactly take charge, but he will be consulted. He is a very able man, probably the ablest in the party. I guess Mr. Sheehan will have charge while Mr. Taggart is away. You all know that he has been more or less in charge right along."

When Mr. Sheehan was asked whether Mr. Taggart would move the scene of his activities to the West he answered:

"Ridiculous."

Mr. Taggart said he knew nothing of any such plan, and Mr. Belmont refused to say what had been done at the conference. Another conference will be held to-day, when all the conferees of yesterday will be present. Senator Gorman will take an active part.

The statement that Hill will probably dominate the convention next week brought the Stanchfield boom prominently to the fore again. There was a decided difference of opinion as to the state of Mr. Hill's mind just at present, when the Republican nominee was not yet known or even decided upon. It is said that Mr. Hill wants to win the State election before his retirement, and that his actions will be guided largely by what the Republicans do on Tuesday.

Charles F. Murphy refused to discuss State issues yesterday. He repeated that Tammany Hall had no candidate.

GETS ON WELL WITH TAGGART.

Sheehan Says Reports to Contrary Are Republican Imaginings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—The following letter, dated Sept. 9, was received today by William H. O'Brien, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

"My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 5th inst. referring to the persistent effort of the Republican press to create the impression that a lack of harmony exists between Mr. Taggart and the Executive Committee, of which I am Chairman. While these reports have not escaped my attention, I have not deemed it necessary to contradict them or to notice them in any way.

"They are absolutely without foundation, obviously manufactured by the opposition for want of better campaign material. From the very outset there has existed between the members of the Executive Committee and the National Chairman a perfect understanding and accord upon all questions relating to the management of the campaign.

"Nothing has occurred, or can occur, to disturb the harmony of our labors, least of all the imaginings of the Republican press. Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN."

Franklin and Clinton Against Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Hill Democrats have been beaten overwhelmingly in both Franklin and Clinton Counties. In Franklin County, at the caucuses on Saturday, the anti-Hill faction scored a decisive victory after a hard fight. To-day in Clinton County the Cowherd-Conway people carried every town, the Rogers or Hill faction offering practically no resistance.

Sheriff Steps In on Auction.

Deputy Sheriff Altman has received an attachment against Cesarine A. Lewis for $466 in favor of Brewster & Co. It was granted on the ground that she has disposed of and is about to remove property from the State. The attachment was served on an auctioneer to attach the proceeds of the sale of her horses and carriages.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:40 A. M.—417 Third Avenue; Louis Staphani; damage, $2,000.

1:35 A. M.—1,236 Second Avenue; Frank Kruger; damage, $100.

7:20 A. M.—157 Ludlow Street; A. Goldstein; damage trifling.

11:10 A. M.—15 Suffolk Street; Samuel Silverman; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—82 First Street; Nathan Hornreich; damage, $100.

3:45 P. M.—118 Jane Street; Annie Gerhardt; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—343 West Fifty-ninth Street; Anna Hallermann; damage, $1,000.

4:15 P. M.—103 Broome Street; Mendel Greenstein; damage trifling.

Store open till 6 p. m.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open till 6 p. m.

Annual Harvest Festival and the Greatest sale of groceries.

TO-DAY at 8:30 o'clock the doors of the Model Food Store will open for the second day upon the year's greatest money saving sale of groceries and wines.

Planned especially for economical householders who demand the highest quality, strictly pure foods and table beverages. Sixth Floor. Sixth Floor.

It's an occasion so sensational in its money-saving power that thousands annually purchase a supply of groceries and wines to last throughout the Winter, when expensive transportation makes prices the highest of the year.

We've delved into every market of the world and selected carloads of the best products—buying in such mammoth quantities that brought prices far below what other stores that sell foods of equal quality have to pay for the small lots they handle.

Six months of diligent preparation—is it any wonder that we offer you the greatest opportunity of the entire year to fortify yourself against the higher prices that will surely come with the Winter season?

Stirring music and a harvest festival scene, breathing the fragrance of the wheat field, orchard and garden, will make your visit pleasant beyond your conception. Shocks of corn, sheaves of wheat, Autumn leaves will make it a panorama true to Mother Nature.

But the appended price list is far more important. In every item there's a bargain ring that will appeal to every family in New York and vicinity who demand pure foods at lowest prices. This list covers every requirement of the table. Call Chelsea—2,100.

Java and Mocha coffee. A superior blend of fine imported Java and Mocha that has that delicious flavor relished so much by the epicure—positively the best coffee obtainable at the price quoted, which is very reasonable—25 lbs. in drum at $6.25—4 lbs. for $1—per lb..... 28c

Strictly pure lard. Armour's best Shield and Swift's Silver Leaf are the two standard brands of lard used the country over by people who demand the best and purest for culinary purposes—in this great sale that starts to-day a 5-lb. pail is only..... 49c

Laundry soap. Royal Stuart—a quality used by families who desire to preserve the lustre and beauty of the finer fabrics—the best soap for general household purposes—box of 60 bars, $2.88—10 bars, 49c.—pound bar..... 5c

Holland herring, Silver Star. Brand—new 1904 catch—all Mich-ners; full size keg..... 88c

Beef extract. Cudahy's solid, always satisfies; 8 ounce pot, 1.25; 2 ounce pot..... 35c

Hams. ARMOUR'S BEST STAR OR SWIFT'S PREMIUM—10 to 12 lbs.—canvased; lb..... 13½c

Pineapples, Luscious Florida fruit—superior to the ordinary pines; 50c., 40c., 30c. and..... 25c

Condensed milk, Rival or Fern Brand—they're known to be pure; can..... 8c

Tomato catsup. Royal Stuart—no wpack—value 30c.; quart bottle..... 25c

Ripe lemons. 3,000 dozen—not less than 12c. elsewhere; per dozen..... 8c

Grape nuts or Royal Stuart Oatmeal—popular foods for breakfast or luncheon; package..... 9c

NAVY BEANS—N. Y. STATE Pea Beans, Marrow Beans, or White Kidney Beans; lb., 5c.; 5 lbs..... 22c

SCHUMACHER'S HOMINY—Pearl or granulated; 5 lb. carton..... 15c

GERMAN LENTILS—FINEST Imported; lb., 6c.; 5 lbs..... 28c

MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, OR Vermicelli; Royal Stuart, extra quality; 1 lb. carton, 12c.; 6 cartons..... 70c

PAN CAKE FLOUR—FRANKlin Mills Whole Wheat; 2 lb. carton, 14c.; dozen..... $1.60

GRAHAM FLOUR—MAKES wholesome bread and muffins; ½ bbl. sack, 75c.; 10 lb. sack..... 35c

ALMONDS—NONPAREIL, Paper shells, lb., 22c.; 5 lbs..... $1.00

NEW SEEDED RAISINS OR recleaned Currants; 1 lb. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons..... 25c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—800 boxes just arrived from the coast; especially priced for this sale; 25 lb. box, $1.00; 10 lbs., 47c.; 5 lbs..... 24c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—Imperial brand; perfect flavor; a healthful Fall beverage; 16 oz. bot., 25c.; 8 oz. bot..... 18c

JERSEY TOMATOES—ROYAL Stuart; extra quality, superior fruit and perfect flavor; large 3 lb. can, 15c.; case, 24 cans, $3.30; dozen..... $1.70

S. & H. O. K. BRAND TOMAtoes, solid pack ripe fruit; dozen, $1.40; 3 lb. can..... 12c

NEW PEAS—BELL BRAND, selected early Junes, case 2 dozen, $1.85; dozen, 95c.; 2 lb. can..... 8c

NEW ASPARAGUS—ROYAL Stuart Mammoth White Stalks, new pack, 2½ lb. can, 38c.; dozen..... $4.25

SARATOGA ASPARAGUS—1904 new pack, just arrived from California; dozen, $2.94; 2½ lb. can..... 25c

SIFTED PEAS—ROYAL Stuart; extra sifted small peas; dozen $2.10; 2 lb. can..... 18c

STRINGLESS BEANS—ROYAL Stuart, extra quality; dozen, $1.70; 2 lb. can..... 15c

LIMA BEANS—HONEY-DROP brand, dozen, $1.60; 2 lb can..... 14c

SUGAR CORN—ROYAL STUART the Best Packed in Maine; dozen, $1.70; 2 lb. can..... 15c

BEECH NUT HAMS—USED BY particular families and best caterers in preference to all others; 10 to 12 lb size; lb..... 16c

CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Royal Stuart "EXTRAS," Lemon Clings or Yellow Crawford; dozen, $3.25; 2½ lb. can..... 28c

NEW SPRING SPINACH—Free from Grit; 3 lb. can, 15c.; dozen..... 1.65

SUCCOTASH — CAMERON EXtra Standard; dozen, $1.50; 2 lb. can..... 13c

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS—Cameron brand; packed in pure loaf-sugar syrup; dozen, $2.10; 2½ lb. can..... 18c

PRESERVED STRAWBERries—Silver Lake or Farmdozen, $1.70; 2 lb. can..... 15c

APPLE SAUCE — CLARK'S New Pack, ready to serve; gallon can, 50c.; 3 lb. can..... 20c

SLICED PINEAPPLE — GOLD Seal or Royal Stuart brand; dozen, $2.25; 2 lb. can..... 19c

SOUPS — ROYAL STUART — Finest quality; 10 varieties; dozen, $2.05; qt. can..... 23c

SCOURING SOAP—PRIDE OF the Kitchen; scours and cleans perfectly; bar, 5c.; 5 bars..... 22c

STARCH — BEST GLOSS; lb., 5c.; 6 lbs..... 25c

PARAFFINE CANDLES—BEST in the market; 1 sizes; lb., 14c.; 6 lb. box..... 75c

FRESH BUTTER — ROYAL Stuart extra Creamery; churned fresh daily from pure sweet cream; 5 lbs. net weight in sealed stone crock, $1.39; 3 lb. pail..... 78c

CORN STARCH — CAMERON; finest for puddings and custards, 1 lb. carton, 5c.; six cartons..... 28c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, Royal Stuart, use it for all confectionery; you are particular about; 30c.; 5 lbs..... 1.45

HERKIMER COUNTY FULL Cream; mild or sharp; lb..... 14c

MAMMOTH QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart; perfect fruit; 20-oz. bottle, 50c.; dozen, $5.75; 10-oz. bottle, 25c.; dozen..... 2.85

CHOW-CHOW—WHITE ONIONS—Mixed Pickles or Gherkins; Royal Stuart; crisp and spicy; dozen, $3.40; 20-oz. bottle..... 30c

NEW JAMS—ROYAL STUART, finest preserved, Raspberry, Strawberry, and six other varieties; 5-lb. stone crock, 80c.; 3-lb. stone crock, 50c.; 1-lb. glass jar, 19c.; dozen..... 2.25

PICKLING VINEGAR—WHITE Wine or Pure Apple Cider, extra strength and perfect flavor; large bottle, 15c.; ½-gal., 25c.; gallon jug..... 35c

APPLE BUTTER — ROYAL Stuart; ripe, sound apples; preserved with pure spices; 5-lb. stone pot, 50c.; 3-lb. stone pot..... 30c

Programme

Grand Concerts

TWO EVERY DAY, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

First American Appearance of the famous

Naval Reserve Band of Italy, directed by

Maestro Giocinto Marcosano.

Mrs. Lemcke, Noted Authority on the Science of Cooking, Will Lecture Daily.

Expert Demonstrators of Pure Foods Will Talk to You.

Da Sosa, the famous Prestidigitator, in His Latest Novelty, three life-size mechanical Hindoo fakirs, which perform marvelous feats of magic. A great surprise to all who come.

The wonderful manipulation of canary birds, &c., will also be included in the performance.

NEW RICE, BEST SElected white Carolina—full head — 6 lbs. for 45c.; per lb..... 8c

IN-ER SEAL BISCUIT, Saratoga Flakes or Graham Wafers, carton..... 12c

SUGAR CORN—GENESsee Valley Preserving Co.'s Sweet Creamery Corn, 2-lb. can, 9c.; 3 cans..... 25c

POTATOES — SELECTED Long Island stock; none better for boiling, baking or frying; bushel, 60 lbs., 75c.; peck, 15 lbs..... 20c

BEECHNUT BACON—IT has no equal as a breakfast relish; 4 to 5 lb. strips; lb..... 18c

GOMPRECHT'S FAMous Frankfurter Sausages, lb..... 16c

COFFEE — STUART BLEND — Finest imported Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha; this coffee is unmatchable for breakfast or dinner; 10 lbs., $3.25; lb., 35c.; 2 lbs. in decorated canister..... 1.10

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—The Waverly Blend; roasted fresh daily; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

BAKING POWDER—STUART, Absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar; cannot possibly be better baking powder if you paid 50c. per lb.; 5-lb. can, $1.35; 2½-lb. can, 70c.; ½-lb. can, 15c.; 1-lb. can..... 29c

NUT BUTTER—NEW SUPPLIES received weekly from Battle Creek Sanitarium; ½-lb. can, 13c.; two cans..... 25c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS — Cameron double strength Vanilla; 8-oz. bot., 47c.; 4-oz. bot..... 25c

LIMA BEANS—SMALL, GREEN California stock; lb., 7c.; 4 lbs..... 25c

PURE SPICES—FRESH ground black shot Pepper, English Mustard, Zanzibar Cloves or Jamaica Allspice; ½ lb., 25c.; 14c.; lb..... 25c

GARDEN GROWN TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast and all high grade green and black varieties; 5 lbs., $2.85; lb..... 60c

TETLEY'S FAMOUS TEAS—India Ceylon, Ceylon or Mixed Tea; 5 lbs. in decorated Caddy, $2.75; 3 lbs. in decorated canister, $1.65; lb..... 60c

NEW TEAS—A POPULAR blend of all the best green and black varieties; usually sold at 45c; 5 lbs..... 1.78

LAUNDRY SOAP—ROYAL Stuart; used by best families for all household purposes; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 bars, 48c.; full lb. bar..... 5c

PARLOR MATCHES—DIAmond Match Co.'s 200's; 20 boxes in fireproof steel safe (delivered)..... 50c

Pure Wines and Liquors.

Special Harvest Festival Reductions.

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING RYE WHISKEY, EIGHT YEARS old. Recommended by the medical faculty for medicinal and table use. Whiskey of equal quality is usually sold at $4.00 gallon. Sale price, gallon, including jug, $2.85; full quart bottle..... 83c
When requested we pack and ship wines in plain (unmarked) cases.

Telephone, Chelsea 2,100.

CHATEAU MARGAUX — F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux; imported to sell at $15.00. Case 24 pints, $8.50; case 12 quarts..... 7.45

SAUTERNES — SPLENDID dinner or reception wine; case 24 pints, $4.75; case 12 quarts..... 3.74

HOLLAND GIN—THE CELEbrated Medar Swan; 1-3 gallon bottle, $1.06; regular $1.00 bottle..... 75c

SAUTERNES—F. MERCERON & Co., imported in glass; the regular price is $8.75; we will sell 150 cases at, case 24 pints..... 5.85

BANQUET COCKTAILS—USED in preference to all others by best families; Manhattan, Martini and Vermouth; case 12 bottles, $10.00; bottle..... 90c

PURE CALIFORNIA CLARETS—Drawn from original cask; gallon, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c. and..... 75c

ST. MACAIRE OLD BURGUNdy—Case of 12 quarts..... 3.94

BURGUNDIES—DRAWN FROM the original cask; gallon, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, $1.05 and..... 78c

OLD HERMITAGE RYE or Bourbon whiskey (11 years old;) very smooth, mellow whiskey; gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... 1.50

RIESLING SUPERIOR CALIfornia table Wine; case 12 quarts..... 2.50

COGNAC BRANDY—JAS. HENnessy's; bottle..... 1.00

PORT OR SHERRY—PREferred quality, five years old. Our regular $1.50 wine. This wine will be sold during the Harvest Festival Sale at, gallon, including jug..... 85c

CALIFORNIA CLARETS—Extra Cabernet, case 12 quarts, $4.50; Superior Zinfandel, case 12 quarts, $3.75; St. Julien, case 12 quarts, $3.25 and..... 2.75

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKEY, bottle..... 69c

ST. HELENA CHOICE TABLE claret; gallon jug..... 57c

BALTIMORE RYE WHISKEY or fine old Blue Grass Whiskey; gallon, $2.15; full quart bottle..... 65c

COWHERD JABS HOLES IN ROOSEVELT LETTER

President's Account of Cuban Reciprocity Vote Untrue.

BACKED DOWN ON KISHINEFF

Misrepresented Democratic Position on Pension Order, as Shown by Action in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—"Taken as a whole, the letter is a bold, defiant expression of the 'big stick,'" said Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Committee, speaking to-night of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance. "This Administration suits the President, and he thinks it suits the people, and proposes to stand by it. I admire his boldness, but I question his judgment.

"Like most of his writings, it is virile and bold, and likewise, as most of his writings, it is full of inaccuracies.

"Few men have the dramatic instinct to a greater degree than President Roosevelt. It is an excellent quality in an author and a very dangerous one in a President.

"It makes all his writings readable, and keeps the country in continual alarm as to what he will do next.

"It takes a bold man to speak of the shiftiness and uncertainty of others who they (the Democrats) object to the way in which the Monroe Doctrine has been strengthened and upheld?' he assumes the very thing which never occurred. The Monroe Doctrine, as every one knows, has been weakened by Mr. Roosevelt's attempted definition and limitations of it.

"When he says that 'never before has this doctrine been acquiesed in abroad as it is now,' he should qualify it by stating that it is the Monroe Doctrine that is acquiesced in and not the Monroe Doctrine as it was known before he amended it. His construction has been acquiesced in abroad because it was in conformity with foreign interests.

"He has the temerity also to ask whether we objected to his action on the petition of the American citizens against the Steinhardt massacre. In the light of Mr. Roosevelt's complete backdown on his proposed forwarding of that petition to the Czar, this statement is amusing.

"Mr. Roosevelt also says that the Democrats assert their belief in reciprocity, but their action on the Cuban treaty does not carry the assertion. This is a plain attempt to misstate the facts of history.

"Mr. Roosevelt knows that his Cuban policy never could have been put into execution except by the unanimous aid of the Democratic Party.

"He knows that it was fought, and bitterly fought, by a large and influential portion of the Republican Party, both in the House and Senate.

"It is true the Democrats desired to take off the protection to the Sugar Trusts; it it also true they opposed the clause in the Cuban treaty which practically prohibited reciprocity toward any other country.

"But, though they could not get their ideas into the treaty, they accepted it as the best they could do and stood by the policy of reciprocity.

"Mr. Roosevelt's talk of liberality to the veterans by his executive order and criticism of the Democrats comes dangerously near being that of a small lawyer in a Justice's court. The Democratic policy was shown when the party offered to make his illegal order law by putting it on the statute book, thus securing to the veteran by law that which he holds now only by the precarious tenure of an executive order.

"On the question of expenditures the President announces that the expenses of were, in the four years past, $211,000,000 more than under McKinley's, although he carried on a war with Spain, and more than $800,000,000 more than under Mr. Cleveland during his last term.

"Mr. Roosevelt has no idea of the Constitutional limits of his power. His letter shows conclusively that when he thinks a thing ought to be done, he also thinks he ought to do it, regardless of whether the law has given that power into his hands or not."

Senator Knox to Speak Here Oct. 18.

It was announced at Republican National Headquarters yesterday morning that Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania will make the principal speech at a meeting held by the West Side Republican Club at Durland's Riding Academy on Oct. 18.

NOTE STOPS WEDDING.

"Your Daughter is to Wed Married Man," It Said.

Martin Townski of 198 Van Winkle Street, Jersey City, and Miss Sophie Kowoski of 8 Skillman Avenue, were about to leave the Kowoski home yesterday morning to be married when a messenger boy broke through the crowd that had gathered outside the door and gave this unsigned note to Mr. Kowoski:

"Stop the wedding. Your daughter is about to wed a married man. Townski has a wife in Poland."

Townski protested that he was not married, and the girl joined in her fiancé's request that the wedding should be allowed to proceed, but her father would not allow that.

Townski has lived in Jersey City eight years and bears an excellent reputation. He believes that the letter was written by some disappointed admirer of Miss Kowoski. Miss Kowoski says she will wait for him until the mystery is cleared up.

Woman Struck by Train and Killed.

RUMPUS OVER ST. LOUIS SHOWS

Attorney General Says He Will Close Them—Sheriff Defies Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 12.—Sheriff Henckeen of St. Louis County refused to-day to discuss the result of the investigation of objectionable shows in St. Louis County with Attorney General Crow and virtually defied the Attorney General to continue it. At the close of the attempted consultation with the Sheriff Mr. Crow said:

"The shows will be closed. I am determined on that. I have not yet decided what my next step will be, but I have men who are at work investigating the situation for me."

Before the consultation Mr. Crow said that if the Sheriff failed to close the shows and drinking places as he has ordered he would begin injunction suits to close them.

HUNGRY MAN'S LAST MEAL.

Prisoner So Eager to Eat That He Choked Himself.

Overeagerness to satisfy his hunger led to the death of a prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday. The man, William Mingst, twenty-five years old, had been sent to the prison for vagrancy.

When a substantial breakfast was placed before him his hunger got the better of his judgment, and he ate as fast as he could stuff the food in his mouth. A piece of beef lodged in his throat and he choked to death in a few minutes.

Expert Coaching Whip Dead.

Henry Bellow, fifty-four years old, a coachman, living at 321 West Thirty-eighth Street, died of pneumonia in Bellevue Hos-

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Opens at 8:15 A. M. And Closes at 5:30 P. M. — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The FORD Again Breaks Records

For the third time within recent weeks the Ford has established its supremacy. At Providence last Saturday, the Ford Car which was built simply of two regular motors of the $800 Runabout, made a new record for five miles in the splendid time of 5:09 2-5—one mile of which was made in the record time of 1:00 2-5, breaking world's track records for one and five miles, for cars of this class. In doing this it easily beat the imported 35-horse power Renault Racing Car.

The Ford Motor shows its excellence when put to any test, and the two motors used in this special car were the same as those put into the regular machines such as we sell, excepting that two were placed in one car, making it 20-horse power instead of 10.

One of these motors gives ample power and sufficient speed to do better hill climbing and better road traveling than any other car at the price.

Ford Runabout, $800.

Ford Tonneau, seating four, looking forward, $900. Ready for immediate delivery.

Basement.

The SUITS That Men Want Now

We're ready with the medium weight suits in black or blue Cheviots, Thibets and Unfinished Worsteds, that so many men seem to want just now. We were expecting the demand, in fact, and made splendid preparations.

Double-breasted coats are great favorites. We are selling quantities of them; and have, of course, the single-breasted style, also, for men who prefer it.

Here are some of the remarkably fine suits that constitute the showing:

At $15—Stylish blue or black rough-faced cheviots, also black Thibet; all double or single-breasted.

At $18—Double-breasted Sack Suits, in black and blue cheviot, or black Thibet.

At $20—Double or single-breasted blue unfinished worsted suits; also black double-breasted Thibet.

At $22—Suits of blue unfinished worsted; double-breasted.

And still better grades up to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Scarfs To Order From the New English Silks

Our Autumn importations of English Neckwear Silks have arrived; and we are ready to make scarfs from them to order, for men who like the idea of picking out the silk from this collection of *exclusive* designs, and having it made up into whatever style of scarf they prefer.

The collection is limited, of course; only one square of a design having been brought over; and but one to three scarfs can be made from a single square, according to the style of scarf chosen.

Prices are $1.75 to $5.

Then we are showing a choice group of

English Folded Squares at $2

They are in medium and dark colors, with a variety of neat, but distinctive designs, that smartly-dressed men will appreciate. $2 each.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Men's $3.50 Linen Pajamas $1.50 a Suit

About one hundred and fifty suits of Men's Pajamas, of fine white corded pure linen, that were made in our own factory to sell at $3.50 a suit, are reduced today to

$1.50 a Suit

They have military collars, fly fronts, and are both smart and comfortable.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Three New LILLIANS

At *Two-fifty*—a Lillian Corset for the average figure, of medium length below and above the waist. Made of white or gray coutil.

At *Three-fifty*, a model for full figures; well gored, and has hose supporters attached. Light and flexible.

At *Five-fifty*, a "Lillian" that gives an erect, stylish figure; with long waist and moderate hips. In white and colors.

NOTE—*By buying Lillian Corsets you are sure of getting the best of European style and workmanship, at the fairest sort of prices.*

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Finest Derby Hat

Stetson's Clear Nutria $6 Derby became famous all over the country last season, and other manufacturers found that the old standard Derbies would not suit the best trade, and they hurried to improvise their hats.

The $6 Derby originated from WANAMAKER suggestion. We discovered by inquiry that better Derby hats could be made, and the result was the production of the Clear Nutria—a hat made of the finest nutria fur, beautifully finished and made by the most expert workmen in the factory. No $5 hat in the market compares with it at all. Autumn shapes in the Clear Nutria are ready.

Three handsome, distinguished blocks are shown in various dimensions to suit men of all figures. Light in weight,—easy on the head. A hat combining both character and comfort in unusual degrees. Bands, bindings and all trimmings of the finest possible character. Price, $6.

Other Stetson Derbies at $3.50 and $5.

Other Wanamaker Derbies at $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Smart Ready-to-wear HATS at $3.50

This new Autumn style is a reproduction of a popular Parisian hat. It is made of silk chenille of a fine quality, on a wire frame, with bindings of silk and a bow of silk across the back. Colors are black, brown and navy blue, in solid color and changeable silks, $3.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

The Best Clothing Made for Boys

Now that we have assembled the new suits for boys we are more than proud of the character and beauty of the fabrics; and the smart way in which the garments are made will interest every parent who is ambitious to have the boys well dressed.

The variety includes all that the most ambitious mother could desire. Then, in Wanamaker Clothing you are absolutely sure that the fabric is all-wool and is not going to wear ugly and discolor in a short time. The seams will not show white threads, because all of the sewing is done with silk thread. Seams will not pull apart, for all are double-stitched and taped in the most thorough manner. Coats will not pull out of shape, for the inside staying is more thoroughly done than in any other clothing made for boys. Manufacturers all tell us that no other Clothing Store demands such thorough and careful work in making suits for boys.

Among the new groups most interesting now are the following:

Russian Blouse Suits, with Eton and sailor collar; of serges and cheviots; sizes for 3 to 7 years; $5 to $8.50.

Sailor Suits of mixed cheviots, plain blue, brown and garnet serges, and handsome mixed worsteds; sizes for 4 to 12 years; $5 to $12.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits of cheviots, serges and worsteds; sizes for 8 to 16 years; $5 to $12.50.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits with knee trousers; of cheviots, serges and worsteds; sizes for 8 to 17 years, at $5 to $11.50.

Two styles of Top Coats of extra quality tan covert cloths; sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5 and $7.50.

Raincoats; cut long, in handsome tan shades; sizes for 7 to 16 years; at $7.50 and $9.75. Second floor, Ninth street.

Warmer WAISTS

The cozier shirt-waist materials—flannel, albatross, nun's veiling, velveteen—are beginning to have their innings now; and we are showing a variety of pretty, new styles in a truly Autumnal wealth of color. There are plain shades, stripes, plaids and dots—sufficiently diverse to suit all phases of feminine taste. Some of the prices are:

At $1.75—Of Striped Scotch Flannel.
At $2.50—Of Striped Wash Flannel.
At $3.25—Of Scoth Plaid.
At $4.50—Of fine French Flannel; plain colors.
At $5.50—Of Crushed Velveteen; black and white dots.
At $6.50—Of Nun's Veiling; black with embroidered dots. Second floor, Tenth st.

LINENS Worth Laying By

Fill your actual needs from these specially fine offerings of *Pure Flax Linens*, and then put away as large an extra supply as you can afford and have space for, against future requirements. You'll never regret your forethought.

Table Cloths

Fine designs from one of the best French makers of Table Cloths, assortments of sizes being broken, and mostly without napkins—

Cloths 2½ yards square, at $7.38 from $14.75; up to $7.63, from $15.25.

Cloths 2½ x 3 yards, at $4.88 from $9.75; up to $8.63 from $17.25.

Larger sizes at same reductions, up to a 4-yard square cloth at $17.75 from $35.50.

Grass-bleached German Table Cloths, bordered, all hemmed ready for use: 2 x 2 yds., $2.60 from $3; 2 x 2½ yds., $3.25 from $3.75; 2 x 3 yds., $3.90, from $4.50; 2 x 3½ yds., $4.50 from $5.25; 2 x 4 yds., $5.25, from $6.

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths; bordered, unhemmed:
2 x 2 yds., at $2 from $2.25.
2x 2½ yds., at $2.50 from $2.75.
2 x 3 yds., at $3 from $3.25.

Napkins

Snow-white Irish Damask Napkins, 20 in. square, at $1.65 a dozen, from $2.

Snow-white Damask Napkins, matching Scotch Damask Cloths at $2 each:
20 in. square, $1.60 dozen, from $2
24 in. square, $2.50 dozen, from $3

Table Linen by the Yard

Bleached Irish Table Linen; well assorted patterns; 71 in. wide, at 50c yd. worth 60c.

Much finer and heavier; 67 in. wide, at 56c a yard, worth 65c.

Bleached Scotch Table Linen: 64 in. wide, in a specially fine quality, at 75c yd. from 95c.

Bleached Scotch Double Damask; special designs; 70 in. wide, at $1.10 yd., from $1.25.

Towels

Special 25c Towels

Grass-bleached German Huckaback Towels; hemstitched ends, all-white borders; 20 x 36 in.

Webb's "Dew Bleach" Huckaback Towels; 20x37 in.

The celebrated "Old Bleach" Huckaback Towels; hemstitched or hemmed ends. A very serviceable towel; 20 x 39 in.

Bleached German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; 20 x 40 in.; handsome damask border on sides and ends. A very pretty and serviceable towel.

Toweling

Bleached Crash; Turkey red border:
15 in. wide, at 9c a yard, from 11c
17 in. wide, at 10c a yard, from 12½c

Checked Glass Toweling; extra fine quality:
18 in. wide, at 12c a yard, from 14c

Bleached Huckaback Toweling for rollers, side or individual towels:
20 in. wide, at 15c a yard, from 20c
22 in. wide, at 16c a yard, from 22c

Fancy Linens

Japanese Teneriffe Center Pieces, at one-half former prices:

Square Center Pieces 30 inches square; Teneriffe wheel edged, two rows of drawn-work all around; plain, fine Irish linen centers. Formerly $4.75, **now at $2.38 each.**

Round Center Pieces 30 inches in diameter. Formerly $5.50, **now at $2.75 each.**

Third floor.

The Fall Showing of Fine Lamps

A walk through our Main Aisle will tell you more of the beauty and newness of the fine lamps we are showing than a column in the paper. Shapes and designs have changed quite radically.

Most of the fine lamps are made in designs exclusive to us and many have no duplicates. There is rare artistic beauty exhibited by the new shades for Library and Sitting-room Lamps. Here are suggestions of some of the principal groups:

Fine Metallic Lamps in classic designs and new finishes, such as dull gold-and-old brass, Pompeian green-and-shaded brass, carmine red-and-Japanese bronze, and dull old brass; at $6, $7.50, $10.50, $12, $15 to $25.

Metallic Lamp Shades, in cut-out designs; square, round and fancy shapes; lined with colored silk and finished with deep glass bead fringe, at $13.50, $16.50, $18.50, $23.50 to $35.

Japanese Bronze Vases, mounted as lamps, new and unique shapes, in bowl, urn and melon designs; green and brown finishes relieved with silver and gold raised dragons, at $10.50, $14, $16.50, $18, $25, $28 to $60.

Pottery Vases mounted as lamps; a large number of exclusive imported and domestic vases that we have made into lamps, at $6.50, $9, $12, $15 to $30.

Electric Drop Lights

We are showing a fine line of imported and domestic Electric Portable Lights, suitable for libraries. They are complete, with mosaic, cut glass, metal jewels, and large crystal iced decorated mushroom shades, mounted on handsome standards. At $10.50, $13.50, $15, $18.50, $22.50 to $60.

Student Lamps

A wide variety of these popular Lamps, with one and two lights, from the very plain acorn shape in plain old brass finish, to the most elaborate of heavy cast brass, finished in dull brass and Pompeian green finish. At $7.75, $8.50, $10.50, $11.50, $15, $18 to $40.

Handsome Floor Lamps

Floor Lamps, with cut glass base and column, iridescent base, column and bowl, and with plain crystal columns. These are all handsomely mounted with cast brass trimmings, in satin and bright gold. At $55, $65, $75, $85 and $100.

Bent Glass Lamp Shades

Handsome novelties, and more popular than ever, are these colored glass panel art globes and shades, in many new and unique shapes, all finished with colored glass bead fringe. At $1.75, $3, $4.50, $6.75, $10, $12 to $37.50.

Silk Lamp Shades

An elaborate collection of plain and fancy Silk Shades, all finished with bead fringe. At $9.50, $12, $15, $16.50, $22.50 to $35.

Main aisle and Basement.

And This Silver-Plated Ware Adds to the Beauty of the Table

Quadruple-plated Silverware, in a choice but ample collection of pieces and patterns; Rogers' Spoons, Forks, Knives and Serving Pieces; all new and perfect, and all at prices that have never been excelled for lowness—these are, in brief, the peculiar attractions of this September Silverware Sale. Word of the items:

Quadruple-plated Table Silver

One-fourth to One-third Under-price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75 to $14.75
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $6
Chocolate Pots, $1.50 and $1.75
Tea and Coffee Pots, $3.25
Sugar Bowls, $1.75 and $2
Cream Pitchers, $1.75 and $2
Spoon Holders, $1.75 and $2
Bread Trays, $1.75, $2 to $3.50
Soup Tureens, $4.75, $5
Baking Dishes, $2.75, $3.75
Cake Baskets, $3.25
Nut and Salad Bowls, $2.50
Butter Dishes, $2, $2.50, $3
Water Pitchers, $2.75, $3.50
Ice Pitchers, $5.25 and $6
Tilting Pitchers, $12
Tea Kettles, $6.75
Syrup Pitchers, $2
Fern Dishes, $2.24, $5.25
Serving Trays, 75c, $1, $1.25, $2, $2.75
Tea Set Trays, $3.25, $6.75
Condensed Milk Holders, $2
Crumb Sets, $1.25
Bonbon Dishes, 85c and $1
Wine Coolers, $5 and $5.25
Water Sets, $8
Glass Claret Pitchers, plated tops, $1
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.75
Candelabra, 3 lights, $3.50, $4
4 lights, $4, $4.75
5 lights, $4.75, $6.50
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 10c each

Tenth street, Broadway, and Fourth avenue.

Rogers' Extra Silver Plate

Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces at Special Prices

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $3.50 a doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1.35 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $2 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen
Medium Forks, $1.70 a doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 and $2 a dozen

Butter Spreaders, $2.50 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 25c each
Butter Knives, 25c each
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Oyster Ladles, $1 each
Soup Ladles, $1.25 each
Berry Spoons, 75c each
Pie Servers, 75c each

Children's Sets, 60c a set
Triple-plated Medium Knives, $2.25 a dozen
Triple-plated Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a dozen

Tenth street aisle

Some Unusually Fine Furniture Much of Which is Half Price

This collection of furniture includes some of the finest goods on our floors. It is here because the original prices, while most reasonable for such furniture, were a little higher than the popular grades.

The lot includes furniture for the Dining-room, Bedroom, and Parlor. It has been used as samples on our floors, and for the reason that we wish fresh goods, and not because of any lack of character or excellence, it is offered at these stirring reductions today.

The construction, style, and finish are of the very highest grade, in fact some of this particular furniture is unequaled in this country, both as to character and finish.

Two of the Bedroom Suites in particular are from the leading maker of these goods, and show unusual workmanship.

This is an offering that appeals to the housekeeper who desires furnishings of the very highest grade.

Here are descriptions of some of the prices:

$90 Arm Chair, $45
Louis XVI. design Parlor Chair; richly carved and moulded, gold decorated, satin damask cover; French walnut frame, polished.

$300 Parlor Suite, $150
Louis XVI. design; mahogany frames, richly moulded and carved, finest possible construction and finish; satin damask cover.

$200 Music Cabinet, $100
Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet: onyx top, swell front and ends, richly hand-painted; lacquered cast brass trimmings, finest workmanship.

$1400 Dining-room Suite, $700
Old Boston Colonial Suite, consisting of sideboard, china cabinet, serving table and extension table; solid mahogany throughout, with crotch veneers on drawer-fronts in solid mahogany; rich, dark red mahogany; dull finish; finest construction and finish.

$160 Parlor Suite, $80
Louis XVI. cane Suite; richly moulded frames, pearl gray and white enamel finish.

$165 Gold Chair, $82.50
Canopy top, Louis XVI. Arm Chair, with carved mouldings; fine design, silk damask cover.

$475 Parlor Suite, $237.50
Empire design, large size; richly moulded frames, winged Egyptian lions under arms, cast brass ornaments; elaborately carved and finished, satin damask cover.

$80 Serving Table, $40
Congo wood, English Colonial design; high-grade construction and finish, claw feet.

$250 Sideboard, $125
Congo wood Sideboard, English design; finely carved, large mirror, highest grade workmanship.

$1350 Bedroom Suites, $675
White mahogany, in Sheraton design; solid mahogany throughout, inlaid lines, finest quality marquetry, beautifully finished. Suite consists of twin bedsteads, bureau, chiffonnier, toilet table, rocker and chair.

$155 Parlor Suite, $77.50
Louis XIV. three-piece cane Suite; moulded frames, richly carved, cream enamel finish.

$110 Arm Chair, $55
Fireside Arm Chair in gold; high back with wings, moulded frame, tapestry cover.

$45 Reception Chair, $22.50
Louis XV. walnut frames, richly moulded and carved, gold decorated; satin damask cover.

$78 China Cabinet, $39
English brown oak China Cabinet, Chippendale design; all glass, richly moulded, fine finish.

$40 Serving Table, $20
Congo wood Serving Table, Chippendale design; shaped ends and front, polished.

$95 China Cabinet, $62.50
Mahogany China Cabinet; richly moulded and carved, shaped front and ends, polished finish.

$52 Serving Table, $34
English Colonial Serving Table, in quartered golden oak; finest construction and finish, moulded edges, claw feet.

$150 Sideboard, $100
Quartered golden oak Colonial Sideboard; richly carved and moulded, large mirror, claw feet, highly polished.

$125 Sideboard, $82.50
English Colonial quartered golden oak Sideboard; workmanship of highest class, beautifully moulded and carved. Fourth floor.

All-wool Cashmeres, 50¢ worth 75¢

We told you last week about our large purchase of 80,000 yards of these cashmeres, and although the selling has been enthusiastic every day since, the quantity was sufficiently large for us to have a good supply still here today. The range of colorings still here this morning is as follows:

Five browns, eight blues, four greens, four garnets, three grays, heliotrope, jet black, plum, blue black, light pink, medium black, old rose.

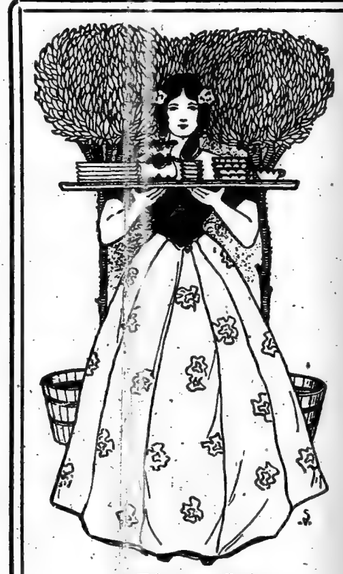
38 inches wide; 50c a yard, instead of 75c. Rotunda and Tenth st

Some Attractive Handkerchiefs

First is a group of Women's All-linen Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; all new, fresh and unusual quality, as the price is 25c each.

Next is an offering of thirty-nine hundred Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at 12½c each. They are all clean, fresh, perfect goods, that sell regularly at from 15c to 35c each. They are in the various widths of hems, proper size and nicely laundered.

Broadway.



Beautiful Table Service

Means Fine China and Glass Such as This September Sale Offers

Many a housekeeper who hesitates to pay $50 for a handsome dinner set, is glad to add it to the attractions of her China Closet when it can be purchased for $35 instead. The same is true of pretty pieces of Cut Glass. The Salad Dish that she thought she could do without when it was $5, she makes her own when priced at $3.50; and it is just this kind of helpful economy that you find all the way through these September offerings.

The possession of the beautiful Table Pieces that might seem extravagance at ordinary times, is accomplished without compunction when it is found that the beautiful pieces can be secured for so little.

Here are details of a few of the attractive wares:

Dinner Sets

A fine shipment of *Pouyat Dinner Sets* just opened makes a notable September offering. Full 114-piece sets, in a fine spray rose decoration, with every piece clouded gold; all the important pieces included; choice of two shapes. Today at $35 set, worth $50.

At $20, worth $33—Elite china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a fine pink flower border decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

At $27.50, from $37.50—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; rich flower design and all pieces heavily gilt.

At $12.50, worth $22.50—We have sold some of these sets for $15, but never for less. Fine Austrian china, 101 pieces; pretty flower design, and all handles gilt: soup tureen and three large platters.

Cut Glass

Bowls, at $4.75 and $6.50, worth $7, $8.50.
Salad Dishes, at $3.50, worth $5.
Water Carafes, at $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $6.50.

Cut Glass

Claret Jugs, at $8.50 and $10, worth $12.50 and $15.

Water Jugs, at $5 and $8.50, worth $7.50 and $12.50.

Water Tumblers, at $3, $6 and $7 a dozen, worth $4.50, $8.50 and $10.50.

Oil and Vinegar Bottles, at $2 and $2.50 each, worth $3 and $3.75.

Sugars and Creams, $2.25 pair, worth $3.

Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $2 and $3. Basement.

Fancy China at 25c

Here's a fine variety of patterns and styles, in fine Austrian china. The assortment includes newly arrived Salad Plates, Fruit Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers—

At 25c, Worth Double

Marbles and Pedestals

Saturday last saw opened a large import of Marbles and Pedestals from Italy. The prices of these fine new pieces are one-quarter to a third below regular values:

Pedestals—
At $7, worth $10 — At $18.50, worth $22.50
At $8, worth $12 — At $20, worth $27.50
At $10, worth $15 — At $25, worth $32.50
At $15, worth $20

Marbles, Busts and Figures—
At $4, worth $6.50 — At $25, worth $32.50
At $12, worth $17.50 — At $30, worth $40
At $18, worth $25 — At $40, worth $55
Up to $300, worth $400.

Pedestals of the finish which is so near onyx—
At $3.75, worth $5 — At $16.50, worth $22.50
At $5, worth $7.50 — At $27.50, worth $35
At $10, worth $15.

Italian Terra Cotta in Jardinieres of different shapes and styles, very unique and new:
At $6, worth $8.50 — At $20, worth $30
At $10.50, worth $15 — At $27.50, worth $35
At $16, worth $22.50 — At $37.50, worth $45

Italian Plaques in the Della Robbia figures:
At $4.50, worth $7 — At $12, worth $17.50
At $8, worth $12 — At $17.50, worth $22.50

Bric-a-Brac

Having shapes and styles of decorations and colors similar to Royal Vienna, but at a fraction of the prices. $2, $3, $4, $7, $14 and $20 each.

A counter in the Art Room holds a varied lot of Bric-a-brac—Teplitz, Royal Bonn, Austrian and Belgian, at half prices, and less. At 75c to $11.25, from $1.80 to $22.50.

Decorated Plates at $1

Fourteen distinct decorations are shown on this counter. The range of former prices is $15 to $27.50 a dozen; now you may choose at

$1 a Plate

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HORSEWHIPPED HER IN THE MARTHA WASHINGTON

Angry Brunette Finds Blonde She Followed from Chicago.

WOMEN'S HOTEL IS UPSET

Man in the Case Quietly Disappears at the Suggestion of Impending Trouble.

The sweetly peaceful atmosphere of the Martha Washington Hotel was rudely disturbed yesterday by a real old-fashioned horsewhipping, in which the principals were two women, one—she with the lash—being a muscular brunette, and her victim a petite and soft-eyed blonde.

It happened during the midday meal when the dining room, which is on the first floor of the hotel, was filled with women guests. The diners' first intimation that something was up came from the main corridor with the ominous sound of the swish of a cowhide. They shuddered and listened apprehensively, terrified, and, for the moment, dumb.

"Take that! and that! I'll teach you!"

These and other expressions of a similar nature were punctuated by the sound of the falling whip.

Mustering up courage, the occupants of the dining room, led by some half a dozen strong-minded members of their sex, finally set out in a body to investigate. When they reached the corridor they saw the brunette, tall and stately, with fire in her eyes, standing with the lash raised over the blonde woman, who was crouched down in a corner endeavoring to ward off the blows with her arm.

"This must be stopped!" shouted the guests in unison. "Manager! Manager! Police! Oh! Oh! Oh!"

The cries did not stay the descending lash. It continued to fall across the face and shoulders of the blonde, who seemed too much frightened to make an outcry.

"Now I'll make you suffer! How do you like that?" repeated the brunette over again.

By this time Manager Cadwell and Chief Clerk McLaughlin had arrived on the scene. The manager grasped the assailant by the shoulders and pulled her off, while his assistant wrested the whip from the infuriated brunette.

"Go away from me, Sir!" she protested. "Let me at that woman again! I know what I'm doing!"

Mr. Cadwell finally pacified her and she told him that the object of the horsewhipping had injured her in Chicago. She said she had followed the blonde to New York.

During the interruption the blonde managed to make her escape by a side door.

A little four-year-old girl, who had come to the hotel with the brunette and had witnessed the row, went away with her after it was all over.

People about the place said that the blonde woman had been in the habit of meeting there almost daily a tall, good-looking man about thirty-five years old, and met him there yesterday. The man is said to have scented trouble and to have beaten a hasty retreat before the storm broke.

EDHOLM NOT A SUICIDE.

Coroner's Verdict That Larchmont Yachtsman's Death Was Accidental.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 12.—At the inquest held by Coroner Wisendanger at New Rochelle to-night as to the death of Erik Lars Didrik Edholm, the yachtsman and clubman, who was killed near the Larchmont station on Sept. 8, the verdict was that he did not commit suicide. It was learned that Mr. Edholm was insured in life and accident policies in the aggregate amount of $45,000, and if the suicide theory had been established, some of the policies might have been contestable.

Judge John J. Crennan, in behalf of the widow, brought out from witnesses that Mr. Edholm was crossing the four tracks of the New Haven Railroad from the east to the west-bound side, and that he was evidently going to meet several friends who went to New York on the train that ended his life.

Fireman Farrell of the New Haven Road testified that he saw Mr. Edholm walking rapidly across the four tracks, and that when he reached the track the local train was on, he suddenly went down on his knees and threw up his hands as though he had lost all power of movement.

Daniel M. Conway, coachman for William A. Marble, testified that he saw Mr. Edholm deliberately throw up his hands and then fall down before the train.

"I think it was a case of deliberately doing it," he said.

Half a dozen hackmen and other witnesses all swore that Mr. Edholm evidently stumbled while crossing the tracks.

Coroner Wisendanger rendered this verdict: "I find that Erik Edholm came to his death from injuries he received by being struck by a train on the New Haven Railroad while endeavoring to cross the tracks of the company, and from my investigation and the evidence I find that his death was purely accidental."

FOR VIOLATING POSTAL LAWS.

Boston Concern's Treasurer Held—Say Company Ran "Diamond Lottery."

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Guy C. Stillings, Treasurer of the Preferred Mercantile Company of this city was arrested this afternoon on a charge of conducting a "diamond lottery" business in violation of the postal laws. The company was formerely located in Kansas City. In five months it is said that $1,635,030 in contracts was written by the concern, which has forty branch offices.

The concern has offices in the Winthrop Building, and last March the postal authorities secured a fraud order against it. Although since that time its mail has been held up the business has not ceased. Treasurer Stillings pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,000 bail. George F. Stillings is President of the company.

MUSIC BEFORE HER SUICIDE.

Cloak Model Had Opera Music Played Over and Over.

After she had had her graphophone play the "Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" over and over again, Mary McCue, a young cloak model, committed suicide by inhaling gas yesterday afternoon in her flat on the top floor of 569 Amsterdam Avenue. When Alice McCue, her sister, arrived at home after work she found Mary lying dead on a sofa.

A woman who lives across the hall said that she had heard the graphophone in the McCue flat playing the intermezzo for hours. Alice McCue said that her sister had complained of being ill and had not gone to work that day with her to the cloakhouse near Bleecker Street, where they were employed. She could not imagine any reason that could have made her sister take her life except that the rent of their flat had been raised twice in the past few months, and that they had to work very hard as a result.

Atlantic Coast Electric Lease.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—Judge Lanning, in the United States Circuit Court today, made an order authorizing Receiver James Smith, Jr., to lease the Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company to the Seacoast Electric Railroad Line. The latter company's line connects at Belmar, N. J., with the Atlantic Coast Line.

TROLLEY CRUSHES GIRL'S LEG.

She Begs Her Father Not to Tell Her Sisters She Is Hurt.

Fifteen-year-old Sophie Pedroza of 226 West Twenty-first Street had her right leg badly crushed by a Twenty-third Street car last night at Seventh Avenue, and it is thought at the New York Hospital, where she was taken, that the leg will have to be amputated. The girl was riding crosstown on the car, and when she reached Seventh Avenue, started to get off the car by the front platform. The car suddenly started, and she was thrown to the ground underneath it. Before the motorman was aware of the accident the front wheels passed over her leg.

There was considerable excitement in the car when the passengers learned of the accident. Several women fainted when the girl was carried to the sidewalk. Policeman Joseph Murphy of the West Thirtieth Street Station carrid the girl into a doorway and summoned an ambulance.

One of the girls in the crowd that gathered recognized her and ran to her home. Antonio Pedroza, her father, rushed to the scene of the accident, and had it not been for the police he would have assaulted the motorman and conductor of the car.

The girl was conscious and took a handkerchief which had been given her and wrapped it about her leg. When her father sat at her side, she said:

"Don't tell sisters that I have been hurt."

The police arrested the motorman, Henry Schmitt, of 337 Tenth Avenue, and the conductor, Richard Rogers, of 400 West Sixteenth Street.

VERMONT OFFICERS SNUBBED?

New Yorkers Made Them Ride with the Enlisted Men, It Is Charged.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 12.—When the officers of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, reached here to-day from Manassas, homeward bound, they were angry. On Sunday they received permission from their commander, Col. J. G. Estey, to visit Washington, and missed their regular train. They boarded a troop train bearing the Twelfth New York Regiment, thinking that their brother officers would make them comfortable on the trip.

The New York regiment was under command of Col. Dyer. When the Vermonters boarded the train and stated their predicament they were amazed, they say, when a chorus of New York officers shouted, "We have got no room for you fellows; if you want to ride on this train you will have to ride in front with the enlisted men."

This the Vermonters did, but the matter will be brought officially to the attention of the Adjutant General of Vermont, and it is likely that an interchange of military correspondence between that official and the Adjutant General of New York will follow.

Col. Dyer was out of town last evening. The officers who came in on the train spoken of in the dispatch and who were at the armory last evening said that they had not noticed or heard of the incident.

BELLE OF SEVENTIES SUES.

Miss Ham of Dubuque Wants $100,000 for Breach of Promise.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 12.—Miss Sarah Everington Ham of Dubuque, Ia., began suit in the District Court here to-day to recover $100,000 damages from G. A. Potter, a lumberman, for breach of promise. The plaintiff was born in 1855 and was one of the reigning belles of the upper Mississippi River in the seventies and early eighties.

She made Mr. Potter's acquaintance in 1876. Some years after their engagement, she alleges, she discovered that Mr. Potter had a wife in Wisconsin. Mr. Potter's attorney announced in court that his client was insolvent.

GOMPERS'S ADVICE INDORSED.

Federation of Labor Wants Special Session of Colorado Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—At the regular meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to-day the action of President Gompers in advising Colorado trade unionists to petition Gov. Peabody to call a special session of the State Legislature for the investigation of the disturbed conditions in Colorado was indorsed.

It was decided to recommend the initiation of the referendum system of questioning candidates for public office in Colorado.

A proposition to render assistance to President Donnelly of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen for the purpose of strengthening that organization was carried.

WANTED TO HELP THE MAYOR.

So Schwartz Shifted City Hall Sign—"Drunk," Said Magistrate.

Expostulating that he merely wanted to help Mayor McClellan run the city, in view of the numerous stories in the newspapers as to the prevalence of crime, Israel Schwartz of 116 Ludlow Street was arrested in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon just after he had taken down a sign from an entrance of City Hall and had hung it on the side of the City Hall Station of the Third Avenue Road.

Magistrate Mayo thought Schwartz was drunk and fined him $5 or five days, to give him time to sober up. He was taken to the Tombs Prison.

VETERANS IN POLO.

Open Championship Will Bring Out the Star Players in America.

That good polo players never get rusty in the game, so long as they keep in tolerable practice is amply exemplified in the make-up of the two teams that will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 20, for the open polo championship at Van Cortlandt Park. With possibly two exceptions, all of the eight players have been more or less active in polo for nearly ten years. The two who may not quite be worthy of the title of veterans are C. Randolph Snowden of Philadelphia and Devereux Milburn of Boston. Both, however, have had several years' experience, and Milburn was a member of the victorious Myopia Club team that won the National polo championship this year.

R. L. Agassiz, another member of this year's championship team, was also on the Myopia team in 1895, when that club won the National honor in the first championship tournament held by the Polo Association. That was nine years ago, and not a year has passed since that Agassiz has not played on the Myopia team. In 1896 Foxhall P. Keene, called in his active days the best polo player ever seen in America, and John E. Cowdin were members of the championship Rockaway polo team. Keene was an active player while in Harvard and it was chiefly through his efforts that a polo team was formed of the college players. As a skilled horseman and bold huntsman Keene has few superiors in this country. Keene is one of the best all-around sportsmen in America. He is a good automobilist, and two years ago drove a German machine in the Gordon-Bennett international race. He held high rank as a golfer a few years ago.

In 1899 Keene was a member of the Westchester Polo Club team of Newport that won the championship. The other players were Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and John E. Cowdin, all of whom will be seen in the open championship this week. Cowdin has for years been called one of the most graceful polo players in America, and he ranks among the leaders. The Waterbury brothers took up the game early in life and, although young men now, they may well be termed veterans in the game. In addition, both are clever racquet and indoor tennis players.

Joshua Crane, Jr., is well known as the champion court tennis player of America. In 1900 he was a member of the championship Dedham team and long before that time he had secured a high rating from the Polo Association. The big Lakewood championship team in 1901 was composed entirely of men who will play this week—Keene, the two Waterburys, and Snowden. Last year the Country Club of Westchester held the National championship, and three of its players were the two Waterburys and Cowdin.

Immediately following the open championship game Squadron A will give its annual polo tournaments, the dates chosen being from Sept. 21 to 30. There will be two events, one for the Squadron A cups and the second for the Van Cortlandt cups. The entries will close this week.

THE
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IS
Civilization's Greatest Handicap
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The Oppenheimer Treatment
destroys the craving within 48 hours. No detention from business. Mail attached coupon for literature on Alcoholism.
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RUST DAMAGE REPORTS SEND WHEAT SOARING

Four Cents Advance on Deliveries in Chicago Market.

HOME CROP'S POOR SHOWING

Total Winter and Spring Yield 523,000,000 Bushels, Barely Enough for American Consumption.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Official confirmation of alarming rust damage reports caused 4 cents advance in the price of all deliveries of wheat here to-day. The volume of business was large, with an abundance of buying orders from outside speculators. The close was practically at the highest point of the day.

From the start the market was exceedingly strong. The feature of paramount importance was the Government crop report issued late Saturday afternoon confirming in a great degree the alarming stories of damage by rust inflicted on Spring wheat. According to the official figures the total yield of both Winter and Spring wheat is 523,000,000 bushels, an amount claimed to be barely sufficient to satisfy home consumption.

As a result of the exceedingly poor showing of the American crop, all European grain markets were higher. This fact helped to increase the demand here for wheat when trading began. In addition, reports from the Northwest indicated that fresh damage by frost had been inflicted upon the Spring wheat crop. With such alarming news at hand, shorts at the opening made a frantic effort to cover sales.

The demand was so urgent that initial quotations on all deliveries were up about 2 cents compared with Saturday's closing quotations, December showing a gain of ⅞@1 to 1⅛@2, at 108½ to 110½. As the season advanced a host of small buying orders came in from the country, indicating, apparently, that the public at large was beginning to realize the damage. Throughout the day offerings were entirely inadequate to the demand.

With no let up in the buying furor, prices were forced higher and higher, until all options had reached a point 4 cents above the last quotations on Saturday. Higher prices in all outside markets helped to stimulate bullish enthusiasm here. Reports of large flour sales in the Northwest also added strength to the situation.

The high point on December was scored at 112⅞, which was 4¼@4⅝ above the close on Saturday. The sensational strength was maintained up to the last minute of trading, the market closing almost at the highest price, with December at 112⅝. May ranged between 111½ and 114⅞, and closed at 114⅜. The current month sold between 107⅞ and 109⅝, closing at the high point.

Before a combination of sensational bullish crop report figures from the Government and a big frost scare in the Northwest wheat prices shot up 4 cents a bushel in the New York market to-day and closed within ⅝ cent of the season's highest record. From opening to close it was a steady advance with little for sale, and the situation was materially strengthened by the news that big flour sales had been made, partly for European account, one Eastern mill having sold its entire output up to November for shipment to Europe.

THREE BROTHERS ACCUSED.

Financial Deals Get Johnsons of Texas and Colorado in Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 12.—Deputy Sheriff Delue of Denver, Col., reached Dallas today, and started back to-night, having in custody H. J. Johnson, a banker and promoter of Dallas, Denver, and other places.

Johnson is under indictment at Denver on a charge concerning a financial deal. Two other brothers under indictment, E. M. Johnson of Denver and M. B. Johnson of Dallas, have been arrested. The financial operations of the Johnsons in Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Louisiana, and Mexico have extended into millions of dollars.

CAPE MAY A YACHTING CENTRE.

New Harbor Being Built and Plans for International and Local Races.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Members of the Cape May Yacht Club, as well as the frequenters of this seaside resort, are enthusiastic over the prospect of making this a prominent yachting centre in the near future. The return to this country of the Cape May Cup and the races wghich began yesterday under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club have enhanced the entnusiasm of the yachting fraternity, who are planning for international and local yacht races off this coast.

Commodore J. W. Allison of the Cape May Yacht Club has had several conferences with officials of the New York Yacht Club and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, at Greenwich, Conn., with this object in view. What has been an impetus to this project is the fact that Cape May will soon have a big inland harbor, covering an area from 500 to 700 acres and of a depth of about 35 feet, to which the largest yachts may have access from the ocean through a channel 850 feet wide.

This harbor is now being constructed. The material removed is deposited on adjacent lowlands, and when the work is completed about 3,500 acres will be added to the area of the city. Not only yachts, but the largest vessels of every description can be accommodated in the harbor when completed.

Yachtsmen from points all along the coast have become interested in the Cape May harbor. Capt. Charles Barr has been here several times and is thoroughly impressed with the project. One result of his visits here was to interest Commodore Plant to send the Intrigue abroad to contest for the Cape May Cup.

AGED PREACHER MURDERED.

Hagerstown Minister's Skull Crushed with Axe—House Then Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 12.—Simon Talheim, a preacher seventy years old, was murdered this afternoon at his home here. His body was found on the floor by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Dayton.

His skull was crushed in and his left jaw broken. The murder was done with a small axe, which was found hidden in a stove in the kitchen. A hasty effort had been made to wash the blood stains from it. Robbery was undoubtedly the motive for the crime.

Talheim was a Union veteran and drew a pension. On Saturday he received three months' pay, and to-night only a few dollars were found. Charles Barton, a man sixty years old, is held on suspicion.

Early Fall Showing

will occur

On Tuesday and Wednesday

September 13th and 14th.

There will be a comprehensive exposition of all the late

Fall styles in

Millinery, Suits and Coats, Wraps and Costumes, Waists, Silk Textiles, Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings

NOTED PARIS designers and European and American couturieres have sent their most fascinating creations in millinery and gowns—each idea being a masterly conception—pre-eminent for true style elegance.

New York's smartest dressers recognize the style supremacy of Simpson Crawford Co.'s fashions and naturally turn to us for a complete and correct view of the most effective fashions, recognizing that Fashion's imperious requirements can be perfectly satisfied here.

This early Fall showing is arranged to give you correct fashion hints for the ensuing season, and we want you to come Tuesday or Wednesday, and feel at liberty to roam at will through this store.

N. B.—Out of town and New York dressmakers who are attending the international dressmakers' convention are cordially invited to come and inspect our exclusive styles.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

TO PUT A LIGHTHOUSE ON DIAMOND SHOALS

Maine Man Promises to Build It at His Own Risk.

NOVEL PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION

Lightships No Safeguard Against Most Treacherous Point on United States Coast—A Boon to Mariners.

Mariners off Diamond Shoals are to be no longer menaced by the lack of a lighthouse. The most treacherous of all points on the coast of the United States is to be robbed of at least one element of danger. The lightships which at present do duty there are but uncertain guides at best, for storms have often blown them out to sea, leaving the wave-tossed ships which pass that way to rush on unwarned to their doom.

The next session of Congress will provide the lighthouse, according to William P. Hepburn, member of the House from Iowa, who was in New York last week as one of the committee intrusted with the reception and entertainment of the delegates to the annual congress of the Interparliamentary Union. One man, a Maine engineer, is willing to risk his all to make the lighthouse possible, and should he fail in his undertaking the loss will fall on him alone.

The proposition is as novel as it is nervy. The man from Maine undertakes to build the lighthouse at his own expense and to guarantee its permanency. He will not ask a cent from the Government until its stability has been proved. It must withstand the stress of storm and shifting sand for a period of five years before he can ask for remuneration. If, at the end of that period, it is unshaken he is to receive from the Government the sum of $500,000, with 5 per cent. interest from the date of the completion of the light.

"The dangerous problem presented by the Diamond Shoals, which are just off Hatteras," said Mr. Hepburn, "has long been a thorn in the side of the Government in its task of safeguarding the interests of ocean commerce. They form, by long odds, the worst possible combination of difficulties. Off Hatteras the uprushing Gulf Stream, in its conflict with the winds, makes a heavy sea at all times. There is thirty feet of water on the shoals, and the bottom is of shifting sands. Time after time the Government has attempted the construction of a lighthouse there, but every attempt has failed. It has been seemingly impossible to secure a foundation strong enough to successfully resist the assaults of the sea, and more ships have been lost on the shoals, perhaps, than at any other point on the coast. After spending a great deal of money to no purpose the Government decided that lightships offered the only possible means of combatting the danger, but lightships are by no means satisfactory. There was a storm not very long since, when both ships were blown to sea, leaving the shoals unguarded. In consequence several vessels were lost, their Captains being unable to tell where they were. The lightship crews said they were unable to get back to the shoals for two days. Passing vessels reported that the period of their absence was much longer.

"Mr. Ellis, the Maine engineer who declares that he can conquer the shoals and build a lighthouse there despite the unfavorable conditions, is supremely confident, and his confidence has been so infectious that his proposition has been recommended by the committee to which it was referred, and will come up before the next Congress for adoption. There is not the slightest element of risk in it, so far as the Government is concerned. A stable light on the shoals would be worth a great deal more to the maritime interests than $500,000, and the Government, at any time for years and years, would gladly have paid that sum to provide it. Mr. Ellis, who describes himself as a "retired whaler," says he has enough money of his own to build the lighthouse, and that he is perfectly willing to take all the chances himself.

"I have seen the plans for his lighthouse, and they seem to offer at least a strong probability of success. The engineer is going about the problem in an entirely new way. He has designed a structure of steel, divided into compartments, and shaped like an overgrown bottle. At its base it is 75 feet in diameter, the neck of the bottle, so to speak, is about 16 feet in circumference. It is to be builded on land and floated, empty to its site.

"When the site is reached, by a system of valves, the structure will be sunk until it rests on the bottom of the soals at a depth of 30 feet. The bottle is divided into water-tight compartments and may be sunk or floated at almost any depth. In addition to the valves, which let in and discharge water, so that the structure may float high above the waves on its journey to the spot selected for the establishment of the light and then be sunk, there is a system by which the sand can be pumped out from beneath and the base sunk into the bottom. Mr. Ellis believes that when the base is thirty feet into the sand it will then be time enough to put the finishing touch to the solidity of the strucure. The sand will be pumped from compartment after compartment in succession, and as each compartment is emptied it will be replaced by solid concrete.

"The completion of the plan means a solid concrete, steel-bound base, 75 feet through and 30 feet beneath the bottom. This depth, he believes, will prevent the washing away of the sand from beneath the structure and at the same time offer a weight of resistance which will defy any storm that ever blew. I believe with him.

"The neck of the bottle will be firmly braced, and upon it will be reared the light, no less than 270 feet above tidewater. There will be three floors, if I may use the illustration, for the accommodation of the light keeper. On the first floor will be a room 15 feet in diameter, where the boats may be stored. In the floor above the light keeper will have his living apartment, and in the third floor the supplies for the light will be stored."

WOMEN TO DECIDE 3 STATES.

One Hundred Thousand Registered in Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—One hundred thousand registered women voters are expected to decide the fate of the two old parties in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho this year. Should they be induced to vote for Judge Parker, the Democrats probably will carry all four States, with fourteen Electoral votes.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, President of the Women's National Republican Association, has been sent West by the National Committee, which is much alarmed, to labor among the women of the four States. The number who will vote this year may even exceed 100,000 because of the Mormon question, which is to play a prominent part in the campaign in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho.

Men's Raincoats

"Cravenette" defines a process with which we have no quarrel. It is good. Some of our coats are stamped "Cravenette." But since it is applied to all grades of cloth, good, bad and indifferent, it promises nothing further than the mere application of the process. Anxious to insure more than that, we have perfected a method of waterproofing—perfected, mind you. It is termed Pluvius. That it will be faithful to its function we warrant. It not alone insures the "proofing," but the character of the cloth, since it is confined exclusively to the better grade of fabrics of which the Saks raincoats are fashioned—raincoats that are invested with that element of character and impressiveness which raises a raincoat to the dignity of a dress coat. The collection of models embraces the belted tourist, box, long paletot and paddock coats of worsted, cheviot, twill and covert, in forty-three distinctive designs and patterns.

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THE BEST KINDS.
For Sale by
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

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The choicest and largest assortment of finely made furniture ever displayed.

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We offer you the opportunity to buy Grand Rapids Furniture not usually obtainable in credit houses on our liberal charge system. All prices marked in plain figures.

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TURKISH ROCKER, $19.50. Velour or Chase Leather.
DRESSER, $17.75. Maple or Mahogany.
BOOKCASE, $12.50. Sliding Doors.

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Our rug department is one of the largest in the city. Nothing but a personal visit can furnish you with a full impression of the choice designs and exquisite colorings of these Oriental Rugs. In endless variety of sizes, ranging from $12.50 to $500.00.

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Brill Brothers
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211 & 219 Sixth Av., n. 14th.
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"The Raincoat Man is Brother to the Duck."

A Sale of Raincoats at $8.

Former prices were $10 and $12.50. We reduce them because the lots are broken, but in some style or other we have every sized coat (34 to 46.)

The garments are cut on the new long model; of worsted twills and cheviots, colored tan, olive, fancy, black and oxford, and "proofed" by one of these processes: Rigby, Mackinette, Cielette or Cravenette.

An unusual chance to get a good raincoat for only $8. Will you take it?

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GILBERT PARKER'S latest novel

"An exquisite romance"

With pictures in tint by the Kinneys

A Ladder of Swords

A tale of love, laughter, and tears.

By the author of "The Right of Way."

HARPER AND BROTHERS - - NEW YORK

GREAT MAMMOTH UNEARTHED.

Michigan Farmer's Find Has a Tusk Nine Feet Long.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Sept. 12.—On the farm of C. L. McKay of Moorland Township was unearthed to-day the skeleton of a mammoth of enormous proportions. One tooth was seven inches long and five inches thick. The skull measured three feet eight inches lengthwise and two feet four inches across the forehead.

Projecting from one side was a tusk nine feet long. A thigh bone three feet long, five vertebrae fourteen inches in lateral diameter by one foot perpendicular, four smaller vertebrae, evidently from the root of the tail, two ribs and two bones, probably from a foreleg, were also found. The teeth are well preserved.

Trotting on Readville Track.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 12.—Two favorites and an outsider won the events at the opening of the Fall harness meeting at Readville track to-day.

The 2:10 pace was the feature, for after Ben F., the favorite, had taken the first heat handily, Peeler Patron came up in the second and won by a head. The next two were easy for Peeler Patron.

There was half an hour of tedious scoring before the horses were sent away on the first heat of the 2:06 pace. Ecstatic, the unbeaten mare of the season, was a slight favorite over Red Bird, but the delay at the post caused both to break in the stretch. Red Bird was distanced, but Ecstatic was placed.

In the next two heats the Yonkers mare had no trouble, and in the last, on a heavy track, made the quarter in 0:36¾, half in 1:01½, three-quarters in 1:32, and the mile in 2:06¾.

It was announced that on Wednesday the trotting gelding, Major Delmar, would go to beat the world's record, without a pacemaker.

If he succeeds he will then go Friday and against the world's record to high-wheel sulky.

PINERO'S "LETTY" AT THE HUDSON

Full-Length Feminine Portrait to Hang Beside "Iris."

CARLOTTA NILLSON'S TRIUMPH

A Rough and Unsatisfactory Ensemble with a Few Good Moments—William Faversham and Julie Opp.

NEVILL LETCHMERE.....William Faversham
IVOR CROSBIE.....Ivo Dawson
COPPINGER DRAKE.....Frank Goldsmith
BERNARD MANDEVILLE.....Arthur Playfair
RICHARD PERRY.....Fritz Williams
NEALE, a commercial traveler.....Tom Terriss
ORDISH, insurance agent.....Sidney Herbert
RUGG, Mr. Letchmere's servant.....Wallace Widdecombe
FREDERIC, a maitre d'hotel....Henri de Barry
WAITERS..Albert Cowles, John C. Tremayne
MRS. IVOR CROSBIE.....Katherine Florence
LETTY SHELL.....Carlotta Nillson
MARION ALLARDYCE.....Olive Oliver
HILDA GUNNING, an assistant at Mme. Watkins's.....Julie Opp
A LADY'S MAID.....Margery Taylor

The English master playwright has laid bare another woman's soul. Less dramatic than the great tragedy of Paula Tanqueray, less finished and striking even than that dramatic portrait, "Iris," the story of Letty, has the advantage, from the point of view of the public, of representing, if not the triumph of virtue, at least its reward.

Paula Tanqueray was a demi-mondaine, and because she aspired to be respectable, died, a martyr to the hard conventions of social morality. Iris was a lady, gracious and virtuous, but because her virtue was soft and luxury-loving, not austere, she was wrecked by the first great temptation. Letty has the freedom and splendor-loving soul of Iris, though she is a woman of humble life, and she is as sorely tempted. But fate steps in, as it often does, and snatched her from temptation. In Paula and Iris Mr. Pinero has shown us the wages of sin. In "Letty" he has shown us the rewards of virtue. It is the least dramatic of the three plays, and the least uncomfortable.

Letty is a typewriter in a bucket shop, on a salary of "five and twenty shillings the week." She loves pleasure and the larger life. If the future held only what the present holds she would wish to die. She is spirited and engaging, and has attracted the desires of two men—Lechmere, all of whose family have been a bad lot for generations, and Mandeville, who is a partner in the bucket shop in which Letty works.

Lechmere has made Letty love him, without telling her that he is already married. In the rebound of the discovery, urged on by debt and illness, she becomes engaged to her employer. But he proves impossible—a bounder on the order of Iris's maldonado, and in desperation she flees to Lechmere's rooms at midnight to surrender herself to him. There the good steps out of the machine, and Lechmere is moved to a moment of nobility, in which he sends Letty back to poverty and virtue.

In the prologue, which follows four full acts, one sees Letty married to a humble but amiable photographer, and happy in the possession of the humdrum husband, a humdrum child, and humdrum virtue, all of which Mr. Pinero eloquently exalts as the solid good of life. This, in little, is the substance of a play that lasted through many tense moments and within a stink of tedium from 8 till almost 12 last night.

The story obviously lacks the element of tense dramatic struggle, which made so great a tragedy of Mrs. Tanqueray. It lacks the sense of brooding fatality which at moments in "Iris" recalled the Greeks. But for all this, the play is instinct with life. Conventional mannerisms there are, both in characterization and dialogue, upon which which there is scant leisure to dwell, but which strike one as strange, inexplicable in the work of a man who is unmistakably a master.

Yet while these seem to deflect the true atmosphere of life, they in reality do not do so. The ultimate impression of "Letty" is of actual, vibrant reality, a document of wide and deep human import. Mr. Pinero has not read Dumas fils and Ibsen in vain. Individual as is his point of view, and authentic as are his powers of creative realism, he takes his place in the train of the great leaders in the Continental drama.

It is in the character of Letty that Pinero's power is most signally evident. Neither Ibsen nor Dumas surpasses this Portuguese Englishman in the sheer power of transmitting to the theatre the dreams, the longings, and the agonies of a woman's heart. In Miss Carlotta Nillson he has found one of his ablest and most convincing exponents.

From the moment last season when this gifted and temperamental young woman swam into our ken as Mrs. Elvsted in Mrs. Fiske's Hedda Gabler, it was made evident that our stage had been enriched by an artist of the first water. Last night Miss Nillson had her first great opportunity, and she rose to it, standing head and shoulders above the rest of the cast, and taking a place in the forefront of English-speaking players.

Something of Letty's youth and personal charm she lacked. But the sense of this always sank away in the presence of the great theatric moments. It was so when Letty discovered that the man she loved was married. It was so again when she was insulted and stunned by Mandeville's brutality.

It was so when she mutely surrendered to Lechmere; when she raised herself above herself in his moment of sincerity and went away from him; when she confronted him at last, and renounced all that he had meant of the beauty and splendor of life in her humble happiness. There was not a touch of overacting, of forcing the note. But the last throb of sentient emotion was there, and the audience swayed to the sheer quiet sincerity of the artist.

Not so much can be said of the rest of the cast. Mr. Faversham was far from suggesting the gentlemanly roué. His whole mimique was of a robuster and more ordinary phase of life. At the end of the fourth act, where the fall from virtue of the last of the Lechmeres, his sister, awakened the spark of truth, he threw power and conviction into a striking tirade, but even here he lost a due sense of the character by throwing out too freely the emotional stop to the loss of the half cynical irony the passage demanded. He played it as Virginia Harned played Iris—with an eye to the dynamics rather than to the nuances of the theatre.

In the subordinate characters the exaggerations of the players were, it must be admitted, abetted by the conventionality of the author's strokes of characterization. There were times when the play became Dumas with British boiled potatoes, Ibsen with the Brussels sprouts of cockneydom. Julie Opp's part was a mere English variation of the stage type that has descended from the Prudence of "La Dame aux Camelias," vulgar, mercenary, and greedy of things to eat and to drink. Miss Opp played it with vigorous theatric sense, marred by what may be charitably put down as the exaggeration of a first performance.

The part of Mandeville was equally exaggerated both by the author and by Mr. Arthur Playfair. What Oscar Arche, the admirable Maldonado, might make of it will perhaps never be known. As now played its values are effective only in the most obvious sense.

In the part of Letty's sensible middle-class co-worker Olive Oliver gave one of the two fully artistic performances of the evening, and was rewarded by a round of richly deserved applause. As Lechmere's sister, Katherine Florence was handsome, smart, and effective.

Among the common run of trivialities that prevail on our stage, "Letty" is worthy of the attention of all intelligent playgoers for its deep and abiding sense of reality and the illuminating art of Miss Nillson.

Von Kleydorff Here to Sing Amfortas.

Baron von Kleydorff, who sings under the name of Franz Egenioff, arrived here yesterday on the Germanic. He comes here to join the Savage Opera Company. He will sing the rôle of Amfortas, the King, in the English version of Parsifal. At the concert on board the Baron carried out the entire programme, singing nine times for the seamen's charities.

Liza Lehmann Writes an Opera.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Miss Lehmann has written an opera based upon Oliver Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," which David Bispham will produce here next Winter.

LETTER SCARES SAM SHUBERT.

He Telephones McClusky, and If a Press Agent Wrote It, Look Out!

Sam Shubert, the theatrical manager, got a threatening letter yesterday, written on Hotel Navarre paper. The names the writer called Mr. Shubert were such that the manager wouldn't repeat them afterward. Furthermore, the man who wrote it said he intended to kill Shubert at the first opportunity.

"I'm not living at the Hotel Navarre," it said in effect, "even if I am writing on the paper, but by the time I get through with you you won't care whether I wrote it on Broadway or the Bowery."

Mr. Shubert didn't know whether to take it as a joke or not. The name signed to it was that of a man who was once said to have been engaged to Miss Paula Edwardes, who was at one of the Shubert theatres, the Casino. Whether he really wrote it or whether it was inspired by this actress's press agent was something the manager couldn't make out. Anyway, it worried him. It said that, unless he released Miss Edwardes from the contract she had made with him, the undersigned would make away with him in short order.

He telephoned immediately to a prominent theatrical lawyer who was supposed to have knowledge of Miss Edwardes's affairs and asked him what about it. The lawyer told him to telephone to Inspector McClusky at Police Headquarters, and Shubert did it. McClusky promised to assign some of his plain clothes men to the case right away.

Perhaps Shubert wouldn't have taken much notice of the letter if it were not for something that happened last season. A lady press agent, the story goes, got her brains to work and fixed up a scheme that involved a bomb—a real bomb. Shubert wasn't "on," and after it was all over the thought of how little he missed being blown into scraps threw him, very naturally, into a fright. The female press agent's "plant" was not successful enough for the story ever to get in print.

But this experience has made Mr. Shubert exceedingly wary of all schemes against his life, and this business of being made the butt of some other press agent's jokes doesn't appeal to his sense of the ridiculous. And if he ever finds out the man who did it, there's going to be a scrap.

"THE TWO ORPHANS" AGAIN.

A. M. Palmer Revives Old Play in Boston with Fine Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 12.—A. M. Palmer, who first produced "The Two Orphans" at the Union Square Theatre thirty years ago, produced the pathetic old play again to-night in this city with an unusual cast and an excellent setting.

In the company are Clara Morris, Louis James, James O'Neill, J. E. Dodson, Grace George, William Le Moyne, Elita Proctor Otis, and Bijou Fernandez.

EIGHTH AVENUE MELODRAMA.

"The Street Singer" Produced at the American Theatre.

Florence Bindley, a versatile heroine of melodrama, made her appearance in "The Street Singer" last night at the American Theatre. She demonstrated to the ecstatic delight of the typical Eighth Avenue audience that she could act, sing, fight sabre duels, dance, and play on the xylophone. On the programme she was down as Violet Vodray, "La Belle Violette." This was in very black type, indicating that Miss Bindley was not merely a star of ordinary luminosity, but a whole constellation.

As for the play, it was what the gallery gods call a "corker." There were an octogenarian millionaire, his natural son, a Count, several detectives, and enough estimable people to give variety.

George Pauncefort played the part of the old millionaire. Then there was John Vodray, a confidential bookkeeper, who was accused of having stolen $30,000, but who hadn't really done the deed. The plutocrat wanted to marry the bookkeeper's daughter, and threatened to throw the father into jail on a charge of forgery unless he consented. Whereat the daughter, who was none other than "La Belle Violette," stepped up and said that, rather than let her dear father go to jail, she would consent to marry a man with $50,000,000.

She announced this at the end of the first act, the curtain almost cutting her noble words of self-sacrifice in half. But in the next three acts all the troubles were unraveled. "The Street Singer" will stay two weeks.

WASHINGTON SEES ADE PLAY.

"The College Widow" Warmly Received at Columbia Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The theatrical season opened at the Columbia Theatre here to-night with a new comedy, "The College Widow," by George Ade, and notwithstanding the warm weather, a full house gave an enthusiastic reception to the play. The audience included a large proportion of officials remaining in the city.

The new comedy is in four acts and the lines are bright and snappy throughout, with a frequent touch of satire as to college foibles. A marked characteristic of the new play is the faithfulness with which it represents the color and atmosphere of life at the smaller colleges.

A reception to the Faculty and a football game occupied two of the four acts. The hero of the comedy is Billy Bolton, an athletic son of a capitalist interested in a rival college. A widow who flirts with Billy and her lively chaperon chiefly contribute to the fun. The cast is a large one, and the production was beautifully mounted. Among those who made hits were Dorothy Tennant, Amy Richard, Frederick Truesdell, Edwin Holt, and Edgar Davenport.

BOSTOCK GOING ABROAD.

Animal Showman Plans to Open Summer Park in Paris.

Frank C. Bostock, the "animal king," will sail for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. There he will open his hippodrome about the first week in October. He is also contemplating opening a Summer park in the French capital; this will probably be thrown open next May. From Mr. Bostock's description of it the park is apt to be a sort of Dreamland-Luna Park affair on a big scale.

"The showmen over here in America," said Mr. Bostock before leaving, "are all the time going to Europe to hunt for 'novelties,' but I have observed that most of the novelties are on this side of the water. I have found lots of performers here who can do 'stunts' never heard of in Paris, and I'm going to carry some of them over there. Europe is to look to America for sensational acts in the future."

Part of the Coney Island animal outfit will sail on one of the ships of the Barber Line Wednesday. Another consignment will start when Dreamland closes.

EDWIN ARDEN AT PROCTOR'S.

"Soldiers of Fortune" Produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Edwin Arden made his appearance at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night in "Soldiers of Fortune." This week opens what is called the "Fall season" at the Fifth Avenue, and Mr. Proctor chose the Richard Harding Davis play as the best beginner. As Robert Clay, Mr. Arden found instant favor with the rather large audience. Isabelle Evesson, his leading woman, was also enthusiastically received. Verner Clarges was one of the chief supporters.

Marshall P. Wilder was first on the vaudeville bill. He has a new monologue. Alma Reynolds Davis, a contralto, sang some selections, both popular and classic. J. H. Burton's acrobatic dogs exhibited the usual "almost human" intelligence. Among the others are Hubert De Veaux, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw, and Tanna.

"Mr. Wix of Wickham" at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12.—The first performance of Edward E. Rice's "Mr. Wix of Wickham" was given at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night. The play is in two acts, with the scenes in Australia. Harry Corson Clarke and Miss Thelma Fair had the leading rôles. Others in the cast were Alice Maude Poole, Douglas Flint, Laura Guerite, David Lithgow, Sydney De Gray, Ceceyle O'Neill, Frances Wilson, Julian Eltinge, Frank Lawlor, and Catherine Jefferson Hayes.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

Frankie Bailey started a week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. She appears in a sketch lasting only eighteen minutes. James J. Corbett gave a "brand-new" monologue. Wilson and Heloise do dangerous acrobatic tricks.

***

The Fall and Winter season of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre opened yesterday with "Lost River." The stock company includes Ryley Chamberlain, Jessie Izette, Matilda Deshon, George Gould Spencer, Frank Sheridan, Margaret Kirker, and Julian Reed. James J. Corbett is giving in Harlem the same monologue he gives in West Twenty-third Street. Others on the bill are the Gillette sisters and Marzella's birds.

***

Henry Dixey and Annie Irish, in a couple of short sketches, appeared at Keith's yesterday. A larger crowd than usual came to the Union Square house. Miss Irish's playlet was "An Actress's Christmas Eve," and Mr. Dixey's condensed version of "David Garrick."

***

Robert Hilliard and company were at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall yesterday. Their sketch is called "No. 973." Helena Frederick, comic opera star, sings a few songs.

***

New moving pictures are on the screen at the Eden Musée, and there are new figures in the World of Wax.

***

Gusabio Santos, the grass eater, is the chief attraction at Huber's Museum.

***

Oscar Hammerstein started the second week of his Victoria Theatre season yesterday. The bill, as usual, is a good collection of vaudeville headliners. "Honey Boy" George Evans has the place of most importance. Burke, La Rue, and their Inky Boys are second. Their sketch is very funny. Others are Melville and Stetson, Collins and Hart, Mlle. Chester's dogs, Smith and Campbell, and Staley and Birbeck.

***

"Why Women Sin" was presented last night at the Third Avenue Theatre.

***

At the West End Theatre, in Harlem, "The Runaways" is this week's attraction. Arthur Dunn is still with the play.

***

The troubles of a "plain clothes" man are told in "Hearts Adrift" at the New Star.

***

"Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" was given at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night. This is to be J. H. Stoddart's last season in the play. He was warmly greeted by last night's audience.

***

Blanche Walsh was at the Grand Opera House last night in "Resurrection." In her supporting company are Alexander von Mitzel, Foster Lardner, Charles MacDonald, Helen Ware, Isis Maynard, and Jessie Ralph.

***

"The Prince of Pilsen," which had a prosperous run on Broadway season before last, began a week at the Harlem Opera House last night. There will be only one matinée this week—on Saturday.

***

Enigmarelle is at the Circle. This is the same automaton that did stunts at the Paradise Roof Gardens during the month of August. On the bill are Wilfred Clarke and company, the Orpheus comedy four, the four Bards, and Hill and Sylvani.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Hamlin, Mitchell & Fields yesterday announced the engagement of Harry Davenport as a member of the Lew Fields Stock Company for the coming season at the Lew Fields Theatre. Mr Davenport was last seen in "The Girl from Kay's" at the Herald Square Theatre.

***

The New York National League baseball team will be the guests of honor at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Thursday evening. Manager William A. Brady sent the champions a special invitation to attend "Girls Will be Girls."

***

The American Bankers' Association has reserved all the seats in the Knickerbocker Theatre for both Thursday and Friday evenings to see Lulu Glaser in "A Madcap Princess." There will not be any tickets sold to the public on either of these evenings—not even for gallery seats. The theatre will be decorated in honor of the visiting bankers.

***

The "Babes in Toyland" company began its second season last night, appearing at Poughkeepsie. There have been but four changes in the original cast. William Norris as Alan has been replaced by Ignacio Martinetti.

***

It is elaborately announced on crested paper that the Countess Elsie de Tourney is to tour the country this season in a new Oriental production called "The Castle of the Dragons." The Empress of China figures prominently. The first performance will be in St. Louis.

***

Weber & Ziegfeld engaged Charles A. Bigelow as a member of their all-star stock company yesterday. The engagement of Mr. Bigelow was very gratifying to Miss Anna Held, as he appeared with her in "Papa's Wife" and "The Little Duchess." Mr. Bigelow will have a special part in "Higgledy-Piggledy," rehearsals of which begin to-day for the principals.

PUGILIST CORBETT IN FIGHT.

Helps Policeman Beat Four Off—Had Hands Full.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, joined a lively fight late yesterday afternoon, when he went to the assistance of Policeman Reardon of the Broadway Squad, who had been attacked by four men, who were trying to rescue a friend of theirs from being arrested by Reardon near the Hoffman House.

The five men had just come out of the Café Martin, and one of them attempted to wrench the whip from Patrick McMahon's cab. This man later said he was Edward Norris of 616 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. McMahon resisted the attack, and in the struggle the whip was broken. The five men went down Broadway, while McMahon mounted the box and followed them, looking for a policeman. Seeing Reardon in front of the Hoffman House he called to him to arrest Norris.

When the policeman put his hand on Norris's shoulder the latter punched him in the face. Reardon sent Norris to the sidewalk with a blow on the jaw. Then the four men who accompanied Norris closed in on the policeman and attempted to get their friend away from him.

Reardon was in bad straits when Corbett jumped out of the crowd that was watching the row and proceeded to help the bluecoat. It had a lively time, particularly with a powerfully built man whom the others referred to as "Doc." Finally Reardon got one hand free and whistled for assistance. Three other policemen ran across the park. The four men then disappeared.

Reardon then took his prisoner to the West Thirteenth Street Police Station, where he was held for disorderly conduct.

POLICE CALL STRAVALLI HIS OWN "BLACK HAND"

Barber Arrested, Bewailing His Ruined Third Avenue Shop.

HIS FAMILY NOT AT HOME

In His Frenzy on the Scene of the Explosion He Tore Up a License, but Not His Insurance Policies.

To the surprise of Pellegrini Stravalli and to many others whom he had convinced that the "Black Hand" was after him with relentless persistance, the detectives arrested him yesterday morning while he was in the midst of a fine frenzy about his woes. That was about 3:45 o'clock, which was the time when he appeared in front of the wreck of his barber's shop at 147 Third Avenue. Later in the day, before Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court, the police presented evidence tending to show that there was at least good reason to believe that Stravalli had been his own "Black Hand."

The detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, notably Detective Brady, had kept an eye on Stravalli since Aug. 16, when he presented himself before Captain Shire at the police station and applied for permission to carry a revolver. He showed the letter then which had been published broadcast some days before, signed with enough illegibility to make it plausible, and setting forth that he was demanded to deposit $500 between two stones at First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, or something might happen.

At the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station the skeptical opinion obtains that there is no such thing as a "Black Hand" Society at all. So Stravalli's letter was not accepted as a genuine thing, and his rather fulsome explanation about it was doubted. Detective Brady, who was sent out to determine whether there seemed to be any good reason why Stravalli should carry a revolver, came back to the police station with his report condensed into a single word—"bluff."

Detective Brady happened to be one of the men sent out when the explosion which wrecked Stravalli's barber's shop and endangered twenty families was heard. With him was Detective O'Brien. The two discovered soon that the barber and his family had all been absent when the explosion took place. Then Stravalli himself put in an appearance and began with a fine show of grief to bewail his fate, asking about his family and shedding tears.

"Oh, my! Oh, my! That 'Black Hand!'" he wailed.

In the midst of his frenzy he fumbled in his inside pocket and pulled out his barber's license and destroyed it. He did not, however, tear up an insurance policy for $1,500 on his barber's shop and another of $400 on his household furnishings.

Deputy Fire Marshal Herman W. Mailgnon made a hasty investigation on his own account, and had a talk with the detectives. To Stravalli's surprise when he had finished they requested him to go to the police station with them. Then Detective Petrosino, who speaks Italian, was called into the case.

The police found Stravalli's wife and children at the home of a cousin of the barber at 236 East Thirty-eighth Street. They were questioned several times during the day, once at the police station and later during an investigation by the Deputy Fire Marshal. One of these children quite early in the investigation is said, according to the police, to have admitted that her father told them all to go to their cousin's to sleep last night. Stravalli himself at first told conflicting stories as to where he had been about the time of the explosion, one of them being that he was in a near-by saloon playing cards.

According to Capt. Shire the impression which the Stravalli family gave to their neighbors when going away from the house was that the key of the house had been lost, and they were locked out. The Captain said, however, that he had discovered persons who said that they had seen Mrs. Stravalli about the house since, and that she had explained about the misfortune they had suffered regarding the loss of the key, and that the entire Stravalli family had not been known before to be absent from home.

According to the discoveries made by the Deputy Fire Marshal dynamite was not the explosive used. His opinion was that a two-gallon can of wood alcohol was placed over a fire in a closet at the rear of the barber's shop. As the alcohol boiled a gas was generated which finally burst the can and demolished the shop.

Stravalli was held in $1,500 bail for examination on Thursday by Magistrate Cornell. He protested his innocence, and said that the police had done little to discover the writers of the "Black Hand" letters.

TEACHER'S 3 DEFENDERS SHOT.

She Said Things About North Carolina Town—Neighborhood Divided.

HICKORY, N. C., Sept. 12.—In a fight near Hudson, in Caldwell County, yesterday, one man was mortally wounded and two others injured. The cause of the trouble was a published account of a lecture by Miss Abbott, in Cincinnati, severely reflecting on the people of Hudson and vicinity, where she has been conducting a mission school.

On the young woman's return this Fall threats were made to drive her out. Yesterday J. F. Bollinger, at whose house she was staying, thought it best to summon his friends for protection. Shortly after five of them arrived a party of a dozen men, led by a man named Single, approached the house. A general fight ensued in which Bollinger's party got the worst of it.

John Martin, a brick mason, was shot between the shoulders, and it is said he will die. J. F. Bollinger and John Bollinger were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. It is not known how the Single party fared.

PREACHERS CONDEMN TAVERN.

"Low Down, Greasy Bowery Saloon," Methodist Minister Says.

Bishop Potter's sanction of the Subway Tavern was the principal subject considered when the Methodist Preachers' meeting resumed its weekly sessions after the Summer vacation, at 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The Rev. Hervey Wood of the National Temperance Society condemned the tavern and said he had found the Earl Grey system bad in England. He said that in England, where the drink situation is in a rather worse condition than here, clergy of the Established Church own stock in breweries and distilleries.

The Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart of Peekskill denounced the Subway Tavern as a "low-down, greasy, Bowery saloon." He had been there, he said, and now considered it but a third-class saloon. A committee was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn Preachers' Meeting to combat Sunday baseball.

GERMANIC REACHES HER PIER.

White Star Liner Not Damaged by Her Grounding in Lower Bay.

The White Star Line steamship Germanic, which is now running on the American Line in place of the St. Louis, reached her pier at the foot of Fulton Street yesterday morning after having spent several hours on a sand bar in the lower bay. She rested easily during the low tide which followed her grounding, and when the water again rose, two tugboats which passed lines to her easily pulled her off into deep water. She was not damaged.

But few of the passengers on the Germanic knew that she had struck the bottom until they saw the tugboats pulling her off yesterday morning. The Captain of the ship said that the base was quite heavy when the vessel was passing around the tail of the Southwest Spit, where she grounded, and that she was going very slowly and stopped before she had gone more than a few feet over the Bar.

ARBUCKLE'S TUGBOAT WAR.

Towing Rates Between Here and Albany Drop to $5.

John Arbuckle, the coffee man, has embarked in the towing business, and as a result the rates have been cut continually until now a charge of only $5 is made for towage between New York and Albany in either direction. Mr. Arbuckle is competing with the Cornell Steamboat Company, which formerly held a monopoly on all towing on the Hudson River. The Cornell Company has for years maintained a large fleet of big and little towboats, and until within six weeks ago held full sway on the river. The charge then was $28 for a tow from Albany and $22 for towage up. Because barges and floats are usually loaded coming down the charge was greater that way.

According to his own statement, Mr. Arbuckle thought that the towing field could support another company, and he bought all of the tugboats in sight. His fleet now consists of about seven large vessels and a number of smaller ones. He has agents out all along the coast looking for more tugs, and announced yesterday that he was in the business to stay.

When the Cornell company saw that Mr. Arbuckle had entered the field, they made a slight reduction of rates. Mr. Arbuckle cut still lower, and so it went on until the five-dollar rate was reached. It will probably go no lower, but the competitors are making special inducements to the canal-boat men for their patronage. One man was told yesterday that if he would patronize one of the companies he would get a load of sand to take to Albany and would be paid for the transportation.

The people who patronize the towing companies are now sitting back and watching their bank books grow. A canalboat makes on an average eight trips a year to Buffalo and back, and each man figures that by the reduction of rates he will be over $300 richer by the end of a season than he would have been under the former rates.

PRIEST PUTS OUT ALTAR FIRE.

Father Manion's Face and Hands Burned by Blazing Draperies.

The Rev. Father Patrick Manion, an assistant priest in the Parish of St. Rita of Cascia, in the Bronx, extinguished a fire in the church, at 517 Courtland Avenue, yesterday afternoon before the firemen responded to the alarm which had been sent in. He was painfully burned about the hands and face.

He had just locked the church for the day, and was standing on the sidewalk in front when the cry of "Fire!" was raised. The structure is an old wooden building. Now the congregation consists of more than 10,000, and has erected a fine edifice at College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which is nearly ready for occupancy. Services are still being held in the old church.

When Father Manion rushed into the church he saw that the altar was ablaze. He quickly got two buckets of water from the basement and partly quenched the blaze, but the draperies and the altar cloths were still blazing. Father Manion tore them away, while others who had followed him into the church stamped out the fire.

It is supposed that the blaze caught from a lighted candle on the altar, which became overturned.

Father Manion made light of his bandaged hands, and said last night: "It was nothing but what any one would have done."

FLED A BROADWAY CROWD.

Jersey Maid Upset by Window Legend Written by an Unseen Force.

When Broadway was full of shoppers yesterday a crowd of women stopped in front of the window where a mysterious, unseen force moves a pen across a sheet of paper and writes all sorts of sentences. It is a new invention, and there are always a dozen or two persons looking in at it. Of course there's a man who does the work, but he's not in sight.

Once again the glass was a damsel with a large bundle folded under her arm. There was something about her which said she was not of Manhattan Island, but rather from the wilds of Jersey. Her eyes protruded dangerously as she gazed at the silently moving pen. She wore a great blue ribbon around her neck.

The crowd grew, and all were intent on the writing. This is what they saw the pen write:

"See the beautiful maiden looking at me with burning eyes. She wears a large blue bow at her throat. I think she must come from up State. Don't run away, little girl."

But this last advice was not heeded. Like a frightened kitten the damsel with the blue bow turned around to see what seemed like a thousand laughing faces. The last the crowd saw of her she was fleeing homeward.

FIGHTS CAPTORS IN STORE.

Woman Charged with Shoplifting Battles with Detectives.

A woman, who said she was Mrs. Bella Easton, thirty-five years old, living at the Quincy House, in Thirty-third Street, near Seventh Avenue, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station last night charged with shoplifting by two woman detectives of a Broadway department store.

The woman was arrested only after a struggle with the two detectives. Another woman and a man who, the detectives say, were confederates of the Easton woman, escaped.

The struggle, beginning in the store, was continued out on Broadway, where Policeman Hefferen of the Broadway Squad came to the assistance of the detectives and placed Mrs. Easton under arrest. A great crowd of women shoppers followed the party to the station.

Two silk scarfs, valued at $16, which the woman is alleged to have stolen, were found on the sidewalk after the struggle, and a lace robe was found on her when she was searched at the station.

HOAGLAND WILL DIFFICULTY.

Heirs Ask Court to Construe Clause as to Residue of Estate.

There will probably be a legal contest over the will of Hudson Hoagland, who died on Jan. 30 at the Union Square Hotel, for the executors made it known in the Supreme Court yesterday that they were unable to construe some of the provisions of the will. The executors, Thomas H. Hoagland and George Lesks, through their counsel asked the Supreme Court to construe the meaning of one of the clauses which provides for the disposition of the residue of the estate.

At first it was believed that there would be very little property left after all the bequests were paid, but from an appraisal of the estate it was learned that the personal property amounted to $2,436,954.

The will, which was executed Nov. 1, 1903, made a bequest of $100,000 to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., and $10,000 to the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Oswego County. Then follow several small bequests to nephews and nieces.

As some of the nieces and nephews mentioned in the will died previous to the filing of the will for probate, the executors are anxious to have the courts construe the thirtieth clause, which refers to these nephews and nieces.

BOY ACROBAT BROKE SPINE.

He Was Descending a Ladder Head Downward and Fell.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 12.—While performing acrobatic feats in an amateur circus here Saturday afternoon, fifteen-year-old William Muir sustained an injury which caused his death this morning in the Muhlenberg Hospital. His spine was broken. His mother and a brother, Thomas M. Muir, are traveling in the West, and as yet have not been reached by telegraph.

Muir was descending head downward on a ladder, when he lost his balance, striking the ground heavily. He jumped to his feet, at the same time assuring the playmates and the audience that he was not hurt. A moment later he reeled and fell and did not again become conscious.

"COME-ON" SCHEME FOR NATURALIZATION CASES

C. F. Murphy Says Supt. Morgan Is Terrorizing Italians.

DUMMIES TELL WILD YARNS

"How Spaghetti Got Twenty Years" Scares New-Comers So They Surrender Papers, Good or Bad.

Charles F. Murphy told yesterday of a deep-laid plot on the part of Superintendent of Elections Morgan to make Italians summoned by his deputies in connection with the naturalization frauds give up their papers, be they good, bad, or indifferent.

By a system of what the police call "come-ons," Mr. Murphy said, Italians entering the Lords Court Building at Exchange Place and William Street, are put through a sort of preparatory third degree, on their way to the office of Superintendent Morgan, that reduces them to such a state of terror that they are willing to give up anything.

Some time ago Superintendent Morgan advertised in all the Italian, Yiddish, and other papers that any person having fraudulent naturalization papers who would give them up in thirty days would not be prosecuted. Since that time great numbers of Italians have visited his office, and, according to Mr. Murphy, this is what happens.

As soon as the Italian enters the corridor he sees a number of his countrymen in earnest confab. The conversation being in his native tongue and carried on loudly, naturally he listens.

"Have you heard what happened to Antonio Spaghetti last week?" asks one.

"No," says the other, in an awed voice. "What happened?"

"Well, he got twenty years in jail for having false naturalization papers."

The visitor turns a shade paler and walks on. A few feet further down the corridor he hears another conversation.

"Say, that's too bad about Giacomo Macaroni. He's done for."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Caught with fake naturalization papers and wouldn't admit it, so they gave him fifteen years in jail and fined him $1,000."

A shivery feeling creeps up the visitor's spine and he is about to take the elevator when he hears this.

"Wasn't that Dominico Parmesano a fool?"

"Why, what did he do?"

"Well, he had naturalization papers, and he came down here and was given a chance to say they were false and get off without being sent to jail. But he wouldn't do it, and now they've sent him to jail for ten years."

"Say, they're pretty hard on us about now, ain't they?"

"You bet. I wouldn't take a chance."

By this time the visitor has reached the elevator and he is quaking. He makes a rush for Supt. Morgan's office, and before the fright has a chance to wear off, he hands in his papers, says they were fraudulent, and goes away happy because he has escaped with his life.

"That's the way they work things down there," said Mr. Murphy, "and I'm going to put a stop to it. A lot of Italians have been bulldozed like that and have given up good papers rather than take any chance of going to jail."

Mr. Murphy sent for Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy yesterday and told him to get Mr. McAdoo to station two policemen who understood Italian in the corridor of the Lord's Court Building to stop such alleged intimidation. The policemen will be there to-day.

SAILORS OR BEGGARS?

Two Labeled "Hancock" and "Don Juan de Austria" Held.

Two men wearing the uniforms of sailors in the navy of the United States were arrested at Canal and Centre Streets yesterday afternoon on a charge of vagrancy.

Policeman Kelly told Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court, where the men were arraigned, that he had had frequent complaints from the Charity Organization Society about a gang of five men who, pretending that they were navy men, earned a good living in that neighborhood by "panhandling."

The men said they were Harry Harden and James Fogarty, on leave from the gunboat Topeka, now lying at Tompkinsville. Fogarty wore a cap labeled "U. S. Hancock" and Harden's hat bears the name of the Spanish ship Don Juan de Austria. They were held for investigation.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Sept. 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McDermott vs Erie R R Co
2—Hartman vs same
3—Benjamin vs same
4—Martin vs same
5—Boller vs Boller
6—In re West 140th St
7—McDougall & Potter Co vs Kumaugh
8—In re Green
9—In re Lynch
10—McCreery vs McCreery
11—Levor vs Cole
12—Hume vs Hume
13—Hathaway vs McCreery Elec Co
14—In re City of N Y, (1,643 Broadway)
15—Dickinson vs Grund
16—Miller vs Foss
17—Church vs Swigert
18—Samuel Cupples Envelope Co vs Lackner
19—City of New York vs Art Interchange Co
20—Cullinan vs Platt
21—In re Lott
22—Schile vs Schmitt & Schwauenfluegel
23—Daniel vs Goodyear Shoe Mach Co
24—Torrey vs Met St Ry
25—In re Cibulky
26—Young vs Consol Liquid Air Co
32—Hirsch vs Dorr
33—Luria vs Axelrod
34—Kiernan vs Empire Life Ins Co
35—Mich Savings Bank vs Coy, Hunt & Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Frederick Koesel,
Joseph Thall,
Samuel I. Kurzman,
Patrick Brady,
John Selschal,
Albert H. Brown,
Mary Smith
At 2:30 P. M.
Lizzie T. Marien

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Kendall's Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Edward E. Corrigan, District Attorney. Townsend for the People.

1—Giuseppe Cartaldo
2—Alfred Miller, Gustav Schwartz
3—Frank M. Smith, alias M. E. Lowery, alias J. E. Reynolds, alias Geo. A. Clark
4—James White
5—Salvatore Cortez
6—Benjamin Raymond
7—Frank A. Rigger
8—Joseph Sadenshod
9—Soteres Eliopulos, George Brown, John Theophilos, Peter Adrianopulos
10—Gaetano Migliorini, Charles Cross
11—Jacob A. Kremer
12—William Allen
13—Julius Smith,

MATHEWSON HIT FREELY AND NEW YORKS BEATEN

Only Second Defeat of Season at Hands of Boston Players.

VICTORY FOR THE AMERICANS

Bostons Lost a Game, but Are Still One Point Ahead for the Championship.

Although playing an errorless fielding game, and with Mathewson pitching, the New Yorks scored but one run to three against the Bostons yesterday. Chicago also was beaten by Pittsburg, which placed the champions next to the New Yorks in the National League pennant race. At Brooklyn the Philadelphia team won two games quite handily. In the American League the Greater New Yorks had difficulty in beating Washington, while at Philadelphia the Champion Bostons lost one game to the Athletics. These results did not affect the leadership, although Boston now has only one point the advantage over the local team. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 3; New York, 1
Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	9	10	11	14	17	15	17	93	.732
Pittsburg	9	..	11	10	8	14	12	11	75	.600
Chicago	7	8	..	9	15	10	13	14	76	.594
Cincinnati	7	9	8	..	10	12	12	13	71	.564
St. Louis	3	10	7	9	..	11	14	14	68	.500
Boston	2	3	8	6	6	..	9	11	46	.359
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	13	..	10	45	.357
Philadelphia	4	7	6	5	5	9	11	..	38	.297
Games lost	34	50	52	55	65	82	81	90		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Washington, 2.
Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 2, (6 inn.)
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 3, (10 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	7	10	10	9	10	13	20	79	.617
New York	6	..	12	8	11	13	13	14	77	.616
Philadelphia	7	9	..	13	8	10	11	11	69	.566
Chicago	9	10	6	..	12	10	11	15	73	.566
Cleveland	10	7	10	8	..	10	9	16	69	.556
St. Louis	9	6	6	5	7	..	10	10	53	.424
Detroit	6	6	7	8	4	10	..	11	52	.413
Washington	2	7	2	4	9	7	7	..	31	.244
Games lost	49	48	53	56	55	72	74	96		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Play Perfect Game and Beat Washington 4 to 2.

"Pat" Dougherty, the fleet-footed left fielder of the Greater New Yorks, materially assisted his team to defeat the Washingtons yesterday at American League Park. The victory was by the margin of two runs, and it was Dougherty's hit for three bases in the first inning, supplemented by a single of Elberfeld's, and Dougherty's terrific drive to right field for a home run in the seventh inning that scored two of the four runs credited to New York.

O'Neill, after getting to first on called balls in the first inning, reached third on Hill's sacrifice and Stahl's out. He was left there by Williams's fine stop of Hulsman's hit. The visitors scored their first run in the fourth inning on Stahl's little hit toward Conroy, Hulsman's hit, which Chesbro tried to handle, Mullin's force out, and the latter's steal which drew a throw from McGuire and Stahl tallied. Their second run resulted from a base on balls to Hill, Stahl's single to right field, which placed Hill on third and allowed Stahl to reach second on a throw by Keeler to third base, and Mullin's hard hit to Williams, who fielded the runner out at first.

Dougherty scored the first run for New York on a triple hit to left field in the first inning, and Elberfeld's bounder over Cassidy's head, Ganzel's two-base hit, Conroy's sacrifice, McGuire's base on balls, and Chesbro's hit brought a run in in the fifth inning, and after Elberfeld and Anderson had struck out in the sixth, Williams scored on a base hit, a passed ball, and Hill's surprising muss of Ganzel's fly. Then in the next inning came Dougherty's home run after McGuire and Chesbro had popped up fouls for Clark. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Hill, 3b	1	0	1	1	1
Stahl, 1b	1	2	10	1	0
Hulsman, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
Cassidy, ss	0	1	3	5	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Clark, c	0	0	5	2	1
Townsend, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	2	6	24	16	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Do'gherty, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	2	2	3	0
Anderson, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, 2b	1	2	1	6	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	0	1
McGuire, c	0	0	6	1	0
Chesbro, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	4	10	27	14	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2
New York	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	x—4

First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Townsend, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New York, 5. Struck out—By Chesbro, 6; by Townsend, 3. Home run—Dougherty. Three-base hit—Dougherty. Two-base hits—McGuire, Ganzel, Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Hill. Stolen base—Mullen. Double play—Cassidy and Stahl. Passed ball—Clark. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—4,880.

CHICAGO, 1; CLEVELAND, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Backed up by perfect support, both White and Joss to-day furnished a great pitchers' battle. White, although he was hit harder, kept his hits well scattered. Two singles and an out in the third inning scored the only run of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Davis, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	9	1	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Isbell, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
Lundon, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
White, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	5	27	12	0

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf	0	0	3	2	0
Bradley, c	0	0	9	10	0
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	5	4	0
Carr, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Lush, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Buelow, c	0	2	2	3	0
Joss, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	7	24	12	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 4. Sacrifice hit—Callahan. Double plays—Sullivan and Tan'hill; Bay, Lajoie and Bradley. First base on balls—Off White, 1; off Joss, 1. Struck out—By White, 2; by Joss, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

ST. LOUIS, 4; DETROIT, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—St. Louis defeated Detroit to-day in a closely played ten-inning game that was full of excitement. Attendance, 1,641. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	2	0	1
Wallace, ss	0	1	4	3	0
Hynes, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Moran, 3b	1	3	1	4	0
Sugden, c	0	0	6	3	0
Glade, p	1	0	0	4	2
*Hemphill	0	1	0	0	0
Pelty, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	30	15	3

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	3	2	1
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Beville, c	1	1	10	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Drill, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	1	6	0
O'Leary, ss	0	2	1	3	0
Donovan, p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	3	8	29	12	0

*Batted for Glade in ninth. †Two out when winning run was made.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0—3

Hits—Off Glade, 6, (in nine innings;) off Pelty, 2, (in one inning.) Two-base hits—Hynes, Wallace. Three-base hit—Barrett. Double play—Barrett and Drill. Passed ball—Beville. Stolen bases—Heidrick. Base on balls—Off Glade, 1; off Donovan, 2. Struck out—By Glade, 5; by Donovan, 1; by Pelty, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Detroit, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The largest crowd of the season to-day saw Boston and the home club play two games. Each team won and lost. The second game was called at the end of Boston's sixth inning because of darkness. Attendance, 19,694. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	7	0	1
Parent, ss	1	1	1	0	0
Stahl, cf	3	3	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	1	3	2	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	6	0	1
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Farrell, c	0	1	5	0	1
Gibson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	9	27	5	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsell, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Pic'ring, cf	0	2	4	0	2
Noonan, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
M. Cross, ss	1	0	0	1	0
Schreck, c	0	0	14	0	0
Waddell, p	0	1	0	0	1
Bender, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	4	8	27	3	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—6
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Stahl, Collins, Hartsel, Selbach. Three-base hits—Stahl, Bender. Sacrifice hit—Noonan. Stolen bases—Parent, Hartsel, Pickering. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—By Gibson, 1; by Waddell, 3; by Bender, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Gibson, 1; by Bender, 1. Struck out—By Gibson, 3; by Waddell, 4; by Bender, 9. Hits off Waddell, 6 in three innings; off Bender, 3 in six innings. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Parent, ss	1	2	4	0	1
Stahl, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Criger, c	0	0	4	2	1
Dineen, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	2	6	15	4	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	1	1	1	0
Pic'ring, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Noonan, c	1	0	3	1	0
L. Cross, 3b	2	3	0	0	1
Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	6	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Shreck, lb	0	1	3	1	0
Coakley, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	8	18	7	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hit—Selbach. Three-base hits—Hartsel, Dineen. Sacrifice hit—Hartsel. Stolen bases—Murphy, Hartsel. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Coakley, 3. Wild pitch—Coakley. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Score Only One Run to Three for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Although the Boston National League team had the field to themselves to-day and had the New Yorks as opponents, there was not an overabundance of "rooters" present, but the victory of the local team produced much enthusiasm. It was the second time the Bostons had won from the New Yorkers this season out of nineteen games played. Mathewson and Willis were the opposing pitchers, and while the visitor received the better support, a hitting streak in the sixth and seventh innings by the Bostons resulted in their success. For some reason or other Delehanty refused to play, and this may lead to his suspension.

In the second inning the New Yorks scored their only run of the game. Dahlen began by placing the ball to left field for a base, and after Dunn had been caught out on a fly to Fisher, Gilbert hit safely to right field, and Dahlen reached third. On Needham's fumble of Warner's hit Dahlen scored. Boston made two runs in the sixth inning on safe and heavy batting. Tenney hit to centre field for one base, and on Abbatichio's single to right field Tenney landed on third. Abbatichio stole second, and then Cooley sent the two runners across the plate with a two-base hit to right field. In the seventh inning Moran drove the ball to centre field for three bases, and tallied on Willis's safe hit in the same direction.

The outlook looked bright for a run for the visitors in the ninth inning. McGann started off with a good hit to centre field and reached second on Fisher's error. Willis threw out Merkle at first, but Dahlen got his base on four bad balls. With only one out, however, Dunn and Gilbert were easily retired. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Barclay, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	10	2	0
Ab't'chio, ss	1	1	4	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Fisher, cf	0	0	2	0	2
Moran, 3b	1	2	1	3	2
Needham, c	0	0	1	3	1
Willis, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	3	9	*26	13	5

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bresn'h'n, cf	0	0	5	0	0
Browne, c	0	0	4	0	0
McGann, lb	0	3	12	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	1	2	0
Dunn, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	2	0	5	0
Warner, c	0	1	2	0	0
Math'w'n, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	8	24	11	0

*Besmahan out, hit by batted ball.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Cooley. Three-base hit—Moran. Sacrifice hit—Browne. Stolen bases—McGann, Abbatichio, Geier. Double plays—Browne, Dunn, and Dahlen; Tenney, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Mathewson, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Attendance—2,494.

TWO DEFEATS FOR BROOKLYN.

Although the Brooklyns had not played at home since Aug. 18, their work yesterday in the double header with the Philadelphia team showed no improvement over their previous exhibitions at Washington Park this season. They were completely at the mercy of the visitors, who continued their clever exhibitions as presented at the Polo Grounds last week. While the fielding of the Brooklyns was slow and indifferent, that of the Philadelphians was of the championship stripe. Duggleby and Fraser were batted freely by Hanlon's men, but they kept the hits well scattered as a rule. On the other hand, Jones and Scanlon were hit hard and often, every man on the Philadelphia team securing one or more hits off Jones. Gleason's display both at the bat and in the field was exceedingly brilliant, the "Kid" having seventeen chances at second and accepted them all without the semblance of an error, while at the bat he wound up the day with a record of 500 per cent. With the bat, however, Lush carried off the honors of the day, making six hits, with a percentage of 600. Titus came next with a percentage of 556.

In the first game it was not until the eighth that the Brooklyns tallied, and then they made two runs on a bunch of hits. They scored two runs in the ninth inning by good batting. In the second game the Philadelphians began batting early and continued it to the finish. The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	2	3	3	6	0
Wolv'ton, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
McGee, rf	2	2	4	0	0
Lush, lb	1	0	2	11	0
Titus, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Hulswitt, ss	1	1	0	3	0
Roth, c	0	0	5	0	0
Sparks, p	1	0	1	1	0
Fraser, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	8	11	27	13	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b	0	0	1	1	2
Dillon, 2b	0	2	2	9	1
Gessler, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lumley, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	2	1	1	0	2
Babb, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Ritter, c	0	1	4	4	0
Jordan, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Dobbs	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	27	11	6

*Batted for Scanlon in ninth inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—4

Hits—Off Sparks in eight innings; 9; off Fraser in one inning, 1. Two-base hit—Gleason. Three-base hits—Gleason, McGee, Titus, Dillon, Lumley. Double play—Wolverton, Gleason, and Lush. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 3; off Sparks, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Scanlon, 2; by Sparks, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	3	2	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	2	2	2	3	0
Wol'ton, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
McGee, rf	2	3	2	0	0
Lush, 1b	2	4	12	2	1
Titus, lf	1	3	0	0	0
Hulswitt, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Doolin, c	1	1	5	1	0
Duggleby, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	12	17	27	17	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b	2	2	2	1	2
Dillon, 1b	1	2	8	1	0
Gessler, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Lumley, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Bergen, c	0	0	5	2	0
Jordan, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Jones, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	5	10	27	10	4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	3	0—12
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0— 5

Two-base hits—Gleason, Titus, Strang, Gessler, (2.) Lumley. Home run—Lush. Stolen base—Wolverton. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—By Jones, 2; by Duggleby, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Duggleby, 3. Wild pitch—Jones. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—2,500.

PITTSBURG, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Wagner's two long hits were the only features of the game to-day that reversed the standing of the two teams. Pittsburg going into second, and the locals dropping into third place. Both pitchers were very wild, and the fielding back of them was far from being first-class. Attendance, 1,250. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	3	2	2
Barry, 1b	1	1	10	0	0
McC'thy, cf	0	0	2	5	0
O'Neil, c	0	1	2	7	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	6	0
Jones, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	1	2
Weimer, p	1	1	1	4	1
Total	2	7	27	13	5

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Beaumont, cf	2	1	4	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	4	1
Wagner, lf	0	2	2	0	1
Brans'd, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
McC'm'k, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Phelps, c	0	1	2	1	0
Flaherty, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	5	27	12	3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Pittsburg, 11. Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—McCarthy. Double play—Leach and Brannfield. Struck out—By Weimer, 2; Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 4; off Flaherty, 6. Wild pitch—Weimer. Hit with ball—McCarthy. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

American Association.

Louisville, 3; Toledo, 2.
St. Paul, 9; Milwaukee, 0. (Umpire's award).
Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 4.

New York State League.

At Gloversville—A. J. & G., 12; Syracuse, 13.
At Albany—Albany, 2; Scranton, 1, (twelve innings.)
At Ilion—Utica, 6; Ilion, 7.
At Troy—Troy, 6; Binghamton, 3.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	2	0	1	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	1	0

Batteries—Burchell and Ahearn; Plummiller and Vandergrift.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—5	7	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	5

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; McCann and Vandergrift.

AT NEWARK—FIRST GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	2	4
Newark	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	.	—10	10	1

Batteries—Murphy and Stamler; Brackenridge and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	2
Newark	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	—4	4	2

Batteries—Kellogg and Thomas; Burke and Smink.

Toronto, 6; Buffalo, 10.
Montreal, 12; Rochester, 1.

New England League.

At Fall River—Nashua, 11; Fall River, 6.
At Lawrence—First Game—Manchester, 6; Lawrence, 1. Second Game—Manchester, 5; Lawrence, 4. At Haverhill—First Game—Lowell, 3; Haverhill, 2. Second Game—Lowell, 4; Haverhill, 0.
At New Bedford—First Game—Concord, 6; New Bedford, 2. Second Game—New Bedford, 3; Concord, 0.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 7; Memphis, 7, (nine innings, darkness.)
At Nashville—Nashville, 10; Shreveport, 5.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 4; Little Rock, 2.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 1, (nine innings, darkness.)

MOTOR BOATS TO RACE.

Fast Fleet Entered for Challenge Cup of American P. B. Association.

The forthcoming races for the American Power Boat Association's Challenge Cup promises to be the most interesting contest of motor boats yet held in this country. The races, which are the result of the challenge of the Shooting Star of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, will take place on the Hudson River, off the Columbia Yacht Club's house, on Sept. 21, 22, and 23. The cup was won by the Standard of the Columbia Yacht Club in June. The Standard has since been sold out of the club and is not entered for the coming races. Besides the Shooting Star, twelve boats are already entered.

It is said that the new Seabury boat, which was badly damaged on her trial trip last week, will be repaired in time to participate. Much is expected of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, new boat, which is said to have recently covered the measured course in Manhasset Bay at the rate of twenty-two knots an hour.

Following is the list of entries to date:

Boat.	Owner.	Club.
Mercedes IV	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	American
Vingtetun II	G. S. Kilmer	Chippewa Bay
Shooting Star	J. Manhasset Jr.	Manhasset Bay
Marcerene II	J. W. Allison	Cape May
Mercedes II	H. L. Bowden	Rhode Island
Regina	S. L. Clayton	Philadelphia
Catch Me	J. Martin	Manhasset
Macaroni	C. H. Tangeman	Atlantic
Josephine	A. J. Buschmann	Jamaica Bay
Logarithm	P. M. Waterman	Sachem's Head
Cricket	Thomas Fearon	Yonkers
Challenge	Smith & Mabley	Audubon

$10,000 Prize Offered for Autoboats.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Auto announces that C. L. Charley, the automobilist, has offered a prize of $10,000 for the first autoboat which successfully accomplishes a voyage from New York to Havre.

POLO AT VAN CORTLANDT.

Big Games Next Week—Commissioner Schmitt Favors Grand Stand.

Van Cortlandt Park will be the scene of a series of excellent polo games within the coming two or three weeks. The open championship match to be played on the big field next Tuesday, under the auspices of the Polo Association, will undoubtedly be the best and fastest polo game played in America this year. With one team composed of Foxhall Keene, R. L. Agassiz, Devereux, Milburn and Joshua Crane, Jr., and the other made up of the Waterbury brothers, J. E. Cowdin and C. R. Snowden, a scientific and brilliantly played match is virtually assured.

Immediately following this championship game will come the open tournament of the Squadron A Polo Club. Among the entering teams will be Great Neck, Rumson, and New Haven, and all of these should be worth seeing. Mr. C. Lawrence, Leavitt J. Hunt, and Joseph H. Hunt have been discussing the advisability of erecting a public stand with Commissioner Schmitt of the Borough of the Bronx.

The Commissioner promised to give a definite statement this week regarding the possibility of getting the stand ready for the big game next Tuesday, for in all probability the largest polo crowd will be at Van Cortlandt that the Park has seen since its Squadron began playing there.

As Van Cortlandt Park is a public park, no admission will be charged to the stand, and beyond reserving a few seats for the members of the Polo Association and the friends of the competitors, the stand will be absolutely free to the public. Should the stand be covered it would offer a convenient place from which to view games in wet weather, as at present there is nothing near the polo field under which any shelter can be obtained during a storm.

Squadron A will begin practice this week in preparation for its club tournament, and on Saturday an impromptu game will be played between two picked squadron teams. The three polo fields are in excellent playing condition, and the competitions beginning

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

A MONOPOLY OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The American people have never before been talked to as President ROOSEVELT has chosen to talk to them in his letter of acceptance. It is an extraordinary document. The archives which contain the public papers of Presidents, of Governors of States, of incumbents of high offices or of candidates for the same, would be searched in vain for its like. No man should conceive or utter a public declaration in this tone and spirit unless he were, not merely as a matter of dogma but as a matter of fact, infallible. It is a letter which would be highly appropriate in its spirit were it signed by some potentate who actually ruled by Divine right. From beginning to end the firm hand that held that pen never faltered. There is never any intimation of doubt that the things "We"—meaning theoretically the Republican Party, but in fact THEODORE ROOSEVELT—have done are absolutely right, without flaw, without fault, without shortcoming of any kind whatsoever. The Administration has given the country the best government it could have had; not simply the best government that could possibly have been given by finite men, but the absolute and unqualified best.

The President's self-sufficiency is perfect. He has done absolutely the right thing, the very best thing upon every Government occasion, and with assured confidence he promises to keep on so doing. He has made no mistakes; he will make none. Whoever says he has or will is guilty of misrepresentation. In fact, his impeccable Administration imposes upon his critics a preparatory stage of misrepresentation as a primary necessity of their function. The most powerful monarchs of the world have been accustomed now and then in the privacy of their closets to pray for Divine guidance and support. There is no hint nor any trace of a hint in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S letter that he ever feels the need of help or support from any source. A President so completely sure of himself in all emergencies as this letter shows our President to be must be considered, we suppose, an exception to the rules applicable to common mortals upon whom great responsibilities have been thrust. President MCKINLEY was notably meek under his great honors and powers. There was a note of sincere humility in his public utterances. He was wont to refer frequently to the will of the people. He even spoke respectfully of Congress now and then. There is nothing of that in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S letter. "We shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy on exactly the same lines in the future as in the past," he says. This is only an example. Even a Republican Senate might have views of its own concerning our foreign policy, and a Republican Congress might have something to say about the handling of the navy. If so it would be an impertinence, we judge; at least no interference from that source is looked for by the President.

Toward the Democratic Party the President is astonishingly truculent. He defiles it with every insult his imagination can conjure up. It is a vile thing, without character, without courage; it improvises its convictions, and abandons them if they prove unacceptable to the people. Don't you like what we've done? he shouts at the Opposition. What are you going to do about it? Will you undo our work if you come in? You dare not. Throughout all that part of the letter in which he deals with the Democratic Party one has a vivid picture of the clinched fist shaken in the faces of the miserable creatures at whom the Presidential vituperation is aimed. The old party has been much castigated for its sins, but it never got such a tongue-lashing as this from any high source. It has been often preached that a certain graciousness and courtesy toward a prostrate foe was advisable even in the great moment of triumph. President ROOSEVELT scouts the idea. He believes he has the Democratic Party down, that he is going to keep it down, and he puts his foot on its neck and mauls it to his own great joy. It is told of an English barrister that, pausing in the course of an argument, he said to the Judge: "Your Lordship, the language you have seen fit to employ toward me would be disrespectful from the Almighty to a black beetle." The Democrats, outraged in their feelings and woefully mishandled as they have been by the President, may feel that even the basest beings in the land should not deserve to be talked to by the President quite in this fashion. But it will do them no good to rub their wounds. The most effective reply to the President which they can make is to [illegible] at the polls. Then they will [illegible]

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country's if, though they fail to achieve the victory, they so bear themselves in the fight as to convince him and it that they have convictions, courage, character, and coherence.

As we have said, the President's self-righteousness bears him through to the end. In the very closing paragraphs of his letter, after having recited the glorious chronicles of a faultless Administration, he says: "Under conditions as they actually are, good Americans should refuse for the sake of the welfare of the Nation to change the National policy." Those who vote for a change, then, will be bad Americans. All good men will vote for Mr. ROOSEVELT. Does any American voter remember anything quite like this letter? Have we ever before had in the White House a President who so evidently and sincerely believed himself to be incapable of error? Has any candidate for a Federal office ever so vaunted himself upon a public record absolutely without blemish? Has any candidate for the Presidency ever before "dared" the American people to review his acts and reverse his policy?

The letter is THEODORE ROOSEVELT through and through. He never put forth a more characteristic production. A President possessed of the delusion of personal and official infallibility is a novelty in this Republic. What would happen if he should in quite a human way make a blunder and venture upon mistaken and dangerous policies is a subject which may give occasion for anxious thought to the voters of the country. He would never see his mistake, of course, and his cocksureness would carry him far.

SOME OF THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

There are certain clauses of the charter of New York and of the civil service law designed especially to protect the equal rights of all workingmen in the employ of the city. The substance of these provisions is that all men desiring employment from the city shall register their names with a statement of their experience and vouchers from reputable citizens and employers. They are then subjected to a simple physical examination to test their strength for the work they seek. Then the law requires that they shall be employed in the order that they have applied. If after employment they are laid off for no fault of their own, they are entitled to employment so soon as any need of them arises.

A letter has been addressed to the Mayor from the Civil Service Reform Association pointing out that these provisions of the law have been evaded and violated by various officers of the City Government, including the Civil Service Commission. The method alleged is as follows: Men who have been chosen impartially are laid off for alleged want of work. They are carried on the rolls of the departments in which they were engaged without pay. Instead of being given a chance for any work there is, this work is given to men selected from a new list, and, as reported, only on the recommendation of the district leaders. As the idle men can be carried on the rolls only for three months, they are at the end of that time employed for a few days and then again are laid off, while new batches of politically favored workingmen are employed.

These charges require the closest investigation. The association making them is very careful as to its facts, and is entirely disinterested. We trust that his Honor the Mayor will give to the matter his earliest attention.

THE MISSION OF THE LENA.

Probably the first thought that came to the minds of most naval readers of THE TIMES in connection with the news of the arrival in San Francisco Bay of the Russian warship Lena was a query concerning the mission that had brought her more than 5,000 miles to the chief port of the United States on the Pacific Coast. The dispatches from San Francisco say that the officers of the Lena frankly admit that the cruiser's object is the capture of some of the steamers of the Japanese lines that run to Vancouver, Seattle, and the Golden Gate, and, as the Lena has a speed above eighteen knots, it is reasonable to suppose she could overhaul most of the Japanese liners, whose speed rarely exceeds fifteen knots. But the time for the Russian cruiser to catch Japanese steamships came to an end when she let go her anchor off San Francisco, since her presence in the eastern Pacific is now known all over the world, and the only craft she would have a chance to catch napping would be one that had already left Honolulu for our coast. Taking into consideration the announcement that the Lena's boilers and engines are in need of repairs, it is probable that her commanding officer hopes to secure an extension of the twenty-four-hour period of stay in a neutral port permitted by international law, and it is not likely that he really expects to do much active cruising for several days. In a week after leaving Honolulu any Japanese steamer would be safe in one of our ports. It is improbable that the Lena's long voyage was made on the bare chance of intercepting one vessel that might be caught between Hawaii and San Francisco.

Remembering, however, the fright into which British shippers were thrown by the operations of the Smolensk and the Petersburg in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, it is easy to understand the Lena's mission. International law will compel her to go to sea as soon as she has taken aboard enough coal to enable her to reach her nearest home port. That means that she will be entitled to fill up her bunkers to their extreme capacity, for she has more than 5,000 miles to go to reach a Russian port. With that coal supply she can do considerable "low-power" [illegible] and the ports of call in the Orient. Naturally few neutral liners will run the risk of being taken as prizes on account of carrying contraband of war. The effect will be to cut Japan off from the supply of many articles that have hitherto been shipped from our ports. It is this effect that the Lena is intended to produce. If she should capture an American merchant steamer and send her to Vladivostok for carrying an innocent cargo such as was shipped in the Arabian, the United States might be forced to insist upon a revision of the instructions concerning such goods. But the Lena will have probably accomplished her mission in having made her appearance in our waters.

UNDOUBTEDLY.

"Undoubtedly," says Mr. ROOSEVELT, "it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country." Undoubtedly no such alternative is presented, and no sane man, acquainted with the facts and careful of the truth, would like to say that there is. Take a specific instance.

Probably the President is aware of the existence of what is known as the Beef Trust. His Department of Justice has a number of suits pending against it, we believe, under the Sherman anti-trust law. His Inter-State Commerce Commission has been looking into its relations to the railroads. During the last few months, on the strength of a strike among its laborers, the prices of the commodities in which this trust deals have been largely advanced, and the percentage of advance, as is usual under such circumstances, was much higher for the meats that enter into the daily fare of the working classes in the country than for the meats eaten at the tables of the rich. These prices, whether for the rich or for the poor, were practically fixed by the managers of this one trust with whom there is almost no competition in any part of the United States. Their profits are large and the fortunes acquired among them are, as the President can learn from Mr. CORTELYOU, notoriously huge.

On the Northern and on the Southern border of the country there are vast regions suitable to cattle raising, from which, under natural conditions, considerable quantities of cattle or meat would come into this country at the prices determined by the demand, rendering the monopoly control of the Meat Trust impossible or extremely difficult. Against this competition the trust is protected by various import duties. No American can get a pound of fresh beef from these sources without paying a tax of 2 cents, or, at a low estimate of ordinary prices, a tax of 33 per cent. If he desires corned or preserved beef, he must pay a tax of 25 per cent. If a butcher wishes to import live cattle he must pay at least 27½ per cent. on the import price. Is it not plain enough to be seen by a wayfaring man, though a candidate of the Party of Protection, that if these duties were repealed the unnatural and enormous profits of the Beef Trust would be reduced, that no single industry of the country would be injured, that the cost of living would be reduced, that the value of workingmen's wages would be increased, and that the one business that would be particularly interfered with would be the collection of campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of this most oppressive tax on food?

THE ENDING OF A STRIKE.

What the late Senator CONKLING doubtless meant when he described "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding" is strikingly illustrated in the winding up of the great meat strike in Chicago. Those who can get work at the occupations in and around the stock yards with which they are familiar have resumed, content to begin again where they left off, after two months of unprofitable and destructive idleness. For most of them the coming Winter will be one of keen privation, for their earnings will be largely consumed in paying their arrears of indebtedness. Those whose places have been satisfactorily filled are looking for any kind of work which will feed them, and to get it will probably have to take the places of others now employed and perhaps dissatisfied with their jobs.

The unions of the various trades represented among the employés of the packing houses are broken and their rehabilitation is rendered the more difficult by the fact that the open shop is established and will remain. The leaders are discredited and disgraced. Some of the misguided men who followed them so joyously would like nothing better than a chance to lynch those who promised so much and performed so little. It is all very sad. The survivors of such a futile struggle lack even the poor consolation which comes to a defeated army. Nobody hails them as heroes or wastes any tears on their scars.

ITALIANS AND THE LAW.

It would be interesting to know what has become of the movement started a few weeks ago looking to the co-operation of law-abiding citizens of Italian birth with the civil authorities in the detection and suppression of crime in our Italian colonies. When the plan was proposed a number of leading Italian citizens were enthusiastic in its support. A meeting was held which was but thinly attended, and action was postponed for a subsequent meeting which, if held at all, was even less purposeful than the first.

About all that has come of the movement thus far is the recommendation that [illegible] number of Italians. This does not reach the root of the matter at all. The popular conviction is growing that the flood of immigration which enters the country under the generic designation of Italian contains dangerous elements with which our civil authorities have to deal; that it is swelled by the attractions offered here for the pursuit of the profession of brigandage in one or another form; that the Neapolitans, Sicilians, and other Italian-speaking elements of our resident population, if not in sympathy with the crimes of their compatriots, are curiously apathetic concerning them, and that very much more drastic measures than have hitherto been taken will be needed to impress these people with a proper respect for the law and with a realizing sense of the fact that they can only be permitted to come here if they behave properly or to remain during good behavior. If the better elements of the Italian colony in New York are deterred from doing or saying what their duty as citizens demands by fear of the Black Hand or the Mafia, the conditions are already intolerable and almost any means of remedying them would be warranted, provided such means were legal, thorough, and adequately disciplinary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Doctors who believe—and apparently there are many of them—that the members of their profession are different from and superior to the members of all others, in that they are constantly endeavoring to put an end to the thing out of which they live, really ought to view their own mental condition with apprehension and to "take something" for it before this queer delusion lets in a lot more and the unhappy victims pass beyond the possibility of help even from such of their brethren as remain sane. Latest of many manifestations of the belief that the doctors, from a business point of view, are nobly cutting their own throats, is one that appears in The Post-Graduate. "It is not generally realized," says that high authority, "that the medical profession is the only one laboring conscientiously and faithfully to destroy its own source of income. Every improvement in hygiene and in sanitary science, every discovery of a specific source of disease, by improving the general health removes large amounts of money from the medical man's pocket and adds incalculably to the wealth of the community. The time will come when this fact will be generally realized." Possibly. But about the same time, we suspect, there will be a realization, also general, that the labor, conscientious and faithful as it is, and measurably successful as it has been, besides, is not destroying, or even tending to destroy, the source of the doctor's income. For the task imposed upon them, the task which they are doing their excellent best to perform, is one that, if not quite endless, theoretically, most certainly will not be completed by this generation of doctors or by any generation of their successors in whom they can pretend to have a personal interest. One can conceive, of course, of a time when medical and surgical science shall have made such progress that everybody will live on indefinitely in a state of perfect health, and there will be nothing more for doctors to do, but an enormous "meanwhile" will precede that glorious age, and while it lasts the doctors are in no danger of starving. The length of the route to be traversed before all disease is cured or prevented will be better appreciated by our medical friends, perhaps, if they will soberly ask themselves how much nearer their noble goal has been brought by their marvelous discoveries and achievements in the last fifty years. The place from which they started is still in plain sight, alas! while that to which they are going is beyond the reach of everything except rather reckless prophecy. Deserved credit is accorded to the doctors so cordially and generously that it ill becomes them to claim the glory of a wholly imaginary self-sacrifice.

—On reading over the prayer which the authorities of the Russian Church, at the instigation of the Czar, have prepared to meet the special exigencies of the existing situation in the East, one's first impulse is to doubt the authenticity of the production set before us—to deny the possibility that sane white men, living in the twentieth century, can entertain the ideas, theological and others, set forth in this prayer, or can so utterly lack the sense of humor as to be unable to see the grotesque absurdity of [illegible] own people

—Again the cannibals of that dark island, New Guinea, come before the world through the report which has reached Brisbane, Australia, to the effect that a Catholic mission in the German portion of the island has been attacked and ten missionaries have been murdered, five of whom were women. It is further reported that thirty-six natives were captured on suspicion and sixteen of them executed for murder. Thus one more chapter is added to the grim missionary history of New Guinea. This is not by any means the first time that a whole mission has been wiped out of existence by its own converts, who in some cases turned around and ate their preceptors. In 1881, for instance, twelve persons who had been working for years at a mission founded by Dr. JAMES CHALMERS at Kalo, on the south coast of New Guinea, disappeared mysteriously. The news was brought to CHALMERS as he was leaving Port Moresby on one of his exploration expeditions. He turned back and instituted an inquiry which brought the truth to light. The missionaries with their wives and families had been massacred, and it was said that the children were eaten. The missionaries of the Kalo mission, however, were converted New Guineans, and it is easy to understand that if those Christian cannibals [illegible] conscience over a [illegible] Anglo-Saxon. The present massacre is not the first massacre of Europeans. The most notable and the most extraordinary—inasmuch as it makes the Catholic massacre less surprising—was the murder of Dr. JAMES CHALMERS himself. This man was really the pioneer of Christianity in New Guinea. He braved dangers innumerable, and after twenty years, when the Peace of Man and GOD was supposed to be on the land, and the Government of Victoria had voted CHALMERS a large sum of money for his services to Christianity, civilization, and geography, the natives who had sung hymns for fifteen years turned around and killed their shepherd. Not only that; the New Guineans added insult to injury in that they boiled CHALMERS in sage and ate him. Perhaps in this way they hoped "inwardly to digest" his good teachings. But it seems more like a powerful illustration of the saying that "what's bred in the bone will out in the blood." One could not blame the missionary societies if they began to get discouraged as to New Guinea.

—After a few more of our correspondents have exhausted the eloquence of their indignation on the signs advertising the business of undertakers that have a prominent place beside so many church doors, perhaps at least one of those responsible for this particular manifestation of the commercial instinct will attempt to defend, or at least to excuse, it. Explanation, perhaps, will be easier than defense, or even excuse, and the latter can hardly go further than an assertion that the custom has certain conveniences for the public as well as obvious profit for the undertaker. Still, the custom is an unpleasant one, now that attention has been fixed upon it. While nobody complained, nobody thought anything about it, or at least so few that they hardly counted against the conveniences, but discussion of the question will impress the demerits of this form of advertising on many minds. The chances are that all of the offensive signs will come down in time, and a good many of them in the immediate future. Certainly they do not illustrate tact or good taste, and they are very far from necessary.

A POLITICAL ANALOGY.

Precedents to Show Why Democrats Will Win.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the piping times of politics our souls are vexed by many weak analogies and fool predictions. I give you an analogy and a prediction that do not seem to me to be devoid of either strength or sense. From March 4, 1801, when John Adams, angry and resentful, unhitched his horse from the Capitol fence and rode away to Massachusetts, without waiting to witness Jefferson's inauguration, to March 4, 1841, is a period of forty years. Deduct the four years of John Quincy Adams's term and we have thirty-six years of Democratic rule, ending with Martin Van Buren, a New Yorker of Dutch name and descent. From March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1905, is a period of forty-four years. Deduct the eight years of Grover Cleveland's two terms, and we have thirty-six years of Republican rule, ending with Theodore Roosevelt, a New Yorker of Dutch name and descent. The Nation demanded and had a change of party in 1841, and it demands and will have a change of party in 1905.

We have had five Vice Presidents, Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, and Roosevelt, who succeeded to the Presidency by reason of the death of their predecessors in office. Four of them failed to succeed themselves. Will the fifth be more fortunate? I think not.

New York, Sept. 10, 1904. K.

NATIONALITY OF PORTO RICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American papers sometimes contain tales about persons who have forgotten who they are, what are their names, and where they live. The Porto Ricans find themselves in the same predicament as those absent-minded people. To what nationality do they belong? What is the character of their citizenship? This matter has never been clearly settled.

In 1902 Mrs. Isabella Gonzalez, a niece of my wife, and a native-born Porto Rican, came from San Juan to New York. She was forbidden to land, the reason alleged being that she was an "alien" and that she was liable to become a public charge, notwithstanding my guaranteed assurances of her support as a member of my family. I took the case before the United States Circuit Court. Judge Lacombe declared that Mrs. Gonzalez was a "foreigner." The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which from the lofty heights of its judicial wisdom decided that my relative could land, but that the Porto Ricans were neither Americans nor foreigners; or rather, did not decide this, it decided that it had not decided anything. It left the nationality of the Porto Ricans in suspense, and it continues to be in suspense, unless Mr. Roosevelt gets a licking or something extraordinary and unforseen happens to enable the highest tribunal to settle the question whether a Porto Rican really belongs to any nationality.

And what may turn up to enable the highest tribunal to reach any conclusion? I don't know for my part, and I believe Mrs. Gonzalez doesn't know either; still less her counsel, former Assistant District Attorney Charles E. Le Barbier, who acted in the matter, and least of all, the highest tribunal. I don't know, I repeat, but I will add that I suspect what may happen, and that is that Congress will pass a law in which it will state:

"Article I.—The Porto Ricans are citizens of the United States for the reason that they were such ever since Jan. 1, 1899."

Because, if since they ceased to be Spanish citizens they have not been Americans citizens, what in the name of heaven have they been? D. COLLAZO.

New York, Sept. 11, 1904.

For Community of Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting in your issue of the 9th the letter "Disproof of a Trust Charge," in reference to the New York Central's proposed station, permit me to call attention to the statement concerning the erection of a station costing $35,000,000, that "the erection of this great station illustrates one of the beneficial results of the merger of railway interests and the operation of various roads in working harmony. * * * With the lines comprised within this system working independently, with more or less unnecessary cost and a ruinous competition, no such station as that which is now promised to the city could have been thought of. That mammoth station is to be one of the fruits of the working out of a legitimate scheme of 'community of interests.'"

It appears from the above that a complete "community of interests" throughout the country would enable the railways to give much better and cheaper service, perhaps saving thousands of dollars annually to the people. Following this line further, why would it not be better for all people to merge all their interests into one great "community of interests"?

F. E. OHLINGER.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

She Had No Foreign Complaint.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Is it true that you were very seasick on the trip over?" asked Mrs. Goodart.

"Yes, indeed," replied the old lady.

"Why, I understand your daughter left a remedy in your stateroom before the ship sailed."

"No, indeed, there wasn't nothin' there but a bottle of [illegible] for 'mal de mer,' an' I [illegible]

NEW YORK'S MUDDY WATER.

Aqueduct Has Not Been Cleaned Since It Was Built.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed in THE TIMES of recent date that many complaints are being made in regard to the turpidity of the water at present supplied to the City of New York. These complaints, it seemed, were referred to the Department of Water Supply, and rather than take the blame this department shouldered it on to the Street Cleaning Department. The reason they gave is that the white wings flush the streets from the hydrants, causing an increased flow, which rolls up the muddy deposits in the mains. This may be true to a certain extent, but why are the mains allowed to be in such a condition that when a few hydrants are opened the people all over the city are unable to get anything to drink but a solution of mud, which, to say the least, is not only a nuisance, but also a dangerous menace to the life of the community?

Few persons outside of the Water Department are aware of the real conditions and source of the present water supply, which is such an important factor in the life of our great city.

In stating a few of the apparent reasons not mentioned by the Water Department that cause the present turpidity of the water, it will be necessary to start at the source of supply.

In Manhattan the water comes from the impounding reservoirs of the Croton system, and these reservoirs were constructed without the removal of turf, stumps, peat, and other organic matter from their beds. The decomposition has now practically come to an end, and the reservoirs are apparently but little different to natural lakes having mud bottoms.

Most of the reservoirs are deep, and, due to the lack of circulation during certain portions of the year, the water near the bottom undergoes a process of stagnation. In Summer, when the reservoirs are low, the water is drawn from the lowest sluices, and hence muddy water passes through the aqueduct to the city.

The aqueduct which at present supplies Manhattan and the Bronx with water has not been cleaned since it was built, notwithstanding the fact that in most cities it is customary to clean an aqueduct once or twice a year, to get rid of the growth of organic matter which soon accumulates on the sides and invert.

But probably the chief reason for the present turpidity of the water is due to the growth of microscopic organisms, which grow at certain seasons of the year, especially in the reservoirs of Central Park in their present condition. These reservoirs have not been cleaned for many years, and with 200,000,000 gallons of water per day passing through them it is doubtless easy to surmise that the bottoms of these reservoirs are covered with a deep layer of mud, which promotes the growth of all microscopic organisms, and gives the water a muddy appearance.

It is a good thing that the people are awakening to the fact that they are drinking a dirty and dangerous solution, and it is to be hoped they will have the present supply improved and not be prevented by any such absurd reasons as those put forward by the Water Department.

New York, Sept. 10, 1904. HYDRAULIC.

ADVOCACY OF BLANK BALLOTS.

Future Nominations to Represent Choice of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is the common creed (accepted also by the writer until within a few years,) that when candidates have been nominated by the two great parties, the "practical" voter has only a choice between them. If this be so, then it seems to me the political wire-pullers have a perpetual lease of power.

In the pending Presidential election everybody admits admirable qualities in both candidates, but, in the judgment of some persons, there is a very grave objection to Mr. Parker in his two votes for the free silver candidate. These votes, these persons think, impeach either his judgment or his patriotism, and should rule him out of the Presidential chair. Mr. Roosevelt, in his pension decision, has assumed the master; he said he would be servant. It seems to the writer that he, also, should be barred. If, then, failing to approve either the Republican or the Democratic candidate, how is the citizen to vote?

Why not vote a blank ballot? That course would certainly not be "practical," in this election, but wouldn't it be so in the next? A hundred thousand voters, who decline to be misrepresented, are likely to be listened to when nominations are made, but they must give proof of their existence. I know no better way of doing this than the one suggested. Certainly they won't be listened to if they vote one of the machine tickets.

UNWILLINGLY ON THE FENCE.

New York, Sept. 12, 1904.

Magistrate Pool and Truck Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What manner of man is Magistrate Pool? Evidently he thinks that the lot of the pedestrian in this city is too easy, and so took advantage of the opportunity offered the other day to suggest to truck drivers and chauffeurs to hit things up and make traveling on foot in our streets more lively and less safe than it has been.

Mr. Pool may enjoy "dodging" recklessly driven trucks and automobiles, but what about our wives and children, to say nothing about the weak and infirm? Isn't the list of men, women, and children who are run over in this town every day of the year big enough to suit his Honor?

Mr. Pool as a Police Magistrate has said and done a good many queer things, but this direct encouragement to absolute disregard of the rights of pedestrians on the part of truck drivers seems to the writer to be the limit.

It would be interesting to know what Commissioner McAdoo, who has done and is doing so much to regulate traffic and make the streets safer for every one, thinks of the assistance he has received from Mr. Pool. O. B.

New York, Sept. 10, 1904.

A "Tip" for Tippers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much is said on the subject of "tipping" that I wish you would advocate the 10 per cent. tips as widely as possible. That would be a basis for the tipper and tippee to be recognized at all times and in all places.

Ten per cent. commercially is a big percentage, and given only in extreme cases; the average is under 5. So it strikes me that my figure is a bountiful one and could be soon reduced to a system if every one (except the nouveau riche) adhered to it—that or nothing.

Such a system exists in Europe at about 5 per cent., and the tipped are not only grateful, but profuse in thanks. C. N. S.

New York, Sept. 10, 1904.

Mutual Lapse of Memory.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Mrs. B., who has passed the meridian of life and is ambling down its western slope, had occasion to consult her doctor. Before he diagnosed her illness he asked her age.

"Doctor," said the old lady, with some asperity, "I am just one year older than I was this time last year, when you visited me professionally and asked the same question."

"How old were you then?" asked the doctor.

"I have forgotten."

"So have I."

TO RELIEVE JAM AT BRIDGE.

Plan for a Subway Through Chambers Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The day of the elevated and bridge has passed; this city will never again consent to have another elevated structure in the streets, and it is not improbable that the trolley lines will ultimately be abolished.

Our city streets are becoming more congested with moving vehicles of all kinds every day, and something must be done or accidents will be more frequent. The underground tubes will make this reform probable, and it is amusing to read the remarks Mr. Best, who wants an elevated road erected to relieve the "jam" at the Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Best would do well to advocate an underground railroad through Chambers Street, westward to Broadway, or even further if necessary. Such a road, if constructed, could have a large underground station at the bridge entrance. If such a road were to empty its passengers into another commencing at the Harlem River and terminating at the Battery, the problem would be solved. An ideal street for such an enterprise is Eighth Avenue, which is virtually a continuation of Hudson Street north. Elevated roads are noisy and inconvenient, trolley roads dangerous, and bridges very expensive. The tube is the only cheap, durable thing, and can be quickly constructed. If it has any disadvantages, experience will find a way to correct them.

A tube underground road constructed along and under Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street to the Battery will prove of great financial benefit to the capitalists who are willing to construct it. It will prove of benefit to the householder and public also.

Our passenger traffic increases at the rate of 60,000 every year, and ere long the present completed subway will prove insufficient for the public needs. By all means let us have an underground road down and under Eighth Avenue and Hudson Street to the Battery. This with the branch across and under Chambers Street will be all that is needed for five years to come. As to expense, it will prove itself a valuable factor, increase property values, and supply the west side of this city with a means of transportation. In London many underground roads exist; they pay well, are convenient and safe. New York will do well to import an English engineer who can teach our people a few lessons in tube work.

LUIGI GALVANI DOANE, M. D.

New York, Sept. 10, 1904.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

In the Champion Automobile Style.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

Mr. Roosevelt has written an able, brilliant, and almost dashing paper, which displays him in a fighting yet rather fascinating mood. If we regard the Republican Party as a champion automobile with all the road and speed records, it is easy to conceive of the President as the terrible chauffeur (or the "shover," as Mr. Dooley says) who is driving the devil wagon in a way that bids chickens, baby carriages, and Democrats take to the tall grass along the highway. The letter of acceptance is written in the champion automobile style, and it is a question whether any one ought to get in the way of it.

The Whole Argument.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

The whole argument of the Republican campaign, offensive and defensive, is compressed within its searching and comprehensive pages. In every part it shows the insight of the thinker and the grasp and decision of the leader.

Uncandid and Unfair.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

It would hardly be too severe a criticism to say that there is not a subject touched upon by Mr. Roosevelt in this long, artfully wrought deliverance which is treated candidly and fairly.

A Disappointing Letter.

From The Boston Globe, (Dem.)

The up-to-date Independent Republicans, who are looking forward and not backward, and are not satisfied to have their party stand still when there are very grave problems confronting the Nation—this group will be extremely disappointed by the President's latest utterances. Not the faintest suggestion of constructive statesmanship in dealing with present or future problems appears in the whole argument.

Its Most Audacious Feature.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

The most audacious misrepresentation is reached in the effort to show that high duties must be maintained on products that have been unduly advanced by the trusts. The attempt to balance the farmers on one shoulder and the trusts on the other is perhaps the most audacious feature of the letter of acceptance.

Merely a Defense.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

It is nothing more than an elaboration of the defense of his administration put forth in his speech to the Committee of Notification.

A Point for Judge Parker.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

Judge Parker would be wise to avoid Mr. Roosevelt's elaboration and address the Nation in a concise and pointed letter, written in a style that will challenge public attention.

Candid and Honest.

From The Providence Journal, (Rep.)

Honesty and candor pervade the document throughout. There is no evasion, no attempt at misrepresentation, no artful seeking to confuse or mislead the public mind.

Courageous and Frank.

From The Baltimore American, (Rep.)

The President meets with characteristic courage and frankness every issue which separates the two parties in the present campaign.

Affirmatively Instructive.

From The Hartford Courant, (Rep.)

It is a document that is affirmatively instructive for all the American people. Mr. Roosevelt shows himself throughout abundantly able to take care of himself.

If the Balloon Was a Boomerang?

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Inventors, with all their originality and brilliance, are often naive and impracticable," said an officer of the General Staff of the army. "An inventor called on me one day to talk about an explosive he had originated.

"'It is the most powerful explosive the world has ever seen,' he said, 'and it is my idea to send it up in a balloon, with a lighted fuse attached to it. The balloon will be sent over the camp of the enemy, the explosive will go off and victory will be ours.'

"'Yes,' I answered, 'but suppose a current of air should blow the balloon back over our own army. What then?'

"'Then,' responded the inventor, laying his hand on my arm and looking grave, 'I tell you what it is, General, our army would have to get up and run for all it was worth.'"

CONTENT.

As the athlete flingeth the discus
With glee o'er the green terrain,
So my woes are scattered promiskus—
A ghastly, depressing train.

I could even indite a Sapphic
At the Muse's remotest beck—
And my countenance is seraphic
As the face of a certified check.

And my soul hath the peace of a cloister,
As the waiter steps to my side
And inquires, concerning the oyster:
"Will you have 'em, sir, broiled or fried?"

EUGENE FIELD.

BOLL WEEVIL REPORT REACHES MISS GOULD

Col. Brown, Veteran Bug Hunter, Returns from Texas.

STOP BIRD SLAYING, HE SAYS

Cotton Pests Would Be Killed Off If Gunners Let Quail and Doves Alone.

Col. Isaac W. Brown, the Hoosier schoolmaster whose philosophy is summed up in the sentence "Every bird has its bug," and who was sent to Texas by Miss Helen Gould to see if he could apply his philosophy practically in doing away with the boll weevil scourge, returned to New York yesterday, having made his report to Miss Gould at her country home, at Roxbury, N. Y.

His four days' investigation in the territory south of Dallas, he said, could suggest to him no better remedy for the cotton curse than to let the birds alone. The spread of the weevil from Mexico and its present northerly progress in Texas he attributes directly to the killing of birds ordained by nature's laws to destroy the pest. If there had been a normal supply of such birds fifty years ago and since in Mexico, he said, there wouldn't be a single cotton boll weevil in Texas to-day.

Col. Brown said that he couldn't do much in four days toward finding out for what bird the boll weevil is the choicest meal.

"To find out what I wanted to know," he said, "I would have to chum with the boll weevil for six months. I would have to watch it in the field; watch it go into hibernation and come out; find out where there are birds that destroy it, and where there are none, and make comparisons."

Col. Brown, according to his own description of himself, is "a crusader who goes about with a smile instead of a hatchet," and he thinks that if the killing of the pest-destroying birds in Texas be prohibited, and that if efforts be made to attract such birds to spots where the boll weevil is thickest, the plague naturally will come to a stop. He was assured, he said, that the idea will be brought to the attention of the State Legislature.

Waco voted Miss Gould a resolution of thanks for sending Col. Brown on his mission. The bird man was quite certain that the ultimate end of his investigation was not intended as one to check any ill-effect that the spread of the cotton boll weevil might have on the Gould railroads in Texas. He also deplored that statement, made somewhere, that he was looking for the $50,000 prize offered for the best boll weevil remedy.

"Just let them see what the birds can do," he said. "The boll weevil is the natural food of ground scavenging birds—the quail, the bob white, the meadow lark, and the dove, which are just the birds that are hunted most in Texas. The best of the scavengers is the quail, which also is the most prolific. In one year one pair of quail will rear from thirty to forty young. You see, if these birds were left to multiply of themselves what a formidable army there would be to arrest the progress of the cotton pest.

"I was told in Texas that there was a shotgun for every bird. The dove law expired on Sept. 1, and I was down there on Sept. 2 and 3. In the fields the pop of the shotgun was continuous. The dove, next to the quail, is the most valuable of ground scavenging birds. In the Winter hunters come down from the North and kill thousands of all sorts of birds. The pest is the Mexican cotton-boll weevil, and, owing to the slaughter of birds during the last three years it has spread into Texas during that time."

Col. Brown said that the spread of the boll-weevil was analagous to that of the potato bug, which, he said, was a native of Colorado and the favorite food of the red bird. When the wholesale slaughter and export of that bird started, the potato bug started to plod northward, and he has been going ever since.

The philosophy that every bird has its bug is applicable everywhere, Col. Brown says. The ant, he explained, is a scourge in many sections, but one flicker, or red-headed woodpecker, will eat 5,000 of them for a meal. All one has to do is to pick up a piece of rotten tree near the afflicted spot, the flicker will dig a home in it and eat ants for a living.

Out at Winona Lake, Ind., where Col. Brown expounds his philosophy to vast numbers of children and visiting school teachers, there used to be a great number of mosquitos. The hillside religious meetings which were held on the banks of the lake while the meetings have made famous, were particularly afflicted by the insects. Col. Brown discovered that martens were very fond of mosquitos, and he made things around the lake very pleasant for the martens, and now the worshippers gather in real peace. Only 100,000 martens, in New Jersey, he said, would eat up 15,000,000 mosquitos a day.

Miss Gould may conduct experiments later in Texas. Col. Brown talked of his work last night in a room of the Bible Teachers' Training School, at 541 Lexington Avenue, where one of his disciples, Dr. White, holds a daily Bible class.

NEWPORT'S DOG SNOW.

J. Pierpont Morgan Buys Prize-Winning Collies—Lawson Bulldogs Win.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The annual dog show opened at the Casino to-day, with a total of 521 dogs entered in the 236 classes. Interest centred in the collies, especially the four imported by W. E. Mason, which were sold to J. Pierpont Morgan after they had captured the principal prizes for a price said to be $8,000. Of these dogs, Parbold Purity took four first prizes and the special for the best collie in the show. Annandale Piccolo took three firsts, and Ormskirk Alexandria and Cragston Carrick first prize in various classes.

There was an interesting competition between the entries of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. W. G. Roelker in two French bulldog classes. In the class for novice dogs, Mr. Vanderbilt's Domino was awarded the blue ribbon, with Mrs. Belmont's Blanco second, and Mrs. Roelker's Fritz third. In the limit class, Mrs. Belmont's Dollar was first, with Mr. Vanderbilt's Marcus second, and Mrs. Roelker's Fritz third. Mrs. Belmont also won a prize in this class. Reginald C. Vanderbilt won a second prize in the class for Russian wolfhounds. Mrs. Burke Roche's bull terriers won several prizes. Thomas W. Lawson sweet the bulldog classes, taking six first prizes in as many classes.

NOTED GEOGRAPHERS HERE.

International Geographical Congress Opens To-day with American Society.

More than seven hundred geographers of eminence from this country and abroad will attend the session of the International Geographical Congress, which will open to-day at the American Geographical Society's headquarters, 15 West Eighty-first Street. The session will last to-day and to-morrow, and several papers of interest are expected. Some of the authorities on geography, physiography, and kindred subjects present will be Sir John Murray of Edinburgh, Prof. J. Thouet of France, Prof. E. Witte of Brieg, Germany; Prof. A. Schmidt of Stuttgart; Prof. E. Rudolph of Strassburg, Dr. Axel Hamberg of Stockholm, and Prof. de Kooeslighty of Budapest.

Prof. Heilprin will read a paper on the "Tower of Mont Pelée" and Prof. Hovey on "The Volcanoes of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Saba." The visitors will be entertained by a trip to Mount Beacon and a visit to West Point. The delegates, who have already held a three days' meeting in Washington, will continue their sessions in Niagara Falls, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. They will conclude their work in St. Louis on Sept. 21.

DRUNKEN CATS IN STATION.

Follow Prisoner Weiss, Kind Catnip Dispenser—Hosepipe Routs Them.

Magistrate Ommen lay back in his judicial chair in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning and gasped.

"This is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of," he said to Special Policeman Levy of 118 Suffolk Street.

a side glance at Joseph Weiss, who was looking into space with a quizzical expression. "I was walking through Fifth Street on Sunday evening," he continued, "when I saw a crowd of people at the corner of Avenue B. In the circle was this man, with a circle of all sorts and conditions of cats sitting around him."

The special officer went on to say that Weiss was sprinkling catnip on the pavement and the cats were assimilating it with an enthusiasm that presently manifested itself in their legs.

Presently Weiss, having collected a goodly number of cats, who came to the catnip from every gutter, roof, and basement in the vicinity like rats to the pipes of the Piper of Hamelin, started to lead his feline army along the avenue toward Houston Street. Although Weiss walked steadily, the cats staggered like the Bowery after midnight, and emitted a maudlin caterwauling that led a few temperance advocates—and they were very few—in the crowd to protest to Officer Levy that it was a shame to lead the poor cats from the path of abstinence. They said that Weiss ought to be arrested.

When Levy did arrest Weiss he found that he had to take the cats along also, for when he and his prisoner started for Union Market, the cats rolled along, too. They weren't going to desert the good fellow who had bought them their lovely jag.

After Weiss was locked up in the Union Market Station, the cats infested the place. The doorman found them in the cells, wailing Bacchanalian chants, and spent most of the rest of his tour of duty chasing them off the roof with a mop, lest a shower of acrobatic cats disturb passers by. At an early hour yesterday morning Capt. Handy was sitting up in his bed with his head in his hands, while Sergt. Casey was scouring the roof with a bootjack and howling for the reserves and ball catridges. It was the doorman who eventually sobered the cats with a hose pipe. The Grand Feline Army of Weiss then dispersed into the gray remorseful dawn.

Weiss, who lives at 257 Third Street, told Magistrate Ommen that he was innocent of intent to intoxicate, and that some friends had told him that he could hypnotize cats with the catnip powder, but he was reprimanded and fined $5.

STEERAGE RATES REDUCED.

Canadian Lines Cut Price to $10—Indicates Rate War Will Go On.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—The Allan, Dominion, and Canadian Pacific steamship lines have reduced their steerage rates from London or Liverpool to Quebec from $15 to $10.

The new rate, which will become effective in October, is regarded as an indication of the probable failure of the peace negotiations between the Cunard and the Continental lines.

PANAMA NOT COERCED.

Bunau-Varilla Says She Consented to American Control.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—M. Bunau-Varilla, former Minister of Panama to the United States, has written a letter relative to the statement that he, while Minister at Washington, gave his formal adhesion to American control of Ancon and Cristobal. He says that in a letter, written to Secretary Hay Jan. 19 last he had the purpose of reaching a clear understanding upon certain articles of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla treaty, "which its adversaries were trying to defeat through subtle Senate amendments."

He sent a copy of the letter to the Panama Government Jan. 25, which therefore fully understood the situation before the Senate ratified the treaty. The Panama Government did not ask him to modify the declaration given to Mr. Hay. Therefore it was the free action of Panama without duress from the United States, as has been asserted.

The letter of M. Bunau-Varilla maintains the correctness of the American course throughout the Panama transaction, and declares that President Roosevelt, in protecting Panama against Colombia, "performed his bounden duty, his whole duty, and nothing beyond his duty."

EDWARD A PEACEMAKER.

King Induces Francis Joseph to Receive Prince Ferdinand.

VIENNA, Sept. 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received in audience Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and to-night the Prince dined with the Emperor. Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Minister, was one of the guests at the dinner.

This is the first time since 1901 that the Emperor has received Prince Ferdinand. The changed attitude of the Emperor is said to be due to the intercessions of King Edward, who, while in Marienbad, wrote to the Emperor in Prince Ferdinand's behalf at the request of the latter.

ASKS US TO ACT IN THE CONGO.

Secretary of Reform Association Coming with Memorial to President.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—E. D. Morel, Secretary of the Congo Reform Association of London, will sail for the United States Sept. 21.

He is a delegate appointed to present a memorial to President Roosevelt, setting forth that as the foremost citizen of the United States he should use his influence to promote the radical reform of the Congo State.

The memorial is signed by many influential people in England, including peers and members of the House of Commons.

The decision to send Mr. Morel to this country was taken at a meeting of the Congo Reform Association in a committee room of the House of Commons on July 19.

Alfred Emmott, M. P., explained at this meeting the proposed action of the association in America. He said that a memorial to President Roosevelt had already been drawn up, and read letters from the United States expressing gratification at the proposed action.

It was the United States which in 1884 took the lead in the matter of the appeal of the International Association of the Congo to the powers to enable it to combine the numerous little sovereignties into one independent State.

HURT BY WAGGAMAN CASE.

Washington Real Estate Business Seriously Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Waggaman failure is having a serious effect on the real estate business of Washington. Members of leading firms discussing the situation assert that the settlement of the estate now begun in the courts will involve $4,000,000 worth of property. The prospect that it will be thrown on the market at forced sale is having a depressing influence on sales and values.

Mr. Waggaman to-day filed in the District Supreme Court an answer to the petition of M. Agnes Gardiner for the appointment of a receiver. The answer declares that a receivership for his real estate is entirely unnecessary because the pending proceedings in the matter of his estate make it impossible for him in any wise to change its status.

In view of the answer made by the Catholic University, William F. Mattingly of counsel for the petitioners to-day asked that Waggaman be declared a bankrupt. He held that the making of the deed of property to the Catholic University was an act of bankruptcy, because it, in fact, made the institution a preferred creditor.

THREE ORANGE PRIESTS AT ODDS OVER HOSPITAL

Fathers Boylan and Fleming Dislike Father Romanelli's Scheme.

NOT FIRST CASE OF FRICTION

Anti-Noise Ordinance Followed the Action of a Ragman in Driving Behind a Hearse.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 12.—There are three Roman Catholic churches in this city, and the pastors of two of them are at odds with the pastor of the third. It is a case of the English-speaking parishes against one where the Italian language is used.

The Rev. F. Victor Romanelli, the Italian priest, is fostering a plan to establish a Catholic hospital; the Rev. Hugh P. Fleming, rector of St. John's Church, and the Rev. John F. Boylan, of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, are opposed to the plan. Father Boylan spoke against it a week ago, and yesterday Father Fleming talked at length on the scheme. He did not mention its author by name, but referred to him as "this individual."

Father Fleming said that the establishment of a Catholic hospital was entirely unnecessary and not called for. At the present time, he said, the needs of Catholics were met fully by the Memorial Hospital, of which his assistant, the Rev. M. J. McDonald, was the Catholic chaplain. The hospital was well managed, Father Fleming declared, the equipment equal to that of any other institution, the nurses capable, and the staff excellent, and the authorities took pains to inform the clergy when any of their parishioners needed their services.

As for the proposed Catholic hospital, Father Fleming said, it was planned to locate it in "three rookeries," in a street which was not macadamized. It would be necessary to call upon the Irish of Orange to support it, Father Fleming declared, and ultimately it would probably be saddled upon St. John's Parish. The rector said that he had given no one authority to collect subscriptions in his parish for any such institution, and, according to the rules of the Church, such collections could not be made in his parish without the authority given by the Bishop.

Father Fleming said that a year ago the individual to whom he referred had had a parochial school, in which the sisters, acting as teachers, suffered severely from the cold during the Winter. This year there was no school, but the individual wanted a hospital.

The troubles are not new, for Father Fleming yesterday told of personal attacks upon him in a newspaper for Italians. He said that these attacks were published at a time when he was ill and the Bishop was abroad. Although he knew of them at the time, he did not propose to dignify them with a reply.

The clergyman also mentioned the anti-noise nuisance, under which the ringing of bells on ragmen's wagons comes under the ban. He said that for a long time the intersecting streets at St. John's seemed to be the rendezvous for the junkmen, and finally one day a ragman drove in behind the hearse at a funeral procession leaving the church, and continued in line until the cemetery was reached.

At this proceeding, Father Fleming said, he determined to do what he could to abate what he described as already an intolerable nuisance, and subsequently the Common Council enacted an anti-noise ordinance. At the time the validity of this ordinance was tested in the courts, "this individual," he said, directed the ragmen to put on the bells and drive past St. John's Rectory, although, Father Fleming said, he was then ill. For this the ragmen were arrested and taken into court.

MORE ANTI-JEWISH RIOTING.

Outbreak in Sosnowiec, Russian Poland —Over a Dozen People Injured.

KATTOWITZ, Prussian Silesia, Sept. 12.—An outbreak against the Jews occurred on Sunday at Sosnowiec, Russian Poland. Rioters paraded in procession through the streets and threw stones at the Jews they met.

Twelve or fifteen persons were thus injured and others were stabbed. The rioters also broke into several Jewish dwellings.

The troops of the garrison eventually dispersed the rioters and arrested ten of them.

MONASTERY BROKEN UP.

French Government Forcibly Expels Barnabites.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Government authorities forcibly expelled the Barnabite Community from their establishment here this morning. A large force of Municipal Guards and firemen executed the expulsion.

The doors and windows were barricaded and the firemen scaled the walls, entered the windows, and expelled the monks and a number of their sympathizers, including the Marquis de Fougère.

HEREROS ESCAPE GERMANS.

It Is Now Believed the Campaign Will Be Indefinitely Prolonged.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—Advices received here from German Southwest Africa show that the main body of the Hereros, several thousand strong, have broken through the ring of German troops disposed for the purpose of encircling them, and have escaped toward the southeast with the loss of fifty men killed.

This is interpreted to mean an indefinite prolongation of the campaign.

Lieut. Col. von Estorff, on Sept. 9, attacked Chief Samuel Maherero while the latter was breaking camp. Samuel offered little resistance, abandoning a portion of his cattle. Lieut. Gen. von Trotha, Commander in Chief of the forces in German Southwest Africa, wired from Otjosondu Sept. 10 that the German loss was one man slightly wounded.

DINNER FOR PRIMATE.

Many Notables Expected at Affair in Honor of Archbishop.

A dinner to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is now visiting in this country and in Canada, is being arranged for by the Church Club of New York, the representative social organization of the Episcopal Diocese, for Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, in the new Hotel Astor, in Longacre Square.

This dinner will probably be the only affair of the sort in honor of the Archbishop in this city. It will come on the day before the opening of the annual Diocesan Convention, and is expected to be a notable gathering of Episcopal clergy and laity.

Minister Bowen Home for Rest.

Herbert Bowen, the American Minister to Venezuela, and Baron Calliotti, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Legation at Caracas, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Caracas from Venezuela. Mr. Bowen said he was home on leave of absence and needed rest, as the climate of Venezuela had been particularly trying to his health this Summer.

W. H. Taylor on Western Pacific Board.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Pacific Railway Company to-day James Treadwell resigned as a Director and William H. Taylor, Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company and of the Mercantile National Bank, both of New York, and a member of the Executive Committee of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railway Company, was elected in his stead.

STRAIGHT FRONT STILL "IN."

Dressmakers' Protective Association So Announces—A New Organization.

Masonic Hall echoed yesterday to the tread of the feet of the army of dressmakers who come annually from the bounds of Oshkosh and far Kamschatka to study the annual exposition of gowns at the meeting of the Dressmakers' Protective Association. It was a great time for the new dresses that are in the main exhibition, and a greater one for the dressmakers, who wandered around among the incidentals and accidentals of frocks and frippery that are exhibited as side shows, and had the time of their lives.

"Ain't that Parisfal silk just grand?" said one of the modistes to her traveling companion. "I couldn't afford to stay in New York to hear the music, but I can make me up a Parsifal gown to wear at home the evening I get up the Old Floks' Concerts for the church organ fund."

Yesterday was a reception day, and exhibition of gowns only, but sveral points have been decided. The first important one given out was that the straight-front corset had not gone, as had been announced at a rival show, was not going, and probably never would go. In the second place it is authoritatively stated that the proper way to treat the armhold of a gown, the dressmaking rock upon which unhappy amateurs suffer shipwreck, is to have it long in the back, cut out sufficiently in the front, with plenty of little tucks all around to make the lining fit before it is draped. Thirdly, the snugly fitting sleeve is here. Finally, a Young Woman's Christian Association for Dressmakers is to be formed.

The Young Women's Christian Association for Dressmakers is to establish a house to which the little dressmaker from nowhere and everywhere can come whenever she pleases and have a thorough course in tailoring or dressmaking at a cost of not more than $10.

It is whispered that the corset demonstrations of several years past are to be repeated again this Fall. The management has hesitated somewhat after previous experiences, but the dressmakers say that if Miss Elizabeth A. C. White can teach them to make a figure that is the dressmaking "unit," everything else will be easy and customers satisfied.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The breaking up of the Summer season has brought many people to town, and, although most of these are but birds of passage, there is a fairly good representation of the fashionable set in New York itself at present.

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Eugene Higgins arrived on Sunday from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills have closed their Newport villa, and are going on through to Staatsburg. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are bound for Rhinebeck. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds arrived on Sunday and went to their house near Hempstead. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly, who came in on the Cedric, are at Florham. Others who arrived from Europe on the same ship were C. Oliver Iselin, the Count de Langier-Villars, who is at the Cambridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stern and the Misses Stern.

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The wedding of Miss Mabel Stebbins, a daughter of Mrs. Charles Stebbins of this city, and Capt. Mitchell, is set for Saturday, Oct. 1, and the ceremony will take place at the Summer cottage of the Stebbinses at North Hatley, Quebec. Relatives only are to be invited. Miss Stebbins will be unattended by either maid of honor or bridesmaids. Capt. Mitchell is stationed at present at Fort Williams, Portland, Me., and will take his bride there for the coming Winter.

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The wedding of Miss Nathalia Nathan and Edward D. Peixotto will take place on Sept. 22 at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, at 162 West Eighty-sixth Street.

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Miss Winifred Folsom, whose marriage to Edward Delafield, as stated a couple of months ago in this column, will take place on Oct. 1, will have her sister, Miss Georgette Folsom, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Janet Fish, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Elsie Bacon, and Miss Gertrude Pell. The ushers are to be Ferdinand Jevons, Victor Froment, John Dix, Howard Dickinson, Frederick Battershall, and Oakley Vanderpoel, and the best man is to be Marshall Kernochan.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, to Capt. Spender Clay, has been set for Oct. 29 instead of Sept. 29. The ceremony will take place in London.

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Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, and the widow of Lord Beresford, is due this week for a short visit. She was here last Spring.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 12.—Nearly 300 guests attended the presentation of John Milton's "Comus, a Maske," on the lawn at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Crowninshield, at Stockbridge, to-day. It was arranged by Mrs. Crowninshield for the benefit of the proposed museum. Prof. Thomas Whittemore of Tufts College read the text, and the music, by Henry Lawes, was sung by Miss M. Estelle Chapin of Pittsfield. The patrons were Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dudley Field, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Forster French, Prof. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, Richard Goodman, Miss Goodman, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Haven, James D. Hague, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, Mr. and Mrs. Keohne Parsons, Mrs. John Swann, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Read of New York gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at Brookhurst to-night in honor of the Duke of Newcastle, who is their guest. To-morrow afternoon a garden party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Read.

The Berkshire Hunt Club will hold its first run with hounds to-morrow morning, finishing at Tanglewood, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey of Boston, where breakfast will be served.

Ambassador and Mrs. Bellamy Storer will leave Lenox to-morrow for Oyster Bay, where Mr. Storer is to confer with President Roosevelt.

Mrs. Isaac Singer of New York, who has been spending the Summer at the Hotel Aspinwall, left to-day for her town house, in New York.

Mrs. A. St. John Sproull and her son, A. St. John Bridge, of Newport, left to-day.

Judge Edward E. McCall and Edward Farrell of New York, who visited Judge Parker at Esopus on Saturday, are spending a few days in Pittsfield.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner to-night for twenty guests in honor of Mme. Waddington, the dinner being followed by a musicale. Dinners were also given by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Henry B. Jacobs, and Mrs. David King.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe celebrated the anniversary of their marriage to-day by inviting a large number of poor children to a special vaudeville performance at Freebody Park.

James J. Van Alen and Miss May Van Alen have returned from New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke, who have been abroad during the Summer, arrived here to-day.

Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry closed their Newport villa, Seaverge, to-day and left for New York.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor also left for their Hudson River estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills closed their cottage to-day and left for their country residence at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson.

ROBINSON—MAGILL.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Miss Beatrice Magill, daughter of ex-President Magill of Swarthmore College, was married at noon to-day to John Campbell Robinson of Boston.

The ceremony, which was according to the ritual of the Society of Friends, was performed at the home of ex-Ambassador Andrew D. White. The bride is a sister of Mrs. White. The certificate was read by Dr. White, and Mrs. Elizabeth [illegible] of Swarthmore College, delivered [illegible] address.

BUILDING ALLIANCE CALLS OUTSIDE AID

Summons Building Unions Not in Alliance to Extend Fight.

EMPLOYERS GET MORE MEN

The Alliance Men Say They're Helpless Concerning School Work—Employers Desirous of Helping.

The Building Trades Alliance, instead of making overtures for peace, as was expected, made preparations at its meeting yesterday for extending the building fight. It has asked for a conference of representatives of all the building trades unions, both in and out of the alliance, to take united action, if the outside unions can be induced to act.

The Press Committee of the Alliance reported last evening that it had decided on withdrawing its members from all buildings where the contracts were held by members of the Employers' Association.

"In the meantime," the report said, "we have sixty grievances filed against members of the Employers' Association. It is likely that sixteen new buildings will be affected to-morrow."

A letter was written yesterday by President W. P. Nason of the alliance to Chairman Adams of the Building Committee of the Board of Education in reply to the letter of Mr. Adams asking for a suspension of the fight as far as the schools are concerned. The letter, after saying that the unions in the alliance showed by their previous records that they were always ready to facilitate the work on schools, continues:

"I must call your attention to the fact that by an ultimatum of the Building Trades Club through its Board of Governors and without the consent of the General Board of Arbitration, which board was supposed to be supreme, ordered its members to lock out all its mechanics within a radius of twenty-five miles, allowing no exception on account of public discomfort or otherwise. So you can see that the mechanics are not 'strikers,' so called, but are placed in the position of not being allowed to work at their various callings on your buildings."

The alliance indorsed the letter and appointed a committee of one from each union in the body to see Mr. Adams about the matter.

As to the letter of Mr. Adams of the School Board to Mr. Eidlitz, asking if some arrangement could not be made by which school building could go on, Lewis Harding of the Press Committee of the employers said last night:

"The Emergency Committee considered this letter and wants to get more details as to what the School Board needs. A reply has been sent, asking Mr. Adams to say what schools require to be finished first, so that we will be in a position to act."

As to the efforts of the Employers' Association to get more men, it was said last night at the Building Trades' Club that 50 per cent. of the men locked out were at work in some of the trades and these men were doing 75 per cent. of the work formerly done. It was thought that all the buildings would be fairly well manned before the end of the week.

Several days ago the plastering contract at the Grand Hotel was taken from a contractor in the Employers' Association by the owner, and the union undertook to finish the work under one of the union foremen. Last night it was said that the owner was highly dissatisfied with the amount of work done, had discharged the union men, and had returned the contract to the original contractor.

PULLEN SAW A WAGGING EAR.

Through the Letter Slot—Chased It and Got Detective.

Charles D. Pullen, an oil commission merchant, was discussing a business deal yesterday morning with J. Wendell Jackson, in his office on the sixth floor of the building at 2 Stone Street, when he noticed an odd protuberance where the letter drop in the door should have been. He looked closer and distinctly saw the protuberance move.

Mr. Pullen called Mr. Jackson's attention to the phenomenon. Mr. Jackson bent his eyes in the direction indicated by Mr. Pullen's finger, and sat up with a gasp.

"It's a human ear," he said. "Watch it wiggle."

"That's what I thought," said Mr. Pullen. "It's those private detectives again. They were shadowing my house, at Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, when I left to come down town, and followed me to the elevated train. I am going to bring suit against several prominent men for $10,000 damages on account of a transaction in Texas oil lands, and I believe they are hired to annoy me. Help me catch this fellow.

The two gentlemen rushed for the door simultaneously. The ear, which was attending strictly to business, heard the clatter of their feet and was withdrawn. When they reached the corridor its owner was carrying it down stairs at a gallop. Mr. Pullen and his volunteer aide set out in pursuit. For a moment or so the ear flapped ahead like a gage of battle. At Broadway and Beaver Street it was overtaken and, with the man on which it was growing, was handed over to Policeman Grey of the Old Slip Station.

"That fellow," said Mr. Pullen to the policeman, "has an ear which he uses to excess. He had it glued to my letter drop to-day, and it was wagging so hard trying to catch what I was saying that I want to charge him with aiding and abetting it in disorderly conduct."

The prisoner gave his name as John McKew, and his address as 35 East Eighty-fifth Street. He said he was a private detective, but declined to give the name of the agency which employs him. On the way to the station house he asked permission of the policeman to telephone his employer. When the request was granted, according to Messrs. Pullen and Jackson, he called up the office of Former Assistant District Attorney Osborne and told some one on the other end of the wire that he had been arrested.

"I was on your business," Mr. Pullen declares he said, "and I want you to come and get me out."

When McKew was arraigned, a clerk from Mr. Osborne's office was in court and asked Magistrate Mayo to adjourn the hearing for twenty-four hours. This adjournment was ordered and McKew was finally bailed out. Mr. Osborne is not in New York. His partner, Mr. Hess, said that his firm represented several detective agencies, but was in no wise interested in McKew as an individual.

THETA WATER-LOGGED AT SEA.

Steamship Pathfinder Standing By to Tow Wrecked Schooner.

The Guffey Petroleum Company's steamship Lorimer, which arrived yesterday from Port Arthur, reported that when fourteen miles south by southwest of Five Fathom Bank Lightship, Sunday, she circled around the water-logged schooner Theta, lumber laden.

The starboard quarter of the schooner had been cut off from mizzen rigging to the middle of the stern. The American steamship Pathfinder was lying by with boats out, passing a tow line to the wreck. The schooner's crew, the officers of the steamer say, apparently had abandoned her.

The Theta sailed from Brunswick, Ga., on Sept. 1, with lumber for Dorchester, N. S. She hailed from Windsor, N. S.

Foraker's Son-in-Law a Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—Randolph Matthews, son-in-law of Senator Foraker and nephew of the late Justice Matthews, was appointed private policeman to-day by the Board of Public Safety. "Randy," as he is familiarly known about town, is a Yale [illegible] and is

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GIFTS.

F. W. Devoe Donor of Land for Applied Science School in Honor of A. H. Green.

After a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York University yesterday at the office of William F. Havemeyer, the Treasurer, at 82 Nassau Street, Chancellor MacCracken announced several gifts to the medical and cheimical laboratories and an addition of 3,000 square feet to the applied science plant at University Heights given by Frederick W. Devoe in honor of Andrew H. Green. The Chancellor said that there would be at least 700 new students at the university this year, according to present indications.

Mr. Havemeyer said in his Treasurer's report that the subscriptions for three years for the current support of the university, which were to become binding as soon as they amounted to a total of $120,000, had reached that amount in August, and that payments for the first year, amounting to $40,000, had been called for. Three-fourths of the sum total, according to the report, was pledged by members of the University Corporation, the Women's Advisory Committee, and the Faculty.

As few persons unconnected with the university had been asked to subscribe, it was decided that the efforts to get subscriptions be continued and $20,000 a year be solicited from the general public.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is a big pail which is to be numbered among the latest household helps, something which looks to be a cross between a milk pail and a churn. It is neither, but a breadmaker, and you can knead four loaves of bread, or eight if desired, in three minutes, and the bread is warranted to be the kind that the modern mother learns to make at a scientific cooking school. The pail is of heavy tin and sheet steel, with two handles at the top, and a cover with a crank in the centre. There is a clamp, by means of which the pail is fastened firmly to the table. The crank is attached to a heavy wire with a deep curve at the lower end, on the inside. The materials for the bread are put into the pail, the liquids first and the flour last, and with a few turns of the crank the bread is mixed, kneaded, and set to rise, well covered. In the morning the dough is loosened from the sides of the pail with a knife, the crank is turned for the second kneading, the dough is lifted from the pail on the big hook, and cut off for the pans. There is no unpleasant working with the hands, and while the good, ordinary breadmaker does not have the trouble of the woman pictured on the circular, who is making her bread in the old-fashioned way, there are many reasons for preferring this more modern one. A breadmaking pail which will accommodate four loaves of bread will cost $2, and one for double that quantity $2.50.

***

Here is a bargain in bathroom implements for the woman who is now getting home and taking up the more complicated life of the city, with its work and its conveniences. It is a set which is selling for $1.65, all told. There are a number of pieces, nickle finished, including a towel bar, soap dish, tooth and nail brush holder, bath tub seat, &c.

***

The special nickel towel bars are selling for 25 cents each; also nickel tin traveling soap boxes, which are at once light and strong, and sell for the same price.

***

A convenient little towel holder for the bathroom is a pair of nickel rings with a small hook between, to hold a pair of towels, the bath robe, possibly, or the damp face cloth. It is a pretty and convenient piece of bathroom furniture, and costs only 75 cents.

***

One of the largest pieces of furniture for the bathroom is the soiled towel basket of nickel, and one of these will cost $8.98.

***

Crystal for the bathroom is as expensive as anything, and a towel bar—one of the shorter ones—will cost $5.25. This is more expensive, having the cut-glass ends.

***

In glass more frequently used than this is the opalescent or milk white, which matches the white tiling which is a feature of the best bathrooms. One of these will cost $3.75, and the prices range up according to the length.

***

A shelf of this same opalescent glass will cost $11.50.

***

There is a very excellent shaving glass—or milady sometimes usese these glasses for herself—in the nickel-framed mirror, which is adjustable. This has a folding arm and works up and down with a lever. It can be adjusted easily, up and down, to the right or left, or the glass may be pushed up against the frame close to the wall. The mechanism is simple and good. A six-inch mirror will cost $2.25 and one eight-inch, $3.50.

***

A toothbrush holder, which is simple and convenient, costs 48 cents. It is made to fasten to the wall, two spheres of nickel, one above the other. The upper one has five holes for as many brushes, and the lower is saucer-shaped to hold the ends of the brush handles.

***

Ash receivers of generous size, are in the form of small cuspidors, and are finished in nickel and brass. In nickel they cost 98 cents and in brass, 78. There are even larger sizes in the same styles.

***

In the Russian bowls which are so delightful for the service of fruits and nuts for Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving Day, are bargains, which are good for one's own use, or for gifts. The bowls are of good size and 49 cents from 75. The lacquer is so good in them that some people use them for salads, and even cake making.

***

There are all sorts of bargains in trays, and many of them are beauties. One, for instance, porcelain with a wooden frame, has a design of maple leaves and pretty seed pods, and is only 80 cents. A pretty, narrow one of walnut, with handles for carrying glasses, is 65 cents, and a larger one of the same wood, $1. They are all shapes and sizes, many imported, and selling at half price.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—There have been showers in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

The weather in this section will be generally fair to-morrow and Wednesday. On the New England and Middle Atlantic coast the winds will be light to fresh north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh north winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY:

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Eastern New York—Fair, cooler to-day, Wednesday fair; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

New England—Fair to-day, cooler in east south portions; Wednesday, fair; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	62	65	68
6 A. M.	62	65	68
9 A. M.	71	66	68
12 M.	74	75	74
3 P. M.	76	82	78
6 P. M.	71	78	74
9 P. M.	69	77	72
12 P. M.	67	75	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 269 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date 1903	69
Corresponding date for last 25 years	67

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 77 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,705,831.30
Overdrafts		7,372.98
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		77,095.43
Banking house and lot		447,066.00
Mortgages owned		13,000.00
Stocks and bonds		39,528.13
Specie		2,285,994.16
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		210,087.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$159,360.12	
Other items carried as cash	57,363.61	
		216,723.73
Total		$12,002,699.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,685,351.98
Due depositors	$10,093,986.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	23,261.44
	10,117,247.85
Amount not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	100.00
Total	$12,002,699.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and B. H. FANCHER, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 636 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 12th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHARLES M. TAINTOR, President, and H. H. BIZALLION, Cashier, of Riverside Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 962 Eighth Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 12th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President.
H. H. BIZALLION, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
A. W. CHATFIELD,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NASSAU BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,207,679.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,213.30
Due from banks and bankers for collection		272,054.17
Real estate		43,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,000.00
Bonds		372,025.00
Specie		366,746.78
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		326,532.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		168,138.05
		$3,761,289.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	71,440.11
Due depositors	2,929,585.29
Unpaid dividends	24.00
Collateral account	240.40
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00
	$3,761,289.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
F. H. RICHARDSON, President, and W. H. ROGERS, Cashier of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
N. Y. Co.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York, Aug. 17, 1904.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, Sept. 16, 1904, and then opened, for the Construction and Complete Equipment of a Standard Single Screw Steel Steamer for the Harbor Service of the Quartermaster's Department, in accordance with conditions, specifications, and drawings to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be executed on blank forms furnished by this office, must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Single Screw Steel Steamer" and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. Army, Depot Qr. Mr.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering substistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Sept. 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1904.
TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.
If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.
Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.
In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.
The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:
JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
JOHN DE PHERIL, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.
JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.
JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.
After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.
Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.
All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.
DAVID B. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,762,481.50
Overdrafts		484.18
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$33,104.53	
Due from approved reserve agents	753,232.79	
		786,337.32
Banking house and lot	$400,000.00	
Other real estate	114,000.00	
		514,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,514,810.90
Specie		432,273.42
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		176,492.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$170,503.11	
Other items carried as cash	32,569.23	
		203,012.34
		$6,389,891.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	278,298.76
Due depositors	4,716,510.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	534,952.73
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	40,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads:	
Unpaid dividends	130.00
	$6,389,891.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 190-2-4 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the twelfth day of September, 1904, before me.
E. T. FUESS,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 121,
N. Y. County, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,031,453.99
Overdrafts		2,466.25
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		9,389.32
Due from approved reserve agents		265,570.95
Other real estate		7,142.00
Mortgages owned		85,000.00
Stocks and bonds		345,261.00
Specie		28,873.80
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		228,750.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$154,197.77	
Other items carried as cash	5,677.01	
		159,874.78
Total		$3,163,782.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	93,046.02
Due depositors	$2,688,896.67
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	54,750.00
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	2,768,646.67
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$90.00
Taxes	2,000.00
	2,090.00
Total	$3,163,782.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHARLES A. SACKETT, Vice President, and LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,282 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHARLES A. SACKETT, Vice President.
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of September, 1904, before me.
WM. H. MATTESON, JR.,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE JEFFERSON BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,388,734.19
Overdrafts		1,316.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$18,647.39	
Due from approved reserve agents	151,356.81	
		170,004.20
Banking house		19,695.55
Mortgages owned		92,100.00
Stocks and bonds		1,093.75
Specie		6,126.70
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		84,176.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$121,372.47	
Other items carried as cash	39,642.53	
		161,015.00
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		14,932.37
Total		$2,939,073.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	220,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	83,954.34
Due depositors	1,961,454.46
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	273,500.00
Unpaid dividends	165.00
Total	$2,939,073.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
MAX RADT, the President, and W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier, of the Jefferson Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 103 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
MAX RADT, Vice President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
MAURICE COHEN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,016,855.73
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		244,646.45
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		100,915.83
Specie		645,416.10
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		231,181.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,606,175.33	
Other items carried as cash	14,411.25	
		1,620,586.58
Total		$6,462,801.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	267,288.58
Due depositors	4,638,438.86
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	549,975.27
Amount due not included under either of the above heads:	
Unpaid dividends	$99.00
Reserved for taxes	7,000.00
	7,099.00
Total	$6,462,801.69

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

BANK OF METROPOLIS,

NEW YORK CITY.
Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,917,406.44
Due from banks and bankers	245,137.40
Clearing House exchanges	377,587.12
Cash and reserve	2,138,167.38
Total	$11,678,298.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,456,318.27
Deposits	9,203,980.07
Taxes	18,000.00
Total	$11,678,298.34

OFFICERS.
C. H. HACKETT, President.
GEO. McNEIR, Vice President.
EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier.
E. S. LEFFERT, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,571,479.52
Overdrafts		865.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$516.21	
Due from approved reserve agents	266,913.68	
		267,429.89
Banking house and lot	$272,500.00	
Other real estate	32,329.47	
		304,829.47
Mortgages owned		11,000.00
Stocks and bonds		82,750.00
Specie		44,851.04
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		253,980.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$76,272.67	
Other items carried as cash	16,498.09	
		92,770.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixture account		11,288.91
		$2,640,992.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	64,298.83
Due depositors	$2,261,207.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	20,486.75
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	2,326,693.81
	$2,640,992.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THOMAS SIMPSON, Vice President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 East 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THOS. SIMPSON, Vice President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
EDWARD D. DEVLIN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 105,
N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the eighth day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,000,522.38
Overdrafts		1,756.23
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$334,147.70	
Due from approved reserve agents	50,000.00	
		384,147.70
Other real estate		21,286.08
Mortgages owned		13,500.00
Stocks and bonds		425,001.25
Specie		554,196.20
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		358,645.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$245,747.86	
Other items carried as cash	34,509.13	
		280,256.99
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$35,575.00	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer	20,000.00	
		55,575.00
		$6,094,886.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	320,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	37,695.28
Due depositors	4,840,268.42
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	146,902.13
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	20.00
	$6,094,886.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
LEO SCHLESINGER, President.
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
ELIAS R. PECK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MONROE BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,151,401.68
Overdrafts		4,765.45
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$9,997.44	
Due from approved reserve agents	54,120.86	
		64,118.30
Stocks and bonds		1,050.00
Specie		5,138.85
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		22,263.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$96,306.78	
Other items carried as cash	23,252.30	
		119,559.08
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		10,691.67
		$1,379,008.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	25,805.74
Due depositors	906,594.23
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	755.56
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	195,762.50
	$1,379,008.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
KAUFMAN MANDELL, President, and STEPHEN D. HIRSCHMAN, Vice President, of the Monroe Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 70 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
MORRIS E. STERN,
Notary Public No. 76,
[Seal of Notary.] N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,648,837.89
Overdrafts		821.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$95,588.30	
Due from approved reserve agents	292,657.71	
		388,246.01
Real estate		16,012.64
Stocks and bonds		21,000.00
Specie		79,036.26
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		110,428.00
Cash items, viz.: Items carried as cash		2,140.63
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Vaults, furniture, and fixtures		26,000.00
Total		$2,282,012.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	60,864.22
Due depositors	1,864,212.10
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	171,025.32
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	30,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	111.00
Total	$2,282,012.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
MAURICE COHEN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,016,855.73
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		244,646.45
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		100,915.83
Specie		645,416.10
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		231,181.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,606,175.33	
Other items carried as cash	14,411.25	
		1,620,586.58
Total		$6,462,801.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	267,288.58
Due depositors	4,638,438.86
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	549,975.27
Amount due not included under either of the above heads:	
Unpaid dividends	$99.00
Reserved for taxes	7,000.00
	7,099.00
Total	$6,462,801.69

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

BANK OF METROPOLIS,

NEW YORK CITY.
Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$8,917,406.44
Due from banks and bankers	245,137.40
Clearing House exchanges	377,587.12
Cash and reserve	2,138,167.38
Total	$11,678,298.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,456,318.27
Deposits	9,203,980.07
Taxes	18,000.00
Total	$11,678,298.34

OFFICERS.
C. H. HACKETT, President.
GEO. McNEIR, Vice President.
EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier.
E. S. LEFFERT, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 4,681.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,386,459.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		55.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		840,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		310,000.00
Philippine Islands, certificates of indebtedness		1,080,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		110,906.25
Philippine Islands, certificates of indebtedness, premium		13,481.25
Bonds, securities, &c.		1,028,675.00
Other real estate owned		980,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,780,780.12
Due from State banks and bankers		415,755.74
Checks and other cash items		36,054.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,357,041.13
Notes of other National banks		2,900.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		252.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,449,112.92	
Legal-tender notes	1,050,571.00	
		4,499,683.92
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		42,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5% redemption fund)		10,000.00
Total		$27,894,044.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,035,191.55
National banknotes outstanding	827,300.00
Due to other National banks	8,173,027.68
Due to State banks and bankers	1,363,153.67
Due to trust companies and savings banks	6,019,580.73
Dividends unpaid	4,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,684,958.54
Demand certificates of deposit	243,825.44
Certified checks	1,280,375.58
Cashier's checks outstanding	565,183.23
United States deposits	638,000.00
Unearned discount	29,977.66
Reserve for taxes	26,666.66
Total	$27,894,044.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALFRED H. CURTIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1904. JOHN G. DAVIS,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
R. L. EDWARDS,
ROBT. M. THOMPSON,
H. CHAPIN, JR.,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York at the close of business September 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,149,472.73
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,405.93
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,225,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		820,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		152,250.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		305,651.86
Banking house		550,000.00
Other real estate owned		1,017,100.00
Due from National banks		819,430.47
Due from State banks and bankers		532,069.48
Checks and other cash items	$91,688.75	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,106,927.49	
Notes of other National banks	13,000.00	
Specie	5,813,250.93	
Legal-tender notes	1,159,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	111,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	46,517.38	
		8,341,643.55
Total		$34,915,024.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,381,460.45
Reserve for taxes	43,434.54
National banknotes outstanding	2,191,000.00
Dividends unpaid	4,681.50
Due to other National banks	$5,638,122.33
Due to State banks and bankers	1,764,739.89
Due to trust companies and savings banks	4,189,508.70
Individual deposits subject to check	12,146,736.90
Demand certificates of deposit	37,214.13
Certified checks	350,573.13
Cashier's checks outstanding	366,952.45
U. S. deposits	820,000.00
	25,313,847.53
Total	$34,915,024.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.
PHILIP H. MOORE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ERASTUS THALMANN,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
FRED'K B. SCHENCK,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York at the close of business on the eighth day of September, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,013,394.15
Overdrafts		138.23
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$226,338.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	250,000.00	
		476,338.95
Banking house and lot		75,000.00
Stocks and bonds		71,100.00
Specie		98,557.38
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		348,674.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$157,701.63	
Other items carried as cash	59,868.25	
		217,569.88
		$3,300,772.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	58,877.96
Due depositors	2,687,232.95
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	1,161.66
Reserved for taxes	3,500.00
	$3,300,772.57

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and JOHN B. FORSYTH, Assistant Cashier, of the People Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393-395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Asst. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Notary Public Kings County, New York.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$561,719.95
Overdrafts		264.15
Due from approved reserve agents		102,754.97
Stocks and bonds		83,119.58
Specie		45,656.34
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		9,723.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$18,800.48	
Other items carried as cash	1,246.42	
		19,846.90
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures		6,478.63
		$829,563.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,168.94
Due depositors	565,454.59
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	952.89
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	30,000.00
	$829,563.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ROBERT J. HOGUET, President of the Bank of Washington Heights, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,015 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made; and William Clark, the Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.
ROBERT J. HOGUET, President.
Subscribed and sworn to by deponent, the 10th day of September, 1904, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. B. POGGENBURG,
Notary Public No. 51,
New York County, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between ABRAHAM B. ROSENTHAL and MARTIN L. COHN, under the firm name

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 7-8@1 Per Cent.

Profit Taking Checks the List at Last—Selling Overpowers Buying, Both on a Large Scale.

Yesterday's market met expectations regarding activity, but fell below hopes regarding buoyancy. The distinction is worth noting, for it weakens the inference regarding the culmination of a movement on a volume day. The breadth of the market satisfied requirements in this respect, since the second largest day's business of the year was not excessively massed upon favorites—although necessarily favorites did absorb most of the business—but was widely distributed. But the failure of the market to advance showed that the upward tendency was still opposed by the irreconcilables, and movements of the proportions and distinguished support which this one has enjoyed usually run until something like unanimity is reached. That this is not the present condition appears from the volume of stock which was supplied to meet almost unlimited buying orders which were thrown upon the market at its opening, the first hour's business alone being enough for a full ordinary day's quota. But the attempt to rush the list up several points was a failure. The absorption was excellent but inadequate, and the pressure of sales finally overpowered the buying, powerful as it was. The tone of the market passed from uncertain to soft, and practically the entire list yielded about a point on the average for leading stocks, the most conspicuous exception being Southern common. In that the buying in both the local and London markets was irresistible, the business done reaching nearly a quarter million shares.

There were reasons enough for the change in sentiment, and the weakness of the Granger shares pointed plainly at perhaps the chief factor. Probably the conditions of the money market will become more efficient, as they have been the most stimulating hitherto, but the unruffled money market shows that this factor is still in the future tense. A rise of wheat by 4 cents here, and the Chicago bulls' excited shouts, "Two-dollar wheat before May," with a disproportionate drop in the railways relying especially upon grain freights, sufficiently indicates what most were thinking about. It does not follow that the majority were right, even if the market does support them. The most quoted experts have predicted a wheat yield 39,000,000 bushels smaller than the Government figures, which are above the decade's average, and seem small only by comparison with exceptionally large yields. The Granger railways, which declined ostensibly upon yesterday's report, have seen great prosperity upon smaller yields. The corn crop lends itself to depreciation even less easily, and the aggregate yield in dollars remains unprecedented. The export outlook is more sobering. August's exports of breadstuffs decreased $7,689,292, and the year's decreased $64,963,308. Next year there will be less correction of the deficiency in breadstuffs by the increase in cotton, and the change in our exports which began abruptly in May and has continued ever since is likely to be exaggerated unless relieved by exports of manufactures. But we export manufactures largely only when domestic consumption is depressed and at "dumping" prices. Altogether the outlook is more confused than recent one-sided sentiment in the stock market has indicated.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	5	Int. Power	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Int. Pump	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Atl. Coast Line	2½	Lake E. & W. pf.	4
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Michigan Central	1½
Buff., R. & P.	3	Northern Central	1½
Cent. of N. J.	4	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	3½	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1½	Pullman Co.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Southern Railway	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Com. Cable	30		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Amal. Copper	1¾	Manhattan	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	½	Met. Securities	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Smelting	1¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar	1¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Anaconda Copper	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
B'klyn R. T.	2½	N. Y. Central	1½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Norf. & West	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	North American	1½
Chi. G. W.	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. M. & St. P.	2	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3	People's Gas	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Reading	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	3	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Con. Tob. pf.	1½	Rock Island	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Rock Island pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Southern Pacific	1½
Erie	1½	Southern Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Union Pacific	1½
General Electric	2½	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	Un. Bag. & Paper	1½
Illinois Central	½	Un. Pacific	2½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Un. Ry. & Inv. pf.	½
Int. Pump pf.	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	½	Wells, Fargo	1½
Keokuk & D. M.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Lake E. & W.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Long Island	2		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	2½	Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	5
Ches. & O. g. 4½s	1	Consol. Gas deb. 6s	1¼
1st con. 4s	1	Int. Paper 6s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1¼	Consol. Tob. 4s	3¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 12	1,267,637
To date this year	81,835,637
Corresponding date last year	114,226,311

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 12	$5,665,500
To date this year	$484,658,960
Corresponding date last year	$461,257,050

FINANCIAL.

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus - - $1,500,000.00

Main office 42 Broadway.

Branch offices { 537 Sixth Ave. 450 Columbus Ave. 242 East Houston St.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

United Traction and Electric Co., Jersey City.

ANNUAL MEETING.

American Linseed Co.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market Suffers a Reaction—Liquidation and Crop Scares Responsible for the Decline.

The much-heralded reaction overtook the stock market yesterday, forcing declines of from one to two points almost through the entire active list. Brokers were divided as to whether it was what is called a "healthy reaction" or whether it was the first movement in a continuous decline. The best sentiment seemed to favor the former view. Big commission houses said that, while the reaction might extend for another point or so they felt sure that the advance could not be permanently delayed. The pools who have been pushing the market up and who took some profits yesterday cannot possibly have closed out all their lines even though they have been selling on balance for three days. It is a long lane and an uninteresting one that has no turning, and a market that can advance without a setback for weeks at a time has yet to be discovered.

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Big Commission House Orders.

The houses with out-of-town wire connections reported a big accumulation of buying orders from the dear public over Sunday. The close of Saturday following the great activity of the week had made the public hungry for a share of the profits. If this appetite, to create which Wall Street has been trying all kinds of remedies for over a year, is to be nursed along, the market will have to be advanced again, otherwise the public will imitate the ground hog and retire for another six months or more.

***

A Million Share Day.

For the second time this year the sales of stocks exceeded the million-share mark, the total transactions aggregating 1,267,637 shares. Most of this represented profit taking induced to some extent by the reports of crop damages. The Government crop report of Saturday supported the argument of the crop experts. It is a curious coincidence that the estimate of the wheat crop based on the Government report confirms to within a few thousand bushels the estimate of J. J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, who had placed it at 540,000,000 weeks ago. It would seem that another charge of leakage from disappointed speculators would be in order.

***

One Feature of Strength.

The one strong stock was Southern Railway common, which advanced to 34⅞ on buying of 207,785 shares, closing at 33⅞. There was no particular news, and the advances must be laid to pool manipulation. Earnings of the road are said to be the best in its history. The buying was phenomenal, especially at the opening, when a six-inch strip of tape recorded sales of 27,000 shares.

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Metropolitan Securities.

That lovely financial invention which is known on the tape as "MSY" slumped a few more points yesterday. It somehow recalls the Indian who had died and who was awaiting burial. Under the Indian code this could not be done until some one had said something good about him. Those who knew thought for days, and finally some one said he smoked good tobacco, and they buried him. MSY has burned up good money, and if reports are true may burn up some more, for another assessment is talked of.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Deering, McCormick, and Plano branches of the International Harvester Company have shut down until Oct. 1.

Watertown (N. Y.) dispatches state that the Raymondville Paper Company of that city has purchased from the Canton Lumber Company 20,500 acres of spruce and hemlock timber lands for $3,000,000.

Live stock receipts at Chicago last week were the smallest in over a month, aggregating 189,262 head, a decrease of 53,496 from the previous week and of 127,109 as compared with last year.

The Lake Superior production of copper during August was 18,200,000 pounds, which is stated to be the largest on record.

Receipts of all kinds of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 8,438,111 bushels, an increase of 957,940 bushels over the previous week and 1,530,135 bushels more than during the same week last year.

Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular which gives a selected list of bonds of street railway, electric lighting, and coal properties which yield 5 per cent. and over. A copy of the circular will be forwarded upon request.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—In the early trading to-day, local prices regained the weakness displayed in New York, but as the day advanced and the pressure to sell stocks was not relieved in Wall Street, the purely local issues declined, although so slowly as to indicate that local operators were loath to give up their position on the bull side of the market. Trading was very active and again was the business well distributed. In different parts of the list, however, there were developed signs of realizing and some losses were sustained. Cambria Steel ⅝, Electric Storage Battery 1½, Philadelphia Electric ¼, Philadelphia Company ½, Philadelphia Rapid Transit ⅝, United Gas Improvement ⅞, and Union Traction ⅜. There were a few advances among the Inactive issues, Electric Company of America ¼, Fourth Street National Bank 1¾, International Smokeless Powder ⅜, Lit Brothers ¼, Northern Central 12, Germantown, Norristown and Chestnut Hill ½, Pennsylvania Steel preferred 1. Sentiment was mixed at the close, although a majority of operators were of the opinion that prices would rally after a further reaction to-morrow. Total sales, 69,035 shares and $85,600 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amalgamated Copper	58½	58½	58¼
44	Cambria Iron	47½	47⅜	47½
2,509	Cambria Steel	23¾	23½	23¾
600	Con. Lake Superior	5 1-16	5 1-16	5 1-16
210	Con. Lake Superior pf.	9½	9½	9½
83	Con. Traction, N. J.	72	72	72
820	Electric Co. of America	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
350	Elec. Storage Battery	67½	67	67
550	Erie	33⅛	32⅞	33
20	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	280	280	280
110	Inter. Smokeless P'der	18¼	17⅞	18½
1,000	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41	40⅞	40⅞
125	Lehigh Navigation	81⅞	81½	81⅞
238	Lit Bros	12	11½	12
1,100	Marsden	4	3¾	3 15-16
33	Minehill Railroad	63½	63½	63½
100	Mexican Central	15	15	15
67	North Penn. R. R.	102½	102½	102½
682	Northern Central R. R.	92½	92	92
12	Norristown R. R.	153½	153½	153½
3,130	Penna. R. R.	64⅝	63⅞	63⅞
100	Penna. Elec. Vehicle pr	1½	1½	1½
115	Penna. Steel pf.	80	80	80
36	Phila. Traction, ex div.	97½	97½	97½
3,195	Phila. Electric	7⅞	7⅞	7 3-16
5,886	Phila. Co.	42¼	42	42¼
189	Phila. Co. pf.	45	44⅞	45
4,914	Phila. Rapid Transit	18	17	17⅞
21,566	Reading	24½	23½	23⅞
1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	8½	8⅜	8¾
880	Rock Island	29¾	28⅝	28⅝
3,405	Southern R. R.	34⅜	33⅝	34
100	Susquehanna Steel	¾	¾	¾
400	Texas & Pacific	38	38	38
2,944	United Gas Imp. Co.	36⅝	36¼	36⅝
904	Union Traction	56⅞	56⅜	56⅝
8,050	U. S. Steel	15⅞	15	15
2,890	U. S. Steel pf.	69½	68½	68½
100	Wabash pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
275	Brewing	24¼	24¼	24¼
35	Con. Ice	6	6	6
1,165	Crucible Steel	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
771	Crucible Steel pf.	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
135	Fire Proof.	9¾	9¾	9¾
297	Fire Proof. pf.	31	30¾	31
125	Lester Mining	11	11	11
1,000	Manufacturers' Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Monongahela Nat. Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 2d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 2d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 3d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 3d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 4th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 4th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 5th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 5th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 6th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 6th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 7th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 7th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 8th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 8th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 9th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 9th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 10th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 10th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 11th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 11th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 12th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 12th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 13th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 13th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 14th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 14th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 15th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 15th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 16th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 16th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 17th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 17th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 18th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 18th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 19th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 19th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 20th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 20th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 21st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 21st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 22d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 22d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 23d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 23d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 24th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 24th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 25th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 25th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 26th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 26th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 27th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 27th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 28th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 28th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 29th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 29th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 30th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 30th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 31st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 31st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 32d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 32d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 33d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 33d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 34th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 34th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 35th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 35th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 36th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 36th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 37th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 37th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 38th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 38th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 39th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 39th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 40th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 40th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 41st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 41st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 42d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 42d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 43d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 43d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 44th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 44th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 45th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 45th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 46th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 46th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 47th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 47th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 48th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 48th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 49th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 49th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 50th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 50th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 51st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 51st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 52d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 52d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 53d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 53d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 54th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 54th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 55th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 55th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 56th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 56th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 57th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 57th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 58th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 58th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 59th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 59th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 60th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 60th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 61st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 61st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 62d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 62d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 63d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 63d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 64th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 64th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 65th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 65th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 66th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 66th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 67th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 67th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 68th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 68th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 69th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 69th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 70th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 70th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 71st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 71st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 72d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 72d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 73d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 73d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 74th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 74th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 75th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 75th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 76th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 76th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 77th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 77th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 78th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 78th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 79th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 79th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 80th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 80th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 81st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 81st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 82d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 82d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 83d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 83d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 84th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 84th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 85th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 85th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 86th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 86th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 87th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 87th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 88th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 88th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 89th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 89th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 90th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 90th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 91st pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 91st pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 92d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 92d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 93d pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 93d pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 94th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 94th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 95th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 95th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 96th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 96th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 97th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 97th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 98th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 98th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 99th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 99th pf.	4	4	4
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 100th pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Nevada Con. Scrip 100th pf.	4	4	4

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at ⅞@1 per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3½ per cent. for five months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $130,173,478; balances, $6,241,307; Sub-Treasury's credit balance, $683,748.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.8690; cables, $4.8740.

Commercial bills were $4.83⅝@$4.84⅝; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾@5.19½ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In the market to-day the supplies of money were large and the demand was small. Discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange prices were steady, but trading was inactive owing to the mining carry-over. Consols sagged a fraction.

Americans opened steady and grew firmer, mainly on New York buying. Southern Pacific was strong, but United States Steel was the feature. Prices closed below the best quotations of the day.

Russians were firm and Japanese were easy. Imperial Japanese Government Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96¼.

Copper stocks were

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, Sept. 12, 1904.

Impl Japanese Govt, Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan
1,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 95
274,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94½
18,000 ..... 94½
500 ..... 94¾
2,000 ..... 94¾
For 6 p c sterl loan
10,000 ..... 94½
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
2,000 ..... 101¼
20,000 ..... 101½
Adams Exp 4s
2,000 102
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 103½
12,000 ..... 103⅛
10,000 ..... 103⅝
Registered
15,000 ..... 103⅜
Adj 4s, stpd
2,000 ..... 93⅜
Deb Series H
2,000 ..... 97½
Atl C l 4s
5,000 ..... 98¼
Balt & O gold 4s
10,000 ..... 103¼
4,000 ..... 103¼
S W Div 3½s
2,000 92
B'klyn R T gold 5s
5,000 ..... 106½
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s
10,000 80
5,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 80¾
21,000 80
4,000 ..... 80½
6,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅜
10,000 ..... 80⅞
2,000 81
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
7,000 108
Can So 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 103⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s
15,000 ..... 84⅞
Second inc 5s
40,000 ..... 48½
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered
2,500 ..... 132½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 100
12,000 ..... 100¼
2,000 ..... 100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 ..... 105⅜
C & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
8,000 ..... 102½
Chi & Alt 3½s
20,000 ..... 79⅜
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bonds
28,000 ..... 96⅝
33,000 97
2,000 ..... 96⅝
1,000 97
Registered
2,000 ..... 95½
Chi, I & L ref 6s
1,000 ..... 130½
Chi, M & St P, S Minn Div 6s
2,000 ..... 111¼
Chi & N W gen 3½s
1,000 100
C, R I & P RR 4s
25,000 ..... 77⅞
40,000 ..... 77⅞
39,000 ..... 77⅞
2,000 ..... 77⅝
1,000 77
1,000 ..... 77⅝
5,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77⅛
35,000 77
1,000 ..... 77¼
42,000 77
16,000 ..... 76⅞
10,000 ..... 76¼
135,000 ..... 76⅛
20,000 ..... 76⅜
5,000 ..... 76½
17,000 ..... 76⅛
3,000 76
5,000 ..... 76⅛
Chi, R I & P RR coll trust 5s
10,000 ..... 88½
5,000 ..... 88⅜
1,000 ..... 89¼
42,000 89
13,000 ..... 88⅝
10,000 ..... 88⅞
12,000 ..... 88¾
25,000 ..... 88⅜
2,000 ..... 88⅝
6,000 ..... 88⅜
10,000 ..... 88⅝
10,000 88
10,000 ..... 87⅝
C, St P, M & O 6s
13,000 ..... 134½
Chi Term Tr 4s
14,000 ..... 74⅜
10,000 ..... 74½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 102
Col F & I conv 5s
2,000 79
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
2,000 133
5,000 ..... 133¼
13,000 ..... 132⅞
37,000 ..... 132⅞
9,000 133
500 133
1,500 133
2,500 ..... 133¼
5,000 ..... 133⅜
Col Mid 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 64½
Consol Tob 4s
10,000 ..... 75¼
60,000 ..... 74½
15,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 75
30,000 75
25,000 74
15,000 ..... 74¼
10,000 ..... 74¼
180,000 ..... 74¼
50,000 ..... 74¼
30,000 ..... 74¼
30,000 ..... 74¼
50,000 ..... 74¾
10,000 ..... 74¾
50,000 ..... 74⅝
40,000 75
10,000 ..... 75⅛
5,000 ..... 75½
11,000 75
152,000 ..... 75¼
42,000 ..... 74½
40,000 ..... 74⅝
10,000 75
20,000 ..... 74⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s
3,000 ..... 71⅞
2,000 ..... 71½
East T, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
20,000 ..... 120½
Erie 3d ext 4½s
1,000 ..... 109¼
Erie 5th ext 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
Erie con 4s
1,000 ..... 96⅜
Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 ..... 88¼
20,000 ..... 88⅝
5,000 ..... 88⅜
55,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 ..... 88⅝
1,000 89
24,000 88
1,000 ..... 88½
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000 108
Green B & W deb ctfs B
2,000 85
Nash, C & St L 1st con 5s
4,000 ..... 115¼
1,000 115
Nassau Elect R R 4s
10,000 57
Nat R R of M 1st con 4s
22,000 ..... 77½
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
22,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
5,000 ..... 109½
Pur money 4s
16,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94¾
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 103
7,000 ..... 102⅝
Norf & W con 4s
6,000 102
11,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
Norf & West, P, C & C 4s
1,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅞
North Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 105¼
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000 ..... 74⅛
7,000 ..... 74½
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 ..... 102⅜
Ore S L 1st 6s
5,000 122
Ore S L 4s partic bonds
5,000 97
10,000 ..... 96⅜
10,000 ..... 96½
25,000 ..... 96⅜
Peo & E inc 4s
10,000 65
Read gen 4s
21,000 ..... 100½
8,000 ..... 100⅝
Rio Gr W 1st
3,000 ..... 99¼
St L, I M & So gen 5s
5,000 ..... 117¼
Unif & ref 4s
1,000 ..... 91⅝
St L & S F R R ref 4s
12,000 ..... 85½
5,000 85
San A & A P 4s
11,000 ..... 85⅞
Scioto V & N E 4s
7,000 102
Seab'd A L Ry ref 5s
3,000 103
3,000 ..... 102⅝
Gold 4s
1,000 ..... 83¼
1,000 83
2,000 ..... 83¼
1,000 83
South Pac 4½s
55,000 ..... 101¼
South Ry 4s
11,000 94
South Ry 1st 5s
75 ..... 1,000 ..... 117⅛
Tol, St L & W 4s
10,000 79
3,000 ..... 79¼
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅞
9,000 ..... 104⅝
4,000 ..... 105⅛
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 105
10,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅞
30,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 104⅜
5,000 ..... 104⅞
15,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 104⅞
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
17,000 ..... 84½
U S Steel Cor Sig Fund 5s
125,000 ..... 81¼
22,000 ..... 81⅜
1,000 ..... 81⅞
25,000 ..... 81⅝
53,000 ..... 81½
30,000 ..... 81⅜
3,000 ..... 81⅞
65,000 ..... 81⅜
20,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81⅝
1,000 ..... 81½
1,000 ..... 81⅜
36,000 ..... 81¼
10,000 ..... 81½
69,000 ..... 81⅜
30,000 ..... 81¼
20,000 ..... 81⅜
56,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81⅜
60,000 ..... 81¼
7,000 ..... 81⅜
10,000 ..... 81⅛
15,000 ..... 81⅜
8,000 ..... 81¼
35,000 81
1,000 ..... 81⅜
3,000 ..... 81⅛
40,000 81
2,000 ..... 81¼
Registered
500 ..... 81¾
Wabash deb B
40,000 ..... 65¾
100,000 ..... 65½
25,000 ..... 65⅝
80,000 ..... 65½
20,000 ..... 65¾
1,000 ..... 65¼
30,000 ..... 65¾
20,000 ..... 65⅝
15,000 ..... 65½
Wab, Det & C 5s
3,000 110
West Shore 4s, reg
1,000 107
2,000 ..... 108¼
2,000 ..... 107⅝
Western Un ctfs & real estate 4½s
6,000 ..... 105¼
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 89½
Total sales..... $5,665,500

Cold Storage Plant Burned.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Sept. 12.—Fire destroyed the main building of the cold storage plant of Bennett & Hight this morning. Thirty-five carloads of frozen fish were saved. A ton of meat was destroyed. The loss is about $45,000 and the insurance $30,000. The Manasquan fire companies were unable to do effective work, because of the ammonia fumes from the broken and melted pipes.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, Sept. 12, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,200	Amal. Copper	56¼	59½	57⅜	57⅝
490	Am. Car & Fdy.	23½	24½	23	23
30	Am. Ice	7	7	6¾	7
20	Am. Ice pf	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
2,210	Am. Locomotive	25½	25½	24⅜	24⅞
210	Am. Smelting	67⅜	67⅜	66¾	66¾
3,190	Am. Sugar	131¾	131¾	130½	130⅝
6,760	A., T. & S. F.	82⅜	82⅝	81⅞	81⅞
8,320	Balt. & Ohio	89⅛	89¼	88⅝	88½
8,340	Brook. Rap. Tr.	56⅜	56⅞	54⅛	54⅜
40	Can. Pacific	126½	126⅝	125⅝	125⅝
1,150	Ches. & Ohio	43⅛	43⅞	42¼	42¼
1,210	Chi. Gt. West	17⅞	17⅞	16⅝	16⅝
14,480	C., M. & St. P.	158⅛	159¼	157¼	157¼
1,500	Col. Fuel & I.	43½	43½	40½	40½
70	Col. Southern	16¾	16¾	16	16
5,980	Erie	31⅛	31⅝	30⅜	30⅝
200	Erie 1st pf.	68	68	66¾	66¾
10	Ill. Central	139	139	139	139
510	Louis. & Nash.	123	124¼	122	122¾
40	Manhattan	157⅛	157⅛	156¾	156¾
620	Met. Securities	85⅝	86½	81⅝	81⅝
5,470	Met. Street	121	122	120	120¼
1,840	Mex. Central	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛
140	Mo., K. & T.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½
60	Mo., K. & T. pf.	48¼	48⅞	48¾	48¾
4,770	Mo. Pacific	99⅛	99⅝	97¾	97¾
20	Nat. Lead	24	24	24	24
100	Nat. Mex. pf.	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
130	N. Y. Central	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼
190	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝
280	Norf. & West.	69¾	69¾	68¼	68¼
180	Pacific Mail	33⅝	33⅝	33	33
7,760	Pennsylvania	129	129⅛	127⅝	127⅝
350	People's Gas	104	104	103	103
50	Pres'd Steel Car.	35½	35½	35¼	35¼
28,350	Reading	68½	68½	66	66
440	Rep. Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼
80	Rep. Steel pf.	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾
11,750	Rock Island	29⅞	30	28½	28⅝
10,100	So. Pacific	57¾	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝
19,080	Southern Ry.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33⅝
1,480	Tenn. Coal & I.	48¾	48⅞	47⅛	47⅝
2,640	Texas Pacific	32	33¼	32	32⅛
11,170	Union Pacific	98¼	100	98¼	98¼
1,590	U. S. Leather	8¼	8¼	8	8
30	U. S. Rubber	19⅝	20¼	19¾	20¼
4,500	U. S. Steel	15⅝	15⅞	14⅞	15
50,040	U. S. Steel pf.	65	66⅜	64⅞	65
160	Wabash	22	22	21½	21½
1,300	Wabash pf.	42¼	42⅝	41⅝	41½
210	Wis. Cent.	20	20	19½	19⅝
227,570					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.12	Lady W. Cons.	.05
Alpha Cons.	.12	Mexican	.99
Andes	.19	Occidental Cons.	.75
Belcher	.33	Ophir	2.25
B. & Belcher	1.25	Overman	.22
Bullion	.24	Potosi	.13
Caledonia	.66	Savage	.20
Challenge Con.	.23	Sag Belcher	.12
Chollar	.13	Sierra Nevada	.34
Confidence	.65	Syndicate	.04
Con. C. & Va.	1.05	St. Louis	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Cons.	.40
Crown Point	.15	Utah Cons.	.11
Gould & Curry	.21	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross	.60	Silver Bars	56⅞
Julia	.09	Drafts, sight	.05
Justice	.10	Telegraph	.07½
Kentucky Cons.	.06		

Mexican dollars were .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	Little Puck	3⅞	4⅛
Anaconda	11	11½	Little Bessie	2⅛	3
C. K. & N.	30	31	Mollie Gibson	..	44
C. C. Con.	8⅝	9¼	Moon Anchor	6½	7¼
Dante	4½	4⅝	Missouri	..	21
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4¾	New Haven	3½	3½
Elkton	64½	64⅝	Old Gold	9½	11
El Paso	96	98½	Pharmacist	3¼	3⅝
Gold Dollar	7¼	7¼	Portland	162	170
Golden Cycle	40	45	Rose Maud	4¼	4⅝
Gold Sov'n	5½	5⅝	Rose Nicol	2	2¼
Isabella	20¾	21½	Sunset Ec'lse	1⅝	2
Jackpot	3	5	Vindicator	62	68
Last Dollar	..	40	Work	91	93
Lexington	3⅝	4			

New Cement Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The American Portland Cement Company, capital $1,250,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are Charles O. Geyer, Fred L. Palmer, Robert N. Clyde, Frank C. Ferguson, H. H. Pickering, East Orange, N. J.

COTTON MARKET DECLINES.

October Option at One Time Touches the 10-Cent Mark.

The cotton market yesterday declined to near the 10 cent mark, and one option, October, actually touched that figure, but later recovered. Receipts continued big, and they offset the sentimental effect of the reports of deterioration which are now beginning to come in from the eastern belt. In spite of the expectation of an 11,000,000 bale crop, some of the best cotton experts profess to believe in 13-cent cotton a little later in the season, probably by December. There is, however, no reason to expect an upward turn in the market in the immediate future.

The range of prices yesterday was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Chgs.
September	10.45	10.24	10.35@10.38	+2
October	10.20	10.00	10.09@10.10	+2
November	10.11	10.00	10.10@10.11	+2
December	10.23	10.02	10.13@10.14	+3
January	10.25	10.06	10.15@10.16	+1
February	10.16	10.16	10.18@10.20	+2
March	10.32	10.14	10.21@10.23	+2
April	..	..	10.23@10.25	+3
May	10.32	10.18	10.26@10.27	..

The market closed steady, with transactions of 300,000 bales. W. P. Brown, the New Orleans cotton man, is still here, but Frank P. Hayne of the same city has returned to his home.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.18¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.35
Cotton, middling	10.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	24.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	7.90
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19@.19¼

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.12@$1.15; No. 3, $1.05@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.11@$1.13⅝; No. 2 corn, 52½@53¼c; No. 2 red, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31¾@32¼c; No. 2 rye, 73c; good feeding barley, 37@40c; fair to choice malting, 44@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.20; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; mess pork, per bbl, $10.60@$10.70; lard, per 100 lb, $7.00@$7.02; short ribs sides (loose,) $7.35@$7.45; short clear sides, (boxed), $8.25@$8.50. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$11.90.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Spot cotton in moderate demand. Sales, 6,000 bales. Speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales, all American. Mid-upland, 6.74d. Futures opened 3 points lower on near and 2 points lower on distant positions. Closed quiet, net 12 points lower on September and 1 point lower on later months. September, 5.96; September-October, 5.58; October-November, 5.49; November-December, 5.46; December-January, 5.44; January-February and February-March, 5.42; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 5.43. Manchester yarns—Quiet and firm; cloths, more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.18¾, export, and $1.21¾, choice; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.27½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	$1.17⅞	$1.15⅝	$1.17⅞	$1.13⅛
December	1.16⅛	1.13⅝	1.16¼	1.12⅛
May	1.16⅝	1.13¼	1.16⅝	1.11⅝
Corn—				
September	58¾	58¼	58⅝	58½
December	58	57⅝	57⅞	57¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	1.09⅜	1.07⅝	1.09⅜	1.05⅝
December	1.12⅞	1.09½	1.12⅝	1.08½
May	1.14⅞	1.11½	1.14⅝	1.10⅝
Corn—				
September	53½	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝
December	51⅝	51	51⅝	51
May	50¾	49 1-16	50½	49⅝
Oats—				
September	31 9-16	31¼	31½	31¼
December	33⅜	32½	32⅞	32¼
May	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	34⅜
Lard—				
October	7.15	7.02½	7.05	7.05
January	7.20	7.10	7.12½	7.12½
Ribs—				
October	7.45	7.35	7.40	7.37½
January	6.62½	6.52½	6.55	6.55
Pork—				
October	10.95	10.57½	10.65	10.80
January	12.60	12.35	12.40	12.47½

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.55
October	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.90
November	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.70
December	6.80	6.70	6.75@6.80	6.80
January	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90	6.85
February	..	..	6.95@7.00	6.95
March	7.05	7.00	7.05@7.10	7.05
April	..	..	7.10@7.20	7.15
May	7.20	7.20	7.25@7.30	7.25
June	7.25	7.25	7.35@7.40	7.35
July	7.35	7.35	7.40@7.45	7.40
August	..	..	7.45@7.55	7.45

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Health Department Enlisted in Imitation Fruit Juice Crusade.

Will Co-operate with New York Fruit Exchange in Fight Against Use of Spurious Articles.

Progress in the crusade against the use of citric acid or lemon juice and other bogus fruit juices, recently started by the New York Fruit Exchange, was reported at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of that organization yesterday. President Victor L. Corn announced that the Health Department had taken the matter up and that Dr. Darlington had instructed Supervising Inspector Bayard C. Fuller to devote his attention to this subject. The Health Department is empowered by law to confiscate and destroy all such preparations when found in the possession of dealers.

Mr. Zorn, therefore, recommended, and the Board of Trustees concurred in the recommendation, that the policy of independent prosecutions by the Fruit Exchange be dropped. The Exchange will continue to collect evidence against sellers of the imitation and adulterated fruit juices, and will turn it over as collected to the Health Department.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Collector Must Follow Proclaimed Rate of Exchange—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained protests by M. J. Brandenstein, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., and C. D. Bunker & Co. against the action of the Collector at San Francisco in assessing duties on importations of Singapore pineapples at that port. It was shown that the goods were purchased in Mexican currency, then reduced to pounds sterling, and thence to American gold for convenience. They were invoiced, however, in Mexican dollars, and the importers protest at the action of the Collector in liquidating the entries at a rate of exchange other than the proclaimed value of the Mexican dollar for that quarter. Mr. McClelland decided that the Collector was in error.

Gen. T. S. Sharretts is the author of a decision sustaining a protest by the Herman Keck Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati against the classification as split half pearls at 60 per cent. of certain Japanese pearls resembling split pearls. They are made by drilling a hole in the oyster shell and inserting a small plug of mother of pearl, the end of which, projecting into the cavity, irritates the oyster, and causes it to cover the point with successive layers of nacre in the same way that the true pearl is formed. This process takes two years, and at the end of that time the oyster is opened and the half pearl thus formed cut off. Gen. Sharretts holds that this is a natural process, and sustains the protest.

Protests overruled yesterday were by M. Henderson, Niagara Falls; the San Francisco Glove Import Company, San Francisco, and L. Johnson & Co., New York. Protests by the California Feed Company, Honolulu, and C. H. Ruegger, New York, were sustained, and one by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, partly sustained.

MAY APPEAL TO PLATT.

Counsel for Pottery Importers Threatens Congressional Investigation.

It was reported at the Appraisers Stores yesterday that W. Wickham Smith, counsel for George Borgfeldt & Co., who charges that the Board of United States General Appraisers gave him no opportunity to refute evidence presented by domestic potters to show that importations of Holland ware by Borgfeldt & Co. were invoiced at less than their market value, has announced his intention of appealing to Senators Platt and Depew to demand a Congressional investigation of the whole matter.

The evidence on which the board advanced Borgfeldt & Co.'s goods 10 per cent. was furnished by William Burgess, Secretary of the American Potters' Association, who, it is alleged, went to Holland and, representing himself as a merchant from Manila, bought small quantities of similar goods at a higher price than that paid by Borgfeldt & Co., who declare that he made no effort to get the best prices obtainable.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISAAC WEINSTEIN.—Isaac Weinstein, manufacturer of skirts at 44 to 48 East Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to Leopold Freiman. The failure is a small one.

Out of Town.

NEW ORLEANS.—United States Judge Shelby has signed a decree appointing J. M. Dresser of New Orleans receiver for the Louisiana Sugar Railroad Company, organized here to build a seventy-mile railroad line from Thibadeaux to Grand Island. A receiver has been appointed for the Greenlaw Lumber Company, Limited, of St. Tammany Parish.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LUCIA FERRO.—Lucia Ferro, who kept a liquor saloon at 316 East Thirty-ninth Street up to Aug. 1, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,528 and assets of $50 in liquors.

GIUSEPPE LEFRIERI.—Giuseppe Lefrieri of 335 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,029 and nominal assets of $682.

LEVI & KLAUBER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed George W. Ford receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Levi & Klauber, wholesale dealers in dress goods at 27 Lispenard Street, in place of Arthur Patterson, who could not serve.

RICE, SONS & CO.—Henrietta Rice, Henry Rice, Isaac Rice and Jonas Loewenstein, who composed the firm of Rice, Sons & Co., formerly dealers in bakers' supplies at 17 Hubert Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,179 and no assets. They made an assignment on Nov. 7, 1900. The largest creditor is Solomon Rice, $6,545.

JONN N. FORBES.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John N. Forbes, wholesale paper dealer of 587 Hudson Street, by the following creditors: Victor Paper Mills Company of Fulton, N. Y., $798; E. C. Fuller Company, $15, and Palmer Brothers, $10. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made an assignment on Sept. 9. Judge Holt of the United States District Court, appointed Frederick E. Perham receiver of the assets.

OLCOTT CLYDE COLT.—Olcott Clyde Colt, residing at 210 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, formerly a real estate broker, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities of $6,465 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1898 and 1900 for borrowed money; clothing, $180; cab hire, $73; cigars, $101, to six dealers; flowers, $172, to seven florists; stationery and printing, $145; cards, $17; shoes, $32; hats, $59; fines, $30; for groceries, $14; dairy products, $54; trade reports, $200, and atlas, $30. The largest creditors are H. A. Browne, $2,000, borrowed money, and David Sears, Boston, $2,012, deficiency judgment.

DAVIES & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Davies & Co., (corporation,) stock brokers of 42 Broadway, by the following creditors: Arthur Rice, $312; Louis A. Lehmaier, $294, and Herman Lindner, $155. It was alleged that the concern is insolvent and has paid money to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court, appointed Henry Sheldon receiver of the assets. The corporation was incorporated a month ago, with a capital stock of $50,000. Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for the corporation, said that the liabilities are $8,500, mostly to brokers in various cities. Their customers were mostly out of town.

JUDGMENTS.

A deficiency judgment for $17,849 was docketed yesterday against J. Clark Read in favor of the executors of the estate of Francis P. Burke, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 5 West Seventy-fifth Street, where the Berkeley School was.

Transcript of a judgment from Richmond County was filed here yesterday against the Mexican Railway Company, limited, for $9,649, in favor of Norbert B. Kates and Gustav Bok.

Attachment Against Doctor.

Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an attachment for $3,000 against Dr. Seneca D. Powell, who had an office at 12 West Fortieth Street, in favor of the Judkins & McCormick Company, for money loaned on a note dated April 14, payable in sixty days. The attachment was granted on the ground that he resides at Greenwich, Conn. A lis pendens was filed against the property at 12 West Fortieth Street.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the creditor:

ANDERSON, Charles—Levy Brothers	$37
BIONDI, Liberto and Nicola—G. Vinelli-Ferra	163
BARKER, Charles B.—J. Boyle	222
BLACK, Henrietta—New York Telephone Company	54
BARTEL, Frederic—H. Miller	49
BALBACH, Leopold—M. J. Malibrunn	137
CELENTANO, Joe—D. C. Flanagan and another, as trustees, costs	45
CROTTY, John J.—Remington Construction Company, costs	24
DAUBENHEYER, Florence—W. J. Davison	163
DONNELL, John F.—New York Telephone Company	30
DANBY, Robert J.—M. Knox Hackett	23
EBERHARD, Ernest—H. Alexander	35
EASTON, Charles L.—S. A. Cooper and another	161
FRANK, Samuel J.—New York Telephone Company	31
FOSTER, Edward P.—S. Sasse & Co	39
GROSS, Isaac—L. Sobel and another, costs	24
GILMOUR, J. Morrison—Eureka Fire Hose Company	226
GAGEN, Christopher—C. Schiesinger & Sons	104
GRINSHPAN, Ellis—L. Nieberg and another	130
GWYNN, St. Charles R.—A. Maitland	210
GOODWIN, Jasper T.—De Witt C. Cohen	1,069
HOOSE, Herbert H.—J. Boyle	575
HALL, A. Leonard—A. Vuccino & Co	37
HAYES, Thomas P.—New York Telephone Company	29
H. N. VEDDER & COMPANY—Lehmaier & Brother	100
MEXICAN RAILWAY COMPANY, (LIMITED)—N. B. Kates and another	9,649
LEXINGTON AVENUE ICE COMPANY—H. H. Jackson and others, as executors, costs	28
JAMES H. LANCASTER COMPANY—G. & W. Loft	133
THE GERMAN EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH—A. R. Ackert	546
THE IMPERIAL COFFEE COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	25
IRVINE, Allan A.—New York Telephone Company	30
KERNAN, Kate—E. A. Powers	48
LAVIN, Julius—T. F. O'Connor, as receiver	57
LEVIEN, Douglas A.—Manhattan Collecting Company	85
LERNER, Israel M.—L. Feller	130
LOCONTRO, Frank—D. C. Flanagan and another, trustees, costs	45
LANIGAN, William—New York Telephone Company	40
LAVESON, Isadore—New York Telephone Company	40
LUSTGARTEN, Oscar—The People, &c	500
MULLER, Jacob—N. Ullman and another	169
MOGIN, Charles S.—Ilebornik, costs	109
MOELLER, Mathilda and Albert—C. Emmons	342
MARDOS, Emil—J. R. Berbling	701
MARKS, Herman—W. J. Davison & Co	38
MILLER, Myra—The New York Telephone Company	66
MEYSENHEIM, Cornelie—H. E. Cox	119
McCAFFREY, James—C. J. Heermance	141
McGUIRE, Mary—C. Muller	66
NIMIS, Otto H.—New York Telephone Company	40
POLLOCK, Harry—New York Telephone Company	104
PELL, Agnes M.—The Gorham Manufacturing Company	207
PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro—L. Bernstein	217
READ, J. Clark—C. G. Burke and another, as executors	17,849
RUBENS, Zacharis—L. J. Jacones	114
SOPER, Franklin—H. Ackerman, costs	23
SWICKLE, Samuel—The People, &c	500
SPEIRS, Charles E.—Stern Brothers	93
SHEPHERD, Samuel B.—R. Ruhl	132
STENGER, Charles R.—The H. B. Claflin Company	280
SHAW, John and Louis—N. Krakauer	69
SCHREIBER, Mooney—New York Telephone Company	71
SCHERMANN, Mary—Ginsburger Brothers	60
THIERFELDT, Richard H.—H. C. Coe	61
VECCHIONE, Pasquale—P. Pate	59
VOSS, George A.—New York Telephone Company	78
WEBSTER, William D.—New York Telephone Company	40
WEEDEN, George O.—New York Telephone Company	104
WEIL, Henry—William H. Botjer	29
WYMAN, Mary—M. Strauss	49
ZERBE, James S. and Arthur J.—H. B. Van Note	87

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CRESSMAN, Alice M.—F. T. Rand, July 12, 1904	$185
McKANE, James—B. Simpson, Sept. 2, 1904	227
SPRINGMEYER, George A.—Railway Advertising Company, Nov. 5, 1902	143

Judgment Vacated.

ALLEN, Priscilla J.—The Chase National Bank, July 15, 1902	$1,972

Judgments Canceled.

STORCH, Isaac—A. E. Pierce, May 18, 1898	110
STARCH, Isaac—Edward P. Hatch, May 23, 1898	$398

Judgment Reversed.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Sullivan, Nov. 11, 1902	$641

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—

RECEIVERS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein the Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant, and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court between the same parties in and of said principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of the said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNEY RICE, heretofore appointed joint ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a steel rail in the northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by the North American Pyrogranit Company and running thence (1) on the true bearing of north eighty-nine minutes west three hundred and fifty and 2-10 feet to a point. Thence south eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes east passing the line between Lots 1 and 2 three and 5-10 feet south of the Dryer Wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the easterly boundary. Thence along the creek on a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along this line which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south five hundred and thirty feet, on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence south one degree and twelve minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along a new fence line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west on the southerly side of the road now or formerly owned by Whitehead Brps. and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west six hundred and sixteen and 5-10 feet to a point. Thence north one degree and twelve minutes east fifty feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Whitehead Bros. and crossing the Raritan River three hundred and eighty-three and 94-100 feet to another steel rail. Thence north twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes west two hundred and thirty-seven and 5-10 feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of a 13 acre lot owned now or formerly by Bonner and Waite. Thence along their southerly line eighty-eight degrees and forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike road. Thence along said Turnpike south twenty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east three hundred and twenty-seven and 78-100 feet to the west side of the road. Thence north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes east three hundred and sixty-three and 66-100 feet to a steel rail on the west side of the road. Thence north eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes east four hundred and fifty-five and 64-100 feet along a line of trees to a large hickory tree in the corner of the land now or formerly of Sayre and Fisher. Thence along her line south two minutes east one hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail. Thence still along her line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-two minutes west thirteen hundred and sixty-nine and 30-100 feet to a steel rail which replaced an old red stone found in the old deeds. Thence south fifteen minutes west along what is now or formerly Sayre and Fisher's line five hundred and thirty-eight and 56-100 feet to another corner. Thence south one degree and twenty minutes east on the north of land now or formerly owned by Margaret Wright, north eighty-seven degrees and fifty-nine minutes east two hundred and eight hundred and fifty-eight and 4-100 feet to the corner of two hickory trees, marking the corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence along the line of the Pyrogranit Co. line north seventeen degrees and twenty-three minutes west two hundred and fifty-two feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of land now or formerly owned by Messler et ux. Thence along their line south eighty-eight degrees and forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike road, at the Northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by Mrs. James Messler. Thence along her line south one degree and twelve minutes east three hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Messler et ux. and crossing the Dryer Wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the easterly boundary. Thence along the creek in a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along this line which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south five hundred and thirty feet, on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence south one degree and twelve minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along a new fence line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west on the southerly side of the road now or formerly owned by Whitehead Brps. and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes west six hundred and sixteen and 5-10 feet to a point. Thence north one degree and twelve minutes east fifty feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Whitehead Bros. and crossing the Raritan River three hundred and eighty-three and 94-100 feet to another steel rail. Thence north twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes west two hundred and thirty-seven and 5-10 feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of a 13 acre lot owned now or formerly by Bonner and Waite. Thence along their southerly line eighty-eight degrees and forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike road. Thence along said Turnpike south twenty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east three hundred and twenty-seven and 78-100 feet to the west side of the road. Thence north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes east three hundred and sixty-three and 66-100 feet to a steel rail on the west side of the road. Thence north eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes east four hundred and fifty-five and 64-100 feet along a line of trees to a large hickory tree in the corner of the land now or formerly of Sayre and Fisher. Thence along her line south two minutes east one hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail. Thence still along her line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-two minutes west thirteen hundred and sixty-nine and 30-100 feet to a steel rail which replaced an old red stone found in the old deeds. Thence south fifteen minutes west along what is now or formerly Sayre and Fisher's line five hundred and thirty-eight and 56-100 feet to another corner. Thence south one degree and twenty minutes east on the north of land now or formerly owned by Margaret Wright, north eighty-seven degrees and fifty-nine minutes east two hundred and eight hundred and fifty-eight and 4-100 feet to the corner of two hickory trees, marking the corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence along the line of the Pyrogranit Co. line north seventeen degrees and twenty-three minutes west two hundred and fifty-two feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of land now or formerly owned by Messler et ux. Thence along their line south eighty-eight degrees and forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike road, at the Northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by Mrs. James Messler. Thence along her line south one degree and twelve minutes east three hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Messler et ux. and crossing the Dryer Wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the easterly boundary. Thence along the creek in a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along this line, which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south, five hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence south one degree twelve minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along a new fence line north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west on the southerly side of the road fourteen hundred and sixty feet and 5-10 feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence south one degree twelve minutes east fifty feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Whitehead Brothers and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west six hundred and sixteen and 5-10 feet to a point. Thence north one degree twelve minutes east fifty feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Whitehead Bros. and crossing the Raritan River three hundred and eighty-three and 94-100 feet to another steel rail. Thence north twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes west two hundred and thirty-seven and 5-10 feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of a 13 acre lot owned now or formerly by Bonner and Waite. Thence along their southerly line eighty-eight degrees and forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike road. Thence along said Turnpike south twenty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east three hundred and twenty-seven and 78-100 feet to the west side of the road. Thence north eighty-eight degrees and forty-eight minutes east three hundred and sixty-three and 66-100 feet to a steel rail on the west side of the road. Thence north eighty-eight degrees and forty minutes east four hundred and fifty-five and 64-100 feet along a line of trees to a large hickory tree in the corner of the land now or formerly of Sayre and Fisher. Thence along her line south two minutes east one hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail. Thence still along her line north eighty-eight degrees and forty-two minutes west thirteen hundred and sixty-nine and 30-100 feet to a steel rail which replaced an old red stone found in the old deeds. Thence south fifteen minutes west along what is now or formerly Sayre and Fisher's line five hundred and thirty-eight and 56-100 feet to another corner. Thence south one degree and twenty minutes east on the north of land now or formerly owned by Margaret Wright, north eighty-seven degrees and fifty-nine minutes east two hundred and eight hundred and fifty-eight and 4-100 feet to the corner of two hickory trees, marking the corner of the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence along the line of the Pyrogranit Co. line north seventeen degrees and twenty-three minutes west two hundred and fifty-two feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of land now or formerly owned by Messler et ux. Thence along their line south eighty-eight degrees and forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike road, at the Northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by Mrs. James Messler. Thence along her line south one degree and twelve minutes east three hundred and twenty-six and 06-100 feet to a steel rail driven in the ground. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Messler et ux. and crossing the Dryer Wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the easterly boundary. Thence along the creek in a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along this line, which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south, five hundred and thirty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west to the westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence south one degree twelve minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along a new fence line north eighty-eight degrees and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Entire Block in Dyckman Tract Sold to Manufacturing Concern—Buyers for New Flats and Vacant Plots in Harlem—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Robert J. Hoguet the entire block bounded by Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second Streets, Ninth Avenue, and the Harlem River. The plot contains about twenty-seven lots, its dimensions being 200 by 250. A large factory will be erected on the property immediately.

Operator Buys West 143d Street Plot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles Hesketh to Abraham Ruth the vacant plot 260 and 262 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 50 by 99.11.

Sturtz & Gibbons have sold for Gustave Walters to Joseph Polstein the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 410 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

New Flat Sold on 143d Street.

Isaac Mayer & Son have sold through Isaac Osserman one of their new apartment houses on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The buyer is Frederick Dreher.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought for investment the four lots, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, excavated nine feet below the curb and ready for immediate improvement.

Samuel A. Kelsey has sold for D. Sylvan Crakow to a client 102 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story private dwelling, 16.8 by 99.11. The new owner and family will occupy the premises.

Marie Steindler has sold 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story stone-front flat, on lot 27 by 100.11.

Mack & Tuthill sold 54 Lawrence Street, a three-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, to an investor.

Fourth Avenue Building Transferred.

The new building at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street was transferred yesterday by the United States Realty and Construction Company to the Island Realty Company, and was mortgaged by the latter company to the Bowery Savings Bank for $900,000.

Buyer for 53d Street Stable.

John N. Golding has sold the three-story stable at 127 and 129 East Fifty-third Street, on plot 32 by 125, to J. Hebron.

Leases in Fifth Avenue District.

John N. Golding has rented for Henry G. Trevor 6 East Forty-fifth Street, to Dr. Frank Northrop, for a term of years; also, 1 West Forty-sixth Street to James A. Farley, for his own occupancy; also, 57 East Seventy-fifth Street to David Thompson; also, 12 Lexington Avenue to Francis Henderson; also, for R. G. Barthold 67 West Forty-sixth Stret, to Frank Knapp; also, 60 East Fifty-fifth Street, for William B. Dillon to Edward H. Wardwell; also, 4 West Fifty-third Street for Col. Daniel S. Lamont to Francis L. Hine.

Purchases on the East Side.

Reid & Murphy have sold for Charles Gambetz 322 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story brick tenement, on lot 22.6 by 98.0; also, for Theresa A. McGuire 235 East Thirty-third Street, a four-story brownstone single flat, on lot 18.5 by 98.0.

Irving Simon, as attorney, in conjunction with J. Freedman, has sold 69 East Third Street, a four-story flat, to Dr. Abraham A. Levy.

Good Demand for Bronx Dwellings.

Thomas J. Quinn has sold 1,097 Forest Avenue to L. Lanson and 1,113 Forest Avenue to Isaac Karmlnsky. Mr. Quinn has now disposed of the entire row of two-family houses built by him at that point.

Haynes & Pittman have sold for a Mr. Baack the three-family house 1,155 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a Mrs. McKeon.

M. Heller and H. Rozenfeld have sold to a Mr. Wintrob the house at 31 Chrystie Street. They also report the sale of 64 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street to a Mr. Rozing and the sale of 814 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.
60th St, 242 West, s s, 250.4 ft e of West End Av, 24.10x100.5, five-story brick flat, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frank Betterton.....$12,425

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Spring St, 286 and 288, for a six-story brick tenement, 38x86; Empire City Realty Company of 7 Pine St, owner; A. Arctander of 520 Willis Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

3d Av, e s, 289 ft n of 174th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 33.5x88; Finkelstein & Seligman of 1,780 Broadway, owners; Alfred E. Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $90,000.

156th St, n s, 248 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 51.9x89.7; Noble & Gauss of 154 Riverside Drive, owners; Harry T. Howell of 138th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

Fairmount Place, n s, 376 ft w of the Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame dwelling, 27x45; Dominick Pelaso of 1,812 2d Av, owner; Harry T. Howell of 138th St and 2d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

176th St, n s, 215 ft e of Prospect Av, for two two-story dwellings, 21x43; F. Mellerd of 1,692 Monroe Av, owner; Charles E. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

Crotona Av, w s, 132 ft n of 181st St, for a two-story frame stable, 25.10x22; John Farrell of 2,139 Crotona Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $400.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

32d St, 9 East, a four-story brick store and dwelling; Mury Herter of 841 Madison Av, owner; Delano & Aldrich of 9 East 41st St, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Sept. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,435, e s, 24.11x100; Natrum Massell and another to Jacob Brown, (mtg $34,000)..... 100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 100.5 ft s of 180th St, runs e 103.7x s 21.7x w 16x s 90.11x w 90.11x n 25; Joseph Loesch to Patrick Carragher and wife, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 128.5 ft n of 176th St, 75x99.6x7; e99.1; Elgiva E. Romer and another, individually and as executors, to Charles Besticker..... Nom.

BECK ST, 24, e s, 25x100; Charles T. Graham-Rogers to Rachel Reiter, (mtg $8,200,) other consideration and..... 100

CLASON POINT ROAD and Lots 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 28, 29, 29A, 29B, 30, 31, 50 to 55, 85, 86, 87, 88, 102-103, 104, 136, 137, 138, 160, 161, 197, 197, to 197, 202, 203 to 196, 202, 205, 211, 245, 246, 262, 265, and 268, map of Clason's Point; Alice L. Beach and others to William M. Husson..... Nom.

DUANE ST, 145, Cannon St, 84; Park Row, 223; Chatham St, 183; Grand St, 588; James P. Foster to Abner T. Bowen, all title, rerecorded..... Nom.

FORDHAM ROAD, 356, s s, 24x100x18.4x 115.7; William S. Patten to Celia Lowenstein, (mtg $570,) other consideration and 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 162.10 ft s of Union or Pelham Av, 25x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Charles L. Miller, executor, (mtg $4,000,)..... Nom.

LOTS 18, 19, 20, 44, 45, 46, 68 to 75, 79, 80, 105, 106, 107, 133, 134, 135, 154, 155, 170, 171, 174, 194, 195, 196, 214, 225, 224, 250, 231, 232, 241, 242, 249, 250, 260, 273 to 276, map of Clason's Point; Ella M. Cable and others to Matthew A. Husson..... Nom.

LOTS 77, 90, 91, 93, 142 to 145, 149, 150, 150A, 151, 191, 207, 212, 233, 234, 277, and 278 on Clason Point Road, w s, map made by E. H. Holden; Alice L. Beach to Susan H. Husson..... Nom.

LOTS 42 and 43, map of University Heights North; Henry H. MacCracken to Emily I. Hunter..... 3,900

LOTS 189 and 190, map part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; John Finnerty to James Owen..... Nom.

LOT 309, map of Van Nest Park; Carrie A. Penning to Theodore Schuhle, other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 467 and 468, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Edward Bergen to Josephine B. Rezzano, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100.8 x87.9; August Oppenheimer to John McLean, (mtg $170,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100.8 x87.9; John McLean to August Oppenheimer, (mtg $190,000)..... Nom.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, at a e corner of land of John Cornell, runs n w 454.1x n e 313.5x n w 434x n e 294.11x 255.6x s e 687.11x s w 386.4x s e 153.4x s w 196.2x226; Daniel Buhre and another to Benjamin Gainsborg..... Nom.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, at s e corner of land of John Cornell, runs n w 454.1x n e 313.5x n w 434x n e 294.11x 255.6x s e 687.11x s w 386.4x s e 153.4x s w 196.2x226; Benjamin Gainsborg to Bankers' Realty and Security Company..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 153d St, 25x 70.3; Herman Rausch to Pasquale Jarossi, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PLEASANT AV, 290, e s, 17.2x94; Jacob Joseph to Fortunato D. Onofrio, (mtg $8,680)..... Nom.

PYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; Chattie De Hart to John D. Vincent, quitclaim..... Nom.

PYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; John F. Steeves to Chattie De Hart, (mtg $3,300)..... 100

PYNE ST, e s, 606.3 ft n of Bayard St, 18.9x157; Sylvester Clutter to John D. Vincent, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25.1 ft s of Rae St, 50.3x91.3x50x96.8; Henry Powell and others to Otto Hoffmann, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and..... 100

UNION AV, 1,144, e s, 18.8x100; William Henderson, Sr., to Charlotte Stroh, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,331, w s, 25.5x100; Samuel Williams to Sabato Capo, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,057, w s, 25.6x73.1x25.6x72.11; Vincent Garofelo and another to Antonio Sorge, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

4TH AV, s w corner of 233 St, runs w 175x s 98.9x e 75x n 15.6x e 100x n 83.3; United States Realty and Construction Company to Island Realty Company, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, 619 East, 25x92.3; David Elsen to Samuel Cohn, (mtg $15,250,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, s s, 94.6 ft e of Stuyvesant St, 18.2x75; John Reinhardt and others to Edward F. Timme, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x82.8x35.5; Frank J. Dahlmeyer against Henry Kamalen, owner; Max Liebeskind, contractor..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway; —— Isidore L. Cohen against Henry M. Moore and another, owners; Kneips & Schoen, contractors..... 100

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway; Otto C. Schoen against John G. Moore and another, owners and contractors..... 100

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 1,888; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Matthew H. Birkmire and another, Sept. 2, 1904..... 3,325

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 115 ft w of Anthony Av, 75x——; Kloepfer Brothers against Andrew J. Thomas, Sept. 10, 1904, by payment..... 83

VARICK ST, 60; John Malone against Arvid L. Olsen, July 8, 1904..... 150

WEEKES AV, 1,777; Patrick Toher against Katie E. Schroeder and another, Aug. 25, 1904..... 122

2D AV, 1,716 and 1,718; Harris Berman against Gertrude R. Waldo and another, Aug. 3, 1904..... 56

8TH ST, 65 and 67 East; Julius Muelar against Dearborn Construction Company, July 13, 1904..... 2,000

103D ST, 67 to 71 East; James D. Leary against Raphael Kurzon, Aug. 25, 1904, by bond..... 744

105TH ST, 170 and 172 East; P. Trotta against Isaac M. Braunfield, Sept. 10, 1904..... 600

216TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 5th Av; Bronx; James De Carlo against William Morse, Aug. 22, 1904..... 100

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; Benjamin Weinstock against Charles E. Ring and another, (action to set aside a deed;) attorney, Abraham B. Seidenberg.

40TH ST, 12 West; Judkins & McCormack Company against Seneca D. Powell, (notice of attachment;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE,
38 EAST 21ST ST., near Broadway.
28 WEST 15TH ST.,
127-133 WEST 17TH ST.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS. All are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.

Prices Reasonable. Now Ready.

Call at either building, your own broker, or PIGUERON, 32 Union Square, near 16th.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x82;
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
ON STREET FLOOR.
Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into office spaces. Apply
14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Restaurant for rent in first-class apartment house at 101 West 78th St.; recently renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Apply on premises or to Dovale & Co., 55 Nassau St.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevators; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 6th Av.; examine premises. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Splendid light first floor over store; 3 windows front and rear; size 25x70; fine business location. 7 Barclay, near Broadway.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Office in Broad Exchange Building will be sublet to end of lease, May 1st, 1905, at reduced rental. Immediate possession.

At 29 Beekman St., near Post Office; light loft with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., 365; business. Duross, 155 West 14th.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

QUEENS.

SEND POSTAL FOR
CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots with the city improvements reached by trolley from East 34th Street Ferry; only
ONE HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, EAST ELMHURST, L. I.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING BATHING FISHING, and use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales these first two months over $100,000. Lots $200 upward, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing road.

Flushing.—Three modern dwellings; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

RICHMOND.

TO RENT ON THE
VANDERBILT ESTATE AT CLIFTON
Borough of Richmond, New York,
on or before October 1st.
A FEW COTTAGES AND HOUSES.
All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes' walk from the station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address
TALBOT ROOT,
52 Broadway, New York City.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY,
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Catalogue Free—Dairy farms. Write George H. West, Ballston Spa., Saratoga County, N. Y.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALKIER, Hosina, and others to St. Luke's Hospital; 17th St, 210 and 212 East, due Sept. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

BRAINERD, Harriet L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 24th St, 23 West, time and per cent. as per bond..... 25,000

BESTICK, Charles, to George H. Purser, individually and as trustee; Ballentine Av, n s, 123.5 fet n of 175th St, 1 year..... 9,000

CALLAN, John H., to R. W. De Forest; 91st St, 63 West, prior mtg $23,500, 2 years..... 2,000

CAPO, Sabato, to Samuel Williams; 1st Av, 2,231, w s, installments, 6 per cent., 2,400

DREW, Charles S., to Charles F. Spear and others, trustees; Woodruff Av, lots 1 to Lot 31, map of Fairmount; Grove St, n w s, Lot 97, same map; Broad St, s e s, Lot 82, same map, ½ part, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DOHME, Hazel B., to Henry N. Singhi; 184th St, n s, 82.4 ft e of Davidson Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,450

DEPPERMANN, Charles, to Henry Herrmann; 157th St, 504 West, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

EPSTEIN, Max, and another to Adrian H. Jackson; 122d St, 235 and 237 East, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 21,000

EPSTEIN, Max, and another to James Furman; 122d St, 235 and 237 East, due March 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,750

FROESE, Minna, to Augusta Lange; Clay Av, 1,054, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GAINSBORG, Benjamin, to Washington Savings Bank; Middletown Road, n s, at s e corner of land of John Cornell, Westchester, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 23,000

HUNTER, Emily L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Andrew Av, e s, 87.8 ft s of 183d St, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 5,000

HANIGAN, Edward P., and others to Anna C. Flyn and another, executors and trustees; Avenue B, w s, 28 ft s of 7th St, 1 year..... 2,000

HAMMER, Ernst, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Fox St, n w corner of 165th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

HERB, Jacob, to Title Insurance Company, N. Y., 135th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years..... 4,000

ISLAND REALTY COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank; 23d St, s w corner of 4th Av, as per bond..... 900,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 79th St, due Oct. 1, 1907..... 465,000

KELLEHER, Mary, to Mary Schaefer; Columbus Av, n s, 180.6 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KURZ, Anna C., to Frederick L. Brewer; Courtlandt Av, 805, s e s, 3 years..... 2,500

KELLEHER, Mary, to Mary Schaefer; Columbus Av, 205.6 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years..... 3,000

KURZ, Anna C., to Frederick L. Brewer; Courtlandt Av, 903, 3 years..... 2,500

LAMBERT, Alexander, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 81st St, 78 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

LEVY, Samuel H., to Georgiana C. Stone; 76th St, s s, 193 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

LEASENFELD, Annie, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th Av, 1 e corner of 112th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 38,000

IAROSSI, Pasquale, to Herman Rausch; Morris Av, n e corner of 153d St, 2 years

LAMBERT, Alexander, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 81st St, 78 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

McBRIDE, Lucy E., to Thomas J. McBride; 50th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MURRAY, George W., to James H. Ging and another, executors; 194th St, s s, 50 ft e of Decatur Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 4,200

MASON, Frederick E., to Isadore Levy; Houston St, 13, s s, one-half part, due Aug. 8, 1905..... 10,000

McDERMOTT, Stephen P., and another to Patrick Keenan; 35th St, 233 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 2,000

McLEAN, John, to Republic of Panama; Madison Av, s w corner of 94th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 190,000

NORCROSS, Lavania A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 48th St, 310 West, 5 years..... 9,000

NORCROSS, Lavania A., to Catherine Knudsen; 48th St, 310 West, prior mtg $9,000, installments..... 2,000

NORCROSS, Lavania A., to Edward M. Maguire; 48th St, 310 West, prior mtg $11,000..... 800

OWEN, James, to James Finnerty; Lots 189 and 190, map of portion of Hunt estate, 3 years..... 750

POLLMANN, August, to Barnet Grossbard; 126th St, 196.5 ft w of Lenox Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PECK, Josephine, to Mutual Bank; 29th St, 6 West, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent., note..... 5,000

SORGE, Antonio, to Vincent and Frank Garofalo; 1st Av, 2,057, w s, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SCHMUESER, Frederick W. C., to German Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 46.2 ft w of Mapes Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 2,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to C. F. Kingsland; Willett St, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

SPRUNG, Isaac, to Ignatz Fischer and another; Willett St, e s, 100 ft n of Grand St, prior mtg $25,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

STIMPSON, Marie L., to A. P. Dudley; 59th St, s s, 181.8 ft w of Lexington Av, due Sept. 8, 1907..... 10,000

STIMPSON, Marie L., to Augustus P. Dudley; 59th St, s s, 181.8 ft w of Lexington Av, due Sept. 8, 1907..... 10,000

VANCE, Anna, to Henrietta Beck; 175th St, 748 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

VANCE, Anna, to Henrietta Beck; 175th St, 748 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST and Sullivan St, n w corner 37x62x irregular; Schwartz & Hartnett against Nathan Feldman, owner; Harry Weiss, contractor..... 800

COLLEGE AV, s s, 112 ft n of 170th St, 20x100; Kertscher & Co. against Mario M. Shaw and another, owners; W. S. Shaw, contractor..... 499

LEXINGTON AV and 114th St, n w corner, 42.10x100; Kertscher & Co. against Caroline Wiedhopf, owner and contractor..... 621

LORILLARD PLACE and 189th St, s e corner, 100x30; Jacob Keller against William Wainwright, owner; Kneips & Schoen, contractors..... 44

PROSPECT AV and 170th St, s e corner, 200x100; Isidore L. Cohen against John Wahlig and another, owners; Kneips & Schoen, contractors..... 125

PROSPECT AV and 170th St, s e corner; Otto C. Schoen against Charles Wahlig and another, owners and contractors..... 225

SULLIVAN ST, 56 and 58; Thomas Crump against Nathan Feldman and Harry Weiss, owners and contractors..... 1,082

WILLIS AV and 138th St, s e corner, 100x44; Charles Emmel against Henry A. Gumbleton and another, as owners; Peter Gallagher, contractor..... 675

10TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue C, 20x95; Schwartz & Hartnett against Nathan Feldman, owner; Harry Weiss, contractor..... 250

10TH ST, 133 to 137 East; Ferdinand Gehlker against Inter-River Realty and Construction Company, owner; James A. Campbell & Joseph O. Clemens, contractors..... 1,284

52D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against George Ehret, owner; Schmidt & Donahue, contractors..... 237

52D ST, 341 East; Central Iron Works against Mrs. A. Herbst, owner and contractor..... 17

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x35.5; Frank J. Dahlmeyer against Henry Kamalen, owner; Max Liebeskind, contractor..... 149

148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway; —— Isidore L. Cohen against Henry M. Moore and another, owners; Kneips & Schoen, contractors..... 71

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway; Otto C. Schoen against John G. Moore and another, owners and contractors..... 650

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BATHGATE AV, 1,888; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Matthew H. Birkmire and another, Sept. 2, 1904..... 3,325

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 115 ft w of Anthony Av, 75x——; Kloepfer Brothers against Andrew J. Thomas, Sept. 10, 1904, by payment..... 83

VARICK ST, 60; John Malone against Arvid L. Olsen, July 8, 1904..... 150

WEEKES AV, 1,777; Patrick Toher against Katie E. Schroeder and another, Aug. 25, 1904..... 122

2D AV, 1,716 and 1,718; Harris Berman against Gertrude R. Waldo and another, Aug. 3, 1904..... 56

8TH ST, 65 and 67 East; Julius Muelar against Dearborn Construction Company, July 13, 1904..... 2,000

103D ST, 67 to 71 East; James D. Leary against Raphael Kurzon, Aug. 25, 1904, by bond..... 744

105TH ST, 170 and 172 East; P. Trotta against Isaac M. Braunfield, Sept. 10, 1904..... 600

216TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of 5th Av; Bronx; James De Carlo against William Morse, Aug. 22, 1904..... 100

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 231 and 233; Benjamin Weinstock against Charles E. Ring and another, (action to set aside a deed;) attorney, Abraham B. Seidenberg.

40TH ST, 12 West; Judkins & McCormack Company against Seneca D. Powell, (notice of attachment;) attorney, G. C. Coffin.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE,
38 EAST 21ST ST., near Broadway.
28 WEST 15TH ST.,
127-133 WEST 17TH ST.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS. All are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.

Prices Reasonable. Now Ready.

Call at either building, your own broker, or PIGUERON, 32 Union Square, near 16th.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x82;
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
ON STREET FLOOR.
Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into office spaces. Apply
14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Restaurant for rent in first-class apartment house at 101 West 78th St.; recently renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Apply on premises or to Dovale & Co., 55 Nassau St.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevators; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 6th Av.; examine premises. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Splendid light first floor over store; 3 windows front and rear; size 25x70; fine business location. 7 Barclay, near Broadway.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Office in Broad Exchange Building will be sublet to end of lease, May 1st, 1905, at reduced rental. Immediate possession.

At 29 Beekman St., near Post Office; light loft with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

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Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., 365; business. Duross, 155 West 14th.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

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The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING BATHING FISHING, and use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales these first two months over $100,000. Lots $200 upward, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.
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TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing road.

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A FEW COTTAGES AND HOUSES.
All modern improvements. Most desirable location. Five minutes' walk from the station. Forty minutes from the Battery. For particulars address
TALBOT ROOT,
52 Broadway, New York City.

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FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY,
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
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Catalogue Free—Dairy farms. Write George H. West, Ballston Spa., Saratoga County, N. Y.

A GOOD BROKER IS WORTH TO YOU
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE!

Have you property for sale or exchange?
Have you houses or flats you want rented?
Have you old houses that are not paying?
Have you anything in the real estate line?
Do you want a loan or insurance?

I am a quick, straight, honest business man to deal with.

MY SERVICES ARE VALUABLE TO ANYBODY.

With the first of September, when people have returned from their vacations, the real estate business in all its branches begins to look up, and it would be well for those who are interested to consult a good broker with a view of getting the best services, thus securing the largest returns for the money they have invested or contemplate investing. I have for many years made Real Estate a specialty—and have studied the conditions from every side—I have made and saved money for many and can give the best of references.

UPPER EAST SIDE RENTING.

For the convenience of those owning property on the Upper East Side I have opened a

BRANCH OFFICE, 2272 1ST AVE., NEAR 117TH ST., Telephone 2,243J Harlem.

Where I would be pleased to receive calls from all owning property in that neighborhood. This office will make renting a specialty.
Write, call or telephone

P. IMPERATO, MAIN OFFICE, WORLD BUILDING. Room 168. Tel. 3,337 John.
HOURS: 2,272 1ST AV.—FROM 8:30 TO 11 A. M. WORLD BUILDING—FROM 1 TO 5:30 P. M.

55thSt., near 5th Ave.

FOR SALE—An attractive well-built 20-ft. high-stoop dwelling; seen by appointment only.
GEO. R. READ & CO.
60 Liberty St. (9943) 1 Madison Ave.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 200 BROADWAY.
Buy Second Mortgages. What have you? Have East Side Tenement guaranteeing 25% on investment; private dwelling, 3 story, $1,500 cash; bargain.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.
$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100; suitable immediate improvement.
BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 125th St.

Office building, equity $115,000; fine investment; might consider part exchange. Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

For Sale—Bargains; real estate office, near Wall St.; immediate; $500; interview. F Box 165 Times.

Bargain.—Modern flat, 128th St., near 7th; full lot; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Washington Heights, Near Broadway.—25-foot, 5-story triple flats, rented, about $3,600; 4% mortgage; low price; easy terms.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

BRONX.

4-story double flat, 25x75x95; price $14,500; mortgage $6,000. 5-story double flat; price $21,500; mortgage $14,500; rent $2,220. 5-story triple, 25x90x100; price $23,500; mortgage $16,000; rents $2,442.
Boston Av.—Three 4-story doubles with stores; price $21,000 each; bank mortgage $11,000 each at 5 per cent.
Money to loan on Bronx property from $3,000 upward. Newbeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., near 147th St.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

A Bargain.—$3,700 buys new two-family house; $4,350 buys a two-family brick house, cost $5,000 to build; both houses are on full lots and have all improvements; near rapid transit, Bronx Park, trolleys, and elevated road; easy terms. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

ATTENTION!—Bargain List in Bedford Park, Bronx. 5 lots, well located, near elevated, sacrifice; one-family house, nice location, $3,000; two-family house, well built, $6,250 up; ten-room brick house, all improvements, $7,500. O'Hara Brothers, Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

CHEER UP. HERE'S GOOD NEWS!
Sold seven one and two family houses last week; some left at bargain prices; seven-room house, $3,700; nine-room brick house, $6,000; cash, $500.
LIPKIN, 771 Wendover Av.

WE SATISFIED
six home seekers last week with 2-family houses of 11 rooms, all improvements; near rapid transit, schools; restricted neighborhood; $4,800; $1,000 cash; four more left. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

Attention! Investigate.
Triple corner near "L" station; $28,000.
Five-story double; near "L" station; $22,500.
Private house, central location; $5,500.
DUGGAN & WALL,
691 East 155th St.

Great Bargain! Rare chance to get New York City lots by the acre; 5-acre corner lot at intersection of two prominent thoroughfares; free and clear; terms easy. V. T. Hervey, 759 Melrose Av.

Don't pay rent; examine No. 2 East 219th St., near Second Av.; 9 rooms; all improvements; 50x114; price, $5,750; $500 cash, balance easy monthly. Take White Plains Av. trolley from Bronx Park elevated station.

5-story triple flat, with stores, on 138th St., near Willis Av.; hot water supply only; price, $31,000; rental, $3,416 guaranteed; $6,000 cash required. Ernst-Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

Bargain for quick buyer; new business corner, 45 x100; 4 families on a floor; 6 stores; hot water supply; rent, $6,000; easy terms. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel., 571 Melrose.

$7,000—5-story; rent, $2,180; price.....$22,000
7,000—Triple flat; rent, $2,800; price..... 25,000
20,000—Corner ap

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500

10 ROOMS and 3 baths. { $3,000 / $3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Open Every Evening.

Arrangements can now be made for fall leasings of choice Apartments in these new high-class elevator buildings, containing every modern convenience.

THE
CRESTON
Southwest corner 101st St., West End Av.:
Suites, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $660 to $1,050 per annum.

THE
REXTON
318-322 West 83d St.:
6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $800 to $1,100 per annum.
Superintendents on premises.

"HAWORTH,"
239 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms. Decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location. One apartment suitable for doctor, $35. One apartment of five rooms, $40.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.

THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments, SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT.
New elevator apartments; modern in all appointments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $660 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE ARCADIA
159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square; 6 large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; rents $900, $900 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

THE ROCKLAND.
Handsome large apartments, seven rooms and bath, all modern improvements, at Rockland, 140-142 West 105th St., near 6th Av., and business centre, for rent from $600 and upward yearly. Apply Janitor, on premises.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$60
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

OUR SPECIALTY is the rental of apartments north of 100th St.; have at present nine hundred; rentals, $30 to $125 monthly.
T. E. HAYMAN, 217 West 125th St.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.—Large, light seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; all improvements; $36.

Wellesley, 81st, West End Av.—Choice apartment; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundries; steam dryers.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; reasonable; finest neighborhood. 508 West 152d St.

12th St., 231 East.—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents, $35 to $45.

For Rent—A very desirable bachelor apartment at 106 West 55th St.; rent, $650. James R. Hay, 71 Broadway, or janitor on premises.

155 to 243 WEST 135TH ST.—$55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

45 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $36.

45 East 11th St.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $30 to $35. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.

Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.

Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE
Madison Square
37 MADISON AVENUE.
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $1,900 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $800.
Two Rooms and Bath, $800 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at
OFFICE ON THE PREMISES,
any hour, day or evening.
The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
of the New Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS | BACHELORS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-38th, or Superintendent on premises.
APARTMENTS

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 123 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

STRATHMORE,
52d St. and Broadway.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
MODERN FLATS.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

ELIZABETH.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE CORONET,
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The most thoroughly fire-proof housekeeping apartment house in the United States. Only a few apartments of 8 and 9 rooms left; 2 and 3 baths. For full particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

126-8 East 34th St.—Elegant apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated and equipped with every modern convenience. Electric lights; elevator and hall service; steam heat and hot water supply; fuel for range. Superintendent on premises.

Henrietta Court, 316 WEST 95TH ST.
5 and 8 large rooms, bath, elevator, and every modern improvement; $540 and $960.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

CARPETS CLEANED
Sc. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.
For Rent—Corner apartment near Central Park; seven rooms and bath; all light; family or bachelor apartment; rent, $1,000. James R. Hay, 71 Broadway.

Rent 4th St. and 94-96 Charles St.—Elegant, new apartments, 425 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

"THE SORRENTO,"
NORTHWEST CORNER 81ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; eight rooms and bath, $2,000; first floor two rooms and bath, suitable doctor's office, $800.

"PALERMO,"
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms, $1,700.

"THE PEMBROKE,"
16 WEST 23D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room apartment, elevator and all improvements, $1,000.

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,000 and $1,200; corner Apartments, $1,200; four rooms, $720.

"NO. 173 MADISON AVE.,"
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two rooms and bath, $800.

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartments of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service, $850; suitable for offices.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Telephone, 331—38th St.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. 430 W. 116th ST. Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

Hillcrest is situated on the highest point of the city and commands extensive views of the Hudson, Riverside, Morningside & Central Parks and Long Island Sound. Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the building, and the Subway Express Station is one block away, enabling one to reach City Hall in about 15 minutes.

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

One Bachelor Suite, 2 Big Rooms and Bath, $55 per Month.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d Street.

WHERE TO RESIDE
Select apartments, with every modern improvement, elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
Woodbridge Agency, 131 Edgecombe Av.

RHINELAND 534 West 124th St., near Broadway.
7 rooms and bath, $55.00.
Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 57 W. 125th St.

THE LONDON 60-2-4-6 W. 115th St., near Subway.
7 rooms and bath, $40.00.
Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 57 W. 125th St.

PAULINE 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park; rent $780.00.

HELEN-COURT 14 Morningside Av. for doctor.
Ground floor, 8 rooms and bath; 6 facing Park; $900.00. Robt. Levers, 354 W. 116th.

PLACID 22 Lenox Av., near 111th St.
5 rooms and bath, 7 Rents.
6 rooms and bath, $32 to 40.

TO LET.
Apartment from Oct. 1; eight rooms and bath; elevator; hallboys; steam heat; all first class. $1,000. Superintendent, 1,125 Madison Av.

Bedbugs exterminated; "Murbalene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed; special. Siegel-Cooper's.

Concord Apartments, 104 West 61st.—7 large light rooms; elevator; telephone; $50-$60.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLANTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
Vicinity Ansonia, Broadway and 74th St.—Apartment with large, light rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent tables; two servants; best of references required. B. H. P., 284 Columbus Av.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. Beautifully furnished.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. R., Box 112 Times.

Sublet, furnished, four rooms, bath, from October 1st, for Winter; rent reasonable. 138 Madison Av.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

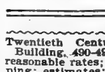
APARTMENTS WANTED.
We have tenants for 15 to 25 private houses; can fill 8 to 10 flat houses, with improvements, with respectable colored families, paying from $20 to $40 per month; all have best of references, holding good positions. W. N. Walker & Co., 10 Grand Circle, Broadway, 59th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
Exchange equity, $15,000, in choice Washington Heights double flat for smaller property and cash. ROBERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Will exchange unincumbered property, Orange, N. J., for a good farm anywhere from N. J. south. Thomas Monaghan, 76 William St., New York.

Apartment house $90,000; rents $9,600; equity $27,500; need some cash.
Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Peckler, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
Dressmaking and millinery taught; exhibition Fall patterns this week. McDowell School, 210 6th Av.

DOGS.
For Sale—Beautiful Collie puppies.
P. O. Box [illegible]

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HOTEL REGENT
SHERMAN SQUARE,
BROADWAY AND 70TH STREET.
First Express Subway Station Uptown.
High-class apartment hotel exclusively for families—situated midway between Central and Riverside Parks in the centre of the fashionable residential section.
RESTAURANT
AMERICAN PLAN AND A LA CARTE.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished. One room and bath to eight rooms and three baths. Private Dining Room and Library.
F. M. ROGERS, Manager.

THE
RAMON,
338, 340 WEST 57TH ST.,
Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Exclusive Family Home
Best Residential Section.
Near Broadway and Central Park.
Convenient all car lines.
Restaurant European, American.
1 to 6 Rooms, with Bath, furnished or unfurnished.
Apartments ready for occupancy.

The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

$.00 $1.00 $1.00
Interesting to the Student of Economy.
Single Rooms, with Private Bathroom, Dollar per day up
HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., New York City.
$1.00 $1.00 $1.00

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; how open for inspection: table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,
109-113 WEST 45TH ST.
FOURTH SEASON OPEN.
A FEW CHOICE
TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

LE MARQUIS
HOTEL,
12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL,
BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS.
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,500.
Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,200.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
C. F. SPOTSWOOD, Prop.

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MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,500 to $2,000 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St. near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.,
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

THE
TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St.
S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr., E. H. MANNING.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 57th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list,
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.
West Side.
3 and 4-story dwellings on streets and avenues, from $800 to $5,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
35th Street, near Fifth Av.....$2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story.....$1,500
Fifth Av., near 10th, four story.....$4,500
Others $800 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $800 to $4,000.
APARTMENTS, 3 to 10 rooms, $35 to $2,400.
59th to 125th St., West.
Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 87th St. Folsom [illegible]

Large house [illegible]
No. 835 Fo[illegible]

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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Are justly favored by musicians for their tonal quality and durability. We have some
GENUINE BARGAINS
in our select stock of used Pianos; all makes. OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS contain sweet, powerful tone. Fine rentals.
Factory, B'way, cor. 47th St., N. Y. City.
Branch stores at 607 Broad St., Newark; also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS
You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes. $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 5088—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboys, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Have them woven in handsome reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call.
U. S. RUG CO., Hoboken, N. J.

Cash paid for pawnticketts, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

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Females.

WANTED—OPERATORS. EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' NECKWEAR. LAUB BROS., 136 GREENE ST.

Males.

WANTED—BY PROMINENT CORSET MANUFACTURER, FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND FINE RECORD; SHOULD KNOW NEW YORK CITY TRADE WELL; ONLY MEN OF ABILITY NEED APPLY; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PAST, AGE, TERMS, &C.; APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS PROMINENT, 1,364 BROADWAY.

CARPENTERS WANTED TO WORK ON FINISH OF BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM STS. APPLY AT BUILDING.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENEDICT REIS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Benedict Reis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. P. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

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They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 25c.
Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 30c.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY.
Leave FOOT 23D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 7:10, 8:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Bacon, returning by Central Hudson Stmbt.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route.
Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

MUSICAL.
Florenza d'Arona's vocal method; positions secured when ready; special teacher's course. 1,215 Madison Av.

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Means THOROUGH
47TH YEAR. All commercial branches. Individual instruction. Enter at any time.
PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
4th Ave. & 23d St. Day and Evening.

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The Comstock School, from 32 West 40th to 31 West 46th, reopens October 5th. Miss Day, Principal.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and mastered by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,103 D., Metropolis Bldg.

The Semple Boarding and Day School for Girls. Special Music, Languages, Art, Foreign Travel, Social recreation. Mrs. Darrington Semple. 323 West 77th St.

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NYACK ON HUDSON.
DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.—High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years. Individual attention. Athletics.
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"Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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FOUNDED 1764.
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THOROUGH Training—Class and Individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and business. Primary classes. Completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 21. Head-Masters will confer with parents after Sept. 12, 9 to 4.
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A high-grade preparatory school for boys. Incorporated and endowed. Full curriculum, including commercial course. Experienced teachers. Careful moral supervision and physical training. Unbroken health record. Students from twenty-odd States and Porto Rico. A few vacancies for session 1904-5. Handsome year book sent on request.
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122 West 72d Street.
Preparatory School for Boys.
FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
Optional Military Drill. Playground.
Study hour under Instructors.
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EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal,
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80 graduates fitted for college since '91.

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LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
SUB-PRIMARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
16th year begins Sept. 29th.
DR. RAY now at school mornings.
Gymnasium. Laboratory. Playground.

Montclair Military Academy
Thirteen miles from New York, summit of Orange Mountains. Erie or Lackawanna R. R. Seventeen years at this one school have given to the headmaster some interesting things to say in the booklet entitled "Your Boy and Our School." It will interest you no matter where your son goes for his schooling. Sent on request.
JOHN G. MacVICAR, A. M.,
Walden Place, Montclair, N. J.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.
BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.
The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

MACKENZIE SCHOOL, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
Careful preparation of 150 boys for college or for business. 40 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. Fall term Sept. 22d.
JAMES C. MACKENZIE, W. W. RANDALL, Director. Head Master.

CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH STREET.
Six graduates entered college last June not only without conditions, but with special "credits" or honors.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Oct. 3.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)
2231 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)
PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps. Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR GIRLS)
108 West Eighty-first Street.
Primary to College Preparatory Classes.
Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

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45 West Eighty-first Street.
THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 8TH.
Illustrated catalogue on application.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

New York University Law School } Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. Grants degrees of LL.B. and LL.M., and J.D.
Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Sq., N. Y.

Collegiate School,
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Principal.

The Brookwood School for Nervous and Backward Children
20 minutes from Philadelphia; 2½ hours from New York City. For full information address RACHEL W. BREWSTER, Langdowne, Pa.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.
160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y. CITY.
College Preparatory and

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 423, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Diamond sunburst, between Belasco's Theatre and Imperial Hotel, Saturday night; $50 reward if returned to Room 137, Imperial Hotel.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,975; $10 reward information or return. Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Rooms, with board; main floor dining room; reference.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table board; references.

26th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable rooms; good table; home surroundings; couple or gentlemen; Christian family; references.

81st St., 116 West.—Finely furnished room; private bath; high-class table; highest references required.

82d St., 27 West.—Two large front rooms, beautifully furnished; excellent board; table guests; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted; thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

83d St., 163 West.—Choice double rooms; refined house; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

98d St., 25 West.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

121st St., 260 West.—Room and board in handsomely furnished house.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

Good board, $5 to $8; large house; fine grounds, in Bronx; 9th or 2d Av. elevated; references. Southeast corner 165th St. and Mott Av. Telephone 198L Melrose.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites, floors; baths; single rooms; high-class board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

18th, 11 West.—Desirable, comfortably furnished, all conveniences; suitable party three; reasonable; transients.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

54th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower baths; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—A large and medium room; steam heat; one flight; near "L." Fisher.

115th St., 101 West.—Handsome, large rooms; hot and cold water; private bath; use of parlor; references exchanged. Smith.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private house; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished or unfurnished apartment, 5 rooms and bath, above West 70th; state rent. Laurie, 54 William St., (21st floor.)

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

61st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Experienced Saleswomen for Gloves and China.—Only those who understand the business and can give good references need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Experienced Saleswomen, Misses' Cloaks and Suits.—Good openings for salespersons of good address, and who can furnish good references. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Good Saleswomen for Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.—Good permanent openings for Fall season for first-class saleswomen in trimmed millinery, untrimmed millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply before 10 A. M. to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Siegel Cooper Company require neat, bright cash girls; permanent positions and excellent opportunity for advancement to bright girls; bring Board of Health certificate. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen in their house furnishing department; good salaries and permanent positions assured capable saleswomen. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their toilet goods and perfumery departments; permanent positions assured capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their hosiery and merino underwear department; permanent positions to capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced green fruit and vegetable saleswomen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced saleswomen capable of acting as heads of stock; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady positions and good salary to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires a woman thoroughly conversant with office duties; steady position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class workers on fancy feathers. Apply at Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Wire hat frame makers; over-shapers. R. W. Storrs, 24, 26 East 21st St.

Wanted—Operators experienced on ladies' neckwear. Laub Bros., 136 Greene St.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

An importing house wants office boy about 15 years old., Robinson, Box 104 Times.

Carpenters wanted to work on finish of building southwest corner Fulton and William Sts. Apply at building.

Carpet Cutters and Carpet Layers.—Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Experienced Man as Mail Order Manager.—A large department store desires a man thoroughly conversant with the dry goods business and with running a mail order department in a dry goods store. An opportunity where there is an opening for a man who can demonstrate his ability and give good references. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary expected, and former employers. Applications considered confidential. Address Mail Order, Box 298 Madison Square Post Office.

Experienced Furniture Loader and Router.—A man thoroughly competent to take entire charge of delivery of furniture in the city and suburbs; good opening for first-class man. Apply to Mr. Dowd at stable, 335 West 16th St., before 9 o'clock.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced salesman for their picture department. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—By prominent corset manufacturer, first-class salesman of experience and fine record; should know New York City trade well; only men of ability need apply; state full particulars as to past, age, terms, &c.; applications considered confidential. Address Prominent, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $100; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars. Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require boys for their delivery department; only those that can make them-

CONNORS STOOD ON PRINCIPAL.

That Car Tracks on the Bridge Were for Milk Wagons.

The first arrest made by the mounted patrol recently detailed by Commissioner McAdoo to regulate down-town traffic early yesterday morning was productive of much strong language and sour milk.

John Connors, who has driven a milk wagon along Park Row every morning for years, was the prisoner. John was never in trouble before. He does not know much about the law courts, because, as he says himself, "Ol'm a dacent, p'ace-abidin' citizen, an'nyway." He did not know, for instance, that it is against the law to drive on the car tracks when the rest of the street is free. So John, the milkman, has always tried to keep to the smooth metals, for, as he says himself, "Milk's a produce that's as tinder as the babbies it feeds, an av ye juggle wid it at all, ye'd bist churn it some more an' sell it f'r butther!"

His intention being a good one, he thought he did not hear aright when Equestrian Patrolman Donahue cantered alongside and yelled:

"Git off them rails—you!"

"The same to yerself!" replied Connors pleasantly, "and may yer shadow niver grow less!"

The patrolman grabbed the bridle of the milkman's horse. Connors asked somewhat vehemently for an explanation, and refused to leave the tracks until the law had been carefully recited by the mounted policeman. Then John opined that it was a foolish kind of a law, anyway, and voted to keep to the metals, whereupon the patrolman placed him under arrest.

Connors was fined $1 by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court and promptly refused to pay it.

It was the principal of the bridge allowed Connors from the cage, and he didn't care how sour his milk turned; it couldn't get any sourer than he.

Last evening the milk wagon was still standing before the City Hall Police Station and John's dollar, his stubbornness, and the "principal" of the bridge were still intact.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Wanted—H. O'Neill & Co. require messenger boys; good chance for advancement. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires experienced parcel wrappers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. B., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Boy of 17 or 18 years, with some experience in entry room work. Jamieson, Box 105 Times.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., tailors on ladies' fancy coats. Apply at once.

Wanted—Office boy in large law office; salary, $4. A. H. H., Box 102 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—By young lady familiar with bookkeeping and general office work. Box L 193 Times.

Chambermaid.—By a colored woman; sleep at home. Butts, 221 West 18th St.

Cleaning.—Woman wants office cleaning; best reference. Mrs. Crowley, 412 West 17th St.

Colored woman would like to attend to bachelor apartment; part of day preferred. Call or address Prince, 598 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Dressmaker, colored, experienced, by day to families; quick worker. M. Davis, 227 West 18th St.

Housework.—German girl for general housework in small family; good wages; references. Schmidt, 325 West 18th St.

Housework.—Girl for housework; willing and obliging. 331 West 17th St., Sullivan's bell.

Nurse.—Reliable young Protestant North Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 22 East 115th St.

Private Secretary.—Educated lady having long experience as private secretary, desires re-engagement; competent stenographer and typewriter; unexceptionable references. S. Wells, 429 West 22d St.

Refined young lady desires position in office; experienced. B. E., 263 West 129th St.

Society assistant would design and arrange small private luncheons and dejeuners; October luncheons now being prepared. Address New Ideas, 153 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school: American parentage; correct; good business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 177 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 163 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. B Box 219 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; competent; references. Box 1,094 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; familiar brokerage and banking business; refined; $15. References, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer.—By expert law stenographer; nine years' experience. Miss M. A., Box 101 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced Remington or Underwood; best references. Stenographer, Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—$6 to start; with experience. F., Box 106 Times.

Males.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City, where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

Accountant and General Office Manager.—Employment wanted as above, or any position of trust by thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; A1 city references; salary moderate. J. J. Allman, Glendale Station, L. I.

Auditor and General Bookkeeper.—Ten years' practical experience; quick and accurate at figures; best references. Willing, Box 163 Times Office.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 162 Times.

Assistant, &c.—Young man, 19, as office assistant or stock clerk in dry goods house; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

Bartender.—Young man; steady, neat appearance; close mixer; club experience. Collins, 143 8th Av.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—Young man; 22; three years' practical experience; best references; will grant interview. A. K., Box 110 Times.

Bookkeeper, 25; competent and experienced double entry bookkeeper; best references. Steady,, 1,364 Broadway.

Chef.—Frenchman, speaks English and German, wishes situation in private family or take care of apartment house and do the catering. I. G., 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; disengaged at present; through family giving up horses; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th St.

Technical graduate and machinist, experienced in executing details and making inventors' models, &c.; twelve years' experience; situation where brains count. Box D 160 Times.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Further information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St., New York.

Young man with good education desires position

AN ARMY OF 580,000 INVADES CITY SCHOOLS

No Official Figures Yet—May Be 90,000 on Part Time.

TROUBLE OVER AGE RECORDS

Parents Storm Board of Health for Certificates, but Supt. Maxwell Says the Rule Is Good.

If statistics and averages, official and semi-official, and computations based thereon do not err, the registration of pupils at the public schools of this city this school year, begun yesterday, will be about 580,000. On this basis, on the ratio of increase of former years, the attendance yesterday, taking the average attendance for the school year 1902-3 as a factor, was about 495,000. None of these figures, however, are officially indorsed.

City Superintendent Maxwell firmly declined yesterday to compute the registration of the three days last week and yesterday, and no officer of the Department of Education consented to hazard a guess at the number of part-time pupils. Dr. Maxwell said that he had no available factor for an optimistic or pessimistic statement on the subject. The number, it may be safely estimated, will not be less than 87,557, that on Sept. 14, 1903, and it is not expected to exceed 95,000. It is pointed out that by taking children from schools where the classes are congested and placing them in schools where the full sittings are not taken up, the number of pupils on part time will be materially reduced. Official figures on the registration this school year may be given out by Dr. Maxwell to-morrow. Those on attendance and part time will not be forthcoming for several days.

One official datum in regard to the registration is that of last year, as follows:

Borough.	Pupils That Could be Properly Accommodated June, 1903.	Number of Pupils on Register Sept. 30, 1903.	Deficiency on Sittings.
Manhattan	248,487	264,090	15,603
The Bronx	44,722	44,681	41
Brooklyn	169,650	181,916	12,266
Queens	30,654	31,626	972
Richmond	11,985	11,208	787
	505,508	533,521	28,013

Another is the May, 1904, registration of 529,854. In each case 50,000 should be added for increase of school population. The official figures of attendance of Sept. 14, 1903, are 475,123. The average attendance of 1902-03 was 439,028. The part-time record of May last was 75,396, against 87,557 Sept. 14, 1903. Another way of estimating with official figures is: Registration as of Sept. 14, 1903, 535,102, plus rational increase 40,408, makes the total on Sept. 12, 1904, amount to 575,510.

As to part time, no bureau in the Department of Education would vouch for any statement as complete. Superintendent of Buildings C. B. J. Snyder replied to inquiries as to full sittings by the following résumé of work in hand:

Total new sittings under contract:

Elementary schools	80,850
High schools	12,135
	92,985

Estimated to be completed Sept. 12, 1904, 15,700

Sittings to be ready February, 1905, number 24,975, divided as follows: Manhattan, 9,350; the Bronx, 4,200; Brooklyn, 6,225; Queens, 4,500; Richmond, 60. Half of the total of 92,985 sittings have been delayed by strikes; the remainder depend on contracts which will expire between now and the Fall of 1905.

To meet criticism of and objection to the rule requiring evidence from parents as to the ages of children for whom admission to the schools is asked, Dr. Maxwell yesterday made this official statement:

"The number and character of complaints against the requirements of the Board of Education that parents should furnish birth certficates or baptismal certificates as evidence of the age of children seeking admission to public schools indicate that the purposes of this rule are not at all understood. In one case a parent who had neither evidence insinuated that in some vague way the acceptance of a baptismal certificate had some sort of religious connection. This is too absurd to need answer. The baptismal certificate is of interest to the school authorities solely as documentary evidence of the child's age, and its acceptance is merely for the convenience of parents who have this record but not a certificate of birth.

"If parents would consider the question without prejudice they would see in this regulation provisions that safeguard their own interests by preventing many seats in the schools which are required for older children from being filled by children below the school age. For many years before these requirements were adhered to strictly, it was a mater of common knowledge that many parents who wished to be relieved of the care of their young children during the day would send their children three or four years of age were six or seven years old. The effect of this was to put into classrooms children entirely too young to follow the course with benefit, and who were consequently a detriment to the other pupils of normal age. They were a nuisance to the teacher, inasmuch as they required a nurse rather than an instructor.

"In order that children who evidently are of school age but whose parents cannot supply documentary proof of the fact, may not be kept out of school, I have issued instructions to Principals to admit children who, in their judgment, are six years of age and to require presentation of proof at a later date. This will enable parents whose children were born elsewhere to secure records.

"In line with Dr. Maxwell's statement a circular was issued telling the Principals of elementary schools at what times parents could obtain certificates from the Board of Health, whose offices have been besieged already by thousands of parents applying for records to secure the admission of children to school. The circular directs the Principals "to register and admit children who in your judgment are six years of age, and if they have not presented a record of birth, et cetera, you may inform the parents that at a future time to be specified, application must be made to the Board of Health for a certificate."

An illustration of the difficulty found yesterday in complying with the age evidence rule was furnished at Dr. Conroy's school, in West One Hundred and Second Street. A mother desired to enter her child in that school, and learning of the conditions, said that she had come from the Klondike and that hers was the first white child born in that region, where such things as birth certificates were then not considered. She was told to send the child around to the school next Friday, when its case would be taken up.

The crowd of parents seeking certificates at the main office of the Health Board has been so large that the eight clerks employed in searching the birth records have been simply swamped. The clerks were handicapped by the fact that the records were neither indexed nor properly catalogued. Eight men are all that can be employed on the work at one time, and as each man can only issue about 100 certificates in the course of the day, the work is of necessity progressing slowly.

Health Commissioner Darlington says that he will ask for an appropriation of $75,000 to have the records indexed and thus prevent a repetition of the trouble.

Reports received last evening at the headquarters of the department were to the effect that the opening of the schools proceeded even more smoothly than last year, even in the crowded districts.

MOLINEUX TO "NAN" PATERSON

Sends Sympathetic Note to Girl in the Tombs on Her Birthday.

Roland B. Molineux sent a note of sympathy yesterday to "Nan" Patterson, the chorus girl, who is in the Tombs accused of the murder of Bookmaker "Caesar" Young. It was her twenty-second birthday, and Molineux, who had called on her at the Tombs before, stated that he had the utmost faith in her innocence and hoped she would enjoy at least twice as many more birthdays outside of prison walls.

The prisoner also received large bundles of presents from her father, J. Randolph Patterson, and her brother, Charles Henry Patterson, who called upon her.

Abraham Levy, her counsel, announced that District Attorney Jerome had promised to consider reducing her bail from $20,000 to $10,000.

AS TO THE COTTON LEAK.

J. S. Bache & Co. Offer to Help Prove Nothing Was Wrong.

Regarding the complaints of a leak in the recent Government cotton report, J. S. Bache & Co. sent a telegram to Washington yesterday. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the other day asked the Savannah Cotton Exchange for the name of "the prominent wire house" that bulletined the report's crop figures thirty minutes ahead of their official release. The Savannah Exchange's President said that a Savannah firm had posted a bulletin signed "Bache" and reading: "Government looks like 84.1." Those were the official figures.

Bache & Co.'s telegram to Secretary Wilson was as follows:

The morning papers published a telegram from the Savannah Cotton Exchange to you stating that they had written you that we had sent out the Government report at 12.45 on the day it was made public. We did send out a telegram that day giving our views of what the Government figures would be. As you probably know we get out an estimate every month on the condition of the cotton crop. We issued a printed circular on Aug. 30, three days before the Government report came out, estimating that if your returns on deterioration corresponded with ours your figures on condition would be 84.1. All New York papers were furnished with a copy of your circular on Aug. 30, and many of them used same. We stand ready to help you in any way to prove to the Savannah Cotton Exchange that there was no leak. Can we serve you?

Secretary Wilson acknowledged the receipt by wire. As a matter of fact Bache & Co. three days before the Government report was issued sent out the following with a private crop estimate they had compiled:

We submit herewith advanced copy of our Septembr report. As you will observe, it shows a deterioration of 7.5 per cent. as compared with last month. Should the Government report on next Friday show the same falling off it will make a condition of 84.1 per cent.

410-POUND PATIENT LEAVES.

Took Two Coats for Bellevue Hospital's Heaviest Man.

When Michael Glynn left Bellevue Hospital yesterday he left behind some lame backs and aching muscles to be remembered by. Glynn is only twenty-four years old, and 5 feet 9 inches in height, but he weighs 410 pounds, and is the heaviest patient remembered by even the oldest in the hospital.

Glynn, who is a watchman, living in East Seventy-sixth Street, fell from a car on Sept. 4 and hurt his knee. First they took him to the Presbyterian Hospital, and the next day a creaking, groaning ambulance took him to Bellevue. After a day or so it became necessary to transfer him out of the surgical ward to another seventy-five yards away. Four of the strongest men about the institution were panting with exhaustion when they landed him by the side of the heaviest bed in the new ward on a stretcher reinforced with heavy bars. When they lifted him in, however, the bed springs collapsed, and Glynn fell through to the floor, and the bed, too, was then braced with iron.

Glynn was coatless when hurt, and yesterday, when it was decided to transfer him to Blackwell's Island the clothing room was ransacked in vain for one that he could wear. Two coats were then ripped apart and fashioned into a garment which he put on to meet the inflexible rule that every patient leaving Bellevue must have a complete suit of clothing.

Glynn told the doctors that he was only ordinarily stout up to his twentieth year.

TRUST COMPANY DEPARTURE.

Brooklyn Institution Will Make Specialty of Small Loans.

A new trust company, which will do business on lines somewhat different from the large financial institutions already in the field, is being organized by ex-Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom and other prominent Brooklynites. It will probably be named the Home Trust Company of New York, and, in general, will operate like the Bank of France, which makes a specialty of small loans of 100f. and upward to merchants. The new company aims to cater chiefly to the large Scandanavian business in this city, that class of the population being estimated at about 125,000. It is also planned by the promoters of the company to secure the businesss of the Swedish and Norwegian Consuls.

Among the men who are said to be interested in the enterprise are Henry Batterman, Niels Poulson, Ludwig Nissen, A. E. Johnson of the Scandinavian Steamship Company, George W. Moon, President of the Manufacturers' Association; James Weir, Jr.; ex-City Works Commissioner William C. Redfield, ex-Park Commissioner Richard Young, Herbert F. Gunnison, Dick S. Ramsey, and Audley Clarke. Joseph C. Hendrix, ex-President of the National Bank of Commerce, and ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren have also been asked to identify themselves with the new company, which, it is said, will be capitalized at not less than $1,000,000.

NO DOWN-TOWN COURT HOUSE.

Commission Fails to Select a Site South of Franklin Street.

The announcement was made yesterday that the members of the commission appointed to select a site for the new Civil Court House had decided to abandon all of their previous selections and go back to the State Legislature for power to select a new site as far up as Twenty-third Street. In accordance with the legislative act under which the commission was appointed they were limited to the selection of a site below Franklin Street.

The majority of the members of the commission favored the building of the new Court House in the vicinity of Mulberry Bend Park. One of the members of the commission, however, was in favor of having the city purchase the old Stewart Building site at Broadway and Chambers Street. Many lawyers claimed that the Mulberry Bend site was undesirable, while the Stewart Building site would be too costly. In addition to this it was argued that a court house on Broadway would mean that the voices of Judges, lawyers, and witnesses would be interrupted by the noise of Broadway traffic.

Many persons having business in the courts and many of the Justices are in favor of building the new court house in the vicinity of Union Square.

SAMMY'S THIRD BURGLARY.

He's Only Eight Years Old—May Have to Suffer Now.

Arrested for the third time for burglary, eight-year-old Samuel Fatman of 93 Goerck Street, who is hardly three feet tall and so thin that he hardly casts a shadow, was remanded, with two companions, in the Children's Court yesterday. He is known as "Sammy the Burglar" in the block where he lives, and, according to Detective Sergt. Leonard of the Delancey Street Station, he confessed that last Thursday night, with his fifteen year old brother Isadore and Benjamin Schramm, fourteen years old, he broke into the premises 95 Goerck Street, next door, and stole enameled ware, spoons, cutlery, and crockery worth $100. Part of this they sold to a junk dealer in Lewis Street.

Sammy was forgiven for his first burglary because he was so little; for the second he was convicted, but released under a suspended sentence, which may now descend upon his young shoulders.

BRITISH SAILOR DECORATED.

Royal Humane Society Medal for Menantic's Second Officer.

Acting British Consul General Clive-Bayley yesterday presented a bronze medal to Second Officer Adrian M. Kelley of the British tramp steamship Menantic, now in this port. The medal is of the Royal Humane Society of Great Britain, of which the Prince of Wales is Chairman, and is given for bravery displayed by the officer in London a few weeks ago.

Second Officer Kelley jumped into the Thames in a vain effort to save Chief Engineer Scurr of the Menantic, who had fallen off the stringpiece of the pier alongside which the steamship was lying.

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A FEW BEDS ARE PRICED AS FOLLOWS

Bed, 2-inch Post, Swell Front, 7 Laterals	$32.00
Crib, Continuous Posts, Louis XV. Decoration	39.00
Youth's Bed, with Protection Side	24.00
1½-inch Square Post Twin Beds	75.00
1½-inch Square Post, Satin Finish, 7 Laterals	50.00
2-inch Post, 7 Laterals, Swell Front	32.00
Square 2-inch Post, 19 Laterals	160.00

No extra charge is made for Satin or Polet Finish.

The same price is charged for varying widths from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches. Beds wider than 4 feet 6 inches made to order.

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We fill orders by mail.

JEROME AGAIN TALKING ABOUT POLICE "SYSTEM"

Many Detectives He Wouldn't Let Feed a Mangy Dog.

PINOCHLE AFTER HOURS

District Attorney Thinks There's Too Much of It—Blames the System Most.

District Attorney Jerome had a few things to say yesterday on the activities of the police in detecting crime in general. He declared that the main fault was with the system, and admitted that in his opinion it would always be that way.

"My views on the subject of police protection," said the District Attorney, "are well known, because I have expressed them so frequently. Every one who knows anything of the city knows that after midnight it is a rare thing indeed to see a policeman, not in one or two blocks, but in many.

"A friend of mine, a Commissioner, recently made a trip in an automobile in certain parts of the city to see how many policemen he could find doing duty after midnight. He did not see one. The whole trouble is that there is too much pinochle among the members of the force after hours. It will always be that way on account of the organization. No Commissioner serving two, or four years, can know the department, because he is necessarily hampered by too much routine.

"Any policeman paid $1,400 a year, with the privilege of retiring on a pension of half pay when passed by a board of physicians, has a good job, and he should be taught to do his duty to the public and to his position.

"There are lots of detectives whom I would not let take care of or feed a mangy dog. Anything like ability among detectives is a rare thing. I mean by that that if you get an honest policeman he has usually no ability as a detective, and if you get police and detective ability in one man, he is a wonder in the department, because with this ability he could do something else where he would be much more successful."

Mr. Jerome's attention was called to the large number of mysterious deaths reported in the newspapers about which the police are alleged to have done little or nothing, and was reminded that there had been ten such deaths within a week recently.

"I don't know that they are anything but deaths," the District Attorney rejoined. "It's up to the police to find out. It is not our duty to look up evidence. In some instances, such as a big disaster, public clamor for an arrest is heard. It ought not to be hard for the police to discover the people who are directly responsible. In a recent case a police defendant has not been arrested."

Mr. Jerome would not specify the case to which he referred.

"There are policemen," he continued, "who could not catch a fire engine rushing through the streets with whistle blowing and gongs ringing, because they don't want to.

"That's it; they don't want to. They are demoralized."

McADOO INSPECTS THE LID.

Visits Chinatown—Doesn't See Much, for They Know Him.

Those policemen who have gone along serenely thinking that Police Commissioner McAdoo is taking it for granted that "the lid" is down tight on New York wicked-ness merely because the police say so may be disappointed with a bump.

Following Mr. McAdoo's unheralded raids into the Tenderloin and to Brooklyn a few days ago, he visited the "Chinatown" and the Bowery district early yesterday morning. He did not first go to the police stations for his information, but looked things over in a quiet way, aided by no guide. He soon found out, it is said, that his face was known, and he did not succeed in getting into several places where he asked admission.

One of those who saw Mr. McAdoo on his trip said yesterday, however, that the Commissioner could hardly have failed to get ample evidence that the district was fairly "wide open" and that the dives and resorts that were reported as closed were actually doing all the business that they could ask for.

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For years we have been supplying clothing accompanied by this assurance. Our old customers know it and depend upon it; our new ones are learning it with satisfaction. It's free; and nothing that we sell goes without it.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CROSS Examining Optician
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BEE MADE DOG "MAD."

Sting Not Hydrophobia Made Animal Scare School Children.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 12.—A small fox terrier, after giving a sudden yelp and jumping from a woman's grasp, ran yelling down the street to-day, dashing through a crowd of school children, who ran in all directions. He was followed by a crowd that shouted "mad dog."

The dog was finally cornered and the village constable was preparing to kill the animal with his revolver, when its owner came running up, out of breath, and managed to gasp that the dog was not mad. The woman explained that the dog had been stung by a bee.

DOUBT "DYNAMITER'S" STORY.

Little Credence in Confession of Cripple Creek Outrage.

LA JUNTA, Col., Sept. 12.—Robert Romaine, the prisoner at Topeka, Kan., who has confessed to complicity in the explosion at the Independence station, Cripple Creek, on June 6, was, it has been discovered, in La Junta on that day. He worked in the Santa Fé shops at La Junta for about two months, it is said, going under the name of I. O. White.

But little credence is now placed in his confession, in which he implicated several mining union officials.

John C. Wolf a Pilot for Fifty Years.

Pilot John C. Wolf yesterday rounded out half a century of service as a Sandy Hook pilot. He became a pilot on Sept. 11, 1854. He is at present in active service, and yesterday brought the German steamer Ital in from sea.

BANKERS COMING TO TOWN.

Nearly 4,000 Delegates and Friends Expected at the Week's Sessions.

During the next four days this city is to entertain the largest assemblage of American financiers ever gathered together. They represent all the States and Territories of the Union, and the purpose of their visit is to attend the American Bankers' Association Convention, the Trust Company section of which will convene to-day, while the main body will meet to-morrow. The bankers and their friends, some of whom have arrived already and are registered at different hotels, will number nearly 4,000.

The first to arrive included several hundreds, and many of the great financial institutions of Wall Street were visited by them yesterday. There will be numerous entertainments for the visitors, and one bank has set aside $10,000 for looking after its guests. At the National City Bank a daily free luncheon will be served to the members of the association. Rooms at the best hotels have been engaged months ahead, and as fast as the delegates arrive they are expected to register at the association's temporary office in the Waldorf-Astoria. The meetings will be held in the grand ballroom of the hotel.

To-day's meeting of the Trust Company section will be opened by the Chairman, Breckinridge Jones of St. Louis, and George W. Young of the New York State Trust Companies' Association will make a speech of welcome. This will be followed by addresses by F. H. Fries of Winston-Salem, N. C.; Jordan J. Rollins of this city, and Edward T. Perrine, General Manager of the Audit Company of New York. After the morning session there will be a luncheon given by a number of local delegates. In the afternoon the Savings Bank section will meet in the myrtle room.

The meeting here is not to be altogether for business. Besides the private dinners galore, arrangements have been made for a reception to the delegates and their friends to-morrow evening, and for theatre parties and trips to Luna Park Thursday and Friday nights. The visitors are also invited to inspect the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History.

Pennsylvania's Bricklayers Out.

All of the eighty bricklayers employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad's new power house quit work yesterday afternoon because of the employment of non-union Italian laborers at the plant. The ironworkers remained at work.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play, LETTY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Satys. at 2.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evegs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LULU GLASER In a New Comic Opera, A Madcap Princess

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; rain by night; fresh north winds.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,066. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904.--SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ODELL AND PLATT IN A BITTER WAR

Senator Forces Governor Into the Open.

HIGGINS TO BE THE MAN

But Platt Will Put the "Odell Tag" on the Nomination.

HINTS OF CUTTING TICKET

Bomb Was Thrown When Odell Called Conference and Platt Refused to Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—Gov. Odell's plan for a harmony convention was completely upset to-day when Senator Platt refused to go into conference on the nomination for Governor. Both the Governor and the Senator have been declaring for several days that it was their desire that a candidate for Governor should be agreed upon at a conference of leaders, and that one name should be presented to the convention for that place. Yesterday Gov. Odell announced that the conference of leaders would be held to-day at the convenience of Senator Platt.

This afternoon, after Lieut. Gov. Higgins had arrived on the scene and had had interviews with both the Senator and the Governor, the latter walked over to Senator Platt's cottage and announced:

"Senator, I have called that conference for you."

"Have you?" responded the Senator. "Well, I hope you will have a pleasant time."

"You are coming, are you not?" inquired the Governor, suspecting from the Senator's reply that something was wrong.

"Not by a damned sight," replied the Senator with considerable asperity.

The Governor was dumfounded. He inquired what had caused the change in the Senator's purpose. Mr. Platt said he thought Woodruff was the man who should be nominated, and as he now knew that the Governor was for Higgins he would appeal to the convention.

Odell Accepts the Issue.

The Governor left the cottage mad clear through. He saw that it was the purpose of Senator Platt either to have him yield to his judgment or take the responsibility, which he has been desirous of avoiding, if possible, of naming a candidate without Mr. Platt's approval.

The Governor, however, did not hesitate a minute about his course. He promptly announced that he would pick up the gage of battle which the Senator had thrown down to him.

He at once sent for the leaders on whose support he thought he could rely, in order to get an absolutely correct estimate of the strength he would be able to command in the convention in support of Higgins as against Woodruff. The only notable absentee from the Governor's round-up was ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, but it developed later in the evening that his absence had no significance. Mr. Black, George W. Aldridge, and Louis F. Payn, the only leaders of prominence who are understood to have been weak on the nomination of Higgins, announced to-night that they would line up with the Governor behind Higgins in the convention.

As the leaders of the various counties came to his room Gov. Odell had his secretaries prepare a roll-call of the counties showing the respective strength of Higgins and Woodruff. The result showed 794 votes for Higgins and 280 for Woodruff.

End of the Hendricks Boom.

Gov. Odell then made this announcement:

"The sentiment of the convention seems to be in favor of the nomination of Lieut. Gov. Higgins for Governor, and I think he will be nominated. I believe the majority of the delegates are for him.

"The name of Superintendent Hendricks will not be presented to the convention."

Mr. Woodruff when informed that a poll of the delegations had been issued which showed over 700 delegates for Higgins, said that he would not make a poll, and had no time to make one. "I am going into the convention," he said, "and I expect to be nominated."

Michael J. Dady, who has been one of the most earnest supporters of Woodruff, said:

"I think the Governor probably has that many delegates for Higgins. It has made no change in our plans. Mr. Woodruff's name will go before the convention."

The Woodruff men affected a confidence which their manner belied. They did not seem at all happy over the outlook. Privately they admitted that there was very little chance of nominating their man, but they seemed to take some consolation out of the fact that even though they went down to defeat the man nominated would have to bear the "Odell tag."

"There is a whole lot of difference," remarked one of the chief Brooklyn leaders, "between nominating a man and electing him. Of course the organization will be for whoever is nominated, but there are a great many voters whom the organization cannot control."

Everywhere there was speculation about the motive which Senator Platt had in deciding upon the course which he has seen fit to take. Some thought that the Senator was vindictive enough to wish to label the

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CIRCUS ACT STOPS RUNAWAY.

Policeman Jumps from His Bicycle to Horse's Back.

After racing at a lively rate for four blocks on Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon a runaway horse attached to an express wagon was stopped by Bicycle Policeman Anthony Debes of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who jumped from his wheel, caught the bridle, and brought the animal to a stop. Debes was loudly cheered by the people who saw his act.

Debes was at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, fixing the pedal of his machine. Looking up the avenue, he saw the runaway, mounted, and rode in the middle of the avenue, just in front of the horse. The driver of the wagon, losing the reins, jumped to the asphalt and was slightly injured. The horse continued in his run, and Debes rode between the animal and the sidewalk.

In front of the home of Street Cleaning Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury there was a light runabout with a liveried groom on the box. The policeman managed to make the runaway swerve from the team. At Seventeenth Street the animal started for the sidewalk, and the pedestrians ran into hallways and on stoops.

When the runaway reached Sixteenth Street Debes reached the head of the animal. He rode close to the horse's head, and, steering his machine with one hand, grabbed the bridle of the runaway. Going in this manner for about half a block, Debes managed to throw his left arm over the animal's neck. Then, with a good grip on the bridle, he jumped and landed on the horse's back. He grabbed the reins and turned the animal into a pole at the corner.

That was the end of the runaway, and Debes, who had cut his thumb badly in making his jump, coolly remounted his wheel and rode to the New York Hospital to have the wound dressed.

RICH FIND OF DERELICT.

Steamship Picks Up Lumber-Laden Schooner Theta—Crew Missing.

The steamship Pathfinder, from Norfolk, arrived in port yesterday with the abandoned schooner Theta in tow. A prize crew of seven men from the steamship manned the derelict outside of Sandy Hook and brought their prize loaded with pine lumber into the harbor.

The steamship picked the schooner up at sea on Sunday near the Five Fathom Bank Lightship. The schooner was drifting along with all sails set and with not a person aboard. All signs pointed to her having been hastily abandoned after a collision with an unknown vessel. Her starboard quarter was stove in, but no other damage could be found about her. Some of her seams had started, and her hold was almost filled, but she was kept afloat by her cargo.

No report of any collision has been received recently from the quarter in which the vessel was picked up, and what has become of the crew is a mystery, since no ship has yet reported them. When the derelict arrived inside Sandy Hook Capt. Parse of the Pathfinder called for tugs and had the ship towed up the bay, and she now rests on the Jersey flats. She is a three-masted schooner of 420 tons. She left Brunswick, Ga., on Sept. 1 for Dorchester, N. B.

The officers and sailors on the Pathfinder will make a good thing out of the salvage on the vessel. She can be repaired at a very small cost, and, being only three years old, will be worth alone a good sum. Her cargo also will bring several thousand dollars. Having been abandoned, all of the money realized on her will go to the crew of the steamship.

MRS. PHIPPS GETS $500,000.

Tells of Agreement with Her Husband—Divorce Case to Go On.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Laurence C. Phipps to-day told of the agreement reached yesterday with her husband.

"It is not true that I surrender any stocks and bonds," she said. "They remain mine, and I receive about $500,000 for the transfer to Mr. Phipps of the Denver and Pittsburg residences. Mr. Phipps has visited us and brought the children, dining with us and talking over all the plans in a friendly manner. At first he offered me the children for four weeks in the year. You know that was impossible to consider. I want them with their father and older brother and sister part of the time.

"Mr. Phipps and I could never live together again. There must be a separation. He has charged me with desertion. This is the only charge on which I am to make answer. My lawyers will answer for me, and I will deny the charge. It is not true."

DONNED HER SON'S CLOTHES.

Mother Exchanged Attire with Prisoner in Cell and He Escaped.

BRISTOL, Va., Sept. 13.—Wiley Gibson, a youth being held in the Lee County Jail at Jonesville, Va., to await conveyance to the penitentiary at Richmond to serve a five years' sentence for robbery, made good his escape by departing from the prison clad in the dress and bonnet of his old mother, who had been left alone with him that she might say good-bye.

Gibson's escape was discovered when a fellow-prisoner, marking the departure of the supposed woman, went to the robber's cell to comfort him, and there found the mother dressed in the clothes her son had discarded.

NEW ROCHELLE DOCTOR HURT.

F. W. Dalrymple Thrown from Buggy in Runaway—Collarbone Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Dr. F. W. Dalrymple, a prominent New Rochelle physician and yachtsman, was thrown from his buggy this afternoon in a runaway accident and had his collarbone broken and head badly bruised.

The accident occurred at Wildcliff-on-the-Sound, where Dr. Dalrymple's horse shied at a piece of paper and ran into a wagon. The physician and his colored coachman were thrown out and dragged several hundred feet. The coachman was but slightly hurt. Dr. Dalrymple was carried into the home of W. L. S. Jackson, Fleet Captain of the New Rochelle Yacht Club. He was taken afterward to a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., suffering from nervous shock.

107-Year-Old Fisherman Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13.—Lawrence Clifton, aged one hundred and seven years, a native of this place, died at Pascagoula, Miss., near here, to-day. He was a fisherman and never had gone outside of this environment during his long career.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Colorado, from Mobile Sept. 3 and Brunswick Sept. 10, passed in Sandy Hook at 7:08 o'clock last night and anchored in the lower bay on account of thick weather.

M'ADOO AROUSED BY POLICE CONDITIONS

To Send "Murphy" Detectives Back on Patrol.

CREATES AN ITALIAN FORCE

With This He Hopes to Wipe Out "Black Hand" Outrages—Inspectors Report To-day.

Police Commissioner McAdoo spoke out plainly yesterday about conditions in the Police Department, and, in the course of an extended interview on his plans for the rehabilitation of the force in the public esteem, announced two important moves, one in the shape of a reform of existing conditions, and the other a new departure.

The reform is to consist in relegating the "Murphy" Detective Sergeants, who have long been worse than an incumbrance to the detective force, to the work of outside Roundsmen in the precincts. These men, eleventh-hour appointments by the late Michael C. Murphy, and numbering upward of seventy-five, since recent decisions of the courts have lately been doing desk duty in part, and in part working as "detectives." In their new job of pounding the pavements they will still draw the $2,000 a year which they have enjoyed since their appointment.

The departure consists in the organization of an Italian branch of the police service to deal with the peculiar problems constantly arising in the Italian districts. This will be instituted at once, and Commissioner McAdoo has high hopes for its success.

To-day all the district Inspectors will report to the Commissioner in detail on the conditions in their commands. He declined yesterday to discuss Mr. Jerome's latest comments on police work. Of the plan to utilize the "Murphy" Sergeants he said:

"This section of the detective force was pitchforked into the department. Its weakness is also well known. The Detective Bureau, with the detectives I refer to, has been carrying a big load of lead. Some of the men that were created without adequate demand could not even catch their breath. There are 289 of them all told, and of this number only a small proportion have real detective ability.

FULL DETERMINED APPOINTMENTS.

"Not a few of the present number were appointed for purely personal and other reasons. Many of them did not even come in under the civil service as patrolmen, and no civil service examination ever can practically determine whether or not a man will make a good detective.

"It is an outrage on the Police Department and the city that the courts, instead of diminishing this force, feel compelled continually to increase it for various technical reasons. I have already had handed over to me twelve men, and several actions are now pending in the courts to increase this number. These men receive a salary of $2,000 a year, and have all the rights of a Police Sergeant who has worked himself up from the ranks. Worse than that, what might be called the Sergeants of the regular line will not receive these men as belonging to their grade and entitled to hearty co-operation.

"There are some very excellent detectives attached to this department—honest, intelligent, and capable men. In order to utilize a portion of this large force with some advantage to the department I have determined to make patrol sergeants of a number of them, putting them in a uniform and giving them outside roundsmen's work in precincts. A radical remedy would have to come from the Legislature."

The Commissioner made the following statement about his plan for an Italian branch of the police service:

"I have made arrangements to utilize the Italians on the police force in the congested Italian districts. We have also established a small staff of Italians for general work under the direction of Detective Sergeant Petrosino. The number of Italians on the force is not large, and I would be glad to see more of these people take the civil service examination for appointment as patrolmen, so that their numbers on the police force would be somewhat proportionate to the large Italian population.

WANTS ITALIANS TO CO-OPERATE.

"The trouble now is that an Italian criminal at once seeks refuge behind racial and national sympathy, and many of his countrymen, otherwise honest, believe it a sort of patriotic duty to shield him from the officers of the law. The police work with the Italians, even at its best, will not get the results desired, unless it is followed up by a moral movement on the part of the better class of Italians and the Italian newspapers.

"The honest Italian must be made to understand that the police are not his enemies, but his friends, and that his first duty as a good citizen is to help us in enforcing the law, especially against his own countrymen. Decent, honest and hard working Italians ought to ostracize those men of their nationality who go around habitually carrying pistols and knives. No honest Italian needs a knife or pistol in New York. The police duty at present is to unrelentingly pursue this criminal element. I invite any Italian who is threatened to come to this headquarters or the nearest police station, and we will give him every possible protection. The worst about it now is that they conceal these threats and yield to the blackmail. I hope for good results from this police Italian organization, which I am this day putting in force. We hope to be able to list the criminal Italians the same as we do with suspected places."

NO POLITICS IN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McAdoo denied absolutely the charge that politics was a factor in present police conditions.

"If there are any screws loose in the machine," he added, "I'd tighten them up if they have not been tightened when I come to them, and I'm going to get all the good out of it it's possible to get."

Mr. McAdoo denied that he was in Chinatown "inspecting the lid" recently. "I was," he remarked, smiling broadly, "there some time ago and met 'Chuck' Connors, whom I recognized from his pictures in the newspapers. I told him so, and 'Chuck' replied promptly:

"'Well, they bumped you up a few all right, all right, didn't they?'"

East side conditions, the Commissioner asserted, were not what some published account made them. The statement of Louis Gordon of 150 Grand Street and reports from Inspector Schmittberger and the Captains of the precincts in his district are correct.

Every district Inspector will furnish Commissioner McAdoo a report to-day on the conditions in his command, based on personal observation and reports from the Captains. Drastic action is expected when the head of the department shall have fully considered the reports, which he will supplement by personal observation and information from sources that are free from suspicion of collusion with the rank and file of the department.

JEROME PLAYS LONE HAND.

And Never Had "Cold Feet," So He Reiterates Police Strictures.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday amplified his interview of Monday, in which he indulged in strictures on the conduct of the Police Department. He was told that Police Commissioner McAdoo had taken exception to some of his statements.

"Isn't what I said true?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"If it isn't true, then I am very sorry and I want to apologize, but I don't think that I shall have to apologize. Policemen getting $1,400 a year ought to be where they belong, and it's a well-known fact that you can't find them when you want them. Patrolmen on the sidewalk should be in evidence."

Mr. Jerome was reminded of the criticism that the present time was inopportune for him to make such criticism.

"What's the time got to do with it?" he replied. "If it's true, it's time to say it, and now is the time to put on the remedy. I'm not looking for any gratuities from anybody. I've always played a lone hand, and I've always played the limit when I had the money, without getting cold feet. That's where I stand to-day.

"I will not tell the name of the Commissioner whom I mentioned as the man who made an automobile trip to see how policemen patrol and didn't see them. It makes no difference whether it was the highest Commissioner in this city or whether it was a street car driver or a minister of the Gospel, or whether it was a newsboy who told me. The question is, 'Is it true?' and not 'Who told me?'"

MRS. CLARKE TO WED AGAIN.

Got Divorce Two Weeks Ago from Charles S. Clarke.

A dispatch from Atlanta yesterday said that Mrs. Alline Stocking Clarke will be wedded to Charles Donnelly, Jr., son of a Pittsburg millionaire.

Mrs. Clarke got a divorce from her husband, Charles S. Clarke, about two weeks ago, after having remained with him through all his numerous financial reverses. When Clarke married her in Atlanta his mother's wealth was estimated at $700,000. This she lost in litigation, but the young Mrs. Clarke offered no complaint because of her husband's change of fortune. She tried to regard the matter lightly and did all she could to cheer him up in his difficulty.

"Never mind, 'Chick,'" she said, "we will rent two or three rooms, and I can cook on an oil stove."

This they did in Allegheny, while the couple occupied two rooms. Mrs. Clarke assisted her husband in every way she could. When the big steel corporations combined the Clarke mills in Pittsburg, which practically had been out of business, started up and were bought in by the trust. The plant sold for $600,000, and Clarke's share of this was about $400,000.

With this money he purchased a newspaper plant and failed. Then he invested in another newspaper and was unsuccessful. Later on he made other business ventures, and these, like the others, proved failures.

After receiving his share from the sale of the Clarke mills, he abandoned the oil-stove and shortly afterward his wife abandoned him.

MAINE PLURALITY, 27,000.

Democrats, Though, Gain 24 Per Cent. to Republicans' 5—President's Message.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Returns from the towns in the backwoods to-day and a careful revision of last night's figures place the Republican plurality in yesterday's State election at about 27,000.

Returns from 450 cities, towns, and plantations out of 522 give William T. Cobb, Republican, 75,954; Cyrus W. Davis, Democrat, 50,017. The same places in 1900 gave Hill, Republican, 72,541; Lord, Democrat, 39,714. The Republican gain over 1900 is now estimated at 5 per cent. and the Democratic gain at 24 per cent. Additional returns in the Congressional districts have not altered the result, all four Congressmen being returned by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000.

Next year's Senate will probably stand 27 Republicans and 4 Democrats, as against 29 Republicans and 1 Democrat in the last Legislature. It is estimated that the House will be 121 Republicans and 30 Democrats. The last House stood 131 Republicans and 20 Democrats. The heaviest Democratic gains were in Cumberland County. The noticeable feature was the falling off in the Republican plurality in Portland from 2,602 four years ago to 1,389 yesterday. This Republican loss in Portland, together with the election of a Democratic Sheriff and a Democratic Senator was held by the Democrats to be a virtual sweep of Cumberland County.

Chairman Simpson of the Republican State Committee telegraphed President Roosevelt that the party had carried the State by more than 25,000.

The President replied as follows:

"I am delighted with the result, and congratulate you and those who have worked with you most heartily."

GOODWIN'S GAME AT SEA.

Kronprinz Wilhelm Passengers Say the Actor Lost $2,500.

Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, is said to have engaged in a game of cutting cards on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North eGrman Lloyd Line during the voyage which ended yesterday at this port with the result that he swelled the purses of two other men aboard, one of whom is recognized as a professional gambler, to the amount of $2,500. Mr. Goodwin would say nothing of his losses, but other passengers, who said that they had watched the card-cutting game, reported his loss.

According to these folks, the actor thought he would stand no chance in a poker game, knowing that there were several professional players aboard. He would not sit in the game, and when the gamblers noticed this they proposed other means of getting money.

Finally the card-cutting game was suggested at $25 a cut. Goodwin and the other two sat in. At first, it is said, the actor lost without showing any feeling. Finally, however, when he was out a considerable amount he became angry and demanded that the amount be raised. The gamblers consented to the raise, and at length $100 was the wager on each cut.

Goodwin sat at the game all of one day. When he had lost all the ready money he had he rose from his seat, remarked "I'm through," and, lighting a cigar, walked out on deck with not a word.

GIVES $100,000 TO Y. W. C. A.

J. D. Rockefeller Enables It to Erect a Building in Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the Building Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association to-day the announcement was made that John D. Rockefeller had doubled his gift of $50,000 to the association. This means that the Young Women's Christian Association will be able to erect its building.

When Mr. Rockefeller first offered to help the Young Women's Christian Association he promised $50,000 if the association would raise $200,000. The time limit expired with the association still $50,220 short of the necessary amount, and an extension of time to Nov. 1 was asked for and obtained. Now comes the news that he has decided to give most of the sum still needed.

TO DISMANTLE THE LENA AT 'FRISCO

Russian Ship's Crew Also May Stay There Till End of War.

U. S. WARSHIPS ON GUARD

Authorities in St. Petersburg Profess Surprise at the Transport's Presence on the Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It was stated to-night by a high official in the Administration that the Lena would be dismantled and lie at San Francisco until after the close of the war between Japan and Russia.

The solution of the problem that was suddenly thrust on this Government by the appearance of the Lena at San Francisco is now in the hands of the State Department. The confusion as to the authority of the State, Navy, Treasury, and Commerce and Labor Departments was to-day straightened out.

The proclamation of the President issued Feb. 11 was promulgated to collectors and other officials by Secretary Cortelyou as a matter coming directly under the navigation laws, and therefore the Collector of San Francisco should have reported to the Department of Commerce. The Treasury and Commerce Departments will hereafter act in an auxiliary capacity in the matter, the State Department taking charge of the incident, and the navy being looked to to enforce any decision that may not be obeyed by the Captain of the Lena.

Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Morton had a long conference this afternoon, but no final decision in the case was reached. Further information as to the condition of the vessel will be sought before any notification is given to the Captain of the Lena. It is the opinion of Secretary Morton and his advisers that the Russians will elect to stay in San Francisco rather than try to put their ship in a seaworthy condition and undertake to prey on commerce.

Doubt as to Her Errand.

There is a good deal of doubt as to just what the errand of the Lena this way may have been. There is a disposition to think, as one navy official expressed it, that at first she started to prey on merchantmen, and later, being unfit for sea, she began to pray for a harbor.

A telegram from Admiral Goodrich, at San Francisco, shows that on his own initiative he had caused one of his expert officers to make a premilinary examination of the Lena, and that temporary repairs would occupy six weeks' time, and new boilers would involve eight months' delay.

The Russian Ambassador has not been heard from at the State Department. Minister Takahira had a long talk with Mr. Adee to-day, and stated the position of his Government very much as it was manifested in the Shanghai case. Japan expects us to send the Lena to sea within a brief time or compel her to dismantle.

The question as to what will be done with the crew of the Lena has been considered without any conclusion being reached. It is not unlikely that the men will be kept at San Francisco with the vessel until the end of the war. Japan would object to their being allowed to go home to be sent again to fight the Japanese Navy. An alternative will be allowed to the Captain of the Lena. He may coal his ship and take a reasonable time, probably two months, to repair his boilers, and then depart, no restrictions being placed on what he may do after he is outside the three-mile limit; or he may dismantle.

A prominent business man from the Pacific Coast called on Secretary Morton to-day to urge that the Lena be allowed to dismantle and lie at San Francisco until after the war, this being a solution of the matter that would give instant relief to the business interests of the Pacific Coast, now somewhat disturbed by the thought of molestation by the Lena.

Secretary Morton's visitor said he had received many dispatches from business men in San Francisco and Seattle, and it was the general suspicion that the Lena was sent this way to draw off one or more Japanese cruisers from Vladivostok and Port Arthur, so as to weaken the blockade at those points.

Repairs Would Occupy Some Time.

By The Associated Press.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 13.—All official reports relating to the arrival of the auxiliary cruiser at San Francisco have been transmitted to President Roosevelt. The reports indicate that the ship is not seaworthy. Her boilers are in such condition as to render it dangerous for her to proceed further without repairing.

The Chief Engineer of the American Pacific Squadron and the Chief Inspector at San Francisco of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service have been ordered to make a thorough examination of the Lena and submit a written report to the authorities. The Lena is still guarded by several vessels of the United States Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—The authorities here profess ignorance of the circumstances surrounding the case of the Russian transport Lena, now at San Francisco. A high officer of the Admiralty says that her appearance at San Francisco was a surprise, as Vice Admiral Skrydloff had not notified them that the Lena was going to San Francisco from Vladivostok, and they have no information of the purpose of her cruise. The Foreign Office also states that it is without advices on the subject.

In unofficial quarters there are two versions of the Lena's mission. According to the one which is most generally accepted the Lena was sent out to stop contraband of war bound for Japan, possibly, as in the case of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Petersburg and Smolensk, under the direct orders of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, (head of the Department of Mercantile Marine, and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas,) and was driven by stress of weather, exhaustion of her coal supply, or fear of returning to Vladivostok after the defeat of the Vladivostok squadron by the Japanese squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Kamimura to seek shelter at San Francisco.

The other version of the Lena's mission is that she is to examine into the possibilities of the Cape Horn route for the Baltic Squadron.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

BALTIC FLEET HELD BACK.

Is to Remain at Reval Pending Further Orders.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the departure of the Baltic squadron has at the last moment been deferred for several days, apparently to await news from the Far East. The fleet will remain for the present at Reval.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—A report published in Paris to-day that Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky had been tried by court-martial, sentenced to death, and shot for disobeying the order not to return to Port Arthur after the sortie of the Russian squadron Aug. 10, is untrue. He has not been tried by court-martial, but will be recalled.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Che-Foo reports that 300,000 Chinese coolies are engaged upon Japanese entrenchments between Dalny and Port Arthur.

GIRL KILLED PLAYING TAG.

Ran in Front of Truck in Tenth Avenue—Driver Arrested.

Seven-year-old Lizzie Burke of 59 Tenth Avenue, while playing in the avenue near Twentieth Street last night, was run over by a truck and was so badly injured that she died an hour later in the New York Hospital. The driver of the wagon, Michael Coyne of 285 Tenth Avenue, was arrested.

The little girl, with several of her companions, was playing tag, and ran into the middle of the street in order to prevent herself from being "tagged." She failed to notice a large truck going up the avenue at a lively rate, and before the driver could stop the horse she was knocked down and both wheels passed over her body.

TOURED AFRICA IN AUTO.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop Home from Long Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Bishop were passengers on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen. They have been abroad since early in the year, and have spent their time in touring Europe and Northern Africa in a twenty horse power automobile.

Mr. Bishop said yesterday that they had covered over 50,000 miles. He said that at no time had they been molested or interfered with, and that the roads throughout had been excellent. Mr. Bishop said that he went to some parts of Africa never visited before by auto, and that in these places the people received him with mingled suspicion and curiosity, but always with kindness.

ASKS MORGAN TO RETURN COPE

Italy Communicates with the Banker's London Representative.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Pansa, has communicated with the representative in London of J. Pierpont Morgan, reciting the facts in connection with the theft of the ancient cope, stolen in 1892 from the Cathedral of Ascoli, Italy, and requesting that arrangements be made for its return to Ascoli. The cope was purchased by Mr. Morgan, and is now on exhibition in the Kensington Museum.

A reply has been received by the embassy from Mr. Morgan's local representative saying that he is not in a position at present to discuss the matter. The embassy reported the facts to the Government at Rome, and is awaiting further instructions.

BISMARCK'S END NEAR.

Family Summoned to Prince Herbert's Bedside at Friedrichsruhe.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, Sept. 13.—Prince Herbert Bismarck's condition is most grave. His sister, Countess von Rantzau, who was summoned to join the rest of the family at Friedrichsruhe, has arrived here from Dobersdorf, near Kiel.

The Prince's malady is now pronounced to be cancer of the liver, and though he is slightly better to-day Profs. Schweninger and Von Norden pronounce his case to be hopeless.

FIGHT FOR WALLACE FORTUNE.

Daughters of Shoe Man Demand Accounting from Their Brothers.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 13.—What is considered to be one of the most important contests over the settlement of an estate ever tried before the courts of New Hampshire is that which is now pending as the result of proceedings instituted by Mrs. Carrie H. Hussey, Miss Anne Wallace, and Mrs. Josephine W. Sweet, daughters of the late E. G. Wallace, a shoe manufacturer of this city, against their brothers, Albert and Sumner Wallace, executors and trustees of their father's estate.

Albert Wallace was formerly a State Senator. His brother was a member of the Executive Council under Gov. Rollins's administration. Their father died in 1893, leaving an estate estimated in value at several million dollars.

The daughters allege that the estate has not been managed in their interest, and that they have been unable to obtain a satisfactory accounting.

HURT IN MOTOR CAR SMASH.

Dr. Russel G. Andrew, Jr., of Highlands May Not Survive Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 13.—Dr. Russel G. Andrew, Jr., a Coroner of Monmouth County, and a practicing physician at Highlands, N. J., was seriously, if not fatally, injured this morning while returning from a visit to a patient at Sandy Hook.

A private motor car in which Dr. Andrew was riding at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour jumped the rails opposite The Cedars on Sandy Hook. Dr. Andrew was thrown with terrific force to the ground. He was taken unconscious to his home an hour later, where his father, Dr. R. G. Andrew, Sr., a physician of Navesink, was summoned. Dr. Andrew found that his son had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, was suffering from severe bruises on the head and hips, and probable internal injuries.

J. S. Potter Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—J. S. Potter, ex-United States Consul General in Prussia, who was widely known in scientific circles here and abroad, died here to-night, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Potter was the first person to introduce in this country the culture of silkworms, and succeeded in bringing the industry to a perfected state on a small scale.

Seeking Cotton Pickers.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 13.—Dallas and other north Texas cities were filled with farmers to-day seeking cotton pickers. An immense quantity of cotton has opened within the last three days. Farmers are offering from 60 cents to $1 per hundred pounds for picking.

KUROKI, TWO DAYS IN DIRE PERIL, HELD HILLS BRAVELY WON

Isolated and Facing Massed Russians, Only Stubborn Courage Averted Disaster

ALMOST CUT OFF THE FOE

Bold Japanese Captured Heights Overlooking the Railway.

TOOK WONDERFUL DEFENSES

Highly Charged Electric Wires Once Checked the Attack.

SUPERB SPECTACLE AT NIGHT

Inhabitants of Villages Fled En Masse from the Field Where the Armies Grappled.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS, Monday, Sept. 5, via Tien-Tsin Sept. 12.—The battle of Liao-Yang was concluded this morning after almost seven days of continuous fighting. Gen. Kuropatkin was defeated, but, after holding his ground for four days, he effected a masterly retirement along the railroad, probably with his army almost intact, and taking away the bodies of half of his men who were killed in action.

The part that the Japanese force under command of Gen. Kuroki played in the conflict was remarkable. From Aug. 25 to Aug. 30, when he effected a junction with the other Japanese armies around Liao-Yang, he advanced night and day over almost roadless mountains, pushing the enemy before him. He then made a rapid change of base from Anping to a point on the eastern side of the railroad, with his left wing ten miles north of Liao-Yang, thus leaving a wide gap between his troops and the main body of the Japanese. The purpose of Gen. Kuroki was to cut the railroad, which was Gen. Kuropatkin's only possible avenue of retreat, and attempt a surrounding movement.

Kuroki Held at Bay.

On the night of Sept. 2 his force reached a position two or three miles from the railroad, with the right division ready to strike, but Gen. Kuropatkin was able to send a superior force against him and hold him at bay while the Russian Army made good its retreat. For two days it seemed possible that the Russians might assume the offensive on a large scale and perhaps force the Japanese right army, as the command of Gen. Kuroki is called, to abandon its position. This morning, (Sept. 5,) however, Gen. Kuroki is following Gen. Kuropatkin's rear guard, and a brisk action is in progress.

No estimate of the casualties can be obtained at this writing, but during the forty-eight hours in which the right army was engaged in desperate fighting the dead and wounded doubtless totaled several thousand.

During Sept. 1 and 2 the army under Gen. Kuroki advanced to the westward from a line between the village and the stone fort of Kwang-tung, with the division forming the right wing extending to the north and the division on the left in a bend of the Tai-Tse River.

Right and Centre's Struggle.

The right and centre of Gen. Kuroki's line were fighting with determination and gaining every foot of their advance at great cost. On the morning of Sept. 1 the Japanese artillery was close to Kwang-tung. It advanced several times during these two days, shifting its positions, and taking advantage of low bluffs.

During this time the Russians shelled the Japanese artillery furiously. Their fire was concentrated principally upon the batteries located near Kwang-tung, but it never disturbed the Japanese gunners, who continued coolly to man their pieces. With the advent of darkness on Sept. 2, the right division of Gen Kuroki's army had occupied some hills which the Chinese aptly call the "Five Headed Hills," situated five miles to the north of Kwang-tung, and overlooking the railroad station at Yen-tai, which is two or three miles to the west of them.

One brigade on the extreme right had gained a position a mile or two further north and to the northwest of Coal Mine Hill, where foreign buildings could be seen. The Japanese centre division held a long, low hill, five miles to the west of Kwang-tung and above the village of Syk-wan-tun. Between Kwang-tung, where from a Manchu stone fort on a bare and rocky hill Gen. Kuroki observed the conflict for four days, and the hills which formed the Japanese advance line, beyond which they gained but little ground until the night of

Sept. 4, there lies a rolling country with several low ridges of hills and many groves, giving cover to both armies.

Under Constant Russian Fire.

The Russians had cut away the grain and trees from in front of their intrenchments on these hills, leaving the approaches open and bare. In the advance movement over this section the Japanese troops were under fire constantly, and they could work forward only by the digging of successive rows of trenches. The suffering was great. The men, already exhausted by several days of the hardest kind of fighting and marching, were obliged to work unceasingly with their rifles, or with trenching tools. They were unable to cook rations for fear that their fires would disclose their positions to the enemy.

The taking of these hills, particularly the one at Heiyingtai, cost the Japanese heavily. After cannonading this hill during the day of Sept. 1 and gradually forcing back the Russian infantry on the plain without being able to dislodge them, the Japanese again resorted to their favorite operation, a night attack, and drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet. They also stormed the "Five Headed Hills," to the northwest, during the afternoon of Sept. 2.

While this engagement was going on, the left division made a demonstration against the high hills at Syk-wan-tun, to the south of Heiyingtai, and facing a bend in the Tai-Tse River, where the Russians had strong fortifications and batteries.

Left Makes Demonstration.

A part of the left division, supported by the fire of the batteries on the plain, attempted to advance in extended formation across the wide graveled flats south of the river and bordering the fields. They came under a heavy fire from the Russian guns.

The only possible protection was the depressions in the flats, and their ranks were raked by the enemy's shrapnel. The Japanese soldiers lay flat on their faces and were under the Russian fire until 5 o'clock that afternoon, at which hour the movement was suspended.

A member of the staff described this movement as a demonstration. It probably was intended to support the advance of a part of the centre division on the same hills.

One of the bloodiest affrays of the entire war developed that night on the lower ridges of these same hills. A part of the Japanese centre division was engaged in another night assault. Upon approaching the Russian trenches they encountered an unexpected defense.

Russians' Electric Wire Defense.

The Russians had strung along the ground heavy wires highly charged with electricity, and as the Japanese soldiers ran against the wires in the darkness they received severe shocks. In addition to this the Russian troops defending these trenches threw hand grenades, or shells, among the stormers. The effect was terrifying, and many of the Japanese were wounded. The attempt to seize this hill, which was an important vantage ground to either army, was not successful.

One Japanese battalion which fought its way into the trenches exhausted its ammunition. It attempted to cut its way out with the bayonet, but it was almost exterminated.

On Sept. 3, the Russians withdrew and the Japanese occupied these positions in the evening without opposition.

The fighting which took place the night of Sept. 2 along the entire line was the fiercest of the whole battle. The Russians were determined to retake Heiyingtai Hill, which was necessary for the protection of the railroad.

All day long two or three Russian batteries had enveloped the trenches on the hill with a continuous rapid fire, shrapnel and common shells bursting along the summit and western slopes. The trenches were deep and the single Japanese regiment occupying them stuck to its position and withstood and repulsed two or three infantry assaults.

Combat Almost Hand to Hand.

Toward dusk the Russians attacked in great force, and for two hours there followed steady and hard infantry fighting. During most of this time the combatants were so close to each other that the artillery could not be used. Throughout that night the tenure of the hill hung in the balance.

The Russians made two assaults, and once the Japanese were driven from the trenches down onto the nearer slopes. They refused to yield and returned to the struggle, and finally succeeded in driving the Russians away. The slaughter in this fighting was great on both sides.

In the meantime the Russians attempted to overwhelm the Japanese on the "Five-Headed Hills," throwing a large body of infantry against them. A hard battle was waged for several hours, but the Japanese lines were not broken.

The scene at night was like a remarkable display of fireworks. The Russian bombardment of the hills, which had been steady all day long, increased toward sunset, and when darkness fell the bursting shells over hilltop and plain resembled flashing electric lights. The summits of the hills were outlined by continuous and thin streams of fire from flashing rifles. In the nearer plain, under the protection of low hills, the camp fires of the reserves glowed like the lights of a city. In the distance great beacons of light showed where the dead were being cremated.

Kuropatkin Reinforced.

The morning of Sept. 3, the fifth day of the battle, was an anxious time at the headquarters of Gen. Kuroki. The Russians' bombardment of the hills was proceeding and the Japanese batteries had taken up new positions in the lowlands. It was evident that the Russians confronting the army under Gen. Kuroki had been heavily reinforced. The members of the General Staff were silent concerning the situation. Little firing was heard from the direction of Liao-Yang. Whether Gen. Kuropatkin was holding his ground there and bringing further reinforcements against Kuroki or shifting the main strength of his army against the Japanese General, who menaced his retreat and was within striking distance of the railroad, were matters of conjecture.

Hundreds of Chinese, men, women, and children, all heavily laden with their possessions, were seen fleeing from the villages on the plain and disappearing in long lines over the eastern hills. Up to the present time an ordinary engagement between Russians and Japanese, with a few batteries throwing shells back and forth, has not sufficed to drive these enterprising Manchurians from their homes. They hover about the scene of fighting, playing the part of scavengers.

Manchurians Rob Wounded.

They strip the battlefields of every vestige of débris, rob the wounded, and take the clothing from the dead. They even have been seen between the firing gathering cartridges. This morning their exodus was taken to indicate that they expected even greater dangers.

Some of the newspaper correspondents and military attachés who were assigned to Gen. Kuroki's headquarters rode forward to division headquarters. Here they were requested to return, and the reason given was that it was too dangerous for them. This request to go back led to surmises that the Japanese were considering the possibility of retreat, and that they did not want to be incumbered with unnecessary persons.

Most of the villages had been turned into hospitals, and hundreds of wounded were seen, who told fearful stories of the night fighting.

The afternoon of Sept. 3 was comparatively quiet, and the Russian fire decreased. Japanese officers thought from the haphazard way in which the Russians threw their shells where there were no targets that they were trying to frighten the Japanese to cover their retreat. To this the Japanese guns made occasional reply. The work of the previous four days must have been a severe strain on the guns and gunners of both armies, and must have depleted the supplies of ammunition.

Kuroki in Difficult Position.

There was almost no infantry firing during the day of the 3d. It was explained that the Japanese advance had been hampered by the high corn, which made it impossible for them to see the Russian positions.

The Japanese line advanced to the westward only a half mile during the day, and it became evident that the Russian Army facing Gen. Kuroki was too large to warrant the Japanese in attempting to attack it, and that Kuroki probably would be fortunate if he were able to hold his ground.

The night of the 3d a great glow shone over the hills to the southwest, and it was surmised that the Russians were burning Liao-Yang. The morning of the 4th was intolerably hot, and an ominous quiet reigned. The Russian guns beyond the hills in front of Gen. Kuroki's army boomed at intervals. The members of the General Staff obviously were worried. They spent the morning, as they had the previous afternoon, in looking through telescopes toward the northwest, and it was evident that they expected a movement in that direction.

Japanese Communications Cut.

It became known that Gen. Kuroki's communication with the other Japanese armies had been cut. There was no knowledge as to how the tide of battle went with them, but the Russian force in front of Gen. Kuroki was estimated to number at least five divisions, (75,000 to 100,000 men.)

The situation of the brigade on Gen. Kuroki's extreme right became critical. It was thought that the Russians might attempt to cut off Gen. Kuroki by a turning movement through the gap between his and the fourth army (Gen. Nodzu's) toward Anping, where the only Japanese forces for several miles were some regiments of cavalry patrolling the valley of the Tai-Tse River.

In the course of the afternoon the prospect brightened, and it rapidly became known that a fresh brigade had reinforced the right of the line. Gen. Kuroki concentrated his army by ordering in the left division to reinforce the troops then holding the front from Syk-wa-tun to the "Five-Headed Hills." The left division made a forced march as fast as it could under the extreme heat, crossing the Tai-Tse River over a pontoon bridge to the left of the hill, where Gen. Kuroki had stationed himself, and pushing forward into the plain. During all the 4th the firing was suspended.

Kuroki Begins Pursuit.

The silence and suspense came to an end at 5 o'clock in the evening. At this hour the members of the staff became galvanized into activity. Couriers galloped forward, and Gen. Fujii announced that the army would begin the pursuit of the enemy.

Close upon his words the Japanese batteries began a brisk pounding. The left wing swept toward the railroad and the entire line advanced, meeting a lively rifle-fire from the Russian rear guard. To this the Japanese replied, and the engagement was continued until nightfall.

On Sunday morning Gen. Kuroki rode forward to Heyingtai Hill. He passed through the Chinese villages deserted by their inhabitants and filled with Japanese wounded. He passed many mounds where fires burned over the dead, and hundreds of fresh and hastily dug graves. The fields had been trampled into bogs by the fighting men, and were strewn with the débris of both armies.

The top of this hill is less than a quarter of a mile long; the crest of it, as well as the slopes and ravines, was literally honeycombed with trenches, ditches, and furrows for shelter.

Trenches and counter-trenches ran in every direction, testifying to the number of attacks made, and the different points from which these assaults had been attempted. Close to the summit of the hill were the bodies of two hundred dead Russians. They lay as they had fallen, their rifles in their hands or on the ground near them. It appeared that these men had attempted to advance in open order, and that the entire line had been mowed down by the Japanese fire when it was almost upon the trenches.

Many other corpses strewed the fields below the hills. Many shells had fallen on the hill, tearing pits and furrows in the ground. Fragments of steel were everywhere under foot. Several Russian drums, two or three hundred Russian rifles, and a number of cooking pots, all torn and shattered by shot and shell, were lying around. Bayonets were twisted and broken, and on the ground there were the remains of uniforms and soldiers' caps torn by shot and soaked in blood. It was impossible to take a step without treading on bullets. During the Japanese occupation this hill was under a cross fire from the Russian batteries at Syk-wan-tun.

The deep ravines on the eastern slope of the hill, where there had been galleries of shelter pits, had been honeycombed and indescribably disfigured by the fierce shell fire. It was difficult for an observer to believe that an area of equal extent had ever before been the scene of such carnage, and Heyingtai Hill was only a single point of the battlefield, every part of which had been bitterly contested for two days and two nights.

LOSS OF COAL MINES SERIOUS.

Russia Depended on Them for Fuel for Manchuria Railway.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 13.—It is noted in Tokio that Russia depends for coal for the Manchurian Railway on three mines at Kai-Ping, Yen-Tai, and Wu-Shun. The first two are no longer available, the third is twenty-three miles east of Mukden, and probably soon will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

News has been officially received at Tokio that over forty junks laden with beans and cereals have descended the Liao River to Ying-Kow since the Russian defeat at Liao-Yang. If the Russians retire from Sing-min-Tung, the river trade will be completely restored.

The Japanese press, while congratulating the country on the Liao-Yang victory, admits its indecisive character and acknowledges that the Russians showed themselves foes worthy of all respect. Kuropatkin, the newspapers say, proved himself an able strategist. It is claimed, however, that greater results could not reasonably have been expected, considering the equality of numbers and the enormous superiority of the Russian position.

RUSSIANS' STRONG DEFENSES.

Formidable Intrenchments Overcome by Advancing Japanese.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND JAPANESE ARMY, via Tien-tsin, Sept. 13.—The Russian positions in the hills south of Liao-Yang were stronger than those at Nanshan Hill, and more stubbornly defended.

A wait of a few days would have allowed the Japanese to outflank these positions with comparatively small losses, but the desperate straits of the other Japanese armies to the north required that the Russian forces facing the second army under Gen. Oku be disposed of instantly, in order to prevent the sending of reinforcements to the Russians opposing the other commanders.

The capture of Liao-Yang was accomplished only after nine days of desperate fighting on the part of the second, or left, Japanese army under the command of Gen. Oku. During this time, while the artillery arm carried out its part of the greatest artillery duel the world has ever seen, there occurred the hardest fighting and the most desperate infantry charges of modern times.

After the retirement from Anshanshan on Aug. 26, the main force of Russians reached in safety the strongly fortified positions in the Shou-shan-pao hills, eight miles south of Liao-Yang. This Russian position was the strongest the enemy had held up to that time. It consisted of three hills, averaging 300 feet high, all fortified with very strong intrenchments, connected each one with a covered way leading back to a bomb-proof capable of holding all the men engaged in working the guns. This bomb-proof was so skillfully hidden that the Japanese could not locate it accurately during the three days' fighting that ensued.

The Japanese guns on Aug. 31 were hidden under ripening corn eight feet high, and they were hardly visible to the enemy, who searched the cornfields with shrapnel. As the morning wore on, the Japanese brought into action four fifteen centimeter guns captured from the Russians at Nanshan hill, using in them against the Russian position ammunition taken from the enemy. These guns and their ammunition had been drawn by hand over the railroad for nearly 200 miles.

When the Japanese had gained the hill on the Russian extreme left, in spite of strong wire entanglements, military pits, and exploding mines, they attacked on Sept. 1 the centre Russian position. This was a hill defended by three lines of intrenchments. The bottom of the hill was defended by wire entanglements, pits, and ditches. Japanese engineers cut the entanglements after terrible slaughter, one detachment losing seventy-seven out of eighty men. The men of Nagoya, the flower of the second army were assigned to charge this hill, and took the trenches at the point of the bayonet.

As the Japanese left advanced the night of Sept. 2 it discovered a strong Russian position on the plain, and at the same time it was learned that these defenses ran across the plain for several miles. The Russian position on the plain was scored with trenches and fortifications. At one potnt the trenches occupied by the Russians were permanent works of immense strength, capable of protecting an entire brigade and absolutely unassailable. It was only by forcing back the Russian right by a desperate rush that the Japanese were able to make the Russians retire from this excellent position. Fully five miles of covered and connecting trenches gave the Russians an opportunity to retire to the city with little loss.

The gun position on the plain was elaborately protected. There was a portable railroad from the city to the [illegible] for the transportation of [illegible] supplies.

SECRET UNDERSTANDING OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY

Writer in London Times Says It Concerns the Far East.

DEPENDS ON JAPAN'S DEFEAT

Kaiser In That Event Looks for Free Hand in China at the Expense of Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times this morning publishes an article entitled "Russia and Germany," in which the writer discusses the relations between the two countries, chiefly with respect to the Far Eastern war.

He says that in all that concerns the Far East these relations are growing much closer and more intimate than those between St. Petersburg and Paris. Germany, he says, has had opportunities which France has not enjoyed of rendering valuable services to Russia, and he adds:

"Certainly everything a most benevolent and elastic interpretation of neutrality could possibly allow has been done by Germany to help Russia in her hour of need."

The writer thinks the foundations of the rapprochement he speaks of were laid by the Emperor and that the understanding took definite shape at the time of the commercial negotiations Witte conducted with the German Chancellor in July.

German friendliness for Russia may be said to be based on the expectation that Russia eventually will triumph over Japan and be a great ruling power in the Far East, and thus be in a position to aid Germany in securing to her a free hand for carrying out her scheme of weltpolitik on the lines of least resistance in China, where she will come in contact only with British interests. The writer concludes:

"Official démentis no doubt will be issued to controvert this statement, but students of contemporary history have not forgotten that Germany already once before concluded a reinsurance treaty with Russia, of which the secret was for years preserved by the two contracting parties until the old German Chancellor, after his fall, revealed it for his own purposes.

"The importance of the new engagements between Berlin and St. Petersburg exceeds that of Bismarck's reinsurance treaty in the same measure and scope as William's weltpolitik exceeds that of old Bismarckian diplomacy, which mainly was confined to the European balance of power."

KUROPATKIN, FALLEN IDOL.

Discredited in Eyes of Public—Battle at Mukden Expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The continued delay in the receipt here of anything like a detailed official account either of the battle of Liao-Yang or of the present situation at the front is proving more irritating to the public of St. Petersburg than any previous phase of the war, and has given rise to numerous alarmist stories of the alleged precarious situation of Gen. Kuropatkin's army.

None of these stories, however, is traceable to any authentic source. The fact seems to be that military operations in the neighborhood of Mukden are almost suspended on account of the effect of the rains upon the roads.

There is no current news to record, while if Gen. Kuropatkin has transmitted any full account of the recent great battle it has not been allowed to circulate. The persistent silence is doing more than anything else to discredit the Russian Commander in Chief in the eyes of the public, with whom he has heretofore been an almost deified hero.

Apprehensive of China.

Reports that the Chinese are making preparations to occupy conquered territory are creating some uneasiness, for China has been all along an uncertain quantity from which any development or complication might be expected.

The logical belief always has been that China would endeavor to the utmost to refrain from taking sides in the present conflict in order that she might be in a position to make the best terms possible with the ultimate victor; but it is realized that a continued Japanese advance into the heart of Manchuria might exert a powerful influence upon both the Chinese peasantry and the near-by, ill-controlled regular troops, which the weak central Government at Peking might find it difficult to curb, thereby precipitating serious complications upon the scene of actual hostilities.

The authorities here are unanimously of the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin will not withdraw from Mukden without accepting battle. It is expected that he will leave 50,000 men to defend Mukden while the remainder of his army retires to Tie Pass. It is believed that he has over 200,000 men. The General Staff said to-day that since the battle of Liao-Yang he had been reinforced by two army corps. It is supposed that the reinforcements of artillery amount to fully 300 guns.

The report persists, although there is nothing official to confirm it, that Gen. Kuropatkin has recommended the trial by court-martial of Major Gen. Orloff, upon whose failure to carry out his orders the unsuccess of Gen. Kuropatkin's plans against Gen. Kuroki at the most critical hour of the battle of Liao-Yang is attributed.

Czar Keenly Disappointed.

According to a statement made by a personage connected with the Emperor's surrounding, Kuropatkin had assured his Majesty of his ability to accept battle and defeat the Japanese at Liao-Yang, and for this reason the Emperor's disappointment is all the more keen and his dissatisfaction at the outcome all the greater.

The War Office denies the report circulated by The Morning Post of London yesterday to the effect that 3,000 men of Lieut. Gen. Sassulitch's Corps have been captured; also, the report from the same source that he has been wounded; also, the statement from Tokio that dumdum bullets were used by the Russians at Liao-Yang; also, that Gen. Linevitch has marched into Northeastern Korea from Vladivostok and cut Gen. Kuroki's communications with Feng-wang-Cheng, as reported in a dispatch from Tien-Tsin to The London Daily Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai hears that the calling out of a portion of the Japanese territorial army is imminent.

From Tokio the correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the Chinese Government is becoming uneasy over the fate of Manchuria. An unconfirmed report, he says, is current that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister, [illegible]

HEAVY JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

Nearer 30,000 Than 17,000 Lost in Battle, Says Mr. Burleigh.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Bennet Burleigh, cabling from Tien-Tsin to The Daily Telegraph, insists that the Japanese casualties in the battle of Liao-Yang were nearer 30,000 than 17,000. Mr. Burleigh declares that there is no evidence that the Russians used dum-dum bullets.

The dispatch says: "The Japanese, who are bad horsemasters, have many thousands of animals foundered, terribly galled, and sored. Reinforcements both of men and horses, however, are being hastened northward. The Mikado's troops hold secretly but strongly all the districts to the north along the Liao River up to Sinmintin. I believe the Chunchuses are organizing for some important operations north of Mukden.

"Oyama was overheard to say at Liao-Yang that stubborn as Kuropatkin is, he must now be in a desperate condition and aware that his game will not do. Whatever corps Russia may mobilize, Japan can duplicate them with better troops put into the field more quickly."

Mr. Wallace, correspondent of a San Francisco newspaper, who has just recovered from a dangerous illness, complains of gross neglect at the hands of the Japanese army doctors. He says that it is part of a plan to be rid of all foreigners.

GREAT DROUGHT IN EUROPE.

Long-Lost Treasure Laid Bare in the Elbe—Mills and Factories Closed.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—A report to the American Board from the Rev. J. S. Porter, its missionary in Schemmel, Bohemia, states that the whole heart of Europe, particularly Bohemia and Moravia, is suffering from the most severe drought within the memory of any one living. Potatoes and many other crops are a failure. The sugar beet crops are so light that many sugar factories will not be opened this year. The price of flour has increased over 30 per cent.

Forest fires are of frequent occurrence.

The Elbe is so low that for six weeks no steamers have been able to move, and in many places one can wade across the river. Considerable long-lost treasure is being found in the river bottom. Near Bodenbach, in the Elbe a rock has been uncovered which bears the inscription in German, dating back to 1800: "When you see me then weep."

Mills and factories stand idle and thousands who usually find employment on all sorts of boats on the Elbe are now out of work.

HANS AN EQUINE WONDER.

German Scientific Commission Examines the Educated Horse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—A scientific commission which has been making a careful study of Hans, the educated horse, reports that the evidences he gave of comprehending handwriting, his musical and color discrimination, and mathematical work were performed under circumstances excluding the possibility of a trick.

Herr Bush, a member of the commission and a well-known authority on the training of horses, says the results obtained in the tests would be impossible by the usual drill methods.

The methods of the horse's owner, Herr von Osten, are pronounced to be those of a pedagogue rather than of an animal trainer.

MALARIAL FEVER IN PANAMA.

Newly Arrived Negroes Easy Victims—Colon's Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A report received by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service from Chief Sanitary Officer Gorgas, at Colon, says that the census of Colon now being computed will show a population of from 7,500 to 8,000. The population is steadily increasing owing to the arrivals of Jamaican and other West Indian negroes on every ship from Jamaica and the South and Central American coasts, although there will be no work for them perhaps for a year. The new-comers are found to be easy victims of malarial fever.

The report says that the permanent improvement of Colon will be an engineering feat of some magnitude—that at this season the greater part of the town is a morass, "to which is added the accumulation of rubbish and filth of a population utterly indifferent to ordinary cleanliness."

JAIL BREAKERS FRUSTRATED.

Baltimore Guard Attacked Chokes Assailant Into Insensibility.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—A daring attempt at jail breaking, in which three or more prisoners, headed by Roland B. Rigor, the Lakeside car bandit, were involved, occurred in this city to-day. When Jail Guard H. A. Le Cron went into a cell occupied by a prisoner named Harold Brewer, held on a charge of passing a bogus check, he was struck on the back of his head with a club in the hands of Rigor.

Le Cron, though partially stunned, grappled with his assailant, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in choking him into insensibility. In the meantime Brewer, who reached the yard and was making his way to the outer gate, was captured. He confessed that he and Rigor and another prisoner, Charles A. Eaton, had conspired to disable Guard Le Cron, take his pistol, lock him in a cell, and fight their way to freedom.

STRAYED, A CHURCH ORGAN.

Carnegie $1,500 Gift Lost Between Chicago and Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—A fifteen-hundred-dollar organ donated by Andrew Carnegie to the St. John's German Lutheran Church of Millvale has been lost somewhere between this city and Chicago. While half the congregation is looking for the missing musical instrument the other half got together to-day and announced that all arrangements for dedicating the new church were off until the organ is found.

Two weeks ago an Illinois firm shipped the organ from Peoria. It passed through Chicago safely, but then disappeared. No trace of it has been discovered.

CANADIAN M. P.'S BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Get $80,000 from Carscallen's Private Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Sept. 13.—The private bank of A. W. Carscallen, member of the Dominion Parliament for North Hastings, at Marmora, was robbed early this morning. The safe and vault were blown to bits, and cash and stock securities valued at $80,000 stolen.

Marmora is a remote mining village, and several suspicious characters were seen loitering about the place yesterday.

Two Orange Announcements.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Two engagements have been announced in the Oranges. One is that of Miss Claira Byron, daughter of Mrs. George Gordon Byron of South Orange, to Henry Forbes McCreery of New York, who is a member of the firm of Hard & Rand, coffee brokers. The wedding will take place in January. Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Kate Pulsford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Pulsford of Vose Avenue, South Orange, and Chauncey C. Kennedy, son of Dr. David A. Kennedy of Lawn Place Road, Orange, the wedding to take

APARTMENTS
on Riverside Drive.
At "THE TVRRETS"
116 RIVERSIDE, SOUTH COR. 84TH.

At an annual rental of $2,300 to $3,600, Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, with 3 bathrooms. Living room 18x26 feet, hung with tapestry. Butler's pantry. Two & three servants' rooms. Servants' bath. Laundry. Ironing & drying rooms. Individual lockers for laundry necessaries. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Dining rooms wainscoted in Spanish oak to beamed ceilings. Marquetry floors. Oriel & Shakespearian windows. Ingle nooks. Window seats. Mirror doors. Accommodations for butlers & coachmen.

Also at **"THE TOWERS"**
341 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
NORTHWEST CORNER 94TH STREET.
One apartment of 9 rooms, similar in character & appointments, at an annual rental of $2,300.

POWERS ASKED TO STOP RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Inter-Parliamentary Union Urges Offer of Mediation.

APPEAL TO MR. ROOSEVELT

President Requested to Summon Second Session of Hague Conference—Called Champion of International Justice.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union, whose mission to the United States is to advance the cause of peace and bring about, if possible, universal international arbitration, took up in earnest to-day the important matters before it. The session was held in the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair.

The following telegram was sent to President Roosevelt:

The twelfth Inter-Parliamentary Congress, composed of representatives of fifteen parliaments, at the commencement of its deliberations sends its respectful and cordial salutations to the President of the great American Republic. It considers itself most fortunate to have the opportunity of holding its sessions in a country whose Chief Magistrate is considered by all the nations a champion of international justice.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT, President.
DR. GOBAT, Secretary.

Comte Goblet d'Alviella of Belgium presented this resolution calling for intervention in the Russo-Japanese war. It reads:

The Inter-Parliamentary conference, shocked by the horrors of the war that is being waged in the Far East between two civilized states, and deploring that the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague have been unable to have recourse to the clauses thereof, which direct them to tender their mediation immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, asks the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague to intervene either jointly or separately with the belligerents in order to facilitate the restoration of peace, or instruct the Inter-Parliamentary bureau to bring the present resolution to the knowledge of said powers.

Comte d'Alviella, in presenting the resolution, used these words:

"I trust we shall render Russia a great favor in helping her out of her difficulties. As to Japan, I am one of those who have thought from the outset that the existence of a strong Japanese empire in the Far East may become a factor in the equilibrium of the world, provided this empire stands, not as a new factor of war, but as an element of peace and civilization."

In closing he urged that the President of the United States was quite the proper person to tender mediation. The resolution was adopted.

Congressman Burton of Cleveland presented a resolution asking President Roosevelt to call a second session of The Hague Conference. The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

With the two important questions of the day disposed of, the real labors of the conference ended. There will be a final session to-morrow, however.

SEIZURE ON LA TOURAINE.

Twenty Bolts of Silk and 600 Cigars Discovered on Board.

The French Line steamship Touraine, which arrived here on Saturday, was thoroughly searched by special Treasury agents last night for goods intended to be smuggled ashore. Agents Hooley and O'Neill, who conducted the search, unearthed 20 bolts of fine silk and 600 cigars. Not satisfied that they have found everything, they will go over the ship again this morning. No one would claim the goods found last night.

The search was made primarily because two boxes containing $20,000 of imported gowns of which the Custom House had no record were found on the French Line pier. The rind was an accident, and though the higher officials at the Custom House do not believe that any of the Inspectors are involved in the attempt to get the boxes ashore, an investigation will be made with the idea of securing a more strict and careful handling of the trunks of returning dressmakers.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Detach Engine and Escape—Men and Hounds After Them.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 13.—Five bandits effected a successful hold-up of a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway near Letts, Ia., early this morning. The safe was blown open and the contents taken. The officers say that the safe contained merchandise of some value, but no money.

Three special trains, on one of which are posses of railroad and express employes and a number of officers, were rushed to the scene of the robbery immediately upon receipt of the news. Mounted men with bloodhounds are now scouring the country for miles in every direction.

ELECTS A COLORED MAN.

Cape Town Establishes a Precedent in South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—The Cape Town municipal election returns include one man of color, Dr. Abdurrahman, a Mohammedan graduate of Edinburgh and a very able man.

It is believed that this is the first instance of the return of a man of color to any European representative body in South Africa.

Rio Grande Still Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Reports received here to-day from Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Carrizo, and Rio Grande City, all situated on the Rio Grande, covering the course of that river for 500 miles, say that the flood is unprecedented. The report that only one house remains standing in Presidio del Norte is confirmed.

Many smaller Mexican settlements in the valley of the river in Texas and Mexico have been destroyed, but so far no reports of loss of life have been received.

Eleven Poisoned at Wake.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 13.—Eleven persons were poisoned at the wake of Peter H. Baxter, in Naugatuck on Saturday, and Miss Calesta Furri is dying to-day, while Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bunniell of Waterbury, Miss Margaret Daly and Austin Murphy of Naugatuck are critically ill. The others have not recovered from the effects.

They all ate catsup, and the following day a corps of physicians was summoned.

Why Our Coats Keep Their Shape

Above we picture the inside of a coat front. This coat (from our Custom-Tailored Suit at $10) differs from the ordinary $10 article in these points:

1. Our coat has haircloth front stiffening (instead of buckram).
2. Ours has linen canvas interlining (instead of burlap).
3. Hand padded shoulders (instead of machine padded).
4. Hand worked lapels (instead of machine worked).
5. Hand felled collars (instead of machine felled).

This coat will keep its shape under all conditions of wear and wetting. And the trousers and vests are worthy of the coat.

Come in and examine these Custom Tailored Suits, cut on the new Fall single and double breasted models, in the new Fall worsted patterns. Price $10.

Other suits, all hand tailored, at $15. Bench tailored, at $18. Higher grade suits, $20 and $25.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., n. Greenwich.
211 & 219 Sixth Ave., n. 14th.
125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

Our corset business has been outstripping its past creditable performances. Besides every approved model that fashion dictates, there's a plum or two in the way of unusual value that tells of masterful leadership.

STRAIGHT-FRONT CORSETS.
A $2.50 Corset of real whalebone, heavily gored—fine coutil or drab—white and black. 1.25
A $1.50 Corset in fine coutil. .95

The Game of
BUNCO
(Trademark.)
All Stores, 50c.

MILITIA OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

Court-Martial for Five Who Failed to Stop Statesborough Lynchers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Gov. Terrell has ordered the court-martial of all the State militia officers save one who were in command of the troops at Statesborough at the time the mob disarmed the militia and burned the negroes Reid and Cato.

The court-martial will take up the cases of Capt. Hitch, who was in command of all the troops, and of Lieuts. Melt, Griner, Morrison, and Cone. Lieut. McIntyre, the only officer who made any real resistance, and who was badly wounded while fighting the mob, was completely exonerated by the report of the board of inquiry.

The conclusion of the board is that the troops could have taken the prisoners from the mob, even after they left the Court House had vigorous efforts been used instead of no attempt at all.

The court-martial will begin in Savannah on Sept. 29. Col. Clifford L. Anderson of Atlanta, who commanded a Georgia regiment at Manassas, will preside.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12 A. M.—725 Eighth Avenue; Henry Borch; damage trifling.

2 A. M.—70 East First Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.

3 A. M.—130 West Twenty-ninth Street; Martha Tobias; damage slight.

9:05 A. M.—102 East Third Street; John E. Pegrowky; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—1,893 Second Avenue; Charles L. Kem; damage, $50.

10:55 A. M.—255 East Eighty-fifth Street; William Drescher; damage, $100.

12 P. M.—825 Seventh Avenue; Marie Donnelly; damage, $50.

12:55 P. M.—406 Broadway; Wolf & Mutterperl; damage, $100.

4.47 P. M.—141 to 143 Eldridge Street; Jacob Stone; damage, $300.

6:20 P. M.—71 Columbus Avenue; Adolphus Ottenberg; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—West side of Spuyten Duyvil Road and Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; John Fanley; damage trifling.

One vacancy in The Aylesmere.

And that a sub-lease.

The Aylesmere is managed by the owner, not leased to some man who is trying to make all he can during his lease—that's why it's so popular.

A housekeeping apartment.

THE AYLESMERE,
58 West 76th St.

Sept. 4, there lies a rolling country with several low ridges of hills and many groves, giving cover to both armies.

Under Constant Russian Fire.

The Russians had cut away the grain and trees from in front of their intrenchments on these hills, leaving the approaches open and bare. In the advance movement over this section the Japanese troops were under fire constantly, and they could work forward only by the digging of successive rows of trenches. The suffering was great. The men, already exhausted by several days of the hardest kind of fighting and marching, were obliged to work unceasingly with their rifles, or with trenching tools. They were unable to cook rations for fear that their fires would disclose their positions to the enemy.

The taking of these hills, particularly the one at Heiyingtai, cost the Japanese heavily. After cannonading this hill during the day of Sept. 1 and gradually forcing back the Russian infantry on the plain without being able to dislodge them, the Japanese again resorted to their favorite operation, a night attack, and drove the Russians out at the point of the bayonet. They also stormed the "Five Headed Hills," to the northwest, during the afternoon of Sept. 2.

While this engagement was going on, the left division made a demonstration against the high hills at Syk-wan-tun, to the south of Heiyingtai, and facing a bend in the Tai-Tse River, where the Russians had strong fortifications and batteries.

Left Makes Demonstration.

A part of the left division, supported by the fire of the batteries on the plain, attempted to advance in extended formation across the wide graveled flats south of the river and bordering the fields. They came under a heavy fire from the Russian guns.

The only possible protection was the depressions in the flats, and their ranks were raked by the enemy's shrapnel. The Japanese soldiers lay flat on their faces and were under the Russian fire until 5 o'clock that afternoon, at which hour the movement was suspended.

A member of the staff described this movement as a demonstration. It probably was intended to support the advance of a part of the centre division on the same hills.

One of the bloodiest affrays of the entire war developed that night on the lower ridges of these same hills. A part of the Japanese centre division was engaged in another night assault. Upon approaching the Russian trenches they encountered an unexpected defense.

Russians' Electric Wire Defense.

The Russians had strung along the ground heavy wires highly charged with electricity, and as the Japanese soldiers ran against the wires in the darkness they received severe shocks. In addition to this the Russian troops defending these trenches threw hand grenades, or shells, among the stormers. The effect was terrifying, and many of the Japanese were wounded. The attempt to seize this hill, which was an important vantage ground to either army, was not successful.

One Japanese battalion which fought its way into the trenches exhausted its ammunition. It attempted to cut its way out with the bayonet, but it was almost exterminated.

On Sept. 3, the Russians withdrew and the Japanese occupied these positions in the evening without opposition.

The fighting which took place the night of Sept. 2 along the entire line was the fiercest of the whole battle. The Russians were determined to retake Heiyingtai Hill, which was necessary for the protection of the railroad.

All day long two or three Russian batteries had enveloped the trenches on the hill with a continuous rapid fire, shrapnel and common shells bursting along the summit and western slopes. The trenches were deep and the single Japanese regiment occupying them stuck to its position and withstood and repulsed two or three infantry assaults.

Combat Almost Hand to Hand.

Toward dusk the Russians attacked in great force, and for two hours there followed steady and hard infantry fighting. During most of this time the combatants were so close to each other that the artillery could not be used. Throughout that night the tenure of the hill hung in the balance.

The Russians made two assaults, and once the Japanese were driven from the trenches down onto the nearer slopes. They refused to yield and returned to the struggle, and finally succeeded in driving the Russians away. The slaughter in this fighting was great on both sides.

In the meantime the Russians attempted to overwhelm the Japanese on the "Five-Headed Hills," throwing a large body of infantry against them. A hard battle was waged for several hours, but the Japanese lines were not broken.

The scene at night was like a remarkable display of fireworks. The Russian bombardment of the hills, which had been steady all day long, increased toward sunset, and when darkness fell the bursting shells over hilltop and plain resembled flashing electric lights. The summits of the hills were outlined by continuous and thin streams of fire from flashing rifles. In the nearer plain, under the protection of low hills, the camp fires of the reserves glowed like the lights of a city. In the distance great beacons of light showed where the dead were being cremated.

Kuropatkin Reinforced.

The morning of Sept. 3, the fifth day of the battle, was an anxious time at the headquarters of Gen. Kuroki. The Russians' bombardment of the hills was proceeding and the Japanese batteries had taken up new positions in the lowlands. It was evident that the Russians confronting the army under Gen. Kuroki had been heavily reinforced. The members of the General Staff were silent concerning the situation. Little firing was heard from the direction of Liao-Yang. Whether Gen. Kuropatkin was holding his ground there and bringing further reinforcements against Kuroki or shifting the main strength of his army against the Japanese General, who menaced his retreat and was within striking distance of the railroad, were matters of conjecture.

Hundreds of Chinese, men, women, and children, all heavily laden with their possessions, were seen fleeing from the villages on the plain and disappearing in long lines over the eastern hills. Up to the present time an ordinary engagement between Russians and Japanese, with a few batteries throwing shells back and forth, has not sufficed to drive these enterprising Manchurians from their homes. They hover about the scene of fighting, playing the part of scavengers.

Manchurians Rob Wounded.

They strip the battlefields of every vestige of débris, rob the wounded, and take the clothing from the dead. They even have been seen between the firing gathering cartridges. This morning their exodus was taken to indicate that they expected even greater dangers.

Some of the newspaper correspondents and military attachés who were assigned to Gen. Kuroki's headquarters rode forward to division headquarters. Here they were requested to return, and the reason given was that it was too dangerous for them. This request to go back led to surmises that the Japanese were considering the possibility of retreat, and that they did not want to be incumbered with unnecessary persons.

Most of the villages had been turned into hospitals, and hundreds of wounded were seen, who told fearful stories of the night fighting.

The afternoon of Sept. 3 was comparatively quiet, and the Russian fire decreased. Japanese officers thought from the haphazard way in which the Russians threw their shells where there were no targets that they were trying to frighten the Japanese to cover their retreat. To this the Japanese guns made occasional reply. The work of the previous four days must have been a severe strain on the guns and gunners of both armies, and must have depleted the supplies of ammunition.

Kuroki in Difficult Position.

There was almost no infantry firing during the day of the 3d. It was explained that the Japanese advance had been hampered by the high corn, which made it impossible for them to see the Russian positions.

The Japanese line advanced to the westward only a half mile during the day, and it became evident that the Russian Army facing Gen. Kuroki was too large to warrant the Japanese in attempting to attack it, and that Kuroki probably would be fortunate if he were able to hold his ground.

The night of the 3d a great glow shone over the hills to the southwest, and it was surmised that the Russians were burning Liao-Yang. The morning of the 4th was intolerably hot, and an ominous quiet reigned. The Russian guns beyond the hills in front of Gen. Kuroki's army boomed at intervals. The members of the General Staff obviously were worried. They spent the morning, as they had the previous afternoon, in looking through telescopes toward the northwest, and it was evident that they expected a movement in that direction.

Japanese Communications Cut.

It became known that Gen. Kuroki's communication with the other Japanese armies had been cut. There was no knowledge as to how the tide of battle went with them, but the Russian force in front of Gen. Kuroki was estimated to number at least five divisions, (75,000 to 100,000 men.)

The situation of the brigade on Gen. Kuroki's extreme right became critical. It was thought that the Russians might attempt to cut off Gen. Kuroki by a turning movement through the gap between his and the fourth army (Gen. Nodzu's) toward Anping, where the only Japanese forces for several miles were some regiments of cavalry patrolling the valley of the Tai-Tse River.

In the course of the afternoon the prospect brightened, and it rapidly became known that a fresh brigade had reinforced the right of the line. Gen. Kuroki concentrated his army by ordering in the left division to reinforce the troops then holding the front from Syk-wa-tun to the "Five-Headed Hills." The left division made a forced march as fast as it could under the extreme heat, crossing the Tai-Tse River over a pontoon bridge to the left of the hill, where Gen. Kuroki had stationed himself, and pushing forward into the plain. During all the 4th the firing was suspended.

Kuroki Begins Pursuit.

The silence and suspense came to an end at 5 o'clock in the evening. At this hour the members of the staff became galvanized into activity. Couriers galloped forward, and Gen. Fujii announced that the army would begin the pursuit of the enemy.

Close upon his words the Japanese batteries began a brisk pounding. The left wing swept toward the railroad and the entire line advanced, meeting a lively rifle-fire from the Russian rear guard. To this the Japanese replied, and the engagement was continued until nightfall.

On Sunday morning Gen. Kuroki rode forward to Heyingtai Hill. He passed through the Chinese villages deserted by their inhabitants and filled with Japanese wounded. He passed many mounds where fires burned over the dead, and hundreds of fresh and hastily dug graves. The fields had been trampled into bogs by the fighting men, and were strewn with the débris of both armies.

The top of this hill is less than a quarter of a mile long; the crest of it, as well as the slopes and ravines, was literally honeycombed with trenches, ditches, and furrows for shelter.

Trenches and counter-trenches ran in every direction, testifying to the number of attacks made, and the different points from which these assaults had been attempted. Close to the summit of the hill were the bodies of two hundred dead Russians. They lay as they had fallen, their rifles in their hands or on the ground near them. It appeared that these men had attempted to advance in open order, and that the entire line had been mowed down by the Japanese fire when it was almost upon the trenches.

Many other corpses strewed the fields below the hills. Many shells had fallen on the hill, tearing pits and furrows in the ground. Fragments of steel were everywhere under foot. Several Russian drums, two or three hundred Russian rifles, and a number of cooking pots, all torn and shattered by shot and shell, were lying around. Bayonets were twisted and broken, and on the ground there were the remains of uniforms and soldiers' caps torn by shot and soaked in blood. It was impossible to take a step without treading on bullets. During the Japanese occupation this hill was under a cross fire from the Russian batteries at Syk-wan-tun.

The deep ravines on the eastern slope of the hill, where there had been galleries of shelter pits, had been honeycombed and indescribably disfigured by the fierce shell fire. It was difficult for an observer to believe that an area of equal extent had ever before been the scene of such carnage, and Heyingtai Hill was only a single point of the battlefield, every part of which had been bitterly contested for two days and two nights.

LOSS OF COAL MINES SERIOUS.

Russia Depended on Them for Fuel for Manchuria Railway.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 13.—It is noted in Tokio that Russia depends for coal for the Manchurian Railway on three mines at Kai-Ping, Yen-Tai, and Wu-Shun. The first two are no longer available, the third is twenty-three miles east of Mukden, and probably soon will fall into the hands of the Japanese.

News has been officially received at Tokio that over forty junks laden with beans and cereals have descended the Liao River to Ying-Kow since the Russian defeat at Liao-Yang. If the Russians retire from Sing-min-Tung, the river trade will be completely restored.

The Japanese press, while congratulating the country on the Liao-Yang victory, admits its indecisive character and acknowledges that the Russians showed themselves foes worthy of all respect. Kuropatkin, the newspapers say, proved himself an able strategist. It is claimed, however, that greater results could not reasonably have been expected, considering the equality of numbers and the enormous superiority of the Russian position.

RUSSIANS' STRONG DEFENSES.

Formidable Intrenchments Overcome by Advancing Japanese.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND JAPANESE ARMY, via Tien-tsin, Sept. 13.—The Russian positions in the hills south of Liao-Yang were stronger than those at Nanshan Hill, and more stubbornly defended.

A wait of a few days would have allowed the Japanese to outflank these positions with comparatively small losses, but the desperate straits of the other Japanese armies to the north required that the Russian forces facing the second army under Gen. Oku be disposed of instantly, in order to prevent the sending of reinforcements to the Russians opposing the other commanders.

The capture of Liao-Yang was accomplished only after nine days of desperate fighting on the part of the second, or left, Japanese army under the command of Gen. Oku. During this time, while the artillery arm carried out its part of the greatest artillery duel the world has ever seen, there occurred the hardest fighting and the most desperate infantry charges of modern times.

After the retirement from Anshanshan on Aug. 26, the main force of Russians reached in safety the strongly fortified positions in the Shou-shan-pao hills, eight miles south of Liao-Yang. This Russian position was the strongest the enemy had held up to that time. It consisted of three hills, averaging 300 feet high, all fortified with very strong intrenchments, connected each one with a covered way leading back to a bomb-proof capable of holding all the men engaged in working the guns. This bomb-proof was so skillfully hidden that the Japanese could not locate it accurately during the three days' fighting that ensued.

The Japanese guns on Aug. 31 were hidden under ripening corn eight feet high, and they were hardly visible to the enemy, who searched the cornfields with shrapnel. As the morning wore on, the Japanese brought into action four fifteen centimeter guns captured from the Russians at Nanshan hill, using in them against the Russian position ammunition taken from the enemy. These guns and their ammunition had been drawn by hand over the railroad for nearly 200 miles.

When the Japanese had gained the hill on the Russian extreme left, in spite of strong wire entanglements, military pits, and exploding mines, they attacked on Sept. 1 the centre Russian position. This was a hill defended by three lines of intrenchments. The bottom of the hill was defended by wire entanglements, pits, and ditches. Japanese engineers cut the entanglements after terrible slaughter, one detachment losing seventy-seven out of eighty men. The men of Nagoya, the flower of the second army were assigned to charge this hill, and took the trenches at the point of the bayonet.

As the Japanese left advanced the night of Sept. 2 it discovered a strong Russian position on the plain, and at the same time it was learned that these defenses ran across the plain for several miles. The Russian position on the plain was scored with trenches and fortifications. At one point the trenches occupied by the Russians were permanent works of immense strength, capable of protecting an entire brigade and absolutely unassailable. It was only by forcing back the Russian right by a desperate rush that the Japanese were able to make the Russians retire from this excellent position. Fully five miles of covered and connecting trenches gave the Russians an opportunity to retire to the city with little loss.

The gun position on the plain was elaborately protected. There was a portable railroad from the city to the [illegible] for the transportation of [illegible] supplies.

SECRET UNDERSTANDING OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY

Writer in London Times Says It Concerns the Far East.

DEPENDS ON JAPAN'S DEFEAT

Kaiser in That Event Looks for Free Hand in China at the Expense of Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times this morning publishes an article entitled "Russia and Germany," in which the writer discusses the relations between the two countries, chiefly with respect to the Far Eastern war.

He says that in all that concerns the Far East these relations are growing much closer and more intimate than those between St. Petersburg and Paris. Germany, he says, has had opportunities which France has not enjoyed of rendering valuable services to Russia, and he adds:

"Certainly everything a most benevolent and elastic interpretation of neutrality could possibly allow has been done by Germany to help Russia in her hour of need."

The writer thinks the foundations of the rapprochement he speaks of were laid by the Emperor and that the understanding took definite shape at the time of the commercial negotiations Witte conducted with the German Chancellor in July.

German friendliness for Russia may be said to be based on the expectation that Russia eventually will triumph over Japan and be a great ruling power in the Far East, and thus be in a position to aid Germany in securing to her a free hand for carrying out her scheme of weltpolitik on the lines of least resistance in China, where she will come in contact only with British interests. The writer concludes:

"Official démentis no doubt will be issued to controvert this statement, but students of contemporary history have not forgotten that Germany already once before concluded a reinsurance treaty with Russia, of which the secret was for years preserved by the two contracting parties until the old German Chancellor, after his fall, revealed it for his own purposes.

"The importance of the new engagements between Berlin and St. Petersburg exceeds that of Bismarck's reinsurance treaty in the same measure and scope as William's weltpolitik exceeds that of old Bismarckian diplomacy, which mainly was confined to the European balance of power."

KUROPATKIN, FALLEN IDOL.

Discredited in Eyes of Public—Battle at Mukden Expected.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The continued delay in the receipt here of anything like a detailed official account either of the battle of Liao-Yang or of the present situation at the front is proving more irritating to the public of St. Petersburg than any previous phase of the war, and has given rise to numerous alarmist stories of the alleged precarious situation of Gen. Kuropatkin's army.

None of these stories, however, is traceable to any authentic source. The fact seems to be that military operations in the neighborhood of Mukden are almost suspended on account of the effect of the rains upon the roads.

There is no current news to record, while if Gen. Kuropatkin has transmitted any full account of the recent great battle it has not been allowed to circulate. The persistent silence is doing more than anything else to discredit the Russian Commander in Chief in the eyes of the public, with whom he has heretofore been an almost deified hero.

Apprehensive of China.

Reports that the Chinese are making preparations to occupy conquered territory are creating some uneasiness, for China has been all along an uncertain quantity from which any development or complication might be expected.

The logical belief always has been that China would endeavor to the utmost to refrain from taking sides in the present conflict in order that she might be in a position to make the best terms possible with the ultimate victor; but it is realized that a continued Japanese advance into the heart of Manchuria might exert a powerful influence upon both the Chinese peasantry and the near-by, ill-controlled regular troops, which the weak central Government at Peking might find it difficult to curb, thereby precipitating serious complications upon the scene of actual hostilities.

The authorities here are unanimously of the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin will not withdraw from Mukden without accepting battle. It is expected that he will leave 50,000 men to defend Mukden while the remainder of his army retires to Tie Pass. It is believed that he has over 200,000 men. The General Staff said to-day that since the battle of Liao-Yang he had been reinforced by two army corps. It is supposed that the reinforcements of artillery amount to fully 300 guns.

The report persists, although there is nothing official to confirm it, that Gen. Kuropatkin has recommended the trial by court-martial of Major Gen. Orloff, upon whose failure to carry out his orders the unsuccess of Gen. Kuropatkin's plans against Gen. Kuroki at the most critical hour of the battle of Liao-Yang is attributed.

Czar Keenly Disappointed.

According to a statement made by a personage connected with the Emperor's surrounding, Kuropatkin had assured his Majesty of his ability to accept battle and defeat the Japanese at Liao-Yang, and for this reason the Emperor's disappointment is all the more keen and his dissatisfaction at the outcome all the greater.

The War Office denies the report circulated by The Morning Post of London yesterday to the effect that 3,000 men of Lieut. Gen. Sassulitch's Corps have been captured; also, the report from the same source that he has been wounded; also, the statement from Tokio that dumdum bullets were used by the Russians at Liao-Yang; also, that Gen. Linevitch has marched into Northeastern Korea from Vladivostok and cut Gen. Kuroki's communications with Feng-wang-Cheng, as reported in a dispatch from Tien-Tsin to The London Daily Mail.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Shanghai hears that the calling out of a portion of the Japanese territorial army is imminent.

From Tokio the correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the Chinese Government is becoming uneasy over the fate of Manchuria. An unconfirmed report, he says, is current that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister, will [illegible]

HEAVY JAPANESE CASUALTIES.

Nearer 30,000 Than 17,000 Lost in Battle, Says Mr. Burleigh.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Bennet Burleigh, cabling from Tien-Tsin to The Daily Telegraph, insists that the Japanese casualties in the battle of Liao-Yang were nearer 30,000 than 17,000. Mr. Burleigh declares that there is no evidence that the Russians used dum-dum bullets.

The dispatch says: "The Japanese, who are bad horsemasters, have many thousands of animals foundered, terribly galled, and sored. Reinforcements both of men and horses, however, are being hastened northward. The Mikado's troops hold secretly but strongly all the districts to the north along the Liao River up to Sinmintin. I believe the Chunchuses are organizing for some important operations north of Mukden.

"Oyama was overheard to say at Liao-Yang that stubborn as Kuropatkin is, he must now be in a desperate condition and aware that his game will not do. Whatever corps Russia may mobilize, Japan can duplicate them with better troops put into the field more quickly."

Mr. Wallace, correspondent of a San Francisco newspaper, who has just recovered from a dangerous illness, complains of gross neglect at the hands of the Japanese army doctors. He says that it is part of a plan to be rid of all foreigners.

GREAT DROUGHT IN EUROPE.

Long-Lost Treasure Laid Bare in the Elbe—Mills and Factories Closed.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—A report to the American Board from the Rev. J. S. Porter, its missionary in Schemmel, Bohemia, states that the whole heart of Europe, particularly Bohemia and Moravia, is suffering from the most severe drought within the memory of any one living. Potatoes and many other crops are a failure. The sugar beet crops are so light that many sugar factories will not be opened this year. The price of flour has increased over 30 per cent.

Forest fires are of frequent occurrence.

The Elbe is so low that for six weeks no steamers have been able to move, and in many places one can wade across the river. Considerable long-lost treasure is being found in the river bottom. Near Bodenbach, in the Elbe a rock has been uncovered which bears the inscription in German, dating back to 1800: "When you see me then weep."

Mills and factories stand idle and thousands who usually find employment on all sorts of boats on the Elbe are now out of work.

HANS AN EQUINE WONDER.

German Scientific Commission Examines the Educated Horse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—A scientific commission which has been making a careful study of Hans, the educated horse, reports that the evidences he gave of comprehending handwriting, his musical and color discrimination, and mathematical work were performed under circumstances excluding the possibility of a trick.

Herr Bush, a member of the commission and a well-known authority on the training of horses, says the results obtained in the tests would be impossible by the usual drill methods.

The methods of the horse's owner, Herr von Osten, are pronounced to be those of a pedagogue rather than of an animal trainer.

MALARIAL FEVER IN PANAMA.

Newly Arrived Negroes Easy Victims—Colon's Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A report received by the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service from Chief Sanitary Officer Gorgas, at Colon, says that the census of Colon now being computed will show a population of from 7,500 to 8,000. The population is steadily increasing owing to the arrivals of Jamaican and other West Indian negroes on every ship from Jamaica and the South and Central American coasts, although there will be no work for them perhaps for a year. The new-comers are found to be easy victims of malarial fever.

The report says that the permanent improvement of Colon will be an engineering feat of some magnitude—that at this season the greater part of the town is a morass, "to which is added the accumulation of rubbish and filth of a population utterly indifferent to ordinary cleanliness."

JAIL BREAKERS FRUSTRATED.

Baltimore Guard Attacked Chokes Assailant Into Insensibility.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—A daring attempt at jail breaking, in which three or more prisoners, headed by Roland B. Rigor, the Lakeside car bandit, were involved, occurred in this city to-day. When Jail Guard H. A. Le Cron went into a cell occupied by a prisoner named Harold Brewer, held on a charge of passing a bogus check, he was struck on the back of his head with a club in the hands of Rigor.

Le Cron, though partially stunned, grappled with his assailant, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in choking him into insensibility. In the meantime Brewer, who reached the yard and was making his way to the outer gate, was captured. He confessed that he and Rigor and another prisoner, Charles A. Eaton, had conspired to disable Guard Le Cron, take his pistol, lock him in a cell, and fight their way to freedom.

STRAYED, A CHURCH ORGAN.

Carnegie $1,500 Gift Lost Between Chicago and Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—A fifteen-hundred-dollar organ donated by Andrew Carnegie to the St. John's German Lutheran Church of Millvale has been lost somewhere between this city and Chicago. While half the congregation is looking for the missing musical instrument the other half got together to-day and announced that all arrangements for dedicating the new church were off until the organ is found.

Two weeks ago an Illinois firm shipped the organ from Peoria. It passed through Chicago safely, but then disappeared. No trace of it has been discovered.

CANADIAN M. P.'S BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Get $80,000 from Carscallen's Private Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Sept. 13.—The private bank of A. W. Carscallen, member of the Dominion Parliament for North Hastings, at Mamora, was robbed early this morning. The safe and vault were blown to bits, and cash and stock securities valued at $80,000 stolen.

Marmora is a remote mining village, and several suspicious characters were seen loitering about the place yesterday.

Two Orange Announcements.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Two engagements have been announced in the Oranges. One is that of Miss Claira Byron, daughter of Mrs. George Gordon Byron of South Orange, to Henry Forbes McCreery of New York, who is a member of the firm of Hard & Rand, coffee brokers. The wedding will take place in January. Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Kate Pulsford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Pulsford of Vose Avenue, South Orange, and Chauncey C. Kennedy, son of Dr. David A. Kennedy of Lawn [illegible] Road, Orange, the wedding to take [illegible]

APARTMENTS
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116 RIVERSIDE, SOUTH COR. 84TH.

At an annual rental of $2,300 to $3,600, Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, with 3 bathrooms. Living room 18x28 feet, hung with tapestry. Butler's pantry. Two & three servants' rooms. Servants' bath. Laundry. Ironing & drying rooms. Individual lockers for laundry necessaries. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Dining rooms wainscoted in Spanish oak to beamed ceilings. Marquetry floors. Oriel & Shakespearian windows. Ingle nooks. Window seats. Mirror doors. Accommodations for butlers & coachmen.

Also at **"THE TOWERS"**
341 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
NORTHWEST CORNER 94TH STREET.
One apartment of 9 rooms, similar in character & appointments, at an annual rental of $2,300.

POWERS ASKED TO STOP RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Inter-Parliamentary Union Urges Offer of Mediation.

APPEAL TO MR. ROOSEVELT

President Requested to Summon Second Session of Hague Conference—Called Champion of International Justice.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union, whose mission to the United States is to advance the cause of peace and bring about, if possible, universal international arbitration, took up in earnest to-day the important matters before it. The session was held in the Hall of Congresses at the World's Fair.

The following telegram was sent to President Roosevelt:

The twelfth Inter-Parliamentary Congress, composed of representatives of fifteen parliaments, at the commencement of its deliberations sends its respectful and cordial salutations to the President of the great American Republic. It considers itself most fortunate to have the opportunity of holding its sessions in a country whose Chief Magistrate is considered by all the nations a champion of international justice.

RICHARD BARTHOLDT, President.
DR. GOBAT, Secretary.

Comte Goblet d'Alviella of Belgium presented this resolution calling for intervention in the Russo-Japanese war. It reads:

The Inter-Parliamentary conference, shocked by the horrors of the war that is being waged in the Far East between two civilized states, and deploring that the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague have been unable to have recourse to the clauses thereof, which direct them to tender their mediation immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, asks the powers signatory of the convention of The Hague to intervene either jointly or separately with the belligerents in order to facilitate the restoration of peace, or instruct the Inter-Parliamentary bureau to bring the present resolution to the knowledge of said powers.

Comte d'Alviella, in presenting the resolution, used these words:

"I trust we shall render Russia a great favor in helping her out of her difficulties. As to Japan, I am one of those who have thought from the outset that the existence of a strong Japanese empire in the Far East may become a factor in the equilibrium of the world, provided this empire stands, not as a new factor of war, but as an element of peace and civilization."

In closing he urged that the President of the United States was quite the proper person to tender mediation. The resolution was adopted.

Congressman Burton of Cleveland presented a resolution asking President Roosevelt to call a second session of The Hague Conference. The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

With the two important questions of the day disposed of, the real labors of the conference ended. There will be a final session to-morrow, however.

SEIZURE ON LA TOURAINE.

Twenty Bolts of Silk and 600 Cigars Discovered on Board.

The French Line steamship Touraine, which arrived here on Saturday, was thoroughly searched by special Treasury agents last night for goods intended to be smuggled ashore. Agents Hooley and O'Neill, who conducted the search, unearthed 20 bolts of fine silk and 600 cigars. Not satisfied that they have found everything, they will go over the ship again this morning. No one would claim the goods found last night.

The search was made primarily because two boxes containing $20,000 of imported gowns of which the Custom House had no record were found on the French Line pier. The find was an accident, and though the higher officials at the Custom House do not believe that any of the Inspectors are involved in the attempt to get the boxes ashore, an investigation will be made with the idea of securing a more strict and careful handling of the trunks of returning dressmakers.

BANDITS HOLD UP TRAIN.

Detach Engine and Escape—Men and Hounds After Them.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 13.—Five bandits effected a successful hold-up of a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway near Letts, Ia., early this morning. The safe was blown open and the contents taken. The officers say that the safe contained merchandise of some value, but no money.

Three special trains, on one of which are posses of railroad and express employes and a number of officers, were rushed to the scene of the robbery immediately upon receipt of the news. Mounted men with bloodhounds are now scouring the country for miles in every direction.

ELECTS A COLORED MAN.

Cape Town Establishes a Precedent in South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13.—The Cape Town municipal election returns include one man of color, Dr. Abdurrahman, a Mohammedan graduate of Edinburgh and a very able man.

It is believed that this is the first instance of the return of a man of color to any European representative body in South Africa.

Rio Grande Still Rising.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Reports received here to-day from Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Carrizo, and Rio Grande City, all situated on the Rio Grande, covering the course of that river for 500 miles, say that the flood is unprecedented. The report that only one house remains standing in Presidio del Norte is confirmed.

Many smaller Mexican settlements in the valley of the river in Texas and Mexico have been destroyed, but so far no reports of loss of life have been received.

Eleven Poisoned at Wake.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 13.—Eleven persons were poisoned at the wake of Peter H. Baxter, in Naugatuck on Saturday, and Miss Calesta Furri is dying to-day, while Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bunnell of Waterbury, Miss Margaret Daly and Austin Murphy of Naugatuck are critically ill. The others have not recovered from the effects.

They all ate catsup, and the following day a corps of physicians was summoned.

Why Our Coats Keep Their Shape

Above we picture the inside of a coat front. This coat (from our Custom-Tailored Suit at $10) differs from the ordinary $10 article in these points:

1. Our coat has haircloth front stiffening (instead of buckram).
2. Ours has linen canvas interlining (instead of burlap).
3. Hand padded shoulders (instead of machine padded).
4. Hand worked lapels (instead of machine worked).
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This coat will keep its shape under all conditions of wear and wetting. And the trousers and vests are worthy of the coat.

Come in and examine these Custom Tailored Suits, cut on the new Fall single and double breasted models, in the new Fall worsted patterns. Price $10.

Other suits, all hand tailored, at $15. Bench tailored, at $18. Higher grade suits, $20 and $25.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
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211 & 219 Sixth Ave., n. 14th.
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86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

Our corset business has been outstripping its past creditable performances. Besides every approved model that fashion dictates, there's a plum or two in the way of unusual value that tells of masterful leadership.

STRAIGHT-FRONT CORSETS.
A $2.50 Corset of real whalebone, heavily gored—fine coutil or drab—white and black, 1.25
A $1.50 Corset in fine coutil, .98

The Game of
BUNCO
(Trademark.)
All Stores, 50c.

MILITIA OFFICERS TO BE TRIED.

Court-Martial for Five Who Failed to Stop Statesborough Lynchers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 13.—Gov. Terrell has ordered the court-martial of all the State militia officers save one who were in command of the troops at Statesborough at the time the mob disarmed the militia and burned the negroes Reid and Cato.

The court-martial will take up the cases of Capt. Hitch, who was in command of all the troops, and of Lieuts. Melt, Griner, Morrison, and Cone. Lieut. McIntyre, the only officer who made any real resistance, and who was badly wounded while fighting the mob, was completely exonerated by the report of the board of inquiry.

The conclusion of the board is that the troops could have taken the prisoners from the mob, even after they left the Court House had vigorous efforts been used instead of no attempt at all.

The court-martial will begin in Savannah on Sept. 23. Col. Clifford L. Anderson of Atlanta, who commanded a Georgia regiment at Manassas, will preside.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12 A. M.—725 Eighth Avenue; Henry Borch; damage trifling.

2 A. M.—70 East First Street; owner unknown; damage unknown.

3 A. M.—130 West Twenty-ninth Street; Martha Tobias; damage slight.

9:05 A. M.—102 East Third Street; John E. Pegrowky; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—1,893 Second Avenue; Charles L. Kem; damage, $50.

10:55 A. M.—255 East Eighty-fifth Street; William Drescher; damage, $100.

12 P. M.—825 Seventh Avenue; Marie Donnelly; damage, $50.

12:35 P. M.—406 Broadway; Wolf & Mutterperl; damage, $100.

4:47 P. M.—141 to 143 Eldridge Street; Jacob Stone; damage, $300.

6:20 P. M.—71 Columbus Avenue; Adolphus Ottenberg; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—West side of Spuyten Duyvil Road and Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; John Fanley; damage trifling.

One vacancy in The Aylesmere.
And that a sub-lease.
The Aylesmere is managed by the owner, not leased to some man who is trying to make all he can during his lease—that's why it's so popular.
A housekeeping apartment.
THE AYLESMERE,
58 West 76th St.

EDITORS EVERYWHERE FOR TARIFF REFORM

726 Out of 812 for Revision of the Present Law.

LETTERS TO REFORM CLUB

Big Majority Would Cut Duties on Trust-Made Products Sold Cheap Abroad.

Believing that the tariff issue was never more important or pressing than at the present time, and that it should be vigorously urged during the pending campaign, the Tariff Committee of the Reform Club recently addressed a letter of inquiry to the editors of Democratic and independent newspapers throughout the Northern and Western States for the purpose of ascertaining the Democratic and independent consensus on this question.

This letter, inclosing question blanks, went to twenty-three States, and was sent out ten days ago. It should be mentioned that many newspapers classified as "independent" in the newspaper directory are really strongly partisan Republican newspapers, and this fact should be kept in mind when considering the answers.

Answers have so far been received from 812 editors and replies are still coming in at the rate of 10 to 15 daily. Put in tabular form the answers to the different questions are as follows:

1. Do you favor tariff revision? Yes, 726. No, 41. Doubtful, 45.

2. If so, to what extent? Thorough revision, 522. Doubtful, 164. Unanswered, 126.

3. Should raw materials be free? Yes, 529. In part, 66. Conditional, 36. Doubtful, 59. No, 38.

4. Should the tariff be greatly reduced on trust products sold cheaper to foreigners than to Americans? Yes, 713. Abolished entirely, 98. Doubtful, 33. No, 29.

5. Is it wise, in your opinion, to make tariff reform an issue in the present campaign? Yes, 591. Doubtful, 79. No, 77.

6. Should this committee decide to supply copy for special articles, showing the evils and abuses of our present tariff, would you care to have it sent to you? Yes, 630. Conditional, 19. Doubtful, 14. No, 100.

Many editors neglected to answer some of the questions. Nearly all who said "No" to the first four questions indicated by their answers that they were more Republican than independent in their politics.

Omitting the virtually Republican editors and the few who replied but did not make specific answers, the Democratic and independent editors of the country appear to be almost unanimously in favor of tariff reduction. Nearly all want to curb the trusts by greatly reducing or by abolishing duties on trust-made goods. About three-fourths of all favor free raw materials. Nearly all think the tariff should be an issue this year, and a large proportion of these think that it should be the paramount issue. Nearly all are anxious to obtain tariff reform articles for publication in their papers.

In the opinion of the Committee on Tariff Reform the demand for tariff revision was never stronger than at present. This demand is about equally strong in all States. The West, however, appears to favor more radical revision.

Below are specimen answers to some of the questions in some of the States:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Daily News, Springfield.—(1 and 2) Yes. Radically. (3) Yes, particularly in Massachusetts, where free raw materials would be of inestimable benefit.

Natick Review, Natick. (1) Yes. (2) Tariff for revenue only. No tariff on necessaries as far as possible. Make the luxuries pay the great burden if possible. (3) It is wise, in my opinion. Revision by the friends of revision, not by friends of the tariff.

South Boston Inquirer, Dorchester Sentinel. (4) Yes. (5) Yes, but reciprocity with Canada and the New England States particularly.

Weekly Calendar, Saugus.—(2) Free trade with all countries on the American Continent.

NEW YORK.

The Freeman's Journal, Cooperstown.—(1 and 2) Yes. As a general proposition the whole thing is a humbug. The people should be protected rather than the monopolies.

Warwick Valley Dispatch, Warwick.—(1 and 2) Yes. To a strictly revenue basis. (4) Removed altogether on all such products. (5) Decidedly so. I am a free-trader.

Poughkeepsie News-Press, Poughkeepsie. (1) Yes. (4) Yes. Only way to reach trusts. (5) By all means.

Yonkers Herald, Yonkers.—(1 and 2) Yes. For revenue only. (5) Yes, in so far especially as protection's fostering of the trusts is concerned.

The Batavia Times, Batavia.—(1 and 2) Yes. So an income tax will be needed. (4) Yes, on all trust products whether sold cheaper abroad or not. (5) It cannot be done under the present party leadership, but let's try.

Franklinville Journal, Franklinville.—(1 and 2) Yes. Favor revision so that articles made here will not be sold cheaper in foreign markets than here. (5) It should be one of the greatest issues.

Malone Farmer, Malone.—(1 and 2) No. I favor wiping out altogether the old relic of barbarism. Wipe it out, lock, stock, and barrel, and raise revenue by an income tax. (5) It is always wise to abolish all species of class legislation. Tariff is legalized robbery.

NEW JERSEY.

Record, Summit.—(1 and 2) Yes. To a point where the revenue will simply meet the ordinary expenses of the Government and allow for a very slight surplus. (4) On such articles the tariff should be eliminated entirely. (5) I consider it an issue on which the party could gain thousands of votes.

Warren Journal, Belvidere.—(1 and 2) Yes. To the extent of putting the trusts out of the wholesale robbing of the people. (4) Decidedly, yes.

The American, Trenton.—(2) To any extent needed to destroy the monopolies found under it. (4) Decidedly.

Twice-a-Week Clinton Democrat, Clinton. —(2) At every point where it encourages or covers trusts in any way. (5) Yes; decidedly.

Bergen County Democrat, Hackensack.—(1 and 2) Certainly. Every trust-made article to be put on free list.

MARYLAND.

Evening Capital, Annapolis.—(1 and 2) Yes. The fullest extent. (5) Yes, by all means, that the people may know exactly where we stand.

Maryland Journal, Towson.—(1 and 2) Strict tariff for revenue only. (4) Knock out the trusts which billet on the people. (5) Declare tariff reform from the house tops.

Times, Cumberland.—(1 and 2) Yes. On Mr. Gorman's idea of tariff for revenue only. (5) And follow the platform.

Citizen, Frederick.—(1 and 2) Yes. To the extent of a complete reformation of Congress at once. (5) Most certainly, for if we ever are to have it, the time is ripe now for education.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia Argus, Kingwood.—(1 and 2) Yes. With an axe. Absolute free trade. (3) Yes, except on immigrants. (4) Yes; reduction to zero. It is the solution of the trust problem. (5) Yes.

Sentinel, Parkersburg.—(2) Complete elimination of every item, raw or manufactured, that is associated with trust products.

West Union Record, West Union.—(2) To a reasonable extent. Until it refuses to shelter the trusts. (4) Yes! Yes! We believe in American advantages for Americans. (5) Yes. The trusts have opened the eyes of the farmers on the subject.

INDIANA.

Crown Point Freie Presse, Crown Point.—(2) We believe in a tariff for the people and not the trusts. (4) Decidedly so. (5) It is not necessary to make tariff reform an issue, it is the issue. People demand it.

The Herald, Columbus.—(1) and (2) Take off all tariff on trust goods. Lower tariff on balance to revenue basis. (4) By all means. (5) One of the main issues, extravagance another. Roosevelt ism another.

Stacke County Democrat, Knox.—(1) and (2) Yes, by others than its beneficiaries. To the extent of making it a revenue measure only and removing "shelter for monopoly." (5) Yes, after and in connection with imperialism and Rooseveltism.

Winchester Democrat, Winchester.—(1) and (2) Yes, Sir. To the extent that it affords revenue only. (4) Any sensible man would certainly answer "Yes." There should be no other answer. (5) It in my opinion is the paramount issue of this campaign. It is the root of the trust evil.

Paoli News Paoli.—(1) and (2) I certainly am. On all necessities of life. (3) I think so, by all manner of means. (5) I certainly think it is. Have we not trusts enough? Do we want more?

Sun-Telegram, Richmond.—(1) and (2) To the extent of removing the tariff from those articles which are now controlled and monopolized by trusts in this country.

Times, Tipton.—(1) and (2) I do. Just enough revenue to defray the expenses of the National Government economically administered, without a cent for protection. (4) Most certainly. (5) Most assuredly in our locality. Lower taxes have always been a winner.

Pulaski County Democrat, Winamac.—(1) and (2) Yes. To the extent of protecting the people instead of the tariff barons. (4) Certainly.

Tribune, Rockville.—(1) and (2) Yes. Absolute free trade. (4) Yes; every article should be free from tariff taxation. (5) Yes. It is always wise to advocate the truth.

IOWA.

State Line Democrat, Keosauqua.—(1) and (2) I do emphatically. To a purely revenue basis. (3) Yes, and especially wool, and this immediate section of wool growing section. (4) It certainly should. (5) It is. It would be the strongest issue here, and do more to unite the party than any other.

Times-Journal, Oskaloosa.—(1) and (2) Yes. Abolition of the entire protective system—tariff for revenue only. (4) Wiped out entirely. (5) Now and ever until the policy of taxing one citizen for the benefit of another is entirely abolished.

News, Lamotte.—(1) and (2) Yes. To produce competition. (4) I would place all trust products on free list. (5) Yes, it's the only real issue, the others are "straw men."

Leader, Schleswig.—(1 and 2) Yes. To an extent just so raw materials used by our people—wool, coal, &c.—can be had cheaper. (4) Foreigners should not be able to buy trust made goods cheaper than we can in the United States. (5) Yes, and it should be the main issue.

Advocate Tribune, Indianola.—Until the consumers buy as cheap, at least, in some markets as foreigners buy in foreign markets. (3) Yes, all of them. (4) No trust made goods should have the benefit of government protection. (5) I think there is more real good to come from tariff agitation than any other question.

The Sioux City Tribune, Sioux City.—(2) To the extent that commerce and manufactures in this country may be enlarged. (4) Entirely removed on monopoly products.

Little Sioux Hustler, Little Sioux.—(1 and 2) Yes. To the extent that they do not afford a trust hotbed.

Globe-Post, Le Mars.—(1 and 2) Yes. To almost a revenue only basis. (4) Yes; or absolutely removed. (5) Yes; and push it strongly.

Enterprise, Kellogg.—(1) Yes. (4) Yes, or removed entirely. (5) Yes; especially here in the West.

Brighton Enterprise, Brighton.—(1 and 2) No. I am for absolute free trade and no monkey work.

Cascade Pioneer, Cascade.—(2) Believe in tariff for revenue only. (4) Yes. (5) I believe it should be made the paramount issue.

Daily Gazette, Burlington.—(1 and 2) We do. As far as possible. (4) Certainly. (5) Should be the principal one.

The Sun, Red Oak.—(1 and 2) Yes. Fullest possible. If practicable, no tariff at all; income tax in its place, when Supreme Court reverses itself. (4) Assuredly, but not at all likely to be. (5) Probably not, except as to trust feature, and that perhaps is not "safe and sane."

Whiting Reporter, Whiting.—(1 and 2) Yes. That the trusts will not have a monopoly of the American markets. (5) I believe so.

COLORADO.

The De Beque Eagle, De Beque.—(2) On those things particularly which are produced and controlled by combinations and trusts. (4) Yes. (5) Yes.

The Southern Miner, Trinidad.—(1 and 2) Yes. To the extent of curtailing the trust power. (4) Should be removed entirely.

The Lake City Phonograph, Lake City.—(1 and 2) Yes. To a basis of for revenue only. (4) Most certainly. This is one of the things on which we should be particularly strong, in my opinion.

NEBRASKA.

The Grand Island Democrat, Grand Island.—(1 and 2) Yes. Sufficient to remove any shelter given to any monopoly. (4) Yes. (5) Yes.

Chase Country Tribune, Imperial.—(4) Yes. Make free trade on such articles if necessary to curb the trusts. (5) I should think so.

Nebraska Tribune, Omaha.—(2) To prevent the tariff from being a shelter for trusts.

The Plattsmouth Journal, Plattsmouth.—(2) To the extent that the consumer can purchase American goods as cheap as they are bought in foreign lands. (5) Every day in the week and every hour in the day.

The News Record, Hub Bois.—(1) I believe in free trade and taxation, where a man may know where he is paying his money. I believe in an income tax, for the reason that the farmer is taxed on his income—the products of the farm—besides taxation on the farm. (5) People in this State are in a bad mood over the Republican revenue law, and many Republicans will vote the Fusion ticket in this State, but am afraid some Democrats will vote for Roosevelt.

Sherman County Times, Independent, Loup City.—(1 and 2) Yes. I am a free trader. (4) Most assuredly. (5) I think that it should always be made an issue.

The Sutton Register.—(2) On all trust-made goods constituting a monopoly. (4) Certainly. (5) Yes, it is the most important.

The News, Nebraska City.—Yes. To make it a tariff for revenue only. (4) Yes. (5) In my opinion it is the main issue before the people.

WISCONSIN.

The Courier, Prairie du Chien.—(1 and 2) Yes. For revenue only. (4) Yes. (5) Yes, by all manner of means. This is the main issue. It is encouraging to hear that your committee intend to do some work in the cause of tariff reform. With the reduction of high protective taxes the issue. Democrats are certain to carry the election. Go on with the good work. We will help you all we can. On the issue of tariff for revenue Wisconsin will go Democratic.

Darlington Democrat.—(1) Yes, strongly. (4) It should be taken off entirely. (5) It will be wise in this locality, and, in my opinion, it will make a good country-wide issue for the Democratic Party.

Norwalk Star, Norwalk.—(2) On all trust-made articles and on everything manufactured in Canada. (4) Yes, taken off entirely. (5) Yes, the progressive Republicans advise a "reformation." Why not take advantage of this sentiment?

Dispatch, Waukesha.—(1 and 2) Yes. So that monopolies on trust-made articles may be reduced to a minimum and powers of trusts materially curtailed.

The Kickapoo Chief, Wauzeka.—(1) Yes. (2) As far as is necessary to bring relief from the protected trusts. (3) For educational purposes, yes.

JUDGE PARKER COMING TO NEW YORK TO-MORROW

Will Meet Mr. Davis, Senator Gorman, and Other Leaders.

TO STAY IN TOWN A DAY

Letter of Acceptance Will Be Issued Probably Not Later Than Middle of Next Week—Visitors at Rosemount.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Judge Parker will go to New York on Thursday and expects to return on Friday. No announcement has been made, however, as to his particular purpose in going, nor his arrangements for the trip.

There is no doubt, though, that he shall confer with Vice Presidential Candidate Davis, Senator Gorman, Chairman Taggart, and other leaders, who may be in the city, but the place of meeting has not been announced. This trip will be Judge Parker's first political expedition to New York since his nomination.

No announcement has been made as to when Judge Parker's letter of acceptance will be issued, but the candidate and his official aides are working hard on the document, and it will be made public probably not later than the middle of next week.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey of the Twentieth Illinois District was the first caller to-day. The Congressman has been renominated and his election is conceded. He told Judge Parker that the Harrison and Hopkins factions now were working in harmony.

John Cadwallader of Philadelphia and George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, both lawyers, came to Esopus to-day and offered Judge Parker their support. A deleration representing the Parker clubs at Lawrence and Cedarhurst, L. I., also called on the candidate.

Results of the Maine election are gratifying to the candidate and his political friends who visited Rosemount to-day. Judge Parker has not discussed the election nor commented for publication on the returns, but those who have talked with him say that he is greatly pleased at the largely increased Democratic vote, and feels that there was a sentiment displayed there which may be expected to develop throughout the country and show in more material form in doubtful States.

It will probably be decided to-morrow whether Judge Parker is to take the stump this Fall, and, if he does, just where and when he is to make addresses. When Judge Parker arrives here to-morrow he will find all of the big party leaders ready to confer with him on that and other questions.

Daniel McConville, who is in charge of the speakers' bureau, said last night that Judge Parker would take the stump. Among the other prominent Democrats who will make addresses, according to his announcement, are ex-President Cleveland, William J. Bryan, John G. Carlisle, Richard Olney, Gen. Miles, and a long list of Senators.

Leaders at Democratic Headquarters yesterday expressed themselves as very well pleased with the latest returns from Maine.

Mr. Davis, the Vice Presidential nominee, had a long conference yesterday with Senator Gorman, and made an initial draft of his letter of acceptance. He said that Judge Parker's letter would be given out on Monday next and that his would follow a week later. Mr. Belmont, Mr. Sheehan, and Chairman Taggart also talked with Mr. Davis and Senator Gorman.

The German bureau, recently established by the Democratic National Committee, with Herman Ridder in charge, will begin active work to-day. Rooms have been assigned to the bureau on the fourth floor of the Century Building. The organization which will have charge of the work will be known as the German-American Parker Union. Carl Schurz will be the President and Herman Ridder will be the active campaign manager.

It is the intention of the organization to work in all sections of the United States where there is a large German population.

BANKERS CHANGE TO PARKER.

Republican Poll Suits the Opposition Chairman Very Well.

The Republican National Committee yesterday issued a statement in which it was said that its representatives had interviewed 160 bankers now here for the convention of the American Bankers' Association, and that 114 were for Roosevelt and 46 for Parker.

"I consider that a rattling good campaign argument for our side, even conceding that the poll was an impartial one," said Democratic Chairman Taggart, when he learned of the result, "and I believe we will use it in some way. During the last two Presidential campaigns you could have gone over the country with a fine-tooth comb and not found a banker who favored the Democratic ticket.

"Now, the Republicans conceded that over 25 per cent. of them are on our side. That shows a rather decided switch of opinion. It seems, too, that the Republican agents carefully avoided taking a poll of the Southern bankers, and it looks as if they stopped as soon as the Democratic tendency manifested itself. But we are quite satisfied with the result, even on their own showing."

The Gabler piano

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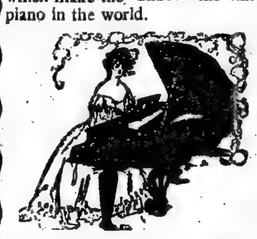
ITS wonderful treble,
ITS patent action frame
(cast in one piece,)
ITS patent harmonic scale-bar,
ITS patent sliding fall-board,

and many other points, which must be seen to be appreciated and which make the Gabler the finest piano in the world.

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Simpson Crawford Co

HARROUN CONFESSES FORGERY

St. Joseph Grain Dealer Wants Creditors to Let Him Resume Business.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—William S. Harroun, the St. Joseph grain dealer, who secured from the banks nearly $1,000,000 on bills of lading purporting to represent thousands of cars of grain, faced a committee of his creditors to-day and calmly announced that he was willing to stand the consequences of a criminal prosecution.

He said that if the creditors would bear with him and not prosecute he felt certain he could settle the unsecured claims by a payment of 40 cents on the dollar, and then if his creditors would accept this amount as a partial settlement of their claims and allow him to resume business he might be able to increase the dividend to 40 or 50 cents, and eventually discharge the entire amount of his obligations.

Harroun frankly confesses to forging the names of railroad officials and others on fictitious bills of lading, and says his only regret is that he did not duplicate genuine bills of lading, in which he insists he would not have been detected.

CROWD CHEERS MR. TOWNE.

Commercial Men Applaud Attack on Roosevelt and Message.

There was a big crowd at the noonday Davis Commercial Travelers' League to hear ex-Senator Charles A. Towne speak. The audience applauded vigorously Mr. Towne's attack on President Roosevelt.

"The President's letter of acceptance," he said, "was a mere paean of praise for himself, taking the credit for all God's sunshine, the beneficent rain, and all the kindly acts of Providence. In the meantime, his convenient memory forgets the panics that have occurred while the Republican tariff law, which they dare not repeal, has been in force.

"How do the men who fled from the militarism of the Old World hoping for lighter taxes in this, like the figures of a budget that calls for $7,000,000 more expenditures than the entire military budget of Great Britain? Such official extravagance leads to official corruption, and the latter is the inevitable concomitant of official extravagance. The Post Office Department is only an instance of what would be found in other departments if the right kind of a party probe shall be inserted by the will of the voters at the election next November.

"We want a man who will not be continually looking for an opportunity for self-advertisement; rather we want a man ingrained with respect for the Constitution. Such a man the Democratic Party has nominated in Judge Parker."

Elaborate Pushcart Raid.

Fifth Avenue was treated to a new kind of parade yesterday afternoon. It was headed by mounted police, but the line proper was composed of twenty-five pushcart peddlers, who marched two abreast from Fourteenth Street to Thirtieth Street on Fifth Avenue, and then turned west through Thirtieth Street to the police station, where they were locked up on a charge of violating the corporation ordinance.

Congressman Otis Operated On.

YONKERS, Sept. 13.—Congressman Norton P. Otis is in St. John's Hospital, this city, where he underwent an operation for a cancer. The physicians say that the operation was very successful.

DENOUNCED BY EXTRA SESSION HE CALLED

Rhode Island Governor Condemned by Legislative Resolution.

HIS REFORM BILLS IGNORED

Stormy Session One Day Long—Garvin Summoned It to Break Up "Rotten Borough" System.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—The State General Assembly, summoned in extraordinary session by Gov. Garvin to pass some reform measures, met to-day, and after a stormy and exciting afternoon frustrated his purpose by adjourning and issuing resolutions condemning him for calling the extra session.

The session was called for the purpose of passing several measures favored by the Democratic leaders to break the grip of the Brayton Republican machine upon the State.

Despite the Republican majority, the Democrats had one advantage. Gov. Garvin is the presiding official of the Upper House, with the power of recognition.

The Governor's message announced as the object of the session the passage of the following bills:

An amendment to the Constitution establishing the initiative and referendum. It provides that 5,000 voters may by petition propose an amendment to the Constitution, which must be voted upon at the next election. If this measure were passed it would enable the submission of an amendment which would do away with the present system of representation, which the Democrats say is a "rotten borough" system and throttles the popular will.

An amendment giving registry voters the right to vote in the election of city councils. Gov. Garvin says that three-fifths of the voters in cities are denied the right to vote for those officials who are nearest them.

An amendment providing that the Governor's vote may be overridden only by a majority in each house.

A bill strengthening the laws against bribery.

The fight began promptly in the Senate. After a committee report had been read Senator Stiness, the Republican leader, made a motion to adjourn, which was declared out of order by the Chair.

A roll call was then taken and the motion to adjourn was declared in order by an almost strict party vote. Thereupon there commenced a battle over the matter of adjournment, and appeals from decisions of the Chair, resolutions to adjourn, and counter resolutions followed each other in rapid succession.

The resolution condemning the action of the Governor in calling the extra session, and calling for an adjournment until Nov. 15 was introduced by Senator Stiness, but the debate was carried on almost entirely by the Democratic members, as the Governor failed to recognize most of the Republicans. Senator Stiness was continually on his feet raising points of order, all of which were promptly overruled. The resolution was finally adopted.

The concurrent action of the House on the resolution brought the session to a close.

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GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Manager.

LABOR DAY MAN DEAD.

Price, Who Suggested Holiday, Passes Away in Obscurity.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 13.—Robert Price, who first suggested the celebration of Labor Day, died recently in his poorly furnished home on the outskirts of this city. The funeral was plain and slimly attended.

"Shouting Bob," as he was called because of his habit of saying "Amen!" during a sermon, came from Wales and worked for a long time in the Pennsylvania coal fields. Years ago he was a delegate to a labor convention in New York over which Grand Master Powderly presided. He made a speech which evoked remarkable enthusiasm and concluded:

"I move you, Mr. Chairman, that it be the unanimous decision of this convention that hereafter one day of the year shall be set aside, and on that day labor shall not labor, but go forth and show that it is free and glorious in the right of its prowess."

For many years before his death he lived in poverty and obscurity.

Store open till 6 p. m.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open till 6 p. m.

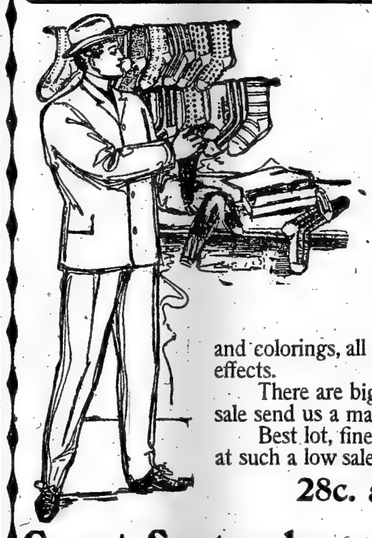
Sixth Floor.

Great annual harvest festival

Sixth Floor.

THE great annual harvest festival is in full swing with its beautiful Autumn picture true to nature—its stirring music by the Italian Naval Reserve Band in its first appearance in America under Maestro Jaicinto Marcosano, the weird pranks of the three life-size Hindoo fakirs, an illusion by Prof Da Sosa and a score of other interesting features, including

New York's greatest money-saving sale of groceries, pure foods and wines.



Men's imported 75c. & 50c. hose at 28c

WE consider this the most sensational hose bargain announcement ever made in New York, because of the unprecedented value and the fact that this lot of high grade imported hose consists of the very latest Fall patterns, both plain and novelty effects, which you will find it is absolutely impossible to duplicate in any of the exclusive haberdashers' (they are only shown in these stores outside of this house) for not less than 75c. and 50c.

Main Floor.

We secured 1,200 dozen pairs from one of New York's largest jobbers at a very great sacrifice because of complicated business exigencies that you would not be interested in.

28c

The materials are fine qualities of Chemnitz lisle threads in embroidered or jacquard designs, vertical neat stripes and figures, gray, brown, navy, green and garnet and black combinations and colorings, all absolutely genteel, refined, desirable new patterns, drop stitches, silk mixtures and mercerized effects.

There are big quantities and endless variety of desirable designs in all sizes. If you cannot attend this sale send us a mail order for as many as you want and you'll be sure to like our selection.

Best lot, finest grades, choicest designs of men's imported half-hose ever sold by us or any other house at such a low sale price.

28c. a pair or 6 pairs for $1.60. Values 50c. and 75c.

SIPMSON CRAWFORD CO.

Great September sale of rugs.

THE way home-furnishers continue to patronize this phenomenal sale of rugs and carpets day after day, though it's now the third week, is sure evidence that we're giving the greatest values of the year.

Third Floor.

The new, rich designs—rare orientals from the Far East, and handsome and exclusive creations made in America, are the talk of all New York among particular people who know what's what in interior decoration. They're amazed at the low prices.

Imperial Smyrna rugs. Guaranteed the best quality—all new, fresh designs and colorings—famous for beauty and durability:

$26.50 for $32 rug, 9x12 ft.
$19.95 for $26 rug, 7 6x10.6.
$12.95 for $16.50 rug, 6x9.

49c—70c. Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

59c—75c. All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, best quality.

79c—95c. Wool Velvet Carpets, borders or without.

Axminster rugs—High grade Seamless Axminsters; in one piece—handsome new Oriental and domestic patterns—beauties, and they wear so well.

$7.75 for $10.50 Rug—4.6x6.6.
$15.75 for $20 Rug—6x9 feet.
$20.98 for $30 Rug—8.3x10.6.

89c—150 Genuine Inlaid Linoleum, colors through to the back

49 and 59c—65c and 70c Scotch Linoleum, 2 and 4 yds. wide.

Another Oriental sensation to-day

$3.50 for $10
$7.50 for $20

Bokhara strips, so practical and handsome for table scarfs, wall decorations and hangings—marvelous reductions on an article of decoration that's becoming harder to secure and higher in price every day.

6.95 to 8.75—10.50 to 12.50 Small Persian Rugs.

8.95—14.75 Shirvan Rugs, good quality and colorings.

9.75—16.50 Antique Beloochistan Rugs, very silky.

13.75—18.50 Antique Shirvan and Daghestan Rugs.

110.00—165.00 High-grade India Carpets.

25.00 to 45.00—50.00 to 90.00 Antique Heavy Persian Rugs, including Ferreghan, Shiraz, Kurdistan and Serabend Rugs.

44.75 to 49.75—75.00 to 85.00 fine Kashmere Carpets.

69.50 to 72.50—95.00 to 110.00 Afghan Carpets, soft, dark colorings.

Housewares: 75c. lamp, 47c.

IT'S a positive fact that these prices are the lowest possible to quote on housewares of lasting worth—if you see any that are lower you may expect to find the articles cheap and shoddy.

Basement Salesroom.

Special—47c. for 75c. gas lamp, complete (like cut)—shade, burner and mantle—gives a clear, steady light..... 47c.

95c. for Reading Lamp complete, including 1 portable mantle, chimney, burner, opal shade and cup and 6 ft. tubing; special at 95c.

See this: The Universal Bread Mixer mixes, kneads, and raises bread so that perfect results are sure—simple to operate—see it demonstrated. Price, $2.

7c. for Mantles.
15c. for extra Burners.
85c. for Electric Gas Lighter.

65c. set of 6 knives and forks. $1.49 for regular $2.00 carving sets.

5c. for paring knives. 25c. for extra steels. 30c. for French potato scoops.

This, too: The Climax Food Chopper cuts any kind of raw or cooked fruit, vegetables, or meats in clean cut bits, any size—doesn't mash—let us show you to-morrow—special, 85c. for No. 1 size.

8c. per set for nickel-plated nut picks. 25c. for spice mills.

10c. for 3½ lb. japanned canister. 35c. japanned bread box.

12c. yard 5-4 table oilcloth. No mail orders or none sent C. O. D.

Then this: You can bake delicious cake every time with the Van Deusen Cake Moulds. We're baking all the time. See them. Fresh cakes upward from 25c.

$1.85 for 4-tube gas radiator; 3 powerful burners; finished in aluminum.

10c. for 10 quart galvanized water pails. $1 galvanized ash cans.

25c. galvanized foot tubs. 15c. for 1-gal. galvanized oil cans.

7,500 pairs Irish point lace curtains.

READ the prices first—then finish this—it's the season's most opportune time to buy Irish point lace curtains, because of this lot of 7,500 pairs every curtain is new, fresh and perfect. Bargains like $3.50 curtains, $1.95.

Fourth Floor.

They're the season's latest designs, too—excellent quality and always in good taste, for Irish point curtains never lose their popularity.

$1.95 for $3.50 Curtains.
$2.50 for $4.50 Curtains.
$2.95 for $5.25 Curtains.
$3.95 for $6.00 Curtains.
$4.85 for $6.90 Curtains.
$5.75 for $7.90 Curtains.
$6.90 for $9.75 Curtains.
$8.90 for $12.50 Curtains.

Nottingham lace curtains, every pair worth double these special sale prices; per pair,

98c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.95, $3.50.

Renaissance lace curtains.

never before were curtains sold for as low prices as we are asking for these magnificent new goods. Every pair is worth from one-half to two-thirds more than the prices asked. Per pair, beginning to-morrow,

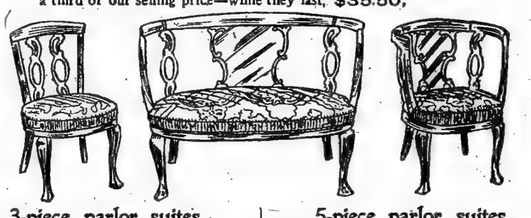
$2.95, $3.95, $4.85, $5.90, $7.90, $9.75, $12.50.

$58 parlor suites at $35.50

HERE'S a late shipment of 50 of those artistic, substantial $58 3-piece parlor suites that created so much enthusiasm during that great August sale when we sold nearly three hundred at $39.50—to-day the price is $35.50. By far the best bargain you ever came across, as you'll see when you read this description.

Fifth Floor.

3 pieces, like cut—handsomely shaped round backs and legs—with the newest and most substantial panne plush coverings. The upholstering displays the very finest and most careful workmanship—the materials are thoroughly reliable and serviceable—the plush used in upholstering this suite of furniture cost originally almost a third of our selling price—while they last, $35.50.



3-piece parlor suites.

$25 3-piece parlor suites, $16.50
$28 3-piece parlor suites, $18.50
$42 3-piece parlor suites, $27.50
$50 3-piece parlor suites, $37.50
$58 3-piece parlor suites, $44.00
$68 3-piece parlor suites, $84.00

5-piece parlor suites.

$40 5-piece parlor suites, $30.00
$55 5-piece parlor suites, $37.50
$57 5-piece parlor suites, $40.00
$62 5-piece parlor suites, $50.00
$78 5-piece parlor suites, $55.00
$105 5-piece parlor suites, $60.00

$7.50 for $15.50 arm chair or rocker.

PHENOMENAL values—clearing out every piece left from that remarkable August sale—hundreds besides these to select from for every room in the house—sofas, artistic and comfortable arm chairs and platform rockers—dainty reception and gold chairs and divans—all priced at about ⅓ to ½ their usual selling prices for to-day's great clearing.

Arm Chairs and Rockers: $10.00 Chair, $5.50; $15.50 Chair, $7.50; $17.00 Chair, $9.75; $18.50 Chair, $12.50; $25.00 Chair, $18.50.

Great Sale of Sofas: $30.00 Sofas, $21.25; $45.00 Sofas, $30.00; $50.00 Sofas, $35.00.

Reception Chairs, $3.50: $6.50 Chairs, $3.50; $9.00 Chairs, $5.50; $15.00 Chairs, $7.50; $18.00 Chairs, $10.50.

Popular Raincoats For Men

We have a very handsome collection of Cravenette Raincoats for men, at prices ranging from $15 to $35; but we have found that the preference goes to the two particular styles told of below:

First is the $15 raincoat of dark Oxford mixed worsted cravenetted by Priestley & Co. The coats are made with broad shoulders and graceful hanging backs in the handsomest manner. The length is fifty-two inches. It is the best all-round Fall overcoat that we know of at the price.

The other variety, which is even more popular than the $15 coat, is the $25 raincoat, made of genuine imported Priestley Cravenette, the shoulders and sleeves lined with silk. They are coats such as your custom tailor would probably make you at double the price. These have finely tailored shoulders, fit and hang perfectly, and are thoroughly made at every point. The price is $25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shirts Of Imported Percales At $1.50

This collection of smart Shirts for Men has been made in our own factory. The percales are imported, and are of the quality which we make to order for $3. The patterns are neat and refined; including black-and-white and blue-and-white stripes, and black dots; the very designs that carefully dressed men always prefer.

The Shirts are made in the very best manner, from good-fitting models, all with detachable cuffs, all handsomely laundered.

The price is $1.50.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Smart New Suits For Boys

The Rodman is a new suit of original design just brought out this season. It is entirely different from the regular suits made for boys in the past. It is not a Norfolk jacket suit by any means, although it has a belt stitched fast to the coat; but instead of the Norfolk straps, it has a yoke over the shoulders, below which are three lapped, stitched pieces of cloth, on each side, both back and front. The coat has a pocket on each side. It is smartly tailored, and one of the handsomest effects yet shown for boys of ten to sixteen years. Bloomer knee trousers. Materials are two attractive shades of mixed cheviot. Price, $6.50 a suit.

Double-breasted Eton collar Sailor Suits are more popular this year than ever, made of fancy cheviot, in sizes from five to twelve years. Price, $6.75 a suit.

Bloomer Trousers of all-wool mixed cheviot, in sizes from six to sixteen years, at $1.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Glove Perfection: "Reynier"

"Reynier" in a glove signifies the top-notch of glove perfection in style, fit and quality. We have chosen these Gloves to be our leader, after most exhaustive comparisons.

Their excellence is well illustrated in the new Fall styles.

These are some of the new "Reynier" Gloves, for men and women, in full variety of the most exquisite Autumn shades:

REYNIER GLOVES FOR WOMEN

At $1.75 pair—3-clasp Overseam Suede
At $2 pair—2-clasp Pique Suede.
At $2 pair—3-clasp Overseam Kid.
At $2 pair—2-clasp Pique Kid.
At $2 pair—Chevrette Tanne Gloves, heavy weight, for street wear; in oak, tan, black and white. Tenth street.

REYNIER GLOVES FOR MEN

At $2.25 pair—Walking Gloves, in Pique Kid and Chevrette Tanne.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Early Readiness in Women's GOWNS and WRAPS

These crisp early days of September have brought in the goods much more rapidly than in past seasons. A month ago, those who read the signs, told us that we were to have an early Fall. This time their predictions have been true, and women universally are anxiously seeking Autumn apparel.

Our Costume floor is already as full as if it were the middle of the season.

More than a month ago the manufacturers had our advices, as to what we wanted for the new season. We told them just how the new sleeves were to be made: we told them the proper lengths for the coats; the correct finish and cut for the skirts; and today Paris verifies our early information. The manufacturers thank us for so truly forecasting the trend of style.

Today we have ready a comprehensive display of Coats and Wraps. The chief novelty in fabrics is the Crushed Plush, which is shown in so many different and beautiful effects. It is seen in carriage and evening wraps, in blouse and three-quarter length coats, ranging in price from $60 to $135.

A beautiful group of evening wraps is composed of the white and pastel shades in smooth cloths. They are in three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths, and many are most exquisitely trimmed. The prices range from $53 to $200.

Another distinguished group is composed of black cloth and silk coats, elegant, yet most practical. They are priced from $65 to $225.

The Dresses in today's showing are entirely American made, but every touch and trimming speaks of Paris. Many of the fabrics and trimmings are such as can only be found abroad, and are imported especially for making these gowns.

The most beautiful group is composed of striking gowns of crepe de chine, lace, chiffon, velvet, taffeta, voiles and plain cloths. They show trimmings of lace, taffeta silks, and chenille. They present all varieties of the new sleeve, high girdles, and full skirts. Prices range from $48 to $300.

Smart Walking Suits compose another important group. They are made of tweeds, cheviots, broadcloths, camel's-hair and sharkskin fabrics. They are made with blouse, tight-fitting or three-quarter length tourist coats. The skirts are gored and plaited. The prices range from $16 to $60.

There is a superb collection of dress skirts made of crepe de Chine, taffeta silk, broadcloth, sharkskin, and cheviot. Some are lined with silk, and others are unlined. The prices range from $6 to $30.

The Walking Skirts are in almost unlimited variety, made of canvas weave cheviot, sharkskin, broadcloth and tweeds. The prices are from $6 to $13.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

"Living Up to Your Blue China"

There is a lot more than mere sense of possession to be gotten out of having attractive house-furnishings. Every family owes it to itself to indulge in the best things, most tastefully chosen, that its income will allow—the elevating influence of such inanimate things as pretty china, dainty silver, fine linens, good pictures, is none the less potent because not always recognized. Hence this

September Sale of Glass and China

ought to do a lot of missionary work along these lines; because it permits, for the same outlay, the purchase of much finer wares for the table and the sideboard than are usually obtainable at their prices:

Dinner Sets

Bouyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat platters; fine spray rose decoration, every piece clouded gold; two shapes. At $35, worth $50

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; spray flower design, and all pieces gilt. At $27.50, from $37.50.

Elite China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; fine border design, and all handles gilt. A regular $35 value; we have sold some at $25. Today at $20.

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in a bright flower decoration, and all handles gilt. At $12.50, worth $22.50.

American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two flower decorations, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. At $10, worth $15.

Cut Glass

Five large shipments of fine, new Cut Glass were opened yesterday, part of them from the factory whose whole output we control, partly from other cut glass factories. All are on sale this morning at prices which mean an absolute saving of at least 33⅓ per cent. Some entirely new shapes are shown in these lots, in particularly rich and brilliant cuttings:

Flower Vases, 10-inch, at $2.25 and $3.25, worth $3.50 and $5.

Water Bottles, $2.50 and $4, worth $4 and $6.50.

Water Jugs, at $5 and $8.50, worth $7 and $12.

Tall Comports, at $7, worth $10.50.

Decanters, with handles, at $8, worth $12; without handles, $6, worth $9.

Punch Bowls on foot, 12-inch, $50, worth $70; 14-inch, $70, worth $100.

Flower Centerpieces, 6-inch, $8, worth $12; 7-inch, $12.50, worth $18; 8-inch, $16, worth $22.50.

Sugars and Creams, at $5 and $6.50 pair, worth $7.50 and $10.

Bonbon Dishes, a new lot just in, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $2, $2.25 and $3.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $7.50.

Water Tumblers, at $6 dozen, worth $7.50.

Austrian China Pieces

A splendid assortment of Fruit Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers; specially priced at

10c, 12c and 15c Each

and worth double.

Fancy China

Mostly at half prices. Fine French china, in beautiful decorations of flowers and gold, in an excellent variety of pieces, mostly priced at half:

Salad Bowls, at $1.25, from $2.50
Cake Plates, at $1.50, from $3.
Ice-cream Sets, at $8, from $12
Footed Comports, $5.50, from $11
Celery Trays, at $1.50, from $3.
Condensed Milk Holders, $2, from $4
Dinner Plates, $12 dozen, from $18
Breakfast Plates, $10 doz., from $15
Tea Plates, $8 dozen, from $12.

Basement.

The New Imported Broadcloths

The arrival of the new foreign broadcloths is a matter of interest to all women who have tailor-made gowns in view.

One group is composed of the finest broadcloths made in France. They are celebrated all over the world. Nothing better has been or can be made so far as present knowledge of weaving has advanced.

This is a cloth that is regularly sold at 50c to 75c more than our price, which is $3 a yard. We show a complete color-range from light tan shade to black. There are over fifty colorings in the collection.

Another important line is the German broadcloth at $2 a yard.

This is a most serviceable and finely woven cloth, which the French cloth excels chiefly in the finish. It tailors handsomely and wears as well as any broadcloth can. It is in forty different shades, including black, at $2 a yard. Tenth street.

Dressmakers' Notion Sale

This special offering of dressmakers' findings, is made at this time for the benefit of visiting dressmakers; but it is only fair to the thousands of home sewers to make this popular announcement, and give them an opportunity to participate in the unusual economy.

The articles are not to be judged by the prices, for no matter how small the cost, every item is worthy of the work of the most careful dressmaker.

The profit made by securing them is not at the expense of the wearer of the dress.

DRESS SHIELDS

Light weight, with fine nainsook covers; every pair guaranteed. Size 3, 8c pair, 90c dozen, $10.50 gross. Size 4, 9c pair, $1 dozen, $11.50 gross.

Light weight, with Japanese silk covers; every pair guaranteed. Size 3, 18c pair, $2 dozen, $23 gross. Size 4, 20c pair, $2.25 dozen, $25.50 gross.

WHALEBONE

Guaranteed pure shell, 5-16 x 26 in., 14c each, $1.50 dozen, $17.50 gross.

SKIRT BINDING

Superior quality black mohair Skirt Braid on 36-yard reels, 65c reel, $2.50 gross.

Five-yard bolt, black and colors, at 8c a bolt, 90c a dozen.

SEWING SILKS

Large spools of dressmakers' high-grade Black Machine Twist, "Continental Brand," 35c spool, $4 a box of 12 spools.

Leonard's best quality 100-yard black spool Silk, 5c spool, 55c a dozen spools.

BASTING COTTON

Wanamaker's, 500-yard spools, 3c a spool, 33c a dozen spools.

Climax, 1200-yard spools, 8c spool, 90c a dozen spools.

HOOKS AND EYES

Sultana Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c a card, 11c gross, $1.25 great gross.

Wanamaker Hooks and Eyes, with extra dozen of invisible eyes, 4c a card, 20c gross, $2.35 great gross.

Snap Fasteners, large or small sizes, 8c a dozen, 35c a gross.

PINS

Puritan Dressmaker's Pins, in ½-lb. boxes. No. 4, 16c box; No. 5, 18c box.

SEAM BINDING

All-silk Taffeta Ribbon, black or white, 8c piece, 95c dozen pieces.

PRUSSIAN BINDING

Superior quality Silk Prussian Binding, 12c piece, $1.40 dozen pieces.

WAIST BELTING

Double Silk Serge Dress Belting. Narrow, 50c a piece, $5.75 a dozen pieces. Wide, 60c a piece, $6.85 a dozen pieces.

CURVED SKIRT BANDING

Cotton, best grade, black, white or gray, 25c a bolt.

Silk Serge, black, white and colors, 45c a bolt. Tenth street.

More Fine Furniture Under-Price

We follow yesterday's very exceptional story with a list of other odd pieces of fine and attractive Furniture, which we are closing out of our regular stock. Each piece or suite of furniture represents a distinctly artistic idea; and while they did not find a ready sale at their former fair prices, they will probably go quickly, now that these fine goods are marked to cost so little:

$35 Mahogany Divan at $17.50
$5.75 Imitation Mahogany Parlor Chair at $3
$73 Quartered Golden Oak Bookcase at $48
$74 Set of Mahogany Dining Chairs at $50
$125 Quartered Golden Oak Sideboard at $82.50
$100 Mahogany Corner China Cabinet at $66.50
$115 Hall Seat in mahogany finish, at $50
$70 Mahogany Sofa, richly carved, at $35
$325 Walnut Parlor Suite, two pieces, at $162.50
$67.50 Mahogany Divan at $33.75
$355 Quartered Golden Oak Sideboard and Serving Table at $235
$110 Mahogany China Cabinet at $78
$1500 Natural Mahogany Bedroom Suite at $1000; Louis XV. design, gold decorated, richly carved, solid mouldings, finest workmanship and finish. Suite consists of twin bedsteads, bureau, chiffonnier, toilet table, bedroom table, cheval mirror and somnoe
$225 Three-piece Gold Parlor Suite at $112.50
$85 Mahogany Divan, richly carved, at $42.50
$215 Quartered Golden Oak Bookcase at $143
$90 Golden Oak Bookcase at $60
$78 Golden Oak Bookcase at $52
$115 Set of two Arm and five Side Chairs at $76
$290 Mahogany Three-piece Parlor Suite at $145
$80 Two-piece Library Suite at $50
$35 Imitation Mahogany Arm Chair at $17.50
$180 Colonial Design Bookcase at $86
$138 Set of two Arm and six Side Chairs at $93
$167 Mahogany Three-piece Parlor Suite at $83.50
$75 Mahogany Arm Chair at $27.50
$425 Three-piece Parlor Suite at $212.50 Fourth floor.

Today We Present Our Largest and Best Offering Of Used Pianos And Angelus Piano Players

Since the beginning of our great success with these periodical sales of Used Pianos, all of which came into our hands through legitimate channels, there have been constant offerings elsewhere, which would make it seem that every month of the year was full of opportunities of this kind.

Those who are familiar with the WANAMAKER custom, know that there are only three or four of these sales during the year, and that they are simply the result of the natural accumulation of Pianos taken in exchange for our fine new instruments.

In the character of the instruments offered during one of these sales, no other movement of the kind approaches it.

Our lack of storage space, as well as our desire to hurry away quickly these instruments, that we take to accommodate the purchasers of our new pianos, rather than for profit to ourselves, make us mark these at extremely low prices.

In addition to the pianos that are strictly second-hand, the collection includes a large number of instruments that have been rented a few months, which after being tuned and otherwise fixed up in our repair shops, are practically new. We also include in this lot some sample instruments on our floor, which are not in perfect condition.

The present offering is one of the very finest and largest we have ever presented. By actual count there are two hundred and seventeen instruments offered tomorrow, of which one hundred and thirty-one are Grand, Upright and Square Pianos; seventy-five are Angelus Piano Players, which were earlier models, which have been gone over at the factory, and brought as nearly up to date as the cases will allow, and are now offered at just one half the regular price.

The last group is a collection of eleven organs, of which eight are from the celebrated Mason & Hamlin Factory. This is one of the best offerings of Mason & Hamlin Organs that have been made in recent years.

This splendid collection of goods will be on sale when the store opens this morning. Those who are the most prompt will naturally get such selection as has never been known in under-price pianos before. However, the collection is so great, that the sale will probably continue several days.

Any of these instruments may be bought on the easy payment plan—a small cash payment, and easy monthly payments afterward.

Following is a list of the instruments offered:

Grand Pianos

Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $1000, now $295
2 Chickering Quarter Grand Pianos, were $650 now $595 each
Chickering Baby Grand Piano, was $850, now $725
3 Chickering Parlor Grand Pianos, were $925, now $775 ea
3 Chickering Baby Grand Pianos, were $750, now $650 ea
Chickering Raby Grand Piano, was $800, now $695
2 Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand Pianos, were $750, now $575 each
Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand Piano, was $750, now $525
Mason & Hamlin Small Grand Piano, was $700, now $525
2 Mason & Hamlin Parlor Grand Pianos, were $850, now $350 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand Pianos, were $800, now $675 each
2 Vose & Sons Baby Grand Pianos, reduced to $450 each

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $400, now $225
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $315
2 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $450, now $340 each
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $350
5 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $500, now $375 each
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $800, now $600

Vose & Sons Upright Pianos

Vose Upright Piano reduced to $265
2 Vose Upright Pianos reduced to $275
2 Vose Upright Pianos reduced to $325

Chickering Upright Pianos

2 Chickering Upright Pianos, were $500, now $365 each
Chickering Upright Piano, was $500, now $375
7 Chickering Upright Pianos, were $450, now $395 each
4 Chickering Upright Pianos, were $500, now $400 each
Chickering Upright Piano, was $500, now $425
3 Chickering Upright Pianos, were $550, now $425 each

Kurtzmann Upright Pianos

12 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos, reduced to $200 each
13 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos reduced to $225
Kurtzmann Upright Piano reduced to $250

Campbell Upright Pianos

4 Campbell Upright Pianos reduced from $190 to $145
Campbell Upright Piano reduced from $210 to $180

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

Stoddart Upright Piano, was $250, now $90
Roger Upright Piano, was $250, now $95
Fisher Upright Piano, was $300, now $95
Phelps & Sons Upright Piano, was $250, now $95
Diehl & Zench Upright, was $250, now $125

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

Swick Upright Piano, was $200, now $125
New England Upright, was $250, now $125
Weser Bros. Upright Piano, was $250, now $145
Sterling Upright Piano, was $250, now $145
Haines Upright Piano, was $350, now $165
Hallett & Davis Upright Piano, was $350, now $155
Peace Upright Piano, was $300, now $175
Everett Upright Piano, was $350, now $195
Merrill Upright Piano, was $285, now $225
F. Doll Upright Piano, was $210, now $175
Miller Upright Piano, was $300, now $195
F. Doll Upright Piano, was $240, now $165
Crown Upright Piano, was $335, now $265
Merrill Upright Piano, was $265, now $225
Hallett & Davis Upright Piano, was $350, now $165
F. Doll Upright Piano, was $185, now $140

Square Pianos

Luther Square Piano, was $300, now $10
Schirmer Square Piano, was $250, now $10
Walker Square Piano, was $300, now $15
Beck Square Piano, was $250, now $15
Stoddard Square Piano, was $250, now $20
Fray Square Piano, was $250, now $35
Gould Square Piano, was $250, now $40
Brown Square Piano, was $250, now $40
Behning Square Piano, was $350, now $50
Gordon & Sons Square Piano, was $300, now $55
Schultze Square Piano, was $300, now $55
Mathushek Square Piano, was $300, now $45
National Square Piano, was $250, now $60
Morgan & Sons Square Piano, was $300, now $65
H. Waters Square Piano, was $250, now $65
McEwen Square Piano, was $250, now $65
Vose & Sons Square Piano, was $350, now $70
Weber Square Piano, was $350, now $115
Knabe Square Piano, was $450, now $115
3 Steinway Square Pianos, were $500, now $125 each
Bradbury Square Piano, was $300, now $65
Narveson Square Piano, was $250, now $55

Angelus Piano Players

75 Angelus Piano Players, originally $250, now at $125 ea

Mason & Hamlin Organs

Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $90, now $75
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $350, now $195
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $195
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $450, now $215 each
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $500, now $325
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $265
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $350

And these Organs of other makes:
Sterling Organ, was $75, now $30
Wilcox & White Organ, was $75, now $30
Chicago Organ Company Organ, was $75, now $30

Some Handsome Wilton Rugs Under-Price

We have a limited number of handsome Wilton Rugs, in four room-sizes, that we are able to sell at eight to ten dollars below the regular prices. They are high-class rugs, from one of the leading manufacturers. There is a good variety of patterns, in very desirable colorings.

Housekeepers who have rooms in any of these sizes, will make a clean saving of this amount. These are the sizes and prices:

9 x 14 feet, at $30, from $40.
10½ x 12 feet, at $34, from $42.
10½ x 14 feet, at $42, from $50.
12¾ x 14½ feet, at $50, from $60.

Third floor.

"I. C." Corsets Priced Less Than Usual

It's a lucky thing for the women who wear "I. C." Corsets, that this special offering comes their way of

$3.50 Corsets at $1.50

"I. C." Corsets are imported, you know; and this particular model is intended for tall figures requiring a long waist and medium hips. They are well made, of fine French batiste, boned with French horn bone; and trimmed top and bottom. A limited quantity at this special price. Second floor, Tenth st.

Interesting News From the Upholstery Store

The fine new Curtains and other Draperies that are pouring into the Upholstery Store, must divide interest with the special offerings that are being made in these early September days, to make room for the new goods.

There are Lace Curtains and Portieres, as well as Tapestries and Damasks for upholstering purposes, that vie in beauty with the new goods, in fact of a character which we feel sure you could not distinguish from similar goods at the regular prices; and you may secure your artistic furnishings at a saving that averages one-third by choosing from this special group today:

LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point, in white and ivory—Twelve attractive patterns; from two to sixteen pairs of a style, at the following prices:

At $3.50 a pair, from $4.75
$3.65 a pair, from $5
$3.85 a pair, from $5.50
$4.50 a pair, from $6.25
$6.50 a pair, from $8.75

Renaissance. Six patterns, from three to eighteen pairs of a style:

At $13.50 a pair, from $20
$15 a pair, from $22.50
$15.50 a pair, from $23
$16.50 a pair, from $25
$19 a pair, from $28

Point D'Arabe. Six patterns:

At $26.50 a pair, from $40
$32.50 a pair, from $50
$40 a pair, from $60
$50 a pair, from $75

Stores Bon Femme. Single curtains used next to window. Some on mull, others on net, Renaissance, Arab and Irish point laces appliqued:

At $3.50 each, from $5.50
$4.25 each, from $6.25
$5.50 each, from $8.50
$5 each, from $7.50
$6.75 each, from $10
$8 each, from $12
$10 each, from $15
$11.75 each, from $16.50

PORTIERES

An excellent group of Portieres newly priced this morning. They are Tapestries with fringe top and bottom, and Armures and Repps with narrow tapestry borders on front edge and bottom:

At $2.85 a pair, from $5.75
$5.50 a pair, from $8.50
$6.75 a pair, from $9
$7 a pair, from $10.50
$8.25 a pair, from $12.75
$9.75 a pair, from $14.75

TAPESTRIES and DAMASKS

For hangings, furniture and wall coverings:

Cotton Tapestry in pretty set figure; two colors; closely resembles the Gobelin style: at 40c a yard, instead of 85c.

Cotton Tapestry in small Oriental design; three colorings; at 80c a yard, instead of $1.65.

Cotton Tapestry in Louis XVI. design; four colors; a close resemblance to the Aubusson style; at $1.35 a yard, from $2.75.

Cotton Tapestry in Art Nouveau, in four colors; at $2.15, from $4.25.

Silk Damask in figured moire; self-colors, red and rose; at $1 a yard, instead of $2.

Silk Damask in floral stripe, in four colorings; at $1.90 a yard, instead of $3.75.

Silk Damask; a very pretty floral design; two-toned, in three colors; at $2.75 a yard, instead of $5.50.

Satin Damask in Louis XVI.; self-colors, in three colorings; at $3.35 a yard, from $6.75.

Silk Gobelin Tapestry; Louis XVI. design, in two colorings; at $1.75 a yard, instead of $3.50.

Silk Gobelin Tapestry in Persian design; two colorings; at $1.75 a yard, instead of $3.50. Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DEMOCRATS DISCUSS JEROME FOR GOVERNOR

ExSenator Hill in Town to Consult Leaders Here.

MURPHY WOULD BE IN LINE

Conference May Take Up State Slate—Effect of a Whirlwind Campaign Considered.

The name of William Travers Jerome figured more prominently in the gossip about the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination yesterday than at any time since his boom was launched. There were those in the councils of the party and high enough to give their views weight who expressed the positive opinion that the District Attorney would be the nominee next week and that ex-Senator Hill's long talk with Judge Parker at Esopus on Monday contained not a little that had to do with Jerome's nomination.

Mr. Hill arrived in this city late last night, but he was inaccessible and saw none of the leaders before returning. He will consult with them to-day, when it is believed that a State slate may be fixed up. It is possible, too, that Mr. Hill may see District Attorney Jerome.

Charles F. Murphy was asked yesterday about reports that he had said he would oppose Mr. Jerome's nomination and would not support him.

"I never said anything of the kind," said Mr. Murphy.

"Is that to be construed that you favor Jerome for Governor?" he was asked.

"If Jerome is nominated, he will receive the loyal support of Tammany Hall," was the reply. "We will work just as hard for him as we would for any candidate that the convention nominated. Tammany has no candidate of its own. It will support the man nominated by the party at Saratoga."

"Do you favor a plank in the platform calling for the repeal of the Raines law?" he was asked.

"Of course I do," said Murphy, after staring hard at his questioner. "Ask me something harder."

A prominent member of the Democratic Committee said that while he would be somewhat surprised if Mr. Hill should declare for Jerome, for reasons which might easily be guessed, yet, on the other hand, there were good reasons why Jerome would make a good candidate.

"There is no getting away from the fact that if Jerome adopted the same tactics as when he ran for District Attorney," said this man, "the campaign would get an infusion of ginger that it is badly in need of. When Jerome ran for District Attorney in the Low campaign every one of the wiseacres thought he would just about pull through, when, as a matter of fact, he ran away ahead of his ticket.

"With a whirlwind campaign like that it is not far from a certainty that Jerome could make the State safely Democratic for the whole ticket. He is popular up the State, and would get loyal support here. In the final figuring on nominees it wouldn't be well for a good guesser to leave Mr. Jerome out of the calculations."

So far as developed yesterday, the only wing of Tammany Hall that is opposed to Mr. Jerome is the Sullivan clique. Timothy D. stated several days ago that it would be political suicide to nominate the District Attorney. He refused, yesterday, however, to make any comment on the growth of the Jerome boom.

O. H. PLATT ON CLEVELAND.

Better and Worse Than His Party, He Tells Connecticut Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13.—In a speech defending the Republican Administration, Senator Orville H. Platt, as temporary Chairman, awakened much enthusiasm at the opening of the Republican State Convention in the Auditorium to-night.

The indications to-night were that Lieut. Gov. Henry Roberts will be nominated to-morrow for Governor on the first ballot. For the second place Col. Rollin S. Woodruff of New Haven will be named.

Senator Platt said in part:

"Benjamin Harrison in his last annual message called attention to the fact that the Nation had reached the high water mark of prosperity. During Democratic Administration it reached the low water mark of adversity.

"That even lower depths of uncertainty, want, and loss were not reached, we freely attribute to the fact that its President was better than his party in all respects but one. The Democratic Party was imbued with the most vicious radicalism. Grover Cleveland, with all his faults, was conservative. In his unreasoning devotion to the fallacy of free trade, he was worse than his party.

ODELL'S ROLL CALL.

His Information Gives Higgins 794 Votes and Woodruff 280.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—The roll call of counties taken at Gov. Odell's headquarters to-night is as follows:

Counties.	Hig-gins.	Wood-ruff.	Counties.	Hig-gins.	Wood-ruff.
Albany	9	28	Ontario	9	..
Allegany	8	..	Orange	17	..
Broome	12	Orleans	6	..
Cattaraugus	12	..	Oswego	14	..
Cayuga	12	..	Otsego	9	..
Chautauqua	18	..	Putnam	..	3
Chemung	..	8	Queens	23	..
Chenango	..	7	Rensselaer	20	..
Clinton	7	..	Richmond	7	..
Columbia	7	..	Rockland	5	..
Cortland	..	6	St. Lawrence	17	..
Delaware	9	..	Saratoga	11	..
Dutchess	14	..	Schenectady	8	..
Erie	44	..	Schoharie	6	..
Essex	4	2	Seneca	..	5
Franklin	7	..	Schuyler	..	4
Fult. & Ham.	9	..	Steuben	14	..
Genesee	6	..	Suffolk	12	..
Greene	..	5	Sullivan	5	..
Herkimer	9	..	Tioga	..	6
Jefferson	14	..	Tompkins	..	6
Kings	..	132	Ulster	14	..
Lewis	5	..	Warren	6	..
Livingston	7	..	Washington	9	..
Madison	..	8	Westchester	26	..
Monroe	30	..	Wayne	..	9
Montgomery	8	..	Wyoming	6	..
New York	148	38	Yates	4	..
Niagara	12	..			
Oneida	22	..	Total	794	280
Onondaga	24	5			

Mayor of Orange Defeated.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mayor Henry Stetson, who sought a renomination at the Democratic primaries to-night, was beaten by Isaac Schoenthal, who carried the First, Second, and Fifth Wards. Mayor Stetson has been in office six years, and Major Schoenthal has been a member of the Common Council for the same period. The Republicans had no contest, and will nominate John A. Ackerman for Mayor.

FATHER KILLED, SON STOLEN.

Bulgarian "Black Hand" Reaches Across the Atlantic.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 13.—The Pittsburg police have discovered that Basile Stephanon, the son of a well-to-do Bulgarian of Robson, W. Va., was kidnapped here Sept. 2. The child is now thought to be on its way to Bulgaria and the oath of the "black hand" society was fulfilled when Demetrius Stephanon was murdered at Robson, W. Va., on Saturday.

Stephanon reached America six months ago with his little son and told the Pittsburg police that he was a marked man and that his political enemies had sworn to kill him and kidnap his son. He begged the police to keep an eye over the lad and, hiding him here, he went to West Virginia.

On hearing of the mysterious murder of the father at Robson Superintendent of Detectives McQuaide started to hunt up the little fellow and found that the child had been taken away by some stranger.

Hudson County Ratables Increase.

Returns received by the Hudson County Board of Equalization from all parts of the county except North Bergen show an increase in the ratables of about $9,000,000. The total is approximately $200,000,000. Jersey City's increase is $4,700,000

ODELL AND PLATT IN A BITTER WAR

Continued from Page 1.

candidate as "Odell's Man," believing that so labeled he would stand little show of election. In Gov. Odell's failure to elect his candidate, it was said by those inclining to this view, Platt would find solace for the humiliation to which he had been subjected by Gov. Odell when the Governor wrested the leadership from him. Others took the view that the Senator would give in if the Governor was willing to pay the price of peace."

The determination of Woodruff to make a fight against what appeared to be overwhelming odds was inexplicable to the Odell men.

As they saw the situation, he was throwing all of his chances for the future to the winds, with absolutely no chance of winning out in the present fight.

Col. George W. Dunn and J. Sloat Fassett were the men who were suspected by the Odell men of having induced the Senator to stand out against the Odell programme. Lemuel E. Quigg, who has been an ardent advocate of Woodruff's nomination all along, was of the opinion that Senator Platt had made a mistake, and undertook to-night to argue him out of his determination not to abide by a decision of a conference.

There was a meeting of State leaders to-night in Gov. Odell's cottage. Among those attending were ex-Gov. Black, Francis Hendricks, Louis F. Payn, George W. Aldridge, William Halpin, and Lemuel E. Quigg. There were about fifteen leaders in all in the conference, and they represented more than two-thirds of the convention.

They decided that they would support Higgins for Governor and Julius M. Mayer of New York County for Attorney General. Whatever doubt there may have been about the certainty of the nomination of Higgins was entirely dispelled when the action of the conference became known. The decision of the leaders to support Mayer for Attorney General as well as Higgins for Governor created enthusiasm among the New York delegation.

The Odell men are saying to-night that the probable nominee for Lieutenant Governor will be Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo. There was some talk for a while of offering the nomination to Kings County, but a tentative suggestion thrown out in that direction was received with such a show of ill-humor by the Woodruff men that the idea of trying to conciliate the Brooklynites was abandoned, at least for the time, and Mayor Knight taken up.

Erie and Cattaraugus are in close proximity and some thought that the taking of both the nominee for Governor and Lieutenant Governor from the same section would be bad policy. That argument apparently did not carry much weight with the Odell men, and Knight is their favorite to-night.

Fassett and Malby Chairmen.

Friends of Mr. Woodruff, when asked to-night whether Kings County would take the nomination for Lieutenant Governor if it should be offered, replied that Kings County had but one desire, and that was to vote in the convention for Mr. Woodruff's nomination for Governor. That, they said, it was their unalterable purpose to do.

There was a meeting of the State Committee this evening. J. Sloat Fassett was named for Temporary Chairman of the convention. The selection of Mr. Fassett for Temporary Chairman and Senator George Malby for Permanent Chairman was agreed upon some time ago.

Mr. Fassett gave out his speech to the press to-night. Its length is such that it will take him fully two hours to deliver it, and when he told some of his friends that he had not had time to memorize it and therefore would have to read it, the suggestion was made by one of them that the best thing he could do would be to throw away the prepared manuscript and just give the convention "a plain talk."

The contest in the Nineteenth New York District was decided to-night by the State Committee in favor of the Gilman-Quigg delegation, and the contest in the Twenty-Fifth District in favor of the Parsons delegation.

Mayer New York's Choice.

Julius M. Mayer, ex-Judge of the New York Court of Special Sessions, will be presented to the convention as the unanimous choice of the New York County delegation for the nomination for Attorney General. This was decided upon this afternoon at a meeting of the New York County Executive Committee, composed of various district leaders, and was indorsed to-night on the arrival of the Manhattan and Bronx delegation, when a bigger meeting was held and the Mayer boom formally taken up.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held this afternoon all shades of opinion among the leaders were for Mayer. Up to that time it had been expected that some of the districts would support M. Linn Bruce or Job Hedges for the place, but their names were dropped when the leaders gathered, and Platt men and Odell men alike in the delegation spoke for Mayer and agreed to stand by him for Attorney General, no matter how they might differ in regard to the Governorship, or any other place on the ticket. This stand, it is felt here to-night, indicates that Mayer will be the nominee of the convention for the place.

For the Odell dominant wing of the party William Halpin made a speech in the meeting in favor of nominating Mayer, and he was supported by ex-Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Charles H. Murray, William H. Wadhams, and Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger. It then was formally agreed to place Mayer in nomination as New York's candidate and to work in his behalf from now until the nomination is made.

The taking up formally of the Mayer candidacy by the New York delegation and the approval that is being shown to the candidacy of John M. Cordes of Kingston for State Treasurer, because he comes from Ulster County, which is the home of Judge Parker, has done much to settle the entire slate.

For Secretary of State John F. O'Brien of Clinton probably will be renominated without opposition, as will be Controller Otto Kelsey of Livingston for his present place. The present State Engineer and Surveyor, Henry A. Van Alstyne of Columbia, also is assured of a renomination.

All Was Lovely Monday Night.

When Gov. Odell went to bed last night he was serenely confident he was the absolute master of the situation, and could nominate whomsoever he pleased. He had heard from sixty of the sixty-two delegates, and the leaders of fifty-four of the sixty had given him their assurance that they would be for Higgins or for Hendricks, as he preferred.

The inclination of the Governor-Chairman was for Higgins. The serious consideration of Mr. Hendricks's name was due to the fact that some of the Governor's friends and advisers had declared to him that it was their belief that Hendricks would be a better man to nominate than Higgins for the reason that Hendricks, in their opinion, was a man who knew his mind better than Higgins did, and was to be relied upon in a troublesome situation.

Higgins, they said, was a man who was highly sensitive to criticism. If he were elected Governor, and any policy which the organization favored was subjected to assault, they were inclined to think he would waver.

Hendricks, it was argued, was a man of determination; a man who would make up his mind what was the best policy for the party, and, having made up his mind, could be trusted to act upon his decision, regardless of what anybody might say about his action. As indicating the difference in the temperaments of the two men, the following incident was recalled, which, it was thought, would forcibly appeal to Gov. Odell.

JUST IN. LATEST STYLES.
MERCEDES, H.P. 18-28, 28-32, and 40-45.
PANHARD, H. P., 15 and 24 and 35.
RENAULTS, H. P., 10-14, and 30.
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Higgins Dodged the Conference.

When Senator Platt was made anxious about his hold in the organization, owing to the information which had come to him of the growing influence of Gov. Odell, he called a conference of his followers to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel one Saturday afternoon. Among those who were invited to the conference were Lieut-Gov. Higgins and Francis Hendricks.

Higgins, who had always been recognized as more a Platt man than an Odell man, stayed away from the conference. He realized that the differences between the Senator and the Governor had reached the acute stage, and that either one or the other of them must be declared absolute leader.

It was decidedly uncertain at that time which one of them would triumph, and so Mr. Higgins concluded to remain neutral. Later he went to see Senator Platt and told the Senator that he was mistaken in thinking Gov. Odell had any serious designs to undermine his influence in the Republican organization.

The attitude of Gov. Odell toward Senator Platt at that time, as Mr. Higgins explained it to the Senator, was that of a son toward a father. Gov. Odell, he told the Senator, had the greatest affection for his patron, and would do nothing to hurt him, but at the same time he felt that the Senator's condition of health did not permit him to give the attention to the details of the organization which their importance demanded, and it was for that reason alone that he had forced himself to the front.

Gov. Odell, Mr. Higgins said, would always look to the Senator as the wise counselor of the party. The Governor's desire was to lessen the Senator's responsibility, not his influence.

Hendricks's Course Different.

The pacific words of Mr. Higgins had weight with Senator Platt. But the friends of the Senator took the view that Higgins was trying to carry water on both shoulders.

The course of Hendricks, it was recalled to the Governor last night, was more manly. Like Higgins, he had been a friend of Senator Platt's, but being convinced that the Senator was no longer equal to the burden of active party leadership, he went to the conference called by Senator Platt and boldly expressed that opinion.

"You are wrong, and Gov. Odell is right," were his words to the assembled Platt men. "The Senator is too feeble to longer bear the strain of actively directing the party organization.

"Regard for the interests of the organization and kindness toward him both demand that we should find stronger shoulders on which to lay the burden. Gov. Odell is the man to undertake the task. He has both the vigor and the capacity."

Senator Platt and his friends did not agree with Hendricks, but they did not admire him any the less for his courage in boldly stating his conviction.

It was for such reasons that some of the most important subordinate leaders in the organization urged Gov. Odell yesterday to accept Hendricks as the candidate in place of Higgins. That was how the Hendricks boom started, and it can be said of the best of authority that when Gov. Odell retired last night his mind was not definitely made up as to whom he could cast his influence for, Higgins or Hendricks.

Storm Signals in the Morning.

He was disposed to favor Higgins, but if he could have secured an agreement with Senator Platt on Hendricks he would have done it in a moment. It was because he thought that probably the situation would resolve itself in such a way that the selection of Hendricks would appear a compromise that the Governor told his friends last night they must not lose sight of Hendricks as a probable nominee.

Hendricks was not courting the nomination. On his return yesterday from Albany, where he conferred with Mr. Higgins, he announced that he was not a candidate and desired to see Mr. Higgins nominated. He called upon Gov. Odell last evening to deprecate the mention of his name.

When the leaders and delegates arose this morning and after breakfast wandered out upon the broad piazzas of the United States Hotel to quietly bask in the sunshine of a perfect day they soon made the interesting discovery that the political horizon was not as cloudless as the Saratoga sky. Evidently the wind had veered sharply during the early hours of the morning, and clouded countenance in the vicinity of Gov. Odell and Senator Platt portended the storm which was to come.

"It's all up in the air," was the cyclonic information that was being passed around. When some more important delegates were pressed for details they said that as a result of certain things which had occurred it was at the time they spoke extremely doubtful whether Higgins or Hendricks would be nominated. There was a strong probability of a new man, they said.

For a time there was much mystery as to what had caused the sudden change in the political barometer. It was clear that it could not have been due to any great developments of strength of the Woodruff boom, for it was acknowledged by Michael J. Dady that on a test vote they could not rely on the support of more than nine counties. This was but three more than the Odell estimate allowed them.

Higgins Learns of His Popularity.

It was not until after the arrival of Lieut. Gov. Higgins from Albany on the 11:25 train that the mystery was cleared up. Mr. Higgins went straight from the railroad station to the cottage of Senator Platt.

He remained for about twenty minutes, and then went to Gov. Odell's cottage. As Mr. Higgins, who a few days ago said he would not accept the nomination as the candidate of a faction, left the rooms of the Governor he said:

"Since my arrival in Saratoga I have learned that a majority of the delegates to the convention favor my nomination for Governor. I shall therefore allow my name to go before the convention.

"I shall not open any headquarters or conduct any campaign for the nomination. I am informed that a majority of the delegates would favor my nomination, irrespective of either Gov. Odell or Senator Platt.

"I shall not be the candidate of any man or of any faction. If I am nominated it will be because a majority of the delegates to the convention, expressing their own sentiment, feel that I am the man they desire as their candidate."

In view of the fact that Mr. Higgins made this statement immediately after he had consulted with Gov. Odell and Senator Platt and before he had time to consult with any of the leaders of the various counties, it was clear that his information that he was the choice of the majority of the delegates came from Gov. Odell, Senator Platt still remaining firm in his support of Woodruff.

Platt Upsets Plan for Conference.

No sooner had Mr. Higgins left Mr. Odell than the Governor came out of his rooms and went to Senator Platt's cottage, which adjoins his own. They were together for some time. When the Governor left his frowning countenance suggested at once that something had gone seriously wrong. When inquiry was made of him as to what had occurred between him and the Senator he confirmed that impression.

"The old man," he said, "says that he doesn't want any conference, so it's all off."

"What will be done?"

"I don't know yet."

"You stand where you did last night, do you not, in favor of Higgins, but willing to accept Hendricks as a compromise."

"Yes; I will stand for anything reasonable, but I won't be driven."

"Then there is to be a fight in the convention?"

"It looks that way now."

When Senator Platt was asked if it was true that he had refused to have a conference of leaders to agree upon a candidate he said:

"Yes, that's true; I don't want any conference. I am for Woodruff, and I think he is the strongest man that can be nominated."

Woodruff Men Profess Surprise.

Michael J. Dady, William Berri, and Harry Ralston, who are the chief Woodruff boomers, either were amazed at the stand taken by Senator Platt, or affected to be. They all said they had firmly believed that a conference would be held.

If their manner was a true indication of their feeling, they evidently did not relish the prospect of having to make a fight in the convention for their favorite. Their belief all along has been that Mr. Woodruff's friends would have a much better chance to assert themselves in conference than they would in open convention.

It was said by close friends of Senator Platt that he had informed Mr. Higgins at their interview that he thought Woodruff would make a stronger candidate than he, and that he put a blunt request to Mr. Higgins to declare himself out. If such a request was made it was evident from the interview subsequently had with Mr. Higgins what the nature of his reply had been.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that in a contest Senator Platt would lose. The accepted theory of his unexpected attitude is that he believes Gov. Odell cannot afford to make such a fight, realizing that if he did the nominee of the convention would bear the Odell tag in an unmistakable manner, and that his chances of election in consequence would be reduced to the danger point.

"No man whom Senator Platt persistently opposes," said one of his friends who is likely to play an important part in the convention, "will be nominated. You understand why as well as I can tell you. The nominee will either be Woodruff or some new man."

Prospect of a Fight Welcomed.

The news that Senator Platt had refused to go into a conference spread quickly, and the apathy which had prevailed during the past forty-eight hours was dispelled at once. Groups of politicians gathered on the piazzas and in the beautiful green court of the United States Hotel and eagerly discussed the surprising development. Every man who it was thought possible might have inside information about the latest twist in the situation was waylaid and pressed to tell what he had learned.

It is so long since there has been a real fight in a Republican State Convention that even politicians deeply concerned in the outcome of the election welcomed the prospect.

The Odell men were confident that Higgins would have at least 600 votes in the convention, and ridiculed the notion that "the Odell tag" might mean defeat. They asserted that the State was absolutely sure for Roosevelt and the State ticket, no matter what sort of a row was in the convention or who was nominated for Governor.

About 4 o'clock interest in the situation was made keener by a visit which Lieut. Gov. Higgins made to the cottage of ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. The rivals greeted each other pleasantly.

Mr. Higgins said he had heard that Mr. Woodruff was not willing to admit his defeat and was disposed to take the fight into the convention. Mr. Woodruff said that such was his intention.

Alphonse and Gaston.

"Well, we can fight this thing out in a perfectly friendly spirit," said Mr. Higgins.

"Most assuredly," responded Mr. Woodruff.

"I think that a large majority of the delegates are for me and that I will be nominated," said Mr. Higgins.

"I beg to differ with you," said Mr. Woodruff. "My information is that the preference of a majority of the delegates is for me, and I believe that I will be elected."

"Well, we shall see who is right," said Mr. Higgins.

"The convention will determine that," replied Mr. Woodruff.

Then they shook hands and Mr. Higgins went away. It was a regular case of Gaston and Alphonse, quite in contrast with the demeanor which Gov. Odell and Senator Platt showed toward each other. The Governor and the Senator evidently take the situation much more seriously than the two men who are to contest for the nomination, which goes to show that being a Warwick is a harder job and more worrying than being a candidate.

No sooner was the conference between Higgins and Woodruff over than their followers became busy. They went out immediately to line up the delegations.

To-night there are conferences everywhere. Each delegation in which there is the slightest division of sentiment is getting together to decide how it will stand in the convention.

Leaders of the New York County delegation stated after a conference which they held that the delegations of perhaps five Assembly Districts in New York would be for Woodruff and that the rest would be for Higgins.

DELEGATES SEE FAIRBANKS.

Senator Calls on Platt and Odell and Holds a Levee.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks reached Saratoga this evening to deliver the semi-centenary address at the big demonstration which has been arranged for to-morrow night in the convention hall. His coming was made the occasion of a general Republican jollification this evening, practically all of the party men now gathered here forming in line at one time or another during the evening for the purpose of shaking hands with the candidate.

The Senator arrived at about 9 o'clock, coming up from New York on one of the regular trains and in a Pullman car, having declined the proffer of a special car. At the station to meet him when the train drew in were Col. George W. Dunn, William Barnes, Jr., William L. Ward, John T. Mott, and William H. Ten Eyck, the committee named by the State Committee at its session of a few minutes before to meet the candidate and escort him to his suite of rooms in the United States Hotel. There also was a good-sized crowd at the station to give the candidate a cheer as he alighted.

Escorted by the committee, the Senator went to Cottage No. 12, adjoining those occupied by Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. Almost the first act of Senator Fairbanks on his arrival was to go into the room of Senator Platt, greet him, and talk with him for a few minutes. In the Senate Chamber at Washington the seats of Senator Fairbanks and Senator Platt are next to one another, and the two men are personal friends.

After leaving Senator Platt, Senator Fairbanks went to see Gov. Odell and spent some time with him. He then went to his own room, where during the rest of the evening he held a sort of informal reception, leaders and delegates from all sections of the State crowding in to shake his hand.

Senator Depew acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the visitors, who finally were formed in line and passed around the main room in the Senator's suite.

To-morrow night Senator Fairbanks will make the leading address at the exercises in commemoration of the birth of the Republican Party in this State fifty years ago. Immediately after his speech he will go to Elmira, where he is scheduled to speak on Thursday.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

NOTES FROM THE ANVIL CHORUS AT SARATOGA

Hendricks a 200-to-1 Shot in Armitage Mathews's Book.

ODELL'S FRIENDS FEAR WALLS

"Lou" Payn Has a Beautiful Dream—William Halpin Discovers the Midget City.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 13.—Delegates and delegations have been arriving thick and fast since early morning, and to-night practically all of the convention crowd is on hand and ready for to-morrow's proceedings. Most of the Manhattan contingent got in late this afternoon, and headquarters have been established on the main floor of the United States Hotel, facing the big court.

The rooms used for the headquarters were used all during the Summer by a brokerage firm, and on the wall is the big blackboard on which, until a few days ago, were displayed the current price quotations on securities. Late this afternoon, when the New Yorkers were arriving, Charles S. Adler strolled into the headquarters and saw Secretary Armitage Mathews of the Republican County Committee in charge.

"Say, Armitage," said Adler, looking at the blackboard, "I'll give you $500 for the poolroom privileges for two days."

"You're too late," said Mathews. "Some one else has got it. Look here."

Mathews pointed to one end of the blackboard, on which was written in big chalk letters:

GREAT GUBERNATORIAL STEEPLECHASE.

Higgins	3 to 1	Fish	40 to 1
Woodruff	100 to 1	Hendricks	200 to 1

"We're going to make another book on the Attorney Generalship handicap in a few minutes, starting off with Julius M. Mayer as the hot favorite," said Mathews.

One of the really touching sights of the convention is Col. Lovell Jerome, brother to the District Attorney, who appears to be the nearest thing to an omnipresent being yet discovered. The Colonel, however, is in a genial mood, and is inclined to take all of the political leaders into his closest confidence.

There was a sight in the courtyard of the United States Hotel this afternoon that gave gladness to the hearts of the gathering Republicans. It was that of an open session of the "Odell kitchen cabinet." This distinguished organization includes the three insurgent Senators, Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, and such other warm friends of the Governor as Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, National Committeeman William L. Ward, and Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly.

Apparently this contingent gathered in the middle of the big grass and tree covered courtyard so as to give all comers a treat in witnessing a session of the cabinet. Senator Brackett's black dog sat on a mound alongside the group, and apparently presided over the meeting.

Postmaster Van Cott, one of the Platt "Old Guard," caught sight of the group from the distance.

"Know why they meet out there?" he asked. "Well, they are afraid to trust their conversation to four walls which may have ears. They want to get out in the open so they could see the approach of any one a hundred feet away."

Anyway the session lasted a full hour.

Senator L'Hommedieu of Orleans County was one of the day's arrivals. "Next Winter," said the Senator, "I am going to introduce a bill prohibiting hotels from marking their names on their linen. Think how embarrassing it would be to have a guest come to your home, and on being escorted to his room at night have him turn back the sheets and find each one stamped, 'United States Hotel.'"

Despite the many predictions that "Platt is down and out," the aged senior Senator has made a new convert to his support. He is none other than ex-Marshal Louis F. Payn, who has been aligned with Gov. Odell on everything lately except on the nomination of Higgins for Governor. On this issue Payn has gone back to the Platt ranks and is one of the most bitter anti-Higgins men.

The reason is that Higgins, as Senator, voted against the confirmation of Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance when appointed to the place by Gov. Black. Also, Higgins as Senator stood with Roosevelt as Governor on the question of ousting Payn from the same office. Payn has forgiven the President, but he never has forgiven Higgins.

"I had a beautiful dream last night," said Payn to-day. "I dreamed that Roosevelt was Governor again and Higgins Senator. Roosevelt in the dream had just signed my appointment as Superintendent of Insurance, and Higgins was voting for my confirmation."

While Payn was telling this dream story to some friends Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica and ex-Mayor Thomas Wheeler of the same city joined the group.

"Say, Lou," said Sherman, "you just stick to your position. You have the key to the situation now."

"I know I've got the key," said Payn, "but slick Benny Odell has gone and changed the lock."

George H. Fahrbach, who was a Tammany office holder and the defeated nominee for County Clerk in 1901, before he became a wine agent and acquired wealth, is here explaining to his friends the merits of the brand of champagne which he represents.

"Where is this old convention, anyway?" growled Fahrbach this afternoon. "I don't see the crowd."

"The convention is not at this hotel; it is up at the Huestis House," said Tax Commissioner Frank Raymond. Fahrbach went up to that hotel and came back in a little while looking more downcast than ever.

"You're right, there is a convention up there," he said, "and it's a big one, too; but it's a Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention."

One of the distinguished absentees of this convention, and one whose absence caused much comment to-day when the cause was learned, is ex-State Senator Clarence Lexow of Nyack, the man who added the verb "to Lexow," meaning "to investigate so as not to find out what was not wanted," to the English language, through his inquiry into New York City police conditions ten years ago.

Lexow has been attending State Conventions for years, but this year ex-Congressman Tompkins of Rockland County, who is the real leader there, decided that Lexow needed a little trimming down because of some outbreaks against the Tompkins contingent. Accordingly the Tompkins men brought the word here to-day that at the Rockland County Convention held yesterday Lexow was not permitted to come to Saratoga as a delegate. Instead the convention nominated W. W. Snow, Arthur Tompkins, Matthew Hurd, and George A. Wyre, all Tompkins men.

This afternoon Col. Abe Gruber and ex-Judge Julius M. Mayer were seen in earnest conversation on the veranda of the United States Hotel. "The midget city is now in politics," remarked William Halpin as he looked at them.

Hamilton Fish, ex-Speaker of the Assembly and now in charge of the New York Sub-Treasury, was standing in the hotel lobby to-night when an aged individual with a long, flowing beard passed.

"Who is that?" he asked.

"Why, that's one of the old Fremonters here for the Republican semi-centenary," remarked a friend.

"Did he vote for Fremont?" inquired Fish. "Rather looks as though he had been a member of Noah's Cabinet."

Gov. Odell and Senator Platt occupy suites on opposite sides of a common hallway on the veranda floor of the United States Hotel. Odell's suite is cottage No. 10 and Platt's is known as Cottage No. 11.

To-night Senator Coggeshall of Oneida County got into the common hallway between the suites, and looked first at the Odell door and then at the Platt door.

"Guess I'll stay here and play both ends against the middle," he remarked.

Here on the eve of the convention it is remarked that there is not a single band working in town and not even is one of the regular Summer hotel orchestras busy. Owing to the bad season all of the big hotels sent their orchestras away early this year, and not one of the delegations has brought a band.

Nothing appeared to be thought of this until to-night, when an excursion train passed through the town from Lake George for Albany. There was a band on board and the music could be heard in the United States Hotel court as the train went through. Everybody pricked up his ears at the unfamiliar sound.

"Gosh," said Senator Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn, "to think of it; that's the first band in town, and some Sunday schoolers brought it and are taking it away again."

Magistrate Pool had an experience last night coming up here by boat. Charles S. Adler was on the boat and sat at the table with the Magistrate when he dined.

"You want to look out for Mr. Pool," said Adler to the negro waiter. "He's a Police Judge and might commit you."

"I knows him all right, boss," said the waiter. "I was before him in Jefferson Market Court two months ago and he fined me $5 when he done ought to have fined de oder feller."

"Do you mean to say I was unfair to you?" asked Magistrate Pool, looking at the waiter.

"Well, Jedge," said the negro earnestly, "you was very nice to me, but you ought to have fined de oder feller. He was to blame."

Magistrate Pool took a $5 bill from his pocket and handed it to the astonished negro.

"Well," he said, "if you say I wronged you, here is your $5 back."

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street,

ANNOUNCE

For To-day and Thursday, September 14 and 15

The Formal Opening

of Their Exhibit of

Autumn Millinery

which includes the exclusive models conceived by the foremost foreign masters and clever adaptations of their styles, together with the creative efforts of the Saks organization of designers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VERGILIUS

A NEW NOVEL

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden"

Mr. Bacheller has made a great departure from his former stories of rural life. Among Roman scenes he has laid a love story tender and enthralling in its varying charm. This tale, with its thrilling climax in the depiction of the Nativity, will prove a revelation to the thousands of readers of "Eben Holden."

HARPER & BROTHERS

Everybody can't wear brown. If you and the new shade don't "gee" together, gun metal gray is "just as right." That new fabric of ours "unfinished wide wale worsted" comes in twelve different colorings. Imported Covert silk lined topcoats—$25.00. Suit to order—$25.00.

Send for samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards.

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WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

A pressure of 80 tons extracts all that is of value in fresh, full-ripe Concord grapes. The valueless parts are eliminated.

Welch's Grape Juice is not boiled, just heated sufficiently to sterilize, then quickly bottled in hermetically sealed glass bottles. No antiseptic is used.

The process (which is our own) is a matter of minutes, being marked by quickness, carefulness, and cleanliness. A test will prove that there is no other grape juice so good as Welch's.

At druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Lincoln Trust Company

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Dishonesty, incompetency, death, disability or unwillingness of your executor are provided against if this company be appointed co-executor.

INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.

An Interesting Booklet on Application.

A Family Game—115 Cards

BUNCO (Trade Mark.) 50c.

Gillet Surrenders to Fassett.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the conclusion of a conference of the delegates from the Thirty-third Congressional District to-night Congressman Charles W. Gillet withdrew from the contest in that district in favor of J. Sloat Fassett.

TRUST COMPANIES SEEK SUPERVISION

Vote to Draft Model Law for State Legislatures.

PLEAS FOR CONSERVATISM

Controller Ridgely Favors Greater Restrictions in Address Before Trust Company Section of Bankers.

Besides listening to a speech by Controller of the Currency Ridgely, the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association voted through at its meeting yesterday several resolutions that are expected to pave the way toward remodeling the entire trust company system of the United States.

It was after Controller Ridgely had urged greater conservatism in trust company affairs that John W. Breidenthal of the Banking Trust Company of Kansas City moved for a vote expressing the organization's approval of proper supervision over trust companies in all States. Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, seconded this proposition, adding that he hoped for strict Federal supervision very soon. He urged that the trust concerns ought to increase their cash reserves, saying:

"Any one of you who is carrying less than 10 or 20 per cent. in your own vaults is walking on thin ice. What we want is a Congressional act providing a supervision as strict as the National banks now have, and then our system will become as solid and as great as theirs."

The members voted unanimously for the resolution favoring State supervision. Then it was moved to appoint a committee to draft a model law and urge its adoption in all State Legislatures. F. N. Fries, President of the Wachorra Loan and Trust Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., who had delivered an address on "Conservatism" preceding Mr. Ridgely, approved unifying the laws, but John Skelton Williams of Richmond, Va., said he thought this impracticable in view of different conditions in different States. Mr. McCulloch of Chicago suggested framing a model law and leaving to the good judgment of legislators the job of making such changes as would be necessary to accommodate local conditions.

To Draft a Model Law.

Finally, on Mr. Wade's motion, the Executive Committee was empowered to draft the law and take such action as it might see fit toward obtaining legislative action in the different States. Members of the committee said later that the matter would be pushed to a successful end if the influence of an organization representing two billion dollars was sufficent to do it.

Another resolution that may effect an important change in business dealings throughout the country was a condemnation of concerns using the word "trust" in their names without really exercising what are generally considered trust company functions. Several of the speakers condemned as dangerous the growing tendency of real trust companies to invade such outside fields as insurance, real estate, and fidelity bonding. The resolution, unanimously passed, called on the State Governments to pass laws forbidding the use of "trust" in the names of those not conservatively entitled to it.

In the absence of Chairman Breckenridge Jones of St. Louis, who could not be here on account of his wife's sudden death, the presiding officer of the day was Clark Williams, the sections Executive Committee head and a Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of this city. The meeting was held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. George W. Young, President of the same concern, welcomed the delegates to New York. He described the functions of banks and trust companies as co-operative, and not competitive. He recalled that the number of trust companies twenty years ago was less than 100 in the United States, but had increased beyond 1,000, with a present total capital of more than $3,000,000,000. Nearly $1,000,000,000 of deposits, he said, were in this State alone. The interests of these concerns had come to be the same as those of the banks.

Mr. Wade of St. Louis, in responding for the visitors, said the trust company system already had come to be second only to that of the National banks. James R. Branch, the Secretary, read his report, showing that the section's membership had increased from 433 to 646 in a year. The Executive Committee's report stated that the organization represented companies worth about $2,000,000,000, or practically a third of all the country's trust company interests.

Mr. Fries's address on "Conservatism" was announced as the feature of the programme, and the North Carolinian was applauded frequently.

"The growth of the trust company business," he said, "is slow and sometimes very discouraging, and there comes to not a few the necessity for some means of support. This fact and the temptations to obtain profits cause the management to take up whatever presents the surest and quickest returns consistent with the charter. It may be, and it most frequently is, banking in its various forms, again the buying and selling real estate, the dealing in stocks and bonds, or the promotion of some enterprise, and thus the trust company becomes in reality a bank of discount, a real estate company, a broker's office, or something else.

"It is not necessary to argue to this body that this condition of affairs is not as it should be, and that it will sooner or later not only bring confusion, but may bring discredit upon the name of trust company and the business it represents.

"I do not want to be understood as saying that it is not perfectly right for any one to engage in either or all of the different forms of business enterprise that have been in different years combined with those of the trust company, nor that many of them cannot be successfully and properly conducted by the trust company in the capacity of agent, but I do desire to present clearly the anomalous position the trust company, as such, is getting into, when other institutions are assuming to do its legitimate business and all kinds of business enterprises are being conducted under the trust company name, and this to such an extent that it has been derisively called the 'department store of finance.'"

Should Never Promote.

Mr. Fries urged that a trust company never should become a promoter. In recent years certain trust companies had obtained much business in the line of reorganizing railroads and other large business enterprises, but, he said:

"A trust company should consider this class of business with the greatest care and some degree of suspicion. The utmost caution should be exercised, not only in ascertaining the true merit and sound policy of the plans proposed, but also in ascertaining the character of the men presenting the project and the associates that will underwrite it. If any one of these three points is not entirely satisfactory and first class the trust company should not give it consideration."

Jordan J. Rollins of this city read a paper on "The Protection of Trust Companies Acting as Transfer Agents and Registrars." He said that the Stock Exchange considered these duties simple when ordering corporations to maintain local transfer offices, and pointed out the technical obstacles to be met. In conclusion he said he considered a trust company's "temptation to do right greater than its temptation to do wrong. A. A. Jackson, Vice President of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, talked about "Failures."

Controller Ridgeley, who had arrived rather unexpectedly, spoke extemporaneously, taking Mr. Fries's speech as his text.

"Conservatism," he said, "is the foundation of all good banking, and this is true more especially of trust companies than of anything else."

Trust companies, he said, ought to limit themselves very carefully as to the classes of outside business they would enter beyond their legitimate sphere. He cited the records as showing that the most successful companies had been the ones which stuck to the "legitimate."

"There is hardly a possible excuse for the failure of a trust company managed for legitimate business and not venturing into other fields," he declared.

Ridgely for Restrictions.

He saw no reason why, with proper restrictions, they should not do a savings bank business, but "they shouldn't be allowed to do a land business." It was a question, he said, whether they should be permitted to do a general banking business, but if they did they should be hedged in with restrictions "even greater than those usual for others doing such business—the National banks, for instance."

No other country, the Controller continued, has established so thorough an inspection of banks as the United States. The Bank Examiner usually did his work well, he had found, though examiners could not be expected to spend a few minutes or hours on an institution's books and straighten out everything that had been done wrong in the preceding 365 days. A bank official wishing to deceive the Inspector could always be sure of chances in his favor.

"Hardly a day passes," he said, "but we hear of some bank that's in a bad way. Numbers of them are straightened out and put on their feet after threatening trouble of which the public hears nothing. The good sense, judgment, and courage of the Bank Examiner are often responsible for this."

The section passed a resolution of condolence for its absent President, Mr. Jones, and voted to present to him a fine loving cup. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Chairman—E. A. Potter of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

Vice Chairman—Clark Williams, United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York.

Vice Presidents—For California, J. Dalzell Brown of the California Safe Deposit Company of San Francisco; Connecticut, F. W. Marks of the Bridgeport Trust Company; Illinois, E. J. Parker of the Quincey Loan and Trust Company; Indiana, J. H. Holliday of the Trust Company of Indianapolis; Kentucky, J. I. Powers of the United States Trust Company of Louisville; Massachusetts, N. W. Jordan of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston; Missouri, William G. Lacken of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company of St. Louis; New Jersey, William C. Heppenheimer of the Trust Company of New Jersey in Hoboken; New York, George W. Young of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York City; North Carolina, W. C. Allen of the Greensborough Loan and Trust Company; Ohio, E. P. McIntosh of the Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland; Pennsylvania, F. G. Hobson of the Norristown Trust Company; Rhode Island, J. Edward Hudley of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence; Tennessee, G. R. Preston of the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chattanooga; Virginia, Isaac T. Mann of the Radford Trust Company.

"Each State, represented by as many as ten companies, is entitled to a Vice President, according to a new by-law. Those from Maine and Maryland will be selected later by the Executive Committee.

The sessions of the main body of the American Bankers' Association will begin this morning in the Waldorf-Astoria. All day yesterday members were arriving in town, and it is expected that more than 3,000 will have registered before to-night at the temporary information bureau in the hotel. The meetings will continue for three days.

After a prayer by Bishop Henry C. Potter to-day's exercises will include addresses by James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; Mayor McClellan, and A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank. Mr. Hepburn's subject will be "The Money Situation."

The association's Executive Committee, about seventy strong, had a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, Mr. Stillman presiding.

POSTAL BANKS OPPOSED.

Speakers at Savings Bank Section Against Government in Business.

There seemed to be a danger of political discussion interrupting the peace of the savings bank section of the American Bankers' Association when State Superintendent of Banks Willis S. Paine approached the climax of his speech on "Postal Savings" at the organization's meeting in the Myrtle Room of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon.

"To-day," said he, "there are not wanting evidences that the old Federal spirit still exists, although repudiated by the people when Jefferson and Madison and Monroe were potent forces in American life and declared themselves against governmental supremacy. In various ways what we denominate 'the Government' is troubling itself concerning matters which should be handled by the people in their own way. A proposal to establish postal savings banks is part and parcel of the theory that a Federal Government should regulate the affairs of the people, reducing the powers of the State and limiting the expression and activities of the individual to the smallest possible compass."

The establishment of postal savings banks, he continued, would discredit other financial institutions known to be safe by the well-educated man. To raise the question of establishing them was an argument addressed to ignorance.

"The same argument, carried to its logical conclusion," he said, "would substitute a great Federal bank at Washington, with branches all over the country, and, as a consequence, the retirement of the existing National and State banks."

"We need not more but less paternalism," he said later. "Adopting this principle as our guide of action, we shall leave people as now familiar with banking to conduct a banking business, amenable, of course, to proper safeguards. If the people need savings banks, we will not go to Governments of Europe for our exemplars, but we will go to the people, who have settled many problems in their National life of one hundred and twenty-eight years, and who have shown the autocratic paternal Governments of Europe how much better they can govern themselves than by putting themselves under the dominion of men no better than others of our body, and who do not possess a monopoly of wisdom for governing the world.

"When States and cities and towns need railways, the people build them; when water is required for public utility, the people speak, and the fountains flow. When savings banks are needed in the geographical limits not now having them, the people will provide them, and let us hope without going to Postmasters or other Government officials for them."

The Chairman, A. C. Tuttle of the Naugatuck Savings Bank, said in opening the meeting:

"Government savings banks are hardly more than a dream, though an unpleasant one. It seems impossible that any sane legislator would introduce a bill into Congress authorizing them. Certainly, if any one had the hardihood to do it, the bill would meet with an opposition that would make the opposition to the United States Bank in Jackson's time sink into insignificance. Aside from the fact that such a bill would jeopardize one of the props of the Government, there is a widespread and most salutary feeling averse to the Government's engaging in any business enterprise.

"One matter deserving of careful thought by us is the change in the character of our investments. Government bonds, at one time an important factor, now reported, now scarcely appear. Such change has been necessary in order to maintain our rates of interest, but it is an open question if the new investments have always given to depositors that security that they should have."

The following officers were elected:

Chairman—Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, New York City; Vice Chairman, Edward E. Duff, Vice President of the People's Savings Bank, Pittsburg; Executive Committee to serve three years—Lucius Teter, Cashier of Chicago Savings Bank; Robert J. Hoguet, Treasurer of Emigrant Industrial Bank, New York City, and David Hoyt, Treasurer of Monroe Savings Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; Executive Committee, to serve two years—Charles B. Mills, Cashier of People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa.

Yachts to Seawanhaka Reunion.

Charles A. Sherman, Chairman of the House Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, announces that in connection with the proposed reunion of the early members of the club, to be held at the clubhouse, Centre Island, Oyster Bay, on Friday next, several steam yachts will leave the anchorage of the New York Yacht Club, foot of East Twenty-third Street, at 3:30 P. M. on that day, and all former members of the club are invited to make the trip to Oyster Bay on these yachts.

Eby Won Pool Match Easily.

Grant Eby easily defeated Claude L. Lewis by the score of 100 to 16 in the handicap pool tournament at the Montank Academy last night. Scores:

Eby	15	15	5	15	14	13	11	12	—100
Lewis	0	0	9	0	1	2	4	0	— 16

Scratches—Eby, L.

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Has educated the popular taste to the full appreciation of the benefits of Vermouth drinking.
IT'S THE BRAND YOU KNOW.

HEAVY FROSTS FORCE A NEW RECORD FOR WHEAT

Cold Wave Spreads Over Canadian Northwest.

CLOSING THREE CENTS HIGHER

Scramble to Buy in Chicago—Price Up 9 Cents in Minneapolis—Discouraging News for Bears.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Blighting frosts over the Canadian Northwest to-day added fresh zest to the bull campaign in wheat, forcing prices up to a new high-record mark. Following so closely upon the Government crop report showing the smallest yield in a decade for the United States, the announcement to-day that untold damage had been inflicted during the night upon the Canadian wheat fields awakened gravest fears among traders. Adding to the seriousness of the situation, the Weather Bureau forecasted frosts to-night throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas. As one trader expressed it, all that now remains, apparently, is for a fire to come and burn up the leavings.

At one time to-day all deliveries of wheat were 4 cents above yesterday's closing prices, an advance of 8 cents in forty-eight hours. May wheat to-day sold at 118⅝@ 118⅞ a bushel, a new high-record mark for the season. December advanced to 116¾. At the close wheat prices were up over 3 cents. Corn was up almost 2 cents. Oats made a net gain of ¾c, and provisions 2½ to 25c.

Intense excitement prevailed in the wheat pit at the opening, with apparently every trader an avowed buyer. The demand was so urgent and offerings so limited that prices for all deliveries were bid up fully 2 cents at the start.

In Manitoba the loss is estimated at 25 or 30 per cent. of the crop. The desire to buy was increased by the strong tone of all foreign grain markets, sharp advances abroad furnishing indications of universal alarm regarding the American wheat crop. As the session advanced causes of fresh grief for the bears appeared, primary receipts showing nearly a 50 per cent. decrease compared with a year ago.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—Wheat advanced to-day nearly 9 cents above yesterday's close, touching $1.27 and making a new high record for September. News of heavy rains in the Canadian Northwest, followed by freezing temperatures last night gave the trade a bad scare. Then came the weather report predicting a hard frost in the American Northwest to-night. The December option went to 1.19½ and May to 1.25½.

The local grain markets were strong but not very active, and there was little excitement discernible. September wheat, which is practically on a cash basis, touched $1.21, and December, which is the speculative option, went to $1.20. Corn also was strong, rising from 2 to 2½ cents a bushel. There is no export trade to speak of at these prices, and as the New York market is mainly an export market transactions were not heavy.

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE OPENS.

Dr. Blaustein Speaks of Its Service for Patriotism.

The opening exercises of the Educational Alliance were held last evening in the hall of that institution, East Broadway and Jefferson Street. There was a large attendance of both seniors and juniors, who evinced the greatest enthusiasm while Dr. David Blaustein, Superintendent, was explaining the work which had been mapped out for the year, and Miss Julia Richmond, District Superintendent and member of the Board of Trustees, gave a brief history of the causes which had given birth to the organization, and the ends which it sought to realize.

Dr. Blaustein explained that the Alliance was neither a public school nor a charitable institution. It was conducted on the co-operative plan, and each boy and girl was part of the system. Speaking particularly to the Jewish children, he reminded them that there were countries in which education was denied them. In this connection he dwelt especially upon the work of the preparatory school for immigrant children. He reminded the Jewish children that their race had developed their brains at the expense of their bodies on the Continent, inasmuch as they were denied military opportunities. Dr. Blaustein did not regret the fact that the military profession was not open to the race in Europe.

"But," he said, "I desire to call your attention to the fact that during the Spanish-American war, in this very hall, a thousand Jewish young men offered their aid to the United States and the flag of this country."

The statement was heartily cheered.

Cycling Notes of Interest.

Although almost fifty years old, Emil Leuly, a member of the Century Road Club of America, living in West Hoboken, N. J., recently covered 1,000 miles in fifteen days, going to the World's Fair in St. Louis. On eight of the days he rode over 100 miles, his best journey being one of 107 miles from Halstead to Corning, N. Y.

So many bicycles have been stolen in some parts of South Africa that the suggestion has been made that all black natives be restricted to the use of bicycles enameled yellow. This is taken as an accusation that only the negroes steal machines, or that they steal most of them, and the suggestion has aroused lots of antagonism among those who view this as an attempt to add to the downtrodden black man's burden.

John and Menus Bedell, the Long Island bicycle sprinters, have decided to visit Australia this Winter, and will leave on Sept. 27 for that faraway isle. It is said that Frank Kramer, the present cycling champion, contemplates a trip abroad. The foreign promoters have offered every inducement for the blonde lad to try his speed against the European cracks, and it may be that they will finally succeed in inducing the Jersey lad to cross the water.

F. A. McFarland of the Tribune racing team has gone to Salt Lake City to meet William Samuelson of the Ramblers' team, who has been doing such great racing on the saucer track in that city. McFarland will probably remain there until November, when he will come East to compete in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden—if he decides to again try the long-distance game—or to go to Australia with Ivor Lawson.

Accompanying McFarland on the trip West is F. H. Schepe, the Australian, who has been racing as a member of the Rambler team. He is on his way to the Antipodes for a season in America that produced comparatively little cash.

The death of George Leander of Chicago, who died as a result of injuries received from a fall on the Paris-Dieppe Princes track in June, is offered as another argument for a discontinuance of racing behind powerful motor cycles. Harry Elkes, Johnny Nelson, and Archie McEachern are three other jockeys who met their death while traveling at terrific speed behind the sputtering motors.

The death of Leander is a hard blow to cycling, as he was one of the best-liked men in the game. He was a big, handsome fellow of wonderful strength and vitality, and when he won the six-day race in 1902 he finished fresher than any other man who ever completed such a journey.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago continues to ride his bicycle almost every day when the weather is fair.

Motor cycles outnumber the automobiles in England, according to statistics received from abroad. Up to the close of July, with one county missing, the records show that there are in use 21,221 motor cycles, as against 18,340 motor cars. Of this number 2,606 of the motor cycles and 3,619 of the cars are in London.

Registered Trade Mark.

McCutcheon French Flannel Waists
At $5.00 to 8.50.

This week we place on Exhibition and Sale our new Fall models in Flannel Waists. The line is very extensive, embracing plain colors in all the leading shades, a large variety of stripes; fancy all-white Flannels, both plain and with dainty Jacquard effects in silk.

These waists have all been made in our own workrooms, and the models are stylish, attractive and exclusive.

In this Department we are also displaying some very stylish Silk and Lace Waists, as well as a large variety of Fall novelties in Ladies' Fancy Neckwear.

James McCutcheon & Co.
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NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS PLAN AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

To Demand Equal Taxation of Railroads and Other Property.

ONCE MAYOR FAGAN'S ISSUE

Jersey City's Republican Executive Threatens Open Fight in His Party's Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The cheerfest State Convention the Democrats of New Jersey have held in a decade will open its battle here Thursday for the Governorship of the State on the issue raised by Jersey City Republicans for the equal taxation of railroads with other property in the State.

The railroads are now taxed at a 1 or a 1½ per cent. rate, and the proceeds are to go into the State Treasury to pay the current expenses of the State Government. Attempts have been frequently made to force the railroads to pay at the full local rate, which generally approximates 3 per cent., and to have all the money collected from them devoted to the maintenance of the local governments. But they have all been marked by failure.

Four-fifths of the taxable railroad property in New Jersey is at the terminals and yards on the Hudson River front at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bayonne. Practically all the taxes collected from these possessions, worth many millions, are paid to the State, and used for State purposes. The effect is to force Hudson County indirectly to bear most of the expenses of carrying on the State Government.

Feeling the need of more city money last Winter, Mayor Fagan, the Republican chief of Jersey City, asked the Legislature to give Jersey City a part of the State's railroad income. When he was flouted he published a scathing letter accusing the two houses, both Republican, of corporation subservience. The letter was a bomb in the camp of the Republicans, who had then already slated ex-Senator Stokes, popularly regarded as the candidate of the railroads, for the Gubernatorial nomination.

The Legislature ordered the matter referred to a special commission, and would like to dismiss the whole matter with a noncommittal declaration in the State Convention. But Mayor Fagan won't have it that way, and is ready to add to the embarrassments of his party associates by making an open fight on the convention floor for a plank specifically committing the party to the enactment of an equal tax law which he has drafted.

The Democrats saw how incongruous a Republican fight for an equal tax law with Stokes at the head of the Republican ticket might be, and Democratic equal tax clubs were formed everywhere. The Democratic County Committees one after the other declared for it. The Republican managers are perplexed over the popular enthusiasm for the reform.

JERSEY PRIMARIES HELD.

Republicans May Name ex-State Senator Stokes for Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—Under New Jersey's general primary election law party elections were held to-day throughout the State. Each party elected delegates to the conventions which will nominate candidates for Governor, Congress, State Senator, Assemblyman, and county officers. Voting for candidates for ward and township nominations was direct.

The indications to-night are that ex-State Senator Edward C. Stokes of Millville, who is now Clerk in Chancery, will be the unanimous choice of the Republican State Convention for Governor.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 13.—At the Republican primary elections here delegates favoring the nomination of Edward C. Stokes for Governor were selected.

Howard Carrow of this city, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, carried the county at the Democratic primaries.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 13.—The delegates elected at the Republican primaries to-day are instructed for E. C. Stokes for Governor.

The Democratic delegates are uninstructed, but most of them favor State Senator Thomas Ferrell of Glassboro for Governor.

Trophy Offered for Mile Auto Record.

As every automobilist who attends the Empire meet on Saturday, Sept. 24, will be anxious to see the world's record fall, it has been decided to offer a handsome silver trophy to the operator who successfully negotiates a circuit of the track in better than 52 4-5 seconds, which is now the record held by Earl Kiser.

Karl Fisher and his Comet will probably be here for the trial. Fisher will not appear in the regular events, but will make every effort to secure the mile record. As Oldfield established more records on the Empire track than on any other course in the country, it is considered the fastest of all circular courses, and being 100 feet wide it is safer than most ovals.

The new skeleton machine built by Henry Ford, who constructed the famous 999, will be seen in New York for the first time, driven by Frank Kulick. At Providence this machine established new world's records up to five miles for the light class. Kenneth Skinner and A. E. Morrison are coming here from Boston to compete, and some excellent sport is assured.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"If any one is getting more real joy out of this campaign than GEORGE HARVEY we are not aware of it. He may not be telling all he knows of politics and politicians, as the Journal suggests, but he is telling enough to make the editorial pages of HARPER'S WEEKLY brilliant with his sarcasm, buoyant with his wit, and intensely entertaining with his stories. Whether you agree with him or not, it is impossible to miss a single line from his pen without feeling that you have lost something of interest and of value."—NEW YORK EVENING MAIL.

Read GEORGE HARVEY'S POLITICAL COMMENT in HARPER'S WEEKLY

General Chaos Still in Command of the Democratic Party.
Is the "World" or the President a Liar?
Joseph Pulitzer's Demand for Truth.
The Ghosts of the Republican Party.
Henry Loomis Nelson and the Bogey Man.
Doctor McKelway Knighted by Himself.
A Flea for Senator Depew.
Would Mr. Hill Be Better If Married?
Generalissimo M. E. Stone, Emperors and Kings.
Bourke Cockran Still True.
Mr. Cortelyou's Instructions to Spellbinders.
The Leading Political Conundrum.
What National Elections Cost the People.
Edward H. Harriman in the Poor Man's Party.
The Governor-Chairman as a Shiner.
The "Sun" an Independent Journal.
Mr. Sheehan and the Four Hundred.
Why Cleveland Wasn't Nominated.
De Lancey Nicoll for Governor.
Senator Beveridge as an Orator.
Rev. Dr. Silas Cannot Swallow Silence.
Absence of Democratic "Blast and Blarer."
Are the Filipinos in Danger of Independence?
Pity for Mr. Hearst's "Journal."
John E. Parsons and Booker Washington.
The Situation in Wisconsin.

CARTOON BY ROGERS
"Who is Running this Campaign, Anyway?"
(First Lessons in Journalism).

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NEW YORK MARKSMEN WIN.

Keen Contest for McAlpin Trophy on the Creedmoor Range.

The weather conditions of the second day of the Fall rifle, carbine, pistol, and revolver meeting at the Creedmoor range were unfavorable, but the military marksmen worked with vim until dusk.

The principal event of the programme for the day and the only one in which a conclusion was reached was the McAlpin Trophy match, which was won by the team representing the State of New York. It was open to teams of eight from the United States Army, United States Navy, United States Marine Corps, the National Guard or uniformed militia or naval militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and from any foreign Government. First prize was a trophy valued at $500, presented by Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and second prize, $100 in cash. Each team member fired ten shots at 200 yards, ten shots at 600 yards, and ten shots at 1,000 yards. The use of any make of military rifle was permissible.

Firing in the McAlpin match commenced shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., but the result was not known until late in the day. The State of New York team won with a total of 1,018 out of a possible 1,200. The United States Marine Corps team finished second, with 970. The scores were:

STATE OF NEW YORK.

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Casey	41	44	41	126
Sergt. Doyle	42	44	45	131
Sergt. Corrie	43	40	40	123
Corp. Short	43	44	43	131
Sergt. Lent	43	46	32	121
Sergt. Bryant	43	48	45	134
Lieut. Wells	42	44	44	130
Sergt. Corbett	41	46	35	122
Total	341	352	325	1,018

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. Major Hayes	39	43	31	113
Sergt. Lonsdale	41	43	35	119
Private Cox	44	42	34	120
Private Markey	41	33	35	109
Sergt. Maybee	43	47	32	122
Sergt. Baptiste	43	47	45	135
Sergt. Burnhart	44	45	41	130
Corp. Schriver	43	47	42	132
Total	335	346	289	970

The winning New York team was made up of eight of the twelve crack shots who captured the National trophy for the Empire State at Fort Riley, Kan., last month.

The principal event scheduled for to-day is the Creedmoor Trophy Match. It is open to teams of six from any regimental, battalion, squad, or separate company organization of the army, navy, marine corps, National Guard, and naval reserve of this or any foreign country. The distances are 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots by each team member at each distance. First prize is a trophy valued at $200 and $70 in cash, second prize $50, and third prize $25.

ANOTHER FAST MOTOR YACHT.

H. I. Pratt's New Boat Guaranteed to Make Twenty-three Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A notable addition to the large and rapidly increasing fleet of fast and high powered motor yachts is the Dodger, designed by Gardner & Cox, and built by Wood of this place for H. I. Pratt, which was launched here to-day. The Dodger is 90 feet on the water line and 94 feet 4 inches over all, and a speed of 23 miles an hour is guaranteed by her builders. She is built of steel, and is said to be the highest-powered, gasoline-driven pleasure craft in the country, her equipment consisting of two 250 horse power gasoline motors, with a tank capacity of 1,000 gallons of fuel.

The Dodger in form resembles a torpedo boat, her bow surmounted by a torpedo deck and torpedo stern, all suggestive of speed. In appointment she is very deceiving, having a great deal more room than would be expected. Forward under the torpedo deck extending under a low cabin, are situated the owner's quarters, consisting of saloon, berths, buffet, wardrobes, closet, and lavatory. Aft of the saloon is the engine room, and still further aft, under a low cabin house, are the steward's quarters, Captain's and engineer's staterooms, crews' quarters, &c., equipped with all modern conveniences. The finishing of the interior cabin and saloon is polished mahogany, the painted portions finished in white enamel. The Dodger is expected to rank among the foremost boats of the country. Several days will be spent in trying out the motors on the Sound, but it is doubtful if she is used to any extent this year owing to the lateness of the season.

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Rock Island System

On the Tennis Courts.

Harry F. Allen and Frederick G. Anderson, by virtue of their victories yesterday in the New Jersey State championship tennis tournament, will contest in the final round of the men's singles on the courts of the St. George's Cricket Club. In the semi-final round Allen beat H. H. Hackett, metropolitan ex-champion, in straight sets, and Anderson had as little difficulty in defeating his opponent, K. Behr. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—H. F. Allen defeated H. H. Hackett, 6—4, 6—3; F. G. Anderson defeated K. Behr, 6—2, 6—2.

The final matches of the Nyack Country Club's tournament, which was held over from last week, were played on the club's courts at Nyack. Summary:

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—H. D. Betts and Mrs. L. S. Coe defeated H. Torrance, Jr., and Miss Hanford, 6—3, 6—1.
Women's Singles.—Final Round—Mrs. L. S. Coe defeated Mrs. W. Pouch, 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.
Men's Doubles.—Final Round—H. Torrance, Jr., and R. Pell defeated Lewis Terry and W. Nettleton, 8—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Good progress was made in the annual invitation tournament of the Amakassim Club at Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday. The second round of the men's singles was reached and three matches in the men's doubles were played. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. Whitehead defeated T. Blake, 6—1, 6—3.
First Round.—H. Tallant defeated T. White, 6—1, 6—1; Floyd Smith defeated S. O. Miller, 6—1, 6—3; A. Gerlach defeated Charles Galway, 6—2, 6—0; G. Northrup defeated C. Grant, 6—2, 6—2.
Second Round.—G. Northrup defeated John Secter, 6—0, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—H. Tallant and E. A. Jova defeated F. T. Lockwood and L. V. Ledoux, 6—0, 6—1; J. Fitch and C. Grant defeated Charles Runyon, Jr., and A. Runyon, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Floyd Smith and G. Northrup defeated B. O. Miller and J. Whitehead, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

The Judges were dissatisfied with the driving of two of the drivers and McDonald was substituted. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000, three in five heats.

Nancy H., br. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Hudson)	6	2	7	1	1	1
Edgar Boy, b. h., (Fuller and McDonald)	1	1	5	2	2	3
Owhyhe, ch. h., (Davies)	4	4	1	3	3	2
Lookout Hal, b. h., (Shank)	2	3	2	4	4	ro
Little Miss, br. m., (Sullivan)	3	6	4	ro		
Elizabeth S., b. m., (Gibbons)	5	7	3	ro		
Director Joe, blk. h., (Demarest)	7	5	6	ro		
Mantle Joe, s. g., (Kinney)	8	8	8	ro		

Time—2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:12½; 2:13¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,000, three in five heats, (unfinished.)

Senasa, b. m., by Red Chute, (Kinney)	1	1	3
Alberta, ch. f., (Dickerson)	2	2	2
Thorn Boy, g. g., (Pennock)	5	4	2
Sidney McGregor, b. h., (Timothy)	4	3	5
Black Thorne, blk. g., (De Ryder)	3	5	4

Time—2:14¾; 2:12¾; 2:13½.

2:21 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,000, three in five heats.

Mainland, b. h., by Artell, (Hudson)	2	1	4
Ethel Wyn, br. m., (Palmer)	4	2	1
Mary Steele, b. m., (Lake)	1	3	5
Truthful Chimes, b. h., (Demarest)	3	4	2
Barnardo, br. h., (Carpenter)	7	5	3
Directwell, blk. g., (De Ryder)	6	6	6
Mattie Lynn Holt, b. m., (Kinney)	5	7	7
Florence C., ch. m., (O'Neil)	8	8	8
Hydrastine, ch. m., (Shank)	dr		
Lucky Jim, br. g., (Titer)	10	dr	

Time—2:13½; 2:12¼; 2:14¼; 2:13½; 2:15¼.

2:06 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,000, two in three heats.

Caspian, b. g., by Patron, (Shank)	1	2	1
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	2	1	2
McKinley, b. g., (Jolly and McDonald)	3	3	1

Time—2:10¾; 2:10; 2:08¾; 2:09.

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Commercial Cable Cricketers Win.

Some remarkable play was witnessed in the cricket match played yesterday at Mount Vernon between the St. George Cricket Club and the recently formed team of the Commercial Cable Company, which won by 14 runs. The feature of the game was the bowling of H. Poyer and A. Brown for the Commercial Company. In the second innings of the Mount Vernon men, the former had the extraordinary analysis of 6 wickets for 2 runs, and the latter, 4 wickets for 1 run.

In the first innings some good bowling was also done by the same pair, H Poyer taking 3 wickets for 6 runs, and A. Brown 3 for 9. There

AFRICANDER AT LONG ODDS WON CUP TRIAL

Last Chance Outsider in Race Beat McChesney by a Head.

MEMPHIS FIRST AT 40 TO 1

Best-Backed Horses in Four Other Events at Brighton Beach Were Successful.

The trial of the horses engaged for the Brighton Cup in a mile and a half race, designated the "Cup Preliminary," was the distinctive feature of the racing at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and produced a splendid head-and-head finish with four horses abreast at the winning post, in addition to overthrowing public form in a style that left bettors gaping with amazement when Africander, last chance outsider in the contest, was returned the winner. Only five horses ran, but they represented about the field that may be expected to start for the two mile and a quarter struggle for the cup on Saturday, and a crowd of holiday proportions was in attendance to witness the test and get a line on the probable outcome of the cup race. All the runners were of the mature division—three four-year-olds and two five-year-olds, all with scale weight, The Picket, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, starting favorite, with McChesney the second choice and Eugenia Burch and Major Daingerfield the next best backed.

From opening to closing of the betting Africander, as the result of his exceedingly poor performances at Sheepshead Bay, where only last Saturday he was beaten away off in the Annual Champion Stakes, was the rank outsider. Public opinion was divided between The Picket and McChesney, but before the call to the post there came such a support of Africander as to indicate that his improvement was anticipated by his stable. The start, made at the half-mile pole on the back stretch, was with McChesney first away, while Major Daingerfield was all but left, he beginning so slowly that he was half a dozen lengths back of his field when the timing flag fell. Promptly after the break Jockey Redfern, who rode McChesney, took his horse up, under a steadying pull, while Eugenia Burch and The Picket went on past him at a fair pace, the filly on the rail, leading by a head around the turn and past the stand for the first time, The Picket hanging at her throat latch, while McChesney galloped in third place, just at the filly's heels, Africander lying fourth and well back of McChesney. The order was unchanged around the paddock turn and through the back stretch, but just before the far turn was reached, Redfern made a move forward with McChesney, while Major Daingerfield, after having closed a lot of ground, passed Africander. On the turn Redfern began his run with McChesney, nearly a half mile from the winning post, and rushing the horse forward while on the turn took him cut wide, running around Eugenia Burch and The Picket with such speed that in a half furlong McChesney shot to the front and led by a length into the straight. There he was, far out from the rail, and Eugenia Burch and The Picket, already fighting to keep their places, made so close a turn that a wide opening was left when Africander made a rush forward. Africander came at just the right moment, when McChesney was tiring under the early run Redfern made with him, and Eugenia Burch and The Picket were stopping after their effort at pacemaking.

Dashing into the opening that the last turn left for him Africander joined the leaders, and with the four abreast inside the last furlong pole, the race was fought out, McChesney stopping just enough at the end to let up Africander in the final strides, Africander then winning by a short head, with McChesney a similar distance before Eugenia Burch, and The Picket only a short half length away, fourth. As the race was run McChesney seemed the better horse, and ought to have won, though Redfern, in explanation of his mistaken judgment in making his run so soon, said that McChesney bolted with him on the turn and thus lost ground enough to let Africander get to him.

Africander was one of two long-chance winners of the day, Memphis, at 40 to 1, in the opening event, being the other. Memphis ran with but little support from his stable, however, and with a lucky break shot out clear of his field at the start, and never was headed, the long-chance horse lasting just long enough to win, hard ridden, from Phantom.

In all the other races the post favorites were returned winners, the St. Louis horse, First Mason, taking the handicap in easy style from Ormonde's Right, while Dick Bernard and Fancy Dress, after making most of the running in their respective contests, won galloping. Belle Strome led all the way in her race, but trying to run out on the turn lost a lot of ground and only just lasted to win, ridden out, by a half length from Dandelion. The filly's race was a remarkably good one at that, as, with 109 pounds up, she equaled the track record for six furlongs, 1:12, made two years ago by the three-year-old Wax Casta with only three pounds more weight. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1903 or 1904, special weights, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Memphis, 109, H. Phillips, 30-1, 12-1, 2	1	1	1h
Phantom, 109, O'Neil, 6-1, 5-2	8	7	2h
Water Pansy, 109, Lyne, 7-1, 3-1	4	6	3h
Falmouth, 109, Higgins, 100-1, 30-1..15	12	4	
Lem Reed, 109, Hildebrand, 5-2, 6-5.. 9	11	5	
Blue Peter, 112, C. Kelly, 60-1, 20-1..10	7	6	
Tithonic, 112, Kunz, 30-1, 12-1..... 6	8	7	
Sir Shep, 104, Kilpatrick, 40-1, 15-1..16	14	8	
The Rogue, 104, Travers, 10-1, 4-1...11	5	9	
Clovis, 112, H. Cochran, 8-1, 3-1..... 3	2	10	
Ikki, 107, Hueston, 100-1, 30-1.....18	13	11	
Valley Forge, 109, Miles, 100-1, 30-1.. 1	10	12	
Dukedom, 109, Desouza, 60-1, 20-1.... 5	9	13	
Dan Connors, 112, W. Davis, 25-1, 10-1.....			14
Gansevoort, 111, McDermott, 200-1, 80-1.....	12	15	15
Schoharie, 113, Odom, 9-2, 2-1.....14	17	16	
Peninsula, 109, O'Brien, 60-1, 20-1...13	18	17	

Time—1:14. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Miss Annie, owned by Thomas Newton and trained by William Brown.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
First Mason, 126, W. Davis, 8-5, 7-10..6	2	1	1h
Ormonde's Right, 113, Lyne, 2-2, 4-5....4	4	2	2n
Gay Boy, 107, C. Kelly, 10-1, 3-1.....11	11	3	3½
Grey Friar, 106, Burns, 6-1, 2-1.....5	3	4	
St. Valentine, 114, Redfern, 9-2, 7-5...2	5	5	
Duke of Kendal, 104, H. Phillips, 40-1, 12-1 3	6	6	

Time—1:45 2-5. Good start. Won easily; second horse ridden out. Winner ch. h., 4 years, by First Mate-Manola Mason, owned and trained by C. E. Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
‡Belle Strome, 109, Redfern, 11-20, out 1	1	1	1½
Dandelion, 112, W. Davis, 3-1, 3-5.... 2	2	2	2½
‡Pasadena, 122, Hildebrand, 5-1, 1-1.. 1	3	3	3½
‡Oxford, 102, H. Cochran, 5-1, 1-1..... 3	4	4	
‡Roderick Dhu, 99, Kunz, 11-20, out. 6	5	5	
Priority, 102, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 50-1. 5	6	6	

Spur, 96, O'Brien, 100-1, 30-1.....

*Threw rider and was withdrawn. †Coupled in betting as National Stable's entry. ‡Coupled in betting as J. McLaughlin's entry.

Time—1:12. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., by Ben Strome-The Humber, owned by the National Stable and trained by S. T. Lawlor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cup Preliminary Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, entered for the Brighton Cup, weight for age; one mile and a half.

	S.	1¼.	F.
Africander, 126, O'Neil, 20-1, 5-1...	4	4	1h
McChesney, 126, Redfern, 3-2, 3-5....	1	1	2n
Eugenia Burch, 123, Hildebrand, 7-1, 2-1.....	2	2	3½
The Picket, 128, Lyne, 7-5, 2-5.....	3	3	4
Major Daingerfield, 126, J. Martin, 9-1, 2-1.....	5	5	5

Time—2:34. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, owned by Sim Deimel and trained by F. S. Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Dick Bernard, 100, J. Callahan, 3-1, 6-5.....	7	1	1°
Canteen, 98, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1.....12	3	2h	
Stolen Moments, 98, Orimmins, 5-1, 2-1.13	5	3h	
Brooklynite, 97, Kunz, 12-1, 5-1..... 9	4	4	
The Southerner, 103, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1. 8	11	5	
Gay Lothario, 99, Travers, 8-1, 3-1.... 2	6	6	
Naughty Lady, 98, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1 1	2	7	
Grevina, 108, Higgins, 30-1, 12-1..... 3	10	8	
Sais, 107, Redfern, 30-1, 10-1..... 4	9	9	
Cottage Maid, 105, Burns, 40-1, 12-1.. 5	7	10	
South Trimble, 101, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1.. 6	8	11	
Allan, 98, W. Davis, 5-1, 2-1.....10	12	12	
Gold Dome, 98, O'Brien, 100-1, 30-1..11	13	13	

Time—1:45 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Florist-Veronica. Owned by E. E. Smathers and trained by F. M. Taylor.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies two years old, special weights; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Fancy Dress, 107, Redfern, 3-2, 7-10.. 2	1	1½	
Long Days, 107, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1. 1	4	2½	
Lucy Young, 107, F. Hewitt, 30-1, 12-1 3	2	2h	
Miss Modesty, 107, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1... 8	3	4	
Jennie McCabe, 107, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1.....	10	10	5
High Life, 107, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1.....	9	6	6
Queen Rose, 107, H. Cochran, 15-1, 6-1.....	4	5	7
My Buela, 107, Lyne, 16-5, 6-5.....	5	9	8
Linda Lee, 107, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1.13	11	9	
Gallce, 108, Hoffler, 100-1, 30-1.... 6	8	10	
Nightmare, 107, T. Burns, 40-1, 12-1. 7	7	11	
Smiling Alice, 107, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1.....	14	14	12
Prude, 108, Higgins, 100-1, 40-1....11	13	13	
Favermeer, 107, J. Taylor, 500-1, 200-1.....	12	12	14
Sea Girl, 107, W. Davis, 60-1, 20-1...15	15	15	

Time—1:00 3-5. Fair start. Won easily, place handily. Winner br. f. by Ben Brush-Costume, owned by J. R. Keene and trained by James Raine.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1904; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Topic 112	Revane 111
*Ben Crockett.....108	W. Wirt 107
Bob Murphy 106	Cascine 106
Grayling 105	Olaf 105
Glad Smile.....105	*Toi San.....104
Wild Thistle.....103	Boxwood 103
Conceit 103	*The Lady Rohesia... 98
*Fickle 98	*My Mate.....98

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Pasilaker 140	Woden 132
East Kelston.....130	Jim Slick.....135
Numeral 135	

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Incubator 111	Jerry Pioneer 108
Lord Advocate.....106	Locket 106
Proceeds 105	Montebank 104
Jane Holly 105	Lord Badge.....103
Little Em.....100	*Kickshaw 100
*Eagle 99	*Stevedore 98
*Dapple Gold.....98	*Garnish 98

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Produce Stakes, for two-year-olds; second part, for fillies; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

*Tanya 121	Sella Signora.....114
Floralie 114	Coy Maid.....114
*Princess Rupert.....111	Flinders 111
Raiment 111	Sparkling 109
*Rose of Dawn.....109	

*H. B. Duryea's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

Fulsus 117	Cincinnatus 107
Carbuncle 114	Sonoma Belle.....103
Leader 113	Councilman 99
Grey Friar.....111	

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Sir Brillar.....110	La Golden.....110
Palm Tree.....110	Ivanhoe 110
Drone 110	Migraine 110
Saulsberry 110	Ascot Belle.....107
Otsego 110	Fair Reveler.....107
Midnight Storm.....110	Red Fox.....107
Sir Ralph.....110	Bulwark 107
Black Prince.....110	Santa Catalina.....107

DAN PATCH SICK.

Noted Pacer Has Strangulated Hernia, but Will Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 13.—Dan Patch, the pacer, is dangerously sick at the Fair Grounds here. His trouble is strangulated hernia. Three veterinarians are in attendance. At 9 o'clock this evening they expressed the opinion that he would recover, but agreed that he would not be able to do any more fast work this season. He was to have paced here to-morrow. M. W. Savage, owner of the horse, arrived here to-night from Savage Station, Minn. Patch was indisposed after he was worked out Monday afternoon, but at feed time he ate heartily and appeared to be in good condition. At midnight he became restless, and from that hour until 6 o'clock this evening he grew rapidly worse.

Two-Speed Gears for Road Racing.

There has been considerable discussion over the question of the two-speed gear's value in road races. It has been a disputed question whether the variable gear is the faster where the maximum speed of the rider is required. On this question, which is of general interest to cyclists, an authority says:

"There is no room for doubt that by the use of the variable gear the rider who travels at a moderate and steady pace not only derives a great deal of comfort and pleasure, but that he also makes considerably better time—that is, he goes further with the same expenditure of energy.

"Proof of this statement has been abundantly borne out by our own experience and by others of an observing nature, who note the distances they ride and the number of miles per hour they usually average. Particularly is the difference noticeable in a rolling or hilly country, and especially when the wheelman with a two-speed gear has a companion who uses a gear corresponding to either the high or the low one of his machine.

"The reason for this is almost self-evident. On a very slight down grade the bicycle will barely coast on, if it does so, a very slight assistance by means of the high gear gives it almost a birdlike flight, whereas to attain the same pace with the lower gear one must pedal until his legs ache; when a steep hill is encountered, which requires great effort on the high gear, or it is impossible to employ it, the low gear renders it of no serious inconvenience or discomfort. It is on roads with many ups and downs that the rider with the two-speed gear finds that unconsciously he is ahead of his companions who are without this device.

"It would seem well worth while to put the two-speed gear to a thorough test in road racing over a few long, hilly courses, to settle the question of its value for fast road work."

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Dick Bernard, owned by E. E. Smathers and entered to sell for $1,800 in the fifth race, was bid up to $3,000 after the race in the interest of A. L. Aste, owner of Canteen, the second horse. Mr. Smathers retaining Dick Bernard for $5 additional. Failing to get the winner, H. T. Griffin, trainer for Aste, then claimed from Mrs. L. Curtis the fast mare, Stolen Moments, for $1,870.

An outbreak of heavy betting caused uncommon activity in the Brighton Beach betting ring yesterday, and when the races ended J. C. Yeager was much talked about by the layers and backers, he having been the chief backer of Africander. Yeager is supposed to have acted as agent for the stable of Frank Farrell and S. Deimel, in which Africander is trained, and as he got prices ranging from 25 to 1 down to 10 to 1 against the horse, the stable's winnings must have been very large. Some other notable plunges were made, one of the largest of the day being a $10,000 commission sent into the ring by E. R. Thomas on St. Valentine, beaten in the second race.

The National Stable, in which Belle Strome is the best-known horse, will sell out all its horses in training some time in the course of the Morris Park meeting. The establishment, which is said to be owned by A. Lamar, has been fairly successful, and early in the Spring made a sensational double coup, winning with two long-chance horses on the same day.

Belle Strome went to the post for her race with her mouth very tender from the effect of trouble with her teeth, and after running out on the turf, which very nearly beat her, was attributed to the condition of her mouth. Bettors were unaware of the filly's ailment, however, as she started an odds on favorite.

Spar, officially a starter in the third race, had two jockeys, but even then did not get to the post. McDonald weighed in to ride the gelding, but was pitched out of the saddle when the horse started to the post. O'Brien was put up then after a long delay, and in turn was thrown. He remounted, but even with the aid of three grooms he could not get Spar past the paddock turn, and after the Stewards had waited for a reasonable length of time, the starter was ordered to send the other horses away without Spar, who was led back to his stable. As he had been posted as a starter, however, bets stood.

9,000-Mile Auto Tour in Europe.

After covering more than 9,000 miles in an automobile over the roads of England, Scotland, and France, Charles F. Weber and J. W. Wakem of Chicago have returned home with a higher regard for American-made motor cars. The trip abroad was the longest ever made by an American automobile, and the fact that the journey was completed without the least trouble beyond ordinary adjustments is looked upon as one of the greatest recommendations for power-driven machines of home manufacture.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

TO-DAY—THE SECOND HALF OF THE $15,000 PRODUCE STAKES and 5 other races; including Steeplechase. MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 12:10 and 12:50 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

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NEW YORKS TOOK TWO FROM BOSTON YESTERDAY

Local Team Placed Ninety-fifth Victory of Season to Its Credit.

ONE TIE GAME FOR AMERICANS

Brooklyn Defeated Quakers at Washington Park — Champion Pittsburgs Beaten Twice by Cincinnati.

Rain or wet grounds interfered with the American League games yesterday, but all of the National contests scheduled were decided. The New Yorks attained their ninety-fifth victory by beating Boston twice, and Cincinnati took two games from Pittsburg, causing the champions to drop back into third place again. At Brooklyn Hanlon's men partially redeemed themselves for their double defeat on Monday by beating the Philadelphians 5 to 2. Three games were to have been played by American League teams, but only Boston and Philadelphia were successful. The result after seven innings was that neither team scored a run. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
New York, 9; Boston, 2.
(7 innings.)
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 2.
(7 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York...	..	10	9	11	14	15	19	17	95	.738
Chicago.....	7	..	11	8	9	15	13	10	73	.594
Pittsburg....	9	11	..	10	6	12	14	11	75	.591
Cincinnati...	7	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	73	.570
St. Louis....	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.500
Brooklyn....	2	4	7	6	5	..	13	11	46	.362
Boston.....	2	8	3	6	7	9	..	11	46	.354
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	8	5	..	38	.235
Games lost..	34	52	52	55	65	81	84	91		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn (2 games.)
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

American League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Boston, 0; Philadelphia, 0, (7 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston.....	..	7	10	10	9	10	13	20	79	.617
New York...	6	..	12	8	11	13	13	14	77	.616
Philadelphia.	9	8	..	8	8	10	11	11	69	.568
Chicago.....	9	10	6	..	12	10	11	15	73	.566
Cleveland...	10	7	10	8	..	10	9	15	69	.556
St. Louis....	9	6	6	5	7	..	10	10	53	.424
Detroit.....	7	6	7	4	10	11	..	11	52	.413
Washington..	2	3	2	4	4	9	7	..	31	.244
Games lost..	49	48	53	56	55	72	74	96		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Outplay the Boston Team and Win Two Games.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Boston team was outplayed by the New Yorks in both games of the double-header to-day, the first contest being taken by the visitors by a score of 3 to 1, and the second by 9 to 2. For seven innings of the first game McGinnity and Wilhelm were the conspicuous performers, and the hitting was very moderate. Up to that period the score was a tie, each team having scored a run. In the fourth inning Mertes, after McGann's fly had been taken by Tenney, batted safely to right field, but Dahlen was thrown out at first by Geier. Dunn made a nice hit to right field, which scored Mertes, and shortly afterward Dunn wound up the inning by attempting to steal second. The Bostons also tallied a run after two were out. Abbatcchio reached first on a force hit, and got home on singles of Cooley and Moran. No more runs were made until the eighth inning, when Warner hit safely to right field. Wilhelm's poor throw put McGinnity on first, and Bresnahan sent both runners across the plate on a hit to centre field for two bases.

The New Yorks had everything their own way in the second game, and the pitching of Ames was so effective that only two hits were made off his delivery and these were by Cooley. Boston's only runs were scored in the third inning. A missed third strike placed Pittinger on first base, and Geier waited for four bad balls. Willis struck out, and Pittinger was caught trying to steal third. Tenney and Sullivan, the latter taking the place of Abbatichis, who was hit in the wrist by a pitched ball, both got their bases on balls, and on Cooley's double to centre Geier and Tenney scored. The New Yorks scored their runs in the first four innings, and after the seventh the game was called on account of darkness. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bres'han, cf..0	2	3	0	0	
Browne, rf...0	1	1	0	0	
McGann, lb..0	0	12	0	0	
Mertes, lf...1	1	0	0	0	
Dahlen, ss..0	1	2	5	0	
Dunn, 3b...0	1	2	2	0	
Gilbert, 2b..0	0	1	7	0	
Warner, c...1	1	5	0	0	
McGin'ty, p..1	0	1	0	0	
Total 3	6	27	14	1	

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Geir, 2b....0	0	1	3	0	
Willis, 1b...0	0	1	11	0	0
Tenny, rf...0	0	1	3	0	0
Abb'chio, ss.1	0	1	4	5	1
Cooley, lf...0	1	3	1	0	0
Moran, 3b...0	2	2	2	2	
Needham, c..0	1	2	2	1	
Fisher, cf...0	0	1	0	0	
Wilhelm, p..0	0	0	0	2	
Total 1	6	27	14	5	

New York.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Needham, Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Browne, Dunn, Moran. Double plays—Abbatichio, Geier, and Willis; Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 3. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 1; by McGinnity, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bres'han, cf..1	3	1	0	0	
Browne, rf...0	1	1	0	0	
McGann, lb..2	2	8	0	0	
Mertes, lf...1	2	0	0	0	
Dahlen, ss..0	0	2	3	0	
Dunn, 3b....0	2	1	1	1	
Gilbert, 2b..0	0	5	5	1	
Warner, c...0	0	5	1	1	
Ames, p.....1	1	0	0	0	
Total 5	10	27	10	3	

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Geier, 2b....1	0	1	3	1	
Willis, 1b...0	0	10	0	0	
Tenney, rf...1	0	1	0	0	
Sullivan, ss.0	0	0	1	1	
Cooley, lf...0	2	1	0	0	
Moran, 3b...0	0	0	0	1	
Needham, c..0	0	3	1	0	
Fisher, cf...0	0	1	0	1	
Pittinger, p.0	0	1	2	1	
Total 2	2	27	7	5	

New York.....	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	9
Boston.....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

First base on errors—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Cooley, Dunn. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Stolen base—Bresnahan. Double plays—Willis, (unassisted;) Abbatticchio and Willis. First base on balls—Off Ames, 4; off Pittinger, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Ames, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 6; by Pittinger, 4. Passed ball—Needham. Wild pitches—Pittinger, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Attendance, 3,305.

BROOKLYN, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

Fraser and Dooin were mainly responsible for the Philadelphia team's defeat by Brooklyn yesterday, their errors giving to Hanlon's men three of the five runs. It was a very ordinary game, devoid of any brilliant playing, and the attendance, due probably to the threatening weather, was one of the smallest of the season. Batch, one of the recently drafted players from the Holyoke, Mass., team, made his first appearance at third base on the Brooklyn team, but he received no chances in the field, and out of four times at bat never hit a ball outside of the infield. The batting of both teams was light, each scoring but six hits. In the third inning Sheckard made too vigorous a protest against being called out on strikes, and was ordered off the field by Umpire Moran. Dobbs took his place.

After two men were out in the third inning, singles by Cronin and Dillon, Lumley's three base hit to left field, and Dooin's fumble of a thrown ball gave the Brooklyns three runs. They scored again in the seventh on a base on balls to Babb, a stolen base, and Jordan's hit. Dooin, however, should have put out Babb on McGee's throw to Fraser, and he to the catcher. Dooin also failed to hold Gleason's throw after attempting to stop Sheckard from stealing, and Gessler tallied after reaching first on called balls. Titus's long hit to left field in the fifth inning resulted in a home run, and Philadelphia's second run was scored on a base on balls, Thomas's base hit and Bergen's wild throw to second. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf..0	2	3	0	0	
Gleason, 2b.0	0	4	2	0	
Wolv'ton, 3b.0	1	2	1	0	
McGee, rf...0	0	0	1	0	
Lush, 1b....0	1	6	0	0	
Titus, lf....1	1	0	1	0	
Hulswitt, ss.1	0	1	4	0	
Dooin, c....0	0	7	3	3	
Fraser, p...0	1	2	5	0	
Total....2	6	24	17	3	

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dillon, 1b..1	2	5	0	0	
Gessler, cf..1	0	0	0	0	
Lumley, rf..1	1	4	0	0	
Sheckard, lf.0	0	1	0	0	
Dobbs, lf...0	0	3	0	0	
Babb, ss....1	0	2	2	2	
Batch, 3b...0	0	0	2	0	
Bergen, c...0	0	10	2	1	
Jordan, 2b..0	1	3	1	0	
Cronin, p...1	1	0	0	0	
Total....5	6	27	5	3	

Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn.....	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	—5

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cronin, 2; off Fraser, 4. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Cronin, 6; by Fraser, 4. Home run—Titus. Three-base hit—Lumley. Two-base hit—Dillon. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dobbs, Batch. Double plays—Dooin and Gleason; Jordan and Dillon. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,000.

CINCINNATI WON TWO GAMES.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 13.—Pittsburg lost two games to Cincinnati to-day and went back to third place. The locals were outbatted in both games, but Pittsburg's errors came at most opportune times, allowing Cincinnati enough unearned runs to capture both games. The second game was called in the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 4,428. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf..0	1	1	0	0	
Dolan, lb...0	2	11	0	1	
Sebring, rf..0	1	0	1	0	
Odwell, lf...0	1	1	0	0	
Steinfl't, 3b.1	0	1	3	0	
Corcor'n, ss.0	0	1	3	1	
Huggins, 2b.0	1	2	2	0	
Street, c....0	0	4	0	0	
Walker, p...0	0	0	1	0	
Totals 2	6	27	11	2	

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Leach, 3b...0	1	0	1	0	
Beaum't, cf..0	0	2	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b.1	2	2	2	1	
Wagner, lf..0	2	0	2	0	
Brans'd, 1b.0	2	9	1	0	
Kruger, ss..0	1	2	3	1	
Phelps, c....0	0	4	0	0	
Lynch, p...0	1	0	2	0	
Totals 1	7	24	10	2	

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Wagner, Lynch. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, Sebring, Street, Leach. Double play—Beaumont and Phelps. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 1; off Lynch, 1. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Hit with ball—By Lynch, 2. Struck out—By Walker, 4; by Lynch, 4. Passed ball—Phelps. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf..0	0	1	0	0	
Dolan, lb...0	0	1	1	0	
Sebring, rf..0	0	1	1	0	
Odwell, lf...0	0	1	0	0	
Steinfl't, 3b.0	0	1	1	0	
Corcoran, ss.0	0	0	3	1	
Huggins, 2b.1	1	3	4	1	
Schlei, c....1	1	5	0	0	
Harper, p...0	1	2	1	0	
Total....4	7	21	9	3	

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Leach, 3b...1	1	1	2	1	
Be'mont, cf..0	1	1	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b..0	0	0	1	0	
Wagner, lf..1	2	1	3	0	0
Brans'd, 1

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.73
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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AN UNDESIRABLE HONOR.

Republicans of standing and repute who have been mentioned as possible candidates for the Governorship have with no little haste and insistence taken themselves out of the field. Outside of the ranks of the politicians no Republican has seemed willing to be the nominee.

There are two very good reasons why the acceptance of the nomination by a Republican of high character would be a mistake. One is that according to the general expectation the Republicans are to be beaten in New York this Fall. The second reason is that such a Republican, were he elected, would be compelled by his honor and his conscience to attempt the exposure and destruction of the ring of unworthy and corrupt men who have established themselves in the various departments of the State Government in the last half-dozen years, and the "grafters," though he might drive them out of Albany, would pretty certainly be numerous enough and influential enough to put an end to the political career of their destroyer.

Ex-Secretary ROOT and Mr. HENRY W. TAFT promptly put a stop to the use of their names. The other names heard in pre-convention gossip have almost without exception been those of faithful organization men who, if installed in the Executive Chamber at Albany, would shut their eyes to the unclean doings about them, leaving the "grafters" unmolested. A complacent and collusive Governor of that sort might escape the smirch and scandal of an exposure achieved without his aid—probably he would not. If such an exposure came either through a legislative investigation or through the more certain processes of the criminal courts the delinquent Executive would be completely done for politically. So it would appear that the family and friends of any Republican who may be the nominee of the convention which meets at Saratoga to-day will have good cause for anxiety.

On the other hand, a Democrat, say a Democrat of the high quality and firm temper of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, who should be elected Governor, would make for himself a National reputation in reforming and purifying the State offices at Albany. Probably nobody but a Democrat can occupy that office during the next two years and leave it with a good record behind him and a political future before him.

THE CASE OF THE LENA.

It would be an abuse of our hospitality if the Russian armed transport Lena, after completing the needed repairs to her machinery and taking aboard a supply of coal at San Francisco, should go out upon the high seas and capture an American merchant vessel on her way to Japan. The Lena would in that case be using our neutral territory as a base of operations—not only against Japan, but against ourselves, a proceeding the indecency of which could hardly fail to be perceived in St. Petersburg.

Neutrals offer their hospitality to belligerent vessels for no such purpose. The Lena cannot lawfully ask anything of us which would increase her efficiency as a ship of war or would directly enable her to continue her depredations upon the commerce of the Pacific. In theory the only supplies a belligerent ship can ask in a neutral port are those of common necessity, things so remote from the requirements of war as not to be in the strict sense articles of belligerent use. In accordance with this theory we may properly supply the Lena with sufficient coal to carry her to the nearest Russian port, Vladivostok; we may permit her to make repairs strictly necessary to her seaworthiness. These things would be done on the general theory that she was going out, not to fight, but to make the best of her way home. If she does fight, if she attacks and makes prizes of our ships or of any ships bearing merchandise to the enemy of Russia, Japan would not in the strict sense of international law have a cause of complaint against us, since our intent in furnishing the supplies would have to be taken into account. But we should have first-rate grounds for sending a strong remonstrance to the Government at St. Petersburg.

The merchants of the Pacific Coast, with whose business plans the mere coming of the Lena has seriously interfered, will expect the Administration to deal with the somewhat delicate question in a manner to inflict upon them only the minimum of possible harm. That our own commerce at the verge of our territorial waters five thousand miles from the seat of war should be molested, or that our merchants should be deterred from their ventures by an extension on the tension of the zone of hostile action, is contrary to the modern theory of neutral rights, and not to be put up with in meekness and patience.

THE PRESIDENTIAL "WE."

In the twelve thousand words or more that Mr. ROOSEVELT devoted in his letter of acceptance to showing why "good Americans should refuse for the sake of the welfare of the Nation to change the National policy," there are but four allusions to the Congress of the United States, and all together not more than a hundred words. It is an inference with some mathematical basis that one hundred and twenty to one is about the President's estimate of his own importance as compared with that of the people's representatives. The references to the Congress include a mention of the passage of the Currency act of 1900, the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, from which Mr. CORTELYOU was promoted to the management of Mr. ROOSEVELT's campaign, the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, and the legislation for the Philippines.

We can imagine a certain grim smile on the face of Mr. CANNON as he searched the letter transmitted to him for allusions to the work that he and his associates in Congress had done in the last three years. Though Mr. ROOSEVELT employs the convenient pronoun sacred to the use of the sovereign in monarchical lands, the connotation is singularly plain and plainly singular. Mr. CANNON might well recall the objection of a fellow-member of the House of Representatives in the last session to a phrase in a conference report in which the term "the Senate" was used as a plural nominative. "Every one in this House," explained the objector, "knows that the Senate is IT."

A PROMPT RESPONSE.

Mayor MCCLELLAN has replied very promptly to the letter of the Civil Service Reform Association to which we referred yesterday morning. He thanks the association for bringing to his attention the matters complained of in the letter, says that he has already instituted an investigation, and adds: "I shall be glad if you will at any time in this way or in any other way in your power assist the present city administration in enforcing the civil service law both in letter and spirit."

Nothing could be more satisfactory than this response, and if the investigation shall be conducted in the same spirit, as we have no reason to doubt that it will be, the facts will be brought out and the way will be opened for the correction of serious abuses, especially as the law directly provides that "the violation by any person in the city service of any provision of the civil service law or of these rules shall be considered sufficient cause for the removal of such person." The violations alleged by the association were of the provisions intended to secure the equal rights of all workingmen seeking employment from the city. It is the grossest wrong that men capable of doing good work and shown to be so by proper tests and vouchers should be shoved aside in favor of applicants who have the indorsement of the political leaders. This not only results in grave injury to the service, but it is an insult to the manhood of the workingmen and converts employment by the city into a form of political servitude.

THE ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Whoever imagines that mimic warfare is child's play rather than man's work would have been completely undeceived by witnessing the army manoeuvres in Virginia. It is probable that a very large proportion of the troops engaged had never done such hard work in their lives in the way of severe and long-continued physical exercise. In fact, one of the problems that must have been most troublesome to Gen. CORBIN in arranging the details of the manoeuvres was how to work men little accustomed to hard exercise out of doors so as not to break them down in spirit as well as in body. This was effected not only by the assumption that 3 o'clock in the afternoon was "night" and that operations should then cease until midnight, but by his sounding of the recall when there seemed to be danger of working troops not inured to campaigning beyond the limit of elasticity if not of endurance. Even with these precautions the work was quite sufficiently severe. The commanding Generals necessarily made such dispositions and such requisitions upon their commands as they would have made in actual warfare, and this meant fatigue for the most seasoned soldiers and a cruel ordeal for the less seasoned. The flanking march of thirty-seven miles by BARRY's brigade across country and through woods and streams was such an achievement as would have entitled those who performed it to have bragged about it ever after if it had been performed in actual war. That so large a proportion of them should have been able and willing to march in the review next day was little if at all short of positively heroic.

The manoeuvres made it plain to the observing civilian that they are the necessary complement for the organized militia, and indeed for the regular army, of the tactical exercises of the drill room or the drill ground, the intermediate step being such manoeuvres as can be performed upon a limited scale at regular army posts or at the State camps, which have added so much to the efficiency of the National Guard in those States which have instituted them. As is well said in the provisional instructions issued by the General Staff:

> These manoeuvres simulate the conditions of war, and, by making free use of large and diversified areas, acquaint the troops with the physical features and difficulties of actual warfare. While they furnish almost the only opportunity for the exercise of the functions of the higher commanders and their staff officers in the field in time of peace, officers of all grades, and the enlisted men as well, obtain a large view of military operations and the combination of the three arms, realize the importance of the elements of time and space, and learn to appreciate the labor attending the transportation and supply of large bodies of troops.

It is in fact in the departments of supply quite as much as in the fighting arms that the amateur soldier betrays his amateurism. In fact, it is within the recollection of everybody that the United States Army itself has exhibited an amateurish helplessness when the question was of rapidly assembling, equipping, and supplying an expeditionary force smaller than that which assembled last week in Virginia. The conception of an army as a community in motion as self-subsistent and self-sufficient in time of war as a stationary community of the same size in time of peace is one which can be realized only by experience involving experiment. It is most encouraging that Col. WAGNER, the Chief Umpire of the Manassas manoeuvres, should have found the National Guard as actual troops in the field "more efficient than he had ventured to hope."

The two chief monuments of Secretary ROOT's administration, so far as the usual and proper work of the War Department is concerned, are the General Staff law and the militia law; the one designed to promote co-ordination and co-operation among the various arms and departments of the army, the other to promote a like co-ordination and co-operation between the army and the organized militia. Recent experience of war at least induced the authors of the militia law, antiquated for half a century, but only just now superseded, to provide for "general trainings." The manoeuvres at Manassas are the modern form of those trainings. With the simulation of warlike operations under the constant criticism of experts we have the best means of insuring harmony and preparedness between the first line of National defense, which is constituted by the regular army, and the second line of the organized militia, which can afford to give but a week in a year to preparation, the best guarantee that neither Bull Run nor Tampa shall occur again. For it is to be noted that the criticism is by no means confined to the decisions of the umpires in the field, but is applied also to every organization that took part in the manoeuvres through the medium of an observer specially detailed to watch it and to report upon it. Every branch of the service is thus tested and all the weak points noted. To complain of the cost of the manoeuvres is to complain of an addition to our existing military expenditure, say, of 1 per cent., when that addition is precisely what is needed to insure that we are getting the worth of the other 99 per cent. It is not in the main to be expected that any perceptible fraction of the American people will sympathize with a complaint so conspicuously marked by penny wisdom and pound folly.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.

Some recent official figures which will have great value for all who are interested in whatever promotes substantial progress toward higher standards of civilization show that practical temperance is steadily gaining ground in Great Britain. Since 1899 there has been a marked falling off in the per capita consumption of spirits by the British nation, the contraction being in sharp contrast to the steady annual increase up to that year. The per capita is still too large to give much comfort to those identified with the total abstinence propaganda, but that it is declining instead of increasing shows that the best results to be hoped for from the temperance movement are beginning to be seen. Hard drinking is bad form socially, and the nightly debauches of our five-bottle ancestors survive only in the gouty diathesis of their more prudent descendants. Even among those who use wine and spirits habitually, drunkenness is regarded as disqualifying a man or woman for a position in respectable society.

An explanation of the lessened spirit consumption is likely to be sought in the general business depression and the restricted ability of those who live by labor to purchase intoxicants. As a matter of fact, however, the business conditions are such as to discourage this line of inquiry. It is extremely difficult for those who are trying to create a popular scare over the British fiscal outlook to explain the fact that the country is really prosperous. This is very clearly shown in the income tax returns. Ten years ago for every penny in the pound assessed in this tax the returns were $10,900,000. Last year they were $12,725,000. From this the conclusion is irresistible that the income of the middle and upper classes has increased about 30 per cent. in ten years. From an analysis of these returns it appears that the only class reached by this tax which shows reduced earnings is the farmer class. We must consequently look for some other and better explanation of more temperate drinking than is found in national poverty. To assume that it is due to the recognition by all classes of drinkers of the fact that temperance has substantial advantages over intemperance is at once reasonable and agreeable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our recent presentation of evidence in Mrs. EDDY's own handwriting that it was not until years after her system had assumed a close approximation to its present form that she thought of calling it either her own invention or a divine revelation, receives extended comment from The Medical News. Admitting that our evidence was unquestionable and conclusive in proving the close and direct connection between the quack presumably honest and the quack confessedly dishonest, The Medical News [illegible] Woodbridge Riley in an article published some time ago in The Psychological Review that Mrs. EDDY's debt to "Dr." QUIMBY of Portland is not a matter of much consequence, since both, as he expressed it, "drew their philosophic trickle from a common source," the vaporings of itinerant magnetizers who were so successfully exploiting New England credulity at the time when Mrs. EDDY made her often-described pilgrimage in search of health. "Hence," declares The Medical News, "the true history of 'mental science' is to be traced, not to the original QUIMBY, but to the indiscriminate practice of mesmerism along in the forties and fifties, and to the crude attempts of Yankee philosophers to explain the borderland phenomena of hypnoidal states." In a way, of course, this is true, for the healing charlatans of all kinds utilize the same power, and the only basis for the claim to originality made by each is his or her resort to one rather than another of the innumerable methods of conveying suggestion after the patient's attention has been fixed. But when, as in the case of Mrs. EDDY, the charlatan risks all on the veracity of his account as to how he acquired miraculous attributes, it is well worth while to demonstrate that the account is not only false, but knowingly false. Mrs. EDDY's doctrine is, indeed, a product of "the crude attempts of Yankee philosophers to explain the borderland phenomena of hypnoidal states," but it is also an unblushing theft from the writings and teachings of one known Yankee philosopher. For years she gave him full credit, and was content to work the healing game in the humble guise of a follower. Then, tiring of this rôle, she boldly ignored all obligations and declared herself the inspired teacher of a new religion. Such being the circumstances, it seems to us of importance to show the facts as they are, with all their implications of deliberate mendacity. "Christian Science" is of the exact quality of its sponsor, and to destroy her reputation is to destroy its vogue—or ought to be, and would be if its votaries were amenable to reason.

—Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN's recent letter on the negro problem as it exists in the South has attracted attention in all parts of the country, and another letter of his, just published in The Charleston News and Courier, shows that, through a "clipping bureau," doubtless, he has kept close watch on the comment it has excited. Of this, he says, much has been commendatory, not a little adverse, and most of it fair, but he is evidently deeply angered by the fact that it has been almost always a negro writer that impugned his motives and misstated his position. Their favorite answer to his arguments has been to charge him with ingratitude to their race. "They say," writes the ex-Governor, "that I was lifted out of obscurity by negro votes and placed in high office; that thereby I reached all the honor, reputation, and, some add, wealth, which they say I possess; and that after all this, for me to take sides to-day with the white race of the South is a heinous offense." After vigorously denying that he ever has been, is, or will be anything except a sincere friend of the negro, the ex-Governor makes this eloquent summary of his political history: "If I was obscure, I was not lifted into notoriety by negro votes, but in spite of them. If I was unhonored, all the honors that came to me were the reward of reform work against negro rascals—coupled, of course, with white rascals in about the ratio of one to twenty in numbers. If I was poor, I sacrificed all that I had saved from my professional earnings in ten years in the great fight of 1876, and loaded myself with debts for the expenses of that campaign, which it took me nearly ten years more to cancel, but which my negro supporters and calumniators never lifted a finger to relieve me of. Such are the plain, provable facts which no man, white or black, can dispute. Whatever my sins or shortcomings, ingratitude was never one of them, nor did the negro vote ever bring to me anything but loss of time, of money, of reputation, and of personal safety in the State where I had lived twelve years, and where all my interests lay." Those who know the present feeling in South Carolina toward Gov. CHAMBERLAIN find difficulty in trusting their own memories of the time to which he refers as one when he was in some personal danger there, and they need not be told that he needs no defense from accusation of any sort. The negroes who attack him for "ingratitude" are simply giving needless proofs that his much-discussed letter judged them correctly.

—Saratoga barkeepers were quoted yesterday as speaking contemptuously of the Republican statesmen assembled there, for the reason—very good, of course, from a barkeeping point of view—that the statesmen were absurdly temperate and left the dispensers of liquid excitement in cruelly unprofitable loneliness. When this lament was voiced the rank and file of the Republican delegates had not reached the Springs, and, as there is not known to be very much difference as regards thirst between them and their political opponents of the same grade, perhaps by this time the barkeepers have recovered their serenity. Perhaps, on the other hand, they haven't and will not, even after the statesmen of the other party reach the place. For, though there are still marked differences between the habits of those attending a political convention and those which characterize a gathering of women earnestly interested in the advocacy of total abstinence, still the old days of industrious indulgence in rum are pretty well past for everybody not distinctly of the slums, and when men of ordinary intelligence meet for any purpose not avowedly hilarious, they feel so deeply the need to have their wits about them that they usually take some care not to lose them. This is the new, or comparatively new, attitude on the drink question, and Saratoga barkeepers are not the only people who have failed to realize the great effect it has had on social customs.

—It has been suggested that if the heavily armed transport—or the lightly armed cruiser—which has created so much excitement by calling at San Francisco for coal—and everything else her commander can think of—does go outside the Golden Gate to lie in wait for merchantmen bound with contraband for Japan, American enterprise demands that excursion steamers be at once chartered on which deeply interested crowds can go out to observe the subsequent proceedings. The idea is alluring, and no doubt, if the execution of the plan is found practicable, there will be somebody to execute it. It will not, however, be much of a "naval battle" that the excursionists will see, even if they are so lucky as to see anything. The potential victims of the Lena will not fight and they cannot run, and, of course, with Occidental spectators looking on, their crews would not meet the fate which has occasionally befallen the crews of Japanese vessels in similar circumstances. If, indeed, a United States torpedo boat bearing the vehement name of Paul Jones should by any chance take a hand in an episode of this sort there would be something worth seeing—for those whose taste runs to pyrotechnics with an accompaniment of carnage. But this is only a dream. The Lena is sure to behave herself like a little lady as long as she remains in waters that excursionists could possibly reach, and the Paul Jones will have no opportunity to prove her right to her incongruously masculine title.

Russia's "Little Partridge."

From The London Globe.

It is not generally known that Kuropatkin [illegible] Russian. The Japanese have [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE SERIO-COMIC CECILIA LOFTUS

The Mantle of I. Zangwill Does the Split Over Vaudeville.

CECILIA—CISSY ON THE SIDE

An Exquisite Story and a Delicious Character Marred by Forced Wit and Mock Herbics.

Alderman Maper, J. P., of Holly Hall.....W. J. Butler
Robert Maper, his son, of Oxford.....Earl Ryder
Jack Doherty of the Irish Guards.....H. Reeves Smith
Montmorency Josephs.....Herbert Standing
O'Flanagan of the people.....Charles Bowser
Jolly Jack Jenkins.....T. Hayes Hunter
Signor Pelonl.....George Le Soir
Black Diamond.....Emmett Shackelford
Jennings.....Frederick Reynolds
Wilkinson.....Gilman Haskell
Master Hubert Lee Carter.....Harold De Becker
Mrs. Maper of Holly Hall.....Eva Vincent
Mrs. Lee Carter of Mayfair.....Kate Pattison Selten
Mrs. O'Keefe of the castle.....Ethel Greybrooke
Marcelle.....Julia Dean
Mother Ursula of the convent.....Rose Ambon
Miss Joan Lee Carter of the nursery, Mayfair.....Nesta De Becker
Bessie Bilhook.....Nellie Butler
Lily St. Evremonde.....Rose Hubbard

To what base uses do we return for our dust! Mr. Israel Zangwill is one of the few of the younger writers of fiction who really matter; but when, some years ago, he attempted the stage with "The Children of the Ghetto" he failed signally and disastrously because his art was too deep and exquisite (and his subject too redolent of low life) for popular consumption. Achilles like, he thenceforth sulked in the tent of his fiction, until he was tempted to write again for the stage by two talented young actresses in search of vehicles.

In "Merely Mary Ann" he did what only a factitiously "happy" ending can do to jar and distort a play of exquisite body, but was saved artistically by the no less exquisite art of Miss Eleanor Robson. In "The Serio-Comic Governess," which Cecilia Loftus appeared in last night at the Lyceum, he has played equally fast and loose with equally exquisite material. And here he has no such unfailing resource in the art of his leading lady. But he will more than make up the money he lost in his former and sincere attempt!

For two acts last night the character of Eileen O'Keefe was so archly and charmingly developed by the author, and played with such spirit and grace by Miss Loftus as to raise the highest expectations. Here was a chit of an Irish girl, bubbling over with life and fun, wielding a tongue as sharp as a shaft of sunlight, and as tender in its impact. And the action was deployed in a series of rencontres that showed a master hand at legitimately theatric effect.

From the first, however, Music Hall Cissy stood at the elbow of Cecilia of the two Lyceums, London and New York. She gave a recital in brogue of an Irish legend symbolizing the soul of the girl for whom one life was not enough—and who therefore became actress as well as governess. Then she sang

Michael, Michael, Michael Maginnity.
You're the joy of all the vicinity.

while her comrades of the convent stood by like a musical comedy chorus. In the second act the red flag of danger was waved aloft when, in capacity of governess, Miss Loftus gave her familiar imitations of Ellen Terry, Ada Rehan, and Sarah Bernhardt, and again won the applause we all gave her at Weber & Fields's.

But there was hope of a rational and harmonious story until in the third act Mr. Zangwill brought on a team of vaudeville artists from the Frivolity. Then the whole cast went wild in vaudevillainies. "You called me Bob!" exclaimed the suitor who had just surprised the governess. "Oh, well, you've bobbed up!" she replied. When there was talk of her going on the stage, she was pointed at with an implement for playing billiards. "I'll take my cue," she said, and that was an exit line. Surely the British pun has no worse terrors!

Amid all this sort of thing the situation suddenly became tensely emotional. Miss Loftus confronted at the theatre both her two lovers, each of whom played havoc with her sensibilities until she laughed or cried, swaggered with cigarettes and brandy, or shrank with maiden modesty, danced, fainted, it was meant for a bravura passage, but it was carelessly and prolixly written, and (say it gently) badly overacted.

The result was to leave an audience that had thrilled with exquisite pleasure and purred with the sense of fine comedy quite cold. Then came the last act, and the fests of the two so different lovers. Except for th of the two so different lovers. Except for th in the right key, and the turn with which the story ended brought a comedy moment the most delicious unexpectedness and truth.

The play is a sandwich of the fine bread of character comedy and the condiment of true wit, between which is thrust the corned beef and cabbage of flat and conventional gagging. The music of I. Zangwill is stretched to cover music hall turns that rip it up the middle. A year ago Mr. Pinero delivered a lecture, apropos of the plays of Stevenson, about the frivolity and merretriciousness of books that they approach the stage. The case of Mr. Zangwill is more flagrant than that of his predecessor, because he has shown both dramatic and theatric ability of the highest scope.

The cast, as a whole, is of the highest order, and the production is sumptuously artistic. As the rough and hearty theatrical manager, Herbert Standing, last seen as Candida's cockney father, evinces all the richness of unction and vigorous perfection of technique which we are accustomed to regard as the exclusive property of the elder school. Eva Vincent is equally admirable in a similar vein, repeating the triumph she made last year in a similar part in "Her Own Way." It is worth going to the Lyceum just to see the majestic absurdity of the statue-of-Liberty gesture with which she exerts a cockney authority in her household.

Mr. Reeves Smith again shows himself a comedian of perfect manners and art, though his opportunities are not great. To name the cast is, in fact, to praise it. In her better moments Miss Loftus is at her best, and this is, of course, the very best—which only rouses the angry passions the more because when she is bad she is like the girl with a curl on her forehead.

"THE RAVEN" ON THE STAGE.

Dramatic Version of Poe Poem Seen in Allentown.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 13.—Maurice Campbell's production of George C. Hazelton's play of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven" was seen at the Lyric Theatre here to-night and made a hit.

The star, Frederick Lewis, strongly resembles the poet, and aroused much enthusiasm. The comedy scenes are excellent.

"PARSIFAL" SINGERS HERE.

First Performance of the Opera in English to be in Boston on Oct. 17.

Several of Henry W. Savage's "Parsifal" singers got in from Europe yesterday. They were Christian De Voss, who is to sing the title rôle; Mme. Hanna Mara, Franz Egenieff, Johannes Bischoff, and Putnam Griswold. Mme. Kirkby Lunn, who is to be the Kundry in the English version of Wagner's opera, sailed from the other Continent Saturday and will be here in time for the first orchestra rehearsal.

Mr. De Voss is a native of Amsterdam. He made his début as Walther in "Tannhäuser," and has been the leading tenor of the Netherlands Royal Opera House for two years.

Mme. Mara, who has been a mezzo-soprano at the Stadt Theater in Berlin, will be one of the three who will sing the rôle of Kundry.

Putnam Griswold, who will be the Gurnemanz in Mr. Savage's production, was born in Minnesota. He has lately been in the Stadt Theater in Frankfort.

The first performance of the English "Parsifal" will take place at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, on Oct. 17.

WHERE WAS TOMPKINS?

Many Friends in Many Cabs Anxiously Inquire at Tenderloin Station.

The telephone wires of Police Headquarters and of all the west side precincts were kept busy for over an hour last night in wild efforts to learn what happened to Tompkins.

That Tompkins was no myth even if his troubles might be, was testified to by a Mr. Reeves, who said he lived at the St. James Hotel and was a personal friend of the mysterious Tompkins.

Reeves, accompanied by two friends, drove up to the enderlein Station at a late hour and asked for "Sergeant Butter." Sergt. Place asked what was the trouble. Mr. Reeves explained that he had been called up at the St. James by a man who asked him if he had gone to bed.

"I'm sorry to trouble you, but I'm Sergt. Butler of the Tenderloin Station, and you'd better come down here at once and get your friend Tompkins out."

A few minutes later the telephone bell rang again as Mr. Reeves was pulling on his shoes.

"H'lo! That you, Reeves? Say, old man, meet me at the corner—quick! Tompkins got run in. Police Sergeant called me up to come and bail him."

"All right!" howled Mr. Reeves. He was in the act of adjusting his necktie when a third telephone call came. It was to the same effect as the others and came from another intimate friend of Tompkins and himself.

Mr. Reeves was just turning out the electric light in his room when a fourth call came on the telephone. This time it was a woman.

"Oh, Mr. Reeves—something dreadful—something real awful has happened to Tommy! He's locked up and I've just heard—"

Mr. Reeves rang off and bolted out of the St. James. At the corner he met his two friends. They called a cab and drove to the Tenderloin, only to find things more mixed. Sergt. Place called up Police Headquarters and every station house from Twentieth Street to One Hundredth Street, but nothing could be learned about the elusive Tompkins.

Presently a second cab rolled up to the Tenderloin.

"She's come!" whispered Reeves to his friends, and after an interview with the woman in the cab he returned to the Sergeant's desk, looking more puzzled than ever.

"Here's a go!" he said. "Miss H— says that Lake was the name of the Sergeant."

"Good!" said Place; "he's in the Charles Street Station."

Charles Street was called, but the slippery Tompkins was not there, and Lake had been asleep for hours. While Place was telephoning more cabs rolled up to the Tenderloin Station, and more solicitous friends inquired after Tompkins.

"And here's the strangest thing of all," said Reeves; "I stopped for a beer at a saloon up the street, and Sergt. Butler called me again and told me to hurry up. Now, how could he have known that I was in that saloon?"

Then Sergt. Place grinned extensively and said:

"Say, if the whole bunch of you will sneak up to the corner, bet you ten dollars you'll find Tompkins leaning against a lamp post laughing fit to bust!"

There was a deep silence for a moment, then the friends of Tompkins moved in unison toward their cabs.

CORNELL ON PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

Against "Highfalutin Ideas" Restraining Hotel Supervision by Police.

Magistrate Cornell, sitting in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, spoke very strongly against the granting of injunctions by the Supreme Court to prevent the police from interfering with alleged disorderly houses by placing them under surveillance.

The case which brought the matter up was that of Gus Smith, night clerk at Bingall's Fourth Avenue Hotel, at Fourth Avenue and Eleventh Street, who was arrested Monday night by Detectives O'Brien and Grant of the Fifth Street Station. It was stated by the police that the hotel had a record of seven arrests and one conviction, and that for the past fourteen months, up to a few weeks ago, Capt. McDermott had kept a policeman constantly in front of the place to warn off would-be patrons.

Bingall, the proprietor, applied to the courts, and a few weeks ago Judge Gaynor handed down an injunction restraining the police from continuing their surveillance. Lawyer Nugent, counsel for the prisoner, yesterday made a motion for the discharge of the prisoner, whereupon the court said:

"I don't believe in these highfalutin ideas of people's rights. The police have some rights, and among these are that they shall see that such places are conducted properly. I differ with the Judge who issued the injunction, and will hold the prisoner in $500 for trial."

TRUST COMPANY RECEIVES.

Van Norden Concern Entertains Guests in Its New Home.

The officers and Directors of the Van Norden Trust Company gave a reception last night to all those interested in the concern and to members of the American Bankers' Association at the company's offices, in the new ten-story building at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Palms and flowers were used profusely in the decorations of the large main office, which is finished with marble.

From President W. M. Van Norden down, the officers, Directors, and their wives assisted in receiving the large number of financiers and other guests. After the guests had had an opportunity to look at the architectural effects of the big offices they sat down to an elaborate dinner.

Among those who assisted in receiving were President Van Norden, Vice President T. P. Fowler, Secretary A. K. Wood, Assistant Secretaries W. W. Robinson and A. Riggins, Assistant Treasurer James B. Haig, Jr., Trust Officer E. S. Avery, and William F. Havemeyer, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Mrs. Hoey, the daughter of the Mrs. Hoey who won fame as an actress in the old Wallack days, has returned to the stage and will appear with Mrs. Clara Bloodgood in "The Coronet of the Duchess" at the Garrick Theatre next week. Her last appearance was two years ago in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine."

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The Shuberts have invited Adjt. Gen. Corbin and his staff to the first performance of "Taps" at the Lyric Theatre Saturday night. It is a military play. Gen. Corbin telephoned that he could not come, but that his aide, Capt. Moss, with fifteen officers, would accept the offer. Invitations have also been sent to the Baron von Hengelmuller of the Austrian Embassy and to the German Ambassador.

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Della Fox will open "The West Point Cadet" at the Princess Theatre on Sept. 30.

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Arnold Daly and his company returned yesterday from their special engagement in San Francisco. Beginning next week, Mr. Daly will present "Candida" at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre eight times. The rehearsals of the new Shaw play, "How He Lied to Her Husband," will begin.

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Julia Marlowe's successful play, "The Cavalier," will be at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre next week. Edwin Arden and Isabel Evesson will have the leading rôles.

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"The Days of '49," a play set in California at the time of the first discovery of gold, has been secured for Keith's next week.

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Josef Hofmann, the pianist, arrived on the Grosser Kurfurst yesterday. He comes for his fourth American tour under the direction of Henry Wolfsohn. He will go as far West as the Pacific Coast.

Weber & Ziegfeld Incorporate.

Weber & Ziegfeld's all-star stock company was incorporated yesterday at Albany with a capital of $10,000. The Directors are J. M. Weber, Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., and R. W. MacBride, all of New York.

GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS HEARS ROMANTIC PAPER

Mr. Hague Tells of Missing Island and the Levant.

CREW MAY BE ALIVE YET

"Philip Nolan's" Fate Is Discussed—Commander Peary to Make an Important Announcement To-day.

The eighth annual International Geographic Congress began its regular sessions yesterday morning in the home of the American Geographical Society, 15 West Eighty-first Street. Many present came from abroad. The members of the party, after the sessions here, will make a tour of the country, and will visit the City of Mexico, where they will be received by President Diaz.

Many of the papers read yesterday were read by title. Although the papers were largely technical, one of them was a real romance of truth—the search for a mysterious island where it is possible that mariners supposed to have been lost forty-four years ago may still be living. Rivaling this in interest was the statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, that at the dinner to be given tonight he will make an announcement of importance. This was taken to mean that he will make another dash for the north pole.

Commander Peary addressed the congress at the opening session, and welcomed the visitors.

After the formal addresses of Welcome Sir John Murray of Edinburgh delivered an address on deep-sea explorations, which, he said, showed that the continents were extending and becoming more compact. Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey of New York delivered an address on the volcanoes of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Saba.

Count Joachim of Pfeil and Klein Ellguth, in speaking on "The Rise and Development of the German Colonial Possessions," told how the geographers were responsible for some East African colonies. He said, in part:

"Many of the present Germanpossessions were acquired without the consent of the Government. In 1884 Dr. C. Peters and myself took steerage passage to Zanzibar and went to what is now German East Africa. Our steerage passage was to deceive English and other Europeans. Dr. Peters and Dr. Juhlke returned to Berlin to persuade the Government to assume formal possession of the land we acquired through treaties with native chiefs. I remained in possession. The territory we had acquired was about the size of Germany. Since the area has been doubled."

At the close of the morning session luncheon was served in the Museum of Natural History.

In the afternoon session James D. Hague of New York told the story of the search for "the reported island or islands" of the North Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and Panama.

He discussed the theory that the United States sloop-of-war Levant, which disappeared mysteriously in 1860 on her voyage from Hawaii to Panama, may have been wrecked on an island in this neighborhood, and the possible survival of some of the ship's company.

"This island is supposed to be about 1,000 to 1,200 miles east southeast from Hawaii, substantially in a direct line between the Port of Hilo and the Bay of Panama. The land has more than once been reported by sailors, chiefly whalers.

"One thing," he said, "seems to me probable—that there is some danger to navigation in that region. And now that our commerce is rapidly increasing and these reported dangers lie directly in the route of sailing-vessels to Australia from San Diego and San Francisco, it becomes incumbent upon our Government to make an exhaustive survey.

"In March, 1902, Capt. Robert T. Lawless, commanding the steamship Australia, on his way to San Francisco from Tahiti, reported passing two patches of what no doubt was wood.

"This observation did much to revive interest in the question of the existence of islands in that part of the ocean.

"Certain incidental circumstances had led by chance to the revival of the generally forgotten mysterious fate of the United States sloop-of-war Levant, which, having sailed on Sept. 18, 1860, from the port of Hilo, Hawaii, for Panama, in part of which has never since been heard from, by any trace whatever, unless it be in certain wreckage found on the south shore of Hawaii in June, 1861, there and then identified by local authorities as wreckage from the Levant.

"I had the honor to bring the matter to the attention of President Roosevelt in June, 1903, and thereafter, on presentation of the known facts at the Navy Department, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody, determined to send an expedition as soon as one or more suitable vessels could be spared for the service, to settle finally the question of the existence or non-existence of any shoal, reef, or island in the doubtful region.

"The newly built cruiser Tacoma, on her trial trip from San Francisco to Honolulu, was ordered to make a detour in that region in the latter part of May of this year. According to the report of her commander, R. F. Nicholson, search for the island was made four days, during which neither land, shoals, nor signs of land were seen; in fact, the locality was remarkable for the total absence of birds.

"These results throw no light on the mysterious fate of the Levant. The ship's company might have landed without the loss of a single life, in which event there might still be some survivors, whose chances of living till now on a fairly habitable and healthy island might and perhaps have been more favorable than elsewhere.

"I may venture to recall the interesting incident that Edward Everett Hale's Philip Nolan, 'The Man Without a Country,' ended his romantic career on the Levant, on this, her last and fatal voyage. There may have been a whole ship's company of men now without a country cast away on this mysterious island nearly 44 years ago, some of whom may be still watching for a sail. This would indeed be a marvelous thing, but it is not beyond the range of possibility. The mutineers of the Bounty lived on Pitcairn Island eighteen years before they were found there, and the extreme and solitary isolation of this supposed land would fully account for the long undiscovered seclusion of the castaways.

"The venerable author of 'The Man Without a Country' has manifested a very keen interest in all that pertains to the recent search for the Levant, and in the efforts to solve the mystery of her fate."

Prof. J. Thoulet of Nancy, France, presented a complimentary resolution to Prince Albert I. of Monaco for his work on deep sea soundings.

In the evening there was a joint lecture at the Museum of Natural History by Dr. William Hunter Workman and his wife on their explorations among the glaciers of the Himalayas. Following the lecture there was a reception in the home of the Geographical Society.

FEW MORE PART-TIME PUPILS.

Maxwell Says No Six-Year-Old Child Reported Refused So Far.

Superintendent Maxwell announced last night that he had received complete reports from eight districts. These districts show:

Increased registration	5,848
Increased attendance	437
Increased part time	915

"If this ratio holds good for the forty-six districts," said City Superintendent Maxwell, "it means only a slight increase of part time from last September, when it was 87,557. It would mean an increase of 5,000 or thereabouts.

"I wish to emphasize particularly that I have received no report yet from any district that a single six-year-old child has been refused."

The figures made public include Districts 1, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, 17, and 20, which are located in various parts of the city.

Gift to Mrs. Emma Williams.

Samuel Bach has sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES $5 for Mrs. Emma Williams, who was robbed recently of her savings, which she had drawn from the savings bank because she expected to do and wanted to have her debts paid.

HIS WHISKERS SLIPPED.

Wore a Wig, Too—Newark Police Trying to Solve Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The police here have a mystery on their hands. It is enveloped in a veil of whiskers. Constable Harry Purcell discovered it on a Bank Street trolley car this morning. The constable was admiring the new crop of Fall whiskers on a young man in the seat ahead of him when suddenly he saw a whisker slide down the cheek of the young man. The constable became nervous, but at last tapped the young man on the shoulder. By this time the car had reached Market and Halsey Streets.

"Where did you get those moving stairways?" inquired the constable.

Without replying the man jumped from the car, and, grabbing his whiskers, put them in his pocket. The constable ran after him and nabbed him. The young man broke away and got as far as the Post Office before being recaptured.

The constable took him to the police station and there learned that in addition to false whiskers the young man wore a wig. He first explained that he had disguised himself for the purpose of frightening folks at Eagle Rock, and then said he wore the whiskers in order to avoid catching cold. He will be arraigned in court to-day.

THOUGHT DEAD 19 YEARS.

Now George A. Hull of Orange Is Trying to Straighten Out His Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 13.—George A. Hull, who recently returned to Orange after nineteen years' absence, during which time his family thought him dead, has asked the authorities of Orange for an adjustment of taxes on property on the east side of Prince Street. During his absence taxes and assessments have accrued on this propery amounting to $1,134.40, in addition to interest and costs. Mr. Hull has asked for a reduction in the valuation of $500 a year on account of being a veteran of the First New Jersey Volunteers, and of an allowance on interest and costs, to enable him to clean off the liens. When Mr. Hull went away he owned property in Orange, East Orange, and South Orange. His wife sold some of the land, believing him to be dead, and collected rents from the houses. Since his return Hull has given new deeds for this property.

B. R. T. INJUNCTION VACATED.

Barge Owners Blamed Loss of Scows to Waste Hot Water.

The assertion that waste hot water discharged from the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Third Avenue and Third Street, has been responsible for the sinking of barges and scows in Gowanus Canal is made in injunction proceedings before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

The proceedings have been brought by John Morton's Sons Company to restrain the railroad company from continuing the discharge of hot water from its power house into the canal where the plaintiffs have a brick yard. They declare that for some time past their scows have been springing leaks at the yard and sinking, and they allege that the leaks are due to the hot water warping the planks on the bottom of the scows.

Counsel for the railroad company contended that the uneven bottom of the canal on the defendant's side, and not the hot water, was responsible for the damage.

The matter came before Justice Herrick yesterday, on a motion to vacate a temporary injunction obtained by the Mortons. This injunction had been served on the railroad company, which, however, asserted that if it was forced to discontinue discharging the water into the canal it would have to close down the power house and that the trolley service of the borough would thus be practically tied up. Justice Herrick granted the motion to vacate the injunction. The plaintiffs are seeking to permanently enjoin the railroad, and the matter will come up again on Friday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Announcements of engagements are still in order. Miss Clara Byron of South Orange has announced her engagement to Henry Forbes McCreery, a widower. The engagement has also been announced of Miss Louise Harriet Barnes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Barnes, to Alfred Severance Bourne, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I. Mr. Bourne has just completed his majority, and Miss Barnes is a débutante of last season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have taken for a year Mrs. Frederic Bronson's house, 174 Madison Avenue. This house is large enough to entertain in, and has been done over from roof to cellar. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will move into it after Christmas, and will have their two children with them.

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William A. Duer arrived yesterday on the Oceanic, and was met by his daughter, Mrs. Mackay, who, with Mr. Mackay and Mr. Duer, dined at Sherry's.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Mills as her guests at a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury were, among others, in town.

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The fair at Harbor Hill, the Mackay country place at Roslyn, for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital, promises to be remarkably successful. Fourteen hundred dollars have already been taken in for tickets. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who originated and planned the details of this fair, has arranged with the livery stables of Roslyn to convey those who attend it from the station to the house for ten cents; the distance is about a mile. The train leaving New York from Thirty-fourth Street at 1:30 will be the most desirable, as it permits people to get their luncheons in town. The fare to Roslyn and return is ninety cents. Those attending who leave on the 1:30 train will reach Harbor Hill about 3 o'clock. The fair is from 1 until 7. Mrs. Mackay will have a number of prominent women to assist her at the various tables, among them being Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., and others. There will be fortune tellers and music and many other attractions and amusements.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will return from Europe on Sept. 25 and go directly to their country place on Long Island.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will open their country seat at Staatsburg to-day. They remain there until late in the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who have been at Arden, have just celebrated their silver wedding. Mr. Harriman and the Misses Harriman are passing a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Reid will open Ophir Hall in the latter part of September.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Bishop, who returned yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, will go to Lenox for a few weeks. They have been touring in their motor through Southern France, Sicily, and Northern Africa.

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I. Townsend Burden, Jr., was one of the passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have gone to Scotland to visit Mrs. Bradley Martin.

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Charles C. Worthington was booked to sail yesterday for Europe, where he will remain for some time.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer returned some days since from Bar Harbor, and are at their beautiful country place at Scarborough, and have been entertaining small house parties at the week's end. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay were their last Sunday.

UNFINISHED SCHOOLS A SERIOUS QUESTION

Authorities Vexed at Delays Due to Labor Troubles.

EMPLOYERS PROMISE HELP

Work for Few Weeks Now Would Solve Problem, Which Is Said to be Worst in Years.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education is very much disappointed because, so far, it has been unable to make any arrangements with the builders or the warring workmen by which work on the new schools may be continued.

Charles H. Adams, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that the situation in regard to school building work was more serious than it had been for years. He directed yesterday that a list of the schools most urgently needed and the men required in each trade to complete them should be furnished to the Employers' Association. A committee consisting of a member from each union in the Building Trades' Alliance called twice yesterday to see Mr. Adams, but did not meet him. He arranged to meet the committee this afternoon.

It was learned that arrangements were made last week by which work could be resumed on the manual training school in Brooklyn and Public School 13, in Brooklyn, but the Brooklyn Board of Walking Delegates prevented a settlement yesterday. The training school will accommodate 2,400 pupils and School 13 will seat 1,400. Both buildings were delayed because the union men would not work with members of the non-union electrical workers, formed by the Employers' Association. Last week members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, the old union, went to the contractor for the work, and said that if the new men were removed work could go on in the two schools. This was agreed to, and the electrical workers were removed to another job, but yesterday the Brooklyn walking delegates refused to allow work to be resumed unless the Board of Education revoked the contract.

Mr. Adams said that there was grave danger of carrying the work on the delayed schools into next Summer's building season, when new building strikes might further delay them. The addition to School No. 165, in One Hundred and Eighth Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, which is to accommodate 800 more children, was to have been completed some time ago, he said, but the plasterers are out, and it cannot be finished.

"Two weeks would finish work in this school," he said. "Other schools delayed by the labor troubles are Public Schools 31, in Monroe Street, which will seat 900 pupils; No. 110, in Cannon Street, which will seat 850; No. 81, in Queens, which will seat 2,400, and a number of smaller schools. A week or two of work would finish these schools. The worst feature is the valuable time wasted. More could be done now in five days than in five or six weeks in the Winter. I can see no light in the situation."

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said yesterday that the employers were waiting to get the lists from the Board of Education.

"As soon," he said, "as we know the schools where men are needed we will guarantee to man them, alliance or no alliance."

Regarding the general situation, he said: "I see no sign of any settlement now. It is a fight to a finish. We are getting new men more quickly and forming new unions."

CAN'T GET AT BOOKS.

Order Refused in Standard Lead and Smelting Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 13.—Vice Chancellor Emery heard further testimony to-day in the proceedings brought early in July by Frank P. White for the appointment of a receiver for the Standard Lead and Smelting Company. James P. Douglas, President of the concern, who previously testified that he leased five acres of the company's property to Benjamin Crawley, the lease covering the shafts, mills, and entire operating plant, declared to-day that this action had been formally approved by the Board of Directors.

Edward S. Savage, counsel for the complainant, urged that an order be made compelling the production of the books of the concern for examination in order that the solvency or insolvency of the corporation might be ascertained.

"Here is a President," said Mr. Savage, "who has $250 invested, a mere dummy, in charge of the business of a million-dollar corporation, and the only way we have of finding out the company's financial status is by getting hold of the books."

Mr. McDermott, who said that he represented over 900,000 shares of stock out of a total issue of 1,000,000, opposed the production of the books for the sole purpose, he maintained, of affording the complainant a weapon with which to attack the defendant corporation in some other suit. The Vice Chancellor denied the application for an order to have the books produced. The hearing was continued.

GET BRIDGE STONE THROWERS.

Three Boys Arrested Who Annoyed Passengers on Brooklyn Trolleys.

For several weeks past the Brooklyn Bridge police have been receiving complaints to the effect that boys were in the habit of standing on the promenade and throwing stones and garbage into the passing trolley cars.

Acting Capt. Phillips yesterday detailed Policemen Rodigan, Gude, and Doyle to hunt up the trouble-makers, and they arrested three boys who were caught in the act of throwing pebbles at passengers in the cars. The boys said they were Carmine Palita of 214 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, John Christiana of the same address, and Ralph Sena of 205 Prospect Street. Each gave his age as fourteen years.

They were held for examination in the Children's Court to-morrow.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

WATRES—JACKSON.

Miss Dorothy Jackson, daughter of the late Stanway Jackson of Manchester, England, was married yesterday afternoon to Harold Watres of Scranton, Penn., at the Englewood Presbyterian Church, at Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamilton. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Florence Jackson, as maid of honor, and the Misses Alice Jackson, Louise Kerr, Elizabeth Parke, Alice Coe, and Anna Rochester were the bridesmaids. The ushers were L. H. Watres, C. D. Kerr, A. D. Charles, and D. Z. Hutchings of Englewood, and M. H. Parke, G. H. Lathrope, and F. I. Linen of Scranton.

WILLIAMSON—HUMES.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The wedding of Plitty W. Williamson of New York and Miss Jane Louise Humes of Cortland this evening in the First Presbyterian Church was one of the social events of the season. The Rev. Robert Clements performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of guests. Miss Humes was given away by her father, Oberlin...

IN THE SHOPS.

Here are odd little individual salts, or they are a trifle large for that, which would make pretty card party prizes. They are of pottery, little shallow, round dishes, bound around the edges with nickel and with pottery-handled salt shovels, the shovel part of the nickel. They are 55 cents now, but have been double that.

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In buying clothes hampers, the housewife has a wide variety from which to choose. They may be as costly or as inexpensive as desired. They are to be found in willow usually, and in one of the less expensive grades a good square-covered hamper will cost $1.25. That is a small one, 19 inches high, and a round one in the same height of a better grade willow, and with a pretty braided handle, will cost $3.50. The hampers range in price according to size and quality up to $8 or $9. There are many fancy straws which are made up into hampers, and in different colors, but these, as a rule, are bought chiefly for Christmas gifts on the principle that a useful gift must at least have a gay outward appearance, though the plain willow basket is more satisfactory as a rule.

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In fancy straws there are smaller pieces in colors which are more satisfactory. There are many pretty little work baskets which are reasonable in price and pretty as well. A pretty little shallow basket with handles is made of the Japanese straw with a little design in color, a soft pink or green running through the centre, and they are only 29 cents.

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Different styles of straw or wicker paper holders cost 40, 50, and 60 cents. These are open at the lower part, do not hold dust, and are large enough for a number of papers. Square candy baskets costing from 10 cents up are other pretty things that come in fancy straw with hair receivers, handkerchief boxes, whisk broom holders, &c., at low prices.

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There is not much change in the various games for the children, and the old standbys last indefinitely. Sherlock Holmes is one of the new ones. It is on the order of "Pit," is delightfully suggestive of burglars and detective work, and costs 50 cents.

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The old time oulja board is still going under the name of planchette. It costs only 25 cents, and writes as mysteriously as when it was first brought out.

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Buster Brown is dissected in a puzzle at a very low price, only 10 cents.

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One of the most satisfactory dissected maps is that of the United States, the pieces cut by States, which gives the youngsters a good idea of these as they put the puzzle together. This is comparatively costly, but cheap for a good lesson in geography, 39 cents.

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"Sliced Nations" is suggestive of wars. The inhabitants of the different countries are arranged in lines, and then sliced up into long, slender pieces, as the name implies. America heads the list, and others of the larger countries are given. China and Russia being among them. Japan is not considered of sufficient importance to be sliced. All this for 10 cents.

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Shopping bags of twine in a pretty shade of pearl gray are selling at a reduced price for 50 cents. They are less likely to become soiled than the white, and are nicer looking than the dark brown.

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Pretty little imported pins, that fancy French jewelry, small brooches, are selling for 25 cents each. There are birds' heads, something like that of the cockatoo, with a long bill and a pearl in it; hounds' heads have jewelled eyes, and another style is a stork. All are pretty and worth while.

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For the woman who is beginning to think of warm Winter clothing there are pretty lace edged flannel gowns made with a tucked yoke, and which have for the woman who is troubled with cold feet stocking attachments which are buttoned to the gown. With these, in the ordinary sizes, the gowns are $1.50 each, and $1.35 without them. In extra sizes the plain gown is $1.50.

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Night gowns for the baby who is too little to wear the bifurcated garments, come in special styles made extra long, and with a shirring string drawing the gown up at the lower edge under the feet. In a silk finish knitted material, these cost $1.35, $1.40, and $1.50.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There are two features of special interest on the weather map to-night. One a marked high area with abnormally low temperature over the Northwest and Central West, the latter extending into the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperatures range from 8 to 23 degrees below the seasonal average, and killing frosts with freezing temperatures occurred quite generally Tuesday morning in Montana and North Dakota. The other feature is rapidly falling pressure on the South Atlantic Coast, indicating the possible approach of a storm toward that vicinity, and storm warnings have been ordered from Savannah to Fort Monroe.

During Wednesday the cool wave will advance eastward and southeastward over the lake region and Ohio Valleys and the West Gulf States, and during Thursday into the lower lake region and Atlantic States. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Northwest and warmer Thursday in the Middle and North Slope, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and western upper lake region. There will be showers Wednesday in the central valleys, the lake region, the West Gulf and interior of the Eastern Gulf States and along the South Atlantic Coast, and showers Thursday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and eastern lower lake region.

The weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday in the West, and fair Thursday in the Ohio Valley, the upper lake and western lower lake region.

On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk east to south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east to northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast, brisk to high northeast, except fresh on the Florida Coast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh and variable, becoming north; on the upper lakes, brisk northwest to north; on the lower lakes, fresh east to south, becoming northeast by Wednesday.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk easterly winds with partly cloudy to cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Wednesday, rain by night; Thursday rain and cooler; fresh to brisk northeast to north winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday, warmer in north portion, rain at night and Thursday, cooler Thursday; fresh east to south winds, becoming north Thursday.

Western New York—Showers Wednesday and Thursday, cooler Thursday; fresh southeast to south winds, shifting to northwest.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday; Thursday fair, cooler; fresh south winds, shifting to northwest.

The following special weather bulletin was issued last night:

"Northeast storm warnings are displayed from Savannah to Fort Monroe. Some evidences of disturbances approaching Carolina coast may cause high northeasterly winds to-night and Wednesday."

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
2 A. M.	66	67	66
6 A. M.	66	65	66
9 A. M.	66	66	65
12 M.	70	67	66
3 P. M.	70	67	66
6 P. M.	70	67	66
9 P. M.	77	66	66
12 P. M.	73	64	65

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLUMBIA BANK,
New York City, at the close of business on the eighth day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,721,885.47
Overdrafts		111.52
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$425,959.66	
Due from approved reserve agents	414,950.56	
		840,910.22
Real estate		218,726.11
Stocks and bonds		3,500.00
Specie		266,839.96
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		114,185.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$236,739.28	
Other items carried as cash	37,136.96	
		273,876.24
U. S. internal revenue stamps		17.53
Total		$6,440,052.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	91,829.29
Due depositors	5,507,807.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	300,520.78
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	40,000.00
Unpaid dividends	4.00
Total	$6,440,052.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOSEPH FOX, President, and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier, of Columbia Bank, New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 501 Fifth Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the eighth day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOSEPH FOX, President.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
GEORGE STOLL,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,402,148.40
Overdrafts		453.87
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,116,480.55
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,071,549.36
Specie		6,818,525.33
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,503,985.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$9,857,935.65	
Other items carried as cash	199,072.75	
		10,057,008.40
Total		$46,870,150.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	556,411.85
Due depositors	21,886,592.38
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	19,890,076.68
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $2,070.00	
Taxes 35,000.00	
	37,070.00
Total	$46,870,150.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
S. INGERSOLL KELTON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
Fidelity Bank
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$789,393.09
Overdrafts		228.63
Due from approved reserve agents		44,707.61
Banking house and lot		137,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		14,700.32
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		49,067.00
Other items carried as cash		2,467.48
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	
Safe deposit vaults	45,000.00	
		50,000.00
		$1,089,064.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	22,463.18
Due depositors	736,800.95
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Reserved for taxes	4,800.00
	$1,089,064.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD H. PEASLEE, President, and EUGENE W. DUTTON, Cashier, of Fidelity Bank, a bank located and doing business at Madison Av. and 75th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDW. H. PEASLEE, President.
E. W. DUTTON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of September, 1904, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] L. HENDERSON, Notary Public No. 70, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE STATE BANK,
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,179,712.46
Overdrafts		1,857.80
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$37,700.17	
Due from approved reserve agents	719,241.94	
		756,942.11
Banking house and lot	$66,693.00	
Other real estate	134,246.23	
		200,939.23
Mortgages owned		76,961.07
Stocks and bonds		566,960.91
Specie		503,083.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		195,295.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$376,846.40	
Other items carried as cash	43,963.46	
		420,329.86
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$5,132.07	5,132.07
Total		$8,907,713.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	582,152.70
Due depositors	9,047,662.31
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	7,444.77
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Taxes $3,500.00	
Insurance fund 16,054.14	
	20,454.14
Total	$9,907,713.92

O. L. RICHARD, President.
ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

WALLABOUT BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$792,137.34
Clearing House exchanges	56,010.38
Cash and reserve	301,327.53
Total	$1,149,475.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	84,446.24
Deposits	965,029.01
Total	$1,149,475.25

OFFICERS.
CHARLES M. ENGLIS, President.
CASIMIR TAG, Vice President.
JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, September 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$24,064,045.18
Due from Banks		5,072,716.46
Exchanges for Clearing House	$2,732,242.81	
Cash and Reserve	13,410,036.31	16,142,279.12
		$45,279,040.76

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	2,440,717.54
Circulation	1,041,800.00
DEPOSITS:	
Individual	$24,189,763.81
Bank	16,106,759.41
	40,296,523.22
	$45,279,040.76

OFFICERS.
N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, President.
LINCOLN GODFREY, Vice-President. LEVI L. RUE, Vice-President.
HARRY J. KESER, Cashier, HORACE FORTESCUE, Assist. Cashier

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[Charter No. 1,499.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 6th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$22,979,485.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,218.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds and stocks		1,685,216.38
Banking house		464,585.62
Other real estate		23,049.03
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,616,367.19
Due from State banks and bankers		213,391.98
Checks and other cash items		246,792.26
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,988,580.52
Notes of other National banks		5,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		8,590.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,643,021.15	
Legal tender notes	1,865,803.00	
		7,508,824.15
Due from U. S. Treas'r other than 5% redemption fund		51,000.00
Due from Ass't Treas'r U. S., "Customs Account"		46,157.05
Total		$36,889,738.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,691,582.80
State bank notes outstanding		10,849.00
Due to other National banks	$4,784,636.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,460,684.19	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	823,697.61	
Dividends unpaid	5,350.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	20,953,031.07	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,837.07	
Certified checks	462,942.54	
Cashier's checks outstanding	355,127.62	
		28,847,306.51
Tax reserve account		40,000.00
Total		$36,889,738.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904. EDW'D P. BROWN, Notary.
Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
WM. H. PORTER,
} Directors.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,142,996.38
Due from banks and bankers	69,443.65
Clearing House exchanges	285,763.72
Cash and reserve	1,885,853.64
Total	$6,384,057.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	605,691.06
Circulation	75,000.00
Deposits	5,403,366.33
Total	$6,384,057.39

OFFICERS.
J. G. JENKINS, President.
W. A. FIELD, Cashier.
I. HAMBURGER, Assistant Cashier.

BUFFALO BANKS.

MANUFACTURERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK,
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & discounts		$3,823,586.84
U. S. Gov't & other bonds		1,307,500.00
Banking house and lot		250,000.00
Cash on hand and with banks		3,271,716.85
		$13,652,803.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits		1,385,655.53
Circulation		50,000.00
Deposits		11,237,148.16
		$13,652,803.69

Robert L. Fryer, President; Franklin D. Locke, Vice President; Harry T. Ramsdell, Cashier; Samuel Ellis, Assistant Cashier; Henry W. Root, Assistant Cashier; Walter Aspinwall, Assistant Cashier.

OHIO BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Toledo, O., Sept. 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$2,917,255.58
From other banks		231,826.26
Due and reserve		709,885.21
		$3,858,967.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$500,000.00
Surplus and profits		967,577.21
Circulation		50,000.00
Deposits		2,401,389.84
		$3,858,967.05

S. C. Schenck, Pres. F. J. Reynolds, Vice Pres.
J. M. Spencer, Cash. M. L. Ransom, Asst. Cash.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect Directors, to elect independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, to consider the annual report of the Directors for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1904, and to ratify and approve all action of the Directors set forth in such annual report and in the minutes of the Company, and at said meeting also called to consider the leasing and purchasing by the Norfolk & Western Railway Company of the railroad, real estate, and all the improvements thereon of The Columbia Terminal and Transfer Railroad Company in Columbus, Ohio, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 28, 1904, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, October 14, 1904.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE and WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1904.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10, and reopened on Thursday, October 6.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery St., Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 19th day of September, 1904, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 13, 1904.
WM. M. BARNUM, Secretary.
September 6th, 1904.

ARGENTINE QUEBRACHO COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the postponed Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 156 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 21st, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Polls will remain open until 3:30 P. M.
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, JR., Secretary.
Dated New York, September 7th, 1904.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 23d, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and open on Thursday, October 20th, 1904.
Louisville, Ky., August 31st, 1904.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.
The Board of Directors hereby give notice that they have this day DECLARED the usual DIVIDEND on account, of Three Per Cent., (six shillings per share,) free of income tax, on £500,000, the paid-up Capital of the Bank.
London, September 1, 1904.
Attorneys in New York,
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
48 Wall Street.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 10, due October 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, September 26, 1904.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Friday, September 23, 1904, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Monday, October 3, 1904.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½c. per share) on the Preferred Stock, and Two Per Cent. (50c. per share) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1904.
The transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 12 o'clock noon, September 17th, 1904, and open at ten o'clock A. M. September 26th, 1904.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
Boston, Massachusetts, September 8, 1904.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.
New York, September 10, 1904.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of October, 1904, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close on the 17th of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 2d of October, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Office of
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company,
Richmond, Virginia, September 13th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 36.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being quarterly dividend No. 36 on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company, payable October 15th, 1904, when dividend checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th.
The books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, September 30th, 1904, until 10 A. M. Monday, October 17th, 1904.
S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1904. CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TITLE GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the principal office of this Company, No. 160 Broadway, City, the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That the third quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. be declared, and that said dividend be paid on October 1st, 1904, to all Stockholders of record on September 15th, and that the books of the Company be closed on September 15th at 3 P. M., to remain so until October 1st, at 12 o'clock noon.
GERALD J. BARRY, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
NO. 111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
August 25, 1904.
A dividend of 1¾% was to-day declared upon the preferred stock of Continental Tobacco Co. payable October 3, 1904, at office of Central Trust Co., transfer agent, No. 54 Wall St., to stockholders of record at close of business September 17, 1904. Transfer books will, so far as dividends are concerned, close at noon September 17, 1904, and reopen October 4, 1904.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
NO. 111 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
August 25, 1904.
A dividend of 4% was to-day declared on the common stock of Continental Tobacco Co. payable October 3, 1904, at above address, to stockholders of record September 30, 1904.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Lessee.
EIGHTY-SECOND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
No. 195 Broadway, New York, September 7, 1904.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company will be paid on and after October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY
New York, September 13, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared payable on and after September 30, 1904, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Saturday, October 1, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE CO.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 14, due October 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, September 26, 1904.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
First Mortgage Three Per Cent. Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 9, due October 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, September 26, 1904.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, September 12, 1904.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on Southern Railway Company Mobile & Ohio stock trust certificates will be paid October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1904.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Friday, September 16, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. Saturday, October 1, 1904.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY,
17 Battery Place, New York City, Sept. 13, 1904.
The Board of Directors of the Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable at this office on Oct. 15th, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1904.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Company. Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 8th, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING CO.
No. 42 Broadway, New York, September 13, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 106.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on its capital stock, payable September 24th, 1904.
S. HEIDELSHEIMER, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.
JACOB BERRY & CO.
[illegible] Stock Exchange
[illegible] Exchange
[illegible] New York

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 **SURPLUS, $500,000**
DEPOSITS, $15,600,000 **UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $126,219**
BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 30, 1903.
DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.	GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.	WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.	DANIEL G. REID, Vice Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.	FRANCIS H. SKELDING, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.	EDWARD F. SWINNEY, President First National Bank, Kansas City.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.	JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
WALTER E. FREW, Vice Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.	GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, N. Y.	ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.	SAMUEL WOODWARD, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.	ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.

EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.
Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent, and as Trustee for individuals and corporations.
ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

E. C. CONVERS[illegible] President.
J. F. THOMPSON[illegible] V. P. [illegible] W. AMONT, 2d V.P.
D. E. POMEROY, Treas[illegible] B. STRONG Jr. Secy.

$1,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway
General Mortgage Gold 4s
DUE JANUARY 1, 1988.
Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York and Connecticut.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway General Mortgage 4 per cent. bonds are secured by a first lien on 3,128 miles, subject only to $12,500,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1917, on 736 miles of same.
Of the total authorized issue of $100,000,000 General Mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, $61,581,000 are issued and outstanding, and $12,500,000 are reserved to retire at maturity the 6 per cent. bonds above mentioned; the remaining escrow bonds will, as issued, be deposited under the mortgage securing the new Rock Island Company Refunding Mortgage 4s of 1934.

PRICE AND CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Cor. William
Chicago. **NEW YORK** Boston

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.
Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.
OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.
DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederick Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

A TIMELY WORD TO BANKERS.
The value of the collateral in your loans is changing steadily for better or for worse, as the properties represented by the collateral develop. Often these changes are noticed only by careful study of the operations of the properties. The quoted prices of the collateral are frequently no criterion whatever. It is therefore a positive help to have your bank equipped with the representative daily paper of Wall Street, which makes a specialty of studies in value and posts you on securities.
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
the National Financial Daily, is published by Dow, Jones & Co., the oldest News Agency in Wall Street, and for twenty-two years specialists in such studies. It aims to help people to invest their money safely. A subscription to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is cheap insurance on investments. Price $1 a month, $12 a year.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
NEW YORK.
358 FIFTH AVE.;
66 BROADWAY.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-2.

The Produce Market Still Excited and Strong — Stock Market Reflects Difference of Opinions.

The influences making for reaction in the stock market brought up their reserves yesterday, and yet the day's business ended in a drawn battle, which rather leaves the presumption in favor of the advocates of higher prices. The conflict of opinion and values of course is over the crop outlook. The Government's report of conditions for the past week is encouraging, but the prognosis is dubious. The light frost of Sunday and Monday—on which values were depressed so freely—was confined to insignificant portions of the crop regions, and "nearly the whole of the most productive part of the corn belt, having experienced very favorable conditions for maturing the crop, with favorable weather will be safe from injury by Oct. 1st in the more northern districts. Much corn is already safe, cutting being general in the central and southern portions of the corn belt." So far so good; but Wall Street does not make values on anything whatever which is past, and the official prophecy is less encouraging than the history. The prediction was for "heavy frost to-night west of the Upper Mississippi, and light frost in Kansas," with further specifications which Wall Street farmers construe according to their wishes rather than according to facts beyond correct ascertainment at the moment.

The construction of the Produce Exchange was embodied in a smaller advance than on Monday for wheat, with a larger advance in corn. The construction of the Stock Exchange appears in a range of quotations altered according to considerations affecting speculative conditions rather than the crop outlook. The decline of Louisville and Nashville, Southern and Southern Pacific can hardly have any direct relation to frost above or below the Canada border. And the strength in American Locomotive and Pennsylvania can hardly be said to be convincing regarding the yield in bushels of either corn or wheat. Such variations are non sequiturs. And outside of these leading issues the alterations of prices were so small and irregular as to leave any one free to think whatever he likes regarding the crop outlook. The strength of the crop options is most marked in districts nearest the harvest region, but, on the other hand, their excitement is extravagant upon any possible estimate of damage. It can hardly be doubted that just as Monday was about the best time to sell stocks, about now is the best time to sell produce. Cotton was shipped back to the shores which exported it during the ridiculous rise of last year, and a range of grain values which is on the border of the import point carries possibilities of calling in the Old World's supplies to redress the vagaries of New World speculators. The offers of Russian wheat in this market which were impracticable a few days ago become more reasonable with each new maximum in this market and every advance like that in Minneapolis of 9 cents in a single day. The fact that stock declines average smaller on a reduced volume of business under yesterday's alarums shows the general market to be in a condition more disposed to await facts than to be stampeded by presumptions or inferences.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive	2⅜	Mint. & St. L.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	Nat. R. of M. pf.	¼
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	1⅞
B'klyn R. Tr.	¼	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Con. Tob. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	1⅜
Int. Power	⅝	U. S. Pipe pf.	⅝
Manhattan	⅝	Western Union	⅝
Met. St. Ry.	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. H. & L. pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1⅛
Am. Smelting pf.	1¼	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	Pullman	1
Anaconda Copper	2	Reading	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Buff., R. & P.	2	Rock Island	½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	So. Pacific	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	So. Railway pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	½	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	1	Un. Express	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Wells-Fargo	20
Erie	½	West. U. & M.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1	Met. Street Ry. 5s	1
C., M. & St. P., Min. 5s	1½	Mil. & Nor. 1st con. 6s	1¼
Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 5s	2
Col. Fuel conv. 5s, t.	2¾	Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. L. 5s	2½
Den. Gas. deb. 6s	1½	Ulster & Del. ref. 4s	1¾

Bonds Declined.

Wabash deb. B	1¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 13	1,069,895
To date this year	82,005,532
Corresponding date last year	114,835,026

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 13	$4,839,000
To date this year	$489,497,960
Corresponding date last year	$462,870,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co. common.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Smelting and Refining Co.
Foder De Dios Mining Co.
Tayiche Mining Co.
Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD QUARTERLY.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company's report for the quarter ended Aug. 31 last compares as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Net profit from operation..	$214,815	$364,928
Deprec. and chgs. to extra rep. and res. fund		37,601
Balance	$214,815	$327,327
Interest and taxes	60,000	60,000
Surplus	$154,815	$267,327
Preferred dividend	114,000	114,000
Surplus	40,815	153,327
Previous surplus	2,400,395	2,071,716
Total surplus	$2,441,210	$2,225,043

The reduction in earnings for the quarter was caused partly by all of the union mines being on strike during the entire months of July and August.

Argentine Orders 640 Freight Cars.

William B. Deming, export agent for the Middletown Car Works, announced yesterday that he had secured the largest single order for cars for export ever placed in this market. It is for 640 freight cars for the Argentine Government, and at the same time an order for thirty-eight passenger, baggage, and sleeping cars was placed with the Wason Manufacturing Company. Delivery of the freight cars will begin next month.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Weather, Frosts, Crop Scare, Declines, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Rally.

Monday's decline was continued in yesterday's market, and for a time things looked blue. Until late in the afternoon the whole list was shaky, and after most stocks had sold off a point and more some real bear talk began to be heard. For once the weather was not a tabooed topic. One might have thought that the Stock Exchange had been turned into an afternoon tea, to judge from the small talk about the temperature. From the West came alarming reports about frosts—not frosts which had happened, but frosts which were scheduled to occur during the night. The wheat and corn pits were in a turmoil, the prices of both commodities soaring while stocks sold off. The grangers particularly were weak, Union Pacific and Atchison being the leaders. Although transactions exceeded the million-share mark the pressure was not as strong as on Monday.

***

A Banking View of the Situation.

One of the prominent private bankers who is sticking strictly to business instead of attending the Bankers' Association Convention said that anything over 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn would be a satisfactory crop, although 2,500,000,000 was what we ought to have. "If," he said, "the corn crop turns out well a higher level of prices is justified; if it falls a decline will be certain. Our market is based on good crop expectations. Two weeks of good weather will decide the matter. So far there has not enough damage been done to corn to speak of. As to cereal prices, they are too high, and only speculators will pay them. You can't sell wheat to any one else at $1.21 a bushel."

***

Strength of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania Railroad was a tower of strength in the otherwise weak and hesitating market. The transactions in this stock amounted to 116,215 shares, and it advanced to 129½ during the last half hour. There were all kinds of rumors about the property, one of them to the effect that it was buying an interest in Southern Railway, but the stories received effective denials. Pennsylvania is considered cheap at these prices by well-informed men, and this is said to be one reason for its strength. The other, which offers a more satisfactory explanation, is that Pennsylvania was selected as an objective point on which to centre all efforts to rally the market. The effort was fairly successful, though it must be said that the market's response was not highly enthusiastic.

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A Southern Railway Pool.

The advance in Southern Railway common was entirely due to manipulation by a big pool said to aggregate 200,000 shares and operating through a Broadway banking firm with German connections. The trading in this stock amounted to 163,900 shares and advanced the price to 33¾, though at the close there was a reaction of one point.

***

As to Money.

"If our crops are going to be ruined," said one facetious broker, "we will at least have not much use for money to move them; therefore money should continue easy." According to bankers that is what money will do, for, although it is expected to get a little dearer than it now is, there is no reason to fear that it will become tight.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

In the week ended Sept. 10 there were received and forwarded at, Indianapolis a total of 28,340 cars, and of that number 21,228 were loaded cars, against 22,378 corresponding week 1903 and 21,174 in 1902.

The National Battery Company of New York has filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

According to Bessemer (Ala.) dispatches, several of the largest Southern furnaces, which have been idle all Summer, have resumed on full time.

The Bessemer and Lake Erie broke all previous records in handling ore from lake ports to the various furnaces in the Pittsburg district during the month of August, when the total shipments amounted to 646,036 tons.

Atlanta (Ga.) dispatches state that thirty manufacturers from the Southern territory have organized the Yellow Pine Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association, to secure uniformity in prices and correct abuses in the trade.

It is stated in Joplin (Mo.) dispatches that the zinc and lead ore markets continue strong, with somewhat increased shipments.

According to Colorado Springs dispatches, the Cripple Creek gold production for August amounted to $1,790,620, a high record.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week decreased $47,752, as compared with the previous week, and $886,824 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Thirteen shares of Importers and Traders' Bank sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 371.

Rock Island Bonds Offered.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering to investors $1,000,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1988.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Oliver Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Eben F. Oliver, Edwin R. Lampson, Rutherford Trowbridge, and Edwin Lampson.

The Dixon Home Telephone Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, W. Monds Greene, and Elmer H. Geran.

The American Portland Cement Company, East Orange; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Charles O. Geyer, Fred L. Palmer, Robert N. Clyde, Frank C. Ferguson, and Harry H. Picking.

The Globe Association, to manufacture and deal in merchandise, Camden; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—A. Degeler, George J. Endler, and C. E. Wiltz.

The Prentice Non-Acid Composition Company, Camden; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—James F. Cotter, F. R. Hausell, and George H. B. Martin.

The Chapman Superior Slate Company, Phillipsburg; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Casper J. Lambach, John H. Kressler, and L. E. Haynes.

The Roseland Sanatorium Company, Vineland; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Horace M. Oliver, George W. Smith, and Charles A. McLaughlin.

The Alloway Supply Company, Alloway; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Thomas C. Wilbraham, George W. Darrell, and Raymond W. Beatten.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Incorporated to-day:

The L. S. Sharps Company, Brooklyn, (automatic piano players;) capital, $125,000. Directors—L. S. Sharps and E. F. Arbour, Brooklyn, and H. C. Wade, New York.

Textile Fire Proofing Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. R. Hinds, Butte, Mont.; A. B. Cook, Helena, Mont.; Benn Greenhood, New York.

The Merwin-Clayton Sales Company, New York, (books and manuscripts;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. J. Donovan, T. H. Low, and M. J. O'Connor, New York.

Eureka Bed and Bedding Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. H. Sandford, Evelyn Sandford, and M. W. Mallany, Brooklyn.

Riviera Company, New York, (perfumery;) capital, $1,000. Directors—C. E. Metzger and Helen A. Metzger, Brooklyn, and August Metzger, New York.

"Heyer & Co.," Brooklyn, (general contractors;) capital, $500. Directors—Margaret Thompson, Henry Thompson, and M. G. Smith, Brooklyn.

The A. Z. Company, New York, (vehicles;) capital, $5,000. Directors—George De Fevre and Thayer McLaren. Jersey City, and C. M. McChapman, New York.

The Hall Paper and Specialties Company, incorporated, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. W. Hall, New York; A. H. Zagalia, Brooklyn; Mary E. Kelley, Montclair, N. J.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Sept. 10th, averaged .0659 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $270,703,925; balances, $8,516,904; Sub-Treasury's debit balance, $39,089.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.8690; cables, $4.8735.

Commercial bills were $4.83½@$4.84¾; Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼@5.19⅛ and 5.17⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—30c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Rates for money were steady in the market to-day, and there was a fair demand.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was extremely quiet. Prices opened heavy, but afterward became steadier.

Consols started easier, hardened, and closed firm.

Americans opened dull and recovered to above parity. Th quotations were often nominal and stocks reacted and closed weak.

Foreigners wavered. Japanese suffered owing to realizations caused by the delay in the military operations in the Far East. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 82⅞; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore & Ohio, 90⅜; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43⅛; Chicago Great Western, 16⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 161½; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 27¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81; Erie, 30⅝; Erie first preferred, 68½; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 125; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅛; New York Central, 128; Norfolk and Western, 69½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 34; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 34⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 98½; Southern Pacific, 67⅜; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 15½; United States Steel preferred, 66½; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 42½; Spanish 4s, 87½.

Bar silver quiet, 26d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝@2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.70; Lisbon, 19.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, and then strengthened. Russian industrials notably advanced, animating the market. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 509. At the close prices were firm.

The private rate of discount was 1¼ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f for the account.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.12	L. Wash. Con.	.05
Alpha Con.	.11	Mexican	.96
Andes	.18	Occidental Con.	.75
Belcher	.31	Ophir	2.20
Best & Belcher	1.20	Overman	.22
Bullion	.23	Potosi	.12
Caledonia	.63	Savage	.18
Challenge Con.	.21	Sierra Nevada	.83
Chollar	.13	Syndicate	.03
Confidence	.65	Union Con.	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Utah Con.	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Yellow Jacket	.17
Crown Point	.15	Silver bars	58⅜
Gould & Curry	.19	Drafts, sight	.07½
Hale & Norcross	.59	Telegraph	
Justice	.09		
Kentucky Con.	.05		

Mexican dollars were .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5¾	6¼	Lexington	3½	3¾
C. K. & N.	30	35	Little Puck	3¾	4
C. C. Con.	8⅜	9	Little Bessie	2⅝	3
Dante	4	4⅜	Mimosa	1¾	2
Dr. Jackpot	45	47	Moon Anchor	6	7½
Elkton	64½	64⅝	New Haven	33¾	33⅝
El Paso	95½	96½	Pharmacist	3⅜	3⅝
Gold Dollar	17	17½	Portland	164	165
Gold Sov'n	5¼	5½	Rose Maud	4½	4⅝
Isabella	20¾	21½	Rose Nicol	1½	2
Jackpot	3	4½	Rose Eclipse	1½	2
Keystone	4¼	4⅝	Vindicator	62	68
Last Dollar	15	35			

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The market was dull and inclined to heaviness, but prices were about steady, with Northern Central and Coast Line Railroad stocks strong, on small transactions. The sales, amounting to 587, shares and $95,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
11,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2,000	Florida Southern 4s	95½	95½	95½
9,000	Wilmington & Weld. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾
2,000	United Rys 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
5,000	United Rys. incomes	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
4,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	108	108	108
5,000	Wash. City & Sub. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	86	86	86
34,000	United El. Lt. & P. 4½s	91¾	91	91¾
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	64⅜	64¼	64½
7,000	Md. Telephone 5s	87	87	87
4,000	Brewery 4s	51	51	51

STOCKS.

284	Seaboard	15	14⅝	14⅝
219	Seaboard pf.	23	22	22
62	Northern Central	92½	91¾	91¾
22	Atlantic Coast Line	125	123⅜	123⅜

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The tendency in the general money market is gradually growing firmer. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@5 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $23,556,518; balances, $1,636,965; Sub-Treasury debit, $239,728.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	Sixty Days.
Cables	$4.88	
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.85
Commercial		4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¾@
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞@
Guilders	.40⅛	.40¼

Stocks were fairly active, with Copper Range still on the top grade and Utah on the down. United States Mining was also weak. The general list was dull but not without strength. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
615	Atchison	81½	80¾	81
10	Atchison pf	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
35	Boston Elevated	154	153	153
4	*Boston & Albany	250½	250½	250½
1	Boston & Lowell	239	239	239
30	*Boston & Maine	162	162	162
41	*Fitchburg pf	137	137	137
110	Mass. Electric	12½	12¼	12½
114	Mass. Electric pf	58½	58½	58½
80	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	193½	194
30	Rutland pf	32	32	32
1,388	*Union Pacific	98¼	97⅝	97⅝
1	Union Pacific pf	92½	92½	92½

TELEPHONES.

328	American	140½	138	139
2	Mexican	11¾	11½	11½
97	New England	130½	130	130¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

37	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81	80½	81
450	Am. Pneumatic Service	4¾	4½	4¾
145	Am. Pneu. Service pf	21	20¾	21
1,755	*Am. Sugar	133	130	130¾
150	*Am. Sugar pf	135½	133	133
850	Am. Woolen	14¼	14	14
177	Am. Woolen pf	82	81¾	82
7	Edison	260	260	260
35	Georgia Ry. & Elec	48	48	48
806	Mass. Gas	43	42¾	42¾
4	Mass. Gas pf	83	83	83
8	Pullman	218	218	218
278	Reece Buttonhole	8⅝	8½	8½
85	Swift & Co	103	102¾	102¾
508	United Fruit	108	107	107½
745	U. S. Steel	15⅝	14⅝	14¾
3,803	U. S. Steel pf	65½	64⅞	64¾

MINING.

170	Adventure	2	1¾	1⅞
886	Allouez	12½	12	12½
2,950	Amalgamated	58½	57½	57⅝
16	Am. Zinc	12½	12½	12½
10	Arcadian	85c	85c	85c
100	Atlantic	13	12¾	12¾
395	Bingham	27½	27	27
510	Boston Copper & Gold	6¾	6¼	6¼
11	*Calumet & Hecla	515	515	515
825	Centennial	27⅞	27	27⅞
300	Con. Mercur	30c	29c	29c
2,834	Copper Range	58½	57	58⅝
500	*Daly-West	14½	14	14½
10	Dom. Coal	58	58	58
20	Franklin	8	8	8
2,900	Granby	3½	3	3½
50	Guanajuato	1¾	1¼	1¼
1,185	Isle Royale	16½	15⅝	16½
1,080	Michigan	6¾	6¼	6¼
407	Mohawk	47	45½	46
100	Montreal & Boston	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Old Dominion	15½	14½	15
1,200	Osceola	80	79	80
110	*Parrot	24½	24½	24½
15	†Phoenix	21¾	21½	21½
25	Quincy	91	91	91
300	Rhode Island	75c	75c	75c
100	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
85	Shannon	4¼	4	4¼
25	Tamarack	117	117	117
283	Trinity	6⅞	6½	6⅞
2,977	United States	20¾	19¾	20
3,145	Utah	41¾	40¼	41
700	Victoria	3⅞	3½	3 9-16
40	Winona	9½	9½	9½
80	Wolverine	93	91½	92
210	Wyandotte	75c	70c	70c

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—There was a sharp contraction in to-day's business, traders continuing to be in doubt as to the immediate future course of prices. Generally quotations were lower, under the leadership of Reading, which broke sharply under the catching of stop loss orders. Prices generally sought the lower level, but United Gas Improvement was taken in hand in the afternoon and run up from 95 to 96¾ on the report that it was to be placed on a 10 per cent. dividend basis. Its advance strengthened the local list generally, and temporarily suspended the liquidation started in the morning. Total sales, 49,893 shares, $44,100 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
97	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
1,910	Cambria Steel	22	21½	21½
250	Con. Lake Superior	5	5	5
980	Elec. Co. of Am.	9⅝	9½	9⅝
1,950	Erie	30½	29⅝	29½
100	General Asphalt pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
20	Hunt. & R. Top pf	48	48	48
5	Investment Co	63¼	63¼	63½
1,047	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41	40⅝	40⅞
33	Lehigh Navigation	81¾	81½	81¾
10	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	33¾	33¾	33¾
490	Northern Central R. R.	92½	92	92½
2,153	Penn. R. R.	64 11-16	63 9-16	64 11-16
14	Phila. Traction	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
272	Phila. Electric	7	7	7
1,580	Phila. Company	42	41⅝	41⅝
2,600	Phila. Rap. Tran.	17⅜	16½	16½
20,949	Reading	33⅜	32½	32 11-16
2,230	Rock Island	28¾	27¾	27⅞
2,924	Southern R. R.	34	33½	33⅞
100	Texas & Pacific	32	32	32
300	Union Pacific	98⅝	97⅞	98⅜
5,071	United Gas Imp.	96¾	95	96
1,708	Union Traction	56⅜	55⅜	56
2,795	U. S. Steel	15¾	14¾	14⅝
1,330	U. S. Steel pf.	65½	64¼	64⅝
3	Westmoreland Coal	80	80	80

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Brewing	24⅝	24¾	24½
60	Brewing pf	45½	45	45½
677	Crucible Steel	69½	67¾	69¼
685	Crucible Steel pf	40¾	39¾	40⅜
50	Fireproof	9¼	9¼	9¼
475	Fireproof pf	31	30	30
10	Lone Star	61	61	61
295	Luster Mining	12¾	11½	12¾
105	M. L. & H	35¾	35¼	35¾
10	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
135	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
615	Pittsburg Coal pf	61	60½	61
10	River Coal pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
225	U. S. Steel	15¾	15	15
395	U. S. Steel pf	65½	64¾	64¾
105	West. Electric 2d	81½	80¾	81½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—New York exchange was 5@10c discount. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. The local market for securities was rather narrow to-day, and early transactions were not heavy. Can preferred shares came in for some fair selling, which took prices off fractionally, to 46, though there was a later rally which made up the early loss. In Box Board preferred there was some small selling below 14, the new high price of the stock in recent trading. Biscuit shares started out firm, but found fair offerings for a time and prices eased. When these were absorbed the stock firmed up. In Northwestern Elevated preferred there was a conspicuous rise of 8 points, to 58, on a sale of twenty shares.

In the afternoon further selling in Can preferred resulted in a break in the price to 45¾. Biscuit preferred eased somewhat, but closed firm.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	A. Booth Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	American Can	4½	4½	4½
910	American Can pf	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
50	Chicago & Oak Park	6¾	6¾	6¾
2	Chicago & Oak Park pf	24	24	24
9	Chicago Telephone	122	122	122
100	Chicago Union Traction	6	6	6
15	Diamond Match	132	132	132
10	Mil. & Chi. Brewing pf	25	25	25
520	National Biscuit	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
15	National Biscuit pf	108¾	108¾	108¾
50	National Carbon	109	109	109
10	Northwestern Elevated	21¾	21½	21½
20	Northwestern Elev. pf	58	58	58
2	Quaker Oats pf	85	85	85
5	South Side Elevated	92	92	92
25	Street's Stable Car	29¾	29¾	29¾
40	Street's Stable Car pf	86¾	86¾	86¾
55	Swift & Co.	102½	102½	102½
74	United Box Board	14	13½	13⅞
200	United Box Board pf	13¾	13½	13¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,877	1,845	1,845
1st week Sept	$185,600	$170,100	$172,070
From July 1	1,642,257	1,570,761	1,532,091
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
1st week Sept	2,347	2,466	2,248
From July 1	30,464	23,707	24,032
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Sept	147,970	163,729	156,927
From July 1	1,305,973	1,526,524	1,331,676
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
1st week Sept	29,028	32,641	—
From July 1	287,138	314,458	—
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,121	1,145
1st week Sept	126,722	129,781	121,023
From July 1	1,084,685	1,224,228	1,165,164
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	261	251	251
4th week Aug	47,108	43,791	—
Month	157,760	163,171	—
From July 1	299,755	305,585	—
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,007	1,006
1st week Sept	114,573	88,357	89,535
From July 1	941,258	919,302	810,267
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	912
1st week Sept	136,587	124,744	—
From July 1	1,384,406	1,346,741	—
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Sept	9,174	9,624	10,606
From July 1	80,318	108,399	114,370
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,200	7,190	7,107
1st week Sept	926,176	829,613	765,188
From July 1	8,591,271	8,178,350	7,554,860
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,767	1,707	1,710
1st week Sept	204,383	191,938	174,118
From Jan. 1	7,297,420	7,442,410	6,880,156
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904.

Impl Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c steri loan
25,000 ..... 95⅝
15,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full inst paid
5,000 101
6,000 ..... 101¼
Adams Expr 4s
3,000 102
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 103¼
15,000 ..... 103⅜
500 ..... 103⅛
5,000 ..... 103⅜
Adj 4s, stpd
10,000 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 93⅛
5,000 ..... 93⅜
500 ..... 94⅛
2,000 94
Atl C L 4s
65,000 95
1,000 ..... 95½
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
6,000 ..... 95¼
Gold 4s
2,000 ..... 103⅛
S W Div 3½s
8,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 ..... 91⅞
7,000 92
1,000 ..... 91⅞
B'klyn R T gold 5s
1,000 ..... 106¼
B'klyn R T ref conv 4s
45,000 81
8,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅞
2,000 81
B'klyn Un Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 115¾
B'klyn Un Elev 1st
5,000 108
1,000 ..... 107½
Canada So 1st
4,000 ..... 103⅝
Cent of Ga cons 5s
1,000 ..... 111½
First inc 5s
2,000 85
1,000 ..... 84⅞
Second inc 5s
22,000 ..... 48½
C of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 133½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
11,000 ..... 100¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
5,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 ..... 105⅜
Chi & Alt R R 3s
1,000 ..... 84⅜
Chi & Alt 3½s
26,000 80
Chi, R & Q 4s, joint bonds
1,000 102
3,000 ..... 96⅜
25,000 ..... 96⅝
Neb Ext 4s
5,000 106
Chi, M & St P, Min Pt 5s
1,000 106
S ...tinn Div 6s
5,000 ..... 111¼
C, R I & P R R 4s
5,000 ..... 104⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s
35,000 ..... 76⅛
81,000 ..... 76⅛
10,000 ..... 76¼
13,000 ..... 76⅜
13,000 75
13,000 ..... 75⅛
8,000 ..... 75⅝
10,000 ..... 75⅞
1,000 ..... 75⅜
12,000 ..... 75⅝
25,000 ..... 75⅛
10,000 ..... 75⅜
10,000 ..... 75⅝
25,000 ..... 75⅜
40,000 ..... 75⅝
10,000 76
15,000 ..... 76⅛
7,000 76
10,000 ..... 75⅝
5,000 ..... 75⅜
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
14,000 ..... 87⅛
1,000 ..... 87⅜
60,000 ..... 87⅞
26,000 ..... 87⅝
53,000 ..... 87⅞
5,000 ..... 87⅞
14,000 ..... 87⅛
5,000 87
C, St P, M & O 6s
3,000 134
Chi Term Tr 4s
1,000 ..... 74⅜
22,000 ..... 74⅝
Chi, I, St L & C 4s
20,000 103
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 102
Col F & I conv 5s
9,000 80
Trust Co ctfs
1,000 77
10,000 ..... 77½
25,000 78
Col Mid 1st 4s
3,000 64
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
5,000 ..... 183½
25,000 184
12,000 ..... 183⅞
10,000 184
87,000 ..... 184½
10,000 ..... 184¾
Consol Tob 4s
26,000 ..... 72¼
10,000 72
135,000 ..... 72¾
50,000 ..... 73⅛
5,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73¼
20,000 72
10,000 ..... 73⅜
25,000 73
10,000 ..... 73¼
7,000 ..... 72½
23,000 ..... 72¾
10,000 ..... 72¾
30,000 ..... 72¼
2,000 72
40,000 ..... 72¾
11,000 73
30,000 ..... 72¼
5,000 ..... 72⅜
11,000 ..... 72¼
85,000 ..... 72⅛
5,000 ..... 72½
91,000 ..... 72¼
25,000 72
88,000 ..... 72¼
71,000 ..... 72⅝
30,000 ..... 72½
50,000 ..... 72⅜
20,000 ..... 72⅞
5,000 73
5,000 ..... 73¼
25,000 73
1,000 73
160,000 73
8,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73⅜
45,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 73
8,000 ..... 73¼
5,000 ..... 73½
45,000 ..... 73¼
10,000 ..... 73⅜
10,000 ..... 73⅜
15,000 74
5,000 ..... 73⅝
125,000 ..... 73⅞
18,000 ..... 73½
87,000 ..... 73⅞
55,000 ..... 73⅝
30,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73¼
50,000 73
Den & R G con 4s
3,000 ..... 101¼
Des Moin Un 1st
20,000 ..... 99½
Det & M 1st 4s
10,000 100
Dist Sec Cor 5s
22,000 ..... 71½
22,000 ..... 71¾
20,000 ..... 71¾
1,000 ..... 71⅞
19,000 72
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s
1,000 120
Elg, J & E 1st 5s
30,000 ..... 116¼
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 99
Erie 2d gen 4s
1,000 ..... 88¼
3,000 88
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s
2,000 ..... 91¾
Total sales $4,839,000

Ft W & R G 1st
2,000 ..... 84½
9,000 85
Green B & W deb ctf B
1,000 15
Gulf & Ship I 5s
5,000 ..... 104¼
Hock Val 4½s
10,000 ..... 108¾
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
8,000 ..... 99½
Inter Paper 6s
30,000 ..... 108½
Int S Pump 6s
1,000 102
K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000 ..... 85⅜
4,000 ..... 85½
Kings Co Elev 4s
2,000 ..... 90⅞
Lacka Steel 5s
6,000 ..... 102¼
L E & W 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 119¾
L S & M S 3½s
10,000 ..... 100⅜
L S & M S deb 4s
40,000 ..... 98¾
Long Island ref 4s
4,000 ..... 100½
La & Ark 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102⅝
4,000 ..... 102⅞
8,000 ..... 102¾
Louis & Nash coll trust 4s
12,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 ..... 98¾
Unified 4s
5,000 ..... 100⅜
Manhat con 4s
3,000 107
Met St ry gen 5s
4,000 116
Met St Ry ref 4s
44,000 92
Mex Cent con 4s
2,000 66
Mex Cent 1st inc
4,000 ..... 16¼
14,000 ..... 16½
5,000 ..... 16¼
Mil & North'n 1st con 6s
3,000 ..... 116¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 100½
Mo Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106¾
Mob & Ohio, Montg Div 5s
20,000 112
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 77¼
Nassau Elec R R 4s
5,000 ..... 86⅝
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
15,000 ..... 100½
N Y G, El L, H & P 1st money 4s
3,000 ..... 94½
Nor & W con 4s
5,000 102
30,000 ..... 101⅞
1,000 102
Nort & West, Pocah C & C 4s
14,000 ..... 94½
1,000 94
Northn Pac 4s
20,000 ..... 104⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s
500 74
Ore S L 1st 6s
6,000 123
Ore S L 4s partic bonds
2,000 ..... 96⅝
5,000 ..... 96½
Penn conv 3½s
7,000 ..... 99½
1,500 ..... 99⅝
10,000 ..... 99⅞
Read gen 4s
4,000 ..... 100⅜
5,000 ..... 100¼
7,000 ..... 100½
Rio Gde Wn 1st
2,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99¼
St L, I M & So gen 5s
2,000 ..... 117¼
Unif & ref 4s
2,000 ..... 91⅜
Riv & G Div 4s
4,000 ..... 95½
St L & S F ref 4s
5,000 85
25,000 ..... 84⅜
St L S W con 4s
3,000 ..... 79⅝
3,000 79
San A & A P 4s
40,000 ..... 85⅞
2,000 86
Southn Pac 4½s
4,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 101⅜
Southn Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 93½
1,000 94
Southn Ry 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 117¼
Southn Ry, St L Div 4s
3,000 ..... 97¼
Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm Div 6s
3,000 110
Term Assn, St L 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
Texas & New Or, Sabine Div 6s
3,000 109
Tol & O C 1st 5s
5,000 104
Tol, Peo & W 4s
10,000 90
4,000 ..... 90¾
Ulster & Del 4s
5,000 ..... 94¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000 105
Un Pac conv 4s
35,000 ..... 104⅝
5,000 ..... 104⅜
20,000 ..... 104½
15,000 ..... 104⅜
4,000 ..... 104¼
5,000 ..... 104½
50,000 ..... 104⅜
5,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅝
20,000 ..... 104½
150,000 ..... 104⅜
30,000 ..... 104½
64,000 ..... 104⅜
75,000 104
United Railways of St L 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 81⅞
United Railroads of San Fr 4s
31,000 ..... 84⅜
15,000 ..... 84½
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
1,000 83
1,000 ..... 82½
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
17,000 81
5,000 ..... 80⅞
30,000 81
34,000 ..... 80⅞
21,000 ..... 80⅝
3,000 ..... 80⅜
36,000 ..... 80⅞
2,000 ..... 80⅞
7,000 ..... 80⅜
35,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80⅝
11,000 ..... 80⅞
25,000 ..... 80⅜
27,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 81
50,000 81
38,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 81
125,000 ..... 80⅜
10,000 ..... 80⅞
30,000 81
Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 118¾
2,000 118
3,000 ..... 118¾
Wabash deb B
10,000 ..... 64⅜
10,000 65
10,000 ..... 64⅞
20,000 ..... 64¾
3,000 ..... 64⅞
10,000 ..... 64⅝
10,000 ..... 64⅝
5,000 ..... 64¾
W N Y & Penn gen 4s
10,000 96
West Shore 4s, reg
2,000 ..... 107¾
500 107
West Un refund & real estate 4½s
37,000 ..... 105½
2,000 106
2,000 ..... 105½
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 90

OAKLEY WANTS MILLION MORE.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity Submits 1905 Estimate.

John T. Oakley, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, has submitted his estimate for his department for the city budget of 1905. The figures for 1904 were $4,799,852 23. The demand for the incoming year is $5,915,004.44, which is an increase of $1,115,152.21 over last year's figures.

The Commissioner justifies his larger demands on the ground of needed improvements, repairs, and also increases in salaries. For increases in salaries for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx $75,927 is demanded, for the Borough of Brooklyn $26,486, for Queens $18,882, and for Richmond $7,862.

For repairs and improvements for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the Commissioner wants $3,454,177, which is an increase of $752,098 over last year. For Brooklyn $1,220,421 are the figures which the Commissioner had for 1904. He demands $151,285 more for 1905. For Queens he asks $158,216 increase for 1905. For Richmond Mr. Oakley asks for an increase of $53,584.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Hearing Yesterday on Dutiable Classification of Radium.

Importers Claim That It Is a Crude Mineral Likely to be Overruled—Keep Minute Sample in a Safe.

A hearing on the dutiable classification of radium was held yesterday by General Appraiser Lunt, who is considering the appeal of H. Lieber & Co., who have made practically all the commercial importations of this metal, against its classification as a chemical salt at 25 per cent. The importers claim that it should be free of duty as a crude mineral.

H. Lieber of the importing firm said that the metal was imported in the form of a bromide, and that it had to pass through many and intricate processes of refining to reach that state. A small sample of radium, inclosed in a tiny glass tube, was submitted by Mr. Lieber, and was carefully locked away in the strongest safe in the building.

Mr. Lunt will probably write his decision this week. It is understood that he will overrule the contention of the importers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Microscope Slides Must Pay 60 Per Cent. Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled protests by Elmer & Amend and William Krafft of New York against the classification of microscope slides with beveled edges as articles of glass ground and ornamented at 60 per cent. The slides in question have a small circular concavity in the centre, in which the specimens to be examined are placed. The importers claimed that they were dutiable at 1⅝ cents a pound and 5 per cent. or at 45 per cent., but Gen. Sharretts decided that the beveling constituted ornamentation and that the cavity was produced by grinding.

General Appraiser Marion De Vries writes a decision overruling a protest by Adolph Fricke of New York against the classification as colored cotton cloth at 2¾ cents a square yard, under the "countable clauses" of the law, of cotton cloth containing a single colored yarn running near the edge of the fabric. The importer claimed that it was dutiable as unbleached cotton cloth at 1¼ cents a square yard. Mr. De Vries rules that the single thread is enough to put it in the colored class.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Park & Tilford and B. H. Howell, Son & Co., New York; Schlesinger & Mayer, Marshall Field & Co., and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; Paul Gelpi & Sons, New Orleans; the Schloss Crockery Company and Arthur Letts, Los Angeles; Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, and Fritz Thies, Denver. Protests partially sustained were by Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, Luyties Brothers, H. Maillard, F. Alleva, J. B. Martin, and Louis Metzger & Co., New York; the Weideman Company, Cleveland, and the Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I. A protest by the Weideman Company, Cleveland, was sustained.

AUTOMOBILE VALUES ADVANCED.

General Appraisers Find Invoice Prices Too Low—Regulations for Free Entry.

Several advances in the invoice values of imported automobiles were announced yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The advances were made by General Appraiser Lunt. One was a 40 horse power Mercedes machine, Chassis motor, entered at 30,000f. and advanced to 32,135f. It was shipped by Boin & Constantin of Nice. The following advances were made on machines from the Napier Motor Company of London: One Cape cart head, 15 horse power, entered at £715 and advanced to £760; one canopy top, 15 horse power, from £740 to £785; one 24 horse power machine, from £930 to £1,015, and one Pullman body, 24 horse power machine, from £935 to £1,135; £30 was also added for packing charges. One second-hand 40 horse power Napier motor carriage, shipped by S. F. Edge of London, was advanced from £650 to £800.

The Treasury Department yesterday issued a circular defining the conditions attending the free admission as household effects of an automobile used abroad for one year. The year of use need not have immediately preceded importation, nor need it have been consecutive, but the use must have been by the owner or a member of his family and not by a friend or chauffeur.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HARRIS HOFFMAN.—Harris Hoffman, dealer in hats, caps, and trunks at 68 Clinton Street, has made an assignment to Isaac Spung without preference. He has been in business for seventeen years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JULIUS SILBERMAN.—Julius Silberman, who was formerly a partner in the Paris Cloak, Suit and Fur Company, at 5 and 7 Market Street, who were petitioned into bankruptcy on Sept. 6, 1902, filed individual schedules yesterday, showing liabilities of $5,000 to the State Bank, and no assets.

HALPERIN & WILLIAMS.—Halperin & Williams, manufacturers of neckwear at 169 Mercer Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 31, have made a settlement with their creditors at 27½ cents on the dollar, and the bankruptcy proceedings have been dismissed. Their liabilities were $28,000.

JAMES A. UTTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against James A. Utter, grocer at Amity, Orange County, N. Y., by the following creditors: J. W. Matthews & Co., of Newburg, $142; James H. Smith, $216; Edwin F. Branning, $38, and James W. Correll & Son, $135. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and made an assignment on Aug. 22.

WHITE & MAJOR.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frank M. Major, who did business as White & Major, manufacturers of portables at 46 Howard Street, show liabilities of $28,321 and assets of $2,625, consisting of stock $1,000, machinery $1,500, accounts $75, and cash $50. Among the creditors are Mrs. S. C. Howell $17,453, for borrowed money; Newark Rivet Works, $1,750; John F. Doyle's Sons, $1,033; William Barthman, $1,200, and William Hayward, $1,000.

ROBERT RAPHAEL.—Robert Raphael, dealer in cigars and tobacco at 2,144 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,511 and nominal assets of $6,790, consisting of stock, $1,824; fixtures, $2,324; cash, $7, and book debts, $635. He expects to realize from the lease of his store, which runs to May 1, 1907. The largest creditors are Philip Ritter, 2,398, and Arnold Kohn, $1,091. He succeeded Raphael Brothers on May 1, 1903. That firm started in business in March, 1897.

ALEXANDER E. BLACK.—Alexander E. Black, a dentist, of 770 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,770, and assets of $50 in outstanding accounts, $100 in tools, which are exempt, and forty shares of stock of the Cole-Black Coal Company, which he subscribed for, but which was never paid. He has only two creditors: The Cole-Black Coal Company, $800, balance of subscription, and Elizabeth T. Bell, $1,070.

ISAAC WEINSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Weinstein, skirt manufacturer of 44 East Houston Street, by the following creditors: Benjamin Rubenstein, $104; Leib Tachma, $174, and Samuel Rabinowitz, $244. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has made payments of $1,000 to creditors to prefer them, and made an assignment on Monday. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Lewis M. White receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,150.

HERMAN MAYER & Co.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Harry S. Hooker receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Herman Mayer & Co., cloak manufacturers at 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, on the application of Aaron Harris, a creditor for $5,000. It was said that their place of business has been closed for a month, that there have no assets there, but have some goods in a warehouse worth $150 to $200. They did have $20,000 cash in bank, realized from payment to them of a fire loss, which money, it is alleged, has been removed and concealed by them; it is alleged as necessary for a receiver to be appointed. If order to demand this money, and to ascertain its whereabouts.

JAMES A. LAWRENCE.—James A. Lawrence, salesman in the Fuller Building at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $62,273, of which $42,470 is secured, and assets nominal, consisting of 1,100 shares of stock of the North Galveston Improvement Company, of which 1,000 shares are pledged to Charles F. Bryan and others, believed to be of no value, and a claim of $900 against the same company. On Oct. 21, 1903, he conveyed the yacht Charlotte to the Beacon Trust Company of Boston as security for a debt of $5,075 to Philip N. Wadleigh of Haverhill, Mass. The yacht was subsequently sold for $5,175, and it is stated that the proceeds, with expenses, were not sufficient to pay Mr. Wadleigh's claim in full. The debts were contracted principally in Chicago between 1901 and 1904. Among the creditors are Charles Page Bryan of Elmhurst, Ill., $15,000, secured; Ruth A. Wyllis, Rogers Park, Ill., $6,400, secured; City Bank of Canton, Ill., $5,000, and the estate of John G. Whitcomb of Somerville, Mass., $7,148.

STANDARD STRAW HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Standard Straw Hat Manufacturing Company of Thirteenth Street and Ninth Avenue by the following creditors: G. F. Hall Company, $25; Louis Lesser, $7,000, for money loaned, and Philip L. Sondheim, $47. It was alleged that on Sept. 12 the company admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Leo A. Levy is President, Rosalie Sessler Secretary and Treasurer. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Edward L. Patterson receiver of the assets, and fixed his bond at $15,000. The value of the assets was not given in the petition, but it was stated that they consist of plant and machinery, merchandise, manufactured and in process; raw materials, accounts, and unfinished contracts which need to be carried out. The company was incorporated under New York laws on March 12, 1903, with a capital stock of $40,000, and was financed up to April last by a Fifth Avenue straw goods firm, who were large stockholders in the company, but the sold their stock, and it was said that at that time the company owed the firm $65,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Sept. 13, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLIO, Charles—H. M. Knudson $84
ARON, Louis M.—F. H. Brunner and another 901
ATKIN, Edgar, and Edward F. Browne—East River National Bank 298
BIRNKHORST, Dingeman—H. M. Toch and another 42
COHEN, Joseph J.—L. Herzig & Co 37
CASSELBERRY, Jacob R.—New York Telephone Company 101
CHINNOCK, Alba L.—New York Telephone Company 42
CURLEY, Frank G.—Davidson 62
CORNELL, John, and Viner L.—B. Losere 394
CURRIE, John M.—E. F. Moller 40
DE FOREST, Othinel—M. Blumberg 246
DUNCAN, Robert P.—New York Telephone Company 104
FIELD, William A.—W. H. Waide 34
GUTSEY, Charles—J. Weissberger 29
GREVERS, John M.—W. Van Waardt 81
HEYMAN, Louis M.—L. Wurmser and another 52
HORTON, Thomas H., Jr.—W. F. Rawlins 39
BATES REALTY COMPANY—J. Seton 1,946
CURTIS & WILSON MACHINE COMPANY—W. T. Wilson 388
NEW YORK GARAGE COMPANY—P. Fogarty, costs 44
NEW YORK CONTRACTING COMPANY—Hudson Portland Cement Company 883
BEACON HILL REAL ESTATE COMPANY—American Bridge Company of New York 1,170
CALEDONIAN OIL COMPANY—W. Bunker 4,127
JULIEN, Max—New York Telephone Company 25
JORDAN, Gertrude, now Vollmer—New York Telephone Company 28
KIRSS, Otto—Effens, Smith & Weimann Company 36
LANZILLO, Frank—F. Romeo 117
LEFKOWITZ, Herman, and Richard Wahrburg—New York Telephone Company 21
McCANOLOGUE, Edward J.—Pietrowski & Knap Company 112
MEINDL, Frank A.—J. H. Meyer and another 79
MURPHY, Daniel F.—H. Hansen and another 64
MASCOLO, Angelo—New York Telephone Company 34
MAYER, Saly I.—Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York 2,839
MARCY, Waley H.—H. Ackerle 44
PARDO, Alfred, and Joseph R. Marquette, Jr.—A. Mayer 220
PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro—J. Conroy and another 631
PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro—J. Conroy and another 319
PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro—A. Gross and another 193
PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro—A. Gross and another 421
RAICES, David—M. Eisler and another 17
ROSENTHAL, Abraham—B. Bamberg and another 179
ROCKSHOH, William—White Sewing Machine Company 267
SCHUTE, Gilbert—W. F. Duckworth 25
STOLL, Joseph A.—Washington Life Insurance Company 9,926
SHERER, Otto L.—R. Kopp 87
SPEARING, James J. and Hugh J.—United States Mortar Supply Company 28
SECORD, Frederick R. L.—Harlem Club of New York 113
SAMSON, Henry L.—New York Telephone Company 36
SANGER, William—New York Telephone Company 36
SAMSON, Henry L.—New York Telephone Company 41
SEARS, Albert R.—S. F. Clark, costs 13
SIEGEL, Morris—S. Lovinsky 2,061
SHONNARD, Harold W. or Harry W., Michael Wooley, and Clarence W. Shonnard—P. H. Cole 237
SMITH, John T.—D. J. Dannat and another 278
TOWNSEND, Charles H.—New York Telephone Company 28
VOELKE, George—A. Myers 1,078
TRAVER, C. Warde—Duplex Filter Company 7
WEISSMAN, Benjamin—J. Weinberg 160
WILLIS, Charles—American Bonding Company of Baltimore 27
WARAGER, Charles—Seville Packing Company 20
WEBSTER, Howell A.—P. De Witt 543
WALLS, John A.—New York Telephone Company 30

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

IDEAL LADIES' HAT COMPANY—L. Ludwak and another, June 10, 1904.
POLLOU, William, and Arthur Fitch, executors—M. L. D. Ferris, June 16, 1904.
KRESS, August, and John H. Corragan—L. G. Benedict, Aug. 13, 1904.
KRESS, August, and John H. Corragan—L. G. Benedict, Aug. 13, 1904.

Judgment Canceled.

GOLDBERG, Meyer—B. Stearns and another, April 21, 1892 ..... $405

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The retirement of Major Edward J. Vattman, Chaplain, Eleventh Cavalry, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. Mason M. Maxon, retired; is detailed for service as professor at the Oklahoma State Military Institute.

Col. John E. Greer will make four visits during September, October, and November from Governors Island to the works of the Crucible Steel Company of America, Harrison, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of material for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. James T. Burns, Third Infantry, Illinois National Guard, is authorized to pursue a regular course of instruction at the Garrison School, Fort Sheridan.

The following officers of militia are authorized to pursue a regular course of instruction at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth: Capt. Walter M. Lindsay, Adjutant, Sixth Massachusetts; Second Lieut. Charles E. Akeley, Sixth Massachusetts.

Transfers and assignments in the Second Infantry: First Lieut. George D. Catlin from Company A to K, First Lieut. Philip J. Lauber from K to F, First Lieut. Paul H. McCook from G to H, First Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison from H to G, First Lieut. De Witt W. Chamberlain from M to A. First Lieut. Archie J. Harris is assigned to Company M, First Lieut. William R. Standiford to Company I, Second Lieut. Alfred J. Booth to Company D.

Major Frank S. Harlow is detailed as a member of the Torpedo Board, convened at Fort Totten.

Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, will proceed to Fort Sheridan for the purpose of appearing as a witness before the general court-martial at that post in the case of Capt. John W. L. Phillips, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

The following Assistant Surgeons will report Oct. 1 at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, to Col. Charles L. Heizmann, President of the faculty of the Army Medical School, for a course of instruction: First Lieuts. William P. Davis, Leslie J. Owen, Stanley G. Zinke, Frank W. Weed, William A. Wickline, Howard H. Bailey, and Harry G. Humphreys.

Capt. John A. Rice will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Whittlesey from office of Naval Intelligence to duty as executive officer of Chattanooga.

Lieut. Commander T. F. Bugdorff from the Newark to home.

Lieut. Commander W. N. Little from the Minneapolis to home.

Lieut. J. S. McKean to duty as ordnance officer of the Ohio.

Medical Director A. F. Price from Navy Yard, New York, to Naval Retiring Board.

Lieut. Commander F. C. Bowers from duty as Inspector of Engineering Material of Connecticut and Rhode Island Districts and Inspector of Machinery at Morris Heights, N. Y., to the Newark as engineer officer and as fleet engineer of Caribbean Squadron.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Baltimore, at Genoa; Minneapolis, Columbia, and Prairie, at Newport; Puritan, at Washington.

Sailed—Hartford, from New London for New Haven; Wisconsin and Oregon, from Woo-sung for Nimrod Sound; Mayflower, from Palermo for Algiers; Florida, from Hampton Roads for Cristield; Olympia, Cleveland, and Des Moines, from Cherbourg for Christiania; Topeka, from Newport for Tompkinsville; Dixie, from League Island for Colon.

ACCUSED PARTNER'S BROTHER.

Corbin Estate Lawyer Objected to Smashing of Office Furniture.

James Armstrong, attorney for the Corbin estate, was the complainant in the Tombs Court yesterday, before Magistrate Mayo, against Samuel E. Brown, brother of Albert W. Brown, a partner of Mr. Armstrong, whom he charged with disorderly conduct.

Mr. Armstrong told Magistrate Mayo that Brown came to the office and demanded to see his brother, to collect a debt of $80. When he did not see him, Mr. Armstrong said, the prisoner smashed furniture and bric-a-brac. Mr. Armstrong said he became frightened and ran to the street and got Patrolman Sharpe of the Church Street Station, who arrested Brown.

Patrolman Sharpe said that Mr. Armstrong, when he ran to him on the street, was much excited and said: "There's a crazy man in my office. You had better get help to arrest him." Sharpe said that Brown had become rational again when he met him.

Mr. Armstrong also told the court that Brown was at the office on Friday trying to get the money, and that time he not only smashed some desks, but assaulted a clerk with a chair. Mr. Armstrong said he was tired of Brown's actions.

"Weren't you arraigned before me once before on a charge of selling some $300 worth of opium?" queried Magistrate Mayo of Brown.

"Oh, that's dead and gone," replied Brown. "Let's try this case first, and then we can talk about that if you want to."

"I'm afraid you haven't a very good idea of the difference between right and wrong," added the court. The case was temporarily adjourned, and later, on Brown's promise to keep away from the office, he was discharged.

Damage Suit Verdict Set Aside.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Supreme Court Justice Dunwell handed down a decision today setting aside as excessive damages of $35,000 in favor of John E. Pitts, a railway mail clerk of Corry, Penn., who sued the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for $75,000 damages for injuries received in an accident to a train that was ditched at Clyde May 2, 1902, by a collision with a freight train. Pitts's legs and right hand were paralyzed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. M. Blanchard, cloaks; Mrs. J. Haslem, infants' wear; Miss M. Roberts, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Rick, notions; F. S. Collins, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.
Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; T. A. Sullivan, notions and ribbons; C. McFarland, carpets; W. A. Files, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Bailey & Bailey, Winona, Minn.; C. R. Bailey, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Rhoads, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Erlanger, W., East Liverpool, Ohio, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Colvig, W. H., Wheeling, West Va., millinery; Hotel York.
Cohen, Friedlander & Co., Toledo, Ohio; V. S. Cohen, cloaks; Hotel Astor.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Miss K. Desmond, waists; Hotel Spalding.
Curry, William, Sons, Key West, Fla.; J. H. Currie, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; R. S. Gray, furnishing goods; J. B. Davis, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Davidson & Brother, Hornellsville, N. Y.; A. Davidson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, ribbons, notions, laces; 2 Walker Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Cuatt, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Moore, remants; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Fox, G., & Co, Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fitton, D. W., & Co., Hamilton, Ohio; D. W. Fitton, dry goods; Holland House.
Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Birkwhistle, millinery; J. Lussie, ribbons; Hotel Normandie.
Gemmill, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Krousman, linings, 67 White Street.
Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; silks; Hotel Spalding.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, knit goods and infants' wear; Hotel Spalding.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; R. S. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Miss M. Fealy, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.
Jackson, C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; R. Rolond, dress goods and silks; Hotel Normandie.
Johnston-Barrett, Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. L. Johnston, domestics and dress goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Crowley, buttons; J. Woosley, linings; J. E. Pilling, silverware; C. Johnson, cutlery; A. Pitman, books; M. Williams, gloves; F. W. Strong, children's wear; 8 Greene Street.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics; Hotel Netherland.
Katz, S., & J. & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Lissner, cloaks, laces, and millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Kaufman, millinery; 821 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; M. Chubb, notions and leather goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Steifel, millinery and trimmings; Hotel Imperial.
Levi, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Levi, notions, trimmings, and furnishing goods; 74 Grand Street; Hotel Astor.
Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, hats; Holland House.
Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; F. D. Perry, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. B. Sheridan, trunks; 45 Lispenard Street.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks and millinery; H. S. Marks, ladies' neckwear and veilings; Hotel Cumberland.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. K. McCarthy, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Astor.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss McGergon, ladies' wear; Miss Degon, fancy goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. Guggenheim, hosiery and gloves; 15 White Street; Hotel Netherland.
Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, white goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. Gallagin, laces; 57 White Street.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks

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Six graduates entered college last June not only without conditions, but with special "credits" or honors.

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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River: 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 7:10, 8:40 P. M.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

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New Jersey Central Sept. 18

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SWITCHBACK 50c. EXTRA.

Special train from { Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

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Special train leaves Liberty St. Station 8.00 A. M., So. Ferry 7.55 A. M. Arrive Atlantic City 11.00 A. M.

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From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.

" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "

" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "

" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. To Mt. Bacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.

A TRIP ON THE

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Leaves foot of West 22d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route

Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point Fifth Ave. Side Flatiron Building.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To William M. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York, John Cumeen, as Attorney General of the State of New York, Mary Machell, if living, the name Mary being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a daughter of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, and if she be dead, to her husband, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, John Doe, the name John Doe being fictitious, real name being unknown to petitioner, being a half brother of decedent, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, if living, and if he be dead, to his widow, heirs, next of kin, legatees, devisees and legal representatives, if any, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner, and to all persons included in the class or classes designated by the general description of persons who are or may in any manner according to law be entitled to or interested in the whole or any portion of the estate of James Machell, otherwise known as James J. Machell, late of the County of New York, of the City of New York, or otherwise, being persons unknown to petitioner, and their names and residences, if there be any such persons, being also unknown to petitioner, the heirs and next of kin of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Ellen T. Machell, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 25, 1904, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Machell, also known as James J. Machell, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BATES, MARIA LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA LOUISE BATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business—to wit, at the office of Charles B. Meyer, No. 99 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or on or before the 15th day of March, 1904.

Dated New York, the thirtieth day of March, 1904.

JAMES M. BATES, LEONARD W. AMERMAN, Executors.

CHARLES B. MEYER, Attorney for Executors, 99 Cedar Street, New York City.

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BRYAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated and entered July 14th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver Bryan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hull & Horton, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1904.—WOLCOTT A. HULL, Executor. HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Executor, 3 Broad Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

COATES, HOWARD W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HOWARD W. COATES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Eugene L. Bushe, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1904. EDWARD J. GREACEN, Executor. EUGENE L. BUSHE, Attorney for Executor, No. 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

mar15-law6mW

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "

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Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:30 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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New C.W.Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA

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Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M., except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

BOSTON, $3.00 PROVIDENCE, $2.00.

DIRECT STEAMERS. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

TROY LINE

"SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. COFFEY and others as executors of and trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of John Keenan, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated September 7th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in New York City with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant two hundred and three feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet five inches; thence southerly again parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet five inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as number two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1904.

BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,662.48, with interest from August 18th, 1904, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $492.90 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, is $2,308.34, and interest.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN H. BOHLING, plaintiff, against LOUIS WEINECKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of College Avenue with the southerly side of East 148th Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet to the southerly side of said East 148th Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.

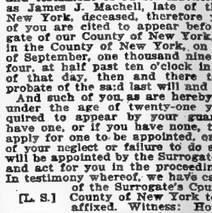
THEODORE H. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILLIAM H. KLINKER, Guardian ad Litem of the defendant, Louis Weinecke, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN B. QUINTIN, Attorney for defendant, Bertha Bohling, No. 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for defendant, John H. Bruna, No. 364 Alexander Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 489 College Avenue:



Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUMER, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH BORMANN, August Buchholz, Louis Buchholz, Albert Buchholz, Ernest Buchholz, August Buchholz, William Bodtmer, Mary E. Fielder, Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if living,) the heirs at law and next of kin of Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if deceased,) if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of SOPHIA DUMER, deceased, greeting:

Whereas, William H. Bormann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 20th, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Dumer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

arge Plot Sold on South and Water Streets—Opposite Buys Corner on Morningside Heights—Deal for West Eighteenth Street Apartments— Minor Transactions.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Eaton, Cole & Burnham Company, to a client, the property 232, 233, 234, and 235 South Street, and 453, 455, 457, and 459 Water Street, a plot 80 by 160, now covered with old buildings.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have resold for J. Allen Townsend to Abraham Ruth the plot at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 90.11 by 100.

Investor Buys on Eightieth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for D. S. & J. F. Alpaugh, to an investor, the five-story double apartment house 153 West Eightieth Street, 35 by 90 by 100.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold to investors 59 West Sixty-second Street, a four-story building on lot 20 by 75, and 313 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 17.1 by 100.

Building on Varick Street Sold.

Arndt H. Olsen has sold the new seven-story building at the northeast corner of Laight and Varick Streets, on lot 25.6 by 100.

The United Owners' Realty Company has leased the third loft at 45 Vesey Street to John L. Bromley.

Realty Company Borrows $300,000.

The Century Realty Company has mortgaged its holdings in the block bounded by Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for $300,000.

Purchase of West 135th Street Flat.

Harry Goodstein has bought from L. A. Mitchell, through O. Ranger and Levy Brothers, the five-story flat 116 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100. Mr. Goodstein has leased, through Ehrenfeld & Co., to Krasnoff Brothers, the plot of five lots at One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets and the Harlem River, for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $19,000 and taxes.

The Schwab Realty Company has sold the three-story dwelling 364 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to D. Barsout, for occupancy.

To Build on East 111th Street.

H. D. Baker & Brother, in conjunction with a Mr. Freedman, has sold for the McCrolten estate 85 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15.3 by 100.11, to Sol Simon, who already owned 87 and 89, and who will erect a six-story apartment house on the entire plot, 45.9 by 100.11.

Schmeidler & Bachrach announce that the four lots which they have bought on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 110 feet west of Madison Avenue, are offered for sale to builders. The lots are excavated nine feet below the curb, and are ready for immediate improvement.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for E. Monaghan, to Caroline Marotzki the four-story brownstone single flat 110 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20.10 by 100.

P. Imperato has sold for L. Hausler the four-story double flat 233 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Conson.

Louis Lese has sold, through L. Greenwald, to H. Benowitz and S. Astor, the five-story tenement 431 East Eighty-first Street.

E. V. Pesci & Co. have leased for Herman Baum to a client the five-story tenement 242 East Seventy-fifth Street, at an aggregate rental of $7,000.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Meyer Solomon the three-story brick dwelling 310 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.

West Fifteenth Street Deal.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for a client to H. Bernstein 247 and 249 West Fifteenth Street, five-story flats, on plot 46 by 103.3.

Goldberg & Greenberg have bought 527 to 533 West Fortieth Street, four four-story tenements, on plot 100 by 98.9.

Charles E. Moss has sold the furniture and lease of the dwelling 225 West Eleventh Street for Margaret Longfield to Rose Bradley; also, the furniture and lease of the dwelling 306 West Twenty-second Street for Margaret A. Flynn to Mary S. Reilly.

East Thirty-fourth Street Sale.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with Adam A. Schopp, has sold for the estate of Emma A. Richardson to Joseph Wolkenberg the four-story tenements 310 and 312 East Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 42.6 by 98.9.

Emanuel Simon has sold to John Henry Block the five-story flat 155 East Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100. The same broker has also negotiated an exchange by which Mr. Block gives the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street in payment for a hotel at Hicksville, L. I., on plot 54 by 125.

Operators Buy Goerck Street Lot.

Miles & Helfer have sold the lot, 17 by 50, at 11 Goerck Street, for Amos Clark to Cohen & Glauber.

B. Hurwitz has sold for the estate of Rachel Klosberg to a client the northwest corner of Monroe and Pike Street, a six-story building with stores on plot 25 by 90.

The Minsker Realty Company has sold to Alexander Rosenfeld two five-story tenements, with stores, 235 and 237 Avenue B; also, to Dr. Max Wolter, 318 East Eleventh Street, a new three-story building, with stores; also, to Louis Star, 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 60 by 100.

Large Plot Sold on Sedgwick Avenue.

The Clinchy estate property, on the north side of King's Bridge Road, 330 feet east of Sedgwick Avenue, a plot 346 by 201 by 360 by 260, has been sold to Elizabeth Rankin.

Margaret Sullivan has sold to Liberman, Levy & Co. the four-story flat 3,812 Third Avenue, 25 by 175.

Heller & Rosenfeld have sold for a client 814 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Ferdinand Scheussler the dwelling 670 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, 200 feet east of Willis Avenue.

Deal for New House on 160th Street.

Reiss Brothers have sold for Thomas D. Malcolm the St. Andrew, a new five-story apartment house, at 654 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, on lot 50 by 98.9.

Samuel C. Baum has sold 717 Cauldwell Avenue, a three-story frame flat, on lot 18.9 by 115.

Country Seat on the Hudson Sold.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the estate of David H. Hunt a country seat consisting of about ninety-two acres of ground at Chelsea-on-Hudson, to a client of Francis H. Pollock.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday, a foreclosure sale of a large plot on Sedgwick Avenue, near Cedar Avenue, was withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

174th St, e s, 300 ft s of Westchester Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x44.2; James C. Gaffney of 1,137 East 167th St, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $5,000.

Marion Av, w s, 375 ft n of 194th St, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x53; Helen Anderson of 701 East 194th St, owner; George W. Flagg of 2,630 Decatur Av, architect; cost, $13,000.

2d St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, William's Bridge, for a one-story frame storage building, 20x14; George W. Lewis, 2d Av and 4th St, owner; John Davidson of 50 West 13th St, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $400.

8th St, n s, 117 ft e of White Plains Av, for three two-story frame dwellings, 57x48; Agnes A. Hawes, 8th St and White Plains Av, owner; John Davidson of 50 West 13th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Duane St, 55, to a seven-story brick power house; New York Edison Company, premises owner; Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall St, architects; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 13.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 151st St, 124.11x100; Leo S. Bing to James S. Burr, (mtgs $33,000)..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 151st St, 124.11x100; James S. Burr to Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., (mtgs $33,000)..... Nom.

BRISTOW ST, s s, 175 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x79.9x28.3x93; Jacob Horowitz to Moses W. Winston, (mtgs $7,000)..... Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 425 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; John C. Coleman, referee, to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association, (mtg $2,250)..... 1,000

CAULDWELL AV, w s, ~231.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; 156th St, s s, 52.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 75x100; Eagle Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 75x115; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Fettretch and others..... Nom.

CLASON POINT ROAD, Lots 2 to 6, 9, 10, 11, 24, 40, 63, 64, 83, 84, 114 to 121, 124, 125, 126, 158, 159, 177, 178, 187, 188, 189 198, 200, 210, 215, 235, 236, 255, 256, 257, 271, and 272, map of Clason's Point; Alice L. Beach and others to Ella M. Cable, rerecorded..... Nom.

ELTON AV, s w corner of 158th St, 50x100; Julius C. Hegeman and others to Louis Lese, other consideration and..... 100

FLOWER ST, s w corner of 1st Av, 100x100, Olinville; James T. Barry to Henrietta A. Relph..... ex. and

FOREST AV, 880, e s, 25x150; Julia Stone to Louise Stone..... Nom.

FOREST AV, 764, e s, 20x100; Martin Grissler to Edward Breslin, other consideration and..... 100

FOX ST, n w corner of 165th St, runs w 50.2xn 89.9x w 43.8x n 25x e 100x s 111; Ernest Hammer to Anton Birkle, (mtg $35,000.) other consideration and..... 100

FULTON AV, e s, 55 ft n of 168th St, 27x96.10x26.11x99; Henrietta A. Relph to James T. Barry, (mtgs $19,000,) exchange and..... 100

FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 45, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Belinda S. Hall, n w s, Lot 235, same map, 50x100; James Davenport to William W. Penfield..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Emmerich Place, 30.6x100x87.1x115.4; John O. Baker to Richard C. Allez, other consideration and..... 100

LENOX AV, e s, 81.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100; Edgar J. Nathan, referee, to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 25,000

LEWIS ST, s e s, at s w s of 4th St, 51.5x100x38x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Binder and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LINCOLN ST, w s, 125 ft n of road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; Joseph Gleason to William Klenert..... 4,250

LOT 244, map part Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Sarah F. Cahill to Minnie C. Klingbell, (mtg $2,850,) other consideration and..... 100

LOT 352, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Lizzie Heldtmann..... Nom.

LOTS 348, 349, and 350, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Elizabeth Smithson..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 2,090 to 2,094, w s, 75x 93; Rose Keane and another to Thomas J. Habicht, (mtg $68,000,) other consideration and..... 100

MORRIS AV, s e s, 250 ft s of 183d St, runs n e 25x s e 132x s 25x—132.6; Mary G. Long and others to William M. Long, quitclaim..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 150th St, 28x70.3; Francis Golden to Vito A. Pittaro, ½ part, all title, quitclaim..... 550

MORRIS AV, e s, 95.5 ft n of 150th St, 28x70.3; Eliza Golden to Vito A. Pittaro, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

RICHARD ST, s e s, w ¼ of Lot 280, map of East Tremont, 44x112.6; Winifred Grant to Henry W. Eschenbrenner, (mtg $2,800)..... Nom.

PERRY ST, 153, n s, 20x80.4x20x79.9; Elizabeth W. Herriman and others to the Georgia Pine Turpentine Company, quitclaim..... 33

WEBSTER AV, w s, being Lot 38, map of land of William E. M. Zbrowsky, 25x90; Bertha Schmuck to Lochinvar Realty Company, (mtg $1,500)..... 3,500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 22, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, 25.1x100.2x 25x102.9; William Russell to Abraham Shatzkin, (mtg $300)..... 500

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 22, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, 25.1x100.2x 25x102.9; Abraham Shatzkin to Louis Weinstock and another, (mtg $300,) other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 2,422, e s, 20x80; John F. Menke to Henry Steers, (mtg $6,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, n w s, at n e s of 163d St, 50 x96.5; Sarah F. George and another to John Aitken..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 47.9 ft s of St. Paul's Place, 26x129.9x25.10x131.4; Frederick G. Weterau, referee, to Moses Cowen..... 5,000

9TH ST, 729 and 731 East, 40x92.3; Avenue D, n e corner of Houston St, 70x 44.9; 9th St, 719 and 721 East, 40x92.3; 12th St, n s, 293 ft s e from n e corner of Avenue B, 50x103.3; Simon Steiner to Adolph Schwartz..... Nom.

15TH AV, n e corner of 5th St, 50x114.6, Wakefield; Ferdinand Decker, administrator, to Sarah A. Green, quitclaim..... 25

15TH AV, n e corner of 5th St, 50x114.6, Wakefield; Mary A. Hood and another to Sarah A. Green, correction and quitclaim deed..... Nom.

15TH AV, n s, being e ½ Lot 135, map Wakefield, 55x114.6; Ferdinand Decker, administrator, to Mary A. Hood, quitclaim..... 25

34TH ST, 312 East, 21.3x98.9; Frank Crowell to Berthal Wolkenberg, other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, 312 East, 21.3x98.9; Emma A. Conkin to Berthal Wolkenberg, other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, 312 East, 21.3x98.9; Charles E. Crowell to Berthal Wolkenberg, other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, 312 East, 21.3x98.9; Caroline R. Brown to Berthal Wolkenberg, other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, 312 East, 21.3x98.9; Emma C. Halliday to Berthal Wolkenberg, other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, 312 East, 21.3x98.9; Helen K. Sumner to Berthal Wolkenberg, other consideration and..... 100

34TH ST, s s, 313 ft e of 2d Av, 42.6x 98.9; Charles E. Crowell and others, executors, to Bertha Wolkenberg..... 24,750

63D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x100.5; Isaac Dreyfus to Morris J. Hirsch, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

77TH ST, 336 West, 23x84.2; Anna A. Logan and others, executors and trustees, to Harry G. Simon, (mtg $20,000)..... 42,000

86TH ST, 517 East, 25x137.10x25x137.9; Hyman Harris to Rose Schindel and another, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

90TH ST, 116 West, 26.8x100.8; Max Marx to John Sasse, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel Stern and others to James Landau, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

99TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Charles C. Lester..... 38,000

99TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Abbie A. Bishop to Charles C. Lester, quitclaim..... Nom.

99TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Charles C. Lester to Max Rollnick..... 5,500

99TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Max Rollnick to Joseph Ravitch, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, 163 and 165 East, 54x100.11; Irene B. Schmitz and another to Leopold Kaufmann, other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, 163 and 165 East, 54x100.11; Helen S. M. Brodie, by guardian, to Leopold Kaufmann, all title, (mtgs $20,000) 102D ST, 163 and 165 East, 54x100.11; Leopold Kaufmann to Henry Weil and another, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 6,685

107TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Paul Maver to Maurice M. Bingler, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

103D ST, 302 West, 20x100.11; Charles R. Christie to George F. Hinriche, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 250x100.11x250x99.10; Charles M. Rosenthal and another to Clara Max and another, ½ part, (mtgs $102,000,) other consideration and..... 100

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 250x100.11x250x99.10; Charles M. Rosenthal and others to Harry Metz, ½ part, (mtgs $102,000,) other consideration and..... 100

130TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 25x101.10; May L. Haskin to William L. Pickard, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

132D ST, 550 West, 25x99.11; Lillian M. Queripel to Israel Schneider, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and..... 100

137TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 75x100; Sheridan St, n w corner of Elliott Av, 14x88x42x—; Margaret McLaughlin to Edward McLaughlin..... Nom.

151ST ST, 635 East, 25x114.10; Caroline Fogel to Christian Vorndran..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BENKERS, Henry, to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Beaumont Av, e s, 125 ft n of 187th St, 3 years..... 3,100

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Lewis St, s e s, at s w s of 4th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Lewis St, s e s, at s w s of 4th St, 1 year, 6 percent..... 8,400

BIRKLE, Anton, to Ernest Hammer; Fox St, n w corner of 165th St, prior mtg $35,000, installments..... 12,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue B, n w corner of 11th St, 5 years..... 65,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Avenue B, n w corner of 11th St, prior mtgs $65,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 13,800

CAHILL, John M., to the Manhattan Mortgage Company; Beaumont Av, e s, 300 ft n of 187th St, 3 years..... 3,500

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 7th Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 49th St, time and per cent as per bond..... 300,000

CROGHAN, Mary, to New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Pelham Av, s s, 25.5 ft w of Cambreling Av, installments, 6 per cent. 3,750

ESCHENBRENNER, Henry W., to John W. Bolton; Orchard Av, e s, w ½ of Lot 280, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 2,300

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Zalkind Shapiro; 10th St, 410 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FINELLI, Nicola, to A. M. Farrell; 151st St, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, due Dec. 10, 1904, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GREEN, Sarah A., to Joseph Wadick, as trustee; 15th Av, n e corner of 5th St, 3 years..... 1,000

GROLL, Peter J., to William N. Cromwell and another, trustees; 52d St, 145 and 147 East, 3 years 4½ per cent..... 25,000

HEIDTMANN, Lizzie, to E. B. Levy; Lot 332, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 350

HINRICHS, George F., to Charles F. Vogler; 103d St, 302 West, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year..... 8,000

HOLLANDER, Solomon, to Isidore Hollander; Suffolk St, 129, w s, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HOLZKAMP, Ludwig, to Rose Schoeffel; 6th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, Installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LAUER, Gustave C., to Irving Savings Institution; Trinity Av, s w corner of Teasdale Place, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

LESE, Louis, to Julius C. Hegeman; 138th St, s w corner of Elton St, 1 year..... 10,000

LEVY, Nathan, to Elizabeth Lauter; 412 East 82d St, 5 years..... 10,000

MARTIN, Jacob, to John Frohlke; St. Ann's Av, w s, 74.10 ft s of 134th St, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 500

MATZ, Harry, and others to Charles M. Rosenthal and another; 111th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 4 lots, 5 mtgs, due Feb. 12, 1906, 6 per cent..... 14,400

MATZ, Harry, and others to Charles M. Rosenthal and another; 111th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Feb. 12, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,600

MCNRO, Eliza, to Frank Friedleben; Davidson Av, e s, 146.2 ft s of Fordham Road, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,750

NIEMEYER, Diedrich, and another to Henry Kröger & Co.; Broadway, 1,838, installments, 6 per cent., notes..... 3,000

PICKARD, William L., to George Larsen; 303 West 150th St, prior mtgs $21,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

PITTARO, Vito A., to John H. McGuffog; Morris Av, e s, 95.5 ft n of 150th St, 3 years..... 2,000

RALPH, Henrietta A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d Av, n w corner of Flower St, Olinville, 3 years..... 1,000

RAVITCH, Joseph, to Irving Bachrach and another; 99th St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,333

RINGLER, Maurice M., to Paul Mayer; 107th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 13,000

ROLLNICK, Max, to Charles C. Lester; 99th St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, due June 20, 1904..... 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Israel, to Gillian M. Queripel; 132d St, 550 West, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHWARZ, Caroline, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 38th St, 217 East, 5 years..... 15,000

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, to E. B. Levy; Lots 348 and 349 and 350, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 1,800

STEINER, Simon, and another to Harris D. Colt; Avenue D, n e corner of Houston St, due Aug. 1, 1907..... 55,000

STEINER, Simon, and another to Max Elsman; Avenue D, n e corner of Houston St, prior mtg $55,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 15,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to American Mortgage Company; 34th St, 310 to 312 East, 1 year..... 19,000

WOLKENBERG, Bertha, to Hugo Cohn; 34th St, 310 to 312 East, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY AND MONTGOMERY STS, n w corner, 46.8x97.1; William Messer Company against Louis Frank, owner and contractor..... 547

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Marx & Jacobson against Jacob Finelite, owner and contractor..... 650

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 452.4 ft e of Kings Bridge Road, 50x202.5; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Henry Batterman, owner; Archibald Campbell, contractor..... 550

PELHAM AV, 778 to 784; Richardson & Dult against Mrs. James H. Moorhead, owner; John F. Dowd, contractor..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST AND WILLET ST, n e corner, 25x100; William Messer Company against Abraham Silberminz, owner and contractor..... 203

SULLIVAN ST, 56 and 58; William Ehrlich against Nathan Feldman and Harry Weiss, owners and contractors..... 435

4TH ST, 250 East; Borough Cut Stone Company against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors. 300

4TH ST, 251 to 315 West; Borough Cut Stone Company against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors..... 300

26TH ST, 336 to 344 West; South Amboy Terra Cotta Company against Leonor Spielberger, owner; L. Spielberger, contractor..... 1,222

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

125TH ST, 165 and 167 East, and 126th St, 168 and 170 East; Eugene E. Hinkle and another against Timothy D. Sullivan and another; May 27, 1904, by bond..... 2,653

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 97; Walter F. Kingsland against Magdalena Schmidt, individually and as administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. De G. Foster.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 42.11 ft s of intersection of e s of Cauldwell Av and the s s of Lot 23, map of Eltona, 25 inches x76.7; Ada V. Tinsley against Timothy Sullivan and another, (action to restrain, &c.;) attorney, C. E. Thornall.

GRACE AV, w s, 278.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 75x100, and Grace Av, w s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 50x100; Christina Wieler against Joseph Scheubner and another, (action to set aside mortgage;) attorney, A. Wiegand.

HUGHES AV, w s, 179.7 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.7x95; Sarah Gregory and another against Louis Sickenberg, 142d, near 7th Av., $51,000; all rented; rent, $6,000; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 234 West 116th St.

SOUTH ST, 246, and Pike Slip, 88; Adolph G. Hupfel against William Dineen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

2D AV, 615 and 617; Montgomery Maze against Elizabeth Maze, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, A. S. Tompkins.

4TH ST, 350 to 354 East; Abraham Adelberg and another against Abraham Levy and another, (specific performance;) attorney H. S. Mack.

21ST ST, s s, 172.9 ft e of Broadway, 44x98.9; American Mortgage Company against the Merrick Construction Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bostes & Sands.

82D ST, 146 West; Augustus F. Holly against David Richter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boardman, Platt & Soley.

94TH ST, 163 East; Emma Hein against Louis Schachne and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Reiss.

97TH ST, n s, 171.2 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Max Weinberg and another against Becky Rubin and another, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, M. Meyer.

108TH ST, 126 East; Mishking Felnberg Realty Company against Israel Blum, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

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Four new two-family houses, with all improvements, in

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Take Smith St. car, get off at Ave. P., or take Brighton Beach Special, get off at King's Highway. Call at SLOCUM PARK office, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.

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HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, groundsize 50x90, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries, both Fulton and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

BARGAIN.—Two-family house in Brooklyn; only 25 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan; a good home and an income, too; one flat rents for $18 and the other for $15. The price a bargain and the terms most liberal. Write or call for particulars. REALTY TRUST, 60 Liberty St., Manhattan.

BUILDING PLANS.
Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.
GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect,
1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750— NEW DEPARTURE

In one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

For Sale—2-family stone house, all improvements; 2d floor rents for $36 per month; one block from Prospect Park; will sell for $9,000; $4,000 can remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent. J. O'Brien, 54 South St., New York.

$3,600 buys 489 Herkimer St., near Albany Av.; 3-family, 3-story modern flat; extra deep; very fine location; $800 cash, $3,000 mortgage. Ring second bell.

Two Brooklyn flats, $25,000; mortgage $15,000; want offer with cash. Kuhike, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

MANHATTAN.

A GOOD BROKER IS WORTH TO YOU

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE!

Have you property for sale or exchange?
Have you houses or flats you want rented?
Have you old houses that are not paying?
Have you anything in the real estate line?
Do you want a loan or insurance?

I am a quick, straight, honest business man to deal with.

MY SERVICES ARE VALUABLE TO ANYBODY.

With the first of September, when people have returned from their vacations, the real estate business in all its branches begins to look up, and it would be well for those who are interested to consult a good broker with a view of getting the best services, thus securing the largest returns for the money they have invested or contemplate investing. I have for many years made Real Estate a specialty—and have studied the conditions from every side—I have made and saved money for many and can give the best of references.

UPPER EAST SIDE RENTING.

For the convenience of those owning property on the Upper East Side I have opened a

BRANCH OFFICE, 2272 1ST AVE., NEAR 117TH ST., Telephone 2,243J Harlem.

Where I would be pleased to receive calls from all owning property in that neighborhood. This office will make renting a specialty.
Write, call or telephone

P. IMPERATO, MAIN OFFICE, WORLD BUILDING. Room 168. Tel. 3,337 John.

HOURS: 2,272 1ST AV.—FROM 8:30 TO 11 A. M. WORLD BUILDING—FROM 1 TO 5:30 P. M.

FOR SALE

To Close an Estate.

119th Street.

FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Slawson & Hobbs,

284 COLUMBUS AV.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.
$33,000.—Lenox Av., near underground station, 5-story double, with 2 stores; rent $3,450.
$29,000.—Amsterdam Av., below 100th, 5-story double flat, one store (leased); rent $3,000.
$22,500.—8th Av., triple, 12 rooms, baths; 5-story; full lot; improvements; rent $3,300.
$31,000.—7th Av., near 135th, 5-story double; 6 rooms, bath; improvements; full lot.
$34,000.—Manhattan Av., 5-story double; 7 rooms, bath; 27 front; improvements; rent $3,700.
$33,000.—5-story double; 6 rooms, baths; near Central Park West, 106th; rent $3,750.
Also many very cheap private houses, single flats and apartment houses in different locations.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Av.

FOR SALE,
the elegant 5-story American basement house
NO. 3 FIFTH AVENUE,
Price $30,000,
27x65; three-story extension; lot 100 feet; thoroughly well built, expensively fitted up, and in fine order; lot leasehold at a low ground rental. Possession. APPLY TO (9038)
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
60 LIBERTY ST. 1 MADISON AV.

Excellent Investment.—Two five-story double flats, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, except steam heat; private block; upper west side, near 8th Av. "L" station; will rent for $3,000 each; price, $27,500 each. Please call. Frank E. Smith, 23 East 20th St.

5-story double, 10 rooms and bath, 27-foot front, 115th St., between Madison and Park; rent, $2,600; price, $22,000; mortgage, $19,500, 4 years to run. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St. Telephone, 965 Cortlandt.

A 5-story 8th Av. store property, $29,000; 5-story 7th Av. store property, $36,000; 6-story apartment, West 142d, near 7th Av., $51,000; all rented; rent, $6,000; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 234 West 116th St.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

A fair offer will buy
2 five-story tenements West 57th St.
"Terms very easy." Principals only.
MORRIS S. BADT, Room 1607, 170 Cortlandt St.

$8,000 cash above $20,000 mortgage will buy elegant 4-story, basement dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths, near Museum Natural History. Principals only need answer. Bonafide, Box 140 Times.

$9,500 will buy 20-foot dwelling, 112th St., near 3d Av.; excellent condition. Principals only. Administrator, Box 241 New York Times.

For Sale—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Factory, east side, 4-story and basement, 25x92; all built up, rented; bargain. Guerineau & Drake, 99 Nassau St.

Plot avenue corner, Harlem, 155x100, suitable improvement; $90,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $3,600; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Near Eighth Av.; 5-story triple, with stores; 14 rooms and baths; seen to be appreciated; $33,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Bargain.—$1,000 above mortgage will buy 3-story high stoop private house, 150 West 97th St. Open from 9 to 5 daily.

2d Av., Near 106th.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,875; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 825 Broadway.

East Side.—25% investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call, Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Improved triple flat bargain, 8th Av., (Harlem;) store; sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d.—Fourteen-room tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,680. Folsom Brothers, 825 B'way.

Bargain, Corner 2d Av., Near 125th St., $25,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 825 Broadway.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

154th St.; 5-story triple, 2 stores; boilers and ranges; $24,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 126th St.—Five-story flat; rents, $1,800; price, $17,250. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A tenement, with stores; West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 125th St.; 5-story double; hot water; $24,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Three fine double flats and four triple. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

East 121st St.—5-story double, full lot, $19,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

AT AUCTION

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21,
at 12 M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way,
764 GREENWICH ST.,
bet. W. 11th and Bank Sts., 3-story brick dwelling on lot 17.6x64 &c.
HENRY J. APPEL, Jr.,
Referee, 132 Nassau St.
LIPPMANN & RUCK,
Pltf's Attys., 132 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
18½ Miles from GRAND CENTRAL STATION, 30 MINUTES BY N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
Express Trains, Larchmont the first stop.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System. Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

DO NOT BE FOOLED by buying unimproved property and then have to pay assessments. Buy where the improvements are made and paid for.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY in Westchester County, and LARCHMONT PARK affords the Homeseeker and the Investor the best opportunity for profitable Real Estate Investment.

VALUES ARE INCREASING RAPIDLY, due to the millions of dollars now being spent in improvements affecting this section.

CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED by the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co. NO INTE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Out of City.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.

At a bargain, as people will sell cheaper to go to ZION CITY. Call and look at list if you are buyer. No agents.
Choice lots in Bronx.
Three-story house in Yonkers; well rented; will sell much below value.
Farm 110 acres, 27 miles from New York; price, $5,500; house, barn, &c.
Choice business corner in Newark at sacrifice.
GEO. A. CORLETTE,
ROOM 419, FLATIRON BUILDING, N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. New and Complete. Price $35,000.
House—14 rooms, three bath rooms, billiard room, (including new table,) hot water heat, electric light, hardwood finish, screens on windows. Stable—Four stalls, room for six carriages, rooms for man and wife. Grounds—Tennis court, kitchen garden, lawn, shade trees, shrubs, fruit trees, and flower beds; stone's throw from car; three minutes from New Rochelle station; going to England to live; reason for selling; terms to suit purchaser. H. G. MACWILLIAM, Owner, Thurston Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; conveniences; large shady lawn; near depot. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange unincumbered property, Orange, N. J., for a good farm anywhere from N. J. south. Thomas Monaghan, 76 William St., New York.

Apartment house $90,000; rents $9,600; equity $27,500; need some cash.
Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE,
38 EAST 21ST ST., near Broadway.
28 WEST 15TH ST.,
127-133 WEST 17TH ST.
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
All are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.
Prices Reasonable. Now Ready.
Call at either building, your own broker, or PIGUERON, 32 Union Square, near 16th.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT; 25x92;
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
ON STREET FLOOR.
Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into office spaces. Apply
14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Attention!—Floors for paper box manufacturers, near Fulton St., east of Broadway, at very low rentals, with or without steam power. E. Ackerson Construction Co., 140 Nassau St., New York.

Restaurant for rent in first-class apartment house at 101 West 78th St.; recently renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Apply on premises or to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

LOFTS.—A LARGE NUMBER AT LOW RENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER; SOME LARGE AND FIREPROOF. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

A.—Grand place for first-class millinery, confectionery, or any light business, store with two finest show windows, with gas, electric lights. 1,083 Lexington Av., near 76th St.

89th Street, No. 107 East, near Park Av. Parlor floor store, and two floors above, arranged for dwelling purposes; rent low. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

AVENUE STORE—$20.

1,648 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevator; very large 24-foot window. 9th Av.; examine premises. Dodge, 32 West 14th St.

Splendid light first floor over store; 3 windows front and rear; size 25x70; fine business location. 7 Barclay, near Broadway.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 24th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

28 WEST 31ST ST. BUSINESS FLOOR. NEW BUILDING. ELEVATOR. REDUCED RENT.
DESK ROOM.
60 LIBERTY ST., ROOM 32.

Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., $65; business. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

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FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

DWELLINGS,

$1,000 & upwards
PER YEAR.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Tel., 291 Morningside
Open Sundays.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.
Call or send for list,
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

West Side.
3 and 4-story dwellings on streets and avenues, from $800 to $6,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
25th Street, near Fifth Av. $2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story $1,500
Fifth Av., near 104th, four story $4,500
Others $600 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $600 to $4,000.
APARTMENTS, 3 to 10 rooms, $350 to $2,400.
50th to 125th St., West.
Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $55. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; exhibition Fall pattern this week. McDowall School, 810 8th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.
Tel. No. 3,307—Riverside.

Riverside Drive.....Corner 92d St.
The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants.
RENTALS.....$3,300 and $3,400

WE present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.
As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.
Frank L. Fisher Co

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.
LARGE ROOMS, UNIQUE IN ARRANGEMENT.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 & $1,500

Henrietta Court....316 West 95th St.
NEW BUILDING; LARGE ROOMS.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$540
8 Rooms and Bath.....960

Valencia Court.....317 West 95th St.
LIGHT AND SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms and Bath.....$840 to $900

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$780

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $750

Arlington.....146 West 82d St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
7 Rooms and Bath.....$900
8 Rooms and Bath.....1,050

Roycroft.....129 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$660 and $720.

Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.
NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$720
7 Rooms and Bath.....900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.
10-story bldg. overlooking Union Square; light rooms; model appointment; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath.....720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath.....1,200 to 1,440
Doctors' apartments, 5 Rooms.....780

Frank L. Fisher Co.

COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.

THE
Madison Square
37 MADISON AVENUE.
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $1,800 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.
A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at
OFFICE ON THE PREMISES,
any hour, day or evening.
The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
of the New Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

"HAWORTH,"

239 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms.
Decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location.
One apartment, suitable for doctor, $65.
One apartment of five rooms, $40.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.
THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT.
New elevator apartments; modern in all appointments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L," and new subway stations.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $500 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Aves., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 86th St.

THE ARCADIA
159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square; 6 large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; rents $900, $960 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
1st corner apartment, 7 rooms
and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 61 West 42d St.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.—Large, light seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; all improvements; $38.

Wellesley, 81st, West End Av.—Choice apartment; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundries; steam dryers.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; reasonable; finest neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

12th St., 231 East.—High-class apartments of 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents, $35 to $45.

$55.....243 WEST 135TH ST.....$55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Concord Apartments, 104 West 81st.—7 large light rooms; elevator; telephone; $50-$60.

The Hillcrest,

On Morningside Heights	480 W. 116th ST.	Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths,
$1,500 to $1,800
These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.
Hillcrest is situated on the highest point of the city and commands extensive views of the Hudson, Riverside, Morningside & Central Parks and Long Island Sound. Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the building, and the Subway Express Station is one block away, enabling one to reach City Hall in about 15 minutes.
One Bachelor Suite, 2 Big Rooms and Bath,
$55
per Month.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d Street.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable Convenient Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service.
Rents $600 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 612I-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy.
TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIL CHUTE.
TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

ELIZABETH.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $48 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fire-proof housekeeping apartment house in the United States. Only a few apartments of 8 and 9 rooms left; 2 and 3 baths. For full particulars apply or address JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Ave.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th ST. PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

228 West 4th St. and 84-88 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire Janitor.

34th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $50.

Bedbugs exterminated; "Murbelene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed; special. Siegel-Cooper's.

Desirable apartments to let in fire-proof apartment house; owners resident; very moderate rents. Apply to janitor, No. 12 West 19th St.

Riverside Drive, 337, West 86th St.—6 and 8 rm. & bath; elevator apartments; choice, sunny.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SUITES.
8 ROOMS and 2 baths....$1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths....$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths. $3,000 / $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths....$5,000
Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises.
LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.
Open Every Evening.

"THE SORRENTO,"
NORTHWEST CORNER 81ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; eight rooms and bath, $2,000; first floor two rooms and bath, suitable doctor's office, $800.

"PALERMO,"
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms, $1,700.

"THE PEMBROKE,"
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room Apartment, elevator and all improvements, $1,000.

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,000 and $1,200; corner Apartments, $1,200; four rooms, $720.

"NO. 173 MADISON AVE.,"
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two rooms and bath, $800.

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartments of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service, $850; suitable for offices.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Telephone, 331—38th St.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN
EUCLID HALL
Broadway, West Side,
85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St
A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

The Fifth Avenue
Southeast Corner
Fifth Av. and 85th St.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Seven and nine room Apartments; new parquet floors throughout; handsomely decorated; plenty large closets; all outside rooms; rented $1,200 and $2,000. Superintendent, on premises.

THE HUDSON.
Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
Choice 4, 5, 6, and 7-room suites, $700 to $1,200.
Handsome 12-room suites, 2 baths, separate stairs and elevator for servants, $1,800.
Superintendent on premises.

THE MASON,
6-12 EAST 58TH STREET.
Large, light apartment of 9 rooms and bath; only one left; open plumbing, steam heat, hallboys, &c.; elevator runs all night; rent, $1,450; possession Oct. 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat: 63d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

600 Park Av., cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.

221 to 227 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and The Gaunts; 8 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 E. 14th St.

104th St., 54 East.—7 all light rooms and bath, with all improvements; rent, $28.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.
Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury
This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 4 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.
Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.,
Between B'way & Amsterdam Av.
Ready for Occupancy
This new modern apartment house, just completed, absolutely noiseproof and fireproof, constructed with every care and attention to meet the requirements of the most exacting tenants.
The location is very desirable and healthful, situated near Columbia University, two blocks from subway station, and convenient to every other mode of travel.
The apartments are uniquely arranged in suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, embodying all the newest improvements and innovations, many not found in other apartment houses, including a fireproof safe, shower baths, telephones, &c.
RENTALS MODERATE.
For booklets and further particulars apply to superintendent, or
Richtmyer & Irving,
2,649 Broadway, (101st St.)
Tel. 4525 River.

WHERE TO RESIDE
Select apartments, with every modern improvement, elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
Woodbridge Agency, 131 Edgecombe Av.

RHINELAND 534 West 124th St., near Broadway.
7 rooms and bath, $55.00.
Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 57 W. 125th St.

THE LONDON 60-2-4-6 W. 115th St., near Subway.
7 rooms and bath, $40.00.
Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 57 W. 125th St.

PAULINE 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park; rent $780.00.

HELEN-COURT 14 Morningside Av. for doctor.
Ground floor, 8 rooms and bath; 6 facing Park; $800.00. Robt. Lovern, 354 W. 116th.

PLACID 22 Lenox Av., near 111th St.
8 rooms and bath, } Rents
6 rooms and bath, } $32 to 40.

THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th Street,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A few fine housekeeping apartments of six to nine rooms and bath. Rents $800 to $1,800. Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
Or to Janitor ON PREMISES,
Or Dovale & Co.,
35 Nassau St.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rear overlooks extensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service, convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Middleton Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

61-69 East 86th St.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
6, 7 AND 8
ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL LIGHT.
8-room ground-floor Apartment, suitable for physician.
6 rooms and bath apartment, absolutely light, $50.
Superintendent on premises; references required.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 29th St.
Facing Madison Square.
Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. Restaurant. For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (9927) 60 Liberty St.

"THE MALVERN,"
112 West 47th St.
Modern fireproof, elevator, bachelor apartment house. Two and three rooms with bath.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

A.—CORONADO.—A.
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

We have tenants for 15 to 25 private houses; can fill 6 to 10 flat houses, with improvements, with respectable colored families, paying from $20 to $40 per month; all have good references. Apply to Peter Smith & Sons, 321 Fulton, cor. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,
109-113 WEST 45TH ST.
FOURTH SEASON OPEN.
A FEW CHOICE
TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St, near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE GANOGA,
35 and 37 East 27th St.
New & Select Apartment Hotel.
Single and double suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished;
from $450 to $1,000 per year;
full hotel service; restaurant a la carte.
Private telephone and all night elevator.
New subway station two minutes' walk.
Descriptive booklet on application.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Cuisine and appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.,
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

THE
TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 59th St.
S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr., E. H. MANNING.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th St.—One fine apartment, park view, parlor, two large chambers and bath, $1,100; also one at $900 and one at $790; one bedroom and bath, both with sunlight, $500. Unexceptionable references required

ST. PAUL HOTEL, New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL, New, Fireproof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
Beautifully furnished.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.
Will sublet beautiful, small, well-appointed steam-heated apartment, complete for housekeeping; clean, comfortable; piano, silver, linen; porcelain bath; hot water supply; married couple; references; shown only 12 to 5 P. M.; price, $10 weekly. Goodwin bell, 319 West 17th St.
Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. R., Box 112 Times.
An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,267.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM N. DANIELS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William N. Daniels, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said William N. Daniels was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN GERSTEN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Herman Gersten, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 13th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 13th, 1904.

NO. 7,107.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO GUTH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Otto Guth, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Otto Guth was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 12, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—OTTO MILLARD, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Otto Millard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 13, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York September 14, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM SAMBERG, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Samberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 14, 1904.

NO. 7,256.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JUSTUS J. SPRENG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Justus J. Spreng, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Justus J. Spreng was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 12, 1904.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6850 Cort. A, a la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.,) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N. Y.
Telephone, 1240 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
20 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
MUSIQUE ET CHANTS DES TROUBADOURS.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

Cafe Boulevard 2nd Ave. and 10th Street. A la Carte & Table d'Hote. Under same management. Famous Hungarian Orchestra.
La Rochelle Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. A la. & Special Dinner Cards.

Hotel Lafayette 7th Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P. M. Amato Orch.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.
Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and 6th Ave., 66th St. Music.
Cafe Francis 52-5 West 35th St. Select boheme. musique unique.
**REISENW

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 423, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Lady's gold watch, between Speedway and West 149th St.; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Waltz, 503 West 149th St.

Lost—A 1904 diary with name C. W. Knight on first page; reward of $5 if returned to owner. C. W. Knight, Rome, N. Y.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,975; $10 reward information or return. Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Rooms, with board; main floor dining room; reference.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table board; references.

25th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable rooms; good table; home surroundings; couple or gentlemen; Christian family; references.

81st St., 116 West.—Finely furnished room; private bath; high-class table; highest references required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted; thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double rooms; refined house; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

104th St., 29 West.—Choice double rooms with good board; table guests taken.

105th St., 78 West.—Furnished rooms with board; also table boarders wanted.

131st St, 260 West.—Room and board in handsomely furnished house.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—PRIVATE FAMILY; take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696. ($1st.)—Suites, floors; baths; single rooms; high-class board.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Select board for two or three persons with private family; best location in Madison, N. J.; references. Address D., Box 143 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

8th Av., 148.—Nicely furnished room for two gentlemen. Van Steenbergh.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; closets, hot water; conveniences.

62d St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone. Hayes.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 11½ West.—Parlor and bedroom, heated; also hall room, one flight. Graham.

90th St., 110 West.—Light, comfortably furnished square room; private family; modern improvements; telephone. Secretary.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower baths; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—A large and medium room; steam heat; one flight; near "L." Fisher.

109th St., 140 West.—Pleasant parlor suite; porcelain bath; steam heat; hot water; $5. Lawrence.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private house; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Errand Girls Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company have vacancies for neat, bright girls; permanent positions, with good opportunity for advancement; bring Board of Health certificates. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Experienced Saleswomen for Gloves and China.—Only those who understand the business and can give good references need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Good Saleswomen for Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.—Good permanent openings for Fall season for first-class saleswomen in trimmed millinery, untrimmed millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply before 10 A. M. to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Typist.—A Christian; one familiar with making out bills on typewriter; must be quick; salary, $8 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thorcughly experienced saleswomen capable of acting as heads of stock; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires a thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady positions and good salary to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires a woman thoroughly conversant with office duties; steady position to right party. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Housewokrer; middle-aged woman for a family of three; salary to begin, $20 a month. Address, with reference, L. B., 48 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Wanted—German girl for general housework in small family; good wages; references. Schmidt, 325 West 18th St.

Wanted—Aitken, Son & Co. require first-class workers on fancy feathers. Apply at Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Wire hat frame makers; overshapers. R. W. Storrs, 24, 26 East 21st St.

Wanted—Operators experienced on ladies' neckwear. Laub Bros., 136 Greene St.

Wanted—Two experienced cotton rag sorters; female. 102 10th Av.

Males.

Big Bright Boys as Stock Boys.—Apply to Superintendent at once, before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Bookkeepers for retail charge office ledger. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30. Simpson Crawford Co.

Green Fruit and Vegetable Departments.—The 14th Street Store requires experienced green fruit and vegetable salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Night Watchmen.—The 14th Street Store requires several reliable night watchmen; must have department store experience. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

OPTICIAN,
experienced in refracting and fitting glasses, wanted by The Edward Malley Co., New Haven, Conn.; state age, details of experience, and salary wanted.

Pictures.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an all-round man for their picture department workshop; permanent position to right man. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require stock man for their house furnishing departments. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Three persons, men or women, preferably from 18 to 25 years of age, accustomed to entering, warping, weaving, or the handling of threads in silk mills, to be taught the use of a textile machine now being rapidly introduced; mill wages paid during instruction, and permanent employment offered to such applicants as are approved after one month's teaching. Address, by mail, stating mill experience, Box M 226 Times Office.

Wanted—By prominent corset manufacturer, first-class salesman of experience and fine record; should know New York City trade well; only men of ability and energy; state full particulars as to age, etc. All applications considered strictly confidential. Prominent, 1,364 Broadway.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Wanted—Stenographer and Remington operator, 20 to 26 years of age, in wholesale department of prominent Broadway house; must be quick and accurate in his work and gentlemanly in appearance; salary $14 to start. Address, stating age and experience, Box 30, Station O, New York City.

Wanted—Boys 14 to 16 years in wholesale office of prominent Broadway house; must be a graduate of school and write a good hand; salary $4 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, "Wholesale," Box 30, Station O, New York City.

Wanted—Clerk, (junior,) 16 to 18 years, in mailing office of prominent Broadway house; must be good penman; salary $5 to start. Address in own handwriting, Advertiser, Box 30, Station O, New York City.

Wanted—Edward A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require boys for their delivery department; only those that can make themselves generally useful.

Wanted—Salesmen for popular line of skirts; territories, Middle West and South; salary or commission; must be first-class men. Box L 217 Times.

Wanted—H. O'Neill & Co. require messenger boys; good chance for advancement. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires experienced parcel wrappers; steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Boy about 17 years, for large law office. Address, stating age, schooling, and previous employment, Box 297 Times.

Wanted—Boy, for office; bright and neat; references; salary $3; must live in Harlem. Address W. B., Box 1,040 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Stenographer-secretary for Trenton, N. J.; salary, $20. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Telegraphers; experienced railroad operators; no labor trouble. Battery, Box 167 Times.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., tailors on ladies' fancy coats. Apply at once.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—By young lady familiar with bookkeeping and general office work. Box L 193 Times.

Chambermaid and waitress, $20; laundress and chambermaid, $20; couple, $50; cook, $25; nurse, $25. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Chambermaid and Laundress.—Competent; city references. 230 East 75th St.; ring fourth bell.

Cook and Laundress.—Woman as cook and laundress; city, country; reference. A. P., 233 West 39th St., one flight.

Cook.—Good cook for boarding house; city reference. 138 West 18th St., rear, third floor.

Correspondent, experienced, having a thorough knowledge of office details and card indexing, would like to hear from those who could utilize her services to advantage; initial salary, $15. E. L. M., Box 108 Times.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 26th St.

Expert stenographer (law or mercantile) desires position; reasonable hours; understands German and French languages; no agencies. "Remington," Box 173 Times.

Housekeeper.—By elderly woman with experience in house duties; tidy, good taste, nice cooking, economical; creditable, ladylike deportment; couple, gentlemen; comfortable flat; home appreciated; $10 per month. American, Box 7, 153 6th Av.

Housework.—By young girl, lately landed; small family. Ryan, 148 10th Av.

Maid.—Lady's useful maid to take charge of small apartment; sewing. K. X. S., 226 West 135th St.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 115th St., Hetherinton.

Society assistant would design and arrange small private luncheons and dejeuners; October luncheons now being prepared. Address New Ideas, 153 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; owns machine; permanency; downtown all day or part; copying home; salary moderate. G., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school; American parentage; correct; good business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 117 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 163 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. B Box 219 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; competent; references. Box 1,094 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; familiar brokerage and banking business; refined; $15. References, Box 113 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; employed; good reference. Box H 16: Times.

Stenographer.—By expert law stenographer; nine years' experience. Miss M. A., Box 10: Times.

Stenographer—A1; rapid, accurate; mercantile; mechanical, commercial. Desirable, Box 203 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced Remington or Underwood; best references. Stenographer, Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—$6 to start; with experience. F., Box 106 Times.

Washing.—By reliable woman; day's work; terms, $1. 221 East 35th St., first bell west.

Males.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City, where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

Auditor and General Bookkeeper.—Ten years' practical experience; quick and accurate at figures; best references. Willing, Box 163 Times Office.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 162 Times.

Assistant, &c.—Young man, 19, as office assistant or stock clerk in dry goods house; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

Bank man; fifteen years' thorough bank experience; desires to change; out of city preferred. Competent, Box 169 Times Office.

Bookkeeper, &c.—By young man, ten years' business experience as bookkeeper, salesman, and collector; with reliable firm; salary no object; good reference. H. F. S., Box 1,098 Times, Harlem.

Bookkeeper and Stenographer.—Young man; 22; three years' practical experience; best references; will grant interview. A. K., Box 110 Times.

Bookkeeper, 25; competent and experienced double entry bookkeeper; best references. Steady, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman, (wife expert laundress;) thoroughly competent, careful driver; superior personal recommendations; temperate, industrious, trustworthy; anywhere. Kearney, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Country preferred; single; thoroughly competent; splendid personal recommendations; sober, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; careful driver. William, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Inside or local salesman or manager department; eight years' experience; salary and commission. Box D170, Times.

Private Secretary or Confidential Clerk.—By young man, 22; graduate business school; capable stenographer; three years' legal experience; thorough knowledge business methods, &c.; good correspondent. L. H., 171 Times.

Stableman.—First-class hostler or porter; colored man. Taylor, 256 West 18th St.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St.

Wanted—Position as superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Full information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St., New York.

Young man, (twenty-three,) well educated, desires clerical position with firm where there are chances for advancement. H. A., 153 6th Av.

Young man, fairly educated, [illegible] wholesale house. [illegible] T. K., [illegible]

SEVEN SUFFOCATED IN TENEMENT FIRE

Family and Boarders in First Street House Didn't Wake.

INCENDIARY WORK SUSPECTED

Woman Saw Two Men Leaving House Before Blaze—Many Rescues—Twins Lose Their Lives.

Seven persons were killed by suffocation and two others were seriously injured in a fire that started in the five-story brick tenement house at 70 First Street early yesterday morning. It was the second fatal fire within two weeks on the east side, but unlike the building in Attorney Street in which fifteen persons perished, the fire-escapes on the First Street house were all in good order, and, according to the police and firemen, the loss of several of the lives was due to the fact that the tenants failed to wake up and were suffocated in bed.

The dead are:

KONOWITZ, ANTON, cloakmaker, 30 years old.
KONOWITZ, ANNIE, wife of above, 24 years old.
The five-weeks-old Konowitz twins.
KASZTOLAN, STEPHEN, tailor, 26 years old.
TUSEWICZ, ANTON, tailor, 25 years old.
TUROWICH, ANTON, tailor, 25 years old.

The injured are Berkow Landman, a peddler, whose face and hands were badly burned, and Mrs. Susan Zerger, who fell from a fire-escape on the second floor to the ground, and was severely bruised. Twenty-five families lived in the house.

The fire started in the hallway on the first floor and mounted rapidly to the top floor, where it spread. On that floor all the dead were found. At just 2 o'clock two young men, Charles Katz and William Foley, heard a cry of "Fire!" as they were standing on First Avenue, near the house. Running up, they tried to break into the house. Being unable to knock the door in, they climbed up to the awning over the delicatessen store windows on the ground floor, and managed to get hold of the bottom of the first-floor fire-escape. Foley lowered the ladder on the fire-escape to the ground and then both men got into the house through the window, and went scurrying through the tenement, waking the tenants. The men succeeded in waking everybody on the first and second floors and hurried to the third floor, from which they took five children and helped several others down.

Some one meanwhile had sent in a fire alarm. In the meantime Policemen Wynne and Fitzgerald of the Fifth Street Police Station had reached the scene. Both did a lot of rescue work, especially Wynne, who saved four members of the Lippman family, Mrs. Clara Hussey, and Susan Jaeger, all of whom lived on the third floor. Berkow Landman of the same floor was rescued by Fitzgerald, while Policeman Aulds of the Eldridge Street Station rescued Mrs. Landman.

All these rescues occupied but a few minutes. Just as Aulds got Mrs. Landman to the sidewalk Engine Company No. 25 lumbered up. Firemen Pregener and Gropp climbed to the second floor with their scaling ladders, and soon had several of the panicken tenants on the fire-escape, ready to be lowered to safety a moment later, when Fire Patrol No. 7 arrived. The fire-patrol men immediately hoisted their fifteen-foot ladder, and in a little while all the tenants on this floor were rescued.

By this time Truck 9 was on the scene, and in less than a minute had its fifty-foot and twenty-five-foot ladders in position. The people on the third, fourth, and fifth floors were now crowding the fire-escapes, and it was all that the firemen could do to prevent them from losing complete control of themselves. The firemen found the first four victims on the top floor while the flames were still bright. The bodies were those of the Konowitzes and their twin babies. Mrs. Konowitz was in bed with her babes, and was close enough to the fire-escape to reach out and touch it had she been awakened in time. Konowitz was found on the floor near the door leading into the hall. The other three bodies were found in the Konowitz flat. These victims were boarders of the family.

Ambulance Surgeon Parce went up, and found that two of the boarders were still alive. He worked over the men, but was unable to resuscitate them.

William Shireman, the janitor of the burned house, told the police an attempt was made to fire the tenement last Thursday night.

Mrs. Louis Bennow of 71 First Street, who discovered the fire yesterday morning, said that shortly before she discovered it two men, whose faces she could not see, emerged from the tenement and went around the corner to First Avenue.

NOT DRUNK, HIS SKULL BROKEN.

Curb Broker Kent Once Rated as Worth $1,000,000.

The death of Theodore Kent, sixty-seven years old, a Broad Street curb broker, was learned yesterday morning, when a friend appeared in the Tombs Court to pay any fine that might have been imposed against him on a supposed charge of being drunk and disorderly. The friend who appeared in court was George Draper, also a curb broker. When he asked about the case he found that his friend Kent had died in the Hudson Street Hospital of a fractured skull. Kent lived at Crook's Hotel, at 114 Park Row. For forty years he had been identified with Wall Street, and twenty-five years ago was rated at $1,000,000.

Draper told the court and the police that Monday, after the close of the curb market, Kent and two or three other brokers went to a saloon on Pine Street, between Nassau and William Streets, where they had several drinks. On leaving, he said, Kent stumbled over a low step and fell heavily to the sidewalk. He was unconscious, and as he did not regain consciousness an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned and Kent was taken to the hospital.

An hour later Draper went to the hospital to see what could be done for Kent, and was told that Kent was so drunk that he had been taken to the Oak Street Station. Draper said the hospital authorities said there was nothing else the matter with him.

Draper said he then went to the Oak Street Station to offer bail for Kent, but the Sergeant said that Kent's condition was such that he could not accept bail. Early in the morning Draper again went to the Oak Street Station to see about getting Kent some breakfast, and the Sergeant at the desk at that time told him, he said, that Kent's condition had become so serious during the night that he was taken again to the Hudson Street Hospital. When Draper got into court, prepared to pay any fine, he was informed that Kent had died of a fractured skull.

Kent for a generation had been a familiar figure on the curb market.

COURT CENSURES CONNORTON.

Magistrate Neglected Proper Procedure Under Law Just Put Into Effect.

Magistrate Connorton of Long Island City came in for criticism yesterday in connection with the case of John Jones of South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, who was accused of cruelty to animals. District Attorney Gregg asked that the case be adjourned for a week, and it developed that Magistrate Connorton had sent the papers to the Special Sessions Court without having submitted the evidence to the District Attorney, as required by the new law.

Judge Courtney, one of the three Judges before whom the case came up in the Court of Special Sessions in Jamaica, said:

"I am very sorry to hear that Magistrate Connorton has shown ignorance of the law. No cases can be tried in this court that have not passed through the proper channels. I understand also that Magistrate Connorton's clerk threw down the papers in this case when the Clerk of the court refused to accept them because the proper procedure had not been followed. Such incompetency cannot be tolerated."

In the Pedestrian shoe we feel that we have reached the tip-top of walking-shoe making.

A stout calf shoe, on a last specially adapted for walking, yet full of style—waterproofed too.

$5.

The Fall suits and overcoats we have ready for men and boys are on the same level—tip-top.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

WANTS GRAND JURY TO ACT.

Coroner's Jury Declares State Hospital Patient's Injuries Not Self-Inflicted.

A Coroner's jury of eight physicians and four laymen in the inquest to determine what led to the death of Abraham Wendorff, under rather peculiar circumstances, in the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island, May 1 last, returned a verdict yesterday that the man's injuries were not self-inflicted and recommending that a thorough investigation of the affair be made by the Grand Jury.

An autopsy performed on Wendorff's body soon after he died disclosed the fact that eight of his ribs were fractured, that both of his eyes were blackened, and that he had contusions on various parts of his body. After the autopsy Harris Wendorff, a brother of the dead man, declared that he believed his brother had been beaten by the hospital attendants, and demanded a thorough investigation.

At the inquest yesterday Dr. John R. Knapp, house surgeon of the hospital, said that he examined the patient when he was received and found no broken ribs, but added that a man might have eight fractured ribs and an examination fail to disclose them. Dr. Knapp would not admit that Wendorff's ribs might have been fractured by the attendants. He said that in cases of paresis a patient's bones become very brittle and may be fractured by a slight pressure. Seven physicians, he added, had examined Wendorff and had not discovered the fractured ribs.

Mrs. Julia Wendorff, the dead man's sister-in-law, who called on him shortly before his death, testified as follows:

"I heard him scream two or three times while I was waiting, and tried to get to him, but they would not let me. When I did get in he was tied down to the bed, his eye cut and his face bruised. I went over on Sunday and they told me he died at 9 o'clock.

HAD HIS DAUGHTERS ARRESTED

Italian Thought They Robbed Him, and Then Changed His Mind.

Luigi Legone, an Italian shoemaker of 224 East Thirty-fourth Street, called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night and told Sergt. Bremer that he had been robbed of $280 while asleep on the lounge in his own parlor. He said that he thought his daughters, Theresa, twenty-one years old, and Vincenza, nineteen years old, were guilty of the theft, and asked that they be arrested.

Policeman Dougherty was sent out with Legone, and the girls were locked up. When searched at the station the money was not found, nor was it in their room, so they were charged with being "suspicious" persons. Legone said that Vincenza was to be married Sept. 25, and that she had asked him for some money with which to buy her wedding dress. About an hour after the girls had been placed in their cells their father returned to the station and said that he would like to withdraw the charge.

This, however, he could not do until the prisoners had been arraigned before the Magistrate.

CIVIL ENGINEERS WELCOMED.

Mayor McClellan Tenders the Freedom of the City to Them.

As guests of the American Institute of Civil Engineers, 150 delegates from the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain to the Engineering Congress, which will be held in St. Louis in October, began a week of sightseeing in this city yesterday. The members of the party were officially welcomed at the home of the American Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street, where an address of welcome was made on behalf of the society by Charles Hermany of Louisville, Ky., President of the organization. Sir William White, the naval architect, as President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, responded.

Mayor McClellan welcomed the visitors at the City Hall later, and tendered to them the freedom of the city.

BIG LINERS TAX CUSTOMS MEN.

Four Arrive Simultaneously with 2,189 Cabin Passengers—Ellis Island Crowded.

Four big ocean steamships arrived simultaneously yesterday morning, and so crowded the customs officers that passengers had a hard time getting through with official red tape. Twenty-two hundred people arrived on the four liners, bringing with them over 10,000 pieces of baggage. The Kronprinz Wilhelm, with 809 cabin passengers, taxed the capacity of the customs accommodations, and when the Grosser Kurfurst arrived with 727 in her cabins, the Finland with 453, and the Mesaba with 200 more, the Inspectors and examiners took off their coats for a hard day's work. Besides the cabin passengers brought by the steamships there were 4,063 steerage passengers, who were taken to Ellis Island. That place was badly overcrowded, and almost 1,500 people were compelled to remain there over night.

EAGLES GATHER IN BALTIMORE.

Handsome Gift for Grand Worthy President T. D. Sullivan.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—The fifth national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles began in this city to-day at the Maryland Theatre. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor E. Clay Timanus and Worthy President J. Albert Cassidy of Baltimore.

A handsome button for the lapel of his coat was presented to Grand Worthy President Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan of New York. It is a gold and enameled eagle, in the claws of which is held a large diamond; as a pendant, the eagle carries a golden key to the city of Baltimore.

The band of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, which accompanied the New York delegation, gave concerts this afternoon and evening in front of the new Maryland Theatre.

The New Black Suits for Fall Wear at $15.

OVER HALF a million souls in and out of New York daily. Some to stay — others to journey onward. Most of them have clothes needs this time o' year. We've to do with clothing the men. There's no getting away from black as a stanch, old, refined friend, matters little if you're a towner or not. Fact is if you're going further on black'll stand travelling, and you might as well travel in the New York fashions. We show 12 new distinct models in single and double breasted sack suits of cheviots, thibets and worsteds — you'll find New York style stamped all over them. The price?—$15.

The New "Telescope" Hats at $1.85.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

We place on special sale these new "Telescope" Hats — the very newest and smartest model—in black, brown and other new Fall shades. Hats you'll find elsewhere at $3—here they're specially priced $1.85.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Wallach's News
830, 832 Columbus Ave.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
Open Evenings.

ABOUT OPENING DAYS!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX Clothing (well known, well made.)
Complete Fall line will be exhibited at Two of our Stores on our OPENING DAYS, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
This advertisement conveys a Special invitation to YOU.
Come and examine this collection of Suits and Topcoats.
It will pay you to get acquainted with these garments.
Suits in all Modish Fabrics, $35 to $15.
Topcoats of latest models, $50 to $12
Fall Hats & Furnishings.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Prices don't show all the value in a Young's hat. There's that "something" setting 'em apart from the general run of headgear that the man of fashion cherishes. Yet $3 and $4 is not a very flattering price for so good a hat as Young's.

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey.
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th.
359 BROADWAY, Near 36th.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON STREET.

"GENIUS," said the 'Little Corporal,' "is the capacity for taking infinite pains."
Nothing that we could think of has been left undone in our presentation of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings. We have earnestly endeavored to make them so fashionable in design and so thoroughly reliable in every detail, that people would wish to say:—
"Certainly no nicer people in town to deal with."
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Right up at the top."

Broadway, at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HELD AS BANK SWINDLER.

Liquor Dealer Accused of Selling Property to Defraud Creditor.

Accused of defrauding the Twelfth Ward Bank of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue out of $7,900, Sigmund Schulhafer, formerly a well-known liquor dealer, residing at 2,094 Fifth Avenue, was held, in default of $5,000 bail, for examination, in the Harlem Court yesterday.

F. B. French, cashier of the bank, was the complainant. Schulhafer conducted several liquor stores up town. It is charged that on March 2, 1903, he signed a statement of his property by which he obtained credit for $7,900 at the bank, giving a note for the amount. Then, it is said, he disposed of his liquor stores.

Liquid Air Case Goes Over.

By consent of counsel Justice McLean in the Supreme Court yesterday adjourned argument in the case of Harry B. Young against the Consolidated Liquid Air Company. Young, as assignee of Miss Romain Coston, a stenographer in the employ of the company, applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver in an action to recover $573 which Miss Coston

RABIES SPREADS IN ITHACA.

Aid Requested from State to Fight the Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Health Officer Crum of this city to-day asked help from the State Health Department to control the threatened epidemic of rabies which has been developing here for the last two weeks.

Dr. James Law of the State Veterinary College reported to-day that the mad dog which ran amuck two weeks ago was afflicted with the worst kind of rabies. This conclusion was reached when guinea pigs which had been inoculated with the saliva from the mouth of the dog yesterday developed a bad form of genuine rabies.

Many other dogs also are going mad. The authorities consider the situation as critical. Several persons have been bitten by dogs supposed to have been mad, but hydrophobia has not developed as yet in any of the cases.

Strike at Idle Hour.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 13.—Twenty carpenters of the local union who were employed on W. K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour extension went out on strike yesterday by order of the city union headquarters. The carpenters were induced to fill vacancies when the city mechanics were called off about a month ago. Union complications now force them out.

With the young men, our Fall Suits seem to have the call. They enjoy and demand all the little earmarks of style—the slightly longer cut coat, higher roll collar, the broad concave shoulders, and the long and somewhat broadened lapels.

Single and double breasted, in all the new brown colorings, as well as in the standard blacks, blues, grays, checks and stripes.

The price is moderate.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 132-38 E. 13th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
"Great Success."—Herald.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play, LETTY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. | Matinees Satys. at 2.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LULU GLASER
In a New Comic Opera, A Madcap Princess

Garrick THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34 St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
CHARLES DICKSON IN THE SPELLBINDER.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
LAST 4 NIGHTS.
WILLIAM in Richard Harding Davis' farce
COLLIER The DICTATOR
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY.
WILLIAM H. CRANE in the 3-act play, "Business Is Business"

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. Mat. Sat. Evenings at 8:15 sharp.
CECILIA LOFTUS
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS.

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only.
THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

BROADWAY B'way & 41. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. | Last week. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. Last Mat. Sat. | FAY TEMPLETON. PETER F. DAILEY. 100 others.

NEW YORK THEATRE PRICES 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
BARGAIN MAT. TO-DAY, 25 & 50c.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD. DENMAN THOMPSON

GARDEN Thea., 27th & Mad. Av. 20th Time Seats Open Tuesday, Sept. 20th Time
Geo. Ade's New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20.
Geo. Ade's Quaint Comedy, THE County Chairman

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
If you want a good laugh, see
CHECKERS With Thos. W. Ross.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE (FORMERLY THE VAUDEVILLE) Sept. 19
44th St., W. 5th Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
LAST 5 TIMES. CANDIDA Seat Sale Thurs., 9 A. M.
Note: Sept. 26, 1st performance "How He Lied to Her Husband," foloiwed by "Man of Destiny."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. PRINCE OF PILSEN

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. ENIGMARELLE.
May Vokes & Co., Ethel Levy, WILFRED CLARKE & CO., HILL & SYLVANI, ORPHEUS COMEDY 4, FOUR BARDS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. | Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each W'k | Smoking Permit'd

LYRIC Last 3 Nights. THE ROYAL CHEF.
NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT—Seats TO-DAY.
Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon in Taps.

THE COOL CASINO B'way & 29th. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

LUNA PARK UNTIL SEPT. 25. Continuous Indian Carnival—Parades—Fetes.

DREAMLAND. A WORLD'S FAIR IN ITSELF. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Bathing 25c. Admission 10c.

Belasco & Crosman Thea. Ev. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. 2d year. Last 2 Weeks. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

14TH ST. THEATRE Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST TIMES.
AL. LEECH and THE THREE ROSEBUDS in Laughing Hit, GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS.

Hurtig & Seamon's WEST 125TH ST.
MATINEE DAILY. Robt. Hilliard & Co., Boniface & Waltzinger, Frank Bush, Helena Frederick.

MAJESTIC—ISLE OF SPICE
MATINEE TO-DAY. POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICAN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and cooler; high winds shifting to northwest.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,066. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HIGGINS AND BRUCE CHOSEN BY ODELL

Ticket Made Up at a Conference in His Cottage.

MAYER FOR ATT'Y GENERAL

Two Places on the Slate for New York County — Woodruff Not to Withdraw.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—At a conference of Odell leaders held to-night in the Governor's cottage the following ticket was agreed upon:

Governor—FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS of Cattaraugus.

Lieutenant Governor—M. LINN BRUCE of New York.

Secretary of State—JOHN F. O'BRIEN of Clinton.

Attorney General—JULIUS M. MAYER of New York.

Controller—OTTO KELSEY of Livingston.

State Treasurer—JOHN WALLENMEIER, Jr., of Erie.

State Engineer and Surveyor—HENRY L. VAN ALSTINE of Columbia.

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—EDGAR M. CULLEN of Kings.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe.

A week ago it was announced in THE TIMES that the friends of Gov. Odell had agreed upon the nomination of Higgins for Governor and that of M. Linn Bruce for Lieutenant Governor. When the Governor was questioned next day by afternoon newspaper men as to the truth of the announcement, his comment was:

"It is a pipe dream."

At the close of the conference ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff announced that his position was unchanged. He said he still intended to go into the convention to-morrow and contest for the nomination with Mr. Higgins.

Didn't Interest Platt.

Senator Platt apparently took no interest in the doings of Gov. Odell and his friends. The Senator was apprised before dinner that it was the intention of Mr. Odell to have a conference of leaders in his room for the purpose of agreeing upon a slate, but the shades were pulled down on the windows of his cottage shortly after the conference in the cottage across the way had begun, and a persistent effort made by Mr. Woodruff and William Barnes of Albany to gain entrance about 10:30 o'clock failed. The Senator and his family evidently had retired for the night.

The conference in Odell's rooms began about 9 o'clock, and lasted until 11. The leaders who were seen to enter the Governor-Chairman's apartments were:

National Committeeman William L. Ward, President Murray of the New York County Committee, Executive Chairman Halpin, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, George W. Aldridge, Louis F. Payn, Congressman Lucius N. Littauer, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman James S. Sherman, Speaker Nixon, Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, Senators Raines, Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg; Congressman Wadsworth, Francis Hendricks, Abraham Gruber, Senator Stevens, ex-Mayor Franchot of Olean, George Cromwell, ex-Senator Hobart Krum, and B. B. Odell, the father of the Governor.

When the conference broke up and the result was announced Gov. Odell was asked if he had anything to say as to the motive which led to the selection of Linn Bruce for Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Wallenmeier, Jr., for Treasurer, those being the only two places over which there had been doubt. Julius M. Mayer for Attorney General had been agreed upon at the conference held last night, and all the other candidates agreed upon for places on the State ticket will receive renominations, except Judges Cullen and Werner, who were agreed upon as the men to go on the judicial ticket some time ago.

"No, there is nothing to say," responded the Governor, "except that the action of the caucus was unanimously in favor of the nomination of Messrs. Bruce and Wallenmeier, just as it was on the selection of all the State officers who are to receive renominations."

No Suggestion from Platt.

"Was the suggestion of Mr. Bruce for Lieutenant Governor made by Senator Platt?"

"No, we received no suggestions from the Senator."

"What do you think of the ticket?"

"I think it is a strong ticket in every respect, and we will proceed to elect it. There is no doubt that we will be able to do so, and by a large majority."

There had been some talk during the evening of the probability of both Mr. Higgins and Mr. Woodruff withdrawing at the last moment and J. Sloat Fassett being made the nominee for Governor. Gov. Odell was asked about this report.

"I have heard nothing of it," he said. "No overtures for a compromise have come to me from Senator Platt and there can be no compromise now. The ticket agreed upon at the conference to-night will be nominated by the convention to-morrow."

One of the most important absentees from the Odell conference held to-night was William Barnes, leader of Albany County and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee.

While the conference was in progress Mr. Barnes was in a back room of Mr. Woodruff's cottage, in earnest consultation with him. About 10:30 o'clock he came out and went to the cottage of Senator Platt. He tried to get in, but failed.

Then he went to Mr. Woodruff's cottage and brought Mr. Woodruff back with him. They both tried all the doors of Senator Platt's apartments, but were unable to get a response. When asked if they had anything of serious importance to ask the Senator they said they had not.

Mr. Barnes then went into Gov. Odell's

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DIVORCED MRS. CLARKE WEDS.

Catholic Court Approved Her Marriage to Mr. Donnelly.

Mrs. Alline Stocking Clarke, who was recently divorced from Charles Sumner Clarke, was married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to Charles Donnelly, Jr., of Pittsburg in the parsonage of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Rev. Father Richard O. Hughes officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Kate Stocking, sister of the bride, and the best man was William Blakely of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Clarke wore a traveling dress. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Clarke went to the Hotel Manhattan, where Mrs. Clarke had gone on her arrival from Atlanta with her sister on Tuesday.

Owing to the fact that the Catholic Church was known to be opposed to the marriage of divorced persons, it was expected that the couple would meet with opposition. The rumor that Archbishop Farley had objected to the marriage had already been circulated when the wedding took place.

It was not until the service was over that it became known that the couple, knowing the attitude of the Catholic Church, had taken the pains to inquire concerning their standing. They did this soon after Mrs. Clarke had obtained her divorce, about two weeks ago. The case was referred to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Catholic Church with the religious standing of all the persons concerned and the finding of the court, in regard to the recent divorce which Mrs. Clarke obtained. In the words of a priest in the position to know, the Ecclesiastical Court took this ground:

"The Church says that baptized Christians may not marry unbaptized persons without dispensation. Mr. Clarke was unbaptized; therefore no marriage existed between Mr. and Mrs. Clarke in the eyes of the Church."

All those concerned were in town yesterday morning, the bridegroom with his best man stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. Word of the favorable finding of the Ecclesiastical Court reached the bridegroom first, and he hurried to the parish house in a cab. He expected, of course, that his bride-to-be had been notified as well, and was rather nonplused when he reached the parish house to find that she was not there.

There was a hasty consultation by telephone, and this resulted in the arrival of a second cab bearing Mrs. Clarke and her sister.

Miss Stocking at the time of her marriage to Mr. Clarke was described as one of the most beautiful women in the South. Her marriage to Mr. Clarke took place at Atlanta on Jan. 9, 1896.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Clark has been a member of the Episcopal Church. Her friends here say that she became a member of the Roman Catholic Church so as to marry again.

WOMAN PLUNGES AFTER BOY.

Two Men Refused to Help Drowning Lad —Mrs. Guyer Saves Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 14.—After two men had been appealed to in vain to rescue from drowning Leonard Beach, a six-year-old boy of this city, Mrs. John Guyer, who was near by when the little fellow fell into the water, plunged in and saved the boy's life.

He was playing on the dam of the Howell Hirshman pond, when he slipped. He was going down for the third time when Mrs. Guyer jumped in and held his head above the water until assistance arrived.

The boy was unconscious when rescued, and it was with great difficulty that he was revived.

BEGIN SUIT FOR HARLEM.

Descendants of Original Settlers Serve Notice on City Officials.

Papers in the suit of the various descendants of the twenty-three men who founded the Town of New Harlem, to recover from the City of New York all the land between Seventy-sixth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, running from river to river, were served yesterday upon the Corporation Counsel and Controller. The action is brought by Toler & Nutting, the senior member of which firm is a brother of Henry Pennington Toler, who resigned from the Stock Exchange a year ago to press the case.

The papers are entitled "The Town of New Harlem, Plaintiff, versus The City of New York, Defendant." The claim sets forth that in the year 1664 Charles II. of England issued to his brother, the Duke of York, a charter conveying to him the Island of Manhattan; that in 1686 York issued a patent grant to the Freeholders of the Town of New Harlem, and the town was duly incorporated, embracing territory to which claim is made.

It is stated further that in 1688 the King of England, through his Deputy Governor, Thomas Dongan, issued a third grant to the inhabitants of New Harlem confirming the other two grants, and that this last grant is now on file at Albany. To the papers is affixed the seal of the Town of New Harlem embracing the years 1666 to 1903.

JAIL RATHER THAN $20 FINE.

Brooklyn Real Estate Owner Talks Back to Court.

Rather than pay a fine of $20, which he declared the court had no right to impose on him, Thomas J. Keenan, a South Brooklyn real estate owner, yesterday allowed himself to be committed to Raymond Street Jail for ten days. Mr. Keenan, who lives at 796 Bergen Street, intends to fight the case, and it will probably reach a higher court.

Among the houses owned by Keenan are two on Fifteenth Street. A sanitary Inspector connected with the Health Department complained that the cellars of these houses were not in proper condition. Keenan disputed this and the department had him before Magistrate O'Reilly, who ordered him to obey the orders of the department. Several weeks later the Inspector reported that no improvement had been made, and the matter then got before the Court of Special Sessions.

The case dragged on until yesterday, when Justice Fitzgerald told Keenan he would have to pay a fine of $20 or go to jail for ten days. Keenan said he would not pay the money and declared that the court had no right to impose the fine. The court gave him several minutes to decide as to what he would do.

Falling Pole Kills Boy.

Abraham Kleinman, thirteen years old, of 105 Clinton Street, was killed in a peculiar manner yesterday afternoon while playing at Clinton and Delancey Streets.

On the northeast corner a large building is being erected and trucks were delivering beams there all day yesterday. Shortly before 6 o'clock a truck driven by Thomas Kenny turned the corner. The rear wheels slipped on the asphalt and struck an iron electric-light pole. The pole was pulled over, and the Kleinman boy was struck. He was killed instantly. The driver was arrested.

The World's Fair is in full blast—the greatest Exposition the world has ever seen, and the way to reach it is by the West Shore or New York Central. Ask ticket agents.—Adv.

LIGHTNING HITS TOWER OF NEWARK SKYSCRAPER

Police Fear Prudential's Structure Is Weakened.

BELLEVUE PUT IN DARKNESS

Furious Surf Lashes Coney Island and Lights Go Out—Harlem Suffers from Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14.—During a severe thunderstorm here to-night a bolt of lightning struck the north tower of the Prudential Insurance Company's Building on Bank Street and part of the structure fell to the ground, one piece crashing through the roof of the three-story building at 15 Bank Street.

It is feared that the tower, which is 264 feet high, has been weakened, and the police have stopped all traffic on Bank Street between Broad and Halsey. The tower is on the building opposite the main structure, which covers half of the block on the north side of Bank Street, between Broad and Halsey Streets. It is impossible to-night to learn the extent of the damage, but it is feared that it will amount to considerable, as a great quantity of debris fell into the street.

One huge boulder fell into Bank Street and crashed through the plateglass window of the office of the Fidelity Trust Company in the main building, at Bank and Broad Streets. Several large stones struck the roof of Police Headquarters, at 9 Bank Street, while another fell on the roof of a shed in the rear of the building at 17 Bank Street, completely demolishing the structure. The flash of lightning was followed by a terrific thunder clap that startled the entire business section of the city. The fall of the huge stones could be heard for nearly five blocks.

The lightning, striking the tower, ran down and struck the building at 11 Bank Street occupied by Griffin's restaurant. Here it passed from the dining room to the kitchen and out through a rear window. Charles Miller, the cook, was knocked from his feet, while Joseph C. Thomas and wife, who were eating supper, were both stunned.

The storm which the Weather Bureau predicted would strike New York last night descended on the city with all its fury at 8 o'clock promptly, and in ten minutes all five boroughs and neighboring places for a radius of thirty miles were flooded. Coney Island felt its effects most, and within a half hour after the storm started the place was as dead as it is in midwinter. The southeast wind raised an unusually high tide, which put the lower parts of the island entirely under water. Surf Avenue was flooded in all except a very few of the highest places, and the surf rolled unbroken up the Ocean Boulevard as far as Neptune Avenue.

An ordinarily large number of people were in the various places of amusement when the storm broke. They did not wait for any letting up of the rainfall, but bolted for the trains, leaving the island deserted. Then all of the electric lights were turned off, and at 9 o'clock the place was perfectly dark, except here and there where an arc light shed its rays. At the height of the storm the tracks of all of the roads running to the island were under water.

Harlem received a good drenching, and for a time One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for a distance about Seventh Avenue stood almost knee-deep in water. A sudden burst of wind which passed through the street shortly after the storm started took with it awnings, signs, and showcases, leaving intact only the political banners, which had been hastily furled.

The electric lights in Bellevue Hospital were put out of commission during the storm last night, and the hospital was practically in darkness all night. The channel in which the wires were placed became filled with water, and the power was shut off.

When the lights went out attendants hustled around and secured a supply of candles, which were placed in the wards. The gas was turned on, but the light was very poor and was of no aid to the physicians. In the psychopathic ward there was no light for more than an hour until candles were placed in the ward, and nurses and doctors had considerable trouble with the patients. In the other wards there was also no light and the nurses were compelled to go about with candles.

Carl Hertzner, a tailor, thirty-five years old, of 304 East Houston Street, was instantly killed last night in front of the house at 40 Clinton Street by a piece of the fire escape which fell on him from the second floor.

The storm was most severe at the time, and he was walking along with an umbrella down over his head. Just as he reached the house, which is a six-story tenement, the front railing of the fire escape fell and struck him on the top of his head. The piece of iron weighed about 150 pounds.

It is thought that the wind was responsible for the accident.

TEARS SKIRT FOR BANDAGES.

Girl Binds Up Wounds of Teamster Train Hit.

A train of the Long Island Railroad bound for Sheepshead Bay yesterday afternoon struck a team of horses driven by William Pudusky of 278 Belmont Avenue, in Vesta Avenue, near Sutter Street, East New York. The outfit was wrecked and the horses badly injured. Pudusky was pinned down under the wreckage.

The train was quickly brought to a stop and the crew extricated Pudusky. A young woman passenger tore several strips from an underskirt with which to bind up a deep wound in the injured man's head. He was removed to the Bradford Street Hospital, and may die.

A similar accident occurred at the scene of yesterday's mishap a week ago.

Town Sues for Clams.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 14.—The suit of the Town of Babylon to test the validity of its ancient title to land under water in the Great South Bay, which has been in contemplation for several years, has finally been started in the shape of a civil action for damages against John Leech and William Darling of Sayville.

The town asks for the value of clams taken from ground under water in the Town of Islip, between the first and thirtieth days of May last.

Friend on Dissecting Table.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—D. R. Hurst of Jackson, Ky., arrived here to-day from St. Louis with the body of William Hampton of Simpson, Ky., which he says he found on the dissecting table of a hospital in St. Louis after searching for seven days following an accidental separation in the crowds at the World's Fair.

Don't Neglect a Cough or Cold. Take Piso's Cure in time; a sure cure. At all druggists.—Adv.

U. S. CONSUL IS DISMISSED.

President Acts on Charges Against Robert M. McWade of Canton.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 14.—Robert M. McWade, United States Consul General at Canton, China, was removed to-day from office by President Roosevelt. Charges made against him recently were investigated by Assistant Secretary Peirce, who went to the Orient to make an investigation of several of the United States Consulates in China and Japan. Secretary Peirce in his report strongly sustained the charges made against McWade, and the order for his dismissal went forward this afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The announcement of the removal of Consul General McWade came with a shock unusual in the passing dull period. It has been so long since any Government official went far enough wrong to feel the weight of official displeasure that there was keen curiosity to know what the Consul General had done. At the State Department nothing could be learned except that orders had been issued that nothing was to be said about the matter.

It is known that last January charges were filed at the State Department to the effect that McWade had been taking pay for issuing certificates to Chinamen who desired to come to America. These charges were not acted on at the time, but were handed over to Assistant Secretary Peirce, who has charge of the Consular Service. In February he set out on a tour around the world to inquire into complaints made against several Consular officials. Mr. Peirce went into the matter in Canton and heard Mr. McWade's defense. The case has been in his hands ever since, and it is understood that he sifted the evidence, which was not much in quantity, but very direct and conclusive, and made his report to the President at Oyster Bay.

McWade was appointed Dec. 9, 1902, on the recommendation of Senators Penrose and Quay. He has shown an interest in commercial matters and his reports to the Consular Bureau have been frequent and valuable. The removal takes effect to-day, and the Consulate has been placed in charge of the Vice Consul, Russell Colegrove. The Canton Consulate was worth in salary and fees $5,000 a year.

PRESIDENT'S SON IN CANADA.

Theodore, Jr., Traveling Incog. with a Physician—Going to Lake St. John.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 14.—The officials at the Windsor Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which also is the terminus of the New York Central, say that Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., passed through Montreal on his way to Lake St. John this morning. He was accompanied by Dr. Alexander Lambert as friend and physician, and no one would have known of their presence but for the fact that young Roosevelt lost the key of his valise and that some of the United States immigration officials were appealed to for the purpose of finding a key that would fit it.

They were traveling incognito, and Dr. Lambert asked those whom they met to be quiet about their presence here.

Dr. Lambert, when spoken to, said: "We prefer not to have it known that we have been here, for if our presence is known we will no doubt be asked to accept all sorts of hospitality, which we are sure will be offered with the best of intentions, but which we cannot very well accept. Our intention is to go to Lake St. John, have some fishing and hunting there, and to have a change of climate and a good rest, and we expect that we will have a very good time."

From other things that Dr. Lambert said it is inferred that the President's son is threatened with a severe illness, and that they intend on that account to stay for some weeks in the northern climate about Lake St. John.

PHIPPS DIVORCE SETTLEMENTS

Mrs. Phipps to Have Income on $750,000 —Equal Custody of Children.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 14.—In less than ten minutes to-day the divorce case of L. C. Phipps against his wife was settled. The controversies concerning the Phipps property are disposed of as follows:

Mrs. Phipps conveys to Mr. Phipps the residence property at Pittsburg, the residence property in Denver, and transfers to him all the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation now standing in her name, valued at $500,000. In consideration of this Mr. Phipps transfers to a trust company $750,000 in United States Steel Corporation bonds to be held in trust to pay the income thereof to Mrs. Phipps so long as she remains unmarried, and in the event of her remarriage to pay her for life thereafter the income on $250,000 of these bonds.

As to the children, it is provided that their legal residence shall be that of Mr. Phipps, but their custody is to be shared equally. During Mrs. Phipps's custody, two months is to be given to travel with her. They are to pass the Christmas holidays with each alternately, and when in the custody of either of the parties, free access is to be allowed by each to the other at all reasonable times, and they are not to be taken out of the United States by either, except by the written consent of the other.

Each party is to pay his or her legal expenses in connection with the divorce. Mr. Phipps is to repay the money expended by Mrs. Phipps on the Grand View residence, and she also is to have the interest which has accrued on the $500,000 of the bonds of the United States Steel Corporation.

TACOMA ARRIVES AT RIO.

Cruiser Rounds the Horn in Vain Search for Missing Ship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Tacoma, commanded by Commander R. F. Nicholson, arrived at Rio de Janeiro yesterday, having cruised from San Francisco down the west coast of South America and around to the Brazilian port in search of the missing merchantman Conemaugh, which has not been heard from since her departure from a Chilean port several months ago.

The Tacoma failed to find any trace of the missing steamship and practically has abandoned the search. She will continue her cruise northward to the West Indies, and possibly may be attached to the Caribbean Squadron.

Alton, Brooks, and Parker, Triplets.

Special to The New York Times.

BOONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—Triplets born to Mrs. Dora Stewart at Ireland, near here, to-day, will be named Alton, Brooks, and Parker, after the Democratic candidate for President.

Greatest Fair World Ever Saw. St. Louis World's Fair. Now is the time to visit it. Low rates and high-class service via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

JUDGE PARKER STARTS FOR CITY IN STORM

Yacht Sapphire Had not Arrived at 3:30 This Morning.

WAS EXPECTED AT MIDNIGHT

Candidate Will Probably Return To-morrow and Hopes to Solve Many Problems During Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Judge Parker departed from here for New York at 6:11 P. M. on board John B. McDonald's yacht Sapphire. Secretary Arthur McCausland and Smith M. Weed accompanied him. The Clinton leader, however, went only as far as Poughkeepsie, taking train there. Mr. McDonald and his guests expect to arrive in Manhattan waters about midnight, anchoring off the station of the New York Yacht Club, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street.

A landing will be effected about 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The candidate will be driven direct to the Hotel Astor, Times Square, and so far as now known will remain there for the holding of all conferences. In fact, when he left here there was nothing to indicate that he would go to the National Committee headquarters or anywhere but the Hotel Astor until he is ready to return to Rosemount.

While the time of his stay in the metropolis can only be conjectured at this time, yet the best information points to a return to his home by Friday afternoon.

Judge Parker hopes to solve a score of problems before he again sees Rosemount. He expects to meet great numbers of leaders. But just how extensive and just how important his first visit to New York since the convention will be no one can estimate accurately. There is some belief that the fruits of the conferences with the Presidential candidate will not appear until some days have passed.

Senator Gorman, ex-Senator Davis, William F. Sheehan, and the entire Democratic galaxy will no doubt meet the candidate during to-morrow and Friday morning.

Expressions have been heard about Rosemount to the effect that to-night, the third anniversary of the death of William McKinley, marks, by the departure of the Democratic candidate, the real beginning of the campaign by the party now out of power.

It was conceded that, save for the rest he will get on board the Sapphire, Judge Parker will obtain none practically until he is again under the roof of Rosemount.

The craft which was to bear him away was sighted to the southward at 5:11 P. M. It steamed to a line running due east and west between Rosemount Landing and Esopus Island, with a heavy haze almost shutting its white outlines from view.

Rain was pouring in torrents, in fact the heaviest rainstorm since Judge Parker became the nominee was in progress when the Sapphire anchored fifty yards out in the stream.

Mr. McDonald came ashore in the tender and was met on the dock by Frederick Parker with a carriage. Hardly more than a half hour passed before the candidate's party was in readiness. Time for dinner was not taken.

Smith M. Weed with George A. Hall of St. Lawrence had arrived less than an hour before. Mr. Weed had no time to discuss politics if he was to accept the invitation to go boating in the wind and rain to Poughkeepsie.

With a suit case the candidate entered the cabriolet and was driven down the hill to the dock.

His departure was marked by a great display of natural pyrotechnics. The lightning flashed and the thunder crashed, and with a heavy haze settling down like a huge canopy, shutting off all view of the eastern shore, and the candidate going on a swift drive down the rocky hill road through the rain, disciples of the strenuous life would have been quite well satisfied with the stage set for the Judge's entry into active work.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning the Sapphire, bearing Judge Parker, had not been sighted off the yachting anchorage at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, where the yacht had been expected to arrive about midnight. At that hour a fierce gale was blowing over the Hudson River.

Some speculation was excited here among local politicians over the departure of National Chairman Taggart for the West on the eve of Judge Parker's visit to the city.

DISAPPEARS WITH DAUGHTER.

Lenahan of New York Takes Girl from Wife—Pair Are Separated.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 14.—The police are searching to-night for Eugene Lenahan of 1,067 First Avenue, New York, who is wanted here for taking his eleven-year-old daughter from the custody of her mother. Lenahan and his wife have not lived together for the past seven years, during which time Mrs. Lenahan and the girl have been in this city.

Lenahan arrived here yesterday, and failing to find the girl at the home of her aunt, where she and her mother have been staying, intercepted her upon her way home from school and induced her to go with him. The police think that he has gone to New York.

ALBANIANS REVOLT AGAIN.

Turkey Mobilizing Militia—Rebels Have 30,000 Martini Rifles.

SALONIKA, Sept. 14.—Sixteen battalions of Ilaves (local militia) have been ordered to mobilize in the districts of Kilkish, Seres, and Berat. They will be dispatched to Prizren to suppress the insurgent Albanians.

A Salonika Ilave battalion left here for Prizren to-day.

The Albanians are again revolting, and are demanding the acceptance of their demands in full.

WOULD SELL HER BABY GIRL.

Mrs. Rosenthal, Though, Wants Her Back in Five Years.

Mrs. Sarah Rosenthal, a young woman of 708 Fifth Street, who was once in prosperous circumstances but is now destitute, said yesterday that she would sell her four-weeks-old baby girl for $400 to any one that would guarantee the child a good home and would promise to give her back when she was five or six years old.

Three years ago Mrs. Rosenthal was living in a small town near Warsaw, Poland. Her father was a well-to-do merchant. From childhood she had known Eis Rosenthal. He became a salesman and the father of the girl finally consented to her marriage to the young man. After a few months they came to America. They left their little girl with her brother, expecting to send for it when they had established themselves here. Young Rosenthal had a hard struggle to establish himself here, and one day he disappeared.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

AUTO HIT ONE, CAR THE OTHER.

Raum Seriously Hurt Going to View Dead Friend's Body.

John George Raum, fifty-three years old, a German who speaks little English and who lives at 756 Tenth Avenue, was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night suffering from a number of scalp wounds and a possible fracture of the skull. He is in a critical condition. Raum was on his way to view the body of a lifelong friend who died yesterday from injuries received several months ago in being run down by an automobile. He boarded an Amsterdam Avenue car, intending to get off at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

When the car reached that point Raum alighted, but becoming confused because he thought he had mistaken his street attempted to board the car again, only to miss his footing and fall. He was struck by the running board and knocked unconscious. Several of the passengers on the car carried him to a neighboring drug store, where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

HURT IN C. N. BLISS'S AUTO.

Levi Van Nest Has Leg Broken at Oceanic.

OCEANIC, N. J., Sept. 14.—Failure of the steering gear to work on a big Panhard touring car, recently purchased by Cornelius N. Bliss, who has a Summer place at Oceanic, last evening resulted in an accident in which Levi Van Nest had one leg broken in two places.

The accident occurred while the chauffeur, Thomas Haggerty, and Mr. Van Nest were out testing the machine. When the chauffeur attempted to swerve the machine the steering apparatus failed to work, and the auto smashed into a tree. The machine was badly damaged. The chauffeur escaped with slight injuries.

CONEY PENINSULA HEREAFTER.

Two Hundred Yards of Separating Creek Filled with Rubbish.

Coney Island was stunned yesterday when it learned that it was no longer an island, but had been made a mere peninsula by means of several thousand tons of Brooklyn rubbish and ashes dumped into the creek.

For a week or more the Brighton Beach Racing Association has been filling that portion of Coney Island Creek which runs through its property north of Neptune Avenue, and the filling has been completed for about 200 yards.

It is likely that other property owners will follow the action of the association. The idea of filling in the creek has aroused some indignation among the fishermen and boatmen, who declare it is a defiance of the Federal statutes, but the War Department has held otherwise.

FOOTBALL PAIR'S TROUBLES.

Mrs. Harry Batchelder Pleads Guilty to Taking $2,600—Yale Tackle in Jail, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Harry S. Batchelder, wife of the famous Yale tackle, was arraigned in court to-day to answer the charge of embezzling $2,600 from the firm of Berg Brothers while employed by them as cashier. She pleaded guilty and through District Attorney Wagoner made a request that her sentence be deferred until Sept. 24, which Judge Ermentrout granted.

A big crowd packed the large courtroom and was disappointed at the abrupt ending of the case. Last night Mrs. Batchelder visited her husband in the Berks County Jail, to which he was sentenced for a term of six months for allowing gambling for cigars and money in his poolroom and cigar store.

STRENUOUS "FARE" FAINTED.

Poked His Hand Through Cab Glass While Near Theatre.

Harry L. Ghormley, who described himself as a stock broker of 60 Broadway, with a residence in Mount Vernon, left the Café Martin at 8 o'clock last evening and got aboard the hansom cab of Peter Harrison.

"Broadway Theatre," said he.

In front of the theatre there was a line of hansoms ahead of the Ghormley-Harrison chariot.

"Go ahead," said the stock broker. "Edge off and corner the market."

"Must wait my turn," said Harrison, "or I'll get arrested."

Presently the rain-slide of plate glass burst and a hand protruded. Policeman Kearns of the theatre squad went to investigate and found the stock broker in a dead faint as a result of a gash on his left wrist. Assisted by the cabman, Kearns carried the broker into the theatre, where he was revived. Then the officer took both Jehu and passenger to the Tenderloin Station.

The cabman wanted damages for the plate glass and full-time fare. Ghormley wanted Harrison locked up. They were both advised to be more civil in their action than they were in their language.

TRAIN DIDN'T KILL HIM.

Farrell, Afraid of Operation, Jumped in Front of Express.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 14.—Determined to end his life rather than undergo an operation for appendicitis, John H. Farrell, aged twenty-five, slipped away from his home in this city yesterday afternoon and went to New Haven. In the presence of a crowd of 200 persons at the depot he jumped in front of a rapidly moving express train.

The engine struck him, and he was thrown a distance of twenty-five feet, but clear of the track. He was not seriously injured, but bemoaned his luck in being frustrated in his attempt to end his life. He begged the police as he was being taken to the hospital not to allow the doctors to operate on him, but to leave him alone to die.

CAR HITS POLICEMAN'S BUGGY.

William A. Purcell of King's Bridge Station May Not Survive Injuries.

William H. Purcell, a patrolman attached to the King's Bridge Police Station, who lives in Liberty Lane, King's Bridge, was run down yesterday by a car of the King's Bridge line while riding in a buggy and received serious injuries. At the Fordham Hospital, where he was removed, it was said that his condition was critical.

Yesterday was Purcell's day off, and he was returning home. Driving fast to avoid the approaching storm, he was about to round the curve at the foot of the hill on Bailey Avenue, when his vehicle was struck by the car and demolished.

He was thrown about twenty feet, landing on the tracks, where he lay while the fender of the car passed over him and the wheels came within a few inches of his body. The motorman, Cornelius O'Connell, jumped from the car, and with the assistance of some of the passengers pulled him out cut and bleeding. Purcell's horse ran as far as Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. The Coroner took Purcell's antemortem statement last night.

KUROPATKIN TELLS OF LONG RETREAT

Infantry Carried Cannon Through Mountains.

GEN. RUTKOVSKY'S DEATH

Defeat of Orloff's Wing Turning Point of Battle.

WHOLE ARMY IS NOW SAFE

General Praises Intelligence and Bravery of Men—Casualties 17,000, of Which 4,500 Were Killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—Under date of Sept. 11 Gen. Kuropatkin reports to the Emperor as follows:

"It is now possible, from details of the battles since Aug. 26, in which various army corps participated, to furnish to your Majesty the following report of operations:

"On Aug. 26 the Manchurian army occupied three groups of positions—the first at Pettsu and An-Ping, on the left flank; the second at Lian-dian-Sian, in the centre, and the third at An-Shan-Chan, on the right flank. The same day the Japanese assumed the offensive along the whole front. At Lian-dian-Sian all their attacks were repulsed, and on the left we retained our principal position at An-Ping.

"After a desperate battle the Japanese, however, succeeded in securing the position at Pettsu, thus threatening the line of retreat of the corps along the Tan River. Simultaneously a turning movement by considerable forces of Japanese was observed on the left flank of our position at An-shan-Chan.

"Taking advantage of our positions at Lian-dian-Sian and An-Ping, in order to gain time and inflict severe losses on the enemy, I withdrew all the army corps from advanced positions to Liao-Yang.

Difficulties of Retreat.

"In consequence of the mountainous nature of the country on our front and the bad condition of the roads toward the south, the two days' march toward Liao-Yang was of the most difficult kind, and only the devotion of all the troops on the east front enabled it to be carried out in good order. Only after incredible difficulties was it found possible to drag all the guns without exception and all our baggage through the passes.

"Some of the guns were carried through the mountains by infantry. Difficult as was the retreat through the passes, under pressure from the enemy, the march across the open country was still more arduous. The left and centre columns succeeded in getting all their artillery and baggage to Liao-Yang.

"The march of the right column, which was obliged to cross westward to the railway, where the country had suffered most severely from rains, was especially difficult. Considerable forces of the enemy followed the rear guard, which maintained a stubborn resistance. The guns of one of the retiring batteries began to sink in the mud.

Gen. Rutkovsky Killed.

"Every effort was made to save them. Twenty-four horses were hitched to each piece, companies of infantry assisting with ropes. The horses and men, however, sunk so deep that it was necessary for the comrades of the latter to haul them out. Gen. Rutkovsky remained so long covering the extrication of the guns that his force lost heavily, and the General himself and Col. Raben, commanding the Fourth Regiment of East Siberian Sharpshooters, were killed. Notwithstanding all efforts, it was finally necessary to abandon the guns.

"On Aug. 29 the army concentrated at Liao-Yang. One corps took a position on the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, while another held the left bank.

"On Aug. 30 and 31 the Japanese attacked our advance positions with great energy, but everywhere were repulsed with enormous losses. There was desperate fighting on our left flank and centre, accompanied by a number of counter attacks, resulting in bayonet fighting, and I was compelled to reinforce the fighting line with the special reserves and the general reserves.

Attempt to Hurl Back Kuroki.

"During Aug. 31 it could clearly be seen that a considerable force of Gen. Kuroki's army had crossed to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River. Owing to attacks on our left on Aug. 30 and 31, it was to be supposed that the main body of Kuroki's army had been told off to turn the left flank of our position and attack our line of communication.

"In consequence I resolved to withdraw the advance troops to the main position and concentrate a large force against Kuroki and attempt to hurl his army back upon the Tai-Tse River. Only at certain points was this carried out successfully.

"At nightfall, undisturbed by the Japanese, we commenced the evacuation of our advanced positions, which already had rea-

dered great service in weakening the enemy by enormous losses. Thanks to the sufficient number of bridges and the manner in which the roads leading to them had been laid out, all the troops destined to take the offensive were safely on the right bank of the river on the morning of Sept. 1. The enemy did not occupy our abandoned advance positions until the evening of Sept. 1, when they opened an artillery fire upon Liao-Yang. No trophies of war fell into the hands of the enemy.

Kuropatkin Describes Plans.

"I adopted the following plan of operations: Having crossed to the right bank of the river, the army had taken up a position between the village of Sy-kwan-tun and heights near the Yen-Tai Mines, which it was intended to occupy with all our detachments, composed of thirteen battalions.

"Taking the position near Sy-kwan-tun as a pivot, it was intended that the army effect a movement to flank the Japanese positions, which extended from the Tai-Tse River, near the village of Kwan-tun, toward the Yen-Tai collieries. Offensive operations began when all the troops had taken up their allotted positions.

"The night of Sept. 1 the commander of the corps on the right flank sent a dispatch stating that the Japanese, having taken the offensive and occupied the district northwestward of our Sy-kwan-tun position, which was of great importance to us, the Russian regiment holding the district was forced to retire, and I was obliged to change my plans in order to retake the lost ground the following day. It was not until the evening of Sept. 2 that the entire mountain village of Sy-kwan-tun was in our hands.

Detachments Mixed Up.

"At first our attacks did not succeed, but the fighting was continued with unabated vigor, even after darkness had set in. We repeatedly gained possession of the heights, but were finally compelled to withdraw temporarily. Many of our detachments became mixed up, and in the disorder unity of command was rendered very difficult.

"Leaders of individual detachments, however, continued the attacks time after time, and at last succeeded in occupying the desired position, thereby attaining the object of the operations of our right flank. As soon as the left flank in the vicinity of the Yen-Tai mines, on Sept. 2, (Orloff's detachment,) occupied the heights to the north of the mines, holding a strong position facing south, he opened fire with two batteries and engaged the army in an artillery duel. Orloff's right flank was then four miles from the left flank and the remainder of the army. In order to aid our troops holding positions near Sy-kwan-tun, Orloff sent part of his force from the hills and attacked the enemy in the direction of the village of Sakhumoon.

"This movement was carried out in cornfields. Our men met with a frontal and a flank fire, and, losing their bearings in the cornfields, began to retire. The troops remaining in the hills also retired westward.

"By that time Orloff's detachment was within a mile and a third of our other forces. Orloff himself was wounded, as also was Gen. Fomin, who subsequently died.

"After the evacuation of the position which had been intended to serve as a base for our attack, the Japanese extended northward and occupied the whole range of hills and the Yen-Tai mines. Samsonoff's sotnia of Cossacks dismounted and defended our positions with the utmost courage, but were gradually driven back.

"The enemy was now established in an extremely strong position on the hills, and it would have been too hazardous for our left flank to attack them, in view of the losses sustained in the previous five days. We therefore withdrew to the village of Talien-ko, and I decided to retire to Mukden, the retreat being accomplished on Sept. 7.

Evacuation of Liao-Yang Begun.

"The evacuation of Liao-Yang began and was concluded the morning of Sept. 4. All our equipment was removed, and there was no time to save the commissariat reserves, which was sufficient to last the whole army eight days. These were all destroyed.

The pontoon bridges were dismantled and carried off by the troops, while temporary pontoons were burned and the railway bridge wrecked. The army retired in perfect order. The enemy attempted to pursue, but were repulsed.

"Precautions were taken on Sept. 3 and 4 to prevent a timing movement from the east. The Japanese to the southward took no vigorous initiative, but Gen. Kuroki assumed the offensive to the eastward. Our detachments holding positions at Talien-ko sustained a furious night attack, which was particularly desperate on Sept. 5. We retained our position, but suffered heavy losses, one regiment, which bore the brunt of the fight, losing 500 in killed or wounded.

"By evening of Sept. 5 the danger of a simultaneous attack on our front and left flank had disappeared. The removal of our artillery, transport and baggage trains was effected in the face of immense difficulties, but was successfully concluded. Our retirement on Mukden on Sept. 7 was covered by a strong rear guard of cavalry.

"We abandoned nothing from Aug. 30 up to the time of our arrival at Mukden. Our engineers worked with the greatest devotion. Throughout all the fighting they rendered invaluable service in making and repairing roads and assisting in the railway traffic."

In the opinion of officers who have read the report, it is favorable to Gen. Kuropatkin, practically disarming the previous disposition to criticise him. The report explains the successive withdrawal of his three lines south of Liao-Yang, how the main army crossed the Tai-Tse River, Gen. Kuropatkin's assumption of the offensive Sept. 3, Major Gen. Orloff's reverse, and the consequent order for the retreat of the whole army to Mukden Sept. 3.

Orloff's Reverse Responsible.

The circumstances of Major Gen. Orloff's reverse, which Gen. Kuropatkin considers responsible for the necessity of his retirement, substantially agree with Gen. Kuropatkin's version.

The latest reports of the War Office, coupled with Gen. Kuropatkin's detailed report, give a distinctly more cheerful view of the situation. The army is "rested and reinforced by the whole of the First European Corps. The bulk of it is encamped and intrenched around Mukden, with the rear guard fifteen miles south."

On the other hand, the War Office's information indicates that the Japanese forces, which have not yet recovered from their terrible exertions and losses at the battle of Liao-Yang, are concentrated at Yental, not venturing north. Small columns of a few thousand men each occupy positions along the roads leading to Mukden east and west of the railroad.

The War Office has no information to show that Japanese columns are north of Mukden.

The total Russian losses are below 17,000, of which 4,500 were killed.

CHINA WANTS MANCHURIA BACK

Reported to Have Appointed a Special Envoy to Japan and Russia.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 15.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai to The Morning Post, the Chinese Government has appointed a special envoy to Japan and Russia to arrange for the retrocession of Manchuria to China.

MAY STAND AT MUKDEN.

Kuropatkin Not at Present Considering Evacuation of City.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 14.—Field Marshal Oyama, in a report of yesterday's date, says:

"The position of the enemy south of the Hun River is unchanged. His scouts are in touch with our outposts. In the San-kwai-Shih direction a small force with guns makes occasional attacks.

"Russian cavalry and small encampments are visible at Wuli-tai-Tse and Shwang-tai-Tse, (both about twenty-five miles south of Mukden.)

"Russian troops occupy various points between Sing-min-Tung (thirty miles northwest of Mukden) and Mukden.

"The Russians are engaged in fortifying both banks of the Liao River at Tie Ling, (Pass)."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Tageblatt's correspondent at Tie Pass, cabling under date of Sept. 14, says that the evacuation of Mukden by the Russians is not being considered at present, and that the field of operations seems to be moving eastward.

In a previous dispatch the correspondent said:

"The Russian Army is disposed south of this point. The Japanese have advanced only about six miles north of Liao-Yang."

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 15.—Gen Kuropatkin, telegraphing on Tuesday evening, says 3,000 Japanese are bivouacking at Bentsiputze, and that the bulk of the Japanese forces is south of the Yen-Tai branch railroad. The Japanese, he adds, are not advancing.

The War Office is extremely reticent regarding the present situation and future plans at the front. It is stated in general terms that the army is concentrated around Mukden, leaving the inference that it is ready to make another stand.

There has been no rain during the past two days, and it is probable that the country will now dry up and leave two months of good weather for a Fall campaign.

Many things may happen during this period, but The Associated Press is informed by a high authority that preparations are being steadily pushed looking to a wintering of the Russian army at Harbin.

MUKDEN, Sept. 14.—Much bushwhacking is going on upon the road south of Mukden, and many Russian soldiers have been killed from the fields of Chinese corn.

However, the corn harvest will soon begin, and when the fields are cleared the country will be much more suitable for military operations.

The weather continues unsettled.

ALEXIEFF'S POWER REDUCED.

He Remains Viceroy, but Kuropatkin Controls Military Operations.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the Echo de Paris says:

"I learn authoritatively that Viceroy Alexieff asked to be relieved of the functions of Commander in Chief by land and sea of the Russian forces in the Far East, but not of those of Viceroy, his object being to avoid giving a semblance of consistency to the reports of antagonism between himself and Gen. Kuropatkin.

"He asked that he be allowed to continue to be responsible for the political and diplomatic administration in the Far East and to remain at Harbin.

"The Emperor granted this request, and, therefore, Gen. Kuropatkin henceforth will be solely responsible for military operations there."

BRITISH SHIP AFTER THE LENA.

Cruiser Grafton May Follow Her—Report That She Was in Action.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 14.—His Majesty's ship Grafton, flagship of the Pacific squadron, which left here some days ago for her annual heavy gun practice at Comox, returned unexpectedly to Esquimalt early on Tuesday, making the trip from Comox under forced draught and in record time.

The cause of the Grafton's return is connected with the appearance of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Lena at San Francisco.

A significant circumstance connected with the Grafton's appearance at Esquimalt is that all shore leave has been indefinitely suspended. The big cruiser also maintains her steam pressure at unusual strength.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Inspector of Hulls and Boilers at San Francisco has submitted to the Department of Commerce and Labor a report regarding the condition of the Lena. The report is substantially as follows:

The boilers and engines are badly in need of repairs. To put in new boilers will require from four to six months. The tubes of the boilers are badly pitted, but the Lena has on board 200 additional tubes which could be put in in a short time. In from twenty to thirty days the Lena could be repaired so that she would be able to make about eight knots.

This is regarded by officials of the Navy Department as entirely within the term "reasonable time" used in the President's proclamation.

The State Department is awaiting the detailed report of Admiral Goodrich before taking further action.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 14.—Count Yama Osichi has passed through St. Paul en route to Seattle. He is a distant relative of Gen. Kuroki. In speaking of the Lena incident, he said:

"I heard two weeks ago that the Lena was watching for vessels bound to Japan from Puget Sound, and I also heard that two light cruisers of my country had been detailed to take the ship. They followed the Lena when she broke away from the Vladivostok squadron, and I understand that somewhere in the vicinity of Redfield Reef, hundreds of miles west of Cape Flattery, there was another action that has not been heard of so far.

"The Lena is badly damaged by gunshots, I understand, but she is being so carefully protected from investigation by her marines and the United States Government that the nature of the injuries cannot positively be determined.

"Somewhere off to the westward of the Farallone Islands, I am confident, there are two Japanese cruisers, watching for the big Russian to come out."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Capt. Bertinsky of the Lena went to Mare Island to-day. The avowed object of the trip was to call on Rear Admiral McCalla, the commandant of the navy yard.

The watch kept on the Lena is even more rigid than at first. The gunboat Bennington has moved nearer to her, and the patrolling launches are relieved every day.

No confirmation can be obtained here of the story to the effect that the Lena was engaged with two Japanese cruisers in the vicinity of Redfield Reef. United States Inspector Bulger found no marks on the Lena indicating that she had been in conflict.

RUSSIA TO GET MORE RAIDERS.

Negotiating Fresh Purchases from the Hamburg-American Line.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, Sept. 14.—It is stated to-day in various quarters that fresh sales of oceangoing steamers are being negotiated between the Hamburg-American Line and the Russian Government.

SAYS PORT ARTHUR'S STATE IS DESPERATE

Stoessel, it Is Reported, Announces Shortage of Ammunition.

READY TO BLOW UP FORTS

Preparations Made in Event of Successful Assault—One Japanese Attack Repulsed by Garrison.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 15.—The Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent says:

"A very high personage informs me that the Emperor has received a report from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel to the effect that the situation at Port Arthur is most critical.

"For a week there has been no meat and only a small quantity of flour, while of ammunition there is not sufficient for a long resistance.

"Everything is prepared for the blowing up of the fortifications in the event of a successful Japanese assault."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The Emperor has received the following dispatch from Gen. Stoessel, dated Aug. 28:

"I am happy to report to your Majesty that at 3 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 27, during a violent rain and thunder storm, the Japanese again attempted to capture our left flank positions, near No. 1 Fort and Udan Mountain. Their attack was everywhere repulsed.

"Our losses were small—3 men killed and 2 officers and 98 men wounded. The wounded were brought in and are being carefully tended.

"A number of Japanese corpses would have been picked up by us, but the enemy prevented us from so doing by opening fire on the hospital attendants, who had been sent out under the Red Cross flag."

Another dispatch from Gen. Stoessel to the Emperor, dated Sept. 2, says:

"On the night of Sept. 1 the enemy attacked Visokaya and Dlinnaya Mountains and the neighboring fortifications, opening simultaneously an artillery fire on the forts and mountains. The leading files of the enemy, with the Japanese columns following them, were discovered in good time, and our batteries opened on them.

"The leading files fortunately encountered some automatic mines, and many of the enemy were blown in the air. The attack was repulsed in an hour.

"Our losses were inconsiderable—one officer and seven men wounded."

CHE-FOO, Thursday, Sept. 15 (12:15 A. M.)—A Chinese who left Liao-thie promontory on Sept. 10 says that the general assault on the stronghold, which, it was reported in some quarters, would be made on Sept. 9, did not take place.

He declares that the Russians are giving most of their attention to the forts on the northeast line, which include Rih-lung-Shan and Kik-wan-Shan.

The Russian soldiers are living on black bread and seldom get soup. There are only a few head of cattle in Port Arthur, and these are reserved for the highest officials.

Hardly a day passes in which Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, generally accompanied by Gen Balashoff, Chief of the Red Cross at Port Arthur, does not ride over the entire line, having alterations made here and giving suggestions there and complimenting or censuring his troops. His indefatigable efforts and his composure do much to sustain the spirits of the garrison, in spite of their hard fare and the sleeplessness which results from being constantly on the qui vive.

JAPAN PLEASED WITH GERMANY

Berlin Foreign Office Denies Report of a Secret Pact with Russia.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Foreign Office here, taking notice of the article in The London Times to-day setting forth that a secret understanding exists between Russia and Germany in regard to the Far East, depending on Japan's defeat, informs The Associated Press that Japan, since the Russian warships sought refuge at Tsing-Tau, has twice formally expressed her satisfaction with Germany's careful observance of neutral obligations.

The Foreign Office says the commercial treaty recently concluded with Russia contains no political clause. It is what it purports to be and nothing more. Nor has Germany concluded any political agreement with Russia. The commercial treaty is the only treaty arranged with Russia in a long time. Nor does any special agreement on political subjects exist between the two Governments.

The Russian ships, it is declared, have not found an asylum at Tsing-Tau, but a prison.

JAPANESE TAXING MANCHUS.

Mukden Dispatch Also Says They Are Establishing Music Halls.

MUKDEN, Sept. 14.—The Japanese are causing a sensation among the natives of Manchuria as they advance by establishing their own system of taxation and administration as though the country were actually Japanese territory. They are paying for supplies with promissory notes on the war fund, a blanket note being given for the payment to each village on the basis of population, leaving the residents to divide pro rata.

Few of these notes have yet been collected in cash, but Japanese officials are collecting a cash tax levied "for war expenses." They have even notified the Governor of Mukden to discontinue the salt tax, as it will be readjusted upon a Japanese basis.

The Japanese have almost doubled the custom dues at Yin-Kow and have placed such a heavy tax upon the thousands of boats sailing thence as practically to paralyze trade.

The conduct of the Japanese since their occupation of Liao-Yang indicates a laxity of discipline. One of the first incidents after the occupation was the opening of a number of music halls.

The Martinique is not a "hotel."

But home for those accustomed to the best.

A choice of table d'hote or a la carte—change back and forth, forth and back — as often as you please.

Apartments of two, three or four rooms.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

Borough Express

Representing the

United States Express Co.

In Manhattan and Bronx, announces the opening of Express service on the lines of the

Elevated Railroad,

Commencing this morning.

The public should take advantage of this unexcelled service.

RUSSIA HOLDS THE CALCHAS.

Judge Advocate Protests Against Court's Order for Ship's Release.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 13—(Delayed.)—The Prize Court has decided to release the British steamer Calchas, (captured while bound from Puget Sound ports to Japan by the Vladivostok squadron,) and also the neutral portions of the vessel's cargo.

That part of the cargo consigned to Japan, consisting of flour, cotton, and timber, is confiscated.

The Calchas will be detained three months in order to allow to her owners time for an appeal from the Prize Court's decision.

The Russian naval representative before the court protested against the release of the vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The decision of the Russian Government in regard to contraband of war will probably be communicated to Ambassadors McCormick and Hardinge to-morrow. It will be favorable to the contention that foodstuffs are conditional contraband if addressed to private concerns at an enemy's unblockaded ports.

The American view regarding some of the other points, however, is not conceded. For instance, it is believed that Russia will insist on the contraband character of railroad material.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Post Office Department has taken up the complaints of citizens of New York and Pennsylvania that mail matter sent to Japan on the steamer Calchas, which left Seattle July 8 and was seized by a Russian cruiser July 26, has not reached its destination. The Calchas, although belonging to Alfred Holt & Co. of England, had been chartered by the Northern Pacific Railroad and Steamship Company.

WOMAN'S BODY IN A TRUNK.

Mrs. Inez Smith of Cleveland Murdered —Husband Said to be Missing.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 14.—The body of a young woman was found to-day crowded into a trunk which was picked up in the water under a coal dock on the lake front. Half a dozen detectives were at once put at work on the case, with the result that late this afternoon the body was identified as that of Mrs. Inez Smith of 93 Oregon Street, this city.

The woman disappeared on Sept. 6. That she was murdered and her body placed in the trunk and thrown into the river the police say is certain. Some time ago the woman applied for a divorce, alleging that her husband, Samuel Smith, had another wife living, whom he married in 1892.

"MEN IN BLUE" ROBBED HIM.

Patient Who Made Charges Exonerates Bellevue—Tells Another Story.

Superintendent Rickard, with Drs. Gregory, Sinclair, and Corbin, began at Bellevue last night an investigation into the charges recently made by William Conlin, a patient in the psychopathic ward, who, alleged that he had been robbed of $280 while in the hospital. The charges were seconded by Dr. Daniel A. Sinclair of 226 East Sixty-second Street.

Mr. Rickard stated that Conlin was brought to the hospital on Sept. 9, after being searched at a police station, and also at the Roosevelt Hospital, where he was taken first. Several nurses were brought into the room last night, but Conlin failed to recognize them. When the last nurse was brought in he got up in his chair and said:

"I know now who robbed me. Men in a blue uniform stole my money. I didn't have the money when I entered Bellevue. In my dreams I saw men in blue uniforms distributing my money between them."

The charges affecting Bellevue were dismissed.

FOUND HIS SON INSANE.

Father Thought Boy Dead Even After Being Summoned to Bellevue.

August Flebbe of Carlstadt, N. J., went to Bellevue Hospital last night and found his son, whom he had believed to be dead. The son, who is twenty-five years old, was taken to the insane hospital at Islip, L. I.

About two months ago the son, August Flebbe, Jr., was removed from the Alabama Hotel, Rivington Street and the Bowery, to Bellevue suffering from pneumonia. He was immediately transferred to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, but when he recovered his health he began to act queerly, and he was then removed to the Bellevue psychopathic ward. A few days ago he told the surgeons that he had a father living at Carlstadt, N. J., and asked that he be sent for.

When Mr. Flebbe arrived at the hospital last night in response to a telegram he said:

"I have no son living. My only son went to England five years ago. He was taken ill there and died two years later."

When the patient was brought into the room, however, Flebbe exclaimed:

"Yes, that is my son. I thought him dead."

BOY "HOLDS UP" HIMSELF.

Butcher's Driver Ties His Hands and Feet After Collecting Bill.

Had Edward Kass, eighteen years old, employed by J. M. Farrington, a butcher, of 361 Fourth Avenue, not chosen to make the confession he did yesterday, detectives might have been busy yet trying to solve what seemed to be a most daring hold-up.

Kass has been an errand boy for Farrington for about eight months. During the last week or so the driver has been on his vacation, and in his absence Kass ran the wagon. When he started out about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Farrington told the boy to collect a bill for $113.45 at Browne's chop house, in Broadway. Ordinarily Kass returned about 9 o'clock. Yesterday he remained away a little longer, and his employer became uneasy. Pretty soon a young man came rushing in and told him that Kass had been robbed in Madison Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, and that the police were about to take charge of the wagon.

Later, when sharply questioned, he said he had lost the money and then tied his own hands and feet to mistlead the police.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

6:50 A. M.—313 East Seventy-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

11:20 A. M.—283 Stanton Street; Benjamin Eichler; damage, $2,000.

12:30 A. M.—143 West Thirtieth Street; Madeline Carici; damage, $75.

3:25 P. M.—Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-second Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—817 Tenth Avenue; E. Cohn; damage, $10.

4:35 P. M.—313 East Seventy-ninth Street; William Wolf; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—253 West Forty-second Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—Dey Street and Broadway; the subway; damage, $500.

8:25 P. M.—38 Willett Street; H. Blum; damage trifling.

Now on Demonstration at Aeolian Hall.

The Pianola Piano

The One Piano That Witholds Its Full Possibilities from No One.

PERSONS who may be contemplating the purchase of a piano either now, or in the near future, should not miss the opportunity to become posted on the great advantages of this new instrument.

The Pianola Piano unites in one case a perfect piano and a Metrostyle Pianola. It is playable, *both* by the fingers and by means of a perforated music roll, the change from one method to the other being so quick as to be practically instantaneous.

The Pianola Piano (known as "The First Complete Piano") differs in no essential respect from the usual type of upright of the highest grades, but, *in addition*, its value is multiplied by all the tremendous possibilities of the Metrostyle Pianola.

Pianos for Sale in Exchange Department.

The introduction of the Pianola Piano has been the means of bringing into our hands a collection of Uprights and Grands, representing the best known makers in this country. Experts in the trade declare this collection is unequalled, for the fine condition and uniformly high grade of the instruments, by any similar offering ever known in the piano business. Only an extraordinary occasion could have brought such a desirable lot of pianos into the market. The prices at which we offer these exchanged pianos render this an exceptional opportunity for the economical buyer.

Exchangeable Pianolas.

The great popularity of the Metrostyle Pianola has caused many owners of earlier models to make exchanges. A special sale of these exchanged Pianolas will begin next week, full details of which will appear in subsequent advertisements.

The Aeolian Company, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

HIS NIBBLE COSTS $6,500.

Brooklyn Candy Man Victim of "Wire Tapping" Game—Two Arrests.

Capt. Cottrell and detectives of the Tenderloin Station uncovered an alleged "wire-tapping" game yesterday, in which the innocent who nibbled says he paid $6,500 for his experience. He is Constant Dalury, a candy manufacturer of 709 Broadway, Brooklyn. Two of the men, who, according to the victim, got his money were arrested and held in $2,000 bail for further examination.

Dalury told Capt. Cottrell that early last month he was approached by a stranger, who held out glittering promises of the money there was to be made in beating the races by inside connections with the telegraph and telephone companies. He didn't consent to take up the proposition until the middle of August, when he followed his new acquaintance into what appeared to be a business office in East Twenty-third Street. There he saw a dozen or more men sitting at roll-top desks and apparently busy answering telephones. After several visits Dalury was induced to place $1,000 on Aug. 18. The horse lost, but his advisors convinced him that there was only a slip in their arrangements. He invested the next day and won $250, $150 of which one of the men borrowed on the pretext that he wanted it to pay a telegrapher.

On Aug. 25 Dalury was told that he was due for a "killing," and he placed $2,000. Then he was told that the telegrapher "on the inside" had been discharged by the telegraph company, but that in a few days they would have another man. Five days later word was sent to him in Brooklyn that everything was ready, and he hurried over with $2,600. When this was swallowed up Dalury was told that a storm at the track had interfered with the wires.

Dalury, on the advice of his friends, went to Capt. Cottrell, and the place in Twenty-third Street was raided yesterday afternoon. On the second floor of the building, which was once a residence, the raiders found a well-equipped suite with roll-top desks and a dozen telephones. Only one of the telephones was connected, the others being fakes. Frederick Harris, thirty-one years, of 378 West Seventy-eighth Street, and John Ryan, thirty-five years, of 450 Amsterdam Avenue, were arrested.

STORER AT OYSTER BAY.

Ambassador to Vienna Sees the President—Theodore, Jr., on a Hunt.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 14.—Ambassador Bellamy Storer, America's representative at the Court in Vienna, arrived here this evening and is a guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. Ambassador Storer is in the United States on leave of absence. He said his visit to the President was of a personal nature and practically devoid of official significance. He will leave to-morrow morning for New York and will go thence to his home in Cincinnati.

Pending his return to Groton School, Theorode Roosevelt, Jr., the eldest son of the President, has gone to Canada to hunt moose. He accompanied Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York.

As the weather was too disagreeable for outdoor pleasures, President Roosevelt passed the greater part of to-day in his library.

FIGHT STIRS UP FERRYBOAT.

Negro Porters Battle on Decks, Frightening Women and Children.

When the ferryboat John Englis, plying between Broadway, Brooklyn, and East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, started on her trip for her Brooklyn slip, crowded with passengers, soon after 5 o'clock last night, two colored porters, Frederick James, thirty-five years old, of 383 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, and George Waters, thirty years old, who lives at 326 West Twenty-seventh Street, Manhattan, became involved in an altercation over the condition of the men's cabin.

Blows followed and the men fought each other all about the deck, until Waters tried to throw James over the guardrail into the river. Several passengers interfered at this point, and the wildest excitement prevailed among the women and children on board. When the boat reached her Brooklyn slip James turned to Waters and told him he would report his conduct to the Superintendent of the ferry company, whereupon Waters furiously attacked him with a stout stick, and might well have killed him had not Policemen Kinley and Brennan of the Bedford Avenue Station stopped the trouble by placing Waters under arrest.

BREAKS McCARRENITE'S HEAD.

Wilson Was First Assaulted and Then Used His Cane.

Within a few feet of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station in Brooklyn, Bingham T. Wilson, a contributor to literary magazines and a Democratic political speaker, early yesterday morning fractured the skull of Peter Hughes, a picture frame maker of 226 Monitor Street, with a heavy cane. Wilson declares that he struck Hughes in self-defense.

Hughes is a follower of Senator McCarren, whom Wilson spoke against in the primary campaign and made his headquarters in a saloon in Franklin Street, Greenpoint. Hughes admitted to the police that in this saloon on Tuesday night an attack upon Wilson was planned, and that he was urged to do the punching.

Magistrate O'Reilly, in the Manhattan Avenue Court, held Wilson in $500 bail for a hearing next Wednesday on a charge of felonious assault.

MAGISTRATE RESENTS LETTER.

Barlow Doesn't Want Outsiders to Interfere in Liquor Cases.

When the case against Ernest Luhrs of 731 Eighth Avenue, who was charged with violation of the excise law, was called in the West Side Court yesterday a letter was given to Magistrate Barlow by Henry Von Minden, President of the United Wine and Trading Company of 424 Greenwich Street, who requested the Magistrate to be as lenient as possible in the case before him and to do what he could for the offender. After the Magistrate had read the letter he turned to Mr. Von Minden and said:

"This proceeding is highly improper. This is the second time within twenty-four hours that I have been approached by politicians and asked to exercise leniency in such cases. I resent strongly any attempt at interference in my official duties, and wish it clearly understood by you and every other man who has political friends that I do not propose to put up with it any longer. The only bearing which such a letter could have, if any, would be to convince the Court that the prisoner was guilty."

Mr. Von Minden then left the court room. The letter, according to those who saw it, bore the official stamp of the Court of Special Sessions. Luhrs was held in $500 bail for examination Friday.

EARLY MORNING HOLD-UP.

Three Men Fight Harlem Police After Attacking Butcher.

Samuel Appul, a wholesale butcher, residing at 131 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was on his way to work about 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning when three men suddenly appeared from behind the elevated pillars at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue and wanted to know the time. Appul started on the run for the elevated station.

One of the men tripped him up and another made a grab for his watch and chain. In falling Appul dragged one man down with him and held him.

In the meantime a cabman who had witnessed the hold-up found Roundsman Downey and Policeman Schreyver, and started back for One Hundred and Tenth Street at breakneck speed. A chase and then a hand-to-hand struggle followed, until finally the policemen drew their revolvers. Two of the men surrendered, but the third, who had also drawn a revolver, ran to the Park wall, vaulted over, and disappeared in the bushes. In the Harlem Court yesterday morning the prisoners were remanded until to-day.

Pure Healthful Refreshing

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Apollinaris is bottled ONLY at the Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and ONLY with its own Natural Gas.

RICH OR POOR—YOU NEED TEETH

No one, old enough to know better, should be neglectful of that most vital and useful organ of the human system—the teeth—the very guards to the gateway of health.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

should be found on the toilet table of every one, be he rich or poor. It will not tarnish gold work nor scratch the enamel. A perfect dentifrice—the one for you.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

A FOUR-PLY FAVORITE

CHAPPIE

2 FOR 25c.

"LION BRAND"

AT ALL DEALERS.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE Business Walking Coat with flaps and pockets in the skirt, is cut this Fall to appear less heavy in front, and appeals especially to men who find the Sack Coat not sufficiently dressy. We predict a greater call for this garment than ever. Made of fancy mixed Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, in tones to suit every taste. Prices $22 to $52.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Forsythe's

Fall Displays

excel all former showings. Special exhibits of latest Paris models, Suits, Dresses, Evening Wraps, Waists, &c.

Suit Department

TAILOR MADE Walking Suits, in almost endless variety. Elegant assortment of English and Scotch Mixtures, Broadcloths, Cheviots, &c. All lengths and sizes.

Young Ladies' Suits

Rough and Ready Mixtures, Tweeds, Homespuns, Cheviots, &c. Just the thing for school, outing and everyday wear.

Excellent values.

$28 Upwards

We are prepared to meet all requirements and can fit you out at short notice.

New Styles

Rain Coats, Touring Coats, Covert Coats, Dress Skirts, Walking Skirts and Waists of every description and for all occasions at most reasonable prices.

John Forsythe

THE WAIST HOUSE

865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets

"Derby Day"

September 15th!

Good-bye to the dusty old Straw hat!

Welcome the head piece of fur or felt.—

All 1904's Autumn shades and shapes in stiff and soft hats, special at $1.50 and $2.

Famous Scotford Hats, $2.80.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., n. Greenwich.
211 & 219 Sixth Av., n. 14th.
125th St., Cor. Third Av.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3D AVE.

The great glove business done here came of great values and general satisfaction. But the good old records were made to be improved on. The dollar gloves we're showing now are the best ever.

Fresh from the steamer, with the Parisian odor still in them.
2-clasp Gloves, all shades. 59c. pr.

KENT'S ROTARY

Knife Cleaning Machines

100,000 in use in European hotels and families.

Lewis & Conger,

SOLE AGENTS.

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE—The plant of the Central Iron Works, Sand Street and Belden Avenue, was partially destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. Loss, $65,000.

COCKRAN AT RALLY FLAYS ROOSEVELT

"Letter Breathes Triumphant Plunder," He Says.

TAMMANY CROWD CHEERS

Republican Candidate's Letter Attacked at Wigwam Meeting—"Democracy a Faith, Republicanism an Appetite."

Tammany Hall last night ratified the nomination of Parker and Davis and pledged its support to the Democratic ticket and principles. If it had not rained all sorts of cats and dogs there would, the Tammany men say, have been an old-time Tammany rally outside the Hall. As it was, there was a good crowd inside and W. Bourke Cockran stirred that crowd to an enthusiasm that made the leaders grin with pleasure.

Besides Mr. Cockran, Congressman Sulzer and M. Warley Platzek spoke. James W. Gerard presided. Resolutions were adopted that called attention to the extravagance of the Republican Administrations and other issues of the campaign, not excepting Mr. Roosevelt's personality. When Mr. Cockran appeared, some one shouted, "Three cheers for the next United States Senator," and the cheers were given with a will. Those cheers, however, did not compare with the enthusiasm manifested when Mr. Cockran got up and tried to speak. The band tried to drown out the noise, but it broke out afresh when the tooting ceased.

"Three cheers for the real leader of Tammany Hall," yelled some one, and the crowd went wild again.

Mr. Cockran began in his usual measured manner, but warmed up to his subject as he went along, drawing cheer after cheer from the crowd, and almost driving the corps of stenographers to distraction. He made a vitriolic attack on the President and his letter of acceptance. He said that before the letter was published the Republicans tried to make it appear that there was really no difference between the parties, and in fact that the candidates were so alike that they could hardly be told apart; that Roosevelt, instead of being strenuous, violent, and picturesque, was calm, introspective, and almost common place, and that he strayed the paths of sweet reasonableness. The letter, he said, tore off the disguise, and showed that one candidate was the self-seeking egotist and the other the modest self-effacing patriot. He said that the letter not only showed a violent disregard for Constitution and law but showed also that Roosevelt was incapable of logical processes of thought.

In part Mr. Cockran said:

Mr. Cockran's Speech.

"Every page of this letter reads absolute contempt of the Constitution. He does not disguise it. Roughly speaking, it may be divided into two heads. One part of it—and the more important—deals with the policies which he contemplates and the purposes which he has formed in the event of his re-election. The other merely deals with the events of the past, most especially those which concern his own Administration. This again can be subdivided into taunts of his opponents and into laudations of himself, but the note of contempt for the Constitution and for restraint of law permeates it all. At the very beginning he discusses what was denounced on the floor of the House as a gross act of usurpation. He does not pretend that it was in conformity with the Constitution. Nay, more—he shows that he does not understand the meaning of Constitutional authority, that he does not understand the consequence of loyalty to the principles and plans of the Government which he administers. Lest I do him an injustice, let me read you precisely what he says upon this subject:

"'It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive. If our opponents act in that matter they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two to seventy as is presumably in full vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raises an issue which when raised they do not venture to meet.'

"Now, my friend, just conceive the sequence of that statement. You will remember that this ordering question was defended and is defended here upon the ground that it was a mere interpretation of the law passed by Congress. The act was attacked upon the ground that it constituted a virtual appropriation of money by the Executive, and therefore amounted to legislation. It was answered that it was not legislation, but merely interpretation of existing law. Now, conceive the consequence in the light of that explanation of this line of the letter.

"What is the meaning of that? That the Executive claims the right to change the interpretation of the law as he pleases, revokable at his pleasure? That the law may mean one thing to-day and another thing to-morrow? That the Executive is to decide its meaning from day to day, changing it as he pleases? Why, if the declaration of a legislative intent and changing it from hour to hour does not constitute legislation itself, then it is impossible to say of what legislation consists. And, mark you, he asks, What will the Democrats do? Will they come out and make it an issue how we shall interpret the law? To make the interpretation of the law by a sworn officer a political issue? Conceive the infamy of that suggestion. Infamy none the less because the man who puts it forward does not seem to grasp its enormity.

What the Democrats Will Do.

"What will the Democrats do, he asks? I will tell you. Democrats can do but one thing, and that is obey the law. Whatever that law means, a Democratic Executive will declare, and having declared, that declaration will last for all time.

"And in the same paragraph and dealing with this same question, the President attempts to explain the interpretation on the ground that the veterans were deserving of the highest and best treatment that human beings ever won by heroic sacrifices for their country. Nobody disputes that.

Mr. Roosevelt evidently seems to think that the principle of our Government is the despotic principle that the law is what the Executive wishes it to be, that he can make the law what he thinks it should be, and that in enforcing it he interprets it, not according to the intent of the law-making power, but according to the wish of the officer who is charged with its enforcement. What would Democrats do about the pension law? I will tell you. A Democratic Executive, if he finds that the appropriation for the support of the veterans be not sufficient, will communicate to Congress his conclusion and he will ask the body charged by the Constitution with the power to control the money to make appropriations adequate to the Nation's gratitude. That is the American system of law."

Mr. Cockran then took up President Roosevelt's assertion that his opponents did not dare to tell the truth about the coal strike settlement and the merger suit.

"I challenge Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Cockran, "to name a single Democrat who ever openly or covertly, by himself or by an agent, criticised those two acts of the Executive.

"Let us know the agents that went from Theodore Roosevelt to the trusts, who at one time were threatening him and who are to-day supporting him with money and with influence. What was the consideration of this support? Was it not the promise of Mr. Knox, the Attorney General, extraordinary though it was, not to enforce the law which he had sustained in the Northern Securities case against the other trusts who on every side were plundering the people, and at the same time subscribing to the Republican war chest? The most extraordinary thing, perhaps, in the history of Constitutional government was that interview by Mr. Knox.

"Think of what it means, the President of the United States, through his Attorney General, assumes the right to exercise a kind of dispensing power, not to pardon past offenses but to license new offenses, to authorize continual violation of the law and promise immunity for it. Here we have a Republican Magistrate openly declaring through his Attorney General that if certain trusts behave themselves, although he has just had their method of organization pronounced illegal, that if they continue to maintain their organization for the plunder of the community, that they will be safe, provided that a portion of the plunder finds its way into the Republican corruption fund. That is it, and yet, my friends, that general promise of immunity was not sufficient to bring these trusts into active support for Mr. Roosevelt, for after Mr. Knox's interview they were still hostile.

That "Corruption Fund."

"Who were these agents who have wrought this miracle? There Mr. Roosevelt can speak with authority. He makes a statement on its face positively incorrect. He has a chance to make one commending himself to the American people. He has shown commendable candor in displaying his purposes in this letter of acceptance. He can render a crowning service to political parties by declaring now how it is that the trusts that opposed him four weeks ago are to-day giving up checks through the means of Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island to make the corruption fund. There is another statement to which I desire to call your attention in this letter; it is an illuminating one. It is worth repeating. He claims credit here especially for the establishing of the gold standard, and he says: 'The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system, and that our opponents cannot be so trusted.'

"You will observe that he is very skillful in fixing the period of seven years. It is quite true that for the last seven years the Republican Party has been faithful to the maintenance of the gold standard, but it was just seven years ago that the Republican Party discovered that it paid politically to support the gold standard.

"Passing now to the declaration of future policy, we find that it practically announces that the existing tariff will be maintained, that, so to speak, he becomes the pattest of the stand-patters; that the trusts have no relation to the tariff at all, and some day promise of legislation is held out the character of which no man can infer, and the Philippine Islands are to be held, and if you don't like it what are you going to do about it?

"Now, in his discussion of protection he sheds a flood of light upon the purpose of the party. Mr. Hay, Mr. Root, Mr. Moody, and Mr. Taft never gave the slightest indication of what the intention of the party was. Here we have it in full. We have the declaration that our prosperity depends upon the protective tariff system, and has to be maintained. Now, bear in mind Mr. Roosevelt and all Republicans are very ingenious in trying to make it appear that the Democrats are opposed to all customs duties. Customs duties have been levied in this country since the organization of the Government.

"It is a Democratic doctrine that taxes can be levied only for the support of the Government, and then only to the extent that is absolutely necessary.

"The Democrats regard taxes of every description as a burden necessary to be borne. The Republicans, on the other hand, seem to believe that taxes are not a burden but a benefit; that the more you tax a man, the richer you make him; they must be not to support the Government but to enrich some favorite of the Government.

"Mr. Roosevelt is very clear in his statement—it is fair to say here he speaks with breezy audacity of perfect innocence. [Applause.] No question at all about his faith in himself, and that faith proceeds on curious grounds. He tells us we must not consider this question, and in considering this question we must not follow professional counselors.

"Anybody who reads this document will see how carefully he followed his own advice. He certainly has not read anything about the tariff, and yet he must have at least seen the outside of these books, because he is a college graduate; he must at least be assumed to have some familiarity with Adam Smith, Mill, Bastiare, and Badger, but he assures us that he is entirely independent of that kind of information, because we find him acquiring his tariff information from the enobling, inspiring influences of Lou Payne, Tom Platt, Matt Quay, Boies Penrose, and the rest of the tribe.

Mr. Cockran then took up Mr. Roosevelt's tariff arguments in detail and attacked them all. He accused the Republicans of seeking new plunder in the Philippines and with extravagance at home. He concluded thus:

"Every line in this letter breathes the spirit of triumphant plunder. Not a single word is uttered there that does not show consciousness of plunder, although it seems to be in some instances a case of unconscious cerebration. The State of Panama has been wrenched from the country to which it owed allegiance. That is past and gone; it cannot be repaired. We must treat the condition that we find, but I would like to know who got those $10,000,000, and where did the $50,000,000 go to. I would like to know what commissions were paid to induce our Government to enter into conspiracies in the Waldorf Hotel with reckless adventurers from across the sea.

"Democrats are a party of principle. They follow principle and value it more than profit. Republicans have differed more widely than Democrats upon every question which has been active in our politics. They have differed about the Philippines, about the tariff, the gold question, about Cuba, about every single question which has come before the public, but their differences never prevented them from coming back as one man the moment there was a chance of getting possession of the Government, and putting their fists into the Treasury. Democrats, on the other side, have thrown away prospects of success rather than surrender their principles to which they were committed. Democracy, in fact, is a faith, and Republicanism is an appetite."

Speaking of the promised ship subsidy, Mr. Cockran said:

"We have been told that that money is to be paid out because they cannot carry on their business unless they get assistance from the Government, but if you pay a man for going into a losing business, why would it not be better to pay him for going into a profitable business? Why do you need any excuse at all for giving a man the contents of the Treasury.

"Why isn't the possession of it ample reason for looting it? That is the issue in this campaign. Shall this system of plunder go on further or shall we now declare the intention of the American people to turn the prow of her ship of state away from the rocks that threaten her existence, and then head her in the direction of that swift, smooth stream which is called Democracy?

"Choose between the imperialism of Roosevelt and the constitutionalism of Parker. Choose between the prosperity from industry and the prosperity from skillful plunder. Choose between the stream that aims at making success in life depend upon skill in production and that which reserves the greatest awards for those who show the highest skill in corruption. Choose between a government resting upon the shoulders of prosperous, contented laborers and this system of restricted protection and enormous profits for a few capitalists.

"Commodities will be growing dearer and the payment for the laborer ever growing narrower.

"Choose between this system which recognizes the plunderer or the laborer. Choose then for your city and for your State and for your country, for civilization, for the welfare and prosperity of the whole human race.

MAY DECIDE TO-DAY.

All the Big Democratic Leaders Here to Discuss the Governorship.

Nearly all the big Democratic leaders will be here to-day to await word of the choice of the Republican Convention of a candidate for Governor, and before the day is over there will be a conference to select a candidate to oppose him.

It was said last night that ex-Senator David B. Hill, in the event of the nomination of Higgins by the Republicans, would strongly urge the claims of Stanchfield. While the talk about District Attorney Jerome continues, the leaders have made no move to consult him, nor has he made any move to see them.

"I will not look up any one. If they want me they must come to me," was all that Mr. Jerome would say yesterday.

Many persons high in the councils of the party have expressed the conviction that should the fight be close, Mr. Jerome, by his campaigning methods, could pull the State into the Democratic column, and his name will be seriously considered to-day. Mr. Shepard is the other candidate whose claims will receive careful consideration, and some of the leaders were talking of him yesterday with a confident air.

Randolph Guggenheimer announced himself as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor yesterday after a talk with Charles F. Murphy. The Tammany leader assured him that in the event of the nomination going to an up-State man he would have the support of the Wigwam.

Mr. Hill was inaccessible to interviewers yesterday. At 9 o'clock he left his apartments in the Hoffman House and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he had a long conference with ex-Senator Davis, Senator Gorman and Mr. Belmont were at the conference, and later Mr. Taggart joined it. Afterward Mr. Hill conferred with the State leaders, McCarren, Rodie and Cord Meyer, and at 5 o'clock he had another talk with Mr. Davis. Between these conferences it is believed that he saw Mr. Murphy.

When Mr. Hill went back to the Hoffman after his talk with Mr. Davis, Victor Dowling met him in the corridor. Dowling was the bearer of a message and after a few words both went up to the committee rooms, where they talked for some time. After that Mr. Hill went out, and at the same time Mr. Murphy was not at Tammany Hall.

Chairman Taggart started for the West at 5 o'clock last night.

MAINE'S PLURALITY 27,130.

Great Democratic Gains Since 1900, Especially in Frye's County.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 14.—A Republican plurality of 27,130 is shown by complete returns from the State election of Monday, the unofficial tabulation of which from the 522 cities, towns, and plantations was completed to-day.

The total vote for Governor, as tabulated, was: Cobb, (Rep.,) 78,460; Davis, (Dem.,) 51,330.

The vote in 1900 was: Hill, (Rep.,) 73,470; Lord, (Dem.,) 40,086.

While these figures show a Republican gain of 4,990 votes over 1900, they also indicate a Democratic gain of 11,244, or a net gain for their party of 6,254.

Few elections in Maine have attracted more interest than this one, on account of the significance attached to the result by the leaders of both parties. The point of attack on the part of the Democrats was the Republican plurality of 1900.

All four Republican Congressmen are returned by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000.

In the Legislature the Democratic gains have borne fruit in the election of four Democrats to the Senate in the place of one in the last Legislature and thirty Democrats in place of twenty in the lower branch.

Most of the Democratic gains were in the four Counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Knox, and Lincoln. In Androscoggin, Senator W. P. Frye's county, one Democratic Senator was elected, and also for the first time a Democratic Sheriff. The Democrats practically swept Cumberland County and materially increased their percentage of gain over the Republicans.

CONNECTICUT NOMINATIONS.

Republicans Name Roberts to Succeed Gov. Chamberlain.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—The Republican State ticket placed in nomination by the convention in this city to-day was as follows:

For Governor—HENRY ROBERTS of Hartford.

For Lieutenant Governor—ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF of New Haven.

For Secretary of State—THEODORE BODENWEIN of New London.

For State Treasurer—JAMES F. WALSH of Greenwich.

For Controller—ASAHEL W. MITCHELL of Woodbury.

For Representative at Large—GEORGE L. LILLEY of Waterbury.

The platform adopted was short, and was an indorsement of the party's policies in the State and Nation.

While the votes were being counted the following telegram was sent to J. Sloat Fassett, temporary Chairman of the New York Republican State Convention at Saratoga:

"Connecticut Republicans, in State Convention assembled, extend to New York Republicans their best wishes. Forward, march."

GOV. PEABODY RENOMINATED.

Colorado Republicans Say He Has "Rebuked Spirit of Lawlessness."

DENVER, Sept. 14.—The Republican State Convention to-day renominated Gov. James H. Peabody. The platform indorses the administration of Gov. Peabody and calls on all citizens, irrespective of party, to support him in his efforts to "rebuke the spirit of lawlessness which would turn popular government into irresponsible despotism and keep alive class hatred, lawlessness, and treason."

It pledges the candidates to restrain any excesses, whether practiced by capital or labor. An eight-hour law in favored.

A full State ticket was nominated, including Katherine L. Craig for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TO NAME BLACK IN JERSEY.

He Will Be Choice of Democratic Convention Which Meets To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Democrats of New Jersey will meet in convention here to-morrow, and Charles C. Black of Hudson County will be nominated for Governor.

All chances of a contest have been eliminated by former United States Senator James Smith consenting to allow Hudson County to name the nominee. The names of Senator Hudspeth of Hudson County and ex-Congressman Farrell will go before the convention, but the nomination of Black is assured. John R. Harden will be Temporary and Permanent

Ready-for-Service

Cutaway Suits

FOR MEN.

Mediocrity will out. When he undertakes to fashion an English Walking or Chesterfield Suit, your mediocre tailorman comes to grief—it is beyond him. His weakness is our strength. With that very class of garments we have established our position in the craft. We have designed two dignified Chesterfield and two English Frock Cutaway models which, by their grace of line and curve and perfect proportions, rob the "merchant" tailor of his reason for being. They are fashioned of the finest imported and domestic cheviot, worsted, cassimere, tweed, vicuna and thibet in forty-six distinctive patterns, as well as black, gray and oxford. $20.00 to $40.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. There after Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEAR THE FOUNTAIN

NEW YORK.

Passengers on the Sixth Avenue "L" System May Easily Reach the Second Floor of the Siegel Cooper Store from Either Platform, a Special Entrance Having Been Constructed for That Purpose.

The Autumn Opening Displays of Women's Outer Apparel at the Siegel Cooper Store,

To-day, To-morrow and Saturday, Sept. 15, 16 and 17.

UNQUESTIONABLY one of the most important and impressive style functions of the season. It presents so many elegant features of opportune interest that it is certain to receive the prompt appreciation and enthusiastic indorsement of every woman who is a critical judge of correct dress.

It Is from Every Viewpoint the Largest and Choicest Exposition of Women's Wear We Have Ever Announced.

The surroundings bespeak unmistakable refinement. During the Summer many notable changes were made. Entirely new fixtures were introduced. In fact, the sections devoted to Women's Apparel were entirely transformed. It is now the handsomest and most luxurious department of its kind in any store in the world.

The Opening Will Prove an Agreeable Revelation.

Not because of the richness of the settings, but because of the choiceness and completeness of the stocks. Displays in mahogany cases are wealths of seasonable apparel for women. The keynote is practical elegance.

Moderation of price is a feature of distinguishing note.

Permit us to give this brief mention of the various displays:—

Dinner, Evening & Reception Sowns

Beauty exemplified in form fashion and texture; bewitching new conceits which designing skill, applied to dainty materials, has brought forth, in what is the most interesting division of the garment world.

Tailored Suits.

Here in the tailored suit section is a collection of Suits not only enormous in extent but well hinged together by an ingenious gradation of style and price. It comprehends the modest and the luxurious, the suit of utility and the suit of beauty—and every grade between the two extremes.

Evening Wraps and Capes.

A handsome collection of newest novelties in fine imported materials; white, black and bewitching pastel shades. Some in richness of materials, linings and trimmings will appeal to the fastidious minded; while others in their charming simplicity will be favored by those of more subdued taste.

Coats and Rain Coats.

The dictates of Dame Fashion in Women's Coats for street wear are so varied, yet fascinating in every instance. None of the many conceits has been overlooked in this collection; hence there is no disappointment in store for you. Many new ideas in Rainproof Coats.

Separate Skirts.

We have here a myriad of models and fabrics at any given price, and in countless fashion. The many handsome effects in plaited styles upon which Fashion has set her seal of approval are here in varied array.

High Quality Furs.

With pride we announce that in this, the greatest of fur sections, we are showing the most comprehensive display of furs ever attempted. Nothing has been omitted; everything from the cheapest dependable to the best obtainable, is represented, and the opportunities to save money are altogether unprecedented.

Direct entrance from 6th Avenue "L" Station.

(Women's Outer Apparel Section—Second Floor, Front.)

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Dollar Shirts For Men

We have tried to improve on our Wanamaker Dollar White Shirts for Men, but have had to give it up. Other stores haven't been able to get anywhere near them, in general excellence, at the same price. The nearest approach to them costs $1.50.

We base this statement on a careful dissection of every other Dollar Shirt on the market.

These Dollar White Dress Shirts are made in five styles:

Open front and back, with studs or eyelets; or short bosom, with one stud or eyelet.
Open back; regular or short bosoms; single or double plait.
Coat Shirts, for studs only.
All sizes, and sleeve lengths in each style.
Bosoms are of fine linen; body of shirts is of good muslin, amply and correctly cut, carefully put together, and accurate and roomy in dimensions. $1 each.

Then we are also proud of our splendid new showing of

DOLLAR COLORED SHIRTS

for men's Autumn and Winter wear. In neat black polka-dots, or fine stripes or figures in blue or black; all sizes; detachable cuffs. Made by the maker of the dollar white shirts, and fine shirts at their price.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Young Men's Suits

Brimful of style and character that will specially appeal to the young men of 15 to 20 years for whom we have planned these new Suits. We have a fine supply of them with double-breasted coats—the popular style; and the materials are handsome fancy cheviots, many of which are in the favorite browns.

Prices run from $10 to $18; and every suit is a bargain at the price.
Suits of blue and black cheviots, sizes 15 to 20 years, are $8.50 to $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hard Suits for Boys to Wear Out

The "Wanamaker Special" Suits for Boys will stand the most severe test that school or play can subject them to, and come out with colors flying. One mother we know keeps her five boys dressed in them; and there are many other parents who are equally appreciative of the splendid wearing qualities of these suits.

The Double-breasted Suits, for example—blue or mixed cheviot; knee trousers with seats and knees reinforced; seams silk-sewed and taped throughout. Suits for which $6.50 would be a fair price—sizes 8 to 17 years—at $5 a suit.

All-wool school Knee Trousers, sizes 6 to 16 years; a special line at $1 pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's UNDERWEAR

For men accustomed to wearing the best Underwear there is, it's interesting to know that we carry complete lines of the famous English makes of J. and R. Morley, Allen Solly & Co., and other equally noted firms. These garments come in medium and heavy weights; and are made up to our order, from our own specifications, to suit them to American wearers:

At $1.50 each—Morley's heavy balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; fashioned. Drawers have spliced seats.

At $2 each—Morley's medium-weight fine gage balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; fashioned and regular made.

At $2.50 each—Silver-gray llama wool Shirts and Drawers; medium weight, guaranteed unshrinkable.

At $3.50 each—Silver-gray llama wool Shirts and Drawers; medium or heavy weight, guaranteed unshrinkable.

At $4 each—Heavy or medium heavy unshrinkable wool Shirts and Drawers; extra fine in quality and finish.

Silver-gray silk-and-wool Shirts and Drawers; Winter weight, $4.50 to $6.25, according to size and style. Ninth street aisle.

Paris Silk Waists

Temptingly Priced

These dainty waists of China silk have just completed their ocean trip, and are full of Paris freshness and charm. Besides, they are very moderately priced, for waists that have so much hand-work about them—

$8 Each

And you'd say they should command a good one-third more. In black or white plaited; with yoke of rows of hand-made faggoting; full sleeves and deep cuffs.

There is also a taking group of Paris waists of fine albatross, hand-made, with hand embroidery and trimmed with Cluny or Irish lace. These are $27.50 and $36.

Second floor, Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Girls' REEFERS

The new "Wanamaker Special" Reefers for girls are here. They fairly tingle with brisk, snappy Autumn style; and bespeak lots of cold-weather comfort for their 6 to 14-year old wearers.

They are exceptionally good value, too—you'd pay $10 for them if we hadn't stirred the maker to special effort, so that we could sell them for

$7.50 Each

Stylishly made in three-quarter length regulation style; of rough brown or navy blue cheviot. Velvet collar, red flannel lining; made to button high or low in neck. Brass buttons, chevrons on sleeves. Splendidly made and finished throughout.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A New Book of AMERICAN HUMOR Published Today

A great many thousands of people thoroughly enjoyed *The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son*, by George Horace Lorimer. Now the second book of these letters is just off the press. Its title is *Old Gorgon Graham*. While it is more letters from the same father to his son, it deals with the young man's problems from a distinctly new standpoint. The old man has gradually come to regard his son as more of an equal, and he writes to him as one of the managers of his business. He attempts to help *Pierrepont* with his domestic problems, and this part of the letters will be read with delight by women as well as men.

Speaking of his son's marital troubles, the old man remarks: "So far as I can see, your mother-in-law is the only real trouble you have married. You simply want to dodge when she leads with the right, and take your full ten seconds on the floor, and come back with your left cheek turned towards her. There is nothing like using a little diplomacy in these matters. Then mother'll mellow up into a nice, old lady, who will brag about you to the neighbors."

There are so many good things in the book, that quotations would scarcely stop until the whole book was quoted. It is a book to take the cobwebs out of the brain, and make men forget their business troubles. Price, $1.08.

Book Store, Ninth street.

YOUR FALL SHOES
Ready---at Large Savings

The cool days and rainy days call sharply for new shoes. Oxfords and thin-soled shoes are kind to the doctors, when their results do not overwork the entire fraternity. There will still be days undoubtedly, to wear low shoes, but high ones should be handy to put on when wanted.

Each year, just when the people begin to feel this anxiety for new shoes, we prepare to supply them in a very large way, and at very much below the usual prices.

The Autumn SHOE SALE Is Ready

This year we have done better than ever before in a good many ways. Most of the shoes which we have provided for the occasion are brand new, in the most popular shapes and styles, having been made up especially for us, during the dull Summer months, when the manufacturers were glad to forego profits to keep the wheels going.

Of course, we have taken many special lots of shoes that the market offered, when we found them worthy of this occasion. They are in great variety for men, women and children.

Those who take advantage of this sale will secure, in almost all cases, exactly the shoes desired, with the assurance that they are worth, on an average, one-half more than the price paid for them. Here are the prices and descriptions of the various groups:

Women's Shoes at $1.50 a Pair

Kidskin, lace and button, with tips of kid and patent leather; shapely and durable shoes for young women.

Women's Shoes at $1.90 a Pair

Kidskin, button; plain commonsense toes.
Kidskin, button and lace; kid tips, military heels.
Patent leather, button and lace; medium and light weight, slim last, Cuban heels.
Kidskin dress shoes; patent leather tips; neat military heels.
All made with oak-tanned soles, full vamps and silk stitching.

Women's Shoes at $2.20 a Pair

Seven styles, including some exclusive lasts this season. The kidskin is of extra quality; soles are selected oak tannage, and are all welted and stitched. The labor and leather are such as you expect in $3.50 shoes, and sizes and widths are complete.

Women's Shoes at $2.60 a Pair

Patent leather, lace; kidskin, button and lace, in ten styles. Hardly any shoe need that you cannot fill from this lot; and they are fairly worth a third more than $2.60.

Boys' Shoes at $2 a Pair

Box calf and kidskin, made of selected skins; with vamps that run under the tips, and with oak leather welted soles that will wear well; sizes 13 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30 and $1.50 Pair

Sturdy, well-made School Shoes of satin calf; full round toes, with heels. Sizes 13 to 2, $1.30; sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.50.

Boys' Shoes at $1.20 a Pair

For the little chaps; made exactly like the regular boys' shoes, only with spring heels; box calf and kid; sizes 9 to 13½.

Girls' Shoes at $1.60 a Pair

Firm kidskin, made with oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.30.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20 a Pair

Button and lace styles; stout kidskin, not fine, but of good quality; oak leather soles, sewed by machine; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.

Men's Shoes at $1.90 a Pair

Box calfskin, lace, with oak leather welted soles; made in a factory that is now producing the best $3 shoes. These at $1.90 are practically the same, but lack a little of the regular finish. Kidskin and patent leather in the lot, all sizes to start.

Men's Shoes at $1.50 a Pair

Velour calf, kidskin and patent leather Oxfords, that are worth $2.50 and $3. Smart styles, fine leathers, and practically all sizes.

And these special groups at

One Dollar a Pair

Women's Shoes at $1 a Pair

Some of these shoes were $3, others $2.60; none worth less than $2; broken sizes. Early choosing is advisable.

Women's Oxfords at $1 a Pair

That have sold in previous sales at $1.25 and $1.50 a pair, although worth up to $3. These are the best of house shoes, as well as suited to wear outdoors until snowfall. All sizes, mostly broad widths.

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords at $1 a Pair

Originally worth $3 to $4 a pair. Sizes missing in the broader widths; size-range 13 to 5; all with heels.

Children's Shoes and Oxfords, 85c Pair

Were $1.20 to $2.50, and nearly every size is here from 8½ to 2. Shoes that are of higher grade than usually drop to this price.

Fourth avenue.

A Glance at These Children's Garments

Everything that the mothers need to get the little children ready for the Winter. Clothes for the nursery, party dresses; snug little caps and coats for out-of-doors—all dainty and appropriate in styles, and varied in materials and prices:

Long Slips, 25c, 38c and 50c.
Long Dresses, 75c to $2.
Christening Dresses, $3 to $15.
Long Petticoats of flannel, 85c to $5; of domet flannel, 25c and 50c.
Long Barrows of flannel, 50c to $1.25; of domet flannel, 20c and 35c.
Long Petticoats of cambric or nainsook, 50c to $5.
Babies' Shirts, 25c to $1.
Flannel Bands, 15c to 50c.
Worsted Sacques, 25c to $1.75.
Worsted Bootees, 10c to $1.
Babies' Trimmed Baskets, $2.75 to $10.
Bath Aprons, $1.
Cashmere Sacques, 75c to $5.
Cashmere Wrappers, $2 to $15.
Lace Veils, 50c to $5.
Worsted and Silk Veils, 25c to 75c.
Silk Caps, 25c to $5.
Long Cloaks, $1.50 to $35.
Infants' Outfits, complete, ranging in price from $5, $7 and $10, up to $100.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Rugs of the Orient

We have assembled here at the present time, such a collection of fine and practical Oriental Rugs, as might well constitute a great under-price offering, if these rugs were compared with the usual market valuations; but this is not a bargain announcement, however attractive the values may be.

We have gathered these artistic rugs with the utmost care. We have selected only those which appealed to us by reason of their beauty, and their qualities of excellence.

The Eastern Rug has won its place of pre-eminence by reason of the artistic beauty and great care with which it has been constructed. There is a thoroughness to Oriental workmanship in picking out good wools, in having dyes that last almost for centuries, and the hand-weaving is thoroughly done, to the tying of the last thread.

Rugs possessing these virtues are still to be had, but commercialism has crept in and destroyed the instinct of honesty in some sections of the East; and shoddy, badly-made rugs, which have something of the Oriental characteristics, are being foisted on the public in large quantities.

It is our office to sift out these unworthy sorts, and present to you only authentic and honestly made rugs of the Orient—in that way securing us and you.

With this assurance of excellence, we are still able to quote prices that are often lower than those on shoddy rugs of the same size. While the effects secured in the cheap rugs are very carefully worked out, by a little careful comparison any one can distinguish which is the true and which is the false.

We particularly wish to have you see the following important groups:

About four hundred Rugs in carpet sizes, from 6 x 9 feet to 25 x 35 feet, at prices from $40 to $5000. These rugs are in grades of recognized merit, from Persia, India and Turkey. The kinds include Goravan, Kirmanshah, Tabris, Kurdistan, and Fereghan in the ancient grades. The more modern rugs in this group are Savalan, Axar, Ouchak and Kassaba.

About one hundred Soumac and Afghan Rugs, in sizes from 6½ to 8½ feet wide by 9 to 12 feet long; priced from $65 to $125.

About five hundred Shirvan, Kazak, Mosul, Hamadan, Kirmanshah, Fereghan, Tabris and Silk Rugs; 3 to 6 feet wide by 4 to 9 feet long, at $4.50 to $450.

Third floor.

The Wall Paper Store Is at Your Service

Each succeeding season finds the WANAMAKER Wall Paper Store better equipped to do your bidding. The new stock for Autumn and Winter is now ready; and it forms no exception to the rule of continual advances in variety and beauty of the wall coverings presented.

We have collected the best from every source—France, England, Germany, America—and levied upon the ideas of the foremost artist-designers. The result is wonderfully satisfactory; and presents practically endless possibilities, of which the home decorator may avail himself.

Among the beautiful new things are Damasks in silk relief; Velvets reproductions of antique Silks and Tapestries; Forest and Floral Figures with crowns; Grass Cloths and other fabric effects in all colors; Leathers in quiet rich tones, for heavy trim or wood-paneled ceilings.

We also lay Parquetry Flooring in most thorough manner; and will submit estimates and designs for any room upon receipt of diagram and dimensions.

For all sorts of Interior Decoration—painting, tinting, relief work, our facilities are excellent; all work being done by trained workmen under competent supervision. We are always ready, and glad, to consult with you concerning any decorative scheme, or to prepare suggestions of our own. Third floor, Fourth avenue.

We Still Have a Fine Large Collection
Of USED PIANOS
And Angelus Piano Players

It would have taken a far more gloomy day than yesterday to dampen the public enthusiasm over this Piano Sale; but while yesterday's sale was very large indeed, the collection of pianos prepared for this occasion was an unprecedented one, and the largest two days' selling must necessarily leave a remarkably fine selection for those who did not get here first.

The collection of Pianos is unusually high in character, as well as large in quantity.

The offering of ANGELUS PIANO PLAYERS presents an opportunity to awaken the full powers of your dead piano, at just one-half the usual cost of this wonderful instrument. The veneers are the very finest. The instruments are beautiful, and will harmonize with the handsomest pianos. Of course the cases are not the latest, but so far as possible these Angelus Piano Players have been brought up to date in a most satisfying manner. They will give you endless pleasure, and will enable you for the first time to realize the wonderful possibilities of your piano, which is seldom, or indifferently played at the present time.

Here is a list of the instruments presented today:

Grand Pianos

Chickering Concert Grand Piano, was $1000, now $295
Chickering Quarter Grand Piano, was $650, now $595.
Chickering Baby Grand Piano, was $850, now $725
3 Chickering Parlor Grand Pianos, were $925, now $775 each
3 Chickering Baby Grand Pianos, were $750, now $650 each
Chickering Baby Grand Piano, was $800, now $695
2 Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand Pianos, were $750, now $575 each
Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand Piano, was $750, now $525
Mason & Hamlin Small Grand Piano, was $700, now $525
2 Mason & Hamlin Parlor Grand Pianos, were $850, now $350 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Baby Grand Pianos, were $800, now $675 each
Vose & Sons' Baby Grand Piano, reduced to $450

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos

Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $315
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $450, now $350
5 Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos, were $500, now $375 each
Mason & Hamlin Upright Piano, was $800, now $600

Vose & Sons Upright Pianos

2 Vose Upright Pianos reduced to $276
2 Vose Upright Pianos reduced to $325

Kurtzmann Upright Pianos

7 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos reduced to $200 each
13 Kurtzmann Upright Pianos reduced to $225
Kurtzmann Upright Piano reduced to $280

Chickering Upright Pianos

Chickering Upright Piano, was $500, now $385
Chickering Upright Piano, was $450, now $385
4 Chickering Upright Pianos, were $500, now $400 each
3 Chickering Upright Pianos, were $550, now $425 each

Campbell Upright Pianos

2 Campbell Upright Pianos reduced from $190 to $145

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos

Stoddart Upright Piano, was $250, now $90
Haines Upright Piano, was $350, now $195
Miller Upright Piano, was $300, now $195
F. Ecol Upright Piano, was $210, now $165
Crown Upright Piano, was $335, now $265
Merrill Upright Piano, was $285, now $225
Hallet & Davis Upright Piano, was $350, now $195

Square Pianos

Morgan & Sons Square Piano, was $300, now $85
Knabe Square Piano, was $450, now $115
2 Steinway Square Pianos, were $500, now $125 each

Angelus Piano Players

58 Angelus Piano Players, originally $250, now at $125 each

Mason & Hamlin Organs

Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $90, now $75
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $350, now $195
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $195
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $450, now $245 each
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $500, now $225
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $265
Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $350
And these Organs of other makes:
Sterling Organ, was $75, now $30
Chicago Organ Company Organ, was $75, now $30

Fifth floor.

Eighteen Thousand Yards of $1.25
Mohair Nub-figured Cheviots
At 65c and 75c a Yard

First, consider that cheviots are in high favor this Autumn; and are commanding full prices readily.

Next, look at the excellent quality of the Cheviots in this offering—hard-twisted, free from oil, firm and even in texture, and diversified with glistening spiral or straight nubs of self-colored mohair, which gives life and attractiveness to the fabric; with the addition, in some cases, of short dashes of white.

Then, glance at the splendid range of colorings—including plenty of the favorite browns, blues and dark greens—forty-two shades, and black, in all:

Light Browns	Medium Browns	Dark Browns	Cardinals	Garnets	Dark Tans	Cadet Blue	Light Gray
Royal Blues	Navy Blues	Hunter's Green	Dark Greens	Reseda	Plum	Black	

Then remember that most cheviots are 45 or 46 inches wide, while these are full *fifty inches!*

And, lastly, think of the price:

65c and 75c a Yard, Instead of $1.25

—and you'll not think us sanguine for predicting that the entire quantity will go in a trice.

All this season's goods, and the entire surplus the mill had left, after filling the jobbers' orders at a *higher figure* than the one at which we are now offering the goods.

Rotunda.

The Progress of the CHINA SALE

Today begins the third week of the Sale; and there is no diminution either in public interest or in the excellence or variety of the China and Cut Glass offered. This is quite in keeping with the established and indisputable fact that these WANAMAKER September China Sales rank far above any of their numerous imitations—flattering, to be sure, but ineffective—in the high standard of merchandise and the unmatched economies offered; and that this particular September sale overtops any that we ourselves have previously held.

Some of the foundations for these statements:

We are content to rest our case on these

Savings on Fine Dinner Sets

Pouyat China Dinner Sets
At $35, worth $50
Consisting of 114 pieces, with soup-tureen and four meat platters; fine spray rose decoration, every piece clouded gold; two shapes.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets
At $27.50, from $37.50.
101 pieces; spray-flower design, and all pieces gilt.

Elite China Dinner Sets
At $20
100 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; fine border design, and all handles gilt. A regular $35 value; we have sold some at $25.

Austrian China Dinner Sets
At $12.50, worth $22.50.
101 pieces, in a bright flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets
At $10, worth $15.
100 pieces, in two flower decorations, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

Fancy China

Mostly at Half

Fine French china, in beautiful decorations of flowers and gold, in an excellent variety of pieces, worth one-half more, up to double these prices:

Salad Bowls, at $1.25, from $2.50.
Cake Plates, at $1.50, from $3.
Ice-cream Sets, at $8, from $12.
Footed Comports, $5.50, from $11.
Celery Trays, at $1.50, from $3.
Condensed Milk Holders, $2, from $4.
Dinner Plates, $12 dozen, from $18.
Breakfast Plates, $10 doz., from $15.
Tea Plates, $8 dozen, from $12.

Economies on Cut Glass

We do not make our own Cut Glass—prefer to leave the responsibility for making perfect goods with the factory, absorbing the output ourselves at factory prices, and controlling the designs.

These rich pieces, brilliant in cutting, represent savings of 33⅓ per cent.:

Flower Vases, 10-inch, at $2.25 and $3.25, worth $3.50 and $5.
Water Bottles, $2.50 and $4, worth $4 and $6.50.
Water Jugs, at $5 and $8.50, worth $7 and $12.
Tall Comports, at $7, worth $10.50.
Decanters, with handle, at $8, worth $12; without handles, $6, worth $9.
Punch Bowls, on foot, 12-inch, $50, worth $70; 14-inch, $70, worth $100.
Flower Centerpieces, 6-inch, $8, worth $12; 7-inch, $12.50, worth $18; 8-inch, $16, worth $22.50.
Sugars and Creams, at $6.50 pair, worth $10.
Bonbon Dishes, a new lot just in, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each, worth $2, $2.25 and $3.
Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $7.50.
Water Tumblers, at $5 dozen, worth $7.50.

Austrian China Pieces

At Half Prices

A splendid assortment of Fruit Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers; specially priced at

10c, 12c and 15c Each

and worth double.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HIGGINS AND BRUCE CHOSEN BY ODELL

Continued from Page 1.

rooms, Mr. Woodruff walking back to his own cottage. Mr. Barnes was not in the Odell cottage more than five minutes when he came out again and went to join Mr. Woodruff once more.

Conference with Woodruff.

As the conference of the Odell leaders broke up Senator Raines and Edward Lauterbach went into Mr. Woodruff's cottage, and the impression spread that they were the bearers of some sort of a peace message from Gov. Odell. Their coming was eagerly awaited by a large crowd of interested politicians. When asked what the nature of their talk with Mr. Woodruff had been, Senator Raines said:

"We called on him to ask whether he would not consent to an amendment of the resolution introduced in the convention by Mr. Dutcher to the effect that when the nomination for Governor was reached the roll should be called and each delegate be privileged to cast his vote individually. The amendment which we suggested was that if any delegate was unavoidably absent the Chairman of his delegation should be permitted to cast his vote."

"Did he agree to it?"

"He and his friends are now considering it."

At 11:30 Mr. Woodruff came from his headquarters after a protracted conference with friends and said:

"My name will go before the convention to-morrow."

Replying to an inquiry as to the number of votes he would have, he said:

"I don't know. That does not have much to do with the matter anyway."

The Nominees.

M. Linn Bruce, the prospective nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was formerly the Chairman of the New York Republican County Committee. He was removed at the instigation of Gov. Odell when the Governor assumed the leadership of the organization. Bruce had been made Chairman by Platt, and Gov. Odell thought it was necessary for him to remove Bruce and name a man of his own to succeed him in order to demonstrate his sway over the organization.

The relations between the Governor and Mr. Bruce, however, have remained cordial, and when to-night the nomination of Mr. Bruce was strongly urged by ex-Gov. Black and many other prominent up-State leaders, Gov. Odell acquiesced, although it was generally understood that his personal choice would have been Mayor Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo.

Mr. Wallenmeier, Jr., the nominee for State Treasurer, is the Postmaster of Tonawanda. He is said to be a man of wealth and of influence with the German element of the population of the northern part of the State. His nomination was suggested by State Committeeman William C. Warren of Buffalo.

Mr. Wallenmeier was one of the original McKinley men in New York State, and went as an alternate to the convention of 1896.

Compromise Was Impossible.

During the afternoon there was a good deal of talk about the advisability of some compromise on the Gubernatorial nomination. It proceeded from men who are not especially bound up either to Gov. Odell or to Senator Platt, and its inspiration was an apprehension that unless better feeling was restored in the organization than now exists the State ticket would be in grave danger.

Those bent on harmony soon ascertained, however, that a compromise was impossible—that the only possible settlement of the exasperating condition with which the party is confronted to-night would be the withdrawal of either Mr. Higgins or Mr. Woodruff from the contest. Friends of both are equally determined that if their favorite cannot be nominated his rival shall be.

This determination absolutely blocked Gov. Odell from taking up a third candidate. He could not get away from Higgins without accepting Woodruff, for scores of the Higgins men threatened to go into the convention and vote for Woodruff if anything of that kind should be attempted.

Many of the old-time politicians affect to believe that the damage which will be done by the conflict between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt over the make-up of the ticket is being overstated. They point to the fact that a number of Senator Platt's friends, men who have always been with him in all the fights he has had with Gov. Odell over the leadership, are supporting the candidacy of Mr. Higgins.

Nevertheless it is evident from the talk which is heard on many sides that the candidacy of Mr. Higgins is not likely to create any great amount of enthusiasm among the party workers. Mr. Higgins is not a man who is particularly well known to the latter.

Owing to the manner in which the nomination will come to him he will have to overcome a prejudice in many parts of the State, it is said, and there are many who doubt whether he is temperamentally adapted to a task of that kind.

WOODRUFF FORCED INTO FIGHT.

Compelled by Loyalty to Platt to Brave Odell Machine.

Special to The New York Times

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—The situation which makes it necessary for the friends of Timothy L. Woodruff to stand up in the Republican State Convention to-morrow and be counted was not created either with the consent or knowledge of Mr. Woodruff. It was brought on by Senator Platt entirely of his own volition.

Mr. Woodruff accepts it with what grace he can. He professes complete ignorance of the motive which led Senator Platt to refuse to go into a conference on the nomination, as Gov. Odell suggested.

His friends admit that he would much rather have taken his chances in a conference than to have a line-up in the convention. His wishes, however, were not consulted by the Senator.

He was forced into a situation where but two courses are open to him. He must either have his friends stand up and be counted or turn tail. Admitting defeat to be inevitable, he believes the best course for him to follow, all things considered, is to make the best fight he can.

When it became generally known to-day that it was not by Mr. Woodruff's desire that the fight was to be carried into the convention much wonderment was expressed over Senator Platt's course. Why he should conclude to have a fight in the convention when Mr. Woodruff himself was not anxious for it puzzled the politicians.

When an explanation of the Senator's strange attitude was asked of one of the leaders here who is able to get behind the scenes and who is an astute observer, his reply was:

Platt's Non-Political Advisers.

"Senator Platt's stand is taken on advice from his household, not after counsel with the friends on whom he formerly was wont to rely. As a result Mr. Woodruff is being sacrificed. In the circumstances his only course is to make the best of an unfortunate situation. If Senator Platt were ten years younger these conditions could not have been brought about."

The Kings County delegation held a caucus this morning and adopted a resolution introduced by Hugo Hirsch to the effect that the delegates in the convention be allowed to express their individual preference on the roll-call for Governor. In explanation of their action members of the delegation expressed the opinion that if every delegate in the convention were allowed to cast his own vote Mr. Woodruff would secure a majority.

The caucus elected Mr. Woodruff Chairman of the delegation. In accepting the election Mr. Woodruff said he had served in that capacity six or seven times. Some one shouted, "And you can keep on being elected as Chairman as long as you'll take it."

This sally, as, indeed, every other mention of Mr. Woodruff's name, was received with continued cheers and shouts of enthusiasm.

The caucus also appointed a committee of eight to confer with the delegates from other counties with a view of determining what is best to be done. Mr. Woodruff was made Chairman of this committee, the other members of which are Michael J. Dady, Judge Brenner, Robert A. Sharkey, Philip T. Williams, John Neal, and Harry A. Hanbury. The impression which was created by the appointment of this committee was that an opportunity was being afforded to Mr. Woodruff to get out of the race in the event that he should conclude at the eleventh hour that such was the advisable course for him to take.

When Gov. Odell was seen shortly after the adjournment of the Kings County caucus and informed of its action, he said:

"So far as I am concerned, I hope that the resolution in favor of having each delegate in the convention vote as he pleases will be adopted by the convention. My position all along has been in favor of having convinced that a very large majority of the delegates favor Mr. Higgins."

Senator Platt said to-day that the reason why he did not see fit to go into the conference of leaders called by Gov. Odell was because of his belief that it was Odell's firm intention to secure an indorsement of Francis Hendricks.

"He wanted to commit me to Hendricks by the action of the conference," said the Senator, "and I told him 'Not by a damned sight.' Mr. Higgins called on me yesterday as soon as he arrived and he talked splendidly. I have a high regard for Mr. Higgins. My objection to his candidacy is not personal to him.

"I told him that I was against him because I found that there was a preponderance of sentiment in favor of Woodruff and because the open espousal of his candidacy by the close friends of Odell had caused too much talk about 'the tag' to be healthy. He said that he had learned from his friends that a majority of the delegates favored his nomination, and while he regretted being at odds with me that he intended to become a candidate. I told him he had that privilege."

A sharp interchange of personalities characterized the arguments before the Committee on Credentials this afternoon over the contest in the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York City. The participants in this exchange of opinion were Lemuel E. Quigg and John S. Wise. Mr. Wise, in speaking for the contesting delegates, attacked Mr. Quigg in a personal way, and, although Mr. Quigg's reply was less heated, the ire was several times passed by both sides. The committee decided against the contesting delegation.

The primary fight in the district was between the followers of ex-Deputy State Controller Theodore P. Gilman and Representative William H. Douglas. At the close of the open session of the committee Mr. Douglas rose to deny Mr. Quigg's prediction that he and his followers intended to bolt the coming district convention for the nomination of an Assemblyman.

FASSETT PLEASES DELEGATES.

Chairman's Speech the Feature of First Day's Session.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—It was a dreary and bedraggled Saratoga that greeted the Republican delegates and shouters this morning when they got out of bed to prepare for the first session of the State Convention. Nature seemed determined to throw cold water on the entire proposition, and made good its determination.

Because of the rain and the generally gloomy conditions, all of the delegates were late in arriving at the convention hall, and at noon, the hour set for calling the body to order, there were few more than five hundred persons in the building, which can hold 5,000 people.

The stage was draped with flags and also showed pictures of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Prominent in the decorations was an enormous silk flag, showing an old-time arrangement of the stars in the field. This flag had been brought from the Capitol at Albany for the convention, and is the flag that covered the coffin in which Abraham Lincoln lay in state in the old Capitol.

First of the big men of the party to arrive was Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who came in a few minutes after noon, and who was cheered and applauded as he walked through the aisles to his seat with the New York delegation. While Depew was being cheered Mrs. Depew and the Senator's son, "Buster," both of whom were occupying seats on the platform, beamed enthusiastically.

The biggest demonstration of the day, however, except that given for Senator Platt, started at 12:10 o'clock, when Timothy L. Woodruff came in and took his seat with the Kings County delegation. From all parts of the hall came cheers and shouts and handclapping, and when the Kings County contingent took up the cry and sustained it until Mr. Woodruff was seated, the noise was well-nigh deafening. Borough President George Cromwell of Richmond, came in with Mr. Woodruff and escorted him to his seat.

By this time all of the delegates were on the qui vive for Senator Platt and Gov. Odell. The latter disappointed them, as he did not show up in the hall at any stage of the day's proceedings.

Barnes Opens the Convention.

William Barnes, Jr., the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the convention to order at 12:15 o'clock, in the absence of Gov. Odell, who should have called it to order, because of being the Chairman of the State Committee.

When the prayer was over Mr. Barnes announced that Mr. Fassett had been selected by the State Committee for the temporary presiding officer of the convention, and named Senator Depew and ex-Gov. Black to escort Fassett to the chair. The ex-Senator was warmly greeted as he took the gavel from Mr. Barnes's hands. Among the things he said were these:

"We challenge a contrast between what we have done and what our Democratic friends have done when they themselves have had the power and control.

"If it be true that Providence has done it all, our reply is that Providence seems to have retired from business whenever the Democratic Party has come into power. If Providence is willing to co-operate solely with the Republican Party, it would seem wise for the American people never to seek to dissolve the partnership.

"Again, they tell us that we did not accomplish alone all that has been done. This also is true. But as a party, as a Democratic organization, our opponents have at every step opposed our progress and delayed our advancement.

"Animated by no enduring principles or consistent purposes, they have only agreed upon opposition to whatever we proposed. Our Democratic friends are, however, sometimes enabled in retrospect to see something excellent in what we have done. There are many of them to-day who eulogize Lincoln and Grant and McKinley.

It was 2 o'clock when Mr. Fassett concluded his speech, while the band struck up "Yankee Doodle." The Chairman proceeded then to perfect the temporary organization through the naming of the Secretaries and the committees.

Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn was made Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga Springs was made Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and John A. Bleicher of New York was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. All committees were ordered to meet later in the afternoon.

"Open Convention" Resolution.

While these committees were being named Silas B. Dutcher of Kings County secured recognition and presented to the convention the "open convention" resolution, which had been agreed upon by the Kings County delegation at its meeting earlier in the day.

"I have been assured this is to be an 'open convention,'" said Mr. Dutcher, without even the faintest semblance of a smile. "I also believe that in every Republican convention we shall always have the right to express our own preferences. Therefore, I offer this resolution, which I shall read:

"'Resolved, That when the vote for candidates for Governor is taken the roll of the individual delegates shall be called, so that each delegate may arise and explain his personal choice and that of his constituents.'"

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and at 2:10 o'clock the convention adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock in the morning.

FREMONTERS HEAR SPEECHES.

Republican Semi-Centennial Celebration at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 14.—Rain which fell in torrents did not prevent a good attendance at the Republican Party's semi-centennial this evening. Occupying seats on the platform were 125 white-haired veterans who voted for John C. Frémont. Frederick W. Seward, son of Lincoln's Secretary of State, presided.

Senator Fairbanks delivered an address in which he said:

"Where are the trophies of the Republican Party? There is our financial credit, as sacredly preserved as the life of the Republic. There is the gold standard. There is our industrial system, which is the marvel of the age.

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AUTO BOAT MACARONI.

Said to be Speedy and Will Enter for Challenge Cup.

A new auto boat that is confidently expected to attain high speed will be brought to this city within a few days, and if her trial trips prove satisfactory the craft will be entered in the Challenge Cup races to be held late this month under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association. The new boat has been built in Boston, and will be entered in the coming race by Hollander & Tangeman, whose Flat boats appeared in a number of motor boat races early in the season. The odd name of Macaroni has been given to the boat. It is one of those self-explanatory names, somewhat on the fashion of W. K. Vanderbilt's Hard-Boiled Egg, but which proved a misnomer. The Macaroni, on the other hand, is believed to be a dandy, as auto boats go, and, according to the "Yankee Doodle" line—"he stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni"—so the boat will be ornamented on the prow with a rakish looking hat showing a feather sticking through it.

The ingenuity of auto boat names has been one of the characteristic features this season, and if the boats themselves have often been a disappointment in speed, there has been no lack of novelty and surprises in names.

The Macaroni is 32 feet long and will have an engine of about 60 horse power. With this new boat and the fast Mercedes boats already entered, one owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., in addition to the Vingt-Un and the Challenger, the contest for the Challenge Cup promises to be the most satisfactory auto boat race of the year. It will be held on the Hudson, starting from the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, the first of the three races being on Sept. 21.

VESPER BOAT CLUB RESIGNS.

Claims Its Members Were Not Treated Fairly in Middle States Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 14.—It leaked out late to-night that the Vesper Boat Club had resigned from the Middle States Regatta Association. This action was caused by the treatment of the oarsmen who rowed on the Harlem River on Labor Day. In that regatta the Philadelphia crews, who furnished a large percentage of the entry list, did not win a single event. The claim is made that they were treated in an unsportsmanlike manner.

In the four-oared barge race the Vespers were obliged to row in a borrowed boat. When the start was made the crew was fully twenty feet from the line, and the other contestants were sent away, with the Philadelphians in this position. This removed all chance of the Vesper sweeps taking the race, as they finished about this distance behind the leading crew.

In the four-oared shell race the Vespers were strong favorites and were neck and neck with the Ravenswood four all the way down the course. A cannon boomed, which the visiting oarsmen understood was to mark the end of the race, and they stopped rowing. The judges decided that Ravenswood had won by six inches, although it is claimed that the Philadelphians were in the lead at the time the signal was given.

NEW YORK RIFLEMEN WIN.

Seventy-first's Team Took the Cruikshank Trophy at Creedmoor.

New York riflemen carried off first honors again yesterday in a military target competition at the Creedmoor range.

Six members of the Empire State's Seventy-first Regiment of citizen soldiery won the $300 trophy, presented by E. A. Cruikshank, and $7 in cash, constituting the leading prize in the Cruikshank trophy match. The winning score was 567 out of a possible 630. The team representing the First Regiment National Guard of the State of New Jersey finished a close second with 563. The second prize was $50. The third prize, $25, was captured by the Seventh Regiment of New York. Two teams from the United States Marine Corps engaged in the contest and made good scores.

The scores were:

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. Casey	30	35	34	99
Sergt. Doyle	30	31	32	93
Capt. Corwin	31	35	30	96
Lieut. Jenkins	31	31	31	93
Capt. Couch	33	35	30	34
Lieut. Wells	28	34	30	92
Total	179	201	187	567
FIRST NEW JERSEY.				
Private O'Hara	32	32	32	96
Private Gensch	29	32	34	95
Lieut. Smith	29	34	32	95
Lieut. Rice	29	32	31	92
Major Rowland	29	29	32	90
Lieut. Wells	32	34	29	95
Total	180	193	190	563
SEVENTH NEW YORK.				
Corp. Short	30	34	32	96
Private Stevens	28	35	26	89
Lieut. Crall	29	32	30	91
Corp. Suydam	28	32	30	90
Private Meyer	31	33	31	95
Sergt. Knust	28	31	27	86
Total	174	197	176	547

United States Marine Corps Team No. 2—Private Cope, Lieut. Evans, Sergt. Maybee, Sergt. Baptist, Sergt. Burkhart, Corp. Schriver. Total, 536.

United States Marine Corps Team No. 1—Sergt. Major Hayes, Sergt. Howard, Sergt. Lonsdale, Sergt. Dionne, Lieut. Bishop, Private Markey. Total, 522.

Ninth New York—Sergt. Gorrie, Capt. Evans, Lieut. Brane, Capt. Ford, Lieut. Sheppard, Capt. Hudson. Total, 515.

Seventy-first New York Team No. 2—Lieut. Wilson, Major Marsh, Lieut. Ranney, Private Schmidt, Capt. Plack, Private McManus. Total, 479.

Eighth New York, (five men)—Capt. Moynchan, Sergt. Rutledge, Capt. Heicke, Private Morrison, Corp. Heisler. Total, 383.

The principal event scheduled for to-day is the Seventy-first Regiment trophy skirmish match, open to teams of six. The conditions are the same as those that apply to the rapid fire and skirmish stages of the National trophy competition.

Selling Race Bids and Claims.

H. T. Griffin, known from New York to California as "Halter" Griffin, has been active in his old practice of bidding up and claiming horses out of selling races since the Brighton Beach meeting opened, and as a result there has been a number of quick changes in ownership in the past two days. Griffin ran Jane Holly, claimed but recently from J. C. Yeager, in the third race at Brighton yesterday, and the mare finished second to William Lakeland's Little Em. Griffin promptly bid up the winner, entered to sell for $1,600, to $2,600, her owner retaining her for $5 additional. The fashion having been set, E. E. Smathers, whose colt Dick Bernard was bid up by Griffin the day before, acted on his right to claim through Stevedore, beaten in the race, and claimed Jane Holly for $1,840, while J. W. Colt, owner of the beaten horse Dapple Gold, put in a claim and secured the Patchogue Stable's Eagle for $2,840. Griffin on the day before secured Mrs. L. Curtis's Stolen Moments by a claim out of the selling race won by Dick Bernard; after having bid up the winner, so that after yesterday's claiming a half dozen stables are entangled in the bidding and claiming, and the prospects are that selling races for the remainder of the Brighton meeting will be productive of excitement other than that of the actual contests.

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TURKISH ROCKER, $19.50. Velour or Chase Leather. DRESSER, $17.75. Maple or Mahogany. BOOKCASE, $12.50. Sliding Doors.

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Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & Co., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

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Ten Million Buttons—at a clip! We bought the entire stock of Wm. Farwell & Co., of Northborough, Mass., the largest makers in the world of the finest stag and horn buttons. Think of a tailor shop big enough to buy out a button factory. Do you wonder with such enormous facilities that we can make a better suit for $25 than $35 usually owns?

Everything we do is done in a bigger way than anybody else's, except price making.

We advise the new "unfinished wide wale worsteds" in plain gun metal grays and wood browns.

Send for samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

How Madden "Squared" Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—The story reached here to-day of how John E. Madden repaid John A. Drake for selling him Britisher for $25,000. Madden had a good thing bottled up in the Watercress colt Waterside, and through Senator P. H. McCarren placed several thousand on him at 20, 15, and 10 to 1. He told Mr. Drake that he wanted to make him even on the Britisher deal, and asked him to play heavy on Waterside, which Drake did and cleared up over $50,000. McCarren's commissioners took out of the ring about $90,000, of which $75,000 went to Madden. Waterside was bought by Madden for $4,800, and it was his first win, and Madden was so certain that he would hold his field to the good that he put his friends next for good fortunes. Senator McCarren told a Lexington friend of the whole deal, and said Mr. Drake was not well satisfied with his purchase of Britisher.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—L. Boyer, Paris.

IMPERIAL—W. H. Lippincott, Philadelphia; John P. Paget, Ecuador; Capt. W. B. Cochran, United States Army.

GRAND—V. H. Blumberg and L. V. Guttenberg, Cape Town, South Africa.

MANHATTAN—The Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rome; M. de Villery, Paris; D. Norman, London; H. Martin, Stockholm.

ALBEMARLE—Belamy Storer, Vienna.

HOFFMAN—David B. Hill, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; William Chattin, linens; 43 Leonard Street.

Katz, A. J., & Co., New Orleans; Adolph Katz, notions, hosiery, &c.; 43 Leonard Street.

Miller Brothers, Westminster, Md.; F. D. Miller, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, C. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; F. S. Lincoln, upholstery goods; T. E. Burney, laces; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; G. Romney, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston; F. E. Flint, cloaks; C. W. Warnock, corsets; G. O. Willey, millinery; 55 White Street.

MacInnes, John C., Company, Worcester; George W. Aubuchon, hosiery; A. J. Moir, notions; 55 White Street.

Heus & Kelly, Buffalo; W. T. Wright, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Kaufman & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; B. S. Kaufman, cloaks, waists, &c.; Hotel Astor.

Uhler, Phillips & Co., Marion, Ohio; J. E. Phillips, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Syracuse Hosiery and Underwear Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Ryan, hosiery; Continental Hotel.

McCarthy, D. & Sons, Syracuse; Miss Mara, gloves; 49 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston; J. McKiernan, furnishing goods; M. Young, hosiery; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston; W. N. Lee, dress goods; 81 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Germanic Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati; J. Miller, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

White, J. H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. H. White, domestics, dress goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; George W. Allen, cloaks and suits.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. N. Parsons, carpets, 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence; M. E. Gilligan, gloves, 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; M. A. Peabody, gloves, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul; V. H. Hutchinson, cloaks, 459 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence; D. A. Smart, laces; F. E. Rich, trimmings, 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, notions, 75 Spring Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis; W. C. Burton, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.

Flexner Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. L. Flexner, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Brown, Thomson & Co., Hartford; J. S. Marsden, furnishinggoods, 2 Walker Street.

Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans; A. J. Bourgeis, dress goods, 33 Leonard Street.

Berwanger Brothers, Raleigh, N. C.; J. Berwanger, clothing; Hoffman House.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Less, clothing; Hoffman House.

McLean Brothers, Buffalo; Hugh McLean, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Biggs, Watts & Co., Huntington, West Va.; S. G. Biggs, notions and fancy goods; 97 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, dry goods; F. G. Bull, hosiery; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.

Crane Company, Carbondale, Penn.; D. L. Crane, dry goods and notions; A. H. Crane, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. C. Ellasser, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kane, J. M., Fort Wayne, Ind., notions and fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Weller, A., & Brother, Hartford City, Ind.; M. Weller, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; T. S. Traill, white goods and linings; Hotel Normandie.

Lehman & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Lehman, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Levi, Julius, Buffalo, N. Y.; men's furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Menter & Rosenbloom Company, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Hickey & Freeman Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Hickey, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Goldsmith Brothers, Easton; I. M. Goldsmith, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Houston, James A., Boston; James Bell, hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, dry goods.

Wallace, T. S., upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, I., Charlottesville, Va.; clothing; Hotel St. Denis.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Swallow, notions; Miss B. Dooley, handkerchiefs and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss I. Abrams, laces and white goods; Miss Jones, notions; Miss Gibbon, ladies' wear, 45 Lispenard Street.

Quinn-Marshall Company, Lynchburg, Va.; Y. P. Marshall, dry goods, notions, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Crawford, W. C., Richmond, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; E. T. Lansing, hosiery; Miss E. Felthausen, ribbons and leather goods; 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Zollars, D., & Co., Canton, Ohio; D. Zollars, dry goods and notions; L. R. Zollars, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss O'Byrne, laces and embroideries; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; Frank Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; James Stebbins, dry goods; R. W. Lawson, dry goods; J. J. Lawson, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Broughton, H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, furs; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence; Miss L. Pearse, ladies' wear; Miss L. Corcoran, ladies' wear; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss E. Cull, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield; Miss E. McDonough, ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

The Hub, Baltimore, Md.; S. Schleisner, clothing; Hotel Wellington.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston; P. E. Benner, laces; Hotel Spalding.

White, R. H., Company, Boston; D. Hersh, pictures; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Wellington.

The New York Telephone Company

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE fellow who said you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear wasn't on to the packing business. You can make the purse, and you can fill it, too, from the same critter. What you can't do is to load up a report with moonshine or an inventory with wind and get anything more substantial than a moonlight sail toward bankruptcy."

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SAINTE BEUVE,

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE SORROWS OF PLATT.

In reciting the glorious achievements of the Republican Party to an audience of men whose minds were wholly occupied with the rivalry between WOODRUFF and HIGGINS and the "fight" between PLATT and ODELL, Mr. FASSETT wasted his words and their time. For have they not already learned from the lips of Mr. ROOT and Mr. HAY, and from the pen of President ROOSEVELT, that for half a century every blade of grass, every stalk of corn, and every individual growing thing in this broad land has been planted by the Republican Party, watched, watered, and tended by the fathers of the protective tariff, and brought to maturity and fruition by the only party in this country that is "fit to govern"? Mr. FASSETT was saying undisputed things in a reiterative and tiresome way. His audience, we have no doubt, was eager to get down to business. Unfortunately the "business" of the Convention had not been advanced by its managers to a stage of preparation which permitted it to be completed yesterday; hence an adjournment to this morning, when, if the "fight" has not been ended by the usual dickers and handshakings, it will be resumed. We have little doubt that it will be ended; at least if it is resumed it will hardly be either gory or protracted. Poor Mr. PLATT is not the man, not the leader he was ten or fifteen years ago. Gov. ODELL is not only powerful, he is relentless. He has feeling, mercy, and consideration for PLATT only so far as he thinks an appearance of decent harmony will be helpful to himself. PLATT no longer has much strength, anyway, and the little that he has he is scarcely sure of in a "fight." A man who is Governor, Chairman, and boss occupies a position of indubitable advantage.

Governor and Chairman ODELL appears to be of the opinion that this State is going Republican, that his candidate, even though it should be Mr. HIGGINS, will be successful. Mr. HIGGINS would indeed prove to be a natural leader of men if he could triumph, weighed down as he will be by the unpopularity of the man who nominates him.

FIGURING ON MAINE.

We have no more inclination to claim the result of the election in Maine as a sure indication of a change in public sentiment strong enough to overcome the Republican plurality of 1900 than we felt in the case of Vermont, but we think that our neighbor The Sun is a little imprudent in assuring its Republican friends that "Vermont and Maine are sufficient proof that there is no water for a Democratic 'tidal wave.'" Some of the cipherers at the Roosevelt headquarters, taking this same view, have been applying the time-honored method of percentages to sustain it. But percentages in this case are fatal.

The following little table shows the Democratic and Republican vote in Maine in the year 1900 and in this year, with the percentages of increase in each case:

	1904.	1900.	Per Cent.
Republican	75,964	72,541	+ 4.7
Democratic	50,017	39,714	+25.9

It will be seen that while the Republican vote increased only 4.7 per cent., that of the Democrats increased 25.9 per cent. If we suppose that similar changes take place this year in the State of New York, we should have the result shown in the next table:

	1900.	Increase. Per Cent.	1904.
Republican	821,992	4.7	860,625
Democratic	678,384	25.9	854,071
Republican plurality			6,554

The Republican plurality would be reduced to 6,554, and that, in a total of over 1,500,000, and the Odell-Platt fight still "on," is not at all a sure margin. If we apply the same test to the vote of the State of Illinois, we get the following table:

	1900.	Increase. Per Cent.	1904.
Republican	597,985	4.7	626,080
Democratic	503,061	25.9	633,352
Democratic plurality			7,272

The Democrats would have a plurality of 7,272. In Indiana there would be still more striking effects produced:

	1900.	Increase. Per Cent.	1904.
Republican	333,063	4.7	348,716
Democratic	309,584	25.9	390,717
Democratic plurality			42,001

The Democrats would carry the State by 42,000.

We think ourselves that the election in Maine has very little value as an indication of what the result will be in November, and that such significance as it possesses is not altogether encouraging to the advocates of Judge PARKER. But there are the figures, and if our sanguine friends on the other side insist on basing large superstructures on them it is worth noting that the basis is frail and uncertain. And as far as "tidal waves" go, it is to be recalled that the latest and worst of them occurred in the tranquil waters of the Pacific and gave no warning of its approach. What happens in physical nature sometimes happens in politics.

THE MAYOR TO THE BANKERS.

Mayor MCCLELLAN expressed some contrition in his address of welcome to the bankers yesterday that he had "preached." We do not think it was to be regretted. The little preaching he did was on a subject he understands and one of great importance to his hearers, of importance perhaps greater than their interest in it, the direct and considerable responsibility of their class—we may well say their profession—for currency legislation.

It is perfectly true, as he said, that the currency laws are in some respects as "archaic and unsuited to our modern development as the old militia law." And the following statement is equally true:

> Congress is always upon the eve of an election. The fear that one side or the other may make political capital has caused Congress, no matter which party may have been in power, constantly to defer the consideration of an adequate currency law, until the question seems to be almost as impossible of solution as the riddle of the Sphinx or the squaring of the circle. You have it in your power to prove to the people of the United States that the question of the currency is in no sense political. You have it in your power to so educate public opinion that Congress, regardless of section, or faction, or party, will enact a currency law adequate to the needs of modern conditions, which will not be in the interests of any community or group of men, but in the best interests of the whole people.

We like to think of ourselves as an advanced people, and in some very essential things we are advanced indeed, but in financial legislation we are far behind some other countries. This is not at all due to lack of general intelligence or to lack of special intelligence in those who deal most directly with the matter. It is chiefly due to the great resources and rapid growth of the country, which have enabled us to bear almost without realizing them the burdens our defective system imposes, and in part to our decentralized system of government, which has many advantages, but which scatters responsibility and makes united action difficult. The spring for such action lies in public opinion, and that the bankers should be able to guide.

THE MONEY VALUE OF RAPID TRANSIT.

The fact that the time between two points as widely separated as, say, Rector and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets will by the subway be reduced an average of ten minutes, thus saving twenty minutes daily to those who traverse this distance habitually, or two hours in each week, suggests a calculation which some will be likely to consider interesting and others profitable.

Let us suppose that there are 10,000 persons who will daily go south and north between these two stations; their aggregate saving in time will be 3,333 hours a day, or 19,998 hours a week. Allowing for the class who will thus travel the customary two weeks' annual vacation, their fifty weeks of daily travel will be shortened by 999,900 hours, or 41,662½ days of 24 hours. As the average business day does not exceed eight hours, this saving would represent 124,987 business days in every year. If the time of these 10,000 habitual travelers is worth 50 cents an hour, each one will have gained by the saving in time devoted to travel 16 2-3 cents a day, or in round numbers $37.24 per year of 286 days. The aggregate money advantage to 10,000 people in the ordinary business year should be $372,400.

On this basis it would be very easy to figure that the average saving in time effected by the subway for the total number of people moved daily would alone represent interest on considerably more than its cost. For example, if a million people travel by the subway daily, each passenger average a gain of five minutes, and this time be worth .83 cent a minute, or 4.15 cents per trip, a million people would show an aggregate saving of $41,500 per day, or $12,450,000 per year of business days.

If it be objected that the time thus saved will not be so profitably utilized as to vindicate this calculation, the appropriate answer is that time is money, and that if not utilized to the best advantage the fault is with the person who wastes his time, and not with the calculation as to what that time is worth to him if he did utilize it. Moreover, whatever saves time increases the productiveness of a community and adds to the National wealth. To lengthen by a third of an hour the average business day of even ten thousand people without curtailing the time which may be devoted to rest and recreation is arithmetically equivalent to increasing the productiveness of these 10,000 persons by the added labor of 416.6 persons through each eight-hour business day. From this point of view the subway is undoubtedly the best of possible investments for New York.

SMOKELESS COAL AND NAVAL REQUIREMENTS.

The much-discussed proposition to reserve for the exclusive use of the Admiralty what remains of the definitely limited supply of smokeless steam coal in the thirteen or more collieries which now supply coal for the British Navy has called out a wide diversity of opinion. Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the discussion is that of Mr. J. MCCAULAY, General Manager of the Alexandra Docks and Railway, who becomes prophetic as follows:

> At the worst—and that is probably a hundred years distant, at least—with an exhausted supply of steam coal, we will be no worse off than our rivals. But with science making the strides it does, who can imagine for a moment that such a crude form of generating power as the direct burning of coal in a furnace will then obtain? Instead, possibly having passed through an intermediate stage of oil fuel, a practicable method of cheaply storing electrical power may have been discovered, and the picture of the "coaling of a battleship in 1904" be found hanging as an interesting curiosity upon the cabin wall of the commander of the period, much as we hang pictures of stage coaches upon the walls of our drawing rooms. The battleship of 1954 or 2004—if she will have herself survived—will moor alongside the power station at the naval base, connect a few wire ends with those upon the quay, and have her accumulators charged in a few hours for three months' continuous steaming, the power being cheaply generated by "producer gas" engines, by tidal rise and fall, or by the harnessing of some other natural force.

The idea that buried coal will be of much less use to coming generations than to that which now occupies the centre of the terrestrial stage is not a new one, but comparatively few have found the courage to predict the trend of mechanical development quite so positively as Mr. MCCAULAY has done. His main point, however, is apparently unanswerable: Posterity will best be served by doing all that can be done with available resources in promoting the welfare of humanity along the lines established by the beneficent arts of peace. Half a century ago there was a strong public sentiment in Great Britain in favor of the preservation of English oak for the exclusive use of the navy in building the "wooden walls" which were the safeguards of the nation. That it was not done may be regretted, but not because the wooden frigate of half a century ago would be of any use to-day. It is a very safe prediction that the era of the steam engine will not last until coal is scarce: but just what will take its place is a matter of conjecture in which a lively imagination has an advantage over one which moves more sluggishly. It is impossible not to agree with Mr. MCCAULAY that: "A talent is not given to be buried, but to be put into immediate and active circulation for the purpose of gaining the fullest measure of working power. It is for that power, best adapted from its breadth to advantageous working expression by the changing methods and forces of progress, that our descendants will thank us." This is a sane and wholesome view of the duty of the present to the future.

REAL AND MIMIC WAR.

The Russian General, SASSULITCH, who was erroneously reported to be one of those captured by the Japanese, is very unpopular at the St. Petersburg War Office by reason of the fact that he is rather too much of a fighter to conform to Russian standards. A year ago he was in command of a division of infantry at the manœuvres near St. Petersburg, and insisted upon storming and capturing heights occupied by artillery and in the face of a fire which, theoretically, should have exterminated his column. The judges were disgusted, and instead of a compliment Gen. SASSULITCH received a reprimand and a rating of zero.

Of course, if a man plays a game he should play it according to the rules; but recent experience should modify the harsh official judgment of the irrepressible and undisciplined commander's concept of the conditions of real war. On more than one occasion the Japanese have stormed and taken positions which were deemed impregnable and in the face of a fire which any umpire of a battle with blank cartridges would have decided was hot enough to wither any attacking column. The success of the Japanese would seem to lie chiefly in the doing of things which the Russian strategists—if there be any—deemed quite impossible.

THE LUNCH HABIT.

The "coming man" has not been much discussed of late. The debate to which he gave rise was inconclusive, since it did not leave us quite sure whether he would have hair or be bald, whether he would be greater or less in stature than the present average, or what his tastes and habits would be. Perhaps the most interesting question concerning him which has not been discussed ad nauseam is, Will he eat luncheon?

A well-known business man lately remarked: "Emancipation from the lunch habit is, in my judgment, the most important step which a young man can take in the direction of practical success." This apparently extravagant statement he subsequently explained very convincingly by his own experience. Early recognizing that he could not do his duty by his employers if he cut his day in halves and absented himself from his post for even a short period, he saw also that an important advantage was likely to come to himself by doubling his vigilance at the time when that of those about him was likely to be relaxed. This foresight was quickly vindicated by a number of incidents which, for the moment, made him the most responsible employé of the house he worked for and called attention to his capacity and fidelity. Since then he has not found time during business hours to set apart for lunch thirty to forty-five minutes of very valuable time, and the clerk who needs this indulgence is one who has no chance in his office for advancement beyond routine work.

The authority quoted has observed that the lunch habit is one which grows upon the person who yields to it, gradually expanding into a dinner habit and unfitting one for effective work during the afternoon. One thus overfed feels very well for a few minutes, but soon becomes "logy" and sleepy if his digestion is good, or irritable and nervous if his digestion is poor. He finds it impossible to take interest in his work and the last hours of his business day are spoiled by physical incapacity to devote his best energies to what he has to do. If he takes a light supper after his day is over he must go to bed early, or by 10 or 11 o'clock he will need another supper, which is likely to spoil his night's sleep. Very likely he will rise unrested and unrefreshed, with no inclination for other breakfast than strong coffee, and begin his day in bad condition, to be "good for little until he has had his midday feed and good for nothing thereafter."

There is an increasingly large number of business and professional men to whom this view of the lunch habit appeals strongly. In their opinion the sane habit of eating under normal conditions of business life in a city calls for a substantial breakfast, and regards the disinclination to eat upon rising as evidence of a disordered stomach and impaired digestion. By one who has thus begun the day properly the need for food is not again felt until, say, 6:30 or 7 P. M., the hour at which civilized communities dine. He is then comfortably hungry, wants a good dinner, and enjoys it, and is in the best condition for a pleasant and profitable evening. If wise he will avoid late suppers, and his sleep will not be disturbed by the results of indigestion, unless by reason of imprudent drinking, which should be avoided, whatever his habits in other respects.

This is a matter concerning which opinions are likely to differ as widely as habits. It is, however, one which has for the average business man a greater interest than he may have realized, and is likely to repay thoughtful discussion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent who is himself a doctor commends and corroborates our somewhat impatient denial of the claim so often made by members of his profession—the claim that they alone among men are sufficiently forgetful of selfish interests to labor earnestly at the task of destroying the conditions out of which they make their livings. "Medical men," he says, "are no better than other men, and the profession as a whole reflects the virtues and shortcomings of the age. No sensible men elect to become doctors simply from altruistic motives. They enter the medical profession partly from choice and chiefly to make a living." Our correspondent insists, however, that the doctors do see life from a point of view which is rarely granted to other workers, and that this outlook is favorable to the development of altruistic conduct on the part of medical practitioners. Nobody denies, or thinks of denying, that assertion, but it does not conflict at all with ours, which was that the progress of preventive medicine is not appreciably decreasing the doctor's opportunities to collect his well-earned fees, and that the ideal world whence all illness has been banished is obviously of an attainment so close to infinitely remote that no measurable self-sacrifice is directly involved in the most energetic of struggles toward it. That doctors, or many doctors, are generous and charitable is beyond question; it is probable, indeed, that they do more work for nothing than the members of any other profession. Most of them admit, however, that they make the rich pay for the poor as much and as often as they can, and their pecuniary rewards are not so small, considering that with the money goes so large an amount of the public's cordially expressed respect that the doctor's social position is distinctly above that of a vast majority of his fellow-men. They are doing something, even much, toward the banishment of diseases, but if they are banishing disease, it is at a rate much too slow to affect their incomes for many a century to come. As our correspondent puts it, "society is as successful in multiplying causes and conditions favorable to the development of disease and accident as medical science is in discovering means for heading off and stamping out diseases." And that is putting the case very charitably for the doctors—and even more so for society.

—Capt. GEORGE MARSTERS of the Nova Scotian schooner Theta will have to do a lot of able explaining before he convinces the owners of the vessel—unless she happens to have but one and the one himself—that his abandonment of her was in accord with the nautical standards of right and wrong as set in bluenose circles. To be sure, the Theta was run down by a steamer, which made a big hole in her bow, killed one of her officers, and stove all her boats, thus creating a situation that was distinctly unpleasant and not without its elements of danger. Making, no doubt, a judgment of the prospects as careful as the circumstances and his temperament would permit, Capt. MARSTERS decided that they were hopeless and allowed himself and his men to be "rescued" by a Clyde liner and taken into Wilmington. So hasty was the departure from the apparently sinking schooner that none of her canvas was lowered, and she made off into the fog off Five Fathom Lightship on the wildly erratic course chosen in such cases by all sailing vessels except those rigged by the eminent Capt. SLOCUM of the incredibly intelligent Spray. But the Theta did not sink when she was expected to; as a matter of fact, she did not sink at all, thanks to her cargo of pine, and, another steamer coming along in due time, a prize crew of men less excitable than her original company was put on board and she was towed safely, and with no difficulty at all, into this port on Tuesday. Hence an all-comprehending salvage. Hence, also, many evil moments for Capt. GEORGE MARSTERS, since the outcome of the episode proves him to be a man unduly prompt in reaching an expensive conclusion—a trait at which Nova Scotia frowns even more severely than do countries where the neighboring waters are not of a kind to make navigation a constant emergency, and any consideration of personal safety by a skipper too absurd to pass muster even as a joke. Yet it is very much more than possible that Capt. MARSTERS is an able commander, for other able commanders have made again and again the mistake he made—to their endless regret, as bitter, no doubt, as his is, and with the most serious of consequences to their professional careers.

—From Hoboken, whither we are constantly looking for the grand, the gloomy, and the peculiar, comes a suggestion—which is at least peculiar—with reference to improved abbreviations for the names of two of the States, Missouri and Mississippi. "Miss.," it seems, is well enough, except for the fact that Mississippi's claim upon it is no better than Missouri's, on any grounds, and not as good on the ground that if Mississippi gave it over to Missouri for use in place of her present absurd and arbitrary "Mo.," the generous State would at once be led to make a really brilliant geographical joke. For the first two syllables of her name, if viewed in just the right light, reveal that for her the destined contraction is "Mrs.," not "Miss." An elderly State, she could wear with dignity and honor the matronly title, while that of maidenhood would do excellently well for Missouri, which, though it entered, or was admitted to, the Union only four years later, was much more than four years younger at the time and has remained so ever since. We do not consider it absolutely necessary that this suggestion from Hoboken should be adopted, and we appreciate that to do so would involve a lot of trouble for map-makers and the postal clerks, neither of whom have much sense of humor, but it is a good suggestion for all that, and its careful discussion would lend a welcome diversity to the now monotonous chorus of political controversy. Both of the Presidential candidates could express opinions on it with perfect safety, and they could toss a coin to decide which should argue for and which against the proposed change.

—Dislodged from its position that no Southerner could, even if he would or should, talk after the Northern fashion, The Charlotte (N. C.) Chronicle has withdrawn to an inner line of defense, and, making an obstinate stand there, declares that, though the Southerner who lives long in the North may abandon a good many of his peculiarities of pronunciation and intonation, he will never give them all up, but will remain to the end of time—or, at least, of his time—a man whose tongue marks him as unlike ourselves. "We doubt," it says, "if THE TIMES can show a real Southerner who has, in fact, lost the Southern accent and has picked up the Northern tongue with any degree of accuracy. But, if THE TIMES is sure of its ground, if it really knows that the people we are sending up to its section are paying as the penalty a change of intonation from that of the harp to that of the cymbal, we beg it to aid us in putting a stop to it. If people can change their accent, then let the changing be done by the people who, like THE TIMES, live up North and mostly up in the air." This appeal touches us by its pathos, but we are as helpless to aid one way as The Chronicle is to prevent the other. It can have the consolation of knowing, however, that the unification of American speech is a matter of compromise, not of imposition, and that each body of citizens is giving and taking in the process that is going on. In the years to come none of us will talk exactly as he does now, and of the best of everything something will survive in the end.

H. H. ROGERS HOME AGAIN.

Has Been Busy Having a Good Time—Mark Twain Meets Him.

H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Simpson Rogers were passengers on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. Mark Twain was at the pier to meet them. Mr. Rogers said that he went abroad seven weeks ago because Mrs. Rogers was in ill-health and needed an outing. They spent their time in Europe at Vichy.

Mr. Rogers refused to discuss the political situation, saying that he had been so intent while abroad on having a good time that he had completely lost track of affairs. He said that he had not thought of business while away. He said that he met Commodore Plant, the owner of the racing schooner Ingomar, in Paris, and that the Commodore was greatly elated over the victories he had won abroad. He will return on one of the ships due here on Saturday.

Mr. Rogers said that he had no plans for racing his yacht Kanawha; that, as a matter of fact, there would be nothing for him to beat until the new turbine yachts come out.

THE PASSPORT PROBLEM.

Argument of Russian Origin to Abolish the Custom.

From The London Standard.

ODESSA, Aug. 31.—The Yuzhanin, a journal published at Nicolaieff, contains a somewhat strongly worded article advocating the immediate and entire abolition of the Russian passport system. It is pointed out, among other things, that in the most flourishing years the revenue from this source has never exceeded four to five million rubles, or about one-half per cent. of the total revenue. During the current year, it is officially admitted, the income from passports will barely cover the cost of printing, administration, &c. It is a proved fallacy that the passport system affords any essential security to life or property.

Moreover, the system is a standing hindrance to free communication and ordinary travel, and is a source of constant vexation to all respectable and law-abiding people, who are practically made responsible for the criminal minority. It promotes official venality, and induces otherwise upright citizens and foreign residents to pay blackmail when, before receiving free passes, they are confronted with all kinds of formal obstacles, deliberately raised by corrupt officials. In fact, the passport system curtails the liberty of the subject, and hinders his movements and business avocations. Instead of reducing crime it is notorious that the passport system fosters criminality. The art of forging false passports has become a national institution, and people "wanted" by the police are, when traced, generally found in possession of correctly drawn-up "papers of legitimation."

German Graves 2,500 Years Old.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—According to reports from Kostiach, in the district of Aitkirch, interesting prehistoric graves have just been excavated on the Kastelberg, six hundred and forty metres above the level of the sea. Numerous persons thronged around while the excavations were being made. On the skeletons of the dead appearing, at the end of much assiduous digging, the conductor of the excavations turned to all those who were assembled around him, and addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen, we are standing here at the grave of three men who, beyond all doubt, fell here, more than two thousand five hundred years ago, while fighting for their most sacred possessions. Honor to the remains of these heroes! I request you all to take off your hats." Hereupon all present acquiesced in the Director's request, a forester who was presented fired a shot from his gun, and thus honor was duly paid to the remains of the discovered ancients.

Russian Wives for Sale.

From The London Express.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—In the Kharkoff, Poltava, and Ekaterinoslav Provinces of Russia, says The Novoe Vremya, there is a rapidly growing trade in the sale of wives, frequently at their own desire.

The usual cause is the extreme poverty of the husband, who can no longer keep his wife; though it is often because the wife desires to be free from a cruel, drunken partner. The trade has become so common that few markets are held without such transactions, which are considered so binding that no case has been known of a husband demanding his wife back.

Their market value varies from £8 to £15. More is never paid. The women are required to be good housewives and fieldworkers.

Practically Admitted.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Tess—May is considerably older than Bess.

Jess—Yes. May practically admitted it to me the other day.

Tess—You don't say?

Jess—Yes, she said, "Bess is just about my age."

Pandora Started It.

From Judge.

Pandora has just opened the casket. "Now," she said, "the lid is off."

This is the origin of the expression, Devery to the contrary notwithstanding.

Small Potatoes.

From The Chicago News.

Mifkins—What do you think of that young man who is calling on your daughter?

Bifkins—Oh, he's the limit. He reminds me of a cipher with the rim off.

Her Economical Ways.

From Puck.

"Is your wife economical?"

"Very. She can fix over a ten dollar hat for fifteen dollars so it will look just as good as a new one."

Achievement.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Rightleigh says he has finished the most difficult part of his new novel."

"Found a publisher, has he?"

MR. SHEPARD FOR GOVERNOR.

Everett P. Wheeler Says His Candidacy Would Unite Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no candidate for Governor of New York whose nomination would unite the Democracy as effectually as Edward M. Shepard. There are many of us who felt obliged to oppose him for Mayor who would gladly support him for Governor.

We recognize the effective canvass he made at that time, and the powerful and persuasive manner in which he discusses political questions.

He has strong convictions, unusual tact, high character, great executive ability.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is no time for the bosses to figure on any camp followers or party hacks to place in a position of this kind and at this particular juncture, where so much depends on success. The man that looms up the most prominent and pre-eminent of them all is that sterling Democrat Edward M. Shepard, whose very name inspires confidence, whose ability stands unrivaled, whose integrity is beyond question, and who in fact is a very giant among the Democrats of this part of the country, or in fact any part of it.

It seems to me that when such a man can be induced to run for this office, high as it is, there should not be a second choice, nor should there be a division of sentiment. Our enemy's guns would be silenced when trained on Edward M. Shepard, as they cannot point their finger at a single act in his political life that has not been prompted by the highest devotion to the purest principles. The high intellectual ability of which he is master and his ripe experience of the law would enable him to suggest laws which would be a permanent benefit to the people of this great Commonwealth.

This is a time when the leaders should pay heed to what the plain people demand and for the Democracy which has in the past made so many blunders that it is a common saying among the Republicans that the Democrats can always be depended on to make some blunder at a crucial time that allows them to retain power. Democrats of all kinds are united as they have not been in years. The standard bearer of our National ticket is a man of whom we can be proud—square, honest, and judicial, firm, in fact sane and sound, and we want a man at the head of this great State who will enable him to carry the vital point and insure his election.

M. E. MOORE.

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1904.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

Business Increasing and More Funds Needed—14,000 Aided.

A statement has been issued calling attention to the increase in the business of the Legal Aid Society, which up to the first of the present month has assisted 14,000 persons. A majority of the cases were where wages had been wrongfully withheld from domestic servants and seamstresses in sweat shops.

The society acknowledges the receipt of $1,925 in contributions ranging from $20 to $700, and states that, with the increased demands upon its services, its income is still insufficient to cover the expenses of the four offices which it is forced to maintain for the convenience of its clients. Contributions may be sent to Louis Windmüller, Treasurer, 20 Reade Street.

St. Thomas's R. C. Church to be Completed.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the completion of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, of which only the basement story has been erected, on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, just west of St. Nicholas Avenue. Upon the present foundations will be built a superstructure of Gothic design, 76 feet high, with a façade of brick and terra cotta. The completed edifice will have a frontage of 65 feet and a depth of 151 feet. The work will cost $75,000, according to the estimate of Architect T. H. Poole.

Trading Stamps in a Sunday School.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A downtown Sunday school has adopted the trading-stamp system, as witness the following rules governing the competition:

Stamps will be given as follows:

One stamp for every cent given in Sunday school.

One stamp for punctual attendance at Sunday school.

Two stamps for punctual attendance at Holy Eucharist.

One stamp for perfect lessons.

Twenty-five stamps for bringing a new scholar.

If he remains twenty-five more stamps will be given.

This book will be subject to 10 per cent. discount for every bad conduct mark received.

N. B.—Be careful not to lose this book, as the stamps in it will not be duplicated.

When the book is filled or at end of year return and receive prize.

No Premeditation.

From Judge.

Justice of Peace—What do you mean by saying it was not premeditated, 'Rastus? You acknowledge that you broke into the plaintiff's hardware store and stole a bunch of keys.

'Rastus—Yassuh, yassuh; but dat wuzn't mah fault, Jedge. Mistah Smiff done put locks on his chicken coop dat none ob mah keys would fit, an' dere wuzn't no udder way ter git in widout his 'heahin' me 'ceptin' by borrerin' dem keys. Yassuh; dat's de truf.

New York's Record Achievement.

From The Boston Herald.

A registration of 579,854 pupils in the public schools of New York is a record achievement in that line. It is not surpassed or equaled in any city in the world.

Well Prepared for Dinner.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hicks—Saw you went home with Stingiman for lunch to-day, eh? What did you get?

Wicks—An appetite for dinner.

THE WATCH.

'Twas hers—she loved it. When she died
I grew to hate the thing—its pearly face,
The tiny, fragile hands, the golden case,
Which she in laughing fun and pride
Had often kissed.

I could not bear the sound of old;
Its faint, weak pulses had no right to beat
While hers, so strong and true, so full of sweet
And joyous life, were still and cold
Forevermore.

I thrust it from my sight in grief,
And, drunk with sorrow's bitter cup, I slept,
And, sleeping, dreamed of her, and sorely wept;
The fevered rest brought no relief,
And I awoke.

Within the silence of the room
I heard the hateful, haunting thing again;
It seemed to mock me in my dreary pain.
A moonbeam pointed through the gloom
To where it lay.

And then, in garments white, she came—
The light of heaven on her hair, her eyes
Seraphic with the love that never dies;
How changed she was! and yet the same,
Beatified.

"To comfort me she comes," I thought,
But with a strangely tense and steadfast look,
Her treasured toy instead she sought and took.
And hot with madness, I—"What aught
Hast thou of time?"

And now I felt her softly place
The vibrant gold upon my aching breast.
As healing touch of sacred relic blest,
As swift, divine effect of grace,
It brought me peace.

GWYD LANG.

TODD WRITES TO PRESIDENT.

Complains to Mr. Roosevelt of Treatment by Washington Officials.

Charles Burr Todd yesterday sent the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"The Constitution of the United States declares that no person 'shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.' The statutes of the District of Columbia provide that no person shall be committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane without first a complaint against him duly signed and sworn to by some reputable resident of the District, to be presented in open court to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; second, an examination by two reputable physicians to be appointed by the court, who shall appear at his trial and give sworn testimony as to his mental condition; third, a trial, where he shall have the benefit of counsel, confront his accusers, and may be questioned by his Judge.

"In no State may an alleged lunatic be committed to an insane asylum without a judicial proceeding of some sort.

"While serving on State commissions, and unwittingly by my writings, I had made bitter enemies, and on experiencing what seemed undoubted symptoms of poison I went to the Chief of Police of Washington on Oct. 27, 1903, to have him investigate the matter. Without making such investigation, his subordinate, Sanitary Officer Frank, on pretense that I was insane, seized my person, robbed me of my money and valuables, threw me into a police cell, where I remained nearly twenty-four hours, and then, after the merest farce of an examination, a few questions being thrown at me from outside the barred door of my cell in a coarse, brutal, insulting manner, by two police surgeons, paid servants of the department, I was committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the statement that I was insane given to the press, to be sent throughout the country, injuring my reputation, blasting my literary career, and bringing poignant anguish to my friends. In that hospital I remained eight days, suffering the horrors that a sane man must feel in being herded with madmen, and then was released, a physical wreck as the result of the nervous strain undergone. While in the hospital the police broke into my lodgings, seized my private papers, my manuscripts and personal effects, and carried them to the police station.

"I am not the only citizen of repute that has been kidnapped by these men.

"The Commissioners of the District, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, appealed to, sustain their Chief of Police in these lawless acts. The facts are now laid before your Excellency for you to take such action as you may deem proper."

FEWER PUPILS ON PART TIME.

Net Decrease 6,698—Incomplete Figures Give Total of 564,447.

Statistics tabulated last evening at the headquarters of the Department of Education in regard to this school year registration and part-time pupils made it clear that, although the registration has increased from that of a year ago at about the usual ratio, there is a satisfactory decrease in the number of part-time pupils, which will be still further decreased by recasting and distribution of classes and the sending of children to schools that are not full.

The figures show so far, with nine schools missing, a registration of 564,447 and 80,859 part-time pupils, a net part time decrease of 6,698. Estimating the registration at the nine schools not heard from at 13,000, the total registration this year would be about 578,000. The part-time pupils are estimated to be 82,600.

The official figures are:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Boroughs.	Register.	Increase Over 1903.	Part-Time Pupils.
Manhattan	296,119	14,586	29,000
*Brooklyn	186,553	15,370	30,034
*Bronx	43,800	2,090	2,137
Queens	32,824	2,896	5,948
*Richmond	11,616	948	1,280
Total	541,712	36,253	80,859
*High schools	22,735	1,916	None
Total	564,447	38,169	80,859

*Incomplete.

The total increase of 888 in the number of part-time pupils is divided between Richmond and Queens, and is confined to elementary schools. There is a decrease of 7,153 in the elementary schools in the other three boroughs. The net decrease of the number of part-time pupils is 6,698. The part-time increase in Richmond is due to the fact that 901 pupils are put on part time because of the non-completion of School 17, in that borough. This condition will probably be relieved in a very short time.

ADMIRAL WALKER ON PANAMA.

Says Things Are Ready for Beginning Actual Work on Canal.

That the United States will maintain two ports of entry in the Panama Canal zone, one at each end of the canal, was announced yesterday by Rear Admiral Walker, the head of the Panama Canal Commission, when he arrived from Colon on the steamship Finance.

They will be Ancon on the Panama side of the Isthmus, and Cristobal on the Colon side, and a custom house will be established and duties collected at each.

Admiral Walker said that everything was ready now for beginning the real work, and that the health conditions on the Isthmus were excellent, although this was the unfavorable season of the year. Effective sanitary measures have been taken, under which mosquitos are being rapidly exterminated and malarial infection correspondingly reduced. At the Government quarters at Ancon, near Panama, and at other points on the Isthmus mosquitos have almost entirely disappeared. The Admiral said that there was no yellow fever on the Isthmus.

In the Republic of Panama, he said, everything is quiet, and the people contented.

DELANY ASKS FOR INCREASE.

Corporation Counsel Wants $85,040 More This Year Than Last.

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany submitted his estimate for the expenses of his department for the year 1905 to the Board of Estimate yesterday. In line with other heads of departments, he, too, asks for an increase.

Mr. Delany wants $570,600 to run his department for the coming year. He asks for $25,000 more for this year's supplies, contingencies, and deficiencies than the $100,000 allowed for 1904. He asks for increase of salaries to the amount of $45,350, the total recommended for salaries being $405,600. Last year's appropriation was $485,500.

Money for Seamen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me draw the attention of the readers of your paper to the fact that all the moneys collected at the concerts on the homecoming voyage on board the transatlantic liners are turned over to the American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall Street, where the money is evenly divided among the following four seamen's charities:

The Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island, N. Y.

The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, Staten Island, N. Y.

New York Port Society, Catharine Street, New York.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, 76 Wall Street.

The moneys are not used for missionary purposes—only for the specific purpose of relief of the widows and orphans of seamen, destitute and shipwrecked seamen.

GEORGE M'PHERSON HUNTER, Secretary American Seamen's Friend Society.

New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

MRS. FISKE REVIVES "BECKY SHARP"

A Brilliantly Artistic Performance by New Manhattan Company.

GEORGE ARLISS AS STEYNE

Intelligent Naturalism and Exquisite Ensemble Acting—John Mason as Rawdon Crawley.

The Marquis of Steyne.....George Arliss
Sir Pitt Crawley, Bart.....Robert V. Ferguson
Pitt Crawley.....William B. Mack
Rawdon Crawley.....John Mason
William Dobbin.....Henry J. Hadfield
George Osborne.....Stanley Reginold
Joseph Sedley of Bogleywollah, India.....
Frank J. McIntyre
Major Loder.....Roydon Erlynne
Lord Bareacres.....W. L. Branscombe
Lord Tarquin.....Harry S. Hadfield
Lord Southdown.....Robert V. Ferguson
The Duke of Brunswick.....Charles Terry
Prince Peterwaradin.....Ludwig Lederer
Tommy Raikes.....Edwin Brewster
General Tufto.....Nell Grey
Ranelagh.....James Morley
Blenkinsop.....James Ediam
Fritz.....Ludwig Lederer
Max.....Harry S. Hadfield
Bowles.....W. L. Branscombe
Raggles.....E. Seber
Landlord of the "Elephant," at Pumpernickel.....Otto Meyer
Becky Sharp.....Mrs. Fiske
Amelia Sedley.....Laura McGilvray
Miss Crawley.....Kate Fletcher
The Marchioness of Steyne.....Anne Gregory
Lady Bareacres.....Cecilia Radclyffe
Lady Blanche Thistlewood, her daughter.....Emily Stevens
Lady Jane Crawley.....Lucy Spencer
The Duchess of Richmond.....Mary Page
The Duchess of Buccleugh.....Gertrude Graham
Briggs, Miss Crawley's companion.Mary Maddern
Fifine.....Frances Welstead

The feature of the revival of Langdon Mitchell's dramatization of "Vanity Fair" last night at the Manhattan was George Arliss's performance of the part of the Marquis of Steyne, in which he succeeded Tyrone Power, who created the rôle. The occasion called in requisition much the same abilities which Mr. Arliss displayed in his recent performances of Zukkari, the War Minister, in "The Darling of the Gods."

There was the same polished, self-control, the same recklessness, the same subcurrent of lechery, flaming forth in the crisis of a moment, that made his recent triumph so memorable; but the art of the actor was evinced in his differentiation of the two characters, which was at once subtle and signal. That was a part of their romantic horror, as detached and curling as a fantasy of crime from the pages of Poe. This was the embodiment of a concrete, realistic character, such a one as might be met in this present year of grace—or otherwise.

From the moment Mr. Arliss appeared, high on the landing of the scene at the Duchess of Richmond's ball before Waterloo, his very simplicity and quietude dominated the audience. Every movement as he moved among the revelers by night was the acme of subdued realism—and theatric effect. The refinement of generations of nobility was suggested in every simple attitude, with its polite cynicism and cold, decorous selfishness.

In the scene of the supper with Becky the feeling of suppressed desire heightened and kindled beneath that cold and world-weary mask, until it flamed forth for a moment as he grasped his victim by the wrist—only to be frustrated by the return of "Mrs. Crawley's husband," and turned to bodily violence and defeat.

Up to this there had been times when Arliss's sense of character and atmosphere made the work of a generally excellent company seem cruelly out of the picture, but in the passage that followed with Mr. Mason and Mrs. Fiske the performance ran to the greatest height of ensemble acting. No gesture was extreme, there was not a suggestion of the hysterics of the theatre. Mr. Mason was tense and agonized, even when he hurled the libidinous nobleman headlong to the floor.

Mrs. Fiske was brave and contained even as she contemplated with horror the hour of her ruin. And Mr. Arliss, groveling on the floor at the feet of the outraged guardsman, and fading, frustrated and routed, out of the door, was consummately high bred and master of himself. It was a moment of perfected theatric art not to be surpassed in the great artistic theatres of the Continent.

As for Mr. Mason, his performance as a whole was not on this high level. It was, in fact, far below the work of Maurice Barrymore—one of that actor's ablest achievements. Mr. Mason lacked the robust vitality and the expansive good humor of the guardsman, and some measure of the affection of the husband and the father. The passage in which he read his son's letter from school (a part of the letter had been cut, had it not?) was particularly deficient in emotional color. The part was able and consistently toned, but the predominant note was of quietude and softness, scarcely its dominant trait.

Mrs. Fiske's Becky has long been familiar. Its fidelity to the original in the novel has been questioned, and it may be granted that it lacks the element of Thackerayan charm, both physical and temperamental. But do not such criticisms ignore the essential limitations of the art of the theatre? How can it hope to transfer the atmosphere of Thackeray's genial discursiveness to the stage?

Within the inevitable limits it is a creation of the highest histrionic art, as is evident in the fact that in spite of its quietistic restraint it still holds the stage, and seems destined to do so for years to come. It was finished as ever in its hard, yet airy, deviltry, its glib resourcefulness. The young, maidenly "Yes, Mamma" song at the spinnet was sung with the same dramatic ebullition of diabolic triumph.

The monotone by the fire, in which Becky moralizes on the vanity of human wishes, sounded again the note of tragic futility. The supper scene with Steyne had all the old glittering recklessness of abandonment to fate. At times the familiar trick of monotonous volubility tantalized with its inaudibility and its slurring of legitimate points. But this is a defect one willingly forgets in the greater moments.

Mrs. Fiske's new "Manhattan Company" worthily carries on the high traditions of the theatre. In the coming season we are promised a revival of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," the unexpected success of which was cut short last year by out-of-town engagements, and, besides, a list of new plays by American authors.

TREE STAGES "THE TEMPEST."

Reopens His Majesty's Theatre, London, with a Splendid Production.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A notably smart audience, which included Prince Francis of Teck, Lord and Lady Warwick, Sir Charles Wyndham, and many professional people, assembled at the reopening of His Majesty's Theatre to-night with Beerbohm Tree's splendid pictorial production of Shakespeare's "The Tempest."

The presentation has never been surpassed for mechanical and scenic ingenuity, beauty of costumes, and background scenes. Particularly notable were the opening realistic shipwreck scene, Prospero's cave, and the dances of the Naiads, in which beautiful children participated.

Mr. Tree gave an admirable impression of Caliban, but his daughter Viola was less successful as Ariel.

No Receiver for Wild West Show.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—Judge Lanning, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, dismissed the suit of Frederick E. Maeder for the appointment of a receiver for the Buffalo Bill Wild West Company. Judge Lanning also decided that Maeder was not entitled to any interest in the assets of the company, and he refused to set aside the transfer of certain stock of the company to James A. Bailey.

Decorative Art Museum Open.

The Cooper Union Free Museum for the Arts of Decoration reopened yesterday. It is open to the public every day except Sunday and Monday, and on all holidays which do not fall on Monday.

McADOO DEFENDS DEPARTMENT

Commissioner Declares the Police Are Not Demoralized.

Commissioner McAdoo announced before leaving Police Headquarters last evening that he would make public to-day the names of probably more than seventy Detective Sergeants whom he intends to put in uniform. In regard to criticism of the department, he said:

"I can truthfully say as if I were in a court of justice that there is not, as represented, any demoralization in the New York police force. I have examined the town first hand, and I know the police conditions that exist. They are satisfactory and wholesome, for I have examined the town microscopically. I want to say that the Police Department is under my control absolutely, and there is no evidence of the opposite.

"I am not at all worried by the attacks of the press on this department. I do say that if anything would tend to demoralize the force it would be such criticisms as have appeared of late in the public press."

The Commissioner was asked if he had anything to say of the criticisms of former Superintendent Byrnes.

"I have not now nor will I ever have anything to say in reply to 'Tom' Byrnes or 'Thomas' Byrnes," was the reply.

The Detective Sergeants to be detailed to various precincts will not be responsible to Headquarters, but will have regular tours of duty, like ordinary Sergeants and Roundsmen. The Commissioner has been somewhat handicapped in taking this action by the fact that the legal status of a Detective Sergeant has never been exactly defined. His action has started talk of the possibility that some of the Detective Sergeants whom he may detail to uniform duty may make a test case.

ELEVATED TO CARRY FREIGHT.

U. S. Express Company Arranges for Battery-Harlem Service.

The United States Express Company has completed arrangements with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for carrying express matter on elevated railroad trains from the Battery to Harlem, and this morning the system will be put in operation. Heretofore whatever matter was addressed for Harlem has been sent on wagons, and throughout Upper Manhattan and the Bronx has been handled by the Borough Express Company. Beginning to-day, all matter received at the down-town offices for points above Fifty-ninth Street will be handled on the elevated.

For this purpose the railroad company has provided a number of special cars which will not be attached to passenger cars, but will be drawn by motor cars. To prevent interruption of the passenger traffic, express matter will not be handled at passenger stations, but at storage yards and on sidings.

Express matter will be placed on elevated trains at the side track adjoining an elevator at the foot of Trinity Place, near the junction of Morris and Greenwich Streets. From that point a train can be sent to South Ferry and switched over onto the tracks of the Second or Third Avenue divisions, or can proceed up town on the Sixth or Ninth Avenue divisions. All matter collected at the up-town stations will be taken from the elevated trains at this point.

BOLOGNA FAMINE HITS JAIL.

Kings CountyPrisoners Overwhelm Warden with Protests.

Without a slice of bologna sausage in the pantry and every one of his several hundred guests, Oliver Twist like, crying for more, Warden Patrick Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary is in a terrible stew. The packing firm having the contract to supply the county sanitarium at Crow Hill with bologna has failed to deliver any of the delicacy for two weeks, and the anxious Warden has doubled the guards for fear of a general outbreak among his guests.

"Give us bologna sausage or give us liberty!" comes the cry from every cell, and the Warden, hearing it, trembles while he telephones frantically to Correction Commissioner Lantry for relief.

"If you can't send over seven or eight hundred yards of bologna sausage at once you'd better call out the militia," he warns.

The Commissioner is urging the packing firm to work its plants night and day if necessary to satisfy the craving for bologna sausage out at Crow Hill. The packers' strike is supposed to be responsible for the harrowing situation in Warden Hayes's snug retreat.

RARE LACES AS SOILED LINEN.

San Francisco Couple's Trunks Are Held Up by Customs Men.

Various trunks and packages belonging to Mr. and Mrs. J. Baer of San Francisco, who arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Tuesday with fourteen pieces of baggage, were taken to the Appraiser's Stores yesterday for examination. In the bottom of one of the trunks, concealed in two bundles which apparently contained soiled linen, was found a lot of lace, said to be worth $2,000, and several valuable furs.

Mr. and Mrs. Baer declared several thousand dollars worth of dutiable goods in the regular way, but it is understood that some of the excess will be seized.

There were also received at the Appraiser's Stores twenty-one pieces of silk, valued at $1,500, which were found in the hold of La Touraine. The Customs authorities believe that the goods were either stolen from the cargo by members of the crew or were stolen in Europe.

No Further Seizure on La Touraine.

Special Treasury Agents Hooley and O'Neill made another search of the French Line steamship La Touraine yesterday in the hope of finding more goods intended to be smuggled ashore, but they discovered nothing. The silk and cigars which were seized on Tuesday were taken to the Appraiser's Stores. The Government has dropped the case of the two boxes containing valuable gowns that were found on the pier.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

William Waldorf Astor attended the matinée performance of "The Spellbinder" at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon. He sat alone in a stage box. It is said that this is Mr. Astor's only visit to the theatre since he came to this country.

"Home Folks," a pastoral drama by C. T. Dazey, will be produced on Christmas Day at the New York Theatre by Joseph Brooks. Richard Marston has been commissioned to prepare scenic models. The play will be in four acts.

The New York National League baseball team will see "Girls Will Be Girls" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night.

Charles Bigelow reported for rehearsal with the Weber-Ziegfeld company yesterday. He had a face swathed in bandages. Bigelow tried to run a motor boat yesterday, and a crank handle turned the wrong way and hit him on the nose.

A delegation of army officers from Governors Island will see "Taps" when it is presented at the Lyric Theatre Saturday night. Most of them are on Adjt. Gen. Corbin's staff.

Selene Johnson was engaged by Arnold Daly yesterday for the leading part in the new Shaw play, "How He Lied to Her Husband." The first performance of the play will be Sept. 26 at the Berkeley Lyceum.

The complete cast of Otis Skinner's forthcoming production of "The Harvester" is announced. Lizzie Hudson Collier has the leading rôle. She has been in a Cincinnati stock company for three years. Others are J. M. Colville, George Clarke, Marion Abbott, Walter Lewis, Ben T. Ringold, and Russell Crawford.

To-night in Lebanon, Penn., Thomas Jefferson, a son of Joseph Jefferson, will begin a thirty weeks' tour in "Rip Van Winkle."

PEARY PLANS NEW DASH FOR POLE NEXT SUMMER

Keel for Vessel Laid and Details Worked Out.

AN ALL-AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

Explorer Makes His Announcement at Geographic Congress Dinner—His Route Presents New Features.

Commander Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, announced at the dinner of the International Geographic Congress last night at the Hotel Endicott that he would start next Summer on another attempt for the North Pole. The contract for the new ship has been signed, and the keel is now being laid. It will be an American-built vessel, manned by an American crew, and piloted by an American skipper.

Commander Peary, after recalling that seven years ago in this city upon the occasion of the presentation to him of the medal of the American Geographical Society he had outlined arctic exploration that had occupied him almost constantly since, made public his new plans. All the money for his new enterprise had not been contributed, he said, but he expected to get it by July next. He continued:

"Though I cannot expect you to feel the same interest in the matter as myself, I cannot refrain from a word or two in regard to the ship. She will, I believe, be the ablest ship that ever pointed her nose inside the arctic or antarctic circle.

"She will possess such shape as will enable her to rise to the pressure of the ice floes and escape destruction. She will possess such strength of construction as will permit her to stand this pressure without injury.

"She will possess such features of bow as will enable her to smash ice in her path, and will contain such engine power as will enable her to force her way through the ice. In maximum dimensions, viz., length over all, breadth of beam, and draught, this ship will be of the size of the British antarctic ship Discovery; in displacement she will be somewhat less; in power she will compare with our largest oceangoing tugs. She will have engines capable of developing 1,000 indicated horse power continuously, and 1,500 horse power for a limited period.

"My route north presents features very different from the route of a ship to the antarctic regions. The voyage is short, and the crux of the whole project is the successful negotiation of the comparatively short distance of ice-incumbered channels extending northward from Cape Sabine to the Polar Basin.

"What I require, then, is not a sailing ship with weak auxiliary engines, a ship capable of remaining out for a number of years and covering long distances at slow speed, with moderate consumption of coal. My requirements are a powerful steamer, capable of forcing her way through this comparatively short distance and demanding only a minimum amount of sail power to enable her to creep home in case all her coal is burned—that is what I propose to build."

"My plan of campaign, in a very few words, is to force this ship to Grand Land, taking on board at Whale Sound the pick and flower of the Eskimos, with whom I have worked and lived so long; to go into Winter quarters on that shore, and to start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central polar pack, utilizing these Eskimos, the people whose heritage is life and work in that very region, entirely for the rank and file of my party."

Commander Peary occupied the middle seat at the guest table. At his right sat Mrs. Peary, Prof. Cordier, Mme. de Claparede, Prof. Oberhummer, Mme. Marcuse, Prof. de Cinquefrondi, Dr. Garland, and Prof. Libbey. At his left were Mme. Cordier, Graf. von Pfiel, Mme. Pena, Prof. Erodi, Mrs. Workman, Mr. Dean, Mrs. Libbey, Dr. Marcuse, and the Countess von Pfeil.

At the first session of the Congress, Tuesday morning, Commander Peary announced that he would have something important to say at this dinner and every one anxiously awaited the signal for the speeches to begin.

Prof. Henri Cordier, in a laudatory address, presented to Commander Peary a gold medal awarded in recognition of his arctic explorations by the French Geographic Society. After Commander Peary had concluded, the other speakers were Prof. Eugene Oberhummer of Austria, Dr. Edgar Marcuse of Berlin, Charles Ray Dean, representing the State Department, and Major Gibbons, the English explorer of Africa.

TO MEET NEXT IN GENEVA.

Geographical Congress Delegates to Go to West Point To-day.

After a lively discussion yesterday as to the merits of Geneva and Budapest for the next meeting place, the International Geographical Congress, which is holding its eighth meeting at the American Geographical Society's rooms, 15 West Eighty-first Street, selected Geneva. Under the rules the next meeting must take place in not less than three years nor more than five years from the date of the last.

On account of the proposed trial next Summer of Commander Peary, a resolution was passed urging further exploration of the Arctics while approving the work in the Antarctics.

One of the important papers read during the sessions following the business meeting was that by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, who, after studying the events at Martinique, differs as to the date of the destruction of Pompeii and the manner of its end through the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. Prof. Heilprin says, in part:

"The eruptions of Pelée throw new light upon the first recorded eruption of Vesuvius, and render intelligible those passages in the Pliny narration which have heretofore been obscure and thought to be opposed by the facts of geology. The 'horrible black cloud,' scintillating with serpent-flashes of lightning, which is described as rolling down the mountain slope and blotting out the landscape, is seemingly the absolute counterpart of the great descending black cloud, similarly charged with electricity—which was the distinctive feature of the Pelée eruption of May 8, 1902.

"It was manifestly with the issuance of this cloud that Pompeii was destroyed, which was, therefore, on Aug. 25, (not 24, as generally stated by historians,) A. D. 79, as Pliny's narration makes clear that this climax of activity was reached on the second day of the eruption of Vesuvius."

Dr. Frederick A. Cook's paper on the comparative view of the Arctic and the Antarctic attracted a great deal of attention. He said in part:

"In forming a comparative view of the two polar areas there are encountered few points of similarity. In the Arctic the climate is usually stimulating. The storms, though at times severe, are spasmodic, and separated by intervening periods of agreeable weather, while the color effects are generally cheerful. The sea is quiet, and the land has a coastal fringe of snow and ice, where life thrives vigorously. To this the Antarctic offers a shattering contrast. Depression, despair, and melancholy are here pressed into every realm of nature. Almost ceaseless winds drive the air and water with maddening agitation. Continuous low temperatures depress ambition, and the usual play of colors is a veil of gloom. The ice-cap fits the land surface so snugly that there is almost no uncovered ground where life can subsist."

The members of the congress will to-day go to West Point, after which they will start on their trip to the St. Louis Fair. After a visit to Mexico they will return in time to be received in Washington by President Roosevelt on Oct. 11.

Stock Exchange Seats Higher.

A Stock Exchange seat was reported sold yesterday at $75,000. This is an increase of $3,000 from the last sale. Stock Exchange seats, which sold high at $82,000 in boom times, declined last year to three sixties. They have been increasing in price with the rise of the stock market.

MRS. DUNCOMBE MARRIES.

Husband Former Circus Man—Later Her Property Manager.

Mrs. Naomi Covay Duncombe of Mount Vernon, who is said to be worth $2,000,000, and Patrick J. Ring, who is manager of her estate, and was formerly a professional wrestler and "strong man," were married in Long Island City by the Rev. W. E. Schoonhoven, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church there, on Saturday. The news of the marriage first became known in Mount Vernon on Tuesday, and has aroused a good deal of interest there because only last June Mrs. Duncombe publicly horsewhipped Ring, whom she caught walking with a young woman Sunday school teacher.

Mrs. Duncombe, now Mrs. Ring, told the minister that she was forty-five years old. Ten years ago Ring went to Mount Vernon with a one-ring circus. Ring did not leave with the circus, and has since made Mount Vernon his home. He went into the real estate business, and six months later became Mrs. Duncombe's sole manager and adviser.

About this time Miss Naomi Voyce, Mrs. Duncombe's granddaughter, came home from a Canadian convent, and soon married Charles A. Hollister, a young civil engineer. A year later Hollister, when he arrived home from business, found his wife gone, and, thinking she had been induced by her grandmother to leave him, he organized a party to rescue her.

When the Hollister party reached the Duncombe home, Mrs. Duncombe and her retainers met them and opened fire on them. The next day Hollister learned that his wife was in South Dakota, seeking a divorce. This proceeding formed the basis of Supreme Court Justice Dickey's opinion that Dakota divorces have no value in New York.

MYSTERIOUS WOMAN SAILS.

No Explanation as to Why Marcelle Lenoir Is Sent Back to France.

Marcelle Lenoir, the young Frenchwoman who was arrested in Chicago two weeks ago by Secret Service men, and who had been kept at Ellis Island since, was deported yesterday on the steamship Majestic, which sailed for Liverpool. She was put in charge of Purser Appleyard, who was purser on the steamship on which the woman arrived in this country a year ago.

All attempts to get at the facts in the arrest of the woman have proved futile. The immigration authorities say that they do not know what charge is against her, and that they are acting under instructions from Washington. It has been reported that she was associated with the Anarchists, while another rumor made her the kidnapped daughter of a prominent Frenchman. From the time of her arrival in this country Secret Service men have been continually on the hunt for her.

Miss Lenoir was assigned to one of the best staterooms on the Majestic when she sailed yesterday, with a special stewardess to attend her. At Ellis Island she occupied a separate room, received her meals from outside, and was shown every attention possible.

CRIMEAN VETERAN DEAD.

Mount Vernon Man Was in Party Supporting Light Brigade's Charge.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 14.—John Conner, a veteran of the Crimean war, died at his home, 109 West Sidney Avenue, from apoplexy, last night.

Conner was born in England in 1828. At the age of fifteen he entered the British Army, enlisting in the Royal Artillery. He was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and was one of the supporting party at the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. In the early 70s he came to this country.

Conner had many relics of the war between Russia and the allies. Among these are the saddle and sabre used by a soldier of the Light Brigade, a piece of the shell that killed the commander, who is said to have given the order for the famous charge, and many bullets picked up on the battle field. He leaves a widow, six children, fifteen grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This is the week, or rather time, of flitting. Each day sees new faces, as the cottagers from Newport and other places come in for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been in town.

Among the arrivals yesterday was that of Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister to Belgium, who is here on leave of absence.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Cryder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, to William Woodward, will take place Oct. 20 at Grace Chuch.

Mrs. William Kingsland has closed her cottage at Newport, and has gone to Irvington-on-Hudson for the Autumn.

Mr. Bradish Johnson will accompany Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman on their trip around the world.

There will be an entertainment at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to-morrow evening and the annual dinner will take place Saturday evening. This will close the season.

Miss Serena Rhinelander will leave Newport this week, closing her cottage for the season. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will pass the Autumn at Lakewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor at Newport, have returned to New York.

The annual Horse Show will take place at Lenox to-morrow. Among those who have house parties for the event are Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dixie, Mr. and Mrs. Frothingham, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane.

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman has returned to town and opened her house in East Seventy-fifth Street.

The dances given by the Bachelors' Cotillion Club of Baltimore are of interest to New Yorkers as well as Baltimorians, as many of the younger set here are asked to them, and a large majority of those invited attend. The dates for these dances are as follows: Mondays, Dec. 19, 1904, Jan. 2 and 16, 1905, Jan. 30, Feb. 13, and March 6. For years the cotillions have been given in Lehmann's Hall, but it has been decided to hold those of the coming Winter at the Hotel Belvedere. The first of the series of a season is termed the Débutantes' Own," for at this dance they make their first bow at a public ball. Columbus O'D. Lee and Robert O. Lehr are among others on the Board of Governors.

The Junior Cotillion Club is formed of younger men not yet eligible to the Bachelors' Club, and this organization will continue to have its dances at Lehmann's. Redmond C. Stewart, H. Carroll Brown, and W. Graham Bowdoin, Jr., are among the Governors. The dates are as follows: Tuesday, Dec. 13, Monday, Dec. 26, and Tuesdays, Jan. 10 and 24, and Feb. 7 and 21.

Henry T. Sloane and his daughters are expected to arrive at Tuxedo on Sept. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Luqueer Lane and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rembert Hall, who returned some time since from abroad, are now at Lenox.

Prof. Bashford Dean and Mrs. Dean are expected to arrive in town next week, but will probably not open their house until later in the season. Prof. Dean attended the International Congress of Zoologists at Berne and also the meeting at Cambridge of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Many of the Faculty of Columbia are returning home somewhat earlier than usual to prepare for the opening of the university.

BIG "IF" ATTACHED TO TUCK'S CHARITY GIFTS

When All His Descendants Die Bequests May Be Paid.

WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

Late New York Life Vice President Leaves Estate in Trust for Children and Widow.

When Dr. Henry Tuck died on Sept. 2 last his friends thought at least a million dollars of his fortune would go to charitable institutions in Massachusetts, where he was born. When his will was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday it was learned that while bequests had been made to many of these institutions there was a proviso that renders their chances of ever receiving them very slim. The proviso is that if his widow survives his children and all of their descendants then the institutions will come in for the portions of the estate allotted to them.

For more than twenty years Dr. Tuck was First Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and after his death at his Summer home at Seabright his body was cremated, in accordance with his wishes.

The will, which is dated May 28, 1903, names the New York Security and Trust Company as one of the trustees and executors, the other being the widow, Mrs. Elenore B. Tuck, whom Dr. Tuck married a year ago. His first wife died about four years ago.

The use of the house where Dr. Tuck resided, at 39 East Fifty-third Street, is given to the widow during her lifetime. The residue of the estate is left to the trustees with the provision that two-fifths of the income is to be paid to the widow and one-fifth to each of Dr. Tuck's children. In case Shirley Tuck's wife survives him she is to receive the fifth share of the income, providing she does not marry again, and in case his daughter Rosamond dies before her husband, the husband, James H. Skillin, is to receive the fifth of the income which is left to Mrs. Skillin, providing, however, he does not marry again. Then follows the clause relating to charitable institutions:

"In case my wife, Elenore, survives all of my said children and all of their descendants, at her death I give and bequeath one-fourth of my entire estate to the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston, one-fourth to the President of the Fellows of Harvard College of Cambridge, Mass., one-twelfth to the Boston Lying-In Hospital of Boston, Mass., one-twelfth to the Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society of Boston, one-twelfth to the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men of the City of New York, one-twelfth to the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, one-twelfth to the New York Charities Organization Society, and one-twelfth to the American Unitarian Association of Boston."

WILLETS'S CHARITY BEQUESTS.

Leaves $11,000 to Institutions and Rest of Fortune to Relatives.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 14.—An application was made at the Nassau County Surrogate's Court to-day for temporary letters of administration on the estate of James R. Willets of Manhasset, L. I., who was Treasurer of the Children's Home at this village, to the Union Trust Company of Manhattan.

Mr. Willets leaves to his wife the residence and $10,000 cash; to Cornelia M. Peabody $5,000 and the old family silverware; to Mallie Peabody, his cousin, $10,000; to the Temporary Home for Children, $5,000 for the endowment of a free bed; to the Friends' Academy, Locust Valley, L. I., $5,000; to Westbury Literary and Historical Society, $500 for the care of Robert Titus plot; to the Jericho Preparative Meeting of Religious Society of Friends, $500 for the improvement of Friends' graveyard at Jericho, L. I.; to James R. Willets, cousin, $5,000. All the rest of the property is left to the executors, the Union Trust Company, and Annie T. Willets, his wife in trust, the income to be paid over to the wife while living, and on her death it is to be divided among various relatives.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BURGESS—GOFFE.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 14.—Narragansett society was well represented at the wedding to-day of Miss Elizabeth Wheelwright Goffe, daughter of Mrs. Charles Campbell Goffe of New York, to Edward Guyer Burgess of Montclair, N. J. The event took place in St. Peter's-by-the-Sea at noon. The Rev. W. H. B. Allen, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Carter of St. Luke's, Montclair, N. J., performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a princess gown of white chiffon trimmed with duchesse and point lace, and carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Natalie Goffe, was maid of honor. Her gown was of white mulle, and she wore a white picture hat. The bridal attendants included also Miss Elizabeth Child, Mrs. J. Morris Butler, Miss Winifred Kay, and Miss Jane Standish. Herbert R. Burgess of Brookline, Mass., a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. A. Stewart Walker, Owen Winston, Rutherford Shepherd, John W. Prentiss, Paul Kennett, S. McLean Loweree, and Henry K. Brent. The ushers were classmates of the bridegroom at Harvard.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1898, and a son of E. G. Burgess, ex-President of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess will live at Stamford, Conn.

GURNEE—BURGESS.

The wedding of Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, and Miss Rita Burgess, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Burgess, was celebrated yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Stires of St. Thomas's at the residence of the bride's parents, 507 Fifth Avenue.

The bride, gowned in white chiffon and Irish lace, carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids, and was given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Helen Burgess, was her maid of honor, and was frocked in pale-blue silk and white lace; she wore a large blue plumed picture hat, and carried yellow roses. Ashbel Barney was his cousin's best man, and the ushers were his brother-in-law, Harry Thorndyke of Boston; Phoenix Ingraham, Schuyler Schieffelin, and James Bartholomew.

The decorations were white roses and clematis, with pink roses here and there. The guests included relatives and several intimate friends. Besides the Gurnees and Barneys there were Mrs. John Mott, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. Joseph Ulman, Miss Edith Weekes, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Harry Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. Walston Brown, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Taft, Miss Dorothy Higginson, A. V. C. Post, the Messrs. Weekes, and a few others.

DONALD—DITMARS.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The marriage of Miss Mary Martin Ditmars, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Porter, and George Donald of Yakima, State of Washington, was solemnized this afternoon at the Porter residence, on South Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of Bethesda Episcopal Church, officiated. J. Remsen Ditmars of Philadelphia was best man and Miss Mary Heustis maid of honor. The ushers included Clarence H. Knapp and William M. Gage of Saratoga Springs, William J. Delameter and Perkins F. Cody of Hudson, and Kenneth Martin of New York City.

BISHOP BURGESS ROBBED.

Burglars Enter House at Garden City Without Arousing Inmates.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 14.—The See House, opposite the Cathedral of the Incarnation, occupied by Bishop Frederick Burgess, was entered by burglars early this morning, and so quietly did they work that none of the inmates was awakened.

They entered by forcing open one of the parlor windows, and carried away a quantity of solid silverware, clothing, $30 in cash, the Bishop's overcoat, a gold-mounted umbrella, and four silver cups belonging to the Bishop's children. The robbery was not discovered until the servants came down stairs this morning and found everything in disorder in the rooms. Tracks made by a rubber-tired vehicle were found in the street in front of the house, and the robbers are supposed to have used the conveyance.

The residence of George L. Hubbell, overseer of the Garden City Company, was also entered by the same thieves, and a considerable amount of property stolen.

ANOTHER SUIT BY MRS. WOOD.

Shipbuilding Victim After Two Trust Companies and Col. McCook.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 14.—A summons and complaint and a note of issue have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nassau County here in a suit brought by Mrs. Ida E. Wood, widow of Benjamin Wood, to recover $225,000 damages from the Commonwealth Trust Company, formerly the Trust Company of the Republic; its Directors, among whom are Stuyvesant Fish, George C. Boldt, Perry Belmont, and George Gould; the Mercantile Trust Company, and Col. John J. McCook. Mrs. Wood asserts that she was induced to purchase 200 of the first mortgage bonds of the United States Shipbuilding Company through false statements in the prospectus. There will be the argument here on Sept. 20 upon the demurrers interposed by some of the defendants.

ISMAY BLAMES CUNARD LINE.

Holds English Company Responsible for Rate War.

J. Bruce Ismay, head of the International Mercantile Marine, arrived in this country yesterday on his regular Fall visit to confer with the American managers of the steamship lines in the combine, and to look over the business of the company on this side of the water.

Mr. Ismay's arrival revived the rumors that the White Star Line was about to cut further the passenger rates, that freight rates were to be greatly increased, that he would settle the ocean rate war, and that the American Line was about to change to the British flag. He refused to discuss any of these matters, but another officer who stands high up in the line said that the trip of the head of the company would not affect any of them.

Several of the officers of the International Mercantile Marine were at the White Star Line pier to meet Mr. Ismay. He said that he would remain here for about three weeks. Concerning the rate war, he said:

"The fight is between the Cunard Line and the Continental lines and does not concern us. We cut our rates just to keep apace with the cut of the Cunard Line, and we will do nothing more until we see what the Cunard people will do. If they make further reductions I suppose that we will have to reduce our rates, but we shall not be instrumental in carrying the fight any further."

SUES FOR STEBBINS LAND.

Daughter's Action Forerunner of Attempt to Break Banker's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Suit was brought in the Supreme Court here to-day by Mrs. Dora S. Thompson, daughter of Charles M. Stebbins, a banker, who formerly resided at Hartsdale, and who died at Berlin, against William R. Stebbins, John H. Porter, and William Garwood, all of Denver, Col. The action is for ejectment and to recover a large amount of real estate in Westchester County, in which she claims a one-third undivided interest, and which she alleges is being withheld from her.

It is said that this action is but a forerunner of a contest over the estate valued at $1,000,000 which was left by Mr. Stebbins. It is said that the will of Mr. Stebbins has just been filed at Denver, and that his four children are cut off with a small bequest, while a deed of trust is authorized in the will by which the property Mrs. Thompson claims is to provide part of the funds for the establishment of a large orphan asylum for boys at Denver. A large amount of the estate is also inherited by friends in Denver and in Berlin and Rome.

"PLEASE FIND MY PAPA."

So Writes Little Ohio Girl to Jersey City Police Chief.

A little thirteen-year-old girl who calls herself Bernice Miller has sent a letter to Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City, which he received yesterday, asking him to find her stepfather for her. She wrote from Lima, Ohio, and said that her mother was dying and that nothing could be done for her until the missing man returned home. The little girl said in her letter that her mother had received word from some friends in Chicago that her stepfather, who is a railroad man, had gone to Jersey City as conductor on one of the trains.

"I know," she wrote, "that if he knew that mamma was sick he would come home to us, because he was so good to us before he left. If mamma dies I will be all alone, and I know you will please find my papa for me. Won't you?"

She says his name is M. Frederic. Chief Murphy started two of his men out on the search.

PENNED IN BLAZING MILL.

Several Have Narrow Escape at Fire In West Hoboken.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the big molding mill of Gardiner & Bansall, at Serrett and Spring Streets, West Hoboken, destroyed the plant, causing a loss of about $35,000.

Some of the workmen in the building had narrow escapes from death, so quickly did the fire spread. Emil Kruger of 171 Griffiths Street, Jersey City, jumped from the second story and broke his ankle. He was removed to Christ Hospital, Jersey City. Two others were severely burned.

The origin of the fire is not known. The flames were first seen in the northeast corner, and as there was a strong wind blowing the entire floor was a mass of flames in a short time.

TROUBLE OVER MEAT BILL.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against Broker-Restaurant Man.

Abraham Oberstein, attorney for Jacob Katz, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday against Isador Sachs, who has for years kept a restaurant at Eldridge and Canal Streets, and who, several years ago, branched out as a broker in the Consolidated Exchange.

Mr. Sachs said last night that the trouble was over a meat bill for $692, over which a dispute arose, that he would pay the bill, and that he was perfectly solvent.

McCreery & Co. Open Pittsburg Store.

A party of business men, headed by John C. Eames, Second Vice President and Manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, returned yesterday from Pittsburg, where they had been to attend the opening of McCreery & Co.'s new store. The party traveled in a special car, having left New York on Tuesday evening. This store, which is twelve stories high

GREATER NEW YORKS IN THE LEAD AGAIN

Local Team Beat Boston First Game and Tied in the Other.

MANY ERRORS FOR CHAMPIONS.

Chicago Defeated Cleveland Twice and Took Third Place—Brooklyn Won from Quakers.

By winning a well-earned victory over the Bostons yesterday, the Greater New Yorks advanced to first place in the American League again. Two games were to have been played by these teams, but the second contest resulted in a tie after five innings had been played. Chicago's two defeats of Cleveland placed Comiskey's team third, the position occupied by the Philadelphians. Only one of three games scheduled in the National League was decided, the Brooklyns winning from the tailenders in the ninth inning. Summary of the day's play follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
New York, 1; Boston, 1, (5 innings.)
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 11; St. Louis, 7.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentages.
New York.	..	7	8	12	11	13	13	14	78	.619
Boston	7	..	8	9	15	13	10	14	76	.594
Chicago	10	9	..	6	14	10	11	15	75	.573
Philadelphia	9	7	13	..	8	10	11	11	69	.566
Cleveland	7	10	8	10	..	10	9	15	69	.548
St. Louis	8	8	5	9	11	..	11	10	54	.425
Detroit	6	6	8	7	4	11	..	11	53	.414
Washington	3	2	4	2	4	9	7	..	31	.244
Games lost	48	50	56	53	57	73	75	96		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Boston. (Two games.)
Washington at Cleveland.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

National League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	15	19	17	95	.736
Chicago	7	..	8	9	15	13	10	14	76	.594
Pittsburg	9	11	..	10	8	12	14	11	75	.591
Cincinnati	7	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	73	.570
St. Louis	3	10	8	9	..	8	12	11	64	.500
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	..	13	12	47	.367
Boston	2	8	3	6	7	9	..	11	46	.354
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	8	5	..	38	.292
Games lost	34	52	52	55	65	81	84	92		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at New York.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, (two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Make Only Two Hits, but Win by Boston's Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Manager Clark Griffith and his Greater New York team lead for the American League championship, and Griffith says he will hold the lead until the end. In weather wholly unsuitable for baseball New York defeated Boston to-day by a score of 3 to 1 in the first game, and got a draw in the second game, the score being 1 to 1 when Umpire Sheridan called the game on account of darkness. The visitors did not outbat Boston, but they fielded better and won. Boston practically gave the first game to the New Yorkers when Parent made three errors, all three of which were costly. In the second game Parent again blundered on Conroy's grounder, after which Conroy stole third base, and then on a fly to Stahl scored the run that prevented a defeat. In the first inning of the second game Stahl drove out a home run, and against Gibson's pitching the New Yorks were powerless.

Rain fell before and during the game, and a heavy fog hung over the field, making it impossible for the fielders to see the ball, or in fact each other. New York showed fight at all stages. In the first game the visitors fielded in almost perfect style, Elberfeld playing a whirlwind game at short. Both of Williams's errors were due in a measure to a bad field. New York, however, lacked in batting qualities, only three hits being made in fourteen innings. Boston, on the other hand, hit Chesbro and Powell quite hard.

In the first game New York got two runs in the first inning on Dougherty's hit and errors by Criger and Collins. Keeler bunted safely in the third inning, and scored on Elberfeld's sacrifice and Parent's bad error of Anderson's hit. Dougherty made a mess of Collins's single in the ninth inning, and Collins got to third, scoring on a passed ball.

In the second game Stahl made a home run in the first inning, and in the third inning Conroy reached first on Parent's error, and McGuire sacrificed him to second. He stole third and scored on Powell's fly to Stahl. In the fifth inning Boston received a good chance to win, but Parent forced Selbach at second for the third out.

Griffith has sent Kleinow home and expects a new catcher to join him to-day. He did not care to give his name, as the deal is not closed. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	1	2	1	0	1	Selbach, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Keeler, rf	2	1	2	0	0	Parent, ss	0	0	4	0	3
Elberfeld, ss	0	0	2	7	0	Stahl, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Anderson, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	Collins, 3b	0	1	1	4	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	1	5	2	Freeman, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	15	0	0	Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	8	2	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	Perris, 2b	0	1	1	2	2
McGuire, c	0	0	6	1	0	Criger, c	0	0	3	2	1
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	0	4	Dineen, p	0	0	1	2	0
						†Tannehill	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	27	16	3	Total	1	6	26	12	7

†Batted for Criger in the ninth inning.
‡Elberfeld out for running out of base line.

New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Sacrifice hit—Elberfeld. Stolen base—Criger. Double play—Chesbro, Elberfeld, and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 5; by Chesbro, 2. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—8,515.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0	D'gh'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	1	1	1	1	Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	And'son, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Will'ms, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
L'Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	0	0	Conroy, 3b	1	0	1	0	0
Farrell, c	0	1	1	1	0	McGuire, c	0	0	8	0	0
Gibson, p	0	0	0	2	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	4	15	4	1	Total	1	1	15	7	0

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Farrell, Parent. Sacrifice hit—McGuire. Home run—Stahl. Stolen bases—Conroy, Anderson. First base on balls—Off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 5. Wild pitch—Powell. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and five minutes. Attendance—8,515.

CHICAGO WON TWO GAMES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The locals outplayed Cleveland and took both games of the doubleheader in easy fashion to-day. Long hitting and perfect fielding won the first. Good base running, aided by costly errors and wild pitching by Hess made the second very easy. Buelow was hit on the head by a pitched ball in the fourth inning of the second game and carried off the field. Scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Day, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, cf	1	0	3	0	0	Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Flick, rf	1	1	2	3	0
Davis, ss	1	3	4	5	0	Lajoie, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	6	0	0	Carr, 1b	0	0	2	8	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Bush, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Isbell, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	Turner, ss	0	1	1	3	1
Dundon, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Buelow, c	0	0	5	1	0
Owen, p	0	1	0	4	0	Donohue, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	3	7	27	13	0	Total	1	6	24	11	1

Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 6. Bases on balls—Off Owen, 2; off Donohue, 4. Struck out—By Owen, 5; by Donohue, 4. Two-base hits—Davis, Flick. (2.) Three-base hits—Sullivan, Isbell. Stolen base—Jones. Double play—Davis and Isbell. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance, 3,200.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Lush, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	6	1	0	Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Callahan, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	1	2	0	Stovall, 2b	0	2	3	2	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	5	3	0	Carr, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	2	0	1	2	3	Bay, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Isbell, 1b	2	1	10	0	0	Turner, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Buelow, c	0	0	1	2	0
Patterson, p	0	1	0	2	0	Ostdiek, c	0	0	2	0	0
						Hess, p	1	1	1	3	1
Total	6	8	27	12	3	Total	2	5	24	14	2

Chicago	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 7. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 2; off Hess, 3. Struck out—By Patterson, 5; by Hess, 4. Hit by pitcher—Buelow. Two-base hits—Isbell, Hess. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Bradley. Isbell. Stolen bases—Callahan, Isbell. Wild pitches—Hess, 2. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

DETROIT AND ST. LOUIS EVEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—St. Louis and Detroit each won a game to-day. Hard hitting characterized both games. McIntyre put the ball over the right field fence in each game, making two home runs. Attendance, 3,400. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Barrett, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	2	2	0	0	McIntyre, lf	3	2	3	0	0
Wallace, ss	2	3	2	6	0	Coug'lin, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Hynes, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Beville, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Jones, 1b	2	4	14	1	1	Crawf'd, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	Schmidt, c	0	0	6	0	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	Lowe, 2b	1	2	3	5	0
Sugden, c	0	1	3	0	0	O'Leary, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	2	0	Kitson, p	0	2	2	0	5
*Hemphill	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	7	14	27	16	1	Total	11	13	27	15	0

*Batted for Sudhoff in ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	—7
Detroit	4	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	—11

Two-base hits—McIntyre, Jones. Home runs—McIntyre, Kitson. Sacrifice hits—Barrett, Kitson. Double play—Padden and Jones. Stolen bases—Padden. Hit with ball—Coughlin, Beville, and Padden. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Kitson, 2. Struck out—By Suhoff, 2; by Kitson, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Detroit, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	2	5	0	0	Barrett, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	1	0	0	McIntyre, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Coug'lin, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Hynes, rf	1	0	2	0	0	Beville, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	Crawf'd, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	2	4	5	0	Drill, c	0	0	1	8	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	Lowe, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	2	1	0	0	O'Leary, ss	0	1	4	1	0
Pelty, p	1	1	0	3	1	Killian, p	0	0	1	3	1
						Rob'son, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Total	5	12	27	16	1	Total	4	10	24	7	1

St. Louis	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Padden, Drill, Heidrick, Jones, Robinson. Home run—McIntyre. Sacrifice hit—Pelty. Passed ball—Kahoe. Stolen bases—Heidrick, Wallace. Wild pitch—Pelty. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 2; off Pelty, 2. Struck out—By Killian, 2; by Pelty, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Detroit, 10. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphias Could Not Hit Brooklyn's New Pitcher and Lost.

Reisling, whom Manager Hanlon secured from the New Orleans Club of the Southern League, pitched his second game for Brooklyn yesterday and won by a score of 2 to 1. The Philadelphians were wholly at his mercy, notwithstanding the fact that he hit three batsmen, had a wild pitch, and gave two bases on called balls. Besides, the Brooklyns practically played with eight men, as the work of Strang at short stop was the worst, with but one exception, that has been seen at Washington Park this season. Corridon was not batted to any great extent, and the only time that the Brooklyn hits were effective was in the ninth inning, when Batch's bounding ball over first base and Jordan's hit to right field, aided by a stolen base, enabled Batch to score the winning run and the only one earned during the game.

The fielding as a rule was sharp and decisive, five double plays being executed, three for Brooklyn and two for Philadelphia. In every inning the Brooklyns got one or more men on the bases, but it was not until the sixth inning that they scored their first run. Gleason's fumble allowed Dillon to reach first base, and on Lumley's sacrifice the Brooklyn Captain landed on second. Then Sheckard hit safely and Dillon scored. Philadelphia also made a run in the sixth on Corridon's hit to left field. Thomas's sacrifice, Gleason's single, and Reisling's poor throw to third base to catch Corridon "napping." Reisling's wildest moments were in the ninth inning, when he gave a base on balls and hit a man. When Thomas took the bat three men were on bases, but he hit to second base, forcing Corridon out at the plate. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Dillon, 1b	1	1	13	2	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	4	1	Gessler, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Wolfson, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Donahue, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Sheckard, lf	1	0	1	0	0
McGee, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Strang, ss	0	0	2	2	4
Lush, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	Batch, 3b	1	2	2	4	1
Titus, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Ritter, c	0	0	3	1	0
Hulswitt, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Jordan, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Doolin, c	0	0	7	1	1	Reisling, p	0	0	1	3	1
Corridon, p	1	1	0	1	0						
Total	1	6	26	12	2	Total	2	5	27	18	6

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Reisling, 2; off Corridon, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Reisling, 4; by Corridon, 6. Two-base hit—Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Thomas. Stolen bases—Batch, Jordan, and Dillon. Double plays—Hulswitt, Gleason, and Lush; Corridon, Hulswitt, and Lush; Batch, Jordan, and Dillon; Dillon, (unassisted;) Batch and Dillon. Wild pitches—Corridon, 1; Reisling, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Reisling, 3. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—300.

State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Ilion, 3, (eleven innings.)

New England League.

At Nashua—Nashua, 2; New Bedford, 1.
At Concord—Fall River, 1; Concord, 0.
At Concord, N. H.—Fall River, 1; Concord, 0.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 9; Memphis, 0; (forfeited.)
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 10; New Orleans, 3; (First game.) Birmingham, 6; New Orleans, 4; (second game.)
At Nashville—Nashville, 12; Shreveport, 9.
At Montgomery—Little Rock, 9; Montgomery, 3.

HAMBURG FILLIES RAN ONE, TWO IN BIG STAKES

Duryea Entry Had a Galloping Double Victory for Produce.

SONOMA BELLE'S HANDICAP

Post Favorites Were Successful in Four of Six Races at the Brighton Beach Track.

With Hamburg fillies first and second through every jump of the race, the second part of the $15,000 Produce Stakes at Brighton Beach yesterday was reduced to the tamest possible spectacle, and for the betting element among the big crowd in attendance counted for practically no race at all, the only speculation on the result being as to which of five others might be third. For horsemen, however, the race was one of keen interest, and when the Hamburg fillies Princess Rupert and Rose of Dawn ran just as the trainer of the H. B. Duryea stable, John W. Rogers, decided they should, the men interested in breeding and racing horses had cause to wonder where the stopping point would be. The Hamburg fillies have been a leading factor in the phenomenal good fortune of the Duryea establishment with fillies straight through the season.

Seven in all ran for the race, the only withdrawals being the Duryea filly Tanya, scratched because the others were quite good enough to make the result a certainty, and Coy Maid, from the stable of A. Miller. W. C. Daly's Raiment was the best backed of the other runners for third place, the first and second being conceded to the Duryea pair, and Raiment was the only horse that ever showed before the Duryea entry in the race. The start was made with Raiment first away, but Princess Rupert, with which Mr. Duryea declared to win, ran past her in the first twenty yards and led in a big gallop from that time on to the finish, with Rose of Dawn second through the greater part of the distance. Just as the field made the turn into the stretch Raiment, under the whip, made a rush forward, and for a few strides showed before Rose of Dawn, but died away under the effort and Rose of Dawn took second place again on the straight and galloped under a pull behind her stable mate to the end, Princess Rupert winning in hollow style by a length and a half, while Rose of Dawn, pulling up at the end, was second, a similar distance in front of Raiment, third. The Duryea entry was one of four winning favorites in the course of the day, the only non-favorites being William Lakeland's Little Em, winner of the selling mile and a sixteenth, and Sonoma Belle, winner of the mile and a furlong handicap, both of these getting home first in easy style.

It was a singular fact that of the entire afternoon's programme fillies won four of the five races in which their sex was represented, The Lady Rohesia taking the first event in easy fashion from Cascine. The only flat race that escaped the mares was the sprint for maidens two years old, which Sir Brillar won in runaway order with a filly second. No mares ran in the steeplechase, which went to Paulaker, which made about all the running and galloped home first by a big margin. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For non-winners in 1904 three years old, selling allowances; six furlongs.

	St.	¼	F.
Lady Rohesia, 98, W. Davis, 7-5, 3-5	5	2	1st
Cascine, 106, Cummings, 8-1	1	2	2½
Bob Murphy, 109, Bullman, 8-1, 3-1	11	8	3d
Glad Smile, 106, C. Kelly, 50-1, 15-1	3	1	4
Topic, 112, O'Neil, 20-1, 8-1	8	5	5
Conceit, 103, Hildrand, 40-1, 4-1	6	4	6
Boxwood, 105, H. Callahan, 40-1, 15-1	10	10	7
Wizard, 107, Redfern, 30-1, 12-1	9	11	8
My Mate, 98, Gilmore, 20-1	7	8	9
Wild Thistle, 103, H. Phillips, 3-1, 1-1	4	9	10
Tol San, 104, J. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	11
Pickle, 99, Thomas, 50-1	1	3	12
Olaf, 105, Burns, 30-1, 12-1	7	7	13
Grayling, 106, Miles, 150-1, 60-1	14	14	14

Time—1:13 2-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f. by Hamburg—Rupertia, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and an eighth.

	S.	¾	F.
Sonoma Belle, 103, H. Cochran, 4-1, 4-5	4	3	1st
Cincinnatus, 107, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5	1	2	2d
Councilman, 99, W. Davis, 4-5, 2-5	2	1	3d
Leader, 113, H. Phillips, 8-1, 2-1	3	4	4

Time—1:54 3-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., three years, by Star Ruby-Sonoma, owned by Mrs. C. Cochran and trained by C. Cochran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sir Brillar, 110, Redfern, 8-5, 3-5	2	1	1st
Santa Catalina, 109, Lyne, 9-2, 8-5	4	3	2d
Sausberry, 110, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	6	4	3d
Red Fox, 109, Shilling, 8-1	10	6	4
Fair Reveller, 107, H. Cochran, 50-1, 15-1	5	5	5
Palm Tree, 110, C. Kelly, 50-1, 20-1	8	9	6
Ascot Belle, 107, Burns, 5-2, 1-1	7	7	7
Migraine, 110, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	9	10	8
Drone, 110, Hildebrand, 8-1	3	2	9
Black Prince, 110, Crosthwaite, 15-1, 6-1	12	11	10
Oseco, 110, F. Hewitt, 50-1, 20-1	11	8	11
Sir Ralph, 110, Miles, 200-1, 80-1	13	12	12
Lagolden, 110, C. Miller, 300-1, 100-1	15	13	13

Time—1:08. Good start. Won easily, place handily. Winner ch. c. by Sir Modred—Brillar, owned by the National Stable and trained by S. J. Lowlor.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Lochinyar	112	Delcanta	108
King Cole	107	Vidalia	104
Salt and Pepper	104	Ike S	102
Hildebrand	102	R. L. Johnston	102
Indian Star	102	Mistis	99
Grand Duchess	99	*Aurehood	97
*Juvenna	98	*Irish Jew	94
*Benlala	94	*Bisque	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners since July 1, 1904, special weights, with penalties; one mile and a sixteenth.

Ostrich	117	Lord Badge	112
Waswift	115	Reveille	110
New York	115	Briarthorpe	107
Cincinnatus	115	Dimple	107

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Gay Boy	125	Major Pelham	116
Sals	111	*Monet	110
Pat Bulger	110	*Castalian	110
Van Ness	110	Counterpoise	110
All Right	108	Shipshape	103
Clear the Arena	103	Tendercrest	103
Thistle Heather	103	Vagary	103
Juliana	98	*Trovatore	98

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mercury Handicap for all ages; six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	127	Mineola	106
Collector Jessup	127	Waterside	102
Hurst Park	126	King Pepper	98
Aceful	119	Roseben	98
Leonidas	118	Divination	97
Spring	107	Schulamite	90

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Africander	126	Brigand	95
Carbuncle	112	Stonewall	90
Spring	107	Hydrangea	87
Duke of Kendal	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $800, with penalties; five and a half furlongs.

Miss Jordan	119	Amberjack	112
Zeala	109	Heart's Desire	109
Dorothy Gray	109	Drone	102
Jim Beattie	102	Renault	102
Oxford	102	Blucher	102
Dunne	102	Replevin	102
Black Prince	102	Witch Hazel	99
D'Arkle	99	Pelham	99

COLUMBIA'S STRONG SQUAD.

Coach Morley Encouraged by Promising Football Candidates.

Despite the rain and mud on South Field, Columbia's football candidates took hard practice yesterday. Several new men reported for work in whose praises Coach Morley was quite enthusiastic. Altogether the showing at this time of the year is regarded as very encouraging. Metzentin, Columbia's speedy half back who won the game with Pennsylvania for the local university last year, was in his togs. He was in splendid shape. Wallace from the 1902 squad and Echeverria from last year's scrub were also on hand, and showed up well as line men. D. D. Muir, who came out for the team early last season, was at practice, and showed unexpected ability in punting. Some of his kicks with a dead wind went almost sixty yards. He is expected to aid the team where it was weak last year.

Frambach of last year's Varsity and Enos, a substitute, are expected to report to-day. Morley has heard from Jones, last year's speedy quarter back, and he is expected to arrive in town within a few days to report for practice. In yesterday's practice Tom Thorpe and Capt. Stangland practiced kicking off, while Smith, Reynolds, and Muir were given much individual work by Morley in punting. Practice in crossing the line of scrimmage at the start of the ball and in catching punts was given to the other men. No work was attempted either in tie-ups or in scrimmages. E. Thorpe and Amezaga are promising interscholastic football players, are expected to become candidates for the Columbia eleven if they succeed in passing their entrance examinations to Columbia.

Boat Builders to Have a Show.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, at the Hotel Manhattan, it was decided to hold a National show in New York this Winter. The show will be held at Madison Square Garden from Feb. 21 to March 5, in conjunction with the Sportsmen's Exhibit Company. This will be the first National show wherein the engine and boat building industry has taken a prominent part.

Gossip of the Baseball Field.

All the games scheduled in the Eastern League yesterday were postponed on account of rain.

The postponed game of yesterday between the Cincinnati and Pittsburg teams will be played at Pittsburg on Oct. 6.

In the game between the Philadelphia Giants and Emeralds at Van Nest on Sunday Taylor, the deafmute pitcher of the New York National League team, will act as umpire. As Deegan, the pitcher of the Emeralds, is also a deafmute, Taylor will have to tell him about the balls and strikes by sign language.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night the New York National League players will be the guests of William A. Brady to witness the musical comedy, "Girls Will Be Girls," with Al Leach and "The Three Rosebuds," and to give an opportunity to the many friends of the coming champions to "root" for their favorites. Mr. Brady will add a few features interesting to baseball players.

That the owners of the Cincinnati Club are satisfied with Joe Kelley's management of the team was shown yesterday, when Kelley signed a contract to handle the team another year.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Sept. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re W. 180th St.
2—In re Mt. Vernon Av.
3—In re Oak Tree Place
4—In re Evelyn Place
5—In re Bassford Av
6—In re West 169th St
7—In re Davidson Av
8—Shepard vs Shepard
9—Walton vs Hollingworth
10—Equit Life Assur Society vs Kearns
11—City of New York vs Grillo
12—Consol Gas Co vs Feitner
13—Same vs Wells
14—In re Weinberg
15—McAdams vs McAdams
16—Strunsky vs Strunsky
17—Cirrito vs Shields
18—Hume vs Hume
19—Young vs Consol Liquid Air Co
20—Krumenacher vs Woodbury
21—In re Cambreling Av

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises..5:39	Sun sets..6:11	Moon sets..10:32

High Water—This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook..11:51	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate.....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:20	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	2:00 P. M.
Bernard, Brazil, via Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Koenig Albert, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Niagara, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Numidian, Glasgow	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Cedric, Liverpool, via Queenstown	.....	10:00 A. M.
Colorado, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Nassau and Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

Altai, Jamaica and Colombia	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Arkadia, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Curacoa and Venezuela	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Memphis, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	11:30 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates, Hongkong, Aug. 16; Shanghai, Aug. 19; Yokohama, Aug. 27, and Honolulu, Sept. 6, reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched east at 7 P. M. Sept. 12. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 15.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Alton, Santos, Aug. 26.
Cumbal, Iquique, July 26.
Gallia, Sagres, Aug. 25.
Germania, Naples, Sept. 1.
Indrasahma, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Jesseric, Algiers, Aug. 28.
Kaiserin Antigua, Sept. —
Mara Kolb, La Plata, Aug. 20.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 1.
Neustria, Naples, Aug. 17.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 3.
Sicilia, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Silvia, Halifax, Sept. 13.
Valencia, Jacmel, Sept. 3.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 10.
El Alba, Galveston, Sept. 10.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 11.
Elswick Rouge, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Esperanza, Havana, Sept. 3.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 3.
La Lorraine, Havre, Sept. 10.
Pannonia, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
Richmond Castle, Malta, Aug. 28.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17.

Arabic, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Bluecher, Boulogne, Sept. 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 14.
Coamo, San Juan, Sept. 13.
Lucania, Queenstown, Sept. 11.
Matanzas, Havana, Sept. 14.
New York, Cherbourg, Sept. 10.

Arrived.

Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 10.
Donald, Port Maria, Sept. 7.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Campanas, Galveston, Sept. 7.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 7.
Narragansett, London, Sept. 1.
Manzanares, Ciudad, Bolivar, Sept. 1.
Arias, Fort Arthur, Sept. 3.
El Dia, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 13.
Cesarena, Barbados, Sept. 7.
Maria, Sourabaya, June 30.
Daghestan, Hull, Aug. 30.
Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 6. Southeast of Fire Island at 8:30 P. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Sept. 12.

Sailed.

Majestic, for Liverpool.
Citta di Torino, for Naples and Genoa.
Powhatan, for Algiers, Palermo, &c.
Baker, for Port Antonio.
Colo, L. Drake, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Guernsey, for Ferbandina.
Proteus, for New Orleans.
Pathfinder, for Boston.
Hamburg, Orinoco, for Baltimore.
Hellig Olav, for Christiania and Copenhagen.
Flandria, for Inagua, Port au Prince, &c.
Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
Teresa, for Philadelphia.
Seminole, for Macoris, San Domingo City, &c.
Atlas, for New Mills, N. B., (and anchored at Quarantine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Anchoria, at Glasgow, Sept. 14.
Hekla, at Copenhagen, Sept. 11.
Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Sept. 11.
Jessie Thorn, at East London, Sept. 12.
Llandaff City, at Bristol, Sept. 14.
Moltke, at Plymouth, Sept. 14.

Sailed.

Arkansas, from Constadt, Sept. 10.
Prinz Adalbert, from Naples, Sept. 13.
Teutonic, from Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Passed.

Perugia, Gibraltar, for Naples, Sept. 13.
La Savoie, the Lizard, for Havre, Sept. 14.
Mannheim, the Lizard, for Rotterdam, Sept. 13.
Carpathia, Brow Head, for Queenstown, Sept. 14.
Baltic, Brow Head, for Queenstown and Liverpool, Sept. 15.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Weber Pianos.

The Weber Piano Company always has on hand a large number of slightly used and second-hand instruments of other makes taken in exchange for Webers, which are sold at low prices, and on easy monthly payments if desired. Send for list.

The Weber Piano Company,
Aeolian Hall, Fifth Ave. & 34th St.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Are justly favored by musicians for their tonal quality and durability. We have some GENUINE BARGAINS: in our select stock of used Pianos; all makes. OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS contain sweet, powerful tone. Fine rentals. Factory, Bway, cor. 47th St., N. Y. City. Salesrooms at 467 Broad St., Newark; also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS
You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes. $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; wholesome farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular. W. V. DENMAN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location
IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. E. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HANOVER, 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, season, or shorter time, commodious apartments, furnished and unfurnished, from September 1st; now open for inspection: table American plan. D. P. HATHAWAY.

HOTEL ROLAND.
59th St., bet. Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
Single rooms, with bath, $1 per day up.
1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE FAVORITE AIR, WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission to STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 25c.
Including Admission to both LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 50c.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO-DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:55, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c. Ladies, 50c. Children, 25c.

BELLEWOOD
New Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Special Train leaves W. 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penns. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M. Fare via B'klyn Annex Ferry 15c. add'l.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 8:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Bacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK
BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE, GOLF LINKS, QUIET QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

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Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

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ADIRONDACKS, Upper Saranac Lake.
Select. Homelike.
Open from May to Nov
Excellent Fishing, Golf and all Sports.
For particulars address
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Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
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Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year. DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

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CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
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THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
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NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

Waumbek AND COTTAGES,
JEFFERSON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. Open until October 1.

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BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

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MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving.
I. D. IVISON.

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Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, ESSEX COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY (not a moneyed corporation) to change its name to "LANSING COMPANY."

Notice: The petition of the Lansing Investment Company, a domestic corporation organized under the business corporations law, to change its name to "Lansing Company," and for such other relief as may be proper, will be presented to the Supreme Court at the Special Term, to be held at the Supreme Court Chambers in the City of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, New York, on November 5, 1904, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated September 6, 1904.
SMITH & MARTIN,
Attorneys for the Petitioner, 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
s15-law6wTu

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—EDWARD W. ROSSITER, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William W. Wickes, deceased, and as trustee under the last will and testament of William W. Rossiter, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. HANNAN, the Nepperhan Heights Land Company, Metropolitan Home and Investment Company, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John B. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff.) Hoyt E. Hager, Manhattan Co-operative Real Estate Company, the City of Yonkers, David O. Hutchison, Antoinette Schwagenmann, Edward S. Terrence, William H. Oesterhout, Helen Oesterhout, Nancy J. Shampney, Carrie A. Taxter, Dora C. Kuster, Edward H. Ryan, Patrick Leahy, James J. Leahy, Elizabeth M. Waide, Cora W. Keyes, Addie J. Archibald, Walter C. Morris, Louis T. Waldo, Horatio Clark, Olga Voss, Stiles A. Torrance, Mary A. Campbell, Ellen Lowes, Michael J. Melloy, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Junius Collins, "Frances," Josephine Van Kleeck, (the first name of "Frances" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Dean, Anna M. Dean, Ross C. Wurts, the People's Savings Bank of the Town of Yonkers, Bankers' Loan and Investment Company, Charles L. Noble, Guiteau Library, Theodore S. Valentine, Simon Sauter, Townsend V. Roe, William J. Odell, George W. Merritt, Edwin P. Jackson, Robert O. Jackson, Isaac N. Ferguson, Edward J. Wolfolk, Charles Sillery, defendants.—Trial desired in Westchester County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 10th June, 1904.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John J. Hannan, Christopher Losel, Kate Losel, John B. Alexander, "Martin" H. Robbins, (the first name "Martin" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) Hoyt E. Hager, William H. Oesterhout, Helen Oesterhout, Edward H. Ryan, Eugene S. Clark, Wilhelmina W. Smyth, Martha E. Smyth, Edward J. Wolfolk, and Olga Voss, defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Truman C. White, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of June, 1904, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, N. Y.

Dated August 10th, 1904.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. aul1-law6wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against KAUFMAN SIMON, Emelie Simon, Charles E. Hoadley, and Edward "I. Rock, defendants.—Action No. 1. "Rock" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, said defendant residing at Waterbury, Connecticut, and being known to plaintiff as E. I. Rock, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.
CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Emelie Simon, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMELIE SIMON and EDWARD I. ROCK, defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 13, 1904.
CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Emelie Simon, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.

CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. aug25-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEMUEL L. WILLIAMS, executor of the estate of MARIE E. SEMPELL, deceased, plaintiff, against MARIE E. SEMPELL BOUL, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 8th, 1904.
WILFORD H. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address, 25 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Marie E. Sempell Boul:

The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the same day.

Dated New York, August 10, 1904.
WILFORD H. SMITH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address removed to 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EDSON, MARGARET B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET B. EDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 49 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1904. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Executor. PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6wTh

MAHON, BESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE MAHON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November, 1904. Dated New York, the fourth day of May, 1904. MARY ESBERY MAHON, Executrix. JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my5-law6wTh

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, their attorney, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of October next. Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1904. JOHN NEUSCHERER, IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-law6wTh

RANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. RANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Benzer, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1904. EMILIE R. ROGERS, CHARLES BENZER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City. jy28-law6mTh

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1904. CAROLINE F. WOODHULL, Executrix. JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix, 132 Nassau Street. je9-law6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. ZELTNER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Zeltner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 18th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 13, 1904.

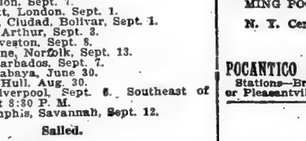
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUISE KATHARINA VONDERLEHR, plaintiff, against KARL F. L. VONDERLEHR et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1904, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventh Street, distant one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Street and Avenue C; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches; thence northerly, parallel with Avenue C, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches, and thence southerly, and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in and to the party wall of the building erected on the premises next adjoining on the east, and being the same premises conveyed to John Geiger by deed of Henry J. Burchell and wife and Nathaniel J. Burchell and wife, dated the 21st day of October, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 7th day of November, 1865, in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 498; said lot being located in Section 2, Block No. 390, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known by the street Number 217½ Seventh Street.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.
JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ALFRED J. AMENDT, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, assessments, and taxes or other liens to be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $162.00 water rate for the year 1904.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.
JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

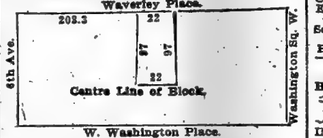
SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—BEADLESTON & WOERZ, plaintiffs, against CECELIA CUNNINGHAM, individually and as executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of James Cunningham, deceased, et al., defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date August 23, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, and sold by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Waverley Place (formerly Sixth Street) distant two hundred and three feet three inches from the southeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue, running thence southwesterly in a line at right angles with Waverley Place ninety-seven feet; thence southeasterly parallel with Waverley Place twenty-two feet; thence northeasterly and at right angles with Waverley Place ninety-seven feet to the southwesterly side of Waverley Place, and thence northwesterly along same twenty-two feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1904.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMEIER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,849.67, with interest thereon from August 8, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $606.56 and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee is $1,044.56.

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages and interest thereon aggregating $14,445, and also subject to certain covenants against nuisances.

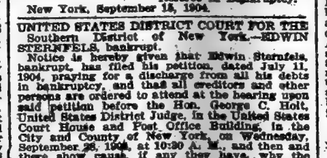
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
au30-2aw3wTu&Th&s21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and HATTIE A. CAMPBELL, Defendants.—Action No. One.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated March 2nd, 1903, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence southerly along the westerly line of Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety feet; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of said street ninety feet to the place of beginning.—Dated September 13th, 1904.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.
THOMAS W. BUTTS, Atty. for Assignee of Judgment, 51 Chambers Street.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien with taxed costs and disbursements to satisfy which the premises are sold is $17,000, with interest from March 18th, 1903, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $894.44 besides interest.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.
s15-2aw3wTh&S&s6

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,178.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JAMES DIMOND and ALOIS VON BAUER, doing business under the firm name and style of Dimond & Von Bauer, and the firm of Dimond & Von Bauer, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that James Dimond and Alois Von Bauer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 9th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, provable against them, and each of their estates, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 12th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JEREMIAS SPEIER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jeremias Speier, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

P. K. FINDLAY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 13, 1904.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWIN STERNFELS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edwin Sternfels, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 13, 1904.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Germanic.....Sept. 17 St. Paul.....Oct. 1
New York.....Sept. 24 Philadelphia.....Oct. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 3 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, September 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$24,064,045.18	Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Due from Banks	5,072,716.46	Surplus and Net Profits		2,440,717.54
Exchanges for Clearing House	$2,732,242.81	Circulation		1,041,800.00
Cash and Reserve	13,410,036.31	DEPOSITS: Individual	$24,189,763.81	
	16,142,279.12	Bank	16,106,759.41	40,296,523.22
	$45,279,040.76			$45,279,040.76

OFFICERS.

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, President.

LINCOLN GODFREY, Vice-President. LEVI L. RUE, Vice-President.

HARRY J. KESER, Cashier. HORACE FORTESCUE, Assist. Cashier

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,659,101.93
Overdrafts		685.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	$482.98	
Due from approved reserve agents	898,897.73	
		899,380.69
Mortgages owned		44,000.00
Banking house and lot		80,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		29,962.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		200,874.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$70,680.39	
Other items carried as cash	5,939.16	
		76,619.55
		$2,901,604.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,780.04
Due depositors	1,818,558.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	687,266.06
	$2,901,604.35

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President, and JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier, of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 953 Third Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of September, 1904, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHAS. W. EASTMAN, Notary Public No. 67, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WEST SIDE BANK
at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,926,530.33
Overdrafts		702.92
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	613,446.67	
Mortgages owned	39,446.73	
Stocks and bonds	1,368,207.50	
Specie	765,875.92	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	345,706.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$166,313.75	
Other items carried as cash	16,174.99	
	182,488.74	
		$5,270,404.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	278,905.26
Due depositors	4,348,791.56
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers and savings banks	189,033.80
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Taxes	3,674.19
	$5,270,404.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892), and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 8th day of September, 1904, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of September, 1904, before me. NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

BANK OF LONG ISLAND,

New York City, Sept 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,207,208.94
Cash and reserve	1,104,973.00
	$4,312,181.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	130,009.71
Deposits	3,682,172.23
	$4,312,181.94

OFFICERS:
S. R. SMITH, President.
H. L. CRANDELL, Vice President.
JOSEPH DYKES, Vice President.
W. W. SMITH, Vice President.
W. D. LLEWELLYN, Cashier.
W. H. D. NIMMO, Assistant Cashier.

GANSEVOORT BANK,
14TH AND HUDSON STS.

Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,946,134.37
Due from banks and bankers	277,715.60
Clearing House exchanges	135,919.37
Cash and reserve	183,131.29
	$2,542,900.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	81,911.30
Deposits	2,260,983.33
	$2,542,900.63

OFFICERS.
T. ALBEUS ADAMS, President.
H. S. KILDUFF, Vice President
P. MAXWELL SAYFORD, Cashier.
H. F. MEEHAN, Assistant Cashier.

BUFFALO BANKS.

THE PEOPLES' BANK,

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,079,869.79
Due from banks and bankers	331,476.89
Stocks and bonds	396,126.50
Cash and reserve	745,902.29
	$3,555,275.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	141,056.98
Reserved for taxes	4,400.00
Deposits	3,109,818.49
	$3,555,275.47

OFFICERS.
A. D. RUSSELL, President.
C. R. HUNTLEY, Vice President.
E. J. NEWELL, Cashier.
HOWARD RUSSELL, Assistant Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing anthracite coal for use on the ferryboat "Ellis Island" in such quantities as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Immigration. Particulars as to conditions and limitations governing bidders can be had upon application to William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, September 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES		
Loans and Discounts	$24,064,045.18	Capital Stock		$1,500,000.00
Due from Banks	5,072,716.46	Surplus and Net Profits		2,440,717.54
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Mortgages owned		44,000.00
Banking house and lot		80,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,000.00
Specie		29,962.41
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		200,874.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$70,680.39	
Other items carried as cash	5,939.16	
		76,619.55
		$2,901,604.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,780.04
Due depositors	1,818,558.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	687,266.06
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JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of September, 1904, before me. CHAS. W. EASTMAN,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 67, N. Y. Co.

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at the close of business on the 8th day of September, 1904:

RESOURCES.

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Other items carried as cash	16,174.99	
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LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$200,000.00
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New York City, Sept 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,207,208.94
Cash and reserve	1,104,973.00
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LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	130,009.71
Deposits	3,682,172.23
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Sept. 8, 1904.

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LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000.00
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Deposits	2,260,983.33
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H. S. KILDUFF, Vice President
P. MAXWELL SAYFORD, Cashier.
H. F. MEEHAN, Assistant Cashier.

BUFFALO BANKS.

THE PEOPLES' BANK,

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$2,079,869.79
Due from banks and bankers	331,476.89
Stocks and bonds	396,126.50
Cash and reserve	745,902.29
	$3,555,275.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	141,056.98
Reserved for taxes	4,400.00
Deposits	3,109,818.49
	$3,555,275.47

OFFICERS.
A. D. RUSSELL, President.
C. R. HUNTLEY, Vice President.
E. J. NEWELL, Cashier.
HOWARD RUSSELL, Assistant Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK,

Pittsburgh, Pa., September 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,890,119.17
Overdrafts	87.79
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000.00
Premium United States bonds	5,093.75
Banking house	308,556.74
Cash and due from banks	760,285.15
Due from United States Treasurer	29,000.00
	$4,793,152.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,309,195.74
Reserved for interest and taxes	8,202.08
Circulation	300,000.00
Deposits	2,590,654.69
Payments on new stock	85,100.00
	$4,793,152.51

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM PRICE, President.
D. C. WILLS, Cashier.
W. O. PHILLIPS, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

New Amsterdam National Bank,

NEW YORK CITY.

Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$6,300,635.81
Due from banks and bankers	336,087.39
Clearing House exchanges	404,564.10
Cash and reserve	1,554,041.78
	$8,655,309.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	554,701.26
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	7,500,608.33
	$8,655,309.59

OFFICERS.
R. R. MOORE, President.
C. W. MORSE, Vice President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
J. G. HEINERICH, Assistant Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY, September 14, 1904.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held on the 30th day of September, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of said Company at No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of seven thousand five hundred shares of the par value of Forty Dollars each, to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, to consist of ten thousand shares of the par value of Forty Dollars each, and for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to offer said increased capital stock, to wit: two thousand five hundred shares of the par value of Forty Dollars each—to the Company's stockholders at par in proportion to their holdings as they may appear upon the books of the Company on September 30th, 1904, the stockholders to subscribe and pay for their respective portions of such increased stock on or before October 15, 1904; and for the further purpose of authorizing the Directors to sell and dispose at par of any of said increased stock not taken by the stockholders of the Company on or before the 15th day of October, 1904.
MELVILLE E. INGALLS, JR., President.
EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE JACKSON Architectural Iron Works:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Architectural Iron Works, adopted July 19, 1904, a special meeting of the stockholders of said Jackson Architectural Iron Works will be held at the office of the Company, No. 21 East 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 15th day of September, 1904, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
Dated New York, August 18, 1904.
WILLIAM N. SHAW, Secretary.

Office of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.
New York, September 1st, 1904.
Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of STOCKHOLDERS of THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held on FRIDAY, September 23d next, at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the STOCK TRANSFER BOOK will be closed from 3:00 P. M. on September 2d, and remain closed until 10:00 A. M. on September 26th.
G. G. WATERMAN, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Tyson Co. will be held at the Gilsey House, N. Y. City, at 11 A. M. Saturday, October 1st, 1904, for the election of Directors and the amendment of the By-laws, changing date of annual meeting to Oct. 1st, in place of July 1st.
G. J. BASCOM, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Friday, October 21st, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopen on Saturday, October 22d, 1904.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., Sept. 1, 1904.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY Company, 62 Wall Street, New York, September 2d, 1904. For the purposes of the Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Company's offices in Chicago on Thursday, October 20th, 1904, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, October 21st, 1904.
E. E. OSBORN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of the undersigned, which has heretofore conducted business in the City of New York under the firm name of HOLLAND & WEBB, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the same name by Mr. FRED MOSS, who assumes all liabilities of the firm.
WESTON FULFORD MARRIOTT WEBB.
HENRICH LOUIS LIPPOLD.
FRED MOSS.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,

BANKER,

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
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FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds,

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 175 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

7	873	1906	2892	3516	4689	5345	6700	7335
27	886	1908	2902	3634	4683	5594	6764	7484
48	932	1914	2926	3639	4775	5666	6769	7491
67	938	1977	2967	3644	4788	5668	6774	7497
101	974	2004	3010	3697	4851	5703	6784	7529
105	977	2074	3041	3961	4862	5760	6831	7540
130	1120	2079	3076	4006	4885	5765	6837	7574
203	1334	2140	3100	4007	4920	5810	6861	7595
254	1298	2150	3173	4124	4938	5823	6895	7606
362	1355	2168	3256	4130	4988	5826	6997	7674
401	1361	2187	3275	4178	4989	5854	7029	7699
403	1364	2432	3328	4189	5058	5861	7128	7852
491	1394	2617	3371	4198	5076	5989	7175	7961
508	1439	2661	3373	4302	5083	6187	7201	8045
528	1467	2664	3393	4326	5162	6285	7219	8061
542	1633	2688	3467	4349	5194	6389	7235	
556	1819	2762	3468	4394	5247	6433	7237	
574	1851	2812	3490	4398	5328	6453	7288	
622	1864	2851	3506	4606	5375	6574	7280	
802	1902	2891	3512	4641	5395	6603	7314	175

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 15th day of November, 1904.

New York, September 14th, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

American Nickel Stock

offers the opportunity of a lifetime to alert investors and speculators. The floating shares are now being dealt in around $3 to $5 a share on the New York Curb market.

The American Nickel Company owns the only nickel mines in the United States and the only nickel mines in the world that can produce high-grade ore. The Company is in solid financial condition, no bonded nor mortgaged indebtedness of any kind. The greatest mining engineers and experts in the world report "the stock is intrinsically worth $100 a share, and will inevitably sell at $100 in time." American Nickel stock is a safe purchase for splendid profit. All bankers and brokers now execute orders to buy it on the New York Curb market.

This stock will rapidly advance to high figures and pay substantial dividends. Prof. C. T. Turner, E. M., says: "Without going down another foot the already developed in sight will pay annual dividends of from $6 to $18 a share for the next 20 years." Very valuable information and 60-page booklet, "History of the American Nickel Mines," mailed free.

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OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BANKERS READ THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, September 14th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 144.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September inst.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and be reopened on the morning of October 14th next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY
New York, September 13, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared payable on and after September 30, 1904, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Saturday, October 1, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
New York, September 12, 1904.
The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 3d, 1904.
The transfer books will close on September 21st, and reopen on October 4th, 1904.
F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, September 12, 1904.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on Southern Railway Company Mobile & Ohio stock trust certificates will be paid October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16, 1904.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Friday, September 16, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. Saturday, October 1, 1904.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company,
Common Stock Dividend No. 23.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 1, 1904.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Fiscal Agents.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on Sept. 30th next, to all Preferred Stockholders of record on Sept. 24th. The transfer books of the Company will close at noon on Saturday, Sept. 24th, reopening at 10:00 A. M. on Saturday, Oct. 1st.
H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 8, 1904.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1904.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.
60 Murray Street, New York City.
September 15, 1904.
Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of five thousand dollars ($5,000) par value of the first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the National Automatic Weighing Machine Company will be received at the office of the Empire Trust Company, Trustee, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1904, and that bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding however, par, and interest, will be accepted and paid for to the extent of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) on the 1st day of December, 1904, on account of sinking fund, pursuant to Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated November 11, 1903.
NATIONAL AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.
W. B. BALDWIN, Secretary.

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49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
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Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
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BERTRON, STORRS & GRISCOM,

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 30 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105½
2s, c., 1930	104½	105½
2s, r., 1916	105	105½
2s, c., 1916	105	105½
3s, 1918	106	
4s, r., 1907	106½	
4s, c., 1907	107	107½
4s, r., 1925	131½	132½
4s, c., 1925	131½	132½
D. C. 3-65s	118½	119½
Philippine 4s	110	
Adams Exp.	230	240
Alb. & Susq.	225	
Alleg. & W.	145	
Allis-Chalm., 1st pf.	11	12
Am. Coal	190	210
A. C. O. pf.	90	94
Am. D. Tel.	23	26
Am. Exp.	208	212
Am. Gr. Tw.	5	6½
A. H. & L.	4	4½
A. H. & L. pf.	20	20½
A. L. Co. pf.	31	35½
Am. M. Co.	4	4½
Am. Snuff	135	145
Am. Sm. pf.	96	98
Am. St. F

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1@1 1-2.

The Rise is Renewed in the Stock Market, Following Weakness on the Produce Exchange.

When it is said that the produce market reacted downward and the stock market reacted upward the story of yesterday's business is substantially told, all else being embroidery. The produce markets weakened for the adequate and anticipated reason that there was so much grain for sale on the bad news. If the markets had risen first the later bad news would have found fewer sellers and more believers, but predictions of disaster followed by almost unlimited selling put too much strain on credulity. It is not artistic to make disturbing predictions, and have the frost—such as there is—appear in regions where the harvest is over. Oddly enough, just as the grain markets altered their sentiment over the frost outlook for the better the cotton market took a contrary view, and strengthened while the corn and wheat markets weakened. Of course it is not impossible that there should be frost in the cotton belt and warmer weather in the grain fields concurrently, but the argument does not lie on the surface. The official prediction for to-day is for rising temperatures in the grain fields, and nothing said about the prospects in the cotton region.

The bulls took their turn at taxing credulity yesterday. Not content with a natural rise on the intrinsic conditions above mentioned, aided by the clear disclosure that the market bears hard and bulls easily, they sought other explanations for what needed none, and operators were asked to believe that the Rockefeller and Harriman interests after consultation had concluded that the rise was capable of being carried further. No disproof can be cited in the action of the market, nor, on the contrary, is it fair to claim corroboration in the fact that those two classes were strong where they had been weak, for strength was not confined to them. Practically everything expressive of market temper closed higher, former favorites leading in all classes without much prejudice or preference among trunk lines, coalers, Grangers, and industrials, especially not excepting Steel and minor allied undertakings. The outlook in this industry is not yet clear. The effect of the lower prices is not agreed upon, and all the pools are not yet united in prices or policy. But the tendency is encouraging. Yesterday there was a report of an order by Harriman roads of 100,000 tons of rails, and the postponed meeting of the billet pool was fixed anew for Tuesday, with promise of unity of action. St. Paul made its annual report, showing an increase of surplus by $482,336, and Western Union showed an increase of surplus smaller than the previous year by $407,017, and yet enough to make the balance carried over larger by $1,861,704. In their case, as in others, decrease in values and decrease in price have not marched together, and if the list is returning to old-fashioned quotations, justification is clear to those who care to look for it.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper ... ⅝
Am. Linseed ... 1½
Am. Smelting ... ½
Am. Smelting pf ... ½
Am. Sugar ... 1¼
Am. Woolen ... ½
Anaconda Copper ... 2⅜
At., T. & S. F. ... 1⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf. ... 1¼
Atl. C. Line ... ⅝
Balt. & Ohio ... 1¼
B'klyn T. ... ½
B'klyn Un. Gas ... 1
Can. Pacific ... ½
Ches. & Ohio ... ½
Chi., St. P. & M. ... 1
Chi., M. & St. P. ... 1¼
Chi. & N. W. ... ½
Chi. & N. W. pf. ... ⅝
Chi. Un. Tract. ... ½
C., C., C. & St. L. ... ½
Col. Southern ... ⅝
Col. So. 1st pf. ... 1¼
Col. So. 2d pf. ... 2
Del. & Hud. ... 1
Del. & R. G. ... ⅝
Den. & R. G. pf. ... ½
Distillers' Sec. ... ⅝
Erie ... 2⅜
Erie 1st pf. ... 1½
Erie 2d pf. ... 1¼
Illinois Central ... 1¼
Iowa Central ... ½
Iowa Central pf. ... ¾
Long Island ... ⅜
Louis. & Nash. ... 1⅝
Met. Securities ... ½
Mexican Central ... ⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas ... 1
Mo., K. & T. pf. ... ½
Missouri Pacific ... 1⅝
National Lead ... ⅝
Nat. R. of Mex. 2d pf. ... 1¼
N. Y. Central ... 1¼
N. Y., Ont. & W. ... ⅝
Norf. & West. ... 1½
North American ... ½
Pacific Mail ... 1
Penn. R. R. ... 1¼
People's Gas ... ⅝
P., C., C. & St. L. ... 2
Ry. Steel Spring ... ⅞
Reading ... 1¼
Reading 1st pf. ... ⅝
Rock Island ... 1
Rock Island pf. ... 1¼
St. Jo. & G. I. ... ½
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf. ... 1¼
St. L. S. W. ... 1½
St. L. S. W. pf. ... ⅝
Southern Pacific ... 1½
Southern Railway ... ⅞
Southern Railway pf. ... ½
Tenn. Coal & I. ... 1⅝
Texas & Pacific ... ½
Union B. & P. pf. ... 1¼
Union Pacific ... 1⅞
U. S. Express ... 3
U. S. Steel ... 1
U. S. Steel pf. ... 2¼
Va.-Car. Chem. ... 2½
Wabash ... ⅝
Wheel. & L. E. ... ⅞

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio pf. ... ⅛
Col. Fuel & I. ... ½
Keok. & D. M. pf. ... 1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. ... ½
Reading 2d pf. ... 1⅜
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. 2 ... ½
Wis. Central pf. ... ½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent., Br. Ry. 4s ... 1
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s ... 1
Con. Gas deb. 6s ... 2
Erie, Penn., col. 4s ... 1¼
Mob. & O., Mont. D. 5s ... 4½
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 6s ... 1
Peo. & East. 1st ... 1
Peo. & East. Inc ... 2
So. R. of Cal. 6s, Series C. & D ... 2⅜
So. Car. & Ga. 1st ... 1⅞
Texas Pac. 1st ... 2
Wabash deb. B ... 1½
West. Un. col. tr. 5s ... 1½

Bonds Declined.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 4s ... 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 14	1,105,973
To date this year	84,911,505
Corresponding date last year	115,151,413

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 14	$5,123,900
To date this year	$494,621,880
Corresponding date last year	$464,498,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Snuff Co. common and preferred.
Cambria Iron Co.
Continental Title and Trust Co. of Philadelphia.
Erie Railroad.
International Paper Co. preferred.
New York and Harlem Railroad common and preferred.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
United States Title and Indemnity Co.
Utica and Black River Railroad.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co., on common.
American Railways Co.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., on preferred.
Butte Electric and Power Co., on common.
California Gas and Electric Corporation.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co., on common and preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Co., on common.
National Lead Co., on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co., on common.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., on preferred.
St. Joseph and South Bend Railroad, on common and preferred.
Standard Oil Co.
United States Rubber Co., on preferred.
West Jersey and Sea Shore Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad.
J. E. Linde Paper Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Jackson Architectural Iron Works.

TOPICS OF WALL STREET.

Another Million-Share Day Sends Stocks Up Again—Ryan Clears Up Facts About the Mystery.

When Wall Street woke up yesterday and looked at the papers it found that the weather man had gone wrong once more, and that the predicted frosts in the corn belt had turned into rain. Consequently the market opened with quite a display of strength. This display, aided by better reports from the West and the coincident decline in the grain pits, soon overcame the resistance, and by noon the market had broadened out into a regular bull advance. The bears who had oversold themselves on Tuesday, but who had been hanging back, waiting for another decline, then got scared and rushed in, forcing up prices still further, so that the market closed very nearly at the highest.

***

One Big Bear is Caught.

According to gossip there is, however, one big short interest still outstanding, and before it succeeds in covering all its lines a pretty stiff corn scare will have to be developed to prevent quotations from being marked up on it. Wall Street will be rather amused if the gates behind which several railroads and large sums of money have disappeared should be forced open by an engagement on the bear side, even though the garden wall had been publicly decorated with bison horns.

***

Manipulation Continues Active.

The continuance of manipulations by pools and large interests was evident, and out of the total of 1,105,437 shares traded in a goodly percentage was furnished by such sales. Of course there were numberless rumors invented to account for the advances in the various stocks, but most of these were palpably inventions. Others seemed to have an element of truth behind them, as, for instance, the continued reports from London to the effect that Rock Island would be listed on the Exchange in that city, which made more generally believed than heretofore.

***

Other Prominent Issues.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie, and United States Steel preferred were among the leaders of the market, the sales of each of these stocks exceeding the 100,000-share mark. To explain the advance in Pennsylvania some traders had the nerve to drag forth the hoary story about a purchase of Atchison, reminding one of Jefferson keeping on playing Rip Van Winkle. It was also said that preparations were being made for another stock issue. Manipulation at this time to make a market for new stock would seem premature, as there is no expectation that there will be any further financing until next year.

***

Mr. Ryan and the Tipsters.

The announcement from Mr. Ryan that no one had in the past or would in the future secure an option on the stock of Metropolitan Securities, commonly known as the Mystery, without his consent was the first statement made by him since the recent talk about a deal in tractions began. Why he took the trouble to make such an announcement public at this time no one was able to explain, although every one realized that there must be some purpose back of it. The action of the Metropolitan issues gave little indication of what the meaning was. But Mr. Ryan's announcement was, to say the least, inconsiderate of the feelings of one of the Wall Street tipsters who had that very morning congratulated the Street on the fact that the Rothschild-Belmont combination was now back of Metropolitan, as exclusively indicated by him several days previously.

ST. PAUL'S ANNUAL SHOWING.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday.

The statement of earnings shows:

EARNINGS.	1904.	1903.
Freight	$35,081,759	$34,797,045
Passenger	9,661,634	9,542,201
Mail, express, &c.	3,586,942	3,323,491
Total gross earnings	$48,330,335	$47,662,737
EXPENSES.		
Maint. way and struct.	$5,128,489	$7,347,048
Maint. equipment	4,651,733	3,883,834
Con. transportation	18,597,346	18,823,596
General expenses	1,190,908	952,309
Taxes	1,000,732	1,470,187
Renew. and imp. account	.....	1,105,000
Additions to property	707,575	.....
Total expenses	$31,876,590	$31,598,174
Net earnings	$16,453,745	$16,064,563
Other income	316,431	510,031
Total income	$16,770,176	$16,574,594
Fixed charges	6,051,775	6,101,356
Balance for dividends	$10,718,401	$10,473,259
Preferred dividend, (7%)	3,345,608	3,291,883
Common dividend, (7%)	4,072,873	4,368,792
Total dividends	$7,418,481	$7,655,675
Surplus	$3,299,920	$2,817,584

The increase of $667,598 in gross and of $339,182 in net, with an increase in the surplus of $482,336, was considered a good showing. The stock of the road was strong, advancing to 159.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Connellsville (Penn.) dispatches, there has never been a time in the coke region when the orders were so heavy as now, and the greatest year in its history is predicted for the region. It is said that in the next week fully 3,000 new ovens or old ovens closed down will be started in full blast.

Pittsburg dispatches state that two big electric railway projects backed mainly by capitalists of that city are to be launched in the near future. One will be known as the Pittsburg and Allegheny Valley Railway, with a capital stock and bond issue amounting to $1,100,000, and the other line will be called the Meyersdale and Salisbury Railway, and will have a capital of $1,500,000.

It is stated in Chicago dispatches that work is being rushed on the cut-off between Mexico, Mo., and Old Monroe to be used by all St. Louis-Kansas City trains on the Alton and Burlington. Passenger trains probably will be running over the new route on Oct. 2.

Dispatches from Chicago state that the National Provision Company is to build a pork-packing plant in that city to cost over $100,000.

According to Chicago dispatches reports from the leading railroads indicate that the quantity of rails to be laid next year will exceed in miles more than that of any previous year.

Boston dispatches state that the new issue of stock of the United States Mining Company for the purpose of purchasing additional properties will be about 60,000 shares.

The United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company, the successor to the Long Island Guarantee and People's Title Guaranty and Indemnity Companies, has declared its third quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Oct. 1.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Speaking of conditions in the iron and steel trade, The Iron Age, in its issue today, says:

The all-absorbing question whether the recent open reduction in the prices of finished materials has stimulated serious buying cannot be answered definitely as yet. With the reserve, the statement may be made that thus far the indications are not particularly favorable. There has certainly not been any rush of buying.

From all accounts current tonnage in the steel trade is good. A clear indication of this is furnished by the fact that the independent mills are taking their purchases of raw material right along, with few insignificant exceptions, and that the United States Steel Corporation has in blast close upon 80 per cent. of its furnace capacity, including a number of new stacks. During the whole of the year the policy of the corporation has been to adjust the pig iron production very closely to the steel requirements, so that the pig iron output is a very accurate measure of the deliveries of material marketed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1 per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchange were $265,311,737; balances, $15,721,003; Sub-Treasury's debit balance, $257,065.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8450; demand, $4.885; cables, $4.8735.

Commercial bills were $4.83⅝@4.87⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅛@5.16¾ and 5.17½@5.15; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅝.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c. discount. Chicago—20c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c.; telegrapic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20c. discount. St. Louis—30c. discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Money was wanted in the market to-day in connection with the payment of a £1,450,000 installment of the Transvaal loan. Discounts were easier on the announcement that £500,000 in gold would be sent from India at the end of the week.

Business on the Stock Exchange was practically inert. Consols were fairly steady and home rails were fractionally better on easy contangos.

Americans opened irregular, hardened slightly to above parity, became neglected, improved during the last hour, and closed firm.

Grand Trunk relapsed, as contangos were stiff.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 93¾.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 7-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anacondas, 4⅜; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 100¾; Baltimore and Ohio, 91½; Canadian Pacific, 129; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43¼; Chicago Great Western, 16⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 162; De Beers, 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 28; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 81½; Erie, 31⅛; Erie first preferred, 69¼; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 125; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23⅜; New York Central, 128½; Norfolk and Western, 70⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 34½; Pennsylvania, 66⅜; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 33¾; Reading first preferred, 83½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 35; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 68¾; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 16⅜; United States Steel preferred, 67½; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 42½; Spanish fours, 87½.

Bar silver steady, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.75; Lisbon, par.

Bullion amounting to £75,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day. The sum of £60,000 was withdrawn.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened irregular and stocks were heavy. They improved later, and at the close prices were firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.45 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 509.

The private rate of discount was 1½@2⅛ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 28c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Exchange on London, 20 marks 41¾ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$10,000 City of New York 3½ per cent. consolidated stock, (school house,) due Nov. 1, 1916, tax exempt, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to purchaser, 100.

150 shares Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 92⅞.

50 shares Chicago and Syracuse Railroad Company, (guaranteed 9 per cent. by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,) $50 each, 233½.

25 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 501 to 505.

25 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, $100 each, 190.

50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co., $100 each, 238½.

27 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 119.

115 shares American Banknote Company, 50¾ per share.

22 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 225.

60 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 210½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,115.

20 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 235.

$20,000 Delaware and Northampton Railroad Company 1st mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1963, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, $200 per bond.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 70.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 217.

$320,000 City Homes Improvement Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 10, 1911, coupons January and July, July, 1904, coupons on, $100 each, $50,000 lot.

200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 33¾.

25 shares Mercantile Trust Company, $100 each, 1,000.

WESTERN UNION REPORT.

The Western Union Telegraph Company made public yesterday its earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30. The statement is partly estimated, so far as the month of September is concerned, and is as follows:

	1904.	1903.
Net revenues	$2,100,000	$2,347,196
Interest on bonds	297,550	286,300
Balance	$1,802,450	$2,060,896
Dividend	1,217,019	1,217,017
Surplus	$585,431	$843,879
Previous surplus	14,881,428	13,019,724
Total surplus	$15,466,859	$13,863,603

The earnings for the fiscal year therefore show:

	1904.	1903.
Net revenue	$7,857,474	$8,214,470
Interest on bonds	1,157,700	1,077,700
Balance	$6,729,774	$7,136,770
Dividends	4,868,076	4,868,049
Surplus	$1,861,704	$2,268,721
Previous surplus	13,019,724	10,751,003
Total surplus	$14,881,428	$13,019,724

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared payable Oct. 15.

SMELTING TRUST'S YEAR.

The annual report of the American Smelting and Refining Company for the year ended April 30 last has been made public. Because of a decrease in general expenses the company was enabled to show an increase of $823,787 in net earnings, which were $7,905,573.

The balance sheet shows:

Assets—	1904.	1903.
Property	$86,945,671	$86,845,671
Investments	1,680,306	1,028,597
Metal stocks	17,032,300	18,010,687
Material	2,224,686	1,107,253
Cash	4,047,423	2,339,154
Total	$110,830,388	$109,331,362
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
Bonds	920,000	965,000
Net current liabilities	638,610	1,177,760
Unearned treatm't chgs.	2,431,970	2,315,531
Undivided surplus	6,839,808	4,873,071
Total	$110,830,388	$109,331,362

The report says that following the practice of the past few years, the Executive Committee has appropriated $1,097,581.75 from the earnings of the year for the following purposes: $597,581.75 covering expenditures for new construction and for extraordinary improvements, and $500,000 carried to the credit of metal stock account.

T. F. RYAN DENIES RUMORS.

Says No One Has Any Option on Metropolitan Securities.

Thomas F. Ryan yesterday denied a story that August Belmont had exercised an option on a majority of the stock of the Metropolitan Securities Company and that the Metropolitan Street Railway would hereafter be run in conjunction with the Interborough system.

Mr. Ryan's statement was as follows:

I have refrained from denying the many false rumors regarding Metropolitan Securities, which have been circulated during the past few months, except in the case of inquiries by bona fide stockholders, to whom I have always made prompt replies. But the papers of this morning have been imposed upon in such a glaring manner, evidently by persons knowing their statements to be false, that I feel it my duty to the stockholders of the Metropolitan Securities Company to say that neither I nor any one representing the management of the company has given an option to any one on a majority or any other amount of its stock, or knows of any such project, and that no one with the authority of the management has entertained or will entertain in the future with my consent any proposition for the control of the company by which does not give to every stockholder an equal opportunity of participation.

Upon receiving the interview Wall Street concluded that for the time being nothing more would be heard of traction mergers, and the Metropolitan issues declined slightly.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange held its first meeting since the vacation recess yesterday and made the following listings of securities:

Western Maryland Railroad Company, $28,760,000 first mortgage 4 per cent 50-year bonds.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, $10,570,000 first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of 1943.

Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, $6,000,000 first mortgage 40-year guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds of 1943.

Erie Railroad Company, $1,000,000 additional general lien 4 per cent. bonds of 1996, making a total of $35,885,000.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, $2,397,400 additional assenting stock, with authority to add $72,150 more on notice of issue, making a total authorized of $20,986,350.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The drift of the money market is toward increased firmness. Call loans, 2½ to 3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4½ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 to 5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds 10c discount. Clearings, $19,358,063; balances, $1,522,748. Sub-Treasury debit, $37,889. The foreign exchange market is somewhat easier. Quoted rates remain unchanged, as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	.....	4.88
Sterling	4.87⅛	4.86
Commercial	.....	4.84
Francs	5.15⅝	5.18¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.40⅞	.40¼

The United States Mining Company will issue 6,000 shares of stock at $20 per share.

Copper Range, Utah, and Amalgamated were the only copper stocks in which the trading amounted to much. Buying of Reece Buttonhole was again in evidence. Steel preferred was active on the local board. Telephone was dull, but firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Atchison	84	83	83
21	Boston Elevated	154	153	153
18	*Boston & Albany	260½	250	250½
1	*Boston & Maine	163	163	163
355	Mass. Elec.	13¼	12¾	12¾
84	Mass. Elec. pf.	59	58½	59
75	Mexican Central	14¾	14¾	14¾
185	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193½	193¼	193¼
4	Norwich & Worcester pf.	228	222	228
15	Rutland pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
1,885	*Union Pacific	99½	99¼	99½
1	*Union Pacific pf.	93	93	93
10	West End	92¼	92¼	92¼

TELEPHONES.

674	American	139¾	139	139½
100	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
97	New England	131	130½	130¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	American Ag. Chem. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾
535	American Pneu. Service	5	4½	5
17	American Pneu. Serv. pf.	23	22	23
263	*American Sugar	131½	130	131¼
16	*American Sugar pf.	133¾	133¼	133¼
685	American Woolen	14¼	13¾	14¼
332	American Woolen pf.	82¼	81¾	82¼
15	Dominion Iron & Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼
62	General Electric	173	172¾	173
356	Mass. Gas	43	42¼	42¼
50	Mass. Gas pf.	83	82	83
5	Pullman	218	218	218
370	Reece Buttonhole	8¾	8	8¾
49	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	103
250	United Fruit	107¼	106	106¾
25	United Shoe Machine pf.	30½	30¼	30½
4,463	U. S. Steel	16¾	15¾	16
5,209	U. S. Steel pf.	67⅛	66	67

MINING.

730	Adventure	2	1¾	1¾
1,030	†Allouez	13⅜	12¾	13¼
1,912	Amalgamated	58½	57¾	58⅜
550	Arcadian	1	1	1
415	Atlantic	13½	13	13¼
410	Bingham	27¾	27¼	27¾
100	Boston Consol.	50c	50c	50c
550	Boston Copper & Gold	7	7	7
520	*Cal. & Hecla	520	515	520
880	Centennial	28	27¾	27¾
220	Cons. Mercur	30c	28c	30c
3,206	Copper Range	59½	58¾	59
200	*Daly-West	14¾	14¼	14¾
100	Dominion Coal	57¾	57¾	57¾
50	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
170	Franklin	9	8¾	9
3,100	Granby	3	3	3
1,285	Isle Royale	18½	16¾	18¼
10	Mass.	3¾	3¾	3¾
330	Michigan	6¾	6½	6¾
471	Mohawk	46¾	45¾	46¼
50	Old Dominion	15	15	15
743	Osceola	80¾	79¼	80¼
35	*Parrott	25	24½	25
10	†Phoenix	2¼	2¼	2¼
210	Shannon	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Tamarack	116	115	115
985	Trinity	7¼	6¾	7
225	U. S. Coal & Oil	11¾	11¾	11¾
2,670	United States	20¼	19¾	20
3,837	Utah	41¾	40¾	41¾
962	Victoria	3½	3¼	3½
250	Winona	9¼	9	9¼
200	Wyandotte	75c	75c	75c

*Ex-dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—There was a revival of strength and activity in the local market to-day, with commission houses doing a big business not only in the local issues, but in leading New York stocks, like Erie, Ontario and Western, Rock Island, Southern Railway, and Metropolitan Street Railway, which were heavily bought for the home account. Reading, United States Steel, Rock Island, Pennsylvania, and Erie also were active in this market, while in the purely local stocks trading was heaviest in Cambria Steel, Electric Company of America, Philadelphia Company, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas Improvement. Directors of the latter company to-day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The International Smokeless Powder Directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. The most notable advances were 1 in Cambria Steel, ¾ in Lehigh Navigation, 4 in Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing, and ¾ in Philadelphia Company. The tractions held back, while Northern Central receded 1¼ points. Total sales, 53,422 shares, $59,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	American Railways	48½	48¼	48½
81	Bell Telephone	50	50	50
186	Cambria Steel	22½	21¾	22¼
100	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½
550	Con. Lake Superior	5	5	5
300	Con. Lake Superior pf.	9¾	9¼	9¾
60	Con. Traction of N. J.	72	71½	72
20	De Long Hook & Eye	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,715	Electric Co. of Am.	9¾	9¾	9¾
3,510	Erie	32	30½	32
12	Girard National Bank	225	225	225
9	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	48	48	48
200	Int. Smokeless Powder	18½	18½	18½
100	Lehigh Valley	40¾	40¾	40¾
40	Lehigh Navigation	82	82	82
100	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	New York, O. & W.	34	34	34
230	Northern Central R. R.	92½	91	92
6,129	Pennsylvania R. R.	65¾	64¾	65¼
50	Pennsylvania Salt	96	96	96
1,650	Philadelphia Electric	7 3-16	7 1-16	7 3-16
2,417	Philadelphia Company	42¾	41¾	42¼
104	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
1,502	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	16½	16	16¼
13,192	Reading	33¼	32¾	33¼
312	Reading 1st pf.	43¾	42¾	43¾
221	Reading 2d pf.	38	37½	38
1,130	Rock Island	29	28¾	29
400	Southern Railway	34¼	34	34¼
10	Tidewater Steel	1	1	1
2,998	United Gas Improve.	97½	96½	96¾
313	Union Traction	58¾	58¼	58¾
6,673	United States Steel	16½	15¾	16¼
6,012	United States Steel pf.	67¾	66¾	67¼
1,100	Warwick Steel	4	4	4

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 14.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Brewing	24¾	24¾	24¾
220	Crucible Steel	6¾	6¼	6¼
150	Crucible Steel pf.	40¾	40	40¼
40	Fire Proofing	9¾	9¾	9¾
245	Fire Proofing pf.	30	29½	30
24	H. W. Ref.	6	6	6
10	Lustre	12¾	12¾	12¾
60	Mfrs. L. & H.	35¾	35¾	35½
200	Mexican Central	14¼	14¼	14¼
5	Monongahela Water	36	36	36
262	Philadelphia Company	42¼	41¼	42¼
245	Pittsburg Coal pf.	61	60	60¾
40	River Coal pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾
172	Sewer Pipe	22	22	22
51	United States Steel	15¾	15	15¾
170	United States Steel pf.	67	65	67
37	Air Brake	123	123	123

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Greater animation developed in curb market trading yesterday, and values improved along with the advances in the board. A larger number of issues were traded in and several sharp advances were shown, the principal ones being those in Interborough and American Can preferred. A considerable volume of business was displayed in bonds, with the new American Tobacco 6's "when issued" the feature. Opening at 105¼, a loss of ½, a further fractional decline was shown on the sale of $125,000.

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AMERICAN CAN Directors yesterday declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. The books close Sept. 21 and reopen Oct. 2. Opening at an advance of ¼, at 46, a heavy buying movement caused a jump of 2 points. In all 6,000 shares were traded in, and the final sale showed a net gain of 1¾.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT was the feature of the market, owing to its activity and rise of 4 points. Thomas F. Ryan's denial of the report that Interborough had obtained an option on the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company came out after the rise and combined with profit taking caused a decline of 1¼ from the day's high. A net gain of 2⅜ points was shown after transactions in 5,000 shares.

***

MANHATTAN TRANSIT. In furtherance of the plan of this company to extend the "bus" sight-seeing business in this city an order for twenty automobile 'buses has been placed, and further extensions are under consideration. The stock was one of the most active of the day, but closed within a fraction of the bottom.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5,900	American Can pf.	48	46	47½
50	American Chicle pf.	89	89	89
200	Am. Dr. E. W. new	25½	25½	25⅝
675	American Nickel	3	2¾	3
400	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14⅜	14¼	14¾
300	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16
10	Borden's Cond. Milk	120½	120½	120½
4,100	British Col. Copper	4¼	4¼	4¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of West Fifty-seventh Street Residence—Builder Buys East One Hundredth Street Lots—Other Dealings By Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Mrs. E. W. Chapin has sold to Mrs. Edith Rogers Gellatly the four-story brick and stone-front dwelling 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100. It is reported that John N. Golding was the broker in the deal.

Thomas Capek & Co. have sold for the Bohemian Realty Company, 518 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 102.2; also, 1,182 and 1,184 Washington Avenue, two five-story double flats, 50 by 137, to a client. The same firm has also sold for the Trustees of the New York Presbytery the Knox Presbyterian Church, at 250 and 252 East Seventy-second Street, to the Roman Catholic Church of St. John.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the loan of $1,250,000 for Messrs. Boehm & Coon on the property occupying the entire block front on Central Park West, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Streets. A twelve-story apartment house will be erected on the site.

Haynes & Pittman have sold for Mary M. Roll to a client a two-family house, 977 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, on a plot 21 by 53.

Polizzi & Co., in conjunction with D. Colucci, have sold for a client the five-story double tenement 194 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Julius Scott sold for Isaac Simons and J. Charles Weschler the Edgemere, a six-story elevator apartment house, 8 and 5 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 100. The buyer is Samuel Mayers of Bloomingdale Brothers.

To Build on East 100th Street.

Walter J. Cohn and William Rosenzweig have sold to a client of H. D. Baker & Brother the plot, 195 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundredth Street, 125 feet west of Madison Avenue. The buyer will erect five six-story apartment houses on the property.

The Business Men's Realty Company has resold to a Mr. Hildebrand 1,833 to 1,841 Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five four-story dwellings on plot 100.11 by 78. The company recently bought this property, together with four adjoining houses on the street, from William Ebling.

Corner Sold on the Heights.

Martin O'Neill Galvin has bought from the Lawyers' Realty Company the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a two-story brick building on plot 56 by 100.

Ulolf & Brown have sold for Charles Seifert to the Washington Heights Realty Company the five-story double flat 215 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Deal for 104th Street Apartments.

Samuel Mayers has bought from Isaac Simons and J. Charles Wechsler, through Julius Scott, the six-story elevator apartment house 7 and 5 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Purchase of Pleasant Avenue House.

P. Imperato has sold for Sophia Michael the three-story dwelling 275 Pleasant Avenue, on lot 13.6 by 75.

Lower East Side Corner Sold.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Binder & Baum, for improvement, the southeast corner of Fourth and Lewis Streets, plot 52 by 100.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Max Kurzrok to a client 417 and 419 East Twelfth Street, two seven-story double tenements on plot 50 by 103.3; also, for a Mrs. Hoffmann the six-story tenement 514 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Charles E. Duross has leased for Max D. Steuer to a client 338 and 340 East Fifty-first Street, a six-story four-family flat on lot 37.6 by 100.5, at an aggregate rental of $24,000; also, the dwelling 253 West Thirteenth Street, for the Acton estate to Joseph Gonzales for a term of five years.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Levy, Liberman & Co. 709 to 805 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, four three-story buildings on plot 86 by 98.

John F. Helmcke has sold the plot, 50 by 190 and irregular, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Third Avenue.

John W. Decker has sold the three-story dwelling 903 Soundview Avenue, 18 by 100; also, for J. Hauser, the northwest corner of Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a two-story frame building 50 by 52.

Haynes & Pittman have sold for a Mrs. Broderick the two-family house 700 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, on a plot 16.8 by 100.

William Peters & Co. report the following sales: For Charles Knauf to Albert Paul, the two-family dwelling on Lot 203, on the west side of Taylor Street, 25 feet north of Columbia Avenue; also, for Renata Carone to August Duerholz, the two-family dwelling on the south side of Morris Park Avenue, 100 feet north of Madison Street.

Many West Side Houses Leased.

H. C. Senior & Co. report that they have leased the following dwellings: No. 109 West Sixty-third Street to Mary Remley, 137 West Sixty-third Street to Ada Jordan, 126 West Sixty-fifth Street to Ernest Whiton, 317 West Seventieth Street to John Ducey, 174 West Sixty-fourth Street to Merceds Hamilton, 305 West Seventieth Street to William Adams, 210 West Seventy-eighth Street to George Heather, 157 West Sixty-fourth Street to Susan Fuller, 144 West Sixty-fourth Street to a Mrs. Stoppel, 123 West Sixty-fourth Street to J. Monheimer, 105 West Sixty-fourth Street to Dr. Howard Winne, and 133 West Sixty-fourth Street to Mabel Craig.

Brooklyn Parcel Changes Hands.

A. Selenkow & Son have sold for the Kellner estate to Joseph Horowitz the four-story triple flat 360 and 362 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, on plot 40 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison Av, 961, e s, 81.10 ft n of 75th St, 20.4x105, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling; public auction sale, to E. G. Thompson $41,600

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 344, w s, 79 ft s of 40th St, 19.9x85, five-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Bernard T. Gostin.. 27,500

Bradhurst Av, 35, w s, 245.8 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x67.8x17.9x70.3, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. W. Whitlock..... 8,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

1st Av and 117th St, s w corner, for a five-story brick school, 142.4x81; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $125,000.

118th St, s s, 34 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, for a one-story brick church, 65x151.6; the Rev. J. J. Keegan, premises, owner; T. E. Poole of 13 West 30th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

215th St, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, for a one-story frame shed, 50x20; J. H. Thurn, Northern Terrace, Riverdale, owner; Ahnemann & Counkeere, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $250.

Chisholm St, e s, 28 ft s of Freeman St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x35.6; Catherine La Velle of 1,220 Jackson Av, owner; J. H. La Velle of 1,220 Jackson Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

167th St, n e corner of Pond Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23x35; Mount Hope Building Company, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 70 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Columbus Av, e s, 50 ft e of Tyler St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x48; John Pearey of Taylor St, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $450.

Webster Av, w s, 21 ft n of 176th St, for a two-story frame lumber shed, 20x100; H. G. Silleck, Jr., of 1858 Bathgate Av, owner; James F. Meehan of 1,123 Hewitt Place, architect; cost, $1,000.

Robbins Av, e s, 175 ft s of Jaeger St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x55; Timothy Fitzgerald of 345 St. Ann's Av, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,397 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

169th St, s s, 21 ft e of Melrose Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x86.1; Thomas D. Malcolm of River Av and 167th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,397 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Wilkins St, w s, 150 ft s of Becker Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x47; Mrs. Rosina Flint of Matilda St and Becker Av, owner; Matthew Hindhaugh of 60 Pearl St, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $3,000.

Arthur Av, e s, 100 ft n of 186th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 37.6x71.6; Filomena Tesoro of 2,128 Hughes Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

Boston Road, n w corner of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 24x78.9; William H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $26,000.

Marion Av, n e corner of King's Bridge Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 56.2x104; Mary B. Valkenberg of 2 Roselle Av, Westchester, owner; Thomas W. Lamb of 3 East 28th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway and 31st St, s e corner, to an eight-story brick hotel; Higgins estate of 16 West 23d St, owner; Mulliken & Moeller of 7 West 38th St, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Frank P. Schimpf to John L. Roden, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 90 ft n of Grand St, 10x70; Nicholas J. Hughes to the Church of St. Mary..... Nom.

AVENUE B, 235 and 237, e s, 40.1x61.3x 40.1x60.8; Minsker Realty Company to Alexander Rosenthal, (mtgs $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

AVENUE C, n e corner of 13th St, 21fx 180, Unionport; Michael Eagan to St. John the Baptist's Foundation, other consideration and..... 100

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 104, map of 128 lots of estate of George Falle, 25x134; Carl C. Langey to Martin Geiszler, other consideration and..... 100

BRISTOW ST, e s, 150 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x75x25x.3x79.9; Beckie Horowitz to Moses W. Winston, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,510, e s, 25x100.10; Katie Gerson to Esther M. Abrams and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..... 100

CANNON ST, 111, w s, 33.9x—x—x irregular; Anna C. Storner to Abraham Hymanson, (mtg $40,500,) other consideration and..... 100

CANNON ST, 111, w s, 33.9x—x—x irregular; Maurice Myers to Abraham Hymanson, quitclaim..... Nom.

GRAND ST, 430 and 432, n s, 25.6x50; Nicholas J. Hughes to the Church of St. Mary, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 41 ft n of dividing line between Lots 256 and 257, map of East Tremont, runs, w 140x n 25x e 140x s 25; Pasquale D'Auria to George Schwarze, (mtg $750,) other consideration and..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 14.8 ft s of 130th St, 101 ft e of old Broadway, runs s w 13.3x e 19.9x n e 0.5x n 11.1 to beginning; William R. Peters to Henry F. Smith, other consideration and..... 100

INTERIOR PLOT, begins 26.8 ft s of 130th St and 101.4 ft e of Old Broadway, runs s w 80x s e 9.3x e 37.7x n 73.4; interior gore, begins 26.1 ft s of 130th St and 101 ft e of Old Broadway, runs s 0.4x w 0.2x n e 0.5 to beginning; William R. Peters and others to Henry F. Smith, other consideration and..... 100

INTERIOR PLOT, begins 26.8 ft s of 130th St and 101.4 ft e of Old Broadway, runs s w 80x s e 9.3x e 37.7x n 73.4; interior gore, begins 26.1 ft s of 130th St and 101 ft e of Old Broadway, runs s 0.4x w 0.2x n e 0.5 to beginning; also interior strip, 14.8 ft s of 130th St and 101 ft e of Old Broadway, runs s w 13.3x e 9.9x n e 0.5x n 11.5; Henry F. Smith to Henry B. Wesselman, other consideration and..... 100

JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Monaghan Av, 50x100; Lazarus Company A. of Edenwald to Edward Kalkau..... Nom.

KELLY ST, 6 s, 83.11 ft s of 167th St, 69x 100; Ole H. Olsen to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..... 6,800

LOT 5, map of 211 lots, Downing estate, at Van Nest; Joseph Diamond to Kate A. Stephenson, other consideration and..... 100

LOT 1,106, map of Wakefield; Patrick Lawler to Lillian V. Rourke..... Nom.

LOT 1,166, map of Wakefield; Benjamin Westervelt to Catherine Close, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

LOTS 100 and 101, map of Westchester Terrace, 50x96.3x50.3x101.5; Michael Hurley to Fannie Loonie and another.. 800

MONROE ST, 169, n s, 23x100; Max Tarshes to Joseph Fine and another, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and.. 100

NELSON AV, w s, 110.11 ft n of 164th St, 16.8x59.8x16.8x58.5; Joseph H. Jones to Albert G. Boland, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and..... 100

NELSON AV, w s, 190.5 ft n of 164th St, 25x62.9x25x60.10; Anna M. Morell to John Sutter, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

PLEASANT AV, 275, w s, 12.8x74; Sophia Michael to Louisa Garafalo, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, n w corner of 10th St, 19.5x75; William D. Koopmann to Emma Koopmann, ½ part, all title..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, 1,742, e s, 23.3x114.2x 23.11x110.5; Walter J. Dean to Julius Janowitz, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

WEST END AV, 706, e s, 20x100; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Mary E. Heyes. 25,000

2D AV, 1,949, w s, 25x100; August H. Drucker to Bertha Drucker..... Nom.

4TH ST, s w corner of Marvin Place, 25x 100, Westchester; Joseph Wolf and another to J. Frederick Hoops..... 100

4TH ST, 105 to 109 West, runs n e 39.6x e 54.8x s w 24.9x w 68.2x n w 63; Isaac Lewis to Robert Friedman, (mtgs $35,500,) other consideration and..... 100

4TH ST, 105 to 109 West, runs n e 39.6x e 54.8x s w 24.9x w 68.2x n w 63; Robert Friedman to Isaac Lewis, (mtgs $35,500,) other consideration and..... 100

4TH ST, 313 to 319 East, 85.8x96; Nathan Feldman and another to Sinai Shapiro, (mtgs $132,500,) other consideration and. 100

6TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 113.5; Sophia Moore to Catherine E. Dougherty, other consideration and..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75, block; Wolf Rosenberg to Sigmund Scheer and another, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,914, e s, 24.6x100; William F. Kuntz to Herman Knobloch and another, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

9TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 100x114, Bronx; Joseph Schneider to Elizabeth Smithson, (mtg $1,200,) other consideration and..... 100

11TH ST, 237 and 239, n s, 162.6 ft e of 4th St, 37.6x100x38.10x100; Leonor Spielberger to Sigmund Cohn, other consideration and..... 100

14TH ST, s s, 177.10 ft e of Avenue C, runs e 2.1 x's 5 x n w 5.5 to beginning; Frank M. Clendenin to St. John the Baptist's Foundation of the City of New York..... Nom.

19TH ST, 321 and 326 East, 41.10x92; Leonor Spielberger to Serena Korman, other consideration and..... 100

52D ST, n s, 184.5 ft e of 2d Av, 20.1x 100.5; Caroline Lederer to Oscar J. Krug, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

118TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Mendel Rosenberg to Ray Beckon, (mtg $62,500,) other consideration and..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Emma Bowerman to James Ferguson, (mtg $2,500)..... 4,500

122D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x90.11; Louis F. Boyes to George H. Robinson..... Nom.

122D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x90.11; John Webber to George H. Robinson..... Nom.

125TH ST, 32 West, 21.6x99.11; Hattie H. Williams to Hugo V. Lange, (mtg $10,000)..... 12,000

130TH ST, n s, 196.3 ft w of Park Av, 18.9x99.11; Adolph Cohn to Frederick E. Hauck, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; the Hillside Realty Company to Caroline Rothschild, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

135TH ST, 180 West, 25x99.11; Minnie Lisner to Lazard Kahn, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

135TH ST, 182 West, 25x99.11; Selma Brill to Lazard Kahn, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 50x 100; Frank B. French to Charles H. Ehrenstrom, (mtgs $5,000)..... Nom.

137TH ST, 605 East, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg to Samuel Levin, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

150TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 17x81.11; William D. Koopmann to Emma Koopmann, ½ part, all title, (mtg $11,000)..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

HILLSIDE ST or Av, s s, e of King's Bridge Road, Lot 138, part of Isaac Dyckman estate; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Henry Battenhagan, owner; Archibald Campbell, contractor. 1,500

ST. ANN'S AV, 775; Sarah Epstein against Susan L. Gutzrell, owner; Ferdinand Kramer, contractor..... 12,000

WILLIS AV, 130 to 134; John Waters & Co. against Henry A. Gumbleton and Bronx Bath Company, owners and contractors..... 807

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FULTON ST, 54 and 56, and Cliff St, 2 and 31; Casmento Roofing Company against Albert W. Todd and another, Sept. 8, 1904..... 85

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE D, 98x100; Sussman Goldreyer against Samuel Klein, (action to restrain, &c.); attorneys, Schenkman & Brown..... 100

BLOCK 38, Pelham Park, Bronx; Walter W. Taylor against Allan G. Macdonell and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison..... 100

BURLING SLIP, 15; Richard W. Japp against Mary H. Lawrence and another, (partition;) attorneys, J. W. & C. J. McDermott..... 100

DATER ST, s s, 100 ft between Wales and Concord Avs, Bronx; Nathan Wise against David Schwartz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison..... 100

LOTS 148, 404 to 409, 411, 412, 388, 389, 395, 397, 399, and 533, map of Ardeh property, Bronx; Sarah A. Varden against Anna Radford, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison..... 6,800

PARCEL OF LAND beginning at a point 1.6 ft s w of s s of Pearl St and s s of Pine St, runs s w 76.5x e .08x n 7.8½x s w .02x n .8.8½x e .07½ to beginning; George P. Wetmore against Sixty Wall Street, (ejectment, &c.;) attorneys, Man & Man..... 100

SOUTH BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft n of land of William Rapp, 25x200x28.6x200, Bronx; Annie M. English against Union Trust Company of New York, administrator, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Ferris..... 800

3D AV, w s, 173.4 ft n 59th St, 25x97.7x25x 99.9; Emma E. Hayes against Margaret B. McKeon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Stanley..... 100

4TH ST, 350 to 354 East; Abraham Adelberg and another against Abraham Levy and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. S. Mack. 100

137TH ST, 605 East, 25x100; Harry M. Goldberg to Daniel Sadlier against Elizabeth Cullen, (action to recover 1-6 part;) attorney, H. C. Hunter. 100

AT AUCTION

9,000 Acres OF CHOICE Timber Lands IN THE ADIRONDACKS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

This very desirable tract of Timber Land, composed of Beech, Birch, Maple and Spruce, located in the East Canada Creek region in the towns of Salisbury, Herkimer County, N. Y., and Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., will be sold at Public Auction by

JOHNSTOWN, FULTON CO., N. Y.,
SEPT. 29TH, 1904, AT 2 P. M.

The sale of this land is for the benefit of the creditors of Alfred Dolge, and will be sold subject to the inchoate right of dower of August Dolge, the wife of the said Alfred Dolge.

All sales shall be made subject to the approval of the court, the assignee having the right to withdraw any of the property offered for sale, or to adjourn such sale.

Further descriptions of this property, and particulars as to terms of sale, may be had upon application to

WALTER N. KERNAN, Assignee, Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y., or
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Atty. for Creditors, 32 Liberty St., New York City, or
JOSEPH M. LESSER, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

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WE OFFER FOR TEN DAYS
Four new two-family houses, with all improvements, in

SLOCUM PARK

at cost price; easy payments. 5-cent fare to New York.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Take Smith St. car, get off at Ave. P., or take Brighton Beach Elevated, get off at King's Highway. Call at SLOCUM PARK office, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x200, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

BUILDING PLANS.

Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.
GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect,
1,031 Beverley Road, Brooklyn.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

In one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

We have $100,000 to invest in first and second mortgages in Brooklyn property only. Call or send application; no brokers. Wm. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Manhattan.

$3,600 buys 489 Herkimer St., near Albany Av.; 3-family, 2-story modern flat; extra deep; very fine location; $000 cash, $3,000 mortgage. Ring second bell.

Two Brooklyn flats, $25,000; mortgage $15,000; want offer with cash. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

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of the magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots with the city improvements reached by trolley from East 34th Street Ferry.

ONLY HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE, EAST ELMHURST, L. I.

The prettiest, healthiest, highest and nearest shore front property in New York City, on a broad elevation, fronting

BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Every lot owner has shore front privileges for BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, and use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales these first two months over $100,000. Lots $200 upward, on easy monthly payments. Nothing like this ever offered. Seeing is believing. A selection at this time is to your advantage before the increase in prices. You will double your money here within six months. Send for circular and views.

BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP., 887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing road.

Flushing.—Three modern dwellings; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, owner, 60 Liberty St.

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THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

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Have you property for sale or exchange?
Have you houses or flats you want rented?
Have you old houses that are not paying?
Have you anything in the real estate line?
Do you want a loan or insurance?

I am a quick, straight, honest business man to deal with.

MY SERVICES ARE VALUABLE TO ANYBODY.

With the first of September, when people have returned from their vacations, the real estate business in all its branches begins to look up, and it would be well for those who are interested to consult a good broker with a view of getting the best services, thus securing the largest returns for the money they have invested or contemplate investing. I have for many years made Real Estate a specialty—and have studied the conditions from every side—I have made and saved money for many and can give the best of references.

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For the convenience of those owning property on the Upper East Side I have opened a

BRANCH OFFICE, 2272 1ST AVE., NEAR 117TH ST., Telephone 2,243J Harlem

Where I would be pleased to receive calls from all owning property in that neighborhood. This office will make renting a specialty.

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$33,000.—Lenox Av., near underground station, 5-story double, with 2 stores; rent $3,450.
$29,000.—Amsterdam Av., below 160th, 5-story double flat, one store, (leased;) rent $3,000.
$32,500.—8th Av., triple, 12 rooms, baths; 5-story; full lot; improvements; rent $3,300.
$31,000.—7th Av., near 135th, 5-story double; 6 rooms, bath; improvements; full lot.
$34,000.—Manhattan Av., 5-story double; 7 rooms, bath; 27 front; improvements; rent $3,700.
$33,000.—5-story double; 6 rooms, baths; near Central Park West, 106th; rent $3,750.
Also many very cheap private houses, single flats and apartment houses in different locations.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Av.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100; suitable immediate improvement.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

Excellent Investment.—Two five-story double flats, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, except steam heat; private block; upper west side, near 8th Av. "L" station; will rent for $3,000 each; price, $27,500 each. Please call. Frank E. Smith, 23 East 20th St.

DWELLING BARGAIN!
Only $24,000; in Seventies, Columbus and Amsterdam; four-story brownstone; excellent condition; easy terms; possession; broker's commission.
PATTEN, 156 Broadway.

5-story double, 10 rooms and bath, 27-foot front, 115th St., between Madison and Park; rent, $2,150; price, $23,000; mortgage, $15,500. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St. Telephone, 965 Cortlandt.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; rent $1,200; second floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $42,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

A fair offer will buy
2 five-story tenements West 57th St.
"Terms very easy." Principals only.
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Bargains.—Semi-detached 6-room house, improvements, $1,750; $350 cash; store property, $5,000; rents $756; pays 15 per cent. Williams, Morris Park Av., Bronx.

Twenty-five-foot single apartment; private surroundings; yearly tenants; rental $3,900; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

SACRIFICE.—Sheepshead Bay; perfect gem; Queen Anne cottage, furnished; cost $7,500. KUHLKE, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

For Sale—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Factory, east side, 4-story and basement, 25x 92; all built up, rented; bargain. Guerineau & Drake, 99 Nassau St.

Plot avenue corner, Harlem, 155x100, suitable improvement; $90,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x 100; rental, $3,800; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Near Eighth Av.; 5-story triple, with stores; 14 rooms and baths; seen to be appreciated; $33,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Office building, equity $115,000; fine investment; might consider part exchange. Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

For Sale—Bargains; real estate office, near Wall St.; immediate; $500; interview. F Box 165 Times.

Bargain.—$1,000 above mortgage will buy 3-story high stoop private house, 150 West 97th St. Open from 9 to 5 daily.

2d Av., Near 106th.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,875; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.—25% Investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Improved triple flat bargain, 8th Av., (Harlem;) store; sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d.—Fourteen-room tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,660. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain.—Corner 2d Av., near 125th St., $25,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

154th St.; 5-story triple, 2 stores; boilers and ranges; $24,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East 126th St.—Five-story flat; rents, $1,800; price, $17,250. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A tenement, with stores; West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Adjoining 125th St.; 5-story double; hot water; $24,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Three fine double flats and four triple. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

East 121st St.—5-story double, full lot, $19,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

On Southern Boulevard, near 137th St., four lots. Apply 239 East 122d St.

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COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
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Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Times Building, N.Y.
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NEW ENGLAND.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

Riverside, Conn.—Attractive residence; conveniences; large shady lawn; near depot. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty.

Norwalk, Conn.—3 acres, house, barn, fruit, $1,000. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Westport, Conn.—85 acres, good land, buildings, $2,800. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d.

Connecticut Farms.—$900—$125,000; state your requirements. Archibald Foss, 39 East 42d.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

Bargain.—Modern flat, 126th St., near 7th; full lot; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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About 80 lots, one plot, at acre price; easy terms.
5 choice lots on Bronx River, one foot from 177th St. subway station; ripe for two-family houses.
A list of 5 lots on Boston Av., near 177th St.; easy terms.
2 choice lots on McGraw Est.
2 choice lots on Hunt Est.
5-story, 3-family flat with store, at transfer station; price, $28,500. H. C. Mapes, 55 Liberty.

SUCH SNAPS DON'T WAIT LONG.
4 lots, 100x100; block from rapid transit station; price only $12,000; investigate quickly.
PLOT OF 14 LOTS
on rapid transit station block, including corner; price, $75,000; investigate.
$29,000—Amsterdam Av., 5-story double flat, one store, (leased;) rent $3,000.
$32,500.—8th Av., triple, 12 rooms, baths; 5-story; full lot; improvements; rent $3,300.
$31,000.—7th Av., near 135th, 5-story double; 6 rooms, bath; improvements; full lot.
$34,000.—Manhattan Av., 5-story double; 7 rooms, bath; 27 front; improvements; rent $3,700.
$33,000.—5-story double; 6 rooms, baths; near Central Park West, 106th; rent $3,750.
Also many very cheap private houses, single flats and apartment houses in different locations.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Av.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100; suitable immediate improvement.
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Excellent Investment.—Two five-story double flats, 6 rooms, bath, all improvements, except steam heat; private block; upper west side, near 8th Av. "L" station; will rent for $3,000 each; price, $27,500 each. Please call. Frank E. Smith, 23 East 20th St.

DWELLING BARGAIN!
Only $24,000; in Seventies, Columbus and Amsterdam; four-story brownstone; excellent condition; easy terms; possession; broker's commission.
PATTEN, 156 Broadway.

5-story double, 10 rooms and bath, 27-foot front, 115th St., between Madison and Park; rent, $2,150; price, $23,000; mortgage, $15,500. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St. Telephone, 965 Cortlandt.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; rent $1,200; second floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $42,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

A fair offer will buy
2 five-story tenements West 57th St.
"Terms very easy." Principals only.
MORRIS B. BAER, (owner,) 15 Cortlandt St.

Bargains.—Semi-detached 6-room house, improvements, $1,750; $350 cash; store property, $5,000; rents $756; pays 15 per cent. Williams, Morris Park Av., Bronx.

Twenty-five-foot single apartment; private surroundings; yearly tenants; rental $3,900; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

SACRIFICE.—Sheepshead Bay; perfect gem; Queen Anne cottage, furnished; cost $7,500. KUHLKE, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

For Sale—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Factory, east side, 4-story and basement, 25x 92; all built up, rented; bargain. Guerineau & Drake, 99 Nassau St.

Plot avenue corner, Harlem, 155x100, suitable improvement; $90,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x 100; rental, $3,800; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Near Eighth Av.; 5-story triple, with stores; 14 rooms and baths; seen to be appreciated; $33,000. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Office building, equity $115,000; fine investment; might consider part exchange. Arthur Du Cret, 6 Wall St.

For Sale—Bargains; real estate office, near Wall St.; immediate; $500; interview. F Box 165 Times.

Bargain.—$1,000 above mortgage will buy 3-story high stoop private house, 150 West 97th St. Open from 9 to 5 daily.

2d Av., Near 106th.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,875; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.—25% Investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Improved triple flat bargain, 8th Av., (Harlem;) store; sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d.—Fourteen-room tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,660. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bargain.—Corner 2d Av., near 125th St., $25,000; rents, $2,700

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST

For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE

Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.

Call or send for list, PORTER & CO. 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

56th Street, near Fifth Ave.
For rent or sale. An attractive 20-ft. Dwelling; can be seen by appointment only.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 1 Madison Ave. (3943) 60 Liberty St.

West Side.
3 and 4-story dwellings on streets and avenues, from $800 to $6,000.
WILLIAM B. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY. 257 Broadway, Manhattan.
Offers for rent on liberal terms new west side, Harlem, five-story American basement house, 19 rooms; suitable for boarding house.

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
85th Street, near Fifth Av..... $2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story..... $1,500
Fifth Av., near 104th, four story..... $4,500
Others $800 up. DUROSS, 155 West 14th St.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $600 to $4,000.
APARTMENTS, 3 to 10 rooms, $350 to $2,400.
50th to 125th St., West.
Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

At 29 Beekman St., near Post Office; light loft with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $55. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE, near
38 EAST 21ST ST., Broadway.
28 WEST 15TH ST.,
127-133 WEST 17TH ST.
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS.
All are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.

Prices Reasonable. Now Ready.

Call at either building, your own broker, or PIGUERON, 32 Union Square, near 16th.

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,
LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x93;
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
ON STREET FLOOR.
Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into office spaces. Apply
14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Restaurant for rent in first-class apartment house at 101 West 78th St.; recently renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Apply on premises or to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

AVENUE STORE—$20.
1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST,

1,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevator; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 9th Av.; examine premises. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Splendid light first floor over store; 3 windows front and rear; size 25x70; fine business location. 7 Barclay, near Broadway.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 6th Av.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 389 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Strong, fireproof buildings elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage.—Duross, 155 West 14th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine 51st; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

DESK ROOM.
60 LIBERTY ST., ROOM 32.

Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., $65; business. 185 West 14th.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

Sublet, furnished, four rooms, bath, from October 1st, for Winter; rent reasonable. 136 Madison Av.

Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. R., Box 112 Times.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—To hire until Jan. 1, high-class furnished apartment for family of four adults; rent about $200 per month. C. M. C., 1,364 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,350.

THE RIDGEWOOD.
249-251 WEST 107TH ST.
Modern apartments of 6 to 8 rooms and bath, in fireproof building; all improvements, including electric light & elevator; every room light; rents $900 to $1,100.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Henrietta Court, 316 WEST 95TH ST.
5 and 6 large rooms, bath, elevator, and every modern improvement; $540 and $660.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Private apartment house, 25 feet wide, 130 West 123d St.; seven rooms and storeroom, with bathroom and toilet separate; steam heat; hot water supply; open plumbing; one flight up; adults; rent, $60.

Bachelor apartments of one and two large rooms and bath; good light and all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

ST. ANDREW, 160TH ST. AND MELROSE AV. Apartments, 5 large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply, tiled bathrooms, open plumbing; convenient; rents $25 to $27.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3039—HARLEM.

---

253 St., 102 West, Overlooking Park.—Every room on park; "L" station street; hallboys, marble halls, &c., rents, $70; 7 rooms. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

---

128 West 4th St. and 84-88 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire Janitor.

---

521 West 111th.—Five, six room top floor elevator apartments; sixth floor, $50-$60. Wittmack.

Near Central Park, 155 West 102d St.—Five large, light rooms, steam heat, $30.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500

10 ROOMS and 3 baths. $3,000 / $3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Open Every Evening.

"THE SORRENTO,"
NORTHWEST CORNER 31ST ST. AND MADISON AV.
Apartment of 10 sunny rooms and bath, $3,000; eight rooms and bath, $2,000; first floor two rooms and bath, suitable doctor's office, $800.

"PALERMO,"
125 EAST 57TH ST.
Apartment of seven extra large rooms and two servants' rooms, $1,700.

"THE PEMBROKE,"
10 WEST 93D ST.
Convenient to "L" station or surface cars; eight-room Apartment, elevator and all improvements, $1,000.

"THE BEAUCLERE,"
NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 109TH ST.
Apartments of seven and eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,000 and $1,200; corner Apartments, $1,200; four rooms, $720.

"NO. 173 MADISON AVE.,"
NEAR 34TH ST.
Bachelor Apartments of two rooms and bath, $800.

---

53 WEST 33D ST.
Apartments of two rooms and bath; thoroughly modern, with heat and service, $850; suitable for offices.

J. Romaine Brown & Co.,
53 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Telephone, 881—38th St.

WHERE TO RESIDE
Select apartments, with every modern improvement, elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
Woodbridge Agency, 131 Edgecombe Av.

RHINELAND 534 West 124th St., near Broadway.
7 rooms and bath, $55.00.
Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 57 W. 125th St.

THE LONDON 60-2-4-6 W. 115th St., near Subway.
7 rooms and bath, $40.00.
Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 57 W. 125th St.

PAULINE 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park; rent $780.00.

HELEN-COURT 14 Morningside Av. for doctor.
Ground floor, 8 rooms and bath; 6 facing Park; $900.00. Robt. Levers, 354 W. 116th.

PLACID 22 Lenox Av., near 111th St.
5 rooms and bath, } Rents.
6 rooms and bath, } $32 to 40.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.

One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.

7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

---

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

ELIZABETH.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and spacious entrance; all-night elevator, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.

PORTER & CO.,
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE CORONET,
57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fire-proof housekeeping apartment house in the United States. Only a few apartments of 8 and 9 rooms left; 2 and 3 baths. For full particulars apply or address JULIAN J. FETTINGREW, Supt.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 10 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Aves. 4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

---

600 Park Av., cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.

---

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and The Genuts; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 E. 14th St.

Riverside Drive, 127, West 85th St.—8 and 9 and bath; elevator apartment; choice, sunny.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.

Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.

Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE
Madison Square
37 MADISON AVENUE.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.

Six Rooms and Bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $1,900 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

OFFICE ON THE PREMISES,

any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of

S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,

of the New Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 611-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

"HAWORTH,"
239 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms,
Decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location. One apartment, suitable for doctor, $65.
One apartment of five rooms, $40.
BRASTED & GOODMAN,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.
THE HOWARD,
7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

---

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments.
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator—steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT.
New elevator apartments; modern in all appointments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive rents, $800 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

NORMA
71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $800 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 94th St.

THE ARCADIA
159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square; 6 large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; rents $900, $960 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$680
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

CORONADO. A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

---

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.—Large, light seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

---

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $36.

---

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartment; all improvements; $36.

Wellesley, 81st, West End Av.—Choice apartment; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundries; steam dryers.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; reasonable; finest neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

$55 243 WEST 135TH ST. $55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

---

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Concord Apartments, 104 West 61st.—7 large light rooms; elevator; telephone; $58-$60.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. 420 W. 116th St. Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

Hillcrest is situated on the highest point of the city and commands extensive views of the Hudson, Riverside, Morningside & Central Parks and Long Island Sound. Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the building, and the Subway Express Station is one block away, enabling one to reach City Hall in about 15 minutes.

One Bachelor Suite, 2 Big Rooms and Bath, $55 per Month.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
Broadway and 103d Street.

The Evelyn
101 West 78th St.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.

Housekeeping Apartments, six to nine rooms and bath; rents $800 to $1,800.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, two to four rooms and bath.
Open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, uniformed attendants; chambermaid service in non-housekeeping apartments; rents moderate.
Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT
or Janitor,
on premises;
or DOVALE & CO.,
35 Nassau St.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades.

RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Fortunate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE, Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St,
Ready for Occupancy.
New thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE BERTHA
513 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE.
JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.
Every room is large, light, and airy. TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIL CHUTE. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

STRATHMORE,
52d St. and Broadway.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 20TH ST.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT.
The Soncy, 49 West 57th St.; 9 unusually large and light rooms and baths; open plumbing; elevator day and night; rent, $1,800-$2,000. For further particulars apply to
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
520 5th Av., near 43d. 'Phone 2578—38th.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $60.

Bedbugs exterminated; "Murbalene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed: special. Siegel-Cooper's.

---

606 West 113th.—Nine-room all-light elevator apartments; every convenience; $840 to $1,200.

Brooklyn.
Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elite dom reigns. Light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

We have, tenants for 15 to 25 private houses; can fill 8 to 10 flat houses, with improvements, with respectable colored families, paying from $25 to $40 per month; all have best of references, holding good positions. W. N. Walker & Co., 10 Grand Circle, Broadway, 59th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEWART, ISABELLA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Jane E. Britton, Lucinda B. Finn, John Britton, Jennie B. Stitt, Sarah Britton, Lizzie Wasin, John F. Britton, James J. Britton, Julia B. Allen, Catherine B. McKay, Mary B. Fairman, Eunice B. Dalton, William S. Britton, Isabella Moody, Kate Bowne, Ida Morrison, Minnie Morrison, Alexander H. Morrison, Alexander S. Murphy, Jr., Delafield S. Murphy, Leroy S. Murphy, Amanda W. Maloney, Elizabeth C. Maloney, Jennie Warts, Elsie Warts, Alexander C. Warts, May Warts, and John F. Steen, and to all persons interested in the estate of Isabella Stewart, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William Britton, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
Aug11-law6wTh.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ira E. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix. IRA E. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.
jy21-law6wTh

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,400 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

LE MARQUIS
HOTEL,
12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL.
BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS.
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,500.
Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,200.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
C. F. SPOTTSWOOD, Prop.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,
108-113 WEST 45TH ST.
FOURTH SEASON OPEN.
A FEW CHOICE
TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St. near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE TOURAINE.
High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 39th St.
E. H. MANNING, Manager.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.,
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 5570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS, All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSEMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 23-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Typ. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $3 up, installments; repairing. Telephone 6096—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Have them woven in handsome reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call.
U. S. RUG CO., Hoboken, N. J.

Cash paid for pawnbrokers' old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, cues, chalk, cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 106 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery taught; exhibition Fall pattern this week. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

MACHINERY.

An old established machine shop for sale on account of retirement. Address Box L 189 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Sergeant Barker's Gymnasium.
Classes and private instruction, ladies, gentlemen, boys and girls.
FENCING, BOXING, GYMNASTICS, MILITARY AND PHYSICAL DRILL.
Schools taught at gymnasium or residence. Children's classes Saturday mornings. Students' class, to graduate as teachers, course one year. Diploma. Catalogue on application.
Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d St., New York. Tel. 3325 R. Riverside.

HAMILTON GRANGE SCHOOL,
CONVENT AV. AND 141ST ST.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE.
Fall Term opens Sept. 26 in historic Hamilton mansion. Few well-recommended young women or children received into family of Principal.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Ave.
23D YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 29.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL
REOPENS SEPT. 28TH. 10 EAST 47TH ST.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

LENTE-BURR SCHOOL,
129 WEST 87TH STREET.
SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Reopens Wednesday, October 5, 1904.

FENCING, BOXING, GYMNASTICS.
Dr. Savage's GYMNASIUMS Now Open. Uptown, 208 W. 59th St. Downtown, 155 Broadway.

The KOHUT PREPARATORY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
44 West 58th Street, Reopens October 3.
Mrs. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.

Two more boys will be received in small, first-class boarding school in pleasant suburb of New York; reference asked. For particulars, address Summer School, Kennebunkport, Maine.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and acquired by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,103 D., Metropolis Bldg.

Butler's Business School, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Thorough business course; tuitoring a specialty; send for catalogue. M. Butler & E. Y. Emerson, Principals.

REMOVAL.
The Comstock School, from 32 West 40th to 31 West 46th, reopens October 5th. Miss Day, Principal.

THE IRVING SCHOOL,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.
JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Principal.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, BROOKLYN, N. Y., under the Regents, for boys and young men. Apply to the President; 41 Butler St.

Mrs. Disbrow's School, Easton, Penn.—Children under 12; special attention to those who are backward.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art. Whitby, Ontario, Canada. Circular on request.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, (Military.) Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 25th year; circular on request.

MISS M. D. HUGER,
726 Fifth Avenue,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Brooklyn Business Institute, 370 Willoughby Av. —First-class equipment; liberal courses; day and evening sessions. Fall term begins Sept. 6.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, Manlius, N. Y. Department. Manlius, N. Y. Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn. — Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1764.
34 & 36 East 51st Street.

SPACIOUS building, constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation.

THOROUGH Training—Class and Individual—for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and business. Primary classes. Completely equipped Laboratories and Gymnasium. REOPENS WED., SEPT. 21. Head-Masters will confer with parents after Sept. 12, 9 to 4.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A.M. } Head-Masters.
F. P. WILSON, A.M. }

DRAKE
NEW YORK SCHOOL
Broadway and 17th St.
SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
Write or 'phone for 64-page Catalogue. } Four Other Schools. } Jersey City, Orange, Bayonne, Passaic.

DANVILLE
MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Danville, Virginia.
A high-grade preparatory school for boys. Incorporated and endowed. Full curriculum, including commercial course. Experienced teachers. Careful moral supervision and physical training. Unbroken health record. Students from twenty-odd States and Porto Rico. A few vacancies for session 1904-5. Handsome year book sent on request.
Summer address: Box 510 Edinburg, Virginia.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE
122 West 72d Street.
Preparatory School for Boys.
FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
Optional Military Drill. Playground.
Study hour under Instructors.
Reopens Sept. 28th. Catalogues.
EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal,
Now at the School.

Academy Mount St. Ursula.
BEDFORD PARK, NEW YORK CITY.
Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.
The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

A thorough training for your boy.
80 graduates fitted for college since '91.
IRVING SCHOOL,
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
SUB-PRIMARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
15th year begins Sept. 29th.
DR. RAY now at school mornings.
Gymnasium. Laboratory. Playground.

CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH STREET.
Six graduates entered college last June not only without conditions, but with special "credits" or honors.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Oct. 3.

THE WEST SIDE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS)
2231 Broadway (Seventy-ninth St.)
PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps. Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1260 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR GIRLS).
108 West Eighty-first Street.
Primary to College Preparatory Classes.
Circular on application. New year begins Oct. 6.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE
(FOR BOYS)
45 West Eighty-first Street.
THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 8TH.
Illustrated catalogue on application.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Princpal.

DR. J. SACHS'S
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Found—Young brown dog; owner can call at Klatz's, 14 West 118th St.

Fox terrier, black head, black spots on white body; answer name Jack; reward if returned to Mrs. Hawkins, 13 West 51st St.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 423, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

Lost—Certificate C-71,731, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge. 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

Lost—A 1904 diary with name C. W. Knight on first page; reward of $5 if returned to owner. C. W. Knight, Rome, N. Y.

Lost—Saturday, Maltese poodle, white, tan spots, license 1,975; $10 reward for information or return. Dentist, 667 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

1.—Madison Av., 72.—Rooms, with board; main floor dining room; reference.

18th, 116 East.—Large and small furnished room; hot, cold running water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 343 West.—Pleasant large room; superior board; desirable home; cleanliness guaranteed; reasonable; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; gentlemen or couple.

48th St., 9 East.—Large rooms, second floor; one, fourth, with board; table board; references.

58th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable rooms; good table; home surroundings; couple or gentlemen; Christian family; references.

81st St., 116 West.—Finely furnished room; private bath; high-class table; highest references required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted; thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double rooms; refined house; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

131st St, 260 West.—Room and board in handsomely furnished house.

Board and room, $1 day, elevator apartment, near 104th St. Private, 852 Columbus Av.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Suites, floors; baths; single rooms; high-class board.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Lady would board married couple, Fall, Winter; near station; Sound; reasonable; references. Rolando, Chatsworth Av.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Private family owning large, beautiful residence near Prospect Park, will receive for the Winter two or three congenial adults who can appreciate comforts of refined family home. Owner, 90 Wall St., Room 506.

Select board for two or three persons with private family; best location in Madison, N. J.; references, Address D., Box 143 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

23d St., 458 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; respectable and reasonable.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Newly decorated room, private bath, hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; closets, hot water; conveniences.

62d St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone. Hayes.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 115 West.—Parlor and bedroom, heated; also hall room, one flight. Graham.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower baths; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—A large and medium room; steam heat; one flight; near "L." Fisher.

104th St., 58 West.—Sunny; running water; private family; breakfast optional; gentlemen; $3. Norton.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private house; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Good Saleswomen for Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.—Good permanent openings for Fall season for first-class saleswomen in trimmed millinery, untrimmed millinery, ribbons, feathers, and flowers. Apply before 10 A. M. to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswoman in their handkerchief department; permanent position to capable saleswoman. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Capable general houseworker, Protestant, in apartment; family of three; wages, $20. Apply, with references, from 9 to 10 A. M., to Superintendent, 135 East 42d St.

Wanted.—A. Vantine & Co. want several young women to work on curtains in upholstery workroom; also experienced hands on applique embroidery work. Apply 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—Auditors; the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced clerks for their auditing department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted.—Edward Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a buyer for their ribbon department; all communications strictly confidential.

Typist.—A Christian; one familiar with making out bills on typewriter; must be quick; salary, $8 to $10. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Operators experienced on ladies' neckwear. Laub Bros., 136 Greene St.

Males.

Carpenters.—Strictly first-class mechanics and those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement. Employers Association; union wages. Apply V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., 1 Madison Av.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require stock man for their house furnishing departments. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—By prominent corset manufacturer, first-class salesman of experience and fine record; should know New York City trade well; only men of ability need apply; state full particulars as to past, age, terms, &c.; applications considered confidential. Address Prominent, 1,364 Broadway.

Wanted—Assistant buyer for china and bric-a-brac departments; large department store requires services of a thoroughly competent and experienced assistant buyer for their china and bric-a-brac departments. Address, in confidence, Box 121 Times.

Wanted—Cash boys; a number of bright boys wanted at Wanamaker's; steady employment and good chance of advancement for the right kind; bring Board of Health certificate.

Wanted.—Blanket and comfortable departments; the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Upholstery and curtain salesmen; thoroughly experienced men should apply to Superintendent any morning this week before 10 o'clock. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a young man with experience as assistant window trimmer and inside decorator. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Silk salesmen; thoroughly experienced men should apply to Superintendent any morning this week before 10 o'clock. Simpson Crawford Company.

Wanted—Boys, as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Wanted—Bright, active boy in a manufacturing establishment; wages to begin, $5. W. N., Box 157 Times.

Wanted—Salesman familiar with incandescent lamps. Apply 1-2 P. M., Room 511, 5 Beekman St.

Wanted—Telegraphers; experienced railroad operators; no labor trouble. Battery, Box 167 Times.

Wanted—Boy in large law office; reference. Call Room 1,943, 42 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—By young lady familiar with bookkeeping and general office work. Box L 193 Times.

Companion, governess; French, English, and elementary music; very fond of young children; willing to take entire charge. 1,646 East End Av.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 154 West 20th St.

Houseworker.—Colored; good cook, laundress, chambermaid, waitress; apartment preferred; moderate wages; city reference. D. F., 9 Columbus Av. Tel. 1685 R—Columbus.

Laundress wishes ladies' and family washing at home; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Maid.—Lady's useful maid to take charge of small apartment; sewing. K. X. S., 226 West 135th St.

Nurse.—By reliable young Protestant, North Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 22 East 115th St. Hetherington.

Private Secretary.—Well educated; experienced stenographer; literary, medical, scientific work. E. T., 834 Broadway.

Society assistant would design and arrange small private luncheons and dejeuners; October luncheons now being prepared. Address New Ideas, 153 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer and Remington operator, permanent position; five years' experience; salary, $15; machinery preferred. A. B., Machinery, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Competent stenographer and Remington operator; permanent position; six years' experience; salary $15; reference. M. C. J., Box 159 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Graduate of Grace Institute, who is thoroughly competent; would be willing to start at low figure. Accurate, Box 121 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; owns machine; permanency; downtown all day or part; copying home; salary moderate. G., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent stenographer; permanent position; downtown; three years' experience; $15; reference. E. C., Box 158 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer and typewriter; beginner; Remington and Underwood operator. L., 324 45th St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school; American parentage; correct English; business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Expert; nine years' commercial experience; A1 references. Miss R., 218 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 117 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. B Box 219 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; competent; references. Box 1,094 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Well qualified for technical work; rapid Remington operator; salary $16 to $18. S. F., 854 Broadway.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; employed; good reference. Box H 166 Times.

Stenographer.—By expert law stenographer; nine years' experience. Miss M. A., Box 101 Times.

Stenographer.—A1; rapid, accurate; mercantile, mechanical, commercial. Desirable, Box 206 Times.

Stenographer.—Experienced Remington or Underwood; best references. Stenographer, Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—$6 to start; with experience. F., Box 106 Times.

Young woman wishes to make herself useful in good family; plain sewing; would attend lady. A. F., 223 26th St., Brooklyn.

Males.

AN Appeal to Employers.—A man of 35, positively honest, reliable, temperate, steady, earnestly and urgently requests employment; any capacity, suitable, intelligent, well-educated, and well-informed man, where conscientious, painstaking work would be considered worth recompense of about $12 or more weekly; advertiser has business and office experience extending over many years, understands bookkeeping, &c., speaks and writes French and German, is handy with pen and pencil, easily adapts himself, and learns quickly; could undoubtedly be useful in many ways, and, moreover, is willing and anxious to be so; absolutely not afraid of work, hours, any kind of occupation, provided living wages are paid; not a man who knows it all, but quiet, unassuming man, willing to follow instructions and obey orders; positively no canvassing, soliciting, or other schemes; city references. Address for one week, Worker, 1,364 Broadway.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City, where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, opened, closed, written up periodically, balance sheets prepared; best city references; terms moderate. L., Box 190 Times.

Auditor and General Bookkeeper.—Ten years' practical experience; quick and accurate at figures; best references. Willing, Box 163 Times Office.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 162 Times.

Bank Clerk.—By a bank clerk, with large experience in city bank; position in a trust company or bank out of town. Experience, Box 156 Times.

Bank man; fifteen years' thorough bank experience; desires to change; out of city preferred. Competent, Box 169 Times Office.

Bookkeeper, 25; competent and experienced double entry bookkeeper; best references. Steady, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Single; careful driver; thoroughly understanding every duty; neat appearance; splendid personal references; sober, honest. Kane, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Linotype machinist-operator; good all-round printer; union. D Box 155 Times.

Private Secretary or Confidential Clerk.—By young man, 22; graduate business school; capable stenographer; three years' legal experience; thorough knowledge business methods, &c.; good correspondent. L. H., 171 Times.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment. S. Mitsu, 226 West 136th St.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Further information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St., New York.

Young man, fairly educated, temperate, wants position with wholesale house or manufacturing concern. E. T. K., Box 175 Times.

Young man desires position as office assistant or stock clerk; 19; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

Young man, 24, well educated, desires good position. Levy, 636 West 51st St.

Much Baggage for Three Weeks' Visit.

Her Grace Lily, the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley of this city, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Oceanic of the White Star Line. She brought with her for a three weeks' visit a man servant, a maid servant, and twenty-seven pieces of luggage. She said that the trip was made purely for pleasure. The Duchess was in this country several months ago, at which time it was said that she would again open proceedings in the case of the Hamersley estate.

BANKERS VOTE DOWN SELF-INSURING PLAN

Controller Ridgely's Letter on Bonds Criticised.

JAMES STILLMAN SPEAKS.

National City Bank's President Urges Bankers to Co-operate—A. Barton Hepburn Points Out Tariff Evils.

In an interval between formal speech-making on current financial topics, the American Bankers' Association became involved in a bitter controversy over fidelity bonding conditions at its opening meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning. For two hours the two factions, one favoring the organization of a self-insuring scheme under the association's auspices, and the other maintaining that the surety concerns ought to continue supreme in their field, battled over a report on the subject, and finally the element sympathizing with the surety companies won a decided victory.

Incidental to the fight was an open criticism of William Barrett Ridgely, United States Controller of the Currency, who, as he sat on the platform, a speaker charged, that he had acted improperly in sending a letter that was read during the debate. Later, however, he took the floor in his own defense.

The speakers of the meeting included Mayor McClellan, James Stillman, President of the National City Bank; F. G. Bigelow, President of the association and of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank of New York. Mr. Hepburn's subject was "The Money Situation." He was announced as the principal talker. As he had been suffering with his throat, he only introduced his subject, and then submitted his printed address for distribution among the members. Among the features of the speech was an attack on high tariff as unnatural and prejudicial to the best money interests of the country.

When the convention was called to order, with President Bigelow in the chair, the ballroom was packed to overflowing. According to the Secretary, 2,700 delegates were enrolled in the city. The room could not hold nearly so many. In addition to rows of chairs that were lined up until the aisles were barely broad enough for passing, seats had been put in the passageways behind both tiers of boxes, and hundreds of members stood huddled in every doorway. Most of the boxes were filled with women.

In the absence of Bishop Potter the opening prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson. Mayor McClellan, who was received with great applause, alternated serious talk with facetious remarks at the expense of the bankers.

Keep Currency Out of Politics.

"There are some who see in the establishment of the present standard of value the direct interposition of a benign Providence for the purpose of settling a purely economic question," said the Mayor; "others there are who hold a simple faith worthy of earlier and better days that a patriotic Congress reconstructed our financial system upon a foundation of ministerly inactivity and unlimited 'leave to print' in The Congressional Record; but many are convinced that the standard of value was fixed beyond all question or cavil because of the demand of a majority of the people, in consequence of the economic development of our country, and that the sentiment which resulted in taking the question of the standard of value from the realm of party politics, where it ought never to have been, and placing it in the domain of pure economics, where it belongs, was cultivated and fostered and crystallized by the bankers of the United States.

"Congress," Mr. McClellan said, "was in the habit of deferring currency legislation constantly on account of fearing a change in political rule and a fear that in a campaign one side or the other would make political capital out of the subject.

"You have it in your power to prove to the people of the United States," he continued, "that the question of the currency is in no sense political. You have it in your power so to educate public opinion that Congress, regardless of section or faction or party, will enact a currency law adequate to the needs of modern conditions, which will not be in the interests of any community or group of men, but in the best interests of the whole people."

On behalf of the New York Clearing House, of which he is President, and for all the local bankers, Mr. Stillman extended a welcome to the convention. In the audience, during Mr. Stillman's speech, were many Wall Street men, who left the room immediately after he finished. He is known to be a man who seldom, if ever, has appeared as a public speaker before, and much interest was taken in his speech.

James Stillman's Speech.

"The deeper significance of this great National meeting," he said, "is to be found in the spirit of co-operation which is being matured. The growth of the spirit of co-operation is undoubtedly the most significant phase of the economic development of the present day. Almost beyond calculation are the economic results already attained in the fields of industry and transportation through the elimination of unintelligent competition—that sort of competition which has meant in the end direct and definite loss to every one concerned, loss to the workingmen, loss to owners of property, and ultimately loss to the consumers.

"In the management of the country's great industrial undertakings notable progress has been made in recent years in the direction of harmonizing divergent interests, in the wiser comprehension of the value of mutual good understanding, in the juster appreciation of the rights of competitors. Such progress in the direction of true co-operation has resulted in vast additions to the wealth of the country, as real as would have resulted from the discovery of new mines, the making productive of desert fields, or the acquisition of new sources for the supply of raw material.

"In the field of industry the beneficent economic results which followed the awakening to the value of co-operation have become too obvious to need any word of emphasis. In the field of finance, however, there is not yet such general recognition of the value of co-operation. I believe there is no more important thing left for bankers to learn. When we come to appreciate fully the great economic value of co-operation, when he see more clearly the waste which follows unintelligent competition and understand that such waste means as complete a loss of wealth as comes with a disastrous fire or a blight of crops, we shall have brought into the business of banking something of the modern spirit which has so marked the present day development of industrial affairs.

"Here in this great gathering of bankers is the evidence that we are beginning to appreciate that fact. Here is a fertile ground in which broad ideas may grow; here we may all the more easily lose our provincialism—the provincialism of the great city as much as the provincialism of the country—and here, in the good fellowship and better acquaintance for which such a gathering gives opportunity, may well be the beginning of a co-operation in financial matters which in the end will be of vast and most beneficial consequences. And they will be beneficial not to bankers alone, but to every person whose interest is in any way concerned with banking affairs—and there could be no broader category."

President Bigelow Hopeful.

President Bigelow, responding to the Mayor and Mr. Stillman, said that the association's record would show how it had influenced the keeping of the country in the sound-money fold—which sound-minded men of all parties had come to approve.

"It is fortunate for us and for all the people," he said, "that in late years the hands of all honest and sensible men have been firmly upheld in this attitude by the strength and integrity of the Government. We have greater wealth and more resources than ever before, and the way we have weathered what has come lately in this unusual period of readjustment has strengthened my conviction that the panics of 1873 and 1893 can hardly be repeated in this country. This is partly because of very strong combinations in the industrial and commercial world, some of which have overstepped the mark, but which on the whole have contributed more, I think, than anything else to this favorable result.

"We are not suffering acutely from the want of a scientific money system. We are firmly on the gold standard level with the whole enlightened commercial world; and as crises do not generally strike all nations at once, this, with our first-rate credit, would put us in better position than we have been in the two recent great crises."

The annual report of the Secretary showed that the paid membership of the association had increased from 1,570 to 7,563 since 1895, and the annual income from dues had risen from $12,975 to $122,929. The total income had reached $123,329 a year, and the aggregate capital, surplus and deposits of members amounted to $11,290,686,637 this year. Following the report of the Executive Committee came that of the Protective Committee, whose three members have their names kept secret. Association members, according to the report, suffered losses of $10,857.61 from thefts of various sorts, while non-members lost more than $75,000.

John L. Hamilton, Chairman of the Fidelity Committee, next offered the report that was to cause so much trouble. He read a long argument for establishing a fund to bond bank employes, saving money for the banks by abandoning the old surety concerns. He recalled that the committee had accomplished the adoption and copyrighting of the new bond form, which had enabled the banks to get better terms than theretofore.

No sooner had this been read than the Executive Council submitted a report recommending that the Fidelity Committee be voted down. The council pointed out that its members had, with a very few dissenting votes, failed to see the advisability of the surety scheme, arguing that it would injure the credit and influence of the association, and that it was not practicable if the organization wished to retain its prestige.

Ridgely's Letter Read.

Caldwell Hardy of the Fidelity Committee read the letter from Controller Ridgely. Afterward it was stated by the committee Chairman that he did not favor this action, and that Mr. Hardy had acted independently. Both of them said they did not think the Controller took a position hostile to the Executive Council. The letter was as follows:

Treasury Department, Washington,
July 27, 1904.

Mr. John L. Hamilton, Chairman Fidelity Committee, American Bankers' Association, Hopeston, Ill.:

Sir: In the management of the affairs of an insolvent National bank this office has experienced much difficulty in collecting from surety companies the amount guaranteed by them to secure the faithful services of National bank officials.

The bonds have usually been written upon forms prepared by attorneys for the surety companies, in which the interests of the company appear to have received exclusive consideration. Many of them have been conditioned upon the accuracy of a printed statement, to be signed by officers of the bank, couched in such language as to mislead the officers as to its legal import. Some have contained provisions in the nature of warranty as to the examination of accounts to be made and supervision to be exercised over the conduct of the guaranteed official, practically defeating the whole purpose of the bond.

With a view of endeavoring to encourage National banks to require their officers to furnish bonds of uniform character and so drawn as to furnish indemnity against their fraudulent acts, I desire to join in recommending for their use the standard form of bond approved by the American Bankers' Association. This bond seems to me clearly to protect the bank against the dishonesty of its employes, and contains all reasonable provisions guarding the surety company against imposition by the bank. I believe its general use will result in banks obtaining the security stipulated for, and which, under many bonds now in use, is not afforded.

In this connection it may be stated that it is the policy of this office, in cases where it requires fidelity bonds to be furnished, to patronize only such companies as have manifested a disposition to discharge the obligations of their bonds when no legal defense exists. Any companies, as appears from the experience of this office and in cases contained in the legal reports, have shown a tendency to evade their liability, apparently indifferent to any effect upon their reputations from such policy. As the selection of a fidelity company is usually left to the employe, who is not interested in the character or reputation of the company to be selected, but cares only for the premium to be paid, it is obvious that the insured does not have that protection from a desire on the part of the company to establish or maintain a reputation for fair dealing which belongs to one insured in an ordinary fire or life insurance company. Bankers are pre-eminently interested in preserving and properly appreciating credit. It is suggested that a careful discrimination in the selection of the fidelity company as to its credit for prompt payment, based upon its record, is the only remedy for the evil referred to, and would result in the prevention of much injustice in the future.

Respectfully, WILLIAM B. RIDGELY,
Controller.

Bonding Plan Opposed.

The members clamored for recognition from every part of the room. J. Frank Supplee, who said he represented the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Maryland and the Farmers and Planters' Bank, got the floor, and spoke for the surety companies. He argued that the association could not undertake an insurance project, the "most dangerous" variety of financial venture.

"I think it is a shame," he said, "that the Controller of the Currency uses his name and the letterhead of the Treasury Department in such a cause as this."

He was followed by E. D. Durham of Illinois, who said that of the 8,033 letters received by the Fidelity Committee from members on the new plan, 7,110 were favorable. Mr. Sullivan of Cleveland, member of the Executive Council, then opposed the plan and moved to table all of the reports. President Bigelow said:

"Although a motion to table is not debatable, I must permit Controller Ridgely to make a statement."

"I only want to reply to the gentleman from Baltimore," said the Controller, referring to Mr. Supplee. "You'll find, if you examine my letter, that it does not refer in the slightest degree to your discussion here. I simply wrote to get the bankers to adopt a bond that would give them adequate protection. The letter was written after we had had some sad experiences with some bonds which we found to have been signed on the authority of the bank officials alone."

The motion to table was lost by a big majority, and it seemed as if the surety companies were about to lose the patronage of the Bankers' Association. Chairman Hamilton of the Fidelity Committee replied to Mr. Sullivan's assertion that for four years the committee had been trying to have its plan passed.

"Even if the losses of the surety companies have been heavier this year," said Mr. Hamilton, "they have not amounted to one-fourth of the premiums paid to those concerns by this association's members, and never were the surety companies so prompt in their payments as after this committee took action."

Mr. Hamilton said all sorts of influence had been brought to bear on the committee to make it change its mind.

"Somebody even felt our pulse as to whether there was any graft in it," he added.

Col. J. P. Powers of Louisville, Ky., talked for nearly an hour against the plan. He was followed by a Kansas banker who favored it. One of his remarks was:

"The question is whether the surety companies shall run this Bankers' Association, or shall we save ourselves $150,000 a year."

Then there were cries of "Question," and a viaing vote was called.

The committee's report was disapproved by a big majority. A two-thirds vote was needed for its adoption. The surety company people were jubilant. Then the meeting voted unanimously to discharge the committee, with thanks "smoothing things over," as one of the members expressed it. Among those who "smoothed it over" was Mr. Supplee, who said that he did not mean to say anything against Controller Ridgely.

"Well," said Chairman Hamilton, after the discharge was ordered, "on behalf of the committee, now deceased, I wish to thank the gentlemen for their handsome floral tributes."

The report of the Committee on Currency Legislation, submitted by James M. Donald, said that it had been unable to have a currency bill passed because the Congressional leaders had favored "as little legislation as possible" when the bankers appealed to them at the last session.

A. B. Hepburn's Speech.

A. Barton Hepburn's address on "The Money Situation" was in part as follows:

"By means of protective tariff laws the general level of prices is raised, and hence by a change in governmental policy is likely to be remanded to a lower level. Some degree of artificiality in prices, dependent upon protection, seems likely to remain, however. To place an embargo on another nation's merchandise is an extreme procedure, and fraught with possible danger to peaceful relations. Our ability to compete with other nations in the sale abroad of our manufactured goods depends upon our ability to manufacture as cheaply and transport to the place of consumption at as little cost. The fact that our goods are delivered almost exclusively in foreign bottoms is perhaps no competitive disadvantage. I am not aware that our goods are in any respect discriminated against. Our merchant marine will not grow and develop so long as our people can employ their capital more advantageously in ventures upon land, and protection and subsidy will not avail to change this condition.

"It is claimed by the advocates of protection that our present tariff laws enhance the price of labor as well as commodity. It necessarily follows that the cost of manufactured articles, which we would like to sell abroad, is thereby advanced to an unnatural level. I am not discussing the merits or demerits of protection, but we all know the temporary effect upon business produced by the prospective or actual revision of the tariff, and I simply note the fact that it makes for permanency of conditions, and hence for uniform prosperity, to have trade, as nearly as may be, left to natural laws, unvexed by legislation.

"The extreme fluctuation in the money rate, frequently ranging as high as 20 per cent., as it did in 1901-04, indicates the existence, legislative or otherwise, of unnatural and unwholesome conditions. The strong demand for money at full rates that have generally prevailed for the past three or four years, followed by an accumulation of unloanable funds at the present, is a natural result and sequence of the industrial debauch through which we have passed, but from which we have not yet recovered.

"I seek to emphasize the fact, with which we are all familiar, that the public prospers most with average conditions and stable influences, and with the natural laws of trade in force unvexed by artificial influences."

After saying that "our currency is good beyond question, but rigid as the laws of the Medes and Persians," Mr. Hepburn condemned the Sub-Treasury system as "an arbitrary and artificial interference with currency conditions," and continued:

"The natural course of business is marred and modified by the Government's strange adherence to this absurd provision of law."

The weakness of the country's money system, he said, was best observed in times of financial panic, adding that he favored emergency currency issues.

"I am aware," he said, "that some people object that an emergency circulation would have a bad effect upon the public mind. They seem to think that the public would only know of the emergency through such an issue. Any financial or industrial disturbance that may occur will be known to the business and reading public step by step as it occurs, and an emergency circulation would be received by the public as a remedy and a relief, and anyone who thinks otherwise pays a poor compliment to the intelligence of the American people."

The bankers will assemble again this morning. They had a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and there were several meetings of delegations. Much canvassing was in progress among the Washington State contingent. It was said, for the purpose of having Tacoma selected as the next place of meeting.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

In the eyes of the Fashion law, it is an offense to be seen wearing a straw hat after to-day.

To those who have not ordered as yet, we would remind that *best* in Young's hat is but $3 and $4, whether Derby or Soft Hat

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A FINE SCHOOL OR BUSINESS SUIT. N. Y. Store only.
Special sale of over 300 Young Men's Blue, Black and Mixed Cheviot Suits, both Single and Double breasted, 14-19 years (30-35 chest).
These were carried over from last season, when none of them were marked less than $12 and $15, and quite a number of the small sizes were $18.
Please understand that we endeavor, always, to be scrupulously exact in all statements about our clothing.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.
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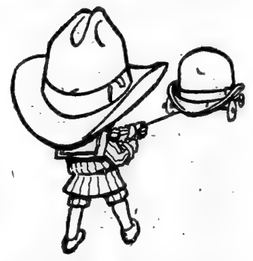

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Stetsons; $5 to $12.
The Fall Derby blocks are here too.
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Fall suits, Fall overcoats and raincoats, to wear with the Fall hats.
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HOPE OF PEACE FADES IN BUILDING STRUGGLE
Unions and Employers as Far Apart as Ever.

WOULD CORRAL HOUSESMITHS

Alliance Seeking Their Support, but Without Sucess—Carpenters to Get Outside Help.

All hope of desire for a compromise between the Building Trades Employes Association and the Building Trades Alliance appeared to be ended yesterday.

The marble cutters, who have been on strike throughout the city, were anxious to return to work last week, when they sent an ultimatum to the journeymen stone cutters that if they did not settle with their employers before Tuesday, or declare a general strike by that day, the marble workers would go to work on their own account. Yesterday, the day set for the resumption, the marble workers changed their minds. Neither alternative given to the stone cutters was accepted by the latter, and the marble cutters decided to remain out on strike anyway.

The Building Trades Alliance reported five new strikes last evening. Three of these were on the contracts of T. Farley. The other two strikes were at the Hotel Lorraine, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, and at a contract of Walter Reid & Co., One Hundred and Ninth Street and Broadway.

In anticipation of a long fight with the Employers' Association the delegates from the District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters to the National Convention of the Brotherhood, which meets in Milwaukee beginning next Monday, are expected to remain in the city. It was learned yesterday that the National body is in favor of passing a resolution giving financial assistance to the New York members during the strike. This resolution will be submitted at the convention, also a resolution indorsing the stand of the local unions in the present strikes and lock-out.

The Building Trades Alliance is greatly interested in the possible outcome of the conference of all the building trades unions to-night to try and get the unions outside the alliance to take action in the building trades troubles. Among the unions which will send representatives are the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and the local unions of bricklayers.

Special efforts will be made to get the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union to join in the fight. The members of this union were the most stubborn fighters against the arbitration agreement last year, but now they say they are satisfied with it after a year's trial, and do not want to get into any further trouble. The housesmiths, however, as well as one or two unions of the bricklayers, have gone on record as refusing to work with non-union men or with members of the new unions.

A protest will be sent by the Building Trades Alliance to the American Federation of Labor against the International Plumbers' Union for replacing the locked-out plumbers in this city with new men.

On behalf of the Employers' Association it was stated last night that it would continue its policy of forming new unions under the arbitration agreement until the regular unions gave up the fight.

WOULD RESUME SCHOOL WORK,

Unions Ready, with Conditions—Employers Make Independent Promise.

In accordance with an appointment made on Tuesday a committee of the Building Trades Alliance, headed by President Nason, met Richard H. Adams, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Education, and other members of the board yesterday and signed this agreement:

"The organizations of the various trades represented in the Building Trades Alliance stand ready to return to work on all school buildings if permitted by the Building Trades Employers' Association. This agreement applies to all school buildings under construction, but does not extend to private work."

The men who signed the agreement said last evening, however, that they would not consent to working with non-union men or with members of new unions formed by the employers. They said that all of the new men must be discharged from work on the schools.

Lewis Harding, the head of the Press Committee of the employers, said that the employers would not flicker with the alliance at all. He added:

"We have received from the Board of Education lists of schools nearing completion and the trades required. The majority of the contractors for these schools are not members of the association. Those which are contracted for by our members will be manned without any reference to the alliance. We have sent for the contractors and will instruct them to that effect, so will have no dickering with the alliance or recognize in any way any arrangements it may make."

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKY.
HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play. LETTY.
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Satys. at 2. EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38 St. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:30. LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS."
Garrick THEATRE. 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. ARE YOU A MASON? All-Star Cast. NEXT WED. SEATS TO-DAY. CLARA BLOODGOOD in Clyde Fitch's Latest

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light variable winds becoming southeasterly.

VOL. LIII....NO. 17,068. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. {Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

PARKER IN NEW YORK, MEETS PARTY LEADERS

Democratic Nominee for Governor May Be Selected Here.

DAVIS FIRST TO GREET HIM

Hill's Visit to Jerome Sends McCarren to Parker with Protest—Judge at Hotel Astor.

Judge Alton B. Parker arrived in this city shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning after having made a stormy trip from Esopus in John B. McDonald's yacht Sapphire. The Judge and his Secretary, Mr. McCausland, went at once to the Hotel Astor, where a suite was assigned to them on the fifth floor.

From the time of his arrival there was hardly a moment until he retired that Mr. Parker was not in conference with one or the other of the Democratic leaders now in the city, with the exception of ex-Senator Hill. It was asserted that Mr. Hill said all he had to say to Judge Parker during his visit to Rosemount on Monday, and that he would probably not see the candidate during his stay here.

Judge Parker will remain in the city until to-morrow evening, when he will take the 6:30 train over the West Shore Railroad for his home. It is believed that by that time the slate for the State ticket will have been settled, so far as the nominee for the Governorship is concerned.

Judge Parker first saw Henry G. Davis, his running mate on the ticket, who called with William F. Sheehan. Next came Perry Belmont, then August Belmont, and in the order in which they are named, Senator Gorman with Thomas F. Ryan, John Sharp Williams, Senator McCarren, Herman Ridder, Daniel McConville, who is in charge of the Speakers' Bureau at Democratic National Headquarters; Cord Meyer, W. S. Rodie, George Foster Peabody, and Daniel S. Lamont.

One of the claims urged for the Hotel Astor as a stopping place for Judge Parker was that it was so constructed that his friends could reach his apartments without being seen, and that Mr. Parker could be assured of the utmost privacy. From the time of his arrival here Mr. Parker did not go out of his room, his luncheon and dinner being served up stairs, and Secretary McCausland said that no details concerning the many conferences being held would be given out.

DAVIS FIRST TO GREET HIM.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Sheehan were at the Hotel Astor before Judge Parker arrived there. They were much worried when told that the Judge had not yet put in an appearance, but while they were talking to the clerk the carriage containing Mr. Parker, his secretary, and John B. McDonald drove up, so that they were the first to greet him.

A conference of several hours' duration followed, after which Mr. Sheehan went back to Democratic headquarters and Mr. Davis returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Later in the afternoon Mr. Davis took the train for his home in West Virginia. It is not likely that he will be here again during the campaign.

The visit of Senator Gorman, his first to Judge Parker since the latter's nomination, and of Thomas F. Ryan was accounted especially significant. It brought out again the story that Senator Gorman may be the real helmsman in the campaign and that Chairman Taggart may remain in the West in charge of Democratic headquarters there. Even should this not come about, it is certain that Senator Gorman's advice will be frequently sought during the campaign, and he stated several days ago that he had promised to give any aid in his power.

The main topic discussed during the day at all the conferences, except that with Senator Gorman, concerned the Governorship. As soon as word was received that Senator Hill had called on District Attorney Jerome, Senator McCarren hurried from the Hoffman House to the Hotel Astor, and in a few minutes was closeted with Judge Parker.

M'CARREN SAYS HIS SAY.

Mr. McCarren did not mince matters in declaring his opposition to Mr. Jerome. He said that whatever might be Jerome's strength in the State on account of his gambling crusade would be more than offset by the opposition to him in this city, and by his well-known views on an open Sunday. Judge Parker did not commit himself as for or against Mr. Jerome, but it is said by a person very close to the Judge that the District Attorney's whirlwind methods of campaigning appeal to him.

Senator McCarren refused to make any statement concerning his visit to the candidate. "I can tell you this, however," he said. "Mr. Hill's visit to Jerome had nothing whatever to do with the Governorship. It related entirely to legal business."

"Is that why you were in such a hurry to see the Judge as soon as the facts about Hill's visit became known?" he was asked.

Mr. McCarren hurried away before his answer could be obtained.

Not long afterward Herman Ridder, who is in charge of the German Bureau at National Headquarters, called to urge his opposition to the District Attorney. He got a respectful hearing, but was unable to learn anything definite, despite his statement later that he knew Jerome would not be the nominee. He also told Judge Parker what the German Bureau expected to do in the campaign.

Mr. McCarren also urged on Judge Parker the claims of Controller Grout, but this was met with the counter statement that unless the breach between McCarren and Murphy was healed before election time Tammany Hall would not want a better chance than to get a dig at the open enemy of the leader of the organization, if he appeared as a candidate on the ticket.

There were those among the conferees who strongly urged the claims of Edward M. Shepard - Judge Parker, according to one of his closest friends, who saw him yesterday, is a warm admirer of Mr. Shepard, but he has strong reasons for believing that Mr Shepard would not make the strongest candidate for the Governorship at the present time.

Mr. McConville's visit to the Judge had to do with his speaking in the campaign, and Mr. Sheehan is also said to have talked to him on this subject. Mr. McConville is very anxious to put the candidate on his list of speakers, and announced several days ago that he would surely be heard on the stump in the campaign. It was said last night that the Judge would make one address here and probably one other, but where and when have not yet been definitely decided.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance will be issued on Sept. 26, and will appear in the newspapers on that date, according to the present plan. The majority of the persons who called on the Judge yesterday discussed his letter with him. Mr. Parker having brought the draft of it with him from Esopus. It is said that while it will cover the issues very thoroughly it will be considerably shorter than that of President Roosevelt. Mr. Davis's letter will appear a week later.

District Attorney Jerome, accompanied by Robert Grier Monroe and Assistant District Attorney Krotel, went into the Hotel Astor last night, and at once the story went around that he was trying to see Judge Parker. Mr. Jerome went into the café with his friends, remained a short time, and then went out. He did not go to the Judge's apartments. It was said for Mr. Jerome that he has dropped into the Hotel Astor every evening since it was opened, and that there was absolutely no significance to be attached to his visit there last night.

It was announced last night that Judge Parker would receive a delegation of bankers attending the sessions of the American Bankers' Association at the Hotel Astor this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WILD NIGHT ON THE RIVER.

In the party that left Esopus Wednesday night with Judge Parker were his secretary, Mr. McCausland, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, John B. McDonald, and Smith M. Weed. The party left the landing at Esopus at 6:10, and experienced one of the wildest nights the Hudson has known in years.

The yacht was pitched about like a feather on the oceanlike waves, and during the entire trip was enveloped in a thick mist that made running dangerous. A stop was made at Poughkeepsie for the purpose of allowing Mr. Weed to catch a train there, but when it was found that the train had gone, Mr. Weed was persuaded to come with the party to New York.

At Cornwall the weather conditions were so threatening that the yacht was brought to anchor, but none of the party got much sleep, their efforts being mostly in the line of trying to keep in their berths. It had been the original intention to make a landing at the New York Yacht Club's station at Eighty-sixth Street, but it was finally decided to stop off Thirty-fifth Street, and breakfast was served on board. A member of the crew came ashore in the first launch and telephoned for carriages. When these arrived Judge Parker, Mr. McCausland, and John B. McDonald put off in a launch and landed at May's pier.

The Judge was dressed in a dark frock suit, and wore a heavy overcoat and a silk hat. When an attempt was made to interview him he said:

"I have nothing to say except that we had a very rough trip down. The boat rolled considerably."

As the Judge was about to enter his carriage, "Steve" Darcy, a boatman, ran up to the candidate and, extending a horny palm, said:

"Judge, let me shake your hand."

"Certainly," said the Judge, and they shook hands.

Several other men ran up and greeted the party with a cheer. Judge Parker bowed and raised his hat.

Then the carriage was driven rapidly to the Hotel Astor.

FIFTEEN CLAIMED $1 BILL.

Man's Find on Broadway Not So Lucky After All.

A well-dressed man of middle age was crossing Broadway at Twenty-third Street last evening when he saw a new dollar bill on the pavement. He picked it up and started to move on, when a man accosted him:

"Excuse me, Sir," said he, "did you find a dollar bill?"

"Yes. Do you own it?"

"Yes. I just dropped it, and I thank you very much for picking it up, Sir."

"But I don't know that it is yours," said the finder, and then he added, quickly: "Can you tell me the number of it?"

Just then a young man stepped up and said he lost the bill. He started to describe the manner in which he lost it, when a third man stepped up and put in a claim. In five minutes fifteen men were claiming ownership to the bill. A crowd of a hundred had gathered, and the cars were blocked while the wrangle lasted. Finally the finder exclaimed:

"I am losing valuable time here, and you can take your old money," and so saying, he crunched the bill in his hand and tossed it in the air. There was a scramble, and a newsboy known as "Happy" got it.

TELEGRAM STOPS A WEDDING.

"Don't Marry Pearson—Has Wife in Kansas," It Read.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The expected marriage of Miss Reba McChesney, daughter of Mrs. Charles McChesney, did not take place last night. Some time since T. S. Pearson, a young man employed by a Newark piano firm, sold an instrument to the McChesneys, when he met Miss Reba, who is about twenty years of age. They became engaged and the marriage was set for last night.

Miss McChesney received a letter from the manager of the piano firm yesterday morning asking her to call at his office. Being busy with the preparations for the ceremony she paid no attention to the note. The manager waited all day, and then as the guests were gathering in the evening there came a telegram from him to Miss McChesney. It read:

"Don't marry Pearson. Has a wife in Kansas."

The young woman collapsed and the guests were requested to leave. Pearson did not put in an appearance. Several men friends of the family waited around for him several hours.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Campania, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, was in communication by wireless telegraph sixty miles to the westward of Fastnet at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Valencia, from Cape Haiti, Miragoane, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Santa Marta, Port au Prince, and Inagua, to the Hamburg-American Line, with passengers, mails, and merchandise passed in Sandy Hook at 12:40 o'clock this morning.

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HEIR TO THE THRONE OF ITALY IS BORN

Queen Helena Gives Birth to a Son at the Racconigi Palace.

OFFENSE TO VATICAN AVOIDED

Child Is to be Known as the Prince of Piedmont Instead of the Prince of Rome.

RACCONIGI, Italy, Sept. 15.—Queen Helena was safely delivered of a son at 11 o'clock to-night at the royal palace here.

Both mother and child are doing well.

The infant has received the name of Humbert and the title of Prince of Piedmont.

The choice of the title Prince of Piedmont for the heir to the Italian throne may be regarded as an indication that the Italian Crown is less disposed than it was at one time unnecessarily to offend the Roman Church.

Two years ago, when the birth of an heir to the throne was hoped for, it was definitely stated that the child would be known as Prince of Rome. To the great disappointment of the country a daughter was born to the King of Italy then, and in the intervening time he has evidently changed his mind as to the title for the Crown Prince.

King Humbert, before he succeeded his father, was known as Prince of Piedmont, but the present King, Victor Emmanuel, was formerly known as Prince of Naples. The title was not a popular one, while it is expected that the name Prince Piedmont will generally be regarded as the most suitable that could be found. The House of Savoy acquired the Principality of Piedmont in 1418, while it was not in the past closely connected with either Rome or Naples.

Queen Helena, the mother of the new heir to the throne of Italy, is the third daughter of Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, and was married to the then Prince of Naples on Oct. 24, 1896. The first child of the King and Queen, a girl named Yolanda, was born on June 1, 1901. A second daughter, Mafalda, was born on Nov. 19, 1902.

The birth of a son and heir to the King of Italy is likely greatly to increase the popularity of Queen Helena with the Italians.

Racconigi is in Piedmont, and it is said that Queen Helena went there in order, should a son be born, that the title Prince of Piedmont might be still more suitable.

TRAIN KILLS RUNAWAY BOY.

Body Thrown Into Hudson River—His Comrade Narrowly Escapes.

Alexander Leach, a sixteen-year-old boy, who lived in Brooklyn, "near the bridge," was struck by a Buffalo express on the New York Central Railroad tracks near Croton, N. Y., last evening and instantly killed. His body was thrown into the Hudson River and was not recovered. Armond Gauthier, a fourteen-year-old French-Canadian lad, who was with Leach, was brought to this city on the train and turned over to the police of the Grand Central Station. Later he was sent to the rooms of the Children's Society.

The Gauthier boy was suffering somewhat from shock, for he had a very narrow escape from being struck by the train which killed his companion. The boy was saved only by jumping quickly to one side.

The lad told the police that he had been a schoolmate of Leach's. About seven weeks ago he had run away from his home, 95 St. Hubert Street, Montreal. He had received letters from Leach, and so he came to this city to find him. They met here and for about six weeks, Gauthier said, they had been about the city. They had some money and when they decided to go to Montreal the boys agreed only to pay for rides when it was absolutely necessary.

They were walking north yesterday evening on the railroad tracks which skirt the river near Croton. Both were talking when they noticed a train approaching on the northbound track. They stepped to the other track directly in the path of the train from Buffalo.

According to the police the boy declared that all he knew about his companion was that he lived "near the bridge" in Brooklyn.

BIG STEEL STRIKE IN OHIO.

Twenty Thousand Steel Corporation Employes Ordered Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—A strike order will be issued from the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, Sheet, and Tin Plate Workers in the morning for those employed by the United States Steel Corporation in the Mahoning Valley, Ohio. About 20,000 will be ordered to quit work Saturday night.

The order was issued after a conference had been held between L. W. Jenks, general manager of the steel hoop department of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown and Girard, Ohio. Mr. Jenks had said repeatedly that he would not recognize the Amalgamated Association as a body nor would he again confer with a committee or officials from that body.

To-day he sent word to the Amalgamated Association headquarters that he desired to hold a conference. Manager Jenks was willing to sign the scale and agreed to employ none but union men in the mills, but he refused to give back each striker his position. He wanted the right to retain such new men as he had employed. President Shaffer demanded that every man who went on strike to his order should be reinstated.

President Shaffer of the association said that while he was loath to do it, he would continue to call out men at the various plants of the steel corporation until the union is recognized. The Carnegie Company had received hurry up orders for steel hoops, which accounts for the change of front by Manager Jenks.

New York Cadet Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 15.—A letter has been received at Annapolis from the United States Navy Department which highly compliments Midshipman Thomas J. Reidy of the third class for his part in the rescue from drowning of a sailor who fell overboard from the Hartford. The midshipman, whose home is at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., jumped overboard after the man.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

CANNON SOUNDS THE ALARM.

Finds Democrats Are Making Inroads in Western States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—From no less an authority than Speaker Cannon comes confirmation of the reports that the Democrats have been very active in various parts of Illinois, Indiana, and Nebraska in industrial centres.

Speaker Cannon has been traveling through this region and has talked to many men who are in a way to be informed. His report is opposed to the general Republican notion that the Democrats are asleep.

He has read the riot act to both State and National managers.

He arrived in the city last night and had a long talk with Chairman West of the State Committee. He saw the National managers at the Auditorium to-day and then had another long conference with the State managers. Marshal C. P. Hitch was called in afterward.

Marshal Hitch admitted that the Republican managers were worried over the aggressive work of the Democrats, and that Mr. Cannon had reported to that effect.

Speaker Cannon believes that the National campaign is involved by the work being done in Indiana. According to his report, an appeal to the discontented is the order sent out from New York, and every man who is out of work or who is discontented in any way is the object of the new propaganda.

Speaker Cannon, at South Bend, Ind., began a campaign which he will wage from this time until election day, in the close Congressional districts of the country.

FIRE THREATENED HALIFAX.

Troops with Torpedo Apparatus Checked Flames—Loss, $500,000.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15.—A fire swept the business portion of the water front here to-day and destroyed $500,000 worth of property. Its progress was checked by the dynamitting of a dozen buildings by sailors from the North Atlantic fleet and soldiers from the citadel garrison.

The fire was at its height between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, and a fierce southerly gale was driving the flames toward the heart of the city. Suddenly, at 4 o'clock, the wind veered to the west and swept the flames along the wharves and warehouses.

There the fire raged, on lower Water Street, practically beyond control, until 7 o'clock to-night, when 200 men with torpedo apparatus landed from the Ariadne and Indefatigable and began to blow up the buildings. Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas personally directed the sailors, and 200 marines patrolled the streets, protecting imperial property. Some of the buildings dynamited were four stories high, and for an hour the city shook with the terrific explosions. The flames subsided when they reached the cleared space.

The activity of the soldiers and sailors was stimulated by the fact that the fire soon would have reached the Government Ordnance yard, where thousands of tons of powerful explosives were stored.

During the fire a tree fell, killing Miss Flora Ring and injuring two others. The flames destroyed six wharves, two coal piers, two hotels, a dozen big warehouses, and many shops. It undoubtedly would have been much more disastrous but for the shift of wind.

MILITIA GUARD MOB LEADERS.

Two Troops Picketed Around Alabama Jail—Jury May Indict Mayor.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 15.—The Madison County Jail is guarded to-night by Companies G and K, Third Infantry, because threats have been made that those indicted by the Grand Jury in connection with the lynching of Horace Maples and placed in the jail would be released by their friends.

Ben Hill, one of the alleged lynchers, was captured and lodged in jail to-day, and the officers are looking for nine others who have been indicted. Judge Speake of the Circuit Court heard rumors of impending trouble and wired Gov. Cunningham for the militia. The troops reached here on a special train late this afternoon, and pickets guard all approaches to the jail.

Capt. Brown has orders to put the city under martial law, if necessary. He has camp equipment, and is prepared for a long stay.

Solicitor Peters denies the rumor that Sheriff Rogers and Mayor Smith have been indicted, although the jury asked for instructions as to how to act in their cases. Great excitement was caused to-day after the report of the jury had been read, when Juror Charles P. Hane made the following statement to the Court:

"If the Grand Jury in their wisdom and discretion see fit to impeach the High Sheriff of Madison County, and his Honor the Mayor of Huntsville for failure to discharge their duty in executing the law, we desire to do it legally. Therefore we ask your Honor for a full and complete instruction in all formalities and specifications so that we may avoid errors, irregularities, or technicalities."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 15.—Among the resolutions passed to-day by the Turpentine Operators' Convention was one calling on the Governor of Florida to enforce the law by the arrest of the Altmans for killing Jackson Duncan and Jim Riley on the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Sunday night, and the shooting of W. M. Duncan at Baxter on the following day.

HAMILTON, Ga., Sept. 15.—Elijah Gore, a negro preacher, who is charged with leadership of a "Before Day" club among the negroes of this section, which is said to have planned the murder of prominent white men, has been arrested and has been ordered to leave the vicinity.

CAMILLA, Ga., Sept. 15.—Judge W. N. Spence convened a special term of the Superior Court here to-day to try Whitley Williford, the negro accused of murder, for whose protection the militia has been called out. This morning Col. Wooten with eighteen men of the Albany Guards, arrived in town, and at 11 o'clock the Thomasville Guards, 120 strong, arrived, bringing Williford from the Thomasville jail.

The soldiers were ordered in the hearing of all present to load their rifles and halt all who might endeavor without authority to enter the courtroom. The trial of Williford lasted all day. In the evening a verdict of guilty was returned by the jury, and Williford was sentenced to be hanged Oct. 6.

Niagara Falls only nine hours from New York via the New York Central.—Adv.

SECOND RUSSIAN RAIDER OFF THE PACIFIC COAST

Auxiliary Vessel Korea Sighted Off Vancouver Island.

SHE IS STEAMING SOUTHWARD

Is Expected to Put In at Esquimault or Victoria—The Lena Is to be Dismantled.

VICTORIA B. C., Sept. 15.—Members of the crew of His Majesty's ship Grafton, just arrived from Comox, report the Russian armed auxiliary vessel Korea in the Pacific off the northern coast of Vancouver Island, steaming slowly southward. They expect that the Korea will come to Esquimault or Victoria.

She is described as a larger vessel than the Lena, and is commanded by an officer of high rank in the Russian Navy.

The news has caused much excitement at Esquimault, where preparations to deal with her case, should she enter, are now being made.

There has been much mystery in the movements of the Grafton recently. The ship left Victoria some days ago for her annual heavy gun practice at Comox, but put hurriedly back to Esquimault on Tuesday under forced draught and in record time.

After reaching Esquimault the big cruiser maintained her steam pressure at unusual strength. It was supposed that her arrival was connected with the Lena affair, but it is far more likely that it was due to the presence of another Russian converted cruiser off the Pacific Coast.

THE LENA TO BE DISARMED.

Will Remain at San Francisco Till End of War—Crew May Stay, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Lena incident has now been practically settled without causing any feeling of resentment on the part of either Japan or Russia against this Government.

Acting Secretary of State Adee to-day gave out a statement to the effect that the President had issued an order directing that the Lena be taken in custody by the American naval authorities at San Francisco and disarmed.

The Lena is to be taken to the Mare Island Navy Yard, and there disarmed by the removal of her small guns, the breech blocks of her large guns, her small arms, her ammunition, and her ordnance stores. Capt. Berlinsky is to give a written guarantee that the Lena shall not leave San Francisco until peace is concluded.

The officers and crew are to be paroled not to leave San Francisco until some other understanding as to their disposal is reached between the United States Government and both belligerents.

After disarmament the vessel may be removed to a private dock for such reasonable repairs as will make her seaworthy and preserve her in good condition during her detention. She may be repaired at the navy yard if the Russian commander should so elect. If she goes to a private dock the Commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island is to have custody of the ship, and the repairs are to be overseen by an engineer officer to be detailed by the Commandant. When repaired the vessel is to be taken back to the Mare Island Navy Yard, and be there held in custody until the end of the war.

This action has been taken on the written request of the commander of the Lena, addressed to Rear Admiral Goodrich, setting forth that as the vessel is incapable of putting to sea without needful repairs she must disarm, and asking that repairs be permitted after disarmament.

The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed the President's order to San Francisco and has given instructions to Admiral Goodrich and to Capt. McCalla, the Commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, to carry out its provisions.

The disposition of the Lena's crew is the one matter to be arranged. It is not improbable that Japan would make a strong objection to allowing the crew to be sent back to Russia before the war is over. Russia naturally does not like the idea of keeping the men at San Francisco, under heavy expense. However, this seems now to be the most likely settlement of the matter.

Theodore Hansen, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy, who arrived here to-day, had a long conference with Mr. Adee, and expressed the desire of his Government that the Lena be disarmed.

Minister Takahira also called upon Mr. Adee to-day. He told him that the Japanese Government had such perfect confidence in the disposition of the United States Government to do the right thing in relation to the Lena that he felt it was unnecessary for him even to make a suggestion regarding the case.

SAW TRAIN CRUSH HUSBAND.

Celzke Disregarded Wife's Advice Not to Cross Track and Was Killed.

Martin Celzke, thirty-nine years old, who lived in Twentieth Street, near Sixth Avenue, College Point, L. I., was struck by a train at the Sieden Avenue station in that place last night and instantly killed.

Celzke went to the station with his wife, who was to see him off. The gates were about to be lowered, and Mrs. Celzke urged her husband not to attempt to cross the track. Not heeding her advice, he stepped on the track and the next moment the train struck him.

BOY'S 7,000-MILE WALK.

Deaf-Mute Makes Certified Tramp from Peru to St. Louis in Two Years.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Louis G. Madrigal, a nineteen-year-old boy, who started from Lima, Peru, Sept. 2, 1902, has arrived here after a walk of 7,000 miles, believed to be the longest journey ever made on foot.

Madrigal is a deaf mute. He carries as a witness to his remarkable exploit a set of fourteen books, which contain the certificates of the Mayors, Postmasters, railroad agents, and officials in more than 500 cities and towns through which he passed on the trip.

In the collection are the autographs of four Presidents of Central and South American Republics, and the seals of several Consulates of the United States.

HONORS ADMIRAL MELVILLE.

Czar Confers the Order of St. Stanislaus of the First Class on Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Rear Admiral George Wallace Melville, retired, who resides here, has received from the Czar the order of St. Stanislaus of the first class. As yet he has not accepted the honor, and it may be necessary for an act of Congress to be passed before he can become the owner of the decoration.

Admiral Melville was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington for seventeen years, and the decoration has been conferred on him for his courtesy to the attachés of the Russian Embassy, especially those whose business pertained to naval affairs.

The decoration was forwarded by Count Cassini with a letter informing Admiral Melville of the Czar's desire to show his recognition of the services of the Admiral to the Russian attachés.

MRS. STOKES TO THE RESCUE.

Hot Coffee and Dry Clothes to Beached Freighter's Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—The gale caught the freighter Eagle off Captain's Island early this morning and the water came aboard so fast that the pumps could not keep up with it. Capt. Hart beached his boat on Collender's Point, near the Summer residence of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Sr.

Mrs. Stokes saw the men coming ashore in the small boats, and she had her servants make hot coffee for them. Then she gave the men dry clothes and furnished them with transportation to Norwalk. The freighter was bound from New York to South Norwalk.

WOMAN DEFIES WORKMEN.

Mrs. Ziskin of Newark Jumps Into Hole Dug for Lighting Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—A gang of men in the employ of the Public Service Corporation was frustrated in an attempt to erect an electric light pole in front of the house at 211 Court Street to-day by Mrs. Charles Zizkin, who occupies the house, and Mrs. C. F. Knowthe, the owner of the property. The men had dug a hole four feet deep, when Mrs. Ziskin shoved them away, and, jumping into the excavation, defied them.

Word was sent to Mrs. Knowthe, who assisted her tenant. Finding that it was useless to try and remove the women, the foreman ordered the men to abandon the work. Two previous attempts to erect the pole were frustrated in the same way by Mrs. Knowthe.

W. H. HARROUN SURRENDERS.

Warrant Charges Forgeries Aggregating Nearly $1,000,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 15.—W. H. Harroun, the grain elevator manager, surrendered himself to Sheriff Spencer to-day. He had learned that a warrant had been issued for him, charging forgery of bills of lading and warehouse receipts aggregating nearly $1,000,000.

Harroun learned of the warrant upon his return from Chicago, where he had gone to arrange for money with which to compromise with his creditors.

SAW A SHADOW, SHOT AT IT.

Rochester Man Fatally Wounded His Young Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Seeing a shadow pass in front of his bedroom window at 3 o'clock this morning Joseph Basintis pulled his revolver from underneath his pillow and fired twice. Then he discovered he had mortally wounded his nineteen-year-old wife whom he had married less than a year ago.

Mrs. Basintis died at the Homeopathic Hospital at 7 o'clock this morning and the husband, nearly crazed with grief, is locked up, the police expressing the belief that he willfully murdered his wife. Mrs. Basintis in a statement made to Coroner Kellip just before she died exonerated her husband and begged that he be released, but neighbors told the police that there had been many quarrels between the couple.

LOST $22,500 ON RACES.

Only Horse That Won for Lightstone at Saratoga Disqualified.

Creditors of Charles L. Lightstone, woolen merchant, of 115 Greene Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 25, are trying to ascertain what has become of his money. He has been under examination for two days before Alexander Gilchrist, as Special Commissioner, by attorneys representing several of the creditors.

Mr. Lightstone's explanation was that he had lost large sums at the race track and in other ways, the amount on the race track being $22,500. Early this season, the examination disclosed, he went into partnership with a bookmaker, each investing $12,500, but the money was lost before the season was half over. He gave a note to the bookmaker for $12,500, which was paid at maturity in August. On Aug. 20 he went to Saratoga with $10,000 cash, hoping to recuperate his losses, but luck was against him, and he lost all this money and borrowed $1,100 to get home, which money he subsequently paid back. Of all the bets he made only one horse won, and that one was disqualified.

RUNS OVER CHILD, ESCAPES.

East New York Crowd Tries to Mob Driver After Accident.

Crying out for vengeance, a mob of several hundred persons in East New York early last evening endeavored to wreak its fury upon a driver of a truck who had lashed up his team and driven off after running over and perhaps fatally injuring three-year-old Philip Aronwitz of 84 Belmont Avenue.

The accident was directly due to the driver's negligence. The child, with several others, was playing in front of his home and toddled into the street. Belmont Avenue was crowded, and cries of horror went up as the team came clattering up the street at a rapid rate. The child was knocked down and was kicked in the head. One of the wheels of the truck passed over him. At the Bradford Street Hospital it was said, last night, that the child would probably die.

Start Right! See Autumnal beauties of the Hudson en route to St. Louis. All rail tickets good between N. Y. and Albany on Day Line. Boston Exc. Oct. 3 and 4, $5.—Adv.

ODELL FLAYED IN HOUR OF TRIUMPH

Woodruff Withdraws and His Slate Goes Through.

BITTER PROTEST IS MADE

Convention's Only "Open" Feature a Trap Door for Candidates.

HIGGINS AND BRUCE NAMED

Other Candidates Nominated in Record Time—Platform Eulogizes Roosevelt—Favors Extension of School System.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor—FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS of Cattaraugus.

For Lieutenant Governor—M. LINN BRUCE of New York.

For Secretary of State—JOHN F. O'BRIEN of Clinton.

For Controller—OTTO KELSEY of Livingston.

For State Treasurer—JOHN WALLENMEIER of Erie.

For Attorney General—JULIUS M. MAYER of New York.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—HENRY A. VAN ALSTINE of Columbia.

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—EDGAR M. CULLEN of Kings.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—All the old sores of the Platt-Odell feud were opened up in the Republican State Convention which met here to-day. Few conventions in the history of the party in the State have been marked by such vindictiveness as was displayed in to-day's convention by the followers of Senator Platt against the leadership of Gov. Odell.

It was made plain to every person in the convention hall that the nomination of a candidate for Governor and for the other State officers was not the chief concern of those assembled here to perform that duty. The vital question with all of them apparently was whether the will of Odell or Platt should be done. Higgins and Woodruff, the rivals for the nomination for Governor, were pawns in the game. The real contest was whether Odell or Platt was to be supreme in Republican councils.

The victory was with Odell, but such was the cutting down his leadership received at the hands of Platt orators that he well might have exclaimed, "One more such victory and I am undone."

Mr. Woodruff withdrew from the contest for Governor before the roll was called on the nomination for that office. It was he who moved that the secretaries cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Higgins. All the other nominations were made in the same manner.

Odell and Platt Meet.

It was with considerable interest that the delegates and those holding convention seats wended their way down Saratoga's chief thoroughfare to the convention hall between 10:30 and 11 o'clock this morning. Undoubtedly their expectations of an exciting time would have fallen had they known of a meeting between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt which had taken place in the rooms of the Senator a short time before.

At that meeting it had been agreed that the friends of Mr. Woodruff would contest themselves with a protest against the alleged manner in which his nomination was to be prevented, and that after such protest had been offered Mr. Woodruff himself would rise and move to make the nomination of Mr. Higgins unanimous.

There were only a few of the leaders who knew of that important decision. The belief of practically all of the delegates was that they were to witness a fight to the finish. In that they were disappointed, but as things turned out they could not fairly complain that the performance they did witness lacked anything in the way of excitement.

The spokesmen for Mr. Woodruff in the convention were W. A. Prendergast of Brooklyn and Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Broome, the majority leader in the Assembly.

Prendergast's Fierce Protest.

Mr. Prendergast is an orator who knows how to protest. Nothing quite so vigorous and biting as the protest which he delivered against the methods used by Gov. Odell to bring about the nomination of Mr. Higgins has been heard in a Republican convention in years. In fact, it was the opinion of the Kings County delegation, who were booming Mr. Woodruff, that Mr. Prendergast protested too much.

However that may be, it is certain that his reputation as an orator who can say cutting things in fine language was made by his effort of to-day. It is the general expectation here to-night that the speech of Mr. Prendergast will be issued as a campaign document by the Democratic State Committee without much delay. He went for Gov. Odell in a manner which made the convention fairly gasp for breath.

The speech of Assemblyman Rogers might be fairly characterized as a concoction of vitriol and molasses. The vitriol, however, was of the real quality. Undoubtedly it will leave scars which will be a long time healing. Inferentially he accused Gov. Odell of trying politically to assassinate Senator Platt.

Through all of the bitter assault on him Gov. Odell sat in his place in the Orange County delegation like a graven image. His arms were folded most of the time, and the only awkward indication of the emotions which must have raged within him were the occasional deep frowns which overspread his almost ashy countenance.

Never in his life had there been borne in on him with greater force the verity of Lord Byron's words:

He who climbs ambition's height
Will find the peaks all fringed with snow.
He who conquers or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below.

The first general applause in the convention was for Temporary Chairman J. Sloat Fassett. Mr. Fassett made a big hit with his speech of yesterday, and when he walked down the left centre aisle of the convention hall about ten minutes before 11 o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the convention, he received an ovation. There was cheering for National Committeeman Ward and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black when they came in, and when Senator Platt tottered down to his place at the head of the Tioga delegation leaning on the arm of William A. Smyth of Owego, the present local boss of Tioga, the entire convention arose and cheered enthusiastically.

Woodruff Enthusiasm Limited.

When Timothy L. Woodruff entered he was received with wild acclaim by the Kings County delegates, but the enthusiasm for him extended to only a few of the other delegates. Noticing that there were some delegates and spectators in the hall smoking Mr. Fassett on calling the convention to order said:

"It is the custom in Republican conventions that when the ladies come in the cigars must go out."

While Mr. Fassett was rapping for order Gov. Odell had come in, and had almost reached his seat in the Orange County delegation before he was noticed. Then some Few started cheering, and the convention's attention having been attracted to the Warwick of the situation he was greeted with general enthusiasm, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

When the band had ceased some enthusiast suggested three cheers for the Governor-Chairman, and they were given with a will. Then there was a call for three cheers for Platt. They also were heartily given. Inspired by the response which had been given to the suggestion of those who called for three cheers for Odell and Platt other enthusiasts called for three cheers for Woodruff and Higgins, which led Chairman Fassett to remark:

"Why not give three cheers for everybody?"

But no one thought of Roosevelt, and the wave of enthusiasm passed over without any demonstration for the Republican Presidential candidate.

Chairman Fassett read a telegram from the Republicans in Connecticut extending their best wishes to their brethren in New York, and concluding, "Forward, march."

Senator Brackett submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials seating the Quigg and Parsons delegations from New York, and Col. Michael J. Dady, as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported in favor of the selection of Senator George R. Malby of Lawrence as permanent Chairman of the convention. Both reports were adopted.

As he ascended the platform Senator Malby received an almost enthusiastic greeting, the whole audience rising and cheering as the band played Sousa's "Stars and Stripes."

Malby's Claim for Republicans.

In addressing the convention Senator Malby said of the Republican record:

"The vast sums of money which have been collected by our State officials from thousands of persons, companies, and corporations have been collected and expended with absolute honesty. During the past ten years there has been collected and paid out from tens of thousands of sources and purposes, more than $200,000,000, and every dime has been exacted from those who legally owed it and every cent has been paid to those legally entitled thereto, without so much as the loss of a farthing from any source to the people of the State.

"This presents a record of official integrity unequaled in the management of public affairs of any State in this nation or of any nation in the world, and is almost wholly unknown in the management of our personal affairs."

As Senator Malby concluded his address, one of the side doors of the convention hall was swung open and "The Unconditional Club of Albany," which has the reputation of being the finest marching club in the State, came in led by District Attorney George Addington of Albany and a brass band. They went around the hall and up into the gallery. Large portraits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks carried by some of the marchers provoked applause for the National candidates.

After the report of the Committee on Resolutions, read by John A. Sleicher of New York, had been adopted, nominations for Governor were declared in order, and Chairman Malby, and Assemblyman Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua made the nominating speech for Senator Higgins. When Mr. Wade referred to the many victories which the party had won under the leadership of Senator Platt and designated him as "that great and grand man to whom we pay the homage of our admiration" there was enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Wade paid high tribute to the business ability of Senator Higgins and to his capacity for administering the affairs of the State.

"Mr. Higgins," he said, "does not come as the candidate of any faction of the party. His name could not be so presented, because there are no factions."

Raines Leads Higgins Cheering.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wade's speech there was cheering for Higgins, and it was noticeable that it was led by Senator John Raines of Ontario, the majority leader of the Senate, who heretofore has always been classed as a Platt man and whose selection as President pro tem. of the Senate by order of Senator Platt led to the revolt of Senators Brackett, Elsberg, and Brown.

William A. Prendergast of Kings County was recognized by Chairman Malby, and took the platform to place Mr. Woodruff in nomination.

In introducing Mr. Prendergast to the convention Chairman Malby called him "Windagas."

This mistake of the Chairman called forth laughter, but did not in the least disconcert the Brooklyn orator. With a wave of his hand he exclaimed:

"Well, what's in a name?"

His cleverness in turning an awkward situation to his own advantage at once commended him to his audience. Another recommendation was his voice. It was big and easily reached in all parts of the hall. Before he had been speaking five minutes the crowd realized that they were listening to a master in what has been termed "the gentle art of knocking." The thrusts which the speaker made at Gov. Odell caused the faces of the Platt men to beam with pleasure, and as for the Kings County men, they were thrown into a delirium of delight.

Prendergast's Pointed Remarks.

"On behalf of the representatives of Kings County, the second largest delegation in this convention," said Mr. Prendergast, "I have the honor of submitting to this great gathering the name of a candidate for the high office of Governor.

"The duty imposed upon me does not only consist in the presentation of his name, but as an element of his candidacy and as an expression of the deep-seated sentiment of the delegates from the County of Kings to voice in their name an earnest and at the same time vigorous protest against the course pursued in effecting a controlling influence in this convention, a course to which we honestly believe a majority of the delegates of the Empire State Convention are at heart opposed, and which their sober judgment regards as subversive to good party management.

"The party and our candidate were invited a few weeks ago to enter the delegations of an 'open convention,' a most engaging, nay, enticing, suggestion. Public curiosity was aroused as to what this 'open convention' really comprehended, and some were so lacking in their appreciation of this great manifestation of political altruism as to murmur softly the touching melody of the spider and the fly.

"We have looked somewhat in vain for the 'open' feature of this convention, and the only one discernible is the trap door, through which certain candidates have been contumeliously hurried.

His Questions to Odell Men.

"Why has the edict of official disapproval been issued against Timothy L. Woodruff? Are we to believe that it is because of his splendid record as a public man and his abilities and resources as a politician there are those who fear that such a character and such abilities, if associated with the great powers of the Governorship might overshadow them in public attention or party control, and that he would be Governor in fact as well as in name?

"It is possible he is being punished for his friends. It is possible that he enjoys the friendship and support of the senior Senator from this State. His acceptability may be questioned, but the support of the aged and venerable Senator from New York is under any and all circumstances a decoration of honor.

"Free speech without free action, free speech without the exercise of everything that contributes to liberty-practicing and exalted manhood, is a veritable hypocrisy. What we plead for in this convention today is a demonstration and survival of that spirit of free speech and free action which is one of the tenets of our party creed.

"No one action could or would redound more abundantly to the credit of our party in this campaign and settle beyond speculation the results in this State than the choice of a candidate for Governor by the delegates to this convention representing their untrammeled judgment."

Some Effects of the Speech.

When Mr. Prendergast said that the only open feature of the convention was "the trap door through which certain candidates have been contumeliously hurried," the Platt and Woodruff men evinced wild delight. As for Gov. Odell he glowered at the speaker in a manner which boded no good to the young man's political future as long as Gov. Odell is the master of the Republican organization. Mr. Prendergast's "spider and fly" illustrations also made a tremendous hit with those who are disgruntled over Gov. Odell taking the leadership of the party.

Mr. Woodruff remained in his seat with arms folded and impassive of countenance. He developed later, however, that he was watching with trained eye what effect the assault upon Gov. Odell was having on the delegates.

When Mr. Prendergast returned to his seat Col. Dady shook him warmly by the hand, but Mr. Woodruff merely murmured a word of congratulation. The cheering for Woodruff lasted for several minutes.

While the din was still going on Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Broome was recognized to second Mr. Woodruff's nomination. All through Mr. Rogers's speech there were outbursts of cheering for Woodruff. When he asked, "What are we here for to-day?" some quick-witted delegate immediately responded, "Woodruff."

The speech of Mr. Rogers was mainly a plea for the recognition of the wisdom of following the leadership of Senator Platt rather than that of Gov. Odell. He referred to the fact that it was Senator Platt who had insisted upon the candidacy of Roosevelt for Governor in 1898 regardless of his friendship for Gov. Black, and asserted that in almost every instance the political judgment of Senator Platt had been justified. It would be a mistake not to follow it now, he said.

He likened the aged Senator to Barbara Frietchie, and quoted the lines:

Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag.

This stirred deep emotions in the audience, and one of the Albany delegates was overheard to say to his neighbor: "That's murderous." It was the general feeling that Mr. Rogers had cut so deep in that reference that the wound which he made would not be healed in the present campaign.

The chief features of the seconding speech which W. W. Niles of New York County made for Mr. Higgins was that in referring to Mr. Higgins he called him "Mr. Wiggins."

"Say, he don't even know the name of the candidate he's to vote for," shouted one of the Woodruff men.

After F. R. Hazard of the Onondaga County delegation had made a seconding speech for Mr. Higgins, Chairman Malby ordered the calling of the roll.

Woodruff Announces Withdrawal.

Secretary Fox stood up with the roll call in his hand, but before he had called the first county Mr. Woodruff arose in his place. His appeal to the Chairman for recognition focused the attention of the entire convention on him, and there was a tremendous outburst of cheering from his admirers on the floor and in the gallery.

The suggestion that he take the platform was shouted from all parts of the hall. As he started for the platform the enthusiasm gained renewed force. When order had been obtained Mr. Woodruff addressed the convention as follows:

"It is so obvious to the practiced eye and the trained ear of a man in active politics, who has sat in many State Conventions, that the result of this convention has been determined, that I am anxious to save the time of the delegates which would be made necessary by the calling of the roll of the individual delegates. And I am still more anxious, my fellow-delegates, to save a great many of you from the embarrassment of choosing between two good friends who are not only good friends of all of you, but equally good friends of each other.

"Above every consideration and condition that has entered into what to some of us seems to be an unfortunate situation I am a Republican. You can keep me from a position of command, but you cannot drive me from the ranks of the Republican Party.

"I have had the pleasure of thirty years' personal acquaintance with Frank Higgins, and during the whole period of my acquaintance with him I have never known him to do an unkind thing or harbor an unkind thought. He is as well equipped as any man in the State for the office of Governor, through his long services as a Republican. He is, as the gentleman from New York said, a man of rare business ability, and there is no reason in the world why this convention, if it sees fit to do it, should not name him as its standard bearer.

"I just want to say one word before I make that motion, and that is to express my appreciation to those who have been with me, or would have liked to have been with me as the candidate of this convention, and particularly I want to commit the Kings County delegates before their fellow-delegates of this convention, returning without a candidate on the ticket, naturally disappointed, and even sore—I want to commit that delegation to as earnest an effort, if not a greater effort, for Frank Higgins than they would have made for me."

In accordance with the motion of Mr. Woodruff the Secretary cast the vote of the convention for Mr. Higgins, and he was declared the nominee. The announcement of his nomination was greeted with cheers which lasted several minutes.

While the cheering was going on there was a general movement toward the doors and then to the trains, so that by the time the other nominations were made and adjournment taken there scarcely was a corporal's guard left in the hall, while by 6 o'clock at night not more than 10 per cent. of the convention crowd was left in the village.

Gruber Nominates Bruce.

When the Governorship had been disposed of Chairman Malby recognized Col. Abe Gruber of New York, who placed M. Linn Bruce before the convention as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Gruber made a humorous speech, starting in with a reference to his break with Senator Platt in the same convention hall six years before.

"The only reason why I am on this stage before you to-day," said Col. Gruber, "is because the convention of 1898 did not repeal the law of resurrection. I have come to the belief that the man who takes his lickings with Christian fortitude or with Jewish cheerfulness may yet find a seat among the mighty.

"My candidate for Lieutenant Governor was born in the country, but he has lived in New York for fourteen years and he doesn't blow out the gas. We have lived in the same Assembly district for ten years, and both of us used to go hand in hand to 49 Broadway to take our inspiration from Senator Platt. After the convention of 1898, when Senator Platt and I differed, Bruce and I still went together to 49 Broadway, but he went up stairs while I waited on the other side of the street. Bruce has opposed me in many primary fights, but on these occasions he always made the speeches while I got the votes. As a result neither of us is sore, and I want to say that he always has won the respect of friends and enemies alike."

Senator Raines moved that the Secretary of the convention be instructed to cast one ballot for the nomination of Bruce for Lieutenant Governor, which was carried, and at 1:55 o'clock, fifteen minutes after the placing in nomination of a candidate for the place was ordered, Bruce was declared to be the nominee. Then, in rapid-fire order, came the other nominations, only the naming of John F. O'Brien of Clinton for Secretary of State occupying more than a couple of minutes.

Depew Answers Cockran.

Senator Depew, who placed Mr. O'Brien in nomination, took occasion to reply to Congressman W. Bourke Cockran's speech in Tammany Hall the night before. The Senator said that Cockran, after going through President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance as with a fine tooth comb, could only find two things to object to, one being his attitude on the service pension, and the other on the Panama Canal treaty. He said that Mr. Cockran admitted in this that the Democratic Party had no case against President Roosevelt.

O'Brien's nomination was out of the way at 2:15 o'clock. Otto Kelsey of Livingston was renominated for Controller at 2:17, and then came the nomination of John Wallenmeier of Erie for State Treasurer in the record time of half a minute, Chairman Malby declaring him the nominee at 2:17½ o'clock. Congressman James W. Wadsworth placed Mr. Kelsey in nomination, and Mr. Timmerman of Buffalo named Mr. Wallenmeier.

It took three and one-half minutes to nominate Julius M. Mayer of New York for Attorney General, Assemblyman Josiah T. Newcomb making the presentation. Two minutes were required for William P. Rudd of Albany to nominate Henry L. Van Alstine of Columbia for another term as State Engineer and Surveyor, and but a single minute each to nominate Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and Judge William E. Werner of Rochester for Associate Judge of the same court. Senator Raines presented the resolution for Judge Cullen's nomination, and Mayor James G. Cutler of Rochester presented the resolution for Judge Werner's nomination. At 2:25 o'clock all nominations had been made, and it took just five minutes longer to complete the work of the convention.

ODELL APPEALED TO PLATT.

Woodruff's Withdrawal Prearranged at Private Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The action of Timothy L. Woodruff in withdrawing his name just before a roll call was to be taken on the nomination for Governor in the Republican State Convention to-day was not a sudden impulse on Mr. Woodruff's part. What Mr. Woodruff did had all been prearranged at conferences held between Gov. Odell and Senator Platt and between Platt and Mr. Woodruff before the convention had assembled. As late as 9 o'clock this morning Mr. Woodruff had said:

"This is not my fight. It is Senator Platt's. It became the Senator's fight with his falling out with Gov. Odell yesterday. I am a creature of circumstances over which I have no control. I must stop in the fight unless Senator Platt desires me to to get out. I owe that to the man who has been my steadfast friend ever since my candidacy has first been mentioned. I knew from the first that I would never be Odell's candidate, but I thought that I could make him see that the sentiment of the State was for me. He has chosen to diregard that sentiment.

"Delegates who will vote for Higgins have come to me in the past two or three days and told me that I would have had their support had it not been for the fact that the screws had been put on them by Gov. Odell."

It was shortly after Mr. Woodruff had made that declaration of his intentions that Gov. Odell was seen to come out of his own cottage and cross over to that of Senator Platt. He looked like a man who had been worrying and who was suffering from loss of sleep. Despite the absolute knowledge which he had that he was able to control the situation in the convention, his air was that of deep dejection. The Governor was in the rooms of the Senator but a few minutes. Later in the day it was learned what had taken place between them.

The Senator was standing near the mantelpiece as the Governor entered his parlor and they greeted each other cordially.

"Senator," said the Governor, "isn't there any way in which this situation can be saved? I know you don't wish to hurt the ticket, but I fear that will be the result unless something is done."

The Governor spoke sadly, even affectionately. His tone was that of a man seeking advice from a friend rather than that of an acknowledged leader making a request of a dethroned boss. Probably it was the pleading in his voice which made an appeal to the Senator which he was unable to resist. At any rate, the Senator hoisted a flag of truce.

"Perhaps there is. Come and see me later," he replied.

"Have your secretary send for me when you are ready to see me," said the Governor.

When the Governor came out of the Senator's home it was evident that something had occurred to cheer him up. His countenance had brightened, and he walked with a more springy step. No sooner had the Governor left his apartments than Senator Platt for Mr. Woodruff. They were together for some time. When Mr. Woodruff had taken his departure the Senator sent his secretary, Mr Howe, to bring over the Governor.

"Mr. Woodruff's name will be presented to the convention," said the Senator. "But after his protest has been made he will withdraw his name and move to make the nomination of Mr. Higgins unanimous."

This announcement took a load and condition that has entered into what to some of us seems to be an unfortunate situation I am a Republican. You can keep me from a position of command, but you cannot drive me from the ranks of the Republican Party.

"I have had the pleasure of thirty years' personal acquaintance with Frank Higgins, and during the whole period of my acquaintance with him I have never known him to do an unkind thing or harbor an unkind thought. He is as well equipped as any man in the State for the office of Governor, through his long services as a Republican. He is, as the gentleman from New York said, a man of rare business ability, and there is no reason in the world why this convention, if it sees fit to do it, should not name him as its standard bearer.

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Wages Highest on Record.

The Republican Party's safe guidance is evidenced by the fact that during the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt wages reached the highest point on record and prosperity superseded adversity which resulted from Democratic politics just reaffirmed at St. Louis.

We commend the firm resolution, abiding common sense, and strict integrity, unmoved by assaults from enemies or pleas from friends, with which Gov. Odell has conducted the affairs of this State and safeguarded, with zealous care, its vast and complicated interests.

We believe in the policy of raising revenues for State maintenance by indirect taxation. The effective measures of the Republican Party in this direction constitute the greatest step taken in the history of our Commonwealth for the relief of taxpayers. If any taxes heretofore levied, especially such as affect the savings of the people, appear to be unjust or unnecessary we favor such revision of the tax laws as will equitably correct such condition.

The people of the State have decreed that the canals shall be improved, and we reaffirm the position heretofore taken by the party in regard to good roads, for the construction of which the State has already paid or appropriated over $3,250,000.

More Money for Schools.

We believe in increasing the effectiveness of the school system, greater appropriations for common schools, and the extension of free tuition in high schools, and we favor the still further building up of the State's educational facilities wherever practicable.

We claim credit for the legislation which unified the State educational departments and completely removed State educational activities from the field of politics.

We believe in maintaining the laws for safeguarding the interests of labor as well as of capital, and in extending such laws whenever additional safeguards may be necessary.

We believe in the further purchase and preservation of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, by the State, and in adequate appropriations therefor.

We congratulate the people of this Commonwealth on the satisfactory condition of the State treasury.

The Legislature to be chosen this Fall will have the selection of a United States Senator. Those who believe in sound money, a protective tariff, and the Administration of President Roosevelt, will realize the need of electing a Republican majority in both branches of our Legislature. National as well as State policies are involved in the outcome of our State election, and we commend to every citizen the faithful performance of his patriotic duty.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Records of the Candidates Selected for the State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Frank Wayland Higgins, the Republican nominee for Governor, was born at Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1856.

He could never be induced to consent to be a candidate for any public office until 1893, when he was unanimously nominated for State Senator of the Fiftieth District, and was elected by a plurality of 8,046 votes over his opponent, who had the support of the Democrats, Populists, and Socialists. Senator Higgins was renominated for three successive terms without opposition, and re-elected by increased pluralities at the elections of 1896, 1898, and 1900.

He has served on various committees and was Chairman of the Finance Committee for a longer period than any other man. He was a stern enforcer of economy in the administration of the State Government.

Senator Higgins was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1888, and on a number of occasions served his city, county, and district in a representative capacity. As the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1902 he received 663,689 votes and Charles N. Bulger, Democrat, 633,555.

M. Linn Bruce, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a New York lawyer residing in the Twenty-first Assembly District. He was born in Delaware County, but has lived in New York for fourteen years. During this time he has served as an Assistant Commissioner of Jurors, and during the Mayoralty campaign last year was the President of the Republican County Committee. A few months ago he was a candidate for an appointment as United States District Judge with the backing of Senator Platt, but failed to get the place. On various occasions he unsuccessfully opposed Col. Abraham Gruber for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, who was renominated, has not held any public office besides the one he now fills, except as a member of the Assembly representing Clinton County in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

Otto Kelsey, candidate for Controller, was appointed Deputy Controller of State in place of Nathan L. Miller by Gov. Odell in November of last year, the office to end on Dec. 31, 1904. He was born in Rochester on Nov. 11, 1852. He first held office as Supervisor of Geneseo, his present home. In 1893 he was elected to the Assembly from Livingston County and remained a member until 1902. He was defeated as a candidate for a County Judgeship prior to his appointment as First Deputy Controller to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore P. Gilman of New York. During the sessions of 1900, 1901, and 1902 Mr. Kelsey was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities.

John Wallenmeier of Erie County, who was named for State Treasurer, comes from Tonawanda, where he is the Postmaster. He was a political follower of William C. Warren, and a leading member of Gov. Odell's "Tapeworm Club." Mr. Wallenmeier was an ardent McKinleyite in 1896, when Senator Platt had the State Convention declare for Levi P. Morton for President. Mr. Wallenmeier refused to be bound by these orders and caused a split in Erie County for McKinley. When McKinley became President he remembered Wallenmeier and gave him the Postmastership of Tonawanda.

Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of New York. He was born in Brooklyn on Dec. 4, 1843, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1860. He served with the army in the civil war. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1880 and re-elected in 1894.

William E. Werner, nominee for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Republican ticket, was born in Buffalo in 1855. He has been Clerk of the Municipal Court in Rochester and a Special County Judge and County Judge. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1895, and since 1900 has been a Judge of the Court of Appeals. His home is in Rochester, N. Y.

Julius M. Mayer, nominee for Attorney General, was born in New York City on Sept. 5, 1865. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. In 1895 he was appointed counsel to the Excise Board under the administration of Mayor Strong, and later in the same administration was appointed counsel to the Building Department. In January, 1902, he was appointed by Mayor Low a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, to succeed Mr. Jerome. He was reappointed in July, 1903, for a term of ten years, but resigned the following December to resume the practice of his profession, and is now senior member of the firm of Mayer & Gilbert. Judge Mayer's service on the bench of the Children's Court in New York, over which he frequently presided, attracted wide attention. For several years he has been the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York.

BOOM KEOGH FOR GOVERNOR.

Friends of the Westchester Justice Urge His Name on Leaders.

The name of Justice Martin J. Keogh of Westchester has come prominently forward in the past few days as a candidate for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket. It is believed by the Justice's friends that he will make a strong candidate, and his popularity in the State is urged as one of the strongest reasons why he should head the ticket.

While Justice Keogh has taken no active measures in the matter, his friends will urge his claims to the leaders and before the convention next week. There was some talk last night that he was the "dark horse" of which so much has been heard in the past few days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—348 Madison Street; Max Silverman; damage trifling.

1:50 A. M.—900 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; McKeever Brothers; damage trifling.

2:10 A. M.—1,573 First Avenue; S. Wohlfile; damage trifling.

3:10 A. M.—892 Third Avenue; Samuel Bloch; damage, $5,000.

3:10 A. M.—143 Mulberry Street; Deoskie Ronova; damage trifling.

7:15 A. M.—Broadway and Van Courtlandt Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:55 A. M.—125 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Erwin Goodman; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—29 West Eighth Street; Mr. Hoff; damage, $500.

11:05 A. M.—99 East Third Street; Herbert Albert; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—122 East Broadway; H. Friedman; damage trifling.

4:05 P. M.—18 East Seventieth Street; E. Meinhardt; damage, $2,000.

6:25 P. M.—413 West Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Roosevelt and Odell Eulogized—Advice to "Let Well Enough Alone."

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The platform adopted by the convention is as follows:

The Republicans of the Empire State, the home of Theodore Roosevelt, in convention assembled, fifty years after the birth of the party, congratulate the country on the splendid results of the recent elections in Oregon, Vermont, and Maine, and the inspiration they have given to the cause of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

We repeat and confirm the pledge made to President Roosevelt by our State convention two years ago of unfaltering confidence and unwavering support. We again record our appreciation of his honesty, his wisdom, his courage, and patriotism, and of the satisfactory results of his administration, which has been one of performance unsurpassed in American history.

He has emphasized the fact that the Republican Party has made the gold standard irrevocable as long as it has control, in spite of vicious assaults by the opposing party in two successive Presidential campaigns, and its refusal to change its attitude on this question, at its recent National convention. He has fortified the policy of protection to our industries and all engaged therein. He has strengthened and enforced the laws for the proper regulation of trusts and great corporations.

Contradiction Challenged.

He has settled forever, in our favor, the Panama Canal question; opened the way for a system of National irrigation; improved our relations with the Philippines; secured justice to Cuba; extended the rural free delivery; sought peace by strengthening our resources for defense, and made our flag respected abroad as well as honored at home. In his recent admirable letter of acceptance, setting forth these facts, he has challenged contradiction—a challenge which cannot be met.

We indorse the platform of the Republican National Convention in Chicago in June last, in all its declarations, particularly those in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard and protection to American workmen and the industries by which they thrive.

We appeal for support to the common sense of those who do not believe in change for the sake of making a change and who are willing to "let well enough alone," to those who believe in the kind of protection the Republican Party has always stood for and not in the kind with which the Democratic Party, with its free trade allies, is trying to delude industrial workers.

The people appreciate that the party which formulated the protective tariff can better be entrusted with its revision, when revision becomes necessary, than a party that has never revised the tariff without endangering the welfare both of labor and capital.

Wages Highest on Record.

The Republican Party's safe guidance is evidenced by the fact that during the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt wages reached the highest point on record and prosperity superseded adversity which resulted from Democratic politics just reaffirmed at St. Louis.

We commend the firm resolution, abiding common sense, and strict integrity, unmoved by assaults from enemies or pleas from friends, with which Gov. Odell has conducted the affairs of this State and safeguarded, with zealous care, its vast and complicated interests.

We believe in the policy of raising revenues for State maintenance by indirect taxation. The effective measures of the Republican Party in this direction constitute the greatest step taken in the history of our Commonwealth for the relief of taxpayers. If any taxes heretofore levied, especially such as affect the savings of the people, appear to be unjust or unnecessary we favor such revision of the tax laws as will equitably correct such condition.

The people of the State have decreed that the canals shall be improved, and we reaffirm the position heretofore taken by the party in regard to good roads, for the construction of which the State has already paid or appropriated over $3,250,000.

More Money for Schools.

We believe in increasing the effectiveness of the school system, greater appropriations for common schools, and the extension of free tuition in high schools, and we favor the still further building up of the State's educational facilities wherever practicable.

We claim credit for the legislation which unified the State educational departments and completely removed State educational activities from the field of politics.

We believe in maintaining the laws for safeguarding the interests of labor as well as of capital, and in extending such laws whenever additional safeguards may be necessary.

We believe in the further purchase and preservation of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, by the State, and in adequate appropriations therefor.

We congratulate the people of this Commonwealth on the satisfactory condition of the State treasury.

The Legislature to be chosen this Fall will have the selection of a United States Senator. Those who believe in sound money, a protective tariff, and the Administration of President Roosevelt, will realize the need of electing a Republican majority in both branches of our Legislature. National as well as State policies are involved in the outcome of our State election, and we commend to every citizen the faithful performance of his patriotic duty.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Records of the Candidates Selected for the State Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Frank Wayland Higgins, the Republican nominee for Governor, was born at Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1856.

He could never be induced to consent to be a candidate for any public office until 1893, when he was unanimously nominated for State Senator of the Fiftieth District, and was elected by a plurality of 8,046 votes over his opponent, who had the support of the Democrats, Populists, and Socialists. Senator Higgins was renominated for three successive terms without opposition, and re-elected by increased pluralities at the elections of 1896, 1898, and 1900.

He has served on various committees and was Chairman of the Finance Committee for a longer period than any other man. He was a stern enforcer of economy in the administration of the State Government.

Senator Higgins was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1888, and on a number of occasions served his city, county, and district in a representative capacity. As the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1902 he received 663,689 votes and Charles N. Bulger, Democrat, 633,555.

M. Linn Bruce, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a New York lawyer residing in the Twenty-first Assembly District. He was born in Delaware County, but has lived in New York for fourteen years. During this time he has served as an Assistant Commissioner of Jurors, and during the Mayoralty campaign last year was the President of the Republican County Committee. A few months ago he was a candidate for an appointment as United States District Judge with the backing of Senator Platt, but failed to get the place. On various occasions he unsuccessfully opposed Col. Abraham Gruber for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, who was renominated, has not held any public office besides the one he now fills, except as a member of the Assembly representing Clinton County in the lower branch of the State Legislature.

Otto Kelsey, candidate for Controller, was appointed Deputy Controller of State in place of Nathan L. Miller by Gov. Odell in November of last year, the office to end on Dec. 31, 1904. He was born in Rochester on Nov. 11, 1852. He first held office as Supervisor of Geneseo, his present home. In 1893 he was elected to the Assembly from Livingston County and remained a member until 1902. He was defeated as a candidate for a County Judgeship prior to his appointment as First Deputy Controller to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Theodore P. Gilman of New York. During the sessions of 1900, 1901, and 1902 Mr. Kelsey was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities.

John Wallenmeier of Erie County, who was named for State Treasurer, comes from Tonawanda, where he is the Postmaster. He was a political follower of William C. Warren, and a leading member of Gov. Odell's "Tapeworm Club." Mr. Wallenmeier was an ardent McKinleyite in 1896, when Senator Platt had the State Convention declare for Levi P. Morton for President. Mr. Wallenmeier refused to be bound by these orders and caused a split in Erie County for McKinley. When McKinley became President he remembered Wallenmeier and gave him the Postmastership of Tonawanda.

Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, nominated for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District of New York. He was born in Brooklyn on Dec. 4, 1843, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1860. He served with the army in the civil war. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1880 and re-elected in 1894.

William E. Werner, nominee for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Republican ticket, was born in Buffalo in 1855. He has been Clerk of the Municipal Court in Rochester and a Special County Judge and County Judge. He was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1895, and since 1900 has been a Judge of the Court of Appeals. His home is in Rochester, N. Y.

Julius M. Mayer, nominee for Attorney General, was born in New York City on Sept. 5, 1865. He studied law at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. In 1895 he was appointed counsel to the Excise Board under the administration of Mayor Strong, and later in the same administration was appointed counsel to the Building Department. In January, 1902, he was appointed by Mayor Low a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, to succeed Mr. Jerome. He was reappointed in July, 1903, for a term of ten years, but resigned the following December to resume the practice of his profession, and is now senior member of the firm of Mayer & Gilbert. Judge Mayer's service on the bench of the Children's Court in New York, over which he frequently presided, attracted wide attention. For several years he has been the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York.

BOOM KEOGH FOR GOVERNOR.

Friends of the Westchester Justice Urge His Name on Leaders.

The name of Justice Martin J. Keogh of Westchester has come prominently forward in the past few days as a candidate for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket. It is believed by the Justice's friends that he will make a strong candidate, and his popularity in the State is urged as one of the strongest reasons why he should head the ticket.

While Justice Keogh has taken no active measures in the matter, his friends will urge his claims to the leaders and before the convention next week. There was some talk last night that he was the "dark horse" of which so much has been heard in the past few days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:15 A. M.—348 Madison Street; Max Silverman; damage trifling.

1:50 A. M.—900 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; McKeever Brothers; damage trifling.

2:10 A. M.—1,573 First Avenue; S. Wohlfile; damage trifling.

3:10 A. M.—892 Third Avenue; Samuel Bloch; damage, $5,000.

3:10 A. M.—143 Mulberry Street; Deoskie Ronova; damage trifling.

7:15 A. M.—Broadway and Van Courtlandt Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:55 A. M.—125 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Erwin Goodman; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—29 West Eighth Street; Mr. Hoff; damage, $500.

11:

ROOSEVELT PENSION ORDER DENOUNCED

Parker Constitution Club Holds It Unlawful.

BID FOR VETERAN VOTES

His Act Declared to be in Effect An Appropriation of the Nation's Money for His Campaign Fund.

The Parker Constitution Club of New York City, which has devoted several weeks to an investigation of alleged unlawful and unauthorized acts on the part of President Roosevelt, issued its first report yesterday, pertaining to the charges that the Executive pension order was unconstitutional. It does not criticise the wisdom or propriety of the United States pension laws, but assumes the right and duty of Congress to enact whatever system of pensions it deems proper. It considers the inquiry as to the propriety of the President's conduct in the pension matter when measured by the constitutional standards.

The report follows:

The order in question was issued on March 15, 1904, about three months before his nomination. The pertinent part is as follows:

Ordered.—(1.) In the adjudication of pension claims under said act of June 27, 1890, as amended: it shall be taken and considered as an evidential fact, if the contrary does not appear and if all other legal requirements are properly met, that, when a claimant has passed the age of sixty-two years, he is disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and is entitled to be rated at $6 per month; after sixty-five years, at $8 per month; after sixty-eight years, at $10 per month, and after seventy years, at $12 per month.

That an executive act of the President is unconstitutional where authority for it cannot be found stated in the United States Constitution is not to be disputed. On that head we need only refer the reader to our preliminary general report. The authority asserted for issuing the order in question is the clause in Article II., Section 3, which provides that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

No Power to Nullify.

Of this clause the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the authority to construe the Constitution, said in the case of Kendal vs. United States (reported in 12 Peters, 524,) that: "To contend that the obligation imposed on the President to see the laws faithfully executed implies a power to forbid their execution is a novel construction of the Constitution and entirely inadmissible." This is but a judicial statement of what is common sense. If, under the guise of carrying out a statute of Congress, President Roosevelt nullifies one of its provisions, he is guilty on the charge.

The order in question is practically an announcement that the department will give a pension certificate to every applicant sixty-two years old. Such was the evident intention of the Executive, as it is beyond intelligent supposition that anybody sixty-two years old who applied for a pension would trouble the department with affirmative proof that he was not disabled. Hence the question of the constitutionality of the President's act depends upon whether the statute of Congress granted pensions because a man was sixty-two. If not, the order becomes a faithless departure from the law instead of a faithful execution of it.

The following extract from the statutes in point will be clear to every one. We append to our report the full text of the statutes, to show the accuracy and fairness of our extracts, as in a matter of this importance nothing is to be taken for granted.

On Jan. 29, 1887, Congress had enacted as follows, regarding pensions for those in the Mexican war:

Section 1. That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension rolls the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men * * * who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days * * * in Mexico * * * in the war with that nation or were actually engaged in a battle in said war, * * * provided that every such officer, enlisted man * * * who is or may become sixty-two years of age or who is or may become subject to any disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Section 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension roll under this act proof shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe of the right of the applicant to a pension.

By this act Congress, in express terms, pensioned every survivor of the Mexican war either sixty-two years old or disabled. It was passed just thirty-nine years after that war was concluded. Every soldier who was at least twenty-three years old when the war ended was thus expressly within its terms, and was intended so to be. Within five years after the act had taken effect every soldier of the war was within its terms, whether disabled or not, because he must have "become sixty-two years of age."

Civil War Pension Act.

Three years after this statute Congress passed a statute relating to the civil war, which is the act mentioned in President Roosevelt's order. It provided:

That all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding $12 per month, and not less than $6 per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support.

Observe the difference between the two statutes. Regarding the Mexican war, Congress prescribed that any one who was sixty-two years old or disabled should receive a pension. In regard to the civil war, Congress prescribed that any one who was so permanently disabled as to render him unable to earn support by the performance of manual labor should receive a pension, but no pension was granted for age.

Fourteen years after the civil war statute was passed, the President's pension order was issued from the office of the Secretary of the Interior. The period that had then elapsed after the civil war was about the same as the period elapsed after the Mexican war, when Congress gave a pension for age to survivors of that war. The time had arrived for Congress to do the same thing, if such was the will of Congress, for survivors of the civil war. No such statute was enacted. Nevertheless, the President by an executive order, deliberately and arbitrarily substituted the terms of the Mexican war act for the terms of the civil war act, when the two were diametrically different upon the statute book of the United States. His order nullified the requirement of incapacity expressly placed by Congress in the civil war statute, except so far as it relates to men under sixty-two. Without further discussion it becomes manifest that this was an intentional departure from the law, and that the charge should be sustained.

Much has appeared in the public prints about the order of the Pension Bureau issued under Mr. Cleveland's Administration. This order prescribed seventy-five years of age. We need not discuss the question whether that order was justifiable; certainly it was unimportant. The difference between that order and the later one, for which it serves as an excuse, is that the former was in accordance with common knowledge, while the latter was both against common knowledge and against the construction which Congress had put upon its own acts. At sixty-two a man may be, and usually is, able to perform manual labor; at seventy-five he is not. And Congress had recognized the former fact when in the Mexican war statute it gave a pension to men either sixty-two or disabled. The first order may be justified as a legitimate rule of evidence for the convenience of the department, and within the scope of the statute. The second was the creation of a new class of pensioners, whom Congress had not pensioned.

The usurpation of legislative power by President Roosevelt is humorously illustrated in the words of Gen. Black at the recent encampment of the Grand Army, when he thanked the President for what he had done and urged his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect.

Extent of Usurpation.

To consider next the extent of this Executive usurpation. Almost every veteran of the civil war is to-day at least sixty-two years old. The very last will become so within the next four or five years. The actual effect of the order has been to appropriate at least $72 per annum of the Nation's money to every human being who was connected with a regiment for three months in the civil war. The total amount it will never be possible to measure in exact dollars and cents. Figure up the number of men now living who were connected with the army or navy for ninety days in the civil war and who are not disabled, give each of them $72 a year as a minimum, or $144 a year as a maximum, and we have the sum tottal. Estimates have been made at $12,000,000 per annum. The Pension Commissioner has insisted that $5,400,000 per annum will be a more approximate figure.

It seems that there are about 182,000 survivors of the war not on the pension rolls prior to this Executive order. If all these were to be placed on the rolls, the result would be about $15,000,000 per annum. If the chosen Representatives of the United States in Congress assumbled had desired to appropriate $15,000,0000 per annum, or any other sum, to such a class of pensioners—men exactly as well able to earn their living as anybody else sixty-two years of age—that was their right. It was not the President's.

In this aspect of the case President Roosevelt deliberately disregarded Article I., Section 9, of the Constitution, providing: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." When Congress appropriates money for the payment of pensions, it provides for pensioners who have been placed on the rolls "under the provisions of any and all acts of Congress." The President is prohibited from authorizing a dollar to be paid out of such appropriation except to a pensioner created by law.

If Congress authorizes the building of one battleship and five cruisers and then appropriates a lump sum for construction purposes, no one would pretend that the President could use the money for the construction of five battleships and one cruiser. So, if Congress appropriates a lump sum for the payment of pensions, and if the existing statute authorizes the payment of pensions to those who can establish that they are "suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character," "which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support," the President is forbidden by the Constitution to expend the money thus appropriated for the payment of pensions to one who is not "suffering from any mental or physical disability," or who is not incapacitated "from the performance of manual labor," or is not "unable to earn a support."

Congress did not authorize the appropriation of pensions because soldiers of the civil war were aged sixty-two, and the honoring of pension certificates obtained on that score by President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury is an illegal license by which that official permits the money of the Nation to be abstracted.

It is a fair inference that the action of President Roosevelt, three months before his nomination, was a bid for the pension vote. If Judge Parker should to-day announce that his Pension Commissioner, when appointed, would give a certificate to anybody who was sixty years old, and that his Secretary of the Treasury would honor the certificate, the reception of such a pronunciamento by the people of this country may well be imagined. Why, then, should they receive differently the order of March last?

Indeed, the President's act is far more serious, because he has, without warrant of law and seizing the opportunity of office, in effect appropriated the Nation's money for his own campaign fund.

We conclude that the order was unconstitutional, lawless, and most reprehensible.

Reports to be issued later on will deal with other specific instances wherein the club believes that the President has acted unlawfully. It considers itself in duty bound to bring such cases clearly to the attention of the people of the country, and particularly the members of the bar.

Several committees have been appointed to look after the work of the club, one of the more important being a Committee of Supervision consisting of William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, John G. Milburn, John G. Carlisle, and Adrian H. Joline.

PARKER INDEPENDENT CLUBS.

Chain of Organizations in Many States Has Been Started.

A movement to establish a chain of Parker Independent Clubs has been started. These clubs are designed to give expression to independent sentiment favorable to Judge Parker, and will receive as members Independents, Parker Republicans, and Democrats who are recognized as representing independent sentiment and tendencies. The preliminary work has been in progress for about two weeks, and the belief is expressed that the evidence indicates a strong independent sentiment favorable to the election of Judge Parker.

In New York City a preliminary enrollment is now in progress. The office of the Parker Independent Clubs is at 59 Pine Street, to which address communications may be sent. The Executive Committee, to which from time to time others will be added, is as follows:

Charles R. Codman,	Carl Schurz,
J. Warren Greene,	Frederic R. Coudert,
E. H. Outerbridge,	Clarence Cary,
Russell Sturgis,	Julius J. Frank,
Everett V. Abbot,	Nelson S. Spencer,
William H. Stayton,	John T. Robinson,
Robert Avery,	Everett Greene,
Moorfield Storey,	William Allaire Shortt,
Everett P. Wheeler,	Lucius H. Beers,
John Clinton Gray, Jr.,	Horace White,
E. Mora Davison,	John Brooks Leavitt,
Austen G. Fox,	George W. Miller,
Ernest Howard Crosby,	James W. Pryor,
George J. Greenfield,	Charles S. Davison,
Lawrence E. Sexton,	John P. Peters.
Isaac H. Klein,	

The work of organizing clubs has been begun in about forty towns and cities in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and Maryland.

OLNEY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Positively Refuses to Run for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee here this afternoon to arrange for the Fall campaign, both William L. Douglas of Brockton and Charles S. Hamlin of Boston were favored for the nomination for Governor. No vote was taken on the matter.

The consideration of the question of the next Gubernatorial nominee was made necessary because Col. William A. Gaston, who twice has been the party's candidate, unequivocally announced his determination not to run this year. A feature of the meeting was the announcement that Richard Olney, whose nomination for Governor had been urged in political circles, had absolutely declined to become the nominee under any circumstances.

COURT DECLINES TO HEAR CASE

La Follette's Brother-in-Law Leaves Bench at Hearing of Wisconsin Fight.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 15.—Justice Siebecker of the Supreme Court to-day announced that as the Republican faction fight now before the Supreme Court had developed features that involved the personal and political fortunes of one of his relatives, (La Follette being his brother-in-law), he had decided it was not proper for him to participate in the case. He left the bench immediately after he made this announcement.

Argument then proceeded along the lines laid down yesterday, counsel for the La Follette faction maintaining that the State had created a proper tribunal to decide political questions, and that the courts had nothing to do with the matter.

Taggart in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, arrived in Indianapolis this afternoon from New York. Mr. Taggart refused to make any statement regarding the establishing of Western headquarters. "I intend to make a survey of the situation in Indiana before making any statement," said Mr. Taggart.

HILL GOES DOWN TOWN TO CALL UPON JEROME

Both Silent Later About the Governorship.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAY RUN

A Whirlwind Campaign the Probable Result of Such a Nomination—Jerome's Views on Issues Sought.

When questioned on Wednesday in regard to his attitude toward the prospective nomination of himself for Governor District Attorney Jerome replied: "I will not look up any one. If they want me they've got to come to me."

Shortly before noon yesterday ex-Senator David B. Hill, who reasonably might be expected to have a word or two to say regarding the Gubernatorial nomination, walked into the Criminal Courts Building and sent his card to the District Attorney. The Democratic State leader and Mr. Jerome remained in conference for more than an hour and a half. When it was over neither would say a word by way of throwing light on the purport of their talk.

When ex-Senator Hill walked out of the building he left behind him an air of suppressed excitement. Following closely upon the arrival of Judge Parker in the city and on the very eve of the conference of Democratic leaders in this city for the purpose of discussing a candidate for Governor, the visit of ex-Senator Hill was considered as of extraordinary significance, and it was rumored right away that Mr. Hill had called to offer Mr. Jerome the nomination.

A friend of Senator Hill explained last night that while this presumption, perhaps, was somewhat premature, inasmuch as all the leaders had not yet been heard from, he would not be surprised if they should make Mr. Jerome their choice for Democracy's banner bearer in the coming State campaign.

From all appearances, the Democratic leader came to the Criminal Courts Building an unheralded and altogether unexpected visitor. It was a few minutes before 12 o'clock when he made his appearance, accompanied by his private secretary, Alfred E. Bryan. Entering an elevator, he was taken to the third floor. Mr. Hill was recognized by several persons in the building, and the news of his visit spread like wildfire, with the result that the anteroom of Mr. Jerome's office soon was crowded with persons who gathered there to await the outcome of the call.

As Mr. Jerome came hurrying up the corridor and saw Senator Hill, he held out his hand and said warmly:

"Why, good morning, Governor; I am very glad to see you. How are you this morning?" Mr. Hill shook the District Attorney's hand cordially. The two linked arms and walked toward the inner sanctum of Mr. Jerome, and the next moment the door of the office was closed.

It was an hour and a half later when the door opened again and ex-Senator Hill appeared, accompanied by Mr. Jerome, who bowed him out. Mr. Hill was asked whether he was the bearer of a message to the District Attorney offering him the nomination for Governor.

"I cannot talk about the conference," said the ex-Senator, "but isn't this a fine day?"

"Did you discuss politics with Mr. Jerome, or was your call in reference to private business?"

"It is a fine day."

"Do you think Mr. Jerome would make a good candidate for Governor?"

"It is a fine day."

Mr. Hill repeated his assertion regarding the weather in response to other questions along the same lines. When pressed for a direct reply he said:

"Gentlemen, I can not and and will not talk regarding what transpired between Mr. Jerome and me." Asked whether there would be any further conference during the day, the Democratic leader said:

"This is a very nice place, but I would not advise you to wait for me."

Mr. Hill then left the building.

A few minutes later Mr. Jerome came out, his face all wreathed in smiles. When the reporters clustered about him preparatory to asking questions, Mr. Jerome favored them with the following selection:

I don't care for Wurzburger beer;
I would rather have gasoline.

Pressed for some information as to what was discussed between him and Senator Hill, Mr. Jerome jokingly replied:

"Can't two statesmen get together and discuss affairs of vast public interest without emissaries of the press butting in and wanting to know what it is all about? I consider this an intrusion into our private matters."

Mr. Jerome then averred that the fine weather Senator Hill had just been telling the newspaper men about had given him an immense appetite, and that the most pressing business before him was to satisfy the cravings of the inner man.

Mr. Jerome said he could not discuss in any shape, form, or manner what had occurred between himself and ex-Senator Hill.

"Do you expect to see Judge Parker during his present stay in the city?" Mr. Jerome was asked.

"I have not been invited to see Judge Parker, and I do not expect to see him. I have no appointment with anybody on God's footstool, to tell the truth."

Mr. Jerome remained in the same happy frame of mind throughout the afternoon, a portion of which was spent in conferences with his private secretary, Mr. Hodder, and Chief Clerk Henneberry, who was the manager of Mr. Jerome's campaign when he ran for District Attorney.

While, as far as any utterance from Mr. Jerome and his friends is concerned, the attitude of the District Attorney toward the nomination is a matter of conjecture, it was learned from a source close to those who have the active management of the campaign that Mr. Jerome would accept the nomination if it were tendered to him. The visit of Senator Hill, it was said, was largely for the purpose of learning Mr. Jerome's views on the various issues in the National and State campaign and toward State issues to be defined in the platform to be adopted at Saratoga next week.

HALL WITHDRAWS CANDIDACY.

Does Not Want the Democratic Nomination for Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 15.—It is stated here that Mayor George Hall of Ogdensburg, who all along has been a candidate for the nomination for Controller on the Democratic State ticket, has withdrawn from the race, and has also resigned from the State Committee.

It is stated that Mr. Hall, to whom the Controllership nomination had been practically offered, decided instead to be a candidate for Secretary of State, because his health would not stand the work and worry of the Controllership. When told that it was too late, and that he must take the nomination for Controller or nothing, he decided to withdraw from politics entirely.

Westchester Democratic Delegates.

The Democrats of Westchester County have sent the following delegates to the convention at Saratoga: First District, E. W. Fisk and R. G. Merritt; Second District, F. Sheimer, J. G. Agar, and T. O'Neill; Third District, F. Larkin, M. Clune, and T. Green.

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Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS NAME BLACK FOR GOVERNOR

Enthusiastic Convention Nominates Hudson County Man.

DEMAND EQUAL TAXATION

Platform's Feature a Strong Plank for Assessment of Railroad Corporations —Rivalry for Committee Jobs.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—Democrats of New Jersey in State Convention to-day nominated Charles C. Black of Hudson County, a member of the State Board of Taxation, for Governor; declared unequivocally for equal taxation, and pledged the party to right the wrongs of unjust assessments and tax levies upon real estate.

The conference, with 1,070 delegates in addition to the thousands of spectators, was notable for its enthusiasm. The mention of Judge Parker's name by Mr. John R. Hardin, the Chairman, was met by an outburst of applause lasting ten minutes, and the crowd shouted itself tired over the Presidential nominee. New Jersey Democrats, especially those in the upper section of the State, who came in contact with New Yorkers think that this is the winning year. A notable instance of the spirit of the campaign is shown by the fact that the Essex delegation came down from Newark 1,000 strong, while Hudson County contributed as many more spectators.

Nearly every prominent Democrat in the State was present either as delegate or onlooker. Ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., controlled the convention in every particular, although he bowed to Robert Davis of Hudson, and acquiesced in the nomination of Mr. Black, who is not an acceptable candidate to him. The Smith influence brought William J. Thompson and the Camden delegation into line for Black as against Thompson's neighbor, Senator Thomas Ferrell.

The candidacy of the Gloucester County Senator was the only sign of friction, and his friends managed to poll 31 votes in Atlantic, 16 in Cape May, and 21 in Gloucester for him. Senator Ferrell was placed in nomination by George W. Harbert in a good speech, but his name with withdrawn after the compliment of a vote was given. This was also the case with the names of Senators Gebhard of Hunterdon and Mayor Frank Katzenbach of Trenton. Mr. Black's nomination was then practically unanimous.

The feature of the platform was the demand for equal taxation. In this connection the platform said:

We demand equal taxation of all property not used for religious, charitable, or educational purposes. The franchises of railroad and canal companies are granted by the State, and it is fair that taxes upon these privileges should be paid into the common treasury of the State. The real estate of these corporations presents no feature that justifies a separate classification as to the amount of tax to be imposed. The railroads of New Jersey are not infant industries. They are of great value to the State, but they are also of great value to their owners. To tax the vacant city lot and the unproductive farm and exempt the property of railroad and canal companies is not only unfair, but is in direct violation of the spirit of our State Constitution, which demands that property shall be taxed by uniform rules.

The Republican Party has broken every pledge of equal taxation that it has made to the people. It never gets beyond the appointment of a commission to inquire. We assert that the day of inquiry is past. The State is in possession of the facts. What inquiry is needed to demonstrate that the buildings and road beds and tracks in Atlantic and Burlington, in Essex and Hudson, and in every other county in the State should pay the same local tax that is imposed upon other real estate in these counties? Every factory, every farm, every home in New Jersey is taxed at full local rates. Why, then, should exemption of railroad property continue?

A feature of the gathering was the great anxiety to become members of the State Committee. The convention adopted a resolution making the term of State Committeemen four years hereafter. The new committee, of which William B. Gourley will most probably be elected Chairman, is: Atlantic, William A. Faunce; Bergen, Luther A. Campbell; Burlington, E. F. Wills; Camden, William H. Davis; Cape May, Matthew Jefferson; Cumberland, Samuel Iredell; Essex, James R. Nugent; Gloucester, E. E. Grosscup; Hudson, William C. Heppenheimer; Hunterdon, James N. Piddock; Mercer, Michael Hurley; Middlesex, Oliver Kelly; Monmouth, David S. Crater; Morris, W. W. Cutler; Ocean, C. L. Rogers; Passaic, Louis T. Braun; Salem, Robert Cynne; Somerset, D. S. Childs; Sussex, Louis J. Iliff; Union, Peter Egenolf; Warren, Johnston Cornish.

"I've always admired Se-and-so, Robinson," said Beau Brummell to his Valet, "he fits his clothes so well."

THERE SEEMS TO BE A TENDENCY TO DOUBLE-BREASTED SACK SUITS JUST NOW.
WE ARE FULLY SUPPLIED IN SIZES AND IN WHATEVER GOOD GOODS YOU MAY LIKE BEST.

$15 to $35.

NEW HATS AT $3 AND TOP COATS.

Browning-King & Co

16 to 26 Cooper Square, New York.
Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts., Brooklyn.
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave.,

Everybody Gets It

BUNCO

(Trademark.)

HIGGINS PLEASES ROOSEVELT.

President Has Confidence in Nominee—Did Not Interfere with Choice.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt expressed himself this evening as pleased that Mr. Higgins had been named for Governor. Mr. Higgins was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Senate while Mr. Roosevelt was Governor. Their relations were very close, Mr. Roosevelt relying upon him in many ways, and throughout their association the President grew to have a steadily increasing respect for Mr. Higgins's character and ability.

It was stated here to-day that persistent ante-convention efforts were made to draw President Roosevelt into the contest over the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, but that he has maintained that it would be improper for him to offer suggestions, and therefore refrained from participating in any way.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, took a horseback ride this morning. Returning, the President, with Secretary Loeb, disposed of a mass of public business. He had no engagements to-day to receive visitors.

WM. VOGEL & SON.

And This Is Progress—

We are building our business steadily—it grows from day to day. We are doing our work better to-day than ever before, and we expect to do it better still as we go along. Right now, we have reached a point where we feel we have accomplished something. It is our

New "Concave" Shoulder.

A shoulder that is shaped and modelled by hand with all the care of the master tailorman—a shoulder that is not stuffed out with spongy wadding to bulky exaggerated proportions, but which follows the symmetrical and graceful lines of the modern athlete's shoulder.

To give point to the story we have put our *New* "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar into all of our

$15 Fall Suits and Overcoats.

At $15—Sack Suits in 12 distinct single and double-breasted models, of black Thibet, blue and black cheviots, and plain and fancy effects, in Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds.

At $15—We show brown sack suits in 15 variations of the color, from mahogany, a very dark brown, to the new onion shades, very light browns. Some are solid effects, others in brown checks, overplaids and mixtures.

At $15—Top Coats—a wide range of models—in the new shades of Tan, Olive and Green Coverts.

At $15—Medium Length Overcoats of Black and Oxford unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, silk-lined throughout to edge of lapels.

At $15—Rain-proof Overcoats in the new loose 50 and 52 inch long models, made of plain and fancy fabrics.

Fall Suits and Overcoats, $15 to $35.

WM. VÓGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

STORE OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. IN 19TH & 20TH STREETS

STORE OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

Great sale of 50c & 75c books at 25c

Beginning to-day—25,000 copies of famous literature and popular fiction.

A STATEMENT like this is bound to create a stir among all book lovers. We are prepared for a tremendous attendance. 25,000 copies await your choosing on large special tables in the Book Store, second floor, and in such a way that despite the crowds selection will be fairly easy. But if you want a choice collection of titles, an early visit will be of value. They will all melt away rapidly.

Now about the books: To start with, we want to tell you this is the most remarkable book value we have ever seen or heard of. Over 350 titles to select from. They represent the very best of the world's most famous literature—Fiction, Travels, History, Biography, Books for young people. All classes, all ages, all tastes are met in this wonderful collection....Printed on first class book paper from new plates of large and clear type and bound in finest cloth, with cover designs so varied and beautiful as to deserve the claim of being among the most artistic that ever came from an American bindery. Hundreds of book stores through the country sell them at 75c. No department store has sold them for less than 50c. Here you can pick from 350 titles at the low record price of 25c.

About mail orders: We will accommodate those of our customers out of town who cannot possibly attend by giving careful attention to orders by mail.

10c postage is all it costs you per copy, so you still save 35c. on each, as you cannot buy these books for less than 75c. elsewhere.

Life of Washington. Bancroft.	Memorable Scenes from French History. Schmucker.	Owl's Nest.	Heritage of Perit. Marchmont.
Daniel Webster's Speeches.	Remarkable Events in World's History.	Thelma.	East Lynne.
Camp Fires of Napoleon.	Romance of the Revolution. Bunce.	Grimm's Tales.	Price of Freedom. Marchmont.
Battles of the Republic. Harrison.	Child's History of England.	The Spy. Waverley.	Guy Mannering.
Life of Daniel Boone. Ellis.	Mansfield Park.	Poe's Tales.	Tales from Shakespeare. Lamb.
Tales from English History. By Agnes Strickland.	Cousin Maud.	Pilgrim's Progress.	First Violin.
Life of Napoleon. Arnault.	Darkness and Daylight.	Micah Clarke.	Pride and Prejudice.
	Kith and Kin.	Milly M. Thompson.	Complete Letter Writer.
	Little Minister.	Eleventh Commandment.	Hidden Hand.
		Manders. Barron.	Lorna Doone.
		Linnet. Grant Allen.	

Life of Christ. Fleetwood.	Ishmael.	In the Arctic Seas.	Far from the Madding Crowd.
Evening Amusement.	Self-Raised.	Princess of the Moor. E. Marlett.	Under Two Flags.
John Halifax.	Tempest and Sunshine.	Minister's Wooing.	Romance of Two Worlds.
Under Sealed Orders.	Old Mam'selle's Secret.	Last of the Mohicans.	Old Middleton's Money
Uncle Tom's Cabin.	Silence of Dean Maitland.	Ivanhoe.	Fair of Blue Eyes.
Life of Crockett. Ellis.	Swiss Family Robinson.	Tom Brown's Schooldays.	French Fairy Tales.
Hold the Fort. Moody.	Scalp Hunters. Mayne Reid.	Tennyson's Poems.	Daring Deeds of American Heroes.
Last Day's of Pompeii.	Masterman Ready.	Robinson Crusoe.	Tour of the World in Eighty Days.
Prisoners of the Sea. Kingsley.	Rifle Rangers. Reid.	Paul and Virginia.	Wreck of the Chancellor.
Copeford Mystery. Russell.	Cruise of the Midge.	Andersen's Fairy Tales.	
Beulah.		Arabian Nights.	
Black Rock.		Children of the Abbey.	

We've taught the Scotch weavers a new stunt this fall—"unfinished wide wale worsteds" in gun metal grays and browns.

Plain shades so's to show off the fabric at its best. The goods have a heavy rib running slant wise.

If you dress with the "knowing few" you'll choose this new weave. Suit $25. Silk Lined Topcoats—$25.

A postal will bring you samples, fashion cards and measuring outfit.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and 9th St.

TRAIN ROBBERS LOCATED.

Fight Between Posse and Bandits Expected—Desperadoes Are Armed.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 15.—The five bandits who held up a Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific express train near Letts, Iowa, were found hiding in a haystack at Winfield, south of Columbus Junction.

A special train was made up at Muscatine to carry a posse of armed men to Winfield, and it has now reached that place.

As the bandits are said to have shotguns and rifles, a fight is looked for.

LOST $2,000 IN BROADWAY.

Foreigner Says He Missed Money After Passing Crowd.

A well-dressed foreigner, who said he was Marcel Petetqueuex, head of the firm of Petetqueuex & Co. of Brussels, dealers in metal and armor plate, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that he had either lost or been robbed of $2,000 while walking on Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth Streets. He said he arrived on the Etruria last Saturday, and last evening, after dinner, went for a stroll.

On reaching Twenty-eighth Street he got into a crowd, and then he missed the money.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's FALL TOP COATS

Yesterday morning most men came out in what overcoats they could find on the hook at home, and a good many of them came to buy better looking ones than they had at hand.

We have a splendid collection of the smartest Top Coats that the season has produced. They will interest men who are particular about their appearance, as well as their comfort.

The smartest Top Coat is made of covert cloth in the new shades of brown; thirty-four inches long; with broad shoulders and loose back. In fact this particular style is not usually shown in the ready-to-wear coats. Prices, serge-lined, $15; silk-lined, $20.

Oxford Overcoats of soft-finished velours. The "Wanamaker Special;" silk-lined and faced to edge, or silk-lined and cloth faced, at $15. A remarkable coat for the price.

Others silk-lined, at $20, $22, $25 and $30.

Raincoats are worn by a great many men in place of overcoats. You will find the WANAMAKER stock full of good, smartly tailored styles. A special Raincoat of dark Oxford mixed worsted; broad shoulders, stylish hanging backs, and tailored by the same men who make our finest overcoats; at $15.

Other Raincoats $15 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes

The Terry Robe gives chilly comfort these crisp Autumn mornings, and most men are ready now for the blanket robe. The Wanamaker Blanket Bath Robes are not awkward or cumbersome like what you have probably worn in the past. We have our own ideas about the comfortable fit they should have, as well as the character of the blankets that should be used in the making.

All our blankets are made especially for us from designs of our own selection and dictation, and the robes are made up in our own factory. They are better and more comfortable than other bath robes and lower in price.

Robes of gray blankets with striped borders, at $3.75 and $5.

Robes, of gray, red, navy blue, and light blue blankets, with black figures and striped borders, at $6.

Robes of jacquard figured blankets in gray, blue, tan and brown, at $10.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Hosiery and Underwear

Wise people always prepare to protect themselves from the sharp temperature changes of the season. Proper Stockings and Underwear may save you from a siege of cold or other troubles.

Here are the wanted sorts at prices you will like:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 37½c a pair; 3 pairs for $1—Imported fast black cotton, medium or heavy weight; all black, black with unbleached soles; or medium weight, with unbleached feet.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 20c and 25c a pair—Heavy weight fast black cotton Stockings; feet fashioned, narrowed ankles; 1 x 1 or 2 x 2 ribbed; suitable for boys or girls from 4 to 18 years. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c a pair.

Broadway.

MEN'S HALF-HOSE

At 25c a pair—Medium or heavy-weight fast black cotton; or medium-weight cotton, with unbleached feet or split soles; heavy cotton, in gray, tan, cadet or navy blue.

Ninth street aisle.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c a garment—Of medium-weight cream-colored cotton; Vests in high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers to match, with or without bands; silk-trimmed and hand-finished throughout.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

At 30c to 40c a garment—Heavy-weight white ribbed cotton Vests and Pantalettes; properly shaped and full in size throughout. Sizes 18, 20 and 22, 30c; 24 and 26, 35c; 28, 30 and 32, 40c each.

Broadway.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $1.50 a garment—Medium-weight natural-colored merino Shirts, with two lengths of sleeves; also heavy-weight merino, natural color; all regular made and fashioned. Drawers in two lengths of inseam.

Ninth street aisle.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons at 12c a Yard

There are a great many different uses for these ribbons, of course, but just now they are being mostly called for by school girls, who want them for hair ribbons.

They are three inches wide—in white, green, light blue, cardinal, navy blue and brown.

The price is 12c a yard. They are worth one-third more.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Golden Rod Candy 25c a Pound

Golden rod is right in season now, and this Golden Rod Candy will not take a second place in favor even to the popular flower.

It is made in twisted sticks, with a soft, delicious cream center, and a crisp covering of golden molasses candy.

25c a pound.

Another special offering today is Chocolate-covered Mountains, at 20c a pound; a candy that has never been sold before for less than 30c a pound.

Basement and Main floor.

Fine CLOTHES for Boys

We take unusual pride in having clothes that will be appreciated by particular parents of boys; in fact, if you are indifferent as to whether your boy wears part cotton suits or not, you will probably not appreciate Wanamaker Clothing.

We are told by the manufacturers that we are the only store that stipulates that every suit or pair of trousers sold shall be absolutely pure wool. Then we are especially particular about the style and character of our Boys' Clothing.

We add our own ideas to the wit of the best manufacturers, and produce clothing that is better in many respects than any other clothing you will find for boys.

Three styles of Suits at $7.50 are shown today:

Russian Blouse Suits, for boys of three to seven years.

Sailor Suits, of serge and smart mixed cheviots, for boys of four to twelve years.

Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers, of handsome mixed cheviots, for boys of eight to sixteen years.

All at $7.50 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

UMBRELLAS

Here are special lots of Umbrellas for men and women, to replace those that were blown away or torn up in the storm of Wednesday night. All are good serviceable sorts, offered at a good saving over their real values:

26 and 28-inch union taffeta Umbrellas, with natural wood or fancy handles, at $1.25.

Women's all-silk Umbrellas, 26-inch, with natural wood, gunmetal, horn, or sterling silver handles, at $2.25.

26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, at $2.95.

Broadway.

Repairing Umbrellas

If the storm tore the cover of your umbrella, or broke a rib or two, or snapped the handle, we will do the repairing for you and save you money on the job.

We have made special arrangements during the coming week, when the factories are not very busy, to have this repair work done for about a quarter less than usual.

24, 26 and 28-inch frames will be covered with gloria silk cloth for 85c; or with union serge or union taffeta, for $1.50 each; or all silk, at $1.65.

Other repairs at equally low prices.

Send us a postal card, or call us up by telephone, and we will send for your umbrella, and return it when repaired.

Broadway.

New White Waistings

The demand for these heavy white Cotton Waistings is very large this Fall. They are almost as warm as flannels, and have a crisp, smart effect that women admire. Some special new lots have just come in.

One group at 25c a yard, is in highly mercerized stripes of several different widths.

Others at 35c a yard, are in small neat figures, embroidered effects and scroll patterns.

50c Waistings are in a large variety of woven designs, some of them large and beautiful patterns, in imported goods, made to sell at a very much higher price.

Broadway.

It Fits Any MAN'S HEAD

Is Light, Easy and Comfortable, Always

The Stetson Self-conforming Derby—$3.50 and $5.

The picture shows how this Self-conforming Hat may be bent, proving its remarkable elasticity. The band of the Self-conforming Derby is as easy on the head as that of a soft hat, and it has all the smart character of the best derby in the land. The man who sticks to a soft hat simply because he dislikes the hard lines of a derby against his head, will be glad to know that such a derby exists.

Made in black and browns, in the new Fall shapes, at $3.50 and $5.

Other Derby Hats, in black and brown, at $2 and $3.

Stetson Soft Hats, in complete assortment, $3.50 to $15.

Other soft Hats at $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Practical HATS For Women

Walking Hats that combine style and simplicity with inexpensiveness. We have them in a variety of shapes—turbans, sailor effects, flares—trimmed in attractive fashion with quills, wings and ribbons; and patterned after more expensive models. Material is silk, mostly in dark shades and black.

Prices are $2 to $6.50.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth.

ROLLER SKATES

They have their appointed time, in the calendar of children's out-door sports; and that time is now. Here are the Roller Skates—two good sorts:

Sidewalk Roller Skates; strap back and front, adjustable; 40c a pair.

Peck & Snyder's Half and Full-clamp Extension Roller Skates, with hematite wheels with rubber cushions under axle, making them easy-running; 90c a pair.

Basement.

The New SILK WAISTS

Up on the second floor there is a superb collection of new Fall Waists, for evening, afternoon and traveling wear. They represent the best offerings of the foremost American manufacturers.

Many of these charming evening waists are modeled after beautiful waists from Paris. They are made of Messaline silk, crepe de Chine and peau de cygne, in the daintiest of light colorings, including white, exquisitely trimmed with medallions and edgings of lace.

Of course there are many other more practical Waists, in street shades, and many that are finished in tailor-made styles, with stitched plaits and pipings.

The collection ranges from the stylish but simple Waists at $5, to the handsomest evening Waists at $24.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Walking Skirts

The fine new Autumn lines present an unusually good assortment in Skirts, ranging from 36 to 39 inches in length.

This provides for girls of sixteen to eighteen years in particular, but women of a moderate height will find exactly what they want in this collection.

Here are a few descriptions of the popular sorts:

At $6.50—Skirts of cheviot serge, in navy blue, black and brown; well tailored, with straps and buttons.

At $9.75—Plaited Skirts of mannish mixtures, in brown and blue effects; well tailored.

At $10.50—Skirts of navy blue and black heavy cheviot; side plaits; fastened to knee.

At $11.50—Skirts of handsome mixtures, in brown and Oxford effects; yoke-effect top, plaited bottom.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Imported BROADCLOTHS At $1.50. Worth $2.50

The large importance of Broadcloths for the making of Fall gowns emphasizes the saving of $1 a yard which is offered by this opportunity. The broadcloth is an excellent imported quality and sells regularly for $2.50 a yard. It is shown in the following good colorings:

Biscuit brown, light navy blue, Royal blue, Russian blue, cadet blue, cerise, light heliotrope.

Now at $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

Separate Skirts

When inclement weather comes with Autumn days, the Separate Skirt—particularly the Walking Skirt—becomes an essential part of a woman's wardrobe.

The present collection of these Skirts offers unhampered selection among the best and newest styles of the season. We mention three very temptingly priced groups of Walking Skirts and one of Dress Skirts:

At $6—Walking Skirts of cheviot, tweed and sharkskin; seven and thirteen-gored, plaited styles, with inverted plaited back.

At $7—Walking Skirts of broadcloth, in blue, brown and tan; thirteen-gored, plaited, with inverted plait in back.

At $7.50—Walking Skirts of canvas-weave cheviot; thirteen-gored, trimmed with straps to form yoke; gores stitched to knee, forming plaits.

At $11—Dress Skirts of canvas; stitched side plaits to knee, with full flare. Also Dress Skirts of cheviot, sharkskin, broadcloth, taffeta, crepe de Chine, silk-lined and unlined, at $6 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

NOTION SALE For Dressmakers

Here are dressmakers' Findings which are always needed in large quantities at this season. They are in good practical sorts, that the most careful dressmakers need not fear to use in their best gowns.

While the offering is made particularly for dressmakers, it is equally of interest to all women who do sewing at home.

DRESS SHIELDS

Light-weight nainsook; every pair guaranteed. Size 3, 8c a pair; 90c a dozen; $10.50 a gross.

Size 4, 8c a pair; $1 a dozen; $11.50 a gross.

Light weight, with Japanese silk covers; guaranteed:

Size 3, 18c a pair; $2 a dozen; $23 a gross.

Size 4, 20c a pair; $2.25 a dozen; $25.50 a gross.

WHALEBONE

Guaranteed pure shell, 5.16x36 in., 14c each, $1.50 dozen, $17.50 gross.

SKIRT BINDING

Superior quality black mohair Skirt Braid on 36 yard reels, 65c a reel, $2.50 a gross.

Five-yard bolt, black and colors, at 8c a bolt, 90c a dozen.

SEWING SILKS

Large spools of dressmakers' high-grade Black Machine Twist, "Continental Brand," 35c a spool, $4 a box of 12 spools.

Leonard's best quality 100-yard black Spool Silk, 5c a spool, 55c a dozen spools.

BASTING COTTON

Wanamaker's 500-yard Spools, 3c a spool, 33c a dozen spools.

Climax, 1200-yard spools, 8c spool, 90c a dozen spools.

HOOKS AND EYES

Sultana Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c a card, 11c a gross, $1.25 a great gross.

Wanamaker Hooks and Eyes, with extra dozen of invisible eyes, 4c a card, 20c gross, $2.25 a great gross.

Snap Fasteners, large and small sizes, 3c a dozen, 35c a gross.

PINS

Puritan Dressmakers' Pins, in ½-lb. boxes. No. 4, 16c box; No. 5, 18c box.

SEAM BINDING

All-silk Taffeta Ribbon, black or white, 8c a piece, 95c a dozen pieces.

PRUSSIAN BINDING

Superior quality Silk Prussian Binding, 12c a piece, $1.40 dozen pieces.

WAIST BELTING

Double Silk Serge Dress Belting. Narrow, 50c a piece, $5.75 a dozen pieces. Wide, 60c a piece, $6.85 a dozen pieces.

CURVED SKIRT BINDING

Cotton, best grade, black, white or gray, 25c a bolt.

Silk Serge, black, white and colors, 45c a bolt.

Tenth street.

Sale of Soap

We have several special lots of popular Soaps which we are selling at special prices today, tomorrow, or as long as the special lots last.

You will find that they are all fine, high-grade, dependable soaps at very low prices.

Pure Green Olive Oil Soap; cut in large bars; regular 40c size, at 27c each.

Jergen's Old-fashioned Soaps—Glycerine, Oatmeal and Elder Flower; the largest cake and best soap ever offered for the money. Cakes almost half a pound each. Regularly a 10c soap, at 5c.

Swift & Co. Toilet Soaps—Rose, Orchid, etc.—regularly 25c a box, at 18c.

Violet Soap; high-grade; made to sell for and well worth 25c a box, at 15c.

Babeskin Soap; regularly 7c a cake, at 5c.

Kirk's Juvenile Soap; special at 35c a box.

Packer's Tar Soap, 14c.

Armour's Soap; formerly 15c, now 10c a box.

Tenth street.

The Finest Tar Shampoo Soap

Here is what we consider one of the finest shampoo soaps that have ever been made. It is the "Supertar" transparent shampoo soap, made by an entirely new adaptation of super-distilled Southern pine tar compounded with transparent soap.

It cleanses and nourishes the scalp and makes the hair soft and lustrous. Price 15c a cake, or 40c for a box of 3 cakes. For a day or two, with necessary limitation, we will give away at our Toilet Goods Counter, a full-sized cake of this soap to those who ask for it, in order to introduce it to our customers.

Toilet Goods Counter, Tenth street.

An Exceptional Opportunity In BATH TOWELS

This is a collection of about five hundred dozen, new, perfect white Turkish Bath Towels, which we secured under-price from one of the largest mills in the country.

They are all cotton, of course, and cotton has been going up in price rapidly, making such an offering as this all the more extraordinary.

Some of the towels are fringed, and others are hemmed; some are all white, and others have neat borders. All are of excellent size and weight.

The Bath Towels are in seven different groups at

8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c Each

All are worth at least one-quarter more

There is also a group of extra quality Bath Mats, in blue, pink and natural color; 23 x 40 inches. Regular half-dollar Mats, at 35c each.

Tenth street and Fourth Avenue.

The Popular Lillian Corset at $2.50

The Lillian Corsets are famous for their stylish lines, their comfortable fit, and unusual wearing qualities.

This particular model is a perfect-fitting, soft corset, for the average figure, with a long waist, medium hip, and allowing ample breathing space at the bust. It also reduces and flattens the abdomen.

The price is $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Do You Take Pictures?

If you have a camera now, perhaps you want a better one. If you haven't started on this interesting pastime, perhaps you are ready to now.

Here are some suggestions from a most complete stock:

Eastman Folding Pocket Kodaks, No. 3A, $20; No. 2, $15.

No. 2 Bull's-eye Kodaks, $8.

No. 2 Brownie Kodaks, $2.

No. 2 Folding Brownie Cameras, $5.

Folding Film Pack Premo Cameras, 3¼ x 4¼ in., $9; 4 x 5 in., $11.25.

SUPPLIES

Single-fold Tripods, at 40c each.

Three-fold, wood and brass top, natural finish Tripods, at $1.10. Same, in mahogany finish, at $1.

Heavy Printing Frames, 4 x 5 in., at 20c; 5 x 7 in., at 30c.

Light Printing Frames, 4 x 5 in., at 10c; 5 x 7 in., at 20c.

Zinc Wash Boxes, for any size up to 5 x 7 in., at 65c.

Wanamaker Ruby Lamps, double glass, regularly 50c, at 40c.

Wanamaker Developing Solution, regularly 15c, at 10c.

Glass Trays, 4 x 5 in., at 10c.

Perhaps you simply want to press the button and have us do the rest. We are especially equipped to do your developing and printing for you, and all work is turned out with dispatch, as well as in the most satisfactory manner.

We also make enlargements to any size.

Rotunda, facing Fourth Ave.

Framed Pictures at 25c

You are not apt to think they are worth much at this little price, but they are worth at least double what we ask today. The Pictures are colored prints of Japanese children, "The Smoker," Monks, and various other subjects. They are framed in black shadow box frames, size 8 x 10 in.

Tasteful housekeepers will find artistic use for them.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Sewing Machines, $15

Drop-head Sewing Machines, five drawers, swell front, with full set of attachments; five-year guarantee; self-threading shuttle, self-winding bobbin. A light-running, noiseless sewing machine.

Basement.

MATTRESSES

of Pure South American Horse Hair

Nothing has been discovered that makes as comfortable, luxurious, or clean a mattress, as curled horse hair.

We make up our own mattresses, as we receive your order; so that they are fresh and clean when you get them.

Horse hair mattresses can be made over as often as desired, and so when made over are as good as new.

There are three styles that we wish to call particular attention to; made of genuine South American horse hair, cut from horses running wild, in Argentina and Uruguay. All of this hair is sterilized most thoroughly before being used, and we absolutely guarantee every mattress to be perfectly hygienic, as well as constructed in the most careful manner.

Pure South American horsehair Mattresses; plain edge, full size, 54 x 76 in.; depth of border 4½ inches. Made in one or two parts, and choice of eighteen styles of ticking. Weight, 40 lbs., at $20.

Same hair, made with a French roll edge; depth of border 5 inches; full size, 54 x 76 in. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking. Weight, 45 lbs., at $24.75.

Same hair, with Imperial stitched edge; depth of border 6 inches; full size, 54 x 76 in. Choice of eighteen styles of ticking. Weight, 50 lbs., at $30.

Fourth floor.

Luxurious BLANKETS

We have had the "Jefferson" Blankets made up to express our ideas of what luxurious blankets should be. The best quality of pure Kentucky wool is used, thoroughly cleaned and free from impurities. The blankets are practically home-made, and so soft and fleecy that they represent the highest type of comfort. Sizes and weights are prescribed by us—both are liberal. These are the prices:

Single bed size, 60 x 84 in., 4½ lbs., $6 a pair.

Three-quarter bed size, 72 x 84 in., 5½ lbs., $7.50 a pair.

Double bed size, 76 x 84 in., 6½ lbs., $9 a pair.

Extra bed size, 80 x 90 in., 7½ lbs., $10 a pair.

Third floor.

REFRIGERATORS

Make of pine, in golden oak finish, well varnished and with swinging base-board; shelves made of galvanized iron; no wood exposed on the interior; walls are thick and thoroughly insulated:

Ice capacity	Length	Depth	Height	Price
100 lbs.	33 in.	21 in.	45 in.	$13.50
130 lbs.	36 in.	22 in.	47 in.	$15.00
110 lbs.	38 in.	23 in.	48 in.	$18.00
150 lbs.	44 in.	24 in.	50 in.	$20.75

ICE CHESTS

Length	Depth	Height	Price
25 in.	18 in.	26 in.	$2.85
27 in.	20 in.	27 in.	$4.25
29 in.	21 in.	29 in.	$6.00

Basement.

SHOES for Everybody

With Savings On All

No one ever found a mean shoe in a Wanamaker Sale, no matter how little the price. We never bought shoes that were made up cheaply to be sold in a sale.

While it is true that the best offerings of this Sale are shoes made up for us during the Summer, they are from one of our regular factories, and have been made up to the full standard of shoes made to be sold at much higher prices. There has been no cheapening in either the quality of the leather or workmanship. The exceedingly low prices have been secured by reason of using the dull times in factory and allowing an exceptionally close margin of profit for ourselves.

This produces shoes that are spic-span, new, in the present season's styles, in full range of sizes, that sell at a third below their real value.

There are other groups in the Sale where the sizes are broken, and the prices are still more radically reduced.

There is something in such a great collection as this sure to suit every one who is needing shoes:

Women's Patent Coltskin Shoes at $2.20

Lace style; square cut vamps with dull tops; oak leather soles welted and stitched. Sold for less than maker's cost.

Kidskin Lace and Button Shoes, with kid and patent leather tips; lasts are pretty, and heels the graceful Cuban style.

Box Calfskin Lace; stout business or school shoes; full round toe, square military heels.

These shoes are all made to the rigid WANAMAKER specifications, and are practically as good as shoes that sell regularly at a dollar more.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes at $1.90

Just here, a new shoe—single oak soles, welted and flexible; soft patent leather with dull tops; all sizes, but only broad widths. A neat dress shoe. Plenty of the box calf and kidskin shoes are here also.

Then in full supply

Women's Shoes at $1.90 a Pair

Kidskin, button; plain common-sense toes.

Kidskin, button and lace; kid tips, military heels.

Patent leather, button and lace; medium and light weight, slim last, Cuban heels.

Kidskin dress shoes; patent leather tips; neat military heels.

All made with oak-tanned soles, full vamps and silk stitching.

Women's Shoes at $2.60 a Pair

Patent leather, lace; kidskin, button and lace, in ten styles. Hardly any shoe-need that you cannot fill from this lot. And they are fairly worth a third more than $2.60.

Boys' Shoes at $2 a Pair

Box calf and kidskin, made of selected skins; with vamps that run under the tips, and with oak leather welted soles that wear well; sizes 13 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30 and $1.50 a Pair

Sturday, well-made School Shoes of satin calf; full round toes, with heels. Sizes 13 to 2, $1.30; sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.50.

Boys' Shoes at $1.20 a Pair

For the little chaps: made exactly like the regular boys' shoes, only with spring heels; box calf and kid; sizes 9 to 13½.

Girls' Shoes at $1.60 a Pair

Firm kidskin, made with oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.30.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20

Button and lace styles; stout kidskin, not fine, but of good quality; oak leather soles, sewed by machine; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.

And this special group:

Women's Oxfords at $1 a Pair

That have sold in previous sales at $1.25 and $1.50 a pair, although worth up to $3. These are the best of house shoes, as well as suited to wear outdoors until snowfall. All sizes, mostly broad widths.

More News of CHINA and GLASS

Looking over the counters so abundantly filled with this beautiful Tableware, one can little imagine that the Sale is on its third week.

Fine, new, fresh lots come forward every morning, and fill the counters full again. The variety and values are still equal to the day the Sale started. Here are some suggestions of interest to housekeepers today:

Dinner Sets

At $20, worth $35—Elite China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in border design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Our regular price has never been below $25.

At $37.50, worth $55—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in full flower decoration, and all handles gilt. This has always been our regular $37.50 set.

At $12.50, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces in full flower design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. This has always been our regular $15 set.

At $10, worth $15—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; pretty flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

Two fine Austrian china open-stock Dinnerware patterns will be closed out today at half prices. The patterns are particularly bright and good, and the china the finest Austrian china made:

Dinner Plates, $1.25 doz., from $2.50.
Breakfast Plates, $1 doz., from $2.
Tea Plates, 85c doz., from $1.65.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $1.50 each, from $3.
Covered Vegetable Dishes, 75c each, from $1.50; uncovered, 20c, from 40c.
Meat Dishes, at 30c, 50c, 85c and $1.25, from 60c, $1, $1.75 and $2.50.
Fruit Saucers, 50c doz., from $1.

Basement.

At 25c. worth Double

We have fourteen different patterns in Plates alone at this price. The best decorations we ever had, on fine Austrian China. In addition to plates, we have Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes.

The Plates are in three sizes—Salad, Fruit and Bread-and-butter.

Fancy Plates at 75c

A splendid assortment, comprising some sixteen decorations. Of some we have a dozen or more, others less than a dozen. But the regular prices have been up to $24 a dozen; today 75c ea.

Cut Glass

The following list of articles is a particularly strong one. Not a price named over $10, and not a piece showing a saving of less than a third:

Claret Jugs, at $8.50 and $10, worth $12.50 and $15.

Water Jugs, at $5 and $8.50, worth $7 and $12.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50, $4.50, $6.50 and $8, worth $5, $7, $10 and $15.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75 and $4, worth $3.50 and $6.50; 8-inch, $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $8.

Water Carafies, $2 and $3.50, worth $3 and $5.

Flower Vases, at $1.50, $3.25 and $4.50, worth $2.50, $5 and $7.

Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2 and $3.

Water Tumblers, at $5, $6, and $7 a dozen, worth $7.50, $9 and $12.

Footed Comports, at $7 and $8.50 each, worth $10.50 and $12.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PEACE TERMS JAPAN IS WILLING TO GRANT

International Syndicate to Run Manchurian Railway.

INDEMNITY OF $500,000,000

Russia to Hand Over All Her Ships in Chinese Waters—Japanese Advance from Yen-Tai.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent telegraphs that he hears from a trustworthy source that the Japanese Foreign Minister has issued a circular announcing that it is Japan's intention to turn Port Arthur, when it is captured, and the whole of the Liao-Tung Peninsula over to the Chinese, who, the correspondent understands, will declare Port Arthur an open port.

"On the same authority," The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says, "I am told that Japan will be prepared to entertain peace proposals after she has taken Mukden and Sakhalin on the following basis:

"First, that an international syndicate take over the Manchurian Railway and run it as a strictly commercial enterprise; second, that Russia pay £100,000,000 indemnity, and, third, that Russia is to hand over all of her ships in Chinese water to Japan.

"Japan would be prepared to lease Sakhalin to an American company for £5,000,000."

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 16.—Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphed yesterday that strong detachments of Japanese infantry had advanced three miles north of Yen-Tai station.

Viceroy Alexieff has forwarded to the Czar a dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, (commander of the military forces at Port Arthur.)

The dispatch, which is dated Sept. 14, says the Japanese are actively constructing fortifications on Samhon Mountain and at other points, and that they continue to bombard the forts and harbor. On Sept. 2 they threw 250 shells into the town. During the bombardment the Japanese squadron remained the whole time in view of the fortress.

The Japanese, the dispatch adds, have issued a proclamation to the Russian troops demanding their surrender. Gen. Stoessel sees in this proclamation an indication of the enemy's consciousness of failure.

On Sept. 3, the General says, the enemy received reinforcements on the west front of the fortress.

MUKDEN, Sept. 15.—The panicky conditions prevailing immediately after the battle of Liao-Yang have entirely disappeared from the Russian army now concentrated here. Business has been resumed and the city is quiet. The Russo-Chinese Bank has reopened.

The failure of the Japanese to follow up the advantage gained at Liao-Yang has caused surprise here. An independent authority who accompanied the rear guard from the positions south of Liao-Yanag to Mukden says that this failure is accounted for by the fact that the Japanese lost 40,000 killed and wounded in one day's fighting, and that, besides, they were too tired to continue the advance.

The Japanese are reported to be intrenching around Liao-Yang, and to have repaired the bridge over the Tai-Tse River.

Twelve thousand soldiers wounded at Liao-Yang have been treated at the Red Cross Hospital here.

CRITICISM SURPRISES JAPAN.

Wonders Why Greater Victory at Liao-Yang Was Expected.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 14.—Leading Japanese journals are much surprised by the change in sentiment which, it is reported, has been produced in England by the news of the Liao-Yang battle. They observe that Japan is fighting, not to win the applause of the nations, but to secure her own existence and the peace of the East. Therefore she is not greatly concerned over the character of the estimates of foreign peoples, but she is deeply interested in the sentiment of England, her ally, to whom she owes so much.

Consequently, it is said, it becomes the duty of Japan to consider why the prospects of the war are no longer regarded by the British with the same confidence as previously.

The prime purpose of Japan in the recent battle was, it is observed, to drive the Russians out of Liao-Yang, which is the richest town in Manchuria, the chief emporium for local supplies and foodstuffs, and the principal strategical base. Therefore Russia steadily concentrated forces there in increasing numbers, constructed strong fortifications, and showed an unmistakable intention of converting Liao-Yang into a permanent base. Gen. Kuropatkin announced that he hoped to make a successful stand there and promised the Czar that he would fight a decisive battle from that position.

Not only were the Russians expelled after many days of hard fighting with a loss of at least 25,000 men, but they were also compelled to burn and abandon ammunition and provisions in such quantities that to make good the loss will demand several months' work on the Siberian Railway.

Thus, it is declared, the strategical, material, and moral consequences of the battle are most serious. It is true that the victory would have been more signal had the Russians been enveloped and annihilated, but such a result could not reasonably be expected when the forces were nearly equal and the Russians had the enormous advantage of a position deliberately chosen and fortified by many months of labor.

All this, it is remarked, is unquestionably appreciated by thoughtful Englishmen. Nevertheless London dispatches suggest that, although Gen. Kuropatkin was driven out of a valuable position and signally defeated, yet British faith in Japanese strategy has been shaken and the final issue of the war is considered more doubtful.

It is surmised by the press here that it is not English opinion that has changed, but the tone of the war correspondents, who are thought to be dissatisfied because they have not obtained larger facilities. It is admitted that Japanese officialdom has not shown the highest tact in the treatment of correspondents, some of whom, nevertheless, have retained undiminished respect for the justice and impartiality of the authorities, perceiving that individual aims must be subordinated to national interests.

Others, however, are gradually becoming inimical, and have telegraphed statements and appreciations which cannot possibly have been based on actual observation, but must necessarily have been founded on hearsay, colored by prejudice.

The Japanese journals express their firm belief that the English Nation will not allow these accidents to warp its judgment and undermine its confidence.

ALEXIEFF REPORTS VICTORIES.

Crews of Japanese Fishing Schooners Annihilated Near Kamchatka.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—The Emperor has received the following from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Sept. 14:

"A dispatch from Yakutsk, (Eastern Siberia,) dated Aug. 13, said the Kommander Islands (off the coast of Kamchatka) had been besieged by Japanese and British schooners and steamers up to July 28. Two of these schooners and the steamers were armed with guns. In driving them off ten Japanese were killed and many wounded. We sustained no loss.

"Near Kamchatka, five Japanese fishing schooners have been burned. Their crews were annihilated.

"The Japanese announced the annexation of the territory and proclaimed it a Japanese protectorate. They were subsequently captured by 120 Russian reserves.

"Kamchatka remains true to her old traditions. The inhabitants have taken up arms and are ready to shed their blood for their faith, their Czar, and their Fatherland."

The Kommander Islands are the islands for the protection of which against depredatory expeditions arrangements were made by Russia with Great Britain and the United States.

It is not supposed that the affair reported by the Viceroy will lead to a diplomatic incident.

MINE SINKS A BRITISH SHIP.

Sailing Vessel Destroyed Off Port Arthur—Only One Person Saved.

NAGASAKI, Sept. 15.—A British sailing vessel, supposed to have been the bark Lucia, struck a mine recently off Port Arthur. Only one person of those on board of her was rescued.

It is considered probable that the vessel was trying to run the blockade.

The recent movements of the British bark Lucia are not given in the available shipping registers.

The Lucia (formerly the Maria Fidelia) was built at Sunderland, England, in 1868, and was owned by N. E. A. Moller of Shanghai. She was of 640 tons net register.

ACCIDENT TO RAINBOW.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's 70-Footer Sprung Boom on Crossing Line.

An accident to Cornelius Vanderbilt's sloop Rainbow at the start stopped the match race of the seventy-footers yesterday. As the Rainbow was crossing the line the main sheet slipped from the bit and let the sail off with a run. The boom struck the backstay and was sprung, so the Rainbow was put out of the race. The Virginia, the only other starter, at once came up in the wind and returned to her moorings.

When R. A. C. Smith's steam yacht Privateer, with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club aboard, entered Hempstead Harbor, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a gale from the northwest was sweeping across Long Island Sound. The Virginia, under topsail and jib, from City Island, preceded her into the harbor. The Rainbow was anchored near the west shore, and the Yankee tugged at her moorings behind the breakwater on the east shore, but neither showed any signs of making sail. The Sound was frosted with whitecaps and the coasting schooners were scudding along under scant canvas. The Virginia ran alongside of the Rainbow, and both began to make sail. The former put two reefs in her mainsail, but the latter spread the whole cloth. They came for the line without topsails, and with staysails up in stops, while the Yankee lay quietly at anchor.

The starting signal was given at 2:10, and the Rainbow went over the line 50 seconds later. Just then the accident happened. The Virginia crossed 51 seconds after the Rainbow and speedily ranged up alongside of her. As soon as the Virginia's owner, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., learned the nature of the accident to his competitor he chivalrously abandoned the race.

The Rainbow was towed back to City Island by Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage. She will ship the Mineola's boom and the match races will be sailed next week.

ALBERTO WON AT READVILLE.

New York Trotter Defeated the Favorite in Unfinished 2:14 Race.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 15.—Considering the immense downpour of rain in the morning, the Readville track was in good shape for the races this afternoon. Sonata was a big favorite for the unfinished 2:14 trotting event from Tuesday, but the New York gelding, Alberto, proved a surprise by taking both to-day's heats and the race. Grace Bond won the colt race handily, only losing the second heat by a break at the distance flag, when it looked as though she was going easily in the lead. She was the favorite.

The 2:14 pacing class was closely contested, the judges having much difficulty in separating the leading horses at the wire in two of the heats. Barnetta B., the winner, was the second choice. Euxenite had little trouble in taking first money in the 2:18 trotting event, much to the delight of the form players. The 2:12 trotting race was left unfinished on account of darkness. Invader was favorite. Both of the heats decided were productive of thrilling finishes between three of the foremost horses. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,000; 3 in 5 heats, (three heats raced Tuesday.)

Alberto, ch. g., by Beilini, (Dickerson)	2	2	1	1	1
Sonata, b. m., (Kinney)	1	1	3	4	3
Thorn Boy, g. g., (Pennock)	5	4	2	2	2
Blackthorne, blk. g., (Deryder)	3	5	4	3	4
Sidney McGregor, b. h., (Timothy)	4	3	5	dr.	

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000; 3 in 5 heats.

Euxenite, g. m., by Expedition, (Thomas)	1	1	1		
Whitten Wilkes, b. g., (Demarest)	5	2	2		
Master, b. g., (Biggs)	2	3	3		
Tom Phair, br. h., (Humphreyville)	3	4	5		
Dash, b. g., (Stonebreaker)	4	6	6		
Lily Sligo, b. m., (Rathbun)	6	8	4		
Nanita, b. m., (Yapp)	8	5	10		
Madaline P., br. m., (Kinney)	10	7	8		
Directwell, blk. m., (Deryder)	7	9	9		
McDougal, ch. h., (Lasell)	9	10	7		
Zambia, b. m., (Titer)	dis.				

Time—2:17¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¾.

Three-year-olds; trotting; purse $1,000; 2 in 3 heats.

Grace Bond, b. f., by The Bondsman, (Gatcomb)	1	4	1
Princess Athel, b. f., (Deryder)	2	1	2
Totara, b. f., (Titer)	4	2	2
Ormond, blk. h., (Hudson)	3	3	dr.

Time—2:15¼; 2:15¼; 2:17¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000; 3 in 5 heats.

Barnetta B., br. m., by Alcantara, (Biggs)	3	1	1	1	
Vice Regal, b. g., (James)	1	4	7	4	
T. T. Washburn, b. h., (Davies)	2	2	3	2	
Billy, b. g., (Rathbun)	10	11	2	3	2
Robert's Own, blk. g., (Acker)	5	3	5	ro	
Ginger, b. g., (Nicols)	4	5	6	ro	
Henry N., b. g., (Yapp)	11	6	4	ro	
Fuzzy, b. h., (Titer)	6	7	9	ro	
Little Dick, b. g., (O'Neil)	7	10	8	ro	
Baron H., jr., blk. h., (Roland)	8	9	10	ro	
Mace, b. g., (O'Donnell)	9	8	11	ro,	

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:13½; 2:15.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000; 2 in 3 heats. (Unfinished.)

Patcher's Maid, blk. m., (Starr)	4	1	
Altro L., blk. g., (Dickerson)	1	4	
Invader, b. g., (Demarest)	2	2	
El Milagro, b. g., (Lasell)	5	3	
Lady Gail Hamilton, b. m., (Hudson)	3	5	
The General, ch. g. (Nuckols)	dr.	6	6

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¾.

WEST INDIAN CYCLONE WORKS WIDE HAVOC

City Suffers Severely in Early Morning Downpour.

SHIPPING DAMAGED WORST

Schooners Collide in Lower Bay, and Shore Strewn with Wrecks—New Jersey Feels Effects.

What Local Forecaster Emery calls a West Indian cyclone, which had joined forces way down the coast somewhere with a full-grown lake storm headed eastward, arrived in town early yesterday morning and stayed for a couple of hours or so, smashing in plate glass windows, demolishing trees, and playing all sorts of havoc with telephone, telegraph, and electric light wires. In the harbor shipping of all kinds suffered severely, and daybreak found the near-by coasts strewn with small craft.

At the Flatiron Building, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, the big show windows of the cigar store on the ground floor of that building were smashed and cigars, tobacco, and smokers' novelties valued at $4,000 were blown into the street.

Harlem suffered quite as much as other parts of the city. Almost all the windows of Public School No. 5, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Edgecombe Avenue, were broken in on the west side of the building, the rain pouring in and flooding the floors.

Brooklyn suffered severely by the storm, streets and cellars being flooded, buildings damaged, fences, trees, and poles blown down and traffic seriously interfered with in all parts of the Borough. Several houses were unroofed by the gale.

The fashionable, Heights neighborhood was roused from its slumber shortly after 4 o'clock by a terrific crash, caused by the partial unroofing of the house of Dr. James O'Connell at 159 Remsen Street, two doors from the house of Hugh McLaughlin. The wind had ripped up the tin on the roof, and after turning it over until it had formed a huge roll had hurled the mass over into the street. Three houses in Degraw Street, near Van Brunt, were also partially unroofed by the wind.

The lower harbor presented the appearance of a ships' graveyard yesterday morning. Early light revealed small craft of every description on the beaches, while just outside of Sandy Hook the masts of the schooner Hattie V. Kelsey, standing out of the water, showed where she had sunk, after having been in collision with the three-masted schooner Hattie H. Benedict.

The small freight steamer Eagle, which plies between New York and South Norwalk, Conn., was beaten ashore at Long Neck Point, near Norwalk, where she pounded so hard that her seams opened and she filled with water. At Oyster Bay a big lumber-laden schooner bound for New York was wrecked about a mile north of Centre Island. When day dawned the crew of four men were seen from shore clinging to the wreck. Rear Commodore W. J. Matheson of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club put out in his launch and rescued them.

The 65-foot sloop yacht Spindrift, belonging to Durham Wheeler, Rear Commodore of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, was driven onto the meadows at Oyster Bay, but not badly damaged. The owner, his wife, and daughter were rescued after a hard night on the yacht.

The yachts anchored in the cove just in front of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Coney Island Point suffered severely and four of them went ashore. The 50-foot sloop Orion, belonging to T. F. Buck, broke her hawser during the storm and drove ashore directly in front of the clubhouse. She struck the breakwater and tore away her bowsprit. Her owner, his wife, and two children were aboard, and when the vessel struck the crew grabbed Mrs. Buck and the children and managed to get them ashore, though almost drowned.

In New Jersey the storm's damage was widespread. Trees were uprooted, windows smashed in scores of houses, and telephone and telegraph wires badly messed up. The service of the Public Service Corporation was crippled in several places, and it was not until well into the day yesterday that its lines were fully in operation again.

All the electric lights in Morristown were extinguished during the storm. A bridge of the Rockaway Valley Railroad was carried away near Mendham, and traffic on the road was stopped in consequence. Thousands of dollars worth of fruit was torn from the trees at Vineland, and the streets were rendered almost impassable by fallen branches. One branch crashed through a window of the Rev. A. Manship's house, and fell on the bed in which he was sleeping, but did not injure him.

The heaviest losers in Paterson will probably be the Bergen Construction Company, which is erecting the new West Street bridge. The company had the wooden false work erected for two spans, and was ready for the steel work. One arch was swept away, and the other will have to be reconstructed. The river rose rapidly to the danger point, but it fell almost as rapidly after daylight.

During the storm at Washington, N. J., the Lackawanna Railroad embankment in front of the Needham factory was badly washed and part of the high bank slid down into the street. The Shabbecong Creek overflowed its banks and the houses east of the railroad were surrounded by water several feet deep. The railroad bank near Broadway was washed out, blocking traffic on the Morris and Essex branch, from Washington to Easton, for several hours.

In the Oranges many of the finest trees were wrecked and thousands of birds were killed in Llewellyn and Hutton Parks. The mountain roads were rendered impassable until nearly midday by fallen trees and gullied roads.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 15.—Edward Leahy, a man of sixty years, was found this morning under a large tree near Market Street, almost dead from exposure. He walked from Matawan to Perth Amboy yesterday afternoon and was drenched when he reached here. He had no money, and, tired and hungry, he sat down to rest. Fatigue overcame him, and he awoke during the night with the rain falling in torrents. When discovered Leahy was unable to move. It is thought that he will recover.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The wind blew at the rate of seventy miles an hour over Westchester County during Wednesday night's storm, and did great damage to country estates of New Yorkers. On the places of John D. and William Rockefeller, in the town of Mount Pleasant, the wind uprooted many valuable trees which had been recently set out while imported shrubbery and plants were ruined. Many yachts at anchorage in Echo Bay, at New Rochelle, were damaged. A large sloop was blown on the shore of Echo Island, while a yawl and a sloop were washed on Iselin's Beach, near Hudson Park. Sound steamers and schooners had to seek shelter in Hog Island, between City Island and Hart's Island, to escape being driven on the rocky shore.

COAST STREWN WITH WRECKS.

Eight Drowned from Tug in the Delaware—Wind 100 Miles an Hour.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 15.—In the terrific storm of rain and wind early this morning the tug Israel W. Durham was swamped in the Delaware River opposite this city, and eight men were drowned. They were the Captain, four of the crew, and four employes of the American Dredging Company. A fireman and one dredging employe were saved.

The sloop John Leonard and the schooners Joseph Mulford, Millie Frank, and Henry P. Havens, and the pilot boat Edmunds are ashore near the breakwater.

According to the official record, the wind at the breakwater at 2:50 o'clock this morning blew at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

The schooner E. C. Allen, from Philadelphia for Gardiner, Me., was blown ashore, and one of her crew, Eric Clare, was killed. The Captain and the remaining five members of the crew were saved by a wrecking vessel.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Newport was hit by a heavy wind and rain storm early to-day. The wind at one time reached the velocity of eighty miles an hour. Wires were broken down, only a single telephone line remaining. Fifteen small boats were driven ashore or damaged. The flagship Minneapolis and the Columbia and Prairie of the North Atlantic training squadron caught the full force of the gale and were obliged to let go all anchors. The vessels were not damaged.

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14 WEST 23D STREET.

GENTLEMEN IN THE SULKY.

C. K. G. Billings's Equity Makes New Record for Brunot's Island Track.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—C. K. G. Billings's trotter Equity made a track record at Brunot's Island to-day in the 2:10 trot against Queen Wilkes, owned by E. E. Smathers. Equity won in two straight heats, the second being in 2:08¼. This was one quarter of a second better than the record made by E. E. Smathers's Sadie Mac last Tuesday. Six thousand people witnessed the racing to-day between horses driven by amateurs. Mr. Billings left for Chicago last night. W. P. Murray of Cleveland drove his horses.

Inaha, owned by Mr. Smathers, was first, and Murray Howe, owned by Mr. Billings, was second in the 2:14 pace. In the free-for-all pace Mr. Smathers's horse, John M., was first, and Prince Direct second. Imogene, from Mr. Billings's stable, was first in the 2:12 trot. The weather was cold, and a strong wind blew up the track all the afternoon. Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Pacing.

Inaha, b. m., (E. E. Smathers, New York)	1	1
Murray Howe, b. g., (C. K. G. Billings, Cleveland)	3	2
Miss Georgie, b. g., (George Beam, Pittsburg)	2	4
Carrie Williams, b. m. (W. A. Avey, Pittsburg)	5	3
Alta W., b. m., (J. Glisenkamp, Pittsburg)	4	7
Flare Up, ——, (S. A. Pickering, Pittsburg)	7	5
Monaca, b. m., (R. C. Hopkins, Cleveland)	8	6
Coeur de Lion, b. g., (J. H. Moore, Pittsburg)	6	dr

Time—2:13¼; 2:12½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting.

Oscar, ch. g., (R. H. Boggs, Pittsburg)	1	1
Miss Beatrice, b. m., (A. R. Peacock, Pittsburg)	2	3
Westwood, b. g., (O. A. Blackburn, Pittsburg)	4	2
Confessor, b. g., (Henry Haas, Pittsburg)	3	4
Alabrieve, b. g., (J. G. Bennett, Pittsburg)	5	dr

Time—2:14¾; 2:14½.

Free-for-All Pacing.

John M., blk. g., (E. E. Smathers, New York)	1	1
Prince Direct, blk. h., (C. K. G. Billings, Cleveland)	2	2

Time—2:09; 2:10¼.

2:08 Class.—Trotting.

Wentworth, blk. g., (E. E. Smathers, New York)	1	2	1
Ida Highwood, b. m., (E. E. Smathers, New York)	2	1	2

Time—2:12; 2:09½; 2:09¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting.

Imogene, ch. m., (C. K. G. Billings)	1	1
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (E. E. Smathers, New York)	2	3
Fug, g. g., (E. P. Whitcomb, Pittsburg)	3	2
Mary D., ch. m., (F. H. Denny, Pittsburg)	4	4
Uncle William, b. g., (J. R. McCune, Pittsburg)	5	5

Time—2:14; 2:13½.

2:10 Class.—Trotting.

Equity, br. g., (C. K. G. Billings, Cleveland)	1	1
Queen Wilkes, b. m., (E. E. Smathers, New York)	2	2

Time—2:10; 2:08¼.

2:16 Class.—Trotting.

Golden Rule, b. m., (J. D. Callery, Pittsburg)	1	1	1	
Chonita, b. m., (G. A. McKinney, Cleveland)	3	2		
Mary E., b. m., (F. H. Denny, Pittsburg)	2	4		
Sandy Jack, b. g., (R. H. Boggs, Pittsburg)	4	3		
Oneonta, b. m., (H. A. Watterson, Pittsburg)	5	5		

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼.

Special Race.—2:22 trotting.

Ramona, b. m., (H. Buhl, Pittsburg)	1	1
Miss Madison, b. m., (R. H. Boggs, Pittsburg)	3	2
Virginia Mac, b. m., (S. A. Pickering, Pittsburg)	2	4
Abadiah, b. g., (J. G. Bennett, Pittsburg)	4	3

Time—2:22¼; 2:23½.

MARINES WIN RIFLE MATCH.

Capture Seventy-first Regiment's Trophy at the Creedmoor Ranges.

With the sun shining brightly, the air cool, and shooting conditions altogether satisfactory, four teams of expert marksmen, each consisting of six men, competed yesterday afternoon at the Creedmoor ranges in the Seventy-first Regiment skirmish and rapid-fire match. The trophy and the accompanying cash prize of $50 was won by Team No. 1 from the United States Marine Corps, with a total of 1,116 out of a possible 1,800. Teams from any regiment, battalion, squadron, or separate company of the army, navy, marine corps, National guard, or naval reserve of this or any foreign Government were eligible to engage in the match. The use of any of military rifle was permissible. The scores:

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, TEAM NO. 1.

	Rapid. 200 Yds.	Rapid. 500 Yds.	Skirmish Fire.	Total.
Sergt. Lonsdale	37	37	101	175
Sergt. Baptist	28	41	129	198
Sergt. Maybee	39	38	113	190
Corp. Burkhart	40	27	108	175
Corp. Schriver	41	32	125	198
Private Cope	41	31	106	178
Total	226	208	682	1,116

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.

Lieut. Casey	41	23	152	216
Lieut. Wells	41	38	111	190
Sergt. Corbett	38	25	101	164
Capt. Byars	39	32	93	164
Capt. Corwin	42	30	85	156
Sergt. Doyle	38	42	125	205
Total	239	190	667	1,105

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.

Corp. Short	38	40	119	197
Corp. Suydam	31	30	82	143
Corp. Taylor	37	39	109	185
Private Raymond	37	41	101	179
Private Lee	24	39	81	144
Private Meyer	34	32	103	169
Total	201	230	606	1,037

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, TEAM NO. 2.

Lieut. Evans	38	33	45	116
Lieut. Bishop	35	42	49	126
Sergt. Major Hayes	39	45	112	196
Sergt. Howard	42	30	91	163
Sergt. Dionne	25	22	85	132
Private Markey	30	30	69	129
Total	209	202	451	862

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL—Alexander P. Mclrose, Adelaide, South Australia.

GRAND—Gen. William H. Blabee, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—James Andrews, Kasio, B. C.; John A. Scott, Hilo, Hawaii; Capt. George A. Haddy, Royal Navy, England.

WOLCOTT—Capt. A. Wilner, United States Navy.

ALBEMARLE—H. Deane, Sydney, N. S. W.

HOFFMAN—Robert Donald, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Alexander I. Bindervut, University of Mississippi; Capt. C. G. Bunker, United States Army; Major S. H. Dorrell, London.

MANHATTAN—E. White, Wicklow, Ireland; Max Dessoir, Berlin; Prof. W. Sombart, Berlin.

SAVOY—Carl Redlich and B. Enderes, Vienna.

HOTEL ASTOR—Judge Alton B. Parker, Esopus, N. Y.

ASTOR—Commissioner Baker, Oregon, N. Y.

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for October — Out To-day!

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First News of Fall Fashions

It is the month of all others when dress is uppermost in "Her" mind. It is the month she has been waiting for, and the pages of her favorite magazine prove that the waiting has not been in vain. There is no use in trying to describe the fascinations of the month's fashion features. You must see the magazine itself. The colored plates are better than ever before, as we promised they would be, but here also the magazine is its own best advertisement.

A new series of interest to all music lovers begins in this number: "The Loves of Great Composers," by Gustav Kobbe. The opening article is entitled "Beethoven and His Immortal Beloved," with many illustrations, including a hitherto unpublished portrait of his "Constance."

The now-famous series on Personal Beauty by Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, deals this month with certain physical exercises for bodily symmetry and grace of carriage. These are practical articles and thousands of women all over the world are being benefited by them.

Richard Le Gallienne contributes a beautiful poem-story that ranks with the very best of the writings of this modern master of English style. It is superbly illustrated.

Christine Terhune Herrick writes an article on "Field Hockey for Girls," which is both interesting to the general reader and technically helpful to those who would enjoy this rare outdoor sport.

Lina Beard's illustrated directions for a Hallowe'en party will attract all families with children in them. It presents several novel features.

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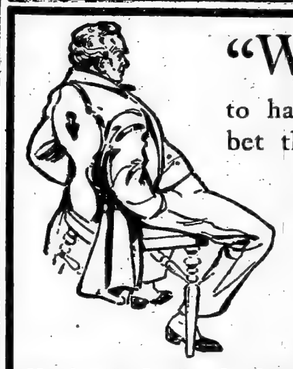

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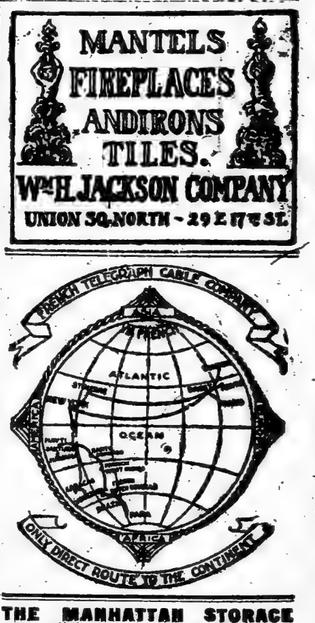

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Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. Lenhart, domestics; 377 Broadway.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Levis, flowers and feathers; S. Levis, straw hats; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. E. Stock, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Ringelman, ladies' wear; J. Lasalle, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Mills, Bertram, Penn.; C. A. Mills, notions, corsets, and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

McGrath, E., & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks; Hotel Normandie; J. T. Coughlin, linens; Victoria Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

McGannon & Sheehe, Corning, N. Y.; G. A. Sheehe, notions and dry goods; Hotel Albert.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; E. B. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 530 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.

Reinhardt, T. B., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; J. L. Reinhardt, notions and leather goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

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Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics; 72 Leonard Street.

Vetter & Robbins, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

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Wanam

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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DEMOCRATIC NEW YORK.

It is quite impossible at the present moment to say whether Mr. HIGGINS, nominated by the Republicans at Saratoga yesterday, is a strong candidate for Governor. We must wait until we see the name of the Democrat nominated to oppose him. Personally, by himself, Lieut. Gov. HIGGINS would be called a good ordinary, middling, off-year Republican candidate. In the judgment of a reputable community he ought to stand above BLACK, and of course far above ODELL, and in the political conditions which carried those two gentlemen into office, he would be elected without effort and without any particular honor or credit.

The manner in which his nomination was brought about will hurt him much; it ought to make his defeat certain. Mr. HIGGINS is not a man of sufficient amplitude to bear without visibly bending under it the frightful burden of BENJAMIN B. ODELL'S responsibility for his candidacy.

Mr. ODELL'S behavior at Saratoga offers a theme for speculation which, perhaps, would not be very profitable. If he were burning with disappointment and were full of spite, rancor, and unappeasable hates toward the chief men of his own party; if he thought the defeat of the Republicans in New York probable, and wished to make it certain; if he felt that his own career was at an end and wished to do as much harm as possible to his enemies, his procedures at Saratoga would be understandable. They might be explained on the theory that he cherished the foolish delusion that a Roosevelt wave is to sweep over the country, carrying New York certainly into the Republican column, electing HIGGINS and establishing him as the triumphant boss of the State machine of which the Governor he has nominated would be only a part. Nor is it worth while to speculate upon the nature of the quarrel between him and Senator PLATT. It may have been real, it may have been merely a simulated row gotten up for some of those inscrutable purposes which seem important to the unaccountable minds of practical politicians. Whatever the truth may be, PLATT comes out of the affair in a condition to be pitied, but we imagine the number of persons in this State who will pity him is small indeed. We fear this was Mr. WOODRUFF'S last chance at the Governorship, and it was not much of a chance at that.

The Republican Convention did the right and straightforward thing in nominating Judge CULLEN and Judge WERNER. The Democratic Convention would gain credit for itself and would undoubtedly strengthen its party by putting these names upon its own ticket. The hollowness and hypocrisy of the Republican attitude toward the canal improvement is revealed in the platform, which almost with ostentation and plainly with studied purpose refuses to approve the plan for the preservation and betterment of the canals, a plan approved and decreed by a popular majority of 300,000 votes. The platform merely says: "The people of the State have decreed that the canals shall be improved." That is all. Since the improvement of the canals has been the question before the people every Republican Governor has well understood that the counties from which his majorities came were obstinately, narrowly, and bitterly opposed to any expenditure for the keeping up of the State's great system of waterways. Mr. HIGGINS himself has a canal record without color, without courage, negative, balanced, cautious, crafty, and satisfactory to nobody. He comes from a county that is hostile to the canals. Mindful of his political welfare at home, Mr. HIGGINS has felt that the less said about the canals the better for him. As a member of the Canal Board, however, he has seemed to take an interest in the barge canal improvement, a fact which we are very glad to mention, though we fear it will not strengthen him in Cattaraugus.

He would be a very blind Democrat indeed who did not see that fortune has literally flung a great opportunity at his party. It would be madness, it would be a political crime for the Democrats to lose this State election. The people fairly ache to install a Democratic Governor at Albany, for this reason among others, that they want to mark their want of confidence in the present Republican administration. They have long been in that temper, and they will certainly give themselves the joy of putting an end to Odellism if the Democrats nominate a candidate worthy of their trust. Many names have been under discussion by the Democracy. There has been frequent mention of Col. LAMONT, of Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD, of DE LANCEY NICOLL, of District Attorney JEROME, of Mr. GOODYEAR of Buffalo, of Judge KEOGH, and of Mr. STANCHFIELD. Other names have been heard, but these are enough. Wise Democrats know that the party need seek no further. We have repeatedly said that in our judgment Mr. SHEPARD should be the nominee of the Democrats this year. We think he would be the strongest candidate. We feel absolutely sure that he would serve the people ably and acceptably as Governor. Why should the Democracy grovel when it may soar? Why not take measures this year to lift the party to that high plane it occupied in the days of TILDEN?

A PARTY WITH A PAST.

The tone of President ROOSEVELT'S letter pervades the platform adopted by the Republicans at Saratoga yesterday, just as it pervades all high Republican utterances this year. In them is all virtue, error, falsehood, and guile inhabit the other fellow.

This is a characteristic sentence from the Saratoga platform:

> He [the President] has emphasized the fact that the Republican Party has made the gold standard irrevocable as long as it has control, in spite of vicious assaults by the opposing party in two successive Presidential campaigns, and its refusal to change its attitude on this question at its recent National Convention.

We must remind the authors of this document that the gold standard has never been abandoned or abolished. It was in full force and effect during the years when the Republican Party was given over body and soul to the silver delusion, just as it was in full force and effect during our civil war and after, when gold was said to be at a premium, meaning thereby that our paper currency was depreciated. The act of March, 1900, established nothing; it merely made statute law conform to natural law.

But what possible guarantee can Mr. ROOSEVELT give or can the authors of this platform give that the Republican Party will not go over to silver again if severe and protracted "hard times" should visit us? Mr. ROOSEVELT was a bimetallist, that is, a silver man. Speaker CANNON was a ranting, roaring silverite. The Republican silver law of 1890 brought on the panic of 1893. It was the uprising of a horde of Populists in the strong Republican States of the West that gave Mr. BRYAN his start and reinforced him mightily in his first campaign. Those Populist Republicans have gone back to their party. They might follow some new Bryan if one arose in times of stress and panic.

It is neither to the Republican Party, many of whose present chiefs were silver men, nor to the Democratic Party, which has only just recovered from the silver madness, that the business interests of the country look to maintain the gold standard law upon the statute books. It is upon the influence and the voice and vote of all men of common sense, Democrats as well as Republicans, that the country must depend to keep itself out of the bottomless financial quagmires into which Republicans like Mr. MCKINLEY, Speaker CANNON, and President ROOSEVELT, and Democrats like Mr. BRYAN and his ardent supporters would have tumbled it neck and heels could they have had their way.

IRON TRADE REVIVAL.

Discussing the present condition of the general markets for iron and steel, The Iron Age says:

> The all-absorbing question, whether the recent open reduction in the prices of finished materials has stimulated serious buying, cannot be answered definitely as yet. With due reserve, the statement may be made that thus far the indications are not particularly favorable. There has certainly not been any rush of buying.

This probably states the facts of the case exactly, but it is the view of the moment. Obviously, it requires something more than the establishment of a parity between actual and nominal quotations to start a revival in the iron trades. But whatever the external influences operative to produce such revival, they could not have become effective as long as prices were maintained on an artificial basis and buyers were waiting for just such a cut as the result of the increasing competition of the independent concerns with those merged in the Steel Corporation and other great consolidations.

The way is now clear for a recovery of activity in iron and steel as soon as the great consuming interests recognize that the time has come to warrant purchases in proportion to the volume of their deferred requirements. That this is not far off, if not imminent, the position of the market shows. The current consumption of pig iron is markedly increasing. The foundry requirements are larger and an increased production of Bessemer pig is required. There is a good business in steel products, the volume of which is indicated by the fact that at the present time 80 per cent. of the iron-producing capacity of the Steel Corporation is utilized. This branch of its production is understood to be very closely adjusted to its current requirements for raw material. It is also significant that the lines comprised in the Harriman interest have lately placed orders for 100,000 tons of rails at the pool price. It was intended that this entire order should go to the Steel Corporation, but as the state of its order books did not permit it to promise as prompt deliveries as were needed, it was divided, and part of the order goes to the Colorado mills. These are far from disquieting conditions. As to prices, they are still a long way from "scraping bottom" for concerns well situated and equipped for a normal economy of production. There is still a margin for special discounts on export orders.

A SMALL PARK FOR THE BRONX.

The plan of the Scenic and Historic Society to have a small park established in the Bronx near the East River will meet with the approval of all who deplore the lack of forethought which has left great districts in Manhattan devoid of breathing spaces. Twelve years ago there was still land enough unincumbered north and west of Central Park to attract the serious attention of those who were pondering a great international fair, that same fair in fact which Chicago snatched from New York. The swiftness with which streets are laid out and houses thickly built appeals to the most improvident and warns us to prepare against the inevitable. The whole of the beautiful indented shore of the East River will be swallowed up by solid squares of masonry if provision is not made at once to keep certain spaces open for the public.

Small parks are boons to the people who live near them, especially to the poorer citizens who have to economize carfare. They reduce infant mortality during the Summer and offer relief to thousands who sleep in narrow rooms. To a large part of our population a distant park is no park at all, for parents cannot leave their work long enough to take their children to them, nor can they afford servants to conduct and watch over them. It is a great barbarity to allow any large tract of land to be built over without a park. And for the present the effort should be to establish many small parks with as much of elevation of view and of water front as possible according to the spot.

In the little peninsula of Hunt's Point, as in the meadows and woods which lie about the old burying ground of the Hunt family, there is an ideal location for a park, small by comparison with Central and Van Cortlandt, but large enough to form one of a series of parks along the East River. The place has literary and historical suggestions. Hither JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE and FITZ-GREENE HALLECK used to come by the land way of Harlem or by boat through Hell Gate to visit their friends, the HUNTS of Hunt's Point. Here DRAKE penned some of his sweetest youthful poems and here he begged to be laid when the disease that cut him off at twenty-five showed that it was not to be cured. DRAKE was born in New York, and in New York he died. It is fitting that the city should have a memorial of him, and what could be more suitable to a poet who loved nature than a park full of flowers and trees?

The author of "The Culprit Fay" and "The American Flag" and the musing lines on the Bronx River has waited long for public recognition of his fame, which is built on slender foundations so far as output is concerned, but evidently on more enduring foundations than many of longer career and wider popularity in their day. It is a happy inspiration of the Scenic and Historic Society to advocate a park in that spot to surround his modest monument and to be called after his name. It is to be hoped that the Municipal Government will see the rare opportunity that is offered at Hunt's Point to secure a small park with a water front and view and at the same time honor the young poet and wit who as Croaker Senior amused and mystified the little town in the columns of The Evening Post some four-score years ago. We have a Bryant and an Audubon Park, also an Irving Place; we have a monument to FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, but for the boy who wrote a little epic of fairyland unique in the English tongue, one that never fails to delight the young of heart and all admirers of beautiful simple verse, there is no tablet, no statue, no sign of public recognition, though children still learn by heart what he wrote. That indeed is a recognition, and one given to very few save the very great.

CARING FOR MONUMENTS.

Premature may be the rejoicing of esteemed contemporaries because the guardianship over Liberty Enlightening the World has been assumed by the National Government, for, while it may mean that the approaches to the big statue will be improved and possibly the elevator which ought to lift one to the head of the colossal maiden will be installed, yet in other respects the new management may be deficient.

One may observe the architecture of the Government, and, if judicious, grieve. One may be affected sadly when doing so innocent a thing as affixing a stamp, because of the ugliness of the article. One may gaze with dismay at our coins, perceiving a goddess with sour grimace, a double chin, and the back and top of her head conspicuous by their absence. And having thus close to hand the proofs of artistic imbecility at Washington, are we to suppose that the Liberty will escape, now that she has fallen into the hands of the Philistines? Will she not be scraped and sandpapered out of that fine patina of varying shades of green which the kindly fogs and rains, the willing winds, slowly, year by year, bearing sulphurous fumes from Bayonne on their bosom, have drawn over her majestic face and form? Some army officer trained to watch that sword belts shine and buckles are burnished will fall upon the Maid of Sulphury Mists and exalt his horn because he has ruined the beauty of weathered bronze with putzpomade.

Every now and then there is an irruption of letters to the press on the subject of cleaning the bronze statues in Central Park; but if the writers realized into what hands the cleansing of these bronzes are likely to fall they would not stir in the matter. Only experts should touch bronzes, and experts are not cheap. To turn monuments over to common laborers is to have them defaced in a peculiarly exasperating way. It is to avoid this mauling of the delicate surface of their work by inexperienced hands that sculptors here and abroad often resort to gilding their statues. The National Government as well as Municipal Governments should have in their employ certain persons who know how bronze and marble should be treated so that the fine qualities produced by weathering shall not be lost. Cleaning is necessary from time to time, but it must be done with infinite discretion.

ATMOSPHERIC FOOLISHNESS.

Summer ended on Wednesday night with wholly unnecessary emphasis. A day of August temperature was followed by the wildest kind of a night, characterized by a paroxysmal outpouring of rain, a lightning bombardment comparable to that which Port Arthur has experienced since its investment, and wind which performed a skirt dance up and down the Atlantic Coast with perilous velocity.

This abrupt transition from Summer to Autumn may have been a beneficent provision of nature to facilitate the calling in of the belated straw hat, but that result, however desirable, might have been accomplished in other and less costly ways. Besides, nature need not concern herself so seriously about a matter which social conventions take care of with sufficient promptness and insistence to meet the exigent requirements of humanity. Everything considered, the storm was a display of what Mark Twain happily characterized in his account of the climate of California as "atmospheric foolishness."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Fierce fault is found by The Independent with that part of Judge PARKER'S recent speech to the Democratic editors in which, after asserting that "the ripe and final decision of the people is always for the right," he declared that it was the proper task and highest duty of the press to "discern and lead the unhurried and well-considered judgment of the people," and promised that so long as it performs this task and fulfills this duty "will its power grow mightily and so long will it hold its place in the front rank of the unfaltering and vigorous march of National progress." This, in the opinion of The Independent, is to make the press a political weather bureau. "Look ahead," he says; "see how the wind will blow in the end, for it is sure to blow right, and trim your sails accordingly, and thus lead public opinion, and you will be 'great papers.'" With all due respect to The Independent, its paraphrase of Judge PARKER'S advice is hardly a fair one, since, even if his words did seem to justify some such interpretation, it was perfectly obvious that he spoke them with quite another meaning. His intention, doubtless, was to credit the press with ability, when it chose to exercise it, of seeing the right and wrong of things more quickly than the people as a mass, and as surely his advice was not for the press to reach certain conclusions because the people would reach them later, but because the conclusions were right, ultimate popular assent being merely incidental. As for the underlying assumption that the people always are right in the end, The Independent has warrant, perhaps, in protesting against it. The assumption is true in so far that in the very nature of things wrong is impermanent, and every bad policy must after a while demonstrate its badness to all by the evil consequences it produces for all, but "in the end" may and often does refer to a period extremely remote, and for all present and practical purposes the abstract superiority of popular over individual decisions is and always will be debatable. If "well-considered" means "long-considered," the Judge would hardly contend that it results in accuracy in every instance, and between "well" and "long" it is difficult to draw a satisfactory line.

—Much interest in building and other circles will be excited by the news that the big building of the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark was somewhat seriously injured by a lightning stroke during the storm of Wednesday evening. So far as we recall, this is the very first time that lightning has been able to inflict upon an edifice of the modern "steel construction" type more damage than is involved in the shattering of a wooden flagstaff, and it has been the general conviction, supported by an experience now extending over a considerable number of years, that in such edifices there was to be found a very close approximation to absolute safety from atmospheric electricity. The bolt which struck the tower of the Prudential Building, however, for some reason or other did not find a direct and easy pathway to the ground, and it showed all its characteristic irritation at obstacles and delay. Nobody happened to be hurt, but a good many big stones were displaced, and not a few of them were sent crashing to the street below. The inevitable investigation will doubtless disclose the reason for this unusual behavior. It is customary to call lightning "erratic." Of course it is no such thing, but is, instead, as strictly obedient to fixed laws of motion as is a pebble dropped from the hand to the ground. In this instance the behavior was unusual or unprecedented simply because the conditions were unusual or unprecedented, and the lightning, instead of spreading harmlessly over a great and continuous steel framework extending to moist earth, was obliged to make a path for itself through bad conductors. Beyond any question at all, it took, as always, the line of least electrical resistance, and since that least resistance was great, it made its progress disastrously manifest. Innumerable buildings of steel construction have been struck by lightning without causing anything worse than a shock to the nerves of their occupants from the sound of the thunder, and yet no especial precautions were taken in making these structures to render them immune from electrical shocks. So it has been assumed that all such buildings were entirely safe from their very nature. That is apparently not the case, but fortunately it is certain that they can very easily be made safe. The probability is that the framework of the Newark tower was not so connected with the framework of the building proper as to facilitate the passage of the electrical current from one to the other. That can be readily remedied.

—A Coroner's inquest held in London the other day curiously illustrated both the survival of ancient beliefs and the new way in which most people have come to regard them. It seems that while a tailor and his wife were engaged in a fierce war of words the man made against the woman a charge which she vehemently denied, and while he was repeating his accusation he suddenly fell unconscious and died a few hours later. In giving her testimony at the inquest the widow admitted that she was strongly of the opinion that her husband's "stroke" was a "punishment of God" for his unjust charge against her, her way of putting it being "I am awfully afraid so." The Coroner and the jurymen manifested a somewhat amusing desire to know exactly what the accusation in question was, but the widow firmly refused to tell, even when she was subjected to the threat of losing her fee as a witness, and all the inquisitive officials could learn from other sources was that the trouble somehow concerned a bedridden brother of the tailor, for whom the wife had performed occasional household services of a nature apparently the very reverse of reprehensible. The doctors finally testified that the death was simply one of apoplexy, brought on by the excitement of the quarrel, and the jury brought in a verdict to that effect, but the widow went away clinging strongly to her own theory of a special interposition and a Divine vengeance, and a good many of the spectators seemed to hold the same opinion. When one remembers how few years have passed since that opinion would have been held self-evident by almost everybody, the progress of—something or other—is made impressively manifest.

—There will be, we suspect, some disquietude in the public mind over the establishment on the elevated roads of a service of special cars for the business of one of the express companies. Of course, everybody will welcome an improvement in the facilities for the transfer of packages from one part of the city to another, and that consequence of the innovation is eminently desirable, but it has long been the claim of the elevated railway people that the discomforts and delays of their passenger traffic were due entirely to the fact that the demand for passenger transportation was in excess of the possibilities of the line for giving the quick and comfortable service its officials would be so glad to provide. Several New Yorkers have had their doubts in the past about the exact truth of this claim, and it is at least probable that several more of them will develop such doubts now that it has been found practicable to run express cars—cars, that is, for express matter—over these same overburdened tracks. There are, however, a few hours in the day, or rather in the night, when passengers are comparatively few—and trains the same. Presumably it is at these hours that the new express business will be done. We can hope so, and must.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Sixty Per Cent. of Verbiage—Fallacy of Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comments on President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance noted above are highly commendable for their spirit of fairness toward its putative author. By the line of laborious defensive argument and questions propounded the hand of another, skilled in legal tactics, is plainly to be seen, as when in the act of confusing a witness by cross-questioning not in the least pertinent to the case. In the next place that extraordinary document assumes that, contrary to the history of the world, the indispensable man has been produced in the twentieth century indicating that the time of miracles has once more dawned in the United States of America! The extraordinary document does not contain less than 60 per cent. of verbiage calculated to confuse its patient readers. Only the indispensable gentleman can be trusted with the Presidency of the United States, and if that prodigy is not heeded the Government must crumble!

O, modesty, where is thy blush? If that dire prediction be true we may as well face the music now before the indispensable man is called by nature to his eternal home. When the safety of a nation hinges on the retention of one person in power that nation is to be pitied. The conduct of any business enterprise which requires to be so strenuously defended by its managers deserves to be investigated by the stockholders who, in the present case, are the American people. Let's see the books and records now so jealously guarded by our officials as concealment points to fear of disclosures. A searching examination will not harm any honest man, and after eight years of continuous power it is time that the stockholders should see the books and learn whether their business has been properly conducted.

The American people are noted for being patient and long-suffering, but when once convinced of wrong practices they act swiftly. Our oppressive unjust tariff benefits the few at the expense of the many, and serves to accumulate money in the Treasury only to be squandered in reckless wild schemes, less what sticks to the hands of the manipulators, all of which, plainly stated, is robbery of the people. "Protection to American industry" is a catch phrase, an illusion and a snare which has fooled many people because they do not take time to study the bugbear. "Protection to American labor" is only a variation of the same catching expression, which is palpably misleading and deceptive.

"Protection" is another name for high tariff which means robbery of good-natured people without their knowledge. "Protection" stimulates overproduction by manufacturers largely in excess of home demand, and the surplus is disposed of in foreign countries at any price that can be obtained, often not more than one-fifth of the price which the American consumer is forced to pay. The reason for thus sending surplus products out of this country is to maintain high prices in the home markets, and in that way rob the good-natured American people who have not time or do not take the trouble to investigate the actual working of "protection to American labor."

INDEPENDENT VOTER.

New York, Sept. 14, 1904.

Likes the Girls Without Their Hats.

From The Washington Post.

"The prettiest sight imaginable, and one I have never seen outside the United States, is the promenade of your beautiful girls and young women on the streets of evenings, when they appear without any sort of head covering," said Samuel Golbey of London. "To my mind this is one of the neatest, most picturesque, and fascinating customs that ever the fair sex adopted, and it seems to have reached the acme of its development right here in your capital. In their spotless white garments and without hats or bonnets, the quintessence of feminine charm is revealed. Though I have been all over the civilized world, I never saw the practice till I came to America."

A Great Piece of Reporting.

From The Toronto Globe.

Not since Archibald Forbes sent his exclusive account of the battle of Plevna has a newspaper achieved such a triumph as was scored by The London Times yesterday in giving that terribly graphic account of the battle of Liao-Yang. The Globe feels that it may be congratulated along with its contemporaries, THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Montreal Gazette, on sharing the advantage of such a piece of enterprise.

Waiting for Him.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

"Is your husband up yet?" inquired the early morning caller.

"I guess he is," replied the stern-looking woman.

"I'd like to say a few words to him."

"So would I. He hasn't come home yet."

A Tip to the Husband.

From The Atchison Globe.

If a husband doesn't like to have his wife save the old love letters he wrote to her, let him write her new ones.

Would Be Quite Up to Date.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Waiter—What style will you have your eggs, Madam?"

Mrs. Parvenu—The latest style, of course!

JUDGE KEOGH FOR GOVERNOR.

Neither Boss Nor Money Power Has Hold on Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The nomination by the Republicans of Higgins, with the Odell brand stamped fully on him, gives the Democrats an exceptional opportunity. Will they seize it? Will they nominate a man not bound by any organization, not tied up to any boss? Martin J. Keogh of Westchester is such a man. Not only the Governorship, the Presidency itself hangs on the result.

Judge Keogh's nomination would appeal to every independent as well as every Democrat in the State. Wearing no man's tag, he has always been an ardent believer in Democratic principles.

He has head and heart. An eloquent speaker, a personality full of sympathy and charm, he would make a campaign full of heat, and if elected he would give an administration of the highest grade.

His nomination would appeal to the people. To those whose ways of life are hard he always holds out a helping hand.

Neither boss nor money power has hold on him. DEMOCRAT.

Port Chester, Sept. 15, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the time for holding the Democratic Convention draws near the splendid personality and intellectual strength of Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh of Westchester County is apparently attracting the attention of his party associates throughout the State. To those who have long known Judge Keogh this is the happiest of auguries for Democratic success this year. It may sound as an exaggeration to speak of a man whose name is not in the mouth of every citizen of the State, as the names of politicians are apt to be, as the strongest, ablest, and most commanding personality within the Democratic Party. But I think those who have known Judge Keogh longest and whose acquaintance with public men generally throughout the State is also large, will agree that this language, when applied to Judge Keogh, is not an exaggeration.

His talents are of the first order. His career at the bar was so extraordinarily successful that it is difficult for lawyers to recall any other which, for legitimate legal achievements, can be compared with it. His record as a Supreme Court Justice during the last nine years is an equally good one. His political availability cannot be assailed in any respect. His Democracy is native and inborn with him. His absolute freedom from factional entanglements, due to the fact that he has never been a seeker after a place nor a frequenter of political gatherings, distinguishes him from every other candidate whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Governorship. He is a brilliant, magnetic, upright man, capable, in the estimation of those who remember his career at the bar, of conducting a campaign of unequaled vigor and strength, and, if elected Governor, of placing the next administration at Albany upon the highest plane.

This, beyond peradventure, is the man who should be nominated this year. He would electrify the State by the campaign he would make if he accepted the nomination. DEMOCRATIC VOTER.

New York Sept. 14, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Democrats of all sorts have rejoiced lately to see that the name of Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh of Westchester County is being talked of prominently as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Judge Keogh, in the opinion of the writer, would be an ideal candidate for the party this year. He is the type of Democrat for whom all Democrats and independents are anxious to vote. Unfettered and unhampered by political ties, and uncontrolled by any boss, Judge Keogh would not be the tool of any man or set of men.

Possessing a brilliant mind and an extraordinary administrative ability, Judge Keogh would bring to the office of Governor a capacity and an ability that have been conspicuously lacking in that office for the past four years, and, in the opinion of the writer, he would enlist the enthusiastic support of all Democrats and of all citizens (of whatever party) who desire to see a change in the methods that have prevailed at Albany for the past two administrations.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

Mount Kisco, Sept. 14, 1904.

'TWIXT DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

Mugwump's Idea of Democratic Policy in the Face of Issues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notwithstanding a perfectly impartial contempt for both the great political parties, I have always been ready to award the palm for folly to the Democrats. For nearly fifty years, though I have several times voted with them, I have frequently expressed the opinion that they would never miss a chance to make fools of themselves. Even under Cleveland's wisdom his party was constantly acting out its old habit.

Perhaps the most remarkable of all its fatuities has been its conduct since the Parker telegram. If it had seized that opportunity and come out with a policy appealing to the multitudes stirred by that brave and unselfish utterance, it would have stood an excellent chance to sweep the country.

The telegram, of course, raised no issue, but it appeared to show a man to lead in an issue, and nothing but an issue was lacking. The only one on which virtually all Democrats and most independents are agreed is the tariff. The intelligence of the country, when not hobbled by traditions of the bloody shirt, financial greed, or by party fealty, is as much opposed to it as Mr. Roosevelt was before the party bonds closed around him.

The party that annexes the independent votes wins. The Republicans have lately got them twice, because they found even the tariff less obnoxious than free silver. This time there is nothing whatever to prevent the Democrats getting them if they will show a reason. But this they have so far refrained from doing. A call for war on the tariff would bring them like the call of a trumpet. But no such signal has been issued; the party is silent and seems afraid. The excuse that the Senate cannot be carried is no excuse for avoiding what can be carried; and it leaves many of us independents without anything to vote for.

Many of us think that expansion is inevitable and that the Constitution, while it protects and supplies much of the nourishment for our National life, as the bark protects and supplies the tree, must grow as the bark grows, or the tree cannot grow. But while we differ on those things, we are virtually all agreed on the tariff. In the absence of any danger that appears to us greater, we will not vote for the tariff; and the virtual ignoring of it by the Democratic managers discourages all faith that in voting with them we will be voting against it. To vote the Democratic ticket for any other visible reason is a thing at which most independents would smile; our old contempt for their stupidity is not only aroused by this fresh exhibition of it, but doubled by their cowardice; and so, between the devil and the deep sea, many of us are likely not to vote at all.

MUGWUMP.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

THE WHITE WOMAN'S PROBLEM.

Negro in the South from Her Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One phase of our troubles, that which is now our chief concern, compared with which all else is as nothing, is the insecurity of our women in their own homes, on the farm, or along the highways. The question is no longer the negro problem, but the white woman's problem. She does not enjoy the rights and privileges her sisters of the North enjoy. They can go into the forests, along highways, unmolested and without fear. Our women are denied these. They must have a bodyguard. The farmer's wife is unsafe. Care and suspense and fear rest upon her brow, even though her husband is at work in near-by field.

These conditions have created an intense sensitiveness upon the part of white people, and they are not slow to anger when one of their women is seized by some crouching negro.

Within the past two years negro outrages have so increased that it is alarming. The security of the farmer's wife in the South must soon become a National question. This imprisonment of our women—this necessity for a bodyguard at all times—has produced a feeling of resentment in the breast of the white people. The negro in the last two years, and especially this year of 1904, seems to have gone wild, and is out hunting trouble.

The Southern people long for security at home, on the farm, along the highways, in short the right of Southern white women not to remain in prison. As long as conditions exist that imprison our women, and the political coddling of the negro goes on, outbreaks and lynching will increase.

The living issue to-day, the talk in every crowd in the cotton States is "The security of the farmer's wife at home or on the highways." JAMES CALLAWAY.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 13, 1904.

KAISER'S GIFTS TO AMERICANS.

Emperor Sends Large Signed Portraits to Friends in This Country.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Emperor William's interest in and partiality for Americans are shown by the dispatch of a number of large signed portraits which his Majesty is sending as personal gifts to Americans with whom he has had social relations.

Included among those to whom portraits have been sent are A. J. Drexel, Allison Armour, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Douglas Robinson.

The Emperor has also paid especial courtesies to American military officers who have been attending the manoeuvres at Altoona.

FEWER TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES.

Gens. Chaffee and Wade Agree That Reduction Is Practicable.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—With a view to a reduction in the expense of maintaining a large military establishment in the Philippines, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, recently cabled an inquiry to Major Gen. Wade, commanding the Philippines Division, asking if conditions in the islands would not justify the reduction of the present military force there from four regiments of cavalry and nine of infantry to three regiments of cavalry and seven of infantry.

Gen. Chaffee has received a reply from Gen. Wade expressing the opinion that the proposed reduction is not only practicable, but advisable. Therefore it is more than probable that arrangements will soon be made to bring home the troops in excess of the number regarded by Gens. Chaffee and Wade as essential.

FAMILY HAS 17 G. O. P. VOTES.

New Jersey Man Takes Record from Montana Citizen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 15.—Disputing the statement published some time ago that a citizen of Montana had in his immediate family the largest number of Republican voters of any family in the country, Abner S. Coriell of New Market now says that the title belongs to him.

In figuring up Mr. Coriell found that a total of seventeen Republican ballots were cast each election by his family, which beats the Montana man's record by one.

Added to Mr. Coriell's steady Republican ballot, the voters are as follows: Smalley Coriell, residing at Bound Brook, and his two sons; Charles Coriell of Dunellen and two sons; the two sons of the late Samuel Coriell, who are now living in this city, and George and William Coriell of New Market. These votes from the families of Mr. Coriell's sons must be added to the ballots of Melvin Van Keuren, a brother-in-law, of Jersey City, and the father of two Republican sons; Charles Elliott and son of Scotch Plains, and E. A. White of Red Bank, another son-in-law.

AMERICANS TO GET THE MONEY.

Cuba Awards Contract to Pay Its War Veterans' Warrants.

The Cuban Government has awarded to the Royal Bank of Canada, through its various Cuban branches, the contract for the disbursement to the Cuban war veterans of the sum of $31,000,000, due in connection with the recent war of revolution which ended with the intervention of the United States and its war with Spain. This debt, upon the formation of the Republic, became one of the first obligations and was provided for by the issue of $35,000,000 first tortgage 5 per cent. bonds, which were floated in New York and in Europe last Winter.

A large proportion of the warrants held by the soldiers to represent their claims have changed hands since their issue, having been bought up speculatively at a discount, and it is estimated that $10,000,000 of the total is held by Americans or purchased with American money.

For some weeks past there have been large shipments of gold from New York and Paris to Cuba, the proceeds of the bond issue. These funds will be deposited with the Royal Bank of Canada, in Havana, to meet the Government checks, issued to bearer, in retirement of the soldiers' warrants. The bonds realized to the republic 90½, and are now quoted at 101½ on the New York Stock Exchange.

RETROSPECTION.

'Twas only a simple air she played,
But the world stood still as her fingers strayed
Along the keys, and the swelling notes
Took unto themselves a thousand throats,
Telling of deeds that I might have done,
Of glittering goals I might have won,
Sighing for prayers I had left unsaid,
Sobbing for hopes that were long since dead.

Her soul was white as the fingers that strayed
Along the keys, and the music she played
Was no more sweet than the life she led,
And I cursed myself for the prayers unsaid.

As the melody tenderly rose and fell,
Each rhythmic beat the fairy knell
Of a dream departed or unfulfilled,
The very throb of my heart was stilled.
Lightly her fingers touched each key,
And I heard again the sigh of a sea
As it sank to sleep on a Southern strand—
Another life, in another land.

DUDLEY MOORE WATSON.

CAN'T PICK FINE CIGAR NOW BY THE BOX LABEL

Government Calls In Big Stamps on Imported Smokes.

TRUST MAKES BIG PROTEST

Little Stamp Inside Box Tickles Independents—Old Stamp Was Used as "Ad."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A fierce contest is being waged between the Tobacco Trust, known as the Havana Tobacco Company, and the independent tobacco manufacturers and dealers throughout the country. The subject of controversy is the stamp required on imported boxes of cigars.

For a number of years the manufacturers of cigars made in this country from tobacco imported from Cuba have objected to the wide customs stamp, printed in red, which is bound about the boxes of imported cigars, and is generally accepted by smokers as a certificate of merit, and as the guarantee by the United States Government that the cigars were imported. The matter came to a head when the Tobacco Trust had acquired a majority of the cigar factories in Cuba. Since that time the entire independent tobacco trade of the United States has been working to have the customs stamp abolished.

This effort failed, as the Treasury Department wishes the boxes of imported cigars marked to prevent refilling or "box stuffing," by which unscrupulous dealers palm off domestic for imported cigars. The Treasury Department officials, however, were of the opinion that it was unjust to the independent American manufacturers and to the cigar and tobacco trade in general that the United States customs stamp should be utilized substantially as an advertisement.

Consequently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong, in charge of the Customs Service, after months of careful consideration of the subject, and being convinced that the whole American trade, with the exception of the Tobacco Trust, favored a change in the stamp, recently issued an order that a new stamp should be prepared. This stamp will be inconspicuous in character, and will be placed on the bottom of the box, fully complying with the law, but of such design as not to constitute an advertisement of foreign-made cigars.

No sooner had the news of this move been communicated to the trade than letters and telegrams from independent manufacturers and dealers in all parts of the country poured in on the Treasury Department congratulating Mr. Armstrong on the change.

There was but one note of opposition, and that was from the Tobacco Trust, which, it is understood, has appealed to the President to have the order countermanded. The trust is bringing all its influences to bear to prevent a change in the stamp, and, it is said, a hearing in/New York will be given to the representatives of the Havana Tobacco Company very shortly, probably to-morrow.

Should the conference with the trust officials result in the order being suspended or revoked a storm of protest will be raised. It is reported that resolutions from the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, the New York Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Association of the United States, and other organizations having headquarters in New York have been sent to the President protesting against any revocation or suspension of the order.

GETS WAGGAMAN SECURITIES.

U. S. Marshal Takes Notes Valued, It Is Said, at $1,300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The United States Marshal went to-day to the office of Thomas E. Waggaman and took possession of the list of securities known in the pending litigation as "List No. 1." This action was in obedience to the order of Justice Anderson of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of protecting creditors of Waggaman other than the Catholic University.

All the papers held by Mr. Waggaman relating to "List No. 1" were examined, and each note was checked, with the corresponding entries on the list. As this list is said to include over $1,300,000 worth of notes, the accounting necessarily required considerable time, and it was not until well in the afternoon that the task was completed.

By the terms of Justice Anderson's order, the Marshal will remain custodian of the notes and other securities of Mr. Waggaman until a further order from the court. He is directed also to collect and hold all amounts due from any of the properties owned by the plaintiff.

81,318 PART-TIME PUPILS.

Maxwell Makes Public School Registration Figures.

City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell gave out yesterday the total figures for the school registration in all the boroughs. It is as follows:

	Registered Sept. 12.	Inc.	Part-Time Pupils.	Inc.	Dec.
Manhattan	260,924	14,959	42,065	..	861
The Bronx	45,440	2,194	2,104	..	3,593
Brooklyn	187,797	15,518	30,326	..	2,240
Queens	33,141	2,931	5,343	180	..
Richmond	11,245	944	1,280	708	..
Total	544,547	36,546	81,318	..	5,806
Training schools	950	258	..	..	..
High schools	22,735	1,916	..	..	433
Grand total	568,232	38,720	..	..	6,239

The increase in Richmond, according to Mr. Maxwell, is due to new school No. 17 not being in shape. This accounts for 901 part-time pupils, who will probably be relieved in a very short time.

NEW QUARTERS FOR COURT.

Justice Bolte Moves from Centre Market to Madison Street.

The Second District Municipal Court, over which Justice Herman Bolte presides, moved to its new quarters yesterday morning, in the P. Divver Association's clubhouse, 59 Madison Street. The court for over twenty years was situated above a saloon at the corner of Centre and Pearl Streets, and since 1890 it has been held in the Centre Market, which is now to be demolished to make way for other public buildings.

The Divver Club will meet in the future in the basement of the Courthouse, and will receive $3,000 a year from the city for rent for the use of the building, the lease extending for three years.

SELLS ESTATE SUIT SETTLED.

Willie Sells, Circus Owner, Gets Largest Share of $300,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 15.—The Sells estate case, which involves the possession of $300,000, has been settled out of court. Under the terms of the settlement Willie Sells, the circus owner, gets the larger portion.

Mrs. Ellen White of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Emma Clark of Philadelphia will have $18,000 divided between them. Allen Sells, Jr., is allowed $60,000. Willie Sells proved that he was the adopted son of the late Mrs. Sells-Greenspan.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL CLEANED.

Federal Prisoners Accused of Crime Removed to Tombs—Only Civil Cases Left.

For the first time since its completion, almost forty years ago, the Ludlow Street Prison is serving the purpose for which it was solely constructed—the detention of prisoners held under civil proceedings. No longer will the Warden have to conduct two separate establishments under the same roof or force the man against whom no crime is charged to rub shoulders with prisoners accused of murder, counterfeiting, moonshining, or robbing the mails.

The United States prisoners—thirty in all—were removed yesterday to the Tombs, where a whole tier on the top floor of the north wing was ready for them. Twice the prison van made trips from Ludlow Street to the Tombs, and several prisoners made the trip on foot, in charge of Deputy Sheriffs. Included in the shift were nine men accused of counterfeiting, four postal clerks accused of robbing the mails, fourteen Italians charged with violating the naturalization laws, two alleged illicit distillers, and one woman, who is held as a material witness.

Sheriff M. J. Erlanger, who has contended ever since he assumed his office that the confinement of United States prisoners in a jail supposed to shelter only civil prisoners was wrong, was rejoiced when the work of emptying the institution of its undesirable occupants was completed.

Perhaps the most widely known prisoner ever lodged at the Ludlow Street building was "Boss" Tweed, who was locked up there in June, 1875, as defendant in civil suits aggregating more than $600,000. He was a prisoner in name only, being permitted to go where he chose, a deputy accompanying him on his rambles through the city. On one of his outings he escaped, but was subsequently recaptured. He died in the jail on April 12, 1878.

Other notable prisoners were James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward, who were responsible for the financial ruin of Gen. Grant; Jacob Sharp of "boodle Aldermen" notoriety, and Whitaker Wright, the English exponent of the "get-rich-quick" game.

MAYOR VISITS "THE ISLAND."

Food There Better Than "Army Grub," He Declares.

Mayor McClellan headed a party of city officials who inspected the institutions at Blackwell's Island yesterday to see what was needed in the way of improvements. The start was made from the pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street in the city's new steam tug, the Thomas M. Mulry, which was the maiden trip. The party included Thomas M. Mulry of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Commissioner Francis J. Lantry of the Department of Correction, Second Deputy Commissioner of Charities William McNierny of Brooklyn, and Dr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of the charitable institutions of Kings County, and 125 others.

When the inspection was over the Mayor said:

"I am ashamed to say that this is the first time that I have visited the island, but you may be very sure that it will not be my last. I am more than interested in all that I have seen, and I am coming over again when I can have more time and make a more detailed inspection."

"Do you think the work necessary would require the expenditure of $250,000 as requested from the Board of Estimate?" he was asked, but no reply would he vouchsafe.

After a visit to the big dining room where the workhouse inmates were eating, the Mayor said of the food:

"That's better than the grub we get in the army."

MAYOR UNDER A LEAK.

Placed in Twelfth Regiment Armory So as to Realize Defects.

The Board of Armory Commissioners yesterday afternoon opened bids for armory work, accepted the lowest, and then rejected all at the request of the lowest bidder on the ground that he had made a mistake and wanted to withdraw his bid. The bids were for repairs for Squadron A Armory, as one item, and for repairs to seven armories in the city as another item.

Mayor McClellan stated that the last time he was at the Twelfth Armory they placed him under a hole to show him how the roof leaked, and added that this seemed to be the condition of all the armories.

BROADWAY POSTS CHANGED.

Police Squad Will No Longer Have to Watch Side Streets.

Another change in the Police Department which Commissioner McAdoo has determined upon is the institution of straight posts on Broadway at night. From Fourteenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street the men will not be required, as at present, to leave the main street, and Mr. McAdoo believes that hereafter a policeman will be much easier to find when he is needed. These tours of duty will also be special, from 10 P. M. to 6 A. M., and will be five in number, the Circle itself being a sixth. The men will report to the precinct in which their posts are situated.

Mr. McAdoo also said that he was considering the question of the observation coaches, which are multiplying greatly of late, to see if some law could not be invoked regulating their width.

CIVIC ASSOCIATION'S WORK.

Extensive Plans Outlined at Meeting Here Yesterday.

Plans for an extensive campaign for civic betterment were outlined at a meeting of the American Civic Association held in this city yesterday. National headquarters will be established in Philadelphia, and active work will begin at once. Among the matters discussed were the Washington improvements, railroad terminal improvements, school gardens, suppression of offensive signboards, parks, children's playgrounds, public recreations, and public reservations.

Those present were J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Penn., President; Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, Vice President; William R. Howland of New York, Treasurer; Frederick Law Olmsted of Boston; Frederick S. Lamb of New York, Frank Chapin Bray of Chicago, Mrs. F. N. Doubleday of New York, Mrs. A. E. McCrea of Chicago, W. A. Peterson of Chicago, Dick J. Crosby of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and George A. Parker of Hartford, Conn.

"DOLLY VARDEN" HITS TEAM.

That's the Central's River Front "Express"—Driver and Horses Hurt.

The "Dolly Varden," the New York Central's well-known North River front passenger "express," played havoc with a driver of a truck and his team of horses last night at the One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Twelfth Avenue crossing.

Thomas Duffy of 59 Manhattan Street was driving toward the river and thought he had plenty of time to get across ahead of the train. But the "Dolly Varden" is speedy and hit his team and wagon full. Duffy was thrown into the air. The horses were carried on the pilot, with the heavy truck, scattering its load along the tracks, hanging over on the other side of the locomotive. The engineer put on his emergency brakes, but before the train was stopped the wagon had been smashed against a freight car with force enough to break part of the car. The wagon was demolished.

Duffy had his right kneecap broken and was badly bruised. The off horse was so hurt that it had to be destroyed, and the other was more or less battered up.

ALLIANCE THREATENS TO MAKE TIE-UP COMPLETE

Outside Unions Join in Ultimatum to Builders.

WEDNESDAY THE TIME LIMIT

If Employers Do Not Declare Off Lock-Out General Strike of All Trades Will Be Ordered.

The fight of the Building Trades Alliance against the Building Trades Employers' Association is to be extended to the unions not affiliated with the organization on Wednesday next unless the lock-out is declared off in the meantime.

This decision was reached at a meeting in Bloomingdale Turn Hall, Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, last night, in which all the unions not in the alliance, as well as the alliance unions, were represented. The meeting was called to enlist the sympathy of the outside unions, and among the latter were the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and the local unions of bricklayers, which so far have kept out of the fight. According to the leaders of the meeting, which was secret, 200 delegates, representing 75,000 workers, attended.

The question, it was learned afterward, simmered down to the point whether or not the unions outside the alliance were willing to work with non-union men. The alliance won out on this contention, and then the alliance speakers said that unless the other unions joined in the fight they would be working with non-union men. This carried the meeting.

After the meeting was over it was announced that a committee of one from each union represented had been appointed to draw up an ultimatum to the Employers' Association, giving the employers until Wednesday to declare the lock-out off, failing in which strikes would be ordered by every building trades union in the city.

No progress was made yesterday toward a resumption of work on the new school buildings. It was expected that something would be done by the Employers' Association, but it continues its refusal to have any dealings with the Building Trades Alliance, even to the extent of a truce on school work. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the employers, reiterated that under no circumstances would the association enter into any kind of an agreement with the alliance. He was told that the pledge of the alliance unions that they would allow their members to go back to work if the Employers' Association would permit, meant that the locked-out men would return and the new ones be discharged.

"Not a new man now at work will be discharged," he said. "They are there to stay and we will use all diligence in manning the schools."

COP'S TEST FOR RABID DOG.

New Policeman Convinced Because Mongrel Chased Him.

Patrick Ryan, who has been one week on the police force, reported to Sergt. McDonald of the East Fifty-first Street Station his first case last night. The policeman said a little girl informed him that there was a rabid dog at Fifty-second Street and the East River and he killed it.

"How do you know the dog was mad?" asked the Sergeant.

"It was this way," he replied. "The dog was frothing at the mouth for one reason and then I got near to see whether he would chase me. He did. That mongrel chased me for half a block. By that time I was convinced that he was mad and then I hit him on the head with my night stick."

The Sergeant complimented Ryan on his novel method of ascertaining the condition of the dog, and Ryan's first case was entered on the blotter.

FIND BODY ON CENTRAL TRACK.

Police Believe Victim to Have Been Artist or Professional Man.

The decapitated body of an unidentified man about forty-five years old was found last night on the south-bound track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the Hudson River by Policeman Nieman of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. The police do not report the case as one of suicide, but say they believe it to be such. In the man's pocket was found a piece of rope about six feet long, with a noose in the end, and this fact strengthens this belief.

Although poorly clad, the man was of refined appearance, and was not a laboring man. His hands were delicate and white and seemed unused to work with implements of toil. The police say they believe the man to have been an artist or professional man of some kind. The body was removed later to the Harlem Morgue. It will be sent to-day to the Bellevue Morgue.

BAD LUCK IN SACKS FAMILY.

Two Children Already in Hospital, Another May Be Fatally Hurt.

While at the front window amusing her younger brothers and sisters yesterday afternoon, Flora Sacks, a six-year-old girl, lost her balance and fell from the first floor of 1,931 Second Avenue and fractured her skull. She was removed to the Harlem Hospital, where little hope is entertained for her recovery.

Bad luck seems to have taken up its permanent residence in the Sacks household. Three of the six children are now in various hospitals. A week ago Harry, the oldest boy, seven years old, was taken to the Harlem Hospital with both legs fractured. He was playing in the street, when a truck ran over him. A few days later Pearl, twin sister of Benjamin, both one year old, was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital with pneumonia. It was while Mrs. Sacks was out visiting her other children that Flora fell from the window.

JEWEL THIEF CAUGHT.

McKenzie, the "Stone-Throwing Burglar," Found in Marion, Ind.

MARION, Ind., Sept. 15.—William J. Deevy, a detective of the New York Police Department, came here to-day in search of William McKenzie, who is wanted on a charge of having robbed New York people of $2,000 worth of jewelry. McKenzie was seized with a hemorrhage on the street two weeks ago, and was taken to the Marion Hospital for treatment, and the detective found him there to-day.

McKenzie acknowledged that he was the fugitive, and told the detective that the jewelry had been sold in Albany, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. The theft was committed on the night of July 4. McKenzie is only twenty-three years old, but has served three terms in New York and New Jersey prisons on charges of diamond robbery.

William McKenzie is known to the police as the "stone-throwing burglar," because he used to throw stones at windows to see if there were any one inside. He is wanted for the robbery of $2,000 worth of jewels from the home of Sylvester Ford, a relative of his, and with whom he lived, at 646 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

YOUNGEST BROKER ON 'CHANGE

H. I. Nicholas Succeeds to Seat His Father Left in Trust.

H. I. Nicholas entered the New York Stock Exchange yesterday as the Board member of the firm of H. I. Nicholas & Co., founded by his father, who bore the same name and was known up to the time of his death, three years ago, as a prominent trader. At the time of his death the son, the present H. I. Nicholas, was but eighteen years old and ineligible for membership on the Stock Exchange.

The father left the Exchange seat in trust for him, transferring it to a nephew, R. C. Nicholas, who has held it in trust till the son became of age, a few weeks ago, when he took steps to transfer it to him, the terms of the trust being fulfilled.

The present H. I. Nicholas is the youngest member of the board, being only a few weeks past the twenty-one-year eligible limit.

EXPRESS CARS ON ELEVATED.

Interborough Will Accommodate All Companies Wanting Elevated Service.

The first car on the elevated railroad to carry express freight matter made a trip yesterday from the baggage station at the foot of Trinity Place down to the Battery, where it was switched off to the Third Avenue tracks and sent up to the stations at Sixty-sixth Street and at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Its trip was made in less than an hour, allowing for the unloading of matter at the Sixty-sixth Street station. The exact time saved in handling matter in this manner is roughly estimated at almost two hours.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has asked all the express companies in the city to take advantage of the service of the elevated road. As yet the United States Express Company is the only one that has taken up the request, but officials of the other companies who are watching the development of the plan say that if it proves successful they will also probably adopt it.

The one car which is now operated is scheduled to make a trip every two hours. It will probably not be run as often as that during rush hours. All of the express cars will be the property of the railroad company and will be used jointly by the companies employing the elevated road.

NO LIGHT ON SPAHR MYSTERY.

Companion of Editor Who Disappeared from Channel Steamer Arrives.

No light was thrown on the disappearance from a Channel steamer several weeks ago of C. B. Spahr, editor of Current Events and The Outlook, when E. W. Ordway, his traveling companion, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Aurania. Mr. Ordway said that when the steamer was about to enter the port of Dover, Mr. Spahr was missed. Mr. Spahr, according to Mr. Ordway, had suffered at times from depression and nervous spells. During the trip, however, he had been perfectly quiet, and just before his disappearance he was sitting with several other passengers, reading the papers and discussing the news.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for the following cases: For $8 per month for an Italian family, for $60 to pay the rent for an Italian widow with two young children and an aged mother.

Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a pig for luck on a purse, the best place in the world to put him. The purse is a tiny one of pigskin, with a braided edge of the leather. The pig is in colors on one corner. The purse clasps with a little leather-covered button, and costs 65 cents.

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The prettiest things for the money in the way of small collars are pretty turnovers, a little deeper than the ordinary top collar, and made of muslin, lace insertion and edging. The muslin is shear and fine, the insertion put on up and down the collar at intervals, and a full edge of the lace finishes it. They cost 25 cents apiece.

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For the man or woman who is interested in Japanese prints, old or new, there is a sale of them up town, where some bargains may be picked up. Many of the prints are very old, and in the soft tones only given by age. They are all framed and are selling at various prices—$2, $2.50, $3, and some $4.50.

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The prettiest things in inexpensive napkin rings for the housekeeper who cannot change her table liren at every meal are those of Japanese laquer, which cost 10 cents each.

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Inexpensive prizes or favors for small affairs are Oriental engraved brass trays. They were perhaps intended for card parties, and two styles are in the shape of hearts and spades. The prettiest tray is square-cornered, about six inches long, and with Chinese characters representing good luck upon it. There is also a round tray. All are 15 cents each.

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Tiny jardinières, which are pretty ornaments and gifts, when holding a little plant of some kind, are 10 cents each.

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Another style of jardinière, also a tiny one, in blue and white pottery, not much more than two inches in diameter, has a tiny pedestal of the blue and white. These are 20 cents.

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Very pretty waists, which are selling for $5 each, are in white and delicate colors most of them. There are pale blue crêpe de chines, and several styles of white, lace trimmed or with all-lace yokes. A lavender silk waist—one style has a plain yoke and plaited lower part, while another has a broad panel front. A pretty waist is a white taffeta, with pale blue embroidered dots, a larger size dot on the plait down the front. There are also handsome waists in black for the same money. Many of these have broad bands of lace set in with India silk beneath. The waists are odds and ends of a stock, many of them sample waists, some reduced about half. Many of them are unusually good value.

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For a woman who likes pretty underwear there are fancy underpetticoats in lightweight silk, wool materials, and albatross. These are selling at $2.25, and have been $4, $5, and up. There are pale pinks and lavenders, and they have embroidered edges or are lace trimmed. There is a wide variety in a style for which comparatively few women care, black or black and white. These are of albatross, embroidered or trimmed with white lace. They have been at least $6.

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A prettier underpetticoat in a heavier flannel for Winter wear is simple in style and charming. It is white, and finished around the edge with a row of small hearts outlined in solid embroidery. Under the pointed edge which the embroidery forms is set a narrow ruffle of real torchon lace. The skirt is $6.75.

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In the ready-made silk waists there are very pretty things in fine checks. One of these in green has the broad panel front, tucks in the upper part at the sides, and is trimmed with very pretty small buttons in silver and green. It is one of the new Fall waists, has a soft stock, and costs $5.

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Spring lines of covert cloth coats are selling at reduced prices, the sizes not all being complete. There are the larger ones, a few of the smaller, and 36 is as a rule missing. An inexpensive coat, but a fair covert, taffeta lined, one which has been $12, is [illegible] for $8.

ADOPTS WIRE CABLES FOR MANHATTAN BRIDGE

Art Commission Sustains Commissioner Best.

TURNS DOWN EYE-BAR PLAN

John De Witt Warner Protests Against Action—Bids to be Advertised For at Once.

The Municipal Art Commission settled yesterday the much-mooted question of whether eye-bar or wire cables should be used in the construction of the Manhattan Bridge by voting seven to one for the latter plan. President John De Witt Warner was the only member present who dissented.

The wire cable plan was first proposed during the Van Wyck administration, but Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, under Mayor Low, opposed it, and got the Art Commission to indorse the eye-bar plan. Tammany Aldermen, however, were in the majority, and refused to vote for the Lindenthal proposition. When Commissioner Best came into power he went back to wire cables, and asked the Art Commission to indorse him. The Commission at first stood out against him, and asked that a committee of engineers be named to pass on the merits of the two plans.

Meanwhile the matter has been delayed while charges and counter-charges were made. It was said that only the Roebling Company could furnish the wire cable, while at least eleven could furnish the eye bars.

Before the Art Commission voted representatives of the Merchants' Association, who opposed wire cables and asked that a commission of engineers be appointed to pass on the plans, were heard.

Mayor McClellan, John Bigelow, and J. Carroll Beckwith were the only absent members.

In asking to be recorded in the negative Mr. Warner said that the structure was to cost upward of $10,000,000, and that the Art Commission in assuming to decide between the eye-bar and the wire cables was put to great responsibility, particularly when the question was one on which experts were divided. When the question was put to a vote it was found that the other seven present had voted in the affirmative.

Bridge Commissioner Best was greatly pleased at his victory.

"Now that I have the necessary approval I shall go ahead at once and advertise for bids," he said.

HEARING IN MRS. LEARY'S SUIT.

Lady Paget's Testimony About Mortgage Transaction Read.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—Vice Chancellor Stevens listened to testimony to-day in the action brought by Mrs. Mary C. Leary, administratrix of the estate of her husband, James D. Leary, who was proprietor of the Hoffman House, to foreclose a mortgage for $7,500 given to her husband by Joseph Comings in 1889. The mortgage was found among her husband's papers after his death. It is claimed by the defense that the mortgage is void, it having been taken up when a mortgage to take its place had been given to Mrs. Paran Stevens, who loaned the money to take up the Leary mortgage.

During the hearing testimony given by Lady Mary Paget, wife of Sir Arthur Paget, a daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, was read. According to this testimony Lady Paget, shortly after the death of her mother four years ago, was approached by Leary, who told her that he had an intimate knowledge of her mother's business affairs and offered his services as adviser. When she later found in her mother's safety deposit box in the Knickerbocker Trust Company two mortgages—one for $7,500, made to Joseph Comings on property in Passaic and the other for $40,000 on city property to J. C. Clark, and a bundle of bonds of the Goode Cartridge Company—she was urged by Leary to substitute her name for that of her mother's in these mortgages and dispose of them without the knowledge of the Union Trust Company, which under Mrs. Stevens's will had been made trustee.

Further reading showed that the witness, while she had declined to change the signature, had permitted Leary to take the documents away with him. When Leary died about a year later the Comings mortgage was found among his securities with Mrs. Stevens's name erased from it. It is claimed that this is the mortgage that Mrs. Leary is now trying to foreclose.

LARCHMONT CLUB POW-WOW.

Farce by Lambs' Shepherd to be Given on Sunday.

Preparations are being made at Larchmont and Travers Island for the annual pow-wow of the "Huckleberry Indians" and the "Flub Dubs," which is to be held at Huckleberry Island next Sunday afternoon. The clubmen are keeping mum about their performance, which always winds up the yachting season on the Sound, and in order to keep inquiring pale faces off they will have a force of private detectives stationed at the island.

It is learned, however, that the clubmen are to produce a burlesque entitled "Captain Kidd, the Kidder," written by Clay M. Greene, shepherd of the Lambs Club. The piece ends with a dance performed by a bevy of soubrettes and mermaids. About two hundred clubmen will take part in the show, impersonating Indians and pirates. At the close of the performance everybody will join in the annual handshake and clambake.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Victor Herbert and Nelson Roberts signed contracts yesterday whereby a series of concerts will be given on Sundays this Winter at the Majestic Theatre. Mr. Herbert and his orchestra will give the concerts. There will be many eminent soloists. It is expected by the management of the Majestic that many of the same people who have gone to the Metropolitan Opera House on Sundays will transfer their patronage to the up-town playhouse.

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Frank Moulan has been engaged for the principal comedian for "Humpty Dumpty," which will come to the New Amsterdam Theatre on Nov. 14. Maud Lillian Berri has been engaged to play Prince Rudolph.

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Sybil Elwood, one of the cast of "Mr. Wix of Wickham," which comes to the Bijou next week, has announced that she has invented a "speed indicator" for an automobile. What it is like, and whether it is of any account except to advertise its actress-inventor, nobody knows yet. It is to be placed on the market, though, next week. "It shows at a glance," claims the inventor, "the rate per hour the car is traveling, and the number of miles the car has gone."

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Irene Bentley will play the title rôle in "The China Doll," the new comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Alfred E. Aarons. Helen Royton has been engaged for a smaller part.

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"Taps," which Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon will bring to the Lyric to-morrow night, was given a copyright performance in London yesterday.

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McDonald and Sullivan are going to produce "The Baroness Fiddlesticks." In the cast will be Nella Bergen, Mae Sherwood, John Henshaw, May Ten Broeck, Toby Claude, Anna Fitz-Hugh, Richie Ling, and Tony Aaker.

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Charles Frohman will produce in London in October a new farcical comedy by Arthur Wing Pinero, author of "Letty." He will present same in [illegible] time Marie Tempest [illegible] called "The [illegible]."

RATHER SLEEP THAN EAT.

So Wolff's Wife Started to Take Acid, but Repented.

Because her husband would not get up and eat a nice supper she had prepared for him, the police say, Mrs. Lillian Wolff, thirty-two years old, of 158 West Twenty-eighth Street, went to the bathroom last evening and started to drink a solution of carbolic acid. When the acid touched her lips Mrs. Wolff repented and started to scream. Her husband slept on.

Neighbors heard her cries and summoned Patrolman Burns of the West Thirtieth Street Station. An ambulance surgeon found that Mrs. Wolff had not swallowed any of the poison, but had burned her lips and breast. She was removed to the New York Hospital, a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide.

Patrolman Burns says Mrs. Wolff told him that she called her husband to supper several times, but that he refused to get up, saying he was very tired. She was disappointed, because she had spent an hour and a half preparing a nice meal for him.

PARAGUAYAN REBEL VICTORY.

Government Troops Dispersed—Extent of the Losses Unknown.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 15.—There has been a complete failure of the negotiations between the Paraguayan Government and the revolutionists, owing to the persistent demands of Gen. Escobar.

The rebel vessel Sajonia attacked the port of San Antonio this morning.

Gen. Ferreira made a simultaneous attack by land with cavalry and infantry, after a reconnaissance in the direction of Litorono, where a considerable number of Government troops were encountered.

The combat lasted three hours, and resulted in the defeat and dispersal of the Government forces. The extent of the losses is unknown.

The Sajonia returned to Villetta without having sustained a single casualty.

ROBBED A CORNERSTONE.

Vandal Took the Records of the Jews of Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—The police are investigating an unusual theft in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the new $30,000 Jewish synagogue, at which Mayor James P. Baxter officiated yesterday.

The discovery was made to-day that in the course of the night the cornerstone had been pushed aside and that a copper box containing a history of the Jewish people in Portland, collections of coins, records, &c., had been stolen.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The week end parties will take place on Long Island, and in Westchester and at Tuxedo. Society will be in camp in the Adirondacks for a few weeks longer. Among those giving parties are Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Robert Roe. There are also many house parties at Lenox and at Oyster Bay, where this evening there will be a reception at the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Foster Jones of Ardmore, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter Alice to Herbert W. Baxter, son of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Baxter, of 333 West Eighty-sixth Street.

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Mrs. F. E. Suse and her daughters, the Misses Katrina and Leontine Suse, will return this week from the Adirondacks.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were in town yesterday. They came over from Newport, and will leave to-morrow for Saratoga.

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Mrs. William R. Travers has closed her Newport cottage, and will go to Long Island for a visit.

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The date of the wedding of Miss Gladys Robinson and James E. Martin, Jr., is fixed for Dec. 1 at the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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Miss Jessie Jacqueline Fanshawe and George H. Potts will be married at St. Peter's Church, Galilee, on Saturday, Oct. 1.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McCORMICK—DEXTER.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 15.—Miss Katherine Dexter, daughter of Wirt Dexter, was married here to-day to Stanley McCormick of Chicago. The civil ceremony took place at 11:30 A. M., and the religious wedding in the Church of the Maccabees followed.

The civil ceremony at the Hôtel de Ville was witnessed by the members of the two families. As the midday chimes rang out from the Cathedral of St. Pierre the party entered the exquisite gothic Church of the Maccabees.

The bride's dress was of white embroidered muslin, and she wore a magnificent set of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom's mother was dressed in gray brocade, and the bride's mother in mauve mousseline.

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham of Boston officiated at the religious service.

After breakfast at the Hôtel Beau-Rivage the bride and bridegroom started on their wedding trip in an automobile. They received many presents.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Atlantic Coast storm continued its rapid northeasterly movement with increased intensity and has now passed into the ocean by way of the Canadian maritime provinces. The weather was generally clear throughout the country to-night with temperatures below the seasonal average from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Frost warnings have been issued for the interior of New York. On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh west to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable, becoming southeasterly.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

New Jersey—Fair to-day and Saturday, warmer Saturday in interior, light to fresh northeast to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York—Fair to-day; Saturday fair, warmer, light to fresh variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

New England—Fair to-day; Saturday fair, warmer, except in Eastern Maine, fresh west to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—THE TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	70	62	57
6 A. M.	69	55	57
9 A. M.	71	56	60
12 M.	80	63	63
4 P. M.	79	65	64
6 P. M.	73	61	63
9 P. M.	73	60	62
12 P. M.	72	56	60

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60¾
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1903	74
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 61 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum having been 64 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 55 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 87 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the [illegible]

TEXAS PROSECUTES RAILWAY.

Wants Charter of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Forfeited.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15.—The Texas Railroad Commission to-day took the preliminary step toward instituting proceedings in court to forfeit the charter of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company and to obtain heavy penalties for alleged violations of the laws of this State.

This railroad is a 'Frisco property. It is alleged by the Railroad Commission that the defendant company issued in April, 1903, its mortgage bonds to the amount of $994,000 and its capital stock to the amount of $944,600 without authority of the commission and in violation of the stock and bond law, and also that the general offices of the company are kept in St. Louis, Mo., instead of in Texas as required by law.

The case is set for hearing on Oct. 18.

BLAZE IN A CLOSED HOUSE.

Police Investigating Odd Fire in East Seventieth Street.

Fire of mysterious origin started in the home of Henry Meinhard, 18 East Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Meinhard family are spending the Summer at Edgemere, L. I., and their house has been closed up. About 4 o'clock one of the servants in a house next door discovered flames coming from a rear window on the first floor.

When the firemen arrived they found the windows and doors boarded up. They hammered on the door and after a brief interval were convinced that there was no one on the premises. Then there was another delay while they broke down the heavy front doors. How fire could start in a closed house is a mystery which the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were trying last night to figure out. The damage was about $2,000.

CROWN PRINCE MUST PAY.

Decision That Kaiser's Son Is Not Exempt from Taxation.

BRESLAU, Sept. 15.—The appeal of Crown Prince Frederick William against paying taxes on his estate at Oels was decided against him to-day by the District Tax Administrators, who upheld the judgment of the Cantonal authorities that only the sovereign, and not members of his family, is exempt from taxation.

The Tax Administrators assessed the Prince $1,250 on his income from the estate of $31,700.

Old Hotel Man Found Dead.

Sumner H. Jennison, sixty-four years old, who was formerly in the hotel business, was found dead in a gas-filled room in his apartment at 164 West Eighty-third Street last evening. The man lived with his wife and three sons and two daughters. As soon as he was discovered Dr. Bell of 152 West Eighty-fifth Street was summoned. It was said last evening by the family that Mr. Jennison had been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia and that it was not believed that he had committed suicide.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. C. A. Miller, U. S. A.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The body of Col. C. A. Miller of the United States Engineers was brought to Washington to-day from Irvington, Va., where Col. Miller died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. It is expected that the burial will be at Utica, Col. Miller's old home.

Col. Miller was graduated from West Point in 1865, standing third in his class. His earlier assignments in the Engineer Corps of the army kept him for some years in the vicinity of New York, where he served as assistant to the Fortifications Board that carried out plans for the defense of New York Harbor. He was a French scholar, translating into English Barois's standard work on the irrigation

NEW YORK PLAYED ITS LAST GAME WITH BOSTON

McGraw's Men Won Twenty Victories to Eastern Team's Two.

AMERICAN'S BATTING HARD

Greater New Yorks Lost First Contest to Champions, but the Second Was a Tie.

The New York National League team finished its season's series of games with the Bostons yesterday, and the local men scored their twentieth victory over the New England team. Of the twenty-two games played between the teams the Bostons only won two. Brooklyn played another double-header with Philadelphia at Washington Park, the honors being equally divided.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks and Bostons stoutly contested every inch of ground in two games, with the result that the Bostons took the first one by a run, thus placing them in the lead again, while the second game was stopped by darkness at the end of the ninth inning, after each team had scored a run. The Philadelphia team won two games from Washington, while Detroit shut out Cleveland in six innings. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Brooklyn, 14; Philadelphia, 7.
(7 inn.)
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1. (12 in's.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	15	20	17	96	.738
Chicago	7	..	8	10	15	13	10	14	77	.597
Pittsburg	9	8	..	11	10	12	14	11	75	.591
Cincinnati	7	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	73	.566
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.500
Brooklyn	2	4	9	6	8	..	13	13	48	.360
Boston	2	3	3	6	7	5	..	11	46	.351
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	9	5	..	39	.295
Games lost	34	52	52	56	65	82	85	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Brooklyn at New York, (two games.)
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Boston at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Boston, 3; New York, 2.
New York, 1; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3.
Detroit, 0; Cleveland, 0, (6 in'gs.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	8	10	16	9	10	13	20	80	.615
New York	7	..	8	12	11	13	13	14	78	.614
Chicago	9	10	..	6	14	10	11	15	75	.573
Philadelphia	7	9	13	..	8	10	11	13	71	.573
Cleveland	10	7	8	10	..	10	9	15	69	.548
St. Louis	9	6	5	6	7	..	11	10	54	.419
Detroit	6	6	8	7	4	11	..	11	53	.414
Washington	2	3	4	2	4	9	7	..	31	.240
Games lost	50	49	56	53	57	73	75	98		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Boston, (two games.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, with Wiltse Pitcher, Defeats Boston by Score of 3 to 2.

McNichols's wildness and timely batting of the New Yorks gave McGraw's men the last game of the season with the Bostons yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Although the teams kept close to each other throughout, the score being 3 to 2, there was nothing unusual displayed by the fielders, with the exception of a magnificent catch of a foul fly by Browne off O'Hara's bat in the fourth inning. The ball dropped close to the open seats and half way up to the covered grand stand. Yet by fast running Browne got up to the ball and by putting out one hand caught it.

Wiltse pitched his twelfth consecutive game and won it cleverly. He received splendid support, the only error of the team being credited to Gilbert. This occurred in the ninth inning, when Geier hit up a ball midway between first and second bases, but the usually reliable second baseman seemed to be all at sea in trying to reach the ball, and he finally put up his left hand and dropped it. "Hank" O'Day, who was hit on the head by a bat about six weeks ago and had an operation performed at a hospital in this city, made his reappearance as an umpire.

Bresnahan started off for the New Yorks by being hit with a pitched ball, but in stealing second was decided out by O'Day. Browne struck out, but McGann was sent to first on four bad balls. Mertes's single to left field enabled McGann to reach third, and then Mertes drew a throw to first from McNichols, Tenney sent the ball to Delehanty, and in the meantime McGann crossed the plate unobstructed. Mertes, however, was finally run down at second. In the sixth inning Dahlen reached first on called balls, and went to third on Dunn's two-bagger to left field. Gilbert was hit by pitcher, which filled the bases. On Bowerman's hit to Moran, Dahlen was easily thrown out at the plate. Dunn, who got to third on the play, scored on Wiltse's out at centre field. Another run was made in the seventh inning by Browne, who made an exceedingly pretty bunt, was sacrificed to second, and sent home on Mertes's hit to left.

Needham, the first man up for Boston in the seventh inning, hit the ball to almost the ropes in centre field and made the circuit of the bases. In the eighth inning singles by Tenney, Abbatichio, and Moran gave the Bostons their second run. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Geier, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Bresn'h'n,cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	0	Browne, rf	1	1	2	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	3	8	1	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	0	11	7	0	0
Ab'tichio, ss	0	2	1	2	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	2	1	2	0	0
Cooley, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	4	0	0
Moran, 3b	0	2	2	4	1	0	Dunn, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	0
Needham, c	1	1	4	2	1	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	4	1	0
O'Hara, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	Bowerman, c	0	0	5	1	1	0
McNichols, p	0	0	0	4	0	0	Wiltse, p	0	0	2	3	0	0
*Willis	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	2	8	24	15	2		Total	3	7	27	14	1	

*Willis batted for McNichols in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls

THE TURF.

Brighton Races DAILY AT 2:30.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—LAST DAYS.
MUSIC BY MYGRANT'S BAND.
Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 12:10 and 12:50 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 2 gms., beg. 2 P. M. Brooklyn vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

AUTOMOBILES

For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

—Off Wiltse, 3; off McNichols, 5. Left on bases—Boston, 9; New York, 7. Struck out—By Wiltse, 5; by McNichols, 3. Home run—Needham. Two-base hit—Dunn. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Bresnahan, McGann, Gilbert. Wild pitch—McNichols. Hit by pitched ball—McNichols, 2. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 2,277.

BROOKLYN WON AND LOST.

The Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams played another double-header at Washington Park yesterday, the result being an equal division of the honors. The first game, with Mitchell and Suthoff as the opposing pitchers, the Philadelphians won by a score of 5 to 2. Hanlon's men secured almost two hits to the visitors' one, but Suthoff kept them well scattered, and the run-getting was handicapped by the steady and accurate fielding of the Philadelphia team, in which Gleason was the most prominent exhibitor. The second game lasted only seven innings, but in that time the Brooklyns scored 14 runs to 7 and made thirteen hits to nine. The work of the Philadelphians in the field was directly opposite to that shown in the first game, Lush alone having four errors to his credit.

Hanlon tried his new pitcher, Durham, from the Southern Atlantic League, in the second game, and he did fairly well until the fourth inning, when the Philadelphians improved their batting averages to the extent of making four runs, after which the new-comer was succeeded by Scanlon. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	Dillon, 1b	0	2	16	1	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	8	0	0	Gessler, cf	1	3	0	0	0	
McGee, rf	1	0	1	1	1	0	Lumley, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Lush, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	2	4	0	0	
Titus, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	Babb, ss	0	1	1	3	0	
Hulswitt, ss	1	2	3	3	0	0	Batch, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	
Dono'ue, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	Bergen, c	0	1	3	4	1	
Dooin, c	1	1	4	1	0	0	Jordan, 2b	0	0	2	1	1	
Suthoff, p	0	0	1	0	2	1	Mitchell, p	1	1	0	1	0	
Total	5	7	27	16	3		Total	2	12	27	19	2	

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Dillon, Lumley, Mitchell. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Donohue. Stolen bases—McGee, Donohue, Dooin, Suthoff, Babb. Double plays—Gleason and Lush; Hulswitt and Lush. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 7; off Suthoff, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Suthoff, 2. Passed balls—Bergen. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	0	2	0	0	0	Dillon, 1b	1	2	6	1	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	0	Gessler, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
McGee, rf	0	0	2	1	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
Lush, 1b	1	1	7	2	4	0	Sheckard, lf	3	2	2	0	1	
Titus, lf	1	1	2	0	1	0	Babb, ss	2	2	0	3	0	
Hulswitt, ss	1	0	1	4	0	0	Batch, 3b	2	1	2	2	1	
Donohue, 3b	2	2	0	3	2	0	Ritter, c	3	2	3	1	0	
Roth, c	0	0	4	2	1	0	Jordan, 2b	2	3	3	3	0	
Colwell, p	1	2	1	1	0		Durham, p	0	0	0	1	1	
							Scanlon, p	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	7	9	18	16	7		Total	14	13	21	12	3	

Philadelphia	6	0	0	4	0	3	0	—	7	
Brooklyn	6	0	0	6	0	5	3	—	14	

Two-base hits—Gleason, Sheckard. Base hits—Off Durham, 6 in 4 innings; off Scanlon, 3 in 3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Scanlon. Stolen bases—Thomas, Lush, Batch, (2,) Ritter, (2,) Jordan. Double plays—Roth and Hulswitt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Durham, 4; off Scanlon, 3; off Colwell, 4. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Scanlon, 2; by Colwell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 1,500.

CHICAGO, 2; CINCINNATI, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—To-day's contest between the Chicago and Cincinnati teams went twelve innings and was a pitchers' battle, except in the first and last innings. Briggs was hit for a triple and a double at the start, then settled down and allowed but three more scattered singles, besides striking out nine men. A single, a sacrifice, and Corcoran's wild throw gave the locals the tying run. A single, an out, a steal, and Kling's two-bagger in the twelfth brought in the winning run, with but one out. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Seymour, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Casey, 3b	0	2	2	1	0		Dolan, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	
Barry, 2b	1	2	1	3	0		Sebring, rf	0	2	2	2	0	
McC'thy, cf	0	0	3	0	0		Odwell, lf	0	0	4	0	1	
Slagle, lf	0	0	4	1	1		Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	3	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	6	0		Corcoran, ss	0	0	4	2	0	
Evers, 2b	1	1	2	2	0		Huggins, 2b	0	0	3	5	1	
Kling, c	0	3	11	0	0		Peitz, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Briggs, p	0	0	0	1	0		Hahn, p	0	1	0	7	1	
Total	2	9	36	11	1		Total	1*	5	34	16	4	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Kling, Three-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, 2. Stolen bases—Sebring, Huggins, Evers. Struck out—By Briggs, 9; by Hahn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 2; off Hahn, 1. Double plays—Hahn, Corcoran, and Dolan; Slagle and Evers. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 3,500.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Turns Tables on Greater New Yorks and Regains Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—Boston turned the tables to-day, and New York once more holds second place, Boston taking the first game by 3 to 2 and tieing the second, 1 to 1, darkness again stopping the contest without a decision. Boston outbatted New York, and on the whole played the best ball. New York started out in the first game with two runs, but Boston got on to Orth as the game progressed, and in the seventh Orth strained a tendon in his right arm and gave way to Griffith, who held the champions down. In the ninth inning New York made a desperate bid for the victory, but with three men on bases and two out Conroy ended the game by striking out.

Both games were bitterly contested, and the setback was taken to heart by the New York players. Griffith worked hard for victory. He was on the lines most of the time, and his clever pitching, after relieving Orth, was commended by all. Boston was not to be denied, however, and Parent, who caused the local downfall yesterday, was the chief cause of New York's defeat. Parent was responsible for all of Boston's runs, and he fielded in his old-time manner. The grounds were soaking wet, but one of the biggest crowds of the season was on hand. Dougherty hit the ball hard, but fielded poorly, being unable, it seemed, to either hold a ground ball or pick it up after stopping it.

Tannehill and Orth started the first game. Dougherty singled, then stole second, and scored on Keeler's single and Elberfeld's out. In the third inning Orth forced McGuire at second and scored on Dougherty's triple. Boston got two runs in the fifth inning when Criger singled and Tannehill walked. Selbach sacrificed both along, and Parent's single to left sent them home. Tannehill won his own game in the seventh when he tripled to right and scored on Parent's hit to Conroy, barely beating the ball.

In the second game Selbach's double gave him third on Dougherty's fumble, and Stahl's grounder to Powell sent him home. Ganzel singled in New York's sixth inning and scored on Conroy's three-bagger. Both teams received plenty of chances to score, but hits never came. Another double-header will be played to-morrow. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	0	1	0		Dough'ty, lf	1	2	2	0	1	
Parent, ss	0	2	6	6	0		Keeler, rf	0	2	0	0	0	
Stahl, cf	0	1	0	0	0		Elberfeld, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Collins, 3b	0	0	1	3	0		Anderson, cf	0	0	2	0	1	
Freeman, rf	0	1	2	0	0		Williams, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	
Lachance, 1b	0	0	11	1	0		Ganzel, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	0	3	4	0		Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Criger, c	1	2	3	1	0		McGuire, c	0	0	7	0	0	
Tannehill, p	2	1	1	4	0		Orth, p	0	1	0	3	0	
							Griffith, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	3	8	27	20	0		Total	2	9	24	9	2	

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—	3
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hits—Selbach, Lachance. Two-base hits—Williams, Selbach. Three-base hits—Dougherty, Tannehill. Base hits—Off Orth, 6 in 6½ innings; off Griffith, 2 in 1½ innings. Stolen base—Dougherty. Double play—Parent, Ferris, and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Orth, 3; off Griffith, 2. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Orth, 4; by Griffith, 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Wild pitch—Tannehill. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	3	3	0	0	D'gherty, lf	0	0	2	3	0	1
Parent, ss	0	0	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	0	5	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	2	0	1	0	0	And'son, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Wilt'ns, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	0	1	1	Conroy, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	0
Farrell, c	0	1	8	0	0	0	McGuire, c	0	0	7	3	0	0
Winter, p	0	0	0	0	8	1	Powell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	27	12	2		Total	1	6	27	12	1	

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Ganzel, Selbach. Three-base hits—Selbach, Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Winter. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Collins. Double plays—Powell, McGuire, and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Winter, 3. Struck out—By Winter, 6; by Powell, 4. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 16,043.

QUAKERS TAKE TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The home players won two games from Washington to-day by bunching their hits. Waddell, in the second game, fell while trying to run down Donovan and retired, Bender succeeding him. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	1	2	0	0		Hartsel, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Hill, 3b	1	1	3	1	0		Pickering, cf	1	0	1	0	1	
Stahl, 1b	0	1	8	0	0		Noonan, 1b	2	2	11	0	0	
Huelsman, lf	0	1	0	0	0		L. Cross, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	
Mullin, 2b	1	2	2	2	1		Seybold, rf	1	1	1	2	0	
Cassidy, ss	1	1	2	3	1		Murphy, 2b	1	4	3	3	0	
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0		M. Cross, ss	1	0	1	4	0	
Clarke, c	0	0	2	8	2		Powers, c	0	0	7	1	0	
Hughes, p	1	1	0	4	0		Plank, p	0	0	11	5	0	
Total	4	10	24	12	3		Total	8	11	27	13	1	

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	—8

Two-base hits—Hughes, Huelsman, Clarke. Three-base hit—Murphy. Home runs—Noonan, Hartsel. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Hill, Seybold. Stolen bases—Donovan, L. Cross, Hartsel. Double play—Clarke and Mullin. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Plank, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 4; by Plank, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
O'Neill, cf	1	0	0	0	0		Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	1	0	
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	3	1		Pick'ing, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		Noonan, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	
Huelsman, lf	1	2	1	0	0		L. Cross, 3b	1	3	1	1	1	
Mullin, 2b	1	1	2	3	0		Seybold, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Cassidy, ss	0	1	2	3	0		Murphy, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	0		M. Cross, ss	0	0	0	2	0	
Kittredge, c	0	0	7	0	0		Schreck, c	1	1	12	0	0	
Jacobson, p	0	0	0	0	3		Waddell, p	0	0	1	1	2	
							Bender, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	3	4	24	12	1		Total	4	9	27	8	4	

Washington	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Huelsman, Cassidy, L. Cross, Seybold. Sacrifice hits—M. Cross. (2.) Left on bases—Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Jacobson, 1; off Bender, 2. Struck out—By Jacobson, 5; by Waddell, 2; by Bender, 8. Base hits—Off Waddell, 2 in 2 innings; off Bender, 2 in 7 innings. Wild pitch—Waddell. Time—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 4,044.

CLEVELAND, 0; DETROIT, 0.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15.—Detroit and Cleveland were to have played two games to-day, but the Detroit team did not arrive here until 4 P. M. Neither team was able to score in the six innings that were played before the game had to be called on account of darkness. In the fifth inning Drill was removed from the game for disputing a decision by the umpire. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Lush, lf	0	0	2	1	0		Barrett, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Flick, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Coug'lin, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
G. Stov'l, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		Rev'e,1b & c	0	0	8	0	0	
Carr, 1b	0	0	11	0	0		Cra'ford, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Turner, ss	0	0	0	5	0		Drill, c	0	0	4	0	0	
Bay, cf	0	0	0	0	0		Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	
Ostdiek, c	0	0	3	1	0		O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Bernhard, p	0	0	1	2	0		Mullin, p	0	0	1	0	3	
							J. Stov'l, 1b	0	0	2	0	1	
Total	0	2	18	12	0		Total	0	2	18	6	2	

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Mullin, Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Bay, G. Stovall. Stolen bases—Flick, Bradley. Double play—Lush, Bernhard, and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Bernhard, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullin, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Bernhard, 3; by Mullin, 7. Time of game—One hour and nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance, 1,214.

NEW YORK POLICEMEN WIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—In a well-played game here to-day the picked team of the New York Police Department defeated the All-Philadelphia police team. The game was exciting up to the eighth inning, when the New York police took a commanding lead. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	—7	15	3
Philadelphia	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	9	4

Batteries—Batton and Madigan; McDonald, Blockwin, and Bartle.

Eastern League.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	—8	7	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—3	6	5

Batteries—Mueller and Vandergrift; Moriarty and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	—5	4	
Jersey City	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	—8	9	3		

Batteries—Wilfert and Shea; Williams and Vandergrift.

Baltimore, 3; Providence, 2; (first game.) Baltimore, 7; Providence, 2; (second game.)

Buffalo, 9; Rochester, 7; (first game.) Buffalo, 10; Rochester, 3; (seven innings, second game.)

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 0.
Toledo, 5; Columbus, 3.
Louisville, 3; Indianapolis, 10.
Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 1.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 0.
At Syracuse—First game—Syracuse, 13; Utica, 0. Second game—Syracuse, 3; Utica, 1.
At Gloversville—First game—Utica, 10; A. J. & G., 6. Second game—Utica, 2; A. J. & G., 1.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 18; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 8.
Birmingham, 8; Shreveport, 9.
Birmingham, 6; Shreveport, 6.

New England League.

Nashua, 5; Fall River, 3.

Produce Exchange Men Play Golf.

The golfing members of the New York Produce Exchange held their eighth semi-annual handicap tournament yesterday on the links of the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. F. M. Wilson, as in former tournaments, won the gross score cup with 79 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
M. C. Snevily	97	18	79
S. S. Armstrong	87	5	82
G. U. Fitzpatrick	97	15	82
E. W. Burr	97	14	83
Walter Moore	103	18	85
Lorenzo Daniels	91	5	86
F. M. Thurston	79	plus 8	87
W. Bevan	95	8	87
C. E. Halsted	93	5	88
G. Perrin	107	18	89
H. Barber	108	18	90
W. M. McCord	96	5	91
F. M. Mackay

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Sept. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Shepard vs Shepard
2—McCreed vs Caledonian Oil Co
3—Bunker vs same
4—In re Bryant St
5—In re West 140th St
6—Patterson vs Taylor
7—In re East 205th St
8—In re U S Fidelity & Guar Co
9—Same vs same, (Gray)
10—In re 42d and 43d Sts, N R
11—Cuozzo vs Pandolfi
12—People, &c., vs N Y Cab Bldg L B Co, (Tracy)
13—Same vs same, (Juilg)
14—Same vs same, (East 23d St.)
15—In re 104th to 105th Sts, N R
16—Spotswood vs Martin
17—Heyman vs Heyman
18—Dolek vs Glenn
19—City of New York vs Johnson
20—Carey vs McClellan)
21—In re Brenen
22—Bentter vs Schroeder
23—Bartek vs Hoffman
24—Oppenheimer vs Keenan
25—Schoen vs Buyers' Association
26—Friedman vs Roberts

27—In re 206th St
28—In re Bryant St
29—Platt vs Elias
30—Samuel Cuppies Engelope Co vs Lackner
31—Darragh vs Darragh
32—Maryland Casualty Co vs Siegel-Cooper Co
33—Cullinan vs Pabst
34—Bayers vs N Y City Ry
35—Hendler vs D. E. Culver Co
36—City of New York vs Beers
37—Radley vs Gaylor
38—City of New York vs Eastern Ins Co
39—Williamson vs Stowell
40—People, &c., vs N Y B L B Co, (East 23d Street)
41—Roe vs United Button Co
42—Griffith vs Dodgson
43—In re 230th St
44—Schleicher & Sons Piano Co vs Schleicher
45—In re Cibulsky
46—Loewers Gambrinus Brew Co vs Robinson
47—Goldreyer vs Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Hold on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary A. McCreery, At 11 A. M.
Cornelia De Wint, Mary Lay
Michael Kennedy, At 2:30 P. M.
Christina B. Isham, Wilhelmine Maesel
Rebecca Searson

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV., room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street).—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend in charge.

1—Charles Myers
2—Joseph Fanning
3—Joseph Schofield
4—Dennis Mahoney, James Supple
5—David Jacobowsky
6—Gustav Schwartz
7—Cora Simmons
8—Adolphus Hart
9—Franz Schmitt
10—Hans Sahlender
11—Salvatore Cortez
12—Louis Migliorini, Charles Cross
13—Benjamin Raymond
14—Louis Bernstein
15—William J. Fields
Pleadings.
1—Catharine McCloskey
2—Thomas J. Maloney

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People.

1—John Smith
2—Ben Meeg
3—Bernard Katz
4—William Horton
5—Thomas Barrett
6—F. T. Rivenburgh
7—Giovanni Lalanco
8—Francesco Quottracchi
9—Giuseppe Cerami
10—William Schreier

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Taft vs. Little—Lewis L. Delafield, Moench vs. Moench—George Burnham, Jr.

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Sept. 16.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

199—Tannenzer vs Viola
264—Mencoff vs York-Ry Co
225—Reynolds vs same
220—Rutz vs N Y City Ry Co
222—H. A. Conklin Co vs same
223—McFadden vs same
242—Reilly vs Spreitzer
208—Briggs vs Tripp

There is no reserve calendar for this day.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARKE, THOMAS S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, executors, administrators or devisees; to John Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Charles Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Kate Clarke, or if dead, to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Fannie Clarke, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Clarke, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Rose Donnelly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Thomas Donnelly, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Josephine Donnelly, the name Josephine being fictitious, said person's Christian name being unknown, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Ann O'Reilly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Mary Ann Galligan, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to James Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators, and to Cecelia Chambers, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors or administrators, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS S. CLARKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Campbell, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardians, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FORD, FRANCIS W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS W. FORD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Charles H. Dilley, No. 56 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1904. ANNA M. FORD, Executrix. CHARLES H. DILLEY, Attorney for Executrix, 56 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mi8-law6mF

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Jy22-law6mF

NEUSTADTER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY NEUSTADTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lachman & Goldsmith, No. 35 Nassau St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1904. ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, Executor. LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je17-law6mF

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. WILLIAM W. RUTHERFURD, Administrator. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES H. HAMILTON, individually, and also doing business under the name and style of Charles H. Hamilton & Company, bankrupt. No 6,815.

To the creditors of Charles H. Hamilton, individually, and also doing business under the name and style of Charles H. Hamilton & Company, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D., 1904, the said Charles H. Hamilton, individually, and also doing business under the name and style of Charles H. Hamilton & Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, New York, on the 19th day of September, A. D., 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, September 12, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL LA FETRA, bankrupt. No. 7,106.

To the creditors of Daniel La Fetra of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Daniel La Fetra was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 15th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 6,045.—In the matter of HARRY MEYER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 25th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 15th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the MADISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt. No. 6,597.

To the creditors of the Madison Manufacturing Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Madison Manufacturing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 8th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PARIS RESTAURANT COMPANY, bankrupt. No. 7,031.

To the creditors of Paris Restaurant Company of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Paris Restaurant Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, New York, on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D., 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, September 12, 1904.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENEDICT REIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Benedict Reis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 28th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SYDNEY H. HERMAN, Referee.

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Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 157 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

9 Day Tours TO ST. LOUIS.

Weekly tours, including railway passage, berth and meals and accommodations at the magnificent new Hotel Jefferson, which is absolutely fireproof and the finest hotel in St. Louis.

OTHER TOURS to California, Mexico, Europe, Porto Rico, Florida, Cuba, &c. Delightful Autumn tour to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, Washington, &c.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
23 Union Square, New York.
Boston, Phila., Pittsburgh, Chicago.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE FAST AND ALL RAIL ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND
They cannot burn! They cannot sink!
LANDING at the centre of the great new and stellar attractions.
Including Admission to both STEEPLECHASE PARK, LUNA PARK and STEEPLECHASE PARK } Round Trip Tickets 25c.
SPECIAL TRIPS TO DAY.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No., 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, Coney Island, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:55, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:55, 10:00, 10:40 P. M.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day except Monday TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; ladies, 50c.; children, 25c.

BELLEWOOD
New Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
Special Train leaves W. 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M. Fare via E'klyn Annex Ferry 15c. add'l.

Mauch Chunk SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO
New Jersey Central
Sept. 18
ROUND TRIP TICKETS
ADULTS $1.50
CHILDREN 75c.
SWITCHBACK 50c. EXTRA.
Special train { Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. from { South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

ATLANTIC CITY
Special Excursion Sunday
Sept. 18
Special train leaves Reading Terminal, Atlantic City 7.55 A. M. Arrive 11.00 A. M. Round Trip $2.50
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Str.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

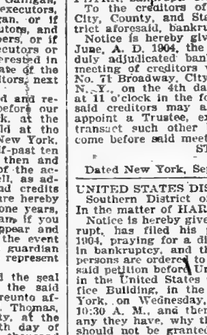
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FERDINAND OEHLKERS, Plaintiff, against INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, now known as Number Eighty-eight Ann Street, Manhattan, New York City, and situated on the northerly side of said Fulton Street, between William and Gold Streets, and about fifty-eight (58) feet seven (7) inches westerly from the westerly side of Gold Street, and bounded as follows: Southerly in front by the northerly side of Fulton Street; easterly by land now or formerly of the estate of Dobbs; northerly by land late of William Bradford, and westerly by land now or late of Thomas S. Townsend, and being twenty-five (25) feet five (5) inches in width in front on Fulton Street and twenty-five (25) feet four (4) inches in the rear, and one hundred (100) feet in depth on the easterly side and sixty-two (62) feet in depth on the westerly side, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.
SYDNEY H. HERMAN, Referee.
ATWATER & CRUIKSHANK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 43 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,584.45, with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.01, and the expenses of the sale.

These premises will be sold in one parcel and subject to two prior mortgages on which there is alleged to be $52,021.86, besides interest, and to the costs of a pending foreclosure of the second mortgage of $6,000 now upon said premises, and also subject to the unexpired term of an alleged outstanding lease.

SYDNEY H. HERMAN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,158.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE E. REILLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marie E. Reilly of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Marie E. Reilly was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 93 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE H. McGRANE CCXE.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 15, 1904.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

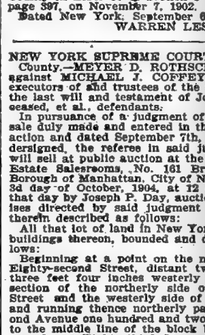
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX BORCK, plaintiff, against LEON A. LIEBSEKIND and HENIE LIEBSEKIND, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building or improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet east of the Bowery and in the centre of a party wall; thence northerly, at right angles to Nineteenth Street and through the centre of a party wall, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, nineteen feet one and one-half inches; thence southerly, and through the centre of a party wall, ninety-two feet to the northerly side of Nineteenth Street; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, nineteen feet one and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 49 West Nineteenth Street, New York City.

Dated New York, September 6, 1904.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.
L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 49 West 19th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $4,138, with interest thereon from May 11, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $243.39, with interest thereon from May 11, 1904, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid, by the referee, is $1,674 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, $30,000 and interest, also to a lease recorded in the Register's office of New York County in Liber 86 of Section 3 of Conveyances, page 397, on November 7, 1902.

Dated New York, September 6, 1904.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. COFFEY and others, as executors of and trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of John Keenan, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated September 7th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in New York City with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant two hundred and three feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet five inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet five inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1904.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.
BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,662.48, with interest from August 18th, 1904, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $492.90 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, is $2,308.34, and interest.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 16, N. R.
Germanic.....Sept. 17 St. Paul.....Oct. 1
New York.....Sept. 24 Philadelphia.....Oct. 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MESABA.....Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 8, 4:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Sept. 17 Kroonland.....Oct. 1
Vaderland.....Sept. 24 Zeeland.....Oct. 8

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.
Cedric..Sept. 16, 10 AM Teutonic..Sept. 23, 10 AM
Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM Celtic...Sept. 30, 9 AM
Arabic Sept. 23, 4:30 P M Baltic....Oct. 5, 2 PM
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 15, Feb. 4, Mch. 16
FROM BOSTON.
ROMANIC.....Sept. 17, Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Sep.10, 1 PM K.Wm.II.Nov.8, 3:30 PM
K.Wm.II.Oct. 4, 11 AM Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM K.Wm.II.Dec. 13, 10 AM
Kronprinz.Oct. 18, 11 AM Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst.Sept. 22, 10 AM Main....Oct. 27, 11 AM
Weimar.Sept. 29, 3 AM Fredrich.Nov. 10, 11 AM
Friedrich.Oct. 6, 9 AM Bremen.Nov. 17, 10 AM
Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Sept. 29, 11 AM Luise...Nov. 11, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM Seckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Honeur'n.Oct. 15, 11 AM Irene...Nov. 12, 11 AM
Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM Hohenz'n.Nov. 19, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
†Penn'a.Sep.17, 11:30 AM †Patricia, Sept. 24, 5 AM
†*Bluecher.Sep.22, 10 AM †*Dolland, Sept. 29, 8 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Plymouth, London and Paris.
Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
P. Adalbert.Oct. 20, Noon Princessin.Nov. 10, 11 AM
P. Oskar.Oct. 25, 10 AM P. Adalb'rt.Nov. 24, 11 AM
To Italy in less than 5 days
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..Sept. 17, 1 PM Astoria....Oct. 1, Noon
Ethiopia.Sept. 24, Noon Anghoria..Oct. 8, Noon
First saloon, $40 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $18 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth C. Brooks, Lansing Close, Sarah Jane Close, William Joseph Close, Joseph Hart Freeman, John P. Freeman, Sarah Jane Freeman, and Harvey H. Clussman, plaintiffs, against SARAH HART, Esther Hart, and Joseph Turner, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1904.
BRUSH & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Sarah Hart and Esther Hart:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Vernon M. Davis, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of August, 1904.
BRUSH & CRAWFORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au26-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNT

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $500,000
DEPOSITS, $15,600,000 UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $126,219

BEGAN BUSINESS MARCH 30, 1903.

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
WALKER E. FREW, Vice Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, N. Y.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. SKELDING, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburgh.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, President First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.

Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Final Agent, and as Trustee for individuals and corporations.

ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
D. E. POMEROY, Treas. B. STRONG Jr. Secy.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia National Bank

PHILADELPHIA, September 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	$24,064,045.18	Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Due from Banks	5,072,716.46	Surplus and Net Profits	2,440,717.54
Exchanges for Clearing House	$2,732,242.31	Circulation	1,041,800.00
Cash and Reserve	13,410,036.31	16,142,279.12	DEPOSITS:
		Individual	$24,189,763.81
		Bank	16,106,759.41
			40,296,523.22
	$45,279,040.76		$45,279,040.76

OFFICERS.

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, President.
LINCOLN GODFREY, Vice-President. LEVI L. RUE, Vice-President.
HARRY J. KESER, Cashier, HORACE FORTESCUE, Assist. Cashier

DIVIDENDS.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO., 71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 13, 1904. DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 11th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, 1904.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, 1904, and reopen October 12th, 1904.

WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Stock, and Two Per Cent. (50c. per share) on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1904, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1904.

The transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 12 o'clock noon, September 17th, 1904, and open at ten o'clock A. M. September 26th, 1904.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.
Boston, Massachusetts, September 8, 1904.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.

New York, September 10, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of October, 1904, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close on the 17th of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 3d of October, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO., 114 Liberty St., New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

The Directors of the International Steam Pump Co. have declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the common stock of the company, payable October 1st, and a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable November 1st.

The transfer books of the common stock will close September 20th and reopen October 3rd. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close October 20th and reopen November 2d.

MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 149 Broadway, New York City, September 8, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1904. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 21, 1904, at 3 P. M., to be reopened October 3, 1904, at 10 A. M.

HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Sept. 14, 1904.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) was this day declared by the Board of Directors on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record on that date. E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

Sept. 13th, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Office of Treasurer,
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1904.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, on PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COLLATERAL BEECHTIMBER NOTES will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York on or after October 1st. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Northwest corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business September 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 8th, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at the office on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. O. HOWES, Treasurer.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., September 15, 1904.

The stock transfer books of this company, both Preferred and Common, will close at noon on September 17th, 1904, and reopen at nine o'clock A. M. on October 3d.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK.

September 15th, 1904.

A regular dividend of 25% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 23d until October 1st, 1904.

E. H. FANCHER, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA.
Condition at close of business, September 6th 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,253,197.72	
Due from banks	400,885.37	
Cash and reserve	1,074,487.37	
Exchanges for Clearing House	266,885.37	$5,995,235.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000.00	
Surplus and net profits	709,412.28	
Circulation	50,000.00	
Deposits	4,635,823.55	$5,995,235.83

DIRECTORS.

Edwin F. Cook, Jacob S. Disston, Henry H. Firth, Levi G. Fouse, Samuel Frederic Houston, Geo. W. Kendrick, Jr., Geo. Brinton Roberts, Edgar D. Stow, David E. Williams, Louis Wagner, President. Thos. J. Budd, Cashier.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

PEOPLE'S BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,424,855.11
Due from banks and bankers	484,234.50
Clearing House exchanges	77,719.76
Cash and reserve	225,850.72
Total	$2,212,660.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100.000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	184,701.39
Deposits	1,927,958.70
Total	$2,212,660.09

OFFICERS.

GEORGE W. SPENCE, President.
HENRY ROTH, Vice President.
FRANCIS I. KETCHAM, Cashier.

VIRGINIA BANKS.

CITY BANK OF RICHMOND,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'stm'nts	$1,507,171.70	
From other banks	517,628.99	
Clearing House exchanges	49,793.67	
Cash and reserve	72,785.47	$2,143,357.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and profits	122,599.27
Deposits	1,619,758.56
	$2,143,357.83

Wm. H. Palmer, President; E. B. Addison, Vice President; J. W. Sinton, Cashier.

ALABAMA BANKS.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
Selma, Ala.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'stm'nts	$1,952,703.13	
Cash and reserve	468,450.44	$2,421,153.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and profits	274,583.80
Deposits	1,746,569.77
	$2,421,153.57

A. C. Parrish, President; H. L. Shelley, Cashier; W. S. Monk, Assistant Cashier.
Directors—W. P. Armstrong, C. G. Parrish, A. W. Jones, C. W. Hooper, W. S. Monk.

DIVIDENDS.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on October 1st, 1904.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 14th, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
New York Sept. 15th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 1, 1904.

GEO. E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 30 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, L. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Cor. William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

Receive deposits subject to check and allow interest on balances. Act as fiscal agents for municipalities and corporations. Issue letters of credit and deal in

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION

BANKING FACILITIES FOR INVESTORS.

Some investors are content with an income of 3½ to 4%; others desire 4½ to 5%. Some will consider only railroad bonds; others only municipal issues; while still others will purchase any security, the safety and desirability of which are demonstrated to their satisfaction.

We have unexcelled facilities for meeting all requirements.

Write for special circular:
"Bonds Yielding Five Per Cent. and Over."

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., New York.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

425 Fifth Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.

Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS.

Bonds for Investment.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK, BOSTON
BALTIMORE.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia

Willard H. Jones & Co.
FORMERLY DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
7 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Investments.
$500,000
City of Philadelphia
3½ Gold Bonds,
DUE 1934.

$200,000
Lake Shore & Mich. South. Ry. Co.
Debenture 4% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1928.

$200,000
Chicago & Alton R'way Co.
First Lien Mtge. 3½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1950.

$250,000
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting Co.
First & Refdg. Mtge. 4½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1951.

$100,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.
First Consol. Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1952.

$100,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
First Consol. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1934.

$100,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
Five-twenty 4% Gold Bonds.
DUE 1923.

$50,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Prior Lien Mtge. 3½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1925.

$50,000
Erie Railroad Company
First Consol. Mtge. 7% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1920.

$50,000
Northern R'way of California
Consol. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1938.

$150,000
Missouri, Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
Texas & Oklahoma R. R. Co.
First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1943.

FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

REDMOND & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 15, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co-tempy ctfs full pd for 6% sterl loan	220,000 94½ / 45,500 94¼ / 102,005 94 / 9,000 93¾ / 7,000 94 / 23,000 94¼ / 15,000 94	unified 4s	1,000-$ 100¼ / 22,000 100⅝ / 15,000 100⅝ / 2,000 100½ / 44,000 100⅝
Am Thread 4s	1,000 82½	Manhattan con 4s	$,000 107¼
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	20,000 103⅜ / 500 103⅝ / 3,000 103⅝ / 1,000 103¾ / 10,000 103⅝ / 35,000 103¼ / adjustment 4s / 1,000 95⅛	Mex Cen con 4s	86,000@15⅜ 65
Atlan Coast L 4s	18,000 98¼	Mex Cen 1st inc	25,000 16½
B & O pr lien 3½s	6,000 95½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	1,000 100½ / 1,000 100¼ / 500 100 / 1,000 100
gold 4s	4,000 103¼	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	35,000 80½
S W div 3½s	5,000 91¾	Mo Pac trust 5s	4,000 106
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s	120,000 89 / 11,000 79½ / 11,000 80	Nash, C & St L 1st 7s	1,000 121½
Buff & Susq 1st refundg 4s	5,000 99¼	N Y Cent & H Riv M C col 3½s	5,000 90
Can Br U P 1st	5,000 95	L S col 3½s	1,000 90¾
Cent of Ga cons 5s	1,000 111½ / 1,000 111¼	N Y Deck Co 4s	3,500 80½
1st inc 5s	37,000 85	N Y G, E L, H & P 1st tr 5s	10,000 110
Can Pac gtd 4s	4,000 109	pur money 4s	1,000 94⅜
Ches & O gen 4½s	10,000 105½ / 3,000 105½ / 1,000 105¼	Nor & W con 4s	16,000 101⅞ / 9,000 102
C & Alt R R 3s	10,000 85	Northn Pac 4s	21,000 105 / 4,000 105¼
C, R I & P R R 4s	15,000 76½ / 1,000 76½ / 82,000 76⅜ / 2,000 76¼ / 13,000 76⅛ / 8,000 76⅛ / 8,000 76⅛ / 10,000 76 / 10,000 76¼ / 1,000 76⅝	Nor Pac gen 3s	2,000 74⅝
coll trust 5s	30,000 88¼ / 27,000 88 / 4,000 88¼ / 1,000 88¼ / 5,000 88⅛ / 14,000 88	Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds	2,000 96⅜
Chi Ter Tran 4s	99,000 75 / 5,000 75½	Ore Short Line 1st con 5s	8,000 117½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000 101½	Penn conv 3½s	9,000 100
Col F & I gen 5s	1,000 100¼	Peo & E inc 4s	10,000 67 / 10,000 67⅛
Trust Co ctfs	1,000 78	Reading gen 4s	25,000 100½
Col Mid 1st 4s	2,000 64½	Reading Jer Cent coll 4s	2,000 96¾
Cons Gas Co conv deb 6s	5,000 187 / 3,000 186⅝ / 5,000 187 / 40,000 186½ / 38,000 187 / 2,500 185⅝ / 2,500 185¾	Penn conv 4s	50,000 104⅜ / 25,000 104⅞ / 1,000 104⅝ / 48,000 104⅝ / 100,000 104 / 5,000 104⅛ / 2,000 104¾
Consol Tob 4s	30,000 73⅜ / 1,000 73½ / 27,000 73½ / 2,000 73½ / 10,000 73½ / 31,000 73⅝ / 3,000 73¾ / 2,000 73¾ / 10,000 73¾ / 40,000 73⅝ / 26,000 73⅝ / 11,000 73½ / 10,000 73¾ / 2,000 73½ / 4,000 73⅜ / 5,000 73¾ / 5,000 73⅝ / 30,000 73⅝ / 5,000 73½ / 5,000 73¾ / 11,000 73⅝ / 30,000 73¾	U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	10,000 82⅜ / 1,000 82 / 8,000 82
Den & R G con 4s	4,000 100½ / 4,000 100⅝	U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s	55,000 81⅝ / 2,000 81½ / 32,000 81⅝ / 72,000 81⅝ / 22,000 81⅝ / 15,000 81⅜ / 25,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81½ / 27,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81⅜ / 51,000 81⅞ / 28,000 81⅝ / 50,000 81⅝ / 15,000-c 81½ / 60,000 81⅝ / 121,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81⅞ / 2,000 81⅜ / 41,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81⅜ / 46,000 81⅞ / 70,000 82 / 10,000 81½ / 4,000 82 / 127,000 81⅝ / 40,000 81⅝ / 5,000 81⅞
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 7s	2,000 81		
Dist Sec Cor 5s	28,000 72¼ / 15,000 72⅜ / 5,000 72¾ / 3,000 72½		
Erie 1st ext 4½s	1,000 109¾		
Erie 1st con 4s	4,000 99¼		
Erie 1st gen 4s	1,000 83 / 10,000 87¾ / 2,000 88		
Erie Penn col tr 4s	35,000 93 / 1,000 92½		
Ft Wth & D C 1st	20,000 107½		
Green B & Wn deb ctf B	20,000 15½ / 10,000 14¾ / 1,000 15 / 10,000 14¾ / 10,000 15 / 10,000 15¼ / 3,000 15⅜ / 10,000 14¾		
Gulf & Ship Isl 5s	3,000 104½		
Inter Paper 6s	4,000 108¾		
K C, Ft S & M 4s	2,000 73		
Kans City So 3s	86		
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 6s	2,000 109		
L S & M S deb 4s	3,000 99¾ / 12,000 99¾ / 1,000 99¾		
L S & M S 5½s	15,000 100¾		
La & Ark 1st 5s	5,000 102¾ / 7,000 102½		
Lo & Na col tr 4s	18,000 98⅝ / 5,000 98¾		
Mo Pac trust 5s	4,000 106		
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s	1,000 121½		
N Y Cent & H Riv M C col 3½s	5,000 90		
L S col 3½s	1,000 90⅝		
N Y Deck Co 4s	3,500 80½		
N Y G, E L, H & P 1st tr 5s	10,000 110		
pur money 4s	1,000 94⅜		
Nor & W con 4s	16,000 101⅞ / 9,000 102		
Northn Pac 4s	21,000 105 / 4,000 105¼		
Nor Pac gen 3s	2,000 74⅝		
Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds	2,000 96⅜		
Ore Short Line 1st con 5s	8,000 117½		
Penn conv 3½s	9,000 100		
Peo & E inc 4s	10,000 67 / 10,000 67⅛		
Reading gen 4s	25,000 100½		
Reading Jer Cent coll 4s	2,000 96¾		
R & Dany con 6s	1,000 111½		
Rio G Wn col tr 4s	10,000 90		
Rio G Wn 1st	1,000 99⅜		
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	1,000 117⅜		
unify & ref 4s	31,000 93¼		
R & G div 4s	5,000 96⅝		
	5,000 96		
St L & S F R refundg 4s	75,000 85 / 80,000 85¼ / 10,000 85 / 10,000 85¼ / 50,000 85¼ / 40,000 85⅜		
St L Sthwn 1st 4s	1,000 98		
St L Sthwn cons 4s	5,000 79½ / 1,000 79½ / 5,000 79¾ / 5,000 79¾ / 44,000 79¾ / 18,000 79 / 1,000 79½		
San An & A P 4s	5,000 86½ / 7,000 86¾		
Scioto V & N E 4s	5,000 103		
Seab Air Line Ry refundg 5s	10,000 102⅝		
South Pac 4½s	5,000 101⅛		
South Pac 4s	2,000 93⅜ / 3,000 94		
Southn Ry 1st 5s	5,000 117⅛ / 1,000 117⅜ / 2,000 117¼		
Stand R & T inc	4,000 2⅝		
Third Av con 4s	2,000 96¼		
Tol, St L & W 4s	10,000 79 / 15,000 79¾ / 10,000 79¾ / 2,000 79¾ / 52,000 80		
Tor H & Buff 1st	2,000 94		
Un Pac 1st 4s	4,000 105		
Un Pac conv 4s	50,000 104⅜ / 25,000 104⅞ / 1,000 104⅝ / 48,000 104⅝ / 100,000 104 / 5,000 104⅛ / 2,000 104¾		
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	10,000 82⅜ / 1,000 82 / 8,000 82		
U S Steel Corp skg fund 5s	55,000 81⅝ / 2,000 81½ / 32,000 81⅝ / 72,000 81⅝ / 22,000 81⅝ / 15,000 81⅜ / 25,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81½ / 27,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81⅜ / 51,000 81⅞ / 28,000 81⅝ / 50,000 81⅝ / 15,000-c 81½ / 60,000 81⅝ / 121,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81⅞ / 2,000 81⅜ / 41,000 81⅝ / 1,000 81⅜ / 46,000 81⅞ / 70,000 82 / 10,000 81½ / 4,000 82 / 127,000 81⅝ / 40,000 81⅝ / 5,000 81⅞		
registered	500 82 / 500 82		
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000 118		
Wabash deb B	115,000 66 / 10,000 66¼ / 56,000 66 / 10,000 66¾ / 32,000 66¾ / 5,000 65⅝ / 10,000 65¼ / 30,000 65 / 25,000 66⅛ / 10,000 66 / 10,000 66¼ / 10,000 66¾ / 10,000 65⅝		
West Shore 4s reg	1,000 107⅞		
Wn Mass 1st 4s	9,000 85⅞		
West Un refund & real est 4½s	2,000 105¾		
W U Tel col tr 5s	1,000 110		
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s	20,000 90		

Total sales.... $4,629,500

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15.—The market was firm but without feature. Good demand for investment securities. Seaboard Air Line preferred stock was more active and firmer, and Atlantic Coast Line stocks were strong. Sales amounting to 1,214 shares and $105,400 of bonds were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,400	Balto. City 3½s, 1928	109	109	109
3,000	Balto. City 3½s, 1930	109¼	109¼	109¼
2,000	Seaboard 4s	83	83	83
8,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜
12,000	Atlantic C. L. 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
7,000	Westn. Nor. Car. 6s	116½	116½	116½
5,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	Ga., Carolina & N. 5s	111½	111½	111½
5,000	Wilmington & W'd'n 5s	118	118	118
49,000	Un. R'ys. L. & F. 4½s	93½	92½	93
4,000	United Rys. 4s	90½	90	90
6,000	Un. Rys. incomes	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1,000	North Baltimore 6s	119½	119½	119½
1,000	Brewery 4s	51½	51½	51½

STOCKS.

39	Atl. C. L. of Conn	275	275	275
100	Seaboard	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
934	Seaboard pf	30¾	29¾	30
50	Farmers & Mercts' Bk.	57½	57½	57½
50	Mechanics' Bank	29½	29½	29½
25	U. S. Fidelity	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
10	Maryland Casualty	48	48	48
6	Georgia So. & Fla. pf.	97	97	97

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 14TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 146TH ST.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 26, 1904.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Milford Harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 17, 1904, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No particular movement of importance occurred in the outside market yesterday. Though a curtailment of activity was shown, prices as a whole held well, and closing transactions were made within a fraction of the day's high. Inquiry for bonds improved, and a fairly large number of issues were bought. In this department American Tobacco 6s were again the feature, with $125,000 selling, at a loss of ⅝ from the top for the day, owing to large offerings. Cuban 6s of 1896 sold at an advance of ¼ over the new 5s, which sold on the board at 101½. Electric Vehicle common was the most active stock traded in, and rose 1⅞. About 3,000 shares were bought, and after a sharp break of ⅞ from the day's high, to 16, the purchase of 1,000 shares brought the quotation to the top figure again at the close. Greene Con solidated was active and seemed in good demand, with sales as high as 15½. Notices have been sent out to stockholders of the annual meeting, which is to be held Oct. 12.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	4¾	4½	4½
1,800	American Can pf	47⅞	46⅝	47½
70	Am. De Forest Wire			
	pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
40	Borden's Cond. Milk	120½	120½	120½
610	British Columbia Cop.	4⅝	4¼	4¼
100	Electric Boat	43	43	43
100	Elec. Boat pf. cash	74	74	74
2,900	Electric Vehicle	16⅞	15¼	16⅞
100	Electric Vehicle pf	21	21	21
2,800	Greene Con. Copper	15½	15¼	15¼
100	Havana Tobacco pf	40	40	40
165	Interbor. Rap. Tran.	148¾	120¾	120¾
85	Internat. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
100	Internat. M. M. pf	17	17	17
1,800	Kitchener Mining	1-32	1-32	1-32
4,200	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4¼	4¼
4,900	Montreal & Boston	1 5-16	1¼	1 3-16
200	N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	51	51	51
1,800	Northern Securities	104½	104¼	104½
2,000	Phoenix Mining	15	15	15
200	Royal-B. B. pf. ex div.	105	104	105
750	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
1,300	Seaboard A. L. pf	30	29⅝	30
200	South. Pac. pf., w. i.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
36	Standard Oil	640	637	638
250	Tennessee Copper	31⅝	31⅛	31¼
1,400	Union Copper	1 1-16	1	1
355	White Knob Copper	⅜	⅜	5⅛

BONDS.

$125,000	Am. Tobacco 6s, w. i.	106	105¼	105¼
11,500	†Brooklyn Union Gas deb. 6s	190½	190½	190¼
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	102	102	102
22,000	N. Y. Cent deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	†Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Tol. Con. St. Ry. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100¼
10,000	†Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	99½	99½	99¼

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 14. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55¾	57	55½	57
American Can	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
American Can pf	47	47½	47	47½
American Chicle	99	100	99	100
American Chicle pf	89	91	87	91
Am. De Forest Wire. pf	3½	4	3½	4
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Nickel	2½	3½	2½	3½
American Thread	2½		3½	
American Tobacco, w. i.	225	250	225	250
American Tob. pf., w. i.	80	90	75	88
American Tob. 4s	70	75	65	70
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	105¼	106½	105¼	105⅝
American Typefounders	28½		28½	
Am. Typefounders pf	88½		88½	
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3½	2⅝	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf	14	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Am. Writing Paper 5s	76	77	76¾	77¼
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5½	3½	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121	120	121
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	100¼		100½	
British Columbia Copper	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼
California Copper	⅛	⅜		⅜
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp., w. i.	12	7	12	7
Canadian Inc., inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America		6¼		6¾
Casein Co. of Am. pf	48	60	45	60
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Central Foundry pf	9	10	10	10
Central Foundry 6s	57	59	55½	59
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	6	6¾	6½	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	½	¼	½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1¾	3½	1¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Uncertain; Call Money Easy, 1@2 Per Cent.

The List Alters Irregularly, Speculative Considerations Controlling Rather Than Crop Conditions.

The market opened yesterday, as it closed on Wednesday, with a strong tone in stocks and weak tone in produce; but it speedily became less logical. Corn continued weak through the day, and closed at a decline upon good weather, but without especially stimulating the corn carriers. Wheat was strong and closed higher, but upon news not threatening any deficiency in American yield. Frost in Winnipeg and Manitoba and a poor harvest in much-plagued Russia promise to Americans more dollars and no fewer bushels. A market which is responsive to crop conditions ought to have risen upon yesterday's facts and prophecies, such, for instance, as the Cincinnati Price Current's statement that two-thirds of the corn crop is beyond injury and that moderate frost would benefit the rest.

But yesterday's market was not responsive to the day's news in this respect. Encouraging as it was, it was not of a character to create a sudden demand for 175,000 shares of Pennsylvania, nor to add two points value to New York Central. Neither was another postponement of the meeting of the billet pool, and expression of indifference whether or not it met at all, or pretended to regulate prices demonstrating their indifference to all regulation, adapted to cause large buying of Steel at advancing prices. And if the facts justified activity and strength in these leading properties there could be no reason why other properties in similar classes should be soft. The facts were reconciled by most observers by the theory that some prices were made strong to distract attention from weakness elsewhere, under the process of profit taking. If the facts are as indicated, profit taking will do no more harm, but will rather prepare market conditions for further improvement, if what is now doubtful should be settled according to the present outlook.

Several facts of the day ought to be read together to be appreciated in their true significance. Up to yesterday more than twenty times as much cotton had been ginned this year as last. The inference is not regarding the total yield, for the difference is due to the earlier maturity of the crop this year, but regarding the supply of sterling, which fell twenty points upon the ample supply of cotton bills. Just as this demand upon our credit institutions demonstrates itself, and the money market rises quotably, the Bank of England makes a report as unusually strong as our own, concurrently with exceptionally small demands upon resources larger than for years. We are in no need of gold, and are unlikely to insist upon having it in payment for what our foreign customers are buying of us, as usual at this season, but with the two banking situations so strong, and in such close relations, there is less need than before of borrowing trouble about moving the cotton crop this year. It will not be necessary, as it sometimes has been, for us to lend our customers money to buy with, and if we unexpectedly need some accommodation ourselves, there is plenty to be had, and bankers as eager to lend and as cheered by some rise in the price of money as our own.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	N. Y. Central	2
Anaconda Copper	1¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½
Atlantic Coast Line	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Canada Southern	2	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	¾
Canadian Pacific	1	Penn. R. R.	1⅜
Cent. of N. J.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1¼
Chi. Union Traction	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Corn Products pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Den. & Rio Grande	2	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	3
Int. Paper	1	Union B. & P.	1½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W.	½	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Long Island	¾	U. S. Express	1
Louis. & Nash.	1⅜	U. S. Steel	1½
Minn. & St. L.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Nash., C. & St. L.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Am. Locomotive	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Smelting	1¼	North. Pac.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	1¼	Nort. & West. pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	1	People's Gas	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	R. R. Securities	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Reading	½
Buff., R. & P.	1	Rock Island	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Rock Island pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & I.	4½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Col. Southern	½	Southern Pacific	1⅞
Colo. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
Colo. So. 2d pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Twin City	¾
Erie	⅝	Union Pacific	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Met. Securities	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Toledo V. & N. E. 4s 1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	1
Green Bay deb. B	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 15	1,127,779
To date this year	85,189,284
Corresponding date last year	115,615,765

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 15	$4,629,500
To date this year	$499,252,360
Corresponding date last year	$465,951,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Manhattan Railway.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway preferred stock.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad first preferred stock and Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred stock trust certificates.

HOCKING VALLEY'S YEAR.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 15.—The fifth annual report of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company for the year ending June 30, issued from the general office to-day, shows that gross earnings were $5,725,482.53; operating expenses and taxes, $3,852,619.92; net earnings, $1,872,862.61; interest charges, less income from subsidiary companies and from securities, $465,069.86; net income, $1,404,792.95; ratio of operating expenses and taxes to gross earnings, 67.29 per cent.

As compared with the previous year gross earnings increased $324,215.06; operating expenses increased $14,094.28, and net earnings decreased $338,309.34.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	26,900,000
Treasury accounts current increased	19,250,000
Gold in hand decreased	10,425,000
Bills discounted increased	26,000,000
Silver in hand decreased	5,600,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Early Strength Followed by Weakness —Stocks Act Queerly and Late Bulls Get Scared.

Although the wire service was badly interrupted because of the storm of the night before, preventing free communication with out-of-town points, yet the activity was great, enough even with that handicap to pile up transactions of 1,127,779 shares. But while the market thus kept up the precedent of the previous days it did not look so natural. Stocks acted as if they were intoxicated and their movement was decidedly erratic. The morning and afternoon developed strength in certain issues which gradually influenced the whole list, but just when everything was boiling, signs of a decline developed and the close was weak. It was rumored that Jones or Snow would come out to-day with a crop report which would show a yield of only 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn. The report was to have been out yesterday afternoon, but did not materialize. It was significant that Atchison, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and the other corn belt lines were leaders of the late decline.

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STEEL BOUGHT TO COVER SELLING.

One of the most active issues was United States Steel, which advanced to 18¼ for the common, of which 92,470 shares changed hands, and to 68⅛ for the preferred, on sales of 147,612 shares. The close was below the top, but at a net advance for the day. There was a rumor in the early afternoon that the Trust would acquire the Lackawanna Steel Company and a few other rivals, but this was denied, and the best opinion was that the steel shares were being advanced to cover a profit-taking movement in the rest of the list.

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THE TRUNK LINE ISSUES.

A similar reason was assigned for the strength in the trunk line issues. Of these Pennsylvania sold up to 132¾ and New York Central touched 128½, but the movement was so evidently due to manipulation that it inspired little confidence, especially when it was found that the other stocks had been sold heavily at the same time.

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THE UPS AND DOWNS.

The movements in Atlantic Coast Line and Colorado Fuel and Iron were fair samples of the market. The former was bid up sharply, and at once time went up to 131½, closing at 128⅝, an advance of four points. Colorado Fuel, on the contrary, declined to 33½, closing at 34½, a loss of 4¼ points. There was nothing to explain the movement in Atlantic Coast Line. As regards Colorado it was said that the weakness was due to the closing out of a line of stock held by the estate of an old business associate of J. C. Osgood, former President of the company. The coming issue of new stock also exerted an influence.

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QUICK TURNS EASY TO GET.

This is a fine market for quick turns. Any one that has a hankering after these delightful experiences can get his money's worth right now. One brilliant young trader who thought on Tuesday the market was going to smash sold several hundred shares of St. Paul for a decline. He got rid of the stock at the very lowest eighth, and had to cover with a loss. The same young gentleman yesterday bought Erie, following a well distributed tip, and he got his stock at 33½, the very highest point of the day. He did not sell though, but bought a few hundred more at 31¾, just to average up. It is to be hoped that he will not have to average down.

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MONEY SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

Money on call reached the highest point in several months yesterday, when loans at 2 per cent. were recorded. Demands are coming in for crop moving purposes, $300,000 having been sent to New Orleans yesterday for that purpose.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for week ending Sept. 10 were 657,848 tons, making the total for the year to date 27,186,624 tons against 29,348,368 tons last year.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle Fire Company of New York has been called for Sept. 30 to vote on a proposition to increase its capital from $500,000 to $400,000.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday to $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand.

Twenty-five shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 215½.

Pittsburg dispatches state that the Soho blast furnace of the Jones & Laughlins Steel Company has been ordered in blast at once. The third Bessemer steel converter of the South Side plant has been placed on full time after an idleness of six months. This makes the Bessemer department of the works in full operation.

According to Magnolia, Miss., dispatches the stockholders of the Magnolia cotton Mills have authorized the Directors to increase capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000 in order to double the company's present plant.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 15.—Transactions in the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	Birmingham Ins.	87½	67½	67½
105	Brewing	24¾	24¾	24¾
140	Brewing pf.	45¾	45½	45½
470	Crucible Steel	6¼	6¼	6¼
377	Crucible Steel pf.	41	40½	40⅝
350	National Fire Proof	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
455	Fire Proof pf.	30½	29¾	30⅛
135	Lustre	12½	12½	12½
15	M. H. & H.	35½	35½	35½
300	Marsden	4	3¾	4
40	Ohio Fuel	38	38	38
20	Philadelphia Co.	42¼	42¼	42¾
405	Pittsburg Coal pf.	61¼	60⅝	60⅝
20	Pittsburg Plate Glass	118	118	118
100	Pittsburg Steel Car pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
100	Sewer Pipe	22	22	22
60	U. S. S.	17⅜	17	17⅜
175	U. S. S. pf.	67¼	67½	67½
310	Electric 2ds	81½	81¼	81½

BONDS.

$15,000	C. Gas 5s	108	..	..
6,000	S. Pipe 6s	96½	..	..

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The "Ferrononda" Manufacturing Company, New York City, patent medicine; capital, $100,000. Directors—Leo Dreyfus, Harry Margaret, and J. P. Colonel of New York City.

The Paul E. Derrick Advertising Agency, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—P. E. Derrick, L. J. Berger, and W. A. Hoy, New York City.

The R. Kuehne Company, Niagara Falls, merchandise; capital, $25,000. Directors—O. L. Stewart of New York City, Richard Kuehne and Carrie Kuehne, Buffalo.

The George H. Brennan Company, New York City, dramatic and operatic performances; capital, $5,000. Directors—George H. Brennan, P. F. Benedict, and J. J. Kennedy, New York City.

The Automatic Safety Stop Company of America, New York City; capital, $500. Directors—G. L. Schlesser, G. G. Wacker, and M. M. Rutenau, New York City.

The Barton Hotel Company, New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Grace Champion, B. F. Champion, and Daniel Guggenheim, New York City.

The Ranger Trading Company, New York City, contracting; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Ranger, Ferdinand Beimgard, and Nicholas Johannsen, New York City.

International Telegraph Construction Company, New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. H. Kurtz, C. H. Baechtold, and G. A. Kuhirt, New York.

Cades Realty Company, New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. L. De Saules and H. B. May, New York City, and C. A. H. De Saules, South Bethlehem, Penn.

Williams, Young & Company, New York, stocks and bonds; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. S. Burt, Samuel Trimble, and W. F. Stanley, Brooklyn.

The Premier Realty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—R. T. Stokes, B. F. Knowles, and T. J. Van Horen, Brooklyn.

Eastern Incorporating Company, New York City, promoting; capital, $500. Directors—I. T. Hunter, G. C. Kunze, and W. R. Weeks, New York City.

The Bretterman Fur Importing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Paulina Bretterman of Brooklyn, Morris Harris and Nathan Seitzik, New York City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Flag Stone Company, Camden; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Jacob Katz, Schuyler C. Woodhull, Carl L. Herman.

The Lewis F. Scott Company, real estate, Atlantic City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Catherine E. Scott, Lewis F. Scott, Isabella G. Naschord.

The Merklen Company, to deal in music and periodicals, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Alois Merklen, Emil Merklen, Maurice B. Gluck.

The Quincy Quarry Company; capital, $1,750,000. Incorporators—L. B. Dailey of Jersey City and J. E. Ruston and S. H. Waggoner of New York.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $234,123,972; balances, $13,699,863; Sub-Treasury's debit balance, $575,284.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2¼ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8430; demand, $4.8670; cables, $4.8725.

Commercial bills were $4.83½@$4.84½. Francs, 5.19¾@5.19⅝ and 5.18; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c. discount. Chicago—20c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c. discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c. discount; selling, 75c. premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20¼; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—30c. discount. St. Louis—40c. discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Despite the fact that it was Stock Exchange pay day there was little pressure in the money market to-day. Discounts were affected by the heavy gold shipments to London.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were largely occupied with the conclusion of the Settlement, and generally were cheerful.

Consols hardened on investment purchases, but eased at the close.

Americans opened firm and were unusually active and buoyant. Erie, Pennsylvania, and United States Steel were the features. Prices closed easier.

Grand Trunk recovered on traffic hopes.

Japanese were weak on realizations by tired bulls.

Closing prices; Consols for money, 88 7-16; consols for account, 88½; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 85⅝; Atchison preferred, 101⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 91⅞; Canadian Pacific, 130; Chesapeake and Ohio, 44⅝; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163; De Beers, 18¼ ex div.; Denver and Rio Grande, 29; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 82½; Erie, 33¼; Erie first preferred, 70¾; Erie second preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 142¾; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¾; New York Central, 129; Norfolk and Western, 71; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 24¾; Pennsylvania, 67⅜; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 24⅜; reading first preferred, 84; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 35; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 102; Union Pacific preferred, 85½; United States Steel, 17¼; United States Steel preferred, 69⅜; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 44; Spanish Fours, 87½.

Bar silver firm at 26 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅜@2¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.90; Lisbon, 19.50.

Bullion amounting to £83,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Stocks on the Bourse to-day were firm and very buoyant. Russian Imperial 4s reached 95.14. Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 503.80.

The private rate of discount was 1¼@1½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 10c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day improved upon New York advices. Iron shares were higher on large foreign orders.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£978,000
Circulation decreased	416,000
Bullion increased	562,303
Other securities decreased	463,000
Other deposits increased	1,877,000
Public deposits increased	2,443,000
Notes reserve increased	963,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 58.56 per cent. as compared with 57.15 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—United States Steel common to-day displaced Reading common as the active leader of this market, sales of the former aggregating 16,475 shares, against 13,310 shares for the latter. These, with Pennsylvania's sales of 1,503 shares, furnished nearly three-fourths of the day's business. If to this total be added the sales of other arbitrage stocks, it will be found that these issues contributed no less than 50,777 shares out of the day's total of 61,452 shares. Prices of the local stocks held fairly steady, notwithstanding New York's decline. United Gas Improvement was weaker, but in the remainder of the list the recessions were limited to small fractions, while Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing receipts, $50 paid, were up 6 points, and Philadelphia and Erie 1. Bonds were more active than for several months, large blocks of Reading-Jersey Central 4s, United Railways 4s, Philadelphia Company consolidated 5s, and Philadelphia Electric 4s changing hands. Prices, however, did not show any appreciable change. Total sales, 61,452 shares; $248,800 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
216	American Railways	48½	48½	48½
200	Atchison	83¾	82¾	82¾
80	Bell Telephone	50	50	50
1,414	Cambria Steel	23¾	22¾	23¼
100	Chicago Great Western	17	17	#17
1,200	Con. Lake Superior	5¼	5¼	5 3-16
390	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼
18	Con. Trac. of N. J.	72	72	72
1,608	Elec. Co. of America	9 13-16	9⅝	9 13-16
10	Elec. Storage Battery	67	67	67
3,600	Erie	33¼	31½	31½
10	Inter. Smokeless Powd.	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Ins. Co. of N. America	24	24	24
1,269	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41	40¼	40¼
300	Lehigh Navigation	82	81⅞	81⅞
100	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Minehill R. R.	63¾	63¾	63¾
100	Mexican Central	15	15	15
100	N. Y. Dist. & Westch.	34¼	34¼	34¼
5	North. Penn. R. R.	103½	103½	103½
570	Northern Central R. R.	92	91	91
11,503	Pennsylvania R. R.	66⅝	65½	65 13-16
50	Phila. & Erie R. R.	52	52	52
24	Penn. Salt, $50 paid	73	73	73
270	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97¾	97¾
225	Philadelphia Electric	7 7-16	7 3-16	7 3-16
445	Philadelphia Co.	42⅜	42	42
33	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	44¾	44¾
500	Philadelphia Rap. Tran.	16	16	16
13,310	Reading	33¾	33	33 1-16
70	Reading 1st pf.	43	42½	43
60	Reading 2d pf.	37½	37½	37½
200	Jersey Central	28½	28¼	28¼
400	Southern R. R.	34½	34	34
1,370	United Gas Imp.	96¾	96	96
10	Union Traction	50	50	50½
16,475	U. S. Steel	18¼	16¾	17¾
4,729	U. S. Steel pf.	68½	67¼	67⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.10	.10	W. Con.	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	.95	.90
Andes	.17	.18	Occid. Con.	.75	.75
Belcher	.30	.31	Ophir	2.15	2.15
Best & B.	1.10	1.20	Overman	.21	.21
Bullion	.24	.23	Potosi	.10	.11
Caledonia	.60	.63	Savage	.15	.16
Chal. Con.	.19	.21	Seg. Belcher	.10	.11
Challenge	.13	.12	Sierra Nevada	.30	.32
Confidence	.65	.65	Syndicate	.03	.03
C. C. & Va.	1.05	1.05	Union Con.	.10	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Utah Con.	.37	.38
Con. Point	.14	.13	Utah Con.	.10	.11
G. & Curry	.17	.18	Yellow Jacket	.14	.13
H. & Norc.	.51	.53	Silver bars	.58¾	.58½
Julia	.08	.08	Drafts, sight	.02½	.05
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.05	.07½
Ken. Con.	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6¼	Isabella	21	..
Butterfly	13	..	Jackpot	..	3¾
C. K. & N.	27	31	Keystone	..	4½
C. C. Cons.	8¾	9	Lexington	..	3¾
Dante	3¾	4¼	Little Puck	..	3¾
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	5	Moon Anchor	..	6
Elkton	64¾	65	New Haven	..	5½
El Paso	94¾	96	Portland	..	158
Findlay	20	25¼	Rose Maud	..	4¼
Gold Dollar	7	7½	Vindicator	..	62
Gold Sov'n	5¼	5¾	Work	..	8½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Sept. 15, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,100	Amal. Copper	89¾	90	87¾	88
50	Am. Car & F.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
10	Am. Ice pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,340	Am. Locomotive	28	28½	28¼	27
250	Am. Smelting	66⅞	66⅞	66⅛	66⅜
5,040	Am. Sugar	131½	132¾	131	131½
6,940	At., T. & S. F.	33¾	33¾	33	33
10	At., T. & S. F. pf	90	90	90	90
4,200	Balt. & Ohio	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
4,710	Brook. R. T.	56	56	55	55
10	Can. Pacific	129¾	127	126¾	127
770	Ches. & Ohio	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	43¼
250	Chi. Gt. West	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
8,360	C., M. & St. P.	158¾	159	157½	157⅝
5,410	Col. Fuel	33¾	35⅝	33¼	34⅝
170	Col. Southern	17¾	17¾	17	17¼
6,960	Erie	33⅞	33⅞	31½	31¾
210	Erie 1st pf.	68¾	68¾	67¾	67¾
230	Ill. Central	139	140¼	139	139¾
50	Int. Paper	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
1,860	Louis. & Nash.	126¾	127	126	126¾
10	Manhattan	156¾	156¾	156¾	156¾
3,850	Met. Street	122⅜	122⅝	120¾	121⅛
870	Mex. Central	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾
250	Mo., K. & Texas	24½	24¾	24½	24½
240	Mo., K. & T. pf.	49¼	49¼	49	49¼
5,970	Mo. Pacific	99¾	99⅝	98¾	98⅞
60	N. Y. Central	129⅝	129⅝	128¾	127¾
680	N. Y., O. & W.	34½	34½	33¾	33¾
740	Nort. & West.	69¾	70⅜	69	69
30	Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼
84,080	Pennsylvania	131½	132⅜	131½	131⅝
50	People's Gas	106¾	106¾	103½	106¾
27,800	Reading	67	67¾	66	66¾
150	Rep. Steel	8¾	9	8¾	9
30	Rep. Steel pf.	57¾	57¾	56½	56¾
5,240	Rock Island	23½	23½	23	23
4,760	Southern Pac.	57¾	57¾	56½	56¾
5,550	Southern Ry.	34¾	34¾	33¾	33⅞
800	Tenn. Coal & I.	49¼	49¼	48	48½
940	Texas Pac.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
5,200	Union Pacific	96¾	96¾	95¾	96⅛
1,500	U. S. Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	U. S. Rubber	20½	20½	20¾	20¾
9,410	U. S. Steel	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾
64,000	U. S. Steel pf.	67¾	68⅛	67	67¾
90	Wabash	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
410	Wabash pf.	43	43¼	42¾	42¾
40	West. Union	82	82	82	82
233,800					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	C. R. I. & P. 5s	87½	87½	87½	87½
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
$21,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—The local money market is dull and rates are about stationary. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent. New York funds, 10c discount. Clearings, $19,901,614; balances, $1,506,902. Sub-Treasury debit, $255,790. The foreign exchange market is somewhat easier. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼c. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	30 Days.
Cables	$4.87¼	..
Sterling	4.87	$4.85
Commercial	..	4.84
France	5.15¾	5.18¾
Reichsmarks	95⅝	96⅛
Guilders	.40⅜	.40⅝

Notice is given that the second instalment of $1.50 per share on the capital stock of the Alloues Mining Company will be payable Sept. 26 by stockholders of record Sept. 24. The Seattle Electric Company has declared a dividend of $3 per share on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. The stock market was strong and active to-day, with Steel the feature. Copper Range and Utah were the leading coppers. Both of them held firm at first, but they gave way later in the afternoon. The other coppers were dull, although there was some buying of Boston Consolidated and United States Mining. Telephone was firm. The announcement that Pneumatic Service may resume the payment of dividends on its preferred stock gave the opportunity for manipulation of that issue, and it was quickly marked up. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Atchison	83¾	82¾	82
34	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
3	*Boston & Albany	250½	250½	250½
67	*Boston & Maine	168	168	168
50	Erie	32½	32½	32¾
165	Massachusetts Electric	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
330	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	58	58	59
1,262	Mexican Central	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	194	194	194
192	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	192½	192	192½
135	Rutland pf.	31	31	31
390	*Union Pacific	99¾	98½	98⅝
4	*Union Pacific pf.	92½	92½	92½
203	West End	92	91⅞	92

TELEPHONES.

849	American	139½	138¾	139
96	New England	131¾	130¾	131½

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem.	14¾	14¼	14¼
155	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	81	80¾	81
1,135	Am. Pneu. Service	5¼	4⅝	5 1-16
900	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	27	26	27
2,180	*Am. Sugar	132½	131	131¼
47	*Am. Sugar pf.	133½	133	133
40	Am. Woolen	14¾	14	14⅜
97	Am. Woolen pf.	83	82¼	83
100	Dom. Iron & Steel	11¾	11	11⅜
50	General Electric	172½	172	172
1,085	Massachusetts Gas	43	42¼	42⅝
115	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85¾	83¾	83¾
285	Reece Button Hole	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
50	Seattle Electric pf.	96¼	96¼	96½
56	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	103
73	United Fruit	106⅜	106	106
90	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
6,417	United States Steel	18	16¾	17¾
8,668	United States Steel pf.	68½	67	67¾

MINING.

570	†Alloues	13½	13	13
3,160	Amalgamated	58⅜	57¾	58¾
245	Arcadian	1	1	1
50	Atlantic	13	13	13
200	Bingham	27½	27½	27½
10	Bonanza	45c.	45c.	45c.
725	Boston Copper & Gold	7¼	7	7
1	*Calumet & Hecla	519	519	519
120	Centennial	27¾	27¼	27¼
80	Cons. Mercur	27c.	25c.	25c.
1,380	Copper Range	59½	58¾	59
50	*Daly-West	14¾	14	14
310	Dominion Coal	61½	60	60

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Corner Sold at Amsterdam Avenue and 122d Street

—Buyers for New Apartment Houses in Harlem—

Demand for West Side Dwellings—

Other Dealings.

Heliner & Wolf have bought the plot, 125 by 90.11, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Rapid Sale of New Houses.

Arthur E. Silverman has sold another of the five-story apartment houses, 40 by 100, which he is building on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. This leaves but one house unsold out of the row of five. Charles M. Rosenthal, who bought three of them, resold two last week and reported yesterday that he had disposed of the third to Dannenberg & Wallach.

Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for W. F Kuntz, to a client, 269 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George F. Vietor the five-story American-basement dwelling 229 West End Avenue, 16.8 by 100; also, for the Hall estate, the three-story dwelling 229 West End Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the estate of J. K. Holmes the four-and-a-half-story American-basement dwelling 268 West Eighty-ninth Street, 15 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

Edward C. H. Vogler has sold for C. F. Christie the three-story dwelling 302 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100, to George F. Hinrichs, for occupancy.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the estate of Susan A. Swinburne 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 20 by 55 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Sale of St. Nicholas Place Lot.

Max Marx has bought from the Pierrepont Realty Company the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

Purchase of New Tenements.

Minnie Greenberg has bought from I. M. Atlas the two new six-story tenements at 341 to 345 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to B. Pernetti 240 and 242 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11; also, to Louis Lese, 105 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100.11.

Charles Wynne has sold 9 and 13 East One Hundred and First Street, two five-story flats, each 25 by 100.11.

Arthur S. Cox & Co. negotiated the sale of Lee southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street for the Business Men's Realty Company. The buyers are T. J. Moran and a Mr. Biederman.

P. Imperato has leased for G. Andriaccio to Dr. G. F. Samarillo and others the three-story dwelling 283 Pleasant Avenue.

Deal on Amsterdam Avenue.

Herman Arns has sold for Aaron Buchsbaum 564 and 566 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 52.5 by 100.

To Build on East 34th Street.

Thomas Graham is preparing plans for a six-story apartment house, with stores, to be erected by Costello Brothers, builders, on a plot 40 by 100, at 337 and 339 East Thirty-fourth Street. The building will accommodate twenty-seven families and will cost $42,500. Work will be begun on Oct. 1.

Corner Sold on Avenue B.

Dr. Sidonia Weiss has sold 143 Avenue B, northeast corner of Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 90. M. Kahn & Co., in conjunction with J. Walworth, were the brokers.

Activity Along Brook Avenue.

Maclay & Davies have sold for Bernard Kavanagh 1,301, 1,303, and 1,305 Brook Avenue, three four-story flats, on plot 84 by 90, to a client of A. Friedberg.

A. Friedberg and George J. Strickler have sold for a Mrs. Chaffer to Well & Mayer the two four-story double flats, with stores, 553 and 555 Brook Avenue.

Messmer Marks & Mendelsohn have sold for John H. Lausen to Louis Lese 873 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story tenement, 34 by 100.

W. Amopol has sold for Ludwig L. Patzoldt to Isaac L. Michael lot 344 on the Mapes estate, at West Farms, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Livingston Place, s e corner of 17th St, 53x120, seven-story brick apartment house; sale by order of the Sheriff, all title and interest of Louis Cohn on April 17, 1903; to A. M. Hersch $5

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

131st St, 5 West, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x86.11; B. Bernstein and another, 72 2d Av, owners; G. F. Pelham, 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $26,500.

65th St, 125 and 127 East, for a four-story brick dwelling, 35x68; F. S. Lee of 122 East 67th St, owner; C. A. Platt of 36 East 20th St, architect; cost, $60,000.

61st St, 248 and 250 West, for a two-story brick stable, 25x92; Hickey Contracting Company of 517 West 57th St, owner; Moore & Landsdeil of 3d Av and 145th St, architects; cost, $4,000.

39th St, 4 East, for four-story brick stores, 25x35.9; F. Keppel of 20 East 15th St, owner; Ed. B. Post of 33 East 17th St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Beach Av, e s, 99 ft s of Dawson St, for a five-story brick dwelling, 40x38; Union Realty and Construction Company of 28 West Ninety-first St, owner; Moore & Landseidel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Madison St, w s, 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x45; A. B. Levy of 1,325 Pleasant Av, owner; D. B. Levy, same address, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alteration.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

227th St, n e corner of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, for a two-story frame dwelling, 40x28; Edward J. B. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; Henry C. Pelton of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,759, w s, 24.11x100; Achilles Ginzbourger and another to Otto J. Martens, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and 100

AVENUE B, e s, 25.3 ft n of 9th St, 23.3x70; Sidonia Weiss to Herman Simon, (mtgs $57,000,) other consideration and.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 151.9 ft n of 182d St, 18.3x86; Mary E. Fairbrother to Bertha Herman, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 182d St, 110x44.5; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Samuel Williams and another, (mtg $4,500) Nom.

BRADHURST AV, 28, e s, 20.1x75x21x77.6; Joseph L. Marquette, Jr., trustee, to Charles Willoughby, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

BREMER AV, e s, 271 ft n from s w corner of Lot 56, map of Highbridgeville, 55x215; Kate B. Anderson to Belle A. Quay 100

CATHARINE ST, 90, w s, 26x100; Rose Berman to Max Weeper, (mtg $43,202,) other consideration and 100

CHERRY ST, 369 to 373, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 49.8x55x71.3x66; Wolf Horowitz to Rebecca Horowitz, (mtg $42,500) 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148.6 ft s of 157th St, 20x92; John E. Brodsky, referee, to William Meyer, (mortg $3,500,) 1,500

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148.6 ft s of 157th St, 20x92; Willia s Meyer to Louis Bloecker, other consideration and..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 148.6 ft s of 157th St, 20x92; Louis Bloecker to Harry M. Goldberg, (mortg $2,500,) other consideration and..... 100

COURTLANDT AV, 729, w s, 25x100; Helena Ulrich to Frederich Klein, (mtg $16,000) other consideration and..... 100

EAGLE AV, 567, w s, 25x90; Hermann G. Eilers to August Schulze and another, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, e s, 114.11 ft s of 187th St, 25x61x25x59; William D. Carroll to Patrick J. Sloyan; other consideration and 100

HOME ST, n s, 40 ft e of Jackson Av, 38x100; John M. Lauck to Charles Koehling and others, other consideration and. 100

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 61.7 ft n of 178th St, 25x140; Joseph Leitner to Josephine Kapprell, (mtg $4,100) ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, n w corner of Evelyn Place, 100x100; Louis Brandt and another to Joseph Fettretch and others..... Nom.

KELLY ST, w s, 186.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Robert Oppenheim to William Nelson 2,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,662, s s, 16.8x55; Francis McMullen to Florinda M. Burke. Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,962, w s, 16.8x55; Florinda M. Burke to Alethea Koupal... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,386, w s, 18.11x75x19 x75; Alvina Schatz to Frank J. Moore, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,516, w s, 25x105; Albert Brandt to Otto T. Bertschinger, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.... 100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,392, e s, 16.7x100; Gerald C. Connor to James E. Hernon and another, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

LOT 23, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, at Westchester; Hudson F. Rose to Alfred S. Mella..... Nom.

LOT 24, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, at Westchester; Hudson F. Rose to Antonio Mella..... Nom.

LOTS 162 and 163, second map of Neill estate, Bronx; Edward M. Neill, executor, to D. Otto Kuhlmann..... 1,300

OAK TREE PLACE, 893, n s, 28x102.1; Louis Eickwort to Lisette Reimer, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

PART of Lot 15, map of D. Banks, Jr., at Mosholu, 25x100; Robert Oppenheim to William Nelson..... 1,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 163th St, 191.8x52.5x irregular; William T. Hookey to Albert J. Schwarzler, (mtgs $58,000). Nom.

PROSPECT AV, 591, w s, 20x100; Ferdinand Peiffer to Annie J. Wehkley, (mtg $8,750,) other consideration and.... 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 184, e s, 28.9x 103.6x28.5x107.6; Victor J. Dowling, referee, to Dometille Denison, trustee.. 85,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,275, w s, 25 x100; R. C. Dorsett to John F. Croly ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,275, w s, 25 x100; John F. Croly to James O'Hara... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Pierrepont Realty Company to Max Marx, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 74, e s, 25x100; Saul Federman to Morris Jacoby, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TINTON AV, 861, w s, 25x97.2; Elizabeth Secore to William J. Ahrens, other consideration and 100

UNION AV, w s, 268.10 ft n of 168th St, 20x132.8; John O'Leary to Adolph S. Miller, (mtg $7,000)..... Nom.

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 375 ft n of Morris Park Av, 27.4x104x25x115.6; E. B. Levy to Charles Peterson..... Nom.

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 80 ft n of Columbus Av, 23.6x100, Van Nest; Joseph Gamache to Susan Goerg, (mtg $2,700,) other consideration and 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x137; Rose T. Levisohn to Ottokar Zoubek and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, 1,358, w s, 25x100; Isaac Friedman to Dora A. Ficker, (mtg $12,-000,) other consideration and 100

WEBSTER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 183d St, 120.3x90x123.11x90; Samuel Borowsky to Ferdinand Kurzman, ½ part, (mtg $5,-400,) other consideration and 100

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75.2x131x75x132.5; Otto J. Schwarzler to Joseph Rosenberg, (mtg $72,000,) other consideration and 100

WEST END AV, 988, w s, 19x80; Simeon L. Lawson to Maud Snow, (mtg $18,-000,) other consideration and 100

1ST AV, w s, 75.3 ft s of 1st St, 36.7x 100x irregular; Louis Levy to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtgs $60,000,) other consideration and 100

3D AV, 879, e s, 25.5x100x irregular; Emma Gutman, individually, and others, executors, to Sanford Simons..... 22,400

3D ST, 44 to 48 West, 21.4x75; Pierrepont Realty Company to Robert Connor, (mtg $183,500) 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 53d St, runs e 125x s 100.5x w 25x n 40x w 100x n 60.5; Robert Scoville to Harry J. Luce, other consideration and..... 100

5TH ST, n e s, 138 ft s of avenue D, 26.8x97; Louis Rosenblum to Bernard Sandrowitz, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

6TH AV, 407, w s, 21x100; Alfred Bulisse to Elias S. Manee, other consideration and 100

6TH AV, 920, w s, 25.1x100, (mtg $24,-000;) 3d St, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x50.2, (mtg $9,000;) Harry J. Sachs to Domestic Realty Company ..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,856, e s, 25x100; Henry L. Wolff to Lazard Kahn, (mortg $15,500,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, 2,611 to 2,623, n s, 199.10x100; Jacob Baumann to Frances Baumann, (mtg $316,000,) other consideration and.

9TH AV, s e corner of 2d St, 100x14; Wakefield; Catharine Cash to Jacob Kaplan and another ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 618 East, 20x103.5; Mary A. Degan to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $11,000) 100

17TH ST, n s, 247.8 ft w of 6th Av, 49x32x irregular; Louis Sachs to the Domestic Realty Company, (mtg $32,-000) ..... Nom.

28TH ST, n s, 243.4 ft e of 2d Av, 81.8x 98.9; Joseph Bernstein and others to Louis Cransky, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $84,000,) other consideration and..... 100

32D ST, 235 East, 18.5x98.9; Theresa A. McGuire to James J. Purcell, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; William Hassenfratz to Bernard Shevlin, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and 100

42D ST, 345 West, 25x100.4; Ray Isaacs to Jennie Reiss, (mtg $23,500)..... 30,000

47TH ST, 314 West, 25x100.5; Joseph F. Gibbons to John H. Wherry, (mtg $7,-000) ..... Omitted

47TH ST, 157 and 159 West, 40x100.5; Longacre Realty Company to Horace M. Sweland, (mtg $170,000,) other consideration and 100

51ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; William W. Hall to Edith E. Hanan, other consideration and..... 100

53D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Frances W. Scoville to Robert Scoville.. Nom.

65TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.5; Isidore M. Preran and others to Therese Lenz (mtg $17,000) other consideration and..... 100

68TH ST, 348 and 350 East, 54x100.5; Ida Machiz to Morris Berkowitz, (mtgs $40,000) ..... Nom.

70TH St, 319 East, 25x100.5; Jacob Deutsch to Michael Maier and another, (mtgs $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100

76TH ST, 42 West, 31x102.2; L. N. Levy to Paula Wolfsohn, (mtg $24,000) 100

79TH ST, 330 East, 18.9x102.2; Helene Galewski to Joseph Isaac, (mtg $12,-000,) other consideration and 100

80TH ST, 167 West, 30x102.2; Clara May to Frederick Gutter, (mtg $38,000)..... Nom.

97TH ST, 215 East, 24.6x100.11; Ida Machiz to Abraham Rudinsky, (mtg $13,-000) ..... Nom.

97TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 49x100.11; Ida Machiz to Davis Berkman and others, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.11; James F. Vallely to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 90,000

98TH ST, 37 and 39 West, 33.4x100.11; Lemuel L. Williams to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mortg $6,000,)..... Nom.

99TH ST, 155 East, 25x100.11; Gustav Forsgren to Jennie Bogorod, (mtg $14,-500) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, 149 West, 25x100.11; Charles C. Baake to Samuel Schendel, other consideration and 100

101ST ST, 141 West, 39.5x101x34.1x100.11; Kassel Edelson and another to Dezso Fuchs, (mtgs $38,000)..... Nom.

103D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.9; Hyman Adelstein and others to Joseph Greenstein and another, (mtgs $37,500) ..... Nom.

103D ST, 205 and 207 East, 50x110.11; Max Robinson to Harris Taschman, (mortgs $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

104TH ST, 130 to 136 West, 80x100.11; James M. Giblin and others to Leopold Brown and another, (mtg $78,000,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Thomas J. Blanck, Sr., and another to Louis Lese, ½ part, other consideration and 500

105TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Thomas J. Blanck, 2d, trustee, to Louis Lese, ½ part, other consideration and 500

105TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Aaron P. Blanck to Louis Lese, ½ part, other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 205 and 207 East, 50x100.11; Louis Cohen and others to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, 77 East, 37x76.5; Hermon Simon to Sidonia Weiss, (mtgs $25,000,) other consideration and..... 100

118TH ST, 215 East, 18.9x100.5; Susan E. Olcott to Reginald De S. Loughran, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.10; David Sommer to Nathan Lefkowitz, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, 233 West, 25x100.11; Emanuel Heilner and another to Fortunato D'Onofrie, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; Joseph Williams, administrator, to David T. Hageman and another, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.11; David T. Hageman and another, individually and as executors, to Samuel C. Baum 6,500

131ST ST, 53 West, 25x89.11; Charles Kaiser to A. J. Schramm, (mtg $18,-000) 100

133D ST, 214 West, 27x99.11; Robert Oppenheim to William Nelson..... Nom.

133D ST, 311 West, 25x99.11; John Huerstel to Simon Lang, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

140TH ST, 467 West, 18x99.11; Jeannette H. Francis, trustee, to Central Trust Company, trustee ..... Nom.

140TH ST, 471 West, 18x99.11; Jeannette H. Francis, trustee, to the Central Trust Company, trustee..... Nom.

146TH ST, 223 West, 14.3x99.11; Louise B. Hopton to James C. Egbert, Jr., (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 112.6 ft w of 8th Av, 112.6 x119.10x irregular; Abraham Halprin and others to Louis Levy, (mortg $27,000,) other consideration and..... 100

150TH ST, 713 East, 25x100; Theresa Drexler to John Backer, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

150TH ST, 962 and 964 East, 50x121; Morris Bernstein and others to John C. Merkert, (mtg $29,250,) other consideration and 100

168TH ST, s s, 105.2 ft w of Franklin Av, 51x78; Francis Bourne to Augustine T. Kingston 6,000

168TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Tinton Av, 25x 90; Charles B. Hall to Thomas J. Quinn, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

168TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Tinton Av, 25x 90; Paul Knight, by guardian, to Thomas J. Quinn, 1-5 part, all title..... 1,200

175TH ST, 747 East, 17.6x102.11; Cornelius R. Blauvelt to Emma Toch, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHMAN, Ida C., and another, executors and trustees, to Mary Zinn; 41st St, s s, 240 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 7,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Lillie B. Lillienthal; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, with gore on w s, 3 years..... 6,000

BAUMANN, Jacob, to Samuel Baumann; 8th Av, 2,611 to 2,623, n w corner of 123th St, to 140th St, prior mtg $239,-000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 50,000

BAUMANN, Jacob, to Frances Weisl; 8th Av, 2,611 to 2,623, n w corner of 139th St, to 140th St, prior mtg $289,-000; 5 years, 6 per cent..... 27,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and others to Ida Machiz; 97th St, 209 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and others to Ida Machiz; 97th St, 209 East, 5 years..... 4,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and others to Ida Machiz; 97th St, 211 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

BERKMAN, Davis, and others, to Ida Machiz; 97th St, 211 East, 5 years 2,000

BERKOWITZ, Morris, to Louis Gordon and others; 65th St, 348 and 350 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BERTSCHINGER, Otto T., to Albert Brandt; Lexington Av, 1,516, installments 2,750

BORGOROD, Jennie, to Gustaf Forsgren; 99th St, 157 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Park Row, 135 and 137, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to Emigrant Industrial Saving's Bank; Park Row, 121 and 123, s s, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000

BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Park Row, 131 and 133, 3 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

COHN, Bertha, to Herbert L. May and another, executors; 118th St, 264 West, 3 years 10,000

DALY, Peter, to Title Insurance Company; 3d Av, 3,225 and 3,227, w s, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

DEL GANZO, Gabrielle, to Charles Knauf; Lot 37, map of the Mapes estate, 3 years..... 600

D'ONOFRIO, Fortunato, to Emanuel Heilner and another; 121st St, 233 West, prior mtg $20,000, installments, 6 per cent 4,500

FAIRBROTHER, Mary E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Bathgate Av, w s, 151.9 ft n of 182d St, 3 years..... 5,500

FINK, Louise and Alois, to Frank Sirinek; 72d St, s s, 75 ft w of Avenue A, due Jan. 1, 1907, 5½ per cent..... 3,500

FULTON, John, to Franklin Savings Bank; 44th St, 440 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 7,000

FURLONG, Alice C., and another to Lizzie Finkeldey; Rider Av, n e corner of 135th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GOERZ, Susan, to Joseph Gamache and another; Van Buren St, w s, 80 ft n of Columbus Av, installments..... 900

GREEN, Samuel, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Av, n w corner of 97th St, time and rate as per bond 40,000

GREEN, Samuel, and another to Charles M. Rosentnal; Park Av, n w corner 97th St, prior mortg $40,000, 1 year; 6 per cent 6,000

GREENFIELD, Jacob, to Nochen Lischinsky; 86th St, 541 East, time and per cent. as per bond 1,000

GREENSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another, 103d St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

GREENSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another, 103d St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $35,-500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,500

HANAN, Edith E., to City Real Estate Company; 81st St, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, time and rate as per bond..... 65,000

HANAN, Edith E., to City Real Estate Company; 81st St, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, (mtg $65,000,) installments..... 25,000

HERMAN, Bertha, to Mary E. Fairbrother; Bathgate Av, w s, 151.9 ft n of 182d St, prior mtg, (mtg $5,500,) installments, 6 per cent 2,100

HUMPHRY, George J., to Nicholas Wapler and another; 160th St, s s, 450 ft w of Union Av, 3 years..... 3,500

HUMPHRYS, George J., to Nicholas Wapler and another; 160th St, s s, 450 ft w of Union Av, 3 years..... 3,500

ISAAC, Joseph, to Reene Galewski; 79th St, 330 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

JACOBY, Morris, to Saul Federman; Suffolk St, 74, e s, due March 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 4,000

KAHN, Lazard, to Henry L. Wolff; 8th Av, 2,856, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,500

KPLAN, Jacob, and another to Catharine Carl; 9th Av, s e corner of 2d St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,300

KAPPRELL, Josephine, to Joseph Leitner; Honeywell Av, w s, 61.7 ft n of 178th St, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,100

KINGSTON, Augustine T., to Francis Bourne; 168th St, s s, 105.2 ft w of Franklin Av, 3 years..... 5,000

KLEIN, Friedrich, and wife to Helene Ullrich, trustee; Courtlandt Av, 729, due Dec. 15, 1906..... 4,000

KOECHLING, Charles, and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Home St, s s, 40 ft e of Jackson Av, time and per cent. as per bond. 23,000

KOUPAL, Alethea, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, 1,662, w s, 5 years..... 6,500

KUHLMANN, D. Otto, to Edward M. Neill, executor; Lots 162 and 163, 2d map of Neill estate, due Nov. 1, 1907..... 780

LANG, Simon, to Julia Huerstel; 133d St, 133 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 141st St, s s, 35 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Nov. 1, 1904 39,000

LESE, Louis, to Thomas J. Blanck, Sr., and another, executors, 105th St, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

LEVISON, John, to the Union Dime Savings Institution; 42d St, s s, 40 ft w of 7th Av, due Nov. 1, 1906..... 18,500

LONGACRE REALTY COMPANY to the Realty Mortgage Company; 47th St, 157 and 159 West, prior mtg $140,000, installments, 5½ and 5 per cent..... 30,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 98th St, 37 to 41 West, 1 year..... 18,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 98th St, 37 to 41 West, prior mort $18,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LUCE, Henry J., to Robert Scoville; 5th Av, 767 to 771, s e corner of 53d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 600,000

MANHASSET REALTY CORPORATION to Carrie M. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.8 to 109th St, due Dec. 1, 1909 400,000

MANHASSET REALTY CORPORATION to Carrie M. Butler; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.8 to 109th St, prior mtg $750,000, due Dec. 1, 1909, 6 per cent. 80,000

MANHASSET REALTY CORPORATION to Walter Reid and others; Broadway, n w corner of 108th St, 201.8 to 109th St, prior mtg $810,000, due Dec. 1, 1909, 6 per cent. 90,000

MARTIN, Erwin P. H., to Louis Thurn; 155th St, s s, 24 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..

McNULTY, Catherine, to East River Savings Institution; Washington Av, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

MELLA, Antonio, to H. P. Rose; Lot 24, map of 37 lots of Nellie Marvin, due Oct. 1, 1909 500

MULLIGAN, Thomas, and another to Frederick J. Stimson and another, trustees; 140th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 30,000

PICCIRILLO, John, and wife to James D. Gagan; Eagle Av, e s, 175 ft s of 156th St, due March 1, 1907..... 7,500

PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Place, e s, 50 ft s of centre of 153d St, 1 year and contractor..... 7,000

PURCELL, James J., to Theresa A. McGuire; 33d St, 235 East, installments, 4½ per cent..... 4,500

QUAY, Belle A., to Kate B. Anderson; Bremer Av, e s, 271 ft n from s w corner of Lot 56, map of Highbridgeville, 3 years 7,250

QUAY, Belle A., to Kate B. Anderson; interior lot 100 ft e of Bremer Av and 271 ft n of Lot 56, map of Highbridgeville, 3 years..... 5,250

QUINN, Thomas J., to Pauline Knight; Tinton Av, n w corner of 163th St; 2 years 3,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to Louis F. Kuntz; Tinton Av, n w corner of 168th St; 168th St, n s, 25 ft w of Tinton Av, 2 years 1,500

ROSENBERG, Joseph, to Otto J. Schwarzler; Wendover Av, s s, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, to Otto J. Schwarzler; Wendover Av, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROSENFELD, Ignatz H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av, 156 and 158, time and per cent. as per bond 85,000

RUDINSKY, Abraham, and another to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and others; 97th St, 215 East, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 7,250

RUSS, Jennie, to Ray Isaacs; 43d St, 345 West, installments..... 5,000

SANDROWITZ, Bernard, to Louis Rosenblum; 5th St, 811 East, installments, 6 per cent. 8,000

SCHLAFF, Hyman, to William Elsenhauer; 12th St, 705 East, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHLAFF, Hyman, to Walter J. Moore; 12th St, 705 East, prior mtg $14,000, due April 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 3,000

SCHENDEL, Samuel, to Charles C. Baake; 100th St, 149 West, 5 years..... 20,500

SCHMIDT, Henry, to John Knoblock; Madison Av, s w s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHULZE, August, and wife to Hermann G. Eilers; Eagle Av, 567, w s, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years..... 2,500

SHEVLIN, Bernard, to William Hassenfratz; 39th St, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years 1,000

SIMONS, Sandford, to Augustus C. Gurnee; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft n of 53d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

STENGLE, Adam, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 169th St, 1,081 East, time and per cent. as per bond..... 4,500

TALLMAN, John A., to City Real Property Investing Company; 59th St, 618, leasehold, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 23,000

TASCHMAN, Harris, to Max Rubinson, 103d St, 205 and 207 East, 2 lots, 2 mtgs, installments, prior mortgs $16,000..... 6,500

TOCH, Emma, to Cornelius R. Blauvelt; 175th St, 747 East, prior mtg $4,000, 3 years 1,500

WEISS, Sidonia, to Herman Simon; 115th St, 77 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to the Republic of Panama; West End Av, n e corner of 101st St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 177,500

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Celia Levy; West End Av, n e corner of 101st St, prior mtg $177,500, due Oct. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 12,500

WILLIAMS, Samuel, and another to Ferdinand C. Bamman; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 172d St, prior mtg $4,500, due March 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 4,000

WOLF, Henry L., and wife to Adele R. Wolff; 8th Av, 2,910, n e corner of 154th St, due June 15, 1905 5,000

ZOUBEK, Ottokar, and another to Julius D. Tobias; Washington Av, 190, e s, 50 ft n of 167th St, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FULTON ST, 54 and 56; August Heil against Albert Todd and another, owners; Robert Isele, contractor..... 782

RIVINGTON ST, 58 and 60; Michael J. Moriarty against Universal Building Construction Company, owner; John Steron, contractor 52

26TH ST, 336 to 344 West; Meisel, Danowitz & Co. against Leon Spielberger, owner and contractor 200

31ST ST, 445 West; Bates Machine Company against Knickerbocker Chocolate Company, owner and contractor..... 782

61ST ST, 106 West; Max Wieser and another against L. F. Gallagher, owner and contractor 1,479

73D ST, 208 East; Abraham Sartran against Solomon Judenfriend, owner and contractor 301

166TH ST and Boston Road, n e corner, 131x158; Joseph Wlodar against Max Liebeskind, owner and contractor..... 296

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HILLSIDE ST or Av, s s, ... ft e of King's Bridge Road; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Henry Batterman and another, Sept. 14, 1904..... 1,550

HILLSIDE AV, s s, 462.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, house, barn, &c.; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Henry Batterman and another, Sept. 13, 1904..... 550

10TH ST, 411 East; Jacob L. Schwartz and another against Nathan Feldman and another, Sept. 12, 1904..... 550

15TH ST, 207 and 211 East; Samuel Solomon against Harris Packtman and another, Sept. 3, 1904, by bond..... 1,250

137TH ST, 28 to 32 West; John J. Halligan against Bernard Miller and another, Sept. 1, 1904 590

44

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, 1,458; Louis J. Jacoves against Toba Sigal, (specific performance;) attorney, S. Goodman.

DIVISION and Ridge Sts, n w corner, 17.2x 63.5x irregular; John Overbeck against Jacob Weinstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Wendt.

LEXINGTON Av, 2,143; Broad St, s e s; Lot 41, map of Fairmount, Bronx, 50x220.5; Fairmount Av, n s, Lot 39, and part of 40, map of Fairmount, Bronx, 100x200, and Avenue C s e s, map of Prospect Hill, Bronx, 50x 130; Mary A. McK. Quinn against David McKown and another, (amended partition;) attorney, J. E. Smith.

MORTON ST, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Mary M. Stagg against David K. Case and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

36TH ST, n s, 123.2 ft w of Broadway, 16.8x 98.9; 71st St, 320 and 229 West; John H. Conlen against Rosanna Rizer and another, (partition;) attorney, F. B. McGrath.

46TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 6th Av, 40x100.4; Sender Feldmark against Rosa Brown and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Cohen.

142D ST, n s, 230 ft w of College Av, 20.7x 74.6; Christina Simms against John J. Greene and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Simms.

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'T.,

will sell at auction, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, EXECUTOR'S SALE, by order of the executor of the estate of Jacob Cohen, deceased,

68 East 83d St.,

Four-story, base, and cellar, brownstone dwelling, size 18x102.2.

83-85-87 Stanton St.,

SOUTHWEST CORNER ORCHARD ST.

Three 6-story tenements and stores,

156-158 Norfolk St.,

141 STANTON ST., S. E. COR.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,

109-115 WEST 45TH ST.

FOURTH SEASON OPEN.

A FEW CHOICE TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1. RESTAURANT. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St. near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ

72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.

Cuisine and appointments of high standard. RICHARD MEARES.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 59th St.

E. H. MANNING, Manager.

HOTEL WOODWARD

AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.

Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE.

The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.

T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.,

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

THE WELLESLEY,

N. E. Cor. West End Avenue and 81st Street.

Strictly first class and absolutely fireproof. A choice apartment at moderate rent, including electric light and refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up

Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL; RENTS REASONABLE; ALSO

STORE AND BASEMENT

TO RENT: 25x92:

3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES

ON STREET FLOOR.

Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into office spaces. Apply

14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

Restaurant for rent in first-class apartment house at 101 West 78th St.; recently renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Apply on premises or to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

LOFTS.—A LARGE NUMBER AT LOW RENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER; SOME LARGE AND FIREPROOF. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Desk room or half of store to let, with opportunity for good window display; terms reasonable. Apply Ericson & Swanson, 1,138 Lexington Av., between 78th and 79th Sts.

AVENUE STORE—$20.

1,648 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

Office in Broad-Exchange Building will be sublet to end of lease, May 1st, 1905, at reduced rental. Immediate possession. D., 161 Times.

4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevator; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 9th Av.; examine premises. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Splendid light first floor over store; 3 windows front and rear; size 25x70; fine business location. 7 Barclay, near Broadway.

Stock broker's office, $50; good business locality; electric lights; elevators. Martin, 1,947 Broadway. (66th.)

Dentist's Opportunity.—Fine office; $25; good building and location. Martin, 1,947 Broadway. (66th.)

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $5,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

At 29 Beekman St., near Post Office; light loft with passenger elevator. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

26 WEST 24ST ST., BUSINESS FLOOR, NEW BUILDING, ELEVATOR, REDUCED RENT.

DESK ROOM,
60 LIBERTY ST., ROOM 32.

Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., $65; business. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Fine stores, new busy neighborhood, for dry goods, hats, shoes. 38 West 116th St.; $65.

All-light floor; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

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UNFURNISHED.

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118th, 119th and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

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THE CROISIC.

N. W. COR. 57TH AV. AND 26TH ST.

Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

CHALFONTE

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

GRANTLEY,

557 W. 124TH ST.

6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

A very good five-room apartment in high-class house for $40, at 239 West 103d St., near Broadway. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

600 Park Av., cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 8 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $500.00 a year; for small family only.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and The Genute: 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 E. 14th St.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

Elegant flat; 8 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

"Murbalene" exterminated; "Murbalene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed. special. Siegel-Cooper's.

606 West 113th.—Nine-room all-light elevator apartments; every convenience; $840 to $1,200.

Riverside Drive, 127, West 85th St.—8 and 9 and bath; elevator apartment; choice, sunny.

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FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.

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We present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.

As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.

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Riverside Drive.....Corner 92d St.

The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants.

RENTALS.....$3,300 and $3,400

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.

LARGE ROOMS, UNIQUE IN ARRANGEMENT.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 & $1,500

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NEW BUILDING; LARGE ROOMS.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$540
8 Rooms and Bath.....960

Stanton.....9 and 11 West 91st St.

8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,000
Docter's apartment, 7 Rooms.....900

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.

8 Rooms and Bath.....$780

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $750

Arlington.....146 West 82d St.

ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
7 Rooms and Bath.....$900
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Roycroft.....129 West 80th St.

All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
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Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.

NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$720
7 Rooms and Bath.....900

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10-story bldg. overlooking Union Square; light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath.....720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath.....1,200 to 1,440
Doctors' apartments, 5 Rooms.....780

Frank L. Fisher Co.,

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508-510 West 112th St.,
Between B'way & Amsterdam Av.

Ready for Occupancy

This new modern apartment house, just completed, absolutely noiseproof and fireproof, constructed with every care and attention to meet the requirements of the most exacting tenants.

The location is very desirable and healthful, situated near Columbia University, two blocks from subway station, and convenient to every other mode of travel.

The apartments are uniquely arranged in suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, embodying all the newest improvements and innovations, many not found in other apartment houses, including a fireproof safe, shower baths, telephones, &c.

RENTALS MODERATE.

For booklets and further particulars apply to superintendent, or

Richtmyer & Irving,
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BACHELORS APARTMENTS BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street

Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

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515 WEST 111TH ST.,
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS,
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

RENTS MODERATE.

JUST COMPLETED MODERN APARTMENTS, CONSISTING OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS.

Every room is large, light and airy. TILED BATHS, WITH SHOWERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIL CHUTE. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT. ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. ELEVATOR RUNS TO ROOF.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD. OWNER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

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7 EAST 32D ST.

Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

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Magnificent apartments,
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

WINDERMERE COURT.

New elevator apartments; modern in all appointments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.

Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

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Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,

near 121st St.—Large, light seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

217 WEST 83D ST.

6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

513 WEST 145TH ST.

Seven-room apartment; all improvements; $36.

55 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wellesley, 81st, West End Av.—Choice apartment; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundries; steam dryers.

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UNFURNISHED.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.

Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
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Including Light and Heat.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the L. DE MAESENER COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 7,842.

Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures in an embroidery manufactory, stock of silks, velvets, cottons, thread, beads, buttons, etc., will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Edwin M. Cox, Esq., Receiver, at the office of his attorney, Samuel J. Rawak, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before September 27th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 10% of the amount thereof.

The said property may be inspected at No. 142 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, between September 19th and 24th inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if the receiver shall reject all bids then said property will be sold at public auction on September 29th, 1904, on the aforesaid premises, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. The property shall not be delivered until the sale is confirmed by order of the court, and all sales shall be subject to said order of confirmation. EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.

SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City

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Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

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104th St., 58 West.—Sunny; running water; private family; breakfast optional; gentlemen; $3. Norton.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private family; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Handsome suite, two rooms and bath, large building near Central Park South; rooms used during day as music studio, for that reason will let as lodging to one or two gentlemen at very low rates; references required. F 123 Times.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

Suite of newly furnished rooms, with bath; facing on Park; in first-class corner apartment; suitable for bachelor or couple; will let together or separately; moderate. Cleary, 2 West 103d St., one flight up.

To Sublet.—Studio of 2 furnished rooms in Carnegie Hall. L 212 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Half-time Waitresses.—For light lunch room; experienced persons should apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Capable general housekeeper, Protestant, in apartment; family of three; wages, $20. Apply, with references, from 9 to 10 A. M., to Superintendent, 135 East 42d St.

Wanted.—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several young women to work on curtains in upholstery workroom; also experienced hands on applique embroidery work. Apply 15 East 18th St.

Wanted.—Edward Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, requires a buyer for their ribbon department; all communications strictly confidential.

Wanted—Operators on children's dresses, W. & W. and Household machine. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverly Place.

Wanted—Experienced women as table hands on draperies. Apply 760 Broadway, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted—Laundress, immediately; must help with general work. 348 West 14th St.

Typist.—Must be Christian. Call, 241 Broadway.

Males.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want several neat-appearing boys about 15 years of age; opportunity for advancement. Apply 15 E. 18th St.

Blanket and Comfortable Departments.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 W. 13th St.

Office Boy.—Reply in own handwriting, giving references. Address Box F 124 Times Office.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Carpenters.—Strictly first-class mechanics and those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement, Employers' Association; union wages. Apply V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., 1 Madison Av.

Electricians.—A good opportunity for steady employment is offered to thoroughly experienced electricians by a very large concern. Address W. A. F. Box 75 Times.

Salespeople.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady positions and good salary to right parties. Apply Supt.

Tracers for Adjuster's Office.—Thoroughly experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Three persons, men or women, preferably from 18 to 25 years of age, accustomed to entering, warping, weaving, or the handling of threads in silk mills, to be taught the use of a textile machine now being rapidly introduced; mill wages paid during instruction, and permanent employment offered to such applicants as are approved after one month's teaching. Address, by mail, stating mill experience, Box M 226 Times Office.

Wanted—A young man thoroughly experienced at estimating on fine draperies; would prefer an all-around upholstery man; only those having had such experience need apply. 760 Broadway, third floor, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a young man with experience as assistant window trimmer and inside decorator. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Boys, as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Boy familiar with stock broker's quotation board; $6 per week. Address Broker, Box 180 Times.

Wanted—Telegraphers; experienced railroad operators; no labor trouble. Battery, Box 167 Times.

Wanted—Boy in large law office; reference. Call Room 1,943, 42 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Chambermaid, &c.—As chambermaid and assist with waiting; public or private; reference. 220 West 17th St.

Cook.—By young woman as cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on Mrs. Hollen, 194 10th Av.

Cook.—By first-class cook, Swedish; by day or week; personal references. 308 East 26th St., rear. Berg.

Day's Work.—Is a first-class laundress and understands housecleaning perfectly. M. Johnston, 309 East 25th St.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Governess.—By a lady as governess to young children; has had normal training, some experience in kindergarten and nature study work; has had ten years' experience in teaching; good references given. Address Box 434 Ithaca, N. Y.

Housekeeper.—Refined young woman as housekeeper; excellent manager; references as to capability and character. Address Miss L., care of Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av.

Laundress wishes ladies' and family washing at home; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Maid.—Lady's useful maid to take charge of small apartment; sewing. K. X. S., 226 West 135th St.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer and Remington operator, permanent position; five years' experience; salary, $15; machinery preferred. A. B., Machinery, Box 210 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Competent stenographer and Remington operator; permanent position; six years' experience; salary $15; reference. M. C. J., Box 159 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; owns machine; permanency; downtown all day or part; copying home; salary moderate. G., 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school; American parentage; correct; good business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Expert; nine years' commercial experience; A1 references. Miss R., 218 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 117 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 162 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. B Box 219 Times.

Stenographer and Bookkeeper.—Two years' experience; employed; good reference. Box H 166 Times.

Stenographer—A1; rapid, accurate; mercantile, mechanical, commercial. Desirable, Box 206 Times.

Wanted—Position as secretary or confidential clerk by young lady of experience; A1 references; moderate salary acceptable. Address W. A. Z., Box 112, Times.

Males.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City, where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

Ambitious man, 27, desires position of trust or responsibility; experienced iron and steel salesman; good correspondent; would accept private secretaryship if chance of advancement. Ambitious, Box 122 Times.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, opened, closed, written up periodically, balance sheets prepared; best city references; terms moderate. L., Box 190 Times.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 162 Times.

Bank Clerk.—By a bank clerk, with large experience in city bank; position in a trust company or bank out of town. Experience, Box 156 Times.

Bank man; fifteen years' thorough bank experience; desires to change; out of city preferred. Competent, Box 169 Times Office.

Coachman.—Single; thoroughly competent; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; neat appearance; temperate; obliging, trustworthy; anywhere. Kane, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155—Columbus.

Private Secretary or Confidential Clerk.—By young man, 22; graduate business school; capable stenographer; three years' legal experience; thorough knowledge business methods, &c.; good correspondent. L. H., 171 Times.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment, S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Further information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St., New York.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Daughin's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Young man desires position as office assistant or stock clerk; 19; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

NEW SORT OF RAILROAD SPIKE.

Appraiser Whitehead Sustains Protest in Favor of French Importation.

A protest was filed yesterday with the Board of United States General Appraisers against the classification as "screws more than two inches long" at 4 cents a pound of heavy iron screws, which are designed to take the place of ordinary spikes for railroad ties, and which it is claimed by the importers will permit the use of soft woods, such as pine and spruce, for ties, instead of oak, which is becoming scarce. The ordinary spike will not hold in a soft-wood tie.

The article, which is being imported from France for experimental purposes by Lembeck & Co., is an entirely new one, and has given the customs officials a good deal of trouble. It is in the form of a screw, about eight inches long and an inch thick, and instead of the ordinary slotted screw head it has a square head, designed for the application of a wrench. It weighs nearly three pounds.

Appraiser Whitehead finally decided to classify it as a screw, but the importers claim that it is dutiable as a spike at 1 cent a pound.

CHEERS FOR NEW SOUTH AT BANKERS' CONCLAVE

E. E. Prussing of Chicago Would Amend National Banking Act.

TO MEET TRUST COMPANIES

Mr. Wade Announces That the St. Louis Fair Will Be Able to Pay Not Only Debts, but Dividends.

It was left to the Southern members to arouse the enthusiasm of the American Bankers' Association, for until a North Carolina orator took the platform yesterday morning each speaker had been received with polite attention rather than outbursts of applause. When the Southerners, one after the other, told of the South's prosperity and wonderful growth since the war the cheering was deafening. After the set speeches President Edgelow announced the "call of Sections," in order to have representatives of every part of the country describe local conditions. Nobody responded to the call on the North at first, and the Chairman passed on to the South temporarily, introducing George S. Brown, President of the City National Bank of Raleigh, N. C.

"It is useless," said Mr. Brown, "for me to tell you the old story of desolation that followed the civil war, of the period that preceded the time when we came to realize this flag anew, to know it was ours, its stars our stars. The progress of the South in its mines, manufactures, agriculture, education, banks, and general business gives us the right to stand before you today, not as the prodigal son returned, but as the proud child with the right to assist in making his parent land the leader of the world."

The speaker gave instances of the new South's prosperity. He said that a trip from Washington to New Orleans on any train would show flourishing crops in every field that was a barren, untilled waste a few years ago. Cotton alone had brought hundreds of millions into the South within a year. Into his own State one small industry—the shipping of strawberries—had brought more than $1,000,000, and the berries sent out through the Port of Wilmington in the year would fill a train of freight cars eight miles long.

CHEERS FOR THE NEW SOUTH.

The end of Mr. Brown's speech was marked by long cheering, and scores of the delegates rushed up to the platform and shook hands with him.

R. F. Maddox, First Vice President of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company of Atlanta, came next. Georgia, he said, with a population containing 90 per cent. of native-born Americans, was "as loyal to the flag as New York." In 100 out of 137 counties, he said, no liquor was allowed to be sold, and in the cities the licenses were very high.

"There is not one gambling house in Atlanta," he said, and the audience applauded.

J. Wirt Randall, President of the Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis, Md., said that the National banks must either get new currency legislation or contract incurable disease. He deplored the "gross impropriety" of trust companies engaging in a promoting business.

"That was what caused the wrecking of two Baltimore trust concerns," he added. "It taught Maryland a lesson that the trust companies and State banks should be required to keep the same reserves as the National banks. This association ought to pass a resolution to that effect." [Applause.]

Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, told of the Exposition, saying that he wanted to surprise the audience by making this announcement:

"It was a slander at any time to say that the fair was in danger of a receivership. The Ninety-three Directors, backed by the banks and trust companies of St. Louis, have guaranteed to pay back all the Government loan, and already more than $3,000,000 of it has been paid. The Exposition not only will pay all its debts, but it will pay dividends. That I know positively."

Joseph C. Hendrix, ex-President of the National Bank of Commerce of this city and formerly President of the association, took the platform for the North. He said the outlook of the North in respect to the South and West had changed in ten years. There had been a new influence from the prosperity of those sections, and it was reflected here.

A. V. Lane, Vice President of the National Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas, an J. K. Wilson, President of the San Francisco National Bank, spoke for their States.

Following an opening prayer by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral, A. J. Frame, President of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., read a set paper on "Panic Panaceas," in the course of which he said:

"Our battle for the world's standard of value has been practically won. Now the paramount economic question before the American people is, How can we minimize conditions which produce panics, and also ameliorate their after paralyzing effects? Panics undoubtedly cannot be prevented. Notwithstanding this, I am a firm believer in bettering panic conditions, both as to their frequency and severity. But how? My answer is:

By studying history and profiting by the experiences of the past.

By passing conservative and sound banking laws, and then enforcing them.

By providing cash on sound lines to meet extraordinary demands and immediately retiring it as soon as the pressure for funds is over, to prevent inflation and also be ready for the next emergency.

"Why not empower the Government to issue but one kind of note, to wit, a legal-tender note payable on demand in gold coin, and substitute it for all other Government issues of legal-tender notes, as well as gold and silver certificates, thus simplifying and absolutely settling the quality question of all Government issues?

"To prevent locking up money in the Treasury, provide for depositing all surplus funds over current requirements in the banks.

"Raise the limit of reduction of National banknotes from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000 a month."

SILENCE AT BRYAN'S NAME.

Speaking of "The Western Banker," W. C. Robinson of Kansas said that the class was the product practically of the last decade, before which it had no been considered of much importance.

"The West," he said, "was considered for many years the birthplace of the wildest vagaries, prominent among which was Populism. Free silver—sixteen to one—if it had not its origin in the West, found there its strongest and most brilliant advocate, William Jennings Bryan, a born master of men."

The speaker paused. There was not a sound of applause or disapproval from the audience, which packed the Waldorf-Astoria's ballroom from end to end.

Mr. Robinson praised the work of James H. Eckels as Controller of the Currency, a man to whom the Western banking interests were indebted for much.

"He was a Moses," continued the speaker, "saved for that purpose. He was one of the great Grover Clevelands wise and prudent selections."

Some applause greeted Mr. Cleveland's name. It did not last, however. As before, the bankers evidently did not intend to insult any political flavor into their meeting.

"The Western banker," said Mr. Robinson, "has always been right on economic questions. He did his full part in the great battles of 1896 and 1900, when our money standard was at stake. He has always been a firm believer in the full value of the dollar, and that the dollar of any stamp should be worth one hundred cents. When the great free-silver champion was looking for a prominent banker for his service and co-operation, he passed the Western banker and found his man in this great city."

Eugene E. Prussing's paper on "Banks and Trust Companies" was read by his partner, Frank H. McCulloch of Chicago, and was in part as follows:

"Broadly speaking, State banks and trust companies are not regulated by law in their investments and loans, and there is practically no requirement as to their cash reserve, while the National banks are closely guarded by law in both respects, so that to-day, instead of being far and away the leaders in financial affairs, they are struggling for place, and are obliged to ally themselves with institutions of the trust company class to maintain a fair position with the leaders in the financial world.

"It is with great hesitancy that I suggest at least a partial remedy in the expansion of the National Banking act, so as to cover modern conditions.

"If it were so amended as to permit not only the acceptance of all kinds of deposits and banking business, including the administration of trusts, with corresponding power to make not only commercial, but also time and real estate loans, and long investments of savings deposits, all under proper regulations and in due proportions to the deposits received; with such further regulations as to cash reserves and reserve agencies as the different classes of deposits suggest and properly require, much would be accomplished in the right direction, by placing the National banks on an equal footing with the State banks and trust companies as to the power to do business, and giving the National banks the great advantage of proper legal restrictions and regulation. The amendments regulating investments and reserves would be comparatively simple matters, for we have many precedents in experience and in existing laws of various kinds."

BANKERS VISIT SUBWAY.

Four Five-Car Trains Carry National Park Bank Party.

Four fully equipped trains of five cars each, placed at the service of the National Park Bank by August Belmont, one of its Directors, yesterday afternoon carried about 2,300 correspondents and friends of this financial institution through the subway from Thirty-third to Ninety-sixth Street, back to the City Hall, and again to the point of starting. Many of the guests were accompanied by their wives and daughters.

The four sections of the excursion, the largest yet to test the workings of the subway system, were under the direct supervision of Superintendent A. L. Merritt, whose staff included Trainmaster O. Hayes and Motor Instructor G. M. Morrison. The guests of the Park Bank were received at the up-town station at Thirty-third Street by a committee of its officers. The first section, with 800 passengers, started shortly before 2 P. M., and the last at 2:15 P. M.

The average time from Thirty-third to Ninety-sixth Street was eight and one-half minutes, and that of the trip south to City Hall seventeen minutes. Owing to the number of workmen active at various points a pilot engine preceded the first section on the trip north. On the trains were General Manager E. P. Bryan and Superintendent Frank Hedley. The excursionists marveled from start to finish, the women being especially demonstrative in delight at the smoothness of transit, the spick-and-span appearance of the route and the stations, the illumination, and the atmosphere of the tunnels.

Some of those on the trains were:

Ellis H. Roberts, United States Treasurer.
Robert R. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
William Sherer, manager New York Clearing House.
S. Wolverton, President Gallatin National Bank.
James R. Branch, Secretary American Bankers' Association.
Joseph C. Hendrix.
W. H. Porter, President Chemical National Bank.
J. G. Cannon, Vice President Fourth National Bank.
J. E. Borne, President Colonial Trust Company.
F. E. Marshall, Vice President National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.
H. P. Hilliard, cashier Mechanics' National Bank, St. Louis.
Foster J. Wade, President Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis.
D. A. Moulton, Vice President Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph Chapman, Jr., cashier Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.
D. S. Culver, cashier National German-American Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
J. F. Harper, Vice President Union National Bank, Cleveland.
L. B. Farley, Vice President Farley National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.
Walter Barker, President Commercial National bank, Peoria, Ill.
G. W. Sinks, President Deshler National Bank, Columbus.
Robert Wardrop, President People's National Bank, Pittsburg.
C. E. Waite, cashier Omaha National Bank, Omaha.
D. Annan, cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.
J. G. Fletcher, President German National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.
F. E. Bowles, President American National Bank, San Francisco.
M. F. Backus, President Washington National Bank, Seattle.

NEEDLE'S EYE FOR BANKERS.

Luna Park Variety Not Too Small for Rich Men on Camel Back.

Members of the American Bankers' Association, together with their families and friends, numbering all told 7,000 persons, had things all their own way last night at Coney Island, where the show managers had made special arrangements to entertain them.

At Luna Park they were startled on entering "Durbar of Delhi" to find erected in front of them a huge needle of canvas and plaster of paris, with an eye large enough not only for a camel to pass through, but for the passage of a camel with a rich man on his back. The needle was painted a steel color, and every banker in the party was anxious to see the camels go through the eye, and to go through himself. There weren't camels enough in the place to accommodate all who wanted to take the ride, and it looked at one time as if two or more of the rich men would have to ride through at once in order to satisfy all hands.

Two thousand members and guests of the American Bankers' Association and their wives and friends went to the Knickerbocker Theatre last night to see Lulu Glaser in "A Madcap Princess," which is a musical version of "When Knighthood Was in Flower." As many more of them will see the same play to-night, the Knickerbocker having been bought out for both performances.

Souvenir spoons were distributed, and the boxes were decorated with monograms worked in electric lights. A special programme had a photograph of Miss Glaser on the title page. When the curtain fell between the acts waiters passed down the aisles and gave everybody in the audience a little box that was in the form of a miniature safe. When the lock was turned to the combination the safe opened and disclosed a tiny package of ice cream. There were Chinese silk napkins to go with it.

The New Amsterdam Theatre, where "The Rogers Brothers in Paris" is the attraction, was also packed with the bankers.

MANY ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

Death of Thirty Persons Since Jan. 1 Stirs Coroner.

At any inquest yesterday afternoon into the death of William Becker, who was killed by the fall of a freight elevator at 265-267 Mercer Street on Aug. 15, Coroner Jackson said that since Jan. 1 there have been thirty persons killed and many more injured by faulty elevators. He believed it was time that something was done to lessen the number of these accidents.

Several of the occupants of the elevator at the time of the accident testified that they were compelled to ride in the freight elevator by order of the Superintendent of the building. Francis E. Ward, the owner of the building, refused to testify, as did the elevator conductor, Leonard Schmidt, as they are under bail on a charge of homicide. The jury returned a verdict censuring the management of the building.

Wallach's News

830, 832 Columbus Ave.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

ABOUT OPENING DAYS!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX Clothing (well known, well made,) Complete Fall line will be exhibited at Two of our Stores (3d Avenue, Cor. 122d St., and 830 Columbus Ave., near 101st St.,) on our OPENING DAYS, TO-DAY, TO-MORROW.

This advertisement conveys a Special invitation to YOU. Come and examine this collection of Suits and Overcoats. It will pay you to get acquainted with these garments.

Suits, $35, $30, $25, $22.50, $20, $18 and Overcoats, $50, $40, $35, $30, $25, down to $15

Fall Hats and Furnishings.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

THE hat in the window is a duplicate of the hat in the store. There are hats in the store that space won't permit displaying in the windows. We haven't a single style that pays more profit than its brother; therefore, there's just one interest on our part—seeing that you choose the most becoming model.

199 BROADWAY - - - - - Near Dey
605 BROADWAY - - - - - Cor. Houston
849 BROADWAY - - - - - Near 14th
1197 BROADWAY - - - - - Near 28th
1359 BROADWAY - - - - - Near 36th
500 FIFTH AVENUE - - - - Near 42d
Only Brooklyn Store - 371 Fulton Street

OUR Paddocks and ¾ length boxy Overcoats promise to be very popular this Fall, because they are long enough to cover the greater length of this Season's Single and Double breasted Sacks; as well as English Walking Suits.

Nothing, apparently, can stop the sale of our Covert Top Coats for business and outings generally. Have you seen Snakeskin, the very newest material in Scarfs?

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Fall notes."

Broadway, at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway, at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COTTON SPINNERS' CONGRESS.

Plan to be Laid Before Southern Bankers at a Dinner Here.

In order to enable the cotton spinners of New England and Europe to study cotton growing and manufacturing possibilities in the South, there is to be held, probably in Atlanta, an international cotton spinners' convention. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, has sent an open letter on the subject to Col. Robert J. Lowry of Atlanta, who has laid the matter before the Bankers' Association, now in session here. Mr. Edmonds and S. F. B. Morse, President of the Southern Cotton Corporation, will give a dinner at Sherry's to-night to the Southern bankers attending the association's meeting, in order to have the proposed cotton meeting discussed.

The Governors of several Southern States, says Mr. Edmonds's letter, have joined in the plan, and favorable replies have been received from many cotton men in England, a member of the English cotton manufacturers' organization having said his associates probably would accept the invitation officially. Southern bankers wishing to attend to-night's dinner have been asked to give their names to E. W. Lane or L. J. Hillyer, care of the Bankers' Association, so that cards of admission may be sent to them.

PARADERS STAB POLICEMAN.

He Tries to Drive Through Line and Riot Follows.

Following the attempt of a "plain-clothes" policeman to drive through the line of an Italian parade there was a small riot at Third Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The policeman was stabbed five times and the reserves of the Bergen Street Station were called out to quell the disturbance.

About 300 Italians were in the parade, which was being held in observance of a religious festival. Patrolman Andrew Sesselman of the Boiler Inspection Squad, with his driver, Henry Smith, came down President Street just as the procession reached that point on Third Avenue. Sesselman was in a hurry, and signaled that a break be made in the line. The marshal consented to his going through, but other paraders, thinking that the procession would be thrown into confusion, refused to give way. When the driver started to go ahead a half dozen Italians sprang to the horse's head and forced the wagon back. In an instant there was an uproar. Men on the sidewalk began throwing bricks, and the Italians started in to do some brick throwing themselves. Policeman Sesselman was dragged from the wagon, beaten, and stabbed in the left shoulder and right leg. He broke from his assailants and ran into a drug store near by.

Some one had sent word to the Bergen Street Station, and the police reserves came on the run. They soon dispersed the crowd, and arrested two men on suspicion of having stabbed Sesselman. The prisoners described themselves as John Romanneli and Julian Buffo, living in Fourth Avenue, and were locked up. The policeman's revolver was found in the pocket of one of the prisoners. Sesselman flourished the weapon when he was attacked, to scare off his assailants, and it was snatched from him. The policeman was not dangerously hurt.

"Pretty smooth."

That describes many of our Fall suits whose handsome cloths are smooth-finished worsteds and worsted cheviots.

The rough cloths are just as good looking.

$16 to $38.

Came pretty near being Fall overcoat weather yesterday.

Will you have a short covert, a knee length of dark soft goods, a paddock or a raincoat?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. 40th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

HUDSON THEATRE. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play. LETTY

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Satys. at 2.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35 St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Charles Dickson—THE SPELLBINDER.

CRITERION THEATRE. 44 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
WILLIAM H. Harding Davis' farce COLLIER The DICTATOR.
NEXT MONDAY SEATS SELLING.
WILLIAM H. CRANE In the 3-act play, "Business Is Business"

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St., at 8:15. Mat. Sat.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS, a new play by Israel Zangwill.

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Klaw & Erlanger's Trident THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS. Mat. Sat. Only.

BROADWAY B'way & 41. Last week. Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING. Last Mat. Sat. FAY TEMPLETON. PETER F. DAILEY. 100 others.

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ITALIAN SOCIALISTS BEGIN GREAT STRIKE

Government Fights Movement Intended to Involve Country.

SOME FEAR OF REVOLUTION

Fatal Conflicts Between Rioters and Gendarmes—Authorities Suppress News.

ROME, Sept. 16.—To protest against a conflict between strikers and the police, in which two strikers, a Sardinian and a Sicilian, were killed, the Socialists have decided on a general strike throughout Italy.

A general strike is in preparation for to-morrow throughout the peninsula and in Rome, the time for its beginning being set for noon.

The strike in Milan began to-day.

Conflicts have already occurred near Genoa between the populace and the gendarmes. Several gendarmes were mortally injured, and it was necessary to call out the troops, many of whom were wounded.

The Government has taken extraordinary measures to suppress the strike and has stopped all telegrams referring to it.

EXPECT A GENERAL RISING.

Views of Italians Here—An Importer Warned of Impending Trouble.

The general opinion last night among prominent Italians in this city seemed to be that the brief cable dispatch from Rome indicated a general uprising of Socialists throughout Italy. One of those who expressed this belief, a well-known importer, said he knew as far back as three weeks ago that the Italian Government was preparing to combat a Socialistic uprising, and that in consequence of the information which he had received he had canceled many orders for goods, at the same time hurrying along such orders as he knew could be filled within a short time.

"Three weeks ago," said the importer, "I was informed by cable that I had better hurry along my orders, as trouble was expected from the laboring classes in the Neapolitan district. Immediately following the receipt of this cable I received a letter from one of my representatives at Naples informing me that a cable dispatch would reach me just as soon as there was any sign of trouble among the Socialists and Anarchists, who, the letter said, were better organized now than they had ever been before. But the cable dispatch reached me before I got the letter. I did not understand the true meaning of the cable until I received the letter.

"The letter stated that the Socialists were preparing for a general uprising and that they would create much trouble throughout the country by ordering strikes in every city in the kingdom. The plan was to terrorize the capitalists throughout the country and then pillage. There was no mention in the letter of a general revolution, but it is my belief that a revolution will follow the Anarchistic rioting that was planned.

"The Government, I was informed, had been made cognizant of the fact that the Socialists and Anarchists intended to start these riots, and the most stringent measures were adopted to prevent a general uprising.

"I would not be surprised to hear that an Anarchistic order had been secretly sent out to make open war on the Government as soon as the announcement was made that an heir had been born to the Italian Throne. Of course, this is mere guesswork on my part; but I was told in the letter I received three weeks ago that the Government had taken extra precautions to guard Racconigi against any attack that might be made upon the palace. While the King and Queen are loved by most of their people, some of their subjects have been quietly organizing and planning their overthrow with a view to establishing a republic.

Cutthroats Hope for Pillage.

"Among those who have joined this secret movement there are many out-and-out cutthroats who are pretending to be Socialistic leaders, while in reality they are Anarchists, whose sole object is to cause trouble throughout Italy, so that their fellowers may pillage the coffers of the rich. I would be willing to bet half of what I'm worth that the strike described as starting in Milan is a revolutionary movement started by the cutthroat class I refer to. While posing as political lenders, they are really thieves, who for a long time have been anxious to bring about a state of chaos in Italy, so that they may work their game of prey.

"But from the information I have received in the past I am satisfied that the Government is well able to meet the situation successfully, even though a general revolution has really broken out. The agents of the Government have a long list of names of troublemakers, and just as soon as there was the least sign of a revolution the Government officers would make wholesale arrests."

The editors of the Italian newspapers published in this city received copies of the dispatch from Milan, but they will simply print the dispatch to-day without comment. At the offices of Il Progresso it was said that while three columns of to-day's issue would be devoted to the announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne, ten lines would be devoted to the news of the trouble in Italy.

The reason for this, it was explained, was that the paper was sympathetic with the Italian Government and would print nothing that might tend to stir up the Italian Socialists and anarchists residing in America. The Italian newspaper men, however, seemed to think that the trouble at Milan was an attempt to create an outbreak throughout the country.

The Bread Riots of 1898.

The censorship on news regarding the strike in Italy is an indication of a situation of extreme gravity. The last time such a censorship was exercised was during the terrible bread riots in 1898, when a condition practically of civil war existed at Milan and elsewhere, and when nothing less than a revolution was threatened.

It is evident that the brief dispatch from Rome printed to-day is all that the correspondent was allowed to send.

A strike of any magnitude in Italy is an even more serious matter than a similar strike in France, Spain, or any other Latin country. The workingmen, in previous strikes, have displayed a remarkable power of organization, and in 1898 there was every indication that the strikers, most of them Republicans, had made elaborate preparations for a revolutionary uprising. The feeling resulting from these bread riots has by no means been extinguished.

In 1898 it was only when Gen. Pelloux, with half an army corps, marched on Milan from Lodi and cleared out the rebels with round shot that the Government gained control of the situation. For days the insurgents were masters of Milan, and when they were subdued workingmen and peasants, including even laborers employed in France and Switzerland, were hastening to Milan to take part in the uprising.

Want of bread was the cause of the first outbreaks in 1898 in Sicily and the Neapolitan Province, but this was only a pretext in other parts of Italy, where the workingmen went on strike with no other object than to aid in the uprising, each town striving to outdo its neighbor in revolutionary exploits.

A remarkable feature of the outbreak was the prominent part in it taken by the women. At Milan, during two days of sanguinary fighting, wives, instead of restraining their husbands, urged them on, and even rushed in front of the soldiers, calling them cowards and assassins. A large proportion of those killed, who numbered hundreds, were women.

Civil War in Milan.

It was literally civil war which was waged in Milan for two days. The insurgents erected no less than seventeen barricades. Telegraph wires were cut and strung across the streets to impede cavalry charges. Breaking into palaces and other large buildings, the rioters mounted to the roofs and hurled down tiles and stones upon the soldiers. The troops were fired upon from behind window blinds.

At one of the gates the troops had to fight thousands of peasants armed with scythes and hatchets, who tried to join the workingmen in the city. Cavalry charges and volleys from the infantry were used against the insurgents, but the barricades did not fall until cannon were employed.

It was only by measures of extreme rigor that the Government finally quelled the revolt. The Republican leaders in all parts of the country were placed under arrest. Editors were sentenced to from four to six years' imprisonment. Rioters received long sentences with hard labor. A great number of the persons implicated in the uprising fled to Switzerland, and it is to be expected, if the present outbreak spreads, that they will return to fan the flames.

ITALIAN KING'S BOUNTY.

In Honor of Heir's Birth Gives $200,000 for Old Age Fund for Workmen.

ROME, Sept. 16.—King Victor Emmanuel has received the warmest congratulations throughout the Kingdom and also most cordial dispatches from Emperor Nicholas, Emperor William, President Loubet, King Edward, and Emperor Francis Joseph. The Queen of Roumania sent Queen Helena a poem on the event.

The infant Prince will be baptized by Cardinal Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin, and will be christened Humbert.

To celebrate the birth of the Crown Prince the King has donated the sum of $200,000 toward an Old Age Fund for workmen.

BUILDERS SAY IT'S A BLUFF.

Take Little Stock in the Talk of a General Strike.

At the Building Trades Club members of the Employers' Association said yesterday that they did not take much stock in the threat of a general strike of all the unions, including those not connected with the Building Trades Alliance. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee, said he regarded it as a bluff.

"The strikers can pass all the resolutions they like," he said, "but when it comes to delivering the goods that is another matter. The ironworkers and other unions not involved in the trouble will think twice before they go on strike again after their experience of last year."

There was a further conference of representatives of various building trades unions last night to decide on the proposition of helping the locked-out unions by a sympathetic strike. After a lot of talk the meeting resolved to address all the union men engaged in the building trades on the present situation and ask them to vote on a strike.

The Building Committee of the School Board is still anxious about the tied-up schools. The number of men at work on schools has been diminishing, and so far none of the tied-up schools has been manned. On Sept. 5, 1,939 men were at work on the school buildings, and yesterday the number had dwindled to 1,622. Bids are to be opened on Monday for three new schools—one in Manhattan, one in Brooklyn, and one in Long Island City—with an aggregate seating capacity of 5,000.

The action of the National Association of Plumbers in supplying strike breakers to the Employers Association in place of the locked-out plumbers has so incensed the Building Trades Alliance that its unions threaten to leave the federation unless the men are withdrawn. At a meeting of the alliance yesterday it was decided that an ultimatum to this effect would be submitted to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which is now in session at Washington.

Nearly all the unions in the alliance are in the federation.

Farmers Withhold Cotton from Market.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 16.—Farmers who brought cotton to Dallas yesterday and to-day hauled most of it back home, refusing to sell at current prices. They declare they will follow President Peters's advice and hold for 12 cents or better.

Latest Shipping News.

The Cunarder Lucania, from Liverpool, was sighted southeast of Fire Island at 11:10 o'clock last night. She is expected to land her passengers on the Cunard pier in the North River about 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Hebe, from Tilt Cove, and the Glooscop, from Singapore, were also sighted last night. They are both expected to dock early this morning.

PARKER GETS GORMAN HERE TO HELP LEADERS

Senator Will Stay Until Election—Taggart Wanted Him.

MANY CONFERENCES ARE HELD

Before the Judge Goes Back He Sees Murphy and Hill Together—Tammany Against Grout.

The Democratic nominee for President, Alton B. Parker, had a busy day of it at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Almost from the time he arose he was concerned in conferences with both National and State leaders. Only once did he leave his room during the day, and that was to meet a delegation of bankers that called at the hotel.

Shortly after 6 o'clock Judge Parker, accompanied by Secretary McCausland and Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in the last Cleveland Administration, left the hotel in an electric cab and was driven to the West Shore Ferry at Forty-second Street. He took the 6:30 o'clock train for Esopus.

The Gubernatorial situation was thoroughly canvassed by Mr. Parker and his friends, and the Presidential candidate went away with some up-to-date data as to the strength and backing of the respective candidates.

The only statement that came directly from Judge Parker yesterday concerned the position of Senator Gorman in the campaign. After declining to discuss in detail any other of the matters that brought him to New York, Judge Parker said that Senator Gorman had consented to take an important place in the management of the campaign, and that his decision was at the earnest request of Chairman Taggart as well as all the other campaign managers. He said that Mr. Taggart would not be supplanted or superseded in any way, and the Senator would not handle any of the details of campaign management. Judge Parker said that Senator Gorman would act in an advisory capacity only, and would remain in New York practically all the time from now until election.

Although he admitted that nearly all of his callers yesterday discussed the various candidates for the Governorship with him, Judge Parker would not comment on the situation, except to say that he was opposed to a decision in favor of any candidate as the result of conferences such as have been in progress at the Hotel Astor. He said that no decision could be reached at this time.

It is understood that several of the men who called on Judge Parker yesterday were summoned to the Hotel Astor by him and that a number of elements in the party that had not agreed very well have been harmoniously blended now, as a result of talks with the head of the ticket.

The first man to arrive at the hotel yesterday was Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall. He called at 9 o'clock and was closeted with the Judge for an hour. Mr. Murphy called again at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained until a few minutes before the Judge left the hotel for his home. The other leaders who called were Senator Gorman, David B. Hill, who was present during part of Mr. Murphy's second visit; August Belmont, W. Bourke Cockran, William F. Sheehan, Urey Woodson, Secretary of the National Committee; John B. McDonald, De Lancey Nicoll, Senator Victor J. Dowling, Capt. Charles Campbell, Senator Guy, Thomas F. Smith, and a number of lesser lights, who, however, did not take up much of the Judge's time.

It is said on authority that, as a result of Mr. Murphy's visit, Judge Parker made it clear that no man distasteful to Tammany Hall ought to head the State ticket. On the other hand, it is known that Murphy and his followers will fall into line behind the nominee, no matter who he is. Tammany Hall cannot do otherwise. Murphy is on record as saying that he will loyally support the nominee of the Saratoga Convention next week. It is said, however, that he would oppose the nomination of Controller Grout.

George M. Palmer of Schoharie, the minority leader in the Assembly for several years, was mentioned prominently for the candidate for Governor yesterday. Victor J. Dowling was loud in his praises, and he was named by Mr. Murphy as one of the men that Tammany would support. The others were Edward M. Shepard and Judge Gaynor.

Should the nomination of Grout be forced in spite of Tammany's wishes, Mr. Grout, it is said, would not resign the Controllership until after the election—this because McCarren's sway in Kings County might be seriously damaged if Grout went out of office at this time.

The name of Judge D. Cady Herrick was mentioned yesterday in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. It was said, however, that his claims were not presented to Judge Parker by any one authorized to represent him.

The Business Men's League is booming Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill for the nomination, and the members say that he is the only man who can carry Westchester County for the Democratic ticket. They point out that Mr. Pugsley was the only Democrat elected to Congress in 1900 between New York and Buffalo. Whatever fight Pugsley's friends will make will be at Saratoga. No one called on Judge Parker yesterday to urge Mr. Pugsley's claims.

Secretary McCausland said just before leaving this city for Esopus that it had been practically settled that Judge Parker will make several speeches in the campaign. This has been strongly urged by Mr. Sheehan. Mr. McCausland said, however, that it was not decided where or when the Judge would speak.

It was said last night that arrangements were being made through the National Committee for the visit of delegations to Esopus. The delegations will be addressed briefly by Judge Parker. This method of reaching the public was adopted by President McKinley during the campaign of 1896, when he was a candidate for the first time. It is not planned, however, to send as many delegations to Esopus as went to Canton.

Judge Parker's reception of the bankers in this city to attend the convention was held at 4 o'clock in the Blue Parlor of the Hotel Astor. As each delegate was introduced by Secretary Woodson of the National Committee, Judge Parker grasped his hand and made some remark in his usual cordial manner. Several women went with the delegates and met Judge Parker. While the reception was going on Senator Hill and Mr. Murphy were waiting up stairs in the candidate's room, and the reception was hurried through on that account.

BOOKKEEPER TO BOOKMAKER.

Floyd-Jones's Employe Is Said to Have Stolen $25,000.

On the complaint of his employer, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, a lawyer at 51 Wall Street, who alleges forgeries and embezzlements amounting to $25,000, Frank O'Donnell, eighteen years old, of 166 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Brighton Beach race track. Until ten days ago O'Donnell was bookkeeper in Mr. Floyd-Jones's office. The detectives found him making a book at the track, with half a dozen sheet writers and runners about him. He said he had been doing well at the business since he disappeared from the law office.

O'Donnell failed to appear at the office on Tuesday following Labor Day. Mr. Floyd-Jones, who has been in Europe and at the St. Louis Fair all Summer, returned four days later, and then, according to the complaint, discovered the alleged defalcations. He placed the matter in the hands of the police, and yesterday Detective Flannelly found the youthful bookkeeper in his stand at the Brighton Beach betting ring, with a corps of seven sheet writers and runners working at top speed. When just after the third race the detective told O'Donnell what he wanted, the young man did not seem surprised. He merely asked permission to remain until he could settle his bets on the fourth race.

Flannelly consented and O'Donnell mounted his stool as calmly as if nothing had happened. When the race was over O'Donnell paid the bets against him, made arrangements to close up for the day, and was excessively polite in taking leave of his subordinates. Then he accompanied Flannelly to the train and was brought to Manhattan, where he was locked up at Police Headquarters.

On the way to the city O'Donnell said that since Tuesday, when he established himself as a bookmaker, he had cleared $2,200, $700 of which he made on the first four races yesterday. Flannelly said the youth displayed a big roll of bills as evidence of his story.

According to his employer's complaint, O'Donnell got money by raising the figures of his salary checks, and "doctoring" the figures in the books of the Robert B. Floyd-Jones estate, at Massapequa, L. I. It is alleged that he was able to do this without detection, owing to Edward H. Floyd-Jones's absence for such a long period. O'Donnell had been with the lawyer for several years, and had worked himself up to the post of bookkeeper.

MAJOR TOTTEN BOLTS ODELL.

Can't Stand for the Governor and Gives Up State Ticket.

Major John W. Totten, Secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs, and executive committeeman of the National League of the same organization, is the first bolter against Gov. Odell's machine, made State ticket.

Major Totten last night forwarded to Syracuse, where the League is to meet today to formulate plans for the State campaign, his resignation as secretary and State committeeman.

"I will not stand for Odell and his methods," said Major Totten last night. "Odell has put himself above the party and the leaders, and is grabbing everything in sight. His absolute dictatorship has put the party in a bad way at a time when it needed all the votes it could get, and I consider that the situation in the State has been jeopardized by his actions. So far as the State ticket is concerned, I am through with it. I don't see how any man with a particle of independence can stand for Odell any longer."

Major Totten and Gen. E. A. McAlpin, formerly President of the league, were its founders, and were prominently identified with all its work. Major Totten has been a life-long Republican.

JEROME, ATTORNEY GENERAL?

One Topic of Local Conference, Albany Report Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—David B. Hill reached home this evening. He declined to talk for publication about the New York conferences, but said that he would be at his office to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the names of the temporary and permanent Chairmen for next week's convention will be announced. Senator Hill, accompanied by a number of prominent Democrats, will leave here for Saratoga on Monday morning.

Despite the statement that Daniel S. Lamont is averse to allowing his name to be presented for the nomination for Governor, the strong sentiment prevailing, it is said here, may still induce him to take the nomination if the convention should select him.

No ticket was agreed upon at the conference in New York. Mr. Jerome was considered for the nomination for Attorney General.

CAUGHT ROBBERS BY WIRE.

Telegraph Operator, Held Up, Flashed Message for Help.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Confronted by two robbers flourishing knives in front of him, Joseph Johnson, a Philadelphia and Reading Railway telegraph operator, ticked a warning to Headquarters, resulting in the capture of the men after a thrilling locomotive ride.

Johnson was at Lofty, a small station on the Catawissa Division. After 10:30 o'clock he heard a noise at the door and saw two men with knives. They demanded all the money, and threatened to kill Johnson.

He kept his finger on the key and flashed a message for help to Tamaqua as he talked to them. The robbers realized what he had done and attacked him and then fled with the money.

A locomotive had pulled in from the north a few minutes before, and a brakeman was dispatched to the office for orders. Johnson told him of the robbery and was informed that the two men had just boarded the locomotive.

Johnson wired Tamaqua, explaining the situation, and was advised to inform the engineer to start immediately with a clear track ahead and run swiftly so that the men could not jump off. Rickert started at full speed, and Johnson sent a message here for the authorities to be on the alert.

Tamaqua headquarters flashed word to all operators between Lofty and here to keep the track of the engine clear. The engine dashed into town, stopping at the crossing, where the engineer had observed a group of policemen in waiting. They surrounded the locomotive, and as the strangers leaped to the ground to escape they were captured.

Try Piso's Cure for Asthma. It will often relieve at once. At all druggists. 25c. per bottle. —Ad.

HILL'S SLATE: GROUT AND GUGGENHEIMER

Senator Piqued by Tentative Talk with Mr. Jerome.

JEROME VERY INDEPENDENT

Wouldn't Promise Not to Attack Any One or Anything If He Was Nominated for Governor.

If David B. Hill has anything to do with the nomination of a candidate for Governor at Saratoga Springs next week it is probable that the friends of District Attorney Jerome will have to feel the brunt of his opposition, according to excellent authority. This is because of the reception accorded the State leader by the District Attorney at the Criminal Courts Building on Thursday morning.

It is understood that the ex-Senator went there primarily to see what Mr. Jerome had to say for himself and how he felt with reference to the Gubernatorial nomination. Before the visitor had been in Mr. Jerome's office five minutes he found that, if anything, the District Attorney felt very independent about it. The Albany leader sounded Mr. Jerome along several lines and on all found him the same. Mr. Jerome was desirous enough of discussing his chances, but didn't discuss them in a manner at all satisfactory to his visitor.

Propositions as to what he would do or what he would not do for the nomination and in the campaign if he was named were put forward. Mr. Jerome viewed them coolly enough, it is said, tilted back in his chair, and, it is understood, told the State leader that he wouldn't do this and would do that and so on to the end of the chapter.

There was no inference or "perhaps" about the District Attorney's answers. Each was straight and decisive. Mr. Hill was not disconcerted, but he was rather given to marveling at the attitude of the man with whom he was conferring.

Mr. Jerome was asked plainly how much he wanted the Governorship nomination. Just how he answered does not appear in the trustworthy reports of the proceedings, but how he answered Mr. Hill's inquiries as to his possible course on the stump does.

In answers to questions, the District Attorney declared flatly that he wouldn't agree to avoid attacking anybody or any proposition he saw fit, that he would make such a campaign as suited his own views, and that he wouldn't be bound by the State Committee, the National Committee, the State Executive Committee, or any individual. He would, he is understood to have said, if he got the nomination, obtain it by no promises whatever of any nature, and that if the Albany leader and the forces he controls wanted to give it to him without any strings, all right; if they didn't, all well and good anyway.

The upshot was that Mr. Hill went away from the District Attorney's office firmly convinced that its occupant was altogether too uncertain a quantity and too much given to his own way to be available to run for the chief office in the State. To say the least, Mr. Hill wasn't favorably impressed. He had sought to offer or at least tender something, or the suggestion of something, and he had an unexpected rebuff.

Those close to the Senator were told yesterday that Jerome would never do if he continues in his present attitude. Thereupon the few whom the Senator honored with his confidence declared that while Senator Hill may not be able to dictate the nomination of the Gubernatorial nominee, he can at least prevent the nomination of any man he doesn't like, want, or think desirable, for that he will control enough of the convention to hold up a nomination no one doubts.

When the close friends of Senator Hill learned of the result of the Jerome conference they gathered closer to their leader, and as a result this slate was agreed upon, with two vacancies, and all kinds of doubt attaching to the chief office, though nevertheless it can be stated that Mr. Grout up to midnight was nearer the nomination than Mr. Jerome, if the nomination shall be decided by the influence of David Bennett Hill:

Governor—EDWARD M. GROUT of Kings.
Lieutenant Governor—RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER or FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON of New York.
Secretary of State—JOHN PALLACE, Jr., of Monroe.
Controller—
Treasurer—
Attorney General—CHARLES N. BULGER of Oswego.
Surveyor—RUSSELL R. STUART of Onondaga.

George A. Hall of St. Lawrence was for months Mr. Hill's candidate for the Controllership, but this week Mr. Hall declared he could not think of performing the duties of the office if he should be named.

The Treasurership likewise is left open.

There is no doubt that ex-Congressman C. A. Pugsley of Westchester County could have either nomination if he would take it, but there is not much hope among the Democrats anywhere that the Peekskill banker would accept a place on the State ticket. His close political friends in Westchester want him to run for Congress again in the Nineteenth District. Mr. Hill has had Mr. Guggenheimer in mind for four months for the Lieutenant Governorship. He declares him a highly desirable man for the nomination in the middle week of June, at a time when he was quite confident that he would be able to nominate John B. Stanchfield for Governor.

He has also had Assemblyman Pallace of Brockport in mind for the same length of time. Pallace would be the youngest man on the ticket if the Hill slate goes through.

C. N. Bulger ran for Lieutenant Governor with Cole in 1902 against Frank W. Higgins, now Republican nominee for Governor. R. R. Stuart was the nominee for Surveyor in 1900 on the ticket with Stanchfield and Danforth. It is known that Horatio Seymour, Jr., can have the nomination for Surveyor if he wants it, but, as he has decreed otherwise, Stuart has been slated. Seymour has been an incumbent of the office, and Stuart was one of his division engineers in the eighties.

It is understood that Senator Hill is still against the nomination of Judge Cullen by the Democratic Convention. Close friends of his declared yesterday that he had said to them that Cullen would never be nominated, or words to that effect, if he had anything to say about it.

On the other hand, the very close friends of Judge Parker aver that to refuse to give Cullen the nomination for the Court of Appeals would be a great mistake, perhaps a fatal blunder. These views of the candidate are being put before Mr. Hill daily. If there is anything certain in State politics to-day it is that Mr. Hill's attitude in regard to Cullen if persisted in will bring on a fine old row in the State Convention over the nomination for Chief Judge.

It is understood that Congressman W. Bourke Cockran is being considered for one of the Chairmanships of the convention on Tuesday. Tammany Hall would be content with either the temporary or permanent honor.

The platform will contain scores of references to that adopted at St. Louis and will include excerpts from Judge Parker's speech of acceptance. The gold telegram will be mentioned.

SAYS PEACE MAY COME SOON.

Russian Statesman Also Thinks a Russo-Japanese Alliance Likely.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says that a Russian statesman whose name, if revealed, "would wing his utterance with lightning rapidity over the globe," asserted yesterday that it was his impression that the war might end sooner than people imagined, not through mediation, but through mutual recognition of the ruinous nature of the conflict, which would lead to negotiations that would result in a Russo-Japanese alliance.

He contended, the correspondent says, that although Russia in the end could exhaust and crush Japan, yet Japan could hold out long enough to place an intolerable and useless strain upon Russia.

Russia, therefore, it was added, was confronted with the alternative either of Japan's ruin purchased by ruinous sacrifices, or of a treaty of cordial friendship, followed in the fullness of time by that offensive and defensive alliance which for years constituted the ideal of the Japanese Government.

SHAH DECORATES AMERICAN.

Makes a Pittsburg Man One of the Commanders of the Lion and Sun.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—A. A. Reutis, manager of the foreign department of the Iron City Trust Company of this city, has just received the firman from the Persian Government by which the Shah bestows upon him the order of the Commandership of the Lion and Sun. This is the highest decoration awarded to foreigners in Persia.

It has been bestowed in view of the growing business between Persia and the United States. In fact, the carpet import from Persia to the United States is rated at nearly $5,000,000 this year, and many of the buyers went direct to Persia with letters of introduction and recommendation from Mr. Reutis to the authorities.

EX-GOV. MORTON RETURNS.

Comes with Family on Liner for Daughter's Funeral.

The French liner La Lorraine, from Havre, anchored in Quarantine last night. She will land her passengers at her pier in the North River at about 8 o'clock this morning.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and his family are on the Lorraine. They are going immediately to Ellerslie-on-the-Hudson to attend the funeral of his daughter, Miss Lena Morton, whose body arrived on La Savoie two weeks ago.

The Rev. Charles Wagner, the Alsatian minister, and the author of "The Simple Life" and "By the Fireside," is also on board La Lorraine. Mr. Wagner is the pastor of one of the largest congregations in Paris, and comes to America to lecture in English on "The Simple Life" and "The France of To-day—Its Religious, Social, and Moral Movements."

HURRY AND SEE THE FALLS.

Prof. Gilbert Says They Will Be Gone in 3,500 Years.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 16.—The International Geographic Congress met here today. Commander Robert E. Peary of the United States Navy called the delegates to order and introduced the principal speaker, Prof. Grove Karl Gilbert of Brooklyn.

Prof. Gilbert spoke on the formation of Niagara Falls and the gorge. A picture taken of the Horseshoe Fall in 1827 was shown. There has been a remarkable recession in seventy-five years.

At the end of the glacial period, he said, the land was tilted as a result of the retreat of the ice. If this tilting continues Lake Erie will in the course of time find another outlet, and Niagara River will be dry. This change would be wrought in possibly 3,500 years.

The scientists left for Chicago to-night, where another meeting will be held.

EXPRESS KILLS SEXTON.

Train Runs Rye Man Down in Front of Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, Sept. 16.—In the presence of a large number of commuters who were waiting for trains at the station of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad this afternoon, Nelson Seymour, sexton of Christ Episcopal Church, met instant death. Mr. Seymour was crossing the four tracks through the employes' gate to meet the express agent who had several packages for the church, when a Boston express came along.

He leaned up against the fence which separates the westbound express track from the local. He did not see a New York express nearing him at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and as there was not room enough for his body between the fence and the train, he was picked up by the pilot and tossed high in the air.

Mr. Seymour was forty-two years old. He leaves a wife and one child.

RESCUE BY HUMAN CHAIN.

Policeman Let Down Headfirst to Drag Woman from Ferry Slip.

By forming a human chain Katherine O'Brien, thirty-eight years old, of 236 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was rescued from drowning last night at the Fulton Street ferry. She was taken from beneath the pier by Policeman Rieley of the Old, Slip Station, who was lowered head foremost from the pier, men holding his feet.

The woman was on the runway and fell into the water. Her screams were heard by Policeman Reilly, who summoned John Kelly and William Mullen, watchmen at Fulton Market. The men procured a rope and attempted to reach the woman, who was under the pier. She was clinging to a pile and several times she let go, but had strength enough to catch the pile again.

Rieley then lay down on the pier and allowed himself to be lowered head foremost, Kelly and Mullen holding on to his feet. A third lowered a lantern so that the policeman could see. Grabbing the woman by one arm, the policeman lifted her from the pile.

Rieley then tied a rope about her body and she was lifted to the pier. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and will recover.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

OYAMA'S ARMY NOW THREATENS MUKDEN

Japanese Reported to be Advancing on the City.

FIGHTING ALREADY BEGUN

Wounded Russians Brought In—St. Petersburg War Office Hears of Flanking Move.

MUKDEN, Sept. 16.—It is reported here that the Japanese are advancing on Mukden from the east. A strong force of Russians is ready to meet them.

Early this morning twenty-six wounded men belonging to Major Gen. Mistchenko's Cossack division were brought into Mukden. Particulars of the fight in which they were wounded are not available. It is not clear whether it was a simple outpost affair or the beginning of the real Japanese advance on Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 17, (2:25 A. M.)—The War Office has heard of an apparent Japanese concentration against the flanks of Gen. Kuropatkin's army, preparatory to an advance toward Mukden.

While it is not in a position absolutely to confirm or deny the report, it would surprise the War Office should Field Marshal Oyama have been able, in such a short time, to organize his forces for a serious advance northward.

Gen. Kuropatkin reported yesterday that reconnaissances had established the fact that the Japanese were massing near Yen-Tai and Ben-tsia-pu-Tse, (twenty miles southeast of Mukden.) Bodies of Japanese were also moving in the Liao River Valley.

The dispositions of the Japanese forces are taken to indicate that the Japanese intend, when they advance, to strike from the eastward. They seem to be avoiding the territory west of the Liao River, possibly because it is flat and would give the Russians the advantage of their superiority in cavalry.

A dispatch from Mukden says the Russian patrols, up to the present time, have repulsed all Japanese outpost attacks and that communications with Sin-min-Tin have not been interrupted. Practically all the Russian stragglers, according to this dispatch, have arrived at Mukden.

NEW ARMY FOR JAPAN.

120,000 Men Will Be Ready for Service Within a Month.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Shanghai reports that the Japanese scheme to raise a First National Army of men from thirty-two to forty years of age, a majority of whom have previously served with the colors, will provide a total strength of 120,000 men, who will be ready for service within a month.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that, according to trustworthy information from Japan, the First Militia contingent has received orders to prepare to depart for the front.

According to the same correspondent, relatives of officers of the Kanazawa Regiment have been privately informed that all except one of the officers have been killed at Port Arthur.

JAPANESE SLAIN BY JAPANESE.

It Is Said That a Whole Regiment Was Destroyed by Mistake.

MUKDEN, Sept. 16, (Via St. Petersburg, Sept. 17.)—Supplementary details of the battle of Liao-Yang show that there were many narrow escapes, owing to the similarity of the Russian uniforms to those of the Japanese. Serious results were prevented, however, by the Russian officers directing that the men must not shoot except on specific orders.

The Japanese, on the other hand, destroyed the whole of their own Forty-first Regiment by firing upon it in mistake for a Russian force.

FORTRESS'S STATE DESPERATE.

Ammunition at Port Arthur Giving Out —Shell Wrecks a Destroyer.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Private accounts suggest that Port Arthur is being gradually reduced to extremities.

By The Associated Press.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 16.—The Japanese troops between Sept. 8 and Sept. 10 captured by assault a fort situated on a high hill two miles east of Golden Hill, Port Arthur. The fighting was not severe.

The Japanese were able to remain in the fort because the quality of the powder used at Golden Hill was so poor that many shells fell short and others failed to explode.

The foregoing information was received from an intelligent Chinese, who left Port Arthur on Sept. 12. He had been a dockyard laborer there for many years. He adds that the Japanese are tunneling under the Russian forts, with the intention of blowing them up. He says that the work of tunneling is slow and arduous, but will probably be successful.

The fort which the Japanese captured is not regarded as essential to the defense of Port Arthur, although it is obvious that there will be some disadvantage from its occupation, as the Japanese are constantly receiving heavy guns from Japan, to which the Russians are unable to reply effectively.

The Russians have placed mines under all the public buildings, wharves, arsenals, and everything that could possibly be of use to the Japanese, with the intention of destroying them should the Japanese enter the city.

The house formerly occupied by Viceroy Alexieff was hit by a shell recently and was partially wrecked.

Another shell struck a destroyer which was lying in dock undergoing repairs, knocking it into kindling wood and killing

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seven sailors. This shell came from the Japanese fleet, which comes in much closer than formerly, daily throwing a few shells. One shell demolished several engines in the dock yard and killed an officer and two men.

The five eleven-inch guns on Golden Hill which were formerly pointed seaward have been rearranged, three of them now pointing landward.

Th Chinese alleges that all of the guns except the ten and twelve inch guns have been removed to land batteries from on board the battleships, where they were of very little use.

Of all the ships in the harbor only six are now fully able to participate in another fight.

A month ago the Golden Hill batteries threatened Shu-shi-Yen. Now, the Chinese says, the shells fall far short of that point.

Ammunition is growing scarcer, but there is plenty of bread. The price of flour is now 9 rubles.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—The North China Daily News to-day publishes a private letter from a Chinese interpreter employed from 1897 until the end of last month in the Commissariat Department at Port Arthur.

The writer says that in February last the department supplied daily 33,000 rations to the Russian land forces alone, the naval forces supplying themselves. "But when," he adds, "we departed only 15,000 rations were supplied daily to the whole garrison, including the crews of the iron-clads, who are now manning the forts. There are now 24,000 sick and wounded men at Port Arthur.

"Of ammunition of all kinds there are very small stocks, and there are only five weeks' full rations remaining."

The interpreter also says that the garrison at Port Arthur, the officers excepted, is anxious to surrender.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese are sending strong reinforcements to Port Arthur by way of Louisa Bay.

"It is stated," the correspondent asserts, "that Gen. Kuropatkin intimated to the Port Arthur garrison that it must resist for a month longer.

"A correspondent who was captured at Liao-Yang, and who went to Yin-Kow, is reported to have been rearrested. The Consul at Yin-Kow has telegraphed to the American Minister at Tokio on the subject."

CZAR CONGRATULATES ARMY.

Says the Retreat from Liao-Yang Was Excellently Carried Out.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to a news agency from Mukden says that in a General Order issued by Gen. Kuropatkin today the following message from Emperor Nicholas to the General was published:

"I see from your report that you were unable to hold the fortress of Liao-Yang owing to the enemy threatening to cut off your communications. The retreat of the whole army in such difficult circumstances and over such terrible roads was an operation excellently carried out in the face of grave difficulties.

"I thank you and your splendid troops for their heroic work and continued self-sacrifice. God guard you.

"NICHOLAS."

Commenting on his Majesty's message, Gen. Kuropatkin says it contains a further expression of lofty benevolence on the part of the Emperor, and adds:

"I am quite sure that in the work that lies before the Manchurian army every soldier will put forth his best efforts to achieve victory over the enemy and become worthy of the confidence of the Emperor."

Gen. Kuropatkin ordered that the Emperor's message be read to all the troops with solemn ceremony.

FEARS FOR SACRED CITY.

China Asks Japanese and Russians Not to Fight at Mukden.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17. — Under date of Sept. 14 The Daily Mail's correspondent at Mukden telegraphs as follows:

"On instructions from Peking the Chinese Governor has made representations politely requesting both armies not to fight at Mukden, owing to the danger of the demolition of the sacred tombs.

"No response has been received.

"Rich merchants here are preparing to escape to Sin-min-Tin.

"There is a shortage of rice here."

RICH HAUL FOR JAPANESE.

Russians Failed to Destroy Immense Quantity of Forage at Liao-Yang.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Japanese correspondents state that the forage which escaped destruction by the Russians after the battle of Liao-Yang is sufficient to feed the horses of four divisions for three months.

The iron bridge over the Tai-Tse River is capable of repair.

Order has been re-established in Liao-Yang City, where 400 people were killed during the battle in consequence of the Russian orders detaining non-combatants.

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP HELD UP.

Collier Bound for Roumania Stopped Off Cape St. Vincent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—The British steamship Margit Groedel, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff for Sulina, Roumania, reports that she was stopped by the Russian cruiser Terek on Sept. 6 off Cape St. Vincent. The Terek fired three blank shots to bring the steamer about.

Two Russian officers and two armed men boarded the Margit Groedel and overhauled her papers. The Captain of the Margit Groedel was asked to sign a declaration that he had not been put to any inconvenience by the delay. He at first refused, but when told that his steamer would be detained until the arrival of the Russian Admiral the declaration was signed and the collier was allowed to proceed.

One of the Russian officers informed the Captain of the Margit Groedel that there were nine other Russian cruisers in the vicinity.

The Margit Groedel, a vessel of 2,540 tons, is owned by the Groedel Brothers' Steamship Company of London.

REPORTED RUSSIAN LOSSES.

258 Officers and 21,800 Men Said to Have Fallen—133 Guns Captured.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Exact figures of the Russian losses in killed, wounded, and missing in the operations before Liao-Yang from Aug. 13 to Aug. 26 have been received by the General Staff, according to the Journal's St. Petersburg correspondent.

The losses, it is stated, were 2 Generals, 256 other officers and 21,800 soldiers. In addition, 133 guns were lost.

The material losses include fortifications costing $30,000,000.

Serious Disturbances in Korea.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Standard's Shanghai correspondent reports serious disturbances in Kangge, in Northern Korea, where 5,000 rioters murdered an unpopular headman and his son and wounded four Japanese.

RUSSIA GIVES WAY ON CONTRABAND QUESTION

Agrees to Put Food and Fuel in the Conditional Class.

NO RULING ON MACHINERY YET

But It Is Not Expected That America's Contention in Regard to This Point Will Be Successful.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Russia has replied to the British note on the subject of contraband of war. Her answer was communicated to the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, this afternoon.

The Ambassador was informed in effect that the Government had agreed to view as of a conditionally contraband character foodstuffs and fuel, and that supplementary instructions had been issued to the Russian naval commanders and prize courts, calling their attention to the misinterpretation which had been placed upon the prize regulations.

Russia, in Count Lamsdorff's response to Sir Charles Hardinge, in principle meets the views of the American and British Governments regarding foodstuffs and coal and other fuel as being conditional contraband of war, distinctly placing them in the category of articles susceptible of uses both in war and peace, and as such only liable to confiscation when consigned to blockaded ports or destined for the military or naval forces of an enemy.

Shipments in the ordinary course of trade to private persons or firms, even at an enemy's port, may be considered prima facie not contraband, but upon this point a distinct reservation is made. The simple fact of consignment to private persons does not preclude the possibility that the articles are ultimately destined for belligerent forces, and Russia insists that it be not necessarily regarded as conclusive evidence of the innocent character of the goods.

In other words, irregular ships' papers or other suspicious circumstances might vitiate the assumption of innocent character, but where such suspicion is raised the burden of proof to warrant legal seizure is to rest upon the captor. Count Lamsdorff points out, however, that Captains of merchantmen also owe a duty in such cases.

Count Lamsdorff's reply was not presented in written form, but was communicated verbally to Ambassador Hardinge. It will not involve public amendment of Russian contraband and prize regulations, but in effect it becomes an official interpretation of the original regulations made by the commission which considered the subject. As such it will hereafter govern naval commanders and prize courts, which thus far in the war have classed all articles enumerated in Article 6 of the Russian regulations as absolute contraband.

In this way Russia preserves her dignity by not making an open surrender, at the same time consenting to the interpretation asked for by the United States and Great Britain.

However, there is good ground for the belief that the contention of the United States that railway material and certain kinds of machinery be classed as conditional contraband will not be accepted. To that extent Count Lamsdorff's reply to Ambassador McCormick, which is expected to-morrow, may not be satisfactory to the United States.

Count Lamsdorff's victory in this controversy, while not absolutely complete, is perhaps noteworthy as having been achieved against powerful adverse influences. At one time it seemed doubtful whether any concessions could be obtained, but yesterday the Emperor sanctioned the decision communicated to Sir Charles Hardinge to-day.

Count Lamsdorff has received from Ambassador McCormick a supplementary note further amplifying the views of the United States on the general subject of contraband of war and the principles involved in the confiscation of those portions of the cargoes of the steamers Arabia and Calchas bound for Japanese ports.

The new instructions from St. Petersburg will involve a reversal of the judgment of the Vladivostok prize court by the Admiralty court in the case of the provisions confiscated.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—The Foreign Office yesterday received a dispatch from Ambassador Hardinge giving Russia's reply to the representations on the subject of contraband of war.

It is stated at the Foreign Office that while anything like a crisis is averted by the reply it does not close up the matter completely, and further discussion will probably ensue.

LONDON PAPERS PLEASED.

All but One Express Satisfaction Over Contraband Decision.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 17.—This morning's newspapers express great satisfaction over Russia's decision concerning contraband of war.

They presume it means that the verdict of the prize court in the case of the British steamer Calchas will be reversed and that the question raised in the cases of the British steamer Knight Commander and the German steamer Thea is still to be dealt with by the Russian commission.

The Morning Post alone, in an angry editorial, reproaches the Government for its failure to secure compensation in the cases of the steamers Allanton and Knight Commander, and declares that the impression its failure has produced in the Far East is that Great Britain is afraid of a quarrel with Russia.

NEW HEAD OF RUSSIAN NAVY.

Avellan May Be Replaced — He Opposed Contraband Concessions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 17, (2:25 A. M.)—A rumor, which it is impossible to confirm, has been in circulation here for some time that Vice Admiral Doubasoff is to succeed Vice Admiral Avellan as the head of the Admiralty Department. In well-informed circles the change is regarded as quite possible.

Should the report prove to be true, there are reasons for supposing the change to be the outcome of the controversy over contraband, in which Admiral Avellan strongly opposed any concessions as the result of the British and American protests.

Admiral Doubasoff is one of the three naval heroes of the Turkish war. Skrydloff, Shestakoff, and Doubasoff were associated in the famous torpedo attack upon the Turkish monitors. Doubasoff is extremely popular in the navy, and is considered to be a man of great force and resolution. He is at present a member of the Consulting Council of the navy.

Jewish Toynbee Hall in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Under the auspices of the B'Nai B'Rith an institution for Jews in Berlin will soon be opened similar to the famous Toynbee Hall in the East End of London.

LIKELY TO HOLD THE KOREA.

British Commodore Believed to Have Received Orders as to Raider.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16.—Naval men at Esquimault all expect that the Russian auxiliary cruiser Korea will be here soon.

It is understood that Commodore Goodrich received important cable dispatches last night, but it was impossible to get even an inkling of the contents. It is believed they include definite instructions to the Commodore as to what to do should the Korea or any other Russian ship put in here for any purpose. The opinion is expressed by naval men that once Russian vessels get in here they will not get out again until the war ends.

H. M. S. Grafton went into dry dock today for cleaning her copper bottom, so as to have everything ready for a quick movement.

The Flora, according to a statement to The Associated Press, could put to sea in ten minutes. She has steam up and her cable ready for shipping.

The shipping agents here are very anxious since news of the Korea's near presence leaked out. The Russian vessel is regarded as a direct menace to British shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Russian transport Lena was taken to Mare Island Navy Yard late this afternoon under escort of the United States cruiser Marblehead.

Last night the wardroom officers of the New York entertained the wardroom officers of the Lena at dinner.

AGAINST IROQUOIS THEATRE.

Chicagoans Trying to Prevent the City from Licensing It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The feeling against the opening of the Iroquois Theatre next Monday night culminated to-day when the Iroquois Memorial Association issued a formal condemnation of the project and protested against the city's licensing the theatre under the new management.

The petition of the association, which was first circulated last Spring, now contains several thousand names, among them the signatures of more than 3,000 school teachers. The association's officials to-day appealed to the clergy for their aid in preventing the reopening, and it is said several hundred ministers will unite in the protest.

President James J. Reynolds of the Memorial Association asked Acting Corporation Counsel Sexton for permission to have the association's architect, J. E. O. Pridmore, make an inspection of the theatre before a license is granted. Mr. Sexton said he thought the plan would not be opposed.

"If any legal way is found to prevent the issuance of the license," Mr. Sexton said, "I will stop the issuance and cause the matter to be adjudicated. As far as I can see now, if the building complies with the ordinance, a permit will have to be issued."

PAWN TICKETS LED TO JAIL.

Innocent Purchaser Gets Man Who Sold Them After Long Watch.

After a search of nearly two months William J. Morrissy of 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street found the man who sold him the pawn tickets that got him in jail.

About two months ago a store in East One Hundred and Twelfth Street was robbed. The police located some of the plunder in a pawnshop. The pawnbroker told the police the name of a bartender who redeemed some of the articles. He was arrested and told the police he bought the tickets from Morrissy. Both men were locked up and discharged after two days. It was shown that Morrissy had purchased the pawntickets from a man who had entered the saloon where the bartender was employed. The bartender needed a pair of cuff buttons and bought the ticket from Morrissy. Since then Morrissy has been looking for the man who sold him the tickets.

Last night he was standing at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, when he saw his man.

"I've been looking for you for two months and now I've got you," he said.

Morrissy called Policeman O'Connor and had the man arrested. At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station he said that the goods had been given to him.

"Well," said Morrissy, "you can stay in jail two days then for some one giving them to you."

PAINT POT AFIRE, 3 HURT.

Painter Caused Trouble in Throwing Away Lighted Match.

During a fire early last evening at 712 East Twelfth Street three persons were burned so badly that they were taken to Bellevue Hospital. They were Mrs. Lena Marks and her one-year-old child, Emanuel, and Isaac Schuster, thirty-six years old, of 714 East Fourteenth Street.

For the past week painters have been at work on the house, which is a four-story tenement. Yesterday they were on the second floor, when one of them threw a lighted match in a pot of paint. The paint blazed up and two of the painters rushed out, crying "Fire." Schuster, who was in the front of the house, rushed in, grabbed the burning pot of paint and started for the hallway.

On the third floor was Mrs. Marks, with seven children, the oldest twelve and Emanuel, the youngest. She seized her baby and started down stairs. In the hall Schuster stumbled and fell beside Mrs. Marks. The burning paint splashed over the woman and her baby, and she rushed into the street, her dress ablaze. Neighbors grabbed the baby from her arms and, placing blankets about her, extinguished the flames. Schuster was also burned.

Immigrant Out of Money Turned on Gas.

Facing starvation Richard Stonyi, a young Hungarian decorator, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in a room in the Hotel Florence, 177 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Two months ago Stonyi left his home in Hungary to make his fortune in America. Reaching here, the work he expected to get for the mere asking he could find nowhere. At last his funds ran out, but the proprietor of the Hotel Florence told him he might remain there until he obtained employment. Yesterday, after thinking over his plight for a long time, he went to his room, and a few hours later he was found dead, asphyxiated by gas.

Stole Dead Man's Hat, Police Say.

Edwin Frutchy, thirty years old, a brakeman employed by the Erie Railroad, was found dead last night in his room in the Pennsylvania Hotel, in Jersey City. When the Morgue wagon was taking the body away some one stole the dead man's hat after it had been placed in the wagon. Later Alexander Kennedy was arrested on suspicion, and the hat, the police say, was found in his room.

Schoolship St. Mary's Home Again.

The schoolship St. Mary's, after a cruise in foreign waters lasting many months, arrived at Glen Cove yesterday. Commander Hanus during the day reported his arrival to the Board of Education.

ENTRY OF THE BRITISH INTO LHASA.

Graphic pen picture of the culmination of Col. Younghusband's long march to the Forbidden City. In THE SUNDAY TIMES.

TIBETANS PROMISE TO DEMOLISH THEIR FORTS

Also to Grant Trade Facilities and Pay Indemnity to Britain.

WEIRD LHASA TEMPLE RITES

Musical Drone of a Thousand Deep-Voiced Monks a Feature of Service Witnessed by Soldiers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Sept. 16.—If the Chinese at Peking are accurately informed, the interests of Great Britain are well protected in the treaty with the Tibetans.

It is clearly apparent that Great Britain does not mean to be confronted with another situation like that which necessitated the expedition to Lhasa.

The treaty binds the Tibetans to grant trading facilities, to demolish all the forts between the Indian frontier and Gyang-Tse, to repair all dangerous passes on existing routes of travel, and also to pay an indemnity of 7,500,000 rupees ($2,400,000) in three annual payments.

British troops are to occupy the Chumbi Valley until the indemnity is paid and the other agreements are fulfilled.

In addition the Tibetans agree not to sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory without Great Britain's consent, and they agree not to permit any foreign power to be concerned in the administration of the Government.

SACRED WHITE MICE AT SERVICE.

Uncanny Scenes Witnessed in Great Buddhist Temple at Lhasa.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lhasa, dated Sept. 9, gives a striking description of a visit to the Buddhist Temple there during the service. The correspondent says:

"The Monks have extraordinary deep, devotional voices, reaching deeper tones than any Western bass. The voices of a thousand monks resembled the drone of a subterranean monster, musically plaintive—the voice of the earth God praying for release to the God of the skies.

"In the inner temple are three enormous images of the Buddhist trinity, set with jewels from foot to crown. In the upper story, in a place we called 'hell,' some Lamas were worshipping the demon protectress of the Grand Lama. The music here was harsh and barbaric. On pillars and on the walls were displayed every freak of diabolical invention in the shape of scrolls and devil masks. The object of this worship was huddled in a corner, a dwarf, hideous and malignant enough for such rites.

"All about the Lamas' feet ran little white mice, searching for grain, with which they are fed daily. They are scrupulously reverenced, as in their frail bodies the souls of previous guardians of the shrine are believed to be reincarnated.

"Some of the rites were conducted in absolute silence. As we watched from a latticed window some acolytes looked up, but the monks sat like stone figures, apparently oblivious of our presence. The reek of candles was almost suffocating. 'Thank God I'm not a Lama,' said a subaltern at my side as we clattered out of this unholy atmosphere of dreams."

SLEUTHS WAITED AND WON.

Say They Prevented $6,000 Burglary by Five-Hour Tarry.

After watching a Broadway building for over five hours last night, so they say, Detective Sergeants Clarke and Peabody prevented a $6,000 burglary by the capture of Manning Langer and Samuel Goldberg, each eighteen years old. The young men were arrested coming out of the building at 751 Broadway, where silk and gloves worth $6,000 were found in the hall. The articles were the property of Goldschmidt Brothers and the Charles Tannert Company.

The detectives say they heard that a "job" was to be "pulled off" by the boys last night and that they prepared for them. The detectives disguised themselves for the event, Clarke putting on a pair of goggles and making himself up as a country visitor in the city. Peabody put on a sweater and an old pair of trousers, and otherwise made up as a farmhand. Then they started out.

Late in the afternoon the detectives saw Langer and Goldberg, whom they followed here and there until, as they say, the young men entered the Broadway building. The detectives say that the boys had a key with which they admitted themselves.

Clarke and Peabody took up a station in a dark doorway opposite the store and waited. They had a long wait for they watched from 6 o'clock until after 11 for their men.

Then the two emerged. They were arrested and held.

SURGEONS DISCUSS CANCER.

Come to the Conclusion That the Disease on the Surface Is Curable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—There has been a lively debate in the Dermatological Congress on the subject of cancer.

The well-known surgeon von Bergmann contended that almost every case of skin cancer was curable by surgery, while the Roentgen rays and radium effected only partial cures.

As a result of to-day's debate the conclusions were reached that cancers on the surface are curable; that in incurable cases the pain can be lessened and life prolonged, and that the bacillus of cancer is still unknown.

CONTRADICTS BUNAU-VARELLA.

Gen. Holguin Holds This Country Acted Wrongly in Panama.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Gen. Jorge Holguin, one of the commanders of the Colombian troops who marched on Barranquilla when Colombia contemplated an attempt to invade Panama, in an interview printed here answers the letter of M. Bunau-Varilla, ex-Minister of Panama to the United States, maintaining the correctness of the American course throughout the Panama transaction and declaring that President Roosevelt, in protecting Panama against Colombia, performed his bounden duty.

Holguin asserts that M. Bunau-Varilla and the United States adopted an irregular course and declares that Colombia has not abandoned her intention of securing redress.

PLANK FELL WITH HORSE.

"Lovey Mary" and "Tommy" Get a Bad Scare at Savoy.

A horse appears in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" at the Savoy. His name is Cuby and he came pretty near breaking up the performance last night.

Cuby's only appearance is in the first act. There is a plank slanting from below the stage to the street door on which he is supposed to walk out of the theatre. Last night the plank broke and Cuby fell with a crash, going through the floor into the cellar. Mabel Taliaferro and little William Burton Jaynes, who are Lovey Mary and Tommy in the play, were near by and got so badly scared that they couldn't go on for some time. Two firemen were summoned to extricate the animal.

WOMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Found Staggering—Man Arrested by Description She Gave.

While walking through Carmine Street shortly before midnight last night Detectives McCormack and Brynes saw a woman staggering. They thought that she was under the influence of liquor and they took her to the Mercer Street Station, where an ambulance was called from the New York Hospital.

Dr. Shanahan, who responded, said that the woman had been drugged, and after working over her about half an hour revived her.

She said she was Hazel Webb of 103 Macdougal Street. She said that she had met a man at Carmine and Bleecker Streets, and he had taken her to a saloon and had treated her to several drinks. She said that she began to feel as if intoxicated. Then he took her to a hallway, where he robbed her of $18.

The woman gave the detectives a description of the man and they arrested a man who said he was William Staples, forty-three years old, of 133 West Third Street. He was found in Sullivan Street, but no money was found in his possession.

DOZED IN PARK; WAS ROBBED.

Diehl Felt Hand in Pocket—Negro Arrested After Chase.

John Phillips, a negro, was locked up in the Mercer Street Station last night on a charge of grand larceny. He was arrested on the complaint of Charles Diehl of 402 Fifth Street.

According to Diehl, he walked into Washington Square Park and sat down on one of the benches. He was rather tired, he said, and was dozing when a man came to the bench and took the seat next to him. He says he paid no attention to him, and was almost asleep when he was seized by the throat and felt a hand in his pocket, in which there was a gold watch and chain and a pocketbook containing $100. He was then pushed backwards, and the man ran away.

His shouts attracted the attention of Special Watchman Anderson and Policeman McEnerney. They followed the man up Fifth Avenue and arrested him at Ninth Street.

He was taken to the station, where, according to the police, several pawn tickets were found in his possession.

AUTO DRAGS HIM HALF BLOCK.

McDonald Not Much Hurt When Crowd Rescued Him.

James A. G. McDonald of 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was knocked down by an automobile last night in Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, and dragged half a block before the machine was stopped. The onlookers were sure that McDonald would be dead before he could be pulled out from beneath the wheels. But when the victim had been rescued he began to protest that he was not thinking about dying.

When an ambulance arrived he refused to go to a hospital. There was a party of four in the auto—two men and two women. The chauffeur, Everett Shotwell of 73 West Eighty-eighth Street, was arrested. The women left the machine as soon as it came to a standstill and hurried away.

SUES MEMBERS OF HIS CHURCH.

A St. Louis Pastor Charges Slander and Asks $45,000 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—The Rev. Charles L. Janzow, pastor of the Bethlehem German Evangelical Lutheran Church, filed suit to-day against eighteen attendants of his church for $20,000 actual damages and $25,000 punitive damages, alleging slander.

He states that the defendants circulated reports that plaintiff distorted the Word of God, taught false doctrines, and was a heretic and false prophet. They also accused him, he avers, of possessing anarchistic beliefs. As a result, he says, he has received numerous anonymous communications threatening his life.

The Rev. Mr. Janzow has been pastor of the Bethlehem Church since 1883. He says the motive of the defendants is to compel him to resign. They are among the wealthy members of the congregation.

TENDER CRUSHES FIREMAN.

Engineer Thrown from Engine Couldn't Get Out of the Way.

George Williams, aged fifty, engineer of Engine Company No. 121, in South Second Street, Williamsburg, was run over by the tender yesterday and badly injured. The company was going to a fire in a seven-story brick factory building, at 272 and 274 Kent Avenue.

In Grand Street, near Kent Avenue, the engine driver turned his three-horse team out of the track to clear a car. In doing so the engine swerved to one side and Williams was thrown off. Before he could get up the team of the tender, directly behind, trampled upon him and two wheels passed over his body. At the Eastern District Hospital his condition was pronounced critical. The fire was extinguished with slight loss.

DINNER TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.

American Society Entertains the Institute at Sherry's.

Nearly 300 civil engineers were present last night at the banquet given by the American Society of Civil Engineers at Delmonico's in honor of the visitors of that profession from abroad.

Charles Hermany, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was the toastmaster, and the speakers were Sir William H. White, K. C. B., F. R. S., President of the Institute of Civil Engineers; Robert Moore, ex-President of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Henry S. Haines, James P. Munroe, Lieut. Col. G. J. Fiebeger, United States Army; Francis T. Bowles, Alex C. Humphreys, and William W. Porter.

BISMARCK SEES HIS CHILDREN.

Two Girls and Two Boys Left Alone with the Dying Prince.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Prince Bismarck's condition is unchanged. He is unable to take much nourishment. The Princess is constantly at his bedside.

The Prince to-day asked to see his children. The Princess led the two girls and the two boys to their father's bedside. The nurses and doctor left the room, and the Prince was left for a quarter of an hour alone with the children.

Smoot Inquiry on After Campaign.

Senator Burrows of Michigan, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, was in New York yesterday on his way home from New England.

Senator Burrows said the committee in the case of Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, whose right to a seat in the United States Senate is being investigated, would resume the inquiry as soon as its members are relieved of work in the campaign. Senator Burrows says the investigation will be expedited so that there may be a report and action at the coming session of Congress.

Chief of Police Accuser and Accused.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Joseph G. Patterson and Chief of Police William H. Smith were before Justice Borden this afternoon each arraigned on complaint of the other for alleged disorderly conduct. Chief Smith charged Patterson with calling him bad names. Patterson, on the other hand, accused the Chief of questioning his character for truthfulness. Justice Borden reserved decision.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHORTEST LINE TO THE
GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR
ST. LOUIS, MO.
NEXT COACH EXCURSION
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21
ROUND TRIP $20 FROM NEW YORK
PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS.
Special Train of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Run turning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.
Similar Excursions Every Wednesday in September & October. Tickets now on sale
For further information regarding rates and train service consult Ticket Agents.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Mutton Chops.
MATERIALS—Chops at least one inch thick and neatly trimmed; salt and pepper to taste.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Seasoning:—For broiled chops, steaks, cutlets, etc., nothing is required save butter and some of Lea & Perrins' Sauce. When panned, add to the gravy two or three tablespoonfuls of Lea & Perrins' Sauce before pouring it over the chops.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

"SAXON! I AM RODERICK DHU"
A FINE, OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold wherever good liquors are obtainable.
The Weideman Co., Sole Agents, 41 Beaver St., N. Y.

HELD FOR WASHINGTON POLICE.

W. C. Sammons, Alleged Embezzler, Arrested in Grand Central Station.

William C. Sammons, forty years old, a clerk of 17 Ninth Street, Washington, D. C., was arrested as he stepped off a train in the Grand Central Station last night. Chief of Police Sylvester of the Capital City had asked Inspector McCluskey of New York to arrest the man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—William S. Sammons is wanted for embezzlement. For several years he has been an outside salesman and collector for the wholesale grocery house here of Frank Hume & Co. Two weeks ago his accounts were gone over by experts, and it was found that he had made way with about $2,000.

E. R. THOMAS'S AUTO WINS.

In Two Races at Dutchess County Fair —"Eddie" Bald a Chauffeur.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Edward C. Bald, the ex-champion bicycle racer, made his début as a professional chauffeur in the automobile races at Dutchess County Fair to-day. Bald finished second in the five-mile race for touring cars, which was won by A. S. Lee with a twenty-four-horse power machine. Col. J. J. Astor's twenty-horse-power machine, driven by B. Morgan, was third. Time, 7:02.

Ten Miles Free-for-All—Won by E. R. Thomas's sixty-horse-power machine, driven by E. E. Hawley. Frank Kulick, in a twenty-horse-power machine, second. Time, 10:36 1-3.

Five Miles (Handicap)—Won by Frank Kulick, driving a twenty-horse-power machine, (scratch;) A. S. Lee, driving a twenty-four-horse-power machine, (55 seconds' handicap,) second. Time, 5:20.

Five-Mile Pursuit—Won by E. R. Thomas's sixty-horse-power machine, driven by E. E. Hawley; Frank Kulick, in a twenty-horse-power machine, second. Time—5:20.

Yale's Small Football Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—Yale's football practice began to-day, when eighteen candidates responded to Capt. Hogan's call at Yale Field. Not all of last year's veterans were on hand, but in their old places were Rockwell, quarterback; Hare and Stillman, ends; Kinney, tackle; Hogan, tackle; Owsley and Mills, half back, and Cortwright, guard.

The actual work of the season will begin on Monday, when the main body of candidates will appear. Thus far no news has come of any notable recruits from the incoming class, making Yale's outlook not as encouraging as had been hoped.

R. C. Vanderbilt Loses Show Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt's White Oak Maid, one of his earliest and most popular show horses, is dead. It had been exhibited by Mr. Vanderbilt at every show in which he had entered horses and won many prizes. The horse was last exhibited in the Newport show two weeks ago. A few days ago a small pony kicked White Oak Maid, breaking a leg, and Mr. Vanderbilt gave orders to have the horse shot. White Oak Maid was one of Mrs. Vanderbilt's favorites.

Strang Claimed by the New Yorks.

Strang, the second baseman of the Brooklyn club, who received a ten days' notice of release, has been claimed by the New York National League club. This will undoubtedly be received with surprise by the "rooters" who have watched Strang's poor display of late.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—The plant of the St. Paul Sash and Door Company was burned to-day. Loss, $75,000.

LONG BEACH, Washington, Sept. 16.—The Breakers Hotel has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $67,000. There were no guests in the hotel.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 16.—The warehouse of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, on the Delaware River front, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partly insured.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, TRUST FIGHTER.

An interesting story of a remarkable figure in the commercial world, who having won from the Sugar Trust the "right" to refine 5,000 barrels of sugar a day, has now tackled the Hudson River Towboat Trust. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe
FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Bunion Shoe.
The only shoe built on a genuine Bunion last, giving plenty of freedom to the enlarged joint, yet fitting perfectly.
SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)
Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.
When the new space is ready the men's wear will get more than double its present room.
The business warrants it and the stock demands it. There are more men daily finding us dependable for their furnishings.

Guyot Suspenders,	39c.
4-ply Collars, all sizes and styles,	6c.
" Cuffs, " " "	10c.
Unlaundered Shirts, linen bosom, reinforced,	50c. ea.; $5.85 doz.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:50 A. M.—338 Hudson Street; L. Markowitz; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—471 Fourth Avenue; George Roberts; damage, $30.

10:55 A. M.—42 West Twenty-ninth Street; E. Regnier; damage unknown.

12:53 P. M.—128 Madison Avenue; Dr. D. W. Wynkoop; damage, $100.

2:20 P. M.—218 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—2 and 4 Bank Street; Edwin Shuttworth; damage, $5.

7:00 P. M.—712 East Twelfth Street; Mrs. Katz; damage, $20.

7:00 P. M.—55 East Fourth Street; John Davis; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—230 Clinton Street; Herman Mendel; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—122 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Sarah Crimmins; damage trifling.

FOUR DEAD IN FEUD; TROOPS CALLED OUT

Bloody Battle in Front of a Florida House at Night.

GARRISON ATTACKED BY MOB

First Engagement Was on a Train on Sunday—Both Parties Arm Followers in Private War.

Special to The New York Times.

BAXTER, Fla., Sept. 16.—The Duncan-Altman feud, which began in a fight on a train last Sunday, led to a battle at 1 o'clock this morning, in which two more men were killed and over half a dozen were wounded. This makes the total of dead four since the private war broke out, and some of the wounded will probably die.

The State authorities to-day sent Wilson's Battery of Jacksonville to the scene of hostilities. It arrived at 5 o'clock, and has gone into camp.

The battle this morning resulted from an attack on the house of William Duncan, which has been garrisoned nightly by a posse since the outbreak of the disorder. In the number was Deputy Sheriff Thrift.

Suddenly and without warning there were as many as twenty-five shots from rifles and pistols fired at the house. The deputy called on his posse to assist him, and as they came from the house there was another volley of shots.

Thrift was standing in front of the house. He was shot and lived but a few moments.

The others returned the fire and killed Ellis Dowling, a member of the Altman faction. The mob withdrew to the home of the Altmans, where they are ready to resist any attempt at arrest.

More than a half dozen were wounded, but their names cannot be obtained.

It was in response to an appeal by law-abiding citizens that Wilson's battery was sent here, arriving on a special train about 5 o'clock. The troops have cordoned their camp with sentries.

The Altman faction is hostile to the troops, saying the soldiers have been sent here to uphold the Duncans. Gov. Jennings is not in the State, and the troops were sent here by the Speaker of the House, Cromwell Gibson, who is Acting Governor in the absence of Jennings.

Shortly before dark to-night Sheriff Herndon and his posse brought in seven prisoners of the Altman faction. These men are stretched out on the floor of a shanty under guard of the Live Oak Rifles, the Wilson Battery of Artillery, and the Sheriff's posse.

There are eleven others of the Altman feudists. The men who were sent to see them have just returned and report that they have agreed to surrender themselves, and will come in voluntarily to-morrow and give themselves up.

If they do not violate their pledge this will place all of them in the custody of the officers, with the exception of Jesse Altman, who is still at large, and his whereabouts unknown. He was seen in Baxter to-day, but disappeared shortly before the Sheriff arrived from McClenney. It is thought that he, too, will surrender when he finds that the others have taken that course.

The Duncans, who are large turpentine operators, and the Altmans, who maintain a general store at Baxter, have been in a quarrel for months. The majority of the people in this section of Baxter County took sides with the Altmans, as the Duncans had made enemies in their turpentine operations.

Although the quarrel was a bitter one no overt act occurred until last Sunday, when the Duncans with a number of their negro employes boarded an excursion train on the Georgia Southern and Florida. The Altmans and several of their friends were on board and a quarrel soon arose.

The Altmans stabbed a Duncan negro to death, and when the Duncans interfered the Altmans killed James Duncan. The fight became general, and the train was turned into a shambles.

This riot occurred just over the Georgia line, and for that reason Sheriff Herndon of Baker County refused to arrest the alleged slayers of Duncan and the negro. Since then Baxter and the surrounding country have been divided into two hostile camps.

The Duncans and their negro employes have been under arms, and so have the Altmans and their friends. The Duncans were bent on arresting the Altmans, and the latter were resolved not to be arrested.

Tuesday an attempt was made to arrest the Altmans, but the latter resisted, shooting two members of the posse.

The Duncans are members of the Turpentine Operators' Association, and are being supported by that association.

STEVENSON TO SPEAK.

Ex-Vice President to Make Addresses Here and Elsewhere.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—Ex-Vice President A. E. Stevenson of this city has accepted an invitation from the National Democratic Committee to make a number of speeches and will take an active part in the Presidential campaign. He will open the campaign in this city, and will deliver his first speech here the latter part of this month.

He will speak later at Madison Square Garden, New York, and will then travel through many States, delivering one address or more each day.

THE POPULIST TICKET.

A. J. Boulton and Charles Spaulding at Its Head.

The State Committee of the People's Party has selected the following State ticket and Electors, whose names will be placed on the petitions to be circulated through the State for signatures:

For Governor—Alfred J. Boulton, Brooklyn; Lieutenant Governor—Charles Spaulding of Buffalo; Secretary of State—Orsen L. Drew of Rochester; Controller—Louis Manz of Rochester; Treasurer—Frank S. Rose of Albany; Attorney General—John F. Gaffney of Utica; State Engineer and Surveyor—Simon G. Levy of New York City; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals—Edward N. Heath of Buffalo; Associate Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals—Augustus Habcock of Binghamton; Electors at Large—William A. Oakley of New York City and Marius George Martyn of Jamestown.

It is expected that the petitions will be filed and ready for signature on Oct. 1.

President Goes to Washington Sept. 22.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 16.—Arrangements have been made for the return of the President and his family to Washington. They will leave Oyster Bay at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 22d inst., in a special train. The party will reach Jersey City in time to take the 1:14 P. M. train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington, which reaches Washington shortly after 6 o'clock. The entire Executive office force here will return to Washington at that time. The President has no engagements to-day with any visitors.

PERHAPS THE LARGEST ANIMAL THAT EVER ROAMED THE EARTH.

After three years' labor about half his skeleton has been set up by New York experts. A striking picture and a fascinating account in THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

ODELL AND HIGGINS HERE.

Governor Not Cheerful — Candidate Talks Harmony.

Both Gov. Odell and his candidate, Frank W. Higgins, were in the city yesterday. The Governor was inaccessible and would not talk on politics. He did not seem in a good humor, and left the city a few hours after his arrival here for Monmouth Beach, where he will remain during the remainder of the week.

Mr. Higgins, after commenting on the harmony in the party and what a good augury it was for success, said:

"I did not know until the convention assembled that I would get the nomination. I talked with Senator Platt and Mr. Woodruff both before and during the convention. We have nothing but the best feeling for each other.

"I expect to make several speeches during the campaign, and my headquarters will be in Olean. I will be officially notified of my nomination, but I believe the date has not yet been set. I am here to meet some friends who are coming from Europe to-morrow. As soon as they arrive we will go home to Olean."

The Republican campaign is to be rushed next week, now that the State nominations are complete. On Wednesday Camp Roosevelt, the successor to Camp McKinley, will be opened in Harlem by Samuel Strasburger. The entrance will be in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and behind this building, on lots in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, an immense tent will be erected capable of seating 6,000 persons.

Chairman Cortelyou returned to this city yesterday after his trip to Chicago. He refused to comment on the political situation other than to say that his trip had been very satisfactory, and that conditions in the West were fully up to expectations.

Sereno E. Payne, who visited headquarters yesterday, predicted that the State of New York would go for Roosevelt by 75,000. He would not even abate his estimate when reminded that the election was still nearly two months off.

PLATT STRATEGY EXPLAINED.

Col. Dunn Reveals Real Mystery of the Senator's Tactics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Col. George W. Dunn, who returned from Saratoga to-day, said of the nominations made there by the Republican State Convention:

"The principal object of Senator Platt and myself was to hold the convention where it was, so that either Higgins or Woodruff would be nominated, instead of some other man. Either one of them was perfectly satisfactory to us. It is an excellent ticket, and we are all going to stand by it.

"From twenty-five years' acquaintance with Frank W. Higgins, I want to say that if he is elected he will be Governor every minute and no one else. I have seen him in positions where it took iron nerve to hold his ground, and he had it all the while. I trust that every Republican friend of mine in the Southern tier will give Frank W Higgins as loyal support as they would any man of their own choice."

SEES FAIRBANKS AND DAVIS.

Washington Gets a Look at Both Vice Presidential Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Washington had the special treat to-day of welcoming and speeding away both the Vice Presidential candidates. Both went to West Virginia, Mr. Fairbanks to make speeches, Mr. Davis to enjoy a rest in his home at Elkins.

Senator Fairbanks arrived at 9:38 and was driven at once to the Baltimore and Ohio station. He is well known to the general run of people in Washington, and all along his way from the car out to the carriage, and later at the other station, he was greeted with a general murmur of recognition.

Once or twice there were faint attempts at applause. The tall and solemn Hoosier bent and bowed to right and left and lifted his hat.

The special train bearing the Republicans had hardly left before the regular 10 o'clock train pulled in and Mr. Davis came into the station to take the train for home.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Sept. 16.—Senator Fairbanks met a cordial reception from about 15,000 people during his ten-minute stay here this afternoon. He spoke from the rear platform after Senator Scott introduced him, referring to him as his party's standard bearer in 1908. While Mr. Fairbanks was occasionally cheered, there was an apparent lack of enthusiasm.

Ex-Senator Davis, the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, did not hurry in going from the Baltimore and Ohio to the West Virginia Central depot this afternoon, stopping on the street to talk to old acquaintances, and when he arrived at the latter depot he found that the train had pulled out for Elkins.

But he had his car cut off the train at Ridgely and brought back by special engine. He then boarded it, and was able to overtake the regular train at Pinto, where his car was attached to it. There was no one at the depot here to greet the candidate, who walked from one station to the other carrying his grip, his coming having been unheralded.

ELKINS, West Va., Sept. 16.—Mr. Davis returned at 9:30 o'clock to-night in his private car Graceland from his Eastern trip. He was feeling well physically, but shows much worry over the condition of his son, John T. Davis, who is very ill with typhoid fever at Davis Memorial Hospital. Senator Davis stopped at his private station and drove at once to Graceland.

Newark Republicans Nominate.

NEWARK, Sept. 16.—The Republican City Convention was held to-night. There was no opposition to the renomination of Mayor Henry M. Doremus or of Water Commissioner Augustus F. Eggers. Dr. Joseph Fewsmith, whose term as Trustee of the City Home expires this year, would not accept a renomination, and Henry F. Willard was named in his place.

Dollar Dinner for Watson.

Thomas E. Watson, People's Party candidate for President, is to be the guest of honor at a "dollar dinner" to be given him here about Oct. 1. The date will be set to suit the convenience of Mr. Watson.

ANOTHER LYNCHING ARREST.

Hotel Proprietor Charged with Complicity in Huntsville Affair.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 16.—The second arrest in connection with the lynching of the negro, Horace Maples, was made to-day. Thomas N. Riggins, proprietor of the Stegall Hotel, was placed in jail charged by indictment with murder.

Ben Hill was the first and only other person indicted who has been arrested so far. Several others are believed to have taken flight.

Dog tents were pitched to-day and the militia is prepared to stay an indefinite time. Their presence has put a stop to all talk of trouble. The Grand Jury resumed its work on the lynching to-day.

Guarded by squads of military, Riggins and Hill marched into the Circuit Court room to-day and had a preliminary hearing. Soldiers in a civil court room have not been seen here since the days immediately following the civil war.

Riggins's trial will take place Sept. 28 and Hill's Sept. 21. A special jury has been ordered for each occasion. Lawrence Cooper, attorney for Riggins, created somewhat of a sensation when in addressing the court he questioned the constitutionality of the act allowing soldiers in a civil court room. He made an impassioned speech against the presence of the militia.

Solicitor Pettus replied to Mr. Cooper with the statement that the militia were not aliens, but natives of Alabama, and sent here by their Governor to maintain the laws of the State.

Judge Speake characterized Mr. Cooper's speech as incendiary, and reminded the attorney that what he said was liable to arouse the passions of the people. Judge Speake assumed responsibility for the presence of the military.

The Grand Jury returned nine other true bills to-night against alleged members of the mob. This makes nineteen indictments.

DEMOCRATS LIKELY TO CARRY WEST VIRGINIA.

Prominent Republicans Abandoning Their Party.

SPLITS IN TWO COUNTIES

Peculiar Republican Attitude Toward the Negro—Want the Democrats to Disfranchise Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 16.—In attempting to forecast the political future of West Virginia it must not be forgotten that she is just as much a part of the Old Dominion, and therefore of the South, as she ever was, notwithstanding imaginary boundary lines. It is true that in the last two political campaigns the Republicans have been successful, but not by overwhelming majorities, and then by methods of corruption upheard of before in the political annals of the State.

The coal fields, mining districts, and lumber camps of the State have been overrun by shrewd operators and manipulators from Ohio and Pennsylvania, who, regardless of their political affiliations, are here simply to take advantage of the high tariff rate on the products that this State is rich in, and direct their men to vote accordingly, several times, if necessary. These men, however, are estranged from the party of protection this year, because of the great wave of tax reform sentiment that has been sweeping over the State, culminating in the recent special session of the Legislature that enacted this sentiment into some laws reaching these monopolies by way of local taxation.

Before the Republican nominating convention that named the State ticket was held the farmers of the State were very much in favor of the tax reform scheme promulgated by the State machine, one provision of which was to take the State tax all off the land and relieve the farmer in other ways. Since the recent special session of the Legislature was held and some of the tax bills were passed, it has been discovered that the farmer has bought the customary gold brick, and that the benefit to the farmer from the tax reform plan of the State House machine is largely mythical.

Now they are up in arms over the deception that was practiced to give W. M. O. Dawson, the machine candidate, the nomination for Governor, and many Republicans will resent it at the polls.

In Kanawha County, that usually gives 2,000 Republican majority, the Republicans have two tickets in the field, and in the Congressional district in which that county is situated two Republican candidates have been named, and both say they will stick till the day of election.

In this County of Wood there are two Republican legislative tickets, though this latter matter may be harmonized.

REPUBLICANS LEAVING PARTY.

Many prominent Republicans have gone over to the Democratic Party in this State since the Wheeling Convention, and the discontent with Republican rule is widespread and growing. Among the converts to the Democratic ranks from the Republican Party may be mentioned E. H. Fitch of Cabell County, one of the most eloquent Republican spellbinders in the State, who made a speech at the Democratic State Convention here announcing his conversion to the Democratic faith; John S. Farr, one of the Presidential Electors on the Republican ticket; Nelson B. Whittaker, formerly a Republican State Senator from Ohio County, and a man of wide influence. J. S. Darst, candidate for the nomination of State Auditor, is on the fence, and Henry Schmulbach, the Wheeling millionaire brewer, who was a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed N. B. Scott, is also said to be contemplating a change of political allegiance.

The candidacy of H. G. Davis for Vice President on the National Democratic ticket was undoubtedly a ten-strike for the Democracy in this State. It will make that party thousands of votes in West Virginia.

Everybody likes the old man, both for his sterling and absolute honesty and integrity and for his kindliness of heart and demeanor. The people, common and otherwise, love him and revere him.

His record is clean. Every Republican vote in his county, and all other votes, is counted just as it is cast. He sees that it is done that way.

There is not a Republican in West Virginia who would not be perfectly satisfied to allow Henry G. Davis to be the Returning Board for the whole State and certify the election returns without anybody else seeing them. They know that he would be so honest in seeing that every vote was counted just as it was cast that he would favor the opposition in a matter of controversy rather than his own party.

He has a wonderful aptitude for detail work. He learned that on the railroad. He is seeing that every county in the State is being thoroughly organized, and he is paying the bills himself.

In this work of organization he is backed by one of the most astute political managers in the State, Chairman John T. McGraw. This is the McGraw who came within one vote six years ago in a so-called Republican State of being elected to the Senate over Nathan B. Scott.

ELKINS NOT TALKING.

Senator Scott has been quoted as saying that West Virginia will be carried for Roosevelt by 7,000. This is a decrease of 14,000 in McKinley's majority of four years ago.

What has Senator Elkins said? Nothing. There is a well-defined suspicion that the senior Senator would not be heart-broken to see his father-in-law in the Vice Presidential chair. It is commonly said that Mrs. Hallie Elkins will see to it that "Uncle Steve" does not hurt "Papa" very much.

It is thought that Gov. A. B. White will be a candidate for the Senate before the next Legislature, and he is an aggressive fighter if ever there was one. So there is some apprehension among the friends of Senator Scott over the Governor's supposed attitude. Gov. White has made some bitter enemies in his party, who would rather vote the Democratic ticket than the Republican if they thought Gov. White would profit by it in any way.

The negro is cutting a figure, too, in this State. A great many Republicans will vote in November to eliminate him from politics. For that is what voting the Democratic ticket means.

This was plainly and overwhelmingly shown at the recent Democratic State Convention here, at which every delegate wore a "White Man's Party" badge, and that sort of a plank would have been inserted in the State platform unanimously had not a message from David B. Hill at the last moment advised against it, on account of the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate coming from this State.

"The Republicans are tired of the negro because they have to buy him at every election, and the Democrats are disgusted with him because of that fact and for the further reason that they don't like him anyhow. There are 14,000 negroes in this State, and the Democrats see danger in a larger number, while the Republicans are content to see them disfranchised, provided the Democrats do it.

It is somewhat remarkable to note this changed attitude of the Republicans on the negro question, but that their position is now one of marked hostility to the black man there can be no mistake.

So after looking over the ground carefully and taking cognizance of the situation somewhat methodically, the conclusion must inevitably be that the Republican Party stands in great danger of losing West Virginia in the coming election, and that the Mountain State will swing again into her old-time moorings and take her place with the Solid South.

THE LONE WHITE MAN OF FORTUNE ISLAND.

As King Edward's Viceroy he marries, divorces, jails, and buries the subjects of his little black empire. His daily life picturesquely described in THE SUNDAY TIMES by a writer who marooned himself on the island for a week, seeking a novel experience.

FOILS RIVAL AT THE ALTAR.

Man Reported Dead Rushes Into Church and Claims His Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—Mary Cerwick had two suitors in Austria, George Heinz and Andrew Mayock. She accepted the former and agreed to marry him when he came to this country and provided a home for her. Miss Cerwick arrived in Freeland unexpectedly last month. Her sweetheart was working in another town, but the girl was told by a relative, so it is alleged, that Heinz had died suddenly. The grief of the would-be bride was great. Mayock, the rejected suitor, now came on the scene, and the girl finally agreed to marry him.

The marriage was to have taken place today in the Polish Catholic Church. Just as the priest was about to unite them a man rushed into the church, crying:

"I forbid the marriage—the girl is engaged to me!"

It was Heinz, who had heard of the contemplated wedding that very morning, and had hurried to the church at once.

Miss Cerwick ran to him and the priest declared there would be no marriage. Heinz and the girl came to Wilkesbarre later in the day, procured a license, and will be married to-morrow.

WILL PROSECUTE LYNCHERS.

Georgia Attorney General Will Take Case If Grand Jury Indicts.

ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—Gov. Terrell said the civil authorities may yet take a hand in the Statesboro affair.

"If the Bullock County Grand Jury will return indictments against a member or members of the mob which burned Reed and Cato at the stake I will request Attorney General Hart to attend the session of the court and aid in the prosecution of the men who trampled on the laws of Georgia," said Gov. Terrell. "It is not within the province of the Attorney General to take the initiative, but if Bullock County will do its part the people may rest assured that everything will be done to bring the offenders to justice."

The State Constitution prevents the Governor from acting directly against the Sheriff or any one who might have been connected with the crime. The county officers can only be removed by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey
Is primarily a family whiskey--to be taken in moderation for the good it does. Helps to retain health as well as regain it.

JUSTICES IN FISTIC DUEL.

Meet in Omaha Street and from Words Quickly Come to Blows.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 16.—Personal differences of long standing between two local Justices came to a climax this morning when C. M. Bachman and "Little Bismarck" Alstadt met outside their offices, which adjoin each other.

Bachman accused his rival of talking to his detriment behind his back. The testimony of eye witnesses differs as to who first struck the other. Before the combatants could be separated several blows had been landed. Bachman, who is Acting Police Judge, will cause his antagonist to be brought before him on a charge of assault. Justice Alstadt announces that he will file a complaint in the County Court.

AGAINST FRANCHISE TAX.

Savings Banks Are Working to Have Law Repealed.

The State Association of Savings Banks is working to secure the repeal of the franchise tax on savings banks, and has appointed a committee, with William H. Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, as Chairman, to prepare arguments dealing with the question for distribution throughout the State prior to the coming election.

Until 1901 savings banks were exempted from taxation. In that year, however, the policy was abandoned and a State tax imposed equal to 1 per cent. of the bank's surplus or guarantee fund and undivided earnings.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at TWELVE o'clock Noon on Saturdays, and at FIVE o'clock P. M. on other business days during September.

Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

WHY BRYAN IS FOR PARKER.

Still for Free Silver, but the Issues of To-day Overshadow It.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 16.—In a speech here last night William J. Bryan reiterated his faith in bimetallism, and said:

"You ask me why I, a free silver man, can support a man who is opposed to this principle and a platform that is silent when it should have spoken. I reply that I love peace and the gospel of peace better than I do all the gold and silver in the world.

"I went to St. Louis," said the speaker, "and found some people who wanted a gold plank in the platform, and if they had placed that in there I think I should be talking on the money question to-night. I have not given up the idea of fighting for silver, and I think the day will come when the plank will again be a part of the platform.

"Our candidate does not stand with us on this and other vital questions, and for that I am sorry, but there are conditions facing us to-day that place us so that we can afford to ignore for the time being the issues which have been so close to our hearts and stand with our candidate on other and even more important questions which, I think, threaten the very foundation of our free Government."

FAVOR JUDGE NEWBURGER.

Friends Advocating Him for Supreme Bench Vacancy.

There will be a vacancy on the Supreme Court bench this year, occasioned by the retirement on Jan. 1 of Justice John J. Freedman, who then will have reached the age limit. A successor to Justice Freedman will be elected in November.

The Democratic County Convention to nominate a candidate will be held Nov. 6, and nomination is equivalent to election. The man most prominently mentioned for the place is Judge Joseph Newburger of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Newburger's friends declare that, while there are other candidates in the field, none has a more valid claim than he. Judge Newburger, who is fifty-one years old, has been prominent in Tammany Hall for many years. He was born in this city and studied law at the Columbia Law School. In 1890 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the City Court. After five years' service there he was elected a General Sessions Judge in 1895.

There is no such thing with Judge Newburger as "law's delay." During the nine years he has been on the General Sessions bench he has disposed of some 10,000 cases, among them those of Dr. Kennedy, Sam Parks, Lawrence Murphy, and Robert A. Ammon. He has been very fortunate, too, in having had very few reversals in cases tried before him. His friends are confident he will receive the nomination.

Store open Saturday till 6 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Store open Saturday till 6 P. M.

Complimentary Band Concerts at the Harvest Festival now being held on the Sixth Floor—Concerts at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Mr. C. F. Zittel presents in its first American appearance the famous Naval Reserve Band of Italy—Maestro Giocinto Marcosano, Director.

An immense purchase of men's high grade new Fall clothing at a decided reduction.

English walking suits, $18

A ROCHESTER manufacturer whose name throughout America is synonymous with fashionable and high grade ready-to-wear clothing sold us the greater portion of his August output at a decided reduction. Large early season orders are at a premium just now and he wanted to move his accumulated stock quickly. Second Floor.

If we had the right to mention the maker's name you'd recognize it instantly as a guarantee of a grade of clothing that equals the best custom made work.

If you want a fashionable new Fall suit or top coat made from the identical fabrics the most exclusive tailors are showing, at the lowest prices ever quoted on garments of equal merit, attend this remarkable value-giving event. It's a sale that will make a new bargain epoch in men's clothing.

Now there's one thing we want to say about the style of these suits—they are all exclusive effects tailored by skilled workmen—made as your tailor would make them, so different from the ordinary creations that smack of the sweat shop.

Another thing—these garments positively cost you less than the ordinary factory made suits cost you elsewhere, as you'll see by comparison.

25 extra salesmen to wait upon you.

$12.50 for men's $20 and $22 suits—every garment hand made—every yard of cloth thoroughly tested as to strength and positive permanency of finish—scores of nobby cheviots in fancy mixtures, through and through worsteds—in all the shapes—regular, stout and slim; from 33 to 46 chest. Unquestionably the best value in Greater New York at the price, $12.50—as they are the best suits made to sell at $20 and $22.

$15 for men's fine $25 and $30 suits—fabrics of foreign weaves embracing every accepted pattern of good taste and judgment—neat worsteds, cashmeres and cheviots, in fancy coloring—black unfinished worsteds and blue serge—an almost endless variety.

$10 for men's $15 and $18 suits—represented in this offering are standard cloths in silk worsteds of fancy colorings, fancy cheviots, cashmeres and black Thibets—50 distinct patterns—we show the new style double breasted coat as well as several models of single breasted—correct styles, created especially for the season 1904-'05.

$12.50 for men's $18 top coats—short, nobby coverts—silk sleeves—also a plain black coat cut 38 inches long—broad concave shoulders and all tailored par excellence—suits that equal in every respect the merchant tailor's production at $25 and $30.

$10 for young men's suits—suitable for any occasion—the very new swell up-to-date double breasted coats—shown in all the latest fabrics, trousers cut semi-peg top, sizes from 15 to 20 years or from 20 to 26 chest.

Girls' and misses' Fall suits

SO different from the factory made productions and yet our new Fall suits for girls and misses are priced no higher. They're new and exclusive models, and in style, fit and workmanship rank with the creations for which the fashionable modiste asks twice as much. Third Floor.

To-day every noteworthy style approved by Dame Fashion is shown in our splendid display—one that every mother and daughter must see before purchasing.

$21.75 for misses' suits in three models—blouse, long or hip coat, in covert, cheviot and fancy mixtures; skirts side plaited, full flare; sizes 14 and 16.

$14.75 for junior suits in two models, Norfolk and box coat, some trimmed with velvet, others with contrasting color cloth, fancy braid and buttons; satin lined; side plaited skirts; sizes 14, 16 and 18.

$12.75 for misses' regulation suits of cheviot, large collar, full blouse, nautical emblem on shield and sleeve, skirt side plaited, flaring at bottom; sizes 14, 16 and 18.

$9.75 for misses' tourist coats, in covert and fancy mixtures; full; a good fitting garment; sizes 14 and 16.

$7.50 for misses' skirts in broadcloth, very latest model, full, box-plaited and stitched, black and blue; lengths 36 to 40.

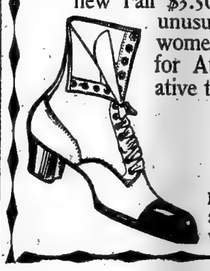
$3.95 for junior skirts, in cheviots and fancy mixtures, full kilted skirt, flaring from knee; lengths 28 to 33.

We are showing a large assortment of girls' long coats, with or without capes, many styles to select from, all in new Fall models, at.....$6.75 to $18.75

Also girls' up-to-date dresses, all shades and styles, many pretty models to choose from; prices ranging from $3.25 to $9.75

Stylish $3.50 boots at $2.35

TO-DAY'S stirring sale of 200 pairs of women's fashionable new Fall $3.50 walking boots at $2.35 will create an unusual amount of interest because hundreds of women now require smart but inexpensive boots for Autumn wear. Only 200 pairs, so it is imperative that you come to-day. Second Floor.



Black glaze kid button patent tip welt, stitched extension sole—new Fall model in fashionable walking boots. **$2.35**

Also at the same special price, black glaze kid lace boots—dull calf top—patent tip—welt stitched extension sole—new Cuban heel—to-day, while this limited lot lasts, $2.35.

Special thin model watch at $8.95

THIS new thin model Waltham watch at $8.95 is the equal of any watch sold elsewhere at $12—sold exclusively by this store—bought in quantities to enable us to offer the best value in America. Main Floor.

The always-accurate Waltham is the ideal timepiece—16 size—guaranteed 20-year case, 7-jewel movement, $8.95

This is the greatest opportunity you'll have to secure a watch that is absolutely reliable at a price anywhere near as low. Special to-day, 100 watches, each $8.95

Men's new imported 75c. and 50c. hose, 28c.

TREMENDOUS selling of Wednesday despite the rain and large sales of other days leave just about enough of these handsome new imported 75c. and 50c. hose for Saturday—while they last, 28c. Select your season's supply now. 2d Floor.

Exclusive new Fall designs, sold by leading haberdashers at 75c. and 50c. to exacting men who demand this quality. We secured 1,200 dozen pairs from one of New York's largest jobbers at a very great sacrifice because of complicated business exigencies that you would not be interested in. The materials are fine qualities of Chenmitz lisle threads in embroidered or jacquard designs, vertical neat stripes and figures, gray, brown, navy, green and garnet and black combinations and colorings, all absolutely genteel, refined, desirable new patterns, drop stitches, silk mixtures and mercerized effects.

28c **28c**

Men's correct $1.50 gloves $1

YOU cannot go anywhere else and purchase this new Fall perfect fitting glove for less than $1.50, because ours is the only store for which the famous manufacturers agreed to make up a special lot of 25,000 pairs at a third less than usual. This concession is the reward for the largest purchase of the season, and the gloves were made to our special order. Main Floor.

$1 Two styles —One clasp—tan Cheverette kid gloves—one clasp slate Cheverette suede gloves, **$1**

Our expert selected the skins—not one with the slightest imperfection going into the lot. In cut, workmanship and finish these gloves are not excelled by any new fall $1.50 glove on the market.

$1 for women's smart new Autumn gloves; 2-clasp glace, with imperial point.

95c for misses' $1.25 2-clasp glace gloves; black, white and colors; dainty and stylish.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

MEN'S CLOTHING
Measure for Measure

For *your* clothing we measure *you*. By *our* clothing you measure *us*. Mutually agreeable measures. Our entire business is measured by our clothing, and has been during four decades and over.

It is more than a generation since we made standards for Men's Clothing. Same now, only different in degree. Higher!

Hence our great clientele of men correctly clothed. Each a witness to the fulfilled obligations of our own ideals.

The tribe will increase this Fall.

The reasons follow. They're not dull reading:

Double-breasted Frock Coats, with Matching Waistcoats

They fit. Our sales of these garments mark great and still growing success. Just here the chasm between ready-to-wear and made-to-order tailoring is bridged. It makes most custom work a sarcasm.

Black English Vicuna, silk-lined throughout, $35 for both garments.

Black Thibet, silk-lined throughout, $25 for both garments.

Black Thibet, silk-faced and serge-lined, $20 for both garments.

All equal in form and similar in workmanship. The difference in material makes price-difference.

Plain Colored Business Suits, with Sack Coats

Black Worsted with dull face, silk-lined throughout, at $30.

Black Worsted Diagonal, silk-lined throughout, $30.

Black Worsted with dull face, serge-lined, $20 and $25.

Blue or Black Cheviot, very superior quality, $15.

The foregoing affords a rare selection of plain and elegant business suits.

Autumn Overcoats

Fashion and utility combine to indicate Oxford Mixed Vicuna as the choice material for Autumn Overcoats. Durable, staple, dignified. All faced to edge with silk.

The price range is $15, $20, $25, $30.

Fall Overcoats of Covert Cloth are $15 and $20.

Cravenette Raincoats are $15 to $35.

Fancy Cheviot and Worsted Business Suits

Thirty sorts of Cloth. Prices $12 to $35 a suit. Coats are sacks, some double, others single-breasted.

Trousers, Fancy Striped Worsted, $5 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS
At Special Prices

Here are two offerings in Boys' Clothing that will interest parents who have boys to outfit at this time:

First is a collection of brand new Norfolk Double-breasted Jacket Suits, for boys of eight to sixteen years. They are made of all-wool mixed cheviots, silk-sewed and strongly made for school use. Each suit has an extra pair of knee trousers, making the suits an exceptional value at $7; but we have priced them at $5 a suit.

The other offering is a collection of about one hundred odd suits from last season's stock. They are all in the proper weights for Fall and Winter wear; are good-looking, well-made, serviceable suits, that were priced last season at from $5 to $9. The sizes are broken; but include those from eight to thirteen years, and fifteen and seventeen-year sizes.

You may fit your boy from them today at

$3.75 a Suit

Second floor, Ninth street.

WOMEN'S GLOVES
In Autumn Styles

The new Princess May Gloves at $1 exactly suit women who want stylish, good-looking gloves, correct in style and fit, and at a moderate price.

The Princess May Glace Glove in two-clasp overseam, and one-clasp pique, in all the new Fall shades, including black and white, at $1 a pair.

Princess May Cape Gloves, one-clasp out seam, made like a man's glove, with spear or Paris point backs, in the new Indian tan shades, black and white, $1 a pair.

Two-clasp Glace Gloves, in all the new Fall shades, including black and white, 65c a pair.

Tenth street.

Men's Neckwear at 25c

These attractive Four-in-hand Scarfs for men, are made from the ends of silks used in the regular half-dollar goods. There are two hundred and fifty dozen Scarfs in the collection, fifty dozen of which are made of black barathea.

They are fine Scarfs to buy for 25c. Broadway and Ninth st.

Men's Suspenders at 25c

This is the same story as the scarfs. The webbings are plain and fancy lisle thread of the same quality as used in the regular fifty-cent suspenders; the ends and odd pieces being made up by the manufacturers for us to sell at 25c.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Fall Waists for Women

The heavier waists for Fall wear are shown in fine variety. One group of particular interest today, is composed of waists made of cotton vestings and fancy cheviots, in various neat effects, some in white with figures of black or colors; some in stripes or plaids, some in rich solid effects in fancy colorings.

All are smartly tailor-made, plaited, stitched and trimmed with buttons; some with stock collars with embroidered turnovers.

They are priced at $2.75 each, though they are worth much more. Second floor, Tenth street.

$1.50 CORSETS
For a Dollar

The reason for this saving of a third is the fact that these fine Corsets are made for us at a sharp concession by the maker; and we call them

The Wanamaker Special No. 983

They are intended for medium and long figures; are moderately long from the waist-line up, and extremely long over the hips; producing gracefully sloping lines. Made of fine batiste, trimmed with wide lace and ribbon.

$1—but you couldn't duplicate them for less than $1.50 elsewhere.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Easy and Comfortable Stetson Derbies

In three ways the Stetson Derby Hats for men are supreme. First they are lighter in weight than all other Derby hats; they are soft and flexible on the head; and in the Clear Nutria Derby, they present the finest quality produced in a Derby hat today.

The man who wears a Stetson Derby does not have a hard red ring around his head, which stops circulation, and helps to make a man bald.

The man who has never worn a Stetson Derby, of course cannot realize the difference, but the man who has worn one Stetson, can never be induced to wear one of the heavy, stiff Derbies of other makes.

They are shown in all the new Fall blocks at $3.50 and $5; in both black and brown—the Stetson Clear Nutria in black only—the best Derby made—at $6.

"Wanamaker Special" Soft Hats for young men, in pearl, tan, and new browns, made especially for us by Stetson, at $3.50 and $5.

Other Soft and Stiff Hats in complete variety of shapes at $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

TURNOVER COLLARS
That the Papers Are Talking About

The Shopping Editor of the "Times" is not influenced by a store's desire to sell something, in writing up items of interest which she sees.

These Collars attracted her attention, and she wrote of them because they are worthy of special notice.

The following is quoted from the "Times" of yesterday:

IN THE SHOP

The prettiest things for the money in the way of small collars are pretty turnovers, a little deeper than the ordinary top collar, and made of muslin, lace insertion and edging. The muslin is sheer and fine, the insertion put on up and down the collar at intervals, and a full edge of the lace finishes it. They cost 25 cents apiece.

Of course the item did not tell where the collars could be bought; that would have made it advertising—we supply the omission.

These Collars were made in our own factory, and, of course, are original in style, as well as unusually low in price. 25c each.

We are also showing 25c Collar-and-Cuff Sets, made in our own factory, that are really worth double the price. They are made of sheer embroidered lawn, in a variety of pretty patterns. The Collars are 1¾ inches deep, and the Cuffs 3 inches deep, as is the new style this Fall.

At 15c we show fine embroidered lawn Collars, 1¾ in. deep, with a quarter-inch hemstitched border, in several different patterns; really worth 25c.

Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs

Two specially interesting groups of pure linen Handkerchiefs that should attract women today:

First is a collection of very thin sheer hemstitched embroidered Handkerchiefs, that have just arrived from Belfast. They are in fifteen different patterns, each handkerchief mounted on a card. The price is 50c each.

Another group is composed of all-linen Handkerchiefs in colored novelty effects, which sell regularly at 50c each; today they are 25c each. Only three hundred handkerchiefs in the lot.

Women who want inexpensive, serviceable all-linen handkerchiefs will appreciate the plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, at 85c a dozen. They are worth a half more. Broadway.

On a special counter in the Tenth street aisle will be found this additional group of Women's Unlaundered Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, regularly worth 25c each, today at 15c each.

Handsome Walking Suits
For Women

Here is such a collection as makes a representative exhibition of what American manufacturers have made this season in Street Suits for women. The prices range from $12.50 to $50 a suit. But Saturday's short story is confined to two popular styles at medium prices:

One suit is made of the new herringbone cheviot, in black and blue. The coat is twenty-seven inches long; the seams are all finished with wide strappings; the collar inlaid with velvet; braid-trimmed, belted back, satin-lined. The skirts are nine-gored, with all gores plaited to the knee; unlined. The price is $16.50.

The other style is made of handsome cheviot, with 27-inch fitted jacket; stitched revers of dull taffeta silk; attractive cloth vest; new wide sleeves and velvet collar. The gored skirts are finished with side plaits; unlined.

Price, $22.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

$1.25 CHEVIOTS
At 65c and 75c a Yard

These fabrics are being sold today all over the country at $1.25 a yard. They are of the present season's manufacture, but too many of them were made, and the surplus was offered to us in order that we might distribute it quickly, and without disturbing the regular trade.

The Cheviots are in herringbone and diagonal twilled weaves, covered with small mohair figured nubs in self colors—some showing dashes of white as well.

The color-range is exceedingly large, and includes all the new popular colorings:

Light brown, medium brown, dark brown, cardinals, garnets, dark tan, cadet blue, light gray, royal blue, navy blue, hunter's green, dark green, reseda, plum, black.

50 inches wide,

65c and 75c a yard, instead of $1.25. Rotunda.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
On the Club Plan

The most superb piano demands, for the music it gives, the accurate touch of the hand that plays it; and the Edison Phonograph, while in itself the most perfect piece of mechanism for reproducing sound, doubles its superiority over all others by reason of the perfection of the Edison Gold Moulded Records, which are so vastly superior to all other records.

By the Edison process, a gold mould is made from the master record that is absolutely perfect; and in this gold mould all other records are formed with a perfection that has never been known before. They are absolutely true and uniform, and reproduce all music of instruments and the human voice in a manner superior to all others. The effects are really marvelous.

By the Wanamaker Club Plan you can buy an Edison Phonograph, in the various styles, by the payment of one dollar down, and ten per cent. of the price each month, afterwards.

Edison Gold Moulded Records, although the finest that are made, are sold at 35c each.

Basement.

Theatrical
"Make-Up Preparations"

The "American Beauty" preparations for theatrical make-up, made by Mrs. Edwin Knowles, are well-known, and highly commended by many artists of note.

We have for sale a full line of these preparations:

Perfect Make-Up Foundation Cream, 75c.
Cold Cream, 1-lb. jars, 75c.
Liquid Rouge, 50c and $1.
Lip Rouge, 50c. Lining Blue, 50c.
Health Tint, liquid powder, $1.

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

A Few Saturday Items From the
CHINA SALE

This announcement is small, not because the china man has not got material to fill a full page, but because other things demand the space.

To-day these few must speak for all:

Dinner Sets

At $20, worth $35—Elite China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in border design, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Our regular price has never been below $25.

At $8.50, worth $13.50—English porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large dishes; two fine underglaze decorations.

Fancy Plates at 75c

A splendid assortment, comprising some sixteen decorations. Of some we have a dozen or more, others less than a dozen. But the regular prices have been up to $24 a dozen; today 75c ea.

At 25c, worth Double

We have fourteen different patterns in Plates alone at this price. The best decorations we ever had, on fine Austrian China. In addition to plates, we have Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Olive Dishes.

The paltes are in three sizes—Salad, Fruit and Bread-and-butter.

Basement.

The Sale of BATH TOWELS

These special lots include practically all the different sizes of Bath Towels that can be desired, and you can save a quarter of the price on any particular sort that you may happen to wish.

They are all cotton, of course. Some of the towels are fringed, and others are hemmed; some are white, and others have neat borders.

The Bath Towels are in seven different groups, at

8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c Each

All are worth at least one-quarter more.

There is also a group of extra quality Bath Mats, in blue, pink and natural color; 23 x 40 inches. Regular half-dollar Mats, **at 35c each.**

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Of LINENS

The first thing to say is that they're all pure flax—but that's a truism, when applied to Wanamaker Linens.

The next thing is, that they're all extremely low-priced.

After that, we descend swiftly from the general to the particular:

TABLE CLOTHS

Bleached Irish Table Cloths; bordered, unhemmed, 2 x 2½ yards, at $1.90; 2 x 3 yards, at $2.25.

Napkins to match, 22 in., $1.90 doz.

TABLE LINEN

Bleached Table Linen; heavy, serviceable, 67 inches wide. Worth fully $1, as compared to goods sold elsewhere; at 80c a yard.

NAPKINS

Bleached Scotch Napkins, breakfast size, 20 inches square. Regular $2 a dozen; at $1.60 a dozen.

TOWELING

Bleached Scotch Crash, 15 in. wide, at 9c a yard, from 11c. Third floor.

School Dresses
For Little Girls

They are pretty as well as practical—that's why *we* selected them. Mothers will like them for the same reason, and buy them for their little daughters' school or playtime wear. Tempting in price, too—just look:

At $3—Dresses of cashmere in navy blue and brown; Russian effects with trimming of braid.

At $5—Russian Dresses of navy blue and brown cheviot serge; embroidered emblem on front; patent leather belt.

At $6.50—Russian Sailor Suits of cheviot serge, in red and brown; deep sailor collar; trimmed with braid; silk tie; patent leather belt.

At $7.50—Box plaited Russian Dresses of cheviot serge in navy blue and brown; deep yoke with long shoulder effect, outlined with silk braid; embroidered emblem; patent leather belt.

Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Saturday's News From the SHOE SALE

This has been a lively week in the Shoe Store, because of these extraordinary Autumn offerings. Just when people had to buy shoes for the whole family, we gave them a chance to secure liberal savings on the necessary purchases—little wonder that we have been as busy as bees every day.

Here is news of special groups for you to select from today:

Women's Shoes at $2.20

Lace style; square cut vamps with dull tops; oak leather soles welted and stitched. Sold for less than maker's cost.

Kidskin Lace and Button Shoes, with kid and patent leather tips; lasts are pretty, and heels the graceful Cuban style.

Box Calfskin Lace; stout business or school shoes; full round toe, square military heels.

These shoes are all made to the rigid WANAMAKER specifications, and are practically as good as shoes that sell regularly at a dollar more.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Patent leather, kid and box calf; welted soles of oak leather, prime upper stock, nobby lasts, and all sizes in E width. New lot here this morning.

Then in full supply

Women's Shoes at $1.90 a Pair

Kidskin, button; plain common-sense toes.

Kidskin, button and lace; kid tips, military heels.

Patent leather, button and lace; medium and light weight, slim last, Cuban heels.

Kidskin dress shoes; patent leather tips; neat military heels.

All made with oak-tanned soles, full vamps and silk stitching.

Women's Shoes at $2.60 a Pair

Patent leather, lace; kidskin, button and lace, in ten styles. Hardly any shoe-need that you cannot fill from this lot. And they are fairly worth a third more than $2.60.

Boys' Shoes at $2 a Pair

Box calf and kidskin, made of selected skins; with vamps that run under the tips, and with oak leather welted soles that wear well; sizes 13 to 5½.

Boys' Shoes at $1.20 a Pair

For the little chaps; made exactly like the regular boys' shoes, only with spring heels; box calf and kid; sizes 9 to 13½.

Girls' Shoes at $1.40 a Pair

Kidskin, firm and durable, with sewed soles of oak leather; sizes 11 to 2. Good for school wear.

Girls' Shoes at $1.20

Button and lace styles; stout kidskin, not fine, but of good quality; oak leather soles, sewed by machine; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes at $1.

And this special group:

Women's Oxfords at $1 a Pair

That have sold in previous sales at $1.25 and $1.50 a pair, although worth up to $3. These are the best of house shoes, as well as suited to wear out-doors until snowfall. All sizes, mostly broad widths. Fourth avenue.

Women's Turbans at $2

This is a special group of smart velvet Turbans, trimmed with hackle breasts and jet ornaments; the colorings include black, navy blue, brown, castor, red and gray.

They are very stylish hats for immediate wear, and the price is exceedingly low at $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty Under-Priced SILVER-PLATED WARES

Today winds up the September Silver Sale; but it presents one more day's opportunity to pick up very handsome articles for presents, or for one's own use, at very much below the regular prices.

Here are the items that are offered today:

Quadruple-plated Table Silver
One-fourth to One-third Under-price

Five-piece Tea Sets, $9.50 to $14.75
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50 and $6
Tea and Coffee Pots, $3.25
Baking Dishes, $2.75, $3.75
Cake Baskets, $3.25
Water Pitchers, $3.50
Ice Pitchers, $5.25 and $6
Serving Trays, 75c, $1
Tea Set Trays, $5.25, $6.75
Bonbon Dishes, 85c and $1
Candlesticks, $1 and $1.75
Candelabra, 3 to 5 lights, $3.50 to $4.75 each.

Tenth street, Broadway, and Fourth ave

Rogers' Extra Silver Plate
Forks, Spoons and Serving Pieces at Special Prices

Tea Spoons, 85c a dozen
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 a dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1 a dozen
Orange Spoons, $2 a dozen
Dessert Forks, $1.50 a dozen
Oyster Forks, $2 a dozen
Butter Knives, 25c each
Cream Ladles, 35c each
Oyster Ladles, $1 each
Children's Sets, 60c a set
Triple-plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen
Triple-plated Fruit Knives, $2 a doz.

Tenth street aisle

Silk Petticoats at $5

These handsome, serviceable Petticoats are made of good, black taffeta silk, in three different styles, with deep accordion plaited flounce, with ruche or gathered ruffle at the bottom; with silk or percaline foundation; finished with dust ruffle.

The price is $5. They are worth a dollar or two more.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cloth Bound BOOKS at 15c

This is a collection of Books that we have offered in previous special sales at 25c. The publishers' original prices, which are always higher than ours, even when new, were 75c to $1.50.

This little price is made because some of the titles on the backs of the books are discolored, though plain enough to be read. They are odd lots that we wish to have out of stock. All are in good editions, with cloth binding; the paper, type and quality as found in regular dollar books.

Here are a few of the titles:

A Little Legacy—L. B. Walford
By the Waters of Babylon—Mrs. Reginald De Koven
The Monk Wins—E. H. Cooper
One Man's View—Leonard Merrick
The Puppet—Clinton Ross
Number 142—Henry M. Hyde
The Engrafted Rose—Emma Brooke
Ickery Ann—Elia W. Peattie
Love's Dilemmas—Robert Herrick
The Cougar Tamer—C. W. Calkins
The Romance of a Rogue—Joseph W. Sharts
Andromeda—Julia Fletcher
Vestigia—Julia Fletcher
The Vengeance of the Female—Marion Wilcox
A Woman's Courier—W. J. Yeoman
The Wolf's Long Howl—Stanley Waterloo
A Bride of Japan—Carlton Dawe

Book Store, Ninth street.

Curtains and Draperies
As Inexpensive as They Are Attractive

The thrifty housekeeper will find these Curtains and Portieres, as well as other draperies, quite as attractive as the newer goods that cost full prices; but this opportunity will soon be gone, as these prices are made to clean up these odd lots quickly:

LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point, in white and ivory—Twelve attractive patterns, from two to sixteen pairs of a style, at the following prices:

At $3.50 a pair, from $4.75
$3.65 a pair, from $5
$3.85 a pair, from $5.50
$4.50 a pair, from $6.25
$6.50 a pair, from $8.75

Renaissance. Six patterns, from three to eighteen pairs of a style:

At $13.50 a pair, from $20
$15 a pair, from $22.50
$17.50 a pair, from $28
$16.50 a pair, from $25
$19 a pair, from $28

Point d'Arabe. Six patterns:

At $6.50 a pair, from $40
$32.50 a pair, from $50
$40 a pair, from $60
$50 a pair, from $75

Stores Bonne Femme—French Sash Curtains, if you prefer an English name. Single curtains used next to window. Some on mull, others on net, Renaissance, Arab and Irish point laces, appliqued:

At $3.50 each, from $5.50
$4.25 each, from $6.25
$5 each, from $7.50
$5.50 each, from $8.50
$6.75 each, from $10
$8 each, from $12
$10 each, from $15
$11.75 each, from $16.50

PORTIERES

An excellent group of Portieres newly priced. They are Tapestries with fringe top and bottom, and Armures and Reps with narrow tapestry borders on front edge and bottom:

At $2.85 a pair, from $5.75
$5.50 a pair, from $8.50
$6.75 a pair, from $9
$7 a pair, from $10.50
$8.25 a pair, from $12.75
$9.75 a pair, from $14.75

TAPESTRIES and DAMASK

For hangings, furniture and wall coverings:

Cotton Tapestry in pretty set figure; two colors; closely resembles the Gobelin style; at 40c a yard, instead of 85c.

Cotton Tapestry in small Oriental design; three colorings; at 80c a yard, instead of $1.65.

Cotton Tapestry in Louis XVI. design; four colors; a close resemblance to the Aubusson style; at $1.35 a yard, from $2.75.

Cotton Tapestry in Art Nouveau, in four colors; at $2.15 yard, from $4.25.

Silk Damask in figured moire; self-colors, red and rose; at $1 a yard, instead of $2.

Silk Damask in floral stripe, in four colorings; at $1.90 a yard, instead of $3.75.

Silk Damask; a very pretty floral design; two-toned, in three colors; at $2.75 a yard, instead of $5.50.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FULL ELEVATED TRAINS CRASH ON LOFTY CURVE

Rear-End Collision in Brooklyn in Broad Daylight.

CAR HUNG ACROSS STRUCTURE

Dozen Passengers Hurt by Flying Glass —Motorman and Conductor Arrested, but Not Held.

A rear-end collision occurred between two trains at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad at the curve at Third Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, the highest point on the road. It caused a panic in the crowded cars and resulted in slight injuries to about a dozen passengers. One of the cars was derailed, and it was regarded as remarkable that it did not plunge from the structure into a deep railroad cut seventy feet below.

One motor train ran into another, which was standing on the curve. It is asserted that the motorman of the rear train was signaled to stop, and passengers on both trains declared that it was inexplicable to them that he failed to see the train standing ahead of his own.

A five-car train, on its way to the bridge and filled with passengers, was rounding the curve from Third Avenue into Thirty-eighth Street, when it suddenly came to a stop. It was said that something went wrong with the controller box. While the motorman and an electrician were tinkering with the controller another train bound for the bridge came along. This train was in charge of Motorman John H. Phillips and Conductor Philip McAleer. Persons who were on each train say that they saw a brakeman waving a flag from the rear of the first train. The second train, however, did not stop, but, traveling at a slow pace, ran into the first train. Passengers on each train, seeing that there would be a collision, had already jumped from their seats and were making for the doors.

The force of the collision was such as to throw many of the passengers to the floor, and there was panic in several of the cars. The guards, however, kept their heads, and succeeded in calming the frightened passengers. About a dozen men and women were cut by flying glass from the broken windows, but none was seriously hurt.

The forward wheels of the first car of the rear train jumped the rails, and the car was thrown diagonally across the track, the platform hanging over the edge of the structure. Alongside the elevated road in Thirty-eighth Street is a deep railroad cut, through which surface cars are operated. The possibility of one or more of the cars toppling over into this cut added to the fears of the passengers. The rear part of the last car of the first train and front platform of the second train were wrecked by the collision.

A few moments after the collision the first train was able to proceed to the Thirty-sixth Street station, where it discharged its passengers. Passengers on the second train walked the track to the station. It required more than an hour to place the derailed car back on the tracks. The second train was then run into the repair yard. While this was being done traffic on the line was at a standstill below Thirty-sixth Street.

The motorman and conductor of the second train were arrested, but were discharged for lack of evidence.

THINK HE IS HARLEM BURGLAR.

Man Surprised in Woman's Apartment Captured After Lively Chase.

A man who gave his name as Walter Summers and who, the police say they believe is one of the men responsible for various flat burglaries committed recently in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, was arrested after a lively chase yesterday afternoon.

Summers was detected yesterday in the apartment of Mrs. Katherine Booth, at 2,119 Eighth Avenue. Mrs. Booth, with her daughter, Mrs. Millie Fiske, and the latter's six-year-old daughter Clara had been down town shopping. They returned home about 5 o'clock, and the little girl, as soon as the door was unlocked, ran into the parlor. From that room she looked into her mother's room and saw Summers hiding under the bed. Her screams brought Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Fiske. The two women reached the room just as Summers emerged from his hiding place, and then they, too, began to scream.

Summers begged the women to keep quiet and assured them that he would do them no harm. Then he bolted out of the flat into the hall, and ran down stairs to the street door. Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Fiske followed him and, their cries for help brought together a great crowd, which started in pursuit of the burglar. Policeman McBryan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was one of those who joined in the chase. For several blocks the chase lasted, but at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street Summers had to dodge an ambulance and McBryan got him.

Summers showed fight, and McBryan finally had to bring him to terms at the point of his revolver. Among the robberies in which the police think he was concerned were those last week in the flat of Mrs. Joseph Sprowles, 255 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who lost about $700 worth of jewelry, and in the apartment of Mrs. William C. Mandt, at 646 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

STOLE SEVEN RATTLESNAKES.

Somebody Bereaved Burton Royce, the Pied Piper of the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 16.—A box containing seven large live rattlesnakes, including one of the rare black species, was stolen a few nights ago from Burton Royce of South Egremont, in the Berkshires. He had hoped to sell the reptiles to a museum for $100.

During the recent dry spell the rattlesnakes that infest Mount Everett, usually hidden in the rocks, came out in numbers to get water, even into dooryards at the foothills on the South Egremont side of the mountain.

A few mornings ago a woman saw an immense rattler curled up on her doorstep. The family summoned Royce, the rattler catcher of that section, who easily captured the snake.

Royce has had a harvest of late. He was seen one day with five big rattlers which he had killed hanging down his back. He sells the oil and skins.

CHILDREN FIND SUICIDE.

Unknown Man Had Cut His Throat with Penknife at Woodhaven.

Little children gathering golden rod in Sutter's Wood, Woodhaven, L. I., yesterday were startled by the discovery of the body of a man resting against the roots of a tree. The throat of the man was cut from ear to ear. At his feet lay a two-bladed pocket knife, and near his left hand was a hand mirror.

The children ran, screaming, into Woodhaven, and gave the alarm. Police Sergt. Wetzler of the Richmond Hill Station had the body sent to the morgue of Coroner Rouff. The body is that of a man apparently about thirty years of age. He was smooth shaven, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and well dressed in a blue sack suit, black felt hat, black lace shoes, and black striped shirt. There was nothing about the body by which it could be identified.

ELIAS P. SMITHERS KILLED.

Prominent Philadelphian Meets Death in Trenton by Falling Down Stairs.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Elias Primrose Smithers, ex-Register of Wills of Philadelphia, plunged headlong down a steep stairway in the Hotel Sterling last night, and suffered injuries that caused his death to-day in Mercer Hospital.

Mr. Smithers, who was a lawyer and resided at 1,841 Master Street, Philadelphia, drove to Trenton last night from Asbury Park on his way to his home, accompanied by H. L. Hartman, his law partner, and registered at the Sterling. After dinner Mr. Smithers, who was sixty-one years old, started down the stairs to the lower floor. The stairs are steep, and in some way Mr. Smithers slipped. He was unconscious when his partner reached his side at the bottom, and it was found that besides a fractured skull he was suffering from internal injuries. He died early to-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—Elias P. Smithers was born in Milford, Sussex County, Del., on July 31, 1843. His father was a sea Captain and a leading citizen of the town, where the family had lived since early in the eighteenth century. When the son was fifteen years of age the family moved to this city. He entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honors in 1869. Mr. Smithers early took an active interest in politics, and became well known as a worker for the Republican Party. In 1873 he was rewarded by an appointment as Assistant City Solicitor, holding this position two years. In 1883 he was elected Common Councilman from the Twenty-ninth Ward, and was re-elected as each term expired until he was made Register of Wills in 1894. Since 1898 he had devoted himself to his private practice, taking up almost entirely civil and corporation litigation, in which he attained distinction.

Mr. Smithers was a Director of the Union Trust Company, a member of the Union Republican Club, the Continental and Columbia Clubs, and the Masonic fraternity. He married in 1870 Miss Anna L. Mason, a daughter of Thomas L. Mason, and had no children. His wife died several months ago.

McADOO REPORTS ON CRIME.

25 Homicides and 253 Burglaries Since Aug. 1—Getting After Captains.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday made public reports from all of the police Captains in the city on the robberies, assaults, felonious assaults, and homicides that have occurred since Aug. 1, together with the results in every case.

The returns are as follows:

Since Aug. 1 there have been 24 homicides, for which 23 arrests have been made; 253 burglaries have been reported, with 97 arrests; 68 robberies, with 57 arrests, and 95 felonious assaults, with 93 arrests.

Commenting on this record, Commissioner McAdoo said: "It was not quite so bad as some people seemed to think. There have been arrests in every homicide case but one, which, it seems to me, is doing pretty well. Of the burglaries, many of them were flat burglaries, and in most of the cases little or nothing was stolen. Of course, this class of crime is one of the hardest to uncover, but there has been no disposition on the part of the police to shirk their responsibilities. The showing in the other cases needs little comment. It speaks for itself."

The Commissioner has made a new rule for the Captains, somewhat similar to that made by his predecessor, Gen. Greene. The latter ordered the commanding officers to report every detail of their work in writing, but this Mr. McAdoo thinks a trifle too exacting. He has ordered, therefore, that each Captain make a report in writing to him every morning, stating the hours he has spent on patrol each day, the hours in the station house, and the places which he has visited while on patrol. The Inspectors are now required to make a similar report.

More humiliation is in store for the Murphy Detective Sergeants, who have been ordered to do Roundsmen's duty in uniform, in the uniform itself. Instead of gold bars on the collar and arm, the unfortunate Detective Sergeants will wear bars of silver, with cloth stripes instead of mohair on their sleeves, while a mohair stripe instead of the prevailing cloth, will be put on the trousers leg.

WOMAN STABS AT BULLFIGHTER

Cervera's Widow Attacks Man on Trial in St. Louis Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—Mme. Mariana Cervera, widow of the Spanish bull fighter, who was killed in St. Louis last June by Carleton Bass, the American matador, attacked Felix Roberts, one of the alleged bull fighters on trial in the Circuit Court at Clayton this afternoon with a cane having a sharp dagger point. Roberts saved himself by a quick motion of his hand, brushing aside the cane with a dexterity attained in the arena.

Witnesses of the attack say that Mrs. Cervera walked quietly from the courtroom to the bench upon which Roberts and several of his companions were seated, and addressing him in Spanish, struck at him with the pointed cane.

Mme. Cervera refused to discuss the matter, merely remarking: "I'll get even with him yet."

Men understanding Spanish who were seated beside Roberts at the time say they judge from the words used by Mme. Cervera a moment before the attack that she believed Roberts had been talking about her.

ATTACKS CHILD LABOR LAW.

Gov. Murphy's Father, as Defendant, Holds Jersey Statute Ineffective.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Counsel for the shoe manufacturing firm of Johnson & Murphy, in which the father of Gov. Franklin Murphy is a partner, and Anton F. Dieterle, a box manufacturer, defendants in a prosecution under the child labor law of 1903, made a savage attack on that statute to-day in the Second District Court, saying that it had never taken effect at all, and that any proceeding must be under the old act of 1883.

It was argued that the law of 1903 provided that it should take effect "in September," without specifying the year, and hence could never become effective. The difference in the statutes as applying to the present contention is that the act of 1883 provided for a criminal, and that of 1903 for a civil, prosecution. The latter, however, is far more stringent in its provisions. Counsel in this case are to submit briefs.

Texas Gamblers Quit the Business.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 16.—Persistent raiding by the police has caused the closing of all the gambling houses at Denison, Texas. The gambling house keepers announced a permanent abandonment of the business to-night.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, TRUST FIGHTER.

An interesting story of a remarkable figure in the commercial world, who having won from the Sugar Trust the "right" to refine 5,000 barrels of sugar a day, has now tackled the Hudson River Towboat Trust. In THE SUNDAY TIMES to-morrow.

The ONLY Vermouth officially recognized all over the world.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

The foundation of Vermouth popularity—Vermouth precisely as you want it. Never disappoints

Top Coats for Men.

It is conscientious effort that counts in tailoring. To its liberal application our ready-for-service top coats owe everything which divorces them from the commonplace garments—everything which makes them distinctive and ready for the service of the critical and discerning. For the new season we have designed a series of thirty-two, thirty-four and thirty-six inch models of covert, whipcord, twill, fancy worsteds and cheviots in shades of tan, brown, gray and black, in thirty-six distinctive styles from which to select.

$12.50 to $30.00.

Worthy of Special Mention:

Silk Lined Coats, $15.

Box model, 40 inches long, of Vicuna, in Oxford or black, lined throughout and lapels faced with silk, tailored to the Saks standard.

Exceptional value at $15.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

POLITICIANS MIXED UP IN QUEER COURT CASE

Bribery Explains Timely Absence of Girl, It Is Said.

AUNT ARRESTED AT LAWYER'S

Says District Leader Promised Her $150 to Keep Girl Away While Two Prisoners Got Free.

Orders were issued last evening for the arrest of two men of political prominence in connection with a very queer police proceeding in which, it is alleged, a woman accepted an agreement by which she was to get $150 for keeping her niece out of court until two men who were accused of attacking her got free. The woman, Mrs. Kate Kiernan, who is said to live at 1,649 First Avenue, was arrested yesterday as she was leaving the building at 132 Nassau Street, where she says her lawyer's office is.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who has been in charge of the case from the first, says he thought that the agreement might be found on her. The woman says the lawyer has it. According to Mr Krotel, however, she made a clean breast of the whole affair in the presence of a witness.

"The whole story will come out in court," he said last evening. "I may say that she said a man representing himself to be a district leader signed an agreement to pay her $150. She says that that agreement is in the possession of her lawyer. One of the reasons for arresting her immediately after she had called on the lawyer was the hope that she might have taken the agreement from him, and that it might be found on her. The lawyer is of exceptional standing in the profession, and I doubt not that he will present the agreement in court to-morrow."

Mrs. Kiernan was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon on the charge of compounding a felony. She was held for examination to-day. The girl in the case, Miss Tessie Conaty, who says she lives at 1,075 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening at 501 East Fifty-fifth Street, and was held as a suspicious person.

Miss Conaty appeared in the police court last week as complainant against two young men, who described themselves as Jacob Strobel and James Geraghty of 9 Chambers Street. She said that they and two other men attacked her at 13 Chambers Street, the old building of the Down-Town Tammany Club, the headquarters of "Tom" Foley's organization.

When the men were arraigned before Magistrate Pool their counsel asked for an adjournment, and the girl was sent to the House of detention. The next time that the case came up, it was adjourned without a hearing, but as Mrs. Kiernan was in court and promised to have the girl in court at the next hearing, Miss Conaty was paroled in her custody. When the case came up again Miss Conaty failed to appear. A bench warrant was issued for her arrest. Patrolman Schmidt testified that he could not find the girl at the address given by Mrs. Kiernan, nor could he find Mrs. Kiernan. Magistrate Pool discharged the prisoners then, Deputy Assistant District Attorney Krotel consenting. A policeman is said to have told the Magistrate that there was a vacant lot at the Myrtle Avenue address. If he did he did not tell the truth.

Several days later Mrs. Kiernan went into the court and told Chief Clerk Lewis that a man representing himself as a policeman had given her $50, and had promised her $100 additional to keep the girl from testifying. She went away before Magistrate Mayo took the bench. It was after Mr. Krotel heard of this incident that he began another investigation of the case.

Asks for Three More Fireboats.

Fire Commissioner Hayes yesterday sent a letter to Mayor McClellan asking for more fireboats. In it he calls attention to the "urgent need of additional fireboats" and requests that an appropriation of $375,000 be made for the three new fireboats, the amount asked to cover every detail of constructing, equipping, and fully completing them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DESIGNER

"A Magazine of Real Use to Woman"

October Number—Out To-Day!

I THINK this issue of The Designer is the best we have ever published—best in interest, best in helpfulness (by which I mean *practical utility*), widest in and most fascinating in the Fashions it shows.

From cover to cover it is full of timeliness and taste,

The special articles and the fiction features are as notable as the departments.

The illustrations are better than ever, *and altogether I think that the October Designer is the best ten cents' worth that your newsdealer can supply you with this month.*

Get *your* copy to-day!!

Lilian Dyneven Rice
EDITOR

On and after this date, ALL **Standard Patterns** Are Reduced to **10 cents and 15 cents** —no higher, whether for ladies', misses' or children's garments

Ten Cents a copy, Eighty cents a year; of your newsdealer or any Standard agent or direct of the publishers.

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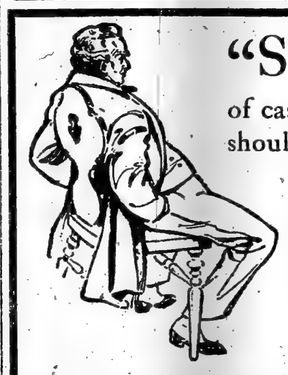
12.14.16 VANDAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY



"SOME men think that rules should be made of cast iron; I think that they should be made of rubber, so that they can be stretched to fit any particular case and then spring back into shape again. The really important part of a rule is the exception to it."

A book for every American: OLD GORGON GRAHAM, being More Letters from the Self-made Merchant to His Son, by George Horace Lorimer. Illustrated. $1.50.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA — DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO 133-135 & 137 EIGHTH ST. NEW YORK — THE WORLD'S WORK

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COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

Pritchard, Twice Approached by Wire Tappers Had Suspect Arrested.

Albert Brennan, who told the police that he lived in the Hotel Imperial, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, was arrested yesterday for what the police say was an attempt at the old wire-tapping game.

The police assert that for over two weeks Brennan has been trying to convince A. K. Pritchard of 1,001 Van Alst Avenue, Astoria, that he was the head operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and able to secure advance information on the races. On Wednesday Pritchard says he won $100 on one of Brennan's tips, and that arrangements were then made for Pritchard to bet $6,000 on a horse that ran yesterday. Instead of betting the money, Pritchard followed Brennan to the house at 48 West Thirty-seventh Street, where Brennan was arrested.

After the arrest was made, Capt. Cottrell and three detectives found nine telephones, which were not connected. There was also a telegraph instrument, which was not connected with outside wires. A small dry battery was found under the table. Wires from the instrument led to another instrument behind a screen, where there was another sending instrument. Pritchard says that about three years ago three men attempted to obtain $200 from him by betting on the races, but were discovered to be frauds before he gave his money to them.

GIRL, ASSAULTED, DIES.

Found Unconscious Under a House at Anniston, Ala.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNISTON, Ala., Sept. 16.—Miss Bessie Roberts, sister of Naval Constructor Gaines Roberts of New Orleans, who was found bruised and unconscious under a vacant house in the outskirts of the city late yesterday afternoon, died to-day without regaining consciousness.

Mystery surrounds the affair. Miss Roberts had been terribly beaten and had lain under the house for three days and nights. At last children at play near by heard groans and found her.

The young woman left the home of her brother late Monday afternoon, and was last seen at the street car transfer station. When she failed to return her brother supposed she was at the house of her aunt in a suburban town, where she had intended going. Miss Roberts was assaulted and robbed, left for dead, and her body placed under the house to hide the crime.

Inquest Into Cemetery Mystery.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Sept. 16.—An inquest was held to-day into the death of the unknown young woman whose body was found April 2 in the woods near Evergreen Cemetery, Hempstead. Dr. J. H. Benton of Freeport and Walter H. Kent, a chemist, testified that traces of carbolic acid appeared in the stomach of the dead girl, and that there was an abrasion on her forehead that might have been made by a blunt instrument. The hearing was continued until a date in October to be fixed.

JERSEY REPUBLICAN PUZZLE.

Now Declare for Equal Tax So Railroads Won't Be Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—State Republican leaders who have had plans for the nomination of ex-Senator E. C. Stokes as the candidate against C. C. Black for Governor were disconcerted yesterday by the enthusiasm with which the Republican County Convention last night passed a resolution demanding that the State Convention adopt an equal taxation plank, and that it be specific as to the character of the act which should provide for it.

Mr. Stokes, who is understood to be the preference of the railroads, prefers to have the subject dismissed with a general and not a specific declaration. Essex, however, is the most important Republican centre in the State, and the leaders are convinced that its demands for something definite cannot be ignored. They fear, however, that if the convention commits the party to anything too radical, the corporations will not be as active in the Republican behalf as they have been heretofore. The dilemma is serious enough to have prompted a conference of party leaders here to-morrow to see how near they can come to constructing an equal tax platform without offending the railroad corporations, who would be directly hit by an open declaration.

Charles C. Black, the candidate of the Democratic Convention, received yesterday a number of dispatches from Republicans congratulating him on his nomination. He will be formally notified at his home on Jersey City Heights next Tuesday.

DIED IN THE POORHOUSE.

Napoleon Shipley, Oil Speculator, Lost a Fortune.

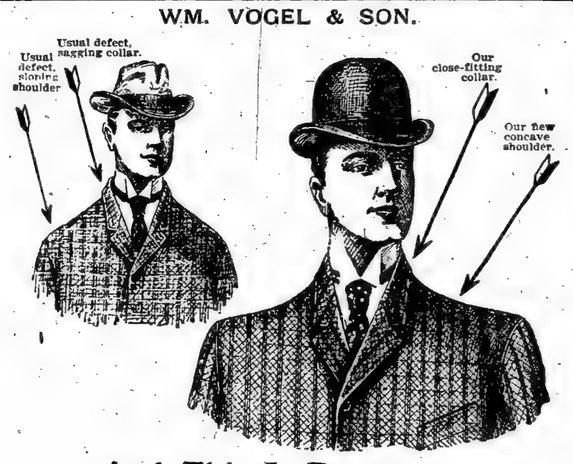
PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—Napoleon Shipley, ex-Postmaster of Washington, D. C., and for years one of the most successful and largest oil speculators of the country, died yesterday at the City Poor Farm, Marshalsea, Penn., aged eighty-five years. His large fortune was lost through bad investments, over $200,000 being sunk in a single oil venture.

Shipley was prominent in political circles at the National capital at the time of the civil war, and when he died had well-to-do relatives in Baltimore, Cleveland, Parkersburg, Pittsburg, and New Orleans. His body was claimed to-day by his son.

ENTRY OF THE BRITISH INTO LHASA.

Graphic pen picture of the culmination of Col. Younghusband's long march to the Forbidden City. In THE SUNDAY TIMES.

WM. VOGEL & SON.



And This Is Progress—

We are building our business steadily—it grows from day to day. We are doing our work better to-day than ever before, and we expect to do it better still as we go along. Right now, we have reached a point where we feel we have accomplished something. It is our

New "Concave" Shoulder.

A shoulder that is shaped and modelled by hand with all the care of the master tailorman—a shoulder that is not stuffed out with spongy wadding to bulky exaggerated proportions, but which follows the symmetrical and graceful lines of the modern athlete's shoulder.

To give point to the story we have put our *New* "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar into all of our

$15 Fall Suits and Overcoats.

At $15—Sack Suits in 12 distinct single and double-breasted models, of black Thibet, blue and black cheviots, and plain and fancy effects, in Tweeds, Cassimeres and Worsteds.

At $15—We show brown sack suits in 15 variations of the color, from mahogany, a very dark brown, to the new onion shades, very light browns. Some are solid effects, others in brown checks, overplaids and mixtures.

At $15—Top Coats—a wide range of models—in the new shades of Tan, Olive and Green Coverts.

At $15—Medium Length Overcoats of Black and Oxford unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, silk-lined throughout to edge of lapels.

At $15—Rain-proof Overcoats in the new loose 50 and 52 inch long models, made of plain and fancy fabrics.

Fall Suits and Overcoats, $15 to $35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

HELD FOR WOMAN'S MURDER.

Admits He Beat Rhode Island Victim Found Dead in Massachusetts.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 16.—John Allingham, who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having killed Mrs. Mary Crowley at Attleborough, Mass., to-day admitted to the police that he quarreled with the woman and assaulted her with a club. He insists that the quarrel occurred in the woman's house, which is located in Rhode Island almost on the line between that State and Massachusetts, and that the blows were struck in the house. The body was found across the boundary in Massachusetts, a path from the Crowley house leading directly across the line.

On the strength of a decision by Attorney General Stearns that the murder took place in Rhode Island Allingham will be arraigned in the District Court here to-morrow morning on the charge of murder.

Wittenburg Students Hurt in Rush.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Four students were seriously injured in a class rush to-day at Wittenburg College. They are Adolph Shielman, Grand Rapids, Mich., head and face cut; John Snyder, Springfield, Ohio, kicked in stomach; Ralph White, Kent, Ohio, face bruised, and John Finfrock, Minerva, Ohio, side crushed.

SAYS BOYS ROBBED EMPLOYER.

Harness Manufacturer Has Roommates Arrested, Also Alleged "Fence."

On the complaint of Henry Aschenbach, a harness manufacturer at 71 Warren Street, that $5,000 worth of costly harness had been stolen from his factory, Louis Ertel, eighteen years old, until lately employed by Aschenbach, and Fred Kankel, nineteen, a driver, both roommates in a furnished room house at 93 Third Avenue, were locked up in the Fifth Street Station last night charged with grand larceny.

At the same time detectives arrested Harry Freedman, twenty-two years old, a peddler, with a store at 55 and 57 Forsyth Street, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It is alleged that Freedman was the "fence" for the plunder secured by the two youths, a large part of it having been found in his place.

Insurance in Yale Curriculum.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16.—The study of insurance at Yale University will be taken up this Fall as a regular course in the college curriculum, open to seniors and juniors, and Charles Earle Johnson of Hartford has been appointed Professor of Insurance. During the last university term a number of lectures were delivered, that the university authorities have decided to establish the study permanently.

COURT OFFICER'S ERROR LETS PRISONER ESCAPE

Alleged Forger Disappears as Jury Debates His Case.

RECAPTURED THROUGH WIFE

Leaving Criminal Courts Building She Joined Fields at Newark—He Cuts Detective Who Nabbed Him.

While a jury was deciding his fate on a forgery charge William J. Fields, alias Gillespie, escaped from the Criminal Courts Building in some mysterious way shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His wife and a sister-in-law were in the building awaiting the verdict. The jury had just retired and the prisoner was led from the court room, which is on the second floor. On the mezzanine floor below are the prison pens, and at the top of the stairway Court Officer Degnon yelled to Officer Frank, who he thought was below, that the prisoner was coming. Frank says he was not there. At any rate Fields was not seen again until Detective Flay recaptured him about 5 o'clock in the afternoon as he was entering the house of his father-in-law at 59 State Street, Newark, accompanied by his wife.

The prisoner drew a knife and made for Flay when Detective Sergeant Long of Newark went to his assistance. Flay was cut on the hand while Fields was also wounded. Mrs. Fields joined in the fight to assist her husband, but the detectives shoved her aside. Fields is in jail at Newark awaiting requisition papers.

When Mrs. Fields left the Criminal Courts Building in this city she was shadowed by Flay. She boarded a Lackawanna train at Hoboken and alighted at the Plane Street station, Newark.

She walked up the track, and then dropped from the embankment into a yard and went through to State Street. Flay, realizing her intention, cut around the block and was in State Street as quickly as she was. Half way to the house Fields joined his wife, stepping from a sheltering doorway.

The trial was before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions. The hearing of evidence ended about 12:30 o'clock, and the prisoner was led out in charge of Court Officer Degnon. The route to the prison pens led through two hallways and then down a stairway. If one did not go down the stairway the way would lead through a door into the room of Part II., which was not being used yesterday. It was here that Mrs. Fields and her sister were waiting.

Degnon, according to his explanation afterward, acted as he had always done. He led his prisoner to the top of the stairway. Court Officer Frank was at the bottom—or at least Degnon thought he was.

"Prisoner to await jury's verdict," Degnon declares he said, addressing the officer below.

When the jury returned Degnon went to the pen to get Fields, but the prisoner was not there. Capt. Wheelock is in charge of the court prison, and it was to him that Judge McMahon addressed himself.

"Is the defendant in court?" he asked, in formal tones.

"He has escaped, your Honor," said Capt. Wheelock, and Frank followed with his statement that he had not received the prisoner.

Judge McMahon then dismissed the jury, on the ground that the case was a mistrial, and pretty soon both Fields's wife and her sister appeared in the courtroom, acting as if they did not know the man had escaped. As the room in which they had waited had been vacant a long time, the floor was coated with dust, and the detectives found footsteps leading to a hallway window, which is three stories from the ground. The women declared they had not seen Fields pass through.

Fields was arrested on June 24 because his picture was in the Rogues' Gallery. He was about to be dismissed when Inspector McCluskey remembered that he had had a talk with the Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency about a man sought by the American Bankers' Association. Sure enough Fields proved to be the man wanted on a charge of defrauding the Mount Morris Park Bank out of $115.68. The trick was new to the detectives. It was alleged that Fields would buy two articles at a time from some store, pay for both, and then return one, asking that a check be sent to him for the returned article. It was said that he used this check for his copies for the forgeries.

In the Mount Morris Park Bank case it was alleged that he bought two pictures from a dealer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and through an accomplice got both the signature of the dealer and one of his letter heads.

Fields up to a few months ago was employed by the Prudential Insurance Company at Newark as an agent. He boarded at the home of L. A. Koehler, and on April 2 last got into trouble about a check. When he left he was accompanied to this city by Dora Koehler and they were married at the Little Church Around the Corner on April 4.

DROVE AROUND TOWN, DEAD.

Just Before Entering the Carriage Overhiser Wrote His Will.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 16.—C. Fred Overhiser, a well-known manufacturer and a member of the Common Council of this city, died in a sudden and startling manner to-day. Entering his carriage, he drove down town and transacted some business, stopping at his office, where he wrote his will, and left it exposed on his desk.

Shortly thereafter he was observed driving past his residence, his strange appearance drawing the attention of the family, who were startled because he did not stop. They ran out to the vehicle and found him sitting upright holding the reins, but dead. He was fifty-one years old. Death was due to heart disease.

DIES ON OPERATING TABLE.

Appendicitis Patient at St. Francis's Hospital Expires Under Chloroform.

As the physicians in St. Francis's Hospital, in Fifth Street, were about to perform an operation last night on Peter Hubert, forty-four years old, of 1,174 Madison Avenue, the patient died, it is said, from the effects of the chloroform which had been administered as an anaesthetic.

Hubert had been admitted to the hospital a few days ago suffering from appendicitis, but, owing to his weak condition, the operation was postponed until last night. Dr. Muller and his assistants had given the man the chloroform, and were about to commence the operation, when they noticed he was sinking. He died within a few minutes. The Coroner's office was notified, and an investigation will be made.

TOOK HER POISON IN WHISKY.

She Lived—Her Husband Took His in Water and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 16.—Willis Dunn, aged thirty-six, a brakeman employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who lived in New Milford, and his wife made a death pact last night, and then both swallowed rat poison.

Dunn, who took the poison in water, is dead, but his wife, who took hers in whisky, is alive and will probably recover. The liquor counteracted the effects of the poison.

TAGGART SEES WORKERS.

Democratic National Chairman Busy in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was in conference to-day with Democratic workers from all parts of Indiana at the Democratic State Committee rooms and at his hotel.

State Chairman O'Brien was one of those with whom Mr. Taggart conferred. In private conference with State Democratic leaders the National Chairman expressed confidence that Democrats would carry New York and Indiana. Mr. Taggart will go to French Lick to-morrow night, and on Monday he will go to Chicago. After remaining in Chicago two or three days he will return to National headquarters in New York City.

Asked if Western headquarters would be established in Chicago, Mr. Taggart replied:

"That will not be determined until I return to New York."

A reporter approached Chairman Taggart and read the following question to him: "Is it true that you are to be shelved in the West and that Senator Gorman is to supersede you at National Headquarters?"

Taggart smiled and answered: "Ask Gorman."

The Chairman made quite a hit to-day in his talk to the representative Democrats from all over the State, assembled here in conference. He has never been known to Indiana Democrats as a speechmaker, but in his talk to-day he concisely covered the whole political situation. His speech was a surprise to many and was most effective and encouraging. Every county in the State was heard from in the conference, which was addressed by leading Democrats of all shades of opinion.

PARKER'S PHYSICIAN DEAD.

The Judge Will Act as a Pallbearer To-day.

ESOPUS, Sept. 16.—Judge Parker reached home at 9:15 o'clock to-night. He was so busy in New York that he had no time for dinner, and the West Shore officials had a special buffet car attached to the train for the use of the Judge and his party. Mr. Hamlin accompanied the candidate from New York to Esopus, and is a guest for the night at Rosemount.

While Judge Parker was in New York Dr. Jacob Chambers of Kingston, who was the Parker family physician, died. The Judge will be one of the pall bearers at the funeral services to-morrow afternoon.

Three trains of Tammany braves were expected to stop for a few minutes at the Esopus depot Monday next en route to the State Convention. Whether they will journey over to Rosemount to be greeted at the depot by the candidate is not decided.

STILLMAN LOSER BY FLOOD.

Banker Said to be Large Property Holder at Brownsville, Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 16.—James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, is said to be the largest property holder at Brownsville, Texas, his birth place, which is reported to have suffered heavy losses by an unprecedented flood in the Rio Grande. The town has a population of about 10,000. It is cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, the United States Government military line which reaches the place having been swept away.

The last report from there said that all the lower part of the town, including some of the business houses, was inundated and the river was still rising rapidly.

DIPHTHERIA ALARMS NEWARK.

Health Board to Inoculate Freely to Stop Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 16.—The Board of Health will adopt drastic measures in an effort to prevent the spread of diphtheria in this city. There has been an increase in the number of cases in the last two weeks, and it is feared, now that the schools have opened, that a still greater number of cases may be reported. In the week ending Sept. 3 there were twenty-seven cases of diphtheria in the city, and in the week ending at noon last Saturday fifty-three cases were recorded. So far this week there have been fifty-one cases.

The authorities will demand the extensive use of antitoxin. They also propose that whenever one member of a family is suffering with the disease that every other inmate of the household shall be inoculated.

OLD SCHOOL MET AGAIN.

Teacher, Aged Eighty, Presided Over Pupils of Fifty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 16.—A reception at the home of G. D. Chamberlain was given Miss Adele Allen, eighty years of age, who taught school in this city nearly half a century ago. Twenty of her old pupils were present. The youngest was fifty-five years old.

The afternoon was passed in "reminiscing" upon those early school days, Miss Allen playing teacher and preserving order among her ex-pupils. The entertainment was both very novel and very unusual, most of the pupils being either prominent business men in Connecticut or the wives of such men.

BRIDE WON OVER 'PHONE.

Wires Again Figured When Runaways Called Justice at Midnight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Justice of the Peace Henry Bossett was called up by telephone at midnight last night and asked to perform a marriage ceremony. Bossett dressed and went to his office at Market and Halsey Streets, where he found Mathew J. Brennan of Long Island City and Miss Alice McDermitt, who said she lived in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York. Another couple accompanied them as witnesses, and the ceremony was performed.

Miss McDermitt admitted that it was a runaway match, and Brennan told the Justice that he won his bride by talking to her over the telephone from the Eighteenth Street exchange, where, he said, she was an operator.

DOG'S SKIN FOR GIRL'S HEAD.

Effort to Replace Scalp Torn Off in a Rochester Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Laura Stewart of 921 Oak Street, eighteen years old, an employe of the Yawman & Erbe Office Furniture Factory, was passing near machinery in the factory to-day when a gust of wind blew her tresses against some shafting. She was jerked off her feet to the ceiling, where her entire scalp was torn off, and she dropped to the floor.

At the hospital an effort is being made to graft on skin cut from a pet dog.

THE PASSING SHOW AS SEEN BY HY. MAYER.

Another page of striking pen-and-ink comment on current happenings. In THE SUNDAY TIMES.

TO HOLD CONVENTION OF WORLD'S COTTON MEN

Move for Spinners' Conference at Sherry Banquet.

INVITATION TO ENGLISHMEN

Southern Bankers Prominent in Scheme Which Was Proposed by New Cotton Corporation.

The first step toward holding an international convention of cotton spinners in this country this Fall was taken at a banquet at Sherry's last night, when a resolution was passed inviting the cotton spinners of England to come across the water. The dinner was tendered by S. F. B. Morse, President of the Southern Cotton Corporation, and Richards Edmunds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore. Fifty Southern cotton growers and spinners who are here attending the Bankers' Convention were present.

The keynote of the banquet was sounded by George S. Graham, a Philadelphia lawyer, who reminded the Southern bankers that any form of enterprise must not be regarded as sectional, but that the entire country was interested in the South and with the South. He reminded them that it was almost superfluous to invite the Englishmen, because they were unalterably united anyway, in business as well as in patriotism, and feared neither "a black cloud nor a yellow peril."

The resolution inviting the cotton manufacturers to this country was unanimously adopted, after having been presented by L. P. Hillyer, cashier of the American National Bank of Georgia. It was as follows:

Bankers from the cotton growing States attending the American Bankers' Convention having heard that it might be possible to induce the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, either as an organization or as duly appointed delegates, to visit the United States and make a personal study of the cotton growing and manufacturing possibilities of the South, at a special meeting held for that purpose desire by this resolution to express their earnest hope that the spinners of Europe may visit this country this Fall, promising on behalf of every business interest a hearty welcome.

John Skelton Williams of the Seaboard Air Line Railway was the toastmaster of the evening. He urged the Southern bankers to support the proposed convention, citing the Panama canal as a reason for a coming cotton boom in the South. He asserted that the canal, when completed, would open up the way for a sale of millions of bales of cotton, more than now are sold in the open market.

In his speech depicting the opportunities which the South presented for the development of the industries of the country, John Disminks of St. Augustine asserted that the negro was not necessary to the South's prosperity. "We have found," he went on to say, "that they do not do the work they did in 1860, and that the white man does infinitely better."

That the English cotton spinners will come here is already assured, inasmuch as a letter was received a few days ago from the cotton spinners of England indicating that if they were invited they would be glad to come to this country this Fall. It is more than likely that they will visit the S. Louis Exposition while here, but their chief interest will be in the cotton-growing industries of the South.

NEW BUOYS ESTABLISHED.

Lighthouse District Inspector Notifies Mariners of Harbor Marks.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the following buoys were established Sept. 15 and 16, 1904, to mark sunken wrecks in New York upper bay.

Canalboat Wreck Buoy North, a H. S. spar buoy in 15 feet of water to mark a canalboat on Gowanus Flats, about three-quarters of a mile S. by W., ⅝ W., of Gowanus Flats West Side Buoy No. 14. There is three feet of water over the wreck.

Statue of Liberty, north—N. 0 degrees 25 seconds west.

Robbins Reef Lighthouse, W. ¾ N.—N. 80 degrees W.

Fort Wadsworth Lighthouse, SSW.—S. 22 degrees W.

Canal Boat Wreck Buoy Middle, a H. S. spar buoy, in 15 feet of water, to mark a canal boat sunk on Gowanus Flats about one mile S. ⅞ W. of Gowanus Flats West Side Buoy No. 14. There is three feet of water over the wreck.

Statue of Liberty, N. ⅝ W., N. 1 degree 20 minutes W.

Robbins Reef Lighthouse, NNW. ¼ W., N. 71 degrees W.

Fort Wadsworth Lighthouse, SSW. 3-16 W., S. 25 degrees W.

Canal Boat Wreck Buoy South, a H. S. spar buoy in 30 feet of water to mark a canal boat sunk in Bay Ridge Channel about three-quarter mile northeast one-half east of channel buoy No. 1. There is 18 feet of water over the buoy. Statue of Liberty, N. ¼ E., N. 3° E.; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, N. W., N. 45° W.; Fort Wadsworth Lighthouse, S. S. W. ¾ W., S. 27° 30' W. Depths are given at mean low water.

MRS. FISKE HAS DRIVER HELD.

Actress Goes to Court Against Man Who Beat Horse.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the actress, went to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon as the complaining witness against Benjamin Grosburg, a truck driver, whom, she alleged, she had seen cruelly beating a horse that he was driving.

When Magistrate Moss asked Mrs. Fiske to tell her side of the case, the actress said:

"I was being driven near Thompson and Houston Streets shortly before noon when I saw the prisoner whipping his horse most unmercifully because the animal would not pull the heavy load he had on his wagon. The poor beast was decrepit, covered with ugly sores, and in my judgment was totally unfit to be worked. I sought Agent Noble of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and asked that the driver be arrested."

Grosburg was held in bail of $1,000 for trial.

COURT STOPS FOR NEGRO FAIR.

All Democratic City and County Officials at Lexington Attend It.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—For the first time in history the Democratic city and county officials to-day accepted an invitation of the management of the Colored Fair Association and attended the carnival in a body. Judge Watts Parker adjourned Circuit Court at noon in order to allow the attorneys and court officials to be present.

The entire party was entertained at luncheon in the clubroom, and for several hours champagne was opened by the negroes in honor of the occasion. Speeches were made by the officers of the Fair Association and responded to by the city and county officials. The Colored Fair Association was organized in 1889, and each year the management has extended an invitation to the officials, but heretofore the invitation has been declined with thanks.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
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"Smartness"

The book that tells men the Smart Clothes that approved fashion and taste have set apart for their wear for Autumn and Winter, together with many illustrations and matters of dress interest.

It's Free. Write for it.

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Rochester, N. Y.

VINCENT says

I SELL Stein-Bloch Clothes in my store.

Broadway 22d Street. Sixth Avenue 14th Street.

TROLLEY CAR HELPS AUTO.

Extends First Aid to Machine Jammed in Fence.

A trolley car last midnight extended first aid to an injured automobile which had vainly attempted to penetrate the wooden barrier running alongside the tracks of the New York Central Railroad on Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and hung when half way through.

George Guttenberg of 310 East Twenty-second Street was driving the machine when it became unmanageable. With him was August Kranich of 1,231 Riverside Drive. Kranich jumped when he saw that the auto was beyond control, but Guttenberg clung to the steering wheel. He was jammed against the barrier and badly bruised. On the other side of the barrier was a ditch twenty feet deep.

The police thought if the auto was left in its perilous position it might fall in, and a passing trolley car was hailed.

A cable was passed from the trolley to the auto, the power was turned on, and the machine pulled back to solid ground.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

What One of the Race Has to Say on That Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest the speech of Clark Howell in THE TIMES of even date, and was very much surprised and gratified to read that he told an audience at the Waldorf-Astoria last night of the existence of a better element of negroes in the South. Surely the Democratic Party is very badly scared when it will allow its foremost orators to make such uncharacteristic statements. I further note the gentleman speaks eloquently of what might be accomplished through the co-operative efforts of the better element of both races. The negro would hail with the greatest delight the day and time when the South would extend the hand of genuine sympathy and encouragement untarnished by selfish motives; when it would be possible for the races to work in harmony and unity in that land.

But for the last forty years Mr. Howell and his people, except in a few rare instances, have assumed an attitude toward the negroes in the South that has made it very difficult for either race to do its best. The gentleman must have been trying to be amusing when he speaks of the better element of the South wishing the negro well. He certainly must know of a church in Alabama which has recently demanded the resignation of part of its membership for participating in the burning of a murderer down there. And surely it is not unreasonable to think the best element of a community is its church members.

How can the gentleman reconcile these, and hundreds of other similar actions, with his speech at the Waldorf-Astoria last night? And are not he and other gentleman orators of the Democratic Party doing everything possible to stir up race prejudice and keeping alive sectional animosities for political purposes? As a negro, and speaking from our standpoint, we do not believe that President Roosevelt has any more love for the negro than he has for the Jew, the Swede, the Italian, or any other of the many nationalities which go to make up this great Nation. He is not trying to place the negro in power in the South or anywhere else. He is not trying to make the negro rule over the white man in Alabama any more than he is in Massachusetts. He is simply doing that which Mr. Howell and his associates in the South could imitate with great profit to all concerned in the Southern States—that is, pursuing a just, honorable, straightforward, and upright course with the negro citizens of this country. It is the only course that can ever bring help to the negro and honor to the Nation.

The South has been told many times, and I thank God it is true, that it cannot go up and the negro remain down. You must take him up with you, or remain down with him, and the statesmen of the South may as well accept the truth now that there is not, and never will be, enough of intelligence, genius, or wealth to advance one and at the same time retard the other, all the writings and speeches to the contrary notwithstanding. F. C. FANE.

New York, Sept. 8, 1904.

Bandits Pillage in Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 16.—An armed band of about eighty bandits has appeared in the village of Colimes, in the northern part of the province of Guayas. The bandits have been pillaging and destroying the telegraphic lines. The Government has sent troops to capture the band.

Philharmonic Scholarships.

The Women's Philharmonic Society of New York announces that on Sept. 27 and 28 applicants for scholarships will be examined in Studio 504, Carnegie Hall. Information concerning the scholarships may be had from Mrs. Edward H. Canfield, at Carnegie Hall.

RIVER OF BOILING WATER IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Remarkable outbreak of a hot spring just as the great engineering feat was on the eve of completion. Velocity and heat of the torrent so great that workmen four miles away flee from danger. See THE SUNDAY TIMES.

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COOL evenings and open cars call for the light weight Overcoat. Dark Oxfords and Coverts of gray and tan make up into very acceptable garments. Our selections and models have that note of originality which perhaps you prefer your clothing to possess.

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Be sure the label reads "Welch's." Your druggist and grocer has it. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE CONTINUES TO INCREASE

United States Lead in Amount of Merchandise Sent There.

STATISTICS FOR NINE MONTHS

Volume of Carrying Business Under the American Flag Steadily Grows—Trade with Other Countries.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—During the nine months ended March last the total commerce of the Philippine Islands shows an increased value of more than $1,000,000, according to a statement given out to-day at the Bureau of Insular Affairs.

The statement says that the Philippine import trade advanced nearly $2,000,000 in value, and that a slight falling off is shown in the exports, as a result of decreased shipments in copra and sugar, although hemp and tobacco were exported in larger amounts than for the corresponding three-fourths of the previous year.

Excluding gold and silver and United States Government purchases, the Custom House returns give the total value of merchandise imported for the nine months ended March last at $25,027,021, and the exports at $22,236,169, a 7 per cent. increase in imports and 2 per cent. decrease in exports.

The rice-growing sections of the British and French East Indies have enjoyed most of the increase in trade, the latter territory sending three-fourths of the $10,000,000 worth of rice received.

Except for those countries from which rice is obtained, the statement says that for the first time since American occupation the United States leads in the amount of merchandise sent to the islands, and that the outgoing trade with the principal countries shows a decline in the value of shipments to the United States, more than $700,000 of the loss being credited to sugar exports and $800,000 to hemp.

More than one-half of the imports consisted of food and animals, while the exports were chiefly agricultural products, hemp exports amounting to $16,000,000, in round numbers. The figures on the carrying trade show an increase in volume of business done under the American flag, the amount carried to the islands being $1,535,027, while $2,227,805 of the exports left the islands under the American flag. British vessels took $18,172,819. Importations of flour, meats, and live stock increased, while there was a falling off in receipts of liquors and beverages, owing to local brewers and distillers having increased their output.

Imports of cotton goods dropped from $5,138,112 to $3,568,992; iron and steel imports rose to $1,914,511, a gain of $500,000, the United Kingdom supplying practically all of the $214,179 worth of sheets and plates imported. French merchants are said to control the jewelry trade. The sugar trade declined from $2,479,011 to $1,827,074, the entire output being sent to Japan, Hongkong, and China, no portion being exported to the United States

Leaf tobacco exported in 1904 amounted to $875,977, a substantial gain, Spain and Austria being the principal buyers, while exports of cigars increased to $712,052, Hongkong and the British East Indies buying more than one-half the amount.

Americans made up more than one-half the total arrivals, as shown by the immigration figures, the larger portion being classed as professional men.

TO RELIEVE CONGESTION.

Plan to Reduce Crowded Conditions at Bridge Entrance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As THE TIMES is the most influential newspaper in New York, the writer desires through its medium to offer a few suggestions to the city authorities that if carried out, would eliminate most of the congestion that exists at the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge and vicinity, especially at the interesection of Park Row, Duane, Chambers, and New Chambers Streets—which will be aggravated when Elm Street is opened for traffic.

To begin with, the streets named cross one another like the letter X, and as the point of intersection is not more than thirty feet in width, the traffic from four different directions concentrates at the narrowest part, causing a continuous jam, necessitating the services of five policemen to keep traffic open.

To make matters worse, the car tracks of the Chambers Street horse car line cross each other at this narrow point, which is entirely unnecessary. By simply reversing the direction in which the cars are run—west on Duane Street, east on Chambers Street—and compelling all vehicles on those two thoroughfares to travel in the same direction as the horse cars, instead of in both directions as at present, half of the congestion would be removed.

New Chambers Street being practically the only outlet to the lower east side, the authorities should endeavor to reduce the annoying and vexatious delays to the traveling public by trying to remedy present conditions. By widening some streets and extending others, which could be done now at a comparatively small outlay, this could be accomplished. The money required for the improvement would be soon returned in taxes, for it would open up a section for business that is sadly neglected, for the reason that there is no way of reaching it conveniently.

By widening New Chambers Street at the intersection of Park Row, taking about twenty-five feet from the north side and fifty to seventy-five feet from the south side, and extending Duane Street at an angle past the Munro Building, through the blocks from Rose Street to Vandewater and Vandewater to Cliff, (making a continuous thoroughfare,) and widening Hague Street from Cliff to Pearl, much of the congestion that now exists could be avoided.

Another improvement that suggests itself could be made by cutting off the northwest corner of Spruce and Gold Streets and the southeast corner of Gold and Ferry Streets, (making a continuous street of Spruce and Ferry;) this would divert some of the traffic from Park Row and the Bridge entrance. Then if the Belgian pavement on Frankfort Street, (alongside the Bridge,) was lowered to the street level, making a plaza, Rose and Frankfort Streets would be relieved.

Other improvements might be mentioned, but if those herewith suggested were carried out they would not only stimulate and revive a section of the city that is now absolutely "dead," but would also benefit the entire traveling public. M. G.

New York, Sept. 8, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES
UNION MADE. FOR MEN.

Brockton Leads the Men's Shoe Fashions of the World.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES AND SELLS MORE MEN'S $3.50 SHOES THAN ANY OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. They are just as good as those that cost $5.00 to $7.00, the only difference is the price. If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of W. L. Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere, and why the sales for the year ending July 1st, 1904, were

$6,263,040.00.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by all shoe dealers.

W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Boys. Best in the world. Boys all wear them.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded everywhere to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Fast Color Eyelets will not turn brassy.

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From Chicago. $8 from St. Louis.

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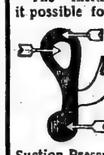

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THE SOUTHERNER WAS FIRST IN A BIG GALLOP

Three-Year-Old Easily Won Mile and a Quarter Handicap.

CHOICES BEATEN IN FOUR RACES

Linda Lee and Castalian Were the Long Chance Winners of the Day at the Brighton Beach Track.

A programme of purse races made the day's sport at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, and not even the enthusiasm of the betting element served to elevate the six contests of the card to the dignity of real racing. The weather was fair and the track good, but the absence of a stake feature seemingly was responsible for a big drop in the attendance. For want of a better contest, the race in the mile and a quarter handicap became the event of the afternoon, though only four horses ran for it. The rejuvenated four-year-old Hurstbourne, with the top weight, 124 pounds, starting favorite. Hurstbourne proved a disappointment, however, for after following in a good pace for a mile, he seemed to decide that a place in the rear was quite good enough for him, and though Martin went at him with whip and heels, he refused to try against the leaders, and Dekaber, second to Little Em through all the early running, went on at the finish and in a smart fight to the winning post was first a head before the three-year-old Ostrich.

In four of the six races of the card the best backed horses were beaten, the only winning favorites of the day being Jocund in the second race and The Southerner in the fifth. The Southerner always was the choice for his race, and after opening at 13 to 5 started at about 2 to 1 and galloped in an easy winner after Garnish made the early pace.

For the last race of the day J. E. Madden started a time-worn good thing in Linda Lee, which went back in the betting to 10 to 1, and then closed with a rush at the end and won by a head from Santa Catalina, Lucy Young, the pacemaker in the early part of the race stopping to a walk at the finish. One other long chance winner of the day was J. W. Colt's Castalian in the six furlongs selling race, for which Castalian started at 15 to 1 in a field of fourteen horses, the three-year-old Auditor being the favorite straight through the betting. Castalian broke back in the crowd, but went through his field with a rush and showing first in the first half furlong, held command to the end, winning ridden out by two lengths from Counterpoise, the second choice. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Fleur de Marie, 103, Burns, 4-1, 7-5	8	3	1¾
Workman, 102, Crimmins, 9-1, 3-1	3	1	2½
Confessor, 105, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	2	5	3¾
Escutcheon, 107, H. Cochran, 7-1, 5-2	5	2	4
Goldcroft, 99, W. Davis, 2-1, 1-1	6	7	5
Yorkshire Lad, 108, Hoffman, 60-1, 20-1	4	4	6
Fra Fillipo, 97, Miller, 300-1, 100-1	9	9	7
Niblick, 111, Travers, 4-1, 7-5	1	8	8
Jack McKeon, 110, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	4	6	9
Meadowhorn, 99, W. Hennessy, 100-1, 40-1	11	11	10
High Life, 94, W. Mara, 100-1, 40-1	13	12	11
Wild Irishman, 101, Coleman, 40-1, 15-1	7	10	12
Irish Jew, 94, Wood, 100-1, 30-1	10	13	13

Time—1:14 1-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., by Meddler-Mary C., owned and trained by E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; a mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jocund, 111, O'Neil, 1-3,	1	1	1¤
Brooklynite, 112, Odom, 15-1, 8-5	4	4	2½
Wotan, 116, Lyne, 7-2, 3-5	2	2	3¤
Judge Denton, 106, W. Davis, 40-1, 4-1	3	3	4
Ben Crockett, 108, Hueston, 200-1, 30-1	5	5	5

Time—1:48 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., by Mirthful-Flower Dellis, owned by J. A. Drake and trained by Enoch Wishard.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Castalian, 110, W. Davis, 12-1, 5-1	6	1	1½
Counterpoise, 110, Bullman, 7-2, 6-5	3	2	2½
Liberia, 98, Sperling, 5-1, 2-1	7	3	3¤
Auditor, 110, Burns, 7-5, 3-5	4	6	4
Arsenal, 110, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1	9	5	5
Pr. Salm-Salm, 109, Gannon, 50-1, 20-1	13	9	6
Sovereign, 113, H. Cochran, 15-1, 6-1	1	7	7
Palette, 98, Coleman, 40-1, 15-1	8	4	8
Neptunus, 101, Travers, 50-1, 20-1	12	14	9
Cascine, 109, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1	10	13	10
Hydrangea, 98, Miller, 100-1, 60-1	14	11	11
Mary Glenn, 103, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	5	10	12
George Keene, 110, Shaw, 30-1, 10-1	11	12	13
Girdle, 112, Odom, 12-1, 5-1	2	8	14

Time—1:13 4-5. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by Bathampton-Castalia, owned by J. W. Colt and trained by G. R. Tompkins.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth.

	St.	½.	F.
Dekaber, 108, W. Davis, 5-1, 6-5	2	3	1b
Ostrich, 100, Crimmins, 3-1, 4-5	4	2	2½
Hurstbourne, 124, J. Martin, 6-5, 1-2	1	4	3b
Little Em, 103, Travers, 5-1, 6-5	3	1	4

Time—1:52 3-5. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Pirate of Penzance-December, owned and trained by A. R. Durham.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	¾.	F.
The Southerner, 97, W. Davis, 3-2, 3-5	8	1	1½
Stolen Moments, 113, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	3	2	2¤
Ed Tierney, 92, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5	7	5	3¤
Garnish, 100, W. Hennessy, 8-1, 3-1	1	3	4
Leader, 108, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1	5	7	5
Allan, 103, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	2	4	6
Merry Pioneer, 106, C. Kelly, 20-1, 8-1	9	8	7
Stonewall, 108, H. Callahan, 60-1, 30-1	10	11	8
Bolina, 98, Travers, 50-1, 20-1	11	9	9
Agnes D., 105, H. Cochran, 12-1, 5-1	6	6	10
Ikki, 101, Hueston, 200-1, 80-1	4	10	11

Time—2:06. Won easily, place handily. Winner b. c., by The Commoner-Vie, owned by J. W. Weed and trained by J. D. Odom.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Linda Lee, 107, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1	1	4	1b
Santa Catalina, 108, Lyne, 5-2, 1-1	7	2	2¤
Raiment, 107, Burns, 4-1, 2-1	5	5	3¾
Myopia, 107, Shaw, 25-1, 10-1	9	3	4
Jennie McCabe, 107, J. Martin, 3-1, 8-5	3	6	5
Lucy Young, 107, F. Hewitt, 25-1, 5-1	2	1	6
Fair Reveller, 107, H. Cochran, 25-1, 10-1	4	7	7
Sumatra, 107, Redfern, 5-1, 3-1	10	8	8
Long Days, 107, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5	11	9	9
Holy Smoke, 107, H. Phillips, 100-1, 40-1	8	10	10
Marie M., 107, H. Callahan, 100-1, 40-1	9	11	11

Time—1:07 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., by Mirthful-

SHOT 1904

THE TURF.

America's Greatest Long Distance Race

For the Championship and $10,000.

BRIGHTON CUP 2¼ MILES TO-DAY

The Star Feature of the Meeting and LAST DAY OF RACES

FIVE OTHER SPECIAL EVENTS, INCLUDING THE

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FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

Music by Mygrant's Band.

Course can be reached from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Road and by Smith St. Trolley Cars. Trains on Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 12:10 and 12:50 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains.

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Myrtle Harkness, owned and trained by J. E. Madden.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, special weights, penalties, and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pasadena	115	Dandelion	110
Blucher	105	Amberjack	105
R. L. Johnston	105	Ivanhoe	105
Bedouin	102	Miss Jordan	102

SECOND RACE.—The Chantilly Steeplechase Stakes, handicap for three-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two and a half miles through the field.

Foxhunter	164	Amur	149
Flying Buttress	149	Georgia Pine	137
Judge Phillips	154		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the Undergraduate Stakes, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Broadcloth	112	Salt and Pepper	104
Gamara	102	Simplicity	102
Bulwark	99	Gold Rose	99
King Cole	97	Juvenaga	95
Dance Music	94		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a quarter.

Major Daingerfield	125	Africander	124
McChesney	125		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Carbuncle	108	Brigand	94
Lord Badge	108	Moon Daisy	88
Proceeds	99		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; six furlongs.

Jason	112	Destiny	109
Wild Thistle	109	Revane	109
Gansevoort	109	Stalker	109
All Right	109	Water Fanny	109
Princess Atheling	109	Royal Widow	109
Rosie Dinham	109	Tide	109
The Captain	107	Lem Reed	104
Falmouth	104		

MAJOR DELMAR FAILED.

Son of Del Mar Trotted an Unpaced Mile in 2:02¾.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 16.—Major Delmar failed by three-quarters of a second to beat the unpaced trotting record of 2:02¼ to-day at the Readville track, principally by reason of a somewhat heavy track and a stiff breeze that sprung up suddenly after the horse had started. When the son of Del Mar reached the three-quarters pole in 1:30¾, it looked as if the record would go, but the breeze and track proved too much of a drag. The times were 0:30¾; 1:00¾; 1:30¾; 2:02¾.

Gallagher was a strong favorite in the fast pace, but Nathan Straus outbrushed him in the last part of both heats. Summary:

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000. (Completed, two in three.)

Altro L., blk. g., by Alcantarus, (Dickerson)	1	4	1
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (Starr)	4	1	3
Invader, b. g., (Demarest)	2	2	2
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)	3	3	4
El Milagro, b. g., (Lasett)	5	6	5
The General, ch. g., (Nuckols)	6	6	dr

Time—2:13¼; 2:14¼; 2:10¼.

2:08 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000. Best two in three heats.

Jay McGregor, b. h., by Jay Hawker, (Hudson)	1	1	
Masetto, blk. g., (Dickerson)	2	2	
Angiola, b. m., (Ames)	3	3	
McKinley, b. g., (Jolly)	5	5	
Aristo, b. g., (De Ryder)	4	6	

Time—2:10; 2:08¾.

2:04 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000. Best two in three heats.

Nathan Straus, b. g., by Director, (Thomas)	1	1	
Gallagher, b. g., (James)	2	2	
Albert, rn. g., (McDonald)	3	3	
Erskine Reed, b. g., (Carpenter)	4	4	

Time—2:06¾; 2:07¾.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Purse 1,000. Best three in five heats.

John Caldwell, b. g., by Strathaway, (Thompson)	1	1	8	1
Kyrillic, ch. h., (Young)	3	2	1	4
Free Silver, b. h., (Demarest)	2	3	2	2
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Nuckols)	7	6	2	3
Fairview Chimes, b. g., (Humphrey)	4	8	4	ro
Red Bird, b. g., (Rathbun)	8	4	5	ro
Masconomo, br. h., (Hyde)	6	5	6	ro
Cassie C., blk. m., (Kinney)	5	7	7	ro
Dr. Short, blk. g., (Titer)	Dis.			

Time—2:12¾; 2:14; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

2:10 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000. Best two in three heats.

John Taylor, gr. g., by Dispute, (Wilson)	5	11	
Knox's Gelatine King, (Anaconda,) b. g., (Trout)	1	5	6
Norrie, b. g., (Shank)	3	4	2
Promise, blk. g., (Dickerson)	6	2	3
Jim Perry, gr. g., (Frank)	2	6	4
Gracie Kellar, b. m., (Nuckols)	7	3	4
Monroe, b. g., (De Ryder)	4	7	5
Robert Mac, b. g., (Jolly)	Dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¼; 2:10¼.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Polycarp Won.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Polycarp, with Rausch up, won the Prix du Bac at the Maisons Laffitte races to-day.

YOUNG GOLFER WINS.

New Jersey Champion Beaten by A. C. Travis at Essex County.

A. C. Travis, a young golfer who has been playing good golf this season on the Shelter Island Club links, furnished the surprise of the day yesterday in the Essex County Club's tournament at Orange. In the morning he defeated the Princeton student and New Jersey champion, Walter Olyphant, by the unexpectedly high score of 4 up and 2 to play, while in the afternoon he beat another Princeton golfer, H. J. Gee, by 3 up and 2 to play. Travis will meet today in the final round for the first cup W. M. Sinclair of Orange. The results:

First Cup.—Second round—W. M. Sinclair, South Orange, beat R. L. Redfield, Essex County, 2 up and 1 to play; W. E. Marcus, Jr., Montclair, beat E. A. Freeman, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play; A. C. Travis, Shelter Island, beat Murray Olyphant, Englewood, 4 up and 2 to play; H. J. Gee, Princeton, beat E. F. Sanford, Essex County 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-final Round—Sinclair beat Marcus, 7 up and 6 to play; Travis beat Gee, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup, Second Round.—C. B. Brown, Montclair, beat Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's, 1 up; T. T. Reid, Montclair, beat George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 8 up and 6 to play; Harold Wilcox, Montclair, beat A. S. Barnes, Garden City, 5 up and 4 to play; C. E. Van Vleck, Jr., Montclair, beat James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Semi-Final Round.—Brown beat Reid, 1 up; Wilcox beat Van Vleck, 1 up.

Consolation Cup, First Round.—Max H. Behr, Morris County, beat C. E. Sawyer, Midland, 6 up and 4 to play; C. F. Watson, Essex County, beat E. E. Lethbridge, South Orange, 6 up and 5 to play; L. B. Garretson, Morris County, beat B. T. Allen, Dyker Meadow, 2 up; Enos Wilder, Jr., Morris County, beat C. W. O'Connor, Essex County, 1 up.

Semi-Final Round.—Wilder beat Garretson, 2 up and 1 to play; Watson beat Behr, 2 up and 1 to play.

REUNION OF YACHTSMEN.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club Gives Steam Yacht Excursion—Races To-day.

The programme for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for a reunion of early members was opened yesterday afternoon by a steam yacht excursion from this city to Oyster Bay. Three steam yachts, the flagship Aloha, Commodore Arthur Curtis James; the Lavrock, Vice Commodore William J. Matheson, and the Saghaya, Howard C. Smith, left the New York Yacht Club Station, foot of East Twenty-third Street, for Centre Island, Oyster Bay.

Among the members in the party were J. William Beekman, J. Frederick Tams, F. de Peyster Foster, Bayard Foulke, Charles A. Sherman, William Foulke, Henry M. Crane, ex-Commodore William L. Swan, who was the first Commodore of the club; ex-Commodore Henry C. Rouse, Charles E. Willis, Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend, Henry W. De Forest, Ralph N. Ellis, Macomb G. Foster, Henry W. Eaton, Charles H. Leland, Lawrence Jacob, William E. Iselin, Walter C. Kerr, Walter A. Hubbard, C. W. Wetmore, John Hyslop, Alfred Ely, Arthur D. Weekes, Anson Phelps Stokes, Auguste P. Montant, Robert W. Gibson, Colgate Hoyt, Clarence A. Postley, Francis G. Stewart, W. Emlen Roosevelt, John E. Roosevelt, Ashton Lemoine, Louis P. Bayard, and Oliver E. Cromwell.

The trip to Oyster Bay was made in a little less than three hours, and after dinner in the clubhouse there was an entertainment and smoker. This morning there will be a race of fifteen-footers, steered and manned exclusively by members or ex-members who joined the club prior to 1883. Following will be a race of fifteen-footers and raceabouts steered and manned by members or former members who joined from 1883 to 1892 inclusive. The Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup will be presented to the helmsman of the winning fifteen-footer in the morning race.

The remainder of the day will be spent informally.

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BROOKLYN.

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JERSEY CITY.

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NEW YORK CITY.

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305 Broadway, Cor. Duane St.
166 W. 125th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Cor. Nassau and Ann Sts.
2280 Third Ave., S. W. Cor. 124th St.

BROOKLYN—*466 Fifth Ave., bet. 10th and 11th Sts. *1003 Broadway, bet. Ditmars & Willoughby Ave.

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VANDERBILT CUP RACE.

Twenty High-Powered Automobiles for Contest Next Month.

Twenty powerful motor cars, every one of them capable of covering the distance at better than a mile a minute speed, have been named as starters in the 300-mile race for the Vanderbilt Cup, which will be held on Oct. 8 over a thirty-two-mile course near Hempstead, L. I.

With the closing of entries there were seven American cars on the list, including the speedy 60 horse power Pope-Toledo, to be driven by A. C. Webb, and a Pope-Toledo 24 horse power stock car, to be driven by H. H. Lyttle; the White steamers entered by Webb Jay; a 36 horse power Royal, entered by C. A. Duer, to be driven by Joseph Tracy, and a Packard car that will probably have Charles Schmidt as the pilot. There is also an S. & M. Simplex, owned by Frank Croker.

The other cars nominated are as follows: French cars—six—three of the Panhards of 90 horse power, one to be driven by George D. Heath, an American, and winner of the Circuit Ardennes; a second to be driven by Mr. Tart, and a third by a driver not yet nominated. The fourth car, a Clev Clement of 80 horse power, is to be driven by A. Clement. Then there is W. Gould Brokaw's new 90 horse power Renault coming over, and a Die Dietrich car. German cars, five, all Mercèdes of 60 horse power—one entered by S. B. Stevens, to be driven by himself; a second entered by George Arents, Jr., to be driven by Carl Mensel; the third, entered by Clarence Gray Dinsmore, to be driven by G. Worden; also one by E. R. Thomas and another by J. Wormser. Italian cars, two, both Fiats of 90 horse power—one entered by A. G. Vanderbilt, to be driven by Paul Sartori, and the second entered by William Wallace.

The course is 32.40 miles in length, including a 1.40-mile control at Hempstead and a .40-mile control at Hicksville, and it will be covered ten times. The order of starting will be determined by lot at the Automobile Club on Oct. 1. It was originally intended that the drawing should be by individuals.

Chairman Pardington thought well of the suggestion that the drawing be by nations first, and after that the order of start of the members of each team to be determined by lot. This is the way the contestants are started in the Gordon Bennett race, though the order of starts of the teams is fixed by the order of their entry, the team holding the cup, however, starting first.

The intervals of start have not finally been settled, but will depend on the number of entries and an allotment of starts, which would get the last man away before the first man completed his first round. With twenty starters, two-minute intervals will probably be set. This would give, including the nine minutes taken in controls, forty-five minutes for getting all the cars off, and pretty well insure the first car off not reaching the last to get away before the latter's start.

The control time at Hicksville will be three minutes, and at Hempstead six minutes. The cars will be piloted through the controls by watchholders on bicycles or in vehicles, as may be determined later. The Chronograph Club of Boston will have charge of the timing arrangements.

The start will be at the pump near Westbury. This will give a splendid long stretch from Queens for the finish. A grand stand is to be erected accommodating 400.

No preliminary speeding will be permitted over the course, under penalty of disbarment from the race. All crossroads will be shut off by fences. There will be 125 special policemen on duty. The course will be oiled at dangerous curves and watered on the stretches.

Cycling Notes of Interest.

Carl Limberg, who came East from San Jose, Cal., in the Spring, and who has been doing some good work in the amateur ranks, has joined the professionals.

As a fitting climax to his victory in the last championship race of the season, Frank Kramer won the two-mile event, and a few minutes later established a new world's record for a quarter of a mile by winning the handicap event from scratch in 28 2-5 seconds. Kramer has done excellent work through the season, scoring sixty-nine points out of a possible seventy-five.

Motor cyclists are to have an international contest in France on Sept. 25 over a course of fifty-five kilometres covered five times, a distance of 165 miles. Clubs from different countries may be represented by two or three motor cycles, all parts of which must have been constructed in the country they represent.

According to a letter just received from Bobby Walthour, the American pace follower has won his thirty-third victory in Europe, and in a month or so will return to America for the New York six-day race. Walthour captured first honors in this event every time he has competed, winning on one occasion with Archie McEachren and another time with Bennie Munroe as his mate.

Among the most interesting bicycle contests of to-day and one in which all cyclists, young and old, may participate, is a coasting affair. Throughout the country there have been many such contests during the past few months, and they do a great deal to popularize bicycling. At Hartford recently on the Maple and Fairfield Avenue hill George E. Watson, with a Pope coaster brake bicycle, captured first prize. He coasted a mile and 250 feet. A coaster brake wheel was second, while a fixed gear machine was third.

A. G. Batcheider, President of the National Cycling Association, and his associates in the sport have decided to erect a monument to George Leander, the Chicago cyclist who was killed while racing on the Parc des Princes track in Paris. Leander's body was brought to this country and buried in Chicago, and with money subscribed by the European riders and their followers and by the American riders and those interested in the sport a suitable monument will be erected to the memory of one of the cleanest and most popular of those daring riders who follow this powerful motor tandems for a livelihood. With the fatal accident to Leander has come a positive refusal on the part of racing men to ride behind the monster motors that have been in use for some time, and which have proved so disastrous. The small four-horse power machines are being used, and they give universal satisfaction. To be sure, the miles are not so fast, but there is always a better contest, and the sport is decidedly safer.

THE DANGER OF "SKIDDING."

Suggestions Wanted to Provide Against This Automobile Evil.

"Skidding" is now so common in automobiles and fraught with such danger that a study is being made of the question with a view of lessening the danger by using appliances that will prevent automobiles from side slip.

For the uninitiated it may be said that "skidding" is a certain side slipping of automobiles that oftentimes takes the machine into a dangerous place. Sometimes in turning corners of an asphalted street, where the sprinkler has passed, a car will slide on the wet asphalt and strike the edge of the curb.

Although no anti-skidding trials have been held in this country, a number have been promoted abroad, and have furnished some interesting statistics! In the recent British trials three devices were tried that formed an integral part of the tire; three were disks in contact with the road carried on arms attached to the rear axle, three were steel blades kept in contact with the road by springs and attached to the wheels, three to each wheel. Then there were three detachable leathers fitted with steel studs such as have been seen in this country, and two other styles made with detachable chains or plates.

The trials began with an endurance test of 857 miles, to which all the devices were submitted, except those which coud be put in or out of action from the driver's seat; these latter were only run over a distance of 104 miles. The roads chosen were as far as possible, representative, but included a large proportion of tram lines. Observers were carried on all the cars throughout the whole of the endurance test, who reported every repair and renewal made during the runs.

At the conclusion of the endurance test the cars were submitted to a trial of the absorption of power of the various devices. The cars were run down a hill at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, first with the device fitted, and secondly with the device removed. The distance between the stopping points under the two conditions was then measured, and it was shown that there was an appreciable difference in the power absorbed by the different devices.

The devices were then submitted to the actual side-up slipping test. A space of fifty feet by ten feet of smooth asphalt under cover was coated with a thin layer of Thames mud and fluid soft soap, forming a greasy substance closely resembling a London asphalt street on a damp, foggy day. All the cars were required to cross the greasy patch at speed and to attempt to make a sharp turn while on the grease. None of the cars succeeded in turning in the least degree out of the straight, all making a front wheel side-slip in the direction of the length of the car, with the wheels locked hard over, clearly proving the necessity for having both front and back wheels fitted with a non-slipping device to insure perfect control under extreme conditions; one device was fixed on all four wheels, but this did not enable the car to turn under the severe conditions imposed. The cars were then run over the greasy patch, and the brakes applied suddenly; a considerable variation was apparent in the adhesion of the wheels fitted with the various devices. The cars were then made to start on the greasy path, and the result agreed with those of the brake test.

Inter-City Cricket Match Likely.

Negotiations have been entered into between the Metropolitan District Cricket League and the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia to arrange a game between representative teams of the two cities next week, either in Philadelphia or New York. New York is now well qualified to place an eleven in the field against the champions, and there is no doubt that the representatives of this city would make anything but a creditable showing. Although nothing has been done regarding the selection of a team, it is understood that the eleven will be selected from the following: C. P. Hurditch, C. H. Clarke, F. F. Kelly, C. H. E. Griffith, and A. G. Larrie of the Livingston Field Club; J. L. Foyer, A. Brown, and H. Foyer of the Brooklyn Cricket Club; B. Kortlang and A. Hoskings of the Columbia Oval Cricket Club; W. Bunce and F. G. Warburton of the Paterson Cricket Club; C. Smith and F. J. Prendergast of the Manhattan Cricket Club, and E. B. Reece and J. F. Stuart of the Kings County Cricket Club.

MT. VERNON "TRACY'S" SUICIDE

Henry Wilkenson Drinks Sulphur Infusion on Eve of Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 16.—Henry J. Wilkenson, or "Tracy," a deserter from the United States Marine Corps, and alleged highwayman, died in the White Plains Jail this morning from poison administered by his own hand.

For days he had been saving the heads of the sulphur matches allowed under the rules of the Sheriff, and when the eve of his trial for the shooting of Detective Reilly of Mount Vernon arrived, he dissolved them in a glass of water and swallowed the mixture. He was carried into court and fainted when his case was called.

It was Wilkenson's second attempt at suicide. When arrested, after a long chase, at Tuckahoe on July 29 and taken to Mount Vernon, he tried to starve himself to death. For four days not a morsel of food passed his lips, and the police of the town were at their wit's end when the Mount Vernon Camp of Spanish War Veterans, having heard that he had seen service during that struggle, interested themselves in his behalf, and secured a lawyer for him, through whom he waived a preliminary examination. After this he was sent to White Plains to await the action of the Grand Jury.

While in the Mount Vernon prison he obstinately refused to divulge his identity.

Wilkenson was but twenty-eight years old. Developments after his arrest proved him to be the adopted son of the wife of a Buffalo brewer, who tried in vain to check his career of crime. She finally gave up the task in despair.

ANOTHER STRIKING NUMBER ..OF.. THE SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW

The Lone White Man of Fortune Island

King Edward's Viceroy, who marries, divorces, jails, and buries the subjects of his little black empire, picturesquely described by a writer who marooned himself on the island for a week, seeking a novel experience.

John Arbuckle, Successful Trust Fighter

Having won from the Sugar Trust the "right" to refine 5,000 barrels of sugar a day, he has now tackled the Hudson River Towboat Trust. An interesting story of a remarkable figure in the commercial world.

River of Boiling Water in the Simplon Tunnel

Velocity and heat of torrent so great that workmen four miles away flee from danger.

Perhaps the Earth's Largest Land Animal

About half its skeleton now set up in New York after three years of labor. A striking picture and an interesting article.

The British Entry Into the Forbidden City

Lhasa's glory centred in the temple of the Grand Lama. Detailed account of the approach of Col. Younghusband's column.

Hy. Mayer's Impression of The Passing Show

Amusing phases of the events of the week graphically set forth.

Piquant Tales Told by a "Belle of the Fifties"

Interesting extracts from the forthcoming memoirs of Mrs. Clement C. Clay.

American Manufacturers Reply to Sir William Ramsay

Not behind the Germans in applying the results of scientific research. Interesting examples of American alertness and skill.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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BLIND TO MONOPOLY.

It is a pet notion of Mr. ROOSEVELT's that you cannot curb the monopoly which the tariff gives to the trusts without ruining their independent competitors, or would-be competitors, at home. We say that this is a pet notion of his, though we do not know how clearly he has thought it out or how sincerely he entertains it. He first discovered or acquired it a couple of years ago when his party leaders were having chills lest he should follow in the steps of Mr. MCKINLEY in the direction of tariff revision. It afforded him a neat means of "side-stepping" and putting himself in outer harmony with the leaders. Of course, if the trusts could not be curbed without revising the tariff, and the tariff could not be revised without hurting the smaller manufacturers, the tariff and the trusts were both safe, quod est desideratum.

The notion itself is a cheap fallacy. The monopoly which the trusts in certain lines have obtained is due in part to the large capital they are able to command, in part to the unfair advantages they have been able to secure from the transportation lines, to their trick of underselling and crushing their competitors in special districts, to their boycotting their competitors by contracts binding customers to themselves alone, and to like devices, the combined effect of which is for the time irresistible. These devices are purely domestic, and the tariff has nothing to do with them. But what the tariff does is to protect this monopoly from foreign competition and thus strengthen those who practice it in their fight against competition at home. Remove that protection and the trusts would be unable to force prices to the level they now maintain, and they would be much more nearly on equal terms with their competitors at home.

Prof. J. B. CLARK of Columbia has a most suggestive and very candid article in the current number of The Political Science Quarterly on the subject of "Monopoly and Tariff Reduction." He is not a free trader. He believes that a protective tariff may build up industries which a country ought to have, and though the cost is necessarily great the advantage may be greater. But if the tax on foreign competition be kept up after it ceases to be needed then it has no effect, "provided always that competition is free and active." But if competition is not free, then the tax in great part is the bulwark of monopoly. It enables the trusts to raise prices and secure profits with which they can defy rivals at home.

Mr. ROOSEVELT sees no alternative to complete repeal of the tax on foreign competition. But Prof. CLARK shows that "in the case of the great majority of our duties there is one part that protects the industry as such and another part that protects the monopoly within it. Throw off the whole duty and you expose the independent rivals of the trust, as well as the trust itself, to a foreign competition which they will hardly be able to bear; but if you throw off a part of the duty—the part which serves to create the monopoly—you do not destroy and probably do not hurt the independent producer. * * * An essential point is that one means which the trust adopts in order to crush [the independent producer] depends on the existence of great profits in most of its territory; and these would not exist if it were not for the unnecessary and abnormal part of the duty. * * * The trust, of course, wants its duty, and it wants the whole of it. It values the monopoly-making part according to the measure of the profits which that part brings into its coffers. The trust is powerful, as we do not need to be told, and it will find ways of thwarting tariff reduction as it does other anti-trust legislation."

One of the ways of thwarting the tariff reduction so threatening to the unjust profits of the trusts is the election of Mr. ROOSEVELT to the Presidency; to that end they are now devoting much energy and money.

WHY NOT HAVE PEACE?

As the public understands it, the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Alliance are now kept apart by a difference of opinion as to the method of arbitration to be employed in settling their occasional disputes. Both parties to the contest are willing to agree that their disputes shall be settled by arbitration—the trouble is over the kind of arbitration.

Is it wise, is it businesslike, is it altogether sane to go to war and to continue a war over a question like that? We assume that all that either side asks is that the method of arbitration finally agreed upon shall be just. Why not, then, leave it to a body of just-minded men to determine what sort of an arbitration agreement shall be embodied in a treaty of peace that shall put an end to the present prolonged and unfortunate conflict?

Could not the representatives of the Alliance and of the Employers' Association come together and from a list containing the names of, say, GROVER CLEVELAND, LEVI P. MORTON, WARREN S. STONE, JOHN MITCHELL, and Archbishop IRELAND, select three arbitrators or two arbitrators authorized to choose a third, lay before the board thus constituted the matters at issue between them, agree that the lock-out shall be ended and work resumed, and, when the findings of the Board of Arbitrators are reported, accept and respect them in good faith?

TO INSURE POLICE EFFICIENCY.

Commissioner MCADOO is, we judge, slowly coming to a realization of the fact that District Attorney JEROME is right in saying that two years, or even four years, is too short a time to learn what is known to the uniformed force as the result of years of contact with the practical facts of police business. He seemed to see this very clearly when he began his official career, and his notification to Inspectors and Captains that he would leave the responsibility for the condition of their districts and precincts largely with them and hold them accountable for results was full of promise of immediate and effective reform. But it is part of the "system" to involve a Commissioner in a mass of details, and so distract his attention from the weightier matters of his official responsibility that he is continually chasing the illusion that he is on the verge of initiating reforms which no combinations in the uniformed force can "beat." This is a stern chase, in which the advantage of speed lies wholly with the chasee.

It is a matter of observation and experience that the condition of New York at the present time is not good, regarded from the point of view of the safety of life and property. It is also far from being as pure and free from mercenary vice as the law prescribes it shall be. Many precincts are dangerous; some, if not "wide open," interpose very transparent curtains between their vice and the public notice. "Gangs" terrorize populous neighborhoods and make some streets almost impassable. The excise laws are systematically violated and the measures for their enforcement are spasmodic and of such a nature as to suggest a doubt of their bona fides. Patrolmen are less in evidence than formerly, and less alert to enforce the law than they have been at times within the past ten years. Many homicides are left unexplained, many bold robberies are successfully consummated, and the streets are infested with people who have no right to use them for purposes of meretricious trade. That the "graft" is still worked with profit by the uniformed force is known to all men, though probably not to many in the way which would qualify them to serve the District Attorney as witnesses.

The only way in which Commissioner MCADOO can change these conditions is to return to his original position and give those who do not enforce the law as well as they may a chance to show cause why they should not answer charges for official nonfeasance. A "shake-up" accomplishes very little; disciplinary dismissals following one after another, on clear evidence of neglect of police duty, would accomplish a great deal. Some of these are already overdue. The question whether at some subsequent time the courts may reinstate the officials thus removed for cause need not influence the Commissioner in the least. They are not likely to do this if removals are made for the toleration of conditions which can exist only because Inspectors and Captains are blind to what every one else can see. Substantial reform in the police force will be reached in no other way than by making it extremely difficult for a man above the rank of Sergeant to hold his place who neglects his duty or fails to perform it. No "system" can resist that kind of reform.

NOT A BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A leading paper of this city published last week a report that the Russian Government had placed a large order here for submarine boats. Will you kindly express your views if it is not the duty of the President to prohibit the sale of such boats to one or the other of the belligerents, and if it is not his duty to prevent such boats being delivered even indirectly to one or the other of the powers at war?

One of these vessels was openly sent to Russia a few months ago, which evidently was a breach of the neutrality proclamation. These submarine boats cannot be used for any peaceful object, such as transports may be, but are used to destroy the navy of a friendly power. For that reason the President must use his power to prevent the building of such boats which may reach in a direct or indirect way one of the belligerents. O. O. F.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

The sale of submarine boats to Russia is not a violation of neutrality. It is not the duty of the President to prohibit it; such a prohibition on his part would be a most unwarrantable interference with the right of our people to trade and do business.

The controlling principle applicable to the sale of munitions of war by neutrals to belligerents was perfectly stated by JEFFERSON in 1793, when he was Secretary of State:

> Our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms. It is the constant occupation and livelihood of some of them. To suppress their callings, the only means, perhaps, of their subsistence, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which they have no concern, would scarcely be expected. It would be hard in principle and impossible in practice. The law of nations, therefore, respecting the rights of those at peace, does not require from them such an internal derangement in their occupations. It is satisfied with the external penalty pronounced in the President's proclamation, that of confiscation of such portion of these arms as shall fall into the hands of the belligerent powers on the way to the ports of their enemies.

Neither international law nor our law forbids belligerents to buy of our citizens, by way of merchandise, contraband and munitions of war. Secretary of State EVARTS in 1879 wrote: "A torpedo launch in five sections ready to be set up, though contraband of war, may be exported from the United States without breach of neutrality." The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Bermuda, said: "Neutrals in their own country may sell to belligerents whatever belligerents choose to buy. The principal exceptions to this rule are that neutrals must not sell to one belligerent what they refuse to sell to the other, and must not furnish soldiers or sailors to either; nor prepare, nor suffer to be prepared, in their territory armed ships or naval expeditions against the other." And again: "Neutrals may sell munitions of war to belligerents, subject to the right of seizure in transitu."

The modern practice of nations tolerates a minimum of belligerent interference with the trade and the rights of neutrals. If we granted the demand of one belligerent that we should not sell munitions of war to the other our trade would be seriously interfered with, as JEFFERSON pointed out.

SMOKELESS COAL.

Much has been written in the English press as to the necessity of conserving the coal used by the navy, known in trade circles as "smokeless." No coal is absolutely smokeless, but there are grades which in combustion give out but little smoke, and that of a very light color; not the usual black, dense cloud that is produced in the burning of ordinary bituminous coal. The chief naval requirements in connection with coal are its calorific efficiency, smokelessness, cleanness, free-burning, minimum of ash and clinkers. Smoke has a great deal to do with it, for it is found that a fleet giving off a lot of smoke can be detected at a much greater distance than if the smoke were small in quantity. GORDON WILLIAM MULLER, C. B., in testimony before the royal commission, stated that the requirements of the British Navy now come to 1,200,000 tons a year; the collieries which produce the coal used by the British Navy, coming up to the requirements named above, are in South Wales; the total output of these collieries is 13,000,000 tons a year. It can therefore readily be seen why there is the disposition to hold back on sales of this coal. There was a quantity shipped for use in the Far East early in the year, and it was this business which gave rise to the many articles which have appeared in the British press, one of which was referred to by THE TIMES a few days ago.

Great Britain's coal area is put at about 12,000 square miles, and much of the coal produced therein would be mined from considerable depths. There are in the State of West Virginia alone some 16,000 square miles of coal mines, and the bulk of the coal can be mined by drifts, above water level, as against shafting to depths in Great Britain. It is in this State, whose coal deposits have hardly been touched, that one finds a "smokeless" coal, said by the Navy League of England, in a petition to Parliament requesting the Government to forbid the sale of Welsh coal to rival nations, to be equal to the Welsh. When the foreigner gets short of a supply, we can furnish it in any quantity needed. There is now a tonnage equal to half of that of South Wales supplied to cities and towns in this country, and some of this coal is furnished to the United States Navy. It is the high percentage of fixed carbon which causes these Welsh and other coals to be classed as "smokeless," Welsh coal used by the British Navy giving 91.3 per cent., while an American coal gave 86 to 89 per cent., as compared with ordinary bituminous, showing up to 76 per cent.

A MYSTERY IN FINANCE.

The following financial advertisement yesterday attracted some attention and set the curious to speculating what it meant:

> Wanted—Capitalist, lady preferred, for extraordinary, daring enterprise; interview by appointment.

Is it a matter of experience that in ventures other than matrimonial women are more adventurous than men and more inclined to extraordinary and daring enterprise? That in this instance the desperate venture is not matrimonial is indicated by the fact that any kind of capitalist would serve, but a "lady" is preferred, and that it is not specified that the lady shall be matrimonially eligible. This possible explanation dismissed, it is interesting to speculate why a woman would be preferable to a man as a moneyed partner in an extraordinary and daring enterprise. That women often go into desperate ventures is well known, but it is always with the conviction that they are as safe as the Bank of England and cannot fail to yield avalanches of profit. To tell them in advance that their aid is sought for something extraordinary and daring would seem more likely to frighten than to attract them. Such a snare might in vain be spread in the sight of any female bird. As a problem in casuistry, which whoever will may answer in his or her own way: If you were planning an extraordinary and daring enterprise, would you prefer as your partner and capitalist a woman or a man? If a woman, why?

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

THE TIMES of to-morrow morning will contain a series of special articles likely, we think, to repay the attention of all readers. A unique bit of King EDWARD's realm—Fortune Island—with its solitary white resident, who is also Viceroy, is picturesquely described. The fighting experiences of JOHN ARBUCKLE with trusts will be recounted. The curious outburst of boiling water in the great Simplon tunnel will be pictured. Col. YOUNGHUSBAND's entry into Lhasa, the forbidden city on the Roof of the World, will be described. POULTNEY BIGELOW writes of the queer German duels, and the society of a half century ago will be shown in the reminiscences of Mrs. CLAY, a "Belle of the Fifties."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Quite the queerest of all Ohio productions, animate or inanimate, that ever came to our attention is a bitter controversy which has arisen in Wellington, a town in that State hitherto entirely unknown to fame. The cause of war, curiously enough, is an epitaph. There has been, of course, in many another town grave doubt as to the accuracy of this or that epitaph carved on monuments erected within its limits, but if not always, at least much oftener than usually, the difference, suspected or believed, between biographic facts and the statements of the epitaph has been allowed to pass with no more than whispered comment, the general theory being, apparently, that this form of literature, if true, is all right, and if false no harm is done. That theory works well in practice, because it is the very nature of epitaphs to be laudatory, and it went all to pieces out in Wellington simply because there a youngish man of highly original mind has seen fit—"unfit" would be the better word, perhaps—to inscribe on a stone placed by him over his aunt's grave (1) the revelation that she was sixty-four years of age and (2) these somewhat rugged verses:

> I don't care what you say,
> She would have her own way.
> Now she's under the sod
> She must submit to GOD.

No hint as to what grievance, if any, the nephew had against the aunt is given by the accounts at hand. We only know that his poem has deeply offended a considerable portion of Wellington's population, and that, preparatory to organized effort to compel the removal of the obnoxious stone, many of the more eminent women of the place have drawn up, signed, and published an earnest protest—so earnest that the inclination to treat the episode humorously can hardly survive its perusal. "In justice," they say, "to the one who cannot speak for herself, we, who have known her for many years, wish to testify to her sterling good qualities and kindness of heart. She submitted herself to her GOD years before she was 'under the sod,' and led a consistent Christian life. The only Perfect One once said, 'Let him that is without sin cast the first stone.' The stone has been cast and the enduring words indicate to us no fault of the dead, but at least a thoughtless spirit on the part of the author of the epitaph." That is certainly a well-worded reproof, and it ought to have its effect upon the hasty nephew. Aunts and uncles, having all the critical frankness of parents without the parental authority to justify it, are perhaps more prone than other relatives to try the patience of their juniors, but their intentions are so rarely questionable that a post-mortem vengeance is in their case particularly ill-timed.

—No one could read without a thrill of indignant sympathy the letter we published yesterday in regard to what amounts, in many rural districts of the South, practically to the almost continuous imprisonment in their houses of all white women. The condition described—with essential truth, beyond any question—by Mr. CALLAWAY is certainly an unendurable one, not only on account of the direct menace to physical health involved in it, but even more because it implies the permanent oppression of a frightful anxiety and the constant fixing of the mind upon the most loathesome of images, which cannot fail in time to have a lamentable effect upon every member of these families. Mr. CALLAWAY did not say that this terrible state of affairs justified the lynching of the negro criminals he had in mind, but he evidently holds it to be an adequate explanation, and to his unexpressed inquiry as to whether the same condition would not lead to the same consequences in other parts of the country, of course only one answer can be made—the answer that in all probability it would. "Would" is not "should," however, and the Northern critic might find two fallacies in his expressed and implied argument: The proportion of such criminals in the negro race is not large enough to warrant all the condemnation of the race as a race which one sometimes hears in the South, a condemnation obviously contradicted by the confidence with which so many members of the race are treated by numberless white Southerners; and lynching, however easily explicable, has failed utterly as a method of prevention. Had one resort to it, or a hundred, inspired such terror in negro minds as thoroughly to stamp out the "peculiar crime," few indeed would have denied that the end sanctified the means, even though the means were the stake and fagot. But apparently the more that are lynched the more are they who invite lynching by their deeds, and so the vicious line turns back on itself. Every resort to mob violence is a confession, or an accusation, that civilization is a failure, and civilization is not yet ready to admit the truth of the charge.

—Difficult, indeed, is the position of the Government, and especially of an Administration as little desirous at just this time to make one powerful enemy as it is to make many weaker ones! It finds itself confronted with the hideous necessity of deciding at once whether it will continue to supply the "Tobacco Trust" with big red stamps with which to advertise imported cigars, or whether it will yield to the demand of the "independents" and force everybody to prove the payment of revenue taxes by the use of little stamps all so nearly alike that the retail purchaser will be unable to tell the difference unless he develops a new and laborious carefulness repugnant to his nature. The trust is more than content with things as they are—always a strong point, and one of which trusts long ago learned to utilize effectively—while the independents growl fiercely for a change that will enable them to do—what? They say to compete on equal, or more nearly equal, terms with their iniquitous competitor, but the man who burns cigars instead of manufacturing them, despite his instinctive hostility to monopolists, catches through the dust of this battle a glimpse of something that looks to him like a desire to render it harder for him to tell good cigars from bad. And that worries him. He knows in his miserable heart, though he will ever indignantly deny it, that as between the cigars just within and just without his means, his preference is in very great part determined by names, by stamps, by the branding of boxes—all irrelevant, of course, to what he calls his taste in tobacco, but extremely useful in preserving his happy delusion that he can do a lot more than distinguish between the finest product of the Vuelta de Abajo and those domestic productions that so suavely combine the flavors of rubber boots and oilcloth. And of his guides to the glories of the connoisseur the stamps have always stood easily first. Without their aid—and it must be a long-distance aid, not the fruit of minute and, therefore, humiliating, inspection—he will wander disconsolate and afraid. The Administration must give heed to this complication of its difficulty. The independents are many, but the smokers are more, and of all fanciful people they are the most fanciful.

—Japan, like many another reformer, has found reason to doubt the wisdom of treating reporters as of small account. At least she is beginning to suspect that such problematical embarrassments as her military commanders might have suffered from the revelations and criticisms of war correspondents allowed to choose their own conditions of work could have been borne more easily than the ill-will, conscious or subconscious, of war correspondents kept in a constant state of irritation by reduction to unproductive, but still extremely expensive, inactivity. We do not ourselves believe that many, if any, of the correspondents have revenged the restriction of their privileges by sending home dispatches about the Japanese that were knowingly untrue, but Japan can profitably study the problem she has so unnecessarily created for herself. It is most unlikely that confidence reposed by her in the foreign press representatives would have been betrayed. For all privileges granted they would have paid with a consideration of military and political exigencies carefully proportioned to the privileges, and they would have obeyed scrupulously any rules which they had promised to obey. As it is—well, the correspondents are human, and nobody enjoys distrust.

NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

Times Readers' Selections to Head Democratic State Ticket.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic leaders are looking for a man as a candidate for Governor who will command the votes of all the Democrats and some of the Republicans. They will find just such a man in Mr. Chauncey S. Truax, an able lawyer, a fine business man, and a Democrat who votes the Democratic ticket. The occasion demands a man for whom neither apology nor defense will have to be made, and who is able to make a vigorous and effective campaign.

Mr. Truax is a native of Oneida County, a graduate of Hamilton College, of which institution he is now a Trustee.

If the Democratic leaders want a man whose name will assure the success of the ticket, who would not be regarded as a candidate of any faction nor invite the enmity of any person or any section, they will find in Chauncey S. Truax just such a man.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of Mr. Everett P. Wheeler and Mr. M. E. Moore, in THE TIMES of this morning, advocating the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Governor, have encouraged me to add a few more words of similar import.

That the intelligent, independent voter will decide who will be elected Governor of New York this Fall probably most close observers of political affairs in this State will, concede. That being the case, the question naturally arises, Who would attract the most votes of the class of people who might be designated as political agnostics? Or, to state the matter a little differently, what are the characteristics and qualifications in a candidate which would secure the support of this "righteous remnant," who are intelligent enough to be judicious and whose impartiality makes them wise enough to be independent? Are they not "strong convictions, unusual tact, high character, and great executive ability," which Mr. Wheeler tells us Mr. Shepard has, and "devotion to the purest principles, high intellectual ability, ripe experience of the law, and integrity which is beyond question," which Mr. Moore says are characteristics of the man whose nomination they have advocated?

We are threatened, in some quarters, with a "whirlwind campaign." The question is soberly submitted whether gyrations of strenuosity will influence the independent voter as much, more, or less than the characteristics would which Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Moore so justly attribute to the candidate who they and the writer hope will be nominated? There has been an ample sufficiency of the vortex style of statesmanship in Washington, with a Republican Executive in the centre and the beneficiaries of unjust privileges in the periphery, without establishing that kind of government nearer home. M. N. FORNEY.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read THE TIMES every day in the year and consider it the cleanest and best newspaper in America. As an independent voter I am interested in the present political situation in New York State.

What are the Democrats going to do? Are they going to nominate some old political hack for Governor to register the pleasure of the Murphys and McCarrens, or are they going to take advantage of a splendid opportunity and give us a man for whom we can vote without holding our noses?

We are sick of Odell, the man who appointed Nine-Million-Dollar Aldridge to office. We dread the possibility of starchless Civil Service Black succeeding "Chauncey." We would like to see Lou Payn and all that he represents as far removed from Albany as Ossining.

We want an independent, fearless, honest personality, whose very name would strike terror to the hearts of the boodlers. We want Jerome.

ONE WHO WILL VOTE FOR TEDDY.

Rochester, Sept. 15, 1904.

TARIFF MUST BE MODIFIED.

If Democrats Do Not Push the Issue Republicans Will Steal It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As supplementary to your editorial remarks concerning the need of courage on the part of Democratic leaders in their advocacy of the tariff issues, may I add a reason which seems to be of considerable force? I am informed from a responsible source that Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican leaders are definitely aware that the tariff must be modified, and that they recognize the impossibility of carrying another election after this one upon the tariff issue; also that they have in mind, if the present Administration shall be elected, a definite and decided reduction of tariff rates in order to the equalization of tax burdens and the decrease of unrighteous privilege which certain classes of manufacturers are now reaping from the present tariff rates. That is to say, unless the Democratic leaders in this campaign push the issue which is properly theirs, and which belongs to them historically and by right of consistent claim, the Republicans will steal it as they stole the gold issue, and make it their own. If that be the case, Mr. Roosevelt becomes the object of his own charge against the Democratic leaders, namely, of insincerity—in intending to do what is not in their expressed programme, and thus subjects himself and his party to the charge of unworthiness and unreliability, falsus in uno, falsus in alteris. S. H. B.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

Thought His Gas Bill Too Big.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Mr. Peck had an enormous gas bill after he had had a gas stove one month. Protest to the gas company brought no explanation, so he went to the cook Bridget for an explanation and opened the subject with "How do you like the gas stove, Bridget?" "Sure, it's foine. I haven't had to light the stove but once since it came."

SOME VIEWS OF ROOSEVELT.

His Utterance on War Contrasted with That of Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Secretary Taft's Montpelier speech (which, I learn, is being sent out as campaign literature by the Republican Committee) there appear two noteworthy statements.

First—"In all my experience I have never met a man in authority who was so amenable to reason, so anxious to reach a just conclusion, and so willing to sacrifice a previously formed opinion as Theodore Roosevelt. He weighs every argument which is brought before him, and if by reason of the limpid character of his nature, which leads him to speak as he thinks, he gives instant expression to an opinion which subsequent facts show him to be erroneous, he changes, as only a man can change who is an earnest seeker for the truth, with the sincerest desire to do right."

That is to say, he is really anxious to hit the target; and although he usually goes off at half cock, he shoots true after his coaches have reloaded, primed and aimed him, and all that he has to do is to pull the trigger.

I imagine that thinking Americans prefer to trust a leader who, when his comrades have missed the mark with a single timely shot (vide the St. Louis telegram) scores a bull's eye, which wins the lead and presages victory. They don't take much stock in a man who needs a "committee de lunatico" to keep him from breaking loose and smashing things.

Second—"His impulsiveness of manner and his quickness of thought and speech coexist with a real conservatism of action that makes it as certain as it was under Mr. McKinley that no policy will be followed needlessly exposing the interests of the country to the peril of war."

Mr. Roosevelt himself has controverted this statement. Addressing the Naval War College when Assistant Secretary of the Navy—presumably after mature consideration—he said: "Better a thousand times err on the side of over-readiness to fight than to err on the side of tame submission to injury or cold-blooded indifference to the misery of the oppressed. * * * No triumph of peace is quite so great as the supreme triumph of war." And he has emphasized this bloodthirsty doctrine with a sneer: "Scant attention is paid to the coward or weakling who babbles for peace."

Gen. Grant, at the supreme moment of his career, "babbled for peace." Was he coward or weakling? ICONOCLAST.

New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can read from day to day the editorials in THE NEW YORK TIMES without feeling that for directness, insight, and a wonderfully keen analysis of the present political situation they are unsurpassed and almost without a precedent. The braggadocio, the egotism, the self-sufficiency, the brawling platitudes of an accidental Republican autocrat are disgusting the average American voter, and THE TIMES is materially aiding in showing up our eccentric Theodore in the revelations of himself which go to produce that disgust. His attitude to the trusts gave hope at one time that something would be done to break up their insolent and wicked encroachments upon the life and welfare of the people, but now we see that it was all bluster and bunicombe; that it was a blind behind which he could stalk the common electorate and capture his vote. This was all, is all.

President Roosevelt is to-day down on his knees to the trusts, his voice of opposition silenced, his sword sheathed, his frown gone, and his vaunted courage evaporated like an unreliable and manufactured sentiment, and yet he dares claim "a monopoly of righteousness," and most insultingly damns every man as a bad American citizen who dares to vote against him and his party in November. How can the common man, the plodding workingman of the shops and the field, hope for anything from a man who so truckles to the protected interests of the Nation, as to be completely muzzled by them in the first real contest that he is called on to face?

A vote for Roosevelt, many of us independent voters believe, is a vote for the trusts, a vote for monopoly, a vote for sectional strife, a vote for continued conflict between labor and capital, a vote for class legislation, a vote for the man with the sword, instead of a vote for the man with the plane, the plow, and the dinner pail. As Gen. Grant said, "Let us have peace." To get it, and to keep it, let us vote for Judge Parker. MINISTER.

Tivoli-on-Hudson, Sept. 13, 1904.

Birds and the Boll Weevil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday appears an article giving the views of Col. Isaac W. Brown on the extermination of the cotton boll weevil as reported by him to Miss Helen Gould, who, it appears, had sent him to Texas for the purpose of investigating this scourge and suggesting methods for its extinction.

All that he advises is to stop killing the quail, meadow lark, and dove, attract them to the spots where the weevil is thickest, and the plague will come to a stop by the eating thereof by these birds!

If this is the best he can do I am afraid the suffering Texan is still far from relief. The first two mentioned birds would be of some use, although the quail is by choice a grain and seed eating animal, but the dove would be entirely useless for such a purpose, as it is absolutely a vegetarian and, so far as is known, does not eat insect or other animal food. Farmers' Bulletin No. 54, issued by the Deparment of Agriculture, states that the examination of the contents of 237 doves' stomachs shows that over 99 per cent. of the food consists wholly of vegetable matter, less than 1 per cent. being animal, and even that was believed to be the remains of weevils contained in seeds which the birds had eaten.

However, if Col. Brown may not succeed in doing much damage to the boll weevil, if he is successful in diminishing the slaughter of our birds he will not have lived in vain! G. M. MACKENZIE.

East Orange, N. J., Sept. 14, 1904.

Plea for Better Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though a stanch Republican and a great admirer of the last city administration, I have been most agreeably impressed with the efficiency and apparent honesty of the present one, and being an independent voter where municipal politics are concerned, would undoubtedly vote for Mr. McClellan were he again nominated. One kick I would make, however. I would like to know why the streets in the Borough of Richmond are kept in so much worse repair than formerly. Is the money going elsewhere, or is it the neglect of certain highways?

Bard Avenue at Livingston, formerly a good macademized road, is now in wretched condition, a disgrace to the city. By judicious handling such a state could have been prevented, and much expense saved the city, unless the present powers that be have decided that the street be allowed to return to its primeval state.

A BARD AVENUEITE.

New York, Sept. 14, 1904.

A Misdirected Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Frank Wayland Higgins, the Republican nominee for Governor, is one of the leading merchants of Olean. The sign over his door reads as follows:

"F. W. Higgins & Company, Groceries."

L. W.

WINNING VOTES FOR PARKER.

Independents Want Assurances He Does Not Stand with Bryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My personal efforts and attempts to win votes for Parker have necessarily been limited, and my experience may have been so peculiar as to form no basis for generalization.

It is apparent, however, that others have had a somewhat similar experience. The independents are not declaring for Parker with that enthusiasm which we hoped for after the gold standard telegram was published to the world. Indeed, many who then inclined toward Parker have since turned to Roosevelt, while a vastly greater number are visibly hesitating. They are hoping against faith that the character manifested through the means of the famous telegram will reveal itself in so strong a light that there can be no further cause for hesitation.

Those with whom I talk say in substance: "We knew what Democracy meant when Cleveland was at the helm; we knew what Democracy stood for when Bryan was its prophet; we know where Cleveland stands to-day, and Bryan leaves no room for doubt as to his position, but what of Parker?

"We are not able to reconcile Cleveland's 'less paternalism' with Bryan's 'more paternalism.' And yet both Cleveland and Bryan are apparently supporting Parker.

"We believe that Parker really stands with Cleveland, but what assurance have we that he will pursue a policy similar to Cleveland's when we see daily evidences that the managers of his campaign are compromising with Bryan. Where can Parker stand if elected if his election is procured by the united efforts of radical paternalists and uncompromising opponents of paternalism? Any compromise on such a question is fatal."

For myself, I answer such objections by attempting to show that Parker is undoubtedly a Democrat; that regenerated Democracy is in absolute harmony with the fundamental principle of historic Democracy; that the current of Democratic thought is dead against paternalism; that Parker was nominated because the Cleveland influence was for him, and not by the manipulations of politicians. He could not have been nominated without the support of the Cleveland leaders and journals.

Being in absolute harmony with this really Democratic movement, there can be no question as to Parker's position now or hereafter. The independents with whom I have had the fortune or misfortune to talk demand further assurance. They want something to counteract the published statements that Bryan is to be sent out on the stump.

I must confess my inability to overcome the objection and pass it on to THE TIMES, with the request that it will give the assurance so much desired. THE HICKSITE.

Chappaqua, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1904.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MENACE.

Health of the Community Endangered by Its Practices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have in our midst a class of people calling themselves Christian Scientists who are, in the writer's opinion, a constant menace to the health of the community, particularly so far as school children are concerned.

One of the most difficult tasks confronting health boards in all cities is to enforce quarantine regulations in the poor and thickly settled districts. The inhabitants of these quarters seldom call a physician until a child is dangerously ill, many times suffering from a contagious disease, and in the meantime the other children of the family are sent to school—faithfully distributing the germs of the disease frequently until an epidemic results.

While the health boards and physicians are doing all in their power to overcome these conditions, a class of misguided mortals is at work undoing much that has been accomplished.

They teach the ignorant, and some who ought to know better that the body has no existence and is simply a picture of the imagination and that it follows that no disease can exist where there is no material body.

Acting upon this theory when a case of contagious disease develops, everything connected with it is denied and the child is sent to school, for to keep it at home would be to admit the existence of both body and disease. In a school where there are a thousand or more pupils, the result of this practice may be imagined.

Another form of evil lies in the "practitioners," instructing a new patient, who has formerly been kept going by implicitly obeying his physician's instructions as to diet and physical care, that he is now in God's hands and cannot suffer harm no matter what he does.

As a result the patient under the new "treatment" disregards the regulations which have done so much for him in the past, and soon finds himself in such a condition that he is beyond the reach of material remedies—many die, victim of fanaticism.

We have jails and lunatic asylums a plenty, but they do not appear to accomplish the limits of their usefulness while so large a number of dangerous fanatics are outside their walls.

A SUFFERER.

New York, Sept. 14, 1904.

Adolf Beck Goes Abroad.

Before leaving London for the Continent Adolf Beck, the victim of the remarkable error of justice in which he was twice convicted and once imprisoned for crimes he did not commit, sent the following letter to the British press:

"Before leaving England for a short holiday abroad I desire most heartily to thank all those who have so kindly and warmly congratulated me upon the official recognition of my innocence of the frauds attributed to me and of my honorable character.

"I have been simply overwhelmed with letters and telegrams, which it is quite impossible for me to acknowledge separately, but for which I am sincerely grateful.

"My thanks are also especially due to the British press, which loves fair play at all times, and it is my earnest hope that my sufferings may compel the foundation of a Criminal Court of Appeal, which this country so badly needs."

New Fad in Rings.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"The latest novelty," said the jeweler, "is a ring of unique design much in demand among young swains as a gift to susceptible girls. It is a flat band, the surface being embossed in the form of a bar of music. There are the notes d, e, and a, and then comes a rest. You see this makes the word 'dearest.' Some of them are set with jewels, and are very expensive, while others are simply the gold bands. The latter, of course, have the greatest sale, but there is also quite a demand for the higher priced ones."

THE LESSON OF SCHOOL.

With little bits of mortals
Trotting off to school,
With pen, and pad, and pencil,
And books and maps and rule!
They will learn anon, prase,
What education meant,
When one of them may haply
Become a President!

This should be the lesson
We should learn to-day,
That probably we frittered
All our time away,
When at school, apparently,
We'd not the common sense
To study hard, for none of us
Is a President!

LA TOUCHE HANCOCK.

Sept. 12, 1904.

FAITH CURISTS RELATE MANY "EXPERIENCES"

One Prayer Got Three Stoves, Another Twelve Hairs.

WOMAN RECOVERED SANITY

Learned Not to Mix Nursery Rhymes with Biblical Quotations—A Warning for Reporters.

The Faith Curists of the Eastern part of the United States, who are holding their annual convocation at the Church of the First Born, in Jersey City, continued their meetings yesterday. About one hundred and fifty were present. The session was taken up mainly with the relation of "experiences."

One of the most remarkable instances of the efficacy of prayer was related in the afternoon by a man from Newark, who is in charge of a rescue home there. Last Winter the home needed stoves to heat it. He prayed the Lord to provide, and the same evening a wagon drove up with three stoves.

An old man who was very sincere told how, when he had been bald, he had prayed with full faith, and his prayer had been answered. He admitted that the answer was not extensive, but he said he hoped and continued to pray for an increased number of hairs. An inquisitive attendant at the meeting later counted the hairs and said that twelve would be a liberal estimate for the returns.

At the evening session Pastor Zennert in a prayer denounced card games, bowling, pool playing, and billiards. He did not mention baseball and horse racing.

In the evening numerous stories were told of cures of incurable diseases by the faith of the sufferer and in one or two cases by "absent treatment." Pastor Zennert in an address sharply defined the difference between a Christian Scientist and a Faith Curist. A Christian Scientist believes that sickness and disease are errors and the result of imagination. All that was needed for a cure was the removal of the belief of the error; but the Faith Curist believed in the reality of the disease and prayed to God to remove it.

One speaker was an old woman, who said that twelve years ago she apparently lost her mind. She had always been a churchwoman, but found she could not understand the sermons. The Biblical stories were unintelligible, and she discovered herself repeating nursery rhymes when she thought she was quoting Scripture. She was not even able to set the table. A sister took her to the Church of the Firstborn. Before long she could set the table, she forgot the nursery rhymes and quoted from the Bible by the chapter.

At the close of the evening session Sister Antoinette Jackson cautioned her followers not to speak of trifles, but to bear testimony as to real cures. She said this caution was due to the fact that reporters were present, and that most reporters were devils. She urged her followers to pray that all reporters be brought within the light.

HAD A REPUBLICAN PARROT.

Mr. Nangin's Effort at Political Conversion Failed.

Policeman Taylor of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was near Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street late last night, when he heard a man in the dark corner seemingly trying to convert a man to his way of thinking that Parker would be the next President. He turned to look, but was astonished to see only one man. He heard this man hammering away with his arguments to a dark object on the walk, and the policeman approached.

"I'll make a Dimmycrat av ye, yet," said the man to the object.

Taylor then observed that the man was talking to a parrot in a cage in front of him, and he was astounded to hear the parrot object in the following declaration:

"Not on your life. Not on your life."

The man was John Mangin of 464 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. He explained to Taylor that he had bought the poll parrot from a Republican friend who had taken pains to instill his obnoxious politics into the bird.

"But I'm goin' to knock them politics out av him," said Mangin.

"Not on your life," said the parrot.

Such a crowd had collected that Taylor ordered the man to take his parrot away with him, but the man was too busy talking politics to his new charge, and Taylor took them both to the station house. When Sergt. Wolf asked what the matter was the parrot screamed joyously:

"Shut up or I'll lock you up," said the Sergeant to the parrot.

"Not on your life," replied the parrot, and the Sergeant put both Mangin and the parrot in a cell.

FIFTH AVENUE HOUSE SOLD.

William Guggenheim Buys Mrs. Mary Bell's Residence.

Mrs. Mary Bell of Newport has sold the new American basement dwelling 833 Fifth Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, to William Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The house is practically a new one, having been completed only about a year ago by Builders John T. and James A. Farley. The similar adjoining dwelling, 834, was bought by Frank J. Gould. Both houses were built to sell for $500,000 each, and brought a price very close to that figure. For what price Mrs. Bell sells has not been announced, but it is said that, making some allowance for the cost of carrying the property for a year, the transaction will not show any great loss. Mrs. Bell's former residence at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street has been removed to make way for a new business building. Mr. Guggenheim now lives at 36 West Seventy-seventh Street, facing Manhattan Square. His purchase of 833 Fifth Avenue was negotiated through Brokers Whitehouse & Porter.

REHEARSING FOR CONEY FETE.

Free Show Every Day Now in the Preparations.

Coney Island is now actively preparing for the Mardi Gras festival to celebrate the semi-centennial of the island as a pleasure resort on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next. There is a free spectacle of the various attractions every day, as they are prepared for their parts in the parades.

The Citizens' Committee has planned preliminary exercises for Tuesday evening, Sept. 20, when the King and Queen of the Carnival are to receive the keys to the resort and their advent, heralded by five minutes of total darkness, is to be followed by an illumination of the whole island. On Monday the first rehearsal of the rescue, a half mile off shore, of a crew on a supposedly burning ship is to be held.

Among the elaborate plans of the Mardi Gras is the reproduction of the burning of Coney Island. Pain is in charge of this. Coney Island itself is to be used for the scenery, the resort being the stage.

FEAR FOR CITY'S TREES.

Thirty Organizations Complain of Damage by Cutting Branches for Wires.

Thirty organizations interested in the beautification of the city have sent to the Mayor and heads of departments a complaint that serious damage is threatened to trees through the indiscriminate cutting of branches for the purpose of stringing wires.

In response, Commissioner of Police William McAdoo has issued an order to the police calling attention to the laws, and especially to the rules of the Park Department prohibiting the mutilation of trees in the Parks. The complaint states that much of the cutting is done on Sunday to prevent the issuance of injunctions, and the police are warned to allow no work of this kind without the proper notification.

TEXANS WANTED "'NESCORT."

Took Police Station for a Guide-Furnishing Agency.

Into the Elizabeth Street Police Station came three tall men late last night.

"We wan' 'nescort," said the tallest.

"What?" said the Sergeant.

"We—want—an—escort!" said all three in chorus.

"What for?"

"Wan' do Chinatown."

"Can't you take care of yourselves?"

The three tall men looked at one another and grinned. Then one said very gravely: "We're f'm Texas—Ole Man Dade's outfit."

"Then I guess you fellows don't need much protection."

"That's so, an' that's why we want it. If we get in a howl somebody else 'd better do the talkin'."

"I see," said the Sergeant, respectfully. "But best advice I can offer is to go without an escort and keep out of a howl."

A long silence, then:

"Guess we'd better take the escort."

"Sorry; it's against the rules to provide guides."

"Well, can't you tell us where we can smite the joypipe?"

"There are no opium dens in this precinct," said the Sergeant, severely.

"Reck'n this is the Holy City," said the tallest Texan, dryly.

Another silence. Then the one Texan turned to the other two.

"Say, Bill, I guess that was dust you was breathin' when you told us about this hot town. Didn't you say the police was on wise to good sports like us? Didn't you say the p'lice give you a brass band that stopped playing when you butted into a saloon and started playin' the 'Conk'rin' Hero' when you come out? That's wuss 'n a snake story."

A painful silence. The Sergeant scribbled nervously on the blotter. They were "f'm Ole Man Dade's outfit."

The tallest Texan said:

"I feel as if I was bein' driv' to drink."

The other Texans appreciated his dry humor and presently all were corralled in the corner saloon. The Sergeant wiped away beads of perspiration.

STRIKING MUSICIANS BACK.

In Three Washington Theatres They Will Get Increased Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A compromise was reached to-day by the terms of which the striking members of the orchestras of three of the Washington theatres will return to work next week. The men went out because of the refusal of the managers to accede to the demands of the local union for an increase of pay to $18 and $20 per week, according to the number of performances given.

President Joseph N. Weber of the American Federation of Musicians reached an agreement with the managers of the three theatres referred to whereby the men will receive an advance in pay based on a percentage of their present salaries. Negotiations are on foot with the managers of two of the other houses in the city, and it is expected an agreement along the same general lines will be reached.

"PIFF, PAFF, POUF" STAR WEDS.

Press Agent's Description of "Life-Long Romance."

Miss Grace Cameron, the prima donna of the "Piff, Paff, Pouf" company at the Casino Theatre, was married to H. Winslow Kenworthy yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration. The press agent told the story as follows:

"The wedding was the culmination of a lifelong romance between Miss Cameron and Mr. Kenworthy. Both went to school together in Storm Lake, Iowa. Mr. Kenworthy was anxious to make Miss Cameron his bride before she went on the stage, but she wanted to have a 'career' first. Mr. Kenworthy came to New York and induced her to take the step into matrimony.

"He is the son of the Hon. Mr. Kenworthy of Iowa. Miss Cameron asked Manager Whitney for a vacation for two weeks, in order that she might enjoy a wedding tour, but the manager couldn't spare her."

ORPHEUM MUSIC HALL OPENS.

Successful Performance of "Japsky" in New Harlem Playhouse.

The Orpheum Music Hall, at 175 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, conducted by a corporation, of which Coroner O'Gorman is the Vice President and Treasurer, was opened last night with a production entitled "Japsky." The house was packed, and the work of the performers was loudly applauded. It was announced that during the season Broadway productions at popular prices would be offered.

The new amusement house cost about $40,000, and is one of the handsomest places of the kind in Harlem. A feature is a rathskeller known as the "Catacombs."

MME. TERNINA ILL AT MUNICH.

"Parsifal" Star Has Facial Affection and Must Take Long Rest.

A late arrival from Munich reports that Mme. Milka Ternina, who was the Kundry in "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House last year, is ill with some facial trouble and will not be able to appear in three or four years. She has suffered a great deal with her eyes, and in some way the affection began to make itself felt in her vocal organs.

She is now living in a cottage outside of Munich. Before she sings again she will have to undergo a thorough course of treatment from throat specialists.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Alice Roosevelt sat in a stage box at Daly's Theatre last night and saw Edna May in "The School Girl." She was one of a large theatre party.

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Helena Frederick, who made her début at Hurtig & Seamon's Monday, has been re-engaged for next week. Her repertoire will be entirely changed.

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Madge Lessing is to star under the management of Alfred Aarons. Julian Edwards will compose the music for her comic opera.

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It is reported in theatrical circles that Henry Miller is going to be an actor-manager this Winter and will start a stock company at the Madison Square Theatre. The playhouse has not been open for several months, as the city ordered extensive alterations to be made. Nearly the last time the public heard from Mr. Miller he was making drastic comments on the methods of the dramatic critics in New York.

"Taps" at the Lyric To-night.

"Taps," a translation from the German of Franz Adam Beyerlein, will be presented at the Lyric Theatre to-night. It was played in the original German at the Irving Place Theatre last Winter. The caste distinctions and severe military discipline in Germany furnish the theme. Clara, the daughter of Corp. Helbig, falls in love with Lieut. von Lauffen. Her fiancée, Sergt. Major Volkhardt, surprises the couple together, and the result is a sabre duel. Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon have the rôles of Volkhardt and Clara. Others in the cast are Robert Lorraine, Aubrey Moyes, W. B. Woodhall, Archie Harris, Albert Sackett, Paul Overton, Harry M. Blake, A. R. Voight, Ruddy J. Struck, Ernest J. Mack, W. R. Walters, and Charles Swickard.

To Produce Hall Caine's New Play.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which sailed from Dover for New York to-day, has among her passengers George C. Tyler, who has secured the American rights of Hall Caine's new play, "The Prodigal Son." He has also contracted with Mme. Réjane and a French company for an American tour in the Autumn, and with Signor Novelli and an Italian company for a tour of the United States, to begin in January.

NEW TROLLEY PARALLEL FOR NEW HAVEN ROAD

Philadelphia Combine After New York and Stamford Line.

INTERBOROUGH CONNECTION

Building from Larchmont to Bronx, Proposed Route Will Offer Through Suburban Service.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, through Francis A. Stratton, Vice President of the Westchester Lighting Company, is understood again to be negotiating for the New York and Stamford trolley system, a $1,600,000 corporation which operates a line from Stamford to Larchmont, with branches to all the shore resorts in Westchester County. Mr. Stratton had an option on the line some time since, which was allowed to lapse, and the resumption of the negotiations at this time promises interesting developments in the suburban trolley field.

It is understood that the plan behind the proposed purchase of the New York and Stamford Road contemplates the construction of a line from Larchmont into Bronx Park, New York, to connect with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's line there and afford virtually a through passage from New York City to all points along the Sound within the limits of trolley travel. Mr. Stratton is a close personal friend of Chief Contractor John B. McDonald of the New York subway.

In conjunction with the proposed connection with the Interborough, however, it is recalled that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road in announcing its $7,000,000 improvement not long ago, stated that its trains would be the ones to have official connection with the lines of the Interborough at Bronx Park. The construction of a through paralleling line by the New York and Stamford people would produce virtually the same situation that the United Gas Improvement Company concocted in Connecticut.

There it built up on the basis of the Bridgeport trolley lines, a system that threatened seriously the monopoly which the Consolidated Road had had on Connecticut traffic since time out of mind, and which resulted first, in the electrification of a number of the suburban lines of the New York, New Haven around Bridgeport and New Haven, and eventually in the purchase through a new holding company at profitable prices, of a number of the roads which cut into the railroad's preserves most seriously.

The New York and Stamford in extending its line to the Bronx will be in a favorable position from which to consider offers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford. As a side issue in the trolley deal, it is understood that Col. Ineft, formerly of the New Haven Road, with National Committeeman Ward and Mr. Stratton, have in mind transforming Rye Beach into a Summer resort of the "Dreamland" order.

"WATER WAGON" NEW TO HIM.

Educational Results of a Pastor's Visit to Subway Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 16.—The Rev. Dr. George Enders, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church and President of the Susquehanna University, has returned from a visit to New York, where he made a personal inspection of the famous subway saloon. In an interview Dr. Enders gives his impressions of the saloon he visited, and in the course of the interview said:

"In the rear of the long bar I saw a door. Over it there was a large arched sign inscribed in big letters with the words: 'To the Water Wagon.' The sign was mystifying to me. What in the world could this water wagon mean? It did not seem to be the entrance to a stable where sprinkling carts were kept. The more I thought over it the more I was puzzled, so I resolved to investigate. I passed through the door and found myself in a second dingy room like the first. Here men and women were seated at tables drinking from mugs and glasses.

"After I left the subway saloon and was telling my experience to others, I learned the significance of the sign, 'To the Water Wagon.' Beyond the portals over which the sign appeared nothing stronger than beer is sold. Mostly soft drinks and coffee are dispensed there. No, I am not impressed with the model saloon. I do not think it will turn the tide of drunkenness, nor will it solve or diminish the curse of rum."

BOARD OF ESTIMATE BUSY.

125 Items on Calendar—Votes $2,500,000 for Bridges.

Mayor McClellan presided over yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate, which found itself confronted with a calendar of not fewer than 125 subjects for consideration. It required almost three hours to clear it up.

Bridge Commissioner Best obtained $2,500,000 for expenses in connection with the Williamsburg Bridge, including the payment of property awards in connection with its construction. In April the payment of $2,000,000 of awards was authorized by the Board. Sept. 24 has been fixed as the date for the payments authorized yesterday. The Bridge Commissioner said after the meeting that the sum of $1,600,000 had been originally asked for the acquisition of property necessary for the construction of the bridge, but that the sum needed for the purpose would exceed these figures by $600,000. He also got $600,000 for the Blackwell's Island Bridge.

President Haffen of the Bronx got $150,000 for bridges over the New York and Harlem Railroad at One Hundred and Forty-ninth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, and $50,000 for a bridge extension over the Port Morris Branch Railroad at Elton Avenue.

An allowance of $250,000 was made for the erection of buildings and additions for the Charities Department. Richmond Borough got $250,000 for the completion of its Borough Hall. The claim of Norman S. Dike, for services while Sheriff of Kings County, was allowed.

Borough President Ahearn was authorized to appoint a confidential inspector at $1,800 a year for watching all contract work on streets, that all violations of the eight-hour labor law might be detected. The resolution of the Board was made general, that other Borough Presidents may appoint similar inspectors, should they see fit.

MAY REVEAL MAN "HIGHER UP."

New Move in Duke-Beyers-Sonner Extortion Plot.

The identity of the mysterious "man higher up" who was alluded to when the Duke-Beyers-Sonner extortion plot was aired in the courts may be known if a certificate of reasonable doubt be granted ex-Policeman Rudolph Beyers, who is now serving six months in the penitentiary for his connection with a scheme to sell places in the Police and Fire Departments.

An order has been served on District Attorney Jerome to appear before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday next and show cause why the certificate should not be granted.

At the office of Breen & Harris, counsel for Beyers, it was said yesterday that the ground on which the application for a stay had been made was that Beyers had not had an opportunity to take the stand in his own behalf. They declared that their client could tell a story that would clear him and place the blame where it really belonged, and that incidentally the identity of the man "higher up" would be revealed.

KEPT TROUSERS, SOCKS, TOO.

Plaint of Dead Language Translator Against His Landlady.

Mrs. Jessie Parkin of 86 Grove Street, appeared before Magistrate Moss, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning to show cause why she should not release the trunk of her late lodger, Edwin Lewis.

"My name is Lewis, Sir!" said the complainant. "I am a translator of dead languages, Sir! I am also a political man—a man of influence, Sir! I am a business man, Sir, and this woman by detaining the trunk—and—its—contents!—has injured my business.

"I suppose the contents of which you speak are very valuable?" ventured the Magistrate.

"I will not gainsay that," said the student of dead languages. "And the contents are of little intrinsic value to any but myself."

"Ah, documents—heirlooms, I suppose?"

"No, Sir. If you wish me to be specific and concise, that trunk contains my other trousers and two pairs of socks."

"Give him back his other trousers, Madam," ruled Magistrate Moss; "also his socks. Don't injure his dead language business."

Lewis again appeared in court in the afternoon.

"If your Honor please, I think I had better apply for a writ of duces tecum," he said.

"What do you intend to do with that?"

"Get possession of the extra pair of trousers and that other pair of half hose. The defendant's husband is a posse cunctans and to talk to the woman is like casting pearls before—"

"I will advise you to get a summons for conversion," the Magistrate said.

"Oh, thank you, that never occurred to me," said Lewis.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned to Newport for a short season before closing Beaulieu. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will sail very soon for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet will come over and remain in New York a greater part of the Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip have returned from Newport and are settled in town for the Autumn and Winter.

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George Vanderbilt is due at Biltmore this week. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is visiting at Newport, will not go to Biltmore until the latter part of September.

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Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Cromwell have left the Adirondacks and have gone to Bernardsville. Mrs. Whitney is at her place at Morris Plains, N. J.

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Mrs. Louis T. Haggin has returned from a visit to Bar Harbor and Canada, and is at Closter, N. J., where she will remain for some weeks longer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, who have been at Royat, will return to New York next month.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baker Bourne have left Trouville and will visit Paris and London, and return shortly to New York for the Winter.

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Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott has returned from Europe and has taken up her residence at Newport for the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Smith are at Heaton Hall, Stockbridge, Mass.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left England and have gone on a tour of the Continent. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are at the Duke's shooting box, Eyrecleugh, on the Lammermoors.

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A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Van Bergen at their residence, on the Avenue Trocadera, Paris. Mrs. Van Bergen was Miss Ethel Irvin, a niece of Mrs. Griswold Gray and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Lyman Hammond announce the engagement of their daughter, Frederika Hammond, to Roland Clough.

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Mrs. J. Emlen Smith and her daughter, Miss Rhoda Emlen Smith, will make a short stay in New York on their way to Philadelphia.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Charles A. Childs and Francis J. Otis. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner.

James J. Van Alen returned to-night from New York. His guests are Mrs. H. Jaffray and Miss F. J. F. Jaffray, who will remain several days at "Wakehurst." Mr. Van Alen will give a dinner to-morrow evening in honor of his guests.

George A. Hahn has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

Miss Cynthia Roche left to-day for a visit to Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan closed their cottage near Bailey's Beach to-day and returned to Torresdale, Penn.

Mrs. Gustave Schwab of New York is the guest of Mrs. William B. Ogden at the Pinard cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. John J. Mason and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have gone to Lenox.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt returned to New York to-day after a brief visit to Mrs. Harold Brown.

Mrs. J. A. Ranor is the guest of Mrs. W. Storrs Wells at "Chetwoode."

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks have returned from Islesboro, Me., where they have been spending the Summer, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks at Rockhurst.

"Rosevelt," the estate of George L. Rives, on Narragansett Avenue, has been sold to Mrs. A. C. Dulles of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Rives have not occupied "Rosevelt" for several years but have been at "Swanhurst," the Whiting estate on Bellevue Avenue which Mrs. Rives inherited on the death of her mother and brother.

Baron and Baroness Bachaften Von-Echt, (Miss Alice Pfizer) who were married early in September and are spending their honeymoon at Jefferson, N. H., will return here the latter part of the month for a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Pfizer at Linden Gate before going to New York.

BRILLIANT BALL AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 16.—The largest ball ever given in Lenox took place at the Hotel Aspinwall to-night by the Berkshire Hunt Club, whose membership is limited to Lenox cottagers. It was a fitting introduction to the horse show, which will be the entertainment of to-morrow.

In the delicately tinted pink room hundreds of bunches of pink gladiolus had been arranged to form a hedge all around the room, standing as if growing in a garden. These were supplemented by pink hydrangeas, while above and about the room were medallions, crops, fox brushes, trophies of the hunt, elk and deer heads, a beautiful mounted peacock occupying a prominent position. Streamers of red and green were suspended from ceiling to pillar. The men of the Hunt Club wore red lapels on their dress coats.

The patronesses of the ball were Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Girard Foster, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. John E. Alexanadre, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Kate Carey, Miss Heloise Meyer, and Miss Clementine Furniss.

GORY ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN GERMAN STUDENTS.

Poultney Bigelow, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, describes the university duels of honor and discusses the ethics of the system. Comparison with American football.

CIGAR STAMP ROW IS AIRED BEFORE ARMSTRONG

Importers Argue Against Any Change in Custom.

SAY PUBLIC IS PROTECTED

Domestic Manufacturers Declare That Big Stamp Is Nothing More Than an Advertisement.

Robert B. Armstrong, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, heard both sides to the import cigar stamp controversy yesterday.

For several years the domestic manufacturers of cigars from Havana tobacco have been urging the adoption by the Treasury Department of a less conspicuous stamp for imported cigars. The agitation has so far been unsuccessful, but lately it has assumed such proportions as to alarm the Havana Cigar Company, which is the branch of the Tobacco Trust handling its imported cigar business and which controls all the important brands made in Cuba.

The domestic manufacturers complain that the present stamp, which is a large and conspicuous affair, is really an advertisement, bearing an indorsement by the United States Government, of the supposed superior qualities of the imported cigar.

At the request of the Havana Cigar Company, Mr. Armstrong granted a hearing to J. B. Cobb, First Vice President of the company, at the Custom House. Mr. Cobb argued that the big stamp was the only protection the public had against the substitution of inferior domestic cigars for imported ones by unscrupulous dealers. At the close of his interview with Mr. Cobb, Mr. Armstrong was waited on by a delegation representing the Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers, the National Retail Cigar Dealers' Association, the New York and Brooklyn Retail Dealers' Associations, and the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade. The delegation favored the adoption of a small stamp, to be pasted on the bottom of the box.

Morris S. Wise, who is counsel to most of the tobacco-trade associations, said yesterday:

"Our position is that the domestic cigar trade, which is the most heavily taxed trade in the country, is being discriminated against by the Government, which by affixing this big, glaring stamp to the boxes gives a fictitious guarantee of quality to imported cigars. As a matter of fact, just as good cigars are made in this country as in Cuba, and all imported cigars, no matter what trash they may be, are stamped alike. The public, however, has been educated to the idea that the import stamp is a guarantee of quality, and we maintain that the Government is aiding in the deception."

CHARLES F. CLARK'S WILL.

Late Bradstreet President Leaves Property to His Family.

The will of Charles F. Clark, who was President of Bradstreet's Agency, and who died in England Sept. 3, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The house in which he resided at 831 Madison Avenue is left to the widow, together with the income on $500,000 for use during her lifetime.

To his daughter, Mrs. Henry Phipps Ross, who resides in Canada, is bequeathed the income on $200,000, and similar provision is made for his daughter, Ella Mabel Clark, who resides at Fairacres. The sum of $200,000 is bequeathed outright to the son of Charles Martin Clark, who resides at South Orange, N. J., and the will specifies that the executors are to pay to him $25,000 cash immediately. The residuary estate is left to the members of the Clark family, each child to receive one-fifth and the widow to receive two-fifths.

FORBID SIGNS IN WINDOWS.

Trinity Building's Plan Not to Mar the Old Churchyard.

Following out their announced intention of making the new Trinity Building harmonize with Trinity Church in outward appearance and of doing nothing that might mar the quiet aspect of the intervening churchyard, the officers of the United States Realty Company have decided to insert a clause in all leases of offices in the new structure prohibiting the display of any signs in the windows along its southerly side.

In the Empire Building, at the southerly end of Trinity churchyard, no such custom prevails, nearly all of the windows up to the seventh floor containing gilt lettering.

DONATIONS TO CANCER HOME.

Much Has Been Done, but Need Is Still Great.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish that the public, to make this work of the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer a solid success, would once for all come to the conclusion that our charity is worthy of a splendid support; and that, as cancerous poor are untended everywhere in America, their care by unpaid women devoted to them for life may well be as extensive and thorough as the disease itself. We are willing to give our lives to establish this charity and extend it. The needs of science in this direction, the needs even of the State, would be heard without too frequent petition; but this charity will only be listened to by crying to the passers to halt and act.

We acknowledge the mercy of our patrons with the utmost gratitude, and the $600 reported is beyond words precious to our work. But in the very face of this generosity I feel that it would be cowardice to fail to say that the charity should be strengthened by large donations at this time. To see the change in our patients, when they are newly installed, from agonized to quiet sufferers, is argument enough that we are not mistaken.

We desire to acknowledge these donations:

Anonymous	$1	Miss Whalen	10
Mrs. E. Stevan	1	Belmont	2
Anonymous	1	Mrs. H. S. Millsbaugh	25
Anonymous	2	"A Friend"	2
Miss Helen Barnes	10	"Frank"	25
Alola Holderitt	1	Miss R. A. Leberman	4
"Sender"	10	Miss Della McEvoy	2
Mrs. E. M. Dawes	100	Miss K. Hillard	5
Miss Brealin	4	Mrs. G. F. Williams	10
Mrs. M. E. Oliver	10	Miss Mary H. Burt	10
Miss E. Somers	1.50	Miss Eva J. Doyle	1
Anonymous	1	Mrs. Deas	10
Miss M. Campbell	1	Anonymous	100
Miss Margaret Haley	1	Franklin P. Clark	5
Miss Dollard	6.00	J. L. Morrison	3
Miss R. Feuchtwanger	10	Mrs. Miles Standish	10
Mrs. J. McMorrough	10	Mrs. C. S. Kearny	25
"A Friend"	10	Mrs. L. L. Abbott	25
Thomas A. Cushing	1	Miss E. A. Egan	2
Mrs. E. B. Lynch	10	Anonymous, West New Brighton	5
John F. Carroll	1	J. J. O'Brien	10
E. A. Rollins	25	Miss M. A. Rohda	1
Anonymous, Washington Heights	10	Miss C. Mount	5
Anonymous, Charlestown, N. H.	10	J. A. Davey	10
R. R. Bogert	5	James Donnelly	5
"A Friend," San Francisco	2	Anonymous	1
"A Priest in Ireland"	1	Mrs. Annie Mahony	28
		Eugene V. Daly	5
		Henry R. Wood	15
		Total received in August	$621

Meantime our fuel is but half in; we need a new well and engine for water, to eke out our present one, which will cost us $1,950, and should be at once supplied, and the food for men, women, and cows, chickens, and lambs, as well as horses and doves, is a weekly item not likely to retire into the background.

M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.

Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1904.

20-HOUR SEARCH FOR GIRL.

Had Missed Father at Train and Went to Friend's House.

Edna Quinn, the eight-year-old daughter of George B. Quinn of 109 Centre Street, had been with her mother on a visit to Philadelphia. A sick relative detained Mrs. Quinn, but Edna had to go to school, so on Thursday the mother telegraphed Mr. Quinn to meet the 10 o'clock train at the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Road.

Quinn was on time; so was the train; but Edna did not appear, and the fond parent waited and watched the Philadelphia trains all through the afternoon, but in vain. He telegraphed Philadelphia, and Mrs. Quinn replied that Edna had left as arranged.

Then Quinn was thoroughly scared, for be it known that Edna is the heiress of a wealthy grandmother. A vain search was conducted for twenty hours. Quinn was worn out, while Mrs. Quinn in Philadelphia was distracted.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Quinn, haggard and distressed, entered his office in Centre Street. To a friend who was awaiting him he told the sad tale. The friend laughed.

"Edna's over at my house in Brooklyn," said he. "You just missed her at the station. She came home herself, and as you didn't come back last night—why, I took the little girl home to our folks."

VACATION TEACHER'S PLAINT.

Says Pay Is Slow—Authorities Declare There Is No Delay.

A teacher in the City Vacation Playgrounds Schools has written to THE TIMES complaining that the checks for that work have not been sent out yet for the first term, which ended over six weeks ago.

District Superintendent Evangeline Whitney declared yesterday that she was certain that the playgrounds teachers had been paid for the first month, ended with Aug. 1, and said that the payrolls had been sent down to the City Paymaster for the second term, ended Sept. 1.

City Paymaster Timmerman confirmed that assertion.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those envelope-shaped leather handbags for women which in the Spring were seen only in the finest and most expensive leathers are now to be found at popular prices. One style is in a rough leather after the order of the walrus, moire lined and fitted with cardcase and purse, and is to be had for 95 cents. They come in different colors, some with a broad strap across the back, by means of which they are carried, or with two narrow strap handles.

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Fancy ribbon corsage belts, made of handsome ribbons, some plain and others of changeable silk, all with inch-wide fancy edges in colors to agree with the centre, cost $2.50. They are high in back and front, boned and made up with a fancy gilt buckle. Other ribbon belts are made while you wait at the ribbon counters for about $2.50, varying a little, more or less, according to the quality and price of the ribbon. They are boned.

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Pretty, nobby little velveteen suits are to be seen this year. The popular copper color is used for vest front, and perhaps collar or straps and sleevebands with brown velveteen. One charming suit is of dark blue velveteen, made up with pale green cloth. The coat of the suit is a modified Directoire, the short vest of the green cloth and a strap of this around the neck and more around the lower parts of the sleeves. The buttons are small dark blue, with cut steel. These button the vest and further ornament the coat. This is lined with pale green taffeta. The suits cost $58.

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Very pretty is a dark blue suit of rough cheviot. This is plaited coat and skirt. The plaits are narrow—about half an inch wide. The skirt is formed of these, set a little apart, and the jacket also. This is snug fitting, six or eight plaits in the back, tapering in at the waist line. There is a stitched belt around the waist, finishing in points on either side of the front. The coat basques about twelve inches below the waist, is straight around, and makes a neat and smart little suit. It costs $22.50.

***

Raincoats are being sold at reduced prices. Attractive dark gray cravenettes, with triple collars, finishing with stitched straps in the front, with loose backs belted in, were $19 and are now selling for $12.50. An attractive coat which was $25 is now $19.50. This is of dark color, an invisible check. It is a large size.

***

New in raincoats are those of black and white check shepherd's plaids. The button is of brass and ball shaped. The coats are $23. They have box backs and very long shawl sleeves.

***

Pretty gowns of albatross which are recommended for the robe de nuit for traveling are in colors. A couple of pretty ones are in a soft, pale gray, and in pink. They are simply made, embroidered with dots, and cost $5.50.

***

An albatross gown in white which is pretty has a deep turnover collar with a wide ruffled edge and ruffles in the sleeves. These have a solid scalloped edge of embroidery in white. They cost a trifle more than the others.

***

An olive green velvet turban has a breast of peacock's feathers around the deep rim.

***

The lingerie hat is for all seasons. One of these is made with simple low, round crown, and wide rim made entirely of narrow edges of Val. lace. The outer edge of the brim droops. The hat is trimmed in the front with a big straggling bow of narrow bands of chinchilla combined with the lace. It is a pretty hat.

***

A chinchilla turban is trimmed at one side with a military pompon of white feathers, set high and with a base of soft marabout.

***

An odd brown velvet hat is made in the form of a chrysanthemum or sunflower. There is a low round crown formed of orange ribbons in different shades, put on like petals and with a brown velvet button in the centre. There is a wide rim of the velvet.

***

Another odd hat is of black velvet and white ostrich plumes. Only the rim of this is of the velvet. The ostrich plumes forming the crown, or covering it, radiate from the centre, where there is a small black bow.

Central Park Band Concert.

The following is the programme for the band concert in Central Park this afternoon:

"Star-Spangled Banner."

March—"Yankee Girl"	Lampe
Overture—"Der Freischuetz"	Weber
Intermezzo from "Il Pagliacci"	Leoncavallo
Selection from "Mr. Pickwick"	Klein
Cornet solo—Teheme and Varie, "You'll Remember Me"	Hoch
Emil Keneke.	
"Procession of the Toys" from "Babes in Toyland"	Herbert
Hungarian Dances	Michel
Valse Lente—"Thoughts of Love"	Mann
Excerpts from "The Office Boy"	Englsmder
Finale—"A Bit o' Blarney" and "Unter den Linden"	Helf-Penn
"Hail Columbia."	

THE LONE WHITE MAN OF FORTUNE ISLAND.

As King Edward's Viceroy he marries, divorces, jails, and buries the subjects of his little black empire. His daily life picturesquely described in THE SUNDAY TIMES by a writer who marooned himself on the island for a week, seeking a novel experience.

AWFUL RUMPUS AT BELLEVUE.

Doctors Don't Want Men Servants Displaced by Women.

The forty-four doctors at Bellevue Hospital are not in a good humor over the order of Dr. J. W. Brannan, President of the Medical Board, that the men who take care of the rooms of the physicians be displaced by women. They made a protest to the doctor and he said he would think it over.

The order was to go into effect to-day. Dr. Brannan's plea was for economy, but the doctors told him there would be no economy in his plan. But this was not the only argument.

"Gee, suppose you're taking a bath after being out on an ambulance call, and want to hurry to bed," said the spokesman, "and a woman comes in to make up your room. What d'ye think of that? Besides, suppose you want your clothes pressed. You can't send a woman to the tailor's all the time. She doesn't know what you want, and you can't be sending her on errands — you could a man. It

NEW YORK TOOK TWO GAMES FROM BROOKLYN

Timely Batting and Sharp Fielding Won for McGraw's Men.

AMERICANS WON AND LOST

Nearly Twenty-three Thousand Persons Saw the Greater New Yorks and Bostons Play a Double-Header.

The New York National League team was successful in both contests against the Brooklyns yesterday, and by capturing two more games will have placed 100 victories to its credit. In the American League more than 22,000 persons saw the Greater New Yorks and Bostons play two more close games, the honors again being equally divided. There were two surprises among the Americans, Philadelphia being defeated by Washington, while Detroit took two games from Cleveland. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
New York, 3; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	17	20	17	98	.742
Chicago	7	..	8	11	15	13	10	14	78	.600
Pittsburg	9	11	..	10	9	12	14	11	76	.594
Cincinnati	7	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	73	.562
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.498
Brooklyn	2	4	6	6	6	..	13	13	48	.364
Boston	2	8	3	6	7	9	..	11	46	.351
Philadelphia	4	3	7	5	5	5	9	..	39	.295
Games lost	34	52	52	57	66	84	85	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Boston, 4.
Boston, 4; New York, 2.
Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 0.
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Detroit	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	9	10	10	9	13	10	20	81	.614
New York	8	..	8	12	11	13	13	14	79	.612
Chicago	9	10	..	6	14	11	11	15	76	.576
Philadelphia	8	9	11	..	8	11	10	13	71	.568
Cleveland	10	7	8	10	..	9	10	15	69	.539
Detroit	6	6	8	7	6	..	11	11	55	.423
St. Louis	9	5	5	5	4	11	..	10	54	.425
Washington	2	3	4	3	4	7	9	..	32	.246
Games lost	51	50	56	54	59	75	74	98		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson and McGinnity Get Good Support and New York Wins.

Batch, a Brooklyn boy who was "farmed out" by Manager Hanlon to the Holyoke (Mass.) team last Spring, was a conspicuous figure in the double-header between the New Yorks and Brooklyns at the Polo Grounds yesterday. In the games at Washington Batch did not do anything beyond the ordinary, but yesterday he showed fielding ability of an unusual order and used the bat equal to a Lajoie. He hit the ball hard at every opportunity, and his batting record included two home runs and a three-bagger, the latter just escaping the ropes at left field, which would have entitled him to another home run. He showed excellent judgment in fielding bunted balls, and his throwing was fast and accurate.

Batting as a rule was light in both games, the Brooklyns making but four hits off Mathewson and the New Yorks six off Jones in the first contest. Each team was entitled to a run, but Jones was responsible for the extra tally scored by the New Yorks.

New York outbatted Brooklyn in the second game; besides, Hanlon's men were somewhat loose in their fielding. Both McGinnity and Cronin pitched excellent ball, the "Iron Man" distinguishing himself by striking the side out in the third inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	0	6	0	0
Dobbs, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Bheckard, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	0	0
Batch, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
Borgen, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Jordan, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	4	24	7	0

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bresn'an, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	8	1	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	1	0
Dunn, 3b	1	0	0	3	1
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Warner, c	1	2	7	2	0
McGinty, p	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	5	9	27	12	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	*	2

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Cronin, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 4. Struck out—By McGinnity, 7. Home runs—Bresnahan. Three-base hits—McGann, Dillon. Stolen bases—Gilbert, Warner. Double plays—Jordan, Babb, and Dillon; Babb, Ritter, and Jordan. Hit by pitched ball—By Cronin, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—5,857.

PITTSBURG, 10; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Pittsburg outplayed the home team to-day and took the first game of the series in easy fashion. Taylor was batted hard and given poor support, while Leever was effective. Attendance, 3,200. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Farrell, 2b	0	2	1	3	0
Hill, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Brain, 3b	0	1	6	3	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Donlevy, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Sim'ns, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Grady, c	0	1	4	1	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	1	6	27	12	1

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Leach, 3b	2	2	0	2	0
Beaumont, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	2	8	0
Wagner, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bransfield, 1b	1	2	12	1	2
McCarthy, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Krueger, ss	2	2	5	2	0
Phelps, c	0	3	4	0	1
Leever, p	2	2	0	3	0
Totals	10	15	27	16	3

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	10

Two-base hits—Phelps, Bransfield, (2,) Beaumont, Leever. Three-base hits—Grady, Beaumont. Home runs—Leach, Krueger. Double plays—Ritchey, Bransfield, and Krueger; Leach, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Farrell, Shay, and Beckley. Stolen base—Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Leever, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburg, 6. Time—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnson.

CHICAGO, 3; CINCINNATI, 2.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Ewing's two passes and Woodruff's errors helped the locals to their three runs to-day. The visitors made all the long hits—a double and three triples—but Lundgren stopped them with two runs, by striking out nine men, several of them at critical points. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Barry, 1b	1	0	9	1	0
McCarthy, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Slagle, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	0	0	0
Williams, ss	1	2	0	2	0
Evers, 2b	0	3	2	2	0
O'Neill, c	0	0	9	1	0
L'dgren, p	0	2	1	2	0
Totals	3	12	27	9	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf	1	3	1	0	0
Dolan, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, 1b	1	1	9	1	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	0	1	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	0	0	0
St'nfeldt, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
W'druff, ss	0	0	4	4	2
Huggins, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Street, c	0	0	1	6	2
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	2
*Schlei	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	8	24	15	2

*Batted for Woodruff in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 6. Two-base hit—Seymour. Three-base hits—Odwell, Seymour, Sebring. Sacrifice hits—Evers, McCarthy. Hit by pitch ball—Kelley, Barry. Struck out—By Lundgren, 9; by Ewing, 5. Base on balls—Off Ewing, 2. Passed ball—Street. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Quit Even in a Double-Header with Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—What was claimed to be the largest crowd that ever witnessed a baseball game in this city was present to-day at the double-header between the world's champions and the Greater New Yorks, their nearest rival for the American League pennant. According to the official count there were 22,983 persons on the grounds. Both games abounded in brilliant fielding, especially the first contest, in which Chesbro was pitted against Dineen. For two innings the New Yorks had everything their own way. They batted Dineen hard, Dougherty and Anderson each batting for three bases. On the other hand, the Bostons were unable to do anything with "Happy Jack's" delivery. After the second inning Dineen steadied himself, and during the balance of the game not a New Yorker got across the plate. The Bostons, however, in the fifth and seventh innings, by streaks of batting, scored four runs, making the score at the finish 6 to 4 in New York's favor.

In the second game the batting was not so heavy nor the fielding so clean. Garvin, late of the Brooklyn Club, was pitted against "Farmer" Young, but the New Yorker was hit so freely in the second and third innings that Puttmann, the left-hander, was substituted. The latter did well, only two hits being made off him in four innings.

A two-base hit by La Chance, Ferris's three-bagger, and a wild pitch gave Boston two runs in the second inning, and Elberfeld's fumble and Collins's three-bagger resulted in another run in the third. Criger's three-bagger and Elberfeld's low throw to Ganzel gave the champions their last run. Conroy, on a single, a steal, a high of Criger, and an out, scored New York's first run, and Williams, on a three-bagger and an out, tallied the second in the ninth inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
D'gherty, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	0	2	2	5	1
Anderson, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
McGuire, c	0	0	2	2	0
Chesbro, p	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	6	9	27	16	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Parent, ss	1	1	4	4	0
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	4	3	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	0
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	2	0	2	0
Farrell, c	2	1	1	4	1
Dineen, p	0	0	2	2	0
*Tannehill	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	10	27	20	1

*Batted for Dineen in ninth inning.

New York	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—4

Three-base hits—Farrell, Parent, Dougherty, (2,) Anderson. Stolen base—Elberfeld. Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Ganzel; Ferris, Parent, and La Chance; Chesbro, Elberfeld, and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Dineen, 4. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Dineen, 2. Passed ball—McGuire. Wild pitch—Dineen. Time—1:32. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Parent, ss	0	2	5	2	0
Stahl, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
LaCha'ce, 1b	1	1	12	0	1
Ferris, 2b	1	2	1	6	0
Criger, c	1	1	5	3	1
Young, p	0	0	0	5	1
Puttmann, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	7	27	16	3

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Elberf'd, ss	0	2	0	4	5
Anders'n, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Williams, 2b	1	3	3	4	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Conroy, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
McGuire, c	0	0	5	0	0
Garvin, p	0	0	1	3	1
Fultz*	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	8	24	13	3

*Batted for Garvin in the fifth inning.

Boston	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Two-base hit—La Chance. Three-base hits—Criger, Collins, Ferris, and Williams. Stolen base—Conroy. Double plays—Williams, Elberfeld, and Ganzel; Garvin, Elberfeld, and Ganzel. Base hits—Off Garvin, 5, in four innings; off Puttmann, 2, in four innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Young, 1. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Puttmann, 1; by Garvin, 4. Wild pitch—Garvin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

DETROIT WON TWO GAMES.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—Detroit won two games from Cleveland to-day, the locals being unable to make hits with men on bases. Stovall pitched his first game against his former club and scored a shutout. Rossman's error in centre gave Detroit the only run of the first game, while errors by Bradley and Carr gave them three in the second. Lajoie is out of the game with a lame knee, while pitcher Donavan and right fielder Crawford have been suspended for three days by Ban Johnson. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	0	0	2
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Carr, lb	0	2	8	0	1
Turner, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Bay, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Ostdiek, c	0	0	8	1	0
Moore, p	0	0	0	2	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	5	27	14	3

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	2	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	4	2
Beville, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Robinson, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	3	2	1
Lowe, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	5	0
Mullin, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jaeger, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	5	27	14	3

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. Stolen bases—Flick. Barrett. Double play—O'Leary and Beville. First base on balls—By Joss, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 4. Struck out—By Joss, 6; by Stovall, 3. Wild pitch—By Joss, 1. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	0	0	2
Flick, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Stovall, 2b	0	0	3	6	0
Carr, lb	0	2	8	0	1
Turner, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Bay, cf	0	0	3	1	0
Ostdiek, c	0	0	8	1	0
Moore, p	0	0	0	2	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	5	26	14	3

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	1	0	6	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Beville, 1b	0	2	8	0	1
Robinson, rf	0	1	3	0	0
& ss	0	0	1	3	0
Drill, c	0	0	1	2	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	5	2
O'Leary, ss	0	1	0	1	0
Mullin, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jaeger, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	4	23	12	4

Game called on account of darkness.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Detroit	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—3

First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Carr, (2,) Lush, Bay. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, (2,) Robinson. Stolen bases—Turner, Bay. Double plays—Turner and Carr; Stovall and Carr. First base on balls—Moore, (3,) Jaeger, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—By Jaeger, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 9. Struck out—By Moore, 7; by Jaeger, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance, 2,442.

CHICAGO, 1; ST. LOUIS, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Chicago defeated St. Louis to-day by a score of 1 to 0. Harry White, Chicago's crack pitcher, was at his best. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	3	0	1
Heidrick, cf	0	0	2	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Hynes, rf	0	0	1	0	0
T. Jones, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	2	4	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	2	2	1
Kahoe, c	0	0	4	1	0
Siever, p	0	0	0	6	0
*Hemphill	0	0	0	0	0
†Howell	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	1	27	18	1

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Green, rf	0	1	1	0	0
F. Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Tan'hill, 2b	0	1	1	5	0
Isbell, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Dundon, 2b	1	1	0	2	0
White, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	1	7	27	17	0

*Batted for Hynes in the eighth.
†Batted for Siever in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Dundon. Three-base hit—T. Jones. Sacrifice hits—Kahoe, Dundon. Base on balls—Off White, 1. Struck out—By Siever, 3; by White, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Chicago, 4. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and O'Loughlin. Attendance—1,100.

WASHINGTON, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The locals finished the season at home to-day with a defeat, administered by Washington. In the ninth inning Philadelphia had a chance to tie the score, but failed to make the necessary hit. Attendance, 3,081. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	1	0	1	0
Hill, 3b	1	1	2	1	1
Stahl, 1b	2	1	12	1	0
H'lsman, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Mullin, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Cassady, ss	0	0	2	5	1
Donovan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Clarke, c	1	2	3	1	0
Patten, p	0	0	1	0	2
Totals	5	9	27	15	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	0	0
P'kering, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Noonan, 2b	0	1	1	7	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
Seybold, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
M. Cross, ss	0	1	1	6	0
Shreck, c	1	2	5	1	1
Henley, p	0	0	1	4	0
Totals	3	9	27	18	3

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3

Earned runs—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Three-base hit—Hartsel. Sacrifice hits—Mullin, Patten. Stolen base—Seybold. Double play—Stahl and Mullin. Left on bases—Washington, 10; Philadelphia, 9. Bases on balls—Off Patten, 2; off Henley, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Patten, 2. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Henley, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Eastern League.

AT TORONTO.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2	5	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	5	2

Batteries—Eason and Duff; Falkenburg and Fuller.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—4	5	
Montreal	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	*—8	7	2

Batteries—Pardee and Latimer; Adams and McManus.

Buffalo, 10; Providence, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Rochester, 3; (12 innings.)

American Association.

Toledo, 3; Indianapolis, 2.
Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 6.
Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 4.
Columbus, 6; Louisville, 4, (first game.) Columbus, 2; Louisville, 4, (second game.)

New York State League.

At Scranton, Penn.—Binghamton, 0; Scranton, 3.
At Troy—Troy, 3; Ilion, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Utica, 3. (Called in thirteenth inning on account of darkness.)

New England League.

At Fall River—Fall River, 10; Lowell, 1. Fall River, 7; Lowell, 2, (second game.)
At Haverhill—Manchester, 2; Haverhill, 1. Manchester, 2; Haverhill, 1, (second game.)
At Nashua—Nashua, 6; Lawrence, 5, (eleven innings.) No game—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 4.
At Concord—New Bedford, 5; Concord, 1.

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 4; Little Rock, 0.
At Nashville—Nashville, 3; New Orleans, 2.
At Montgomery—Memphis, 6; Montgomery, 0.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 6; Shreveport, 5. Birmingham, 2; Shreveport, 1, (second game.)

NEW YORK RIFLEMEN WIN.

Capt. Hudson of Ninth Regiment Captured the Thurston Match.

The Thurston match, the Old Guard Trophy match, and the revolver team match were concluded yesterday under perfect weather conditions at the Fall meeting of the New York State Rifle Association on the Creedmoor range. A large field of competitors reported at the firing line and everybody was kept busy from 10 o'clock in the morning until dusk. The Thurston match, which was open to every one, was won by Capt. W. G. Hudson, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., with a total of 135 out of a possible 140.

The distances in the Thurston match were 800 and 900 yards, each competitor firing seven shots at each distance. The use of any make of military rifle was permissible. The total scores of both ranges were: W. G. Hudson, 135; C. B. Winder, Ohio, 134; K. K. V. Casey, Seventy-first, New York, 134; W. B. Short, Seventh, New York, 134; A. E. Wells, Seventy-first, New York, 129; W. B. Martin, 126; G. E. Bryant, 125; W. G. Lent, 124; G. H. Doyle, 122; G. E. Cook, 118; D. C. Meyer, 116; J. McNevin, 116; J. F. Jenkins, 115; H. E. Evans, 115; W. A. Boyle, 113; E. J. Flack, 112; F. J. Loughlin, 108; F. J. Moynahan, 92; J. L. Doyle, 80; C. Heisler, 75.

The winner of the Old Guard Trophy match was Team No. 2, United States Marine Corps, its total being 255 out of a possible 300. The victor is entitled to a $200 trophy, presented by the Old Guard, and $50 in cash. The second prize, $25, was captured by the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, with a total of 254.

The scores in the Old Guard Trophy match follow:

United States Marine Corps, Team No. 2—Cope, 40; Evans, 43; Maybee, 43; Baptist, 42; Burkhart, 42; Schriver, 45. Total, 255.

Italian Rifle Association—Minervini, 41; De Felue, 40; Gerbolini, 42; De Sienl, 38; Bianchi, 41; Riali, 44. Total, 246.

United States Marine Corps Team No. 1—Hayes, 42; Howard, 39; Lonsdale, 40; Divine, 40; Bishop, 39; Barker, 42. Total, 242.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association Team No. 1—Terrell, 44; Martin, 37; Keller, 40; Grenger, 37; Sayre, 37; Dietz, 40. Total, 255.

In the revolver team match first honors were captured by a team representing Squadron A of the National Guard of New York, with a total of 813 out of a possible 1,250. The scores were: Squadron A, New York—First Lieut. M. H. Smith, 192; Ordnance Sergt. G. F. Herrick, 151; Veh. Sergt. A. D. Bernard, Jr., 165; Private Rocker, Jr., 109; First Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 196. Total, 813.

Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association—T. M. Keller, 185; T. H. Keller, 183; J. E. Shipman, 83; J. A. Dietz, 157; C. F. Armstrong, 132. Total, 594.

SMYTHE RETURNS TO FOOTBALL

Columbia's Old Tackle Back in the Line This Year—Other New Candidates.

William R. Morley, coach of Columbia's football team, announced yesterday that D. R. Smythe, tackle on the 1901 and 1900 Columbia elevens, would return to college this year and play football. Smythe has been out of college for the past two years, but as he did no pursue sufficient studies to get his degree h has decided to come back. As he was one o the best tackles Columbia ever had, he i expected to prove a strong man in the line With his presence it will be possible to tak either Duncan Brown or Thorpe, who playe tackles last year, and put one of them in a guard to allow Smythe to take his old position. This will serve to build up the line. Smythe is in the best of condition and weigh 214 pounds, 37 pounds more than when h last played. "Sam" Smythe, his brother who played part of last season at centre an was then incapacitated, was on the field yes terday and is expected to report for practic Monday.

Five more new candidates reported for th team yesterday. They are Williams, formerl of Amherst, and now the champion pol vaulter at Columbia; Starbuck, one of th strongest members of the 1907 freshma eleven; Leslie, from the New York Militar Academy, and Kilroe and Untermeyer, neithe of whom has had any previous football ex perience. For the first time Morley decide to line up his men in two elevens, and afte the usual practice in elementary principle they lined up and ran through signals. Ther was no attempt at scrimmage and this wor will not begin, probably, until Monday. Th line-up of the two teams was:

First Eleven—Left end, Williams; left tackl Munroe; left guard, Stephenson; centre, Tal bot; right guard, Wallace; right tackl Thorpe; right end, Cooper; quarter back Donovan; left back, Tintner; right half back, Leslie, and full back, Capt. Stangland.

Second Eleven—Left end, Smith; left tackl Martin; left guard, Untermeyer; centre, Flinegan; right guard, Echeverria; right tackl Lynn; right end, Muir; quarter back, Metzen thin; left half back, Willard; right half back Reynolds, and full back, Doyle.

The eleven is unusually heavy, the line averaging 190 pounds.

Dr. Knipe Cannot Box at St. Louis.

Dr. Knipe of this city, who was the amateur champion boxer of the United States, has been declared ineligible for the amateur bouts for the Olympic championship, which will begin in the Stadium at St. Louis on Monday. Dr. Knipe, for several years has been an instructor of boxing and physical culture in this city, and for receiving pay for such tuition he became a professional under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. During his boxing career Dr. Knipe has put on the gloves with "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Kid" McCoy, and Joe Choynski.

PERHAPS THE LARGE

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROADWAY TRIMMED HAT COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Broadway Trimmed Hat Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Broadway Trimmed Hat Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 16, 1904.

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The Barnard Classes for Girls.—Preparation for College, Library and Kindergarten Examinations. Special courses and post-graduate work. Miss LESCHE, 430 West 115th Street, Morningside Heights.

THE MERRILL-VAN LAER SCHOOL, formerly The Peebles and Thompson School. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

The KOHUT PREPARATORY SCHOOL for GIRLS, 44 West 58th Street, Reopens October 3. Mrs. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.

Miss Roberts's School for Girls,
Kindergarten and classes for Boys.
Advanced courses for special students.
Reopens Oct. 5. 7 West 39th Street.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Reopens Friday, Sept. 30th. New boys Thursday, Sept. 29th.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE.
ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS SEPTEMBER 19-24.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School. 35 Nassau St. Evening School { New York City "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

THE Le BARON DRUMM SCHOOL,
40 WEST 72D ST. (Boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through College preparation. Reopens Oct. 4th, 1904.

INGLESIDE FRENCH-ENGLISH SCHOOL.
Ludlow-on-Hudson, Yonkers, (half hour from N. Y.) Ideal home school for ten young girls. Healthful location. Exceptional advantages; $400-$600.

French, German, and Spanish spoken, taught, and mastered by the Language Phone Method. International College of Languages, 1,103 D. Metrop. Bldg.

CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY, Ogontz, Pa., (near Philadelphia;) opens Sept. 21; terms, $600; year book.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Indorsed by the War Department. Manlius, N. Y. Wm. Verbeck, Prest.

EUCLID SCHOOL, Brooklyn. — Stenography, Bookkeeping, Regents, Civil Engineering. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Brooklyn Business Institute, 370 Willoughby Av. —First-class equipment; liberal courses; day and evening sessions. Fall term begins Sept. 6.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE AND ONTARIO Conservatory of Music and Art. Whitby, Ontario, Canada. Circular on request.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, (Military.) Mohegan, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 25th year; circular on request.
MISS M. D. HUGER,
726 Fifth Avenue,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

INSTRUCTION.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
72d St. and West End Ave.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES.
Thorough Instruction.
Highest Honors Won by Berkeley Boys
in Scholarship and Athletics.
25th Year begins Sept. 28, 1904.
Prospectus mailed upon application.
J. CLARK READ, A. M.,
Ass't Head-Master and Registrar.
W. WILBERFORCE SMITH, A. M.,
Head Master.
The Head-Master will be at the School every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CLASSES FOR SELF-SUPPORTING YOUNG WOMEN. STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, Dictation, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship.
TRAINED ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK. Cooking, Physical Culture, Choir Music.
ENGLISH ADVANCED COURSE.
GERMAN, for beginners and advanced students.
ART for Beginners and Advanced Students. DRESSMAKING Drawing, Manual Training, Design, Water Color, Charcoal Painting, Clay Modeling, Wood Carving, Costume Drawing Class
NEEDLEWORK Machine and Hand Sewing, Embroidery, Dressmaking, Millinery, Feather Curling.
Young Women's Christian Association,
7 East 15th St. Apply on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M.
Saturday Afternoons and Evenings Excepted.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 14th.
Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

EASTMAN SCHOOLS
NEW YORK and POUGHKEEPSIE.
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of Complete Commercial Course. Now is the best time to begin. Day and evening sessions. Call or write for catalogue. Address
HENRY V. GAINES, Principal,
119 West 125th St., New York.

The Misses Ely
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th St., New York.

Sergeant Barker's Gymnasium.
Classes and private instruction, ladies, gentlemen, boys and girls.
FENCING, BOXING, GYMNASTICS, MILITARY AND PHYSICAL DRILL.
Schools taught at gymnasium or residence. Children's classes Saturday mornings. Students' class, to graduate as teachers, course one year. Diploma. Catalogue on application. Lesile Rooms, 260 West 83d St., New York. Tel. 3835 R. Riverside.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th Street,
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d Street, New York City
25th Year Opens Sept. 28th
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics. E. E. Camerer, Assoc. Prin., Arthur Williams, Prin.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 721 St. Nicholas Av.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 289 Lenox Av.
19TH YEAR begins Sept. 22d. Catalog.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 148th St.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 151 Convent Av.
9TH YEAR begins Sept. 21st. Catalog.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL
417 Madison Ave.
23D YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 29.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
24 EAST 60TH ST., NEW YORK.
85th Year Begins Oct. 3, 1904.
English, Classical and Primary.
B. LORD BUCKLEY, A.B., Principal.
H. B. CHAPIN, D.D., Principal Emeritus.

TRINITY SCHOOL
139-147 WEST 91ST ST.
A Day School for Boys. Founded in 1709.
PRIMARY, GRAMMAR, AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

INSTITUT TISNE, Day School for Girls.
REMOVED FROM 533 WEST END AVE. TO 253 WEST 93RD STREET.
College Preparatory, French Kindergarten. Reopens Oct. 3d. Mme. Henriette Tisné, Principal.

CLINTON SCHOOL.
CLINTON, N. Y., 9 miles from Utica.
15 boys, 6 teachers. Prepares for any college. Boys 10 to 14 at time of entrance preferred.

French Boarding & Day School for Girls
College Preparatory Course Opens Oct. 5, 1904.
223 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Madame Léonie Brown. Miss E. A. Keating.
26 EAST 56TH STREET.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS THURS., OCT. 6.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL
REOPENS SEPT. 28TH. 10 EAST 47TH ST.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

LENTE-BURR SCHOOL,
129 WEST 87TH STREET.
SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Reopens Wednesday, October 5, 1904.

Miss Jacobi's KINDERGARTEN, DAY, and BOARDING School, 15 West 123d; KINDERGARTEN TRAINING Class, Languages.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 E. 14th St. | If in doubt as to your voice or my method write for appointment.

TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

E. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, 150 5th Av.
New York City, makes a specialty of conscientiously furnishing to parents full information of good schools; Professors, tutors and governesses supplied. Established 1880.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GARSON J. NEWITTER, doing business as the Imperial Silk Mills, bankrupt. No. 7,358.

To the creditors of Garson J. Newitter of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed by order of this court, dated September 16th, 1904, to act as referee herein during the absence of Macgrane Coxe, Esq., that the notice heretofore given of the first meeting of creditors herein, to be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, 63 Wall Street, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1904, is hereby revoked and withdrawn, and the following notice is substituted therefor, that is to say:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, the said Garson J. Newitter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 17th, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau. Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorised, bonded. 187 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW YORK STATE.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK
BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE. AUTO QUARTERS. SWIMMING POOL. GOLF LINKS. SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW,
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. BUREAU OF INFORMATION, 1,364 BROADWAY.

Spring Lake.

THE NEW MONMOUTH,
AT SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
The newest and most modern resort hotel on the coast, with every known feature for Summer comfort and recreation.
Excellent train service from New York and Philadelphia.
Under the well known management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Resident Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

Waumbek AND COTTAGES, IN JEFFERSON, N. H.
THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. *Open until October 1.*

Vermont.

BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker, Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.
1 time, 10c.; 14 times, 8c.; 30 times, 6c.

CALDERWOOD, OAKLAND, NEW JERSEY.
A first-class family resort, where a few refined guests can find a comfortable, quiet home; fine, abundant table, purest spring water; good service guaranteed; warm house; open wood fires; convenient bathrooms; sanitary plumbing; Ramapo Mountain air unsurpassed; beautiful scenery; fine drives and walks; open all the year; best New York people as references; room for horses and carriages; minimum rates, $20 and $25 per week for two in room; booklet on application.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, NEVERSINK, Sull. Co., N. Y.—Elevation, 1,900 feet; whole-some farm boarding house; two pianos, one organ; swimming; village ten minutes; circular.
W. V. DENMAN.

Ideal spot to spend Autumn and Winter; house heated by hot-water system; 1½ miles from Whippany Station; 10 minutes' walk to Whippany River Club. Box 236 Morristown, N. J.

Hudson River by Daylight
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river steamers in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier .....8:40 "
" West 22d St. .....9:00 "
" West 129th St. .....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets and baggage checked at Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. 50c. Music.
Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M. 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only. Steamers leave at 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C.W.Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir.
SARATOGA AND RETURN, $3.20
Democratic Convention, Sept. 20th, 5-day limit.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $2.00. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Cath'ne St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Alabama.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Through rates and tickets to Central Hudson Points leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Thousand Islands, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago, and all points West, North, and Northwest. Tickets and baggage checked through. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Office, 359 Broadway, New York.
JOHN W. KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,126.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankru

FINANCIAL.

Investments.

$500,000
City of Philadelphia
3½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1934.

$200,000
Lake Shore & Mich. South. Ry. Co.
Debenture 4% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1928.

$200,000
Chicago & Alton R'way Co.
First Lien Mtge. 3½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1950.

$250,000
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting Co.
First & Refdg. Mtge. 4½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1951.

$100,000
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.
First Consol. Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1952.

$100,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
First Consol. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1934.

$100,000
Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
Five-twenty 4% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1923.

$50,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Prior Lien Mtge. 3½% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1925.

$50,000
Erie Railroad Company
First Consol. Mtge. 7% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1920.

$50,000
Northern R'way of California
Consol. Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1938.

$150,000
Missouri, Kan. & Texas Ry. Co.
Texas & Oklahoma R. R. Co.
First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds,
DUE 1943.

FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

REDMOND & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
507 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Laws of 1892, State of New York:
1892—Isaac Luyster, unknown $63.60
1898—Charles E. Marston, Trustee, unknown 1,704.53

DIVIDENDS.
76—Dividends, 2 shares; Margaret Jenkins, unknown $330.00
102—Dividends, 2 shares; Thomas Keefe, unknown 445.50
119—Dividends, 16 shares; Henry Moss, unknown 3,163.07
136—Dividend, 1 share; Johanna Murphy, unknown 289.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON.
Sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1904.
W. S. JOHNSON,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
New York, September 9th, 1904.
To the Stockholders of
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company:
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY, October 18th, 1904. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it and also to consider and vote upon a proposition to amend the articles of incorporation of the Company by including in its described routes of railway a line of railroad extending from a connection with the main line of the Company near Howard Station, in Fremont County, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general southwesterly and westerly direction up Howard's Creek to the west side of Section Six, Township Forty-eight, North of Range Ten East, in said Fremont County, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route; also a line of railroad connecting with the main line of the Company, at Sargent Station, in the County of Saguache, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general northerly direction through the valley of Tomichi Creek to the Town of Tomichi, in the County of Gunnison, in the State of Colorado, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 3d, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof. SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1904.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF OIL, PAINT & DRUG COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a general meeting of the stockholders of the corporation will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of providing for and authorizing the issue of preferred stock on such terms and conditions and with such regulations respecting the preference to be given to such stock over the other stock in relation to future dividends or otherwise as the stockholders may deem proper, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, September 2, 1904.
WILLIAM C. ALLISON, President.
LOUIS K. BELL, Secretary.

PLATTE VALLEY FARM & CATTLE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the bondholders of the Platte Valley Farm and Cattle Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 171 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, Tuesday, October 11th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.
THE AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
By F. H. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on Friday, October 21st, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopen on Saturday, October 22d, 1904.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., Sept. 2, 1904.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.
NOTICE.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held on October 19th, 1904, the Stock Transfer books, both common and preferred, will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 19th, 1904, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 20th, 1904.
By order of the Board of Directors.
H. L. ROWND, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 28, 1904. For the purposes of the Annual Meeting, which will be held at the Company's office in Chicago on Thursday, October 20th, 1904, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, October 21st, 1904.
E. D. ROBBINS, Secretary.

J. SHEPHERD CLARK COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at the company's offices, 128 Liberty St.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY U. S. Army, 30 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Sept. 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing anthracite coal for use on the ferryboat "Ellis Island" in such quantities as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Immigration. Particulars as to conditions and limitations governing bidders can be had upon application to William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
4% GOLD BONDS

Dated July 1, 1904. Due, $168,000 Annually.

Beginning January, 1907, to and including January, 1924. Principal and Semi-Annual interest payable in gold coin in New York City.

Principal may be registered.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the entire City of Chicago, and a legal investment for Savings Banks of all the New England States.

Prices and full particulars furnished upon application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO. E. H. ROLLINS & SONS.
BLAKE BROS. & CO. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.
Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:
All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.
All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely: $1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1902, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of the Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ——, page ——, and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.
Dated August 24, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Successor of the Continental Trust Company, Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, September 14th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 144.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September inst.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and be reopened on the morning of October 14th next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.
New York, September 10, 1904.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarters (1¼) Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of October, 1904, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 16-22 William St., New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close on the 17th of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on the 3d of October, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, September 15, 1904.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at close of business on Sept. 21, 1904. Checks will be mailed.
For the purpose of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 19th, 1904, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 21, 1904, and reopen October 21, 1904.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and opened on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on October 1st, 1904.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 14th, 1904.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, September 15, 1904.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (2¼%) on the capital stock of this company is this day declared, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record September 23, 1904, on which date the transfer books will close and open again October 1, 1904.
G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
Coupon No. 9 of the Company's 4% per cent. Forty-Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1904, at the office of the Stanard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
September 15th, 1904.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY Company. Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 8th, 1904.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 5, 1904.
The usual quarterly dividends of one and one-half per cent. has been declared payable October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record September 20th, 1904, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,781, FOR 30 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Circular
We have issued a new
BOND
circular showing attractive offerings mailed upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
115 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

Kings County Electric Light & Power
STOCK AND RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
1 NASSAU STREET. Tel. 5820—Cortlandt.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
2 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

J. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
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Chicago NEW YORK Boston

J. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., The Rookery,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

Guaranteed Mortgages
OF THE
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
THE MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT BEFORE THE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

Gov. Bonds yield	1½% to 2½%
City " "	3% " 3½%
Guar. Mtges "	4% " 4½%

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors more than
$140,000,000.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co
146 Broadway, 175 Remsen St.,
New York. Brooklyn.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles V. Fornes,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Heide,
Hosmer B. Parsons,	W. R. Grace.

Jas. Ross Curran.

TONOPAH--GOLDFIELD--RAY
World's richest mines. Send for interesting facts. Opportunity to make large profits.
MAKEEVER BROS., 42 Broad y. N. Y.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF
THE BANK OF DISCOUNT
at the close of business on September 8th, 1904:
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$219,365.26
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, including reserve agents	40,305.82
Stocks and bonds	10,330.82
Specie	17,523.81
Bills and checks for next day's exchange	12,900.15
Furniture and fixtures	16,653.44
Total	$317,079.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	36,365.60
Due depositors	88,075.70
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	92,140.00
Total	$317,079.30

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri. Thurs.		Fri. Thurs.
Alta	.05 .05	L. Wash. C.	.05 .05
Alpha Con.	.10 .08	Mexican	.97 .95
Andes	.17 .17	Occidental C.	.75 .75
Belcher	.30 .30	Ophir	2.10 2.10
Best & Bel.	1.10 1.10	Overman	.20 .20
Bullion	.23 .24	Potosi	.11 .10
Caledonia	.63 .60	Savage	.19 .19
Challenge C.	.19 .19	Sag Belcher	.11 .10
Chollar	.42 .13	Sierra Nev.	.31 .30
Confidence	.75 .85	Syndicate	.03 .03
Con. C. & V.	1.05 1.05	St. Louis	.10 .10
Imperial	.01 .01	Union Con.	.38 .37
Crown Point	.14 .14	Utah Con.	.10 .10
Gould & C.	.17 .17	Yellow Jack.	.15 .14
Hale & Nor.	.59 .51	Silver bars	.50¾ .50
Julia	.08 .08	Drafts, sight	.02½ .02
Justice	.09 .09	Telegraph	.05 .05
Kentucky C.	.05 .05		

Mexican dollars, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	6½	Last Dollar	3½	4
Anaconda	10	11½	Lexington	2½	3
Butterfly	1	1¼	Little Puck	3¾	4
C. K. & N.	2¾	2¾	Moon Anchor	6¾	7
C. C. Con.	8½	9	New Haven	1	1¼
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	4¾	Old Gold	9½	10
Elkton	64	65	Portland	160	165
El Paso	94¾	95	Rose Nicol	1¾	2
Gold Sov.	5	5¼	Suns. Eclipse	1¾	2
Isabella	21	21¾	Vindicator	62	65
Jackpot	3¾	4	Work	8½	9
Keystone	4¾	4¾			

Big Loan for New Hippodrome.
The New York Hippodrome, the corporation formed by Thompson & Dundy to handle their new enterprise at Sixth Avenue and Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, has secured a loan of $900,000 from the New York Security and Trust Company. The loan is made for a period of twenty years, and will bear 6 per cent. interest.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
There was a larger number of issues traded in in the curb market yesterday than in some time, but there were a number of unimportant stocks among these issues, while such stocks as Northern Securities and Interborough were not traded in. There was a good market for bonds, and American Tobacco new 6's continued the feature, with a sharp advance at the close of 1¼ from the previous day's close to 106½. Standard Oil scored a gain of 3 points on the sale at 641, while Seaboard stocks showed small fractional losses after small trading. Washington Street Railway preferred sold at 72, which is a gain of 2 points over the previous high record. American Nickel stock, which was offered for such a long time at low figures, although it was being advertised as a good thing sure to rise to $100, was offered all day yesterday at 3, but a sale was made at 3½ notwithstanding this offering.
***
The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	4½	4⅜	4½
1,700	American Can pf	47¾	47	47½
50	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	85	85	85
100	Am. Writing Paper	3	3	3
3,500	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
45	Borden's Cond. Milk	121	120½	121
2,900	British Columbia Cop.	4½	4¼	4¼
220	Brooklyn City Ry.	228½	228½	229
1	Central Foundry pf.	10	10	10
1,500	Con. Refrigerating	6¾	6½	6¾
400	Electric Boat	40¼	39	40
25	Electric Boat pf.	74	74	74
1,200	Electric Vehicle	16½	16	16
100	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,900	Greene Con. Copper	15½	15⅜	15½
5	Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
550	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	17¼	17	17
1,000	Kitchener Mining	50c.	50c.	50c.
25	Lord & Taylor pf.	102½	101¾	102½
200	Mackay Companies	26½	26¼	26⅛
20	Mackay Companies pf.	70	70	70
1,500	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼
11,700	Mont. & Boston Con.	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
100	N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P.	51	51	51
150	North Am. L. & Pulp.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Northern Securities	103½	103¼	103½
200	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
400	Phoenix Mining	17	17	17
50	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	80	80	80
1,600	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	14½	14½
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	30	29½	29⅝
100	South. Pac. pf., w. i.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
32	Standard Oil	646	646	641
150	Tennessee Copper	32	32	32
860	Union Copper	1 1-16	1	1
100	U. S. Ship. pf., w. i.	57½	57¼	57¼
200	Wash. Ry. & El. pf.	72	72	72
300	White Knob Copper	3¾	3¾	3¾

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

$42,000	Am. Tobacco 6s, w. i.	106½	105¾	106½
4,000	Hinds, Un. Gas deb. 6s	98	190	190
16,000	Inter. Salt 5s	58	57	57
27,000	Seab. A. L. 3-yr. 5s	96	96	96
8,000	So. Elb. Land 1st 5s	16	15	16
1,000	Tob. Con. St. Ry. 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾
2,000	Wab., Pitts., Ind. 4s, w. i.	45	45	45
4,000	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	83½	83½	83½

*Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.
Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 16. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55¾	57	55½	57
American Can	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
American Can pf	47¾	47	47	47½
American Chicle	98	101	98	100
American Chicle pf	88	91	89	91
Am. De Forest Wire. pf	3¾	4½	3½	4
American Malting 6s	103¾	104½	103	104
American Nickel	3	3½	3	3½
American Thread	3½	..	3⅝	..
American Tobacco, w. i.	225	250	225	250
American Tob. pf, w. i.	80	90	80	90
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	67	70	67	70
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	104¾	107	105¼	105¾
American Typefounders	28¾	..	28½	..
Am. Typefounders pf	88½	..	88½	..
Am. Writing Paper	2¾	3¼	2⅞	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	14¾	15	14	14¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	76	77	78	77
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Brunswick Coal Min.	120	122	120	121
Borden's C.M. pf., ex div.	110¾	112½	109½	..
British Columbia Copper	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
California Copper Assoc.	⅛	..	⅛	..
Camden Land	1-16	⅞	1-16	⅞
Canadian Imp., w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6½	..	6¾
Casein Co. of Am. pf	45	58½	45	50
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Central Foundry pf	9	9¾	9	10
Central Foundry 6s	57	59	57	59
Compressed Air	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Con. Refrigerating	6½	6¾	6	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf	1½	3¼	1½	3¼
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8¾	10	8¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	21	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	101¾	103	101	103
Denver Union Water	24	28	..	..
Denver Union Water pf	34	40	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62¼	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	30	39	41	45
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	70	77	74	77
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Elec. Lead Reduction pf	1	1½	..	1¼
Electric Vehicle	15½	16	15½	16½
Electric Vehicle pf	20½	21	20	21½
Electric Pneumatic	¾	1	¾	⅞
Empire Steel	4	5½	4	6
Electric Steel pf	32	38	32	40
Erie con. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mtge.	45	50	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	99	104	99	104
Guggenheim Exp.	100	115	100	115
Hackensack Water	15	25	15	25
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82½	70	82½
Havanna Tobacco	27	28½	27	28½
Havanna Tobacco pf	38	41	39	42
Hoboken Land	80	90	80	90
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	85	92	85	92
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	85	95	85	95
Houston Oil	1¾	3	1¾	3
Houston Oil pf	3	4½	3	4½
Inter. Rapid Transit	147½	148	147	148¾
Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5¼	4⅞	5
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	16½	17	17	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	75	50	75
International Salt	16	20	16	20
International Salt 5s	56	..	56	58
International Silver	8	9	8	9
International Silver pf	30	35	30	35
International Silv. 1st 5s	101	102	101	102
Kirby Timber	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-16	1-32	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	65	72½	70	75
Lake Shore Railways	5	5¾	4⅞	5¼
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	9	10	9	10
Lanston Monotype	9	8¾	9¼	10
Lord & Taylor pf	101	103	101	103
Mackay Companies	25½	26	25½	26⅛
Mackay Companies pf	70	70	70	70
Maine Steamship	26	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
Mexican Government 5s	101½	102½	101½	102
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	7½	9	7½	9
Mont. & Alaska	6	8½	7	⅞
Mont. & Boston Cons.	1 3-16	1¼	1¼	1 3-16
National Sugar pf	102	105	101	105
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	..	85	..
N. Y. Consolidated	99½	99½	98½	99½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	51	54	50	53
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	84	87	84	87
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7	7	7½
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	2	1	2
Northern Pacific reg.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when iss.	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2	2½
Northern Securities	103¾	103⅞	103¾	104½
Otis Elevator	34	36	34	35
Otis Elevator pf	93	95	93	95
Pacific Pac. & Nav.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	..	1	1¾
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	3-16	¼	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	16	19	15	17
Pope Manufacturing	4½	5¼	4½	5⅞
Pope Mfg. 1st pf	79	81	77	79
Pope Mfg. 2d pf	16	18	20	22
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal B. Powder ex div.	104	105½	104	105½
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	170	185	176	184
Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Seaboard Air Line pf	29½	29⅝	29⅜	30
Sea. A. L. 5s, ex coupon	95¾	96	95¾	96
Seminole Mining	1-32	¾	1-32

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@2 Per Cent.

The List Rises Generally, Upon Better Crop News, Reinforced by Broad and Liberal Buying.

The stock and produce markets acted as they should yesterday. That is to say, the produce markets weakened and the stock market strengthened. The markets for both wheat and corn reflected better weather in fact and in expectation. Reports of previous damage were denied, and it was even added that the mild frosts had assisted toward maturity of early corn. The wet weather which had stopped thrashing had passed, and resumption of thrashing had surprised the crop killers, big yields being reported. The cotton market was less vivacious than the produce markets, but in general resembled them enough to help the stock market outlook with those who think the crops are more important than the speculative operations of pools which occupy so much space in market talk.

The result of dealings of almost a million shares was no decline worth specifying, except possibly Manhattan's loss of 1½ points more than its dividend. Probably this will convince no more observers that Manhattan is worth any less than Metropolitan's similar gain will convince the doubting that it is worth any more. Metropolitan's overcapitalization, and earning deficiency, and exposure to fresh competition, are familiar topics, and yet it remains obstinately strong. Movements without information, and movements contrary to depressing facts, are dangerous to follow and more dangerous to oppose. Whoever is buying Metropolitan, it would seem that only those dare do so who know that its dividend is secure, and who are careless what its selling price may be. The largest representative rise of the day was in Toledo, St. Louis and Western, to explain which there were stories of pools and traffic combinations and even of purchases for combination. It is less exciting to make reference to the road's excellent earnings and locality in a region especially favored by the crop outlook. Reading's advance was conspicuous and unexplained. Dividend prospects are inadequate when actual dividend payers can be bought cheaper. For instance, there is something incongruous in approximately equal prices for Reading and Steel preferred. It will puzzle many to say which is too high, especially when both are rising as if in a race. Colorado Iron and Fuel, which was weak on Thursday because of doubts that Steel would buy it, was strong yesterday on a different opinion, and there was no authority for either. Its new financial plan is not helpful. The Pacific stocks, which have seemed a little laggard lately, were harder yesterday, and altogether the market was of the cheerful sort recently familiar, with some reservation regarding the Gr angers, the very ones which ought to have improved most upon the improved crop outlook. International Pump halved its dividend on the common, which rose ½, the news having evidently been discounted by early information.

The cash movement indicates a considerable but smaller loss of reserve in today's statement, and there is the usual doubt what will be the requirement of reserve against deposits created by granting of loans. The time when the bank statement will arouse practical interest is approaching, but apparently is not yet here.

* * *

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Detroit Southern pf.	2½
Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Hide & L.	½	General Electric	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2½	Ingersoll-Sergt.	2½
Am. Locomotive	3	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Am. Sugar	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Woolen	2½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Atl. Coast Line	½	Pressed S. Car Co.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Reading	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	½	Rock Island	½
Brunswick	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Tol. St. L. & W.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	1	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	½
Corn Products	½	Wabash pf.	½
Del. & Hud.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½		
Detroit Southern	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Long Island	1	P. C. C. & St. L.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Manhattan	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Nat. Enameling	½	Westinghouse	1½

* * *

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Penn. 3½s, tr. ctfs. gtd.	1¼
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	½	Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1½
Erie 1st con. 7s	2½	U. Ham. & B. 4s	1¼
Ky. Cent. 4s	1½	U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Con. Gas deb. 6s	2¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	2½	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	2¼
L.	2½	Va. Mid. gen.	2½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 16	940,360
To date this year	86,079,644
Corresponding date last year	115,948,812

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 16	$4,086,000
To date this year	$503,317,360
Corresponding date last year	$467,447,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Belting Company.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway.
Continental Tobacco Company on preferred stock.
General Electric Company.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
P. Lorillard Company on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad.
Seattle Electric Railway preferred stock.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company preferred stock.
Union Typewriter Company.
United Shoe Machinery Company.
Wolverine Mining Company.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Philadelphia dispatches state that negotiations for the consolidation of the Queen Anne's Railroad and the Weems Steamboat Company, broken off some time ago, have been resumed.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $189,455, as compared with the previous week, but decreased $462,085, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Application to List.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange by the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company to list $2,240,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1938.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Turns Strong Again and Everybody Wants to Know the Buyers.

Those who after Thursday's display of weakness expected to see the market sell off yesterday must have been grievously disappointed by its perversity in not fulfilling their expectations, for while there were slight reactions during the morning session, the afternoon developed strength all around. The one exception was the Granger shares, which did not act well, in spite of the fact that the cereals sold off, and that there were no crop damage reports to speak of. The rally in the market was again effected by big buying in a limited selection of stocks. The total of the transactions was not quite up to that of the previous days, but this was due mainly to the slackening of activity during the reaction in the morning. In the afternoon the sales equaled those of other days.

PUZZLE: WHO ARE THE 'BUYERS?

What the Street is most concerned in just now is to get a satisfactory answer to the question as to who the big buyers are. The explanation of a big short interest has been worked to death, and gives little satisfaction, especially as it is demonstrated from day to day that the demand for stocks in the loan crowd is not enough to account for a big short interest. Another explanation is that the buyers are insiders who sold their stock on the decline and then waited too long to buy it back. It is stated that many of the most influential factors on the Boards of Directors, and among the officials of big companies are in a position where if they were called upon to show their strength they would be found wanting. Many annual meetings are approaching, and it would be awkward to have to explain, so these men prefer to buy their stocks back at the best prices they can get. That in the meantime the floating quantity has been reduced by investment buying does not make their position any more pleasant.

STEEL AND COLORADO FUEL.

United States Steel issues were remarkably strong, establishing new high records on this movement. Per contra Colorado Fuel and Iron was inclined to weakness, though it rallied somewhat in the later trading. Nevertheless the story was tipped about that the former would absorb the latter, and that Colorado Fuel had a brilliant future before it. Anybody who believes this story will please hand over his cash for safekeeping.

READING STRONG, ERIE WEAK.

Reading was one of the leaders in the afternoon, and showed great strength and activity. The annual report, which comes out to-day, makes such a good showing that no further explanation need be sought. Erie, on the other hand, was, if not actually weak, at least lifeless, which goes to prove that after all material and actual conditions cannot be ignored absolutely and for any length of time.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Odds and ends would seem to be a more refined appellation for a certain class of stocks than the familiar cats and dogs. The interest in this class of engraved art is becoming daily more apparent, and some of the most reputable houses take a fancy to speculation in such issues. Yesterday, for instance, there was activity and strength in "Dodo" common and preferred, by which euphonious name is meant Detroit Southern, now in receivers' hands. The preferred advanced 1¼ points. Then there was Brunswick, which went up to 7; "Little Leather," which rose 1¼ points; International Paper common, which went up 2¼ points; American Hide and Leather, which went up 5%, and a number of other watered issues of about the same valuation were active.

READING AND JERSEY REPORTS.

Both Railroads Show Substantial Increase of Earnings for 1903.

The annual reports of the Reading and the Jersey Central Railroads are made public this morning. That the report of the Reading would be an excellent one was expected on account of the recent big rise in the quotations of its issues. The operations of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company are included in the consolidated statement:

	1903-1904.	1902-1903.
Gross receipts	$77,040,255.27	$62,140,743.34
Gross expenses	55,240,725.13	42,815,462.38
Net earnings	$21,799,930.14	$19,325,280.76
Gross fixed charges and taxes	14,042,392.07	14,127,498.03
Net surplus before payment of Reading Company's dividends and general mortgage sinking fund	$7,757,538.07	$5,197,782.73

The amount contributed by the railway company to gross receipts was $34,939,395, of which $15,921,800 was from coal traffic, $11,032,640 from other freight, and $5,516,-692 from passenger traffic. The railroad spent for improvements the sum of $1,173,-764. The report contains a history of the results of the voting trust, which has just ended, in the course of which it says:

The stockholders and the security holders are to be congratulated on the complete success of the reorganization plan. The voting trustees deserve high praise for the good management of the interests committed to them. Under their administration the companies have been established on such solid financial and business foundations that, with conservative, progressive management their future prosperity is no longer problematic.

The report of the Jersey Central, which is controlled by the Reading, shows that the gross earnings were the heaviest in the history of the company. The total gross earnings were $20,738,778. Net earnings amounted to $8,918,158. After deducting improvement and renewal funds and taxes, fixed charges, rentals, and dividends there remained a surplus of $467,593, against a deficit last year of $38,468.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—New York exchange was 10 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4@5 per cent.

Few influences were at work on the local Exchange to enliven trading in either direction. Can preferred found a small market at steady prices. Biscuit common ranged between 48½ and 47¾ during the morning, and City Railways on one sale of 50 shares fell 5 points to 185 and on the subsequent purchase of 50 shares rose to 189¾. Some odd lot sales in Quaker Oats preferred brought a loss from 84 to 81, while a one share sale of Carbon preferred was at a loss of 3½ points. Swifts shares were about steady. Box Board preferred sold freely at 13. In the bond department $2,500 of Chicago Board of Trade 6 per cents went at 104. Afternoon variations of the morning trend included firmness in Can preferred and Swifts.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can pf	47½	47¾	47½
970	American Can pf	47¾	47¾	47¾
50	American Radiator	62	62	62
10	Chicago T. & T.	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Chicago City Railway	189¾	185	189
25	Chicago Telegraph	122½	122½	122½
100	Metropolitan Elev. com.	21½	21½	21¼
100	Northwestern Elevated	21½	21½	21¼
222	National Biscuit	48¼	47¾	47¾
221	National Biscuit pf	109¾	108¾	109
1	National Carbon pf	106½	106½	106½
200	Illinois Brick	3¾	3¾	3¾
117	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	103
300	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
190	United Box Board pf	13	13	13¼
45	Quaker Oats	455	455	455
80	Quaker Oats pf	84	81	81
50	Street's Stable Car com.	29¾	29¾	29¾

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 16.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Brewing	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	Brewing pf.	46¾	45½	45½
1,255	Crucible Steel	6¾	6½	6¾
275	Crucible Steel pf.	41	40½	41
115	Fire-proofing	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Fire-proofing pf.	30	30	30
5	Luster	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Monon. Light & Heat	35¾	35½	35¾
100	People's Pipe	23	23	23
15	Pittsburg Coal	14	13½	13½
700	Pittsburg Coal pf.	81	81	81¾
100	S. & R. pf.	14	14	14
20	Union Switch	69½	69½	69½
500	United States Steel	18	16¾	18
610	United States Steel pf.	69	66¾	69
200	West. Electric 2d pf.	81½	80¾	81¼

BANK STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Franklin S. & T.	50	50	50
15	Industrial N. B.	122½	122½	122½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	P. M. 5s	99¾	..	..
1,000	S. Pipe 6s	96½	..	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $269,729,481; balances, $13,236,630; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,282,958.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8435; demand, $4.8670; cables, $4.8720.

Commercial bills were $4.83¾@$4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5 19¼@5 19¾ and 5 18@5 18¼; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—30c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Money was in less demand in the market to-day and supplies were abundant. Discounts were easier on the Bank of England's strong position.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were firmer and business was more active in most departments.

Consols were steady and closed with a better tone. Home rails were higher.

Americans opened with a general decline, but recovered to above parity. Missouri Pacific was strong. At the close prices were easier.

Japanese rose suddenly owing to a rumor that Port Arthur had been captured. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88½; consols for account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 91; Canadian Pacific, 120¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43⅜; Chicago Great Western, 17½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 102; De Beers, 18½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 83¼; Erie, 32½; Erie first preferred, 58; Erie second preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 127¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25; New York Central, 131¾; Norfolk and Western, 70¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 98; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 67⅝; Rand Mines, 10¾; Reading, 38⅝; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway preferred, 34; Southern Railway preferred, 98¾; Southern Pacific, 67¾; Union Pacific, 100⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 17½; United States Steel preferred, 69; Wabash, 22¾; Wabash preferred, 43½; Spanish 4s, 87½.

Bar silver quiet, 26½d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.02; Lisbon, 19.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England to-day was £16,000. This sum of £250,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was animated, Russians strongly advancing and later going off on a rumor that Port Arthur is about to fall. French rentes were depressed. Internationals were higher.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 93.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 27½c., ex interest. Exchange on London, 25f. 23c. for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—On the Boerse to-day Americans were higher on New York advices. Domestic iron shares fell heavily.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Trade conditions are improving, according to Dun & Co.'s Review, which says to-day:

Industrial and commercial progress is slow, but none the less definite. Low temperature and some injury to crops provided the only adverse influences of the week, and this had little effect upon manufacturers and traders, who have started to prepare for increased business. Buyers of dry goods, clothing, and millinery are notably active in placing orders, although difficulty in regarding specified delivery prevented business. In the woolen division there was decided improvement in dress goods, and fair duplicate orders were received from other lines. Footwear manufacturers are still receiving supplementary orders for late Fall shipment and plants are in full operation, as a rule, while prices tend to securing slightly higher prices. Jobbers state that if old rates would be accepted on Spring lines they would place case orders now, which is unusually early. At the same time buying has appeared a liberal demand for Chicago packer hides, fully 100,000 being sold during the week. No recovery in price is noted, however, and foreign dry hides are barely steady. Leather is selling more freely, all lines showing improvement, except glazed kid, of which the output is being curtailed. A phenomenally large sale of upper quality hemlock sole was reported on Thursday.

Bradstreet's Review on the same subject says:

While there are diverse movements in domestic and foreign trade, the tendency as a whole is for improvement along conservative lines. Buoyancy in the stock market, possibly largely manipulated, and the strength of cereal prices are factors stimulating to trade, but the advance of the Fall season, with cooler weather in some sections, and the prospect of good returns to the agricultural interests, despite the heavy shortage in the wheat yield, are all elements tending to encourage buying. The feeling in many lines is that as the season advances and the corn crop situation becomes clearer the need of additional reorders will result in a fair volume of trade, comparing better with Fall business a year ago than did last Spring's trade with the corresponding period of 1903.

Telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate a fair expansion in Western trade, though buying from the corn-growing sections is still cautious. Railroads centring in Chicago report the largest traffic on record, with west-bound freight not equal to east-bound. Dry goods, clothing, shoes, and groceries note relatively most activity at Western points, and there is more doing in iron and steel, hardware, coal, and lumber. Telephone prices have strengthened at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Detroit all report improvement in wholesale or jobbing trade. St. Louis reports the rush of personal buying over, but trade in dry goods compares favorably with a year ago, while shoes, hats, and millinery show an increase. In the Northwest, St. Paul, Sioux Falls, and Sioux City note improvement, and at the first-named city sales exceed those of the corresponding period. Trade is brisker at nearly all Pacific Coast points, though San Francisco wholesale trade is rather smaller than expected. Tacoma, Spokane and Seattle report free buying of wheat to be shipped East. Southern trade advices are best from the section east of the Mississippi, Savannah, Charleston, Montgomery, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Augusta all showing improvement. Memphis reports house trade small, but road business increasing. At New Orleans jobbing trade is steady and collections are good. Little Rock notes that the lateness of the crops affects business, but Waco reports wholesale trade active, and at Dallas trade shows further improvement. Among the Eastern centres Baltimore reports the Fall trade rush over and the best business done in years. Jobbing trade in dry goods has improved at Boston, Chinese demand for drills and sheeting shows activity, and some rush orders for shoes are noted, but shipments, as a whole, for the year are 8 per cent. behind a year ago. Providence notes rather more demand for wide print cloths and inquiry for machinery and tools improving. Philadelphia reports moderate activity in dry goods, but shoe jobbers report trade dull, and leather is apathetic. Demand for dry goods in New York is hardly up to seasonable expectations as yet, though a good business is doing. Higher prices for Spring weight woolens are announced, based upon the strength of the raw material, which is firmly held, with an upward tendency, the statistical position being a strong one.

GORY ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN GERMAN STUDENTS.

Poultney Bigelow, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, describes the university duels of honor and discusses the ethics of the system. Comparison with American football.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 16, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov		K C, Ft S & M 4s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full pd for 6% stpd loan		& ann.	86
130,000	94	Kentucky Cen 4s	
23,000	94½	1,000	100½
15,000	94	L S & M S deb 4s	
69,000	94½	4,000	99¾
10,000	94	Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
37,000	94¼	2,000	102⅝
22,000	94⅝	3,000	102¾
40,000	94½	Lex Av & P F 1st	
Rep of Cuba 5s		11,000	115½
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid		La & Ark 1st 5s	
36,000	101¼	5,000	102½
30,000	101½	7,000	102⅝
Philippine Islds 1d pur 4s		Louisv & Na uni 4s	
2,000	110¼	2,000-S	100⅝
Adams Exp 4s		4,000	100⅝
1,000	102	Mex Can con 4s	
2,000	102¼	1,000	65½
500	102	Mex cen 1st inc	
Am Thread 4s		7,000	16¼
5,000	82½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		2,000	100¼
1,000	103⅝	10,000	100¼
9,000	103½	28,000	100⅛
6,000	103⅝	Nas Elec R R 4s	
20,000	103⅝	1,000	86½
adjustment 4s		N Y Cen & H R M C col 3½s	
5,000	95⅜	3,000	89¾
Atl Coast Line 4s		N Y G, W L, H & P coll tr 5s	
5,000	98¼	6,000	110
B & O gold 4s		pur money 4s	
13,000	103¼	1,000	94½
1,000	103¼	2,000	94½
6,000	103¾	Nor & W con 4s	
S Wn div 3½s	92	1,000	102⅛
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s		Northn Pac 4s	
5,000	80	8,000	104⅝
5,000	80½	2,000	105¼
7,000	80½	Oregon Short Line partic 4s	
3,000	80⅝	5,000	96½
1,000	79⅞	1,000	96¾
3,000	79⅝	1st con 5s	
3,000	80	8,000	117¼
34,000	80	Penn Co 3½s Trust Co ctfs gtd	
Buff Gas 5s		7,000	90¼
2,000	70	Penn conv 3½s	
Cent of Ga cons 5s		1,000	100
5,000	111¼	2,000	99½
1st inc 5s		10,000	100
5,000	85½	Penn gtd 4½s	
7,000	85¼	1,000	109¼
14,000	85⅝	Peo & E inc 4s	
1,000	86	10,000	68
3,000	85⅞	Reading gen 4s	
2d inc 5s		5,000	100½
1,000	48½	Reading Jer Cent coll 4s	
1,000	48	6,000	96⅞
1,000	48½	St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
4,000	48	2,000	117¾
5,000	49¼	unify & ref 4s	
11,000	49½	20,000	93
3d inc 5s		St L & S F R R refundg 4s	
10,000	34½	21,000	85¼
C of N J gen 5s		3,000s20F	85¼
3,000	134	15,000	85¼
registered		1,000	85¼
2,000	132½	6,000	85½
14,000	133	10,000	85¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s		10,000	85½
1,000	100¼	St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		3,000	98¼
1,000	119½	St Paul, M & M 1st con 6s	
5,000s20F	119⅝	2,000	134⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		San An & A P 4s	
6,000	105¼	10,000	86½
12,000	105½	Southn Pac 4½s	
C & O R & A div 2d con 4s	98¼	56,000	101½
5,000		Southn Pac 4s	
C & Alt R R 3s		4,000	94
10,000	84⅞	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Chi & Alt 3½s		5,000	117½
11,000	79¾	Stand R & T 6s	
C, B & Q joint 4s		10,000	39
2,000	97	Stand R & T inc	
8,000	96⅞	20,000	2⅜
1,000	97	2,000	2⅜
25,000	96⅝	20,000	2½
5,000	97	20,000	2½
Ill div 3½s		Tx & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	94½	9,000	91
2,000	94⅝	5,000	90¼
C & Erie 1st 5s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
5,000	120½	31,000	80½
C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	80¾
3,000	104⅝	5,000	80¾
1,000	104⅞	1,000	80⅞
16,000	105	5,000	81
C, R I & P R R 4s		10,000	81⅜
4,000	76¼	1,000	82½
10,000	76½	15,000	82½
29,000	76	4,000	82¾
15,000	75½	6,000	81
9,000	76	3,000	81⅝
1,000	76¼	Tor H & Buf 1st	
Chi, R I & P R R coll tr 5s		1,000	95¼
1,000	88⅜	Un Pac 1st 4s	
15,000	88	500	105½
Chi Ter Tran 4s		1,000	104¾
10,000	76	Un Pac conv 4s	
5,000s10F	75½	10,000	104⅝
2,000	75¼	40,000	104¾
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		2,000	104⅞
5,000	101¾	23,000	104
Col & S 1st conv 5s		10,000	103⅞
Trust Co ctfs	75¾	20,000	104
20,000		10,000	103⅞
Col Mid 1st 4s	64½	23,000	104
6,000		10,000	104⅛
Col & So 1st 4s	83¾	2,000-c	104¼
8,000		3,000	104½
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s		10,000	104⅜
1,000	183½	Un R Rets of S F 4s	
Consol Tob 4s		1,000	84⅝
4,000	73	4,000	84½
5,000	73½	2,000	84¾
5,000	73	Un Rys of St L 1st 4s	
20,000	73	10,000	82¼
65,000	73	U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	
68,000	72¼	1,000-c	82
10,000	73½	2,000	82
10,000	73¾	1,000	82
10,000	73¾	2,000	82
70,000	73⅜	8,000	83
10,000	73¼	U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s	
30,000	73½	2,000	81¾
170,000	73	62,000	81¾
3,000	72⅝	75,000	81¾
20,000	73	23,000	81¾
27,000	73¼	74,000	81¾
86,000	73	37,000	81¾
Dist Sec Cor 5s		45,000	81¾
45,000	72¼	15,000	81½
39,000	72	51,000	81¾
3,000	72¼	24,000	81¾
10,000	72¼	22,000	81¾
25,000	72⅛	195,000	81¾
Erie 1st con 7s		115,000	81¾
3,000	132½	3,000	81¾
5,000	133	1,000	81¾
Erie 1st con 4s		210,000	82
5,000	99	50,000	81¾
Erie 1st gen 4s		1,000	82
14,000	87¾	20,000	81¾
Gal, H & S An M & P div 5s		10,000	82
6,000	113	registered	
Gn Bay & Wn deb ctfs B		500	82
5,000	14½	500	81¾
2,000	14½	Va-Mid gen 5s	
10,000	14¾	1,000	113½
1,000	14¾	Wabash deb B	
1,000	14½	30,000	65¼
Gulf, Ship Isl 5s		3,000	65¾
12,000	104½	5,000	65¾
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s		5,000	65¾
1,000	108¼	10,000	65¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1952		5,000	65¼
5,000	100	Wn Maryl 1st 4s	
Int & Gt N 2d 5s		10,000	86½
5,000	99¼	West Shore 4s	
1,000	98¾	5,000	108¼
Inter Paper 6s		W U Tel col tr 5s	
5,000	100	2,000	110¼
1,000	108¾	Wheel & L E 1st con 4s	
Int S Pump 6s		1,000	105½
1,000	102¼	25,000	90¼
Iowa Cent 1st 5s			
1,000	114		
Total sales			$4,066,000

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Sept. 16, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
31,310	Amal. Copper	58¼	59⅝	57¾	59
30	Am. Car & F.	23	23	22¾	22¾
580	Am. Locomotive	26⅝	27¼	26¾	27
170	Am. Smelting	66	66⅞	66	66½
1,420	Am. Sugar	131	131⅝	130⅞	131¼
6,790	At., T. & S. F.	82¼	83	81⅜	82¾
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5,940	Balt. & Ohio	89⅝	89⅞	88⅝	89¾
9,230	Brook. Rap. Tr.	55⅛	56¾	54⅝	56
440	Ches. & Ohio	42⅜	43¼	42¼	43¼
520	Chi. Gt. West	16⅝	16⅞	16¼	16⅝
8,610	C., M. & St. P.	137½	138½	136⅝	138¼
7,020	Col. Fuel & I.	34⅞	35¾	34¾	35¼
80	Col. Southern.	16¾	17	16⅝	16⅝
5,470	Erie	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31⅝
90	Erie 1st pf.	68	68	67¾	68
10	Ill. Central	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼
10	Int. Paper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
470	Louis. & Nash.	124	124½	123¾	124⅜
20	Manhattan	153½	153½	153¼	153½
10	Met. Securities	81½	81½	81¼	81¼
10,530	Met. Street	121¾	123¼	121½	122⅝
630	Mexican Central	14⅝	14¾	14	14¾
10	Mo., K. & T.	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	49	49	48¾	48¾
2,860	Mo. Pacific	98¼	99	98	98⅞
30	Nat. Lead	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
270	N. Y. Central	127⅝	128	127⅜	128
400	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅝	33¾	33⅝	33¾
850	Norf. & West.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾
20	Pacific Mail

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighth Avenue Block Sold for Improvement—Other Large Plots in Harlem Change Hands—Large Volume of Minor Deals Involving Flats and Dwellings.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. and H. Reinheimer have sold for James Simpson to Herskovits & Roth the block front on the east side of Eighth Avenue between One Hundred and Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Streets, 200 by 100, part of the block formerly owned by James M. Horton. The buyers will erect on the property five six-story apartment houses.

The same brokers have also sold for Herskovits & Roth to William Scully the six-story elevator apartment house at 14 and 16 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.

William T. Hookey has bought from Gottlieb M. Karpas the southeast corner of Macomb's Dam Road and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 114 by 100.

David Cohen has sold to Michaelson Brothers the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a plot 50 by 100, which will be improved with a five-story apartment house.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Bernhard Klingenstein to Abraham Ruth the plot, 75 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue. This disposes of the last of Mr. Klingenstein's holdings in the so-called Crimmins block.

West Side Houses in Good Demand.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Ferdinand Mayer the three-story brownstone dwelling, 155 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.8.

L. Wormser has sold 151 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 17.11 by 102.2.

Katherine L. Granger is the buyer of the dwelling, 229 West End Avenue, sold recently by George F. Vietor, through L. J. Phillips & Co.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for a client to John B. Fisher 844 St. Nicholas Avenue, a four-story American basement dwelling, 21 by 65.

The sale of the dwelling, 833 Fifth Avenue, by Mrs. Mary Bell to William Guggenheim is referred to in more detail in another column.

Property Bought by Y. M. C. A.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for the Kempton estate 209 West Twenty-third Street, and for Edgar Dolan the abutting parcel at 202 West Twenty-fourth Street. The buyer is the Young Men's Christian Association. It is said that the property, which adjoins the association's Twenty-third Street building, will be used as the site for a new library.

Sale of 147th Street Flats.

Cohen & Glauber have sold to Koppel Friedland the two five-story flats 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold 2,453 Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, a five-story three-family flat, with store, for Henriette Kahn to Martin Ungrich; also, for Horace A. Fox, to the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, the five-story flat 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Eugenia Wolf has sold the five-story flat 202 West Eighty-fourth Street, 26 by 102.2.

East 31st Street Dwelling Sold.

The Union Trust Company has sold the four-story English basement dwelling 44 East Thirty-first Street, 20 by 98.9.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Matilda Heppenheimer 64 East Ninety-first Street to Abram Bachrach for a term of five years.

Dealings on the Upper East Side.

Isidore Kaplan has sold 220 East Eighty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, for Silverstein & Cohen, to Ida Muchiz; also, 245 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, for J. and S. Wellinsky, to operators.

Max Tanenbaum has bought from Annie Lemen 244 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Charles Galewski has bought from Anne Buckley 62 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 by 100.11.

M. Kahn & Co., in conjunction with J. Wohlwerf & Co., have sold for Herman Simon, the five-story flat 71 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 37.6 by 89. The buyer is Dr. Sidonia Weiss, who gave the northeast corner of Avenue B and Ninth Street in part payment. The same brokers have also sold for Simon 79 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 89. The buyer is represented by a Mr. Autenblick.

Mathew F. Mulvihill has sold for Max Rubinson to Harris Taschman the two four-story flats, with stores, 205 and 207 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Weisberger & Kaufman negotiated the recent sale of 9 East One Hundred and Fourth Street for Charles Wynne. The buyer is a Mr. Mannheimer.

D. Colucci & Co. have leased for Mary Colucci the five-story double tenement 2,108 and 2,110 Second Avenue for three years at an aggregate rental of $9,000.

The T. E. Hayman Company has leased for Hyman Schnitzer to a client the three-five-story apartment house 533, 535, and 537 West Eighty-seventh Street, for a term of five years, at a rental of $30,000.

Operators Buy on the Bowery.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the southwest corner of the Bowery and Prince Street, two and three-story buildings, on plot 28 by 102.2 by 46 by 100.

The Bachman estate has sold 74 East Fourth Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 93.

Pelizzi & Co. have leased for Ferrara & Bagarozzy the five-story double tenement 524 East Thirteenth Street for a term of three years, at an aggregate rental of $9,168.

E. V. Prescia & Co. have leased for Louis Klepper the two five-story tenements 514 and 516 East Sixteenth Street, for a term of years, at the aggregate rental of $21,000.

New Tenements for the Bronx.

D. H. Scully has sold for the State Realty and Mortgage Company to Villaume & Carlson the plot of five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 131 feet east of Boston Road. The new owners will erect six-story tenements on the site.

E. M. & A. S. Phelps have sold for Adam Bower to a client, 1,712 Bathgate Avenue, a four-story double flat, 20 by 90.

Maurice Rosenstein has sold for J. George Surber the four-story flat 812 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

To Build on Union Avenue Corner.

The Mount Morris Real Estate Association has sold to I. Portman, for improvement, the northeast corner of Union Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a lot 25 by 90.

John McGovern has sold the three-story stone-front dwelling 1,185 Fulton Avenue on plot 70 by 144.

Haynes & Pittman, in conjunction with McQuay & Co., have sold for the New York Building Loan Banking Company the three-family dwelling 1,024 Jackson Avenue, 19.3 by 87.

Sharrott & Thom have resold for Charles Bestick, to a client of Jacob Letiter, the plot 75 by 99, with old buildings, east side of Bathgate Avenue, 128 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Morgenstern Brothers have sold to Nathan Glassheim, the seven-story tenement 442 East Seventy-fifth Street, lot 25 by 102.2.

Ernestine Block has purchased from Isidor Blumenkrohn and Morris Freundlich 229 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a five-story house, lot 25 by 100.

No Business in the Salesroom.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

1st Av and 32d St, n e corner, for a one-story brick power house, 160x37; Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company of 128 Broadway, owner; C. E. Fraser of 684 St. Nicholas Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Av and 97th St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 100x90; C. M. Silverman & Son of 1,442 Madison Av, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $100,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 232 ft s of 199th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x64; Samuel Houlihan, Briggs Av and 201st St, owner; J. J. McMillan of 111 East 206th St, architect; cost, $9,000.

Nelson Av, e s, 134 ft n of 165th St, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21x51.8; C. W. Smith of 1,048 Ogden Av, owner; J. J. McMillan, architect; cost, $5,000.

White Plains Road, s e corner of 8th St, for two three-story frame tenements, 40x39.6; Frank L. Bacon, Far Rockaway, owner; William M. Rouzee of 80 East 219th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

138th St, n s, 101 ft w of Trinity Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 37.6x88; Harlem Building Company of 425 East 117th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Robbins Av, s w corner of 138th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x91.9 and 40x89; Robertson & Gammie of 333 West 127th St, owners; Schwarz & Goff of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $80,000.

2d Av, w s, 777 ft s of 10th St, for six two-story frame dwellings, 18x53; Raffaele Filzano of 33 Jerome St, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $21,000.

149th St, s s, 222 ft e of Bergen Av, for a one-story frame shed, 40x99; Frederick Schnaufer of 712 West 149th St, owner; Harry E. Howell of 138th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

16 East 74th St, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. G. Park, Westbury, Farmn. N. Y., owner; C. Marsh of 27 West 24th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

523 East 71st St, to a four-story brick storage building and store; Hirshmann & Blair of 517 East 71st St, owners; G. Knoche of 516 East 72d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

11th Av and 22d St, n e corner, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; M. V. C. McNutt of 1,904 Broadway, owner; S. A. Whisten of 859 8th Av, architect; cost, $22,000.

9th Av and 54th St, s e corner, to a two-story brick car house; New York City Street Railroad Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alexander Av, n s, 78.11 ft n of 143d St, 21.1x75.5x—x77.6; Charles Willoughby to Esther Friedman, (mtg $5,000).....Omitted

BROADWAY, n e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75; John P. Leo to Clare Realty Company, (mtg $125,000,) other consideration and.....

BROADWAY, s e corner of 124th St, 101.10x75; Edward B. La Fetra, referee, to John P. Leo.....116,250

BROOME ST, 39, s s, 25x75; Kalman Weintraub and others to Solomon Silberman, (mtgs $19,000).....Nom.

CHERRY ST, 416, n s, 25x97.8; Nathan Kirsh to Max Trashes, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and.....100

CLAY AV, 1,044, e s, 27x80; Ernest Weingmann to Carl Sotscheck, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100

DELANCEY ST, 220, n s, 27x100; Abraham Schulder and another to David Eisen.....100

GARFIELD ST, w s, 155 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Victoria D. Andrea to Frank P. Schirentino, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and.....100

INTERVALE AV, 1,048, e s, 21.6x100; Walter J. Dean to Christoph Schweitzer, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and.....100

JONES ST, 6, s s, 25x100.2x25x100.4; Samuel Steiner to Hannah Steiner, (mtg $18,500,) other consideration and.....100

LENOX AV, w s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.10x75x24.11x75; Elsie Neunsheafer to Martin Ungrich, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

LORING PLACE, e s, 136.11 ft n of University Av, 50x100; Isaac C. Lindsley to Percy B. Wightman, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.

LOT 37, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Charles Crowley to Gabriele Del Gaudio, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....

LOTS 293 and 294, map of Van Nest Park; Marianna Viola to Victoria D'Andrea, other consideration and.....

ORCHARD ST, 141, w s, 25x87.6; Moritz Gruenstein to Julius Kline, (mtg $25,000)

PLOT at n w corner and adjoining land of Jane Vickery and a 13-ft lane running from Main St, runs e 50x s 79.6x w 50x n 79.6, City Island; Maurice Dillon, referee, to Henry Buhre.....

RIDGE ST, 155 to 161, n w s, 100x100; Jacob Baumann to Frances Baumann, other consideration and.....

SUMMIT AV, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, 25 x100; William B. Randall, as receiver, to Emma Zopple.....

WAVERLEY PLACE, n e s, part of Lot 110, map of Upper Morrisania, 50x200; Edward Sheridan to Jennie C. Sheridan, (mtg $2,500).....Gift

WEBSTER AV, 1,353, w s, 25x90; Louise C. Haag to Katharina Schoenherr, (mtg $9,000,) other consideration and.....100

WILLIAM ST, n s, 400.6 ft e of Morris Place, 105.6x200x193.8x181; Paul F. Vallender to Marie Semells, ½ part, other consideration and.....100

WILLIAM ST, n s, 400.6 ft e of Morris Place, 105.6x200x193.8x181; Marie Semells to Katherine G. Simon, 1-6 part, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....

3D AV, 1,872, w s, 25x100; Shiah Sobel to Louis Auerbach, (mtg $26,000).....

67TH AV, n e corner of 43d St, 20.10x240; United States Realty and Construction Company to Island Realty Company, (mtg $800,000,) other consideration and.....

8TH AV, n e corner of 153d St, 199.10x100; Samuel Green and others to Maurice Sichel, (mtg $56,000,) other consideration and.....100

11TH ST, 318 East, 25x94.10; the Minsker Realty Company to Max Wolper, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....

30TH ST, 147 East, 28.8x98.9; Patrick T. Brown to Henry W. Kreykenbohm, (mtg $32,000,) other consideration and.....

31ST ST, 222 West, 25x98.9; Charles Gambitz to Frederick Vogel, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.....100

43D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x100.4, 1-7 part; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 129th St, runs s to 127th St x e 352.8x irregular, 1-18 part; 12th Av, s w corner of 129th St, 51x—x—x—x—, 1-18 part; also stocks and land at New Rochelle; Margaret A. Tiemann and others to Louis S. Tiemann, trustee, deed of trust.....

52D ST, 155 East, 25x100.5; Irving Bachrach and others to John H. Block, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.....

65TH ST, 350 East, 54x100.5; Morris Berkowitz to Yetta Berkowitz, quitclaim.....Nom.

70TH ST, 336 East, 27.6x100.4; Matilda Davis to Louis J. Jacoves, quitclaim.....Nom.

70TH ST, 336 East, 27.6x100.4; Solomon L. Davidsohn to Louis J. Jacoves, quitclaim.....Nom.

70TH ST, 336 East, 27.6x100.4; Louis J. Jacoves to Ida Cohen, (mtg $15,250).....Nom.

70TH ST, 317 East, 25x100.5; Jacob Siegel to Samuel J. Weinberg, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

73D ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x102.2; Harry N. Hall and others to Mary J. Walker, other consideration and.....

74TH ST, 252 East, 25x102.2; Frederick Kraf and others, executors, to Elias Kempner, (mtg $8,000).....14,500

74TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; John Mauer, executor, to Gustav Schwartz, (mtg $7,000).....15,000

75TH ST, s s, 114.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.7x102.2; James Frank, referee, to Charles Hammel & Co.....11,325

79TH ST, 330 East, 18.9x102.2; Joseph Isaac to Moritz Itzkovitz, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....100

80TH ST, 153 West, 35x102.2; Daniel E. Alpaugh and others to William S. Bryant, (mtg $35,000).....

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 150x100.11; Isaac Haft and others to Irving Bachrach and another.....

101ST ST, 322 East, 25x100.11; Benjamin Bernstein and another to Louis Rubin and another, (mtg $22,000).....

104TH ST, 128 and 128 East, 40x100.11; William H. Gebhard to Bernet Springer.....100

104TH ST, 130 East, 20x100.11; William H. Gebhard to Bernet Springer.....

111TH ST, 507 to 511 West, 62.6x100.11; Henry Kamsler to Bernard Crystal, (mtgs $91,000,) other consideration and.....

112TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 87.6x100.11; Realty Operating Company to Trood Realty Company, other consideration and.....1,000

114TH ST, s s, 138.4 ft w of Park Av, 33.4x100.11; Jacob Rechnitz to Leon Geisman, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $33,750).....

114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 66.8x100.11; Max Rubinson to Leon Geisman and another, (mtg $60,000,) other consideration and.....100

115TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Pleasant Av, 33.11x30.11x irregular; Simon Epstein and others to Joseph Di Benedetto and another, (mtg $3,400,) other consideration and.....

117TH ST, 322 East, 37.6x100.11; Henrietta Bennett to Max Mirgirin and another, (mtg $40,500,) other consideration and.....

117TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 75x100.11x irregular; Adolf Kottle and others to Henrietta Bennett, (mtg $66,000,) other consideration and.....

120TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Martha A. Wilson to Bridget Dooley, (mtg $12,000).....

125D ST, 418 East, 25x100.11; Charles Mangels to Carl Huister, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....100

127TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Magdalena Miller to William R. Hill, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and.....

133D ST, 214 West, 27x99.11; William Nelson to James N. Thompson, other consideration and.....100

134TH ST, 302 to 307 East, 84.4x100; Jonas Weil and another to Morris Kronvoet and others, (mtg $47,500).....Nom.

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Thomas Mulligan and another to Kassel Edelson and another, (mtg $60,000).....Nom.

142D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, —x—x 25x—; Daniel Stiess to Joseph Isear, other consideration and.....100

162D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; John F. Coman, referee, to Charles H. Knox and another.....12,700

162D ST, n s, 385 ft e of Broadway, 19x99.11; Charles H. Knox and wife to Otto A. Strecker.....13,700

183D ST, 1,039 West, 25x100; Sigmund Kraus to Joseph Leither.....Nom.

185TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 50x79.11; Charles Tucker to Harry E. Mullikan, quitclaim.....Nom.

206TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 125x100; 208th St, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, 75x200x irregular; Sophia Gorsch to Rachel Bailey and another, (mtg $3,000).....7,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AHEARN, Mary, to Jonas A. Hegenmeyer; 38th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....1,300

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to American Mortgage Company; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....27,000

BAILEY, Rachel, and another to Sophia Gorsch; Opdyke Av or 238th St, n s, 400 ft s of Keppler Av; also Opdyke Av or 236th St, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, demand, 6 per cent.....3,500

BENNETT, Henrietta, to Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company; 117th St, 326 East, prior mtg $40,500, installments, 6 per cent.....4,400

BENNETT, Henrietta, to Adolf Kottle and another; 117th St, 322 East, prior mtg $33,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,300

BENNETT, Henrietta, to Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company; 117th St, 322 East, prior mtg $40,500, installments, 6 per cent.....7,500

BENNETT, Henrietta, to Adolf Kottle and another; 117th St, s s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $33,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,200

BLOCK, John H., to Irving Bachrach; 52d St, 155 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....7,500

BOROUGH REALTY COMPANY to New York Savings Bank; 84th St, n s, 118.6 ft e of 7th Av, time and per cent. as per bond.....4,500

BRONX HOME REALTY COMPANY to Manhattan Realty Company; Morris Av, w s, 50.10 ft n of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....45,000

BRYANT, William H., to D. S. Alpaugh and another; 90th St, 163 West, prior mtge $35,000, installments, 6 per cent.....40,000

CHARLES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Fitchmond Realty and Construction Company; 3d Av, 2,182 n w corner of 119th St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....16,000

COHEN, Ida, to Louis J. Jacoves; 70th St, 336 East, installments, 6 per cent.....6,000

CLARE REALTY COMPANY to John F. Leo; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,250

DI BENEDETTO, Joseph, and another to Simon Epstein and another; 115th St, n s, 284 ft w of 1st Av, due July 1, 1906.....15,000

DONOVAN, John, to James Alexander; 156th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, time and per cent. as per bond.....1,000

EDELSON, Kassel, and another to Thomas J. Mulligan and another; 140th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, two lots, two mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., prior mtgs $60,000.....16,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to Pamelia A. Eustis; Van Buren St, w s, 174 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years.....2,700

GREENSTONE, Hyman, to Myer Bersharisky; 32d St, n s, 135.9 ft w of 2d Av, due March 15, 1906.....5,000

GEISMAN, Leon, and another to Max Rubinson; 114th St, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 2 lots, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent.....7,500

GREENBLATT, Nathan, to James M. Wentz; 126th St, s s, 195 ft e of 3d Av, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....23,000

GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Mary F. Reilly; 2d Av, 2,330 and 2,332, e s, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....

HAAREN, John W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, 357 East, time and per cent. as per bond...57,000

HAAREN, John W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 115th St, 357 East, prior mtg $57,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....20,000

HALLEY, Mary E., to E. J. O'Gorman as trustee; 175th St, s s, 99 ft e of Crotona Av, 3 years.....16,000

HAMMEL, Charles, & Co. to American Manufacturing Company; 75th St, s s, 114.2 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....8,000

HEGEMANN, Julius C., and Theresa to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Clinton Av, e s, 139.9 ft n of 165th St, time and per cent. as per bond.....

HILL, William R., to Irving Savings Institution; 127th St, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....1,000

HUBERT, William R., to Julius Kunce; 174th St, s w corner of Monroe St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

ISAAC, JOSEPH, to Daniel Stiess; 143d St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years.....6,450

KLINE, Julius, to Louis Gordon and others; Orchard St, 141, w s, prior mtg $25,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

KREYKENBOHM, Henry W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 30th St, 147 East, time and per cent. as per bond.....

KRONOVET, Morris, and others, to Jonas Weil and another; 134th St, 503 to 507 East, (mtgs $58,750,) 5 years, 6 per cent.....11,500

LAURICELLA, Antonio, to Alexander Thompson; Lots 22 and 23, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate, due Oct. 1, 1909.....975

LEO, John P., to Germania Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 124th St, time and per cent. as per bond.500,000

MILLER, Adolph S., to John O'Leary; Union Av, w s, 266.10 ft n of 168th St, 2 years, 6 per cent.....1,800

MAY, Samuel, and another to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 754 6th Av, s e corner of 43d St, demand, 6 per cent.....7,500

MAX, Clara, and another to Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company; 99th St, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, prior mtg $20,000, 6 per cent.....4,000

McELHOP, William D., to Bachmann Brewing Company; 499 6th Av and 102 West 30th St, demand, 6 per cent.....5,000

NEW YORK HIPPODROME to the New York Security and Trust Company; 6th Av, n e corner of 43d St, 2 years, 6 per cent, gold.....900,000

O'BEIRNE, Mary G., and another to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 36th St, s s, 303 and 305 East, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....3,000

PENTON, Belle D., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 30th St, 554 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....6,000

RAND, Louis, and another to Fischel Weintraub; 112th St, 204, 206, and 208 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....25,000

RIEDER, Maria, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 395 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....15,000

RIEDER, Maria, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 135th St, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....9,000

SCHIRENTINO, Frank, to Victoria D'Andrea; Lot 293, map of Van Nest Park, (prior mtg $3,000,) 5 years, 6 per cent.....

SCHOENHERR, Katharina, to Louise C. Haag; 1,353 Webster Av, w s, prior mtg $9,000, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....1,200

SCHWARTZ, Gustav, to North River Insurance Company; 74th St, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....2,800

SCHWEITZER, Christopher, and wife to Frank R. Houghton; Intervale Av, 1,048, installments, 6 per cent.....11,000

SCHWEITZER, Christopher, to C. H. Smith; Intervale Av, 1,048, demand, 6 per cent.....8,500

SEMELIS, Marie, to Julia Becker; William St, n s, 400.6 ft e of Morris Place, ½ part, 5 years, 5¼ per cent.....220

SICHEL, Maurice, to Samuel Green and others; 8th Av, n e corner of 153d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,200

SILBERMAN, Solomon, to Kalman Weintraub and another; 99 Broome St, installments, 6 per cent., prior mtgs $17,000.....2,000

SINGHI, Henry U., to Anna S. Finck; Jerome Av, w s, 36 ft n of North St, 3 years.....

SINGHI, Henry U., to Minna Frankie; Jerome Av, w s, 18 ft n of North St, 3 years.....100

SOLOMON, Louis, to Moses Solomon; Brook Av, 1,372, e s, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

SOTSCHECK, Carl, to Ernest Weingman; Clay Av, 1,044, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years.....2,000

SOUTHERN INVESTMENT COMPANY to H. Aldine Spencer; 3d St, s s, 112.11 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

SPRINGER, Bernet, to William H. Gebhard; 104th St, 126 and 128 East, 2 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

SPRINGER, Bernet, to William H. Gebhard; 126 and 128 East 104th St, 2 years, 4 per cent.....11,000

SPRINGER, Bernet, to William H. Gebhard; 130 East 104th St, 2 years, 4 per cent.....8,500

STREICKER, Otto A., to Sarah E. Van Wyck, individually and as executrix; 162d St, n s, 385 ft e of Broadway, 1 year.....10,000

TARSHISH, Max, to Nathan Kirsh; Cherry St, 416, n s, 25x97.8, installments, 6 per cent.....100

TOCH, Henry M., and another to Julius Janowitz; Bowery, e s, 50 ft s of Bayard St, prior mtg $55,000, 3 years.....10,000

TOCH, Henry M., and another to Citizens' Savings Bank; Bowery, e s, 50 ft n of Bayard St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....55,000

TRAINA, John, to Alexander Thompson; Lots 20 and 21, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate, due Oct. 1, 1909.....1,275

TROOD REALTY COMPANY to Realty Operating Company; 112th St, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $130,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,000

TROOD REALTY COMPANY to Realty Operating Company; 112th St, s s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....13,500

VAN TASSEL, Elizabeth and Caleb, to William F. Thorn; Lots 1 and 2, map of portion of Hyatt Farm, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....775

WALKER, Mary J., to H. N. Hall and others; 73d St, s s, 233.4 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.....15,000

WALKER, Mary J., to H. N. Hall and others; 73d St, s s, 233.4 ft w of 9th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

ZOPPIE, Emma, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Summit Av, e s, 125 ft s of 165th St, time and per cent. as per bond.....1,700

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME and Sullivan Sts, n w corner, 37.9x70.7; Harry W. Bell against Nathan Feldman & Harry Weiss, owners and contractors.....177

MANHATTAN.

RUBERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

ROOF PAINT

FOR METAL ROOFS.

Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.

Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

INVESTMENT.

Price - - - $175,000.
Mortgage 5% - 135,000.
Total Rents - - 18,000.

New, modern, 7-story fireproof elevator apartment, 62x100, near drive. Never vacant.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Will 7% SURE Suit You?

4 Modern Private Houses, renting for $8,300. Net income $2,300. Will sell on 7 per cent. income basis. Price way below market.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

Snap!

Fine, 7-story Avenue Corner apartment house, near L station and Park. 100x100. Rents $33,000. Pesticulars only to principal.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

555 Madison Ave.,
near 56th Street.

FOR SALE—4-story, brownstone residence.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A BUILDER'S CHANCE.

$2,500 cash will purchase choice west side corner plot, 125x100; suitable immediate improvement.

BEET G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 Broadway.

6-story double, 10 rooms and bath, 27-foot front, 115th St., between Madison and Park; rent, $2,500; price, $23,000; mortgage, $19,500. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 19 Wall St. Telephone, 965 Cortlandt.

Fine corner on 8th Av., 25x100; extra large store; triple; 15 rooms on floor; 5 rooms and bath; steam and hot water; $43,000. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Attractive three-story dwelling, extension, 12 rooms, 2 baths; West 104th St., near Riverside Drive; price reasonable; see Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Elegant three-story and basement, fancy brick and brownstone; all improvements; parquet floors; burglar alarms. Owner, 706 East 135th.

Twenty-five-foot single apartment; private surroundings; yearly tenants; rental, $3,900; price, $38,000; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

SACRIFICE.—Sheepshead Bay; perfect gem; Queen Anne cottage, furnished; cost $7,500. KUHLKE, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

For Sale—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Plot avenue corner, Harlem, 155x100, suitable improvement; $90,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A large tenement, with stores, 104 7th Av., 26x100; rental, $3,000; asking $35,000. Chas. E. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Two fine 12-room triples; hot water supply; 4 rooms and bath; $27,500; easy terms. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

For Sale—Bargains; real estate office, near Wall St.; immediate; $500; interview. F Box 165 Times.

2d Av., Near 106th.—Fourteen-room tenement, $26,875; rents, $2,900. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East Side.—25% investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Improved triple flat bargain, 8th Av., (Harlem;) store; sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d.—Fourteen-room tenement, $25,000; rents, $2,660. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Corner 2d Av., near 125th St., $25,000; rents, $2,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

115th, Near Fifth.—Two five-story, $29,000; rents, $3,240. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

8th Av. triple flats; 12 rooms; hot water; $28,500; cheap. Levy Brothers, 116 West 135th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price $9,750; easy terms. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Bargain.—Modern flat, 126th St., near 7th; full lot; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A tenement, with stores; West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, (owner,) 60 Liberty St.

Real estate office near Wall St. for sale, to quick buyer; retiring. Box D 134 Times.

Three fine double flats and four triple. Chas. E. Moore, 241 West 116th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY.
257 Broadway, Manhattan.

Offers for exchange four five-story American basement houses, west side, Harlem, 19 years; acquired at low price and will be exchanged on liberal terms for plots, apartments, or vacant lots, one or all.

Will exchange a fine, gentleman's Catskill place, 175 acres, grant houses and stables, for New York City equity.

PRICE $60,000 FREE AND CLEAR.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

For Exchange, Near Plainfield, N. J.—Farm, 8 acres; large house, 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; barn, carriage house, 75 fruit trees, berries; equity $4,000. Roberts, 935 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

CATHARINE ST, 90; John Rajasik against Rose Berney, owner; Louis Berney, contractor.....25

CLINTON ST, e s, 75 ft s of East Houston St, 30x90; August Schminke against Johnson Eltner, owner and contractor.....302

3D AV, 2,338; Isidore L. Cohen against Joseph Dorf, owner; Michael Liborowitz, contractor.....188

11TH ST, 237 and 239 West; M. Larkin & Son against Leonor Spielberger, owner and contractor; Sigmund Cohn, contractor.....507

26TH ST, 336 to 344 West; Harry W. Bell against Leonor Spielberger, owner and contractor.....162

26TH ST, 330 to 344 West; James J. Duffy against Leonor Spielberger, owner; L. Spielberger, contractor.....2,300

47TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Conroy Brothers against Longacre Realty Company, owner and contractor.....2,850

73D ST, 219 East; Abraham Saffian against Solomon Judenfriend, owner and contractor.....296

98TH ST, 102 West; Gus Krabo against Louis S. Gottlieb and another, owners; Ambrosius & Herzog, contractors.....2,000

98TH ST, 102 West; Gus Krabo against Louis S. Gottlieb, owner; Morris H. Feder, owner and contractor.....325

106TH ST, 170 and 172; Thomas F. McCane against J. Bransfield, owner and contractor.....2,309

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

73D ST, 209 East; Abraham Saffian against Solomon Judenfriend and another. Sept. 10, 1904.....296

111TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x—; John Dahlmeyer & Son against Henry Kamsler and another, Sept. 12, 1904.....149

Lien Filed Against Wrong House.

Clarence M. Lewis, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says that the lien filed on Thursday affecting 209 East Seventy-third Street was filed against that property by mistake, and should have been filed against 219 East Seventy-third Street. The lien growing out of the error was satisfied of record yesterday.

Lis Pendens.

BURNSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft s of 179th St, 22.11x 114.11x irregular; James Higgins against John J. Dodge, (action to establish vendee's lien;) attorney, E. J. Conkey.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 375 and 376; John McKiernan, Jr., against Universal Realty Company and another, (amended action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Title Trust.

EDGECOMBE AV, 1,341; Myron Sulzberger against Emilie Q. M. M. Wilbers, (specific performance;) attorney, E. M. Bernstein.

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 445.2 ft w of Jansen Av, 25x100; Edward Moog against Jacob Lahm and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney,

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$600 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

A GROCERY STORE for sale in good suburb of New York City. Yearly receipts about $14,000. No agents. F. T. RICHTER, 542 West 127th Street, N. Y.

Farm Bargains, Litchfield County, Conn.; Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 to 600 acres; $300 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station 9, Winsted, Conn.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,

109-115 WEST 45TH ST.

FOURTH SEASON OPEN.

A FEW CHOICE
TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St. near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE TOURAINE.

High-class, exclusive family hotel; absolutely fireproof; a few apartments will be open for rental from Oct. 1. Can be shown now. Restaurant a la carte. 9 and 11 East 38th St.
E. H. MANNING, Manager.

HOTEL WOODWARD

AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.,

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SEVILLIA

APARTMENT HOTEL.
117 West 58th St.—One fine apartment, park view, parlor, two large chambers and bath, $1,100; also one at $900 and one at $700; one bedroom and bath, both with sunlight, $500. Unexceptionable references required.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICES AND STUDIOS,

LARGE AND SMALL;
RENTS REASONABLE;
ALSO
STORE AND BASEMENT
TO RENT: 25x92:
3 EAST 17TH ST.

DESIRABLE OFFICES

ON STREET FLOOR.
Large and very light ground floor, sub-divided into three spaces. Apply
14 VESEY ST., JUST OFF BROADWAY.

149 GRAND STREET.

1st loft, for light manufacturing or salesrooms; reasonable rent.
CHAS. A. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 6420—38. 116-118 West 424

Four-story brownstone dwelling to let, 25 East 31st St.; suitable for millinery; will alter to suit tenant; possession at any time; size 15x60x90; rent low; Chulkshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Restaurant for rent in first-class apartment house at 101 West 78th St.; recently renovated. An opportunity for an experienced hotel man. Apply on premises or to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

Desirable lofts and store conveniently located; steam heat, power elevator; well adapted for electrical or manufacturing business; apply on premises. Twentieth Century Laundry Co., 251 3d Av.

Desk room or half of store to let, with opportunity for good window display; terms reasonable. Apply Ericson & Swanson, 1,138 Lexington Av., between 78th and 79th Sts.

Very desirable lofts, both large and small, for rent in the buildings 42 Franklin Street and 70-74 West Houston Street. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty Street.

AVENUE STORE—$20.

1,646 PARK AV., NEAR 116TH ST.

4,000 square feet, including power, steam heat, elevator; very light; $1,200; 14th St., 9th Av.; stands Broadway, Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Splendid light first floor over store; 3 windows front and rear; size 25x70; fine business location. 7 Barclay, near Broadway.

Fine large store and basement to let at reasonable rate on West Houston St., near Wooster St. Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for drug, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 671 5th Av.

Corner store, northeast 86th St. and Park Av.; will divide if desired. Owner Albert Fries, 92 Reade St. Phone 86 Franklin.

Stock broker's office, $50; good business locality; electric lights; elevators. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, (66th.)

Dentist's Opportunity.—Fine office; $25; good building and location. Martin, 1,947 Broadway. (66th.)

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage. Duross, 155 West 14th.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bay window store, with adjoining rooms, 14th St., $65; business. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Fine stores, new busy neighborhood, for dry goods, hats, shoes. 38 West 116th St.; $65.

All light floors; new building; 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator, power; rent low.

Store and lofts to let, 131 West 24th St. Write or call. Charles O. Korth, 184 East End Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof.
Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled
Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. R., Box 112 Times.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

217 WEST 83D ST.

6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

513 WEST 145TH ST.

Seven-room apartment; all improvements; $36.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

Bedbugs exterminated; "Murbalene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed. special. Siegel-Cooper's.

West 113th.—Nine-room all-light elevator apartments; every convenience; $840 to $1,200.

5 East 11th St.—Modern improvements; five rooms, bath, $32.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Wellesley, 81st, West End Av.—Choice apartment; electric light; refrigeration; separate laundries; steam dryers.

Desirable apartments to let in fire-proof apartment house; owners resident; very moderate rents. Apply to janitor, No. 12 West 18th St.

Beautiful apartments; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements. 40 West 116th St., $30 to $32.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

The Fairmont

434-438 West 116th Street on Morningside Heights opposite Columbia University..

A few choice vacancies of 5, 6 and 7 large rooms in this new Elevator Building
RENTS
$600 to $1,200

Location.
The Fairmont is situated on the highest point of Manhattan Island; faces the grounds of Columbia College. A fine view of the Hudson, Palisades, and surrounding city. Morningside Park one block and Riverside Park two blocks distant.

Accessibility.
Rapid Transit Express station one block away; Elevated station with elevator service at 116th St., also at 110th St., within convenient walking distance; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars transferring to all parts of the city.

The Apartments.
The building is new, fireproof, and one of the latest and best type of construction. Apartments are arranged in five, six, and seven room suites, with baths, parquet floors, finest of hardwood finish throughout. Open plumbing, gas, electric light, steam heat, and hot-water supply.

Conveniences.
Telephone in each apartment; mail chute from all floors; day and night elevator service; basement contains separate storage rooms and patent steam clothes dryer for use in rainy weather.

Superintendent on Premises. Telephone, 345 Morningside.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS

The Hillcrest,

On Morningside Heights. 430 W. 116th ST. Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST " NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

THE WELLESLEY,

N. E. Cor. West End Avenue and 81st Street.

Strictly first class and absolutely fireproof. A choice apartment at moderate rent, including electric light and refrigeration.
Apply to Superintendent

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 10 rooms, large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs. 4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

THE GARDEN COURTS

118th, 119th and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

BACHELORS' SUITES

and apartments for ladies, $26 upward, including private telephone, electric light, steam heat, chambermaid service, and private mail service if desired; references essential; inspection invited. Manager, 66 West 38th St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat: 63d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
87th St., 72 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
90th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$45
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

THE CROISIC.

N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

GRANTLEY,

557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

151ST ST., 504 WEST ELSINORE
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

EAST 27TH ST.
No. 310—Second floor, 5 rooms; rent, $24.
No. 311—First floor, 5 rooms; rent $21.
No. 312—Third floor, 5 rooms; rent, $22.
Single houses. Improvements.
Firm of L. J. Carpentier, 41 Liberty St.

Bachelor apartments of one and two large rooms and bath; good light and all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.

Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

600 Park Av., cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $500.00 a year; for small family only.

HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AVE.
Elegant apartments; all improvements and conveniences.

For Rent.—At 230 Central Park South, an apartment on 3d floor, eight rooms and bath; all rooms are light, four fronting the park; plumbing new; price, $1,600. Inquire of janitor.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park, The Evarts and The Genute; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 E. 14th St.

REMOVAL.
The Comstock School, from 32 West 40th to 31 West 46th, reopens October 5th. Miss Day, Principal.

A.— CORONADO. —A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

Corner apartment, 4 rooms, improvements; rent $15. 437 West 13th St. Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

Absolutely Fireproof.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths...$3,000 to $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barber's, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private buses to and from Elevated R. R. Station every 5 minutes.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Open Every Evening.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN

EUCLID HALL

Broadway, West Side.
85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

Office on the Premises.
any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

The Evelyn

101 West 78th St.,

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.

Housekeeping Apartments, six to nine rooms and bath; rent $800 to $1,800.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, two to four rooms and bath.
Open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, uniformed attendants; chambermaid service in non-housekeeping apartments; rents moderate.
Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT
or Janitor,
on premises;
or DOVALE & CO.,
35 Nassau St.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

ELIZABETH.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY AND 105TH ST.
7 and 3 large, light rooms and bath; attractive and exclusive; janitor-in-charge, all-night elevator, telephone, &c. Rents, $840 to $1,020. Subway station one block. "L" station at 104th St.
PORTER & CO.
BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.
159 WEST 125TH ST.

"HAWORTH,"

239 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms, decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location. One apartment of five rooms, $40.
One apartment of five rooms, $40.
BRAISTED & GOODMAN,
2,783 BROADWAY, 107TH ST.

THE HAMPTON,

22 EAST 31ST ST.

THE HOWARD,

7 EAST 32D ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE CORONET,

57 WEST 58TH ST.
The most thoroughly fire-proof housekeeping apartment house in the United States. Only a few apartments of 8 and 9 rooms left; 2 and 3 baths. For full particulars apply or address
JULIAN J. PETTIGREW, Supt.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

NORMA

71-77 EAST 82D ST.,
Between Park and Madison Avs., including corner; elegant apartments, seven large rooms and bath; rents, $600 to $900 per year. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE ARCADIA

159 West 45th St., adjoining Longacre Square; 6 large rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevator, electric lights, &c.; rents $900, $960 yearly. Janitor or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; neighborhood unsurpassed; $50.

521 West 111th.—Five, six room top floor elevator apartments; sixth floor, $50-$60. Wittmack.

Near Central Park, 155 West 102d St.—Five large, light rooms, steam heat, $30.

Cathedral Heights.—Five-room elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; reasonable; finest neighborhood. 509 West 112th St.

$55——243 WEST 135TH ST.——$55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE CONSTANCE

60 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
COR. 113TH ST.
6 Rooms, $35.00
To $50.00.
Marble Baths; All-Night Elevator Service.
Telephone in each Apartment. New Owner. New Management.

THE TUXEDO,

1,900 Lexington Ave., cor. 118th St.
All Improvements. Elevator Service.
Five and Six Rooms, $35 to $40.
Particularly Light Rooms.

152 & 154 W. 84th St.

Seven Large Rooms. All Improvements.
Rents $40 to $50.

ST. CHARLES,

101 West 72nd Street,
Corner Columbus Ave.
Seven Rooms and Bath; Elevators.
$1,100.
Supt. on Premises or
FRED'K ZITTEL,
266 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.

Rochambeau,

1,858-1,860 7TH AV.—DRIVEWAY, between 112th and 113th Sts.
JUST OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths; rents, $840 to $1,200. Apply to
A. V. AMY & CO.,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 115TH ST.
[Tel: 947 Morningside.]

111 WEST 43D ST,

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.

Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

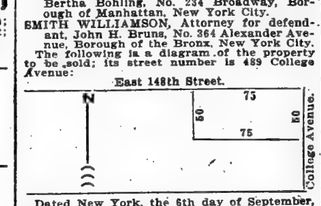
63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,

near 121st St.—Large, light seven-room apartments; hall service; $45-$50.

The L'Algion, 151-163 East 81st St., near Lexington Av.—High-class elevator apartments; 6 and 7 rooms; latest appliances; rents $40 to $55.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN P. BOHLING, plaintiff, against LOUIS WIENECKE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and herein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of College Avenue with the southerly side of East 148th Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of College Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet to the southerly side of said East 148th Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
THEODORE H. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
WILLIAM H. KLINKER, Guardian ad Litem of the defendant, Louis Wienecke, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
JOHN B. QUINTIN, Attorney for defendant, Bertha Bohling, No. 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for defendant, John H. Bruns, No. 364 Alexander Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 489 College Avenue:



Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
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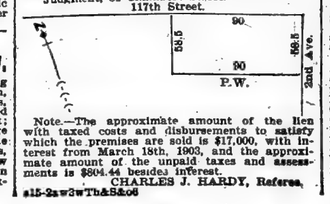
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and HATTIE A. CAMPBELL, Defendants.—Action No. One.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated March 2nd, 1903, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises and directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, described as follows:
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence southerly along the westerly line of Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety feet; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of said street ninety feet to the place of beginning.—Dated September 13th, 1904.
CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.
THOMAS W. BUTTS, Atty. for Assignee of Judgment, 51 Chambers Street.
117th Street.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien with taxed costs and disbursements to satisfy which the premises are sold is $17,000, with interest from March 18th, 1903, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $804.44 besides interest.
CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.
THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Assignee of Judgment, 51 Chambers Street.
117th Street.
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Dated August 31st, 1904.
CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.
a15-2aw3wTh&S&o6

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower Baths; electric light; all night elevator service; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,822—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

The Cabonack

188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.
Fine Apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

Madison Court,

1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a very desirable 9 room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent apartments,
SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,

Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,820.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT.

New elevator apartments; modern in all appointments; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

THE ROSCOE

448-450 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
FACING ST. NICHOLAS PARK.
All-night elevator. Telephone. Electric light, &c. 4, 5, and 7 rooms, with bath; $400 to $720.

Henrietta Court,

316 WEST 95TH ST.
5 and 8 large rooms, bath, elevator, and every modern improvement; $540 and $960.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,179-9 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest locking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.

Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

226 West 58th St.—Bachelor apartment; artistic and unusual; floor rooms and bath; $600 per annum. Apply on premises.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Unfurnished.
HOUSES FOR RENT.

312 West 107th St.

Five-story American basement, 20x60x extension x100;
RENT, $2,400.

259 West 90th St.

4½-story American basement, 18x55x extension x100;
RENT, $2,000.

112 West 73d St.

Four-story high stoop, 22x65x extension x100;
RENT, $2,200.

56 West 70th St.

Four-story high stoop, 22x65x extension x100;
RENT, $3,500.

104 West 69th St.

Four-story high stoop, 10x80x100;
RENT, $1,900.

FRED'K ZITTEL.
266 COLUMBUS AV., AT 72D ST.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let.

Call or send for list.
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

139 West 80th Street.

Immediate possession. Elegant 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300. 3 years' lease. Private family only.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

West side.
8 and 4-story dwellings on streets and avenues, from $800 to $6,000.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st St.)

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY.
257 Broadway, Manhattan.
Offers for rent on liberal terms new west side, Harlem, five-story American basement house, 19 rooms; suitable for boarding house.

Three-story, brownstone, high-stoop house; modern improvements; in excellent condition; 94th St., between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; possession Oct. 1. Apply to Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway. Telephone, 1963 River.

Houses to rent; BEST LOCATIONS.
35th Street, near Fifth Av.....$2,500
77th Street, near Madison, four story.....$1,500
Fifth Av., near 10th, four story.....$4,500
Others $600 up. DUHOSS, 155 West 14th St.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $800 to $4,000.
APARTMENTS, 3 to 10 rooms, $350 to $2,400.
50th to 125th St., West.
Lindsley & Goodale, 1,947 Broadway.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St. $55. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Very desirable private house; all modern improvements, 580 Madison St., Brooklyn. M. C. Hamblen, 326 Lewis Av., near Hancock St., Brooklyn.

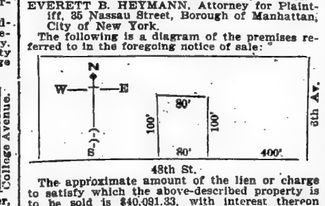
SITUATIONS WANTED.

Males.

SECRETARY (35,) EXCELLENT STENOGRAPHER AND EXCEPTIONALLY WELL EQUIPPED OTHERWISE FOR POSITION WITH EXACTING GENTLEMAN OF WEALTH OR EXTENSIVE INTERESTS. BUSINESS, BOX 138 TIMES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—HERBERT L. MAY, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. FRANK and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street, between the Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Forty-eighth Street, distant four hundred (400) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue; running thence northwardly parallel to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches; thence westwardly parallel to Forty-eighth Street, eighty (80) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Sixth Avenue one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the northerly line or side of Forty-eighth Street, and thence eastwardly along the said northerly line of Forty-eighth Street eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.
Dated New York, September 1st, 1904.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.
EVERETT B. HEYMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $40,091.33, with interest thereon from the 22d day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $311.07, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1904, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of water rates is $28, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.
The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage for $100,000, with the interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1904, accrued and to accrue up to the time of the delivery of the referee's deed, and to any foreclosure thereof that may be instituted, with the costs; subject also to the restrictive covenants contained in the instrument recorded in Liber 906, Conveyances, Page 273, in the office of the Register of the County of New York affecting the westerly five feet only of the mortgaged premises, and subject also to an encroachment by the easterly wall of the building on the premises adjoining on the west to the extent of about three inches on the mortgaged premises; to an encroachment by the southerly wall of the building and shed on the premises adjoining on the north to the extent of about ten inches on the mortgaged premises; to variations between the location of the retaining and yard walls and the record lines, and to the projection over the mortgaged premises of the window sills of the building on premises adjoining on the north; all as shown by survey made by George C. Hollerith, dated January 23d, 1898.
PETER A. HENDRICK, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,305.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH FORMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Joseph Forman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Joseph Forman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1904

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—A pasteboard box of papers marked "Scheuing" on Broadway, Brooklyn, or Grand St. Ferry; finder return to H. S. D., Suite 738, 25 Broad St., New York.

Lost.—A brooch, on last Sunday, heart-shaped, green stone, surrounded with diamonds; platinum setting. Return to C. W. D., 220 West 29th St., and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate C-71,731, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, J. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

Lost—Lady's diamond heart, Broadway car or Macy's; full value will be paid for return of same or ticket if pawned. Hall, 223 West 49th St.

Lost—Bank Book No. 55,070, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

1.—Madison Av., 73.—Rooms, with board; main floor dining room; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

18TH ST., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; gentlemen or couple.

49th St., 9 East.—Large rooms, second floor, and one on fourth, with board; table board; reference.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

81st St., 116 West.—Finely furnished room; private bath; high-class table; highest references required.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted; thoroughly renovated house; "L" convenient; select table board.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double rooms; refined house; excellent family cooking; gentlemen, couples; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Private Jewish family, mother and sons, occupying modern residence, 93d St., near Columbus Av., will rent two rooms to congenial people, who can appreciate home surroundings. Address by mail, Comfort, 1,304 Broadway.

Private family owning large, beautiful residence near Prospect Park, will receive for the Winter two or three congenial adults who can appreciate comforts of refined family home. Owner, 90 Wall St., Room 506.

Private family, upper west side, offer large sunny front room, suitable for two persons desiring comfort, privileges of refined home; references essential. A. L. B., Box 135 Times.

Select board for two or three persons with private family; best location in Madison, N. J.; references. Address D., Box 143 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man desires small room near 68th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—52d St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references. Treadwell.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; very reasonable.

11th St., 65 West.—Sunny sitting room, bedroom, bath; steam heated; gentlemen. Second bell, left.

11th St., 142 West.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 124 West.—Nicely furnished double rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure; references.

12th St., 28 West.—A suite nicely furnished rooms, front; running water.

18th St., 232 East.—Large, nicely furnished room; suitable two, three gentlemen.

22d St., 267 West.—Two newly furnished large rooms, front; all conveniences; references; third floor.

22d St., 250 West.—Newly furnished room, with alcove; heat, hot water; smaller room. Wood.

23d St., 458 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; respectable and reasonable.

30th St., 130 East.—Large and small room, for gentlemen; select neighborhood, (4th-Lexington Av.)

34th St., 21 West.—Room suitable for two, running water; smaller room; select house.

36th St., 124 West, (Independent.)—Front parlor, adjoining bedroom; strictly private; also single room, Grundig.

38th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

42d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan—Newly decorated room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

43d St., 16 East.—Physician's office, with laboratory; also suite, with private bath; breakfast; telephone

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 237 West.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; reference.

46th St., 213 West, (Broadway.)—Newly renovated; furnishings, $3,000; private family; rooms, $3 to $7.

46th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

46th St., 150 West.—Large rooms, private bath; near all theatres; east of B'way; reasonable.

46th St., 24 East.—Desirable rooms; convenient locality; references.

47th St., 105 West.—One large and small room, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; for gentlemen.

48th St., 168, West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; closets, hot water; conveniences.

49 West 46th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

50th St., 77 West.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

54th St., 168 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

62d St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone. Hayes.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71st St., 229 West.—Single room; gentleman; running water, closets, telephone; references; private family.

81st St., 131 West.—Attractive, sunny front room in private residence; "L" station; moderate terms.

81st St., 117 West.—Near El station; desirable large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

95th St., 135 West.—Large and small rooms, connecting; shower baths; private house; gentlemen.

103d St., 131 West.—A large and medium room; steam heat; one flight; near "L." Fisher.

104th St., 58 West.—Sunny; running water; private family; breakfast optional; gentlemen; $3 Norton.

111th St., 241 West.—Sunny, newly furnished rooms; elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Schlufter.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private house; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Elegantly furnished suite, parlor, music room, and bedroom; also large double and single room, handsomely furnished; select. Elton, 5 West 65th St.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

Suite of newly furnished rooms, with bath; facing on Park; in first-class corner apartment; suitable for bachelor or couple; will let together or separately; moderate. Cleary, 2 West 103d St., one flight up.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor, 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Typist.—Must be Christian. Call, 241 Broadway.

Wanted.—A. A. Vantine & Co. want several young women to work on curtains in upholstery workroom; also experienced hands on applique embroidery work. Apply 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—Experienced women as table hands on draperies. Apply 760 Broadway, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Males.

Carpenters.—Strictly first-class mechanics and those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement. Employers' Association; union wages. Apply V. J. Hedden & Sons Co., 1 Madison Av.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Salespeople.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady positions and good salary to right parties. Apply Supt.

Wanted—A young man thoroughly experienced at estimating on fine draperies; would prefer an all-around upholstery man; only those having had such experience need apply. 760 Broadway, third floor, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted—Janitor, having tools; thorough acquaintance with repairing around buildings required; wages, $12; steady employment; inquire mornings. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Wanted—Invoice clerk; must be rapid and accurate at figures; good penman. Call 32 Cortlandt St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Females.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Governess.—By a lady as governess to young children; has had normal training, some experience in kindergarten and nature study work; has had ten years' experience in teaching; good references given. Address Box 434 Ithaca, N. Y.

Laundress wishes ladies' and family washing at home; reference. Eleanor Halpin, 144 Amsterdam Av.

Maid.—Lady's useful maid to take charge of small apartment; sewing. K. X. S., 226 West 135th St.

Secretary, &c.—By English lady as secretary; reader, elocution, literature, students; platform speakers coached. Literature, 1,304 Broadway.

Society assistant would design and arrange small private luncheons and dejeuners; October luncheons now being prepared. Address New Ideas, 153 6th Av.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, bright, ambitious; capable of turning out large amount of correspondence; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Two years' experience; understands brokerage line; excellent references; $8-$9. American, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, painstaking; willing to work hard; best references; $12. Capable, Box 182 Times.

Stenographer, (18;) graduated high school; American parentage; correct; good business adaptability. Genevieve, 118 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Expert; nine years' commercial experience; A1 references. Miss R., 218 Ross St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer; competent, cultured young woman; not afraid of work; legal, commercial; references. Cultured, 117 Times.

Stenographer.—One year's experience; good office worker; thoroughly educated; neat; references. Careful, Box 135 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; rapid stenographer; accurate worker; good speller. Prompt, Box 163 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert; practical business woman; thoroughly experienced; rapid, accurate worker. D Box 219 Times.

Stenographer.—Two years' experience; accurate; A1 references; $8-$10; Smith Premier. D Box 140 Times.

Stenographer.—2 years' experience; accurate, rapid; city reference. M., Box 222 Times.

Wanted—Position as secretary or confidential clerk by young lady of experience; A1 references; moderate salary acceptable. Address W. A. Z., Box 112, Times.

Males.

As engineer's assistant on excavation and construction work in New York City; where practical experience in surveying, &c., may be obtained, to qualify for superintendency of similar operations; applicant is college graduate, (Columbia,) with some previous experience; wages subordinate to opportunity to acquire knowledge. Address J. F. G., Box 107 Times.

Ambitious man, 27, desires position of trust or responsibility; experienced iron and steel salesman; good correspondent; would accept private secretaryship if chance of advancement. Ambitious, Box 122 Times.

Accountant.—Young man, 25, with ten years' good practical experience, desires a position; can show first-class references; accountants' office preferred. Mac., Box 139 Times.

Accountant.—Expert; books examined, opened, closed, written up periodically, balance sheets prepared; best city references; terms moderate. L., Box 190 Times.

Accountant and Auditor.—Books opened or closed; accounts systematized; trial balances; balance sheets prepared. Alpha, Box 162 Times.

Bright, active young man, 24, wishes position where push and energy is required to advance him; 5 years' experience exporting house now out of business; best references. R., care of J. Bates, 56 Pine St.

Bank Clerk.—By a bank clerk, with large experience in city bank; position in a trust company or bank out of town. Experience, Box 156 Times.

Bookkeeping or advanced clerical work to occupy several hours daily; quick and accurate; moderate rate. Box D 133 Times.

Inventory specialist desires engagements; no interference with current business; quick and accurate; moderate rate. Accountant, Box 129 Times.

Secretary (35.)—Excellent stenographer and exceptionally well equipped otherwise for position with exacting gentleman of wealth or extensive interests. Business, Box 138 Times.

Typewriter.—20; Christian, having five years' experience in office work; willing to make himself useful. H. R. Samuelis, 358 West 38th St.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Further information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St., New York.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Dauglin's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Young man desires position as office assistant or stock clerk; 19; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 112th St.

Young man, college graduate, desires position with chance of advancement. D Box 136 Times Office

DENOUNCE CARBOLIC RULE.

Druggists Will Ask Health Department to Relax Restrictions.

Pharmacists all over the city are preparing to descend on Health Commissioner Darlington in earnest protest against his recent amendment to the Sanitary Code prohibiting the sale of carbolic acid at retail except in the form of 4 or 5 per cent. solution. The Kings County Pharmaceutical Association has already appointed a committee to arrange with other pharmacists' organizations in the greater city for a common appeal.

The complaint of the druggists is that the prohibition of the sale of the acid, while it will not accomplish its purpose, that of making suicides more difficult, will inflict a great hardship on the public, who use carbolic acid more than any other agent for disinfectant purposes. At the same time they assert that an intending suicide can go to a wholesale drug house and by the acid in the original package without question, and a child can do this as easily as an adult.

In the notice of the new carbolic acid regulation it is stated that, while the Department of Health does not desire to pursue the drug trade particularly, if carbolic bottles bearing the name of a drug firm are found by the Coroner's office by the side of suicides, the department will take action against such druggist through the District Attorney's office.

Gale at Sea Was Heavy.

All of the ocean-going vessels that arrived yesterday reported that the gale of Wednesday night covered a wide area of the ocean and was one of the fiercest that seafaring men have weathered in many months. The reports showed that a great many of the small sailing craft suffered, and many of the vessels reported sighting schooners at anchor repairing damage to their sails and spars.

BANKERS CHEER NEGRO DENYING RACE HATRED

John Mitchell, Jr., of Richmond, Makes Eloquent Appeal to Convention.

NOT READY FOR HEAVEN

So, Speaker Says, Colored Man, Having Tried Religion, Turns to Finance—International Clearing House.

"There is no clash between the white man of the South and the negro of my class!"

The members of the Bankers' Association turned as one man to see the speaker. The proceedings of the convention in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom were about to end. From the very last row of seats, where for three days he had remained unnoticed among the hundreds of delegates, a light-complexioned negro had risen to talk. Without waiting for the Chair to recognize him formally, he had launched two or three rapid-fire sentences before the big audience realized that it was listening to an eloquent appeal by a man who could hold his own against any of his auditors.

The speaker was John Mitchell, Jr., President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va. For half an hour, except in the intervals of applause that followed almost every period, he spoke of the negro problem, the friendship of the best elements in both races, the rise of the black man in recent years, and his hopes for the future of the South. And when he had finished and was being cheered and congratulated on all sides, the bankers were roused to new enthusiasm by a response from one of the South's best-known financiers, Col. Robert J. Lowry of Atlanta.

"I am delighted to hear from my Southern brother," said the white man. "There is no fight, no hostility, between his class and my race in Georgia—or anywhere else. I am glad to hear this gentleman from Virginia. I am a Southern man bred and born, but I love one part of this country as well as another. The gentleman is right in what he says."

Mr. Mitchell's speech was entirely outside the programme. It would never have been made but for a remark in the address of an Atlanta banker, R. F. Maddox, on Thursday. In speaking of Southern conditions Mr. Maddox had said:

"We people of the South believe there is a middle course between social equality and lynching. The one is contrary to the law of nature, and the other contrary to the law of the land. Both tend to elevate the negro above his sphere and separate him from his friends."

The bankers, when they heard this on Thursday, manifested no inclination to smile at the play on words, and it was thought that the incident had been passed unnoticed, or at least unaccentuated. Mr. Mitchell, however, planned to make his associates take notice that his race had a defense, and while he neither abused nor took direct exception to the views of any Southern white man, he made it plain that he was reproving Mr. Maddox.

ACTED ON ADVICE.

"I came to this convention," said the negro banker, "after I had consulted with white men. I would not have come, if you please, unless they had advised it. 'I love the white man. There is no quarrel between me and him. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that I expected the best treatment.

"I am proud of the South. I have served on the Democratic Committee at my home. You men of business told us negroes to eschew politics and take to business. Before that we had tried religion first, but we had found we weren't ready for heaven. Then we had tried politics, but after thirty years you drew us out of that. Now we have tried finance and business. Here we expect no discrimination. A man is judged by his worth.

"The colored man is respected just in proportion as he respects himself. That is so in the South, as it is elsewhere. We have found that the way for us to reach success and respect is through finance. Nowhere in the domain of business have I found the white man other than ready to help us upward. Therefore I expected a welcome when I came here among you, I found myself here. I wondered if at last I had reached heaven—except that they say the streets of heaven are golden, while here the chairs are gold."

Raising his hand to stop the laughter and applause, he continued:

"The negro leaders are the only block to our advance. We'd like to run them out, to throw them into the trash heap. There is no fight between the intelligent white man and the intelligent negro. Listen to Mr. Brown's great oratory! (Mr. Brown was a North Carolina speaker at a previous session of the convention.) Does not the negro love it? Does not he love to hear the voice of that distinguished Kentuckian (Col. Powers) who spoke in the fight we had over the bonding plan?

"When you hear a white man get up here and talk about the negro with a future to solve, he means the loafing negro. He don't mean the negro of our kind. We are just as much against the other kind as he is. I want you to know that, Sir."

He said there were ten negro banks in the South, and none elsewhere, continuing:

"And not one of those ten can exist without the authority of the Southern white men. Their aggregate capital is $230,000 and their deposits $300,000."

Reviewing the statistics of negro activity for the last year Mr. Mitchell recalled that the workers of his race had produced a large part of the wheat, the tobacco, the cotton, and the other staples of the country. He dropped into dialect as he talked so fast that his hearers had a hard time to keep up with him.

INDUSTRY OF THE NEGRO.

"Don't you know it's true?" he would say, as he gave each figure. The total production of the race in the South amounted to $232,437,515.89 in the year, not taking account of rice and hay and buckwheat.

"Doesn't it demonstrate that we are bread winners?" he cried.

"Now, our friend from Georgia—" he began. He paused and seemed to decide not to mention a particular case. "Ah, I like to hear a white man talk," he continued. "No matter what he is talking about, there's something musical in his voice, even when he's abusing us. How I'd like to hear the white man talk! Look at our beautiful Secretary, Mr. Branch—"

The rest of this was drowned by the applause.

"We in the South suffer from the hoodlum classes in both races. I want you to know that the negro is working out his own—his own—salvation. The colored race now owns $490,000,000 worth of property in the South, and more than $700,000,000 worth in the United States. When you think that the white business men of the South are opposed to us, you are wrong. The only kick over us is about our politics, and most of that comes from the lower class of white men. It doesn't amount to anything coming from them.

"I am proud of the white men of the South, and I like to hear them talk. And when I hear them abuse us—when the last day comes, the sunset sheds its last light on our earthly work, I shall say: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.'"

As the speaker sat down the bankers rose and cheered, the women in the balconies clapped their hands and waved handkerchiefs, and dozens of the delegates rushed back toward the negro banker, crowding around him, shaking his hand, and complimenting him on his address. It was then that Col. Lowry of Atlanta made his reply, and all the Southern members joined in the cheering that followed.

"I am sure," said President F. G. Bigelow, when quiet was restored, "that Mr. Mitchell must see he has thrown no shadow over our proceedings during his stay here. No one has been better received than he, and it is plain from his speech that in the matter of oratory there is no color line in the Southern States."

The principal address in the day's programme was delivered by Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, on "The Strength and Weakness of American Finance." In view of Mr. Roberts's position, the bankers listened to his utterances as more or less official. He said in part:

"The Nation now stands on a granite base of credit, and over the door of the Treasury may be inscribed, 'We are not borrowing here.'

"The stronghold of our financial system is its actual gold, as well as our statutes. The world has about $5,500,000,000 of this metal, of which the United States has in its stock $1,342,422,740. In the last reported year the world produced less than $300,000,000, of which our mines gave $80,000,000. Our Treasury holds $700,000,000 in gross, and our banks, National and other, have $300,000,000, approximately. So over one-fifth of all the world's gold is in the United States, and the bulk of it in the banks and the Treasury. The increase in gold in both forms in our currency in five years has been just less than $300,000,000, ($299,853,457,) and in the past year, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 1, $157,727,920. The charge is put forth, often in spirit and sometimes in words, that we are extravagant and wasteful in the possession of so much of the precious metal. Are we?

"It is a question whether the supply of yellow metal in this country and in the world is in excess. That problem is important and far-reaching. We are to note that gold here is in the ratio of $23.19 to the total currency, while in Great Britain it is 70; in France, 62.12; in Germany, 66.10; in Russia, 87.71, and in Austria-Hungary, 68.90. In all these countries combined gold is 69.6 to the total circulation. If the world's experience is to be accepted, our gold is not in excess, although our whole volume of money may be too great."

Speaking of international movements of money and the need of a clearing house for all the great nations, Mr. Roberts said:

"Why should this treasure be carted back and forth between nations, as the banks of this and other cities used to deliver money to each other? Is it not possible to frame a system by which only the differences may be paid in metal at proper intervals? Surely it would be cheaper to pay the balances than the gross sums, as the clearing houses daily testify.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

"Why cannot an international clearing house be organized? Perhaps jealousy will forbid the selection of a single city for the purpose, as the Greek cities were rivals for the deposit of the offerings to Apollo. The international organization may well have its vaults in London, Paris, and Berlin, as well as in New York, and the treasure can be divided in the ratio of the gold of the several countries. The certificates of the four vaults can be interchangeable. The barbarism of shipping kegs of metal east and west over the Atlantic may go with the method of the mummies and the cave-dwellers."

After an address on "Credit Indemnity: Its Value to the Banker," by W. E. Schweppe of St. Louis, the convention closed with the election of these officers:

President—E. F. Swinney, President of the First National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

Vice President—John L. Hamilton, Vice President of Hamilton and Cunningham, Hoopeston, Ill.

Members of the Executive Council for three years—G. S. Whitson, Vice President of the National City Bank, New York City; Clark Williams, Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York; John Perrin, of the American National Bank, Indianapolis; Grier Hirsch of the York National Bank, York, Penn., and J. T. Dismukes, President of the First National Bank, St. Augustine, Fla.

Members of the Executive Council chosen by State Delegates—E. R. Fancher, cashier of the Union National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; T. J. Fletcher, cashier of the First National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa; L. B. Farley, cashier of the Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Montgomery, Ala.; William George, President of the Illinois Bankers' Association, Aurora, Ill., and F. E. Marshall, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

In addition to these officers, a Vice President was chosen for each State. The Executive Council met later and made Mr. Whitson of the National City Banak of New York its Chairman. Before adjourning the delegates presented a fine punch bowl to the retiring President. Mr. Bigelow, and listened to a few words from the only two living charter members, William G. Deshler of Columbus, Ohio, and L. B. Murray of Louisville, Ky. The association was founded in 1875 by fourteen men.

It was announced last night that the next meeting probably would be held in Washington, D. C. This was a surprise to the Westerners, who had been working to have their section honored in 1905.

The second section of the theatre party of the American Bankers' Association was at the Knickerbocker last evening to see Lulu Glaser in "A Madcap Princess." The house was crowded to the doors, and the number of visiting bankers and their friends wanting to see the performance was so great that after the three floors of the theatre had been filled many were sent to near-by theatres. Before the performance Miss Glaser held a reception on the stage, and she was the guest at a supper at the Waldorf after the performance, attended by the officers of the association and their wives.

RIVER OF BOILING WATER IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

Remarkable outbreak of a hot spring just as the great engineering feat was on the eve of completion. Velocity and heat of the torrent so great that workmen four miles away flee from danger. See THE SUNDAY TIMES.

We suspect you've inspected your Fall overcoat the last day or so.

Did it stand it?

Fall overcoats that will stand the closest scrutiny; top coats, knee lengths, paddocks, raincoats.

$15 to $42.

Suits of Fall weight—full of style.

$16 to $38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.
We fill orders by mail.

To "Men Who Know."

It's a smart caper for $1.50

Manhattan Shirts

"Those put on and take off like a coat" shirts. Manhattan make—the one that's best known and known as best." Of course other "put on" sorts,

Variations of sleeve lengths, too.

Special pleated—semi-negligee Manhattan, $1.75.

Some better Manhattans at $2.00 and $2.50.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

TWO STORES:
757 Broadway—58 Nassau St.
Largest distributors of Manhattan Shirts in Manhattan.

We fill mail orders.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor 8th Ave

The New Black Suits for Fall Wear at $15.

From every quarter people are hurrying back to town. And along with them comes the half worn Summer wardrobe, soon to be replenished with the new Autumn styles. Black suggests itself first, after the gayer summer colors. Here's a showing of men's black suits that we really feel proud of. Six distinct models in the new double breasted sack suits (double breasted is going to be very popular) and an equal number in single breasted models. The styles are radically different from last season's, but one thing is the same as usual about Vogel Brothers' clothes—they fit with a nicety that the critical man demands, and they are tailored to hold shape and with a style that is distinctly superior to ordinary ready-made clothes.

Twelve single and double breasted sack suit models made of black cheviots, black thibets and undressed cheviots, $15.

Sale of New Fall Telescope Hats $1.85

Here's the smartest fall hat for young men. All the new fall shades. Sold all over town at $3.00. The same quality here at $1.85.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave
Open Saturday night till 10:30.

Wallach's News

830, 832 Columbus Ave.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
Third Ave., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.
—Open Evenings.

SOUVENIR

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX
Fine Line (well known,) Clothing
Will be exhibited at
Two of our Stores (3d Avenue, Cor. 122d St., and 830 Columbus Ave., near 101st St.,)
on our OPENING DAY,
TO-DAY.
This Advertisement conveys a Special invitation to YOU,—
Come and examine this collection of Suits and Overcoats!
It will pay you to get acquainted with these garments.
Suits, $35, $30, $25, $22.50, $20, $18 and
Overcoats, $50, $40, $35, $30, $25, down to $15
Fall Hats and Furnishings.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

It's OUR hat—a distinctive color

THE BARRE

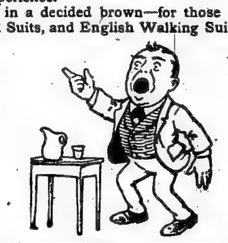
All Shapes at $3.00

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey.
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th.
1359 BROADWAY, Near 36th.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON STREET.

WITH some of the fashion doctors calling for BROWNS, there still seem to be a good many men of the look-before-you-leap variety who are picking out rich, dark, handsome mixtures for their Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats—at least, that's our experience.

Only a few men look well in a decided brown—for those we have both Single and Double breasted Suits, and English Walking Suits.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Too many cooks make cowards of us all."

Broadway, at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St., at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

GIRL RUNS AWAY TO CONVENT.

Judge Refuses to Say Whether She Shall Obey Father or Mother.

Frieda Carty, fourteen years old, of 2,777 Eighth Avenue, was arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday on complaint of her mother, who charged her with running away from home. Mrs. Carty belongs to the Lutheran Church, while the daughter prefers the religion of her father, who is a Roman Catholic.

On Sept. 7 Frieda told her mother she was going to her two aunts at 22 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, arrangements having been made to send her to a convent. Mrs. Carty locked the girl in the house. Frieda, however, got away, and Mrs. Carty got a warrant from Judge Olmsted, in the Children's Court, for her arrest. She was found in a convent at Brentwood, Long Island.

Meanwhile former Police Commissioner Bernard J. York told Judge Olmsted that the girl was satisfied and that her father was willing for her to be in a convent. When the case came up before Judge Olmsted yesterday he would not decide which parent the daughter must obey. The mother was advised to secure a writ of habeas corpus and have the case tried in the Supreme Court.

THE PASSING SHOW AS SEEN BY HY. MAYER.

Another page of striking pen-and-ink comment on current happenings. In THE SUNDAY TIMES.

BROOKS LED BROOKLYN RAID.

Police from This Side Crossed River to Smash Into Poolroom.

For the second time in three weeks the Manhattan police went over to Brooklyn yesterday to make a raid. They descended on an alleged poolroom in Moore Street, just off Broadway, one of the busiest parts of that borough, and took six prisoners out of over a hundred men and boys found in the place, and confiscated a lot of the usual poolroom fixings. The raid was made over the heads of Inspector Sylvester Baldwin and Capt. Bernard J. Hayes of the Stagg Street Station.

Detectives Hooker and Callanan of Inspector Brooks's staff had been to the place half a dozen times to see what was going on. They saw scores of men and boys go in and out daily, and when they got enough evidence Inspector Brooks headed the raiding party, all in civilian clothing. The alleged lookout, Oscar Kolsky, who was in front, drew a "billy," but the detectives soon subdued him and burst in the main door.

There was a scramble for windows and other exits, but the inspector and his men drew their revolvers.

"You stop, or we shoot!" commanded Inspector Brooks, and the scrambling ended. The detectives then picked out the men they wanted, who were:

James Crawford, the alleged proprietor; Adolph Hurafield and Daniel Henry, alleged to have been accepting money for bets; William Howard, who was said to be operating the telephone, and William Hines, who was alleged to have been posting the names of horses, jockeys, and the prices. Kolsky was the sixth prisoner. The rest of the hundred or more were let go.

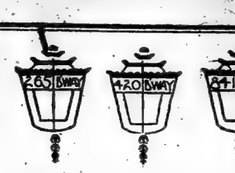
Inspector Baldwin and Capt. Hayes were dumfounded when the Manhattan Inspector and his prisoners reached the station house. It was said by the Inspector that a game of "Klondike" was going on in the place besides the alleged poolselling.

Trip of Advertising Men to St. Louis.

While attending their convention in St. Louis in October, the members of the International Advertising Association of New York, including advertisers whose combined yearly expenditures in newspapers, magazines, and billboards here and abroad is a billion dollars, will be the guests of R. J. Gunning on Oct. 5 at a "Dutch supper" at the Missouri Athletic Club. The speakers will include President David R. Francis of the Exposition and Senator Lafayette Young, owner of The Des Moines Capital, who will represent the publishers.

Educational Alliance's Orchestra.

The Educational Alliance has engaged Sam Franko, the violinist and conductor, to train its orchestra. A novel feature in the organization of the orchestra will be the admission of girls. The entrance examinations will take place Thursday evening, Sept. 22, from 8 to 10 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon, Sept. 24, from 2 to 4 o'clock.



YOU may be strong in the belief that no ready-made suit will fit you. If so, let us change it. Long or short, slim or stout, we can clothe you with apparel which will fill all requirements.

And at moderate cost it has all the smart touches which the highest priced custom tailors impart.

Sack Suits, $12 to $30.
Fall Overcoats, $15 to $35.
Soft Hats, $2 and $3.
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1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904. ✠ 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S volume of naval reminiscences may be said to open the Fall book season on this side of the Atlantic. It may not have quite as many readers as the new letters of "Old Gorgon Graham" or "The Sequil" to "The Real Diary of a Real Bad Boy," but it will surely receive more of the public attention than the ordinary autobiography or book of recollections can hope to attract. As Mr. Spears's lucid and kindly review shows, it is a clearly told, and, withal, a modestly told, tale of a brilliantly distinguished life. Admiral Schley had had his memorable triumphs in the navy long before the Spanish war of 1898. There is no reason, in noting the publication of Schley's book, for reopening the famous controversy. In a literary review it is well to avoid the disputes of the hour, and, as Mr. Spears intimates, men who have already made up their minds about the merits of the controversy, one way or the other, are not likely to change them now. But Admiral Schley shirks nothing and is guilty of no evasion in the statement of his case, which is frank, clear, and complete.

The number of books of autobiography, biography, and personal reminiscence to be published this Autumn and Winter, to which we referred last week, swells as the complete lists of the English and American publishers begin to come in. Lady Burne-Jones has edited the "Memorials of Sir Edward Burne-Jones," which should be a valuable book. A volume of interesting gossip and anecdote should be Moy Thomas's Life of Sir John Richard Robinson, called "Fifty Years of Fleet Street." Robinson was for many years an editor of The London Daily News. Notable autobiographies will be Prof. Vambery's "Story of My Struggles" and "Bygones Worth Remembering." The second part of [illegible] of Rocky Ramp and Betty Wales. We could not [illegible] George J. Holyoake's "Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life." Prof. Goldwin Smith's "My Memory of Gladstone" will soon be published. Louise Imogen Guiney has written a biography of Richard Hurrell Froude, the historian's brother, and one of the leaders in the Oxford movement. C. M. Atkinson is the author of a new Life of Jeremy Bentham. The "Letters and Literary Remains of J. H. Shorthouse," the author of "John Inglesant," will be accompanied by a memoir written by his widow.

A biography of George Frederick Watts, the painter, is a certainty, but nothing is known of it yet, not even the author's name. It is known that Watts made all the necessary arrangements for the work before his death. His letters and papers must be full of rich material. He was in touch with the English art world and a conspicuous figure in it for sixty years. He was the friend of many of the most prominent Englishmen in politics, science, and letters for half a century. He was the associate of the Pre-Raphaelites. His own personality was fascinating, and he was one of the greatest men of his time.

Mr. John Cotton Dana of the Newark Library was conspicuous in the proceedings of the recent conference of the British Library Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He spoke in favor of the librarian entering the field of criticism. He expressed his belief in official library lists of books accounted of value by the librarian. Librarians were inevitably regarded by the people as literary censors, he declared, and they should not hesitate to put trustworthy information before the public. Mr. Dana believes that in a few years public libraries of a million volumes will exist. In this country, he said, there are now 40,000,000 people with the reading faculty, but only 10,000,000 do the reading. The 30,000,000 are all coming into the reading field. Within a few years 5,000,000 copies of a popular book may be sold in six months of its publication. These are showy figures, but Mr. Dana is something more than an enthusiast in library work. He evidently is not alarmed, as is the President of the British Library Association, Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, by the perils of a "book-choked world," and does not fear that the "human intellect" may be "snowed under."

Mr. Barry Pain is one of the representatives of the British new humor who, we fancy, is not very well known on this side of the Atlantic. His "Playthings and Parodies" is less familiar here than the comic books of Jerome K. Jerome or even the parodies of Owen Seaman of Punch. His fantastical story "The Octave of Claudius" is hardly known at all. But Mr. Pain's humorous writings have pleased many readers in England for a dozen years or more. He has now written a serious novel, "Lindley Kays," which has been cordially received, and is sure to cross the ocean, for there is always a good market here for novels. Mr. W. L. Alden, in his letter from London this week, calls this story of the struggles of a poor young man in London an admirable piece of work, containing much of real beauty and true pathos. Mr. Pain may be encouraged to devote himself exclusively to novel writing hereafter. But at present he is employing his talent on the compilation of a new kind of "Birthday Book"—a "black" one, he calls it—containing highly uncomplimentary quotations for each day in the year. This may supply a "long-felt want."

The London Academy, commenting upon somebody's tale of the hard work Balzac had to find suitable names for the personages in his books, puts the question if much depends on the name of a character in fiction. "Would not Mr. Micawber be as delightful with any other name?" asks The Academy. Certainly not. He could not possibly be named other than Micawber. Could Washington be named Wellington? The Academy suggests "the psychology of names in fiction" as an interesting study. It asks if we could transfer the

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

His Spirited and Interesting Account of His Long and Brilliantly Distinguished Naval Career.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

JOHN RANDOLPH SPEARS,

Author of "The Port of Missing Ships" and "Our Navy in the War with Spain."

FROM one point of view Rear Admiral W. S. Schley's "Forty-five Years Under the Flag" is the most valuable contribution to the history of the American Navy that has been written in many a year. For, with the exception of one other officer—Elliot, who was second in command at the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812—no one in the navy has been the centre of such a bitter controversy as he has been, and it was necessary for the guidance of future historians of the navy that he should have every opportunity to say everything he could say in describing the events in which he had part and in resisting the accusations of "reprehensible conduct" that were made against him. In the book of 433 pages, exclusive of index and preliminary matter, the Rear Admiral has now "had his say," and he has included some valuable documents relating to the war with Spain that were not readily available save through a visit to Washington.

It is probable that every reader of this book, unless he be thoroughly familiar with the history of the navy, will be astonished at the number of notable cruises in which the Rear Admiral had part in the course of his forty-five years' service. Like many another sailor, Schley was taken with the seagoing fever through reading Marryat's works, and in 1856, when seventeen years of age, he was appointed a cadet at the Naval Academy from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, and was graduated on June 10, 1860, his warrant as midshipman bearing the names of President James Buchanan and Secretary of the Navy Isaac Toucey.

Thereupon Schley was ordered to the steam frigate Niagara, which had been detailed to carry home the Japanese embassy that visited the United States just after Commodore M. C. Perry's famous "opening" of the island kingdom of great modern renown. To add to the interest which the presence of the Japanese gave to the cruise was the fact that the Niagara was a new, and, properly speaking, an untried kind of warship. Of the same class as the Minnesota and the Merrimac, she was at once a full rigged sailing ship and a steamer, while her battery consisted of 11-inch Dahlgren guns—the most powerful gun afloat at the time. "There was much feeling among older naval constructors of that day distinctly unfavorable to the Niagara," says Schley, and Bush, a British author of the day, in his "Navies of the World" speaks contemptuously of her. But Schley found her a most comfortable ship, and so swift under canvas that she "passed everything both ways." What she could do as a fighting machine was to be shown in the civil war. The voyage was therefore a most successful trial trip of a type of warship that was distinctly American.

In her return home the Niagara left Cape Town in March, 1861, and she reached Cape Cod early in May, where a pilot named Dolliver came on board with his pockets full of newspapers. The Captain asked for the news with such eager anxiety that the pilot stopped to ask where the Niagara had come from, whether "anything at all" had been heard, and then in a way "so memorable and dramatic that its bluntness in words can be excused," he said:

"Why, Captain, the country's all busted to hell."

The civil war was on, and the officers of the Niagara were called upon to decide whether they would stand by the old flag or not. A new oath of allegiance was presented to all the crew. Schley was from Maryland. A number of the officers refused to take the new oath, but he, with a look at the ship's ensign, which he could see through a hatch, chose the better part, and was a little later rejoiced to receive a letter from his father advising him to take the course he had already chosen.

Schley's first service in the civil war was on the blockade off Charleston, whence he was sent North on a prize, the General Parkhill, the first square-rigged ship captured. Thence he was transferred to the Gulf, where he served under Farragut, eventually. He tells with delight how an old Quartermaster—speaking for the old sailors of the squadron—hoped the department would "pick out Cap'n Davy Farragut" when a new flag officer was to be chosen, because it "Davy [illegible]

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out," came down. "It wouldn't be long till this fort was flying."

Schley was under fire for the first time on the night of Dec. 28, 1862, when a blockade runner was run ashore near Fort Morgan. Schley volunteered to go with a party sent to destroy the vessel, and he found "the sound of projectiles whistling over the boats an entirely novel sensation." This did not prevent his volunteering in the following month, even though the second expedition took him where a preceding party had been cut to pieces and really whipped.

From the blockade the Potomac was sent to Vera Cruz, where the English, French and Spanish were making a powerful demonstration against Mexico. The story of this trip is interesting because Schley heard a British Commodore say that "he had confidently expected in ten days after his arrival at Vera Cruz to have had his squadron in operation against ours."

In July, 1862, Schley was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and made executive officer of the gunboat Winona, and in her he eventually went to the Mississippi, where she was detailed on patrol duty, and where she had a lot of sharp fighting with the light artillery batteries with which the Confederates haunted the levees. Schley notes that it was Farragut's work in the Mississippi River which first demonstrated conclusively the advantages of having guns aloft, and led to the development of the modern military top.

The most important action of the war in which Schley had part was when he was for a time in command of the Monongahela. He was sent up to bombard one of the works at Port Hudson. While firing on the fort, signals were hoisted on the flagship to recall him, but he could not read them, and kept on firing until the fort was silenced. When he reported on board the flagship, he says Farragut said sternly:

"Captain, you begin early in life to disobey orders;" and when Schley tried to explain about the signals that were seen but could not be read, the Admiral said he "wanted none of this Nelson business in his squadron about not seeing signals." Afterward, however, when in the cabin, the Admiral said to him:

"Do it again, whenever in your judgment it is necessary to carry out your conception of duty."

These words of Farragut are emphasized by the author, who says he "has always believed that the secret of all important success was dependence upon the responsible judgment of an officer on the spot," and that "if circumstances compelled him to disobey his orders to achieve signal success," such disobedience was a virtue.

In saying that by the opening of the Mississippi River "the great dream of Admiral Farragut was realized," Schley is in error. Farragut wanted to go from New Orleans to Mobile, and thence to every other Gulf port, which he could have closed effectually within six months. But the department, of which Assistant Secretary Fox was the executive officer, kept him butting sandbars until Mobile was rendered all but impregnable. It was the army that made the opening of the Mississippi possible.

Before the war ended Schley was sent off to the Pacific on the Wateree, and saw service in some of the revolutionary fighting in Central America. In 1866 he was at the Naval Academy as teacher of Spanish, and it is the memory of one who was then a cadet that Schley could teach more of the language in a single lesson than others of the teachers could in a week. He was made a Lieutenant Commander on July 25, 1866.

In 1870 he was made executive officer of the Benecia and sent to the China station. There, under Rear Admiral John Rodgers, he had a part in the attack on the Korean forts on the Salee River. His account of this affair in connection with that in Cullum's "History of the Marine Corps" makes one of the most interesting of the half forgotten stories of the navy's achievements. It appears that in the fight where McKee fell Schley for the first time killed a man in personal combat.

An interesting item in the political history of the Nation is found in Schley's reference to the Tilden-Hayes imbroglio of 1876. Schley was on the Essex, and he says she was under orders to keep her bunkers full of coal and her magazine full of ammunition for use in case the Tildenites should assert themselves by the proposed gathering at Washington.

Early in 1877 Schley, commanding the Essex, went to Vera Cruz and saw Porfirio Diaz make a triumphal entry into that city and proceed to the capital, where he has since ruled the Mexicans well.

Skipping over a whole volume of good sailor stories, which cannot be mentioned for want of space, one comes to the account of the expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely in the arctic region. In the account of this expedition which Schley published at the time, he was too modest to do the writing himself, but obtained the services of a professional writer. But the account in the present work shows that the former one would have been no worse had the commander done the work alone. In fact, the official report which Schley wrote, and which is one of the rarer public documents to be found in second-hand book stores, is by no means a dry statement of facts. One of the stock stories of the wardrooms of the navy told how Schley said, when he heard about an army man going to the arctic region, that some unfortunate naval officer would have to go up there to bring them back, little dreaming that he would be the one selected for the hard task.

Schley at this time ranked as Commander, having been promoted in regular course on June 10, 1874. For his excellent work in the last he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department at Washington, a post but recently vacated by Rear Admiral Hart English. It was a most responsible post, because the reader will remember the building of the new navy had begun in 1883. Of what he did there but one thing can be mentioned here. Schley urged upon the Department the advisability of opening a way for the promotion of capable men from the forecastle to the quarter-deck—something that ought not to be forgotten. On March 31, 1888, Schley reached the rank of Captain, and on June 20, 1889, was ordered to the command of the famous cruiser Baltimore. This ship, on her first cruise on high water, carried the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden.

A cruise to the Pacific followed, and it was while the Baltimore was at Valparaiso on Oct. 16, 1891, that the mob, led by the police, made the infamous attack on a part of her crew (115) that had been allowed to go ashore for a day's liberty. Two of the crew were killed. The attack was reported to Schley by a merchant Captain who was so indignant that he urged Schley to open fire on the town forthwith. Many naval officers thought, and still think, that a more summary procedure in demanding retribution for the outrage would have commanded the respect of the cowards who made and supported the attack. But Schley would not listen to the cruel suggestion of an immediate attack on the city, and every one who believes that weak nations should be treated leniently will commend Schley's course—particularly after reading his account of the affair. Moreover, the crew of the ship presented him with a gold-headed cane when he was detached.

The fact that Schley had had such important commands as those enumerated shows that he was a marked man in the Navy Department—one who was trusted and kept in mind for important duty. And this view is confirmed when it is found that he was chosen, though in rank but a Captain, for the command of what was called the Flying Squadron, when the war with Spain was at hand. To his work in the war with Spain, and to the controversy that ensued, the Rear Admiral devotes 177 pages of his memoirs. It is by no means possible to offer here even a summary of his account and arguments. But the Rear Admiral goes into the matter in full detail, and he has the courage to publish in full the charges and finding of the Court of Inquiry. Those who have read the accounts and arguments in the newspapers will accept or refuse to accept the accounts and arguments of this book according to their previous information and predilections. The friends of the Rear Admiral will be made more enthusiastic, very likely, by the book. The historian of the future, with the full report of the Court of Inquiry, and the other published documents relating to the Spanish war, and this memoir of the Rear Admiral in hand, will be fully prepared to write an impartial story that will do exact justice to all who had part in the work off the Cuban coast, even though the statements of various officers are often not to be understood save on the harsh theory that some one is guilty of falsehood.

It is not too much to say that Schley's book is not only a most valuable but it is a most interesting account of a memorable life in the American navy.

JOHN R. SPEARS.

WRITERS AND VERITIES.

SHELBURNE ESSAYS. By Paul Elmer More. First Series. 12mo. Pp. 253. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press. $1.25.

Mr. More's essays make a volume worth while. All but one of them have appeared in various periodicals. Many of the papers are revisions, but all of them take a wider scope than is customary with reviewers, and most of them go somewhat deeper and bring in more background. The first essay is on Thoreau, the second on "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne." In this Mr. More uses as his lever a sermon he heard once in the little English church at Interlaken, the text of it the cry of the Christ on the cross, "Why hast Thou forsaken me?"—a strange theme to lay before an audience of Summer idlers. The story hints, says Mr. More, at the predominant trait of Hawthorne's work.

That trait, the deep sense of the tragic isolation of soul from soul, is traced in "The Scarlet Letter," in "The Marble Faun," in "The House of Seven Gables," in the "Essay on Hawthorne and Poe" Mr. More propounds a theory to explain the pre-eminence of these two not only in America, but in the school of the "weird."

Other essays deal with Emersonianism as distinguished from Emerson, of the spirit of Carlyle, which Mr. More thinks was fairly caught by Froude despite the wild alarums Froude's biography has raised, of the science of English verse, in which he seems to talk excellent good sense; of Arthur Symons and his "decadent" poems, of the Epic of Ireland. The last is, of course, Lady Gregory's "Cuchlain of Muirthemne," which Mr. More explains to the general reader in a manner for which the latter is likely to be grateful, for he is so thoughtful as to summarize the cloudy story and appendix, moreover, a short glossary which enables one to get a reasonably serviceable notion of how to pronounce the Irish epic names, otherwise mere letter puzzles. Then he talks of young Irish poets, W. B. Yeats and the late Lionel Johnson, and finally switches off to Tolstoy and his barbaric answer to the question, "What Is Art?" What Mr. More says about this subject is sensible.

MIRABEAU.

The Genevese Etienne Dumont's "Souvenir" Translated by Lady Seymour.*

ABOUT this Genevese, Etienne Dumont, who wrote some of Mirabeau's speeches for him, (there were many others who had the like honor,) very eminent opinions differ. His "Souvenir sur Mirabeau" was published in 1832. Carlyle, who adopted many anecdotes and other material from Dumont, said he was "faithful, veridical within his own limits he has even a certain amount of picturesqueness and light clearness." The sage exclaimed, however, at the "whim he had of looking at the great Mirabeau as a thing set in motion mainly by him (M. Dumont) and such as he," so that it "became on all sides that here again a great pretender had been stripped * * * that, in fact, this enormous Mirabeau, the sound of whom went forth to all lands, was no other than an enormous trumpet of coach horn of Japanned tin, through which this dextrous little M. Dumont was blowing all the time and making the noise." On the other hand Macaulay, in The Edinburgh Review for July, 1832, wrote in this fashion:

M. Dumont was one of those persons whose fame belongs in an especial manner to mankind * * * Though no man was more capable of achieving for himself a separate and independent renown, he attached himself to others, he labored to raise their fame, he was content to receive as his share of the reward the mere overflowings, which redounded from the full measure of their glory. Not that he was of a servile and idolatrous habit of mind; not that he was one of the tribe of Boswells, those literary Gibeonites born to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the higher intellectual castes.

Thus he furnished "arguments and eloquence to Mirabeau," furnished it and kept mum at the time. Macaulay says further that "the view which M. Dumont has presented us unostentatiously and we may say unconsciously of his own character" seems to him to approach "nearer perfection than any of the Grandisons and Allworthys of fiction."

Reading after Dumont, in the translation of Lady Seymour, the first rendering of the work as a whole into English, one will incline rather to Carlyle's view of him, though Lady Seymour herself takes Macaulay's attitude in her preface. Though the cream of the book was long ago skimmed off by Carlyle, there is much of interest in being conducted, almost personally, by M. Dumont into the secrets of a great man's greatness, and getting in a measure, though in no large measure, behind the scenes of one of the greatest dramas of modern times. M. Dumont admits that as he looks back and considers the opportunities he had, he wonders how he managed to see so little. But he saw very clearly, and it is his "faithful veridical" telling about it which makes the value of his memoir.

Dumont, who was a preacher in Geneva, got involved in the political troubles of that town in 1783, and went to St. Petersburg, where he was pastor of a Protestant church for eighteen months. In 1785 he went to London to undertake the education of the son of the Marquis of Lansdowne. In 1788, going to Paris with Sir Samuel Romilly, he met Mirabeau, then somewhat in disesteem in the society of the French capital. The three were much together, and Dumont was charmed by the Count. In 1789 he was in Paris again on political business connected with the revolution of that year in his native town. The famous States General was assembling and "getting constituted." Dumont met Mirabeau again. Mirabeau was just then neglected by the Assembly, and he was very bitter against the members on that account.

He believed, or pretended to believe, that he was "ostracized" on account of his superior talents, but he meant to impress on the Assembly the fact that he was a power with which it must reckon, that the nation held him of account, and that his influence would be a weight in the balance. In the midst of these explosions of anger and bravado I could easily perceive that he was genuinely grieved, and tears of vexation were in his eyes. I chose a favorable moment to soothe his wounded pride, and represented to him frankly that his first appearance had offended every one; that there was nothing more disadvantageous for a member who wished to aspire to a high place than to be the editor of a newspaper, and that to criticise the Assembly was certainly not the way to make himself popular, and that if, like myself, he had lived in the Republic, he would understand the give-and-take of different parties, and would not give away so hurriedly to despair.

Dumont and another Genevese, Duroveral, with Clavière and others, soon fell into the way of doing the hack-work of speech writing for Mirabeau, composing even the famous peroration urging for the title of the Assembly the name "Deputies of the French people." He, with Duroveral, also wrote Mirabeau's letters to his constituents, and the same two wrote for him his newspaper, Courrier de Provence, which gave an account of doings in the Assembly and was at first immensely successful. But there was a woman in it, Mme. le Jay, wife of the publisher. Says Dumont:

At the end of four months, when we wished to look over the accounts, we found that there were none. Mme. le Jay had hidden the books, she had furnished her house with the profits, and stocked her shop, which, from having been a wretched little newspaper depôt, had become a regular library; everything pointed to her having attained an opulent position, but she had absorbed the whole profits of the undertaking and refused to disgorge what was due to us. I left the task of unravelling all these worries to Duroveral. Quarrelling was not my strong point; business matters did not interest me, and I did not understand them. Mirabeau was placed between two batteries; he was irritated by Mme. le Jay's dishonesty, and one day said to her in my presence: "Mme. le Jay, if honesty did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it in order to attain riches." But Mme. le Jay had different ideas of morality, and Mirabeau's connection with this clever and capable woman prevented his taking a high line with her. She was in possession of all his secrets; she knew too many anecdotes about him, and was too dangerous and wicked for him to dare to quarrel with her.

They decided to give up the paper, whereupon "the too dangerous and wicked Mme. le Jay," bereft of editors, sought to get Dumont to leave the others and write the paper. He refused with some display of virtuous indignation.

"Very well," she said. "You have brought it on yourself. I am sorry for it. But we live in a civilised town and there are other authors besides you. I have already received proposals from them." She therefore visited all the writers she knew, and proposed to them to contribute to what she considered was her newspaper, for she looked upon it as her own property as much as if it were landed estate and we her laborers.

Mr. Dumont reverts to the Assembly and the fact that at this time the sympathy of Europe was with the democratic side.

One may say that in Europe every one except the nobility had trembled for the fate of the Commons, and had felt that their deliverance was that of humanity itself. It was a trial at the bar between the human race and the usurping and dominant classes. The unhappy events that were fatal to the revolution now throw a dark shadow even on its cradle; one is ashamed to have admired at its commencement a cause that one was forced to hate in its further progress; but an impartial historian must remember that at this time there was a general ferment of frenzied hopes and that the enthusiasm excited by the greatness of the occasion caused an insensibility to disorders which were looked on as unhappy accidents in the national triumph. Could the whole scaffolding of an antique and ruinous edifice collapse without wounding some unfortunate and obstinate people who would persist in trying to prop it up? This was the opinion held by the best minds in Europe, the greatest philosophers, all the best philanthropists, and the friends of liberty. If it was an error, it was a universal one. England, as the freest and noblest of them all, declared herself more strongly than other countries.

At this point it is well to observe that save for some months spent in France as Mirabeau's hack and mentor, in 1789-90, and some in 1791, when he was attached to Talleyrand, M. Dumont spent most of his later life in England. From the time he left Paris in 1791 till 1814 he lived in London and was the coadjutor of Jeremy Bentham. Maria Edgeworth in her letters speaks of his social qualities. He died in 1829.

He thus speaks of the drawing up by the French National Assembly of the "famous declaration of the Rights of Man."

It was an American idea, and there was hardly any one who did not consider such a declaration an indispensable preliminary. I well recall this long debate which lasted for weeks, as a time of appalling dullness; useless discussions over words, metaphysical clap-trap, overwhelming garrulity. After rejecting several suggestions a committee of five was charged to draw up a new project. Mirabeau, one of the five, with his usual generosity, undertook the work and then gave the job to one of his friends. We found ourselves therefore, with Duroveral, Clavière and himself disputing, adding a word here, effacing some there, wearing ourselves out with this absurd task and, at last, producing a piece of patchwork of supposed "Natural Rights," which never had had any existence. During the course of this melancholy composition I reflected on many things for the first time. I felt the futility and absurdity of the work; it was only a puerile pretense. The Declaration of Rights, I said, may be made after the Constitution has been established, but not before, for rights only exist by virtue of the laws, and cannot precede them; besides this, these maxims are dangerous, law-givers must not be bound by general propositions that may afterward be necessarily modified and restrained, nor, above all, by false opinions, as that "all men are born free and equal" is not true; they are not born free; on the contrary, they are born in a state of weakness and necessary dependence, and where are they equal?

M. Dumont says:

The prevailing character of the French is that of conceit; every member of the Assembly considered himself capable of undertaking everything. * * * I often said if you proposed to the first hundred men you met in the streets of Paris and to the same number in the streets of London to undertake the charge of the Government, that ninety-nine of them would accept in Paris and ninety-nine would refuse in London.

And again.

Mirabeau never thought of paying his debts, except the most pressing ones, and probably it was not expected that he should do so.

Then he tells about a quarrel between Clavière and the great man in which "violent reproaches succeeded each other in quick succession; accusations of treachery and offensive remarks on each other's characters were freely indulged in" till both were so affected as to be "often compelled to wipe their eyes, but the tears were certainly not those of affection."

Yet in spite of their fury, they were still careful to treat each other with consideration. * * * Mirabeau, although foaming with rage and pride, was still clever enough to mingle with his abuse expressions of esteem and even praise of Clavière's talents, so that with the same hands he dealt out wounds and caresses.

M. Dumont in divers places dwells upon this caressing habit of Mirabeau, how he flattered his friends into doing things for him, how charming he was. At the same time he admits that what Mirabeau took he was apt to transform with a touch of his genius. On the whole, since Lady Seymour has omitted little, it seems wise to refer the reader, in the matter of serious critical opinion of M. Dumont and his book to Carlyle, as already quoted—Carlyle's judgment being at all events more in accord with the spirit of this current year of grace than Macaulay's.

*THE GREAT FRENCHMAN AND THE LITTLE GENEVESE. Translated from Etienne Dumont's "Souvenir sur Mirabeau," by Lady Seymour. With Portraits. 8vo. Pp. 274. London: Duckworth & Co. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

THE WEATHER.

A Book About Its Effect Upon the Human Race Physically, Mentally, and Morally.*

MANKIND has ever believed in weather influences, but may we not have been inclined to lay too much stress on the effects of sun and storm? Prof. Dexter's "Weather Influences" relates to a theme often discussed. It is evident that if we want to arrive at anything like a definite solution of a complex subject we must follow out the possibilities of evolution and natural selection, just as we do for animals or plants, with reference to their environment. As far back as 1748 Baron de Montesquieu, in his "Esprit de Lois," wrote concerning the relation of climate to mankind, and D'Alembert made an analysis of the work. The habit of many of the thinkers of those days was to make generalizations, and D'Alembert was one of the encyclopedists. Some of D'Alembert's conclusions are certainly original. He says:

Nobody doubts that climate has an influence upon the habitual disposition of men's bodies and characters; on that account laws ought to be framed to accord with the nature of the climate. Thus, in countries where the use of wine is hurtful the law which forbids it is a good one; in countries where the heat of the climate inclines people to laziness the law which encourages labor is a very proper one. Therefore the Government can correct the effects of climate.

According to Montesquieu "the inhabitants of cold countries have but little taste for delicate pleasures. There is your Englishman, who is phlegmatic, and on the other side the Italian, who is so lively." Climate explains almost everything.

There are many strange problems arising from change of locality among men. Man always has migrated, and the evolution of races has been going on from the very remotest period. How long it has taken humanity to develop given traits, we never will be able to tell. Man might have perished long ago if it were not for his adaptiveness. Long ago we toppled over the shrines of Jupiter Tonans, of Pluvius the Rainmaker, and even the saintly St. Swithin is now laughed at. Portents were once believed in and certain phenomena were supposed to attach themselves to special days. Even to-day, among some, the croak of the tree toad is supposed to be the precursor of rain. Let us respect the ancients, for Theophrastus, in the fourth century B. C. told this, and also that "the ass shaking his ears is a sign of a storm." Herschel the elder was credited with having constructed a lunar table of the various conditions of the moon, foretelling the weather. This table was indignantly "repudiated by Herschel the younger, who denies that his father could have been guilty of such a monstrous folly."

Animal weather lore is not to be summarily dismissed. Mr. Dexter writes: "Its extent is something enormous. It would seem as if every animal and every plant with which man is familiar had been accredited by some one with especial power of prognostication; and boldly championed in prose or verse."

Though man has carefully watched the actions of animals and plants, it is doubtful whether he has acquired anything reliable. Many silly things have been written concerning the leech, and how changing conditions of the weather could be foretold by noticing the peculiar wriggles of the creature. In England the farmer imbues the pink-eyed pimpernel with particular meteorological prowess. One chapter is entitled "Weather Influences in Literature." Mr. Dexter writes "that the weather has a pronounced effect upon physiological conditions few affected with rheumatism or diseases of its nature would for an instant doubt." Here is something which seems to be novel, and must be taken for what it is worth. Maybe dark weather affects the eyes of those who are studying their ledgers:

During the London fogs and on days when the weather is particularly depressing, in the Bank of England certain sets of books an error in which would be cumulative and produce disastrous results further on are locked up, and the clerks set to tasks less intricate and important in character. Experience has taught those in charge that the percentage of error increases manifold during such climatic conditions, and that it is money in pocket to yield to them. The same necessity for cessation of certain lines of work during bad "spells of weather" is recognized by the larger banking institutions in New York and the other Eastern cities, and a rotation of work in conformity to them is rigidly observed. It has been the universal reply, too, by the Superintendents of prisons and asylums for the insane, to whom I have appealed for their opinion upon the subject, that the persons in their charge varied so markedly with the meteorological conditions that no man who ever had their experience could for a moment doubt that the relation between the weather and emotional states was any other than cause and effect. When asked, however, what definite conditions of the weather tended to the most productive of emotional abnormalities, no satisfactory answer could be made, and we were as much at sea as ever.

Mr. Dexter says, in another chapter:

Varying temperatures have been recognized by every student of climatology. Inhabitants of hot climates are usually listless, uninventive, apathetic, and improvident. An equable high temperature, especially if moist, weakens body and mind. No long established low land tropical people is a conquering race in the broadest sense of the word. For the inhabitants of the higher latitudes, even under the tropical sun, this may be true; for as we ascend the temperature lessens about one degree every 270 feet on an average, and even at the equator we may have a temperate climate. The most favorable temperature for health which carries with it an aggressive energy which is felt, and which has led the world march of civilization, is about fifty-five degrees, on an average, and this is found in the temperate zones. From there have come the brawn and brain of martial conquest and intellectual attainment. The dominant peoples are shown between the latitudes of twenty-five degrees and fifty-five degrees. Further north the available vital energy seems so largely expended in furnishing mere body heat and stimulus for the necessary physiological functions that there is little left for use in those activities which make leaders.

We now come to the ability of certain races to thrive under conditions "other than those of their ancestors." The need of strict observance of certain sanitary and hygienic rules should be fully recognized. "Many of the places which were once considered fatal to the white man are being proved comparatively healthful." Mr. Dexter is hopeful that it will be within the power of man to reduce the unhealthfulness of even large areas of tropical climates. "It has been said that England holds India, not by the bayonet alone, but by dosages of quinine." When a great power holds a tropical country, it does its best to correct, as far as possible, certain accidents of a local character. We must bear in mind, too, that the main stock of the new-comers is always being reinforced from the mother country, and thus the newer stock is kept all the purer, and on that account becomes the stronger.

Barometrical pressure has much to do with human conditions. Unquestionably high altitudes are invigorating, though they may act on the heart and the general nervous system. Humidity, when in excess, is prejudicial to life. When to humidity is added heat, as on the West Coast of Africa, mortality is increased. The influence of winds on the human economy does not seem to be of any marked importance. Of course there are certain local exceptions, as in regard to the winds which sometimes blow in the neighborhood of Buenos Ayres. There is a north wind which sweeps over plains covered with marshes and becomes overcharged with moisture. A writer describing the condition of the South American city says:

"The effects produced in the human body are in general lassitude and relaxation, opening the pores of the skin, and inducing great liability to colds, sore throat, and all consequences of check of perspiration. The damp wind of La Plata seems to affect the temper and disposition of the inhabitants. The irritability and ill humor it excites in them amount to little less than a temporary derangement of their former faculties. It is a common thing for men among the better classes to shut themselves up in their houses during its continuation and lay aside all business till it has passed; while among the lower classes it is always remarked that cases of quarreling and bloodshed are more frequent during the north winds than at any other time. Even murderers are said to lay to it the blame of their foul deeds. No sooner, however, does the southwest wind, blowing from the dry and snowy summits of the Andes, set in than health and comfort and peace are restored.

Treating of the influences of the weather on the child, the summary of it is that pupils at schools are better behaved during the Spring and Autumn and the days of normal temperature. Much depends, however, on the length of time the pupil has been at his or her studies. The literature of criminology is full of scientific attempts to analyze the complex states which give rise to excesses in conduct. Mr. Dexter prints a table of assault and battery which, strange to say, shows that there were more acts of violence carried out by women during the month of August than by men during the same month. The study of social conditions in India seems to show that in September there are more suicides, and in October the majority of the murders. As to the effects of the weather on insanity we find insufficient data. It requires no elaborate data to confirm the belief that there is a close connection between health and the weather. The relation of drunkenness and the weather is another subject treated in the volume.

*"WEATHER INFLUENCES." An empirical study of the mental and physiological effects of definite meteorological conditions. By Edwin Grant Dexter, with an introduction by Cleveland Abbe, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 325. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A New Story by Opie Read.

TURK. A Novel. By Opie Read. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.25.

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The time of the story is just before and during the war of the rebellion, but although we have Turk marching to battle and being taken a prisoner of war, it can in no sense be called a "war story." No celebrities fill its pages; not even Lincoln is mentioned once throughout the whole book.

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IN BURNS'S LAND.

Scotch Neighborhoods Associated with the Poet Described by Mr. Charles S. Dougall.*

"I HAVE no dearer aim," said Burns, "than to make leisurely pilgrimages through Caledonia, to sit on the fields of her battles, to wander on the romantic banks of her rivers, and to muse on the stately towers or venerable ruins, once the honored abode of our heroes." In "The Burns Country," Mr. Charles S. Dougall carries out just such "a leisurely pilgrimage." The reader is taken to the banks of the rivers and streams and to the homes and haunts of the past, is made familiar with the traditions of old Scotland, and is introduced to the many boon companions of the great poet. Besides the biographical character of the book, acquaintance is made with the times when Burns lived. "The Land of Burns" can also lay claim to be the land of Bruce and Wallace. It was the home of Lollards and Covenanters; it witnessed centuries of feudal strife; Galt and Boswell, Ainslie, and Cunningham, Burns and Scott are among those who have invested it with the charm of literary associations.

To the banks of the Doon came, the father of Robert Burns. William Burnes was a gardener and a frugal man. He leased a piece of ground and laid out his garden. In 1757 he married Agnes Brown, and thirteen months later Robert Burns was born. The cottage at Alloway was occupied by the family until 1781, when it was sold.

For nearly a century thereafter it was a public house, the most notable landlord of which was Miller Goudie, whose ignorance of Burns and love of whisky used to raise the ire of devout pilgrims. Keats did not spare him when he visited the cottage in 1818. "His gab hindered my sublimity," he said. "The fiat dog made me write a flat sonnet." * * * From time to time additions were made to the building, but the Trustees of the Burns Monument acquired the property in 1881 and put the cottage in the same state in which it was in 1759. In it and in an adjoining museum are preserved many relics of the poet —articles of furniture, valuable manuscripts, and engravings—which are full of interest. Visitors enter the cottage through the barn and pass through the byre and the "best room" into the kitchen, in a corner of which stands the bed in which the poet was born.

Describing Robert's father, the author says:

If ever a man strove to do his duty by his children that man was William Burnes. He read with them, he observed with them, he talked with them, he wrote a manual of religious belief for them, and all this in the midst of an unceasing struggle for bare life with the barren soil of an upland farm. Undoubtedly the seemingly hopeless fight with poverty, the knowledge that his strength was failing, and premature old age pressing upon him while his children were still unable to "fend for themselves" made him irritable.

Starting for a tour through the land of Burns, you would begin at Ayr. This was the town of Burns's boyhood.

Through the gently sloping uplands that stretch to the east, "auld hermit Ayr" steals to the shore past many a country seat deep set amid ancient trees. Southward the Doon "pours down his far-fetched floods," sweeping past Kirk Alloway and the "auld clay biggin," in which Burns was born. From the Mull of Cantire past the mighty mass of Arran, round by Bute and the Cumbraes, and down along the coast, with its busy towns—Androssan, Saltcoates, Irvine, Troon—on the bold Heads of Ayr, seem one broken line. Far off a clear eye may catch a glimpse of the Irish coast, and the black bulk of Ailsa is set between, like an enormous watch tower in the middle of a wide lane of waters, Scotland's greatest highway to commerce.

Old Ayr is replete with the history of the past, notably the prowess of Wallace. Nowadays electric cars rumble through the streets of Ayr. Pilgrims always pay a visit to the "auld brig o' Doon." The boyhood of the poet, as he describes it, was "the unceasing toil of a galley slave."

Too soon his bowing frame had to bear the weight of a man's work. His shoulders were bent with holding the heavy four-horse plow, which never turned over a furrow fifteen to twenty inches broad. * * * Harvest entailed the severest strain. From dawn to dark, with but two short intervals for food, the reaper strode along the rigs plying his "teething hook," till his back ached and his head swam and his spirit was well-nigh broken. * * * What a life for any indifferently fed lad of fifteen! How hard it must have been to Robert Burns, with his proud spirit, conscious of latent powers, forever chafing at his lot. The physical effects remained with Burns all through life; they hastened his death. The moral effect—the loss of a steadfast aim, the stifling of ambition, the desire to seek pleasure while it might be found—was no less than disastrous. To understand Burns's life and to account for the weakness that marred his strength one must follow him closely through the toilworn years of his boyhood. * * *

As the family increased in size existence became more difficult, and a move was made to Lochlea. There is a romantic story concerning the origin of Robert Bruce in the country. The first Lord of Carrick was Duncan, who lived at Turnberry. His son left a daughter, Marjorie, who inherited his broad lands. Marjorie's first husband was Adam de Kilconquhar, who, as a crusader, lost his life. Then, according to the custom of the day, the widow became the ward of the King. He alone could dispose of Marjorie's hand. One day when the fair widow was riding through the Carrickwoods she spied a handsome knight, and "his courteous mien and noble bearing won the young widow's admiration, and she invited him to join her party." Courteous though he might have been, the knight declined the honor; then Marjorie bade her followers capture the man. "She did the

*THE BURNS COUNTRY. By Charles S. Dougall. With fifty full-page illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 238. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

knight—subject as Bruce was only married to her. The issue of this romantic marriage was Robert the Bruce, "the restorer of Scottish liberties."

At Lochlea Burns made many friends. Somewhere in the neighborhood, it is believed Coilsfield House, is associated with the well-known love of the poet for Highland Mary. Possibly she was a dairy maid. The famous parting of the two he most touchingly describes. The author writes:

It is generally believed that her name was Mary Campbell: * * * that the parting was on Sunday, May 14, 1786, and that she died in Greenock in October of that year. Men have peered into her character with microscopes; kirk session records have been ransacked; every little of village gossip has been noted down, and she has appeared at one time as "the white rose that grew up and bloomed in the midst of passion flowers," at another as "something of a light skirt," and yet another as merely a creation of the poet's imagination.

Whether Mary ever really existed or not, the tenderness of Burns's lines have left on us one of the most lasting of impressions, so we are not to smile at the pilgrims who look with intense sympathy on the vista, covered with heath, on the Ayrshire spot where "the poet took his last farewell of his sweet Highland Mary." Tarbolton is a village in the parish of the same name, where Burns's father came to live. He had leased some land and once more tried to gain a living from the soil, but with no better success than before. There was a Bachelors' Club at Tarbolton frequented by Robert Burns. A Dr. Mackenzie describes his meeting Burns there in 1783:

The poet seemed distant, suspicious, and without any wish to interest or please. He kept himself very silent in a dark corner of the room, and before he took any part in the conversation I frequently detected him scrutinising me during my conversation with his father and brother.

At Tarbolton there was another club held at the Tarbolton Cross. There were debates here, the topics being religious. It was here that the poet made the acquaintance of David Sillar and the two became life-long friends. When did Burns's literary activity begin? What we do know is that his "amazing outburst of song began in April, 1785, when he wrote the 'Epistle to Lapraik.' From that time until the appearance of the Kilmarnock edition, in July, 1786, his inspiration was at its height."

Nothing proves the white heat of his inspiration more than the simple fact that such a masterpiece as "The Jolly Beggars" was a trivial amusement, fired off to delight a friend, and then thrown aside and forgotten. Our sympathy with the failure and misfortune of Burns as a farmer is mixed with a selfish joy that "the bitter blaudin' showers that cowpit the stooks" and ruined the crop of 1785 drove him to "dedicate the hour in idle rhyme to possy."

In Mauchline's churchyard sleep many of the poet's old friends. It was at Mauchline that Burns is supposed to have made Jean Armour's acquaintance, and the story goes "that Jean and the poet used to communicate with one another from windows on opposite sides of the lane, thus arranging their stolen meetings." In time Jean became Burns's lawful wife, and they set up their establishment in a humble way in a single apartment of a small house. The room has changed but little since the time when the two lived there.

The outer wall of the house bears a tablet recently inserted by the Rosebery Burns Club. The old lady who occupies the room now feelingly laments that any inspiration which it may have had is gone forever. "I have slept in the poet's bed for seventeen year," she says, "an' I hae na made a song yet."

As to that much-discussed question, the marriage of Jean Armour to Burns, Mr. Dougall writes:

It has been stated on the one hand that Burns married Jean from a crude sense of duty rather than from love, and that it was only because Ellison Begbie, Mary Campbell, Peggy Chalmers, and Clarinda were lost or denied by him that he turned with a series to mind to Jean. On the other hand it has been said that this "facile, empty-headed" creature was a drag to him —that he was not even first in her affections, and that the marriage was the beginning of the end of Burns's career. No one who knows the facts can have the slightest difficulty in refuting these statements, insulting as they are to the memory of both the poet and of one who proved herself to be his true a wife as ever man was blessed with. It is worse than idle to conjecture what Burns's life would have been had he married some other woman. It is enough that there is absolutely no evidence to show that he ever regretted his marriage with the woman to whom he was bound in honor, before he saw either Peggy Chalmers or Clarinda. He was happy in having in Jean "the handsomest figure, the sweetest in temper, the soundest in constitution, and the kindest heart in the country."

What sort of an exciseman did Burns make? At times he both worked on his farm and attended to the King's revenues. Sometimes he rode hundreds of miles during the week. He often rose at break of day and went to work in his fields. At nights he was occupied with his letter writing. Sometimes it must have been a relief to him to have let loose the reins of his fancy. He had the gift of inspiration. It is believed that "Tam o' Shanter" was written in a day, and according to his own statements "he composed easily and corrected laboriously." In 1791 he gave up all agricultural pursuits and moved to Dumfries. It was a poor house he lived in with his wife, and he was not happy. It was the matter of money which was ever troubling him. Near by ran the River Nith, and on its banks the poet loved to linger. Often he directed his way to the ruins of Lincluden Abbey. The house he lived in was on the Millhole Brae, now known as Burns Street. It was in Dumfries that his health broke down. He had taken some short journey, and when he returned home he could scarcely walk.

There is no need to recall the closing scenes—the sadness of it all; the anxieties for his wife's welfare; the fear of prison, none the less pitiable that it was imaginary; the tender ministrations of Jesse Lewars; the sympathy of his fellow-townsmen, thinking now only of his genius, and talking of it with awe "as of some departing spirit whose voice was to gladden them no more." On the morning of the 21st of July he died.

On Sunday evening, July 23, 1796, his mortal remains were borne to the churchyard of St. Michael's. That epitaph "In Aeternum honorem Roberti Burns" is sufficiently grandiose. How touching, however, is this verse of the great poet's:

"Is there a man, whose judgment clear
Can others teach the course to steer,
Yet runs himself, life's mad career,
Wild as the wave?
Here pause—and thro' the starting tear,
Survey this grave."

GARDENING.

A New Edition in Fac Simile of John Parkinson's "Paradisus."*

By Arrangement with The London Times.

MESSRS. METHUEN deserve the gratitude of all gardeners for this beautiful reprint of the best book about gardening that ever was written. The delights of Parkinson can be enjoyed as well in this fac simile as in the original edition, which has grown so costly of late years. They are delights, too, which it does not need a specialist's knowledge to enjoy; for though Parkinson wrote always as a practical gardener for gardeners, he was master of a most rich and curious style. His names for colors alone are worth the study of a virtuoso in such things. He describes the varieties of different plants with a fullness and precision quite lost from our modern gardening books. For instance:

Master Tuggies Princesse [a variety of carnation] is the greatest and fairest of all these sorts of variable stanzies, standing comely and round, not loose or shaken, or breaking the pods as other sorts will; the marking of the flower is in this manner. It is of a stamell colour, striped and marbled with white stripes and veines, quite through every leafe, which are as deeply jagged as the Hulo. Sometimes it hath more red than white, and sometimes more white than red, and sometimes so equally marked that you cannot discerne which hath the mastery; yet which of these hath the predominance, still the flower is very beautifull, and exceedingly delightsome.

His zest for his subject is so great that it quickens every detail, and there is a peculiar interest in seeing which of our garden flowers were known in the seventeenth century and how their names have changed. The illustrations are not only beautiful in design but usually so accurate that the flowers can be recognised from them at a glance. The book consists, after a few introductory chapters, of descriptions of all the plants cultivated in flower and kitchen gardens in the author's time. The introductory chapters "On the Ordering of the Garden of Pleasure" are full of good things. There is a plate of the curious and elaborate patterns into which it was then fashionable to divide flower beds, and an account of the ways in which they may be bordered or margined with living or dead materials. The dead include lead, boards, tiles, bones, &c., "but as for the fashion of jawe-bones," says Parkinson, "used by some in the Low Countries and other places beyond the seas, being too grosse and base, I make no mention of them." He has the true gardener's indignation against whatever offends his own taste. He will not have Latin names used unnecessarily for English:

Again, let me here also by the way tell you that many ignorant and idle gardiners and others, who get names by stealth, as they doe many other things, doe call some of their Daffodils narcisses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing. I would willingly, therefore, that all should grow judicious and call every thing by his proper English name in speaking English, or else by such Latin name as everything hath that hath not a proper English name.

It is the custom now to call only the large trumpeted class of narcissi daffodils, but there is no reason why we should not return to ancient usage and give them all the beautiful English name.

Parkinson has a chapter on the gardening superstitions of his time. He himself was a rationalist, as became a physician. Flowers cannot be doubled, he says, by observing the changes of the moon or the conjunction of planets. It may be that they were "appointed by the god of nature as conducing and helping to the making of these flowers double." But no man can imitate nature to do the like. It is curious that he believes double flowers to have been double from the beginning, and that no art of man can double single flowers, though he knows that high culture is often needed to keep them doubles. There were a great many double flowers in his time, and they were much prized. They must have been produced, one would suppose, by artificial selection, as they are usually produced now. Yet the art seems to have been unknown to Parkinson. He protests against the superstition that the colors of flowers can be changed by steeping their seeds in the lees of red wine or by putting "vermillion or cynaber between the rinde and the small heads growing about the roots." You cannot make roses yellow, he says, by grafting a damask upon a grown stalk. He proves all this in a really scientific manner, for plants, he explains, digest foreign matter and absorb it into their own substance as human bodies do.

The carnation was the chief flower of our gardens in Parkinson's time. "What shall I say to the queen of delight and of flowers, carnations, and gilloflowers," he cries, and fills a long chapter of his introduction with minute instructions for their culture. There were almost as many varieties of carnations then as now, but only one of them, "Master Tuggie his rose gilloflower," had the unjagged edges fashionable now. Their names are pretty and fantastic, as, for instance, the Pale Pageant, the Sad Pageant, the Marbled Tawny, the Striped Savage. Only the smaller carnations were called gilloflowers, and the name even then was also given to wallflowers and stocks. A book might be written on the names of flowers in Parkinson. Many pretty ones have gone out of usage and might well be recovered. We have no English name, for instance, for Lychnis chalcedonica. Parkinson called it the Flower of Bristowe or None Such. That very ugly plant, love-lies-bleeding, was then known as the Flamingo, a name that might be revived for something better. There were not only Sweet Williams, but Sweet Johns. The Sweet John seems to have been the Deptford pink, and the name was afterward used for other kinds of polyanthus pinks, such as dianthus atrorubens and Carthusianorum. Hyacinths, still primitive and unrefined by the florist, were jacinths, and the name covered the muscaris and other plants of the same tribe. The name Spider Wort was given, not only to Tradescantia, called by Parkinson John Tradescant's Spiderwort, but also to St. Bruno's lily, a plant that has no connection with it. There were many varieties of cowslips with curious names, as, for instance, Redbird's Ayen, Double Paigles, the Foolish Cowslip, or "Jacke an apes on horse backe." This last, which seems to have had each flower surrounded with green tracts, together with the "double greene feathered cowslip," is perhaps lost from our gardens. They must both have been fantastically ugly. Sometimes one comes across names in the making. Parkinson, for instance, speaks of the "Christmas flower like unto a single white rose." Goatsbeard was also called "Go to bed at noon." The passion flower was the maracoc, or Virginian climber, and Parkinson gives a picture of the "Jesuites Figure of the Maracoc."

He will have nothing to say to the legends about the mandrake. He had often transplanted them and broken and cut up the roots, "but never found harme by so doing, as many idle tales have beene set downe in writting." Nor had he ever seen "any forme of men like or woman like parts in the rootes of any." "Many cunning counterfeit rootes have bin shaped to such formes and publickly exposed to the view of all that would see them," but they are all "vaine, idle, and ridiculous toyes of men's invehtions." The mandrake, or mandragora, it may be mentioned, is a plant of the nightshade tribe, rather like the henbane. It is still fairly common in gardens, though it has lost its legendary fame.

Parkinson boasts that he can enumerate thirty varieties of roses. Most gardens contain more nowadays. His illustrations prove that the rose as we know it is a modern flower. His roses are like those of Healdry, small and stiff. The names of some of them are unknown to us, as, for instance, the chrystall rose and the gillyflower rose. The gardens of that time were better off for daffodils. Parkinson gives a hundred kinds, many of them still rare, and some still among the finest we have. The variety of his tulips, or Turk's caps, as he calls them, is infinite. The tulip mania was not far off. Some of what we suppose to be our oldest garden flowers are curiously absent. Parkinson only knew the annual larkspurs or larksheels. He calls the nasturtium Indian cress or yellow larkspur. The botanical name of the plant is really tropæolum. Nasturtium is the botanical name for water and other kinds of cresses. But already in Parkinson's time the tropæolum magus was called nasturtium, because the leaves were used instead or cresses for salads. He only classifies the nasturtium with the delphinium under protest and because of the likeness of their shades. Though there was little scientific classification of plants in his day, he is usually right in his arrangement, even in difficult cases. For instance, most people would be surprised even now to learn that the lobelia belongs to the campanula tribe. Yet Parkinson puts the tall scarlet lobelia cardinalis with the campanulas. He is altogether puzzled by the nasturtium; it is still a plant of a somewhat uncertain family, though usually placed with the geraniums.

The garden pansy, again, is a modern creation. Most of Parkinson's are the little wild ones, though he has a yellow viola, rather larger, which he says seldom ripens seed. He has a good many irises—indeed, most of those now common in our gardens, including the great mourning iris, (Iris saxaria,) of which he says "the chief of all is your sable flower, so fit for a mourning habit that I think in the whole compasse of nature's store there is not a more pathetical, or of greater correspondency." He says nothing, however, about its culture, which is still an unsolved problem. Few saxifrages were known to him, and they have not yet acquired a common name; he calls them sanicles, navel worts, and prince's feathers. He speaks, in passing, of "our white saxifrage," by which he probably means Saxifraga granulata, so that the name was known to him; but it seems to have been only applied to that one species. In the seventeenth century the belief in the healing power of herbs was still absolute. Parkinson was apothecary to James I., and naturally he gives the virtues of every plant. Thus "all the sorts of Beares eares are Cephalicall, that is conducing helpe for the paines in the head, and for the giddiness thereof. They are accounted also to be helping for the Palsey, and shaking of the joynts." Much of this lore is obsolete, but none the less curious. In fact, everything in the book is interesting, and a great deal of it still useful.

*PARADISI IN SOLE PARADISUS TERRESTRIS. By John Parkinson. Faithfully reprinted from the edition of 1629. London: Methuen & Co.

Mrs. Whitney's Eightieth Birthday.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," celebrated her eightieth birthday this week and also the publication of a new book from her pen and from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mrs. Whitney already has twenty-six books before the public, her first success being the Faith Gartney story, issued just forty-one years ago.

Travis as a Writer.

Walter J. Travis continues his series of articles on "Golfing Odds and Ends" in the October double number of Country Life in America.

SEPT

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Animal Stories—Second Volume of Swinburne's Collected Poems—Other New Books.

THE fashion of writing stories in which wild animals are represented as acting like reasoning beings—as they undoubtedly are—has spread from America to England, and the magazines are now full of "Nature Stories." It may be said that the fashion was set by Mr. Kipling in his "Jungle Books," and that it is therefore English, and not American. I fancy, however, that the real originator of the "Nature Story" was Mr. Thompson Seton. When it was new it was an attractive sort of story, but it is beginning to grow just a little tiresome. In other words, it has been decidedly overdone, and it is probable that editors in both countries will soon arrive at that conclusion.

***

I am told that two of the London magazines are on their deathbeds. It would be unfair to mention their names, for while there is life there is hope, especially if the advertising business improves. Still, the chances certainly are that within a few weeks we shall be notified that the two magazines in question have passed away universally regretted by their contributors. The Realm died with its September number after a brief existence of six months. It was a good magazine of its kind, but there are too many of that kind. In order to succeed a new magazine must have a special character of its own, and any attempt to bring out a new Strand, a new Pearson's, or a new Windsor has little chance of success.

***

Mr. Maurice Hewlett, whose "Queen's Quair" is selling largely, is contributing to The Speaker a series of papers on Tuscan Roads which are thoroughly delightful. Possibly I have spoken of these papers once before. If so, there is no harm in again calling attention to them. They will, of course, be collected in a volume, sooner or later, and equally of course some American publisher will issue them. If this does not prove to be the case, it will show a curious lack of good taste and enterprise on the part of American publishers.

***

The second volume of the collected edition of Swinburne's poems contains his "Songs Before Sunrise" and his other political lyrics. It forms a beautiful volume, and the admirers of the poet, by which term we might include nearly all English-speaking people who know how to read, will be glad to have in one volume what was formerly published in two. There are magnificent lines in many of the poems—such as the "Halt Before Rome," to mention one—but the press does not welcome the new volume as warmly as it welcomed the first. That was inevitable. The political poems appeal to a comparatively small audience, while the poems and ballads appealed to all men and women.

***

Mr. Jerome's new book, "Tommy & Co.," is just out. It is commonly spoken of as a novel, but it is really a collection of seven stories, connected by a common plot. Any one chapter can be read without reading another, while if one reads the entire book in orderly sequence he feels as if he has read a novel. Thus Mr. Jerome has combined the advantages of the short story and the novel, and is to be congratulated upon his success in so doing. The book is really delightful; it is full of Mr. Jerome's characteristic humor. I should not wonder much if the book proved to be one of the most successful that Mr. Jerome has yet written. It is quite as humorous and a great deal better in point of art than was his "Three Men in a Boat," and that has sold by the hundred thousand. I must say that when Mr. Jerome drops into pathos he does not quite carry me with him, but I am indebted to him for the most satisfactory laughs that I have had in many years. Of course "Tommy & Co." is not as pretentious a book as "Paul Kelver," which was undoubtedly one of the best novels of the last ten years. But of its kind it is excellent, and for one I like the kind.

***

Mr. Barry Pain's new book, "Lindley Kays," is a serious novel, though at times Mr. Pain's humor thrusts itself into the book. It seems to me to be a most admirable piece of work. It is a story of a poor young man who comes to London and tries to make a way for himself. Not a very original conception, it may be said, but that has nothing to do with the fact that Mr. Pain set out to give us a history of his hero, and has done the work like a thorough artist. Nobody will find the book other than interesting, and I do not envy the man who mistakes it for something that it is not, and therefore goes to work to find fault with its author. There is much of real beauty and true pathos in "Lindley Kays," and Mr. Pain ought to be proud of this book, though he probably is nothing of the kind.

***

Mr. Seton Merriman's posthumous novel, "The Last Hope," has been reviewed at some length in nearly all the leading papers, and the verdict upon it has been, with hardly an exception, that it is an excellent piece of workmanship. Of course one's like or dislike of a novel is influenced by other things than its story merits. In this case Mr. Seton Merriman's book appears to deal with [illegible] may perhaps estimate the book more highly than it deserves. But it certainly seems to me to be the best novel that the author ever wrote, which is saying a good deal. The characters which figure in it are admirably drawn, and the plot is skillfully handled. In comparison with the vast majority of the novels that come from the press, "The Last Hope" reads like the work of a true master. It will deepen our regret that it is the last book that will ever come from the author's pen. "The Last Hope" reminds one of Mr. Anthony Hope, and that also reminds one that Mrs. Anthony Hope has just published a daughter, instead of a book, wisely leaving the latter task to her husband. Mr. Hope's friends will congratulate him on the birth of this daughter, and trust that she will in her day prove to be even more delightful than Dolly.

***

Mr. Bernard Capes also has a new novel this week. It is entitled "Diana Please," and its supposed author is an adventuress who took part in the political affairs of Naples in the days when Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton did the same, not at all to their credit. It is a capital story of adventure, and the character of the supposed authoress is very lifelike. Mr. Capes grows with each book he writes, and there is a long distance between his first book and "Diana Please." It is safe to predict that the book will be praised by the critics, and read by the public, and what more, except the approval of his own artistic conscience—which he doubtless has already—could Mr. Capes ask?

***

"Tales from Jokai," edited by Mr. R. N. Bain, has just been published. It is an excellent collection of short stories. They do not in the least resemble the sombre social and political sermons that the Russians dress up in the guise of short stories, but are genuine stories that are meant to be nothing else, and fulfill the function for which they were designed thoroughly well. Nobody, I presume, could call Jokai a great novelist, but these stories certainly show that he could write excellent short stories, and that he was an artist so far as he went. If any one wants to read stories that are full of movement and adventure, written by a man who knew how to write, he could do no better than to take up this volume that Mr. Bain has placed within reach of those who do not read Magyar.

***

Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, writing in one of the weeklies, has put forth a new theory to account for the mysterious disappearances which are so common. A man walks out of his front door and is never seen again. What becomes of him? Mr. Molloy holds that the man is suddenly possessed by some other intelligence, good or bad. This possession changes the appearance of the man to such an extent that his friends cannot readily recognize him. It also changes his personality so completely that he totally forgets his original self, and becomes a new and different person. The theory is certainly a very plausible one, provided we admit the existence of intelligences which can suddenly take complete possession of a man and change his identity. No one would have had any difficulty in accepting the theory 200 years ago, but in this skeptical age it will not be so easily accepted. There is no doubt, however, that it does fully meet the exigencies of the case, and affords a full and satisfactory explanation of the many mysterious disappearances which have hitherto had no satisfactory explanation. Probably Mr. Molloy's theory will be widely discussed in the newspapers, for it is far more interesting than the Bacon-Shakespeare delusion, and this is just the time when the newspapers hail with delight any opportunity for a newspaper controversy.

***

London Opinion, the new penny weekly which made its appearance two or three months ago, seems to be doing fairly well. This is unquestionably due to the fact that it has contrived to differ from the other penny weeklies. As a rule, it may be safely prophesied that any new paper which resembles other papers already before the public has next to no chance of success, for the reason that the market is already overstocked with papers. But a new paper or a new magazine that can strike out a path of its own will always stand a chance of attracting sufficient patronage to make it financially successful. This is what London Opinion seems to have done, and it ought to be an object lesson to people possessed with the mania of starting new papers, though, of course, it will be nothing of the kind, for the people who want to start new papers are usually unable to learn anything from the successes or failures of their predecessors.

London, Sept. 5, 1904. W. L. ALDEN.

Beauty and Hygiene.

Dr. Emma E. Walker's new volume is just being published by A. S. Barnes & Co. in their Woman's Home Library. It is entitled "Beauty Through Hygiene." Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, who writes the introduction, says: "Dr. Walker insists that beauty in women is to be obtained, heightened, and held for a lifetime, through the instrumentality of hygiene. Here is the fabled fountain of youth, and every-day reality." Mrs. Sangster has also a new book which she is publishing with the imprint of the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is called "That Sweet Story of Old," and is [illegible]

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In the OCTOBER

METROPOLITAN

CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Mr. F. J. Britten's History of Timekeepers from Their Beginning to the Present Day.*

IN 1894 appeared Mr. F. J. Britten's "Clock and Watch-makers and Their Work." The volume just issued by the same authority is called "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers," and contains much additional matter. The illustrations are many, derived from numerous sources both in England and on the Continent. Possibly the oldest method of ascertaining the time of day was by means of the sun dial. Popular legend attributes to King Alfred the invention of the water clock, but long before his time the water clock was in use by the Egyptians, and in Judea, Babylon, Chaldea, and Phoenicia. The contrivances for measuring time by means of water are thus described:

They appear to have consisted each of a basin filled with water and exposed in some niche or corner of a public place. At the extreme end of the vessel was a spout or tap, from which trickled the liquid drop by drop into a receiver having on its inside marks for indicating the hours of the day and night. In parts of Southern India was used a thin copper bowl about five inches in diameter and rather deeper than half a sphere, having a very small hole at the bottom. The bowl, placed in a vessel containing water and floating thereon, gradually filled. At the expiration of an arranged interval it sank, and a boy or another watcher than struck a gong and thus announced the time. It sinks after the lapse of forty-five minutes with tolerable accuracy, but the time varies with the temperature of the water.

It was possible by the introduction of a cylinder containing a floating piston which worked on a cog wheel to indicate the hours. The clepsydra was introduced into Greece by Plato, and was used by the Romans. The King of Persia is said to have presented Charlemagne with a water clock of bronze, inlaid with gold. Water clocks were used up to the seventeenth century. Even with the introduction of the pendulum, water served "as the motor, and the pendulum as a regulator." The Japanese and Chinese use a primitive timekeeper, made with a wick about two feet in length which takes a certain time to consume. Knots are tied at intervals which give some indication of the time. There is the record of a lamp timekeeper which was placed in the bedchamber of the French King in 1022. Mr. Britten writes that these lamp timekeepers may still be found in outlying places in Germany and Holland. The sand glass is of the most remote antiquity. To this day "a sand glass is used in the House of Commons to measure certain intervals, and in comparatively recent times it was not uncommon to see a preacher, as he began his discourse, turn a sand glass in the pulpit." The author says that it would be guesswork to accept any of the stories concerning the introduction of clocks, as we understand them to-day. Examining the origin of the word "clock," Mr. Britten writes:

The word "clock," whether derived from the Saxon "clugge," the Teutonic "glocke," the Latin "glocio," or the French "cloche," signified "a bell," and there is reason to suppose that many of the early efforts consisted merely of a bell sounded at regular intervals by hand, the instant of ringing being determined by a sun dial or a sand glass. In monasteries prayers were recited at certain fixed hours of the night as well as of the day, and as the monks were not always unfettered by sleep at the needful moment, this horloge or alarum was probably invented to rouse the drowsy religieux to a due sense of their duties. In the "Rule" of the monks of Citeaux, drawn up about 1120, and quoted by Calmet, the duty prescribed to the sacristan was to so adjust the abbey clock that it would strike and awaken the monks for matins. Durandus, in the thirteenth century, alluded to the clock as one of the essential features of a church. Dante, who was born in 1265 and died in 1321, mentions an "orlogia," which struck the hours; and Chaucer, who was born in 1328 and died in 1400, speaks of the cock crowing as regularly as clock in abbey horloge.

Before dials were thought of there were what were called "Jacks." These were figures which by means of mechanical devices struck bells. It seems to be fairly authentic that prior to 1288 there was a clock at St. Paul's Cathedral with such figures, and they were called "Paul's Jacks." Later came the dial, but that great authority Violet-le Duc writes that he finds no indications of dials on the walls of the churches even up to the twelfth century. The Jacks were of all kinds, and were in vogue for centuries. There is an illustration of a portable clock of the sixteenth century where the figure strikes the hours with a hammer held in his hands, and kicks out the half and quarter hours with his feet.

The fourteenth century was distinguished by the introduction of the peculiar class of clocks which, besides indicating the flight of time, were furnished with mechanism for other purposes. One of the earliest of this kind was described by Violet le Duc as having been given about the year 1346 to the monastery of Cluny by the Abbot Pierre de Chasteaux. In addition to its indications of the phases of the moon, the movements of the sun, &c., the clock had a quantity of little figures which acted various scenes, as "The Mystery of the Resurrection," "Death," &c. The hours were announced by a cock, which fluttered its wings and crowed twice. At the same time an angel opened a door and saluted the Virgin Mary, the Holy Ghost descended on her head in the form of a dove, God, the Father, gave her His benediction, a musical carillon chimed, animals shook their wings and moved their eyes; at last the clock struck and all retreated within.

Strange to say, there seems to be a precedent in the crowing of the cock in the clocks invariably found in certain Swiss clocks. Such marionette horology exhibited in sacred places is certainly not in conformity with the tastes of to-day. The author describes the three clocks of Strasbourg. The first was constructed in 1352, the second in 1547, and the third and last as late as 1854. Portable clocks are much older than is generally supposed. They are mentioned as having been made in the fourteenth century. In the corridor of Windsor Castle there is a clock which is said to have been presented by Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn. It is some four inches square and ten inches high. Once it was a part of Horace Walpole's collection at Strawberry Hill. It was probably of foreign make. The chapter on "Portable Timekeepers" begins with the name of a maker—Peter Henlein, or Helle, a clockmaker of Nuremberg, who was born in 1840. About the year 1500 he used a long ribbon of steel slightly coiled around a central spindle, to maintain the motion of the mechanism. Mr. Britten writes that the earliest watches are scarcely to be distinguished from small table clocks.

The case was a cylindrical box, generally of metal, chased and gilt, usually with a hinged lid on one side to inclose the dial, the lid being engraved and, as a rule, pierced with an aperture over each hour through which the position of the hand might be seen. Most of the watches were provided with a bell, on which, in some cases, the hours were sounded in regular progression. In other instances the bell was merely used as an alarm.

In the Elizabethan age, with its extravagance of dress, came many varieties of timekeepers. Rock crystal and other stones were often converted into cases which were cut in the form of crosses, stars, shells, and other extraordinary fancies; while the dials and mounts were occasionally enriched with colored enamels. The most elegant of these costly toys emanated from France. Blois being distinguished as an early seat of manufacture. There were many clocks of the fifteenth century, which are finely designed. Occasionally grotesque contrivances were put on the clocks, as a Bacchus sitting astride of a cask, and when the hours struck he lifted a cup to his mouth and seemingly took a drink. There is a clock representing the flagellation of Jesus Christ. As the hours strike the Prisoner is belabored by the soldiers, their weapons rising and falling with each sound of the bell. An Adam and Eve clock has its peculiarities. The two figures are supposably in the Garden of Eden. As the hours are struck "Eve turns, and presents an apple to Adam, who appears to hesitate, and then retires, refusing the gift. Abundance of foliage and fruit is spread over the three trees or columns supporting the dials, while a huge serpent gazing menacingly at Adam is twined around the central trunk, and indicates the hour with its tail."

There is uncertainty as to when the portable watch, as we understand it to-day, came into use. It was probably at the close of the sixteenth century. Queen Elizabeth owned a large number of watches. Mary Queen of Scots was the possessor of a skull-shaped watch. In fact, the "Death's Head" pattern was at that time much in vogue. Endless were the styles, for there were watches shaped like books, pears, butterflies, and tulips. The Nuremberg egg was a special shape, and they were first made in 1600.

The shapes of watches prevented their finding a place in the pocket. When was the fob first used in the dress of the man? The German of fob is "fuppe," and it is believed that it came from England through the Puritans, "whose dislike of display may have induced them to conceal their timekeepers from the public gaze." The author adds:

This conjecture is strengthened by the fact that a short "fob" chain attached to a watch of Oliver Cromwell's in the British Museum is, in point of date, the first appendage of the kind known. The watch is a small oval one in a silver case, and was made about 1625 by John Midnall of Fleet Street, who was one of the first members of the court of the Clockmakers' Company and Warden in 1638. On one side of a silver plate at the seal end are the Cromwell arms.

The advantages of the fob became at once apparent, and it seems that there was an increasing demand for portable watches. Women still suspended their watches from chatelaines. It was not uncommon to carry two watches, as do the Chinese to-day. Decorating watch covers with enamel began early and reached its height during the eighteenth century. Jean Petitot was a master of this delicate art, and a watch case ornamented by Petitot is highly esteemed to-day. Just as we have traveling clocks at present, so in the time that has passed there were sedan chair watches. These watches were fixed in wooden frames. Later on they were known as "post chaise watches." What we call "grandfather's clocks" are very old. In the volume there are many illustrations showing the high clock cases of former days. Chippendale and Sheraton made cases. The French designers lavished their art on metallic clock cases.

It is uncertain who first used the pendulum as a controller of clocks. There is a pendulum clock of 1602 in Vienna. Mr. Britten describes the various watch movements, and at the conclusion gives a list of all the distinguished watch and clock makers from an early date. With her mechanical devices the United States has completely modified the watch business of the world. Fashions change, and so it is probable that the gold case of the past, with its incrustation of diamonds, will be regarded in the light of a curiosity. We look now for the best works inside of the watch, regardless of the outside, only as far as it resists atmospheric changes, is dust-proof, and durable.

*OLD CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR MAKERS. Being an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Different Styles of Clocks and Watches of the Past in England and Abroad. To Which is Added a List of Ten Thousand Makers. By F. J. Britten. Second edition, much enlarged, with seven hundred illustrations. Cloth. Pp. 735. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50.

BOSTON NOTES.

Sidney's "Certaine Sonets"—Cathedral Books and Some Juveniles.

THOSE who accept the boast of Palgrave that the Golden Treasury contains "all the best original lyrical pieces and songs in our language," and are content with its ten lines of Sidney, may be somewhat amazed when the limited edition of "Certaine Sonets" is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., for there they will find "My True Love Hath My Heart and I Have His," not as two stanzas of five lines each, with the first line as a refrain, but as a sonnet of which five lines are not to be found in Palgrave or in Bryant, unless in a recent edition. The collection contains thirty-one pieces, of which eight appeared in Constable's "Diana" in 1594, and the entire group in the "Arcadia" folio of 1598, preceding "Astrophel and Stella."

***

Since Mr. Church's translation of Dante's "De Monarchia" has been long out of print, and Mr. P. H. Wicksteed's is only privately circulated, Miss Aurelia Henry's has the field to itself, and its publication to-morrow is of no small consequence to students of Dante, and especially to students of Dante the man. This is paradoxical, inasmuch as in this book the poet speaks not of his own matters, but of statecraft, of universal peace, of the relation between Church and State—still the question of questions in the world. But the best and noblest of himself appears both in the method and in the substance of his argument, and therefore is his utterance especially weighty.

***

Again the most admirable trait in Miss Helen Dawes Brown's "A Book of Little Boys" is the author's power of making one see the dear, pretty, inconsequent funniness of the little boy, not the "little man," not the "small boy," but the little boy; but if all possible praise have been lavished on the whining insistence of the "Wee MacGreegor" imp, what is left to be said in behalf of these American little boys? The names of twelve of them are woven into the cover design in a most teasing fashion, and the borders of the four pictures half conceal everything mentioned in the stories, in pleasant revival of a fashion older than printing.

***

Mrs. M. J. Taber, wisely compelling herself to see her countrymen as they are, has given her "The Cathedrals of England" a useful appendix in the shape of twelve pages "In Explanation," telling the meaning of architectural and ecclesiastical terms and expounding various kindred matters.

Photographic views of thirty cathedrals and a cathedral map of England pictured on the end papers make the book valuable for reference, and a great store of anecdotes may be found in its pages. The pictures in Francis Milhoun's "Cathedrals of Southern France" are after drawings by Miss Blanche McManus, and make a group hardly to be overpraised. The appendices, similar to those in the "Cathedrals of Northern France," make a reference library unnecessary to the reader. Mrs. Taber's book has a bibliography because her subject has again and again been treated. Francis Milhoun's has none, because in his two volumes both author and artist have worked in fields never more than slightly tilled.

***

Messrs. Page & Co. bring out one novel this week, the delayed "Hound of the North," a grim story in which simple, commonplace lives are set side by side with black crime and high legal offenses. The best man and the strongest of the male characters is a smuggler on the Manitoba border. The "hound" is a crippled savage "husky," who plays the part of Fate in strictly logical fashion.

***

Among all these full grown books comes an advance copy of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "The Gypsy Trail," issued by Mr. Alfred Bartlett, in a book about four and a half inches square, and containing about four and a half pages. It has a frontispiece engraved on wood, and a rubricated title, and the printer has effectually marked the first edition by spelling "Gorgio" "Gorigo," which looks strangely absurd.

***

The single novel of Messrs. Lee and Shepard's Winter list, "Knitting of the Souls," has appeared this week, coming from the pen of Miss Maude Clark Gay. The hero is one of the Puritans who found the meat of Calvinism too strong for them, and his troubles with the Church and his efforts to guard the settlements against the Indian rising called King Philip's war occupy the greater part of the book. The author has aimed at nothing less than following Hawthorne, and although it cannot be said that she has succeeded, she has produced a story of which the general tone is uncommonly high. Mr. Frank Merrill's pictures are excellently drawn, and are printed by a highly effective "color" process.

***

Another colonial story issued by this firm this week is Mrs. Annie M. Barnes's "The Laurel Token," a tale of the Yamassee rising, with the good Gov. Craven playing one of the chief parts; the heroine is one of the old-fashioned colonial species, witty, brave, and capable of anything from spinning to riding; this and Miss Evelyn Raymond's "An Honor Girl" are for the oldest among the young readers, and the latter is a plea for the performance of home duties rather than the pursuit of knowledge at Wellesley.

***

Miss Cally Ryland's "The Taming of Betty" tells of a child who woefully needed taming, but was sadly mismanaged, and tamed at last by Bvt. Miss Brooks's "Dorothy Dainty" tells of little girls almost too good for adult belief, but not for childish credulity, and it contains a wicked uncle bad enough to come from the ballad of the babes in the wood. Col. Samuel Adams Drake's "The Young Wanderer" explains its subject by its title. Its great merit is that its author writes from personal knowledge of the California vigilance committees, and of the ways in which justice was sometimes obtained by amateur vigilantes.

***

"Making the Nine," by Mr. Albertus T. Dudley, is dedicated to "George Albert Wentworth, known to the world as the author of a score of standard textbooks, but to the alumni of the Phillips Exeter Academy as 'The Great Master of Boys.'"

***

Mr. W. O. Stoddard's "The Long Bridge Boys," issued by the Lathrop Company, gives an excellent description of the confusion in Washington in the days between the election of 1860 and the inauguration of 1861, a bit of history neglected by former writers for boys; it treats Mr. Buchanan justly, and, like current fiction for adults, admits Southern honesty and conviction. The hero saves President Lincoln from abduction, and is left crowned with honors and apparently ready to prosecute the war in another book next Winter.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Sept. 16, 1904.

A Literary Partnership.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN. By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay. One volume. Pp. 320. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

"The Affair at the Inn," though containing only 320 pages, and having to do with only four persons, has the rather unusual attachment of four authors, each responsible for one of the characters. The especial advantage of such multiplicity of talent is not so plainly made manifest in the result of their combined efforts as to convince any one that Kate Douglas Wiggin, by far the best known of the collaborators on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, could not have woven as good a story by herself, having frequently done so in the past. However, "The Affair," as it stands, is too well done for the reader to have anything to complain of in the delectable combination of persons and events offered by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Helen Findlater, and Allan McAulay in this highly amusing account of a little international comedy that took place "in the month of May, in a recent year, at a quiet country inn on Dartmoor, in Devonshire."

Except for the accompaniment of a red motor car and the air of modernity that it lends to the story, there is, to be sure, nothing startlingly new about the plot, which describes the slow but very sure and thorough subjugation of a titled young Scotchman by an American girl from Richmond, Va., but a touch of the unusual, if not of novelty, is also added by making events reveal themselves through the diaries kept by the four persons most interested. By this clever scheme the reader is constantly supplied with four more or less distinct versions of everything that happens. The divergent points of view thus revealed are as interesting as it always is to see ourselves as others see us, when the infrequent opportunity is presented. Either the illustrator or the authors seem to have so far carried out the idea as to make one of the pictures in one version quite flatly contradict the text of another version of the same affair, though this is a trick too common with illustrators to allow one to feel certain that it was the result of anything but unfamiliarity with that same text.

But the real fun-making of the book is by no means either indirect or of doubtful intent. One laughs, or at least smiles, at almost every sentence, and wonders constantly at the skill with which the authors have harmonized their material and their style of writing. There is little to suggest that all four characters are not the creatures of one brain.

Mrs. Wiggin, as her share, contributes the record of Miss Virginia Pomeroy as to the way in which she melted the icy heart of Sir Archibald Maxwell Mackenzie, and she has never conceived a more attractive character or painted one more delightfully. Southern Virginia is as charming as was New England Rebecca, and as true to life, and it is to be hoped that she will aid as materially in correcting some of the erroneous impressions as to American women that have gained ground across the sea.

The other characters, though perhaps less attractive personally, furnish more cause for laughter and are excellently drawn. In fact, it is not often that the early Fall is enlivened by a book so thoroughly enjoyable as "The Affair at the Inn."

Dr. Lorimer's Novel.

The sudden death of Dr. George C. Lorimer at Aix-les-Bains recalls, perhaps more vividly than his religious books or his published sermons, his one novel, "The Master of Millions," which, although published last year, has already passed through several editions.

SEPT

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That Real Boy Again.

SEQUEL, OR, THINGS WHITCH AINT FINISHED IN THE FIRST. By Henry A. Shute. Boston: The Everett Press.

Our Boston correspondent informs us that Bostonians are neglecting serious works to read Judge Shute's continuation of his chronicle of a small boy's life in Exeter, N. H., in the early sixties. Well, it is easy reading—and droll. There is something of the real boy in it all, and, although we refuse to believe that this "diry" is an authentic document, we have no doubt that many actual occurrences are veraciously set down. Family names of Exeter are freely used, yet no old Exeterite has yet assailed the Judge as some Cape Cod folks assailed Sally MacLean. The real boy, having abandoned his "diry" in order to devote more time to mischief, begins it again suddenly for the reasons herein set forth:

Sept. 7, 186—Gosh, what do you think last night father and mother and me and Keene and Cele and aunt Sarah was sitting at supper when father, he sed i am going to read your diry tonite. Gosh i was scart for i hadent wrote ennything in it for a long time. so after supper i went over to mister Watsons and asked him if he dident want to see father and he sed he wood and i went home and told father mister Watson wanted him to come over jest as quick as he cood and father went over. i knew father woodent ever think of it agen.

The "diry" thus reopened carries the record of Plupy Shute's exciting life through an Autumn of mischief and pugilism, a Winter of snowballing and scarlet fever, a lively Spring, and a Summer vacation. There is much in it of the humor of a small boy's life, and the hopes and ambitions, imaginings, perplexities, trials, and disappointments which belong to it.

A Stolen Jewel.

THE GREEN DIAMOND. By Arthur Morrison. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Arthur Morrison in his graver moods is a student of human nature with a turn for philanthropy and a liking for the new and vaguely defined science of sociology. He has pictured for Londoners, vividly and sympathetically, and without exaggeration, the life of the lowly and sorely tempted in the great metropolis. He is always a good story teller, however, and in "The Green Diamond" he is nothing else. This is a good story, and one need not bother about its improbability. At the great Durbar in Delhi, to celebrate the accession of Edward, King of England, Emperor of India, a priceless green diamond disappears, under strange circumstances. It is traced to England and pursued there, and a love story, two or three murders, a bond robbery, and various other interesting matters are involved in the pursuit.

The diamond is never found. We are inclined to believe that the theory that it was hidden in one of a dozen magnums of imperial Tokay is false. But not all of us are good detectives.

Mr. Morrison sketches character boldly and with few strokes in this book. His American millionaire is a grotesque caricature, but so is his Scotchman. No harm is done. We recommend "The Green Diamond" to folks who like to read a good, stirring story for the story's sake.

Education and Religion.

UP THROUGH CHILDHOOD. A Study of Some Principles of Education in Relation to Faith and Conduct. A Book for Parents and Teachers. By George Allen Hubbell, Ph. D., Vice President of Berea College. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Certain skeptical Englishmen are in the habit of naming education the American fetich and cure of all ills. This is a book which strives to point the way to make education a cure for very many things, a way to make it a guide in the "right way." Especial reference is had to the upbuilding of character by education, and the religious element is naturally insisted on. In other words, Dr. Hubbell writes about education as a training for life and eternity, not as a mere apprenticeship to some trade or profession. His methods follow the line of the current psychological systems of pedagogy, he tries to lead you to understand the child (in his or her various ages and stages, moods, and tenses) before you undertake to teach it. In this regard, perhaps, he has nothing to add to what Prof. James and others have done. But Dr. Hubbell wants to apply these methods to Sunday schools and the like. He is of opinion that the weakness and inefficiency of Sunday schools and the "flabby tone" they have in so many cases (Dr. Hubbell admits these shortcomings as facts) are due to the absence of such methods. Part II. is devoted to the teacher. Part III. treats of the learner. Dr. Hubbell avoids technicalities as far as possible.

The Board of Health.

The officers chosen to serve on Health Boards will find almost a necessary little

from its ten years of annual revision and the standing of its author, Lewis Balch. Dr. Balch is the Health Officer of Albany and the Secretary of the State Board of Health; furthermore, he is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Albany Medical College. His object has been to put into the hands of the officials a working manual, a short, compact guide to be followed in the discharge of duties. It is not written as a legal work or as a digest of judicial decisions, neither is it a treatise on hygiene; it is simply a practical statement of the duties of health authorities required by the public health law of this State. There are a number of blanks to serve as models for newly organized boards; the prevention of certain diseases is described, what constitutes a nuisance, &c. The public health law of 1893 is quoted at length, and a fourteen-page index added. (Albany: Banks & Co.)

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

The Georgians.

The scene of Will N. Harben's new novel is that of "Abner Daniel"; and Abner himself, with his shrewd humor, pervades the whole story. The plot is wholly original and has to do with characters largely new to fiction. It is the best story of Georgian life one can call to mind anywhere.

The Castle Comedy.

An engaging story of the time of Napoleon, written along comedy lines. The sprightly way in which the story is told, the dashing impudence of the hero, and the charm of the heroine, combine with the beauty of the volume to make this book unusually attractive. With illustrations in color and marginal decorations by Elizabeth Shippen Green. It is an ideal gift book.

A Dog's Tale by Mark Twain.

This wonderful little dog story by Mark Twain is published in attractive holiday style, with illustrations in color by W. T. Smedley. It is a perfect type of a perfect story. It is told from the dog's standpoint, and makes a wide appeal to all classes of readers.

Imperator et Rex.

A new book about Emperor William of Germany, by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," whose knowledge of royalty in Europe is unrivaled, and whose entertaining style has been shown in her widely popular biographies of the Austrian royal family. The new book pictures the home life and human side of this unusual man.

The Flower of Youth.

This is by far the most important book that Roy Rolfe Gilson has written. It follows the delightful lines of his former successes, and can be compared only with "Prue and I." It is full of quaint humor and sentiment, and the parts dealing with child-life are handled with Mr. Gilson's inimitable touch.

Love in Chief.

A tale of English rural life, with the most winning of heroines. Dolly Fane is altogether charming, with her sturdy independence and original ways. The dialogue is frank and bright.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904. 16 PAGES

SAINTE-BEUVE.

In the celebration, whatever form it may take, next December of the centennial of the birth of Sainte-Beuve, every journalist conscious of an ideal in his profession, every lover of letters who sees how intimately and lastingly letters influence life and how real and serious is the accountability of him who aspires to practice them, should take a sympathetic interest. For undoubtedly Sainte-Beuve was a great and beneficent power in the French literature of the middle half of the nineteenth century, and French literature during his period of activity was the fine fruit of a national character and intellect singularly stimulating.

We think of Sainte-Beuve as a critic, and it was to criticism that he devoted the greater part of his life, producing in it far the greater and more important part of his remarkable work. But he began the literary career with poetry as well as criticism, and to this he added a romance of poetic tendency. And while it is the opinion of his most friendly judges that his verse was defective in the qualities that make verse live, he himself looked back on it in his riper years with tenderness and even with considerable approval—a fact worth remembering in a man so curiously and carefully shy of personal predilection in his judgments. And it is at least true that the temperament of the poet, the eager interest in the human soul, the sensitiveness to the emotion that impels life and the sentiment that so largely shapes it were unquestionably qualities that deeply impressed his noble work as critic and gave to it the permanent, ever-fresh, and refreshing tone it retains. "Truth" was the word, the English word, he had engraved on his seal, and it was an admirable expression of his purpose and his habit. But the truth he sought with such indomitable patience and to which he gave such unflagging devotion was not mere accuracy, though that he insisted on; it was the truth as to the life of the writers he commented on, their own life and that of their circle, nation, time. The gift he craved and cultivated and in the main attained in wonderful degree was insight.

Now it might well seem that insight is not a gift to be attained or even successfully to be cultivated in any practical degree, and undoubtedly there must be a working capital of sympathy with which to work. But given this, which Sainte-Beuve had in more than usual measure, his method was to be credited with much of his rich result. He was an intense and systematic student. His deliberate design was to master minutely the details of the subject on which he was engaged, to saturate his mind with it, to live with it as intimately as possible—more intimately, as he quaintly observed, than he could live with his contemporaries on the next floor—and from the depths of that intimacy to derive his critical judgments. He was singularly free from formulas, the besetting temptation of the professional critic, whom they tend to rob of the faculty of individual judgment, a temptation to which his great successor, M. H. Taine, was notably exposed. The charm and the value of Sainte-Beuve lay in the note of personal portraiture found in all that he did, the half-conscious revelation of the artist as well as of the sitter whom the artist drew, not in his own studio, but in the sitter's home or amid his daily occupations.

In the year 1865, four years before his death, it fell to Sainte-Beuve to distribute the prizes for virtue established by the respectable M. Montyon. On that occasion his gifted contemporary, M. Scherer, published a brief sketch of the distinguished Academician in his not too happy role, which reveals the impression he made in his later days. "A writer somewhat skeptical as to 'grand' devotion, singularly averse from the exaltations of the platform, with a style inhospitable to fanfares, as little suited as may be to the crowning of rosières and Sisters of Charity; complete good sense sharpened by long use; complete and penetrating finesse, with the tolerance experience gives, but also with the disdain it inspires for many an idol dear to the vulgar; sensitive assuredly to the great as to the beautiful in all things, but approaching neither from its theatrical side, a shrewd adviser, but nowise a preacher, touched by real merit, but not exaggerating it; just, and at heart indulgent, but hardly to be credited with emotion or unction."

It is not difficult to recognise in this brief portrait sketch the qualities that made of Sainte-Beuve the acknowledged representative of the intellect and character of his people to a degree no other writer of his time surpassed and few approached. He was one-fourth an Englishman, one of his grandparents being English, and he had a keen appreciation of English literature, especially poetry, which he thought could not be equaled in freedom and verve by that of the French, but this strain of foreign blood and love of the letters of another land were an aid rather than a drawback to his criticism of French literature in which most of his work was done. "Learn English," the advice he gave to a young writer of promise, was but the embodiment of the feeling most workers in language have that one tongue yields its riches more freely and fully under the light of another. What may be called cosmopolitan in Sainte-Beuve was his firm hold on that which was fundamental and enduring in the literature of France and his candor and acuteness in applying the standards of comparison. Certainly no reader of the present day not devoted to special study can hope to attain a fairly clear idea of that literature without including in his reading the wide and varied product of Sainte-Beuve.

The personal life of the great critic was a most laborious one. To the weekly task of the preparation of his articles he gave an immense and unremitting toil, which undoubtedly imparted to them their lasting value, but which also, especially in his later years, exhausted and depressed the writer and touched his work with a cynicism not wholly natural to the man. These years were shadowed, too, by the loss of many friends, some through death, others through the sharper separation of differences of attitude toward the Second Empire, under which he accepted the office of Senator, and which was nearing its fall when Sainte-Beuve died, in 1869. He was buried, according to his wish, without the addresses customary on such occasions—a last quiet protest against that "childishness" in public manifestations on the part of his countrymen which he had always avoided as much as possible and had gently satirized.

ENGLAND VANQUISHED.

"Der Weltkrieg." (The World War.) is the title of a startling new book, a "German Dream" the author calls it, written by August Niemann, and just published in Leipsic and Berlin by Herr Volach. An English translation, we understand, is soon to be published in London. It will make lively reading in England.

Herr Niemann seems to be a very serious and enthusiastic German patriot. The time of his story is about 1910, and he imagines that Mr. Balfour is still Prime Minister of England. There is a thread of a love story, but the book deals with larger matters.

Russia, happily recovered from the effects of her war with Japan, joins France and Germany to destroy the world power of England. With wonderfully little effort this alliance is brought about. A Russian army sweeps, by way of Afghanistan, over India, in the course of a few days subduing Lahore, Simla, Delhi, and everywhere welcomed, in contrast to the English tyrants, as offering to the natives freedom in religious belief and sympathy with local custom.

Meanwhile the German fleet, having obtained a copy of the British plan of action through an English lady who is beloved by a German officer, obtains, in combination with the French, command of the North Sea and the Channel. A German army under cloak of this action is quietly landed at the Firth of Forth, and England lies at the mercy of her conquerors. Result: India is handed over to Russia, France gets control of Egypt, Gibraltar is dismantled and given to Spain; German ambition is modestly content with South Africa, the federation of Holland as a member of her empire, and the possession of the port of Antwerp. The United States, Italy, and the British Colonies stand apart from the fray.

We understand that some Englishmen who have read the book regard it as a serious political manifesto and fear it may do harm. Others agree with the German critic, Friedrich Naumann, that the author's literary skill is so small as to limit the circulation of his book. This, however, is doubtful. Many "literary sensations" have been ill-written books.

Aubrey De Vere.

The memoir of "Aubrey de Vere," in active preparation by Longmans, Green & Co., by Wilfrid Ward, author of "W. G. Ward and the Oxford Movement," "The Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman," "Problems and Persons," &c., is based on de Vere's unpublished diaries and correspondence which the noted philosopher-poet had intended to use in a second volume of "recollections."

The present volume is an attempt "at the exhibition of a very remarkable mind and character, as displayed in his intercourse and his correspondence with his friends." Mr. Ward, in his incidental selections from Aubrey de Vere's poetry, has had the same object in view; and while poems acknowledged to be among his happiest are included among them, the biographer's principal aim has been to choose those which best help to depict the poet himself. This is not, however, "in the fullest sense," a biography. All the letters have not been collected, and Mr. Ward has drawn mainly on those which de Vere had collected himself and was preparing for publication when he died. The biographer adds in his preface:

It will be to some readers an attraction, to others the reverse, that, as in the case of his beloved Dante, the poetry and philosophy of Christianity were the most absorbing subject of de Vere's imaginative meditation. The spirit breathed in the pictures of Giotto and Fra Angelico breathes in the letters and poems of Aubrey de Vere. And to minimize this element would be to fail in depicting the central object of his life and thought. Yet, as in the case of his great hero and friend Cardinal Newman, the play of human nature was very graceful and varied in him; and I have endeavored in my selection of material to do justice to both sides of his temperament.

There are two photogravure portraits of Aubrey de Vere and a couple of half-tones of Curragh Chase. In an appendix are given extracts from two letters from de Vere to Sara Coleridge, written in 1830, to illustrate the poet's philosophy of faith at that time.

Baedeker's Rome.

Central Italy and Rome, part two of "Baedeker's Italy," has reached its fourteenth edition. Of the 470 pages, 320 are needed for the description of the city itself, 130 for Southern Tuscany, Umbria, and The Marches. In this latter are such well-known towns as Florence, Siena, Pisa, Bologna, Perugia, Assisi, Rimini, and Ancona. There is an introduction of 76 pages, giving minute directions concerning railways, baggage, hotels, restaurants, wine shops, climate, history and art, a bibliography of the ancient city, a list of its Emperors and Popes, caution against beggars and a tariff of tips. Of the 49 plans 29 deal with Rome; there are 14 maps in the book besides a railway map of the whole country, a panorama of Rome, a view of the Forum as it was and as it is, and a couple of pages showing the arms of the Popes. There is also a list of the most important artists mentioned in the handbook, with a note of the schools to which they belong; also a forty-column index to the book.

Bound into the back and easily detachable if desired is an index of streets and a plan of Rome in separate cardboard covers. It contains a list and plan of the omnibus and tramway lines, cab tariff, list of the principal streets, public buildings, &c., and three plans of the city. The largest of them is a three-sheet map with a key map, each sheet a distinct tint to prevent confusion. (New York: Charles Scribner Sons. $2.25.)

"Riverland."

Robert W. Chambers's new "nature book for children" will be published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers Sept. 22. Mr. Chambers calls it "Riverland," and it is a companion volume to his "Outdoorland" and "Orchardland." Eight full-page pictures in color are furnished by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

Ferris Greenslet's "Walter Pater."

Ferris Greenslet's biography of Walter Pater, which William Heinemann is about to publish in London, was published here a year ago, by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. in their Contemporary Men of Letters Series.

SWINBURNE.

THE publication of the new complete edition of the works of Algernon Charles Swinburne and of his volume of newly collected verse, "A Channel Passage and Other Poems," by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, will be deferred until later in the season. A critical review of the newly collected poems must be withheld until their publication in this country, but the appearance of the volume in London, with the imprint of Messrs. Chatto & Windus, is a matter of news not to be overlooked. These poems are political and historical as well as sentimental. The verses Swinburne wrote at the time of the Irish Home Rule movement under Gladstone are preserved, including these denouncing the great statesman:

The hoary henchman of the gang
Lifts hands that never dew nor rain
May cleanse from Gordon's blood again,
Appealing: pity's tenderest pang
Thrills his pure heart with pain.

Grand helmsman of the clamorous crew,
The good grey recreant quakes and weeps
To think that crime no longer creeps
Safe toward its end; that murderers, too,
May die when mercy sleeps.

The fierce verses on Russia, too, which created such a stir when they were first published, are reprinted:

So from hearts by horror withered as by fire
Surge the strains of unappeasable desire;
Sounds that bid the darkness lighten, lit for death,
Bid the lips whose breath was doom yield up their breath;
Down the way of Czars, awhile in vain deferred,
Bid the Second Alexander light the Third.

More agreeable to remember are his poems in honor of Nelson and Cromwell. "Nelson, Cromwell, and Shakespeare," says a London reviewer, "these are his gods." Here are two stanzas, quatrains of the FitzGerald-Omar type, from the tribute to the hero of Trafalgar Bay:

The Nile, the sea, the battle, and the shore,
Heard as we hear one word arise and soar,
Beheld one name above them, tower and glow—
Nelson: a light that time bows down before.

No year has yet put out the day when he
Who lived and died to keep our kingship free
Wherever seas by warring winds are worn
Died, and was one with England and the sea.

The Cromwell poem was written years ago, before the impressive statue that now stands in front of the Houses of Parliament had been accepted by the Commons; when, indeed, it had been refused:

What needs our Cromwell stone or bronze to say
His was the light that lit on England's way,
The sun dawn of her time-compelling power,
The noontide of her most imperial day?

His hand won back the sea for England's dower;
His footfall bade the Moor change heart and cower;
His word on Milton's tongue spake law to France
When Piedmont felt the she-wolf Rome devour.

Mr. Swinburne's Boer war verses are also preserved, but these have added nothing to his fame, even in his own land. "Swinburne the Apostle of Revolution," says a Tory newspaper, "was a worse statesman than Swinburne the Imperialist, but he was a far better poet."

***

In the verses which give the new volume its title Swinburne is again the poet of the sea and its "sacred spaces":

Forth from Calais, at dawn of night, when sunset Summer on Autumn shone,
Fared the steamer alert and loud through seas whence only the sun was gone;
Soft and sweet as the sky they smiled, and bade man welcome: a dim, sweet hour
Gleamed and whispered in wind and sea, and heaven was fair as a field in flower.

* * * * *

And the night was alive and unhungered of life as a tiger from toils cast free;
And a rapture of rage made joyous the spirit and strength of the soul of the sea.
All the weight of the wind bore down on it, freighted with death for fraught;
And the keen waves kindled and quickened as things transfigured or things distraught.
And madness fell on them laughing and leaping; and madness came on the wind;
And the might and the light and the darkness of storm were as storm in the heart of Ind.
Such glory, such terror, such passion, as lighten and harrow the far fierce East,
Rang, shone, spake, shuddered around us; the night was an altar with death for priest.

Childhood and the Elizabethans are as dear to Swinburne as the sea and the glory of his native land. Here are some lines in the new book, "To a Baby Kinswoman":

Sun and moon that lighten earth
Seem not fit to bless thy birth:
Scarce the very stars we know
Here seem bright enough to show
Whence in unimagined skies
Glows the vigil of such eyes.

For the Elizabethans there are prologues to various dramas. For Ford's "The Broken Heart," these lines:

That day was clouding toward a stormlit close
When Ford's red sphere upon the twilight rose.
Sublime with stars and sunset fire, the sky
Glowed as though day, nigh dead, should never die.
Sorrow supreme and strange as chance or doom
Shone, spake, and shuddered through the lustrous gloom.
Tears lit with love made all the darkening air

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Bright as though death's dim sunrise thrill'd it there
And life rerisen took comfort.

Of Marlowe he writes:

Blind fear, whose faith feeds hell with fire, became
A moth, self-shriveled in its own blind flame.
We heard, in thee, with even our seas that roll,
The speech of storm, the thunders of the soul.

And of Webster:

Where evil only crawled and hissed and slew
On ways where naught save shame and bloodshed grew
He bade the loyal light of honor live,
And love, when stricken through the heart, forgive.

***

There are tributes in this volume to Burns, George Frederick Watts, Leighton, and Christina Rossetti. Swinburne was a fervent admirer of the elder Dumas, and wrote the following verses to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the great romancer's birth:

Sound of trumpets blowing down the merriest winds of morn,
Flash of hurtless lightnings, laugh of thunders loud and glad,
Here should hail the Summer day whereon a light was born
Whence the sun grew brighter, seeing the world less dark and sad.
Man of men by right divine of boyhood everlasting,
France incarnate, France immortal in her deathless boy,
Brighter birthday never shone than thine on earth, forecasting,
More of strenuous birth in manhood, more of manful joy.
Child of warriors, friend of warriors, Garibaldi's friend,
Even thy name is as the splendor of a sunbright sword;
While the boy's heart beats in man, thy fame shall find not end:
Time and dark oblivion bow before thee as their lord.
Youth acclaims thee gladdest of the gods that gild his days:
Age gives thanks for thee, and death has no heart to quench thy praise.

***

The reviewer of The London Times calls the ode to Burns the best thing in the new book. It is unlike anything else Swinburne has written, and is in Burns's own favorite metre:

The daisy by his ploughshare cleft,
The lips of women loved and left,
The griefs and joys that weave the weft
Of human time,
With craftsman's cunning, keen and deft,
He carved in rhyme.

* * * * *

Above the storms of praise and blame
That blur with mist his lustrous name,
His thund'rous laughter went and came,
And lives and flies;
The roar that follows on the flame
When lightning dies.

A tribute to William Morris and Sir Edward Burne-Jones closes the volume:

No sweeter, no kindlier, no fairer,
No loveller a soul from its birth
Wove ever a brighter and rarer
Life's raiment for life upon earth
Than his, who enkindled and cherished
Art's vestal and luminous flame,
That dies not when kingdoms have perished
In storm or in shame.

No braver, no trustier, no purer,
No stronger and clearer a soul
Bore witness more splendid and surer
For manhood, found perfect and whole,
Since man was a warrior and dreamer
Than his, who, in hatred of wrong,
Would fain have arisen a redeemer
By sword or by song.

Men, mightier than death which divides us,
Friends, dearer than sorrow can say,
The light that is darkness and hides us
Awhile from each other away
Abides but a while and endures not,
We know, though the day be as night
For souls that forgetfulness lures not
Till sleep be in sight.

The sleep that enfolds you, the slumber
Supreme and eternal on earth,
Whence ages of numberless number
Shall bring us not back into birth,
We know not indeed if it be not
What no man hath known if it be,
Life, quickened with light that we see not
If spirits may see.

The love that would see and would know it
Is even as the love of a child.
But the fire of the fame of the poet
Who gazed on the past, and it smiled,
But the light of the fame of the painter
Whose hand was as morning's in May,
Death bids not be darker or fainter,
Time casts not away.

New York Medical Directory.

Greater New York has so many physicians that the list of them published annually by the Medical Society of the County of New York fills over 250 pages of two columns each. Manhattan and the Bronx alone occupy nearly 160 pages.

Over a hundred pages are needed for a list of the practitioners in New York State outside of this city. New Jersey and Connecticut are included also. The last 125 pages contain varied information for the use of physicians and others. There is a list of the officers and committees of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the University of the State of New York, with the names of the Regents and of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and the laws and dates for its medical examinations; the names of the State Commissioners in Lunacy, a list of the physicians qualified to act as examiners, and another of the State hospitals, with their Superintendents. A list of pharmacies is given, arranged by streets under the boroughs, culture stations marked by a star. Then come the hospitals, with many details, including lists of physicians attending or consulting; benevolent societies, asylums, and homes; dispensaries and infirmaries, medical colleges, schools, and journals of New York; a full list of the Health Department, as well as fire and police surgeons, the names of the Coroners, and a street Directory. The whole is edited by Dr. Edmund Pearce Fowler. (New York: Medical Society of the County of New York. 8vo.)

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Andrew Carnegie has written a little book on James Watt, the great engineer. It will be the concluding volume of the Famous Scots Series, published by Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.

***

A story for boys which George Henty left in manuscript will appear this Autumn. It is entitled "By Conduct and Courage" and is "a tale of the battle and the breeze." The hero has wonderful adventures, including one with Nelson.

***

Fisher Unwin publishes to-day Capt. Lewis Butler's book on "Wellington's Operations on the Peninsula." The author has endeavored to produce a work of interest to the general public, accurate but not over-technical.

***

"The Courtships of Catherine II. of Russia" is the title of a book by Philip W. Sergeant, to be published this Autumn by T. Werner Laurie.

***

A biography of Countess Matilda of Tuscany, by Mary E. Huddy, will be published this Autumn by John Long. The author gives a good deal of attention to Matilda's ardent support of Pope Gregory VII., to whose interests she devoted her life and fortune.

***

Messrs. A. & C. Black have announced three volumes of a series of monographs on the great masters of the fine arts by Mortimer Menpes. These volumes deal with Gainesborough, Rembrandt, and Reynolds.

***

Sir Richard Jebbs's translation of the tragedies of Sophocles into English prose will be published soon by the Cambridge University Press. W.

Science and Faith.

There are eleven essays in the volume entitled "Ideals of Science and Faith," edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand, editor of "Good Citizenship." They are "A Physicist's Approach Through Science and Education to Faith," by Sir Oliver Lodge; "A Biological Approach," by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, M. A., of the University of Aberdeen, and Prof. Patrick Geddes of University Hall, Edinburgh; "A Psychological Approach," by Prof. John H. Muirhead of the University of Birmingham; "A Sociological Approach Toward Unity," by Victor V. Branford, M. A.; "An Ethical Approach," by the Hon. Bertrand Russell, author of "The Principles of Mathematics," &c.; "An Educational Approach—A Technical Approach," by Prof. Geddes; "A Presbyterian Approach Through Faith to Science," by the Rev. John Kelman, author of "The Faith of Robert Louis Stevenson;" "A Church of England Approach," by th Rev. Ronald Bayne, editor of "Hooker's Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," fifth book; "The Church as Seen from the Outside," by the Rev. Philip Napier Waggett, author of "Science and Religion," and "A Church of Rome Approach," by Wilfrid Ward, M. A., author of "Witnesses to the Unseen," &c. The preface and introduction are by the editor of the book. Concerning the general character of the work the Rev. Mr. Hand writes:

> His general point of view is in the first place retrospective; it is analytical, also, of the present situation; it is hopeful, too, as regards the future, though not professing to lift the veil. * * * If we look beyond the militant scientists * * * we see that many men of science have felt more or less completely that the theologian has still his own problems, distinct from those of physical and natural science. Some prefer to ignore these problems; * * * others keep absolute silence; * * * others * * * have sought to formulate a scientific synthesis; * * * others deny both the scientific and the theological synthesis. Seldom do men of science and theology meet to think and talk these matters over. It is this attitude which gives its character to the present volume.

"Style in Furniture."

It is not the purpose of "Style in Furniture," by R. Davis Benn, which will very shortly be brought out by Longmans, Green & Co., to provide a complete history of furniture, the author writes in his introduction, but "simply to convey a knowledge of those National types which are still to be met with in original form," and which are perpetuated by the designer who draws from old forms for inspiration. The book opens with an account of furniture when James I. ascended the throne of England and continues dealing with every style that has won favor in that country since. The book has been written with two aims in view, as follows:

> In the first place, it has been the author's endeavor to treat his subject in such a vein as to render the text interesting to those who may wish to acquire sufficiently accurate knowledge of old English and some French furniture in order that they may be able to distinguish one style from another, to apportion each to its proper period, and to learn something of the history of all. * * * For the non-technical reader [illegible]

minds; at the same time an effort has been made to refresh the memory respecting those leaders in art and literature of different ages whose names are venerated by all, and who in their day were unquestionably surrounded in their home life by such household gods as those depicted. * * * He has attempted also to demonstrate the fact that domestic furnishing, and particularly that of the past, may really be regarded as an outward and visible expression of the spirit underlying all National life.

Descriptions are given of furniture during the seventeenth century, examples of Elizabethan, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Chippendale, Heppelwnite, Sheraton, Adam, Louis Quatorze, Louis Quinze, Louis Seize, Empire, L'Art Nouveau, Quaint, and nineteenth century furniture. The numerous illustrations are from drawings by W. C. Baldock.

Stamp Collecting.

An interesting book has been written by the President of the Junior Philatelic Society of London, Fred J. Melville. "The A B C of Stamp Collecting." (New York: Wycll & Co., 83 Nassau Street, 50 cents,) is a "guide to the instructive and entertaining study of the world's postage stamps." It is a tiny 16mo of about 150 pages, with a number of plates showing facsimiles of about 250 specimens from all the seven seas, ranging from the original stamped envelope Great Britain's tuppenny of 1840 through Abyssinia and the Cook Islands, Mafeking, Moldavia, and Sarawak to the Virgin Islands and Zanzibar. At the very end is a plate of a dozen unauthorized and bogus issues.

The story of the stamp, the romance of collecting, hints on how to start, warnings against fakes and forgeries, history in postage stamps, famous collectors and their collections, the philatelist's bookshelves, these are the subjects of a few of the chapters.

Elementary Arithmetic.

"Arithmetic Made Easy" is a name which will certainly sound attractive to those who are plodding through this study, and Mabel A. Marsh, the author of the book, has done her best to carry out all that the title promises. Though primarily designed as a handbook for teachers, it will be of use to pupils as well. The book is intended to simplify the teaching and learning of arithmetic and to convey the elementary principles and practice of that science on the lines of rational common sense. The author considers arithmetic when properly taught to be a mental discipline of the highest value, and it is with a view to employing its powers for the benefit of the thinking faculties that she has written this little book. In the introduction a few words are said to the teacher concerning the teaching of arithmetic.

The book is divided into twelve chapters; practical hints on class teaching, numbering and recording; decimal notation and simple processes, Work with various units, long processes, measures, and multiples; vulgar fractions, practice area and solidity, decimal fractions, unitary method, ratio, and proportion; square root and cube root, methods of working, &c, and conclusion. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 30 cents.)

Pertwee's Prose Treasury.

Elocutionists, prize speakers, and others who must face an audience from the rostrum will find very helpful "The Reciter's Treasury of Prose and Drama," compiled and edited by Ernest Pertwee, Professor of Elocution in the City of London School. Its companion volume, "Reciter's Treasury of Verse," was reviewed in these columns some months ago, as have also others in the same series issued in uniform binding by the same publishers—"Harbottle's Historical Allusions," Swan's "Contemporary Quotations," &c.

Mr. Pertwee's "Treasury of Prose" is an octavo volume of over 900 pages that includes both serious and humorous selections. These are chosen from Froude and Elliot, and Goldsmith, and their like, but also from Jerome, Kipling, Maclaren, Turgenieff, and Stevenson; copyright matter has been freely used, by permission, the only exception being Stephen Phillips, scenes from whose dramas appear in the English edition that are not permitted the compiler to use in the American edition. This use of latter-day authors gives a freshness and value to the book which it could have had in no other way. (New York. E. P. Dutton. $1.50.)

The Bradford Company.

New-York Times Book Review:

The address of the Bradford Company, the publishers of my work, "American Small Arms," is 143 Liberty Street, New York City. I would thank you to make this announcement, inasmuch as the address of this company was wrongly announced in your last issue.

EDWARD S. FARROW.

New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

[The address of the company is given, in an advertisement bound up in Mr. Farrow's book, as East Twenty-seventh Street.]

Dodd, Mead & Co.'s Books.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing to-day George Barr McCutcheon's new novel, "Beverly of Graustark," illustrated in colors by Harrison Fisher; "The Revelation of Herself," by Mary Farley Sanborn; "Our Friend the Dog," by Maurice Maeterlinck, illustrated by Paul J. Meylan and decorated by Charles E. Falls; "Minnows and Tritons," an illustrated story for boys, by E. A. Clarke, and a new edition of "The Practice of Charity," by Edward T. Devine, Ph. D., General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

Mr. Mabie's Engagements.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie has been engaged upon an introduction to a new literary series concerning individual lives which is to be shortly announced by A. S. Barnes & Co. He has also been asked to prepare [illegible] of noted fiction vol-

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We published on Thursday what should be the most widely circulated book of 1904: George Horace Lorimer's new series of Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son. The latter young gentleman is now a manager in the business instead of a clerk, and "Old Gorgon's" inimitably funny and shrewd advice relates to larger business problems. The fact that nine countries have called in advance for separate editions of "Old Gorgon Graham" shows the universality of its appeal. *(Illustrated, $1.50.)*

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NEW YORK WORLD:
"Throws vivid side lights upon Zola the man."

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NEW YORK GLOBE:
"Written with extreme frankness and knowledge."

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FROM READERS.

A Defense of Genealogical Literature and Research.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

A CORRESPONDENT in your paper of Sept. 10 expresses a criticism of the genealogical researches of members of patriotic societies. Attention is one of the first necessities, psychologically, in order to acquire ideas or information. The imagination is kindled by a personal interest, and the fad of working out one's ancestry or studying local history leads to a comprehension of historical movements and an understanding of the evolution of American society of to-day through contact with the conditions of our ancestors' lives, just as the pupils in German schools are taught geography by visiting mountains and rivers near home before they are taught about distant mountains and rivers, in order that the near may be the interpreter of that which is remote. The interest in particular things is always greater than in abstract things. Already the original American blood is hard to distinguish in the present generation. Sociologists point out the fact that the native-born population is failing to reproduce itself, therefore we cannot expect heredity and family tradition to perpetuate American ideals. The initial period of our country's history needs to be studied by the present generation in order that the character of the men of that day and the principles for which they stood may be appreciated; for our present prosperity is the fruit of their ideals of liberty. If the patriotic societies have led to a more vivid realization of those ideals, they have done enough to justify their existence; and the widespread revival of Colonial and Revolutionary topics in history, biography, description, and fiction is a proof that such a result has been achieved.

It is not strange that we should be proud of descent from the men who established this Nation; we may congratulate ourselves that our ancestry gives us a good start as American citizens, and we should show our pride not by boasting, but by regarding the fact as an obligation to perpetuate American liberties. I once heard a prominent Son of the American Revolution say: "If we are not better than our ancestors, with the opportunities they have prepared for us, we need to be ashamed of ourselves, instead of proud of our ancestry." Noblesse oblige. If a man is less than his ancestors, he is a degenerate, in other words.

To leaven new America with the spirit of the fathers is the worthy object of the patriotic societies, and it is their privilege to educate the immigrants and their children in the history and principles which made the Republic whose privileges they share and whose future they will make.

ANGELINE SCOTT, Historian of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

South Norwalk, Sept. 13, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

As an enthusiastic genealogist I cannot plead guilty to one of Arthur Thomas Dyson's acrid charges. My demoralization began in the nursery with tales by a grandmother (born 1763) relating to Uncle Ichabod, Aunt Keziah, and others as much more interesting to me personally than George Washington as the local column of the country paper touches me more nearly than the immense events of the Russo-Japanese war. The interest is much the same as that of a puzzle or algebraic problem or hunting. In straightening out the relationship to the few known people one's clues reveal themselves, following the plainest of which generally leads to tangles that invite attention. In America one's origins are so widespread that surprises occur along the entire way. De gustibus, &c. If you have the taste you have it, and that is all there is about it. To pick out and separate the strands in one's individual cable is at least a harmless hobby. DESCENDANT.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 13, 1904.

The Misuse of "Weird."

New York Times Book Review:

The vogue of the word "weird" in recent literature is noticeable. Not only in books but in the newspapers and monthly magazines its appearance is frequent. In the current number of The Century three writers use it in reference respectively to a natural phenomenon, a song, and a landscape.

The word is old Anglo-Saxon and is equivalent to fate or destiny. In this sense it is used by Chaucer and, by several sixteenth century writers, and it is still in living use in those districts of Scotland where the Scotch dialect, so called, survives. Scott's Meg Merrilees says of young Brown, "I kenn'd he behoved to dree his weird till that day cam"—that is, to endure or wait on his destiny. In another place we have "his weird is dreed"—his destiny is accomplished.

As is well known, the use of "weird," in modern English is due to a misapprehension of its meaning as employed by Shakespeare, who, in Macbeth, calls the supernatural women who greet the victorious Thanes "the weird sisters." Shakespeare found this designation in Holinshed, from whose Chronicle the story of the play is drawn, and that he understood its significance is evident because Holinshed is careful to make it clear. Later readers of Shakespeare, ignorant or forgetful of its derivation and supposing "weird" to be descriptive of the grotesque terror which the mysterious trio inspires, have appropriated and used it with an endless variety of meanings, all verging on what a Scotchman would call "the uncanny."

In evidence of its Shakespearean derivation it is to be noted that no writer has used "weird" in any of its modern acceptations until long after his lifetime and not until his writings were popularly known and widely read. In the first English dictionary to which I have access (Bailey, about 1740) "weird" is not given at all, and in Dr. Cooley's "Comprehensive Dictionary" (Edinburgh, 1851) it is given but one definition, "Skilled in witchcraft," while in the great modern dictionaries, as Funk's and the Century, definition is piled upon definition to the extent of half a column, involving minute shades of meaning, all of which, with the exception of "fate," destiny," and their equivalents, are pure imaginations of the writers whose names are quoted as authority.

J. K. HARVIE.

Jersey City, Sept. 13, 1904.

"So Long."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

The Rev. William Dunn, an English clergyman, writing from Ponsonby Vicarage, says: "In Wright's 'Old English Vocabulary,' among words used in the fifteenth century, is one that possibly may survive, pronounced as 'so long.' It is spelled 'somedellonge,' and means in Latin 'aliquandiu.' 'Aliquandiu' is the equivalent in English of 'for some time, but not for long,' according to French, the lexicographer, whose work was Englished by T. P. Livent, and published at Boston, United States, by Wilkins, Rice & Kendall; my edition is dated 1852.

"I wonder," Mr. Dunn adds, "if I am on a warm scent."

The contribution to the lore of "so long" in last week's BOOK REVIEW is very acceptable. Some further version may come up. Meantime, "So long."

CHARLES H. WARD.

Meadow Lawn, Seabright, N. J., Sept. 11, 1904.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I wonder why the inquiry as to the origin of "so long" has troubled the minds of some of your readers. If these gentlemen had taken the little trouble of learning foreign languages, especially their beneficial mother tongue, the German, their wits would be sharpened so much as to easily perceive the meaning and the origin of the phrase.

When two Germans meet, and after a conversation about business or some matter to be properly arranged, part again, they are often heard to say as a farewell: "Bis auf weiteres," i. e., till further notice or till some other view or arrangement may please us. These words are a shortening of the sentence that this our view, is good "so long" till another and better one turns up. German-Americans say also "so lange."

GEORGE GANTZER.

New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

Thackeray's Estimate of James Stuart.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of Sept. 10 Mr. W. L. Alden lauds, and I think justly so, the good public taste which as manifested in a certain recent incident still proclaims its adherence to Thackeray by selecting his "Esmond" as one of its three favorite novels. Neither with this nor Mr. Alden's further pronouncement that "Esmond" is one of our two great English historical novels do I quarrel, for I, too, am a Thackerayite born and bred. But yet if a certain fidelity to actual history be an essential requisite of the historical novel, what shall be said of the character assigned in "Esmond" to James Stuart, the Pretender. How many of the thousands who have read the novel, and have not read that hapless Prince's true story, have unhesitatingly consigned his memory to shades of infamy simply through their reliance on the truthfulness of Thackeray's portrait. Pilloried there by the hand of a compelling genius, he lives as the profligate Prince, the unscrupulous violator of hospitality. And yet nothing more opposite to the actual character of the young man, whose chief fault in the eyes of the ladies of his time was, as Andrew Lang justly says in his "Life of Charles Edward," "that he was too chaste," could be well imagined.

Another thing: It was this same James Stuart, who was so true to the faith for which his father had lost his throne, and to his own sense of honor, that when urged by Berkeley, Bolingbroke, and other Tory leaders to win back English loyalty by a letter professing—even a superficial adherence to Protestant tenets, refused that best chance of becoming King of England in language of enduring nobility. (See McCarthy's "Four Georges.")

Surely it is a pity that the pen of our great fiction master should have shaded so darkly the character of one who played a disheartening part with great dignity, and whose greatest fault was to fail where a Prince less scrupulous would have succeeded.

ELEANOR R. COX.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

No Mystery in "They."

New York Times Book Review:

I differ from a writer in THE BOOK REVIEW who refers to Rudyard Kipling's "They" as poetical symbolism that has no practical significance. It has a deal of significance to some people. To those who have made a study of the higher or inner faculties of the mind, the beautiful blind woman's ability to see clairvoyantly the color of the emotions is nothing new. The black and red indicate ill-will and anger. The most complete work on this subject is C. L. Leadbeater's "Man Visible and Invisible" with color plates. I have myself proved by many experiments in telepathy that thoughts take form in a subtle matter and become visible to the mind's eye, as it were. I have taken part in experiments at night at a distance of several blocks, the messages sent and received being compared in the morning and found identical. This ability to see thought forms indicates a minor degree of clairvoyance.

Most people possess it.

The power to see the colors of the emotions indicates a higher type of clairvoyance not commonly met with. The Herald of last Sunday printed a story about a niece of the late Mr. Gladstone who has this faculty. The first signs of it appeared during three years of blindness from which she suffered. The theosophical publications give the best information on these subjects.

The Psychical Research Society has recorded overwhelming evidence for the existence of "ghosts," and Mr. Gladstone is on record as saying that the work of the society is the most important work being done in the world. But, then, what is a little matter like evidence when it conflicts with our prejudices. I would like to suggest as a balm to the lacerated feelings of many Kipling admirers that one can be well acquainted with the truth of certain statements put forward by theosophists or psychical researchers and yet be neither one nor the other.

"The Finest Story in the World," if I remember rightly, is merely an interesting story of a youth who could recall at times the memory of a past incarnation.

J. E. KING.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1904.

Herrick's Indebtedness to Anacreon.

New York Times Book Review:

There have recently appeared in THE BOOK REVIEW many references to the poetry of Herrick. I desire to call attention again to that subject. In a volume of "English Lyrics," edited by Edmund Gosse, (Appleton & Co.,) there is a charming and musical little effusion called "The Cheat of Cupid," attributed to Herrick, as if it were an original production. The editor, in his notes appended to the book, makes no remark to the contrary.

A long time after reading this I picked up Stanley's translation of the Odes of Anacreon. His version of Ode 3 seemed familiar to me, but I failed then to recall where I had seen it. One day, however, in a second-hand bookstore I accidentally noticed an old copy of Harper's Monthly containing an article on Herrick by T. B. Aldrich. This at once solved the mystery by suggesting the lyric to which I have alluded. Comparing the two poems, it is evident that each is a translation from the same original, that original being the Third Ode of Anacreon. The only difference is that the English poet omits the opening lines of the Greek. So far as I am aware, this "trifling literary curiosity" has escaped the notice of editors and critics. It may therefore be deemed worthy of a small space in your columns.

I have recently also come across two other instances of unacknowledged indebtedness to this same old Greek. George Bell & Sons (London) publish a volume, "English Lyrics from Spenser to Milton." Looking over a portion of this, I saw a poem entitled "The Grasshopper," by Cowley. This is really a rendering (with amplifications) of Anacreon's Forty-third Ode, on the same subject. The English poem is spun out to about three times the length of the original. There also appears another lyric, styled "Cupid in a Bed of Roses," the author of which is anonymous. Here again we plainly have a translation of the Fortieth Ode of Anacreon, to "The Bee." A careful reading of the book would probably increase the number of these poetic "pilferings."

We believe in giving even the devil his due. Why not, then, yield to the jovial and amorous Anacreon all credit which is justly his? His lyrical remains are few, but they have been a source of inspiration to several of his successors. They abound with touches of genuine poetic beauty which, linger in the reader's memory and become "a joy forever."

H. H.

New York, Sept. 12, 1904.

The Publisher Lloyd.

New York Times Book Review:

One may reason that, Colorado being so far off from London and 1840-90 so long back, Mr. William Howells Gulliford errs a little in his gloss on the notes about his old friend and partner, Edward Lloyd. "The String of Pearls; or, the Sailor's Gift," will be found only a more lackadaisical term for "Sweeney Todd, the (Ruffian) Barber of Fleet Street." As has been here pointed out, the story is based on a Parisian mediæval legend, that a barber supplied "the meat" for a neighboring pieman. His pies became the talk and the temptation of the epicures. For the variation, pieman and barber are one and the same—more likely than that two men were so criminal toward the gastronomical public. The first to use this ghastly incident for fiction was—laugh!—jolly old Paul de Kock. Another laugh, his historical romance—I am serious—called "The Barber of Paris," was reproduced in English by—another laugh—the respectable Richard Bentley, (identified in our time with "East Lynne," which he would not publish at a popular price as it was over the head of the shilling public!) Charming old-school publisher and gentleman—they are not incompatible, pace the carpers—it is a delight to recall him. He stood up for Ainsworth, I think, anent "Jack Sheppard" and "the Newgate novels" then. Much later, Paul's son Henri wrote the barber-pieman up in another historical romance. I repeat that Sala, who knew this legend well, repudiated writing it for Lloyd, but I guess he suggested it to his colleague. Further, familiar with Fleet Street as George was, I dare say he located the scene there, for a barber's shop, according to old prints, was here from Dr. Johnson's time. American tourists know the "tonsorial parlors" by Temple Bar, for its front has a tablet amid gaudy gilding setting forth that Cardinal Wolsey's town house was this one. With Truefitt's in Bond Street, this had the monopoly of American easy chairs, introduced into Liverpool much earlier by Capt. Lawrence of the Black Ball packets. This capillose saloon lies still under St. Dunstan's Church shade, but the automatic hammerman who struck the hours on the clock there is gone. A nobleman bought it for his Summer seat, having vowed, when his nurse took him to see it, that he would have the iron dolly one day. Readers of "The Sailor's Gift," for it was republished in this country, will mind them of the seafarer staring simply at "the Jack of the Clockhouse" and eagerly surrendering himself to the insinuative barber at his elbow. With his bundle, the string of pearls, he disappeared within the barber's shop. (To be continued in our next.) Lloyd, aiming at a higher ideal in publishing than "kitchen tales"—I thank thee, Mr. Gulliford, for the words!—he let the "barber," though famous as Beaumarchais's counter type, in cockneydom, sink into disuse. But the cheap reading rooms and circulating libraries retained copies.

A word as to Lloyd's Newspaper and his Chronicle. The confusion is as palpable as easy to commit. As here recorded, Lloyd founded his Weekly Newspaper nearly fifty years since. The "whole number" at its head is in four figures; it has now the largest circulation in the world—for a weekly newspaper—as the editor-in-chief of the Lloyd's Group is "right here." That can be verified. He will also keep me out, I dare say, in the following: Lloyd was sweet on the title of "Chronicle," since he published a weekly so called in the fifties. In our days, a printer in historic Cheapside (the ancient Gentleman's Magazine was published at St. John's Gate, here, and the place is under the walls of the prison impaired by the Fenian outrages,) took pity on the workers unable to pay the high price for advertisements; he issued a local sheet with "Wants" at a popular figure. Even that was too high for some "out-of-works," as one of the sights for "slummers" was the crowd reading his News, the sheets hanging on his railings freely. Lloyd bought the paper, stock and block, and clapped on the title of Chronicle. It is an axiom in English newspaperdom that it is better to invigorate an old paper than create a new one. The Chronicle is a success, and the little organ incorporated with it brought it profit and the popular goodwill.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.

Fiction and Real Life.

New York Times Book Review:

Fiction put up in sample packages seems to be the favorite mental food of the hour, mildly stimulating and guaranteed absolutely harmless. But though harmless, a package may not prove universally pleasing, and one such left upon my palate a disagreeable flavor. This is the short story in the September Booklovers Magazine, entitled "The Maid of the Mist."

The opening of the story, the artist Chilson painting in the country before the early mists have been put to flight, his seizure upon the maid with the pail as a delightful but quite unexpected and uncomprehending model—this is pretty enough, though there is manifest a touch of selfishness in the artist. To him art is supreme, the individual but a necessary instrument and aid.

A second division of the story deals with the private exhibition of Chilson's pictures to a few friends, their widely differing opinions, and chiefly the interest of his friend Judith in the country girl who appears in many of the sketches, and at her very best in one painting which he has named "The Maid of the Mist." A discussion arises concerning the depth of feeling and the intensity of love possible to such a child of the soil. Chilson asserts that "the nearest approach to love they know is mother love, and that is more than half instinct. The struggle for existence would kill the finer feelings if they had them, and, anyway, can the finer feelings exist without intelligence?" This view Judith strenuously combats and avers that one devoid of sensibility could not display such expressions of countenance as the artist caught and put upon his canvas.

Chilson loves Judith and wins her, and we find them next in his studio, where they indulge in some talk of art; but soon a misunderstanding arises. Judith has been thinking much about the "Maid of the Mist"—the flesh and blood maid—has read the girl's heart in the series of sketches, from the first shy wonderment even to the final despair of knowing that "her master" has no further use for her.

Now, Chilson does not see this, has never seen it, and Judith contends that one so blind, so selfishly centred in his art, may some time be blind to her. Whereupon a separation follows.

In the final division of the tale Judith is in the country seeking the "Maid of the Mist"—and finds her. Just one year has passed since she was the artist's sweet, rustic model. Now she is a wife, a common, hard, unlovely woman, flippant in speech and vulgar in her dress. Judith, recovering from the shock, rejoices that she was wrong and Chilson right as to the possibility of a country girl possessing any innate refinement or delicacy of feeling. And she hurries back to admit her mistake and accept the rejected hand of her artist lover.

This in brief is the story. If it were a piece of machinery, where all parts must work together harmoniously, this finale would be justifiable. But she is dealing not with a machine, but with human nature and the human heart. Had the girl been as Judith thought her, there would have been an awkward situation and an unhappy ending; it was so fortunate that she gave the lie to Judith's imaginings.

But in all fairness and honesty, had the author any moral right to end her story in that way? Has she not killed a soul for the sake of her story? I cannot but think so.

M. H. LEE.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 12, 1904.

Stanley's Nationality.

New York Times Book Review:

The nationality of the late Sir Henry M. Stanley has often been questioned, both in Europe and on this side. Many believed him to be a Welshman; as many more that he was a native of America. Thirty-two years ago the subject received much discussion in England, the result of which seemed to show that he was a Welshman. Stanley himself long claimed that he was an American by birth. Some time after the above discussion he wrote a friend of the present writer, Mr. Charles Ollivant of Bath, England, as follows:

London, Aug. 22, 1872.

My Dear Ollivant: A thousand thanks for your letter and clippings. If I were to answer all the letters that I have received about such questions as The Rhyl Journal propounds, I should certainly be called an idiot, and deservedly so. I care not what anybody writes about me, nor do I intend to notice them. If English and Welsh folks are so gullible as to believe all the "rot" they read about me, I cannot help it—nor have I a desire to help it in any way. But for you, and such kind friends, I say I am an American, and can prove it by over 10,000 friends in the United States. The letter in The Rhyl Journal is all bosh. I never knew a man named Evans, nor have I ever sung a Welsh song, not knowing anything of the language. My name is neither Thomas, Rowlands, Smith, Jones, nor Robinson, but plain Henry M. Stanley. At sixteen I was in Missouri, at seventeen in Arkansas, at eighteen in New Orleans, at nineteen in Europe, traveling; at twenty in the war, and so on. Yours, &c.,

HENRY M. STANLEY.

This letter was published in The London Daily News of Aug. 27, 1872. Shortly after its appearance Lord Granville collected documents proving that Stanley was a na-

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tive of Wales. The letter is placed before the readers of THE BOOK REVIEW as a curious historical document.

Charles Ollivant was private secretary to the lamented Capt. Mayne Reid while the latter was conducting his Onward Magazine for boys in New York City.

CHARLES H. COE.

Langdon, D. C., Sept. 12, 1904.

Dean Ramsay and Misused Words.

New York Times Book Review:

Owing perhaps to my nationality and a laudable admiration for the unique work of my countryman, Dean Ramsay, I was gratified to know that that finest work of humor (at least to the initiated) is perused by readers who cannot be supposed to be familiar with British Doric. I quite agree with your correspondent "C. K. B." On your "From Readers" page, that the relish of the reminiscence is more valuable than any finical "gerund grinding," and I hope that his quiet suggestion to his countrymen to reform their remissness will be meritied fruit.

(Parenthetically, allow me to congratulate you on the encouragement which you give your correspondents to ventilate their discussions on phrases, terms, and words, and thus cultivate in your readers the habit of exactness in the use of words. Will you also allow me to express the hope that you will as liberally countenance reminiscential contributions?)

Not in a spirit of hypercriticism, I should like to remark with some degree of decision that the word "carry," as used by Donald, is, although archaic English, peculiarly antiquated Scotch; and the anecdote is given by Dean Ramsay with the knowledge that the word was disappearing from the language, and for the purpose, as he says, of "fixing and preserving" it in memory. In the same way the Dean has stereotyped the definition of the old Scotch word "silly"; quite necessary, as the modern and English use of the word, in the general tendency, has become abstract instead of concrete. So Buckle ("History of Civilization," Chapter XVII., Page 683) has misunderstood the word, (pardonably, I think,) although he had read the "Reminiscences."

I am not prepared, however, to exculpate so readily the writer on Wordsworth in your "Current Comment" columns of the same issue) for his use of another Scotch word, "airts." I think the writer, independently of using a quotation of which he does not know the meaning, should have remembered the explanation in "Sartor Resartus", "With its windows it looked toward all the four orte, or, as the Scotch say, and as we ought to say, airts" (quarters.) A great many pure Scotch words are German in form as well as meaning, and a great many which have not the form retain the meaning, and vice versa. The German "führen" reminds one of the Scotch word "carry," and the German "alber" is from "albe," white, pale, weak, "silly."

D. HEGGIE, M. D.

Brampton, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 9, 1904.

Nelson and the Nile Campaign.

New York Times Book Review:

Prof. Gauss, in his review of "The French Revolution," in the Cambridge History, has made a mistake curious in one of his ability. In speaking of the Nile campaign Mr. Wilson did not mean just the battle, (Aug. 1 and 2.) He referred to the time in May when the storm drove the blockading fleet off Toulon, under Nelson, to Sardinia. From the escape of the French expedition to the battle of the Nile Nelson scoured the Mediterranean from end to end, landing at Messina, Malta, Crete, and Alexandria, where he was just four days ahead of the French, without finding the foe. At Sicily, where he had put in to get water and food, he had definite news, and left again for Alexandria.

Nelson was a man of delicate physique, poor health, nearly always seasick, and the year before (1797) had lost an arm at Santa Cruz. Add to this the wear and tear, mentally and physically, of that three months' campaign, and Mr. Wilson's theory has a very good foundation, whatever the truth may be.

As to Nelson's conduct at Naples in 1799, caution ought to be used by reviewers, even if they are professors. Quite a literature is growing up on this subject. Taking into view the excesses committed by the French and their allies at Naples, the character of warfare as then carried on, the power and rights of the King of Naples to judge his rebellious subjects according to the laws then prevalent, the fact that Nelson was subject to the British Ambassador, and that England was an ally of the Neapolitan monarchy; that the rebels had surrendered without conditions, or to one who had no power to grant conditions, (this is the disputed point,) and the fact of Nelson's ill-health (real or false) may go to show that we ought not to make haste in our condemnation.

WILLIAM H. HALL.

San Ysidro, Texas, Sept. 10, 1904.

Alonzo and Melissa.

New York Times Book Review:

The recent allusions in your columns to the book "Alonzo and Melissa" come to me like news from a long-lost friend. During the years from 1860 to 1868, as nearly as I can remember, it was my custom to make a short visit every Summer at the house of a great-aunt who lived alone up among the hills of Warren, Conn. The book under discussion was the only work of fiction in the house, and occupied a place of honor on the top of a chest of drawers. Although full of horrors, it had a great fascination for me, and I read it again and again. In telling my own children of my childhood experiences, this book was often referred to, but I never found any one else who had ever heard of it.

My great-aunt's death put an end to my visits there years ago, and the house itself is gone; but I drive by the place occasionally, and, among all other recollections, none stands out more clearly than that of the old book. Its horrors have faded, and only "a fragrance of dried rose leaves fills the air."

MARY E. LORD.

Charleston, Ill., Sept. 13, 1904.

A Needed Law Book.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to the recent correspondence in THE BOOK REVIEW regarding "A Needed Law Book," may I call attention to the [illegible] Practice Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals have recently issued. We have not a copy of your editorial which is referred to; but we feel confident that Mr. Flander's book is just such a one as will fill the requirements of the layman. One fact which strengthens our opinion of the book is that it has been adopted at the United States Military Academy, and it is used by the schools for officers throughout the United States Army. The Army and Navy Journal in a recent review spoke in very high terms of the value of this book.

T. & J. W. JOHNSON & CO.

Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 10, 1904.

Titles and Their Rights.

New York Times Book Review:

The copyright of a book clearly covers its title. In 1881 the English Court of Appeal pronounced that, "In general," there can be no copyright in the title or name of a book. (Lord Justice Lush, one of three Judges sitting, "did not dissent"—this eminent jurist usually put a spoke in a wheel, if possible, by the way.) Of course, literal identity of the text would be plain piracy, but of the title it is of no consequence. A case in point: An English author had published a story called "Denise." The novelisation of Dumas, Junior's, play of "Denise" was announced under that title, but the former objected; reply as above, but as publisher's courtesy, the latter was issued as "The Story (of the play) of Denise." Yet in newspaper cases the title—held to be a chattel in England, on which money is lent, and the stationers' safes are full of them—cannot be used for any similar publication. (Lord Justice Wood, "The Sporting Life" case.)

An extra clamp can be affixed by securing the name—if the book belongs to a series continuing its sense—as "The Last of the Barons" might belong to a "Barons" Series, under the trade mark law. The writer always counseled this to his London house, and recently the example has been followed. See "The Chatterbox" case here.

HENRY LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS.

Pearl River, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.

Emerson's First Book.

New York Times Book Review:

In its issue of to-day THE BOOK REVIEW states that "the first pamphlet * * * of which Emerson was the sole author was a 'Letter to the Second Church and Society,' (of Boston,) resigning his charge as pastor of that congregation, Dec. 23, 1832."

About four years ago I bought a small book, reviewed shortly before in the columns of THE BOOK REVIEW. The title, unluckily, has escaped me, and the friend to whom I gave the book is not available to quote the needed data. At all events, the title was akin to "Valedictory, Delivered Before the Graduating Class of Dartmouth [?] College, * * * 1825." At the time of its publication in the form in which it was reissued it was said to be Emerson's first published book.

I do not recall the publishers of the edition of which my copy was one, but I fancy they were Ginn, Heath & Co. Other things being equal, is not that "Valedictory," of published separately originally, Emerson's first book, and so entitled to precedence over the "Letter"?

It is probable that some of your readers may supply details about this reissue. Surely it cannot have passed out of mind in four years or so.

B. S. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.

"Poetry of the People."

New York Times Book Review:

Ginn & Co. have recently published a little book, "Poetry of the People," edited by Charles Miles Gayley and Martin C. Flaherty of the University of California. It is an attractively gotten-up work, but the carelessness with which it is edited is illustrated by the fact that "Marching Through Georgia" and "Wearing of the Green" are printed anonymously, and, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," is attributed simply to "Gibbons." It surely would have required little trouble to ascertain that the former was written by Henry Clay Work and that the latter was a song in Dion Boucicault's "Arrah Na Pogue," while James Shaw Gibbons was well enough known as a financial writer to make his identification easy. Work's other songs, especially "Wake, Nicodemus" and "Kingdom Coming," used to be familiar enough, and there was a peculiar appropriateness in his writing negro songs if, as I think was the case, he was the son of one Alanson Work, who was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in Missouri for an attempt to assist fugitive slaves, and actually served a term of over three and a half years.

FREDERICK J. SHEPARD.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1904.

The Use of "The."

New York Times Book Review:

I am not quite satisfied with Mr. Woodbridge Hall Birchmore's reply in the Book REVIEW of last Saturday to my letter of the week before. Having taken the "step further" that he advises, I have not yet arrived. Should not the expression "H. M. S." however used, carry along with it in the reader's mind its grammatical as well as euphonious extension? The form "H. M." is used as a synonym of "English." But in the same category is "U. S.," which admits of grammatical use either way. So I remain unconvinced by Mr. Birchmore's defense of the objectionable form, for he, at least, condones it. I do not remember having heard it as often as he has. The sailors of the older school would, I think, have said, "H. M. ship Pegdot."

WILLIAM C. DOBBIN, Jr.

New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

"To Carry" for "To Lead."

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to the inquiry concerning the use of "carry" for "lead," may I say that I hardly think it can be common in New England or other Northern States. I have often heard "take" so used, but never "carry." From my own experience I should say that a New Englander might appear somewhat mixed as to the means of conveyance, but there would need to be some visible means to justify the use of "carry."

[illegible]

A Book for Girls.

JOSEPHINE. By Ellen Douglas Deland. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Girls will be sure to like Ellen Douglas Deland's story of "Josephine." Josephine is such a nice girl, without being "preachy," and little Georgiana is very well mannered, too. They were sisters whose father died, leaving them and six other sisters to the care of a stepmother. The stepmother treated the girls well enough, but she had no money and less business sense, so that there was nothing to do but distribute the family among various relatives. Josephine and Georgiana fell to the lot of Dr. William Hale of Stockton, whose own family comprised four motherless boys. Dr. Hale had not kept much in touch with his brother before the latter's death, so that when belated word reached him that "Jo and Georgie" would arrive within a few hours it was quite natural that the family expected a visitation of "boys."

It took tact on Josephine and Georgie's part to eradicate the deep-seated aversion to their sex that the boys of the doctor's household entertained. Also Mrs. Sparks, a most formidable lady who ever since the death of Mrs. Hale had reigned supreme as housekeeper, was not easily subdued. It was all very strange and not so pleasant at first, for the two girls, but in the end their cheery disposition and sunny tempers triumph, and the entire Hale quartet end by voting the girl cousins "the right sort." There is also a romance worked out in the house next door—all through Josephine, who succeeds in reuniting a divided family and bringing two lovers to each other's arms.

It is a nice, wholesome story, and we recommend it as interesting reading for girls of thirteen or fourteen.

J. J. Bell's New Story.

JESS & CO. By J. J. Bell. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The nominal heroine of Mr. J. J. Bell's latest story is a city-bred girl who talks quite like the rest of us and is, moreover, a gentle, sweet-mannered little woman very much in love with her big, happy-go-lucky Scotch husband. The real heroine, however, is Aunt Wallace, another Mrs. McLerie, only a trifle more peppery of temper, but just as large of heart. David Houston, the big husband, though a joiner by trade, nevertheless loved his garden far more than his shop; so much so, in fact, that had not Jess, in her tactful, gentle way, taken hold of matters at the shop David might have lost both his shop and his garden. As it was, under the tactful guidance of Jess, who never let her husband know what she was doing, things turned out happily and in the end she was able to help David to exchange his carpenter tools for a gardener's outfit by buying out the village nursery.

This, briefly, is the story. The rest of the book concerns itself with philosophy of the aforementioned Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Ogilvy, the village grocer who could keep a secret like a "tinned tongue," David, gentle and unpractical, and a few others. Opening the book at random one finds passages of undoubted truth and interest. Mrs. Wallace is discussing the virtues of men in general and the late Mr. Wallace in particular.

Ye see, he aye paid a compliment just afore he made a complaint, so I wis aye ready fur the complaint an' I jist never heedit. There's naithing cures a man's complaints quicker than peyin' nae attention to them. Your uncle never complained twice aboot the same thing. He aye had something new, an' that kep' him frae gettin' tiresome. 'Deed, ay; he wisna bad fur a man. * * * I mind yinst he slep' the mornin' an' cam' in late to his breakfast. "Whit kep' ye?" says I. * * * "Oh," says he, smilin' that sweetlike, "I cudna help turnin' ower an' ha'ein' anither wee bit dream aboot ye, ma' dear." * * * That wis the compliment, Jess, an' I kent fine there wis nair to come. * * * "This ham's hauf cauld," he says, lukin' at me across the table. * * * That was the complaint, ye see! "Weel," says I, wi'oot loasin' ma temper, "if ye dinna' eat it quick it'll be quite cauld." * * * A saft answer's worth tryin noo an' then.

Once Mr. Ogilvy, whose natural disposition was "melancholical," undertook to break bad news:

I'm no the yin to break bad news, (he admitted afterward.) I canna dae it in a cheery enough style. Ma disposeetion is ower melancholical, an' I mak' the bad news seem waur than it really is. I mind when John Cameron's wife ran awa'—eloped, as it were * * * an' I was deputit to inform John o' the distreasin' occurrence. I wis near chokit wi' emotion, an' it was wi' a supreme effort that I produced the unseasonable information. An' when I had feenished, John Cameron just drew a lang breith an' a' he said was: "An' what are ye groanin' aboot, Ogilvy?"

Prof. Dole's Poem.

Nathan Haskell Dole has arranged to bring out shortly his two poems, "The Building of the Organ" and "Onward." They will be in time for the St. Louis Peace Congress. The volume containing them will be called "Peace and Progress." The first poem consists of a prologue and four symphonic movements describing in varying rhythms the building of the Cathedral and the dedication of the organ, a wedding festival, the obsequies of a national hero, and the end of a great war for freedom. "Onward" was Mr. Dole's Phi Beta Kappa poem. It depicts in nine symphonic movements the progress of civilization among cave dwellers, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, men of the Renaissance and of our own day, with a hint of what may come when war is abolished.

Norman Duncan's Plans.

Norman Duncan has just returned to his home at Washington and Jefferson University from a Summer on Aroostook waters. His forthcoming novel, "Doctor Luke of the Labrador," is almost through the press at the Fleming H. Revell Company.

Most Interesting New Fiction

LILIAN BELL, author of "Hope Loring," "Abroad with the Jimmies," etc. $1.50

AT HOME WITH THE JARDINES

Published Sept. 1st.

Lilian Bell has created in fiction the perfect type of the American Girl; and this, her latest, is undoubtedly her very cleverest novel.

ARTHUR MORRISON, author of "The Red Triangle," etc. $1.50

THE GREEN DIAMOND

Published Sept. 1st.

The story of the stealing of "The Eye of Goona"—a wonderful Indian diamond—is the author's masterpiece of detective fiction, and will hold you absorbed in its fascinating mystery.

RIDGWELL CULLUM, author of "The Story of the Foss River Ranch," with illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull. $1.50

THE HOUND FROM THE NORTH

Published Sept. 12th.

A remarkable story of adventure in the Canadian Far West and the Klondike, where man is face to face with Nature and the vital struggle for existence.

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Fourth Edition.

With frontispiece and cover design by Blanche McManus.

A remarkably clever Automobile Detective Story.

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"This great work will establish Mr. Roberts as a master of modern fiction."—Ella W. Pratt's in Chicago Tribune.

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"Worth as many Mrs. Wiggses as could be crowded into the Cabbage Patch."—Phila. Press.

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"Easily one of the best novels of the season."—Chicago Tribune.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS, author of "The Kindred of the Wild," etc. $2.00

THE WATCHERS OF THE TRAILS

(3rd Large Printing.)

Mr. Roberts's Animal Classics need no introduction or commendation. They are the best. All critics yield him pre-eminence in his chosen field of literature.

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, Boston.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Views of Experts at Home and Abroad on Matters of Interest in the World of Books.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOODY'S "THE FIRE BRINGER."—To be satisfied with revamping the Prometheus myth argues inability to construct.

"After all, good poet," we ask, "why try to compose variations on Aeschylus's masterpiece, any more than on the Book of Job or on 'Paradise Lost'? If you have a cosmic interpretation, give it an original and appropriate symbol. Do not delude yourself by supposing, because Shakespeare revamped an old tale into 'Hamlet,' and Goethe magnified a mediaeval legend into 'Faust,' that you can revamp Aeschylus. They took something mediocre and transmuted it by their genius into something supremely good; you would begin by taking something supremely good and would transmute it—into what? Certainly not into something better."

On the score of his theme, then, we regret that Mr. Moody has revealed his limitations. With such a theme, it does not surprise us that the puppets through whom he ventriloquises have no trace of nature about them. We are bored by the supernal creatures who shiver in Black Night on the slope of Caucasus. Shelley pre-empted once for all in "Prometheus Unbound" the entire dramatis personæ and stage thunder, the Voices, the Spirits, the Shapes, required for this sort of drama. Many persons, unable or too lazy to visualise their thoughts, like to associate with such flimsy spectres—they even mistake this for a sense of the sublime; but whatever excellences "Prometheus Unbound" possesses, they do not really spring from such insanity. They exist in spite of it. And the same is true of Mr. Moody's "Fire Bringer," which is rich in poetic raw material, in metrical skill, in ideas, in many a vivid word, phrase or picturesque epithet. But all these cannot galvanize into life or make interesting the cold carcass of Mr. Moody's theme. One longs to urge him to jettison all his cargo of spurious classicism, and to address men today with the modern thoughts that are in him. Let him take warning by Bayard Taylor with his "Prince Deucalion"; let him remember Hengist Horne with his "Orion." Who reads, or would be paid to read, those very admirable tours de force?

The Greek drama petrifies the work of all moderns who attempt to imitate it. Shelley's "Prometheus" is "classical" neither in form nor spirit. Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," which has a wider reputation than any other recent mongrel "classical" drama, is quite un-Greek, and could not help being so; for Swinburne, with his verbosity, his cheap metrical tricks, his readiness to sacrifice everything to rhyme, his intellectual immaturity, his moral slackness, is the antithesis of Aeschylus and Sophocles. You never mistake their passion for neurotic outbursts, nor feel that, for the sake of tickling your ear with a rhythmic straw, they will string together words which have no substance of thought behind them. The Greek dramatists had, in the first place, always something to say; Swinburne often reminds us of the boy who whistled as he went—for lack of thought; for him the tune is everything.

And so, although we have high respect for Mr. Moody's devotion to his theme—a devotion which has withdrawn him too long from giving free utterance to his genuine talent, and which threatens to absorb another year or two of his time until he has completed his trilogy—we hope that he will reconsider his determination, and let the proposed third drama go. "The Masque of Judgment" and "The Fire Bringer" will more than serve as witnesses to his earnest endeavor to compel an impossible medium to obey him. Let him adopt a medium through which his modern message can reach modern ears. A lover to-day does not write his love letters in Assyrian on bricks; no more should poets to-day revert to antique themes, which the ancients themselves exhausted, or try to bind new meanings on old symbols. A Prometheus who discourses in post-Darwinian terms on man and the cosmos is an anachronism if he be not a fraud. Mr. Moody's poetic craftsmanship is now so well trained that it needs only to be set to work in a proper field in order to produce results which shall be in a high sense popular and shall lift him out of the theory of academic experimenters in verse into the circle of true poets.—Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

SIZES OF BOOKS.—The sizes oftenest found in this case are between the medium 12mo of 5 by 7½ inches, and the super-royal octavo of 7 by 11 inches. Essays, poems, novels, biographies, histories, books of instruction as well as those of amusement, are more salable and most acceptable when made within the measurements here specified. Dr. Johnson has wisely said that the books of most service are those that can be held in the hand.

Yet there always have been and always will be smaller and larger sizes. There must be "pocket editions" of the Bible, of prayer and hymn books, of school dictionaries, guide books, advertising pamphlets, society by-laws, interest and measurement tables, and other compact manuals intended for frequent reference. There must be maps and prints of great width that can be conveniently examined only when outspread upon a broad table. Some of the smaller sizes may be the caprice or of penuriousness, some of the larger of needless ostentation, but in most instances the manner in which the book must be used determines its size and shape, and the size will vary accordingly from a leaf 1 by 1½ inches to 25 by 38 inches.

The projector of the new book has the right to make it of any size. Neither law nor custom forbids. If he is economical he selects a size that will not waste paper unduly; if he wants to show his independence of accepted forms he orders a leaf of peculiar shape. This accepted size or shape he says is too narrow and tall; that is too short and squatty. If his book is unlike any other in dimension it is an exhibit of his superior taste. It follows that a collection of miscellaneous books on the shelf presents a sorry sight to the lover of order and proportion. One so-called octavo will be 9⅝ by 6 inches, another of the same name 8¾ by 6¼ inches. Between the catalogued 18mos and post 8vos and the 16mos and 12mos is no accepted line of distinction. Variations of an inch in height are common in books labeled by the same name.

The names that are used to define sizes are absurdly indescriptive. In the infancy of printing publishers tried to define sizes by giving to each size a numerical name intended to show the proportion that the leaf bore to the full sheet on which the leaf had been printed. A sheet folded to two leaves of equal size made a folio leaf; to four leaves a quarto; to eight leaves an octavo; to twelve leaves a duodecimo. If all books then and afterward had been printed on sheets of the same size, and had been folded in a uniform way, the numerical names would have been descriptive; but sheets were of many sizes and folding was done in many different ways even before printing was invented.

The sheets most acceptable to printers of the early period were pot, about 12 by 16 inches, and intermediate sizes to large demy or post, about 17 by 22 inches, but the sizes provided by papermakers were irregular. Each one had his own standards.

Names of book sizes were misleading. The folio of pot paper (or foolscap) was about 12 by 7½ inches, and that of demy (large size) about 17 by 11 inches, but the trade names of the papers were rarely added to the word folio, even when the number of square inches in the leaf of demy was twice as much as that of the pot paper. * * * This enlargement of paper and presses has destroyed the significance of the numerical names that were based upon a real or supposed proportion between the sheet and the number of leaves in that sheet. The so-called 8vo, when printed from a sixteen-page form, is really a 32mo of the size; the 12mo on double paper is a 48mo, and on quadruple paper a 96mo. Sheets so printed are usually cut up in sections of sixteen pages, and separately folded. When a sheet has to be subdivided in two or more sections, it is seriously misleading to give to the folded leaves so produced numerical names that imply a proportion that does not exist between the leaves and the full sheet. It is the number of leaves in the section, and not the number of leaves to the sheet, that should justify the application of numerical names. The proper definition of the word octavo should be not sixteen pages to the sheet, but sixteen pages to the section of sixteen leaves that are folded and sewed together in a signature.—Theodore L. De Vinne in Printing Art.

AN ENGLISH MEMORIAL TO SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. Beerbohm Tree considers that it will be a great discredit to the nation if a little later on in this twentieth century we do not see a worthy national memorial to Shakespeare.

Mr. Richard Badger's generous offer brings the scheme into the region of the practicable and Mr. Tree is strongly of opinion that the time is ripe for it.

Mr. Tree's idea is that first of all a representative committee should be formed, consisting of well-known personages in literary, dramatic, artistic, and public life. He announced that he would be most happy to give His Majesty's Theatre for a meeting of such worthies, who would take steps to advance the project.

The idea of a national memorial to Shakespeare greatly appeals to Mr. Tree, and though the present scheme is not his, and he offers no suggestion as to the form the memorial should take, he is keenly desirous that it should be taken up and the opportunity made the most of.

Mr. Badger is now eighty-five. He was educated at Stratford-on-Avon, he is an enthusiast in things Shakespearean, and the dream of his life has been to see a fitting memorial to the great dramatist.

Last year he made a suggestion that the nation should erect a statue to Shakespeare's memory, and he offered to pay £500 towards the expenses. He wrote recently to The Times to say that the London County Council approved fully of the scheme and would provide a site, but to his disappointment the Council could not take part in collecting the necessary funds.

He confirmed his previous offer of £500 down, and added that he would give an additional sum of £2,000, provided the result of an appeal for funds to the nation were such as to make it certain that a memorial commensurate with Shakespeare's greatness and fame in every way worthy of him could be raised. Nothing more was heard of the scheme till yesterday.

Mr. Tree declared that it would be a great pity if the matter were allowed to drop. He did not think that there would be any real difficulty in raising the requisite funds once the necessary representative committee were got together.

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AN ENGLISH MEMORIAL TO SHAKESPEARE.—Mr. Beerbohm Tree considers that it will be a great discredit to the nation if a little later on in this twentieth century we do not see a worthy national memorial to Shakespeare.

Mr. Richard Badger's generous offer brings the scheme into the region of the practicable and Mr. Tree is strongly of opinion that the time is ripe for it.

Mr. Tree's idea is that first of all a representative committee should be formed, consisting of well-known personages in literary, dramatic, artistic, and public life. He announced that he would be most happy to give His Majesty's Theatre for a meeting of such worthies, who would take steps to advance the project.

The idea of a national memorial to Shakespeare greatly appeals to Mr. Tree, and though the present scheme is not his, and he offers no suggestion as to the form the memorial should take, he is keenly desirous that it should be taken up and the opportunity made the most of.

Mr. Badger is now eighty-five. He was educated at Stratford-on-Avon, he is an enthusiast in things Shakespearean, and the dream of his life has been to see a fitting memorial to the great dramatist.

Last year he made a suggestion that the nation should erect a statue to Shakespeare's memory, and he offered to pay £500 towards the expenses. He wrote recently to The Times to say that the London County Council approved fully of the scheme and would provide a site, but to his disappointment the Council could not take part in collecting the necessary funds.

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expressing an opinion about Tuesday, for the consequence is kissing a stranger. Common as are weather prognostics, such as that about the evening red and the morning gray, we did not expect the Italian warning, "Sconata l'Ave Maria: sceo il mal tempo," to have donned an English dress. Each month, also, has its weather lore. In January, if sun appear, March and April pay full dear; or, in another version, "January commits the fault, and May bears the blame." February is properly fill dyke, and "All the months in the year Curse a fair Februeer." A peck of March dust is worth a King's ransom, and its winds and April showers bring forth May flowers. That month is kindly when cold, but so treacherous that we are warned not to change a clout till May be out, and "Who weds in May throws all away." A wet May brings plenty of both corn and hay, a May swarm of bees is worth a load of the latter. In it to eat butter and red sage secures long life. Proverbs differ about June weather, but July brings the momentous day of St. Swithin, and a clear Aug. 24 promises a prosperous Autumn. September brings in oysters; in October not even a cat (would this were true!) is to be found in London; with November comes St. Martin's little Summer, but if "ducks do slide at Hollandtide, (Nov. 1,) at Christmas they shall swim," and a green Yule, as every one knows, makes a fat churchyard. Saints' days and special seasons have also their luck and omens. Each domestic animal figures in sundry homely sayings—dog and cat abundantly—and so do most kinds of fish. This diet, we are told, is plentiful when fleas are; but in many countries the latter can be true without the former. "Better sma' fish than nae fish" is a sound proverb; so, too, is "He has a slid grip who has an eel by the tail." He was not far wrong who said, "Of all the fish in the sea the herring is king," only it must be cooked soon after it has been taken from the net, and "when they are in the land, the doctor's at a stand." One remark of an equine expert sets us thinking: "Yo' never seen a gray foal nor a bad-tempered young ooman; it's deapert odd wheear all the scoldin' wives and white 'orses come from!"—London Standard.

TENNYSON AND LEIGH HUNT.—The little happenings in the life of a man of letters are often of more interest to the discerning few than any great thing he may have wrought, bringing him the bent knee and hero worship of the multitude. Silently moving beginnings, subtle preparations, sometimes reveal the man in a more interesting light than any crowning result ever does or by any possibility can do. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," for instance, appeals in its completed beauty to an extended reading public; while the student of literature happens with satisfaction upon anything having reference to its author's studies of the Arthurian legends, from those youthful days when, first chancing upon a copy of Malory's "King Arthur," he became fired with an enthusiastic vision of a great poem, and straightway formulated schemes for its treatment, down to 1832, with the first version of "The Lady of Shalott," which ripened into "Elaine"; and again on through the ten years which bore fruit in the "Morte d'Arthur," "Sir Galahad," "Sir Lancelot," and "Queen Guinevere," down to 1859, with its "Idylls of the King"; and through the years following, which brought with them the poems that completed the work he had set himself in his boyhood. Thus the general reader and the student. A third delights to deal in dreams with those early days spent in imagination by the late Laureate at King Arthur's Court.

Actual information as to Tennyson's life and doings during his preparatory years is scant. The repeated inquiry by Edward FitzGerald was, "Where is Alfred?" Horne says: "Avoiding general society, he would prefer to sit up all night with a friend, or else to sit and think alone. Beyond a very small circle he is never met." Landor craved his presence in lines beginning:

I entreat you, Alfred Tennyson,
Come and share my haunch of venison.

For the picture of the wandering poet we must, however, go to William Howitt. "It is very possible," he says, "you may come across him in a country inn, with a foot on each hob of the fireplace, a volume of

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Greek in one hand, his meerschaum in the other—so far advanced toward the seventh heaven that he would not thank you to call him back into this nether world.'

But it was not always "a volume of Greek" that he dreamed over. His companion in those days was often a copy of the little pocket edition of "The History of the Renowned Prince Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table," published in two volumes by Walker of Paternoster Row in 1816, which had been lent him by Leigh Hunt.

In 1835 Hunt wrote to Tennyson: "The 'Prince Arthur' which I should have brought with me I will send to-morrow or next day by a messenger." As a footnote to this letter, the present Lord Tennyson writes in the "Memoir" of his father: "This copy of Malory I have still in my possession, a small book for the pocket, published, 1816, by Walker & Edwards, and much used by my father."

Here in my library rests the copy Leigh Hunt obtained to replace the one thus sent to Tennyson. It bears the same date and publisher's imprint, and carries on the title page the signature of Leigh Hunt, who has written on the last leaf: "Finished my second regular reading of this work. 8th July, 1842, my first copy of it, with all its marks, having been lost by that heedless fine poet, Alfred Tennyson. It is upon the whole a dull and slovenly compilation, with admirable passages (especially the third part) from, I have no doubt, far better originals.—Leigh Hunt."

Some of Hunt's marginal notes are very characteristic. On Page 314 he writes: "Eating and drinking! Oh, gross monk and celibataise author of some of Sir Launcelot du Lake; for I cannot think you wrote it all." Against the mention of Sir Mellagraunce he sets down, "What a rascal this fellow is!" and, again, "Enormous beast!" In the chapter which tells of Sir Gawaine's death Hunt has scored the lines: "And then sir Gawaine wept, and also king Arthur wept, and then they swooned both; and when they awaked both, the king made sir Gawaine to receive his Savicur. And then sir Gawaine prayed the king to send for sir Launcelot, and to cherish him above all other knights. And so, at the hour of noon, sir Gawaine betook his soul into the hands of our Lord God." Against this Hunt has written: "And the tears came into the eyes of me, the reader, Leigh Hunt, at this passage of this most impossible story, in the fifty-seventh year of my age, July the 8th, 1842!!! So strong is 'one touch of nature' and generous mortality."

Surely Hunt was not far wrong when he wrote of himself in the "Tatler" as "sentimentalized," and acknowledged that his highest poetical triumph was "to move a tear with a verse."—John Rogers in London Academy.

FRANKLIN'S BICENTENARY.—The two hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth is, it seems, to be celebrated by a new edition of his complete works. Prof. Albert Smyth, the editor, has come to Europe in search of new material. He is just in time to visit the locality, on the new Strand-Holborn route, of Franklin's early London life as a journeyman printer. The latter lodged in Duke (now Sardinia) Street, paying 3s. 6d. a week for his room. He was then employed at Watts's printing office, in Wildcourt. Earlier than this he had lodged in Little Britain, working at Palmer's, in Bartholomew Close. By this time the book trade of Little Britain had begun to decline, but at Wilcox's book shop young Franklin soon made one of his prudent arrangements by which the shop became his lending library.

The peculiarity of Franklin's works, which, as edited by John Bigelow in 1886, fill ten volumes, is that they consist almost entirely of letters addressed to friends, acquaintances, and strangers. Even his discoveries on science went through the post. Can the world now want all that Franklin wrote? Bigelow's edition was big, in all conscience. Even he had "tried to condense everything Franklin left behind him that any one not pursuing special investigations now cares to read of the most eminent journalist, philosopher, diplomatist, and statesman of his time."—London Globe.

COLERIDGE'S CHARACTER AND HIS GENIUS.—The lives of our great poets of creative artists are seldom, perhaps, of that altogether exemplary character which we are so anxious in England to set before young men about to marry. Men of strong passions, impetuous energy, and overmastering artistic preoccupation, they rarely have patience for the humdrum requirements of our middle-class code. At the same time, however, the record of their lives is seldom other than profoundly stimulating, as showing the enormous combustion that goes to the production of a work of genius, the stupendous exertion of will power, the devoted application, the rushing impetuous force with which alien and minor occupations are borne down and life subordinated at one point after another to the consummation of the magnum opus.

Now Coleridge, by general consent, wrote some of the finest poems in English, the magical charm of which it is as difficult to define, and would be as dangerous to ignore, as in the case of Edmund Spenser. Yet his life presents the puzzling anomaly that we can discern in it no prodigious expenditure of will power. (far from it.) no rare spectacle of concentration, continuity, or independence of mind; no infinite capacity for taking pains, not a single one, in short, of the recognized birthmarks of genius. He spent much of his time in demonstrating (with the aid of German materials) that Shakespeare could not possibly have been that strange, irregular lusus naturæ which Voltaire and a large school of critics represented him to be. Yet lusus naturæ seems to be the exact term to describe his own erratic display of genius—a lamp in the grasp of a little child, the best simile to indicate the wayward gleams of the extraordinary intellect with which he was endowed. We have the further anomaly that Coleridge, whose type of mind was the most feminine (always clinging to, assimilating and polishing other people's ideas, and often boxing the Compass in the process), should have produced some of the most masculine and original poetry in existence. * * *

The temptation to sensitive, at large was Coleridge's curse; has proved a stumbling block to the English critic. That he post suffered both physically and mentally is manifest. For relief he took to opium of the tyranny of which he became conscious (in 1800) as early as 1796, and the first sprightly runnings of the drug through his nervous system conspired with the spirit of emulation in 1797 to produce some gems of poetry of an unsurpassable istre, such as "Christabel" and "Kubla Khan," to which should probably be added that mystic masterpiece (which Mrs. Barbauld pronounced both improbable and unmoral.) "The Ancient Mariner." But his intoxicating period of initiation was but too cruelly brief, and afterward the drug both enervated and relaxed the fibres of the poet, while it intensified the sloth and other characteristic weaknesses of the man, whose sense of moral obligation it profoundly dulled.

"Sloth jaundiced all, and from my grasp-
less hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls like hour-
glass sand."

Eventually, however, his system reacted, and Coleridge recovered a period of comparative serenity, during which the worst symptoms were abated and some fragments of his intellectual life were gathered up. If his health had been better and his will stronger we should have had more "Religious Musings" and more doggerel of the "Three Graves" order. But should we have had another "Christabel"? We are strongly inclined to think that the muse which opium lulled was no great loss, and the grievance of the world against the incidence of such losses must be left to more eloquent pens. The voice of Nature and of Poetry seldom speaks through such good apprentices in every sense of the word as Wordsworth and Tennyson; and regarding Nature's methods as a whole we can scarcely regard such gems of the first water as "Kubla Khan" too dearly purchased at the expense of self-indulgence followed by self-disapprobation and much acute suffering. For it is remarkable in the case of Coleridge that, in spite of the seeming chariatany and shuffling of so many of his letters, he never became callous to the degradation which his resort to narcotics involved. His exuberance of metaphor and his facility in explanations of the past and projects for the future recall now a Meercraft, now a Costigan, but more often that inimitable and flamboyant creature, Richmond Roy. His copious plausibility in discourse, we know, suggested such caricatures as Peacock's Mr. Flosky. But Coleridge always retained a latent sensitiveness of self-respect, there was nothing sordid or mean in the baser sense about his abandonment of responsibility, and so he was able to the last to retain the devotion of some of the best men of his time. That of the Lambs was unfaltering, that of the Wordsworths strong and clear, De Quincey and Tom Poole and many more bespeak friendships never wholly wrecked, and a sense of shame which, although it may at times have been attenuated, was never wholly atrophied. After the small string of pearls of price written in 1797-8, the careless rapture of which period he never recovered, we are inclined to value Coleridge's "Letters" and "Table Talk" more even than his critical work—that to a large extent reflects the gradually evolved Shakespearean and aesthetic theories of Lessing and Kant and Schlegel and Schelling, with some at least of their characteristic faults and extravagances—but the letters and journalistic fragments represent more nearly to us the man himself, the "monarch of monologue," engaged in the congenial labor of monologising "from mount to mount in Cloudland" and "lifting philosophy to heaven." They represent, moreover, the wonderful richness of almost miraculous promise which threw such a spell over all the associates of Coleridge's marvelous youth. The fulfilment was marred, it is true, but the larger and more Boswellian the scale on which we can survey a life so strangely and rarely compounded, the more it is certain we shall find to forgive, the more inclined shall we be to regard that life less with indignation and censure than with wonder and compassion.—Thomas Seccombe in The Bookman, (London.)

A BOOK OF SCANDALS.—M. Xavier de Ricard's "Histoire Mondaine du Second Empire," of which the first volume is just published, is a very difficult book for an Englishman to appreciate. It professes to be written from the notes of a lady of the Imperial Court, a demoiselle of the famous convent of St. Denis, who, before the marriage of Napoleon III., lived in the family of King Jerome. To persuade us of this we have long-winded and tedious descriptions of dresses and furniture which convey nothing to the masculine mind, together with much indirect praise of the lady's own fascinations and some feline amenities. Yet the result leaves one doubtful whether the scenes depicted have been really "lived:" or whether the whole thing is not a hash-up of the scandalous chronicle of the time, over which the concocter has contrived to spread a glaze of superannuated and spiteful femininity. In this volume there are certainly no revelations—or, rather, none which anybody but a malevolent lady's maid would think of importance—and there are many things which should never have been said in the lifetime of a lady whom all must honor for the courage and dignity with which she has borne her undeserved misfortunes. On the other hand, it certainly gives a picture of the social life of the time, if not exactly true to nature, at any rate true to literary tradition, and the result should be pleasing to those who love to hear scandal about Queen Elizabeth. Almost the only pregnant saying in it is the remark that the Orleanists were borne down in 1848 less by their vices than by their bourgeois and Tartuffe-like virtues.—Pall Mall Gazette.

HENRY JAMES AND YOUNG READERS.—From most of the fiction of the present day, always excepting that of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, I gain the impression that it is written for the young and by the young. I gain the impression that its authors have been aleaised at a certain point in their intellectual development by the abundance of the satisfactions their immature sympathies and absorptive [illegible] a large number of [illegible]

tion without luring them to further inquiry. And the result is an atmosphere in which it is difficult for those who have "grown old and crafty and wise," and for those who have "grown old and godly and grave," to breathe. Yet to fiction surely we should turn as we grow older, to find that enlarged field of subtle and poignant interests demanded by our initiated minds. Nowhere else can we move in such varied and such stimulating society; nowhere else can we learn the jealously guarded secrets of the mind and heart that become important to us in proportion as our fellow beings render them inaccessible. In the novels of Henry James we drink deep of this peculiar satisfaction. Here, at least, there is no shirking of the exactions upon the mind by increasing years. The enlightened and fortified intelligence has kept pace indefatigably with its task of investigation and record. There has been neither impatience nor weariness shown in the arduous study of character constantly rendered more complicated by wider and richer opportunities. Rightly to estimate the contribution thus made by Mr. James to the small body of what we may call our mature fiction demands an ability in analysis equal to his own; but there are in his work a few salient qualities that leap to the notice of the reader, and that, brought together, form in themselves a sufficiently coherent picture of the more obvious side of his performance.—Elisabeth Luther Cary in the October Scribner's.

BROWNING'S LIFE AND WORK.—Of Browning abeve all poets, with the possible exception of Byron, it is necessary to take the life and the work in a piece, to connect the inspiration with the incident. Browning's poems were his viaticum. The vivacity of his hopefulness, which led him for example to run off with his wife to Italy to the salvation of her life, and later to face London society when she was dead, is the burden of his best work from "Prospice" to the epilogue. His conversation, some one said in effect, was like his poems, only clearer. You need the man to know the poems, or at least you do not grow fully to love the poems till you find the man in them. And more than this, the incidents often are necessary to the interpretation. Shelley's elevation, Wordsworth's serenity, Tennyson's art produced things whose permanence is independent of the triviality of their occasions. "Adonais" and "In Memoriam" in their different degrees do not miss meaning and beauty though we forget Keats and Hallam; and Wordsworth's "light that never was on sea or land" needs no acquaintance with Beaumont's picture. But what a gleam is added to "The Ring and the Book" by the knowledge of the "square old yellow book," part print, part manuscript, of the price of "eightpence English just"; and of the perambulatory way in which he "fused his spirit and that inert stuff." Even "James Lee's Wife," the finest succession of dramatic lyrics in the language however we look at it, grows wonderfully in splendor from acquaintance with Ste. Marie the "wild little place in Brittany," with "such a soft sea and such a mournful wind!

And some midsummer morning, at the lull
Just about daybreak, as he looks across
A sparkling foreign country, wonderful
To the sea's edge for gloom and gloss,
Next minute must annul.

* * * * * * * *

Then, when the wind begins among the vines,

So low, so low, what shall it say but this?
It said in fact very many hard things; but it is perhaps the common experience of those who most enjoy Browning that of a sudden, from some new bit of knowledge or accidental coincidence of mood, some change in the angle of refraction, the opaque becomes clear, the baffling shimmer of the opal an essential color. And here is the secret of Browning's cardinal distinction. He was always hunting the Protean, and with his rare energy of thought would not let it go, however baffling its tricks of evasion.

With thee, O Lord, I mean to stay
And wrestle till the break of day,

says Wesley in a beautiful hymn; and this was Browning's religion of life, to drag its meaning from the little likenesses and contrasts such as we all get glimpses of, but all let go as mood or occupation or mere idleness order. He was often baffled, as in "Childe Roland," but what enlightenment we gather from the vain hunt. If outside Malory and his predecessors the spirit of the quest, the reach for the impossible is better given we have yet to read it; and there is nowhere a finer paean to the courage of faith than the conclusion to that triumph of grotesque description—

And yet
Dauntless the slug-horn to my lips I set,
And blew—Childe Roland to the Dark
Tower came.

This spirit of divine curiosity brought Browning nearer than others to the philosophies of things the heated evasive doubts and queries, and if he consciously missed the ultimate solutions, he discovered a foundation of faith in love and religion which made him with the help of his creative courage the most hopeful of our poets.—London Saturday Review.

Mr. Saleeby's Essays.

C. W. Saleeby, an Englishman, known as a writer on scientific subjects for Harper's Magazine and The Academy of London, has a book coming from the Harpers' press Sept. 22. The title is "The Cycle of Life," and the subjects dealt with may be inferred from the following chapter headings: "The Verdict of Science upon Alcohol," "Japan and Christianity," "Suggestion and Hypnotism," "The Evidence for Telepathy," "Marriage, Multiplication, and Morals," and "Some Urgent Points in Pedagogy."

A. E. W. Mason Coming Here.

A. E. W. Mason, whose novel "The Truants" is running in Harper's Weekly, will visit the United States late in the present month. He is now in London.

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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

H. E. TOGLESON, 10 Auburn Street, Plainfield, N. J.: "Can you tell me the author of 'McCready Sloan'?"

"McCready Sloan" was written by Mrs. Emma Garrison Jones, the Poetivist, is dead. What is the real name of Ruth Ashmore?

Mrs. Isabel Allardice Mallon, (1862-96), a popular writer on deportment, used this pen-name.

JAMES D. PERKINS, 128 Woodland Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "Can you give me Mr. Howells's opinion of Harper's Magazine for 1840, Page 481, there is a poem, 'The Ballad of Four Ways,' by E. Smith, Vineyard Haven, Mass., in Appeals to Readers of Sept. 1."

C. F. LAWRENCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the following lines:

"'There is a plain for every man,
But what's the dream of youth departs,
It seems the plain's the hardest.'"

These lines are misquoted from "The Flight of Youth," by Richard Henry Stoddard, which appeared in "The Poets and Poetry of America," (Hurd & Houghton, Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1878), and in Stoddard's collected poems, (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"C. D. K.," Nantucket, Mass.: "I want to thank Queries Contributor, and also Mary N. Franklin, for information regarding Mallock's 'New Republic.' I have since had the title likewise to Edith S. Hardy, who kindly forwarded me the books."

"W. L.," Niagara Falls, N. Y.: "Can you tell me anything about a poem, written by Daniel Webster, at one time, but cannot find it now, and am anxious to secure it. Did Webster write poetry? I have seen a few lines of verse, which thought of as a poet, but I have read something of his, years ago, and the first of verse. The poem, as I remember it, begins as follows:

"'My son, thou wast my heart's delight,
My morning hope, my evening light;'

A few poems, published posthumously in his collected works, are all that I can find. The only examples of verse extant from Webster's pen. The poem referred to by our correspondent is entitled "On the Death of My Son Edward," and is on page 28 of Stedman's "American Anthology."

WILLIAM H. POWELL, 1945 Edmondson Avenue, Baltimore, Md.: "In Appeals to Readers for Sept. 1, Mrs. Mary Worsley Montagu, of New York City, asked for the source of the lines:

"'I can take care of my enemies, God save me from my friends.'

Marshal Villiers, this aphorism when taking leave of Louis XIV., 'God save me from my friends; I can defend myself from my enemies.' The saying (1710-1827) expresses the idea in verse in his 'New Morality,' as follows:

"'Give me the avowed, the direct, the manly foe,
Bold I will meet every input blow;
But of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh save me from the candid friend.'"

"P. D.," St. Paul, Minn.: "I am familiar with the words in which James Bryce sings 'The American Commonwealth,' 1888. Please name the books written or edited by him before that time."

Mr. Bryce, however, are but a paraphrase of a portion of A. Wilde, written in 1776, and published in London, and reissued in the Tower one hundred years before Lady Mary's marriage. This poem, which is one hundred and twenty years old and long a popular work,) contains this passage:

"'In part to blame is she
Which hath without consent bin only bride:
But that she doth with her own will consent
To what she cannot do by force and might,
The blame that she obtains is thine and mine.'"

"T.," Park Row Building, New York City: "Was Bret Harte's play, 'Two Men of Sandy Bar,' written with a collaborator?"

It was issued in book form in Boston in 1876, and is now published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $1.

H. MYERS, Passaic, N. J.: "Several months ago I asked for the name of the author who wrote the following bit of sentiment: 'Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and sympathy sealed until all are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness, speak approving words while their ears can hear and their hearts can be made happier by them; the kind deed can be done while their hands are strong to help and bless. Kindly repeat the information."

This sentiment occurs in the chapter on "Week-Day Religion," written by the Rev. Dr. James Russell Miller, a Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia. This book is published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

"G. P.," Trenton, N. J.: "In 1867 a volume was published in Trenton bearing the title: 'Village Tales' or, Recollections of By-Paulines. By Mrs. Mary Ann Denman.' Can you tell me the name of the author of this book? I can find nothing concerning her."

This book was written by Stacey Gardner Potts, (1788-1865) a jurist who was born in Pennsylvania but passed most of his life in New Jersey. Supreme Court of New Jersey.

"LETTY," 226 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "I have a sonnet, entitled 'Letty's Glove,' and would like to have it published. Can you tell me how I can do it?"

And while she hid all England with a
Bright eyes Europe fell her golden hair.

"What is the rest?"

It was written by Charles Tennyson, Tennyson brothers, Frederick, Charles and Alfred, published a volume of poems in 1827, jointly published "Poems by Two Brothers." (actually by three brothers, for Frederick Tennyson contributed several poems.) He was Vicar of Grasby, 1835-70. In 1868 he went to Italy, and resided there for the succeeding 10 years. In 1880 he published a volume of "Songs and Fugitive Pieces," his "Sonnets," appearing in 1884, and his "Sonnets, Old and New," was published in 1889, the year following his death.

"F. F.," Annapolis, Md.: "Were we to secure the words and music of Ossian's Hall-mora Waltz?" Please give publisher's name and address."

"Ana," $1.25; "For the Major," $1; "East Angels," $1.25; "Jupiter Lights," $1.25; Bodman the Keeper; Southern Soldier Stories," $1; "Tiverton; Tales of Country Banks," $1; "Dukesborough Tales and Other Italian Stories," $1.25, and "Dorothy and Other Italian Stories," $1.25, all published by Harper & Brothers.

"W. A.," Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is Hudson, the American Shakespeare scholar?"

Henry Norman Hudson, (1814-86) was an Episcopal clergyman. Who was also a Shakespearean scholar of considerable note, writing the civil war he served as Chaplain in the Federal Army. In his later years he was Professor of Shakespeare Study in Boston University. He published many volumes on Shakespeare, including "Shakespeare: His Life and Characters," "Studies in Words-worth," "Essays on Education," "A Chaplain's Campaign with Gen. Butler," &c. His son, Prof. Arthur Hudson, of the University editions of Shakespeare. His Shakespeare criticisms have been called "helpful, but somewhat dogmatic in tone."

L. DEAN, Norfolk, Va.: "Who publishes the Letters of Wilkie Collins? What were the titles of the volumes?"

(1.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, in three volumes, $4.50. (2.) They seem to have been actual letters, written to the Marquis of Lorne, and to Mrs. Bronson Howard, after a visit of Wilkie Collins to France in the Portuguese campaign in 1808-04. We do not know the date of the original French edition. There have been several English editions. The most recent is that published by Chatto & Windus, at 6 cents. This edition, translated by "R. H." bears the following title: "The Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun. Being the Letters of Marianna Alcoforado to Noël Bouton de Chamilly, Afterwards Marquis de Chamilly, in the Year 1668."

"S. M. C.," Biloxeck, N. Y.: "Which was the first publication of Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall,' Macmillan's series? What were the 'eight sorrowful years' mentioned in the poem?"

(1.) The most popular novel in the Rouget-Macquart series, and the most popular of all Zola's novels, is "L'Assommoir," of which 151,000 copies were sold in the French edition in the first year, 1877, when the novel first appeared in book form. Translations and a large number of copies were probably circulated in the several English editions issued in the United States and Great Britain. (2.) The eight sorrowful years were those spent in the desert, the capture of the Ark of the Covenant, the Babylonian captivity, the robbery of the Temple by Antiochus, the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and the dispersion of the Jews.

Appeals to Readers.

"A. S. R.," 18 Proctor Street, New York City: "Who wrote the poem, 'Bingen on the Rhine,' quoted by Dr. Brady's 'Sir Henry Morgan, Bucaneer,' on page 70?"

Well be damnably moldy one hundred years hence.

"I am told Mr. Brady is the author, but have a faint recollection of a very old similar line, which I read ages ago to me by a British naval man."

W. C. FARMER, 163 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one supply the balance of the following poem?"

Cord by cord our lives are loosened,
One by one our hopes are slain;
Throb by throb we feel the pain.

"Who wrote these lines:

Flowing and flowing ever,
And on one side silent pave
Pitiful hearts never sleeping,
And the voice of ceaseless weeping,
Never lulling, never sleeping,
All the pauses of the knell."

A letter will be forwarded to "M. E. S." New-port, R. I., who asked in Queries of Aug. 6 for the author of the following lines, and to "W. C. F." who asked in Queries of Sept. 1 for the author and address.

JANE MARSH PARKER, 25 Winthrop Street, Rochester, N. Y.: "Can any one tell me who wrote the following:

'As the ponderous bulwark of vapor is blown by
So work without Him is for nothing: He giveth
Whatever is strong in His purpose—lo'humble-
ness worth and pure.
In sight of the Lord eternal—He toucheth it;
saying 'Endure.'"

MAY LLOYD HAYWARD, 2,700 Eighth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.: "Can you tell me the author of a recitation on open caskets, 'The Soul of a Lie'? It begins: 'I stand at the head of my love story.'"

"S. I. F.," Waycross, Ga.: "I wish to find an old poem, translation of 'Jean Paul Richter's Campaign.'"

J. V. HEIM, 20 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me the name of the author of the following lines, and will thank you for the entire poem if you can find it? There are five verses, the first of which is as follows:

'It seems in my life to go whistles blow,
Nor stocks don't strike, nor songs sound,
Nor bells ring, nor hearts bound.'

"The poem has been credited to Eugene Field, and also to Miss Helen Pitkin. The latter denies the authorship, and says that Eugene Field says it is not by the late humorist."

CAROLINE W. HOTCHKISS, Seal Harbor, Me.: "Can you tell me the following hymn used to be sung in the neighborhood of Middletown, Conn., and Cromwell, (then called Upper Middletown):

"'Oh, Calvary, 'tis a mountain high,
'Tis a task too difficult for thee;
Fly to the Lamb for refuge,
There are lions in the way.
And deep lurk on the mountain Calvary.

Youth is the best time, sa-ys you see.
For when old age comes on,
And blooming youth is gone,
Then 'tis a task indeed to 'Stop Calvary!'

"The tune was a quaint minor melody resembling Hebrew music. Can any reader tell me the name of the author of the hymn, and where are two other hymns, probably from the same collection which I would like to find, viz:

"'Mercy, oh thou Son of David,
Thou poor Bartimeus cried.'

"The other begins:

'When Joseph, his brethren beheld.'"

"A. T.," Avon, N. Y.: "I am making a collection of Bibles, and would like to know if the Bible which I have is of any value. It has sheepskin backs and corners, and is about the size of a newspaper, and where the name can be found."

Sir Isaac Pitman, (1813-97,) the inventor of Pitman's system of shorthand writing, published the Bible in shorthand. It is published at 33 Bible House, Pitman & Sons, 31 Union Square, this city.

"F. X. S.," East Norwich, L. I., N. Y.: "Can you tell me something about the Old Man Eloquent?"

"D. M.," Philadelphia, Penn., asked in Queries of Aug. 27 for the lines upon Mr. E. L. Godkin which appeared some time since in

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Miss LENORE B. YOUNG, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "According to Jacob Bigelow is the reputed author of the following lines, and where the same can be found:

"'Nature, tenderest and kind,
Takes the weary to her mind,'

Miss Young is referred to Mr. Bigelow's Alibone, Jacob Bigelow, M. D., LL. D., Boston, 1787-1879, author of 'Nature's Teachings,' 'Useful Arts,' 'Modern Inventions,' 'Nature and Art,' 'Nature's Laws,' 'Nature's Agents,' 'Nature's Forces,' 'Nature's Powers,' 'Nature's Wonders,' 'Nature's Works

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

"DIVINE FIRE," by May Sinclair, which Henry Holt & Co. will issue next week, has a cockney protagonist, son of a cockney, and yet a genuine poet. The action is laid in London and at various English country houses, where the cockney as a poet meets a woman of sincerity, humor, tolerance, and penetration.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that a third edition has just been ordered of Prof. George H. Palmer's latest book, "The Nature of Goodness."

The October Century's war articles will be "The Cossacks," by David B. Macgowan, and an essay by a Japanese author and publicist, called "Togo: The Man and the Admiral." The writer of it is Adachi Kinnosuke.

A new volume of stories and sketches from the pen of Charles Battell Loomis will make its appearance next week from the press of Henry Holt & Co. under the title "More Cheerful Americans." Written in the vein of Mr. Loomis's "Cheerful Americans," there are eighteen tales with a dozen humorous pictures, six by Florence Scovel Shinn and others by F. R. Gruger, Fanny Y. Cory, and May Wilson Watkins. At the end there is what is intended to be an ironical paper on "How to Write a Novel for the Masses." Among the others are "Poe's Raven in an Elevator," "Why the Delegate Walked," "Nature Study," "The Education of the Butterfly," and "The Song That Sold."

A. S. Barnes & Co. have the following titles for young readers on their Autumn list: "The Island Camp; or, The Young Hunters of Lakeport," by Capt. Ralph Bonehill; "The Three Prisoners; A Story of Adventure in the Civil War," by William Henry Shelton, with illustrations by Jay Hambidge, and "The Search; A Story of the Old Frontier," by E. P. Weaver. Capt. Bonehill's book will be the first volume in his new Outdoor Series.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing to-day "The Affair at the Inn," by Kate Douglas Wiggin and others; a new Riverside Edition of the Works of Tennyson in seven volumes; "A Book of Little Boys," by Helen Dawes Brown; essays entitled "Journalism and Literature," by H. W. Boynton; "The Words of Koheleth," by Prof. John F. Genung; a translation of Dante's "De Monarchia," by Aurelia Henry, and "The Elements of English Grammar," by W. F. Webster.

The first of a number of juveniles to be issued this Fall by Henry Holt & Co. will appear next week. It is Bruneck's "Prince Henry's Sailor Boy," translated by Miss Mary J. Stafford.

Henry James's new international novel of American characters and European background will be presented by Charles Scribner's Sons about Oct. 1. Its title, "The Golden Bowl," suggests a dramatic story, and its pathos is believed to constitute an element of emphasis and of relief. Apropos of Mr. James, Miss Cary's article concerning his literary mission will appear in the October Scribner's Magazine.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is to publish immediately "A Conspiracy Under the Terror," by Paul Gaulot, author of "Love and Lovers of the Past." The tale deals with the plans of escape and the romantic attempts made to rescue Marie Antoinette and the royal family. The narrative is drawn from the chronicles of the times and illustrated with fac similes and contemporaneous prints.

A reprint of classic fairy tales will be printed Sept. 22 by McClure-Phillips. The original is possessed by Frances Hodgson Burnett, who has furnished an introduction for the reprint. This introduction is called a "truly" fairy story, and relates how the books came into her possession, disappeared, and magically turned up again many years later. The reprint will be illustrated with pictures in colors.

This year The Century Company will add to its Thumb-Nail Series "As You Like It," "Romeo and Juliet," and "An Old English Christmas." The Shakespeare plays will follow the Cambridge text, and will have interesting frontispiece portraits of the author. "An Old English Christmas" will also have for frontispiece a portrait of Washington Irving. The designs of the full-leather covers have been made by Mrs. Blanche McManus Mansfield.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing this week the works of Francois Rabelais translated into English by Sir Thomas Urquhart and Peter Antony Motteaux. The illustrations are by Louis Chalon.

This month's addition to the Scribners' Literary Lives critical studies will include W. Hale White's "John Bunyan." Edmund Gosse's "Coventry Patmore" will not be published until later in the season.

The Century Magazine, without success, has been attempting the experiment of omitting the index from the last number of the volume. Beginning with the October number the index will be restored.

Persons fond of those beautifully illustrated articles on Italian villas that Edith Wharton has been writing for The Century will be glad to learn that the [illegible]

Parrish printed on special plate paper. There will be fifty illustrations in color and in black and white, and, what did not appear in the serial publication of the articles, a number of reproductions of photographs.

"Misrepresentative Men" is a book of American humor by an Englishman, Capt. Harry Graham, Aide de Camp of the former Governor General of Canada, Lord Minto. The author is known to his brother officers as "Col. D. Streamer," which appears on the title page.

The postponed volume by Abbé Loisy, "The Gospel and the Church," is now down for immediate publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. The work, which, in its original form, created so much heated controversy in France, is divided into six sections: "The Source of Gospel," "The Kingdom of Heaven," "The Son of God," "The Church," "Christian Dogma," and "Catholic Worship."

Fox, Duffield & Co. announce a volume by the well-known Harvard philosopher, Josiah Royce. It is about Herbert Spencer, and embodies Prof. Royce's views of his great British colleague. A personal reminiscence written by James Collier forms the introduction.

"The Church's Lessons for the Christian Year," by the Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer, is shortly to be published by Thomas Whittaker in two volumes. The same work will be published serially during the coming year beginning with Advent.

Fox, Duffield & Co., the firm of publishers which began its career about eighteen months ago with the publication of the old morality play "Everyman," now announces the text of the nativity play, "The Star of Bethlehem," arranged from about thirty old plays by Prof. C. M. Gayley of the University of California.

The Hobart Company will have ready Sept. 26 Gen. Charles King's new tale of two hemispheres, entitled "Comrades in Arms." The story begins with a strange complication at a frontier post in the Black Hills of Dakota shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish war.

McClure-Phillips are to publish Sept. 22 Marion Ames Taggart's new story for young folks, called "The Little Grey House." The story deals with the adventures of a crowd of children who inhabit the house in question.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing twelve juvenile books this week, two by Ralph Henry Barbour entitled "On Your Mark" and "The Arrival of Jimpson," "The Fight for the Valley," by W. O. Stoddard; "Old Put, the Patriot," by Frederick A. Ober; "The Land Hero of 1812," by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss; "The Vinland Champions," by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz; "The Deadwood Trail," by Gilbert Patten; "The Boy Anglers," by Charles F. Holden; "Three College Graces," by Gabrielle E. Jackson; "Everyday Girls," by Julie M. Lippmann; "In the Reign of Queen Dick," by Carolyn Wells, and "Teddy Baird's Luck," by Kate D. Sweetser.

The J. B. Lippincott Company has a new novel by Rosa N. Carey, "At the Moorings," which it will publish next week.

A significant sign of the times is the announcement by McClure-Phillips of "The Complete Motorist," by A. B. Filson Young, one of England's well known automobile experts. It gives an account of the evolution and construction of the modern motor car, and a history of it from its very beginning, in an awkward steam vehicle, to its modern manifestation in the noiseless, mile-a-minute, eighty horsepower machine. One chapter has been contributed by Rudyard Kipling, and another by one of the authors of "The Lightning Conductor." The volume is believed by the publishers to be sufficiently technical and practical, yet so full of incident as to interest the layman.

Still another color-illustrated edition of Richard Harding Davis's well-known dog story "The Bar Sinister" is announced for early publication by the Scribners.

"The Missions of the Moravian Church Among the Heathen" is the title of a little pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. J. T. Hamilton, American member of the Moravian Mission Board. Any one may secure a copy by inclosing a postage stamp to the Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, 20 Church Street, Bethlehem, Penn.

It is announced by Messrs. Harper & Brothers that the publication of Mr. Joseph Conrad's "Nostromo" recently set by them for the week just completed, has been postponed till later in the month.

In Harper's Magazine for October will appear Edwin A. Abbey's pictures for "Othello," with critical comment on the play by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Other features are "The First Transcontinental Railroad," by Frank H. Spearman; a group of short stories by James Branch Cabell, Robert W. Chambers, Mary E. Wilkins, and Frances Willing Wharton, and further developments in Mrs. Humphry Ward's story, "The Marriage of William Ashe."

"The Lady of Loyalty House" is the name of a new story by Justin Huntly McCarthy which Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish on Sept. 22. The days are those of Roundheads and Cavaliers, and Lady Brittiana Harby is a king's woman who flies the royal flag on her castle keep.

To their attractive "Wayside Series" in small format, the Harpers will add next week uniform with the others "The Story of the Candlesticks," from Hugo's "Les Miserables." Other books in this series are [illegible]

THACKERAY.

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HARNESS HORSES.

Hamilton Busbey's Book About the Trotting and the Pacing Horse in America.*

A RUNNING STORY, based on the dry figures of the American Trotting Register, is what Mr. Busbey has written for this volume of the American Sportsman's Library. In this form the statistics are much less dry reading, and from this book the novice can most easily learn of the progress of horse breeding and horse training that has brought about the typical American light harness horse, the fastest, gamest, and sturdiest horse of his type in the world, even if beauty of conformation has been lost sight of in the desire to attain the highest in the way of speed.

Mr. Busbey thinks trotting contests "the dominant out-door sport of the United States," which is probably excusable in a man who "for thirty-eight consecutive years was a visitor to breeding farms and a close observer of horses at speed on the trotting tracks of the country." "The evolution of the trotter took place during the active period of my life," he writes, and it is to the trotter almost exclusively that the book is devoted, for Mr. Busbey in his long career as a journalist never had a kind word for the pacer, whom he describes as "a malformed horse," "narrow behind," and "the product of lazy trainers and hopples." So the fastest harness horse of the world, and the one that now furnishes about 50 per cent. of the sport at the so-called "trotting" tracks, is dismissed with a very superficial review in twenty-one pages, though this horse, too, had his evolution during the active career of Mr. Busbey. But the pacer and the hackney never were popular with the hide-bound trotting man, no matter how speedy the former, nor how showy and sturdy the latter.

The evolution of the trotter has been aided by trainers, drivers, sulky builders, harness makers, and track builders. The successful trainers of to-day are thoughtful, hard-working men, with a larger store of information than those of former decades. They understand balancing through shoeing better than their predecessors, and respect the rules drawn up for the preservation of discipline. The material that they handle is far better than that of twenty or thirty years ago, and quicker results are obtained. The tracks and vehicles are seconds faster than when Dexter was heralded as the invincible trotter of the world.

Which is practically all that he has to say of the men who developed and showed the speed of the trotter. And of the great breeding problem, the value of the thoroughbred blood in the trotter, and that sort of thing, only these conclusions, with which no horse man could quarrel.

In breeding for harness speed we must keep track of the live lines, just as men of judgment and experience do in breeding for speed under the saddle. Sir Archy, who was called the Godolphin of America, has made his influence felt in trotting evolution through his sons, Kosciusko, Stockholder, and Timoleon, the latter the sire of Boston, the sire of Lexington.

After you have laid your foundation broad and strong, then breed stout-lunged trotter to trotter, always avoiding weak individuals, and you will find yourself on the way to championship honors.

It took from 1818 to 1903 to reduce the trotting record from 3:00 to the mile to 2:00, and it was not until 1845 that the present standard record (2:30) was reached and passed by the gray mare Lady Suffolk, 2:29½. Now there are recorded more than 30,000 trotters and pacers of standard speed rank. Through all this march of improvement in speed Mr. Busbey follows the trotting horse, giving his personal impressions of many of the record makers as he happened to see them, with plenty of stress laid on the fact that this or that millionaire owned the animal, and very scant recognition to the men who trained the horses and made them fit to perform their record-breaking feats. To him the greatest of all the records was that made by Maud S. to a high-wheeled sulky, (2:08¾, in 1885,) and the special brief he has always held for the mare and her owner, the late Robert Bonner, crops up at intervals throughout the book, the fact that Sunol in 1891 performed a half second faster, also dragging a high-wheeled sulky, being practically ignored, save for the mention in the records, because it was made over a kite-shaped track. Sunol's was the fastest record up to the time the bicycle sulky was introduced, the following year, 1892, when Nancy Hanks clipped 4½ seconds from the previous fastest mile. Since that time the record has been descending until Lou Dillon, at Memphis, in October of 1903, put it at 1:58¼, a record that, while undoubtedly made, is not admitted as a technical record because the horse had a pacemaker protected by a dirt shield in front of her, at the time of her performance. Mr. Busbey also denies that her record of 2:05 to a high-wheeled sulky is as good as Maud S.'s 2:08¾, because her sulky was rigged with ball-bearing hubs. Lou Dillon's miles in 2:00—at Readville, Mass., to sulky in August, and to wagon in Memphis in October—he does not protest against as records. But after reciting these and the other fast performances that have startled every one else among horse lovers, Mr. Busbey says, harking back to his favorite, Maud S.: "All things considered, I doubt if we have ever seen her equal." (Page 69.) That there are others equally opinionated Mr. Busbey shows by quoting W. L. Simmons of Kentucky, owner of the famous trotting sire George Wilkes, of whom Simmons, after claiming that he had timed the stallion a quarter in 29 seconds, while drawing an eighty-five-pound sulky, and a half in 1:04 while dragging a 120-pound wagon, says:

> If alive and fit to-day, George Wilkes would defeat every horse in the world easily. Compare grounds, 10 seconds; shoeing and training, 3 or 4 seconds, and the bike from 4 to 20 seconds, according to the horse, and we must conclude that the equal of George Wilkes in speed has not yet appeared. As a sire he will never be approached.

Nine of the 33 chapters into which the book is divided suffice to tell the story of what the trotting horse has done in his efforts against Father Time, and the remainder is devoted to brief histories of the foundation horses of the trotting families, what their descendants have done as producers of speed and how daughters of the families have become members of that family of "great brood mares" which Wallace created and gave a place to in the Trotting Register he established.

"Messenger," says this author, "above all horses, taught us the value of thoroughbred foundation." And in the voluminous records of the sires and dams of speed the blood of Messenger is almost always in evidence in proof of his assertion. To Justin Morgan he gives credit, but he cannot agree with the worshippers at the shrine of that great horse, that "the Morgans are the only distinct breed of trotters now extant." Says Mr. Busbey: "I have always conceded the wonderful prepotency of Justin Morgan. The racial characteristics of his family are nearly as fixed as those of the Jews; his blood resembles that of the Arab in the way it has established types, but I cannot bring my mind to the thought that the Morgan family is the only distinct breed of trotters. The Hambletonian family far surpasses it." Of the founder of that family he has this to tell:

> Amazonia, a snappy chestnut mare, * * * was bred to Mambrino, and the outcome was Abdallah, whose registered number is 1. * * * In 1830 he * * * died of starvation and neglect on a Long Island beach and was buried in the sand. It is sad to think of a horse through whom was directly transmitted the charmed blood of Messenger ending his days in an atmosphere of cold unappreciation. (Page 144.) * * * The Charles Kent mare * * * found a happy nick in Abdallah. The fruit of this union was a bay colt foaled May 5, 1849, at Sugar Loaf, near Orange County, N. Y. This colt when five years old was purchased from the breeder, Jonas Seely, by a plain farmer with a lean pocketbook. The price named for mare and colt was $125, and the farmer, William M. Rysdyk, sat on the top rail of a fence and pondered for some time the vital question. The outlay would embarrass him if the mare or colt should die. He finally said "Yes," and mother and son were taken to Chester. The bay colt, with star and hind ankles white, grew into a powerful horse of 15.2, and was named Hambletonian. His head was large and expressive, his neck rather short, his shoulders and quarters massive, and his legs broad and flat. He traces him to thoroughbred Messenger, over the substance-imparting cross of Bellfounder, gave us the greatest progenitor of harness speed that the world has yet seen. Experience shows that for stock purposes you want a horse with masculine head and neck.

From 1851 to 1873 Hambletonian was in the stud, being the sire in that time of 1,287 foals, and bringing to his owner $185,715 in fees. "In all Hambletonian has 150 sires of speed and 80 dams of speed. Without question he was the greatest trotting progenitor that ever lived."

Dexter, George Wilkes and Jay Gould all helped to make Hambletonian famous, and his numerous descendants to the third and fourth generations have continued his fame. Of Electioneer, Mr. Busbey says: "As a direct transmitter of the trotting gait, and as a factor in the problem of extreme speed, Electioneer stands in a class by himself. His equal has not yet appeared. He died Dec. 3, 1890. The championship laurel was worn by many of his 158 trotters, and one of the jewels in his crown is that he sired but two pacers." He had 96 producing sons and 88 of his daughters are dams of speed.

George Wilkes is another of the great sons of Hambletonian, having sired 72 trotters and 11 pacers that are in the speed list. He left 102 speed-begetting sons and 99 speed-producing dams. "In all directions the blood breeds on, and the family will survive coming generations."

*THE TROTTING AND THE PACING HORSE IN AMERICA. By Hamilton Busbey. Crown 8vo. Pp. x.-369. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

A Story of Paul of Tarsus.

THE WHITE SHIELD. By Caroline Atwater Mason. 12mo. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.

Caroline Atwater Mason has taken as the subject of her story the old legend of Paul of Tarsus and Thekla, the beautiful maid of Iconium. Thekla was the betrothed of one Thamyris, a noble Prince, but one day she heard from her window the voice of Paul in the garden of the neighboring silversmith, and as he spoke Thekla became more and more interested until only the words of Christ's message delivered from the lips of Paul sang in her ears and she was deaf to the pleadings of her lover and her mother.

The story, as Mrs. Mason tells it, depicts the sufferings and tortures that Thekla undergoes for her faith. Cast from her mother's home and out of the city gates she wandered to Antioch. There she arrived during the progress of the celebration of the feast of Caesar. Alexander, Caesar's own high priest, seeing her, honored her with his caresses, but in a frenzy of madness at his touch the girl struck him on the cheek. For this sacrilegious act in daring to lift her hand against an ordained priest Thekla was condemned to death in the arena, a prey to wild beasts.

But those were the days of miracle, and the tiger, hungry as it was, refused to devour her. Thekla's faith was strong and abiding, and in the end she triumphed, and helped spread the doctrines which had cost her so dear.

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,069. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DEMOCRATS ARRIVING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Feeling Prevails That Shepard Will Be the Nominee.

ROD IN PICKLE FOR McCARREN

Foes Plan to Make Him a Caucus Bolter —Tammany for Shepard, Palmer, Gaynor, or Herrick.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Democrats are piling into town on every train, and all is in readiness for the State Convention, which will be called to order on Tuesday at noon. Apparently Saratoga entirely has changed its political complexion since Thursday, for to-night nothing but Parker and Davis banners, lithographs, and signs are to be seen where earlier in the week were testimonials to the merits of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Since early morning decorators have been at work, and as a result the hotels show far more in the line of decoration than was to be found when the Republicans were in town. The Grand Union, where the various headquarters are to be located, presents a gala day appearance, bunting being draped around the big columns at the front of the hotel, while fully fifty big pictures of Judge Parker, four by ten feet in dimensions, were hung at various points.

Even the United States Hotel, where the Republicans always have headquarters, is fairly well plastered with Parker pictures and with bunting.

Among the leaders and delegates who have arrived so far there is a feeling that Edward M. Shepard will be the candidate, although both the Grout and Stanchfield booms have arrived in town and apparently are thriving. At the same time, practically everybody declares frankly that no candidate for any office as yet has been definitely settled upon, and that an open convention is in sight.

James Shevlin of Brooklyn, who has been here for two days, said:

"So far, at least, this looks like an open convention. It would be folly for anybody to think that David B. Hill cannot go ahead and put through any programme that suits him. Most of the convincing to be done will be in conference with Senator Hill. In the preparation of the slate the backers of each candidate will have to demonstrate the strength of their man to Hill, who then will decide.

"It seems to me that an agreement can and will be reached by the various leaders in conference, so that we shall be able to go into convention with a good slate that will suit everybody."

SHEPARD WANTS NO HEADQUARTERS.

Mr. Shepard came to Saratoga this afternoon, but did not get off the train, going right through the town to his Lake George Summer home, where he said he would remain during the convention. On the train that brought him up from New York was John B. McDonald. The two spent some time together on the train, but neither had anything to say for publication.

Mr. Shepard declined to discuss politics while his train was at the station here, and he also refused to allow Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn to open Shepard headquarters here at any of the hotels. Mr. Metz came to town Thursday night and met Mr. Shepard at the station this afternoon, accompanying him to Lake George to remain over Sunday.

Mr. Metz, who is the President of the old Shepard Democracy organization in Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and who also is President of the newly formed Kings County Democratic Club, in which Controller Grout and Senator McCarren are prominent, is to be the active manager of the Shepard boom while the convention lasts.

Ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey of Brooklyn, the Red Hook statesman, who has successfully fought McCarren in the Ninth Brooklyn District at the last two primaries, just as he has for years successfully fought the old Willoughby Street organization there, arrived this evening and registered at the United States Hotel. He spent much time with James Shevlin. During the old days when Coffey was fighting McLaughlin and the auction-room contingent he and Shevlin were bitter enemies, but now Coffey and Shevlin are together fighting McCarren.

After Shevlin and Coffey had spent some time together this evening it became known positively that Senator McCarren would not get the fifteen anti-McCarren delegates to the convention into any caucus of the Kings County delegation. It also became known that a clever scheme had been concocted to put the forty-eight Brooklyn delegates controlled by McCarren into the position of bolting a caucus, instead of placing the fifteen Doyle-Coffey-Shevlin delegates in such a position.

At the Aug. 30 primaries McCarren carried sixteen districts with forty-eight State Convention delegates, while the anti-McCarren men carried five districts with fifteen delegates. Their districts are the Second, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth.

Now the plan is to have a caucus of the Greater New York delegates called by Tammany Hall for Monday night. Into such a caucus the fifteen anti-McCarren delegates would go, and they would stand by the caucus action.

PLAN AGAINST McCARREN.

Into any caucus of the Kings County contingent alone they would refuse to go on the ground that the caucus should be by the city delegates as a whole and not by counties or boroughs. Of course, Tammany absolutely would control any Greater New York caucus, having of itself 105 delegates, while a Greater New York caucus, counting in the entire County of Westchester, would have 189 delegates.

The nine votes of Queens, the nine votes of Westchester, and the three votes of Richmond, as well as the fifteen anti-McCarren votes in Brooklyn, all would be with Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall, making a total of 141 votes in such a caucus. In such a gathering the forty-eight votes controlled by McCarren would be absolutely lost.

Tammanyites, of course, do not expect that the McCarren men would go into such a caucus, but they have decided upon this plan to place the burden of bolting a caucus, if any such burden is to be placed, on the shoulders of the McCarren men instead of on the shoulders of the fifteen Doyle delegates from Brooklyn. Neither Shevlin nor Coffey would actually admit the existence of this plan to-night, although neither would deny it.

"Our delegates certainly would decline to go into a caucus where McCarren would unfairly muzzle us," said Senator Coffey. "The Greater New York caucus is the cau-

Continued on Page 3, Col. 4.

JAPAN BOWS TO THE PRESS.

Oyama Is Instructed to Treat Attaches and Correspondents Better.

TOKIO, Sept. 17—8 P. M.—Owing to the friction between the military authorities and field attaches and correspondents, Field Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff, to-day telegraphed to Field Marshal Oyama, commander in chief of the Japanese forces in the field, as follows:

"The imperial declaration of war as proclaimed to the people is universally recognized as being based on the broad principles of justice. It makes no distinction of race, religion, or national manners orcustoms.

"The sole object of the war is to insure the safety of this empire, guarantee the peace of the Orient, spread the blessings of civilization, and promote the general interests of all nations.

"It is therefore hoped that these principles will also find expression in the treatment of foreign officers and correspondents attached to our armies, and that, so long as the rule of military secrecy is not infringed, a frank and candid consideration be extended to them, so that the spirit of sincerity, which animates this empire, be fully demonstrated to the whole world."

GIRL STUCK IN CAR TRACK.

Traffic Held Up Until Policeman Got Her Shoe Heel Free from Slot.

A daintily gowned young woman stood directly in the path of a south-bound Broadway car at Thirty-fourth Street about 7:30 o'clock last evening. The rush to the theatres was on, and several more cars were held up.

"Get out of the way, Miss!" bawled the first motorman. "I ain't got no time to be bothering with youse."

But the young woman only waved her left hand and made no reply. Just then Policeman Walsh, the Beau Brummel of the Broadway squad, came up.

"What's the matter?" he queried.

"I'm stuck here; I can't move," said the young woman. "If you'll look at my feet I guess you'll see why. Oh, I never was in such a fix."

Walsh, getting down on one knee, soon saw what the trouble was. The tapering heel of her shoe had become wedged in the slot and the wearer was held fast. Walsh unlaced the shoe and the girl withdrew her foot. Then Walsh wriggled the shoe free. She slipped it on again, thanked Walsh profusely, and hurried off in the direction of Fifth Avenue.

TOOK BAG CONTAINING $20,000.

Man Helped Himself in Bank—Money Recovered, but Thief Escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Just at the close of banking hours to-day a man in the lobby of the First National Bank here, observing the cage door leading behind the counter ajar, pushed it open, walked in, and, helping himself to a bag containing $20,000 in gold coin, made a rapid exit.

He immediately slowed down his pace and walked into a side entrance of the Brooklyn Hotel, closely followed by C. K. MacIntosh, an employe of the bank, who had witnessed the theft.

Seeing he was pursued, the thief turned into the hotel office, where he was overtaken and seized by MacIntosh. When asked to turn over the money he said it was his own.

The bag was taken from him, however, and its contents were found to be undisturbed.

The daring robber, who is about thirty-five years old and was well dressed, then asked the people in the hotel office to see if he had not told the truth by accompanying him to the bank, only a few feet away. He walked to the corner undisturbed, boarded a street car which was passing, and soon was out of sight. He is now being searched for by the police.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE CRUSADE.

Greek Letter Societies Unite to Protect Girl Students.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Professing alarm at the moral dangers said to surround young women in American colleges, nine National Greek-letter societies have started a crusade in Chicago, aimed at conditions in every co-educational college in the United States.

Resolutions have been adopted declaring for co-operation with Faculties of colleges to improve social conditions and placing upon the Grand Presidents of the societies responsibility for prosecution of the reform movement.

Mrs. E. Jean Nelson Penfield of New York, wife of Judge William Warner Penfield, as representative of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority, was the moving spirit at the inter-sorority conference, which decided upon a reform movement.

The women, with the societies they represent, who decided upon the movement to improve the morals and social conditions of American colleges, are Mrs. Laura H. Norton, Chicago, Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority; Miss Elizabeth Gamble, Detroit, Pi Beta Phi Sorority; Miss Lillian W. Thompson, Chicago, Gamma Phi Beta Sorority; Mrs. T. C. Kimble, Abingdon, Ill., Alpha Pi Delta; Miss Bessie M. Krape, Freeport, Ill., Chi Omega; Miss Grace E. Telling, Chicago, Delta Gamma; Miss Amy Olgen, Chicago, Delta Delta Delta; Miss Ruth Terry, Chicago, Alpha Phi.

PASSED SCHOONER ON FIRE.

Steamer Chatham Saw No One on Board the Emily F. Northam.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—The steamer Chatham, from Savannah to-day, reports that last Thursday night, off the South Carolina coast, the three-masted schooner Emily F. Northam of Philadelphia was seen ablaze amidships.

A strong wind carried showers of sparks from the burning vessel. Her decks were awash, her masts standing, and her burgee still flying, but all her gaffs and booms were gone with the exception of the main gaff, and her yawl boat was missing.

Capt. Hudgins of the Chatham got as close as safety would permit, but could discover no signs of life aboard, and he believes the crew got away in their yawl. The schooner was lumber laden, and may have become water logged in the cyclone Thursday night, the crew setting fire to her before leaving.

TWO HARRISONS' TOMB WRECKED BY VANDALS

New Rochelle Boatman Makes Discovery—No Motive Suggested.

CASKETS WERE BROKEN OPEN

Remains of David Harrison, Formerly Large Property Owner, and Son Found on Floor.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 17.—The police of this place were notified late this afternoon that vandals had desecrated the private tomb of the Harrison family, on a small island in Echo Bay, back of Harrison Island, which was formerly the home of the Harrison family, for many years residents of Westchester County. An investigation showed that the culprits had broken open the tomb, smashed portions of the caskets, and scattered the contents about the tomb.

The desecration was discovered by Louis Pagan, who is employed by the New Rochelle Yacht Club. He was rowing along the shore, when he noticed that the door of the vault was open. Going ashore, he looked in and found everything in the tomb in confusion. He went back to New Rochelle and reported the matter to Police Sergeant Cody. Patrolman Bender was at once sent to investigate and found the remains of the two Harrison members that had been buried there scattered about the floor of the vault.

An iron pipe five feet long and three inches in diameter was near the entrance to the tomb. This had evidently been used to gain admission. Inside was found a shovel. The large stone slab used as a door was smashed into small pieces, and the two stones used to form the base on which the caskets rested was pulled out of place.

The catacomb was broken, and the brickwork was also demolished. The slab that was behind the caskets had also been pulled from its position. None of the ornaments on the caskets, however, had been disturbed.

The vault was built by David Harrison, Sr., many years ago. Mr. Harrison died in 1878 and his body was placed in the vault. His son David Harrison, Jr., died in 1882 and his body was laid beside that of his father.

The elder Harrison was at one time the largest property owner in Westchester County. He lived in a mansion on Harrison Island, where the New Rochelle Yacht Club has its home.

The police say they were in communication to-night with Frank Harrison, a Brooklyn lawyer, who is a son of the late David Harrison, Jr., but so far as known no light has been thrown on the motive for the desecration. That the culprits were not simply seeking plunder appears to be shown by the fact that they did not carry off the heavy silver handles and plates on the caskets.

NORDICA ON AUTO DASH.

Races from Late Liner's Pier to Dinner at Ardsley.

The American Line steamship New York got in from Southampton at 9 o'clock last evening with a heavy load of passengers, many of whom are notables. The boat was twelve hours late, and none of those aboard bemoaned that fact more than Mme. Nordica.

Just before she sailed for this side Mme. Nordica received an invitation to sing at a private gathering at Ardsley. She cabled that she would gladly sing. She then thought that the steamship would arrive here early in the day, and she would be able to make the trip to Ardsley at her leisure.

For two days the New York battled with storms that beat up the sea into mountainous high waves, while an unfavorable gale constantly cut down the ship's days runs. She passed in Sandy Hook shortly after 6 o'clock. Allowing for stops at Quarantine and for the time it takes to turn the ship in, Mme. Nordica figured that she would reach the pier at about 8 o'clock. She determined to reach her destination if such a thing were possible, and she sent a telegram from Quarentine to those excepting her that she would be there. She also sent a telegram to a local automobile stable to have their fastest machine at the American Line pier as soon as the vessel should dock.

The gangways had scarcely touched the pier when the prima donna, in an evening gown, with a great cloak thrown over it, rushed past the gang of longshoremen, past the customs officials, and through the crowd down into the street unaccompanied. A big, red racing machine was waiting for her. She was in it in a second, and like a shot the machine was off at wonderful speed. Cabmen, policemen, and pedestrians stood open-mouthed looking at the fast-disappearing machine as it whirled up West Street, flying across car tracks and bad spots, and making probably nearly the fastest time ever made in down-town New York.

Mme. Nordica's chauffeur escaped the vigilance of New York policemen and the constables on the road to the club. The automobile went past in a cloud of dust at such a rate that if any guardian of the highway saw it he failed to catch it.

The engagement which Mme. Nordica had was to sing at a dinner given by Charles S. Eldridge at the Ardsley Club in honor of the prima donna. She kept it all right.

Covers were laid for twelve, and after the dinner there was an entertainment at which Mme. Nordica sang to the members of the club.

PUSHES CHAIR TO STUDY MEN.

Beloit College Professor's Self-Imposed Task at World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 17.—Last year a psychological department was established in Beloit College and Prof. Guy A. Tawney, head of the department, became so deeply interested in his experiments that this Summer he decided to sacrifice his rest and pleasure to original work. The exposition at St Louis, with its wealth of people from all countries and all classes, was his opportunity.

Since college closed Prof. Tawney has been pushing a wheeled chair up hill and down, over the large grounds of the World's Fair. From this favorable viewpoint he has studied the actions of the crowds of people and of individuals of many types and all sorts and conditions.

Not in fifty years will another Exposition equal to that now at St. Louis be seen in this country. The way to reach it is by the West Shore or New York Central. See our ticket agents.—Adv.

"NO PERSONAL ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT," SAYS JUDGE PARKER.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FORBIDS ANY REJOINDER IN KIND TO THE PERSONALITIES OF THE REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK.

ROSEMOUNT,
ESOPUS, NEW YORK.

August 17th, 1904.

My dear Mr. Parker:-

The Times of this morning says that the party text book is about prepared, and that it will go to the printer in a few days. Therefore I hasten to beg you to see to it that there is no word in it that reflects upon the personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt.

An Evening Post editorial indicates but little care was taken in that direction toward myself by the compiler of the Republican text book, but let there be no rejoinder in kind or otherwise.

I feel confident that you need no reminder, still my anxiety impels me to send this caution.

Very truly yours,

Alton B. Parker

Mr. George F. Parker.

WILL MAKE MANILA A BRAND NEW CITY

We Are to Transform and Beautify the Philippine Town.

AND ADD A SUMMER CAPITAL

Latter Is to be in Mountains—Secretary Taft Sends an Architect to Prepare Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The National Government has plans under way for the transformation of the City of Manila into a modern capital after the manner of the scheme proposed, but not carried out, for the City of Washington, and the changes already in process of execution at Cleveland.

It also is intended to found a Summer capital—a Philippine Simla—in the mountains 100 miles north of Manila.

The Manila project has progressed so far that the task of working out the detailed plans of the undertaking has been committed within the last week by Secretary of War Taft to Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago.

The news was received in this city from Washington to-day, and was confirmed to-night by Mr. Burnham. The Chicago architect will leave next week for San Francisco, and will sail next month for Manila by way of Japan. He will be accompanied only by a professional assistant, and expects to be gone five months.

Secretary Taft has had in view not only the scheme for the reconstruction of Manila but the man who he believed would be best fitted for the undertaking. At the time the Washington commission of architects, of which Mr. Burnham was President, made its tour of Europe to gather ideas for the design of a reconstructed capital, Gov. Taft of the Philippines cabled to Secretary Root suggesting that the party be permitted to return by way of the Philippines in order to study the problem of rehabilitating Manila.

The suggestion was not acted on, but Gov. Taft kept his scheme in mind, and when he returned to become Secretary of War he seized the first opportunity to consult Mr. Burnham. The result of the conference was the appointment of the Chicago man to the staff of Government architects and engineers connected with the work of the War Department.

Mr. Burnham's plans and his report on the problems with which he finds himself confronted in the reconstruction of Manila will be submitted to the Philippine Commission and then forwarded to the War Department. The estimates of the cost of the entire project will then be made and submitted to Congress in a bill providing for the expenditure of the necessary money.

Mr. Burnham said to-night that he would not venture to discuss the extent of the reconstruction of the capital until he has made a thorough study of the city. He never has been in the Far East and his knowledge of the Philippine capital he has obtained only from books and conversations with Secretary Taft. Other Government experts already have submitted plans for the reform of the sanitation, the street car, and lighting systems of the capital, and it will be the province of Mr. Burnham to design the most effective grouping of public buildings and the laying out of parks and boulevards.

The problem before the Chicago architect is to plan a new city which will conflict as little as possible with the present arrangement. The elements of this puzzle consist of the old or "walled" city, in which are situated the cathedral and the palace, and the outer or modern city, which is divided between the Europeans, Chinese, and Filipinos.

Through the city runs the Pasig River, filled with shipping and arched with numerous bridges. Beyond is the Luneta, the fashionable driveway and park, which constitutes the only attempt at landscape architecture in the city. These elements Mr. Burnham will seek to preserve so far as possible.

The central idea of the whole plan will be found in a series of administration buildings for the department, which now are scattered all over the city in temporary and often miserable quarters. There will be a residence for the Governor, a public library, museum, public baths, and a large park to be designed.

Mr. Burnham said his greatest interest is wrapped up in the possibilities of the plans for the Summer capital. This Philippine Simla, to which the entire American administrative colony will migrate in the heated term, will be located at Begulo, in the Province of Benguet, 100 miles north of Manila.

It is a great mountain meadow, twenty miles from the sea, and 4,500 feet above its level. The climate there is cool and equable all the year, and is free from the diseases of malarial character which make life at a sea level a menace in the Summer.

"The Manila problem is one of suiting new plans as far as possible to existing conditions," said Mr. Burnham this evening. "I am, therefore, more deeply interested in the Summer capital project. There I shall be able to formulate my plans untrammeled by any but natural conditions.

"I shall make an extended study of the buildings best suited to the climate and other demands of Philippine life, and then go ahead with the creation of a brand-new city.

"This dream of a Summer capital has come down from the days of the Spanish Governors. They always were going to build a retreat in the mountains where they might administer the Government in the disease-ridden season. But it was always mañana with the Spanish rulers, and they never got around to actual work in realizing the dream."

Mr. Burnham said he could not tell just how many millions of dollars it will take to carry out the plans. He is going ahead regardless of expense, and Congress will look after that.

LOU DILLON'S RECORD TROT.

Champion Goes Half Mile in 58¾ Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Three new world's records were made this afternoon during the fourteenth matinée of the Gentleman's Driving Club, at the Glenville track. All the record-breaking performances were made by horses owned by C. K. G. Billings, and were especially pleasing to him, as they celebrated his forty-third birthday. The first record to go was that for a half mile, trotting. Lou Dillon, driven by Millard Sanders, with a runner on the outside driven by "Doc" Tanner, made the half in 0:58¾, slipping a quarter of a second off the mark made by the trotting queen at Memphis last Fall, when she set the trotting record at 1:58¾. At that time the first half was made in 0:59 and the last half in 0:59¾. To-day, owing to the recent illness of the champion mare, Mr. Billings would not let her trot more than a half mile at top speed.

To the horsemen present this was the most impressive performance of the afternoon, but to the matinée crowd of 2,000 in the grand stand the performance of Prince Direct and Hontas Crook, Mr. Billings's crack pacing team, driven to wagon, was the most interesting. The heavy wind made it impossible to attempt a mile record, and it was announced that the team would be driven a fast half. How fast they went is best shown in the time, which was 0:29½ for the first quarter, while the half mile was finished in 1.00¼, making another world's record.

The third race that went to Mr. Billings's credit during the afternoon was when he rode Charlie Mac in an effort to beat the world's record of 2:14¾ trotting to saddle. A good track made it possible for Charlie Mac, despite the wind on the first quarter and in the stretch, to clip a second off his former mark, placing it at 2:13¾.

CAT TURNED ON THE GAS.

Young Man Killed—Father Found Unconscious and May Die.

NEWARK, Sept. 17.—Edward Whalen, Jr., twenty-two years old, was found dead in bed in his home, at 421 Third Street, East Newark, to-day. He had been suffocated by gas. His father, sixty years old, was found unconscious in the same room. He is in a critical condition and may die.

Two valves of a gas range in the kitchen adjoining were open. It is supposed that the cat, playing about the range, opened them.

OUTLOOK IN ITALY IS VERY SERIOUS

Agitation in Some Places Has Character of Rebellion.

STRIKE IN ROME IS BEGUN

To Begin in Naples To-morrow—Another Fight Between Strikers and Police in Genoa.

ROME, Sept. 17.—The strike here has begun, but is not yet general.

The Socialist agitation is on the increase, especially in the northern part of Italy. In some places it is assuming the character of a rebellion.

At Naples it has been decided to strike on Monday.

In other towns troops are kept in readiness, and the police everywhere have been reinforced.

Another fight has occurred at Genoa between the strikers and police. The whole night was passed in darkness there, owing to the strike.

The Mayor and other municipal officers of Milan came to Rome to-day to present to the Government an expression of the indignation of the population of Milan as a result of what they term the slaughter of the people.

The real cause of the whole agitation is an attempt on the part of the Extreme Party to overthrow the Cabinet, as, in spite of the fact that it is a Liberal Ministry, it energetically keeps the Extremists in hand.

AUTO GOES OVER PRECIPICE.

New Yorker Killed and the Other Occupants Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Racing along Manchester Road, near Ballwin, St. Louis County, early this morning, a merry automobile party of four plunged over the edge of a steep declivity to the rockbed of a creek. The heavy machine crushed and almost instantly killed the chauffeur, Jack Killeen, or Kolleen, or Cullen, aged twenty-one, a telegraph operator from New York City. Miss Lulu Marquitz of St. Louis received dangerous injuries. Miss Nellie Marquitz, her sister, and Edward Parkhurst, son of a Ballwin, Mo., dentist, were less seriously injured.

With another automobile party, also of four members, the four had left the city early in the evening. Both machines, $7,000 French importations, were taken out by the chauffeurs without consulting the owners, it appears.

According to Parkhurst, the lights of the machine driven by Killeen went out on the return trip, but Killeen did not slow down. He steered his machine to destruction in dodging a farmer's wagon.

William Sauer, aged eleven, of Manchester, was watching the removal of the wrecked automobile late this afternoon, when he was run over by its hind wheel and probably fatally injured.

A GAIN FOR JEROME.

De Witt Boom for Controller Gives Votes to District Attorney.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The boom of Jerome De Witt for State Controller on the Democratic ticket was formally launched at the Democratic Assembly and County Conventions here to-day, when resolutions were passed instructing the delegates for Jerome De Witt and empowering him to choose the men who are to represent the County in Saratoga. Mr. De Witt has been in the field for several months.

He is an ex-Mayor, who was twice elected in a Republican city by overwhelming majorities, and is credited with being the strongest candidate in the Southern tier.

His candidacy makes the support of John B. Stanchfield by the Broome delegation impracticable, and they will vote for Jerome or Shepard.

Start Right! See Autumnal beauties of the Hudson en route to St. Louis. All rail tickets good between N. Y. and Albany on Day Line Str's. Boston Exc. Oct. 3 and 4, $5.—Adv.

FORBADE ANY ATTACK ON PRESIDENT'S HONOR

Parker Cautioned Compilers of the Campaign Book.

"NO REJOINDER IN KIND"

Letter Made Public with Advance Sheets of Book, Which Discuss Tariff and Reciprocity at Length.

Although several pages of the Republican campaign book are given over to an attack on the character of Judge Parker, particularly in regard to his motives in sending the famous gold telegram, "no rejoinder in kind or otherwise," and no attack on the honor or integrity of President Roosevelt appear in the advance proofs of the Democratic Campaign Textbook.

In making the first installment of the advance sheets public yesterday, George F. Parker, chief of the Literary Department of the National Committee, gave out for publication this letter from Judge Parker:

Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Parker:

THE TIMES of this morning says that the party textbook is about prepared, and that it will go to the printer in a few days. Therefore I hasten to beg you to see to it that there is no word in it that reflects upon the personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt.

An Evening Post editorial indicates that but little care was taken in that direction toward myself by the compiler of the Republication textbook, but let there be no rejoinder in kind or otherwise.

I feel confident that you need no reminder; still my anxiety impels me to send this caution. Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

Mr. George F. Parker.

The book, which will be issued in a few days by the Democratic National Committee, was prepared under the direction of a committee consisting of ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston, William S. Cowherd, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and George F. Parker.

The Constitution, a Preface.

By way of emphasizing the Democratic contention that the "return to the Constitution" is one of the principal issues in this campaign, the book will be prefaced with a full copy of the Constitution of the United States. The subject discussed at greatest length is the tariff. Considerable attention is also devoted to the record of the Republican Party on reciprocity.

Discussing the tariff and the trusts, the authors of the book assert that Americans are forced to pay from 5 per cent. to 200 per cent. more for the products of their own country than the same products are sold for abroad. The authority for this statement is to be found in the export trade journals of the trusts containing full lists of export prices, several copies of which have recently been obtained by the National Democratic Committee. These journals circulate only in foreign countries, and the trusts are said to use every means in their power to prevent their falling into the hands of American buyers, lest the latter may learn the truth concerning this feature of the manufacturers' business. It is asserted that the committee has employed an expert familiar with all the ins and outs of the export business who has visited the offices of exporters and received from them, in their own handwriting, many of the prices quoted in the book.

Here is an extract on the effect of the Dingley tariff law:

During the year ended June 30, 1904, the sale of American-manufactured products to foreigners amounted to $462,000,000, of which fully 85 per cent., according to estimates of well-informed exporters, was sold at cheaper prices than are charged for precisely the same goods when sold to Americans. The average price of these goods in the foreign market is 20 per cent. less than the selling price in the home market. On some goods, such as paints and varnishes, the difference between the price to foreigners and to Americans is only 5 per cent., but on agricultural implements, tools, machines, and hardware the difference in the price to the foreigner and to the American varies from 10 to 50 per cent. On wire, cartridges, playing cards, &c., the difference is more than 100 per cent., and on such articles as wire rope and borax the difference exceeds 200 per cent.

Were there nothing else to condemn the Republican policy of high tariff taxes, this one fact ought to be sufficient to cause the American people to repudiate it, for surely nothing can be more unjust than for the American Government to tax its own people to the end that American steel rails, plows, shoes, and other articles of prime necessity may be sold cheaper to the people of Japan, Europe, and foreign countries generally than they are sold at home to Americans.

It is absurd to speak of "infant industries" like the Steel Trust, which is able to compete with the so-called pauper labor of foreign countries, and which makes enough profit on its export sales, even at prices far below its domestic prices, to enable it to pay dividends upon millions of dollars of watered capital.

When the voters of America—the farmers, mechanics, clerks, and professional men—realize the extent of the difference between export and home prices they will speedily withdraw "protection" from such "infants" as the Steel and other giant trusts of this country.

Some Prices.

In a table giving the domestic and foreign prices of articles in daily use are to be found, for example, the following:

Table knives, per gross, foreign price, $12; domestic price, $10.
Barbed wire, per 100 pounds, foreign price, $2; domestic price, $3.
Typewriters, foreign price, $60; domestic price, $100.
Sewing machines, fine, foreign price, $30.75; domestic price, $27.50.
Sewing machines, medium, foreign price, $17.50; domestic price, $22.
Sewing machines, cheap, foreign price, $12; domestic price, $18.

Long tables obtained from export trade periodicals of the trusts and published in this country are given to show the differences in discounts from price lists for foreign and home consumers, and also the percentage of difference between export and home prices. This percentage is found to range from 10 to 72 per cent. on such articles as bells, bolts, chains, augurs, locks, saws, and so on.

The difference between the domestic and export prices of implements, tools, utensils, and other wares and goods is shown by percentages varying from 5 per cent. to 66 per cent., and the difference between the prices of a long list of miscellaneous articles by percentages varying from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent.

"While," it is stated, "the accuracy of the export prices may be challenged by Republican politicians, it is not probable that they will be questioned by the manufacturers whose names are mentioned in the list."

Under the head of "Export Values versus Home Values," it is asserted that an

accurate estimate of the value of the cargo of a steamship which sailed for South Africa not long ago showed that the cargo cost its foreign buyers $212,564, whereas it could not have been bought in New York for less than $246,045.

South Africa Versus New York.

"Thus," it is added, "on the cargo of this one small steamer a rebate of $33,481 was made in favor of buyers in South Africa. These facts are known to the customs officials, and should be known to the Secretary of the Treasury, yet Secretary Shaw repeats statements that have not only often been disproved, but are refuted by numerous official reports of his own department."

Concerning the statement of Secretary Shaw in the Republican campaign book of 1904 that the value of our exports sold at a lower price abroad than at home had been estimated by Senator Gallinger at $4,000,000, and the Secretary's further assertion that the substantial correctness of this estimate had not to his knowledge been questioned "by the opposition," the book says:

So far from the correctness of this estimate not being even questioned, its falsity has been absolutely proved, as was conclusively shown in the Democratic campaign book of 1902. It is not only false, but is based upon so many misstatements of facts that its repeated use after full exposure would seem to evidence an intention on the part of Republicans to deceive voters, if possible. The total wholesale value of manufactured goods sold at home is not less than $6,000,000,000. The value of these same goods for export is only about $4,800,000,000, and the difference between these two amounts, in round numbers, $1,200,000,000, affords an approximate measure of the staggering price which the American people pay for so-called protection.

The conclusions of the Industrial Commission appointed by Congress are cited to show that 20 per cent. of our exports are sold abroad at cheaper prices than are charged here. "But," the book says, "Secretary Shaw must know, as does every ex-member of the commission, that the pretended investigation which that partisan body made of export prices was a farce. The schedules of inquiry were sent to only 2,000 of the 600,000 manufacturing establishments of this country—that is, to only 1 in every 300, and only 416 replies were received. The guilty ones did not volunteer information which would incriminate them before the American public.

"At a conservative estimate, twenty times $4,000,000 of manufactured goods can be found in the iron and steel schedules alone which are sold abroad at reduced prices."

The chapter on the tariff and trusts concludes with statistics and extracts from various well-known trade journals and addresses by men of prominence.

Reciprocity Treaties.

The book outlines and criticises severely the policy of the Republican Party in the way of reciprocity treaties, paying special attention to the present Administration's "indifference" to the commercial possibilities of Canada and the United States. It says:

The President favors "reciprocity with foreign nations"—at least he says so. "It is a singular fact," says he, "that the only great reciprocity treaty recently adopted—that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity."

It is also a singular fact—or it would be if there were anything "singular" about the violation of Republican promises—that it is the "only great reciprocity treaty" negotiated by Republicans, though their promises to inaugurate a magnificent system of reciprocity treaties that would give us control of the trade of the world have been standing unfulfilled for seven years.

So far from the Cuban reciprocity bill being a step in the direction of reciprocity, it was a final compromise between the friends and the enemies of reciprocity within the Republican Party. It was agreed between them that that should be the end of reciprocity. The authors of the Dingley bill in the House had made sugar the chief article to be used as a basis for reciprocity treaties with other countries, just as it has been the basis for all reciprocity arrangements perfected by Mr. Blaine. After the Cuban treaty had been ratified by Cuba, the Republican Party inserted into the body of the treaty an amendment which Cuba had never asked for, which provided that no treaty should be made with other nations which involved a reduction on sugar duties. This amendment destroyed at one blow all but one of the reciprocity treaties then pending in the Senate, and made it impossible to negotiate any advantageous treaties with the sugar-growing countries of the world.

In connection with this a portion of a speech in the Senate by Senator Dolliver (Rep.) of Iowa, is quoted thus:

It is a reproach to the Government of the United States to-day that there is hardly a line of the wisdom of James G. Blaine remaining upon the statute books of our country, and that not one step has been taken to give reality to the magnificent vision which illuminated the last days of poor McKinley's earthly career.

"The Republican Party," declares the Democratic National Committee, "has made the deed square with the word" by giving to protection the duties that were levied for reciprocity. The passage of the Cuban treaty was secured only by inserting the provision which destroyed all the reciprocity treaties McKinley had negotiated, and made it impossible to put back upon the statute books any part of the Blaine reciprocity policy."

Attitude Toward Canada.

Referring to reciprocity with Canada, the book quotes this clause from the Democratic platform, declaring it to be in line with the business principles which the Democratic Party seeks to apply to the conditions of international commerce:

We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where these can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce.

The attitude of the Republicans is described as follows:

The fixed policy of the Republican Party in its treatment of the Dominion of Canada has been to wring from her such profits as might be gathered without giving anything in return, or so to impoverish her that she must of necessity apply for admission to the sisterhood of States for self-preservation. This deliberately selfish policy has cost the United States the respect, almost the friendship, of the growing nation of the North, and the people of the United States are turning hopefully toward the Democratic Party for a correction of the great mistake.

Further on the operation of the Elgin reciprocity treaty with Canada, in force from 1855 to 1866, is discussed at length, as is also the fish reciprocity arrangement with that country from 1871 to 1885. The book says that one of the most important effects of the discouragement of purchases from Canada has been to cause the Canadians to develop their market in Great Britain, although the natural tendency of Canadian traffic was through the United States.

"The question of reciprocity with Canada," the book adds, "is one of the largest, most important, and most delicate questions with which the Administration will be called upon to deal. It must be treated broadly and with foresight, not used as a political football. It must be studied as an epoch-making problem instead of dismissed in the spirit of petty selfishness which has characterized the utterances of Republican monopolists and politicians regarding it since the abrogation of the Elgin treaty."

Under the caption "Republican Reciprocity a Sham," appears the following:

The Republican Party, by its repudiation of the principle of genuine reciprocity, has lost the confidence of the business men of the country and invited a policy of retaliation among the best foreign customers of the American producer of whatever class. It has played with the name of reciprocity and refused anything of the substance. Its traditions and its practices are wholly opposed to fairness in trade. It refuses to apply business principles to the problems of international commerce.

The Republican idea of reciprocity is and always has been to impose a tariff upon articles not produced in this country and then to trade that tariff down for the purpose of forcing the export of goods desired by foreign customers. The Republican Party does not and can not stand for commercial interchange upon fair terms.

The treatise on reciprocity closes with a charge of falsehood against a declaration in the Republican campaign textbook that the Republican platform of 1900 contained a reciprocity plank identical with that quoted from the Democratic platform, and reading, "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada," &c.

"This declaration," says the Democratic textbook, "is not to be found in the platform adopted by the Republican Party this year at Chicago. The Republican platform, as a matter of fact, makes only incidental reference to the subject of reciprocity, which a majority of the voters of the country, without doubt, regard as one of the most important now before the American people."

HOTEL CLERK TRIES SUICIDE.

Out of Work, Rejected by Family, Hasbrouck Shoots Himself.

George W. Hasbrouck, who was discharged from his position as a clerk in the Hotel Belmont, 115 West Forty-fifth Street, and who lives in a furnished room at 1,293 Amsterdam Avenue, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill himself last night on the steps of 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Hasbrouck was under the influence of liquor at the time. He has been separated from his wife and daughter, who were boarding in the house with Dr. J. T. Joseph Bird.

Hasbrouck called and insisted on seeing his family, but Dr. Bird would not let him enter. Hasbrouck then turned to go back down the steps, and shot himself through the left breast. At the J. Hood Wright Hospital he said that he regretted his poor shooting, as he had thought that he knew how to kill himself. He is in a serious condition, but may live.

JAPANESE ADVANCE ON RUSSIAN FLANKS

Mukden Threatened from East, Southeast, and Southwest.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED

Kuropatkin May Try to Hold the Manchurian Capital for Political Reasons.

MUKDEN, Sept. 17.—The Japanese are reported to be advancing on both flanks, from the east, southeast, and southwest.

The outposts are closely engaged twenty miles southeastward, there being almost constant skirmishing.

Indications point to another great battle in the vicinity of Mukden. Russian troops occupy all the surrounding villages.

Refugees are flocking into the city. Chinese among them complain of severity on the part of the Japanese.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 14, via Fu-San, Sept. 17.—The Japanese front is now some miles north of Liao-Yang, almost half way to Mukden, and confronting Gen. Kuropatkin's outpost lines.

Gen. Kuropatkin, it is believed, is removing his headquarters to Harbin.

Both armies are satisfied to suspend hostilities for a time. They are apparently exhausted after the battle of Liao-Yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 17.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that Russian cavalry outposts, with bases at Pan-chia-Gao, Han-lin-Pao, and Tasan-chia-Tzu, are daily scouting southward in the vicinity of Wuli-tai-Tse and Men-fu-lu-Tai, over a twelve-mile front, and to Jin-Tang, three miles from Tatang-shan-Pao.

The Russian cavalry are changing their clothing to gray and black, their Winter uniform.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—There has been an entire absence of official news from the front to-day.

The War Office is displaying no especial concern as yet over the continual skirmishing on the flanks of the Russian Army, regarding it as a result of the natural desire of the Japanese to keep in touch with the Russian forces rather than as a premonitory symptom of a forward movement by Oyama's army, which the authorities are not inclined to believe can begin within a fortnight unless large reinforcements have been received and the work of getting up supplies has been done more quickly than was supposed to be possible.

The Japanese having been unable to follow up their victory at Liao-Yang when the time was ripe, the War Office sees no reason for feverish haste on their part to come in touch with Gen. Kuropatkin now that his forces have had time to recuperate.

The question whether a big battle will be fought in the vicinity of Mukden is considered here to depend chiefly upon Gen. Kuropatkin, as it is not believed that the Japanese will be able to force him to fight at Mukden unless he so elects. The general idea is that when the advance really comes the Japanese will simply outflank Mukden and go direct against Tie Pass.

The movements of the Japanese land forces and the appearance of a large flotilla in the Liao River are believed to support this view.

While military circles here realize the strategic weakness of Mukden, there are political and sentimental reasons why Gen. Kuropatkin may desire to hold as long as possible the ancient home of the Manchu dynasty.

KUROPATKIN THANKS THE CZAR.

Army Grateful for the Emperor's Appreciation of Its Deeds.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—Under date of Sept. 16, Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphed to the Emperor as follows:

"The entire Manchurian army rejoices inexpressibly at your Majesty's appreciation of its labors and military deeds. We are all animated by the one desire to beat the enemy, and justify the confidence reposed in us by the Supreme Chief of the Russian Army, who may feel perfectly assured of the army's future self-denial and devotion.

"Our departure from Liao-Yang was unavoidable and was accomplished under conditions fraught with great difficulty. Even our adversaries upon this occasion were very modest, their report not mentioning the capture of prisoners, guns, or other trophies.

"Gen. Kuroki's official report confirms the statement that on the morning of Sept. 4 his entire force, which is the strongest of the three Japanese armies, was on the right bank of the Tai-Tse River, and could, if conditions had been favorable, have cut off the troops occupying Liao-Yang from the Russian troops operating on the right bank of the Tai-Tse River."

The Emperor's congratulatory message to Gen. Kuropatkin is regarded as effectually putting an end to the stories of imperial displeasure with Kuropatkin's Generalship at the battle of Liao-Yang.

TO ENFORCE OUR NEUTRALITY.

One Warship to Stay Near San Francisco and Another at Bremerton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Instructions were sent to Rear Admiral Goodrich at San Francisco to-day directing him to detach one ship from his squadron when he leaves for Magdalena Bay to hold the Autumn target practice. The vessel detached will remain in the vicinity of San Francisco, prepared to enforce neutrality should Russian or Japanese war vessels put in at the Golden Gate.

The Wyoming has been ordered to remain at Bremerton in readiness for the same duty.

The department has no official information that there are other Russian cruisers bound for the Pacific Coast, but there is talk to that effect at San Francisco, and it is thought advisable to be ready for any emergency.

VALLEJO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The dismantlement of the Russian transport Lena began to-day at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The work is being done under the supervision of Capt. Drake of the Ordnance Department, assisted by Gunner Shuttleworth.

The officers and crew are anxiously awaiting a final decision regarding their disposition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—The negotiations between the United States and Russia relative to the disposition of the crew of the Lena have not yet been completed.

The request of the United States that the crew be interned at Mare Island until the end of the war has been transmitted through the Russian Embassy at Washington and is being considered by the Admiralty, where it is desired that the crew be allowed to return home under an agreement that the officers and men are not to fight again during the war.

The same situation exists in regard to the crews of the protected cruiser Askold and the torpedo boat destroyer Grozovoi at Shanghai.

The Almiralty has no confirmation of the reports that the Lena was engaged in a fight in the Pacific.

READY TO ATTACK FORTRESS.

Japanese Siege Works at Port Arthur Completed—Terrific Bombardment.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 18.—The correspondent of the Matin at Che-Foo says he learns, from an official source that the Japanese are preparing for a decisive attack upon Port Arthur and that troops are daily being landed at Dalny, together with powerful cannon.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 17.—A Japanese who arrived here to-day reports that the citizens of Dalny on Sept. 15 expected that the general attack upon Port Arthur would be renewed upon the following day. He has reliable information that the Japanese siege works at Rih-lung-Shan and Hik-wan-Shan were completed on Sept. 15.

Recent Chinese and Japanese arrivals agree that the bombardment of Port Arthur became terrific at dawn of Sept. 15 and continued until the forenoon of Sept. 16. The Japanese fired from Shu-shi-Yen, Pa-lung-Shan, and Pigeon Bay, where heavy guns from Japan have been placed in position lately.

The shells fell with great frequency in the Chinese new town.

Yan-kia-Tung, a village at Pigeon Bay which was occupied by the Russians, has been evacuated by them secretly. The Japanese have not occupied the village.

Five hundred cavalrymen who attempted to drive the Japanese from Pa-lung-Shan have not returned, and it is believed that the fortress there has been captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—As far as the public is concerned, interest in the war seems again to be gravitating toward Port Arthur, where the gallant fight of Lieut. Stoessel's garrison is being watched with intense interest.

The report that the garrison has been forced to fall back on the use of home-made powder, which is proving defective, is considered a discouraging factor. It would be a national grief should the defense of the fortress fail through lack of ammunition.

More importance, however, is attached in military circles to the reports that the Japanese have abandoned the idea of a direct assault and are tunneling the fortifications, and it is believed possible that the end may come as at Sevastopol, with a repetition of the dreadful carnage at the Malakoff Tower.

THE YELLOW PERIL AGAIN.

Japan's Victories Evoke the Spectre—China Becoming Bolder.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Another wave of popular agitation against the "yellow peril" has resulted here from Japan's recent remarkable display of force.

This apprehension is shared to a considerable extent in official circles where it was suggested to-day that the danger might compel the European powers to consider the necessity of effecting a coalition for self-defense against the peril.

The newspapers and political leaders also emphasize the growth of the peril. Henri Rochefort says it behooves Europe to take warning in time. He asserts that France will be one of the first to suffer, through Japan's designs on Indo-China.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—Important developments regarding China's attitude toward the belligerents are anticipated here in well-informed quarters. There are rumors of looser relations between China and Japan, of the possibility of the Japanese turning over Port Arthur, when captured, to China, of their restoring Manchuria to the Chinese, &c.

Although these reports are no confirmed they lead to quite a general belief that negotiations of some sort are going on behind the scenes of which the outside world has little cognizance.

The Russ says it believes the Japanese successes are emboldening the Chinese Government more and more, and that they are prompting such diplomatic steps as China never dreamed of before. Since the Japanese occupation of Niu-Chwang and direct contact between the Chinese and Japanese they have seemed quickly to have reached an understanding, the occupation of neutral territory evoking no protest.

The Russ expects the war to take on a phase, as Chinese neutrality vanishes, which the powers in their agreement to preserve China's neutrality can not ignore. Moreover, the Russ believes the situation will call for deeds and not words. It concludes:

"We need not be unduly alarmed, however. The interference of China will scarcely be to our disadvantage."

CZAR WANTS NO STRONG MEN.

This Is the Reason, It Is Said, of M. Witte's Continued Retirement.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—One of the highest diplomatic officers here has received an interesting report concerning Court intrigues going on at St. Petersburg.

The report says the Emperor has definitely declared his opposition to having any strong man, like M. Witte, exercise authority to the practical exclusion of himself. This, it is added, is the chief cause of M. Witte's continued retirement and of his Majesty's resentment against the late M. de Plehve's autocratic power. The Emperor has let it be fully understood that there will not be another strong man other than himself.

The report expresses doubt concerning the wisdom of the Emperor's action, owing to his inability to play a strong role in statesmanship.

HORSES REMAIN CONTRABAND.

Russia Also Declines to Put Railroad Material in Conditional Class.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's reply to the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, yesterday on the subject of Great Britain's representations as to contraband of war, admitted the conditional character of all articles mentioned in Section 10 of Article VI. of the Russian Regulations, except horses and other beasts of burden, which, Russia insists, must remain in the category of absolute contraband.

In reply to the representations of Ambassador McCormick on behalf of the United States, cotton will be classed as conditional contraband, but, as stated yesterday, railroad material, certain classes of machinery, and boilers to be used on warships continue to be absolute contraband.

Negro Invents a Safety Switch.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Frank Bayliss, a poor negro of this city, who has worked for years as a mechanic, has invented and patented a device that will probably make his fortune. It is an automatic switch designed to prevent open-switch accidents. Letters have been received him and his backer from twenty-six railroads. Engineers from various cities of this country and Canada will be here on Sept. 27 to test the device.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Major A. H. Davis, London.

HOLLAND—Lieut. Col. Capper, London; Dr. A. Vuk, Budapest; Lieut. E. B. Prime, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—F. H. Ziegry, Yokohama.

GRAND—R. H. Jackson, Sydney, N. S. W.

NETHERLAND—J. Edward Moret, Paris.

CAMBRIDGE—Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—C. Joan Swaay, Delft, Holland; C. Mathiason, Buenos Ayres.

EVERETT—Commander J. K. Cartridge, United States Navy.

KENSINGTON—W. A. Seifert, United States Navy.

CHINESE THREATENING THE RAILWAY TO PEKING

Outbreak in Pe-chi-Li Reported to French Foreign Office.

NATIVES ANGRY AT TRICKERY

Found That the Concession Given to Belgians Was Really Acquired by French and Russians.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Foreign Office from Peking announces that disturbances have occurred throughout Pe-chi-Li Province threatening the security of the railway from Peking to Han-Kow, which is a French-Belgian concession.

Accordingly, the French Minister, M. Dubaile, protested and asked that Chinese troops be ordered to re-establish order.

The Minister does not expect the disorder to have serious results.

In the absence of detailed news as to the nature of the disturbances which threaten the railway from Peking to Han-Kow it cannot be known how serious the outbreak is, but it is certain that the Chinese are highly indignant over the manner in which they have been treated in connection with the construction of this railway.

The whole story of the intrigues connected with the Peking—Han-Kow Line and the complementary road from Han-Kow to Canton is a long and involved one, but in effect China has found herself outwitted by the French and Russians, and, after supposing that she had safeguarded herself by giving the concession for the line to Belgians, representatives of a country from which no complications were to be feared, discovered too late that these Belgians were acting on behalf of France and through France Russia.

The Belgians began by getting the concession for the half of the line nearest to the Russian sphere of influence, the Peking—Han-Kow section. The concession was ratified in August, 1898, and in March, 1899, the prospectus of the Société Belge pour l'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine informed the astonished Chinese that three-fifths of the funds of the undertaking were French, that the shareholders were French, and, in addition, that the society claimed the right not only to build the northern half of the line, but also the southern half, from Han-Kow to Canton, in case the contract with an American syndicate for constructing it, then under negotiation, should fall through.

China, in her agreement with the American syndicate, thereupon took precautions which she thought would absolutely prevent any such trickery as she had suffered in connection with the northern railway. She expressly provided that "the Americans cannot transfer the rights of these agreements to other nations or people of other nationality."

But the guileless Chinese were deceived again. The Belgians set about to get control of the American China Development Company, the concern which had obtained the concession, and it is said that two-thirds of the shares of the company were acquired by the Société Asiatique, which represented the Belgian-French-Russian group.

This fact did not become known publicly until last year, though it is said that control of the company was obtained in 1898. In 1903 Mr. Parsons was forced to resign as President of the American China Development Company and was replaced by Gen. Whittier, while most of the other Directors were forced out and replaced by Belgians. It is expected that the next move will be the formal amalgamation of the companies controlling the northern and southern sections of the great trunk line.

China, on her part, threatens to cancel the agreement with the concessionaires of the line from Han-Kow to Canton, but the Belgians declare that though the control of the American China Company has passed into their hands, the company itself remains American, and that it is therefore entitled to the protection of the United States in the enforcement of its agreement with China. So far as is known, the Washington Government has not at present made any decision regarding the case.

CHINESE-ITALIAN FIGHT.

Unprovoked Attack on Two Native Soldiers Causes Anger in Peking.

PEKING, Sept. 17.—An extraordinary fracas between Italian and Chinese soldiers occurred on Thursday afternoon. It appears that two Chinese soldiers were out walking unarmed along the public road bordering upon the Italian drill ground adjoining the Italian Legation. They stopped to watch the Italians drilling. The Italians ordered them away, and when they refused to go a fight ensued.

The two Chinese were beaten. One of them was then seized and taken into the Italian Legation, while the other ran to the residence of Gen. Chiang, who is Commander in Chief of the Chinese troops stationed here.

A dozen Italians followed him. They fired two shots into the General's residence, and one Italian soldier entered it. Chinese soldiers assembled and prepared to fight, but one of their officers prevented further disturbance.

Representations have been made by the Chinese authorities to the Italian Legation, but no answer has yet been received. Great indignation is felt and expressed upon all sides at the unprovoked and unwarranted attack. It is hoped, however, that the incident will be arranged without any complications.

"NOT GUILTY WITH THE AXE."

Prisoner at Pawtucket Says He Used Club to Slay a Woman.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 17.—John Allingham was arraigned in the local police court to-day charged with murdering Mrs. Dennis Crowley on Thursday, Sept. 15.

The warrant upon which Allingham was arraigned named the weapons which were used in killing the woman as a club and an axe, and the prisoner, when asked to plead, said, "Not guilty with the axe." He was then ordered to appear for examination Monday morning.

While being led down stairs from the courtroom into the city jail, however, Allingham changed his mind about the plea he had entered and requested that he be taken back to the courtroom. This was done, and he made a second plea. "I did it with the club," he said, and the court adjudged him probably guilty and bound him over to the Grand Jury.

G. E. STILLINGS SURRENDERS.

President of Preferred Mercantile Company of Boston Held in Bail.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—George E. Stillings, President of the Preferred Mercantile Company of this city, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, surrendered to the United States authorities to-day, and on the charge of using the mails in the furtherance of an alleged lottery scheme was held in $2,000 bail by Commissioner Fiske for a hearing Sept. 26. Stillings had been in the West on a tour of the branch offices of the company.

The manager of the company in this city, J. Franklin Kinsley, and Treasurer Guy C. Stillings were arrested on the same charge a few days ago.

CAPTAIN BEATEN BY RUFFIANS.

Police Leader Big Mac Who Smashed the Rabbi's Hat.

Capt. McGlynn of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station has a very black left eye and a face that is not comely because of its bruises. His nose is twisted to starboard, but McGlynn is not troubled by his appearance, because until he can look something like his normal self he will be pointed to with pride by the good people of Harlem.

At the same time, he will be dreaded by the bad people, who are aware that the Captain more than evened things up, because there are those of their number wearing two black eyes to his one and have teeth missing, where he suffered only lacerated lips. For his one swollen nose there are a dozen similarly twisted.

Capt. McGlynn received his glory and his wounds last night in a fight with rowdies at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. He had been notified by Jews who are celebrating their holidays in Purvis Hall, at that corner, that they were being molested by toughs. So the Captain went to the corner in civilian's clothing to watch. He found a crowd jeering at the Jews entering the hall. Pretty soon he saw a man who towered above the other rioters reach out and smash the silk hat of Rabbi Margolies of 49 Nassau Street. McGlynn interfered, and the big fellow struck the policeman a blow in the left eye that sent him spinning. Louis Linn of 176 Essex Street tried to help the Captain, but he was knocked down.

McGlynn recovered and returned to the attack with a "billy." He was getting the best of the tough when the man's friends came to his rescue and struck the Captain from every side until he and the giant went down together.

Policeman Sullivan, attracted by the shouting, sent in an alarm to the station house, and then with his night stick hewed a way to the centre of the crowd. He found the Captain with one hand clutching the tough's throat, while with the other he was trying to keep off his other assailants.

A moment later the patrol wagon arrived, and a dozen battered individuals, including the giant, were taken to the station house. The big man gave the name of John Krawford, and said that he lived at 155 West Sixty-sixth Street.

PLOT TO STEAL LEITER'S BODY.

But If Ghouls Carry It Out They Will Need Dynamite and Derrick.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Professional grave robbers have plotted to rob the tomb of L. Z. Leiter in Rock Creek Cemetery here. The scheme was discovered through a letter from the West received by Superintendent Howell of the local cemetery.

The plan, which implicates several professional grave robbers, was to remove the body of Mr. Leiter from the cemetery and hold it for a large ransom.

The details of the scheme were communicated to Superintendent Howell, along with the information that the ghouls had left Chicago. The letter advised that an extra guard be placed in the vicinity of the Leiter burying ground.

When the dispatch reached him Mr. Howell merely smiled. The reason was apparent later, when he explained that the body of Mr. Leiter was inclosed in a metallic coffin, with four feet of solid cement beneath it and as all sides of it. On the top of the coffin there is a layer of cement eight feet thick, interwoven with railroad iron.

Mr. Howell said the would-be robbers had better bring a carload of dynamite and a few derricks along if they had any hope of successfully carrying out their alleged plan.

SNATCHED FROM DEATH AT SEA.

Crew of Waterlogged Schooner Nathan Lawrence During Big Storm.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 17.—The third shipwrecked crew to be landed in Wilmington since the disastrous hurricane of Tuesday and Wednesday came up to the city yesterday. The rescued men were Capt. E. W. Barlow and seven men, who were taken from the wreck of the schooner Nathan Lawrence in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Romain.

The Nathan Lawrence sailed from Georgetown, S. C., last Monday. The hurricane struck the ship at 6 P. M. Tuesday and carried away every sail, though snugly furled around the booms. Huge seas boarded the ship, swept both lifeboats away, carried away the forward house, the midship house, and all the water tanks and belongings of the crew. In the midst of the awful sea Tuesday, at midnight, the ship sprang a leak, and filled in thirty minutes. Nothing was left above water but the after house, and on to this the crew lashed themselves and waited for daylight.

At the break of day Wednesday the schooner D. J. Sawyer sighted the wreck and bore down on it. The sea was too rough all day to allow a boat to be launched, but at 5:30 o'clock in the evening a boat was put over and all hands were saved.

The rescuing schooner herself had suffered from the storm, having lost her jib-boom, mainsail, and two headsails.

MAY REINSTATE GENER.

Cuban House Takes Up Removal of Havana's ex-Mayor by Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The House of Representatives to-day resolved to request President Palma for a record of and the reasons for the removal by Governor General Wood of Miguel Gener from the Mayoralty of Havana and the appointment of Señor O'Farrill, the present incumbent.

This is considered as the first move on the part of the Moderates, who now have small majorities in Congress, to take the control of Havana from the Nationalists by reinstating Señor Gener.

In January, 1902, pending an investigation by Señor Nunes, the Civil Governor of Havana, Governor General Wood suspended Mayor Gener, twenty-three out of twenty-eight Councilmen of Havana having petitioned Gen. Wood for the Mayor's removal.

It was stated at the time that the Mayor's suspension was the result of an investigation into his conduct in relation to political affairs in Cuba in general and with the Presidential elections in particular.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Academy of Music block and the Windsor House and Sweets Hall, were destroyed by fire this morning with a total loss of nearly $50,000. The losses were all partially covered by insurance.

LAPORTE, Ind., Sept. 17.—Fire to-day destroyed five five-story buildings inside the State prison walls in Michigan City, causing a loss of over $100,000. The fire started from a dry kiln in the chair factory, according to a statement by the authorities, although rumors are in circulation that the convicts fired the buildings. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

In the Fall the renter's fancy sadly turns to thoughts of move.
No sadness in this Apartment House.
1st. It's home—home-like.
2nd. You can get just as few or as many rooms as you want—two, three or four.
3rd. You can dine à la carte or table d'hote—change when you want-the change.
The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

At the Convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association now taking place at the Masonic Temple, New York, the
C/B A-LA SPIRITE CORSET
was endorsed as the
CRITERION OF FASHION
and used in all the demonstrations to give display to the latest modes.
It is the one corset that gives correct contour to the figure, fits to perfection and is worn by leaders of fashion everywhere.

COCKRAN'S WARNING BASED ON COLORADO

Result of Republican Policy, He Tells Big Brooklyn Crowd.

HARMONY SHOWN AT MEETING

McCarren Accepts Former Rival Doyle's Invitation to Attend—Hugh McLaughlin Present.

Harmony in the local Democracy was the watchword which signalized the opening of the Democratic campaign in South Brooklyn last night with a big ratification meeting in Prospect Hall, in Prospect Avenue, near Fifth, under the auspices of the Democratic Associations of the Seventh, Ninth, and Twelfth Assembly Districts.

W. Bourke Cockran was the orator of the evening, and men and women from every part of Brooklyn flocked to hear him. He laid emphasis upon the situation in Colorado, which, he asserted, was due largely to the policy of the Republican Administration.

Fire Commissioner Doyle, leader of the Seventh Assembly District, who won his district against Senator McCarren at the last primaries, had arranged for the gathering. Senator McCarren was personally invited by Mr. Doyle to attend, and he occupied a conspicuous place on the platform, beside him being District Leaders Dooley, Kehoe, and Farrell, together with several other men prominent in local political circles.

Hugh McLaughlin was also present, but instead of sitting on the platform he occupied a box in the balcony with Judge Walsh, James Byrne, and Superintendent Collins of the Building Department. Charles F. Murphy, Tammany Hall's leader, who it was said would be there, did not appear.

The hall, which seats 4,000 people, was crowded to its full capacity. Mr. Cockran was escorted to the platform amid cheers which lasted five minutes. John Green, a member of the Board of Education, presided.

Mr. McCarren reached the hall while the Chairman was in the middle of his introductory remarks, and it was necessary for him to stop talking for two minutes while the audience cheered.

Mr. Cockran began by expressing his pleasure at the get-together spirit shown at the meeting.

"I see here assembled in one hall and upon one stage," he said, "all the elements of the Democratic Party, determined that, whatever may be their differences on local matters, they are a unit upon the one great purpose which animates the hearts of the Democracy throughout the Union in this campaign."

He referred to the Republicans' attitude at the beginning of the campaign and to Mr. Roosevelt's recently issued letter of acceptance. This letter, he said, had dissolved the mystery as to what the Republicans intended to do, and had foreshadowed a policy which, if ratified by the American people, meant the development of "a system which, if allowed to grow and develop, must work the overthrow of the republican government." He continued:

THE COLORADO SITUATION.

"I don't suppose that anybody will deny that republican government has ceased to exist in the State of Colorado. Our Republican friends will not insist to-day that the government of Mr. Bell is a republican government, but they tell us that the conditions in Colorado are no worse than those that have existed for several years in the Southern States, and that that statement is justified by the lynchings which have occurred below the Mason and Dixon line.

"I would be the last to defend lynchings, but I don't think that the lynchings in the South have ever been shared by an Executive or by any department of the Government. But in Colorado the suppression of republican government was not in defiance of the State, but by the aid of the State authorities themselves. They participated in the suppression of constitutional government.

"If the statement of our Republican friends be true that similar conditions exist in the South, that merely shows that the evil has sunk deeper and spread wider than Democrats have charged. But no one can say that in Colorado the condition which exists at Cripple Creek is republican government, whatever else it may be. It may be better than republican government, but it is not republican.

"In this country Government can exist only by the consent of the governed, and it is upon the statements of those who justify the conditions in Colorado that I base the assertion that it is not constitutional government.

"Here we are presented with two conceptions of government—one the conception of government as seen in Warsaw, where all authority is centred in a single man. Do you suppose that government can be permitted to perish in Colorado and remain secure elsewhere in the Nation? Bear in mind, we are face to face with a condition on which we must act. Either the conditions in Colorado must govern the Union or the conditions existing throughout the Union must govern Colorado.

"Either the peace of Warsaw which has been established at Cripple Creek must be the basis of peace throughout the Union or the Constitution established at Washington must govern Cripple Creek and every other portion of the United States. The policy which Mr. Roosevelt has outlined can have no other result than we have seen in Colorado. It must lead to disorder and disaster and the ruin of democratic institutions. Democratic institutions cannot be used to administer the policy which he foreshadows."

Mr. Cockran said that he had no disposition to criticise Mr. Roosevelt's personal merits. "I don't criticise him because he lacks virtue," he said. "I fear him because he possesses it."

Mr. Cockran then ridiculed the Republican claims for protection, whose natural consequence, he said, was the rising of the trusts. Democrats, he said, believed that prosperity would come in only one way, "by establishing our political and our industrial systems not upon any pretense of superior wisdom on the part of any men or of any class or of any party or any country, but by obedience of all men to the wisdom which comes not from human experience, but which is revealed from heaven."

He concluded thus:

"It is said that if Judge Parker is elected the present system cannot be changed. That is quite true. But we can prevent this system from going any further.

"The choice now before the American people is not who shall administer Republican Government, but shall Republican Government be restored? Shall the partial ruin that has overtaken it be stamped out, or shall it be allowed to spread until the whole system is undermined?"

The mention of Judge Parker's name evoked prolonged cheers.

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CRUISER "SUNK" BY A SUBMARINE BOAT

Squadron Was Warned, but She Made Successful Attack.

WAR HAS CHANGED PRACTICE

Asiatic Struggle Convinces Authorities That Future Wars May Be Fought at Night.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—The submarine torpedo boat Shark, which left here for No Man's Land yesterday afternoon with the torpedo boats Tingey and Winslow, returned to this port to-day and reported that she made a successful attack on the cruiser Columbia of the North Atlantic training squadron.

The Columbia, together with the Minneapolis and Prairie, is engaged in target practice off No Man's Land, and the officers of the vessels had been apprised that an attack was to be made by the torpedo boats, but it was not known which of the warships would be made the target.

Just after nightfall, while the searchlights of the three warships were actively at work, the Shark, commanded by Lieut. Charles T. Nelson, succeeded in getting within fifty or sixty yards of the Columbia, and a victory was awarded her, she having, technically sunk the cruiser.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Remarkable results have already been obtained in the naval target practice now going on in Menemsha Bight. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron in last Spring's target practice broke all the world's records for rapidity and accuracy of

HORNBLOWER WILL BE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

Hill Wins His Old Enemy's Consent Through Sheehan.

SURPRISE TO POLITICIANS

Thought by Some That It Is Part of ex-Senator's Plan to Stop Nomination of Shepard.

William P. Hornblower has been selected for temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention, to be held in Saratoga this week. The announcement was made by William F. Sheehan, who arranged the matter with Mr. Hornblower, at the instance of ex-Senator David B. Hill.

It was stated that while Mr. Hill was in the city last week he was too busy with other matters to see Mr. Hornblower, so asked Mr. Sheehan to perform the service for him. Mr. Hornblower was doubtful at first as to whether he could accept, on account of the press of legal matters, but in the interest of harmony finally acceded to Mr. Sheehan's request. Mr. Sheehan at once telephoned the news to Mr. Hill in Albany.

Mr. Hill's selection of Mr. Hornblower came as a great surprise to politicians. Although the rupture between Mr. Hill and Mr. Hornblower dates back twelve years, the peace pipe had not been smoked up to this time. In 1892 and thereafter these gentlemen were very active against each other. Mr. Hornblower, with Edward M. Shepard, the late E. Ellery Anderson, William C. Whitney, and Charles S. Fairchild, was one of the original anti-snappers of 1892, who opposed David B. Hill's candidacy for the Presidency. After that Mr. Hornblower was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Cleveland, but he failed of confirmation in the Senate chiefly on account of the opposition of Senator Hill.

Friends of Mr. Hill thought that his selection of Mr. Hornblower had more behind it than the mere desire for harmony. They thought that it might be part of a plan to head off the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Governor. Backing up this view they argued that having gone so far as to choose Mr. Hornblower in the interests of harmony, Mr. Hill could not be expected to countenance the nomination of Mr. Shepard.

In the meantime the talk of District Attorney Jerome will not down. The impression is growing that a lot of the talk about a serious row between Hill and Jerome is all in the game of politics and along the line of trying to dispel the impression that Hill is in supreme command.

There was also a story in circulation yesterday that the Grout boom had received an impetus on account of the alleged healing of the breach between Murphy and McCarren. The principals to this arrangement refused to discuss it, but the story was to the effect that McCarren had promised Murphy that he would retire with Senator Hill on Jan. 1 if Murphy would withdraw all opposition to the nomination of Grout. Murphy is said to have consented.

Elliot Danforth, who was in the city yesterday, said that he had made a trip through the State, and that the Murphy-McCarren difficulty was cutting little figure. He found lots of sentiment for Daniel S. Lamont.

Several politicians thought yesterday that Judge Gaynor would be a factor in the Governorship race. He was indorsed at a meeting of the Personal Liberty League, which is composed of liquor dealers. The name of Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany was also prominently mentioned, and there were those who went so far as to say that his nomination had been decided upon. It was pointed out that the friction between Judge Herrick and Hill had been only spasmodic, and whatever remains of it, it is believed, could be quickly wiped out.

Controller Grout said yesterday that he would not go to Saratoga because he was too busy preparing his estimate for next year's budget for the Finance Department.

It was stated on authority yesterday that, although the various leaders had discussed the Gubernatorial situation with Judge Parker during his visit here and that he had listened to all that had been said, he had expressed no preferences and would not interfere in any way in the selection of a candidate.

WESTCHESTER FOR KEOGH.

Three Hundred Democrats to Go to Saratoga to Boom the Judge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 17.—It developed here to-day that the Westchester delegation expects to present the name of Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh to the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor. The delegates, together with 300 other Westchester Democrats, will leave for Saratoga on Monday on a special train. On their way up they will stop at Esopus to see Judge Parker.

It is reported here that ex-Senator Hill told Judge Keogh's friends the other day that the convention might look to him as the most available candidate. Judge Keogh has been away on a vacation in the White Mountains, and has just returned to New Rochelle. He says that he is not seeking the nomination and would be very well satisfied to remain on the bench. He recently requested his friends not to indorse him when he learned that another Westchester Democrat, ex-Congressman Pugsley of Peekskill, was being talked of for the nomination.

ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Senator Foraker Eulogizes Roosevelt at Chicago Rally.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Republican Party of Chicago formally opened the political campaign to-night by a great rally at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Hamilton Club. Senator Foraker of Ohio was the principal speaker of the evening, and his address provoked great enthusiasm. His address was in part as follows:

"The day is not far distant when the story of our work in the Philippines will be accounted one of the most brilliant and most creditable chapters in all our history, both because of what it does for us and because of what we are doing for the Filipinos, who will be benefited in far greater degree than we can be.

"If there were no other questions involved in this campaign, President Roosevelt should be elected, for his strenuous insistence on the policy we have been there pursuing is based on a broad and aggressive Americanism, and a wise and enlightened statesmanship that is adding to the honor and good name of the American people.

"All know he is capable, patriotic, and absolutely without fear, except only that he may not do his whole duty. His Administration commenced under the most trying circumstances, but it has been full of honor and is replete with great achievements. He has well earned the reward of a second term, and the American people will discredit themselves if they do not give it to him."

Texas Electoral Candidate Ineligible.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 17.—The discovery has been made that several of the Democratic nominees for the eighteen Electors to which Texas is entitled in the National Electoral College are ineligible because of constitutional disqualifications. State Chairman Andrews has called a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held at Dallas on Sept. 24, to make the necessary changes.

PARKER'S SECOND VISIT.

Candidate Expected Here Again Some Time This Week.

It was announced at Democratic headquarters yesterday that Judge Parker would make another visit to this city within a week, or before the publication of his letter of acceptance. He is desirous of conferring with the party managers as often as possible, and realizes that they cannot leave their work here to go to Esopus.

It was said yesterday that Judge Parker would probably make addresses in New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, and even as far west as Wisconsin, besides his address in this city, which will be made some time in the early part of October in Madison Square Garden.

It was explained at headquarters yesterday why Chairman Taggart left the city on the eve of Mr. Parker's arrival. Mr. Fanning, who is Mr. Taggart's chief assistant, said that the Chairman had made his dates to meet prominent leaders in Indianapolis, French Lick Springs, and Chicago weeks ahead, and at a time when he had no idea that Judge Parker contemplated a visit to New York.

Just before Mr. Taggart went away he was called up on the telephone by Judge Parker, who spoke of his coming visit. Mr. Taggart explained the situation, and Judge Parker assured him that he understood the matter perfectly.

Timothy E. Ryan, member of the Democratic National Executive Committee from Wisconsin, was at headquarters yesterday. He said that Democrats in his State were more united than in a quarter of a century. He thought the prospects for the election of the Democratic State ticket bright.

LOSING BRYANITE VOTES.

Fassett's Speech Driving Bolters Back to the Democratic Party.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 17.—Coupled with the congratulations which J. Sloat Fassett received from the rank and file on his speech as temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, there was some sharp criticism from some of the big Republican leaders for what was considered the extremely injudicious reference which he made to Bryanism. Already notice has been served on the Republican leaders by some of the Bryanites who had intended to vote for Roosevelt that they have reconsidered their intention because of Mr. Fassett's speech, and will vote for Parker and Davis.

The part of Mr. Fassett's speech to which the Bryan men make objection is the following passage:

"I cannot help feeling that the Democratic candidate stands in this dilemma. Either he voted twice for Mr. Bryan against his own personal convictions, worshipping the fetish of party regularity, or twice voted for Bryan because, in his belief, Bryan and his platforms were better for the country than McKinley and his platforms. Neither reason would seem to indicate great fitness for a great office."

The Bryan men who have protested against Mr. Fassett's speech have said that if Judge Parker was to be condemned by the presiding officer of the Republican Convention because of the fact that he had voted twice for Bryan, it was foolish to expect Bryan men to vote for Roosevelt, or even to help toward his election by throwing their votes away on Watson. They said they regarded it as an insult to all Bryan men for Mr. Fassett to say that no man who preferred Mr. Bryan and his platforms to Mr. McKinley and his platforms was fit to hold a great office.

The Republican campaign managers have been making great efforts to get as much as possible of the Bryan vote in this State away from the support of Judge Parker, but Mr. Fassett's speech threatens to make their work in that direction futile.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

George Ade, Editor Smith, and H. W. Taber Call on Him.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 17.—Three visitors were received at Sagamore Hill to-day by President Roosevelt. They were Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News; H. W. Taber of New York, and George Ade, the author and playwright. The visits of all were of a purely personal nature. Mr. Taber, who is a friend of Mr. Roosevelt, introduced Mr. Ade to the President, whom he had never met.

In the early part of the day the President and Mrs. Roosevelt took a long horseback ride, passing in the course of the ride through the village of Oyster Bay. They were greeted cordially by many of their neighbors and townspeople.

GOLD AN ISSUE—FAIRBANKS.

Senator Appeals to West Virginians Not to Forget It.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 17.—A large audience heard Senator Fairbanks here to-day, when he spoke at the City Park, opening the Republican campaign in West Virginia. Excursions brought in many persons from the entire Western portion of the State.

Senator N. B. Scott presided. Senator Fairbanks insisted that the real issues of the campaign were the tariff and the gold standard, and appealed to the voters not to lose sight of them.

SHERMAN LIKES THE OUTLOOK.

People's Satisfaction with Things as They Are a Republican Asset.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Representative J. S. Sherman, who came to Washington to-day, said:

"If there is at any time in the campaign any criticism of Higgins, it will not be of his strength as a candidate, but it will be because some people may say that methods of which they do not approve were used in bringing about his nomination, and in my opinion that cannot be justly said.

"I believe the Republican vote of New York will be harmonized and that the full vote of the party will be cast. I am exceedingly optimistic on the general condition in New York State. I feel that President Roosevelt is as sure to carry New York State—almost, if not quite—as any State in the Union.

"Mr. Roosevelt's strength is first the strength of the Republican Party and the entire satisfaction of the people with things as they are. Secondly, the strength that comes to him by reason of his personality, which is by no means small or trivial."

EQUAL TAX FIGHT IN JERSEY.

Griggs Against Making It an Issue—Republicans Take It Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 17.—John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney General of the United States, declares in an interview that he does not see how the Democrats can make a State issue of equal taxation or why the Republican State Convention should be frightened into taking it up.

At the time Mr. Griggs was expressing these views the Passaic County Republican Convention, made up of Mr. Griggs's neighbors and home county friends, was adopting a resolution for "the equal taxation of all property, whether it belongs to individuals or corporations." The Republicans of Essex, Hudson, and Passaic, three of the most important counties of the State, have thus far demanded that the Republican State Convention next Tuesday take satisfactory cognizance of the subject. Major Lentz, who is recognized as the active manager of the Republican State campaign, offered the resolution adopted by the Essex County Republicans, and it is believed among the politicians that it embodies the platform which he will force on the State Convention.

JUDGE PARKER IN KINGSTON.

Acts as Honorary Pall Bearer at Funeral of an Old Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Rosemount was without visitors to-day owing to the absence of the owner in Kingston to attend the funeral of Dr. Jacob Chambers, a personal and political friend of the candidate and for nearly a score of years his family physician.

Judge Parker was driven to Kingston in company with Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, now much talked of for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the Bay State. He took luncheon at the Eagle Hotel, and, of course, his entry there resulted in a large crowd gathering, all eager for a look at their former fellow-townsman. The candidate acted as one of the honorary pallbearers.

While Rosemount is much interested in the Democratic State Convention to begin Tuesday at Saratoga Springs, and no doubt will be in the closest touch with all proceedings there, yet all attempts to have the candidate interfere will be met by the most diplomatic treatment.

It can be said at this time that Judge Parker has no more idea who the candidate for Governor will be than anybody else. It can be stated that he is without knowledge of any definite movement in favor of Justice William J. Gaynor; neither has he any knowledge that the Kings Justice would care for the nomination.

If, as some reports have it, Justice Gaynor has the inside track of the favorite of the State leaders, it is not known here, and it seems to be generally pretty well conceded all over the State that on such a proposition Rosemount would have what would no doubt pass for first-hand information.

Congressman Francis Burton Harrison of the Thirteenth New York District and Mrs. Harrison are visiting at William F. Sheehan's country home, Atwood.

Hundreds of letters touching upon State politics and suggesting men for the Governorship nomination have been received at Rosemount in the last two days.

CULLEN IN PARKER'S PLACE.

Brooklyn Justice Sworn In as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Judge Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn, who vacates the office of Supreme Court Justice in the Second District to-day to take the oath of office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, as successor to Judge Alton B. Parker, under appointment by Gov. Odell, said that he hadn't been officially informed of his nomination for Chief Judge by the Republican Party, and added: "I do not propose to meet the situation until it arises."

"You are a Democrat, are you not?" was asked.

"Why, yes, there never has been any question of that," responded the Chief Judge, laughingly.

"Then in the event of the Democratic Party not nominating you for Chief Judge next Wednesday, what action will you take?"

"I will not meet the situation until it arises."

"You have been mentioned as a Democratic Gubernatorial possibility. Would you accept the Democratic nomination?"

"This morning I qualified as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. I therefore am not to be considered for the nomination for Governor."

While in Albany Judge Cullen did not call on any of the Democratic leaders. He stopped at the Ten Eyck, and went from there to the office of the Secretary of State, where he took the oath of office, administered by Deputy Secretary Horace G. Tennant. Judge Cullen then hastened to the Union Station, where he took the train for New York.

Asked how he viewed the politics situation, he said he believed things were very favorable for Democracy. Judge Cullen said that he had not talked with Judge Parker on the subject of politics since his resignation from the Court of Appeals.

His retirement from the Supreme Court bench gives Gov. Odell the power to appoint his successor, who, by reason of the lateness of the resignation, will hold office until the end of the calendar year 1905.

WARREN COUNTY FOR SHEPARD.

George Foster Peabody to Head Delegation in State Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democrats of Warren County to-day held their convention and selected a delegation favoring the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Governor. George Foster Peabody, who votes at Lake George, where he has a Summer home, was chosen Chairman of the delegation.

A fellow-townsman of the National Committee Chairman endeavored to stampede the convention for Mr. Peabody for Governor, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Jerome in Good Humor, but Mum.

District Attorney Jerome, who was kept from going to Lakeville by the illness of a member of his family, appeared as usual in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. He displayed the same cheerful spirit as has been observed in him ever since David B. Hill's visit, but declined to discuss politics. Mr. Jerome said he had not seen any of the political leaders since his talk with Mr. Hill and did not expect to see any one.

Defeated Candidate a Bankrupt.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 17.—William R. Pattangall of Machias, who was the Democratic nominee against Congressman Llewellyn Powers of the Fourth District in the election Monday, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day. Liabilities were placed at $10,454 and assets at $7,500, including $1,000 personal property, and the remainder insurance.

Perry Belmont Presides at Rally.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Sept. 17.—A well-attended Democratic mass meeting, at which Perry Belmont presided, was held in the Carleton Opera House here this evening. Two thousand persons were in the building and many were unable to gain admittance. Charles W. Dayton, former Postmaster of New York, delivered the principal address, while speeches were made by W. Coleman Hughes, State Senator Bailey of this district, and others.

Republicans Renominate Ramapo Man.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Dutchess County this afternoon renominated John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing for the seventh time. Assemblyman Smith was the father of the Smith Water bill, dubbed the Ramapo measure, in the last Legislature.

Want Judge Herrick Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 17.—Justice D. Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court was this afternoon indorsed by the Democratic members of the Schenectady County bar for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The recommendation adopted to-day will be presented at the State Democratic Convention in Saratoga.

New Jersey's Bank Delegates Named.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Three delegates appointed by President Roosevelt and ten by the President of the State Bar Association will represent New Jersey at the meeting of the American Bar Association, which opens in St. Louis on Sept. 28. The President's appointees are Cortlandt Parker, Sr., and E. Q. Keasbey of Newark and ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of Paterson. Those appointed by the President of the State Bar Association are ex-Supreme Court Justice Gilbert Collins, Judge Garret D. Vroom, James J. Bergen, Richard Wayne Parker, J. Kearny Rice, Charles G. Black, Norman Gray, Clarence L. Cole, James [illegible] Howell, and John R. Hardin.

DEMOCRATS ARRIVING AT SARATOGA SPRINGS

Continued from Page 1, Col. 1.

cus which should be held, and we would go into such a gathering."

Senator Victor J. Dowling, probably the closest friend of Charles F. Murphy in the Tammany organization, arrived at 9 o'clock to-night, coming straight through from New York. Senator Dowling denied the report that he had stopped off at Esopus to see Judge Parker.

"I expect that Mr. Murphy will be up there to-morrow," said the Senator. "He did expect to come to-night, but was delayed. He surely will be here to-morrow, and he expects to bring his automobile with him so that he can have some riding around here.

"He will be quartered at the Grand Union, where I shall be also, and where the entire Tammany contingent will be. The special trains bearing our delegation will leave New York Monday morning and get here in the afternoon in ample time for the conferences, which will be held Monday evening for the most part."

Mr. Dowling said that the reports circulated to the effect that Tammany would oppose the nomination of Edward M. Shepard, and which were printed in two New York papers, were all wrong.

"Tammany has no candidate for Governor, or any other place on the ticket," he said. "Likewise we are not opposing Mr. Shepard. He would be entirely acceptable to us if nominated, and would make a very strong canvass. The same thing can be said of George M. Palmer of Scoharie, of Judge Gaynor of Brooklyn, and of Judge D. Cary Herrick of Albany.

"Tammany would loyally support any one of these four candidates should it be shown in the preliminary conferences that there is a general sentiment up the State for them. Should the nomination come to Greater New York, I believe either Mr. Shepard or Judge Gaynor will be named.

"Should it go up the State, I believe either Mr. Palmer or Judge Herrick will be named. The Gaynor movement gained considerable headway to-day, although I do not think it is as strong as the sentiment for Mr. Shepard."

On the trip here Senator Dowling was accompanied by Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, one of the anti-Hill leaders of Northern New York and a candidate for Attorney General. Both Senator Dowling and Mr. Murphy have at various times had many pleasant things to say of Mr. Conway, and Tammany would be glad of an opportunity to vote for him in this convention. Mr. Conway is at the Union with Senator Dowling.

On the same train also, but not with Senator Dowling and Mr. Conway, were David P. Canavan and Assemblyman John F. Curry of the Seventeenth New York District. They are here to contest the seats of Daniel F. McMahon's delegation from the district and will charge gross frauds at the Aug. 30 primaries.

Curry was the anti-McMahon candidate for district leader, backed by Canavan, the contractor. McMahon won out by a little more than 100 votes in a total of 2,500 cast and a free fight resulted in the district when the votes were counted that night.

Knives and pistols were used by both sides, and the charge was made there and in the courts afterward that the McMahon people had stuffed the ballot boxes with something like 250 fraudulent votes. Ex-Assemblyman James Fitzgerald is here as counsel for Curry.

THE GROUT BOOM ARRIVES.

The Grout boom got here to-night in the care of Deputy Controller James Stevenson and John W. McDonald, one of the trusted men in Mr. Grout's Finance Department. To-morrow Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips, another Grouter, will be here to carry the boom along.

Delegates are being importuned as fast as they arrive, and the Grout guard have made arrangements to put lithographs all over town on Monday morning. Mr. Stevenson said to-night that the situation looked exceptionally rosy for Mr. Grout.

"Shepard cannot be nominated," he said, "because McCarren is opposed to such a move, and Mr. Grout is the strongest man who could be nominated. I am confident he will be named."

Mr. Stevenson's attention was called to the fact that Tammany is as much opposed to the nomination of Grout as McCarren is opposed to the nomination of Shepard, and it was suggested to him that Tammany's opposition to Grout might have as much effect as he seemed to think the McCarren opposition would have on Mr. Shepard's candidacy. To such questioning, however, Mr. Stevenson showed fine scorn and made no answer.

Mr. Martin is being reinforced by ex-Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse, who has declared himself for Stanchfield and who is working up Stanchfield sentiment with all comers. Mr. Kirk has been here for three days.

He did say, however, that the Controller would not attend the convention, and also that he did not want to have any regular quarters opened at the Grand Union for him. However, Mr. Stevenson has a suite of rooms for himself and will look out for the Grout interests from there.

The Stanchfield boom has been here since Friday night in charge of John H. Martin of Elmira. Mr. Martin has opened headquarters in the Grand Union and is busily receiving people there as fast as he can get hold of arrivals.

Mr. Martin said to-night that Mr. Stanchfield would not be here until late Sunday or early Monday. A delegation of some 600 Elmira people will get here Monday to help along the Stanchfield boom, and Mr. Martin is confident that unless an agreement is made on a single candidate before the convention opens Mr. Stanchfield will have by long odds more delegates than any other candidate.

Herman Ridder arrived from New York to-night with his bottled-up opposition to Jerome as a Gubernatorial candidate should the Jerome boom develop. He had prepared to have his paper, the Staats-Zeitung, come out editorially against Jerome and to show why Germans should oppose him.

It also had been arranged to have a translation of this article distributed widely among the delegates. To-day, however, Mr. Ridder was informed on an authority he seemed to regard as unexceptionable that there no longer was anything to the Jerome talk, and so his campaign of opposition has ceased.

"Jerome is a dead one, and that's all there is to it," said Mr. Ridder with conviction, as he turned away from politics to take an automobile ride.

John B. McDonald had nothing to say on the political situation to-night except that he was looking for information himself. He circulated among the hotel crowd, in which were to be seen Michael J. Kennedy of Brooklyn, ex-Assemblyman Patrick H. Roche of New York, Judge Daniel E. Finn, who leads the First District Tammanyites; ex-Senator John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, and ex-Deputy Bridge Commissioner Gottfried Westernacher of Brooklyn.

David B. Hill, William F. Sheehan, and August Belmont will not arrive until Monday morning, and Senator McCarren is expected at the same time. George M. Palmer, a Gubernatorial candidate, left yesterday for his home in Schoharie County, but will be back to-morrow with his delegation, which he heads.

The names of Mr. Conway, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, and Congressman Townsend Scudder of Suffolk are mentioned in connection with the nomination for Attorney General. Frank H. Mott is being boomed for Secretary of State.

HILL STILL UNDECIDED.

Finds Strong Opposition to Both Jerome and Grout.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Despite the talk of some of his followers against Edward M. Shepard's availability, ex-Senator Hill avers that Mr. Shepard's candidacy is receiving as serious and as fair consideration from him as that of any man who has been mentioned. Mr. Hill has told some of his friends that the only object he has to subserve in the making up of the State ticket is to get a ticket which will be conducive to the success of Parker and Davis.

"Any candidate upon whom the Democratic press of Greater New York could agree Mr. Hill would accept," said a close friend of Mr. Hill to-day. The trouble is that while Mr. Hill is receiving lots of advice, it is so widely different in character as to serve no purpose except to perplex.

Judge Parker realizes the difficult situation which Mr. Hill has to face. He understands, also, that Mr. Hill sincerely desires to have the Saratoga convention do that which will be most helpful to the National ticket.

There has not been a suggestion, or even an intimation, from Judge Parker to Mr. Hill about what he would like to have done. Judge Parker, of course, realizes fully that the most hurtful things he could do, so far as his own candidacy is concerned, would be to take sides in the Gubernatorial contest. There are at least six or seven men who are anxious for the nomination and whose friends would resent any dictation on the part of Judge Parker or anybody else.

It was learned here to-day on excellent authority that despite all that Daniel S. Lamont has said with respect to his own attitude toward the Gubernatorial nomination there is still a chance that he may be made the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Lamont, it is learned, is displaying the greatest interest in the outcome of the coming election, and is doing everything in his power for Democratic success.

LAMONT MIGHT YIELD.

There are those high in the councils of the party who still believe that if Lamont should be convinced that his candidacy offered the best foundation for complete Democratic harmony, he would give his consent to the presentation of his name to the convention. Mr. Hill refused to-day to discuss what had taken place between him and Mr. Jerome at their meeting in New York, but while he asserts that Mr. Jerome is as much in favor as he ever was, the impression has gained ground that Mr. Hill would not counsel in favor of Mr. Jerome's nomination unless Mr. Jerome would give some assurances to the State Committee that he would make the sort of campaign that the committee thought best.

If Tammany could be induced to consent to the nomination of Controller Grout there is little doubt that he would be the nominee, but the belief here is that Tammany will place the ban on Mr. Grout's candidacy.

Hill would like to make the State campaign on the issue of "anti-Odellism." He believes that would be a winning issue. In Jerome and Grout he recognizes the two men best fitted to carry on a campaign of that kind.

He is afraid that Jerome might go too far for the sober-minded up-State people unless he would submit to direction, and that, it is said, Mr. Jerome absolutely refuses to do. Grout, Mr. Hill believes, would be quite as effective as Jerome and much safer. It is therefore regarded by Mr Hill as exceedingly unfortunate that Tammany has what appears to be an irreconcilable quarrel with Mr. Grout.

Another difficulty in the way of the nomination of Mr. Jerome besides his unwillingness to accept any sort of direction is said to be the opposition to his candidacy of that part of the German element represented by Herman Ridder. It was said here to-day on good authority that Mr. Ridder, in a recent visit which he made to Esopus, protested to Judge Parker against Mr. Jerome being made the Democratic candidate.

MAY PLACE HARRISON.

In view of the attitude that Mr. Jerome has taken on the question of Sunday opening, Mr. Ridder's reported opposition to Mr. Jerome's candidacy has come as a surprise to the State leaders.

While nothing is sure in politics, the safest forecast that can be made about the Democratic State Convention is that it will nominate Francis Burton Harrison for Lieutenant Governor if an up-State man is named for Governor. Mr. Harrison is now the Representative of the Thirteenth New York District in Congress.

Normally the district has a Republican majority of over 3,000. Mr. Harrison was elected in the Coler year. His re-election in a Presidential year would be a matter of grave doubt.

Mr. Murphy is so anxious to have him run again that he has even gone so far as to offer him a nomination in a comparatively safe Democratic district. Mr. Harrison, it is understood, would prefer the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and the friends of Judge Parker are quite willing that he should have it.

When the Tammany delegation went to St. Louis to do whatever lay in its power to injure Judge Parker's candidacy, Mr. Harrison stood out against that dictation of Murphy. He openly and boldly declared himself to be favorable to the nomination of Judge Parker. Mr. Murphy did not hold Mr. Harrison's independence against him in the least, and the up-State Democracy was much attracted to him. It looks, therefore, very much as if all factions would be for Mr. Harrison for second place on the State ticket.

Mr. Hill said to-day that while he expected that some of the up-State leaders would call on him here to-morrow, there would be no conferences of any import until he got to Saratoga. He will start for Saratoga Monday morning.

JUDGE BULGER A CANDIDATE.

Would Like to be Nominated for Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Charles N. Bulger, Municipal Court Judge of this city and First Deputy Attorney General, to-day announced his candidacy for the nomination for Attorney General on the Democratic State ticket. Although it has been known to many of Judge Bulger's political friends for several weeks that he desired the nomination, it was decided for political reasons to make no mention of his candidacy. When the County Convention was held at Pulaski two weeks ago Judge Bulger suppressed a resolution indorsing him for the office and expressed the desire that the announcement of his candidacy be withheld until the Democratic situation was clarified.

Two years ago Judge Bulger was slated for the nomination, but was induced by ex-Senator Hill to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Judge Bulger will have the unanimous support of the Oswego County delegation, and is considered favorably by other leaders in this section of the State for the nomination.

SHAW SPEAKS IN ST. LOUIS.

Secretary Looks to See McKinley's Majority Outdone by Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw to-night addressed a mass meeting of Republicans in Festival Hall, at the World's Fair. Discussing political conditions, Mr. Shaw said he had no doubt that the Republican ticket would be successful in the coming election.

"No good reason has been advanced why the Republican Party should not be retained in power," he said. "No good reason can be advanced. The people are prosperous, and that tells the story of the success of the Roosevelt Administration.

"I expect to see the Republicans win by a larger majority than four years ago."

Secretary Shaw addressed the members of the Merchants' Exchange at noon. He praised the Roosevelt Administration, mentioning the Panama Canal as certain to work wonders for American commerce. Deep water from St. Louis to the gulf was declared to be a "near probability."

"The financial sky is clear," said Mr. Shaw. "A happy medium has been reached betwen the optimism which expresses itself in plunging and the pessimism which leads to contraction."

In praising the Administration's Philippine policy, he said that 80 per cent. of the trade of the Pacific would in future belong to the United States, and particularly to the West.

Murphy to Leave for Saratoga To-day.

Charles F. Murphy will leave for Saratoga to-day to attend the Democratic Convention. Senator Victor J. Dowling left yesterday, and the rank and file of Tammany will go to-morrow. There will be six trains, two over the West Shore, leaving Weehawken at 9:40 o'clock in the morning, and three over the New York Central at 8:50. The remaining train for the Jewish delegation will not leave until 7 o'clock in the evening on account of the Jewish holiday.

Convention Awaits Candidate's Answer.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Second District Democratic Congressional Convention met here this afternoon and nominated Capt. Samuel E. Perry, a former District Attorney, of Atlantic County. He informed the convention that he would not accept then, but would take the matter under advisement. The convention adjourned to await Capt. Perry's answer.

Higgins Expects No Trouble in Kings.

Frank W. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, said yesterday at the Albemarle Hotel that there would be no opposition to him in Kings County, as ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had visited him since the convention and assured him of his loyal support. Mr. Higgins will not make a lengthy stumping tour.

Mrs. Butler Entertains Children.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—One hundred children made merry to-day at the Summer residence of Mrs. James Butler at East View, where the closing exercises and presentation of prizes to the pupils of the Summer Sewing School connected with the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Irvington took place. All sorts of outdoor amusements had been provided, which were heartily enjoyed by the children.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

Suits, Coats and Skirts for Women.

Fall Models.

True elegance, whether it find its source in simplicity or rich elaboration, marks every garment in our collection. It embraces imported garments which have far-famed foreign designers as sponsors as well as faithful copies and adaptations of their models. The variety of styles is not merely representative but exhaustive, since without exception every new idea which has been presented in this country or abroad finds expression.

For Monday and Tuesday We Present "Special"

TAILORED SUITS.

Of cheviot in black, blue or brown and Zibeline in blue or green; new long coat models, trimmed with braid and velvet. Sizes 34 to 44.

Value $28.50 Special at $20.00

TAILORED SUITS.

Of fine panne cheviot in blue, black or brown, short tight-fitting coat, with vest, elaborated with braid and velvet.

Value $32.50 At $25.00

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

Entirely new box plaited pedestrienne model of panama cloth in blue or green plaids. At $11.90.

Pedestrienne Skirts of heavyweight panama cloth in blue, black or brown; three new models. At $9.50

RAIN COATS.

Five entirely new and distinctive models of cravenette cloth in tan, olive or oxford.

Value $22.50 At $15.00

Value $27.50 At $18.50

Furs and Fur Garments for Women.

Our department has been organized on a broad and comprehensive basis. It concerns itself only with furs of a dependable character. Every pelt of which our coats, neck pieces and muffs are made was first subjected to a most exacting and discriminating examination, which insures the good service of every garment in our extensive collection. As an incentive to have you anticipate the season we offer

For the Entire Week, Beginning on Monday,

Persian Lamb Coats

Value $110.00. Special at $75.00.

Coats of high lustre and flat curl Persian Lamb Fur, in sizes thirty-two to forty-four at seventy-five instead of one hundred and ten dollars. There are three models from which to select: Blouse or Box Front model, twenty-four inches long, entirely of Persian Lamb, and Eton Blouse model of Persian Lamb, finished with crushed satin belt and military collar of Mink, or Chinchilla Fur, lined with fancy satin. During the entire week we will also make these coats to measure without extra charge.

If you have furs in storage which are in need of repairs or remodeling, we would have you know that our department is in a position to give its entire time and attention to this character of work, for which the charges will be materially lower than those which must prevail later in the season.

BEST & Co LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Appropriate Attire

For Boys and Girls.

Not only stylish, well-fitting garments, made from the most desirable and fashionable materials, but every known article that goes to make up their wardrobe from Hats to Shoes, can be found in greatest profusion of styles and qualities, at the lowest prices possible for reliable articles.

Our business is Children's Outfitting exclusively.

60-62 West 23d Street.

You do not often get a chance at an apartment in the Aylesmere.

But a tenant with a year's lease on her hands has been unexpectedly called away.

Wants to sublet

A housekeeping apartment.

THE AYLESMERE,

58 West 76th St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Cure for Asthma

The worst cases of Asthma in the world succumb readily to the one great cure that never fails. Dr. Randolph Schiffmann's Asthma Cure almost performs miracles.

Mr. R. M. Spencer, 2,380 Vermont Avenue, Toledo, O., says: "Asthma has been growing on me for 3 years, until last Summer the attacks became so severe that many nights I spent half the time gasping for breath. Doctors seemed to give no relief whatever, and I felt there was no hope for me, when a drug clerk recommended your Asthma Cure. Its effect is truly magical and gives complete relief in from 2 to 5 minutes."

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00. Send 2c. stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 893, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

JAPAN DRIVING IN WEDGE AT PORT ARTHUR WITH HEAVY BLOWS

Situation at the Fortress Described by a Military Expert—How the Mikado's Little Soldiers Worst Their Big Muscovite Foes in Fights with the Bayonet.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Times to-day publishes the following from an occasional military correspondent:

The siege of Port Arthur has now arrived at that stage when the besiegers, elated by their first triumphs, see the walls of the fortress before them. It is the moment which at Sevastopol the Allies failed to seize. The assaulting troops, flushed with the victory at the Alma, arrived on the high plateau before Sevastopol and allowed Todleben's genius the opportunity of rendering the place almost impregnable.

We committed several serious errors that the Japanese in the present campaign have carefully avoided. Landing in an unknown country the topography of which was only faintly indicated by the naval charts in their possession, the Allies commenced a task the magnitude of which they were also ignorant. Moreover, their forces were insufficient to invest, or completely surround, the fortress. The north side, which the Russians connected by a bridge to the dockyard or south shore, was left open. So the besieged were spared the inconvenience of attending to their sick, who were sent by this route away to Simpheropol. Reinforcements constantly arrived from Northern Russia.

It is almost superfluous to point out that at Port Arthur the Russians enjoy none of these advantages. Before the war the Japanese swarmed in the place. In banks, shops, as coolies, small dealers, the clever islanders found employment. They kept their eyes and ears open. They were practically free to come and go as they pleased. Among the workmen who carried the stone and materials to the heights of Keewan and Sungshu to build the forts that now hold them at bay they were well represented.

THEIR PRESENCE SUBJECT OF JOKES.

Indeed, their presence was a regular subject of jokes among the Russian officers, who, when they were going to be shaved at the barber's shop on the quay near the Saratoff Restaurant, used to say to strangers in the language that many of them talk perhaps better than their native Russ, "Allons à l'Etât Major Japonais!"

"With a perfect knowledge of the business before them—of Port Arthur, its garrison, sea and land defenses, armament, provisions, water supply, civilian population—the Japanese Headquarters Staff at Tokio drew up its plan of campaign. Accidents, which in war are as much the rule as the exception, may hinder its development, even mar its success. But hitherto, at least, the plan, as far as we can follow its working out, seems to have been fairly well fulfilled.

The attacks of the Japanese have been directed at the centre and flanks of the whole system of defense. It must be remembered that since the commencement of the war the Russians, taught by Todleben's example at Sevastopol, have thrown up a very efficient secondary line of defense. The eastern sectors, against which heavy attacks have been continuously delivered, were already so carefully arranged for mutual defense by Gen. Vernander's plan that comparatively little new work has been carried out there. On the north and west, that is, from Suei-sze-ying, (Shwishi-ying,) a village north of the marine camp or parade ground, four and a half miles from the inner harbor, to Lian-tie-shan Promontory, it is otherwise.

Here the country is more open; the important works on Angle Hill and High Hill have been connected by smaller defenses. In front again of these mines or deep pits filled with stones, placed above explosives, which explode by contact when walked over, protected again by wire entanglements, and trous de loup, have been plentifully arranged. The high millet, called by the Chinese koaliang, much resembling maize in leaf, but growing as high as the sugarcane, has been cut down in the adjoining fields. It is due to this destruction of natural cover that the Japanese infantry advances have been attended with such loss.

ATTACKS ON THE FORTS.

An-tsu-ling was occupied by the Japanese after a fierce fight on July 30. The right wing, advancing by the road from near Vostfkorabiel (Eight Ships) Bay, was directed upon Shwangtaiku. To the right, or west of that again, the advance gradually extended, seeking for a line of lesser resistance as the outworks north of the great forts of Antszshan and Etsechan came in view. In the meantime the centre moved toward Suei-sze-ying and Etse-shan to give a hand to the right, while the left, coming up from Dalny, was confronted by the outlying forts of Taku-shan and Siao-hou-shan, almost due north of Takhe Bay. Against these was directed the first general attack, which lasted for four days.

The right then moved to Chiao-kai-weitze and sent outposts to a firwood near Ko-tai-tung and Tatao. Trenches were dug for the infantry like the rifle pits before Sevastopol. On Aug. 4 the Japanese, with the object of forcing the enemy to reveal his carefully concealed positions, opened fire with artillery as far as possible all along the line. So that the first stage of the investment, which consists in denying all lines of egress to the besieged, in bringing up one's own heavy artillery and ammunition, and in a preliminary bombardment to force the enemy in response to show the position of his guns, was quite regularly undertaken by the Japanese.

In this first operation the navy under Togo lent the army supreme assistance. It closed the harbor mouth, co-operating by shelling the land defenses from Pigeon Bay on the west to Takhe Bay on the east. Best of all, with its command of the sea, it covered the transports that brought everything necessary for siege work to Dalny by water. The big ships awaited the sturtle of the enemy, like those of Camperdown before Brest. The destroyers and torpedo craft ran in nightly, frightening and confusing the garrison, both naval and military, destroying their rest, adding by plentiful sowings of mines to the already great natural difficulties of exit.

On Aug. 6 the Russians mounted heavy guns in the neighborhood of Yutashan. This place seems to correspond with Yu-tsia-tun, or Yang-chia-cheng, on the extreme west of the field of operations, where, we heard from Russian sources, that new forts were erected. From these places they shelled the Japanese land advance until one at least of their forts was silenced from the sea. The islanders' artillery from Shin-tai-tung, a place shown neither on French, German, nor English maps, possibly Lukiatun, replied. The duel continued until Aug. 8. Simultaneously in a desperate battle of two days' duration the Japanese from Dalny captured Ta-ku-shan and Siao-hou-shan, north of Takhe Bay. It was in this fight that the Japanese were reported in St. Petersburg to have lost 30,000 men!

HAD DRIVEN IN A WEDGE.

On the 9th the Russians endeavored to retake these positions. They had need to, for in holding them the Japanese had driven a wedge between the first land sector, Drakonaya Gora, or Dragon Hill, and the second, on the summits of the Keekwan Hills. A desperate night assault resulted in no betterment for the besieged, whose artillery in the main line of the perimeter, mistaking their own retreating infantry for Japanese troops, poured a heavy fire on the "unfortunate foot soldiers." On Aug. 10 the Japanese reserves arrived, greatly increasing their strength.

On the night of the 13th the Japanese right made an attack in the direction of Yu-ta-shan, (Yang-chia-cheng,) reaching Ko-kai-tung undiscovered. A desperate encounter followed, with hand-to-hand combats, in which the bayonet was freely used. The Japanese infantry are trained to stoop and deliver thrusts upward, getting underneath a tall man's guard. After several days' battle, in which the Japanese advancing over the open country toward the Liau-tie-shan peninsula suffered greatly, they succeeded in occupying Yu-ta-shan, (Yang-chia-cheng.) Probably they were helped much by their ships.

This brings us to about Aug. 17. So that, to resume, it appears that the Japanese, being in possession of the Ta-ku-shan crests to the east, with the villages of Siao-hon-shan and Ta-ku-shan below toward Dragon Hill, pushed forward in three other directions. First, from near Suei-sze-ying (Wolf Mountain) toward the gap where pass the railroad and the little Lun-ho, that falls into the estuary before spoken of. Secondly, from Louisa Bay toward Angle Hill, and the open Ko-kai-tung plain. And, thirdly, from Pigeon Bay toward High Hill, and the villages Yang-chia-cheng and Ya-hu-chui. In this direction their progress must needs be very slow, for they come under a cross fire from the forts above Ya-hu-chui and those on the Liau-tie-shan heights.

As any one who was in South Africa will agree, the difficulty of being able to see your enemy is one of the chief obstacles to success. Conversely, a good view of him is a signal advantage. To the furious attacks and battles described by participators or spectators are given an importance that they, perhaps, scarcely deserve. The losses attributed to the Japanese are fanciful.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The state of affairs seems to be that the whole preparatory artillery duel is over; that the Russians have been driven from their outer lines of defense upon the permanent works. This latter line even appears to have been pierced by the taking of Fort Itchan, or Etse-chan. A wedge has been driven at or near Tong-chai-tze, due north of the inner harbor, between the eastern and western groups, or sectors, of defense.

The Russians declare that the fortress can hold out for six weeks. This will depend, inter alia, on the amount of heavy gun ammunition in their possession. They assert that even if both towns fall they can pass their troops over to the Tiger Tail and Liau-tie-shan forts and continue their resistance there. To me it seems that such a position would entail great difficulties of supply and that the gorges or backs of the works thereon would soon be destroyed by the fire from the Japanese guns on land. There would be an ominous similarity to the situation at Sevastopol, when the raft bridge from the Kreustalnaya to the north shore gave passage to the war-worn troops, forced to evacuate the town by the presence of the French in the Malakhor Kourgan.

The latest news from Port Arthur is to the effect that on Aug. 26 the Russians attacked furiously at Palichwang. After several days' fighting, however, the Japanese remained in possession of their dearly acquired positions. The wedge has been pushed through the bark of the tree; but to drive it home more heavy blows will be needed.

CHILE'S NATIONAL FETE.

Monument to Montt and Varas Unveiled at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 17.—A monument in honor of Montt, ex-President of Chile, and ex-Premier Varas, his colleague for a number of years, was unveiled here yesterday with great ceremony in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps and the civil and military authorities.

The event marked the beginning of a series of National festivities in celebration of the tranquility and progress of the country.

Manuel Montt and Anthony Varas in 1850-56 were the founders and leaders of the Extreme Conservative Party in Chile, now known as the Montt-Varastas, and were bitterly opposed by the Liberals, resulting in two revolutions, in both of which the Liberals were beaten. Montt died Sept. 20, 1880, and Varas in 1886.

COMBES AGAINST REFERENDUM.

Unnecessary to Submit Religious Issue to the Nation, He Thinks.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The movement for the separation of Church and State has brought out a proposition from a group of Deputies to submit the question to a referendum vote of the country. The Constitution contemplates a referendum, but it is only adopted in the case of questions of the highest importance. The proposers of the plan assert that the separation of Church and State is so vitally important that it should be submitted to the country.

The proposition does not receive encouragement from Premier Combes, who says the municipal elections sufficiently show that the country approves his policy.

FRENCH ARTISTS AT ODDS.

Threatened Split in Fine Arts Society Over Autumn Salon.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—A split is threatened in the important Fine Arts Society, owing to a decision of the Directors refusing permission to artists to exhibit at the Autumn Salon. The latter had a notable success last year.

A number of artists have united in a protest. They insist on their right to exhibit at the Autumn Salon, and threaten to bring about a rupture of the society.

Wireless Telegraphy Congress Deferred.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The international wireless telegraphy conference, summoned at the initiative of Germany, which was to have met Oct. 4, has been postponed at the request of France and Great Britain, which countries desire more time to study the questions involved.

X-Ray Congress to Meet in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—A congress to discuss the Röntgen methods will meet in Berlin April 30, 1905. Prof. Röntgen will be the guest of honor of the congress, which marks the tenth anniversary of the publication of his discovery.

TAGGART STIRS UP INDIANA.

Gives a Demonstration of Harmony as Against Republican Discord.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 17.—After a stay of two days in his home city of Indianapolis, National Chairman Thomas Taggart left for French Lick Springs en route to Chicago this evening. For three hours today Chairman Taggart was in conference with the Marion County (Indianapolis) Democratic Committee at the Grand Hotel in his private room. There were also present the county candidates and the candidate for Congress in this district, Levi P. Harlan.

Reports were received from every ward and precinct in this important district, and from what occurred it is regarded as pretty certain that the Democracy of Taggart's home county will give a splendid account of itself in November. To a considerable extent success in the State depends upon Indianapolis and Evansville being carried, and the two counties embracing these cities are being gone after with a determination to win.

The Evansville County Convention took place to-day, and from word received before Taggart left here it is known that a strong ticket was nominated. It is said that Vanderburg County, which embraces Evansville, was never so well organized by the Democrats in its history.

The good news Taggart received while here made him feel well satisfied with the conditions. The National Chairman worked incessantly while here, and the city was crowded with representative men from all districts during the past two days.

He was at State headquarters each morning at 7 o'clock, and never left up until midnight each night. State Chairman O'Brien, John W. Kern, the nominee for Governor; Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend, Major Menzies of Mount Vernon, Samuel M. Ralston of Lebanon and E. J. Fogarty of South Bend, nominee for Secretary of State, were among those who conferred with Taggart before he left.

The Republican Headquarters officials in Indianapolis are badly scared over Taggart's visit, and it is said to-night that owing to the Republican factionism in this State, National Chairman Cortelyou will pay a visit to Indiana State Headquarters this week. He is expected Wednesday or Thursday next.

National Committeeman New and the Republican State Committee are more at odds than ever over the Senatorship squabble and the failure of Fairbanks to furnish the promised funds. That Taggart should have such a representative reception from all kinds of Democrats in the State at this time, and with this condition prevailing among the Republicans has caused the Republican leaders much uneasiness.

Taggart will rest to-morrow at French Lick, and proceed to Chicago early Monday morning. From that city he will go direct to New York, and expects to arrive there Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, to resume his labors at headquarters. The Democratic campaign is now in full swing in Indiana, and a redhot fight will be made for the State.

DROP SUNDAY-CLOSING FIGHT.

Baptist Ministers in Pittsburg Give Their Reasons.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Baptist Ministerial Association of Allegheny County has withdrawn support from the movement to close drug stores and other places where necessities are sold on Sundays. The Rev. G. Warren Partridge of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church to-day said:

"I believe in moral persuasion in promoting movements of this kind and not in force. It is not the way for Christian people to make Christians. There are some kinds of business houses that must remain open on Sunday, for they are a necessity. The drug stores are in this class."

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church said:

"The Baptists have always stood for religious liberty. They don't believe that a man should be forced to do anything on the Sabbath or any other day that would tend to destroy his religious liberty. If men insist on doing business on Sunday, the Baptists as a Church have nothing to do with that. I am not in favor of closing with that. I am not in favor of closing drug stores. They are a necessity. Conditions are different to-day from what they were 100 years ago."

VIRGIN'S STATUE IN BACK YARD.

Bayonne Citizens Stirred Up Over Italian Barber's Sacrilege.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Catholics of this city have been much stirred up for the last week by the nightly exhibition of an illuminated statue of the Virgin Mary in the yard in the rear of Frank De Crescenzi's barber's shop. The statue is a costly affair, and had stood on the altar of the Italian Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, of which the Rev. Father Mercolino is the rector. In the back yard it stands on an improvised altar, with American and Italian flags surmounting it, and surrounded with a myriad of red, white, and blue lights. Great crowds assemble every night to look at it and denounce De Crescenzi for sacrilege.

The barber had sent the altar to the church. The priest presumed it was a gift till De Crescenzi sent in a bill for $500. The priest thought the price exorbitant, and offered half the amount, but De Crescenzi refused it, and it ended in the barber taking the statue away.

BIG CHICAGO TRACTION DEAL.

J. A. Spoor Decided Upon for President of City Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—John A. Spoor, President of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company and the Chicago Junction Railway, has been decided upon for President of the Chicago City Railway Company should the Union Traction reorganization syndicate succeed in getting a majority of the South Side Company stock. Mr. Spoor will succeed President D. G. Hamilton on the City Railway Directorate. P. A. Valentine of Armour & Co. will enter the Board of Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company.

The big individual holdings which are pledged in the new move for control include those of Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, the Leiter estate, the Hoxie estate, and the Armours.

John J. Mitchell, it is understood, will go to New York on Tuesday to confer with the Morgan, Speyer, and Hollins interests, and then the whole matter will be in his hands to carry through.

FEARED LIFE FOR HUSBAND.

Woman Who Says She Married Prominent Man Asks Police Protection.

A woman about twenty-eight years old, dressed in a white silk waist and a blue skirt and who wore many rings and other jewelry, went to the West Thirtieth Street Station last night and asked for police protection. She called Sergt. Wilson from behind the desk and told him that she was afraid of her husband, who had threatened to kill her.

The woman said that her husband was a prominent man and that he had beaten her. She said that she desired to go to Baltimore, the home of her mother, but was afraid to go out on the streets, as her husband might kill her. As she was talking to the Sergeant the woman called to another woman who came from across the street and corroborated the story.

Sergt. Wilson sent Detective McGuire with the women to the Liberty Street Ferry. The woman asked that the police of this city notify the police of Baltimore, as she desired protection when she reached that city. She refused to tell her name.

FURIOUS ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK IN POLAND

Woman Killed and Fifty Persons Injured at Sosnowiec.

POLICE REFUSE TO STOP RIOT

Sergeant Tells Victims to Go to the Courts for Redress—The Synagogue Wrecked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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BERLIN, Sept. 17.—I have obtained particulars of the anti-Jewish outbreak at Sosnowiec, (Russian Poland, on the Austrian frontier.)

Last Sunday the Jews at Sosnowiec, according to an old custom there, gathered on the shore of the River Przemisa to perform religious exercises. As in previous years, their prayers were disturbed by a number of roughs and boys, who threw stones at them. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the attacks on the Jews grew more serious, a mob of Roman Catholics throwing stones.

One of the Jews retaliated, and threw a stone which struck a little girl. She was hurt very slightly.

After the stone was thrown, however, the Jews fled. The mob followed, crying "The Jews have murdered a Christian girl." The alarm spread and the mob attacked Jewish houses. Knives were drawn, and a large number of people were injured. Many women were assaulted.

Mrs. Golenza, the mother of six children, who lived in a place called Bensin, was one of the women attacked, and she afterward died as the result of a stab in the abdomen.

At Old Sosnowiec, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, the mob stoned the synagogue and then wrecked it. The caretaker, a man named Scherrer, was terribly injured. The windows of every Jewish house were broken. Police Sergt. Kronenberg, when the Jews appealed to him, replied, "You must go to the courts for redress."

Several men were finally arrested, but were soon released. The chief culprits were not even arrested. About fifty persons in all were injured.

Further trouble is feared to-morrow.

FRANCE'S DEADLY ARTILLERY.

Development of Scientific Warfare Demonstrated at Dijon Manœuvres.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The grand manœuvres, just concluded at Dijon, have shown the development of scientific warfare since the Franco-German war.

The guns used throw shells which burst into 240 deadly fragments, whereas the shells used in the war of 1870-71 only burst into thirty fragments. The present French shrapnel shells are calculated to scatter 400 particles, whereas, the former shrapnel shells only scattered thirty-seven particles.

Gen. Brugère, the Commander in Chief, emphasized the necessity of the army concealing itself and exposing the enemy during action. Therefore powerful searchlights were successfully used to disclose the movements of the "enemy." Old-fashioned powder was used to create a curtain concealing the army's advance.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, the American Military Attaché, and other foreign Attachés speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the French troops.

TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant Says He Saved The Hague Court.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the Deputy who was the most prominent figure in the peace movement which led to the British-French cordial understanding, writes to The Associated Press that he deeply regrets his inability to attend the Peace Congress at Boston, owing to the approaching French elections, in which he is a candidate for election to the Senate. The Baron adds:

"I had hoped at Boston to recognize publicly the grand and decisive services rendered to the cause of international arbitration by the United States, and particularly by President Roosevelt. Better than any one I know that the Court at The Hague stood deserted, abandoned, and ridiculed until the day when he had the courage, generosity, and foresight to save it. That act alone has entitled him to the thanks of all Europe for his pacific and liberal spirit."

NO SECOND TERM FOR LOUBET.

French President Anxious to Return to Private Life.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—President Loubet, in the course of a speech to the provincial Mayors to-day, said he looked forward with satisfaction to the serenity of private life after the close of his present term at the end of next year.

His statement is taken as a definite announcement of the President's intention not to seek a second term.

CELTIC HAS 3,350 PASSENGERS.

Said to be Largest Number Ever Brought on One Vessel.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.—The White Star Line steamer Celtic, which sailed to-day from Queenstown for New York, carried 3,350 passengers, believed to be the largest number ever taken in one vessel from a British port.

Nine hundred and fifty of them embarked here and about one hundred steerage passengers were left behind on account of lack of accommodation.

30 HURT IN CLASS RUSH.

Purdue Sophomores Capture and Bind 400 Freshmen.

LAFAYETTTE, Ind., Sept. 17.—After one of the roughest annual class rushes ever held at Purdue University, the sophomores late last night danced about a group of 400 freshmen, bound hand and foot, and fastened to a long chain. The clash resulted in injuries to thirty students. Some of the injuries may be serious.

Fred Haas of West Lafayette, a sophomore, has a broken collarbone, two other sophomores named Trumbull and McCoy are suffering, the former from a wrenched spine and the latter from internal injuries, and Earl Chandler, freshman, is badly injured about the head and chest.

The Faculty will make an effort to eliminate the annual class rush from college life.

LOST JEWELS FROM HIS AUTO.

A. R. Shattuck Recovered Them in Springfield, Mass., and Paid $300.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17.—While driving through Springfield this morning on an automobile trip from New York to Boston, A. R. Shattuck of New York, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, lost a small bag with several thousand dollars' worth of jewels. The bag belonged to Mrs. Shattuck, and contained, among other things, her wedding ring.

The bag was found by two young sons of George P. Houghton, and Mr. Shattuck gave the family $300 when it was returned to him.

NEW YORK BRINGS SINGERS.

Clement A. Griscom and Augustus Van Wyck Also on Board.

Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, who sang at the Metropolitan Opera House two years ago in Italian and German opera, returned on the steamship New York last night to sing the part of Kundry in Henry W. Savage's English production of "Parsifal."

Ada Rehan was another passenger. She has been engaged by the Shuberts, but she said that her plans have not been completed.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, who was also aboard, brought back her dog Pinky Panky Poo and enough trunks to keep the customs inspectors busy all night. She declined to say what plans she had for the coming season.

Clement A. Griscom, the former President of the International Mercantile Marine, also returned on the New York. He has been abroad for his health, and appeared to have recovered it fully. To friends Mr. Griscom said that the International Mercantile Marine had not bought the shipyards of Harlan & Wolf at Belfast, and that the company was just as far at sea over the rate of war as it ever was. He also said that he believed that Roosevelt's election was assured. Mr. Griscom left at once for Philadelphia.

One of Mr. Griscom's fellow-passengers was Judge Augustus Van Wyck, who is reported to have visited Richard Croker at Wantage. Mr. Van Wyck declined to be interviewed. He said that everything looked "all right for Parker." He also said:

"I am not posted well enough to say who would be the best candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. I certainly would not."

The New York also brought Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, who attended the International Congress of Zoological Nomenclature at Berne; the Marquis of Allesbury and Lady Marjory Bruce, who will visit the St. Louis Exposition; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Coler of Brooklyn, Mrs. Robert Osborn, and Henri Mouquin.

The Marquis of Allesbury said:

"One of the royal family said to me, only a few days before I sailed, that if he could consult his own pleasure he would spend six months out of every year in the United States. I told him that, for my part, I would spend the entire twelve months there if I could."

PLUCKY COUPLE HELPED.

Police Aid Florida Parents Seeking Child in California.

Working their way from Florida to California by way of this city, in search of a six-year-old child who, they say, was kidnapped by a neighbor, William Bertram and his wife were taken into the Tenderloin Police Station last night. Their story immediately gained them an audience with Capt. Cottrell and hearty assistance from him and the policemen.

Bertram is stone deaf as a result of a wreck of the ship of which he was the Captain and part owner, off the Bermudas three years ago. His wife is about forty years old and a woman of evident refinement. Policeman Molloy found them in front of the Hotel Imperial just when the theatre people were going to supper. Their scanty attire and general appearance attracted his attention.

Mrs. Bertram said that her first husband's name was Cummings. He died five years ago, leaving her with a baby not then a year old and three other children. She later married Bertram, who was then prosperous, but who lost his all in the wreck and was made deaf and contracted consumption.

Mrs. Bertram told Capt. Cottrell that when things began to look dark for the family she sent the three older children to her sister, in Michigan. The baby attracted the attention of a neighboring couple. Fifteen months ago, according to Mrs. Bertram, her baby, who was then five, disappeared. The neighbors disappeared at the same time. The Bertrams heard at their home, in St. Petersburg, near Tampa, that the child had been found in Lakeport, Cal.

Mrs. Bertram decided that, even if she had to walk, she would get to Lakeport. So the couple started. She says that they worked their way from Tampa to Jacksonville, thence to Charleston, and by the steamer Iroquois to this city. They think they will earn enough here to ride to California. The police made up a purse and sent them to a lodging house in West Thirty-first Street.

BEFRIENDS BOY HE RAN OVER.

Autoist Accidentally Injuring Lad, Sends Money to Hospital.

Eight-year-old John Stachenberg, living at 303 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was run over last night at the corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Eighth Avenue by an automobile in charge of F. Crawford of 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The boy was riding on the end of a truck that turned off at the corner. The automobile was immediately behind the truck and crowded close to it by a carriage and another truck.

As the boy jumped off the truck, which was going at a good rate, he missed his footing and fell. Before Crawford could stop his machine the front wheels passed over the boy, breaking his right leg. Crawford, assisted by Policeman Ennis of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, dragged the boy from under the automobile and hurried him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in the machine. They then went to the station house, where Mr. Crawford was bailed by friends. He sent money to the hospital for the care of the boy.

WOMAN ACCUSES COUNCILMAN.

Hoboken Saloon Keeper Says She Paid $50 to Fix License.

Mrs. Julia Meyer and Robert Henn were arrested and arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Mrs. Meyer has a saloon at 88 Garden Street, and Henn is in her employ.

When brought before the Recorder, Mrs. Meyer accused Councilman Herman G. Voll of the Second Ward of having received from her $50, with the understanding that he would see about having the license of the former owner of the saloon transferred to her. Voll emphatically denied that he had received a cent from the woman.

Voll is collector for a Newark brewery which foreclosed a mortgage on the saloon when it was being conducted by the former owner.

CAR KILLS MAN ON PARK ROW.

Thought to be Timothy Sullivan of Brooklyn—Motorman Arrested.

A man supposed to be Timothy Sullivan, about thirty-five years old and living at 196 Water Street, Brooklyn, died in the Hudson Street Hospital shortly after midnight this morning, from injuries received fifteen minutes earlier, when he was knocked down by a southbound Third Avenue car at Park Row and Baxter Street. His skull was fractured and he received internal injuries.

According to the motorman of the car, George Fink of 303 East Ninety-third Street, the man started to cross the street at that point, and Fink slowed down the car. When the man neared the track he saw the car and stood still. Fink, thinking the man would wait for the car to pass, released the brake, and the car shot ahead. Just as it did so the man stepped on the track. Before Fink could again control the car it struck Sullivan.

He was picked up unconscious, and Policeman Herlihy of the Elizabeth Street Station had him removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died in a few minutes. Fink was arrested and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station on a charge of homicide.

Floods Damage Mexican Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 17.—The recent floods in Northern Mexico have caused losses aggregating several hundred thousand dollars to the railroads leading to the Texas border.

The long steel bridge of the Mexican Central over the San Pedro River was washed away.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

are now showing a fine assortment of

Novelty Dress Velvets

in fashionable weaves and colors.

VELOURS CHIFFON, 22 and 43 inches wide.
VELOURS ST. HUBERT, 45 inches wide.
VELOURS GLACÉ, (two tone).
PANNE VELVETS, LYONS VELVETS,
CHIFFON TAFFETA QUADRILLE VELVETS.

Lyons Fancy Silks.

Additional shipments of high class novelties, including

Grande Satin Damas,

Ombré, Chene and Cameleon Taffeta Glacé, Colored Surahs, Chiffon Faille Française, Glacé Taffeta, Chiffon Taffeta.

Changeable Crêpe de Chine,
Crêpe Tosca,

Printed and Plain Marquesette Mousseline and Grenadine Imprimé.

White Silks and Satins
for Wedding Gowns.

NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

SPECIAL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH,

3,000 Yards All Silk Printed Crêpes and Gazes,

44 to 46 inches wide, in exquisite designs and colorings, including the new onion and brown shades; values $3.00 to $5.00, per yard..... 1.75

Broadway & 19th Street.

MANUFACTURER DIRECT TO CONSUMER.
Largest assortment of High-Grade
BRASS BEDS
ever exhibited under one roof. To reduce OVER-PRODUCTION of these Brass Beds we will sell to consumers at wholesale prices 2,000 at these prices, in all sizes.

$25.00 2-INCH POSTS. $30.00
ELEGANCE AND BEST QUALITY
displayed in all fittings, 2-IN. POSTS, heavy tubing And cast T ball joints, guaranteed English lacquer. We have hundreds of other patterns, from $12 upward.
White Enamel Beds from $2.00 Upward.
BEDDING AT FACTORY PRICES.
Exceptional values in high and medium grade furniture. Mail orders solicited.
FREDERICK W. EVERS, 225 to 231 4th Ave.,
Bet. 18th and 19th Sts., New York. Take elevator to 7th floor.

IS BRYAN COMING EAST?

Announcement That He Will Stump Nebraska in October.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—A special from Lincoln says that William J. Bryan will on Oct. 3 open the Democratic campaign in Nebraska with a speech at Gretna, a little town near here, and then begin a speech-making tour of the State. It is planned to make the meeting at Gretna the occasion of an impressive demonstration of Democratic enthusiasm. Congressman Hitchcock and other prominent Democrats will speak after Mr. Bryan delivers his address.

It has been given out and has been generally understood that Mr. Bryan was to deliver a number of speeches for Parker and Davis in certain States east of Chicago in the fore part of October, and the announcement that he will make a tour of Nebraska then has given rise to a good deal of curiosity among politicians here as to whether he really intends to make any speeches outside of his own State.

In some quarters the announcement that he is to begin a tour of Nebraska the first week in October is taken to mean that he will not go outside this State for the National ticket.

PLUGS TO FOIL LOVEMAKING.

Science Brutally Interferes with Courtship by Telephone.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has moved its Central Exchange to a new and permanent telephone building. The new plant is provided with a device to stop flirtations.

Stationed in the center of the immense operating room the chief operator can connect with any of the boards and "butt in" on all flirtations with the telephone girl.

Whenever the assistant manager thinks one of the girls is exchanging sweet nothings with a subscriber he places his receiver to his ear, puts a plug in, and listens. Having convinced himself as to the transgression, he walks over to the offending girl and advises her the company can do without her services for a week or so. It is always suspension for the first violation of rules and dismissal afterward.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM BOAT.

Suicide on South Ferry Line—Her Identity Unknown.

A woman dressed in mourning jumped from the rear platform of the ferryboat Brooklyn of the South Ferry Company just as the boat was pulling out from her pier, at Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, about 10 o'clock last evening. The matter was reported to the police of the Amity Street Police Station at midnight by Edgbest Anderson, an employe of the company.

Anderson told the police that the woman had been seen to enter the women's cabin for a second as they were pulling out, but had reappeared again soon, climbed over the railing, and jumped into the river. He said that the boat was stopped, but that the woman was not seen again.

Two men, who were standing on the platform near the spot where the woman jumped, said she appeared to be about thirty-five years old.

Struck Wife with Candlestick.

Morris Goldsaub of 268 West Fortieth Street met his nephew, Abraham Willinsky, in the hallway upon going out last evening, and who, according to the latter, remarked: "I've just had a fight with Simmie [his wife], and I hit her with a canadlestick. I guess she's done for." Willinsky ran up to the Goldsaub flat and found what his uncle had said to be true. Mrs. Goldsaub was lying on the floor unconscious, the candlestick beside her. Her skull had been fractured.

PASTOR SAYS HE WAS NAGGED.

Mr. Janzow Feels Justified in Suing Eighteen Members of His Church.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Depositions in the suit for $45,000 damages brought by the Rev. Charles L. Jangow of the Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church against eighteen members of his congregation will be taken Sept. 21. A church meeting has been called by the defendants for Monday evening. Mr. Smith, Mr. Janzow's attorney, said to-day:

"The troublesome element in the church, about 2 per cent. of its membership, disposed two pastors in years gone by, and it now seeks on trial charges to oust Mr. Janzow. He has been hampered at every turn by these members, who have placed at their head a man of wealth eighty-seven years old, merely to give the movement tone. I believe the atmosphere will be cleared by this bolt in their camp."

Mr. Janzow discusses his suit freely. He said to-day:

"'Christians do not go to court,' my traducers declared when it became known that I might seek redress in the courts, and I will confess that the position in which I was placed as pastor had a great deal to do with my delay in forcing the issue. But conditions, after six years of pertinacious nagging, have become such that I felt justified in forcing the men I have sued into a corner."

AUDITOR'S ALLEGED STEALINGS

Chicago Bank Official Said to Have Embezzled Over $63,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—It was charged to-day that Herman E. Haass, the ex-Auditor of the Corn Exchange Bank, who was arrested in Colon, Panama, a few days ago, embezzled over $63,000 from the bank. It is said his peculations in all will exceed $150,000.

A statement filed to-day by officers of the Corn Exchange Bank shows the shortage there to be $63,347.65. This declaration is not based on an entirely complete examination of the books. Haass himself told Detective Marsh, according to that officer, while the detective had him temporarily under arrest in Mexico, that he "got away" with over $100,000.

For four years previous to the consolidation of the American National Bank with the Corn Exchange National Bank Haass was chief clerk in the former institution. Reports of the man's alleged doings while he was in the American National got abroad to-day.

Papers of extradition were secured for the fugitive to-day by Attorney Louis Dent of the City Trust and Safety Deposit Company of Philadelphia, which bonded Haass in his position with the bank. The papers were immediately forwarded to Washington and will go from there to New York. Representatives of the company expect to arrive in Panama by Sept. 27. "I have no doubt that we will manage to extradite the prisoner," said Attorney Dent.

Italians Hold Roosevelt Rally.

The New York Branch of the Latin American Republican National League held its first meeting since its foundation in February last, at the headquarters of the league, 178 Park Row, last night. John Lenzi, an Italian banker, called upon the Italian Americans to stand to a man for the present Administration and the principles of the Republican Party. President Roosevelt sent a telegram, through Secretary Loeb, expressing his regret at not being able to attend.

MORE FLORIDA FEUD PARTISANS SURRENDER

Twelve Ride Into Baxter and Give Themselves Up.

MEET VICTIM'S FUNERAL

Score of Prisoners Implicated in the Killing of a Deputy Sheriff Taken to Jacksonville by Troops.

BAXTER, Fla., Sept. 17.—Twelve of the men alleged to have been implicated in the killing of Deputy Sheriff Thrift came into town to-day and surrendered to Sheriff Hernden. They were quickly started for Jacksonville on a special train under guard of the military.

Those surrendering, in addition to the eight men arrested yesterday, are Charles Altman and Hillary Altman, who are charged with the murder of Jackson Duncan and the negro Jim Riley; Jesse Altman, who shot W. N. Duncan; Andrew Harvey and Ivey Harvey, charged with being members of the mob; Aaron Dawling, William Dawling, Alonzo Dawling, William Dawling, J., V. H. Johns, George Johns, and Cauley Johns.

Jesse Altman had been hiding since yesterday and came in by himself. Hilary Altman has a bad wound in the right shoulder. None of the others was wounded.

Just as the party of men were coming in to give themselves up the cortège bearing the body of Deputy Sheriff Thrift, started to leave the building where it had remained since the killing.

As the horsemen reached the railroad track, coming from the south, the funeral party reached the opposite side of the track. The murdered man's body and the men charged with his murder met directly on the crossing. Each party continued on its way without paying any attention to the other. The body of the dead Deputy was taken to the little cemetery near Moniac, and there buried.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—Wilson Battery, the artillery company of this city, has arrived with twenty men supposed to have been connected with the shooting of the Duncans at Baxter. The prisoners will be held for safekeeping.

POLICE IN BASEBALL ROW.

Bluecoat Teams Had Three Umpires—Short Game, Wrangle at End.

With "a good dinner" as the stake, baseball teams representing the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Stations went to the Polo Grounds yesterday to play. The game broke up in a row after the seventh inning, when the score stood 14 to 12 in favor of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street team.

They said that it was too late to continue, as several members of the team had to report for duty at 4 o'clock. The West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street team refused to pay for the dinner, because the full nine innings had not been played.

After a sharp wrangle lasting long enough to have finished the game the teams left the field.

The game started in a wrangle over the umpire. A man was finally chosen, but he only lasted one inning and left the field fearing for his life. The second man lasted three innings, when he, too, fled for life and limb. A third man was found, and when he wanted to quit after the fourth inning he was threatened. He found it convenient to remain until the game broke up.

ASKS RECEIVER FOR RAILROAD.

Plaintiff Asserts Hudson Valley Coupons Were Not Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—An action in which Daniel J. Halpin of Waterford, N. Y., seeks to have a mortgage against the property of the Hudson Valley Railroad Company foreclosed and a receiver appointed came before Supreme Court Justice H. T. Kellogg at his chambers in this city this forenoon. The Hudson Valley Railroad is a trolley line running from Warrensburg through Caldwell on Lake George, Glens Falls, and Saratoga to Albany, a distance of about eighty miles.

The plaintiff affirms that he is the owner and holder of fifty-five bonds of the railroad company, secured by the trust company, upon which there are past-due interest coupons to the amount of $3,500.

The motion was opposed on the grounds that the coupons are not owned by plaintiff and that they were paid when they became due, but through an oversight were not cut off the bonds by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York before their delivery to Halpin.

Judge Kellogg postponed the motion until Oct. 1.

PIRATES AT COLLEGE POINT.

Visit Knickerbocker Yacht Club's Fleet and Help Themselves.

When the owners of several yachts of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club went aboard their vessels at College Point yesterday afternoon to prepare to take part in the Ladies' Day regatta they found that thieves had recently paid a visit to the boats.

The plunder included oilskins, clothing, tools, and other articles. Among the vessels boarded were the Edna, Nan, Marion, and Dolphin. A number of smaller boats had also been visited and various articles stolen. There is no clue to the identity of the thieves.

THINNEST OF TIN PLATES.

Takes 182 to Make Inch in Thickness—New Method's Success at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The American Tin Plate Company has at last succeeded in rolling and tinning forty-gauge plates. It takes 182 of these plates to make an inch in thickness.

The method of rolling and tinning recently installed at Monessen was used. This method has revolutionized tin plate making.

SAT BESIDE DEAD MOTHER.

Thirteen-Year-Old Daughter Thought Her in Stupor.

Not knowing that her mother was dead, but thinking that she was in a stupor, Ellen Sullivan, thirteen years old, of 508 West Fifty-ninth Street, sat all yesterday afternoon in the same room in which the older woman was lying. It was not discovered that the woman was dead until her husband, Peter Smith, returned home at night. An ambulance surgeon was then called, and he said that the woman had been dead for about four hours, and that death was probably due to alcoholism.

Ellen Sullivan told the surgeon "mamma had been lying like that all afternoon. She had been there on the floor, and I have been sitting here watching her. I wish that she would wake up."

Smith said that his wife had been drinking hard of late, but the Coroners' office is investigating.

Archbishop Davidson at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman gave a dinner to-night to Archbishop and Mrs. Randall Thomas Davidson, the guests being Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bowdoin, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. C. D. R. Moore, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Gen. Edward D. Morrell.

KEPT HENS IN THE AIR.

Police Find East Sider So Utilizing Fire Escape.

The police in their crusade against blocked fire escapes have found that the uses to which the escapes are put are many and varied. Numerous tenants have been summoned to court because they insisted upon blocking their fire-escapes with bedding, bottles, boxes, and kitchen utensils, but Mrs. Mary Ost of 135 Cannon Street thinks her fire-escape makes an excellent poultry yard.

Several days ago Policeman Cohen of the Union Market Station, while walking through Cannon Street, heard the cackling of an aerial hen. The sound seemed to come from one of the upper floors in the tall tenement house at No. 135, and when he looked up the policeman saw on the fire-escape of the rooms occupied by Mrs. Ost several chickens, which proudly strutted up and down, most content in their high station.

Further investigation showed that the fire-escape was being used practically for a hencoop. Cohen secured a summons in the Essex Market Court, and yesterday Mrs. Ost appeared in court. She said that she was fattening the hens for their holiday feast and did not know she was doing any harm. Magistrate Ommen reprimanded the woman and discharged her with a warning.

FOUGHT RESCUER IN WATER.

Woman Leaped from Recreation Pier and Struggled Hard to Die.

Mrs. Fannie Glasgow, twenty years old, of 156 Madison Street, and her sister went to the recreation pier at the foot of Market Street and the East River yesterday afternoon. When the sister got ready to go Mrs. Glasgow refused to accompany her. The sister left, asking Frank Radley, of 69 Pike Street, to watch Mrs. Glasgow.

The woman sat silently for some time, and then suddenly jumped up on the seat and flung herself over the rail into the water. Radley was looking in another direction at the time, but his attention was attracted by the screams of women and children on the pier. Leaping up on the seat, he divested himself of his hat and coat, and then jumped in. In a minute he reached the woman's side and began to struggle with her. She fought desperately, and twice carried the man under. Radley held on, and Policemen Barr and Devine put out in a rowboat. The woman still fought, but the policemen finally got her ashore.

On June 14 of this year Radley distinguished himself by saving Mayer Angelovitz, of 256 Madison Street, from the river, after the lad had fallen from the Recreation Pier.

NEGROES PLAN MURDERS.

Club in Alabama Formed to Exterminate Certain White Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17.—News was received in this city to-day from Prattville, just across the river, of the formation of a "Before Day Club." This club is composed entirely of negroes, and the object is to exterminate certain white citizens.

The first notice that such a club was in existence was when a prominent white planter was stopped on his way home at Autaugs Hill, about five miles from Prattville, by several armed negroes, who demanded that he continue on and not stop. It has been found that meetings are being held at a negro church on this road, and that sentries are placed on all the roads to keep the white people from coming anywhere near the meeting place.

The action of the negroes in this section has stirred the white people considerably, and they are now preparing to protect themselves from the members of the "Before Day Club." It is said that the members of the club have determined that none of their race shall be arrested by any white officer.

McLAURIN INDORSES LYNCHING.

Senator's Defense of Prisoner Arouses Indignation in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—According to information received here to-night, United States Senator McLaurin of Mississippi, in defending W. C. Eastland, who was arraigned in the Circuit Court at Indianopa, Miss., last Friday on the charge of having participated in the burning at the stake of Luther Hollsert and his wife for the murder of a white man, has indorsed lynching as being the only reasonable atonement for murders and assaults in the South.

Senator McLaurin has announced his determination of convincing the jury which will try Eastland that the burning of the negroes was justifiable should conclusive evidence be introduced establishing Eastland's guilt.

Eastland has engaged eminent counsel in Mississippi, the most noted of whom is Senator McLaurin. The authorities of Mississippi purpose prosecuting Eastland rigorously, and prominent attorneys have also been engaged to assist the prosecution.

Senator McLaurin's connection with the case has caused general indignation in Mississippi. It is understood that Gov. Vardaman, who sent a special train with State troops to prevent the burning of the negroes, will oppose Senator McLaurin at Eastland's trial.

HANDBOOK ON BROADWAY.

Police Get Man They Say Had One in Front of 229.

George Meade, thirty-one years old, of 107 Park Place, was locked up in the Church Street Station last night on a charge of carrying on a handbook in front of 229 Broadway, where he keeps a news stand.

According to the police, Meade accepted a two-dollar bet from a colored man yesterday afternoon. When he was searched in the police station the police say he had betting sheets showing that he had accepted $100 in bets during the day. There were no names on the sheet, only initials. When Acting Capt. McAuley of the Church Street Station asked him if he did not know that it was against the law to accept bets Meade is said to have replied:

"I didn't know that I was doing anything wrong."

Exploding Battery Maims Electrician.

Herman Geyer, fourteen years old, an electrician's helper, living in Remsen Avenue, Newtown Heights, was putting in a door bell at his home when a storage battery he held in his hand exploded. The thumb of his left hand and the index finger of the same hand were blown off. His right eye was also injured. The injured boy was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

Programme for City College Opening.

The College of the City of New York will open on Sept. 22. After President Finley has delivered the opening speech Mayor McClellan and Commissioner Darlington will make addresses, followed by James Byrne, who will speak for the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the college. The buildings for the preparatory department, as well as the gymnasium, are nearing completion.

Lightning Sent Stone Through Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Prudential Insurance Company put men to work to-day repairing the damage caused by a bolt of lighting which shattered the tower on the east end of the north building last Wednesday night. Workmen were lowered from the tower to the sloping slate roof, where the stones from the tower had struck. One of the stones went entirely through the roof, but the structure was not weakened.

Italian Musician Asphyxiated.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Salvatore Rosano, a young Italian who belonged to the Royal Italian Band, was found dead in bed this morning, evidently a victim of accidental asphyxiation. Rosano was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Letcher of Avenue D and East Third Street, who met the young man at Atlantic City. Mr. Letcher is senior member of the metal merchant firm of Letcher & Norton of Jersey City.

GROUT WOULD SAVE CITY $400,000 A YEAR

Thinks He Can Collect Entire Franchise Tax.

TO ELIMINATE DEDUCTIONS

Court of Appeals Holds Otherwise in Buffalo Case, but Controller Has Discovered a Loophole.

Controller Grout, it was announced yesterday, believes that he can get the Court of Appeals to reverse, for the City of New York, a recent decision adverse to the City of Buffalo in a case between the City of Buffalo and the Crosstown Street Railway of that place, and thereby can place New York in a position greatly to increase its franchise tax collections. The amount of the increase, if the Controller is successful, will be the present deduction from the total franchise tax on account of percentages of gross receipts already paid to the city, and will amount to about $400,000 annually.

The litigation in Buffalo arose from the contention of the city that under the Roosevelt franchise tax law of 1898, following Mr. Roosevelt's refusal as Governor to sign the franchise tax law previously adopted by the Legislature, payments by the street railroad company as a percentage of its gross receipts should not be deducted from the general franchise tax. The city went to the language of the statute, which said: "Which shall tax all franchises as realty, which shall provide for the assessment of the tax by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and which shall further provide that from the tax thus levied for the benefit of the locality there shall be deducted the tax now paid by the corporation in question."

The City of Buffalo asserted that percentages of gross receipts paid the city could not be considered in the light of a "tax." The Court of Appeals went back to the bill preceding Mr. Roosevelt's, which contained the words, as determining what should be deducted, "in the nature of a tax," and held that those words showed the legislative intent, upon which the whole question hinged. And, said Judge Cullen, who wrote the opinion, payments of gross receipts on percentage, whether a "tax" or not, were "in the nature of a tax."

The point on which Controller Grout thinks he can get the Court of Appeals virtually to reverse its decision in the Buffalo case is that the message which Mr. Roosevelt sent to the State Legislature accompanying his tax bill must be taken as determining the "legislative intent" in that case. The Controller finds that the words "in the nature of a tax" are nowhere contained in this message, and that legislative intent must therefore be judged from the wording of the Roosevelt bill itself, in which the word "tax" was specifically inserted instead of the longer phrase of the earlier measure.

Advising with the Controller is ex-Senator John Ford, who has made a special study of the franchise tax question.

WAGGAMAN BANKRUPTCY SUITS.

He Admits His Inability to Pay the Columbia National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Counsel for Thomas E. Waggaman to-day returned answers to the second and third petitions in bankruptcy filed against him by M. Agnes Gardiner and others and by the Columbia National Bank of this city, and other creditors.

The answer to the Gardiner petition admits the act of bankruptcy alleged, but denies the right and standing of the petitioners to ask adjudication of the case. He admits his guarantee of the notes held by the petitioner Gardiner, and says that the real estate into which the amount of the notes was placed could be sold to pay the notes in full. He therefore denies that the petitioners have provable claims in excess of their security.

The answer to the Columbia Bank admits the indebtedness alleged, admits his inability to pay his debts, and says that on this petition he is willing to be adjudged a bankrupt. This latter case is the one in which the United States Marshal was appointed custodian to hold the notes secured by the so-called "List No. 1," and other securities until a trustee in bankruptcy could be appointed by the creditors.

CUNNEEN AND DEPEW SPEAK.

Two Political Adversaries Tell Farmers the Evils of the Time.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Attorney General Cunneen addressed a great crowd today at the Ontario County Fair. Mr. Cunneen contrasted the hardships of pioneer life in Western New York one hundred years ago with the privileges and advantages enjoyed by people there to-day, and ascribed the progress to the character of the Government founded by the Revolutionary fathers rather than to the country itself, its climate, or its people.

This Government, he continued, secured to the people of the State and the Nation freedom of conscience and freedom of opportunity, and he urged that the duty of the people to-day is to guard against evils that may threaten those principles. He said that if through legislative favoritism individuals or corporations are oppressing the people, the latter have the remedy in their own hands and should use it. In conclusion Mr. Cunneen said he had no sympathy with the flippant way in which public officials are often treated.

"If you would improve the public service," he said, "speak well of public servants; dignify them until they are proved to be unworthy. Then drive them out in disgrace."

Senator Depew declared that the chief danger threatening the country to-day is that of speculation by which fictitious values are given to our products and they are shut out of foreign markets. Notwithstanding the fact that American railways are now transporting farm products at one-fourth the cost of that service in 1870, and at little more than one-fourth its cost in Great Britain to-day, he said, he welcomed the trolley as a feeder of the steam roads and predicted that the latter would be equipped with electricity within ten years.

ALABAMA LYNCHING ARRESTS.

Two Men Lodged in Jail at Huntsville Accused of Arson and Murder.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 17.—Silas Worley, a teamster, and Josh H. Mitchell, a peddler, were lodged in jail to-day for alleged connection with the lynching of Horace Maples. Worley is charged with arson and Mitchell with murder.

There is a rumor that additional troops have been ordered here to guard the jail, but Capt. Lucien Brown, in charge of the militia, authorizes a denial of all such rumors.

AND THE DOG CAME BACK.

A Biting St. Bernard Legally Banished—Owner Summoned for Contempt.

Police Justice Manning of Jersey City yesterday issued a summons requiring James Stapleton of 47 Van Reipen to appear and show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court for not shooting a big St. Bernard dog which bit Raymond Egan on April 2. The dog was condemned to death, but later the sentence was changed to banishment to Piermont, N. Y.

On last Thursday the dog was back again at Mr. Stapleton's house, but was chained in the yard. Yesterday it broke its chain and bit Harold McGrath, who lives opposite. Complaint was made to the police, and Justice Manning issued the summons requiring Mr. Stapleton to appear in court.

Opening Announcement.

New Way Retail Store

Women's Outer Apparel.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, September 20, 21, and 22, this unique store will hold its opening exhibit of

Cloaks, Suits and Costumes.

An opportunity will be given to inspect the latest models of strictly high class, fashionable garments, placed on sale at from 20 to 40 per cent. below usual prices.

"New way" methods mean, in this instance, the selling of women's apparel direct, without the intervention of retail dealers, this store being a branch of one of the foremost MANUFACTURING CONCERNS in the United States.

A cordial invitation to attend this opening is extended to all who would study fashions and economy.

125 Fifth Avenue, Between 19th and 20th Sts.

SAY POLITICAL PULL BLOCKED CONATY CASE

Deal Made with Supposed Aunt to Spirit Girl Away.

TWO MEN OFFERED HER $150

One Said He Was a Tammany District Leader and the Other a Policeman—Woman Is Held.

There will in all likelihood be an aftermath to the strange case of Tessie Conaty, the sixteen-year-old girl who two weeks ago caused the arrest of two young men on a charge of assault, and who later was prevented from appearing against them by a plot in which political pull is thought to have been a potent factor. Assistant District Attorney Krotel intimated yesterday that further prosecutions would follow and that the District Attorney's office was determined to sift to the bottom what appeared to be a systematic and deliberate attempt to frustrate justice.

The girl was spirited away after her aunt, Mrs. Kate Kiernan of 1,469 First Avenue, had been approached by two men, one of whom represented himself as a Tammany district leader and the other as a policeman connected with the case, and had accepted from them an agreement by which, in consideration of the sum of $150, she would prevent the girl from pressing the case. The girl, who was taken into custody on Friday evening at 501 East Fifty-first Street, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mayo, in the Tombs Court, and committed to the House of Detention as a witness. Mrs. Kiernan, the aunt, was also arraigned, on a charge of compounding a felony, and released under $1,000 bail. Detectives who had been hunting for the two men with whom she said she had made the agreement reported that they had been unable to find them. The Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday.

Queer proceedings have characterized the case of Tessie Conaty from the beginning. Early on the morning of Sept. 3, the day after Tammany Leader Tom Foley's picnic at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the girl rushed up to a policeman in Chambers Street and told him that four men had attacked her at 13 Chambers Street, the old building of Tom Foley's Down Town Club. The two prisoners, who described themselves as Jacob Strobel and James Geraghty of 9 Chambers Street, were arrested not far away, while two other men escaped.

The men were held for examination, and Foley gave bail for them. John Hoyer, a police court lawyer, who frequently appears in cases in which the district leader is interested, became their counsel. In the meantime Tessie Conaty was sent to the House of Detention.

When the case came up for examination a week ago Mrs. Kate Kiernan appeared for the first time. A further adjournment was asked for and granted. Mrs. Kiernan told the Magistrate that she was the girl's aunt, and asked that her niece be committed to her custody. This was done.

When the case came up again the two defendants appeared in court, but neither girl nor aunt. Magistrate Pool then dismissed the two men. Detectives who had been sent to find the girl at 1,075 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, the address she had given, are said to have told Magistrate Pool that there was a vacant lot where the girl said she lived. If they did it was not the truth.

On Monday afternoon last Mrs. Kiernan went to the Tombs Court and told Clerk Lewis about the deal with the two men. One of the men, she said, had represented himself as a policeman and the other as Tammany Leader Henry Hart. They offered her $150 to keep the girl from appearing, and paid $50 on account. The rest was to be paid on the following day.

Clerk Lewis started the woman to the District Attorney's office, but she never got there. When she reached the door she was met by a lawyer whom she did not know.

"I guess you need legal advice," she declares he told her. "I am a lawyer, and if you take my advice you keep away from the District Attorney's office. You have had a share in this matter, and may be arrested."

When Assistant District Attorney Krotel sent a policeman out to arrest the woman she could not be found. On Wednesday Mr. Krotel learned that she had called on Capt. Kear of the Elizabeth Street Station, in whose precinct the alleged assault was reported. She spent an hour in his private room, and told him practically the same story. Capt. Kear, however, did not report the matter to the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Krotel at once sent for Detective Hahn of the Elizabeth Street Station and instructed him to go out and arrest Mrs. Kiernan. This was on Wednesday. It took him until Friday afternoon to do it. The first time he went to her home he reported that he did not find her in. The second time he said he had seen the woman, but did not care to take her out of her house for fear she would create a scene.

"You go and get her," Mr. Krotel told him, "or I will report your case at Police Headquarters." Mr. Krotel was particularly anxious to get the written agreement he knew she had. When she was finally taken, however, she told him that she had left the agreement with her lawyer.

Mrs. Kiernan was represented in court yesterday by Benjamin Perkins of 152 Nassau Street. Mr. Krotel made a demand on him for the agreement. Mr. Perkins replied that while he remembered having seen the agreement, he did not know what had become of it.

Henry Hart, Tammany district leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, said yesterday that he knew the identity of the two men, one of whom had used his name.

"Both men are under obligation to me," he said. "I will not mention their names at this time, but will appear against them in court."

THIEF KILLS ILLINOIS MAYOR.

Is in Turn Shot and Captured by Citizens of Thomson.

THOMSON, Ill., Sept. 17.—Mayor W. F. Bennett was shot and killed to-day by a thief whom the Mayor was trying to arrest.

The murderer was caught by citizens, after he had been shot twice.

PROSPERITY IN MEXICO.

Diaz's Message to Congress—Finances in Excellent Condition.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—President Diaz's message, delivered at the convening of Congress yesterday, was to-day given to the press for publication.

The message is of the usual length and dwells particularly on the friendly relations existing with all foreign powers. The arrival of the first diplomatic representative of China is noted.

President Diaz reports the result of the sanitary campaign against yellow fever as gratifying. There has been no recurrence of the disease in epidemic form during this year.

The President reviews at length the notable advances made in education.

During the first half of the current fiscal year 1,000 titles were granted to mining properties. There has been notable activity in mineral production, and Mexico now takes second rank as a producer of copper.

The railway systems of the country have increased greatly during the past year. The Federal telegraph system has steadily grown, 1,500 kilometers of new lines having been erected.

The national finances are in an excellent condition.

The total revenue of the fiscal year ending June 30 was over $55,000,000, a gain of $8,000,000 over the previous fiscal year.

Both the customs collections and the stamp taxes continue to give large returns.

In referring to military matters the President says great progress has been made in improving and modernizing armaments, and the artillery has been strengthened.

The President states that the new war vessels constructed in the United States and Italy will add to the importance and efficiency of the navy. No mention is made of the monetary reform measure, which may come before Congress this year or next Spring in a special session.

BAD TRAIN WRECK IN CHICAGO.

Twelve Persons Injured, Several of Whom May Die.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A through passenger train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road from Toledo to Chicago was wrecked this afternoon at the crossing of the tracks and Root Street. Accounts of the cause of the accident differ, some of the railroad people claiming that the train ran into an open switch, and others saying that the locomotive jumped the track because of a broken flange. Twelve persons were injured, and several of them may die.

The most seriously injured are John Schuler of Elkhart, Ind., engineer, not expected to live; J. E. Lane of Kalamazoo, Mich., fireman, condition serious; George Leffert of Clayton, Mich.; Mrs. Susan Berdell of Chicago, condition serious; Dr. L. H. Goodrich of Springfield, Mass., badly bruised, and W. G. Weiss of New York, severely cut about the body.

The train was a little late on entering the city, and was going at a high rate of speed in order to make up the lost time. The tracks are elevated, and the accident happened just before the train reached the viaduct passing over Root Street. The engine left the track, but the forepart of the tender struck the end of the viaduct railing and was torn to pieces.

The engine plunged to the far side of the viaduct, where a rail torn from its fastenings transfixed the rear of the engine cab and the fore part of the baggage car. It held the wreckage so closely that several hours' work was necessary before the wreckage of the baggage car could be removed.

STOLE TO DRESS WELL.

Williamsburg Servant Girl Took Cash and Jewelry, Then Disappeared.

Magistrate Naumer yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, held Mamie Thompson, a young woman, in $1,000 bail for a hearing on the charge of grand larceny. She confessed stealing $140 in cash and jewelry valued at $100 from the house of Mrs. Mamie Welch, at 1,009 Lorimer Street, Greenpoint, where she was employed as a servant.

The girl said that she desired to dress well when her sweetheart came to see her, and in order to do so turned thief. The robbery was committed early on Friday morning, after which the girl disappeared. She was arrested in a Williamsburg dressmaking parlor yesterday, together with a man who was waiting outside. In court the girl exonerated the man and he was released.

DOUSES LAD WITH ACID.

Young Italian Burns Williamsburg Boy Without Apparent Reason.

Eight-year-old Frederick Noble of 131 North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, while at play yesterday on the sidewalk in front of St. Vincent de Paul's parochial school in North Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue, was approached by a big boy, apparently an Italian, and who doused his face and neck with carbolic acid.

Young Noble was shockingly burned. His assailant escaped.

ANTIETAM DAY OBSERVED.

Brooklyn Veteran Associations Meet in Prospect Park.

The anniversary of the battle of Antietam was observed with interesting exercises in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon by the War Veterans and Sons' Association of that borough. About 7,000 people attended the ceremonies.

Major Walter Thorn, President of the association, introduced Park Commissioner M. J. Kennedy, who presided at the exercises. Addresses were made by Mr. Kennedy, Past Department Commander Joseph W. Kay of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gen. Horatio C. King, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church. Following the speechmaking there was a parade and review by a number of uniformed organizations, including the American Volunteer Cadets, the Boys' Brigade from the Home for Destitute Children, the Columbian Lady Guards of Mansfield Post, Perry Lady Guards of Perry Post, and Hamilton Post Liberty Guard.

B. Altman & Co.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

NOTICE.—During the month of September, the store will be closed at TWELVE o'clock Noon on Saturdays, and at FIVE o'clock P. M. on other business days.

Messrs. B. Altman & Co. are constantly receiving important additions to their extensive stocks of fabrics, wearing apparel, novelties and other merchandise, in suitable and correct styles for the approaching seasons; they desire to direct attention especially to the following announcements:

MISSES' DRESSES. The first importation of Misses' Evening Gowns and Children's Party and Dancing Dresses has been received; it comprises a number of very desirable models showing newest materials and most effective designs for Autumn.

In addition to these is a general stock of garments for Misses and Girls, comprising new and very attractive styles.

OUTER GARMENTS. Wraps, Coats and Paletots in materials and colors, for Street and Evening wear, for Motoring and Carriage use. The collection includes recently received importations from the foremost foreign houses, and an interesting line of garments of American manufacture.

FINE LACES. Additional Autumn importations of high-class novelties include French made Point d'Irlande, Point d'Appliqué, Irish Crochet, Chinese embroidery effects on Tulle, Clunie, Reticella and Bruges combinations; Circular Lace and Spangled Tulle Flounces.

As an exceptional offering 125 LACE ROBES (unmade), Ivory color and Black, Crêpe de Chine combinations, imported to sell at from $40.00 to $68.00, will be offered commencing Tuesday, September Twentieth, at $28.00, $35.00 and $42.00 each.

DRESS SILKS. A SALE OF EVENING DRESS SILKS WILL BE HELD, COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH,

consisting of over twenty thousand yards of Silks, in white, ivory, cream and conventional evening shades (plain colors), the regular prices of which are 75c. to $1.25 per yard, at . . . . . 58c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF

Oriental and Domestic Rugs; Upholstery Stuffs, Portieres, Rich Fabrics for Draperies, Wall Coverings, etc.; Lace Hangings,

IN SHOWROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR.

Orders taken for the furnishing of Private Residences, Hotels and Clubs with Rugs, Draperies, Lace Curtains, etc.

Designs and Estimates submitted on request.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 18, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
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FORTY PAGES.

THE MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic Party can probably elect its candidate for Governor of this State if he be thoroughly fit and known to be so.

He should be a man of integrity and ccurage, of independent judgment and practical sagacity, versed in public affairs, familiar with them by study and by experience, and able to deal with large matters in a systematic and efficient manner. Moreover, he should be a man honorably ambitious, wishing to extend his reputation by distinguished public service.

We believe Mr. SHEPARD to be such a man, and that he could be elected.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PENSION ORDER.

The Parker Constitution Club has done well to set forth the history of President ROOSEVELT'S Pension Order No. 78, together with the constitutional objections to such legislation by the Executive. This order directs, in effect, that in the adjudication of pension claims every claimant who has passed the age of sixty-two years shall be assumed to be "disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor," and is entitled to be rated at $6 per month. The only possible warrant for this act which the President's defenders have adduced is found in that provision of the pension law of 1890 which declares that all honorably discharged veterans suffering from mental or physical disabilities shall be entitled to a pension of not less than six or more than twelve dollars per month, and these pensions shall be granted "according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide."

In the case of veterans of the Mexican war Congress by enactment directed pensions to be paid to those who had become sixty-two years of age. If Congress had been of this mind with regard to the veterans of the civil war it would naturally have passed a bill giving pensions to every veteran of that contest who had reached the age of sixty-two. It did nothing of the kind. It is to be assumed that the elected lawmakers of the people saw no good and sufficient reason, were aware of no motive of public policy, which convinced them that such an act should be passed. The President officiously, and in the opinion of many jurists unconstitutionally, steps in, and, through the Secretary of the Interior, issues an Executive mandate declaring that the fact of attaining the age of sixty-two shall be considered as establishing disability, as diminishing "one-half inability to perform manual labor." Now this is an opinion, an assumption, a generalization to which notoriously there is a multitude of exceptions. Moreover, great numbers of the veterans of the civil war are not performing manual labor. They are doing office work, they are janitors, collectors, agents, or have duties of a nature to be performed as efficiently and as easily by a man of sixty-two as by a man of thirty-two. Moreover, it is distinctly contrary to public policy to increase the annual pension expenditure, save for reasons so valid and convincing as to command universal approval. The vast pension roll is a public scandal. It would have been infinitely more creditable to Mr. ROOSEVELT had he attempted to purge it of fraud rather than to augment its yearly cost by a sum which may reach twelve or fifteen million dollars.

We repeat, there was no public reason for Pension Order No. 78. For what reason, then, was it issued? If THEODORE ROOSEVELT were ten times a saint, if his reputation for entire straightforwardness and unselfish devotion to the public interest were as high as it was when he represented New York in the Assembly or served as Civil Service Commissioner, he would not escape the suspicion that he had put forth this order to catch the old soldier vote. "It is a fair inference," says the report of the Parker Constitution Club, "that the action of President ROOSEVELT three months before the nomination was a bid for the pension vote."

It is an inference. It lacks proof. The President's friends cannot say that it does him injustice. Whatever its motive, however, the order was one of those perfectly characteristic acts which have implanted in the minds of the people the belief, not diminishing but growing, that President ROOSEVELT misuses power and is habitually given to transcending the constitutional limits of Executive authority. Is Congress slow, does it fail or refuse to act? The President acts. He has the temperamental failing, and it is a most grave failing in our form of government, of overweening confidence in himself, in his own judgment, in his own infallibility. He has tried the patience of the people. It may prove that he has tried it beyond their toleration.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

Rumors of peace are as thick as Autumn leaves; they are not of much more value. Yet it is quite possible that the rulers and statesmen in Japan and Russia are asking themselves, if not each other, whether the time has not come to consider a settlement.

So far Japan has had much the better of the fight. She has practically destroyed the sea power of her foe in Asiatic waters, and she has every reason for confidence that she can take care of the Baltic fleet if it ever gets within her reach. On land the success of Japan, though less decisive, has been very great, and would so be considered had the most powerful of European nations attained it. She has driven the Russians from the borders of Korea and from the Liao-Tung Peninsula as far north as Mukden, and while Port Arthur, with a small garrison, holds out, it is in pure desperation, and Liao-Yang, a position elaborately and with long preparation fortified and occupied by all the troops Russia could gather, has been captured. There is very good reason for the Japanese commander to expect still further successes before the Winter sets in. Japan is not in a position to dictate peace: she clearly is in a position to exact honorable and advantageous terms, if opportunity offered. Equally she is so situated that she could without discredit or injury accept moderate terms.

The mind of Russia it is difficult to fathom. In the end it will be the Czar who will determine, but how his mind inclines, or by what influences his course will finally be shaped, it is not easy to say. Unquestionably there was a party in Russia strongly opposed to the war, and not only to war when it was begun, but to the policy which led to the war. M. WITTE is known firmly to have pressed on the Czar the evacuation of Manchuria. Gen. KUROPATKIN, though he is not known to have gone so far as WITTE, counseled delay, and, if practicable, an entente with Japan and England. WITTE has been smothered with empty honors and poor KUROPATKIN, forced to take up a war for which he knew he was unprepared, has fought stubbornly and creditably, but always in retreat. There may be—if ordinary civilization prevailed in Russia—there must be a sentiment demanding the cessation of a struggle in which further defeats would be perilous and in which the utmost attainable success would be terribly exhausting. But how far that sentiment exists, in what quarters, with what influence, no outside observer can tell. Probably the observers from the inside best qualified to discover would differ widely in their opinions. For the truth is that there is no public sentiment in Russia, as we understand the term. There is not even a ruling class. There is only the Czar, and the persons who for the time have the ear and the favor of the Czar, while the character, the purposes, the wishes, of the man who must be the final arbitrator are shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

It is tempting to personify great nations, to speak of each as an individual with a more or less definite disposition and tendencies producing a consistent policy which is pursued with some patience and can be traced in the past or predicted for the future. In the case of a fairly homogeneous people with a known system of government, with organization for the expression of public sentiment, or even with a continuous ruling class, this process of reasoning is often risky, but often leads roughly to correct inferences. It will not do for Russia. It is peculiarly fascinating, but it is practically worthless. Therefore in speculating as to the possibility of peace and on what terms it will be brought about the statesmen of Europe are hardly more secure than the outside students. The Czar will make peace when, in the mysterious recesses of his mind, swayed by influences of which the world knows little, and which are constantly shifting, the conviction is born that he can safely do so, or that for the safety of the autocracy he must.

THE EMBATTLED ARMSTRONG.

KNOX in perfect amity may rub elbows in the Senate with obese representatives of great consolidations of capital, and CORTELYOU may with both hands collect Trust funds for use in the campaign. But the wrinkles have not all been smoothed out of the front of the Administration. While the President at Oyster Bay takes such ease as is permitted to a candidate, ARMSTRONG remains in Washington with all his armor on, and his blood up. ARMSTRONG is Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Customs Service. He is a trust buster in dead earnest, and in that capacity he has just planted a smashing blow between the baleful eyes of a certain octopus popularly called the Tobacco Trust, but known in law as the Havana Tobacco Company.

This octopus is a large manufacturer of cigars in Cuba, where it controls a majority of the cigar factories. Every smoker knows that the boxes which contain real Havana cigars are adorned with a customs stamp in red. This stamp serves as a proof satisfactory to purchasers that the cigars are imported, not domestic. Great numbers of smokers, even those having wives and families to support, disdaining the humble "two-fer," luxuriously indulge themselves in the costlier and more delicately flavored Havana article. Such profligacy as this is revolting, and justly so, to the virtuous manufacturers of domestic cigars. They have besought the Treasury Department to discontinue the practice of affixing the red customs stamp to imported Havana cigars, insisting that the stamp serves as a trade advertisement immensely profitable to their rivals, the Havana Tobacco Company. The red stamp is considered, they insist, a sort of certificate of merit, a Government guarantee that the cigars were imported, a fact which, it would appear, they think the purchaser ought to be left to discover for himself.

Moved in part by these arguments, we suppose, but chiefly by his stern purpose to crush a trust wherever he finds one, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury ARMSTRONG has decreed that the glaring red stamp shall be discontinued, and in obedience to his order a new stamp has been prepared, a shrinking, modest, humble thing that will be inconspicuously affixed to the bottom of the cigar box. This stamp, he holds, will be a compliance with the law, and yet will not serve as an "advertisement" of foreign-made cigars.

On the receipt of this news joyous bunting was hung out all over the façade of the great factory in which Boston's favorite brand, the Swampscott Minnehaha, is manufactured. The men who make the Agawam Delicioso and the Feeding Hills Perfectos marched in triumphant processions through the streets. The proprietor of the East Eaddam Intimidad factory ordered cannon to be fired, and even the little Windsor Locks Concha interests joined in the wild demonstration. The cyclone which came up the coast Wednesday night was a reverberation of the Key West outburst of gladness.

The Armstrong policy is the only sound one. The way to bust the trusts is to make the people unconsciously trample them under their feet. Smokers will angrily insist that they ought to have some assurance other than the retail vendor's word for it that the cigar for which they are made to pay thirty cents is made in Havana and not in Glastonbury. They can tell the difference themselves as soon as they have lighted the cigar, but then it is too late to return the goods and get back their money. But who cares for the consumer? The whole tariff policy of the party in power is based on disregard of the consumer as a human being with rights. Strip him, despoil him, rob him. Expose him to the risk of buying cigars for twenty-five cents each that would be high at three for ten. Turn a deaf ear to his complaints. For does not the Administration's high and holy purpose of destroying the trusts justify any means employed to that end?

THE UNDER WORLD.

At least one section of the British Association sat through one session of the late meeting sighing for a hole deep enough to enable it to solve some of the problems of geology which are now largely speculative.

At the present time the deepest mining shaft is at the Cape of Good Hope, and it is said to be about one mile in depth. The deepest bore hole of record is one in Silesia made by the Austrian Government, also about a mile deep. What might be found at greater depths is what the geologists want to know more than they are able to tell in temperate language. The sinking of a shaft to a great depth presents, so far as are known, no insurmountable difficulties, but of such an undertaking it may be said, as Mr. BLAINE said of his canvass, "it is largely a question of finance." It would be desirable to select for such an experiment a locality known or believed to be as free as possible from water-bearing strata, so as to minimize the cost of pumping. Preferably it would be sunk in stages, each about half a mile in depth, and at each stage there would be located hoisting and other machinery to be operated electrically. At each second or third mile in depth it would probably be necessary to provide airlocks, in order to sustain the air column and prevent the pressure from becoming too great to be borne. A greater pressure than twice that normal at the surface would probably be unbearable by workmen. Ventilation would have to be provided for by means of air pumps driven by electricity. To maintain the shaft at a bearable temperature at great depths powerful means of conveying the heated air to the surface and replacing it with cool air must be provided. The amount of heat conducted inward through the rock wall and requiring to be absorbed and carried off will depend upon the conductivity of the strata. Among those who are studying this subject critically the opinion obtains that it would be possible to maintain a tolerable temperature at the depth of at least twelve miles. Beyond this it would probably be necessary to have recourse to something like the Belgian freezing process of M. POESCHE for excavating through water-bearing strata.

From figures presented at the Engineering Section of the British Association by its Chairman, the Hon. CHARLES A. PARSONS, it may be assumed that the cost of such a hole in the ground, including airlocks and cooling, the time consumed in the work, and the temperatures of rock to be encountered, would be about as follows:

Depth.	Cost.	Time in years.	Temp. of Rock.
2 miles.	$2,500,000	10	122 deg. F.
4 miles.	5,500,000	25	152 deg. F.
6 miles.	8,000,000	40	182 deg. F.
8 miles.	13,500,000	55	212 deg. F.
10 miles.	18,500,000	70	242 deg. F.
12 miles.	25,000,000	85	272 deg. F.

Besides the great additions which it would make to geological knowledge, the suggestion is made that at hitherto unexplored depths the shaft might bring to light vast resources of compensatory mineral wealth and gems of purest ray serene which would enrich the backers beyond the dreams of avarice. If this expectation can be given verisimilitude it should not be difficult to syndicate the undertaking, but to secure the money for the promotion of geological investigation might be very difficult. It runs to large totals.

THE HONEST TITLE BROKER.

From time to time society in Europe is convulsed by spasms of indignation over the traffic in titles which is said to flourish in Italy and Spain, Belgium and Germany; and the reports by cable are greedily commented on in our press.

The latest "exposure" is of a thrifty son of the Tyrol who has a printed form wherein he guarantees titles in certain of the federated German States. He promises you a German title of Baron for a poor two-hundred thousand marks, and a Spanish equivalent for one-fifth that sum. So far as an unassisted intellect of average dimensions can perceive, he is only doing what thousands of high-placed officials perform with impunity so long as they are not found out and published. The major domo of her Majesty the German Empress, the haughty VON MIRBACH, beloved of the clergy and of banking circles, owes his retirement in large part to a disinterested endeavor to recruit the nobility among the wealthy; but it was not title broking that caused his fall; title broking was an incident which came out in the course of his indictment for irregularities in the collection of large sums of money for alleged charitable purposes.

It is part of the game that titles should be considered by the public as rewards for substantial services to the public weal, and any one who lays bare the facts as they exist is marked for execution. English titles have the highest quotations because of the genius of the English people in overlaying their motives with plausible reasons for acts that do not bear investigation. The public that reads English hears more about titles granted for real merit; but the old game goes on. In Germany there is less hypocrisy, though under BISMARCK there were attempts to clarify the aristocracy by holding up bearers of titles and forcing them to explain on what grounds they used them. The absurdity of such sporadic efforts is apparent when one considers the origin of many German titles during the past centuries. As for Spanish, Portuguese, and Papal titles, they are past defending, and the quotations made by an honest broker are therefore almost down to those from Turkey and Persia.

CARBOLIC ACID.

There is ground for the objection of the dispensing chemists to the order of the Health Department forbidding the sale of carbolic acid except on prescription. The reason for this order is the employment of carbolic acid for purposes of suicide. The same reason might be given in the case of illuminating gas, with the added emphasis derived from the fact that a great many people are annually killed by gas who have no suicidal purpose and whose deaths are presumably accidental.

When a person reaches the state of mind which permits the development of the suicidal purpose, there are too many ways of ending life to make it necessary or desirable that one of them should be singled out for special restriction, especially when this one has a value so great in connection with antisepsis as carbolic acid in solution. Almost any one of the concentrated acids of commerce, even in rather attenuated dilution, would destroy life about as quickly and quite as painfully as carbolic acid. Death by any corrosive acid of this character is probably the most dreadful which could be chosen, and to make its horrors known would better operate to restrain suicide by this method than would an arbitrary restriction of trade in an article which has already taken its place among the simples of the family medicine closet. It is doubtful if any one so strongly desires death as to choose the frightful torture of eating holes in his viscera with carbolic acid if he knew what to expect; to place obstacles in the way of getting this particular means of self-torture would seem futile. The druggists could very easily render the enforcement of this rule unnecessary by exercising good discretion in dispensing this material. It has no domestic medicinal use except in high dilution, and this is the only form in which the retail druggist needs to dispense it. To give a wild-eyed and hysterical young woman with a distraught expression and disheveled hair a lethal dose of anything is an abuse of the privilege of the drug counter, which happily is not to be expected.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE "EXPERIENCE."

The stories told by the Christian Scientists at their convocation are doubtless entertaining, but they are also extremely instructive as illustrating the utter valuelessness of what the Medico-Legal Society has happily characterized as "crude experience." We may laugh at the man who is growing hair by the combination of prayer and faith; at the man who adopts this method to secure a supply of stoves, or at the woman who was thus cured of chronic rheumatism in a day. But it should be remembered that these people are in all probability telling what they believe to be the truth, and that the miraculous incidents they relate from a sense of duty are "matters of personal experience." The same is true of the testimonials which can be accumulated by the wagonload for every quack medicine which is sufficiently advertised to give it currency. Every popular delusion which has existed since civilization began has been sustained on evidence based upon experience, or what has passed for it among those who lack the acumen to discriminate between what they see and what they think they see. Witchcraft, ghosts, miracles, quackery, spiritualism, and so on up and down the line, have in turn all been matters of experience. That it is so with Christian Science, so called, is not surprising.

In jurisprudence, evidence which is contrary to probability and which it is impossible to sustain by collateral circumstances, is unconditionally rejected. The same rule might very well apply to experience, even when recounted by persons who "aim to tell the truth," but lack the qualities which make for good marksmanship.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

Being the Chronicle of Another Kind of Human Hog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been various articles in your paper concerning the "end-seat hog," and women who dispose themselves on the smoking seats in open cars, but as yet I have noticed no article about the arm seat hog, or, in other words, the selfish persons who in ferryboats and railroad stations use both arms of the seats they occupy, regardless of their fellow-passengers' comfort, who are thegeby frequently made uncomfortable throughout the journey. It is evident that with only one arm or division between each seat every person is entitled to the use of one arm, but no more.

If a little more consideration of the rights of other people were displayed with a little less thought of our own comfort it would be better for all mankind.

ALFRED P. MOREWOOD.

New York, Sept. 16, 1904.

Drama—Revolutionary and Literary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your notice in to-day's TIMES, and appreciate very much the interest you take in our work. But I think it is of importance to do away with some impressions that do not convey our object.

We wish not exactly to produce revolutionary dramas, but literary dramas mainly, regardless of what they preach or teach as long as they are high-class literature. Of course we are animated by progressive thoughts and, living in our age, we see the problems of our age and desire to treat these problems.

Whatever the future in this country will bring we cannot know. The economic problem is growing more serious. But the drama itself does not intend to become exclusively revolutionary. We may in time develop dramatists who will take hold of these questions. This is another matter.

At present we wish to create a field for the literary drama. If we succeed, we may produce whatever is important and beautiful.

We may succeed in doing things in our own way. You are aware that there are very few plays known to the American people that ought to be widely appreciated. You will agree with me that such an undertaking is absolutely necessary from a literary point of view. JULIUS HUPP.

New York, Sept. 11, 1904.

Source of a Quotation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your excellent editorial of the 13th inst. entitled "A Monopoly of Righteousness," you observe that an English barrister, pausing in the course of an argument, said to the Judge: "Your Lordship, the language you have seen fit to employ toward me would be disrespectful from the Almighty to a black beetle."

In the ninth edition of Bartlett's familiar quotations, at Page 857, the incident is stated thus:

"Lord Coleridge remarked that Maule told him what he said in the 'black beetle' matter. 'Creswell, who had been his pupil, was on the other side in a case where he was counsel, and was very lofty in his manner. Maule appealed to the court: "My lords, we are vertebrate animals, we are mammalia. My learned friend's manner would be intolerable in Almighty God to a black beetle.'"

MATTHEW F. MAURY.

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1904.

A KAISER'S DAILY LIFE.

How Francis Joseph Lives at the Age of Seventy-four.

From The London Telegraph.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—A member of the Polish aristocracy, occupying a prominent position at the Vienna Court, recently published some interesting details concerning the daily life of the Emperor Francis Joseph. On Aug. 18, says this well-informed writer, the Emperor entered upon his seventy-fifth year, in full possession of mental and bodily health. His great-grandfather, Leopold II., died comparatively young, at forty; his grandfather, Francis I., at fifty-eight, and his father, the Archduke Franz Karl, reached, indeed, his seventy-sixth year, but for several years before his death the mental and bodily energy which distinguish his son was absent. That Francis Joseph enjoys such excellent health is easily explained; it is the result of his moderate and regular course of life. His Majesty in this respect may be regarded as a hygienic model for his subjects.

He rises in Winter at 5, in Summer half an hour earlier, when he takes a cup of coffee and a piece of bread. At 8 he takes a cup of pure tea and a roll. At 12 he lunches, the meal being of the simplest kind, consisting of an egg, boiled and roast meat, with which he drinks a glass of Bavarian beer. For dessert he smokes a Regalia cigar; he has gradually disassociated himself from the use of Virginia tobacco, as the doctors consider it injurious to the nerves. The Regalias intended for his Majesty's use are prepared with special care at the Vienna tobacco factory, and are made of selected Havana leaves by the most skillful workwomen. Every month a box containing 600 cigars is sent to the Hofburg and paid for at the usual rate. His Majesty frequently sends a case of these choice cigars as a pleasant surprise to civil, military, and ecclesiastical dignitaries who are known to be especially fond of this brand.

At 7 o'clock follows the dinner, but however elaborate the menu the Emperor only partakes of soup, roast meat with vegetables, cheese, and a glass of beer. This, followed by one of his favorite cigars, is all that the monarch allows himself daily. He does not care for wine, but when the etiquette of a toast requires it he sips a little champagne. At 9:30 the lights in the imperial apartments are extinguished, and his Majesty retires to rest. The same order is strictly observed when he travels or attends the manoeuvres. Doctors with nervous patients would do well to recommend them a strict observance of his Majesty's regimen, which has proved so advantageous in his case.

Automobile Seller's Commission.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Philadelphia capitalist and an old friend who has not been so successful in amassing wealth were discussing business affairs. The latter was inclined to be a little disgruntled, and made the claim that the present condition of industrial affairs rendered it almost impossible for a man to make money unless he had a big working capital. "To prove that you are in error," said the capitalist, "I know one man who has made $100,000 clear during the past year, his only capital being his natural ability as a salesman. He sells high-grade automobiles, purely on a commission basis, and within the past twelve months his commissions alone have amounted to $100,000. He is located in New York, where all the people of wealth have the motor car craze. He has the agency for one French machine that sells for $7,500, and he gets a commission of 20 per cent. on every one he sells. That means $1,500 on every sale. He has sold almost fifty of these machines alone, in addition to numerous others of an equally high grade. Of course his is an exceptional case, but you know it's the exception that proves the rule."

Modern Ways.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Are you going to send your daughter to boarding school this Fall?"

"No, she is going at her own accord; we don't presume to dictate to our children."

TO CARRY THE STATE.

Various Suggestions of Policy and Candidates for Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The tide against Mr. Odell in the sentiments of all voters who clearly discern the difference between clever and selfish manipulation and between personal worth—this tide, I say, has been steadily rising for some time, and now—what prevents this typical machine from going to Washington as Senator from the great State of New York in case a Republican Legislature and Governor are elected?

But the Democrats must offer a candidate who is neither a mere product of the machine, (past or present,) nor merely negatively available; the candidate clearly must recommend himself by some form of positive worth with which the electorate of New York is already familiar. Such a one will quite certainly defeat Odell's man and bring discomfiture to the further plans of that worthy himself. OBSERVER.

New York, Sept. 16, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I hadn't voted for ten years, I came out of my seclusion and voted for E. M. Shepard three years ago. Why? Because he fascinated me. I regard him as the most accomplished orator in the country to-day. But he is not only an orator, but a practical, honest man—the true stuff out of which great statesmen are made. An opportunity now offers to secure his services as the Executive of this State and prospectively of the Nation at large. It will be a thousand pities if the Democrats do not avail themselves of it.

I may mention that I do not know Mr. Shepard, have never met him, and have nothing to expect from him. F. M.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion of Chauncey S. Truax as the Democratic candidate for Governor made by a correspondent of THE TIMES is a wise and practical one.

He is a splendid combination of an able lawyer, a successful business man, and a clean politician.

He is the type of man needed. There may be others as fitting, but I do not think of them just now. MADISON.

New York, Sept. 17, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the three letters in to-day's issue of THE TIMES it appears to me that if Westchester County is to have a Gubernatorial candidate it should present not its cleanest and ablest Judge, but its cleanest and best business man, one who in all ways will answer those qualifications applied to our learned Judge—Cornelius A. Pugsley.

Mr. Pugsley's election in 1900 to represent the Sixteenth District at Washington showed his popularity, as he was the only Democratic Congressman elected in this State north of New York City.

He is a man who would draw heavily from the independent and Republican voters, not to mention the united support of his own party. Should he be nominated and elected he would be Governor in fact as well as in name. He was born on a farm, and as a young man he obtained a clerkship in the Post Office, then a position in a bank, from which he worked his way slowly and surely to its Presidency. To-day he is known among his business associates east of the Mississippi—I might also add west of it—as one of the foremost bankers and a man of high integrity. He never took part in any factional differences of the party; therefore he could be supported by a united Democracy.

THOMAS J. POWERS, JR.

Peekskill, Sept. 16, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leading article "Democratic New York," which appeared in to-day's issue, is worthy of becoming a campaign document. Mr. Odell, in assuming the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has taken away the dignity pertaining to the office of Governor, to which he was elected. He rode roughshod over the Republican State Convention and forced on the Republican Party the present Lieutenant Governor as its nominee for Governor. However fit Mr. Higgins may be for the office to which he has been nominated, how can any one outside of machine Republicans vote for him? Gov. Odell has shown that he thinks the position of Chief Executive of the Empire State second to that of chief of a political party. His personal nominee can hardly be expected to differ in this respect with his chief.

To strengthen the Republican ticket, Mr. Odell has named ex-Judge Julius Mayer for Attorney General, with a view of capturing the Jewish vote. Although Mr. Mayer is well known and well liked among all classes, there are plenty of gentlemen of his faith in the Democratic Party who are better known, better liked, and, I believe, bigger vote getters.

In former letters I have advocated the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and I hope he will be named. Should, however, the Democratic Convention choose another gentleman, I think it would be good politics to select a gentleman of the Jewish faith for a higher position than that of Attorney General, so as to counteract the nomination of Julius Mayer.

I have seen the name of Mr. Guggenheimer mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and there is no doubt that, outside of Mr. Cantor, he, as a representative of the Jewish race, would far outclass the Republican nominee for Attorney General.

Mr. Guggenheimer is a very popular man, and as a vote getter can hold his own with any candidate for office in either the Republican or the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party must carry New York State, and therefore the leaders should carefully weigh the popularity of the various candidates as vote getters rather than their financial standing. If they do this, I have no doubt that Parker, Davis, and the Democratic State officers will carry New York State by upward of 20,000 on Nov. 8. WALTER H. LEWISSON.

New York, Sept. 16, 1904.

Undertaker Bests Doctor.

From The Indianapolis News.

"I'm up against it, it seems, if Dr. Morrison is doing what they say he's doing," remarked Harry D. Tutewiler.

Tutewiler is an undertaker. Morrison is a physician. Both are candidates for the office of county Coroner.

"An old stand-by of mine in the last campaign told me yesterday that he couldn't vote for me. Not only that, but he said he would be compelled to work for Morrison. He said Morrison promised to 'doctor' him free of charge after he was elected."

"Up against it, were you not?"

"Rather. Guess I fixed it all right, though."

"How?"

"I told that 'hyper' that if Dr. Morrison would begin his treatment now instead of after the election, I'd promise to bury him free of charge—before the election."

His Cynical Theory.

From The Washington Star.

"Father," said the small boy, "why do they call a speech made at a banquet a toast?"

"My son," was the answer, "it is probably because they are so dry."

Campaign Statistics.

From The Washington Star.

"What do statistics show on this subject?" asked the campaign manager.

"That is for you to say, Sir," answered the trained mathematician. "What do you want them to show?"

A GENIUS HAS ARRIVED.

Now Look Out for the Firing of the Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You don't know me, but you will some day, and long after you have passed away my name and fame shall be a by-word.

Even if we are not acquainted I don't know but what you'll be glad to learn that I have come to New York. Yes, Sir, come to be one of its leading lights, and brought with me two dramas, three books of poetry, one of short stories, one of essays, and a novel, all written by "yours truly." My pen has been very prolific for one of my tender years, but the results are splendid. I feel it myself.

Just a week ago yesterday the fire of genius burning within my soul and the fire of coals in the bowels of the locomotive brought me to the city. I call it "the city" as I hear others speak that way, but candidly I'm disappointed in the place. Why, last Saturday evening another girl and I went out to see the sights on Broadway, and we walked from a big wide street way down town—I think they call it Canal Street—clear up to Eighth Street, and we hardly saw a person the whole way, except in cars, or cabs, and every store was shut up tight. Why, you just ought to see Schenectady streets—that's the biggest city near our village—on a Saturday night! Gee, you can't push through the crowd! Then, too, I think board down here is pretty high. Why I'm paying $3.50 a week for room and board. To be sure, it's a lovely house, and I have a nice bed and three of the dearest roommates. One dresses people's hair and does something to their nails. I'd like to be that if I wasn't in literature. Then there is a nice parlor downstairs with signs up telling you not to dress your hair in that room, and that all callers must leave at 10, &c. I'm going to have Ma put up some signs in our best room when I get home; they are so decorative.

The only thing I don't like about my boarding house is you can't stay out after 10 at night, and just suppose I'd be waiting for an editor that long some day and get locked out. I've found out that all you do with an editor is just wait for him. I've called on several, but haven't met any yet. Well, I guess I'd better stop or I'll run off the paper, so good bye.

SARAH JOSEPHINE SMITH.

New York, Sept. 9, 1904.

P. S.—I'll be awfully disappointed if you don't print this letter, but I'll keep on writing to you just the same, for "Never say die" is my motto. S. P. S.

Need of a Lunch Hour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to your editorial entitled "The Lunch Habit," I take the liberty of disagreeing with the main points, and assert from my own experience that a man, no matter how ambitious he may be, and however anxious to advance himself and his employer's interests, cannot do good and accurate work confined in an office from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. without, as the writer puts it, "cutting the day in half." After poring over figures and books for four hours, the eyes and brain become so fatigued that it is almost impossible to see or think clearly, when an hour's recreation, (re-creation,) a light luncheon, and forty minutes spent in the fresh air, filling the lungs with oxygen, and so clearing the brain, enable a man to resume his work with renewed vigor, beneficial alike to employer and employed. In the matter of late suppers, one can agree with him, but a light luncheon and forty minutes of fresh air, or "cutting the day in half," are only conducive to good work.

BUTLER PFEIFFER.

New York, Sept. 17, 1904.

For Governor—Edward M. Shepard.

From The Troy Press, (Dem.)

In 1900 Democratic sentiment crystallized upon Bird S. Coler, and he was plainly the predominating preference of his party for the Governorship. The convention leaders disregarded this demand and forced the nomination of John B. Stanchfield, who was beaten by 111,126 votes.

In 1902 Democratic sentiment crystallized upon Alton B. Parker, and he was plainly the predominating preference of his party for the Governorship. The convention leaders disregarded this demand and forced the nomination of Bird S. Coler. Mr. Coler was defeated.

In 1904 Democratic sentiment is crystallizing upon Edward M. Shepard, and he is plainly the predominating preference of his party for the Governorship.

Loubet's Visit to His Peasant Mother.

From The London Chronicle.

President Loubet has been visiting his old home at Montelimar. He was received at the railway station, say the French newspapers, by several functionaries, and he subsequently took a drive in semi-state with one of his children. Much less ceremonious was the charming scene described by the Rev. A. N. Cooper, the "walking parson." Mr. Cooper, in one of his rambles, found himself at Montelimar, and looking out of the window at his inn in the early morning, he saw the President escorting his old mother to the market-place, where she continues to sell farm produce, even though her son has become Chief Magistrate of the Republic. She drove up in a market cart, which was duly unloaded. Then the President gave her his arm, escorted her to her chair, and opened the great umbrella under which she sat. No functionaries were in attendance, and the rest of the market people showed no signs of regarding the incident as anything remarkable. At the end M. Loubet gravely saluted his mother and went off to read State papers, while she remained to sell cabbages.

Scared Off.

From The Chicago News.

"Did Harwood buy the cottage at Swamp Glen?"

"No."

"What caused him to change his mind?"

"Why, he started to buy a few quinine pills in the drug store and they said they sold them only by the quart."

GOLDEN MIST.

The golden days were ours of old,
If we but did as we were told;
And when night came, we knew "next day"
Would come in time for us to play.

Our world, wherever we might be,
Down stairs, or in the nursery,
We changed at will—all things became
Quite different, or were just the same.

Then I could make a chair a horse,
Or steam car, as a thing of course;
The lounge a ship, or a mule train,
Which took us "there" and back again.

Maybe to Chile—if it snowed,
Or up the rocky Yonkers road,
Or off to India's coral strands,
And all the bad, but lovely lands.

I sometimes crossed the Delaware,
And always found Columbus there.
And as to cables—what d'you think?
We laid one in the kitchen sink!

We learned a little now and then,
But soon forgot, and learned again;
They laughed at our mistakes, and so,
They didn't scold us, don't you know?

We once got Pocahontas mixed
With William Penn, till they were fixed;
And Queen Bess was a Hottentot,
And Eve said, "Shoot him on the spot!"

No wonder golden days are past,
For they were far too good to last;
And so I climb, to crest the hill,
For gold is in the sunset still.

JOHN HARRISON.

KELCEY AND SHANNON APPEAR IN "TAPS"

The Famous Problem Play of Military Life.

THE GERMAN ARMY ARRAIGNED

A Performance Without Atmosphere Succeeds, Thanks to a Strongly Dramatic Play.

Von Bannewitz, Captain.....Albert Sackett
Von Hoewen, First Lieutenant.....Paul Everton
Von Lauffen, Second Lieutenant..Robert Loraine
Volkhardt, Sergeant Major.....Mr. Kelcey
Queiss, Sergeant.....Aubrey Noyes
Helbig, Corporal.....Harry M. Blake
Spiess, Private.....R. J. Struck
Michalek, Private.....Ernest J. Mack
Major Paschke.....W. R. Walters
Captain Count Von Lehdenburg..Chas. Swickard
First Lieutenant Hagenmeister..Andrew Le Duc
First Counsellor, (Tribunal Judge).Albert Sackett
Second Counsellor, (Associate).....W. H. Webber
Third Counsellor, (Prosecution).....A. R. Voigt
Recording Officer, (Sergeant).....Charles Vernon
Assistsant Regimental Surgeon..W. B. Woodhall
Orderly of the Court Martial(Sergeant).....
.....Archie Curtis
Clara Volkhardt.....Miss Shannon

The production of Franz Adam Beyerlein's "Taps" ("Zapfenstreich") last night at the Lyric turned out better than was to have been expected. As will be recalled by those who saw the original last year at the Irving Place Theatre, where it made the success of the season, it is a peculiarly German arraignment of conditions peculiar to Germany—the anomalies and abuses of caste as it prevails in the army. "How can an officer," one of the characters asks, "command the respect and obedience of his subordinates when he overrides their most sacred feelings as men?" The implied answer is that though he does, he should not, and in conjunction with Lieut. Bilse's revelations of the evils of military life in a small garrison town and Hartleben's drama "Rosenmontag" of two years before, the play produced a storm of talk, dominated by the official disapproval of the Emperor.

A young and thoughtless Lieutenant, von Lauffen, (played by Robert Loraine,) seduces the daughter (Effie Shannon) of an old and distinguished Sergeant Major, (Herbert Kelcey.) A young under officer, the girl's fiancé, surprises the Lieutenant with the girl in his rooms, and in a burst of jealous rage attacks his superior officer. In the court-martial that follows the truth as to the intrigue comes to light. Volkhardt, forgetting in his rage as a father his position as a non-commissioned officer, demands the satisfaction by duel which would be due to an equal in rank. Being refused, he yields his customary obedience, but in his rage of frustration shoots his own daughter. The tragedy is grim and pathetic, and throws into a lurid light the abuses to which scope is given by German military caste.

There is little here that is dramatically intelligible to an American audience, and less that is inevitably appealing. But Mr. Shubert has had the good sense not to attempt such adaptation as has too often perverted imported plays; the piece is given in a pretty faithful translation. The result is that much of the strength of the original is sure, there is little or nothing, which is perhaps not a matter for criticism. But some kind of verisimilitude is certainly to be expected, and the performance last night was so lacking in this respect as to be indistinguishable at times from the baldest melodrama. Yet at the crises the dramatic force of the piece asserted itself. The scene of the court-martial, admirable in its truth and variety of human nature, made a strong appeal. And the scene of the shooting had a certain rough force. The production is billed to run only until Oct. 10, and may be relied upon to fill its time satisfactorily.

The acting was crude and effective by turns. Miss Shannon endowed the part of the passionate and self-sacrificing girl—the willing moth immolated in a flame of devotion to her Lieutenant—with fresh beauty, and in the main with force and sincerity. Only in one moment was she inferior to her predecessor at the Irving Place, (Bertha Rocco, was it not?). When, to save her lover from perjury, she confessed the truth in the open court, sentiment was given sentimentality with a roll of the eye that may not have been addressed to the gallery, but seemed so. On the whole, it was the best performance of the evening, and one of Miss Shannon's best—thoroughly womanly and moving.

In Christian's part of the young and selfishly heedless Lieutenant, Mr. Lorraine was agreeable and, on the whole, convincing, though without much light and shade. As the cynically humorous Count, Mr. Swickard, who is responsible for the rather capable translation and the rather incapable production, was heavily and harshly out of the character except for his final moment of true feeling, which was strongly denoted. As the Corporal fiancé Mr. Blake lacked smoothness and authority, in the main, but in the trial scene, during most of which he sits silent and dejected, he managed to create a profound impression of patient agony—a very remarkable achievement.

Mr. Kelcey was admirably intelligent in his quietude, in his simulation of the manner of the ancient soldier, and in the mimicry of the voice of age; but he showed his lack of recent experience in character work by failing at times to project his mood across the footlights. In the passage during the trial, where his daughter's guilt slowly and silently dawns upon him, his demeanor was cold and unimpressive, beside the subtle and acutely shaded emotions with which Bonn worked up to the final outburst. In the final scene, in which the passions of the father struggle on even terms with the habits of lifelong humility before a superior in rank, until they find an outlet in the murder of his child, Mr. Kelcey was melodramatic merely, leaving the audience quite cold.

"Taps" is a far sincerer, more dramatic and more significant play than often comes upon Broadway; and in spite of the remoteness of its appeal and the imperfections of the production it is well worth the attention of intelligent playgoers.

BELASCO SCORES THE TRUST.

Says the Six Men Who Control the Drama Have No Interest in Art.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 17.—In an interview here last night upon the theatrical season and the present conditions prevailing in the amusement world David Belasco said:

"To-morrow night two of the largest theatres in New York—both Broadway houses—will close their doors. On the road the opening of the season has been anything but auspicious.

"What is responsible for this state of affairs? The simple fact that six men, imbued with no other spirit than commercialism, have gained control over the drama. They are uncultured, unlettered men, without the slightest interest in art, with no care for its advancement or its future; yet they dictate to the stage as would the Czar to his subjects.

"While this syndicate, this octopus of the drama, has its grip upon the profession, it is losing its hold upon the public, and it will destroy itself eventually by its own greed. You cannot make a trust of art. Commercialism and art are incompatible. These men, who seek to lower art for their own gain, must in the end fail.

"The public has become satiated with the sort of amusements the trust has been offering. Last season a dozen London and Paris failures were brought over here and staged as great European successes. This season the trust is attempting again to foist foreign failures on the public. One such failure, a play which had a run of but ten days in London, was brought to New York, run at one of the syndicate houses, and taken off after the fourth night. The trust has been producing these foreign failures because the American

MORE DRILLING NEEDED.

Gen. Wheeler Says We Must Follow Europe in Training Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, retired, who attended the manoeuvres at Manassas, to-day expressed the opinion that the manoeuvres must not only be continued, but conducted on a larger and more scientific scale.

"The old school of the army," said Gen. Wheeler, "was the training of the pioneers in the forests of the South and the mountains and plains of the West. Having lost our old school, we must start a new one, and we are following Europe to that extent.

"The American, because of the destruction of his vast forests, is no longer the rifleman he was in the days of Washington, Jackson, and up to the civil war. He must learn again.

"We are approaching the condition of Europe, where every man has to be taught the use of firearms by the authorities. Manoeuvres are necessary; they are the best sort of schooling for officers and men alikc.

"It is time the United States educated its troops regularly in the most modern tactics of warfare, and I believe the best way to do this is to drill them in manoeuvres. We must have educated soldiers, as well as officers, to keep pace with other nations.

"In almost every case where the commanders had had time in the civil war to manoeuvre their troops before their battles they won victories. The defeat at Shiloh was due to the undrilled condition of the troops, the wagon trains and columns becoming irretrievably tangled.

"The recent manoeuvres have been the greatest military school the United States has had since the war with Spain, and I hope that next year they will be held on even a larger scale."

SEND CASH TO UNCLE SAM.

Don't Send a Check or Stamps If You Want a Book from Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Government bureaus authorized to sell certain of their publications frequently have trouble with the remittances made to pay for books, pamphlets, or maps. Checks, foreign coin, (including Canadian coin,) and postage stamps are frequently sent to pay for books and maps.

Under the law, such payments cannot be received in exchange for its publications. In some cases the clerks who are required to send out the books and maps have simply bought the stamps and themselves turned the cash into the official coffers, so that the offending purchasers have received without detriment the publications ordered.

The clerks have, however, grown weary of investing their salaries in postage stamps which they cannot use and for which they must find buyers.

The offense of sending stamps has been in many cases aggravated by the remittance of amounts in excess of the price of the book or map. It has often happened that 6 cents in stamps has been offered in payment for a five-cent map.

In these cases it has been necessary to return 1 cent to the purchaser at a cost greater than its value. In most instances, perhaps, no change has been expected, but the rules of the Government bookkeeping have made it necessary to return the surplus amount.

MRS. PHIPPS LEAVES DENVER.

Starts for Pittsburg with Her Two Children.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps, the children, Dorothy and Helen, and Mrs. Phipps's maids left for Pittsburg this afternoon on the Burlington. Mrs. Phipps rode to the Union Station in Mr. Phipps's automobile, which was driven by the latter's chauffeur. Mrs. Charles Cooper, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Phipps on a European trip several months ago, was with them. Mrs. Phipps bade Mrs. Cooper good-bye at the station.

Before leaving Denver she had stripped the Phipps mansion of all her personal belongings not affected in any way by the settlement. She said that she intended to return to Denver, but was not sure when all papers drawn in connection with the settlement would be signed. Mr. Phipps remained in seclusion to-day.

AMERICAN IN CUBAN PRISON.

Charged with the Murder of a Native—State Department's Action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The attention of the State Department has been directed to the case of Rodriguez, an American citizen, imprisoned in Cuba, charged with the murder of a native named Bavato, and Minister Squiers has been instructed to watch the progress of the trial and report any necessity for action by the United States.

When an appeal was made to the State Department in Rodriguez's behalf, the determination was reached, as is usual in all such cases, to allow the legal proceedings to take their course. It was stated that only in the event of a denial of justice would diplomatic interference by the United States be warranted.

CORPORATIONS TO TEST LAW.

Oppose Massachusetts Excise Tax on Foreign Companies.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Two suits designed to test the constitutionality of the new corporation law of this State with respect to the levying of an excise tax upon foreign corporations were instituted to-day by Attorney General Parker, at the instigation of State Treasurer Bradford.

Both suits are against the Electric Storage Battery Company, a manufacturing corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business in this Commonwealth. The action is taken in each case to enforce the collection of an excise tax imposed under the law of 1903, and also to recover the penalty provided for failure to furnish an annual report or statement of condition.

HURRICANE ON GRAND BANKS.

Many Mishaps Among the Gloucester Fishing Fleet.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 17.—The Gloucester schooners Henry M. Stanley and Horace B. Parker are here and the Landseer and Aerolite are at Bay of Bulls, having been forced into harbor by the equinoctial hurricane, which has raged on the Grand Banks for the past few days. They lost trawls and fishing gear and suffered considerable other damage.

They report many mishaps among the fleet. Three New Foundland Bank fishing vessels parted their cables and went adrift, and it is feared crippled badly many of the other craft.

Archbishop at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 17.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and his wife were the centre of Bar Harbor social life to-day. A reception to his Grace and Mrs. Davidson was held this afternoon at the Summer home of the Right Rev. William Lawrence.

DOWIE NOW MEEKLY TO TURN THE OTHER CHEEK

Modern Elijah Even Sees Virtue in the Newspapers.

HOST GATHERING AT ZION CITY

Will Hear Him Proclaim Himself Divinely Commissioned First Apostle of the Christian Catholic Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—When John Alexander Dowie proclaims himself to-morrow afternoon at a public meeting in Zion City as the "divinely commissioned first apostle of the Christian Catholic Church," it is believed by some that he will appear in a different rôle than he has yet assumed. It is said that he will no longer be "Dowie the fighter," but "Dowie the temporizer."

Years ago when he first promulgated his views that the only divinely sanctioned foundation for the Church was the apostolic, he said:

"The chief essential in apostleship is humbleness and lowliness of spirit. It is not how great a power I can become in the Church, but how can I efface myself. The apostle must be like Paul, who said: 'I am the chief of sinners.'"

Lately he said that he had not altered that view. The most ardent admirers of Dr. Dowie admit that at times this conception of the apostolic rôle has hardly seemed to fit. This feeling has been most pronounced when the General Overseer, at some public meeting, has shown himself in the most aggressive light, abusing his enemies, bristling with indignation, shouting the clarion of war—relentless war—against anything that did not agree with the Dowie idea of what was right and proper.

"The old Dr. Dowie will not appear under the apostolic rôle," said one of his friends to-night. "It will be a different Dowie—a more humble, chastened Dowie; a Dowie who is anxious to be placed in the proper light before the world, one who wishes to be no longer misunderstood, who will not give his enemies back blow for blow, but will rather turn the other cheek.

"His recent attitude toward the press is the most astonishing exhibition of this change of policy. At his meeting last Sunday he said that the press had done much and would continue to do much in the spread of true religion. He has expressed the hope that the press will try and see the good that is in him and discontinue false reports. This is not the way he has talked of the press in the past.

"It is the belief among those that know him best that Dowie the fighter will be succeeded by Dowie the temporizer. His recent financial difficulties have had something to do with it."

One of the Deacons of his Church said, however, that this idea was all wrong.

A man can be humble and lowly and still be a fighter," he explained.

"Dr. Dowie will not change his disposition one jot. He has always been meek and humble. He will always be a fighter."

Extraordinary preparations have been made for the reception of what is expected to be the largest crowd that has ever gathered in Zion City. The usual force of guards has been doubled. The tabernacle seats upward of 7,000 persons and double that number is expected to clamor for admission. The faithful have gathered from many parts of the United States and Canada, and some from abroad.

It is not expected that Dr. Dowie will appoint any of the eleven other apostles at the meeting to begin at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, nor for several weeks. He has been preparing his people gradually for his announcement, and does not think it advisable to name the others at this time. It was said last night. The twelve will be known as an apostolic college, and will agree upon a deputy who "would bear the weight of office and be familiar with the details of the office in the event of Dr. Dowie being suddenly called away."

The apostles will have the authority to receive confessions and forgive sins, but will not require detailed and specific confessions, as in the Roman Church. This authority has already been exercised by Dr. Dowie and some of his leaders, members of the Church confessing when feeling the need of forgiveness and Divine intercession. The confessions are made privately.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SAVED.

The Costa Rican, Long Aground in Jamaica, Reaches Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 17.—The British steamship Costa Rican, Capt. Woodward, which went aground at Kingston, Jamaica, June 16, and remained in that position thirty-nine days, was towed to the shipyard here to-day by the Merritt-Chapman tug Rescue.

It was necessary to use the vessel's pumps all the way up the coast, and extensive repairs will be made to put her in seaworthy condition, there being several holes amidship.

PERMIT FOR IROQUOIS THEATRE

But Memorial Association Will Still Try to Prevent Its Reopening.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Although the converted Iroquois Theatre was licensed to-day to open as a music hall, the members of the Iroquois Memorial Association, who have been fighting the plan so long, have not despaired. Publicity, the clergy, the unions, and the reform organizations of the city will be the weapons to be used from now on until the death, as one man put it, "of the last man who lost his loved ones in that pit of death."

The declaration of this line of action was made by James J. Reynolds, President of the association, upon hearing that the license had been granted.

No time was lost in issuing the permit. The inspection was made at 11 A. M. by Acting Corporation Counsel William H. Sexton, Acting Building Commissioner L. E. Stanhope, and others. An exhaustive two hours' examination was made, and two hours later the license was made out in the City Collector's office under an approving opinion by Mr. Sexton.

ANTIETAM BATTLE MEMORIALS.

Monuments to Thirteen Pennsylvania Regiments Dedicated.

SHARPSBURG, Md., Sept. 17.—Survivors of thirteen Pennsylvania regiments that fought in the battle of Antietam, to-day, on the forty-second anniversary of the battle, dedicated monuments to the same number of regiments as memorials to the valor of their comrades. Prominent among those who participated were Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker and Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War. Thousands of veterans, headed by Gen W. W. Blackmar, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, attended the exercises. Col. Joseph W. Hawley, who commanded the 124th Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided.

Gov. Pennypacker accepted the shafts in a brief speech and in turn transferred them to the United States, represented by Acting Secretary of War Oliver, in the place of President Roosevelt, who was unable to attend. The oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Richards Boyle,

FOOLED JERSEY CONSTABLE.

Drummer Gave Him the Slip at Station and Left Note.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 17.—George W. Able of St. Louis, Mo., agent for a big machine manufacturing company in the West, who had been arrested and placed under $500 bail on charges preferred by Clyde Fetherman of Martin's Creek, escaped from Constable Nelson W. Teeter yesterday and has not been recaptured.

Fetherman appeared before Justice Smith on Thursday and swore out a warrant for Able, charging attempted alienation. Able was arrested and held in $500 bail. Constable Teeter started yesterday for Martin's Creek with Able, who wanted to find a bondsman. At the Pennsylvania Railroad station the prisoner watched his chance and gave the Constable the slip. Teeter stood on the platform as the train started for Easton, wondering whether Able were on board.

Recently some one handed him a note, which read:

"Mr. Teeter: Meet me at St. Louis.

"G. W. A."

Able had boarded at Fetherman's house in Martin's Creek for several weeks. After his arrest he made light of the charge against him.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The delightful Autumn days in the Ramapo Valley are now at hand and a large crowd of well-known society folk are gathering in the colony. Tennis, golf, and dinner parties are now in vogue and those who came out to-day will remain over Sunday. Nearly all the cottagers have returned, having passed the Summer abroad or at the seashore.

An unusual amount of attention will be given to the horse show, which will open early in October, and Tuxedo day at the Orange County Horse Show at Goshen will be well patronized by the Tuxedo residents. The Hallowe'en ball on the last Friday in October will be an event which will attract the younger set, and already rooms are being engaged at the club house and every cottage will have its quota of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, who passed the Summer abroad, are now occupying their new villa, and Mrs. W. H. Neilson Voss will arrive at her new villa on Wee Wah Lake early next week. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Halsey have opened their cottage near the club house. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, who lately arrived at the Waldo cottage, are building a new residence on West Lake Road. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. August Roesler, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker.

Next week Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard will arrive at their Tuxedo mansions, having passed the Summer abroad.

Among those who are entertaining house parties for the week end are: Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Hamilton.

Mrs. Robert Waller entertained a party of fourteen at the club at lunch on on Thursday, followed by bridge. Among some of those present were Mrs. Richard Trimble, Miss Julia Henry, Miss Martin, Mrs. G. L. Ronalds, and others.

Miss Gibson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson, entertained a party of guests at the club during the week, among whom were Morgan Goetchins, Francis Stevens, A. E. Gallatin, Miss Waddington, and Miss Crosby.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. P. Robinson have taken apartments at the Winter Club. Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin, Mrs. Russell Hoadly, James Brown Lord, George L. Scott, Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis, G. T. Goldthwaite, Miss Crocker, Guy Cary, Charles E. Sampson, James Brown Potter, Gordon Douglas, Pierre Lorillard, L. E. Pierson, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis, Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott, Mr. Monroe, D. W. De Mott, and P. O. Mills.

J. Henry Smith, who passed the Summer in England, is expected to open Kincraig late in September and entertain numerous guests throughout the Autumn.

Mrs. C. L. Best has arrived at the small Garrison cottage for the season, and Mrs. John Wolfe has arrived from Newport. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who passed the Summer in Europe, arrived at their Tuxedo villa to-day.

Several large dinners were given at the clubhouse to-night, among those entertaining being Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Norrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. O. French, and Willing Spencer returned this evening from a ten days' stay at Mr. Vanderbilt's camp at Lake Saranac, in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. M. Delancey Kountze is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at Beaulieu.

R. Spreckels of California is the guest of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rosecliff.

Miss Susan Travers has returned to New York, as also has Miss Catherine Cameron, who has been visiting Miss May Van Alen and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman.

Mrs. Henry R. Taylor of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor.

Ex-Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard has returned to his villa, on Ridge Road, from a visit to New York.

Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived to-day on the steam yacht Mirage from New York.

Mrs. Maurice La Montagne, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson, returned to New York to-day.

Lispenard Stewart left to-day for a hunting trip in Canada, and will later go to St. Louis to visit the World's Fair. He has closed his cottage here for the season.

Miss Serena Rhinelander closed her Pinard cottage to-day, and left for New London.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Bush, who have been visiting Mrs. J. R. Bush at Indian Spring, returned to-day to New York.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, who has been occupying the Tiffany cottage, left to-day for New York, and will sail Tuesday for Europe.

James J. Van Alen gave a dinner to-night at Wakehurst in honor of his guests, Mrs. H. Jaffray and Miss H. P. Jaffray of Paris. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., also gave dinners.

Cosby-Dousman Engagement Announced

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Virginia Rolette Dousman to Arthur Fortunatus Cosby of this city on Oct. 1 at Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien, Wis., the seat of the Dousman homestead, which is unique in that it is built on an Indian mound on an island in the Mississippi River. The Astors still hold much land in Prairie du Chien, which was a post in the old fur trading days. Miss Dousman's grandfather, Col. H. L. Dousman, was connected with the original John Jacob Astor in the North American Fur Trading Company. Mr. Cosby was an Assistant Corporation Counsel under Mayor Low, and was with the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American war.

COLLEGE BARS FOOTBALL.

Order of Luther's Warden Brings Woe to the Students.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Because the Rev. C. H. Jensen, Warden of Luther College, believes football to be a dangerous and brutal pastime there will be no team from that institution this season.

The order has brought woe to the students, as all preparations had been made for a first-class team. Good, fast men had been engaged to play with the Luther College team, and Manager J. A. Jacobson had

AMERICAN PLOT FOR CANADIAN FREEDOM

F. W. Glen Says Andrew Carnegie Offered Millions for It.

ROOSEVELT AND LAURIER, TOO

Chief Conspirator Tells a Sarcastic Ottawa Editor About Deep Scheme for Continental Union.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 17.—That Andrew Carnegie and others stood ready to supply the millions necessary to bring about Canadian independence as a step toward a continental union is the statement made by F. W. Glen of New York, organizer of the Continental Reciprocity League. The statement is contained in the following letter, written by Mr. Glen to the editor of The Evening Journal of this city, and giving the history of the Continental Union League project:

"In 1893, with the support of Charles A. Dana, Andrew Carnegie, John Jacob Astor, Ethan Allen, Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, William C. Whitney, Orlando B. Potter, Horace Porter, John Hay, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Oswald Ottendorfer, Cornelius N. Bliss, John D. Long, John B. Foraker, Knute Nelson, Jacob Gallinger, Roswell P. Flower, Joseph John O'Donohue, Chauncey M. Depew, John P. Jones, William Walter Phelps, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Charles Francis Adams, Oliver Ames, Seth Low, Bourke Cockran, John C. McGuire, Dennis O'Brien, Charles L. Tiffany, John Claflin, Nathan Straus, and Samuel Spencer, I organized the National Continental Union League for the purpose of promoting union by peaceful, lawful, honorable, and generous means.

"Upon the 4th day of November, 1893, Wilfrid Laurier held a meeting of his friends in Montreal and that meeting sent a delegation to New York to ask funds of the National Continental Union League for the elections which it was supposed would take place in the Spring of 1894. Israel J. Tarte, Honore Mercier, J. E. Robidoux, Louis Joseph Papineau, and Mr. Langelier were on the delegation, and Sir Oliver Mowat was represented by John Morrison of Toronto.

"These gentlemen met Mr. Dana, Mr. Carnegie, and myself in the office of The Sun on Nov. 6. Mr. Tarte asked as a beginning for $50,000 with which to purchase Le Monde, a newspaper, and Mr. Morrison desired $50,000 to purchase a labor paper in Toronto.

"Mr. Carnegie asked Mr. Tarte if he was prepared to pledge the Liberal Party to advocate the independence of Canada as a prelude to continental union.

"Mr. Tarte: 'If you furnished them with money for the elections they would do so if they were successful in the elections. Mr. Morrison agreed with Mr. Tarte.

"Mr. Carnegie then asked Honore Mercier if he would contest the Province of Quebec in favor of the independence of Canada as a prelude to continental union. He replied 'Yes.'

"Mr. Carnegie asked Mr. Tarte how much it would require to secure continental union. Mr. Tarte replied $1,000,000. Mr. Carnegie replied that if he was sure that amount would do it he would give it himself.

"On the following day I was instructed by Mr. Carnegie to draft a letter to Honore Mercier informing him that he could have any amount necessary to carry the Province of Quebec. I drafted as strong a letter as the English language would permit, addressed to Honore Mercier, and Mr. Carnegie signed it without the slightest hesitation. I then asked Mr. Dana to sign it, and then sign it myself.

"Before Mr. Dana signed it, he said: 'Mr. Glen, this is a blank check perhaps for millions, but if Mr. Carnegie can afford to sign it, I can,' and he did so, and then I signed it and mailed it to Mr. Mercier.

"All of the parties except Mr. Dana and Mr. Mercier are still alive."

The letter was sent to the editor of The Journal under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Glen recently sent out invitations to prominent Canadians to join his new Continental Reciprocity League. One was received by the editor of The Evening Journal, who made the fact public and editorially added: "Reciprocity? What's that? They used to talk about it in the Dark Ages. Glen ought to change his name to Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. Glen thereupon wrote the letter already quoted to the editor, challenging him to prove his honesty and independence by publishing it.

WUXTRY! GREAT MYSTERY!

False Jewels and Letter (Also False, Perhaps) Found Up Town.

A negro boy, racing up the elevated station steps at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon, dropped a little box of the kind that jewelers use. Policeman Lurker got it and took it to the Tenderloin Station. In it was a lot of jewelry of the kind that glitters and goes no further. Also there was this letter:

"Dear She: Sorry to miss you; see Sunday's Herald personal for appointment. Hope you can be there without that ugly chaperone. Inclosed is draft for $1,000; also, samples of some cheap stuff. It is as good as the better kind for our purpose; and with $3,000 worth we can pay all expenses of the yacht, even if we have to carry twelve in crew. HE."

The draft purported to be one on J. P. Morgan & Co. for $1,000 and was made payable to bearer by "William W. Astor."

About that time the newspapers began to receive word from somebody who affected a press agent's voice that there was "a good story" at the Tenderloin Station.

JAKE'S LITTLE SURPRISE.

Shows Zebadiah Hawkins That a Mule Sometimes Kicks Before.

Zebadiah Hawkins of 243 West Twenty-second Street, who works for Hunter & Trinin of Fulton Market, drove a load of meat up to the Casino in Central Park yesterday, hitched Jake, the mule, to a post and started with a basket toward the kitchen.

As Zebadiah reached the building, Jake jumped once into the air. He broke the strap with which he was tied, and started to run. Hawkins saw the move in time, and, dropping his basket, caught the mule by the bridle. This Jake did not appreciate, so he jumped into the air again, and tried to kick away the wagon.

Then Jake and Zebadiah waltzed round and round the Concourse until the guests at the Casino left their seats to watch the performance.

Suddenly Jake lifted his right foreleg. Something thereupon struck Hawkins, and he fell to the ground. Attendants interfered at this point and the show came to a close. Zebadiah Hawkins saying, as an ambulance surgeon patched up the spot where Jake had "landed," that he never did know a mule until now who kicked both before and behind.

NEW ORPHEUM OPENS IN HARLEM.

First Offering Is Musical Comedy Based on War in Far East.

After many delays the New Orpheum Music Hall in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street opened last night with a musical extravaganza called "The Japskys." The book is by Louis de Lange and the music by Billy Taylor.

The scenes are laid in Russia, Japan, and Korea. The story tells the "true cause of the present unpleasantness between the Mikado and the Czar." The costumes are handsome, the stage setting novel, and there are some comely girls in the chorus.

Senator Culberson Coming Here.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 17.—Senator Culberson is to start for New York to-morrow morning. While there he will consult with

POISONING LARCHMONT DOGS.

Rewards Out for Culprits' Detection—Prominent Man Mentioned.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Rewards aggregating nearly a thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who are at present poisoning valuable dogs belonging to residents of Larchmont have been offered by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the owners of the dead dogs. In addition, the officers of the society have engaged a detective to run down the guilty persons. So far no arrest has been made, but it is rumored that suspicion points to a member of a prominent family.

A valuable spotted coach dog belonging to A. Baudouine of the Manor was poisoned a few days ago with paris green. Several other dogs in Mr. Baudouine's neighborhood suffered a similar fate. Many of the residents did not pay much attention to the situation until "Mr. Dooley," the faithful police dog who has patrolled the streets of the Manor at night and guarded the Summer homes against intruders, was poisoned. Then the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took up the case.

"Mr. Dooley" was known to all the children of Larchmont, and was beloved by them all. When he died several of the children called to see his body and brought handfuls of wild flowers to cover him with. There are dozens of blue ribbon dogs in Larchmont, valued at thousands of dollars.

VESSELS LIMPING HOME.

Many Hurt, Some Missing After Thursday's Cyclone.

A long procession of sailing vessels limped into the harbor yesterday to testify to rough experiences along the coast during the West Indian cyclone that raged about the city on Thursday. From the appearance of a number of vessels that reached here it seems doubtful whether some that were out in the gale will ever again make port.

A number of small Fulton Market fishing schooners have not been heard from since the gale, but no great fear will be felt for them even if they are not reported for two weeks. In the gale of a year ago three of them were lost with all aboard.

The steamship Algonquin, from Jacksonville, which arrived yesterday, brought the news of having passed the schooner Emily F. Northam off Cape Romaine, abandoned, waterlogged and on fire, with both masts standing, loaded with lumber. The Northam was probably worsted by the gale and abandoned by her crew, who set her afire before leaving.

A telegram to the Maritime Exchange told of the destruction by fire at sea several days ago of the bark James A. Wright. The vessel, one of the best known of her kind on the coast, sailed from Philadelphia for Havana several weeks ago. Last week she drove ashore at Nassau, where she remained for ten hours. She then resumed her voyage, only to be stranded again on one of the Bahama reefs. After being floated from there she was not again heard of until yesterday. Nothing is known of her crew.

CALVE MAY SING IN CONCERT.

Herbert Guarantees Her Immunity from Managerial Quarrels.

Nelson Roberts, manager of Victor Herbert's Orchestra, is trying to engage Mme. Emma Calve for a tour of the large cities in this country. If she accepts the offer, says Mr. Roberts, she will get more money out of the forty concerts than if she sang an entire season in grand opera.

"And," adds the announcement sent out by the managers, "she is assured of peace of mind. No managerial quarrels will occur."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Paul Valadon has been engaged as a co-star with Keller for the week's engagement at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

***

Mlle. Theresa Dorgeval, from La Scala, in Milan, is the principal attraction of the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn this week. McIntyre and Heath appear in a sketch. Other numbers on the bill will be Spessardy's Bears, Frank and Jan Smith, Keyes Sisters and Sawtelle, Clarice Vance, Smirl and Kessner, and Jack Norworth.

***

A game of baseball between teams representing "The Rogers Brothers in Paris" and "Checkers" has been arranged for Tuesday afternoon. It will be played at American League Park for the benefit of the Actors Fund.

***

The subscription at the Metropolitan Opera House will open to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

***

Mrs. Marie L. Ranke, the reader and linguist, will give a course of lectures on the St. Louis Exposition at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre in October.

***

The London engagement of the "Prince of Pilsen" will end Oct. 1. Afterward the company will tour the British provinces.

***

John C. Dempsey has been engaged to take charge of the operatic department of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School.

***

Rudolf Aronson is going to produce "Erminie" in Paris. He will soon sail for France to make preparations.

***

Manager F. C. Whitney is organizing another "Isle of Spice" company to tour the larger cities immediately after election.

***

Frank Hennessy has begun rehearsals of his new musical comedy, "The Motor Girl."

***

H. W. Savage's English Grand Opera Company will open its ninth season at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn on Oct. 10. The feature of the opening week will be the first English performance of Puccini's "La Boheme."

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The pressure is low to-night over all districts, except the Atlantic States, but it is rising rapidly in the Northwest. There have been local showers in Eastern Florida and the plateau region. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. In the Atlantic States and the Northwest the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Monday. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New Jersey—Fair to-day; Monday fair, cooler, fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New England—Fair to-day, warmer in the interior; Monday fair, cooler, fresh southwest to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	59	72	62
6 A. M.	58	73	63
9 A. M.	60	70	63
12 M.	71	75	66
3 P. M.	75	76	69
6 P. M.	75	66	69
9 P. M.	74	68	66
12 P. M.	70	65	63

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1903	72
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

DAVID B. POWELL DEAD.

Fulfills Prophecy of Dying on Anniversary of Wife's Death.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ASKS BIDS FOR BATTLESHIP

New Hampshire, 16,000-Ton Craft, Next to be Built.

SPEED OF EIGHTEEN KNOTS

Vessel Will Have 16,500 Horse Power—Four 12-Inch and Eight 8-Inch Guns.

The various shipbuilding concerns which are expected to bid for the construction of the 16,000-ton battleship New Hampshire, have received circulars from the Navy Department defining the chief characteristics of the new ship. The plans show a vessel 450 feet long, with an extreme breadth at the load water line of 76.10 feet, and a mean draft to bottom of the keel not to exceed 24.6 feet.

It is also provided that the new battleship shall have a coal capacity of 2,350 tons, and that she must able to attain a speed of 18 knots, with a premium for increase and a penalty for decrease, while, should the rate of speed fall below 17½ knots, the vessel may be accepted at a reduced price or rejected altogether by the Government.

As in all great vessels of the New Hampshire class, the point of greatest interest is her armament. The main battery will consist of four breech-loading 12-inch rifles, which will be located in electrically controlled elliptical turrets fore and aft, each with an arc of fire of about 270 degrees. There will be eight 8-inch guns, which will also be in pairs, and located in turrets controlled in the same manner as the 12-inch turrets. These turrets will be located two on each beam, at each end of the superstructure. There will be twelve 7-inch guns, which will be arranged in broadside on pedestal mounts, will be protected by 7-inch armors, each gun being isolated by splinter bulkheads of nickel steel from one to two inches in thickness. The forward and after 7-inch guns will be arranged to fire ahead and astern respectively, while the other guns of this calibre will have the usual broadside train.

The guns constituting the secondary battery will have a large arc of unobstructed fire, and will consist of 20 three-inch, 12 three-pound, and 4 one-pound semi-automatic guns, 2 three-inch field guns, 2 machine guns, and 2 automatic guns, all of the pieces to be located in commanding positions. Four torpedo tubes, two each in forward and after submerged torpedo rooms, will also be installed.

A complete belt of armor, 9.3 feet wide and having a thickness of 9 inches for about 253 feet amidships and gradually decreasing to 4 inches at the stem and stern, will protect the hull at the water line. The lower casemate armor will extend to a point abreast the twelve-inch barbettes, and will reach from the top of the waterline belt to the lower edge of the seven-inch gun ports on the gun decks, and will be 7 inches thick. The armor surrounding the seven-inch guns will also be 7 inches thick. The twelve-inch turrets will be protected by a front plate 12 inches, a rear plate 8 inches, and a top plate 2½ inches thick. The armor protecting the eight-inch and other guns will be proportionately thick.

The New Hampshire's engines will be of the vertical twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type, and will have an indicated horse power of about 16,500. The vessel will be fitted as a flagship, and will carry a complement of 41 officers, 815 men, and 60 marines.

SLEUTH'S SON A SLEUTH ALSO.

Young Gerald Cryster Traces Lad Who Stole His Bicycle.

"You certainly are a chip of the old block," said Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Court yesterday, after fifteen-year-old Gerard Crystar told how he had traced his stolen bicycle and secured the arrest of the boy he accused of stealing it. Gerald's father is Detective Sergeant Thomas Crystar of Inspector McClusky's staff. The defendant, Louis Jacobs of 55 Second Avenue, pleaded guilty, and was held for trial under $500 bail.

Gerald discovered the theft of his bicycle two days ago. With no clue as to the identity of the thief, he made inquiries of people whom he met, and finally learned that a bicycle similar to the one stolen had been seen in the vicinity of Jacobs's home. Learning where the nearest second hand store was, the boy then took up his vigil across the street, and early yesterday morning was rewarded by seeing young Jacobs trundle his bicycle into the store. Gerald called a policeman and caused the arrest.

BANKERS TAKE A RIVER TRIP.

Fifteen Hundred of Them Visit Military Academy at West Point.

As the guests of the National Bank of North America nearly 1,500 members of the American Bankers' Association, with their families and friends, took a sail up the Hudson to West Point yesterday. The C. W. Morse carried the party up and a special train brought them back.

The cadets at the Military Academy turned out for inspection at 2 o'clock in honor of the visitors. They went through the usual drill, vastly to the delight of the assembled spectators, most of whom had never been to West Point before. The visitors also watched with great interest the preliminary manoeuvres of the academy football squad, which had its first line-up of the season yesterday. Souvenirs were distributed, most of them little booklets, gotten out by the National Bank of North America, containing pictures of New York and scenes along the Hudson.

SLOCUM COMMISSION RESUMES.

Deckhand Tells About the Progress of the Fire.

Michael T. Phelan, a deck hand on the tugboat Walter Tracy, which followed the General Slocum while that vessel was afire, was a witness yesterday before the Federal Commission appointed to investigate the disaster. The commission resumed the taking of testimony at the office of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, in the Whitehall Building. Phelan's testimony had to do with the handling of the fire and the progress of it.

The commission has finished looking over the reports of the local inspectors on their reinspections of harbor crafts. In the commission's final report will be embodied 200 reports on the inspections and reinspections. It will be shown that, although the vessels had two months from the time of the Slocum disaster to comply with the law, many were still in such bad condition at the time of reinspection that they were unfit to carry one-half their licensed capacity. Other, it will be alleged, should not have received papers at all.

Hughes-Faul Wedding.

Miss L. Alice Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hughes of 884 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Faul, also of that borough, were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was attended by Miss Ada B. Clements as maid of honor, and Mr. Faul's best man was his brother, William A. Faul. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Norris, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Faul are now on a trip through the South.

BUILDER BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Crowd Followed Him to Saloon—Hadn't Paid Men.

Louis Wallin, a contractor and builder of 36 Malta Street, Brooklyn, called up Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon on the telephone from the saloon at Snedicker and Sutter Avenues.

"I've just been beaten and robbed," he said, "and the crowd is breaking into the saloon now to get at me."

The reserves from the Liberty Avenue Police Station were hurried to the saloon. They found it surrounded by a crowd of men yelling for Wallin's blood. A vigorous use of nightsticks put them to flight. Wallin was found inside in a state of collapse. He said he was driving to some new buildings which he is building in the Brownsville section when his carriage was stopped by some men, who dragged him from his seat and beat him. His pockets were rifled, he said, and his gold watch and chain taken.

Wallin described two of his assailants as Samuel and Louis Laprodes of 1,683 Avenue A, Manhattan. They were arrested, charged with assault and highway robbery. The men declared that they and other men had worked for Wallin, and that he would not pay them. Wallin admitted this, but said that he meant to pay the men.

WATCHMAN'S MONEY WAITING.

When O'Farrell Died He Had $5,000—No Claimant.

The friends of Patrick O'Farrell, for thirty years a watchman along the Brooklyn water front, are anxious to obtain the addresses of his two married daughters. O'Farrell, who lived very frugally, died nearly six weeks ago, in a little room in the building at the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn. On him were found $965.53 and a bank book showing deposits aggregating about $4,000. The money is in the hands of the Coroner and so far no one has put in a claim for it.

According to one of O'Farrell's friends, he has two married daughters somewhere in the West. O'Farrell did not know their addresses. Efforts to find them have been made, but so far nothing has been heard from them. O'Farrell came to this country about thirty-five years ago from County Longford, Ireland. He was last employed at the Brooklyn anchorage of the new Manhattan Bridge.

JAP CAMERA FIENDS FAILED.

Wanted to Snap Washington Statue from Steps of Morgan's Office.

Two Japanese stopped in front of the Washington Statue on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury Building yesterday morning and decided to take a photograph. Then they walked across to the southeast corner of Broad and Wall Streets and unlimbered a camera. The outfit was an expensive one, including an aluminium tripod that folded into a very small space.

They set up the tripod and were training the camera when the law intervened. Four Detective Sergeants walked up, placed their heavy hands upon the surprised little men, and ordered them to quit. They were standing right at the foot of the steps that lead up to J. P. Morgan's office. A crowd gathered while, under guard of the Detective Sergeants, the men put their camera away. The biggest detective then placed his hand on the shoulder of the smallest Jap, and giving him a push down the incline of the Broad Street walk, said, "Go on, now." They obeyed instructions.

MUSICIANS FORM NEW UNION.

Old One, Incorporated, Could Be Sued—Mistake Now Rectified.

On account of being chartered under the laws of this State, the Musical Mutual Protective Union since it joined the American Federation of Musicians, over a year ago, has been in an awkward position when ordered by the National body to declare a strike or discipline its members for violation of union rules. Its charter rendering it an incorporated body, it is liable to be sued for damages in such cases, and twice has got into trouble in this way.

In order to be able to conform to trades union rules, and at the same time be free from outrage suits, the union has decided to form a separate trades union body with no State charter. This was done at a meeting of the Musical Mutual Protective Union last week. The new union is composed of the members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, which will, however, continue to have a nominal existence.

TELLS HOW HE ESCAPED.

Fields Simulated Keeper's Voice—Criminal Courts Officers Suspended.

Judge McMahon and Chief Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, in the course of an investigation yesterday, obtained some further light on the circumstances under which William J. Fields, alias Gillespie, who escaped from the Criminal Courts Building on Friday afternoon and was captured in Newark the same evening, succeeded in getting away. Fields admitted that he had fooled the court officers by simulating the voice of one of them when he was remanded. He thus was left alone on the stairs leading to the detention pen.

As soon as Fields saw the coast clear, he returned up stairs, and, passing through the corridor, at the top of the stairway reached a door leading to the vestibule of the first mezzanine floor. This door, according to rules, should be kept locked. Fields found it open. He went out into the vestibule, walked calmly down stairs, and out of the Criminal Courts Building by way of the main entrance. Then he went to Newark, where he was arrested.

Court Officers Degnan and Frank, who were responsible for Fields, have been suspended.

MAY ABANDON FAMOUS FORTS.

Posts Important in Indian Warfare Days Now Useless, Says Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, commanding the Southwestern Division, comprising the Departments of Texas and the Colorado, in his annual report, makes some radical recommendations looking to the abandonment of military posts in that division regarded as of the greatest importance in the old days of Indian warfare.

Some posts he wishes to be brought up to date in the matter of water supply and other conveniences, as in the case of Fort Huachuca. He wants this post enlarged, and if that is done he suggests the abandonment of Fort Grant, which is too distant from the railroad. Fort Clark is said to be in a tumble-down condition, ten miles from the railroad on a limestone ledge and in a most uncomfortable position, so Gen. Sumner says that for strategic reasons it would seem well to abandon the site of Fort Clark and establish a post of like size near the present site of Camp Eagle Pass.

Touching Fort Ringgold, on the Rio Grande, opposite Camargo, it is said that the twenty-mile road connecting it with Havana on the railroad is practically impassable in wet weather, so Gen. Sumner recommends that Fort Ringgold be abandoned at an early date and the garrisons at Fort Brown and Fort McIntosh be correspondingly increased.

If these suggestions are adopted there will be a line of posts on the Mexican border covering all rail communication between the United States and Mexico. Other posts that might be abandoned are Forts Wingate and Duchesne, while Fort Apache is said to be too remote and expensive to maintain at full strength and should be reduced to a two troop post.

U. S. S. CONNECTICUT READY FOR LAUNCHING

Frame Work Screen Removed from Big Battleship's Hull.

WAYS ARE ALREADY GREASED

Interest Keen in Race with the Louisiana's Builders—Chattanooga Nearly Ready for China Trip.

The big battleship Connecticut, building at the New York Navy Yard, is practically ready for launching. In fact, it is said the vessel could be launched on twenty-four hours' notice. All of the skeleton framework and the starboard gangway for the workmen, which has hidden the form of the hull from view since the work of construction began, has been taken down, and visitors can obtain a good idea how a battleship, from keel up, minus her turrets, conning towers, and superstructure, looks. The great vessel has been examined by many experts recently, and the unanimous verdict is that she is destined to prove one of the most formidable fighting machines ever constructed.

Yesterday, in order to make a solid bed for the extension of the launching ways, about 6,000 cubic yards of stone were thrown into the slip, about forty feet from the stern. The cradles and the sliding ways down which the battleship will go, when she plunges for the first time into the water, were built last week. In order to make the sliding ways fit to receive the soft soap that is to lubricate the ways, they have been swabbed with barrels of melted tallow. To apply this tallow scores of men were employed, who for hours at a time lay on their backs.

The great tubular boilers are now being put into the vessel, and the triple-expansion engines, which have been built at the navy yard under the supervision of the engineering department, have had all their parts and connections tried, and are now being taken apart again, so that they will be ready to install as soon as the great ship is put afloat. The erection of the turrets has also begun, and the bases of them may be seen on large blocks a little distance from the ship.

Interest in the race in construction that the Navy Department is making, in the building of the Connecticut, with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which is building the Louisiana, is as keen as ever. The percentage of completion for the Connecticut is 60 and for the Louisiana 56.3, according to the latest report.

The torpedo boat O'Brien is nearly ready to make another attempt to have the official trial required by the Act of Congress. The coal to be used at the trial has been sent on to Newport, and the vessel herself will be ready to leave the Navy Yard in a few days. After reaching Newport, the Board of Officers will prepare her for the sea trial as proposed. Since her last attempt the boat has undergone many changes, including new watertanks, a readjustment of the blower engines, new girders to arrest the vibrations, &c.

The sheathed cruiser Chattanooga, sister ship to the Denver, which went into commission last May, continued and completed the dock trial of her machinery this week. Her equipment, stores and provisions are being collected at the Navy Yard, and it is expected that she will be put into commission in about ten days, and soon afterward she will start for China, where she will do a three years' cruise.

The Secretary of the Navy has given orders that Sept. 29, after 10 A. M., shall be a holiday at the local Navy Yard. This will enable the workmen to see the launching of the Connecticut, and they are rejoicing greatly.

CAN EXPLODES IN HIS HAND.

Two Hurt When Chemicals Blow Up—One May Lose His Sight.

Two men were injured by the explosion of a can of chemicals in the Laurel Rubber Company's works at 554 to 562 West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. The injured are Frank A. Siebel, the Superintendent, who lives at Madison, N. J., and Francis Roselli of 218 West Twenty-seventh Street. Siebel was seriously hurt, his eyes being burned so severely that he may lose his sight. Roselli was only slightly burned about the face and hands. Both were taken to the New York Hospital.

There is some doubt as to what sort of chemicals exploded. A chemist has been making some experiments on the second floor of the building, but what they were nobody about the factory knew. He used a tin can, which was corked up, and, according to witnesses, the Superintendent picked up the can out of curiosity. The explosion followed, and fragments of the can as well as the chemicals were blown into Siebel's face. Roselli, who was near him, was also struck by some of the flying fragments.

There was a lot of excitement among the twenty persons employed in the factory. A fire alarm was turned in, but the damage was not over $50.

Philadelphian Supposed Suicide.

Dead for several hours, with his room tightly closed, and filled with gas, the body of Harry Hayder, twenty-eight years old, a Philadelphia perfumery salesman, was found yesterday in the Hotel Eiseman at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. He had lived there about a year. Although suicide is indicated by the circumstances, John Rent, clerk of the house, who saw Hayder alive last, says that he seemed then not to be dissatisfied with life. He was thought to have a good position and always seemed to have money.

Women's Evening High School.

The New York Evening High School for Women, at 209 East Forty-sixth Street, offers free instruction in English, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, and Latin to women preparing for Regents, college entrance, and civil service examination. Classes under competent instructors are also being formed in chemistry, physiology, drawing, stenography, and bookkeeping. English history and civics will be taught this year for the first time. Registration is going on every evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Gave Up Parrot to Pay Fine.

John Mangan of 464 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and his parrot were before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Mangan was charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct and the parrot's offense was being in the company of Mangan. Mangan was unable to pay a fine of $5, so a policeman paid it for him and Mangan gave the policeman the parrot.

Chain Stops Passage Through Building.

The building at 10 Wall Street stretches through to Pine Street, and, like many of the buildings in the financial district, is much used as a thoroughfare by persons who do not intend to stop in the building. Yesterday a chain was stretched across the hallway and kept there all day, the purpose being to close up the thoroughfare occasionally, to prevent it becoming public under the "common law."

Schoolship St. Mary's at New London.

The schoolship St. Mary's, which arrived off Fisher's Island Thursday night, after her foreign cruise, instead of proceeding directly to her anchorage at Glen Cove, as was expected, has put into New London harbor and will remain there until next Tuesday. A letter to this effect was received by the Secretary of the Board of Education yesterday.

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HORSE SHOW AT HIGHLAWN.

Annual Lenox Exhibition Held on W. D. Sloane's Country Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 17.—The sixth annual Lenox horse show to-day at Highlawn Farm, William D. Sloane's country estate, was the largest and most successful exhibition which has been held by the Lenox Horse Show Association. Twenty-one classes were judged, and in order to successfully carry out the long programme, the judging began at 10 o'clock, when the farm pairs were called into the ring. All the classes were well filled, and particular interest centred in the saddle classes, which formed a prominent feature of the show.

The principal winner was W. D. Sloane, whose entries received five first prizes, five seconds, two thirds, and one fourth. F. K. Sturges took three firsts and three seconds, Giraud Foster three firsts, two seconds, two thirds, and two fourths, and Miss Marian Haven, daughter of George G. Haven, won two firsts and a third prize. Miss Bloodgood won two blue ribbons with her chestnut mare Paula.

The closest competition of the day was in the combination riding and driving class, which had twenty-one entries, and was won by Miss Bloodgood's chestnut mare Paula, with Miss C. A. Barnes's bride second, and Charles Lanier's Courier third. During the judging of this class Miss Nora Iasigi, the daughter of Mrs. Oscar Iasigi of Boston, was kicked in the side by her entry and knocked down between the shafts. Although her injuries were painful, Miss Iasigi insisted on appearing in the ring later when another class was exhibited.

Black Oak, owned by C. G. Gilmore of New York, was awarded first blue ribbon in the competition for jumpers. In the driving competition the various entries were driven by Miss Heloise Meyer, sister of the American Ambassador to London; Miss Rosamund Dixey and Miss Nora Iasigi of Boston, and Miss Dix and Miss C. Harriman of New York. The first prize was awarded to Miss Harriman.

Among the prominent persons present were the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg, members of the British and German Embassies; Minister Van Swindert of the Netherlands, Robert W. Paterson, Samuel Russell, Major F. C. Grugan, William Pollock, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Charles Astor Bristed, Charles Lanier, William Douglas Sloane, Girard Foster, John E. Alexander, Miss Kate Cary, Frank K. Sturgis, Capt. John S. Barnes, Newbold Morris, William A. Read, J. Montgomery Hare, George W. Folsom, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, David Lydig, George Westinghouse, Edward R. Wharton, George G. Haven, John E. Parsons, Richard C. Dixey, Miss Clementine Furniss, Lindsey Fairfax, Mrs. William C. Wharton, John Sloane, T. M. Adams, J. Frederic Schenck, Dr. William Armstrong, Henry H. Fease, Morris K. Jessup, Dr. Henry C. Haven, H. K. Bloodgood, and Dr. W. Gilman Thompson.

WIDOWER VAN NOTE DEAD.

Suicide, Maybe—Grand Jury Was Looking Up Wife's Death.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 17.—Joseph Van Note, whose wife, Julia, was drowned in the bay on June 5, was found dead in bed at his home in Belford, three and a half miles from this place today. Mr. Budlong, who examined the body, says he thinks the man committed suicide by taking some kind of poison. Van Note had been dead for several days, the doctor said.

Van Note and his wife left their home in a launch to visit friends at the Highlands of Navesink on Sunday, June 5. The same evening Van Note returned home alone and reported that his wife had been drowned. Her body was found the next day. There were some bruises on it. When Coroner Andrews went to Van Note's house to make inquiries he found that the man had gone away. Van Note returned on June 11 and was placed under arrest. An inquest was held and the jury found that Mrs. Van Note came to her death by accidental drowning.

Van Note was released, but the matter has since been investigated by the Grand Jury, which is now in session. Subpoenas had been issued for witnesses in the case, and this fact was known to Van Note. It was expected that the Grand Jury would make some report on the case on Monday next, when it will hand up any indictments that it may find.

Coroner Bedle said to-night that the cause of the man's death was not yet determined, but the supposition was that he had committed suicide.

SHOTGUNS FOR ITHACA DOGS.

All Found Loose on Streets at Night to be Killed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—In the effort to prevent an epidemic of rabies here the local Health Department to-day issued an order that all dogs found on the streets after 6 o'clock to-night be killed.

The order was issued because many dogs that have been kept chained during the day have been allowed to run loose at night. Special officers armed with shot guns were detailed to enforce the new rule.

BROOKLYN TAILOR A SUICIDE.

Victim of Heart Disease, Dickert Jumps from Window.

Bernard Dickert, a tailor who lived at 138 Cook Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide last night by jumping from a window in his apartment onto an iron picket fence three stories below. He was instantly killed.

For three years Mr. Dickert had suffered from heart disease, and it was despondency as a result of his affliction that caused him to end his life. He is survived by a widow and three children.

Accuses Former Employers of Larceny.

Henry Langraff of 208 East Eighteenth Street and Thomas H. Lemhoff of 142 East Sixteenth Street, President and manager, respectively, of the Manhattan Protective Association, at 103 East Seventeenth Street, were arrested last night on complaint of Thomas Donahue of 214 East Twenty-fifth Street, who charges the men with grand larceny. Donahue says he was formerly employed as a watchman by the men, and on Thursday night left his coat, containing $300, in the office. When he returned the money, he alleges, was gone.

Lakewood Engineer in Insane Ward.

A man named Zah Dennis, forty-three years old, of Lakewood, N. J., a civil engineer, was taken to Bellevue psycopathic ward by a physician last night. He mentioned as his friend J. S. Avery of Mount Vernon, and the physician said the man had been brought down from that place. Dr. Gregory said the man was only temporarily in the pavilion, and would be taken away probably to-morrow to be placed in a private sanitarium.

Auto Owner Threatened Policeman.

Bicycle Policeman Kiely of the Tremont Station was at Washington and Tremont Avenues in the Bronx last night when he saw an automobile pass at a lively pace. He followed and placed the chauffeur, Joseph Romero, under arrest. A man who sat with Romero said he was Alex W. Wood of 40 Riverside Drive. Mr. Wood is said to have shouted at Kiely: "You will go out the first of October to make room for a good policeman."

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E. L. BOURNE A SUICIDE.

Philadelphia Insurance Man Shoots Himself at Belgrade Lake, Me.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 17.—E. L. Bourne, an insurance man of Philadelphia, committed suicide by shooting at the Belgrade Hotel, at Belgrade Lake, to-day. He had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time, and had an attendant constantly with him until a few days ago, when he dismissed him.

He came here about three years ago and began the construction of a house at Belgrade Lake, on which he had already expended $12,000.

The suicide is ascribed to temporary insanity due to illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Edward L. Bourne was a member of the firm of Bourne & Durham, general agents of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, with offices in the Stephen Girard Building. He was a widower, fifty-two years of age, and leaves a son and a daughter.

Mr. Bourne was very ill when he left Philadelphia on his vacation. Half a dozen years ago his condition was such that he sought a retreat at Burn Brae, a sanitarium near Clifton Heights. There he remained some months, and was finally discharged as cured. He resumed active business, but excessive nervousness soon returned, and he was forced virtually to abandon his commercial affairs.

While a resident of this city he lived at the Hotel Walton. Lately he had made his home at the Manhattan Hotel, New York. He had amassed a considerable fortune.

STEEPLECHASE JOCKEY KILLED

Patrick Lyons, Ejected from Car, Run Down by Another.

Patrick Lyons, a steeplechase jockey, who lived at 107 Avenue I, Bayonne, N. J., was run over and fatally injured by a Smith Street trolley car of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company at Coney Island Avenue and Avenue P early yesterday morning. The jockey died before the ambulance surgeon arrived.

Lyons was on his way to Manhattan and had refused to pay the second fare, and as a result was ejected from the car. He was crossing the tracks when Smith Street Car No. 565, bound for Coney Island, struck him. Daniel T. Topey, the motorman, was arrested on a charge of homicide, and later released, bail being furnished by an official of the railroad company.

Lyons was twenty-six years old, and was well known by patrons of the metropolitan race tracks.

MITCHELL READY FOR TRIAL.

Will Deny He Acted on Suggestion a Lawyer Values at $200,000.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 17.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers arrived here to-night and attended a conference of the lawyers engaged for the defense in the case of A. D. Wales, a lawyer of Binghamton, N. Y., who has instituted suit against President Mitchell and the United Mine Workers for $200,000 for a suggestion which he claims he made to Mr. Mitchell, and which, he alleges, was the means of settling the great strike of two years ago.

Mr. Mitchell declined to make any statement, but at the trial it is understood he will deny that he acted on any suggestion made by Mr. Wales. Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by the anthracite District Presidents of the Mine Workers, will go to Binghamton Monday morning, the trial being set down for that day.

ALLEGED COINERS IN ALABAMA.

Secret Service Men Say Three Prisoners Are Agents of a New York Gang.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 17.—Vincenzo Lowanaco, Francesco Bestivo, and Monaco Antonio were taken before the United States Commissioner here to-day and placed under $2,500 bonds to await trial for passing and circulating counterfeit money. Antonio passed the money and the others were in his company.

The Secret Service men say the prisoners undoubtedly are the agents of Italian counterfeiters in New York City.

WOMAN HAS DRIVER ARRESTED.

Mrs. Nellie Belknap Will Forego Church to Appear Against Him.

Indignant at the treatment which a driver was giving to his horse, Mrs. Nellie Belknap, wife of William M. Belknap of 1,124 Simpson Street, the Bronx, ordered a policeman to arrest the driver and said she would forego church to-day in order to go to the Harlem Court to prosecute the man.

The prisoner is E. Stener, driver for A. Campabello, a Harlem produce dealer. He was trying to drive a team of mustangs up the hill at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to the Harlem Bridge. Mrs. Belknap says that one of the horses was bleeding at the mouth and that Stener was cruelly beating it. He was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

Boy Hungry, Family Dispossessed.

John Cossey, ten years old, walked into the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children last night and asked that he be allowed to sleep there. When he was asked why he did not go home, he replied that on Friday his father and mother had been dispossessed from their home at 444 West Twenty-eighth Street. He said he had had nothing to eat during the day, and that his mother and her three children were not to be found, as they had gone looking for food.

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Cloaks, Dresses and Millinery for Girls and Misses.

With a thoroughness of detail to which other stores are strangers we provide everything necessary for Children's Outfitting. This is now strongly exemplified in our exhibit in the above mentioned lines, comprising the choicest novelties obtainable in European markets to supplement the unrivalled products of our workrooms. Many beautiful Hats and Garments cannot be duplicated later at any price.

An early selection is advised.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Every part of every garment we tailor is made right here on the premises. If you want to go up on the manufacturing floor, ask the salesman; it's a sight worth seeing. You'll then get an idea just what a big institution this is.

Suits and Topcoats—$20.

Samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards sent upon request.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

WHEAT BREAKS IN CHICAGO.

Down Four Cents, with Market Closing Practically at Lowest Point.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—As a result of heavy liquidation and of heavy selling on stop loss orders, the price of wheat dropped 4 cents here to-day. At the low point wheat for May delivery sold at 111 a bushel, while at the same time the December option sold at 109. The sharp break to-day practically wiped out the remaining vestige of the sensational advance of the forepart of the week. The market closed practically at the lowest point of the day.

Prospects of a continuation of favorable weather conditions throughout the country was the main influence in causing the weakness.

The oft-heralded free movement in the country northwest seemed to have begun in earnest, receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth to-day being much heavier than for the corresponding days last week and a year ago. As a result of the more liberal arrivals, the Northwestern markets were weak. Lower prices in those markets added downward impetus to the declining prices here. From the start there was a lot of long wheat for sale, and the little demand from shorts was totally inadequate to stem the receding prices.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Capt. Samuel Hof will make two visits, in September and October, to Chester, Penn., and fourteen visits per month in October, November, and December to the works of the Midvale Steel Company, on official business.

Capt. Jerome B. Frisbee, Iowa National Guard, is authorized to pursue instruction at the Garrison School, Fort Des Moines.

Capt. Nelson H. Cox, First Infantry, Florida State troops, is authorized to pursue instruction at the artillery school, Fort Monroe.

Capt. Peter C. Haines, Jr., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. Walter G. Penfield will make visits to Forts Terry, Michie, H. G. Wright, Mansfield, Adams, Wetherill, Greble, Getty, Rodman, Andrews, Revere, Strong, Warren, Standish, Banks, Heath, Stark, Constitution, Foster, Williams, Preble, Levett, and McKinley.

First Lieut. William Moffett, Thirteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Des Moines and report for duty.

First Lieut. Henry De H. Waite is relieved, from further duty at the University of California.

Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones will proceed to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on official business pertaining to the National Cemetery at that place.

Capt. Richard O. Rickard will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty with the Signal Corps Company there.

First Lieut. Alexis E. Jeunet will proceed to Fort Wood and report for duty.

First Lieut. Allen L. Briggs will proceed to Washington and report to the Chief Signal Officer for duty.

First Lieut. James S. Butler will proceed to the Philippine Islands, where he will report for duty.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. Rodman is ordered to the Boston.

Assistant Surgeons R. B. Chapman, R. G. Heiner, R. R. Stoops, F. E. Porter, H. F. Hull, W. D. Owens, J. L. Belknap, D. C. Cather, N. E. McLean, G. L. Weeks, W. J. Zalsky, G. J. Mink, H. A. May, C. T. Grayson, W. A. Angwin, and W. G. Farwell are ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School.

Paymaster G. C. Schaer is ordered to temporary duty, Bureau of Navigation.

Assistant Paymaster G. A. Helmicks is ordered to the Marblehead.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Olympia at Cleveland and Des Moines at Christiania; the Hartford at Norfolk, the Standish at Annapolis, the Rocket at Washington, and the Iroquois at Midway.

Sailed—The Hist and Pontiac, from Newport for New York; the Whipple, MacDonough, Worden, Hopkins, and Hull, from Hampton Roads to Crisfield; the Massachusetts, from New London to Menemsha Bight.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
AUGUST, 1904.

PUBLIC LEDGER
ADVERTISING

August, 1903		August, 1904
LINES		LINES
294,307		296,979
1903		1904
ADVTS.		ADVTS.
19,169	GAIN	24,183
LINES		ADVTS.
2,672		5,014

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Those suffering from these ailments can make appointments for taking single or course baths at the well-known and famous Nauheim Bath Establishment, (System Berlinger,) 116 W. 45th St., New York.
The only place in the United States where the original bath is being adequately reproduced.

WANTS RECEIVER FOR RAILWAY.

Motion of Hudson Valley Coupon Holder Postponed by Court.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Hudson Valley Railroad Company, made by a purchaser of 110 past due and contested coupons of January, 1903, and July, 1903, was postponed by Justice H. T. Kellogg here to-day.

It developed on the argument that the coupons held by the plaintiff were respectively fifteen and twenty-one months past due, their validity and enforceability having already been in litigation for a few months, and there had been no default or non-payment of other or later coupons, notwithstanding a contrary report to that effect.

SPORTS

AMERICANS TAKE THE LEAD FROM CHAMPIONS

Greater New Yorks Capture Well-Played Game from Washington.

NATIONALS WIN AND LOSE

McGraw's Men Prevented from Scoring Their 100th Victory at Washington Park.

The Greater New Yorks are again leading in the American League. In a well-contested game with the Washington tailenders Griffith's men won by one run, while the Bostons were defeated at Philadelphia by a run. In double-headers played at Cleveland and St. Louis, Detroit captured one from the local team and Chicago was defeated twice by St. Louis.

In the National League the New Yorks slipped up in their attempt to score their one hundredth victory, being defeated in the second game of a double-header with Brooklyn. Only one game remains to be played to finish the season's series between the two teams. At Boston yesterday the Philadelphias took two games from Boston by one run in each. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 6; Washington, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3.
Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 5.
Detroit, 0; Cleveland, 0, (5 Innings.)
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 5, (11 Innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	8	12	8	11	13	13	15	80	.615
Boston	9	..	10	9	13	10	20	21	81	.609
Philadelphia	9	5	..	13	8	11	10	13	72	.571
Chicago	10	9	6	..	14	11	11	15	76	.567
Cleveland	7	10	10	8	..	9	10	15	69	.531
Detroit	8	6	7	6	11	..	11	17	57	.432
St. Louis	6	9	6	7	7	11	..	10	56	.431
Washington	3	2	3	4	4	7	9	..	32	.244
Games lost	50	52	54	58	61	75	74	90		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; New York, 3.
Phila., 5; Boston, 4, (10 inn.)
Phila., 3; Boston, 2, (10 inn.)
Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	18	20	17	99	.739
Chicago	11	..	8	13	15	13	10	14	79	.603
Pittsburg	9	11	..	10	10	12	14	11	77	.597
Cincinnati	7	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	73	.557
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.492
Brooklyn	1	4	6	7	6	..	13	13	49	.366
Boston	2	8	3	6	7	9	..	11	46	.346
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	9	7	..	41	.306
Games lost	35	52	52	58	67	85	87	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clarkson Scores Triumph in New York's Victory Over Washington.

Walter Clarkson, the ex-Harvard pitcher, saved the Greater New Yorks from defeat in the game with the Washingtons yesterday at American League Park. His pitching was not only effective, but he sent in the winning run by a tremendous three-base hit. It was his second victory since joining the professional ranks, but his greatest triumph was that of yesterday. He was called upon to succeed the old war horse Griffith in the sixth inning, and from his first pitch of the ball until the finish he had the Washingtons at his mercy. It was a surprising turn of affairs, for the visitors had batted Griffith heavily, and of the five runs had earned four.

When Clarkson appeared in the box all this was changed. With the veteran McGuire behind the plate to guide him, the former college boy, unmindful of the vigorous coaching of the Washingtonians, attended strictly to business, and the first three batsmen to oppose him were quickly retired. Only one hit to the outfield was made off his delivery, the other one charged against him being a hit to short stop on which Hughes beat Elberfeld's throw to first. Clarkson struck out five men, and in several instances three balls were called on him, but the batsman suffered in the end.

The game was splendidly contested, brilliant plays being numerous. Cassidy's display at short stop was in some instances of the phenomenal order, while Ganzel's first base playing has rarely been excelled. In the fourth inning Elberfeld made a wonderful catch of Hulsman's hit, the ball going deep into left field and Elberfeld securing it while running in the same direction.

For two innings Griffith gave every evidence that he held the visitors within his grasp, but in the third inning they began to bat freely, scoring one earned run on three singles. It was in the fourth inning, however, that his delivery was punished the hardest, two singles, a three-bagger, and two earned runs being made. In the fifth inning a base on a force hit and Stahl's hit to the extreme centre field for a home run scored two more runs, and this ended Griffith's appearance in the box.

Fultz started off in the second inning with a safe hit, and after being caught off first reached second safely by a bad throw of Stahl. After Williams had been retired on a fly Ganzel hit safely to left field and Fultz scored. The local men tied the score in the fifth by scoring four runs, three of which were earned. Eight men went to the bat and five hit safely, Fultz producing much enthusiasm by hitting to centre field for three bases and scoring two runs. Wolfe was then supplanted by Hughes. The ex-New Yorker gave Ganzel his base on balls, but the latter was forced out by Conroy, and McGuire was put out at first, Ross Clarkson hit to right field for three bases and Conroy tallied. The score:

WASHINGTON.

	R	I	B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	2	1	1	0	1
Stahl, 1b	1	0	2	8	0	1
Hulsman, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mullin, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	0
Cassidy, ss	0	1	1	5	7	1
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	1	1	6	0	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	2	6	8	24	10	2

NEW YORK.

	R	I	B	PO	A	E
D'Gherty, lf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	0	1	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	1	2	3	2	0	0
Fultz, cf	1	1	2	3	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	2	0	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b	1	1	0	0	6	0
McGuire, c	0	1	6	1	0	0
Griffith, p	0	1	0	1	1	0
Clarkson, p	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	5	8	24	10	2	

	Total	6	9	27	15	0

Washington	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	..	—6

First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off Wolfe, 2; off Hughes, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 4; New York, 4. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by Clarkson, 5; by Wolfe, 2; by Hughes, 2. Base hits—Off Griffith, in five innings, 6; off Clarkson, in four innings, 2; off Wolfe, in five innings, 7; off Hughes, 2. Home run—Stahl. Three-base hits—Fultz, Clarkson, Mullin. Stolen bases—Conroy, O'Neill. Double plays—Cassidy and Stahl, 2; Mullin, Cassidy and Stahl. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 6,607.

TWO GAMES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17.—Cleveland and Detroit tried to play two games to-day, but finished only one, the second being called when neither side had scored. Detroit bunched its hits in the first four innings off Donahue, and drove him out of the box. Rhoades, who succeeded him, pitched well. In the fifth inning Stovall was hit by a pitched ball, having a finger broken. Cleveland hit Donovan hard, but generally after two were out. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Lush, lf	1	2	1	4	0	1
Bradley, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Stovall, 2b	0	2	1	1	1	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	1	3	0	0
Bay, cf	1	1	2	1	0	0
Bemis, c	0	2	1	1	0	0
Donahue, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rhoades, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	3	0	0
*Rossman	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	5	11	27	11	2	

DETROIT.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	2	2	2	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	2	1	4	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	1	2	0	2	1	0
Bevilie, 1b	2	4	3	11	1	0
Crawford, rf	0	2	0	0	0	0
Drill, c	1	2	10	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	3	2	0
Robinson, ss	0	0	0	3	2	0
Donovan, p	1	0	2	3	0	0
Total	9	14	27	11	1	

*Batted for Buelow in the ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0—5
Detroit	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	0	0—9

Hits—Off Donahue, 10 in 4 innings; off Rhoades, 4 in 5 innings. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Bradley, (2.) Rossman, Drill. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Donovan, Coughlin. Stolen base—Barrett. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 2; off Donovan, 4; off Rhoades, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Donovan. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Detroit, 10. Struck out—By Rhoades, 6; by Donovan, 8. Passed ball—Buelow. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Lush, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	0
Flick, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	0
Rossman, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Carr, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	2	1	2	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bemis, c	0	1	2	0	0	0
Hess, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	3	15	*10	0	

DETROIT.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bevilie, 1b	0	1	4	0	1	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	4	1	1	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	0
Robinson, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0
Mullin, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	0	3	15	7	2	

*Called fifth inning to allow Cleveland to catch train.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Three-base hit—Lowe. Stolen base—Flick. First base on balls—Hess, 1; Mullin, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 2. Struck out—Hess, 2; Mullin, 5. Wild pitches—Mullin, 1. Time—Fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance, 3,139.

ST. LOUIS TOOK TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Both games were won from Chicago to-day. The visitors were shut out in the first and the second game was close. Loose fielding by St. Louis and perfect work by the visitors were features fo the contest. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	2	0	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	1	3	1	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	2	0	0
Hemphill, rf	1	2	1	0	1	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	14	0	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	0
Kahoe, c	0	1	6	2	0	0
Howell, p	0	0	0	4	0	0
Total	2	7	27	14	2	

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	0	2	1	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	3	7	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	2	3	3	0
Altrock, p	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	0	3	24	12	0	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wallace, Hemphill. Three-base hit—Kahoe. Home run—Burkett. Double play—Heidrick and Padden. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Howell, 3. Struck out—By Howell, 4; by Altrock, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 5. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King. Attendance, 2,000.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	1	1	0	
Heidrick, cf	1	2	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss	1	1	5	2	2	
Hemphill, rf	1	2	1	0	1	
Jones, 1b	1	1	16	0	0	
Padden, 2b	2	2	1	5	1	
Moran, 3b	1	1	0	0	1	
Kahoe, c	0	0	7	1	0	
Glade, p	0	1	0	9	1	
Total	6	10	33	18	5	

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
F. Jones, cf	1	1	6	0	0	
Cal'han, lf	1	0	2	0	0	
Davis, ss	1	0	4	3	0	
Sullivan, c	0	0	5	2	0	
Tan'hill, 3b	0	1	2	0	0	
Isbell, 1b	0	2	7	1	0	
Dundon, 2b	0	2	3	3	0	
Walsh, p	0	0	1	3	0	
Total	5	7	*32	12	0	

*Two out when winning run was made.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—5

Three-base hit—Padden. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Sullivan, Tannehill. Double plays—Burkett and Kahoe; Sullivan and Tannehill. Stolen bases—Isbell, Dundon, Heidrick, Padden, Moran. Hit with ball—Glade. Wild pitch—Walsh. 1; Glade, 1. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 6; off Glade, 2. Struck out—By Walsh, 6; by Glade, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Chicago, 6. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and O'Loughlin.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Bunching of hits by Philadelphia and a costly error by Collins lost the game for Boston to-day, and once more the champions are in second place. Hartzel's sensational catch of Freeman's drive in the eighth saved the game for the visitors. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, cf	1	2	1	3	0	0
Bruce, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	2	3	1	1	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	4	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	0
Noonan, c	1	2	7	1	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	2	0	0
Schreck, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	0
Coakley, p	0	1	0	4	0	0
Total	4	8	27	11	0	

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Parent, ss	0	0	3	2	0	
Stahl, cf	1	1	4	0	0	
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	1	
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	1	2	3	2	0	
Criger, c	1	0	5	5	0	
Gibson, p	0	0	0	2	0	
*Tannehill	0	1	0	0	0	
†Farrell	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	6	27	11	2	

*Batted for Criger in ninth. †Batted for Gibson in ninth.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

Two-base hit—Ferris. Three-base hits—Hartzel, Stahl, L. Cross. Sacrifice hits—Gibson, La Chance, M. Cross. Stolen bases—Bruce, L. Cross, Collins, (2.) First base on balls—Off Gibson, 6; off Coakley, 6. Struck out—By Gibson, 4; by Coakley, 3. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 14,768.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Won First Game from Brooklyn, but Lost Second.

In the presence of a crowd of more than 11,000 "rooters" yesterday at Washington Park the New Yorks and Brooklyns played for more than three hours in a double-header that resulted in a victory and defeat for each team. Both games were well played, but the New Yorks won the first by the excellent pitching of Taylor and Brooklyn the second chiefly by the wildness of Ames. Bowerman's catching was a feature of the afternoon's play.

The New Yorks began scoring in the first game in the second inning, Dahlen hitting a ball too hard to second for Jordan to handle. On Dunn's sacrifice Dahlen reached second, and Gilbert sent him to third on a one-base hit to right field. Dahlen tallied on Bowerman's two-bagger to right field, and Gilbert crossed the plate on Taylor's fly to Sheckard. The third and last run for the New Yorks was made by Bresnahan in the seventh inning. He hit a swift ball, which went between Batch's feet, but after Donlin had reached first base on called balls he was caught "napping." McGann was second out. A hit by pitched ball gave Mertes a base, and Dahlen's single enabled Bresnahan to cross the plate. The Brooklyns had a man on third base in the first and ninth innings, but good plays of Dahlen and Dunn prevented runs.

In the second game the Brooklyns started off with two runs, chiefly by the wildness of Ames and his slow fielding. They made another run in the fifth on a base on balls, a sacrifice, and Dillon's hit to centre. In the seventh the Brooklyns by clever base running and bunting scored two more runs. The New York's first run was made in the fourth inning on singles by Bresnahan, Dahlen, and Mertes. They scored again in the sixth and seventh innings on Donlin's two-base hit, Mertes's single, and two bases on balls by Scanlon. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Bresn'h'n, cf	1	2	0	0	0	
Donlin, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
McGann, 1b	0	2	11	2	0	
Mertes, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Marshall, lf	0	0	0	1	0	
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	2	4	
Dunn, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	0	2	3	
Bow'man, c	0	0	7	3	0	
Ames, p	0	1	0	2	0	
*Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	8	24	14	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Dillon, 1b	1	3	10	1	0	
Gessler, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Lumley, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Babb, ss	0	1	4	2	1	
Batch, 3b	0	1	1	5	0	
Ritter, c	2	0	6	1	0	
Jordan, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	
Scanlon, p	1	1	0	2	0	
Total	5	8	27	12	1	

*Batted for Ames in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—3
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, (2,) Jordan. Stolen bases—Dillon, Mertes. Double play—Babb and Dillon. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Scanlon, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Time—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Attendance, 11,883.

PHILADELPHIA'S TWO VICTORIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The locals twice defeated Boston to-day in ten-inning games. A timely hit in each contest scored the winning run. Attendance, 5,466. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Barclay, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	
Ab'chio, ss	2	1	3	2	1	
Del'nty, 2b	1	2	1	3	5	
Moran, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	
Needham, c	0	2	7	0	1	
O'Hara, rf	0	0	2	1	0	
Willis, p	0	0	2	1	1	
Total	4	*2	28	13	5	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	2	3	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	2	6	0
McGee, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lush, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	0
Titus, lf	1	2	2	0	0	1
Hulswitt, ss	1	0	2	2	3	0
Donohue, 3b	2	2	1	2	2	0
Roth, c	0	0	2	2	2	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Fraser, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Doolin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	6	30	16	1	

*One out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Sparks in the ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3

Two-base hits—Abbatichio, Delehanty. Three-base hit—Moran. Sacrifice hits—Geier, Tenney, Hulswitt. Stolen bases—Thomas (2,) Roth. Double play—Willis, Abbatichio, and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off Sparks, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Fraser, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 5; by Sparks, 2. Wild pitch—Willis. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	1	1	1	2	0	
Barclay, lf	1	0	1	1	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	
Ab'chio, ss	0	1	3	3	2	
Del'nty, 2b	0	0	3	2	2	
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	
Needham, c	0	0	6	5	0	
O'Hara, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Wilhelm, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	2	6	*28	18	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	0	1	0	
Gleason, 2b	0	2	2	2	2	
McGee, rf	0	2	1	1	0	
Lush, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	
Schiel, c	1	1	6	1	1	
Harper, p	0	1	0	0	0	
†Seymour	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	3	1	30	14	2	

*One out when winning run was scored. †Batted for Fraser in ninth.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Gleason, Titus, Lush. Three-base hits—Tenney, Lush. Sacrifice hit—McGee. Stolen bases—Geier, Dooin, (2.) Double plays—Geier and Tenney; Gleason and Lush. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 2; off Fraser, 2; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 4; by Fraser, 7. Hits—Off Fraser, 6 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Moran.

PITTSBURG, 6; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Pittsburg to-day took the second game of the series by a score of 6 to 4. Loose fielding by the home team gave Pittsburg their winning runs. Attendance, 2,900. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	0	3	5	0	
Hill, lf	1	1	1	1	0	
Beckley, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	
Brain, 3b	1	1	1	3	2	
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	1	0	
Dunl'y, rf	1	1	2	1	0	
Shay, ss	0	0	3	4	1	
Zearfoss, c	0	0	6	0	0	
McFarl'd, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	4	7	27	14	3	

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	3	2	
B'mont, cf	0	1	4	3	0	
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	3	2	6	
Wagner, lf	2	2	2	3	0	
B'nsf'd, 1b	0	0	14	0	1	
McC'm'k, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Kruger, ss	0	0	0	0	4	
Phelps, c	0	0	1	2	1	
Lynch, p	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	6	9	27	16	5	

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	—6

Two-base hits—Beckley, Dunleavy, McCormick. Three-base hits—Wagner, Phelps. Home run—Brain. Sacrifice hits—Shay, Beaumont. Double plays—Ritchey, Bransfield; Lynch, Ritchey, and Bransfield. Passed ball—Phelps. Stolen bases—Brain, Beckley, Smoot, Wagner. Wild pitch—By Lynch. Base on balls—Off McFarland, 3; off Lynch, 4. Struck out—By McFarland, 6; by Lynch, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Pittsburg, 8. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes.

CHICAGO, 7; CINCINNATI, 5.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—After bunching six hits and scoring four runs in the first two innings, the visitors went to pieces, and lost out by fumbling and wild throwing. McChesney, from the Western League, played in right field for Chicago and showed very strong, both at bat and on the bases, getting a single, a triple, and a steal. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	1	0	2	
Casey, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	
Barry, 1b	1	0	11	1	0	
M'C'thy, cf	1	0	1	0	0	
Tinker, ss	1	1	4	1	0	
M'C'n'y, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	
Williams, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	
Kling, c	0	0	4	1	0	
Wicker, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	7	8	27	12	2	

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Dolan, cf	2	3	1	0	0	
Kelley, 1b	1	2	3	1	0	
Sebring, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Odwell, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b

AFRICANDER WON CUP RACE IN A HOT FINISH

Four-Year-Old Took Long-Distance Contest from McChesney.

STAKES WENT TO BROADCLOTH

Last Day of Racing at Brighton Track Drew a Big Crowd and Produced Interesting and Close Sport.

With three runners, the race for the eighth Brighton Cup, at two miles and a quarter, in every way fulfilled the traditions of the big event of the seaside meeting and made a splendid special occasion for the wind-up of the Brighton Beach racing for the year. Three stakes were set for decision on the last day of the club's racing for the present season, but good as was the programme, all interest centred in the long-distance event, for which the survivors of a most exacting season of hard-fought contests were named to run. Only three horses were named on the programme, and the three that were named all ran.

The crowd looked hopefully for added starters, but not one of the many horses engaged dared take up the chance against the trio named on the card.

The weather was bright and clear, and the sun was out with full force, serving to dry the track to the point that just failed to be fast, but as the unusual distance called for some unusual effort on the part of the management, harrows were at work through the early part of the afternoon, and the surface of what was a really fast track was scratched deep enough to make a track that was slow when the big event of the day was run.

The cup stood out so prominently on the card that when the time came for the long-distance event the Brighton Beach paddock was crowded as it never was before in the history of the track, and eager partisans in hundreds crowded to the rails as the horses were galloped through the stretch in their warming-up canters. The attendance was the largest of the Brighton Beach Fall meeting, and the cheer that went up when the white-faced McChesney strode through the straight in his preliminary was in the nature of an ovation. Africander was greeted with much less enthusiasm, but when the black horse Major Daingerfield swept past the stand and just opposite the judges' inclosure made a grab for the bit and for a moment looked to be running away, the watching crowd sent up a cheer that might have done credit to a finish. By the time that the three horses had been warmed up and saddled the enthusiasm had reached the pitch that demanded expression, and there were more cheers when the trio paraded to the post, McChesney leading, with Major Daingerfield second and Africander last.

In the meantime the betting had found a settled state, with McChesney the favorite at odds of from 11 to 10 up to 6 to 5, while Africander ruled as a steady second choice at 2 to 1, and Major Daingerfield held his own in the betting at odds of 5 to 2, after having been backed down from 3 to 1.

The start was made in the chute at the head of the stretch, Major Daingerfield having the rail with Africander next to him. The riders were the same as in the Cup Preliminary, won by Africander, O'Neill having the mount on the victor in that event, Lyne riding Major Daingerfield and Redfern being up on McChesney. For so small a field there was quite a long delay at the post, the barrier finally lifting with Major Daingerfield first away and McChesney second, but in the first strides of the race Redfern took McChesney back and O'Neill dropped into second place just at Major Daingerfield's heels. In the run to the stand, the black horse in front opened a gap of half a dozen lengths, but at that was only cantering, while the two behind him were pulled double under waiting orders, Africander leading "Big Mac" by a scant length, and the trio passing the stand for the first time at a pace so leisurely that only a repressed cheer went up from the waiting crowd. Around the mile track and back to the stand for the second time, there was no change in the positions of the horses, except that the two trailers went a trifle closer to the pacemaker, which led past the stand on the beginning of the last mile by only four lengths. From that point in the race Africander closed on Major Daingerfield with McChesney hanging at his side, Redfern seemingly having no fear of the black pace maker, and timing his effort only by Africander.

Into the back stretch there was never a change, beyond the closing of the trailers on the leader, Major Daingerfield then holding command only on sufferance, and holding it at that only until the far turn was reached. There Africander went out for the lead, and the moment he moved McChesney went with him, the pair swiftly overtaking Major Daingerfield, which to that point had been galloping with his mouth open. The moment that there was an actual challenge, however, Major Daingerfield seemed willing to give it up, and dropped back into last place without even the sign of a struggle, Africander and McChesney flashing past him into the furlong run from the far turn to the middle of the last turn, Africander, first to move, holding the lead at this point, though McChesney still was under a pull and seemed ready to leave him at the moment he was called on.

Entering the stretch for the run home, McChesney's white face was abreast of Africander's, and a whoop of delight went up from the backers of the favorite, in anticipation of the victory that seemed certain, for at this point O'Neill was pushing Africander, and the four-year-old seemed to be doing his best, without being able to shake off the older horse. They were barely straight for the run down the short stretch, however, when McChesney began to lag, and with a dozen lengths between Redfern grew uneasy and went to the whip. O'Neill was sitting down to hard riding on Africander, but the rider took fresh courage when McChesney was driven to the extremity of whipping, and O'Neill, at the beginning of the last furlong, actually steadied his mount, and, with McChesney flogging hard at his side, waited until well into the last half furlong, before he sat down, and hustling Africander out for the finish, shot him a trifle better than a length clear of his rival and won the Brighton Cup and the ten-thousand-dollar stakes by just a little better than a length, while McChesney finished second far off before the tiring and stopping Major Daingerfield.

The time of the race was 3:55, far away from the track record and the record for the race, but the performance of the winner nevertheless was one that fits in exceedingly well with Celtic brilliant record, a record that stands out above all the great performances of American-bred horses in regard to the amount of money the gallant colt has won against horses of all ages. Africander holds a place of his own in turf history, for he won the Suburban Handicap as a three-year-old, and in the same year took many of the biggest and best stakes for three-year-olds, and at four though accounted a cripple, he has raced from the opening of the season until close on the end of the racing year, and has gathered in more than a fair share of the biggest prizes, the Brighton Cup being one of the most prized events of the turf.

Each of the three horses that ran pulled up sound, and Africander seemed actually the best and freshest of the field when he finished.

For the Undergraduate Stakes, at five and a half furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, there were seven starters, but in point of fact only six actually ran for the race, H. B. Duryea's Bulwark being left at the post. S. S. Brown's Broadcloth broke first, and going straight on made the best use of his advantage, and after leading at all stages of the race, won ridden out by two lengths from Gamara, second, while Dance Music, a long-chance outsider, closed at the finish and got third place.

Only three horses ran for the Chantilly Steeplechase Stakes over the full steeplechase course, the betting being pretty nearly even among the three. Flying Buttress raced out in front most of the distance, and though he seemed to tire in the soft going just before the last jump was reached, came on again when the horses struck the flat, and won rather easily by a length and a half from Amur. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Brighton Beach meeting, special weights with penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Dandelion, 110, Shaw, 1-2, 1-5.....	3	2	1h
Passadena, 110, J. Martin, 7-1, 3-2.....	5	3	2n
Dedouin, 102, Travers, 5-1, 6-5.....	1	1	3h
Blucher, 105, Redfern, 15-1, 4-1.....	2	4	4
Miss Jordan, 102, C. Kelly, 30-1, 8-1.....	6	6	5
Amberjack, 105, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1.....	4	5	6
R. L. Johnston, 105, T. Burns, 60-1, 15-1.....	7	7	7

Time—1:07. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c. by Hamburg-Pansy, owned by F. R. Hitchcock and trained by J. E. Madden.

SECOND RACE.—The Chantilly Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course, about two and one-half miles through the field.

	S.	2m.	F.
Flying Buttress, 149, Finnegan, 8-5, 2-5.....	1	2	1½
Amur, 147, Henry, 12-5, 2-5.....	3	1	2n
Judge Phillips, 154, J. O'Brien, 8-5, 2-5.....	2	3	3

Time—5:22. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Montana-Belle of Butte, owned by M. J. Cavanagh and trained by James Boden.

THIRD RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Broadcloth, 112, T. Burns, 17-10, 7-10.	1	2	1½
Gamara, 102, Travers, 5-2, 9-10.....	2	4	2n
Dance Music, 94, Notter, 60-1, 20-1...	5	5	3n
Simplicity, 102, W. Davis, 12-1, 4-1..	6	3	4
Salt and Pepper, 104, H. Phillips, 20-1, 6-1.....	3	6	5
Gold Rose, 99, H. Cochran, 15-1, 5-1..	4	2	6
Bulwark, 99, Crimmins, 18-5, 6-5.....	Left.		

Time—1:07. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., by Woolsthorpe-Grenadine, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by Robert Tucker.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; two miles and a quarter.

	S.	2m.	F.
Africander, 124, O'Neil, 2-1, 2-5.....	2	1	1n
McChesney, 126, Redfern, 11-10, 1-3.	3	2	2nk
Major Daingerfield, 128, Lyne, 6-5, 3-5.....	1	3	3

Time—3:55. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Star Ruby-Afric Queen, owned by Sim Deimel and trained by F. D. Weir.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Carbuncle, 108, Redfern, 13-5, 7-10....	2	5	1h
Lord Badge, 108, Shaw, 9-10, 2-5.....	1	2	2n
Brigand, 94, W. Davis, 5-1, 9-5.....	3	1	3n
Proceeds, 99, Travers, 7-1, 2-1.....	4	4	4
Moon Daisy, 86, Coleman, 60-1, 15-1..	5	3	5

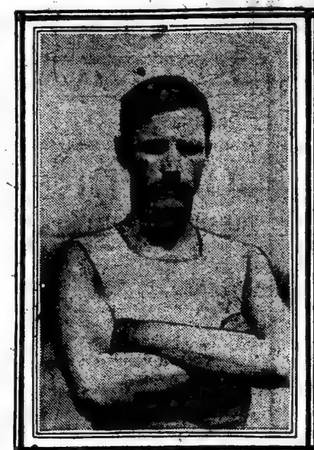
Time—2:06 3-5. Good start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner b. g., aged, by Stuyvesant-Garriet, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

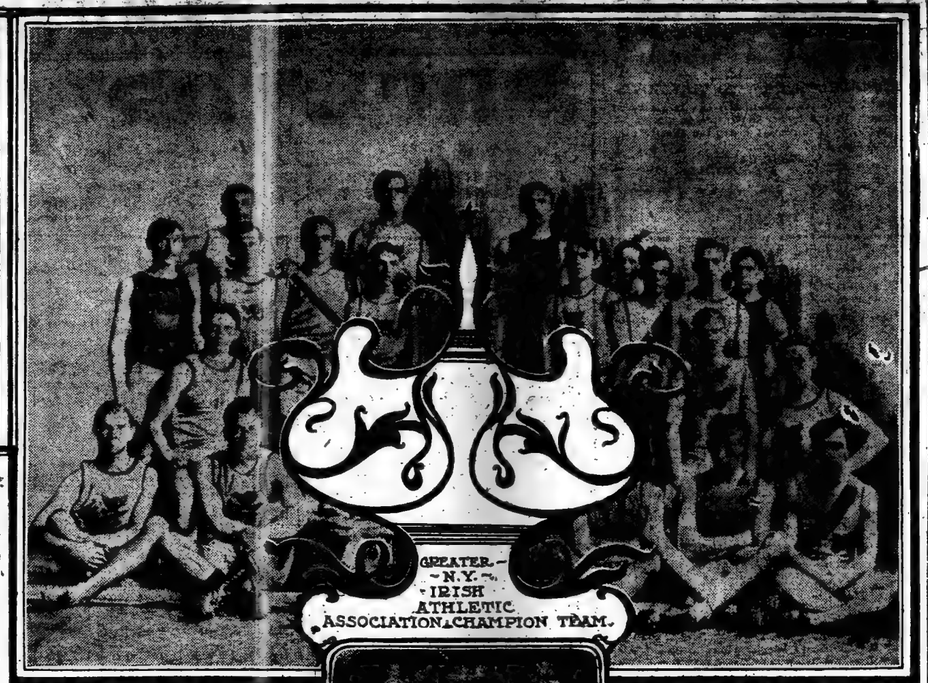
	S.	½	F.
Falmouth, 104, W. Hennessy, 10-1, 4-1.	3	2	1h
Lem Reed, 104, J. Martin, 5-1, 6-5.....	6	1	2n
Princess Athelng, 109, Higgins, 10-1, 4-1.....	5	3	3h
Wild Thistle, 106, W. Davis, 7-1, 5-2..	1	6	4
The Captain, 107, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1.	9	5	5
Revane, 109, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1.....	7	9	6
Rosie Denham, 106, H Callahan, 40-1, 15-1.....	13	9	7
All Right, 109, Frasch, 50-1, 20-1.....	15	13	8
Water Pansy, 109, Lyne, 7-2, 7-5.....	11	9	9
Tide, 109, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1.....	2	4	10
Jason, 112, Hoffler, 6-1, 2-1.....	14	14	11
Gansevoort, 109, McDermott, 300-1, 100-1.....	12	12	12
Stalker, 109, Travers, 20-1, 8-1.....	10	13	13
Destiny, 109, C. Kelly, 30-1, 10-1.....	4	5	14
Royal Window, 109, H. Cochran, 50-1 20-1.....	8	15	15

Schoolmaster, 107, O'Brien, 200-1, 80-1 Left.

Time—1:13 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Annie C., owned by Edward Frankel and trained by G. Dyer.



THOMAS F. KIELY.
CHAMPION ALL-AROUND ATHLETE.



GREATER N.Y. IRISH ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPION TEAM.

CHAMPION OLYMPIC SPALDING TROPHY WON BY N.Y.A.C. WHOSE VICTORY WAS PROTESTED BY CHICAGO ATHLETIC CLUB.

WORLD'S CHAMPION ATHLETE.

Thomas F. Kiely, Winner of A. A. U. Event, Is an Irishman.

Thomas F. Kiely, the champion all-around athlete of the world, was born at Ballyaeal, Carrick-on-Luir, County Tipperary, Ireland, thirty-three years ago, and on his first visit to America won the representative athletic event of the United States, which was one of the chief events of the athletic programme of the St. Louis Exposition.

Kiely arrived in New York only a few months ago, and entered several competitions immediately, but with indifferent success; then he settled down to preparing himself for the all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, which he won on July 4.

Kiely has won over 1,500 prizes in all branches of athletics, running, jumping, and weight throwing. He won the all-around championship of Ireland in 1892-93-94 and '98. He has won the hammer-throwing championship of England six times, and of Ireland twelve times. He has won nine gold international medals in the annual contests with Scotland, besides over sixty gold championship medals in Ireland.

Kiely stands six feet one inch, weighs 196 pounds, and has a normal chest measurement of forty-two inches.

LOCAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.

Greater New York Irish Athletic Club Team and Its Victories.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, whose grounds are at Celtic Park, Long Island City, has made a remarkable showing during the present season, having won four of the five athletic championships of the year. The four victories comprise the junior and the senior championships of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, both held at St. Louis, and the senior championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, both held at St. Louis, where the honors went to the New York Athletic Club.

The athletic team of the Greater New York Club includes John Flanagan, holder of the world's championship in putting the shot and throwing the fifty-pound weight; Martin J. Sheridan, holder of the world's record for throwing the discus; Myer Prinstein, international champion broad jumper; John Joyce, National ten-mile champion; W. G. Frank, indoor cycling champion; Harvey Cohn and George Bontag, distance runners; E. Robertson, F. Castleman, C. Bacon, W. R. Knabel, E. Schaefa, runners, and E. L. Greene, broad jumper.

ON LOCAL CRICKET CREASES.

New York State Team Beaten in Inter-State Match.

An eleven representing the Empire State in the inter-State cricket match with New Jersey succumbed rather easily in the annual match at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, this being mainly due to the fact that almost the entire champion team of the Livingston Field Club, the premier organization in the Metropolitan District Cricket League, played on the side of the Jerseymen.

At Branch Brook Park, Newark, the Manhattan II. team suffered defeat at the hands of the Newark Cricket Club by 62 runs. The totals were: Newark Cricket Club, 96; Manhattan II., 36.

C. O. T. had as opponents the Union County Club, which proved the victors by the narrow margin of 9 runs. The totals were: O. N. T., 40; Union County, 49.

By defeating the second eleven of the Paterson Cricket Club at Paterson yesterday the West Indians succeeded in securing the championship of the New York Cricket Association, with a final record of seventeen matches won in nineteen played. The nearest rivals of the colored champions are the Essex Countys of Newark, who, however, have already lost three games, and cannot therefore make up for the lost ground in the one remaining game they have to play. The totals were: West Indian Cricket Club, 66; Paterson Team B, 31.

A game in the New York Cricket Association series between the Thistles and Team B of the Columbia Oval Cricket Club, contested on the Parade Grounds, resulted in favor of the former by 67, for nine wickets, against 16.

A spirited contest was seen in the encounter at Paterson between two veteran teams representing the States of New York and New Jersey, in which the participants were all over forty years of age. The Jersey side was first at bat and compiled the respectable total of 93, thanks mainly to the good work of Capt. T. L. White of Newark, who put on twenty-five before he retired, without losing his wicket. The Rev. C. W. Twinge and J. Ridings, both of Paterson, also contributed doubles. In their turn at the bat the New Yorkers succeeded in passing the opposing total by six runs before stumps were drawn, winning the match with one wicket still in hand. For the winning team F. J. G. Cook was top man with 19. G. W. Barnes added 17, and W. Fenwick, the former Secretary of the Metropolitan League, 11. Extras were responsible for 14. At the conclusion of the game the two teams were the guests of Mayor Hinchcliff. The totals were: N. J. Veterans, 93; N. Y. veterans, 99 for 9 wickets.

Rascal II. Won George Gould Cup.

A special race of raceabouts for the George Gould Cup was held yesterday afternoon by the American Yacht Club off Milton Point on the Sound. Rascal II. was the winner. Seven raceabouts competed. The start was at 2 o'clock, and the course was from Scotch Caps to Execution Light and return. It was a beat out and a run back. The wind was fresh from southwest, and the yachts made short work of it. Rascal secured a long lead in the windward work, and held it to the end. The Kid was second. This is the summary:

Boat and owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins.....	2:45:48	00:48:43
The Kid, Oliver Harriman, Jr.,..	2:5 :08	00:51:03
Rano, Howard Willetts.....	2:5 :06	00:55:06
Busy Bee, E. T. Wainwright,...	2:5 :13	00:54:13
Cricket, Howard Willetts.....	2:5 :36	00:57:36
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.....	2:5 :09	00:58:09
Hobo, Thenor L. Park.....	3:0 :25	1:06:25

THE OLYMPIC CUP IN DISPUTE.

Chicago Athletic Club's Protest Based on Flimsy Technicality.

The Olympic trophy emblematic of the championship of the Olympic games, which were contested in the Stadium at St. Louis a few weeks ago is "hung up," so to speak because the Chicago Athletic Club saw fit to protest the victory of the New York Athletic Club on a technicality which will hardly be sustained when the question comes up for decision before the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union, which he won on July 4.

Chicago protested DeWitt, who won points in the weight events on the strength of the great football captain's ineligibility to represent the New York Club, then seeing that victory still rested with the winged foot organization, protested the latter's tug-of-war team, who withdrew from the competition, after being beaten for first honors, with the consent of the officials who awarded the team fourth place.

The Chicago people claimed that the New York Athletic Club team forfeited the right to the one point, allowed for fourth place, by absenting the contest, and this technicality, if sustained, will make the two clubs tied for the championship. The general impression is that the New York Athletic Club will get the trophy, which is the most imposing offered at the great athletic meet and was donated by A. G. Spalding.

ROWING AT TRAVERS ISLAND.

Oarsmen of New York Athletic Club Hold Their Annual Regatta.

Oarsmen of the New York Athletic Club held their annual regatta over the club course off Travers Island, Pelham Manor, yesterday afternoon, and some interesting contests resulted. The course was about seven-eighths of a mile for the singles, half a mile for the doubles, fours, and eights, and about three-eighths of a mile for the six-oared barge race for the "Huckleberry Indians," finishing in front of the boathouse. A large number of members and guests of the club witnessed the events from the boathouse balcony and the lawn.

The best-contested event proved the single sculls, which had sixteen starters. Handicaps were allotted up to 45 seconds, with B. L. Zimm on scratch. The latter, however, had no chance against the long-mark men, and quit before reaching the finish. R. B. Mann, who had a start of eight seconds, won by half a length from D. Miller, who had twenty seconds while W. W. Swan, with forty seconds, was third.

The eight-oared shells made a spirited race, three crews starting, and the No. 1 boat winning from No. 3 by a quarter of a length. Crew No. 2 did not finish. The barge race for crews of "Huckleberry Indians" had only two starters, but resulted in a lively race, the No. 1 boat winning by a few feet. The pair-oared gigs had five entries and the quadruple sculls six, and consequently both were rowed in heats. In each case the trials were more interesting than the finals, which were won by large margins. The summary:

Single Sculls, Handicap.—Won by R. B. Mann, (8 seconds;) D. Miller, (20 seconds,) second; W. W. Swan, (40 seconds,) third. Time—5:42.

Pair-Oared Gigs.—Won by Crew No. 4, bow B. L. Zimm, stroke C. F. Stewart, coxswain H. Swain; Crew No. 3, bow R. B. Johnson, stroke L. De B. Handley, coxswain P. H. Moore, second. Time—3:51 2-5.

Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Crew No. 5, bow F. H. Moore, 2 D. Miller, 3 H. S. Clark, and stroke R. B. Johnson; Crew No. 3, bow E. R. Reynolds, 2 C. H. Sherrill, 3 S. B. Carr, stroke L. De B. Handley, second. Time—3:21 3-5.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Crew No. 1, bow D. Smyth, 2 J. Steen, 3 G. B. Gibbons, 4 J. Tracy, 5 H. V. Beechinoir, 6 J. Boylan, 7 B. L. Zimm, stroke E. J. Keahm, coxswain W. W. Swan; Crew No. 3, bow F. Uthoff, 2 E. Weinacht, 3 K. B. Johnson, 4 P. H. Moore, 5 D. Hesser, 6 W. W. Williams, 7 C. F. Quinn, stroke H. A. Jackson Jr., coxswain D. G. Smyth, second. Time—2:51 2-5.

Six-Oared Barge Races for "Huckleberry Indians."—Won by Crew No. 1, bow H. W. Packwell, 2 R. T. Lyons, 3 W. F. Hinsdale, 4 H. W. Goff, 5 E. F. Haubold, stroke E. Weinacht, coxswain E. MacGiff; Crew No. 2, bow F. Perham, 2 R. Stoll, 3 E. J. Benson, 4 C. H. Lieber, 5 E. F. Reynolds, stroke J. J. McDermott, coxswain R. Shubart, second. Time—3:32.

LIVELY POLO BY SQUADRON A.

Freebooters Beaten by One Goal at Van Cortlandt Park.

A spirited polo match was played yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park between two teams from Squadron A.

The game was tied at 6 goals at the close of the third period. The final period resulted in very lively work, but the scores remained a tie at 7 goals apiece until a few minutes before the call of time. L. J. Hunt, after a long carry up the field, failed to strike the deciding goal when close to the line, but a minute afterward he again got the ball and put it over the line almost at the call of time. The teams lined up as follows:

SQUADRON.	FREEBOOTERS.
1. J. H. Hunt.	1. A. J. Slade.
2. E. Neilson.	2. R. Goldsborough.
3. L. J. Hunt.	3. E. F. Smith.

Back, H. G. D. Douglas. Back, R. C. Lawrence.

Referee—R. Barnfather.

SMALL YACHTS IN MANHASSET REGATTA

Every One of the Twenty-seven Starters Finished.

LITTLE VAQUERO LED FLEET

W. Butler Duncan, Jr.'s, Una Won in Her Class by the Narrow Margin of Nine Seconds.

The Fall regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound, was a very successful event, although there were no large yachts among the starters. Nevertheless, there were twenty-seven starters, and, unusual to relate, every one finished and there was not a single sailover.

The course was from the red and black striped buoy northeast of Execution Light to Mattinnecock Point, thence to Scotch Caps, on the north side of Long Island Sound, and back to the starting point. The wind was south-southwest at the start, a moderate sailing breeze, which made the first leg a broad reach, with booms on the port hard; the second leg another broad reach, with booms on the starboard hard, and the last leg a beat.

Soon after the main body of the fleet had started the wind backed to south-southeast, then died out altogether. Later it came light out of the northeast, and finally back to southwest and strengthened to a good sailing breeze. The little 21-footer Vaquero, which was the first boat to cross the line, led the fleet over the entire course. There were some close finishes, and in the 25-foot class W. Butler Duncan, Jr.'s, Una won by the narrow margin of 9 seconds.

The winners were Nike, Una, Jeebi, Vaquero, Tartan, Kenoshi, Plover, Chickeoka, Maryola, No. 7. The Chickeoka was sailed by Guy Standing, the actor, and the Maryola by Frank Bowne Jones, who beat Addison Hanan. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:30. Course, 10¾ miles.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time. Finish.	Corrected Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Spasm, E. D. King.....	3:19:41	2:49:41
Nike, V. I. Gunnock.....	3:18:44	2:48:44

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:30. Course, 10¾ miles.

Una, W. B. Duncan, Jr..	3:31:46	3:11:46
Snapper, F. S. Page.....	3:33:00	3:11:35
Firefly, G. P. Cranbury..	3:32:33	3:32:33
Gloria, H. P. Brown....	3:47:50	3:27:50 *
Corona, R. S. Richardson.	3:57:38	3:37:38 *

*Not measured.

SLOOPS—21-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:20. Course, 10¾ miles.

Luto, II., F. J. Currier...	3:39:51	3:39:51
Gazabo, H. T. Vulte.....	4:04:02	3:44:02
Ethel, J. F. Frantz.....	4:06:39	3:46:39
Jeebi, A. D. R. Brown....	3:53:36	3:33:36
Skip, J. Pinckney.....	3:57:47	3:37:47

*Not measured.

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT 21-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:15. Course, 10¾ miles.

Vaquero, J. M. Marble...	3:12:22	2:57:22
Dorothy, L. G. Spence....	3:41:08	3:26:08

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 1:53. Course, 10¾ miles.

Tartan, A. H. Pirie.....	4:32:12	2:39:12
Mavis, G. L. Pirie.....	4:33:10	2:40:10

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 12:25. Course, 10¾ miles.

Kenoshi, C. D. Mallory..	4:03:22	3:38:22
Anawanda, E. C. Ray....	4:07:07	3:42:07

SLOOPS—18-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 12:30. Course, 10¾ miles.

Plosser, Howard Place....	4:02:02	3:32:02
Dory, A. Blank.....	4:33:00	4:03:00 *

*Not measured.

MANHASSET RACEABOUTS.
Start, 12:25. Course, 10¾ miles.

Arizona, G. A. Corry.....	4:08:41	3:43:41
Chickeoka, J. P. Mohr....	4:07:41	3:42:41
Pup, T. W. Ratsey.....	4:20:00	3:55:00

SLOOPS—SPECIAL CLASS.
Start, 1:10. Course, 10¾ miles.

Maryola, C. W. Allen....	4:17:10	3:07:10
Virgeth, Addison Hanan..	4:22:10	3:12:10

DORIES.
Start, 3:48. Course, 5 miles.

No. 7, Charles J. Lincoln.	2:07:15	1:19:15
No. 1, Thomas Wilson, Jr.	5:10:30	1:22:30

VETERAN AMATEURS AT HELM.

Old Seawanhaka-Corinthian Members Race in Small Yachts.

The old fellows had their day at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday and sailed races that won applause from the younger yachtsmen. Capt. Charles E. Willis, who in 1871 was the First Vice Commodore of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, proved to the young Corinthians of the club yesterday that though his years number the traditional three score and ten, his hand has lost none of its cunning at the helm of a yacht. With William Foulke, the club's first measurer, as main sheet hand, Capt. Willis sailed the little fifteen-foot one-design boat Cayenne against four others over a seven-mile course in Oyster Bay, and won the race by 27 seconds from the Bairn. The latter was sailed by J. W. Beekman and Frederic de P. Foster, the club's first Secretary. The Sabina, sailed by ex-Commodore Henry W. Eaton and C. A. Sherman, was third; the Chipmunk, with T. S. Young and J. Fred Tams, was fourth, and the Fly, sailed by cousins of the President, John E. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, was fifth.

It was the second day of three set apart for the club's reunion. Lots were drawn for the choice of boats and the teams to sail them, it being understood that in this race, which was started at 11:05 A. M., only members who joined the club prior to 1883 were to man the boats. In the afternoon race, started at 3:30 o'clock, members who joined from 1883 to 1892, inclusive, were the skippers and crews.

The course was the same for both races. From two stake boats anchored off the clubhouse at Centre Island, to mark off Moses Point and Esper's Point, thence to a mark boat in the West Bay and return over the same course, 6¾ miles with five turns. Six of the fifteen-footers started in the afternoon race. There was to have been a race for the twenty-one-foot raceabout class, but there were not enough old members to go around, so it was abandoned. The wind in the morning was light from the westward at the start. When half way over the course the yachts were nearly becalmed, and the latter half was sailed in variable breezes from the west backing to northeast.

The afternoon race was sailed in a good breeze from the west-southwest, which held steady from start to finish. The Cayenne won again; this time by 1 minute and 57 seconds from the Imp. The winner was steered by Robert W. Gibson, with Macomb G. Foster as crew. C. W. Wetmore, who steered the Imp, had Charles A. Sherman at the main sheet. The Sabrina, manned by Colgate Hoyt and Henry C. Rouse, both ex-Commodores of the club, was third; the Bobs, with Anson Phelps Stokes and W. A. W. Stewart, fourth, and the Fly, handled by R. A. C. Smith and Vice Commodore W. J. Matheson, fifth. The Bairn, with Walter C. Kerr and Alfred Ely, fouled a buoy and was disqualified.

It was a beat to windward for the first leg of the course. The Bobs and Imp crossed the line together at the start, with the latter in the weather berth. All six crossed on the port tack. The Cayenne soon took the lead, and she held it to the finish. Spinnakers were set to port for the run home, and the boats made a pretty picture as they crossed the bay. A hundred members and the flag officers, Commodore Arthur Curtiss James, W. J. Matheson, and F. S. Hastings, attended the annual dinner at the clubhouse in the evening.

The summary of the races follows:

FIFTEEN-FOOT CLASS—Start 11:05 A. M.
Course, six and seven-eighths miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Yacht and Helmsman.		
Cayenne, C. E. Willis.....	2:19:04	3:14:04
Bairn, J. H. Beekman.....	2:19:31	3:14:31
Sabrina, H. W. Eaton.....	2:19:46	3:14:46
Chipmunk, T. S. Young.....	2:20:34	3:15:34
Fly, J. E. Roosevelt.....	2:21:59	3:16:59

FIFTEEN-FOOT CLASS—Start 3:35 P. M.
Course, six and seven-eighths miles.

Cayenne, R. W. Gibson.....	5:04:38	1:29:38
Imp, C. W. Wetmore.....	5:06:35	1:31:35
Sabrina, Colgate Hoyt.....	5:08:30	1:33:30
Bobs, A. P. Stokes.....	5:09:31	1:34:31
Fly, R. A. C. Smith.....	5:14:16	1:39:16
Bairn, W. C. Kerr.....	5:07:54	Disq'd.

The Cayenne in the morning race won the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial Cup. The Regatta Committee was Howard C. Smith and S. L. Landon.

VANDERBILT'S FAST BOAT.

Mercedes VI. Goes Over Twenty-two Miles an Hour—Women Sailors.

All the sailing yachts in the regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club yesterday were steered and handled by women, and incidentally there was a power boat race in which William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s new Mercedes VI. made her first racing appearance. The Mercedes covered the fifteen-knot course in 46:55 at the rate of 19.18 knots, or 22.057 statue miles per hour. She had only one competitor, which she left out of sight, and it was said she was not pushed. The Standard went over the same course last year in 0:55:00.

The winners were Gurnard, Qauananiche, Irene, and Shovonne. Besides the Mercedes the winning motor boats were Esgeka and Dolphin. The summary follows:

OPEN LAUNCHES.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:00.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Esgeka, H. Kuhler.....	5:05:40	2:05:40
Effie, A. A. Leger.....	4:59:58	1:59:58
Dike, O. D. Dike.....	5:19:55	2:19:55
Weno, R. R. Abranz.....	5:39:41	2:39:41

CANOPY TOP LAUNCHES.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:08.

Brunhilde, F. R. Rix.....	5:24:31	2:19:31
Alhena, H. Allen.....	5:24:15	2:19:15
Stump, J. Sulsbach.....	5:47:58	2:42:58
Dolphin, G. A. Dien.....	5:24:22	2:19:12

AUTO BOATS.
Course, 15 miles. Start, 3:10.

Mercedes VI., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.....	3:56:55	46:55
Catch Me, J. E. Martin.....	4:14:22	1:04:22

SLOOPS, 43-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 8 miles. Start, 3:50.

Gurnard, L. H. Zocher.....	5:24:50	1:34:50
Nautilus, J. J. McCue.....	5:29:19	1:39:19
Paiute II., W. Beam.....	5:22:46	1:32:46

Corrected time—Gurnard, 1:32:39.

SLOOPS, 30-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 8 miles. Start, 3:55.

Feydeh, W. F. Hayward.....	5:32:15	1:37:15
Qauananiche, R. Sands.....	5:33:26	1:38:26
Exile, E. Delevante.....	5:38:04	1:41:04
Forgie, J. G. Honey.....	5:38:18	1:43:18

Corrected time—Ouananiche, 1:35:47.

YAWLS, 30-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 8 miles. Start, 3:55.

Cruiser, W. S. Goddard, Jr.....	Did not finish.	
Irene, Daniels and Allen.....	5:48:00	1:53:00

CATBOATS, 18-FOOT CLASS.
Course, 8 miles. Start, 3:55.

Shovonne, G. J. Stelz.....	5:47:14	1:52:14
Dorothy, L. Englert.....	5:30:16	1:56:16

HAMPDEN DORIES.
Course, 4 miles. Start, 3:55.

Indian, T. O. Sinkinson.....	5:07:30	1:12:30
Blackbird, R. Sands.....	5:24:15	1:29:15

EMPEROR'S CUP RACE DELAYED

Small Chance of Entries Given as Reason for Postponement.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The transatlantic yacht race for Emperor William's Cup may not be sailed next season, as it is uncertain whether enough yachts would be entered to make a worthy competition. So far as the information here goes possibly only two yachts will be ready to race next Spring. The Emperor has committed the question of offering a cup for next season or the one following to the German Naval Attaché at Washington, Capt. Hedhinghaus; Allison V. Armour, and C. L. F. Robinson, former Rear Commodore of the New York Yacht Club. The Emperor received Mr. Armour Sept. 2. The cup itself is a splendid piece of plate. It will be sent to the United States this year.

After the close of the international yachting match of 1903 Sir Thomas Lipton offered a cup to the Atlantic Yacht Club for an ocean race from Sandy Hook to the Needles, but withdrew in favor of Emperor William when he learned that the latter contemplated making a similar offer. The Emperor was disposed to give the cup into the joint keeping of the Atlantic and New York Yacht Clubs, but the New York Club objected to that arrangement, and the offer was temporarily withdrawn. Recently the Emperor announced that he would give the cup into the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. There are several yachts in this country ready to race for the cup, and they will no doubt be entered promptly on the announcement of a date for the start.

RACES FOR POWER BOATS.

Competing Craft Will Be Started According to Handicap Allowances.

Races for the American Power Boat Association Challenge Cup have been arranged for Sept. 22, 23, and 24, on the challenge of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to the Columbia Yacht Club. The start will be made at 2 o'clock each day off the Columbia Yacht clubhouse, Eighty-sixth Street and North River, the course being sixteen miles up the river to a mark off Piermont and return.

It has been arranged to start the competing boats on their handicap time. The boat receiving the greatest time allowance will be started at 2 o'clock and the others at the expiration of the time which they allow the first boat. Each contest

1904 SPORTS

YEAR'S TEAM TROTTING RECORD TIME LOWERED

Sensational Performance by Luke A. Burke's Champion Pair

AT N. Y. DRIVING CLUB RACES

Mile Made in 2:14½ Without Running Pace—Princess Pique Defeats Anna Little in Championship Trotting Class.

The amateur team trotting record of 1904 was twice lowered at the matinée races of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City Park, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon by Luke A. Burke's trotting pair, West Wilkes and Elmora. The record was 2:15¼ by the Burke pair, and in the first trial, paced by a running horse, they reduced this by the fractional quarter, going the distance in 2:15. A second trial was made without the running pace and the record was lowered to 2:14½.

In the championship trotting class Thomas B. Leahy's Princess Pique, which had been beaten by John F. Cockerill's Anna Little at the two preceding meetings, recovered her form and won in straight heats, regaining the lead in the series by two points. F. T. Steinway's Lou Mitchell, a newcomer, won in straight heats in the Class C trotting event, defeating C. W. Maury's Leonata and M. Bruckheimer's Bow Rene. The summary:

Class J.—Trotting; one mile.
Santos, blk. h.; Thomas B. Leahy.....1
Judge Boardman, b. g., H. L. Toplitz.....2
Too Soon, blk. g., Isaac A. Hopper.....3
Night Hawk, b. g., L. B. Boyonton.....4
Time—2:25.

Class E.—Trotting; best two in three; one-mile heats.
Bulk Mac, blk. m., A. E. Perrea.....1 1
Possibility, ch. g., Thomas F. Russell.....2 3
Brightlight, br. g., Stewart Barr.....3 2
Lady Fair, br. m., George W. Grote.....4 4
Time—2:16½; 2:16¾.

Class B.—Pacing; best two in three; one-mile heats.
Free Advice, ch. h., James A. Murphy.....1 1
Enoch, b. g., Samuel McMillan.....2 2
Don Riley, b. g., Andrew Phillip.....3 3
Time—2:13¾; 2:16¼.

Class G.—Trotting; one mile.
Rapidus, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner).....1
Borcous, b. g., (Thomas B. Leahy.....2
Hunola, blk. m., (M. Bruckheimer).....3
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford).....4
Time—2:25¾.

Class AA.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Princess Pique, blk. m. (Thomas B. Leahy)..1 1
Anna Little, b. m., (John F. Cockerill).....2 2
Time—2:14¼; 2:16¼.

Class I.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Perique, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner).....1 1
Ortine, b. g., (Joseph F. Gibbons).....2 2
Hoover, b. h., (James McLenahan).....3 d
Khakl, br. m., (John L. Dodge).....4 d
Time—2:26¾; 2:20¾.

Class B.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Arthur Lape).....1 1
Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clarke).....2 2
Time—2:15¾; 2:12½.

Class K.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Gracie T., r. m., (Andrew Crawford).....2 1 1
Red Wilton, b. h., (W. F. Kilpatrick).....1 2 2
Time—2:29½; 2:27¼; 2:27¾.

Class D.—Pacing; best two in three one-miles heats.
Little Jay, b. g., (H. L. Kerner).....1 1
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer).....2 2
Time—2:17½; 2:18¾.

Class C.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Lou Mitchell, blk. m. (F. T. Steinway).....1 1
Leonata, b. m., (C. W. Mury).....2 2
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer).....3 3
Time—2:18; 2:15.

Special to beat 2:18 trotting, by Monte Carlo, b. g., (Brayton Ives.) Time—2:08¾.
Special to beat 2:15¼, team trotting, by West Wilkes and Elmora, (L. A. Burke.) Time—2:15; 2:14½.

Harness Races at Readville Over.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 17.—Not a favorite won in the three events which closed the Autumn meeting at the Readville track today. The track was fast and the weather was excellent. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; (three in five.)
Red Bird, b. h., by Chestnut Wilkes, (Walker).....2 3 1 1 1
Don Carr, blk. g., (Clark).....1 1 2 2 2
Possibility, ch. g., Thomas F. Russell.....2 3
Brightlight, br. g., Stewart Barr.....3 2
Lady Fair, br. m., George W. Grote.....4 4
Time—2:16½; 2:16¾.

Class B.—Pacing; best two in three; one-mile heats.
Free Advice, ch. h., James A. Murphy.....1 1
Enoch, b. g., Samuel McMillan.....2 2
Don Riley, b. g., Andrew Phillip.....3 3
Time—2:13¾; 2:16¼.

Class G.—Trotting; one mile.
Rapidus, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner).....1
Borcous, b. g., (Thomas B. Leahy.....2
Hunola, blk. m., (M. Bruckheimer).....3
Belfry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford).....4
Time—2:25¾.

Class AA.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Princess Pique, blk. m. (Thomas B. Leahy)..1 1
Anna Little, b. m., (John F. Cockerill).....2 2
Time—2:14¼; 2:16¼.

Class I.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Perique, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner).....1 1
Ortine, b. g., (Joseph F. Gibbons).....2 2
Hoover, b. h., (James McLenahan).....3 d
Khakl, br. m., (John L. Dodge).....4 d
Time—2:26¾; 2:20¾.

Class B.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Arthur Lape).....1 1
Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clarke).....2 2
Time—2:15¾; 2:12½.

Class K.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Gracie T., r. m., (Andrew Crawford).....2 1 1
Red Wilton, b. h., (W. F. Kilpatrick).....1 2 2
Time—2:29½; 2:27¼; 2:27¾.

Class D.—Pacing; best two in three one-miles heats.
Little Jay, b. g., (H. L. Kerner).....1 1
Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer).....2 2
Time—2:17½; 2:18¾.

Class C.—Trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.
Lou Mitchell, blk. m. (F. T. Steinway).....1 1
Leonata, b. m., (C. W. Mury).....2 2
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer).....3 3
Time—2:18; 2:15.

Special to beat 2:18 trotting, by Monte Carlo, b. g., (Brayton Ives.) Time—2:08¾.
Special to beat 2:15¼, team trotting, by West Wilkes and Elmora, (L. A. Burke.) Time—2:15; 2:14½.

Harness Races at Readville Over.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 17.—Not a favorite won in the three events which closed the Autumn meeting at the Readville track today. The track was fast and the weather was excellent. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; (three in five.)
Red Bird, b. h., by Chestnut Wilkes, (Walker).....2 3 1 1 1
Don Carr, blk. g., (Clark).....1 1 2 2 2
Johnny Wiseman, b. g., (Nuckols).3 6 2 2 3
Princess Moquette, b. m., (Timothy).....4 2 4 3 6
Terrill S., ch. g., (Lasell).....6 4 7 7 ro.
Belle Star, br. m., (Shank).....7 5 5 ro.
Claymos, b. g., (Knapp).....5 7 6 ro.
Time—2:08; 2:07½; 2:06¾; 2:08¼; 2:08¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; (three in five.)
Wild Brino, Jr., b. h., by Wild Brino, (Bedford).....1 1 1
Lookout Hal, b. h., (Shank).....2 2 2
Peacherine, blk. m. (Nuckols).....3 3 3
Martindale, b. g., (Brodbine).....4 4 4
General Starr, blk. g., (Tallman).....5 5 5
Time—2:12¾; 2:10¾; 2:12½.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000; (three in five.)
Gambett, b. g., by Gambrel, (Bowdoin).....1 2 2 1 1
Birdar, b. g., (Ronald).....2 5 7 1 2 2
Kaptan, br. h., (James).....4 1 2 3 3 3
Edgar Boy, b. h., (Fuller).....1 2 3 4 4dis
Arzilla, b. m., (Hyde).....3 4 6 ro.
Katherine, ch. m., (Carpenter).8 3 4 ro.
John McEwen, b. h., (Nuckols).6 6 5 ro.
Irish Jack, br. g., (Stanley).....7 8 8 rd.
Time—2:09; 2:08½; 2:10; 2:10½; 3:12¾; 2:11¾.

Cups for Apawamis Golfers.

Three cup competitions were played yesterday on the Apawamis Club links, near Rye. The semi-final round for the President's Cup was reached, A. Shiland winning from Frank A. Moore by 5 up and 4 to play; J. D. Foot beat C. A. Shallcross by 1 up, and Hazen Morse beat E. B. Branston by 2 up. The semi-final round will be completed next Saturday. In the Kemp Cup contest, Sidney A. Lawton beat E. B. Branston 4 up and 3 to play, and G. A. Albro beat R. T. Walden 7 up and 5 to play. The results in the first round for the Williams Cup are: H. L. Hotchkiss beat A. Shiland, Jr., 5 up and 4 to play; E. S. Nast beat G. S. Watkin 2 up and 1 to play; A. Barrie beat S. P. Gifford by default; J. W. McBride beat C. W. Harman 1 up; A. E. Wolradt beat T. T. Sherman 3 up and 2 to play.

Six Golfers Tie for First Place.

The unusual spectacle of six golfers tieing for first place was afforded yesterday to the members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club in their regular handicap contest on the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. All of the six players had a net score of 77 strokes, the best gross score being 85, made by F. N. Doubleday. The course was in excellent condition, the greens being being very true. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. N. Doubleday	85	8	77
W. J. Geddes	86	9	77
George S. O'Flyn	86	9	77
C. P. Natman	90	13	77
W. R. Thompson	97	20	77
J. D. Ditbridge	100	23	77
C. T. Hamilton	97	18	79
C. A. Boody	93	13	80
J. E. Butts	104	24	80
Howard T. Walden	91	10	81
William Jarvis	96	15	81
Daniel Chauncey	88	6	82
George H. Barens	85	2	83
H. S. Bownes	92	9	83
C. B. Van Brunt	96	12	84
John C. Powers	94	9	85
F. J. Phillips	102	8	94
Crowell Hadden, Jr.	105	15	99

For Deal Golf Championship.

The semi-final round for the club championship of the Deal Golf Club was concluded yesterday on the links near Deal Beach, N. J. George T. Brokaw beat N. C. Turner by 6 up and 4 to play, and J. B. Turner, Jr., beat F. D. Stoutenburg by 4 up and 3 to play. The final round will be played next Saturday. S. D. Lounsberry won the Class B handicap with a score of 90, 15, 75. P. W. Kendall, with a score of 79, won the Class A handicap prize. The leading scores in this event were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
P. W. Kendall	87	8	79
F. D. Stoutenburg	90	10	80
J. B. Turner, Jr.	86	6	80
J. B. Turner, Sr.	109	28	81
A. Drayton	101	16	85

Amakassin Tennis Finals.

The annual invitation tennis tournament of the Amakassin Club, Yonkers, was brought to a highly successful conclusion yesterday by the final rounds in all the various events. All of the matches were won in straights excepting that of the men's doubles. L. Northrup and Floyd Smith won this final after a most stubborn four-set match with Hugh Tallant and Jova. Summary:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—H. Tallant defeated L. Northrup, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.
Woman's Singles.—Final Round—Mrs. Clark defeated Miss Mabel Benedict, 6—4, 6—3.
Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Hugh Tallant and Miss Atkins defeated F. H. Blake and Miss Elisabeth Elting, 6—0, 6—0.
Men's Doubles.—Final Round—L. Northrup and Floyd Smith defeated H. Tallant and Jova, 6—2, 8—7, 6—0, 6—4.

THE THREE LEADING FIGURES IN BASEBALL IN AMERICA.

H. C. PULLIAM. BAN JOHNSON. P. T. POWERS.

THREE BASEBALL RULERS.

Pulliam, Johnson, and Powers Conspicuous in Government of Game.

H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League; Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and Patrick T. Powers, President of the Eastern League, are regarded as three of the principal rulers of the National game. The organizations of which they are at the head are the strongest numerically and otherwise of any of the other baseball bodies operating under the National Agreement, and the laws under which the game is now played were the results of the efforts of the two chiefs of the major leagues and the leader of the Eastern League. Pulliam hails from Pittsburg, and succeeded "Nick" Young as President of the National League. Johnson comes from Chicago, and was the first President of the American League. Powers is from Jersey City, and under his judicious leadership the Eastern League has attained its present high standing in baseball.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sanctuary Lamp Not an Object of Art—Other Decisions.

That a sanctuary lamp is primarily an article of utility and not an object of art, even though it is the product of an artist and not of an artisan, was the decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday, overruling a protest by the Rev. W. M. Stulz of Minneapolis against the assessment of duty on a lamp imported by him to be presented to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Sleepy Eye, Minn.

The board also overruled a protest by Leo D. Greenfield & Co. of New York against the assessment at 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem, as wool clothing, of a sealskin automobile coat with a woolen lining, the lining comprising one-fourteenth of the total value of the garment. The importers claimed that it was dutiable at 35 per cent. as a manufacture of fur, but Mr. Lunt decides that as the law provides for garments wholly or in part of wool, the coat must pay duty under the wool schedule.

The board sustained a protest by Nicolino Rinando, the master of a vessel, against the action of the Collector at Mobile, Ala., in assessing duty at 10 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article on 450 tons of gravel which he had brought in as ballast. He claimed that it was free of duty as a crude mineral. The board overruled a protest by the American Shipping Company of Chicago against the assessment at 30, 50, and 35 per cent., as manufactures of gross, ornamental leaves, and manufactures of wood, of natural leaves, grasses, wreaths, &c., which had been preserved by a chemical solution.

Protests overruled yesterday were by R. Vogelsang, John Meyer, August Pollmann, the Decorative Plant Company, J. Zimmerman's Sons, and Louis Metzger & Co. of New York; the Daudt Glass and Crockery Company, Toledo; the Oliver McClintock Company, Pittsburg; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, and Taylor, Young & Co., Portland, Ore. Protests sustained were by Merck & Co., O. Falk & Co., and B. Altman & Co., New York, and H. Moyer, Bangor, Me. Protests by Fensterer & Ruhe and the American News Company, New York, were partially sustained.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATWELL, George J.—New York Telephone Company.....$40
BRAND, Abraham—New York Telephone Company.....27
BERNEY, Rose—M. Schlessel.....477
BENOIT, Adolph H.—M. F. Burns.....66
CANTWELL, John M.—New York Telephone Company.....151
COHEN, Jacob—New York Telephone Company.....34
EVANS, Lewis L.—New York Telephone Company.....321
FELT, Henry—L. Moser.....54
GARTENBERG, Morris—New York Telephone Company.....27
GOTTLIEB, Louis S.—New York Telephone Company.....30
GOLDMAN, Louis—L. Solomon.....382
GANSFRIED, Harry R.—I. Davis, costs..23
GREENBERG, Max—M. Arnin.....476
HEALY, Timothy M.—International Tailoring Company.....142
EAGLE CHAIN AND NOVELTY MANUfacturing Company and Solomon Schisgall—C. D. Birkhahn.....296
NATIONAL MAGNESIA COMPANY—New York Telephone Company.....451
THE PLANSINA COMPANY—New York Telephone Company.....254
LAW BOOK PUBLISHING COMPANY—New York Telephone Company.....69
THE UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF New York City—R. Mickson.....170
KELLY, Bridget—D. Eckstein and another.82
KIMBERLY, Harry S.—New York Telephone Company.....
LAWRENCE, Harry F.—Scarsdale Publishing Company and another.....25
MAYER, Emil—F. Fioretti and another....27
McCONOLOGUE, Edward J.—Muglers Iron Works.....338
OLDENBURG, William—C. d'Auglemont...433
PIZZUTIELLO, Mauro—A. B. McKennee..73
SMITH, Luther B.—S. S. Henderson.....123
TROTTA, Pasquale—J. McGee.....60
TOURTELLOTTE, Waldo B.—M. S. Ward.159
WALKER, Charles—D. Eckstein and another.....15
WINANT, William E.—New York Telephone Company.....30
WEISSBLATT, Clarence—G. Doheny, executors.....83

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

CARR, Alfred—A. L. Hawes, committee, March 28, 1904.....$23,855
HAVENS, James H.—R. J. Cullen, Nov. 25, 1901.....389
MILLER, Charles D.—D. Laughlin, Sept. 15, 1904.....1,820
McKENNA, John, George J. Reesing, and Fred Pitner—F. Opitz, June 15, 1904.....723
PFISTER, George—A. Weber, Aug. 12, 1904.....519

Judgment Canceled.

BOLLER, Naomi—W. M. Boller, June 4, 1904.....$105

Judgment Vacated.

COHN, Abraham—Tenement House Department of the City of New York, April 8, 1904.....$264

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LINA SALOMON.—Lina Salomon, a fur worker, of 13 West Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,613 to five creditors, the largest being Helene Ditttel, $1,500, and assets consisting of an expected dividend from the estate of Morris Salomon, in bankruptcy, of which she has assigned $20 of the dividend. The liabilities are for indorsing notes of Morris Salomon. She filed a claim against his estate for $2,340, but $1,695 was expunged, leaving a balance of $645, on which she expects a dividend.

Petition Dismissed.

ISIDOR SACHS.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on Wednesday against Isidor Sachs, stockbroker at 60 Broadway, and restaurant at Eldridge and Canal Streets, by Jacob Katz, a creditor for $392, has been dismissed by Judge Holt of the United States District Court, the claim having been satisfactorily adjusted, and the receiver has been discharged.

Bogart Bank Failure Recalled.

An old-time bank failure was recalled in the United States District Court yesterday when Richard W. Bogart and Alanson M. Wilcox filed petitions and asked discharges in bankruptcy. They are the surviving partners of the firm of O. M. Bogart & Co., which made an assignment on May 4, 1884, with liabilities of $1,446,495.40. In the schedule filed to-day are included all the old bank's indebtedness. The petition says the assignee to whom was turned over all the bank's assets has not yet been discharged, and the petitioners cannot tell the value of the said assets. They were estimated at $1,413,489.52. Bogart and Wilcox are employed as brokers' clerks at 39 Pine Street.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 17.—Incorporated to-day:

International Colonial Market Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—W. P. Martin, E. B. Southworth, R. B. Gray, New York.

Harlem Contracting Company, New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. A. Baker, New York; George Baines, Jersey City; B. S. Faber, Orange, N. J.

The James A. Blanchard Company, New York, drugs; capital, $50,000. Directors—James A. Blanchard, M. P. Smith, E. S. Grant, New York.

A. Hirsch & Co., New York, millinery goods; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. H. Woodward, E. A. Pfeffer, D. E. Speyer.

Interborough Electric Service Corporation, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—P. K. McGonigal, W. P. Goldthwaite, E. J. Brown, New York.

Glendale Heights Land and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—Nathan Shapiro, Benjamin Chatkoff, William Prigosky, M. Dubin, Brooklyn.

Perkins Soap Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. A. Perkins, Alice J. Perkins, James T. Horgan, Brooklyn.

Land Company D of Edenwold, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—M. H. Grace, J. H. Eden, Thomas P. Hickle, New York.

Citizens' Mortgage Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. W. McVickar, W. E. Gallard, New York; E. D. McGreal, Brooklyn.

The Union Shoe Company, Brooklyn; capital, $3,000. Directors—Max Frankel, Morris Goldstein, Samuel Cohen, Brooklyn.

The Dominion Mineral Land Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. C. McGuire, E. J. Connolly, J. C. Hecker, Brooklyn.

Corporating Auxiliary Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. V. Farrell, A. B. Post, H. H. Bowen, New York.

The Matthews Remedy Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—H. M. Matthews, J. M. Bakin, F. N. Lawrence, New York.

The Wright Lorimer Company, New York, to manage theatres; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mary A. Frothingham, Boston; Wright Lorimer, K. L. Lorimer, New York.

The Elm Improvement Company, New York, real estate; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. F. Fajens, Jr., Frank Habeck, Robert Davis, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Sheely-Hensel Coal and Lumber Company, Passaic; capital, $5,000. Incorporator—August Hensel, Austen W. Lewis, William T. Sheely, and William H. Sheely.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:42	Sun sets...6:06	Moon sets...12:02

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:26	Gov. Isl'd...2:58	H. Gate...4:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:48	Gov. Isl'd...3:19	H. Gate...5:15

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Prince, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
Auranta, Liverpool		11:00 M.
Capri, Barbados and Brazil	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Germania, Naples		
Kronprigs Wilhelm, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		1:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans		11:00 M.
Fontabelle, West Indies	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	11:30 A. M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

Bluecher, Hamburg		11:00 A. M.
Esperanza, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		11:00 A. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Manzanares, Ciudad Bolivar	1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		2:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

Arabic, Liverpool, via Queenstown		3:30 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		2:00 P. M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile		2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 18.

Alton, Santos, Aug. 26.
Antilla, Nassau, Sept. 14.
Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 15.
Arabic, Liverpool, Sept. 9.
Bluecher, Boulogne, Sept. 9.
Calabria, Naples, Sept. 2.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 14.
Cumbal, Iquique, July 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 8.
Germania, Naples, Sept. 1.
Indrasamha, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 5.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 3.
Jessenic, Algiers, Aug. 25.
Mara, Kolb, La Plata, Aug. 28.
Maracas, Trinidad, Sept. 10.
Matanzas, Havana, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

City of Columbus, Savannah, Sept. 16.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 14.
El Siglo, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Minnetonka, London, Sept. 10.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Sept. 10.
United States, Copenhagen, Sept. 7.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Sept. 10.
Zulia, La Guayra, Sept. 5.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 8.
San Jacinto, Galveston, Sept. 14.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 14.
El Sud, Galveston, Sept. 15.
Koenigin Luise, Gibraltar, Sept. 17.
Tennyson, Barbados, Sept. 14.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Coamo, San Juan, Sept. 13.
Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 10.
Pisa, Hamburg, Sept. 1.
Hebe, Tit Cove, Sept. 9.
Richmond Castle, Malta, Aug. 28.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 16.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 11.
Pannonia, Palermo, Aug. 31. South of Fire Island at 8:07 P. M.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 14.

Sailed.

City of Memphis, for Savannah.
Carib, for Georgetown and Wilmington.
Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
Selma, for Tybee.
Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
Columbia, for Glasgow.
Morro Castle, for Havana.
Altai, for Kingston, Swanville, &c.
York Castle, for Cape Town, Algoa Bay, &c.
El Dia, for Galveston.
Narragansett, for London.
Daventry, for Savannah.
Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Algeria, for Naples, Marseilles, &c.
Craigneuk, for Norfolk.
Grenada, for Grenada and Trinidad.
Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
Napolitan Prince, for Naples and Palermo.
Yamuri, for Port Antonio.
Ligonier, for Port Arthur, Texas.
Mesaba, for Lepdon.
Germanic, for Southampton.
Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
Etruria, for Liverpool.
Willehad, for Stettin, &c.
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.
El Monte, for Galveston.
Finland, for Antwerp.
Caracas, for San Juan, &c.
Arkadia, for Mayaguez, &c.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 17, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breze; clear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Citta di Napoli, at Naples, Sept. 14.
Ultonia, at Naples, Sept. 15.
Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 15.
Manuel Calvo, at Cadiz, Sept. 16.
Norman Prince, at Algoa Bay, Sept. 16.
Bovic, at Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Gordon Castle, at Delagoa Bay, Sept. 17.
Hyacinthus, at Rosario, Aug. 20.
Bellaggio, at Pernambuco, Sept. 14.
Bremen, at Cherbourg, Sept. 16.

Sailed.

Potsdam, from Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
Trinidad, from Bermuda, Sept. 17.
Brooklyn City, from Swansea, Sept. 15.
Hubert, from Barbados, Sept. 14.
Deutschland, from Cherbourg, Sept. 14.
Caribbee, from St. Thomas, Sept. 16.
Umbria, from Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Kroonland, from Antwerp and Dover, Sept. 17.
Celtic, from Queenstown, Sept. 17.
St. Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 17.
Minnehaha, from London, Sept. 17.

Passed.

Liguria, Gibraltar for Naples, Sept. 17.
Prinz Oskar, Gibraltar, for Naples, Sept. 17.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Sept. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Glidersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—City of New York vs Henry
2—In re Frost.
3—Stern vs Wabash R. R Co
4—Union Dime Sav Inst vs Mooney.
5—Hall vs Mayer
6—Farber vs Farber
7—In re 100th Av
8—In re Gannan
9—In re Weinberg
10—Walker vs Carroll
11—Baumann vs Knapp Mfg Co
12—Warren vs Stratton
13—Vollhart vs Searles
14—In re Albert
15—In re Strauss
16—In re Galloway
17—City of New York vs Litton.
18—Bulkley vs Bulkley
19—Hazard vs Hazard
20—Coughlan vs Hayes
21—Williams vs Marks
22—Alexander vs Colonial Trust Co
23—N Y Edison Co vs Monroe
24—Same vs same
25—United Elec Light & Power Co vs same
26—Brush Elec Illum Co vs same
27—In re Edison Elec Il Co
28—In re N Y & N J Lighting Co
29—In re Weisbach St Lighting Co
30—In re Westchester Lighting Co
31—In re same
32—Am Auto Storage Co vs Honan
33—William Weatherspoon
34—John Brogan
35—George O'Connor
36—Samuel Bartnetsky.
37—Samuel Lander
38—John Curran
39—Louis Seasky
40—Albert Swedenburg.
41—John Cronin
42—Charles George
43—William Bell
44—Meyer Golden
45—Bell Easton
46—Ike Sussman
47—Herman Pistach.
48—Moses Rothenberg
49—John J. Buttell
50—Ida Stoutt
51—Max Kessler
52—David H. Williams
53—Walter A. Smith
54—Andre Duhamel

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People.

1—Maggie Curtain
2—William Brown
3—Gustav Lundahl
4—Jeremiah Healy
5—May Grant
6—Dan Onesto
7—Donato Sacolino
8—Joseph Perry

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Terwilliger vs. Angevine—Roger A. Pryor.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—Solomon W. Johnson, President, &c., vs. Henry Shostak—Francis N. Orlando.

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, Sept. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

571—Schmidt vs Utecht
574—Brandreth vs Althof et al
675—Spice vs Crecelius
675A—Mountain vs O'Connor et al
676—Olsen vs Schmidt et al
677—Harding vs Harding et al
678—Iacci vs Troy
679—Vanek vs Novotny
680—Dickman et al vs Wilbert et al
681—Burke vs Langley et al
682—Gleason vs Smith et al
683—Jensen vs same
684—Lawlor vs same
685—Brundage vs same
686—Rhodes vs same
687—McElearney vs same
688—Elkner vs same
689—Orpheus vs same
690—Graham vs same
691—McMahon vs same
692—Sullivan vs same
693—Hogan vs same
694—Cannon vs same
695—Baker vs same
696—Kearns vs same
697—Delehanty vs same
698—Barry vs same
699—Smith vs same
700—Doran vs same
701—Sonkup vs same
702—Willing vs same
703—O'Connor vs same
704—Carroll vs same
705—Lloyd vs same

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

152—Conselyea vs Litton
153—Troeler vs Imhoff
154—Archer vs Archer
155—Wyle vs Sampter et al
156—Frankel vs Kruse and another
157—Donohue vs Keenan
158—Giglio vs Crespo
159—Myers vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
160—Saffer vs Luttgen
161—Brierly vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
162—Walsh vs Woarman and another
163—Dotterweich vs Walsh and another
164—Connolly vs B H R R
165—Podmore vs B. Q. Co & Sub Ry
166—Wright vs Woolley and another
167—Shearer vs L I R R
168—Holter vs Hardware Co vs Lapham
169—Regan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
170—Lover vs L I R R
171—Gleson vs The Frank Brewery
172—Regnier vs L Island Elect Ry
173—Halliday vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
174—Winters vs Winters
175—Blum vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
176—Same vs same
177—Jones, an infant vs same
178—Conway vs Doring
179—Doyle vs Wright et al
180—Buchal vs Higgins
181—Barlowe vs Bierhoff
182—Schuls vs N Y & Q Co Ry
183—Holter vs Hardware Co vs Lapham
184—Regan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
185—Keegan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
186—Keyl vs Gillespie
187—Klotchke vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
188—Flanigan vs same
189—Mosser vs Ohnemus et al
190—Bull vs Hicks
191—Same vs same
192—Same vs same
193—Smith vs Spafford
194—Bauer vs Lange
195—Bereswill vs B. Q Co & S Ry Co
196—Richter vs Kuhl
197—Tiedermann vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
198—McGlinchan vs same
199—Clark, an infant, vs same
200—Olm vs same
201—Durante vs same
202—McGuire vs same
203—Lynch vs Conway
204—Hogan vs same
205—Murphy, an infant, vs same
206—Kerr vs B H R R
207—Flanagan vs Van Ornstine et al
208—Lucas vs Queens Co Ry
209—Hegarty vs same
210—Haughey vs Coats
Special term cases.
8—Schmitt vs Wilson
9—Grasman vs Bettine et al
10—Winters vs Winters
11—Roe vs Rich et al
12—Grasman vs Bettine et al
13—Rich vs Rich et al

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM

26 to 42 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW AUTUMN Tailored SUITS

A most attractive display. 40 inch loose back jackets and gored skirts, made of mannish mixed fabrics of undoubted style and quality. "The Mikado" is a distinctive leader among popular Autumn models; made from sample pieces of cloth and well worth $22.50; our price..... $14.75

WOMEN'S BROADCLOTH SKIRTS, $12.50 Values for $7.50.

Handsomely made, 13 and 17 gores, fit and hang perfectly. Two very pretty Autumn models, in black only.

$25.00 Cravenette Coats, $14.95.

Absolutely rainproof, collarless, plaited, seams double stitched. The very newest Autumn styles; made of the finest cravenette cloth, in tan and Oxford; all sizes.

Irish Point Lace Curtains.

A brand new importation, comprising the handsomest patterns of the season. Exceptionally well made. Bought under unusual trade circumstances.

$7.00 Curtains for $5.50	$10.00 Curtains for $8.00
8.00 Curtains for 6.50	11.25 Curtains for 9.00
8.75 Curtains for 7.00	17.50 Curtains for 10.00

COLONIAL LACE CURTAINS.

BOOKKEEPER-BOOKMAKER TELLS OF $2,000 BETS

Floyd-Jones's Accused Employe Got Used to Large Sums.

FORMERLY GOT $7 A WEEK

Was Progressing Finely, He Says, When the Police Presented Forgery Charge Against Him.

Frank O'Donnell, the young man who was arrested at the Brighton Beach race track on Friday, charged with having obtained $25,000 from his employer, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, a lawyer at 51 Wall Street, by forgery and embezzlement, was arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and held in $5,000 bail for examination on Wednesday. After a futile attempt to obtain a bondsman, he was committed to the Tombs.

Mr. Floyd-Jones, the complainant, was in court. There were also on hand a number of lawyers, some of these representing the Floyd-Jones estate and others several banks interested in the prosecution, chiefly in finding the money which the young bookkeeper is charged with having stolen. As yet all efforts made to that end have been futile. One of the lawyers concerned declared that after an examination of the books, by expert accountants, not yet concluded, it seemed that $50,000 might be missing.

The young clerk, who had been employed at a salary of $7 a week and had been left in sole charge during his employer's protracted absence abroad and at St. Louis, seemed very unconcerned when taken into the crowded courtroom.

After being taken back to the prison O'Donnell met several reporters in the consultation room.

"What did you do with the money?" was the first question asked.

"What did I do with the money?" he said. "Let them prove that I had any first. They charge me with forging checks. They've got to produce the paper before they can prove a case against me. Let me tell you they will never be able to produce any evidence against me."

"Well, who stole the money then?"

"There wasn't any money stolen, as far as I know. Jones lost some money, I understand, but he has no right to blame me for that."

"How long have you been playing the races?"

"Oh, about two years. I went to Sheepshead Bay one day and was very lucky. I don't remember how much I won, but it seemed a lot. My first bet was $2. My biggest bet was $2,000, and lately I have been betting that amount at a clip every time without turning a hair. My biggest day's winning was $5,000. At the last I got soaked good and hard, and I thought I would get on the other side of the line, and that is how I began making book. I had a wad of $1,000 and a pal had the same amount. For the first four days we broke even. After the first week we were able to hold our own, and I would have had them all skinned to death if they had left me alone at it a little longer."

OUR SYSTEM BEST IN WORLD.

Superintendent Says Naval Academy Is a Pattern for Europe.

Capt. W. H. Brownson, the Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, returned to this country yesterday on the Cunarder Lucania after two months spent in England, where he has been looking over the system of naval education as presented in that country.

"I am fully satisfied now," he said, "that our own system is the best to be found anywhere. English naval officers a few years ago were picking all kinds of faults in it, and it even was condemned by some of our own retired officers, but I was gratified to learn in England that naval schools are being established on exactly the same plan which is followed at Annapolis.

"Germany, too, is taking up our idea, and it was not a week before I sailed that Prince Henry told me that another Annapolis was soon to be started at Bremen. There are a few small things which might take with profit from both the English and the German systems, but on the whole I think we could not improve our own very much, and I believe that with it we can turn out the best-equipped officers to be found in the world.

LINERS' VARIED EXPERIENCES.

Lucania Had Pleasant Voyage, While La Lorraine Met Nasty Weather.

The two steamships La Lorraine of the French Line and Lucania of the Cunard Line, both of which arrived yesterday, had vastly different experiences during their voyages, though at no time were they separated by more than a few hundred miles. The voyage of the Lucania was as pleasant as any of the passengers could have wished, and was made in excellent time, the ship averaging over twenty knots. La Lorraine, on the other hand, butted high westerly winds all during the voyage, and was prevented by heavy weather from reaching port on Friday afternoon, her usual time. From the time of leaving Havre, a week ago yesterday, until last Friday, the weather was so bad that only the oldest salts aboard ventured out on deck. On Friday the decks were continually awash.

La Lorraine brought over 1,075 passengers, among whom were Mrs. W. Durland, Prof. Albert Guichard, Dr. John H. Huddleston, Levi P. Morton and family, Mrs. John H. Parks, James B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Steiner, and Commandant Ferras. The Lucania had 1,321 passengers, among whom were J. Sergeant Cram, the Right Rev. Bishop Ferguson, Walter D. Douglas, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and his family; the Right Rev. B. J. Kelly, Sir William Rann Kennedy, Baron P. von Paungartten of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington, H. P. Phipps and his family, and Prof H. B. Ward.

ARCHBISHOP AT COLUMBIA.

His Grace of Canterbury Will Attend Opening Exercises.

The exercises to mark the opening of the one hundred and fifty-first academic year of Columbia University will be held in the University Gymnasium on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock, and will be open to the public. The address will be delivered by Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward, Dean of the Faculty of Pure Science, whose subject is to be "Academic Ideals."

The exercises this year will be marked by the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of whose predecessors in office was the first "ex officio" Trustee named in the original charter of Kings College. Upon the conclusion of the exercises in the gymnasium the Archbishop of Canterbury will formally dedicate to religious uses the site upon which the new university chapel is to be built.

Slovak Soicetie to Honor Apponyi.

Arrangements are being made by the Slovak societies of the city for a reception to Count Apponyi, Chairman of the Hungarian delegation to the Interparliamentary Congress at St. Louis. Anthony S. Ambrose, President of the National Slavonik Society, in speaking of the reception, said that Count Apponyi was regarded as a statesman of unusual breadth of view and extreme tolerance.

R. F. CUTTING OUT OF POLITICS.

That Is, So Far as State and National Campaigns Go.

R. Fulton Cutting arrived yesterday on the steamship Lucania of the Cunard Line, accompanied by his family. They have been away two months on a general tour of Europe.

Mr. Cutting said: "I shall not take part in either State or National politics this year. I went away to get as far as possible from all that sort of thing, and I have not been informed concerning any part of the political doings of the day. I know who are the candidates, and that is about all I do know.

MAN BLOWN FROM OIL TANK.

Fatal Explosion Followed Driving in of a Hot Rivet.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept 17.—George Bailey, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company freight car shop, met his death in a singular manner to-day.

While assisting in adjusting a safety valve on the dome of an empty oil tank car he got into the manhole to hold a rivet which was about to be driven. When the hot rivet entered the side of the tank an explosion followed and Bailey was blown out of the manhole and through the skylight in the roof of the shop. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by an accumulation of gas in the tank.

HICCOUGHS KILLED HIM.

Delawarean, Prominent in Ante-Bellum Politics, Dies at Ninety-seven.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 17.—Dr. Henry Ridgely, President of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, and one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the State, died suddenly at his home here to-day. His death was directly due to hiccoughs. He was ninety-seven years of age.

Dr. Ridgely was graduated from St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Concinnati Convention, which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. The Delaware Legislature appointed him to represent the State in the Peace Congress held in Washington in 1861.

SMALL BOY HOLD-UP.

Twelve-Year-Olds Say Lads Their Own Age Robbed Them.

After walking up Riverside Drive and inspecting Grant's Tomb yesterday, twelve-year-old Arthur Lyon of 314 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Mortimer Sherwood, also twelve, of 224 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thought it would be great fun to climb down the cliff at that point to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, fifty or sixty feet below, and stroll along the bank of the river.

They made the descent easily enough, and had walked as far as One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, when they met two boys, Mortimer Lempz, twelve years old, of 916 Amsterdam Avenue, and William McCutchin.

Lempz asked the Lyon boy if he had any money, and on getting no reply McCutchin is said to have suggested:

"Let's go through him."

With that, young Lyon charges, Lempz suddenly grabbed him by both hands and twisted them behind his back. Then, he says, McCutchin searched his pockets. All the booty found was a silver-handled knife. This was found on Lempz, the police say, when he was arrested.

Meanwhile young Sherwood was yelling lustily, and his cries attracted Patrolman Brown of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. He caught Lempz after a chase, but the other boy got away. Lempz was taken to the Children's Society and will be in the Children's Court to-morrow.

OWE LIVES TO MOLINEUXS.

Two Saved from Gas-Filled Cellar by Roland and His Father.

Gen. Edward L. Molineux and his son Roland risked their lives yesterday to save two men from being suffocated in a cellar filled with gas. For several days gas had been leaking from a pipe in the cellar of the paint factory in which the General is interested at Hamilton Avenue and Smith Street, Brooklyn. Yesterday the Gas Company sent three men to stop it. The men were John Gibbons of 522 Fourth Avenue, John Graham of 372 Sixth Street, and John Reddy of 140 Luquer Street. After hunting for some time the men found the leak and were at work on it when the pipe broke, and there was a great rush of gas into the cellar. Gibbons and Graham were almost immediately overcome, but Reddy managed to get to the stairs and to the floor above, where he shouted for help.

Gen. Molineux and his son were at work in the office. With several of the clerks they at once rushed down into the cellar. The rescuing party was almost driven back by the gas, but, led by the General, they kept on until they had reached the two men lying unconscious near the broken pipe. Gibbons and Graham were carried to the floor above and ambulance surgeons were called from the Long Island College and Seney Hospitals. The two men were taken to the hospitals, where they were revived.

In the meantime the gas had filled the entire factory, and the Gas Company had to send another man around to shut off the flow in the street. The rescuers suffered from headaches for an hour or so, but were otherwise none the worse for their experience.

BICYCLE POLICEMAN TRICKED.

When He Caught Auto, Driver Ran Over His Wheel.

When Bicycle Policeman Henry Stuel of Long Island City was riding up Jackson Avenue shortly after 9 o'clock last night, a big red auto, carrying a man and two women, passed him, headed for the ferry, and going, he says, at least twenty miles an hour. He wheeled his bicycle around and started after the machine.

One of the women riding on the back seat saw the bicycle policeman speeding toward them, and she told the man operating the machine. The latter immediately put on more steam, and the chase was on. The auto kept on down Jackson Avenue, turned down Fourth Street, heading for the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. The bicycle policeman, thinking to head them off at the ferry, kept on down Jackson Avenue, turned down Borden Avenue, one block further than Fourth Street.

When the auto reached the corner of Fifth Street and Jackson Avenue, the lights were put out and the three women got out of the machine and ran into a barber's shop, then out a side door and disappeared. While the machine was at a standstill the policeman caught up to it, but as he was dismounting the man in the auto put on steam again and ran his machine over the bicycle, wrecking it completely. Stuel tried to catch the machine on foot, but had to give up, and the auto was soon lost to view. He says, however, that he has the auto's number.

Major Donald Ross Going to St. Louis.

Major Donald Ross, F. R. S., C. B., arrived yesterday on the Lucania, to be the guest of the St. Louis Scientific Congress, before which he will lecture on the mosquito theory of malaria. Major Ross is an authority on the subject, and his lecture will be one of the leading points of the congress. The Government gave all of the courtesies of the port to Major Ross when he landed, and hastened his baggage through so that he might be able to make a train for St. Louis.

Day Steamers Up Hudson Till Oct. 29.

The Hudson River Day Line will continue its steamers until Oct. 29 this year. The schedule is as follows: Leaving Desbrosses Street, 8:40 A. M.; West Twenty-second Street, 9 A. M., and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, at 9:20 A.M. with landings at West Point, Newburg, and Poughkeepsie, returning to the city by 5:30 P. M.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

A stock excelling in its variety of choice in all lines, and in all the features which insure the best and the most fashionable in Furniture at lowest possible cost.

Separate floors devoted to Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture, to Bedroom Furniture, to Dining Room Furniture.

Separate Department devoted to Brass Bedsteads of standard makes only.

Furniture for the modest home and for the home of wealth. Lowest prices that can be quoted for Furniture of equal excellence.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61,63,65 West 23d Street.

MORE THAN $100,000 LEFT TO LIFE CONVICT

Alphonse J. Stephani Is Now in Hospital for Insane.

KILLED LAWYER IN 1891

Tangled Estates of Father and Mother Straightened Out Finally by Report of Referee.

An appraisement of the Stephani estate filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office shows that Alphonse Joseph Stephani, who in 1891 was sentenced to spend his life in Sing Sing for murder, but who is now confined in Dannemora State Hospital, is entitled to more than $100,000. When Stephani's mother, Mrs. Josephine Stephani, died it was learned that her personal property amounted to $104,292, the net value of it being $83,923. Of this amount she disposed of $25,195 in bequests, and named her son, the convict, as the residuary legatee. The appraisement filed yesterday shows the residuary estate to be $68,727. He is to have the use of it during his lifetime, and upon his death it reverts to his aunt, Marie Hall; or, in case she dies, to Mrs. Stephani's nephew's and nieces.

In addition to this, Stephani will receive about $40,000 from the estate of his father, who when making his will named Mrs. Stephani as his executrix, giving her the use of $40,000 during her lifetime and providing that upon her death the residue of his $150,000 estate should revert to the son. Mrs. Stephani died on April 20, 1902, and as she had never rendered an accounting of her husband's estate, much litigation followed over three clauses in her husband's will, which involved the distribution of the $150,000. Cephas Brainerd was appointed referee to straighten out the tangle, and he reported to the Supreme Court in favor of the estate of Mrs. Stephani. Now the entire controversy will be settled, as the court will confirm the referee's report, and about $40,000 of the estate of Mrs. Stephani's husband will go to the convict son.

Alphonse Joseph Stephani was convicted of the murder of Clinton G. Reynolds, a New York lawyer, in November, 1891. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and remained in Sing Sing Prison until January, 1903, when a board of physicians decided that his mind was weakening and recommended his removal to the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Criminals. He is living there now in luxury. It is said, his relatives contributing to his support for the reason that he was to inherit two fortunes. He has special privileges in the hospital, and when last heard from was said to be convalescing rapidly. He is thirty-eight years old.

LAW WORKS DAY AND NIGHT.

Magistrate Rejects Excuse of Autoist Who Ran Down Old Man.

Edward Shotwell of 73 West Eighty-eighth Street was a prisoner before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday, charged with having run down James A. MacDonald, aged sixty-three, of 222 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, while speeding his automobile on upper Eighth Avenue last night.

The police told Magistrate Crane that Shotwell was going at eighteen or twenty miles an hour, and that Eighth Avenue at that point was a favorite racing ground. Shotwell said it was late, and apparently sought to excuse himself on that ground.

"The laws," said Magistrate Crane, "are in operation day and night."

The defendant was held in $500 bail for trial.

YOM KIPPUR BEGINS.

Jews' Day of Atonement and Fast Starts This Evening.

Beginning at sunset this evening the Jews all over the world will begin the celebration of Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement. In the twenty-four hours beginning at that time orthodox Jews are commanded to fast.

In all of the synagogues the services are practically continuous. They begin at sunset on the eve of the fast. After the prescribed service for Yom Kippur eve, which is known as the Kol Nidre, many of the attendants remain to spend the hours in pious meditation and in reading and expounding the law.

Yom Kippur comes ten days after the Jewish New Year. The days intervening are known as the ten penitential days.

GROUT'S TRANSFERS UPSET.

Clerk Who Was Not "Necessary" Gets Redress in Court.

John T. Birmingham, who was disbursing clerk in the Controller's office until Controller Grout reorganized the office staff and placed Birmingham on the suspended clerks list, obtained yesterday from Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court the promise of a writ of mandamus to compel the Controller to reinstate him and give him back pay for a year.

When the Controller's office staff was reorganized Birmingham's place was abolished as unnecessary, and he was placed at the head of the waiting list of suspended employes, but later the Controller found he needed a disbursing clerk and transferred two expert accountants from the exempt to the competitive class and had them fulfill the duties of disbursing clerk. Justice Clarke decided that inasmuch as there was need of a disbursing clerk in the office neither the Civil Service Commission nor the Controller had the right to make the transfers of the two clerks.

Stern Brothers

Announce their showing of

First Importations

in all the numerous Departments

Especial Attention is directed to their

Cloak and Fur Departments

Where the newest and most stylish designs in CLOAKS are on view, including those of Mousseline Velvet and Taffeta Silk; Mohair and Silk Plush in Broadtail and Persian Lamb effects, Laces, Panne and Broadcloth.

Furs and Fur Garments

Of Sable, Mink, The Natural Beaver and Otter, Chinchilla, Sealskin, and Ermine.

Automobile Garments of Pony Leather, Cloth and Silk Rubber.

Autumn Dress Silks

Including many exclusive novelties, such as Taffeta Chamsleon Broché, Quadrille Faconné, Impression Broché metal, Satin Faconné Ombré and Latté, Louisine Chiné and Rayé, Figured Surahs; Damas Pompadours; Metal Broché Meteor, Gold and Silver; also Messaline, Changeable and Chameleon Taffetas; and Chiffon Surahs;

Also a Special Offering of

3500 Yards Fancy Silks, For early Fall wear — 58c per yd.

High-class Dress Fabrics

The new Weaves for Fall and Winter

FINE WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL IMPORTED FABRICS in the newest shades and Black, appropriate for Evening, Visiting and Street Gowns.

FRENCH BROADCLOTHS in a wide range of colors.

ENGLISH WORSTED SUITINGS in mannish effects, for tailor-made costumes.

IMPORTED PLUSHES in natural fur effects, for Wraps, Costumes and Children's Coats.

Misses' Suits, Cloaks & Dresses

A showing of Imported and Domestic Models

MISSES' SUITS of Plain Cheviots, Broadcloth and Neat Mixtures, New Fall Models in Tourist, Norfolk, Blouse and Fitted Effects, $15.50, 19.75

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS of Brown, Blue and Oxford Melton, Plaited Model, $2.95

MISSES' RAINCOATS, Oxford and Olive, Loose Back, Half Belt and Capes, Sizes 14 and 16, $9.95

GIRLS' DRESSES of All-wool Serges, Mixtures and Checks, Russian, Sailor, Regulation and Russian Blouses, Sizes 6 to 14, $4.95, 5.95, 6.95

GIRLS' REGULATION REEFERS Flannel Lined, Embr'd Emblem on Sleeve, Military Buttons, Sizes 6 to 14, $5.45

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

An assortment of Autumn styles attractively priced

NORFOLK SCHOOL SUITS. All-wool fabrics, in new patterns, and desirable color-combinations, $3.75

"BUSTER BROWN" RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS. Serges, Cheviots, Homespuns and English mixtures, $6.95

FALL TOP COATS AND REEFERS. Reefers, cut extra long, in serges and cheviots, Top Coats, in desirable coverts, $5.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS. All new Fall fabrics. Coats in fashionable lengths, with broad shoulders. Trousers especially shapely, With extra Trousers $14.75

FALL SHOWING OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.

New Lace Curtains

An attractive Sale for Monday and Tuesday

Irish Point, Usually $5.50 to 11.50, $4.95, 7.00, 9.00

Renaissance, Usually $6.75 to 19.50, $5.25, 9.50, 14.75

Arabe Lace, Usually $11.50 to 50.00, $8.75, 16.50, 37.50

In addition are showing many novelties in Lace Draperies all of recent importation, many of which are exclusive.

Persian and Turkish Rugs

An important sale of FINE RUGS AT REDUCED PRICES will be held to-morrow and Tuesday. Particularly desirable in size, coloring and design for Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Hall.

Persian Carpets

$65.00 Formerly $95.00 — $98.00 Formerly $150.00

$85.00 " $135.00 — $125.00 " 185.00

$148.00, formerly $225.00

Turkish Carpets (for Library, Halls and Office), $65.00, 75.00, 90.00 to 140.00 Formerly $95.00 to 185.00

Fine Cashmere Rugs Third Floor, $65.00, 85.00 to 150.00

West Twenty-third Street

RUSH-HOUR ELEVATED BLOCK.

Two Third Avenue Trains Broke Down —Bridge Platforms Packed.

During the rush hour last evening at the Brooklyn Bridge the Third Avenue elevated system was tied up for about twenty minutes and the platforms were crowded with people. The burning out of fuses of two trains near the Forty-seventh Street station was the cause.

A City Hall train from Bronx Park started the trouble at Forty-seventh Street, and when it started after fifteen minutes' delay the fuse of the train following burned out and there was another block lasting ten minutes. In the meantime the down-town stations became congested with homeward bound persons. At City Hall the station platform was packed and the ticket sellers continues selling tickets. At the Chatham Square and Grand Street stations it was just as bad. It was half an hour before the trains began to run on schedule time.

New Stretcher Men for Bellevue.

Acting Superintendent Rickard of Bellevue Hospital announced yesterday that a new corps of stretcher carriers would be put to work shortly at increased pay. The present carriers are being paid $30 a month, and the new men will receive $40.

President Brannon of the Board of Trustees decided some time ago that not enough care and courtesy were shown by the present force, and he undertook to obtain money sufficient to employ more capable men.

John Dunbell Sons & Sons

BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STREETS.

2 Buildings Filled with Desirable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Elsewhere.

Women's Walking Suits. (Second Floor).

With Autumn comes the demand for Walking Suits made of the heavier materials, such as the mixed cloths of brown, blue, and black and white; we offer a new model with Tourist Coat, 27 inches long, satin lined, velvet collar and Plaited Skirt.

Would be rightly priced at $18.00, we ask.... $14.00

Fall Millinery. (Main Floor).

For the Autumn season we are showing a splendid assortment of Women's and Misses' "Tailored Hats," which for originality of design and combination of coloring cannot be excelled.

Prices range from..... $1.75 to $7.50

Real Irish Point Lace Curtains

at a saving of one-third; per pair..... $2.48, $3.48, $4.98

Fine Rugs at Small Prices.

Never in the history of Rugdom has there been the possibility of offering such elegant designs in Royal Wilton and Axminster weaves as we now show in the correct copies of Kirmanshah and Tabriz masterpieces.

Royal Wilton, 9x12 ft., $36.00, now..... $28.50

Axminster, 9x12 ft., $25.00, now..... $21.00

Axminster, 18x36 in., $1.25, now..... 98c.

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Turkish Rugs.

Exceptional Bargains—Room Sizes Only.

Sales throughout entire week of Sept. 19th.

An importer desirous of closing an account quickly, enabled us to secure 132 AKHASSAR TURKISH RUGS in all colors, (Room Sizes Only,) at so great a reduction we can offer them to the public for the price we have heretofore purchased them at.

These Rugs are all absolutely Fresh Goods altogether different from the ORDINARY SHOPWORN ARTICLES offered at REDUCTION SALES. We consider them without question the BEST BARGAIN we have ever offered our patrons.

It is a most unusual opportunity to obtain A GENUINE HAND-MADE, GUARANTEED VEGETABLE-DYED AKHASSAR TURKISH RUG, at about the price of the domestic.

Positively at retail only.

Sizes about 9x12; prices $45.00 to $55.00.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St. and Fifth Ave.

STONE CUTTERS QUIT ON ASSOCIATION JOBS

Won't Work with New Unions or Non-Union Men.

HARDING FOR CLOSED SHOP

Employers' Representative Says He Never Advocated Anything Else—Doesn't Fear General Strike.

By a unanimous vote the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, at a mass meeting yesterday afternoon decided not to work hereafter with non-union men or members of rival unions on any of the contracts of the Employers' Association. The stone cutters will be called out to-morrow on every such contract.

A motion for a general strike of stone cutters to go into effect to-morrow was defeated. It was decided to wait first to see the effect of the general strike ultimatum, which is to be sent to the employers on Wednesday.

In a number of the buildings the work has gone beyond the stage where stone cutters are employed, but on any building where the stone cutters strike the bricklayers will be thrown idle. The stone cutters, though working on buildings where general contractors of the Employers' Association have the work, never signed the arbitration agreement because last year the employing stone trade was not in the Employers' Association. For this reason they were not included in the present lockout.

Since the lock-out started, the employing stone cutters have organized an association which is in the central body, and in case the stone cutters strike a new union of stone cutters may be formed under the arbitration agreement.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, last evening made the following statement:

"We wish to deny in the strongest manner possible that we have, or ever had, any intention of establishing the open shop. We are proceeding as we did last year to organize under the arbitration agreement the unions of trades which will not come to terms. All talk of dual unions is nonsense, as these will be the only unions in these trades we will recognize, and the members of the old unions will have to join them. There will be no open shop with us, and I believe our children's grandchildren will never see the open shop in the New York building trades.

He said he did not regard seriously the threat of a general strike. He did not believe it would take place, and the employers, he said, did not care whether it took place or not.

To Mail Complaint in $100,000 Suit.

On the application of Mrs. Hattie R. Waugh, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard yesterday granted an order permitting her to serve a summons and complaint by letter upon Clara Louise Peters, whom Mrs. Waugh is suing for $100,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Waugh's husband. The defendant resides at 614 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

SWEETHEARTS HAD DEATH PACT.

Ohio Couple Shoot Themselves and Neither Lives to Tell Why.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 17.—Nellie Geyer and James Bay, sweethearts, committed suicide to-day under circumstances showing a premeditated agreement, although they did not die at the same place and possibly not at the same hour.

The girl left a letter to her mother foretelling the deed and leaving no doubt that there had been an agreement for the double tragedy during the night. Mrs. Parker, with whom Nellie Geyer was staying, was aroused before daybreak by groans, and found that Nellie had shot herself. Later in the day James Bay was found about three miles outside the city, having shot himself during the night while en route home from a visit to Miss Geyer.

Neither of the suicides lived long enough to tell the motive for the deed.

SIMPLE-LIFE APOSTLE HERE.

Will Pay a Visit to Author of "The Strenuous Life."

The Rev. Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," who intends to visit the author of "The Strenuous Life," arrived yesterday morning on the French Line steamship La Lorraine. He was met at the pier by John Wanamaker, whose guest he is to be at Lindenhurst, near Philadelphia.

The author-minister is here for a lecture tour. He left in the afternoon for Ardsley, where he is to be the guest of S. S. McClure. On Sept. 28 he will be the guest in Washington of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Wagner was born in Alsace, the son of a poor pastor, and first preached in the mountains of Vesges. He has studied English only in the last year. Speaking of himself, he said:

"I did not begin writing until I was thirty-eight years old. My writing was because I wanted to address larger audiences. My first book was entitled 'Justice.' I want fatherland to respect fatherland, and I wish for peace in the religious world. We are all one people. Man is not happy for he is not simple. I saw this when I first went to Paris and witnessed the artificial life and the struggles of humanity."

Alleged Wire Tapper Discharged.

Albert Brennan, alias Miller, who told the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that he lives at the Imperial Hotel, Thirty-second Street and Broadway, was discharged by Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Brennan was arrested on the complaint of Arthur H. Pritchard of 1,001 Van Alst Street, Astoria, who alleged that Brennan tried to swindle him out of a sum of money on a wire tapping proposition. Magistrate Moss said that there was no charge on which the prisoner could be held, as it did not appear that he personally had taken any money from Pritchard.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

PART TWO

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Last week started with the largest day's fall the market has had in a long time on an unusual volume of business, and there were three other days of activity with falling prices. Yet the rally was so strong, despite the prominence and persistence of crop damage talk, that the averages were hardly altered at all yesterday. The market was, as it long has been, softest when most active, and hardest when most quiet. What is the meaning of a combination of broad and falling markets with narrow and rising markets, accompanied by depressing intelligence?

At an uncertain time a few months ago there developed a tendency which grew to be something like a unanimous resolution to sell no more stocks until they brought more money, and, as the unhappy conditions which compelled so many to sell against their will had passed, the stock market came almost to a standstill. This left the list to the judges of values, and they began picking up cheap things and taking them away from the Street, with the result that sellers of other people's property had to buy it, and the more they sold the more they had to buy, for there was no fresh stock coming to market.

Last week these conditions were reversed. A series of million-share days with falling prices is not open to misinterpretation. If the market had been of the recent sort the selling of so much phantom stock would only have raised the list. That the market has checked at last is not due primarily to bear selling, although doubtless there has been some. Neither is it true that the market altered for the worse because of deterioration of conditions fixing values. Conditions always have left something to be desired; that has been the unanimous judgment of all commentators; but they have progressed in a normal manner, with hardly more abatement of highest hopes than is to be expected every year. When the worst is said it remains a good agricultural year, and a good agricultural year is all that has been desiderated by judges of values to assure a corresponding price movement. And yet the list suddenly turns weak, or rather loses strength, just when hopes in this respect are on the verge of realization.

To say that the selling overpowered the buying rather states a fact than discovers or assigns a cause. Why did selling overpower buying if conditions underlying values did not justify it? The first and likeliest thought is that it resulted from a mere change of speculative sentiment, a sudden and general resolve to take profits succeeding the previous "strike" against sacrificing properties for under value as well as under cost. If that is correct the market is all the better for it. Weak holders have been replaced by stronger, and sellers at this level are succeeded by those who will not be satisfied to sell again except at a rise. The Street has been full of buyers like suburban commuters who have missed their train, and are delighted to see it backing down into the station which it appeared to have left for good. If they could have had some of last week's prices a fortnight or a month ago they would have jumped at them. If now they climb aboard the market is strengthened by exchanging for passengers who were satisfied to get off at a way station others who want to go through to a further destination, if not to the end of the route.

But some will say this begs the question. The point is, Where is the end of the route, and is it not right here? That is a question of individual judgment, raising one of those eternal crises which are the delight and torment of watchers of the market. Each day presents a fresh problem. Nobody cares for yesterday except as it throws light upon tomorrow; nobody possesses to-morrow, and all action must be in the present. But there are symptoms which may be pointed out for consideration. One is the continued expression of confidence in the future by those who months ago thought stocks were worth buying, not to sell, but to keep. An ironmaster does not light up a blast furnace to produce one ton of pigiron. It is an expensive operation, and the fires once lighted must be kept going to produce profits. That is the significance of what is going on in the iron trade at this moment. To start the fires to produce an impression of activity in order to work off existing stocks would be quite in the same class with the stock operations abandoned so precipitately in the early Winter. The distinction between then and now is that this movement has been predicated upon prospective rather than present values, and with only secondary consideration of stock market strategy. There is better proof of this than information, and it is spread broadly over the records in sight of all. Of course there is and can be no information that this judgment of values is right or wrong. That lies in the future. But proof that this position was taken by the best judges of values and possessors of unlimited resources is scattered over the sales sheets, showing purchases continuous through months, at an ascending scale of values, and without distribution of the accumulated stocks.

That this attitude continues is the significance of last week's business. Comparing the closing averages of Saturday and Friday industrials fell from 57.43 to 57.19, and railways from 108.12 to 107.89, sales aggregating 5,868,908, and following pessimistic views of the crop outlook. Everybody would appreciate the significance of this if applied to the movements of a single stock. If any property falls a point by successive eighths upon sales of a total thousand shares, and then rises a quarter or so upon purchases of another thousand shares, there is no tyro who cannot see that the stock rises with difficulty and falls of its own weight. Exactly the opposite is true of the current movement. Since Spring the market has recovered half of its fall in a twelvemonth, or over twenty points. It has done this in markets which have been a byword for dullness, indicating purchases of moderate volume, and under constant discouragement by memories of recent distress and active prophecies of disaster ahead. Not once before has the market been put to proof of its genuineness until last week, and now upon business of a million shares for each full day the average falls a quarter point. And we are asked to believe that the reaction signifies collapse, and are told that the manipulators are strengthening some stocks in order to sell others. Some manipulators may be doing so.

Some stocks are high enough; others are too high. This is not a discussion of individual movements, but an attempt to discover what the market shows regarding the position of the most conservative judges of value. To say that, assisted by this week's crop scare, they could not if they would have depressed the list more than the record shows is to ask too much to be granted. To have done so would have been not only to spoil the market for all their present stock of distributables, but to spoil the future market for new creations to be taken upon their merits at the time of offering. To say that men playing for such stakes are satisfied with even the generous rise already experienced is to mistake an ocean groundswell for the ripples in a pond. In short, judgment of the outlook must depend upon judgment whether the rise is a stock jobbers' operation—which is almost incredible from its proportions and persistence alone—or whether it is a groundswell of values which will go further, even though like the rising tide its constituent wavelets may at intervals recede. Ultimately that is a question of fact, and it may hereafter appear both that the best judges have taken up a position favoring a long rise of values, and that they were mistaken. But unless an operator knows what is going to happen he takes considerable risk and assuredly has the courage of his convictions in taking a contrary position. Of course, it is different if a man trades not upon opinions and convictions regarding values, but upon information. If a man knows what is going to happen he has no need to wade through statistics showing what prices ought to be. Information about what is certain to be is a sure winner—that is, if the thing happens and information is about the right thing.

Since the market remains a crop market some observations may be offered regarding the outlook. Regarding wheat, little need be said, as the crop is substantially made, and a loss of 100,000,000 bushels as compared with last year must be faced. But there is no special necessity to compare this year with last year or any other large year. No investment proposition is judged by one year's result, large or small, and judged by the average of a series of years this year's crop is adequate to needs, even if more would have been acceptable. The lost millions of bushels are not the loss of anything ever possessed, but are mere abatements of hope, simply corrections of erroneous calculations.

Cotton remains at risk after it is fruited, and until actually picked. Even after the crop is made bad weather in the picking season will suffice to convert a good crop into a poor one. Wet and windy weather will so beat down the plant and mix the staple with soil that the grade will be much reduced, or even much not be gathered at all. And there never is a good crop without a good top crop, about which there is as much uncertainty almost as regarding the main crop. All calculations have been stultified by bad weather following the last visit of the experts to the fields. The crop may have been grown, but it was not gathered, and it is only picked cotton which counts. But it is simply borrowing trouble to assume such experience this year. There is nothing but rare experience to base it upon, and the outlook is good.

Those who have frozen the corn this year have been premature. Early September frosts are not the sort which hurt. In this region the average date for the first killing frost is Nov. 3, and the earliest known is Oct. 15. The Omaha weather station gives Sept. 28 as the date of the first killing frost. Kansas gives the same date. In Iowa since 1878 there have been only five killing frosts earlier than Oct. 1. In Illinois the earliest killing frost on record was Sept. 25. It is not impossible that a frost may do serious damage, but it is not a long shot, as Wall Street reckons, to take chances against crop damage in September. The time of peril is July. Especially must it be remembered that it is not every frost which gets into the newspapers, even if the exact truth is told about it, that has baleful significance regarding the crop yield. Moderate frost is regarded as beneficial in ripening and maturing the kernels which have developed the characteristic dent in the ends. This denting marks the drying out and solidifying of the berry into the flinty state. In the earlier state, the present state for much of the crop, when the berry is still plump and glazed, it is generally thought practically safe against frost killing. It is only in the milky or soft state that frost is destructive, and the portion of the crop in the milk is small and lessening rapidly. When frost catches the kernels in the tender state it works some vital change in the sap. The fodder becomes liable to fermentation and nearly unfit for feeding, while the kernels stop developing, becoming shrunken and light. A bushel may then lose twenty pounds in weight, besides losing grading quality, and so become unfit for sale and good for nothing but fattening stock. It is almost true that one man can guess as well as another what the chance is of an unusually early and severe frost, but the weather sharps have done some figuring in it. In Chicago the Summer was the coolest for thirty-three years, and each of the last three Summers has been below the normal warmth based on an experience of thirty years. The doctrine of averages calls for a surplus of heat to balance a deficiency. In proportion as the Summer was cool would be the probability that the Fall would be warmer than usual. But the succession of cool seasons in the crop regions—it will be remembered that we had a frost scare last year also—lends some support to the theory that the seasons are altering. This is going too far afield for the average Wall Street man. It is a subject on which nobody has any inside information and operators all start on an equality.

At least two results of these early scares are gratifying. It puts the increased money value of the reduced crop where it will do most good. In the farmer's hands this money will not be wasted. He may spend it or he may bank it. In either case it goes into the foundation of values, and cannot be kept out of the channels of commerce. Neither can it be squandered in putting gingerbread mansards upon fantastic "capitalizations of the economies of modern production." And, secondly, the fear of shortage and the certainty of good prices occur during preparations for next year's Winter wheat harvest. Conditions have been ideal, and on the long look ahead, such as is now buoying the market, there is no fear of wheat enough in that most excellent year which everybody hopes for, or rather expects, after the election is over.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD

CORN CROP FAILURE OF 1901.

Present Conditions Do Not Resemble Those of That Year.

Now that the first frost has gone by without doing damage to the corn crop, the latter may be considered as assured, and it becomes possible to recall the last failure of the crop without touching any sore point in present conditions. It was in the Summer of 1901, in fact early in July, that a great hot wave rolled over the country. July 4 fell on a Thursday, but the Exchanges were closed until Monday, the 8th of the month, partly because of the slack business due to the heat, which had then lasted several days. During this holiday reports of damage by heat to the corn crop came in from the West, and consequently when the market opened on July 8 general weakness developed. The heat continued, and thus the reports of damage to the growing corn, which became graver with every day, had a cumulative effect which resulted in slowly but surely depressing the stock market, the Granger shares especially being affected, so that by the end of the third week in July a decline of over 20 points had been recorded. Atchison went down from 88⅜ on July 1 to 67¾ on July 22. In the same period Missouri Pacific sold down from 121⅛ to 96¼, St. Paul from 177¼ to 151½, and Union Pacific from 115½ to 89½. While stocks were going down the price of corn rose sharply from 49⅝ cents to 62 1-3 cents. When at last the drought was relieved the corn crop had been hurt so seriously as to reduce the crop to the smallest since 1894.

From this short description it will be noted how entirely and intrinsically different in market influence and crop returns are early damage by rains or drought and late damage by frost. The former is a grievous matter, as was again demonstrated in the Winter wheat crop this year. Even though its realization comes gradually its effects are lasting. Late crop damages by frost are generally spasmodic and short lived. They rarely are serious enough to materially affect the crop, and consequently their influence on the market makes itself felt more in a sudden quick reaction of a few points than in a steady continued decline.

Another week of favorable weather will remove whatever doubt regarding the crop may be remaining, and then the Granger shares which have been laggards during the last few days, free from specific influences, may be expected to rejoin the rest of the market in whatever direction it may take.

GOOD PRESIDENTIAL YEARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think your view of the depressing effect of Presidential years is more traditional than accurate. How about 1872, 1876, 1880, and 1892, all exceptionally good business years? The years 1872, 1880, 1892 were what are called boom years; 1884 had a Wall Street panic, but ordinary business was not in the least affected. My experience reaches as far back as 1857, and I have found that legitimate business is only seriously disturbed by unsound currency conditions. I paid in Wall Street 3 per cent. for gold in the year 1893 to pay duty; ordinary currency was refused at the Custom House.

The present year will be another good business year, in my opinion. T. F.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1904.

AMERICAN METHODS ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

In an editorial on the half year's working of those English railways which have already announced their dividends, The Birmingham Post says that "After vigorously protesting against the introduction of American methods as being unsuitable, if not impracticable, on English railways," British "railway managers are evidently profiting by American experience to the extent, at all events, of cheapening the transport of merchandise and minerals by means of more careful loading, the employment of trucks of larger carrying capacity and engines of greater hauling power, and the discontinuance of superfluous trains, more particularly on branch lines. In many cases, also, they are increasing the carrying capacity of their passenger coaches without adding materially to the cost and weight of the trains, and utilizing motor cars in country districts as feeders for their railways. A good deal still remains to be done in the way of staff reorganization and the compilation of really instructive statistics for the guidance of managers and directors, and but little improvement is apparent yet in the handling of passenger traffic, so far as regards the working expenses. But the work of reform has evidently begun, and the period of depression through which we are passing will not have been without its compensations if it serves, as we hope it will, to stimulate and strengthen the reform movement."—From United States Consul Halstead, Birmingham, England.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

Ramie, a plant extensively grown in India and China, is advocated by a writer in The British Trade Review as a substitute for cotton. D. Edwards-Radclyffe, who has made an exhaustive study of the plant, says that it is the textile of the future, as it is more cheaply cultivated than cotton and is not subject to the ravages which are likely to devastate cottonfields. Ramie is a long-stemmed reed varying in height from five to seven feet, and the outer skin or pellicle of which makes a fibre which when properly treated and freed from gum is said to lend itself well to the making of all kinds of cloths. As yet there are no machines for the proper treatment of the fibre, but Mr. Edwards-Radclyffe says that he is prepared to put such machines on the market as soon as there shall be a demand for them.

MANIPULATING THE MARKET

Tricks of the Trade Employed to Influence Prices.

POOLS ACTIVE ON BULL SIDE

Making Money by Selling and Buying at the Same Time—When to Get Out.

During the bull market of the last few weeks much has been heard of active manipulation of prices, pool operations, and other speculative methods which, from the way they are spoken of, would seem to be considered as illegitimate offshoots of the Wall Street game. They are phrases which are generally heard only during an advance in the market, for when stocks are declining in unison the news is generally of such a kind as to make unnecessary extraordinary efforts to hasten the collapse. But when general conditions are not exactly glowing, and yet the market takes an upward swing, or when a stock intrinsically not attractive is to be "distributed," the genteel term for selling out to the dear public, then it is that the ability of the manipulator is called on, that pools are formed to facilitate the bidding up of the price, and that the other paraphernalia for booming the market are taken out of the closet and dusted up.

There are of course various methods for accomplishing these same ends, and to decide which of them is the more successful one must be left to those who have tried them both. In recent years some of the biggest men have found it profitable to put the market up by the sheer force of their buying, regardless of the amounts of stocks they accumulated in the process, and relying on the tremendous following which their activity attracted to enable them to take profits. This method, however, while successful in a big, broad bull market was found to entail disaster when that market was deserted by the public and only the professional element remained on which to sell out, an element which is generally too quick to detect such efforts at unloading to make them profitable. During the present bull campaign the methods employed were more subtle, following the lines laid out by Charles Woerishoffer and James R. Keene.

The way the thing was accomplished was about like this: In the early Summer it was found that money was so plentiful that it could be borrowed at merely nominal rates. This being an essential necessity preliminary to any bull campaign, further examination of conditions revealed the fact that the Presidential election for once would not prove a disturbing factor, that general conditions had improved, and that their continuance seemed assured because of the expectancy of good crops. With this basis those big interests which had been hampered in many schemes of development by the decline in the stock market and the impossibility to sell securities at reasonable prices, decided it was an auspicious time to make a market. Thereupon came the first step in the preparation of the upward movement, and this was the formation of pools in various stocks. These pools were not all formed with knowledge of each other's existence; on the contrary, it is more probable that they were formed independently as the result of the same conclusion having been reached by different sets of men. At any rate they were formed, and each one of them took from fifty to one hundred thousand and more shares out of the market, accumulating them very quietly if they had not been previously purchased. A pool in a stock involves an agreement among the members not to sell except when the word is given by the manager, for every pool has its operating head who is something of an autocrat and does what he thinks best to secure an advance in his stock.

The formation of the pool having been completed, the pool manager began to buy openly, making no secret of the purchases, but taking pains to disguise the identity of the purchaser, for a little mystery is desirable, as it makes things more attractive. By employing brokers who have generally been identified with those in control of the property, or brokers of some big interests which might want to control the property, this object is accomplished. Of course the big buying movement requires some explanation, and so the rumor mills are started up, and they grind out stories of acquisition by other companies, increased dividends, rights to shareholders, large earnings, new big orders, acquisition of some other valuable property, and a score of varied reports all calculated to make the higher quotations appear plausible and yet not definite enough to invite absolute denials from the management, a possibility which is further circumvented by the taking into the pool of some influential member of the Board of Directors.

While thus advancing the market through open purchases, the wise manager also sells as much as possible in order to avoid the accumulation of the entire capital stock in the endeavors to advance the market price. This selling, however, is carried on with as much secrecy as the buying is public, and although every professional in the street knows that this is being done, yet every one permits himself to be deceived by the belief that the pool's object has not been accomplished, and that prices will advance further. Wherefore even the wise professional element, or the talent, as it is sometimes called, often gets landed with stock when the pool is liquidating.

The manner in which these purchases are managed is like this: The pool manager distributes orders to a series of brokers. To one of them he gives an order to buy a large lot, say, ten thousand shares at the best, that is, at the lowest price he can get. Then he distributes stop orders, that is, orders which must be executed when the market reaches a given price, or at as nearly that price as possible. If the stock is quoted at 40, he gives an order to the first broker to stop 500 shares at ⅛, to another at ¼, to a third at ⅜, and so on up to the price which it is desired to establish for the day.

The broker with the 10,000-share order begins to bid, and gets his first lot of perhaps a thousand shares at 40. Not getting any more, he bids ⅛, and, of course, is at once joined by the broker with the stop order at that price. Perhaps 1,000 shares more are purchased at that price, when the first bidder raises the bid to ⅛, and at this figure the third broker joins in the bidding, and so the price gradually advances, the first broker bidding all the time and the stop-order brokers falling in line, until half a dozen men are bidding for the stock. This lively bidding is sure to attract a following from the traders on the floor who want to get a share of the profits in the advance, and very soon there is an active market established.

After this reasonably heavy buying has lasted a few days, long enough to charm the speculative community, much as the pied piper charmed the children, they begin to sell more than they buy. This, of course, would be impossible were it not for the fact that a big, broad market had been created in the previous days' transactions, with the public and the speculators eager to buy, and in which many thousand shares could be sold without overfeeding the demand. To prevent the market from selling off in such a way as to frighten the speculators, buying orders are put in every time a declining tendency develops. In such a market the buying by one broker of several thousand shares will be generally sufficient to offset the selling of three times that amount in small lots by other brokers not identified with the upward movement. The selling in small lots will make it appear as if there were short selling by outsiders operating on the theory of a decline, and this impression is further strengthened by the pool operator actually borrowing stock for delivery. This apparent short selling encourages real short selling by speculators, and these are then squeezed and driven in the next day by a few vigorous buying orders. The stocks borrowed for delivery by the pool can be, of course, returned out of the holdings of the pool, without the necessity of buying it in, while the outside shorts will have to bid for the stock, and thus help running up the price.

And thus the merry game goes on until the pool has sold out at a handsome profit. Then gradually the activity will diminish. Those who have been landed with the stock will sell and lower the price, thus enabling the pool, or some other pool, to start all over again should it feel so inclined. A good part of the stock, however, will have been bought for investment, on the strength of the many favorable rumors, and this will probably be held for some time before it finds its way back to the market, for the investor is slow to take losses and prefers to wait until his stock advances again.

Naturally, it is impossible to call attention to all the tricks used to influence prices. Often buying orders are put in to advance one stock for the express purpose of detracting attention from the simultaneous selling of some other issue. Often stocks are purposely depressed to permit accumulation. In fact, in the variety of its moves the market resembles those of the chessboard; the combinations possible to achieve the end are as varied as those of the cards in whist, and the nerve, bluffing qualities, and practices of deception of the operator are as essential as they are to a good poker player.

Some have thought that is what has been going on in the Street for the last eight weeks, and the question which everybody is now asking is how long will it be kept up and will it last long enough to establish permanently a higher level for securities. For no matter what the speculator may do the investment level has been gradually advancing, and will continue to do so, with occasional reactions, as long as the country keeps on growing.

RAILROAD EARNINGS SHIFT.

Month of August Marks the Turning Point.

Last week's reports of current railroad earnings completed the exhibit for the month of July and also gave a fairly clear picture of the showing which may be expected for the month of August. The figures for July are not of the most cheerful kind. Indeed, if those who believe in higher prices had rested their faith on the showing made by the railroads for that midsummer month their wisdom would be in grave doubt. Fortunately the market is based not on what has been, but what is expected to be, otherwise prices would surely go down.

Dividing the railroads according to territory in geographical groups, it appears that out of seven divisions only one shows an increase in gross earnings, and that is the group covering the Northwest and the Pacific Coast. But even here the increase in gross is of only negative encouragement, for the heavy increase in expenses nearly if not quite wipes out the gross gain, leaving net earnings practically stationary. The Middle West and Mexican roads alone show an increase in net earnings, but this is due entirely to a decrease in operating expenses and not to a heavy gain in gross earnings, the latter, on the contrary, also showing losses.

Still less cheerful is the exhibit of the aggregate results of all the railroads which have reported their earnings. This shows that gross earnings in July decreased 5.8 per cent., expenses decreased 4.9 per cent., while net earnings decreased 7.5 per cent. In fact, the only part of the lesson which conveys the slightest degree of satisfaction is the very general decrease in operating expenses. These decreases are uniformly heavy and give promise of a continued saving, thus by their silent showing indorsing the policy of liberal expenditures for improvements which has been the earmark of American railroad management for the last fifteen years, and which has been severely criticised in many quarters, and not only in England, as a policy of foolish extravagance.

The following table, as compiled by Dow, Jones & Co., graphically shows the results of operations for July of eighty-seven railroads:

	1904.	1903.
Gross	$93,261,190	$99,021,881
Expenses	62,602,762	65,861,068
Net	$30,658,428	$33,160,813

While thus the review of July results is anything but encouraging, the showing made for August is the exact opposite. So far only returns of gross earnings are at hand in sufficient number to warrant the drawing of conclusions, net earnigs and operating expenses having been reported by only a few railroads. But even from the meagre figures at hand it is impossible to deduce a denial of the belief that August will mark the turning point in the course of railroad earnings which have now been downward for about a year.

Expressed in percentages it appears that fifty-four railroads reporting gross earnings for the entire month of August show increases of 3.3 per cent., while forty-four railroads reporting for the fourth week in August report increases of 9.5 per cent. From this it would appear that the last week of the month had been the most profitable, demonstrating a tendency toward further improvement. Taking the reports of fifty-four railroads for the first two months of the new fiscal year, it appears that their gains in August gross more than wiped out the decreases for July gross, leaving an increase over the same two months of last year of 0.4 per cent. For the first week in September only thirty-eight railroads have reported gross results, but these show increases of 4.1 per cent., suggesting that the improvement noted during the month of August is likely to continue during the month of September.

There were also made public last week several annual reports, notable among them being the reports for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Reading, and the Jersey Central. It speaks well for the management of these properties that in a period of business depression they were able to make the best showing in the history of their roads. The main features of operation in the case of these railroads are not much different from those of other companies, the annual reports of which have been discussed heretofore. If, as is to be expected, the coming year shall bring no further general advance in wages, it is only reasonable to express the belief that the results of the year will excel even the fine showing made during the last twelve months.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

NORTON SQUIRE, junior partner of the Exchange house of Williamson & Squire, is now back at his office, after a five weeks' vacation spent in New England. Mr. Squire was quite successful in golfing, at which he is an expert, but his most interesting experience was in automobiling. One night while out on one of the country roads in a big touring car he suddenly noticed a small animal in the road ahead, but before the power could be turned off there was a collision, with dire results to the occupants of the car. It needed no investigation to tell them that they had run down a skunk. The automobile had received a perfume bath, necessitating a thorough washing down before further use could be made of the machine.

GEORGE MULLARKEY, a well-known curb broker, created something of a stir among his confreres of that market the other day by showing up in their circle suddenly and unexpectedly adorned with as beautiful a set of whiskers as ever graced Tittlebat Titmouse or the Czar of Russia. To judge from their exclamations of surprise some of the brokers took his hirsute adornment for spinach, while others thought it corn tassel. It escaped damage only because its owner threatened personal violence to trespassers. The crop was grown during a protracted stay in the woods of Maine.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, the former President of the United States Steel Corporation, who has crossed the big pond four times during the present year on business, is about to undertake his fifth voyage. He will embark early in October, to be gone three months.

A. J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, appeared at his desk last week for the first time in several months, he having been away on his vacation. He arrived in Philadelphia in his private car and went straight to his office without first stopping in at his home.

"CHARLEY" GATES is credited with the following story about a large holder of the Steel shares. This gentleman, desiring to get rid of some of his holdings in the expectation that he could get them back cheaper, advised a number of his friends to buy the steel issues for a rise. He intended to sell his shares to them, and as his friends acted on the tip he had no trouble in getting rid of his shares. He has not been able to get them back at a lower price, but his friends are deeply grateful to him for the good tip, and they come around every few days with some fiery coals in the way of expressions of gratitude.

George B. Harris, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; A. B. Stickney, President of the Chicago Great Western, and President Elliott of the Atlantic Coast Line, were in town last week, and all three expressed themselves with considerable enthusiasm regarding the crops and the general business outlook in the sections of the country traversed by their respective railroads.

HUGH F. McELROY of Miller & Co. lays claim to a curious discovery. He says that the first killing frost always comes four weeks after the Jewish New Year. Last year it came on Oct. 18, and this year he expects a killing frost about Oct. 8. He explains the affinity between the apparently disconnected events by the fact that the Jewish holidays are regulated by the moon, and that the phases of the moon have the greatest influence on the weather.

CHARLES H. STITT has transferred his membership in the New York Stock Exchange to James A. Rankin of Pringle, Fitch & Rankin of Chicago. Among the memberships posted for transfer is that of B. C. Williams, the purchaser being Kenneth B. Schley, whose sponsor is George F. Baker, Jr.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President of the United States Rubber Company, who has been away in Europe on his annual vacation, has returned and is now back again at work.

H. K. BURRAS, the Stock Exchange member of the firm of H. K. Burras & Co., returned to the Street early last week after an extended tour in the West and Southwest, where he had an opportunity to observe personally the prosperous condition of those parts of the country.

W. K. VANDERBILT is expected to return to this country from Europe by the latter part of this month, according to those of his friends who are best informed as to his movements.

LAWSON LOOSE AGAIN.

Jabs the Boston Exchange with Some Picturesque Language.

Thomas W. Lawson, the irrepressible, has broken loose again with a letter to the Boston Stock Exchange repeating his oft asked question as to what that eminent body was going to do about certain things. He published a letter on these lines some weeks ago, whereupon the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co. was requested to drop his name from the title. His present outbreak is on the topic of Massachusetts Gas, and some of the language is too picturesque not to merit more general circulation. Says Mr. Lawson:

"In my coming chapter of 'Frenzied Finance,' I say, 'Fate hangs no red lights at the cross-roads of a man's career,' but I would have your members know that in my opinion in this particular case there is one swinging across the Boston Stock Exchange at the present time that looks to me bigger than a locomotive headlight.

"Still—

"It may be my vision is defective, and that the Boston Stock Exchange cannot see in the frauds that are being perpetrated within it anything that even resembles a glowworm resting on the further side of a red toy balloon."

Incidentally, he accuses unnamed members of the Boston Exchange of bucket-shopping, and he further declares that certain members "openly and in an elephantine manner 'wash' stocks upon the floor of the exchange for the purpose of defrauding the public," and that they "make false entries in their books and present false statements of accounts to those who have dealings with them." Particularly are these frauds, he says, practiced by a member of the Governing Committee.

Nomina mutato, de te fabula narratur.

A TRUST COMPANY THAT FEATURES SMALL LOANS

Unique Field Chosen by New Brooklyn Institution.

FOLLOWS BANK OF FRANCE

Remarkable Success of Plan Abroad Commends It on This Side—Opportunity for Public Service.

The new Home Trust Company in Brooklyn, which ex-Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom and a number of others are organizing for the accommodation of small merchants, particularly among the large Scandinavian population, is an experiment of more than local interest. It is the first attempt in this country or England to conduct on a large scale the variety of banking in which the Bank of France has made such a distinct success, not only in Paris, but in the entire republic.

Such an institution necessarily must be one of tremendous detail. It is this feature more than any other which has prevented the establishment of a similar bank or trust company in any of the larger financial centres before this time, if one may judge from the tone of comment with which the annual reports of the Bank of France are received. From common knowledge of the ways of banking institutions here, also, it is well enough known that none of them would bother for a moment with a loan proposition involving a sum anywhere from $5 to $100 in twenty or thirty-day terms.

Yet this is just what the Bank of France does as its speciality, and with excellent profit. The enormous detail is readily appreciable in the figures for any given year. For 1902, for instance, the total of productive operations of the bank amounted to 10,670,737,500f. The discounts of the Bank in Paris and all its branches amounted to 9,555,893,900f. on a total of 17,454,223 bills. In other words, the average amount of all these bills was 547f., or approximately $109.50 in our money, the average length for which they ran being twenty-one days.

Still more is the minuteness of many of the individual transactions apparent when it is considered that in Paris alone there were 90,606 bills discounted which ranged from $1 to $2 in amount, 1,434,594 which ranged from $2 to $10, 1,169,832 ranging from $10 to $20, and 3,568,289 of $20 and over.

A trust company here could not, of course, have the circulation which is the most popular feature of the system of the Bank of France, and ties to it strongly what may be called the financial sympathies of the middle classes. Yet its ability and willingness to cater to the commercial needs of a portion of the population who are at present quite without banking facilities of any business value to them at all are bound to draw a clientèle almost from the time it opens its doors.

On this account it would appear not overwise to announce that the Home Trust Company is intended primarily for the Scandinavian population of Brooklyn, even though its organizers are for the most part of that origin, for the field within which it can be of very great service is by no means confined to the 125,000 people of Scandinavian stock. The company, if well conducted, as seems probable from the character of the men who are going into it, will be able materially to improve the business methods of many people. It will tend to encourage the creation of bank accounts as replacing the "old stocking" method of saving, for a storekeeper who is able to finance his buying for such period as the accommodation many be necessary, will find it unneedful to keep on hand more ready cash than is required for his over-the-counter business.

If, furthermore, he is able to start a small account, say, of $100 or $200, he does not have the embarrassment of drawing into it every time he makes a purchase to replenish his stock. Beyond this, the knowledge that a reasonable credit is obtainable on a business basis will do much to keep people of this class out of the clutches of the loan sharks, for whom they are particular prey because their store and stock, or home and its furnishings, represent something tangible against which foreclosure may be had with an absolute certainty of realizing. On all of these accounts, therefore, the experiment of the Home Trust Company seems likely to meet with success, or at least to deserve it.

The closest analogy to the method of the Home Trust Company, on this side of the water at least, is a scheme which has been under consideration here for some time past of financing bills of exchange as between merchants and manufacturers. This was intended to work on a large scale and to do away with the jobbers' or middlemen's profit. In the case of the Home Trust Company, such margin as the middleman makes in handling goods between the manufacturer and merchant is fairly represented by the loss to the small dealer who, without commercial rating, is obliged to take care of his purchases either by drawing direct on his savings or paying extravagantly for accommodation.

This margin ought to be large enough for the Home Trust Company of Brooklyn to earn a reasonable return on its own capital investment and at the same time leave enough for its customers in the way of saving to commend itself to them. There is one final consideration about the project. It will discourage the feeling that there is something disgraceful about a small loan simply because it is small. The man who wants to borrow $20 to pay for four barrels of sugar is in no way different, except in degree, from the man who goes to his bank for $10,000 to meet an invoice of a carload of stuff. That one is poor and the other presumably well-to-do is the only difference between them, and if the Home Trust Company can demonstrate that the relative respectability of the two depends upon their relative honesty, it will be performing a public as well as a private service.

In this respect it is not a little like the bonding companies that have been so distinctly a product of the last decade or two. Time was when if a man required a bond for the performance of some specific task, it was necessary to go around to his friends—an embarrassing and not altogether grateful operation. To-day it is quite possible for him to go in a business way to a company which makes a business of that very thing, not as a suppliant for alms, but as a customer. It is easier for the man wanting surety and far easier for his friends, and it does not require a great stretch of imagination to picture relief for certain borrowers and their friends through the operations of the Home Trust Company.

ST. PAUL'S FIGURES ON STEEL.

The annual report of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul contains some very interesting statistics bearing on the steel and iron industries. Its freight statistics show that there was a decrease of 28,7[illegible] tons in the amount of coke hauled, while the tonnage of iron and other ores handled decreased 494,615 tons, and the haul of iron and steel products decreased 90,023 tons. So far as the consumption of steel and iron by the road in maintenance of way is concerned it is shown that it spent $782,320 less for rails and $230,917 less for bridges.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Nominal, 1 1-2 Per Cent.

A Poor Bank Statement Overcomes Encouraging Weakness in the Produce and Cotton Markets.

The standing gibe that stocks have been strong under bad news and weak under good news, and so have been unreliable either as an index of facts or a prophecy of the future, cannot be fairly applied to Saturday's business upon the Stock Exchange, for the day's news was inconsistent with itself. London was on holiday, and so was not a factor, but the corn, wheat, and cotton quotations were all favorable to prospects of larger yields and so stimulating to stocks. But the bank statement was poor enough to obscure those influences. The money market was less responsive than the yielding price list, but a Saturday money market is a poor affair at best, and next week's money market may be of another sort. And perhaps not. The fall of the surplus in a month from $58,613,075 to $29,300,000, making a decrease equaling the remnant, is indeed food for thought. But upon reflection the deterioration is more apparent than alarming, and there are counter considerations.

The demand for cash to move the crops may be supposed to be reflected in the loss of $25,600,000 from the reserves. Such a considerable demand is not consistent with any idea that there is any serious shortage in the crops to be moved. And so far as that demand has been satisfied it is extinguished, for the requirement is not an indefinite quantity, and once satisfied is not renewed. The rise of loans to a new maximum, with a corollary of $41,000,000 greater requirement of reserves against the resultant deposits within the month mentioned, accounts for the rest of the loss of surplus. Certainly it would be better if the loans were more moderate, but there are no omelets without broken eggshells. Nobody thinks that the average value of the stock list can be raised 20 points without making legitimate demands on the banks. There may be a difference of opinion whether the rise in the stock market is worth a closer money market, but the holders of the negative will be few. Bank officers certainly will not agree that buoyancy and cheer are dearly bought when the penalty is no worse than the reduction of the surplus to the very substantial figure of $29,300,000. The existing situation certainly is not disquieting. The trouble is ahead, if indeed there is to be any at all. It must be remembered that as soon as the money market warrants the trust companies in making loans, the increase of loans, now exaggerated in the bank statement, will be minimized. That is to say, the trust companies will make loans in part from their own resources and in part from deposits withdrawn from the banks. Thus a portion of the loan account now thrown into the limelight will be obscured, and it may be that loans will be reported smaller, although they are actually decreasing; and the reduction of deposits will reduce the requirements of reserve, which may increase under conditions apparently better than the present, but intrinsically worse. Such a possibility is derisory regarding our knowledge of the banking situation, but such are the facts. Upon the appearance of the statement prices yielded a fraction, with larger losses for Erie second preferred and Reading.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	Detroit Southern pf..	2
Am. Malting.....	½	Int. Pump pf.....	½
Balt. & Ohio pf....	½	Long Island.....	1½
Cent. of N. J.....	2	Manhattan.....	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	½	Peoria & Eastern...	2
C., C., C. & St. L....	½	Stand. R. & T.....	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & I....	½
Col. Southern.....	½	Tol., St. L. & W....	½
Con. Tob. pf.....	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf...	⅛
Del., Lack. & W....	½	West. U. & M.....	1
Den. & R. G. pf.....	1	Wheel. & L. E.....	½
Detroit Southern...	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....	1	Met. Securities.....	1
Am. Grass Twine...	⅝	Mex. St. Ry.....	⅝
Am. Smelting pf....	½	Mo., K. & T. pf....	½
Am. Sugar.....	⅝	Missouri Pacific...	⅝
At., Top. & S. F....	½	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf...	½	N. Y. Central.....	⅝
Atl. Coast Line....	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W....	½
Balt. & Ohio.....	⅝	Pacific Mail.....	½
B'klyn A. T.....	⅝	Penn. R. R.....	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A...	1	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P....	½	Reading.....	1¼
Chi. & N. W.....	½	St. L. & S. W. pf....	½
Col. Fuel & I.....	⅝	Southern Pacific....	⅝
Consol. Gas.....	1	Southern Railway....	⅝
Corn Prod. pf.....	½	Texas & Pacific....	⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	½	Tol. Rys. & L.....	⅝
Erie 2d pf.....	1	Union Pacific.....	⅝
Hocking Valley.....	⅝	U. S. Rubber.....	⅝
Illinois Central....	½	U. S. Steel pf.....	½
Iowa Central pf.....	1	Va.-Car. Chem.....	1
Kan. City So. pf....	⅝	Wabash pf.....	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s.....	3	Nassau El. 4s.....	2⅝
Con. Gas deb. 6s....	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s...	2¼
L. & N., So. Ry. joint 4s.....	1	Stand. R. & T. Inc..	1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 17.....	357,264
To date this year.....	86,436,908
Corresponding date last year....	116,233,449

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 17.....	$2,307,000
To date this year.....	$505,624,360
Corresponding date last year....	$408,486,550

Bank of Germany Statement.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased.....	5,020,000
Treasury notes increased.....	880,000
Other securities increased.....	11,360,000
Notes in circulation increased.....	4,960,000

ON THE LONDON CHANGE

Easy Money Serves to Keep the Stock Markets Cheerful.

But the Public Continues Timid—Japanese Bonds Considerably Lower—Americans Recover After a Sharp Setback.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 17.—Easy conditions continued to prevail in the money market this week, with no indications of a return of stringency in the near future. This situation served to keep the Stock Exchange cheerful, but did not cause any notable increase in the volume of trading or any pronounced upward movement in prices.

The public still remains timorous and apprehensive that if it should invest freely at the present moment it soon might encounter a squeeze in the money market and find itself holding a lot of depreciated securities. This feeling is illustrated by consols, which, in spite of the great abundance of money, closed one-eighth lower than last week, most other home and colonial Government stocks sympathizing with them.

Other gilt-edged securities were fairly firm, but that is about all that can be said of them.

Foreign Government stocks made a fairly good showing at the close, but no remarkable advances were recorded. Japanese bonds were weak and considerably lower as a result of the closing of bull accounts on the failure of the attempt to surround Gen. Kuropatkin's army and force it to surrender. Russians, on the other hand, were strong and a trifle higher.

British rails were very dull at the beginning of the week, but improved somewhat later, so that only one or two of them were unable to show gains at the close.

American rails had a similar experience. There was a sharp setback on Tuesday, the bank statement and crop report being regarded as discouraging. Then came a recovery, with rather active buying, especially of Denver and Rio Grande, Erie, Pennsylvania, Southern, and the Pacifics. New York Central closed 3⅜ above last week's price.

Mines continued in the dumps, the price tendency being generally downward.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady at 26¼d per ounce.

Money, 1½ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 38.02; Lisbon, 19.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The advance in prices continued on the Bourse to-day, except in the case of Russians, which were inactive, Russian bonds of 1904 were quoted at 502.00. Russian Imperial fours were not quoted.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 35c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was somewhat firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Declines with Decreased Activity on the Bank Statement.

The market was inclined to sag yesterday with pronounced weakness in some issues, even though weather reports continued favorable. The chief feature was the bank statement, which was about as bad as they make them, and which was followed by renewed declines. In this respect the market differed from that of the previous Saturday, when another unfavorable bank statement was followed by a regulation bear panic. The total transactions were only slightly in excess of half of those for the previous Saturday, yesterday being the first day when any sign of decreasing activity was discernible.

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Strength in Chesapeake.

About the only strong stock on the list was Chesapeake and Ohio, which advanced on heavy transactions to 43⅝, closing at the highest. The stock has been somewhat neglected in the rise, but the road is said to be doing exceedingly well. The advance yesterday was said to have been accomplished without any aid from the pool in the stock which it is understood was formed several days ago.

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Little Leather's Movement.

United States Leather common displayed early strength, but the movement did not excite much interest. Some of the traders said that it was rather a bad sign, as activity in "Little Leather" generally came at the tag end of a bull market.

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United States Steel.

Both Steel common and preferred established new high records for the year, accompanied by great activity, the stocks being the most active in the list, but at the end they sold off with the rest of the market for net declines of 3, ⅝ of 1 per cent. in the common, and ⅛ of 1 per cent. in the preferred. It was said that many men prominent in Street affairs who had expected a rise in the shares up to a certain point, and who then found that point was reached, were much surprised to see the shares keep on advancing. The movement has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—Trading was dull and featureless. Sales amounted to 458 shares and $66,000 of bonds, and were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Seaboard 4s	83½	83	83
19,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	96	96	96
11,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98½	98½	98½
7,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	106½	106⅜	106⅜
1,000	Western, Md., new 4s	98½	98½	98½
6,000	United Railways 4s	90⅜	90	90
6,000	United Railways inc.	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
1,000	City & Suburban 6s	114	114	114
1,000	Wash. City & Sub. 6s	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	87½	85½	85½
1,000	Cit. Ry. & Light. 6s of Newport News	80	80	80

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard	14½	14½
100	Seaboard pf	29⅜	29⅜
5	Atlantic Coast Line	129	129
3	Northern Central	91	91
250	United Railways	7½	7⅝

Big Vault for Mutual Life.

One of the largest private safe deposit vaults in the country, if not in the world, has just been installed on the second floor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's Building, at Nassau, Cedar, Liberty, and William Streets. The vault is 15 feet 1 inch in length, 21 feet 7 inches in breadth, and 10 feet 3 inches in height. The vault will be used to store about $200,000,000 of the company's securities.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

(EXCLUSIVELY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 17 of a majority of the banks and trust companies of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$729,300.00	$35,300.00	$63,200	$40,000.00	$55,400.00	$742,900.00
Colonial	100,000	2,159,700.00	93,300.00	309,100	350,000.00	350,000.00	2,058,800.00
Columbia	300,000	4,756,000.00	295,000.00	295,000	462,000.00	8,500.00	5,074,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,858,000.00	337,300.00	43,800	374,900.00	225,000.00	2,471,900.00
Fidelity	200,000	767,807.00	12,933.00	48,168	52,735.00	.....	762,280.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,022,200.00	78,700.00	94,900	227,400.00	69,000.00	1,068,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,936,852.00	71,961.00	156,395	145,859.00	73,948.00	1,756,504.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,100,300.00	179,400.00	121,700	217,200.00	164,300.00	2,252,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,182,800.00	7,200.00	76,600	205,800.00	5,200.00	1,946,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,381,000.00	145,800.00	93,700	295,000.00	55,000.00	2,134,500.00
Mutual	200,000	2,460,194.00	27,355.00	280,258	268,067.00	5,445.00	2,642,320.00
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	1,724,822.00	94,877.00	198,710	401,218.00	256,055.00	2,362,280.00
Plaza	100,000	3,010,000.00	172,300.00	305,000	305,000.00	.....	3,124,500.00
Riverside	100,000	1,193,231.00	10,426.00	96,626	75,185.00	206,640.00	1,405,435.00
State	150,000	7,768,000.00	507,000.00	252,000	140,000.00	604,000.00	8,569,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,938,000.00	41,000.00	230,000	218,000.00	.....	2,158,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,355,200.00	153,200.00	143,600	214,400.00	245,900.00	1,555,500.00
United National	1,000,000	2,110,100.00	238,800.00	70,700	83,100.00	.....	1,253,100.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	634,950.00	12,060.00	27,180	123,320.00	.....	547,440.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,914,800.00	41,200.00	295,900	368,400.00	227,000.00	2,565,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,859,800.00	22,900.00	105,100	144,900.00	61,500.00	1,806,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,188,092.00	12,959.00	200,958	487,013.00	.....	2,610,037.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,552,600.00	101,000.00	60,000	470,700.00	28,000.00	1,929,000.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,184,200.00	355,500.00	93,700	518,000.00	50,900.00	4,075,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,005,800.00	510,400.00	5[illegible],400	1,028,400.00	70,000.00	8,795,100.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,226,055.00	10,807.00	74,918	106,931.00	.....	1,319,912.00
Nassau	300,000	6,412,000.00	200,000.00	408,000	752,000.00	31,000.00	5,643,000.00
National City	100,000	1,224,900.00	187,000.00	359,000	925,000.00	264,000.00	1,394,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,181,343.53	16,084.11	86,145	30,886.16	270,591.61	1,895,142.78
People's	100,000	1,592,400.00	70,400.00	116,400	229,800.00	141,400.00	1,852,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	646,753.00	11,107.00	57,062	74,084.00	90,722.00	640,219.00
Syracuse National	100,000	1,179,000.00	84,100.00	31,000	257,000.00	111,000.00	1,226,000.00
Union	200,000	1,114,700.00	44,000.00	88,100	86,800.00	575,000.00	1,595,100.00
Wallabout	100,000	776,800.00	61,800.00	35,000	53,900.00	178,500.00	920,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	719,370.00	60,452.00	10,000	243,656.00	.....	828,910.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,777,300.00	189,400.00	397,500	2,403,200.00	1,290,000.00	6,990,900.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,247,902.00	86,507.00	61,386	252,395.00	185,574.00	2,065,205.00
Second National	250,000	1,196,000.00	51,000.00	18,000	258,300.00	29,100.00	1,137,200.00
Third National	200,000	1,413,629.91	51,838.00	74,180	958,850.18	4,880.08	2,283,198.79
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,195,400.00	136,200.00	32,400	177,700.00	469,500.00	2,410,100.00
Second National	125,000	1,194,300.00	38,218.00	45,925	72,688.00	90,782.00	1,511,074.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,772,089.00	22,687.00	89,433	105,317.00	218,096.00	2,080,298.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 2¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $240,595,338; balances, $7,592,249; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $156,711.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8435; demand, $4.8665; cables, $4.8720.

Commercial bills were $4.83⅝@4.84¾. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¼@5.19⅛ and 5.18@5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅞@94 15-16 and 95@95 7-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—30c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a moderately active market for outside securities yesterday, but price movement was irregular. Manhattan Transit was the feature of the session, and on good buying advanced to 41⅝. American Can preferred developed strength and on active trading touched 48⅝, with the final sale showing a net advance of a full point after purchases of 2,900 shares.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
2,000	American Can pf	48⅝	48	48⅛
100	American Nickel	28	28	28
50	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	85	85	85
1,000	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,900	British Columbia Cop	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
25	Central Foundry pf	96	94	96
500	Cons. Refrigerating	6⅝	6½	6⅝
400	Electric Vehicle pf	21	20½	20⅝
2,200	Greene Cons. Copper	16½	13⅝	15⅝
400	Interborough Rap. T.	147½	147	147½
1,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	17	17	17
1,000	Kitchener Mining	1-16	1-16	1-16
5,200	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
200	Montreal & Boston	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
200	New Orleans Rys.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
200	New Orleans Rys. pf.	30	29½	30
100	N. Am. Lumber & P.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Northern Securities	103⅝	103½	103½
200	Pacific Pack. Nat.	3-16	3-16	3-16
400	Phoenix Mining	17	17	17
9	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	106½	106½	106½
200	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29½	29½	29½
850	Union Copper	*1⅛	1	1
100	Wash. Ry. & Electric	18	18	18
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	72	72	72
100	White Knob Copper	4	4	4

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$384,000	Am. Tob. 6s, w. i.	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
15,500	†B. U. G. Sec. 5s	105	105	105	+ ⅝
.....	†B. U. G. 5s, sc.	105	105	105	.....
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	102	102	102	+ 1⅛
16,000	†Int. Salt 5s	58	58	58	— 1
3,000	J. C. H. & P. 4s	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅜
86,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s	99½	99¼	99¼	.....
63,000	†S. A. L. 5s	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
1,000	†Va.-Car. Chem. 6s	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
2,000	†Wab. Pitts. 1st 4s, w. i.	85⅝	85½	85½	— 1½
16,000	†Wab. Pitts. Ind. 4s, w. i.	45	43½	45	+ 5
13,000	†Wash. Ry. & E. 4s	83½	83½	83½	.....

†Sell flat.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,050	American Can	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
14,345	American Can pf.	48⅝	45½	48⅛	+ 1½
20	American Chicle	100	100	100	+ 4¾
50	Am. Chicle pf	90	90	90	+ 6
300	Am. De Wire	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
70	Am. De F. W. pf.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	.....
775	American Nickel	3	*1¼	3⅜	— 1⅛
100	Am. Tob. pf., w. i.	*85	*85	*85	.....
100	Am. Writ. Paper	3	3	3	.....
450	Am. Wr. Pap. pf.	14⅜	*14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
7,900	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-32	5-16	+ 1-32
125	Cent. Foundry pf.	93⅝	93½	93½	+ ⅝
510	C. & A. pf., tr. rcts.	83	81½	83	+ 2
5,800	Con. Refrigerating	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
750	Electric Boat	43	38	40	+ ¼
425	El. Boat pf.	81	74	74	+ 4
6,400	Electric Vehicles	16⅛	16	16	.....
1,160	Electric Veh. pf.	21	20	20½	— ½
100	Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
700	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½	.....
10,900	Greene Cons. Cop.	15⅞	14⅛	15⅝	+ 1½
55	Havana Tobacco	29	29	29	.....
100	Havana Tob. pf.	40	40	40	+ ½
6,810	Interbor. Rs. T.	146	145	147½	+ ⅛
1,385	Int. Mercan. Mar.	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
1,160	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	*17⅛	17	17	+ 1
175	Internat. Salt	17	17	17	+ 2
9,000	Kitchener Mining	1-16	1-32	1-16	.....
270	Lord & Taylor pf.	*102½	101½	*102½	+ ½
1,531	Mackay Comp's	25½	22⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
150	Mackay Cos. pf.	70	70	70	+ ½
26,800	Manhattan Trans.	4⅛	3⅝	4⅜	+ ⅛
32,100	Mon. & B. Cons.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— 3-16
200	New Orl. Rys.	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
200	New Orl. Rys. pf.	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
800	N. Y. & Q. C. E. Light & Power	51	51	51	+ 1
250	N. Y. Linen & P.	1⅛	1⅛	1½	.....
5,950	Northern Secur.	104⅝	103½	103⅝	— 1⅛
400	Otis Elevator	35	32	35	+ 4½
250	Pacific P. & P.	3-16	3-16	3-16	.....
4,100	Phoenix Mining	17	15	17	.....
63½	Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	80	78	80	+ 2
200	Royal Bk. P. pf.	*103½	104	106	+ ½
7,056	Seaboard Air L.	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
8,700	Seaboard A. L. pf.	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
30	So. Pac. pf., w. i.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	.....
95	Standard Oil	641	635	641	+ 5
875	Tennessee Copper	32	31¼	32	+ 1⅛
4,500	Union Copper	*1⅛	1	1	+ 1-16
100	U. S. Shipb. pf.	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ 16⅛
100	U. S. Ry. & El. pf.	18	18	18	+ 1
550	Wash. R. & E. pf.	72	*70	72	+ 2½
2,255	White Knob Cop.	4	3	4	.....

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$384,000	Am. Tob. 6s, w. i.	106¾	106¼	106¾	+ ⅛
15,500	†B. U. G. Sec. 5s	105	105	105	+ ⅝
.....	†B. U. G. 5s, sc.	105	105	105	.....
10,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	102	102	102	+ 1⅛
16,000	†Int. Salt 5s	58	58	58	— 1
3,000	J. C. H. & P. 4s	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅜
86,000	N. Y. C. deb. 4s	99½	99¼	99¼	.....
63,000	†S. A. L. 5s	96	95¾	96	+ ⅛
1,000	†Va.-Car. Chem. 6s	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
2,000	†Wab. Pitts. 1st 4s, w. i.	85⅝	85½	85½	— 1½
16,000	†Wab. Pitts. Ind. 4s, w. i.	45	43½	45	+ 5
13,000	†Wash. Ry. & E. 4s	83½	83½	83½	.....

†Sell flat.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¼d per ounce and in New York at 56⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 Comstock bonds sold at .14, 105 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 200 Elkton at .04@.05, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .07, 500 Isabella at .14, 400 Justice at .11, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, 200 Phenix at .17, and 400 Silver Nevada at .80@.81.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

(EXCLUSIVELY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 17 of a majority of the banks and trust companies of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$729,300.00	$35,300.00	$63,200	$40,000.00	$55,400.00	$742,900.00
Colonial	100,000	2,159,700.00	93,300.00	309,100	350,000.00	350,000.00	2,058,800.00
Columbia	300,000	4,756,000.00	295,000.00	295,000	462,000.00	8,500.00	5,074,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	3,858,000.00	337,300.00	43,800	374,900.00	225,000.00	2,471,900.00
Fidelity	200,000	767,807.00	12,933.00	48,168	52,735.00	.....	762,280.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,022,200.00	78,700.00	94,900	227,400.00	69,000.00	1,068,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,936,852.00	71,961.00	156,395	145,859.00	73,948.00	1,756,504.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,100,300.00	179,400.00	121,700	217,200.00	164,300.00	2,252,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,182,800.00	7,200.00	76,600	205,800.00	5,200.00	1,946,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,381,000.00	145,800.00	93,700	295,000.00	55,000.00	2,134,500.00
Mutual	200,000	2,460,194.00	27,355.00	280,258	268,067.00	5,445.00	2,642,320.00
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	1,724,822.00	94,877.00	198,710	401,218.00	256,055.00	2,362,280.00
Plaza	100,000	3,010,000.00	172,300.00	305,000	305,000.00	.....	3,124,500.00
Riverside	100,000	1,193,231.00	10,426.00	96,626	75,185.00	206,640.00	1,405,435.00
State	150,000	7,768,000.00	507,000.00	252,000	140,000.00	604,000.00	8,569,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,938,000.00	41,000.00	230,000	218,000.00	.....	2,158,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,355,200.00	153,200.00	143,600	214,400.00	245,900.00	1,555,500.00
United National	1,000,000	2,110,100.00	238,800.00	70,700	83,100.00	.....	1,253,100.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	634,950.00	12,060.00	27,180	123,320.00	.....	547,440.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,914,800.00	41,200.00	295,900	368,400.00	227,000.00	2,565,700.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,859,800.00	22,900.00	105,100	144,900.00	61,500.00	1,806,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,188,092.00	12,959.00	200,958	487,013.00	.....	2,610,037.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,552,600.00	101,000.00	60,000	470,700.00	28,000.00	1,929,000.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,184,200.00	355,500.00	93,700	518,000.00	50,900.00	4,075,900.00
Mechanics'	500,000	7,005,800.00	510,400.00	5[illegible],400	1,028,400.00	70,000.00	8,795,100.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,226,055.00	10,807.00	74,918	106,931.00	.....	1,319,912.00
Nassau	300,000	6,412,000.00	200,000.00	408,000	752,000.00	31,000.00	5,643,000.00
National City	100,000	1,224,900.00	187,000.00	359,000	925,000.00	264,000.00	1,394,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,181,343.53	16,084.11	86,145	30,886.16	270,591.61	1,895,142.78
People's	100,000	1,592,400.00	70,400.00	116,400	229,800.00	141,400.00	1,852,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	646,753.00	11,107.00	57,062	74,084.00	90,722.00	640,219.00
Syracuse National	100,000

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Oakland Coal & Iron Ry. (quarter)	1	Sept. 20	Sept. 15	Sept. 21
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 3
Boston & Maine (com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chic. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
Dayton & Michigan com.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 3
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quar.)	2	Oct. 4	Sept. 19	Oct. 5
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Apr. 15	.....	.....
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Manhattan (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 28
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Pitts., Youngs. & Ashta. com. & pf.	3½	Sept. 24	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Reading 2d pf.	2	Nov. 10	Holders of record	Oct. 21
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf., stock cfs. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Utica & Black River	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Sub. Elec. Co. pf. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 12	Sept. 18
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Frankford & S'ward (Phil.) (quar.)	$4.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Houghton Co. (Mich.) St. Ry. pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Louisville (Ky.) Traction com.	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Metropolitan (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 17
Philadelphia Electric	$1.25	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Ridge Avenue (Phila.)	$3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 9
Rochester Ry. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Seattle (Wash.) Elec. pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 2	Oct. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
United Rys. of St. Louis pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Sept. 26
United Traction & Electric	¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Washington Water Power (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20

BANK STOCK.

Fifth Avenue	25	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Title & Trust, (Phil.) (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 26	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Equitable (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	3	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Guaranty (quarter)	5	Sept. 30	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
American Can pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
American Chicle com.	2	Sept. 20	Sept. 16	Sept. 21
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
American Iron & Steel pf.	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
American Locomotive pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Sept. 21	Oct. 21
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	.....	.....
American Screw (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Dec. 1
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
American Sugar (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
American Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Boston & Phil. S.S. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Sept. 27	Holders of record	Sept. 2
Canada Iron Co.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 3
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 29	Oct. 3
Continental Tobacco com.	4	Oct. 3	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 4
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	.....	.....
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 5
General Electric (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Guggenheim Exploration (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 11	Sept. 27	Oct. 12
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Sept. 26	Sept. 20	.....
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Internat. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem.	⅜	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
International Steam Pump com.	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	2½	Oct. 15	.....	.....
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
National Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
New Orleans Brewing com.	10	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New York Dock pf. (semi-annual)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining	1	Sept. 24	.....	.....
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North American	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 1
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Railway Steel Springs pf. (quar.)	1¾	Sept. 20	Sept. 9	Sept. 21
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Safety Car Heating & Light. (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Sloss-Sheffield S. & Iron pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quartes)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Thurber-Whyland Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 5
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
U. S. Title Guar. & Indem. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Va.-Car Chemical pf. (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 14
Wolverine Copper Mining	$4	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,522,800	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$20,379,000	$3,536,000	$1,773,000	$20,329,000	$1 074 000
2,050,000	2,415,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,965,000	14,211,000	2,119,000	24,818,000	.....
2,000,000	1,394,700	Merchants' National	19,071,700	4,656,000	1,375,000	23,445,000	.....
3,000,000	3,281,500	Mechanics' National	22,822,000	4,521,000	1,486,000	23,913,000	316,500
1,500,000	3,536,400	Bank of America	20,375,500	5,590,800	2,207,800	30,090,000	.....
1,000,000	290,200	Phenix National	3,158,000	516,000	227,000	2,628,000	49,000
25,000,000	17,657,200	National City	189,312,100	50,309,800	8,699,700	204,811,700	7,046,000
300,000	7,691,600	Chemical National	25,000,700	4,638,100	1,886,200	24,032,000	.....
500,000	1,328,300	Merch. Exch. National	8,538,800	877,800	699,600	9,129,100	125,300
1,000,000	2,262,700	Gallatin National	9,081,200	1,285,400	553,400	7,124,700	934,000
500,000	123,000	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,196,200	479,500	45,500	2,325,900	46,800
700,000	257,700	Mech. & Traders'	4,984,000	520,000	448,000	4,750,000	.....
500,000	539,600	Greenwich	2,449,200	590,700	466,600	2,563,400	.....
5,000,000	4,271,800	Am. Exch. National	29,502,900	3,263,300	1,889,600	21,570,400	4,989,100
25,000,000	11,873,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	175,223,500	28,790,600	13,627,300	167,972,100	11 239 900
3,000,000	4,381,500	Mercantile National	24,275,200	4,911,700	2,280,800	27,473,500	2,138,500
422,700	625,000	Pacific	3,214,800	387,300	456,400	3,878,100	.....
450,000	1,087,900	Chatham National	6,096,800	697,700	807,600	6,047,500	49,200
200,000	988,900	People's	2,115,900	364,100	329,300	2,552,900	.....
2,000,000	2,635,200	National Bank of N. A.	18,003,700	3,273,700	1,653,400	18,133,500	824,300
3,000,000	6,645,100	Hanover National	52,381,900	14,120,000	3,725,000	65,821,300	50,000
1,000,000	1,062,100	Irving National	6,844,000	1,291,500	355,900	6,436,000	245,200
2,550,000	615,800	Citizens' Cent. National	16,313,700	3,435,800	1,850,200	20,265,700	1,569,400
500,000	225,400	Nassau Bank	2,594,500	400,800	320,200	3,143,500	.....
1,000,000	1,297,300	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,768,500	1,444,400	618,000	7,108,600	36,400
1,000,000	359,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,016,200	2,050,500	407,700	9,307,100	98,200
2,000,000	3,319,300	Corn Exchange	28,867,000	4,826,000	3,840,000	34,707,000	.....
750,000	1,058,300	Oriental	7,745,800	902,600	411,800	7,297,200	.....
1,500,000	6,695,200	Imp. and Traders' Nat.	24,911,000	4,319,000	1,332,000	22,544,000	47,700
3,000,000	7,052,200	National Park	77,521,000	18,630,000	5,426,000	90,940,000	2,241,000
250,000	151,000	East River National	1,146,500	147,400	170,000	1,247,800	49,300
3,000,000	2,943,300	Fourth National	20,135,900	4,876,700	2,371,400	23,971,300	50,000
300,000	1,426,600	Second National	9,094,000	1,169,000	1,322,000	9,801,000	262,000
10,000,000	14,832,700	First National	103,904,300	26,250,900	1,900,700	111,867,000	2,977,000
1,000,000	809,100	N. Y. National Exch.	7,652,300	1,270,900	483,800	6,964,700	605,900
250,000	773,400	Bowery	2,980,000	405,000	368,000	3,378,000	.....
200,000	667,900	N. Y. County National	4,428,400	1,067,700	505,900	5,083,800	50,000
750,000	517,500	German-American	3,674,700	621,100	228,100	3,358,000	.....
1,000,000	4,034,200	Chase National	47,449,700	12,427,200	2,019,200	56,840,800	50,000
100,000	1,785,400	Fifth Avenue	9,040,300	2,324,900	205,000	9,859,900	.....
500,000	862,700	German Exchange	2,735,600	200,000	550,000	3,248,100	.....
200,000	878,300	Germania	2,727,300	428,900	893,600	5,291,800	.....
300,000	1,370,200	Lincoln National	11,872,300	976,200	2,082,500	12,680,400	288,400
1,000,000	1,284,100	Garfield National	7,548,500	1,737,000	272,000	7,736,500	45,500
250,000	379,200	Fifth National	2,572,800	496,900	135,200	2,702,600	241,100
1,000,000	1,456,300	Bank of the Metropolis	7,441,400	1,728,500	331,900	8,575,400	.....
200,000	528,900	West Side	3,504,000	683,000	348,000	4,117,000	.....
500,000	1,409,900	Seaboard National	14,386,000	2,608,900	1,604,000	16,651,000	122,000
300,000	601,100	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,151,000	704,000	833,000	4,891,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,932,400	Liberty National	11,839,400	2,089,200	249,000	11,153,600	972,600
1,000,000	518,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	5,214,200	1,103,300	380,200	6,106,100	.....
500,000	554,700	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,848,800	1,089,900	615,000	6,902,200	100,000
350,000	572,500	Astor National	4,700,000	975,000	165,000	4,052,000	350,000
103,650,000	114,901,600	Total, National banks.					
12,232,700	19,741,900	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,643,500	Total	1 140 958 800	257 022 200	78 382 600	1 224 206 800	40 107 300

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Sept. 6, 1904; 17 State banks, Sept. 8, 1904.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Sept.	$37,783	$37,496	$32,753
From July 1	388,859	417,038	354,629
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
1st week Sept.	85,771	81,203	73,455
From July 1	826,644	909,074	728,553
DETROIT UNITED for August—			
Gross	448,481	428,071	398,535
Exp. and tax.	247,651	245,180	212,112
Net	200,830	182,891	186,424
Other inc.	2,901	2,288	3,508
Total inc.	203,731	185,179	189,931
Charges	90,965	84,167	79,583
Surplus	112,726	101,012	110,348
Gross, 8 months	2,965,291	2,892,238	2,582,163
Exp. and tax.	1,840,119	1,713,881	1,467,754
Net, 8 months	1,125,172	1,178,357	1,118,409
Other inc.	27,681	27,743	30,857
Total inc.	1,152,853	1,206,100	1,149,266
Charges	713,267	659,554	621,960
Sur., 8 months	439,586	546,546	527,306
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for July—	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Aver. mileage	9,033	8,955	78
Gross	7,130,559	7,724,124	*593,565
Exp. and tax.	5,129,309	5,644,141	*514,841
Net	2,001,258	2,079,982	*78,724
Less misc. exp.	46,829	46,117	412
Surplus	1,954,728	2,033,865	79,136
*Decrease.			

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,200	Amal. Copper	59½	59½	57⅝	57⅞
50	Am. Car & F.	23½	23½	23½	23½
10	Am. Locomotive	27¼	27¼	27½	27½
40	Am. Smelting	66	66	65½	65½
370	Am. Sugar	131⅝	131⅞	131	131
2,040	A., T. & S. F.	83	83½	81⅞	82
2,810	Balt. & Ohio	89½	89⅝	89	89
1,220	Brooklyn R. T.	56½	56½	55½	55⅝
1,140	Ches. & Ohio	42½	43⅜	42½	43⅛
80	Chi. Gt. West	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛
2,440	C., M. & St. P.	158⅜	158⅜	157	157⅜
540	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36	35½	35½
2,710	Erie	31¾	31⅝	31	31⅛
50	Erie 1st pf.	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝
90	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124½	123⅝	123⅝
10	Met. Securities	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,990	Met. Street	122⅝	123	121⅞	122
160	Mex. Central	14½	14½	13⅝	14
10	Mo., K. & Texas	23½	23½	23	23⅛
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	48½	48½	48½	48⅝
1,040	Mo. Pacific	98⅜	98⅜	97⅞	98
20	Nat. Lead	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅝
40	N. Y. Central	127⅞	127⅞	127⅝	127⅞
420	N. Y., O. & W.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33
10	Norf. & Western	69¼	69¼	69¼	69⅛
10	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32
3,380	Pennsylvania	132	132	131¼	131⅜
10	People's Gas	103	103	106	103
29,030	Reading	68⅝	69¼	66⅞	66⅞
20	Rep. Steel	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
640	Rock Island	28⅝	28½	27⅝	27⅞
1,930	Southern Pacific	56½	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝
960	Southern Ry.	32⅞	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝
25	Stand. R. & T.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Tenn. Coal & I.	48	48	47⅜	48
100	Texas Pacific	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝
3,380	Union Pacific	98⅜	98⅜	97⅝	97⅝
2,930	U. S. Leather	9½	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞
2,940	U. S. Steel	18⅝	18½	17⅞	17⅞
27,310	U. S. Steel pf.	69½	69⅝	68⅜	68⅜
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	36	36	36	36
70	Wabash	21¾	21⅝	21⅜	21½
20	Wabash pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½

95,345

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	1.15¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.50
Cotton, middling	0.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Molasses; O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	1.00
Beef hams	24.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	2.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	4.00
Butter, Western creamery	.15@.19½

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10; No. 3, $1.05@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.11½@$1.14½; No. 2 corn, 51¼; No. 2 yellow, 52½; No. 2 oats, 31½; No. 2 white, 33½; No. 3 white, 31¼@33½; No. 2 rye, 74c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 46@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.24½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.75@10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $6.87½@$6.90; short ribs, sides (loose,) $7.25@$7.37½; short clear sides, (boxed) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; clover, contract grade, $11.50@$11.60.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
September	10.51	10.47	10.48@10.50	10.51
October	10.41	10.38	10.34@10.35	10.39
November	10.38	10.38	10.34@10.38	10.38
December	10.44	10.37	10.38@10.39	10.41
January	10.44	10.39	10.40@10.41	10.43
February	10.48	10.48	10.44@10.46	10.47
March	10.55	10.48	10.49@10.51	10.52
April	10.57	10.49	10.51@10.53	10.54
May	10.60	10.54	10.54@10.56	10.57

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Spot cotton irregular; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; 11,000 American. Middling upland 6.80d. Futures opened steady, 5 points higher on near and 6 points higher on distant positions; closed quiet, net 2 points lower on September and 1@2 points lower on later positions; September 6.11d; September-October, 5.72d; October-November, 5.02d; November-December, 5.59d; December-January, 5.57d; January-February and February-March, 5.55d; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 5.58.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.15¾, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.25¾, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
September	.....	.....	$1.15	$1.15¼
December	$1.16⅞	$1.13⅝	1.13⅝	1.16⅛
May	1.16⅞	1.12⅝	1.18¼	1.16⅝
Corn—				
September	.....	.....	57	57¼
December	57	56¾	56¾	57⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
September	1.10½	1.07	1.07	1.11⅛
December	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.13⅝
May	1.14½	1.11	1.11	1.14⅜
Corn—				
September	52	50¾	51	52¼
December	50⅞	50	50¼	51⅛
May	49⅞	49⅝	49½	50⅛
Oats—				
September	31½	31¼	31½	31¾
December	32⅝	32 9-16	32⅝	32⅝
May	35¼	35	35	35¼
Lard—				
October	6.92½	6.87½	6.87½	6.92½
January	7.10	7.02½	7.02½	7.10
Ribs—				
October	7.12½	7.10	7.12	7.10
January	6.65	6.60	6.60	6.65
Pork—				
October	10.75	10.65	10.70	10.70
January	12.72½	12.67½	12.67½	12.75

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
September	6.70	6.70	6.65@6.70	6.80
October	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.75	6.85
November	6.90	6.90	6.80@6.85	6.95
December	7.00	6.90	6.90@6.95	7.05
January	7.10	7.05	7.00@7.05	7.15
February	.....	.....	7.10@7.15	7.25
March	7.30	7.20	7.20@7.25	7.35
April	.....	.....	7.25@7.30	7.45
May	7.50	7.40	7.35@7.40	7.55
June	.....	.....	7.40@7.45	7.60
July	7.55	7.55	7.50@7.55	7.70
August	.....	.....	7.55@7.60	7.70

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The University of Michigan has established a course in fire underwriting and fire insurance engineering under the direction of Prof. W. Glover, its Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

The Security Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been licensed to do business in Louisiana.

The National Life Insurance Company of Vermont has been licensed to do business in the State of Texas.

As a result of a $700,000 fire loss on the new warehouse of the Corning Distillery Company of Peoria, Ill., fire protection engineers are suggesting that the warehouse of a distilling plant should be surrounded with trenches so arranged as to carry off the alcohol in case of collapse, in order to prevent the spread of the fire to other buildings.

The German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and the Law, Union and Crown Insurance Company have been elected members of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters).

C. G. Whipple has been appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company in Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma.

John S. Aldehoff & Co. have been appointed Texas State agents of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company.

George I. Gorham of Minneapolis has been appointed Minnesota State agent of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

C. W. Higley & Co. have been appointed Chicago agents of the Girard Insurance Company.

The State Life Insurance Company of Indiana has been licensed to do business in the State of Illinois.

George E. Haas has been appointed Kentucky and Tennessee special agent of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, with headquarters at Memphis, to succeed Claude F. Snyder.

Jesse E. White has been appointed Texas executive special agent of the Hartford Insurance Company.

The McAnnich-Parsons Company has been appointed Cleveland agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.

The Brewer, Du Four, Ring & Pinkney Company has been appointed general agent of the Houston Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Texas for the State of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

The reports of the fire insurance companies doing business in the metropolitan district to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters show their total premium receipts for the first six months of the present year were $9,377,325, as against $9,055,653 in the corresponding months of 1903, $7,979,878 in 1902, $7,423,342 in 1901, $5,158,690 in 1900, $5,868,151 in 1899, and $4,556,556 in 1898. The foreign companies regained the lead which they lost three years ago. Seven companies took in over $250,000 each in premiums, as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $675,041; Home, $522,940; German-American, $467,957; Royal, $319,535; North British and Mercantile, $298,434; Hanover, $250,136, and Continental, $272,746. Lloyd's agencies collectively took in nearly $197,300.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Local conditions were unchanged to-day, the course of prices taking their cue from New York. Little interest was manifested in the dealings outside of Reading common and the Steels, in which the movement was disappointing. Most stock showed fractional recessions at the close. Total sales, 24,119 shares; $35,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Cement	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
97

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Bookings for Season of 1904-5

HOTEL MAJESTIC

72D ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, NEW YORK.

A REALLY "MAJESTIC" RESIDENTIAL AND TRANSIENT HOTEL. APPOINTMENTS EQUAL TO ANY IN THE WORLD. A FEW SUITES WHERE TENANTS OWN FURNITURE MAY BE USED. SUPERIOR CUISINE AND SERVICE. PROVISION FOR EVERY HOME COMFORT TO WHICH REFINED PEOPLE ARE ACCUSTOMED.

REALIZING THAT THE SOCIAL FEATURES OF A HOTEL OF THIS CHARACTER ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE, THE MANAGEMENT EXERCISES EXTRAORDINARY CARE IN THE SELECTION OF GUESTS (LISTS OF THOSE BOOKED FOR THE SEASON OPEN FOR INSPECTION.) TWO CHOICE CORNER SUITES OF FOUR ROOMS AND TWO BATHS AND TWO SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH MAY NOW BE SECURED AT OUR USUAL LOW RATES.

NEWLY DECORATED AND APPOINTED BALLROOMS FOR BANQUETS, RECEPTIONS, DANCES, &C. NEWLY CONSTRUCTED PRIVATE ENTRANCE FROM FIRST FLOOR BANQUET AND RECEPTION ROOMS TO BALLROOM ON MAIN FLOOR, SECURING ABSOLUTE PRIVACY.

COPELAND TOWNSEND.

HOTEL REGENT

SHERMAN SQUARE,
BROADWAY AND 70TH STREET.
First Express Subway Station Uptown.

High-class apartment hotel exclusively for families—situated midway between Central and Riverside Parks in the centre of the fashionable residential section.

RESTAURANT
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ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS
SEPTEMBER 19-24.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Although almost wholly limited to professional dealing, business last week was generally of more satisfactory and more promising character. Buying of vacant property showed a wider range. While some purchases of this sort were purely speculative, a comparatively large number were for improvement, and in several others, in which building loan operators were the buyers, the properties will undoubtedly be turned over to builders in the near future. There were at least signs of a reviving interest in lots in various districts which have lain dormant since the speculation of last Spring, and from one section—Morningside Heights—two deals were reported which, it is expected, will prove to be but the forerunners of a very considerable movement in that neighborhood.

Despite its admirable location and its general fitness for apartment house construction, the Morningside plateau has had its growth very much retarded solely through its inaccessibility. To divide a journey between elevated road and surface cars, or to follow the elevated and then walk half a mile up hill—neither alternative has possessed any great attraction for New Yorkers. With the exception of Washington Heights, there is no section destined to receive direct benefits from the subway than Morningside Heights, and it will be surprising if within a year there is not a large amount of new construction under way for that territory which heretofore has been kept back, owning wholly to its lack of transportation facilities. Two prominent corners, the northwest and southwest, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, changed hands last week, and, in the case of one of these properties, negotiations for a resale to builders are said to be well advanced.

The group of transactions reported yesterday, including a plot on One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Lenox Avenue, a block front on Eighth Avenue, and corners on Macomb's Dam Road and Bradhurst Avenue, made it appear that dealing in these vacant properties in the northerly part of Harlem has been infused with considerable new life. The speculation all over this area last Winter and during the early Spring months was based upon the expectation of a season of active building. That this hope was only partially fulfilled has not led to any decline in prices. According to competent authority present figures are considerably higher than those of six months ago for the same property, and John D. Crimmins is said to have refused for his remaining square block a much larger offer than he accepted for the one which he sold.

In many respects the most extraordinary of recent sales was that of the dwelling at 838 Fifth Avenue by Mrs. Mary Bell. When this house and the one adjoining it were put up they were far and away finer than anything that had been attempted by speculative builders—a distinction which, for that matter, they are likely to retain for some time. With an asking price of $500,000 on each one, they represented a standard fully $150,000 above that of the most costly residences erected up to that time, purely as market ventures. That they found buyers so quickly in the first place—Frank J. Gould for one and Mrs. Bell for the other—occasioned no little surprise, but what shall be said when Mrs. Bell, having exercised the feminine prerogative of changing her mind, finds little difficulty in reselling her mansion? Surely, nothing could illustrate better the uncertainties of the real estate market.

LATEST SALES BY BROKERS.

H. G. Paine, Jr., has sold the four-story dwelling 311 West Seventy-fourth Street, 22 by 70, opposite the new mansion of Charles M. Schwab.

John Karsh has bought the four-story American-basement dwelling 169 West Ninety-seventh Street.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Catherine L. Smith 411 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.6 by 99.11. The same broker has leased for Caroline W. Slade, to Samuel E. Jacobs, 49 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling.

William D. Sloane Takes Title.

Properties on Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, title to which has been held for some time by the New York Realty Corporation, representing W. D. Sloane, were transferred to Mr. Sloane yesterday. The properties are the two marble-front dwellings between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, adjoining the Union Club, and the vacant plot, 65.5 by 100, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-second Street, part of the former site of the Langham Hotel.

Paul Mayer has sold to Maurice Ringler the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 200 feet west of Central Park West.

Flats and Dwellings Sold in Harlem.

Mrs. D. Fry has bought from Sundel Hyman the three-story stone-front dwelling 2,011 Fifth Avenue, 18 by 80.

Benjamin Harris has bought the five-story flat 21 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, the similar property 21 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Mack & Tuthill have sold 56 Lawrence Street, a twenty-five-foot flat, to the same client who bought the adjoining property, 54, through them last week.

The house bought by the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, through the firm of Lionel Froelich, was 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, not One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Upper Park Avenue Purchase.

Mrs. Max C. Baum has bought 1,384 Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, a five-story brick double flat with two stores, on lot 25.11 by 80.

Barnett & Co. have sold for A. Garmise the five-story triple flat 238 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Buyer for 19th Street Dwelling.

J. W. Jones & Co. have sold for Mrs. E. Teller the house 318 West Nineteenth Street, on lot 25 by 95. The same firm has leased for the Oliver Farren estate the house 159 West Fifteenth Street to H. Kuhlmann for a term of years.

Operator Sells in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has sold a plot of eight lots, 200 by 100, on the north side of Elwood Street, about 150 feet east of Sherman Avenue.

Bronx Corner Changes Hands.

Henry Ehlers has sold the northwest corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 44 by 95.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Mary F. O'Brien the frame cottage 1839 Bathgate Avenue, and for C. B. Gillette the frame cottage 2,045 Bathgate Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Son have bought two lots on the south side of Shiel Street, east of Fourth Avenue, 47 by 100. The same firm has sold to S. Fazarack a lot on the south side of Anthon Street, east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100, and to I. Albert a lot on the north side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 109.

Another meeting in the interest of the establishment of a Bronx Board of Brokers will be held on Sept 28 at the North Side News Building. The following committees have been appointed, and will probably report at that time: Organization—J. Clarence Davies, Henry Hass, John Weiss, Virgil T. Hervey, and Waltar Whewell; by-laws—Morris Marx, William Stonebridge, and W. F. A. Kurz.

Leases of Dwellings and Stores.

Whitehouse & Porter have leased the five-story dwelling, 11 East Sixty-first Street, for Almerie Paget to Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for a term of years; also, 269 Madison Avenue, for Francis H. Leggett to T. H. Watkins; also, 213 West Seventieth Street, for F. S. Rook.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. report the following leases of business property: 365 Fifth Avenue, store and basement, for Charles F. Wetzel and G. B. C. Hogan to David Seid, furniture dealer; also, 1,370 Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, store and basement, for Robert Hoe to William Wilson; also, Thirty-first Street, for Robert Colt to Abel Rose; also, 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story business building, for Gen. Howard Carroll to Mme. Zelenka, and, under a sublease, the store in the same building to Edwin & Co.

The same brokers also report leases of residences as follows: 16 West Thirty-seventh Street, for Mrs. Martha Fitch to Mrs. Isabel Hamilton; 31 West Forty-sixth Street, for Mrs. Francis D. Casey to the Comstock School; 10 East Forty-ninth Street, for Andrew McKinley to Guy Phelps Dodge; and, in conjunction with W. E. & E. B. Taylor, 6 East Forty-ninth Street, for Mrs. Eliza W. White to Rev. D. Stuart Dodge. Mr. Hurry has recently incorporated his business with a capital of $50,000 under the name of Renwick C. Harry & Co, and has removed from 428 Fifth Avenue to his new building at 6 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Sales and Leases at Bernardsville.

Post & Reese have sold for Caroline E. Cendict her country place at Bernardsville, N. J., with Colonial cottage and stable and about ten acres of land. The buyer is Robert D. Graham. The property is stuated on the highest part of Mine Mount and adjoins the residence property of Senator John F. Dryden. The same brokers have leased, at Bernardsville, N. J., for the Fall season, commencing Oct. 1, the cottage of George B. Post on Claremont Avenue to Arthur C. Train. Also, for Charles F. Squibb to Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, the cottage on the highway from Bernardsville to Far Hills, near Mr. Squibb's own residence.

Ex-Chief McCullagh in Real Estate.

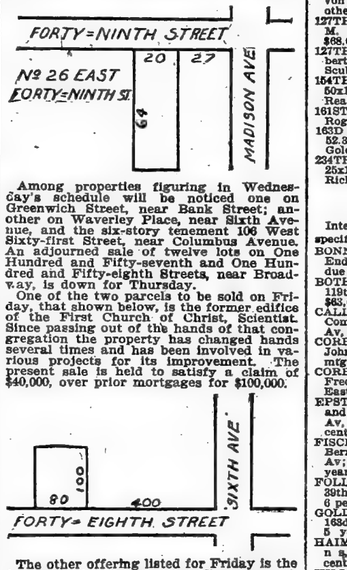
John McCullagh, ex-Chief of Police and at one time Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan District, will hereafter be identified with the real estate business. He has formed a connection with the new firm of E. Tanenbaum & Co., 656 Broadway. Although Mr. McCullagh's activities have been largely in other directions, he is said to have had long experience in the handling of property and is considered an expert on west side values.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Of last week's voluntary offerings the dwelling 961 Madison Avenue found a buyer at $41,600. The Clinton apartment houses on West Eighty-fifth Street, near Broadway, were withdrawn when no higher bid than $100,000 could be obtained. Of the foreclosures the only parcel bought by a disinterested party was the dwelling 344 Lexington Avenue, near Fortieth Street, for which $27,500 was paid. According to competent authority present figures are considerably higher than those of six months ago for the same property, and John D. Crimmins is said to have refused for his remaining square block a much larger offer than he accepted for the one which he sold.

The list for this week is again of insignificant proportions, consisting of only a dozen offerings, but a number of these are somewhat above the average in point of location and speculative possibilities.

The dwelling shown in the following diagram, adjoining the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, will be put up on Tuesday at the stand of Auctioneer Day. The incumbrances include a $12,000 judgment growing out of the present foreclosure and $30,000 in other mortgages.



Among properties figuring in Wednesday's schedule will be noticed one on Greenwich Street, near Bank Street; another on Waverley Place, near Sixth Avenue, and the six-story tenement 106 West Sixty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue. An adjourned sale of twelve lots on One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, near Broadway, is down for Thursday.

One of the two parcels to be sold on Friday, that shown below, is the former edifice of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. Since passing out of the hands of that congregation the property has changed hands several times and has been involved in various projects for its improvement. The present sale is held to satisfy a claim of $40,000, over prior mortgages for $100,000.

The other offering listed for Friday is the four-story dwelling 40 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 100.5, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 286 mortgages, for $7,422,075, of which 145, for $4,090,495, were at 6 per cent.; 1, for $3,500, was at 5½ per cent.; 111, for $1,885,880, were at 5 per cent.; 25, for $779,000, were at 4½ per cent., and 5, for $643,200, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 234 mortgages, for $2,850,322, of which 80, for $996,055, were at 5 per cent.; 223, for $1,195,060, were at more, and 31, for $659,207, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

By Parrish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

3d Av, n e corner of 174th St., 89.10x100x93.5x100, three five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee; due on judgment, $37,198.

By Joseph P. Day.

49th St, 26 East, s s, 27 ft w of Madison Av, 20x64, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Miles M. O'Brien, Jr., referee; due on judgment, $12,114; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

Washington St, w s, 1,021 ft n of Railroad Av, 37.9x106.7x5x114, two-story frame dwelling; also, Washington St, w s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 38.2x35.5x40.10x106.8, two two-story frame dwellings; also Washington St, w s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, triangular plot, 150x172x36.5; also Green Lane, n e corner of Lyvere Place, 49.3x106.7x57.2x100, two two-story frame dwellings; also Green Lane, n s, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 58.4x111.8x47.11x105.7, three two-story frame dwellings; also, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, w s, about 1,000 ft s of Pelham Av, 350x94.5x262x396.9, plot containing 1.415 acres.

Westchester Creek, s s, near New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, plot about 325x40; partition sale, Charles D. O'Connell, referee.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

By Joseph P. Day.

Waverley Place, 114, s s, 203.3 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee; due on judgment, $7,856; subject to another mortgage for $14,435.

By Philip Smyth.

Greenwich St, 764, w s, 64.4 ft s of Bank St, 17.6x64 and irregular, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, Henry J. Appel, Jr., referee.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

61st St, 106 West, s s, 110.4 ft w of Columbus Av, 40x100.5, six-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, Benjamin Tuska, referee; due on judgment, $13,060.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

129th St, 247 West, n s, 406.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, M. S. Gutterman, referee; due on judgment, $10,793.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

Joseph P. Day.

157th St, n s, running through to 158th St, 125 ft e of Broadway, 150x148.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee; due on judgment, $69,426.

By John N. Golding.

47th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee; due on judgment, $5,567.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

48th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 80x100, brick church; foreclosure sale, Peter A. Hendrick, referee; due on judgment, $40,402; subject to another mortgage for $100,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

97th St, 40 West, s s, 385 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Morris Cukor, referee; due on judgment, $20,440.

flat and store, 62x59.7; A. Forman and another of 421 East 80th St, owners; G. F. Pelham, 506 5th Av, architect; cost, $34,500.

Brook Av, w s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 96.8x95.4; August P. Schwartzler of 13 East 90th St, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 1,180 Broadway, architects; cost, $33,000.

Jerome Av, e s, 63 ft s of Fordham Road, for a one-story frame laundry, 18x26; Walter C. Rollins, Walton Av and Fordham Road, owner and architect; cost, $800.

Jerome Av and Fordham Road, rear, for a one-story frame shed, 16x36; Walter C. Rollins, Walton Av and Fordham Road, owner and architect; cost, $160.

Maple and Briggs Aves, n e corner, for a two-story frame church, 37x77; the Rev. P. J. Lennon of 67 Park Av, owner; Thomas J. Duff of 5,126 Sidney Av, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $8,000.

Eastern Boulevard, n s, 800 ft w of St. Joseph's Av, for a one-story frame shed, 30x18; Henry Ryhle of 562 East 134th St, owner; Chris Lohse of 627 Eagle Av, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less than $5,000 Omitted.

16th St, 16 and 18 East, to four-story brick lofts and store; Columbia College, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 17.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 178th St, 60.6x93.5x60.6x91.3; Emma B. Morrow and another to Harry C. Hart..... Nom.

DELANCEY ST, 230, n s, 25.9x100x irregular; Davis Elsen to Wolf Limmer, ½ part, (mtg $21,800)..... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 400 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,269.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 100x25; Ephraim B. Levy to Jane McGeechan..... Nom.

PARK AV, s e corner of 144th St, 116.3x 88x130.1x88.11; Fish Brainard and wife to Sarah M. Stiles, quitclaim, other consideration and..... 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 144th St, 116.3x 88x130.1x88.11; Norman C. Stiles to Fish Brainard, other consideration and..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 129.11 ft s of 148th St, 22x100; Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors and trustees, to Regina Schwartz and another, ½ part, (mtg $11,000)..... 15,000

WILLARD AV, e s, 300 ft w of 24 St, 25x100; Abram G. More to Samuel Rowland, (mtg $1,950)..... 2,350

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 52d St, 27.6x100; New York Realty Corporation to William D. Sloane, (mtg $350,000,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 52d St, 65.5x100 x irregular; New York Realty Corporation to William D. Sloane, (mtgs $350,000)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 87.11 ft s of 52d St, 37.6x 100; New York Realty Corporation to William D. Sloane, (mtg $350,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH AV, n e corner of 153d St, 198.10x100; Maurice Bischel to Albert Horowitz and another, (mtg $65,200,) other consideration and..... 100

16TH AV, s e corner of 24 St, 205x228; 16th Av, s e corner of 24 St, 100x114, Wakefield; Robert Kasdan to Irving Realty Company, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

27TH ST, n s, 233 ft e of 7th Av, 41.7x 98.9x42.2x98.9; Kassel Oshinsky to Morris H. Hayman, ½ part, (mtg $61,000,) other consideration and..... 100

28TH ST, n s, 202.6 ft e of 2d Av, 40.10x 98.9; 29th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x98.9; Harris Bernstein to Fischel Realty Company, ½ part, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 80x100.5; Lewis M. Isaacs, referee, to Arthur Callaghan..... 163,000

78TH ST, s s, 177.9 ft e of 2d Av, 17.6x 102.2; George I. Semel to Samuel Robert, ½ part, title, other consideration and. 100

79TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Hugo Cohn to Louis Haims, (mtgs $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

88D ST, 311 West, 16.8x100; William Vail, trustee, to Mary A. Barry and another..... Nom.

102D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 91.8x100.11x irregular; John Bogart to John P. Valentine, (mtg $40,500)..... 100

123D ST, 439 East, 25x100.11; Anna M. von Dohlen to Carl Hulster, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

127TH ST, 63 to 69 West, 50x99.11; John M. Gibbon to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $68,000)..... Nom.

127TH ST, 14 and 16 West, 50x99.11; Albert Herskovits and another to William Scully, (mtgs $75,000)..... Omitted

154TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; William R. Aitken to Aitken Realty Company, (mtg $5,500)..... 11,000

161ST ST, 629 East, 25x100.5; John H. Rogers to James C. Corbett and another. Nom.

163D ST, n s, 361 ft e of Tinton Av, 21x 52.8x21x52.8; Albert Frech to Nathan Goldstein, other consideration and..... 100

234TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Katonah Av, 25x100; Abram G. More to Friedrich Richter, (mtg $1,250)..... 2,250

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BONN, Michael, to Louis Manheim; West End Av, 142 to 148; West End Av, 152, due Jan. 15, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BETHNER, Katharine, to Atlantic Trust Company; 43d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 150,000

CORBETT, James C., and another to John H. Rogers; 161st St, 629 East, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CORBETT, James C., and another to Frederick Dillemuth, Jr.; 161st St, 629 East, 3 years..... 2,500

EPSTEIN, Abraham, to Celia Newkofsky and another; 47th St, s s, 60 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $8,800, 3 years, 5 per cent..... 1,977.22

FISCHEL REALTY COMPANY to Harris Bernstein; 28th St, n s, 202.6 ft e of 2d Av; 29th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 60,000

FOLLMER, Charles J., to David Gutdon; 38th St, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GOLDSTEIN, Nathan, to Albert Frech; 163d St, n s, 36.11 ft e of Tinton Av, 5 years..... 3,250

HAIMS, Louis, to Louis Klinger; 79th St, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HILL, William R., to Margaret A. Hill; 127th St, n s, 190 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LIMMER, Wolf, and another to Leo S. Bing; Delancey St, 220, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,800

KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Mary A. Jeffery; 54th St, 203 to 211 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 9,000

McGEECHAN, Jane, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, x1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years..... 900

McGEECHAN, Jane, to Ephraim B. Levy; interior lot, 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, x1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 3 years..... 2,500

OTTO, Edward W., to Julius Janowitz; Webster Av, 1,734, prior mtg $11,500, 2 years..... 2,500

OTTO, Edward W., to Emily L. W. Johns; Webster Av, 1,734, due Oct. 1, 1907..... 11,500

RICHTER, Frederick, to Moritz Richter; 24th St, n s, 275 ft w of Katonah Av, 5 years..... 1,250

ROBERT, Isabel J., to Republic of Panama; Broadway, n e corner of 113th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 190,000

ROWLAND, Samuel, to Abram G. More; Willard Av, s s, 300 ft w of 24 St, 5 years..... 1,950

SCULLY, William, to Albert Herskovits and another; 127th St, n s, 185 ft w of 8th Av, prior mtg $75,000, 3 installments, 6 per cent..... 9,000

SMITH, St. Harry J., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Leggett Av, s s, 280.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 5 years..... 3,000

VALENTINE, John P., to John Bogart; 102d St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

VALENTINE, John P., to John Bogart; 102d St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, due Feb. 1, 1905, without interest..... 2,500

WAGNER, Casmir G., to Edward Kent and another, trustees; 122d St, 207 West, 5 years..... 13,000

WOODHOUSE, Jessie F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 34 and 35, map of University Heights North, time, &c., as per bond..... 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 153 and 155; Robert Pallman against Mary Jones and another, owners; Isaac Katz and another, contractors..... 65

OAK TREE PLACE, 595; George W. Edmunds against Mrs. Emil Goldsmith, owner and contractor..... 12

4TH ST, 350 to 354 East; Rider Erickson Engine Company against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors..... 190

15TH ST, 207 to 211 East; Samuel Solomon against Harris Packman and Barry Levin, owners and contractors..... 500

26TH ST, 336 to 344 West; John C. Orr & Co. against Leon Spielberger, owner and contractor..... 2,254

26TH ST, 336 to 344 West; Samet & Schoenberger against Leonor Spielberger, owner and contractor..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

PARCEL of land beginning at a point 87.10 ft s of 14th St and 394 ft n e of 1st Av, runs s w 83x n 40x n e 60 to beginning, and parcel of land beginning at a point 394 ft s e of 1st Av and 87.10 ft s of 14th St, runs s 25.10x s w — x w 29.10x n e — to beginning; two actions; Katie Haupt against Louis Haupt and another, (dower;) attorney, A. Kamber.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 25.2 ft s of 76th St, 18.11x96.11x18.8x94; Martha E. Magie against Charles S. Lowther and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Swan.

ST NICHOLAS AV, e s, 68.11 ft n of 152d St, 22x71x irregular; Simon H. Stern, committee, against Regina Schwartz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Rushmore.

14TH ST, n s, 394 ft e of 1st Av, runs e 87.10 ft to street formerly called Stuyvesant St x e 29.10x n 71.5x w 25 to beginning; Katie Haupt against Louis Haupt and another, (dower;) attorney, A. Kamber.

14TH ST, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 120.8 ft to street formerly called Stuyvesant St x e 50.8x n 87.10x w 50 to beginning; Katie Haupt against Louis Haupt and another, (dower;)

SLOW REBUILDING OF FINE BROADWAY BLOCKS

Retarded Development Opposite Post Office and City Hall Park—How Future Influences Will Operate—Prices in Recent Transactions.

Considering their commanding location the blocks on Broadway between Vesey and Chambers Streets contain a relatively smaller number of modern improvements than can be found within the same space anywhere along the lower part of the city's great highway of business and travel. A comparison in this particular with the territory south of Fulton Street is hardly necessary, but even north of Chambers Street one would have to go a considerable distance before finding six successive blocks with so little new construction as there is in those shown in the accompanying diagram.

The buildings between Murray and Warren Streets and the Broadway Chambers are the only new structures that have been put up during fifteen years of skyscraper building, and it would doubtless tax the memory of oldest New Yorkers to tell of the erection of a good many of the four and five story buildings still standing on lots facing the Post Office and City Hall Park.

This almost total lack of modern improvements may be assigned to a number of different causes. A good deal of this property

is held by estates. Some of it has not changed hands except by inheritance for nearly a century—a condition which has made sales and building projects very difficult of accomplishment, if not, in many instances, absolutely out of the question.

For example, a corporation which a year or two ago was considering the northwest corner of Broadway and Park Place as the site for a new building was balked early in its negotiations by finding that one of the small parcels at the rear on Park Place, which was to be included in the enterprise, was incumbered by a provision in the will of the late owner that $500 out of its income should be paid annually to a certain charity.

But even though these Broadway block fronts had been in more progressive hands it is not certain that their improvement would have been much more rapid. North of Fulton Street, or, to be more exact, north of Park Row, Broadway loses a large part of its activity. So far as business is concerned it becomes a one-sided street; a large proportion of its traffic, probably more than one-half, leaves it in the direction of the Brooklyn Bridge and the east side elevated roads, while the kinds of business which would furnish tenants for its tall office buildings are very much fewer. These are the conditions which have kept down the amount of new construction along the blocks north of the Park Row junction and have outweighed the mere facts that the properties are on Broadway and have great and permanent advantages in the matter of light, air, and outlook.

Two changes, one of them in the near future, are likely to have vital effect upon these blocks. The opening of the subway, with the entrances to the City Hall Station within a hundred feet or so of Broadway, will probably divert to the latter a large volume of travel that has hitherto been landed on Park Row and has followed that thoroughfare down to Broadway. On the other hand the proposal to erect the new Court House up town, although this perhaps is as yet a little too remote and indefinite to be reckoned with, cannot but have an unfavorable influence, since proximity to the present structure has been one of the chief recommendations of the new buildings in the neighborhood of City Hall Park.

What few transfers of property there have been within the last decade along Broadway opposite the Post Office and City Hall Park show values in the neighborhood of $100 a square foot. About three years ago Gherardi Davis paid $280,000 for 241 Broadway, fifty feet north of Park Place, on a lot 25 by 100. It should be noted that this price was practically no advance over figure recorded in 1894, when the Home Life Insurance Company bought 257 Broadway, 25 by 108, for $250,000.

The lease of the site of the Postal Telegraph Building at Murray Street, made in 1895 by the Trinity Church Corporation to the late John W. Mackay, states as the annual rental $52,000 and taxes, which, as the lease was made on a 5 per cent. basis, represents a fee value of $1,050,000. The plot containing a little over 12,000 square feet. The Importers and Traders' Bank bought the site at the southwest corner of Murray Street in 1859 for $100,000, title being taken by the then President of the institution, Lucius Hopkins.

Around the southwest corner of Broadway and Park Place Gov. McCullough of Vermont is said to have paid $300 a square foot for a plot 25 by 100, and the Mercantile Exchange Bank is reported to have paid $250 a square foot for the adjoining plot, 25 by 100. Both of these transactions were made about three years ago. Two years ago the Mercantile Exchange Bank bought the adjoining plot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Park Place, for $200 a square foot. Last year

AT AUCTION

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,
Estate of MARY A. WOODHEAD, Deceased,
252 WEST 40TH ST.,
the four-story and basement brick flat; size of lot 20.7½x98.9.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
WALTER I. M'COY, attorney for administrator, 42 Wall St.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
by order of the Executor of the estate of Jacob Cohen, Dec'd,
68 EAST 83D ST.,
Four-story, basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, size of lot, 18x102.2,
83, 85, 87 Stanton St., S. W. cor. Orchard St.,
Three six-story brick tenements and stores,
156, 158 NORFOLK ST.,
141 STANTON ST., N. E. COR.
Six-story brick tenement and stores, size 50x57, a half interest in lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 on map of Oceanus Park, Rockaway Beach, Queens Co., New York, situate at N. W. cor. Dodge and Ocean Aves., size of plot, 50x135. W. Bennett Marx, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 257 Broadway.
Mess. Jacobs & Livingston, Attys., 132 Nassau St.
Mess. Levy & Unger, Attys., 9 World Bldg.
Maps, etc., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21,
at 12 M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 161 B'way,
764 GREENWICH ST.,
bet. W. 11th and Bank Sts., 3-story brick dwelling on lot 17.6x64 &c.
HENRY J. APPEL, Jr.,
Referee, 132 Nassau St.
LIPPMANN & RUCK,
Pltf's Attys., 132 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER,
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
will sell at public auction on
Friday, September 23rd, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon at 161 Broadway, N. Y.
137 to 143 West 48th St.
Valuable plot, size 80x100, known as First Church of Christ Scientist. Sold subject to first mortgage of $100,000, with interest. Plaintiff will take back a second mortgage for 60 per cent. of excess of purchase price above first mortgage.
For maps, etc., apply to EVERETT B. HEYMAN, Plaintiff's Atty., 35 Nassau St., or Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at Auction on
Tuesday, September 27th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 161 Broadway,
the Choice and Valuable Property,
NO. 645 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
between 54th and 55th Streets.
For maps and terms apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.

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ROOF PAINT

FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
Address Contracting Dept. **THE STANDARD PAINT CO.,** 100 William Street, New York.

LEVY BROS.
116 West 135th St.
MANHATTAN.
Chance for Investors.
8th Av., triple flats, with stores, $28,500.
8th Av. corner, triple, with large store, $43,000.
2 five triples, 12 rooms, $27,500.
BRONX.
Fine new corner, with store, $26,000.
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores, $45,000.
Fine triple with 3 stores, 76x110, $54,000.

ROOFS

Metal or tar and gravel. Tin roofs repaired, painted, and guaranteed. Tel. 53—Main. Grafton & Son, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

69 LIBERTY ST. 11 WEST 27TH ST.
Ogden & Clarkson
announce that they have moved their uptown office from 127 Fifth Ave. to
11 West 27th St.
Next to the Corner of Fifth Ave.

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for COTTAGES, two-family HOUSES, APARTMENTS, FLATS. 50,000 houses built in 27 years from our plans. Book, 60 plans, $1.00.
Co-Operative Building Plan Assn., 203 Broadway, New York City. Open from 9 to 6 every day.

Snap!
Fine, 7-story Avenue Corner apartment house, near L station and Park. 100x100.
Rents $33,000. Particulars only to principal.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

Swell front, single modern apartment, 25 feet frontage; yearly tenants; private surroundings; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

Elegant three-story and basement, fancy brick and brownstone; all improvements; parquet floors; burglar alarms. Owner, 706 East 135th.

For Sale.—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Cheap, four, five-story modern tenements; best section; Harlem. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Real estate office near Wall St. for sale, to quick buyer; retiring. Box D 134 Times.

Double flat, $38,000; rent, $4,400; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Improved double and triple flats, Harlem; great bargains. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Dwelling must be sold to settle estate; only $1,500 required. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

Sacrifice.—3-story dwelling; good location; little cash; act quickly. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

East Side.

555 Madison Ave.,
near 56th Street.
FOR SALE—4-story, brownstone residence.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

Actual Bargain!!—Choice location; builder will sell new 6-story corner, 20 rooms and 4 baths each floor; 6 stores; will rent for over $15,000; sacrifice; price, $130,000. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

40-foot apartment, all improvements; fireproof; rent, $6,400; East 58th St.; $60,000; easy terms; buys over 15 per cent. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

$5,000 cash (price $22,500) buys six-room double flat; elegant order; vicinity 130th and 5th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

2d Av., near 115th St.	5-story; 4 families; 14 rooms; store; pr., $36,500; mortgage to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
1st Av., near 84th St.	5-story tenement, store; pr., $35,000; rent, $2,094; leasehold, 15 years. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
1st Av., near 84th St.	5-story; 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; pr., $17,500; rent, $1,860; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
124 St., near Lexington	10-family flat; 6 rooms; bath, hot water; pr., $26,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Madison Av.—Double flat, large store, no heat; rent, $3,300; price, $30,000; only $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

East Side.—25% investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call, Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Bargain.—62d St., near Amsterdam; flat, store; $18,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner Park Av., near 106th.—Double flat, $30,000; rents, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bway St., near 1st.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents, $1,962. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement 80's, adjoining 3d Av.; 14 rooms, store, $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

1765 East 114th St., 85x100; asking $52,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A flat 70x160, 29th St., 7th Av.; price, $80,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East Side.

MANHATTAN.

East Side.

5-story double, 10 rooms and bath, 27-foot front, 116th St., between Madison and Park; rent $2,500; price, $22,000; mortgage, $19,500. Wm. H. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St. Telephone, 965 Cortlandt.

West Side.

INVESTMENT.

Price - - -	$175,000.
Mortgage 5% -	135,000.
Total Rents - -	18,000.

New, modern, 7-story fireproof elevator apartment, 62x100, near drive. Never vacant.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$2,850 Cash

above existing mortgages will purchase a very choice plot, suitable for immediate improvement.
Size 125 x 100,
AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
Bradhurst Ave. and 151st Str.
SELLER PAYS 1904 TAXES.
If interested, call on sole agent,
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way

A Great Bargain on Broadway.

Corner, near Subway Station.
Asking only $250,000; want offer.
Rental about $26,500.
7-story, stores, and four apartments on floor.
About four lots of land.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

Cheapest 3-story, high-stoop house, 150 West 97th St.; 17.6x100; only $1,000 required; move right in. Caretaker. Worth investigation.

Broadway in the Sixties.

Few very choice unimproved properties for sale.
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139 WEST 80TH STREET.

Immediate possession; 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300. 3 years' lease.
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Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.

$3,000 CASH, 3-STORY DWELLING

$3,000 cash buys three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 151 West 131st St.; balance five-year mortgage; price, $18,500; immediate possession; brokers protected. William Buhler, 115 Broadway. Telephone.

Elegant Three-Story Dwelling

on one of the best strictly private dwelling streets on upper west side will be sold cheaply to quick purchaser.
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West 106th St.—Triple apartment, price, $55,000; mtge. $40,000 at 4½%; rents $6,012. West 30th St., near 8th Av., Realty, $3,333.33, suitable for large building; printed list of investments sent on application. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

DWELLING BARGAIN!
Only $24,000; in Seventies, Columbus and Amsterdam; four-story brownstone; excellent condition; easy terms; possession; broker's commission. PATTEN, 156 Broadway.

Foreclosure Sacrifice.—Seven-story corner apartment house, 100x100, taken in under foreclosure; will be sacrificed by owner on very easy terms; principals meaning business invited to investigate. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Attractive three-story dwelling, extension, 12 rooms, 2 baths; West 104th St., near Riverside Drive; price reasonable; see Chas. S. Kohler, 306 Columbus Av.

Lenox Av., near 135th St. | 5-story; 5 rooms, bath; stores; pr., $32,000; rent, $3,432; hot water. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

For Sale.—4-story houses, lot 50x100, for improvement, between 5th and 6th Avs., on 56th St. E. Tanenbaum & Co., 656 Broadway.

Investigate.—453 West 57th St., 4-story, basement brownstone; A1 condition; terms to suit. H. Casson, Room 2,027, 21 Park Row.

$58,000, only $10,000 cash, buys two triple flats, vicinity 108th and Amsterdam Av.; this is a positive bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Sacrifice.—Rent, $5,100; price, $42,500; buys extra wide double flat, vicinity 110th and 7th; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—$35,000 buys extra large double flat, no heat; vicinity 14 8th Av.; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

140th St., near Willis Av. | 5-story; 3-fam., 4 & bath; pr., $23,750; rent, $2,450; increasing investment. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

45-foot apartment, all improvements; rents, $6,200; all leased; West 100th St.; price, $47,000; easy terms. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Improved triple flat bargain. Eighth Av., (Harlem,) store sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 150th.—Double flat, $28,500; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—33-ft. flat, 145th, near Amsterdam, $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 90's.; no heat, $29,000; rent, $3,100. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av.—Modern flat, large store, $40,000; rent, $4,300. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av., Vicinity 135th.—Double flat, large store, $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Tenement with stores, West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Four-story, near 6th Av.; terms easy; exchange for dwelling. Jones, 247 6th Av.

Washington Heights.

Bargain.—25 ft. five-story triple flat; rented about $4,000; terms to suit. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

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SAG HARBOR—11 acres of land in lawn and grove; finest water front; exceptional surroundings; ideal for country home; for sale at a bargain; $400 per acre.
AMITYVILLE—9 acres; less than mile from depot on main road; high ground; fine soil; much fruit and shade; good 8-room house; water in kitchen; barn and outbuildings; fine location; cheap at $3,800.
BELLPORT—36 acres, with large water front on Great South Bay; fine views; large grove near South Country Road; excellent for building site; in the midst of handsome places; price, $16,000; might exchange.
FREEPORT—Plot 50x250, on Ocean Avenue; cottage, 8 rooms and bath; open plumbing; piazza, fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden and hennery; convenient to schools, churches, depot, and trolley; price, $4,000; terms half cash; excellent neighborhood.
HUNTINGTON—Attractive country home; 10 acres; mile from village; peach, pear, and apple orchards; large, old-fashioned house of 10 rooms, in good condition; large barns and other outbuildings; price, $7,800; reasonable terms.
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Near Shelter Island, Southampton, and other resorts;
90 MILES FROM THE CITY.
A BEAUTIFUL PENINSULA, COMPRISING OVER
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FIVE MILES OF WATER FRONT.
Deep water, safe harbor for anchorage, &c.
Suitable for gentleman's estate, hotel and cottage site, sanitarium, school, college, or any institution requiring large tract, accessible from New York; salubrious atmosphere and unobjectionable surroundings.
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Brokers invited and protected. For price, terms, descriptive pamphlet, apply to
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Houses, lots, shore front, and farms for sale and to rent.
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Finest farm south side Long Island, 25 miles out; large house; outbuildings; 300 acres; on celebrated Merrick Road; near station and water; $60,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

For sale cheap, 2 six-room houses; 3 minutes' walk from station; also building lots; write, or call after 3 P. M. L. W. Bishop, Baldwin, L. I.

Complete farm, 14 acres, 9 planted; good buildings; $3,000; crop included. Farmer, Box 154 Times Office.

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Farm—110 acres, $1,000. Write for description, G. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

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$8,250 to $15,000
Payments Monthly Like Rent
ACKERSON HOUSES, BEVERLEY SQUARE, FLATBUSH.
Beautiful detached dwellings near Prospect Park, railroad and trolleys. 25 minutes to Manhattan.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
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AND ON PROPERTY,
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For sale on easy terms in the choicest section of Borough Park, where over 800 houses have been built and sold, where 100 houses are now in course of construction.
Our homes have all the improvements and attractions advertised and desirable new features in our homes only.
Natural attractions make this the most desirable and convenient suburb for the New York business man to locate his family. Elevated railroad service direct to Manhattan in 27 minutes.
OFFICE OPEN DAILY AND SUNDAY.
Take 8th Av. elevated (Borough Park division) to 49th St. station.
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3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES
ON SECOND ST.,
OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Consisting of octagon and circular front brick and stone, with or without dining room extension; beautifully trimmed with choicest hardwoods, all tiled bathroom with shower, and tiled kitchen, open nickel plumbing, combination gas and electric fixtures, steam and hot air heating, electric grate, handsome Turkish corner, &c.
20 minutes from New York side of bridge via Vanderbilt or Seventh Av. cars. Houses open daily. Sunday and evenings until 9 o'clock.
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A "FORFEITURE"; BEAUTIFUL BARGAIN.
Cost $9,500; Party cannot meet payments. SACRIFICED at $8,250. Terms, $500 down, $40 Month. PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL RESIDENCE.
Fine Grounds. Most Fashionable and GRANDEST Section. Near $30,000 and $40,000 Residences. Schools, Churches, Stores, Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall.
PERFECT IDEAL HOME.
Tiled Entrance, Reception Hall, Beautiful Stair Landing, Immense Piazza, Hardwood trim. Lavishly Decorated. Open Fire Places, Spacious Parlors, Library, Very Handsome Large Dining Room, Back Stairs, Combination Coal and Gas Range in Kitchen. Seven Elegant Bedrooms, Marble Wash Basins, Tiled Bath, Inglenooks, Window seats built in; Steam Heat. Must Sell; Call Sunday, any day. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge to
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AVE., Corner Albemarle Road.

FLATBUSH TWO-FAMILY DETACHED HOUSE.
A snap at $8,750. Worth $10,000.
Upper part rented at $40 per month.
One of the best high-grade two-family houses ever built; ground 40x100 on a macadamized street; exclusive section near the "L" and Prospect Park; upper part has 8 rooms, tiled bath, storeroom, and dumbwaiter service; lower part 7 rooms and tiled bath and dumbwaiter service; house has hardwood trim throughout; handsome cabinet mantels, beautiful floors, handsome decorations, separate entrances, separate furnaces, tiled vestibule, and private halls; every modern improvement; owner must sell; chance for great bargain.
Call Sunday or any day.
Send for bargain list for many others.
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Let me know your requirements and I will submit sketches.
GEORGE HITCHINGS, Architect,
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A GRAND HOME AT A BARGAIN,
$7,500. TERMS, $500 DOWN.
and $50 per month; handsome detached residence; large grounds; foyer hall, wide oaken staircase, cathedral glass windows, beautiful parlors, parquet floors, handsome large dining room, with open fireplace, plate shelf and expensive mantel; kitchen has combination coal and gas range; solid porcelain sink and tubs; five very pretty sleeping rooms and two baths; extra basins to chambers; handsomely decorated throughout; send for bargain list for many others.
Call Sunday or any day.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

ORIGINAL, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.
Semi-detached, three story and cellar brick; built by days' work, with selected hard brick, and other best materials. Will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.
PRICE $10,700.
3-story and basement; on first floor, reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; no coal used on premises; heated from central heating plant, away from building; cooking done by gas; location Brooklyn Av., Twenty-fourth Ward; photographs furnished upon application.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

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HIGH-GRADE TWO-FAMILY HOUSES,
386 and 392 Westminster Road (East 12th St.) $7,500. TERMS, $500 DOWN.
Extra well and strongly built; were erected as an investment, but must be sold; look at them before purchasing; plots 50x100; steam heated; finely decorated; refrigerators; rent for $1,140 each; 16 rooms, two baths and laundry. The best investment. JOHN WOOLLEY, 398 Westminster Road, near Cortelyou.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 79th ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x60, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 722 St.

Must Be Sold on Account of Leaving the City,
a beautiful cottage; two families; all hardwood trim, steam heat and latest improvements; lot 100x100; in the best location Vanderveer Park, Flatbush; price $12,000. Address owner, F. Ecker, 190 Grand St., New York.

BARGAIN.—Two-family house in Brooklyn; only 25 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan; a good home and an income, too; one flat rents for $18 and the other for $15. The price a bargain and the terms most liberal. Write or call for particulars. REALTY TRUST, 60 Liberty St., Manhattan.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE
in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

For Sale, PARK SLOPE—588, 590, 596, 598 7th St., next to Prospect Park; only 4 left of row of 12 high-class 2-story basement private dwellings; every improvement, including electric lights, 2 baths, &c.; $13,750 to $14,750. W. B. Greenman, builder, on premises.

For Sale—Most attractive, desirable country home, 65 acres, on Susquehanna Railroad, near Oakland; hour out; macadam roads; 500 feet river front; 14-room house; an abundance fruit and shade; large porch, lawn, barns. Address Farmer, Box 27, Wyckoff, N. J.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

FLATBUSH LOTS, $200 UPWARDS.
Improved neighborhood; monthly payments; unparalleled bargains in small houses.
Edwards, 848 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

We have $100,000 to invest in first and second mortgages in Brooklyn property only. Call or send application; no brokers. Wm. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Manhattan.

$3,600 buys 489 Herkimer St., near Albany Av.; 3-family, 8-story modern flat; extra deep; very fine location; $900 cash, $2,000 mortgage. Ring, second bell.

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Sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE—Some choice plots on St. Ann's, Brook, Prospect, and Union Avs., ripe for improvement.
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Last One Left—Three-story, three-family house, 17 rooms, three baths, only $7,500; price Oct. 1st, $7,750; easiest possible terms; see 1,062 Intervale Avenue, Bronx, near Westchester Avenue; choice two rapid transit railways; take 3d Avenue "L" to 149th Street, transfer Westchester Avenue trolley.
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MODEL HOUSES FIT FOR MILLIONAIRES.
Exquisitely built; latest improvements; shower baths, hot water, heat; hardwood trim; brick filled.
Price, $4,800, easy terms; corner 189th and Cambreling Av.; take elevated to Pelham Av., walk east to Cambreling Av.; inspect daily.
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Attention!—Shamrocks win, so do O'Hara Bros.; choice plot, 87x145 feet, near trolley; seven-room house, near schools, $5,500; two-family detached house, all improvements, $6,500; plots ripe for builders near elevated. Wanted, particulars of property everywhere. Quick sales. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Paris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN—$4,500; 2-family house; 11 rooms; all improvements; furnace; hardwood trim; open nickel-plate plumbing; near Rapid Transit, park, and school; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sunday.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sunday or evenings only. Owner, 926 East 185d St.

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DON'T HAVE TO BE WEALTHY.
$500 buys one-family house.
$1,000 buys two-family house.
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A Building Snap.—$4,350 buys a large two-family brick house worth $5,000; perfect order; full lot; near Bronx Park; easy terms. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

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Bargain—Willis Av. 5-story business property; two stores; five rooms and bath; price, $23,500; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av. corner 135th St.

Bargain—5-story double flat in Willis Av., near 138th St. Price, $24,500; mtge., 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 317 Willis Av., bet. 140th and 141st Sts.

Four lots, exceptionally deep, near 3d Av., between two "L" stations; a great opportunity for builders; excavated. Martin, 879 Forest Av.

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Three 5-story triple flats, half block from rapid transit, $79,000; rent, $8,500; sell separately or together. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

Choice plot, 68x135x56, including two corners prominent avenue, near L station; suitable for 5-story flats. Kerby, 722 Tremont Av.

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Brook Av., 100 ft. front; large frame building; $7,500 all. Dickson, 3,391 Third Av.

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$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. Ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines, transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Road.

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Two one-family houses: 8 rooms; tiled bathroom; all improvements; $4,200; easy terms. Apply to J. R. Seal, Vine St., near Hillside Av.

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A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
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and barn; location most beautiful residential street of Pleasantville; 50 minutes out; live on this for two years and then subdivide; you'll triple your money; price now $7,500.
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Great Bargain for September Only.
Westchester lots, $100; small monthly payments; fare, 8c. Write only, Godfelp, 48 West 117th St.

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Country homes, farms. Cooley & West Inc. Main Offices—Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

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Who offers 6-room house for $2,800; all improvements; also beautifully located lots, $300 upward. Other bargains. Tichborne, 54 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon.

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Train service; 40 minutes; "Up-to-date" residence; high ground; fine location; ¾ acre; near station; $6,700. Yes! Hot water, heat, sanitary plumbing, &c.
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At White Plains among the "nabobs"; 11-room brick and frame "up-to-date" residence; stable, coachman's quarters, electric lights; $11,000. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE DUPLEX APARTMENT.
Ten very large rooms, (two servant rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators; two baths. $2,200

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Corner apartments, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,000 TO $1,200

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Eight large rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $1,200

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112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight, and nine room apartments; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views; electric light. $1,200 TO $2,200

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541 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by SURFACE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $40 TO $50
Near Subway Station.

Without Elevators.

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Corner building; six and seven rooms; hall boy; telephone. $55 TO $62.50

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Seven large, light rooms and bath; one Apartment, 14 rooms and two baths. Rents reasonable.

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CORNER BUILDING.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; all improvements; ground flat, suitable for physician. $45 TO $60

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Very light apartments; seven large rooms and bath; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60

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Just completed, modern apartments, consisting of
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Rents Moderate.

Every room is large, light, and airy.

Tiled baths, with showers.
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Telephone in each apartment.
All-night elevator service.
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Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

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For bachelors or man and wife.
Elegant suites of three rooms and bath; elevator, electric lights, telephone, maid, valet, and light; breakfast if desired.
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SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

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No. 310—Second floor, 5 rooms; rent, $24.
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Single houses, improvements.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

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Seven corner rooms and bath in single flat; all light; only three other tenants; halls newly carpeted. 300 West 139th St.

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One elegant apartment, 667 Madison Av., corner 61st St.; ten rooms and three baths; excellent service. Apply to Superintendent.
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Elegant apartments; all improvements and conveniences.

Very light attractive apartment; seven rooms; newly decorated; 17 Livingston Place—Stuyvesant Square. L. R. Comett, 14 Washington Place.

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102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.

Washington Square, 39½.—Eight-room corner flat; use of piano and library. Apply at Washington View building, southwest corner of Fourth and McDougal Streets.

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Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

Bedbugs exterminated; "Murbalene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed; special. Siegel-Cooper's.

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WANT FIRST CLASS SKIRT TRIMMERS AND HELPERS,
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ALSO
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Parcel Wrappers and Messengers.—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced parcel wrappers and messengers. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

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8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

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All Improvements. Elevator Service.
Five and Six Rooms, $35 to $40.
Particularly Light Rooms.

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Seven Large Rooms. All Improvements.
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Seven Rooms and Bath; Elevators.
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Supt. on Premises or
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MODERN 10 STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING,
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Slawson & Hobbs, Agts, 284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St., or Superintendent, on premises.

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FINE CORNER APARTMENTS
Six, seven and eight rooms, tiled baths; All modern improvements, including elevator and telephone service, electric light, &c.
Rents $660 to $840.
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4 and 5 light rooms and bath, sunny	In most attractive and modern elevator house with every known impt, facing Morningside Park.	Rents $35 to $45 only.

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Large and small rooms; newly decorated; desirably located; convenient to clubs, Delmonico's and Sherry's.
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New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

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Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $48 AND $52.
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Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

To Let.—8 large rooms; all improvements; few —like it. Apply on premises, 302 Columbus Av. Horton Ice Cream Co.

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Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

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Suites, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $660 to $1,050 per annum.

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THE **Blennerhasset,**
547-559 West 111th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., one block from rapid transit and "L" station and convenient to all surface lines.
Suites of 4, 5, 6 and 7 large and sunny rooms and shower bath.
Moderate rentals.
Especially desirable for small families.
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118th, 119th Streets & St. Nicholas Avenue.
Six and seven rooms and bath.
(Very large and light.)
Modern Improvements; steam heat, hot water, etc.
OPENING ON LARGE GARDEN.
Desirable locality. Convenient to surface, "L," and Subway. Two minutes' walk from Central Park.
Rents $480 and upwards.
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508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; electric chimes; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
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Central Park West, Corner 92d St.
Ardsley Hall,
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Magnificent corner apartments on 2d floor;
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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Most reasonable high-class apartments on the Drive; eight and nine rooms and baths; every convenience; location unsurpassed; grand river view; rent $1,600 to $2,000.

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Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management of G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

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For Rent—At 230 Central Park S. with an apartment on 3d floor; eight rooms and bath; all rooms are light, four fronting the park; plumbing new; price, $1,600. Inquire of janitor.

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Northwest corner Park Av. and 51st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

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CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
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Modern apartment, 9 large rooms and bath, hot-water heating, electric lights, telephone, hot-water supply; only two families in house; $1,000; rare opportunity. 103 West 117th St.

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8 rooms and bath; desirable flats; moderate rent. Inquire janitor.

Beautiful first flat, "Windlesham," 112 West 92d St., near Park.—Eight large rooms, reduced to $32; select kept house; immediate possession.

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A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.
6 Rooms and bath, $1,680 to $2,000.
7 Rooms and bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
1 Room and bath, $480 to $600.
2 Rooms and bath, $600 to $1,100.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

The house will be under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Resident Manager.

For information apply at OFFICE ON THE PREMISES any hour, day or evening.

ERNEST TRIBELHORN,

Northeast Corner Madison Av., 91st St.,
OFFERS
IN THE FAIRFAX,
SOUTHWEST CORNER MADISON AV., 94TH ST.,
a seven-room apartment, southerly exposure, every room facing the sunlight; rent $1,320. Also a seven-room apartment on second floor, $925. The Fairfax is one of the best and most modern apartment houses in the city; exceptionally large rooms; all parquet flooring; steam heat, hot water, electric lights, tiled baths; elevator, telephone, hall attendance; luxurious appointments; excellent service.

1N 12 AND 14 EAST 87TH ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.,
and adjoining Phipps residence, seven rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; hall service; extra servants' stairs; $40 up.

1,126 PARK AV.,
NEAR 91ST ST.,
a ground floor, seven rooms, bath, &c.; also a second floor apartment of seven rooms; every improvement; rents $45.

Southwest Cor. of 7th Av. Drive and 111th St
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK AND THE DRIVE.
This building covers a plot of 100x150 feet, and has the largest sized rooms of any elevator house where rents do not exceed $1,200; especially good-sized bedrooms; being that there is no other building on the entire block, every room is light; apartments of seven and eight rooms, baths; electric lights, elevator, telephone and hall service; tennis courts; rents moderate; one ground floor corner apartment of ten rooms; elevated station and subway station within one block.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner West End Ave. and 101st St
A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply Superintendent on premises or CARROLL & CLAUTICE, S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 101TH ST. Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th Street,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A few fine housekeeping apartments of six to nine rooms and bath. Rents $800 to $1,800. Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
Or to Janitor ON PREMISES,
Or Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—
RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.
Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

The **Stratford**
MADISON AVE.
Southwest Corner 81st St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF
High-class and exclusive suites of 9 and 15 very large all outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults; immediate possession.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.
Facing Madison Square.
Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. Restaurant. For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (9927) 60 Liberty St.

477 WEST 140TH ST.
476 WEST 141ST ST.
Corner apartments, five and six all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights; uniformed service; magnificent views of Hudson River and Long Island Sound.
Rent $37.50 and $45.
Apply on premises, or to
W. D. Morgan & Co.,
1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45, $50.

THE CLINTON,
253 West 42d, Near Broadway.
Parlor bedroom, bath to lease, October 1st; private restaurant; hotel service; elevator all night. Apply manager.

324 St., 132 East, Corner Lexington Av.—Apartment of extra large, all light, rooms, bath; newly decorated; rent, $32. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $22-$26.

371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.

521 West 111th.—Five, six room top floor elevator apartments; sixth floor, $50-$60. Wittmack.

Several tenements and flats to lease to responsible parties. Call Jones, 207 6th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 61st-38th, or Superintendent on premises.
BACHELORS
APARTMENTS

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,800, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 149 Broadway. Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

61-69 East 86th St.,
NEAR MADISON AV.
HIGH-CLASS FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL LIGHT.
8-room ground-floor Apartment, suitable for physician.
6 rooms and bath apartment, absolutely light, $50.
Superintendent on premises; references required.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT.
The Sonoy, 49 West 57th St.; 9 unusually large and light rooms and baths; open plumbing; elevator day and night; rents, $1,800-$2,000. For further particulars apply to PEASE & ELLIMAN, 520 6th Av., near 43d. 'Phone 2573—38th.

471 Central Park West, Corner 107th St.
Large modern eight-room apartments with every convenience; rents, $1,200, $1,000, and $800.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE HUDSON,
Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
1 corner suite, $1,200.
7 7-room suite, $900.
Handsome 12-room suites, two baths, separate stairs and elevator for servants; $1,800.
Superintendent on Premises.

La Scala
405 Central Park West, at 106th St.
Modern elevator apartments, house; seven and eight room apartments, $800, $1,000, and $1,100.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE BILTMORE,
261 & 263 West 129th Street.
Suites of five and six all-light rooms, with bath, in this modern, high-class apartment at $40 to $50 per month on yearly leases; steam heat, hot water, elevator service, uniformed hallboys, electric lights, &c. Superintendent, on premises.

New high-class elevator Apartment House,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.,
in block with Cornelian and private residences; a few suites of six large rooms; long-distance telephone in each apartment; rent, $35 to $60. Floor plan mailed.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 2d Av., 41 Liberty St.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

La Rochelle, 79th, Cor. Columbus.—Choice corner apartment, seven rooms, bath; all night service; private telephone; steam laundry; free electric light.

TO LET.
Apartment from Oct. 1; eight rooms and bath; elevator; hallboys; steam heat; all first class. $1,000. Superintendent, 1,125 Madison Av.

80th Street, 151 West.—Single flat, 2d floor; 8 light rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $35.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $50.

124th St., 312 East.—Second floor apartment, 8 rooms and bath, newly decorated; $30.

207TH ST., 304 EAST.
Three rooms, $12

Apartment 94, one of the finest in The Chelsea, to sublet. Mr. Jones, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.

We present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.

As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.

Frank L. Fisher Co

Riverside Drive.....Corner 92d St.
The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 8 baths. These apartments arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants.
RENTALS.....$3,300 and $3,400

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.
LARGE ROOMS, UNIQUE IN ARRANGEMENT.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 & $1,500

Henrietta Court.....316 West 95th St.
NEW BUILDING; LARGE ROOMS.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$510
8 Rooms and Bath.....900

Valencia Court.....317 West 95th St.
LIGHT AND SUNNY ROOMS.
7 Rooms and Bath.....$810 to $870

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.
BEAUTIFUL LIGHT APARTMENTS.
7 Rooms, and Bath.....$720
8 Rooms and Bath.....$800

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST. CHOICE LOCATION.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $750

Stanton.....9 and 11 West 91st St.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$7,000
Doctor's apartment, 7 Rooms.....900

Rutledge.....1 West 82d St., cor. C. P. W.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$800

Arlington.....148 West 82d St.
ONE APARTMENT ON EACH FLOOR.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,050

Elmhurst...250 West 84th St., cor. Broadway
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $720

Roycroft.....129 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$600 and $720

Mathilda Court.....310 West 95th St.
All large, light rooms.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$900
5 Rooms and Bath.....510
4 Rooms and Bath (only one).....420

Unadilla.....428 West 11th St.
NOTED FOR PERMANENT TENANTS.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$720
7 Rooms and Bath.....900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.
10-story bldg. overlooking Union Square; light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $720
6 Rooms and Bath.....720 to 900
7 Rooms and Bath.....1,200 to 1,440

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.
Tel. No. 3,307—Riverside.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. 420 W. 116th ST. Near Columbia University.
Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $4,500 to $4,800
These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and hot closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,922—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

The Cabonack
188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

Rochambeau,
1,858-1,860 THE AV.—DRIVEWAY, between 112th and 113th Sts.
JUST OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths; rents, $540 to $1,200. Apply to
A. V. AMY & CO.,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 115TH ST.
[Tel. 947 Morningside.]

Madison Court,
1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a very desirable 9 room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

THE WELLESLEY,
N. E. Cor. West End Avenue and 81st Street.
Strictly first class and absolutely fireproof. A choice apartment at moderate rent, including electric light and refrigeration.
Apply to Superintendent

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Aves.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST.,
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 8 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE ROSCOE
448-450 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
FACING ST. NICHOLAS PARK.
All-night elevator. Telephone. Electric light, &c. 6, 8, and 7 rooms, with bath; $400 to $720.

ARLEIGH
920 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

THE LORRAINE
1,427 MADISON AV., NEAR 99TH.
Elegant modern six-room apartment, elevator, hall and telephone service, $40.

VERY CHEAP FLATS.
We have several well-located five-story flats, bargain prices. Intending purchasers, kindly call.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,675-9 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

A very good five-room apartment in high-class house for $40, at 329 West 108th St., near Broadway. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway.

The L'Aiglon, 151-153 East 81st St., near Lexington Av.—High-class elevator apartments; 6 and 7 rooms; latest appliances; rents $40 to $55.

934 St., 103 West, Overlooking Park.—7 rooms, all on Park; rent, $70; hallboys, &c. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

The Hollywood,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,922—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

The Cabonack
188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

Madison Court,
1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a very desirable 9 room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

THE WELLESLEY,
N. E. Cor. West End Avenue and 81st Street.
Strictly first class and absolutely fireproof. A choice apartment at moderate rent, including electric light and refrigeration.
Apply to Superintendent

THE MARGARET
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Aves.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

BACHELORS' SUITES
and apartments for ladies, $26 upward, including private telephone, electric light, steam heat, chambermaid service, and private mail service if desired; references essential; inspection invited. Manager, 36 West 9th St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat:
63d St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$35
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....340
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....400
87th St., 72 West, 7 rooms and bath.....450
90th St., 100 West, 7 rooms and bath.....475
Apply to janitors on premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

THE CROISIC.
N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av. Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION.
1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas ranges complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MAGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
For rent for one year, a beautifully furnished five-room apartment overlooking Central Park; unusually handsome furniture, including piano, a supply of linen, silver and tableware, beautiful pictures, hangings, and decorations; electric lights and cold storage free. A bargain. Price, $1,000. Apply only on premises, Ardsley Hall, corner 92d Street and Central Park West.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully Furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

Family going abroad will sublet from October for Winter or longer, very attractively furnished apartment; 4 rooms and 2 bathrooms; references. Apply to H., Apartment Hotel, 24 Marquis, 12 East 31st St.

For rent for one year, a 5-room furnished apartment for $1,300, and a 7-room furnished apartment for $2,500; electric lights and cold storage free. Apply on premises, Ardsley Hall, corner 92d St. and Central Park West.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private baths; meals, $17 weekly; four, two, $26 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. H., Box 138, Times.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ORDER OF THE MAGI WILL OPEN ITS meetings for the season of 1904-1905 Oct. 9th; Training classes will also be instituted to prepare teachers to represent the Order. For particulars address O. H. RICHMOND, 321 West 117th St. Reception hours 1 to 3 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Gold link purse, containing $10, Wednesday morning, Sept. 14, either on leaving West End at 8:30 or 23d St. ferry; finder will be liberally rewarded by communicating with P. O. Box 84, West End, N. J.

Lost.—$100 reward for lady's ring, with pearl and two diamonds, marked W. F. Jr. to E. F. C., and date inside; lost Saturday, Aug. 6, between 32d and 34th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

Lost.—A brooch, on last Sunday, heart-shaped, green stone, surrounded with diamonds; platinum setting. Return to C. W. D., 220 West 29th St., and receive reward.

Lost.—Book No. 150,240, New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

3 gentlemen; board, washing, mending, $6 week. Address A., 143 8th Av.

17th St., 116 East.—Desirable small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; gentlemen; references.

18TH ST, 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; gentlemen or couple.

47th St., 70 West.—Large rooms; all conveniences; references.

50th St., 23 West.—Refined home; handsome second floor and other rooms, with board; references exchanged.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 315 West.—Second, third, and fourth floor rooms; American private family; adults; references.

84th St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

93d St., 25, West.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

103d St., 2 West.—Large apartment, overlooking Park; nicely furnished rooms; superior board; references. Hurlbut.

113th St., 540-542, West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

117th St., Corner Amsterdam, 1,161.—Warm, sunny rooms; parks surrounding; celebrated tables; every convenience; absolute cleanliness; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and modern conveniences.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Lady would board married couple; Fall, Winter; near station, Sound; reasonable; references. Rblando, Chatsworth Av.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Parlor floor; private bath; suites and rooms; superior board.

Private family, upper west side, offer large sunny front room, suitable for two persons desiring comfort, privileges of refined home; references essential. A. L. B., Box 135 Times.

Small private family would rent single room with board in high class apartments on West End Av., near 93d St., to a refined Christian young man or lady, generally away in daytime; terms moderate; highest references required. Address Opportunity, Box 192 Times.

Select board for two or three persons with private family; best location in Madison, N. J.; references. Address D., Box 143 Times.

"THE REOFFER."
7 Fifth Ave.
Elegant rooms, with board; single $10 and upward; double $20 and upward.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Married couple desire sunny room, with or without board, in private family apartment. Address References, Box 137 Times.

Young man desires small room near 58th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—52d St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references. Tredwell.

8th St., 5 East, Near 5th Av.—Newly furnished rooms; accommodations A1; very reasonable.

12th St., 124 West.—Nicely furnished double rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure; references.

12th St., 28 West.—A suite of nicely furnished rooms, front; running water.

16th St., 39 West.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen only; references; convenient "L" station.

17th St., 118 East.—Three connecting, elegantly furnished front rooms; steam heat, running water, porcelain bath; good neighborhood; high-class; reasonable. Schoellkopf.

18th St., 222 East.—Large, nicely furnished room; suitable two, three gentlemen.

22d St., 34 East.—Large connecting and small elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; references.

22d St., 267 West.—Two newly furnished large rooms, front; all conveniences; references; third floor.

22d St., 250 West.—Newly furnished room, with alcove; heat, hot water; smaller room. Wood.

29th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

50th St., 150 East.—Large and small room, for gentlemen; select neighborhood, (4th-Lexington Av.)

84th St., 21 West.—Room suitable for two, running water; smaller room; select house.

86th St., 124 West, (Independent.)—Front parlor, adjoining bedroom; strictly private; also single room.

86th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

93d St., 16 East.—Physician's office, with laboratory; also suite, with private bath; breakfast; telephone.

93d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

94th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

94th St., 237 West.—Nicely furnished double and single rooms; reference.

96th St., 213 West, (Broadway.)—Newly decorated; furnishings, $3,000; private family; spacious, luxurious; all, $6.

96th St., 240 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; running water; private family; references.

96th St., 150 West.—Large rooms, private bath; near all theatres; east of B'way; reasonable.

98th St., 24 East.—Desirable rooms; convenient locality; references.

47th St., 179 West.—Large front room, three windows; second floor; Southern exposure; bath; desirable.

47th St., 429 West.—Nicely furnished large back room, improvements, kitchen; two adults; private house.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 157 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; closets, hot water conveniences.

49 West 46th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

50th St., 77 West.—Furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference.

51st St., 60 West.—Large and small comfortably furnished rooms; suitable physician or dentist.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

54th St., 158 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

63d St., 118 West.—Front parlor bedroom; newly furnished; near Park; private family; gentlemen. Connellan.

62d St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone. Hayes.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; owner; telephone; $3.50 up.

66th St., 62 West.—Nearly furnished rooms; all light; convenient to all cars. Ducey.

69th St., 114 West.—Sunny, large room; porcelain bath; abundant hot water; gentleman; telephone.

71st St., 229 West.—Single room; gentleman; running water, closets, telephone; references; private family.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

71st St., 119 West.—Large single room; hot water; closet; bath; 72d "L"; telephone. Turner.

76th St., 103 West.—Third floor, single or en suite; hall room; table board; references.

77th St., 100 West.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; select neighborhood; second floor; reasonable. Stafford.

78th St., 203 West.—Furnished room, with private family; convenient location; references. Sigrist's apartments.

81st St., 131 West.—Attractive, sunny front room in private residence; "L" station; moderate terms.

81st St., 117 West.—Near El station; desirable large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

85th St., 34 West.—Pleasantly situated large and small rooms; every convenience; references exchanged.

94th St., 38 West.—Large, small rooms, near Park; elevated; private family; reasonable prices.

164th St., 58 West.—Sunny; running water; private family; breakfast optional; gentlemen; $3 Norton.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; $4-$6.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private house; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

Suite of newly furnished rooms, with bath; facing on Park; in first-class corner apartment; suitable for bachelor or couple; will let together or separately; moderate. Cleary, 2 West 103d St., one flight up.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

A lady requires bed and sitting room in quiet, well-kept house, below 34th St., if possible, with some cooking; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address Winter, 1,304 B'way.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cashiers.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Good Saleswomen.—Large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to engage a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days a week in order to earn some money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Good Saleswomen for Millinery and Millinery Trimmings.—Good permanent openings for the Fall season for first-class saleswomen in untrimmed millinery, ribbons, feathers and flowers. Apply before 10 A. M. to Superintendent, Simpson Crawford Company.

Howard & Co., 19 East 34th St., want first-class skirt trimmers and helpers, waist trimmers and helpers, improvers and apprentices; also first-class operators.

Junior Saleswomen.—Bright young women, 18 to 20 years of age, living with their parents, of good education, neat, and of neat appearance, but not experienced in business, can learn to sell goods at a small salary to begin and have opportunity to advance themselves to better positions when proven capable. Apply Tuesday or Wednesday, to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Junior Stock Girls.—Must be over 16 years of age and willing to be generally useful. Apply Thursday or Friday to Superintendent at rear 19th Street entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Company.

Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their house furnishing department; good salaries and permanent positions to capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Competent person, living at home, to do entire work widower's apartment, vicinity Madison Sq. and 26th St.; new York each morning, including light breakfast and plain washing. Address immediately, stating wages, B. G., Box 130 Times.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their millinery department; also several bright stock girls; permanent positions and good salaries to capable people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their handkerchief department; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographers; thoroughly experienced and rapid in taking dictation and in typewriting; no beginners; must be experts. Apply to Superintendent Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Saleswomen for misses' cloaks and suits; good opening for thoroughly experienced persons. Apply to Superintendent in the morning before 10 o'clock, early in the week. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Saleswomen for china and glass; thoroughly experienced persons only need apply to Superintendent before 10 o'clock A. M. at rear 19th Street entrance, Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced cashiers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Experienced waitresses, light lunch room. Apply to superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Nursery governess; little girl, 3½; up town; $20. Write, mention age, nationality, references. Mrs. Albert Moyer, 504 West 112th St.

Wanted—Vantine & Co., Broadway and 18th St., require experienced young saleswomen for their perfume department. Apply 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of experienced waitresses, (half time.) Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—At once, a practical dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; position permanent. 450 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleslies in all departments. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Experienced women as table hands on draperies. Apply 760 Broadway, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted—Stenographer; Smith or Yost machine; advertising business; $10-$12; permanent. Jupp, 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Wire hat frame makers; over-shapers. F. W. Storrs, 24, 26 East 21st St.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

Bright Young Men.—Of good education and appearance, who are willing to start for a moderate salary; who are anxious to learn the business and work themselves up; exceptionally ambitious young men only are desired. Further information will be given by applying to Superintendent on Friday only, at rear 19th Street entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Company.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Experienced Man as Mail Order Manager.—A large department store desires a man thoroughly conversant with the dry goods business and with running a mail order department in a dry goods store. An opportunity where there is an opening for a man who can demonstrate his ability and give good references. Apply, by letter, stating age, salary expected, and former employers. Applications considered confidential. Address Mail Order, Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Locksmith.—Thoroughly experienced young man willing to make himself generally useful can find a good position in a large dry goods store. Address, stating salary wanted, age, and experience, Locksmith, Box 296 Madison Square P. O.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. words to line.

Males.

Men.—We make you "Doctor of Optics" during mas given; outfits supplied; $1 payments; booklet free. Boston College of Optics, Boston, Mass.

Parcel Wrappers and Messengers.—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced parcel wrappers and messengers. Apply 10 General Superintendent, 57 West 14th St.

Picture Fraime Joiner.—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced joiner for their picture department; steady position to right man. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

Several Experienced Floormen Wanted.—We have good opportunities for men who have been employed in New York City, who are thoroughly experienced in the floorman's business; who are of good appearance and can give good references. Apply in person at your convenience any day except Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock to Superintendent, Simpson Crawford Company.

Silk Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men only for Monday's sale apply to Superintendent, before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Upholstery and Lace Curtain Salesmen.—Experienced persons only apply to Superintendent, at rear 19th St. entrance, before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Secretary; must be good, clear penman, accurate at figures; stenographer, typewriter; must send address; state references; experience, age, nationality, whether married or single, religion, experience, copies of references, salary expected. Desirable, care of Mr. Lyons, 259 Bowery.

Wanted—By prominent corset manufacturer, a first-class salesman of experience and fine record; should know New York City trade well; only man of ability need apply; state full particulars regarding past, age, terms, &c.; applications considered confidential. Address Prominent, 1,304 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced drivers and helpers for furniture delivery; good, steady positions for thoroughly competent men, with good references. Apply to Mr. Gould, at stable, 535 West 16th St., before 9 A. M. Monday morning. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Young man as office assistant, prefer one who has some knowledge of steam heating business; good chance for advancement; hours 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.; reference required and state salary expected; permanent. 143 8th Av.

Wanted—A young man thoroughly experienced at estimating on fine draperies; would prefer an all-around upholstery man; only those having had such experience need apply. 760 Broadway, third floor, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted—Toy stockmen; good positions for experienced men in opening and checking toys, who are good workers. Apply to superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Janitor, having tools; thorough acquaintance with repairing around buildings required; wages, $12; steady employment; inquire mornings. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Wanted—Tracers for adjuster's office; thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St. entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Dry goods packers; thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th Street entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Advertising solicitor wanted for a high-class trade journal; good opportunity for intelligent, reliable, industrious man. Address Box 1, 197 Times.

Competent salesman for fine line of dressing sacques; city trade; liberal commission basis; best references required. Address L., Box 216 Times.

Wanted—Experienced router for Brooklyn delivery. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—Teller for up-town bank. Address in own handwriting, stating experience and salary expected. Bank Box 1,128 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Carpet layers and sewers. Apply to superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Boys, 16 to 18, as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—Velvet salesmen; only thoroughly experienced men need apply to Superintendent before 10 o'clock. Simpson-Crawford Co.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons require a first-class oil cloth and linoleum cutter. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co. require experienced carpet layers. Apply at carpet department, third floor.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons require a first-class carpet porter. Apply at superintendent's office.

Wanted—Stenographer, first-class man; also youth at $6. Jupp, 150 Nassau.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Cleaning.—Strong woman for office or house cleaning. Mrs. Sutherland, 231 West 35th St.

Cook.—Nationality Swede; wages, $40 to $50; with family in city. A. M., 345 East 41st St., care Emil Krause.

Cook.—By Protestant woman; first-class cook; private family; good reference. 446 2d Av.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Governess.—By a lady as governess to young children; has had normal training; some experience in kindergarten and nature study work; has had ten years' experience in teaching; good references given. Address Box 434 Ithaca, N. Y.

Governess.—By accomplished (diplomé) Parisian as visiting governess; (governess) Parisian who are expected to enter things may not prove as bad as they now look.

Of the substitutes who promise to make a good showing this year Phil Mills is probably the first. Last year he was only prevented from playing regular fullback by the fact that Harvard already had in Schoellkopf one of the best line plungers and ground-gaining backs on the American gridiron. This year he will certainly play at full or at end. At present the end seems the right place for him, for Harvard already has two other strong candidates for fullback in Hanlon, the famous Boston Latin School player, and Harrison, who won his "H" in the Penn game two years ago. With Mills on one end and Montgomery,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Gentleman (39) position of trust in a substantial firm or corporation; familiar with real estate and mortgage business; excellent credentials. D. L., advertising office, 1,429 5th Av.

Office man, excellent correspondent and bookkeeper, 8 years' practical experience, highest recommendations, desires situation. S. B., 1,146 Times, Harlem.

Secretary ($35.)—Excellent stenographer and exceptionally well equipped otherwise for position with exacting gentleman of wealth or extensive interests. Business, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experienced, energetic, neat young man, (21;) good references, desires position. D. A. M., Box 161 Times.

Stenographer—Experienced, thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted, 177 Times.

Typewriter.—20; Christian, having five years' experience in office work; willing to make himself useful. H. B. Samuels, 358 West 38th St.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St.

Useful Man.—Understands garden, lawn, walks; handy with tools; American; steady-slight; single; willing, steady, sober; reference. M Box 210 Times.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, gardening, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Further information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barcla, St., New York.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Daughin's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Would like to secure a good position in anything; 23 years old; outside work; smart and active. Reference, Box 182 Times.

Young man desires a position; has had thorough practical experience in broker's office; can give excellent references. Box I, 196 Times.

Young man desires position as offices assistant or stock clerk; 19; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 119th St.

Young man, college graduate, desires position with chance of advancement. D Box 136 Times Office.

COLLEGE TEAMS OPEN FOOTBALL SEASON

Carlisle Indians and Chicago University Both Win Easily.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD OUTLOOK

Yale and Harvard Hunting for Strong Candidates—Dashiel in Charge of Naval Cadets.

Football practically opened its playing season yesterday by a match between the Carlisle Indians and Lebanon Valley College at Carlisle, Penn., the Indians winning handily by 28 to 0. In the West, Chicago University opened the season by meeting Lombard College on Marshal Field. The latter scored once against the Chicago team, the final score being 40 for Chicago to 5 for Lombard. Active practice is well under way with most of the other college teams, and a number of games will be played this week.

Columbia's football eleven is to have the greatest number of coaches in its history this year. William R. Morley is head coach, and he will have as assistants Harold H. Weekes, Columbia's famous half back; "Johnny" Wolff, a veteran end; Edward B. Bruce, centre for four years; James R. Knapp, tackle in '99 and 1900, and in addition D. R. Smythe, tackle on the eleven for two years, who is to return to college and play football again this season and who will probably do some coaching with the new men.

Morley will have charge of the general tactics of the team, while Weekes will direct the practice of the half backs and try to instill into them some of the ability that made him so valuable to the eleven. Wolff will help with the ends, positions in which Columbia the last two years has been weak. Bruce will coach the centre men, while Smythe and Knapp will instruct the tackles. It is also possible that Jack Wright, Columbia's veteran guard, will be on hand for part of the season.

In a hot sun the Blue and White players took two hours' hard practice yesterday morning and some lighter work in the afternoon. Morley gave his charges vigorous practice. They were first put through the usual routine of elementary work, and following that had a brief chance at running through signals in preparation for the scrimmage play which will begin to-morrow.

One of the significant features of the practice was the good work shown by Metzenthin at quarter back. With the probabilities that Jones, last year's excellent quarter, will not play this year, the lack of an efficient quarter has been a source of worry to the Columbia football authorities. Metzenthin last year showed some of the qualities in the way of speed and dodging ability that made Harold Weekes famous. The next likeliest man for quarter is Donavan, who plays substitute last year.

The position of full back, made vacant by the graduation of Capt. Richard Smith, is another place for which until yesterday there was much uncertainty. It now looks as if Capt. Stangland would be tried there. As Stangland is heavy, a hard line plunger, speedy, and has previously had some experience at full back, he will probably be called upon to play full back, where he will be of more use to his team than on the line.

In yesterday's practice three more men reported for the eleven. They were Algeltinger of last year's squad, who played in some of the minor games; Sam Smythe, who played on the 'Varsity, and Goldstone, a new man. Smythe is a brother of David Smythe, who is to return to the eleven as tackle this season, and he is accounted a good man for centre. Morley says that the week of practice just finished is the best Columbia has ever had in her history for this time of the year.

Yale's football season began last Friday, when eighteen men turned out in answer to Capt. Hogan's call for the first practice of candidates for the '04 team. With the exception of the veterans, no new men have as yet appeared, and Trainer Murphy is not hopeful that Yale can this year turn out a winning eleven. There seems likely to be a dearth of heavy line candidates.

Yale will have as a nucleus six men who have won their spurs in Eli football—Capt. Hogan and Kinney, tackles; Bloomer, guard; Horaback, centre; Shevlin, end, and Rockwell, quarter back. Besides these there will be three other men who have played in Yale games—Hare, end; Owsley, half back, and Bowman, full back. Otherwise the choice of men to fill the vacant places will have to be made from prtecically new material.

Cartwright, a freshman centre two years ago, is to try for that position on the 'Varsity, but is inexperienced. Tripp of the University of Chicago eleven three years ago, Irwin, a substitute last year, and McMay, the Georgetown pitcher, may be tried at guard or tackle. Andrews, one of the best men in sight for the second string last year; Lawrence, a heavy and fast man, and McMahon, of the Georgetown full back, may try for tackle. Gates, the Andover Captain; Neale, an old substitute of ability; Stillman, and Turner may try for ends. In the back field Mills, Stevenson, Quill, and Levine are as yet the only men in sight. The season's hard work will begin to-morrow.

Harvard's football season will begin to-morrow afternoon, when Capt. Hurley will put his men through their first practice on Soldiers' Field. The outlook for a good team at Harvard this year is far from encouraging, inasmuch as only three of last year's players from last year's team are available. They are Capt. Hurley and Don Nichols, half backs, and Harry Le Moyne, the big guard. Several substitutes will again be in college, and with one or two freshmen

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful five-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
Boston excursion, Sept. 23 and 24. $3.00 up.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays 2 P. M. 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 7:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 3:00 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C.W.Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack.
ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express Souvenir.
SARATOGA AND RETURN, $3.20
Democratic Convention, Sept. 20th, 5-day limit.

BOSTON, $3.00 PROVIDENCE, $2.00 JOY LINE.

DIRECT STEAMSHIPS.
Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

TROY LINE

"SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.
Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Po'keie.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Line from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK-MONT'L SPL.
9:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
10:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:06 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:33 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
New York.....Sept. 24 | Philadelphia....Oct. 8
St. Paul.....Oct. 1 | Germanic.....Oct. 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 8, 4:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 15, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Sept. 24 | Zeeland.....Oct. 8
Kroonland.....Oct. 1 | Finland.....Oct. 15

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays. Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic..Sept. 21, 3 PM | Celtic...Sept. 30, 9 AM
Arabic Sept. 22, 4:30 P M | Baltic...Oct. 5, 2 PM
Teutonic Sept. 28, 10 AM | Majestic. Oct. 12, 10 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA AZORES.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
ROMANIC.....Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz.Sep. 20, 1 PM | K.Wm.II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM
K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM | Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM | K.Wm.II. Dec. 15, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Oct. 18, 11 AM | Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM | Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Necker. Sept. 29, 9 AM | Friedrich. Nov. 10, 11 AM
Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM | Bremen. Nov. 17, 10 AM
Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM | Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM | Necker...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Honeur's. Oct. 15, 11 AM | Irene...Nov. 12, 11 AM
Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM | Hohenz'n. Nov. 19, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
**Bluecher. Sep. 22, 10 AM | D'chland. Sept. 29, 8 AM
*Patricia. Sept. 24, 5 AM | Phoenicia. Nov. 10, 11 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at

PART THREE

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

THE MAN IN THE STREET

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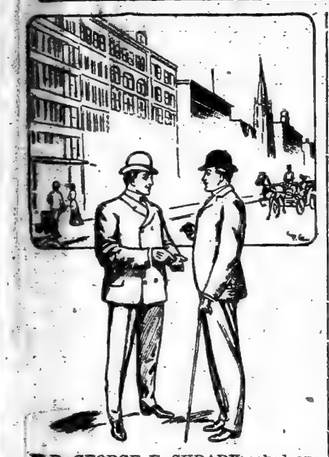


DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY asked another medical man at a recent meeting of a number of the fraternity if he had ever heard of a three months' old baby talking.

"Oh!" said the other, "of course it is very unusual, but I was called once to attend a sick infant of that age. The case was desperate and past all hope of relief. I was sitting watching for its last gasp when the mother said:

"'Doctor, is there nothing that can be done to save my baby?'

"And I replied: 'Nothing, absolutely nothing.'

"Just then the baby opened its eyes and said nothing, absolutely nothing, and died."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THAT comedy occasionally blends with romance in the stellar sciences is illustrated by the following incident which Prof. Simon Newcomb tells as having occurred during a recent visit paid by several young Western women to the Washington Observatory.

"I had done my best," said the eminent astronomer, "to answer with credit to the Government and to myself the running fire of questions which my fair callers propounded. I think I had named even the remotest constellations for them and was congratulating myself upon the outcome when one of the younger members of the party interjected:

"'But, as it has never been proved that the stars are inhabited, how do the astronomers ever find out their names?'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CHAUNCEY DEPEW credits one of his latest stories to an employe of the Vanderbilt lines who once attended an old-fashioned camp meeting. The brethren and sisters were giving their experiences, each in the language of his own craft. First a sailor got up and told how he was going to heaven at the rate of 20 knots an hour, before a fair wind. He was followed by a railroad man, who told how he was on the way to heaven on a perfectly ballasted track, behind the newest type of engine, and was making sixty miles an hour, including stops. Finally, a decrepit old woman got up.

"Brothers and sisters," she said, "I have been walking there for the last twenty years, and my rheumatism is so bad that I can't walk very fast. But, brothers and sisters, let some of these fast goers look out or I'll get there first. They may bust their b'llers if they crowd on too much steam."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY likes to tell about his first meeting with Prof. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins University, back in 1871. Both were students at Tübingen University, Germany, but did not know each other. Sir William lost his way. Ringing for a long time at a door in the rear of the laboratory, he was finally answered by a man with dirty face and hands, and still dirtier overalls.

"Können Sie mir sagen wo die Vorlesungszimmer?" queried Sir William. This was shocking German, but he had done the best he could with his phrase book.

"Vas ist?" inquired the man of toil.

The question was repeated. Finally a light broke upon Prof. Remsen. "Oh," he said, motioning to a building across the yard, "I guess you want the recitation room."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

A SOUTHERN doctor of divinity in New York on his vacation was speaking of unusual prayers he had heard. One was made by a young lawyer who, through innate piety or from a desire to advance his political fortunes by being identified with the church, besought the preacher to call on him for prayer in the weekly prayer meeting. Suspecting that politics and not piety was at the bottom of the lawyer's desire to pray in public the preacher did not call on him until one rainy night, when the attendance was slim.

Then Brother H., being asked to 'lead us in prayer,' began his supplication. In great detail he mentioned the various situations, personal and general, in which the divine guidance was desired, and it seemed as if he would never stop. Finally, however, he hesitated as if he had forgotten anything else to say. He showed signs of confusion, and then, in a despairing tone of voice, continued:

"In conclusion, your Honor, I might mention many other things, but these will suffice for to-night. Amen."

The story of the "your Honor" prayer was told over the State with a titter, but it never interfered with the lawyer's success in politics, because he has lately completed a term as Lieutenant Governor of his State and is being mentioned for still higher honors.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WALLACE MACFARLANE and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll opposed each other in a lawsuit in Pennsylvania in the early eighties, and in its course heat and acrimony developed. Mr. Macfarlane, it is hardly necessary to say, retained the dignity for which he is justly celebrated, although sorely tempted to retort harshly to the shafts of wit of his gifted adversary. Presently, after Col. Ingersoll had in his pleading been more irritating than before, Mr. Macfarlane broke in with:

"Have a care, have a care, Col. Ingersoll. Remember your theology; recall the story of Ananias and Saphira. Have a care, I say!"

"I well remember that story," retorted the Colonel. "In fact, I have been considering it every time you spoke, expecting to see you drop."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

IN the great Boston Public Library there stands on a pedestal in a corner of Bates Hall, the main reading room, a bust in very dark bronze of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the patron saint of Boston. As Lindsay Swift, the Assistant Librarian, was walking about keeping an eye over his charges the other day he saw two old ladies who were wandering about the building approach the shrine, and to his astonishment and horror overheard the following words as both the good dames critically examined the likeness:

"Why, I never knew," remarked one to the other, drawing back a little, "that Dr. Holmes was a negro!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

LEW FIELDS, the comedian, was reading a Western newspaper in his office the other day. Suddenly he burst into a roar of laughter. Turning to his partner, Fred Hamlin, he exclaimed:

"What do you think of this for newspaper writing? How's this for a mixed metaphor?" And he read aloud from the account of a shipwreck:

"'We were clinging to the shrouds, forty miles off Portland Harbor, when suddenly a giant wave broke over us and five poor sailors bit the dust.'"

"Humph!" grunted Hamlin. "Somebody ought to have swept that ocean with a telescope."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

HAMLIN GARLAND relates the following, which shows that sometimes a prophet doesn't get all the honor due him, even outside of his own country.

The author sat beside a schoolgirl on a train in Western New York. Glancing at the book she was reading, he saw it was one of his own novels. Naturally he was delighted, and, with an ingratiating smile, said:

"I beg your pardon, Miss; but do you like that book?"

"Oh, yes, Sir. I like it very much indeed!" she replied.

"Is there any particular reason why you should like it?" asked Mr. Garland.

"Well, I find it is a splendid book to read, because there are so many pages I can skip."

Then the novelist put on his thinking cap and gazed thoughtfully out of the window.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

GEORGE ZIMMERMAN, the publisher, recently made a trip through Kansas and Oklahoma, a region that he had not visited for more than thirty years.

"I suppose that you noticed many changes out there," remarked a friend.

"Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Zimmerman. "When I first visited that country there were many red men there without a white. On my recent trip I saw many white men without a red."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CONGRESSMAN RICHARD BARTHOLDT of Missouri, Chairman of the Congressional committee which acted the rôle of host to the visiting peace delegates, is an old New York newspaper man. From 1878 until 1884 he was a reporter in this city, and a good one, too. In discussing the political situation in his State the other day he was reminded of an incident in his newspaper career. It was apropos of the perfect control of affairs in St. Louis by the Democratic machine.

"Things in St. Louis are very much as one of the Tammany representatives in the Legislature would have had them in New York, back in '80," he said. "This particular brave, to the great surprise of his colleagues, took the floor one day and made an impassioned appeal for a law to provide for non-partisan Election Commissioners.

"'I want four non-partisan men in each district,' he declared earnestly.

"One of his brother members interrupted him, scenting something wrong.

"'What do you mean by four non-partisan Commissioners?' was asked.

"'Four Democrats, of course,' came the somewhat unexpected reply.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

PROF. CHARLES H. CHANDLER of the Columbia University Chemical Department, acting as toastmaster at a banquet given to the celebrated foreign chemists last week, told the story of the Appraiser's troubles over a small package of yeast that was imported into New York some months ago.

"Is yeast subject to a duty, and, if so, on what grounds?" the Port Appraiser inquired of his departmental chemist.

The chemist analyzed and reanalyzed the yeast, and looked up the chemical history of the product. Finally he reported:

"I find that chemists for a thousand or so years have been debating whether yeast belongs to the vegetable, mineral, or animal kingdom. After mature deliberation, I am forced to decide that this package may enter the country without duty on the ground that it is to be classed as animals brought in for breeding purposes, under Section — of the Federal Statutes."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

ONE of Simeon Ford's latest stories is about a Pennsylvania Sunday school. A young lady with philanthropic motives was teaching a dozen or two little ones in the mining district.

"Now, where did I tell you the Saviour was born?" she asked one morning.

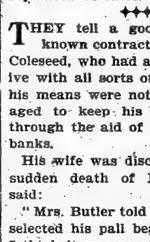
"Allentown!" shrieked a grimy twelve-year-old.

"Why, what do you mean, Johnnie? I told you He was born at Bethlehem."

"Well," replied Johnnie, "I knowed 'twuz some place on de Lehigh Valley Railroad."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CHARLES G. BENNETT, Secretary of the Senate, tells of an amusing encounter between a new member of Congress from the West and a Washington newsboy.



Upon his first appearance at the capital the new Representative had some difficulty in finding his way about. One day he accosted a shrewd and alert newsboy, to whom he said:

"Boy, I want to go to the White House."

The lad gave a scornful look at the newly elected statesman. "Very well," he replied, patronizingly, "you may go; but don't stay more than half an hour."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SPEAKING of Custom Houses," said Charles Kurtz, art connoisseur and head of the Art Department at the St. Louis Exposition, "once in traveling through Italy I was stopped on the outskirts of Florence, where they examine the possessions of the festive foreigner before they allow him to enter their gates. They proceeded solemnly to search my baggage, but found nothing dutiable until they at length came upon a little bottle of Chianti that I had bought in Switzerland. It was half full.

"'We shall have to collect duty on this wine,' they declared pompously.

"I got out of the cab, sat down by the roadside, drank what wine was left in the bottle, and threw the bottle away; whereupon they were forced to permit me to carry the wine, minus duty, into the town."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JULIE OPP tells a story of an American bud in London. She was slender, pink, and almost transparent. Enjoying her first ride in a Piccadilly coach she did not realize that she could not own the coach for a few pennies.

A blunt Londoner came in and pushed her toward the edge rather roughly in taking his seat. She looked indignant. Another came in and did the same thing. A third attempted a like incident, when she exclaimed:

"Can't you see there's some one in this seat?"

"No, ma'am," was the reply of the last passenger. "I thought as how you were a painted ad on it!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THEY tell a good story of a well-known contractor in Chicago, named Colesead, who had always been very active with all sorts of schemes. Although his means were not large, he had managed to keep his head above water through the aid of pretty nearly all the banks.

His wife was discussing with him the sudden death of Herman Butler and said:

"Mrs. Butler told me that her husband selected his pall bearers before he died. I think it was so nice of him, my dear; if you were taken before me, who would you like to have act as pall bearers?"

Colesead thought a moment and then said: "Well, dear, ask the Presidents of the eight leading banks of Chicago. They have carried me all my life."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WILBUR F. WAKEMAN of the American Protective Tariff League, whose first voters propaganda has attracted the attention of political managers all over the country, sometimes runs across a snag.

The other day there was returned to him one of his circulars asking Postmasters to furnish him with the names of the first voters in their districts. It came from a Maryland town, and penciled across the bottom of it were the words:

"No use. The young men down here are all Democrats and will vote for Parker."

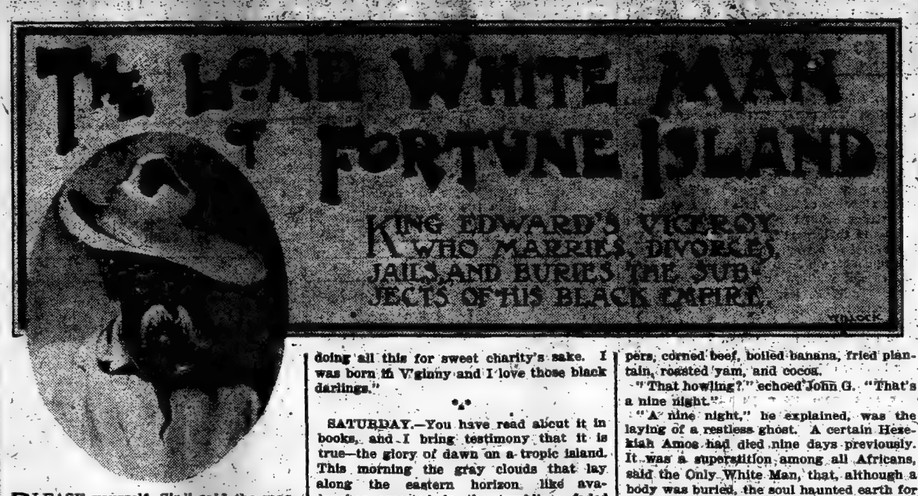
♦♦♦♦♦♦

ANENT the widespread division of opinion and sympathy in this country as to the triumph of the Japanese or Russian arms in the Far East, a number of younger officers in the Department of the East were engaged in a heated controversy a few evenings ago in a leading Broadway hostelry. One of the stringent rules of the service is that neither officers nor men in the regular army shall offer any public opinion of the merits or demerits of a foreign military power.

From a war of words the controversy was bidding fair to reach alarming extremes when Col. George Pettit, in command at Fort Myer, sobered the company and brought the hot-headed ones to a fuller realization of the issue by remarking quietly:

"They are fighting over there to establish or encourage one of two things—civilization without Christianity or Christianity without civilization. Before wasting any more words, a choice between those two desiderata ought to be considered."

Needless to say, the controversy came to an abrupt conclusion.



"PLEASE yourself, Sir," said the master of the steamer. "Your passage is booked 'Kingston, Jamaica, to New York,' but if you want to maroon yourself on Fortune Island—go ahead! The joke's on you!"

It was the name of the little strip of land rising out of the horizon over our starboard bow that excited my curiosity.

Only a short time ago I had been reveling in the romantic charm of a pirate novel by Stevenson, and now—here was a real Fortune Island.

"Put me ashore," I said to the Captain.

"That's all right," he replied; "you lie down in a deck chair under the awning and you'll feel all right to-morrow."

I explained to the Captain that I was not seasick; that I had been for a trip through the Indies and had found nothing new or wildly exciting; that I wanted to be sent ashore with the negro laborers, who are picked up by a vessel outward bound and dropped on the homeward trip at Fortune Island, and that I would like to experience the sensation of being alone with 200 blacks on a Caribbean island. The other passengers grinned extensively. The Captain tried to humor me.

"Well, you won't be quite alone, my friend. There's one white man there."

"Good. He'll tell me history. What is his name?"

The Captain rubbed his chin.

"I—I forget," he said. "Say, steward, what's the Only White Man's name?"

"Chon' Chee," said the German steward.

"Oh, a Chinaman?"

"No, an American," said the Captain; "John G. I think—John G. Something-or-Other."

"Well, I am going," I said. "The steamer that touches next can take me aboard. You carry my trunks to New York. Now, I'll pack my suit-case. That is, of course, if you—"

"Go ahead!" said the skipper, "only remember—the joke is on you. And here's another thing to remember: This is Friday morning, and you'll have to keep tally on the days, so as to be ready to get aboard the steamer touching next, unless you want to play Robinson Crusoe for the rest of your life."

"Thanks," I said.

Here is the "tally" on the days:

***

FRIDAY, 4 P. M.—I am in the house of the Only White Man—John G. That isn't his real name, but John G. is going to stick; it seemed so natural when we met on the beach. When the steamer hove to in the little bay around which the village of Fortune Island is situated, my suit case and I were carefully lowered into one of the many flat-bottomed boats that come off for the home coming population. These boats were packed with negroes, all happy in their earnings, all ecstatic in their drunkenness. They had been with the ship, loading and unloading, all around the West Indian and Spanish Main ports, and the girls were waving them a bandanna'd welcome from the beach of Fortune Island. Do you blame the men for being happy—and drunk? Some folks can be one without being the other; some can't; some won't!

The little island looked picturesque. Presently, as the big American-bound steamer shoved her nose northward, leaving me, a lone orphan white man in an overladen rowboat, the fascination of Fortune Island waxed stronger. The low, white beach, pounded by a sea that looked unreal in its gradations of color, from the Gulf's ultramarine losing depth with the ocean to electric blue, then an opal shade fading into green as it ran inshore to the sandy strip that glared and glistened against the green of the brush and cocoanut palms. Under the shade of the graceful fronds nestled the wattled, thatch-roofed huts of the Fortune Islanders. Here and there was a more dignified edifice, boasting finished lumber walls, painted yellow, and a galvanized roof, painted red, and over all was the great blue dome of the Caribbean Sea. This was Fortune Island.

As the boats drew into the surf I observed standing on the beach a short man dressed in a white duck suit and with a grass hat pulled well over his ears and eyes. One of the boats grazed on a coral reef. The man put his hand to his mouth and made remarks irrelative to the issue.

"That's the Only White Man!" I decided promptly.

As the boat plunged ashore on the crest of a comber I staggered to my feet, and attempting the dignity of a Dr. Livingstone, said:

"John G., I presume!"

The Only White Man glanced at my hands and face, his jaw dropped, then snapped together to the words:

"John—Gee! Say—com'n' have a drink!"

That's why John G. sticks.

***

FRIDAY NIGHT.—Over a bottle of West Indian rum John G. told me things about Fortune Island. It was, he said, one of the Bahamas. It was called Fortune Island because pirate treasure was supposed to be buried on a little mountain that graced the middle of the place.

"Of course, I tried," said John G., irritably, in reply to the stereotyped question. "But I only found an empty rum bottle and a divining rod."

The island was, of course, British, and he, John G., was, of course, an American. He represented the steamship company that employed the natives as cargo-slingers.

"Incidentally," John G. said, with a yawn, "and Edward Rex being busy, I am Law, Order, Religion, and Education here. I marry 'em, divorce 'em, jail 'em, and doctor 'em."

"There's money in it?" I ventured.

"Not a bit," said John G., firmly. "I'm doing all this for sweet charity's sake. I was born in Virginny and I love those black darlings."

***

SATURDAY.—You have read about it in books, and I bring testimony that it is true—the glory of dawn on a tropic island. This morning the gray clouds that lay along the eastern horizon like avalanches arrested in the tumbling, faded into bars of speckled amber as the sun sat up on its under-sea bed, yawned, shivered on the chilly edge of day, and decided to get up. Presently the sea, which had been placidly awaiting developments for some hours, wrestled with little breeze-ruffles, full of light-shaft, shadow, and color. The fronds of the cocoanut palms stirred uneasily as if loath to be awakened. A splash of light that had been dancing along the top of Fortune Island's little mountain glided steadily down toward the beach, leaving a trail of luminous red, until its shaft glinted on the topmost frond of the tallest palm over John G.'s house. Then crimson became silvery white; the sandy beach blinked and presently glared; the sea breeze playfully rushed through the palms. The fronds noisily awoke and the breeze drove them curved and resisting against the galvanized iron roofing of John G.'s palace. The Only White Man awoke, called for me and a lime, brewed a West Indian punch, and, lo! it was officially day at Fortune Island!

MIDDAY.—I lay on the beach for ten minutes this morning. Every grain of the white sand seemed to have wings, a bite and a sting. I made a couch of fronds and lay down for thirty minutes watching a number of natives mending nets—silently. Here man doesn't seem to have the right or the desire to speak, with the lulling hum of the far sea, the wash of the near surf, and the melancholy, lyre-like murmur of the steady breeze overhead. Only one man seemed to have no sentiment this morning. He was the Grand Old Man of Fortune Island. He was black, half-naked, and half dead, being feeble and white-haired, but he had eyes like an eagle's and a voice like a parrot's. Tottering around—leaning on a young tree for a staff—he jarred the peace of Fortune Island with a weird profanity, for he knew but one "swear word"—damn. Seeing me lying on the front couch trying to arrange an eyeshade with a hat-rim, the Grand Old Man exploded in this wise:

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

"An' look at dat! De gem-man deadin' ob de heatment an' you dam' wo'tless brutes—porpus (paupers) niggahs—a'lyin' dere like de Gub'nor ob de whole dam' Wes' Indies a-smokin'and a-chewin' like dam' sugar mill an' cyan't get up like gem'men an' make li'l house foh keep sun off'n him gem'manly head! Yoh dam'—wot'less—brutes!"

Although the G. O. M. raved and stormed and "dam'ed" while the "worthless brutes" cut down some palm fronds, (which were presently canopied over my head,) nobody minded. The sea curled and splashed on the white beach; the eolian lyre of the palms sang on; now and then a sea bird screamed, and John G. (whittling a stick on the piazza railing) occasionally called for a fresh lime. And I wondered where the rest of the world was, without caring one of the G. O. M.'s denunciations where it might be.

Under terrible threats one of the worthless brutes brought me a young cocoanut, full-breasted and brimming with milk. As I drank the juice John G. cried sleepily:

"Ever try rum in it?"

Ah, home was never like this!

***

5 P. M.—John G. threw a pebble at me. I sat up.

"That's a schooner," said he, inclining his head to windward.

"What is she—cocoanuts?"

"Yes—San Blas to the East River. You know—pier above South Fer'—"

"Shut up!"

"Wait," said John G., sagely. "It's all very well now, but"—looking vaguely at the schooner—"you'll get the disease sooner or later. 'Ve a drink?"

***

9 P. M.—"What's that howling for?" said I to John G. over a dinner of fresh snappers, corned beef, boiled banana, fried plantain, roasted yam, and cocos.

"That howling?" echoed John G. "That's a nine night."

"A nine night," he explained, was the laying of a restless ghost. A certain Hezekiah Amos had died nine days previously. It was a superstition among all Africans, said the Only White Man, that, although a body was buried, the soul haunted earth for nine days. On the night of the ninth day it was the duty of relatives and friends of the decedent to howl themselves hoarse. Would I like to see it? I smiled.

Down the one and only street of Fortune Island we went—two alien figures on a moonlit, sea-washed island, wearing clothes and hats that were strange to the half-naked Fortune Islanders, whose voices greeted us on all sides in soft, lazy accents. As we drew near the wattled hut whence the howling came I could hear one strong voice distinctly, others in a curious wailing and mumbling.

"Oh, Lawd, we'se mis'able 'fenders!" howled the Strong Voice.

"Yee—ow! But dis is a strong ghos'!" wailed another.

"Sing de Hundred Psa'm!" cried a third.

"Pass de rum, yoh cocohead!" roared the Strong Voice. "How me to lay dis bred'ren's spirit if I don' get no rum an' me' voice get hoarse? Pass—dat—rum! Hymn Numbah 206—'Lead, Kindly Light,'" the Voice concluded, with a smack of the lips.

The thatch hut was illuminated by one kerosene lamp, made from a condensed milk can and a piece of wick. Around the dim light circled a crowd of ghost layers. The faces of the women were muffled in bandana handkerchiefs. The men had decorated themselves as conceit dictated. Some wore coats turned inside out. The Strong Voice was gorgeous in a sash of red cotton, with an apricot tin stuck like a crown on his head. The G. O. M. was there to see that the ceremony of laying the ghost of that "porpus nigger," Hezekiah, was conducted in an orderly fashion by those "dam' wo'less brutes."

All were provided with books, but none could read. Some had hymn books, Bibles, or prayer books; one woman had (Heaven save us) a copy of Matthew Arnold's poems, which she held upside down. Most of them sang different hymns to one setting; others observed an independent policy and mumbled words to any or no tune, but all drank of the balm that made Jamaica famous, gladdened the heart of Morgan and Teach, and inspired John Esquemeling, the pirate bard. The peace of the ghost of Hezekiah Amos demanded the vile, red sacrifice.

"God rest the soul of Hezekiah Amos," said I as John G. led me away.

"We'll do our best to help," said John G. holding a bottle against the moon.

***

MIDNIGHT.—The sea has dropped to a dead calm and silence broods over Fortune Island—silence enriched by the eloquence of the moon, the mocking ripple of the Caribbean on the beach and the thud of a cocoanut falling on the sand. The "nine night" is over, but I still see that inverted Matthew Arnold in the black mourner's hands. I am not wondering how that volume came to Fortune Island. Chance loves to do incongruous things. But is it chance that brings to my memory—here, on Fortune Island, with the stars above and the wide sea separating me from the wide world—the lines of the master, Arnold:

For most men in a brazen prison live,
Where in the sun's hot eye,
With heads bent o'er their toil, they languidly
Their lives to some unmeaning taskwork give,
Dreaming of naught beyond their prison wall.
And as, year after year,
Fresh products of their barren labor fall
From their tired hands,
. . . . . .
Death in their prison reaches them,
Unfreed, having seen nothing, still unblest.

***

SUNDAY.—"Well, this is Sunday," said John G., as he came pyjama'd and yawning along the piazza.

"Is it different to other days?" I asked, noticing that the Only White Man was squeezing the early lime.

He paused and thoughtfully swept the horizon in search of a sail or a stream of smoke.

"Well," he said, half apologetically, "nobody works on Sunday."

"Does any one ever work on Fortune Island?"

John G. uncorked the main element of the punch.

"We're not heathen, anyway," he said, irritably, "and we've got to have a Sunday at least once a week."

"Well, this is Sunday, anyway," I reflected.

"That's just what I said before you started your fool questions," said John G., with a sigh of relief. "Say when!"

From morning until dinner time we slept more or less. But we invariably woke at the same time—a solemn promise extracted at 11 A. M., when John G. squeezed a lime while I slept. Sunday on Fortune Island is a waking dream and a paradise of sleep. During one of the waking dreams John G. said:

"Say, we've only two quarts left, and no steamer for two days. What's to be done?"

"There's a bottle of Scotch in my dress-suit case," said I.

"A b-bottle of—what?" stammered the Only White Man.

I explained. John G.'s eyes blazed indignation upon me; then he held out his hand.

"If you had told me that when you came," said he, "we'd just have had two quarts, all the same."

"Exactly!"

"Let's go and look at it."

At 1 P. M., while the Fortune Islanders were holding a little prayer meeting, John G. looked at the frond-barred moon and said, softly:

"That moon—that moon, you know—always sorter makes me—makes me—think o'—the amount o' stuff it took to make me."

The lack of sentiment, poesy, and romance in John G. jarred me, for at that moment I was quoting in my mind:

Oh, moonlight nights on the tropic seas,
How the soul mounts away from scenes like these.

"You'll get over that," said the Only White Man, brutally. "There'll come a time, if you stay here long enough, when all you'll want in this world will be—not the palms and the moonlight and the surf and the beach and the smell o' the sea—but a smoots counter, a place to hoist one foot on, and a white man in a white jacket asking you what you'll have."

And John G. was not drunk when he said that—only prejudiced.

***

MONDAY.—John G. was very melancholy this morning, but brightened remarkably when he found, on consulting a notebook, that a vessel of the company might be expected to-morrow to drop a few laborers at the island on her passage from Haiti to New York.

I spent the morning writing my diary and the afternoon with the Grand Old Man, who took me to the little mountain in the middle of the island. Here he explained to me the mysteries of growing yams, (white and afoo,) cocoas, chochos, plantains, and bananas. Incidentally the G. O. M. has appointed himself Master of Ceremonies at a wedding which is to be celebrated to-morrow night. I told John G. about it. The Only White Man smiled, and said he would try to cancel one of his many engagements and be present at the wedding.

***

TUESDAY.—John G. in despair. The Haiti steamer has not appeared. I spent the day under my palm shelter on the beach. The Only White Man came to me at 5 o'clock and said:

"Well, I've canceled my opera engagement with Lady Gaunt and the Dowager; so let's call the damned landau and go to the wedding."

We went.

***

11 P. M.—Whether there was a legal ceremony or not I neither know nor care, but when John G. and I arrived at the big booth, (built of palm fronds on a barbecue, or coffee-drying, terrace,) we found the assembly awaiting our arrival. The assembly was dressed in its best, which was its worst. The G. O. M. arose, cleared his throat, and said:

"Gem'men," and added as an afterthought, "an' ladies. We has met here dis night fe (to) cele'rate de weddin' bondage ob our fren's, Augustus Jones an' Mayrian Septimus. Sit down, Uriah Gordon—you porpus nigger—dam' you!"

The explosion was sudden and expected. When the G. O. M. opened mouth, no dog barked.

"Him can make a speech," some one returned, hoping to mollify the old tiger.

"Yes, you wo'tless brute!" screamed the old man; "I make a splendid speech at you dam' porpus fader's fun'ral."

He became calm suddenly, of course.

"Yes, me fren's," he said, "I is dam' proud fe say dat—I—is Mas'r of Ceremonies." [Loud applause.] "Before leavin' of yoh midse an' goin' away I wold ax you as gem'men an' ladies to behave you'selves in a deestant fashing. I would now ax each gem'men fe take up one female foh a set of lansters."

The G. O. M. withdrew in triumph, for he knew that nobody had ever heard of "lancers." But in earlier days the Grand Old Man of Fortune Island had traveled much, even unto Nassau. However, the band struck up and the guests shuffled through a native dance. The orchestra was managed by three men and a boy. Big drum (kerosene can,) kettle drum (pear can,) a second-hand flutina, (which nobody could play,) and a file and cocoanut grater, (native shuffle music.) I asked John G. what the dance was.

"'A mento," said he.

"Oh, what's that?"

"Same as a marengo."

I gave it up. John G. and I watched the dancers for some time, then left. On the way "home" we passed a young native couple walking hand in hand.

"You is a sweet gal," said he, "an' if you wi' marry me Ah wi' dig you yam-groun' foh you."

He was offering his all, just as millions have done before in this little old world of ours.

***

WEDNESDAY.—At an early hour this morning the company's steamer from Haiti came in sight and bore down upon Fortune Island. The moment the G. O. M. brought the news the village was convulsed with excitement. A steamer was coming! Lovers were coming home laden with much rum, news, and calico from the great islands of the south. The great flat-bottomed boats were made ready and manned so that the steamer (which carried the Haiti mails) would not be delayed longer than was necessary for the disembarking of the Fortune Island laborers.

John G. turned to me. I confess I was looking at the steamer with mingled feelings. I hated it, for its appearance changed Fortune Island, placing it on the map, connecting it with the world. But again I loved the steamer, because—man cannot live by dreams alone.

"You'd better pack your bag," said John G.

I nodded, but did not fail to notice the fall of a cocoanut on the galvanized roof of the Only White Man's palace.

In five minutes I was standing on the glaring, white beach for perhaps the last time.

"Good-bye, John G."

"Come again," said he, "and—say—"

"Yes?"

"Don't forget to hoist your foot, and mine's a gin rickey."

"They're out of fashion, John."

"That so?". And the King turned sadly to his palace.

The boats shoved off. The G. O. M. sat near me. Presently his crackeli voice began a West Indian chantey which was taken up by the other boats.

G. O. M.—Oh, my darlin', how am Ah to go?
Second Boat—Oh, my darlin', how am Ah to go?
G. O. M.—Oh, my darlin', how am Ah to go?
All Boats—Never mind, Charlie, if de good win' blow!
G. O. M.—How am Ah to go?
Second Boat—How am Ah to go?
All Boats—Neber mind, Charlie, if de good win' blow!

Over the side and before me the grinning passengers. Over the side and behind me the long, low-lying island, the white beach, the green palms, the red, white and yellow houses, and on the shore—John G. T-r-r-ring! from the engine room, and presently far astern faintly arose the chorus:

How am Ah to go?
How am Ah to go?
Neber min', Charlie, if de good win' blow!
Good-bye, Fortune Island!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

A TRUE STORY.

EX-JUDGE THOMAS F. NOONAN of Jersey City was describing his experiences while traveling across country to his mining property in Arizona, and told how the party, while on one of the ledges of a cañon, descried three wild ducks wabbling along, shoulder to shoulder.

"We'll have those for breakfast," said Joe Ray, a famous cracksman of the frontier; and Aquila Nebeker, President of the Utah State Senate, who is equally handy with a gun, seized his rencaster to take a crack at them.

"You don't intend to kill 'em one by one?" Ray objected. "Bring 'em all down with one shot."

Nebeker waited till all three necks were in one range, and let fly.

"And would you believe," Judge Noonan asked his friends, "that he cut off all three heads with one bullet?"

"Well," returned ex-Judge "Al" Dayton, hesitatingly, "if you say so!"

"Well," Noonan concluded, "I won't say it. This is a true story. He missed all three."

John Arbuckle, Fighter

Won from Sugar Trust the "Right" to Refine 5,000 Barrels a Day and Now Tackles Towboat Combine—His Two Personalities.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, fighter, does not look the part. If you go to see him at the New York headquarters of the great sugar and coffee firm bearing his name, down at Water Street and Old Slip, and are fortunate enough to find him there, you will probably be somewhat astonished when the simple-mannered, mild-spoken old Scotchman who has been stepping a bit nervously about the ground-floor offices comes over and courteously interrogates you: "Well, Sir?"

He has already sized you up, although you may not have known it. He noticed when he came down stairs a few minutes ago that there were two, or possibly three, persons in the offices who were not connected with the house; saw that one, from the way in which he was looking at the trays of raw coffee on the window sills, was in the business; figured that the blandly smiling woman who had been asking everybody for ten minutes back when Mr. John Arbuckle would arrive was either a canvasser or solicitor of some "worthy cause," and made some mental note or other about yourself of which you were quite unconscious.

When the boy took your name to him, as he turned away from the ticker where one of his partners stood with a couple of heads of departments watching the coffee market's close, he looked at you again, nodded, and then walked with that springy step of his over to greet you with the inevitable "Well, Sir?"

The woman solicitor just before you had seen him shake his head and turn back to the ticker, and she, being versed in the ways of busy men, gathered herself together and smilingly departed.

John Arbuckle is yet a powerful man despite sixty-odd years of the hardest kind of work—work that has begun in the morning early and has ended not until evening. He stands there a little stooped, and so does not look his six feet of height. The frame that used to carry two hundred and twenty pounds of muscle is not so heavily weighted down in these later years, and the beard is become a little scraggly. His features are small, his face weatherbeaten, his hair like his beard is streaked liberally with gray. He is dressed not over-carefully in a well-worn cutaway suit of black with the black string tie that might be expected to go along with the costume.

It is the man's eyes that impress most the one who is talking with him. They are utterly lacking in the suggestion of fire, and men who have seen him under all sorts of business conditions say that it is a most unusual thing for them to be otherwise. To be sure, the eyes are very bright, and their glance one that travels rapidly, but they look at the casual visitor, as they have been doing at the partners in the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, in fashion that is almost apologetic in its inquiry.

Yet this is the man who fought the Sugar Trust until it was glad to change the bitterness of industrial warfare for friendly competition, who is now engaged in a battle with the towboat combination for Hudson River trade, and as a side issue has on hand a project for the construction of a great freight terminal for the central section of Brooklyn, between the old Brooklyn and the new Manhattan Bridge. All this, of course, is quite aside from the real business of the man—that of selling coffee and the sugar which he has won from the Havemeyers the "right" to refine at the rate of some 5,000 barrels a day.

A very natural question how it is all done is answered by the reply that John Arbuckle himself makes to all queries save those in regard to sugar and coffee. If, for instance, the towboat war or the freight terminal project be mentioned he will say at once:

"Oh, you will have to talk to my nephew about that—Jamieson, William A. Jamieson—he has that entirely in charge," and then, having disposed of the matter at hand, he bows and turns to something else.

It would be the same way if the caller had a business proposition to propound, instead of being a simple seeker for information, and it would not make any difference whether the sum involved were one dollar or a million. The answer would be: "You will have to talk to my nephew about that. He has the matter entirely in charge."

It might be, of course, one of the other partners—W. V. R. Smith or James N. Jarvey, who stand next to Mr. Arbuckle in the firm, or W. G. Gilmore, the junior member. The four men together constitute the John Arbuckle of the business world, only his is the controlling mind and his the final decision. The other partners are the body and limbs and substance of the firm. They are very much a part of John Arbuckle, incorporated.

Business and financial men and men of affairs generally who know him say that a large measure of John Arbuckle's genius is in getting around him others of unusual ability in their particular lines. The division of labor among the various members of the corporate John Arbuckle is one that bears examination on this hypothesis. After W. V. R. Smith, the senior of the four members mentioned, comes James N. Jarvey, banker, a man pointed out by the more substantial members of the financial community as an example of what a financier having old-fashioned ideas about business honor and great talent may achieve even in these days when the spectacular in Wall Street is that which attracts the lion's share of attention.

Then comes W. A. Jamieson, he who just now is charged with the terminal and towboat projects—a man with a tremendous faculty for handling detail, yet with great breadth of view, who spends his day till 4 o'clock in the refineries on the Brooklyn side of the river, and then hurries over to New York to meet the other members and talk over the day's affairs, or advise with the administrative heads of departments.

He can tell in a moment's ciphering on a card that the approximate annual tonnage which will have use for the new central Brooklyn freight terminal will be some 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons, or can state with equal readiness the number of towboats that can profitably be employed during their idle Summer months in the Hudson River barge traffic between New York and Albany—this because he has thoroughly canvassed the elements of each problem, and to answer any specific query has but to put together whatever factors are pertinent and announce the result.

The junior member of the corporate John Arbuckle is W. G. Gilmore, the "outside" man, who handles the advertising of the business, among other things, and besides this has the widest sort of general acquaintance in the Wall Street district as well as among coffee and sugar men. These four—or more exactly the last three mentioned—make up the John Arbuckle with which the business world has to deal in person. The real John Arbuckle it knows as the simple-mannered, kindly old Scotch gentleman, about whom it is necessary to remember the accomplishments of the corporate being, in order to realize what he is and stands for in the way of enterprise.

There are comparatively few of his business associates whose acquaintance goes further back than the time when he came here from Pittsburg in the early seventies. There, he had been in the general grocery business; here, or rather in Brooklyn, he undertook to make a specialty of roasting coffee. The business grew until the day when the coffee specialty became a business in itself.

Twenty-five years of work may easily be spoken of when they are gone, and success has crowned their effort. Only the man who has put in the long days and nights, with self-denial and the strictest economy, knows and shows the cost. John Arbuckle shows it in the stooping frame and weather-beaten skin. It may be also that the gentleness of manner is its result; certainly his simple mien and homely dress come from no other source, and the dogged perseverance with which he pursues his purposes until absolute demonstration has been made of their wisdom and practicability.

Perhaps the American Sugar Refining Company did not weigh the personal equation in this man, its old customer, when it started somewhere back in 1897 to demonstrate to him its control of the refining business. It knew that he had found time along with his coffee trade to put its product up in two-pound bags stamped "John Arbuckle," and was able to sell to retailers at a profit over the cost of purchase and handling because people liked to buy sugar in a convenient package. It had considered the enterprise a fad, the passing whim of the successful coffee man, and so did not take very seriously his entry into the refining business.

When it realized that a competitor had arrived in the field, the trust, with its allied companies, now the National Sugar Refining Company, merely told Arbuckle that if he continued refining it would not sell him any more refined sugar for the two-pound-bag trade. Arbuckle, or the particular member of the corporate person upon whom the duty fell, replied that it did not make any particular difference whether the trust sold to him or not; that he was going to refine sugar anyway. So the war began with a cut by the trust as soon as the Arbuckle sugar began to reach the market, continuing until there was a difference of less than half a cent between the cost of crude sugar and the wholesale price of refined. Men said that John Arbuckle was a fool; that nobody could refine sugar at that rate of profit and come out square, and that the trust could stand it long enough to put him, even with his coffee millions, out of business.

At present there is comparative peace in the sugar world. But the difference between the cost of crude sugar and the selling price of refined is but a small fraction more than half a cent a pound, and John Arbuckle has made money—presumably the trust also, else it would not have accommodated itself to the new conditions. In other words, John Arbuckle has taught the Sugar Trust that it used to make a greater profit than it was entitled to in handling a public necessity, because it had stifled competition, which he has now reintroduced.

The towboat war in its serious aspects does not differ much in kind from the sugar war. It happens that with a business like that of Arbuckle Brothers there is need for a good many more tugs in Winter than in Summer. So the detail partner, the "Nephew Jamieson, William A. Jamieson," set his head to devising some profitable field for employing such tugs as might be idle. The Hudson River traffic appeared to be such a field, and the next question was, What opportunity is there in it for profit?

At the rate at which the Cornell Towboat Company had been conveying barges between Albany and New York—$50 for the round trip—there appeared a little more than a fair profit. So the Arbuckle tugs offered to take the barges for less money. The towboat company cut prices, and then the Arbuckles cut, and so on, as already known. The only difference between this and the sugar war is that the Cornell people have not yet discovered what sort of a man—corporate and personal—they are up against. Meanwhile the canalboat folk are glorying in a rate of $5, which will remain until the Cornell Towboat Company learns the same lesson about competition that the Sugar Trust learned.

The central Brooklyn terminal project is somewhat of a different order, being non-competitive, but that, like the others, grew out of the necessities of the Arbuckle business. The terminal will cover some four blocks from Jay Street, north to the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company's plant, and is intended to give to that section of Brooklyn, with its million tons or more to be moved every year, better terminal facilities even than South Brooklyn or Williamsburg enjoy. This is strictly an enterprise of the corporate John Arbuckle, with the real John Arbuckle as master mind. The latter individual, of course, does not bother himself about the details any more, thanks to the "Nephew Jamieson, William A. Jamieson," who has them "entirely in charge."

It's a natural thing to wonder what the real John Arbuckle does in these days, when his corporate person is so skillfully managed by its four members. Whether he spends his mornings in his library and his afternoons behind his horses, or days and weeks at a time away somewhere on a yacht or country place. He does none of these. His mornings he spends as he has spent his mornings for thirty years, at the plant of Arbuckle Brothers, in Brooklyn, encompassed by the details of refining sugar and roasting coffee. About noon, or a little earlier, as the case may be, he goes over to the New York offices and stays there immersed in more details until 4 or 5 o'clock. Then he goes home and stays home until the next morning, unless, perhaps, a social affair of the Plymouth Church calls him out in the evening.

And all during this long day—on Saturday afternoons, also, when he personally inspects a good part of all his plants—John Arbuckle, the fighter, would hardly be recognized by his personal associates. To them, in hours of business as in social chat, he is John Arbuckle, the kindly old Scotchman, who distributes to his friends in the financial district such cards as this:

> Politeness is the cheapest commodity on God's earth. It costs nothing and will carry you further and pleasanter through life than any other ticket you can travel on.

The Sugar Trust people are among those who have received these little cards, for those high in authority among them have known John Arbuckle always as their old customer, the real John Arbuckle, and not the corporate John Arbuckle, fighter.

No doubt he would be glad to send similar cards to the towboat combine if it cared to receive them.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, ON BOARD SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S YACHT ERIN DURING THE CUP RACES OF 1903.
Photo by Burr McIntosh.

England Excited Over Strange Miscarriage of Justice

Adolf Beck, Convicted Twice and Once Imprisoned for the Crimes of His "Double"—Home Office to Investigate.

THE sentence of five years' imprisonment imposed upon William Thomson, alias John Smith, at the Old Bailey, London, last Wednesday, lowers the curtain upon another act of a play that has in it all the elements of comedy and the effects of tragedy. While Thomson, or, as he is commonly called, John Smith, goes to his well-earned imprisonment for obtaining money and jewelry under false pretenses, Adolf Beck, an unfortunate Norwegian, takes exception to the King's pardon and refuses a solatium of $10,000, both of which were offered as a balm for the sufferings he underwent while serving five years' penal servitude for crimes committed by John Smith, for whom he was mistaken, tried, and twice convicted.

The story is "strange but true," and bears a similarity to many features in "l'affaire Dreyfus." George R. Sims, the author and dramatist, through whose individual efforts an inquiry will be instituted into the persecution of Adolf Beck, has been compared by the French journals to "M. Bernard Lazare, the eloquent champion of the prisoner of Devil's Island."

The "affaire Beck" began as far back as 1877, when a clever and smooth-tongued swindler appeared in London under the description of "Lord Willoughby of Abbey Road, St. John's Wood." His "Lordship" was one of those whose intentions make good paving stones; in fact, his generosity depleted his own bank account and that of everybody with whom he came in contact. He was so irresistibly handsome that when he said he wanted a housekeeper for his home in St. John's Wood he experienced no difficulty in getting many.

Out of the goodness of his heart his "Lordship," who hated to disappoint sixteen of the seventeen housekeepers who applied, allowed them all to make out a new wardrobe list, the expense of which he munificently incurred, forgetting, perhaps, that he had no account at the Union Bank, upon which he drew the checks. He also borrowed the rings of the seventeen housekeepers, saying that he intended purchasing finer ones, and, of course, needed the sizes. With his usual forgetfulness his "Lordship" omitted to return the rings, forgot the Abbey Road address, and was promptly arrested by a policeman named Spurrel.

"Lord Willoughby" then said that his real name was John Smith. He was tried at the Old Bailey on a charge of obtaining money and jewelry under false pretenses and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The prosecuting counsel in that case was Forrest Fulton, who played a prominent rôle in the fiasco that followed.

John Smith, alias "Lord Willoughby," came out of prison in due course, and for fifteen years nothing was heard of him. In 1895, however, there began a series of robberies, the methods employed being characteristic of John Smith, alias "Lord Willoughby." The 1895 swindler called himself the "Earl of Wilton"; he was always looking for a housekeeper for his place in Abbey Road, St. John's Wood; wrote fluent, delightful, encouraging letters to his applicants; bought them new clothes; issued checks on the Union Bank, and borrowed rings. The fact that on one occasion the 1895 swindler signed himself "Lord Wilton de Willoughby," and on all occasions forgot to return what he borrowed, convinced the police that John Smith had come out of the "Winter of discontent," and that the sooner he was back in prison the better.

Where Beck Entered.

In December, 1895, the minions of London justice brought in a prisoner who looked uncommonly like John Smith, alias "Lord Willoughby." The prisoner, however, indignantly denied this, describing himself as Adolf Beck, a Norwegian, of fair means, engaged mainly in mining operations in Scandinavia. The police, however, were elated over the capture, and refused to believe that Beck was not "John Smith." The Norwegian was arraigned before a Magistrate and held for trial at the Old Bailey on the evidence of Policeman Spurrel, now a pensioner, who declared that Beck was "the same John Smith" whom he had arrested while on the force in 1877.

By a curious coincidence that might be called "the irony of fate," the Judge who presided at the trial of Adolf Beck on a charge of obtaining money and jewelry under false pretenses was Sir Forrest Fulton, who as plain Forrest Fulton had conducted the prosecution against the real John Smith. Whether Forrest recognized Beck as Smith, or recognized the error, no one but himself knows, but it is a fact that no attempt was made by the prosecution to identify Beck as Smith. On the contrary, Spurrel was not called as a witness, and when the Treasury's handwriting expert was about to testify that the documents and letters in the robberies of 1895 were in the same hand as those of the 1877 series of swindles, the prosecuting counsel objected, ruling that the question whether the prisoner was or was not the man convicted in 1877 was inadmissible.

Strange as it may seem, this ruling was fraught with terrible consequences for Adolf Beck. Had the prosecution tried to prove his connection with John Smith, Adolf Beck could have broken down their case, for three witnesses—one of them a Gentleman of the Chamber of the King of Denmark and a personal friend of Beck—came to court prepared to swear that the unfortunate Norwegian was in Lima, Peru, while John Smith was picking oakum in prison!

Conspiracy Suggested.

But this alibi was of no service to Beck, who was convicted and sentenced to five years on the identification of a number of women, who said that they had been robbed by the prisoner. A fact that suggests a conspiracy against Beck is that only one of the women who appeared as witnesses raised a point of doubt as to the identity of Beck with Smith. She said Beck was like the man, except that he did not have a scar that she had observed on the face of the real swindler.

This point in favor of the prisoner seems to have carried as little weight as others did. It was "immaterial" whether Beck was Smith or not. Yet, now that the history of the affair has come out, it is strange that in prison Beck was labeled Smith, and his prison clothes were stamped "D. W.," the first letter of which combination means in prison language "Convicted in 1877, and the second "Convicted in 1896." And it is one of the strangest points in the whole case that after he had been tried as Beck and imprisoned as "Smith," he should still remain "Smith" when it was found upon physical examination that the bodymarks of Beck and Smith did not correspond!

For a time the incident was closed; it was only a matter of court record. While the innocent Adolf Beck wore his life away—not in penitence, but in indignation and vain protest—in Wormwood Scrubs, Chelmsford, and Portland, the real criminal was writing his encouraging letters to would-be housekeepers, but, realising his advantage, operating his swindles without undue ostentation.

Then a ray of hope came to Beck. He learned while in prison that his bodymarks did not correspond with those of John Smith. It is a fact that John Smith was a Jew; the prison records showed this; and it was also a matter of record that Adolf Beck was not a Jew! The unfortunate man immediately petitioned the Home Secretary. The Home Office had disregarded previous petitions of his, but on learning that Smith was a Jew and Beck a Christian the Home Office ordered the "D" to be taken from Beck's prison clothes. This action of the Home Office will in all probability be subjected to rigid investigation by the commission of inquiry appointed by the present Home Secretary, Mr. Akers-Douglas, for while Beck was officially declared to be not Smith, he was still held in prison guilty of a series of crimes the exact duplicate of Smith's.

A Ruined Man.

The persecuted man was released on a ticket-of-leave in July, 1901, broken in health and spirit. He attempted to gather up the lost reins of business, but presently realized that his sufferings were not over. Wherever he went his business associates regarded him as an ex-convict! He was ruined financially and socially. For the next three years he lived on the money which he realized from the sale of his mining shares. He led, perforce, a quiet life, and during those three years his best friend was George R. Sims, the novelist, who believed in Beck, with whom he became acquainted in 1885. The man was broken down with the ignominy which had been heaped upon him, and to add to his misery, shortly after his arrest his mother, the widow of a retired sea Captain, had died of a broken heart over the fate of her only son.

In the early part of the present year the real John Smith got to work again, and again Adolf Beck was arrested, charged with the same offense.

The Old Bailey once more, and the persecuted man found himself regarded in the light of an "old-timer out on ticket-of-leave"!

Again women identified him "positively"; again he was convicted. Justice Grantham reserved the decision that would have sent Adolf Beck to prison for the rest of his natural life.

In the interval between the two sessions a dramatic climax occurred. Lying in Brixton Prison, Adolf Beck wrote a letter under date of June 6, 1904, to Chief Inspector Froest of Scotland Yard saying that he (Beck) was again a victim; that his double must exist somewhere or the persecution was a diabolical plot. To the communication Inspector Froest naturally enough did not reply, receiving, as he does, scores of letters every day from "outraged innocence." The Chief Inspector must have sat up suddenly in his chair when news was brought to him that John Smith was back at his old game! Why, wasn't John Smith in Brixton Prison?

The truth was out. With the forgetfulness that had been peculiar to "Lord Wilton de Willoughby" throughout the whole fiasco, John Smith had overlooked the fact that he could not commit robbery while his scapegoat was in prison!

The real man, the John Smith of 1877, was caught red-handed and imprisoned. While in jail an honest policeman recognized him as the convict of 1877. The Jew confessed everything. Inspector Kane, one of the best officers on the London force, set to work to unravel the Smith-Beck tangle; George R. Sims became the Emile Zola of the hour; less famous scribes followed his example; the press of the British Empire, the tongues of the British public, howled indignation. The long-vaunted "English justice" was at stake!

Beck was immediately freed., He received the King's pardon, and the Treasury offered a solatium of $10,000. Beck replied tersely. He objected to the use of the phrase "not of grace" in the King's pardon; he refused the $10,000!

Sims and other scribes took advantage of the moment. Every paper in London approved Beck's refusal; one journal said it would give the £2,000 should the Treasury withdraw the offer. But the public was not satisfied with that. Beck must have more, but—and this was more important—the Home Office must begin immediately a searching investigation into departmental conditions. The questions that convulsed London and all England were these:

English Justice in Question.

Had English justice become so lax that a man might be arrested, tried, and imprisoned for crimes committed by another man?

Why had the court refused to listen to the alibi that would have cast ridicule upon the possibility of two different men writing duplicate, thinking duplicate, acting duplicate, and using even the same phraseology when the arrest of the real culprit showed that the two men were not in any way alike?

Had it come to this, that the police procured convictions at the expense of truth, and Judges sentenced to save trouble?

Why had the prison officials branded Adolf Beck as "John Smith, D. W.," when he had been tried and sentenced as Beck, and the question of his identity with Smith had been ruled "inadmissible"?

Why had he been branded "John Smith, D. W.," when the absence of certain bodymarks proved beyond doubt that Beck was neither "Smith" nor "D"?

Why, when Beck petitioned the Home Office and offered to prove his own innocence in open court, had that petition been pigeonholed?

Was this stupendous blunder the result of departmental carelessness or the work of conspiracy?

In either case the London press and the British public wanted to know. Beck himself petitioned the Home Secretary praying for an inquiry, but received no reply for some time. The public asked if that petition had been pigeon-holed also. One London daily printed the following in every issue:

"Mr. Adolf Beck is still without a reply, either from the Home Secretary or the Home Office, to his request for a public inquiry into his two unjust convictions. This request was forwarded —— days ago."

It is probable that Mr. Akers-Douglas, the present Home Secretary, shirked the task of raking over a predecessor's work or of starting an inquiry that would undoubtedly fix a blot on the history of English justice. Be that as it may, the Home Office has recently been forced by the insistence of public and press to start an investigation of the circumstances that surrounded the arrest, trial, and penal servitude of an innocent man. This result has been obtained mainly through the efforts of George R. Sims and Sir George Lewis, the eminent English lawyer, who is counsel for Adolf Beck.

American Manufacturers Reply to Sir William Ramsay

Not Behind the Germans in Applying the Results of Scientific Research.

AT first, manufacturing chemists in and around New York were disposed to criticise, if not to resent, the statement of Sir William Ramsay, made in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, that American chemists, as well as English, are far behind Germans in enterprise and chemical research. On calmer consideration they admitted it was true, and gave reasons therefor. Some of them declared that Sir William may find reason to revise his opinion to a certain extent after his American tour is completed, but that is what Sir William himself said in the interview. At the time he spoke merely from general knowledge as an expert familiar with his subject.

The local manager of Parke, Davis & Co., who have laboratories in all parts of the globe, said: "The Germans employ more chemists along special lines of work than American manufacturers do, but their laboratories are no more complete than ours. This company has just put up a laboratory in Detroit that cost upward of $200,000, and has been described as a model in the German press. It was not built for commercial purposes, but for the standardization of our products. We can do as fine and as rapid work there as they can do in Germany, or anywhere else in the world. Sir William will visit this laboratory before his return to New York.

"American manufacturers want quicker results than the German, and are not willing to spend so much time or along special lines of investigation. I do not know of a manufacturing concern on this side of the water that would have any use for seventy chemists, which Sir William said was a number to apologise for in Germany. If we develop an idea along certain lines, and find it does not pan out, we drop it and try something else. The Germans would stick to the idea and develop it to its logical results, regardless of profit. It is in persistency that they are ahead of us. Perhaps it is a quality born of age. Chemical science, particularly organic science, is very young on this side of the Atlantic. If an American manufacturer wants to employ seventy capable chemists he would find no difficulty in securing them. We have experimented with artificial camphor over here, and are still experimenting with it. But as we cannot get rid of its turpentine smell, the product is not valuable for commercial purposes.

"Some American manufacturers spend large sums for chemical experiments. I can mention the Standard Oil Company, which, by the way, contributed $5,000 for the entertainment of the visiting foreign chemists. Not long ago the Standard Oil Company got hold of a crude oil they could not use because of its vile odor. They sent for a good chemist and told him he must purify it; no negative answer would be taken. The desired result was obtained. When the Cambria Iron Company wants to find out what it can do with two specified pieces of metal it engages a chemist and sets him to work. Experts are paid extremely well for this sort of enterprise. Sometimes it is necessary to sink a ship to drive the rats from her. One of our chemists was told to experiment with a vaseline that would mean sure death to the rats. He got the results he was told to get. I don't know that the discovery has any commercial value, I mention the incident to show that American manufacturers are making experiments."

At the office of J. H. Baker & Co. the manager said: "We have a staff of clerks who read all the scientific magazines and suggest experiments. If they find anything suitable to our ideas we go ahead with it. If not, we drop it. In Germany a man will plod over an idea for half a lifetime before he gives it up, regardless of the commercial value of the information he is seeking. We have no time for that. We manufacture products we can sell. It might surprise Sir William to know that American manufacturers have spent $250,000 in trying to make good artificial camphor since the scarcity caused by the Japanese war. What they have produced is all well enough for the laboratory—say a lump of two or three pounds—but it cannot be produced in anything approximating a commercial value, so far as I know. When a man comes in here now and begins to talk about artificial camphor I get my gun. It is unquestionably true that the Germans are ahead of us in certain lines of chemical investigation, but that they are more prompt to make use of what they learn I am not ready to admit. The conditions of the work are different."

A member of the firm of Roessler & Hasslacher said: "American manufacturers know all that is going on in their world of science. We are getting ideas from Germany all the time, and she is getting them from us. The Germans pursue lines of investigation we would not care to take up. We can get the results from them. I think Sir William's criticism applies more to English manufacturers than it does to American. The Englishman is as self-sufficient in chemical manufactures as he is in other lines of industry. If you do not like things done in his way, you may go elsewhere. He is not going to change the habits of a lifetime to please you. I think Sir William will find American manufacturers have progressed more than he thinks before he concludes his Western visit."

Dr. T. J. Parker of the United Chemical Company said: "Sir William will probably be glad of an opportunity to revise his opinion. Labor is much cheaper in Germany than it is here, and manufacturers can afford to employ seventy chemists along special lines of investigation if they require them. So large a number is not required here. We, on this side, devote ourselves more assiduously to manufacturing things that are in actual demand in the market, and not simply to stock up our warehouses. Take aniline dyes, for instance. It does not pay Americans to experiment with them in the 200 or 300 combinations of colors. It is cheaper for us to import them. Germany has made a great study of anilines.

"On the other hand, we are far ahead of them in the bromides used so much in photography, because of our proximity to the raw supply in Michigan. We have the bromide market of the world. They go in for organic chemistry in Germany much more than we do here. Our experiments are more in the way of inorganic chemistry. Moreover, the American chemical industry is young."

LITTLE LIARS OUT of SCHOOL

The Teacher's Life Not All a Happy One—Victims of Slanders.

THE woman who teaches boys and does not murder them deserves a great deal of credit for her forbearance."

Such was the startling assertion of an educator of many years' experience. And then he went on:

"I have sometimes, as School Principal, been reminded of what I once read of as having taken place in the good old times on a Mississippi steamboat. A typical backwoodsman was aroused late at night by a gambler who rushed into his stateroom and threatened to shoot himself then and there unless the other would supply him with the wherewithal for carrying on his game of poker.

"'Shoot and be what's-his-named,' was the curt reply.

"'But, argued the other, 'If I am found dead in your stateroom it will naturally be supposed that you shot me, and you will have to face the consequences.'

"'Oh, that's your little game, is it?' said the aroused sleeper. 'Well, if I've got to hang for killing you, you bet I am going to have the fun of the thing.'

"And, whipping a six-shooter from under his pillow, he soon had the intruder begging for his life.

"Now, these school ma'ams, old and young, have so often been charged with cruelty by the little rips that they have to manage that it seems to me they would sometimes be provoked into deserving the bad name that they get when little liars tell made-up tales out of school. Why, I have known a chap to tumble over a pile of cobblestones and bruise his face, and then go home and tell his people that his teacher hit him there. There was a row made about the matter, and it might have gone hard with the teacher (a puny little woman, with no more strength than a kitten,) if the boy's playfellows hadn't had conscience enough to tell how he came by the bruise.

"If I had been in that teacher's place, after that pupil had lied about me in such a fashion, there would have been a bruise on his other cheek which he might, with truth, accuse me of putting there. I earnestly implored his mother to give him a good hiding for his sinful slander, and she promised to do so, but I am convinced she did not keep her word. In fact, I suspect she stuck to her belief in the boy's story, in spite of the inherent improbability of the thing, and in the tenement where she lives the teacher is, no doubt, spoken of freely as 'a holy terror.'

"Talk about being possessed of the devil! Why, some of the boys that weakly little school ma'ams have to contend with are just running over with him.

"One afternoon, after school had been dismissed, I found one of the lady teachers so used up with palpitation of the heart that she had to be sent home in a cab. She told me what brought it on. She had kept a boy in for disobedience and he had got into such a rage that she had to hold him back by main strength to prevent his throwing himself out of the window.

"'Why didn't you let him jump?' I asked. 'There are plenty of boys to spare in this city.'

"'But if he had been picked up from the pavement alive, you know he would have vowed and declared I pushed him out,' she said, 'and I don't care to be sent up for assault with intent to kill.'

"And that's just where the trouble comes in. So far from being able to stop the lies that were born in them, school teachers cannot even prevail upon some of their pupils to tell them grammatically."

NOT ALWAYS.

A MUSICIAN, well known in Baltimore, went with a friend one day to a concert, at which a rival of his played a Bach prelude. This involved much difficult pedaling over which he blundered sadly.

Turning to his friend the musician muttered drily: "I always thought an ass was a sure-footed beast."

Changing Off.

Stout—I suppose you swear by your doctor?

Gout—Not always. Sometimes I swear at him.

SEPT

1904

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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THE NEW HEIR.
AND HE WON'T BE UNHAPPY
TILL HE GETS IT."

ITALY

THE ECLIPSE OF [illegible]

TO PORT ARTHUR

PEACE

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONCERT BEGINS AT ST. LOUIS, BUT THE AUDIENCE AT LIAO-YANG SEEMS INATTENTIVE.

"MONEY TALKS"
NATIONAL CONVENTION AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

THE SEASHORE GIRL'S FAREWELL TO NEPTUNE

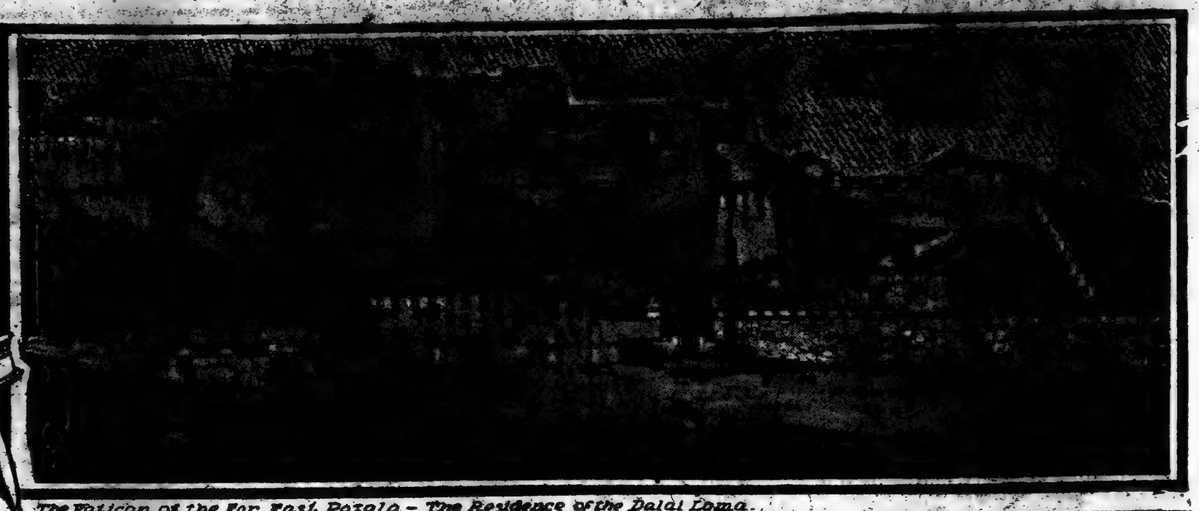
TOKIO, CHINA, HAS CALLED QUITE A NUMBER.

LHASA

THE FORBIDDEN CITY AT LAST ENTERED BY THE BRITISH

ITS GLORY CENTRED IN THE TEMPLE OF THE GRAND LAMA—A MARVEL IN STONE—APPROACH TO THE CITY

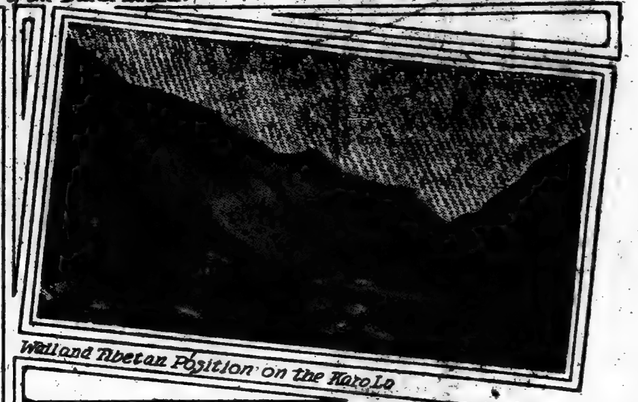
Zog-chod Procession in the Streets of Lhasa



The Vatican of the Far East Potala — The Residence of the Dalai Lama.

The Snowy Mountain, Ne-Chen-Kang with British Column in foreground

Transport in Quicksand. An Incident of the March to Lhasa



Wall and Tibetan Position on the Karo La

THE aspect of Lhasa—the Forbidden City, which for centuries has baffled the curiosity of the enlightened world—has been at last graphically described by the correspondent of The London Times who accompanied Col. Younghusband and the British mission which succeeded in entering the city, the seat of the strangest Government in the world. This correspondent's illuminative letters are printed below.

In a cable dispatch dated Lhasa, Sept. 10, via Gyang Tse, Sept. 15, it is announced that in accordance with the treaty between the British and the Tibetans, signed Sept. 7, prisoners on both sides were released.

The ceremony was a picturesque one. Some of the prisoners released by the Tibetans had been in captivity over twenty years.

One old man, who was imprisoned for assisting Sarat Chandra Das, had been kept in a dark dungeon and had gone blind. He at first refused to believe that he was receiving his freedom, and thought he was being led out for torture.

LHASA IN SIGHT.

TO-LUNG, Aug. 2.

The Potala, all the afternoon a sharply defined mass of maroon buildings crowning a low hill in the middle of the spur-indented plain before us, is now a disappearing blur in the rain and the gathering twilight.

There is a spot on the road two miles back where an adobe chorten and a pyramid of pebbles—heaped one by one by the pious wayfarers to Lhasa—mark the point from which the first view of the Grand Lama's palace is to be had. As one rides along, the northern slope of a hill slowly disengages itself from the last concealing spur on the south, and a gleam of gold from the height of the square heavy building astride the crest reveals the Potala across a green sea of unripe barley, across the low, thronging willows that here and there stretch a darker line of foliage along the more vivid carpet of the marsh. Such is the plain fact as to the first sight of the Lamaic Vatican from the west, and it is strange that previous travelers have at times given such inaccurate accounts. But even so no glimpse of Lhasa itself is to be had, nor can the town be seen till the actual knife-edge is climbed which joins Potala and Chagpori, the twin guardian hills immediately to the west of the sacred city.

At nine miles' distance the two peaks stand out strongly, but the first view of the buildings upon them is perhaps disappointing. One was hardly prepared to find so plain a back view. Only a smaller white outline beside the dark red mass and a zigzag turning the side of the hill in its descent gave promise of what the steep face of the rock was hiding. On Chagpori there was but a square squat tower to be seen, like any other of the half-dozen ruined jongs we had passed on the way.

Since I wrote last from Chaksam—or "Iron-bridge"—Ferry, we have come on thirty-five miles in three days, and little by little all the way the road we traversed took on the dignity that becomes the last stages along a Via Sacra. There is not indeed, even so close to Lhasa as this, the multitude of chortens which besets at regular intervals the first few stages of the road which leads from China to Potala, but what there is is significant. Always in Tibet, at the summit of a pass, at the entrance to a village, at a cleft in the rock-side which looks a likely home of devils, at the crossing of a stream, one is accustomed to find the flicker of a rain-washed string of flags or a gayly decked thicket of tall—foot willow sprigs. But along the road which deserts the lazy levels of the river-side—the main track that has been driven, the innumerable mantras cut in light relief upon every offering surface betray a pilgrim's road. Chortens increase in size and frequency, sometimes, as on the river bank opposite Nam, boldly disposed in the open, more often shrinking into a recess of the mountain scarp from which their almost invisible stones were hewn. More than all, the deeply incised images of the Master become the common consecration of every rocky prominence, smiling inscrutably through half-closed eyes over the folded hands and the begging bowl on the lap.

The Roof of Debung.

The river widens out at Nam. A glitter of gold is seen as the corner is turned, and perhaps most pilgrims think they have at last sighted Lhasa. It is, however, only the roof of Debung or of the Oracle House close by—the sacred city does not so easily yield them even a glimpse. At Nam we halted for the night by the side of the wide curve which the steady volume of the Kyi Chu has eaten and is still eating out of the alluvial flats. On the next day, still following the difficult track along the indentations of the hills, we emerged at last into a wide, well-cultivated plain, and along a sunken road between great fields of peas and wheat, made on to the well-wooded village of Ne-thang, the last stage of pilgrims, and itself interesting as the residence of the great eleventh century Buddhist teacher and reformer Atisha. But, if the truth were to be told, one doubts whether even the most learned devotee has had leisure at this last hour to meditate upon the local attractions of Ne-thang. The nearness of Lhasa is the dominating thought, and we were not to stay. Four or five miles ahead, as the village willows are left behind, the valley ahead seems closed by the dark spur which has for a day been the chief barrier hiding from us the sight of the Plain of Milk on which Lhasa lies. To meet it another spur runs in from the southern hills, and in the space between the two a great rock, shaped not unlike a small Gibraltar, seems to allow scant room on either side of it for the waters of the Kyi Chu. Lhasa is shrewdly hidden.

The dark blackish spur ahead changes color as we approach. It is now a fissured mass of ravines crowded with sharp pinnacles, bearing here and there, where it may find foothold, a stretch of coarse vegetation. Between it and the isolated rock the road passes, and immediately to the left on the inner face of the spur looking toward the still hidden city is a great forty-foot image of Gautama, cut in three-foot relief in the raw rock, and bedaubed coarsely with yellow and blue and red. A heap of stones stands before it, pilgrim-raised, to celebrate their entrance into the plain. But one has still to go nearly two miles, past curious formations of gneiss jutting out like huge armor plates from the hillsides, past an interesting example of the strange cupped stones which occur mysteriously all the world over from Mexico to Japan, and past swampy stretches of vivid grass growing on soil more water than earth, before the still intervening spur from the Tungo La on the south is outridden, and at last Potala sails out from its point into the blue distance.

Ta-lung is chiefly the bridge, a wall-built stone-pierced structure with forty-foot sterlings upstream, and a containing wall of first-rate masonry on either side extending a mile or more up to the hills. Without these walls a bridge would be well-nigh useless here, for the swamp begins again only a few hundred yards to the east, and the volume of descending water is very great. Here a deputation came this afternoon, the Tsarong Kalon the Ta Lama, and the abbots or keupoh of the three great monasteries. (These three—Sera, Debung, and Ga-den—are unwilling to sanction so simple an exchange of courtesies as the formation of a market outside our lines. They seem more like sulky children than responsible officials.

AT THE GATES OF LHASA.

Aug. 3.

To-day we have come in under the very walls of the Forbidden City. This is perhaps only a conventional expression, for Lhasa has no city walls. They were pulled down in 1721 by a depon named Karpi, and the sand embankment, which was built at the same time by him to protect the western gate from inundation, is one of the first things that attract the eye as one rides in toward Potala. The road runs straightly in from the West. It passes the high white and red wall which incloses Norbuling, the Summer palace of the Grand Lama, about 600 yards on the right. A little further on it runs beneath the tangled and overgrown plantations attached to Kundeling Monastery, which stretch out green and cool beside the gusty Ling-kor, the little worn lane which has become famous throughout the Buddhist world. Even as one approaches it, two trabas, one of them of extreme age, come along twirling their prayer wheels and muttering incessantly the one phrase of Lamaism as they go. From the heights of the neck above, which almost joins Potala and Chogpore, there is to be seen at last the great view of Thasa, to the traveler the most fascinating and, perhaps, also the most beautiful, city panorama in the world.

A Splendid Spectacle.

There is almost nothing missing from this splendid spectacle. Architecture, forest trees, wide spaces, rivers and streams, mountains, everything lies out before one looking down from the height upon Lhasa immediately at one's feet. Nor is this quite all the charm. There has been nowhere along the journey a hint of what the end was to be. The dark forbidding spurs and ravines of the valley interlocking one behind another promised nothing of this, and the delight of Lhasa's beauty is doubled by its utter unexpectedness.

It is true that we had passed through green fields and marshes cloaked shoulder high with rushes; it is true that here and there a densely matted plantation had moved out to view from behind a projecting spur, or been near had slowly grown in size beside the road as we came along. But there was nothing—less, perhaps, in the maps of Lhasa than anywhere—to promise us in the heart of a city these wild stretches of dense wood, this close-cropped grazing land, and this marshy grass, ringed and delimited by high trees, or the lazy streamlets of brown transparent water over which the branches almost meet.

In Lhasa there is this belt of woodland interposing a mile-wide green belt between the palace and the town. Round the fringes of the town itself, and grouping up between the houses of the village at the foot of the Potala, there are more trees—trees numerous enough to give it a reputation as a garden city. But in this stretch of green, unspoiled by house or temple, and almost roadless, Lhasa has a feature which no other city on earth can rival. It is all a part of that splendid religious pride which has been the making, and may yet prove the undoing, of Tibet. It was right that there should be a belt of nature around the palace of their incarnate King-deity, and there the belt is, wrapping the Potala inside the city.

Between and over the fields and woodland the City of Lhasa itself peeps, an adobe stretch of narrow streets and flat-topped houses cosigned here and there with a blaze of golden roofs or gilded gyantsen. But there is an actual difficulty in looking at it.

A Marvel in Stone.

Inside was the Potala drawn the eye of the mind like a lodestone. For, indeed, the Grand Lama. It would dominate London; Lhasa it simply eclipses. By European standards it is impossible to judge it. There is little to which comparison can be made. Perhaps, in the austerity of its huge stretches of blank, unveiled, unornamented wall, and in the flat, unabashed slants of its tremendous southeastern face, there is a suggestion of the massive grandeur of Egyptian work, but one only thinks of the likeness to dismiss it again. This is not only a product of Lamaism, but of Lamaism as it could only be exhibited in the capital of the faith. The contrast of color is no small part of the spectacle, and it also is as unlike Tibet and the gaudy preferences of its inhabitants as could be imagined. The vivid white of the buttressing curtains—each a wilderness of windows and the home of hundreds of the crimson-clad dwarfs who stand in the sun at the stair heads, or, pygmy-like, man the roof-tops—strikes a clean and harmonious note with the sea of green which washes up to their bases. But one is hardly ready for the perfect taste which not only decided for the rich maroon color of the central building resting—three times as large as Stafford House—upon and between its white supporting bulk of masonry, but added, with the sparing hand of the old illuminator, the golden finials which recompose the whole from roof to roadway. It is in such perfect taste that the glistening tops of the Jo-kang, visible enough a mile away across the trees, seem a trifle overdone, and even a trifle vulgar in comparison.

The topmost gyan-tsen of Potala is 400 feet above the ground. The extreme width of the main building, exclusive of the outlying portions, is about 900 feet, and it may thus be possible to conceive the mere dimensions of a pile of masonry which it is almost impossible to describe, in spite of the simplicity which, after all, remains its most imposing feature. And imposing it is; in Lhasa there is nothing else. In a way it recalls the domination of the Shwé Dagon over Rangoon, though in every aspect of construction, ornamentation, and surroundings it would be hard to imagine two buildings more entirely distinct and different in every detail than the two greatest erections of modern Buddhism.

The utter disproportion between the palace and the town remains a wonder, but a wonder devoid of a trace of ostentation. The petty town which peeps out between the trees a mile away only emphasizes the tremendous guilt that in Tibet yawns between the people and their priests. The fearful sanctity which hedges the person of their mysterious ruler receives in Lhasa an optical illustration that must impress the dullest pilgrim. The weapon which the Pope in the Vatican, overlooking the magnificence of Rome, has used with doubtful success the Grand Lama had long known and incorporated in his armory.

Policy of Isolation.

The policy of isolation has in Lhasa received a justification startling in its sufficiency, and the devotees of the Potala are perhaps more flattered by their inability than by anything else. Perhaps to his fellow-politicians of the Tsong-du the Dalai Lama has become of late to loom with less important sanctity; but, if so, the secret has been well kept, and the yoke of the priests presses no less on the neck of the wretched "laimen" in the fields.

But under the three sun of to-day and the almost undefended city of Lhasa it is not easy to find fault with the great, however narrow and merciless, which has built the Potala. It may be the caption of expression, but its victims have not yet protested; it may be a barrier in fact to any improvement in the peoples upon whose superstition it flourishes, but an attempt to judge a country whose contemporary history is still a chapter of the Dark Ages is foolishness. A Hindu we have not been able to ask what it is our clear duty to do in India, as it may be. But, meanwhile, Lamaism has harbored upon mance in which it has for so long been wrapped.

Outside the green confines of the Ling-kor, which lies below one like a thread, betrayed here and there by a gap in the leafage, the turquoise Kyi Chu—river of delight—moves lazily between its wide dunes, here elbowed out of its course by a spur of the hills, there "shorn and parceled" by a heavy outcrop of waterworn stones and the miniature cliff of a dazzling white sand-bank. Across it are yet more of the gardens and plantations which ring Lhasa round on every side, planted here and there all the way up the side valley to the foot of the enormous sand-blown hills to the south. For all the "Plain of Milk" is but a marsh jagged and indented all round by the sharp projections of high, barren hills each as lofty as Mount Blanc, and in Winter the scene must be as terrible as in August it is beautiful.

From Chagpori there are few highways to be seen in Lhasa. Only the Yutok road stretches across, dividing the green spaces with a rarely seen strip of white, unfenced, unmetaled. The turquoise-roofed bridge, from which both an ancient family and it take their name, is clearly seen 200 yards from a little squat opening in the wall, which is the gate into the inner town. Beyond that again it is lost in the crowded alleys. One can distinguish by its isolation the famous willow opposite the Jo-kang, which grows from a hair of the Buddha, but all else is speculation. Even the Amban's house to the southeast is completely hidden in trees, and one's eyes turn back again from the undistinguished herd of adobe structures to the Potala. There is nothing else to see when one has once looked upon it, a new glory to be forever added to the great architecture of the world.

WITHIN THE CITY.

LHASA, Aug. 5.—Yesterday Col. Younghusband went into the city to return the Amban's formal visit of the day before. Preceded by twenty crimson-clad halberdiers, lent by the Resident himself, and escorted by nearly three hundred rifles, the procession was a long one. We went in by the Pargo Kaling, or western gate, between the two guardian hills of Lhasa. It is a squire opening underneath a gilded chorten, with a protective railing of timber along both sides of the passage, and a blue deity in his most "terrible" aspect painted on the left-hand wall.

Once inside, one has an instant view of the whole length of the Potala slanting away gigantically on our left. But no view throughout the day approached in splendor the first sight from the 300-foot peak from which I saw Lhasa yesterday. We went on past the squalid suburb crouching beneath the mighty walls of the Potala, and found the monolith pillar put up in 1728 by the Emperor Kang Hsi to celebrate the pacification of Tibet. It is curious that upon it the Teshi-Lhunpo Lama's name precedes that of the Dalai Lama.

Leaving the Potala behind, the road now lay, across and through the marshes and fields of the great central park, and at last brought us to the Tsiok Bridge, or Turquois Bridge. This is regarded by the Chinese as one of the Five Beauties of Lhasa, but there is not much to justify such praise, though the roof itself is picturesque enough with its weather-beaten, overlapping tiles. They are, perhaps, more beautiful in their present state, in which the underlying red fights with the worn glaze, than when they were new. Almost immediately after-ward the road, leaving the swamps and water-grass sergeants which necessitate the Tsiok Bridge, rises beneath the plain, uncultivated and undefended doorway—I do not think there is even a door—which admits one to the town of Lhasa itself.

The First View.

The first view—and perhaps one may as well say at once the last view also—is anything but impressive. Great pools of black-coloured water flooded the wide, uneven space into which we emerged, and over the Chinese quarter to the right of us ban's residence herds of black pigs grouted in rubbish heaps, which were more than usually repulsive in composition.

To the left the houses of a few Ragyabas, or professional scavengers, were betrayed by the famous horn walls which no visitor to Lhasa has ever failed to notice. Perhaps the sight of these walls reminded one of that other duty of the Ragyabas—the cutting up and distributing to animals of the corpses of the dead. The cemetery is only a few steps away, and the reputed food of Lhasa pigs became in a flash a disgustingly probable reflection.

Across the square, splashing through the water-pools, we cavalcaded, and, after the explosion of bombs of honor and the performance by hidden musicians of the only tune known in the East, Col. Younghusband and the mission staff made their way through courtyard after courtyard, past the inevitable gigantic "lions" on either side of the great entrance. The durbar that followed was chiefly an exchange of compliments preliminary to business, but the Amban proved to be a shrewd and sensible man, though a reference to the assassination in Tibet of two of his predecessors may perhaps have betrayed his relief at our presence in Lhasa. As the representative of the suzerain power—however nominal the dependence of Tibet may have become—he is a factor of importance in Tibet, and it is satisfactory that he shows himself willing to do all in his power to bring negotiations to a speedy and satisfactory ending. To this he may perhaps be additionally persuaded by the fact that he has obtained leave to return at once to China as soon as the present difficulty has been settled.

A Poorly Built Town.

Leaving the Residency, Col. Younghusband returned home by the northern road, after making an inspection of a house suggested for his occupation on the south of the city in a pretty and well-wooded inclosure. On the way, the comparative insignificance of the town of Lhasa as compared with the Potala was well shown. Even the Jokang proved to be but a huddled structure, of which the lines are entirely lost in the multitude of public offices and private houses which lean against it on all sides, like those which incumber the exterior of Santa Sophia in Constantinople. The famous willow tree was the less imposing because it was carefully walled up to a height of ten feet, and even the Doring looked neglected and insignificant. This is a stone slab on which the treaty concluded in 1792 between China and Tibet is bilingually inscribed, and it remains to this day as beyond rivalry the oldest document of the Tibetan race.

The main street of Tibet is filthy under-foot and the houses are poor. Across an opening the Mulu gompa was seen. Somewhere in the immediate vicinity the Capuchins twice established a Christian chapel, in 1708 and 1740, but the last remains of it appear to have vanished, and in the last century Mr. Hodgson received from the Grand Lama every scrap of property belonging to the extinct mission. Most of it was given to the Pope, and is now in the Vatican library.

The road now turned west, and a wide road, or rather a continual puddle, running between the adobe walls of two well-wooded gardens, brought us back to the foot of the Potala and the Pargo Kaling gate.

Physically, the town of Lhasa must be admitted to be a poorly built and badly drained town, of a type similar to and hardly better than that of other less favored towns in Tibet. The magnificence of the Potala and the beauty of the wide belt of trees and marshes remain, however, and the perfection of the panoramic view from the spur of Chagpori remains, therefore, as well. But if picturesqueness were all, it might be better never to descend into the narrow and mean lanes of the town itself. To-day I again went up to see Lhasa from the spur, and the beauty of it was enhanced by the quick changes of sun and shadow across the woods and houses and fields and by the shout of small-colored rain in the hollows of the hills beyond. The Kyi Chu sparkled in half a dozen "cuts" in as many miles, and the splendid white of the Potala alone of man's dim hand down in pearl gray to the blue slope of the dusky shower of rain fell heavily in the face of the Ling-kor.

But, after all, the beauty of the glorious central park, and the splendor of the Potala, are the only things which Lhasa has to show. Within the city there is nothing. Its streets are filthy, its houses squalid, its people unwashed and unkempt. Even the Tibetans who have come in with us from the north, and who have been living in the open for months, are cleaner than the townsfolk. Its glory is centred in the Temple of the Grand Lama—a marvel in stone—and its approach to the city.

Free Food Samples Their Daily Meals

People Who Sponge on Department Store Edibles.

"YES," said the woman who demonstrates in the grocery department, "the modern department store seems to be about the only home some poor wretches have. They use it as if it were a hotel, in a way. They come into the place almost as soon as the doors are opened, freshen up a bit in the commodious dressing rooms provided, and then leisurely wind their way upward to the grocery department, which answers the same purpose as a dining room.

"There the demonstrators are already at work. You see we are able to tell at a glance whether a person means to purchase or not. Long years of experience have taught us that much at least. It is not hard to tell whether the 'sampler' has had breakfast or not. These poor unfortunates begin at the various coffee exhibits and try all the brands until they have had enough. Sometimes, if they look sufficiently worthy, and if the demonstrator has a tender heart, the cup given them is a generous one, not the small ones usually used for samples.

"After that they try the different cereals, biscuits, crackers, and breads. By that time the poor souls are somewhat comforted and ready for rest. So down the stairs they go to the parlors, and some of the stores, you know, provide couches with screens around them. They are not a bit backward in taking advantage of the opportunity these couches offer. After that they go out into the streets again refreshed and ready to look hard for the elusive 'job.'

"At lunch time they try another store, or do without any food. But at night, just before closing time, they are back again. This time those who know the game have a really elaborate meal. They begin with soup, have an oyster cocktail, try some prepared meats, finish off with a dainty dessert, a cup of tea or coffee or malted milk, or sometimes all three. These are the needy ones, and there are many such.

"Then there are the thrifty ones, who just come in for lunch. They come very regularly. I try to think they need it, but sometimes I seriously doubt it. These are generally women whose husbands are away at lunch time. Indeed, I knew of one case where the husband worked near the big store. The wife used to meet him regularly at noon, and together they did the rounds of the shops. In appearance they were a prosperous couple set on a shopping tour, and occasionally they would order some of the goods home, but not often. They were so sorry about it that I had to console them.

"'Yes, dear,' he would say, after sampling, say, some cocoa. 'It is very good. But do you not think that Blank's is good enough?'

"'Well,' the woman would say, and she would apparently stop to think, 'perhaps you are right. This is a little nicer.' This with a smile at the demonstrator. 'But if you like Blank's best, that's all there is to it,' and, rarely blessing, she and her husband would trot off to another counter and sample something else. Funny, isn't it?

"We demonstrators are comparatively helpless with this pest, and unless we are positive that they are making a business of it we cannot interfere. This they know, so they are perfectly human about it.

"There are a great many demonstrators in New York, and they are kept busy nearly all the time. There is never a day when demonstrators are not going on somewhere, so it becomes a comparatively easy matter for these people to get something for nothing. This, even I mentioned first the 'needy' ones. In fact, some of them become known to us by sight, if they remain in that town for any length of time. When better times come for them they stop coming. The regular ones, we always have with us."

Which?

A very bashful lady asked a friend what position he would give her were she a man.

"Well," he said, "I should say that you would be a good wife for a man who wanted a wife."

"Thank you," she said, "but I don't want to be a wife. I want to be a man."

"Then," he said, "I should say that you would be a good man for a woman who wanted a man."

"Thank you," she said, "but I don't want to be a man for a woman who wants a man. I want to be a man for a man who wants a man."

"Then," he said, "I should say that you would be a good man for a man who wants a man for a woman who wants a man."

"Thank you," she said, "but I don't want to be a man for a man who wants a man for a woman who wants a man. I want to be a man for a man who wants a man for a woman who wants a man."

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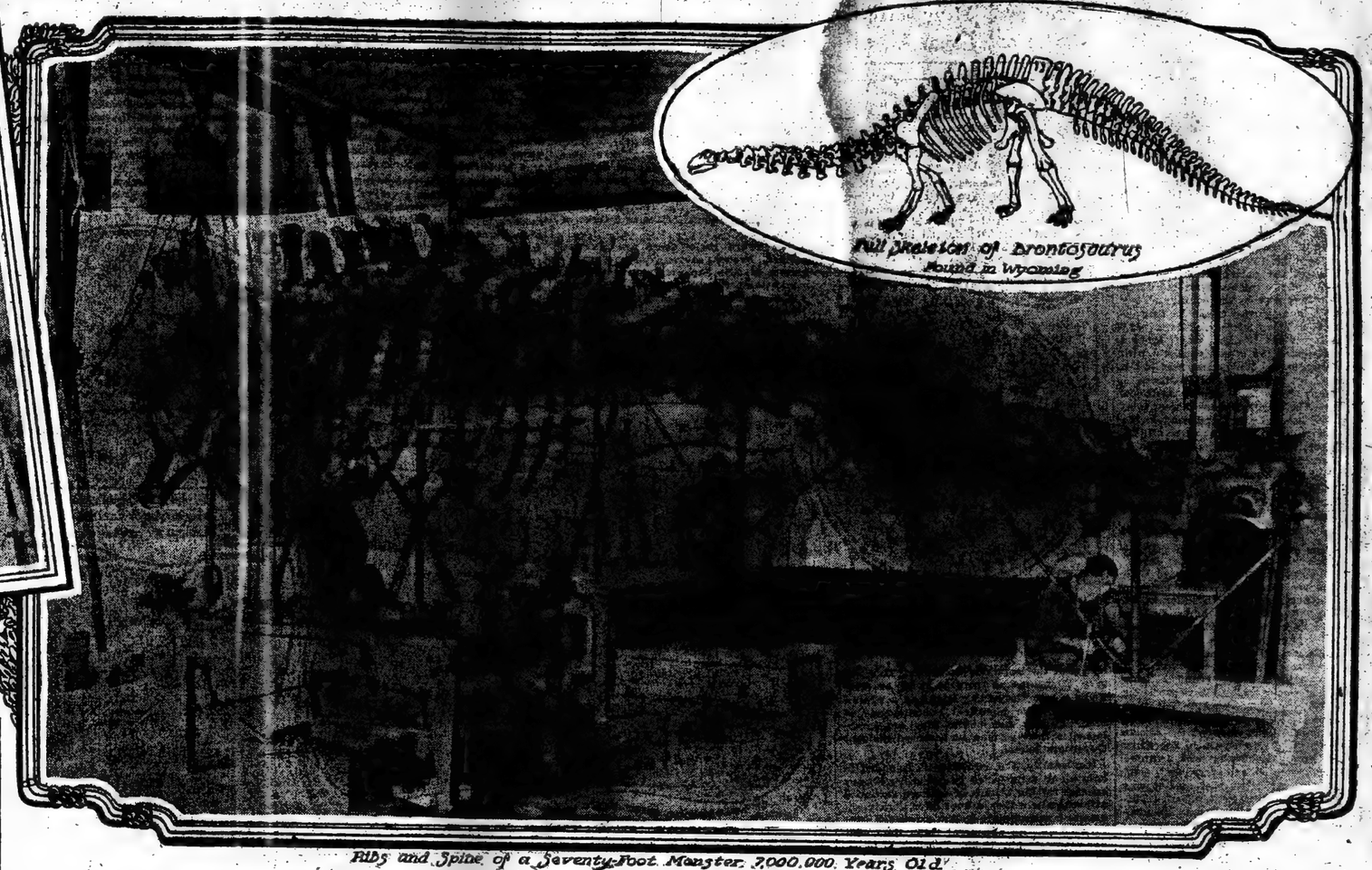
"Thank you," she said, "but I don't want to be a man for a man who wants a man for a woman who wants

RESTORING A REPTILE OF SEVEN MILLION YEARS AGO

It Has Taken the Experts of the Museum of Natural History Three Years to Set Up This Section.

Helping to Put the Brontosaurus on His Feet



Full Skeleton of Brontosaurus Found in Wyoming

Ribs and Spine of a Seventy-Foot Monster 7,000,000 Years Old

IT is one thing to find the skeleton of a giant dinosaur in the Bone Cabin Quarry on the plains of Central Wyoming, and quite another thing to ship the colossal bones to New York and mount them in a museum for an admiring and wondering world to look at. It takes as long to articulate the massive frame of a brontosaurus as it does to build a battleship.

In the Summer of 1900 an expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, found in Wyoming the largest and most complete specimen of the herbivorous dinosaur that has so far come under the observation of the explorer. The bones of this ponderous, long-limbed fossil were received at the Museum in the Fall of the same year. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology; Adam Hermann, the Chief Preparator of the Museum, and a staff of expert workmen have been at work ever since putting them together.

The progress made represents three years of hard work and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. It is difficult to fix the actual value of such an exhibit. No reasonable sum of money could buy it, propably, from the Museum authorities. Next January, when the brontosaurus is finished and the public is admitted to the new reptile wing of the Museum, students of the fossil age will see the finest specimen of its kind in the world.

15,000 POUNDS OF BONES.

Except to the mind of the fossil specialist, it is difficult to grasp the mental idea of the size of the bones of the dinosaur. Think, for a moment, of ribs six feet two inches long, of a spine fifty feet long, of finely rounded, complete limbs from eight to ten feet long; of vertebrae nearly twice the size of an ordinary horse collar, of a tail thirty-eight feet long, of a thigh bone five feet long, with chest bone and hips correspondingly massive; of a neck half as long again as a giraffe's, and surmounted by a ridiculously small head; the whole comprising a skeleton that will weigh from ten to fifteen thousand pounds.

Mere man, wandering amid bones of this size in the "setting up" room of the Museum of Natural History, wonders why people ever talk of human giants. The bones of these dinosaurs, the largest animals that ever walked the earth, are as mountains to melons compared with the human bones. Moreover, the brontosaurus that will be on view in this city next Winter walked and swam through the Laramie region, in Wyoming, 7,000,000 years before man was heard of, as geological time is estimated.

When the explorers found him, very much as a man might run across a dime in the street, they announced their discovery to the proper authorities and staked off their claim. Their work was all before them. It was apparent at the outset that they had run across an unusually fine specimen. Either dinosaurs were in the habit of dying by inches a very long distance apart, or nature gave their enormous bones an astonishing shaking up after they were dead. Portions of them were found strewn all over the plains in the vicinity of Bone Cabin Quarry.

It is a rare thing to find sufficient bones in one spot to get together a respectable skeleton. But with this brontosaurus, destined to enlighten the rising generation of the twentieth century in New York as to his make-up, it was different. He was all there, except the head, and in a very fine state of fossil preservation. However, as heads of dinosaurs are comparatively common in the quarry, it was easy enough to supply the deficiency.

Of course, there were no railroads running through the Western plains in the days of the dinosaur. But if there had been he could not have shown more ingenuity in getting away from them than his burial place would indicate. Not one of them has been found within fifty miles of a railroad. This fact makes it all the more difficult to transfer the bones from the quarry to the cars. They have to be carefully packed and shipped across the alkali plains on mule wagons. Heavy and hard as iron but brittle as glass in some places, they must be handled with great care. Workmen of every degree of skill are enlisted in the work. To revive the days and doings of the dinosaurs for the enlightenment of posterity calls for the imagination of the artist and the sculptor, and the constructive genius of the engineer. Essential almost above all to the men who would dig the dinosaur from the depths of strata in which untold ages have imbedded him is the patience of an army of Jobs. In some places nature by a peculiar process of her own has washed away layers of earth, so that the fossil is within a few feet of the surface. It was so with the remarkable specimen that is the subject of this sketch. But as a general thing the skeletons are found far from the surface.

SURGERY FOR FOSSIL BONES.

The bones of a fossilized skeleton are usually very badly fractured. This is especially the case when they are much exposed to the weather. The experts have a surgical system of their own for binding the broken bones of a dinosaur and keeping in good condition those that are unbroken. When their claim is staked off they set to work and dig the bones from the earth very carefully. As each limb is free it is liberally coated with ordinary flour paste, such as wall paperers use, and bound in light muslin. In some instances no further protection is needed before packing. In others the muslin coat is surmounted by a wrapping of heavy burlap. In case of extreme weather-fracture the plaster process is adopted. Huge blocks of the skeleton, stone and all, are set in plaster of paris and drawn together with wooden splints. It seems almost absurd to use the word splints in describing them, for some of the chunks of wood are as large and as heavy as the ordinary house door. The splints are bound with thongs of wet rawhide, which grow as taut as a fiddlestring when allowed to dry in the sun. It would be easier to break a piece of steel. Every possible precaution is taken to keep the fragments and splinters of bone together until they reach the hands of the Preparator in the Museum. Frequently the bones are shipped in air-tight glass jackets blown around them. But this is a tedious and expensive process.

When the bones of the fossil have all been excavated and prepared for shipment they are packed away in boxes and hampers, in beds of straw and excelsior. It is a far cry from Bone Cabin Quarry to Broadway. The Union Pacific Railway Company sends a car, or several cars, if required, to a siding at the nearest terminal to the "find." It is a very slow specimen of a dinosaur whose bones will not fill an ordinary box car.

The boxes and hampers are put on wagons hauled by mules and oxen and carted from the quarry to the railroad. Teamsters engaged in this work have very little conception of the scientific value of the bones they carry at so much a load. One of the explorers goes with them to see that the boxes are not handled as though they contained so much cement. The plainsmen place very little value on fossil bones. One settler on the Laramie Plains has built a dwelling house of them. He sleeps in the jaws of a dinosaur.

CRUTCHES OF RIVETED STEEL.

In the course of time the cargo of bones is conveyed across the American Continent and delivered at the door of the American Museum of Natural History. Their arrival there is awaited with as much anxiety by Director Bumpus and his staff as the weekly mail is awaited at a remote frontier post. The boxes are lifted into the laboratory with the utmost care. An incubator with a live baby in it is not the object of more solicitude. Here all the careful surgery work done at the quarry has to be undone. The heavy wooden splints are removed. Chemicals are necessary to soften and soak off the muslin burlap and paste. The bones are separated, rib upon rib, vertebrae upon vertebrae. There are hundreds of bones, big and small, in a brontosaurus. All are as carefully classified and watched as though they were gems of the purest ray serene.

Then the carpenters and engineers get to work. The huge bones have to be put up on crutches of riveted steel. Not more than three or four men can work at one time, and their progress is slow. The metal has to be shaped and welded to the bones, or else the dinosaur would look as shapeless as a jellyfish. The steel braces must be drawn as tightly to the limbs as a glove is drawn to the hand. The scaffolding and derricks used in the setting-up process are reminders of a shipyard. The huge ribs of the brontosaurus put together and turned upside down for welding purposes look not unlike the timber frame in the bow of a wooden ship.

One remarkable thing is the extreme lightness of the bones, particularly the vertebrae, in comparison to their size.

LEGS SIXTEEN FEET HIGH.

The legs of the brontosaurus, as they stand propped up in their huge wooden frame, are 16½ feet high. In the larger photograph Mr. Hermann, who is a medium-sized man, is seated on a bench beside the ribs. There are five toes on each foot, sharply pointed and with recurved tips. The legs of the dinosaur are not going to remain precisely as they now appear. There is bound to be more or less guesswork in putting such a huge skeleton together, and mistakes are made that cannot be detected until the mounting is nearly completed. It was discovered the other day that some of the bones in the legs had been turned around. The huge reptile looked as though it was "going South," as they say of a man who puts his hat on wrong side foremost.

The head of the herbivorous dinosaur is the smallest thing about it. In the huge specimen at the Museum the head is less than two feet long, in fact, not much larger than the skull of a calf or a big Newfoundland dog. The head and jaws of the carnivorous dinosaur are much larger. The brain cavity in the skull—using the word brain as the basis of vital power and not as the seat of intelligence—is no larger than a teacup. Down in the pelvis is another cavity for brain matter that holds about a gallon. However, this is only one of innumerable peculiarities about the dinosaur. One of the most perplexing problems in physiology is how they managed to secure sufficient food with their small head, slight jaws, and slender, spoon-shaped teeth.

Naturalists have found in Bone Cabin Quarry a veritable Noah's Ark deposit of all the animals of the period. Experts have come from all parts of the globe to look at them, but it is conceded that Americans are the most skilful in digging out the dinosaurs and in putting them together after they are taken out. The giant herbivorous dinosaurs were preyed upon, scientists say, by the smaller but more powerful carnivorous animals. The bluff around the quarry seems to represent the area of an old river bar, which arrested the carcasses of fossils drifting down from up stream. Thus were brought together the animals of a whole region. The name dinosaur is derived from the Greek, and means terrible lizard.

It is believed these enormous dinosaurs were capable of standing on their hind legs and browsing from the branches of high trees. They used their short but powerful front legs to fight off their carnivorous enemies. There are indications that a considerable portion of their time was spent in the water. Their tails, from twenty-five to thirty feet long, were used for purposes of propulsion while afloat and for defense while on land. The struggle for existence between the herbivorous and carnivorous dinosaurs was extremely fierce. It is believed their extinction was nearly, if not quite, simultaneous the world over.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS A DAY THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE EASTERN WAR

London, Sept. 14.

THE TIMES'S military correspondent writes in Thursday's issue:

The cost of modern war is not light, and when the campaign is fought out 5,000 miles from the heart of an empire it is not lightened.

We know to our cost that we cannot maintain 300,000 men in the field in South Africa at a less expenditure than £1,250,000 in a week, even given the business aptitudes of our people and the almost unimpeachable honesty of all branches of the administration. What is the war costing Russia and Japan?

As regards our ally, considerations of finance have from the first received as close attention as the armed forces of the State themselves; iron and gold weigh equally in the military scales, and it is the particular merit of Japan that she has prepared herself to face a long and arduous struggle, not only by intelligent use of army and navy, but also by the most economical gestion of her national resources.

Those acquainted with the financiers of modern Japan believe them to be as accomplished in their branch and as efficient as the fighting services are in theirs. If it be objected that in the recent loan raised abroad Japan consented to very onerous terms, it must be recalled that the arrangements were practically concluded before the first collision between the land forces, and that until Japan had proved herself a match for Russia on shore it was only natural that foreign financiers should hesitate to commit themselves except on their own terms.

The last war with China cost Japan £30,000 a day, and in view of the greater effort of the present campaign it is calculated that she is now spending £100,000 daily, or, roughly speaking, £3,000,000 a month. During the war with China the total expenditure from June, 1894, to November, 1896, amounted to 200,475,508 yen, of which only 35,955,137 yen were on account of the navy.

This expenditure was met by 116,804,926 yen subscribed to public loans and by 78,957,165 yen from the indemnity fund, besides some small private contributions.

Whether France is wise, in her own interests, in financing the war, is a matter that mainly concerns her and no one else. Yet some of her statesmen must have very serious qualms when they regard the vast sums that Russia has drawn from French savings during the last few years, and must ask themselves whither this dance of millions is leading them.

No Frenchman can fail to perceive that the ultimate enmity of the somewhat impressionable Japanese public is certain to follow the discovery that the resistance of Russia is continued by reason of French backing. The concentration of French hoardings in the hands of a foreign Government carried on without serious sense of responsibility, as the events of this year have proved, and their employment upon unproductive and necessarily sterile war, seems a poor use for national capital, no matter what the result of the war may be.

Not only is France herself less able to improve her own position at home and to find new outlets in the markets of the world, but her ally becomes less and less a source of strength as her resources diminish and the future is discounted.

It is bad enough to have lost the aid of the Russian Navy, but it is much worse for Russia to become so exhausted as to be incapacitated from waging a great war for many years. The political danger is even greater than the financial, and both are serious. *It is certainly a German interest that the war should continue indefinitely, but is it to the interest either of Russia or of France?*

If Japan has not taken the offensive in finance that is no reason why the proposition should not be considered in relation to national wars. Just as the questions of the feeding of children of the poorer classes, housing, the physical training of the people, and food supplies in time of war are all eventually translated by success or failure on the field of battle, so finance itself deserves a place, and a very important place, in the studies of what are known as defense problems.

This place it has never obtained in England, and until it does we shall not only continue to secure less safety and sta-

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Such supplementary mobilization on a large scale would naturally entail a corresponding increase of expense, but there is nothing as yet to indicate any fault or oversight in the general plan of campaign or consequently any immediate need to draw heavily upon these reserves of strength. Moreover, modern organization, as Japan understands it, provides a great number of men in a nation of 46,000,000 who incur the liability but escape the actual duty of color service.

In Japan these men who are allocated to certain categories of the reserve, but are not trained soldiers, have been called upon to serve as coolies, and a human transport corps has been created which costs the country nothing but its rations and its infinitesimal pay.

Every coolie employed by Russia in Manchuria costs hard cash, and in time of war the cost of labor, other, of course, than the corvée, amounts to four or five times the figure of times of peace. It is not prudent to resort to forced labor when an army depends so largely upon the good-will, or at least the passive neutrality, of a native population, nor can coolie labor be dispensed with in a mountainous district if the military administration has not foreseen and provided an adequate transport corps of its own.

COST TO RUSSIA GREATER.

For these reasons Russia will necessarily incur greater expense upon the theatre of operations than Japan, while her line of operations is immensely longer and consequently more costly to maintain. It is true that the Trans-Siberian is a Government undertaking, and that the cost of transport will not represent all that visible drain upon the Treasury that ours had to bear for the hiring of ships and demurrage.

But the wear and tear will be very great, and the indispensable expenditure upon rolling stock, rails, and the up-keep or improvement of the permanent way will be very heavy. Again, the mobilisation of the Baltic Squadron, whether it results in a cruise to the East or not, entails heavy outlay of men can be drawn forward to the theatre of war than any estimates hitherto published would seem to denote.

countered the Russians could pretend they had 200,000 men in the field, and could charge the Chinese with the cost of their maintenance at the settlement. It did not matter then, in a military sense, that not one-quarter of these numbers were really present, but it does matter now, and Russians have to bear the cost in the long run even if France finds the money for the moment.

We shall therefore be probably well within the mark if we estimate the cost of the war to Russia at eight millions a month for the maintenance of 300,000 men in the field in East Asia, and the execution of all measures of preparation in the West. If larger numbers are drawn forward, or even only concentrated in rear, west of Baikal, a corresponding increase of expenditure will certainly follow.

This figure is certainly a moderate estimate, and it is thought by some authorities entitled to respect to be very much higher. What percentage of the sum expended is never applied to the purposes for which it is granted no one can say, but the irregularities of the Russian administration are so notorious that it is probably high. When Russian authorities of high standing can charge their Government with the cost of the best Welsh steam coal and ship inferior Japanese, making thousands on the transaction, everything becomes possible, everything at least except naval efficiency.

MYSTERIES OF RUSSIAN FINANCE.

Russian finance is a much too tangled skein for any one to unravel who is not to the manner born, yet certain things are known which are interesting as indications. The last Russian bank return at the outbreak of the war showed £74,500,000 in gold in reserve and £17,750,000 at call abroad, or a total of £92,000,000. As against this there was, up to that time, a total note issue of £68,000,000, which, according to the rules hitherto enforced by ukase, required a gold backing of £28,000,000, since notes up to the limit of £60,000,000 have to be covered by 50 per cent. in gold, and above that number in full.

Thus Russia seems to have entered upon the war with the power of effecting a legiti-

of existing ukases. If Russia had felt any certainty of compassing the defeat of her enemy with 300,000 men and within these limits of time she would probably have aligned herself with the opinions of financial experts and have scouted the idea of a foreign loan.

But if she foresaw, on the other hand, no certain issue of the struggle, and decided that, after the exhaustion of legitimate paper issues, she would either have to approach lenders in forms paupers or issue paper without metal backing, it was natural that she should go to the foreign market first and drink at that well as long as the water lasted, leaving herself the home supply as a last resort when all other means of raising money failed.

From a military point of view, which is all we are here concerned with, that was sound financial strategy, reserving to herself the metal and leaving to the foreign bondholder the pleasure of paying the cost not only of the war, but of the depreciation of Russian credit which was certain to follow unsuccessful or even long-continued war.

Russian defeats caused the negotiators of the recent loan to close quickly with the foreign bankers for fear that worse might befall and the terms become more arduous. Rumors of fresh loans are already in the air, and the war will probably continue for just so long as France can bear the strain. When this market and the Dutch-Belgian or German banks are sucked dry, then recourse must be had to the shelter of the gold reserves over which Mr. Norman recently held up his hands like a Methodist preacher and rightly sang a paean of praise.

The most likely course subsequently will be the issue of paper without any adequate cover, and despite the extreme cleverness of certain financiers in Russian employ at Paris and elsewhere there may come a time when manoeuvres to maintain Russian credit at a fictitious level will break down.

MAY BRIBE GERMANY.

The French view appears to be that Russia can carry on for another few months from the present date by the help of the thirty-two millions of French money, and that then she will probably go to the Ger-

dwelling house of them. He sleeps in the jaws of a dinosaur.

CRUTCHES OF RIVETED STEEL.

In the course of time the cargo of bones is conveyed across the American Continent and delivered at the door of the American Museum of Natural History. Their arrival there is awaited with as much anxiety by Director Bumpus and his staff as the weekly mail is awaited at a remote frontier post. The boxes are lifted into the laboratory with the utmost care. An incubator with a live baby in it is not the object of more solicitude. Here all the careful surgery work done at the quarry has to be undone. The heavy wooden splints are removed. Chemicals are necessary to soften and soak off the muslin burlap and paste. The bones are separated, rib upon rib, vertebrae upon vertebrae. There are hundreds of bones, big and small, in a brontosaurus. All are as carefully classified and watched as though they were gems of the purest ray serene.

Then the carpenters and engineers get to work. The huge bones have to be put up on crutches of riveted steel. Not more than three or four men can work at one time, and their progress is slow. The metal has to be shaped and welded to the bones, or else the dinosaur would look as shapeless as a jellyfish. The steel braces must be drawn as tightly to the limbs as a glove is drawn to the hand. The scaffolding and derricks used in the setting-up process are reminders of a shipyard. The huge ribs of the brontosaurus put together and turned upside down for welding purposes look not unlike the timber frame in the bow of a wooden ship.

One remarkable thing is the extreme lightness of the bones, particularly the vertebrae, in comparison to their size.

LEGS SIXTEEN FEET HIGH.

The legs of the brontosaurus, as they stand propped up in their huge wooden frame, are 16½ feet high. In the larger photograph Mr. Hermann, who is a medium-sized man, is seated on a bench beside the ribs. There are five toes on each foot, sharply pointed and with recurved tips. The legs of the dinosaur are not going to remain precisely as they now appear. There is bound to be more or less guesswork in putting such a huge skeleton together, and mistakes are made that cannot be detected until the mounting is nearly completed. It was discovered the other day that some of the bones in the legs had been turned around. The huge reptile looked as though it was "going South," as they say of a man who puts his hat on wrong side foremost.

The head of the herbivorous dinosaur is the smallest thing about it. In the huge specimen at the Museum the head is less than two feet long, in fact, not much larger than the skull of a calf or a big Newfoundland dog. The head and jaws of the carnivorous dinosaur are much larger. The brain cavity in the skull—using the word brain as the basis of vital power and not as the seat of intelligence—is no larger than a teacup. Down in the pelvis is another cavity for brain matter that holds about a gallon. However, this is only one of innu-

Whether France is wise, in her own interests, in financing the war, is a matter that mainly concerns her and no one else. Yet some of her statesmen must have very serious qualms when they regard the vast sums that Russia has drawn from French savings during the last few years, and must ask themselves whither this dance of millions is leading them.

No Frenchman can fail to perceive that the ultimate enmity of the somewhat impressionable Japanese public is certain to follow the discovery that the resistance of Russia is continued by reason of French backing. The concentration of French hoardings in the hands of a foreign Government carried on without serious sense of responsibility, as the events of this year have proved, and their employment upon unproductive and necessarily sterile war, seems a poor use for national capital, no matter what the result of the war may be.

Not only is France herself less able to improve her own position at home and to find new outlets in the markets of the world, but her ally becomes less and less a source of strength as her resources diminish and the future is discounted.

It is bad enough to have lost the aid of the Russian Navy, but it is much worse for Russia to become so exhausted as to be incapacitated from waging a great war for many years. The political danger is even greater than the financial, and both are serious. *It is certainly a German interest that the war should continue indefinitely, but is it to the interest either of Russia or of France?*

If Japan has not taken the offensive in finance that is no reason why the proposition should not be considered in relation to national wars. Just as the questions of the feeding of children of the poorer classes, housing, the physical training of the people, and food supplies in time of war are all eventually translated by success or failure on the field of battle, so finance itself deserves a place, and a very important place, in the studies of what are known as defense problems.

This place it has never obtained in England, and until it does we shall not only continue to secure less safety and sta-

as the crow flies is a great tract of mountainous land known as the Sapphire country, taking its name from Sapphire Lake. The native fish of the region is the speckled trout, but there have been imported many of the rainbow variety, better known in California and thereabouts. The speckled trout is considered far more game as a rule, and so the adventure with this particular rainbow is especially remarkable.

Unlike his speckled brother, the rainbow trout darts for the bottom of the pool the moment he feels the hook. Unless the angler is very alert the prey escapes by dodging under a root or stone far beneath the surface and entagling the line so that it has to be cut.

The fisherman in this case, a professor of the North Carolina University, had been patrolling the Horse Pasture River, which is outlet of Sapphire Lake, for several weeks, when one day he cast his fly upon a pool that looked very deep and very "fishy." No sooner had the fly touched the water than a big rainbow trout struck, took the hook, and made for the bottom of the pool.

The professor could see that the fish was a huge one for those parts, but seeing was all the satisfaction he got. The fish tangled itself in the rocks, and a broken line was the result. That night the professor told his friends at the hotel that he intended to fish no other pool until he had caught this fish, and the next morning found him on the spot. Again the rainbow struck, dived, and escaped. The fisherman was beside himself with rage, and the third day he was on hand bright and early. Once more the trout took the hook.

Instead of tearing loose or cutting his line, the professor laid down his rod, disrobed himself, and dived after the fish. Being an expert swimmer and diver, he managed to explore the bottom of the pool, which was some fifteen feet in depth, but no matter how hard he tried he failed to dislodge his victim, and for the third time he reached the hotel unsuccessful.

"To-day," he announced on the fourth morning, "I shall give him no leeway at all. I'll use a strong line and try to pull him straight out, as though I were handling a sucker."

1904

GOVERNORS ISLAND HAS MUSEUM OF RARE HISTORIC RELICS

Treasures Contributed by Army and Navy Men Form a Unique Collection.

THERE is one museum in New York, filled with historical treasures closely identified with the early history of the city and the Nation, that very few persons, compared with the number that might derive pleasure and profit from it, know anything about. That is the museum belonging to the Military Service Institution of the United States on Governors Island.

Men whose names stand high on the roll of honor in the army and navy have contributed to it. One exhibit after another has been sent by brave men fighting for Uncle Sam at the uttermost ends of the earth. Some of the treasures are not duplicated anywhere else in the country. They are worth a long journey to see for men interested in military history. Not a war, nor an important battle, from earliest Colonial times to the recent conflicts with the bolo men in the Philippines that is not represented by battle flags or trophies.

How many New Yorkers, for instance, know that Sheridan's famous horse Winchester, the hero of story and song in the school books, can be seen with all his brave General's accoutrements on his back, within a much shorter journey of City Hall Square than a trolley ride to Central Park?

With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eyes and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day."

A skillful demonstrator has mounted Winchester for the Governors Island museum just as he looked rushing into action at the memorable ride. After the horse died, in Chicago, in 1878, Gen. Sheridan was inundated with requests for its hide for exhibition purposes. Those not of a strictly patriotic nature received no attention. But there were a number of requests from Grand Army posts and military societies that the General felt bound to consider. Most pressing of all, perhaps, was the claim of West Point. Finally, through the efforts of Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, Secretary of the institute, Winchester was awarded to the Governors Island museum. Gen. Sheridan appreciated the fact that it was the only institution of its kind of a National scope in the United States. He foresaw the future its founders had in view.

Sheridan's Famous Charger.

Gen. Sheridan sent "Winchester's" body to Prof. Ward, at Rochester, and paid about $300 to have it put in condition for the museum. He also wrote a brief history of the charger, with a list of the engagements in which he took part. Sheridan got the horse as a present when three years old. He was of Black Hawk blood, foaled near Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1859, and an animal of great strength and endurance. "It is doubtful," writes Sheridan, "if his superior as a horse for field service was ever ridden by any one."

In the present cramped quarters of the museum on Governors Island "Winchester" does not get a fair show. He is surrounded by too many interesting rivals to appear to advantage. The old Museum Building was given over to the Ordnance Department at the time of the Cuban war, and has never been restored. At least half the war treasures were packed in boxes, where they still remain. But in the new Governors Island, which is already beginning to assume formidable proportions from the fifty-odd acres filled in on the southwest shoals, the museum will be provided with a new, spacious building large enough to permit of giving "Winchester" a room to himself surrounded by the tattered flags of the battles in which he participated.

Before that time comes, in all probability, New Yorkers will have an opportunity to see Sheridan's famous horse, in company with all the war relics with which he is associated, at a loan exhibition in this city. Plans are afoot to hold it early this Winter in one of the large city armories. This will give thousands of persons who scarcely know where Governors Island is a chance to inspect the historical contributions of many famous men before they are established in their permanent home on the new Governors Island.

French Mortar Used in Defense of the Island During the Revolution.

Incidentally, the exhibition is intended to help along a projected co-operative library scheme for the benefit of officers stationed at posts where they cannot have library access to new and more or less expensive military books. As a general thing they cannot afford to buy them. The idea is to establish a circulating library by which the books can be sent to any army post in the United States—or in the new possessions, for that matter—and be returned within a specified time at a nominal cost. Some such scheme as this is talked of in connection with the new New York Public Library, but nothing is settled.

The Governors Island museum has not been catalogued for a great many years, and then only to a limited extent. It will be recatalogued for the intended loan exhibition, which will be classified as military, historical, scientific, and artistic, showing not only the history of every war in which the United States has been engaged, but educational progress in armaments and defenses. The exhibition is intended to be not only interesting for military students, but educational for members of the National Guard and pupils in the public schools. To quote Gen. Rodenbough, "Intelligent children will be able to learn more about military history there in one hour than they can from schoolbooks in a year." Popular interest in the exhibition, it is hoped, will help to make the Governors Island military museum a local feature.

It is impossible, in the limited space of a newspaper sketch, to enter into details about the battle flags, armor, ammunition, field pieces, small arms, clothing and accoutrements, horse equipments, Indian relics, old maps, books, pictures, and precious manuscripts that comprise the collection. In a general way some of the curiosities on view may be mentioned.

A Korean Battle Flag.

One of them is a Korean battle flag, which has peculiar interest just now on account of the war in the Far East. The flag is a huge piece of yellow serge, with a grotesque tiger embroidered in colors. It was captured in the interior of Korea in June, 1871, by Corp. Vopel, who was with marines sent from the United States warship Colorado to capture a fort. There were only a handful of Americans, but they utterly put to rout thousands of Korean soldiers—the pick of the army—who quit the fort and deserted the flag; but not before they had killed Lieut. McKee and three of his men.

In the sword racks there are Persian scimetars, French sabres, daggers, specimens of the Japanese damino sword, and Chinese mandarin swords, all beautifully lacquered. One of the Japanese swords is so heavy that it takes a man with almost the strength of Sandow to lift it. This very sword has, it is asserted, lopped of hundreds of heads of treasonable subjects in the Flowery Kingdom. The executioner, apparently, had little to do once he got the sword as high as his shoulder and over the neck of his victim. The sheer weight of the weapon would carry the razorlike blade through the thickest collarbone.

In the cases there are shirts of chain mail, French and Prussian helmets, and ancient clothing and accoutrements of all nations. There are papoose cradles that have carried Indian Princesses thousands of miles. One of them shows the hole made by a bullet from the enemy which killed both the squaw mother and the infant she carried on her back. There are the flutes the Indians play at their Shoshone dances, the danger whistles they carve from the leg of a turkey, their camp blankets, and rare specimens of bead work. There are buffalo robes and porcupine shirts picked up by officers in the early Indian campaigns and sent to the museums. There are mementos of the "ghost shirt dance" at Pine Ridge in 1891, which marked the expiring vigor of the fierce red men.

As a relic of arctic exploration there is the flag unfurled by Lieut. Schwatka when he put foot in King William's Land during the Franklin search expedition. There are trophies from the Greely expedition, and the relics under Schley that rescued the starving survivors. There are souvenirs of the Custer massacre. From the battlefields of the war with Spain, and the consequent war with the Filipinos, there are innumerable trophies.

And still they come. Most conspicuous among the recent contributions is a wooden cannon, about four-inch bore, used by the natives in defending a mountain gorge against an assault by United States troops. It is a rough, clumsy-looking affair, bound tight with rope to give it strength. The most daring New York small boy would hesitate to stand around after he had put a Fourth of July charge of powder into it. But the Filipinos fired the gun with deadly effect, as the soldiers who captured the pass can testify. This curious fieldpiece was presented by Major Arthur Murray.

Among the Cuban trophies is a Spanish musket that it takes a very strong man to lift. It weighs as much as five modern muskets. The barrel is of brass and has a flint lock of wonderful contrivance. It was found at the bottom of a mine, and is probably a relic of Cortes and the Spanish conquest. Relics of Scott's Mexican conquests are too numerous to mention. One treasured exhibit is Gen. Scott's old desk which he used in the War Department at Washington when he was in command of the army. There is also the bed of Gen. Na-

Sheridan's Famous Charger "Winchester."

gos, captured during the Mexican war. There is an old-fashioned helmet and cuirass of a Mexican lifeguard, curious specimens of armor shipped across the seas for uncivilized warriors to fight in. There is a French mortar of the eighteenth century—a beautifully carved piece of gun metal bearing the dolphins, lions' heads, and royal cipher. This is a relic of the American Revolution. There are a number of old-fashioned mortars and field guns—English, Spanish, and French—which were directed against American patriots in the early struggles for freedom.

Many Valuable Manuscripts.

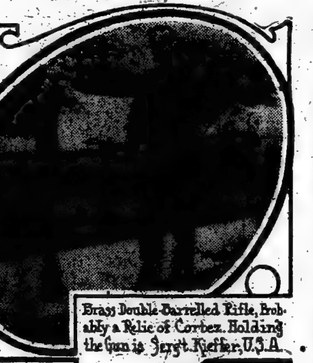
For the student of historical documents the Governors Island museum offers an interesting field for research. There are manuscripts from every President of the United States, from Washington to McKinley; from all the great soldiers, from naval heroes, diplomats, Cabinet officers, and explorers. The collection of old war maps and plans is one of the most complete in the country.

But, when all is said, nothing in the museum is more obsolete and out of date than the 100 guns around the parapets of Fort Jay and the old South Fort, which are the only parts of the old Governors Island retained in the new plans. Since Jefferson's time Fort Jay has been called Fort Columbus. That exponent of Democratic simplicity did not like Jay, so he changed the name of the fort named after him. One of Secretary of War Root's last official acts was to change the name of the fort back to Fort Jay. As such it will be designated in the new Governors Island.

When the guns were placed on the parapets of Fort Jay and the old South Fort, while Gen. Grant was President of the United States, they were the best examples of modern armaments. President Grant proudly said, at a dinner of the Chamber of Commerce in New York, that "with such protection New York was safe from invasion by any foreign foe." That was only in 1876; but the great guns are as useless and out of date to-day as so many popguns. It is only as a matter of historical interest that the Government is going to let them remain where they are. They will serve to show military students of the next generation what cumbersome weapons their forefathers used to shoot with.

But then, even when it is reconstructed, Governors Island will be nothing more than one of the best-equipped military posts in the country. It is now no more of a factor in the defenses of New York City than is Trinity Church. As a prominent military officer expressed it the other day:

"If a hostile fleet once gets inside the Narrows, the only place for New Yorkers to go for safety is Denver."



Brass Double-Barrelled Rifle, Probably a Relic of Cortez. Holding the Gun is Sergt. Kiefer, U.S.A.

Wooden Cannon, Bound with Manila Rope, Used Successfully by the Filipinos Against U.S. Troops.

German Duels of Honor Described

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW

Gory Encounters of Students Sustained and Encouraged—Brutality of the Sport as Compared with Football.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Munich, Sept. 10, 1904.

THE duels were being fought in the loft of an innocent-looking building behind the Hofbräuhaus in Munich and before I reached the top step my senses gave me warning that I was approaching something savoring of a dissecting room. Our loud rapping was for some moments unnoticed; we heard the sharp click of sabres and the peremptory words of the referee and seconds. Finally we were admitted, for my friend had been an illustrious member of a student corps.

The air was thick with the smoke of tobacco, and oppressively burdened with that hospital flavor which to me is associated with various broken ribs, dislocations, cuts, and other incidents of an active life. The loft was crowded with students in their colored caps—each cap representing the honor of a fraternity whose banner bearer he might become at any moment. They were a goodly set of young men—large, well built, courteous in manner, and evidently much interested in the business of the day—or rather the evening, for the fighting went on by the light of overhead gas jets.

As we entered, two combatants were having the blood mopped from their faces and matted hair. Each was in his own corner at extreme ends of the large room—over each a corps surgeon was working with zeal, sewing up the gashes, and patching the victim up so that he could at least walk home safely. I was told that pieces of bone were being picked out from where the sabre had entered the skull.

There was to me something of the slaughter house effect about each surgeon—the long white smocks in which they worked were well bespattered and the men under their hands were soaked with blood from head to foot.

The chiefs of the two students corps soon called out another set of champions. Each first stripped to the skin and then put on a long white smock. Over this they wore a fighting armor calculated to protect the vital parts, and yet leave target enough for the sharpened end of the sword—for instance the cheeks, head, chin, ears. On the eyes were bound goggles which now are the feature of chauffeurs. The wrists, jugular, armpits were protected lest the victim bleed to death. Then each stepped up accompanied by his second—the judge proclaimed the character of the contest, the time limit or the number of rounds. The seconds wore each a padded cap with a large and stout visor—also a moderate protection for the body. This is by no means a superfluous precaution, for when two swordsmen get to work they are apt to hit anything within range. Indeed one of the seconds in the first fight I saw got a cut over the eye which put him out of action for the rest of that afternoon.

It is the business of the seconds to stand or crouch as near as they possibly can, each by the side of his champion, and stop the fight with their raised swords the moment the round is up or a foul occurs.

Sudden Flash of Fight.

When the judge gives the signal the two champions of student honor let fly their blades with a suddenness and vigor suggesting an electric drill on a flinty rock. The round was all over before one had time to make out who put in the first blow. To one familiar with boxing there is something uncanny in the sudden flash of the fight without any preliminary sparring—any opportunity to study the two combatants—for the German swordsman is so disguised that one cannot look into his eye or make much from the study of his features in general. His sword arm is held straight out, the hilt on the level with his face, the blade seems to revolve furiously on a pivot which is the wrist of the fighter. There is no lithe springing back or forward; no searching for an opening, as in the French fleurette play. The German plants his feet firmly, stands erect—both men are placed in position by the seconds and any retreat by one or the other counts as a point against him.

After each round the seconds request with much politeness that the surgeon inspect the adversary in the hopes that a cut may be discovered—the surgeons then mop about with their disinfected cotton sponges and report to the judge that there is or is not a cut to the credit of this or the other side.

Blood commenced to run after the first round—and there were nine rounds. The two faces were in a few minutes clogged with blood—it ran down behind their goggles, down their neck and through to the floor. My neighbor sponged some splotches of blood which had spattered my clothes as well as my face.

Of course there was a man on hand who kept scattering sawdust about the feet of the fighters in order to prevent slipping—but this made a mushy sort of paste in a very short time. While the surgeons mopped with their disinfectant sponges the heads and faces of the fighters, the seconds mopped off the swords in the same manner—the smell of disinfectants dominated all others. Perhaps I am oversqueamish in the matter. Even to-day I cannot smell it without recalling the sickening sensation I experienced as a boy at the first sight of the French and German wounded in the war of 1870 and 1871.

Blood spilling is bad enough in real war. To make a sport of it seems to me abnormal.

At the end of the ninth round each champion had six cuts to his credit and the fight had lasted so many minutes that the judge called it a tie—honor was vindicated—and each retired to his corner to receive the congratulations of friends and the attention of surgeons, who immediately proceeded to swab, sew up, and pick out.

Compared with Football.

On the two occasions that I have visited Spain I declined to attend bullfights, although there were very good ones going on. I have, however, no quarrel with those who do. The matter is one of individual taste. It is an open question whether the horses and bulls in Spain suffer in the arena any more than the fox who gives such a jolly chase in the hunting field, or the game birds who limp away with a broken wing to die by degrees under a bush. Those things are matters of conscience—so is football. Over one season I should say that more American students are permanently injured by our present manner of playing that once noble game than are all the corps students of Germany in the same period. My experience may have been exceptional, but I do not recall a college football game in recent years in which one or more of the contestants has not been knocked out—in many cases with serious injuries of an internal nature. The Englishman manages to play nominally the same game in a manner to get enjoyment out of it without at the same time introducing the practices of the prize ring.

But that is digression.

In Germany the Emperor, the Court, the army, the official hierarchy unite in the encouragement of student dueling on the ground that it stimulates chivalrous sentiment among young men who are likely some day to be the pillars of the throne.

When a whole country, or an important section of one, unites in sustaining an institution of domestic growth it is the part of a foreigner to inquire carefully into the matter before venturing to condemn it. Personally I do not like dueling, because it is associated with much beer drinking, much waste of time, and because it cultivates in young men a feeling of caste as against these who are not "corps" members. Yet the fencing in itself is a splendid form of exercise, and it would be well if it were compulsory among all students, along with boxing and other exercises which help to make an individual the guardian of his own honor.

Nursery of Military Virtues.

The number of corps students is small—probably not more than 5 per cent. of the whole body of students. Of this number the bulk are rich, who look forward to a career as officers or officials. The spirit of military government is over the university, and the corps is looked upon as a nursery of military virtues as well as academic fame. Now, if the Government publicly proclaims the soldier as the most honorable, if not the only honorable member of the community, who can blame young men for cultivating an institution which finds favor with their war lord no less than with the aristocracy?

The German Army is unconsciously the chief enemy to manly outdoor sport for reasons which are not far to seek. The officer of the Kaiser is kept very hard at work in his profession. When his routine work is done he feels no need of putting on his flannels and going forth to a tennis or football field for more hard work. Being himself not brought up to sport of any kind he naturally has little sympathy for it. The corps student naturally takes his tone from the army officer, and that is sufficient to explain why at so large a university as Munich the number of students who cultivate outdoor sport is so small as to be practically non-existent.

Student dueling does do some good. It does make young men cultivate swordsmanship; it trains the eye, hardens the muscles, and calls for presence of mind and courage of a certain kind. The young man who can stand up in cold blood without flinching and have himself carved up for no better reason than that the President of his corps has ordered him to do so—such a man is bound to have some good stuff in him.

Dueling in Favor.

German student dueling is likely to remain in favor for many years to come—probably so long as the Government remains of military and official caste. The day may come when the Socialist Party will be strong enough to alter the present state of things. When that time comes the universities may discover that there are other ways of showing courage and chivalrous qualities. But before that day comes there will have to be a reform in the German schools—the children to-day have no time to play games, and it is as a child that we learn what is most valuable to us in the way of sport. Once give the children of Germany a taste for healthy outdoor games, and they will carry this with them to the university. Little by little public sentiment will see that courage, endurance, manliness, courtesy, and many other attributes of the gentleman can be realized by stroking an eight-oar crew, coaching a football team, leading a game of polo, or fighting your way at hockey or lacrosse.

But until that day comes, let us not speak ill of student dueling. It is sport—it is manly—it is conducted in the spirit of fair play, and it has the approval of the highest official authority in the State. What faults go with it are obvious to us, but the way to do away with evil is to plant something better by its side, and there are signs abroad that Germany is moving toward reforms of a healthy nature.

So here's health to you, my gallant friends of the Corps Palatia! Here's to your courage, your courtesy, and your bountiful hospitality!

And here's to all manly outdoor sport!

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

Thrilling Escapes from Military Prisons

Sergeant Martin Way, "Autocrat of Castle Williams," Tells the Story of His Experiences—26 Years in the Regular Army.

SERGT. MARTIN WAY, Supervisor of Castle Williams, the military prison of the Department of the East, United States Army, will in a few weeks celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of his enlistment in the regular service, probably the best-known enlisted man in the entire regular establishment, Sergt. Way enjoys the additional reputation of being one of the soldiers most highly appreciated by his superiors, as was once testified to by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who, when asked what kind of a soldier Way was, replied, laconically, "None better in the service."

However, after all, it is Sergt. Way's remarkable career as a prison officer upon which his chief claim to fame rests. It was he who escorted ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to and from Castle Williams when that officer was on trial in the Federal Building in this city, and his experiences with noted prisoners at the famous prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; in the Philippines, and at various other places, would fill volumes.

It would be difficult to find a more reserved or a more modest soldier than the genial, grizzled old Sergeant, who for the past few years, has reigned supreme as the "Autocrat of Castle Williams."

The other day, however, after repeated requests he consented to talk a little about himself. He insisted, however, that whatever he had done that might be deserving of praise should be credited in practically every case to some other soldier more deserving, as he put it, than himself.

"In 1879," said Sergt. Way, "I enlisted in Company H of the famous Ninth Infantry at Omaha, Neb., and for the five years that followed participated in the engagements with the Indians in which that organization bore an important part in Wyoming, Montana, and the Northwest generally. Those were exciting times, and in all my career there is nothing that I am so proud of as the service I saw as a member of the command that won an international fame as the first to scale the walls of Pekin in the recent Boxer troubles in China.

"In 1884 my enlistment expired, and it was then that my career in prison work began. I got my discharge papers at Fort D. A. Russell and immediately re-enlisted, this time in the prison guard at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. I remained there until 1896, when the prison was turned over to the civil authorities, when I was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry in time to take part in the campaign in Cuba and later in the Philippines.

Some Bad Characters.

"To revert to my prison work, however, I will have to go back to Fort Leavenworth, and as you don't care to hear anything about the good fellows who were imprisoned there I will rack my memory and try and tell you something about the bad characters that we had to deal with. In the first place I will say that during the twelve and a half years I was at Leavenworth I never knew a prisoner to escape without a sentinel being disabled. One of the first cases that occurred during my experience there was the escape of three notorious characters. They were guarded by a single soldier. One of the prisoners asked for a drink of water and the guard foolishly, being a kind-hearted fellow, held up the bucket for him to drink. Then one of the prisoners snatched his gun and felled him to the ground with a terrific blow on the head that almost fractured his skull. An hour later we found the poor fellow unconscious on the ground where he had fallen. The prisoners have never been heard of since.

"On another occasion three prisoners were storing potatoes in a cellar. Again there was a single guard on duty. One of the men managed to steal upon him from behind. The next moment the soldier was on the ground with a terrible wound in his head. His almost lifeless body was thrown into the cellar on top of the potatoes. A gag was placed in his mouth, a parting lick was given to him with the big club that had felled him, his keys were stolen, the door locked, and then the prisoners went their way in the direction of the then desolate country to the west of us. Later the guard was found and after many months of suffering finally recovered, but he was never the same man again. Only one of the prisoners was ever recaptured.

"The most notorious and desperate man who was ever incarcerated in a Government prison was named Burton, and he was known as No. 496. He was mixed up in all kinds of daring escapes, he and his partner at one time overcoming no less than five guards. Burton is to-day driving an ice wagon on South Street, New York. I often see him, but he takes care to give me a wide berth, for he well knows that I know him as does no other man in New York. Has he reformed? Well, I should say not. A sheep as black as he never changes his color, and I do not doubt that if the police knew all his doings he would to-day be working for the State and not for an ice company.

"Burton, on the occasion when he and his 'pal' overcame the five guards, was working on a hill near Leavenworth. A Sergeant was in charge of the guards. Burton was standing near when a piece of paper dropped out of the Sergeant's hand. The Sergeant reached down to pick up the paper. The next moment he was senseless on the ground and Burton had his gun. At the same time the other soldier knocked another guard down and grabbed his gun. A few shots were fired, but they went wide of the mark, and the men got away. They made their way into Missouri, where they robbed several Post Offices and innumerable stores, and with the loot managed to get as far West as Pueblo, Col. There we caught them.

"Both were brought back to Leavenworth and sentenced to many extra years at hard labor. Despite the vigilant guard kept over them, however, they were mixed up in innumerable attempts to get away, and each time some poor soldier went down and out. After I was gone, Burton in some way got out of prison legally, and to-day, as I have said, he is eking out an existence driving an ice wagon along the New York water front."

Sergt. Way at this point was asked to talk of his most famous prisoner, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter.

Sorry for Carter.

"Poor old Carter," he said, "was every inch a gentleman and a fine fellow. I never felt so sorry for a man in all my life. He was the best prisoner we ever had in Castle Williams, and he and I became great friends. He used to tell me some of his troubles, and he never failed to declare his innocence, and somehow or another I never could bring myself to the point of believing him guilty. I was then Provost Sergeant here, and had to escort him day after day to the Federal Building, where the habeas corpus proceedings were heard. It made a fellow feel awful sympathetic to take him up Broadway and see all of those curious people eyeing him as if they had never seen an unfortunate fellow-being before. No, I won't tell you what Carter told me; that wouldn't be right.

"Several months after Carter was taken to Fort Leavenworth I had occasion to escort a number of prisoners to the fort. While there I saw him and talked a little with him. He was in stripes, and of course, was a different man; who would not have been under the circumstances? For a prisoner he had a nice job. He was the prison florist. Nice sort of a job for a man with $200,000 or $300,000, wasn't it?"

Sergt. Way declined to talk further of his Castle Williams experiences, pleading the excuse that all that had ever happened in the prison that was really exciting had been duly printed in various papers the day after it happened.

Of Manila and the prison there he did talk, however.

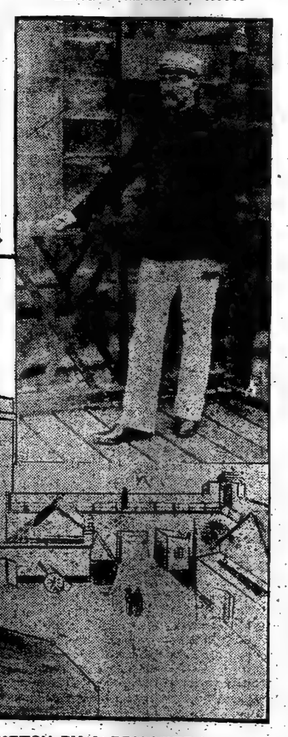
The Manila Prison.

"Now you are talking of a tough gang, sure," laughed the Sergeant. "Of all the places I ever got mixed up in that prison at Manila was the worst. There you had men to handle who had no respect or appreciation for decent treatment, and as was to it, and you can holler humanity and all other kind of gentle terms, but if you try to practice such things in the prison near where Dewey won his fight you will get into trouble, and don't you forget it."

"Sergeant, are you going to retire when your present enlistment expires?" was the last question asked the famous old soldier.

"No, I guess not," he answered, with a smile; "I sorter half way imagine I am going to die in harness."

SERGT. MARTIN WAY.



THE PRISON, FROM A SKETCH BY A PRISONER.

behave it was absolutely necessary that they should be made to understand that if they did not toe the mark 'you would knock their top off.' That was all there was to it, and you can holler humanity and all other kind of gentle terms, but if you try to practice such things in the prison near where Dewey won his fight you will get into trouble, and don't you forget it."

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BEING NICE TO MR. CLEVELAND.

IT was after the services at the funeral of a prominent man of letters at Princeton not long ago. A young woman from New York was escorted to a handsomely equipped carriage, which she understood had been placed by a neighbor at the disposal of out-of-town friends. She told the coachman to drive her to the cemetery, where she would wait until the others should return.

Presently, while waiting for the funeral cortège to pass, ex-President Grover Cleveland approached the vehicle, and, apparently not perceiving its young occupant, told the coachman to drive in some other direction. [illegible] answer, which the young woman did not hear, evidently confused Mr. Cleveland.

Instantly she leaned from the carriage and courteously begged him to get in, saying naïvely that she was in no hurry, as her train did not leave for an hour, and that she would as soon drive first where he wished to go. Thanking her, and with a smile, he accepted the invitation.

Later, when telling of the delightful ride and chat which she had had with the illustrious man, whom she had always wished to meet, she was considerably disconcerted to learn that through a mistake she had offered the ex-President the hospitality of his own carriage.

WHAT DID HE SAY?

CHAMP CLARK, while swapping campaign stories with other politicians on the way to Esopus to notify Judge Parker of his nomination to the Presidency, was awarded the palm for the following:

"One of the funniest experiences I ever had was with a woman stenographer in a Western city. I was billed for the leading speech at a campaign rally, and neglected to prepare my address until a few hours before it was due for delivery, when I went to the stenographer at the hotel where I was staying and asked her to take my dictation and write the words on the typewriter as we went along, so that I might save time and be able to deliver the manifold copies of the address to the reporters just before the meeting began.

"Seating myself in a comfortable armchair, I quickly put into words the address which I had outlined in my mind during an early morning walk, and was congratulating myself on the time I had saved, when the stenographer suddenly burst into tears. Greatly alarmed, I rushed to her side, and with the utmost solicitation urged her to restrain her feelings, meanwhile using my best efforts to ascertain the cause of her distress. Finally she raised her bowed head and—

"'Would you mind speaking that all over again, Mr. Clark?' she said as quickly as her emotion would allow. 'For I am sorry to say I forgot to put any paper in the machine.'"

STRICT ECONOMY.

THE strictest economy I ever saw practiced," said the old stager, "was down in Virginia early in the war, where I was stationed as sutler—on the losing side.

"One of the Captains and myself stayed over night with an old rebel planter, and right royally he treated us, as far as he was able. You know how a Southerner is—he gives up his pride last of all, and this man was no exception. He put us in the only spare room, had a bed made up for us in a hurry, and left us to sleep the sleep of the righteous.

"But about 6 in the morning we were awakened by a tremendous thumping at the door. I jumped up and called out:

"'What's the matter?'

"We recognized old Aunt Sukey's voice when she replied:

"'Ain' you gemmen gwine to git up so Ah kin set de table?'

"'Why, go ahead and set the table, auntie,' I said. 'We'll be up in time for breakfast.'

"'Glar to goodness, how Ah gwine set de table 'dout no table cloth? You all done got every sheet in de house!'

"Aunt Sukey got her sheet," concluded the old-timer, "and most of my appetite went with it."

THE WISE HOTEL MAN.

NOW, it happened that in the midst of the Summer season the hotel man took counsel with himself and, casting up his accounts, discovered that he was running behind the game.

For the guests had so strenuously objected to their bills early in the season that he had reduced their charges much.

And, finding that, in place of adding to his bank account, he was losing more money every time a new arrival registered, the hotel man went into a far corner and thought.

And at the end of half an hour he came forth with a great plan.

"Behold," said he, to the star gossip among the boarders, "a relative is dangerously ill in the city and I must hie me thither. Otherwise I may not come in for a share of the coin he will leave when he cuts loose from things mundane. Farewell, and if there be aught that pleaseth you not, buttonhole the head clerk and speak it into his ear."

And the next day he disappeared.

Coincident with his departure a new head waiter, with bunches of black whiskers and a pair of blue glasses, took charge of the dining room.

And therefrom the size of the beefsteaks and the helping of vegetables dwindled until the guests put forth a great grumble.

To all of them the new head waiter listened sympathetically and swore that all should be remedied.

And to each and every one he went privately and said, "I have fixed the cook for you; but tell no one else, that it be not spread around generally and get me in trouble with the main squeeze when he returneth."

And each and every one swore by his beard that he would keep mum.

Also, they crossed his palm with silver.

So time passed, and every week the same thing took place, and the new head waiter was fain to purchase new socks to wear, because his regular supply was filled with silver and gold and yellowbacks.

And the end of the season came, and the guests departed, each laughing up his sleeve because he had better fare than his neighbor by treating the head waiter right.

And the head waiter, when all had departed, sat down and counted his wealth, and sighed with satisfaction.

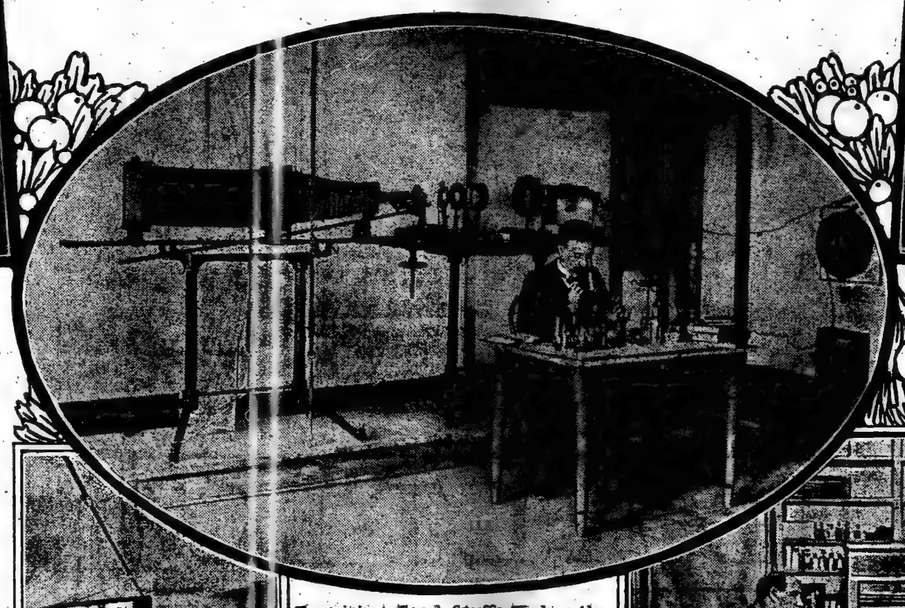
Whereupon he took off his false beard and his blue glasses, and remarked, "Though only the owner of this modest hostelry, I am ahead of the game, just the samey."

And closing up his inn, he proceeded to buy himself an automobile and enjoy life once again.

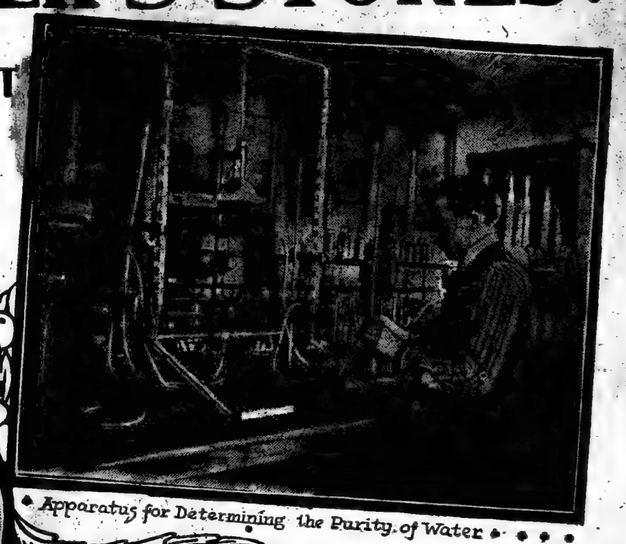
TESTING FOOD STUFFS AT APPRAISER'S STORES.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE'S NEW BRANCH LABORATORY—A CHAT WITH "OLD BORAX".

A Laboratory for the Testing of Cattle Foods



Examining Food Stuffs Under the Microscope at the New Government Laboratories in New York



Apparatus for Determining the Purity of Water

THAT foodstuffs imported into New York may be kept to the high standard of purity which the public health demands, the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Chemistry, has just established a branch laboratory in this city. Within a week apparatus has been installed in a section of the Appraisers' Stores, at Christopher and Washington Streets, and the testing of foods has already begun

The new branch laboratory will be greatly appreciated by importers and shippers. In the past samples of doubtful foods, wines, and oils had to be sent to Washington to be tested at the Bureau of Chemistry. Often there was a considerable delay, which necessitated holding the vessel at her pier or giving bond for the purity of the cargo. With the laboratory in the same building with the Appraisers, an immediate decision can be had. Before the Appraisers have finished their work the tests can be made, and unless serious adulterations or frauds are discovered a certificate of purity given. In case all is not right the report with samples are sent to Washington for final decision.

It is expected that the establishing of the New York branch laboratory will make the execution of the law more complete, as by far the largest quantity of foodstuffs imported enters here. A similar branch has been established in San Francisco for the examination of samples taken on the Pacific Coast.

No Aid to Health Board.

It is not expected that the branch laboratory will be of much direct service to the Department of Health. It will make no experiments with foodstuffs taken from the open markets, as the time of the chemists will be wholly taken up with the examination of imports. In case of emergency, tests would be made as a matter of courtesy.

The new laboratories will be in charge of R. E. Doolittle, former State Analyst of Michigan. Two of his assistants who have already been chosen are A. W. Ogden, formerly of the Connecticut Experiment Station at New Haven, and Edmund Clark of the New York Department of Health.

When a TIMES reporter visited the laboratory the other morning the whole staff, including L. M. Tolman, who came on from Washington to get the local laboratory running smoothly, was hard at work with no end of tests in sight. One man was stewing sausages in search of dangerous preservatives. Another was testing olive oil for adulterations, and a third was getting to the bottom of a can of suspicious Italian preserves.

Dr. W. H. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, was in the city last week superintending the installation of work. He has become a National character within the past year through his experiments with Washington department clerks, to whom he fed doctored food. The nickname "Old Borax" has come to him, and promises to stick. Few scientific experiments have attracted more attention from the general public than the chemical boarding house or the poison squad, as the young men called themselves.

Star Boarders Not Wanted.

"Don't, by any mischance, give out the impression that I'm going to start an impure food boarding house here in New York," said Dr. Wiley the other morning. "I haven't a doubt that we could fill the Appraisers' Stores with star boarders. So people looking for free meals, even with a little borax or something of that sort thrown in may as well keep away from the new laboratory. Experiments similar to the borax experiments may be carried on in the future, but Washington will be the scene."

For this experiment young men working in the various departments were asked to volunteer. They signed a pledge, agreeing on their honor to follow implicitly the rules and regulations governing the hygienic table, and to use no other food or drink than that provided. They agreed to abstain from alcoholic liquor, to continue regular habits of life and to use tobacco, if at all, only at times agreed upon with Dr. Wiley.

They also signed a release from damages, which read:

"I further agree that I will not hold the Department of Agriculture nor any person connected therewith responsible for any illness or accident that may occur during my connection with the hygienic table."

The officials found that simply placing the young men on their honor was satisfactory, and no attempt to watch them was made. The chemistry boarding house had two tables, one the experimental, the other the recreation. The men took turns at each, the principal difference in the meal being that the food served at one had borax in it while the food at the other was pure.

Three meals were served—breakfast at 8 A. M., luncheon at noon, and dinner at 5:30 P. M.

Varied Bill of Fare.

Since the young men were to be kept under observation for periods of from thirty to seventy days, it was clearly desirable to make the bill of fare as varied as convenient. To this end the meats selected were roast beef, beefsteak, lamb, veal, pork, chicken, and turkey. Fish and oysters were also used. Eggs were served twice a week. The butter was of the best quality which could be made, and was free from coloring matter and salt. The milk and cream were by the authorities of the District of Columbia and personally visited by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. The vegetables were those of the season, and where they could not be obtained otherwise the best grades of vegetables preserved by sterilization alone were used. The soups, in order to secure uniformity in their composition, were purchased of large manufacturing firms making a specialty of soups. The fruits were those of the reason or preserved without antiseptics. In all cases it was stipulated that none of the foods furnished should be treated with any preservative, and in no case was this injunction violated, in so far as examinations extended. All the preserved foods which were employed had either been kept in cold storage, as was the case of the meats and the fowls, or been subjected to sterilization and subsequent exclusion of the air, as was the case with some of the vegetables, fruits, and soups. Assurances that these bodies were free from any chemical preservative or other antiseptic were secured from all the dealers, and the assurances were confirmed by examinations. Coffee and tea were allowed in moderate, uniform quantities to those who were in the habit of drinking these beverages. Desserts of various kinds were employed at regular times, consisting of custards, rice pudding, and ice cream made with the best cream, sugar, and a flavoring substance. A liberal supply of fruits was incorporated with the food supply, either those in season or those preserved by sterilization.

Borax was selected as the first preservative to be experimented with, as it is most commonly used and lends itself well to demonstration. At first the borax was mixed with the butter. It was found, however, that the boarders could not help having a distaste for the article which contained the preservative. Then it was given in capsules, and the men ate without distaste or prejudice of any particular article of food. They were at the table six months, and the results of the experiments have only recently been figured up. In the 196 days of observation 5,085 samples were analyzed and 6,425 record sheets made.

Results of Experiments.

The experiment proved conclusively that boric acid and borax, when continuously administered in small doses for a long period or when given in large quantities for a short period, create disturbances of the appetite, of digestion, and of health.

Enforcing the Law.

Three Government departments cooperate in enforcing the law for imported food products, which went into effect a little more than a year ago. The State Department, through our Consuls abroad, furnishes a full description of the character of the goods, in the form of a duplicate of the invoice. This is accompanied by the sworn declaration of the shipper that the goods are up to the standard required by law. The Treasury Department, through the customs officers, secures samples of goods suspected of adulteration and forwards them to the Department of Agriculture.

When impurities are found the importer is notified, and an opportunity to explain is granted to him. If he does this satisfactorily the invoice is released; if not, the importer is required to reship the goods beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If not reshipped in time they are destroyed.

The result of this law has been most salutary. The character of products imported has shown decided improvement since the law went into effect.

Dr. Wiley Making Food Tests at Washington

Dr. H. W. Wiley, "Old Borax," Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, using the Polariscope

Searching for a Mysterious Island in the North Pacific

A Land Ruled Perhaps by Shipwrecked Men of the American Navy.

SOMEWHERE between the Hawaiian Islands and Panama, the longest space of water on the globe where mariners sail fearless of going ashore, there may be an island, or perhaps a nucleus of inhabited islands, or, possibly, there are no islands nor any speck of land where men can live. Nevertheless, the belief that there is such a spot in the North Pacific survives with the reports of sailormen of a century that they have seen or known of this mysterious place.

It must be a possession of the United States by right of discovery through shipwreck, and it is very probable that the Government to which it belongs will make further efforts to find it. Great Britain has looked eagerly for this additional place to plant her flag, and the United States has not been lacking in energetic search. Both have failed as signally as if they had sought for the alleged treasure of the Flying Dutchman.

Interest in the quest of a place where gray-haired veterans of the United States Navy may dwell like a company of Robinson Crusoes has been revived through a paper by James Hague of 18 Wall Street read at the Eighth Geographic Congress in this city.

In his early life he was a searcher for guano islands and was one of the witnesses to the departure of the United States warship Levant from the Hawaiian Islands for Panama in the Fall of 1860. With Edward Everett Hale he had never given up hope that the story of "The Man Without a Country" may have a concluding chapter in the return of the remnant of the crew of the Levant, together with "Phil" Nolan, whom the veteran author says he would "greet as a grandfather."

It was the sense of those who heard Mr. Hague read his paper on the "Reported Islands or Island of the Northern Pacific" that in the next search for it or them the United States Government should send a collier to cruise about the latitude and longitude indicated by seamen who believed that they had seen the mysterious land.

The idea of the geographers was that she should be equipped with the most modern means of sounding, especially as there is little or no dispute that at least one sea Captain has actually seen shoal land close to the place where there may be an unknown country under the rule of men of the American Navy, with others who might have been shipwrecked before or after them.

Because of the many papers to be heard by the geographers Mr. Hague could read only in part the paper he had prepared in regard to the island or islands in the North Pacific which are or are not. Later in conversation with the members of the congress he increased their interest. He told to men whose imaginations have been their inspirations in geographic exploration and research what he had omitted in his papef. He even hinted that somewhere in the latitude and longitude were men who have long since been adjudged dead and their insurance policies paid to relatives.

A Girl Ruler, Perhaps.

There, too, perhaps, is a blue-eyed girl, the Chief Magistrate or Queen of an interesting community.

The records that would make this possible and pleasing to female suffrage advocates are that the good ship James Campbell was abandoned near latitude 20 degrees north and longitude 120 degrees west, 800 miles from the coast, to windward, and 2,300 miles from Hawaii, to leeward.

Two boats left the ship, steering for Hilo, Hawaii. The larger and better boat, well adapted to sailing, contained the Captain with his wife and girl baby and several sailors; the second boat carried five or six sailors, The Captain's boat made sail, and at first, towed the other boat, but after two or three days parted company, leaving her behind. After twenty-three days the second boat reached Hilo, expecting to find the Captain's boat already there.

The weather had been favorable and the sea smooth, and nothing had occurred to account for the failure of the Captain's boat to arrive. It has never been heard from. It is possible that the Captain may have sighted and landed upon an island, where, if he found it habitable, or inhabited, he might have preferred to stay rather than take the risk of a further voyage in an open boat with his wife and child.

There was never a more fascinating story of the seas than that briefly hinted at by Mr. Hague in his paper. To a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES he went into greater detail. He said in part:

"In the North Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 to 1,200 miles east-southeast from Hawaii, somewhere between the meridians of 133 and 138 degrees of longitude west from Greenwich and included within the fifteenth and twentieth parallels of north latitude, substantially in a direct line between the Port of Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii, and the Bay of Panama, (nearly 4,500 miles distant,) there is a midocean area, covering about 200 miles in latitude by 150 or 200 miles in longitude, equal to 30,000 or 40,000 square miles, from which region during the past eighty years or more from time to time there have come occasional reports of an island or islands said to have been observed by passing navigators.

Reports from Whalers.

"Nearly, if not quite, all these reports appear to have come originally, mostly more than fifty years ago, from cruising whalemen, who were practically the only voyagers who until lately ever found any occasion or good reason to visit this remote part of the Pacific in pursuit of business. The region lies beyond the usual tracks and sailing routes of commercial voyages, and very few vessels of other classes excepting whalemen have had any occasion to traverse this unfrequented region, which, if it contains no island; is not far from the centre of the largest landless ocean area on the surface of the globe, while if there be an island, it is the most remotely isolated land in the world.

"I became earnestly interested in the questionable existence of the reported island or islands, and I consulted my friend, Prof. George Davidson, formerly Chief of the Pacific Coast Division of the United States Coast Survey, an eminent oceanographer, who, on my behalf, examined some of the older charts, as far back as Lord Anson's, in search of interesting data, concerning which he writes:

"'In the narrative of Capt. F. W. Beechey, Royal Navy, commanding his Majesty's ship Blossom, (Vol. II., Page 88,) you will find his short account of an unsuccessful search for reported islands in the region of 16 degrees latitude north and 130-133 degrees longitude west. He mentions Henderson's and Cooper's Islands by name, and has "New Island" (in latitude 17 degrees and longitude 136 degrees west) on his track chart. His search was too limited to settle the question, but he says he saw none of the usual signs of land. His track chart (Vol. I.) shows that he made his examination between Jan. 11 and 28, 1827, but no soundings are noted thereon. In a footnote (Page 88) he adds that he has heard that "an island of moderate height has been seen by the Sultan, American whaler, in latitude 15 degrees 30 minutes and longitude 134 degrees west."

"Capt. Sir Edward Belcher, in his narrative of the voyage of her Majesty's ship Sulphur, with the consort Starling, (Vol. I., Page 50,) furnishes a detailed track chart of their search, with all soundings noted fifty fathoms as bottom: dates June 17-29, 1837. This chart embraces the area latitude 15 degrees to 18 degrees, longitude 129 degrees to 139 degrees, but is not sufficiently minute to be satisfactory."

Belcher's Itinerary.

"I have also drawn from Belcher's narrative the following notes of his itinerary:

"'June 20th-21st—The Starling was now directed to pursue a course so as to enter on the one hundred and thirtieth degree meridian in latitude 17 degrees north, bore up to preserve a parallel course to her, and enter at 16 degrees 30 minutes north, at which point another cluster of doubtful islands was reported to exist, as well as a continuous batch given us by the whalers in 1826 and 1827, as far as 135 degrees, and which we then sought in the Blossom, without success. As the Starling would preserve a W. by S. and the Sulphur a W. by N. course through that region, avoiding the Blossom's track, they ought to have been found, if they existed.

"'22d—Wind light, Medusae more plentiful, and a few sticks floating, excited our hopes of finding land; but the current having been determined to set S. 86 degrees W., this would bring them from Clarion Island.

"'24th—Breeze variable, water smooth. Tropic birds (Phaston Aethārius) and frigate Pelican (Pelecanus Aquilus) also observed.

"'25th—* * * Should chance lead me in this direction again I shall certainly cross the meridian of to-day fifteen miles further south.

"'26th—Wind same, fewer birds, but no symptoms of land.

"'27th—On the 27th entered the line its assigned to whalers' discoveries.

"'28th—Crossed Blossom's track.

"'29th—Passed over many positions assigned—no signs of land.'

"I have been thus minute upon this subject, as I cannot divest myself of the impression that land exists in this neighborhood. So many assertions can hardly rest on imagination."

Prof. Davidson further writes:

"I examined an old chart of the 'North Pacific Ocean' by E. and G. W. Blunt, New York, copyrighted in 1840, with additions to 1884. I inclose you a tracing of the region embraced by latitudes 10 degrees to 20 degrees and longitude 130 to Hawaii; and I have added a note, and directions and distances, from Hilo to Cape San Lucas, (north 85½ degrees east, 2,520 nautical miles,) to Clipperton Island, (south about 78 degrees east, 2,670 nautical miles,) to Roca Coral, (south about 78 degrees east, 1,080 nautical miles,) and to Coiba Island (south 80 degrees east, 4,260 nautical miles,) in western approach to Panama Bay. You will note thereon several separate islands and two groups, with the track of the Sulphur laid down. Upon that you can plat the position of 'discolored water' lately reported by Capt. Lawless.

"The Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department has published 'reported dangers in the North Pacific,' and in the 'Supplement 417, 1890,' No. 563, a mention is made of 'a group of islands' in 16 degrees 30 minutes, 134 degrees 30 minutes, with the authority 'Krusenstern from American Whalers'; and an 'island' in 15 degrees 30 minutes, longitude 136 degrees, Capt. Bunker, 1823.

"With the above facts I judge," says Prof. Davidson, "that the group of ten islets close together really refer to one or two islets, and that its position was reported by some whaler to many others, who each independently reported it without having seen it. No body of whalers could have so closely determined the positions indicated. And that the eastern compact group of four may really refer to the larger group.

"The two islands 'New' and 'Roca Coral' may refer to one island, with a longitude much west of the former groups.

Of Doubtful Existence.

"During the sixty years following Sir Edward Belcher's search in the doubtful region, (1837,) there were, so far as I am aware, no trustworthy observations of land reported in that quarter, unless the somewhat vague statements and uncertain memories of old-time whalemen be excepted. Nevertheless, nearly all the standard charts, maps, and globes continued to show in that neighborhood, at least until lately, one or more islands of doubtful existence and position. It is said, moreover, that one or more vessels visited the field on various occasions, seeking guano islands without finding any.

"In August, 1899, the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, Commander Jefferson F. Moser, with a party of scientific explorers under the direction of Mr. Alexander Agassiz, left San Francisco for the Marquesas, with instructions to traverse the doubtful region, keeping a careful lookout for land within sight.

"From Capt. Mosher's reports I draw the following notes:

"'Shortly after midnight, Sept. 2, we arrived in the vicinity of danger, and marked "(?) Island" on H. O. Chart No. 527, in latitude 17 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 3 minutes west, and reported under the name of "Island," "New Island," "Roca Coral," &c. This danger had previously been searched for by H. M. S. Rattlesnake and H. M. S. Sulphur. The following soundings were obtained by the Albatross in that vicinity:

"'Station AA No. 8, latitude 17 degrees 13 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 00 minutes west, 2,776 fathoms.

"'Station AA No. 9, latitude 16 degrees 52 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 12 minutes west, 3,008 fathoms.

"'Station AA No. 10, latitude 16 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 14 minutes west, 3,088 fathoms.

"At each of the first two stations the operation of sounding occupied about an hour, and during those times a bright lookout was kept for land without result. At the last station a haul of the beam trawl was made after sounding, the operation occupying from 8:04 A. M. to 3:45 P. M. The lookout kept at this time for land was likewise without result. The weather while in this vicinity was clear and pleasant, with light breeze from the northeastward and smooth sea; horizon generally clear.

Presence of Animal Life.

"It was noted that at several points close to the horizon low leaden cloud masses assumed a hard, sharp fixed form, having the outline of and resembling distant high islands. Tropic birds were constantly about, and the previous day, Sept. 1, several petrels were observed. On the 3d sharks and tropic birds were seen. The presence of this animal life might add strength to the presumption that land was somewhere near, but similar animal life accompanied the vessel on the entire voyage, and was no more abundant in this locality than at any other point on the course. My opinion is that this danger does not exist, within sight, under fair conditions, of the locality over which the soundings were made."

Commander Moser, in June, 1903, to his report, originally made in September, 1899, after further consideration, spoke of the possibility that the island may exist beyond his range of vision from the Albatross.

Since that report was made all indications of islands within this doubtful region have been omitted from later charts issued by the United States Hydrographic Office, which show in that neighborhood only the deep soundings recorded by the Albatross.

Within recent years the establishment of a steamship line between San Francisco and Tahiti, of which the sailing route lies more or less within the questionable field, has given further opportunity for occasional search there.

In March, 1902, Capt. Robert T. Lawless, commanding the steamship Australia, observed, as he believes, certain indications of shoal water, which he reports as follows:

"On my way from San Francisco to Tahiti on the morning of March 17, 1902, in the latitude of 18 degrees 56 minutes north, longitude 136 degrees 10 minutes west, at 5:20 A. M., I passed two patches of what appeared to be, and no doubt was, shoal water. It was blowing a strong trade wind at the time and the sea was too rough to lower a boat to sound, which I should have done had it been smooth. Meeting a shoal so suddenly and unexpectedly, I did not leave the bridge for several hours, thinking I might meet others. I had to alter the ship's course two points to avoid the patches, as they were right ahead when first seen. The course from Tahiti does not lie in the direction of these shoals, but strong trades compelled me to keep off in that direction that I might carry fore and aft sail. The latitude can be relied on to one or two miles. The longitude to say five miles."

Capt. Lawless further writes: "It will be seen that at 5:20 A. M. the sun could cast no cloud shadows on the water, the rifts in the clouds could reflect no bright streaks, and, as there were two separate paths, divided by a clear channel, it could not be attributed to any discoloration caused by whales, nor could it be schools of fish, as the approach of the steamer would frighten them away. Although the sea was fairly rough, it did not break, showing there must be thirty or forty feet of water over the shoal; but I venture to say that, in a storm when the waves are fifteen to twenty feet high, it would break."

This observation of shoal water, as thus reported by Capt. Lawless, indicating the possible existence of a shoal region, where reefs and islands might naturally occur, did much to revive and stimulate afresh the interest, not only of the Hydrographic Office for its importance to navigators, but also of all persons who, for any conceivable reason, might in any way be concerned in the question of the existence of islands, reefs, or shoals in that part of the ocean.

Mr. Hague added to the story he had told to the Geographic Congress about the search of the United States ship Tacoma for the islands, that on her return he had brought together her commander, R. F. Nicholson, and Capt. Lawless in San Francisco, and that the latter had explained that it was very possible that he might have been many miles off in his calculation of the shoal water which he had seen in the early morning, as his latitude and longitude had not been determined until noon of the same day. He said that it was quite possible that in shearing off from the shoal water he had failed to see the land that must be near them, unless they were above the island, the result of sudden volcanic action.

The man who saw the Levant sail on her last voyage is confident that the Government will send another searching expedition, properly equipped, and is hopeful that they may find a colony of white-haired men like himself, ruled by a girl, and that he will have the pleasure of reintroducing them to the American of to-day.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

DURING the absence from town recently of Recorder Elijah Doremus, who presides over the East Orange Police Court, Acting Mayor William Cardwell was called upon to perform the duties of Police Magistrate. One morning Mr. Cardwell had a long docket of petty offenders, and when the last one had been discharged on the telling of a very ingenious story of excuse, Mr. Cardwell turned in his chair and with a smile said to a number of officials and court attendants:

"That fellow reminds me of one of my colored constituents in the First Ward, whom I met unexpectedly at the County Penitentiary in Caldwell. On the day in question I formed one of a party of county officials who were on a tour of inspection of the prison, and while we were in the office a big batch of prisoners arrived from the county jail in Newark. All hands were lined up and their pedigrees taken, and as the line moved on we sized them up. Presently a cheerful looking darkey lined up and gave his name and all the other particulars; then he looked up, and as he did so he caught sight of me. His face brightened and he said cheerfully:

"'Hello, dar, Mr. Cardwell; I'm right glad to see you.'

"'Hello, there, my friend,' said I. 'I don't recognize you, but you seem to know me.'

"'Deed I do, Mr. Cardwell. I'm one of your bes' fren's on 'lection day,' he replied.

"I realized that he was one of my constituents, and that it was up to me to at least give him some sympathy, so I said, 'I'm very sorry to see you here.'

"'Not a bit mo' sorry than I am to be hyar, an' it all come of ther mos' ridiklous mistake I ever made in all my born days,' he said. On being asked how it all happened, he added:

"'They got me up hyar fo' stealin' a hoss, and lawd bless yo', Mistar Cardwell, I ain't no mo' steal that thar hoss than you, an' I ain't done laffin' over hit. I laff and I laff and I laff, when I find out how thet miserble creature done fool me.

"'Hit happened down on Hamilton Street; I wus jes' nachuly strollin' erlong, and all of a suddin what should I see but er rope a-wiggin' along ther street, jes' like it was a snake. I stops and I says, very severe, "Rope, whar are you gwine? Whut yo' mean by actin' disaway on the street? Yo' come right erlong wif me," and I picks up ther rope and walks down street with hit under my arm, an' I walks through Clinton Street clean over to Vailsburg. I wus goin' ter teach thet thar rope a lesson.

"'Well, bimeby I reach Vailsburg, and thar I stopped and turn aroun', and what should I see but thet fool hoss, done hitch hisself to thet rope. Well, I tell yo' Ah wus mighty mad. I ses: "You fool hoss yo'! Hit looks mighty bad fo' yo' to be in this position. Whut yo' got to say fo' yourself? Yo' know whut I got a min' ter do wiv yo? I'm going' to sell yo'. Yass I am, an' de nex' time yo' won't be buttin' in that way."

"'That's whut I done wiv thet diabolical creature, Mistar Cardwell. I done sell him fo' thirty dollars, and then ther officers hed ther narve to come an' say I done stole dat hoss.'

"I made up my mind that that fellow would have made a good newspaper reporter," said Mr. Cardwell, smiling down on a couple of newspaper men who were laughing at the story. "No, that man didn't stay in prison very long, and I've seen him around my ward a good deal since then. He's a first-rate campaign orator; all you've got to do is give him a few points and he'll orate all right. He's just like the colored preacher who, when asked how he preached, replied that he announced his text and then 'branched.'"

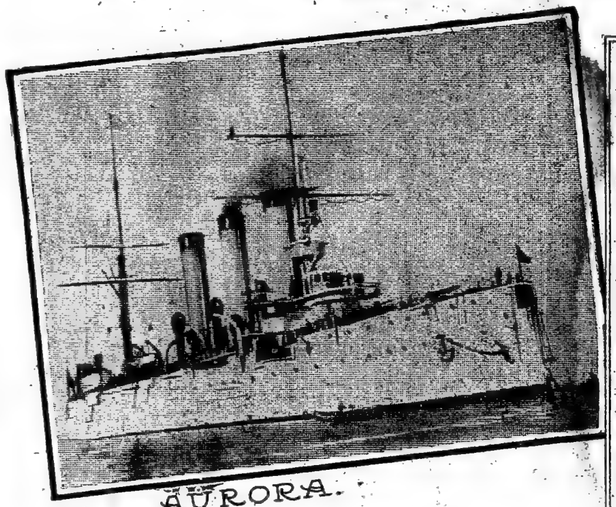
'TWAS TOO MUCH.

THE time for the singing of a great song which had made two men famous had at length arrived. The singer—a dainty creature in simple white—appeared. Her voice, clear as a flute and supple as the lash of a whip, filled every corner of the big theatre with lovely melody. The applause which followed her last sweet note was thunderous. The sunburned man in the audience turned to his wife.

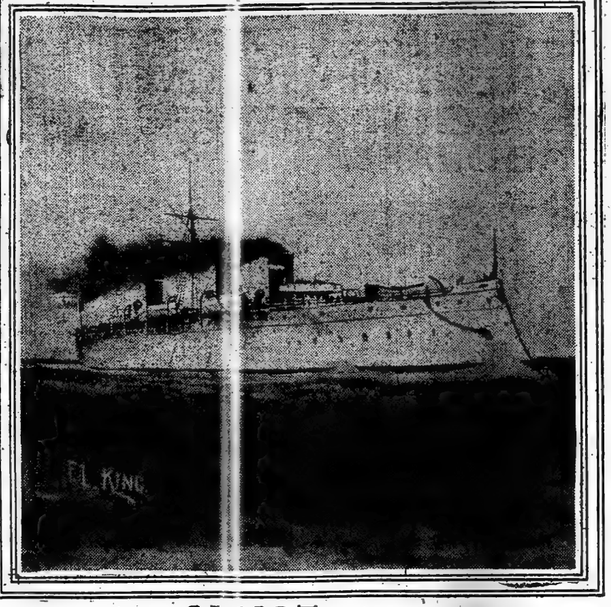
"Did you ever in all your life hear anything so beautiful?" he asked. "It was almost divine, wasn't it?"

"Oh, I s'pose so," she replied, haltingly. "But, Jack, look at that horsey chorus girl with a hat on just like mine!"

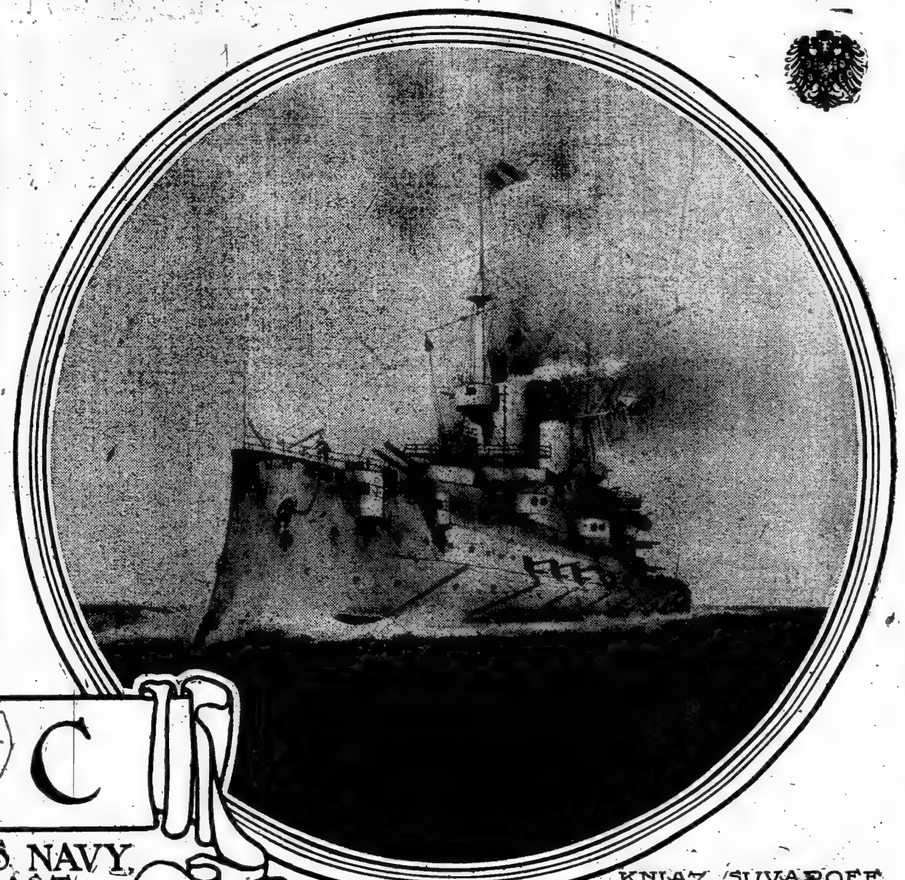
TORPEDO BOATS.



AURORA.



ALMAZ.

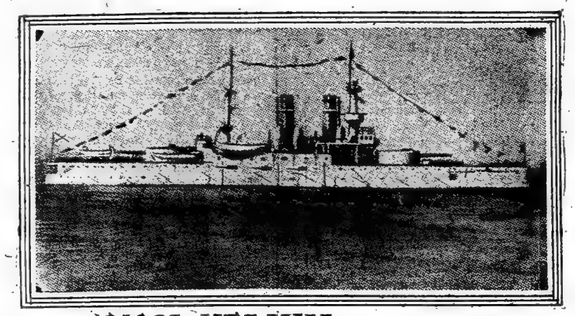


KNIAZ SUVAROFF.
Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's Flagship.

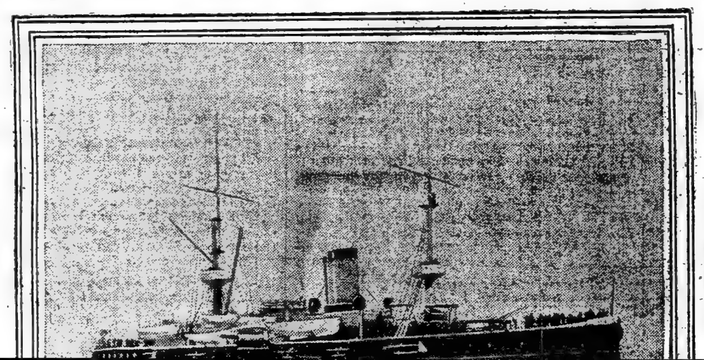
BALTIC

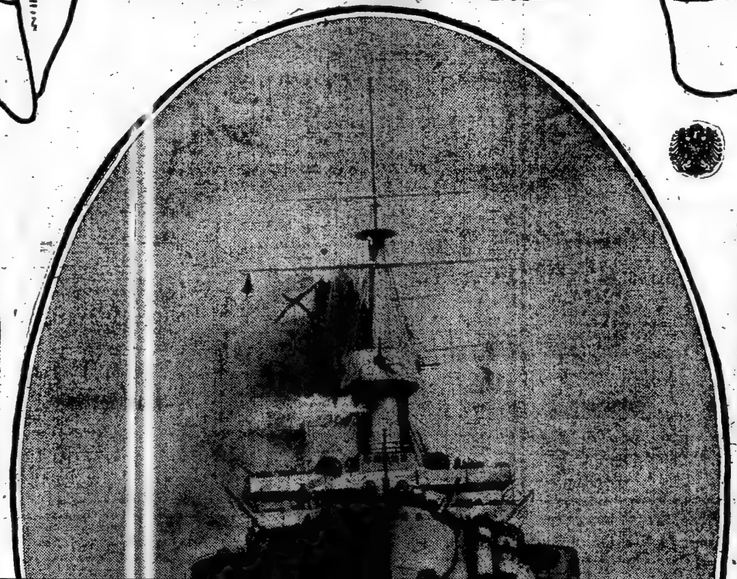
THE LAST OF THE CZAR'S NAVY ORDERED TO THE FAR EAST.

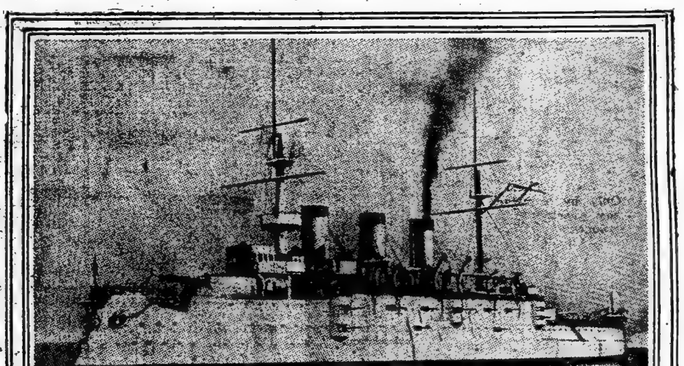
RUSSIA'S FLEET



SISOI VELIKY.





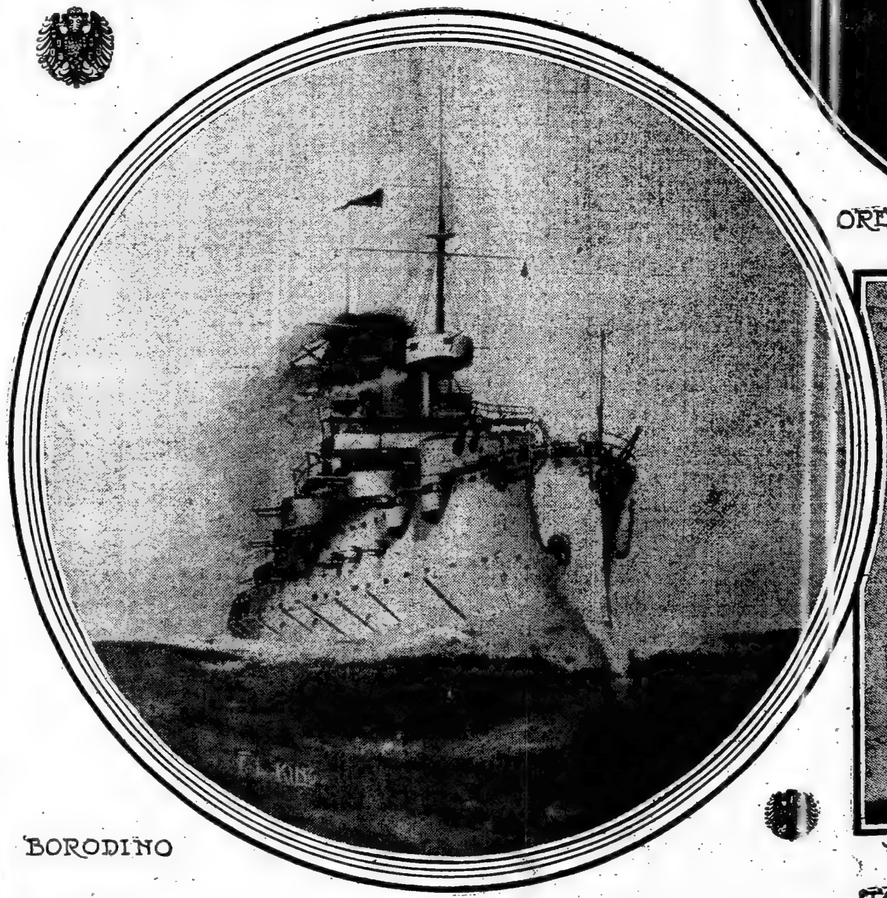


1904

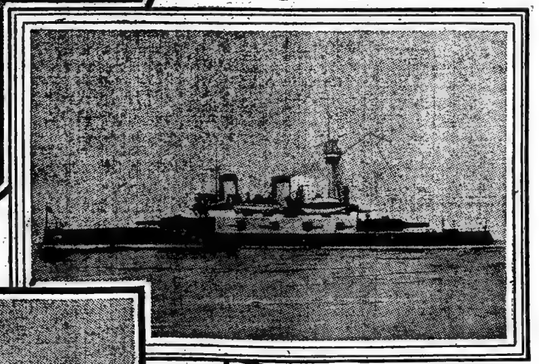
ADMIRAL NAKHIMOFF

OREL.

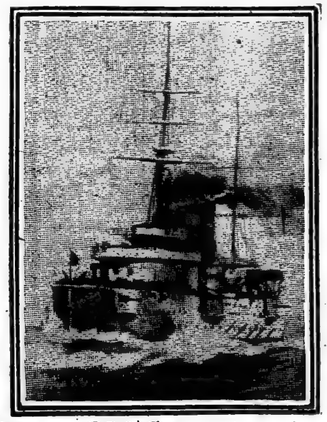
OSLABYA, Rear Admiral Voelkersam's Flagship.



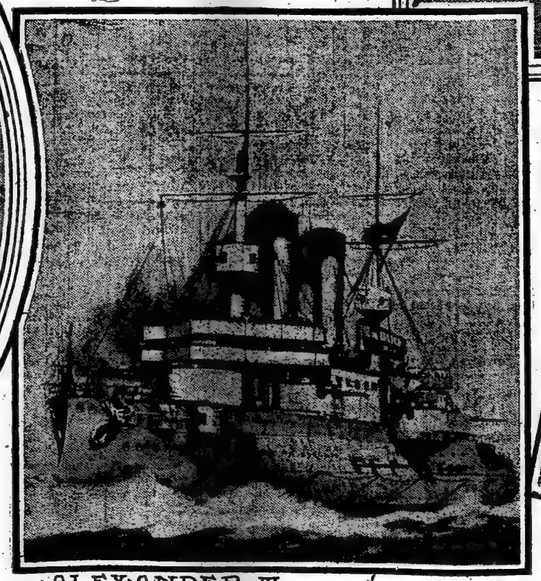
BORODINO



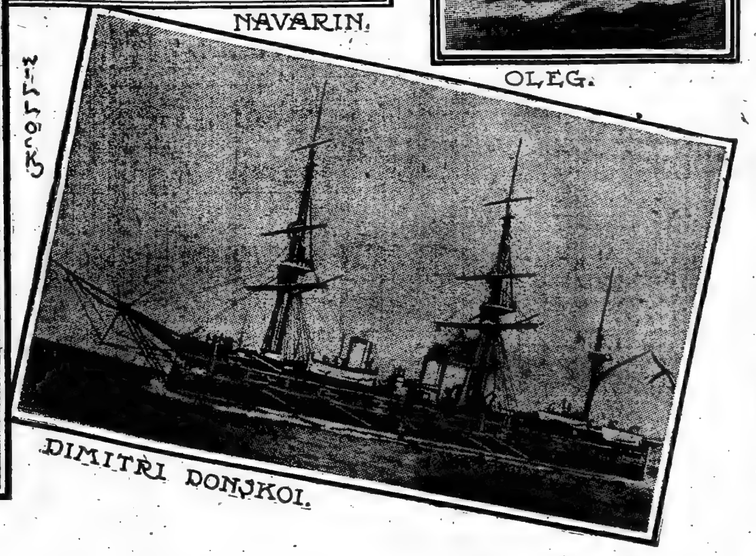
NAVARIN.



OLEG.



ALEXANDER III.



DIMITRI DONSKOI.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

PART FOUR

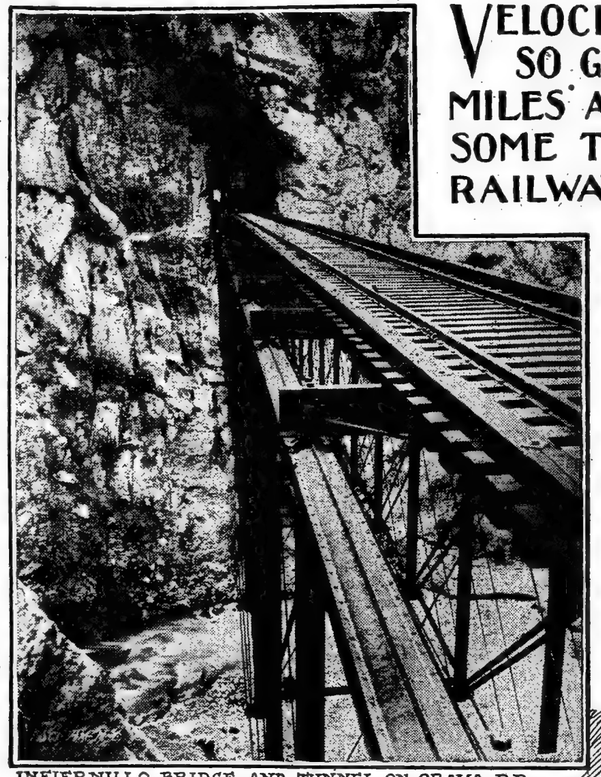
The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

A River of Boiling Water in the Simplon Tunnel

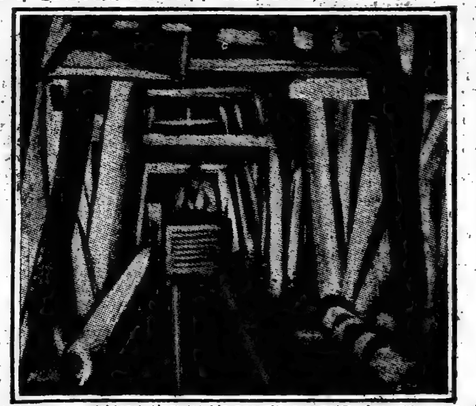
Velocity and Heat of Torrent So Great That Workmen Four Miles Away Flee From Danger—Some Thrilling Romances of Railway Engineering



INFIERNILLO BRIDGE AND TUNNEL ON ORAYA R.R.

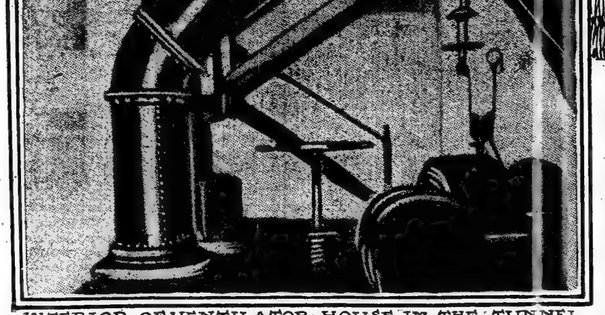
CUT IN THE FIRST TUNNEL 4,500 YARDS UNDER THE ALPS.

ENTRANCE TO A GALLERY ON THE SOUTH SIDE, SHOWING BRIDGE ACROSS THE DIVERIA.



INTERIOR OF THE FIRST TUNNEL UNDER SIMPLON PASS

IMAGINE a vast underground corridor twelve miles long extending directly under the Alps—a corridor in which nearly 3,000 men are working night and day with the knowledge that unless their labor is completed within a specified time it will cost their employers a thousand dollars a day, and if completed before that time that it will earn them a bonus of the same dignified sum. Then imagine the roar as of a thousand cannons, with a mighty river of boiling water bursting



INTERIOR OF VENTILATOR-HOUSE IN THE TUNNEL.

COMPRESSED-AIR LOCOMOTIVE USED IN THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

MOUNT PILATUS RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.

THE FLUME BY WHICH THE WATER IS CONVEYED TO THE TUNNEL.

saved for the fortunate reason that the inundation occurred at a time when several hundred workmen were leaving the deluged section of the tunnel preparatory to being relieved by the regular morning shift.

Yet even then the velocity of the boiling torrent was so great and the heat so intense that within a few minutes after the first note of danger sounded it was heard by men working in the tunnel four miles from the source of the parboiling cataract.

But for this unforeseen calamity the engineers expected to turn the completed tunnel over to the Jura-Simplon Railway early in October of this year. As it is now, the completion of the Simplon tunnel will be delayed several months, it being estimated that it cannot possibly be opened before next April, by which time France and Italy will have expended nearly $20,000,000 in a stupendous effort to bring Paris and Milan eight hours closer together by rail.

Among the romances of railway engineering few, if any, are more important and interesting than the laborious construction of the Simplon tunnel. Other tunnels in the Alps are higher than the great Simplon, but none is within three miles of the extreme underground—the daylight to daylight—length of the subterranean avenue under the historic Simplon Pass, so created and christened by Napoleon the Great.

Its importance and enormous advantage are apparent even to the lay mind. At present the road from Paris to Milan by way of the Mont Cenis tunnel is 654 miles long, while that by way of the St. Gothard tunnel is 663 miles. The Simplon route is only 608 miles long, and, being some 1,500 feet nearer the sea level than the St. Gothard route and 2,000 feet lower than the Mont Cenis tunnel, it will mean a saving of fully eight hours in time between Paris and the metropolis of Northern Italy.

Besides, it will recover for France a large portion of the international passenger and freight traffic which was lost to that country through the St. Gothard tunnel and will thus be a crushing commercial blow to Germany. But at the same time it may act as a boomerang in destroying the present prestige and prosperity of Marseilles as a commercial outlet and inlet of Switzerland and proportionately benefiting Genoa. Also it will be a means of diverting mail and express between Dover ports and the Adriatic from Calais and Brindisi, and finally will, because of greater economy due to its superior topographical location, deal a mortal blow to other Alpine routes in the matter of rates based upon the expenses of operation.

Deadly to Workmen.

Cable dispatches to THE TIMES from Turin since the inundation on Sept. 9 state that the heat emanating from the boiling torrents now rushing through nearly a mile of the cavern is deadly to workmen. Only by sprinkling them constantly with ice water is it possible to make any headway against the onsweeping tide, and though the tunnelers are being supplied with fresh air constantly, many of them have succumbed.

Probably no more remarkable obstacle was ever encountered in tunnel construction than has been in the periodical inundations of this greatest tunnel in engineering history. New York engineers exhibited no surprise over the recent calamity in the Simplon, as, one of them explained, a dozen similar springs have been encountered since work on the tunnel began.

This expert said that the enormous pressure which some of the springs showed on their first appearance was due to the presence of a subterranean lake of as yet unknown extent. This remarkable lake is scientifically located at an altitude ranging from a thousand to two thousand feet above the tunnel proper, thus accounting for the tremendous force of the torrent now sweeping through the tunnel.

The boiling basin or lake is believed to be supplied from the Avino or the Cairasca Lake, as has been proved by comparing the coloration of the waters. Until a few months ago a similar spring, which is now exhausted, flowed into the tunnel at the rate of 1,700 gallons a minute, proving the existence of a subterranean reservoir at an altitude of at least 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is believed that this reservoir will in time become exhausted, flowing, as it does, at the rate of between twenty-five and forty gallons a second.

As the water is of a temperature of about 112 degrees, it has been necessary to install refrigerators in the tunnel in order that any progress at all may be made. Prof. Schardt, as official geologist of the tunnel, estimates that one thousand million cubic feet of water have flowed from the tunnel openings within the past four years, or since the first boiling spring was tapped.

Notwithstanding the many disheartening obstacles to be overcome in tunneling under Simplon Pass, and despite the fact that thirteen years were required to complete the Mont Cenis, and seven and a half years were spent on the St. Gothard, the Simplon engineers contracted in 1898 to complete the Herculean undertaking in five and one-half years.

Cavern as Ventilator.

A novelty in the way of saving time on the work and providing air for the workmen was in the plan, hitherto unattempted, to construct two single-track tunnels, paralleling each other, instead of one double track tunnel. In this way one cavern has served as a huge ventilator for the two thousand men working in the other and vice versa. An army of four thousand men has been burrowing under the Alps every hour since the first blast was fired and the first drill applied on Nov. 13, 1898.

When it is stated that the greater part of Simplon Mountain is solid rock, one can understand why the progress of the huge tunnel has been limited to such a small pace as twenty feet a day in blasting by the use of 33,000 pounds of dynamite a month. This means that an enormous total of 2,178,000 pounds of dynamite will have been used in blowing away through the heart of the great granite and limestone mountain by the time the tunnel is completed.

If the reader would have a better conception of this stupendous problem, a few facts and figures may be noted in passing. Science, like a mammoth double-headed mole, has been burrowing under the Alps on the northern side at the rate of twenty feet a day and on the southern side at the rate less than sixteen feet daily. Why, may be asked, is the progress slower on the southern than on the northern side? Because the rock formation from the south to the north in the zone of attack consists of 8,229 yards of calcareous mica schist, 12,610 yards of Teggiolo lime, mica, and gneiss, and 4,810 yards of mica schist and gypsum rock. Passing from daylight to daylight through the tunnel, one passes under and between 25,649 yards of almost solid rock. As the solid mass is harder and far more adhesive on the south than on the north, the difficulty of penetrating it there is a third greater.

Through twelve miles of rock! On the surface it may appear to have been needless undertaking to mine a road of this sort when by going higher a tunnel of about two-thirds the length of the Simplon could have been driven through the mountain. But the enormous advantage of the lower level is or will be shown in the decreased cost of transportation due to the slighter grade. Clearly enough, it is more than twice easier to haul a load an upward distance of 500 yards than twice that distance. This is practically the advantage of the Simplon tunnel over the St. Gothard and Mont Cenis. While the Simplon nestles afar down in the Alpine Valley at an elevation of only 2,312 feet, the St. Gothard towers in an eyrie of 3,786 feet, while the Mont Cenis beetles still nearer the clouds at a height of 4,241 feet.

As a problem in railway operation, the greater the altitude the greater is the expense. Hence the Simplon route, while costing more in the beginning in so far as the tunnel proper is concerned, can be maintained at less than one-half the expense of operating the rival roads.

Without a Parallel.

A few months more and the miners descending from Switzerland will have joined hands with those ascending from the plains of Lombardy, connecting two republics and a kingdom by an underground passage without a parallel in the domain of engineering achievement. Since the year 206 the Simplon Pass has been used as a trans-Alpine thoroughfare, but it was only with the advent of Napoleon that a highway was built over the Leonontine Alps—a road which still classes as one of the superb triumphs of man over nature. Planned by Napoleon simply as a means of passage for his armies in the invasion of Italy, the road was commenced in 1801 and completed in 1805. It wanders, a somnambulist of highways, over the forty-one miles from Briguo to Domo Ossolo, where it pauses and peers downward from an altitude of 6,590 feet. The tunnel route lies to the northeast of the historic imperial highway, stringing a bow as between Briguo and Iselle.

Hydraulic pressure has been the powerful ally of dynamite in this protracted campaign with an invincible force of capital and labor arrayed against a hitherto unconquered mountain of rock. For the victory no small credit is due to the Rhone and Diveria Rivers, which have been harnessed to supply the power necessary to operate the great hydraulic drills and pumps—the largest ever constructed and operated.

Mention has been made of the twin arrangement of the tunnel. The Simplon tunnel consists really of two distinct corridors paralleling each other at a distance of about sixty feet excepting near the centre, where, for a distance of 420 yards, they join. It was by means of the fresh-air currents thus pumped under the Alps from one cavern into the other that the work was greatly simplified and indeed made possible of successful completion.

But while the Simplon tunnel is perhaps the greatest achievement of its kind on record, it is only one of a myriad dramas of the rail which are being enacted under ground and at dissying altitudes on the stage of contemporary engineering. Only recently the new railway up the Jungfrau was completed as one of the colossal monuments which science and ingenuity have reared among the clouds.

Second only to the Jungfrau Railway among the new Alpine wonders is that which is now operating between the base and snow-capped peaks of Mont Pilate. It was to the peak that the Judean Governor was banished and condemned to roam in spirit until the terrestrial finals.

This Pilatus railway curiosity, with the exception of the road up the Rigi, has been viewed by more ease-loving mountain climbers than any other railwayed peak on earth. Both the Rigi and Pilatus rise abruptly from the Lake of Lucerne and their distance from the main company of Alpine peaks is such as to afford an ideal coign from which to view the panoramic grandeur of the scene. All Central Switzerland, with its unrivaled picturesqueness and rugged charm, spreads out like a marvelous crazy-quilt under one from the top of Pilatus.

Owing to their close proximity to civilization and the beaten highways of travel, these Swiss railways, while in a class by themselves, are shorn of much of the enchantment which remoter distances lend to such railways as the great Cape to Cairo Road, which was recently announced as having been completed as far north from Cape Town as Victoria Falls, or a distance of more than two thousand miles of uninterrupted track.

Readers of the Haggard romances will remember that the novelist located the fabulous mines of Solomon in the mysterious region lying between Victoria Falls and Nyanza Lake. Romantically considered, the Cape to Cairo Road will tap the very territory in which the incalculable treasure-troves are located, passing almost within the shadow of the Solomon Mountains.

But modern engineering adventurers have not been content with merely invading the heart of Africa. They have, as is now well known, succeeded in penetrating to the holy of holies, which is Jerusalem, and, as may not be known so well, in trespassing on the domain of the Arabian Nights and even into the Garden of Eden.

Called into being by the magic wand of capital, an up-to-date railway has for several years been operated in that part of Asia Minor which radiates from the city of Damascus. Steps have been taken to extend this remarkable road south from Damascus, it being the ultimate purpose of the promoters to extend the line to the Persian Gulf. This will afford the Damascus Railway a seaport, by means of which it will be a formidable rival of the ancient caravans which for centuries have monopolized the transportation business of that remote and romantic region.

But as a simon-pure engineering feat nothing on earth approaches the remarkable Oroya Railway-on-End, in Peru. This road, which is a product of American science and ingenuity, having been constructed by Philadelphia contractors and engineers, runs between Lima, Peru, and one of the snowy peaks of the Andes. Meandering upward for some hundred miles, the lofty terminal is slightly over 16,000 feet above the sea level, being the highest point on earth where a piston rod has moved or a steam engine penetrated.

Elsewhere is pictured the famous Infiernillo Bridge and tunnel on the Oroya Road. This is one of the loftiest tunnels in existence, being more than a mile higher than the Simplon tunnel, and nearly twice the altitude of the rival St. Gothard and Mont Cenis tunnels. As with most of the wonderful railway feats of to-day, the Oroya Road was built at a stupendous cost of money and life. Owing to the poisonous fumes arising from the copperas abounding in the Andean valleys, between seventy and eighty lives were lost in building the Infiernillo Bridge alone.

But even more remote than this Peruvian railway is a road now in process of construction through the very heart of China. When this iron highway is completed by its American and Belgian builders, it will form a main artery of Central China in its growing commerce with the world. It is known as the Canton-Hangkow Railway, and it is destined to be one of the greatest railway systems in the world.

Eventually the road will form a link between Canton and Peking, the line as far west as Pat-Shan having been recently opened with great ceremony and festivity. The road is well but very lightly constructed, with moderately heavy rails, steel ties, and very fair ballast. At present the first-class passenger coaches are antiquated freight cars of American pattern, but the time is not far distant when one may board a Pullman coach at Canton and ride in comfort to Peking, 620 miles away. Belgian contractors are making rapid progress on the construction from the northern end of the line, as are American engineers from the southern, and it is estimated that the last spike will be driven within two years. As this railroad is under the patronage of the Chinese Government, with the American and Belgian engineers acting merely as administrators, its completion is assured, and its development will be anxiously watched by all who are interested in the opening of China.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

DELEGATES FROM OKLOHOMA.

"TALKING about scenes in National Conventions," said Congressman McDermott of New Jersey, the other day, "I'll never forget the awful clamor of the delegation from Oklahoma to get chairs to sit on in the Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864. They came from the shadows, away up among the caves of Convention Hall, a howling roar that could be heard above the din of the meeting place:

"'Mr. Chairman,' it could be heard articulating, 'the delegation from Oklahoma demand seats in this convention.'

"'The Sergeant at Arms will see that the delegation from Oklahoma are provided with seats,' directed the Chairman. But the Sergeant at Arms was slow in doing it, and repeatedly came that thunderous voice from the darkness, away over in one corner of the hall. And it held the convention up as often as it set up its howl, until the Chairman, tired of parleying with the invisible speaker, directed the delegation to step to the front to be counted—to see how many chairs were needed for them.

"There was a lull, while a broad yellow sombrero moved from the darkness into the daylight aloft and threaded its zigzag way down through the sweltering crush to the rail in front of the Chairman's platform. Then the voice was heard to announce, 'Mr. Chairman, the delegation from Oklahoma.'

"'The delegation from Oklahoma will stand to be counted for chairs, the Chairman ordered.

"Only the fine specimen of Western manhood under the sombrero stood.

"'The delegation will please stand,' the Chairman a second time ordered.

"'The delegation are standing, Sah!' roared the sombrero man. 'I am the delegation from Oklahoma, Sah!'

"The convention saw the humor of the thing and went into a convulsion of merriment."

MAKING MUFF BEDS.

THERE was a sign of "Muff Beds" in the window of the basement, and white sacks that had the look of pillow slips for medium-sized pillows hung within on two lines across the window panes.

Inside a man and a woman scantily clothed as possible because of the intensity of the heat sat at sewing machines, making the muff beds.

Back of a counter piled deep with muff beds stood another man. He explained that the muff beds were not beds for the muffs to sleep on, but the soft feathery foundations for the fur to be sewed on. Upon being asked why the work could not be postponed until cooler weather, he replied that their work was never postponed. They began making muff beds in January; he said, and kept straight on making them until the January following, unless some member of the firm died, and they had a holiday.

"This is the time we sell the muff beds, too," he continued. "It is upon the same principle that palmleaf fans are sold in January or sealskin sacks in July; or Christmas stories for the magazines in July, and Fourth of July stories in January. All goods are sold six months ahead of time, but we work all the time.

"One reason of this is that New York is the only city in the United States where muff beds are made. Also we supply muff beds to many another country.

"The muff beds are stuffed with various and sundry things that vary their cost. Some with tiny chicken feathers, some with rabbit hair, and some with down. The most expensive muff beds are stuffed with down.

"Yes. The muffs are to be rather large this Winter, but they are not quite the size of basket trunks yet."

New Anecdotes and Piquant Tales FROM A "Belle of the Fifties"

Mrs. Clay's Memoirs Replete with Interesting Stories of the Famous Men and Women of Ante-Bellum Days—When an Austrian Minister Found the Most Beautiful Woman in the World—How Two Women Saved the Life of Seward.

EXCELLENT reading and rich in anecdote is the book entitled "A Belle of the Fifties," issued yesterday. This book might well have for its sub-title, "Anecdotes of Our Century."

The book is memoirs of Mrs. Clement C. Clay of Alabama, edited by Miss Ada Sterling. Mrs. Clay (now Mrs. Clay-Clopton) is more than fourscore years of age. From the cradle Mrs. Clay has moved in circles legislative, and among events romantic and important.

There has been no prominent figure in the political arena, in army and navy circles, in social life of the past century whom she has not seen and known. In the stirring times of the fifties and early sixties she was the acknowledged belle of Washington.

"You must see Mrs. Clay," said Lord Napier, then Minister from Great Britain, to an English nobleman; "she is the most charming woman in America."

Senator Seward, on the occasion of the celebrated Guvim ball, at which Mrs. Clay impersonated Mrs. Partington, exclaimed on meeting her for the first time, to Senator Clay:

"Clay, she's superb!"

"Yes," replied Senator Clay, "when she married me America lost its Siddons!"

Mrs. Clay is whole-souled and generous in her praises of the many belles who were her contemporaries. She tells most delightful anecdotes of Mrs. Roger Pryor, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Slidell, (mother of the present Baroness Erlanger of Paris,) of Adele Cutts, (Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas,) of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, (the beautiful Marion Ramsay,) of lovely Nellie Marcy, (Mrs. Gen. McClellan,) mother of the present Mayor of New York, and of many others of equal note and charm.

A Bit of Rare Lace.

Very fetching is the story of how the Austrian Minister, the Chevalier Hulsemen, presented the gift of his Empress to Miss Thérèse Chalfant, (Mrs. Senator Pugh of Ohio,) as Mrs. Clay relates it:

"It was at a ball at which pretty women thronged. As the Minister's gaze rested upon Miss Chalfont, his eyes expanded with admiration. Approaching, he knelt suddenly before her, exclaiming:

"'Madame, I have from my Empress a piece of precious lace'—and he fumbled, but, alas! vainly, in his pockets as he spoke—'which her Majesty has commanded me to present to the most beautiful woman in Washington. You—you are more, the most beautiful in the world! I have not with me the lace, but I will send it if you will permit me!' And he kept his word."

Quite as charming is the story of her own conquest of Chevalier Bertinatti, the Sardinian Minister. It was upon the occasion of a soirée at the house of Secretary Guthrie, "at which half the world was present." Mrs. Clay wore a gown of silk of the color of pomegranata blooms, the most gorgeous flowers of our Southland; her headdress was Sardinian, a gift sent across by a Consular friend.

"Seeing me at some distance," I quote from the text, "the Chevalier failed to recognize me and asked of the hostesses, with whom he was conversing, 'Who is zat lady wis my Kontree woman's ornaments?'

"Upon learning my identity he came forward quickly and, gazing admiringly at me, he threw himself on his knee before me, (kissing my hand as he did so, with ardent gallantry,) as he exclaimed:

"'Madame, you are charming wis zat headdress like my kontree women! Madame, I assure you, you have conquest me behind and now you conquest me before!' and he bowed profoundly."

M. Bertinatti married Mrs. Boss of Mississippi, whose daughter became the Marquise Incisa di Camerana.

Apropos of anecdotes concerning Ambassadors, there are many pleasing ones of Lord and Lady Napier, not the least being that of a toast of Lord Napier to a great American.

Lord Napier's Toast.

"At the home of the Napiers (this was in Washington) one frequently met Mr. Bayard, between whom and the English Ambassador there existed a close intimacy. When I visited England in 1885 I had a signal testimony to Lord Napier's long-continued regard for the great Delaware statesman. During my stay in London the former Minister constituted himself cicerone to our party, and upon one memorable afternoon he insisted upon drinking a toast with us.

"'Oh, no,' I demurred. 'Toasts are obsolete.'

"'Very well, then,' Lord Napier declared. 'If you won't, I will. Here's to your President, Mr. Cleveland. But,' he continued, with a suddenly added depth of feeling, 'were it your Chevalier Bayard I would drink it on my knee.'

"Upon my return to America I had the pleasure of shouting to Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, a recital of this great tribute. He had grown very deaf, but my words reached him at last, and he smiled in a most happy way as he asked, almost shyly, but with a warm glance in the eye despite his effort to remain composed, 'Did Napier really say that?'"

Lord Lyons succeeded Lord Napier. Mrs. Clay gives a spirited account of the first Senatorial dinner given by this much-talked-of Minister who arrived on his "personally chartered vessel," which had brought his entire wonderful—for that day—menage across, even to "growing plants for his conservatory."

"Presently the massive doors slid apart, and a voice proclaimed 'Dinner, my Lord!' Now my consternation gave way to overwhelming surprise. Once at the table I quickly regained my composure. Lord Lyons's manner was so unconstrained and easy that I soon became emboldened to the point of suggesting to him the possibility of some lovely American consenting to become 'Lyonized.' His Lordship's prompt rejoinder and quizzical look quite amused me and brought me swiftly to the conclusion that I would best let this old lion alone, for he said: 'Ah, Madam, do you remember what Uncle Toby said to his nephew when he informed him of his intended marriage? "Alas! alas!" quoth my Uncle Toby, "you will never sleep slantindicularly in your bed more!"'"

There is no note in pleasure's gamut that is not struck in this volume of wit and worth. Mrs. Clay tells of the artists of the day as they then appeared, of Jenny Lind, the "incomparable Swede, whose concerts at Castle Garden where such epoch-marking events to music lovers in America"; of Grisi, of Mario, of Bozio, of Parepa Rosa, and of Forrest. Delicious is the account of Gottschalk's concert and Congressman Dowdell's comments upon the young creole's music: "He hopped up on the black keys and then down on the white ones. He played mighty pretty, but he didn't play nary a tchune!" At the after-the-opera supper of the Riggs (notable entertainers of Washington) in honor of the girl prima donna, Adelina Patti, then "a lovely little maiden in evening dress, with a manner as winsome as was her appearance," Baron de Staeckl, the Russian Minister, played buffo of the evening, much to the amusement of the young diva, who, standing on a chair, joined in the impromptu singing.

Mrs. Clay writes charmingly of the appearance of Mrs. Gilbert, of Charlotte Cushman. Of Thackeray's lectures she writes thus:

"Mr. Thackeray's lecture on poetry was red-letter occasion, and the simplicity of that great man of letters as he recited 'Lord Lovell' and 'Barbara Allen' was long afterward a criterion by which others were judged."

Anecdotes of Presidents and ex-Presidents abound in the pages of this book. Justin McCarthy has been censured for his innumerable inane stories of the great; that censure cannot be passed upon Mrs. Clay. To interest her the people of whom she chooses to write must be interesting in themselves. She relates with as much gusto the story of her exchange of a bit of French millinery for a pink sunbonnet with a farmer's daughter (a story historic in the annals of Alabama's campaigning history) as she does of the visit of the President (Pierce) to her husband, "primarily to discuss an affair of National moment which was to be brought before the Senate the next day."

Of Mr. Pierce's message of '55 Mrs. Clay writes: "Bold and dauntless where a principle was involved, Mr. Pierce's message of '55 fell like a bombshell on the Black Republican Party. Its bold pro-slaveryism startled even his friends for never had a predecessor while in the Executive chair talked so strongly or so harshly to sectionalists and fanatics. To this stand, so bravely taken, his defeat at the next Presidential election was, doubtless, at least partially attributable." Among the many stories of the brilliant Buchanan's Administration are several very interesting ones concerning the President himself.

Of ex-President Tyler's grief at the futility of the Peace Commission we have the following: "One incident that followed the dissolution of that body impressed itself ineradicably upon my mind. Just after its close ex-President Tyler came to our home. He was now an old man and very attenuated. He was completely undone at the failure of the peace men, and tears trickled down his cheeks as he said to Senator Clay with indescribable sadness: "Clay, the end has come.'"

An anecdote of Secretary William L. Marcy, grandfather of Mayor McClellan, makes one wonder if the Mayor inherits, as doubtless he does, "the unusual poise and uniform complacency" of his ancestor, which, we are told, was "a source of envy to his friends as of confusion to his enemies." Anent these truly enviable qualities, Senator Clay told the following story:

"Some one as curious as I once asked the Secretary how he preserved his unvarying calmness.

"'Well,' he answered, confidentially, 'I'll tell you. I have given my Secretary orders that whenever he sees an article eulogistic of me, praising my astuteness, my far-seeing diplomacy, my incomparable statesmanship, &c., he is to cut it out and place it conspicuously on my desk where I can see it first thing in the morning; everything to the contrary he is to cut out and up and consign to the waste basket. By this means, hearing nothing but good of myself, I have come naturally to regard myself as a pretty good fellow! Who wouldn't be serene under such circumstances?'"

Henry Watterson's Boyhood.

Of one of the giants of our time Mrs. Clay gives this interesting sketch:

"Though not members of our resident circle, my memories of dear old Brown's would scarcely be complete without a mention of little Henry Watterson, with whose parents our 'mess' continually exchanged visits for years. Henry, their only child, was then an invalid, debarred from the usual recreations of other boys, by weak eyes that made the light unbearable, and reading all but impossible; yet at fifteen the boy was a born politician, and eager for every item of news from the Senate or House. 'What bills were introduced to-day? Who spoke? Please tell me what took place to-day?' were among the questions (in substance) with which the lad was wont to greet the ladies of our 'mess' when he knew them to be returning from a few hours spent in the Senate gallery; and, though none foresaw the later distinction which awaited the invalid boy, no one of us was ever so hurried and impatient that she could not and did not take time to answer his earnest inquiries."

As a companion portrait, I give a glimpse of another giant of journalism in youth. It was at the farewell ball given by the Napiers on the verge of their return to England.

"One group of that great assemblage is vividly before me. In it the young James Gordon Bennett, whom I had seen in earlier days at a fashionable water-cure (and whose general naughtiness as a little boy defies description by my feeble pen), danced vis-a-vis, a handsome, courtly youth, with his mother, and Daniel E. Sickles."

A gleaner in these rich fields becomes tempted to garner in more than did even Ruth the Moabite of treasure so tempting is the wealth therein. How inimitable the picture of Gen. Sam Houston, a unique figure in Senate and society, how splendid the portrait of Benton, whose "Thirty Years in the United States Senate" his daughter, Mrs. Fremont, called the "Political Bible of America."

"Mr. Benton's appearance and the slow gait of his horse impressed me as powerful and even majestic, and often (as I remarked to him at dinner one evening) there flashed through my mind, as I saw him, a remembrance of Byron's Moorish King as he rode benignly through the streets of Granada."

How Gen. George Wallace Jones comes to life at the touch of this creative pen, that Gen. Jones who laid out "I never knew how many of the Western States."

"In society he was as sprightly as a kitten, and at seventy-five would poke his glistening black head at me, declaring as he did so, 'I'll give you anything you ask, from a horse to a kiss, if you can find one gray hair among the black!'"

The Saving of Seward.

A letter from him when ninety years old to Mrs. Clay will show somewhat of the reckless spirit that actuated him:

"I told several times of how you and dear Mrs. Bouligny prevented me from killing Seward. It was the day you stopped me, as you sat in your carriage in front of Corcoran and Riggs's bank, and I was about to pass you. I would certainly have killed Seward with my sword-cane but that you stopped me. I was about to follow the Secretary as he passed the bank door, between his son Frederick and some other man. I would have run my sword through him and immediately have been cut into mince meat by the hundreds of negro guards who stood all around. Do you recollect that fearful incident? God sent two guardian angels to save my life. How can I feel otherwise than grateful to you for saving me that day?"

To pass over the recital of the triumphs of a certain ball and other social events which read like bits of National history as well as gay portraiture of society folk and ways of a past period, we come to Mrs. Clay's thrilling account of the withdrawal of the Southern Senators. Of the utter incapacity of even the great minds of the time to realize into what a vortex of death and disaster our Nation was plunging, we quote:

"I have often mused upon the impression held by the younger generation of those who were adverse to the South that she was prepared for the war. Personally I knew of but one man whose ferocity led him to collect and secrete weapons of warfare. He was Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, with whom I entered into collusion. For months my parlor was made an arsenal for the storing of a dozen lengthy spears. They were handsome weapons, made, I suspect, for some decorative purpose; but I never knew their origin nor learned of their destination. On them were engraved these revolutionary words: 'Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck the flower of safety.'"

Directly after the exodus of Southern folk from Washington a letter from the wife of Col. Philip Phillips to Mrs. Clay gives an account of the distracted Washington of that day:

"You would not know this God-forsaken city, our beautiful capital, with all its artistic wealth degecrated, disgraced with Lincoln's low soldiery. The respectable part [of the soldiers] view it also in the same spirit, for one of the Seventh Regiment told me that never in his life had he seen such ruin going on as is now enacted in the halls of our once honored capital! There are 30,000 troops here. They go about the avenue insulting women and taking property without paying for it. I was told that those giant intellects, the Blairs, who are acting under the idea of being second Jacksons, wishing to get a good officer to do some of their dirty work, (destroying public property,) wished Col. Lee sent for. 'Why, he has resigned!' 'Then tell Magruder!' 'He has resigned, too.' 'Gen. Joe Johnston, then!' 'He, too, has gone out!' 'Smith Lee!' 'Ditto!' 'Good God!' said Blair, 'have all our good officers left us?'"

The words of a fellow-traveler with Mrs. Clay in these strenuous times puts forcefully the division of the day: "'Ah, Mrs. Clay! think how my heart is riven. I was born in New Orleans and live in New York. One of my sons is in the Seventh New York Regiment and another in the New Orleans Zouaves!'"

Days are never gayer than before great disaster, all history goes to prove; this is the account of Richmond as our Confederate capital:

Gay Life in Richmond.

"For a few months we reveled in canvas-backs and greenbacks, undisturbed by forewarnings of coming drawbacks. To furnish the tables of Richmond nearly all the ducks in Chesapeake Bay fell victims. We feasted on oysters and terrapin of the finest, and unmeasured hospitality was the order of the day on every side. Never had I looked upon so great an activity, whether military, political, or social."

The starving days of Richmond were not far distant. Some amusing accounts of incidents that occur on the most serious occasions are told with great sprightliness.

"During Gen. Mitchell's investment of Huntsville he was accompanied by his daughters, who, in the ransacking of our home, fell heiresses to certain coveted and 'confiscated' articles of my own, but the possession of which could scarcely have been an unmixed pleasure. I heard of my losses first through a letter written late in August. Mr. Hammond says in Atlanta he saw a lady just from Nashville who told him that Miss Mitchell rode out in your green habit on your mare!'

"Months afterward I heard (and any who asks may still hear the story in the town, for it has become one of Huntsville's wartime annals) an account of Miss Mitchell's outings in my now celebrated green habit. Her path, it seems, as she trotted my pretty mare about the streets, was not strewn with roses; for, though absent from our beloved little city, I was not forgotten. One day the horsewoman, passing proudly on her way, saw, looking over the garden gate of a pretty cottage, the laughing face of sweet Alice Spence. Alice looked up at the passing apparition, and, full of daring, half mischievously, half indignantly, cried out after it: 'Hey! Git off 'Ginie Clay's mare! Git off 'Ginie Clay's mare!'"

But the little Southern girl paid dearly for her fun, for "That afternoon her brother was ordered into arrest, and for months thereafter was kept in custody as a guarantee for his sister's good behavior!"

Tales of Trying Days.

Through the trying days when realization came that we were fighting for a cause already lost Mrs. Clay carries us. She tells of Mr. Yancy's return from England: "The people in England, he declared, were for, but Parliament opposed us; his mission, therefore, had been fruitless." Later Mr. Lamar, sent on a like fruitless mission to Russia, returned. Still later Mr. Clay was sent on his fruitless mission to Canada. On his return from this mission on the blockade runner The Rattlesnake, the little vessel was wrecked four miles from Fort Moultrie. Despite the fact that the enemy's guns fired the timbers of the boat, and that the lifeboats also ran aground, the passengers were saved, and Mr. Clay, rejoining his wife at the hospitable home in Georgia where he was a "refugee," was saved for greater suffering and worse trials.

The Death of Lincoln.

But shortly after Mr. Clay's return to America came the news of the death of Lincoln. "God help us! If that be true, it is the worst blow that yet has been struck at the South!" was Mr. Clay's exclamation when the report reached him. But a little later he was to read the proclamation offering $100,000 for the apprehension of C. C. Clay of Alabama! The story of Mr. Clay's voluntary surrender to Major Gen. Wilson, of his long captivity in Fortress Monroe awaiting a trial earnestly requested, but never granted, is a part of our history. The re-reading of it in this volume will throw new light upon events, men, and measures of the days immediately following the close of our civil war.

Mrs. Clay's description of the happy life of the negroes on the model plantation of Senator Hammond, Redcliffe, recalls the fact that over all the Southern States, except in rare instances, the race was happy and well cared for. The system of industrial education was well-nigh perfected. Every plantation was an industrial school, with master and mistress for its working principals, and sons and daughters of the house for assistants. "The conversion of the negroes under their own spiritual guides was a blood-curdling process in those days, for they screamed to Heaven as if the Indians with their tomahawks were after them, or danced, twisting their bodies in most remarkable manner. As their motion increased, as they 'got feelin',' and the moment of conversion approached, as a rule they fell all in a heap, though in thus 'coming through' the wenches were altogether likely to fall into the arms of the best-looking young brother who happened to be near. By reason of Senator Hammond's wise discipline such religious excesses were impossible at Redcliffe." Just such, and other things more startling, may be seen in any negro church on Black Belt plantations to-day. With the monologue of an old darky who had waited long and vainly for the "forty acres and a mule" to be given him by the Government we will close the book for the nonce:

"What's de reason," asked an old darky of me during reconstruction days, "dat de Yankees can't make linsey-woolsey like ole mistis did in de ole time? 'N dose days one par breeches las' me mos' a year! I could cut trees, roll logs, burn bresh heaps, an' cut briers an' I couldn't wear dem breeches out! Now when I buys dis shoddy stuff de Yankees done bro't an' sets down on de log to eat ma grub, bress Gaud! when I gits up I leaves de seat o' my breeches on de log! I done got down on my knees an' prayed for God ter send me linsey-woolsey clothes so I won't have rheumatis, an' ain't none come. Where's dat mule an' forty acres? When is dey a comin'? Dat's what I wants ter know!"

MARTHA YOUNG.

A Dramatist Without a Country

Arthur Wing Pinero—The Personality and the Methods of the Master of the Modern English Stage.

WIDELY different as were the impressions of those who wrote of the first performance of Pinero's "Letty" last Monday at the Hudson, there was as to the main features of the occasion a remarkable uniformity. No one failed to recognize in many details of the play a certain obviousness of theatrical technique; no one failed to feel that in the main it was the work of a master technician. All were offended at times by the shallowness, even falsity, of the character drawing; and all recognized at the heart of it all a deep and abiding sense of reality that gripped the attention at the outset and held it through almost four hours of slow and quiet movement. There was no one who did not grant the author primacy among modern English playwrights, and no one who evinced for him any warmly colored enthusiasm. Personally I have known only four people who could be rightly called Pinero enthusiasts. Two of them were lifelong critics of the contemporary drama, and two were theatrical press agents. I do not mean to impugn the honesty, even disinterestedness, of these latter two gentlemen—only to suggest that they belong to a class among whom enthusiasm is not difficult.

The secret of Pinero's limitations and his mastery, of his engrossing interest and his lack of spontaneous appeal? Largely, no doubt, it is a matter of the personal temperament of the author; but this temperament, one is more and more inclined to believe, is directly traceable to his racial inheritance. The ablest of the English playwrights, Pinero seems to me the most un-English.

Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman, Mr. Pinero's intimate friend and the editor of the published plays, in an article in Cassell's Magazine, (Vol. XXVIII.,) lays especial emphasis on this matter of ancestry. "The qualities that go to make the force and beauty of his character and his mind, Mr. Pinero no doubt inherits in a large measure from his Jewish ancestors." The Pinheiros came to England from Portugal early in the eighteenth century. The playwright's grandfather, it is true, married into the Wing family, "and so gave him for ancestor one of Nelson's Trafalgar heroes, immortalized in West's famous painting," from whom Arthur Wing Pinero derives his middle name; but the infusion of English blood does not appear to be strong. Pinero's own physiognomy, though lacking the more obvious racial characteristics, shows the keen eye, the thin, aquiline nose, the sensitive, large mouth, and the pointed, poetic chin that signalize the finer and more spiritual traits of his gifted race. A line portrait of his father, which he made when a boy, shows the same features slightly caricatured. An oil painting of his grandfather exhibits them in a purer form. It is one of the happiest epigrams of the late Mr. Godkin that every nation deserves the kind of Jews it has. The tolerant good sense of the Briton is nowhere more evident than in the hospitality he has extended to the race which weaker and narrower nations have persecuted and antagonized—to their own misfortune. Mr. Salaman, it is true, lays especial emphasis on the Anglo-Saxon element in Pinero's character. He calls him a thorough Englishman, dwells on his fondness for racing and for cricket—Pinero has wielded the bat himself at Lord's—and even points to the scrupulous formality and correctness of his clothes, styling him one of the best-dressed men in England. But is it not a racial characteristic to be imitative in such matters? Certainly the knowledge of stables and of horseflesh exhibited in such plays as "The Hobby Horse" and "Lady Bountiful" do not go beyond what is possible in any able and adaptable playwright, being very different, for example, from the evidences of Shakespeare's fondness for the stable. One somehow suspects that the advocate doth protest too much.

More intimately personal, though still in a measure ancestral, are Pinero's scrupulous formality and devotion to detail. Literary man though he is, there is no "littery disorder" on his writing table or in his study. A book or a paper out of place is a positive pain. His manuscripts, written in his own fine and correct penmanship, are monumental in formal correctness, and not the least so in the few interlineations. Even his hats, trousers, and boots, of which he has ample store, are classified and numbered on his shelves. Precision and order are clearly as much a part of his temperament—even more so—than artistic abandon. Particularly characteristic—and quaintly suggestive of the prevailing feminism of his temperament—is the fact that he writes more at ease when his cat is curled up before the study fire.

Pinero's career as a playwright and the leader in the renaissance of the modern English drama evidences another strongly racial trait, which Mr. Salaman characterizes as astuteness in affairs and the instinct for striking the psychological moment. For a man of his refinement and abhorrence of cant it is no easy undertaking to gain the mastery of the stolid and conventional British public, and to do it he has been obliged to be at times less than true to himself. He has led by following, and asserted the mind of the master by an eclectic assimilation of whatever material came to his hand. Gilbert was Gilbertian in the egg. In Henry Arthur Jones one recognizes from the first beginnings in popular melodrama the robustness and the fire of the cockney Welshman. Barrie's humor from the outset is at once cannily Scotch and absurd in the English manner. Henry V. Esmond's wit and delineation of character have always had the strain of Esmond sentimentality, and R. C. Carton has never appeared without his sprightly and racy smartness. In Pinero one feels the opportunist experimenting impersonally with conventionally popular material. In "The Weaker Sex" he evinces, feminist though he is at heart, the prevailing spirit of the British intolerance of the new woman, and though this is modified by the half-remembered example in satin of Moliere's "Precieuses ridicules" and "Femmes savantes," the fact only emphasizes Pinero's lack of satirical sincerity. "The Magistrate" is a half-acclimatized French farce of adventurous intrigue, "The Hobby Horse" a rather conventional, if spirited, bid for the patronage of the sporting public. All of these plays show the master of conventional stagecraft and have been popular. None of them has that revelation of individual mood which alone rouses and sustains critical enthusiasm.

Quite in keeping with this formal eclecticism is the prevailing lack of spontaneity in Pinero's dialogue and characterization. There was a time, some years back, when we all commended this racy vernacular quality. It was not at first evident that his neatness and brilliancy are also consciously and somewhat coldly studied. Younger and less considerable playwrights have since given us a sense of differences. When "Letty" was produced in England the scrupulous formalism, even artificiality, of much of the talk impinged on Max Beerbohm's sense of the absurd, and moved him to caricature it, a little unfairly, in The Saturday Review. "Letty" abounds in modern slang, even to such expressions as "keep off the grass," in a connotation reminding one that all flesh is grass. But here are a few phrases, jotted down on last Monday's programme, which remind one of the meticulous order of Mr. Pinero's writing table, the card catalogue of his bats and trousers, even of the Pinerotic cat, purring at the study fire. When Letty is tired she says and repeats that she is "fatigued." When she finds that Letchmere has a wife, she not unnaturally wants to know why he never told her, and repeats again and again, "Why didn't you mention it?" When one of her friends—a bucket-shop typewriter—is asking her to be just and say that she is only warning Letty of her danger, she exclaims: "Do me the justice to perceive that I am urging you to protect yourself against the snares that beset your path." In the scene on Letty's lodging house roof there is as much sentimental phrasing in memory of Arcadia"—the cockney Arcadia of Earl's Court and Kensington Gardens—that one exasperated hearer abjured them both to come off the roof. There was a lot of similar verbiage in "Iris" about "our divinity"; and this sort of thing increases the further back one goes in the list of Pinero's plays. "The Profligate," which was welcomed as epoch-making, is full of the most stereotyped fine writing. Last year Forbes Robertson, who took a leading part in the first production, was thinking of reviving the play; but was disheartened by finding, on reading it again, how outmoded it has already become. One phrase in "Letty" gives us Mr. Pinero's cue. When Letchmere tells his sister that Letty is "straight," he apologizes for using the common phrase by saying that he is only "employing the vernacular." The crispness of his dialogue is always an employment of the vernacular.

It is much the same with a great deal of Pinero's character drawing, in the earlier plays especially. In "Lady Bountiful" Roderick, whose grotesquely imagined Dickensonian selfishness is the mainspring of the plot, is constantly trade-marked in the Dickensonian fashion, with talk about his "sympathies" and "loosening his purse strings." As for the notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith, we have the authority of that hardened cart-tail orator, George Bernard Shaw, for the assertion that she is pure fake, having nothing in common with the revolting woman of real life. Even in his later and most austerely truthful manner, many minor characters are conventionally false. There is scarcely a trace of observation in the crew of Letty's associates. Traveling salesman, insurance agent, and photographer are antique types of the stage, and the passage in which they in turn attempt to do business with their host at supper the most patent playing for a laugh. When the play was produced in London the papers were filled with the protests of good people who were hurt at having their kind gratuitously belied, and also with a more pertinent discussion of why the English stage has no place for a truthful representation of middle-class life.

Sometimes this bowing to the conventions of the theatre vitiates a play as a whole. No doubt it was more pleasing to the romantic public to make Trelawny of the Wells marry her aristocratic lover, young Gower; but it may be doubted whether the "ending" of her story would have been more truly "happy" if she had justly esteemed the lover who was of her own station in life, and her mate in talent—the playwright Tom Wrench. Certainly such a denouement would have saved the flatness of the last act of the play as it was written. The climax of "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" was too flagrantly meretricious even for the dear public. Here was a woman whose whole life had been a negation of the established laws of God and man, and who, in a crisis of her revolt, had cast a Bible into the porcelain stove of her irregular lodgings in Venice. Then came a revulsion of feeling, which she melodramatically signalized by snatching the Book from the burning—and one was asked to believe that she lived a humbled and conventional female ever after. The subject of the revolted woman happened at that time to be uppermost in men's minds, and therefore attractive to the playwright. A sincere and truthful treatment of it, whatever the outcome, would have been of vital interest. But from such a bit of claptrap as that matter of the porcelain stove and the Bible Mr. Pinero's sense of humor ought to have saved him, to say nothing of artistic sincerity!

Is it fantastic to suppose that the manifold shortcomings of so clever and adaptable a man are traceable to the fact that he is working for a stage and for a people with whom he has only a superficial and acquired sympathy? If so, it is difficult to account for the fact that the qualities which have made him so profound and powerful an artist—perhaps the greatest the stage has known since Goldsmith and Sheridan—are equally alien to his environment. But that is the subject for another article.

JOHN CORBIN.

THE MECKLENBURG CROWN PRINCESSES

Duchess Cecile's Engagement to German Crown Prince Brings Schwerin Branch Again to the Front—Some Aspirations and Disappointments.

With the engagement of the German Crown Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, to Duchess Cecilie Auguste Marie, the Schwerin branch of the Mecklenburgs appears again in the front rank of the list of Crown Princesses—an event which has not happened for sixty-seven years.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, had barely established himself on the throne of St. Louis when he sought wives for his five grown-up sons and husbands for his two marriagable daughters to strengthen his position among the legitimate sovereigns "by the grace of God." The great Courts of Europe, however, were not anxious to tie matrimonial knots with the grandchildren of the notorious "Egalité" and the children of the "Citizen King, by the wish of the people."

Guizot suggested alliances with minor Courts, which were less prejudiced and more blessed with dowerless offspring. For Ferdinand, Duke d'Orléans, and successor to the throne, a German "Dornröschen" was discovered in Duchess Helene, half-sister of the reigning Grand Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who with her widowed mother lived quietly at Ludwigslust. The offer was accepted by the head of the house. Duchess Helene, in accordance with the tradition, humbly submitted to be sacrificed like the Austrian Marie Antoinette, though she made the condition that she be allowed to remain a Lutheran.

Louis Philippe, who was then at odds with the Vatican, which supported ex-King Charles X. and the claims of the future Comte de Chambord, had no objection, so long as the children, yet to be born, would be brought up in the Catholic faith.

Duchess Helene, having been educated like the other young Princesses of that period by a French governess of noble family, who had emigrated during the Revolution, spoke the language of her adopted country as well if not better than her mother tongue; she had a graceful figure and a handsome face—nothing "gauche" about her. Infinite tact and an unusual adaptability made it easy for her to discard old associations and familiarize herself with new ones.

No Throne for Her.

The marriage of the young couple took place in May, 1837. A year after the Count of Paris was born. In 1840 the Duke of Martres followed. The King and Queen Amélie liked their daughter-in-law, who proved to be a faithful wife and devoted mother; her husband, however, being too much of a vivaur, did not appreciate the domestic qualities of his young spouse. A carriage accident ended his life prematurely in 1842, and with it all aspirations of Duchess Helene of ever reaching the throne.

The March days of 1848 drove Louis Philippe across the Channel; before he left France he had the widowed Duchess d'Orléans appointed Regent during the minority of the Count of Paris. Notwithstanding that the fight in the streets of Paris was fierce, the Duchess with her two little boys tried to save the throne by rushing to the French Chambers to be sworn in as Regent. It was too late, the Second Republic had already been established, and the Duchess was obliged to go with her small family into exile.

A Heroic Mother.

The Parisians, however, waxed enthusiastic over the heroic action of the young mother fighting for the rights of her boy, calling her "The only man in a family of cowards." In 1858, at an age of barely forty-four, the Mecklenburg Crown Princess of the French passed away in England, much beloved and much bemoaned.

At the time when young Helene was preparing her departure for la belle France, a cousin of hers, Duchess Caroline, was living quietly in Schwerin, having secured a divorce after a few months of stormy matrimonial experience from the Crown Prince of Denmark, later known as Friedrich VII., the last Danish King of the older branch of the Holstein-Oldenburgs. The former Crown Princess Caroline, having renounced all her royal rank and privileges, emphatically declining to share her husband's favors with the Milliner Rasmussen, who afterward was morganatically married to the King and ennobled as Countess Danner.

Duchess Cecilie's Youth.

Although born in the residence Schwerin, Duchess Cecilie Auguste Marie, the fiancée of the German Crown Prince, spent but little of her early youth at her home on the Baltic Sea; her grandfather, Grand Duke Friedrich Franz III., being a confirmed invalid, was obliged to live in the south. He took up his abode at Cannes, on the French Riviera, where he built the famous villa Wenden. The grand ducal parents were an ill-mated couple at best, and stormy scenes were frequent, the Grand Duchess, a Russian Princess, having inherited too many of the Muscovite eccentricities of her ancestress, Czarina Catharine II., best known under the name of the Northern Messalina.

In 1897 even the hardened habitués of the Riviera were shocked by the tragical death of the poor, unfortunate Grand Duke, who in a moment of despondency threw himself out of the window of villa Wenden.

Duchess Cecilie is a vivacious little blonde, with a Dresden china figure, brown-eyed and of healthy complexion, with a sunny disposition; she is an excellent linguist and fond of sport, but not the least bit loving her native land far better than the Riviera, with its many queer and exotic personalities.

Happy Alliances.

Alliances between the Hohenzollerns and the Mecklenburgs have always been unusually happy; old Emperor William I.'s favored sister, Alexandrine, being the great-grandmother of Duchess Cecilie, having married Grand Duke Paul Friedrich, while the Emperor's mother, Queen Luise, who is still worshipped like a saint, was a Mecklenburg of the Strelitz branch.

Six years ago Duchess Cecilie's elder sister, Alexandrine, gave her heart and hand to Prince Christian, oldest grandson in direct line of succession to King Christian IX. of Denmark, the so-called "grandfather of reigning Europe." In the natural course of events the husband of Princess Alexandrine is bound to become Crown Prince of Denmark.

[illegible] the Crown Princess of Denmark, [illegible] man and Danish Crown Princess than it was to Helene, Crown Princess of the French, and to Caroline of Mecklenburg?

The Strelitz Branch.

Princesses of the Strelitz branch of the Mecklenburgs have been more fortunate—three of them ascending to the throne.

Sophie Charlotte was George III.'s Queen and a mother of numerous crowned children. Beautiful Luise was married to King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and her sister, Frederike, became first Queen of Hanover by marrying her cousin, Ernst August, youngest son of King George III. Duchess Yutia ("Méiltsa" since she took the orthodox faith) married to Danilo, hereditary Prince of Montenegro, has more than a fair chance to be numbered among the Crown Princesses, reigning Prince Nicolas having aspirations to have his little Black Mountain principality metamorphosed into a kingdom dei gratia.

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DINNER WITH BACHELOR GIRLS.

"WHEN I was invited to an informal little 'home' dinner with a bachelor girl, the other night," said Halfback, "I was distressed with visions of a cozy-corner crush, canned stuff with the mantelpiece as a sideboard, or something half-cold sent in from a restaurant outside. I despise 'home' dinners. But I went; and incidentally had an opportunity to change my views materially on the life of the New York bachelor girl.

"There were two young women and three young men in her apartment when I arrived. They were all nice, jolly people. I wondered where dinner was to be served. But as they did not seem to be worrying, I did'nt. In a few moments we were summoned by a neat maid. The dinner was served in an apartment across the hall from the one occupied by my friend. It was delicious. I was struck by the utter absence of personal gossip. We talked of the newest books and the plays promised for the coming season.

"My bachelor girl is an artist. I learned, during the dinner, that the other young women occupied apartments in the same suite. One of them is bookkeeper for a commercial agency. The other is a teacher on the violin. After dinner we went into still another apartment and had music. My friend has a strong, well-cultured voice and the bookkeeper is a creditable pianist. I was so agreeably impressed with the success of the dinner that I asked my friend to explain how it was managed.

"'Simple enough,' she replied. 'We live on the co-operative plan. Miss Stubbs, the bookkeeper, is our Treasurer. We hand her so much money on each Saturday, and she turns in an account at the end of the month. As I am fond of marketing, I wander out with a basket each morning before going to the studio. As the violin teacher gives some of her lessons here, she is in the house most of the time, and looks after it. She also attends to all the sewing. The maid cooks and does general work, sleeping at home.

"'We breakfast and dine together, but take luncheon out. Every Sunday we give a dinner in one or the other of our apartments, each of us taking turn, but all combining in the expense. It enables us to pay off little social obligations to young men who take us to the theatre occasionally and to feel more independent. The extension dining table is kept in the kitchen when not in use. When it is wanted in one of the apartments we have to remove a lot of cozy-corner stuff to other apartments to make room.

"'But girls have a way of overcoming such trifles. In the evening we visit bachelor girls in other apartment houses and in turn receive visits from them. We are never dull. To sum up, it costs each of us less than it would to pay for one comfortable room in a good boarding house.'"

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DISINTERESTED CRITICISM.

WHEN the coat was brought home from the dressmaker's the woman declared that the sleeves were too long. Friends, however, through that sense of kindness which impels us to tell so many lies about the fit of other people's clothes, insisted that they were "just right." Finally, with all those fibs to offset her own judgment, the woman persuaded herself that, even though the sleeves did feel so, they might not be too long to look well, and she wore them with tolerable comfort.

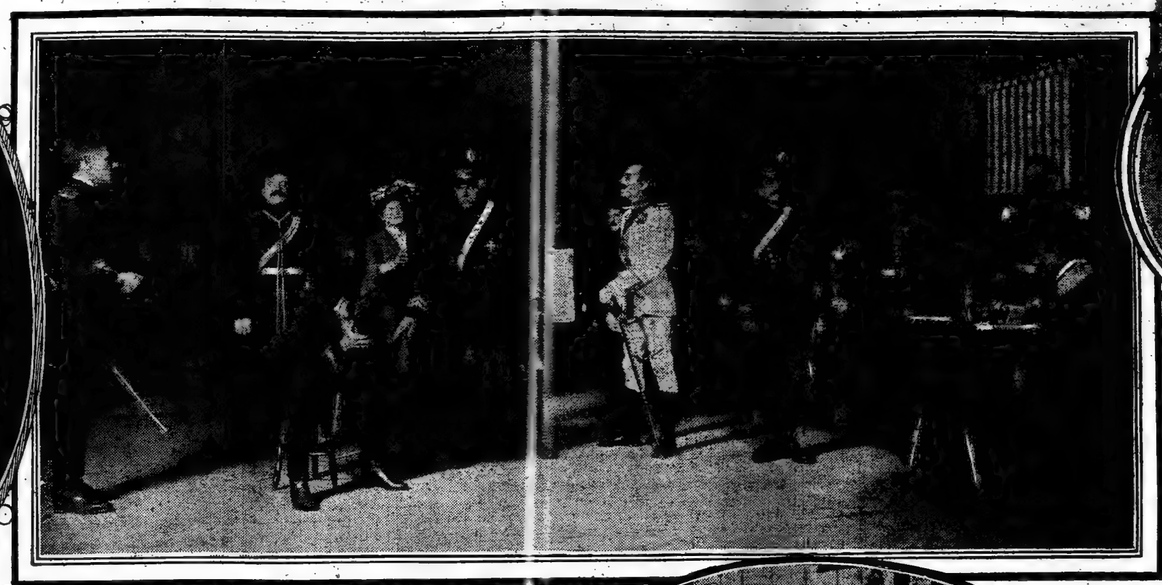
Wednesday afternoon the fallacy with which she had deluded herself was dealt a shattering blow. When passing a news stand in City Hall Park the youthful proprietor thereof made a dash at her with half a dozen evening papers, which he earnestly entreated her to buy. Not being then interested in the latest news, the woman brushed by heedless of his importunities. That aroused the boy's ire.

"Say," he called out, revengefully, "your sleeves is too long. You'd better run a tuck in 'em."

And the first thing the woman did when she got home was to take his advice.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK

CLARA BLOODGOOD
in "the Coronet of the Duchess" at the Garrick.



Scene from "Taps" at the Lyric Theatre, Last Night.

HARRY CARSON CLARKE
in "Mr. Wix of Wickham," at the Bijou to-morrow.

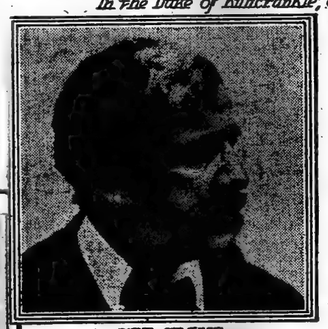
EDWIN ARDEN
Proctor's 5th Ave. Theatre Stock Co. This Week in "the Cavalier."

ALICE YORKE
As the Broomstick Witch in "Isle of Spice," at the Majestic

KATE LESTER JOHN DREW MARGARET DALE FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK
In "the Duke of Killicrankie," at the Empire

EASTER SUNDAY
in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Grand Opera House this week.

Thomas Delmar, Surrounded by His Admirers
In "The College Widow" Opening at the Garden, Tuesday



W.H. CRANE
In "Business is Business," at the Criterion To-morrow

GEORGE ADE has put college life on the stage, and New York will see it Tuesday night at the Garden Theatre. "The College Widow" it is called; it deals with the foibles of life at an inland "institution of learning"; it is described as a satire. Henry W. Savage is the producing manager. The first presentation of the new comedy will be the beginning of his sway over the Garden Theatre.

Dorothy Tennant will play the rôle of the widow through whose wiles Atwater College succeeds in obtaining a star halfback. Billy Bolton's father wants his son to go to Bingham College, but, alas, for the paternal plan! the father and son stop over at Atwater on the way to Bingham, and Hiram meets the widow. It is all up then—Billy stays. The elder Bolton departs for Europe.

In the third act the scene is laid on the football field. Atwater is playing against Bingham. Millionaire Bolton happens to enter during the games. Learning that his son is playing against Bingham he threatens to take him out of the game. The students kidnap the old man and keep him out of the way until the game is over. But when he and his son meet the old man confronts the half back with the truth—that the "college widow" has cajoled him into staying to play on the Atwater team. Billy is indignant until the widow tells him that what began as a flirtation had ripened into love. He proposes, she accepts, and the millionaire forgives. The cast:

Billy Bolton, half back	Frederick Truesdale
Peter Witherspoon, A. M., Ph. D., President of Atwater College	George E. Bryant
Hiram Bolton, President of the K. & H. Road	Edwin Holt
"Matty" McGowan, a trainer	Dan Collyer
Hon. Elam Hicks of Squantumville	Stephen Maley
"Bub" Hicks, a freshman	Frederick Burton
Jack Larrabee, the football coach	Edgar L. Davenport
Copernicus Talbot, a post-graduate tutor	J. Beresford Hollis
"Silent" Murphy, centre rush	Thomas Delmar
"Stub" Tallmadge, a busy undergraduate	Morgon Coman
Tom Pearson, right tackle	Robert Mackay
The Town Marshal	E. Y. Backus
Ollie Mitchell, Dick McAllister, Jimsey Hopper, Students.	Douglas J. Wood, George F. Demarest, John H. Chapman
Jane Witherspoon, the college widow	Dorothy Tennant
Bessie Tanner, an athletic girl	Amy Ricard
Flora Wiggins, a prominent waitress	Gertrude Quinlan
Mrs. Primley Dalzelle, a professional chaperon	Lida McMillan
Luella Chubbs, Bertha Tyson, Sally Cameron, Town Girls.	Mary Macgregor, Lucy Cabeen, Georgia Cross
Josephine Barclay	Grace Quackenbush

When William H. Crane appears at the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night it will be in "Business Is Business," an adaptation of the French drama, "Les Affaires Sont les Affaires," by Octave Mirabeau. This will be its first performance in the English language.

In his character of Isidore Lechat Mr. Crane is supposed to typify the new force which is making itself felt in France. He is the possessor of a great fortune—50,000,000 francs. Utterly unscrupulous, and a slave to the desire to amass more money, Lechat has gone his way, sweeping all before him. His wife is a simple creature who thinks he is a god. His son is the regulation rich man's son—leads a fast life, piles up debts, and "draws on the old man." But his daughter is different. She knows he is a scoundrel, and has no hesitation in calling him a "robber." She is in love with her father's Secretary, Lucien Garrand.

Finally Lechat gets in his power the aged Marquis de Porcellat. The nobleman wants to borrow money. Lechat at first refuses. At last it comes to a point where he makes the only condition the marriage of his daughter to the son of the Marquis. Through the latter's dire necessity the financier forces him to consent. The two men call the daughter Germaine in and her father tells her the Marquis has come to offer the hand of his son.

Germaine refuses point blank. Her father insists, grows angry, and storms.

"I am not free," the girl blurts out; "I have a lover."

Naturally this throws Lechat into a violent rage. Garrand, the lover, appears, and after an angry discussion the young couple leave the room. At this stage of the action the steward brings word that the financier's son has been killed in an auto accident. The lifeless body has been brought into the house. Lechat's struggles are in vain. He falls prostrate, stricken with apoplexy.

Mr. Crane's make-up in the character of Lechat is said to be a masterpiece. Naturally provided with a smooth face, as the old financier he is seen with a seamy skin, with little patches of hair scattered over his face. Seeing him thus disguised not even an old acquaintance could tell it was Mr. Crane. The accompanying photograph shows him as he is in the character of Lechat. The cast:

Isidore Lechat	William H. Crane
Xavier Lechat, his son	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Phinck, Gruggh, Electrical Engineers.	George Backus, Sheridan Block
Lucien Garrand	Walter Hale
Marquis de Porcellet	Harry Saint Maur
Vicomte de la Fontanelle, Steward to Isidore Lechat	R. Payton Gibbs
The Head Gardener	Guy Nichols
A Retired Captain	George F. Devere
The Magistrate	Robert Percy
The Doctor	Frederick Sagmard
The Tax Collector	R. S. Fite
Jean, a Servant	W. H. Dupont
Gardener's Boy	Gabriel Ravenelle
Mme. Isidore Lechat	Harriet Otis Dillenbaugh
Germaine Lechat	Katherine Grey
Julie, Maid	Emma Field
The Magistrate's Wife	Isabel Garrison
The Doctor's Wife	Madeleine Rives
The Tax Collector's Wife	Josephine Hall

"Mr. Wix of Wickham," a musical comedy, will be offered at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night by Manager Edward E. Rice. The book and some of the music are by Herbert Darnley. There are a few interpolations by Jerome D. Kern.

The scenes are laid in Australia. Mme. Marie, a Parisian modiste, has opened the "Coddletown Gentleman's Want Supply Stores," a combination of tonsorial parlors, café, and matrimonial bureau. One of the customers is Tom Howard, a youthful millionaire; he falls in love with one of the assistants in the store of Mme. Marie. Several other things happen during the two acts. The cast:

Duke of Tadminster	Sydney de Gray
Tom Howard, young Colonial heir to three million pounds	David Lithgow
John Smith, B. A., Tom's tutor	Julian Dalton Eltinge
Mr. Banks, Colonel in the Coddletown Guards	Arthur Wooley
Mr. Potter, Mayor of Coddletown and Major in Guards	Douglas Flint
Mr. Dodd, Chairman of Coddletown and Captain in Guards	Andrew O'Neill
Drinkaweldry, an Aboriginal Chief	Milton Pollock
Mr. Jenks, of the Horse Marines	Adolf Lalor
Shamus O'Scoot, Duke's Private Detective	Frank Lalor
Wilfrid Wix, late of Wickham, England	Harry Corson Clarke
Lady Letty, Duke's daughter	Miss Thelma Fair
Madame Marie, proprietress of the "Gentleman's Wants Supply Stores"	Miss Laura Guerite
Maude Benton, Lady Betty's friend	Miss Alice Maud Poole
Mrs. O'Scoot	Miss Catherine J. Hayes
Flossie Flyte	Miss Frances Wilson
Tottie Travers	Miss Cecevele Mayar
The Frolicsome Kangaroo	David Abrahams

The first Clyde Fitch play of the season will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Wednesday evening, when Clara Bloodgood will appear in "The Coronet of the Duchess." This is her first New York appearance since she was at the Savoy in "The Girl with the Green Eyes." The story of "The Coronet of the Duchess" begins in New York and ends in London.

Miss Bloodgood will be a wealthy and attractive girl whom the Duke of Sundun comes over to this country to marry. He has a title but little money. Mr. Frohman has surrounded his star with a good supporting company. The cast:

Mrs. Hampton	Mrs. Hone
Millicent Hampton	Clara Bloodgood
Mrs. Stafford	Mrs. Thos. Whiffin
Green, her maid	Zelda Sears
Laura Burrell	Georgia Mendum
The Dowager Duchess of Sundun	Katherine Stewart
Lady Hilda, her daughter	Elizabeth Tunmett
Lady Dardale	Florida Pair
Nora Cholmonville	Flossie Wilkinson
Bussy Hawkins	Elsa Garrett
Violette Gootes	Katherine Bell
Jim Burrell	William Courtleigh
Mr. Hampton	William H. Tooker
Jake Wheeler	Austin Webb
The Duke of Sundun	Ernest Lawford
Lord Beachby	Frank De Kum
Mr. Witherby	Edmund Hogan
Mr. Meeke	Frederick E. Beane
Footman to the Sundunes	James R. Cooley
Servant to the Hamptons	Lou W. Carter

Harry Kellar, described as "the greatest magician now living," will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre to-morrow. One of his tricks is to remove the Princess Karnac from the middle of the stage without the spectators seeing him. "The drum that can't be beaten" is another of his tricks.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" will be revived elaborately at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night. The principals include Arthur Rigby, Harry Le Clair, Gilbert Sarony, Edward Marsh, Rose Sarbelle, and Isabelle Underwood. The flying ballet is still a part of the show.

Arnold Daly will begin a week's run in "Candida" to-morrow night at the Vaudeville Theatre. Next Saturday night's performance will be the 159th in New York.

"Lighthouse by the Sea" will be at the New Star this week. It is said to be a "play of intense dramatic action."

At the West End Theatre the next attraction is "An English Daisy." Murray and Mack, the two "happy boys," will be in the company. There is a chorus of sixty.

"Her Mad Marriage" will be at the American Theatre a week from to-morrow.

"A Texas Ranger" comes to the Fourteenth Street Theatre Monday, Sept. 26.

"More to Be Pitied Than Scorned" will be at the Metropolis this week.

"The Virginian" will be at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow.

Plays That Hold.

Mrs. Fiske's revival of "Becky Sharp" continues to prosper at the Manhattan. George Arliss and John Mason get a good share of the applause.

George Ade's comedy-drama, "The County Chairman," is still holding its own in competition with the new attractions. It will be at Wallack's two or three weeks longer—until "The Sho-Gun" comes in.

There are no empty seats in the Empire these nights. John Drew, Margaret Dale, and Ferdinand Gottschalk keep interest up to the boiling point all the evening.

"Letty" is drawing large crowds to the Hudson, and it continues to be as much a triumph for Carlotta Nilsson as for the star, William Faversham.

"Cissy" Loftus, who is now called Cecilia for the sake of dignity, is playing "The Serio-Comic Governess" at the Lyceum. Her imitations of Ada Rehan, Mrs. "Pat" Campbell, Sarah Bernhardt, and Ellen Terry are perhaps more thoroughly enjoyed than any other part of the performance.

Henrietta Crosman is nearing the end of her New York run in "Sweet Kitty Bellaires." The attendance is very good. Miss Crosman gives place to David Warfield in "The Music Master."

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" remains at the Casino.

Edna May is as charming and dainty and as popular as ever in "The School Girl" at Daly's.

The rapid-fire farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," has won success at the New Amsterdam.

"The Isle of Spice" will begin its sixth week to-morrow evening. The musical comedy has undergone several changes since it first came to New York, and is now a much improved show.

"Checkers" has been at the Academy of Music four weeks now, and its popularity has not begun to wane. Thomas W. Ross is becoming a melodrama matinée idol. Mrs. Woodend is still in the cast.

At the Savoy Theatre "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" is keeping the sun in the box office busy all the time. The receipts grow with the weeks.

Lulu Glaser continues to appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre in "A Madcap Princess."

"The Old Homestead," in which Denman Thompson is appearing at the New York Theatre, will stay on several weeks.

This will be the last week of "Girls Will Be Girls" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The musical extravaganza has made a hit.

VAUDEVILLE.

Milton and Dolly Nobles will be at Keith's this week in "The Days of '49." In this latest playlet Mr. Nobles will return to dialect character work. George W. Dayton has painted the set for the piece. "The Eight Vassar Girls" will be the principal musical attraction. Signor Ferninal, the baritone, is another feature. Others on the bill are Fanny Rice, James Harrigan, the Nelani Trio, Cartweel and Harris, Curtis and Adams, Inness and Ryan, and Walton and Adams.

"The Cavalier" will be given at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week by the regular stock company. Edwin Arden is at the head of the company, and he will have the principal rôle in this week's play. The stock company got together by Mr. Proctor for his Fifth Avenue house is said to be the best organization of players he has had under his management. Besides "The Cavalier" there will be a long list of high-class vaudeville. On the bill will be about everything from a soprano solo down to a dog-and-monkey act.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week there will be a play by the stock company, and a long vaudeville bill.

Continuous vaudeville is served at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

The Watson-Hutchings-Edwards Company will lead the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. They will present a sketch called "The Vaudeville Exchange." Pat Rooney and his Street Urchins will show "life as it is lived on Cherry Hill." Simon Gardner and Company will present "The New Coachman." The rest of the bill will contain Kelly and Ashby, Robert Fulgora, Artie Hall, Colby and Way, and Hoffman and Pierce.

Abbott Parker, the man who has a crucifixion on his back, is at Huber's Museum. Mr. Huber offers $1,000 to whoever proves that a stroke of lightning didn't put the crucifixion there.

Charles Ross and Mabel Fenton will be first on the bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of varieties this week. Others will be Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, Ernest Hogan, Mlle. Capell, the Four Huntings, Stanley Brockman, the Milton Brothers, Potter and Hartwell, and Clarke and Florette.

At Huber's Casino James Baron, Josie Davis, the Fords, and Nit Nelson will be on the bill this week.

Henry Clay Barnabee, the same Barnabee who won fame as the Sheriff of Nottingham with "The Bostonians," will be at the Circle Theatre this week. He will appear in a thirty-minute operatic sketch. Clayton White and Marie Stuart will give a sketch called "Paris." Other announcements for the week are Holcomb, Curtis and Webb, Rosche's dogs and ponies, Maxyus and Mazette, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Press Eldridge, and Toledo and Price.

The concerts at Terrace Garden continue under the direction of Adolph L. Rothmeyer. The concerts are attracting great crowds.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Ted Marks will inaugurate the sixth season of his popular Sunday night concerts to-night at the American Theatre. Tom Lewis and Sam Ryan will make their last vaudeville appearance. Josephine Sabel will sing. The others on Marks's bill are Charles F. Semon, Ford and Wilson, Tom Cronin, Novelty Comedy Four, William Tomkins, Eadie Furman, Harry Wise, and Sadie Helf.

At Hurtig & Seamon's afternoon and evening concerts to-day Robert Hilliard and Company will present "No. 9/3." Helena Frederick, the prima donna, will sing, and Boniface and Waltzinger will appear in a comedy skit. Frank Bush will tell funny stories. Masyus and Mazette are also on the list.

Smith and Cook are the headliners at the Grand Opera House to-night. Pat Rooney and his Street Urchins will be second in importance. Other performers are Rice and Prevost, Ernest Hogan and Company, Agnes Mohr, Bruce, and Delgeneaux, the Ford Brothers, and the McGraths.

These will be at the Victoria to-night: George Evans, Staley and Birbeck, Burke and La Rue, Melville and Stetson, Smith and Campbell, Collins and Hart, Scott Brothers, Mlle. Chester, Belleclaire Brothers, and Renier and Gordon.

Dan McAvoy and his Fifth Avenue Girls will be among the performers at the Metropolis to-night.

CONEY ISLAND.

At Luna Park now there is in progress a great carnival. Thousands of people are attending, and the Park is stretched to accommodate the enormous crowds. The attendance reached the high-water mark last week.

Dreamland is just as much alive now as it was earlier in the Summer. The opening of the playhouses in New York has not apparently decreased the number of visitors to the seaside resort. "Fighting the Flames" is one of the great shows of Dreamland.

The animals in Bostock's animal arena are still doing stunts. Many of them will be moved to Europe in a week or two to be part of their owner's Paris show.

JIM O'BRIEN'S BALL GAME.

IF YOU want to see a game of baseball, thrilling in interest, with no suggestion of professionalism, there is one in City Hall Park every Saturday evening. The police are lenient. They do not stop these games. The rules of the great leagues are considerably abbreviated, because there are but four players for both sides.

James O'Brien of Oak Street is the umpire, and his rulings are absolute and irrevocable. O'Brien, the umpire and inventor of the game, as well as the arbiter of disputes, has a record, although he is only fourteen years old.

He rescued a baby from under the wheels of a truck in Cherry Street two years ago, his own limbs being crushed. No medal was given him. He did not expect one. He found himself useless except to act as a bootblack. He longed for some sort of fun in his leisure hours. O'Brien had learned to get about lively on his crutches; but there was little enjoyment.

With the approach of warm weather the other boys went swimming in the East River, forgetful of Jim. He stood this for some days and then went to watch the others. He felt his arms and found them stronger than ever. The water was tempting. With the help of a small friend he got out of his clothing and rolled off the dock.

The poor withered legs were a drag, instead of a propulsion, but his arms were strong, his chest broad, and his heart still sturdy. He was happier than he had been since he learned in the hospital that though he must be a cripple the baby to whose rescue he had gone was unhurt.

Jim was having a splendid time, when there was the not unusual cry for help, where the boys swim in deep waters off the docks in strong currents they cannot always conquer. Forgetful that he was but half a boy, he swam to aid. In the old days none of the boys could swim as he did. The red head of an old rival forged ahead of him and was soon bringing back to the dock a little girl who had fallen overboard. She saw that it was his little sister Mary.

Jim, the red-headed boy, was having a desperate time of it fighting against the current with his burden, but Jim came to his aid. He had seen little tugs swing around great liners. Lying on his back, with his head against the other boy's side, he exerted his full strength, turning them against the current for the pier, and it was the added impetus which, with the aid of a [illegible] in strong hands, saved little Mary.

Jim and the red-headed boy were made a great deal [illegible]. They had fought many a hard battle [illegible] the docks, but swore eternal friendship. [illegible] were still unhappy. The spirit that [illegible] him a leader among the other boys [illegible] old days and twice a rescuer was [illegible] to him.

[illegible]

[illegible] often watched the bulletin boards before the newspaper offices that give the returns of the contests between "der Goints, Pirates, Red Stockin's," and other nines. He could not go to these games, and he could not play with the other boys, so he decided to organize a game for himself, and that is the one to be seen in City Hall Park on Saturday evenings. Last Saturday he led four small boys, his devoted admirers, to the wide space before the City Hall.

Provided with a piece of chalk he marked out a diminutive diamond. In the usual position of the umpire he drew three parallel lines, and then at right angles drew twelve shorter ones to mark the names of the competing clubs, the nine innings, and the totals. Then he produced a ball about the size of those used at tennis, the covering being over paper closely wrapped in yarn—rather a dead ball, but one suitable for his purpose. There was no danger of hurting anybody or of breaking the Mayor's windows.

Jim squatted himself on the pavement before the empty score and cried "Play ball." There were a catcher and pitcher and one fielder, stationed just outside the little diamond, and a batter with a stick—a diminutive representation of the real article which it had taken Jim a day to make. Three strikes meant "out," as in the real game; a caught fly the same. The rules were much like those of the leagues, with the exception that for a home run the ball must strike, in a little grass plot just sixty feet from the batter. As the players were very little fellows and the ball so soft that it was hard to send it far, the chances of scoring were somewhat smaller than in the ordinary game.

Each boy had his turn at the bat as in "old cat," so that under the rule "three out, all out," each boy represented a different nine during the course of play. Jim was enjoying himself immensely, as "der Goints wuz one to der good," when his fun was spoiled by some of the spectators. "Newsies," who are as eager for a chance to gamble as a sparrow is to fight, had bet on the result, and the discontented disputed a decision.

"Red Mike" was there, and he would allow no one to question what Jim said. There was a fight. Policeman Galligan interfered. Galligan's heart is so big that it is supposed to have slipped from his chest to his waistband. He drove off the larger boys and stood guard to see the little fellows finish. "De Goints" won. There is a suspicion that they always will win, as the pitcher is not so energetic, the catcher not quite so nimble, and the fielder is apt to have butter fingers at times when the home team needs runs.

WOMAN WILL STUMP FOR PARKER

Miss Margaret Ingles of Kentucky, Sent For by Taggart, Will Whoop It Up in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 17.—Miss Margaret Ingles, a vivacious Kentucky lass, has gone to New York to answer a summons from Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who wants her to begin a stump-speaking campaign through the State of Indiana. Miss Ingles is well known in Kentucky and several other States as a campaign orator, but this time she will undertake to "whoop up" the farmers of Indiana.

Shortly after the St. Louis Convention Miss Ingles offered her services to the Campaign Committee, and received assurances that she would be called upon.

"I had hoped for the nomination of Mr. Bryan," she said to-day, "but, like a politician, I must abide by the majority of the party, and will give Mr. Parker my hearty support. I would not mention my preference for Mr. Bryan, but you know I spoke for him in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and I suppose I have become a little partial to him."

Miss Ingles spoke from the same platform as Mr. Bryan in 1896, when that leader was in Lexington, and faced the largest audience that ever greeted a public speaker in this State. Miss Ingles was highly complimented by Mr. Bryan, who said that she was remarkably well posted on all political matters.

"I found in that campaign," said Miss Ingles, "many localities where a woman in politics was looked upon as a woman in church. You know in many parts of the country a woman is not allowed to raise her voice in church work and especially to address a congregation. Some of the old men would say I was out of my sphere, but they would come to hear me, and I found them among my most enthusiastic hearers."

Miss Ingles was trained for the stage. She took juvenile parts while still very young. Later she determined to abandon the stage for politics, and she did. She was made enrolling clerk of the Kentucky Senate in recognition of her work in the 1896 campaign.

Afterward she gave valuable assistance to Senator Blackburn in his campaign for re-election. The contest was one of the hardest seen in Kentucky in many years, owing to the predominating influence of Republicans in the State Government at that time. Miss Ingles was associated with Senator William Goebel in behalf of Mr. Blackburn, and eventually they won. She was particularly skillful in learning the plans of the opposition, and kept the Blackburn forces informed in advance of every move.

Personally Miss Ingles is handsome. She is a distinct brunette, tall, and slender, and in speech is both pleasing and convincing. She has a happy faculty of bringing her arguments to such a climax that her meaning cannot be misunderstood. She is clever in repartee, too, and has never yet been put to confusion by the questions propounded by skeptical hearers.

MISS MARGARET INGLES
of Kentucky, Who Is to Take the Stump for Parker and Davis.

1904

New Plan for Salt Water Supply to Protect Manhattan from Fire

Proposition Submitted to Mayor McClellan Involves Novel Features—No Pumping Stations at River Front—Water to be Pumped by Fire Engines—Cost of System.

THE following plan for a water supply to protect the lower part of Manhattan against fire was submitted to Mayor McClellan on Thursday last by Fred J. Miller of Brooklyn:

For Fire Department use the supply of water, come whence it may, should be sufficient to supply as many steam fire engines as are brought into use at any fire and for any length of time. The present supply for fire service is greatly below this requirement; there may be sufficient water at the reservoir, but unless the capacity of the pipes for its distribution is increased from what it now is, fires will certainly occur when the firemen will be unable to use as many steam fire engines as can be brought into practical use, for the want of sufficient water. Larger mains must be put down, to use either fresh or salt water, if properly in the lower part of the city is to be properly protected against fire; as the present mains are sufficient for other than fire service, it is clearly better to put down pipes large enough to supply the greatest possible quantity in the shortest possible time and to use the salt water surrounding the city. It is admitted by engineers of our water works that the supply for fire service must eventually come from this source.

Use of Pumps.

Many ways of using the river water have been suggested by engineers and others, nearly all of which propose that powerful pumps be placed at the river front connected with steam boilers; these pumps to take suction from the river, and force the water through iron pipes laid underground and connected with hydrants on the street corners.

If iron pipe is used to convey the water, the corrosive effect of the salt water will in a short time destroy them, and in a comparatively short time new mains will have to be laid.

Many articles have appeared in which the writers mention places where the salt-water system using iron pipes has worked satisfactorily. This is not the case, as the cities referred to do not pump salt water, but in the case of Philadelphia pump fresh water from the Delaware River; Cleveland obtains its water for its high-pressure pumps from Lake Erie, which is fresh water; Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points which have also been mentioned as using salt water all have fresh-water plants.

Pipe Plan Proposed.

The river water can readily be used for fire extinguishing by laying pipes across the lower part of the city from river to river below the level of the extremest low tide, so that they will always remain full, the level of the water in the hydrants always being the same as the surface of the river, no matter how fast the water is pumped out or how long the pumping may continue. Vitrified pipe should be used for the purpose—as there is no pressure on these pipes at any time and the salt water flowing through them will not in any way corrode or destroy them, as would surely be the case in a short time if iron pipe was used.

The simplicity of the hydrants used on this system is another feature in favor of the plan; they are of low cost and will not freeze up in extreme cold weather, no valves are required to shut off the water, and are simply pipes connected with the salt-water main, and can have from two to ten outlets above the ground, fitted with ordinary screw couplings, to which the suction hose of the steamer is screwed when the steamer is to be connected to the hydrants.

By having the hydrants that are connected with the salt-water main large enough to accommodate say six steamers at a time at one hydrant, those portions of the city can be commanded where the ground is more than twenty-five feet above surface water mark, this being about the limit at which the pumps of our steamers will produce a vacuum and do good pumping service.

The use of salt water by the steam fire engines in Manhattan cannot injure them in any way by pumping salt water, as has been claimed by many persons, as the pumps are made of brass or bronze and are constructed so that they can be used at any time by taking salt water at the dock for use at fires along the river front.

Below Union Square the localities where the street level is sufficiently low for the fire engines to take suction are near enough together to allow steamers standing at the most isolated hydrant to force good working streams from a line of hose reaching to a point more than half way to the next hydrant, and as half a dozen steamers may take water from any one hydrant all the conditions of adequate supply can be fulfilled even in extreme cases.

To permit large bodies of water to be thrown on a burning building a Siamese connection can be used. By the use of the Siamese connection, where a powerful stream is required the combined power of two or more steamers can be used to throw a single large stream of water. Hose from six engines can be laid to a point near the fire, and there attached to one end of the Siamese, and to the other end is attached a single line of large hose 3½ inches to 6 inches in size, using a nozzle of large diameter. By this means of using Siamese a large and powerful stream of water can be thrown from 450 to 500 feet horizontally and to the height of the fourteenth story of our high buildings.

Adapted to Steam Engines.

The Siamese connection, mounted on wheels, is adapted to receive two or more streams from steam fire engines and to discharge the water in a single stream, the hose leading from the engine being from 2½ inches to 3½ inches in diameter. The large stream is found much more effective and capable of reaching greater distances than the several smaller streams could do separately. The nozzle consists of three parts—the butt, barrel, and tip.

The tip is screwed to the barrel, so that it can be removed or exchanged for a larger or smaller one. The butt is fitted at its end with a number of screw nipples or tubes, for the connection of lines of hose. Within the butt valves are fitted to close over the openings by internal pressure, so that water cannot escape by the nipple not in use nor in case of the bursting of other line of hose leading from engines. The butt is also formed with a socket that receives the end of a lever or handle, by which the nozzle is manipulated. When the fire is reached the operating lever is put in place and two more lines of hose are connected with the nipples, and the device is aimed by manipulation of the handle and a solid stream, combining the smaller streams, is discharged at one point. To protect the operators the truck is provided with a shield or screen, consisting of a frame covered with canvas and stretched by rope or wire braces. The side bars of the frame are hinged or jointed, so that the shield can be folded compactly when not in use. A hose pipe with a spray nozzle is connected with the butt to keep the shield wet. These arrangements allow the firemen to approach closely to the fire with the Siamese. When the Siamese is made to take in one or more large streams at the tip, and then divide them up into several smaller streams, delivered from the butt, the self-acting valves are dispensed with and gate valves, operated by hand, are supplied for each outlet and inlet, so as to supply two or more lines of hose from the butt. This Siamese is not patented, and can readily be made in the repair shop of the Fire Department; it can be made of large dimensions, so that lines of hose from ten streams can be attached to it at one end and one or more lines of hose of large diameter attached to the other end; to the ends of this large hose nozzles, say of three inches in diameter, are used to throw water on the fire. By the use of this Siamese the combined power of ten or more engines can be used to throw a single stream of water to a greater distance than has ever been done at any fire in this city, and under very high pressure.

Where Grade Is Too High.

Above Union Square the street grade, except along the river front on either side of the city, is too high to admit of operating this system. If salt water is used in that part of the city it must be pumped from the river by large pumps and forced through iron piping, but if none of the present fresh water supply is taken for fire service below Fourteenth Street, it will hardly be necessary to use salt water for some years yet above that line. For those parts of the city most exposed to fire and where the most valuable property is situated the system may be used.

Below in this column appear the heights of the streets above high-water mark, only a few of the points throughout the city, where hydrants may be placed. As stated before, the whole city below Union Square can be protected by our steam fire engines using a water main as described.

The elevations given are from actual survey, and may be relied on.

State and Bridge Streets, 9 feet; Church and Rector Streets, 4 feet 3 inches; Reade and Washington Streets, 10 feet; Cherry and Oliver Streets, 5 feet 6 inches; Roosevelt and Madison Streets, 14 feet; Pearl Street and Park Row, 16 feet 9 inches; Duane and Elm Streets, 10 feet 6 inches; Thomas Street and West Broadway, 15 feet; Canal Street and Broadway, 12 feet; Franklin and Church Streets, 20 feet; West Broadway and Laight Streets, 7 feet; Greenwich and Elm Streets, 18 feet 5 inches; Cortlandt and Church Streets, 21 feet; John and Gold Streets, 20 feet; College Place and Park Place, 17 feet 6 inches; Warren Street and College Place, 19 feet; William and Chambers Streets, 21 feet; Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, 17 feet; Broadway and Cortlandt, 22 feet; Wall and Pearl Streets, 19 feet; Nassau and Wall Streets, 22 feet.

Shoulder to Shoulder With the Armies at Manassas

An Extraordinary Outbreak of Local Patriotism—Fooling the Enemy—Keen Interest of Army Officers.

TO one to whom the Manassas manoeuvres were mainly an outing, and who had no duty or responsibility in connection with them, it would be hard to imagine a holiday more delightful and interesting than they afforded. To be routed out of sleep at 6, or even at 5, by the signal which the Americans miscall "revelee" and the British "reveilly" is no hardship, provided one has turned in actually at "taps." And to be personally conducted across country by the best informed and most courteous of guides, with the assurance of seeing to the best advantage whatever is to be seen across this undulating and diversified Virginian country, with halts where the things to be seen materialise, is to get the very best out of an outing on horseback. Those philosophers who are troubled about the future of the horse, and who predict that the time is coming when the animal will no longer be seen except in a stuffed condition and in a museum, would have been reassured by witnessing the manoeuvres. However dispensable the horse may seem to be for peaceful traffic and travel, one cannot imagine a time when he will be dispensable for war. Proverbially vain for safety as he is, and particularly so in modern war, when a mounted man is an easy mark, war evidently cannot do without him. As Helmholz said of the human eye that it was so inaccurate and untrustworthy that if it were proposed to him as a scientific instrument he should unhesitatingly reject it, yet it was so adjustable and versatile and convenient that he could imagine no efficient substitute for it, we may say that the horse, with all his drawbacks of slowness, and his huge demands for fuel, and his liabilities to accident, though these are at least no greater than those of any mechanical substitute for him yet produced, is so handy that one cannot look forward to his abolition.

Autos in Use.

At Headquarters camp there were several automobiles in use, which their inventors submitted partly as "exhibits" of practicality and, doubtless they were as practicable for rough work as any yet invented, while of course on a suitable roadway they far outdistanced any cavalry. But they were confined to the highways, and not only no actual but no imaginable automobile could have followed the manoeuvres where the troops were compelled to go, and the observers who were charged with the duty of observation were compelled to follow, "through brake, through brier," across streams, and over Virginia rail fences, as well as over the fallow land to which the field of the manoeuvres was so largely given. Spectators on horseback had an advantage over spectators by automobile, in comfort as well as in facility of observation, since they were enabled to avoid the one real discomfort of attending the operations, the plague of dust.

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One recalls with new interest and sympathy on the spot and at the end of a dry season the grievance of the Army of the Potomac against the sacred soil of Virginia, the red clay, which was pulverized into dust clouds when it was not liquefied into mud of peculiar tenacity. A single company of marching men betrayed its presence for miles as soon as it was compelled to take to the highway, and often nullified the effect of an hour's careful and successful effort for concealment. One afternoon I happened to be caught between a gun and its caisson of a battery of artillery homeward bound at a trot after the day's work, and the gun in front was absolutely invisible at the distance of a dozen feet or less. The plague of dust was much less, by the way, on the latter days of the manoeuvres at the Manassas or eastern end of the fighting arena than at the thoroughfare or western on the earlier days, and the red clay had become a whitish soil, equally pulverizable perhaps, but far less irritating. In one respect the marching troops of 1904 encountered a greater hardship than those of 1861 and 1862. For, according to all who remembered its earlier state, the Warrenton Pike was then, as an important highway of the pre-railway era, quite up to the existing standard of roadmaking of the United States. It is now described, in the legend of the official map of the manoeuvres, as a "badly worn metaled road," which is a very attenuated description of its horrors.

An Abominable Highway.

It is in fact an abominable highway, a succession or parallel of scarp and gully, giving off at the least stirring a pillar of red dust cloud, and whoso ventured upon it in its stirred-up state was doomed to be unclean until the even. The more delightful to escape from it to the shady woods, traversed by the "runs," which further west would be "branches," and further north creeks, or to the open fallow fields carpeted with pennyroyal, which yields its pungent fragrance under the crushing of the horses' hoofs, and to look westward over the rolling country to the faint blue screen of the foothills of the Appalachian Ridge that formed the western frontier of colonial America, declining here and there to mark one of the passes that hereabout the called gaps, but in the Catskills retain the Dutch name of which we have Anglicized the spelling into "cloves," though in South Africa they retain the Batavian spelling of "kloofs," and which in New England are again Anglo-Saxonised into "notches," the most conspicuous of them, by the depth of its depression and the most important as marking the limit of the field of manoeuvres, being that Thoroughfare Gap through which Jackson's foot cavalry marched forty-two years ago, with results so memorable.

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We traveled in the print of olden wars,
But all the land was green,
And love we found, and peace,
Where fire and war had been.

Although it has been repeatedly explained that the choice of the ground for the manoeuvres had nothing at all to do with the traditions of the place, but was motived by purely practical considerations, yet for the purposes of "publicity and promotion," to bring the manoeuvres to the attention of the widest possible audience, it was the luckiest possible choice. That new and mimic battles were to be fought upon the old and real battlegrounds was an announcement that aroused the interest of the whole country as nothing else could have done. And to arouse public interest in the doings of the army and the National Guard was one of the most practically desirable things to be done. But probably nobody expected such an extraordinary outbreak of local patriotism among the dwellers of the countryside as has in fact been evoked. In fact, the troops from "the States lately in rebellion" had been divided as equally as possible between the two contending forces. But one of the armies was blue, and the army that was not blue was the local representative. And that, although it did not of all students the Confederate cause in quite unprecedented fashion, for the people of Northern Virginia. Add further that the Blue Army occupied the eastward position, or the position covering Washington, and the Brown Army the westward position, and that the second "fight" was almost a reproduction of the positions of the first Bull Run, and you have the material for working up a perfervid local sympathy and local antipathy. Apparently the natives have passed the interval between the operations which make their abode storied ground and the present in a condition

Of old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago,

in the intervals of half farming the region and raising the minimum of wheat, corn, millet, and razor-backed pigs. Certainly they have devoted little of their abundant leisure since the war to road-mending.

Local Partisanship.

But nobody could have anticipated the ferocity of local partisanship. A Brown officer who applied to a resident old lady for local guidance, after receiving it in abundance, received the supplementary explanation: "One of those Blue officers was by heah, asking me if this was the Hunter house," (which it was,) "and I pointed him to that house way yondah on the mountain, and told him that was the Hunter house. I tell you, Majah, I have lived heah for fo'mo' than fo'ty yeahs, and I know how to convey misinfo'mation."

Another old lady entirely ignored my request to be told where her well was, a refusal which I am fain to attribute, to my blue flannel shirt. And when, at the conclusion of Wednesday's fighting, the most dramatic tableau of the whole week was presented at the Belcher farm, a tableau that seemed almost to have been arranged by a stage manager, when a Brown battery unlimbered and opened fire on the opposite wood full of Blues, these eyes beheld two sexagenarian Virginian agriculturists send their umbrageous straw hats whirling in the air, and these ears heard them utter with all the force of their lungs the rebel yell.

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Doubtless the choice of ground for the manoeuvres is the best thing that has happened to the countryside since the "war between the States." Everything to eat or drink the natives have had to sell they have been easily able to sell at several times normal prices. Very few would be worse off if no compensation at all for damages had been allowed. The conduct of the troops, regular and militia, has been astonishingly good. Within two miles of Gen. Grant's headquarters I saw a peach tree overhanging the road loaded with ripe fruit, although surrounded by a licentious soldiery. On the other hand, a mounted officer might have been seen, on Friday morning, crossing the last open field in front of the Blue lines, brandishing and indeed flaunting a turkey in full feather at his saddle bow. The fowl was so flaunted as to suggest that he had acquired it by fair bargain, and was using it to give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing representation of the horrors of war. There were evidences at the scenes of the smudging bivouacs that much corn had been plucked and roasted there, and I am credibly informed that private property in chickens was no more inviolate at the hands of the white invaders than it is said habitually to be at the hands of the resident [illegible] American.

Question of Damage.

But some [illegible] breaking and destruction of crops are likely to be the principal items of damages which [illegible] will be required to assess. The [illegible] and constructive damages which [illegible] expected to be claimed it is the [illegible] of Col. Hull and his subordinate [illegible] to mitigate to the utmost. And, in fact, the universal American tendency to get the utmost out of Uncle Sam is counteracted in the case of these Virginia farmers by a wholesome sentiment of local pride, and an aversion to have themselves put in the light of a community of extortioners. With this sentiment properly appealed to, the item of compensation is not likely to figure very largely in the total cost of the manoeuvres.

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Headquarters Mess was a feature of the manoeuvres which contributed most to the pleasure of its members and guests. What struck foreign observers as a complete novelty in the presence of ladies at manoeuvres, struck them also as a most agreeable novelty. It is this feature which Congressman Livingston of Georgia has selected as the point of a curiously misdirected attack. It seems to him, it appears, as somehow a cruel wrong upon the taxpayers of the United States that it should be intimated to anybody who dines at the public expense that he should be expected to appear in seemly apparel. As a matter of fact, the mess was maintained, like any other mess in the army, at the expense of its members, and a guest was under obligation simply to his hosts. It is a gratifying proof of the hold that this attempt to combine upon the largest scale yet witnessed the regular army and the militia in preparation for war, in pursuance of the principle of the Militia bill, has taken upon the country, that the Governors of most of the States represented by their troops, the Governor of New York rather conspicuously excepted, should have found it incumbent upon them to appear, either in person or by their nearest official representatives, to testify to their interest in this application of the law. The Governors of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia were among those who successively appeared at mess, and postprandially celebrated their respective Commonwealths. The fact that they appeared consecutively, and without knowledge of what their predecessors had said, gave rise to an amusing mischance. It seems that a favorite form of State brag is that the self-celebrating State furnished a larger share that any other to the soldiers of the civil war, and this brag had been repeated on three evenings by three Governors, of whom at most but one could have been warranted in making it. When on the fourth evening an innocent fourth Governor had his innings, and working oratorically up to it, had got as far as "and we can claim for our State that, in proportion to her population, she sent the largest quota," he was astonished and confused by a general outbreak of hilarity among his hearers, who had also been the hearers of his predecessors.

Admirable Arrangements.

The admirable arrangements of the headquarters camp, and indeed of all the camps, was an additional proof of the all-roundness of the United States officer, of how he is not only a fighting man and an administrative man, but how he realises the [illegible] maximum of capacity in that he knows how to keep a hotel. For every detail of the special requirements of the occasion seemed to have been foreseen and provided for. One detail which excited the particular admiration of the foreign observers was the provision of shower baths at the camps, for the use not only of officers but of enlisted men. There was no occasion, for one who had ridden or tramped over the Virginian roads and breathed dust all day, for being unclean beyond the event, and the showers furnished not only the most refreshing but the most economical form of applying the ablution.

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But the chief and never-failing interest of the manoeuvres, to a civilian quite incapable of appreciating the specific military lessons they inculcated, was the absorbing and infectious interest that was taken in them by the army officers who had devised and were supervising and executing them, from Gen. Corbin down. They could not have worked harder or more enthusiastically if the game had been the real thing for which it was a preparation. A distinguished British officer has complained that it is not good form, in the British Army, to be professionally "keen." If that be true, the American officer, from the British officer's point of view, is an example of shockingly bad form. For his professional keenness is incessant. And this in spite of the fact that in no other army, excepting perhaps the British, does it receive so little of public appreciation. The enthusiasm which the mimic combats excited in the fighting line was amusingly exemplified on the last morning of the manoeuvres by Gen. Bell, who desisted long enough from supervising his command to gallop half way across a field and shout to a friend, "There's not a single grease-spot left of them," and then galloped back again. But it was equally noticeable in all the staff departments, including the Signal Service, with its forty miles of telephone wire to each division; the Medical Department, with its experimental hospital tent and its hospital mule pack, meant to travel close to the firing line; with every department which had expedients and contrivances exhibited here as experiments to be tested as to their practicability in war. Casualties only excepted, the work, to everybody engaged in it, was the work of war, and was done under the severest forms of test and of incessant criticism, which doubtless, as it is now or will soon be recorded in the War Department, deal with every quality, including the capacity of the division and brigade commanders for high command in the field. The professional zeal and enthusiasm of the officers of the army, as shown in these manoeuvres, make the civilian who has had the opportunity of seeing them at work proud to be their countryman.

M. S.

PAMPERED PETS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE

A Republican Parrot and His Democratic Rival—An Animal Dealer Who Hobnobs with Foreign Diplomats and Washington Celebrities.

THE relation between a dealer in birds and animals and diplomatic representatives of foreign nations in Washington may not, at first sight, appear very plain. Nevertheless there is a proprietor of a bird and pet animal emporium in the National capital who has been a frequent guest at the table of the Turkish Minister, and has even corresponded with the mysterious Sultan himself on the subject of poultry raising. He has aided with his advice, and supplied from his stock, the resident representative of Porto Rico in the latter's project of establishing a model farm in that country, and several of the South American diplomats have profited by his counsel in improving the live stock of their respective nations. This dealer is brought into contact with the most prominent people in Washington in another manner. He boards Birds and other pets while their owners are out of the city, and his clientele includes the President, members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court, Senators, &c., as well as members of the Corps Diplomatique.

The varied menagerie of pet animals at the White House has been accumulated by the Roosevelt children in their frequent visits to his establishment, which is unique in Washington. It was here that Miss Alice Roosevelt, not long ago, purchased the grass snake which has been made the subject of a bet between two men, one wagering $5,000 against $1,000 that the report of her free handling of her pet was simply a newspaper canard.

The President's Parrot.

At present the President's parrot, Loretta, is a boarder at the establishment and is imbibing lessons from a graphophone, in common with the rest of the parrots. One of the phrases repeated by the machine is "Hurrah for Roosevelt and Fairbanks." Loretta has mastered, with considerable distinctness, the "Hurrah for Roosevelt," but her vocal ability has not as yet overcome the difficulty of pronouncing the name of the Republican Vice Presidential candidate.

There is another famous parrot at present a lodger who belongs to a prominent Democrat in Washington, and this bird, for fear of its acquiring disloyal utterances, is relegated to the upper regions of the store. The attainments of this parrot are truly astonishing. Like President Roosevelt's parrot her name is Loretta, and she is one of the vainest of her sex, frequently exclaiming in startlingly humanlike tones and in allusion to herself, "She's just the nicest girl in town—everybody says so!" Moreover, this Loretta is just achieving a Democratic campaign song, having already nearly mastered the first verse, and it is piquant to contrast the adverse political utterances of the two birds. The Democratic Loretta is a famous vocalist, singing, when so inclined, "Yankee Doodle," "All Coons Look Alike to Me," (the latter usually given at sight of a person of color,) "Wait for the Wagon," and other simple melodies. Indeed, this parrot is said to be the most wonderful talking bird in the country.

Business No Sinecure.

The prominent pets, if they may be so designated, in the dealer's establishment are not distinguished by being in fancy cages or kennels, but are housed in regulation quarters provided by the dealer himself. The latter experiences considerable tribulation in his capacity as boarder of birds and other pet animals. The owners, in general, not only insist that it is his bounden duty to keep the creatures placed in his charge alive, but to obviate in some manner, which none has ever definitely explained, the natural process, in case of birds, of moulting.

"Of course," he remarked, "when the people are going out of the city, usually in the Spring, or early Summer, the Birds' feathers are in sleek and nice condition, and when they return the creatures are moulting and present in each case a totally different aspect to the owner, who, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, blames me for the transformation. One well-known Senator, an aged and choleric man, came in here a few seasons ago to obtain his parrot, which he had left with me for the Summer, and when he saw the moulting bird he got into a most towering passion. He was so enraged that he couldn't utter a word and had to sit down and wait until the power of speech returned to him. Then he went for me 'without gloves.' He said he was swindled, called me a thief and a rascal, and indulged generally in a tirade of abuse that he surely never equaled for fluency in the Senate. I kept as cool as I could, and then I offered him any bird in the store, assuring him that in a few weeks his parrot would assume its wonted appearance. He agreed, and when his bird was through moulting I sent for him. He acknowledged his error and said, 'I admit I was wrong and I beg your pardon.'

"There is an old lady here, prominent in society, who, I believe, regards me as little better than a murderer because, several years ago, a parrot of hers died on my hands. When I first acquainted her with the catastrophe, she accused me at once, remarking, as a 'clincher,' that she had 'had that bird seventeen years and it had never died before!' Her line of argument lay in contrasting the number of years she had the bird, during the course of which it had never died, with the brief period I had taken care of it. Of course, any attempt to defend myself against this overwhelming reasoning was palpably useless. The old lady believes me, to this day, guilty of the death of her pet, and she never comes in the store without reverting to the circumstance."

Pampered Pets.

A pet alligator, the property of a Washington society woman, is an annual Summer boarder. This creature is distinguished by a handsome gold collar around its neck, but is lodged in a tank with a number of others of its kind. Among the rows of plain little cages containing the smaller birds may be seen Secretary Cortelyou's much-prized mocking bird and Thomas Walsh's famous singing canary. There are some 400 of these cages, each occupied by a boarder, and the dealer says, in reference to them:

"I had all these made to order to obviate the immense amount of trouble I used to experience when I kept the birds in the owners' cages. You will notice that there are no ornaments, and consequently no crevices in which the tiny insect parasites of the canaries can accumulate. I have taken off the ornament on top of the ordinary canary bird cage in numberless instances and found it filled with vermin. As many owners are unaware of this menace to the birds in the ornaments at the tops of the cages I used to have the labor of cleaning them out, or rather hiring additional help for this purpose alone. Then, in many cases, the owners would insist that the cages were not in as good condition as when they left them with me, and I would have to supply the deficiencies. On the whole I found it cheaper to have several hundred of these cages made to order. Each, as you see, is numbered, and the name of the owner is entered in a book with the number of his bird opposite."

Although, as regards lodging, there is no distinction made between the Presidential pets and any of the others, the owner, in many instances, prescribes a particular diet and this is strictly followed out. The Democratic Loretta receives, by its owner's directions, none but a certain brand of mineral water. Some of the fancy cats require a diet that a gourmet might relish.

MATCHES AS BAIT.

IN a down-town stationery shop the most conspicuous display in the show window is a card on which are mounted boxes of matches of different sizes, with the information that "matches" are to be obtained inside.

"That's my scheme," said the veteran dispenser of [illegible] supplies. "It brings me more business than all the rest of the stuff in the window. 'It's this way," he explained. "Smokers—and who doesn't smoke?—are constantly finding themselves without matches, and there is nothing harder to buy out of the regions of the grocery stores. I got this tip from one of my customers. 'Why don't you sell matches?' he asked.

"I laid in a supply and put them in the window. Scores come in every day for matches who never before entered my store, and every other one at least becomes a customer, buying his pens, and paper, and blankbooks here."

GENOESE RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK.

ONE of the qualintest of eateries has just been opened in West Third Street not far from Broadway. It presents a little view of Genoa, being set in the heart of a picturesque but growing colony from La Superba, or the Knee City, as the natives of Italy term it.

As one mounts the untidy steps and notes the attempt at an illuminated window garden near the entrance a smile forces itself to the lips. But this passes away, and the queer ornamentation and warmth of coloring in the furnishing holds the visitor so closely he forgets the rest. Tiny colored Madonnas under glass, after Justus d'Allamagna; a church stall in imitation inlaid work; a glass model of the sacro catino, the ship the Saviour and the disciples are supposed to have used; yellow marble figurines of famous Genoese, including Columbus; photographs of the Lighthouse of Lanterna, the tombs of Mazzini and of Garibaldi, (who, the proprietor tells you though born at Nice, was the son of a Genoese)—all these add local color and zest to the place.

"Some artists from what you call it Mid Dugal Street comma here first," said the bottega who waited on the tables, "they like our dinner a prezzo fisso very much. One, he like too much and give me this li fazoletto [elik handkerchief] for a good dish of costeletta alla minuta."

The visitor fingered in his pockets for a souvenir and immediately ordered the dish. It proved an appetizing mixture of veal cut in dice, calves' ears, and something that tasted suspiciously like New England dumplings. The piattini of hot relishes are the chief attractions of the table sought by the Bohemians. These, it is said, are made by a beautiful Genoese girl who expects to be treated to a cup of ciocchio or coffee mixed with chocolate, if she produces an especially good combination of vegetables, oil, vinegar, and the other ingredients. Arrosto and bistecca roast meat and beefsteak can be gotten, but they are foreign to the place.

For breakfast a neat order would be macaroni al pomidoro—macaroni with tomatoes—frittata, omelette and caffe a latte; a luncheon, zuppa alla santé—soup with squares of bread, chopped celery, peppers, potatoes, onions, and other green vegetables—and sfogila, a delicate Italian fish. For dinner, riso con riselli, a concoction of rice with peas; finocchio, fennel root boiled; potaggio di pollo, a tasty fricassee of chicken, and crostata di frutti, the famous Genoa fruit tarts.

The service is excellent. The waiter expects a small tip of 5 cents in remembrance. Every one is polite from the proprietor and waiter to the guests' bootblack and newsboy who drop in. The visitor seems as much a source of amusement to the Genoese frequenters as they are to him. He converses with them he will find the colony a busy one. The men are merchants, marblecutters, fruit dealers, day laborers, and sailors; the women, knitters, lacemakers, and artificial flower sewers. They differ from the other Italians of the city in that they are taller, bonier, and more serious. The Venetians, their old enemies, say they are all for money and commerce. Whether this is so or not, a chance visitor cannot tell, but he notes one thing, and that is that the Genoese has a quick eye for making a penny, and uses strictly business principles in the process. The client is told where he can purchase anything Italian he can think or dream of, and all sorts of inducements are held out for him to part with his money.

The Florentines, who have a colony further south and to the eastern part of the city, call the Genoese the Yankees of Italy. But perhaps this is because they refer to keep restaurants and follow the sea rather than grind organs and sell statuettes and peddle small wares.

The Genoese are to have a [illegible] theatre of their own shortly, it is understood, in connection with their [illegible] and a production of [illegible] opera.

Drop a Nickel in the Slot for Beans and Pie

An Automatic Restaurant for Rapid-Fire New Yorkers.

QUICK lunch for the rapid-fire New Yorker has now reached the point of efficiency where he can drop a nickel in the slot and pull out what he wants.

This is pretty good, but not quite perfection. A needed improvement is a contrivance by which he will be automatically told what he wants, blown full of predigested food tablets, and run out.

The vacillating would like it; so would the dyspeptic. It would also greatly relieve the crowding and jostling which is such a profane feature of down-town quick lunch.

The automatic lunch room is the only one of its kind. It is on Broadway, within the shopping district. It has an attractive front and a handsome interior. The room is about 50 feet long by 25 feet wide. Standing out about three feet from the walls is a high hardwood partition, with a narrow marble counter, and with a plate-glass front trimmed with brass and divided into compartments. Built into the partition, in different parts of the room, are marble fountains. The compartments contain the eatables, the fountains the drinkables. Each compartment and fountain has an inscription or card announcing its contents and the price, and also a section number which corresponds to the number set opposite the dish on the bill of fare. A glance at the bill of fare, therefore, enables the stranger to promptly locate the desired article.

The scheme involves quick service and prompt payment—to enable a man to wait on himself and to hand over the cash without any fuss. And it is very ingeniously worked out.

For example: Some breathless individual comes rushing in and wants the old standby—ham sandwich. There it is, upon a plate behind the glass, "Section 2. Ham sandwiches, 5c." He slips a nickel in the slot, moves the lever, down drops the little window, and there's his ham sandwich wrapped in oiled paper. Time, five seconds.

A Baked Bean Order.

The next man has time enough to eat some hot baked beans. Very well. But this is an order of considerable dignity, which must obviously go down stairs to the kitchen. He steps up to the baked beans slot, shoves in a dime, and out drops a small circular check. He waits a few seconds; then up comes a diminutive dumbwaiter behind the glass; he puts the check into another slot, down drops the window, and he takes out a tray containing a dish of beans, a roll, pat of butter, plate, and knife and fork. Time, half a minute.

He can eat standing up at the counters or shelves in the front part of the room or sit down at the tables in the rear. Napkins, sugar, pepper, salt, &c., are at hand. If he wants water, he goes to the fountain and draws a glassful of the filtered fluid, iced or piping hot. If he wants a cup of coffee he steps over to the coffee fountain, takes from the shelf overhead a cup and saucer containing a small jug of milk, places the cup under the spout, drops a nickel in the slot, moves the lever, and out comes 5 cents worth. No splashing, no waste.

There are two fluffy girl cashiers who supply the necessary small change, and, incidentally, non-automatic smiles. There are also three or four men waiters, who clear up the used dishes and attend those desiring service. The bill of fare is well selected, is varied, and is changed daily. The food is of good quality, is well cooked, and is daintily served.

Prices are 5 or 10 cents. The highest-priced dish is chicken salad, 25 cents. Included in the long list of drinkables are beer, ale, wine, and buffet drinks. Tables are reserved for women, and the establishment is well patronized by shoppers.

The system of slots and levers is the invention of a German, and it is patented. You can't beat the machines. They get your money first. But they always deliver the goods.

Quite Competent.

Bobstein—Too bad Cohen had to get away from New York. Do you think he'll make a living in South Africa?

Globstein—Don't worry. If the steamer goes down in mid-ocean, and Cohen has a raft, he'll make a living. If there is no other man on the raft.

SOME RECENTLY IMPORTED PAINTINGS

THE study of past schools of art on the part of Americans is as keen as their appreciation of modern work; and some amateurs confine their collections to old pictures, being rarely tempted by any canvas painted within the nineteenth century, unless it is by an artist who imbibed the influences of the eighteenth. The love of old masters is so widespread nowadays that art dealers have begun to study the idiosyncrasies of collectors. Among these is the dislike to buy from galleries that are well advertised, widely known, and frequented by the general run of picture buyers and by those who attend auction sales of pictures, not to purchase, but to look on. Not far from the Waldorf-Astoria are some galleries never advertised and known only to the special lovers of old masters. It is [illegible] these galleries that a painting has been taken for illustration on another page, the choice resting on the possibility of reproducing the old paint in black and white rather than on the subject or the school.

A portrait of Henry Raeburn in early manhood taken by himself shows the famous portraitist of Edinburgh as a handsome and intelligent person. He has copied his own face and figure from a mirror, and one sees in his left hand a board on which he has drawn his own full face in red chalk. Raeburn was the historian of his time for Scotland, having painted almost all the notable Scotsmen between 1790 and 1823—Sir Walter Scott, Mimie, Robertson, Ferguson, &c.—and yet was able to give each sitter a sturdy individuality that places him as a maker of Britishers among the great artists. His bold yet temperate brushwork and good color sense recommend him to collectors. Recently his pictures have attained high prices in the London sales, after threescore years of neglect and indifference to their sterling qualities.

Titian's "Entombment of Christ" at Vienna is too well known for comment. A number of replicas of this picture were made in Titian's atelier in Venice, and one of them is in New York. It is a good many years later than the original canvas, and shows a few trifling differences, but Titian retained his magical hand to the very end of his long life, so that it would be difficult to determine whether the later replica or the first picture of the "Entombment" is the better. Schidone of Modena is a master little known outside of Italy. The pensive boy on an oval canvas seems to have been a study for a larger composition in which the same figure occurs.

A characteristic scene from the fish market of a town in the Netherlands by the elder Godfrey Maes contains some excellent still-life in the painting of the fish, but is more curious for the portraits and types—the sober old auctioneer with his cane, the clerk taking down the figures, the golden-haired young woman bidding, the fishermen and market men and crowd of onlookers. It is a canvas for a Board of Trade or the offices of a fine market.

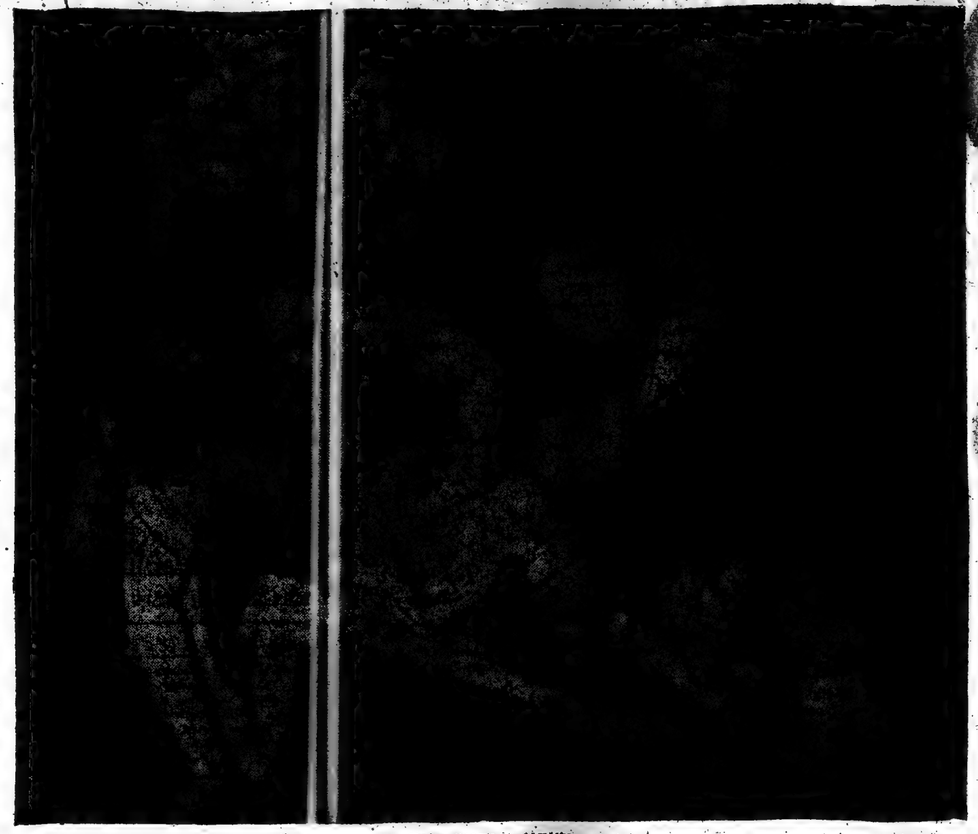
Sir Peter Lely was not always an agreeable painter, being given far too much to mannerism in his portraits, but now and then he made a ten-strike, as in this three-quarter likeness of a great lady, that Countess of Chesterfield whose name figures in the secret diary of Pepys, the volatile. There is more individuality, there is more expression of personal character in this portrait than one often sees in Lely's work, and also a finer brushwork on the complexion, a snappier drawing of the hands, and abler rendering of the hair and draperies.

A rarely rich and interesting small painting is the portrait of his mother by Rembrandt, one of many which he made of that patient and long-suffering old lady. She wears a turban of an indecisive Oriental sort and holds her glasses in her left hand as she looks to her left, facing three-quarters. The pearls and gold hair ornaments add to the rich coloring. This canvas has been badly crackled in the lower part, but the face has escaped. It shows the characteristic light and shade and mysterious brushwork of Rembrandt.

Turner paints the Tower of London as it looked between 1830 and 1840, and places in the foreground a lot of river and ocean craft. The six-oared river barge with a lady at the window of the covered after part, the early form of side-wheel steamer, the hulk of an old man-of-war, and the other boats and ships are records of a period in British shipping long passed away. The canvas has the rich, rich brushwork of Turner's prime, though in him not the astonishing master of glare of his latest pieces.

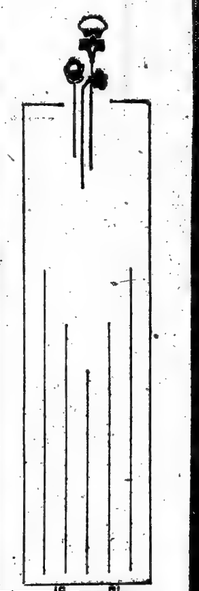
PAINTINGS RECENTLY IMPORTED FOR AMERICAN GALLERIES

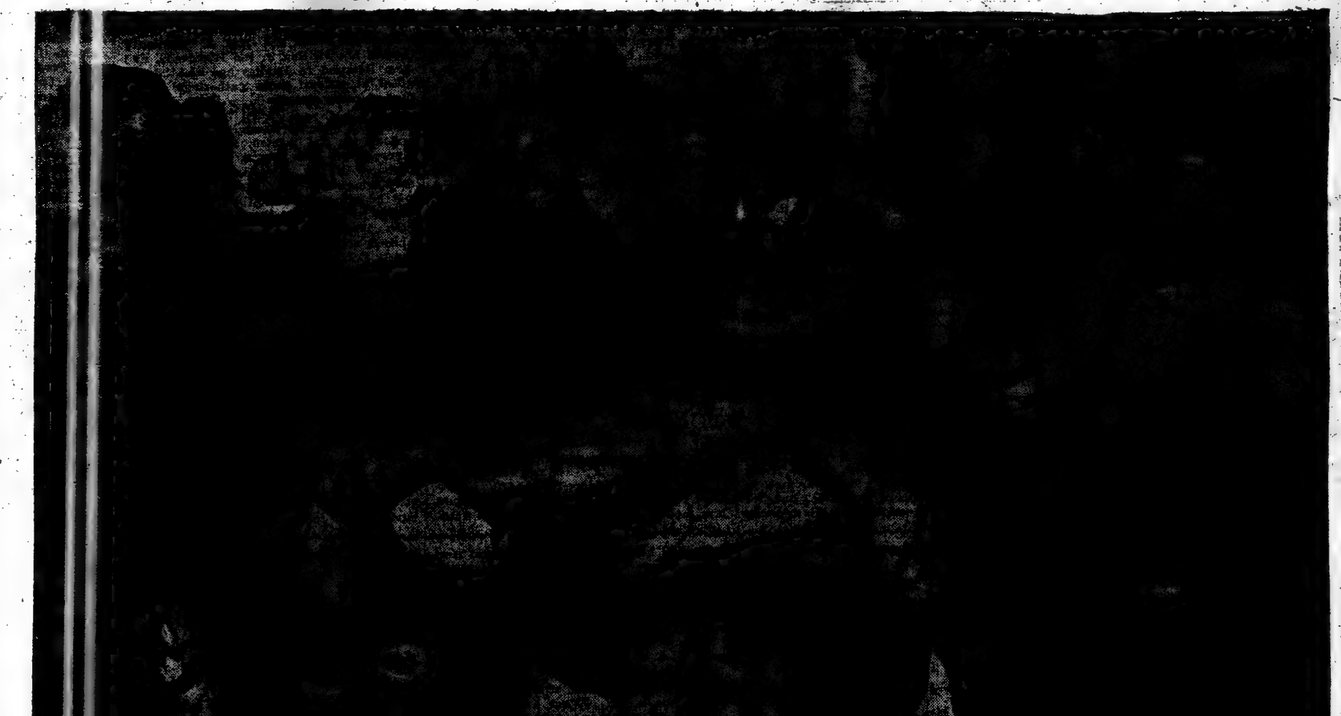
PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF IN EARLY MANHOOD.
By HENRY RAEBURN, Scotland.



THE ENTOMBMENT.
By TITIAN, Venice.

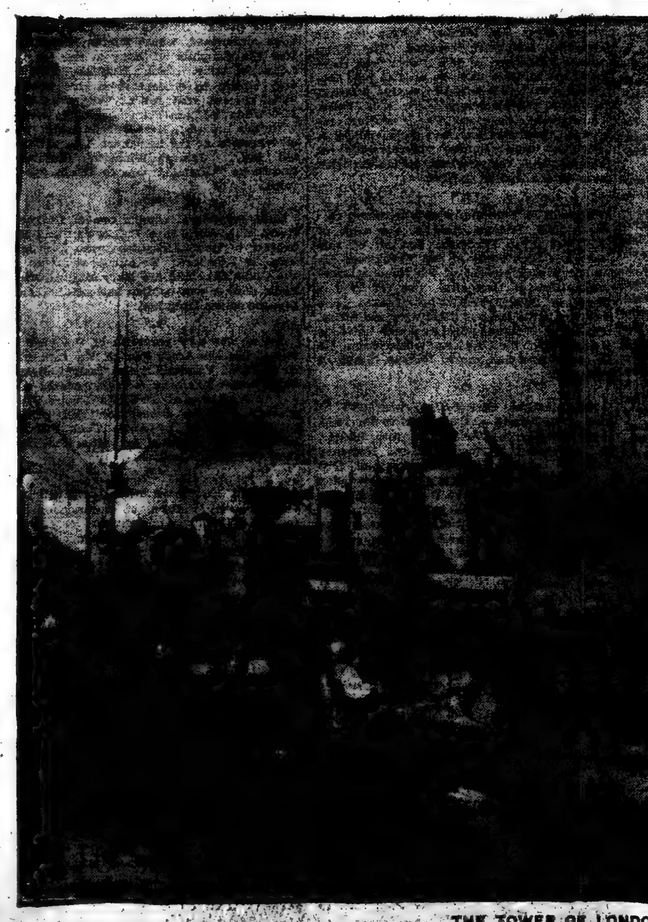
PENSEROSO, THE BOY MODEL.
By SCHIDONE of Modena.





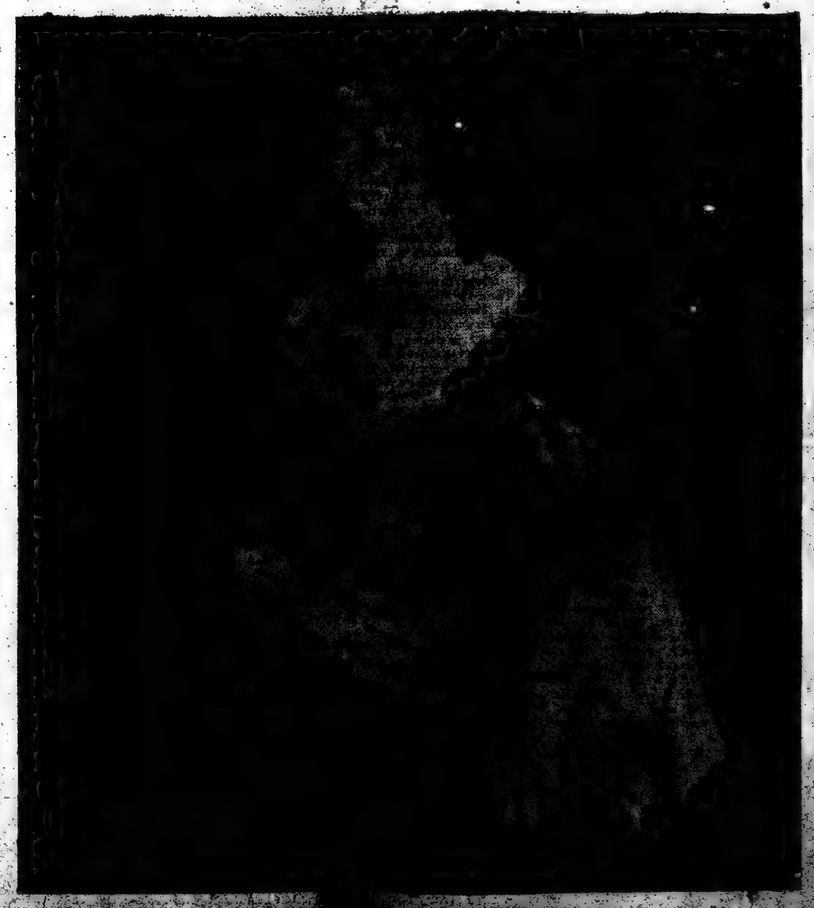
1904

THE PAINTER'S MOTHER.
By REMBRANDT VAN RYN, Holland.



THE TOWER OF LONDON FROM THE RIVER.
By J. M. W. TURNER, [illegible]

THE MORNING FISH MARKET.
By GOTTFRIED MARS, the Elder, Antwerp.



[illegible]
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SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

PHOTOS. FROM BRADLEY STUDIOS

MRS. G. LOUIS BOISSEVAIN

MRS. STORRS WELLS

MRS. LEWIS ISELIN

SEPTEMBER is rather a nondescript month. During last week there were many fashionable people in town. But most of these were merely passing through; some coming on from Newport, where now many cottages are closed, and others from Bar Harbor, from Europe, and different resorts. The storm and the cold snap had the effect of bringing others from the Adirondacks, although the season there will last well into October. It has been anything but a gay season at the seaside places. There was not as much interest taken in the Horse Show at Newport as in former years, and many did not remain for the Dog Show which followed. The last week, however, was notable for some large entertainments. But Newport is a little New York, and the sets there are more distinctive than ever. The one bright feature at Newport this Summer was the entertaining by various well-known hostesses and hosts of women and men of talent, irrespective of their New York social affiliations. Of very great foreign stars there were none. The visit of Mme. Waddington brought out the kindly hospitalities of her many friends and relatives. Now that the season is over, Mrs. George Vanderbilt is making a short stay at Newport, before she goes to Biltmore for the Autumn and Winter.

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There are a few outdoor entertainments and functions and gatherings arranged for the latter part of September and the beginning of October. The Meadow Brook Hunt will commence within a few days its Autumn season. The hunts at Newport were not brilliant successes, but were better attended than last year. Mr. P. F. Collier has been in town this week, with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were also among the number of birds of passage, and there will be hunts at Lakewood a little later, as well as polo and other diversions. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are paying their Autumn visit to their camp in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Robert Hoe was obliged to leave the neighborhood of the Upper St. Regis on account of alarming news from Switzerland concerning her daughter, Mrs. Leon Marie. Mrs. Marie died during the week. Her marriage to Leon Marie was most romantic, and for years the young couple lived in a pretty house near Madison Avenue and had around them a very jolly circle of friends. Mrs. Marie had not been in good health for some time, and she and her husband had lived out of town.

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Just now there is much preparing of trousseaus for the various brides who are to be led to the altar in the Autumn. At Lenox on Oct. 1 Miss Winifred Folsom, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, will marry Edward Delafield, and on the same day at Galilee, in the little Church of St. Peter, Miss Jessie Jacqueline Fanshawe will become Mrs. George Henry Potts. During last week there was the Gurnee-Burgess wedding. Later on there will be at Grace Church the nuptials of Miss Cryder and Mr. William Woodward. Miss Cryder is one of the three triplet sisters, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder. On her father's side she is related to the Wetmores and other old families and her mother was Miss Ogden. At Grace Church in December will be married Miss Gladys Robinson and James Martin, Jr., whose mother was a Miss Brocaw.

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It is now the Lenox season, and it has been much brisker there than for some years. The presence of the diplomats always makes a difference to Lenox, and Sir Mortimer Durand takes an active interest in all social events. Miss Roosevelt is going to the Adirondacks, so that the Lenox people may not see her among them this season. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will give a harvest home at their place near Richfield Springs, at which Miss Roosevelt is expected en route. Mrs. Ogden Mills and her daughters are at Staatsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Gerry and the Misses Gerry at Delaware Lake, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at Ferncliff, and a settlement of Iselins at New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Iselin have been there all Summer, and C. Oliver Iselin returned this week from Europe.

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The fortunate New Yorkers who have leased shootings in the Highlands and in Scotland have been entertaining a great deal this Summer. Mr. John Cadwalader, however, is on this side already. J. Henry Smith and the Bradley Martins have had large house parties, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogilvie Haig have been paying a round of visits. Mr. Kennard and his wife, the Countess of Strafford, have had guests at their country seat. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have returned from Germany, and so have the Anthony Drexels, who have had many civilities from Kaiser and Court. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are visiting in the Highlands, and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies has also been a guest at several large gatherings in the land o' cakes and pie.

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Tuxedo, with its house parties, its golf and tennis and squash, and its Autumn Horse Show, will be the most attractive, perhaps, of the suburban resorts. Each ship brings cottagers who have been away for the Summer back to the park. J. Henry Smith will be there this Autumn; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who have been abroad, will keep open house; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain will return from abroad and will be at Tuxedo a part of the Autumn before settling in New York. Mrs. Boissevain was much missed at Southampton this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander will be at Tuxedo until very late, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark are planning some musicales for the season. Robert Gerry has his pack of hounds near Arden, where the Harrimans have their country seat. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman arrived from Europe about a fortnight ago.

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Lilian Duchess of Marlborough is a visitor here for a short period. Both she and William Waldorf Astor will return very shortly to Europe. Among other departures for foreign shores will be Percy Wyndham and Mr. Raikes of the British Embassy at Washington, who go to fill other posts. The English visitors here have been quietly sightseeing. Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye leave this coming week for their English home.

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Among the travelers returning last week were Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and, a little earlier, the James Stillmans. Mrs. Hargous Elliott has been at Dinard this Summer, and was one of the guests at the famous fancy dress ball given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett at Monplaisir on Aug. 29. Mrs. Elliott wore a Spanish dancer's costume of rich yellow satin with bands of black velvet. The Marquise de Choiseul, whose mother-in-law was Miss Forbes of this city, was Red Riding Hood; Lady Anglesey was in early Victorian costume, the Baron de Reinach Nerth, who was in this country some years ago, was a clown, and among the men James Winslow, James B. Townsend, Lanier Winslow, Reginald Forbes, and Reginald De Koven—who have since arrived in this country—were in Windsor uniform and plain evening dress. There was a little comedy acted—the stabbing of Marat up to date. Major Vaughn, sitting in a hip bath, reading a newspaper and wearing a most elaborate bath peignoir, was stabbed with an ivory paper knife by Mrs. Studley, who was a very pretty Charlotte Corday.

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According to late advices Miss Pauline Astor and Capt. Spender-Clay will be married on Oct. 29 at St. Margaret's, Westminster. The Bishop of Ripon will officiate. There will be a wedding breakfast afterward at the residence of the bride's father on Carleton Terrace.

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Mr. and Mrs W. Storrs Wells and Miss Nathalie Wells remain at Newport a little while longer. Mr. and Mrs. Wysong have gone to the Berkshires to visit Mrs. William Pollock. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip have also left Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are at Saratoga this week.

TOLD WHILE THE SMOKE CURLS

THE Marquis of Ailesbury, who is a visitor this week to New York and to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is about sixty-two years of age. He is a member of the Carlton and the Army and Navy Clubs. He is a widower, with one son and two daughters. His son and heir, George William James Chandos, is the Earl of Cardigan, who has served in South Africa. He married in 1903 the daughter of the late John Madden, who is related to the Earl of Leitrim. The family name is Brudenell-Bruce, and one of the ancestors, Sir Thomas Brudenell, was a zealous supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, and suffered long imprisonment in the Tower. The origin of the family was with Charles Bruce, the fourth Earl of Elgin, who died without issue, and with remainder to his nephew, the Hon. Thomas Brudenell. The Earl of Cardigan is, of course, a Brudenell-Bruce, the other names being joined to his Christian appellation. Lady Cardigan is a cousin of the Earl of Leitrim. Her mother, Lady Caroline Clements, married John Madden.

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The Harvard Club members this week are the recipients of hospitalities from other clubs while their clubhouse is being arranged and the party wall taken down between the new addenda and the original building.

Work on the other clubs proceeds slowly. As already said, the Brook Club moved some weeks ago into its new quarters, or, rather, its first home. Already it has become one of the clubs of the town, and is a favorite breakfast place as well as a dinner and supper resort. An excellent table d'hote dinner is served every day. The club has the virtue of being thoroughly cosmopolitan, and, although it is said that a 200-limit membership may be established, there is an eager demand to enter. Thomas B. Clarke, the Secretary, is one of the best known clubmen in New York, and the success at the beginning of the Brook is greatly due to his efforts.

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Just another word about the Earl of Dartmouth, who has been the subject of a number of paragraphs in this column and elsewhere. He is a wealthy man and the owner of 20,000 acres of land and two charming country seats in Staffordshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. Woodsome Hall, his sixteenth century residence in the latter county, is, with its long gabled front, mullioned windows, and balustraded terraces, one of the most picturesque old houses in England. Lord Dartmouth, before he succeeded to the Earldom, was a Conservative whip in the House of Commons. Viscount Lewisham, the heir, rejoices in two Episcopal great-uncles, the Bishops of Lichfield and Southwark.

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Another visitor of the week is Lord Claude Hamilton. Everybody seems to know Lord and Lady Claude. They are a very popular couple. She was a Miss Chandos-Pole and has many American friends. He is the second son of the first Duke of Abercorn. His mother, the Duchess of Abercorn, was Lady Louisa Russell. He is Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway. He belongs to the Carlton, to the Travellers, and to Pratts.

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Dramatic and musical talent runs in families. Some time ago the several members of the Potter family were referred to in this connection. Another is added to the list. Edward Clarkson Potter, Jr.'s, musical work is said to be excellent. He is young. His father is Edward Clarkson Potter and his mother was Miss Emily Havemeyer, the daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer. The Havemeyers have much talent also and great musical appreciation, so the young man inherits his gifts from both sides.

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Henry Forbes McCreey, who is to marry Miss Byron of Orange, is a broker, a member of the firm of Hard & Rand. He belongs to the Union League Club. This will be his second marriage, his first wife having been a Miss Cardigan. The engagement was announced to a few friends last Spring.

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The Baron Alliott is again in the United

In club life Timothy L. Woodruff has always been conspicuous. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club in Brooklyn, the Chairman of its Finance and Entertainment Committee, a Director of the Riding and Driving Club, a member of the Union League, the Hamilton, the Crescent Athletic, the Manufacturers', the Republican, and the Logan Club of Brooklyn, and the first President of the Dyker Meadows Golf Club. In New York he is a member of the Union League and University Clubs. Mr. Woodruff has also gone in for outdoor sports of all kinds. He drives four-in-hand excellently well and is one of the best tandem whips in this country. When the bicycle craze was on, he was very fond of exercise with the wheel, and he now has a motor and is interested in automobiling. His son, whose engagement has just been announced, was educated, like Mr. Woodruff, at Phillips Exeter Academy. He has just been graduated from Yale, where his father matriculated in 1879. He is named after his grandfather, John Eastman Woodruff.

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Alfred Severin Bourne, whose engagement is announced to Miss Hattie Louise Barnes, is one of the sons of Commodore and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne. He has just completed his majority, and it is said that his father gave him $1,000,000. The younger branches of the Bourne family are interested in outdoor sports of all kinds. Like the Clark boys, they do not take kindly to music, which was one of the passions of Alfred Corning Clark. Frederick Bourne himself is one of the most talented amateur organists in this country.

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It has been determined that all the attendants shall wear Highland costume at the wedding of Bradley Martin, Jr., and Miss Phipps at the castle of Lord Lovat. Whether this will also apply to the bridal party is not stated. All the old Highland customs, will be observed, and the happy pair will be preceded by pipers playing on the bagpipes. The dances will all be Scottish, and there will be numerous flings and reels and strathepeys. Americans are taking most kindly to the Highland costumes and with Londoners are among those who wear kilts in Scotland. The King insists on Highland costume when at Balmoral. J. Henry Smith, it has been reported, has been wearing kilts at his Highland shootings this Summer. Mr. Smith is of Scotch descent, so that this national costume comes natural to him.

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M. Guardabassi, who sang here in drawing rooms and in recitals, has been this Summer at Dinard, at the Tableaux Vivants, which were given at the New Club there on Sept. 4. The Marchioness of Anglesey made a great sensation in the tableau "Flaming June." She has Titian hair, and is a very beautiful woman. She is divorced from the Marquis of Anglesey, the sale of whose costumes and effects at his Welsh castle has been the sensation of the London season. The Marchioness was the daughter of Sir George Chetwynd. The entertainment at the New Club was preceded, a few evenings, by the great fancy dress ball given by Mrs.

TO BEAUTIFY THE HUMAN RACE THIS WEALTHY RUSSIAN'S FAD

Getting Your Gas Is a Heart-breaking Process.

book. 'Of course, it's a new meter job. All Pete's fault. I'll have a good laugh on Pete to-night. Yes I guess it's up to Pete to buy the drinks.'

"'But when will I get my gas?' asked my wife.

"'Oh, I can't tell anything about that

NEW FROCKS, COATS, AND HATS

THERE promises to be this Autumn and Winter a revival of capes or of wide cloaks, half cape, half cloak, with enormous sleeves, for wear with the gowns whose sleeves are large above the elbows and wide about the shoulders; no other wraps are appropriate for such frocks, and when huge sleeves were worn some years ago capes of all sorts were fashionable.

During the last month a number of capes were seen at the French watering places, and large-sleeved cloaks are now being offered in Paris. Many of them have long-pointed hoods. These garments are made up not only in silk and lace and cloth, but in furs. The buttons for these garments when made of cloth are horn, and are newer and therefore considered smarter than those of pearl. Some of the cloaks with hood-capes have hood effects about the sleeves. For example, one such coat has enormously wide and perfectly straight sleeves, and at the outside of the arm one section, cut much longer than the rest, of the sleeves, turns back and has its sides folded in and the point caught with a tassel; this gives the same hood effect to the sleeves that the cape has.

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These loose wraps come in length as far, at least, as the knees. The new shoulder effects in coats and wraps is the broad and square, but not too square. Those who are what is termed "high-shouldered" should avoid these effects. The perfect shoulder slopes downward from the neck and can stand the square effect at the shoulder edges, but the shoulders not so sloping are made to look deformed by the squared finish.

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A smart walking costume just from Paris is a dark blue serge skirt and coat. The skirt has a group of plaits down the front, another at the back, and two on each side that extend from top to bottom, and between these the skirt is cut to flare around the feet. The coat is almost tightfitting, and has long skirts almost to the knees; these are plain. At the waist line there is a row of seven large, blue crochet buttons, one being below the waist line. Six inches from the waist line the coat is cut out to show a guimpe of ecru linon, with its stock edged with embroidery in blues and tans. The edges of the opening in the coat over the guimpe are plain, but underneath the edges, out of sight, are a series of silk covered rings, through which blue silk braid a half inch wide is laced from top to bottom, making five Xs across the guimpe. Where the braid stops at the outside and lower part of the opening the ends are concealed by loops and drops of blue silk passementerie. The sleeves droop in voluminous folds from shoulders to elbows, and are plaited into cuffs eight inches deep at the outside by six inside of the serge. These cuffs have blue crochet buttons at the outside, and blue silk braid is caught to form tiny crosses or Xs at the inside, the ends being fastened at the tops of the cuffs under buttons.

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Another smart street costume is strongly suggestive of military modes in its cut and its braid decorations. It is a golden-brown chiffon broadcloth, and starts in a tightfitting coat which extends almost to the knees. The coat is perfectly plain, save that in the front there is a row of braid loops on each side. These side-fronts, which are tight over the hips, open over a waistcoat of cream-colored cloth, with a stock and wide cravat, with scarf ends of yellow-colored lace. There are gold buttons on the waistcoat, which comes a little below the waistline. The coat fronts are fastened securely to the vest and flare out only a trifle. On each side a row of braid ornaments extend from the neck to the bottom of the coat. Each is six inches long—the length running, of course, across the coat. Each is formed of double loops of silk braid an inch wide and somewhat darker than the coat, and these terminate at the edge of the coat fronts under large brown velvet buttons having raised crochet centres. About the neck of the coat, which is only slightly rounded out, is a very narrow turned down collar of dark brown velvet embroidered in gold thread. The sleeves are wide coat sleeves, and end half way from elbows to wrists, and are finished with wide, flaring cuffs of brown velvet, each having a row of the large buttons at the top, and each having a small hollow square outlined on the lower edge and centre with a strip of brown velvet embroidered in gold thread. From these sleeves fall full flounces of heavy yellow lace, matching the cravat. The skirt just clears the ground, and has a double skirt effect. Around the bottom a plain, circular section of the cloth is set on to the silk foundation. This flounce section has a half dozen strips of brown braid a quarter of an inch wide and a quarter of an inch apart around the bottom, and at the left side of the front two of the huge crochet and velvet buttons are set on, one above the other. Just above this the overhanging skirt proper, similarly braided, is slashed up for six inches, and the corners of the slash are rounded. Two large buttons are set on about the slash in a line with the two below. At the top the skirt is skin tight, being gored to fit. A brown tricorne hat in shaded brown straw, trimmed with shaded yellow velvet roses, has been imported to wear with this sartorial creation.

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Mrs. George Lawrence Myers was dining with her mother, Mrs. Shaw, in a curious but graceful robe of black chiffon voile, the skirt of which fitted closely and trailed, and was composed of shirred sections. The shirring was very close and full. The shirrings themselves were run in groups of three or four, and quite close together, covering, say, a space of two inches wide; the fine gathers between varied in width. The lowest section of fine folds near the hem was perhaps nine inches wide, and from that these narrowed gradually to the waist line. With this shirred costume, Mrs. Myers, who is very slender, wore a smart French coat of black taffeta, tightfitting as to the part forming the back from waist to neck, and held in place in the back by a tape tied at the front. This coat had wide collar and lapels, and long slashed skirts. Its sleeves were very large and formed flat wide sections from the elbows, with wide cuffs. The coat was plain. Her large, round, low-crowned hat was formed of fine black lace ruffles.

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Mrs. Ernest Iselin, (Miss Pauline Whittier.) who returned a few days ago from her bridal tour abroad, has been wearing some pretty frocks. She lunched at Sherry's one day with her father, Gen. Whittier, in a simple dark blue foulard, speckled with small white dots. The dress was gathered at the waist line and rounded out from the shoulder tops to permit the wearing of a tucked white guimpe; the edges of the bodice top were finished by two tiny ruffles of the blue. The sleeves, clinging at the tops and flaring at the elbows, also ended, over white undersleeves, in two tiny ruffles, and the full flowing skirt, which touched all the way around to the back, where it was four or five inches longer, had two six-inch overlapping flounces. Her dark hat, with one side uplifted, showed a pink rose at the rise.

In the evening, dining at the same place with her father and husband, Mrs. Iselin was in a pure white frock, a tucked organdy trimmed with minute ruffles and bands of exquisitely fine hand embroidery. The skirt of this frock also trailed. It had a deep hem, above which were three or four narrow tucks, then came an eight-inch band of the embroidery, each edge outlined by an inch-wide frill of plain organdy. Several inches above this band a cluster of half-inch tucks, seven or eight in all, went around the skirt with the inch-wide ruffles outlining the outer line; three or four inches above this band came still another group similarly outlined. Around the waist the skirt was gathered slightly. The tucked bodice had a bolero entirely of embroidery, and this also had an inch-wide organdy ruffle around its edges and armholes. The sleeves of the bodice were tucked and embroidered and the upper sleeves fell loose at the elbows, the outside being longer than the inner and cut in a round drapery. Almost tight undersleeves extended from elbows to wrists, and these were formed of narrow bands of embroidery edged with the inch-wide ruffles and having groups of tucks between. Her large white hat slanted up a little at the front and was turned far up on the left side, where pale pink roses were caught.

Morning gown of light gray serge trimmed with bands and whorls of shaded grays. Gray hat with scarlet and gray quills.

Walking costumes of tan chiffon voile with dark brown velvet accessories edged with white silk braid.

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A quaint hat, similar to the ones usually worn by Edna May, forms a satisfying setting for Miss Elsie Waterbury's demure and girlish face. It is almost flat, slants up a little at the front, and the brim projects each side about five inches and as much in front—it has no back brim at all—the crossing strings that tie under the chin making the sole back finish. This hat is made of black straw and on the outside of the brim over each ear is a huge, loose-petaled white rose; under the brim at the same point are loose-petaled pink roses. Pale pink liberty satin ribbon is twisted around the crown and crosses at the back just below the inch-high crown and is carried two inches each way toward each ear, and after being fastened there turns again to the lower edge of the back, opposite the first crossing, and crosses the second time, the ends being carried around under the ears and tied in a bow at the front with ends a few inches long.

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The gown this picturesque little chapeau of Miss Waterbury's tops is an apparently simple but really elaborate gown of embroidered white linen, made with an Irish crochet yoke, and a trailing skirt. The skirt is cut to fit closely about the hips without tucks or gathers and is embroidered at two-inch intervals with tiny eyelet holes in the open-work English embroidery. About the bottom of the skirt an applied flounce is so skillfully joined to the jupe that it seems merely a wide flare, and this flounce is covered with oval medallions, outlined with the very open English embroidery and having a set design in the centre of each; the medallions are perhaps eight inches long by six wide. The bodice has a stock and V-shaped yoke of Irish crochet, and the bodice proper is composed of medallions in the openwork embroidery. A medallion comes under each arm and there are two in the back and three in the front, the centre one at the front being a couple of inches higher than those at the sides. Between these medallions there is solid embroidery. The sleeves each have a medallion on the outside between the armhole and the elbow, and below the elbows there are three of these, another wider section being set on to the upper sleeve. The back or lower seam of this added lower section is left open and from it hang two sections—an outer and under—of Irish crochet, some twelve inches long by six deep. These lace pieces hang absolutely straight and form a rich and unusual finish for a linen gown. There is a girdle of pale pink liberty satin ribbon, matching the hue of the roses under the brim of the black chapeau. This forms a double V in the front, the upper one being the shorter; two ends hang from it toward the left.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, recently returned from Europe, has a black and white shepherd's plaid Eton coat and round-length skirt with a novel arrangement of white braid as a decoration. The coat has a deep collar or inset of white trimmed with black. The skirt is laid in rather wide side plaits, and starting from a point perhaps twenty inches from the waistline at the back and slanting down in front to within eighteen inches of the skirt's edge are a series of motifs in quarter-inch white braid. These motifs are placed at the edges of the wide plaits, apparently to hold them in place, and are formed of four-inch loops radiating from a circular centre formed by curling the braid for the loops. The motifs are shaped like those on gowns worn by the former generation. A few inches above the bottom of the skirt plaits, and perhaps twelve inches apart, is another series of motifs, but these are formed of two strips of braid, the whole design being about six inches long, the centre running straight for three inches and then curved at each end into a three-looped design. These cross loops run across the plaits in a straight line. White motifs similar to those on the skirt are used to hold the plaits of the sleeves in place; these sleeves show their greatest fullness at the elbows, and are shaped into white cuffs braided in black.

Another of Mrs. Kortright's gowns is an exceedingly pretty pale-gray chiffon cloth, and with it she usually wears a purple hat. This hat is high and extremely narrow, the front forming a rounded point. It is purple straw, and the brim, which rolls to the crown, has every two inches a motif of lighter purple straw. At the left, starting from the front and ending just below the short brim at the back, is a single full purple ostrich feather. The gown's skirt touches all the way around and hangs in graceful folds from the waist, where it is gathered slightly clear around. At the bottom there is a hem six inches wide, and fourteen inches above it a tuck four inches deep; ten inches above this is a second tuck three inches wide. The effect is of three deep tucks. The bodice is gathered at the bottom over a tight gray silk lining, and there is an arrangement of the gray material with white lace at the top. The sleeves are rather close from the shoulders to a couple of inches above the elbows, where full flounces are set in, gathered at the top, and having three tucks, each about an inch wide at the bottom; these flounces fall away from the close gray undersleeves with white lace edges, like tiny skirts. In the front of the bodice the chiffon cloth is allowed to blouse a bit over the fitted lining. The girdle is gray chiffon cloth in folds.

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Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, lunching with Mr. Blair at a fashionable Fifth Avenue restaurant, wore a plaid costume, an uncommon plaid, because it was large and broken. The size of each block was fully two inches across, but the blocking, of dark blue and pure white, was so gradually done by alternate fine threads of the chiffon voile material that a soft blending of color was the result. The skirt was a very simple one of round length and had at its lower extreme edge a two-inch band of plain blue. At the top it was laid in wide and very flat plaits. The Eton coat was worn over a plain blouse of sheer white linen and was cut to fit the back, to almost meet in front and to hang closely but loosely across the front, and it stopped some two or three inches above the belt. This belt, by the way, was a bit of perfection in detail. It was wider in the back than in the front, where it closed with a blue tab and blue buttons, and was of the plain material, except the centre of it, which was formed of a strip perhaps six inches long and three wide. Through the centre of this blue cloth was a strap of light and medium blue Bulgarian embroidery an inch shorter and an inch narrower than the plain blue section, each end of which was fastened by a large button of dark blue crochet with a pale blue centre.

The little coat had running up from its plain stitched edges a series of little tabs of plain blue; these were three inches long by one wide and were an inch and a half apart, the upward turned tips ending in points. A three-inch band of the solid dark blue outlined the round neck and extended down each side of the open fronts, and turning back on this band were narrow tabs of the shaded blue embroidery, ending a little within the outer edges of the dark blue border. Each of these shaded tabs was held in place by one of the large crochet buttons in two shades of blue, the dark matching the plain blue cloth used as borders. The sleeves were moderately large and were plain from the armholes to a little above the elbows, where they were shaped into two-inch bands of dark blue, having tabs of blue embroidery meeting in their centre tops and with a fancy button at the end of each tab. Her small oval turban was pale blue, a coarse palm straw braid, one wide and long ostrich tip in deep blue was placed across the crown, the dark quill being thrust through the rolled brim above the right ear, from which point the tip trailed across the crown and over side, where it ended a bit back of the left ear. Mrs. Blair also had with her a three-quarter length coat of blue cloth with turned back cuffs and bands about the shoulders of blue, piped with cream and trimmed with numerous bronze buttons.

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Mme. Schumann-Heink was at the Grand Central Station a week ago waiting for a train. She looks much better off the stage than on. Her dark-brown hair is naturally curly, and is beginning to show the marked presence of gray. She wore a pongee skirt and blue organdie blouse, and carried over her arm a pongee Eton coat that matched the skirt. The skirt was a round length, and every six inches there were four inch-wide plaits an inch apart running from the waist to the hem. These plaits were released perhaps eight inches from the hem of the skirt, and the skirt itself fitted very closely and was scant. The pale blue muslin blouse was tucked at intervals of two inches with three or four quarter-inch tucks, their own width apart. In the front fine vines in white embroidery were worked between the rows of tucks. The sleeves, which were quite small, had lengthwise tucks to match the waist, and the cuffs were embroidered, as was also the narrow turned-over collar of blue organdie. The Eton coat had three rows of fine pongee-colored braid around its edges, and an inch inside of this border came a similar row. Down the front tabs of blue piped with pongee, and having their ends caught with a series of tiny buttons, formed the ornament. The large bishop sleeves were gathered into shaped cuffs, piped with turquois to match the blue used in the front. Her small brown toque was trimmed with a mixed brown and white ostrich plume, placed on the right side from front to back, and on the left side near the back a metal buckle, with a fold of brown velvet running through it, was placed.

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One of Mrs. James G. Gerard's pretty dinner frocks has leaf designs in silver and black over its surface. The leaves on the bodice are shaped like blackberry leaves, but larger; they are outlined with a fine line of black and threads of silver on a white background. On the skirt the leaves are much smaller and are the single leaves of the beechnut. The bodice yoke, skirt flounce, and sleeves are composed of silver and black on white, and just between the yoke and the rather close sleeve there is an opening three inches long by half that width, showing the flesh. With this frock Mrs. Gerard wore at dinner the other evening a large white chip hat, the top trimmed with folds of pale blue and white tulle and huge pink-tinged roses showing in the flaring front.

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Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, who was Miss Adelaide Barclay, and whose elopement with Mr. Boyesen, a son of the novelist, H. H. Boyesen, was an event of a year ago, was lunching with her husband at Sherry's on her recent return from abroad. She wore with a dark blue coat and skirt a very full and pouching white blouse and a quaint little hat of dark blue straw, small but turned up at unusual points and showing dull red roses under the brim against her elaborately waved dark coiffure. Mrs. Boyesen is very girlish in figure and carriage and her gown was also of youthful mode. The Eton coat of the costume hung out loosely from the full white underblouse and the flaring sleeves were exceptionally wide with the sleeves of the underblouse forming huge white puffs above the wrists. Both skirt and blouse coat were plain except for a few lines of braid or strapping.

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A lightweight broadcloth costume worn in town one day last week had a round skirt composed of three scant overlapping flounces of the cloth, each flounce having its lower edge embroidered in silk to match the color of the cloth, and above each line of scallops was a fine geometrical pattern in embroidery. The Eton coat was short, with flowing sleeves, and its edges showed the same embroidered designs as the skirt. An underblouse of brown chiffon cloth over silk exactly matching the broadcloth was worn, and showed both above and below the coat. This underblouse was accordion-plaited. A girdle of the cloth clasped with a bronze buckle was worn, and a brown turban in shaded brown feathers topped it.

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Mrs. John Henry Towne, in town for several days, wore one day a shirtwaist costume of creamy tan taffeta, with fine crossing lines in brown. The bodice was laid in tiny boxplaits at the top that extended half way to the girdle. These plaits were three-quarters of an inch wide, and that distance from each other. The sleeves of the full bishop model, had narrow boxplaits at the top, sagging puffs below the elbows, and cuffs to match. The skirt had groups of three or four of the three-quarter-inch boxplaits running from the waist to a distance of, say, thirty inches below the waist, and at that point, between these groups, started other groups of plaits, which were released, as were the longer groups, inches below, and gave a full flounce effect. Tiny whorls of fine white braid headed the tops of these flounce plaits, which were sections of the silk plaited and set on the jupe. Similar whorls were used on the sleeves and bodice. Topping this was a small, dark-brown hat trimmed with white wings and draped with a brown chiffon veil. One evening at dinner at Sherry's Mrs. Towne was gowned in a cream-colored taffeta costume showing surplice effects on the bodice, and otherwise it was a modified 1830 frock. The skirt hung in deep plaits from waist to floor, and the full, blouselike bodice had full folds crossing in at the front and showing at the top the guimpe of repoussé lace over chiffon. The sleeves were extremely full and puffy from the shoulder seams to a bit below the elbows, where they ended in narrow and double-ruched ruffles above a succession of three or four narrow six-inch raffles of the repoussé lace on a chiffon and silk foundation. Her large hat was rolled at the side; it was black and was trimmed with a long ostrich plume.

+ + +

Mrs. H. Carroll Brown is somewhat taller and larger than her sister, Mrs. Gerard; her hair and eyes are brown, and her skin fair and faintly tinged with pink. The pink tones of her skin were brought out admirably by a large round dull pink hat laden with ostrich plumes of the same shade. Unlike Mrs. Gerard's chapeau, Mrs. Brown's was not turned up, nor did it flare at all from her face, being set almost straight on her head. Her frock was a white organdie, having organdie medallions, oval in shape, and containing wreaths of pale pink roses set around the bottom of the skirt and around the lower half of the bodice. These medallions were outlined by white ruchings and several three-inch ruchings went around the skirt. The bodice was rather full, the upper part of plain white organdie and lace, and just above the girdle a row of medallions, each some six or seven inches long, the sides almost touching, went around it. There were several rows of these medallions around the bottom of the skirt, and each medallion was its own width from the next, and those in the top row capped the empty spaces in the lower row.

+ + +

An odd hat seen the same evening at the same place and topping a brown silk frock made in a voluminous and baggy fashion was a huge, flaring poke bonnet of brown chip trimmed with blue roses of a shade that turned greenish under the gas light. Several of these roses rung on the brim at the back of this chapeau and back of the ears, and were caught against the halo flare in the front. The young woman's wrap was a short Japanese kimono of black satin embroidered in odd blue roses and having a deep blue border.

MARIE WELDON.

Tea gown of rose pink liberty satin with panel of deeper pink chiffon velvet embroidered in white and shades of rose. Yoke of cream-colored lace and edges of gown embroidered to match panel.

ON A TOMBSTONE.

A WEATHER-BEATEN tombstone in an old Virginia cemetery bears this inscription:

"I await my husband.
May 26, 1840.
Here I am.
Dec. 14, 1891."

A was passing by added: "Lots, as

A. Simonson
933 Broadway 21-22 Sts
NEW YORK.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

Nowhere in the world can be found such an immense assortment of Human Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Toilet Preparations, of only the very latest styles and very best qualities that can be procured.

THE LOVERS' KNOT

an article made of all long, soft and silky, natural wavy hair. It is especially designed for a low back hairdress, all the vogue now, and has been quickly adopted by all those who value comfort, style and youthful appearance.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE

is the latest and most satisfactory coiffure for those desiring a stylish and comfortable front hairdress. I guarantee to match your own hair perfectly, both in color and texture.

HAIR DRESSING.

My parlors are beyond all doubt the most comfortable and luxurious in this country. Marcel Waving, Electric Scalp and Hair Treatment, Shampooing, Singeing, Clipping and Hair Coloring by men whose long experience assures unqualified satisfaction.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

An exceptionally fine assortment of the very latest novelty, the

Ruby Amber Shell

a combination of pure amber and ruby colored tortoise shell, which produces color effects of surprising natural beauty. The assortment of the above as well as the pale Amber Tortoise Shell Hair Ornaments must be seen to realize the superior quality, beautiful color and freedom from blemish of the Tortoise Shell that I am able to offer the most exacting.

Jet Hair Ornaments

for brilliancy of cut are unsurpassed. My stock of artistic novelties, comprising Pearl and Jet Necklaces, Jet Card Cases, Jet Jewel Boxes, and a complete assortment of Dressing Table Articles made of genuine Tortoise Shell, are too numerous to mention in detail. Inspection invited.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST.

In Woman's Domain.

OF the many women attached to the household of their British Majesties none is more interesting, if as much so, as the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, who for some thirty-four years has been the almost inseparable companion of Queen Alexandra, and from whom she had seldom been parted for even a day. She is the sister of Lord Knollys, who for thirty-four years also has been private secretary and confidential friend of the King. One of the Knollyses, Sir Francis, married Kitty Cary, first cousin to Queen Elizabeth. She was with Anne Boleyn, another aunt, on the morning of the latter's execution. The father of Miss Knollys was made Treasurer and Controller of the present King and Queen's household on their marriage and while they were the Prince and Princess of Wales. Lord Knollys, who was named Francis after his historic ancestor, was private secretary to his father while the latter had charge of the Prince of Wales's household. Lord Knollys was considered the handsomest bachelor in the household, but seventeen years ago he married, and his daughter, who is a godchild of the King and Queen, was named Louvima, the odd name being compounded from the first syllables of the names of the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Princesses themselves originating it. From the above it would appear that Miss Knollys, from her ancestry and connections, would naturally assume an important place in the royal household.

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Miss Knollys was raised to the rank of a baron's daughter soon after King Edward succeeded to the title, so that she might remain in attendance on the Queen. She is not only a lady in waiting, but private secretary to her Majesty, and her duties, unlike those of the maids of honor, mistress of robes, and ladies in waiting, require her continuous attendance. She is the only one of Alexandra's ladies who goes with her on her visits to Denmark. She is not a pretty woman, but has a kindly face, and is noted for her goodness of heart. It is her duty to go through her Majesty's mail and to examine into the merits of petitions and applications for aid. She will go to much trouble personally to ascertain if an applicant is deserving of help, but she always leans to generosity. Alexandra is devoted to her, and the Christmas after she became Queen altered the entire plans of the royal household for the holidays because Miss Knollys was ill; rather than leave her devoted secretary to a lonely holiday season in London the Queen remained with her, though in doing so she disappointed her children and grandchildren who were at Sandringham for the Christmas season. Other reasons were given out for the changes in plan, but it finally leaked out that the real cause was the illness of her Majesty's devoted companion.

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When the asbestos of gas-burning grates becomes blackened or discolored sprinkle common table salt over it, and light the asbestos, which soon becomes white again. When the holes through which the gas feeds the flames becomes stopped up, a fine hat pin is the best thing to use to clean them with. Round toothpicks, while often used, are liable to break off.

+ + +

John D. Rockefeller and his three daughters, Mrs. Charles Strong, Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, and Mrs. Harold McCormick, are all musical and music was one of their few enjoyments, for the Rockefeller girls were brought up in the severest and simplest of ways, dancing, theatres, and many other simple pleasures not being included in their somewhat Puritanic life. John D. Rockefeller plays the violin, and is a fair performer. Before the daughters were married they, with their father, formed a quartet. Bessie (Mrs. Strong) played the second violin; Edith, who married Mr. McCormick, was the 'cellist, and Alta, now Mrs. Prentice, was the pianist. Mrs. Prentice was for a long time prior to her marriage a member of an amateur musical society that met at the houses of the various members.

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Lady Ludlow is largely responsible for the bringing to the fore of the peridot as a jewel of fashion. She wore one of these now highly valued gems set in diamonds as a pendant among her jewels at her wedding a year ago. Her emeralds are among the most beautiful in London. She was the widow of the eccentric Lord Howard de Walden, whom she, when Miss Blanche Holden, married, though he was thirty years older. Her son, who is devoted to her and who gave her away last year when she married the second time, owns any amount of property in London, with an income of about a million dollars a year.

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Mrs. George Batten, a great beauty of the Spanish type, is termed "the April Grandmother" because of her still youthful appearance and her comparative lack of years. Her daughter, Mrs. Austin Harris, has a child several years old. Mrs. Batten delights in handsome jewelry, and has a hair ornament celebrated on both continents. It is a remarkable Chinese bird brought from Peking; it has a pearl body, green jade wings, and from its beak swings a huge ruby. Another of her ornaments is a necklace of uncut stones—emeralds, rubies, and pearls—from the Far East. She is very musical, and her spirited singing of French chansons is much admired; she also plays the guitar and piano and composes ballads. Her dress is as marked in style as her jewels, and is chiefly her own adaptation of French fancies. Mrs. Batten is thoroughly posted on the Italian and German as well as French and English literature of the day, and is a great favorite in English society.

+ + +

The Tea Palace of the Japanese exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition is one of the most interesting sights to women visitors. The chief tea table is presided over by Miss Mine Abe, who is the instructress of a school for teaching the "tea ceremony" in Tokio. She wears a kimono and an obi and kneels at the table, where she carefully wipes every utensil with a red fushasma pulled from her obi. She never varies in her gestures, each turn of the hand and movement of utensils having been so carefully studied that they are second nature. Tiny rice cakes are served with the tea, which in this palace is the Shidzuokakn; it has a coloring of the most delicate amber. There are two processes of preparing tea; here we pour boiling water on the leaves, but another way is to place the water, after it has come to the boiling point, into a cooling pot, the leaves being added and the whole allowed to remain there five minutes.

At the other tea house, which is in the Chinese exhibit, Formosa tea is served by trousered little Chinese girls. The tea served here is the favorite Oolong; one side of the leaves is green and the other black. The tea is prepared still differently by the Chinese, who put in each cup the proper amount of leaves and then pour boiling water on it, immediately covering the cup with the saucer until it is steeped, when it is drunk from the cup in which it is made. Boiling water is added to the leaves if a second cup is desired. Neither Japanese nor Chinese add milk or sugar. Scented tea is a novelty, but seldom taken here. To make it, orange or jasmine flowers (fresh, of course) are mixed with the tea and allowed to remain twelve hours, when they are removed. Java and Siam are the principal consumers of scented teas. The Chinese add to certain teas perfumed powders to impart not only a more agreeable flavor, but a pleasant odor.

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The East Indian tea house is gorgeous in Benares brass and silver, and superb teakwood tables, while daggers, swords, and scimetars ornament the walls. Pekoe and Souchong teas are served. The Orange Pekoe is the first picking of tea and contains no tannin. The Pekoe, which is the second picking, has a little tannin and is the second quality, while the Souchong is the strongest in tannin and is the third of the pickings. In India the leaves are picked by hand, but are machine cured, rolled and fired.

In the Ceylon Court, Ceylonese teas are served by Singhalese. The Assam and Hybrid teas predominate, and Peking, Souchin, and Congaous teas are also used.

An American company has a building modeled on the plan of a Russian country house for the serving of Russian teas by peasant women. Russian china is displayed on narrow shelves along the walls. The tea tables are set with gold-background china with scroll designs in red and blue. Teacups for the women are painted with Winter scenes, and tea glasses for the men have silver holders. Caravan tea, brought from China, is made in silver or brass samovars, their tops filled with burning charcoal.

The pretty Russian girl from Odessa who presides over the Russian tea house table has the decidedly American name of Fanny Sherman. She is a noted singer in her own country, and when the exposition was opened formed one of the Russian village troupe. She wears a gorgeous native costume while serving tea. The short, full skirt is a light strawberry colored satin brocaded in velvet peonies. The top is a sack-shaped garment of gold and white-hued damask; it is voluminous and is gathered and attached below the bust to a broad silver braid, and above the silver braid is a white muslin guimpe with full sleeves. She wears a necklace of white and blue beads and a long pink coral chain. On her head is a high coronet made of gold tissue worked in gold paillettes and having a fringe drooping low over her forehead.

A COMMODORE'S TIP.

COMMODORE E. C. BENEDICT and his Wall Street friend, L. D. Huntington, were fishing together recently when a casual acquaintance in another boat who thought it a golden opportunity to get a valuable tip manoeuvred his craft so that it floated by quite near them.

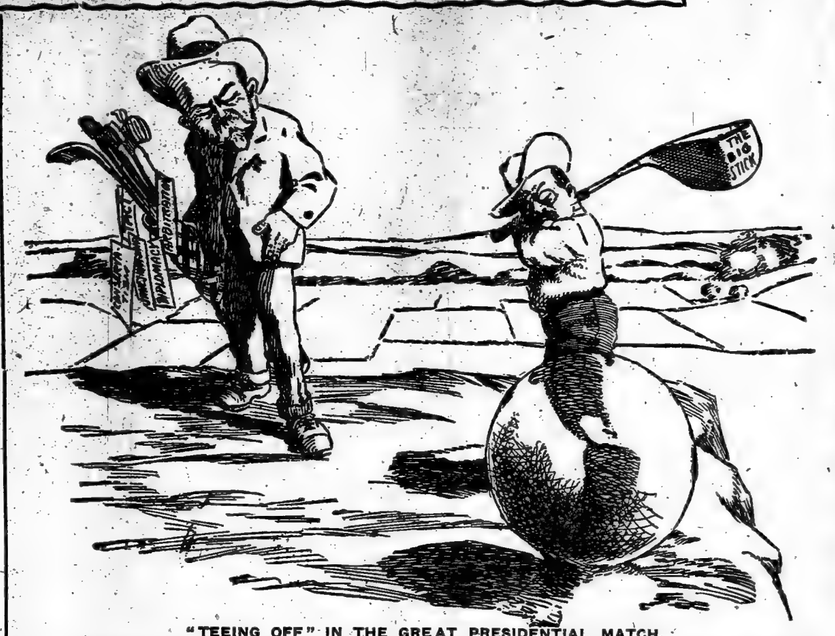
"How do you think things are going, Commodore?" he asked, eagerly.

"Well," said Benedict, who is an enthusiastic steam yachtsman, but has a holy horror of naphtha, "sailboats may go down, but naphtha launches are more than likely to go up."

HUMOR OF THE CAMPAIGN AS SEEN BY CARTOONISTS

CLAIM EVERYTHING—BLUFF IT OUT!
THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY—Hold on, there, G. O. P.! Don't grab the pot till after the showdown!
From The Baltimore News.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.—By McCutcheon.
From The Chicago Daily Tribune.



"TEEING OFF" IN THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL MATCH.
A would-be champion, who is somewhat erratic, labors under the disadvantage of wielding a very large stick, and insists on playing with a big ball, but they say that his caddie is fine, and will pull him through.—From the Baltimore News.

SMILES AT HIMSELF.
Roosevelt's letter of acceptance a masterpiece of self-glorification.
From The Louisville Times.

SAME OLD WRANGLE—WHO BEATS WHO?
SAME SOLUTION—NOTHING NEW.
From The Boston Herald.

ONE OF THE THINGS THE LIGHT SHOWED UP.
From The Pittsburg Gazette.

DID YOU HEAR SOMETHING BURST?
From The Baltimore American.

SPEAKING OF MANCHURIAN ROADS, THERE ARE OTHERS.
From The Chicago News.

WHITE WASH.
"Giving him his quadrennial."
From The St. Paul Globe.

"COME, ALTON, SPEAK YOUR PIECE FOR THE GENTLEMAN!"
From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

"SPEAK!"
From The Chicago Chronicle.

UNCLE SAM—Talk about campaign enthusiasm. Here's a Democratic picture for you.
From The Wheeling Intelligencer.

CHORUS OF TRUST MAGNATES—Cannot we come from under cover now?
CHAIRMAN CORTELYOU—Now, don't get anxious and spoil it all; wait until after the other States vote.—From The Philadelphia Record.

KITE FLYING.
MISS DEMOCRACY—There, now! Some one's thrown a stone through it; now it never will go up.
From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A [illegible]NG LIKENESS!
DAME DEMOCRA[illegible] day after the letter came out)—Oh, Theodore! How you [illegible]r me!!
From The Philadelphia Press.

UNCLE SAM—It's simply great, Theodore.
From The Cleveland Leader.

1904

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1904

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 17, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 17. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 17, 5,868,808.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 17, '04.
235	220	235¼	Sep. 9.	222	May 13.	230	240	...	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '04.	2¼	SA.	235	236	235	236	...	80
87½	83	64⅞	Feb. 13.	89½	July 1.	48	51	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	...	50	50	50	50	...	350
75⅝	88⅝	59⅞	Sep. 8.	59⅞	Feb. 8.	57⅞	58	— 1½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 29, '04.	½	Q	59½	59½	57	57⅞	45	172,562
41⅜	17½	24⅞	Sep. 12.	14⅜	July 1.	22	23¼	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	2	Q	23⅝	24½	23½	23⅝	23⅝	11,115
98	90½	83½	Sep. 12.	87	Jan. 6.	82½	83½	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	82	82¼	81⅞	82	77½	3,637
45¾	25½	84⅝	Aug. 8.	24¼	June 14.	33½	34⅛	+ 2	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	33¾	34½	32	34⅝	29¼	3,795
225	171	214½	Aug. 29.	180	June 2.	205	210	...	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '04.	$4	SA	210	210	210	210	180	200
29⅜	6	8½	Feb. 15.	5	Aug. 3.	6	6¼	— ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	...	...	6	5¾	5	5¼	3	700
11⅜	2¼	5¼	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 5.	5	5⅛	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	...	...	...	4¼	5½	4¼	5½	3	1,500
37⅜	10	21¼	July 15.	11½	Jan. 5.	20	21	...	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	...	...	...	20	20½	20	20½	11	300
11⅞	4	9¼	Jan. 2.	4⅝	Mar. 24.	6⅝	7	+ ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	29,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	1	...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	5¾	942
42½	16½	36½	Jan. 4.	24¼	Mar. 24.	26⅝	27	+ ⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1½	...	26¾	26⅞	26½	26½	21	1,380
19⅜	6	15	Aug. 29.	7	June 2.	11½	14½	+ ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	...	...	...	12½	13½	11½	12½	11	100
81⅝	10½	29½	Sep. 14.	16½	Jan. 6.	27⅛	27½	+ 2½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	25	28½	24½	27⅞	17	105,065
85⅝	67½	97⅝	Sep. 13.	75½	Jan. 6.	97	97½	+ 4	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	93¾	97⅝	93¾	97½	84½	7,877
6¼	2½	4¾	Jan. 22.	2½	June 16.	4	4½	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	3	200
24½	14⅜	22	Jan. 14.	12	Jan. 3.	19	20	+ ⅞	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,460,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅜	...	19½	20½	19½	20	15	4,030
82⅞	30⅜	68	Sep. 10.	46	Feb. 25.	6⅝	65⅝	— 2	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 25, '04.	1¼	Q	67⅝	67¾	65¾	65⅝	42	37,405
99½	80¼	109⅝	Sep. 12.	88⅜	Jan. 6.	107¼	108	— 1¼	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	108⅜	108⅝	107½	107½	90	3,862
126	90	135	Aug. 26.	110	Jan. 21.	132½	145	...	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 25, '04.	2½	Q	132	135	135	135	...	200
20	4½	7	July 18.	3¼	June 30.	...	7	...	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	500
69½	32	45	Jan. 22.	29	July 7.	33	36	...	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	33	33	33	33	...	200
134⅝	107¼	134⅝	Aug. 10.	122¼	Mar. 7.	131	131¾	— 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	131¾	132⅝	130	131	118	50,295
123	119	136	Aug. 29.	122	Jan. 4.	135	140	...	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	136	136	136	136	118¾	10
88	77½	90	June 14.	82	Jan. 6.	88	92	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '04.	1½	...	90	90	90	90	...	27
160	117¼	140	Sep. 10.	121	Jan. 6.	138	139	...	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	231,583,100	July 15, '04.	112¼	Q	140	140	140	140	130¾	100
146	130	147	Sep. 10.	130½	Feb. 11.	144½	143½	— 2	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	145	145	143	143	133	395
14⅜	7⅛	14½	Sep. 14.	10	Jan. 4.	14	14¾	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,301,800	...	...	...	14½	14½	14½	14½	8¼	100
90	65	82	Sep. 7.	69	Jan. 25.	78⅜	83	...	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	70⅝	212
125⅛	58	90	Sep. 16.	61	Feb. 20.	80	80¼	+ 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 19, '04.	50c	SA	85	90	82	90	76	8,010
41	23	33	Aug. 11.	25	July 11.	29½	30	...	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	...	...	...	28	28	28	28	...	100
89⅞	54	83½	Sep. 15.	64	Feb. 24.	81½	82¼	— ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	82¾	83½	80⅝	82¼	65¼	173,717
103½	84⅝	99⅝	Sep. 14.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	97½	99	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	99¼	100	97½	98½	88⅝	14,724
118½	106	131½	Sep. 15.	104½	Feb. 18.	129	129	+ 4⅝	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 9, '04.	2½	SA	124	131½	123½	128½	...	16,180
104	71⅝	80⅞	Sep. 10.	72	Mar. 14.	87⅝	89	— 1	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	80½	89⅞	87½	88⅞	73¾	65,017
98¾	82⅜	95	July 20.	67⅝	Feb. 10.	93½	94½	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	69,973,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	94	94	93¾	94	80⅝	1,180
71⅜	29½	57⅝	Sep. 7.	33	Feb. 24.	55⅝	55⅝	+ 1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	...	...	...	56⅞	56⅞	53⅞	55½	37¼	75,295
225	170	227	May 11.	185	Mar. 16.	220	224	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2½	Q	222½	222½	222½	223	185	300
15¼	5	7¼	Sep. 17.	5	July 18.	7¼	7⅝	+ 1¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	...	...	...	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼	...	500
150	121	148	Sep. 12.	118¾	Mar. 2.	145	145	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	145	148	145	145	132	600
...	...	89¾	Aug. 23.	85	Aug. 1.	87½	88½	— ⅝	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	1	Q	88⅝	88⅝	88	88½	...	900
55	40	49⅞	Mar. 7.	47⅞	Feb. 19.	49	49½	...	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	...	...	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	...	20
78½	57½	69	Sep. 15.	64	Apr. 20.	69	69¼	+ 2	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	68	69	68	69	59	400
139¾	115⅝	125½	Aug. 15.	109½	Mar. 12.	127¼	127¾	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	3	SA	120⅜	127½	124¼	127	121¾	19,115
190	153	182½	Sep. 12.	154½	Feb. 20.	180	181	+ 5½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	127,418,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	178	182½	178	181½	...	2,670
53⅝	27¼	43⅜	Sep. 10.	23¼	Mar. 14.	43	43⅛	— ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	43¼	43⅝	41⅝	43⅝	31½	68,105
37½	18½	42	Aug. 29.	33	Jan. 6.	41	41	— ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	...	...	...	42	42	40⅝	41	21½	1,400
75½	60	85½	Jan. 21.	75	Jan. 2.	...	85	— ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '04.	2	SA	84	84	84	84	63¼	200
29⅝	13	17⅜	Jan. 22.	12¾	June 8.	15⅝	...	+ 3	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,024,000	...	...	...	17	17⅛	15⅞	16¾	15⅝	13,670
85½	63	71	Jan. 20.	47⅛	June 6.	62	65⅝	+ 3	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	...	54	55	54	54	71⅞	400
46⅞	24	31	Jan. 31.	20	June 6.	24	27½	...	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	...	...	...	26	26	25	25	27¼	600
183¼	133¼	159⅝	Sep. 10.	137⅛	Feb. 24.	1 7⅛	158	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	68,183,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	156⅜	159⅝	156¼	158	140	121,214
194¼	168	184½	Sep. 12.	173	Mar. 4.	1 1½	185	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,374,400	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	184⅞	184⅞	184¼	184½	173	200
224½	153	191	Sep. 2.	161¼	Mar. 14.	1 6½	187	+ 4	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	190	190⅝	186	187	159	12,725
250	190	232	Sep. 15.	207	Feb. 8.	...	...	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	21,935,100	July 1, '04.	2	Q	231	232	231	232	200	200
10⅝	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	6¼	Aug. 31.	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	...	...	...	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅜	9	2,620
36	15	26½	Jan. 15.	11½	Aug. 31.	15⅝	16	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	...	...	...	15¾	16	14⅞	16	13½	3,445
17½	3	8¼	Aug. 31.	4	July 11.	7⅞	8	+ ⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	6⅝	8	6⅝	7⅝	4⅝	5,350
50⅝	30	40	Aug. 31.	29	May 24.	38	40	+ ¼	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	...	39	39	37	37	...	300
99⅝	66	82½	Sep. 15.	66⅛	May 18.	78⅝	81¼	+ 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	81	82½	80	82	72	2,000
112	110	110½	Mar. 14.	100	Feb. 8.	110	110	+ 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	28,000,000	July 20, '04.	1¼	Q	109½	109½	109½	109½	...	100
97	67½	79	Apr. 13.	79	Apr. 13.	2	...	...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 2, '98.	1¼	...	75	75	75	75	...	70
82½	24	44	Sep. 10.	25½	Mar. 12.	2	35⅜	— 7⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¼	...	43¼	45½	31⅜	35¼	42½	76,158
22	65	65	Jan. 17.	63	Apr. 5.	...	...	...	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03.	4	SA	65	65	65	65	...	100
81⅝	10	19	Jan. 12.	13¾	June 1.	17	17¼	+ 1¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	...	...	...	16	17⅜	16	17¼	12⅜	8,825
72	44½	58⅛	Jan. 25.	48	June 1.	49	50½	+ 1⅜	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	48⅝	50½	48⅝	50¼	50½	2,778
48	17	29⅜	Jan. 22.	17⅛	June 1.	24	24½	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	...	...	...	23½	25	23½	24½	20	1,150
28½	9½	16⅝	Jan. 26.	8	June 28.	13½	13½	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,024,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13¼	13⅛	8,390
176	149¼	210	Sep. 12.	168	Jan. 8.	190	213	+30	Commercial Cable Co.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	2	Q	200	210	200	210	...	200
222	164	212⅜	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	195	200	— 1⅜	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Sep. 15, '04.	2	Q	204½	207¼	203¾	205	170½	20,945
119	94⅜	125	Sep. 10.	101¼	Jan. 4.	123	123½	...	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '04.	3½	Q	123	123½	120½	123	100	10,305
35	15¼	22⅜	Jan. 25.	9¾	May 9.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅞	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,560	Feb. 10, '04.	1	...	13⅞	14⅞	13½	14⅝	27	6,907
85⅛	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	70	70½	+ ¼	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70⅜	71	70½	70½	79	1,382
183¼	149	170	Sep. 9.	149	Mar. 12.	168	168	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,020,000	Sep. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	168½	169¼	168¾	168	156	10,610
276½	230	285⅞	Sep. 17.	250½	Feb. 23.	284	286	+ 4⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	280	285⅞	279⅞	285⅞	233	2,300
43	18	29	Sep. 15.	18	Mar. 14.	28	28⅜	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	...	...	...	27	29	26¾	28⅝	23	4,310
90¼	62	82½	Sep. 17.	64½	Feb. 24.	80	82⅛	+ 2¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	80	82¼	78½	82¼	75¾	6,830
47½	12	24⅜	Jan. 7.	19½	Jan. 7.	23⅝	23⅞	+ ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	...	...	...	24½	24½	24½	24½	16¼	100
20⅝	7⅜	14⅜	Jan. 23.	7½	June 27.	11	11	+ 2½	Detroit Southern.	100	16,487,000	...	...	...	8⅜	5	2¼	4⅝	10¼	2,600
39⅝	14	29½	Jan. 25.	20	June 27.	7⅞	8	+ 3⅝	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	...	...	...	4⅝	8	4¼	8	18	1,940
90	55	68	July 19.	60½	June 16.	66	67	...	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	66⅞	67	66½	66½	63½	300
34⅜	20	29	Sep. 15.	19½	June 9.	28	28⅜	+ ⅜	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	July 26, '04.	1	Q	28	29	27	28⅜	24	10,134
19⅛	7	10⅜	Jan. 22.	8½	June 3.	7⅝	8	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	...	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	11⅜	200
20⅝	10	17⅜	Jan. 22.	9⅝	Aug. 10.	12½	13	— ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	12	13	12¼	12⅞	15¼	1,250
42⅜	23	32⅛	Sep. 15.	21⅛	May 16.	31	31¾	— ⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	...	...	...	31¾	32½	29¼	31½	27⅝	320,010
74	62¼	65⅝	Jan. 27.	56⅝	May 31.	67	67⅞	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	68	68⅝	66⅝	67⅞	66	28,108
64⅞	44	50½	Jan. 2.	33	May 16.	45⅞	46	— 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	...	...	...	46¾	47½	44⅝	45⅝	48⅝	15,830
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	151	June 20.	170	171	— 1½	**General Electric Co.**	100	48,233,900	July 15, '04.	2	Q	173	175	170½	171	155	5,650
108½	63	84⅜	Sep. 1.	60	May 24.	80	81¼	— 1	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1½	SA	81	82	81	81	...	600
99¼	77	91	Aug. 30.	77	Mar. 12.	87	88	— ⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	79⅝	350
151	125¼	140⅝	Sep. 15.	125⅞	Feb. 24.	139	139½	— ½	**Illinois Central.**	100	193,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	139	140⅝	137⅞	139	131⅜	16,678
19⅞	9	18	Sep. 16.	10⅞	May 26.	17	18	+ 2⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '00.	1	...	14½	18	14½	17⅝	12½	22,543
74¼	57⅛	76⅛	Sep. 16.	64⅛	Feb. 9.	70	75½	+ 2¾	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	75	76¼	73⅝	76	64⅝	5,535
73	23	41	Sep. 13.	26	Mar. 1.	41	41½	+ 5	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 2, '02.	2½	...	41	41	41	41	...	300
46½	28	40	Apr. 7.	28	Sep. 1.	31	32½	+ 1¼	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	31	31	30⅞	30⅞	...	1,300
80½	58	78	Apr. 7.	71½	Feb. 9.	76	77½	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	76¼	76½	75½	76	75¾	700
48	18	24	Sep. 14.	12	June 4.	23	23¾	+ ⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	...	...	...	23	24	22½	23½	23¼	2,330
77⅝	30½	45	Sep. 7.	32	Feb. 25.	43	44	— 1⅝	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	...	45	45	41½	43	37	2,264
47⅛	25⅛	35	Sep. 9.	22⅛	May 9.	34	36	...	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	10,000,000	...	...	...	35	35	35	35	...	200
82⅝	62½	73⅜	Sep. 10.	64½	June 1.	77	78	— 1	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	70	70	77⅜	77⅝	66⅞	1,625
86½	16¼	28	Sep. 12.	16¼	Feb. 24.	25	25½	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	...	...	...	26	26	25	25¾	21½	1,030
61¼	29	43⅝	Sep. 15.	31	Feb. 26.	40	41	+ ⅛	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	...	...	...	40⅜	43¼	40⅜	42	37	5,130
47½	10	19⅝	Apr. 12.	10¼	Jan. 11.	15	17	— ⅞	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400	...	...	...	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	24¼	1,500
48	48	52	Apr. 12.	45½	Apr. 7.	48	51	— 1½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	May 2, '04.	1½	...	50½	50½	50½	50½	...	110
53	23½	33	Aug. 26.	26	Mar. 11.	31	33	...	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	...	...	...	32	32¾	32	32½	31	445
118	80	85	Feb. 23.	85	June 17.	87	100	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '04.	1	SA	90	90	90	90	94½	100
83	49	59	Aug. 29.	46	May 17.	57	58	+ ½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '96.	1	...	58	58	56	58	...	1,200
130½	95	125⅝	Sep. 15.	101	Feb. 23.	122	123⅝	+ ½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	49,000,000	Aug. 10, '04.	2½	SA	123	125⅝	121½	123⅞	102	54,675
153½	126¼	157⅜	Sep. 10.	139	Mar. 12.	153	154	— 1½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	157	157¼	153¾	154½	131⅞	6,084
128⅞	70½	96⅛	Aug. 11.	72¾	Mar. 14.	88	88	— 6½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	52,000,000	...	...	...	85⅝	86	79	80⅝	76½	69,120
142⅞	96½	125⅝	Aug. 10.	104⅝	Mar. 14.	122	122	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	82,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	121	123⅞	120¾	122	111⅜	130,195
29	8⅝	15	Sep. 10.	8	Apr. 23.	13	14¼	— ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	47,982,100	...	...	...	13	15	13⅜	14¼	11¼	41,350
135	102	138	Feb. 26.	123	Jan. 22.	132	133	+ 5	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	July 29, '04.	2	SA	133	135	135	135	130	115
113	41	67⅝	Jan. 18.	40	June 3.	58	58	+ 2¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	...	55⅝	57⅞	55	57⅝	56½	1,300
118	83	96⅝	Sep. 16.	80	July 29.	93	93	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	...	96½	96½	96½	96½	...	120
79½	42	76	Aug. 15.	55	Jan. 4.	71	73⅝	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,900,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2	SA	73¼	74½	72¼	73⅝	55	3,405
132⅞	109½	131	Aug. 15.	116	May 2.	121	121	...	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	3½	SA	130	130	130	130	127¼	2,875
30⅞	15½	24½	Sep. 15.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	22	22⅝	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	...	...	...	23⅛	24½	22¾	23⅞	19	14,195
63½	33	49½	Aug. 26.	32¾	June 1.	48	48½	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,000,000	...	...	...	48½	49⅝	47½	48	30	14,910
116¼	86⅝	99⅝	Sep. 10.	87	Feb. 24.	98	98½	— 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	76,450,300	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	98⅝	99⅝	96⅞	97½	90⅜	122,550
133½	85	124⅛	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	12	121	+ 8	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	120	123	120	123	93¾	610
47½	32	49⅝	July 20.	36	Jan. 4.	45	46	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	47⅝	48	47⅜	48	39	1,130
107⅝	94	109⅝	Aug. 15.	100¼	Jan. 16.	10	109¾	— ⅛	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Aug. 31, '04.	1¾	Q	109¼	109½	109¼	109¼	99¾	350
36	12	21	Jan. 22.	14½	Aug. 9.	14	15	— ½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,900	July 1, '04.	1	Q	15	15	14½	14½	22¾	300
29½	10¾	24⅝	Sep. 15.	14⅛	Feb. 25.	23	24	+ ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,865,400	Mar. 1, '00.	...	...	24	24¾	23½	24¼	14	20,200
93	75	95⅝	Aug. 15.	83⅛	Jan. 23.	9	96	...	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,100	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	96	96	96	96	83	900
47⅜	34⅜	41⅞	Sep. 15.	34⅜	Feb. 25.	4	41½	+ 1	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,900

Year 1903.		Range for Year 1904.				Sept. 17.			STOCKS	Par	Shares	Last Dividend		Period	Price Sept. 17.				Year Ago.	Sept. 17, '01.
High.	Low	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.			Out-standing.	Date.	Per Cent.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
115	90	105	Sep. 15.	90	Apr. 11	104	105	+ 1¼	Pitts. Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,464,600	July 15, '04.	3	SA	101	105	101	105	...	1.061
45	22½	25	Sep. 12.	24¼	May 11.	24	25	+ ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	21,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	1	Q	34¾	35	33¾	34	25	8.550
97	62½	81½	Sep. 15.	67	May 14.	81½	82	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	12,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	90	91½	90	91	84	1.482
295¾	196	222	July 15.	200	Mar. 18.	216	220	− 1	Pullman Co.	100	24,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	Q	217	217	217	217	217	100
57	16	24⅝	Sep. 15.	16	May 13.	23	24	+ 2⅛	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 4, '04.	2	Q	22	24⅞	22	24¾	20⅝	8.970
87	61	81	Sep. 15.	71	May 13.	79⅝	80	+ 1⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	June 1, '04.	2½	Q	79¾	80	79¾	80	70	1.232
39	23	33	May 17.	26	Feb. 11.	27	28	− ⅜	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '04.	2½	SA	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	...	200
99¾	87¼	70	Sep. 9.	8-	Mar. 14.	69⅝	69¾	+ 1½	Reading	50	30,000,000				68	69¾	68	69¾	49¾	412.940
92	73	89¾	Sep. 14.	70	Mar. 1.	85⅝	85¾	+ 1½	Reading 1st pf.	50	25,000,000	Sep. 9, '04.	1	SA	85¾	86	85¾	86	79	4.335
81	55⅜	78	Sep. 9.	63¾	Feb. 26.	76	76⅛	+ 1½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 2, '04.	1	SA	77	77	75¾	76	...	1.128
22⅜	6⅜	9¾	Sep. 12.	6	May 12.	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,181,000				9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	5¾	21.419
39¾	20⅝	36⅜	Jan. 22.	27	May 12.	35⅞	36	+ 1⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	28,256,000	Oct. 4, '03.	1¾	Q	36	36	35	35	29¾	8.715
138¾	107⅞	136	Sep. 10.	124	Mar. 11.	135¾	136	+ 1⅝	Rock Island Co.	100	30,000,000				136	136	127	128	26¾	178.500
78¾	65¾	74⅛	Sep. 12.	67⅜	Jan. 6.	71⅝	71¾	+ ⅛	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	43,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	73¼	74¼	72	72	63	19.320
21	12	22¼	Jan. 27.	14¾	Apr. 15.	19⅞	20	+ ⅛	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	14,041,700	July 15, '04.	1	Q	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	16	10.915
84½	60	82	Aug. 31.	74¾	Jan. 15.	81½	82	− ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	82	82¼	82	82¼	70	20
15⅛	7	17	Aug. 15.	9	Mar. 15.	15½	17	+ ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				16¾	17	16¾	16¾	...	1.200
58	32	51	Aug. 15.	36	May 17.	46	48	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	3,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	...	47	47	47	47	...	100
28½	13	27¼	Aug. 15.	13	Jan. 9.	25	26	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				25	25	25	25¾	...	1.585
76	39	61	Sep. 10.	39¼	Jan. 9.	55½	55⅝	− ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	1	Q	60½	60⅝	58¾	59⅞	45¾	7.375
30	12	22⅞	Aug. 26.	9¾	June 1.	21½	21¾	− ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				21½	22	20⅜	21⅜	14	6.675
66	24	45⅜	Aug. 27.	25¾	June 1.	44¼	44⅝		St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	29,500,000				45¼	45¾	43¾	44⅜	32¾	9.150
72	22¼	41⅝	Apr. 12.	31½	Jan. 7.	40		+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				39¾	41	39¾	40¾	27¾	1.800
37½	27	39⅝	Sep. 15.	27	Jan. 5.	36	36	+ ⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	39½	39⅝	39½	39½	78	300
68¾	38⅝	59	Sep. 8.	41¼	Mar. 14.	55⅞	56	+ 2½	Southern Pacific	100	197,582,100				57⅜	57⅞	55⅝	56⅛	42⅝	151.620
...	...	113⅞	Sep. 9.	113	Sep. 12.	113⅞	114		Southern Pacific pf., 1st in. paid.						113	113⅝	113	113½	...	4.082
34¾	16½	34⅜	Sep. 12.	18¼	Feb. 24.	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000				32⅝	34⅜	32⅝	33⅝	21	506.040
96	69½	96	Sep. 9.	77½	Jan. 6.	93⅞	94	+ 1½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 16, '04.	2½	SA	95¾	96	94⅞	95¾	90¼	5.335
6½	⅝	2⅜	Sep. 17.	...	Mar. 4.	2¼	2⅜	+ 1⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				1	2⅜	1	2⅜	⅝	3.867
68⅜	25⅞	49½	Sep. 15.	31⅝	May 16.	48⅝	49	+ ¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	3	..	49⅝	49¾	48	48	34¼	81.176
48⅜	20¼	35¾	Sep. 15.	20	June 2.	31⅞	32	+ 1½	Texas Pacific	100	52,700,000				32	32	30⅜	31¼	25¾	62.020
128⅞	100	126¾	Aug. 10.	115	Mar. 14.	124	125	...	Third Avenue	100	18,000,000	July 30, '04.	1½	Q	124⅝	125	123¾	125	108½	1.000
27⅞	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	17½	June 21.	20⅜	21	− ⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000				20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...	100
21¾	15	22⅝	Sep. 17.	21⅜	May 27.	21⅞	22	+ 3⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,966,000				22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	15	9.817
48	24	62½	Sep. 17.	32	Feb. 24.	51½	51¾	+ 3⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				47¼	52¼	46	51¾	27	15.236
122¼	79	99¼	Aug. 15.	87½	Feb. 23.	97⅛	98	− ⅛	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,600	Aug. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	97¼	97⅞	97¼	97¾	90¼	375
160	155	158	Aug. 11.	158	Aug. 17.	...	...		Twin City Rapid Transit Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	158	158	158	158	...	198
15	4½	8¾	Sep. 17.	3⅞	Aug. 19.	8	8¼	+ ⅜	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				7¼	8¼	7¼	8	8	2.900
70⅜	57⅜	64	Sep. 17.	45	Feb. 24.	64	65	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '04.	1½	Q	63½	64	61¼	63	60¼	1.415
104⅝	65⅞	101½	Sep. 7.	71	Mar. 14.	97⅜	97½	− 2⅜	Union Pacific	100	103,772,900	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	99¾	100	97½	97⅝	73	262.795
95¼	83½	93⅝	Aug. 30.	86¾	Feb. 25.	92½	93⅛	+ ⅜	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	93	93¾	93	93⅛	86	1.595
64½	30	57⅞	Sep. 12.	42¼	Apr. 19.	56	56¼	+ ⅛	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	57⅞	57⅞	55½	56⅝	46	2.300
15	6	11	Sep. 2.	6½	May 16.	10	11	− ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,900				11	11	10½	10¾	...	300
55	33	57⅝	Sep. 2.	40	Mar. 24.	56½	57¼	+ 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,900	Sep. 1, '04.	1½	Q	57	57	57	57	...	700
156½	95	122	Aug. 25.	100	Feb. 24.	116	121		United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '04.	3	SA	116	120	119	120	...	392
6⅝	6	10	Sep. 17.	6½	May 27.	9¾	9⅞	+ 1⅝	United States Leather Co.	100	62,889,800				8½	10	8	9⅝	7½	54.030
96⅞	71½	88	Sep. 17.	75⅜	Jan. 4.	87½	87⅝	+ ¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,289,800	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	86¾	88	82½	87¼	77½	6.195
...	...	54	Sep. 6.	43	July 13.	52½	53⅛	+ ⅜	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,825,700				53⅝	53⅞	52⅜	53	...	3.150
19¼	7	20⅝	Sep. 15.	10½	Feb. 6.	20	20⅛	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	19½	20⅛	19½	20¼	11¼	8.245
58	30¼	78⅛	July 19.	41	Jan. 4.	74¾	74⅞	+ ⅛	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,600	Sep. 15, '04.	1¼	..	75	75⅜	74	74⅝	40	2.138
83⅞	10	15⅝	Sep. 17.	8⅝	May 13.	17⅞	17¾	+ 2⅛	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,207	Dec. 30, '03.	1½	Q	17⅝	17⅝	14⅜	17⅝	17⅝	360.568
83½	49⅜	65⅝	Sep. 17.	51½	May 13.	65⅝	65¾	+ 2⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Aug. 30, '04.	1½	Q	66	65¾	64½	65⅝	65½	650.892
66⅜	17½	37½	Sep. 15.	22¾	June 29.	35⅝	35¾	+ 1¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,384,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	..	34½	37¼	34½	35⅜	22¾	23.535
125½	80	109½	Sep. 14.	96	July 6.	108⅜	108¾	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000				106¼	106½	108½	108⅝	99½	8.644
32⅜	16¾	22	Sep. 12.	15	May 16.	21½	21⅝	− ⅝	Wabash	100	38,000,000				21¾	22	20⅜	21⅜	20⅜	8.050
55½	27½	43¼	Sep. 15.	32⅜	Feb. 24.	42¼	42½		Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				42¼	43¼	41¼	42⅜	32¼	27.022
249½	105	250	Aug. 23.	205	Mar. 26.	235	245	−20	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '04.	14	SA	230	230	230	230	215	165
93	80¼	92¾	Sep. 8.	85	May 19.	92¼	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,870,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	91¼	92¼	91	91⅞	81½	5.117
221	130	173⅞	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	162	163	− 1	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	18,528,800	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	163½	164	162	163	151	1.700
27½	12	19½	Jan. 22.	14	July 23.	17¾	18	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				18	18	16¾	17⅝	16	2.200
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	37	July 23.	43	45½	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,966,900				46	46	44	45⅞	46	900
38½	20	29¾	Jan. 22.	21¼	June 29.	25	26⅞	− ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				26	28¾	25	25⅞	24	576
29¾	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	19¼	19⅝	− ⅛	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900				20	20	19	19¼	17	4.245
55⅞	33	47⅞	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	44	44½	− ⅛	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,297,200				45	45	43½	44⅛	30¼	2.980

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.....1
Am. Cotton Oil.....2
Am. Locomotive.....2¾
Am. Locom. pf.....4
American Copper.....2
At. Coast Line.....4½
B'klyn Union Gas.....1
Brunswick City.....1¼
Can. Southern.....2
Cent. R. R. of N. J.....5½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.3
Chi. & N. W. pf.....3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.....1¼
C. C. C. & St. L.....1
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.2
Col. Southern.....1½
Col. South. 1st pf.....1½
Col. South. 2d pf.....2¾
Commercial Cable.....80
Del., L. & W.....4½
Den. & Rio Grande..2
Den. & R. G. pf.....2½
Del. Southern.....2½
Det. Southern pf.....3½
Int. Paper.....2½
Int. Paper pf.....2¾
Int. Power.....5
Int. Steam Pump.....1¼

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....1½
Am. Smelting.....2
Am. SmeRing pf.....1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.....1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.....2
Balt. & Ohio.....1
Brooklyn R. T.....1¾
Chi., M. & St. P.....1¾
Chi. & N. W.....4
Col. Fuel & I.....7¼
Consol. Gas.....1¾
Del. & Hudson.....1¾
Erie 2d pf.....1¼
General Electric.....1¾
Hocking Valley.....1
Int. Steam Pump.....1¼
Iowa Central pf.....1¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. C. & W. 5s.....3
Cent. of Ga. 1st. pf. inc.1
Can. of N. S. 5s, reg.3
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s.....1
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s.....2½
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s.....1
Col. F. & Ir., conv. 5s.....6
Consol. Gas deb. 6s..3¾
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s.5
Det. & M. gold 4s..1
Erie 1st con. 7s.....2½
Erie 1st con. 4s.....1½
Erie 4th ext.....1¾
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s.....1
Int. Steam P. 6s.....1
Int. Paper 6s.....2
Kent. Cent. 4s.....1½
L. & N. So. Ry. jt. 4s.....1

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Br. U. P. 4s..1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A.....1
C., M. & St. P., M. P. Div. 5s.....1
C., R. I. & P. col. tr. 4s.....1½
C., C., C. & St. L. col. tr. 4s.....1
Consol. Tob. 4s.....3½
Met. St. genl. 5s...1
Mil. & Nor., con. 6s.1¼
Mob. & O., Mont. Div. 6s.....2½
Nassau El. 4s.....2½
Nor. Ry. of Cal. 6s..1
Penn. 4½s.....1
Penn. 3½s, tr. ctfs..1¼
Peo. & East. 1st...1
Peo. & East. Inc....3
St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s.1
Scioto Val. & N. E. 4s.....1
So. Car. & Ga. 1st..1½
So. Pac. of Cal. 6s.
Series C & D.....2¾
Stand. R. & T. 6s..1½
Stand. R. & T. inc..1½
Tenn. C. & I., Birm. 6s.....2
Term. Assn. of St. L. con. 5s.....2½
Tex. Pac. 2d.....3¼
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s.2
Ulster & Del. 4s....2½
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s.2¾
West. Un. col. tr. 5s.1¼

Bonds Declined.

Va. & Ga. con. 5s.....1½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d...1
Leh. & W. B. ext. 4½s.....1½
St. L. Sthwn. con. 4s.1
Union Pac. conv. 4s.1¾
Va. Mid. genl.....2¾
Wh. & L. E. con. 4s.1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 19.

Brady Brass Co.—Annual meeting.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Books close.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Pacific Coast Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Republic Iron and Steel Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Screw Co.—Books close.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Electric Vehicle Co.—Annual meeting.
International Smokeless Powder Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
International Steam Pump Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway—Annual meeting.
New Orleans Breweries—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rochester Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Co.—Books close.
Virginia Iron Coal and Coke Co.—Annual meeting.
Virginia Southwestern Railway—Annual meeting.
Washington Water Power, Spokane—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.

American Locomotive Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred for annual meeting.
Argentine Quebracho Co.—Postponed annual meeting.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Annual meeting.
F. Garcia Brothers & Co.—Annual meeting.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Tidewater Steel Co.—Annual meeting.
Title Insurance Co. of New York—Books close.
Union Traction Co., Philadelphia—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 22.

American Can Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Houghton County (Mich.) Electric Railway Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
James B. Dunham & Co.—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
Seattle Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Sept. 23.

American Iron and Steel Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.—Books close.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Annual meeting.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred and annual meeting.
Granby Mining Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
National Licorice Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 17, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1903.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,170,094,593	$955,701,024	+88.7
Boston	99,061,923	101,753,069	— 2.6
Philadelphia	92,727,349	81,286,309	+14.1
Baltimore	17,853,606	21,890,171	—20.7
Chicago	145,303,987	143,420,886	+ 1.0
St. Louis	42,204,419	42,383,682	— 0.4
New Orleans	11,047,114	10,011,550	+10.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,577,739,945	$1,256,935,673	+25.5
Other cities, 5 days	278,927,481	285,107,928	— 2.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,856,667,429	$1,542,063,601	+20.4
All cities, 1 day	336,987,624	299,826,273	+12.4
Total, all cities, for week	$2,193,655,053	$1,841,889,874	+19.1

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Sept. 17.	$2,193,655,053	$1,841,889,874	$2,331,778,280
Sept. 10.	1,712,247,615	1,449,406,953	2,443,019,320
Sept. 3.	1,969,916,119	1,737,903,320	2,083,118,705
Aug. 27.	1,736,512,669	1,846,019,497	2,045,836,545
Aug. 20.	1,968,942,404	1,965,338,319	2,097,262,053
Aug. 13.	1,749,912,253	1,823,356,626	2,095,533,427
Aug. 6.	1,789,386,900	2,049,306,290	1,913,542,975
July 30.	1,773,859,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
July 23.	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,003	2,275,719,424
July 16.	2,112,442,006	2,306,863,290	2,177,945,819
July 9.	1,822,336,259	2,193,803,740	2,223,983,938
July 2.	2,095,247,434	2,186,491,895	2,125,117,963
June 25.	1,827,218,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,878,791
June 18.	1,889,301,532	1,941,309,249	2,029,396,845
June 11.	1,701,951,586	2,262,544,255	1,947,947,671
June 4.	1,632,948,730	2,426,946,756	2,105,266,253
May 28.	1,767,418,000	1,748,240,380	1,674,101,010
May 21.	2,006,568,511	2,245,723,633	2,131,392,922
May 14.	1,966,925,109	2,140,065,009	2,343,166,803
May 7.	2,189,304,767	2,126,890,005	2,643,475,356
Apr. 30.	1,758,734,099	2,228,216,986	2,610,200,649
Apr. 23.	1,910,671,846	2,134,077,024	2,355,184,194
Apr. 16.	1,977,313,667	2,255,443,845	2,676,306,891
Apr. 9.	1,968,732,518	1,984,278,281	2,229,294,622
Apr. 2.	1,822,900,935	2,449,903,060	2,321,795,827
Mch. 26.	1,902,386,221	1,986,239,324	1,856,862,218
Mch. 19.	1,918,942,214	2,126,186,060	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12.	1,756,673,020	2,323,474,907	2,143,483,821
Mch. 5.	1,967,825,130	2,446,100,232	2,152,102,957
Feb. 27.	1,606,631,726	1,866,672,330	2,207,274,027
Feb. 20.	1,875,078,901	2,184,180,963	1,777,359,048
Feb. 13.	1,818,439,824	2,023,785,276	2,026,468,633
Feb. 6.	2,123,944,380	2,419,858,972	2,256,837,103
Jan. 30.	2,078,456,978	2,030,056,536	2,130,092,264
Jan. 23.	2,139,119,918	2,232,601,358	2,212,086,837
Jan. 16.	2,225,301,578	2,787,618,506	2,397,124,900
Jan. 9.	2,410,047,737	2,753,823,992	2,582,783,206
Jan. 2.	1,945,947,300	2,274,869,519	2,448,438,071
Dec. 26.	1,686,200,286	1,905,699,788	1,870,690,987
Dec. 19.	2,071,681,622	2,350,140,757	2,247,062,726
Dec. 12.	2,191,809,109	2,206,461,926	2,508,681,720
Dec. 5.	2,221,572,194	2,378,474,731	2,435,852,788
Nov. 28.	1,744,767,383	2,083,398,728	2,026,676,708
Nov. 21.	2,005,845,622	2,058,996,723	2,333,804,783
Nov. 14.	2,094,731,496	2,295,704,125	2,515,817,903
Nov. 7.	1,976,990,150	2,284,686,632	2,134,847,964
Oct. 31.	1,940,828,438	2,221,897,060	2,183,084,348
Oct. 24.	2,014,850,986	2,454,542,963	2,067,479,856
Oct. 17.	2,025,778,066	2,002,894,585	2,141,222,641
Oct. 10.	1,972,067,838	1,852,817,391	2,068,813,821
Oct. 3.	2,229,006,978	1,672,065,004	2,066,547,082
Sept. 26.	1,865,169,463	2,267,053,039	2,076,111,683

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $2,090,501,639; in 1900, $1,842,914,812; in 1899, $1,738,885,974; and in 1898, $1,855,126,281. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending Jan. 9; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,149,962,806, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,030,967,886.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ending Sept. 16.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Prins Willem V.	Port au Prince	$2,500
American Silver Coin—		
Altai	Kingston	3,125
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Finance	Colon	3,180
Altai	Kingston	435
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Puerto Colombia	420
Prins Willem V.	Port au Prince	3,600
Flandria	Port au Prince	1,000
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	8,598
Finance	Buena Ventura	2,000
Monterey	Vera Cruz	2,389
Grenada	Trinidad	1,780
Prins Willem III.	Paramaribo	15
Altai	Barranquilla	700
Altai	Puerto Colombia	8,409
Altai	Kingston	500
Silver Bullion—		
Monterey	Vera Cruz	7,394
Gold Ore—		
Finance	Panama	540
Silver Ore—		
Finance	Panama	2,404
Total		$47,546

Exports, New York, Sept. 12 to 17.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 12	Kr. Wm. d. Gr.	London, S. B.	$24,900
Sept. 13	Majestic	London, S. B.	224,435
Sept. 14	Alphatross	Montevideo, G. C., (U. S.)	500,000
Sept. 14	Seminole	Puerto Plata, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Sept. 15	Monterey	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	9,000
Sept. 16	Altai	Barranquilla, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Sept. 16	Etruria	London, S. B.	162,800
Total			$1,031,035

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 9	Sibiria	Savanilla, G. C., (U. S.)	$5,000
Sept. 9	Campania	London, S. B.	87,315
Grand total			$1,123,350

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$11,897,818
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	12,030,885
From Jan. 1, 1904	418,229,572
From Jan. 1, 1903	426,537,486

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 13, 1904	$8,405,019
Week ended Sept. 12, 1903	9,288,844
From Jan. 1, 1904	329,437,831
From Jan. 1, 1903	345,016,619

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$31,803
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	57,695
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,622,278
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,846,815

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$524,000
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	11,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	73,882,278
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,838,856

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$492,197
From Jan. 1, 1904	67,059,998
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,992,041

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	$46,695

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$15,948
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	12,037
From Jan. 1, 1904	677,941
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,146,472

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$599,850
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	316,518
From Jan. 1, 1904	29,506,182
From Jan. 1, 1903	22,365,474

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$583,407
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	304,781
From Jan. 1, 1904	28,827,241
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,219,002

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 16, 1904	$47,546
Week ended Sept. 18, 1903	69,732

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

More New Records for Loans and Deposits—Surplus Fast Fading Away.

The bank statement made new high records for loans and deposits, and the increase in the reserve required, added to the loss of cash to the interior, reduced the surplus by over $9,000,000.

Thirty-two banks contributed to the increase of $10,472,600 in loans, five of them more than $500,000, while only twenty-one banks curtailed loans, two of them a little over $500,000 each.

The loss of cash exceeded the preliminary estimates, in consequence of large transfers through the Sub-Treasury and direct shipments on Friday to the South and Pacific Coast. Cotton is being hurried to foreign and domestic markets, and the demand for currency at the South is increasing.

Increasing loans and parting with cash at the rate of over a million dollars a day for each item, if continued three weeks longer, will leave very little remaining of the surplus, and may create a demand for money at stiff rates on the part of people who would not borrow at the nominal rates of two months ago.

There were seventeen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, seven National and ten State. This compares with seventeen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, twenty-five in the week ended Sept. 19, 1903; thirty-five in the corresponding week of 1902, and twenty-one in 1901. The total deficit of these seventeen banks was $1,739,350, which is equivalent to the reserve required upon deposits of $6,957,400 out of the total of $1,224,206,600.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1½@2 per cent., averaging 1¾ per cent. Time money was firmer and in better demand than for some months. Rates are 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3¾@4 per cent for four to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for prime single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for good names. Demaud sterling ranged from $4.8665@$4.8675 to $4.8695@$4.87, closing steady at the lower rate. There was exported to Argentina $500,000 gold coin.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent., averaging 2¼ per cent. Time money was quoted at 4½ per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper was in light demand at 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6@6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from $4.8590@$4.86 to $4.8650@$4.8660, closing strong at the higher rate.

The items of last week's statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of September 19, 1903, follow:

	1904.	Increase.	1903.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$115,972,700		$110,572,700
Net profits	134,945,500	$320,100	132,927,400
Deposits	1,224,206,600	2,497,200	909,482,300
Circulation	40,107,300	41,500	45,368,900
Total	$1,514,930,100	$2,858,800	$1,198,349,300
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,140,958,800	$10,472,600	$922,053,800
Specie	257,022,200	*8,340,400	169,391,900
Legal t'd'rs.	78,382,600	*120,400	71,152,300
Total	$1,476,363,600	$2,011,800	$1,162,600,000
Res. held	335,404,800	$8,460,800	240,544,200
Res. req'd	306,051,650	624,300	227,370,575
Surplus	$29,353,150	$9,086,100	$13,173,625
U. S. d'p's.	23,402,800	43,000	37,338,000

*Decrease.

There was no surplus, but a deficit of $1,642,650 in the corresponding week of 1902; in 1901 the surplus was $13,664,225; in 1900, $16,662,825; in 1899, $2,963,700; in 1898, $4,240,400; in 1897, $10,886,175.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

A HARVEST FOR BROKERS.

Cheap Money Adds a Nice Profit to the Commission's Account.

The last two months have been harvest months, not only in the Western grainfields, but also in the pastures of Wall Street. The harvesters have been the brokers, and as a result their entire attitude toward life in general and the Street in particular has been changed. Where three short months ago empty customers' chairs stood yawning, imitating the weary clerks who had nothing to do, while the heads of the firm figured that it was cheaper to go to Europe and close up the office than to stay and pay salaries, everything is now bustle and activity. The chairs are filled with speculating customers, the clerks have hardly time to go out to luncheon, and the brokers are taking lessons in addition instead of subtraction.

While, of course, the commission account has been adding to their deposits at the bank, there has been another source of income even more certain and equally as lucrative, while involving a minimum amount of work. That has been the interest account. One of the chief marvels in the advancing market has been the cheapness of money. Generally when there is great activity in the market and speculative loans call heavily on the banks such loans are negotiated on a basis of 4 and 5 per cent., and even more. Now every one who buys on margins has to pay interest on the difference of the amount of cash deposited by him and the cost of the stocks he bought, this difference being advanced by the broker with the purchased stocks as security. On 100 shares of Pennsylvania, bought at 125 with a 10-point margin, the purchaser has to pay interest on $750 of the broker's money, although if call money goes above that figure he, of course, advances his rates to his customers. It is apparent that if the broker can borrow funds at 1 per cent, even while charging his customers 6 per cent., he makes the difference of 5 per cent., while if he has to pay 4 per cent. his margin of profit is only 2 per cent.

As money has been cheap and business has been big, this interest account has been a good thing for the brokers. If a commission house carried a margin account of $1,000,000 for one month, which is busy times represents only an average amount of business, the resulting profit, due to the difference between the 1 per cent. paid by it and the 6 per cent. charged to customers, would equal $4,000, enough to buy gasoline for a yacht.

COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

New Lines to the Pacific Coast May Endanger This Idea.

Wall Street has not heard much recently about the community of interest idea; certain direction has been given to railroad building which has tended to make a sudden end to the talk of harmonious relations between the great railroad systems. The latest plan. Aside from the recent purchase of the control of the Chicago and Alton for account of the Rock Island interests, demonstrating the aggressive policy of that system, there have come to light plans for western extensions of several of the railroads which now end at or just beyond the Missouri River, and which have been feeling the effect of this limitation. The railroads referred are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Missouri Pacific. Reports of the St. Paul's plans to build to the Pacific Coast are not exactly new. Some four years ago that line completed preliminary surveys across the Rocky Mountains, the line to go north of the Black Hills and through the Shoshone Mountains, just above the Indian reservation of that name. The facts were printed at the time, but were denied. Since then, however, the St. Paul has been gradually pushing its line through the Dakota prairies in the direction mentioned, and while it is certain that the road does not intend to make a sudden build a continuation of its present lines, which is to land it in or near San Francisco before three years are out. This road, which is to be known as the Western Pacific, is to traverse the Beckwith Pass, and will meet the Denver and Rio Grande near Thistle, at the south end of the Great Salt Lake.

These plans of construction would seem to indicate that the relations between the great systems of the West are by no means quite as harmonious as they were and as it is attempted to make them appear to be. The Gould system is probably beginning to feel the effect of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific alliance, and from what is known of the Gould characteristics it is unlikely that they feel happy in their present position. That everything is not perfectly lovely was further indicated a few days ago when a prominent banker, commenting on the Alton purchase, remarked: "Well, you know, in war one must expect reverses."

Whether the carrying out of these plans of construction will result in seriously disturbing the railroad situation in the far West, remains to be seen. That the ultimate result will be beneficial to all concerned seems, however, certain. Indeed, it becomes

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
225	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July,	1904 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1904 3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
11	12	Allis-Chalmers	19,880,000			15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	11	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,600			15	Mar. 16	13	Mar. 16	15	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Apr. 1,	1904 8	79	Aug. 22	72	Apr. 8	79	Aug. 22, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9	21	Mar. 9, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	73	Oct. 24, 1903
190	210	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1,	1904 6	220	May 19	190	Sep. 1	190	Sep. 1, 1904
90	94	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1,	1904 3	92	Aug. 17	88¾	June 6	92	Sep. 9, 1904
23	26	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15,	1904 1	26½	July 18	22	Aug. 17	23	Sep. 10, 1904
31	35	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900 1½	35¼	Aug. 26	22¼	June 1	35¼	Aug. 26, 1904
97	99	American Snuff pf	12,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	98¼	Sep. 8	95	Jan. 6	98½	Sep. 8, 1904
57¾	60	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			60	July 21	53	Mar. 22	58	Aug. 29, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	July 15,	1904 1¼	92¼	Apr. 21	92¼	Apr. 21	92¼	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1903
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,685,000	July 1,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Apr. 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*106	Dec. 30, 1902
145	103	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15,	1904 3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	126½	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
104	106	Central & South American Teleg	7,917,600	July 7,	1904 1½	104	July 20	103	May 12	103	Aug. 23, 1904
190	210	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1,	1904 1½	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
125	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	6,330,700	July 1,	1904 1½	130	Aug. 13	124	Feb. 11	130	Aug. 13, 1904
85½	86	Chicago Great Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15,	1904 ..	86¼	Apr. 12	80½	July 13	80¼	July 13, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	June 29,	1904 3	89	June 17	82	Aug. 19	82	Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,818,100	July 1,	1904 1¾	*127	May 5	*130	June 6	*126	July 6, 1904
140	150	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,400,200	Aug. 20,	1904 3	145	Jan. 21	135	Mar. 22	138	Aug. 17, 1904
183	..	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,500	Aug. 20,	1904 3½	185	Sep. 9	175	May 5	185	Sep. 9, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	102¾	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,402,200	July 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
60	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			65	Aug. 2	60	July 29	65	Aug. 2, 1904
178	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Sep. 1,	1904 1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
65	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	22¾	June 20, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2¼	Jan. 16	1	Jan. 16	1	May 16, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1902 1½	2¼	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	702,500	Aug. 1,	1903 7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,625,500	June 1,	1904 2½	75½	Jan. 26	70	May 31	70¾	June 7, 1904
130	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12,	1904 2½	125	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	123	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539			3½	Feb. 24	3½	Feb. 24	3¼	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	5,622,491	July 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	38	Dec. 29, 1903
58	60	**Evans. & Terre Haute** ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901 1½	66¼	Jan. 27	54	July 15	59	Sep. 9, 1904
60	66	Evans. & Terre Haute pf ($50)	1,294,000	Apr. 15,	1904 2½	80	Aug. 18	72	Feb. 22	80	Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	65	June 18, 1903
42	47	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904 4	54	Feb. 3	40	May 12	47	Sep. 9, 1904
..	..	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,000			..	.....	..	.....	29	Jan. 9, 1902
48	55	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1,	1903 1¾	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50¼	Aug. 6, 1904
95	96½	General Chemical pf	10,080,000	July 1,	1904 1½	98	Mar. 17	94	Feb. 23	95	Aug. 26, 1904
110	..	Gold & Stock Tel	6,000,000	July 1,	1904 1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf	124,129,200	Aug. 1,	1904 1½	186	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1904 4	..	.....	..	.....	*76	Oct. 15, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1,	1904 1¼	*98¾	May 25	*98¾	May 25	*98¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,800	Aug. 1,	1904 1¼	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
52	55	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug. 25,	1904 25c	54	Aug. 2	50¼	Jan. 13	54½	Aug. 3, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1,	1904 2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Sep. 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	*200	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000			..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1901 1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3,000,000	July 1,	1904 3	55	Mar. 5	48¼	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15,	1904 1	..	.....	..	.....	90¼	Mar. 14, 1903
80	100	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15,	1904 2½	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95	May 19, 1904
245	265	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29,	1904 4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
10	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			14½	July 23	6¼	Mar. 21	14½	July 23, 1904
100	110	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30,	1904 5½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25	120	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700			17¼	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 28,	1903 1½	50½	Sep. 6	45	Mar. 9	50½	Sep. 6, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Aug. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
184	188	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1,	1904 3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
72	81	**Nat. Enameling** pf	8,546,800	July 1,	1904 1¾	83	Jan. 28	75	July 28	79	Sep. 6, 1904
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	8¼	June 9, 1901
42	44	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
105	..	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1904 5	109¾	Aug. 15	101½	May 12	109¾	Aug. 15, 1904
16	18	New York Dock	7,000,000			20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16	July 27, 1904
40	48	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Apr. 15,	1904 1	45	Aug. 15	40	Apr. 16	45	Aug. 15, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,850	July 1,	1904 2	410	Sep. 2	400	June 30	410	Sep. 2, 1904
131	135	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1904 1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
3½	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4¼	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,118,500	July 1,	1904 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
95	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1,	1904 1¼	95	July 26	95	July 26	95	July 26, 1904
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15,	1904 1	81¼	Jan. 23	74¼	June 9	77¾	July 6, 1904
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 20,	1904 2	*70	June 13	*83	May 31	*83	July 13, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Aug. 1,	1904 1½	..	.....	..	.....	83½	June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1898
170	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1,	1904 1¾	183½	Aug. 18	180¼	July 21	183¾	Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July,	1904 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
¾	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,706,800			⅝	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅝	June 24, 1904
3¾	4	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 8,	1903 ½	4½	Feb. 16	3¾	June 24	3¾	July 7, 1904
203	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July,	1904 4	*205	Apr. 29	*203	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
..	..	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15,	1908 1	35½	Feb. 9	30	Apr. 22	30	June 4, 1904
71	74	**St. L. & Adirondack**	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902 2½	..	.....	..	.....	80	May 16, 1902
160	175	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1,	1904 1	75	Aug. 16	70¾	Aug. 1	73¾	Sep. 6, 1904
120	127	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. cfs	7,217,800	July 1,	1904 5	173	Aug. 20	150	Jan. 9	173	Aug. 20, 1904
..	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. cfs	4,191,700	July 1,	1904 1½	126	July 15	122	Feb. 4	126	July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs				..	.....	..	.....	55	May 4, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	July,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. cfs	5,832,000	Apr. 1,	1904 2	94	Aug. 19	90	Feb. 25	94	Aug. 19, 1904
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Sep. 1,	1904 ½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	July 15,	1904 ½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,320,200	July 15,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*80	Apr. 9, 1900
5	55	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,958,500			53¼	Sep. 10	55	May 10	53¼	Sep. 10, 1904
1	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900			*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	**United Fruit Co.**	12,575,300	July 15,	1904 2	112¼	June 13	96	Feb. 5	111¼	June 14, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	21,240,400	July 1,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	270	Aug. 13, 1902
13½	14½	United Railways Investment	50,000,000			15¼	Aug. 29	9	Feb. 17	14¾	Sep. 10, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,018,900	July 1,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	10¾	Nov. 5, 1903
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	5,945,900	Oct. 1,	1903 1½	..	.....	..	.....	46	June 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,100,000	Mar. 30,	1904 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
17	19½	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	6,641,600			20	Apr. 20	18½	Sep. 7	18½	Sep. 7, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,600,000	July 20,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	5¼	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Nov. 30,	1903 1	..	.....	..	.....	70	Sep. 14, 1903
180	200	**Westing. El. & M.** 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	July 11,	1904 2½	194	Jan. 18	180	Aug. 17	190	Sep. 6, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 17, 1904.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	98 Sep 1	91¾ Apr 19	98 Sept 1	96 ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	102¾ Sep 10	97 Jan 3	103¾ Sept 16	105¼ 105½
Do registered	AO*	102¾ Sep 10	97 Jan 3	103¾ Sept 16	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	96 Sep 14	.. .. Apr 11	96¾ Sept 16	95¾ ..
Do do registered	Nov.	93¼ Jan 28	.. .. Jan 28	93¾ Jan 28	.. ..
Do stamped		93¾ Sep 12	.. .. Jan 28	93¾ Sept 14	95¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1956	*FA	100 Jan 27	97½ Feb 1	99 Aug 15	99¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1958	*FA	97 May 31	.. .. May 31	98 May 31	97¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	97½ Sep 12	.. .. ¾ Sep 12	97½ Sept 13	98¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	90¼ Aug 26	.. .. ¾ Mar 2	92¾ Nc 10, 02	95¾ ..
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	97 Sept 7	97 ..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	114¼ Oc 3, 02	111¼ ..
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	100¾ Aug 2	.. .. Mar 4	98¾ Sept 17	98¾ ..
Do registered	MS	96 Feb 15	.. .. Feb 15	95 Feb 15	.. ..
Bay., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	122¼ Nc 30, 03	122 ..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	113¾ Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	113¾ Jan 28	113¾ ..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	114 Aug 8	.. .. Mar 9	114 Aug 8	113¾ 115
Brune. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	93 Jul 14	.. .. Jul 14	93 July 14	96 ..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	JJ	98 Aug 2	93 Aug 2	98 Aug 2	97¼ ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¼ Jun 28	92¾ Feb 22	95¾ Sept 17	97¼ 96
Do do registered		93½ May 27	.. .. Mar 15	95¾ May 27	.. ..
Do do registered	AO	103¾ Jul 21	.. .. Feb 16	103 Sept 16	105¾ ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948		108 Jul 21	99 May 10	108 July 21	.. ..
Do do registered	MN*	100 Aug 8	99½ May 11	100 Sept 14	 100
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987		98 Apr 30	.. .. Apr 30	98 .. June 30	.. ..
Do do registered	QF	96 Jan 4	.. .. Jan 4	96 Jan 4	90¾ 95
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	102 Sep 14	97¾ Jan 6	102 Aug 24	96¾ 99
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	96 Aug 24	.. .. Feb 11	96 Aug 24	96¾ ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	92¼ Jun 30	.. .. Feb 11	92¼ Sept 17	91¾ 92
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Sept 16, 02	.. ..
Do do registered	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Sept 16, 02	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	*FA	103¾ Mar 11	103¾ Mar 11	103¾ Mar 11	100¾ ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*MS	103¾ Sep 7	.. .. Jun 7	103¾ Sept 7	106 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	122 Jan 12	121 Jan 4	119¾ Mar 7	120¼ ..
Stubs. Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1922	AO*	102 Sep 7	.. .. Jan 2	100 Sept 9	100 ..
Pitts. & West 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	100¼ Fe 12, 03	100 ..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		.. ..	.. ..	100¼ Fe 19, 03	100 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	117¾ Jun 30	113¾ Mar 7	117¼ Aug 18	112¾ ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	JJ	.. ..	.. ..	117¼ Jan 14, 97	116 ..
Rock. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	121½ Mar 2	.. .. ½ Mar 2	127¼ Mar 2	119¼ ..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	JD*	124 Apr 18	117¾ Feb 27	122¾ Aug 17	122 ..
Bur. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1901	*JJ	100¾ Jun 27	.. .. Jun 27	100¾ Sept 17	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	106 Jun 30	101¾ Jan 2	102¾ Sept 12	108¾ ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	107 Jul 11	103 Jan 30	107 July 11	106 ..
Do do registered	MS	90 Sep 7	90 Mc 1	95¼ Sept 12	.. ..
Cen. Br. Ub. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*MN	110¾ Sep 9	100¾ Apr 8	110¾ Sept 9	110¾ ..
Cen. R. & Bkg. Co. Ga. Col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	120¾ Sep 9	110¾ Feb 24	120¾ Sept 9	116¾ ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	120¾ Sep 9	110¾ Feb 24	120¾ Sept 9	116¾ 120¾
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	MN*	112 Jul 6	100¾ Jan 4	111¾ Sept 16	111 111¾
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	107¼ Jun 7	103¾ Jun 7	106¾ June 7	.. ..
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	*JD	107 Apr 24	107 Apr 24	107 Apr 24	95 ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	90 Sep 16	79 Mar 2	90 Sept 16	86 ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	45¾ Sep 16	29 Mar 2	45¾ Sept 16	39 ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	32 Aug 20	18 Mar 17	34¾ Sept 16	25 ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	92¼ Sep 13	92¼ Mar 23	106¾ Sept 16	87½ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104 Feb 10	104¾ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	103 Je 27, 90	104¾ ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*JJ	107¼ Aug 2	107 Aug 2	107¼ Aug 2	106¾ ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	134 Aug 9	128 Mc 3	134 Sept 16	133¾ ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	*JJ	135¾ Sep 12	127¼ Jan 6	135 Sept 16	132¾ ..
Do do registered	*JJ	113¾ Jun 23	111¼ Ja 19	111½ July 12	113 118
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	*JJ	113¾ Jun 16	102 Ja 16	102¾ Sept 16	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	103¾ Jun 10	102 Ja 16	102¾ Sept 16	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	QM	103¾ Aug 20	102 Je 6	102¾ Sept 16	102¼ ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	*JD	100¾ Mar 29	100 Ja 2	100 July 1	108 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	100¾ Jan 27	100¼ Ja 29	111¼ July 27	111¾ ..
Do g. 6s, Jan. 1911	*MN	119¾ Sep 16	114¾ Je 6	119¾ Sept 16	118¾ 116¾
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	118 Jul 30	116 Mar 1	118 July 28	116¾ ..
Do do registered	*MS	108 Aug 30	100¼ Mr. 1	108 Sept 16	105¼ 105¾
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 18, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	112 My 14, 03	111 ..
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	*JJ	106 Jun 24	90½ Ja 4	102¾ Sept 12	102¼ 106
Do N. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	96 Sep 16	94¼ Ap 27	96 Sept 16	93¾ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Oc 29, 02	106 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	90¾ De 30, 03	90¾ ..
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1940	AO*	85½ Jul 6	81½ Ja 5	84¾ Sept 16	84¾ 85
Chi. & Alton cer. 3s, 1949	*JJ	80½ Sep 8	74½ Jan 5	79¾ Sept 16	79¾ 80
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	85¾ Ap 16, 02	.. ..
Do registered		.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11, 00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	102 Jul 9	99 Feb 3	102 July 9	100¾ ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	*JJ	95¾ Jun 20	91 Feb 3	94¼ Sept 17	94¼ 94¼
Do do registered	JJ	91¾ Mar 11	90¼ Apr 16	90¾ Apr. 16	.. ..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ	102¾ Aug 8	100 Ja 20	102¾ Aug 8	103¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	AO*	109¾ Apr 27	109¾ Apr 27	109¾ Apr 27	110¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	102¾ Aug 22	100¾ Apr 12	102¾ Sept 2	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	100¾ Apr 29	100¾ May 14	100 Sept 13	100¾ 105¾
Do do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 2, 03	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	*MN	106¾ Feb 8	100 Jan 2	106¾ Feb 8	98 106
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MS	115 Feb 1	111¼ Jun 8	115 July 29	112 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*MS	112¾ Apr 12	112¾ Jan 4	112¾ Sept 14	107¾ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	AO*	120 Apr 12	120 Apr 12	120 Sept 14	120¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	120 Sep 6	114¾ May 3	120 Sept 14	119¾ ..
Do do registered	*JJ	117 Sep 1	113¾ Jan 4	117 Sept 1	117¼ ..
Chi. Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	*JJ	103¾ Sep 12	102¾ Feb 11	103¾ Sept 14	103¾ ..
Chi. Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	*JJ	117 Aug 23	111¼ Jul 9	117¼ Aug 23	115 ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	*JJ	106¼ Jul 27	108 Jan 18	106¾ July 27	110¾ 112
Louis., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	175 Apr 20	169 Mar 14	172 Aug 17	175 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	*JJ	110¾ Sep 2	107 Mar 14	110¾ Sept 2	110¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s Ser. A, May, 1989	JJ	110 Aug 30	102¾ Mar 25	110 Sept 15	109 110
Do do registered	QJ	100¼ Jun 18	100¼ Jun 18	100¼ June 18	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	JJ*	96½ May 23	97¼ Mar 28	97¼ Aug. 22	97¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. C, 1989	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	116½ Ap 29, 03	116 ..
Do C. & M. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*JJ	116 Jan 28	113¾ Mar 21	116 Apr 15	115¾ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	*JJ	111 Jan 14	109¾ Feb 9	111¼ Sept 23	113¼ ..
Do Chi. & Pacific Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Jan 14	110¾ Jan 19	111¼ Aug 22	111¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117 Jan 19	114¾ Jan 19	116 Aug 22	116 117
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*MS	117 Jan 14	114¾ Mar 28	117 Aug 12	111¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jy 18, 90	120 ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	118¾ Feb 4	116¾ Jan 20	117¾ May 25	118¾ 117¾
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	130 Jan 15	130 Jan 15	130 Sept 13	106¾ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	109 Mar 14	103 Mar 14	103 Mar 14	176 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*JJ	113 Aug 31	111¾ Jan 31	113 Aug 31	113¾ ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	*JJ	107 Mar 16	106 Sep 15	106 Sept 13	106¾ ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jun 28	110¾ Jan 6	111¾ Sept 14	110¾ 112
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	112¾ Jun 28	109¾ Feb 2	112 May 26	110¾ 111¾
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	*JJ	116¾ Jun 23	114 Mar 17	115¾ Sept 1	116¾ ..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	102 Jun 14	102 Sept 7	115¾ Sept 7	116¾ ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*JD	117¾ Apr 21	114¾ Mar 11	116¾ Sept 13	116¾ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	QF	123¾ Apr 29	122¾ Jun 4	122¾ Aug 9	128¾ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	142 Feb 15	142 Feb 15	142 June 24	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	102¾ May 11	.. ..
Do do registered	MN*	100 Aug 8	99½ May 24	100 Sept 14	 100
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987		.. ..	.. ..	101 No 19, 03	.. ..
Do do registered	QF	118 Jul 14	111¾ Apr 7	111 July 26	113¾ 118
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	.. ..	.. ..	124 De 11, 02	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*	110¾ Mar 24	106¾ Apr 8	110 June 14	111¾ ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	107 Mar 28	107 Mar 28	107 Mar 28	.. ..
Do do registered	AO*	106 Feb 5	101 Jan 13	105 July 28	105¾ ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	104¾ Jan 21	104 Mar 3	104 Mar 3	104¾ ..
Do do registered	MN*	102¾ Jan 17	102¾ Mar 6	102¾ June 6	104¾ ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO1	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	108¾ Jan 12	104¾ ..
Do do registered	AO1	104 Apr 12	104 Jun 12	104¾ Jan 13	104¾ ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	118 Apr 13	114 Jul 14	117¾ July 14	117¾ ..
Do do registered	*MN	116 Apr 13	114¾ Jun 3	114¾ June 3	116¾ ..
Do 25 year deb. 5s, 1909	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	106 No 5, 02	104¾ ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	105½ May 23	103¾ May 23	105½ May 23	103¾ ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1000	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 17, 03	103¾ ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	113¾ Apr 5	103¾ May 13	102¾ June 18	102¾ ..
Mil., S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	118¾ Mar 25	117¾ Mar 14	118¾ Sept 16	129¾ 130
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	.. ..	.. ..	117¾ Mar 26	117¾ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ Fe 10, 02	130¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ De 5, 03	130¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	103 Apr 8	103 Apr 8	101 Apr 8	101 ..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	109 Se 9, 03	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ	125 Jun 9	121¾ Apr 5	122 June 6	123 ..
Do registered	JJ	122¾ Aug 9	122 Feb 17	122¾ Aug 3	122¾ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*MN	103¾ Jun 28	101 Jan 7	105 Sept 17	104¾ 105
Do do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	107 Je 16, 03	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1906	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Jy 2, 02	100 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*MN	97 Jul 14	96 Jul 14	97 July 14	97¼ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*MN	93 May 16	93 May 16	93 May 16	93¾ ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*MN	93 May 24	93 May 24	93 May 24	92 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918	*MN	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 May 11	90 ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	101¾ May 12	101¾ Jun 1	101¾ Sept 7	102¾ ..
Do registered	*JD	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	101¾ Mar 14	.. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*AO	122 Sep 16	113¾ Apr 29	122 Sept. 17	119¼ ..
Do do registered	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	120¼ Mr 16, 03	.. ..
C. R. I. & P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	110¾ Jun 7	110¾ Jun 7	110¾ June 7	111¾ ..
C. R. I. & P. R. R. coll. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	78 Sep 16	72¾ Jan 4	78 Sept. 17	76 76¼
C. R. I. & P. R. R. coll. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	76¼ Sep 14	74¾ Jun 15	76½ Sept 14	.. ..
Do do registered		76¼ Sep 14	74¾ Jun 15	76½ Sept 14	.. ..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	104¾ Jan 26	104¾ Jan 26	104¾ Jan 26	87¾ 88
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	104¾ Jan 26	104¾ Jan 26	104¾ Jan 26	103½ ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	95¼ Oc 1, 03	93 ..
Do 1st 7s, 1905	*JJ	95 Sep 14	95 Sep 14	95 Sept 14	93 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	JJ	98 Jan 13	93¾ Jan 4	98 Jan 13	96 ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	106¾ Jul 8	104½ Apr 20	106¾ July 8	106¾ ..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	102½ Apr 26	102¾ Apr 26	102¾ Apr. 26	.. ..
Do 1st L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14, 97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JJ	134½ Sep 8	134¾ Jan 3	132¾ Sept 17	134½ 132¾
C. St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	93 De 19, 03	94½ ..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	131 Jan 25	131¾ Jan 9	131 Feb 26	130¾ ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	128¾ Mar 31	128¾ Mar 31	128¾ Mar 31	126¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	128¾ Jul 11	119 Apr 2	122¾ Mar 3	122¾ ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	123¾ Jul 11	119 Apr 2	122¾ Mar 11	123¾ ..
St. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	*JJ	77¾ Sep 14	74¾ May 25	77¾ Sept 17	77¾ 75¾
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	*JJ	111¼ Apr 8	110 Mar 3	111¾ Apr 28	110¾ ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	.. ..	.. ..	110 Ap 28, 02	110 ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Ap 28, 02	110 ..
Chi., Ham. & D. con. g. 7s, 1905	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ De 5, 03	101¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	100 ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	113¾ Jul 14	113¾ May 13	113¾ July 14	114 ..
C., Ind. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953	MN	103¾ Jun 30	101 Jul 8	97 July 8	93 97½
C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	102 Aug 4	97 Jan 5	102 Sept 16	101½ 102
Do registered	JD	.. ..	.. ..	97 No 2, 03	.. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	104½ Apr 12	103¾ Jan 15	100 July 9	.. ..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JD*	94 Jul 28	94 Jul 28	94 July 30	96 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st coll. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	93 Sep 7	93 Sept 7	93 Sept 7	102 103¾
Do do registered	MN*	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	99 Jan 28	98 ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	102 De 2, 02	95 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ..	.. ..	93½ Au 31, 03	94 ..
C., I. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MS	103 Jan 13	103¼ Jan 22	103 Sept 12	103¾ ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103 Sep 13	103¼ Jan 4	103 Sept 13	103¾ ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	*JJ	115¾ Jun 23	114¾ Jan 15	115¾ Jun 23	111¾ ..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JJ	120	.. ..	120 Jy 28, 03	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128 Mar 16	128¾ ..
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	104 Nc 19, 01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	100 Jul 18	95 Apr 6	100 Sept 14	100 ..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	68 Sep 16	68 Sept 16	68 Sept 17	68 ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	*JJ	112¾ Feb 9	111¾ Feb 9	111¾ Feb 9	113 ..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	110 Feb 10	110 Feb 10	110 Feb 10	110¾ ..
Cl. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	*JJ	94¼ Sep 10	94¼ Sept 16	94¼ Sept 16	94¼ ..
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	89¾ Jan 26	89¾ Jan 26	89¾ Jan 26	89¾ ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec. 99	.. ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MN*	113¾ Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	113¾ Jan 26	108¾ ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	132 Jan 26	132 Jan 26	132 Jan 26	130¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	134 Jan 26	134 Jan 26	134 Jan 26	132¾ ..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ..	.. ..	130 Oc 28, 02	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	124¾ Jan 14	127 Jan 5	124¾ Aug 27	120¾ 124¾
Do registered	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	125 Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	114¾ May 12	111¾ Feb 6	111¾ July 6	111¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	MN*	98 Jan 4	98 Jan 4	98 Jan 4	102¾ ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	103¾ Feb 1	103¾ Jul 16	103¾ July 16	108 ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	JA*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Fe 2, 03	.. ..
Del., L. & W. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	137¾ Jan 12	135¾ Mar 30	135¾ Mar 30	133¾ ..
Do registered	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	149 Au 5, 01	120¾ ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	106 Jan 11	105¾ Apr 6	106 June 3	107 ..
Do registered	*AO	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jy 3, 02	.. ..
Do 6s, 1906	*AO	106 Mar 11	101 May 12	101 May 12	105¾ ..
Do do registered	*AO	101 Apr 11	101 Apr 11	101 Apr 11	101 ..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142 Jul 25	142 Jul 25	142 July 25	142 ..
Do registered	*MN	.. ..	.. ..	147½ Je 18, 02	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	96¾ Sep 7	96¾ Mar 7	100¾ Sept 15	100¾ 101¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ Jul 1	104¾ July 1	106¾ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	114 Sep 14	108 Jan 6	114 Sept 14	99¾ 99¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	101 Jul 21	91 Jan 6	101 Sept 14	96¾ 99¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Set A, 1949	AO	91 Aug 8	88 Apr 22	90 Sept 17	89¾ 90
Utah Cent. 1st ref. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	*JJ	.. ..	.. ..	97 Jy 2, 02	.. ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	JD*	88 Jan 4	84 May 4	87 May 4	.. ..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	99¾ Sep 12	99¾ Sep 12	99¾ Sept 12	100¾ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	JD	102 Aug 24	92 Jan 6	102 Sept 13	100 100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	96¾ Sept 9	96¾ Sept 9	96¾ Sept 9	96 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*JD	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Sept 17	75 ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	MS	91 Feb 26	91 Feb 26	91 Aug 18	78 78¾
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	118¾ Mar 30	118¾ Apr 19	118¾ Aug 6	113¾ 118
Du. Sou. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	111 Jan 28	111 Jan 28	111 Sept 6	114¾ 114¾
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	116¾ Sep 13	113 May 31	116¾ Sept 13	116¾ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	MN	114 Jun 7	111¾ Jun 7	114 June 7	114 ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	113¾ Jul 11	113¾ Apr 4	113¾ July 11	112¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	AO*	114 Jan 11	111¾ Apr 4	114 July 11	110¾ 110
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	114¾ Jan 11	111 May 4	114¾ May 4	114¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	JJD	105¾ Sep 12	105¾ Sep 12	105¾ Sept 12	102¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	MS*	104¾ Sep 27	101¾ Sep 27	104¾ Sept 27	102¾ ..
Do 1st coll. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	.. ..	.. ..	130 Au 7, 03	131 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, prior bds., 1906	*JJ	100¾ J

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s,1929..J J*	983/4	Sep	15	94	Jan	7	93	Sept	16	921/4	..
Do do registered..J J*	874	Apr	23	874	Apr	23	874	Apr	23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div. 1st g 4s 1933..*M N	96	Jul	18	91	Mar	14	96	Sept	16	95½	96
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s, 1945....J J*	1111/2	Mar	8	1174	Mar	8	1111/2	Mar	8	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945..J J*	91	Feb	25	91	Feb	25	91	Feb	25	95	99
Do do small..	94	Aug	6	94	Aug	6	94	Aug	6	94	98
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	1264	May	31	1232	Jun	6	1221/4	Aug	3	1264	128
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....J D*	121	Apr	23	120	Jan	11	121	Apr	23	110	..
Do Tr. & P. Branch 6s, 1917....M S*	944	Jul	5	90	Jan	11	944	July	9	94½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947....*F A	1142	..	..	112	Sep	13	1164	Sept	14	114	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931..J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	Je 30,	02	95	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930....Q F*	92½	Jul	15	88½	Mar	3	92	July	29	91½	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913..J J*	1244	Jun	27	120	Jan	22	1214	Sept	15	1214	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928....A O	1134	Jul	18	1104	Apr	18	115	Sept	12	115	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Branch,1923..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	De 1,	99	1174	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. V. & Alb....J J	1134	Jun	9	134	Jun	9	1134	June	9	1134	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926..J J	1034	Jun	29	100	Feb	8	1034	June	29	102	1044
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951....A O*	78	Jun	27	73	Feb	19	774	Sept	17	774	78
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915..A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	1064	Aug.,	94	1074	..
New York Central & Hudson River..J J*	1014	Jun	22	964	Feb	19	1004	Sept	14	1004	1004
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997....F A	1004	Jun	10	98	Jan	6	99	Sept	14	994	..
Do do registered..J J*	1004	Jun	10	98	Jan	6	99	Sept	14	994	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905..M N	102	Aug	10	100	Jan	14	101	Aug	15	1004	..
Do do registered..M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	De 12,	02	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905...M N	1014	Apr	8	994	May	2	994	May	17	1004	..
Do do registered..M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	No 3,	02	1004	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	884	Jul	22	86	Feb	19	904	Sept	15	..	914
Do do registered..*F A	914	Jul	2	86	Jan	20	894	Aug	24	..	90
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s, 1998..*F A	914	Jul	16	854	Mar	14	894	Sept	16	894	..
Do do registered..*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	Ja 31,	03	894	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936..J J*	1004	Jun	12	98	Jan	5	1004	July	7	1004	..
Do registered..J J*	102	Mar	31	102	Mar	J	102	Mar	31	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd.4s S.A.1940..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	Ap 3,	02	..	..
Do do registered..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24,	97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1074	Jy 6,	00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986....A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	1034	Oc 10,	02	1034	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993..A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1054	No 15,	01	100	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361....J J	1004	Jun	1	1004	Jan	4	1004	Sept	16	1004	..
Do registered..J J	1084	Jan	2	1054	Jun	15	1074	Sept	15	..	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997....*J D	1004	Jan	2	98	Mar	10	1004	Sept	15	1004	1004
Do do registered..J D	98	Apr	13	98	Apr	13	98	Apr	13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928....M S*	1014	Aug	2	984	Mar	1	984	Sept	17	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906....F A*	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	Fe 3,	02	1034	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934....J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	No 21,	03	118	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932..J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	Ja 21,	03	1274	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909....M S	1124	Jan	1	1004	Apr	19	1004	Aug	15	1004	..
Do 5s, 1931..*M S	122	Jan	1	1214	Jul	20	1224	July	20	1104	..
Do do registered, March, 1931...Q M	121	Jul	1	1204	Jul	20	121	July	20	121	..
Do 4s, 1940....J J	1004	Apr	8	1054	Apr	13	1004	June	9	100	..
Do registered..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	1004	No	28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952....*M N	974	Apr	2	964	May	20	964	May	20	964	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24,	03	1004	..
N. Y. & N. 1st s. 5s, 1927....A O*	1164	Mar	..	113	Apr	4	1164	Sept	1	1144	..
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922..A O	1164	Aug	2	1154	May	6	1164	Aug	24	1174	1184
Ox. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1915....*A O	1044	Apr	..	104	Feb	9	1044	Apr	5	104	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	1024	Apr	2	1024	Apr	2	106	Sept	7	106	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937....A O*	101	Mar	..	101	Mar	28	101	Mar	28	..	..
Do registered..A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—											
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937....M N*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1214	Ap 29,	03	1234	..
N. Y. & Derby con. 5s, 1918....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	1234	Fe 8,	07	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905....J J*	1014	Apr	..	1014	Apr	20	1014	Apr	20	1014	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905....J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	1004	May	14, 03	1004	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992..M S	104	Aug	1	1004	Mar	18	1024	Sept	12	1024	1034
Do do registered, $5,000 only....M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	De 7,	99	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941....*M N	1124	Apr	..	111	Feb	23	1124	Apr	12	110	111
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 20,	03	129	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934....*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	Ap 28,	03	1294	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932....*A O	1324	Aug	..	1224	Apr	19	1324	Aug	2	124	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996..A O*	1024	Sep	1	964	Jan	4	964	Sept	17	1014	1024
Do registered..A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	964	Se 28,	03	102	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941..J D*	96	Aug	..	874	Feb	23	94	Sept	15	954	964
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922....*J J	112	Aug	1	1114	Aug	22	112	Sept	15	1084	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989..M N*	103	Sep	..	994	Feb	26	103	Sept	15	1024	103
N. Y. Ry. pr.lnty. & l. g. 4s, Jan., 1907..Q J	1014	Jan	4	1004	Jan	6	1014	Sept	17	1024	103
Do registered..Q J	1014	Jun	..	101	Mar	3	1044	Aug	22	1024	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047....Q J	734	Jul	1	704	Feb	29	734	Sept	15	734	744
Do do registered..Q J	654	Jun	1	654	Jan	3	654	June	17	654	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996....J J*	974	Jan	1	974	Aug	16	974	Aug	16	974	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, J J—											
B. & Q. col., 1921....J J	984	Jul	3	904	Jan	6	964	Sept	17	904	97
Do do registered..J J	88	Jul	3	90	Jan	8	874	Sept	12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 5s, 1923....*F A	1224	Mar	9	1224	Mar	9	1224	Mar	9	1224	..
Do registered certificates....Q F	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28,	99	118	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931....F A*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1124	Jy 21,	03	1104	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917....*A O	1064	Jan	9	1064	Apr	11	1064	Apr	11	108	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968....*J D	964	Aug	2	964	Aug	22	964	Aug	22	97	..
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s, March, 1948..Q M	83	May	2	84	May	14	84	May	14	90	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	110	Aug	24	111	Feb	8	110	Aug	31	1114	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	110	Jul	7	110	Jul	7	110	July	7	112	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937....A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1064	Jy 9,	02	1084	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946....*J D	110	May	13	103	Jan	10	1004	Sept	17	110	..
Panama 1sts. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917....A O	1024	Jun	9	1024	Jun	9	1024	June	16	106	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910....M N*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14,	02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921....J J*	1044	Jun	27	106	Jan	11	1004	Sept	16	1044	110
Do registered, 1921....J J*	1064	Mar	31	1034	Jun	23	1034	June	25	106	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937..M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 11,	98	97	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. R. 1941..*F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	924	De 28,	03	924	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916..M N*	964	Sep	16	934	Mar	23	964	Sept	16	96	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932....A O*	1184	Jun	27	118	May	27	1184	June	27	1184	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942....*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	1084	Au 21,	03	1124	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950....F A	96	Jan	8	96	Jan	8	96	Jan	8	95	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940, Ser. C..J J*	884	Jul	5	884	Aug	31	884	Apr	4	864	..
P., C. C. & St. L. con. g. st. 4½s, A. 1940..A O*	1104	Aug	3	106	Apr	25	1104	Aug	3	118	114
Do Series B, gtd., 1942....*A O	1114	Jan	26	1004	Jan	4	110	Mar	5	118	114
Do Series C, gtd., 1942....M N*	110	Aug	17	110	Aug	17	110	Aug	17	1104	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945....M N*	102	Jul	6	101	Jan	22	102	July	6	106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949....F A*	92	Fe	13	90	May	14	914	Aug	3	934	..
P. P. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912....J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	Oc 21,	02	1204	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912....J J*	121	Ma	4	121	Mar	4	121	Mar	4	1194	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912....A O	119	Ap	11	119	Apr	11	119	Apr	11	1214	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923..*M N	1044	Feb	13	1044	Feb	13	106	Mar	28	1034	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919....M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	De 15,	03	1114	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Au 28,	03	1064	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912....*M N	1004	Se	16	944	Feb	23	964	Sept	17	964	100
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942....*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 10,	97	1024	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	1124	Mr 7,	00	1084	..
J. R. R. I. cert. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941..J J	1084	Ap	20	1064	Apr	20	1064	Apr	20	1084	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944..*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	My 1,	00	1064	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921....Q F	1234	Ja	18	1204	May	11	121	May	14	1184	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921....*M N	101	..	..	88	Mar	23	101	July	8	..	..
Pere Marquette—											
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920....A O*	122	Jan	18	118	Apr	9	1214	Aug	3	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939....J J*	1114	Se	6	1074	Feb	8	1114	Sept	6	1114	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939..*A O	1134	Au	12	1004	Jan	16	1124	Aug	15	1124	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932....J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	No 17,	97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922....J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11,	01	1174	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.3s,Ser.A.& B.Jan.,1928..A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	1124	De 13,	02	100	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940....A O*	1154	M	7	1144	Sep	2	1144	Sep	2	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943....J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14,	97	1114	..
Pitts. Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927....M N*	1144	M	4	1144	May	4	1144	May	5	1134	..
Reading Co. ren. g. 4s, 1997....*J J	101	Ju	22	944	Jan	9	1004	Sept	17	1004	1004
Do registered..*J J	100	A	25	98	May	6	904	Sept	6	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g.,1951..*A O	964	M	16	914	Jan	4	964	Sept	16	964	964
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911....*J J	1134	M	7	1134	Apr	21	1134	Apr	2	1174	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	1114	Ju	28	1104	Jun	16	1114	July	28	1114	116
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940....J J*	68	Ju	27	654	Mar	29	68	June	27	624	..
Do guaranteed..J J*	874	Se	7	874	Sep	7	874	Sept	7	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941..J J*	104	M	3	1064	May	10	1044	May	10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949....J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1014	No 18, 01
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-6s, 1947....*J J	96	A	28	84	May	31	92	Aug	26	87	92
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906....*M N	105	F	1	1014	May	3	1024	June	2	103	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906....*M N	1034	Ju	28	1024	May	17	1034	June	24	103	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931....J J*	127	Ju	21	1224	Mar	14	129	Sept	9	126	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931....J J*	1174	Ju	21	1174	Jan	18	1114	Sept	1	112	114
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996....J J*	96	M	19	96	Apr	14	964	Aug	9	96	1004
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947....A O*	100	Ju	21	100	Jan	21	100	Jan	21	994	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951....*J J	854	Ju	28	784	Feb	24	854	Sept	17	854	854
Do 5 yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908..J D*	94	A	23	94	Aug	15	94	Aug	16	94	94
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928..*M N	1224	A	22	1184	Feb	4	1224	Aug	22	1224	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref. gtd.g.4s,1936..A O*	86	S	1	73	Jan	7	86	Sept	17	..	..
Do do registered..A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	Jan	14	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989..M N*	964	S	8	914	Jun	8	96	Sept	17	96	964
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989..J J	874	S	27	704	May	26	824	Aug	27	84	864
Do con. g. 4s, 1932....J D	80	S	1	654	Jun	1	794	Sept	16	784	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909....A O*	1114	S	8	1074	Apr	11	1114	Sept	6	1114	112
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933....*J D	1384	S	15	120	Jan	5	1264	Sept	16	1344	..
Do do registered..*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	My	14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s....J D*	110	J	15	1074	Jan	4	1084	July	7	1104	112
Do do do registered..J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1164	Ap	18, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910....M N*	1114	S	6	1004	May	11	1114	Sept	6	1114	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937....*J D	104	A	12	100	Jan	4	1054	Sept	2	1064	..
Do do registered..J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	My	6, 01	1024	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908..*A O	1044	A	30	1044	Aug	10	1044	Aug	10	1044	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922....J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	Ap	4	99	122
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937....J J*	1254	A	23	125	Apr	14	125	Apr	25	1254	..
Do registered..J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937....J J*	1144	S	..	1144	Mar	18	1104	Sept	1	1164	118
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938..J D	117	J	3	111	Jan	11	117	Jan	11	1174	..
Do registered..J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942....M S*	110	J	7	110	Jan	7	110	Jan	7	110	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919....*J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	1124	Oc	21, 01	994	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950....A O*	834	S	10	66	Jan	8	84	Sept	12	..	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911....*M N	105	F	12	90	Jan	18	1024	Sept	15	1024	103
Carolina Cent. 1st cnf. g. 4s, 1949..*J J	95	J	28	90	Aug	10	93	Aug	10	95	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918..J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Se	6, 00	1024	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943....*J J	1044	J	18	1044	Jul	18	1034	July	13	1044	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945..J J*	1064	J	2	1024	Jan	25	1064	Sept	2	1064	1064
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1929..J J*	1064	J	2	1054	Feb	25	1064	Sept	2	1034	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926....J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1114	My 7, 03
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926....J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1134	Ja 6, 03
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf 5s, 1913..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1004	..
Southern Pac. Pacific Coast 1st g. 6s, 1905..J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1004	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941....J J*	102	Apr	29	97	Feb	26	102	Apr	29	105	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949....F A*	1014	Jul	29	974	Mar	11	100	Sept	17	994	1004
Do do registered..Q M*	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	Mr	5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929..J D	884	Sep	9	84	Jan	6	884	Sept	14	884	884
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910....F A*	107	Aug	23	107	Aug	23	107	Aug	23	1034	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905....*J J	1034	Apr	12	1004	Jan	26	1034	Apr	12	103	..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 5s, 1931....*M N	113	Sep	16	1054	Mar	9	113	Sept	16	1124	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	108	Apr	28	105	Jan	19	107	Aug	1	1064	1084
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	De	16, 03	104	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1883....M N	1034	Jul	7	1034	Jul	7	1034	July	7	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937..J J*	112	Feb	17	110	Jan	14	112	Apr	14	111	..
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912....A O*	113	Mar	21	112	Jan	25	113	Sept	12	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921....*A O	94	Jul	30	904	Jan	5	94	July	30	94	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930....*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	1274	Fe	27, 02	..	125
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920....J J*	121	May	6	121	May	6	121	May	6	1214	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918....J J*	1304	Mar	24	130	Mar	29	130	Apr	26	130	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907....*J J	107	Jun	8	1044	Jul	23	106	Sep	14	1034	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938....A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ja	4, 01	107	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927....J J*	100	Jan	8	100	Jan	8	100	Jan	8	994	..
Sta. A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943..*J J	87	Jun	29	76	Jan	4	884	Sept	17	864	884
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909..J J	1004	Sep	9	95	Jan	18	1004	Sept	9	1004	..
Do do March, 1910....M S	1104	Sep	9	1034	Jul	1	1104	Sep	9	1084	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905..*A O	102	May	6	1014	Apr	21	102	May	6	102	..
Do do Series B, 1905....J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Oc	22, 03	1024	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906....J J	1044	Sep	14	102	Apr	12	1044	Sept	14	1044	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912....A O	1154	Jun	14	1144	Apr	18	1154	June	14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937....M N	119	Feb	2	110	Feb	2	119	Feb	2	1094	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37....M N	110	Apr	30	107	Jan	6	109	Sept	9	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911....*J J	1084	Feb	19	108	Mar	9	108	Mar	9	1074	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905....F A*	101	Feb	15	101	Feb	5	101	Feb	5	1014	..
Dr Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912....M S*	109	Sep	13	109	Sep	13	109	Sept	13	1034	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1943....J J*	103	Jan	29	103	Jan	29	103	Jan	29	1004	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994....J J*	118	Jun	14	111	Feb	23	117	Sept	17	117	1174
Do registered..J J	110	Feb	29	108	Feb	23	110	Feb	29	..	110
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938....M S*	974	Aug	26	924	Jun	8	98	Sept	9	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996..J J	114	Jul	18	114	Jan	19	114	July	18	115	1164
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951..*J J	98	Jun	30	934	Mar	17	974	Sept	17	974	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918....J J*	1174	Apr	20	115	Apr	12	1174	Apr	20	1134	..
All. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948....J J*	994	Jun	29	914	Feb	24	944	Aug	24	944	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916....J J*	118	May	12	118	May	12	118	May	12	115	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div's. g. 5s, 1930..J J*	115	Aug	20	113	Mar	15	115	Aug	20	115	117
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956....M N	121	Sep	13	117	May	25	1174	Sept	13	1204	121
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938....*M S	112	Jun	25	109	Apr	20	112	July	11	100	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922....*J J	123	Jun	2	118	Jan	7	122	Aug	18	122	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925....*J J	124	Jul	28	118	Jan	7	124	Sept	13	1224	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915....*J J	1164	Jun	13	114	Mar	16	1164	Sept	15	116	118
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927....*A O	1124	Sep	2	112	Jun	21	1124	Sept	14	1134	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948....M N*	874	Jul	28	874	Jun	28	874	July	28	88	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919....*M N	1074	Sep	14	1034	Jan	5	1074	Sept	14	1074	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936....*M N	116	Aug	12	110	Jan	18	1164	Sept	16	1124	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936....*M N	1124	Apr	29	1104	May	10	1144	May	10	..	..
Do serial, Series A. 6s, 1906....M S	103	Mar	29	103	Mar	29	103	Mar	29	102	..
Do serial, Series B. 6s, 1911....M S	..	.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 17, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Ad'd.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	90¾ Jul 9	87 Jan 6	90¼ July 30	90½ 91½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power con. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	118 Sep 14	105 Jun 1	110 Sept 16	110 ..
Do purchase money 6s, 1949	*FA	98½ Jul 20	90 Feb 26	94½ Sept 16	95¼ 96¾
Ed. El. Ill. N.Y.1st conv.g.5s, 1910	*MS	106¾ Jul 22	102 Mar 5	106¾ July 23	108 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*JJ	109¾ Jun 27	115 Apr 27	113½ June 27	115¾ 121
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	102 Jan 19	100 Feb 2	101 May 11	.. ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	109 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	.. ..
Peo. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	MN*	101¾ Aug 2	101 Aug 2	101¾ Aug 2	102¼ ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	JD*	103 May 23	101 Jun 6	101¾ July 23	101¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	AO	125¾ Sep 7	118 Feb 6	125¾ Sept 8	125¾ 130
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	104 Feb 2	103 Apr 27	103 Apr 9	103¾ ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	109¾ Jun 29	106 Jan 22	107 July 28	107¾ ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	107 Aug 20	103 Sept 8	103 Sept 8	103 106¼
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	102¼ Sep 10	101 Mar 5	102½ Sept 19	102¾ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	103 Mar 30	103 Aug 16	103¼ Aug 26	.. 103½
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1940	MS	.. ....	....	107½ Jan 12, 03	.. ..
West. Gas col. tr. g. 5s, 1935	*MN	.. ....	....	107½ Ja 12, 03	.. ..

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. Cot. Oil deb.ext.4½s, Nov.1, 1915	QF	100	Sep 7	96	Mar 14	100	Sept 7	99	100
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	87	Aug 22	70	Jan 6	84	Sept 6	85	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	88	Jan 9	86	Mar 15	88	Sept 8	85	88
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	27½	Sep 15	24	Jan 15	32¼	Sept 16	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1946	JJ*	....	....	105	....	....	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77¼	Sep 10	56	Feb 8	75¾	Sept 17	73½	73¼
Do registered		73¾	Sep 8	57	Mar 16	73¾	Sept 8	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5s, year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	AO	72¼	Sep 16	61¼	Jun 10	72¼	Sept 17	72¼	72¾
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911	*JJ	....	....	....	....	99	Se 16, 00	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	....	....	....	....	92	Jy 17, 00	98¼	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	AO	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	95	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	109¾	Jul 26	103	Mar 16	108¾	Sept 16	108¾	108¾
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	101	Jun 23	97	Feb 8	102¾	Sept 16	101½	..
Knick. Ice Chl. 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	....	....	98	Fe 24, 00	....	....	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	102¾	Sep 14	92	Apr 4	102	Sept 17	102	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	90¾	Apr 23	87	May 9	89	July 19	90	91
Do sink. fund deb. g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	93	Feb 29	85½	June 8	85½	June 8	..	95
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	47	Jan 23	34	Jan 4	41¾	Sept 17	40	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	....	4½	Jan 23	3	May 2	4	Sept 17	4	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv., g. deb., 1924	JJ*	85	Aug 27	80	Aug 1	83	Sept 16	83	84
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112¾	Apr 25	107	Jan 7	111½	Aug 25	112¼	113

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Ad'd.
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 4s, 1951	J*	70 Sep 8	70 Sep 8	70 Sept 8	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 5f mtg. g. 5s, 1963	M	88 Sep 16	88 Jan 7	88 Sept 16	.. ..
5s, April, 1963	A	88 Sep 15	88 Jan 7	88½ Sept 17	88½ 89¼
Do registered	M	88 Sep 16	88 Jan 7	88½ Sept 17	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	....	....	....	....	....	....	55	No 2, 09
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	100¾	Sep 15	95¾	Mar 11	100¾	Sept 15	100¾	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1913	FA	90	Sep 15	89	Jan 5	90	Sept 14	90	76
Do de Trust Co. certificates		78¾	Sep 14	68¾	Jan 7	78¾	Sept 16	78	78
Col. Fuel Co. gen. s. f. 6s, 1919	*MN	105	Feb 26	103	Feb 26	105	Mar 9	106	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	102½	Jul 28	101½	Jan 6	102½	Sept 16	102	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926	JD	.. ....	....	....	....	107	My 22, 01	108	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	....	....	....	102¾	De 27, 00	108	..
K. & T. C. & C. 1st gtd.s.f.g.5s, 1951	JJ*	.. ....	....	....	....	108¾	Fe 27, 02	..	..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	....	....	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	92¾	Sep 14	91¾	Jun 30	92¾	Sept 14	92	93½
De Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	106	Apr 20	102	Mar 7	106	Apr 20	105	..
De Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	110	Sep 18	101½	Jan 12	110	Sept 18	110	110¾
Cahaba G. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....	....	....	....	102	De 28, 03	100	..
De Eaede. C. & I. M. 1st 6s, 1916	*FA	105	Jun 11	100¾	Jan 6	102	Aug 5	102½	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	73	Feb 29	66½	Jul 11	69½	Sept 9	..	..

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J*	94	Jun 30	90	May 31	94	June 30	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	....	....	....	....	100½	Ap 5, 02	..	..
Do registered	QJ	....	....	....	....	100¾	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Edc. T. & T. col. tr. g. & f. 5s, 1938	J*	....	....	....	....	108	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	105¾	May 13	105¾	May 13	105¾	June 22	110¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	....	....	....	....	105¾	Jul 2, 08	105	..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. conv. 5s, 1936	*JJ	110¾	Sep 14	106	Feb 8	110¾	Sept 16	110¾	110¾
Do reg. and r. c. 4½s, 1936	*MN	104	Sep 12	101¼	Jan 2	105¾	Sept 16	105	105¾
Do do registered		....	....	....	....	105¾	Ja 23, 00	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN*	107	Jun 14	107	Jun 14	107	June 20	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding f. 6½s, 1904	*J	103¾	Apr 27	101¾	Apr 2	103¾	July 26	102¾	104

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 17, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 17, $36,630,900

	Week Ended Sept. 17, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102	102¾	102	102	8½
American Thread 4s	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼	6
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé deb. 4s, Series H.	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	170½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s reg.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	15
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	7
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	23½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98¼	117
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	25
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	41½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	92	92	91¾	91¾	27
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	80	81	79¾	80½	426
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	108	108	107½	107½	18
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Buffalo Gas 5s	70	70	70	70	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	19
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	8
Central Branch Railway 4s	95¼	96	95¾	95¾	27
Central Branch, Union Pacific 4s	93	95	95	95	5
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111¼	111¼	111	111¼	14
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	84⅞	86	84¾	86	110
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	48½	49½	48	49½	90
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	34½	34½	34½	34½	10
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100½	100	100	133⅜
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88¼	88½	88¼	88¼	10
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133½	133½	133½	134	4
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	132½	133	132½	132	18½
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	8
Ches. & Ohio, Rich & Alle. 2d con 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	6
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	62
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79¾	80¼	79¾	79¾	100
Chicago & Alton 3s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	40
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	96¾	97	96½	96¾	217
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94¾	94½	25
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	5
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref 6s	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	7
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Mineral Pt. Div. 5s	108	108	106	106	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. 6s	111¼	111¾	111¼	111½	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	109	109	109	109	10
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	100	100	100	100	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	88¼	89¼	87	87¾	545
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104¾	105¼	104¾	105	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	77¾	77¾	75¾	76½	1,382
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. col. 4s reg.	76½	76½	76½	76½	1
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	21
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	74¾	76	74½	75¾	179
Chi., Indianapolis, St Louis & Chicago 4s	103	103	103	103	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102	101½	101¾	12
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	79	80	79	80	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. rcts.	77	78½	75¾	75¾	65
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	100¼	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Colorado Midland 4s	64½	64½	64	64½	25
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	11
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	183	187	182½	185	408½
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting ref. 4½s	97½	97½	97½	97½	8
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	75¼	75½	73¼	73¼	5,583
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101½	101½	100¼	100¾	30
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 2½s	95	95	95	95	4
Des Moines Union 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	30
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette i. g. 7s	81	81	81	81	12
Distillers' Securities 5s	71	72½	71	72¼	567
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	120½	120½	120	120	21
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	116½	116¾	116¼	116¾	30
Erie 1st consol. 7s	132½	133	132¾	132	..
Erie 1st consol. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96	27
Erie general lien 4s	88½	89	87½	88	190
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	91¾	93	91¾	93	93
Erie 3d extended 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Erie 5th extended 4s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	108	108	107½	107½	25
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	84½	85	84½	85	7
Gal., Har. & S. A., Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	6
Green Bay deb. B	15½	15¾	14½	15	620
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	104	104¾	104	104¾	20
Hocking Valley 4½s	108¾	108¾	108	108¼	12
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105	105	105	105	5
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	95½	95¼	95¼	95¼	2
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	99½	99½	99¾	99¾	21
International Paper 6s	108½	109	108½	108¾	21
International Steam Pump 6s	102	102½	102	102½	18
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	85¾	86	85½	86	67
Kansas City Southern 3s	73	73	73	73	2
Kentucky Central 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	7
Laclede Gas 5s	109	109	109	109	2
Lackawanna Steel 5s	102½	102⅝	102	102	14
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119⅜	120	119⅜	120	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	25
Lake Shore deb 4s	99⅜	99⅝	99½	99½	173
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	102⅜	102¾	102¼	102¾	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	100	100	108½	108½	3
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	11
Long Island gen. 4s	90	90	90	90	4
Long Island ref. 4s	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼	4
Louisville & Nashville, So. Ry. joint 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	120
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	57
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	77
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	106⅜	107½	106½	107¼	41

BONDS.	Week Ended Sept. 17, 1904. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92	92	45
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	66	66¼	65¾	66	127
Mexican Central 1st income	16½	16½	16½	16¾	189
Mexican Central 2d income	10¾	10¾	10	10	146
Milwaukee & Northern 1st con. 6s	116¾	117¾	116¾	116¾	9
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100	100¼	53½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80½	48
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	12
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	106	106	106	4
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	112	116¾	112	116¾	119
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	121½	121½	121¾	121½	1
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis con. 5s	115¾	115¾	115	115	5
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	87	89	86¾	89	151
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77½	77½	77⅞	77¾	43
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	83
New York Central gen. 3½s reg.	98	99	99	99	8
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	91¾	91¾	90⅝	90⅝	5
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90	90	89¾	89¾	4
New York Dock 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	31
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109¾	110	109¾	110	59
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94½	94⅝	94¼	94¼	40
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103	103	102¾	102¾	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102½	101¾	101¾	108
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94¾	94¾	94	94	43
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	177
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105¼	104¾	105	571
Northern Railway of California 6s	106	106	106	106	20
Oregon Railroad & Nav. con 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	8
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	97	97	96¼	96¼	91
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	16
Oregon Short Line 6s	122	123	122	123	11
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100¾	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	106¼	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	7
Pennsylvania gtd 3½s	90½	100½	99¾	99¾	218
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	64	64	65	65	60
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	4
Reading general 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	100
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	13
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s	112½	112½	112¼	112½	25
Rio Grande Western col trust 4s	90	90	90	90	14
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾	7
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	11
St. L., Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	91⅝	93¼	91⅝	93	139
St. Louis & S. F., Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	95¾	96	95½	96	14
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	85¾	85½	84¾	85½	485
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¾	98¾	97¾	98	8
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	79¼	79¾	78¾	78¾	114
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	85¾	86½	85¾	86¾	124
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103	103	102¾	102¾	16
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¼	83¼	83	83	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	103	102	103	12
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	8
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94	93¾	94	28
Southern Pacific 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	122
Southern Pac. of Calif. 6s, Series C & D	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Southern Railway 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	40
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	27
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	39	41¾	39	41¾	18
Standard Rope & Twine Income	2¼	4½	2	4	236
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	16
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birmingham 6s	110	110	110	110	3
Term. Association of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	1
Texas & New Orleans, Sabine Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	3
Texas & Pacific 2d incomes	90	92½	90	90¼	41
Third Avenue 4s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	3
Toledo & Ohio 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90½	90	90½	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79	82½	79	81	192
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	31
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 4s	94	93¼	94	95¼	3
Ulster & Delaware	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅞	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	32
Union Pacific conv. 4s	103	105	103⅝	104⅜	1,589
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84½	84¾	84⅜	84⅜	154
United Railways of St. Louis 1st 4s	81⅞	82½	81⅞	82¼	20
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	83	83	82	83	32
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	81¼	82	80¾	81⅜	4,492
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	81⅜	82	81	81⅜	4½
Virginia Midland gen. 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Wabash 1st 5s	118¼	118¼	118	118	23
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108½	7
Wabash debenture, Series B	65¾	66½	64¼	65	924
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Western Maryland 1st 4s	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾	20
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	96	96	96	96	10
West Shore 4s	108¼	108¼	106¼	106½	7
West Shore 4s, registered	107	107¾	107	107¾	104
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105¼	106	105¼	105½	60
Western Union col. trust 5s	110¼	110¼	110	110¼	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	89¼	90⅛	114
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90	90½	90	90¼	10
Total sales					$24,691,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Republic of Cuba 2d in. pd	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Philippine 4s	105	105	105	105	*4
United States 3s, coupon, small	101¾	101¾	101	101⅜	180¾
Republic of Cuba full in. paid	94½	95	93⅞	94¾	1,736½
Total sales					$1,919,400

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	6%	6%	6%	6%	20
Grand total					$26,630,900

*In $100.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 17, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	5[illegible]	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	[illegible]	230
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	[illegible]	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	[illegible]	...
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	165
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	130
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	7[illegible]	...
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	3[illegible]	350
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	S	Sep. 1, 04	41[illegible]	...
Cit'z' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	..	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	2[illegible]	280
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	135
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	4[illegible]	...
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	3[illegible]	400
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	218
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	3[illegible]	390
East R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	170
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	...
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	37[illegible]	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	3[illegible]	...
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	6[illegible]	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	2[illegible]	...
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	230
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	3[illegible]	...
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	1[illegible]	...
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	1[illegible]	...
Germ.-Am. ($75)	250,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	1[illegible]	...
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	3[illegible]	...
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	5[illegible]	...
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 2, 04	1[illegible]	...
Hamilton	200,000	8	S	July 1, 04	5[illegible]	...
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	9[illegible]	520
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	8[illegible]	575
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	S	.....	1[illegible]	104
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	7[illegible]	225
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	July 1, 03	3[illegible]	...
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	5[illegible]	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	10[illegible]	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	July 1, 04	5[illegible]	...
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	245
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	260
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	140
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	250
Merch. Alliance	400,000	6	S	July, 1904	7[illegible]	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 04	9[illegible]	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	7[illegible]	...
Mount Morris	250,000	4	..	May 2, 04	1[illegible]	220
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	300
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May, 1904	2[illegible]	300
New Am'dam Nat	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	3[illegible]	430
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 04	3[illegible]	...
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1[illegible]	210
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 15, 04	1[illegible]	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	1[illegible]	...
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	130
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	203
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	220
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1[illegible]	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	4[illegible]	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	250
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	1[illegible]	...
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	...
Riverside	100,000	2	S	July 1, 04	2[illegible]	270
Royal	100,000	8	S	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	8	S	July 1, 04	6[illegible]	...
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	6[illegible]	...
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	1[illegible]	140
State	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	1[illegible]	...
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	195
Twelfth Ward	200,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	1[illegible]	125
Union Exch.	750,000	..	..	.....	1[illegible]	190
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	93	97
Wash. Heights	200,000	..	..	.....	200	...
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	...
Yorkville	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	375	...
TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.						
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	160	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	...
B'd & M'g. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16, 04	420	...
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	200	205
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	142½	147½
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	390	...
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	15	..	July 1, 04	1950	...
City	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	525
Colonial	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	270	280
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	305	...
Eastern Trust, 50 per cent. pd.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Empire	500,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	200	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	645	665
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	8	Q	June 30, 04	1300	1340
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	525	...
Franklin	1,000,000	5	S	June 30, 04	325	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	...
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	118	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawy'rs Mtg. In.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	190	195
Lawyers' Title In.	3,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	315	325
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	340	350
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	280	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	475	...
Mercantile	2,000,000	10	Q	June 30, 04	1000	1025
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	5	S	June 30, 04	590	600
Morton	2,000,000	5	S	June 30, 04	395	400
Mutual Alliance	500,000	..	..	.....	190	210
Nassau	1,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	260
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	120	125
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1050
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	115	125
N.Y.Security & T	3,000,000	5	..	Aug. 1, 04	640	...
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Sep. 1, 04	300	340
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 04	325	...
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	June 30, 04	335	...
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	475	500
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	140	150
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	475	482½
Union	1,000,000	12½	S	July 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	415	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	197	201
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	385	400
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	160	165
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,800	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	95	97
Do preferred	8,572,400	..	..	.....	*9-16	½
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	800,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	91	96
Do 1st mtge 5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	91	96
Buffalo City	7,500,000	..	..	.....	2[illegible]	[illegible]
††De 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
Cent. Un. 5s, 1st	2,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	98	99
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,580,000	2½	S	July, 1904	106½	108
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver G. & El	2,950,000	1½	S	Sep., 1904	95½	96
††De 1st conv. 5s, 1948	2,580,000	2½	S	May, 1904	98	98½
De gr. L. 5s, 1918	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	102½	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1904	98	99
Grand Rapids Gas 1st 5s, 1933	1,220,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	101	102
Hudson Co. Gas 1st 5s	40,000,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	101	102
Do 1st 5s	6,160,000	2½	S	May, 1904	101	102
Indianapolis	2,000,000	2½	S	June, 1904	101	102
††Do 1st 5s, 1952	2,750,000	2½	M	May, 1904	101	102
††Kan. Nat. G. & El. 1st 5s, 1942	600,000	3	S	May, 1904	98	99
Lacl'de Gas 1st 5s, 1919	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	98	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 17, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	$1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	42	47
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	5	S	Apr., 1904	100	...
Do 1st 5s, 1926	850,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 04	290	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	108½	110
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	8,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	104	107
††**Oak & Iad. 1st 6s, 1924**	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	90	93
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	92	95
††South L.I. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	71	77
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,382,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100	101
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5½
††Do 5s	6,000,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	60	64
N. Y. & EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	105½	107½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	45	...
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	92½	93½
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	31	34
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	87	89
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	3	S	July, 1904	100	...
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	...
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	185	...
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	490	525
Germania ($30)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	330	365
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	105	...
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	...
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	108	...
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	320	330
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	...
New York	200,000	21½	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	...
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	270	300
North River ($25)	850,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	...
Pacific ($25)	300,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	85	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	...
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	250
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	50	...
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 11, 04	95	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	380	410
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	580	610
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am. Bk. Note ($50)	9,000,000	$1	Q	Aug 31, 04	*50¾	67
American Cem.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	4⅝	4¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	2½	..	Apr. 1, 04	46¾	48⅝
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Aug 20, 04	98	101
Do preferred	3,000,000	1	M	July 1, 04	88	91
††**Amer. Malt. 6s**	3,833,000	2	S	June 1, 04	103¾	104½
Am. Type Found'g	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	29⅝	...
Do preferred	1,000,000	1⅝	Q	July 15, 04	86½	...
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	2⅝	3¼
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	14⅞	15
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	76	77
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	..	..	.....	90	93
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3½	5½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	14	19
Do preferred	2,500,000	1	Q	Sep., 1, 04	90	...
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	108	...
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	182	142
Do pref. ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	120	122
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 04	110¼	112½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*4⅜	4½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	⅛
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casein of Amer.	5,422,000	..	..	.....	6⅞	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug 10, 04	45	58½
Celluloid, ex div.	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	111½	114
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Sep. 1, 04	14	18
Do preferred	1,267,200	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	52	58
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	9¾
††Do 6s	5,883,000	3	S	May 2, 04	57	60
Cen. & S.Am.Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 7, 04	104	...
Chesebrough Mfg.	600,000	1½	M	Aug 14, 04	410	440
Claflin, H.B., 1st pf	2,000,000	1½	Q	July 30, 04	85	92
Do 2d pf	2,570,000	1½	Q	July 30, 04	85	95
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6⅝	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Do preferred	1,140,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1½	2½
††Do deb 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	8½	10
††**Continent. Tob. deb. 6s, 1925**	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101	102
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	6,250,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	20	25
††**Cuban 6s of 1826**	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	101	102½
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	..	..	.....	62¼	65
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	90	...
Electric Boat	4,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pf., ex div.	2,045,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	..	..	.....	31	40
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	77
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	.....	⅝	⅝
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	1899	1¾	1⅞
El-Fmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	Apr., 1892	20	21½
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	*¼	⅜
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	32	57½
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	..	..	.....	88¼	88
Geld H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7-16	90
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,640,000	J	..	Aug. 1, 04	*15⅝	9-16
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	13,000,000	1½	Q	July 5, 04	99	15⅝
Do warrants	15,000,000	..	..	.....	100	104
Hand&Sledover	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12	115
Do Knick.T.certs	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hall Signal	1,585,200	..	..	.....	70	15
Havana Tobacco	80,000,000	..	..	.....	27	83½
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	29
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	1	1
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	2	25
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Do preferred	7,500,000	2	S	Feb 25, 04	14	31
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 04	115	120
Hudson River Tel	2,612,200	1½	Q	July 15, 04	85	90
Interboro. R. T.	50,000,000	2	..	July 1, 04	140	145
Int. Mercan. Mar.	60,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	2¾
Do preferred	22,500,000	..	..	.....	17½	18
††Do 4½s	12,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	66	76
Internat. Salt	2,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	66	68
Internat. Silver	4,844,700	..	..	.....	1	1
Do preferred	4,807,200	1	Q	July 1, 04	11	13
Do scrip	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do 1st 6s	1,000,000	3	S	June, 1904	100	101
Do deb 5s	2,750,000	..	..	.....	2[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Steamboat	600,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings Mfg. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*[illegible]	[illegible]
Lackawx. Steel	24,000,000	..	..	.....	*[illegible]	[illegible]
Lan. & Tyrs ($50)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lombard ($5) pf	1,000,000	..	..	July 1, 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massey Co's	2,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	2,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mex. Tram Pow.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Pow.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Tram	15,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Water	10,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Water of Canada ($5)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	184½	188
Mexican Gov. 6s	£22,700,000	1½	Q	July, 1904	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	9
Mon. & Bos. ($5) cts	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	⅞
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1-16	1 3-16
Nat. Sugar pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	102	103
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	51	54
Do Preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	84	87
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 5s, 1910	998,000	3	S	Sep., 1904	105	...
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	103¼	103⅝
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 03	34	36
Do pf., ex div.	5,488,800	1½	Q	July 15, 04	93	95
Pan. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Do preferred	7,100,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Pen., Dec. & Ev.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	⅝
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5¼
Do 1st pf	2,500,000	..	..	.....	76	81
Do 2d pf	10,000,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 04	345	...
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 04	106	...
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	Q	1903	120	135
Do pf., ex div.	10,000,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	104	105½
Safety Car Heat. & Lt., ex div.	4,849,000	13	Q	July 1, 04	175	185
Seaboard Air L.	22,000,000	..	..	.....	14¼	14⅝
Do preferred	19,400,000	..	..	.....	29⅜	29¾
Do 5s	$5,000,000	1½	..	Sep. 1, 04	93	96
Seminole Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Simpson-Crawf'd.	*6,000,000	..	..	.....	..	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	..	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	420	...
Standard Coupler.	1,200,000	1	S	June 30, 04	20	30
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling.	4,600,000	..	..	.....	5	6½
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 11, 04	22	26
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	73	74½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 04	643	648
Stor. Power ($50)	9,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	⅞
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	July 4, 04	102½	...
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100⅜	101½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	S	Jan 29, 04	*31	33
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	3½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*	8
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	10	12
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 04	75	80
Do deb. 5s	550,000	2	S	July 10, 04	68	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	8	S	Apr. 1, 04	82	86
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	1½	S	Apr. 1, 04	112½	116
Do 2d pref'd	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	112½	116
Unit. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Do preferred	11,418,000	1½	..	Oct., 1902	13	14
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	6	11
††Un.Lumb.1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	..	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	5
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	3	12
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	77	...
**

SEPT

1904

GREAT BURNERS OF COAL.

United States Leads Consumers—Production and Consumption of the Fuel.

From The London News.

Those who are interested in the production, consumption, and price of coal will find a veritable feast of figures in a Parliamentary paper issued through the Board of Trade yesterday. The return deals, not only with various aspects of coal production in the British Empire, but gives comparisons with the principal foreign countries in each year from 1883 to 1903. The first table gives enormous figures as to the production of coal in the five principal coal-producing countries of the world during the past three years, and it may be of interest to set them out thus:

	1901. Tons.	1902. Tons.	1903. Tons.
United Kingdom	219,047,000	227,005,000	230,334,000
Germany	108,539,000	107,474,000	116,638,000
France	31,634,000	29,365,000	34,818,000
Belgium	22,213,000	22,877,000	23,912,000
United States	261,274,000	269,277,000	320,963,000

The English and American tons contain 2,240 pounds, the German, French, and Belgian ton means a metric ton of 2,204 pounds, and the German, French, and Belgium figures for 1903 are provisional.

There is a great variation in price. For instance, the average value per ton in the five above-mentioned countries in 1902 was: United Kingdom, 8s. 2¾d.; Germany, 8s. 10¼d.; France, 11s. 8¾d.; Belgium, 10s. 6¾d.; United States, 5s. 8¼d.

It is explained that these figures represent a fall of about 1s. 2d. per ton in the United Kingdom, of 6d. per ton in Germany, 11d. per ton in France, and 1s. 8d. per ton in Belgium, but a rise of 2d. per ton in the United States. The provisional figures available for 1903 indicate a further fall of 7d. per ton in the United Kingdom, and 3d. per ton in Germany, while in the United States there has been a further rise of 10d. per ton.

The consumption of coal in some of the chief consuming countries is shown in the following statement, in which the countries are given in the order of importance as coal consumers:

	1902. Tons.	1903. Tons.
United States	265,694,000	316,022,000
United Kingdom	166,608,000	168,632,000
Germany	95,363,000	*103,114,000
France	41,980,000	*40,560,000
Russia	*18,762,000	*18,374,000
Belgium	19,799,000	*21,432,000
Austria-Hungary	17,535,000	Not available

*Provisional figures.

The consumption of coal per head of the population in the United States has now reached the level of that in the United Kingdom, as appears from a statement which gives the following figures for 1903: United Kingdom, 3.93; United States, 3.93; Belgium, 3.07; Germany, 1.75; France, 1.19; Russia, 0.13.

Belgium is the only country in which the per capita consumption of coal at all approximates to that of the United Kingdom and America.

It appears that no fewer than 46,622,700 tons of coal, coke, and patent fuel were exported from the United Kingdom last year.

The 11,390,413 tons of coal consumed for locomotive purposes in the United Kingdom last year were made up as follows: England, 9,231,563 tons; Scotland, 1,790,758; Ireland, 357,092. British India consumed 2,120,000 tons.

The total quantity of coal brought to London last year was 15,087,787 tons, of which 7,000,000 were brought by railway, 15,000 by canal, and nearly 8,000,000 by sea—coastwise.

Last year Japan consumed 103,000 tons of British and 17,000 tons of foreign coal; Russia 1,220,000 tons of British and 1,834,000 of foreign coal.

In 1903 there were 3,000 tons of foreign coal consumed in this country.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and at the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,850	$7,515,537
Jan. 9	14,686,975	14,819,300	12,958,450
Jan. 16	25,181,750	20,217,125	19,901,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,975	25,882,400
Jan. 30	28,125,650	27,880,775	26,625,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,896,225
Feb. 13	20,370,225	15,529,675	13,560,850
Feb. 20	27,500,600	9,041,675	12,265,675
Feb. 27	32,150,200	9,951,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,949,350	866,975	3,858,425
March 12	29,937,075	1,024,900	3,112,900
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	8,471,250
March 26	27,468,575	6,280,900	6,965,575
April 2	27,755,050	2,130,825	2,849,625
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,571,750
April 16	27,206,600	6,007,050	6,575,050
April 23	34,203,700	10,985,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,850	7,484,000
May 7	32,724,200	10,020,325	3,461,000
May 14	12,857,200	8,992,225	2,346,525
May 21	15,004,275	9,222,725	14,301,450
May 28	29,032,725	9,645,150	11,929,000
June 4	31,760,575	4,775,050	11,225,575
June 11	35,562,400	9,477,175	13,302,850
June 18	38,869,875	10,029,575	12,188,250
June 25	38,452,575	12,923,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,103,300	8,377,075	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,068,475	12,258,900
July 16	44,848,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,609,600	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	53,889,800	24,060,075	15,738,125
Aug. 6	56,308,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,562,575	7,126,650
Aug. 20	58,613,075	21,053,300	5,743,350
Aug. 27	57,379,400	20,077,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	53,344,525	17,296,975	4,497,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	20,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,650

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Sept. 19	$13,173,625	*$1,642,650	$13,054,225
Sept. 26	14,689,300	2,236,625	15,293,025
Oct. 3	18,937,500	1,819,200	15,560,025
Oct. 10	19,577,125	1,827,350	17,485,175
Oct. 17	17,433,250	5,606,250	16,465,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,718,175
Oct 31	10,274,150	21,399,100	10,462,900
Nov. 7	5,394,225	17,852,250	6,889,225
Nov. 14	6,188,425	18,228,350	10,103,825
Nov. 21	8,911,350	19,529,975	14,486,925
Nov. 28	6,125,200	15,788,200	15,414,575
Dec. 5	6,606,300	9,973,150	5,607,675
Dec. 12	9,077,975	8,886,900	5,456,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,033,600	5,788,125

Incorporated 1864.

United States Trust Company of New York,

45 and 47 Wall Street.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000 00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, . . . $12,290,114 79

LYMAN J. GAGE, *Pres.* D. WILLIS JAMES, *Vice-Pres.* JAMES S. CLARK, *Second Vice-Pres.*
HENRY L. THORNELL, *Secretary.* LOUIS G. HAMPTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

JOHN A. STEWART, *Chairman of the Board of Trustees.*

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

BANKERS,
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Dec. 27	12,574,625	6,548,200	7,981,350

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$29,353,150	1896	$10,454,375
1903	13,173,625	1895	26,695,250
1902	*1,642,650	1894	50,863,700
1901	13,054,225	1893	10,801,700
1900	20,876,175	1892	4,279,675
1899	275,450	1891	1,754,750
1898	4,240,400	1890	1,966,200
1897	19,836,175		

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,622,000, Feb. 5, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,645,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,208,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $3,642,500, Sept. 29, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,086,600	$908,570,500	$886,178,800
Jan. 9	241,116,300	916,992,200	908,713,300
Jan. 16	288,408,900	934,326,900	941,268,600
Jan. 23	272,548,500	963,064,900	980,303,200
Jan. 30	281,118,000	994,562,100	1,023,943,800
Feb. 6	275,451,000	996,850,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,988,000	995,589,000	1,028,357,600
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,800	1,023,025,600
Feb. 27	289,130,300	990,203,100	1,027,220,400
March 5	290,051,800	989,918,400	1,040,883,800
March 12	289,254,300	997,399,000	1,037,268,900
March 19	286,504,000	998,918,800	1,037,012,700
March 26	289,636,000	1,007,863,700	1,048,868,800
April 2	294,294,600	1,038,553,000	1,048,512,900
April 9	311,547,300	1,046,390,300	1,100,374,400
April 16	311,236,200	1,040,630,800	1,114,367,800
April 30	305,852,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,712,200
May 7	295,231,100	1,078,928,600	1,129,815,400
May 14	283,145,800	1,056,553,500	1,100,568,100
May 21	304,430,100	1,040,483,400	1,098,952,500
May 28	306,460,600	1,036,565,200	1,098,798,900
June 4	312,870,200	1,042,093,300	1,109,231,300
June 11	310,373,000	1,049,088,800	1,122,012,500
June 18	324,281,200	1,068,813,200	1,143,814,100
June 25	324,352,500	1,078,031,500	1,152,986,800
July 2	325,555,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,300
July 9	339,353,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,189,400
July 16	350,970,400	1,099,849,200	1,201,443,200
July 23	357,231,000	1,097,388,100	1,204,963,600
July 30	357,352,300	1,095,476,900	1,204,212,400
Aug. 6	350,514,000	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 13	361,405,200	1,099,173,400	1,209,870,500
Aug. 20	359,201,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,800
Aug. 27	351,774,400	1,117,242,000	1,217,084,000
Sept. 3	343,805,600	1,130,486,200	1,221,706,400
Sept. 10	335,404,800	1,140,958,800	1,224,200,000
Sept. 17	329,126,600	917,947,700	901,840,300

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Sept. 19	$240,544,200	$922,035,800	$900,482,300
Sept. 26	239,126,600	917,947,700	901,840,300
Oct. 3	238,241,100	912,903,100	892,214,400
Oct. 10	240,980,900	913,101,600	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	906,265,500	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,373,100	907,099,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,678,300	911,508,500	883,616,800
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,095,500	865,044,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	889,855,000	853,418,100
Nov. 21	218,744,700	887,254,300	847,833,400
Nov. 28	218,513,200	880,830,700	841,832,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,902,300	842,000,400
Dec. 12	218,731,900	880,893,800	842,855,700
Dec. 19	229,086,500	878,740,200	843,294,000
Dec. 26	229,054,800	882,282,900	865,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; maximum since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,140,958,800, Sept. 17, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 17	$1,410,437,931	$65,038,036
Sept. 10	1,092,386,367	58,267,039
Sept. 3	1,179,311,611	59,788,880
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,833,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,237,903
Aug. 13	992,146,392	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,030,804,529	52,896,758
July 23	1,268,664,868	81,039,659
July 16	1,293,404,339	64,961,348
July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472
July 2	1,231,921,067	58,381,780
June 25	1,055,994,294	61,725,174
June 18	1,046,972,997	48,238,985

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GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104⅝	Jun. 9	105¼	Aug. 20
U. S. 2s 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106¾	Mar. 28	105¼	Jan. 15	106¾	Mar. 28
U. S. 2s 1901, reg Q. Jan.	105¾	Apr. 11	106¼	Jun. 4	106⅜	July 15
U. S. 2s 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	108⅜	Jan. 6	106⅝	July 12	106⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s 1925, reg Q. F.	132⅝	Apr. 20	132⅜	May 26	132⅜	May 26
U. S. 4s 1925, coupon Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132¾	Jun. 2	133	Jun. 25
U. S. 4s 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	105¼	Aug. 28	105¼	Aug. 30
U. S. 5s 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	107⅛	Feb. 18	104⅝	Aug. 24	105	Sep. 14
U. S. 5s 10-20, 1918, reg. small Q. F.	106⅜	Mar. 16	104⅜	Aug. 15	105	Aug. 18
U. S. 5s 10-20, 1918, reg. small					107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	111⅜	Mar. 4	110¼	Sep. 16	110¼	Sep. 16
U. S. Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	100¼	May 10	97¼	July 18	97¾	July 18
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid	101⅛	Aug. 10	98⅜	Jun. 6	101¾	Sep. 12
Imp. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs. f. p.	95	Sep. 6	92¼	July 21	94⅜	Sep. 17

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	102¾	May 31	102¼	Sep. 1	102¾	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 29, 1902
Alabama currency fund, 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	103	Jun. 11	102⅜	July 6	102¼	July 8, 1904
North Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	101	July 12	101	July 12, 1904
North Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tennessee settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95¼	Mar. 3	96	Aug. 29, 1904
Tennessee settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95¼	Aug. 19, 1902
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29	95	Aug. 29, 1904
Virginia, def. cfts.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. Centuries, Brown Bros. & Co. cfts	8	Jan. 22	6½	May 11	6¾	Sep. 19, 1901
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	91½	Mar. 14	92¼	Mar. 16, 1904

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,070 NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1904.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark.

SHEPARD SEEMS TO LEAD; HILL IS AGAINST HIM

Tammany, Friend of Farmers, Holds Out for Palmer.

NOT MUCH CHANCE FOR JEROME

Parker's Attitude a Subject of Speculation—Grout Men Say They Will Make No Deals.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—With the men who really control the Democratic organization of the State away from here, the discussion which has been going on today about the probable make-up of the State ticket can hardly be said to have resulted in anything sufficiently tangible to warrant prediction.

Among the delegates here who are not shouting for some particular candidate, but who are simply watching the course of events and waiting to hear what the big leaders will say to-morrow, the opinion seems to prevail that Edward M. Shepard now stands the best chance of securing the nomination for Governor. The impression seems to be in the air that if the convention really nominates the man who will have the best chance to win, as Mr. Hill has declared that it will, Mr. Shepard will get the prize.

It seems to be very generally felt that if Mr. Shepard gets the nomination for Governor, the nomination for Lieutenant Governor will be given to George M. Palmer of Schoharie. If the nomination should go up-State then the Lieutenant Governor probably will be selected from the Greater New York. In that contingency the two names which seem to lead for the second place on the ticket are those of Randolph Guggenheimer, former President of the Municipal Council, and Representative Francis Burton Harrison.

Although the Tammany men who are here are declaring that Palmer is their first choice for Governor, there is an impression that Mr. Palmer is merely being used as a stalking horse for Mr. Shepard, and that Tammany's real purpose is to secure the nomination of Shepard and Palmer.

There is little likelihood of a ballot being taken in the convention on the Gubernatorial nomination. It seems to be the general desire that a ticket should be agreed upon beforehand. The explanation of this desire is the apprehension that is felt by all of the leaders that if a slate is not agreed upon beforehand there might be speeches made and scenes enacted in the convention which would be prejudical to the success of the ticket.

It is regarded as a hopeful sign that no matter how radical their difference of opinion may be as to the wisdom of certain nominations, the leaders are all sincerely desirous that nothing be done which would detract from the chances of Democratic success.

SPECULATION ABOUT PARKER.

It is agreed by Democrats of all shades of opinion who have arrived here up to the present that if Judge Parker will indicate a preference for any of the candidates for Governor the man whom he designates will be nominated. It is learned from both Hill and Tammany sources that up to the present Judge Parker has not made any suggestion with regard to the make-up of the State ticket, and the Hill men are confident that his attitude of non-interference will be maintained until the end.

Tammany men are not so certain that Judge Parker will not declare his choice of candidates. They are inclined to think the gold telegram incident at the St. Louis convention will in a sense be duplicated if it should become evident to Judge Parker, after all the delegates are on the ground, that there is a grave likelihood of Stanchfield being nominated.

Stanchfield unquestionably will have more up-State delegates than any other candidate, and the fact that the New York City organizations are divided will be helpful to him.

Tammany is advocating the nomination of an up-State Democrat, and has come out for George M. Palmer of Schoharie, the minority leader in the Assembly, as the strongest man from up-State who could be selected.

The reason that Charles F. Murphy advances, through his representative here, for thinking that the head of the ticket should be an up-State man, is his conviction that if a New York City man were nominated the farmers would be likely to become apprehensive that the State taxes would be re-apportioned in such a way as to relieve the burden of the taxpayers of New York City and increase that of the people living in the country.

Mr. Murphy says he thinks such an impression might carry even more weight this year because of the fact that the State is about to enter upon large expenditures for the improved canal than it would in ordinary years, although he is of the opinion that it is fear on that score which has really been at the bottom of up-State prejudice against New York candidates for years past.

NOT ENOUGH OF PALMER.

"Mr. Hill's only objection to Mr. Palmer," said a man who is close to Mr. Hill tonight, "is that when it comes to spreading him out over the whole State there is not enough of him. Mr. Palmer is not a man who could make speeches which would appeal to the independent voter."

The reply which Senator Dowling and other advocates of Mr. Palmer have to make to that assertion is, in the first place, to deny that Mr. Palmer could not satisfy all classes of voters, and then to declare that Tammany would stand responsible for the showing which he would make in New York City. Senator Dowling said today that if the fact that Mr. Palmer is a poor man and could not contribute liberally to the expenses of the campaign was an objection to his candidacy, then Murphy would give his pledge to Mr. Hill that if Mr. Palmer were nominated Tammany would see to it that all of the money necessary to cover any legitimate outlay which the State Committee would fix upon would be raised by Tammany in New York City.

The argument which is being made here by Tammany men against the candidacy of Mr. Shepard is just the reverse of that which is being made by Hill men against

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CARS CRASH INTO HOUSE.

One Falls Through Parlor Into Cellar of Newark Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Three freight cars got away from a crew of switchmen at the Nesbit Street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at 3 o'clock this morning and two crashed into the three-story brick residence of School Commissioner James Snape at 76 Sheffield Street. The first car, which was loaded with oats, demolished the front of the structure. Then it tumbled through the parlor floor into the cellar.

The second car, loaded with hay and grain, was turned sideways against the front of the house. The third, a huge gondola car laden with coal, landed in the centre of Sheffield Street, its trucks buried in the earth.

The train was being shifted from the elevated siding at Nesbit Street to the main tracks, but the switch leading to the freight yard on Sheffield Street was open and the train dashed down the incline at breakneck speed. A brakeman, who was standing on the front car, realized the situation and barely escaped injury by jumping.

There was a bumper directly opposite the Snape house but so swift did the cars descend the hill that this was demolished, while a six-foot fence surrounding the freight yard was crushed like paper. Across the street the cars dashed, and the front of the Snape residence was crumbled like an eggshell.

Mr. and Mrs. Snape, their two little daughters, and a six-year-old son, were asleep on the second floor. Mr. Snape occupied the front room over the parlor and was thrown twenty feet by the force of the crash, while his wife and daughters, who were in an adjoining room, were thrown out of bed. The boy was in a crib and was not even awakened.

Mr. Snape was badly bruised, but his wife and daughters escaped with only a bad fright.

LONG ISLAND TRAINS CRASH.

Two Firemen Are Killed and Passengers Are Shaken Up.

In the outer yards of the Long Island Railroad in Long Island City yesterday morning two men were killed and many lives endangered by the collision of an incoming and an outgoing train. The accident was apparently due to a switch that failed to work properly. The firemen, sitting on the left of the two engines, were instantly killed, but the engineers escaped injury. The firemen were Benjamin Roach of Locust Valley and Arnold Cordts of Morris Park, L. I.

The east-bound train was piloted by Engineer Charles Thorpe. The west-bound train had at the throttle David Service of 94 West Avenue, Long Island City. Both men were arrested and afterward released on bail furnished by the Long Island Railroad Company.

That none of those in the crowded cars was seriously hurt is ascribed to the fact that the passengers had risen from their seats in the smoking car to leave the train, and, finding the front door locked, had turned to the rear door. The left side of the front part of this car was wrecked, and any one in the first four seats could not have escaped death or serious injury. As it happened, no one in the cars got anything worse than a shaking up.

Coroner Leonard Ruoff is investigating the accident, the second within a short time at the same point. The first occurred a few days ago under almost similar circumstances, but with the trains going more slowly.

It was said yesterday that there is trouble in the switchyard; that, owing to the improvements in the station, the switch tower is not in complete operation; that much of the switching is done by the old hand switches, and that this caused the trouble yesterday. This was denied by the employes. They said that one of the tenders had jumped the track because of a faulty wheel.

David Service, in charge of the engine drawing the incoming train, says he got the signal to go ahead, and was just getting under way when he reached the point of collision. To his surprise the open engine was shunted obliquely across the track, and it was too late to avoid a collision.

SWIMMER SAVED BLIND HORSE.

Hungry Cab Animal Went Overboard—Steam Lighter Helped.

Arthur Powers's blind cab horse walked into the river at the foot of Broad Street yesterday afternoon while his master was at dinner in a near-by restaurant, and it took half a hundred boatmen a full hour to rescue the animal.

Powers thinks that the horse became hungry himself and started out to hunt for something to eat on his own hook. Unfortunately, he was pointed toward the river. Closer and closer to the water's edge he moved. Finally the cab hit a post and the animal walked clear of the shafts and over the bulkhead, hitting the water with a mighty splash, which brought a crowd of longshoremen and boys to see what the trouble was.

The horse swam blindly about, fetching up every now and then against the bulkhead or the steam lighter Defiance, into which he made vain efforts to climb. Attempts made to lassoo him failed. Powers appeared on the scene, and in answer to his appeals for help Arthur Greer, a boatman and a fine swimmer, plunged into the water and undertook the task of putting a rope about the animal's body. For a time he was unable to achieve the task, so wild with fright was the horse.

At last he dived under the horse with his rope, leaving a length trailing behind him, and when he came up on the other side, managed to accomplish his end.

The rope was then attached to the derrick on the lighter and the horse pulled aboard, dripping and utterly exhausted. Powers gave the animal a big drink of whisky, while the crowd was cheering Greer, and it was not long before the steed was strong enough to be led home.

AGED MINISTER STRUCK BY CAR.

The Rev. Abram Mattice of Newark Probably Fatally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Rev. Abram Mattice, seventy years old, associate pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church, was probably fatally injured by being struck by a Clinton Avenue car to-day.

A rib and his nose were broken, and it is feared that, owing to his extreme age, his injuries may prove fatal.

Lake Placid has become the centre of the Adirondack Mountains. Sleeping cars leave there by New York Central for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, and Pittsburg.—Adv.

NAVY'S BIG FIGHTERS HERE AFTER HARD WORK

Thousands Go Down Bay to See Admiral Barker's Ships.

ALL IN EXCELLENT TRIM

Race In and Thunderously Salute Tiny French Cruiser—Bring Yarn About a Royal Boxer.

Swinging at anchor off Tompkinsville are five of the finest fighting ships in the United States Navy—the battleships Kearsarge, Missouri, Maine, and Alabama and the fleet cruiser Minneapolis. In a day or two these will be joined by the battleships Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Texas, and the cruisers Columbia and Prairie, making one of the strongest aggregations of naval vessels that ever visited this port.

The vanguard of the fleet which is being assembled to do honors on behalf of the American Navy at the launching of the battleship Connecticut at the navy yard next week, came into port unexpectedly yesterday morning. The vessels, all of which with the exception of the Minneapolis, are of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, came direct from three weeks of target practice off Martha's Vineyard. The Minneapolis is attached to the Atlantic Training Squadron, and is the flagship of Rear Admiral Wise.

Thousands journeyed down to Staten Island yesterday afternoon to have a look at the big fighting machines. The squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Barker, whose flag was flying from the battleship Kearsarge, has been on an extended cruise in European waters this Summer. The ships of his command, however, showed little trace of their long voyage, and their fine appearance was generally commented upon by the crowds that made the trip to see them. The Staten Island ferry boats ran crowded all day with sightseers.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the passengers on the ferries witnessed a piece of striking naval ceremony as the vessels paid their respects to the French cruiser Troude from Cape Breton, which passed up the harbor on her way to anchorage in the North River. The little Frenchman, a lone piggy among many giants, saucily filed past the mammoth battleships firing an Admiral's salute of fifteen guns as she went. The next moment, amid the cheers of thousands that thronged the shores and the ferry boats, the tricolor fluttered to the foremast head of the mighty Kearsarge amid the deeper thunder of her heavier guns.

On their way from the target ground to this port the four battleships under Admiral Barker engaged in a spirited four-hour race, in which the Missouri came out winner by some nine hundred yards. The occasion was the semi-annual full power trial prescribed by naval regulations. Though the ships have not been docked for upwards of a year and their bottoms are foul they fell little short of the best speed on their trial trip, or seventeen knots. The speed they attained during the test was about sixteen and one-half knots.

Admiral Barker, in speaking about the trial, said that this was only an other evidence of the preparedness for an emergency at any time of the American Navy. Though the engines of the battleships had not been overhauled for many months they worked without a hitch, though the presure was so high that the paint scaled off the smokestacks of the vessels as a result of the heat during the four-hour test.

As a result of the successful night attacks which have been such a feature of Japanese tactics at Port Arthur in the present war, night shooting was practiced more than ever during the target drill at Marthas Vineyard. The best results ever achieved were obtained on board some of Admiral Barker's ships. On board the Kearsarge two pointers at night practice scored eight hits with as many shots, using the aft starboard 8-inch gun. One pointer on board the Iowa scored seven hits in eight shots, which is quite a remarkable record.

Some novel experiments were made in tracing shells by means of a coat of luminant.

The vessels of Admiral Barker's fleet had a hard time in the storm of Wednesday night and Thursday morning. The Missouri lost a man overboard. Something happened to the anchor of the Missouri, which began to drag, and Lieut. W. P. Scott, with a detachment of bluejackets, went to the forecastle head to heave in the anchor and get the vessel under way and started for shelter. Thirty men were on the forecastle when a mountain sea rolled over it. The men were scattered in all directions. It was found soon after that C. Young, an ordinary seaman, had been washed overboard.

The boy was dressed in oilskins and heavy rubber boots, and was rapidly sinking when Louvri Halling and Alexander Peters, both of them boatswain's mates of the first class, threw themselves overboard and swam to his assistance. Before either of them could reach his side he had disappeared under the waves, and in the heavy sea it was only with the utmost difficulty that the two petty officers were saved.

Many stories of the cruise in European waters were told on the Kearsarge yesterday. On the trip typhoid broke out on the Kearsarge. Lieut. James W. Clement and a seaman named Pendleton died from the disease. Five of the officers and several seamen were stricken but recovered.

The best story brought home by the Kearsarge was one of international portent which was told by a boatswain's mate, who said that his name did not matter. The scene of his deep-sea yarn is laid at the Royal Gun Club in Lisbon. One evening, so the story went, the band of the Kearsarge gave a concert at the club, which has as members the leading naval and military officers of Portugal. The King was there. Several officers of the fleet had been invited to the reception at the club, and a number of petty officers and bluejackets were ordered there to give an exhibition, and some of the tars took their boxing gloves with them.

The King, so the story went, after having witnessed a couple of sparring bouts, grew so enthusiastic that he put on the gloves himself with one of the petty officers, (name withheld.)

"Say, if you write anything about this," the salt continued, "put it down good and strong that the King of Portugal is a dead game sport. The fellow from our ship handed him a few hard ones, and he took his medicine without turning a hair, and said he was going to give the fellow who did the stunt a medal. No, he hasn't sent it yet, but it may come with the next mail."

BREAKS HER RUDDER CHAIN.

The Asbury Park Steered Finally with Tiller Rigged from Saloon Deck.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Central Railroad of New Jersey's steamboat Asbury Park broke her rudder chain on her way to New York this evening. She left here a few minutes after 6 o'clock with about seven hundred passengers on board. She halted part way up the bay, and there was much speculation as to the cause, while the tide swung her about.

There was no panic, as those who investigated found Capt. John L. Braisted sitting coolly in the pilothouse, and the boat was under way before any one knew what the trouble was. The chain had been spliced with a rope. New York was reached twenty minutes late.

While at the dock the chain was spliced again, and the boat left ten minutes late to make her 8 o'clock trip down. Midway across the bay the splicing parted, and an attempt was made to steer with the engines, but this was found uncertain with so little sea room, and off the Southwest Spit the boat was halted and a tiller rigged from the saloon deck. This was manned with eight men to a side, with a quartermaster at the point to repeat the orders of Capt. Braisted. Atlantic Highlands was reached half an hour late.

MINSTREL'S WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. George Thatcher Dead from Gas on Eve of Trip to Join Husband.

Mrs. Mary T. Thatcher, forty-five years old, of the Navahoe Apartments, West One Hundred and Sixth Street, wife of George W. Thatcher, the minstrel, committed suicide last night in the bedroom of their only child, a daughter, in the flat.

Mrs. Thatcher stopped all the cracks and holes with paper and clothing and turned on the gas. Her daughter said a nervous trouble and having to leave the hotel because of renovations being made there, caused her act.

Thatcher is traveling with a road company playing the "County Chairman" and will be in Kansas City to-day. He had written his wife to join him and Mrs. Thatcher was to have started this morning for the West.

Yesterday Miss Thatcher went to Bensonhurst with Joseph K. Parker of Summerville, N. J., to spend the day. Miss Thatcher remembered last night that her mother had been particular about her instructions that they should return by 8:30 o'clock at the latest. When they reached the apartment Miss Thatcher opened the door and was almost overcome by the odor of gas. She screamed, and Parker ran for a physician. Mrs. Thatcher was found dead on the bed in the daughter's bedroom. Miss Thatcher recalled several days ago her mother had said to her:

"If anything happens to me, May, you'll find the key to the safe deposit vault in that bureau."

The vault contains $50,000 left to Mrs. Thatcher only a few months ago by an uncle of Philadelphia.

DALTON HELD UP IN AUTO.

Police Let Him Go on His Way to Bail Out a Chauffeur.

Bicycle Policeman Ennis of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station saw a powerful automobile whirling past the station last night at a rate which he estimated at twenty-five miles an hour. Mounting his motor cycle Ennis started in pursuit. At Claremont Avenue the auto turned down townand the chase continued until Ennis overhauled the machine at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. He says that his machine will make forty-two miles an hour and that he had to press it to capture the speeders.

The chauffeur said at the station house that he was Emil Rosot, twenty-six years of age, of 203 West Thirty-fourth Street, and that the machine was owned by Ernest Porot, a French tourist staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. Two women and another man, who were in the machine with him, refused to divulge their identity. Rosot was locked up, as he said that he did not care to appeal to his employer to furnish bail for him. The three others went off in the machine to look up a bondsman.

The man who was with Rosot in the automobile immediately drove the machine to the Hotel York, at 487 Fourth Avenue, where he found William Dalton, Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity, who was taken aboard. The vehicle then proceeded up the avenue toward the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station at a rapid rate of speed.

At Eighty-sixth Street the speed of the machine attracted the attention of a bicycle policeman, who signaled the driver to stop. He did so, and the policeman said he would have to place him under arrest for violating the speed law.

Commissioner Dalton protested, telling the bluecoat who he was and explaining that he was then on his way to the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to bail out a friend who was in trouble. The policeman doubted Mr. Dalton's statement that he was a Commissioner, but was finally convinced of his identity when the Commissioner produced his credentials, and permitted the automobile to go on.

TRIED TO WHITTLE DYNAMITE.

Boy Was Thrown Thirty Feet and Maimed—Also Lost an Eye.

By whittling a stick of dynamite Saturday afternoon fifteen-year-old Nundo Arino of 3,491 Arthur Avenue, exploded it among a crowd of Italian boys, blowing out his right eye, injuring his other eye, blowing off three of his fingers, cutting his face and chest, and injuring four other boys. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital. The explosion blew a hole in the ground two feet deep at Hoffman and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Streets, where the boys were standing.

Arino found the stick, which was several inches long and wrapped in brownish-pink paper. He began to whittle it with a pocketknife and it burst. The boy was blown thirty feet away. Four other boys were knocked down and bruised but not seriously hurt.

It was thought at first by the police that some one had tried to kill the lad, and an investigation was begun by Capt. Deevey's men of the Bronx Park Station. They did not hear of the explosion until yesterday and had no details until they learned that Coroner Berry had been summoned to take the injured boy's ante-mortem statement. They believe a stick of dynamite was carelessly left near the excavations for sewers which are going on at the corner where the accident happened.

NEGRO SLAIN AND ROBBED.

Newly Married Foreman Murdered on 'Coon Hunt for $50.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 18.—James Sisco, a negro, 53 years old, and a contractor's foreman, was found dead in a ditch near the railroad tracks at Oradell this morning, and Coroner Curry, who has been investigating the case, declares that the man was murdered and robbed. Sisco, who was married only two weeks ago, received a salary of twenty-five dollars a week, and on Saturday night is said to have had two weeks' pay and some other money. He left home with his dog to hunt for raccoons. Early yesterday morning his dog returned alone. Sisco is supposed to have had a companion or two, but who they are is not known.

fractured

RESERVES CALLED OUT IN ROME BY CABINET

Two Classes Summoned to Reinforce the Authorities.

PREMIER DEFERS JOURNEY

Situation Throughout the Country Most Serious—Trains Stopped by Crowds.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The Journal's Genoa correspondent reports that he had traveled to Nice in order to file the following uncensored dispatch:

"The situation throughout Italy is most serious. At Rome the Council of Ministers has called out two classes of reserves in order to reinforce the authorities.

"Premier Giolitti has postponed a journey to Racconigni, which he had intended to make for the purpose of extending his personal congratulations on the birth of the Crown Prince.

"At Porto Novo crowds of people stopped the railway trains, many children lying down before the engines. The troops were powerless.

"One person was killed and several were badly hurt in a collision with soldiers at Genoa, where the strikers prevented the departure of trains.

"Railway tracks were also torn up near Rivarolo.

"No trains left Milan Sunday night."

ROME, Sept. 18.—The Mayor of Turin has telegraphed to Signor Giolitti, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, in the name of the Socialist Aldermen of Turin, expressing the desire of the workingmen that intervention of troops in peaceful conflicts between capital and labor be avoided.

Signor Giolitti immediately replied by telegraph that for three years, as Minister of the Interior, he had constantly supported the principle of absolute liberty of workingmen to strike and that it was not the duty of the Government to intervene, adding that he intended to follow the same principles while he remains in power. The Minister continued:

"The painful facts are to be regretted by all that in one case soldiers used their arms in self-defense after being attacked and wounded, and in another instance acted without orders from their superiors. Therefore these soldiers have been put at the disposal of the judicial authorities while an inquiry is going on to ascertain the responsibility for the occurrences."

Signor Giolitti's dispatch ended as follows:

"[In administering my office I shall remain always within the law, but shall perform my duty and make the law respected by all. I therefore hope the Socialists will recommend calm behavior and avoid deplorable violence, compromising the cause of liberty."

[In time of peace the Italian Army is composed of twelve corps each, composed of two divisions, with the exception of the Ninth Corps, whose headquarters are at Rome, and which is made up of three divisions. It is the reserves of this, the strongest, corps that apparently have been called out.

Each division of a corps comprises two brigades of infantry of two regiments each, and in general one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, plus the skeletons of two mobile militia regiments of infantry and one section of artillery. The regular troops of the Ninth Corps number about 20,000.

Liability to service, which is universal, commences at the completion of the twentieth year and continues up to the completion of the thirty-ninth year. The men are enrolled by lot in three classes.

Those of the first class, if drafted to the carabineers, serve five years with the colors and four with "unlimited leave"; if to the cavalry, four years and five years, respectively, and all ten years in the Territorial Militia, with "unlimited leave." If drafted to other corps the service is two or three years with the colors and six with "unlimited leave," four or five years in the mobile militia, and seven years in the territorial militia.

The men of the second class are enrolled for eight years in the standing army with "unlimited leave" and four and seven years in the militias.

Those of the third class serve their nineteen years wholly in the Territorial Militia.]

POLICE SCARE AUTO RACERS.

None Dares to Chug-Chug Faster Than a Steam Roller in Brooklyn.

The automobilists who have been blithely fracturing and splintering the speed law on the Brooklyn boulevards of late and making merry at the futile efforts of bicycle and mounted policemen to overhaul them found the laugh neatly turned on them yesterday when they started out to blister the macadam on Ocean and Eastern Parkways. They found the police prepared to cope with them on equal terms, and there was none among them who dared chug-chug along at a gait much faster than that of a steam roller.

On Saturday Deputy Police Commissioner Farrell hired a racing automobile which he was assured could hold its own with the speediest thing it might meet on the road. It was manned by John Carlson, an expert operator, and two bicycle policemen, selected because of their experience in judging the speed of automobiles. With the operator and the two policemen aboard the "scorcher" catching machine left the Prospect Park Police Station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and proceeded down the Ocean Parkway, where it picked up Deputy Commissioner Farrell. The Commissioner took a turn or two up and down the speedway in the machine, keeping a sharp lookout for speed law violators. The motorists who have been having a great time "burning up" the road, however, had heeded the warning they had received and jogged along very meekly and gently.

The policemen, who were in "plain clothes," tried several times to get up a brush with racy looking cars, but to no purpose. The automobiles took the policemen's dust or mud and gritted their teeth, but took no chances. The police have hired the "devil wagon" for a week. They will be out to-day looking for sports who streak it down the road to the race track in "Pink Phantoms," "Red Rockets," and the like. Commissioner Farrell declared last night that his automobile patrol had been a pronounced success.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

ARCTIC RELIEF TRIP FAILS.

The Frithjof Unable to Reach the Explorers on the America.

TROMSOE, Norway, Sept. 12.—W. S. Champ, Secretary to William Ziegler, and who was in charge of the relief expedition sent to search for the arctic exploration steamer America, arrived here this afternoon on board the steamer Frithjof. The Frithjof reached latitude 79 degrees 10 seconds north.

Mr. Champ, in a statement given out here, says:

"I regret to report my failure to reach Franz Josef Land. The ice conditions were insurmountable, and the approaching Winter and the heavy frost compelled us to abandon further effort to get north."

FALL RIVER LINER AGROUND.

The Pilgrim Held Fast on Conanicut Point for Seven Hours.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 12.—While coming up the bay this morning in a dense fog the Fall River Line steamer Pilgrim, from New York, grounded on a soft sand bottom at Conanicut Point and remained fast from 5 o'clock until noon, when she floated without assistance and apparently undamaged.

Of the 300 passengers on board, 140 bound for Boston came up to the city on a tug, arriving about one hour after the usual time.

SEAL POACHER'S SHIP SUNK.

Her British Skipper Captured by Russians Off Pribiloff Islands.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—It is announced from Vladivostok that an English seal poacher named Thomson, who took advantage of the war to make the Pribiloff Islands his hunting ground, has been captured and his schooner sunk.

Thomson has been imprisoned at Nikolaievsk.

VOTE MACHINE TELLS TALES.

Would Betray Any Ticket Splitters, Newark Politicians Say.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 18.—The voting machine to be used at the coming election gives a tell-tale noise which, according to the politicians, will prevent a secret ballot.

They say that when a straight ticket is voted there is one click in the mechanism that can be heard outside of the curtained inclosure. With a "scratch" there is an additional click, and for another scratch there is a third click, and so on.

In this way, it is said, those in charge of the polls may inform themselves, if they choose, whether the average voter is casting a straight ballot or scratching, and would indicate pretty clearly if any "knifing" of a ticket was taking place.

YARMOUTH TO JOIN HIS WIFE.

Stork's Visit Also Expected—Why the Countess Came to America.

Special to The New York Times.

CRESSON, Penn., Sept. 18.—The Countess of Yarmouth, who has been here since last Aug. 27, is to be joined by the Earl of Yarmouth, within two weeks. The stork's visit is expected early in October. Mrs. Thaw will close her mountain home about the middle of October, and the Countess will come with her to Pittsburg.

The Thaws were anxious to have the child born in the United States, hence the visit of the Countess to this country, which led to the report of her separation from her husband. The Earl and Countess expect to remain in the United States until December, visiting George Lauder Carnegie's Florida home during the Fall.

ASKS $20,000 FOR ASSAULT.

Broker J. W. Hanley of Pittsburg Brings Suit Against William Arrott.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—J. W. Hanley, a broker, has brought suit against William Arrott, one of the sons of the late James M. Arrott, asking for $20,000 damages for assault. A criminal suit has also been entered before Alderman Frazier on the charge of assault and battery. Arrott furnished bail for court.

These suits are the outcome of the assault committed by Arrott on Hanley on the night of Aug. 22 last, when it was alleged Hanley had insulted a woman on Sixth Street. Both men were arrested and Hanley spent the night behind the bars. Next morning Magistrate Victchestain complimented Arrott.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

Taken from Sheriff and Hanged—Had Wounded a White Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ROYSTON, Ga., Sept. 18.—John Ware, a negro, who shot and seriously wounded C. Y. Daniel, son of George Daniel, near Danielsville after a quarrel over a trivial matter, was taken from officers by a mob today between here and Carnesville and lynched.

The negro fled after the shooting, but was captured and was at first taken to Danielsville. Hearing a mob was forming, the Sheriff started with Ware for Carnesville. The mob passed through this place about half an hour behind the Sheriff and his prisoner, and caught up with them a few miles further on.

The negro was placed on a horse and swung up to a tree, and the horse was driven from under him, after which his body was riddled with bullets.

WHITE MURDERER LYNCHED.

Trainhand Kills Conductor and Is Hanged by a Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Sept. 18.—Conductor Warren Baldwin of the Iron Mountain Railroad was killed early this morning at McGeehe's Station by John Allison, foreman of an extra gang. Allison was caught and lynched by the crew of the train of which Baldwin was the conductor.

A strong effort was made to save the murderer, who pleaded for his life, but the leaders of the mob overpowered the guards and soon strung Allison to a tree.

Baldwin and Allison had a dispute about a ticket on Baldwin's train near South McGeehe's Station. Allison informed Baldwin that he would kill him on sight at McGeehe's Station, but the conductor paid no attention to the threat. While the passengers were alighting from the train Allison shot and almost instantly killed Baldwin.

Allison attempted to escape, and threatened to shoot his pursuers, who finally overpowered him. A mob formed quickly, and before Baldwin had died a rope was placed around the murderer's neck and he was lynched.

PRINCE RADZIWILL TELLS HORRORS OF PORT ARTHUR SIEGE

Bearing Dispatches, Russian Nobleman Eludes the Blockading Fleet.

WHITE FLAG NOW SPURNED

Wounded Abandoned, Dead Left Unburied in Barbarous Warfare.

STOESSEL EXPECTS MASSACRE

Three Hundred Women Nurses, However, Decline to Leave.

GARRISON STILL HAS SUPPLIES

Prince Says There Is Plenty of Ammunition and Canned Food—Another Severe Attack Expected.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 18, (Midnight.)—According to Lieut. Prince Radziwill of the Russian Army, who arrived here last night from Port Arthur bearing dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Kuropatkin, the temper of the belligerents at Port Arthur has reached an absolutely merciless stage.

Prince Radziwell, another Russian officer, two civilians, and one woman, the wife of a Russian staff officer, left Port Arthur the night of Sept. 16 on a junk and arrived here last night.

Prince Radziwill got into Port Arthur a fortnight ago carrying dispatches from Gen. Kuropatkin to Gen. Stoessel. When he landed in this port he did not make himself known under his real name, but the correspondent of The Associated Press accidentally discovered his identity.

The Prince and the officer accompanying him brought out dispatches and mail matter from Port Arthur, weighing in all eighty pounds. They were successful in escaping the vigilance of the Japanese.

The Prince served with the British in the Boer war, and he says that until he became aware of the state of affairs at Port Arthur he had no idea that war could be so horrible.

It was set forth in these dispatches some weeks ago that serious suspicions were entertained by each belligerent that the other was misusing the Red Cross flag. These suspicions have been increased by the commission of various acts by the soldiers of both armies, until now even flags of truce or surrender are not respected by either side.

Stoessel Expects Massacre.

Prince Radziwill declares that the men of both armies are absolutely venomous in their antagonism. Gen. Stoessel has addressed his garrison, saying that the present mood of the Japanese indicates clearly the necessity of resisting them to the last drop of Russian blood, because if the Japanese soldiers enter the fortress it will undoubtedly be impossible for their officers to control them and prevent a massacre.

For this reason Gen. Stoessel is making no objection to civilians leaving Port Arthur. When, however, the 300 women who are in Port Arthur engaged in hospital work were advised to leave, they replied that they would rather face the possibility of massacre than desert their posts.

Japanese Dead Unburied.

In consequence of the fact that flags of truce are ignored, numbers of Japanese dead who have been lying on the slopes of the hills of the northeast defenses for weeks past are still unburied, and the stench in Port Arthur from decomposing bodies, when the wind is in the right direction, is almost unendurable. The Russian soldiers, who in some cases are posted only fifty paces from heaps of decaying dead, have constantly to wear over their noses handkerchiefs soaked in camphor, as otherwise they would be unable to remain at their posts.

In the course of the assaults which occurred the four last days of August, two companies of Japanese soldiers, according to Prince Radziwill, found themselves at the mercy of the Russians and hoisted a white flag. To this, however, the Russians paid no attention, and continued to volley rapidly into the helpless ranks of the enemy.

In the meantime Japanese troops in the rear of the companies that had raised the white flag saw what their comrades had done, and expressed their disap-

proval of the surrender by firing into their rear.

As a result of this fire from friend and foe 600 men were annihilated. The dead fell among the decomposing bodies of those killed in previous assaults.

For days afterward the wounded men in this area raised fluttering handkerchiefs in their hands as pleas for help, but the Russians were afraid to venture out to give succor. Within a week the last arm had made its last unregarded prayer for help, and the shambles were a quiet but ghastly field of horror.

Among the heaps of dead the Prince saw two soldiers, one a Russian and the other a Japanese, lying locked in a death embrace. The teeth of the Japanese were sunk in the Russian's throat, while the Russian had forced two of his fingers into the eye sockets of his antagonist.

The Prince cited this as merely an incident denoting the ferocity of the conflict at Port Arthur.

Prince Radziwill said it was reported that Gen. Nogi had been killed. Persistent Chinese rumors have been received here lately to the effect that a successor to Gen. Nogi has arrived at Dalny, but this is denied by local Japanese.

Denies Shortage of Ammunition.

Continuing, the Prince said:

"The stories in circulation concerning the shortage of ammunition and provisions at Port Arthur are not true. There is an abundance of ammunition for both large and small arms, and plenty of preserved food. The use of Chinese shells was merely a saving measure.

"I left Gen. Stoessel in the best of spirits. He is encouraged by the heroic example set by the wounded men, of whom five thousand out of the original eight thousand in the hospitals have returned to the front.

"There has been no fighting since Sept. 1 with the exception of artillery and outpost exchanges.

"The Japanese shells have done great damage to the hospital and other buildings in Port Arthur, but the loss of life from these bombardments has been very slight.

"Mme. Stoessel, wife of the General, is at the head of the Red Cross work in Port Arthur. She is in constant attendance at the hospitals, and cares tenderly for wounded men. In addition to this exhausting work she finds time to give succor to orphans and widows and to superintend the making of bandages. The soldiers consider her their guardian angel.

Garrison Trusts Stoessel.

"The garrison is maintaining a strong and devoted martial spirit and has great confidence in Gen. Stoessel, who is cheered by the men when he rides along the lines.

"The newspaper Novy Krai has been suppressed for one month for having published matter considered to be detrimental to Russian interests.

"Individual acts of heroism during the fighting have been numerous, and the tragic death of Lieut. Petroff was for long an absorbing topic of conversation. Petroff became surrounded by some Japanese soldiers, whom he fought successfully till his sword broke. He then used his fists upon the Japanese, but their bayonets quickly put an end to his resistance. Before his sword broke Petroff succeeded in incapacitating eight of his antagonists, but he was wounded all over his body.

Troops Ordered to Die.

"One company of Russian troops were occupying a perilous outpost, and when they found their position to be untenable they sent the following message to Gen. Stoessel:

"'We are unable to hold this position.'

"'But you can die,' he said in reply, and so they did.

"The fact that the Japanese have on several occasions used explosive bullets has been verified by Gen. Stoessel. He gives an instance which occurred at Taku-Shan, when two men of the Sixteenth Regiment were killed by such bullets, their bodies being blown to pieces.

"On Sept. 14 the bodies of 2,600 Japanese soldiers were discovered between Fort No. 2 and Fort No. 3. The stench from the decomposed bodies attracted investigation. The Russian authorities admit that they are not able to explain what engagement resulted in this slaughter."

Another Great Attack Expected.

Local students of the military situation at Port Arthur, basing their deductions upon recent developments there, are of the opinion that another grand attack is either occurring at the present time or is imminent.

This opinion is based on the very heavy bombardment of the Russian stronghold on Sept. 16, such a bombardment forming the usual prelude to an attack; on the arrival here of important messengers from Port Arthur at a time when the running of the blockade is extremely perilous; on a recent authoritative statement that the Japanese siege works are completed, and on reports from Japanese sources that at Dalny an attack on Port Arthur was expected in a few days. These reports were received last week.

In addition there is the common knowledge that the Japanese realize that continued inactivity on their part increases the resisting power of the Russian garrison, and their consequent desire to make such a period of inactivity as brief as possible.

Blockading Vessels Alert.

Chinese, Russians, and Japanese here all agree that the Japanese vessels blockading Port Arthur are paying particular attention to junks, which for months past have been trying to smuggle supplies into the fortress. When they are caught the crews are roughly treated. The junks generally are sunk and the men on board taken to Dalny. By mistake the Japanese sank a junk which was carrying delicacies to Gen. Nogi, the Japanese commander, from an admirer, but a part of the cargo was recovered.

The Japanese are employing severe measures in this respect with the idea of intimidating blockade runners.

Russian civilians who have arrived here from Port Arthur say that canned corn beef is plentiful there and that the fresh meat supply consists of twelve horses slaughtered daily.

Port Arthur Band Still Plays.

Life in the town when no bombardment is going on proceeds much as it did in time of peace. Church services are held as usual in the dismantled church, and the band follows the former custom of playing in public twice a week.

All the Russians agree that the Japanese do not occupy any fort on the inner line of defenses. The forts which were damaged have been repaired so that they are almost as good as new, during the comparative quiet of the last eighteen days. The Russians do not believe that the Japanese will succeed in taking the fortress.

REPORTED ATTACK ON MUKDEN.

Japanese Said to be Shelling City Preparatory to General Advance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
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TOKIO, Sept. 18.—An official dispatch, dated yesterday, shows that the Japanese van was half way between Liao-Yang and Mukden, while a screen of Russian cavalry was posted five miles further north, on a line ten miles long, west of the railway.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 19.—It is asserted in a dispatch from Tokio to The Daily Express that the Japanese are vigorously shelling the Russian positions at Mukden, preparatory to a general advance, and are endeavoring, by a wide turning movement, to cut off Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat.

The Japanese armies, the dispatch adds, are disposed in the same relative positions as in the fighting before Liao-Yang.

MUKDEN, Sept. 18.—The armies having recovered from the effects of the recent fighting before Liao-Yang, an early development of the situation may be expected.

A mysterious movement eastward is on foot on the part of bands of young Chinese suitable for military service.

All the leading Chinese who have aided the Russians are leaving Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 19, (2 A. M.)—Gen. Sakharoff reports to the General Staff, under date of Sept. 17:

"The Manchurian Army was nowhere engaged on Sept. 16 or 17.

"The arrival of considerable reinforcements is noticeable at the advance posts along the whole of the enemy's front, and especially near the village of Bianiupuza and east of the railway toward the Yen-Tai mines."

The reports that Gen. Kuroki is pushing on northeast of Mukden are not borne out by official telegrams received here. A decisive advance in the direction of Mukden is not expected for some days.

Meanwhile the indications increase that the Japanese will meet with resistance. The Russian forces at Mukden undoubtedly are very large, and every day's delay enables the Commander in Chief to improve his defenses. A private telegram from Mukden reports the arrival there of an immense train filled with convalescents returning to duty. This may be regarded as good evidence of a large concentration of troops at Mukden.

The same correspondent, describing scenes at Tie Pass, notes extraordinary animation there. The great concourse of visitors there and the fact that theatrical performances and open air concerts are of daily occurrence hardly indicate that the town is expecting an immediate attack.

It is announced from Mukden that both the Russian and the Japanese Generals have promised to respect the tombs and palace there.

CROSSED AMID HAIL OF LEAD.

Details of the Flanking Operation by Kuroki's Army.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times's correspondent with Gen. Kuroki, in a dispatch dated Liao-Yang, Sept. 7, and at the conclusion of a long account of the battle there, says:

"Gen. Kuroki's flank movement failed owing to the tactics of Gen. Kuropatkin, who trusted that half of his army would suffice to hold the Japanese south of the Tai-Tse River. His forces were so strongly posted and he possessed such a secure line of retreat that the soundness of the course adopted must appeal to tacticians. In any case it upset the calculations of the Japanese, who counted upon comparatively feeble resistance to their flanking movement.

"After the Russian retirement to the east bank of the river their position presented a scene of carnage unparalleled in European warfare."

An earlier dispatch, describing the passage of the Tan River on Aug. 28, says:

"At 1 o'clock the attacking forces set in motion four columns, which crossed the bed of the river, entering the water in a storm of long-range rifle fire. The men, in extended order, dashed into the water and soon were immersed to their waists and afterward to their shoulders, holding their rifles aloft.

"Some were swept off their feet by the rapid current. Few were wounded, as fortunately the Russian guns did not command the crossing. In ten minutes three of the columns were across, but the fourth, attempting to cross at an unfordable point, had to return and seek a better place.

"During their half-hour exposure I saw no casualties, though the water and sand around the Japanese were churned by the rain of bullets.

"It is impossible to refrain from remarking on the pusillanimous flight of the Russians from the advanced trenches. I heard a foreign attaché say it made him ashamed for white men."

JAPAN GOT MUCH BOOTY.

Marquis Oyama Sends a List of Stores Captured at Liao-Yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 18.—Field Marshal Oyama, Commander in Chief of the Japanese forces in the field, telegraphed this morning that Gen. Oku had reported having captured thirteen prisoners at the battle of Liao-Yang. He also gave a detailed list of the Russian stores which Gen. Oku captured, as follows:

Thirty horses, 2,228 rifles, 127 ammunition wagons, 5,802 rounds of artillery, 659,930 small-arm cartridges, great quantities of timber, flour, rice, forage, engineering implements, clothing, and accoutrements.

Later Marquis Oyama reported that the armies under Gens. Kuroki and Nodzu made no prisoners in the fighting before Liao-Yang. Gen. Kuroki captured forty horses, 800 rifles, 300 rounds of artillery ammunition, 600,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, telegraph apparatus, and various miscellaneous implements.

Gen. Nodzu captured 490 rifles, 1,164 rounds of artillery ammunition, 37,880 rounds of rifle ammunition, three heliographs, telephones, tools, and large quantities of foodstuffs and timber.

Gen. Oku captured sufficient timber to construct railroad depots.

WAR IS A BUSINESS WITH JAPAN'S ARMY

Battles Calmly Managed by Telegraph and Telephone.

QUIET WORK OF MACHINERY

Between Fights Kuroki's Army Fishes —Tea, Fans, Cigarettes, and Tubs Its Indulgences.

TIEN-SHI-TIEN, Manchuria, Aug. 1.—Different theories of generalship followed by the Russian and Japanese account for the great number of casualties among the Russian officers, particularly their Generals, while no Japanese General has been hit.

The Generals of the Japanese are Directors, while the Russians cling to the old Skobeloff tradition of a commander at the head of his men leading the fighting.

From the Japanese lines we can see the white-coated Russian officers riding conspicuously before their troops, while from the Russian side it must be hard to discover the Japanese officers because their uniforms are so like the ones of the ranks, and because Gen. Kuroki and the lesser Generals usually are somewhere behind the fighting line managing their battles by telegraph and telephone.

Electricity has never played so important a part in warfare before as it does with the Japanese. Every General of brigade in the field is, like a modern Ambassador, "at the end of a wire," which his divisional commander controls, and the Generals of divisions are in touch by telegraph or telephone with the corps commanders.

The engineers run wires of the columns with marvelous rapidity. Firing is heard somewhere at the front. A detachment of engineers emerges from headquarters, pack ponies carrying bundles of light bamboo poles, while coolies and carts follow them with coils of slender copper wire. The poles, which have pointed ends, are quickly planted, the wire spreads out as fast as men can uncoil it, and a field telephone is at work.

No evidences have been seen as the army advanced into the enemy's country that the Russians employ the telegraph extensively. There are no traces of wire or poles except the old Chinese line from An-Tung to Peking.

Generals Hide Their Glory.

Russian generalship is more spectacular and perhaps inspires the soldiers with greater courage but the Japanese is more businesslike.

The Generals do not play to the galleries at all. The censorship which they enforce tends to deprive them of their just dues in reputation. Often correspondents are forbidden to mention the names of the leaders in daring and important fights because the names might give the enemy a clue to the identity and therefore to the strength and the characteristics of the organizations opposing them.

General Okzawa gathered his troops in the fog of early morning on July 4 and prevented the Russians from seizing the Motien-Ling, he turned Kellar's almost successful attack of July 17 into a disaster and his soldiers from the rocks about the Yu-Shu Ling shot down a thousand Russians without any compensating damage to themselves.

He is a strategist and a fighter. In England or America he would be a popular hero, but the newspapers which come to the camp fail to mention him. How unpopular a censorship that includes exploitation of Generals would be with certain other armies is appreciated by correspondents who have accompanied those armies.

Quiet Kuroki and His Quiet Army.

General Kuroki is a quiet and unassuming gentleman, rather of the Moltke type than the theatrical General who rides about exhorting and cursing his men. His type is apparently the prevailing one in the Japanese service. Sometimes it appears that he has worked out his plans of battle so perfectly before the event that he can sit down confident of its fulfillment, and takes little further interest in the proceedings.

During the critical hours of July 31, when his infantry was advancing across the valley to charge the Russian trenchments on the heights, he sat in the courtyard of a Chinese temple chatting casually with members of his staff. A Court painter could have made no battle picture there.

Gen. Kuroki's force partakes of his character. It might be described as the silent army. The Russians have their regimental bands, which play at sunset hours and on the march, and during battle their soldiers advance to the sound of the drum. They chant their evening hymn and the soup kettles, and sometimes the roar of a patriotic chorus rolls through the hills from the Russian campfire to the ears of Japanese pickets.

But in this campaign, although the infantry carry bugles by whose notes they march in peace times, I have never heard the sound of a trumpet near the front. No war songs are sung. The band of the Imperial Guard has been with headquarters occasionally, and the magnificent service in memory of the dead at Feng-Wang-Cheng was concluded with a ringing benediction of trumpets.

But music has no part in the soldiers' daily life. Their enthusiasm is displayed to the ear only in moments of victory by that weird and stirring cheer "Banzai" with which they charge.

Cigarettes, Fans, Tea, and Tubs.

Nor is this a convivial army. The few camp followers whose presence near the front is sanctioned sell cigarettes, fans, handkerchiefs, soap, tooth brushes, writing paper, and envelopes. The nearest shop where a bottle of saki or beer can be bought is at Feng-Wang-Cheng, fifty miles to the rear, and that means that the officers get very little and the soldiers none.

Tea, cigarettes, and fans are the soldiers' luxuries; fishing, writing letters, and reading newspapers their amusements. The field post carries an enormous amount of mail every day between Antung and the front. Riding about the camps one always sees hundreds of soldiers sitting cross-legged under the trees painting artistic epistles to relatives with brushes on rolls of thin paper.

The greatest indulgence of the officers is the big iron kettles, carried in netting, two on a pony, which are used for heating water for hot baths as well as to cook the company mess of rice. A few squares of straw matting to construct a bathhouse, a fire, and an immense stone jar for a tub spell comfort.

Fans for soldiers seem an anomaly, particularly for soldiers so far removed from suspicion of effeminacy as the Japanese. Yesterday a battalion of infantry toiled past, perspiring through the sandy cornfields under an almost tropical sun, and every man was plying a paper disk.

The fans and tea kettles dangling from saddles and from soldiers' packs have surprised some of the conservative European attachés. But they are the concessions Japan's Europeanized army makes to old Japan, and since they contribute to the content of the soldiers out of all proportion to their weight, there seems no valid argument against them.

All Go Fishing Between Battles.

Another souvenir of home life which the soldiers have brought into Manchuria is a fishing line in every knapsack. From the commanding General, Kuroki, down to the humblest coolie, who trots after his master's horse, they are disciples of the rod.

Seeing the mild-eyed boys sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angle worm, it is hard to realize them as the same fighting men who storm rocky embankments under showers of shrapnel and bring back the huge Cossacks of awesome reputation as docile captives.

No description of the Japanese soldier would be just that failed to mention his courtesy and his honesty. Living in the midst of the army, displaying many luxuries which must be tempting to soldiers kept on a most economical basis, the correspondents leave their effects about the camp without fear for the safety of them. Nothing is stolen, not even tobacco or food. The same thing could hardly be said of other soldiers.

Complete Japanese Preparation.

The lessons of the campaign are constantly before the eyes of the military observers with this army. They have made no revolutionary discoveries thus far. Indeed, the chief lesson has been the overshadowing importance of that complete preparation which has made every cog of every wheel of the great machine slide quietly in its groove at the appointed minute, and the attention to details, for lack of which the servants of the Czar are wasting so much brave food for powder.

The work of the Russian artillery early on July 31 commanded the highest praise from every one. It was in strong contrast to the showing made at the Yalu, and was in every respect a credit to that arm of the Russian service.

Their gun positions were selected by engineers who appreciated the possibilities of the country as they had failed to do at the Yalu. The contour of the hills which push forward into the valley on both sides of Taowan afforded a line of defense, which, roughly speaking, extended nearly in a semi-circle.

Most of the Russian guns looked down into the valley and also commanded the lower ranges of the hills beyond it, where the seven Japanese batteries must find cover, while they presented to the enemy only skyline targets difficult to gauge. Consequently they gave the Japanese artillery a hard day of it, and compelled the batteries with the Japanese left division attempting to flank the Russian right to shift their ground repeatedly to avoid the fierce and accurate fire poured upon them wherever they opened.

Moreover, the bravery of the Russian gunners was beyond all praise. On riding over the battleground afterward it was seen that, although the Japanese shells had hardly been able to reach those Russian guns on the high peak behind Taowan, the other batteries had endured a perfect hailstorm of shrapnel which were under foot everywhere, while common shell had torn gaps over every few feet of ground about the guns.

Many statements have appeared in European newspapers about the superiority of Japanese guns, but their work so far has illustrated the Western aphorism that "success is not in holding a good hand, but in playing a poor hand well." It is conceded by the experts who have seen their work in the field that the Russian guns are better than the Japanese, and that the ratio to insure equality should be about six Japanese guns against four Russian.

But the showing made by the Russian infantry leaves much to be explained. If their trenches had been held by marksmen like the Boers there would have been no question of the Japanese reaching them without heavy loss of life, if at all. They were dug in splendid positions on the sides and the summits of hills, and the approaches across the valley and up the hillsides had little cover except patches of corn. Yet the Russian defense was either remarkably weak or only a demonstration, because the Japanese of the central division hit by their fire numbered only a score or two.

Moreover, there were the same blunders in management that marked the Yalu. The infantry in front of the Japanese left fought well and manœuvred skillfully, but late on the night of the battle two Russian battalions appeared north of Taowan in front of the Japanese right flank and then retired without opening fire, and the purpose of their movement remains a mystery.

At Henling, where a thousand were cut to pieces, and where, as at Hamatan, they had a brass band that left its instruments in the field, they gave one of the finest exhibitions of futile bravery witnessed during the war. They were marching in close column of fours under a destructive fire, and although men were cut down by squads they never broke ranks nor retreated.

The uselessness of the sacrifice was as eloquent as its courage, and the credit for the former belonged to the officers.

ALIENS' RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

Strong Political Movement in Favor of Removing Restrictions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Sept. 18.—There is evidence of a strong political movement in Japan in favor of the abolition of all restrictions on the tenure of real estate by aliens and of remodeling the law of mortgage for the purpose of removing obstacles to the introduction of foreign capital.

Leading Japanese journals condemn the official attitude of extreme reserve toward foreign war correspondents as showing an unwise indifference to factors which largely influence public opinion.

At the same time they express the confident hope that no errors in the Japanese manner of handling this difficult problem will suffice to alienate Anglo-Saxon sympathy for Japan in her great struggle against the spread of military despotism in the Far East.

The papers are confident that the correspondents themselves, while freely ventilating legitimate grievances, will preserve the tone of impartiality which has hitherto distinguished their writings and will not allow personal disappointment to warp their professional judgment.

APARTMENTS AT "THE TYRRETS"
116 Riverside Drive.
SOUTH COR. 84TH STREET.
14 Minutes from the Opera
Homes for those accustomed to the best. Suites of 8 and 12 rooms, with 3 Bathrooms. Living room 18x26, hung with tapestry. Dining rooms wainscoted in Spanish oak to beamed ceilings. Marquetry floors. Oriel & Shakespearean windows. Inglenooks. Window seats. Mirror doors. Butler's pantry. Marble pastry tables in kitchen. Two & 3 servants' rooms. Servants' bath. Laundry, Ironing and Drying rooms. Individual lockers for laundry necessaries. Accommodations for butlers and coachmen. Rents $2,400 to $3,600.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

GENTLEMEN are granted more than usual scope in their selections from this Fall's suitings. Gray is the prevailing tone; with some browns, of course, and these colors we show in an unlimited array of mixtures and patterns of unfailing attraction. We just mention also our black and blue Cheviots. Brokaw Business Sacks $15 to $40.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

MRS. D. A. DODGE'S FLIGHT.

Wife Well Guarded Till She Reached Her Mother's Baltimore Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Guarded by New York police from the time she gave her husband, Don A. Dodge, stockbroker, the slip in a Fourteenth Street department store yesterday, until she was given into the care of a sleeping car company detective at Jersey City, who stood outside her stateroom throughout the journey over the Baltimore and Ohio to this city, and then escorted to her mother's home by two city detectives, Mrs. Dodge lies ill in bed at 114 North Poppleton Street.

Late last evening Chief of Detectives Humphrey received the following dispatch, dated Jersey City:

Have man meet Train 523, due 10:55, Mount Royal Station. I fear trouble.

MISS FUETSCH.

Detectives Bradley and Armstrong were detailed to meet the woman. They found her in a stateroom in a sleeping car and before the door a company officer.

Detective Bradley immediately recognized "Miss Fuetsch" as Mrs. Don A. Dodge. They made a hurried trip through the station and were driven to her mother's house in a closed carriage. Here Mrs. Dodge told the following story:

"Two days ago I declared I would leave my husband and return to my home. I found no opportunity to escape until yesterday, because of the watch he kept over my movements every moment.

"Yesterday I induced him to go shopping with me. In a Fourteenth Street store he left me for a moment, and I darted out a side door.

"I went to a police station, just which one I cannot say, and asked for protection. Two officers escorted me to Jersey City, where I took the train.

"The officers placed me in charge of a detective, and fearing that Mr. Dodge might in some way reach Baltimore ahead of me, I wired the police here."

Don A. Dodge married Miss Marie McCoy, stepdaughter of Lieut. Richard G. Kettlewell.

The Dodges went to New York. About a year ago Mrs. Dodge caused her husband's arrest on the charge of abandonment as he came down the gangplank of the French liner Savoie. At Police Headquarters in New York the couple were induced to have a private room talk over the affair, and a reconciliation followed.

DOWIE IN A NEW ROLE.

He Wears Robes and Mitre and Calls Himself First Apostle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Wearing a rich robe and a mitre modeled after those of an ancient high priest, John Alexander Dowie today proclaimed himself First Apostle of the Christian Catholic Church. He ceremoniously entered the Tabernacle in Zion City, where 7,000 people had assembled, and in his sermon, after quoting Scripture in support of his claim to the title of First Apostle, he said:

"I did not create the office. It was created by the Lord. I didn't create it any more than I designed these robes. They are made after the pattern given by God to Moses when the high priesthood was established.

"The office of First Apostle is perpetual. It should have been continued. My assumption of the First Apostleship is the final step in the organization of the Church as planned by Jesus Christ."

Dowie then asked:

"Members of the Restoration Host, do you accept me, John Alexander, as the First Apostle of our Lord Jesus Christ and the Christian Catholic Church?"

"Yes," came the answer from the assembled multitude.

DISROBED INFANTS IN STREET.

Mother Said They Were Going to Heaven—She Went to Bellevue.

Mrs. Helena Lehman left her home, 894 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last night, leading her three-year-old boy Emil, and carrying her baby boy Anthony in her arms. At the corner of Alexander Avenue she stopped, and, pulling a whisk broom from her pocket, dusted off the sidewalk for a space of several square feet. She then proceeded, with the utmost deliberation, to disrobe the children.

When the mother had completed this task she laid the little ones side by side within the space on the sidewalk which had been swept by her whisk broom and, turning to the crowd which had gathered, announced that the children were going to heaven.

Policeman Ryan, attracted by the gathering, soon discovered that the woman was out of her senses, and attempted to arrest her. She attacked him with the whisk broom, and was getting all the best of the argument when Policeman Thompson came to his assistance. Together they subdued her, and took her and her children to the Alexander Avenue Station.

Mr. Lehman was notified, and took the children home. His wife, who, he said, was suffering from religious mania, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

"Isle of Spice" Revised.

The second edition of "The Isle of Spice" begins the fifth week of its run at the Majestic Theatre to-night with many changes. The book has been rewritten by Frederick Ranken and condensed. Throughout the musical comedy many songs and dances have been added. Of the new features, the comedy quartet, "You Never Can Tell Till You Try," will be sung by Mattie Martz, Lottie Leigh, Herbert Hawthorne, and Gilbert Gregory.

Corkscrews Avoided
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"
with crown caps can be opened without effort and without spilling the contents.
Openers are placed in each case.

W. & J. SLOANE

COMPLYING with the spirit of harmony so essential between the various decorations in a well designed room, our French and English
WALL PAPERS
exquisite in their new varieties of delicate or warm coloring, and charming in original design, possess their counterparts in our printed Cretonnes and Taffetas, thus affording opportunity for a perfect ensemble
BROADWAY & 19th STREET

If one is Hungry — If one is Thirsty — If one is Overtired
One bottle of
DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS
will give a comforting sense of satiation without a surfeiting feeling of discomfort.
Not a Medicine.
First-class druggists have it, 25c.; others sell imitations.

JOKER PUT UNDER ARREST.

Wrote Such a Funny Letter—Wound Up in Cell.

Louis Gordon of 126 Monroe Street, who keeps a soda water stand in the W. H. Seward Park, rushed to the Madison Street police last night with a letter he had received "threatening his life" if he did not leave $500 "in a chink in an oak tree in W. H. Seward Park." The letter was from David Oppenheim, seventeen years old, of 69 Market Street. Gordon said he knew Oppenheim, but did not think the man an enemy. The police at once sent out Detective Sergeant Sugden and Detective Johnson, and Oppenheim was arrested.

"Yes, I sent the letter," he admitted.

"What! You threatened that man's life if he didn't give you $500?" said the Sergeant.

"Yes. In an oak tree in the park. There's no oak tree there. Don't you see? It's a joke. Ha! ha! ha!"

"By ginger, I don't see anything to laugh at," said Gordon.

"Lock him up," said the Sergeant, and the astonished Oppenheim was put in a cell on a charge of sending a threatening letter.

Henry Kaufman, a tailor of 322 Rivington Street, who was with Oppenheim when he was arrested, was also taken to the station house, the police thinking he might have had something to do with the letter. He was in a stew until Oppenheim confessed, when the police released Kaufman.

PASSED WRECKED SCHOONER.

Black Prince Goes Near the Abandoned Nathan Lawrence.

The steamship Black Prince, from Mobile, which arrived yesterday, reported another schooner worsted by the cyclone of last Thursday. She was the Nathan Lawrence, bound from Georgetown, S. C., for New York. The steamship passed her on Sept. 15 off Charleston.

The Lawrence's mizzenmast was gone, and her maintopmast had been carried away. The fore end and starboard side of her after house and the fore end of her forward deckhouse were smashed in. She was down by the head and seas were breaking over her continually. The Black Prince steamed in close, but saw no sign of life aboard.

The schooner Emily F. Northam, which was reported before abandoned and burning at sea, was again reported yesterday by the Apache, in from Jacksonville. The Northam when last seen was still smoldering, a black derelict, drifting in the path of coastwise ships and a danger to navigation.

BEE STING'S SERIOUS EFFECTS.

Man Who Bit a Peach with the Insect in It May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Sept. 18.—Herman H. Flick, Jr., of Hampstead, Adams County, went into an orchard near his home yesterday, plucked a peach from a tree, and proceeded to take a liberal bite of it. He did not observe that there was a small hole in the peach, and that there was a bee hidden in this hole.

The bee soon made its presence felt by stinging Flick on the inside of the mouth near the root of the tongue. The tongue and mouth are so badly swollen as to threaten the life of the young man by suffocation.

Fifteen minutes after being stung he lapsed into a stupor and his entire body became swollen and lumps appeared resembling water blisters. His throat has become so affected that he cannot talk, and the jaws have become rigid. There is grave doubt as to his recovery.

POLICE AT HARRISON TOMB.

Motive for the Desecration Has Not Been Established.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 18.—The police to-day made a careful examination of the Harrison tomb, on Harrison Island, which was found broken open and despoiled on Saturday. It was found that the compartment containing the body of David Harrison, Jr., had not been opened, despite reports that it had, but that containing the remains of his father had been entered. Entrance to the tomb itself was easy, according to those who had visited the island within a year. The marble slab which closed the entrance had been cracked for a long time, and some time ago one section of it slipped out of place.

The thieves are supported to have searched for jewelry or the silver coffin trimmings. Whether there was anything of value for them to take no one here professes to know. The police are guarding the tomb.

Danger Signal, but No Vessel.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 18.—What appeared to be distress signals were seen far out at sea this evening, and the life savers from the Little Egg Harbor station put off. The signals ceased and the life savers could find no vessel in distress. They think the trouble on the vessel was remedied and that she proceeded.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
86th St. & 3d Ave.
The shoe business requires understanding.
It's the headwork of our head shoe man to see that every detail of shoe excellence we pay for comes to us.
He's instructed to turn it over to you at the least outlay possible, that your return bring new business in comfortable footwear.
Children's School Shoes, Lace and Button, with extension oak tan soles, 1.00

DOG GUARDS MASTER'S BODY.

James S. Nesbet Perishes from Hunger and Exposure in Idaho.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, Idaho, Sept. 18.—Guarded by his faithful dog, the body of James S. Nesbet, veteran of the civil war, and formerly a well-known Virginia politician, was found in the mountains east of here this morning after a week's search by relatives and scores of friends.

The aged man, in a fit of dementia, had wandered from his home accompanied by the dog, and had perished from hunger and exposure. The dog had stayed constantly with the body and protected it from harm, even fighting the flies away as best it could.

Mr. Nesbet was seventy-two years old. He crossed the plains during the California gold excitement, and was the only one of his party who escaped death from the hands of hostile Indians. When the civil war broke out he returned to Pennsylvania and served during the war, attaining the rank of Captain. After the war he went to Virginia, and became prominent as a public man. He was defeated for United States Senator by a narrow majority.

BRIDEGROOM-TO-BE HURT.

Distributed Wedding Invitations—Then Lost Foot Under Car.

Frank Graneta, thirty years old, of 341 West Forty-ninth Street, left home yesterday morning to distribute invitations for his wedding, which was set for next Sunday. The task finished, he boarded an open car on Second Avenue, at One Hundred and Seventh Street.

The car stopped and he climbed out under the guard rail. He failed to land safely and fell under a car bound in the opposite direction. Both his feet were badly crushed. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where his left foot was amputated.

BIG ELECTRIC AND GAS PLANT.

To Supply Newark, Jersey City, and Several Neighboring Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—For more than a year three hundred men have been engaged in the construction of what will be one of the largest gas and electric plants in the United States on the Hackensack meadows. It will furnish light, heat, and power to Newark, Jersey City, and many other near-by towns.

No public mention has been made of the work which, as a whole, will constitute one of the biggest and most costly improvements ever made in this State. The probable cost has not been made known, but it will reach $1,000,000 at least.

Auto Fells Aged Woman in Bowery.

While crossing the Bowery, near Rivington Street, last night, Mrs. Annie Goldman, who is eighty-five years old, and lives at 307 Spring Street, was knocked down and seriously injured by a large automobile, guided by Charles Petersen of 753 Seventh Avenue, and in which three other persons were riding. She received a severe scalp wound and a fracture of the right arm and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. Petersen was arrested and bailed out later. He said the woman got confused and turned after she had crossed in front of the machine.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Selling $1.25 flannelette wrappers 98c.

98c. for 1.25 house wrappers of good quality polka dot Flannelette, extra full, finished with deep ruffle on skirt, trimmed with neat wash braid and full bishop sleeve. Second Floor.

98c. for $1.25 long kimonos of striped outing flannel.

Neat house wrappers of flannelette and long kimonos of striped outing flannel are the garments adapted for comfortable house wear.

Complete showing of Autumn millinery.

THE above words are inadequate to have you comprehend. The magnificent assemblage to be found here of high class millinery.

Women's trimmed hats, turbans, toques and bonnets, representing the models of Paris' cleverest milliners, together with ideas from our own workrooms, which simply modify the French a trifle and make them to better suit discriminating Americans.

An enormous stock to choose from of Ladies' and Misses' Tailor Suit Hats and Simply Trimmed First Hats to suit all pocketbooks.

Untrimmed shapes from the best Paris makers, such as Liez, Daniel, Chaumonot, Sauvage and others—together with the largest carefully selected stock of fur felt, beaver and scratch felt hats. Ready to trim hats, toques, turbans and bonnets, in endless variety of chiffon, taffeta, chenille, Paon velvets, changeable silks and velvets combined; in fact, all that is best in the hat world.

Ostrich plumes, tips and pompons, shadings to match hats—paradise feathers, breasts, marabout coques, hackles, in all the new shadings.

Flowers, foliages and fruits, in the handsomest color line ever exhibited Feather turbans and large hats in endless variety.

Millinery trimmings and findings, from the handsomest trimmings, braids and beaver strips to a piece of wire or hat lining —"complete" is the only word which tells the story.

Here are a few specially attractive items for to-day's selling:—

Trimmed shirred taffeta sailors trimmed with flowers, wings or velvet collars—black, plain colors or changeable—regular $15.50 hat..... $12.50

ADJOINING SHOWROOM.

Trimmed ribbon turbans in black, brown or navy, with wings which contrast prettily with hat—light as a feather—extremely jaunty, exclusive with us..... $4.50

In untrimmed hat dep't.—Four styles of white felt sailors—the best shapes in the country, viz.:—Manhattan, Hortense, Alhambra, Meteor—all with large extension crowns—usually sold at $1.75 to $1.95—for to-day only..... $1.25

Representing flower dep't.—75 cartons imported muslin chrysanthemums (2 large chrysanthemums and 2 small ones to paquet) in a line of the most beautiful colorings ever brought to the market and exactly what New York women are looking for to-day—paquet..... 85c

Imported feather turbans—the largest and best assortment in New York —we offer a special lot of 30 green pheasant turbans, with 2 rows of coque de roche on brim—value $6.50..... $3.95

Another lot of 50 feather turbans, pheasant brims, in beautiful color combinations, including reds, bright navy and browns—the best popular price turban of the season..... $4.95

Our First Showing of

foreign jewelry.

To-day we show for the first time our late importations of foreign jewelry novelties—devoting one entire section to the exposition. Attractive little trinkets that are now all the rage in Paris and will be very popular here. Hundreds of other little catchy novelties too numerous to mention. Main Floor.

95c. TO $4.95 FOR THE LATEST Lavalliere chain, set with amethyst, topaz, French orilliants, pearls, torquoise and coral.

50c. TO $2.95 FOR HAT PINS IN countless designs; all the season's newest creations.

95c. TO $14.50 FOR FRENCH PEARL collars and strands; look almost like the real.

$4.50 TO $9.50 FOR THE NEW COMB sets, consisting of side and back comb to match in fancy mountings.

$2.50 TO $5.95 FOR FANCY MOUNTED side and back combs, set with real baroque pearl or French brilliants.

$1.50 TO $3.95 FOR FANCY MOUNTED hair barettes.

The new long storm coat at $10

THAT'S the coat that all the fashionable New York is admiring to-day. If our long coat sales continue the wearing of these coats will be a veritable fad, but perhaps it's because the correct exclusive styles cannot be bought elsewhere for anything like the price we're quoting in this great offering beginning to-day. Third Floor.

They are the most useful garments ever conceived for women—suitable for rain or shine—dressy, neat and stylish—then, too, you just have to slip on one of these coats and you're dressed up.

Storm coats. This popular garment is still a great leader in our department. We have (just in) several new and distinct models in a variety of waterproof materials that contribute many interesting features to this practical Autumn garment, $10, $14.75, $18, $22.50 and $24.75

Autumn top coats. Very smart box coat—made of fine covert cloth—satin lined throughout—30 in. long—box plait in back—double breasted effect—well tailored, at $12.50

Women's tourist and motor coats, 42 to 56 in. long—some extremely new Autumn styles, in fine imported novelty cloths—full or semi-fitted back effects—single or double breasted—also leather trimmed coats for automobilists in the new ideas—prices range— $14.75, $18.50, $24.75, $35.00

Women's tailored suits. Interesting Autumn models in strictly high class tailored models on exhibition to-day in a little later style than you have seen elsewhere. We are showing a very smart model in mannish cloth effect, in vest combinations to match—this suit made by your tailor would cost $65, and made no better than ours at $39.50

$14.75, for $22.50, women's Autumn suit Special suit of all wool etamine cheviot—all colors—made up in a very smart style, copied from a $25 model. This suit is special for to-day's sale—coat plaited back and front, velvet trimming, neatly stitched, collar and cuff.

Sale of new Fall waists.

OUR stock of new Fall waists is now complete, embracing all the smart ideas favored by fashion. We make a specialty of black waists for mourning wear, devoting one entire section to the display. Second Floor.

$1.50 for waists of novelty material trimmed with taffeta down front; also cashmere or black brilliantine; tucked back and front.

$2 for waists of nun's veiling, albatross or brilliantine; some have tucked yoke, others tucked down front; all colors and black.

$2.95 for guaranteed striped Saxony flannel waists, washable and will not shrink; green, rose, tan and blue; all sizes.

$3.95 for $5 taffeta silk waists; cluster tucks and hemstitching; fancy stock; tucked cuffs and back; the new sleeve.

$4.50 for tailor made taffeta waist, deep side plaits; stitched all over; plaited back; square cuff.

$5 for tailor made waists or waists of fancy materials; six different styles.

$3.95 for waists of all wool nun's veiling; entire front plaited; heavily stitched; tucked back, collar and cuffs; new tucked Bishop sleeve; all colors, white and black.

$5 for all wool, silk finish, Henriette waists; tailor made; combination of leather collar and cuffs; all colors and black.

Women's 50c hosiery at 29c.

WE'VE never offered better hosiery values to men and women than these 35c. half hose at 19c. and 50c. hose at 29c. for Monday, and you'll remember our sales have no rival in bargain importance. Main Floor.

29c. for women's 50c. hose in the popular Richelieu rib, Rembrandt rib and plain black lisle with white split soles; also new shades of tan lisle, for Fall wear.

19c. for men's 35c. imported black cotton half hose, absolutely fast, elastic and durable, correct weight for Fall wear, imported to sell at 35c. pair.

Astounding values in silks—$1.25 to $2 novelty silks to-day at 58c

HERE'S a silk bargain announcement that will create brisk buying here to day—novelty silks that are positively worth from $1.25 to $2 at 58c.—a sale that will certainly establish a new precedent in silk bargains—you'll recognize these silks as now being shown by other houses at $1.25 to $2—in fact, if you care to take the trouble to look you'll find them on show elsewhere to-day at those prices. MAIN FLOOR.

58c 15,000 yards of novelty silks, comprising Persian taffetas—printed warp satins, printed warp louisines, black satins and taffetas—rich brocades—silks that were originally imported for rich evening gowns, dinner gowns, linings for evening coats, fur coats, &c. We bought them from a manufacturer at a great sacrifice. These silks are just the thing for silk petticoats because they'll wear three times as long as the ordinary silk; for waists, trimmings, entire costumes, in light and dark shades, at 58c. **58c**

58c yard for 85c satin Messaline; street and evening shades; fine imported quality; 5,000 yards.

55c yard for 75c Louisine silks; complete assortment of street shades; all checked grounds; 3,500 yards.

$1.19 yard for $1.75 black crepe de Chine; 40in. wide very fine quality; 7 yds. sufficient for an entire dress; 1,500 yds.

58c yard for 85c black imported taffetas; Masselin finish; very fine quality; 1,500 yards.

78c yard for $1.25 Colored paon velvets; all colors; fine quality; 2,500 yards, beginning to-day, at 78c.

Black dress goods--saving 50%.

IT'S not often you can buy black dress goods at a saving of 25% to 50%, especially staple and new Fall lines that are now in such demand. We want to make it emphatic that our prices insure the saving we state, so ask you to bring in your samples and compare prices. Main Floor.

Sale includes all the popular current weaves from the foreign and domestic manufacturers. The qualities you'll recognize as being unexcelled.

About enough for a few days' selling secured from a large jobber at a great concession in the price, enabling us to sell it at these low prices and still make a profit.

48c. for 75c. cheviots, only about 35 pieces—full 50 in. wide—double warp, strictly all wool

59c. for 98c knob canvas, 50 in., pretty and stylish weave, suitable for those nobby coat suits which will be worn this fall.

$1 for $1.50 Panama cloth; the latest weave shown this season; full 56 in. wide; sponged and shrunk.

$1.50 for special No. 2 broadcloth; made from the finest Australian yarn, carefully selected; every yard guaranteed to give satisfaction; 56 in. wide.

75c. for granite cloth, the ever serviceable material, medium weight, woven from the finest Australian yarn, non-shrinkable—spot proof.

69c. for $1 voile, just 36 pieces, 45 in. wide, beautiful jet black and guaranteed pure dye—chiffon finish.

$2.75 for $4 panne cloths; handsome material for the swell dresser; beautiful soft silk finish; does not require sponging.

Colored Dress Goods.
50c. crepe albatross, 39c.
$1.75 50 in broadcloth, 1.35

95c for $1.25 satin armure and Melrose cloth, 46 in. wide, 20 different styles, considered the best wearing material shown.

98c for $1.25 prunellas and satin Soleils. Priestley's make, every yard guaranteed waterproof.

$2.50 for spot proof cloth; 54 in. wide, regular chiffon finish; from the finest French manufacturer; nothing handsomer for the swell tailored gown.

$1 for broadcloth—in this particular line we claim to excel any house in America; 50 in. wide.

$25 Paris spangle robes, $10

HERE'S the sensational bargain news you've been waiting for—500 beautiful new lace and spangle robes, more popular this season than ever before, that will set fashionable dressers in a whirl at these prices:—

$10 for regular $25 robes. $14.50 for regular $35 robes. **$24** Regular $50 robes at

In these robes fashion has declared for something more beautiful and becoming than was ever brought out before. The smart dresser without a robe will feel its absence, for of all the season's creations there is none more essential.

Twenty extra sales persons will be ready to aid our regular clerks in serving you promptly. The variety is so great that you cannot help but find one that will become and fit you with a charming grace. $25 robes $10

$50 robes $24 Choicest of sample robes which we were fortunate in securing at half price. Their splendid duplicates are all the rage wherever sold in America and abroad at $25, $35 and $50. $50 robes $24

$10 FOR $25 PARIS made black spangled robes, well covered and the very newest shapes, 100 in the lot.

$14.50 FOR $35 WHITE AND ECRU Lierre lace robes; positively unmatchable; compare them; 50 in all.

$24 for $50 BLACK LACE SAMPLE robes; we were fortunate in securing 50 beautiful lace robes at exactly half the real values. These were the showroom samples of one of New York's best manufacturers—various beautiful effects; newest shapes.

petticoats at 3.95

500 black taffeta $5

WORST part of it is we've only 500 of these $5 black taffeta petticoats to sell at $3.95, and we ought to have 5,000 to supply the demand, because they'll be recognized at once by particular women as the best values ever offered right at the time the new petticoat is receiving so much attention.

Regular $5 petticoats of excellent quality black taffeta silk—made with full accordion-plaited ruffle—finished with small ruffle and ruche. $3.95

$5.95 for petticoats of best quality taffeta, in all the new Fall colors and black—made with full ruffles, accordion plaited, finished with two full ruches—also without ruche, with a full flare ruffle.

$6.95 for petticoats of the best grade of taffeta in black—also all the new Fall shades—different styles to select from.

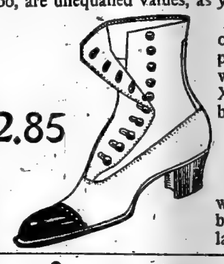
$8.95 for petticoats of the best quality taffeta—plain colors—an excellent variety of the new plaid effects—finished with one full ruche.

98c for petticoats of black mercerized sateen, several different styles to select from—a garment that will give you excellent service—a great value at 98c.

2800 pairs of women's fashionable $3.50 and $5.00 boots at $2.85

BRIGHT and early you'll come to-day, for we've only 800 pairs of the $5 boots at $2.85—the rest are all $3.50 boots, but they, too, are unequalled values, as you'll see by investigating prices elsewhere.

$2.85 Here's without a doubt the finest assembly of women's fashionable new Autumn footwear shown in New York. Every correct shape is included, with five new and distinct models designed especially to be worn with the smart new costumes on the fashionable avenues or for dress wear.



$2.85

The $3.50 boots are modelled after the $5 kind, but of course there's a slight difference in the finish. Every pair of both the $3.50 and $5 values have hand-welted extension soles—all made from Foerderer's XXXX vici kid—the highest grade leather produced by this famous tannery.

Cuban, military or walking heel—dull kid kangaroo or glazed kid tops—light or heavy soles—new flat fore part, drop toe, straight, London or walking last.

These shoes are all bench made—insuring the best workmanship and finish—comfort and style are combined in every pair—values $3.50 and $5—while they last at $2.85.

Special showing & sale of the new

Imported Fall laces

values $1.45 to $4.50, at

95c $1.45 $1.95 & $2.95

THIS is a special sale bringing into prominence those rich new effects in imported laces, of which we secured 10,000 yards at an unusual price concession. Europe is fairly raving over their beauty, for it's the first time that such bewitching designs have been imparted to inexpensive laces. Main Floor.

If they are creating a sensation in the fashion centres of Europe at the original prices—$1.45 to $4.50—they will surely crowd this department to-day at the bargain prices:

95c $1.45 $1.95 & $2.95

This offering comprises the very latest conceits in Venise, Point Gaze, Lierre, applique, net ground, repousse laces, &c.—in bands, edges, irregular galloons and medallion effects—the greatest opportunity of the season to select the laces to embellish those smart new gowns you're planning.

12,800 pairs of fine lace curtains at 1-3 to 1-2 off.

RIGHT in the midst of our great September sale of lace curtains, a prominent importer came to us and offered to close out his entire stock of 12,800 pairs of Swiss and French Curtains. Of course we would only consider the addition of this large quantity of curtains to our already large stock at a very great price concession. This concession was finally granted owing to his urgent need of ready cash, and as a consequence we close the last week of our September Curtain Sale with the greatest curtain bargains of all. The purchase consists of

500 pairs Irish point lace curtains. | 4,100 pairs Renaissance lace curtains. | 1,230 Arabe & Renaissance bonne femme.

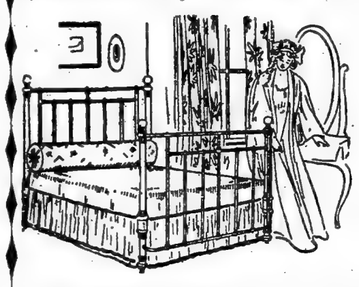
Irish point lace curtains: All fresh, crisp, snowy goods, in a myriad of pretty designs.

$13.50 and $15.00 curtains for $8.90. | $5.25 and $5.50 curtains for $2.95. | $7.00 and $7.50 curtians for $4.85.
$4.50 and $4.85 curtains for $2.50. | $6.00 and $6.50 curtains for $3.95. | $9.75 and $10.00 curtains for $6.90.

Bonne femme lace curtains: 1,230 pieces in lots of 2 to 10 of a kind.

$3.50 bonne femme curtains for $1.95. | $15.00 bonne femme curtains for $7.90. | $6.90 bonne curtains for $3.75.
$5.50 bonne femme curtains for $2.95. | $9.00 bonne femme curtains for $5.00.

Renaissance lace curtains: Scores of magnificent handworked laces on best French nets. There's not a curtain in this lot that can be imported for the price at which we offer these goods at retail. To appreciate their real value and beauty they must be seen—prices convey only a meagre idea—per pair, $2.95, $3.95, $4.85, $5.90, $7.90, $9.75, $12.50.



$29 for $50 brass bedsteads.

THAT'S one of the values in this sale of high grade, artistic brass bedsteads beginning to-day from which we ask you to judge its importance. Fifth Floor.

We bought another great sample line, and they come right at the time the demand is greatest. The designs are all new and the cleverest yet evolved.

Time has proved the brass bed the most practical—healthier by far than any other, more artistic and lasts four times as long.

AT $22.50 INSTEAD OF $30.00. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, heavy filling, bow foot, massive mounts and vases, all sizes.
AT $21.50 INSTEAD OF $31.00. Brass Bed, very handsome design, best construction, 3 ft. 6 in.
AT $25.00 INSTEAD OF $40.00. Brass Bed, bow foot, 1½ inch posts, extra large husks and vases, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $27.50 INSTEAD OF $40.00. Brass Bed, continuous bent posts, heavy filler, all sizes.
AT $35.00 INSTEAD OF $55.00. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, T-bail joints, all sizes.
AT $25.00 INSTEAD OF $37.50. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, bow foot, extended foot rail, 4 ft. 6 in. only.
AT $29.00 INSTEAD OF $50.00. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, handsome scroll design, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $41.00 INSTEAD OF $52.00. Brass Bed, handsome scroll design, very heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $35.00 INSTEAD OF $70.00. Brass Bed, 2 inch posts, bow foot, extended foot rail, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $43.50 INSTEAD OF $87.00. Brass Bed, 2 inch posts, very heavy, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $47.50 INSTEAD OF $95.00. Brass Bed, continuous bent posts, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $53.50 INSTEAD OF $107.00. Brass Bed, scroll design, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $55.00 INSTEAD OF $110.00. Brass Bed, cast brass trimmings, extra heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.
AT $60.00 INSTEAD OF $112.00. Brass Bed, rich design, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

California blankets—pair, $5.

HERE'S the best pair of blankets at $5 you ever saw—those warm, cosey, high quality coverings that only California can furnish. You'll admit this when you see them. Main Floor.

250 pairs for full size beds—winter weight—all wool filling, with cotton in the warp to prevent shrinking—white or colored..... $5

89c. for $1.50 silk slumber robes: 500 imported Italian silk robes—or for couch covers—ings for decorative use—in bright Roman stripes.... 89c.

70c tapestry Brussels carpet, 49c.

WE'LL double our gratifying business of the entire month of September, 1903, in one more week, if the selling keeps up as it did last week, when the weather was against us. We've every reason to expect such an increase with these remarkable values in carpets and Oriental rugs—exclusive patterns. Third Floor.

49c. for 70c. Tapestry Brussels Carpets.
59c. for 75c. Wool Ingrain Carpets, best grade.
59c. for 75c. Tapestry Brussels Carpets, extra quality.
85c. for $1.25 high grade Wool Velvet Carpets; full line of new and exclusive patterns.
89c. sq. yd. for $1.50 genuine Inlaid Linoleum; the kind that wears for years.
97c. for $1.50 extra quality Axminster Carpets; complete line of beautiful parlor patterns.
49c. and **59c.** sq. yd. for 65c. and 75c. Scotch Linoleum.
34c. sq. yd. for 50c. best quality Sampson's Oil Cloth.
19c. sq. yd. for 30c. Oilcloth; 1 yd., 1¼ yds. and 2 yds. wide.
Full lines of Body Brussels, Wilton Velvet and Royal Wilton Carpets at ⅓ usual prices.

ORIENTAL RUGS.
$6.95 for $11.50 Guenji Rugs.
$8.75 for $12.50 Guenji Rugs.
$8.95 for $14.75 Shirvan Rugs.
$9.75 for $16.50 Beloochistan Rugs.
$11.95 for $18.50 Moussul Rugs.
$14.95 for $20.00 Shirvan Rugs.
$24.75 for $35 to $50 Silky Kazaks.
$24.50 for $50 Antique Bergamo Rugs.

Great sale of housewares

TO-DAY we start this remarkable sale of guaranteed blue and white enamelled steel ware, of the highest quality, at prices that insure you the greatest saving you ever heard of, as you'll see by looking at the figures below. At the same time you can buy the very best grades of housewares at prices you'd ordinarily pay for poor qualities. If you'll look at the prices and inspect the articles you'll see the importance of buying a complete supply. Basement Salesroom.

2 qt. Coffee Pots, 40c.
1½ qt. Tea Pots, 35c.
2 qt. Rice Boilers, 75c.
4 qt. Tea Kettles, 65c.
Berlin Saucepans.
4 qt., 40c.
6 qt., 50c.
8 qt., 60c.
10 qt., 75c.

Lipped Saucepans.
2 qt., 18c.
2½ qt., 22c.
4 qt., 30c.
5 qt., 32c.
Preserving Kettles.
6 qt., 38c.
8 qt., 45c.

You'll not miss a sale with prices like these when you consider you're buying the very best grade of household necessities.

$4.90 for the "Cort" gas cooker, has three large broiling burners on top—large oven, which has broiling and baking burners—smooth castings and nickel trimmed—including broiling pan and rack—value $8.50.

89c. for lamb's wool Ceiling Duster, 8 ft. handle.
95c. for 14-in. extra quality Floor Broom.
19c. for extra quality Counter Dust Brushes.
19c. for China Salt Box; blue and white decoration.
$1.65 for oak finished Medicine Cabinet; 3 compartments, mirror, lock and key.

Everybody that eats bread will like it better if it's made by that invaluable bread mixer—the Universal—which we're going to demonstrate again to-day. Crowds have marveled at the simplicity with which it turns out Perfect, wholesome, nutritious bread—and they have only to partake of a slice (we always give samples) to cause them to place their order. Special demonstration to-day of the famous **Universal bread mixer, $2.**

98c. for Bissell's popular 4 wheel Carpet Sweeper and handle.
$2.25 for felt covered, nickel cornered folding Card Tables.
65c. for extra large Garbage Can.
35c. for galvanized Garbage Can, ball handle, sanitary cover.
15c. for 1 gal. galvanized Oil Can.
$1.75 for nickel plated Chafing Dish; wrought iron stand.
$1.65 for nickel plated 5 o'clock Tea Kettle and stand.
23c. for fancy Toothpick Holders.
$1.55 for extra heavy nickel plated Pudding Pan; white enameled pan.

Last of $3.50 imported corsets, 98c.

Second Floor.

TO-DAY we'll sell the very last of this lot of the well known P. D. imported Corsets at 98c.—to make room for new lots—black sateen, straight front, medium length hip, medium high bust, perfect fitting model, trimmed with lace, ribbon—sizes 18 to 24—$3.50 Corsets at..... 98c

SONNETTE $3.50 CORSETS—odds and ends—white and gray—long dip hips—flat abdomen—sizes 23 to 36—special..... 98c

Judic corset—$10.50 up to $19.95—reduced to $6.50.

Harvest festival

Second week of the great event that has brought thousands to our splendid Model Food Store, sixth floor—thousands have taken advantage of the extraordinary values in pure foods, wines and necessities that are making this the greatest

Sale of groceries.

SIXTH FLOOR.

SUGAR—H. & E. BEST refined Granulated, lb.... 5¼c

HAMS—SWIFT'S CELEBRATED Winchester or Armour Mild Sugar Cured. Popular size, 10 to 12 lbs., lb. 12½c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Croft & Allen's; regular price 35c.; lb. 26c

ROBINSON'S PATENT Barley—New arrival from London; regular 15c.; ½-lb. can..... 10c

TOMATO CATSUP—Royal Stuart, new pack; regular 30c. quart bottle..... 25c

LIPTON'S CELEBRATED Ceylon Tea—lb. can..... 38c

NEW PEAS—BELLE Brand, selected Junes; 2-lb. can..... early 7c

SWISS MILK. Regular 25c.; bottle..... COCOA—18c

SUGAR CORN—JERSEY Valley Brand, Creamy sweet corn; 2-lb. can, 9c.; 3 cans..... 25c

TOMATOES—STANDARD quality; solid pack, ripe Fruit; 2-lb. can..... 8c

PRIVATE GROWTH JAVA and Arabian Mocha Coffee—ST. REGIS BLEND—the best coffee obtainable; 2¾ lbs. $1.00; lb..... 40c

PLUM PUDDING—CAMEron, fine quality, can..... 9c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—A Superior Blend of Fine Imported Rich Coffees; 4 lbs. $1.00; lb..... 28c

COLUMBIA TOMATO CATSUP; pint bottle..... 15c

NEW TEAS—FORMOSA Colong, India Ceylon, English Breakfast and all our regular 60c. varieties; 6 lbs. in caddy, $2.25; lb..... 50c

PEAR BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart, best quality; 1-lb. pot, 15c.; 3-lb. pot..... 38c

VANILLA WAFERS—Seed Bars, Rifle Nuts, Animals, Currant Fruit or Fig Newtons; lb. 13c.; ½ lbs., in carton..... 25c

ADIRONDACK SYRUP—Guaranteed, made from pure maple and cane sugar; gallon can, 95c.; half gallon can..... 50c

CHUTNEY—COLONEL Skinner's, made in Bombay, India; quart bottle..... 50c

PURE OLIVE OIL—ROYAL Stuart, the first pressing from selected olives; gallon, $2.75; ½ gallon, $1.45; quart can, 75c.; pint bottle..... 38c

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart, extra creamery, the sweetest and freshest butter obtainable; 5 lbs. net weight in sealed Stone Crock, $1.32; 5 lb. pail..... $1.22

PURITAN COCOA—REGULar 15c. can, 9c.; carton to make six cups..... 4c

MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI—Choice of three leading brands; 1-lb. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons..... 25c

GOMPRECHT'S FAMOUS Frankfurter Sausages—Fresh smoked (delivered) lb..... 16c

BEECH NUT HAMS—These matchless hams usually sell at 20c. lb.; Monday's sale price, lb..... 16c

PANCAKE FLOUR—UNCLE Jerry's; fresh from the mills; 2-lb. carton..... 9c

SLICED SMOKED BEEF—Veribest or Libby's; 1-lb. can, 33c.; $2.65 dozen.....

GLOSS STARCH—DURYEA'S Best Laundry; 5 lbs., 25c.; 40 lb. box..... $1.95

VANILLA EXTRACT—CAMERON double strength; ½-pt. bottle, 50c.; 2-oz. bottle..... 15c

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—Royal Stuart, new pack; dozen, $2.00; 2-lb. can..... 18c

TABLE SALT—ROYAL Stuart, double refined; sack..... 4c

LENTILS—BEST IMPORTED; lb., 6c.; 4 lbs..... 22c

NORWAY MACKEREL—Extra Fancy Fat Bloaters, new 1904 catch; without heads and tails; 5-lb. pail, $1.15; 10-lb. pail..... $2.00

SOAP—Royal Stuart; best family; this Soap has no equal for fine laundry and household use; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 bars, 49c.; 1 lb. bar..... 5c

SCOURING SOAP—Pride of the Kitchen; cleans and polishes perfectly; bar, 5c.; 5 bars..... 22c

MILLER'S NAPHTHA SOAP; 8 bars 25c

RED KIDNEY BEANS—Joan of Arc; can, 9c.; 6 cans..... 50c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Hickmott's California new pack; dozen, 28c; $3.25; can..... 28c

SHREWSBURY FRESH RUBY BEETS—The first packed this season by E. C. Hazard & Co.; large glass jar, 35c.; 6 jars..... $2.00

COATES DE BOURG—(French Claret)—J. Calvet & Co., Bordeaux, France; case, 12 quarts..... $4.75

RIESLING—PURE NATIVE Wine of the Rhine Type; case 12 quarts..... $2.98

HOLLAND GIN—THE CELebrated Medar Swan; none better imported; gallon, $3.25; 1-2 gallon bottle, $1.12; regular $1.00 bottle..... 75c

NORMANDY OR MONTICELLO Rye Whiskey, 5 years old; gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... $1.00

OLD CROW OR PEPPER WHISKEY, gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle..... 60c

BANQUET COCKTAILS, Manhattan, Martini or Vermouth, bottle..... 90c

COGNAC BRANDY, JAMES Hennessy & Co.'s, bottle..... $1.00

Wines and Liqueurs.

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY and ANGELICA, selected vintages; gallon, $1.65, $1.15 and..... 78c

MONOGRAM—MOUNT VERNON or Gibson Rye Whiskey (7 years old, gallon, $3.00; full quart bottle..... 83c

HAUT SAUTERNE—PAUL Breton et Fils; imported in glass; case 12 quarts..... $6.25

Representative Government And American Trade

The great inspiration to the growth of American retailing is the spirit of democracy that pervades it. Civilization is expansion. Liberty is breadth—growth. All the power of knowledge and beauty are developed under the influence of free institutions. If they are not, republican government is a failure.

Retail trade is the finest flower of American commerce, and within it appear the same elements of expansion, intelligence, liberty and beauty that mark our national social progress.

It therefore follows that retail trade is both a product and a pillar of American institutions.

The historic place of WANAMAKER retailing in American commercial progress is too thoroughly admitted to require argument.

This fact contains not the least of our claims upon public attention. The old Stewart block holds a business that is both a popular attraction and a scientific study. But the store exists for Everybody with its universal capacities of interest.

Philosophers and folks alike find it a joy.

Making Clothes To Order For Particular Men

The man who goes to a custom tailor is right in being particular—we expect him to be. The whole custom tailoring business exists simply to cater to the man of special wishes, and the man who cannot be fitted in ready-made.

We never try to give a man something he does not want; we study to get his own ideas incorporated into the clothing that we make for him, and we keep on working until we get it exactly as he wants it.

We have a remarkably broad collection of the choicest fabrics brought out for the Winter season. We have expert tailors to handle every part of the work from shoulders to buttonholes. The clothing we make suits men right down to the ground.

We are high-class in everything but the price; and the fair price at which very particular work is done, is the reason why the man who is particular about his apparel comes to WANAMAKER'S to have his clothes made.

You can get clothes made just as well elsewhere, of course, but you will have to pay very much more for them to any tailor who does equal work.

Business Sack Suits, of tweeds, cheviots and cassimeres, made to order, at $20, $25 and $30.

English Walking Suits, of neat brown and gray cheviots and worsteds, made to order, at $27.50, $32.50 and $37.50.

A special line of Full-weight Overcoats, of covert cloth, Oxford mixtures and cheviots, silk-lined and faced to edge, or self-faced, made to order, at $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

"Regulation" SAILOR SUITS for Boys

"Regulation" means a lot to a boy who has a little sentiment about him; he likes to feel that he is wearing the same kind of clothes as Uncle Sam's sailors. Then the boy's parents appreciate the swing and character that the "Regulation" style lends to his appearance.

This particular lot of suits is made from the same material as the custom tailored suits—a splendid quality of hard-twisted blue serge, that is absolutely fast in color, and can scarcely be worn out in the hardest service.

They are in sizes for five to twelve years. Each suit is finished with lanyard and whistle; trimmed with chevron on sleeve.

The price is $7.50 a suit.

Blue Serge Reefers, to go with the "Regulation" Suits, in sizes from four to twelve years, with chevron on sleeve, at $6.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Very Beautiful Model In Lillian Corsets

This gracefully shaped Lillian model is made by the leading corsetier of France. It is made for medium or long-waisted figures, and when properly fitted is a delight to the wearer, as well as to her dressmaker.

The model is made of plain white and colored materials: of superb construction; conforms beautifully to the figure; not too long over the hips, but giving the full length to the straight front; with supporters attached.

This is a model that we have great satisfaction in fitting—and women in wearing.

The price is $5.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Imported Union Suits For Women

Switzerland is the birthplace of ribbed underwear, and the garments that the Swiss manufacturers have sent us have improved with each year, and we have worked with them in getting the style and fit to perfectly suit American women.

These latest garments just received, are made in just the proper dimensions, and with every detail as particular women want them. They are comfortable, perfect in fit, and made in various weights to suit the wearer.

Suits of medium-weight fine white cotton, all styles, at $1.50; heavier weight, at $2 and $2.25, according to style.

Merino Suits, white, $1.75 to $3, according to weight and style; natural color, $2.75 to $3.50.

All-wool Suits, long sleeves, white or natural color, at $3.50; black, at $3 to $3.75, according to style.

Silk-and-Cotton Suits; high neck, short sleeves, $3.25; long sleeves, $3.50.

Silk-and-Merino Suits, white, $3 to $5, according to style and quality.

Silk-and-Wool Suits; low neck, $5; high neck, short sleeves, $5.75; long sleeves, $6.25.

White Silk Suits, $4 to $6, according to style.

Black Silk Suits, $4.25, $4.75 and $5.25, according to style.

Extra-sized Suits, in various qualities, at a slight advance in price over the regular sizes.

Broadway.

WARM GARMENTS For Women

These cozy flannelette Dressing Sacques and Wrappers are exactly what women want to wear around home these cool mornings, and during the Winter season.

The Dressing Sacques are in a great many different effects, and are priced at 75c, $1 and $1.75.

The Kimono Wrappers are also in wide variety, ranging from the simple gown at $1.50 to others that are very handsomely trimmed, at $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

The New Weaves In Black Dress Goods

The Black Dress Goods Section presents the aristocrats of the family of fabrics for gowns. The superb weaves from Paris compose the front rank, including elegant silk-and-wool velvet, figured souffle crepe, embroidered crepe espangle, figured faille reps, figured sharkskins, and figured taffeta cords and reps; as well as the many other fabrics that are not as distinctive in their classification—not forgetting the colliennes and voiles which will have large popularity again this season. More interesting, because at the more popular prices are similar fabrics coming from Germany, England and the best American manufacturers, including the cheviots, plain and fancy, the armures, prunellas, Venetians, broadcloths, Panamas, serges and granites.

The catalogue of descriptive detail cannot find space here, although the comprehensive extent of the stock can scarcely be understood without it. Prices range from the exquisite figured souffle crepe of silk-and-wool at $5 a yard, down to the modest batiste and brilliantine at 37½c a yard.

And there is another remarkable story to tell of the superb collection of black fabrics which we secured under-price from overstocked operators in these goods. From the score we can find room to tell of but half-a-dozen:

At $2 a yard, worth $3.50—Satin Merveilleux Broadcloth, 52 inches wide.

At $1.25 a yard, worth $2—All-wool Camel's-hair, 44 inches wide.

At $1 a yard, worth $2—Silk-and-wool Camel's-hair, 44 inches wide.

At 75c a yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 65c a yard, worth $1.25—Mohair Nub Cheviot, 50 inches wide.

At 50c a yard, worth $1—All-wool Crepe Mistral, 42 inches wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Superb Fall Wraps For Women

The display of imported Coats and Wraps is as large and good today as you would expect in the middle of October. We are proud of the collection that is here this morning. It covers the entire range of these garments for women. There are inexpensive coats for every-day wear, as well as very elaborate opera garments; and in every sort there is a most satisfying variety. The list includes the following:

Black Coats at $16.50 to $50.

Covert and Melton Coats at $25 to $45.

Dolmans and Havelocks, at $13.50 to $50.

Tourist Coats at $25.

Opera Garments—handsomest and most exclusive kinds—at $35 to $200.

Velour, Crushed Plush, Peau de Soie, and other beautiful garments from Paris, at $60 to $175.

There is an equally satisfying variety among the American-made Coats, which this Fall are as fine in character and as handsomely made as any we have ever shown.

There are two styles in particular of exceptionally good character, as well as unusually low in price:

At $20—Black Broadcloth Coats, 40 inches long; collarless, outlined with braid; double-breasted; new French shoulders and sleeves; loose back, gathered and belted; lined throughout with excellent quality of black satin.

At $18.75—Black Broadcloth or black Panne Cheviot Coats, 34 inches long; double-breasted, semi-fitting back, handsomely trimmed with braid; large sleeves with cuffs; lined with black or white peau de soie.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Attractive News of Paris Dressing Sacques

Our Little French Store is always full of the most charming and dainty garments that Paris can supply. They are garments that do not lose their value with a single season; and yet the moment new importations arrive, we insist on hurrying away the earlier comers. This is the only reason why these charming garments of true Parisian origin are offered at such stirring price-concessions today.

Women who enjoy having these hand-made French pieces, will perhaps appreciate the opportunity to secure dainty house-garments at so very much less than Paris-made goods usually cost. There are three tempting groups:

Dressing Sacques that were $7 to $12

Today at $5 Each

Made of albatross and French flannels; some lined with Japanese silk, some trimmed with embroidery, and others with silk and embroidered edges. The colors include light blue, pink, lavender, black and white. $5 each.

Silk Dressing Sacques that were $15 to $25

Today at $10 to $12.50

These are really exquisite garments made of light blue, pink, lavender and black; lined with albatross; beautifully trimmed with lace. Superb garments to secure at the prices domestic dressing sacques would cost.

Paris Negligees that were $15 to $50

Today at $10 to $25

Made of albatross and silk; some are trimmed with lace, others are hand-embroidered. The colors include white, light blue, pink, lavender and black.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Some SHOES That Competition Has Never Met

American shoe manufacturers have beaten the world. A great many splendid lines of shoes are on the market; and today a man or woman has to go very far wrong not to get their money's worth. There are some very good shoes, and some very indifferent ones sold regularly at $3.50; and the poor ones look as good as the best in the store window—and even in the hand.

We offer you shoes which we guaranteed to be the full quality, and in some details better than the best $3.50 shoes made, either for men or women, at

Three Dollars a Pair

The Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for Women

Again and again we have placed the Wanamaker-Wear-Well Shoes beside the best $3.50 shoes that are on the market, and in every detail they are the full quality of the best of them, and a little better at two or three points.

They are made in all the different styles for dress and business wear, in patent coltskin, wax and box calfskin, kid and enamel leather, in the very latest styles, and all the different sizes and widths, full and complete. The soles are, of course, of oak-tanned leather of the best wearing sort. $3 a pair.

The Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes for women are now shown in twenty-eight new Fall styles, including all the different dress shoes for women, in patent leather in the various toe-styles. Then the more comfortable sorts, in vici and dull kidskin, and all the other leathers, in the various weights of soles, in all sizes and widths full and complete. $3 a pair.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

China Calls Out Reserves

Great Armies of Housekeepers Have Carried Away the First Division, and Are Ready for the Third Week's Campaign

Today the China Store is again resplendent with the new supply of beautiful wares. The Basement counters have been filled afresh, and the Aisle counters of the Main Floor are heavily loaded with China and Glass, which housekeepers will enjoy possessing at the small September prices.

The liberal proportions of this great movement, covering an entire month, will be fully appreciated by the housekeepers who see how splendidly full the stocks continue for this last half of the month. There are shortcomings nowhere. Nothing is a picked-over collection, and the new casks that have been opened are filled with the same assortment as their duplicates that were opened a couple of weeks ago.

Such is our careful plan, so that the sale, right up to the last days, will be as complete and satisfying in variety, as well as remarkable in the prices of the offerings it presents. Every item of today's story is full of stirring interest.

Dinner Sets

Pouyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with four large meat dishes; beautiful rose decoration on two shapes: all pieces with clouded gold edges, and handles heavily gilt—

$35 for regular $50 Sets

At $27.50, from $37.50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; all gilt with a fine flower design. A good $45 value; today $27.50.

At $20—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; fluted border with gold line; two styles of fine flower decorations. These Sets are well worth $27.50.

At $12.50, worth $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in pretty floral design, and all handles gilt.

Bric-a-Brac

It will certainly be greatly to the advantage of our customers who are anticipating the giving of a present, to visit the Tenth street aisle. Some of the greatest values we have ever given in fine Bric-a-brac. The reduced prices embrace a large variety of pieces.

Also a special lot our buyer secured in Europe is opened and offered for sale at half regular prices. The reduced pieces embrace Bonn, Tepiltz, Dresden, Doulton and Austrian Busts, Vases, Standards, Figures, Ferneries—

75c, from $1.85 $3.25, from $6.50
$1.75, from $4 $9, from $18

The special purchase includes Figures, Busts, Groups and Vases, and we have marked them half regular prices and less, 85c, $1.25, $2.25, $4, $7.50, $10.50, $18 and $25. Tenth street aisle.

Florentine Frames and China Plaques, with beautiful paintings:

$2.75, from $5.50 $6, from $12

Royal Vienna Plates, with head and group centers, at about half regular prices: $15 each, regularly $25.

Art Room, Basement.

Cut Glass

Today we show the greatest values in these goods we have ever shown. All of the prices are straight reductions from our own already low prices:

Bowls, 8-inch, at $6 and $8.50, from $9 and $14.

Claret Jugs, at $8, from $12.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $3, from $4; 10-inch, at $8, from $12.

Celery Trays, at $6, from $8.50.

Flower Vases, at $4.50, $10 and $12, from $7.50, $17.50 and $18.

Jelly Dishes, 7-inch, at $5, from $7.

Footed Fruit Comports, at $6, $7 and $8, from $9, $10 and $12.

Oblong Olive Trays, $2, from $2.75.

Fancy shaped Olive Trays, at $2.75, from $3.50.

Decanters, 1-quart, at $5, from $7.

Ice-cream Trays, at $7, from $9.

Round Cake Plates, at $5, from $7.75.

Water Jugs, at $6, from $8.50.

Basement and Tenth street aisle.

Plates and Fancy Pieces

Richly Decorated

The Tenth street Elevator Counter holds a splendid collection of fine china pieces, at reduced prices:

Plates in Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-Butter sizes; also Soup Plates, at 75c each. Former prices were up to $24 a dozen.

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, at 50c, from $1.

Footed Comports, at 50c, 60c and 75c, from 75c, 85c and $1.25.

Chocolate Pots, at $2.25, from $4.25.

Salad Bowls, at $1, from $2.25.

Chop Dishes, at $4, from $8.

Cake Plates, at $1.50, from $3.75.

Ice-cream Sets, 13 pieces, at $3 a set, from $4.50.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Plates With Head and Group Centers

Rich solid-colored borders with gold; beautiful head and group centers. Very attractive goods, and marked at about half their worth:

Plates, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $3 each.

Cake Plates, $3.50 each.

Tenth street aisle.

The Charming FALL GARMENTS For Little Folks

Our Infants' Wear Store is one of the most delightful points for mothers to visit at this time. It is overflowing with bright, new garments that they delight to see on their little ones.

The cases are abloom with beautiful caps and bonnets that bring out the little faces so effectively.

The new Dresses include everything from the most inexpensive cashmere dress to the finest that could be desired. Colored Dresses for little tots from one to five years, of cashmere, serge and wool plaids, in Russian, French waist and suspender dresses; also yoke effects, and tailored and fancy effects, at $2.50 to $6.

Coats for children of two to five years, of cheviot, serge, and other cloths; also of handsome broadtail and velvet, in new effects in almost unlimited variety; both white and colored, at $2 to $29.

Babies' Silk Caps, from the smallest up to the three-year size, of Bengaline, China and Faille silks; as well as some new fancy effects, in various styles; trimmed with lace, ribbon and chiffon; in white only, at prices ranging from 25c to $5.

Bonnets and hats for children of two to six years, of silk, velvet, broadtail, kidskin and French felt, in many novel effects; handsomely trimmed with French flowers, ribbons and chiffon; some with hand-shirring and French knots. Prices are from $1 to $16.50.

New Fall Shirt-Waists for girls of 14 to 18 years, of botany flannel, albatross, brilliantine, taffeta silk, peau de cygne, peau de soie, as well as fancy striped effects, and some in plaids, at $2.25 to $5.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

We are making a special display of the latest novelties in Dress Trimmings, largely for the benefit of the dressmakers who are now visiting in the city.

It is a very large and handsome exhibition, that will interest all other women as well as dressmakers.

There is one special collection of very handsome trimmings, priced

At $2 a Yard

While this collection includes a number of designs that have never been marked any more than $2, and were excellent value at that price, by far the largest quantity of it is regularly worth $2.25, $2.50, $3, and up to a few pieces at $4.75 a yard.

It includes black and colored spangled trimmings, and black and colored silk trimmings. Coming just at this season the response will undoubtedly be enthusiastic, and the best selections will be made early in the day.

Tenth street.

Beautiful BED LINENS

Here are some fine Linens that will delight housekeepers who are ambitious to have all furnishings artistic.

These Bed Linens are composed of sets of sheets and pillow cases that are beautifully embroidered, and yet sold at unusually small cost.

The sheets and pillow cases are all linen, and the linens are imported, the sheets and pillow cases being made up on this side, the embroidering being done by a special new embroidering machine, which gives the beautiful and perfect finish that you would ordinarily expect only of the best hand work. Some of the decorations are simple—others are quite elaborate.

Embroidered Linen Bed Sets

Sets consisting of one full-sized sheet and one pair of pillow cases, 22½ x 36 in.; beautifully embroidered and with scalloped or hemstitched edges. Prices for set, $10 to $18.

Other interesting news of Linens:

Linen Sheets

Grass-bleached German Linen Sheets; hemstitched; a strong, serviceable quality. Three-quarter bed size, 72 x 96 in., at $1.88 each. Full bed size, 90 x 96 in., at $2.25 each.

A finer, lighter grade of linen. Three-quarter bed size, 72 x 96 in., at $2.25 each.

An extra heavy quality: 90 x 96 in., at $2.75 each.

Pillow Cases

Bleached Irish Linen Pillow Cases; hemstitched; 22 x 36 in., at 40c each; worth 45c.

Grass-bleached German Linen Pillow Cases; 22 x 36 in., at 45c; worth 50c.

Linen Store, Third floor.

A Sale of Brushes

This is quite a varied collection of Brushes of superior quality, which we are able to offer at quite a saving over the usual prices. It includes Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Hand Scrubs, Velvet Brushes and Tooth Brushes.

The list follows:

Hair Brushes, worth 35c to 50c, at 25c each.

Hair Brushes, worth 60c to 85c, at 50c each. Including a few odd Military Brushes, worth from 75c to $2 each.

Hair Brushes, worth $1.10 to $1.50, at $1 each.

Military Brushes, worth $2.50, at $2 a pair.

Hat and Velvet Brushes, made by Kent; unusual values, worth 50c and 60c, at 25c each.

Hand Scrubs, imported; regularly 60c to 85c, at 50c each.

Japanese Hand Scrubs; polished wood backs; assorted styles; values 20c and 25c, at 15c each.

Bath Brushes; pure bristle, long handles; worth 40c, at 25c each.

Prophylactic Hair Brushes; made to sell at $2; our regular price, $1.50; today a lot at $1.

Prophylactic Nail Brushes; our regular price, $1; now 75c.

Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, $1 size, at 55c.

Tooth Brushes, 15c and 20c values, at 10c and 15c. Tenth street.

Some Attractive HANDKERCHIEFS For Women

This is a small group of about three hundred Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and embroidered in desirable patterns, which women will find suitable for making neckwear and underwear, as well as for regular use as handkerchiefs.

The regular values are 35c and 50c—

Today at 25c Each

Broadway.

Pots and Pans And Brooms and Brushes

The September Houseware Sale goes forward with its new supplies of Tinware and Enamelware, that housekeepers can rely on, and be proud of; as well as a thousand and one other articles necessary to good housekeepers; all of which are good, worthy, practical sorts, marked at the lowest possible prices.

Extra Heavy Polished Tinware

Tea Kettles, copper bottom, No. 7, 55c
Oval Wash Boilers, full size, No. 8, copper bottom, $1.25.
Oil Cans, 4 qts., 20c. Colanders, 28c
Graduate Measures, 1 qt., 10c.
Graters, ½-sheet, 7c. Dust Pans, 12c
Bread Boxes, japanned, 45c, 55c and 65c; oak-grained, 50c, 60c and 70c
Deep tin Bread Pans, 15c.
Foot Tubs, painted green, 40c
Copper Wash Boilers, with tin cover, No. 9, $2.50.

Housefurnishings

Porcelain-lined Rice Boilers, 45c.
Hair Brooms, long handle, 75c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Whisk Brooms, 10c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, 20c.
Sheet-iron Roasting Pans, 11 x 16 inches, 22c.
Pepper Mills, nickel-plated, 50c.
Safety Serving Trays, 25c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 10c.
Copper Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, No. 7, 90c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 10c.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.50.
Laundry Boards, zinc surface, 15c.
Chamois Skins, oil-dressed, 45c.
Paper Lap Boards, 40c.

First Quality, Double Coated Gray Enamel Ware

Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 27c; 3 qts., 30c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 13c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.
Cooking Pots, 6 qts., 35c.; 8 qts., 40c.
Tea Kettles, 5 qts., 50c; 7 qts., 60c.
Milk Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 48c; 3 quarts, 68c.
Preserve Kettles, 3 qts., 17c; 4 qts., 20c; 5 qts., 22c.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 9c; 3 qts., 13c; 4 qts., 15c.
Water Pails, 10 qts., 40c; 12 qts., 50c.
Pie Plates, 9-in., 8c; 10-in., 10c.
Lipped Saucepans, 3 qts., 13c.
Soap Dishes, to fasten to wall, 14c.

The body of each piece is steel, and double-coated with pure enamel, making the utensil durable and safe; every piece perfect.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ARRAIGNS ROOSEVELT'S RECORD ON THE TRUSTS

Martin Says Evidence Offered by League Was Ignored.

ATTACKS CORTELYOU'S CHANGE

Republican Chairman, He Charges, Can "Sandbag Campaign Contributions" with His Information.

H. B. Martin, National Secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, sent to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay yesterday a lengthy letter arraigning the position of the Administration on the trust question, and saying that the experience of the Anti-Trust League with the President and ex-Attorney General Knox will throw some strong light on their attitude.

He says that at frequent intervals he and other officers of the league furnished the President with "positive, documentary, and convincing proofs" of the violations of law by the trusts, and that promises made at these times were broken. He says that the action of the Administration against the Northern Securities Company was against the newest of the trusts, which hardly had time to do much damage even if it was so disposed.

Mr. Martin asserts that the President's claim that he has "executed the laws resolutely and fearlessly" cannot be made to apply to the enforcement of anti-trust laws, and that evidence in the Administration's possession was not only put aside, but other evidence easily procurable was not sought. On this line Mr. Martin says:

"The only two actions begun by your Administration for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws were the action for an injunction against the Northern Securities Company and against the Beef Trust. The first we have already referred to, and the junction against the Northern Securities in the district court has never been carried to the higher court, while the trust has been openly violating both the law and the injunction to your knowledge, and to mine, and to that of every citizen of the United States.

"Three years ago the officers of the American Anti-Trust League placed in the possession of your Administration positive proofs, incontestable documentary evidence of flagrant and enormously oppressive and injurious violations of the law on the part of half a dozen of the greatest trusts in the United States. Both you and your Attorney General repeatedly promised, sometimes orally and sometimes in writing, that these cases would be taken up and proceeded with. Every one of these promises you have broken."

Mr. Martin takes issue with the statement in the President's letter that "the creation of a Bureau of Corporations and Amendments to the inter-State commerce laws has for the first time given a chance to the National Government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society whether for good or evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby." He says the Bureau of Corporation law was not a Republican measure, but was introduced and pushed through the House by Congressman Sulzer.

"And what have you done, Mr. President, with the Bureau of Corporations since it was organized?" Mr. Martin asks. "You appointed your private secretary, Mr. Cortelyou, as head of that department, and then, after he had collected all the data possible about violations of the law on the part of the trusts, did you transmit this data in proper report to Congress or the people? Oh, no! The Bureau of Corporations, which was intended as a bureau of publicity, you have made into a bureau of secrecy.

"You transferred Mr. Cortelyou from the head of that department, with all this secret information about the trusts in his possession, to the position of Chairman of the Republican National Committee, where he can use his information to sandbag campaign contributions out of the trusts for your campaign fund, Mr. President.

"Against all the hundreds, aye, thousands of men who have been practicing plunder and extortion upon the people in violation of the anti-trust law, which provides for their punishment, fine, and imprisonment, you and your Attorney General have never caused a single warrant to issue, nor a single arrest to be made, nor the conviction of a single one to be secured.

"Nay, even worse, for to the most powerful and notorious of these offenders against the anti-trust law, the proofs of whose criminality had already been placed in your hands, you extended the hospitalities of the White House, and in return accepted their hospitality."

EPIGRAMS OF MARSE SYDNEY.

In Trenchant Phrases He Reveals the Issues in the Fifth Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—"I can tell you one district that will not be captured by the Democrats," said Representative Mudd of Maryland ["Marse Sydney"] today. "The Fifth Maryland is going Republican, notwithstanding much talk to the contrary.

"It has been said that the Democratic managers propose carrying the Fifth District this time, and that they will furnish Dr. Hill, my opponent, a big campaign fund to bring this about.

"I wonder whether they think that while he is doing this I will be distributing handbills. I believe my friends will agree that I am something of a producer myself, when it comes to the legitimate equipments for a political fight."

Mr. Mudd held a conference yesterday at the National Hotel with hundreds of his supporters, who hold down jobs in the Government Printing Office, the District Government, and the street railroad lines. A brass band enlivened the occasion. Mudd himself was the liveliest man in the assemblage. In his nervous, direct way he did the talking.

He begins speech-making to-morrow at Surrattsville, near his birthplace, where Dr. Mudd, his father, set John Wilkes Booth's leg the night after President Lincoln's assassination.

Representative Mudd this year, as heretofore, has warned the Republican Congressional Committee to keep out of his district.

"I don't want any outside speakers," said Mr. Mudd. "They don't know my people. They would mix things all up so I would have to work twice as hard to straighten them out again.

"I will be the star talker. It might as well be understood down our way that Mudd is the whole thing.

"I don't want any outside money. I can show enough of that. Another thing, I don't let a line of literature from the committee come this way. I can tell my people more in five minutes than they would read in five months.

"There is but one issue in the Fifth Maryland District. It is this: Can any man get more from Uncle Sam for the hard-working Republicans of the district than I can?

"The race issue is being urged by the Democrats, but it will not count. They have trotted that out whenever it suited their fancy, and yet I have been elected six times.

"In fact, the white people down my way don't seem to worry much about negro domination. I get colored men into good jobs. I get white men into good jobs. I keep my own job. That's the whole story."

OBEYED BOSS, CHAUFFEUR SAID

Puts It Up to Owner When Held for Speeding Auto.

When Joseph Romero, a chauffeur, who was arrested Saturday afternoon, in Washington Avenue, in the Bronx, for violating the automobile speed limit, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday he said that he was only obeying the orders of his employer, Alan W. Wood of 40 Riverside Drive. Magistrate Crane was inclined to scold Romero, but the chauffeur said:

"What could I do? I had to obey my boss's orders."

Turning to Policeman Kielly, who made the arrest, the Magistrate said:

"You should have arrested the owner of the automobile. If you arrest any owners who are caught this way, I'll hold them for trial all right."

Romero was released on $300 bail furnished by his employer.

PROGRESS OF BULGER BOOM.

Likely to be Named for Attorney General if Cunneen Is Promoted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill spent his Sunday at Wolfert's Roost, and in the course of the day a number of leaders who were passing through Albany on their way to Saratoga to attend the Democratic State Convention called on him. In the afternoon Senator Hill talked with Deputy Attorney General Charles N. Bulger, and it is understood that Mr. Bulger will be nominated for Attorney General in case Mr. Cunneen is nominated for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

This evening Senator Patrick Henry McCarren spent several hours with Mr. Hill, and it is understood that the question of the candidacy of Edward M. Grout was discussed. Mr. McCarren is heartily in favor of Controller Grout's nomination, and believes that he could carry the State by a tremendous majority. He has no fear concerning Tammany Hall's action, believing that the nominees at Saratoga, whoever they may be, will be supported vigorously by the New York organization.

Nothing definite has been decided on so far as the judicial nominations are concerned. Justice D. Cady Herrick, who is urged by the Democratic members of the bar of Albany and adjoining counties for the nomination for Chief Judge, is in Albany, and refuses to make any statement except that he is not a candidate for the Gubernatorinl nomination.

On the best of authority, however, it is stated that George R. Hall of Ogdensburg will probably be nominated for Controller. Mr. Hall is one of the most prominent men in Northern New York, and is immensely popular in St. Lawrence County.

Ex-Senator Hill, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, Senator McCarren, and John B. Stanchfield, who is expected here to-morrow morning, will go to Saratoga on the 10:15 train. Mr. Hill spent this morning working on the tentative draft of the platform, a copy of which is said to have been forwarded to Judge Parker at Esopus.

PARKER PREFERS CULLEN.

Interested in Judiciary Nomination—No Plans for Speechmaking.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Judge Parker will keep his hands off the Saratoga Convention, or rather he cannot be induced to put them on, save possibly on one proposition—that of the Chief Judgeship nomination.

He is very much interested in the disposition of that nomination. His closest friends know that he prefers Judge Cullen for the place, though no less highly does he think of Messrs. Cunneen and Herrick. They further understand that he is earnestly desirous that the convention avoid the "trap door" constructed by the Odell political carpenters over the non-partisan judiciary issue.

Despite reports and assertions in New York and elsewhere that Judge Parker is to take the stump and travel about the country speechmaking, it can be stated authoritatively that he is not possessed at this time of any such idea and he has not made any plans whatever to that end. The candidate is not holding different views from those of a month ago with reference to the proposition of campaign touring.

Weeks ago he declared conditions would have to control him, and they have not yet been presented or presented themselves in such light as to convince him of the efficacy of a campaign on the stump. What he has to say it appears at present can be said at Rosemount.

Other views may be held later if conditions change, but the foregoing survey applies to the present, and reports otherwise are totally unauthorized and founded not on fact.

NO TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

So Murphy Still Insists—He Will Go to Saratoga To-day.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, did not go to Saratoga yesterday as he had planned, and because there were a number of more or less important conferences on there last night many rumors were current to account for Mr. Murphy's absence. Mr. Murphy was seen at the Anawanda Club, and said he would go to Saratoga to-day with the rest of the Tammany contingent, who go a thousand strong.

"I will leave with my delegation on the first section of the New York Central train at 8:45 to-morrow morning," said Mr. Murphy.

"But there are a number of important conferences on there to-night which it was thought you would attend."

"I am interested in the election of a Democratic President of the United States," said Mr. Murphy, "not in conferences."

"Does that mean that you will not attend any?" was asked.

"I think I have said all I care to," was the rejoinder. "Tammany will be on hand to-morrow ready to do its part. If there are any conferences I guess we will be represented."

"Have you decided to support any particular candidate?"

"Tammany has no candidate. It will support the nominee of the convention."

All the other State leaders, including Belmont, Rodie, Cord Meyer, and Secretary Wilson of the State Committee, went to Saratoga on the noon train.

PRESIDENT'S VACATION ENDING

His Last Sunday at Sagamore Hill aPsses Quietly.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt and his family passed the last Sunday of their present sojourn at Sagamore Hill very quietly. No official visitors were received, but the family entertained several guests, one of whom was Lieut. Robert Ferguson of New York.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended service at Christ Episcopal Church as usual and passed the remainder of the day at their home.

HIGGINS SEES WOODRUFF.

Republican Nominee Says There Are No Dissensions in the Ranks.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Republican nominee for Governor, returned to his home in Olean last night. W. W. Franchott and family of Olean, for whom the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Higgins were waiting, arrived yesterday from Europe on the Arabic.

Mr. Higgins called on Timothy L. Woodruff yesterday and had a long talk with him on the situation in Brooklyn. He said later that Mr. Woodruff assured him positively that he would work for him and that the organization in Kings would prove as loyal as if Woodruff himself were the candidate.

"I was much pleased with my talk with Mr. Woodruff," said Mr. Higgins," and I feel confident of success. After the assurances I have received our enemies need not try to make any political capital out of dissensions in the ranks. I know that none exist. I expect to be in New York frequently during the campaign, and while here my headquarters will be in the Albemarle."

Mr. Higgins did not see Gov. Odell during his stay here.

EAST SIDE FIRE EPIDEMIC.

Firemen Attribute Many Alarms to Candles Burned in Jewish Holidays.

Within three hours last evening the firemen of the down-town districts responded to twenty-two alarms of fire, sixteen of them being on the east side, south of Sixth Street and east of the Bowery.

Deputy Chief Kruger, in whose district that territory lies, said the many fires were due to the Jewish holidays, when all orthodox Jews burn candles. All the fires were insignificant, and the damage done by them was trifling. Chief Kruger said he had arranged to meet such a contingency, but said his men were kept very busy.

"DON'T WORRY AND DON'T HURRY."

Send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, New York, and he will forward you a little leaflet about the Adirondack Mountains, bearing the above title, which will be sure to interest you.

SHEPARD SEEMS TO LEAD; HILL IS AGAINST HIM

Continued from Page 1.

the candidacy of Mr. Palmer. It is said that if it be true that Mr. Palmer would not be able to make a speech which would carry much weight with the highly cultured class of voters it is equally true that the speeches which Mr. Shepard would be likely to make would appeal to no other class.

"He talks over the heads of the plain people" is the contention which the Tammany men make with respect to Mr. Shepard.

Tammany is not opposed to Mr. Shepard. In fact, it may be said that of all the candidates now regarded as having a chance, Mr. Shepard would be the choice of Tammany after Palmer.

Nevertheless, the Tammany men are freely expressing the opinion that Mr. Shepard's style of oratory is not the kind that would be most effective in the present campaign. If the issue is to be "Odellism," they think Mr. Palmer, even though he may not have the intellectual attainments of Mr. Shepard, would be able to make a more telling presentation of that issue than Mr. Shepard could.

His service in the Legislature, they say, has familiarized him with the weak spots in the Republican administrations of the past four years, and they believe he could present them to the voters in a way which would take better than would a more polished elucidation from Mr. Shepard.

It is already evident that the Hill men are antagonistic to Mr. Shepard's candidacy. The complaint they have against Mr. Shepard is that he bolted Hill when Hill ran for Governor in 1894; that he bolted Mr. Bryan in 1896, and that he did not take enough interest in the McClellan campaign, two years after he had been the Tammany candidate for Mayor, to even register.

James Shevlin, although declaring that the anti-organization delegates of Brooklyn probably would be with Tammany in support of Palmer if Tammany concluded to insist upon Mr. Palmer's candidacy, stated at the same time that he regarded Mr. Shepard as the strongest candidate the party could nominate.

"Mr. Shepard is the man above all others to help Judge Parker in the State," said Mr. Shevlin. "There is not an organization man who would not vote for him unless it might be some man whom Mr. Shepard had tried to put in the penitentiary for wrong doing, and as against a candidate bearing the Odell tag, as Mr. Higgins does, there is no question that almost the entire independent vote would be cast for Mr. Shepard.

"If we want to win this fight we must put up a ticket that will appeal to the independent voters of the State. They can swing this election, and it is evident they are desirous of swinging it in favor of the Democracy if we will give them justification for so doing.

WOULD RUN AHEAD OF TICKET.

"It is my belief that Mr. Shepard would run ahead of the National ticket in the State, but at the same time his candidacy would be most helpful to the National ticket because there is no man we have so capable of discussing National issues with the lucidity and force which mark Mr. Shepard's addresses. He could be relied upon also to lay bare the offenses of the Odell administration in a manner which would win to the support of our ticket many Republicans who are disgusted with the way things have been managed at Albany.

"Mr. Shepard has been a consistent organization Democrat for the past six years. No man has rendered his party more valuable service in the speaking line in that time than has he, and the attempt which is being made to injure his candidacy by citing the fact that he did not support Hill in 1894 or Bryan in 1896 is well understood to be in the hope of promoting another candidate's chances.

"In the years in which Mr. Shepard did not give his support to the Democratic ticket he was an independent, and his attitude as an independent was well understood. Ever since he has manned the regular organization he has been loyal to it."

The twelve delegates from Erie County who were pledged to the support of Charles W. Goodyear, now that Mr. Goodyear has withdrawn himself from the race, are talking of supporting Daniel N. Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor with David B. Hill in 1894.

The other twelve delegates from Erie who are pledged to the support of John Cunneen for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, are trying to get the Goodyear men to give up trying to have a Buffalo man nominated for the first place on the ticket, and make a united delegation from Erie to favor Cunneen for the Judgeship.

RIDDER FAVORS SHEPARD.

Herman Ridder, who is strenuously opposing the candidacy of Mr. Jerome, is of the opinion that the nomination of Mr. Shepard would be about the strongest that could be made. He says that Mr. Shepard is a man who would appeal to the conservative German element of New York's population, and he predicts that if Mr. Shepard is made the nominee he will surely win.

Mr. Ridder's opposition to Jerome is based upon the belief that Mr. Jerome would be too freaky a candidate to appeal to the conservative voters of the State. His idea in that respect is shared by many of the up-State delegates who are on the ground. It is said that Mr. Hill will not have Mr. Jerome for that reason.

On the other hand, there are advocates of Mr. Jerome's nomination who say that he could do better on the issue of "Odellism" than any other candidate who could be put up. It is said by Mr. Jerome's supporters that the only way to win the present fight is for the Democrats to go at the Odell administration hammer and tongs.

The Bryan feeling is a good deal in evidence here. There is a decided difference of opinion as to whether it is real or affected, but it is plain that it is likely to cause trouble to the leaders who finally will decide upon the convention programme.

Both the Tammany friends of Palmer and the up-State friends of Stanchfield are openly asserting that the nomination of any man who was not regular in the Bryan campaigns will be courting disaster.

It was being whispered around the Grand Union to-day that if Controller Grout would promise to resign the Controllership the Tammany opposition to his nomination for Governor would be allayed.

The managers of Mr. Grout's campaign said that no such suggestion had come to Mr. Grout from Tammany sources. The first they heard of such a proposal was after they had arrived here.

They said there was no doubt as to what Mr. Grout's answer would be to such a proposition if it were made to him. Mr. Grout, they stated, would not make any sort of deal to secure the nomination.

George M. Palmer's friends are saying to-night that Mr. Palmer does not want the second place on the ticket, and would decline it offered to him. Mr. Palmer himself refused to discuss the subject.

He said he thought he had enough votes to insure his nomination for Governor if the naming of the candidate were left to the free choice of the delegates. Mr. Palmer's friends entertain the hope that if Hill finds the sentiment against Stanchfield too strong he will take up Palmer in preference to Shepard.

BOOMS IN FULL FLOWER.

Cullen in Favor, but Not Werner—Other Places Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 18.—So far the candidates for places on the State ticket other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor are:

Secretary of State, John Pallace, Jr., of Monroe.

Controller, Joseph E. Gavin of Erie and George Hall of St. Lawrence.

Attorney General, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, and Thomas F. Conway of Clinton.

State Treasurer, Edwin Atwater of Dutchess.

State Engineer, Russell Stuart of Onondaga.

Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, Edgar M. Cullen of Brooklyn.

Associate Judge, William E. Werner of Monroe, John Cunneen of Erie, D. Cady Herrick of Albany, and R. J. Han of Clinton.

The judicial situation is causing a good deal of discussion, although the Chief Judgeship is regarded as definitely settled. Not a single one of the leaders has anything to say against the indorsement of Chief Judge Cullen for the full term to succeed Parker. Now that Judge Cullen is serving as Chief Judge by appointment of Gov. Odell, and now that he has been nominated for the full term by the Republican State Convention, it is regarded as absolutely essential that the Democratic State Convention should also nominate him, he being a Democrat.

There is, however, a firm determination not to indorse Judge William E. Werner for Associate Judge. Every leader who has anything to say about the Associate Judgeship calls attention to the fact that Werner is a Republican, who thought so little of a non-partisan judiciary in 1902 that he ran on the Republican ticket against Judge John Clinton Gray when that Judge, who had served fourteen years on the Court of Appeals bench, was running for re-election.

Some of Werner's friends are here looking after his interests, but the general impression is that the nomination for Associate Judge will go either to Attorney General Cunneen or Justice D. Cady Herrick. Mr. Cunneen is favored because he was the only man on the Democratic ticket of two years ago who was elected, except Judge Gray.

One of the leading men backing Mr. Cunneen said last night that the Attorney General would be nominated unless ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy makes a demand for the nomination of Justice Herrick. Should ex-Senator Murphy make such a demand there is reason to believe it would be acceded to, but otherwise Attorney General Cunneen is likely to be the nominee.

So far no opposition has been shown to the nomination of Assemblyman John Pallace, Jr., of Monroe for Secretary of State.

As to the Controllership, it is reasonably certain that Mr. Hall of Ogdensburg can have it.

Mr. Hall is a member of the State Committee and is a man of considerable wealth. Placards announcing his candidacy are on display about the Grand Union Hotel, but none of his personal representatives are on hand.

As for the Attorney Generalship ex-Senator Hill is believed to prefer to see Charles N. Bulger of Oswego nominated, while the Tammany contingent will back Thomas F. Conway of Clinton. Mr. Bulger was nominated by Hill two years ago for Lieutenant Governor, running with Bird S. Coler.

Mr. Atwater of Dutchess, who is being mentioned for State Treasurer, was the nominee of the party for the same office some years ago, through Hill's friendship. Mr. Atwater is a wealthy man, and always has contributed largely for campaign purposes.

Russell Stuart of Syracuse, a candidate for State Engineer, has twice before been nominated by his party for that office—in 1895 and 1898.

The only Governorship Headquarters which have been opened so far are those of John B. Stanchfield of Elmira. Mr. Stanchfield will not attend the convention personally, it was announced to-night, but his friends have taken Parlors 218 and 219 in the Grand Union, where they are receiving delegates and leaders.

Quarters have been engaged for Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, who will arrive to-morrow. He has become an active candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and will receive delegates as soon as he arrives and in other ways further his boom.

STORY BEE AT SARATOGA.

Unconscious and Made-to-Order Brands of Ante-Convention Humor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Some of the wildest stories of political combats are being told by the supporters of Assemblyman John F. Curry of the Seventeenth New York District, who is here to carry before the State Convention his contest against Daniel F. McMahon for the district leadership. Curry has a delegation which he wants seated in the convention against the McMahonites.

"Say," said one of these delegates tonight, "what wasn't done to some of the 'floaters' that came up in the district was not worth doing. In one of the fights at the polling place some of our people took a Bowery 'floater' and poked his head through an iron picket fence. The squeeze was so tight that after they got his head through there wasn't any way to get him out but to cut his ears off."

When John B. McDonald, dropped into the United States Hotel last night to register he neglected to write "N. Y." after his name. The clerk at the desk was "Willie" Gage, the son of the proprietor of the hotel. This is "Willie's" first season clerking, his father only recently having determined to put him to some use. Consequently Willie was totally unconscious of the identity of the person who registered.

"Room with or without a bath?" inquired the clerk affably.

"Suite, of course," said McDonald with a glare. "Parlor, bedroom, and bath."

"Have you any baggage with you?" asked the clerk anxiously.

Mr. McDonald waxed angry and went to look for the proprietor, but "Willie" called him back.

"Where shall I register you from?" he asked again. But the subway builder gave him one look and disappeared.

"Who is that touchy person?" inquired young Gage.

An amused bystander volunteered the information that it was the rapid transit subway contractor. The junior Gage's face fell.

"Gee!" he said; "but how on earth was I to know?"

A little later, when Mr. McDonald returned with the elder Gage, "Willie" secured some enlightenment.

Having an eye to the picturesque, the Stanchfield boomers have a man in charge of their headquarters at the Union who certainly looks the part of a battle-scarred veteran. He is Major H. H. Rockwell of Elmira, and when he appeared on the veranda of the Grand Union this morning there were no fewer than eighteen fresh cuts all over his countenance, while blood showed in many places.

"What on earth is the matter, Major?" inquired two of the newspaper men. "Is the Stanchfield boom getting cut up already?"

The Major looked surprised for a minute. "Oh, I didn't know what you meant for a minute," he said. "No, nothing happened, except that I shaved myself with a safety razor this morning."

Edward Lauterbach strayed into the Democratic camp to-day, having remained over for a few days' rest after the Republican State Convention. To-night, while Mr. Lauterbach was talking with some of his Democratic friends, some joker pinned a Parker button on the lapel of his coat, and, totally unconscious of its presence, the Republican leader walked about the Grand Union Hotel thus tagged for some time.

"That's not the first time I have worn a Parker button," he said, when he made the discovery. "Down at Oyster Bay at the notificationof President Roosevelt, William Barnes showed up with a pocket full of buttons and went about the crowd industriously pinning them on everybody. We did not look at them, thinking, of course, they were Roosevelt buttons. Then some fifteen or twenty of us lined up before the President and congratulated him on his nomination, at the same time flashing Parker buttons right in his face. It was not until he called our attention to them that we knew what we were wearing."

HARRISON SEEKS SUPPORT.

Gets Sympathetic Hearing for His Boom at Rosemount.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Representative Francis B. Harrison was here this afternoon, coming over from Atwood, Mr. Sheehan's Summer home. Before he departed both Mr. Sheehan and Judge Parker were made to understand beyond peradventure that the young Congressman is an earnest candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship nomination. He was not discouraged by either. In fact, Mr. Sheehan is believed to be quite favorably disposed toward his candidacy.

Mr. Harrison is authority for the statement that Charles F. Murphy has not offered him a Congressional nomination in a district other than his own. A Democrat has practically no chance of election in his district this year. It can be stated that high-grade Democrats are not plenty who are desirous of being transferred into the Eleventh, the district Murphy is believed to have had in mind, to there be the regular nominee in defiance of the custom of giving a member at least one renomination. The present Representative of the Eleventh is William R. Hearst.

Some dyed-in-the wool Tammany man without anything in sight but hope of political favors would, of course, take the nomination if ordered, and be grateful therefor, and take the pounding that would surely be his at tthe hands of the Hearst interests.

Men close to Hearst who have been at Rosemount have not hesitated to say that there will be a great row if Mr. Murphy undertakes to deny Hearst a renomination if he wants one. In their opinion Hearst will fight for delegates, and, failing to get the regular nomination, will run independently, counting on the meager Republican vote to let him slip in despite the discipline of the Tammany Hall forces.

HALL STILL A CANDIDATE.

Ogdensburg Mayor in the Race for Controllership Nomination.

A report published throughout the State that Mayor Hall of Ogdensburg had withdrawn from the race for the Democratic nomination for State Controller has elicited the following reply:

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 18.

NEW YORK TIMES, New York:

The report that George Hall is not a candidate for Controller is unfounded.

JAMES E. KELLY,
Chairman Democratic County Committee.

BEARS A PARKER MESSAGE?

Sheehan Said to Carry the Judge's Views to Convention Leaders.

William F. Sheehan arrived in this city last night from Esopus, and will go to Saratoga on the 9:40 train this morning. It is said that he bears a message from Judge Parker to the leaders attending the convention which may have much to do in determining their actions. Mr. Sheehan refused last night to discuss this matter. He was asked whether he would deliver any message from the Judge, and his answer was that his actions at Saratoga to-morrow would speak for themselves.

The statement was made on competent authority that Senator Hill did not select William B. Hornblower as temporary Chairman of the State Convention, but that the selection was made at the specific request of Judge Parker.

SPECIAL FALL SALE of
Exchanged PIANOLAS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

An Opportunity to Effect a Substantial Saving on the Purchase of "The Standard Piano-Player of the World"

DURING the past four months many owners of Pianolas have exchanged their instruments for the new Metrostyle model. Before beginning our Winter business we desire to close out these exchanged Pianolas to make room for new goods. We have therefore divided them into three lots, which represent a decided opportunity when it is considered how rigidly prices are maintained by the Aeolian Company.

It should be distinctly understood that these instruments have not been exchanged on account of the slightest deficiency in their playing qualities, but, on the contrary, because the owners were so well pleased that they were willing to increase the amount of their investment. Should you purchase an instrument in this sale and decide within three months that you would prefer the complete Metrostyle Pianola, the full value of your purchase will be allowed in an exchange.

LOT I
$150.00
$15.00 Down
$7.00 per month

These Pianolas have of course seen use, and have given a great deal of pleasure in homes where the pianos were heretofore silent, but they have all been back to the factory to be put in perfect order. In addition to a general overhauling they have been repolished so as to remove all marks of previous use and in some cases you would have to be an expert to distinguish them from entirely new instruments. The number of Pianolas in this lot is limited.

LOT II
$175.00
$20.00 down.
$8.00 per month

Most of the Pianolas in this special sale come under this head. We ourselves consider them practically as good as new. They have been refinished, their actions regulated and at their price represent exceptional value. Each instrument has been pronounced by our inspector as being in first-class condition and justifying the strongest kind of guarantee. If you are still hesitating about the purchase of a piano-player, you ought not to allow this opportunity to pass.

LOT III
$200.00
$20.00 down
$10.00 per month

Of the 200 Pianolas in this sale only twenty are included in this class. Most of them have never been out of our ownership. A few have been out on rental, others have been loaned for a short time to customers ordering special cases to match their pianos, while three have been used in Recitals or in demonstrating to callers at our warerooms. Our own salesmen would be puzzled to distinguish them from instruments fresh from the factory.

Important to Remember: In buying instruments at this Sale, you are buying direct from the manufacturer, and the identical guarantee given by the manufacturer with entirely new instruments covers each purchase.

Sale of High Grade Pianos at Exceptional Prices.

Taken in Part Payment for the Pianola Piano.

THE REASON why no other offering of used pianos is at all comparable with this, is that nowhere else has the same inducement existed for owners to part with instruments so entirely satisfactory. These exchanges were all made for the Pianola Piano, a musical instrument of an *entirely new type*. The manufacturers represented include such well known houses as

$120 and upwards

WEBER and STEINWAY KNABE and CHICKERING WHEELOCK, SOHMER and others

As the cost of the Pianola Piano is from $500 to $1,000, it will be readily understood that these exchanged pianos have come from some of the best homes in New York and vicinity, where the instruments have always received the best of care and have never been abused. Hence the remarkably fine condition of the pianos in this sale, an inspection of which will come as a revelation to persons who have been familiar with the character of used pianos hitherto advertised as Special Sales. Prices from $120 upwards. Purchasable on moderate monthly instalments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY, AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

To-measure
Suits for Men.
Sack Suits, $25.00
(Single or Double breasted).
Cutaway Suits, $27.50
(Chesterfield or English Walking).

In our to-measure tailor shop none but master craftsmen spend their efforts—clever, intelligent tailormen who work with head and hands. Both are exercised to express the full power of their craft and your ideas and fancies, be they ever so fastidious and exacting. Through the reorganization of our system (without penalty to the standard) and a greater volume of business, we have revised our prices. Suits for which we were compelled to charge from $35 to $65 we are in a position to make to your measure at $25 to $50—about one-third less than any other "merchant" tailor can afford to charge.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

The Stein-Bloch Co.
Wholesale Tailors
Rochester, N. Y.

For Wear Anywhere

The Stein-Bloch smart medium weight Fall overcoat is ready for active service from morning to night. Unequaled in style, proper for formality as well as business, adapted in length to easy walking.

Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes

adapt themselves to the figure with easy smoothness. It's only a question of size. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer for the Label of Rightness, shown above, and write for "Smartness," the authority on style. Mailed free.
THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
Rochester, N. Y.

VINCENT says
I SELL Stein-Bloch Clothes in my store.
Broadway 22d Street. Sixth Avenue 12th Street.

USED FROM THE RISING TO THE SETTING SUN
BREAKFAST LUNCH SUPPER
BRINGS HEALTH AND STRENGTH.
Huyler's COCOA
"QUALITY UNSURPASSED" Grocers Everywhere.

POLITICAL
NET BANNERS.
PRESIDENTIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL PORTRAITS PAINTED IN OIL COLORS. ALL SIZES.
C. L. SCHLOEMER,
46 Vesey St., N. Y.

Riis Brings Heather for Mrs. Roosevelt.

Jacob A. Riis arrived here last night on the steamer United States from Copenhagen. He said that he had in charge some Danish heather, a present for Mrs. Roosevelt. He also said the King of Denmark sent his heartiest greetings to President Roosevelt, and greetings and thanks to the Danes of Chicago for their effort in paying the debts of the Danish National Home for Aged Women.

Car Crushes Girl's Leg.

Angela Giuseppi, twelve years old, of 218 Grand Street, was crossing Broome Street yesterday afternoon, when she was struck by a Madison Avenue car, No. 2,251, in front of 383 Broome Street, and tossed under the fender. Her right leg was so hurt that it will have to be amputated.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

MR. SHEPARD AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

One thing worth noting about the claims of Mr. SHEPARD to the Democratic nomination for Governor is that none is made by him; he has refrained from any effort to secure the nomination and has refused to allow his friends to open "headquarters" at Saratoga or to resort to any of the customary methods of promoting a "boom." This does not indicate that he is indifferent to the honor of a nomination or the greater honor of an election; he would doubtless be keenly sensible of them; but they must come unsought that they may bring with them no obligations but those of public service.

It is this spirit that makes Mr. SHEPARD the strongest candidate his party could name, for it commends him to the independent voters, who will decide this election. It is inconceivable that any ordinarily faithful Democrat would not support him, and in addition to support from this class he would win that of the large class to whom mere party regularity is little and high character in a Governor is much. In fact, it must be said that Mr. SHEPARD would be confidently accepted by this class, who unquestionably are the arbiters this year, as security that such mischief as the party has at times done in the past would be impossible during his term. We are aware that it is not always pleasant for partisan politicians to give ear to the statement of the strength of a candidate apart from his party loyalty, but when such strength is absolutely necessary to success, common sense should make even the most sensitive partisans attentive to its claims.

Moreover, it is not to be denied that the nomination of such a man as Mr. SHEPARD would mightily aid the National ticket. The class to whom he would directly and effectively appeal will have as decisive a voice in determining the Electoral vote of New York as in determining the State election. They are sober, sensible, practical men, all of them with some stake, some of them with a large stake in the careful and intelligent conduct of public affairs. They care very little whether such conduct of affairs is obtained from one party or the other, and know that it is pretty hard to get it from either. They weigh candidates and give heed to party organization only as it is likely to be influenced by the candidates. It would be foolish to deny that there are elements in the Democratic Party in New York which excite the distrust of this class. Mr. PARKER'S nomination has done much to allay that distrust. That of Mr. SHEPARD would go far to dissipate it. That fact, with the demonstrated ability and integrity of the man, makes him in our judgment by far the easiest man to elect and the one that would give the whole party the most strength. It seems to us, even from the purely partisan point of view, that these "claims" ought to be considered and respected.

CAMPAIGN MANNERS.

Mr. PARKER did well in cautioning the Democratic managers that there should be in the campaign hand book "no word that reflects upon the personal honor and integrity of President ROOSEVELT," and "no rejoinder in kind or otherwise" to the words of that sort directed toward himself by the Republicans. It is a rule of common sense and National self-respect that the Chief Executive shall not have his motives impugned or his character assailed save for the gravest reasons and on indubitable evidence. The rule applies with only less force to any man selected by one of the great parties as a candidate for the highest office in the Government.

It is, however, no disrespect to the President to suggest that in his utterances as a candidate, in his personal appeals to the voters for their support, he should treat his opponents with the courtesy he has a right to demand from them. This is a requirement Mr. ROOSEVELT finds it apparently difficult to meet. This is not, we believe, through intentional rudeness. It comes from the depth and fervor of his conviction that his own views are so completely right and his own merits so supreme that to differ from the former or to question—much more, to assume to rival—the latter is an offense against the moral order. Only those can be guilty of it who are too weak-minded to see the truth or too perverse to accept it.

In the elaborate exposition of his claims on the confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens which he made in his letter of acceptance, he began by accusing his "opponents" collectively of an "effort to improvise convictions." He went on to declare that his own work and that of "those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington," has been "done so well" that his opponents "attack them only when they have first misrepresented them." "Misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents." "It is difficult to respect an attitude of mind" such as he thinks he "fairly" describes, "and where there is no respect there can be no trust." On certain matters of foreign policy "the demand of our opponents shows either ignorance of the facts or insincerity." As to the tariff, he accuses his opponents of not meaning what they say, and declares that there is "no use in arguing the matter at all, save by pointing out again that if on one great issue they do not mean what they say, it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue."

Finally he announces that agreement with him is the one credible evidence that a man is a "good American," and failure to agree with him proof of indifference to the "welfare of the Nation." It is a simple test. On the basis of the election returns of 1900, when he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, 485 voters out of every thousand came under this condemnation. If as many as two in a hundred should show like contumacy, the country, logically, would go rapidly to ruin. Such profound confidence in himself and in the party he leads fully explains Mr. ROOSEVELT'S aspersions of the motives and the character of his opponents. But it does not quite excuse it. His unfortunate example has eagerly been followed and exceeded by his managers. We are glad that Judge PARKER has cautioned those in charge of his campaign not to descend to that disagreeable level.

"COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW."

We have no doubt whatever that President ROOSEVELT supposed he was making a perfectly truthful statement when in his letter of acceptance he wrote this exposition and defense of the course he pursued in respect to the Panama Canal:

> Our opponents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The Administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also mindful of American interests. It acted in strict compliance with the law passed by Congress. Had not Panama been promptly recognized and the transit across the Isthmus kept open in accordance with our treaty rights and obligations there would have ensued endless guerrilla warfare and possibly foreign complications, while our chance of building the canal would have been deferred certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more. Criticism of the action in this matter is simply a criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal.

Congress had in view two canals—the Panama Canal and the alternative route across Nicaragua. President ROOSEVELT continually speaks of "the" canal, because in his view there was only one canal, the canal which in his own mind he had determined was the one to build. He says he proceeded "in strict compliance with the law passed by Congress." The law referred to is the so-called Spooner act of June 28, 1902, which in Section IV. contains this provision:

> That should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the new Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia, and the rights mentioned in Sections I. and II. of this act, within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, upon terms which he may consider reasonable, for the construction, perpetual maintenance, operation, and protection of a canal connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Pacific Ocean by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route, shall through the said Isthmian Canal Commission cause to be excavated and constructed a ship canal and waterway from a point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea near Greytown by the way of Lake Nicaragua to the point named Brito, on the Pacific Ocean.

President ROOSEVELT never obtained upon any terms the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia. Having failed in that, the mandate of Congress bidding him to cause the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed became operative. Evidently the President ran his blue pencil through Section IV. of his copy of the act. We may well doubt whether he has given a moment's consideration to the Nicaragua route since it was passed. He was resolved to build the canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The alternative of Nicaragua which Congress weakly found acceptable he rejected. Accordingly, when in the exercise of its sovereign right Colombia refused to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty and behaved unhandsomely, he did not cease his efforts but continued the pressure at Bogota, and when the speculators' revolt on the Isthmus gave him his coveted opportunity he rushed in with United States armed forces and not only kept transit open, but kept Colombia's troops out of Colombia's territory, set up the little republic under United States protection, recognized it, made a treaty with it, and sent the Commission down there to begin the digging.

This is the Roosevelt way, and, as we said in the beginning, he is quite incapable of seeing that it is not the lawful way. Law and the treaty he tore to tatters by the method he adopted of protecting "transit" across the Isthmus. He ignores altogether the provision of the law commanding him to adopt the Nicaragua route if he could not make terms with Colombia. His was "the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal." Not to do the thing his way was to defer it "a generation or more." It is temperamentally impossible, no doubt, for him to see that that statement is miles wide of the truth. He might have kept to the limits of his authority and his duty on the Isthmus, and let Colombia put down the revolt if she could, in which case had he failed to make a suitable treaty with her he should have obeyed the law and opened negotiations with Nicaragua. That certainly was a "possible" way of building the canal. And yet the President savagely denounces all persons who criticise him because, he says, he can be criticised only by those who misstate what he has done. If you stick to the truth he insists that you must always approve and praise him.

MANUFACTURING IN NEW ENGLAND.

The State of Massachusetts publishes an interesting report of its industrial statistics which must of necessity fairly reflect the general condition of the wage-earning classes in New England, where many lines of manufacture have held their own against the competition of other sections.

The aggregate value of goods made and work done in all the industries of Massachusetts in 1903 showed a gain over 1902 of 4.66 per cent. Seven of the leading industries showed gains as follows: Boots and shoes, 10.29 per cent.; carpetings, 17.07 per cent.; cotton goods, 0.93 per cent.; leather, 18.39 per cent.; machines and machinery, 7.58 per cent.; metals and metal goods, 0.01 per cent.; woolen goods, 9.07 per cent. The industries which showed a decline in 1903 as compared with 1902 were: Paper, which consumed of stock and materials 2.24 per cent. less and showed a decline of 0.85 per cent. in product, and worsted goods, which used 2.24 per cent. less of stock and materials and showed a decline of 0.86 per cent. in product measured in values. From this comparison it is easy to see which of the New England industries are flourishing and which languish. How the cotton goods industry was hit by the conditions existing last year may be judged from the fact that in 1903 as compared with 1902 the stock and materials used were worth 4.67 per cent. more and the product only 0.93 per cent. more.

In the average number of persons employed in all industries 1903 showed a gain of 3.25 per cent. over 1902. Comparing the greatest number employed in the two years, the gain of 1903 is only 1.12 per cent.

From the wages tables we learn that for the average increase of 3.25 per cent. in the number of persons employed the wages paid show a total increase of 5.61 per cent.

Under the wage scales of 1903 the average yearly earnings irrespective of age or sex reached the relatively high figure of $471.23 as compared with $460.72 in 1902. The highest average for any one trade was reached in the breweries, in $859.16 per head; the lowest in making brooms, brushes, and mops, at $314.16 per head. Most of the industries paid labor better in 1903 than in 1902.

The average earnings of adult males in Massachusetts in 1903 was $568.06; of adult females, $362.94; of minors under twenty-one years, $249.55. The average time worked by wage earners in 1903 was 293.09 days, against 296.20 days in 1902. The business done by the manufactories of the State was 70.25 per cent. of capacity in 1903, against 70.66 per cent. in 1902. That is, with a gain of 3.25 per cent. in the number of persons employed and of 5.61 per cent. in wages paid, the manufacturing capacity of mills and factories was not as well utilized in 1903 as in 1902 by the difference between 70.66 and 70.25 out of a possible 100, or 0.58 per cent.

These are very instructive figures. A buoyant optimism would be needed to discover in them much material for satisfaction either as to the industrial outlook for New England under the present tariff system or as to the tendencies of the labor movement as affecting the welfare of the wage earner.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Reports from Russian sources indicate that the commercial activities of the empire are paralyzed. Those engaged in business are finding it impossible to meet their obligations, and credits extended at the outbreak of the Eastern war for periods of four to six months, which it was believed would see Japan crushed and Russia firmly established in Manchuria and Korea, and possibly in Tokio, are now maturing, with very little chance of finding the debtors in a position to take up their acceptances. The best business paper is discounted with difficulty at 10 to 11 per cent., and the banks are pressing collections on all sides with an insistence well calculated to extend the condition of something like panic which exists throughout the country. A correspondent of The London Times, writing from Odessa, says:

> The difficulties have so much increased during the past six months that many small firms must in most cases inevitably succumb. This throws many men out of employment. It has now become very difficult to discount bills of exchange, the crop failure in Southern Bessarabia and the consequent small receipts of grain thence greatly adding to the difficulties. The building trade is likewise paralyzed; altogether it is very many years since Odessa has had to contend with such enormous difficulties.

There is nothing in these conditions to occasion surprise. Those with even a superficial knowledge of the means by which during the past ten years Russia has stimulated domestic and foreign trade, the artificial character of its apparent prosperity, the burden of largely misapplied taxation, and the inability characteristic of the Muscovite character to utilize to the best advantage even the limited resources of its infertile soil and barren steppes, what has happened was the inevitable result of such sweeping military disaster as has attended its invasion of the East. While the war lasts and its enormous drain of men and money continues, the wisest of Ministers cannot hope to devise a plan for materially improving existing conditions. They will grow worse rather than better as the war continues, and nothing likely to happen for another year at least can so change the situation that much of what Russia built up so laboriously and at so great cost can be saved to furnish a basis for a revival with the return of peace.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

The extension of the use of mounted policemen in the regulation of street traffic at crowded points has been gratefully received by our citizens who have occasion often to wrestle with the difficulties and dangers presented at such points. The work of the policemen is extraordinarily—perhaps we should say, as the highest compliment to the mounted men, ordinarily—well done, and the watching of it has many attractions besides the sense of security it gives to the pedestrian.

One of the pleasantest things about it is the daily spectacle of the really beautiful training of the horses and the delightful manner in which they co-operate with their riders. To see the officers and their mounts at such a point, for instance, as the maze of crowded pathways around the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, toward night, one might think that the horses were free agents, discharging according to their own intelligence a duty of much complexity and grave responsibility, but one in which failure is unthinkable. It is curious to note also that truckmen and other drivers, not accustomed to sympathetic treatment of or by policemen on foot, seem to recognize a certain claim to pleasant compliance with a system in which such handsome and handy horses bear a conspicuous part.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Northerners, having been so often and so vehemently scolded by their Southern brethren for doing, in what, when the Southerners are charitable, is called ignorance of the negro problem and the negro nature, things that give the negro false and dangerous notions of his rights as a human being among human beings, will have great difficulty in seeing wherein the very worst of their fiercely denounced social concessions to "the nigger" has differed from the necessarily wise and proper conduct, last week, of the city and county officials in Lexington, Ky. Those officials, invited by the managers of the Colored Fair Association to attend their carnival, not only did so in a body, but they very graciously permitted themselves to be "entertained" in the association's clubroom, the features of the entertainment including, besides those common to all such receptions, the "opening of wine," in quantities satisfactory because large, at the expense of the colored hosts. Now, no Northerner—except the Prohibitionists—will find the slightest fault with these proceedings, or hold them likely to have other than desirable consequences in the way of improving the relations of the two races. But, and it is a very large "but," many Northerners will try long indeed before they discover why the magnates of Lexington could innocently accept the hospitality of their black friends, while it would have been a loathsome crime to invite one of those friends home to luncheon, or even to dinner. The relation of host to guest, as a relation, temporary and apart from other relations, is that of superiority to inferiority, tacitly asserted by the host and tacitly admitted by the guest. This is true, even though the guest be a King and the host a commoner. On the other hand, the relation of the guest to the host is for the time being that of inferiority to superiority—that of accepting favors for which payment cannot be made, and if to be returned at all, only to be returned in kind. Viewed from a remote and chilly Northern standpoint, the function in Lexington that united black and white in genial relaxation was social in its nature—public instead of private or domestic, of course, but still social, carrying most if not all of the social implications, and certainly the most important. Yet it must have been entirely innocuous—it couldn't have inspired any false notions in the minds of overambitious negroes—it didn't kindle the slumbering embers of a racial war. But why not?

—In one of the letters we printed on Saturday a reader earnestly called our attention to the fact that "Christian Science," by denying the possibilities of infection and contagion as well as the existence of disease, is a peril little less to the general public than to its own dupes. As we have ourselves defined and discussed this peculiarity of Eddyism at least a dozen times in the past, such pleasure as we felt in our reader's recognition of what we consider a most important truth was mingled with humiliation that he could have presented it to us as a discovery or observation likely to be surprising as well as impressive. That, however, is a small matter. What is not small is his mistake in thinking that "Christian Science" is a malady of the poor—that it increases the difficulty encountered by Boards of Health in teaching sanitation and hygiene to the inhabitants of the slums. Undoubtedly it would do so if taught and practiced in the tenements, but, as a matter of fact, the thing is quite unknown among them, and there is hardly a measurable chance that more than vague rumors of its existence will ever spread to that part of society. In the first place, there is a lot of sound common sense in the tenements, and, in the second, they have no money to pay for windy paradoxes. "Christian Science" is a fad of a very different class of people—of people in what are called "comfortable circumstances," uneducated but not illiterate, and with mental resources so small that the crudest forms of religio-philosophical mysticism provide welcome employment for their tedious leisure. Inaccurate as our correspondent was, however, as to the location of the danger point, he was quite correct as to its existence, and he did not at all exaggerate the gravity of its menace. To meet the "scientists," even in the ordinary associations of business and neighborhood life, involves the constant risk of life and health, and mothers who permit their children to play with those of these unhappy folk are taking chances little less than desperate.

—Vigorous efforts are making in Chicago, particularly by the relatives and friends of those who perished in the Iroquois Theatre fire, to prevent the licensing of the repaired and improved building for its old use. It is easy to understand and not difficult to sympathize with the feeling or sentiment that prompts this opposition, and good taste—one is almost tempted to say common decency, but that would be unduly harsh—would have impelled the owners of the structure to avoid, by turning it to other purposes, giving the offense it will undoubtedly cause as a place of amusement. What pecuniary sacrifice this would have involved we do not know, and presumably those who are fighting the license do not care, but it is, after all, a consideration of some weight, and the chances are that the other considerations would have prevailed if the weight had not been something more than the owners could reasonably be expected to bear. It must be remembered that places with tragical associations are extremely numerous in this tragical world, and that, if they were all held sacred, room would be scanty for the ordinary conduct of life, which, fortunately, includes a good deal of levity and diversion. Sentiment is an admirable thing in itself and its proper degree, but the dead are dead and their little day is passed, as ours soon will be. They—wisely—were not overtroubled by thoughts of their predecessors, so why should we make a needless moan? The Chicago officials say that they must license the Iroquois Theatre if its construction complies with the city ordinances. Recent history shows that they could do it even when the ordinances were violated, but that has no direct bearing on their present contention, which seems to be unanswerable. The opponents of the license, however, are under no compulsion to enter a theatre the existence of which violates their sense of the proprieties, and by remaining away from it they can do all that seems necessary for the expression of their resentment. The managers evidently think that there are others, and they will have to pay for any mistakes they make.

—China has at last ventured to express a desire in regard to the war now going on within her territorial limits. It has taken the form of a polite request that the Japanese and the Russians refrain from fighting near the royal tombs in Mukden, lest those important structures be damaged by stray cannon balls! The Spanish are extremely Spanish—or used to be—but they never even began to be as Spanish as the Chinese are Chinese. The nation in some ways the greatest as well as the oldest on earth has its very existence threatened, and its only disquietude concerns certain tombs—and tombs, at that, in which the remains are not those of real Chinamen!.

Mr. Shepard and Mr. Jerome.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In its advocacy of Mr. Edward M. Shepard as the nominee of the Democratic Party for Governor of New York, THE TIMES has rendered a service not only to the party, but to legitimate politics. Our whole political situation would gain interest and significance from such a candidacy.

It is urged, however, that Mr. Jerome would bring more interest to the campaign than Mr. Shepard. Certainly if the campaign is chiefly to represent the exploitation of iniquity and the pounding and expounding of the moral law Mr. Jerome has certain very genuine qualifications. If, upon the other hand, the Ten Commandments are not seriously in danger, and if the Democratic Party be chiefly in need of that inspiration which comes from the rehabilitation of its ideals and from a commanding and persuasive statement of our fundamental political conceptions there is much to be said for Mr. Shepard.

It may be, of course, that the State of New York chiefly needs to be rescued from indecency. There are many, however, who feel that in the Democratic Party and in American political life in general, our chief peril is inanity rather than vice, and that the moral vitality of our institutions will gain more directly from a campaign of clear thinking, of accurate and luminous exposition, of far-seeing and adequate statesmanship, than from a campaign of moral vehemence. There is sometimes more of real tonic power in an emphasis upon the wisdom of rightdoing than upon the dire perils of wrongdoing. Whirlwinds are all very well, but for constructive purposes there is always something to be said for the locomotive and the steam hoist.

The Democratic Party is supposed to be waging a campaign based upon the contrast between the personalities of Theodore Roosevelt and Judge Parker. It is now proposed to destroy this contrast by the nomination of Mr. Jerome, and to give over the Democratic campaign in this State into the hands of a Rooseveltier Roosevelt than has ever been known at Washington or at Oyster Bay. M.

Saratoga, Sept. 17, 1904.

Business Sense and Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your "Independent Voter" in to-day's issue has the old stock argument of low tariff about goods sold cheaper in foreign ports than at home. Doesn't he know that such a condition would exist if there was no tariff at all? It is the business trick of getting a market. As a commercial traveler I will often sell a man cheaper in Chicago than I will next door to me in New York, even though I pay the freight on the goods. I want his trade, and am willing to pay for it by less profit. But the man in the factory gets the same wages on the article. It makes me tired to see the lack of business sense there is in politics. E. S.

New York, Sept. 16, 1904.

BEE STING POISONS.

Remarkable Discovery Made by a Distinguished French Chemist.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

M. Phisalix, a distinguished French chemist, has made a discovery about the nature of bee stings that is quite a revelation, and, considering that bees have been carefully studied for thousands of years by the most famous naturalist-philosophers, from Solomon and Aristotle onward, this is specially interesting. Hitherto the generally accepted theory about the sting of the queen bee has been:

1. That it has been "given" her to protect her hard-earned stores of honey from marauding insects, &c.

2. That the darts work independently and alternately, and are connected at the base with the poison sac, without whose powerful contents such a tiny weapon would be wholly ineffective.

3. That the poison glands pour an acid secretion (largely formic acid) into this sac, whence it is conveyed to the tip of the sting along the groove or canal formed by the junction of the sheath and the darts.

4. That the formic acid is known to have considerable antiseptic properties.

5. That it is found present in well-preserved honey, but not in freshly gathered nectar.

6. That it has been added by the bees to assist in the preservation of the honey, but how that is accomplished has not yet been demonstrated.

M. Phisalix's researches appear to show that the poison contains three principles—one convulsive, one stupefying, and one which stimulates inflammation. The extraordinary feature of the discovery is that the poison contains two ingredients opposed one to the other. That may account for the fact that fatal cases of bee sting are excessively rare, although not unknown. In June, 1900, a boy at Mollington, Oxfordshire, was stung by a bee, and died within half an hour in great convulsive pain. An inquest was held on the body, and a medical man gave it as his opinion that no one could be fatally poisoned by a bee sting, and that the boy died from "heart depression and nerve shock consequent upon the sting." In the matter of bee stings, as in many other causes of disease and death, modern bacterial and chemical researches are revolutionizing medical theories and practices.

She Never Forgot the Lost Five.

From The Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

An Atchison man lost $5 in making change, and when he went home told his wife about it. This happened six years ago, and she has never forgotten it, often telling him what luxuries they could afford if he hadn't lost the money. Last week their son dropped $2,000 in a poor investment. "Don't say a word to him about it," she said to her husband. "Poor boy, he feels bad enough as it is."

Defined.

From The Chicago News.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the meaning of reverse?

Father—It's what happens when a man turns his money the wrong way, my son.

JAPAN GETS HOARDED GOLD.

Patriot 300 Years Ago Put $500,000 Away for a National Emergency.

Tokio Correspondence London Times.

We are often reminded that old Japan is still with us, and that its survival adds not merely a picturesque, but also a noble, element to the character of the nation.

An illustration has just occurred. Nearly 300 years ago, when Togugawa Iseyasu captured the Castle of Osaka from the Taiko's widow, Yodo, and her son, Hideyori, he found there a large part of the treasure that the great Captain and statesman had accumulated. It was in the form of gold horses, for the Taiko's fancy had been thus to stamp upon the precious metal an indication of the warlike uses to which it was destined.

The Tokugawa leader distributed a great part of the treasure among his chief retainers, and to his second son, Norinao, he gave 300 ingots, with an injunction that the gold should be held as a reserve for use in a national emergency. Norinao received in fief the Province of Owari, and in the vaults of the colossal castle built by him at Nagoya the ingots lay untouched until the fall of feudalism, in 1874.

The feudal chiefs were then reduced to the position of simple gentlemen, with incomes representing a mere fraction of their previous revenues. But no official scrutiny was made into the contents of their strong rooms, and thus many emerged from the débâcle in a much better financial position than the bald figures of the State's commutation scheme suggested.

The Owari ingots, however, being reserved from ordinary uses by the injunction of Iyeyasu—an injunction of absolutely binding force in the eyes of his descendants—remained inviolate until a few days ago, when their owner, Marquis Girei, present representative of the Owari family, decided that the national emergency contemplated by his illustrious ancestor had come. The ingots have a value of 1,000,000 yen—£100,000—in modern money.

It would have been more than natural that the head of one of the three principal branches of the Tokugawa clan, which had been driven from administrative power and robbed of all its ancient splendor by the present Government, should have kept the treasure for his own enrichment, and that to hand it over to the national exchequer would have been his last thought. But Japanese patriotism is superior to vicissitudes of individual fortune.

Marquis Girei repaired to the tomb of his forefather Norinao, and there, in the presence of his sons, his principal relatives, and some of his family's former vassals, invoked Norinao's spirit to witness that the trust reposed in him by the Tokugawa chief had been faithfully observed through three centuries, and that to transfer the treasure now to the coffers of the State seemed a true interpretation of the purpose of Iyeyasu.

The gift has not evoked much comment in Japan. It appears to be considered too appropriate to be extraordinary. But it constitutes an interesting link between the old and the new.

Y. M. C. A. AT PANAMA AND COLON.

Organization to Act on Suggestion of Minister Barrett.

In response to the suggestion of John Barrett, United States Minister to Panama, made through the State Department at Washington to the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association suggesting that Young Men's Christian Association branches be opened at Panama and Colon, the committee will send its Secretary, J. R. Thompson of the field department, to investigate the conditions in Panama and pioneer associations there.

NO LUNCH AND NO HATS.

Result: Better Health and Fewer Bald Heads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pleasure your article on "The Lunch Habit." I am a business man of middle age—have practiced what your article advocates for the past ten years—and am in sterling health. I am often ridiculed for abstaining from eating midday meals—naturally, gluttons cannot conceive such a habit—but common sense dictates that a fairly substantial breakfast (no meats) and a good dinner about 7:30 is all the food any man requires, particularly to make these two meals enjoyable. It keeps the brain active and the system healthy.

Much more could be said as to what business men ought to do, and such discussions in an influential paper like THE NEW YORK TIMES can do a great amount of good.

Another habit I would like you to bring before the men and boys is the constant wearing of "headgear." It is not natural to wear a hat—the head ought to be kept cool at all times. Indians do not wear hats; they are nature's children. I have never seen a bald-headed Indian. How do you account for that?

A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

The Mayor and Civil Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial this morning on the Mayor's reply to the Civil Service Reform Association's letter quotes him as saying that he would welcome any assistance in enforcing the civil service law in both letter and spirit.

If he is in earnest, then it about time that he gave his attention to the practice of certain heads of departments of permitting the use of these offices placed in their charge as preparatory schools for persons intending to enter examinations for positions in the civil service.

Have they any right to offer this privilege to friends or followers to the disadvantage of other applicants? CURIOUS.

New York, Sept. 14, 1904.

Italian's Appeal to a Thief.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 31.—A certain Signor Gioacchino Penso, having had a small bag containing valuable documents stolen from the railway carriage when he was at dinner, and evidently having little faith in the police to assist in the recovery of them, has sent the following letter to the papers, the originality of which should evoke a response:

Dear Signor Thief: Last Monday, on the MHan-Venice line, at about 7:30 P. M., while I was dining in the restaurant car, you had a moment of distraction, and took from the compartment 12,680-3, a black bag containing various objects of little worth, but to which I attach great personal value. If you would like to do a good bit of business, I offer you £20 to return all to me, with the assurance that I shall not take any steps either to discover your identity or to have you arrested. Confiding in your relative honesty, which gives me the hope that you will spare me the annoyance of a long case in the law courts, please accept, Signor Thief, my admiration for your dexterity, and, with kind regards, yours.

GIOACCHINO PENSO,
Hotel Lido, Venice.

Policeman Theodore Quentin.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Reserve Officer Theodore Quentin enjoys the unique distinction of bearing the names of two of the President's sons. For twenty years he has stood at Eighth and Market Streets guarding pedestrians and straightening out traffic tangles, but not in all that time has he received anything which has pleased him more than the letter he got from President Roosevelt concerning his name, about which he had written to the Chief Executive. Mr. Quentin says that in all these United States there's not another name like his. The Quentin part of it he was naturally born to, while the name Theodore just happened like many other given names. In addition to being rather a peculiar name, any way, Quentin seems even more strange as a surname, though a city in Northern France is so called.

CATHOLIC PARISH SCHOOLS.

Save the City More Than $3,000,000 Annually.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your paper of this day you enumerate the number of children in New York City for whom the Board of Education was unable to provide full time school accommodation yesterday in our public schools. To a certain extent this condition is, no doubt, the result of recent labor strikes, by which it was found impossible to get ready the new school buildings for occupation. It is very doubtful if the City of New York will ever be able to erect sufficient school buildings to meet the steady natural yearly increase in the population of children of school age.

But, in the figures in your paper, you failed to include the number of children of New York city at present in the Catholic parish schools, in which an elementary education is given free to the children, but at the cost of much money to our Catholic churches.

When our public schools reopened their doors to the city's children yesterday, sixty-six Catholic parish schools were also opened to the Catholic children in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and about fifty in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. In these 116 school buildings more than 75,000 children of the city were enrolled. These children are distributed in about 1,400 grades, and are taught by 1,400 teachers.

The situation, then, is this: The Catholic Church in New York City is providing 75,000 Catholic children—children citizens of the city—with an elementary education up to the requirements of the Board of Education of the city without a cent of cost to the city, thereby immeasurably relieving and assisting the Board of Education in its desperate efforts to fulfill the promises of the city's present Administration to give every boy and girl of school age in the city a seat in the schools for a full school day.

And since it actually costs the City of New York $40 a year to educate each boy and girl in our public schools, it follows that the Catholic parish school is saving the city annually in education $3,000,000. When the value of the Catholic school building itself is added to this great sum the figure of profit to the city taxpayer by our Catholic school assumes enormous proportions.

I appeal to you to present this corrected statement of the school question in our city to the readers of your paper. Our great State of New York is the most liberal of all the States in our free and imperishable Republic. Its citizens, as a body, are fair-minded and they love justice. Relying on their high sense of justice, I am convinced the time will soon come when they will vote to appropriate some yearly recompense from the public school taxes for the Catholic schools of our city and State for the unselfish help they are giving in the noble work of the education of all the children so dear alike to Church and State.

THOMAS A. THORNTON,
Superintendent Catholic Schools, Archdiocese of New York.

New York, Sept. 13, 1904.

Closing of Coney Island Creek.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The closing of Coney Island Creek, the news of which you published yesterday, has been going on for some time, and was brought to the attention of the Health Department. Coney Island Creek furnished a tide flow for the head waters of Gravesend and Sheepshead Bays, which it connected. Brooklyn already has two samples of stagnant waters in Gowanus and New-town Creeks that are a disgrace to the city, and the stopping of this tideway will create two more. It would have seemed much more intelligent to widen this creek than to close it, but some "interests" apparently can do as they please without any interference. L. S.

Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1904.

Advantage of Lunch Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who complains of the tipping nuisance should join a lunch club. So should all business men who are victims of this hold-up system. The amount which the average man pays out in tips each year would pay his dues in any one of the dozen of good clubs in the city, and in these clubs tipping is prohibited. Furthermore, the club member gets better service than in the average hotel or restaurant and enjoys privacy and the privilege of lunching with his friends instead of among strangers. Then there is a material saving to the club members in the price of foods, the aim of most clubs being to furnish good living at a minimum of cost. G. O. SHIELDS.

New York, Sept. 15, 1904.

Precision of Statement.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The exactitude with which some editors stick to facts is exampled in the following from a Parsons paper: "She is a young fifteen-year-old girl, and the daughter of a widow woman." It will be observed that the editor has done away with every possibility of her being an old fifteen-year-old girl and the daughter of a widow man.

Safe from Burglars.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"I'm so glad the boys of your company gave you that handsome revolver," said the militia Captain's wife. "We need have no fear now of the burglars infesting this neighborhood."

"That's what!" replied the gallant Captain. "I've got it locked up in the office safe where they can't get at it."

MY GUIDE'S FABLE.

I swung to the ripplin' shallers an' brung
the canoe a-land,
An' there wux a fine red squirrel a-cussin'
to beat the band;
A-snappin' his teeth an' barkin', a-jerkin'
his bushy tail—
The things what he said wux shockin', my
there on the Injun trail.

Sez he, "Look a-here, young feller! these
woods is a den o' thieves!
I'd gethered a pile o' hazels an' hid 'em
among the leaves;
When up comes that highway robber—that
scallywag, bluecoat jay—
The son o' the thief that hatched 'im, an'
filches the lot away!
I won't eat a speck o' dinner! I swear it
upon my soul!
Until I kin make that sinner surrender
them nuts, he stole!"

"The forest is thick with hazels!" sez I,
"an' the medder corn
Is meller with juicy kernels ez white ez
them teeth o' yo'rn.
The shell o' the shagbark's open; the
ches'nut hez bu'st the burr;
The cones in a thousan' tassels is ripe out
the glossy fir.
A pert little chap, ez yo' be, with on'y the
meanest luck,
C'uld find, in a whisk an' scamper, ten
times what the jaybird tuk.
Besides, in the chipmunk's pantry they say
there's an empty shelf,
An', beggin yo'r pardin, ain't yo' a bit of a
thief yo'rself?"

He jaws me a piece like fury; then squeaks
like the Squire in hall
A-scoldin' a stupid jury: "Yo' don't git
the pi'nt at all!
I'd guv 'em, an' guv my blessin' but," give
in' his tail a fling,
"Aw, shucks fer the nuts! I'm pressin'
the Principle o' the thing!"

"Ef you'd been a King," I hollers, "I
reck'n that you'd a spent
A couple o' million dollars collectin' a cop-
per cent!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

HIGGINS AS POLITICIAN AND MAN OF BUSINESS

Republican Candidate for Governor a Kindly, Unassuming Man.

BUT TOUCHY AS TO GROCERIES

Early Ambition to Carve Out a Career for Himself Stimulated by a Girl from Chicago.

Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been in New York for several days, but without exciting the customary commotion that goes with the visits of candidates. He has gone his unobtrusive way, unremarked and unregarded—curiously in contrast with the beehive court that attends the progress through the city of Gov. Odell, who is not the Republican candidate for Governor. It is a queer reversal of the theory of such things; Odell might be the candidate and Higgins the retiring Governor, so far as outward appearances go.

The Lieutenant Governor is an agreeable man to meet. There is an unaffected simplicity about him that puts visitors instantaneously at ease and arm's-length conversation out of the question.

He is a little man, and he is plump as a partridge, but without the sumptuous proportions of Sereno Payne or the globularity of Lucius Littauer. He could not be called roly-poly; in shape he somewhat resembles an egg.

He has the Odell complexion and looks like a mild and toned-down version of his chief. In place of the impression which Odell gives of forcefulness and reserved strength the Lieutenant Governor gives an impression of affability and kindliness. Aside from the complexion and the eyes the two men are as unlike as a grizzly bear and a kitten.

NO PRETENSE OR PRETENSION.

It would be difficult for any one to meet Mr. Higgins casually and go away with an unkindly thought of him. He is simple and direct in his manner, and there is not a shadow of pretense nor a suspicion of the "big head" about him. Candidates frequently conceal cranial enlargement, but it is a rare candidate who does not give the impression that his demeanor as candidate is different from his anteconvention demeanor. The geniality of candidates strikes the experienced observer as a husk, and one finds himself wondering if even the handshake is an exact duplicate of the unofficial or domestic handshake.

There is no forced geniality about Higgins; his demeanor is the same yesterday, today, and forever, and his handshake is of the common or garden kind.

He is a business man, a typical one for the region he hails from. His grocery store is a big establishment and not a country store.

His business interests are large, and he impresses it upon all inquirers that he has nothing to do with the grocery business except to have his name on the door. In fact, Mr. Higgins is touchy upon this point. The word "groceries" has attained such a peculiar significance in Republican State politics, and various evil-minded humorists have manifested thus early in the campaign such a disposition to refer to the grocery firm of Odell & Higgins, that the junior member shrinks from the word.

In order that no injustice may be done Mr. Higgins it should be understood that while his name is on a grocery store he does not deal in groceries. He says himself that his principal interests are in timber, and outside of politics he devotes himself to these interests. When you ask him about his business he says that he has four stores, and lets the subject drop there. If you press it, he says that three of them are general stores, and admits that the fourth deals in groceries exclusively.

Mr. Higgins's career is that of a bright business man, a safe and respectable citizen, a country merchant of the kind that is looked up to in the community and spoken of in the same paragraph with the leading lawyer and the pastor of the principal church. There is nothing in his life that suggests the old and orthodox biography of a candidate. No pine knots guided his youthful search for knowledge, no axe of his hewed timber for the fire to cook the frugal meal, and the towpath knew him not. He has done his duty in the world and earned a place in the esteem of his neighbors, and that is his record.

FONDER OF FUN THAN FRACTIONS.

But there is nothing slow or stupid about him. As a boy he was not especially studious and won no especial school honors, which is a mark of originality in a candidate which deserves special mention. He was a natural boy, fonder of fun than fractions.

It was in a district school that he demonstrated this habit of mind, to the regret of teachers and the profound satisfaction of students of campaign biographies. Like Tom Sawyer, his youthful mind was divided between the advantages of being a soldier and being a pirate. At fourteen he decided to become a General, because the uniform appealed to him more than the top boots and the cutlass.

He informed his father that he wanted to wear a uniform, and to that end desired to go to a military school. He had already left the district school for Pike Seminary. The paternal Higgins chuckled and said:

"Select your school and I'll send you there."

The embryo warrior picked out the military academy at Poughkeepsie.

"If you go there," said the paternal Higgins, aware of the evanescent charms of military glamour, "you'll have to stay there till you finish."

The warrior promised, and he stayed there long after the delights of a uniform had faded away and he had been thoroughly cured of his desire to lead embattled armies on gory fields.

Then he worked in his father's store for a while, and might have stayed there for good but for the advent of a Chicago girl on a visit. Higgins was only a boy—literally. The girl was very young; but when she went back to Chicago Higgins decided that he wanted to branch out in life and carve out a career for himself. Chicago struck him as just the place where a career could be carved.

It speaks well for the youngster's energy, address, and power to convince others of his business ability that, although he was only nineteen, he secured the Western agency of the Binghamton Refining Company, which was one of three concerns that were undertaking to make lubricating oil out of petroleum. He established his headquarters in Chicago, where he could attend both to lubricating oil and love-making; and at twenty-one he married the Chicago girl.

Higgins stayed out West for a few years, going to Denver for a while and then going into business for himself in Stanton, Mich. Then his roving days were over for life, and at twenty-three he went back to Olean and started to grow into the solid business man of that section.

The long-sighted paternal Higgins, who had given him full swing in his military ambitions and in his Western career carving, saw that the young man was now ready for practical business. Young as Higgins was, he was promptly appointed general manager of the concern, and it is the same one of which he is now the head.

All this time he was dabbling in politics. His first political work was done when he was only sixteen, in the campaign of 1872, and here he declared war on the indulgent paternal Higgins and struck out for himself.

The paternal Higgins was a war Democrat who had been voting the Republican ticket. "But," says the filial Higgins, when he tells the story, "he hadn't got so far away from the war that he wasn't ready to go back to the party."

So when Greeley was nominated the paternal Higgins went back to the Democratic Party. The filial Higgins bolted the paternal ticket and worked with all the ardor of his sixteen years for Grant.

A BORN POLITICIAN.

He took to politics like a duck to water. "Don't know how I happened to go into it," says he; "it was born in me, I guess." But he never held any office, not even a local one, until he was elected to the State Senate, though he served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1888 and helped, under Platt's guidance, to nominate Harrison.

On July 4, 1893, he was sitting in his office when three Republican politicians came in and invited him to be a candidate for the Senate. Higgins told them it was out of the question; he couldn't and wouldn't take it. They accepted his ultimatum with polite regret and withdrew.

"Then," says Higgins, in telling about it, "began the operation of a system which I didn't know anything about then, though I have since come to understand it very well."

He began to receive letters and visits from citizens who wanted him to run for the Senate. Convinced that there was a popular demand for his nomination he entered the race, and the three politely regretful Republican politicians were vindicated. He was nominated unanimously, and takes pride in the fact that he has been nominated the same way in every convention since, where he has been a candidate for anything.

His acquaintance with Odell and Platt has been a political one, not a personal one. Outside of politics he could not be called a personal friend of either. He never was acquainted with Odell till the latter became Chairman of the State Committee. He trained with Platt till the break came and then switched to Odell.

But you will hurt Higgins if you intimate to him that he has always been a machine man. Next to the grocery business there is nothing about which he is more sensitive. A reference to his machinism brings out instantly the fact that he cut loose from the organization when Louis F. Payn was nominated for Insurance Commissioner, and voted against that patriot's confirmation. There is nothing in his career in which Higgins takes more pride, except his vote for Francis Hendricks when Gov. Roosevelt nominated the Syracusan for Payn's place.

Take him by and large, he is a good type of the up-State business man, and a gentleman in politics. He is a good clean-cut citizen, and it is reasonably certain that the Democratic issue in the State campaign will not be his record.

HER ATONEMENT DAY.

Jewish Girl Returns Home, Is Forgiven, and Affianced.

Moved by the spirit of her religion, Yetta Wohlman, a pretty seventeen-year-old Jewess, returned to the home of her parents, at 139 Orchard Street, last night, on the Day of Atonement, to ask the forgiveness of her parents for having been away for ten days. She was received with open arms, and will marry Joseph Proper of 302 Second Street.

It was a happy ending to what the police and the girl's parents believed at first was a case of abduction, but all the while Miss Wohlman was at Proper's home, under his mother's care.

The girl's troubles came about through love of dancing. Night after night she went to balls given by associations and clubs, and when this kind of dance was out of season she went to the public places. Proper was nearly always her companion. The girl was finally told that she must stay home at night and Proper was forbidden the house.

Ten days ago Miss Wohlman disappeared. Her father, Abraham, who conducts a crockery business at the Orchard Street address, notified Capt. Flood of the Eldridge Street Police Station. The police investigated the case, but although they knew about Proper, they did not question him or visit his home. Mrs. Proper was meanwhile taking good care of the girl. Young Proper wanted to marry the girl immediately, but his mother advised that she should first return and ask the consent of her parents.

Last night Capt. Flood and Detective Lohmeyer went to the Wohlman home to see if any news had been received of the girl. They had been there but a few minutes when Miss Wohlman entered, accompanied by Proper and his mother. Her parents received her with open arms, and after talking with Mrs. Proper agreed that their daughter should marry the young man after the days of atonement were over.

As there had been a complaint in the case, however, Capt. Flood arrested the young man and charged him with being a suspicious person. He said it was merely technical, and that when the case was explained to the Magistrate he would be released. Proper went to his cell with a light heart.

FARLEY LAYS CORNERSTONE.

Schools Form True Note of Catholicism, Archbishop Declares.

In the presence of an audience numbering several thousand Archbishop John M. Farley officiated at the laying of the cornerstone of the new parochial school in the parish of St. Anthony of Padua, at Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

His Grace's personal escort consisted of the Fourth Degree Corps of the Knights of Columbus. The procession started from the site of the present church, at Home Street and Union Avenue. Besides the Knights of Columbus there were in line members of various other Catholic societies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father A. Lammel of St. Joseph's Church.

Before the cornerstone was lowered into place the Archbishop spoke briefly.

"Two years ago," he said, "I sent for Father Strack and told him to establish a church wherever it was needed in this vicinity, particularly among the German residents. He came here without a penny in his pocket, depending on the faith that he had in the people. His faith was not in vain. Shortly after he came to me with plans for a school and a church. He said to me: 'If I build a church without a school where are the people to come from?' There he struck the true note of Catholicism today. If we do not educate the people and the children we are bound to have empty churches within a short time."

The building of which the cornerstone was laid yesterday will be used finally as a school, but for the present it will be used for services. It has a seating capacity of 700 and will cost $50,000.

Broke Into Bathhouses for Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 18.—All of the bathing establishments on the shore front were closed this morning. The bathing was excellent and a number of Summer visitors who had rented bath houses for the season with the understanding, it is said, that the service would be continued until Oct. 1, forced open the houses at Fourth Avenue and, donning their robes, were soon disporting in the surf. Several policemen were near by, but did not interfere with the leaders of the raid.

SKIPPERS PLAY INDIAN ON HUCKLEBERRY ISLAND

Big Pow-Wow Ends Yachting Season on Sound.

POLICE WARD OFF PALEFACES

Two Hundred Clubmen Present "The Kidding of Kaptain Kidd" and Woo a Festive Clambake.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The annual pow-wow of the "Huckleberry Indians" and the "Fleet Dubs," held on the historic island from which the red men take their name, signalized yesterday the closing of the yachting season along the Sound, and was made the occasion for much merriment, in which clubmen from far and near participated.

In connection with the day the Travers Island Indians and the members of the mysterious inner circle, which lives at the Larchmont Yacht Club, presented for the uplifting of their friends the anti-dry burlesque entitled "The Kidding of Kaptain Kidd, a Komical Kid for Komical Kidders." Clay M. Greene, shepherd of the Lambs, was responsible for the sketch, the performance of which was given in the open air with a cast of at least 200 persons.

Lest inquisitive palefaces should seek to put foot on the island, the entire constabulary of Larchmont, Pelham, and New Rochelle, assisted by a regiment of private detectives, formed a cordon about it, while fleet patrol boats circled its shores without ceasing, warning off any venturesome craft which might approach.

The story evolved by Mr. Greene deals with the hidden treasure supposed to have been planted upon Huckleberry Island by Capt. Kidd. The characters, as shown by a scroll of white birch bark which hung from the sachem pole of the chief's wigwam in the very centre of the island, where it was jealously guarded, were distributed thuswise:

CAPT. KIDD, to whose compulsory croak some legendary con has ascribed the naming of Excursion Rock—Joseph Grismer.
ROCKAWAYE, the Captain's First Lieutenant—Frank Unger.
WHISKISOWER, his Second Lieutenant—Louis Spence, Jr.
APPLEJACK, his Boatswain—W. A. Stadleman.
FUSELOIL, his bos'n's mate—Peter J. Kane.
FATHER NEPTUNE, His Dopes of the Danky Deep—Forest Robinson.
APHRODITE, Her Nymphs of the Wooing Wave—Newton Libds.
CONN WALLSTREET of Wall Street—Mortimer Smith.
CINCHENHEIMER, a sure thing promoter—Frank Hardy.
BELLE BROADWAY, a siren—Dick Owens.
MINNIE METROPOLE, a tendril—Edward Murphy.
CHIEF RUDEE of the Huckleberry Indians—R. Schayfer.
MEDICINE MAN—W. E. Hinsdale.
SACHEM—Frank Fullgraff.
LITTLE CHIEF—E. W. Hanbold.

Capt. Kidd and his officers, bold spirits all, headed an army of pirates. Father Neptune and Aphrodite were attended by strange followers from the deepest caves of ocean. Belle Broadway and Minnie Metropole boasted a retinue of sirens, and Chief Rudee seemed to have depopulated the Travers Island village, so numerous were his Huckleberry Indians. The costumes were more elaborate than at any preceding powwow.

The burlesque ended with a procession to the Huckleberry Reservation, where the whole company was treated to a clambake, while the band played "The Ghost that Never Walked." The rejoicing lasted until the ending of the powwow, which came with the setting of the sun.

In addition to those who took part in the burlesque there were hundreds of clubmen who looked on and joined in the concluding festivities. A large fleet of yachts was anchored off the island while the fun lasted.

OLD DEEDS FOUND.

Were Made in First Year of George The Second's Reign.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, N. J., Sept. 18.—Through the death of Miss Sarah Amanda Lindsley, her nephew, Foster H. Lindsley, a merchant, at East High Bridge, has acquired possession of two old deeds conveying lands at Hanover, Hunterdon County, (now Morris County,) dated the first year of the reign of George II. of Great Britain, Oct. 3, 1727, and Oct. 4, 1727. The deeds are plainly written on parchment, and are in an excellent state of preservation. They were the property of Miss Lindsley, who lived in the old Lindsley homestead, at New Vernon, Morris County.

The papers were made by John Alford of Milford, County of Middlesex and Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, of the first part, and Stephen Tuttle, late of Newark, now of Hanover, in the County of Hunterdon, and Western Division of the Province of New Jersey, of the second part. The first deed conveys 200 acres of land situated in Hanover, between the branches of the Whippany and Passaic Rivers, "for five shillings of lawful silver money." The second deed conveys 254 acres of land adjoining the former tract for £82.

The parchments are the oldest known deeds in this section. John Lindsley, a witness, and Stephen Tuttle, a signer, are Foster H. Lindsley's great-great-great-grandfathers.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 18.—Because of the large number of well-known New Yorkers in Lenox numerous luncheon parties were given to-day, and this evening there was a series of large dinner entertainments.

Richard Goodman gave a luncheon at Yokun cottage for the Duke of Newcastle, who is now his guest. Other luncheons were given by Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham. Dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, and Charles Lanier.

Mrs. William D. Sloane has been entertaining a week-end party at Elm Court, including Miss Catherine Peabody, Miss Cornelia Harriman, Miss Margaret Dix, Miss Robinson, Watson Webb, Seward Webb, and Allen Robbins of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Woodbury of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane at Wyndhurst.

James E. Alexander, Col. Oswald Latrobe, Ralph Hitchcock, Miss Alice Draper, Miss Bigelow, Miss Whittaker, and Miss Kittie Lawrence are guests of Charles Lanier at Winden.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Lagare of Washington, who have been guests of Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, left to-day for New York.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, is a guest of Mrs. Frederick E. Elser at the Hayyard cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Gulliver of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis at Clipstone Grange.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have the Rev. C. C. Hall and Mrs. Hopson of New York as their guests at Belvoir Terrace.

Beverley Chew and Oswald Chew of New York are guests of Miss Adele Kneeland at Fair Lawn.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. George F. Winslow of Washington and their family have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed and family, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham for the Horse Show, will go to the exposition in St. Louis to-morrow. They are to spend the Winter in Lenox.

California Tourists Here.

A party of seventy-five Californians who left Los Angeles on Sept. 6 to make a tour of 9,000 miles in thirty days, under the management of The Los Angeles Times, arrived here yesterday. The party has been to St. Louis, Chicago, and Niagara, and will now go to Washington and through the South to Mexico. Their special train carries loads of advertisements in the shape of California oranges and raisins.

THREW UP THEIR ROYAL JOBS.

Coney's Sovereign Pair Unmasked and the Elephant Skinned His Knees.

The chosen king and queen of the Coney Island Mardi Gras, in honor of the semi-centennial festivities to take place there this week, were dethroned yesterday in a most unbecoming manner, and in disgust renounced their royal jobs. The management of the carnival is in a state of mind because of the fear that another king and queen of the same size and shape may not be found. Incidental to the carnival catastrophe there is an elephant with skinned knees.

At the rehearsal last night the elephant which their majesties were seated. From this they were to alight and take their seats on the thrones. The elephant trumpeted his fear that the flooring was not strong enough, but his trainer prodded him. With a look of fear he went to the foot of the throne, and then through the floor to a depth of four feet, where he stood trembling with a pitiful I told-you-so look. His royal burdens had fallen to the floor on their heads, but did not further break the planking.

The King and Queen had assented to act was carrying on his back a howdah, in on condition that they should be masked, because they came of old Coney Island families and assisted the carnival more as a lark than for any other reason. The bump on the boards knocked off the masks, and the Queen was at once recognized as Miss Florence Hallenbeck of 8 Kester Squire. The King proved to be Harvey Bernard of West Twenty-first Street and Surf Avenue.

They rubbed their heads ruefully, and the King remarked to the Queen that they were discovered. Then they left, never to return again. The elephant was extricated with a derrick.

DALAI LAMA OUSTED.

Pro-British Tashi Lama Succeeds Him —British to Leave Lhasa.

LHASA, Sept. 16, (Delayed.)—By the Chinese Emperor's order the Amban has proclaimed the Tashi Lama to succeed to the spiritual dignities of the Dalai Lama.

The proclamation records at length the shortcomings of the Dalai Lama, ending with his flight, and adds that he will not be permitted to intervene in any civil affairs. It is understood that if he continues contumacious this temporary disposition will be made permanent.

The departure of the British expedition has been fixed for Sept. 23. The weather is already cold, and there have been sharp frosts.

The men are ill supplied with Winter clothing, and are likely to suffer in crossing the passes on the way to Gyang-Tse, where there are some stores of warm clothing.

Tubdan, the present Dalai Lama, is now supposed to be somewhere in Mongolia, along with the Russianized Tibetan who calls himself Dorjieff, and who, according to the British, is responsible for all the recent troubles that have befallen his country.

The Tashi Lama, as far as spiritual antecedents go, has an even more historic claim upon the veneration of the Tibetans than the Dalai Lama. His attitude to the British "mission" has been friendly throughout, and there is no doubt that his proclamation as the supreme head of the Tibetan system has been brought about by Col. Younghusband through the Chinese Amban.

The Tashi Lama, or "Glorious Teacher," is abbot of the large monastery of the western capital of Tibet, Tashi-Lumpo, or Shiga-Tse. Hitherto he has been second in importance only to the Dalai Lama. As he has had practically no temporal duties to perform, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to spiritual matters, and has a great reputation for piety and erudition.

The British expedition has not only resulted in the promotion of the Tashi Lama; it has also restored much of the power of the Amban, who, before Col. Younghusband arrived, was more or less a negligible quantity. From the first China gave entire passive aid and support to the British expedition, and the Amban is now able to say to the Tibetans, "I told you so." He continually warned them of what would happen, and now that his warnings have been justified, his prestige as the representative of the suzerain power has risen accordingly.

MAY END URUGUAYAN REVOLT.

Rebels Negotiate with Government—Public Fears War Will Continue.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—Advices received here to-day from Uruguay state that Basilio Munoz, successor to Gen. Aparicio Saraiva as the head of the revolutionary forces, wrote to President Ordones of Uruguay, expressing his belief in the futility of further bloodshed now that Saraiva was dead, and asking the President to propose conditions of peace.

The President replied that, while desiring a cessation of the struggle, the Government was not prepared to make conditions, though it stood ready to entertain reasonable proposals.

Delegates representing both parties are now negotiating a basis of peace, but owing to the many previous failures the public has little faith in a successful issue of these negotiations.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Zeb A. Dyer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Zeb A. Dyer, leader of the Herrick Democratic forces of Albany County, died at his home in Delmar to-day of typhoid fever. Mr. Dyer was born in the town of Berne, this county, Dec. 1, 1800, and his boyhood was spent on a farm.

When twelve years old he came to Albany and entered the public schools. Later he learned the cigarmaker's trade, then went through the Normal College, taught school for a while, and took up the study of the law in the Albany Law School, being graduated therefrom in 1885. The only political office he ever held save as delegate to conventions was District Attorney of Albany County. He was a member of several social clubs in Albany, was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a prominent Odd Fellow. He was descended from James Dyer, a soldier in the Continental Army, and was one of Albany's leading members of the bar.

ASUNCION IS CUT OFF.

Paraguayan Rebels May Starve Government Into Submission.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—According to dispatches received here, the revolutionists of Paraguay are concentrating their land forces at towns parallel with the railway, and have cut off supplies and communications with Asuncion.

It is evident that the revolutionists are planning to make an early attack upon the capital or to starve the Government into submission.

POLICEMAN HAS X-RAY EYE.

Miller Praised in Court for Finding Many Concealed Weapons.

Policeman William A. Miller of the Elizabeth Street Station, who has arrested forty-one persons for carrying revolvers and other concealed weapons in the last two weeks, arraigned six more men similarly accused in the Tombs Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Mayo fined each $10. He then complimented the policeman on his excellent work in capturing such offenders, and asked him how he managed to detect them so well.

"I don't know, exactly, your Honor," said Miller, "unless it's because I have an X-ray eye. But I can almost always tell by just looking at a man whether or not he's got a gun or a knife on him. If it's a gun that I think he has, I just brush up against him casually, and then when I feel it bulging in his hip pocket I nail him."

Miller's beat takes in parts of the downtown Italian quarter, where many revolvers and knives are carried.

Awning Afire Scares Majestic Guests.

There was a little flurry in the south dining room of the Motel Majestic, Seventy-first Street and Central Park West, last evening, when an awning on the fourth floor of the Barnard Apartments, across the street, burst into flame. A number of the guests left the tables, but in a few minutes the head hailman of the Barnard had squelched the blaze with a fire extinguisher.

PRINCE BISMARCK DEAD AT FRIEDRICHSRUH

His Political Fortunes Ended with Those of the Great Chancellor.

ONCE WAS FOREIGN MINISTER

Career Nearly Wrecked by Elopement with a Princess—Seven-Year-Old Son Inherits Title and Estate.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Sept. 18.—Prince Herbert Bismarck died this morning at 10:15 o'clock. The end was painless.

Since he ceased to be Foreign Minister, on the retirement of his father in 1890, Prince Herbert Bismarck had taken part in public affairs only as a member of the Reichstag. His attitude had been that of a man not appreciated by his sovereign and who was waiting in the background for an opportunity to resume his career.

His delivery as a parliamentary speaker improved year by year. He always declined to join any political group, steadfastly calling himself an independent. His haughty and imperious manners of early life, when he was ever conscious of the fact that he was the son of the most powerful statesman in Europe, softened in later life.

Prince Bismarck's father trained him for his successor as Chancellor of the German Empire, and advanced him rapidly in the diplomatic service until at the age of forty he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which position he took part in nearly every important international transaction.

An incident that nearly wrecked Prince Herbert's career and that caused the old Chancellor great annoyance was Prince (then Count) Herbert's elopement with Princess Caroiath Beuthen, the wife of Prince Karl, the head of that distinguished Silesian house. The Princess was of the Hatzfeldt family, and young Bismarck at the time was his father's private secretary. Count Herbert lived with the Princess in Southern Italy for a few weeks, and then, at the command of his father, returned to Germany. The Princess afterward was divorced and has since died.

The title of Prince Bismarck and the large fortune of the decedent will go to his seven-year-old son Otto.

The late Emperor Frederick gave to Chancellor Bismarck extensive forests at Friedrichsruh, which have since increased in value, and the Chancellor gave to Prince Herbert $2,400,000 in securities and cash. The estate is now estimated to be worth $4,000,000, exclusive of the lands.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, who was born in 1849, was the oldest son of the great Bismarck. He studied law in the Berlin and Bonn Universities, served in the Prussian Army as a Lieutenant of Reserves during the Franco-German war of 1870-71, and was severely wounded at the battle of Mars-la-Tour.

In 1873 Herbert became an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and was assistant to his father, then Chancellor. He was attached to the German Legations at Berne and Vienna from 1874 to 1877. Later on he became Councilor of the German Embassy in London, and subsequently occupied the same position at St. Petersburg. In 1884 he was appointed Minister Extraordinary at The Hague, and in 1885 he became Under Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Affairs, his post Herbert held until the dismissal of his father from the Chancellorship, when he left the service of the empire.

From 1884 to 1887 he was a member of the German Reichstag, and also from 1888 until the time of his death. He married in 1892 Countess Margaret Hoyos of the Hungarian nobility and after the death of his father he inherited the title of Prince.

Prince Herbert leaves five children—two girls and three boys.

IN THE SHOPS.

A rummage sale is one of the city attractions for Fall. There is one in china now going on, and the woman who wishes to replenish her stock of anything in that line will have the time of her life. There are all sorts of things, manufacturers' samples, odds and ends of things of which only a few of a kind remain, fancy clocks, lamps, terra cotta figures—anything almost that can be found in a china shop is there, and to be sold at a reduction of half price or less. One article is a big lamp that has a big oval bowl of china, nearly half a yard tall, with a low brass standard and brass finish at the top, and a globe. It has been $30, and now it is in the rummage sale for $5. It bears a design of monks, one on either side. The globe does not match the bowl, but is appropriate in a way. It is a plain globe with a Princeton design on one side. It is a handsome lamp and a great bargain.

***

There are other lamps of crystal and pottery, and also at reasonable price. One of these is a slender lamp with decorations in blue underglaze, a cobalt blue Aderley ware. It has a globe which is in delicate design, lighter in color than the lamp, very pretty. This lamp, too, is $5. It was $25.

***

For the woman who has an affection for fine plates and a variety in them there are beauties, manufacturers' samples sold at $80 or $100 a dozen, many of them selling for $2 apiece. There are all kinds, service, luncheon, and dessert plates. They are in Doulton, Wedgwood, Minton—a variety of makers. One plate is in turquois and pink enamel, paste gold, a cable edge, was $5, and is now $1.

***

In green and gold is a Doulton plate, gadron edge, paste gold on the green, a $7 plate, for $2.50. Another Doulton plate, a rather conspicuous design, is 65 cents. It was $2.

***

Another $2 plate, which was $7, is a Minton. Here is a professional description. It has acid-etched incrustations of paste gold and medallion of pink, green, and gold hand-painted flowers.

***

Small things which are pretty are stamp boxes of china. One style of these is shown in delft designs, little windmill scenes in blue on white, on both the cover and inside of the box. The cases are five inches or so long, the cover high, like a small platter cover, and in the dish beneath there are three compartments for stamps, pens, &c. This was $2, and is now 75 cents—a pretty little piece of china. There are others in other styles at the same price.

***

A cracker jar decorated in green and gold was $2.60. Its price is split now to $1.30. A big ice cream platter was $3.30, and is $1.60.

***

There are pretty tea caddies in various designs. One of these with small all-over designs is 50 cents now instead of $1. There are teapots, too, and sugar bowls and creamers, but they do not match as a rule.

***

There are good terra cottas among the bargains. One of these, a bust with a charming woman's head and pedestal, is $12, and has been much more than double that. The bust is nearly half life size.

***

A charming terra cotta female figure which was $38 is now $16.50.

***

There are a variety of chocolate pots. One with a spout and another with a nose, both in fine china, were $3.50 and are now $1.75.

***

Quaint little toby jugs come in a fine china. In shape they represent George Washington. They cost from 50 cents, for a small size, up.

***

In baking dishes there are custard cups which are of the serviceable brown and white baking ware, brown outside and white inside. They cost 50 cents.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There will be showers Monday in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States, and locally in the South Atlantic States. There will also be showers in the Northwest. There will be showers Tuesday in the Middle Slope, the Missouri, and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the Ohio Valley, the upper lake, and western lower lake region. Showers will also continue Monday and Tuesday in Eastern Florida. It will be cooler Monday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and cooler Tuesday over the districts where showers are indicated, except in the upper lake region.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh west to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest to north; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh mostly southerly; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the upper lakes, light to fresh northeast, becoming variable, and on the lower lakes, light to fresh north to east.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Frost warnings have been issued for the cranberry districts of Wisconsin.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday, fair, light winds, becoming northerly.

New England—Showers and cooler Monday, fresh west to northwest winds; Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer in south portion, light to fresh north to east winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday, cooler in the west portion; Tuesday fair, light to fresh north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	61	64	64
6 A. M.	57	63	64
9 A. M.	58	66	67
12 M.	61	75	72
4 P. M.	63	80	75
6 P. M.	63	73	74
9 P. M.	59	70	72
12 P. M.	56	68	71

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	73
Corresponding date, 1903	60
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68 degrees and at 8 P. M. 73 degrees. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Widely imitated, never equalled.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
Beyond question the best toilet perfume.

MARRIED.

BARNES—SMITH.—At Intervale, N. H., in the Cathedral Woods, on Sept. 16, 1904, by the Rev. William R. Lord, assisted by the Rev. George C. Andrews, Sybil Worthington Smith, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Edward Worthington Smith, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., to Herbert Seymour Barnes of New York City.

BROUWER—HARDING.—On Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904, by the Rev. George E. Strobridge, D. D., Bertha Lively Harding of Los Angeles, Cal., to Edward Brouwer of New York.

DUFF—HARPER.—At Spring Lake, N. J., Sept. 17, 1904, by the Rev. Robert M. Beach, John J. Duff of New York to Clementine Farr Harper of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARROLL.—Annie R. Carroll, daughter of Annie and the late John E. Carroll, sister of John, Nora, Marie J., and Nellie Carroll, in St. Louis, Sept. 18.
Funeral from the residence, 6,717 Schofield Place. Announcement later.

DE BOISE.—On Sunday, Sept. 18, 1904, Sarah Jane, widow of Charles De Boise, at her late residence, Roseville, Newark, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 17th day of September, 1904, Rebecca Ketcham Johnston, widow of Samuel B. Johnston.
Funeral services will be held at the house of her son-in-law, Edward Isleworth, 303 Mill St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 19, at 4 P. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

MOFFETT.—Cleveland Lusk Moffett, aged 3½ years, at Orange, N. J.
Funeral 11 A. M., Tuesday, at 47 East 34th St., New York.

MORTON.—Lena Kearny, daughter of Anna Livingston and Levi Parsons Morton, in Paris, on June 10.
The service of committal will be said at Rhinebeck, Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1:15 P. M. A special car for friends and relatives will be attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:20, returning from Rhinecliff at 2:19.

RAYNOR.—On Sept. 18, 1904, Emma Julia, widow of Charles Raynor.
Funeral service at her residence, 12 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, on the arrival of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train leaving New York at 7 P. M.

POWELL.—At Sayville, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1904, David B. Powell, in his 83d year.
Funeral from his late residence, 69 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WEBER.—On Friday, Sept. 16, 1904, Oscar B. Weber of New York City, after a brief illness, in his 46th year.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,382 Lexington Av., on Monday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
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254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

BRONZE AGE PALACE UNCOVERED BY WOMAN

Miss Boyd Returns from Second Visit to Crete.

EXCAVATING ANCIENT CITY

She

SEASON'S RECORD TIED IN THE MAJOR LEAGUES

Chicago and Cincinnati Play 17 Innings in Last Game Together.

SELEE'S MEN WIN BY 2 TO 1

Detroit Shut Out by Comiskey's Team—Rain Stops Rival Clubs' Games in St. Louis.

The season's record for the length of a game in the major leagues—seventeen innings by Brooklyn and St. Louis at Brooklyn on Aug. 11—was equaled yesterday at Chicago when Selee's men and the Cincinnatians played together for the last time this year. Chicago won by a score of 2 to 1. The Chicago Americans were also successful at home, beating Detroit by a score of 1 to 0. The only other games scheduled were to have been played at St. Louis, but they were stopped by rain.

National League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 1, (17 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	10	9	11	14	18	20	17	99	.739
Chicago	7	..	8	13	15	13	10	14	80	.606
Pittsburg	9	11	..	10	10	12	12	12	76	.597
Cincinnati	7	8	..	..	10	12	12	13	73	.553
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.492
Brooklyn	2	4	4	6	6	..	13	13	48	.360
Boston	1	2	8	6	7	9	..	11	46	.346
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	9	7	..	41	.306
Games lost	35	52	52	52	59	67	85	87	93	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Boston at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 1; Detroit, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	8	12	8	11	13	13	15	80	.615
Boston	9	..	10	10	9	10	13	20	81	.609
Philadelphia	9	8	..	13	8	10	11	13	72	.571
Chicago	10	10	7	..	14	11	12	15	79	.531
Cleveland	7	10	10	8	..	10	9	15	69	.531
St. Louis	6	9	6	7	7	..	11	10	56	.431
Detroit	6	6	7	8	8	11	..	11	57	.429
Washington	3	2	5	5	6	8	7	..	32	.244
Games lost	50	52	54	58	61	74	76	99		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston. Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Won Seventeen-Innings Game from Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—In one of the greatest games of the season Chicago defeated Cincinnati 2 to 1 in seventeen innings to-day. A single, a passed ball, and another hit gave the locals one in the first. A single and a triple tied them in the sixth. From then on to the finish both teams played most brilliant ball, making marvelous stops and throws. After one out in the seventeenth Briggs hit safely, Slagle singled, Casey was hit by a pitched ball, and McCarthy lined out his third hit, scoring the winning run. Attendance, 12,600. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	5	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	0	18	0	0
Barry, lb.	1	3	19	1	0	Sebring, rf.	0	1	5	0	0
McCarthy, rf.	0	3	3	0	0	Corcoran, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	8	6	1	Steinfeldt, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2
McCarthy, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	Wrdurff, ss.	0	3	1	6	2
Williams, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Huggins, 2b.	0	0	5	5	0
Kling, c.	0	0	2	6	2	Street, c.	0	1	10	2	0
Briggs, p.	1	1	1	4	0	Walker, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	2	14	51	20	1	Total.	1	10	*50	20	4

*Two out when winning run scored.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 7. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Two-base hits—Kling, Woodruff. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Casey. Stolen base—Odwell. Hit by pitched ball—Casey. Struck out—By Briggs, 5; by Walker, 7. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 2; off Walker, 1. Passed balls—Kling, Street. Double plays—Woodruff, Huggins, and Kelley; Tinker and Barry; Slagle and Barry; Odwell and Kelley. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—Three hours and thirty minutes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago's Single Run Was Sufficient to Defeat Detroit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A base on balls, a sacrifice, Davis's single, and Lowe's error scored Green in the first inning of to-day's contest. After that time both Patterson and Killian were given perfect support, and each pitcher worked to the limit. Tannehill, Davis, and Coughlin carried off the fielding honors. Attendance, 5,860. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Green, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Barrett, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	McIntyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Callahan, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Davis, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Seville, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	6	0	0	Cra'ford, rf.	0	2	3	1	0
Ta'ehill, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0	Drill, c.	0	0	1	2	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0	Ro'inson, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Patterson, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Killian, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	1	3	27	11	0	Total.	0	7	24	13	1

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 7. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Isbell, McIntyre, Robinson, Beville. Stolen bases—Davis, Jones, Crawford. Double play—Lowe, Coughlin, and Beville; Crawford and Beville. Struck out—By Patterson, 4; by Killian, 1. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Green. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races

Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Oct. 1.

SIX RACES EACH DAY AT 2:15 P. M.

FIRST DAY,

MONDAY, SEPT. 19,

The Junior Champion Stakes, $15,000.

The First Special, $5,000.

TRAINS DIRECT TO THE TRACK.

LEAVE EAST 34TH STREET, 12:20, 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:50. Parlor cars on all trains. On 1:10 train from L. I. C. special parlor car for club members.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, daily, via Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated Road, every 12 minutes from 10:05 A. M. to 12:05 P. M.; from 12:05 P. M. every few minutes thereafter. All elevated trains will stop at City Hall, Brooklyn, Fulton St., Flatbush Av., 9th St., 16th St., 25th St., 36th St.

LEAVE WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK, via 39th St., Brooklyn, Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:40 A. M.

LEAVE PARK ROW, NEW YORK, Trolley Cars via Vanderbilt Av. and the Court St. line, direct to track.

LEAVE HAMILTON FERRY, BROOKLYN, via 15th Street and the Culver Route.

LEAVE BROADWAY FERRIES, via Reid Av.

LEAVE GREENPOINT FERRIES, via Tompkins Av., Lorimer St., and the Culver line.

Admission to Grand Stand, $2.00. Admission to Field Stand, 75c.

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Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 West 25th St.

RACING AT GRAVESEND TO-DAY.

Contest for the First Special Will Mark Opening of Fall Season.

It is a curious thing in racing when the Fall season arrives with such a race as the time-honored First Special Stakes of this afternoon, the opening feature of the Gravesend Fall meeting. Six horses are named to run, and of the six five are three-year-olds, while of five the one that is most talked of and in anticipation is looked on as the winner, is a filly, the stout and fast Beldame.

Beldame is a truly wonderful mare, but good as she has proved herself to be, there is room for comparison between the filly and four colts that have been important factors in the years of racing, and the very fact that Beldame has so general a following, speaks ill for the colts in the race. Ort Wells, accepted until a few weeks ago as the best of his age; Broomstick, holder of the world's record at a mile and a quarter; Stalwart, conqueror of Ort Wells in one of the season's most important and valuable stakes, and the fast horse Pulsus are opposed to the fleet filly in to-day's big event, while Caughnawaga is the only one of the older lot of horses to invite trial against the best of the younger element in racing.

The day marks the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting, the real beginning of the Fall season of racing, and, though three stakes are set for decision, the fields for none of them are large. An even half dozen horses are named for the First Special, while for the Junior Champion only eight are announced to run, with the Futurity favorite Sysonby and the Saratoga winner Siglight as the top weights. In the jumping stakes ten horses are named to run, with Thomas Hitchcock's clever young cross-country horse Fox Hunter in at the top weight. The programme is the most attractive of the early part of the week, and crowds in all the important races of the next few days, save only the Second Special, the sequel to to-day's big event, which race at one mile and a half will be run Saturday with a penalty for the winners of to-day's contest.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs.

Shot Gun	129	Invincible	98
Alan-a-Dale	127	Diamond	98
Lady Amelia	125	Teacress	92
Gay Boy	125	Heart's Desire	90
Leonidas	115	Sir Brillar	90
Toscan	112	Damon	90
Van Ness	107	Rsvane	87
Duchess Ollie	106	Divination	85
Councilman	100		

SECOND RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Gozzlber	152	Foxhunter	165
Royelle	140	The R'd Cavalier	146
Delivery	140	Daffo-Down-Dilly	135
Nancy D	137	Mystic Shrine	147
Maiden	154	Mackey Dwyer	134

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; about six furlongs.

Sysonby	127	Cairngorm	110
Siglight	127	Jonquil	110
Wild Mint	117	Von Trump	110

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a quarter.

Caughnawaga	126	Broomstick	117
Stalwart	117	Ort Welles	117
Pulsus	117	Beldame	114

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Roycroft	110	Ivanhoe	108
R. L. Johnston	102	Confessor	102
Indian Star	102	Gladiator	102
Hildebrand	102	*Thirty-third	101
*Wild Irishman	101	*Niblick	101
Rosemary Kane	99	Eccentrical	99
High Life	99	*King Cole	97
*Dansuse	96		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Wasswift	114	Cloverland	114
Sidney C. Love	109	*Grey Friar	109
Penaure	109	Golden Maid	106
Mount Kisco	104	Locket	104
Brunswick	101	*Andrew Mack	100
*Little Em	97	*Jane Holly	96
*Hydrangea	87	Eagle	100

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

NEW YORK, 4; HOBOKEN, 0.

The New York National League team, with Elliott and Warner as a battery, Donlin as centre field, Dunn at left field, and Mertes at third base, visited the St. George Cricket grounds in Hoboken yesterday to play the strong semi-professional Hobokens. Instead of a one-sided affair, as many spectators supposed it would be, the National League leaders were held in check until the ninth inning, when they scored three runs and won by 4 to 0. The batting was light on the part of both teams, McKenna keeping the New Yorks down to eight hits, while only four were made off Elliott. The fielding was excellent throughout, the features being the work of Bean at right field and Shortell's display at second base. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	HOBOKEN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donlin, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Fray, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Shortell, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
McGann, 1b.	1	0	13	1	0	Keenan, as.	0	0	1	4	0
Mertes, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	Cregar, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Sword, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0
Dunn, lf.	1	2	0	0	0	Driscoll, 1b.	0	0	13	1	2
Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	2	1	0	Sh'klet'n, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	5	1	1	Lamar, c.	0	0	1	5	0
Elliott, p.	0	1	0	5	0	McKenna, p.	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	4	8	27	13	2	Total.	0	4	27	16	2

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—4
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Elliott, 1; off McKenna, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Hoboken, 4. Struck out—By Elliott, 3; by McKenna, 3. Double plays—Leonard, Shortell, and Driscoll; Warner and Dahlen; Mertes and Warner. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Attendance, 2,500.

RIDGEWOODS, 10; NEW LONDON, 4.

At Ridgewood Park yesterday the Ridgewoods showed their superiority over the New London team of the Connecticut League to a marked extent. The visitors were not able to hit Garvin effectively, and they fielded poorly. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Ridgewood	2	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	10	12	3
New London	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	6	7

Batteries—Garvin and Sprague; Clancy and Armbuster.

Scores of Other Games.

At Stamford, Conn.—Newberg, 7; Stamford, 3; (Joe Ginty pitched for Newberg.)

At Brighton Park—Howards, 10; Empires, 3.

At Van Nest—Philadelphia Giants, 4; Emeralds, 2.

At Olympic Field—Poughkeepsie, 8; Murray Hill, 1.

At Equitable Park—Central Isilips, 6; Royal Giants, 2.

At Loughlin Oval, Brooklyn—Brighton A. C, 8; Loughlin Lyceum, 0.

At Ontario Field—All-Professionals, 4; Ontario F. C., 2. (Wiltse and Bowarman were the battery for the All-Professionals.)

At Long Island City—Original Empires, 3; Glenwoods, 2.

At Visitation Field, Brooklyn—Visitation, 4; Paterson, 0.

At Skelly's Grounds, Brooklyn—Skellys, 4; Paramount A. C., 0.

At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Marquette, 9; Puritan A. C., 2.

At Jersey City—Oakley F. C., 7; St. George's F. C., 5.

At Dunkirk, N. Y.—Genuine Cuban Giants, 4; Dunkirk Defenders, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3—0; St. Paul, 1—0. (Second game called at end of ten innings.)

Columbus, 9—3; Louisville, 1—3. (Second game called by agreement and five innings.)

Kansas City, 6—2; Minneapolis, 16—2. (Second game called end fifth inning.)

Toledo, 4—1; Indianapolis, 3—0. (Second game called end fifth; darkness.)

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 2; Syracuse, 0.

At Albany—First game: Albany, 3; Ilion, 0. Second game: Albany, 6; Ilion, 5.

Wiley Still Wrestling Champion.

TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—Max Wiley successfully defended his title of lightweight wrestling champion here last night, defeating John Billiter of this city in two straight falls. Wiley won the first after 18 minutes and 35 seconds of brilliant wrestling, and the second in 23 minutes. Wiley was the aggressor at every stage, and won as he pleased. Billiter weighed 128 and Wiley 134½ pounds. The style was catch-as-catch-can.

Cycle Races on the Merrick Road.

William Cummings won the five-mile handicap race at the meet of the Montauk Wheelmen held on the Merrick Road yesterday. Cummings and Sullivan both started from scratch. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by William Conty; George Brower, second; Michael Lyon, third. Time—1:57

One-mile Handicap.—Won by James Hughes, (60 yards;) W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) second; Otto Mayer, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:02.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by James Hughes, (110 yards;) Martin Cassidy, (100 yards,) second; Michael Lyon, (175 yards,) third. Time—6:01 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by William Cummings, (scratch;) W. J. Sullivan, (scratch,) second; Otto Mayer, (180 yards,) third. Time—15:54.

LIGHTWEIGHT SPOILS RECORD BY FLANAGAN

Irish Athlete Throws 55-Pound Weight 39 Feet 10 Inches.

AT PASTIME A. C. OPEN GAMES

New Clubhouse and Grounds Formally Opened—Peabody Lowers Club Records at New West Side Sports.

John Flanagan, the well-known Irish athlete and holder of the world's championship for weight and hammer throwing, was the principal performer in the open athletic meeting at the formal opening of the new house and grounds of the Pastime Athletic Club, at Seventy-ninth Street and the East River, yesterday afternoon, and had the weight which he used weighed fifty-six pounds instead of fifty-five, as proved to be the case, a new world's record probably would have been made, as Flanagan hurled the heavy missile 39 feet 10 inches, more than a foot over his own world's record of 38 feet 7⅞ inches. In fact, he threw it 43 feet 6 inches in one trial, but stepped over the circle in doing it, so that this effort was not allowed. Flanagan also threw the hammer 172 feet 9¾ inches, within less than three inches of his world's record of 173 feet.

In consequence of these performances, Flanagan won the all-around weight-throwing contest, which was the feature of the meeting, with ease, taking first place in the weight, hammer, and discus and second in the shot, and scoring 18 points. Jerry Foley, of the New West Side Athletic Club was second, with 9 points, and S. P. Gillis of the New West Side was third, with 8 points. The latter caused a sensation in the hammer throw by sending the heavy ball through the board fence inclosing the grounds. Both the hammer and the shot were several times hurled into the thick of the crowd of spectators, who defied all attempts on the part of the officials to keep them off the field, but in every case those in the path of the projectile scattered before it landed, and no one was hurt.

The new grounds are not so picturesque as the old ones were, but are larger, occupying the eastern half of the block bounded by Seventy-eighth Street, Seventy-ninth Street, Avenue A, and the East River. The dirt track, measuring eight laps to the mile, encircles the greater part of the grounds, and the clubhouse, a one-story structure, is located in the northeast corner. The summary of the events follows:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. J. Crockett, unattached, (8 yards;) F. J. Delorme, Xavier Athletic Association, (7 yards,) second; C. E. Williams, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. J. Fatterson, Mohawk Athletic Club; Jaffey Cummings, unattached, second; F. J. Devere, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—1:27 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Coates, Institute Athletic Club, Newark, N. J., (60 yards;) Fred Seeley, Mohawk Athletic Club, (55 yards,) second; James Farrell, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City, (38 yards,) third. Time—2:23 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Clody, Pastime Athletic Club, (24 yards;) M. Vogel, unatched, (21 yards,) second; O. Offenberg, Pastime Athletic Club, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:32 1-5.

One and One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Coates, Institute Athletic Club, Newark, N. J., (135 yards;) T. O'Connor, Pastime Athletic Club, (150 yards,) second; R. Freeman, Avenue A Athletic Club, (150 yards,) third. Time —7:19 3-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by D. Ahern, Pastime Athletic Club, (9 feet,) with 41 feet 6 inches; George W. Kidd, Knights of Columbus, (10 feet,) second, with 39 feet 8 inches; L. Schroeder, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn, (9 feet,) third, with 40 feet 6½ inches.

ALL-AROUND WEIGHT-THROWING.

Throwing the 55-Pound Weight.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 39 feet 10 inches; S. P. Gillis, New West Side Athletic Club, second, with 38 feet; Foley, New West Side Athletic Club, third, with 27 feet 9 inches.

Throwing the Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, with 172 feet 9¾ inches; S. P. Gillis, New West Side Athletic Club, second, with 144 feet 6 inches; James Monahan, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with 125 feet 8 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by John Flanagan, Grehter New York Irish Athletic Association, with 119 feet 7 inches; Foley, New West Side Athletic Club, second, with 98 feet 3 inches; S. D. Gillis, New West Side Athletic Club, third, with 86 feet 4 inches.

Putting the 56-Pound Shot.—Won by J. Foley, New West Side Athletic Club, with 38 feet 5 inches; John Flanagan, Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, second, with 38 feet 3 inches; S. D. Gillis, New West Side Athletic Club, third, with 33 feet 7 inches.

Chester Peabody won both the 70-yard and 220-yard handicaps from scratch at the members' games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday, and in the furlong race twice broke the track record for that distance, lowering it from 0:26 to 0:25 2-5 in the first heat, and then to 0:24 4-5 in the final. Daniel Frank, who won the second heat from scratch, also went in better time than the old record, going the distance in 0:25 3-5. Peabody won easily from Frank in the final. Julian W. Murphy won the 600-yard run handily from scratch, defeating J. Andrews, a 30-yard man, by about six yards in the finish. The summary:

70-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Chester Peabody, (scratch;) James Gahan, (12 feet,) second; O. F. Luders, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Julian W. Murphy, (scratch;) J. Andrews, (30 yards,) second; James Gahan, (10 yards,) third. Time —1:21.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Chester Peabody, (scratch;) Daniel Frank, (scratch,) second; F. Kerr, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Walsh, (100 yards;) O. F. Daley, (200 yards,) second; R. Humphreys, (200 yards,) third. Time—10:02.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Daniel Frank, (scratch,) with 9 feet 6 inches; J. J. McLoughlin, (9 inches,) second, with 8 feet 5 inches; Harry Bresnan, (9 inches,) third, with 8 feet 4 inches.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight for Height, Handicap.—Won by S. P. Gillis, (12 inches,) with 12 feet 6 inches; W. Beckmann, (14 inches,) second, with 12 feet 1 inch; J. J. Dover, (18 inches,) third, with 9 feet 6 inches.

CHAMPION KIELY IN ACTION.

Hurls 56-Pound Weight 40 Feet 2 Inches at Celtic Park.

At Celtic Park yesterday Thomas F. Kiely, the champion all-around athlete of the world, gave another exhibition of his wonderful powers as a weight thrower during the games of the Greater New York Athletic Association for the benefit of the women's chapter of the Tipperary Council. The champion hurled the 56-pound weight 40 feet 2 inches, which was 1 foot 3 inches further than his own world's record. The performance yesterday, however, was simply an exhibition and therefore does not affect the record. Kiely used the Scotch method, which was an unlimited run and follow. In throwing the hammer the champion was not so successful. He failed to reach his own record fixures of 150 feet 11 inches by 4 feet 7 inches.

In a women's race of sixty-five yards Celia McDermott, twelve years old, won by a yard, with Helen O'Brien, sixteen years old, second, and Nellie Bell third. The Murphys defeated the Faugh-a-Ballagha at Gaelic football by three points, and the Wolftones beat the Mitchells at hurling by three points.

Connecticut Cyclist Won Road Race.

J. P. Barmyer of the Lafayette Wheelmen of Bridgeport, Conn., won the 100-mile individual record run of the Century Road Club of America on the Merrick Road yesterday. Over 100 riders left Bedford Rest in different periods with handicaps ranging from thirty minutes to two and a half hours, and the course was from Bedford Rest to Hicksville, to Amityville, to Massapequa, and return to Bedford Rest.

J. M. Eifler of the Century Road Club Association won the first time prize, covering the distance in 5:29, but was disqualified for taking pace from outside riders. The order at finish was:

	H'd'p.	Net Time.
	H.M.	H.M.S.
J. P. Barmyer, Bridgeport	2:15	6:13:00
Frank Prikovits, Atlantic Wheelmen	2:30	6:28:00 2-5
P. J. Baum, Port Richmond	1:50	5:56:00
C. H. Homan, Elton Wheelmen	1:20	5:44:00
Robert Tribe, C. R. C. of A	1:50	6:14:00 1-5
Emil Lenly, Hoboken	2:15	6:35:00
Andrew Kaufman, Pelet Team	1:40	6:27:30
W. L. Russell, C. R. C. of A	1:50	6:42:00
C. E. Burch, Pelet Team	1:20	6:15:00
Arthur G. Peterson, Brooklyn	1:50	6:42:00
H. Mench, Bronx	2:30	7:06:00
Harry Early, National Wheelmen	1:40	6:41:00 4-5
Anthony Candia, Akron Wheelmen	1:30	6:50:00
Charles Mock, C. R. C. of A	Scratch	5:35:00
M. J. Binstes, C. R. C. of A	Scratch	5:35:00 1-5

COBWEBS WON THE BRUSH.

Ex-Champion Beat Old Grand Circuit Trotter David B. on Speedway.

The star event on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning was a half-mile go between the veteran trotters David B., 2:08¼, driven by his owner, John W. Cornish, and Cobwebs, 2:12, driven by Nathan Straus. Both horses have seen better days, so far as speed is concerned, for David B., who is now about thirteen years old, was considered the greatest horse on the Grand Circuit when he was a five-year-old, while Cobwebs is about sixteen years, and held the title of "King of the Speedway" against all comers until three years ago. Of late the trotters have received little fast work out of consideration for their ages, but yesterday morning the pair were as frisky as two-year-olds, and their owners finally agreed to start them. It was the first time the old rivals had come together for five years, and when the word went down the line that David B. and Cobwebs were to start, a clear road was made for them.

After several false starts they got the word, and the two trotters went away on perfectly even terms. David B. gained a slight lead as the first quarter post was neared and held it to the entrance of the stretch, where Cobwebs reached even terms. A nip-and-tuck race followed that aroused the crowd of spectators that lined the curbs to quite some enthusiasm. Both drivers leaned out over their dashboards and urged the veterans on with word and rein. When the final drive was made it looked very much like David B., but in almost the last stride Mr. Straus rallied Cobwebs, who showed one of his old-time sprints that won for him many races, and he passed the post a winner by a nose. So close was the finish that only those on a direct line with the post were able to decide, and when the crowd learned that the former Speedway favorite had won they gave a rousing cheer for Cobwebs.

Another heat that attracted much attention was between the crack Western pacer Wesley R., 2:10, driven by James Murphy of Chicago, and the chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, driven by Alexander Frankenstein. The pair struck a 2:10 clip on the start and came down to the stretch with Fred W. leading. A misstep in the last dozen strides cost the chestnut the race, however, and although he was away again in an instant, Wesley R. won out by a half length.

WILLIAMSBURG Y. C. REGATTA.

Bedouin Won the Prize for Fastest Sail Over the Course.

The thirty-third annual Fall rebattan of the Williamsburg Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in a fresh breeze over the club course on East River and Long Island Sound. Twenty-one yachts started, besides two launches. The largest boats sailed from the clubhouse on Flushing Bay to the Gangway Buoy and return, while the intermediate classes turned homeward at Stepping Stones Light, and the smallest at Fort Schuyler.

A special prize was offered for the yacht making the fastest time over the course, and that was taken by the Bedouin of the Harlem Yacht Club. The winners were Bedouin in Class A, Exile in Class B, Pearl in Class C, Emma L. in Class D, Viola in Class E, Teddy, Jr., in Class F, and Bessie in Class G. In Class H the Spray had a sailover. Summary:

CLASS A, CABIN SLOOPS OVER 30 FEET.
Start, 12:30. Course, 20 miles.

Boat and owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Time.
Bedouin, Joseph Northrup	3:37:10	3:07:10	3:07:10
Doctor, W. B. Nallen	3:43:00	3:13:00	3:05:00
Bedouin, Harlem Y. C.	2:29:04	1:59:04	1:49:04

CLASS B, CABIN SLOOPS 25 TO 30 FEET.
Start, 12:30. Course, 20 miles.

Amy, Wm. McDonnell	4:25:30	3:54:30	3:54:30
Exile, E. De Levante	3:41:55	3:11:55	3:03:55

CLASS C, CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 25 FEET.
Start, 12:30. Course, 20 miles.

Pearl, William Long	3:44:15	3:14:15	3:12:15
Navajo, R. Ollelo	3:59:55	3:29:55	3:19:55
Clytie, Chas. Kenuman	3:44:30	3:14:30	3:14:30

CLASS D, CABIN YAWLS OVER 28 FEET.
Start, 12:30. Course, 20 miles.

Emma, J. Lawes	4:16:38	3:46:38	3:44:38
Iris, J. & W. Symmers	4:59:40	4:29:40	4:09:40
Dream, Chapman bro's.	4:21:23	3:51:23	3:51:23

CLASS E, PRIZE SLOOPS.
Start, 12:35. Course, 12 miles.

Wivera, C. H. Clapper	Did not finish.		
Glm, Chas. Hartman	2:37:40	2:02:40	2:02:40
Spider, Com. Rice	4:23:00	2:48:00	2:48:00
Viola, J. H. Conklin	2:30:00	1:55:00	1:52:59

CLASS F, CABIN CATS OVER 22 FEET.
Start, 12:35. Course, 15 miles.

Teddy, Jr., L. Ras	2:48:40	2:13:40	2:13:40
Isabel, G. Card	3:06:42	2:31:42	2:23:42
Rose, L. F. Jackson	3:09:00	2:34:00	2:26:00

CLASS G,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Two-Sided Market Once More in Evidence.

A Week of Confused Price Movements and Conflicting Factors of Values, but Still on the Rise.

It was a week of crop scares. On four days the stock market was heavy to weak, and there were but two good days. Yet on the week the majority of stocks are higher, and staple prices are lower. Wheat touched its maximum, $1.22, on Tuesday, and on Saturday sold at $1.15⅝. The corn crop scare was milder, and the previous promise of abundance allowed loss without serious shortage, so that corn is 3 cents lower than a month ago, and 6 cents below its maximum of 63½ cents in February. Cotton is a half cent lower than a month ago, and of course is far below the corner price of February, which was the year's maximum. Intrinsically, therefore, the situation improved during the week, but speculatively the situation became mixed. On the two good days the losses of the four bad days were almost recovered, the industrial average declining only .24, and the railway average .23. Eighty-nine stocks moved a point or more, including 54 advances and 35 declines. The bond movement remained even more decisively upward, there being 42 advances to 13 declines.

Among the dozen most active properties chosen as representative of the list there were 7 advances and 5 declines. The dozen contributed about four million shares to the week's total 5,868,908, substantially a million shares daily, reckoning Saturday as a half holiday. This is a gain in activity and a loss in strength, reversing the experience previously this year. The volume is full, being larger than the previous week or the corresponding week for several years. Steel preferred was the most active and strongest stock, rising 2⅝ upon sales of 680,892 shares. The common rose only one-eighth less, and both descriptions are within a small fraction of their prices of just a year ago. Pennsylvania also rose 2½. This exhausts the list of important advances, and contrasts with Union Pacific's loss of 2⅝ and Southern Pacific's loss of 2¼. Not a few will attach significance to the weakness in the previously conspicuous leaders of the advance. Other declines were not large nor especially significant of anything in particular. This is an encouraging negative, for the failure of the grain-carrying railways to relapse is as encouraging as anything in the crop outlook.

The bond market lost a little of its activity, but only a little. At about $25,000,000 it approximates the previous week and exceeds any corresponding week in earlier years. Steel 5s rose one-quarter upon sales of nearly $4,000,000. This is the only exception to the rule of declines among the highly speculative issues which dominated business. Consolidated Tobacco 4s lost 3¼ upon the unfavorable reception of its capital rearrangement, or upon sales upon the publication of the good news, according to the viewpoint. Both Rock Island 4s and 5s were soft upon sales of 2,368. Union Pacific convertibles naturally reflected the weakness in the parent stock, falling 1⅜ on sales of 1,600. Wabash Bs lost only a fraction on sales of 1,442. When these are added and deducted from the week's total business the remnant reflecting investment sentiment is moderate.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Oregon Short Line Railroad.
Pacific Coast Co.
Republic Iron and Steel Co.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Brady Brass Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express Co.	230	240
Albany & Susquehanna	225	
Allegheny & Western	145	12
Allis-Chalmers	11	
Allis-Chalmers pf.	48	51
Amalgamated Copper	57⅞	58
Amer. Car & Foundry	23	23¼
Amer. Car & Foundry pf.	81¼	82½
Amer. Cotton Oil	190	210
Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	33½	34¼
Amer. District Telegraph	90	94
American Express	22	26
American Grass Twine	205	210
American Hide & Leather	5	5½
Amer. Hide & Leather pf.	20	21
American Ice Co.	6⅝	7
American Ice Co. pf.	20¼	20½
American Linseed Co.	11½	14½
Amer. Linseed Co. pf.	31	35
Amer. Locomotive	27⅜	27½
Amer. Locomotive pf.	97	97½
Amer. Malting	4	4½
Amer. Malting Co. pf.	19	20
Amer. Smelting & Refining	65½	65¾
Amer. Smelting & Refining pf.	107½	108
American Snuff	132½	145
American Snuff pf.	97	98
American Steel Foundries	6	7
American Steel Foundries pf.	33	36
American Sugar Ref.	131	131¼
American Sugar Ref. pf.	132	140
Am. T. & Cable	87	92
Am. Teleg. & Telep.	138	139
American Tobacco pf.	142½	143½
American Woolen Co.	14	14¼
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	81¾	83
Anaconda Copper Mining	89	89¼
Ann Arbor	27½	30
Ann Arbor pf.	57½	60
A., T. & S. F.	82¼	82¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	98½	99
Atlantic Coast Line	128¾	129
Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	89
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	94½
Boston A. L. pf.	105	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	55⅝	55⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	220	224
Brunswick City	6¾	7⅝
Buff., R. & P.	140	145
Buff., R. & P. pf.	143	155
Buffalo & Sus. pf.	87½	88½
Butterick Co.	48	49½
Canada So.	68¾	69½
Canadian Pacific	127¾	127¾
Central Railroad of New Jersey	180	181
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	104	106
Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	43⅝
Chicago & Alton	40½	41
Chicago & Alton pf.	81	85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	190	210
Chi. & E. Ill.	122	140
Chicago Great Western	16¼	16⅝
Chicago Great Western pf. A.	52	55⅝
Chicago Great Western pf. B.	24	27½
Chicago Great Western deb.	82½	86
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	80	85
C., M. & St. Paul	157⅜	158
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	185	185
Chicago & Northwestern	186½	187
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	146	150
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	185	
Chi. Term. & Trans.	6¼	6¾
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf.	15½	16
Chicago Union Traction	7¾	8
Chi. Union Traction pf.	37	40
C., C., C. & St. L.	81⅜	81⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109	110
Cleve., Lor. & Whiel.	60	
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	92	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	178	
Col. Fuel & Iron	32¼	36½
Col. Southern	17	17¼
Col. Southern 1st pf.	49¾	50¼
Col. Southern 2d pf.	24½	24⅝
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	13¼	13½
Commercial Cable	209	215
Consol. Coal	65	
Consol. Gas	205	206
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	122¾	123¼
Corn Products Co.	14½	14⅝
Corn Products Co. pf.	70	70½
Delaware & Hudson	167½	168
Del., L. & W.	284	286
Denv. & Rio Grande	28⅝	28⅝
Denv. & R. G. pf.	81¾	82¼
D. M. & F't. D.	23¾	28
D. M. & F't. D. pf.	101	
Detroit Southern	4½	5
Detroit Southern pf.	7½	8
Detroit United Railway	66	67
Diamond Match	130	135
Distillers' Securities	28	28¾
Duluth, S. Shore & At.	7⅝	8
Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	13½	14
Erie	31	31½
Erie 1st pf.	67½	67⅝
Erie 2d pf.	45¾	46
Evansville & Terre Haute	58	60
Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	80	88
Ft. Worth & Den. City	42	47
General Chemical Co	85	95
Gen. Chemical Co. pf.	95	96½
General Electric	170	171
Gold & Stock Tel.	110	
Great Northern pf.	170	185
Hocking Valley	80¼	81¼
Hocking Valley pf.	87⅞	88
Homestake	92	95
Illinois Central	139	139½
Illinois Central leased lines	103	
International Paper Co.	17¼	18
International Paper Co. pf.	73¼	75½
International Power	41	41¾
Int. Steam Pump	31	32¾
Int. Steam Pump pf.	76	77¼
Iowa Central	23	23⅞
Iowa Central pf.	43	44
Joliet & Chicago	175	
Kanawha & Michigan	24½	30
Kan. City, F. S. & Mem. pf.	77½	78
Kansas City Southern	25	25½
Kansas City South. pf.	46¾	47
Keokuk & Des Moines	15	17
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	48	51
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	52	60
Lachede Gas pf.	80	100
Lake Erie & Western	31½	33
Lake Erie & Western pf.	87½	100
Lake Shore	246	265
Long Island	57	58
Louisville & Nashville	123½	123⅝
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	133½	164
Maryland Coal pf.	100	110
Met. Securities Co.	80½	81
Metropolitan Street Railway	121⅞	122
Mexican Central	14⅝	14¾
Michigan Central	128	135
Minn. & St. Louis	56	68
Minn. & St. Louis pf.	85	93
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	73	73⅝
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	129	131
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	23½	23⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	48	48¼
Missouri Pacific	98	98½
Morris & Essex	184	188
N. Y. C. & St. Louis	120½	121
National Biscuit	43⅝	43
National Biscuit pf.	109	100½
National Enameling	14	15
National Enameling pf.	72	81
National Lead	24¼	24½
National Lead pf.	93	96
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	40½	41¾
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	20½	21½
New Central Coal	42	44
New York Air Brake	135	140
N. Y. B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
New York Central	127¼	127¾
N. Y. & N. H.	191	192½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	28	32
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	66	68¾
New York Dock Company	10	18
New York Dock Company pf.	40	48
N. Y., L. & W.	131	135
New York & New Jersey Telep.	157	158
New York, Ontario & Western	33	33¾
Norfolk & Western	89¼	89¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	90½	91
North Am.	92	92¾
Ont. Mining	2½	2½
Pacific Coast	55	67
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	75	77
Pacific Mail	32½	33
Pennsylvania Railroad	131⅞	131½
People's Gas, Chi.	102⅝	103
Peo. & East	23	24
Pere Marquette	76	80
Pitts. C., C. & St. L.	69¾	71
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	105
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	179	
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. pf.	174	
Pressed Steel Car	34	34½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	79½	81
Pullman Company	218	220
Quicksilver	⅜	¾
Quicksilver pf.	3½	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	87	88¾
Railway Steel Spring	24	24½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	79¾	80½
Reading	66⅝	66⅞
Reading 1st pf.	85½	86
Reading 2d pf.	76	76⅝
Rens. & Saratoga	200	
Republic Iron & Steel	8¾	9
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	43½	44
Rock Island	28½	28¾
Rock Island pf.	71⅜	71⅝
Rome, W. & O.	131	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19½	20
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	81½	82½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	15½	17
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	46	48
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	25	26
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	71	74
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	59¼	59½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. G. I. ctfs.	166	171
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	120	127
St. L. S. W.	21½	21½
St. L. S. W. pf.	44¼	44½
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	40	41
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	88	90
Southern Pacific	55⅞	56
Southern Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	113⅜	113¾
Southern Railway	32⅜	32⅞
Southern Railway pf.	95⅝	95½
Stand. R. & T.	2½	2⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	48	48⅜
Texas Pacific	31½	32
T. P. Land Tr.	30	33
Third Avenue	124	125
Tol., Peo. & West.	17	20½
Tol. Rys. & Light	20⅜	21
Tol., St. Louis & Western	31¾	32
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51½	51⅝
Twin City Rap. Transit	97½	98
Union Bag & Paper	8	8¼
Union Bag & Paper pf.	64	65
Union Pacific	97⅜	97⅝
Union Pacific pf.	92½	93½
United Rys. Inv.	12½	14½
United Rys. Inv. pf.	58	67
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	10	11
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf.	56½	57½
U. S. Express	116	127
U. S. Leather	9¾	9¾
U. S. Leather pf.	87¾	87⅞
U. S. Realty & Imp.	52½	53½
U. S. Rubber	20	20½
U. S. Rubber pf.	74½	74⅝
U. S. Steel	17⅜	17⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	68⅜	68⅜
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	35⅜	35⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	108⅜	109½
Va.-Iron, Coal & Coke.	17	19½
Wabash	21⅜	21⅝
Wabash pf.	42½	42½
Wells-Fargo Express	235	245
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	92¼
Westinghouse assenting	162	163
Westinghouse 1st pf.	130	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17½	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	45	45½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	25	26½
Wisconsin Central	19¼	21½
Wisconsin Central pf.	44	44½

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Reports for Past Week Not So Encouraging as Previously.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Our recently expressed opinion that industrial conditions and prospects in this country were fairly encouraging is only partially confirmed by this week's reports. Complaints of the unprofitable character of business in the textile trades apart from cotton and in many branches of the iron and steel trade, with increasing unrest among certain sections of labor, are not reassuring prospects for the Winter months.

"The cotton trade is settling down to more regular and satisfactory position, and it is stated that not for many years has the outlook for Lancashire been as cheerful as at present.

"But the wool trade is in a waiting attitude. Colonial auctions open in London on Tuesday and East India sales the same day in Liverpool, with indications of an advance in prices following the course of the Antwerp and River Plate sales, at which fine selection, chiefly Montevidian product, obtained a 5 per cent. advance.

"Spinners and manufacturers do not seem to be in an enviable position, owing to the extraordinary disparity between raw materials and yarns and cloth.

"The iron and steel industries send very mixed reports, with complaints of bad business from several important points. Cardiff reports the dumping of steel at unapproachable prices, and Swansea complains of American and German competition in bars.

"In the grain trade opinion has been less skeptical regarding the maintenance at about the present level of values for wheat. The monthly report of the United States Government in regard to Spring wheat was distinctly less favorable than the trade here expected, and led to more active trading and generally higher prices. The Russian semi-official report foreshadows a deficit of 12,000,000 quarters. Argentine shipments are falling off, as European values did not advance rapidly enough to agree with the views at Buenos Ayres.

"India continues to ship liberally. There are now 4,500,000 quarters of wheat afloat for Europe against 3,300,000 quarters a year ago."

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
507 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
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BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT
BANKER & BROKER
Member of the New York Stock Exchange
42 Broadway - - 55 New Street
NEW YORK
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BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 Wall St.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice-Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr. Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.

DIRECTORS:
William L. Bull, E. D. Morgan,
William Carnegie, Richard Mortimer,
D. Crawford Clark, John E. Parsons,
Henry W. DeForest, Percy R. Pyne,
Haley Fiske, Charles M. Pratt,
Charles R. Henderson, Anton A. Raven,
Robert Hoe, Jerome J. Roseau,
William Hollister, John L. Riker,
Brayton Ives, William Schall, jr.
Morris K. Jesup, Edward Shipman,
Edward D. Jordan, John W. Simpson,
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Francis S. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy, John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin, Jos. Thomas,
D. O. Mills, Geo. Henry Warren.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

To the Creditors of the Universal Tobacco Company:

The Universal Tobacco Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having heretofore been dissolved pursuant to the laws of the State of New Jersey, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Universal Tobacco Company to exhibit the same with vouchers therefor to the undersigned, Trustees in Dissolution of the said Universal Tobacco Company, at their office, No. 232 East 43d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October, 1904.

Dated New York City, the 17th day of September, 1904.

EDWIN V. D. PAUL,
DANIEL J. CAMPBELL,
RICHARD W. MENZIES,
RICHARD F. TULLY,
HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
BERTRAM L. KRAUS,
Trustees in Dissolution of the Universal Tobacco Company.

OSBORNE & HESS, Attorneys for Trustees in Dissolution, Office and Post Office Address 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

M., K. & T.'S YEARLY SHOWING.

President Rouse Expects Admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as One State.

The report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the year ended June 30 has been issued, and shows an increase of $558,402 in gross earnings, an increase of $536,338 in operating expenses, an increase of $641,747 in passenger earnings, and a decrease of $153,990 in freight earnings.

The condensed balance sheet of the system for the year is as follows:

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment	$169,715,886
New equipment	4,315,896
Additions to terminals	313,000
Real estate purchased	41,068
Current assets	4,240,894
Total	$178,626,543

LIABILITIES.

M., K. & T. common stock	$61,300,800
M., K. & T. preferred stock	13,000,000
M., K. & T. (of Texas) stock	2,922,900
Boonville Bridge stock	1,600,000
Bonded indebtedness	88,406,000
Other fixed liabilities	5,241,563
Current liabilities	2,841,638
Income account	911,842
Total	$178,626,543

President Henry C. Rouse of the railroad says the management is considering the creation of a refunding first mortgage for $40,000,000 to provide for future extensions.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
4% GOLD BONDS

Dated July 1, 1904. Due, $168,000 Annually.

Beginning January, 1907, to and including January, 1924. Principal and Semi-Annual interest payable in gold coin in New York City.

Principal may be registered.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the entire City of Chicago, and a legal investment for Savings Banks of all the New England States.

Prices and full particulars furnished upon application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO. E. H. ROLLINS & SONS.
BLAKE BROS. & CO. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.
Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,400,000
John E. Borne, President.
Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, } Vice-Presidents.
Arnold S. Greenman, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Philip A. Babcock, Trust Officer.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN
MANHATTAN TRANSIT
Montreal & Boston Cons.
AND ALL
CURB STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR
CARRIED ON MARGIN
J. THOMAS REINHARDT,
TEL. 4498—CORT. 15 WALL ST., N. Y. CITY.
Correspondence solicited.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the By-Laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since October 7, 1902.

For the purpose of such annual meeting the stock transfer books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 22, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 5, 1904.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARLE,
Secretary.

Dated September 19, 1904.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,000,000 Surplus, $5,000,000
15 Nassau Street Equitable Building

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New York, September 14th, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 144.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September inst.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on Wednesday, the 12th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th, inst., and be reopened on the morning of October 14th next. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

28 Broad Street, New York, September 15, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at close of business on Sept. 21, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

For the purpose of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 11, 1904, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 21, 1904, and reopen October 21, 1904.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 17th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Saturday, October 1st, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on October 1st, 1904.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 14th, 1904.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

Sept. 13th, 1904.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, September 13, 1904.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (2¼%) on the capital stock of this company is this day declared, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record September 15, 1904, on which date the transfer books will close and open again October 1, 1904.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, New York, Sept. 8th, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the first day of October next to stock holders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1904.

W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Common Stock Dividend No. 28.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 1, 1904.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Fiscal Agents.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened Sept. 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing anthracite coal for use on the ferryboat "Ellis Island" in such quantities as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Immigration. Particulars as to conditions and limitations governing bidders may be had upon application to William Williams, Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE ONLY FOUR-TRACK LINE LEADING OUT OF NEW YORK.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 320 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "248 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Passr Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 8:40 A. M., 21:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

WINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 1:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:50 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, †9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, 15:00, †6:00, †7:30, 10:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *6:00, *7:00, 10:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *8:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖24:00, x4:25, 18:00, ‖‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖

MANHATTAN.

RUBERINE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

ROOF PAINT

FOR METAL ROOFS.

Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.

Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

LEVY BROS.

116 West 135th St.

MANHATTAN.

Chance for Investors.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores, $28,500.
8th Av. corner, triple, with large store, $43,000.
2 five triples, 12 rooms, $27,500.

BRONX.

Fine new corner, with store, $26,000.
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores, $45,000.
Fine triple with 3 stores, 76x110, $54,000.

INVESTMENT.

Price - - -	$175,000.
Mortgage 5% -	135,000.
Total Rents - -	18,000.

New, modern, 7-story fireproof elevator apartment, 62x100, rear drive. Never vacant.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

$2,850 Cash

above existing mortgages will purchase a very choice plot, suitable for immediate improvement.

Size 125 x 100,

AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

Bradhurst Ave. and 151st Str.

SELLER PAYS 1904 TAXES.

If interested, call on sale agent.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way

Cheapest 3-story, high-stoop house, 150 West 97th St., 17.6x100; only $1,000 required; move right in. Caretaker. Worth investigation.

Snap!

Fine, 7-story Avenue Corner apartment house, near L station and Park. 100x100.

Rents $33,000. Particulars only to principal.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

555 Madison Ave.,

near 56th Street.

FOR SALE—4-story, brownstone residence.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

139 WEST 80TH STREET.

Immediate possession; 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300. 3 years' lease.

Ch. Volzing & Son, No. 953 Third Avenue. Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND PLEASANT houses, sale, rent, exchange on easy terms on Royal Blue and Black Diamond routes. G. V. VAN DOREN, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters for New Jersey and Long Island farms; send stamp for catalogue. Established 1865. 'Phone 1256J Bushwick.

A high-class elevator house that pays because it can be purchased right; 62.6 wide; four families on a floor. Rents, $14,000. Price, $110,000. No red tape; a genuine bargain. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

VERY CHEAP FLATS.

We have several well-located five-story flats, bargain prices. Intending purchasers, kindly call. BERT G. FAULHABER, & CO., 206 B'way.

West 106th St.—Tripie apartment, price, $55,000; mtge. $40,000 at 4½%; rents $6,912. West 30th St., near 8th Av., plot 93.8x98.9, suitable for large building; printed list of investments sent on application. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

A.—Three private dwellings dirt cheap; all on private streets and convenient locations; 15 feet, $11,500; 16 feet, $12,500; 16.8, $10,500; $2,000 cash will buy any one; principals. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 Broadway, 107th St.

40-foot apartment, all improvements; fireproof; rent, $6,400; East 58th St.; $60,000; easy terms; pays over 15 per cent. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lenox Av., near 135th St.,	5-story; 5 rooms, bath; stores; pr., $32,000; rent, $3,432; hot water.	E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Sacrifice.—Rent, $5,100; price, $42,500; buys extra wide double flat, vicinity 116th and 7th; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—$35,000 buys extra large double flat, no heat; vicinity 14 8th Av.; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

146th St., near Willis Av.	5-story; 3-fam., 4 & bath; pr., $23,750; rent, $2,450; increasing; investment.	E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

43-foot apartment, all improvements; rents, $8,200; all leased; West 103d St.; price, $57,000; easy terms. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Improved triple flat bargain. Eighth Av., (Harlem,) store sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 150th.—Double flat, $28,500; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$5,000 cash (price $22,500) buys six-room double flat; elegant order; vicinity 130th and 5th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

3d Av., near 115th St.	5-story; 4 families; 14 rooms; store; pr., $36,500; mortgage to suit.	E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
1st Av., near 5th St.	5-story tenement, store; pr., $35,000; rent, $2,094; leasehold 15 years.	E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
1st Av., near 34th St.	5-story; 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; pr., $17,500; rent, $1,860; bargain.	E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
92d St., near Lexington	10-family flat; 6 rooms; bath. hot water; pr., $26,000; bargain.	E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Madison Av.—Double flat, large store, no heat; rent, $3,300; price, $30,000; only $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

East Side.—25% investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call, Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Bargain.—62d St., near Amsterdam; flat, store; $18,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Swell front, single modern apartment, 25 feet frontage; yearly tenants; private surroundings; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

Elegant three-story and basement, fancy brick and brownstone; all improvements; parquet floors; burglar alarms. Owner, 706 East 135th.

For Sale.—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Cheap, four, five-story modern tenements; best section Harlem. Folsom Brothers, 302 East 72d St.

SACRIFICE.—Sheepshead Bay; perfect gem; Queen Anne cottage, furnished; cost $7,500. KUHLKE, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Real estate office near Wall St. for sale, to quick buyer; retiring. Box D 134 Times.

Improved double and triple flats, Harlem; great bargains. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Dwelling must be sold to settle estate; only $1,500 required. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

Sacrifice.—3-story dwelling; good location; little cash; act quickly. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Corner Park Av., near 106th.—Double flat, $30,000; rents, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

80th St., near 1st.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents, $1,932. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement 80's, adjoining 3d Av.; 14 rooms, store, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A plot 70x100, 29th St., 7th Av.; price, $60,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—33-ft. flat, 145th, near Amsterdam, $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 90's; no heat, $29,000; rent, $3,100. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av.—Modern flat, large store, $40,000; rent, $4,300. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av., Vicinity 185th.—Double flat, large store, $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Tenement with stores, West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Washington Heights.

Bargain—25 ft. five-story triple flat; rented about $3,000; terms to suit. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR 30 years we have sold

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers get our free catalogue.

Owners, send us details of your property.

Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Farm—110 acres, $1,000. Write for description, G. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

BRONX.

MODEL HOUSES FIT FOR MILLIONAIRES. Exquisitely built; latest improvements; shower baths, hot water, heat; hardwood trim; brick filled.

Price, $4,800, easy terms; corner 189th and Cambreling Av.; take elevated to Pelham Av., walk east to Cambreling Av.; inspect daily.

FREMONT REALTY CO., 52 BROADWAY.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 871 5th Av., Manhattan.

BARGAIN—$4,500; 2-family house; 11 rooms; all improvements; furnace; hardwood trim; open nickel-plate plumbing; near Rapid Transit, park, and school; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sunday.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 8 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L" station, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sunday or evenings only. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 160th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

5-story triple flat, with stores, on 138th St., near Willis Av.; hot water supply only; price, $31,000; rental, $3,416, guaranteed; $6,000 cash required. Ernst Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

4-story triple flat, 25x142, on Washington Av.; no steam; price, $21,000; mortgages, $17,000; rental, $2,200. Ernst Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

Bargain for builder, 5-story new law flat, 46x100; price, $48,000; rent, $6,000; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Bargain—Willis Av. 5-story business property; two stores; five rooms and bath; price, $23,500; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av, corner 135th St.

Bargain—5-story double flat in Willis Av., near 138th St. Price, $24,500; mtge., 4½ per cent. E. M. Phelps, 317 Willis Av., bet. 140th and 141st Sts.

$300 cash, balance as rent, for two-family 9-room house; price $3,700. McCone, 1,970 Daly Av., corner 177th, West Farms.

Absolute Bargains.—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms; write or call. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Three lots for sale, cheap, at William's Bridge; best and highest location; terms to suit. A. B., Box 188 Times.

DON'T HAVE TO BE WEALTHY.—$500 buys one-family house; $1,000 buys two-family house. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park. (205th St.,) below cost. Estate. 146 East 42d St.

On Southern Boulevard and 137th St., four lots. Apply 239 East 122d St.

A.—Brick dwelling, 145th St., near Willis Av.; full lot. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

1, 2, 3 story frame houses, single and double flats. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Guaranteed Mortgages

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY

is the only company issuing an unqualified guarantee.

In adition to the guarantee afforded by other companies, an investor is protected against loss by

DEFECT IN TITLE — The Lawyers' Mortgage Company is insured by the Lawyers' Title Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus - $8,000,000

FIRE — The Lawyers' Mortgage Company holds specific insurance in the strongest companies in the world.

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AND EVERY OTHER CONTINGENCY.

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LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.

Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.

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(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1885.

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ON REAL ESTATE.

UNITED STATES

Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way,
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 340 Fulton Street.

BUILDING LOANS. 1st and 2d Mortgages.

A large amount of money for Building Loans and Mortgages on Manhattan or centrally located Bronx properties.

BERMAN REALTY CO., 200 Bway, New York.

Will 7% SURE Suit You?

4 Modern Private Houses, renting for $8,300. Net income $3,300. Will sell on 7 per cent. income basis. Price way below market.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,

440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

ESTATES SETTLEMENT CO.,
115 BROADWAY,

procures probate of wills, makes advances to heirs or next of kin, loans on undivided interests in real estate; expenses moderate.

FUNDS TO LOAN FIRST MORTGAGE MANHATTAN & BRONX ONLY.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO.,
Tel. 6,465 Broad. 42 Broadway.

SPECIAL FUNDS
FOR BUILDING LOANS,
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

$75,000 for first and second mortgages, taxes, interest, &c.; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

Any old roof repaired and guaranteed water-tight; Metal Painters. Amer. Roofing & Paint Co., 79 Maiden Lane. Tel. connection.

Owners, Attention!—Have cash purchasers for Manhattan, Bronx investment properties. Money on bond and mortgage. Kornicker, 120 Broadway.

$3,000 to $5,000 to invest in Harlem or Bronx flat. Jeweler, Box 153 Times.

AT AUCTION.

9,000 Acres OF CHOICE Timber Lands IN THE ADIRONDACKS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

This very desirable tract of Timber Land, composed of Beech, Birch, Maple and Spruce, located in the East Canada Creek region in the towns of Salisbury, Herkimer County, N. Y., and Stratford, Fulton County, N. Y., will be sold at Public Auction at

JOHNSTOWN, FULTON CO., N. Y.,
SEPTEMBER 21ST, AT 2 P. M.,
AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The sale of this land is for the benefit of the creditors of Alfred Dolge, and will be sold subject to the inchoate right of dower of Augusta Anna Dolge, the wife of the said Alfred Dolge.

All sales shall be made subject to the approval of the court, the assignee having the right to withdraw any of the property offered for sale, or to adjourn such sale.

Further descriptions of this property, and particulars as to the terms of sale; may be had upon application to

WALTER N. KIERNAN, Assignee, Devereux Block, Utica, N. Y., or
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Atty. for Creditors, 32 Liberty St., New York City, or
JOSEPH M. LESSER, 140 Nassau St., New York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

WESTCHESTER.

REASONS WHY

Property should be bought on the line N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. in Westchester County without delay.

Completion of the Subway.

Exorbitant prices of N. Y. City real estate.

Terminal improvements at Grand Central Depot.

Six-track Suburban Service.

$10,000,000 improvements New Haven Railroad.

Freedom from malaria and mosquitoes.

Small amount of desirable property remaining at a reasonable price.

YOU SHOULD BUY

Improved property only; it advances in value more rapidly; there is no question what the improvements will be; they are already completed; consequently no assessments can be made.

A Great Opportunity for Profits.

Values Increasing Rapidly.

The Finest Location for Homes

AT

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

30 MINUTES FROM HEART OF CITY.

A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.

Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.

CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.

EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS

TITLES ARE GUARANTEED, NO INTEREST CHARGES, NO ASSESSMENTS. Frequent Train Service and Low Commutation Rate.

WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR,

27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Telephone 2026—John.

Great Bargain for September Only.

Westchester lots, $100; small monthly payments; fare, 8c. Write, only, Godhelp, 48 West 117th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West Inc. Main Offices—Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry!—Five lots near Ardsley depot! Good chance! Cheap! Graeb, 1,083 Union Av.

Mount Vernon.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO TICHBORNE'S. Who offers 6-room house for $2,800; all improvements; also beautifully located lots, $300 upward. Other bargains. Tichborne, 84 Mount Vernon Av., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE.—Attractive list of houses for rent; also desirable houses and lots for sale. MRS. EDMUND W. BODINE, 10 NEPTUNE PLACE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. Tel. 91L.

White Plains.

ALMOST NEW.

At White Plains among the "nabobs"; 11-room brick and frame "up-to-date" residence; stable, coachman's quarters, electric lights; $11,000. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

READ THIS—EVERY WORD.

White Plains Country Seat; modern house; 3 sanitary bath rooms; Sound view; macadam roads; 14 acres; gardener's cottage; only $25,000. COOLEY & WEST, Inc., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

IT'S A SACRIFICE.

Owner must sell White Plains residence; all improvements; stable; chicken run; 6¼ acres; splendid fruit; $10,500. Don't lose this chance. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

Yonkers.

An estate will sell a thoroughly modern house in Yonkers, having river views unsurpassed; very conveniently located, in best section; for considerably below appraised value, and will leave large part of the purchase price on mortgage; investigation solicited. Paulin Co., 15 Cortandt.

QUEENS.

$3.00 FOR $1.00

Means that we are selling at cost only one-half of our magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots, with city improvements, at one-third of their market value. The remainder are not for sale at any price. Only half hour from Herald Square by trolley to

EAST ELMHURST, L. I.,

the prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore-front property in New York City, on a broad elevation fronting

BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.

Every lot owner has shore-front privileges for Boating, Bathing, Fishing, and the use of the 200-foot pier at foot of 81st, sales enormous. Nothing like this ever offered. A visit will convince you. Lots $295 upward, on easy monthly payments. A selection at this time is to your advantage. You will double your money here in six months and treble it in one year.

Send for circular and views.

BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. Ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines, transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Road.

5 City Lots in Jamaica at a sacrifice to close estate; cottage, 9 rooms, fine cellar, all plastered; 2 city lots, one block from trolley; 17 minutes by rail; price, $1,800; lots, 180 each; terms very easy. Inquire Tailor Store, 794 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Flushing.—Three modern dwellings; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty.

LONG ISLAND.

Finest farm south side Long Island, 25 miles out; large house; outbuildings; 300 acres; on celebrated Merrick Road; near station and water; $80,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Complete farm, 14 acres, 9 planted; good buildings; $3,000; crop included. Farmer, Box 154 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Want well-located flats, tenements, and lots, Manhattan and Bronx, for quick cash buyers; owners kindly requested to call or write.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Wanted—A good farm in New York State, near Hudson City. Send full particulars immediately. J. Rosenblum, 85 2d Av., N. Y. City.

Wanted—Tract of land in Pike County, Pennsylvania; clear or wooded; must be cheap. S. A. Landau, 1,358 Broadway, New York.

If you have original first mortgage applications, want second, or desire to sell one, call Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Owners!!—Want several reasonable Harlem cold-water flats. Call. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Bronx buyers waiting. What have you to offer? Good prices. Dickson, 3,383 3d Av.

Wanted—Cheap, well-located store property in Bronx. Pfister, the plumber, 231 Willis Av.

Cold water flats or tenements, with or without stores. ARNOLD, Post Office Box 251.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY.
257 Broadway, Manhattan.

Offers for exchange four five-story American basement houses, Harlem, 19 rooms; acquired at low price and will be exchanged on liberal terms for plots, apartments, or vacant lots, one or all.

Will exchange a fine, gentleman's Catskill place of 175 acres, elegant houses and stables, for New York City equity.

PRICE $60,000 FREE AND CLEAR.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

EXCHANGE 3-STORY HOUSE ON FULL LOT FREE AND CLEAR; ALSO 3-STORY MODERN DWELLING—GOOD LOCATION—FOR HARLEM FLATS.
SOHNS, 321 WEST 116TH ST.

Exchange equity $15,000 in choice double flat for equity in flat or flats; cash.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Have $7,000 equity in corner plot of lots near 8th Av.; will exchange for good dividend stock. Broker, Box 289 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX L. LICHTENBERG and EDMUND I. LICHTENBERG, individually and as composing the firm of I. Lichtenberg's Sons, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max L. Lichtenberg and Edmund I. Lichtenberg, individually and as composing the firm of I. Lichtenberg's Sons, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated March 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 5, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 17, 1904.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

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PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 17, 1904.

BROOKLYN.

BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH.

A "FORFEITURE"; BEAUTIFUL BARGAIN. Cost $9,500; Party cannot meet payments. SACRIFICED at $5,850. Terms, $500 Down, $40 Month. PERFECTLY BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL RESIDENCE.

Fine Grounds, Most Fashionable and GRANDEST Section. Near $30,000 and $40,000 Residences, Schools, Churches, Stores. Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 25 minutes to N. Y. City Hall.

PERFECT IDEAL HOME.

Tiled Entrance, Grand Hall, Beautiful Stair Landing, Immense Piazza, Hardwood trim, Lavishly Decorated, Open Fire Places, Spacious Parlors, Library, Very Handsome Large Dining Room, Back Stairs, Combination Coal and Gas Range in Kitchen, Seven Elegant Bedrooms, Marble Wash Basins, Tiled Bath, Inglenooks, Window seats built in; Steam Heat. Must Sell. Call Sunday, any day. Take Flatbush Av. Car at Bridge to

W. H. GOLDEY, 952 FLATBUSH AVE., Corner Albemarle Road.

CHARMING FLATBUSH.

A GRAND HOME AT A BARGAIN, $7,500. TERMS, $500 DOWN and $50 per month; handsome detached residence; large grounds; foyer hall, wide oaken staircase, cathedral stained windows, beautiful parlors, parquet floors, handsome large dining room, with open fireplace, plate shelf and expensive mantel; kitchen has combination coal and gas range; solid porcelain sink and tubs; five very pretty sleeping rooms and two baths; extra basins to chambers; handsomely decorated throughout; send for bargain list of many others.

Call Sunday or any day.

C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

ORIGINAL, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

Semi-detached; windows on three sides; built by days' work, with selected hard brick, and other best materials. Will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.

PRICE $10,700.

3-story and basement; on first floor, reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; no coal used on premises; heated from central heating plant, away from building; cooking done by gas; location Brooklyn Av., Twenty-fourth Ward; photographs furnished upon application.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.

FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 72D ST.

Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x80, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.

Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

For Sale, PARK SLOPE—588, 590, 596, 598 7th St., next to Prospect Park; only 4 left of row of 12 handsome 3-story and basement private dwellings; every improvement, including electric lights, 2 baths, &c.; $13,750 to $14,750. W. B. Greenman, builder, on premises.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

FLATBUSH LOTS, $200 UPWARDS.

Improved neighborhood; monthly payments; unparalleled bargains in small houses; no agents. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

We have $100,000 to invest in first and second mortgages in Brooklyn property only. Call or send application; no brokers. Wm. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Manhattan.

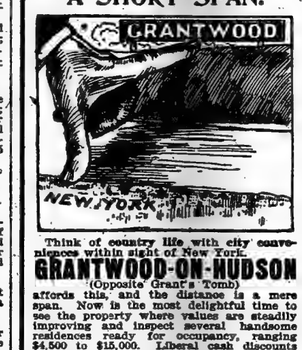
$3,600 buys 489 Herkimer St., near Albany Av.; 3-family, 3-story modern flat; extra deep; very fine location; $600 cash, $3,000 mortgage. Ring second bell.

$500 down, balance instalments; 2-story, basement brick dwelling; 8 rooms, bath; Howard Av., opposite Saratoga Park, Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Out of City.

A SHORT SPAN.



Think of country life with city conveniences within sight of New York.

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON

(Opposite Grant's Tomb)

affords this, and the distance is a mere span. Now is the most delightful time to see the property where values are steadily improving and inspect several handsome residences ready for occupancy, ranging $4,500 to $15,000. Liberal cash discounts or terms to suit you.

Booklet free, also transportation via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., Phone, 1847 Madison. 1133 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE. New and Complete. Price $35,000.

House—14 rooms, three bath rooms, billiard room, (including new table,) hot water heat, electric light, hardwood finish, screens on windows. Stable—Four stalls, room for six carriages, rooms for man and wife. Grounds—Tennis court, kitchen garden, lawn, shade trees, shrubs, fruit trees, and flower beds; stone's throw from car line; three minutes from New Rochelle station; going to England to live reason for selling; terms to suit purchaser. H. G. MACWILLIAM, Owner, Thurston Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Farm Bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., Berkshire County, Mass.—60 farms for sale; 15 to 500 acres; $500 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station 9, Winston, Conn.

Riverside, Conn.—Sale.—Attractive residence; conveniences; fine shade; near depot. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANE YUILLE, Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Wallace R. Bingham, Caroline Bingham, Thomas Brady, Mary E. Brady, August Niewenhaus, George W. Lumb, Charles L. Lumb, Richard Von Hofe, Charles Adler, the People of the State of New York, Andrew M. Moore, Joseph F. Sinnott, David Jones Company, Kuniguada Windolph, Sidney Bell, New Amsterland Brown Stone Company, First National Bank of Yonkers, Margaret Hickey, Mary Reilly, as executrix of the estate of Bernard Reilly, deceased; Henry Oberschelmer, Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Katie O. Kahn, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, or Joseph P. Daly, attorney; Frederick Smith, James E. Nichols, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Lewis Wallace, Walter B. Timms, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Ruggiero Buongiorno, Bruce E. Chilton, William S. Parmlee, John S. Forgotson, Leopold Kaufmann, Edward Kaufmann, John Cole Stearns, Solomon L. Pass, Stephen G. Patterson, Herman Druessel, H. Koehler & Co., Frederick A. Aldrich, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, Thomas Young, the New York Insulated Wire Company, Julius Lang, Alexander Van Aesch, Theodore Roehrs, John B. Gibson, William Endemann, William Endemann, Jr., Paul Endemann, Henry H. Leiter, Albert Falk, Morris D. Sacks, Edward Sacks, Sam Hass, Aspell & Company, Charles H. Nicoll, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Michael Doan, George Schunemann, Jacob Meurer, George W. Grote, Theodore E. Hergert, Joseph Elias, Pulaski Terwilliger, Long Island Brewery, defendants.—Amended summons.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

Dated New York, July 21, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendants: Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and each of them.

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 3d, 1904, and filed on the fourth day of August, 1904, with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, the said amended complaint having been filed in the said office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of July, 1904.

Dated New York, August 19, 1904.

DAVIS & BROWNE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s222-1aw7m.

NEW JERSEY.

On the Palisades,

Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.

WOODCLIFF ON HUDSON.

CHOICE LOTS AND NEW HOUSES

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ARE NOW OFFERED AT

$500 AND UP.

FULLY IMPROVED, with stone sidewalks, gas and electric light; good water from high service and a perfect sewerage system. NO ASSESSMENTS.

TEN MINUTES from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. Ferry by trolley. Round-trip tickets, 15 cents. WRITE FOR our new illustrated BOOKLET. Contains photographs of New Houses, Map, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.

Post Office Address Box 88, Weehawken, N. J.

Office on property, 31 St. & B'way, Woodcliff
NEW YORK OFFICE, 10 BARCLAY ST.

WEST NUTLEY, N. J. 45 MINUTES OUT VIA ERIE R. R.

Modern Dwellings at a bargain; contains 9 rooms, furnace, gas, electricity; every improvement.

High, healthy location; near station; restricted, built up neighborhood; price $5,500; $500 cash payment, balance same as rent; almost new and ready for occupancy; plot

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500

10 ROOMS and 3 baths. { $3,000 / 3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

Open To-day and This Evening.

THE CONSTANCE
60 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
COR. 113TH ST.
6 Rooms, $35.00 To $50.00.
Marble Baths; All-Night Elevator Service.
Telephone in each Apartment. New Owner. New Management.

THE TUXEDO,
1,900 Lexington Ave., cor. 118th St.
All Improvements. Elevator Service.
Five and Six Rooms, $35 to $40.
Particularly Light Rooms.

152 & 154 W. 84th St.
Seven Large Rooms. All Improvements.
Rents $40 to $50.

ST. CHARLES,
101 West 72nd Street,
Corner Columbus Ave.
Seven Rooms and Bath; Elevators.
$1,100.
Supt. on Premises or
FRED'K ZITTEL,
266 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT
New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.
THE ENDYMION,
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $48 AND $52.
Elevator; hall service; modern. Janitor or WILCOX & SHELTON,
Telephone, 87—Morningside. 245 West 125th St.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.
New high-class elevator Apartment House, THE COLCORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av., in block with Schermerhorn private residences; a few suites of six large rooms; long-distance telephone in each apartment; rent, $55 to $60; floor plan mailed.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE ROSCOE
448-450 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,
FACING ST. NICHOLAS PARK.
All-night elevator. Telephone. Electric light, &c. 4, 5, and 7 rooms, with bath; $400 to $720.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.
EAST 27TH ST.
No. 310—Second floor, 5 rooms; rent, $24.
No. 311—First floor, 5 rooms; rent $21.
No. 312—Third floor, 5 rooms; rent, $22.
Single houses, improvements.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. **ELSINORE**
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.
600 Park Av., cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $500.00 a year, for small family only.

HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AVE.
Elegant apartments; all improvements and conveniences.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
Near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartment; hall service; $45, $50.
THE NORMANDIE,
102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.
231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park, The Evarts and The Senate; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.
371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Fauhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.
521 West 111th.—Five, six room top floor elevator apartments; sixth floor, $50-$60. Wittmack.
$55—243 WEST 135TH ST.—$55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.
228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.
Bedbugs exterminated; "Murbalene" kills them instantly; "Roach Cremator" annihilates roaches; guaranteed. special. Siegel-Cooper's.
606 West 113th.—Nine-room all-light elevator apartments; every convenience; $840 to $1,200.
15 St. Nicholas Av., Near 111th St., Facing Central Park.—5-6-room apartments; all improvements; hardwood trim; $34-40. Janitor.
80th Street, 151 West.—Single flat, 2d floor; 8 light rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $26.
84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $50.
113th St., 800 West, Cathedral Heights.—8 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $40; finest, healthiest location.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN
EUCLID HALL
Broadway, West Side,
85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

THE EVELYN,
101 West 78th Street,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A few fine housekeeping apartments of six to nine rooms and bath. Rents $800 to $1,800. Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
Or to Janitor ON PREMISES,
Or Dovale & Co.,
35 Nassau St.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS' APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate of D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-18th, or Superintendent on premises.

200 WEST 111TH ST.
S. W. COR. OF 7TH AVE.
Apartments overlook Central Park and the Drive. Rooms are the largest of any City. Underground station and elevated station within one block.
Suites consisting of 7, 8, and 10 large light rooms. Electric lights. Telephone in each apartment. Night and day elevator service. **Rents from $850 Up.**
THE FAIRFAX,
S. W. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
New York's most select residential section: within two blocks of Andrew Carnegie's residence. Large rooms. Ample sunlight.
7 and 8 Rooms, from $925 to $1,320.
Telephone connection in each apartment. Elevator service all night. Superintendent on premises.
Ernest Tribelhorn, Agent,
1273 Madison Ave.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished. Also one furnished 8-room apartment—brass beds, mahogany furniture, Chickering piano, $1,700; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house, fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet. Every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th Street Subway Station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars. Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway, Tel., 6,955—Cortlandt.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. 430 W. 116th ST. Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

Rochambeau,
1,858-1,860 7TH AV.—DRIVEWAY,
between 112th and 113th Sts.
JUST OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths; rents, $840 to $1,200. Apply to
A. V. AMY & CO.,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 115TH ST.
[Tel. 947 Morningside.]

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST,
One and two rooms with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof.
Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults.
Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

126-8 East 84th St.—Elegant apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated and equipped with every modern convenience; electric lights; elevator and hall service; steam heat and hot water supply; fuel for range. Superintendent on premises.
Corner apartment, 4 rooms. Improvements; rent $15. 437 West 131th St. Janitor.
Near Central Park, 155 West 102d St.—Five large, light rooms, steam heat, $26.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

THE
MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue.
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.
A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at
Office on the Premises
any hour, day or evening.
The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.
A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

THE FERNCLIFF,
201 West 120th St.
FINE CORNER APARTMENTS,
six, seven, and eight rooms, tiled baths, and all modern improvements, including elevator and telephone service, electric light, &c.
RENTS, $660 TO $840.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof.
Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults.
Immediate possession.

THE AUGUSTA,
255 West 92d St.; very desirable, high-class, 8-room, all light apartments; elevator; maid's toilet; location unsurpassed; rent, $780.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Floors, whole or divided; also, skylight studio; elevator; modern conveniences. 48 W. 28th St., or Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 3d Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Part of superbly large, sunny apartment, six rooms, until May, $700. L. A. R., Box 112 Times.

Washington Square.—Eight-room corner flat; use of piano and library. Apply to W. S. McCotter, 150 West 4th St.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboy, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

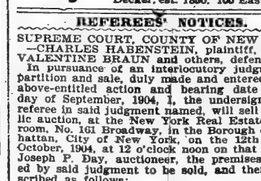
Samwick Detective Bureau.—Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860. 106 East 9th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES HABENSTEIN, plaintiff, against LEANDER E. BRAUN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the westerly side of the Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said street nineteen feet to the point of beginning. Subject to a certain party-wall agreement made between Peter Helfrich and Wilhelmina Braun and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 896 of Conveyances, Page 226, February 20th, 1864.
Dated New York, September 14th, 1904.
WARREN L. SAWYER, Referee.
E. V. B. GETTY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 209 West 29th Street:



29th Street.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon said premises to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $166.47.
WARREN L. SAWYER, Referee.
Dated New York, September 14, 1904.
s19-Tu&WsM&Th&o11

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the L. DE MAESENER COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 7,342.
Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures for an embroidery manufactory, stock of silks, velvets, cottons, thread, beads, buttons, etc., will be sold as follows:
Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Edwin M. Cox, Esq., Receiver, at the office of his attorney, Samuel J. Rawak, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before September 27th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 10% of the amount thereof.
The said property may be inspected at No. 142 5th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, between September 19th and 24th inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if the receiver shall reject all bids then said property will be sold at public auction on September 29th, 1904, on the aforesaid premises, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. The property shall not be delivered until the sale is confirmed by order of the court, and all sales shall be subject to said order of confirmation.
EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ORLEANS
is delightfully located at
S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV.,
overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park.
One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.
Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under
NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED.
Dining Room on 10th Floor.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,
109-113 WEST 45TH ST.
FOURTH SEASON OPEN.
A FEW CHOICE
TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT,
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,800 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.
Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Cuisine and appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT.
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

THE HANOVER 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year. Apartments unfurnished, or furnished Apartments for the Winter season. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL RALEIGH,
663-665 BROADWAY.
Comfortable, newly renovated rooms.
Winter rate, $3-$4-$5 per week.

Hudson River by Daylight
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outing. West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M. Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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New C.W. Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir.
SARATOGA AND RETURN, $3.20
Democratic Convention, Sept. 20th, 5-day limit.

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Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

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TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

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Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

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from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

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Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
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To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat. Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

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OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER
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Have them woven in handsome reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call.
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Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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"Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through College. Reopens Oct. 4th, 1904.

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Special Music, Languages, Art, Foreign Travel. Social recreation. Mrs. Darrington Semple. 323 West 77th St.

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INSTRUCTION.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE and SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE opens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at 10 A. M.
Entrance examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, Sept. 26th to Sept. 29th, at 10 A. M.
The LAW SCHOOL opens Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.
The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.
The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Thursday, Sept. 29th, 26th St. and 1st Av.
The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration Oct. 1st, Washington Square.
The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.
The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT of the STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
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The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
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Study home for Girls under fourteen.

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Will occupy No. 27 East 62d St. until completion of New Building, 25-37 East 62d St. Complete course for Girls. Scientific, Classical, or College Preparatory. FINELY EQUIPPED FIREPROOF BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION. Studios, Laboratories, Conservatory, Gymnasium, Roof Garden. Kindergarten.
Boys under thirteen prepared for Groton, St. Paul's, etc. Office hours after Sept. 20, 27 East 62d St., daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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100 MEN
The Police Department will appoint 1,000 officers in the near future. These men must all be tested mentally and physically. For particulars write or call Room 8, Tuxedo Building, 59th St. and Madison Av.

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FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
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Study hour under Instructors.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and

SHOT 1904

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—A brooch, on last Sunday, heart-shaped, green stone, surrounded with diamonds; platinum setting. Return to C. W. D., 220 West 29th St., and receive reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 10 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

18TH ST., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; gentlemen or couple.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; adults only.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

9?d St., 25 West.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

113th St., 540-542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

117th St., Corner Amsterdam, 1,161.—Warm, sunny rooms; parks surrounding; celebrated table; every convenience; absolute cleanliness; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Larchmont, N. Y.—Lady would board married copule; Fall, Winter; near station, Sound; reasonable; references. Rolando, Chatsworth Av.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Parlor floor; private bath; suites and rooms; superior board.

Select board for two or three persons with private family; best location in Madison, N. J.; references. Address D., Box 143 Times.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man desires small room near 58th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—524 St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references. Tredwell.

12th St., 124 West.—Nicely furnished double rooms; all conveniences; southern exposure; references.

18th St., 232 East.—Large, nicely furnished room; suitable two, three gentlemen.

22d St., 34 East.—Large connecting and small elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; references.

29th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

36th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 213 West, (Broadway.)—Newly decorated; furnishings, $3,000; private family; spacious, luxurious; $7, $6.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 157 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; closets, hot water; conveniences.

49 West 46th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

54th St., 168 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

62d St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone. Hayes.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71st St., 229 West.—Single room; gentleman; running water, closets, telephone; references; private family.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

77th St., 100 West.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; select neighborhood; second floor; reasonable. Stafford.

81st St., 121 West.—Attractive, sunny front room in private residence; "L" station; moderate terms.

81st St., 147 West.—Near El station; desirable large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

85th St., 34 West.—Pleasantly situated large and small rooms; every convenience; references exchanged.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; $4-$6.

137th St., 739 East.—Two furnished rooms, private house; one large, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath; references.

Madison Av., 74.—Suites and single rooms for bachelors or families; private baths; breakfast optional.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced salespeople for all departments; steady position and good salary to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require thoroughly experienced cashiers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Vantine & Co., Broadway and 18th St., require experienced young saleswomen for their perfume department. Apply 15 East 18th St.

Wanted—At once, a practical dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; position permanent. 450 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleslades in all departments. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Experienced women as table hands on draperies. Apply 760 Broadway, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted—Colored girl as houseworker; must be neat and competent. Cordner, 2,491 Broadway, near 93d St.

Wanted—Wire hat frame makers; over-shapers. R. W. Storrs, 24, 26 East 21st St.

Males.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Wanted—A young man thoroughly experienced at estimating on fine draperies; would prefer an all-around upholstery man; only those having had such experience need apply, 760 Broadway, third floor, after 9 A. M. John Wanamaker.

Wanted—Janitor, having tools; thorough acquaintance with repairing around buildings required; wages, $12; steady employment; inquire mornings. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Competent salesman for fine line of dressing sacques; city trade; liberal commission basis; best references required. Address L., Box 216 Times.

Wanted—Boys, 16 to 18, as cash boys; must be of neat appearance. John Daniell Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons require a first-class oil cloth and linoleum cutter. Apply Superintendent's office.

UNIONS OPPOSE MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Rebellion Among Building Trades Not in Alliance.

CALL ULTIMATUM A FARCE

Employers Say Any Order Threatened for Wednesday Will Amount to Nothing.

There is rebellion among the unions not affiliated with the Building Trades Alliance at the attempt of the Alliance to draw them into the building trades tie-up. These unions are satisfied with conditions as they are, and even those that are friendly to the Alliance will refuse, it was said yesterday, to be drawn into a doubtful fight.

No one seems to take much stock in the threat of the Alliance to get all the unions in line in a general strike against the Employers' Association if the strike ultimatum, as is sure to be the case, is ignored on Wednesday. The employers look upon the threat as a farce. The first bluff of the Alliance was that the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union would be called out to-day on all contracts of the Employers' Association where new men employed under the arbitration agreement were working. If this is done, the employers say, not more than 100 men will be affected, even if they all obey the order. Nearly all buildings in course of construction have passed the stage where stonecutters are needed.

Among the dissatisfied men are the marble cutters, who went out about two weeks ago in sympathy with the stonecutters on strike at the Trinity Building. While not a member of the Marble Cutters' Union is working, the journeymen stone cutters, in whose behalf they quit, are working on the Metropolitan Insurance Company's Annex at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. The iron workers, who made such a strong fight against the arbitration agreement last year, are satisfied with it now, and while they have stated they will not work with non-union men the employers say they are now working with new men employed under the arbitration agreement.

The Granite Cutters' Union has not signed the arbitration agreement, as its constitution does not allow it to do so, and it is not in the Alliance. The stone cutters, whose strike on the Trinity Building started the trouble, are not under the arbitration agreement either. As to the granite cutters they are not inclined to do anything to oblige the Alliance. Charles Delaney, their business agent, said:

"I do not see why we should strike to oblige the alliance. The unions in the alliance signed the arbitration agreement, and were supposed to be satisfied with it when they were locked out for striking. The alliance, in fact, might look on us as non-union, because we are not under the arbitration agreement."

John Kilgus and J. Sanderman, the delegates of the Brotherhood of Painters, said that as far as their organization was concerned the alliance would have to carry on its own fight, as the brotherhood had nothing to thank the alliance for, the alliance having supported a rival union of painters. In reply to a question if the brotherhood would work with the new men employed under the arbitration agreement, Kilgus said that everything done under the arbitration agreement the brotherhood would stand by.

The men who figured in amalgamating the old and new housesmith's unions last year say that the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union will not strike. As to the bricklayers, it was said that a few men might strike if the alliance carried out its threat. It is not believed that the bricklayers as a body will strike, because only three of their eleven unions voted at the meeting in Bloomingdale Turn Hall last week not to work with new men.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Males.

Wanted—Frederick Loeser & Co. require experienced carpet layers. Apply at carpet department, third floor.

Wanted—Telegraphers, capable railroad men, out of town; state age and experience. D., Box 152 Times.

Wanted—A. D. Matthews' Sons require a first-class carpet porter. Apply at Superintendent's office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Females.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Maid.—Lady's useful maid to take charge of small apartment; sewing. K. X. S., 226 West 135th St.

Society assistant would design and arrange small private luncheons and dejeuners; October luncheons now being prepared. Address New Ideas, 153 6th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $12-$15. Immediate, Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references; $6-$8. Punctual, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Unusual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Former teacher; does clean, accurate work; quiet; limited experience; moderate. Eastmanite, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Cultured; five years' experience with International Mercantile Agency; young; intelligent. Credentials, 198 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—By young girl; Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 801 E. 138th St.

Stenographer.—Expert law and commercial work. E. P., 194 Times.

Males.

Accountant.—Young man, 25, with ten years' good practical experience, desires a position; can show first-class references; accountants' office preferred. Mac., Box 139 Times.

Bookkeeping or advanced clerical work to occupy several hours daily; quick and accurate; moderate rate. Box D 133 Times.

Coachman.—Married; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; city or country; disengaged at present; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th.

Coachman.—Swedish; competent; reliable; single man; medium size; city experience; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Office man, excellent correspondent and bookkeeper, 8 years' practical experience, highest recommendations, desires situation. S. B., 1,146 Times, Harlem.

Secretary (35.)—Excellent stenographer and exceptionally well equipped otherwise for position with exacting gentleman of wealth or extensive interests. Business, Box 138 Times.

Stenographer—Experienced; thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted, 177 Times.

Typewriter.—20; Christian, having five years' experience in office work; willing to make himself useful. H. R. Samuells, 558 West 38th St.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St.

Wanted—Position as Superintendent of a first-class private estate where a thorough knowledge of farming, farming, floriculture, dairying, or any line of work on up-to-date place is required. Further information upon application to H. V., care of Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barcla, St., New York.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Dauglin's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Watchman.—By married man, 30, German-American, as night watchman or anything; experienced private detective and officer of reform institution; references and bond if necessary. Geo. Hoehmann, New York Juvenile Asylum, Amsterdam Av. and 176th St.

Young man desires position with New York Stock or Consolidated Exchange house; 7 years' experience as blotter, purchase and sales, margin, loan, and Clearing House clerk; good penman; accurate figurer; best reference; low salary to begin. Experience, Box 202 Times.

Young man desires position as office assistant or stock clerk; 19; experienced. Ambitious, 214 East 113th St.

LABOR CONDITIONS GOOD.

Great Activity in Construction Work—Trade Disputes Decreasing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—Accordingly to the quarterly bulletin of the State Department of Labor, just issued, in the first quarter of the year, owing to labor disputes, unusually cold and stormy weather, and lessened activity in a few industries, employment was very poor; but subsequently there was so much improvement that June and July actually surpassed the record year, 1902.

Among approximately 100,000 wage earners in the various industries of the State, 137 per 1,000 were reported idle at the end of June, as compared with 231 and 145 in June, 1903 and 1902, respectively; for the close of July in 1902, 1903, and 1904, the respective ratios were 156, 178, and 148.

The principal cause of this improvement was the phenomenal activity in construction work in the leading cities. In Rochester the estimated cost of projected buildings authorized by the Fire Marshal in April, May, and June was unprecedented, actually exceeding the figures for the entire year 1903. In Syracuse the remarkable record of the second quarter of 1903 was surpassed this year. In Buffalo this year's figures have been exceeded only once, (1903,) and those in New York City likewise but once, (1901.)

Besides these newly planned buildings, work has been in progress on extensive public works, so that the industry which at present ranks in importance above all others in this State—construction work—gave employment to more wage workers than ever before up to the beginning of the present controversies between employers and employes' associations in New York City. Many other industries also shared in the improvement of the present Summer.

The number of trade disputes in the second quarter (April, May, and June) of this year was smaller than usual, but owing to the large number of working people directly or indirectly affected by some of the disputes, more working time was lost than in former Summers with the exception of 1903, when the great building trades lockout in New York City took place.

The two overshadowing disputes of the period were the strike of the masters and pilots tying up traffic on the great lakes from the opening of navigation to the middle of June, and the strike of the New York clothing trades against the so-called "open shop" from June 21 to the first week in August. In the latter dispute about 25,000 employes were directly concerned and probably as many more thrown out of employment for some part of the period of the dispute, the total number of working days lost being estimated at more than 1,000,000. About 500,000 days' time was lost by the 1,000 masters and pilots and the 10,000 other marine workmen from New York State affected by the former's dispute with the Lake Carriers' Association.

The total number of workers directly concerned in disputes begun in April, May, or June was 39,500, and the aggregate number of work days lost was 1,923,000. Twenty of the forty-three disputes resulted in favor of the employers and only five in favor of the employes, while nine were compromised. The compromises were nearly all made upon demands for increased wages, which was still the leading cause of disputes. The employers were almost uniformly successful in the disputes involving trade unionism.

While strikes, says the bulletin, have been disturbing factors in industrial operations and have engaged public attention to a considerable degree this Summer, it remains true that the adjustment of wages under changing conditions of business is to an increasing extent accomplished without stoppage of work under the system of collective bargaining, or joint trade agreements, as it is frequently called. Recent instances of this mode of adjustment are numerous in this State.

Under the operation of the child labor laws enacted in 1903 the number of children permitted to work in factories continues to decrease. In the old City of New York, the present Manhattan Borough, the number of factory employment certificates issued to children by the Department of Health in April, May, and June, this year, was 612, as against 942 last year—a decline of more than one-third.

FATHER'S FRIEND THE JUDGE.

Boy Accused of Robbery Recalls a Long Acquaintance.

Thomas Miley, eighteen years old, of 587 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Charles McGrath, fifteen years old, of the same address, were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Abraham Goldstein of 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, who charged the boys with entering his store on the morning of Sept. 6 and stealing $10 in cash and a quantity of cigars. Miley pleaded guilty, and McGrath admitted that his share of the plunder was $1.65 and a handful of cigars.

Before holding the two for trial in $1,000 bail Magistrate Crane looked at Miley closely, and said:

"Isn't your full name the same as your father's, and didn't you once live in Yorkville?"

Miley said that was right.

"Then your father has been my friend for twenty years," said the Magistrate, "and I am sorry to see a son of his in such a scrape."

DIED AT FRAUNCES'S TAVERN.

Old Resident of Revolutionary Hostelry Found on Floor.

Thomas Pettinger, about sixty years old, was found dead on the floor of his room at Fraunces's Tavern, at Broad and Pearl Streets, last night.

Little is known of the man by Precht & Glintenkamp, the proprietors of the hotel. Mr. Precht said last night that Pettinger was living at the old hostelry when the firm took the place, about three years ago. He was then quite feeble and unable to work, and had been allowed to occupy a room there ever since, being furnished with clothing and meals gratis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2 A. M.—159 Crosby Street; M. S. Jacobs & Co.; damage, $500.

5:10 A. M.—132 Norfolk Street; Israel Davis; damage trifling.

8:10 A. M.—Church Street, between Duane and Reade Streets; Frederick Merts; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—Third Avenue and Forty-second Street; Manhattan Railroad; damage trifling.

11:55 A. M.—407 West Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Cramer; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—379 Bowery; George Bauer; damage, $50.

5:20 P. M.—584 Third Avenue; Charles G. Day; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—107 Central Park West; David Onsbrodker; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—112 Suffolk Street; Joseph Schwartz; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—71 East Third Street; Jacob Columbi; damage, $25.

6:20 P. M.—156 Forsyth Street; Sarah Weiner; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—313 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; M. Devlin; damage, $25.

6:20 P. M.—68 Sheriff Street; Joseph Masinger; damage, $5.

6:25 P. M.—40 Forsyth Street; Annie Passanock; damage, $25.

6:40 P. M.—153 Forsyth Street; Pauline Maser; damage trifling.

6:55 P. M.—222 East One Hundred and Second Street; Wolf Gomber; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—71 Ridge Street; Jacob Freedman; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—84 Columbia Street; Jacob Grief; damage, $50.

7:05 P. M.—36 Forsyth Street; Morris Asolofitch; damage trifling.

7:05 P. M.—2 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Louis Hollander; damage, $10.

7:10 P. M.—171 East Ninety-ninth Street; Annie Glaser; damage, $25.

7:15 P. M.—46 Rutgers Street; Abraham Baron; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—490 East Houston Street; Henry Rosenson; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—248 Broome Street; S. Hransman; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—322 East Sixty-ninth Street; Otto Haeckel; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—98 Allen Street; Jacob Miller; damage, $100.

7:40 P. M.—318 West Forty-fourth Street; A. Rosenberg; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—290 East Third Street; Rose Bluty; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—681 Lexington Avenue; D. Levingow; damage trifling.

WINDOW THIEVES BOLD, POLICE ALWAYS AWAY

Rob Third Avenue Stores Under Noses of Harlem Bluecoats.

DRIVE MAN OUT OF BUSINESS

Break Into Tailor's Store Five Times in Six Months—Plate Glass Damage Heavy.

A gang of thieves known to the police as "the window smashers" has been operating with great success in the vicinity of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue lately. Hundreds of dollars' worth of goods have been stolen from the windows, while damage to the plate glass reaches the thousands.

So bold have the thieves become that they select only the largest and finest stores on Third Avenue, which are always brilliantly lighted. In a number of instances the same stores have been visited several times. Shopkeepers are at a loss to know how to guard their stock, and complain bitterly about the lack of police protection. They say that the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, which is in charge of Capt. Burns, have done almost nothing to capture the thieves.

One of the worst sufferers from the depredations of this gang was Isaac Sandler, who until a few days ago kept a tailor shop at 2,272 Third Avenue. He has been robbed five times in six months, and so great were his losses that they had much to do with his giving up business. On the night before he opened the store last Spring his window was smashed and a number of the finest rolls of cloth which he had in stock were stolen. Following that his place was robbed every five weeks with the greatest regularity.

On Friday night last an attempt was made to rob the store of the New York Trading Stamp Company, 2,317 Third Avenue, only half a block from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. The door was pried open and the lock broken in a dozen pieces, but the thieves were evidently frightened away, as nothing was stolen. The windows of the Waldorf Shoe Company, at 2,260 Third Avenue; the Harlem Hat Company, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue, and Blynn's shoe store, at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, were broken. On three different occasions in six months the big plate glass windows of Vogel's clothing store, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, have been broken, and the show stock stolen. S. Hirsch, the manager of the store, said yesterday:

"This thing is an outrage and hardly seems possible in a great city like this. Windows are smashed and stores robbed night after night within a stone's throw of the police station on one of the best-lighted avenues in the city. We have no protection whatever, as far as the police are concerned, and when we do make a complaint or demand better protection we are treated with indifference. In one instance after my window was smashed and robbed the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station made an arrest, but they thought so little of the case that the policeman did not appear in court when the case came up for trial."

The gang has several methods of breaking and robbing a window, but the most successful one is for several members to gather in front of the window which they intend to break, and to all appearances start a fight just as an elevated train approaches. When the racket overhead is greatest the window is broken. If nobody has been attracted by the crash of glass, the window is robbed of its contents without fear of detection. But if a policeman should suddenly appear and arrest one or more of the men, all hands swear that there was a fight and that one man pushed the other through the window.

BRING ASPHALT FIGHT HERE.

Move to Get Venezuelan Case Before United States Court.

With the arrival of the British steamship Kennett yesterday with 2,000 tons of asphalt from Bermudez Lake, the way was opened for a shifting of the fight for possession of the asphalt lake from the courts of Venezuela to the United States.

Agents of the Asphalt Trust say the shipment was made by order of the receiver, who is acting under authority of the high court of Venezuela, and that his action is a test to discover what legal proceeding will be taken by the trust in the United States Courts.

Capt. Torney of the Kennett said he did not know to whom the cargo was consigned, that the vessel was under a time charter to J. H. Winchester & Co. of New York. This is the first shipment of asphalt to this country since the asphalt concession of the New York and Bermudez Company was annulled by President Castro of Venezuela.

It is understood that one of the proceedings will be the libeling of the ship's cargo whereby it will be taken into the United States Courts in an effort to show that it was illegally taken from the grounds of the New York and Bermudez Company, the use of which was denied to the company by the courts of Venezuela.

One of the officers of the General Asphalt Company said that with the cargo of the Kennett in litigation before the United States Courts he has no fear that the decision of the Venezuelan courts will be reversed. If this result is achieved, he said the way will then be opened for the United States Government to take steps to cause a restoration of the property to its owners. He said also that his company was prepared to prove that it did not aid the revolutionists in Venezuela, as alleged by the Castro attorneys. It is probable that the libel proceedings will be commenced to-day.

TRAIN KILLS WOMAN.

Was Apparently on Way to a Staten Island Home.

A woman thought to be from Manhattan was killed on the spur of the Staten Island Railway which runs from the main line to the grounds of the Mount Loretto Home yesterday afternoon. She was thirty years old. She evidently was on her way to visit one of the boys at the home, or possibly one of the girls at the girls' home close by.

On Sundays, owing to the many visitors to Mount Loretto, the railroad runs special trains. The woman who was killed is believed to have been paying her first visit to the home, as she apparently did not know of the special service, but boarded a regular train, alighted at Pleasant Plains, and started to walk along the spur to the home. She was run down by a special train. A ticket to the home, issued at the Lafayette Place branch, was found on her body.

BARGES REPORTED SAFE.

Skipper Wagle of the Fri Brings Good News Ashore.

Capt. Wagle of the Norwegian steamer Fri, which arrived here last night, reports having passed off Five Fathom Bank and Northeast End Lightship the barges Gwennie and Powell, lost by the tug Morrill of the Boston and Baltimore Barge Company in Thursday's gale.

The two barges were at anchor and wished to be reported all well. Capt. Wagle offered to tow the barge Gwennie, but assistance was declined.

Fatally Hurt by West Side Trolley.

John Flanagan, a carpenter living at 744 Ninth Avenue, was run down by a northbound Eighth Avenue car at Sixty-second Street and Central Park West last night and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The [illegible] Hughes, who died fifteen minutes later.

THE VERMOUTH YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD. THE ONLY VERMOUTH YOU KNOW

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

ALWAYS SURE TO BE PRECISELY WHAT YOU WANT AND EXPECT.

2,000 STAMPEDE, TAKING CRY "FIGHT" FOR "FIRE"

Sleuth's Pluck Averts Disaster in Avenue A Hall.

BOY FISTICUFF STARTS IT

Row Began When German Societies Were at Religious Service—Detective Roughly Handled in Quelling Panic.

A fight between two boys started a stampede among 2,000 persons attending religious services at Progress Hall, in Avenue A, last night. When the youngsters began pummeling each other some one cried "Fight! Fight!". Excitable persons interpreted it as "Fire! Fire!" and the panic was on. "Big Joe" Wasserman, a detective of the Fifth Street Station, had the good sense and the pluck to fight his way into the struggling mass, and, after having his clothing torn to ribbons and his face and hands scratched and bruised, restored order.

Progress Hall is at 28 and 30 Avenue A. The services of the Neuer Zandetz Verein were held on the first floor and the Sam Borer Verein on the second. There were a thousand or more persons on the main floor. Several boys were seated in the centre of the hall, and one of them snatched a singing book from the hands of a companion. The latter demanded his book back, and when it was not forthcoming started to take it by force. He struck the boy who had taken the book, and then a regular rough-and-tumble fight started in the aisle. Then came the cry of fight which those in the rear of the hall thought sounded like fire.

One of the officers of the verein mounted the platform and shouted out in German that there was no occasion for disorder and begged the crowd to keep their seats.

"Fire! Fire!" shouted several hysterical women.

These shouts reached the people at the rear of the hall on the second floor, where they were taken up. Several ran to the windows and screamed: "Fire! Help! Police!"

The stampede on the second floor was worse than that on the first, and soon the rear of the hall was filled with a struggling mass. The lower hall was quickly emptied, for there are many exits. Some one in the street who had heard the shouts of fire turned in an alarm, and soon the fire apparatus, clanging through the streets, added to the excitement.

Detective Wasserman was a block away when he heard the shouts. He pinned his shield on his coat, as a mark of identification, and dashed into the hall. The top of the narrow stairway leading to the second floor he found wedged with people.

"I'm an officer of the law," shouted Wasserman, "and I command you all to go back. There is no fire and no trouble."

But the panic continued. Wasserman stands over six feet and is an athlete. He threw himself into the crowd, and, working with hands, arms, legs, and head, he released four or five men and sent them down stairs. Then he managed to hold the more excitable back until the struggling crowd had filtered out in small numbers. After the excitement was over it was found that no one had been injured.

WOMEN TRAMPLED IN PANIC.

Cry of "Fire!" at Yom Kippur Services—Rush for Stairway.

Fifteen hundred Jews assembled in Petofis Hall, in Cannon Street, for Yom Kippur services were thrown into a panic just before midnight by some one who cried "Fire!" when grease from a candle became ignited.

The hall is up one flight, and when the cry was raised, men, women, and children all tried to jam themselves down the narrow staircase at once. Several women fainted and were trampled on. No policeman was on duty in the hall.

The reserves of the Union Market Station were summoned by Policeman Londrigan, who was on patrol in the street, and soon restored order. By order of Capt. Handy, the Vice President of the congregation, Herman Feit, twenty years of age, a tailor, of 124 Ridge Street, was arrested and locked up, accused of having raised the cry of fire.

WOMAN AVERTED BAD FIRE.

Saw Man Drop Match in Paint Shop Under Big Tenement.

Mrs. Kitty Glass of 188 Allen Street was looking out of her window at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when she saw a man go into Samuel Berenbaum's paint shop in the basement across the street. He lighted and dropped a match, she said, and, after waiting five minutes, ran out, leaving the door open. At the same time a fire began to flare up in the paint shop.

Mrs. Glass shouted "Fire!" and "Stop that man!" Somebody sent in a fire alarm and three men chased the fleeing man. Policeman Clancy caught him on Eldridge Street. He turned out to be Isaac Einstein of 144 Rivington Street, an employe of Berenbaum.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Einstein said that he had been sent by his employer to do a job and had gone down into the shop to get some materials. He also said that the dropping of the match was accidental, and that he did not know that any fire had followed. He was confronted, however, with the testimony of Berenbaum, who said that he discharged Einstein on Saturday night, and had neglected to take his key away from him. Einstein was held in $3,000 bail for examination.

The fire was put out just in time, the firemen say, to prevent a disastrous fire. Over the paint shop is a six-story tenement, in which nearly 200 persons were asleep.

SUICIDE AFTER QUARREL.

Waitress Took Poison as Friendly Physical Culture Director Appeared.

Despondent because she had quarreled with a physical culture director who had paid some attention to her, the police say, May Kennedy, eighteen years old, a waitress, whose home is in Middleton, Dutchess County, committed suicide last night in the hallway of the boarding house at 261 West Forty-third Street, by drinking carbolic acid. She had been sitting on the stoop with her landlady, Mrs. Tilden, and had just told her that she had quarreled with the physical culture director when the young man himself approached the house.

She jumped up and ran into the hallway, and reappeared in the doorway just as he was mounting the steps.

"Good-bye," she shouted. "I've taken carbolic acid."

She then ran back to the kitchen, where she died fifteen minutes later.

Special Sale

Brass Bedsteads

At Factory Prices.

Commencing To-day (Monday), We Will Offer

One Hundred and Twenty Brass Bedsteads

(one of each design),

at 1/3 off regular prices.

Sale prices $22.50 to $50.00 reduced from $32.50 to $72.00 Former Prices.

Mattresses, Bed Springs, Pillows.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The years we devoted to developing a $3 Derby that should wear as well as any $5 hat sold, were not wasted when we introduced our $4 Derby.

The $4 Derby is of finer quality of course, and its sales have grown steadily—as the sales of all fine merchandise have grown in this prosperous town.

Indeed it was this growing demand for the very finest things that can be made which led us to introduce our $6 Derby, though we believe that our $4 hat is a bit better in every way than most of the $5 hats sold.

But through it all the $3 Derby has been kept right up to its high place as the best $3 hat we know, a Derby for the multitude of men who must have a hat which looks well and lasts long; but who haven't any loose change to invest in mere "quality."

The harvest of Fall blocks is ready to reap.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren,
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS

New Fall Patterns.

Special attention is called to our magnificent line of

ROYAL WILTONS

WHICH WE DEEM THE BEST WEARING CARPETS MADE.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK.

A superior line of AXMINSTERS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS, value $1.50 per yd., at..... $1.00 per yd.

A brand new line of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, for Bedrooms, Hall and Stairs, at proportionately reduced prices.

...RUGS...

Velvet, Axminster, Smyrna, Well worth $35.00, a fine collection, Size 9x12 ft., at 27.50 Each

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 18TH & 14TH STS.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 418 to 422 EAST 53d STREET Tel. 132-38

HAWLEY IN WESTERN PACIFIC.

Enters Directorate of System Said to be Controlled by Gould Interests.

It was announced last night that Edwin Hawley was elected in San Francisco on Saturday a member of the Directorate of the Western Pacific Railroad, the new transcontinental system, reported in many quarters to be controlled by Gould interests. Mr. Hawley is President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad and also of the Iowa Central and Director and owner of the Colorado and Southern. Mr. Hawley and his friends got control of the Chicago and Alton a few days ago. The so-called "Hawley properties" are the Iowa Central, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Des Moines and Fort Dodge, the Colorado Southern, and now the Chicago and Alton.

The Western Pacific Directorate as now composed includes E. T. Jeffrey, William H. Taylor, David F. Walker, John Lloyd, George A. Batcheldor, F. M. West, J. Dalzell Brown, A. C. Kains, John Tredwell, W. J. Bartnett, and Mr. Hawley.

RACE HORSES AND GOATS.

Bookkeeper-Bookmaker O'Donnell Says He Doesn't Know Them Apart.

Young Frank O'Donnell, termed "the boy plunger," who is being held in the Tombs on a charge of embezzlement, was besieged by about twenty-five persons yesterday morning, who desired to visit him in his cell. In response to a request to reveal his racing system, he replied:

"I don't know a race horse from a goat."

Lutheran Council Meeting.

The annual meeting of the General Council Lutheran Synod of New York and New England, which embraces nearly fifty Lutheran churches, will open to-morrow morning in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Sixty-fifth Street and Central Park West. Reception will end on Friday or Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
WM. H. CRANE in Business Is Business.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Saturdays, 2
EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Closed Monday and Tuesday for rehearsal. WEDNESDAY EVG., in Clyde Fitch's play,
CLARA BLOODGOOD in THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play LETTY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
MR. S. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
POPULAR PRICES WEDNESDAY MAT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler: light to fresh east winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,071. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ARTILLERY OUT IN ROME TO AWE 10,000 WORKMEN

Demonstrators at Big Meeting Charged by Cavalry.

SCORE OF PERSONS WOUNDED

Riotous Outbreaks in Turin and Bologna —Street Cars Burned in Genoa—Reinforcements Sent There by Sea.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The workmen, it became known shortly after noon, had decided to abandon the strike. The Board of Workmen has published a manifesto saying it has planned a parade of all the Roman proletariat forces as a victorious demonstration.

A meeting of workingmen, however, was held to-night to protest against the intervention of troops. Fully 10,000 persons participated, well-known Anarchists taking prominent part in the proceedings. The chief speaker was the Revolutionary Socialist Deputy Ferri, who delivered a violent address. The streets in the vicinity of the meeting were occupied by soldiers, including detachments of artillery.

An attempt was made by the demonstrators to invade the centre of the town, but the crowds were dispersed by cavalry charges in which about twenty civilians were wounded.

Conflicts in which a number of officers received injuries at the hands of the mobs occurred in Turin and Bologna. At Turin a considerable amount of property was destroyed.

Disturbances also occurred at Genoa, in which Anarchists violently participated. They burned a number of street cars and destroyed a flag hoisted in honor of the birth of the Crown Prince. Lack of bread led to the outbreak at Genoa. The railway service is interrupted only north and south of there. Reinforcements of 2,000 troops have been sent by sea.

The strike has extended to Palermo and Leghorn.

Premier Giolitti left Rome to-day for Racconigi, Piedmont, to perform his official duty, as Crown Notary, of registering the birth of the Crown Prince.

LUGANO, Switzerland, Sept. 19.—A meeting held here to-day to protest against the labor policy of the Italian Ministry developed riotous proceedings.

The rioters proceeded to the Italian Consulate, from which they tore the Italian coat of arms and threw it into the lake.

MORTALLY HURT WITH RIFLE.

New Yorker's Son Was Using Firearm to Knock Down Chestnut Burrs.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Gustav Radtke, the seventeen-year-old son of Gustav A. Radtke, a publisher of New York, was shot and without doubt fatally hurt this afternoon. The Radtkes live at 213 Prospect Avenue, Chestnut Hill. The boy went out this afternoon with some companions. He had a light rifle with him. They came across a chestnut tree and started to knock down the burrs. The hammer of the rifle exploded the cartridge under it and the ball wounded Radtke. His companion carried him to his home, a distance of a mile and a half, and from there he was removed to the Mount Vernon Hospital by Dr. Philip S. Van Patten, and at the hospital he was treated by Dr. Van Patten and Dr. Thomas S. Goodwin, Archibald S. Campbell, and W. S. Fleming. It is said he cannot recover.

Radtke was a members of the class of '06 at the high school and played on the high school baseball team this year and on the basket ball team last Winter. He was assured a position as guard on the football team this Fall.

IROQUOIS THEATRE CROWDED.

Reopening of Chicago's Playhouse, Where Hundreds Died.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—In spite of the widespread feeling here against the reopening of the Iroquois Theatre, its doors swung out to-night for the first time since the fire in December last, and the house was filled with a crowd of men and women, who enjoyed the show hugely, apparently unaffected by any recollection of the great catastrophe of last year. The Police and Fire Departments were well represented.

The theatre begins its career as a vaudeville house under the management of Hyde & Behman.

LUCKY STRIKE AT LEADVILLE.

Great Body of Lead Carbonate Uncovered.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 19.—One of the biggest strikes ever made in this camp has just been announced by John F. and George Campion, owners of the Reindeer mine on Rockhill. A body of lead carbonate ore that measures 150 feet through has been uncovered for a distance of 1,100 feet.

This ore body is believed to be a continuation of the Old Dome shoot that gave Leadville its worldwide prestige in early days. The ore is being shipped to local smelters without sorting, and nets $20 a ton.

BILLET POOL CUTS PRICES.

Steel Products Scaled Down After Review of Trade Situation.

PITTSBURG, Penn. Sept. 19.—The Steel Billet Association met here to-day, and after discussing trade situations in all phases, decided to make cuts in the price of its products as follow:

Steel billets, from $23 to $19.50 for 4 by 4 and all sizes over.

Sheet bars and small billets, from $24 to $21.50.

Finished bars, from $1.35 to $1.30 per 100 pounds, or from $27 to $26 a ton.

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SLEPT ON LEDGE IN MIDAIR.

Passer-by Shuddered at Window Cleaner Eighteen Stories Higher Up.

Frank Brandenburg, a window cleaner, who says he has a peculiar fondness for high altitudes, selected a novel place yesterday to sleep as the result of a picnic which he attended on Sunday. Shortly before noon several pedestrians and tenants of office buildings in the neighborhood of the City Hall, who were watching the progress of the clouds overhead, caught sight of a man's arm and one foot hanging over the window ledge of the eighteenth story of the American Tract Society Building, at Nassau and Spruce Streets.

Closer investigation showed that the owner of the arm and foot was evidently asleep on the ledge and was supporting his head with his left hand. Spectators feared to shout or try to arouse him by throwing anything in his direction, lest the shock of being suddenly awakened might cause him to roll off. The janitor of the building was notified and a trip by elevator was made to the eighteenth floor. There it was found that Bradenburg was reposing opposite Office No. 1,917, which was vacant. The door of the room was opened, and the janitor, rushing over to the window, seized the man by the collar and one leg and hustled him inside.

"That's a nice place in which to be frittering away your time!" exclaimed the monarch of the building. "I've been looking for you these last two hours. What does this mean? You've got all New York holding its breath for fear you were going to roll off that window sill and dash your brains out. Now get out of here as quick as you can and never show up again."

"I was just going to get up to wash some more windows," said the sleeper. "I only dozed off a minute or two because I felt weary. What time is it now? Twelve o'clock! Heavens! I must have been sleeping, then, about three hours, but it didn't seem that long. You see, I was out on a picnic yesterday, and it sort of broke me up a little.

"But I'm apt to fall asleep easily, anyway, when I get high up in the air and begin to drink in the landscape for miles around. There's something about the sensation that seems to dull my senses and force me to close my eyes. Some fellers get dizzy and topple over when they are high up in the air, but not so with me. I like it and always feel perfectly at home. I'd have been all right if you'd only let me alone."

H. H. ROGERS IS ILL.

Dedication of Fairhaven Church Postponed—Indisposition Slight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 19.—The dedication of the Memorial Church, Fairhaven, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the illness of Henry H. Rogers, who is suffering from a slight attack of dysentery, which developed since his arrival in Fairhaven Saturday. Dr. John C. Shaw, who is attending Mr. Rogers, says that the attack is but a mild one, and there is no cause for alarm.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, accompanied by members of the family and Mark Twain, arrived in Fairhaven Saturday morning, the party making the trip from New York on Mr. Rogers's yacht, the Kanawha.

On account of his indisposition Mr. Rogers did not visit the church on Saturday morning, but in the afternoon he felt better and inspected the building, which is his gift. On Sunday Mr. Rogers was so fully recovered that the arrangements for the dedication to-morrow were completed. This morning, however, found Mr. Rogers not so well, and the postponement notice was given out from his residence this forenoon. It is expected that new invitations will be issued shortly, as it is the desire of Mr. Rogers and his family that the postponement may not be taken to indicate that he is seriously ill.

DODGES DEATH THREE TIMES.

His Hat Shot—Beam Missed Him—Mortar Nearly Smothered Him.

Three times within the last week has William Stuttmar, seventen years old, of Grand Street and Rockaway Road, Chester Park, L. I., came face to face with death, only to escape unscathed. Friends say he has a charmed life. He was walking near his home last Wednesday when a bullet tore through his hat. A boy had fired at a cat, but missed his aim. Stuttmar was aiding in hoisting a heavy joist Saturday to the top of a new building when the rope broke. The beam missed crushing him by a hair's breadth.

Yesterday afternoon with three others he was working on a scaffold on the third floor of a building in course of construction at Jamaica and Greenwood Avenues, Richmond Hill, when the rigging at one side snapped. All except Stuttmar escaped falling somehow, but he plunged downward, landing in a heap of mortar. When dug out he was almost suffocated, but Surgeon Mitchell from St. Mary's Hospital revived him after hard work. Stuttmar was able to walk home.

DEER A-PLENTY UP STATE.

More Plentiful Than for Twenty Years—Hunting Fever On.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 19.—The reported scarcity of deer, due, it was said, to the weather last Winter, does not seem to be borne out by the facts, for results so far show that deer have not been so plentiful for twenty years. Saranac Lake is the metropolis of the Adirondacks, and the number of deer being brought into town is surprising even the natives.

One butcher alone in this place has received, cut up, and served to his customers eight large deer during the past twelve days. Venison is plentiful, and the other butchers have an ample supply for their customers.

The deer shooting fever is responsible for some queer antics on the part of amateur hunters. A party recently started out from Tupper Lake and had not gone far from the village, when they imagined that they already saw a deer, so they blazed away. The animal did not run nor fall. After wasting considerable ammunition the hunters got near enough to discover a badly frightened calf.

As soon as the deer season opens and the guns begin to go off, the deer leave the vicinity and seek the thick woods, making a tramp of eight or ten miles necessary to get them. One of the finest specimens was brought into Saranac Lake recently by George H. Smith. It had a splendid pair of antlers and weighed 180 pounds.

RUSH-HOUR TIE-UP ON ALL BROOKLYN LINES

Cables Short Circuited at Third Avenue Power House.

SMALL RIOT AT STATION

East New York Passengers Force Conductor to Open Gates—Forty-five Minutes' Delay.

As a result of the short circuiting of the electric current in the "main feeder" just outside the big power house at Third Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn, traffic on nearly all the surface and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system was more or less tied-up for more than an hour during the "rush" time last evening.

Although the cars moved intermittently, when they could pick up a bit of power, travel on the lines was practically paralyzed, and thousands of Brooklynites returning from office or shop in Manhattan experienced tedious delays in getting to their homes.

The trouble occurred shortly before 6 o'clock. The power suddenly left the elevated third rail and the trolley wires, and trains and cars, all crowded, came to a standstill. There was a wait of ten or fifteen minutes, and then the power came slowly and weakly back to the motors, the cars moved ahead for a block or two, and then the current failed again.

Another like interval of waiting, another return of the power, and another loss of it after an advance of two or three blocks more. This sort of thing kept up until after 7 o'clock. The motormen or conductors did not know what the trouble was, and they were berated by angry passengers.

It was found eventually that a short circuit had occurred among the main feed cables leading out from the Third Avenue power house and supplying most of the power for the lines. The job of straightening out the tangled current was a delicate one, and it took about three-quarters of an hour to complete it. Meantime a little power was going out over some of the cables, and on this and what could be drawn from the Kent Avenue power house all the lines in the borough depended for motive force.

Out at the East New York loop there was a scene which threatened for a few minutes to develop into something like a riot. Many of the trains bound for city line were stopped at the loop, and all the passengers discharged there. In a little while about 300 people were at the station.

Train after train drew in, with the announcement being made that it was going no further. The irate passengers finally lost patience and demanded of a conductor of a train that he take them through to the city line. The conductor refused to do so and kept the gates of the cars closed.

Two men on the station platform then vaulted the gates and yanked them open, after throwing the conductor violently to one side. The conductor tried to force the men back on the platform again, and it seemed that there would be a general mix-up until an Inspector ordered the conductor to admit the people to the cars.

VANDERBILTS FOOLED CROWD.

Had Arrived at Biltmore by an Early Morning Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt arrived at Biltmore House to-day from a six months' trip abroad. They anticipated that there would be a large number of Biltmore and Asheville residents at the station to meet them, and escaped the crowd by a ruse.

Many of Mr. Vanderbilt's parishioners, his minister, members of his Vestry, and others were on hand to greet them. The crowd swarmed around the train when it arrived, but there stepped from it only little Cornelius Stuyvesant, a maid, and a valet. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt had reached Biltmore by a train which arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning.

BIG WITNESSES STAY AWAY.

Odell, Platt, Morgan, and Baer Not on Hand for Mitchell's Trial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The action brought by Lawyer A. D. Wales of this city against John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to recover $200,000 for services in bringing about the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike, came up before Justice Lyon at a special term of the Supreme Court this morning.

Assemblyman James T. Rogers appeared for Senator Platt and Gov. Odell, who have been subpoenaed as witnesses and requested that their testimony be taken elsewhere than in Binghamton. He presented a physician's certificate certifying to Senator Platt's illness and inability to attend the trial.

J. Pierpont Morgan sent a letter saying he could be present in Binghamton only on next Monday, while G. F. Baer, President of the Reading Company, forwarded word that he could not be present until the week following.

Mr. Wales said he thought the witnesses should be called, to protect him.

Justice Lyon asked if he desired a motion to have the men declared in contempt.

"We shall see about that later," was the reply.

Harvey D. Hinman, representing Mr. Mitchell, said that there was no desire to evade anything, and, so far as possible, he would produce all papers asked for by the plaintiff.

It developed that it had been agreed to have the case come to trial in this city on Oct. 3.

PASSED HUSBAND IN MIDSEA.

He Had Sailed for Wife, Who May Now Be Deported.

Winnie Morris, a young Welsh woman, and her tiny baby are detained at Ellis Island for disposition by the immigration authorities. They came to this country on the Arabic, in on Sunday, and while in midsea passed the husband and father on the Baltic, homeward bound, to get them and bring them to this country.

Mrs. Morris had written to her husband that she did not wish to make the trip here from Wales alone. Shortly after sending the letter she changed her mind and booked for the Arabic. Mr. Morris meanwhile had packed up and started to get her. The little woman is now fearful lest in being deported she again pass her husband bound back for this country.

FIRE ENGINE STRIKES CROWD.

Two Men Knocked Down on Park Avenue—One May Die.

Fire Engine 36, whose house is on Park Avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, while responding to an alarm for a slight fire yesterday afternoon, ran over one man, knocked down a second man, and plowed through a crowd of five or six men, who had been standing under the viaduct of the New York Central Railroad at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The man who was run over, Joseph Frimorgen, aged thirty-one, a tailor, of 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was taken to the Harlem Hospital so badly injured that he may die.

As the fire engine passed the viaduct Hook and Ladder 14 and the engine's tender were close by. A group of men, observing Yom Kippur, stood in the street, engaged in conversation. Truck, engine, and tender were sounding their bells. Evidently the men did not hear the clamor, for the engine bore down on the crowd before the men could scatter.

Nathan Cohen of 96 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a tailor, was struck by the horses and thrown to the pavement, narrowly escaping the wheels of the engine. Frimorgen was thrown to the street, and the wheels passed over him. Driver Koehler of the engine, after doing all in his power to avert an accident, came to a stop, and went to Frimorgen's aid. Dr. Parmenter responded to a call sent to Harlem Hospital for a surgeon, and took the injured man to that institution.

Kochler later went with his Captain to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, and was formally arrested. He was paroled.

BABCOCK THINKS HOUSE LOST.

If Election Were To-day Roosevelt Probably Would Win, He Says.

"As matters stand now we are likely to lose the House of Representatives." This statement by Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, yesterday at headquarters was not made for the purpose of getting funds out of campaign contributors, but was merely an estimate of the situation.

Congressmen Sherman of New York and Loudenslager of New Jersey were in the room during the talk, and agreed with the Chairman in saying that the Republicans would lose the House of Representatives, as matters now stood, unless they inaugurated an active campaign at once and fought for every district, in which there was a possible chance.

"If the Democrats carry fifteen districts which are now represented by Republicans," said Mr. Babcock, "they will wipe out our majority of the House entirely. You can readily see that in the natural course of events, without regard to the campaign work to be done by either party, the chances favor the Democrats. With an election held right now we would probably elect Roosevelt and lose the House."

ROBBERS KILL ITALIANS.

Two Dead and One Dying Near Chicago Railroad Tower.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A party of Italian laborers who were to have started for Italy to-morrow were attacked by robbers near the Illinois Central tower at Riverdale late to-night, and two men are dead and another is dying.

The shack where the victims had gone was a deserted one. Their presence there was not known to any neighbors until the shots were fired. Just before the investigators arrived the robbers fled, and the survivor could not give sufficient information about those who had attacked them until the robbers had gone beyond pursuit.

The men were employed on the Illinois Central Road as laborers and had saved enough for the return trip. It is supposed that their possession of this money became known either to companions or to outsiders and that the attack was made for the purpose of robbery.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR IN WRECK.

Six of Providence Hurt When Cars Go Over Kansas Embankment.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Sept. 19.—The Pullman section of the east-bound Atlantic Express on the Union Pacific was wrecked to-day by the spreading of the rails while the train was running at high speed. Three cars left the track, and the one at the rear of the train rolled down an embankment, turning over three times. There were thirty-two persons in this car. Six of them were severely injured, and the rest suffered painful injuries.

Two of the cars were occupied by the St. John's Commandery Knights Templar No. 1 and Calvary Commandery Knights Templar No. 13, both of Providence, R. I. The members and their wives were returning home from the San Francisco conclave. The injured include:

Fred S. Cowrn, Woonsocket, R. I.; overcome by gas, legs, bruised.

A. Johnson, Providence, R. I.; cut about neck and head; may prove fatal.

Mrs. H. W. Rice, Providence, R. I.; bruised hip; serious.

BICYCLIST HIT BY AUTO.

Seriously Hurt in Collision at Seventh Avenue Garage.

Gus Brauninger, who said that he is the chauffeur for James Beeche, a broker living at 228 West Forty-ninth Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night as a result of a collision between the machine he was driving and a bicyclist, Frank Bossoni, of 230 West Twenty-seventh Street. Bossoni was severely injured and had to be removed to the New York Hospital.

Brauninger was coming down Seventh Avenue, and says that he attempted to turn into the garage at Thirty-eighth Street when Bossoni, coming up the avenue, ran into the headlight of the automobile. He was thrown clear over the machine and was picked up unconscious. The chauffeur said that the bicyclist made no attempt to turn out and that he had his head bent over the handle bars. Brauninger insisted that he was making the turn into the garage at a moderate speed. He was locked up.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF TWO.

Woman and Her Niece Found Burned—Oil Can Near Them.

TOWANDA, Penn., Sept. 19.—News reached here to-day from Macedonia, three miles from this place, that Mrs. Bigler Johnson and her ten-year-old niece, Annie Benjamin, were burned to death late last night in a fire which destroyed their home.

The bodies were found in a corner of what had been the bedroom, and near them lay the remains of a small oil can. Leading

RECTOR AND SISTER KILLED BY FAST TRAIN

Mr. Stryker Lost Life in Effort to Save Mrs. Smith.

TRAGEDY AT RIVERSIDE, N. J.

Founder of New Jersey Church and Sister Were Crossing Tracks to Join Niece.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERSIDE, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Rev. Peter W. Stryker, rector of St. Stephen's Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church in this village, was killed this afternoon while attempting to prevent his sister, Mrs. Helen S. Smith of Baltimore, from being struck by a train. Mrs. Smith was struck and died three hours later.

Mr. Stryker and Mrs. Smith waited for some time at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station for a trolley car. Their niece, Miss Florence Stryker, of Washington, who was with them, crossed the railroad tracks to signal the motorman when a car came in sight, and left her uncle and aunt to follow. A mail train from Camden which does not stop at Riverside, approached the station at high speed, and the two, unaware of their danger, stepped from the platform in front of the engine.

Mr. Stryker, warned by shouts, saw the engine when it was a hundred feet away, and when there was still time for him to step aside in safety, he paused to seize Mrs. Smith by the arm, attempting to draw her from the track. The engine struck them. Mr. Stryker was thrown twenty feet through the air, falling upon the platform. Mrs. Smith was hit a glancing blow, and her hair caught in the driving wheel of the engine. She was dragged several feet.

The clergyman was unconscious when he was carried into the waiting room of the station. He died five minutes later. Mrs. Smith was taken to the Stryker home, in South Riverside. She was conscious up to the time of her death. Her arms were broken in several places, two ribs were fractured, and she was injured internally. Mr. Stryker's head and arms were crushed.

Mr. Stryker had been rector of St. Stephen's for twenty-two years, and was the founder of the church. He had also been rector of a church in Edgewater Park and of Trinity Church in Fairview. He was sixty-eight years old, and is survived by a son, the Rev. Leonard W. Stryker of Passaic, N. J., and three daughters—Maria and Elizabeth, who are in St. Louis, and Margaret, who was in Philadelphia when the accident happened. Mrs. Smith was a few years younger than her brother.

$50,000 CAMPAIGN OFFERING.

Col. Guffey to Send Democratic Committee His Check.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—National Committeeman James M. Guffey of Pittsburg will give $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. The figures were made public this afternoon by City Controller John Larkin of Pittsburg, who has been Mr. Guffey's mouthpiece on finance for many years. Larkin said after a conference with Guffey:

"If the Treasurer of the Democratic Committee has not received Mr. Guffey's check for $50,000 he will receive it in a short time, for this is the amount Mr. Guffey has decided to contribute to the cause."

MISSISSIPPI TREASURY EMPTY.

Company Fails to Settle for Bonds and Governor Goes Without Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19.—As the result of the failure of Harris & Co., bankers of Chicago, to settle for the five-hundred-thousand-dollar bond issue which they purchased recently, the Mississippi Treasury has been depleted to such an extent that the salaries of Gov. Vardaman and other State officials have not been paid with accustomed regularity.

The Treasurer has been unable to meet the warrants except as the collections from taxes came in, and whenever he had exhausted the available cash he instructed the officials to call the next day.

GILBERTS OUTPAINT RIVALS.

Schoolboy Let Down 200 Feet to Wipe Out Torrington Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 19.—Angered by students from the Torrington High School, who had invaded their territory overlooking the Gilbert Athletic Field and painted "T. H. S." on a ledge near the "Robber's Cave," three students from the Gilbert School and a friend, Frank Bradford, yesterday performed a hazardous feat.

Bradford was let 200 feet down a sheer descent of rock by a rope which his companions steadied by winding it around the base of a tree on top of the precipice. Then Bradford painted "G., '04," over "T. H. S." The letter and figures are 8 feet long, and it took over an hour and a half to do the work.

HYPNOTIZED TO ROB, HE SAYS.

One of Trio of Alleged Thieves Makes That His Excuse.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 19.—Three robbers who have stolen thousands of dollars worth of jewelry and silverware from the residences of wealthy people in Northampton County were captured at Bellwood Park, N. J., last night by two railroad detectives who were looking for tramps. The thieves gave their names as Thomas King, Richard Mason, and John Walsh of New York.

King says that he is a son of a Philadelphia policeman and will not admit, as the others have done, having taken part in the robberies. He does not deny that he was with them, but declares he is under a hypnotic spell which was exerted by Mason and which he is unable to throw off.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT ROUBAIX.

Several Persons Injured During Expulsion of Nuns.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The expulsion of a female religious order at Roubaix to-day caused violent demonstrations, during which a number of persons were injured.

PORT ARTHUR SORTIE FAILS.

Russians Lose Heavily in Effort to Retake Fort—Guns Worn Out?

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Tokio to a news agency says:

"A strong Russian force made a sortie from Port Arthur on the afternoon of Sept. 18 and attacked the Etse-Shan Fort, which was recently captured by the Japanese.

"The fighting lasted some hours, and the Russians eventually were repulsed with heavy loss."

The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent telegraphs a report, which he claims emanated from officers at Port Arthur, that the naval guns on Liao-Ti Hill Fort are worn out from incessant firing, and that consequently the land for about two and one-half miles to the westward has been mined.

The correspondent adds that the wearing out of the guns is causing great anxiety.

ARAB TROOPS SACK SALONICA.

Sherik Pasha Surrounded at Prisrend—Force Marching to Relieve Him.

SALONICA, Sept. 19.—On the morning of Sept. 17 the port of Salonica and the Bazaar were pillaged by 300 Arab soldiers.

Strong patrols are now guarding the streets.

Sherik Pasha is surrounded by Albanians at Prisrend, and Suleiman Pasha, with sixteen battalions, is proceeding to his relief.

DREAM OF TRAGEDY CAME TRUE

Aunt Says She Had a Vision of Her Nephew's Suicide.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19.—John Ingram Alvis, son of a prominent furniture dealer of Manchester, shot and killed himself today in his home. Brooding over ill-health is supposed to have prompted the act. He was nineteen years old.

A curious circumstance is that last night his aunt in a dream had a premonition of the tragedy, and says her dream was fulfilled in almost every detail.

ORACLE WARE SPEAKS.

Pension Commissioner Puts Some Handwriting on the Wall.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Some time between the closing hour on Saturday and the time the clerks reported for duty this morning a legend was painted on the wall in the main reception room of the Pension Bureau by order of Commissioner Ware. It reads:

THE LORD HATES A LIAR.

What motive the Commissioner had in putting up the inscription no one knows. He declined to discuss the matter. When asked about it this morning he said he was too busy to talk.

From another source it was learned that for ten years the Commissioner has had the same phrase painted on the wall over his desk if his law office in Topeka.

ISELIN-JAY ENGAGEMENT.

Arthur Iselin Will Marry Col. Jay's Daughter Eleanor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 19.—The engagement of Arthur Iselin and Miss Eleanor Jay, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Jay, has been announced here. Mr. Iselin is the eldest son of William E. Iselin.

Mr. Iselin is twenty-six years old, and was graduated from Harvard in 1901. Since leaving college he has been in business with his father. He owned and sailed the Dipper, which won numerous races along the Sound. In the international races he sailed aboard the cup winners with his uncle, Oliver Iselin. He is also an automobilist and polo player.

Mr. Iselin did not intend that the news of the engagement should be made public until it was announced formally at a gathering of both families, but his friends heard of it to-day, and he admitted that it was true. No arrangements have as yet been made for the wedding.

MRS. ISAAC C. BATES KILLED.

Husband Seriously Hurt in Runaway Near Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Isaac C. Bates, a society woman of Providence, was killed and her husband, a member of the beef firm of Comstock & Co., and also a Director of the Rhode Island School of Design, was seriously injured in a runaway accident to-day. Mrs. Bates's spine was broken, and she died at her Summer home, at Bennet Point, three hours later.

Mr. Bates and his wife were driving from Kingston to Bennet Point when the horse became frightened and bolted. The wheels struck some obstacle, upsetting the carriage. The horse ran on toward Bennet Point, and neighbors, who recognized the team as belonging to Mr. Bates, hurried back along the road and found Mr. Bates lying senseless beside his wife. Both were carried to their home at Bennet Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates were members of the Providence Art School, and Mr. Bates was one of the founders of the Rhode Island School of Design.

CANADA INVADES US.

Gay Fusiliers March Through Detroit En Route to St. Louis.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Resplendent in red coats and white helmets, the Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers left this city this afternoon over the Michigan Central Railroad for Chicago, where they will take the Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis. They will camp on the Exposition grounds.

The Canadian troops marched fully armed through the business section of the city from the Windsor ferry dock to the Michigan Central station. As the steamboat Pleasure crossed the river from Windsor with the soldiers a salute was fired in their honor by the United States steamship Michigan, which was anchored in the stream. The Fusiliers were about 2,500 strong, and were accompanied by a Maxim gun battery.

RUSSIA IGNORES KING PETER.

Failure to Notice Coronation Causes Sensation at Belgrade.

BELGRADE, Servia, Sept. 19.—All the powers have instructed their Ministers here to attend the coronation of King Peter, except Russia, whose action has caused a sensation.

King Peter will be crowned on Wednesday

HILL IS IN CONTROL; GROUT BOOM GROWS

Leaders Agree That Convention Will Be An Open One.

McCARREN FIGHTS SHEPARD

Won't Support Him Even If Grout Is Downed—Hill Admits That Controller Looms Up Biggest.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19, Midnight.—With the opening of the Democratic State Convention but twelve hours off, prediction as to who is to be the nominee for Governor would be hazardous. One fact is apparent. David B. Hill is in control of the situation. Whoever he decides upon as the man who will make the strongest candidate will receive the nomination.

Mr. Hill asserts at midnight that he is not able to predict the nomination of any of the candidates whose names have been prominently mentioned. His declaration is generally credited, even the Tammany leaders voicing the belief that the contest is still an open one.

There is one point that every old politician here whose judgment is worth asking is commenting on. That is the fact that Senator Hill is in a mood in which he never is found when he believes he sees trouble ahead. He sits in his room and receives the leaders as they call upon him. He gets their views, and encourages them to go ahead and try to carry out their pet schemes, but he does not send for them either to give them his orders or his confidences, or to plead with them. He is manifesting no sign of uneasiness. Yet it would be entirely unfair to Mr. Hill to say that up to this time he has done anything to indicate that he is "bossing the job."

He is permitting every boom and boomlet to grow or die in its natural course, and assents with every evidence of good faith that when he is satisfied as to the candidate who can command the greatest number of delegates and satisfy the greatest number of voters, he will throw to him his deciding support.

Cry of Grout Grows Louder.

The most important development of the day has been the growth of the boom for Controller Edward M. Grout of New York. Ever since Senator Patrick H. McCarren arrived here to-day and announced that he would be for Grout first, last, and all the time, the Grout sentiment has been growing. Mr. Hill himself acknowledged to-night that the Grout boom was the biggest boom in sight.

Late to-night John C. Sheehan went to see Charles F. Murphy in behalf of Controller Grout. Mr. Murphy told Mr. Sheehan that while he did not favor the nomination he would not oppose Mr. Grout in the convention or in the preliminary conferences. The meeting between the past and present leaders of Tammany Hall lasted for several minutes, during which time Mr. Murphy had every opportunity to declare himself flat footed against Mr. Grout if he desired to take such a stand.

All day Mr. Hill has been hearing complimentary things said of Mr. Grout by up-State delegates. Mr. Grout, Mr. Hill said to-night, seemed to appeal to many of the up-State men because of his well-known fighting qualities. Mr. Hill, however, feels indisposed to come to any decision on the head of the ticket which will give Tammany cause for complaint. He desires to conciliate the Manhattan organization, if it is possible for him to do so.

What has helped the Grout boom more than anything else is the fact that Senator McCarren, who is its chief sponsor, is the only leader on the ground who has definitely made up his mind as to what the convention ought to do, and declares himself with boldness. From the moment he arrived McCarren has been trying to convince the delegates that Grout is the only man who ought to be considered for the nomination.

McCarren Out Against Shepard.

Senator McCarren is equally positive that the nomination of Edward M. Shepard would be a mistake. He has said that Mr. Shepard, if he is to be nominated, will have to be nominated without the vote of the Kings County delegation, as Kings County would not take any responsibility for his candidacy.

In a situation where most of the leaders are showing indecision of purpose it is natural that a man with a positive conviction as to what ought to be done would gain converts. Senator McCarren has gained many of them for Grout to-day, and he is of the opinion to-night that Mr. Grout will be nominated whether or not Mr. Murphy withdraws his opposition.

If Mr. Hill should conclude that he dare not let the nomination go to Mr. Grout, he will have difficulty in deciding where it should go. Many of the up-State delegations who favor Stanchfield have been to see Mr. Hill to-day and have told him that the attacks which have been made on Mr. Stanchfield had not changed their belief in the advisability of his nomination. It is evident, nevertheless, that Mr. Stanchfield's chances of securing the nomination have diminished appreciably.

This is not to be construed as meaning that Mr. Hill has entirely dropped Mr. Stanchfield from consideration, for that Mr. Hill denies. The talk here to-night is to the effect that if Mr. Murphy prevents the nomination of Mr. Grout and the nomination should go to an up-State man, the nominee in that event would be either George M. Palmer of Schoharie or Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany.

As an indication of how open the nomination is, there was considerable discussion to-night among the leaders of the possibility of the nomination of William B. Hornblower, who is to be the temporary Chairman of the convention, in the contingency that Mr. Hornblower's address should be of a character to arouse any great amount of party enthusiasm.

There was some talk also about John G. Milburn as a probability, but it was stated that Mr. Milburn's availability was considered some time ago and passed upon unfavorably. Some strength was added to the Shepard boom to-day by the arrival of Mayor Osborne of Auburn, who is one of the few Democratic Mayors in the State, and who enjoys the distinction of having carried a city which is normally several

and the independent voters of Cayuga County when he spoke in Auburn recently, and that the impression in his section is that Mr. Shepard would be the very best candidate the Democrats could name for Governor.

Andrew McLean, State Committeeman from the Twenty-third District, also helped the Shepard boom by informing all those with whom he talked in the corridor of the Grand Union that he had been in Binghamton when Mr. Shepard spoke there, and that all who heard him were enthusiastic over the prospect of his being the Democratic candidate.

Nevertheless it was apparent that the Shepard boom had sagged perceptibly today owing principally to the assault of Senator McCarren. It is a fact that some of the up-State leaders have told Mr. Hill he ought not to think of having Mr. Shepard named as a candidate. They say it would be a mistake to put up a man who has not the support of his own county.

A number of independent Democrats who believe Mr. Shepard would make the best run of any man who has been mentioned for the nomination met to-night in the rooms of Mayor Osborne of Auburn. Among those who attended the conference were F. W. Hinrichs, A. Augustus Healy, and George Foster Peabody.

To Meet McCarren's Attacks.

The object of the conference was to take steps to repair what injury had been done to Mr. Shepard's candidacy by the opposition from Senator McCarren and attacks from other quarters and adopt plans to further his candidacy.

No conference of leaders was held to-night. When Mr. Hill was asked to-night whether a conference would be held to-morrow he said:

"We have decided not to hold one to-night. That is as far as we have gone. I cannot say what we will do to-morrow."

Mr. Hill's uncertainty as to whether or not there would be a conference to-morrow caused a good deal of comment. By some it was taken as indicating that if Mr. Hill could not come to an agreement with Charles F. Murphy he might decide to go into the convention without any slate. Most of the leaders of prominence, however, thought such action on Mr. Hill's part very unlikely. Despite the differences of opinion which exist as to who would be the best candidate, there is a pretty general agreement that he ought to be chosen in conference rather than in open convention.

When Mr. Hill announced to-night that Duncan Campbell Lee had been agreed upon for Permanent Chairman, the deduction was made by some of the politicians around headquarters that Mr. Lee's selection pointed to the nomination of an up-State man for Governor. Mr. Lee had a healthy boom for Lieutenant Governor. When asked if his being named for the permanent presidng officer of the convention would interfere with his boom for second place, Mr. Lee said:

Sees Boom Killed.

"I think it will. I should say that my boom for Lieutenant Governor had been killed. I am inclined to think that was the purpose in putting me in as Permanent Chairman."

As Mr. Lee was the most prominent up-State candidate for second place on the ticket, the bursting of his boom was taken as an indication that it was the intention to have the nomination for Lieutenant Governor go to New York. That would mean that the disposition of Mr. Hill was to give the nomination for Governor to an up-State man.

As corroborative of this impression, it was said to-night in the Hill headquarters that the nomination for Lieutenant Governor lay between Randolph Guggenheimer and Representative Francis Burton Harrison, and that C. F. Murphy had been told he could name either one of those gentlemen for the place.

James Shevlin and Senator Patrick H. McCarren conferred to-night. Shevlin called upon McCarren to make a proposition to him. Mr. Shevlin's proposal was that the fifteen delegates from anti-McCarren districts in Brooklyn would agree to go into a Kings County caucus, provided Senator McCarren would agree that the delegation should vote as a unit for the candidate selected by the conference of leaders for Governor, no matter who he might be. If the conference selected Mr. Grout as the candidate then the fifteen anti-McCarrenites would agree to support Grout.

Shevlin Doesn't Want Unit Rule.

The position of the anti-McCarren delegates, Mr. Shevlin informed Senator McCarren, was that they did not wish to be bound by the unit rule to vote for Mr. Grout if Mr. Grout was not to be the conference candidate. Senator McCarren said he would take Mr. Shevlin's proposal under consideration, and give him an answer before the hour set for the caucus of the Kings County delegation to-morrow morning.

The Westchester County delegation is here with two candidates for Governor. The faction led by John G. Agar is booming the candidacy of ex-Congressman Pugsley for Governor, while the faction led by ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers is booming Judge Keogh. To-night the delegation had a meeting for the purpose of seeing if an agreement could not be reached to unite the delegation for a Gubernatorial candidate, or if that could not be done to drop both of the Westchester Gubernatorial candidates and make an effort to secure some other place on the ticket for a Westchester man.

The Court of Appeals situation apparently is settled. Judge Edgar M. Cullen, in all probability, will be nominated for Chief Judge without opposition, and the Erie County delegation has received assurances that Attorney General John Cunneen will be named for Associate Judge. If this promise is not carried out, there will be merry war in the western part of the State. Their confidence is justified by the fact that the boomers of Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany for a Court of Appeals nomination concede that the ticket will be Cullen and Cunneen.

HILL BUSY, BUT SILENT.

McCarren Active, Too, and Talking Grout—Peabody Booms Shepard.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 19.—The situation began to take on real interest when David B. Hill and Senator P. H. McCarren arrived on the noon train. Both leaders went to the Grand Union Hotel. Hill was shown to his rooms at once and did not leave them again until it was time for him to go to dinner in the evening. Mr. Hill has a suite. He kept close to an inner room and there received leaders from all over the State with whom he desired to consult.

The door leading to his sanctum was closed and there was a man on guard, who let no one pass whom the Senator did not desire to see. To all others the invariable answer was "The Governor is busy." To the newspaper men who saw him during the afternoon Mr. Hill was uncommunicative. He said there was nothing to be said until after he had an opportunity of consulting with the leaders of all sections and ascertaining what their views were.

This much can be stated, however, on good authority—Mr. Hill has not received from Judge Parker any intimation as to Judge Parker's preference in the matter of Gubernatorial candidates and does not expect that Judge Parker will take it upon himself to make any suggestion. Mr. Hill is said to believe that any such course on the part of Judge Parker would be hurtful to the Judge's own candidacy.

Grout as a Vote Getter.

Senator McCarren's demeanor was just the opposite of Mr. Hill's. Senator McCarren came here with his mind made up, and he did not hesitate to express his opinions freely.

"I am for Grout," said the Brooklyn leader, "and I will be for him to the end unless he withdraws his name. If this convention wants to do the sensible thing its course is perfectly clear. It will nominate Mr. Grout. He is the man of the hour. No man can make the fight against 'Odellism' with the force that Mr. Grout can. He would carry Kings County by over 30,000."

"How about Manhattan?" he was asked.

"Mr. Grout has shown in the past that he can get more votes in Manhattan than any other Democrat. He ran ahead of his ticket in Manhattan when he was the nominee for Controller last year."

"But how is he to be nominated with Murphy opposing him?"

"If you will take the Tammany district leaders one by one from the Battery to Harlem and learn from them their individual preference you will find that nearly all of them think Mr. Grout is the strongest man who can be nominated. They would like a chance to support him. So far as I am able to learn, whatever opposition there is in Tammany Hall to the nomination of Mr. Grout is personal with Mr. Murphy.

"It is about time that the Tammany organization should have the privilege of expressing its preference for a candidate. The Kings County organization is not for Mr. Shepard. I can't find that there is any real sentiment anywhere among the party organization of the State for Mr. Shepard.

Doesn't Take Shepard Seriously.

"So far as the candidacy of Mr. Shepard is concerned, I have not regarded it seriously. But if it should threaten to become serious I think I would be able to prevent his nomination. Mr. Shepard is not the man for us to win with in this campaign."

"Suppose that at a conference of the leaders there should be an agreement on Mr. Shepard, what would be your attitude then?"

"He would have to be nominated without the votes of Kings County. Even though we could not get Grout we would not be for Shepard. But I repeat that the duty of this convention is plain, and that is to make Mr. Grout the nominee."

A half-dozen Tammany leaders were asked about the truth of Senator McCarren's assertion that if the choice of a candidate were left to the district leaders of Tammany the decision would be in favor of Mr. Grout by a large majority. John Oakley, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, who is the Tammany leader of the Fourteenth District, said:

"I believe the statement of Senator McCarren that a majority of the Tammany district leaders would prefer Mr. Grout as a candidate if free to express their individual preference is absolutely false. I have talked with a good many of the district leaders about this situation, and I have not heard any of them express any sentiment in favor of Mr. Grout."

Others Disagree with Brooklyn Leader.

Several other leaders expressed themselves in the same vein as Mr. Oakley, but it was ascertained from an unquestionable source that one of the most powerful of all of the Tammany leaders and his friends, while they will stand with Murphy if he concludes to carry on his fight against Grout to the bitter end, privately declare the nomination of Mr. Grout to be the best solution the convention could make.

George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and Henry A. Richmond of the Erie Railroad are looking after the interests of Mr. Shepard.

"No headquarters will be opened for Mr. Shepard, and nothing in the nature of a boom for him will be started," said Mr. Peabody. "Mr. Shepard's friends believe that his eminent fitness for the honor ought to be sufficient of itself to commend his candidacy to the serious consideration of the delegates and leaders."

Mr. Richmond is the most active Shepard boomer. "Considered merely from the standpoint of practical politics," he said, "the nomination of Mr. Shepard would be the wisest choice the convention could make. There are thousands of Republicans up State this year who are so disgusted with the Republican administration which we have had at Albany that they are anxious for an opportunity to rebuke the Odell machine. The nomination of a high-class man like Mr. Shepard would give them just that opportunity.

Shepard and National Issues.

"The party owes it to Judge Parker to do the very best by him that it can. Whom could the party select who would be able to make such a presentation of National issues as Mr. Shepard could? I have found no one who has been able to name Mr. Shepard's equal in that respect, and therefore I think it ought to be clear that Mr. Shepard would be the strongest man the convention could name."

Two long-time lieutenants of David B. Hill have strongly dissented with Mr. Hill on the wisdom of nominating John B. Stanchfield for Governor. They are Elliot Danforth of Chenango and John N. Carlisle of Jefferson.

"I am pledged to nobody," said Mr. Danforth this afternoon. "My delegates from Chenango are uninstructed, as also are the delegates from all the counties in my Senate and Congress districts. These counties include Chenango, Sullivan, Delaware, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins, with a total of twenty-four delegates. We are for the strongest man who can be named, and are steadily urging in conference that a big man be nominated.

"It is wrong to say that I am against Stanchfield, but I do believe that we could nominate a man much stronger than several whose names have been mentioned. Some whose names have been under consideration are very vulnerable."

Mr. Carlisle took the same stand in the open, and quietly went to Mr. Hill twice during the day to point out objection to the nomination of Mr. Stanchfield. Mr. Hill advised Mr. Carlisle to go slow with his talk of opposition to the Elmira man.

CONVENTION CHAIRMEN CHOSEN.

Hornblower Formally Selected for Temporary Post—Place for Raines.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Formal selection of William B. Hornblower for temporary Chairman of the convention was made to-night at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee. The meeting was short and entirely taken up with routine matters. Not being a delegate to the convention Mr. Hornblower was substituted on the temporary roll for James W. Gerard in the Twentieth District, and as a substituted delegate will have a seat in the convention over which he will be called temporarily to preside.

Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Ithaca accepted the permanent Chairmanship, and now is at work preparing his speech. George Raines of Rochester has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions, which will have charge of the presentation of the platform. Mr. Raines acted as the presiding officer at the April convention in Albany, when delegates to the National Convention were elected with instructions for Judge Parker's nomination.

GAYNOR NOT A CANDIDATE.

"I Am Not; Why Should I Be?" Is His Answer to Question.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—When Judge Gaynor was asked this afternoon if he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor, he replied:

"I am not a candidate; why should I be?"

Later when it was reported that William F. Sheehan had told him he was ex-Judge Parker's choice, Judge Gaynor made the same reply to interviewers.

McCARREN FOR McCLELLAN?

Rumor of Plan to Outwit Murphy If Grout Is Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Charles F. Murphy and his chief aide, Senator Victor J. Dowling, were thrown into a blue funk this evening by a report which reached them from the McCarren headquarters. It was to the effect that if he found he was unable to bring about the nomination of Mr. Grout because of the opposition of Mr. Murphy, McCarren was preparing to execute a bold flank movement on Tammany. According to the report, should he be convinced that all hope of Grout's nomination was gone, Mr. McCarren would walk into Mr. Hill's room and declare that, since Murphy could not be reconciled to the candidacy of Grout, he (McCarren) would urge the nomination of Mayor McClellan as the next best man.

He would advise Mr. Hill, it was said, to send for Mr. Murphy and give him the alternative of either withdrawing his opposition to Grout or agreeing to the nomination of McClellan. Senator Dowling was asked to-night what would be Tammany's answer to such a proposal.

"I am not prepared to answer at this time," was his reply.

"You have considered the possibility of such a situation arising?"

"Yes."

When the probability of McCarren putting up to Mr. Murphy the alternative of withdrawing his opposition to Grout or accepting Mayor McClellan as a candidate became a matter of gossip among some of the big leaders to-night, it was generally agreed that such a move on the Brooklyn leader's part certainly would be very embarrassing to the Tammany leader. If Grout could not be nominated, McCarren would have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such a move, and it was argued that the advantages he would gain were many. In the first place Mayor McClellan's successor would be Charles V. Fornes, who is generally understood to be friendly to the Sullivans, and the harmony of relations between the Sullivans and McCarren is well known. With a Mayor who would be friendly to him, and a candidate for Governor who would owe his nomination to him, Senator McCarren, it was said, need have no further fear about any efforts Mr. Murphy might be disposed to make against his leadership in Brooklyn. In fact, it was asserted the Tammany leader would be rendered absolutely powerless to do McCarren any political hurt under those conditions.

Senator Dowling said to-night that it had been his impression all day that the McClellan talk up State was a mere cloak for some such shrewd play on the part of McCarren as has been outlined.

There was a busy time at the Tammany headquarters from the time Mr. Murphy and his lieutenants arrived this afternoon. Leaders from various sections of the State dropped in on Mr. Murphy, and it was long after midnight before he had concluded his conferences.

From the beginning Mr. Murphy held to his determination not to advance any candidate on the part of Tammany Hall, but to throw this strength to the man whom the convention considers to be the strongest candidate. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Murphy received State Chairman Cord Meyer in his cottage at the Grand Union. Then Mr. Murphy, accompanied by Senator Dowling and Borough President Ahearn of Manhattan, went to see William F. Sheehans, and had a long talk.

Later in the afternoon, Henry Yonge, one of Controller Grout's managers, called at Mr. Murphy's headquarters and remained an hour. When he came away he declared that the prospect of Controller Grout's nomination was brighter than at any time since his arrival. About this time it became known that ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, who is one of Mr. Murphy's closest advisers, had been urging the Tammany leader to come out for Grout. Mr. Towne has advocated this move as the best way to cut the ground from under McClellan's feet in Brooklyn. When Mr. Murphy was seen in his cottage before the rumor of the McCarren move was spread, he declined to discuss the situation.

"Tammany has no candidate," he said, "and I see no prospect of its having one."

Senator McCarren has said that most of the Tammany district leaders favor the nomination of Grout, and would vote their delegations for him unless you give orders to the contrary. Is that true?"

"Well, McCarren can talk for Brooklyn, but he has no right to talk for Tammany."

"McCarren says he will oppose the nomination of Shepard to the very end."

"That comes under the head of Brooklyn matters, and I cannot discuss it."

"There has been some talk of taking up Mayor McClellan as a candidate, and in the event of a general sentiment developing for the Mayor would Tammany favor his nomination?"

"Tammany has no candidate."

"But would Tammany be willing to have Mr. McClellan run if the party wants him?"

"I cannot speak for Mr. McClellan," was the answer. "You will have to ask him personally if he will run if they want to nominate him."

FORNES FAVORS McCLELLAN.

Says a Good Word, Too, About Tammany Hall's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York, arrived here to-day from Rochester, where he spoke yesterday at a barbecue with John B. Stanchfield. Mr. Fornes is an associate of Charles F. Murphy on the delegation from Mr. Murphy's own district, the Eighteenth Assembly. As to the situation in the State, Mr. Fornes said the Democrats had not had such a favorable opportunity to win in years.

"If I could altogether eliminate the personal element from the consideration of the best choice of a candidate for Governor," he said, "I would advocate the nomination of Mayor McClellan. In my opinion, he is the strongest man the Democrats could put up. But if I were to urge his nomination some people might say that my reason for so doing was to succeed to the Mayoralty. My belief is that Mr. McClellan would appeal to the voters of the entire State.

"There is a false impression among many up-State Democrats that Tammany is actuated by selfish purposes in all it does. That is not the case, and I think the hearty manner in which Charles F. Murphy is cooperating with the managers of Judge Parker's canvass is proof of my contention."

"Would Mr. Murphy be willing to have Mr. McClellan take the nomination for Governor in the event that the delegates to the State Convention should reach the conclusion that Mr. McClellan was the strongest man who could be nominated?" Mr. Fornes was asked.

"I think he would," he replied. "It has been said by some that if Mr. McClellan were to resign the Mayoralty to run for Governor it would create a prejudice against him among independent voters in New York City. In my judgment, there is no foundation for such a belief. I think that the best class of citizens in the City of New York would rejoice at the prospect of seeing a New York City man of the type of Mayor McClellan in the Governor's chair."

Ex-State Senator William F. Mackay of Erie County has been openly advocating the nomination of Mayor McClellan. He says that there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment in Erie County for him.

6,000 MAKE SPA LIVELY.

Democrats Parade with Brass Bands—Tammany on Deck.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Practically all the delegates, shouters, and bands struck town to-night and are holding high carnival with the 1,500 or more Tammany braves in the centre of the stage. To-night a dozen parades marched around at the same time, with colors flying and bands playing. Incidentally, the village and many of the shouters were well lit up.

With the exception of one train, all of the Tammanyites had arrived by 7 o'clock in the evening, the other train getting in at midnight. The first Tammany train arrived shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Kings County contingent, some 500 in number, also arrived late in the afternoon and paraded around wearing Grout badges and whooping it up for the Controller. Fortunately for the peace of the community, the Tammany and Brooklyn parades did not collide at any point.

Up to this morning there were comparatively few Democrats in the village for the convention to be so near, but from early morning they have been piling in, until this evening fully 6,000 Democrats filled the principal hotels and kept things lively.

The leaders began to arrive early, but the most important accession came at noon, when ex-Senator David B. Hill arrived with Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Eugene D. Wood, Charles N. Bulger, Patrick H. McCabe, and William Gorham Rice. They were followed at 2:35 o'clock by a train bearing August Belmont, William F. Sheehan, Edward Murphy, Jr., and Charles F. Murphy. The Tammany leader was accompanied by President Frank A. O'Donnell of the Tax Board.

The first Tammany special brought the Bronx delegation, headed by Louis F. Haffen and John F. Cowan, with the delegations from the Twenty-ninth and Sixth Districts, headed by Thomas E. Rush and Timothy P. Sullivan. These contingents paraded through town headed by a brass band and were followed inside of an hour by the second Tammany special, with its band and paraders. From that time on the paraders and the bands came in so thick and fast that it was hard to keep track of them. If there is a Tammany officeholder or man of prominence in New York who is not here he should have his picture in the newspapers.

FORLORN FRANK CAMPBELL.

Deposed State Chairman Snubbed by Hill and Home Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—One of the most forlorn figures at this convention is Frank Campbell of Bath. Until last April he was the Chairman of the State Committee. Then Mr. Campbell delivered himself of some utterances about bosses and bossism, to which David B. Hill took offense. Shortly after this the State Committee named Cord Meyer as Chairman. Campbell was shorn of his power in his own County of Steuben, and resigned his seat in the State Committee.

Mr. Campbell to-day walked up and down the veranda of the Grand Union Hotel, endeavoring to make politicians take him at his former worth. This was plainly shown when three or four times he talked of delivering the Steuben County delegation to various candidates. The news of his partial promises got to the delegates—Recorder Rogers of Corning, Henry W. Bowes of Bath, and Charles A. Brewster of Addison. All of them promptly declared that Mr. Campbell did not control them, and that they stood entirely with James E. Parsons of Hornellsville, the new State Committeeman.

When the word got to Mr. Parsons he started for Mr. Hill's room, only to find Campbell in the parlor. Mr. Hill came out and called Mr. Parsons to come to the inner room. Campbell made a move for the inner room at the same time.

"You will have to wait awhile, Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Hill icily, "as I have some business I want to talk over with Mr. Parsons."

FUNNY SIDE AT SARATOGA.

Some of the Things Politicians Are Doing and Saying.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—State Chairman Cord Meyer, Thomas F. Conway, John B. McDonald, the subway builder; George M. Palmer, and several others had a game dinner at Saratoga Lake last night, and discussed politics on the side. When the party got back to the hotel at midnight there was a group of newspaper men waiting for them.

"Say," said Mr. McDonald, looking the newspaper men over, "I am getting sick and tired of being approached at every turn for interviews. I have decided to turn interviewer myself this time. You all have got to come into the restaurant, and we are going to torture you for a while. Come right in with me and I'll blow you off to a subway."

For the next two hours Mr. McDonald and the others in the party amused themselves by playing the rôle of newspaper reporters to the reporters themselves.

On the way through the corridor to the restaurant Mr. McDonald stepped on three parlor matches, one right after another.

"Are those some of your funny cracks, John?" asked Senator Victor J. Dowling.

"No," replied the subway builder, "I had those matches put there to make me feel at home. They take the place of the subway blasts, you know, and then, with them there is no danger of turning a Park Avenue residence into a shore front."

Judge Daniel E. Finn, the Tammany leader in the First Assembly District, was standing in the corridor of the Grand Union this afternoon, when William Hepburn Russell came along.

"Who is that?" asked Finn. He was informed.

"You don't say so!" ejaculated Finn, with astonishment. "Why, he's one of my district delegates, and I never saw him before. Murphy told me to put him on; and I done it."

This information and Finn's astonishment at seeing Russell for the first time was conveyed to Mr. Russell. He seemed amused.

"Who is your choice for Governor?" Mr. Russell was asked.

"My district leader has not told me yet," replied the ex-Commissioner of Accounts, with a laugh. Then he went over and shook Judge Finn's hand as a preliminary to getting acquainted with his leader.

In front of the Grand Union Hotel is the old sign of the "Putnam Tavern Boarding House," which was the predecessor many years ago of the present Grand Union house. The sign illustrates the story of Gen. Putnam going into the wolf's hole to pull the animal out. Some Tammanyites were regarding the picture intently this afternoon.

"Say," said City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, "that reminds me of Hill's visit to Jerome last week, only Putnam Hill could not pull out Wolf Jerome."

Thomas F. Foley, ex-Alderman and Tammany leader in the Second District, struck town to-night with a candidate of his own for Governor.

"My selection," said Foley, "is Asa Bird Gardiner on his 'to hell with reform' platform."

There is a big painted advertising sign on Broadway showing the finish of the first Futurity, with Proctor Knott winning. Electric lights set it off by night. To-night two Parker enthusiasts got ladders and started to climb up with a Parker lithograph which they intended to place on the back of the winning horse. They were just getting the lithograph in place when two of Senator Brackett's policemen came along and made them come down. It cost each of the Parkerites a two-dollar bill to square things and escape arrest.

Wife's Illness Upsets Harmon's Plans.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Reports from Judge Judson Harmon, who is now in London, indicate that he may not be able to return in time to take an active part in the campaign for Judge Parker, as he had promised to do. Judge Harmon's detention is due to the ill-health of his wife, who is under treatment in London.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
AT THE PRIVATE DINNER OR OFFICIAL BANQUET IN HONOR OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, WHERE QUALITY MUST BE MET WITH QUALITY, POMMERY IS INVARIABLY THE CHOICE.

TAMMANY HOSTS HALT TO SHAKE PARKER'S HAND

Special Trains En Route to Saratoga Stop at Esopus.

WESTCHESTER THERE, TOO

Delegates Shown About Rosemount Grounds—Candidate Not Coming to New York This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Three delegations to the State Convention tarried here long enough to-day to get on good terms with Judge Parker. Two Tammany Hall trains were met at the Esopus station by the candidate, and the Westchester County delegation marched to Rosemount.

The first Tammany contingent arrived on a special train about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. As the long train came in sight scores of flags were waved from the windows, followed by the heads of as many braves. Then began a chorus of Tammany yells. It required no effort of the imagination, once the delegates and shouters swarmed about the candidate, to believe the scene was in the heart of "Battery Dan" Finn's district, so thoroughly Tammanyized was everything.

Senator Daniel J. Riordan of the Tenth District was one of the first out of his car, followed by Alderman Reginald S. Doull of the Eleventh District and "Tom" Foley, leader of the Second, who marshaled the crowd in front of the candidate to receive a handshake.

The second Tammany train arrived a few minutes after the departure of the first section. The Presidential candidate went through the same procedure with this delegation.

Westchester County delegates and shouters to the number of 125, headed by State Committeeman Michael J. Walsh of Yonkers and Chairman of the General Committee Frederick Allen of Pelham Manor, arrived about 3 o'clock and marched over the hill to Rosemount.

John G. Agar of New Rochelle, Matthew Clune of Peekskill, I. J. Beaudrias of Yonkers, Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, E. G. Sutherland of White Plains, J. J. Shaw of White Plains, with their several followers, lined up to meet the candidate on the front porch. Brief speeches were made, and Judge Parker responded fittingly. After all had been introduced to him by Mr. Walsh, the candidate escorted his visitors about the grounds.

The delegates from the Third District and others from the north end of the county were desirous that ex-Congressman C. A. Pugsley's name be presented to the convention as a nominee for Governor. Some of those from the lower sections of the county were for Justice Martin J. Keogh, but Shepard and Palmer was the ticket the great majority of the delegates favored.

It was authcritatively announced to-night that Judge Parker had no plans whatever for another trip, this week at least, to New York. The Judge retired at the usual hour to-night, despite the momentous proceedings at Saratoga.

Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts returned here to-night and will remain until morning. From all that could be learned it appears that Douglas will be the Democratic Gubernatorial nominee in the Bay State.

ADDOMS FOR SUPREME COURT.

Republicans Agree on Nominee for Justice Freedman's Place.

Mortimer C. Addoms will be nominated to-night for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court at the Republican Judicial Convention to be held in Murray Hill Lyceum. Mr. Addoms's name was decided upon yesterday, and there will be no opposition. The vacancy on the Supreme Court bench is caused by the retirement of Justice John J. Freedman, who reaches the age limit. The term is fourteen years, and the salary $17,500.

It has been reported that Mr. Addoms's opponent would probably be Senator Victor J. Dowling. The date for the Tammany convention has not yet been set. At the Republican Convention to-night John Palmieri, Judge of the City Court, acting under appointment by Gov. Odell, will be nominated to succeed himself.

Mortimer C. Addoms has never held public office. About ten years ago he was President of the Republican Club. He is a member of the Union League and Republican Clubs, the Bar Association, St. Nicholas Society, and Society of Medical Jurisprudence.

New Rochelle Democrats for Keogh.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh was formally indorsed as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination at a meeting of Democrats at the residence of Edward A. Scott, at 70 Elm Street, this evening, when, in the resolution urging his name upon the convention, he was declared to have proved himself a friend of labor, faithful to all trusts, and immune from all influences, and on all occasions a true Democrat, possessing all the qualifications requisite for the high office.

The Martinique is easy to get at.
'Tis the meeting place of the Broadway and the Sixth Avenue surface cars; the elevated cars, and subway.
Apartments of two, three or four rooms.
Table d'hote and a la carte.
The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

W. & J. SLOANE
THE Wilton Carpet, mainly because of its enduring character and unusual color value for decorative treatments, retains a position in popular favor second to no other weave. In our stock of
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WILTON CARPETS
we have endeavored by making it large and varied to provide a certainty of choice appropriate to any intended purpose. Exclusiveness of design may always be relied upon
BROADWAY & 19th STREET

TAGGART STIRS UP ILLINOIS.

Consider State Debatable Ground—Indiana Situation Encouraging.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, arrived in Chicago to-day. This is the first visit of the National Chairman to Chicago since he became the party's manager and marks the beginning of the campaign in Illinois. Democratic leaders from all parts of the State gathered here to meet him, and he spent the day in conference with them at the Sherman House. Afterward he said:

"If the heartiness of Democrats manifested since my arrival here is any indication of the political condition, I would say that the Democratic outlook is excellent. The situation in New York is all that we could want. Indiana is in the best condition for Democratic victory I have seen there since 1892. Bryan men, Hearst men, and silver men are united with all other Democrats in laboring for party triumph."

"Is Illinois, in your opinion, debatable ground?" the leader was asked.

"It is, if the Democrats are harmonious," was the reply. "I am here to find out about that. I think things are progressing finely from what I have learned."

As to the truthfulness of the report that he had been practically supplanted as Chairman, Mr. Taggart entered an emphatic denial, saying that the National party leaders are working in the utmost harmony. He declined to make an announcement as to campaign plans in the West until his return to New York. It is learned, however, that Mr. Taggart's present inclinations are unfavorable to branch headquarters at any point in the West, his opinion being that the work can be best done from New York through State Committees. Mr. Taggart left for New York to-night.

WITHOUT CONDITION—HIGGINS.

Republican Candidate Says Nomination Also Came to Him Unsought.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Lieut. Gov. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, received an enthusiastic welcome on his return to Olean to-day. Mayor Waring delivered an address of welcome, to which the candidate responded in part as follows:

"To be nominated unanimously by one of the two great parties whose candidate will be elected for the high office of Governor of this Empire State is indeed a great honor. Especially so when that honor was unsought and came without compromise and without condition. If I am elected in November I promise you with all the sincerity I possess, and with such ability as God Almighty has given me, to be the Governor of all the people, and to faithfully, courageously, and honestly discharge the duties of that high office."

REPUBLICAN PLANS HERE.

Their First Big Meeting in This City Arranged for Oct. 18.

The Speakers' Bureau of the Republican State Committee, with Col. Lafayette B. Gleason in charge, has about finished the preliminary work for the campaign, and by the end of the week there will be 200 speakers making campaign speeches throughout the State. It has been so arranged that many of the men will speak in one county at a time for a week.

The most prominent of those who will devote their time to this State are Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, ex-Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Judge W. S. Kenworthy of Iowa, and Wallace Bruce, ex-Consul at Glasgow. The candidates on the Republican State ticket will also speak a number of times.

The first large meeting in this city will be at Durland's Riding Academy Oct. 18, under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club. The chief speaker will be Senator Knox of Pennsylvania. M. Linn Bruce and Julius M. Mayer, candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, will also speak.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black will be the principal speaker at a Yonkers mass meeting Oct. 20. A meeting in Carnegie Hall is planned for the following week, and a monster mass meeting will be held about the end of October in Madison Square Garden. The chief speaker at this meeting will be either Secretary Hay, Secretary Taft, or Elihu Root. Senator Depew will also speak, as will M. Linn Bruce and Julius M. Mayer.

The last of the large meetings will be held Nov. 4 in Cooper Union. Senator Fairbanks, the candidate for Vice President, will be the chief speaker there.

JERSEY REPUBLICANS YIELD.

State Platform Will Contain Concessions to Equal Tax Men.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—A platform that is expected to be adopted without opposition at to-morrow's Republican State Convention was drafted to-night by a subcommittee appointed by the Republican State Committee.

This committee consisted of former United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, former Assistant Postmaster General William M. Johnson, Congressman John J. Gardner, and former State Attorney General Thomas N. McCarter, Jr. The principal interest centred about the equal tax question. Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, Secretary of State Dickinson, and other Hudson County leaders, were here in the interest of the adoption of a plank that would meet the advanced views of the Hudson Republicans. The sub-committee, after a lengthy conference, agreed upon an equal taxation plank, which, it is understood, the Hudson men will accept, although it does not fully meet their views.

The plank provides for the taxation of all second-class railroad property at local rates. This will very materially benefit Jersey City, where the local rate is $2.75, while the present rate on second class railroad property is $1.50. Hudson County has a much greater proportion of second class railroad property than any other section of the State. All other matters of taxation, the platform recommends, should be left open pending the report of the equal taxation commission to the next session of the Legislature.

The Republican State Committee to-night formally agreed upon former Assistant Postmaster General William M. Johnson for presiding officer at to-morrow's convention. Clerk in Chancery Edward C. Stokes, who will be nominated for Governor to-morrow, is ill with a heavy cold, but his physician said to-night that he felt confident that Mr. Stokes would be well enough to-morrow to attend the convention. Ugal H. McCarter of Essex and Col. Washington A. Roebling of Mercer have been agreed upon for Presidential Electors at Large.

Fall and Winter
Auto Apparel
For Men and Women
Since the very advent of the motor car we have made a specialty of everything for the autoist but the auto. Everything to insure convenience and comfort is within the province of our business. In numbers and in character we maintain the most comprehensive and distinctive collection of automobile garments of cloth, leather and rubber which this or any other country affords. You need but view our present window exhibit to be convinced of this.
We have issued an exhaustive and comprehensive 273 page catalogue of automobile garments and requisites. It is illustrated with more than 250 half-tone engravings demonstrating the very newest models. Please send for it.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.
66th St. & 3d Ave.
A hosiery manufacturer accused us of hypercriticism because our standard barred out his first shipment. He says it sold elsewhere readily.
You may critically examine our offerings, but you needn't. It's a detail we do very thoroughly ourselves.
The prices and qualities only need introduction to make strong friendship.
CHILDREN'S HOSE—Black ribbed lisle; double heel, toe and knee; 6 to 7½, 25c.; 8 to 9½, 29c.
LADIES' HOSE—Black Thread Silk, $1.45.
MEN'S HOSE—Black Maco Cocton, solid or split foot, 25c.

EXAMINE YOUR DENTIFRICE
Acid and grit, deadliest enemies of the teeth, abound in cheap dentifrices. Fine perfumes do not make fine dentifrices. Your teeth deserve better of you than to be offered up a sacrifice to your pocketbook.
SOZODONT
is of proven value. Sixty years is a pretty good test. No acid, no grit in Sozodont. The Liquid penetrates the little crevices and purifies them; the Powder gives a bright and polished surface.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 P. M.—209 Mott Street; owner unknown; no damage.

5:15 P. M.—147 East Eighty-first Street; Emile Jathe; damage, $15.

7:10 P. M.—232 West Seventeenth Street; B. Cummings; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—515 Third Avenue; Leonard & Carpenter; damage trifling.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

Men's New English Walking Suits, Second Floor, at $18.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904.

☞ Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor. A dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a boy who was sent to the store for a pound of tea. "Green or black?" asked the store-keeper. "Don't make any difference," replied the boy, "it's for a blind woman."

In selecting their merchandise many stores seem to think that the lack of quality is of no particular consequence as most people are blind to quality, and only look at low prices.

But that's where they are wrong. The discriminating public does not stand in the same light as the boy and the tea.

Knowing buyers of to-day look to quality first and with this fact in mind we select our merchandise accordingly.

Quality first — prices afterwards. That's just why the name Simpson Crawford Co. is synonymous with the very highest standard of merchandise—why you prefer to trade here—why our business day in and day out shows such a marked increase.

We'd sooner merit your custom through the high standard of merchandise than low prices because we want your continued patronage and we know that we must satisfy you in every particular in order to earn it, and where quality is lacking satisfaction is impossible no matter how low the price may be.

Preliminary Opening

To-day and Wednesday

occurs our

Preliminary Opening

consisting of an

authoritative showing of the late arrivals and recent creations in Paris Millinery, Gowns and Wraps, Suits and Coats, Silk Waists and Silk Petticoats, Silks and Dress Goods and Laces and Trimmings.

The public are cordially invited to view the exclusive styles that were gathered with a view to portraying the approved styles that will be favored by smart dressers this Fall.

New Ideas in waists

THE "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" sleeve is one of the new features shown in the silk waist for Fall wear.

This clever conceit is borrowed from the stage conception (worn by Henrietta Crosman,) and if you want a waist critically correct see to it that your waist has this stunning style feature. Other unique shapings are known as the "Peggy from Paris," (Cavalier, Rob Roy) and the graceful, puffed Dolly Varden.

Onion color (the new brown verging on the charming shades) is the fad of the hour, especially for pipings—(hats and gowns, too,) for that matter.

Here's another new waist in seal brown (piped with onion color) and still another new waist (a chic military design) in army blue shows the popularity of reseda green in pipings, brass buttons forming the main decoration.

The woman of ultra-daintiness will be delighted with a ravishing creation in sheer handkerchief linen, hand embroidered and embellished in Tom Thumb tucks.

The ever popular lace waist still commands attention among fashionable women, and the latest developments, shown here, combine a clever intermingling of "punched" (or Repoussé lace) and Irish lace.

You must visit our waist section if you want to catch the exact hints for fall; every model is exclusive and picturesquely fashionable.

$3.95 for taffeta or wool waists.

$4.50 for the new taffeta waists.

$5 for chifon taffeta. Crepe or Peau de Soie waists.

$7.50 for chiffon taffeta Crepe or Peau de Soie waists.

$10. $11.50, $12.50 upward to $75 for all the newest designs.

A bit of corset gossip.

THE demands of the Directoire gowns and Louis XV. coats have brought into evolution a new waist line and bust slope, (which French corsetières....) have been quick to introduce in a perfect fitting corset, combining beauty and comfort.

It is an undisputed fact that a perfect-fitting corset is the requisite of a perfect-fitting gown (and the waist line must be observed), if one wishes to aspire to enlistment among fashionable dressers.

Fashioned according to these principles the correct waist line of 1904 is fully an inch higher than last season (and the new bust is fuller), thus producing the desired youthful contour in shape.

The dip length is adapted to the minority of figures. The authorities (in the art of perfect symmetry of form) decided on a corset that would supply the clamoring majority who wished the lissome shaping and modified plumpness founded on Hogarth's immortal line of beauty.

Consummate skill obtained this (with no small deviation....) from the distinctive features of last year, as delineated by the familiar elongation, or extreme dip at the front.

Relegated to the past is the dip for (recognizing the requirements of the natural figure.....) common sense ruled against it.

The new corset allows amplitude across the bust (affording perfect breathing.....), nor do the long hip and straight front confine.

The 1904 Judic is (sole representative.....) of the New Form shaping, and the woman of avoirdupois has been especially considered in the making. For her there is the tailor cut, designed to reduce that unsightly abdominal fullness four inches, and the hips in proportion. We are exclusive New York agents for the celebrated Judic corset.

There is no longer need for the woman of bad figure to bemoan her defects, for the most faulty shape can be made to conform to shapely lines, and grace and ease assured as well.

The close adjustment of the Princess gown requires primarily well-fitted corsets. A novelty (recommended for these gowns...) is the Sylchide, uniquely lacing at the front instead of at the back, which is fashioned similar to the hips, and fits smoothly.

Those handsome $45 brass beds are on sale to-day at $29

THERE'S been a running fire of interesting bargain events for housefurnishers this month and now comes a special brass bed sale. Of course (you must see these) $45.00 brass beds for $29 in order to appreciate the great bargain importance of this sale. That's not the only (interesting item.....) though. There are hundreds of others of which we are only able to quote a few.

$29 Our special $45 brass bed at $29 with extra heavy 2-inch continuous posts—massive husks and vases—one inch top bars, and eight ¾-inch laterals on head and foot—most substantial—effective designs—built for strength—joints securely rodded—cannot work loose—finished with finest quality French lacquer. **$29**

At $22.50 instead of $30.00. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, heavy filling, bow foot, massive mounts and vases, all sizes.

At $21.50 instead of $31.00. Brass Bed, very handsome design, best construction, 3 ft. 6 in.

At $25.00 instead of $40.00. Brass Bed, bow foot, 1½ inch posts, extra large husks and vases, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

At $35.00 instead of $55.00. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, T-ball joints, all sizes.

At $25.00 instead of $37.50. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, bow foot, extended foot rail, 3 ft. 6 in. only.

At $29.00 instead of $45.00. Brass Bed, 1½ inch posts, handsome scroll design, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

At $41.00 instead of $52.00. Brass Bed, handsome scroll design, very heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. size only.

At $35.00 instead of $70.00. Brass Bed, 2 inch posts, bow foot, extended foot rail, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

At $43.50 instead of $87.00. Brass Bed, 2 inch posts, very heavy, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

At $47.50 instead of $95.00. Brass Bed, continuous bent posts, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

At $53.50 instead of $107.00. Brass Bed, scroll design, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

At $55.00 instead of $110.00. Brass Bed, cast brass trimmings, extra heavy filling, 4 ft. 6 in. size only.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Suggestions for the smart silk Gowns

YOU must literally be swathed in silk (lustrous messaline or chiffon taffeta) if you wish to be in fashion this season. Costume makers (of Paris, Berlin and London.....) have sounded this edict, and the mighty army of womankind will obey orders.

Glace silks (of the early Victorian epoch....) show the manufacturer's progress in a surprising kaleidoscopic coloring. Gold and brown, two-toned greens, jacqueminot red and black (and an infinite variety in the ever popular peacock tints.....) vie with the pansy shades. There is a new flame red and a pinkish Ruy Blas (which impregnate exclusive patterns) and French green demonstrates the unceasing popularity of this vivid tint.

The return to the flowered designs of the Trianon days (when Marie Antoinette with her court ladies played at buttermaking in flowered gowns) is charmingly evidenced in the beautiful and exclusive evening silks we are showing (in rose and violet enwreathed patterns and true-lovers' knots.....) which attract the eye in bewildering beauty.

Suggestions (for selection in colors....) will favor the varying shades of brown before all others. Next in Fashion's prejudice green will sweep sentiment to its choice. Black will be chosen by those whose taste prefers unobtrusive yet elegant effects.

Important silk announcement.

For to-day we've a lot of handsome novelty silks worth from $1.25 to $2—originally imported for reception and dinner gowns—Linings for evening coats and swell garments—They are just the thing for waists, petticoats, etc. To-day they are all on sale at 58c

New Autumn Fabrics.

THE fabric of the hour is broadcloth in the new chiffon weave. Chiffon broadcloth (in the German, French and domestic qualities) is the material par excellence (for correct early Fall wear.....) and the most popular colors are the fashionable onion and leather shades, followed closely by greens in a brilliant gradation from the silvery reseda to rich-toned ivy and myrtle.

Next to this in favor (appropriate for natty walking and traveling suits.....) are the indispensable tourist coat, come the English tweeds and suitings, in mannish effects. These worsteds are of quiet elegance (and unobtrusive in pattern.....) and show brokenly an introduction of brilliant coloring, suggestions of tomato red, (burnt orange) and apple green.

Pain Brule, (burnt bread.) marron brown, (melon or night blue), onion, ivy, myrtle and the leather reseda and mahogany shades are distinctive shades of the season. For the indispensable "trotter" (or "knock-about" suit) we've a host of demure yet catchy patterns in unobtrusive plaided and hair lines. The woman (whose duties summon her forth in all kinds of weather...) will appreciate their manifold storm and dust-proof virtues.

Eoliennes and voiles (because of their easy adaptability to current styles.....) have a firm sway among preferred fabrics, and there's strong indulgence toward the satin-finished cloths bringing into usage again lady's cloth (and French Flannel.....) which are difficult to distinguish from broadcloth.

Resplendent with the gleam of silk are the novelty dress goods for Autumn, and feminine taste will be caught by the exquisite embroidered effects (in the new silk and wool fabrics) which combine the virtues of the clinging softness of crepe de chine and the transparency of voile. Unrivaled for beauty and texture, the broadcloths stand pre-eminent, however, and at least one gown (of this correct material for the Autumn.....) should be included in the wardrobe. Main Fl.

89c yd. for 1.25 invisible plaids and hair-line stripes—50 in. wide.

$1.50 yd. for 50 and 52 in. English suitings, new effects.

$1.50 for 54 in. broadcloth, beautiful lustre, chiffon finish.

$1.50 yd. for 46 in. eolienne, plain and fancy pinhead dots.

$1.50 for 46 in. Crepe de Paris, a silk and wool fabric.

$1.35 for 47 in. French Voile—purchased from the best known French manufacturer—chiffon finish.

Infants' 69c dresses at 39c

THESE surprising bargains in infants' wear (suitable for this time of year....) might leave the impression that something was wrong with the qualities (if we didn't vindicate them....), so we want to say to you that we will guarantee every garment to be of high grade material—sold for exactly what we say it's worth in other stores ordinarily.

The 69c short dresses at 39c are made of a fine white nainsook—yokes of lace and embroidery insertion—several styles—sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

These are not all the bargains in our infants' department for to-day, but simply a very few examples (as we haven't space to tell you about all of them.....), so if you've any want whatever come prepared for a big saving.

50c for infants' 75c short dresses of nainsook and lawn—yokes daintily trimmed with laces and ribbons—numerous styles—all very good values—sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years.

25c for infants' 38c Fall weight ribbed shirts, neatly finished, no rough seams.

1.95 to 6.95 for children's wool dresses—all the leading colors and models of this season—also pretty Russian dresses of Galatea cloth—prettily trimmed.

Opening sale of the new laces.

THE variety is large but the individual importations are small, therefore dressmakers, designers and those desiring something very rich and exclusive should attend the opening sale and enjoy first choosing. This is a season of lace, in all of its unrivalled beauty. The point laces will usurp first place (in the feminine taste.....) and the robe de luxe will be the lace gown.

Old World patterns, (such as Reubens and Sir Joshua Reynolds loved to paint,.....) are revived and exquisitely combined with the cobweb foundations and sharp dentelles which the peerless St. Gall patterns are partial to. Brussels sends a priceless collection (of rare point patterns.....) heavily crusted with applique.

The Chantilly laces show the Marie Antoinette (and Directorate.....) wave (in all-over designs.....) in leaf and flower. Particularly new and chic are the Godet or circular shapings (for decorations, skirts, flounces,) and the decolletage of the evening bodice.

We've a marvelous and bewildering display with which to regale you (in silky transparent Point de Gaze.....), a few of which border on the novelty design in intricacy and workmanship. Masterpieces in creamy Lierre lace (perfected as never before) and shaped for mounting over a silk lining—ready to wear robes—rival the glittering meshes of the black steel spangled gown (on which capricious Dame Fashion has set the seal of approval.....) for general evening functions. There's a choice of great latitude offered in admirable combinations of Batiste and Venise laces, (introducing daring originality in incrustations of burnt orange...) the fashionable color of the hour. You can select the same pattern in bebe blue, lavender and reseda green. Main Floor.

One of the newest features is Rose Point with net top and petals standing out in heavy relief. Punch or Repousse dots add a frosted appearance. This comes in edges, bands, galloons, irregulars, medallion effects, from 95c to $8.75.

Colored medallions in novelty effects in Venise, showing the prescribed hues in demand, are designed for bodice decorations. In Venise we also have at your disposal an unlimited line in black, ivory, white, butter and ecru, from 65c to $10.75.

The Repousse laces have swung in on the Marie Antoinette wave, and are readily obtainable in exquisite two-toned pastel tints, in lavender and white, nile green, sky-blue, Malmaison pink and burnt orange. The Du Barry set or pattern is one distinction and Tourbillon is another. We've the bandings from 50c upwards, with edgings ranging from 90c up.

Lace robes will figure conspicuously in fashion's history this season and our designs represent the skill of modern lace-makers in point of design and elegance.

Spangled in opalescent, iridescent and silver effects —$45 to $85. Black Spangles, $10 to $65.

Black Chantilly, Renaissance and Figured Net robes in a variety of designs, $25 to $58.50.

Black Lierre Lace Robes, $19.50 to $55.

In white there are Lierre and Crepe de Chine from $14.50 to $115.

Particularly chic are the shaded dot gauzes for bouffante evening gowns. These are procurable in all desired shades on white grounds, at the nominal price of $2.95.

Our real laces include Duchesse, Applique, Point, Irish Crochet, French Irish and others of equal value, from $1.95 to $45.

Among the French novelties are the new Printed Chiffon, ranging in price from $1.45 to $2.95 per yd.

Spangled nets in opalescent, iridescent, silver and black effect, at $1.95 to $6.25.

Spangled Godets in Silver and white and all black effects, at $2.25 to $5.25.

Mammoth September sale lace curtains—Irish point $6.50 curtains $3.95

THE prices we say these splendid lace curtains are worth are what you'd actually pay under ordinary circumstances (in other stores..). And we say positively that at no time will they be able to offer you these styles and qualities at our selling prices (or anywhere near as low) for this is the only store that succeeded in buying Main Floor.

12,800 pairs of high grade up-to-date lace curtains at a little more than half price.

We've already related how the importers came to us (with this vast stock) and offered a tremendous price concession because they had investment for ready money. They favored us, knowing that we would be able to handle this large number of rich new curtains during our great September sale.

7,500 pairs Irish point lace curtains. | **4,100 pairs Renaissance lace curtains.** | **1,230 Arabe & Renaissance bonne femme.**

Irish point lace curtains: All fresh, crisp, snowy goods, in a myriad of pretty designs.

$13.50 and $15.00 curtains $8.90. | $4.50 and $4.85 curtains $2.50. | $5.25 and $5.50 curtains $2.95. | $6.00 and $6.50 curtains $3.95. | $7.00 and $7.50 curtains $4.85. | $9.75 and $10.00 curtains $6.90.

Bonne femme lace curtains: 1,230 pieces in lots of 2 to 10 of a kind.

$3.50 bonne femme curtains for $1.95. | $5.50 bonne femme curtains for $2.95. | $15.00 bonne femme curtains for $7.90. | $6.90 bonne femme curtains for $3.75. | $9.00 bonne femme curtains for $5.00.

Renaissance lace curtains: Scores of magnificent hand-worked laces on best French nets. There's not a curtain in this lot that can be imported for the price at which we offer these goods at retail. To appreciate their real value and beauty they must be seen—prices convey only a meagre idea—per pair $2.95, $3.95, $4.85, $5.90, $7.90, $9.75, $12.50.

Simpson Crawford Co.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

BETTERMENT
A Matter of Course

To say that WANAMAKER'S is better this Fall, than ever before, is trite. To say less would be to pronounce the death of the institution. Where there is life, there is growth. Those who have seen the eight years of WANAMAKER'S in New York will agree that the growth has been as rapid as good, sturdy health could allow.

It is true that the roots of the tree have bebome pot-bound by the confines of this old Stewart Building, which it has outgrown. That is why the new building, made necessary by this enormous growth, is now nearing completion across the street.

While the merchandise, so far as space is concerned, cannot really grow except by condensation, it is wonderful what necessity can contrive in the way of creating space where there is none. Many of the merchandise lines are greater and broader than ever before. Everywhere there is a satisfying fullness in variety which is amply shown by most careful comparison, to students of fashion, as well as experts in merchandise.

Winter stocks will continue to arrive for weeks to come; but the vast new lines already here, compose a matter of compelling interest to our public this September morning.

Some Dress-up Suits for Boys

The fine, ample Fall stock is so full of handsome clothing for the little fellows, that it is hard to get all around, or even say a good word for the most deserving.

We are never satisfied to put up with even the finest and best things that the manufacturers can bring out. We always have suggestions about the way WANAMAKER Clothing is to be made, with a knowledge of what mothers tell us they would like to have in clothing for their boys. These little touches, which we have not allowed to add anything to the cost of the suits, are just the things that make the clothing appreciated by parents who take pride in what their children wear.

Particularly attractive suits for dress-up wear, are these of hard-finished blue serge, with Norfolk jackets and bloomer trousers. They are tailored in splendid manner; are stoutly made to stand the wear, and keep their shapeliness through long service. Two handsome styles for boys of 9 to 16 years, at $9.50 and $10.50 a suit.

Top Coats to go with these suits, made of a handsome shade of tan covert, in sizes for 7 to 16 years, at $7.50.

A special lot of Boys' Knee Trousers, made of manufacturers' remnants of fancy cheviots used in dollar trousers; today at 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

These SILKS At Special Prices

The first is a splendid lot of

Black Crepe de Chine

All silk, 40 inches wide, every yard absolutely perfect, in a deep and lustrous black, and a rich crepe-y weave.

Made to sell at $2 a yard; economical, in that it cuts to better advantage than the single-width fabric; now specially priced at

$1.50 a Yard

Then comes an offering of

Silk-faced Velvets
At 68c a Yard

original prices of which were $2 to $2.50 a yard, though recently they have been $1.

These Novelty Silk-faced Velvets are imported as well as domestic; in various designs and colorings; suitable for entire dresses, separate waists, coats, millinery purposes, etc.—a round-up of lots, of many of which there's but a dress-length or so—now 68c a yard.

Rotunda.

The WALKING SUIT Is the Thing

The particular dress topic uppermost in the average woman's mind just now is—her Fall Walking Suit. It is unquestionably *the* costume of this especial season of the year—comfortable, convenient, just off the ground for easy walking, and, in addition, smart, jaunty and altogether charming by reason of the new Autumn fashions.

The epitome of Fall styles in Walking Suits is presented here—we're vastly pleased at our success in gathering such a fine collection—and, judging from contemporary criticism by women who know, other people are pleased, too.

New costumes are continually making their appearance; and in the matter of styles, materials, colorings and prices, selection is as broad as can be desired. $12.50, $16.50, $21, $24, $25, $28.50, to $60.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR

Each succeeding Autumn, we sell more Cotton Underwear, in heavier weights, to women, than the season before. Assortment, in styles, weights and qualities—all of them reliable, has kept pace with the demand. This year the stock is particularly ample.

Special news today of Women's Cotton Underwear, in suitable Fall weights, and Hosiery—both groups attractively priced:

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

At 50c each—White Swiss-ribbed Mercerized cotton, or plain Cotton Vests; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless.

American-made light medium-weight white ribbed Cotton Vests with high neck, short or long sleeves. Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length, with or without bands.

At $1 each—Cream, pink or sky blue Swiss-ribbed Mercerized Cotton Vests; low neck, sleeveless; with mercerized crocheting in new, pretty patterns.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 25c a pair—Imported fast black Cotton Stockings, medium weight; with double soles and high-spliced heels. Usually priced at 38c.

At 50c a pair—Stockings of fast black Cotton, in three weights—medium, medium heavy and heavy. Also black Cotton with unbleached soles, in medium weight. Fast black Cashmere Stockings, with double soles and high-spliced heels.

Broadway.

Men's Soft Hats

Derbies, when you want to look prim and proper. Soft Hats, when the desire for comfort gains the ascendancy.

Of course, a man needs both; but just now, these mellow September days, the Soft Hat wins.

Stylish and smart they are, too, in the new Fall styles and colors.

Stetson's famous Soft Hats in all styles. This is the only store in New York carrying the full line. $3.50 to $15.

Wanamaker Soft Hats, in a very satisfactory range of colors and blocks. $2 and $3.

Hat men that will help you pick out the hat that suits you best.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The RIGHT SCARFS For Men

The necktie-buying man can't go wrong, if he chooses from this WANAMAKER collection. Of course, there never yet was a scarf of distinctive pattern that was liked by *all* of a man's friends; but that's a matter of personal equation. And these new scarfs for Autumn are full of "known quantities"—style, originality, excellence, good taste.

The collection comprises Four-in-hands, at 50c, $1 and $1.50; Folded Squares at 50c, $1, $1.50 and $2—including at the highest price some particularly fine scarfs of English make.

In the matter of

Neckwear to Order

We are well equipped to serve the man of taste. Rich English Silk Squares—one piece only of a pattern, are here to be cut up into ties to your order. $1.75 to $5, according to the style of scarf you choose.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's RAINCOATS And Equinox Weather

"About this time expect storms," as the patent medicine almanac says—the equinox is just about due. And if the "Equinoctial" does not materialize, lots of other storms will—and you'll be wearing your raincoat on lots of cool, pleasant days between-times.

That is due to the style and smartness of raincoats as we build them nowadays—made by our best overcoat tailors, and just like overcoats, with broad shoulders, loose backs, in Oxford mixtures, dark or medium, also browns, gray herring-bone, and black.

$15, $18, $20, $25, $30.

Styles are correct, and stock is large—we're too modest to call it the largest in the city; but there are over two hundred and fifty raincoats right here on our tables for you to get your size from.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

EMBROIDERIES A Stock-Clearing

Been skirmishing around in our Embroidery stock, to round up stragglers. The result is a collection that will interest women who want to buy pretty pieces of embroidery for home sewing at a saving. These groups contain a great variety of desirable styles and patterns, at much reduced prices:

Hand-finished Embroideries—some of the finest designs that are made are included. Sold in 4½-yard strips, as follows:

50c a strip, from 75c.
75c a strip, from $1.35.
$1 a strip, from $1.80.
$1.25 a strip, from $2.

Beadings, in 4½-yard strips, at 40c to 60c a strip, from 60c and 80c.

Swiss Muslin Edgings and 27-inch Flouncings, reduced in the same proportion.

White Applique Galons, in beautiful designs, clean and fresh, at $1.10 to $4.50 a yard; formerly $3 to $12.

Colored Embroidered Bandings, in ½ to 5½-yard strips, for collar and cuff trimmings, are 5c a strip. Cut from the piece, they would cost four to five times as much.

Medallions—about five thousand remain of 72,000—at 5c each.

Broadway.

Twenty-four Used Angelus Piano Players At $125

This splendid opportunity to secure an *Angelus*—the best Piano Player made, at half the usual price, comes to us and you because of the accumulation which came into the hands of the manufacturers. In changing to the new style, they had an opportunity to secure these earlier models in exchange, at a very low figure, through their agents.

The instruments were then sent to the factory, and gone over inside and out. The cases were made of beautiful woods, and have been re-polished and re-finished, so that they look absolutely new; then the interiors have been brought up-to-date as far as can possibly be done, practically all the new devices having been added; so that their real value has been doubled since they were brought to the factory.

The *Angelus* is famous for its possibilities of fine expression; and in this it is equaled by no other Piano Player made. A Piano Player is the life of a piano in any home, whether there is some one there who plays the piano by hand or not.

The Angelus is as easily moved away from the piano, as rolling a large chair, and as easily rolled back again.

This half price group contains mahogany, oak, and walnut cases, and you may select from the collection of twenty-four now remaining, at $125. If you are not prepared to pay cash, you can arrange the terms as easy as desired, and pay in little monthly sums.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

New WAISTS for Women

The popular fabric for Waists for immediate wear is Nun's Veiling. While it is distinctly an Autumn fabric, it still is not too warm for these early September days. We have a good variety of attractive Waists made of this favorite material.

Some of tan, red and white nun's veiling, very neatly made, at $2.75.

Others in black, with considerably more plaiting, at $3.75.

Others at $5, also in black; with front and back in broad plaits, trimmed with folds of silk and fagoting.

One attractive group of Waists is made of fleece-lined cheviots, in plaid effects. The waists are tailor-made, trimmed with stitched taffeta silk and buttons, at $3.25.

There are Waists of French Flannels, in solid colors, plaited and trimmed with buttons, at $4.50.

Waists of Wash Flannels, in red and gray stripes, plaited and trimmed with taffeta silk, at $6.50.

There is also a special group of smart Fall Waists, made of fancy vestings, madras and cheviots, in white grounds with neat stripes or figures; tailor-made, finished with stock collars, trimmed with turnovers. Worth $4.50 to $6.50; now at $2.75 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Lea Corsets at $2.50

These Lea Corsets are made especially for WANAMAKER'S and we are particularly proud of their excellent qualities when compared with other corsets at this price.

This particular model is exceedingly graceful. Its lines are so designed that it supports the body in a restful way. It is made with medium bust, dip hip, with supporters attached; full gored, bias cut. A good-looking, good-fitting, comfortable model, with many excellent qualities. Price $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's and Women's Shoes At $1.90

Low as this price is, these are good, serviceable Fall and Winter shoes; brand new; made up to our special order, in full and complete range of sizes.

While some manufacturers of $3.50 shoes think it is a great point to claim that the soles are oak-tanned, we consider this a commonplace virtue, as it would be unheard of not to have them in all WANAMAKER Shoes.

These $1.90 Shoes have oak-tanned soles, *of course*.

Here are other descriptions:

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Box calfskin uppers; straight London last with tips; heavy single soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched.

Patent leather lace with dull kid tops; narrowing toe; flexible soles, welted and extended.

Black kidskin; soft and durable; straight form last; single soles.

Women's Shoes at $1.90

Patent Leather Boots, lace and button; dull kid tops; made on medium and narrow toe-lasts; with military and Cuban heels; thin and medium soles.

Kidskin in six sorts: lace and button; kid and patent leather tips; soles of varying weights; all welted and stitched.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' TAILORED SUITS At $13.50

A Pretty Group That's Nearly a Third Under-Price

We got them from a manufacturer—part of his sample line. He let them go at a loss, rather than ship them back to his factory. Hence we can offer

$18 Suits at $13.50

—enough for twenty-five lucky girls of 14 to 18.

Newest styles—that goes without saying. Plain cheviots, in blues and browns; fancy mixtures, and other good fabrics among them. Loose and belted coat effects; handsome hanging skirts. The suits are all well-tailored, and a splendid bargain at their price—$13.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some of the Best Offerings Of the CHINA SALE

The fine arrivals of last week, which have just come forward, comprise some of the choicest offerings of this September Sale. The chief charm of all this vast collection to the housekeeper, is its newness and freshness; the fact that there are no old or undesirable styles to give fictitious values. While everything is so much under-price, every article in the sale is right up-to-date, and desirable in shape and decoration.

The Cut Glass, of course, is spic-span-new; made in the best designs, just received from the factory, especially made for this occasion.

Here are the items:

Dinner Sets

At $35, worth $50—Pouyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with four large meat dishes; beautiful rose decoration on two shapes; all pieces with clouded gold edges, and handles heavily gilt.

At $27.50, from $37.50—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; all gilt with a fine flower design. A good $45 value; today $27.50.

At $20—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; fluted border with gold line; two styles of fine flower decorations. These sets are well worth $27.50.

At $12.50, worth $22.50—Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in pretty floral designs, and all handles gilt.

Bric-a-Brac

Bonn, Teplitz, Dresden, Doulton and Austrian Busts, Vases, Standards, Figures, Ferneries, at half regular prices:

$1.75, from $4 $3.25, from $6.50 $9, from $18

Also Figures, Busts, Groups and Vases, at half regular prices and less:

85c, $1.25, $2.25, $4, $6, $12, and $18

Tenth street aisle.

Florentine Frames and China Plaques, with beautiful paintings:

$2.75, from $5.50 $6, from $12

Royal Vienna Plates, with head and group centers, at about half regular prices: $15 each, regularly $25.

Art Room, Basement.

Cut Glass

Bowls, 8-inch, at $6 and $8.50, from $9 and $14.

Claret Jugs, at $8, from $12.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $3, from $4; 10-inch, at $8, from $12.

Cut Glass

Celery Trays, at $6, from $8.50.

Flower Vases, at $4.50, $10 and $12, from $7.50, $17.50 and $18.

Jelly Dishes, 7-inch, at $5, from $7.

Footed Fruit Comports, at $6, $7 and $8, from $9, $10 and $12.

Oblong Olive Trays, $2, from $2.75.

Fancy shaped Olive Trays, at $2.75, from $3.50.

Decanters, 1-quart, at $5, from $7.

Ice-cream Trays, at $7, from $9.

Round Cake Plates, at $5, from $7.75.

Water Jugs, at $6, from $8.50.

Basement and Tenth street aisle.

Plates and Fancy Pieces
Richly Decorated

The Tenth street Elevator Counter holds a splendid collection of fine china pieces, at reduced prices:

Plates in Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-Butter sizes; also Soup Plates, at 75c each. Former prices were up to $24 a dozen.

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, at 50c, from $1.

Footed Comports, at 50c, 60c and 75c, from 75c, 85c and $1.25.

Chocolate Pots, at $2.25, from $4.25.

Salad Bowls, at $1, from $2.25.

Chop Dishes, at $4, from $8.

Ice-cream Sets, 13 pieces, at $3 a set, from $4.50.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Plates With Head and Group Centers

Rich solid-colored borders with gold; beautiful head and group centers. Very attractive goods, and marked at about half their worth:

Plates, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $3 each.

Cake Plates, $3.50 each.

Tenth street aisle.

ALL-WOOL PLAIDS At 50c, worth $1.25

When we say these Plaids are worth $1.25, it is as true of their intrinsic value today, as it was a year ago when they were made. You will find almost the same designs among the new materials costing $1.25. Perhaps you will like these goods as well, and we make amends for their being made a year in advance, by selling them to you at 50c a yard.

They are just exactly the Plaids that you want for children's dresses particularly; and the color combinations include—

Brown, Green and old Rose
Garnet, Green and Cadet Blue
Green, Brown and Cadet Blue
Blue, Green and Cadet Blue
Green and Heliotrope
Marine Blue, Green and Old Rose

With narrow stripes of black boucle crossing the plaids; 42 inches wide.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Blankets and Comfortables

This splendid stock of Winter bed coverings would fill an interesting catalogue. We have made a very thorough study of values by comparison, and on blanket for blanket we find that we can save you an average of $1 a pair as against the next best store.

This is simply the result of unusual effort, and the prestige and experience of a great many years among the best blanket makers of the land, who find our two stores, in New York and Philadelphia, by far their largest customer.

Measure the whole stock by these very popular grades:

"Virginia" Blankets, made of stapel white wool filling and cotton warp:

At $3.25 pair—60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $4 pair—70 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

"Fleecy" Blankets, of selected white wool; finished like California blankets; medium weight, but warm; pink and blue borders; two-inch silk binding:

At $5 pair—60 x 82 in., 4 lbs.
At $6 pair—72 x 84 in., 5 lbs.
At $7.50 pair—76 x 84 in., 6 lbs.

Wool-filled Comfortables; covering of plain Japanese silk both sides, or figured China silk one side, plain Japanese silk the other; 9-inch plain border; at $12 each.

Third floor.

FALL UPHOLSTERY

These early days should be quickly taken advantage of by the housekeepers who have artistic furnishings in mind, and want them ready in good time.

We are showing today some very handsome new fabrics from the best foreign makers of fabrics for hangings and furniture coverings. The designs are new and beautiful, and are shown in full range of colorings:

Cotton Armures, double-faced, in a variety of designs, at 85c to $1.25 yd.

Silk Armures, single-faced, at $2.25 a yard; double-faced, at $2.75 to $3 yd.

Cotton Tapestries, in several styles, at $1 to $3.25 a yard.

Cotton Repps, plain colors, at $1.25 a yard.

Shaiki Tapestry, made after the style of the drapery silk of the same name; self-colors, at $1.75 a yard.

Silk Repps, light and heavy weights, at $2.25 a yard.

Wool Tapestries, at $3 to $12.50 yd.

Silk Gobelin Tapestries, at $3 and $3.50 a yard.

Cotton Velvets, in figures and stripes; self colors, at $2 a yard.

Figured Velours, in cotton and linen, at $2 to $5.50 a yard.

Crinkled Silk Tapestry, small diamond pattern, at $2.50 a yard.

Silk Art Nouveau Tapestries, excellent variety of designs and colors, at $2.75, $3.50 and $5 a yard.

Third floor.

DREAM CREAM For the Complexion

As the days out-doors begin to hold less interest, women begin to take thought for the complexion, that has been sadly neglected during the Summer holidays.

Dream Cream is one of the most delightful, as well as effective helps to this end. It is not a cosmetic. It gives, in a perfectly natural and healthful way, food and stimulation to the skin, and works wonders in producing healthful freshness to the face.

Price, 50c and $1 a jar.

Dream Eyebrow Cream is the only cream of the kind that gives health to the eyebrows, which mean so much to the appearance—50c a jar.

Dream Talcum Powder Bags are delightfully dainty, as well as convenient. The Talcum is in a pretty silk bag, which sifts the powder on the face and body in just the desired amount. The talcum is of the very finest quality made, exquisitely perfumed. 35c. Toilet Goods Counter, Tenth street.

Rubber Door Mats
At 65c, Easily Worth $1.50

Almost every housekeeper who reads this word has use for one or more of these very practical and useful Rubber Mats. They are all right in every respect, and the little price is possible today because the manufacturers were in a hurry to dispose of a surplus which they had on hand.

In view of the little price for which they are sold, they are not exchangeable, and cannot be taken back.

Size, 18 x 30 inches—65c, instead of $1.50. Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. DAVIS'S ATTITUDE TOWARD UNION LABOR

Republican Charges Refuted by Davis Coal & Coke Co.'s President.

FRIEND OF THE WORKINGMEN

F. S. Landstreet Testifies the Democratic Candidate for Vice President Always Has Befriended Them.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—Letters bearing on the attitude of Henry G. Davis toward organized labor were given out today by Chairman O'Brien of the Democratic State Committee.

For some weeks the Republicans had been circulating statements among union men to the effect that the Democratic nominee for Vice President was bitterly hostile to union labor, and that he had severely treated union miners, dismissing them solely because they belonged to unions. It was also charged that ex-Senator Davis was the moving spirit in injunction proceedings against union miners.

Chafrman O'Brien, by letter, called the attention of Mr. Davis to the matter and forwarded to him copies of the Republican charges. Mr. Davis at once wrote to President F. S. Landstreet of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, 1 Broadway, New York. His letter is in part as follows:

"Elkins, West Va., Sept. 12.

"F. S. Landstreet, New York:

"The charge is made against me in the State of Indiana that I was a party to injunction proceedings and the eviction of miners from the houses of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, and I am accused of being hostile to union labor.

"As you know all the facts, I will be very much obliged if you make a statement in reply to this charge.

"Very truly yours,

"HENRY G. DAVIS."

The reply of President Landstreet, written from New York, Sept. 16, is in part as follows:

"The facts are that during your term as President of the Davis Coal and Coke Company no labor trouble occurred.

"The company only once during its existence evicted any men from its houses, and that was prior to your being President.

"The only suggestion for injunction proceedings by this company was in 1892, and in that case the minor officials of the company, including myself, who was then General Manager, urged that the injunction be obtained, but you refused to allow us to make application to court, and the proceedings were dropped.

"The only discharge of union men by the company took place in the Fall of 1903, fully a year after you had sold all your interests in the property and retired and I had been elected your successor.

"Until the severance of our business relations, more than two years ago, I had been associated with you in these corporate interests for about twenty years, and during that period you always showed the the greatest consideration and concern for the welfare of all the employes, wage-earners, and others of the company.

"Not only is this true as to the employes themselves, but you have manifested your concern for the welfare of their families by establishing various relief associations, hospitals, schools, &c., for protection of them.

"Very truly yours,

"F. S. LANDSTREET, President."

EACH FAMILY'S TRUST TAX.

Democratic Text Book Says It Averages $94 a Year.

The third installment of the Democratic Campaign Text Book which has appeared in proof contains arguments against the trusts and goes on to show how the tariff as it is at present constituted works to the advantage of these large combinations. The entire book will soon be issued. Some of the principal arguments under the caption "The Tariff and Trusts" are as follows:

"The tariff question is a business proposition that concerns every man, woman, and child, for it taxes the average home $110 a year, or more than one-tenth of the average family's total income. There is an average of one and one-eighth tenth earners in the average home. These contribute thirty days' labor each or fifty-four days' labor a year to the tariff tax collectors. If this $110 went as honest taxes to our Government to meet necessary expenditures no fault would be found, though the tax would be considered extremely high. But only a very small part of this $110 can be classed as legitimate taxes. By far the greater part goes to million and billion dollar tariff trusts and monopolies, which thrive now as never before in this country.

"These greedy trusts levy a tribute of $94 a year upon the average home, while the Government collects an average of about $15 a year in tariff taxes; the collection last year amounted to $3.49 per capita, or $16.52 per family of 4.7 persons. Do the heads of these 17,000,000 families, the voters, knowingly and willingly donate $94 a year to the hundreds of trusts?"

LONG ISLAND CONGRESS SEATS.

Republicans Nominate in All But One of the Districts.

Republican candidates for Congress were nominated in five of the six Congress districts in Brooklyn last night. At all the conventions save one, the Fifth, the nominations were made unanimously, there being but one candidate in the field in each case. The nominees are:

Second District—Dr. HERBERT J. KNAPP.

Third District—CHARLES T. DUNWELL, (renominated.)

Fourth District—CHARLES B. LAW.

Fifth District—GEORGE E. WALDO.

Sixth District—WILLIAM M. CALDER.

Seventh District—Adjourned, and committee appointed to select candidate.

The convention of the Fifth Congress District was enlivened by the fact that during the rollcall there were three candidates in the field. They were A. Stewart Walsh of the Sixteenth Assembly District, George E. Waldo of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and Henry D. Hopkins, who was put forward from the Seventh Assembly District, which is led by ex-Congressman Harry A. Hanbury. When the nominations were made, however, it was found that the Seventh Assembly District had withdrawn the name of Hopkins, and they combined with the Eighteenth Assembly District to nominate Waldo. The vote cast was 112 for Waldo and 94 for Walsh. This was afterward made unanimous.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 19.—Assemblyman William W. Cocks of Nassau County was nominated as the candidate for Congress for the First Congressional District of New York by the Republican Convention held here this afternoon. There were five ballots for the nomination, and the final vote stood 16 votes for Cocks, 9 for ex-Senator William McKinney of Suffolk, and 3 for Dr. George A. Robertson of Suffolk. Mr. Cocks received the solid vote of the Nassau and Queens Counties delegates. William J. Youngs was Chairman of the convention.

Newark Democrats Nominate.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The Democratic City Convention held at the Kreiger Auditorium to-night nominated former Mayor and Congressman William H. F. Fiedler for Mayor, Irving G. Hooper for Commissioner of Public Works, and Dr. F. J. McGuinness for City Home Trustee. Frederick Seymour of East Orange was nominated for Congressman by the Congressional Convention.

Rejects Carnegie Peace Palace Site.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The Municipal Council has rejected the measure providing for utilizing part of The Hague Woods for the Carnegie Palace of Peace. The Council, however, is willing to provide another site for the arbitration headquarters.

Prince Herbert Bismarck's Tomb.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The body of Prince Herbert Bismarck, who died at Friedrichsruhe yesterday morning, will be buried in the vault beneath his father's mausoleum, not beside the remains of the great Chancellor in the chapel.

THE
Alcoholic Craving
IS
Civilization's Greatest Handicap
in the struggle for success.
The Oppenheimer Treatment
destroys the craving within 48 hours. No detention from business. Mail attached coupon for literature on Alcoholism.
The Oppenheimer Institute
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 170 Broadway. Correspondence Confidential. NEW YORK INSTITUTE. 133 West 45th St.
Address.....(70)
Name.....

CLUB SUES A HAVEMEYER.

Union Club of Chicago Says That William A., Jr., Owes It $500.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—William A. Havemeyer, Jr., of Chicago, a relative of the Havemeyers of New York, and until recently a resident of Riverside, has been sued for $500 in the Circuit Court by the Union Club, 12 Washington Place.

"The suit involves dues of the club, food, and lodging," said Attorney J. T. Gilbert of Gilbert & Gilbert, the club's attorneys. "We have tried for a month to get young Havemeyer. Once we started suit in a Justice's court, but the constable failed to find the defendant. Now we'll see what the Sheriff can do."

Havemeyer, it is said, contracted the bills during seven months' residence at the fashionable North Side Club. Treasurer Matthew Smith directed the filing of the suit. The Sheriff's Deputies are looking for the defendent at the Riverside Golf Club.

FAIRBANKS IN DELAWARE.

He Compliments the Republicanism of the State.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 19.—Senator Fairbanks, Vice Presidential candidate, addressed two mass meetings in this State today, the first at Dover this afternoon, and the other in this city to-night.

Mr. Fairbanks arrived at Dover from Washington shortly after noon. He was the guest of United States Senator J. Frank Allee. The Senator's speech at Dover was a short one. He reviewed National issues and paid a compliment to the Republicanism of Delaware.

Senator Fairbanks and his party arrived in this city this evening. The Opera House was crowded when the Senator was introduced.

Senator Fairbanks said that the triumph of Democracy would be a blow at the system of protection. The Republican Party, he said, has been consistent in its support of a sound monetary system.

LEFT SAFE OPEN AND GAS ON.

This Absentminded Jeweler Gave Police a Burglar Scare.

Patrolman Levins was passing the jewelry shop of S. Raucher, at 253 Stanton Street, last night, when he noticed that the light in front of the store was not burning as usual. He tried the door and found it locked, but detected a strong odor of gas.

"Suspicious," thought Levins.

He went into the hallway leading to the tenement above and found a door leading into the store. It was not locked.

"Aha! Burglars!" thought the policeman.

He walked toward the front of the store and the odor of gas grew stronger. He located the jet and turned off the gas. Then he began to investigate. He found the safe and the door was wide open. He did not dare strike a match then for fear of an explosion, but he ran to the street and summoned another policeman. While the second man stood guard Levins found the jeweler. An examination was made of the safe and the contents were found to be intact.

"I guess I was a little absent-minded and forgot to lock the safe," said Raucher.

"But how about the gas?" asked the policeman.

"Come to think of it," said the jeweler, "I turned it on and meant to light it, but something attracted my attention and I forgot."

"Well, if you wake up poor some morning, don't blame me," said Levins.

SUICIDE IN SCHOOL CUPOLA.

Body of Assistant Janitor in Bronx Discovered Swaying from Dome.

High up above the street, in the cupola of Public School No. 5, at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, Peter Morck, assistant janitor of the school, hanged himself with a school strap yesterday afternoon. While the last of the children and teachers were making their way out of the building homeward Morck's body swayed in the dome which he had made his home. He had first pulled down the American flag on top of the schoolhouse.

After the teachers had gone George Gabe, the janitor, went out into the street, but failed to find Morck, and then he looked up into the cupola. He walked away to see through the windows of the cupola and saw his assistant swaying in the air. He rushed to the cupola, and out of breath, spied the man hanging by the neck with a thin school-book strap to a rung of a ladder.

Gabe rushed down again, notified Fordham Hospital, and Dr. McGowan was soon in the cupola with a crowd outside. He said the man was dead. Morck's brother John said the assistant janitor was too much given to the study of mechanical engineering, and thinks study may have unsteadied his mind. His health had not been good.

POSTUM.
LAZY COFFEE.
Another Name for the "Sloppy" Sort.

Postum Coffee is not made like ordinary coffee, for it takes at least 25 minutes' cooking to bring out the heavy food value of Postum. It requires some effort for those things which are really worth while—making Postum requires a little care.

The grocer is in a position to hear of those lazy ones who will not take the trouble to make Postum correctly. "I am well acquainted indeed with Postum," says a grocer of Camden, N. J., "for I meet it not only at my breakfast table, but I am also associated with it daily in my business.

"Coffee drinking used to affect my nerves and stomach, but since we have been using Postum in our family in place of coffee the bloated feeling after eating has disappeared and my head is now clear and stomach and nerves all right. We all feel better in every way and find Postum just as satisfactory to our palates.

"I have met customers who complained that Postum was not good, but we always found this due to the fact that they tried to make it as they used to make coffee. Of course, we set them right by pointing out the reasons, telling them they must boil Postum 15 or 20 minutes after boiling commences. Then they get fine, choice, and delicious Postum." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

More Great 8th Anniversary Features.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

50
50 S. & H. Green Trading Stamps.
HOW TO GET THEM.
This is one of the features of The Big Store's 8th Birthday Celebration. Collectors of "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps will find this COUPON OFFER immensely helpful in filling new books.
If you buy a Dollar's Worth of Merchandise at the Siegel Cooper Store this morning
You Get a New Stamp Book with 30 Stamps Already Attached. These Are in Addition to the 20 Which Would Regularly Accompany Your Purchase.
If you buy this afternoon you get A NEW BOOK WITH 30 STAMPS ATTACHED, and 10 OTHER STAMPS FOR THE DOLLAR YOU SPEND.
50 50
COUPON — Cut Out This Coupon and Take It to the Siegel Cooper Store. — COUPON
If you make purchases amounting to $1.00 or more at the Siegel Cooper Store To-day, and present this Coupon at any of the Trading Stamp Desks in the Store
You Will Be Given a New Stamp Book Containing 30 Green Trading Stamps
You get these at the same time you do your other stamps.
Times—9-20-'04
50

Some New Fall Waists

An Ideal Gathering of Smart Styles at Popular Prices

Doing a wonderfully big business in this branch of the Store, it is only natural that the representations of Waists should comprise everything that is eminently fashionable and yet moderately priced.

Good evidence of this is found in the special offerings for to-day. The illustrations indicate their beauty.

At 3.95 We offer a choice lot of Women's Voile Waists; black or white, jauntily trimmed and altogether very fetching.

At 4.50 There are a large number of handsome Waists, made of extra fine quality all wool batiste. The front is artistically embellished with contrasting colored silks. In white and light blue.

WOMEN'S FINE FLANNEL WAISTS in fancy stripe Persian effect; many colorings, strictly tailor made; front plaited and cuffs ornamented with large pearl buttons. 1.95

Also the Following Extra Special

Women's Flannel Waists of good quality tricot flannel, all colors; also black; side plaits; cut extra full and lined. 1.00

(Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

A Select And Representative
Millinery Opening.

Foremost Fall And Winter Styles.
Beginning To-day And Continuing Throughout The Week.

SHOWN under the most favorable conditions, it is natural to expect that these charming Hats for all occasions will meet with the most cordial approval of a discriminating clientele.

The Millinery Parlors on the Second Floor are the most richly appointed in the United States. Its arrays of Hats are notable, not only for variety, but for practical elegance.

The Exposition of Paris Hats This Year Is Unusually Interesting.

It is noteworthy because it embraces everything that is new, delightful to the eye and eminently becoming.

Direct from the ateliers of such masters of the millinery art as Paul Virot & Berthe, Suzanne Blum, Mangin Maurice, Camille Roger, Heitz Boyer, Louison, Marie Michel, Virot, Lewis, Julia, Torc and others, and are the most beautiful specimens of their radiant cleverness.

These beautiful Hats cost us from $40.00 to $75.00. They will be exhibited for the first time in America in the Siegel Cooper Store to-day. To infuse the opening with additional stimulus, and to further add to its popularity, we have made the prices 25.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Trimmed Hats of Sparkling Beauty.

Fresh and attractive, from our own workrooms, will also be shown in profusion to-day and succeeding days. These are copies, correct and true in every detail, of the celebrated French models. As a feature of the opening we have specially priced them at 10.00 and 15.00

Our Hats at $5.00 Have Gained An International Reputation.

We sell thousands of these handsome Hats every season.

The reason is obvious. They are becoming; they are well made; they look much more expensive than what they really are, and they answer their purposes most admirably. They have no equal elsewhere at $10.00 or $12.00.

Three hundred of these beautiful Hats will be on view and display to-day. They will comprise the most attractive gathering of Hats at a popular low price ever seen anywhere. 5.00

The price merits impressing upon one's memory.

In honor of the Fall Opening of 1904 we have tastefully decorated the Millinery Parlors.

(Second Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Ostrich Plumes—A Special Sale At Just About ½ Regular Prices.

These Sections adjoin the Millinery Parlors, and will be found to contain in broadest and most desirable quantities and varieties everything in the lines specified,

The Ostrich Feathers Are Offered At Just About ½ Price.

Such an announcement, coming in conjunction with the Millinery Opening, is naturally invested with an unusual degree of interest and importance.

(Second Floor, 6th Ave.)

Special Sale of Superior Sample Shoes
For Men, Women and Children.

WE began to prepare for this sale several months ago. In fact, when the salesmen were travelling all over the country taking orders for Fall and Winter. "We want your best samples when your men come in," we said. The samples are in; the salesmen are through. And that means when you come to this sale to-day you can choose from such celebrated brands as

The Jenness Miller Shoe, Made by the Dalton Shoe Co.
The La France Shoe, Made by William & Clark.
The Guaranteed Coltskin Shoe, Made by M. C. Dizer & Co., AND OTHERS.

We offer all these at about Half the Prices Regularly Asked.
We urge all those who can wear sample sizes to attend this sale without delay.

All Women's Samples Are Marked at 1.50.
The qualities range from $2.50 to $5.00. There are all sizes on sale, but the very best ones are mostly in sizes 3 to 4½, A to C widths. Besides the shoes in this sale there are Oxfords suitable for Fall wear.

All the Men's Shoes Are Marked at 1.90.
They are principally $3.00 to $3.50 grades, but there are some still better ones among them. In the lot are shoes of smooth or box calfskin and patent leathers in all sizes.

Boys' 2.50 and 3.00 Shoes at 1.50.
Seldom is there such a sale of such high-grade shoes for boys. If you need any this is your opportunity. All sizes in both calf and patent leather.

Another Lot of Boys' Shoes at 98c.
Satin calf lace, stout soles, good wearing school shoes, all sizes

Misses' Shoes at 85c.
Good quality dongola kid button and lace shoes, with patent leather tip, spring heel, all sizes.

(Second Floor.)

Women's Eiderdown Sacques, Robes, Worsted Shawls, Sweaters.

There's enough chill in the air mornings and evenings to emphasize the desirability of the garments named. Later their need will become imperative. The stocks are exceptionally large, and the range of sizes particularly complete.

WOMEN'S DRESSING SACQUES, 98c. & 1.50
WOMEN'S BATH ROBES, 3.75 & 4.95
WOMEN'S KNITTED BLOUSE SWEATERS, 1.95
WOMEN'S GOLF VESTS AND SWEATERS, 95c. & 1.50
WOMEN'S SHAWLS, CAPES AND FASCINATORS, 75c. & 1.25

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

JAPAN'S GREAT ARMIES MARCHING ON MUKDEN

Kuropatkin Withdraws His Main Forces to Tie Pass.

CZAR PLANS A SECOND ARMY

Linevitch May Command It—Guard Officers Ordered to War Without Their Regiments Are Discontented.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Col. Gaedke, the correspondent of the Tageblatt in the Far East, telegraphs from Mukden under date of Sept. 19 as follows:

"The Japanese are advancing slowly with a broad front, the left resting on the Liao River and the right on the mountains, probably the Fushan coal mines, twenty-seven miles eastward.

"The Russian troops have recovered their spirits.

"Chinese officials are suspected of secretly aiding the Japanese."

A dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Mukden says:

"The Japanese dispositions are completely screened behind a line of outposts, and it is almost impossible to obtain information from behind this veil. The Russians cannot tell which of the four routes the Japanese advance will follow. Three Japanese companies are patroling the Hun River in junks.

"It is reported that Liao-Yang is occupied by only one company, and the heights northward of it by 2,000 men, the air of the vicinity of Liao-Yang being poisoned by exhalations from thousands of unburied bodies. Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters are a short distance north of Liao-Yang."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—While still insisting that Gen. Kuropatkin has sufficient troops at Mukden to contest the Japanese advance, the War Office admits that it is not likely that a decisive battle will be fought there. Everything goes to show that the main Russian position is now at Tie Pass, flanked by hills running out on the left and by the river on the right.

Official reports to the War Office are to the effect that the Japanese did not make any further move toward Mukden until Sept. 17, when a reconnaissance in force disclosed that they were still massing at Yen-Tai and Bianupuza. No Japanese have been discovered east of the latter point.

The reconnaissances, Gen. Kuropatkin says, were brilliantly carried out by Gens. Samsonoff's and Rennenkampff's Cossack Brigade, with a mixed detachment of infantry and artillery, under Rennenkampff's personal command. They captured a village north of Bianupuza, which was used as a pivot. The Russians drew off later, losing a few men killed or wounded, after securing valuable information regarding the Japanese strength and position.

A couple of days earlier Gen. Mitschenko's detachment of Cossacks reconnoitred toward Yen-Tai at the cost of a few score wounded.

Acting upon the advice of his military advisers, Emperor Nicholas has decided to form a Second Manchurian Army. It will be formed of the corps which are being sent to the Far East, and Lieut. Gen. Linevitch probably will have command of it. Gen. Kuropatkin will become chief of both armies, but probably without the title of Commander in Chief.

There is a story afloat that a sudden call has been issued to officers of the Guard regiments stationed at St. Petersburg to report for service at the front. According to report, the order directs that eight out of a total of fifty-six officers of each regiment should be chosen by lot and drafted to serve with regiments now in the Far East.

It is stated that the order has aroused great discontent. Whole regiments are anxious to go to the theatre of war, but the officers intensely dislike the prospect of the organizations being split up.

MUKDEN, Sept. 19.—All is quiet here today, but fighting is anticipated in the neighborhood of Sinmintin, thirty-five miles west of Mukden.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to a news agency from Harbin to-day says the Japanese are displaying considerable activity in North Korea. A skirmish is reported between Japanese troops and a regiment of Cossacks at Fu-chang, about twenty-seven miles northeast of Han-Huang.

RUSSIAN LOAN OUTLOOK POOR.

France Anxious Lest Her Ally Should Call on Her Again.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Sept. 19.—A friend in touch with "la haute finance" of Paris told me to-day that the chances of raising a new Russian loan in Berlin had diminished and added:

"Our finance authorities are afraid failure to obtain money in Berlin would cause Russia once more to knock at our door."

The prospect evidently is not relished here. It was not without difficulty that negotiations for the last loan of 800,000,000f. was brought to a successful issue, and it was no secret that the State finance authorities scarcely looked upon the transaction with favor.

CONTENT NOW IN RUSSIA.

Prosperous Conditions as Noted by an Anonymous Investigator.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—(Tuesday.)—Investigation of the internal conditions of Russia by a traveler who has just returned from an extensive tour of the interior, discloses a much better situation than foreigners generally believe to exist in this country.

The investigator found absolutely no evidence of an impending crisis, but, on the contrary, found special features in the situation making for contentment of the people. The greatest of all these is a wonderful harvest throughout Russia, excepting the three smaller provinces in the south, where drought ruined the crops.

On the Western border, all through the black soil belt, and especially along the Volga, in Southeastern Russia, the bountifulness of the yield is almost unprecedented. The demand for labor is so great and the wages paid are so high that men thrown out of employment in the mills and factories of the cities have returned to their native villages, where they find plenty of work. Bread for all allays discontent in Russia.

It is true that the observer found an intense activity on the part of various revolutionary organizations, especially in the Southwestern provinces. Circulars and proclamations of the most violent character, most of them printed abroad, had been spread broadcast among all classes of the discontented in the hope of taking advantage of the war in the Far East to ferment a revolt.

While it has been noticeable that the war has not been popular with the people, these appearances of disloyalty, especially in the midst of reverses to the Russian arms, are being resented, and, instead of producing the effect desired, have done much to arouse and quicken the patriotic spirit.

HEEDS AMERICA'S PROTEST.

Russia Agrees to Conditional Exemption of Foodstuffs from Seizure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The State Department had received from Ambassador McCormick a cablegram summarizing the answer of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to its protest against the seizure by Russian warships of food supplies of American origin carried on neutral ships. It follows generally the lines of the reply to Great Britain.

Count Lamsdorff says that instructions have been sent to the prize courts and naval commanders supplementing and explaining the regulations respecting contraband of war originally issued. The conditional contraband character of articles of dual use is admitted in the new instructions. If articles of dual use are addressed to private individuals in Japan they will not be subject to seizure and confiscation unless such private individuals are shown to be agents or contractors of the military or naval authorities of Japan.

The construction thus placed upon the regulations will firmly establish as a principle of international law the exemption of food stuffs conveyed under the conditions described from seizure, a matter which has not heretofore been one of universal practice. The burden of proof as to the contraband character of the goods is, for the first time, placed squarely upon the naval commanders attempting to make the seizures.

REJECTS BRITAIN'S DEMAND.

Russia Insists Sinking of Knight Commander Was Justified.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Russia's reply to the British protest on the subject of Russia's interpretation of contraband of war includes a decision to reject the British demand in the case of the British steamer Knight Commander, (sunk by the Vladivostok Squadron off Izu and afterward adjudged a lawful prize.) It is understood that Russia upholds the principle that Admiral Jessen was justified in sinking the steamer.

The British Government is still hopeful of a settlement by means of an indemnity, but in view of the decision of the prize court at Vladivostok it is said that Russia does not see how she can comply with the British demands, as she thereby would recognize her officers to be at fault.

This question will be the subject of further negotiations between the two Governments, the British authorities appreciating the fact that Russia has made a substantial concession in differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband.

NURSE LAUDS JAPANESE.

Mrs. McKee Praises Behavior of Wounded Soldiers in Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—"The praises of the Japanese soldiers on the field of battle have been sung, but I wish I could sing those of the intrepid fighter as he appears in a hospital bed, wounded and helpless," writes Miss Anita Newcomb McGee, the Washington Red Cross nurse who is caring for wounded Japanese and their prisoners. Mrs. McGee's latest letter reached Philadelphia to-day from Hiroshima.

"No matter from what part of Japan the little soldiers come," she writes, "they are gentlemen. Not once have I heard a quarrel among the men in my division of the hospital. Really, I have begun to love them."

Mrs. McGee does not confine her praises solely to the Japanese, but mentions the fact that while the members of her party were quartered in the Korean town of Yung-am-po the Russians brought them wood from a distance of 100 miles and sawed it at a mill for them before they continued their flight from the pursuing Japanese regiments.

"The Japanese soldiers and officers are not acting as hypocrites in their treatment of captured Russians. The little brown men are perfectly sincere. They are treating their prisoners as they treat their own wounded."

PRESIDENT TO GO IN SYLPH.

Will Leave Yacht for Washington Train at Jersey City.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 19.—It has been decided that the naval yacht Sylph shall convey President Roosevelt and his family from Sagamore Hill to Jersey City next Thursday, when they start on their return trip to Washington. Heretofore on his trips to and from Washington the President has traveled on a special train between Oyster Bay and Long Island City, he and his party crossing Manhattan in carriages.

The Sylph will arrive in Oyster Bay probably on Wednesday evening or early Thursday. The trip to Jersey City will consume about three hours. At Jersey City the President and his family will be joined by the remainder of the Presidential party, including the clerical force of the Summer Executive offices, and the entire party will take special cars attached to the 1:14 P. M. Pennsylvania train for Washington. It is possible in the event of heavy passenger traffic that the President's cars will be run as a special train. The President is due to arrive in Washington at 6:15 P. M. Thursday.

It is quite likely that when President Roosevelt returns to Oyster Bay in November to cast his vote he will make the trip both coming from and going to Jersey City in the Sylph. He expects to arrive here early on the morning of Election Day, and remain only long enough to deposit his ballot. He will receive the election returns that night in the White House.

The President's visitors to-day included Collector Nevada N. Stranahan and James B. Reynolds. William J. Youngs, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and William W. Cocks, who was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the First New York District, made a social call on President Roosevelt to-night.

HAMLIN OUT FOR DOUGLAS.

Withdraws from Democratic Governorship Race in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Charles S. Hamlin of this city, who has been mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, announced to-day that he would not be a candidate, and at the same time pledged his support to William L. Douglas of Brockton. He said:

"From present indications it would seem that the unanimous wish of the party is for the nomination of Mr. Douglas. I rejoice in this choice. Mr. Douglas represents the hopes and the aspirations of Massachusetts manufacturers for extended markets, especially in Canada."

Say Young Man Swindled Architects.

James E. Meek, an architect, with offices at 1,133 Broadway, and living at 15 Madison Square North, accompanied by James McIntosh Lyle, also an architect of 75 Lexington Avenue, complained to the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station last night that a young man claiming to be from Port Jervis had been swindling architects and builders all over the city of sums varying from $1 to $5 on the pretext that he was an architect stranded in New York.

MISSING NEWBURG MAN A SUICIDE IN GEORGIA

C. A. Hurd Dead in W. C. T. U. Home at Savannah from Gas.

VANISHED FROM MT. VERNON

Visiting Mother There When He Disappeared—Had Been a Merchant Until Health Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 19.—Clarence A. Hurd, formerly a merchant of Newburg, N. Y., whose mysterious disappearance from Mount Vernon was reported to the police of that city on Sept. 10, committed suicide at the Women's Christian Temperance Union home here on Saturday night.

Hurd had slept at the home on Tuesday night, and returned Friday night, asking for the same room. This room was occupied, and he inquired particularly if he could get another room with a gas jet in it. He could not be accommodated, and went away.

Saturday night he returned when the room he had occupied Tuesday night was vacant. He went to bed, and on Sunday morning some one noticed an odor of escaping gas. When the door was broken open Hurd was found dead on the bed, with the gas turned on.

In a memorandum book in his pocket was found the addresses of his mother, Mrs. M. J. Hurd of 547 South Eighth Street, Mount Vernon, and other relatives. The relatives were communicated with and the body was shipped to them by express.

MT. VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Clarence Hurd was thirty-eight years old, and had a wife and children living in Newburg. He was a sufferer from asthma, which compelled him to give up his business there, and he came to Mt. Vernon to visit his mother. On Sept. 10 Mrs. Hurd reported to the police that he was missing. She is at a loss to know how he reached Savannah, as she says he took no money when he went away.

GORMAN'S SON-IN-LAW FAILS.

Brother of Thomas Waggaman Among Stock Broker Johnson's Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Richard A. Johnson, a stockbroker and son-in-law of Senator Gorman, to-day startled the business community by filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. This is Mr. Johnson's second failure, he having been a member of the brokerage firm of Gurley & Johnson, which did a large business until it went under in 1901.

After this failure Mr. Johnson became the Washington representative of E. A. McIntyre & Co., formerly McIntyre & Marshall of New York. He held this connection until Sept. 1, when he closed his office at 1335 F Street and withdrew from active operations in the market. In the interval he has made his home at Laurel, Md., with Senator Gorman. The summary of liabilities attached to the petition shows an indebtedness of $429,457. The assets are said to be $313,485. Of the liabilities $373,457 represent unsecured claims and $56,000 is "accommodation paper."

It is stated in the petition that the liabilities enumerated in the schedules were contracted over three years ago. The schedules disclose a claim of $50,298 against Perre Waggaman, brother of Thomas E. Waggaman, former Treasurer of the Catholic University, whose affairs are now before the local courts in bankruptcy proceedings.

GIRLS SLAY FATHER WITH AXE.

Attack Him While He Is Asleep—Eldest Sixteen Years.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 19.—The mystery of the murder of C. H. Stuart, the Falls County farmer, who was beheaded with an axe while asleep at his home last Saturday night, has been cleared up by the confession of his two daughters, Willie, aged sixteen years, and Valmer, fourteen, that they committed the deed.

The act seems to have been done in self-defense, or at least the girls were frenzied with the belief that their father was going to kill them. Sheriff Greer, on finding incriminating evidence, accused Valmer, but she stoutly denied all knowledge of the crime. On going around back of the house the Sheriff found Willie weeping violently. He accused her as he had her sister, and she broke down and made a circumstantial confession. Valmer than corroborated her sister's confession. In substance the confessions were:

Stuart had two grown daughters living in Houston, with whom he was on bad terms. He wrote a letter to one of them, and this letter Willie and Valmer got possession of and destroyed. When their father learned of what they had done he became violent and declared he would kill them. When he went to his bed they heard him handling his rifle and ran out of the house carrying the axe with them. When they returned they crept up to the sleeping form of their father and first one and then the other wielded the axe until he was dead. The next morning they gave the alarm throughout the neighborhood that their father had been murdered.

MARLOWE AND SOTHERN OPEN.

First Performance of Actors in "Romeo and Juliet" at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Considering the conditions under which it was given the presentation of "Romeo and Juliet" by Miss Julia Marlowe and Ed. Sothern at the Illinois Theatre this evening is deserving of praise. It was a painstaking endeavor to present in a dignified and artistic manner one of the classics of the stage. Most of the shortcomings were those incidental to a first performance.

Miss Marlowe delivered the lines of Juliet with dramatic breadth and authority. The potion scene became the climax of the evening because of this, and the friar's speech beginning "Hold thy desperate hand," was an inspiring moment for the same reason. The last scenes for Romeo in the play fell short because Mr. Sothern lent them melodramatic boisterousness or "modern" realistic whininess rather than tragic depth and sincerity.

CLOTHES NEWS OF DROWNING.

Father Taken to Pier to Learn of Son's Fate.

As Policeman Maroney of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was at First Avenue and Thirtieth Street last evening, two boys, Charles Wilson of 508 First Avenue and George Fox, who lives next door, told him that there was a bundle of boy's clothes on the dock at the foot of the street. Maroney hurried down there with the boys and they at once said, "Why, those are Wolfers's clothes."

The policeman found that the boy whom they meant was Charles Wolfers, eleven years old, of 504 First Avenue. He went to the house and got the boy's father to go to the dock with him. At once the father recognized the clothes as those of his son. He had told his little brother George that he was going down to the river for a swim and had made the boy promise "not to tell" on him. The body has not been recovered.

St. Louis Block Co.
Wholesale Tailors
ESTABLISHED 1860

For Wear Anywhere

The Stein-Bloch smart medium weight Fall overcoat is ready for active service from morning to night. Unequaled in style, proper for formality as well as business, adapted in length to easy walking.

Stein-Bloch
Smart Clothes

adapt themselves to the figure with easy smoothness. It's only a question of size. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer for the Label of Rightness, shown above, and write for "Smartness," the authority on style. Mailed free.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
Rochester, N. Y.

VINCENT says
I SELL Stein-Bloch Clothes in my store.
Broadway 22d Street. Sixth Avenue 12th Street.

MRS. EIDLITZ'S BURGLAR.

Woke Her Up and Successfully Hid from Police.

It developed yesterday that Mrs. Charles L. Eidlitz, wife of the President of the Building Trade Employers' Association, had an experience on Sunday with a burglar, who broke into her house, at 341 West Seventy-first Street, and was lucky enough to escape without being seen by any one of half a dozen policemen who searched the house from top to bottom. Mr. Eidlitz has been away for two weeks in St. Louis and returned yesterday.

On Sunday night Mrs. Eidlitz, who was alone in the house, had been asleep less than an hour when she was suddenly aroused by the clanging of the burglar alarm. She jumped out of bed with as little noise as possible and peered under the bedroom door. Every room in the house had been lighted up automatically when the alarm sounded, and beneath the door she saw the outline of two feet. At the same time she heard the floor creak and some one turned the doorknob.

Without saying a word, she slipped into an adjoining room and called Police Headquarters on the telephone. Six stalwart bluecoats responded a few minutes later, and the woman coolly unlocked her door and went down stairs to the front hall to let them in. She piloted the policemen through every part of the house, except the parlor, and when they attempted to look in there Mrs. Eidlitz said it was useless to search that room, as furniture of various kinds was piled against the doors which led to it, and the thief couldn't possibly have found his way in there. Thereupon the policemen gave up the hunt and went away.

Mrs. Eidlitz returned to bed, but was awakened not long afterward by a loud noise in the direction of the parlor. A moment later she heard footsteps and concluded that the burglar was only then making his escape. She ran to the window and saw a large man, wearing a mask, emerge from the front door and run post haste toward West End Avenue. There was not a policeman in sight.

In speaking of the affair yesterday, Mr. Eidlitz said that the thief had evidently concealed himself in the parlor, despite the fact that painters had been at work in the house and most of the furniture was piled up in that room.

"While the search for him was going on," said Mr. Eidlitz, "the intruder seems to have occupied himself by testing several pieces of dining room ware. We found a quantity of spoons to which he had applied acid and discarded, probably because they were not solid silver. So far, not a thing has been found missing. Mrs. Eidlitz in no way blames the police for failing to capture the burglar, inasmuch as they followed her advice not to enter the parlor."

A DIAMOND LABOR WAR.

Strikers Trying to Close Up the Van Dam Shops.

Diamonds are among the commodities now affected by labor troubles, relations being severely strained between employers and workmen in Amsterdam and Antwerp, although it is but a few weeks since a long strike was apparently settled, while the cutters in the New York shop of Edward Van Dam at 101 Beekman Street struck openly for advanced wages three weeks ago. The strikers, he says, are trying, through their union, to tie up his shops in the three cities, where he employs 450 men, and where, since the local trouble trouble developed, he has cut all stones for his American business.

Mr. Van Dam says that men who worked for him for $26 a week two or three years ago had been advanced to $40 a week when they struck for $52. The European trouble, however, is over apprentices. The men returned to work upon an agreement that the Employers' Association should name 150 apprentices to 500 designated by the union. During the strike independent employers gave work to union men and asserted that this agreement was unfair, as it gave them no apprentices.

The union then promised these independents 150 of their own quota of 500 and the employers' association is now making strong protest against this, saying that they had carried on the fight chiefly to get apprentices and will not allow any of the fruits of the conflict to go to their rivals.

WOMAN MORTALLY SHOT.

Self-Defense, Says Prisoner—Stray Bullet Strikes Passer-by.

Believing, he says, according to the police, that Marcelle Dupont of 133 West Twenty-ninth Street was about to draw a revolver on him, Vincenzo Valentina, a barber, living in Sheepshead Bay, drew a revolver whole they were standing on the stoop of the house and shot the woman. She was removed to the New York Hospital, and the physicians say she cannot live.

Valentina was followed by William Rowland, a special officer, who fired two shots in the air. He was captured by Charles Cauldfield, a fireman on the United States battleship Missouri.

Meyer Rosenthal of 127 Ludlow Street, who was standing at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue waiting for a car, was shot in the right shoulder, and the police think the shot came from Rowland's revolver, as only one chamber of the barber's was empty.

SHOT TO DEATH BY HER SON.

Two Brothers in Virginia Accuse Each Other of the Crime.

BRISTOL, Va., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Minerva Greer, a widow fifty years of age, was shot to death by one of her sons at her home near Fort Blackman, Scott County, Va., yesterday afternoon. Each of her two sons, Robert and Grover, declare that the other fired the shot which ended the woman's life.

It is said the boys were drinking and in a room adjoining that occupied by their mother, firing their pistols, when she entered and asked them to stop. One turned his pistol on his mother and sent a ball into her heart, causing death instantly.

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IT will be gratifying to many men to learn of the continued acceptability of the Double-breasted model for Fall wear. It is now cut longer and looser, allowing greater ease in every part of the garment, and is made mostly in plain materials of serviceable weave. Our smart designs are accepted as authoritative. Prices $19 to $34.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

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"The Golden Teachings of Life" is the title of the Japanese translation of Mr. Lorimer's first book.

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Old Gorgon Graham

in which George Horace Lorimer gives some more letters from the self-made merchant to his son.

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NO. 146 FELT 'ARF-AN-'ARF.

Wicked Cabman Got Unsophisticated Comrade's Drink.

"John Hickey is English and but lately came to New York. He drives a cab, which he pulled up at the Hotel Astor last night. Two young men alighted.

"You must be thirsty, John," said one.

"What'll you have to drink?"

"A little 'arf-an'-arf," said John modestly.

As the waiter at the Astor is not English he concluded that arf-and-arf was a new name for whisky and soda. He presently came out with the tray and bawled:

"No. 136!"

While John Hickey was green to New York, No. 146, next i the carriage line, was "wise."

"Here!" said he. And he got the drink.

John Hickey doesn't know yet why his drink did not come. Present he said to No. 146:

"Crickey, ain't this 'ot weather! 'Ow do you feel?"

"Me?" chuckled No. 146. "I feel just about 'arf an' 'arf."

"But you got a w'isky an' soda!" said John innocently.

No. 146 wriggled in his seat and coughed and choked. No. 136 knitted his brows and muttered:

"They towld me in Lunnon these Americans was a rummy lot!"

METROPOLITAN ATHLETES MEET

James E. Sullivan Elected President for Fourteenth Term—Runner Suspended.

Thirty-one athletic organizations were represented at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held at St. Bartholomew's Club, in East Forty-second Street, last night, and there was a lively contest for the various offices. For the fifteen places on the Board of Managers there were twenty-four candidates, and after considerable wire pulling the following were elected: James E. Sullivan, Pastime Athletic Club; Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; Thomas Nevins, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club; H. Obertubessing, New West Side Athletic Club; Thomas F. O'Brien, Warren Athletic Club, Jersey City; F. W. Rubien, St. George's Athletic Club; J. A. Schofield, Brooklyn Athletic Club; W. J. Kelly, Mott Haven Athletic Club; John T. Dooling, Xavier Athletic Association; Daniel Reuss, National Athletic Club, Brooklyn; J. W. Stumpf, Grace Athletic Club; F. L. Gross, Central Y. M. C. A.; E. T. Hart, Mohawk Athletic Club; John Steil, New York Turn Verein, and M. J. Flynn, Star Athletic Club, Long Island City.

James E. Sullivan was re-elected President for his fourteenth consecutive term, with Thomas Nevins Vice President and H. Obertubessing Secretary-Treasurer. The three officers, together with Bartow S. Weeks of the New York Athletic Club, Thomas F. O'Brien of the Warren Athletic Club, and John T. Dooling of the Xavier Athletic Association were elected delegates to the Amateur Athletic Union. Thomas O'Brien was re-elected to the position of the official handicapper to the Metropolitan Association by a vote of twenty-three to eight for A. F. Copeland.

The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $698.67, of which $213 was carried forward from the previous year. The receipts last year were $878.91 and the expenses $493.57.

John Steil reported on several cases of discipline which had been recently decided, chief of which was that of Isaac Ely of Pennington, N. J., the negro who won the 600-yard novice race on Sept. 4 at the Eccentric Firemen's field day meet at Celtic Park. Ely was entered as a member of the New West Side A. C., and ran a race which the handicapper, Thomas F. O'Brien, concluded at once was the work of a professional. An investigation subsequently by Mr. O'Brien developed the fact that on the day following, Sept. 5, Ely ran at Philadelphia in a professional race for 600 yards under the name of "Stout" of Trenton. Ely has been indefinitely suspended.

Glorious Flying Cloud Is Dead.

SCITUATE, Mass., Sept. 19.—Glorious Flying Cloud, Thomas W. Lawson's famous stallion, is dead. The end came very suddenly and the veterinary surgeons are unable to state the cause. Mr. Lawson paid $12,000 for Glorious Flying Cloud before the horse was trained. He was nine years old and had a record of never having been beaten at a horse show.

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Author of "Abner Daniel"

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DRESS SILKS. A Sale of Evening Dress Silks will be held, commencing to-day,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH,

consisting of over 20,000 yards of Silks, in white, ivory, cream, and conventional evening shades (plain colors), the regular prices of which are 75c. to $1.25 per yard, at . . . 58c.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

CONEY'S OLD AGE HUNT.

Octogenarian to Ride on Mardi Gras Float Criticises the Champagne.

Efforts to find the oldest man and woman residents of the town of Gravesend to appear on the float, "Coney Island's Youth and Old Age," at the Mardi Grass illuminated procession to-morrow night resulted in the final selection yesterday of Mrs. Israel Hubbard, ninety-one years old, and Abraham Emmons, eighty-six years old, at a meeting of the Citizens' Committee on the celebration at the Concourse Hotel.

Thomas Abbott, eighty-four years old, was first chosen, and Mrs. Hubbard and he were brought to the hotel in carriages with Abraham Stillwell, seventy-two years old, historian of the occasion. Old Mr. Emmons soon after walked into the room and showed credentials proving his claim. Messrs. Abbott and Stillwell will ride in an automobile as "The Old Cronies." Champagne was served to the venerable guests as they were about to go home.

"Two sweet, too sweet. Nowhere near hard enough," was Emmons's comment as he sipped. Messrs. Abbott and Stillwell, however, knew what it was and said nothing.

Youth will be represented on the float by James and Joseph Harrington, three and five years old, golden-haired youngsters who dig and delve at will, in overalls and sandals, in sand and soil.

ALL'S WELL IN WHEELING.

Republicans and Democrats Get Government Site for Common Tent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Acting Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has granted a peculiar request as an exception to a standing rule of the department. The Republican and Democratic local Campaign Committees at Wheeling, West Va., chipped in to buy a circus tent in which to hold political meetings. After the tent had been bought it was found that there was no suitable central place on which to erect it.

The committees united in a request to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow them to use a tract of land in the heart of the city which the Government is holding as a site for a Federal building. Usually all such requests are refused, as to grant such a request to one organization or any private party would lead to a multiplication of similar demands on the Government. In the Wheeling case the request was granted because the place had no hall where a political meeting could be held, and the brotherly state of feeling between the committees seemed to be so phenomenal that, as Mr. Taylor says, "It seemed almost sacrilegious to turn 'em down."

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GREATER NEW YORKS WIN; BOSTONS LOSE

Local Team Increases Lead for American League Championship.

OFF DAY FOR NATIONALS

Philadelphians Easily Defeated Champions at Boston—Chicago Shuts Out Detroit.

The Greater New Yorks increased their lead for the American League championship by defeating the Washington team, while the Bostons were easily beaten by the Athletics of Philadelphia. The local team has two more games to play with the Washingtons before going West, and the champions have the same number with the Philadelphians. Of the other American League games yesterday, Cleveland managed to win one game of a double-header from St. Louis, and Chicago shut out Detroit. Philadelphia and Boston were the only teams scheduled to play in the National League, the Philadelphians winning by 4 to 2.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Washington, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 4, (15 innings.)
Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 1. (6 innings.)
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	8	12	8	11	13	13	16	81	.618
Boston	9	..	10	10	9	10	13	20	81	.604
Philadelphia	9	9	..	13	8	10	11	13	73	.575
Chicago	10	9	6	..	14	11	13	15	78	.574
Cleveland	7	10	10	8	..	11	9	15	70	.530
St. Louis	6	9	6	7	8	..	11	10	57	.432
Detroit	6	6	7	8	7	11	..	11	56	.421
Washington	3	2	3	4	4	9	7	..	32	.242
Games lost	35	52	52	59	67	85	88	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Washington. (two games.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

National League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	10	9	11	14	18	20	17	99	.729
Chicago	7	..	8	13	15	13	10	14	80	.606
Pittsburg	9	11	..	10	10	12	14	11	77	.597
Cincinnati	7	8	11	..	10	12	13	13	73	.563
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	12	11	14	65	.492
Brooklyn	3	4	4	6	6	..	13	13	49	.366
Boston	2	8	7	6	7	9	..	11	46	.343
Philadelphia	4	4	7	5	5	9	8	..	42	.311
Games lost	35	52	52	59	67	85	88	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Take Lead Early and Beat Washington 4 to 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Greater New Yorks increased their lead for the American League championship by defeating the Washingtons to-day by a score of 4 to 3. It was one of the hardest games the visitors had played this year, for when they seemed to have the game at their mercy in the sixth inning, the local team rallied in the seventh and some sleepy work by Griffith's men gave Washington two runs. All the luck appeared to turn to the home team, and in the next inning Conroy threw Stahl's bunt into the bleachers, putting "Patsy" Donovan's aggregation within a run of the New Yorks. Then Powell disposed of the batters as fast as they came up, striking out the last two in the ninth inning.

Powell was almost invincible up to the seventh inning, but three hits being made off him. The visitors batted Townsend hard in two innings. Keeler's one-handed catch of Townsend's long fly against the fence close to the foul line pole was the best play of the game, and one of the finest seen on the grounds this year. The crowd cheered the little fielder wildly. When the result of the Boston-Philadelphia game was placed on the score board the spectators again cheered, and the New York players joined in the enthusiasm.

The New Yorks scored two runs in the first inning on two baggers by Dougherty and Elberfeld and singles by Williams and Ganzel. Another run was added in the fourth inning on hits by Ganzel, Fultz, and Powell. The fourth run was due to a combination of bases on balls, a force hit, and Williams's steal, which drew a throw from Clark and Elberfeld slid over the plate ahead of the return.

Mullen beat out his hit to first in the seventh inning, and he reached third on Cassidy's hit to right field. Then Donovan placed a high bounder in front of the plate and McGuire, who got the ball, lost his head, thinking Mullen was coming home from third. Donovan reached first on the blunder. On Clark's fly to Dougherty Mullen scored. Townsend hit a grounder to Ganzel and the first baseman quickly threw home, being of the opinion that some one was trying to score. This put another man on the bases. O'Neill hit to Elberfeld, forcing Townsend at second, but Cassidy reached the plate. The last run was made by Stahl on Conroy's bad throw into the crowd. There will be two games to-morrow. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	14	0	0
Hulsman, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Mullen, 2b	1	2	3	6	0
Cassidy, ss	1	2	2	6	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, c	0	0	2	1	1
Townsend, p	0	2	0	3	0
Total	3	8	27	18	1

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dougherty, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	2	1	2	6	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Williams, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Ganzel, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Fultz, cf	0	2	4	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	3	1	0
Powell, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	4	9	27	13	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—3
New York	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Bases on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Townsend, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New York, 8. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Townsend, 2. Two-base hits—Dougherty, Elberfeld, Keeler, Hulsman. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—O'Neill, Elberfeld, and Fultz. Double play—Mullen, Cassidy, and Stahl. Wild pitch—Townsend. Passed ball—Clark. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Failure to hit Plank and stupid playing by Boston gave Philadelphia to-day's game, 6 to 1. In the eighth, with the bases full, Murphy hit to left field for a home run. Plank allowed but three hits, and struck out eight men. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Bruce, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	1	1	2	1	0
Noonan, c	0	1	9	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Schreck, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Plank, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	6	9	27	7	0

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	0	1	2	0
Parent, ss	0	1	4	3	2
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	2	6	1	0
Criger, c	0	1	5	0	0
Tannehill, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	1	3	27	15	3

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	—6
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Parent, Noonan. Sacrifice hit—Bruce. Home run—Murphy. Stolen base—Parent. Base on balls—Off Plank, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, Seybold. Struck out—By Plank, 8; by Tannehill, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—7,898.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; BOSTON, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Sutthoff's pitching and good fielding to-day gave the locals another victory over Boston. Pittinger had poor control, sending seven men to bases on balls. Attendance, 1,757. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Hara, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Barclay, cf	0	2	2	1	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	11	1	0
Ab'th'lo, ss	0	2	2	4	0
Cooley, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Delh'ty, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Needham, c	0	0	4	2	0
Pittinger, p	0	1	0	3	1
Total	2	11	24	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	0	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	0	0
McGee, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Lush, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Titus, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Hallwitt, ss	0	1	3	2	1
Donahue, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Dooin, c	0	1	7	2	0
Sutthoff, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	9	27	9	1

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Left on bases—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Barclay, Gleason. Two-base hits—Delehanty, McGee, Gleason, Lush. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 5; by Pittinger, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sutthoff, 2; off Pittinger, 7. Passed ball—Dooin. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

TWO GAMES IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—St. Louis and Cleveland split even to-day. St. Louis took the first game after fifteen innings when two men had been retired. Umpire King called the second game at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness, when the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors. Attendance, 1,402. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	1	3	1	0
H'drick, cf	2	3	3	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	4	6	0
Hynes, rf	0	2	4	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	2	20	3	0
Padden, 2b	1	2	4	4	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	0	4	0
Sugden, c	1	4	8	0	0
Sudhoff, p	0	1	1	9	1
Total	5	15	45	27	1

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, lf	2	2	4	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	2	2	6	0
Flick, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Carr, 1b	1	2	15	3	0
Turner, ss	0	0	3	6	0
Bay, cf	0	2	5	1	0
Bemis, c	0	1	4	1	1
B'nhard, p	0	0	1	8	2
Joss, lb	0	0	6	0	0
Total	4	10	*24	29	3

*Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—5
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Carr, Hynes. Sacrifice hits—Wallace, 2; Bradley, 2; Flick, Sudhoff, 2; Turner. Double plays—Bay and Bradley. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Bernhard, 3. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 4; by Bernhard, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 13; Cleveland, 7. Umpires—Messrs. King and O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Heidrick, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	1	0
Hynes, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	5	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	3	1	0
Pelty, p	0	1	1	1	0
Total	1	6	18	6	0

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Bush, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	2	0	2	0
Flick, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Rossman, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Bemis, 1b	0	0	9	2	0
Turner, ss	1	1	2	1	1
Bay, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Hess, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Ostdiek, c	0	1	9	0	0
Joss, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	2	7	18	9	1

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Flick and Bradley. Stolen base—Heidrick. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 2. Struck out—By Pelty, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cleveland, 7. Time of game—One hour. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King.

CHICAGO, 3; DETROIT, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The Detroit team could do nothing with White to-day and was shut out, 3 to 0. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Green, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	6	1	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	0	5	0
White, p	1	0	2	0	0
Total	3	5	27	14	0

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
Beville, 1b	0	0	15	0	1
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	2	2	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Rob'son, ss	0	0	2	6	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	2	24	17	2

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 5. Two-base hits—Jones, Crawford. Stolen base—Isbell. Hit by pitched ball—By White, Kitson. Struck out—By White, 4; by Kitson, 2. Bases on balls—Off White, 3; off Kitson, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance—3,358.

NEW YORK, 3; TRENTON, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The New York Nationals shut out the local Young Men's Christian Association team this afternoon in the best-played game of the season in this city by the score of 3 to 0. Over 5,000 persons, the largest crowd that ever attended a baseball game in Trenton, were present to witness the contest. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donlin, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Browne, cf	0	1	0	1	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
B'w'm'n, 1b	1	1	3	0	0
Mertes, 3b	2	1	0	1	0
Dahlen, ss	0	3	2	5	0
Dunn, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Marshall, c	0	1	13	2	0
Ames, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	10	27	16	1

Y. M. C. A.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Klein, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Bennett, 3b	0	0	3	1	0
Horton, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Ross, c	0	1	8	4	0
McCune, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Hanford, rf	0	2	1	1	0
Justice, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Young, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Egner, p	0	0	2	0	0
Total	0	6	27	10	2

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3
Y. M. C. A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Southern League.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, 9; New Orleans, 3.
At Nashville—Memphis, 5; Nashville, 1.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 2; Shreveport, 0.
At Birmingham—Little Rock, 6; Birmingham, 4, (first game;) Birmingham, 6; Little Rock, 2, (second game.)

Eastern League.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Jersey City	3	10	3
Toronto	2	9	2

Batteries—McCann and Duff; Leary and Fuller.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Newark	2	8	2
Montreal	1	5	3

Batteries—Hesterfer and Shea; Leroy and Gibson.

Baltimore, 5; Richester, 1, (first game;) Baltimore, 3; Rochester, 2, (second game.)
Buffalo, 1; Providence, 0.

New England League.

At New Bedford—Fall River, 4; New Bedford, 0.

American Association.

Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
Toledo, 0; Louisville, 3.
Kansas City, 8; St. Paul, 7.
Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 0, (first game;) Milwaukee, 4; Minneapolis, 3, (second game.)

GOLFERS TIE IN MEDAL ROUND.

St. Louis Players Lead in Preliminaries of Olympian Championship.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—St. Louis golfers to-day captured eleven places in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the Olympian golf championship, two World's Fair City golfers, Ralph McKittrick and Stuart Stickney of the Country Club, tying at 163 for the gold medal honors. Chicago players, headed by the former Western champion, Walter E. Egan of Exmoor, finished strong in the charmed circle of thirty-two eligible for match play in the first round to-morrow. There were no upsets in the trying qualifying round, all of the men generally picked for match play honors getting in. Play began early in the day, when the links were soggy from a rain, and the greens not nearly as keen as they were when the Olympian team events were decided last week. Seventy-five elected to play, and all but one, C. B. Cory of Boston, finished the double round of thirty-six holes.

National and Western Champion H. Chandler Egan, overgolfed and stale, furnished one of the surprises of the day by totalling 164, just one stroke worse than his cousin, Walter Egan. After a heartbreaking round of 88 in the morning, due to his inability to show his usually brilliant long game, Chandler Egan, in the afternoon, made a gallant effort to overcome his serious handicap, and go after premier qualifying honors. As it was, he totaled 78, which equals the record of amateurs for the course.

D. E. Sawyer, recent runner-up in the Western championship, was apparently out of the running with 90 in the morning, but he gathered 79 for his afternoon work and was well up among the leaders with a score of 169. Three Easterners—W. P. Smith of Huntington Valley, Philadelphia; Allan Lard of Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C., and Raymond Havemeyer of Deal Beach, N. J.—just managed to get in, tied at 183 for the last places. The scores of those qualifying for the match play follow:

Stuart Stickney, St. Louis, 81, 82—163; Ralph McKittrick, St. Louis, 81, 82—163; C. A. Newton, Seattle, 80, 84—164; A. N. Stickney, St. Louis, 84, 81—165; Walter E. Egan, Exmoor, 80, 85—165; F. M. E. Phelps, Midlothian, 86, 80—166; H. C. Egan, Exmoor, 88, 78—166; A. B. Lambert, Glen Echo, 86, 82—168; D. E. Sawyer, Wheaton, 90, 79—169; George Lyon, Toronto, Canada, 84, 85—169; W. K. Wood, Homewood, 84, 87—170; B. P. McKinnie, Normandie, 86, 84—170; D. Cadwallader, Springfield, 88, 82—170; R. E. Hunter, Midlothian, 87, 84—171; H. Potter, St. Louis, 87, 86—173; Simpson Foulis, Wheaton, 89, 85—174; J. Carleton, Glen Echo, 92, 82—174; Harold Weber, Toledo, 88, 86—174; O. W. Jones, Toledo, 85, 94—177; N. F. Moore, Lake Geneva, 87, 90—177; S. T. Price, Jr., Glen Echo, 92—177; C. E. Smoot, Exmoor, 91, 87—178; A. Havemeyer, Deal Beach, 88, 90—178; H. W. Allen, St. Louis Field, 93, 85—178; E. M. Cumming, Exmoor, 88, 91—179; Fred Semple, St. Louis Field, 89, 91—180; J. D. Cady, Rock Island, 93, 88—182; A. C. Vickery, Glen Echo, 92, 90—182; H. W. Fraser, Toledo, 90, 92—183; W. P. Smith, Philadelphia, 93, 90—183; Allan Lard, Washington, D. C., 93, 90—183; R. Havemeyer, Deal Beach, 94, 89—183.

COLUMBIA'S 'VARSITY SCORED ON THE SCRUB

First Practices of the Leading Eastern Football Teams.

DE WITT COACHING PRINCETON

Calls for Candidates at Yale, Cornell, and Annapolis—A New Coach for the Fordham Eleven.

Columbia's football team had its first scrimmage practice of the year yesterday in which the 'Varsity in ten minutes' hard work scored one touch-down. Had it not been for a fumble, the first eleven would have tallied again.

The practice, considering it was the first of its kind, was very hard, and Coach Morley, despite the warm weather, did not spare his men. The offense of both the senior and the scrub teams was good, but the defense on both sides was lamentably weak, and whichever eleven had the ball seemed able to gain almost at will. It was to the defense that Morley paid most of his attention, and the line men gave him considerable cause for hard coaching. The first time the team carried the ball across the subs' line Duell dropped it and Leslie fell on it, scoring a touch-back for the scrub. The second eleven, on the resumption of play, carried the leather about 25 yards, when the 'Varsity got it on downs, and then advanced the pigskin until Fisher, pulled by Thorpe, was forced over the line for the single score.

The first eleven was not as strong as it will be later in the week, as several of the best men were absent taking examinations. Among these were Smith, Frambach, Sedgewick, Browne, and Stephenson. Eight more men reported for practice yesterday. They were Griswold, formerly of Amherst; Burch, a sophomore; Heinz of the Pittsburg High School, Schulz and Boyle of last year's squad, Buell, end part of last season; Duell, 'Varsity half back last Fall, and Jessop, a new man. The line-up of the two teams was:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Muir	Left end	Leslie
Algeltinger	Left tackle	Heinz
Echeverria	Left guard	Boyle
Finnegan	Centre	Talbot
Stangland	Right guard	Wallace
Thorpe	Right tackle	Putnam
Buell	Right end	Griswold
Donovan	Quarter back	Burch
Duell	Left half back	Martin
Metzenthin	Right half back	Lindow
Fisher	Full back	Starbuck

Some excitement was created when a boy stole two of the eleven's brand new football during the practice, and was promptly chased by Morley and Harold Weekes, Columbia's famous half back, who was helping to coach. The boy proved elusive, and neither Weekes nor Morley was able to catch him, so he got off with his spoils.

The first practice of Princeton's football team was held under favorable conditions. In answer to Capt. Walter Foulke's call, thirty-six men reported in their suits, and were given thirty minutes of hard work. John De Witt, Captain of the 1903 championship eleven, took charge of the coaching, and was assisted in the work by Coach Holt and ex-Capt. Davis. After the usual preliminaries the candidates were divided into four squads and instructed in falling on the ball and passing the leather. The ends were tried out, while Bard and King punted. The former showed fine fettle, and promises to be one of the best punters at Princeton this season. The first day's work was concluded when De Witt selected two teams and tested their ability in starting under a kick. Ten of the veterans were in harness yesterday, but a larger delegation is expected Thursday, when a general call will be issued and the freshmen will report.

Although several members of the Yale football squad have been in New Haven for some time, and Capt. Hogan and a few men occasionally have been engaged in the lightest kind of practice, the first gathering of the squad as a whole took place yesterday afternoon at the Yale field, when twenty-three men reported to Capt. Hogan. Failing on the ball, catching punts, and other forms of early-season work were indulged in, Field Coach Rafferty and Capt. Hogan taking charge. The only veterans that reported yesterday were Rockwell, Hogan, Bowman, and Roraback. Bloomer, Shevlin, and other members of last year's team will report later in the week.

It is said at New Haven that Shevlin will be played at full back this year if the scheme is at all feasible.

Thirty-three candidates reported to head coach Glenn S. Warner for Cornell's first day of football practice. Four members of last year's eleven were on the field and three others are expected within a few days. The rest of the candidates were new men, and, as a rule, are promising material. Contrary to the custom of former Cornell coaches, Coach Warner immediately made the men up into elevens and ran them through signals. Later in the afternoon he instructed each eleven in one or two delayed pass formations which the men worked well under his direction. These members of last year's team will be candidates for positions this Fall: Capt. Lynah, Forgey, Schoelkopf, Halliday, Peterson, Bird, Rice, and Costello.

It has been found impossible to adhere rigidly to the system of non-professional coaches at the Naval Academy as had been intended, owing to the fact that little success has been achieved in having former stars who are now naval officers detailed to the academy. Olcott, last year's Yale centre, has been engaged to assist Prof. Paul J. Dashiell with the candidates and was on the field yesterday. Prof. Dashiell will however remain as head coach.

Fred Smith, the ex-Princeton player, will this season coach the Fordham eleven, and has begun his duties with the thirty candidates who reported several days ago. It is expected that Capt. Plunkett of last year's team will return to college. This will make the eleven stronger than at first anticipated, as the only losses from last year are Reching, end; Guthrie and Morgan, half backs.

ANOTHER HALIFAX BLAZE.

Starts Twice in One Day and Does $200,000 Damage.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—Following close upon the half-million-dollar blaze of last Thursday, fire started again at 12:45 this morning on Black's Wharf, about a quarter of a mile north of the scene of last week's blaze. In the Black warehouse were large quantities of pitch, tar, and ship's stores, which proved such good food for the flames that the firemen were overwhelmed. They were compelled to retreat all the more quickly on account of powder and chemicals in the warehouse, which caused a number of explosions. There was considerable dynamite on the wharf, but it was thrown overboard in time.

The flames were thought to be under control at 3 o'clock, but, unknown to the firemen, the blaze worked its way through an elevator well and burst out with renewed and greater vigor in a new stone warehouse and new stone office building fronting on Water Street, and owned by Pickford & Black, the steamship agents. Half a dozen wooden shops and warehouses were destroyed besides, and the loss is estimated at $200,000.

The Fire Department was assisted by the soldiers from the garrison, and the flames were fully under control this afternoon. There is a theory that the blaze may have been of incendiary origin, as there had been no fire in the buildings on the wharves for twenty-four hours preceding the time when the flames were discovered.

Nanette Comstock as a Star.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Nanette Comstock began her career as a star under the management of James K. Hackett at the Grand Opera House to-night, appearing as Virginia Carvel in Winston Churchill's play, "The Crisis." Miss Comstock was well received. Mr. Hackett has provided a new and beautiful scenic equipment for the

The Burnham & Phillips

advanced ideas in custom tailoring are exemplified in their extensive assortment of fabrics and their elegantly appointed establishment.

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ATTACK ON PRIEST, "BLACK HAND'S" ENEMY

Father Cigalaino Fought Assailant, but Was Injured.

HIS OWN NEPHEW ARRESTED

Man Was Chased Into the Woods—Port Chester Shoemaker Attacked at the Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, Sept. 19.—Father Cenozo Cigalaino, who is in charge of the Italian missionary work in Port Chester and who has been active in efforts to stamp out the "black hand" letter writers and blackmailers here, was assaulted and knocked unconscious on North Street late Sunday night.

The priest was returning from a missionary meeting, and was near the residence of John E. Parsons, the New York lawyer, when a man jumped out from behind a tree and said, "I want $35 or your life."

"I haven't $35," said the priest, "but I suppose you can have my life."

With this Father Cigalaino jumped for the highwayman, who struck him over the head and knocked him unconscious. While the priest was on the ground he received several more blows upon the head. Two Italians then happened along and they chased the priest's assailant into the woods, where he escaped.

About the same time that Father Cigalaino was assaulted Frank Morrow, a shoemaker living in Mill Street, who has received several letters of late demanding money and signed "Agent of the Black Hand Society," was attacked in his yard. His face was slashed with a razor. Morrow's assailant struck for his throat with the razor, but missed. The razor cut from the shoemaker's right temple to the tip of his chin, and the doctor took eighteen stitches in the wound. Fortunato Nessina, another shoemaker, who runs a shop directly opposite Morrow's, who is a companion of Urbano Alletti, Father Cigalaino's nephew, has been arrested charged with the assault. He has nothing to say.

The priest's nephew, Alletti, has been arrested, charged with assault. It is said that the priest accuses Alletti of being his assailant.

ARCHBISHOP AT RECEPTION.

British Primate Takes Part in a Public Function at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 19.—The Archbishop of Canterbury attended a reception this afternoon at the parish grounds of St. Savior's Church. This was the first public reception in which he has participated since his arrival in the United States, and he seemed to enjoy the occasion greatly. Several hundred persons were presented to him. The canopy under which the Archbishop and Bishop Codman of Maine stood was adorned with the American and British flags.

This evening Archbishop and Mrs. Davidson dined with Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy of New York at their cottage.

DOWN WITH STAGE IRISHMEN!

Ancient Order of Hibernians Won't Have Compatriots Ridiculed.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held in this city last night a boycott was unanimously declared upon all theatres and music halls where the Irishman is held up to ridicule on the stage.

All the societies of Passaic County were in session when the resolution was passed. This action is in accordance with that taken by the National Convention. The prohibition extends to relatives and friends of members, and is part of an organized movement for the abolition of the stage Irishman.

CAT ESCAPES WATERY GRAVE.

But Will Have to Live in Police Boat's Forecastle Because of Jealousy.

Capt. Dean of the harbor police was congratulating himself last night over the rescue of a big black cat by a crew of his men. He added the feline to the crew of the police boat Patrol as a mascot. It was shortly after the dinner hour yesterday when Roundsman Harry Dolbert and Policemen Robinson and Van Tassel, who had been up the North River on patrol, went to Pier A, at the Battery, in their rowboat.

Dolbert saw the cat clinging to the rudder of the steamboat J. S. Warden, which was moored at Pier 1. Already eight of its lives had

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 20 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

GIVE THE CONVENTION A CHANCE.

The last Democratic Governor elected in the State of New York was ROSWELL P. FLOWER. He was a very popular Democrat, and was the real choice of the convention that nominated him. No boss helped him very much. He was elected Governor by 48,000 plurality over Mr. FASSETT.

In 1894, a hopeless year for the Democrats, Tammany, with a fiendish and most unbecoming joy, forced DAVID B. HILL to become the candidate of the party. He was beaten by Mr. MORTON.

In 1896, when everything went to pieces, Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER refused the Bryanite nomination and Mr. PORTER, who succeeded to the fatal honor, was beaten by FRANK S. BLACK.

In 1898 Mr. CROKER nominated Judge AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, who was beaten by Mr. ROOSEVELT.

In 1900 Mr. CROKER and other enemies of HILL made Mr. STANCHFIELD, who was HILL'S friend and protégé, the nominee in order to prevent the naming of COLER, who was HILL'S candidate that year. Mr. STANCHFIELD was beaten by Mr. ODELL.

In 1902 Mr. HILL, with an obstinacy and foolishness for which nobody has been able to account, forced the nomination of Mr. COLER when it seemed that almost any other Democrat could have beaten Gov. ODELL. Mr. COLER did not beat him.

For ten years the Democracy has had boss-made and machine-made candidates. Not one of them has been elected. Wouldn't it be a good plan to let the delegates to the convention that assembles at Saratoga to-day deliberate among themselves and really take counsel with one another in order that they may, in the light of wisdom and good judgment, choose the strongest candidate to put before the people in opposition to Mr. ODELL'S candidate? Saratoga dispatches give great prominence to the name of Mr. SHEPARD. Let the convention examine and re-examine the qualifications of Mr. SHEPARD. If the delegates can find a better candidate, by all means let them choose him. But let them not fall below the standard of fitness which his name presents.

THE POLICY OF EXCLUSION.

The bulletins that issue at short intervals from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington might be entitled "Crumbs of Comfort for Convinced Protectionists." The Bureau has been worked overtime during the campaign, but its zeal never flags. The latest fruit of its statistical labors is a comparison of the exports of manufactures of the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. In tabular form it makes this showing:

	1880.	1903.	Increase.
U. S.	$102,856,015	$452,445,629	$349,589,614
Germany	460,000,000	780,000,000	320,000,000
United Kingdom	964,000,000	1,142,000,000	178,000,000
France	339,000,000	405,000,000	65,000,000

This works well. In this twenty-four-year period exports of manufactures from the United States appear to have increased nearly 340 per cent., against 69 per cent. increase for Germany, 20 per cent. for France, and 18 per cent. for the United Kingdom. In our exports of "manufactures," however, we include copper and refined mineral oils. Neither is a "manufacture" in the sense that agricultural machinery, iron and steel, and boots and shoes are manufactures. They are products of the mines or wells slightly changed by manufacturing processes. Our exports of mineral oils and copper in 1880 were $35,084,873, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, they were $128,895,500. It will be seen, therefore, that $93,810,627 of our increase in manufactures is due to these two products of the mines. The increase in exports of American manufactures exclusive of mineral oils and copper from 1880 to 1904 was only $255,778,987, or a little over $10,500,000 per year. This rate of increase is less than that of Germany. Yet protectionists boast without ceasing of the enormous and rapid expansion of our export trade in manufactured products. They quote the percentage of increase from 1880, when we had hardly begun to export manufactures at all, and roll their eyes to heaven in wonder at the miraculous achievements of our industries under the Republican policy of protection. Economists with a larger view see in the figures put out by the Bureau of Statistics an occasion for no little concern rather than an occasion for exulting. We have a positive genius for the manufacturing business; we have the varied resources of a vast continent; we have the most productive and best ing field. Yet, excluding oil and copper, Germany is increasing faster than we are in her exports of manufactures, and the United Kingdom, whose resources have been much longer under development, has been increasing almost as fast.

There is no trouble about making the goods—the productive capacity of our factories is vastly greater than the demand of the home market. The trouble is in selling them abroad. Somehow we do not get into the foreign market. The foreign purchaser eludes us. There is nothing strange about it. How can we expect to gain customers in countries of which we refuse to buy? How can we expect to sell goods in competition with foreign manufacturers who, not being burdened by duties on their raw materials, can in general undersell us? The trouble with our exports in manufactures is that we are still given over to the policy of exclusiveness. The Republican Party will stick to that policy until American manufacturing interests get their eyes open and demand a change. Then the Republicans will revise the tariff, and the poor, blind, stumbling Democracy will grope a dozen years before it will find another issue on which it might win.

JAPAN AS A "WORLD POWER."

The question of what will be the influence and the relations of Japan in the future with the European Powers is exciting the perplexed interest of the statesmen and the press in more than one country.

That Japan will emerge from this war practically victorious, that is, that she will be able completely to resist the aggressions of Russia against which she took arms, is not doubted apparently even in France or in Germany, where the desire to make the best of the Russian situation is strong. If she does so emerge she will instantly take her place as a fighting Power extremely formidable within the range of possible military and naval operations. She will be entitled to a voice and she may claim a controlling voice in the settlement of almost any question that shall arise in the Eastern seas. No nation, for instance, would care to try to take possession of any part of China, of Siam, of important points in the Eastern Archipelago without her assent. This means that she must be counted with in the territorial ambitions of France, of Germany, and of Russia. As to her own influence in China, it will necessarily be intimate and may be dominating. Probably she will limit its exercise to strengthening and improving the Chinese Government and to opening China more and more to the trade of the world. It does not appear that she will find any advantage in actual occupation, but she will make the most of Chinese markets. If she adheres to the principle of the integrity of China and the open door to commerce, the gain she will secure for herself will be also a gain for the rest of the world.

But there is another need of which she is conscious, that of expansion for her teeming population. For that she may claim Korea with entire propriety, and no one will say her nay. She may, however, no longer be content to suffer patiently the injurious and insulting exclusion laws which have been heretofore enforced against Japanese immigrants in most countries of the Occident having possessions in the East. That may introduce an element into the relations of Japan to the Powers of Europe, and even to the United States, which it will not be easy to deal with. In the recent past Japan has been most courteous in her dealings with other nations. Should she become resentful or angry, there are many points of contact with the West at which she could make infinite trouble. It would be interesting if the first mission of this "pagan" Power were to enforce decent equity upon the "Christian" Governments.

RETURN OF THE BATTLESHIPS.

Although the North Atlantic fleet of our navy arrived in United States waters some time ago, the officers and men were not able to feel that the traditional towline, by which sweethearts and wives pull back the stoutest warships when the "homeward bound" pennant is hoisted in foreign seas, had wholly ceased to draw until the chains rattled out of the hawse pipes off New York. While our seamen and marines are recruited from almost every State in the Union there is a large cosmopolitanism in their way of looking at life, and not till they mingle with the crowds on Broadway do they feel that they are really "at home." Now that they are returned, their neat uniforms are seen in numbers in our streets, and the orderly conduct of both seamen and marines shows how entirely they are to be trusted. The old-time theory that existed in the navy prior to the weeding out of the 80 per cent. foreign element among the enlisted men was that no self-respecting Jack Tar would remain sober any longer than was necessary to hoist aboard sufficient liquor to make him drunk. With an almost entirely American complement in our ships of war we have changed all that; and the exceptional case of intoxication on shore only proves the rule of sobriety.

As the cruise just completed by Rear Admiral BARKER'S squadron was the first one in which United States battleships in fleet have visited European ports it marks a possibly important event in our naval history—not because of anything that was done, but because of the influence that such a tour may have upon the people of the countries visited. While naval men everywhere have known, of course, that the battleships of our navy were at least equal to those of any other the newspapers and population of Southern Europe. No one wishes or expects these fine specimens of our "first line of defense" to go abroad with less peaceful purpose than that which governed their movements this Summer; but it is just as well that the world should have ocular demonstration of the fact that the United States has some very powerful battleships and that they can reach any port in the world where their presence may be desirable.

In the cyclone that swept the Atlantic coast a few days ago the vessels of the fleet showed that they have all the qualities necessary to withstand the stormiest winds that blow. This experience was particularly valuable as proving that the comparatively low freeboard given to some of our heaviest armor-clad craft does not make them unseaworthy. Many other professional problems have been investigated on this Summer's long voyage; but so far it has not developed anything radically or seriously objectionable in the build or equipment of the ships.

The plan of the Navy Department recently adopted is to create a North Atlantic fleet composed of eight battleships for fleet manoeuvres; and, when this group is assembled under one Commander in Chief—probably this Winter—it will be possible to have naval evolutions on a scale such as would exist in battle, in case a foreign fleet should ever come to our shores on a hostile errand. It is generally conceded that the day of the individual duel at sea is past; the future calls for the work of fleet against fleet.

One of the interesting results of the exercises of Admiral BARKER'S squadron has been the target practice with the main batteries, in which, by night as well as by day, it was found that the "man behind the gun" has not lost the skill that has always characterized the gunpointers of our navy.

RECIPROCITY LOOKING UP.

No one would have expected a couple of months ago when Senator LODGE turned down the movement for a reciprocity plank in the Massachusetts State Convention on the ground that it was an insult to the leaders of the party in the Nation that candidates for a Congressional nomination would, before the nomination was made, be quarreling as to which one is most in earnest in supporting reciprocity. But that is the case in the Twelfth District.

One of the aspirants for the nomination, Senator BEMIS of Foxborough, has challenged his rival, ex-Mayor WEEKS of Newton, to a public debate on the subject, while another aspirant, an avowed advocate of reciprocity, Mr. LOUIS A. COOK of South Weymouth, offers to enter the lists with Mr. BEMIS, and Mr. OSBORNE HOWES, who may be the Democratic candidate, asks to be admitted to the discussion. Meanwhile Mr. POWERS, the retiring Congressman, has issued a strong argument in favor of the adoption of the resolution of the Committee of One Hundred of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce urging liberal reciprocity. He says that "the welfare of the industrial interests of Massachusetts as well as the continued success of the Republican Party" demand that policy. This is plain talk. It amounts to saying that the policy of the Republican Party as stated in its National platform is so directly opposed to the industrial welfare of Massachusetts that the party cannot continue successful in that State unless the policy is reversed. And this despite the President's solemn declaration that "good Americans should refuse to change the National policy."

BUILDING HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

The thoughtful mechanic who is standing on the street corner with idle hands in empty pockets looking at the fronts of unfinished buildings and wondering how he is to meet his Winter expenses is not likely to find much comfort in the figures presented in the quarterly Bulletin of the State Department of Labor at Albany, which was printed in our news columns yesterday. The generally favorable returns as to the increased employment for labor throughout New York State are due to the fact that in most cities of the State building operations are especially active. They would be so here if the unions permitted. The plans filed with the Building Department and Tenement House Department of New York call for larger investments of capital in building operations than have ever been made in any year except 1901, but they are being undertaken only to a limited extent, and largely with non-union labor. It is nearing the season when no new buildings will be started, and should the tie-up now be called off by the abandonment of the unions of their opposition to the 1903 scheme of arbitration many of the trades connected with building would have but little to do until Spring. Will the largest possible harvest of benefits to the unions repay the cost of the seed planted in the long tie-up of the present year, following close upon that of last year? Many wage earners think not.

THE ENGLISH TRADES UNIONISTS.

Two interesting points appear in the proceedings of the recent Trades Union Congress in England. One is the decided opposition of the delegates, almost without exception, to the policy of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN or any other tainted with the same purpose, and the other is the rejection of the Australian policy of compulsory arbitration.

The opposition to Chamberlainism was expressly based on the argument that any form of protection would tend to restrict the market for labor and to increase the cost of living. There were but few of the delegates who avowed any confidence in the pretension of the Eng- arbitration seems to have been based on the inference that the unions could do better in free collective bargaining with employers than by resort to any tribunal that could be selected, and also on the view that such arbitration would involve responsibilities which the unions are not yet ready to assume.

FRENZIED FINANCIAL LITERATURE.

Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON has a vocabulary of which he seems extremely proud. Considered simply as a vocabulary it is doubtless something to be proud of. But it can be overworked, and is.

Mr. LAWSON conveys the impression that he is ever hovering on the verge of terrible revelations, but somehow he does not quite reach the point of readiness to tell what he thinks he knows. His attack upon the Boston Stock Exchange is a case in point. If he has warrant for the accusation of practices designed to defraud the public by "wash" sales and false quotations, and feels called upon to make this knowledge public, he could accomplish great good by telling the plain truth in plain language. To merely threaten to insert under the corner of the Stock Exchange, immediately beneath the Governing Committee's room, a dynamite cartridge which, in exploding, will blow the whole institution seventeen miles higher than the top of Mount Washington, is characteristic, but not especially useful to those who might thereby be saved from indiscreet investments. Such threats have ceased to be impressive. The reader laughs, remarks that LAWSON is at large again, and straightway forgets all about him and what he has said. Not along such lines is the work of the reformer accomplished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Up in Rochester, this State, the citizens who expect a Mayor to be something more than a politician, and those who, when they see one who works for the city's interests instead of for the interests of a local "machine," recognize in him a man to be commended, have come to the conclusion that—well, that they showed sound judgment last Fall when they elected JAMES G. CUTLER to serve them as Chief Magistrate. At the time a good many people had their doubts, since Mr. CUTLER was respected rather than popular in Rochester and his manner was not that supposed—for few reasons or none—to be most effective in winning votes. However, when he took office in January it was noticed that his first message to the Common Council consisted mostly of an enumeration of things that needed doing for the protection or improvement of the city, and the rest of it announced the intention of doing them as rapidly as circumstances would permit. This was a programme not exactly novel, but at least unusual is the fact that not only did the new Mayor set seriously about the execution of his plans, but he has developed enough control of circumstances—including the Common Council and the other city officials—to get done many of the things that needed doing and to get many of the others at least well started toward completion. The list of his accomplishments is already a long one, and not particularly interesting in its details except to Rochesterians, since it includes nothing unprecedented or sensational, but it covers all such important matters of municipal housekeeping as the Police and Fire Departments, the system of city accounting, park roads and public playgrounds, collection of back taxes, a new market and a new arsenal, and the relations between the city and public service corporations. It is stated that the expense involved in these improvements has been in great part met "by the use of revenue other than taxes and by a judicious conversion of assets." That is not quite easy to understand, but, anyhow, notwithstanding the large amount of work undertaken by the city, this year's tax levy exceeds the last by only 50 cents per thousand dollars of valuation, and is less than the rate for several previous years—which is no doubt consoling to the taxpayers. Mayor CUTLER was elected as a Republican, but a good many, even of his political opponents, admit that his party affiliations have not appreciably influenced his official actions, but that he has attended to the city's business on strictly business principles. That being the case, and we are credibly informed that it is, perhaps we should withdraw the assertion that there has been nothing sensational in Mayor CUTLER'S brief career.

—Among the many professional and trade papers that come to this office, few of them of real authority in their special fields contain so much of immediate interest to readers whose view of those fields is distant as does The Electrical Review. Of course there is a lot in The Review that is more or less unintelligible to all except the practical electrician who is also a scientist, and more that is pretty gritty provender to the layman, but electricity comes very close to almost all of us nowadays in half a hundred forms of utilization, so that most of us are amateur electricians more or less, and The Review, beyond most papers of its class—whether by intention or not, we would not attempt to decide—takes pains to publish matter which—well, which has supplied for this column not a few paragraphs that contained nice long quotations. With entire sincerity, therefore, and a keen sense of labor-saving favors still to come, we can rejoice to see that our learned neighbor, under the pleasing compulsion of prosperity, has just been forced for the second time in three years to increase the number of its already numerous pages and to enlarge its editorial and mechanical facilities. It is a well-written and well-illustrated publication, and we, at least, have never noticed that its occasional recognitions of the limitations of ordinary mortals has at all diminished its scientific accuracy or its professional value. Perhaps there are a few electrical papers that we ought to like better, but there is none that we do.

—Prince RADZIWILL'S account of conditions in and around Port Arthur is one that somehow carries conviction of the truth of all its essential details, and one remembers that he is a Russian official only when he declares that his beleaguered countrymen are still well supplied with food and ammunition. Not at all incredible is his declaration that the besieged and the besiegers alike have forgotten all the ordinary amenities of war, and that both are now fiercely trying to increase its necessary horrors for each other. We know that both the Japanese and the Russians are capable of showing humanity to an armed foe—when the foe has surrendered or is unable to fight longer. Stories of that kind have come from both sides, and both have maintained the accustomed means of communication between two opposed armies. At Port Arthur, however, Prince RADZIWILL says that all this has been dropped—that each of the forces has been content to reduce the struggle to a mere attempt to kill in any and every convenient way. As a result, the dead that lie in the marked by the slaughter of mediæval ruthlessness. This exaggeration of savagery, if it exists, is doubtless due to the long-continued irritation of temper produced by the frightful hardships endured within and without the fortifications. The battle was long at Liao-Yang, but it was counted by days, while at Port Arthur there has been almost constant fighting of the severest sort for months. This, between races so far apart in every element of character as the Japanese and the Russians, would inevitably create the bitterness of personal hatred that is often lacking in the course of ordinary warfare. Something like it developed between whites and Indians in our own Colonial days, when, if the Indians began the atrocities, they certainly were not alone in committing them. It is safe to assume that the Japanese officers will do their desperate best to prevent the indiscriminate butchery which the Russians apprehend at the fall of the city, for they fully understand the effect which such a crime would have upon their national reputation, and probably upon the ultimate consequences of the war.

—It would be interesting to know, first, exactly by whom the Dalai Lama has been "deposed," and, second, if the act was that of Buddhists, Tibetan or Chinese, the nature of the arguments by which, while retaining their ancient beliefs, they try to defend it. For, nominally and by vehement asseveration, the Dalai Lama is not chosen or elected; he is simply recognized as incorporating—that is, being, the deity. The recognition is by plain signs and personal peculiarities held to be conclusive proof of the incarnation, and what any political mistakes he may make have to do with the matter is beyond comprehension—or ought to be for those who were his subjects. They are saying, presumably, that he wasn't really the Dalai Lama, and, again presumably, they will at once look for and find another more to their minds, but for a logician they have overthrown their whole system of theology.

MR. SHEPARD'S COURTESY.

His Consideration for an Unknown Young Man Who Sought Advice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no aloofness about Edward M. Shepard, if some may think that. I will tell you an incident that ought to make him interesting to all young men. When I came to New York four years ago I had the bee in my head that I was needed to transform politics. Accordingly I called on Richard Croker for his advice how to grow up with the political element. His replies consisted of a series of low grunts and impudent questionings as to who I was.

I called next on Edward M. Shepard in his office in the old building next to Trinity Church. He was very busy, I was told, yet he dropped everything and gave me fully ten minutes of his time. He expressed himself freely, and advised me to connect myself with the better element in my ward, &c. Great was my surprise next day to receive a note from him written out in long hand, urging me to attend a certain club meeting in Brooklyn that night.

A busy man like him who can take personal interest in strange young men reveals not only wide sympathies, but a co-ordination of daily functions which would be an ideal trait in a Governor. G. L. R.

Montclair, Sept. 19, 1904.

THE BEST SINCE TILDEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Democrats desire to carry the State of New York they should nominate Mr. Edward M. Shepard. I was glad to see from your report that his nomination is probable, as it would insure the success of the National ticket, and because Mr. Shepard would make the best Governor we have had since the time of Samuel J. Tilden. LOUIS WINDMULLER.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904.

WHERE JEROME IS STRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of up-State Democrats and a host of up-State Republicans are eagerly hoping for the nomination of William Travers Jerome for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. The view that Mr. Jerome would not run well in the rural districts is not shared by those who are in touch with the voters of such sections.

The great majority of Central New York Democrats want Jerome and no other for Governor. They desire his nomination because they are anxious to see Judge Parker carry New York, and believe Jerome's candidacy will vitally aid in that result.

The Republicans of Central New York who are not mere followers of the party machine are for Jerome. They believe he is honest. They think the building of a one thousand-ton barge canal at the cost of $100,000,000 would be safer in his hands than in any others. They are eager to hear him flay Odellism on the stump, and believe he is the man to conduct a genuine house-cleaning at Albany.

That the overwhelming sentiment of this region is for Jerome is based upon interviews by the writer with hundreds of persons during the past two weeks as to their views of the political situation in the State. There was an 80 per cent. sentiment among the Democrats talked with for Jerome while scattering favor was found for Shepard, McClellan, Stanchfield, and Grout. Aside from Jerome, Lamont is the most popular choice in Central New York.

GEORGE N. GRAHAM.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1904.

THAT ROOSEVELT LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a synopsis of Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance for popular use:

"Whoever dares these boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face."
—Bombastes Furioso, Act II., Scene 3.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904. X. Y. Z.

Where Girls Don't Wear Hats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a story headed "Likes the Girls Without Their Hats," which you reprinted from The Washington Post, Mr. Samuel Golbey of London says that, though he has been all over the civilized world, he never saw girls walking in the streets in the evening without their hats until he came to America. Had he visited the beautiful City of Santiago de Chile and gone there to the "Alameda," he would have seen nightly hundreds and hundreds of young ladies walking and listening to magnificent band concerts, or had he gone to Lima, Peru, to the Plaza de Armas, he would have seen thousands of young or old people sitting or walking about, listening to the fine music, partaking of refreshments, or flirting with the gilded youth, and all without hats. The same practice holds good in every large capital of Mexico and Central and South America—in fact, it is a custom from time immemorial.

ADOLPH LIEBES.

New York, Sept. 17, 1904.

The Part the School Boy Liked.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

While visiting in New York City, a lady asked the little son of her friend:

"Johnny, do you like going to school?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the truthful urchin, "and I like coming home, too, but I don't like staying there between times."

To the Extent of Her Ability.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Miss Plaze—He thinks me pretty, doesn't he?

THE COST OF CLOTHES

Is Increased by the Exactions of the Protective Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tariff act provides that on clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, whether knitted or woven, whether composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad valorem.

The following are the rates of duty now exacted on clothing and wearing apparel, composed wholly or in part of wool: Hats, caps, coats, waistcoats, trousers, underwear, shirts, socks, stockings, gloves and mittens, necktie, &c., 44 cents a pound, and in addition thereto 60 per centum.

Upon cloths or knit fabrics in the piece made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents a pound, the duty is three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class. On fabrics valued at above 40 cents a pound and at not above 70 cents, the duty is four times that charged on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class. In addition thereto upon all the foregoing, 50 per centum ad valorem is charged, and so on, as the value of the cloth increases.

The duty on unwashed wool of the first class is 11 cents a pound, on the second class 12 cents, on the third class, the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less a pound, the duty is 4 cents a pound, and if the value exceeds 12 cents, the duty is 7 cents a pound.

Unwashed wool is wool in its natural condition from the sheep, without cleansing. If these wools are imported washed, the duty is twice as much; if scoured, three times as much. Yet wool is a raw material, and we do not produce enough to supply our manufacturers. In this climate clothing is a necessity. From Aug. 28, 1894, to July 24, 1897, clothing was free of duty under the Tariff act of 1894, known as the Wilson law. It was made dutiable under the Dingley act of 1897, as above stated. Under the McKinley act it was dutiable from Oct. 1, 1890, to Aug. 28, 1894, at about the same rates.

The duty on clothing and articles of wearing apparel made of cotton, linen, or other vegetable fibres, is about 50 per centum.

In articles of both woolen and cotton, the lower the value the higher the rate of duty—in some of the cheaper articles of wearing apparel and goods the duties are over 100 per cent. It is a feature of the present protective tariff act that all of the absolute necessaries of life are dutiable, showing it to be so contrived that a man cannot live and escape paying tribute to the special class whom protectionism was made to benefit.

President Harrison said a cheap coat made a cheap man. But he was not re-elected after making this statement. President Roosevelt's present Secretary of the Treasury said recently that high prices were a blessing, nevertheless the great masses of the people want to get their clothing at as low a price as possible.

This story is told of Speaker Cannon: Last November his daughter, who looks after his home, informed him that he needed a new Winter overcoat, his then Winter garment looking worn and shabby. Mr. Cannon replied it would do another Winter, that the tailors wanted too much for an overcoat, and that anyhow he would not pay more than forty dollars for one. Thereat his daughter went to a tailor, who told her he could not make an overcoat of good woolen cloth for less than $65. She said her father would not pay more than $40. The tailor replied that the duties made it high; that they almost doubled the cost of the cloth, and he could not make the overcoat for less. She decided to bring in her father. "And you tell him," she enjoined the tailor, "that you will make the overcoat for $40, and I will pay you the other $25." The programme was carried out, and when the overcoat was made Mr. Cannon paid $40 for it; his daughter paid the $25 additional.

Speaker Cannon is one of the high priests of protectionism. In his speech as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and in his notification speech to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Cannon dwelt on the blessings of protection.

The protectionists are willing to pass laws to make other men pay $5, $10, $15, and $25 more for their coats than they should, but they do not want to do it themselves. FAIR TRADER.

New York, Sept. 16, 1904.

Cockran's Challenge to Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the press accounts a vital point of W. Bourke Cockran's speech was entirely omitted by nearly all of the leading papers. Since THE TIMES has always stood for a higher Democracy, I desire to call attention to this vital point, for its disclosure, to my mind, will seriously affect the credibility of the Republican Party and make for the establishment of that higher Democracy. Speaking of the attitude of the Republican Party on the money question, Mr. Cockran charged that in 1897, one year after the party had been successful on its promise to maintain the gold standard, a commission headed by the late Senator Wolcott was sent abroad to make agreements by which the United States would again monetize silver.

This commission had nearly completed its agreement with the English Cabinet to the effect that if England would open the mints of India, then Germany, France, and the United States would agree to coin silver. I say that when this had nearly been completed, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach threatened to resign if it were put through. This squashed it. But for this it would undoubtedly have been agreed upon. All this took place, mind you, after the Republican Party had won solely and only on its promise to the business interests that the Republican Party stood for "sound money." Mr. Cockran challenged the President to deny the truth of his assertion. He challenged Mr. Hay to produce the records of that Wolcott commission, so that the public might determine if these facts were true.

I am quite sure that if these facts are true the Republican Party should be the last one to attack the Democrats for their change on the money question.

BERNARD SEYMOUR DEUTSCH.

New York, Sept. 17, 1904.

Waiter Couldn't Help Them Out.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A well-known Baltimore society man was recently spending a few days with his wife at Atlantic City, and in connection with his visit he tells the following story: When he seated himself in the dining room on the evening of his arrival he discovered that he could not read the menu, as he had left his glasses in his room, and his eyes were useless without them. When he passed it to his wife she exclaimed that she was in the same predicament. At a loss to know what to do, the gentleman called the waiter to him, and, pointing to the menu, said:

"Read that to me and I will give you a dollar."

Quick as a flash the waiter replied:

"'Scuse me boss, but I ain't had much ejicsation meself!"

SLEEP.

Come, Sleep! draw to thy sable breast
My rose-crowned head; thy murmurous wings
Droop o'er me; soothe sad eyes to rest
While tears sink to their crystal springs;
But if to joy thou would'st woo me—

FIND OLD VANDERBILT [illegible]

Subway Excavators Near Battery [illegible] Up Planking Commodore Laid.

Workmen excavating for the subway here yesterday, their picks striking the planks which covered the dock built by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, near the foot of Whitehall Street. To and from this dock ran the old steamboats which in the first half of the last century plied between New York and Staten Island.

The discovery showed how far into the bay the land had been filled in, the spot where the timbers were buried being about seventy-five feet from the present water line. The planks were about seven feet below the ground. They are of oak, 4 by 12 inches, and apparently in as good condition as when they were laid. The stringers running lengthwise are of yellow pine, and are also in a good state of preservation.

None of the old-timers around the Battery knew when the pier was built, or could remember when it was last used. The diggers found a copper cent dated 1803 a little above the planking, and near it an English half-penny piece dated 1755. An old cannon ball bearing the English coat of arms and an engraved arrow was also found. The relics were sent to the office of Engineer Parsons.

YOM KIPPUR OBSERVANCES.

Made East Side Seem Almost Like a Deserted Town.

Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, which is to the orthodox Jew the holiest of all the year, was solemnly observed in New York. From sunset Sunday until sunset yesterday the Jews of the city gave themselves to prayer and meditation. Meanwhile they fasted religiously.

There were some streets on the east side which seemed almost deserted. From end to end the shutters were up in front of the shops, and the residents were gathered in their synagogues. Those who were abroad moved slowly, talking in subdued tones and bearing their Prayer Books under their arms.

Signs of the observance of the day were not confined to the Jewish quarter. There was not a business street in all the city along which there was not a large number of closed stores. Every synagogue was filled from early Sunday evening until the hours of fasting had come to an end.

Yesterday there was not a single shop in the Jewish quarter which ventured to open its doors. A few years ago a few eating houses tried to do business and were almost wrecked. Even on Ellis Island the Jewish immigrants gathered together yesterday and spent their time in praying. None of them touched food.

NO VACATION FOR P. O. SLEUTH.

Cochran Must Wait Until Congress Gives Him a Clerk.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—William E. Cochran, formerly Chief Post Office Inspector, who was rewarded for his services in running down the guilty in the Post Office Department investigation last year with appointment to the position of Purchasing Agent of the department at $5,000 a year, is confronted with the statutory fact that he cannot have the usual Summer vacation enjoyed by Government officials. He had made plans to go to Colorado and hunt bears, and then on the way back to Washington cast his vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

When it occurred to him to designate some official to act in his place during his absence he found that there was no such official. Congress did not give his bureau a Chief Clerk. The legal officers of the department, when appealed to for advice, said that he must stay at home until a law was passed giving him a Chief Clerk. Cochran is under a large bond, and no ordinary clerk could be put in charge of his office.

GEN. ALGER HERE, CONFIDENT.

Says Americans He Met in Europe Think Roosevelt Will Win.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, United States Senator from Michigan and ex-Secretary of War, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamship Minnetonka after a three months' tour of Europe. He was accompanied by Mrs. Alger. The Senator said that from what he had seen in print, he thought that the Republican chances this Fall were as good as during any time in the existence of the party.

He said further: "There is a great interest taken in the coming election by Americans traveling abroad, and I have not met one who has not declared his intention to return to cast a vote. All of them seem to think that Roosevelt will win. American residents in foreign countries who have large business interests there look to Republican victory as the only salvation of the great trade interests we have abroad. Michigan will give a good Republican plurality.

SERGEANTS MUST LOOK ALIKE.

McAdoo Abandons Special Uniform for "Murphy" Detectives.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday rescinded his order providing for a distinctive, silver-braided uniform for the seventy-nine Detective Sergeants whom he detailed last week to Roundsman's duty as inefficient. The Commissioner said that he had learned that he had no right to differentiate between the uniforms worn by these and other Sergeants of Police, with whom they still rank.

Replying to the assertion in an afternoon newspaper that the Police Department is demoralized, Commissioner McAdoo said:

"I have nothing to say in regard to such charges, except to state that the force is not demoralized. We are short of men and have been for some time. It is only a few days ago that I made a personal appeal to the Board of Aldermen for 400 extra men."

KING READ RIIS'S BOOK.

Roosevelt's Biographer Back from Visit to His Old Home in Denmark.

Jacob A. Riis landed from the steamship United States yesterday morning, after a four months' visit to his old home, in Ride, Denmark. He was very anxious to become acquainted with the political situation, and said that one of the reasons why he was most anxious to get home was to take as active a part as possible in the campaign in behalf of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Riis said that he visited the King of Denmark several months ago, and that at that time he presented a copy of his life of the President to the King. Before leaving the other side, Mr. Riis said, he again saw the King, who spoke very highly of the work. He said that he had read it through and that he had been interested in every page of it. He sent through Mr. Riis his greeting and best wishes to the President.

SAVES BARGE AND EIGHTEEN MEN

Steamer Arrives Just in Time During Gale on Lake Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 19.—The steamer Pentland, bound from Petoskey to Grand Haven, under Capt. Thomas McCambridge, saved eighteen lives in a heavy gale last night.

When seventeen miles off Big Point Sauble the barge Pewaumee was sighted in a sinking condition, with seven feet of water in the hold, fires all out, and sup-

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS" A GREAT CHARACTER PLAY

Mirbeau's Comedie Francaise Success on Broadway.

CRANE AS A GALLIC SHYLOCK

An Able Rendering of a Part Foreign to the Amiable and Crusty Crane Tradition.

Isidore Lechat	William H. Crane
Xavier Lechat, his son	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Phinck	George Backus
Grugph	Sheridan Block
Lucien Garrand	Walter Hale
Marquis de Porcellet	Harry St. Maur
Vicomte de la Fontenelle, Steward to Isidore Lechat	Robert Paton Gibbs
The Head Gardener	Guy Nichols
A Retired Captain	George F. De Vere
The Magistrate	Harry Gwynette
The Doctor	Frederick Maynard
The Tax Collector	R. S. Fife
Jean, a servant	W. H. Dupont
Castor's Boy	Gabriel Dennelle
Mme. Isidor Lechat	Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh
Germaine Lechat	Katherine Grey
Julie, maid	Emma Field
The Magistrate's Wife	Isabel Garrison
The Doctor's Wife	Madeleine Rivas
The Tax Collector's Wife	Josephine Mack

In presenting Mr. W. H. Crane in a part radically opposed to that to which he has been so long accustomed and with which he has been so popularly associated, Mr. Charles Frohman has, as of course he knew, taken a great risk. There were times last night at the Criterion when half-heard echoes of the Crane mannerism evoked long trains of Crane memories that jarred in the sinister atmosphere of Octave Mirbeau's "Les Affaires Sont les Affaires"; but in the able writing of the scenes, and above all, in the robust threatric values of the dominant character, actor and manager had the strongest of allies. Business may not be business on Broadway as it was in the Paris of Isidore Lechat, but there can be no doubt that the piece made a profound impression on people of intelligence in the audience.

M. Mirbeau is of the advance guard of Parisian novelists and playwrights. He was among the first to hail Maeterlinck as the Belgian Shakespeare, and is identified with a cast of political and social thought that tends toward the revolutionary. The protagonist of the present play is a sort of modern Shylock, or, to use a more acclimated phrase, a figure of titanic realism in the earlier French manner—the realism of Balzac. Of drama, properly speaking, there is none—no story and no sustained conflict of opposing motives. The three acts serve as a canvas to project in all its vastness and complexity a single character. But that character is so vivid, and affords such opportunities to the actor, that De Feraudy, who created it at the Comédie Française, made in it the success of his career, and passed it on to other great character actors of the Continent.

Isidore Lechat is the French version of the modern commercial pirate. He has been twice ruined and twice tried for the blackest crimes, and once put in jail. But his fortunes have triumphed. His nature is of the utmost complexity. Buoyant and jovial on the surface, he has at heart the greed of the wolf and a deep feline cruelty—he is called Le Chat, the tiger cat. So visionary in small things that he passes among the unthinking as half mad—he has spent thousands in futile and hare-brained experiments in the chemistry of agriculture—he is lynx-eyed when it comes to business. Professing popular and democratic principles in politics and in life, he lives in a royal palace, apes aristocracy, supports his worthless son, whom he loves, in the dissipations and luxuries of Paris, and is ambitious to marry his daughter into the family of a neighboring nobleman, whom he has been at pains to subdue with a burden of debt.

The great moments of the play come in the third and last act, and show the frustration of his dearest ambitions. Having forced the debt-ridden nobleman to consent to the marriage of his son with Germaine Lechat, he summons the girl and broaches the project. Germaine, a refined and "advanced" young woman who has learned to hate her father's villainies bitterly, refuses the offer, and, pressed for a reason, proclaims that she is compromised with a lover—Lechat's agricultural chemist, with whom she is about to face poverty in the world. Lechat has never cared for her, and in a savage rage drives her from his house. She leaves gladly, and with an outburst of passionate scorn for her father.

While Lechat is still in his passion of disappointment, news is brought to him of the death of his son—crushed to a jelly by being hurled from his automobile against the wall of a café. The news throws the father into a stupor of agony. At this crisis a pair of promoters, who have been bringing off a deal with him, appear and try to take advantage of his grief to make him sign a contract—minus certain hard conditions he has insisted on. Lechat tries to put them off. But they persist. His suspicions roused by their urgency, he subdues his rage and grief with a titanic effort, bends his mind to read clause after clause, detects the attempt to overreach him, and, while he is being implored to come to his dying son, dictates sentence after sentence that force his associates to bow to his harsh will. Even among the ruins of all he had hoped for and loved, business is business.

It cannot be said that Mr. Crane embodied with any great force the harsher and more animal moments of the character. The sinister note was almost absent, and there was not much of the titanic in his grief and his rage. When Germain confessed to her amour, suddenly turning all his plans to scorn, there was shallow laughter which a more commanding actor would have quenched. Those there were in the audience who declared that he was throughout the genial busybody and the amiably crusty old man we have all known and loved so long. But is not this to forget that the dominant surface mood was a certain Gallic ebullition of good humor? The French have a proverb that a man's gayety is the measure of his strength. With all due respect, Mr. Crane was never for a moment fussy, and even at his most whimsical more than crusty.

In every movement he had a cold eye to the main chance. His indulgence to his cynical and selfish son had touches of warm affection; but he was never amiable. A certain formality there was, as of art that has not learned to conceal itself in the perfect realization of a character; but the intention was always right, and the execution ably calculated, if uninspired. At the great crises of the last act Mr. Crane rose above himself, and swayed his audience with him. It was a memorable performance, and one that should encourage this able actor to lead his audiences into greener fields and pastures new.

The other characters were a sorry and unsympathetic lot. The wife was hopelessly bourgeoise, practicing shopkeeper economies amid all her splendor, and fretfully pining for the petty existence of her early years. Mrs. Dellenbaugh played the part with skill and sincerity, and in her scene of parting with her daughter roused the house to emotional enthusiasm.

The daughter was consciously drawn as neurotic and disagreeable, ill-dressed in the "modern" manner, tyrannizing over the masculine common sense of her lover, coldly critical and unsympathetic to her mother—a mere bundle of nerves disordered by the sordidness of the atmosphere in which she had been brought up. Miss Gray denoted the part unflinchingly, and in one or two moments raised outbursts of approval.

Mr. Wheelock lent his weary mien of high breeding, his slow, biting cynicism to the part of the son. But he had no such opportunity as he enjoyed as Mawley in "Lord and Lady Algy," or as the youth of the other jag in "The Other Girl." The others in the cast were not without ability, but were undistinguished.

The translation, by Robert Hichens, was tolerably accurate. The parts that were cut, notably the long political discourse between Lechat and the nobleman to whom he hoped to sell his daughter, were those that could best be spared. But the lines were often disfigured by translation English. A business contract is not a "treaty," and a cow that costs 10,000f. is not a cow of 18,000f." The French of the company lacked uniformity, to say the least. Either Lusheen or Luctang will do at a pinch for Lucien, but one such pronunciation is enough. Mr. Crane spoke of Rothschild blew, as if the royal palace of France were a sort of aqueous Flatiron Building.

It was much, however, that the play was given in the main as written. One of Mr. Frohman's interviews raised the horrid fear that he was intending to adapt it, making Lechat a Wall Street buccaneer, and thereby adding one to the dismal no-man's-land abortions consequent upon an effort to bring foreign plays within the ken of Broadway.

On the whole, a striking and intellectual play, ably rendered, and one that should command the attention of intelligent playgoers. Next to sincere native plays, good foreign plays honestly rendered do well.

"MR. WIX OF WICKHAM."

A Poor Show, Poorly Acted, with No Redeeming Features.

Wilfrid Wix	Harry Corson Clarke
Tom Howard	David Lythgow
John Smith	Julian Dalton Elliott
Duke of Tadminster	Sydney De Grey
Shamus O'Scoot	Frank Lalor
Mr. Banks	Arthur Wooley
Mr. Potter	Douglas Flint
Mr. Dodd	Andrew O'Neill
Mr. Jinks	Mr. Fred Waters
Drinkaweldry	Milt Pollock
Lady Betty	Thelma Fair
Maude Benton	Alice Maude Poole
Madam Marie	Laura Guerite
Mrs. O'Scoot	Catherine J. Hayes
Susan Flyte	Frances Wilson
Tottie Travers	Cecile Mayer
The Frolicsome Kangaroo	David Abraham

If one had not ceased long ago to try to unravel the workings of the minds responsible for some of the things offered in the way of public amusements there might be cause for speculation as to the why and the wherefore of such a performance as "Mr. Wix of Wickham" at the Bijou Theatre last night. The term musical comedy is an extremely elastic one, but there is a breaking point. It has been reached before—it was reached last night—and will be again, so long as those engaged in such enterprises proceed upon the assumption that "any old thing" will do. One long ago ceased to expect in most of these entertainments much in the way of originality either in music or story, but it is at least not too much to ask for a certain beauty of environment, picturesqueness of costume and scene, and a fair degree of competency on the part of the singers and dancers.

If an occasional novelty differentiates the theatrical menu so much the better, for familiar dishes are often made palatable by proper serving and garnishing. "Mr. Wix of Wickham" is not even fair theatrical hash.

To go into the details of its commonplace story of a Duke's runaway daughter and her subsequent wedding to a young Australian heir would be a waste of time for several reasons. One is that the story is in no way important to the entertainment as a whole. The other reasons really do not matter.

Large bouquets and baskets of flowers were passed over the footlights last evening for each of the principals, thereby emphasizing the generally amateurish suggestion of the whole affair, for this pretty commencement exercise custom is hardly in strict accord with metropolitan and Broadway usage, or if it is, the sooner abandoned the better.

About the only laughter of the evening not prompted by friendly and personal interest in the performers occurred during the second act, when an extremely large lady in an extremely red dress made an effort to dance. As she is a person built upon a colossal scale, the effect may readily be imagined, and it is but truth to add that for the most part the audience laughed at rather than with her.

Edward E. Rice is the producer of "Mr. Wix," and for the sake of record his accomplices may be mentioned as they are set down on the programme: "Book and music by Herbert Darmley; additional musical numbers by George Everard and Jerome D. Kern, readaptation and many lyrics by John H. Wagner."

If, as seemed possible, the main object sought was noise, it may be said that the object was attained.

The poor actors need not be dragged into it. With the exception of Sydney De Grey, who had little to do but did it well, and Miss Thelma Fair, who sang one or two numbers prettily, there is no occasion for comment. Silence covers a multitude of sins.

PITTSBURG CHEERS HERBERT.

His Orchestra Plays Before Big Audience—Music for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—Victor Herbert, with his New York Orchestra, began a week's engagement at the Western Pennsylvania Exposition this evening, and fully 5,000 people rose and cheered his opening selection. Herbert has not been long out of Pittsburg, where he resigned the directorship of the Pittsburg Orchestra under fire.

He was the most popular director ever in Pittsburg, and his friends showed their appreciation to-night. After the performance Herbert announced that he was preparing three new compositions to spring on New York this Fall—one to open the new Fields theatre "The Enchanted Isle," and an extravaganza similar to "Babes in Toyland."

IRVING'S FAREWELL SEASON.

Veteran Actor Begins It at Cardiff—Miss Matthison's Position.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Sir Henry Irving began his farewell season in the provinces at Cardiff to-night, appearing in "The Merchant of Venice," with Edith Matthison as Portia. The house was crowded, and the audience gave an enthusiastic reception both to Sir Henry and Miss Matthison.

The report published in the United States that Sir Henry Irving has engaged Miss Matthison as leading woman in place of Ellen Terry is incorrect, the only basis of the story being in the fact that Miss Matthison will play such parts as Portia, Maud Fealy will support Sir Henry as Rosamond in "Becket," Julie in "The Lyons Mail," Nora in "The Story of Waterloo," &c., throughout his farewell tour here and in the United States. Sir Henry will play "Becket" here to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

A second edition o "The Isle of Spice" was put on at the Majestic Theatre last night. The original three acts have been condensed into two and the action throughout has been accelerated. Several new songs have been introduced into the new version.

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"Lettuce" is the name of the burlesque which Lew Fields and his company will produce at the Lew Fields Theatre. It is a travesty on "Letty," which is now at the Hudson Theatre. Glen MacDonough and Victor Herbert will write the words and the music. Several members of the company, including Marie Cahill, "Billie" Norton, and Fields himself, went to the Hudson to see Fave Templeton, Carlotta Nillson, and the rest of the performers in "Letty."

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Owing to the continuation of the building strike the opening of the Yorkeville Theatre, with Henrietta Crosman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," has been postponed until Oct. 3. The Yorkeville is at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The seat sale will begin next Monday.

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Joe Welch is going to star in "The Merchant," a new play by Lee Arthur, author of "The Auctioneer."

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"The Rogers Brothers" will play "Checkers" a game of baseball this afternoon at the American League grounds. The game will be called at 2 o'clock. The admission will be 25 cents and the proceeds will go to the Actors' Fund. A popular comedian will officiate as umpire.

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John Drew's engagement in "The Duke of Killicrankie" has been extended three weeks. Mrs. Gilbert was to have come into the Empire sooner, but by postponing Sir Charles Wyndham's appearance at the Lyceum, Charles Frohman has arranged for Mrs. Gilbert to stay there three weeks before going to the Empire.

"Candida" at Berkeley Lyceum.

Arnold Daly revived "Candida," George Bernard Shaw's play, at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre last night. The little house doesn't seat many people, but, such as it is, it was very well filled last night. Mr. Daly is going to keep "Candida" on one week. Next Monday he will produce Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband."

GIRL IN BOY'S CLOTHES NINE DAYS A TRAMP

Beat Her Way in Freight Cars from Newark to Wilkesbarre.

SAYS SHE MADE A SWELL HOBO

When She Returned Her Father Knew Her Only by Her Voice—Young Companion Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Sixteen-year-old Grace Casler, who disappeared from her home on the night of Sept. 10, after having cut off her long hair and dressed herself in boy's clothing, returned to her home early this morning. She says that she led the life of a tramp all the time she was away, and that her companion was seventeen-year-old Willie Lambertson, who disappeared at the same time.

Grace says that on the night they left home they went to Waverly, where they got into a freight car. At nightfall the next day they went to Elizabeth, where they boarded a freight and made their way to Wilkesbarre, Penn., arriving there the next day. They remained in the vicinity of that city in barns and freight cars until yesterday, when they boarded another freight, which brought them back to Mauch Chunk. There they got on a freight, which they learned was going to Jersey City, and they rode on it as far as Waverly, four miles from this city.

At Waverly Willie left Grace and told her to go home. Still dressed in the boy's clothing, she walked to her home by way of the side streets. A black slouch hat which partly concealed her face kept her from being detected. When she reached home the family were all asleep, but she tugged at the bell until she awakened her father, who admitted her. He would not have known her except for her voice. Just the kind of reception she got, the girl would not tell, but she says she will never go away again.

During her travels she says she was not discovered except by two boys, former Newarkers, who were "tramping it" in Wilkesbarre. They were going further West, and Willie wanted to join them, but they were afraid that the presence of Grace might get them into trouble, and they refused to take Willie with them unless Grace was sent back home. Willie then concluded to bring her back as far as Waverly.

"I did not mind it," she said, "but I don't think I would care to go again. I made a 'swell hobo,' and it was great sport. Willie came here while everybody was out, and he cut off my hair. I am sorry now, though, that my hair is gone, but what could I do? I did not want to get caught, and it would have been a fine thing for me if my hat happened to blow off and I had the long hair.

"I had plenty of fun. I had some pretty dangerous jumps to make the freight trains. Once I fell, and Willie thought I was hurt. The train was going fast, but I got up and jumped on again. This happened while we were on our way to Wilkesbarre.

"It's great sport, but I had all I want of it. I read in the newspapers about the folks at home worrying, but I did not want to come home. I'm glad I am back now, though."

When Willie left Grace at Waverly he told her he was going back to Wilkesbarre to join the other two boys, and he started to Elizabeth to board a freight. He was seen hanging around the freight yard in that city and was arrested on suspicion. Later he was turned over to the authorities here.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" came to the Grand Opera House last night for a stay of one week. Harry Le Clair had the rôle of Queen Spadia, Arthur Rigby was King Bardout, and Rose Sartella appeared as Princess Beauty. There was a large crowd out to see the reopening of the Broadway success.

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Prof. Harry Kellar, the juggler, made his reappearance at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre last night. He had the assistance of Valadon, who is reputed to be the most wonderful sleight-of-hand expert in England. "The Yogi's Lamp" is Kellar's most mystifying "stunt."

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"An English Daisy," the same musical comedy that enjoyed a short stay at the Casino last Spring, is at the West End. Murray and Mack, known as the "two happy boys," are in the cast.

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"Miss" is at the Third Avenue Theatre, Nellie McHenry is the star.

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At the New Star "Lighthouse by the Sea" made a hit last night. It tells the story of the perils of the lonesome life in a lighthouse. As far as the hero and heroine of this tale are concerned all the perils are overcome.

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Capt. Bonavita, being attacked by Bostock's fierce lions, is shown on the moving picture screen at the Eden Musée now. There are many other new pictures, and there are new figures in the World in Wax.

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"The Cavaliers," which Julia Marlowe once produced on Broadway, was presented at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night by a competent stock company. Edwin Arden took the leading male rôle. Others in the cast were Isabelle Evesson, Marion Berg, Gertrude Berkley, Wallace Erskine, and Peter Lang.

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The company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre are giving "Frou Frou" this week. The title part is taken creditably by Jessie Izette, who has among her supporters Henry Kohiker, Frank Sheridan, Bessie Barriscale, Ryley Chamberlain, and Mathilda Deshon.

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"She" is at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. "She" is described as "the newest thing in dancing." There are four dances, depicting the four seasons. The heroine of the dances, "She," is a "decidedly attractive young woman, who has a French shape and the Italian grace."

Marshall P. Wilder is on the list for a monologue. Others are Klein, Ott Brothers and Nickerson, and Willie Zimmermann.

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Helena Frederick, prima donna, is first on the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's. Other features are Rooney's Street Urchins, Simon and Gardiner, Kelly and Ashby, and Watson Hutchings and company.

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There is a good and long vaudeville programme at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week. There are two performances a day, the admission for the matinée being only 50 cents for the best seats.

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"The Virginian" was revived at the Harlem Opera House last night. It ran at the Manhattan two or three months in the middle of last season. It is still under the management of Kirke La Shelle.

Barnabee at the Circle in Vaudeville.

Henry Clay Barnabee, who has won fame in "The Bostonians," was at the Circle Theatre last night in vaudeville. For some twenty years he was identified with the famous operatic organization, and his name has always been coupled with that of MacDonald. Barnabee played the part of The Sheriff of Nottingham in "Robin Hood." He appeared last night in a musical sketch which gave him opportunity for both comedy and music. Some of the others on the Circle's bill are Holcomb, Curtis and Webb, Rooker's Dogs, and Mamie and Mazette.

YEE YON HOPPED TO BELLEVUE.

All the Way from "San Flanciscio" Looking for His Wife.

Yee Yon Ying, gorgeous in a purple silk blouse, with tasseled cap, upon the front of which was a round, red knob that suggested a mandarin of the button, appeared at Bellevue yesterday afternoon.

Nobody knew where Yee Yon Ying came from, or how he passed the hospital gateman. His gorgeous apparel lent an air of Oriental mysticism to his appearance when he suddenly slipped from behind a tree and said to Roundsman Smith:

"H'lo!"

"H-h-h'lo!" gasped Smith. "Wh-where did you come from?"

"Me?"

"Yes, you."

"San Flanciscio."

"How did you get here?"

"Here?" pointing to the ground.

"Yes—here!" shouted Smith, who felt nervous.

"Me just hoppee 'long."

"From San Francisco? You must be strong on hopping, or I am on the hop myself."

"Oh," said Yee Yon Ying, blandly, "me hoppee all place, all time."

Smith wiped the perspiration from his brow and tried to lay the apparition to his luncheon.

"What do you want, anyway?"

"Me?"

"Oh, don't 'me' me any more," Smith gasped. "Answer me direct. What do you want? Yes—you!"

"Me lookee find me wife. Me no see her. Me hoppee back San Flanciscio."

"Don't hop just yet," Smith said. "Wait."

The Roundsman rushed to the psychopathic ward and found Dr. Gregory. When Smith returned, bringing the doctor, Yee Yon Ying was standing on a pathway looking at the blue sky.

"You see that?" queried the Roundsman, anxiously.

"The chink?" said Dr. Gregory.

Smith heaved a sigh of relief and got up enough courage to grip the solid substance of Yee Yon Ying, as the Chinaman said his name was, and take him to the pavilion.

There the mysterious Celestial made the remark that when he did find his wife he would be obliged for the loan of a pistol. Dr. Gregory is keeping him under surveillance as to his sanity.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Johnson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Johnson, and Lyle Evans Mahan, son of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired, will take place in Grace Church at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 22. The attendants have not yet been selected. The Johnsons have just returned to their town house.

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Miss Gladys Robinson, whose marriage to James E. Martin, Jr., is set for Nov. 9, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will have her sister, Mrs. Joseph Graham of Washington, as her matron of honor. There will be no bridesmaids, but the two little daughters of Mr. Martin's aunt, Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, will be flower girls. As James A. Robinson, Miss Robinson's father, has sold his town house, the wedding reception, which will be a very small one, will be given at Sherry's. Mr. Martin's ushers will include among others Gouverneur Morris, Edward Fisher, Joseph and Russell Grace, and Alonzo Clark Robinson, Jr.

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The wedding of Miss Gladys Crosby, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Floyd Crosby, who are now living at Colorado Springs, to Marcus Hopkins will take place on Oct. 11. Miss Nina Hopkins of Boston will be maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids will be Miss Gwendolyn Young, Miss Lucy Hayes, Miss Carolyn Lunt, and Miss Louise Nevins of Chicago. Handyside Whitney of Massachusetts will be best man.

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The wedding of Reginald Hewson Schenck of this city and Miss Rachel Phillips will be celebrated on Oct. 5 in the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Rosemount, and will be followed by a reception at Cedarcrest, the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearce. Kenneth L. Fleming of New York will be the best man, and the ushers are to include Ten Eyck Reynolds, Remsen Schenck, Adolph Ruger, René Hare, Harry C. Weeks, and Harry Pearce.

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Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr. (Miss Lilian Holmes) will return to town on Nov. 1 and will occupy the same apartment that they did last Winter.

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Mrs. Clifford Lewis and her sister-in-law, Miss Eleanor Lewis, will be at the Saranac Inn in the Adirondacks for the rest of September.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer.

Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen gave a children's party this afternoon.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner last night at Beaulieu in honor of Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountze, who are her guests. Mr. and Mrs. Kountze, the latter formerly Miss Martha Johnson of Macon, Ga., are making their first visit to Newport since their marriage last Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, accompanied by Mrs. Grosvenor's mother, Mrs. Lurland, left to-day for New York, having closed their Newport season. Mrs. Grosvenor's stable of show horses, eighteen in number, was shipped to-day to Louisville, Ky., where they will be exhibited in the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor will take apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York until they leave for Louisville. They will spend the Winter in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Knight closed their villa to-day, and left for Philadelphia.

Francis J. Otis closed Clover Patch to-day, and left with his sister for New York.

Miss Anna Sands has gone to Southampton, Long Island.

Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark is here to visit her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, at the Shield cottage.

Walter C. Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Moore, Dr. Frederick Fraley, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fraley, and Mrs. Elwood Roesell of New York, Mrs. M. K. Bentley of Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Beaston of Baltimore are at the Margaret.

Mrs. Susan Travis has closed her cottage on Red Cross Avenue, and returned to New York.

Miss Elisabeth Bayliss of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Mayer.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 19.—Mrs. William B. Bacon has issued cards for a large dinner on Wednesday. On Saturday afternoon Miss Winifred Baldwin of New York will give a recital at Mrs. Bacon's residence.

William A. Read has gone to St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary will close their cottage to-morrow and go to Roslyn, L. I.

Edward R. Wharton has Robert Grant of Boston and Robert Walround of London as his guests.

Judge Henry Brown of the United States Supreme Court has arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. Samuel Russell and Miss Russell left to-day for Middletown, Conn.

Dr. and Mrs. M. R. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tappan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Shafer, and Miss Bacon of Washington were among to-day's arrivals in Lenox.

The John Struthers estate of twenty-seven acres and the James Clifford property of fifteen acres on Kemble Street have been sold to John Sloane of New York for $27,000.

$2,000 for Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Edward V. Z. Land of New York has subscribed $2,000 for the rebuilding of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. The subscription was forwarded from Paris.

LOST IN PHILADELPHIA, A PAIR OF BARE KNEES

Also a Red Sash and the Rest of Demetrius Pappadakis.

MISS BOYD'S CRETAN GUIDE

Police Think That Picturesque Attendant of Woman Explorer Has Dropped Asleep Somewhere.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 19.—There is lost, strayed, or stolen in the City of Philadelphia a tall, bronzed man attired in baggy trousers, with knees bare, high white boots, a high black hat, and a luminous red sash. He answers to the name of Demetrius Pappadakis.

The University of Pennsylvania, the American Exploration Society, and scientists high and low in Philadelphia are greatly excited over his disappearance. He is the Cretan guide of Miss Harriet Boyd, the American explorer, who discovered a buried bronze-age city in Crete, and who has brought home numerous archaeological finds to present to the university museum.

Demetrius was her faithful guide and attendant in her researches, and the contrast between the slight little woman and the tall and fierce-looking Cretan when they landed in New York excited marked attention. Miss Boyd arrived on the Cunard liner Pannonia yesterday and came to Philadelphia to present her curios to the museum.

Arrangements for the presentation were to have been made to-day, but when she came to count up her exhibits she found that Demetrius Pappadakis was missing. Miss McCue, the Superintendent of the museum, was taken into conference, and the two, with their friends, have put in a busy day hunting for Demetrius.

The police were notified, the hospitals were searched, and finally, late this afternoon, the scientists visited the City Hall and gave in Demetrius's description. It appeared at first that in view of Demetrius's sensational costume it would be easy to find him. But he has been swallowed up as effectually in Philadelphia as though he had never been. The police think that he has fallen asleep somewhere near the Broad Street Station.

Detectives have been informed of the discovery of various persons who might be Pappadakis, but on investigation they have turned out to be reputable persons with Irish or German accents, who resent the insinuation that they ever appeared in public with bare knees.

The most noteworthy fact established is that a man with bare knees, baggy trousers, a red sash, and a brigandish appearance can journey through Philadelphia without attracting attention.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is to be to-day a unique opening of original frocks and gowns in Oriental designs, materials, and embroideries. They are to be shown in the best way in which gowns can be shown—upon real women. There will be a continuous performance of hats and frocks, gowns to match the hats, and hats made for the gowns. These will be worn in succession for ten minutes or so at a time from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4.30 in the afternoon, with only an hour's intermission at noon. There will be evening gowns, afternoon gowns with the four-piece theatre suits which will be smart this Winter, skirt, bodice, coat, and hat, all matching with the small accessories of the toilet. There will be theatre, carriage, and automobile coats, and, to begin, one may mention a few of the latter. For a delightful, warm automobile coat there is one of silk sacking, a material which looks like its name. This is a loose, three-quarter garment lined with squirrel, with an ermine collar and deep cuffs of rich Bulgarian embroidery in colors, and jeweled buttons repeating the red which predominates.

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Another long coat is also of the sacking, but a deep warm red, lined with squirrel skin, but with a black Persian lamb collar. The coat is fastened across the front with red silk frogs.

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To go to another extreme in automobile garments, there is a beauty in a pongee, a long, loose coat with a cape with stole ends, this the exact shape of the old-time pelerine and done in exquisite embroidery in tones to match, the design a Chinese dragon, the work of a Chinese artist in Japan. The wide bell sleeves are finished around the edge with more of the same embroidery. It is the acme of elegent simplicity.

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Something different in coats is a little carriage garment, a short box coat of brocaded silk in a graceful French design, in one tone, a champagne. This coat is trimmed with a gay Persian embroidery in a little, close-fitting, turn-down collar, pointed at the back and the front, a pointed strap across the back, two little straps of the embroidery at the opening of the two pockets set diagonally in the lower part of the front, a narrow, pointed strap across the back, and embroidery cuffs to match the general design. In addition to this, sharp points of the embroidery finish the two sides of the front of the coat, these outlined with champagne-colored braid.

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Another short auto coat is also of the silk sacking, smartly cut, with front, back, and broad yoke, which also forms the tops of the sleeves, in one piece. There is more of the Oriental embroidery in a band around the neck, with small Oriental embroidery-covered buttons, and the embroidery with the buttons forms the cuffs to the sleeves. The sleeves are large, gathered into the deep cuffs and with big sacking covered buttons, matching those which fasten the coat, set down the length of each.

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In the gowns here is one of the Mandarin style that is a beauty. It is a Mandarin gown because it is trimmed with the beautiful Chinese embroidery, shades of blue, worn in the plaited skirt of the Chinese Mandarins. The gown is made in similar plaits, with long lines repeating the effect as much as possible in garments so different. It is of Shimpan silk of a beautiful rich dark blue. The plaits are narrow, like those of the real Mandarin skirts, and each outlined its length with half-inch black satin ribbon. There is a panel effect to the front of the skirt, and the lower part is edged with the shaded blue Chinese embroidery which is more elaborate at the front. Bodice and sleeves agree with the skirt in the black outlined plaits and the blue embroidery. The sleeves are full, finished with a turnback cuff a little below the elbow, the under sleeve of shirred chiffon being carried below this to the wrist. The cuff is of the blue embroidery and deep burnt orange or copper, the new color of the season, to match the yoke, and, like it, embroidered with blue. The vest and corsage belt are of black satin, the former showing applications of blue embroidery. There has been a widely increased demand for fancy bodices and gowns made of or trimmed with Oriental embroideries. Where one or two were made at first as a trial and a half a dozen as a venture, the New York women now spend thousands of dollars in exclusive designs in them.

Oldest Man in Sussex County Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 19.—Thomas Martin, who was reputed to be the oldest man in Sussex County, died at his home near Springdale, in Fredon Township, on Saturday night, aged ninety-nine years. Mr. Martin resided with his daughter, who is about sixty-five years old, and who is his only survivor. Until recently he was able to attend to the duties of his little farm, and was remarkably well preserved. He was a native of and spent nearly his entire life in Sussex County.

LAST OF THE ELLISES DEAD.

Grandson of Founder of Schenectady Locomotive Works Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Edward C. Ellis died of pneumonia at his apartments, in the Hotel Bellecliaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday morning, after an illness of but two days. Mr. Ellis, who was only twenty-seven years of age, was the grandson of the founder of the famous locomotive works at Schenectady which bore his name, while the young man's father was Edward Ellis.

Not long ago young Ellis's health became impaired, and he engaged in a course of physical training at the farm of "Kid" McCoy, near Saratoga. There he met Miss Estelle Earle, whom he afterward married. Ellis's estate, representing his share from the sale of the Ellis Locomotive Works, is estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, all of which will be inherited by his widow, as he was the last of the Ellis family. "Bud" Ellis, his first cousin, with whom he used to associate almost constantly after his father's death, died some years ago.

On Friday last Mr. Ellis contracted a severe cold, but thought little of it. He was feeling too ill Saturday to leave his apartment, and on Sunday morning his condition having taken a sudden change for the worse, he summoned his physician, Dr. Bingham, who found that pneumonia had set in. Mrs. Ellis telegraphed for W. E. Walker, a friend of the family, who resides in Schenectady. He reached here that night, and, with Mrs. Ellis, was with the young man when he expired. The couple had no children.

Mr. Ellis's body has been sent to Schenectady for interment.

CAFE SAVARIN CHEF DEAD.

Caught Pneumonia While Helping to Put Out Night Fire in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 19.—Edouard Laperruque, chef of the Café Savarin, New York, died at his Summer residence at Bresent Park last night at 11:55 o'clock, of pneumonia. Mr. Laperruque came home from the city last Tuesday with a chill and arose at 1 o'clock the next morning at the sound of the town fire bell to help save a burning building. He caught a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Laperruque was Master of a French Masonic lodge in New York City and a club member. He was with Delmonico for thirteen years and chef at the Savarin for about nine years. He was in his forty-seventh year and leaves a wife.

JAMES A. MINER DEAD.

Alpers Chemical Company Official Expires Suddenly at Grand Hotel.

James A. Miner, Vice President of the Alpers Chemical Company of 4 and 6 White Street, was found dead in his bed at the Grand Hotel, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, just after 6 o'clock last evening by a bell boy. Heart disease is said to be the cause of death.

Mr. Miner, who was sixty-five years of age, had retired from business in Chicago a few years ago and came to this city to live. Here he became interested in other enterprises. For some time he with his wife and their only son lived at 101 West Seventy-second Street, but the son died and the couple went to Europe for an extended stay. They returned last week, and Mr. Miner went to the Grand, as business required his presence in this city, while his wife went to her married daughter's home in Hornellsville, N. Y. He was planning to leave for that place to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane Wolbarst.

Mrs. Jane Wolbarst, well known in Jewish charity circles, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 24 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, after a four days' illness. She was born in Russia fifty-eight years ago, and, coming to this country when about eighteen years of age, married Bernard Wolbarst, a merchant, who settled in New York City. Living on the lower east side until recent years, she saw much of the suffering that existed among the poorer classes, and spent much time and money in aiding cases of destitution.

She formed the Malbish Arumim, a society for furnishing clothing to the poor; was a Director of the Beth Israel Hospital Ladies' Auxiliary, the Home for the Aged, Daughters of Jacob Home, Society for the Aid of Poor Women, and various other similar organizations. She also had a number of private pensioners. She is survived by her husband, four sons, and two daughters. Services will be held at her late residence to-day, and the interment will be in Union Fields.

John W. Grace.

John W. Grace, a younger brother of the late William R. Grace of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence in London rather suddenly, after a surgical operation. Mr. Grace was a partner in the London house, the head of which is Sir Michael Grace. He was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago, and became associated with the commercial enterprises of his brother at an early age. He formerly lived in this city, but about six years ago he moved to London. He is survived by a widow, seven sons, and two daughters.

Gen. Russell Hastings.

PETERSHAM, Mass., Sept. 19.—Gen. Russell Hastings of Bermuda died here yesterday of heart disease. He was born in Greenfield sixty-nine years ago, and the body will be taken there for burial on Wednesday. Gen. Hastings was living in Ohio when the civil war broke out, enlisted, and went out with the Twenty-third Ohio, a three-year regiment, in which were Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley.

Sergt. Thaddeus H. Bell, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Sergt. Thaddeus H. Bell, Jr., of the Port Chester police, at one time reputed to be the best amateur shot in New York State, is dead at his home in this place. He died Sunday of typhoid fever. He was forty-three years old, and leaves a wife and eight children. The bur

FINANCIAL.

$50,000

Peoria & Pekin Terminal Ry.

First Mort. 5% Sinking Fund 30-Year Gold Bonds

Incorporated Under the General Railroad Laws of the State of Illinois

This Company is a Steam Terminal Railroad and Makes Connections with the Following Important Railroad Systems:

CHICAGO, BURL. & QUINCY
IOWA CENTRAL
CHICAGO & ALTON
CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CHIC., ROCK ISLAND & PAC.
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN
BIG FOUR
ATCH., TOPEKA & SANTA FE
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

Earnings for Year Ending June 30, 1904:

Gross	$210,721.89
Operation	132,546.41
Net (over double interest on bonds)	$78,175.48
Interest on $664,000 Bonds	33,200.00
Surplus	34,975.00

Price 101 and Accrued Interest

E. H. GAY & CO
BANKERS
1 Nassau St., New York
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA MONTREAL

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY, R. SOMERS HAYES,
WALTER G. OAKMAN, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL, JAMES N. JARVIE,
G. G. HAVEN, AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,
JOHN W. CASTLES, WALTER G. OAKMAN,
President. Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1904.
New First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ bonds of this company to the amount of $17,400 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1904, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30th, 1904.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus - $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway. | 537 Fifth Ave.
Branch offices | 450 Columbus Ave.
| 342 East Houston St.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
80 Broadway, New York, Aug. 2, 1904.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) out of accumulated income has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company payable Oct. 17, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24, 1904.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.
R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, August 2, 1904.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Co., WHICH HAVE ASSENTED TO THE EXTENSION AGREEMENT OF JULY 1ST, 1902, will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, September 24, 1904, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, October 18, 1904.
On October 17, 1904, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%), when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 13, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 11th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, 1904.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, 1904, and reopen October 12th, 1904.
WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
149 Broadway.
New York City, September 8, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1904. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 21, 1904, at 3 P. M., to reopen October 1, 1904, at 10 A. M.
HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, September 15, 1904.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 21, 1904. Checks will be mailed.
For the purpose of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 18th, 1904, transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 21, 1904, and reopen October 21, 1904.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

THE UNION BAG & PAPER COMPANY.
22d Quarterly Dividend.
17 Battery Place, New York, Sept. 10th, 1904.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable October 25th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 30th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. October 19th, 1904.
W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
Office of Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1904.
Coupons due October 1, 1904, on PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COLLATERAL BETTERMENT NOTES will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York on or after October 1st.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 9, 1904.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and be reopened on the 2d prox.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members { N Y Consolidated Stock Exchange. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.
List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.
BRANCH OFFICES: ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

E. MILLIKEN & CO
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, NEW YORK and BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
Stock and Bond Investments.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1898.
Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1898, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:
All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:
$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1924, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 102, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1893, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ... page ..., and the last said bonds will be deposited with the trustee and immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.
$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.
Dated August 24, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Successor of the Continental Trust Company, Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1898.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

To the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and to the Holders of the Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Company:
YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust executed by The Maritime Association of the Port of New York to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 28th day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said Mortgage Deed of Trust.
Dated New York, August 18th, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

To the New Jersey Steel Company and the Holders of the First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the First Mortgage, executed by the New Jersey Steel Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 1st day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said First Mortgage.
Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the said company, at No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of the said company shall be reduced to the amount of $28,400, to consist of 1,056 shares of the par value of Twenty-five Dollars per share, and to amend the said company's certificate of incorporation in conformity therewith.
GEORGE W. SANBORN, Prest.
Attest: FRED'K A. PHELPS, Secretary.
Dated Sept. 19th, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the De La Vergne Machine Company will be held at the office of said Company, foot of East 138th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees of said Company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
LOUIS BARON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of San Francisco, Cal.
Sept. 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,593,117.60
U. S. bonds and premiums	2,004,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	130,629.75
Banking house	300,000.00
Due from banks and bankers	1,156,865.96
Cash	1,427,362.87
	$11,611,976.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,468,711.12
Circulation	1,500,000.00
Deposits	7,143,264.96
	$11,611,976.08

S. G. Murphy, Pres. James Moffitt, V. Pres.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner, Wm. L. McKenna
Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities.
List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks Sent on Application.
27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. | 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

TAXES
Bridgeport Gas Co.
4%
BONDS
MATURING 1952
Not Subject Taxation in Connecticut.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

GOODMAN & CO.
2 WALL STREET.
Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Municipal / Railroad / Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

BERTRON, STORRS & GRISCOM,
BANKERS,
Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA. 40 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., New York. | The Rookery, Chicago.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1904, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and forty (140) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Co., viz.: numbers

30	643	1925	2298	3067 3426
149	740	1157	1932	2470 3068 3603
185	757	1164	1934	2477 3069 3617
192	758	1179	1977	2549 3082 3652
194	809	1329	1993	2552 3089 3702
247	818	1333	2011	2610 3090 3703
269	835	1394	2013	2662 3097 3718
272	838	1441	2029	2664 3146 3719
275	840	1472	2034	2680 3206 3721
291	859	1481	2049	2814 3247 3746
345	888	1543	2050	2829 3299 3782
374	909	1617	2059	2904 3301 3782
386	910	1625	2147	3006 3339 3787
405	913	1626	2312	3007 3341 3892
429	1056	1670	2314	3008 3344 3927
505	1062	1697	2372	3016 3349 3937
512	1101	1839	2382	3040 3351 3962
515	1102	1873	2384	3052 3352 3982
518	1111	1905	2385	3062 3354 3983
542	1116	1913	2397	3062 3425 3985

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1904, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with Article Six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the date named for redemption.
E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.
I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1904.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1904, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof, and interest to said date.
Dated, New York, August 30th, 1904.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

THE CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1904.
First Mortgage Bonds of this company to the amount of $16,000 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1904, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30th, 1904.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.
Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—The local money market is quiet, but rates are somewhat firmer. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c discount; clearings, $15,782,904; balances, $1,639,771; Sub-Treasury debit, $167,347. The foreign exchange market is unsteady. Quoted rates remain unchanged as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87½	
Sterling	4.87	$4.84⅝
Commercial		4.83¾
Francs	5.16¾	5.19¼
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅞
Guilders	.40⅝	.40⅝

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

		Increase for Week.	Sept. 19, 1903.
Loans	$175,522,000	$11,000	$181,093,000
Circulation	7,419,000	17,000	6,793,000
Deposits	138,690,000	2,298,000	136,691,000
Due banks	76,168,000	16,000	58,558,900
U. S. deposits	3,748,000	*4,000	6,325,000
Due from ag'ts	44,960,000	376,000	32,112,000
Exchanges	10,529,000	936,000	11,361,000
Due from others	23,263,000	993,000	17,850,000
Five C. fund	377,500	7,000	325,250
Legals	5,834,000	161,000	5,382,000
Specie	16,584,000	905,000	10,887,000
Res. excess	3,194,286	1,075,715	3,302,571
N. Y. excess	25,736,386	378,715	13,165,571

*Decrease.
Excess of reserve two years ago in Boston, $831,771; in New York, $8,606,771.
The stock market was dull to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
225	Atchison	81¾	81½	81¾
81	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
6	*Boston & Albany	250	250	250
3	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
12	*Boston & Maine	163½	163½	163½
1	Conn. & Passumpsic pf.	160	160	160
94	*Fitchburg pf	137	136½	137
1	Massachusetts Electric	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Massachusetts Elec. pf	60	60	60
18	*N. Y., N. H. & H	192	191	191
272	*Union Pacific	98½	97¾	97½
141	West End	92½	92	92
24	West End pf	110	110	110

TELEPHONES.

1,391	American	139	138½	139
5	Cumberland	119½	119½	119½
10	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	New England	131	131	131
17	Western	14	13¾	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

300	Am. Ag. Chemical	15¼	15	15
155	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	81	81	81
10	Am. Pneu. Service	5½	5½	5½
25	Am. Pneu. Service pf	28½	26½	28½
1,438	*American Sugar	130¾	131	131
5	*American Sugar pf	132	132½	132½
65	American Woolen	14	14	14
144	Am. Woolen pf	83	82¾	82¾
80	*General Electric	171	171	171
950	Massachusetts Gas	42½	42½	42½
20	Massachusetts Gas pf	83¼	83¼	83¼
8	Pullman	217	217	217
50	Reece Buttonhole	8½	8¼	8½
20	Seattle Electric pf	95½	95½	95½
81	*Swift & Co	101¾	101¼	101¼
10	Union Land & Copper		2	
144	United Fruit	106¾	106¼	106¼
40	*United Shoe Machine	53	52	53
93	*United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
2,010	U. S. Steel	17¾	17¼	17¾
2,643	U. S. Steel pf	68½	67¾	68

MINING.

145	†Adventure	2½	2¾	2½
1,170	†Alloues	12¾	12	12
385	Amalgamated	59⅝	58	59
68	Atlantic	13	13	13
125	Bingham	27	27	27
200	Boston Cop. & Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
5	*Calumet & Hecla	515	515	515
450	Centennial	27¼	26½	27
395	Copper Range	58½	57¾	57¾
60	Daly-West	14½	14	14
150	Dominion Coal	59	58	58
50	Franklin	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,300	Granby	3	3	3
817	Isle Royale	20	18	19
705	Mass	4¼	4	4¼
700	Mayflower	65c.	65c.	65c.
270	Mohawk	46½	46	46¼
100	Montana C. & C	5	5	5
50	Osceola	80	79	79¾
125	*Parrot	24½	24¼	24½
75	Quincy	92	92	92
50	Rhode Island	85c.	85c.	85c.
360	Shannon	4¼	3 15-16	3 15-16
12	Tamarack	119¼	117	117
170	Trinity	7	6¾	6¾
10	U. S. Coal & Oil	11¾	11¼	11¼
768	United States	20	18¾	19⅛
1,560	Utah	40¾	40½	40¾
1,375	Victoria	4¾	4¼	4¼
380	Winona	9¾	8¾	8¾
65	*Wolverine	88	87	87
450	Wyandotte	80c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.
Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The local market acted rather independently of New York to-day, the arbitrage stocks, of course, being exceptions to this rule. Consolidated Lake Superior issues came to the front as leaders, and, under an active demand, the common advanced 1%, and the preferred 2, with fractional recessions in the late trading. The buying and selling alike were scattered, but as there was not a large supply of floating stock, little difficulty was met in advancing prices. Lehigh Valley also developed strength, rising ¾. American Railways receded ½, and United Gas Improvement ¾, but the latter recovered its loss later. Philadelphia Company common was again heavy, but the preferred was up ½. Bonds were very quiet at practically unchanged prices. Total sales, 40,818 shares, $36,700 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	American Railways	48	48	48
600	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
71	Bergner & Engel	10	10	10
814	Cambria Steel	22½	22½	22½
600	Con. Lake Sup., unass'd	3-16	3-16	3-16
6,368	Cons. Lake Sup. common	7	8¼	8¼
1,404	Con. Lake Sup. pf	11½	10¾	11½
310	Con. Traction of N. J	72	71¾	72
432	Delaware Insurance	23	23	23
1,000	Electric Co. of Am.	9 15-16	9 11-16	9 15-16
1	Electric Storage Battery	67	67	67
1,100	Erie	31	30¾	31
2,088	Lehigh Valley R. R	41¼	40½	41¼
21	Lehigh Navigation	82	82	82
25	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
1	North Penn. R. R	105½	105½	105½
108	North. Central R. R	90	90	90
1,526	Pennsylvania R. R	65 11-16	65 3-16	65 3-16
70	Penn. Steel pf	80	80	80
15	Philadelphia Traction	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,335	Philadelphia Electric	7¼	7	7¼
785	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41¼	41¾
21	Philadelphia Co. pf	45½	45½	45½
8,722	Reading	33 15-16	33	33
4	Reading 1st pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
200	Reading 2d pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
200	Rock Island	27¾	27¾	27¾
300	Southern R. R	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	Tidewater Steel	1	1	1
2,300	United Gas Improvement	94¾	94¼	94¾
150	U. S. Leather	9¾	9¼	9¾
110	Union Traction	56	56	56
7,071	U. S. Steel	17¾	17¼	17½
2,015	U. S. Steel pf	68¾	67¾	68

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21ST,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
25 shs. German American Ins. Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$11,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2002.
$2,000 Kentucky Central R'way 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$20,000 Texas & New Orleans R. R. (Sabine Div.) 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
40 shs. Factory Point Natl. Bank, Manchester, Vermont.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
13 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
1 share Bank of America.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
18 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$2,000 U. S. Tunnel, Mining, Mill, Drainage & Trans. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1923; Aug., 1904, coup.
$2,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Eds., 1934.
6 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$10,000 Norfolk & Southern R'way 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
15 shs. United States Mtg. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
25 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
$4,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$15,000 United States Sugar Mfg. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$6,000 City New York Reg. Tax exempt 2½ p. c. Bds., 1908-1928.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
34 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co., (ex rights.)
$3,500 note of H. Throop, dated June 11th, 1903, payable 4 mos., with renewal until June 11th, 1905, secured by 2d mtge. on 374 Halsey St., B'klyn, and 2d mtge. on premium s. s. 74th St., 200 ft. east of 3d Av., B'klyn, (Hypd.)
$2,500 Ctf. of Interest and participation Empire State Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
62 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. New York Transfer Co.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL and MARTIN J. COHN, under the firm name of A. S. ROSENTHAL & COMPANY, was dissolved by mutual consent September 1, 1904.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Monday, Sept. 19, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov.	5,000	Leh. & W B Coal con 5s	5,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full pd for 6% steri loan	10,000	ext gtd 4½s	10,000
	5,000		10,000
	2,000	Lg Isl reg 4s	500
Rap of Cuba 5s	4,000	Le & Ark 1st 5s	3,000
Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid	500		5,000
	30,000		4,000
	7,000	Lo & Nash unifd 4s	10,000
Virginia 6s dfd, Brown Bros & Co certfs	5,000		10,000
	1,000	Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	10,000
Am Hide & L 6s	2,000	Met St gen 5s	5,000
	8,000	Mex Cen con 4s	1,000
	4,000	Mex Cen 1st inc	10,000
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	3,000	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000
	500		1,000
	5,000	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	2,000
	2,000		10,000
	1,000		2,000
adjustmt 4s	1,000		2,000
stamped	10,000	Mo, K & T ext 5s	2,000
	500	Mo P 1st con 6s	1,000
	8,000	Nas Elec R R 4s	1,000
	3,000		1,000
Atlan Coast L 4s	32,000		1,000
	2,000		1,000
B & O pr ln 3½s	4,000		6,000
	500		1,000
gold 4s	500		1,000
	2,000		1,000
	1,000		1,000
P. J & M 3½s	7,000		5,000
S Wn div 3½s	1,000		5,000
	4,000		5,000
	500		5,000
	20,000		5,000
	10,000		5,000
2d inc 5s	10,000		5,000
Cen Pac gtd 3½s	2,000		5,000
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000		5,000
Ches & Ohio con 5s	5,000		5,000
Ches & O gen 4½s	2,000		5,000
C & O R & A div 2d con 4s	12,000		5,000
	1,000		5,000
Chi & Alt 3½s	1,000		5,000
	3,000		5,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds	1,000		5,000
	2,000		5,000
	1,000		5,000
	12,000		5,000
	41,000		5,000
	20,000		5,000
	2,000		5,000
St L Ir Mt & So gen 5s	1,000		5,000
	1,000		5,000
Reading Jer Cent coll 4s	2,000		5,000
	2,000		5,000
	1,000		5,000
Reading 1st 5s	5,000		5,000
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000		5,000
Wabash 2d 5s	5,000		5,000
Wabash deb B	20,000		5,000
	10,000		5,000
	10,000		5,000
	2,000-3		5,000
	10,000		5,000
St L Sthwn 1st 4s	13,000		5,000
cons 4s	19,000		5,000
	1,000		5,000
	10,000		5,000
	10,000		5,000
Wn N Y & P 1st	30,000		5,000
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s	3,000		5,000

Total sales.....$3,518,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Special to The New York Times.
SAN

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

Business Upon the Stock Exchange Falls Off and Prices Yield a Little, but the Day's News Was Good.

Yesterday's volume of business was scarcely over half of last week's average, and the unaccustomed dullness was attended by the previously noted complement of yielding prices. Whether the dullness produced the softness or the softness produced the dullness, the fact remains that recently active business has only been with rising prices, and that the reverse in one respect was accompanied by the reverse also in the other. The declines were general but fractional, as a rule, and it might be said that nothing was done adapted to alter the estimate of values at all.

Off the Exchange, however, there were happenings adapted to promote values, however they affect prices. Two experts promulgated estimates marking a half billion bushels off the corn crop, and the Produce and Stock Exchanges agreed in rejecting them. Both corn and wheat closed lower, and another day has passed of the few during which this source of disturbance is possible. But there is an even better source of jumping these estimates than by the light thrown upon them by the prices which epitomize the judgment of market experts. The farmers know a thing or two about their own affairs, even if they know little about Wall Street. The farmers are accustomed to keep reserves of grain against a possible crop failure, and the marketing of these reserves is a good sign of whether the seller thinks his individual crop is likely to be small. In the aggregate this movement may outweigh opinions of experts of any calibre. The receipts of grain at primary markets are not consistent with apprehension of future shortage. And the returns of the wheat thrashers are excellent, the yield surpassing expectation, by two to four bushels an acre, and the grade being higher than anticipated. The customary outgivings by traffic managers on Mondays were yesterday highly cheerful. The billet pool was reported to have fixed the official price at $19.50, but this rather recognizes than alters conditions in the basic industry. Money showed some tendency to rise, presumably upon the bank statement, but the offerings at 2 per cent. sufficed to indicate benevolent care that nobody is to be frightened by unnecessary strength in this element of stock market calculations.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Col. Southern	2
Am. Malting pf	½	Col. So. 1st pf	1½
Am. Woolen pf	1½	Col. So. 2d pf	2½
Anaconda	1½	American Coal	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1	Peoria & Eastern	½
Chi. Union Traction	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Hide & L	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelting pf	½	Nat. R. of Mex. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Fds	½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Tobacco pf	½	Norf. & West	1
Atlantic Coast Line	½	Pacific Coast	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1	Reading	½
Cent. of N. J.	1½	People's Gas	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Rock Island	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Den. & R. G. pf	1½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Detroit So. pf	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Distill'rs' Sec.	½	Tenn. Coal	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
General Electric	1½	Un. Pacific pf.	½
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Pump	½	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1½	Hous. & Texas 5s	1½
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s	2	Hous. & Texas 4s	2
Col. Mid. 1st	2½	Long Island ref. 4s	1
Col. South. 1st	1½	So. Pac. of N. M. 1st	1
Dist. Sec. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	1½	Nassau El. 4s	1½
		U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 19	536,730
To date this year	86,973,638
Corresponding date last year	116,677,167

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19	$3,518,000
To date this year	$509,142,380
Corresponding date last year	$469,770,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Screw Co.
Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
International Smokeless Powder Co. common stock.
International Steam Pump Co.
Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad.
New Orleans Breweries.
Rome Railway preferred stock.
St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway.
Union Ferry Co.
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. on common.
Railway Steel Spring Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Electric Vehicle Co.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway.
Standard Rope and Twine Co.
Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.
Virginia & Southwestern Railway.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, dispatches state that the Kansas City, Okmulgee and Gulf Railroad Company has been incorporated to build a railroad 500 miles long from Kansas City to a point on the Red River in the Choctaw Nation.

According to dispatches from that city more flour orders came into Minneapolis in the past few days than for months.

The Platt Iron Works Company, with a capital of $1,600,000, has been incorporated in Ohio to carry on the business of the Billwell-Bierce & Smith Valle Company of Dayton, Ohio.

Live stock traffic at Chicago last week was the best in three weeks, the deliveries amounting to 271,272 head, an increase of 84,451 over the previous week and a decrease of 45,340 from last year.

The Ouray Chief Mining Company has increased its capital from $750,000 to $2,500,000 for development.

Arrivals of grain at Chicago during the past week amounted to 7,384,871 bushels, a decrease of 1,053,240 bushels from the previous, but an increase of 1,087,998 bushels over the same week last year.

It is stated in Colorado Springs dispatches that the Continental Gold Mining Company, capital $3,000,000, has been incorporated and will build an electric road from Buena Vista to its mines.

Fifty shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at $76.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Efforts to Uncover Stop Orders—Distrust of Some of the Buying—Amalgamated Very Strong.

Prices in the cereal markets were less affected by Jones's estimate of 1,900,000,000 bushels as this year's yield of corn than was the stock market, in which the small corn estimate was taken as the signal for a good deal of selling by professionals as well as by others who thought the advance had gone far enough. Much doubt was expressed concerning the accuracy of the Jones estimate of the corn crop, but it was enough of a bear argument to make the general list assume a reactionary tone despite sharp advances in some issues. The day's declines in no way disconcerted some of the bulls, who steadfastly adhered to their earlier predictions of still higher prices. Among the favorites with the Street were the Steels and Amalgamated Copper. Steel preferred closed unchanged, and the common down ⅝, but Amalgamated was conspicuously strong and ended the day with a net gain of 1⅛ points. The bull movement in Amalgamated is said to be quite independent of general copper trade conditions, but the only other reason assigned for the stock's strength is the timeworn report of a settlement with Heinze.

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Numerous Stop Orders.

One of the things that encouraged the bear element in working energetically to bring about a sharp reaction was the belief that a little below the opening prices numerous stop orders were in the market, and that if prices were depressed enough a great deal of stock which had been bought recently would be thrown on the market, making easy the taking of profits on sales made at the opening. The efforts in this direction were only partly successful, for less stock was dislodged than many of the traders had expected, and in places the market showed an inclination to rally in a way that indicated that the position of the market was not as weak as many had figured it out to be.

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Venturesome Buying.

Evidence is accumulating that the outsider who for so long during the early part of the upward movement which has transformed the market during the past few weeks was very loath to take any part in the trading despite the inducements offered him has of late been mastered by the temptation to pick some of the fruit that was hanging so invitingly before him. But in this fact some profess to see a sign of the termination of the movement rather than an indication that further advances are to come. "It looks to me," remarked the manager of one large office yesterday, "as if we were going to have a really good reaction. There are many things that make me believe so, one of them being the way some of the people who got out of the market many points lower down are coming in again. I know of one man, a type of a good many others, who, when Steel common was selling around 14 and the preferred around 63, sold out a large block of each issue. Last week the same man bought the stock back at about 18 for the common and 69 for the preferred. He thought the market was already too high, but bought the stocks for fear they might go still higher and he lose the profit. If much of that kind of buying is taking place it is time for others to trim their sails."

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Money Market Firm.

Time money was offered somewhat less freely yesterday, and as a result the tone of the money market was firmer, despite the limited amount of borrowing. Sixty-day money was still offered at 3½ per cent., but there was no disposition to take it at this rate. For ninety-day money 3½ per cent. was bid, and for four, five, and six months the rates were 3¾ bid, offered at 4. Some large lenders are said to be looking for higher rates, and for this reason are disinclined to put out much money at current rates. Transfers through the Sub-Treasury amounted to $200,000, which was sent to New Orleans.

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"What Are Quotations Between Friends"

No one doubts that a good deal in the way of manipulation is going on at present, but only occasionally are the operations so conducted that all doubt of the artificiality of the trading is removed. It happened to a customer of one large house yesterday that he saw recorded on the tape a sale of a certain inactive stock at a price above that at which he had had the stock offered all day. He made objection, and so did the broker who represented him, who protested in the crowd in which the stock was dealt in that the transaction at the higher price could not stand. It was suggested that he drop the matter, but to this suggestion was added the offer "to send the transaction over the tape differently" if the earlier quotation was likely to prove embarrassing. Some one in the crowd did not relish what the trade remarked, suggestively, "After all, what is a quotation between friends?" The quotation stood and the broker found some way of his own to satisfy his customer.

PREDICTS SMALL CORN CROP.

H. V. Jones's Estimate Below Snow's and the Government's Figures.

Wall Street was treated yesterday to a series of conflicting reports regarding the probable outcome and size of the corn crop. H. V. Jones of the Chicago firm of Watson & Co. sent in an estimate of less than 2,000,000,000 bushels, as compared with Snow's estimate of 2,275,000,000 bushels and the Government indication of 2,491,000,000 bushels. His estimate, as telegraphed from Chicago, was, in part, as follows:

"The corn crop of the United States will be close to 1,900,000,000 bushels, or the smallest crop, with one exception, for seven years. Careful personal inspection in big corn-producing States shows the crop to be imperfect over the entire area, practically. In some States the crop is poor, notably in Missouri, and only fair in most of the others. There will be shrinkages of yield, due to imperfect filling, to lack of fertilization, (which is wholly deceptive in simply looking at a field,) and to considerable damage by worms.

"The seven States of the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest are estimated to produce 254,000,000 bushels less than last year. The States of Kansas and Missouri have 170,000,000 bushels less corn than last year. Nebraska is the only important corn State that exceeds the production of last year, the increase being about 28,000,000 bushels. Iowa runs well up to last year, but it will be about 15,000,000 bushels under without further frost damage. A large acreage in northern counties of Iowa has suffered serious damage from frost already. Yields in the northern counties will be spotted. The best yields will be in eastern and southeastern counties."

As a result of this report, the quotations for future corn fluctuated in an uncertain way, the price first rising and then falling again.

BLOUNT QUITS GREENE COPPER.

Disagreement with President Management as to Methods the Reason Given.

H. F. Blount, Vice President of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, has resigned from the Directorate of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, owing, it is said, to a disagreement with the present management as to the methods that should be employed in the affairs of that company. Mr. Blount was the representative of a number of Washington stockholders at the last anual meeting and held proxies for large blocks of stock.

In connection with Mr. Blount's resignation from Greene Copper, it is asserted that his name has been used without authority in the prospectus sent out by the Greene Consolidated Gold Company as being a Director of that concern, although he refused to accept the office. The same interests are connected with both companies and both companies have similar officers and a number of the Directors are identical.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Sept. 17th, averaged .0687 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ @4 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $132,892,010; balances, $6,932,664; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $715,520.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8425; demand, $4.8645; cables, $4.8686.

Commercial bills were $4.83⅝@$4.84½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅝@5.19⅜ and 5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—20c discount. St. Louis—30c discount.

THE LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The demand for money was somewhat increased temporarily in the market to-day. Discounts strengthened, the condition of the Continental Exchanges, especially in Germany, causing slight uneasiness.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was fairly cheerful and, owing to the Jewish holiday, was quiet. Consols improved and closed easier. Home rails mostly had a better tone, operators being encouraged by the monetary tendency.

Americans opened dull, moved irregularly to above parity, and became rather idle. United States Steel was the feature of the firmness. Prices closed easy.

Grand Trunk opened dull, on the traffic returns, and recovered sharply.

Foreigners were well supported. Japanese were active and higher. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96¼.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88½; consols, for the account, 88 9-16; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 83⅞; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 90⅜; Canadian Pacific, 130⅝; Chesapeake & Ohio, 44; Chicago Great Western, 16⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 162; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 29½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 84; Erie, 32; Erie first preferred, 69⅝; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 142⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 126⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 24⅝; New York Central, 131; Norfolk and Western, 70½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 34; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 57⅛; Union Pacific, 100½; Union Pacific preferred, 95⅛; United States Steel, 17⅝; United States Steel preferred, 70; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 43½; Spanish 4s, 87¾.

Bar silver steady at 2 [illegible] per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.50; Lisbon, 19.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was firm, but business was inactive. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 93.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.00. The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was narrow, owing to the Jewish holiday.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

ROPE AND TWINE APATHY.

Readjustment Plan Held Up Through Lack of Interest of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the Standard Rope and Twine Company, successor to the Cordage Trust, which is scheduled to be held to-day at Elizabeth, N. J., may have to be adjourned again without a quorum, because, in spite of the efforts of the management, not enough proxies have been secured to make the holding of the meeting possible under the Jersey statutes. The annual meeting had to be adjourned three times last year for the same reason. The stock is said to be widely scattered, and much of it, formerly held by brokers, has been taken out of the Street without being transferred.

Three of the Directors are now holding office over their original terms, because no successors were elected last year, and it is probable that after this year's meeting there will be three more hold-over Directors. The lack of interest among the stockholders is also holding up a plan for a financial readjustment of the company. The stock is quoted around 1½.

Northern Securities Books Opened.

The transfer books of the Northern Securities Company were opened yesterday morning, after they had been closed by a vote of the Directors at a July meeting. It is officially stated that this action has no special significance.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—New York exchange was 10c discount. Time and call loans, 4½ @5 per cent. Trading in stocks on the local Exchange was dull and narrow much of the day. There were some sales of Can preferred ex dividend 2¼ per cent. below 46. Oak Park Elevated was steady at 6⅝ during the morning, and Biscuit shares held about even. Swift's were firm, crossing 103. Elsewhere trading was scattered.

Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	4⅝	4½	4⅝
345	American Can pf	48½	45⅞	46
50	American Shipbuilding	26	26	26
82	Chicago Telephone	123	123	123
35	Diamond Match	132	132	132
40	Metropol. Elev. pf	58½	58½	58½
300	Chicago & Oak Park	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
60	Chicago T. & T.	101	100¾	101
200	Chicago Union Traction	8	8	8
225	National Biscuit	47⅞	47⅝	47¾
78	National Biscuit pf	109½	108⅝	109
100	Northwestern Elevated	20½	20½	20½
20	Street's Stable common	29½	29½	29½
30	Street's Stable pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
104	Swift & Co	103¾	103	103¼
50	Union Box Board pf	13	13	13

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—Trading was very dull and demand was sluggish. The sales, amounting to 1,305 shares and $21,000 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98	98	98
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	96	96	96
1,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
1,000	Seaboard 4s	83	83	83
3,000	Western Md. new 4s	86½	86½	86½
3,000	Anacostia & Pots. 5s	103	102¾	103
2,000	Light & Power 4½s	93½	93½	93½
1,000	United Railway 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾
2,000	United Railways Inc	45	45	45
4,000	Consolidated 5s	114½	114½	114½

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
384	Seaboard	14⅞	14½	14½
500	Seaboard pf	29½	29½	29½
70	Northern Central	90	90	90
10	Atlantic Coast Line	280	280	280
10	Mechanics' Bank	29½	29½	29½
300	Alabama Coal & Iron	10	10	10
1	Baltimore Trust	240	240	240
50	Fidel. & Deposit ex div.	141¼	141¼	141¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

There was a considerable increase in activity in the trading in unlisted stocks yesterday, but this activity was confined principally to the low-priced issues. Several stocks such as the International Mercantile Marine displayed active trading and showed sharp advances. The feature of the day was the rise in Manhattan Transit to the high figure of 5 reached on the present move. It is stated on excellent authority that a person connected with one of the largest transportation systems in this city will be elected President of this company at a meeting of the Directors to be held later in the week. The buying was said to be very good and partly for account of the new interests that are shortly to be allied with the company. Standard Oil rose 8 points, to 649, but closed 4 points lower on active trading. The bond market showed large totals with the American Tobacco 6s the most active. The new 4s were traded in for the first time around 65, with sales of $20,000.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE issues developed unexpected and unexplained activity and strength, with sharp advances on large transactions to 6 and 19½. The final sales were made at the highest and showed net gains of ¾ and 2½ for the common and preferred respectively.

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SIMPSON CRAWFORD Co. new 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock was offered for the first time at par, without any sales being reported.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	American Can	4½	4½	4½
1,700	American Can pf	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝
900	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	83	82	82
200	Am. Writing Paper	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1,500	Bay State Gas	5-32	5-32	5-32
900	British Columbia Cop.	4¼	4¼	4⅜
100	Compressed Air	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	Con. Refrigerating	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Cold Hill Copper	½	½	½
2,200	Greene Con. Coppe	15½	15⅜	15⅜
100	Havana Tobacco	27	27	27
10	Havana Tobacco pf	41	41	41
200	Interb. Rapid Transit	147⅞	147	147
1,400	Internat. Mer. Marine	6	5⅝	6
2,000	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	19¼	17⅞	19¼
1,000	Kitchener Mining	3-32	3-32	3-32
35	Lake Sup. Corp. pf	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
10,300	Manhattan Transit	5	4⅞	4⅞
200	Mont. & Boston	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,900	Mont. & Boston Con	1 3-16	1	1 1-16
75	New Orleans Rys.	12	11⅞	12
100	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	52	52	52
100	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	86	86	86
330	N. Y. Transportation	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Otis Elevator	24	24	24
70	Otis Elevator pf	95	95	95
100	Pac. Pack. & Nav.	¾	¾	¾
250	Pope Mfg.	5	5	5
100	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	78	78	78
600	Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
700	Seaboard Air Line pf	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛
100	Southern Pac. pf., w. i.	113¾	113¾	113¾
59	Standard Oil	649	645	645
375	Tennessee Copper	32½	32¼	32½
100	Wash. Ry. & El. pf	72	72	72
750	White Knob Copper	4⅜	3¾	4⅜

BONDS.

$20,000	Am. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	65¼	65	65¼
142,000	Am. Tobacco 6s, w. i.	106½	106	106¾
5,000	B'klyn U'n Gas deb. 6s	108	108	108
5,000	Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	74	74	74
1,000	N. Y. Car. Chem. deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
4,000	Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100	100	100
6,000	Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	83½	83	83

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	55½	57
American Can	4⅝	4¾	4½	4½
American Can pf	48	48⅝	48¼	48¾
American Chicle	98	101	98	101
American Chicle pf	88	91	88	91
Am. De Forest Wire. pf	3⅜	4½	3⅜	4½
American Malting 6s	103	104	103¼	104½
American Nickel	1	2⅜	1	2⅜
American Thread	3⅞	..	3⅞	..
American Tobacco, w. i.	225	..	225	..
American Tob. pf., w. i.	81	83	81	85
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	90	67	67	78
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	106¾	106⅞	106¾	106½
American Typefounders	28½	..	28½	..
Am. Typefounders pf	88½	..	88½	..
Am. Writing Paper	3	3⅛	2⅞	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	14⅜	15	14⅞	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	76	77	76	77
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5½	6¼	3½	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	125	120	122
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	110½	112½	110½	112½
British Columbia Copper	4¼	4⅝	4⅞	4½
California Copper	⅞	..	⅞	..
Camden Land	1-16	⅞	1-16	⅞
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6¼	..	6½
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	58½	45	58½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Central Foundry pf.	9	9½	9	9¾
Central Foundry 6s	57	59	57	59
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1¼	3½	1¼	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9⅝	10	9¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	102	103	101	102½
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf.	34	40	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	15	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	31	38	31	40
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	70	80	70	77
Electric Lead Reduction	⅜	⅝	..	⅝
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	1	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	15½	16⅜	15½	16½
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	21	20	21½
Electric Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	4	5½	4	5½
Electric Steel pf.	32	38	32	38
Erie com. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	99	104	99	104
Guggenheim Exp	100	115	100	115
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	82¼	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	26	28	27	29
Havana Tobacco pf.	38	42	38	40
Havana Tobacco 6s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin & Co	91	97½	91	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	96	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1¼	..	1¼	3
Houston Oil pf.	14	21	14	21
Inter. Rapid Transit	147	147½	147	148
Inter. Mer. Marine	6	6⅛	..	5¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19½	19⅝	17½	18
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	50	75	50	75
International Salt	16	18¾	16	20
International Salt 5s	58	58	56	60
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	30	35	30	35
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-16	1-32	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	65	72½	62	72½
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts.	6⅜	7⅛	..	5⅝
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	11	12	9½	10½
Lanston Monotype	9	9¾	9	9¾
Lord & Taylor	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	25½	26¾	25½	26
Mackay Companies pf.	..	70	..	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4⅞	5	4⅝	4¾
Mexican Government 5s	101½	102¼	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	7⅞	8	7⅞	9
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mont. & Boston Con	1	1⅛	1 3-16	1 5-16
National Sugar pf.	102	106	102	105
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	..	85	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99½	99⅝	99¾	99½
N. Y. & N. J. Tunnel 1st 5s	85	90	..	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	61	54	61
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	87	84	87
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7	6½	7⅛
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	2	..	2
North. Pac., when rel.	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub	2	2¼	..	2¼
Northern Securities	103¼	103¾	103¼	103⅝
Otis Elevator	34	37	34	36
Otis Elevator pf.	93½	95½	93	95
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	¾	½	¼
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	¾	1	..	¾
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	15	17	16	19
Pope Manufacturing	6	6¾	4½	6¾
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78	80	79	81
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15½	20	18	20
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	122
Royal Bak. Pow. ex div.	104	106½	104	105½
Safety Car Heat, ex div.	175	185	175	185
Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	29½	30	29¾	29¾
Sea. A. L. 5s, ex coup.	95⅝	96	95⅝	96
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford	27	..	..	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	75	..	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	12	20	12	20
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14½	16	14½	16
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	86	86	86	86
Southern Pacific, w. i.	113¾	113½	113¾	113⅝
Standard Coupler	20	30	20	30
Standard Coup

BELDAME SHOWS HERSELF CHAMPION OF THE YEAR

Great Filly Led All the Way in Record Time for the First Special.

SYSONBY'S JUNIOR CHAMPION

J. R. Keene's Entry First and Second in Big Gravesend Fixture for Two-Year-Olds.

It was Beldame again, and Beldame all the way for the most trying test of the Fall racing season, the First Special Stakes, weight for age, one mile and a quarter, at the opening of the Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club yesterday. In front from the moment the barrier lifted until she passed the winning post in a big gallop, pulling back to the best field of the Fall season, Beldame wrung from reluctant turfmen the admission that she truly is a great filly.

All through the year horsemen have tried to believe that Beldame simply was a filly with some pretensions of stoutness allied to a phenomenal burst of early speed, and the commonest prediction of the racing season has been that some day a fast horse with a heart in him would take hold of her and show where she belonged. If there is a horse with speed enough to take hold of her and heart enough to hold her, the racing of 1904 has not brought him into the light. Beldame, on her record for the year, is champion without the question of a doubt. What she might do if she remained in training is open to conjecture, for she is as sound after her two years of racing as on the day she was foaled, while in every action about the stables and on the race track she rings as true as a newly coined gold eagle. It took time and quite a number of well-earned races to carry the conviction home, but some twenty thousand visitors to the Gravesend track yesterday had conviction stamped entirely through them after Beldame had galloped home, a winner in superbly easy style after a record-breaking performance for the stakes.

The contest was the fourth on the card, and was, in fact as well as name, the special attraction of the first day of the Gravesend Autumn meeting.

With weather of the most delightful description, a track fast and good, and every horse fit and ready, there were no excuses to be made.

There exists a certain prejudice on the part of close observers among the American horsemen against the Rayon d'Or cross in Beldame's breeding, and to some watchers it looked almost like a concession to the eccentricities of the Rayon d'Or blood that Beldame by special permission was led out of the paddock and up the stretch to the starting point, but the closest scrutiny of the great filly failed to disclose any evidence of temper or evil habits. From every appearance Beldame simply knows how to do only one thing, and that is gallop. She was ready to run when she came on the track, and it kept a 200-pound groom busy swinging to her head to keep her steady under Jockey O'Neil for even the quarter of a mile walk up the stretch.

Through the betting Beldame held her own as the favorite, the popular support she received being responsible for a speedy elimination of the even money offered against her, and, though a great weight of stable money went on Caughnawaga and Stalwart, Beldame from start to finish of the speculation held her place as a strong choice at even money or close about that point, backers having to lay odds at some period.

At the post Pulsus had the rail, with Beldame next to him, and Caughnawaga third, while Ort Wells had the extreme outside. There was but a short delay at the post, the barrier rising with Beldame the first to show as the horses broke into a gallop, and from that moment to the finish the race was over so far as the winner was concerned. Beldame went away under a steadying pull, reaching out and grabbing for her head with such energy that as they passed the stand the first time O'Neil wisely let her have her way and eased her for the run around the turn, which she took close to the rail, Caughnawaga and Pulsus then being lapped head and head two lengths behind her, while Stalwart galloped just at their heels and on the quarters of Ort Wells. Around the turn Beldame opened a gap of double the distance that she led by at the stand, and even before the field straightened out for the run through the back stretch Odom was shoving on Caughnawaga and Pulsus had ceased to fight against restraint, the crook in his long neck coming out with remarkable celerity. Ort Wells still held fourth place, but he was racing even then to keep within his distance, while Stalwart began to move up from the rear, Redfern seeming fearful that the others would get too far away from him.

The trailers did not know it, but the race really was over then, for the further she went, the harder pressed she had them, Beldame galloping on in front at a pace that, though a trifle irregular, always was fast. In the run to the stand for the first time she put in a quarter of a mile in 0:25, then as she made her move for the advantage on the paddock turn she let out a link and settled down to the comfortable like of her real racing gait, going the second quarter in 0:23 4-5, then, with a little steadying on the back stretch, dropped back to a third quarter in 0:25 1-5. That meant three-quarters of a mile in 1:14, however, and with such a sprinter's clip for the first part of the race, the lot behind were doing about all they could to hold their own.

Through all this Beldame in front was only galloping. O'Neil had both hands full on the filly as they reached the far turn, but Beldame at this point seemed to have made the discovery that she was doing what she wished to do, and simply luxuriating in the swift gallop, she ceased tugging against her rider, and settled down to the business of the struggle. Around the last turn and into the head of the stretch Caughnawaga first, and then Stalwart briskly buckled down to work and brushed after the filly, but she only brushed away from them, and even as the run down the straight was begun, Beldame was coming away. At that point both Caughnawaga and Stalwart were under hard pressure, but not an inch did they gain, even when whips were drawn and heels set to work. Into the last furlong of the race the backers of Beldame and all the partisans of the filly were in just a little doubt but that the task she assumed as pace maker might prove too much for her, but if there ever was a stage of the race in which the filly weakened it was not apparent to those in the stands, and O'Neil never knew it. At the last furlong pole Caughnawaga made a gallant last effort under the whip, and O'Neil for just a moment raised his hands and let Beldame have her head. With the same courage and speed that she showed at the start of the race the champion filly shot away again and made it so clear that she had the field beaten that O'Neil was called on to ease her up again at the end, Beldame passing the winning post in a romp, pulling back to Caughnawaga, which was a length and a half away, while Stalwart finished third, three lengths back and ten lengths in front of Pulsus, fourth. The fractions of the race by quarters were 0:25, 0:23 4-5, 0:25 1-5, 0:26 2-5, and 0:25 3-5, the fractional time of the race being: Three furlongs 0:36 2-5, half mile 0:48 4-5, five furlongs 1:01 3-5, six furlongs 1:14, seven furlongs 1:27, mile 1:40 2-5, and mile and a quarter in 2:06, the fastest race ever run for the First Special.

Two other important and valuable stakes were decided in the course of the day, James R. Keene's fast English bred horse Sysonby in a measure redeeming himself for the disappointment he caused in the Futurity by winning the Junior Champion Stakes in a canter. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lady Amelia, 125, Redfern, 13-10,11-20,3	1	1	1½
Leonidas, 115, O'Neill, 7-2, 9-5	1	2	2*
Gay Boy, 125, C. Kelly, 15-1, 5-1	4	3	3n
Damon, 90, Kunz, 15-1, 6-1	5	5	4
Shot Gun, 129, Odom, 15-1, 4-1	4	4	5
Tascott, 112, Furman, 30-1, 10-1	3	3	6
Divination, 92, W. Davis, 9-1, 3-1	8	8	7
Councilman, 100, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	7	7	8

Time—1:09 4-5. Ragged start. Won handily.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE.

Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., 12:20, 12:50, 1:10, 1:30 (1:50, Sat. only). On 1:20 train from L. I. C. special parlor car for club members. Leave N. Y., Park Row, via 5th Av. Elevated, from 10:05 to 12:05 every 12 minutes; from 12:05 thereafter every few minutes, stopping at City Hall, Bridge St., Fulton St., Flatbush Av., 9th St., 16th St., 25th St., and 36th St. From 39th St., B'klyn, Whitehall St. Ferry, every 20 min. from 10:40 A. M.

place ridden out. Winner br. f., three years, by Ben Brush-La Colonia, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

SECOND RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2m.	F.
*Royelle, 140, Veitch, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	1½
Daffo-Down-Dilly, 135, Roberts, 6-1, 2-1	2	1	2½
Foxhunter, 165, Ray, 3-2, 7-10	3	2	3½
†Zinzibar, 152, Weiher, 4-1, 2-1	6	5	4
Maiden, 154, Mara, 8-1, 3-1	1	4	5
Nancy D., 137, Brooks, 60-1, 20-1	8	6	6
Delivery, 140, J. O'Brien, 60-1, 20-1	7	7	7
The Ragged Cavalier, 146, Finnegan, 16-5, 1-1	5	Fell.	

*Coupled in betting as Mr. Chamblett's entry. Time—4:58 2-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner br. g., aged, by Hermence-Vis-a-Vis, owned by Mr. Chamblett and trained by Silas Veitch. Mr. Chamblett declared to win with Royelle.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
*Sysonby, 127, Redfern, 1-3, out	2	1	1n
*Wild Mint, 117, Shaw, 1-3, out	4	2	2½
†Cairngorm, 110, Lyne, 5-1, 6-5	1	3	3½
Hot Shot, 110, O'Neill, 8-1, 8-5	3	5	4
†Jonquil, 110, Hilcebrand, 5-1, 6-5	5	4	5

*Coupled in betting as J. R. Keene's entry.
†Coupled in betting as Sydney Paget's entry.
Time—1:09 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place handily. Winner b. c. by Melton-Optime, owned by James R. Keene and trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Beldame, 114, O'Neill, 19-20, 2-5	1	1	1½
Caughnawaga, 126, Odom, 5-1, 3-2	4	2	2n
Stalwart, 117, Redfern, 3-1, 1-2	3	3	3½
Pulsus, 117, H. Phillips, 30-1, 7-1	2	4	4
Ort Wells, 117, Lyne, 8-1, 2-1	5	5	5

Time—2:06. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., three years, by Octagon-Bella Donna, owned by Newton Bennington and trained by Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Thirty-third, 101, Crimmins, 1-1, 1-2	4	1	1n
Danseuse, 97, W. Davis, 9-2, 9-5	1	2	2n
Niblick, 101, Travers, 9-2, 9-5	2	4	3½
Confessor, 101, H. Phillips, 7-1, 5-2	3	3	4
Hildebrand, 102, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1	6	5	5
Economical, 99, Gisburne, 50-1, 20-1	5	6	6
Wild Irishman, 101, Coleman, 30-1, 10-1	5	7	7
King Cole, 97, J. Callahan, 40-1, 15-1	10	8	8
Rosemary Kane, 99, Herbert, 150-1, 60-1	7	9	9
Royerof, 110, Lyne, 30-1, 10-1	11	13	10
Indian Star, 102, Desouza, 30-1, 12-1	13	11	11
Ivanhoe, 109, Gannon, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	12
High Life, 101, D. O'Connor, 150-1, 60-1	12	12	13

Time—1:07 2-5. Fair start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner br. f., by Sir Dixon-High Degree, owned by S. S. Brown and trained by Robert Tucker.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Grey Friar, 106, W. Davis, 8-5, 3-5	3	1	1n
Eagle, 100, Kunz, 2-1, 4-5	1	2	2½
Jane Holly, 96, J. Callahan, 7-2, 2-1	2	3	3½
Hydranges, 87, Miller, 100-1, 40-1	5	5	4
Cottage Maid, 105, T. Burns, 30-1, 8-1	2	4	5
Waswift, 114, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	6
Pentaur, 103, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	8	7	7
Locket, 104, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 100-1	9	8	8
Brunswick, 101, Desouza, 100-1, 40-1	6	9	9

Time—1:48 2-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner gr. g., 4 years, by St. George-Una B., owned by J. W. Schorr and trained by L. Tauber.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; about six furlongs.

Lbs.		Lbs.
Montebank 109	Major Pelham	109
Dapple Gold 106	Vagary	106
Little Em 106	Auditor	106
Bob Murphy 103	Shipshape	102
*Belle of Portland .. 102	*Missing Link	101
Tot San 100	*Funny Side	98
*Canteen 98	*Cascine	98
*Letola 98	*Seymour	93
*Liberia 93	*Geranium	93

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; with allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Oiseau 117	Candida 114
Blandy 112	Fasadena 112
Elm Beattie 112	Sir Briar 112
Workman 112	Wayward Lass 109
Handzarra 109	Amberjack 107
Bedouin 107	Heart's Desire 104
Linda Lee 104	Metropole 102
Whitestone 102	Gallis 102
Pelham 99	

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs.

Monet 105	*Ascension 104
Sweet Alice 103	Arsenal 103
Counterpoise 103	St. Bernard 102
Armenia 99	*Old England 98
*King Pepper 98	*Ishlana 94
*Letola 94	

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

First Mason 128	Hurst Park 112
Colonial Girl 117	Ormonde's Right 110
Mabel Richardson 104	St. Valentine 105
Flexion 99	Sonoma Belle 98
Andrew Mack 90	Dandelion 90

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; five furlongs.

Maud Fealey 110	Santa Catalina 110
Steel Trap 110	Lucy Young 110
Jennie McCabe 110	Simplicity 110
Floralia 110	Myopia 110
Nellie Russell 110	Prude 110
Raiment 110	Miss M. C. S. 110
Fanermeer 110	Rosemary Kane 110

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; mile and a sixteenth.

Stuyve 107	Ben Strome 107
Montebank 105	Brooklynite 105
Sais 104	Topic 102
Merry Pioneer 102	Ogden 98
*Lem Reed 98	*Ikid 97
*Gay Lothario 97	Gansvoort 95
*Midshipman 92	*Reveille 92
*Dr. Loder 89	

W. K. Vanderbilt's Malta Won at St. Cloud.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Malta won the Prix de Nezel at the St. Cloud races to-day.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

A report from the Stewards representing The Jockey Club at the Buffalo meeting was made yesterday to the effect that the jockey's license of John Daly had been refused for Daly's persistent offenses in rough and foul riding at the Buffalo track.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club have granted the request of the Maryland Jockey Club for dates for a Fall meeting at the old Pimlico race course at Baltimore, and have allotted seven days in November to the revival of racing there. The dates selected are Nov. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, dates on which racing also will be conducted in New York at the Aqueduct track.

Jockey J. Callahan, a plucky lightweight apprentice to F. M. Taylor, trainer for E. R. Smathers, had a very busy day at Gravesend yesterday. Callahan rode the winner, Dick Bernard, a few days ago at Brighton and won recognition for the first time with that performance. When he warmed up King Cole for the fifth race yesterday, the colt bolted at the paddock turn and popped over the fence like an old-time steeplechaser. Callahan was thrown and was stunned when picked up by the gatemen, and he almost wept at the prospect of not riding his race, but a few minutes later was out in colors and took some part of revenge by riding King Cole out to the last jump of the race. Still a little dizzy, Callahan then rode Jane Holly in the last race for Mr. Smathers and got her into third place.

Mars Cassidy resumed his duties as starter yesterday at the Gravesend track. Starter Fitzgerald, who has been at it all Summer, coming in for a rest through the meeting.

There is more than a little doubt as to whether the present season will end the racing career of the great filly Beldame. She is owned by August Belmont, who bred her, and who had decided that she shall go to his Nursery Stud, Kentucky, as a brood mare when she finishes her racing career, but under the terms of a lease of her running qualities to Newton Bennington for one year, ending with the Morris Park meeting this Fall, she will race in the Bennington colors up to that time. She has proved herself to be truly a great filly, and though she has raced since the first day of the New York season at Aqueduct, when she won the Carter Handicap, she is so fresh and sound that an argument has been made to Mr. Belmont to persuade him to change his determination. In view of the fact that Beldame is as sound to-day as she was as a yearling, it is possible that she may be trained on for the big weight-for-age specials next season, and after that be sent to the stud.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP TO-DAY.

Big Game at Van Cortlandt Park Open to the Public.

Everything was in readiness yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park for the open championship polo game to be played this afternoon on the big polo field. The match will start at 3:30 o'clock and will be open, as are all the polo competitions at Van Cortlandt, to the public. Commissioner Schmitt of the Park Department in the Borough of the Bronx had the grand stand that was originally used at Pelham Bay Park, put in shape yesterday for the match. With the exception of a few seats that have been reserved for the officers of the Polo Association and the friends of the players, the stand will be free to the public.

The game will be refereed by Oliver W. Bird of the Meadow Brook Club. It will consist of four periods of fifteen minutes each actual playing time. Counting the intermission between periods and the necessary time always taken out after a goal is made, the game will last about two hours. The players will be John E. Cowdin, Lawrence Waterbury, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and C. R. Snowden on one side and Foxhall P. Keene, R. L. Agassiz, Joshua Crane, Jr., and Devereux Milburn composing the second team.

Eby Plays Great Pool in Brooklyn.

Grant Eby showed form of the highest order at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. During the past week Eby, in his exhibitions at the Montauk, defeated a number of well-known experts, and last night had "Doc" Gordon, the ex-amateur of Brooklyn, as an opponent. Eby was scheduled to make 100 to Gordon's 75, and in the presence of a large number of spectators Eby ran the game out in three innings, Gordon failing to count. The winner's runs were 33, 41, and 26. To-night Eby will attempt to score 100 to 75 for Frank Sealey.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

The Fall Buying Season Will Practically End This Week.

Wholesalers Report a Healthy Business, with Conservative Buying Wholly Natural in a Presidential Year.

The season for buyers to visit New York will end officially this week. The last of the buyers who have taken advantage of the Merchants' Association excursions are due home next Friday, and the "Fall rush" is over in most of the wholesale houses.

So far, representatives of the big wholesale and jobbing houses declare, the season has been a most satisfactory one. The number of buyers has been fully up to that of the best years, or even a little larger, many having taken advantage of the Grand Army Encampment excursion rates to Boston, which carried the privilege of a stopover in New York.

The buying, wholesale dealers report, has been, on the whole, satisfactory. It has been distributed over a very wide assortment of articles, but has been confined to comparatively small quantities of each. This, the wholesalers declare, is due entirely to a healthy conservatism, wholly natural in a Presidential year, and will be followed by a well-sustained reorder trade all through the Fall and Winter.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALBERT RIEKERS.—Albert Riekers, grocer at 963 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the Bronx, has made an assignment to Herman Both. He has been in the grocery business for twelve years. Wager, Acker & Wager, the attorneys, said that the liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000. The assignment was caused by depression in business and bad outstanding accounts.

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' TRADING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Porges has received an execution for $19,650 against the Associated Merchants' Trading Company of 37 Park Row, formerly wholesale dealer in men's furnishing goods at 596 and 598 Broadway, in favor of George B. Tripler, who was President and Treasurer of the company, on seven notes of the company made between Oct. 8, 1902, and Nov. 9, 1903. The company was incorporated on May 1, 1900, with a capital stock of $3,000, which was increased to $500,000 in January, 1902. Last Spring the company gave up its place of business at 596 and 598 Broadway, and went into liquidation. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon.

Out of Town.

PROVIDENCE.—Gustave Hamilton of Newport filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. Assets were placed at $787,533 and liabilities $1,458.

CHICAGO.—The Western Supply Company, 18 West Randolph Street, an implement jobbing firm, was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day by Judge Kohlsaat in the United States Court. This action followed the filing of a petition alleging insolvency by creditors of the concern.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LILLIAN COOPER.—Lillian Cooper of 50 West Ninety-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,837 and assets of $491 in debts due her by four persons. She owes $1,194 to Francis M. Jenks for rent.

N. & R. J. DALLIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Nathan and Rudolph J. Dallin, who compose the firm of N. & R. J. Dallin, dealers in dry goods at 635 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, by Isaac N. Dallin, a creditor for $950. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred part of their stock and accounts to creditors to prefer them, have made cash payments of $1,000, and permitted an attachment to be taken against them. The business was started in April, 1902, by Nathan Dallin, and his brother became a partner in January, 1904. Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed John Ewen receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500.

E. C. FOERSTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against E. C. Foerster, manufacturer of silk goods, with an office at 415 Broadway, by the following creditors: Perier & Co. of Paris, $5,040; London and Hessen Bank of London, $3,945, both claims being for goods sold to the Slatington Textile Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Foerster was Treasurer, and Morosini, Arsel & Co., $5,490, on a note of the Slatington Textile Manufacturing Company, which was indorsed by Mr. Foerster. It was alleged that he is insolvent and on June 6 transferred to his wife all his real and personal property. Mr. Foerster had charge of the silk department of an importing firm in this city for fourteen years, and in September, 1903, he became Treasurer of the Slatington Textile Manufacturing Company and sold its product. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against that company on June 9 last. He is interested in several other companies. He was Treasurer of the Asaba Company, manufacturers of horse attachments, which was incorporated in February, 1903, and was an incorporator of the Never Slip Cop Spindle Company, which was incorporated on July 20, 1904.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANELLI, Joseph—New York Telephone Company $26
COOL, James A.—Siegel-Cooper Company 67
CRONIN, John, and Frederick H. Margenhoff—the People of the State of New York 1,900
COMPTON, Theodore—Hall Realty Company 30
EHRENS, Herman—New York Telephone Company 32
FLEISCHMAN, Louis W.—S. S. Manson.. 113
FITZGERALD, Mary—New York Telephone Company 31
FLAHERTY, William H.—New York Telephone Company 74
FEUCHT—August—M. Mullan 223
GILBERT, Louis—New York Telephone Company 63
GLAUDOT, Lucia—G. Nicholas 40
GRIFFITH, George W.—New York Telephone Company 200
IGLIOTTI, Domenico—P. Pati 32
GEORGE, Joseph—R. Plumacher and another 227
GIBB, John B.—E. G. Benedict and another 631
GANNON, Elizabeth—Siegel-Cooper Company 243
GOEPCHINS, Henry D.—M. Schneider.... 84
HIBBARD, William H. — Siegel-Cooper Company 35
THE BERGEN AMUSEMENT COMPANY —W. Rozett 2,073
ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' TRADING Company—G. B. Tripler 19,050
THE W. W. MILLS COMPANY—S. E. Kellar 1,798
THE ROYAL QUICK LUNCH COMpany—Stephens Company.. 130
BRUCKNER TELEPHONE AND ELECtric Company—Fahnestock Transmitter Company 142
MERRICK CONSTRUCTION COMPANY —Robert Graves Company 51
HERBENE PHARMACAL COMPANY—S. Cameron 917
IRVING, Benjamin H.—New York Telephone Company 62
LURIE, Louis—New York Telephone Company 42
LA MONTAIGNE, E., Jr.—J. Daly 290
LA MONTAIGNE, E., Jr.—J. Daly 270
MASSARENE, William C.—J. B. Hoyt.... 2,094
MANNION, Thomas J.—E. G. Benedict, trustee 990
MICHAEL, Sophia—J. Marco 21
McCONOLOGUE, E. J.—D. J. M. O'Callaghan 412
PHIPPS, Clarence M.—J. I. Atckinson.... 391
REYNOLDS, Daniel—A. Axelrod 22
RUSH, Anna M.—J. A. Behan 205
RUBENS, Sachars—New York Telephone Company 29
SCOTT, Bertha W. S., executrix—E. H. Murray 6,759
SCHNEIDER, Peter—New York Telephone Company 27
SEIFRIED, Lina, Frank P. Demarest, and Fred L. Whritner; G. R. Sutherland. 97
VECCHIOM, Pasquale—P. Pati 60
WERNER, Amos—G. L. Wagner 253
WINTERS, Harry O.—New York Telephone Company 39

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

WILLSON-ADAMS COMPANY—E. Westervelt, Aug. 1, 1904 ..... $25
ROCKWELL, Benjamin F.—Henry W. Jordan & Co., Dec. 18, 1903 ..... $60

Orange County Hunt Out.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The first run of the Orange County Hunt was held to-day, when ten riders followed the Irish drag hounds over an eight-mile course toward Chester. The gallop was an informal affair arranged in honor of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Harry Lehr, and Frederick Kernochan, who arrived last night in Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile from New York.

COTTON MARKET NARROW.

Receipts Continue Heavy—Condition Reports Are Still Conflicting.

The cotton market yesterday was narrow and devoid of public interest. Receipts continued heavy, the total for yesterday being estimated at 47,000 bales. Reports regarding the condition of the crop are conflicting, but indications are generally believed to point to a big crop. The close yesterday was slightly above that of Saturday, the range for the day being as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ges.
September	10.54	10.47	10.60@10.64	+14
October	10.42	10.30	10.41@10.42	+7
November	10.33	10.33	10.43@10.45	+10
December	10.45	10.33	10.46@10.47	+8
January	10.49	10.35	10.47@10.48	+7
February			10.51@10.53	+7
March	10.60	10.44	10.58@10.57	+6
April			10.58@10.60	+6
May	10.58	10.50	10.60@10.62	+6

The market closed steady, with transactions of 200,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Spot cotton, moderate demand. Sales, 6,000 bales. Speculation and export, 300 bales. American, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Mid-uplands, 6.72d. Futures opened quiet, steady, and unchanged. Closed quiet, net 2@3 points lower. September, 6.09d; September-October, 5.59d; October-November, 5.56d; November-December, 5.57d; December-January, 5.55d; January-February and February-March, 5.53d; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 5.54d. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths steadier.

"AL" ADAMS NOT PAROLED.

His Case Not Considered by Board at Sing Sing.

OSSINING, Sept. 19.—The Board of Parole met at the Sing Sing Prison to-day. Forty-two new cases and the same number of cases previously filed were gone over. About sixteen prisoners will be paroled; the names will be filed at Albany in a day or so.

Among those who appeared before the board was "Al" Adams, the "policy king," but as he will leave the prison in a short time any way, no action was taken in his case.

Boy in Quarrel Slays His Brother.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 19.—Edward Speagle, aged thirteen years, last night shot and instantly killed his brother Hugh, aged sixteen years, in Burke County. The lads quarreled over the question of going to church. Edward was committed to jail to-day.

Ex-Mayor Indicted for Wife Murder.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 19.—The Grand Jury of the Charlottesville Corporation Court to-day returned an indictment against ex-Mayor J. Samuel McCue of this city for the murder of his wife, Fannie M. McCue, on Sept. 4 last.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.13½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.56¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34½@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.50
Cotton, middling	10.90
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime	.37
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	24.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½@.19¾

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.16; No. 3, $1.05@$1.15; No. 2 red, $1.10@$1.12½; No. 2 corn, 51c; No. 2 yellow, 52¾@54c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 33¼@33½c; No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 2 rye, 73c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 44@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23½; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $10.80@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $7@$7.05; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.37½@$7.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $11.50@$11.60.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.15½ export and $1.15¾ choice; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.22½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	$1.15⅝	$1.13	$1.13	$1.15
December	1.14	1.11½	1.11½	1.13⅝
May	1.13½	1.10⅝	1.11	1.13¼
Corn—				
September	57¼	56½	56½	57
December	57⅜	56¼	56½	56⅞
May			55¾	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	$1.03½	$1.01½	$1.01¾	$1.07
December	1.10½	1.07½	1.07½	1.09
May	1.12 7-16	1.09½	1.09⅝	1.11
Corn—				
September	51⅞	50⅜	50⅝	51
December	51¼	49⅝	49⅝	50¼
May	50⅝	49⅛	49¼	49¾
Oats—				
September	31⅜	31	31	31½
December	32½	32¼	32½	32⅝
May	35⅞	34½	34½	35
Lard—				
October	7.05	6.92½	7.02½	6.87½
January	7.17½	7.07½	7.12½	7.02½
Ribs—				
October	7.40	7.20	7.37½	7.12½
January	6.70	6.62½	6.65	6.60
Pork—				
October	10.90	10.75	10.75	10.70
January	12.85	12.72½	12.75	12.67½

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	..	..	6.65@6.70	6.65
October	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.70
November	..	..	6.80@6.85	6.80
December	7.00	6.85	6.85@6.90	6.90
January	..	..	6.95@7.00	7.00
February	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.10
March	7.30	7.20	7.15@7.20	7.20
April	..	..	7.25@7.30	7.25
May	7.50	7.40	7.35@7.40	7.35
June	..	..	7.40@7.50	7.40
July	7.65	7.55	7.50@7.55	7.50

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is your business you cannot make it too easy for others to buy. That is why up-to-date stores advertise

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. 15 Day Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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First-class inducements to manufacturers desiring to locate. Manufacturers' Exchange, 277 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.—An incorporated medical company; good reasons for selling. Call 7 to 9 evenings, 46 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Cash paid for any stores, hotels, factories, stocks, fixtures, &c. Ferlinghetti, 31 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

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Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Deceased physician's office, in best section of Jersey City Heights; established 17 years. For full particulars call or address 898 Bergen Av., (on Bergen Square,) Jersey City, N. J.

MUSICAL.

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1904

RECEIVERS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant, and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court between the same parties in aid of said principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNY RICE, heretofore appointed joint ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those certain tracts or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

First Tract: Beginning in the line of land formerly James Cromelines at a place called the big ditch where the said ditch takes Cromelines line at a corner of a meadow formerly belonging to William Ryder, thence running from said corner along Crommelines line South eighty-five and one-half degrees West seventy chains and eighteen links, thence South one degree and fifteen minutes East seventeen chains and forty links to the land of the late Edward Forman's land, thence running along said line and line of Garline Ackerman, deceased, North eighty-five and one-half degrees East forty-two chains and eighteen links to the said River at low water mark, thence down the said river the several courses thereof to the mouth of said big ditch or creek, the same being the boundary line of Benjamin Messler, deceased, and others, thence running up said ditch or creek to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, be the same more or less, excepting nevertheless from and out of the premises above described all that portion thereof conveyed by William G. Van Deventer to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated April 25, 1891, and by said Edgar conveyed with other property to the North American Pyrogranit Company. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a certain public road laid across the same on the application of Seaman T. Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed to said Milton A. Edgar by said Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, &c., for Middlesex County.

Second Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township, County and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the Southeasterly corner of lands of James Messler and the Southwesterly corner of lands of James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence running (1) along the line of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and bounding thereon North eighty-nine degrees forty-seven minutes West fifteen chains and thirty-six and one-quarter links to a stake distant fifty feet North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West from a stone at the North end of a corner of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and corner of the lands of the heirs-at-law of Cornelius Messler, deceased, thence (2) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) parallel with the first line and fifty feet distant therefrom at a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifteen chains and eight links to the line of lands seventy-six and twenty-one hundredths acres more or formerly belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, thence (4) along the line of said lands and bounding thereon South twenty-three degrees and fifteen minutes East eighty links to the place of beginning. Containing forty-two hundredths of an acre. Subject, however, to the public right to use a public road laid out in or about the year 1890 across the above described premises, and subject also to the right reserved to the said James Messler et als., their heirs or assigns, in the deed to the National Clay Manufacturing Company hereinafter referred to as owners of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any steam railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises; and subject also to the right of the said party on the part of the purchaser, his heirs, executors, successors and assigns, at all times to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crosses the said premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler et ux et al. by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Middlesex County Clerk's Office in Book 288 of Deeds, pages 355, &c.

Third Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township, County and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the Southeasterly corner of lands of Messler and the Southwesterly corner of seventy-six and twenty-one hundredths acres belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence running (1) along the line of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and bounding thereon North eighty-nine degrees forty-seven minutes West fifteen chains and thirty-six and one-quarter links to a stake distant fifty feet North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West from a stone at the North end of a corner of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and corner of the lands of the heirs-at-law of Cornelius Messler, deceased, thence (2) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) parallel with the first line and fifty feet distant therefrom at a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifteen chains and eight links to the line of lands seventy-six and twenty-one hundredths acres more or formerly belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler, James E. Serviss and the heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, thence (4) along the line of said lands and bounding thereon South twenty-three degrees and fifteen minutes East eighty links to the place of beginning. Containing forty-two hundredths of an acre. Subject, however, to the public right to use a public road laid out in or about the year 1890 across the above described premises, and subject also to the right reserved to the said James Messler et als., their heirs or assigns, in the deed to the National Clay Manufacturing Company hereinafter referred to as owners of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any steam railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises; and subject also to the right of the said party on the part of the purchaser, his heirs, executors, successors and assigns, at all times to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crosses the said premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler et ux et al. by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Middlesex County Clerk's Office in Book 288 of Deeds, pages 355, &c.

Fourth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, and being on both sides of the road from New Brunswick to Village of Washington. Beginning at a stake on the Easterly side of said road, being a corner of land of John Outcalt, Esq., thence (1) running north one degree East twelve chains to lands formerly Crommelines, thence (2) South eighty-five degrees and forty-five minutes West fourteen chains and ten links to the Westerly side of the aforesaid road, thence (3) South thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes East along said road five chains and fifty-one links, thence (4) South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes West thirteen chains to a small hickory sapling marked as a corner of William Phillips land, thence (5) South six degrees East one chain and ninety-one links, thence (6) South eighty-five degrees and thirty minutes West twenty chains and eighty links to a corner of land late of Simon Messler, thence (7) South five degrees and thirty minutes West eight chains and sixteen links to a black oak tree, also a corner of said Messler land, thence (8) North sixty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes East forty-three chains and twenty links to a corner of land of said John Outcalt, thence (9) North twelve degrees East three chains and fifty links more or less to the beginning. Containing fifty-two acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Martin and others to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 15th, 1897, and recorded in Book 293 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1902, and recorded in Book 312 of Deeds, on pages 252, &c.

Fifth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, being in the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of St. A. Edgar, the Northeasterly side of the road leading from New Brunswick to Old Bridge and from thence running (1) along the line of said Lyon's, formerly Edgar's, land and bounding thereon North eighty-eight degrees and twenty minutes East seventy-eight chains and fifty links to the Southeast corner of the whole tract A, thence (2) North twenty-five degrees and twenty minutes West four chains and forty links to the Southeast corner of lot A No. 2, thence (3) along the line thereof South eighty-eight degrees and twenty minutes West seventy-eight chains and fifty-eight links to the Northeastrly side of said road leading from New Brunswick to Old Bridge, thence (4) along the Northeasterly side of said road and bounding thereon, Southeasterly about four chains and thirty-eight links to the place of beginning. Containing about eleven acres of land, excepting thereout and therefrom one acre and fifteen-hundredths of an acre conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler and Jermina Messler, his wife, by deed dated January 28th, 1897, and recorded in Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, on page 360, and subject to any driveway or road that has been in existence over and upon any part of said premises on the 17th day of December, 1902, being the same premises conveyed to Charles S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife by deed dated December 27th, 1899, and recorded in County Clerk's Office in Book 311, on pages 530, &c.

The said last mentioned tract of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Charles S. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated December 30th, 1899, and recorded in Book 311 of Deeds, page 249, &c. Excepting from the above described tracts the property conveyed to the Raritan River Railroad Company for a right of way.

All of the foregoing tracts being the same premises conveyed to Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, by deed from Edgar Brothers Company, a corporation, dated July 1st, 1902, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 338, page 368, &c., and by the said Adrian Lyon, as Trustee as aforesaid, to Robert W. Lyle, conveyed to National Clay Manufacturing Company, a corporation, by deed dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 343, page 171, &c.

Excepting from the premises hereinabove described and which were conveyed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to the National Clay Manufacturing Company by deed of December 17, 1902, all the lands and premises as the same were conveyed by National Clay Manufacturing Company to The Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company by deed dated April 29, 1903, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Middlesex County, June 3, 1903, in Book 347 of Deeds, pages 320, &c., and which in said last-mentioned deed are bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a steel rail in the northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by the North American Pyrogranit Co., and running along their line south two degrees and fifty-nine minutes west three hundred and fifty feet and 2-10 ft. to a point. Thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east, passing twenty-three and 5-10 feet south of the Dreer wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the boundary line; thence along the creek on a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along said line which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south, two hundred and fifty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west of westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence westerly one hundred and fifty-eight minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along a new fence line north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west the southerly side of said road leading from the new road to the 14-100 feet to a point in the corner of the fence. Thence on a course south one degree two minutes west one hundred and sixty-nine feet to the line between land belonging now or formerly to Whitehead Brothers and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west two hundred and sixty-nine feet to the place of beginning. Containing about one acre and fifteen-hundredths of an acre conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler and Jermina Messler, his wife, by deed dated January 28th, 1897, and recorded in Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, on page 360, and subject to any driveway or road that has been in existence over and upon any part of said premises on the 17th day of December, 1902, being the same premises conveyed to Charles S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife by deed dated December 27th, 1899, and recorded in County Clerk's Office in Book 311, on pages 530, &c.

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All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a steel rail in the northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by the North American Pyrogranit Co., and running along their line south two degrees and fifty-nine minutes west three hundred and fifty feet and 2-10 ft. to a point. Thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east, passing twenty-three and 5-10 feet south of the Dreer wall, three thousand feet to the creek which is the boundary line; thence along the creek on a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township. Thence along said line which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south, two hundred and fifty feet on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west of westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence westerly one hundred and fifty-eight minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along a new fence line north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west the southerly side of said road leading from the new road to the 14-100 feet to a point in the corner of the fence. Thence on a course south one degree two minutes west one hundred and sixty-nine feet to the line between land belonging now or formerly to Whitehead Brothers and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west two hundred and sixty-nine feet to the place of beginning. Containing about one acre and fifteen-hundredths of an acre conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler and Jermina Messler, his wife, by deed dated January 28th, 1897, and recorded in Clerk's office in Book 288 of Deeds, on page 360, and subject to any driveway or road that has been in existence over and upon any part of said premises on the 17th day of December, 1902, being the same premises conveyed to Charles S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife by deed dated December 27th, 1899, and recorded in County Clerk's Office in Book 311, on pages 530, &c.

The said last mentioned tract of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Charles S. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated December 30th, 1899, and recorded in Book 311 of Deeds, page 249, &c. Excepting from the above described tracts the property conveyed to the Raritan River Railroad Company for a right of way.

All of the foregoing tracts being the same premises conveyed to Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, by deed from Edgar Brothers Company, a corporation, dated July 1st, 1902, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 338, page 368, &c., and by the said Adrian Lyon, as Trustee as aforesaid, to Robert W. Lyle, conveyed to National Clay Manufacturing Company, a corporation, by deed dated the 17th day of December, 1902, and recorded in the Middlesex County Clerk's office in Book 343, page 171, &c.

Excepting from the premises hereinabove described and which were conveyed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, by deed from

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business of Small Volume—Large Tract Sold on the Palisades—Prominent Corner on Sixth Avenue Leased —Buyers for Many Parcels in the Bronx.

David Davis and Herzog & Cohen have sold for Clara and Della Max the five-story flat 2,479 Eighth Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Welsberger & Kaufman have sold for H. Sills to a Mr. Emanuel 115 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 18 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Deal for Eighty-four Acres on Palisades.

The owners of Grantwood, on the Palisades opposite the northerly end of Riverside Drive, have bought the Rusch estate tract of eighty-four acres, lying south of their present holdings and having a frontage of about 2,700 feet along the Edgewater Road. Last month sixty-six acres owned by Peter Herche were purchased.

High Rental for Sixth Avenue Corner.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have leased the store at 467 and 469 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street, for Samuel Kraus, Vice President of the Eagle Lead Pencil Company, to Maurice Rogaliner, dealer in men's furnishings. The lessee will operate the store in conjunction with his present establishment at 1,204 to 1,208 Broadway. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $38,950. The yearly figure is said to be the highest yet reported for stores on Sixth Avenue between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets.

Fifty-second Street House Leased.

White & Phipps have leased for H. I. Dittman the brownstone-front dwelling 65 West Fifty-second Street, for a term of years.

The dwelling 44 East Thirty-first Street was sold by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee for Mrs. Jane Laidley, not by the Union Trust Company, as has been reported. Innes & Center were the brokers in the transaction.

Upper First Avenue Purchase.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Henry Battenfeld to a client of Albert Zimmerman the five-story flat 1,154 First Avenue, 25 by 81.5.

Clara and Della Max have sold to Dr. Joseph Bruder the six-story flat 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Sachs & Co. negotiated the recent sale of 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street for Cohen & Glauber.

M. W. Greenberg was the broker in the sale of the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 50 by 100, for David Cohen to Samuel Michaelson.

Corner Sold on Bergen Avenue.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold for Jacob L. Lissner the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Bergen Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 27 by 105. The buyer, Frank B. Walker, owns the three adjoining houses.

Charles A. Weber has sold for Harry M. Goldberg 752 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, with two stores, on lot 25 by 100, to William Trinkhaus, for $25,500; also, for Philip Baum, 669 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 27 by 100, to an investor for $26,500.

Richard Dickson has sold for John Adams 1,461 Washington Avenue, a three-family house, on lot 18.9 by 140.

Buyer for Flat on Boston Road.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold the five-story flat on lot 28 by 120, at the junction of Boston Road and Union Avenue; also, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Prospect Avenue and Jennings Street, 29 by 54.

Bing Brothers have sold, through Laumeister & Co., to Albert Hemrigh the four-story flat at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, on lot 27 by 88.

R. Clarence Dorsett has sold the two-family dwelling 2,273 Southern Boulevard, on lot 25 by 100.

G. E. Groezinger sold for Fred Paschke to Mr. Philip Bernhardt, 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Charles Wynne has sold to Isaac Mannheimer, 18 East One Hundred and First Street, the five-story double flats on lot 25 by 100; also to Florence Mannheimer, 9 East One Hundred and First Street, completing sale of three he recently purchased in this block; also sold to Luigi Decesa, 314 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, four-story double flat on lot 25 by 100; also bought from Joseph Rasaler the five-story double flat, with stores, 751 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, corner of Brown Place.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Samuel Baron to James R. Sheffield 67 East Seventy-fifth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, the four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102, and for Samuel Kuble to Samuel Baron an apartment in the Lauriston, northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street.

No Business in the Salesroom.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

65th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, for a one-story frame shed, 35x25; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce, architect, cost, $300.

3d Av, 2,623 for two-story brick store, 21.3x100; M. Levy of 2,616 3d Av, owner; Alfred Badt of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $7,500.

Washington Av, w s, 30 ft n of 171st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x100; Rosenzweig & Elson of 305 Canal St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 25 Park Row, architects; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 1,547 and 1,549, to five-story brick buildings; G. Lorenz of 132 West 132d St, owner; E. M. F. Uier & Co. of 28 Whitehall St, architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Sept. 19.

CAMBRELING AV, 2,324, e s, 25x100; William F. Smith to Ernest L. Tiemeyer 1

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 375 ft e of Broadway, 50x82; Charles M. Rosenthal to John P. Crimmins ..... (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and 100

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 28 ft s of Freeman St, 22x75x irregular; Frank Zdenovec to Catharine A. La Velle ..... other consideration and 100

DAWSON ST, 1,082, n s, 16.8x80.11; Frederick McCarthy to Ida Watstein, (mtg $2,500) 1

DEPOT ROAD or 177th St, plot begins 5,575.1 ft n from s s of 155th St and 2,617.5 ft w from e s of 10th Av, runs s w 188.6x35.9x75.9x n w 313.8x n e 170.4x129x s e 144x167.5 to beginning; Leonard J. Wyeth, 3d, by guardian, 7/8 to William B. Sommerville, 1-7 part, all title 15,142

DEPOT ROAD or 177th St, plot begins 5,575.1 ft n from s s of 155th St and 2,617.5 ft w from e s of 10th Av, runs s w 188.6x35.9x75.9x n w 313.8x n e 170.4x129x s e 144x167.5 to beginning; Augusta D. Hopkins and others to William B. Sommerville, 6-7 parts, all title.. 90,857

ERNESTCLIFF PLACE, n s, Lots 530 and 531, map of George F. Opdyke and another, at Bedford Park, 51.2x123.7x50x 104.2 w s; Marie G. Del Gaizo to Annie D'Ambra, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 106.2 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Benjamin W. Cotton to United States Real Estate and Trust Company ..... Nom.

LOT 17, map of 65 lots, Oak Tree Plot, Tremont; William C. Davies, referee, to United States Real Estate and Trust Company 1,000

LOT 203, map of Van Nest Park; Charles Knauf to Albert Paul, (mtg $2,700,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 533 to 536, map of Laconia Park; Rosa Gruenstein to Rosa Gruenstein, other consideration and 100

LOTS 84 to 87, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, Bronx; Siebrand Nhewenhous to Otto J. Schwarzlier, other consideration and 1,000

LOTS 205 and 206, Block E, Mapes estate, West Farms; Magdalena Derscheidt to Mary A. Gahagan 1

LOTS 205 and 206, Block E, amended map of H. P. Ross, Mapes estate; Mary A. Gahagan to Magdalena Derscheidt and another ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 238.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 100.11x100.11; T. I. Hadden to United States Real Estate and Trust Company, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 238.9 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; Isaac Fromme, referee, to United States Real Estate and Trust Company 6,225

MORRIS AV, e s, 225 ft n e of 182d St, 25 x130; Charles J. Wichmann to Mauro Yarusso, other consideration and 100

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 138th St, 100x118.2; John J. McKenna to Lorenz Weiher and another, (mtgs $17,000,) other consideration and 100

PRATT AV, e s, Lots 21, Block 32, map of part of Section C of Edenwald; Eugene M. Holley to Thomas W. Burrowes, (mtg $1,300) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 846, e s, 22x71; Eugene Arnstein to Oscar R. Meyer, (mtg $17,500) 1

TIMPSON ST, 75, w s, 15.11x100; David Beers to Louise F. Bond, other consideration and 100

TRINITY AV, w s, 138.4 ft n of 165th St, 39.4x98.4x36x98.4; Catharine A. La Velle and others to Charles Oestreich, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, s e s, 173 ft n e of Morris St, 50x100; Michael Dugan to Ernest R. Grauer, other consideration and.. 100

WEST END AV, w s, 84.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x100; George F. Vietor to Katharine L. Walker, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

9TH AV, w s, 112.1 ft n of 172d St, 50x 70; Thomas McElroy to Henry C. Koster, (mtg $480) 100

9TH AV, 781, n w corner of 52d St, 25.5x 100; John Brannigan to Mary B. Brannigan, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

22D ST, 226 East, s 24.11x98.9; Henry Gucker to Henry J. Gucker, (mtg $7,000) 1

40TH ST, 219 East, 22x98.9; Anton Meyers to Mary Falkenberg, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

45TH ST, 156 West, 20x100.5; May Irwin to Frederick J. Kelly ..... Nom.

56TH ST, 224 West, 20x100.5; William A. Ewing to Francis De Jorio, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 100x100.11; Alexander J. Lofgren to Jere J. Hodnett and another, (mtg $13,000) ... Nom.

110TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Jacob Baumann to Frances Baumann, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and 100

120TH ST, 215 West, r s, 25x100.11; Frederick Paschke to Philip Bernhardt, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and.. 100

121ST ST, 8 West, s s, 20x100.11; Georgia C. Gilling to Hancke Hencken, other consideration and 100

184TH ST, 391 East, 16.4x80; Henry U. Singht to Alphonsine Parel, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERNHARDT, Philip, to Frederick Paschke; 120th St, 215 West, 3 years... 4,500

BOND, Louise F., to Anthony McOwen; Timpson Place, 75, w s, 3 years ..... Nom.

BURROWS, Thomas W., to Eugene M. Holley; Pratt Av, being Lot 21, Block 32, map of Section C, Edenwald, 25x100, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

CLIFFORD REALTY COMPANY to Citizens' Savings Bank; 27th St, 3 to 7 East, due March 19, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

CORLEY, Catharine, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, 652, w s, time as per bond 2,600

D'AMBRA, Annie, to Samuel Keeler; 205th St, n s, being Lot 531, map of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, all title, demand, — per cent 1,500

DART, Agnes L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, 174 East, prior mtg $10,000, time, &c., as per bond 4,000

DAVIS, Josephine H., to Julia David; 26th St, n e s, 162.6 ft s e of 4th Av, 1 year. 10,000

DE JORIO, Francis, and another to William A. Ewing and another; 56th St, 224 East, prior mtg $20,000, installments ... 10,000

GRAUER, Ernest R., to Michael Dugan; Washington Av, s e s, 173 ft n e of Morris St, 3 years 5,000

GREENSTEIN, Rosa, to Rosa Solner; Lots 533, 534, 535, and 536, map of Laconia Park, installments, — per cent 1,550

GUCKER, Henry J., to Henry Gucker; 22d St, 226 East, prior mtg $7,000, 1 year... 5,450

HASLETT, William P., to Therina T. Barnard; 8th Av, n w corner of 34th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,100

HILL, George H. and Catharine A. wife of John H., to Citizens' Central Savings Bank; Trinity Av, w s, 136.4 ft n of 165th St, due as per bond 20,000

KELLY, Frederick D., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 45th St, s s, 194.8 ft e of Broadway, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 20,000

LIPKOWITZ, Adolph, and another to Harry H. Moss; 63d St, 409 East, installments, 6 per cent 625

MAYER, Teobald, and another to Frederick B. Wightman; Vanderbilt Av, Lot 12, map of south part of farm of Peter Valentine, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent... 400

MORTIMER, George W., to Albert McGill; 4th St, n e corner of Bank St, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

MULLER, William, to Marie A. Eder; Tacom St, s s, 150 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, due May 1, 1905, 6 per cent 300

McINERNEY, Michael, to John J. Brady; Louise St, e s, 125 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years 2,200

OESTREICH, Charles, to Catharine A. La Velle and another; Trinity Av, w s, 136.4 ft n of 165th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years 3,500

PAUL, Albert, and wife to Charles Knauf; Lot 203, map of Van Nest Park, installments 1,200

SCHWARZLER, Otto J., to Siebrand Niewenhous; Lots, 84, 85, 86, and 87, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 year 17,600

SINCLAIR, Lily, to William T. Ritchie; Jennings St, being Lot 8, map of land of William Burrell, 3 years 3,500

SIRKIN, Samuel, to Julius Lewine; White Plains Road, e s, Lots 7 and 8, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,100

TIEMEYER, Ernst L., and wife to William Tiemeyer; Cambreling Av, e s, 325 ft n of 182d St, 25x100, 1, 1910, 6 per cent. 2,500

WALKER, Katharine L., wife of George W., to George F. Vietor; West End Av, w s, 84 ft s of 71st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

WATSTEIN, Ida, to Frederick McCarthy; Dawson St, 1,033, installment 2,000

WEIDENFELD, Katharine C., to Albert Fries; 47th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $63,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 15,000

WEIHER, Lorenz, and another to John J. McKenna; Cypress Av, s e corner of 138th St, 1 year 10,000

WILD, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 169th St, n s, 214.2 ft w of Fox St, 5 years, 5 and 6 per cent.... 4,500

YARUSSO, Mauro, to Amalie L. Faller and another; Morris Av, e s, 225 ft n e of 183d St, old lines, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CARMINE ST, 2 and 4; Matthew H. Mercer against Lowenfield & Prager, owners; Jacob Sommer, contractor..... 39

PLEASANT AV, w s, 400 ft n of Flower St, 65x100; William U. McKenzie against Henry Mosochi, owner; Salvator Lesperches, contractor 1,054

11TH ST, 237 and 239 West; George Martin and another against Leonor Spielberger, owner and contractor; Sigmund Cohn, contractor 728

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x 100; Solomon Selzer and another against Samuel Greesman and another, owners; Frank Callafrano, contractor 104

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

52D ST, 436 and 438 West; Rider Ericsson Engine Company against George Ehret and another, Sept. 12, 1904 ..... $237

Lis Pendens.

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 184.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x100.11x irregular; Cornelia S. Robinson against Herman Schoene and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

37TH ST, 212 West; William M. Durkin against Barnet Markus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

104TH ST, 132 East; Joseph Schor against Moses Deckinger, (action to recover deposit, &c.;) attorney, C. Schwick.

NEW TOBACCO STAMPS TO STAY

Trust's Protests Avail Not with Assistant Secretary Armstrong.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—It now seems as if the Tobacco Trust had failed in its efforts to prevent a change in the design and color of the customs stamp on imported cigars from a large glaring red to a medium-sized green stamp.

Although the proposed change had been before the Treasury Department for eight months, had been presented to both branches of Congress, and had been agitated by the trade for at least three years, the representatives of the trust professed that they never had heard of the proposition until two weeks before. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong thought they were a little late in making their protest, and, after listening to their arguments, all of which had previously been presented to and considered by the Treasury Department officials, said that he saw no reason to modify his order.

MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.

West 102d, (Columbus,) 6-room double.... $26,000
West 106th, (Columbus,) 14-room triple 32,500
West 107th, 6-room double, modern 33,000
West 108th, 12-room triple, improvements.. 29,000
West 115th, 12-room triple, improvements.. 35,000
West 116th, 32 feet double, improvements.. 44,500
West 117th, 6-room double, modern? 25,000
West 124th, triple, imp'ments; rent $3,500.. 30,000
West 125th, 14-room triple, cheap 31,500
West 128th, 5-room double, bargain 22,250
West 133d, 5-story triple, improvements... 26,500

Also many very cheap private house, single flats, and apartment houses in different locations.

WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 Seventh Av.

INVESTMENT.

Price - - - $175,000.
Mortgage 5% - 135,000.
Total Rents - - 18,000.

New, modern, 7-story fireproof elevator apartment, 62x100, near drive. Never vacant.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

LEVY BROS.

116 West 135th St.
MANHATTAN.

Chance for Investors.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores, $28,500.
8th Av. corner, triple, with large store, $43,000.
2 fine triples, 12 rooms, $27,500.

BRONX.

Fine new corner, with store, $26,000.
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores, $45,000.
Fine triple with 3 stores, 76x110, $54,000.

$2,850 Cash

above existing mortgages will purchase a very choice plot, suitable for immediate improvement.

Size 125 x 100,

AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
Bradhurst Ave. and 151st Str.
SELLER PAYS 1904 TAXES.

If interested, call on sale agent.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way

Snap!

Fine, 7-story Avenus Corner apartment house, near L station and Park. 100x100.
Rents $33,000. Particulars only to principal.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

555 Madison Ave.,

near 56th Street.
FOR SALE—4-story, brownstone residence.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 51st St.

A high-class elevator house that pays because it can be purchased right; 62.6 wide; four families on a floor. Rents, $14,000. Price, $110,000. No red tape; a genuine bargain. Braisted & Goodman, 2,783 B'way, 107th St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.

A builder, retiring from active business, will dispose of elegant, high-class corner elevator apartment house on West End Av., at a very attractive figure. Principals only entertained. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135, Broadway.

VERY CHEAP FLATS.

We have several well-located five-story flats, bargain prices. Investing purchasers, kindly call. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

West 106th St.—Triple apartment, price, $55,000; mtge. $40,000 at 4½%; rents $6,012. West 30th St., near 8th Av., plot 93.8x98.9, suitable for large building; printed list of investments sent on application. Stockle & Julian, 2,732 Broadway.

DWELLING BARGAIN!

Only $24,000; 20 Seventies, Columbus and Amsterdam; four-story brownstone; excellent condition; easy terms; possession; broker's commission. PATTEN, 156 Broadway.

Can guarantee ten to eighteen per cent. on investment. Double, triple, four family flats and tenements; also some cheap private houses. Moore, 241 West 116th St.; Telephone 74 Morningside.

OPPORTUNITY.—5-story double; high class; new; $37,500; rental, $4,180; bargains 1, 2, and 3 family houses. McRickard & Co., 3,095 3d Av.

40-foot apartment, all improvements; fireproof; rent, $6,400; East 58th St.; $60,000; easy terms; pays over 15 per cent. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lenox Av., near 135th St., | 5-story: 5 rooms, bath; stores; rear apartments, $2,000; rent, $3,432; hot water. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—2 five-story double flats; rent, $3,024 each; price, $27,500 each; little cash required. John Nail, 138th St.; 3d Av.

West 134th St., Near Lenox.—5-story triple; rent, $3,200; asking $26,500; little cash required. John Nail, 138th St., 3d Av.

Sacrifice.—Rent, $5,100; price, $42,500; buys extra wide double flat, vicinity 116th and 7th; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—$35,000 buys extra large double flat, no heat; vicinity 14 8th Av.; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 5-story; 3-fam., 4 & bath; pr., $23,750; rent, $2,450; increasing investment. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

43-foot apartment, all improvements; rents, $6,200; all leased; West 103d St.; price, $57,000; easy terms. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

House, 82 West 119th St., near Lenox Av.; subway station; 10 rooms; principals only; no agents. Can be seen after 9 A. M.

Improved triple flat bargain. Eighth Av., (Harlem,) store sacrifice. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 150th.—Double flat, $28,500; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$5,000 cash (price $22,500) buys six-room double flat; elegant order; vicinity 130th and 5th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

3d Av., near 115th St. | 5-story; 4 families; 14 rooms; store; apr., $36,500; mortgage to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

1st Av., near 5th St. | 5-story tenement, store; pr., $35,000; rent, $2,094; household 15 years. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

1st Av., near 34th St. | 5-story; 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; pr., $17,500; rent, $1,880; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

92d St., near Lexington | 10-family flat; 6 rooms; bath hot water; pr., $68,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Madison Av.—Double flat, large store, no heat; rent, $3,300; price, $30,000; only $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

East Side.—25% investment; four-family tenement; sacrifice. Call, Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

Bargain.—62d St., near Amsterdam; flat, store; $18,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Swell front, single modern apartment, 25 feet frontage; yearly tenants; private surroundings; easy terms. Shaw & Co., 113 West 125th.

Elegant three-story and basement, fancy brick and brownstone; all improvements; parquet floors; burglar alarms. Owner, 706 East 135th.

For Sale.—A set of Real Estate Records, all bound, complete, from 1873 to date. J. G., Box 221 Times.

Cheap, four, five-story modern tenements; best section Harlem. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

SACRIFICE.—Sheepshead Bay; perfect gem; Queen Anne cottage, furnished; cost $7,500. KUHLKE, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Real estate office near Wall St. for sale, to quick buyer; retiring. Box D 134 Times.

Improved double and triple flats, Harlem; great bargains, Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Sacrifice.—3-story dwelling; good location; little cash; act quickly. Sohns, 321 West 116th St.

Corner Park Av., near 106th.—Double flat, $30,000; rents, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

80th St., near 1st.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents, $1,932. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement 80's, adjoining 3d Av.: 14 rooms, store, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat, cold water; $21,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Adjoining Subway Station.—5-story triple; hot water; $26,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

A plot 70x100, 29th St., 7th Av.; price, $60,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—33-ft. flat, 145th, near Amsterdam, $36,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 90's; no heat, $28,000; rent, $3,100. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av.—Modern flat, large store, $40,000; rent, $4,300. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

5th Av., Vicinity 135th.—Double flat, large store, $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Tenement with stores, West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

One plot, 3 lots, 75x100. Owner, 542 West 28th St.

Washington Heights.

Bargain.—25 ft. five-story triple flat; rented about $3,000; terms to suit. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND.

Farm Bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., Berkshire County, Mass.—50 farms for sale; 15 to 800 acres; $500 to $10,000; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station 9, Winston, Conn.

Riverside, Conn.—Sale.—Attractive residence; conveniences; fine shade; near depot. Atwater, owner, 55 Liberty.

To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Office.

BROOKLYN.

CHARMING FLATBUSH.
A GRAND HOME AT A BARGAIN,
$7,500 TERMS, $500 DOWN

and $50 per month; handsome detached residence; large grounds; foyer hall, wide oaken staircase, cathedral glass windows, beautiful parlors, parquet floors, handsome large dining room, with open fireplace; plate shelf and serpentine mantel; kitchen has combination coal and gas range; solid porcelain sink and tube; five very pretty sleeping rooms and two bath; extra basins to chambers; handsomely decorated throughout; send for bargain list for many others.

Call Sunday or any day.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,067 FLATBUSH AV.

ORIGINAL, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

Semi-detached; windows on three sides; built by days' work, with selected hard brick, and other best materials. Will sell $1,000 less than duplicate house next just sold for, and take only $1,000 cash.

PRICE $10,700.

3-story and basement; on first floor, reception room, foyer hall, dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; no coal used on premises; heated from central heating plant, away from buildings; cooking done by gas; location Brooklyn Av., Twenty-fourth Ward; photographs furnished upon application.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK.
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 3RD ST.

Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x90, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.

Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

$6,750—NEW DEPARTURE

in one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

For Sale, PARK SLOPE—588, 590, 596, 598 7th St., next to Prospect Park; only 4 left of row of handsome 3-story and basement private dwellings; every improvement, including electric lights, 2 baths, &c.; $13,750 to $14,750. W. B. Greenman, builder, on premises.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.

Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

FLATBUSH LOTS, $200 UPWARDS.

Improved neighborhood; monthly payments; unparalleled bargains in small houses. Edwards, 848 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

We have $100,000 to invest in first and second mortgages in Brooklyn property only. Call or send application; no brokers. Wm. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Manhattan.

$3,600 buys 489 Herkimer St., near Albany Av.; 2-family, 3-story modern flat; extra deep; very fine location; $600 cash, $3,000 mortgage. Ring second bell.

$500 down, balance instalments; 2-story, basement brick dwelling; 8 rooms, bath, Howard Av., opposite Saratoga Park. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

BRONX.

MODEL HOUSES FIT FOR MILLIONAIRES.

Exquisitely built; latest improvements; shower baths, hot water, heat; hardwood trim; brick filled.

Price, $4,800, easy terms; corner 169th and Cambreling Av.; take elevated to Pelham Av., walk east to Cambreling Av.; inspect daily.

FREMONT REALTY CO., 52 BROADWAY.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William B. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

2-family houses with all modern improvements, where your family should live, near rapid transit and parks in the Bronx, near fine schools and churches for $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

$6,500 will buy a beautiful residence near Bathgate Av. and Crotona Park. $5,500 will buy a 2-story and basement residence in 1422 St. These are bargains; examine before going elsewhere. Bronx Land, Mortgage, and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

BARGAIN—$4,500; 2-family house; 11 rooms; all improvements; furnace heat; hardwood trim; open nickel-plate plumbing; near Rapid Transit, park, and school; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sunday.

Bargain.—Cozy house and two lots in desirable neighborhood; 6 large rooms, all improvements; garden; assessments paid; near "L," trolley, school, and churches; $2,000 cash. Call Sunday or evenings only. Owner, 926 East 183d St.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; good neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 160th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

5-story triple flat, with stores, on 138th St., near Willis Av.; hot water supply only; price, $31,000; rental, $3,416, guaranteed; $6,000 cash required. Ernst Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

4-story triple flat, 25x142, on Washington Av.; no steam; price, $21,000; mortgages, $17,000; rental, $2,200. Ernst Cahn Realty Co., 3,820 Third Av.

Bargain for builder; 5-story new law flat, 45x100; price, $45,000; rent, $6,000; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

Bargain—Willis Av. 5-story business property; two stores; five rooms and bath; price, $23,500; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av, corner 135th St.

$300 cash, balance as rent, for two-family 9-room house; price $3,700. McCone, 1,970 Daly Av., corner 177th, West Farms.

DON'T HAVE TO BE WEALTHY.

$500 buys one-family house; $1,000 buys two-family house. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

$500 cash buys new one-family cottage near elevated; 7 rooms; modern improvements; price, $4,100. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Absolute Bargains.—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms; write or call. Goldberger, 585 East 143d St.

Three lots for sale, cheap, at William's Bridge; best and highest location; terms to suit. A. B., Box 188 Times.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

On Southern Boulevard and 177th St., four lots. Apply 239 East 122d St.

A.—Brick dwelling, 145th St., near Willis Av.; full lot. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

1, 2, 3 story frame houses, single and double flats. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

LONG ISLAND.

BELLMORE, L. I.

25 miles from New York.
Commutation 12½c. Daily.
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS

Near depot, high, level, all city improvements. $19 and upward. Near Great South Bay. Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION
WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS.
Write or call for further particulars,
CHAS. A. SIGMOND,
171 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt St.
Second floor. Room 16.
"THE HOMESEEKER'S FRIEND."

Finest farm south side Long Island, 25 miles out; large house; outbuildings; 300 acres; on celebrated Merrick Road; near station and water; $60,000. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Complete farm, 14 acres, 9 planted; good buildings; $3,000; crop included. Farmer, Box 154 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND PLEASANT houses, sale, rent, exchange on easy terms on Royal Blue and Black Diamond routes. WM. VAN DOREN, 969 Gates Av., Brooklyn, headquarters for New Jersey and Long Island farms; send stamp for catalogue. Established 1865. 'Phone 1256J Bushwick.

$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY,
257 Broadway, Manhattan.

Offers for exchange four five-story American basement houses, west side, Harlem, 19 rooms; acquired at low price and will be exchanged on liberal terms for plots, apartments, or vacant lots, one or all.

Will exchange a fine, gentleman's Catskill place, 175 acres, elegant houses and stables, for New York City equity.

PRICE $60,000 FREE AND CLEAR.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

EXCHANGE 3-STORY HOUSE ON FULL LOT FREE AND CLEAR; ALSO 5-STORY MODERN DWELLING—GOOD LOCATION—FOR HARLEM FLATS. SOHNS, 321 WEST 116TH ST.

Exchange equity $15,000 in choice double flat for equity small private house and cash.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 Broadway.

Have $7,000 equity in corner plot of lots near 8th Av.; will exchange for good dividend stock. Broker, Box 289 Times.

Second mortgage, avenue property, downtown, $10,000; want flat. Owners only. Ramsey, 150 Nassau St.

WESTCHESTER.

REASONS WHY

Property should be bought on the line N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. in Westchester County without delay.

Completion of the Subway.

Exorbitant prices of N. Y. City real estate.

Terminal improvements at Grand Central Depot.

Six-track Suburban Service.

$10,000,000 improvements New Haven Railroad.

Freedom from malaria and mosquitoes.

Small amount of desirable property remaining at a reasonable price.

YOU SHOULD BUY

Improved property only; it advances in value more rapidly; there is no question what the improvements will be; they are already completed; consequently no assessments can be made.

A Great Opportunity for Profits.

Values Increasing Rapidly.

The Finest Location for Homes

AT

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.

30 MINUTES FROM HEART OF CITY.

A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

RICHTMYER & IRVING,

2,649 BROADWAY, AT 101ST ST.,
OFFER CHOICE WEST SIDE APARTMENTS.

These houses are all of modern construction and under our personal supervision, assuring tenants every comfort and courteous attention.

The Oradell,
508-510 West 112th st.
Rents Moderate — New, thoroughly modern apartment house; absolutely noiseproof and fireproof; elegant 6 and 7-room suites; elevator and every up to date features.

The Ben Hur,
2,643 and 2,645 Broadway,
Rentals $1,200 Yearly. — Thoroughly modern and up to date apartment house, containing suites of eight exceptionally light rooms and two baths.

The St. John,
511 W. 112th st., on Cathedral H'ts.
Rentals $600 to $720 Yearly. — Suites of 6 rooms and bath; desirable location, near Columbia College.

The Linlaugh,
2,647 Broadway, near 101st st.
Rentals $900 Yearly. — Suites of 7 rooms, every modern convenience; all night elevator, electric light, telephone, shower bath, &c.

207 West 106th St.,
Near Broadway,
Rentals $480 to $552 Yearly. — 7 large rooms; steam heat, open plumbing and all modern conveniences.

The Salome,
149 and 151 West 105th st.
Rentals $600 to $720 Yearly. — Suites of 6 rooms; every modern improvement; all night elevator; electric light, telephone; servants' toilet.

The Frontenac,
76, 78 West 113th st.,
Near Lenox av.
Rentals $480 to $600 Yearly. — 5 and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, including night elevator service.

160 West 106th St.,
Corner Amsterdam av.
Rentals $660 to $720 Yearly. — Suites of 7 large, light rooms; all night elevator service; telephone, electric light.

THE
MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

Office on the Premises
any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6221-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.
343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rear overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liverted half service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

200 WEST 111TH ST.
S. W. COR. OF 7TH AVE.
Apartments overlook Central Park and the Drive. Rooms are the largest of any City. Underground station and elevated station within one block.
Suites consisting of 7, 8, and 10 large light rooms. Electric lights. Telephone in each apartment. Night and day elevator service. **Rents from $850 Up.**
THE FAIRFAX,
S. W. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
New York's most select residential section; within two blocks of Andrew Carnegie's residence. Large rooms. Ample sunlight.
7 and 8 Rooms, from $925 to $1,320.
Telephone connection in each apartment. Elevator service all night. Superintendent on premises.
Ernest Tribelhorn, Agent,
1273 Madison Ave.

THE FERNCLIFF,
201 West 120th St.
FINE CORNER APARTMENTS,
six, seven, and eight rooms, tiled baths, and all modern improvements, including elevator and telephone service, electric light, &c.
RENTS, $660 TO $840.
PORTER & C. CO.,
159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

THE AUGUSTA,
255 West 92d St.; very desirable, high-class, 8-room, all light apartments; elevator; maid's toilet; hot iron unsurpassed; rent, $790.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven-light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Fauhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.

521 West 111th.—Five, six room top floor elevator apartments; sixth floor, $50-$60. Wittmack.

$55—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$55
Eight large rooms, second floor; single apartment.

228 West 47th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

606 West 113th.—Nine-room all-light elevator apartments; every convenience; $340 to $1,200.

15 St. Nicholas Av., Near 111th St., Facing Central Park.—5-6-room apartments; all improvements; hardwood trim; $34-40. Janitor.

80th Street, 151 West.—Single flat, 2d floor; 8 light rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $36.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $54.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. | 430 W. 116th ST. | Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

Rochambeau,
1,858-1,860 7TH AV.—DRIVEWAY, between 112th and 113th Sts.
JUST OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites 6-7-8-9 rooms & 2 baths; rents, $840 to $1,200. Apply to
A. V. AMY & CO.,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 116TH ST.
[Tel. 947 Morningside.]

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE BROADWAY
Southwest Cor. 40th St.
Attractive two and three room apartments, with bath. Attendance.
Restaurant on premises.
GEO. R. READ & CO.
1 MADISON AVE. (9932) 60 LIBERTY ST.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 61 WEST 42D ST.

ESTATE OF THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

The STRATHMORE,
52D ST. AND BROADWAY.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT
New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

THE ENDYMION,
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $48 AND $52.
Elevator; hall service; modern. Janitor or WILCOX & SHELTON.
Telephone, 67—Morningside. 245 West 125th St.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

New high-class elevator Apartment House,
THE COLFORD,
301 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.,
in block with Schermerhorn private residences; a few suites of six large rooms; long-distance telephone in each apartment; rent, $55 to $60; floor plan mailed.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av. 41 Liberty St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

1518ST ST., 504 WEST. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

HOLYOKE
758 WEST END AVE.
Elegant apartments; all improvements and conveniences.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45, $50.

THE NORMANDIE,
102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.
119th St., 500 West, Cathedral Heights.—5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $40; finest, healthiest location.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

A few choice apartments are still for rent in these new High-Class Elevator Buildings containing every modern convenience.
THE
Creston
S. W. Cor. 101st St.
West End Ave.
Suites, 5, 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $660 to $1,100 per annum.
THE
Rexton
318-322 W. 83rd
Superintendents on premises.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or at offices of
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

Madison Court,
1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a very desirable 9 room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

2 West 83d St,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent corner apartments.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

The Cabonack
188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.
Fine Apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

The STRATHMORE,
52D ST. AND BROADWAY.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

HAWORTH,
239 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms.
Decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location. One apartment, suitable for doctor, $65.
Braisted & Goodman
2,783 Broadway, 107th St.

THE HAMPTON,
22 EAST 31ST ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

THE SAGAMORE
101-103 W. 127th St.,
near Lenox Av.; elegant, modern, light apartments: 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; rent moderate; ready for immediate occupancy. Firm of Joseph Bierhoff, 48 West 125th St.

THE CROISIC.
N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.
Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,475-5 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

A.— CORONADO. A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

CARPETS CLEANED 5c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 2630—HARLEM.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and Senate; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Modern apartment, 9 large rooms and bath; hot-water heating, electric lights, telephone, hot-water supply; only two families in house; $1,000; rare opportunity. 103 West 117th St.

To Let.—8 large rooms; all improvements; few like it. Apply on premises, 302 Columbus Av. Horton Ice Cream Co.

Beautiful first flat, "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park.—Eight large rooms, reduced to $32; select kept house; immediate possession.

52d St., 110 East.—4 light rooms and bath; rents, $20 to $22.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION
1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MAGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SUITES.
8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths. { $3,000 / $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

The Evelyn
101 West 78th St.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
Housekeeping Apartments, six to nine rooms and bath; rents $800 to $1,800.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, two to four rooms and bath.
Open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, uniformed attendants; chambermaid service in non-housekeeping apartments; rents moderate.
Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT
or Janitor,
on premises;
or DOVALE & CO.,
35 Nassau St.

HAROLD,
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble hall; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

THE RIDGEWOOD,
249-251 WEST 107TH ST.
Modern apartments of 6 to 8 rooms and bath, in fireproof building; all improvements, including electric light & elevator; every room light; rents, $900 to $1,100.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

The Clinton, 253 West 42d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $55 monthly. Apply manager.

Rent $40; two adult family corner apartment 7 rooms and bath; choice location; southerly exposure. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

600 Park Av., Cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.

Near Central Park, 155 West 102d St.—Five large, light rooms, steam heat, $30.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private Baths:.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

Stuyvesant, 142 East 18th St.—Third floor, eight rooms, furnished.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE, AUTO QUARTERS, SWIMMING POOL, GOLF LINKS, SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE—Open All the Year.
Stations—Briarcliff Manor, on Putnam Division, or Pleasantville, on Harlem Branch.

Greenwood Lake.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE.
Greenwood Lake, N. Y. Boating, bathing, fishing. Excellent Cuisine and service. $10 to $15 per week. Open all year.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra.
C. R. MYERS.

CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BUREAU OF INFORMATION,
1,304 BROADWAY.

NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.

Waumbek AND COTTAGES, IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. JEFFERSON, N. H. A. J. MURPHY, Manager. *Open until October 1.*

Vermont.

BRANDON INN BRANDON, VT. In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE
Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

Mount Pocono.

MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving.
I. D. EVISON.
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SLAWSON & HOBBS.
A select list of West Side dwellings,
Under our sole management,
FOR RENT.

262 WEST 72D STREET
Magnificently appointed 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 21 ft. wide; 5-sty. bth. extn.; hardwood floors throughout; unexcelled location. Unfurnished, or owner will leave partly furnished, or will completely furnish, and rent at an inducive figure. Rent, unfurnished.....$3,600

266 WEST 72D STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; 2 bths.; hardwood floors. Concession made to good tenant. Rent.....$3,000

248 WEST 76TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 19 ft. wide; bth. extn.; 2 bths.; elegant condition throughout. Rent.....$2,000

816 PROSPECT PLACE, BKLYN.
3-sty. high-stoop, 25-ft. dwelling; conservatory extension; 5 bedrooms; exposed plumbing; reduced. Rent..... $800

13 LUDLOW STREET
(Park Hill Section) Yonkers, N. Y.
Beautiful 3-sty. frame dwelling; greatly reduced. Rent..... $480

157 WEST 86TH STREET
Fine 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; will redecorate, remodel 2 bathrooms, and put in perfect condition. Rent.....$2,100

124 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; location very best; wide street, controlled by Park Department. Rent.....$2,200

102 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop, 20-ft. dwelling; bth. extn.; 2 bths. Will put in first-class condition and make concession to right party. Rent.....$2,000

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Reduced Rentals.
Houses 5th Ave. Section.

No. 1—NEAR FIFTH AVE., full width, modern plumbing, perfect order, $3,000, or unfurnished.

No. 2—ON MURRAY HILL, medium sized American basement; furnished, $2,500.

No. 3—FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., modern high-stoop house, never before offered; $6,500, or furnished.

No. 4—AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE, in the Sixties, furnished $2,800, or unfurnished.
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. 25 Broad St.

540 MADISON AVE.
Furnished or unfurnished, term or season.
New American Basement
Near 79th St. and 5th Avenue.
128 EAST 70TH ST.
20x100, for term will be put in perfect order.
PRIVATE STABLES
7 East 39th St. and 151 East 38th St.
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. 25 Broad St.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let — Call or send for list, PORTER & CO. 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

139 West 80th Street.
Immediate possession. Elegant 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300. 3 years' lease. Private family only.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY.
257 Broadway, Manhattan.
Offers for rent on liberal terms new west side, Harlem, five-story American basement house, 19 rooms; suitable for boarding house.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

606 Park Av., near 64th St.—Four-story and basement; 13½ feet wide.

Brooklyn.

Furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement, fancy front, box-stoop house; best block Bedford section; 14 rooms and 3 baths; hall; parlor floor dining room, with butler's pantry extension; tiled hall and bathroom; open plumbing, parquet floors; rent reasonable; possession Oct. 1. K. E. Bunnell, 154 Nassau St., New York.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—Small house, for about $60 monthly; between 140th and 220th Sts., near 6th Av. Address E. F., 143 8th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHNEIDER, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Margaret Schneider, Thomas Schneider, Kunigunda Distler, William Schneider, Carl Lade, William Kniffen, Johan Schneider, and Margaret Dellerman, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN SCHNEIDER, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Henry Cohn of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of John Schneider, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2d day of November, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CHARLES SCHWICK, Attorney for Executor and Petitioner, 19 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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HINZE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated August 13th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Hinze, late of the County of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904.
CHARLES H. KAPPES, DAVID SANDLER, Executors. HARRY L. HAAS, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, (Manhattan.) New York City.
s30-law6wTu

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE LORRAINE
APARTMENT HOTEL
5TH AV. & 45TH ST.
A FEW BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, FROM OCTOBER 1ST. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. SUPERIOR CUISINE.
PAUL W. ORVIS
GEORGE C. HOWE

HOTEL REGENT
SHERMAN SQUARE,
BROADWAY AND 70TH STREET.
First Express Subway Station Uptown.
High-class apartment hotel exclusively for families—situated midway between Central and Riverside Parks in the centre of the fashionable residential section.
RESTAURANT
AMERICAN PLAN AND A LA CARTE.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished. One room and bath to eight rooms and three baths. Private Dining Room and Library.
F. M. ROGERS, Manager.

The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

THE HANOVER 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year. Apartments unfurnished, or furnished Apartments for the Winter season. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

HOTEL RALEIGH,
663-665 BROADWAY.
Comfortable, newly renovated rooms.
Winter rate, $3-$4-$5 per week.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ANDERS PUSH BUTTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,279.
To the Creditors of the Above-named Bankrupt and to Whom It May Concern:
Please take notice that John Brooks Leavitt, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will receive sealed bids at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of September, 1904, at ten A. M., for the entire right, title, and interest of said trustee, in and to numerous Letters Patents, dies, tools, telephones, merchandise used in the installation of telephones, office furniture, fixtures, lease, franchise, and good will of said bankrupt, and more particularly described in an inventory now on file in the office of the said referee, where same may be inspected. Such sealed bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of such bid.
The Trustee is authorized to reject any and all bids, and in the event of such bids being rejected, said property will be sold at public auction by said Trustee under the supervision of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, New York City, on September 30th, 1904, at 10:15 A. M. If the price realized at such auction sale shall be less than 75% of the appraised value of said property, such sale shall be subject to the approval of this Court. The successful bidder at such auction sale to deposit 10% of the amount of his bid at said time and place, and to pay the balance thereof within three days thereafter; and if default in payment of such balance of the purchase price is made, said deposit of 10% shall be forfeited.
The property to be sold is located as follows: Patents, merchandise, telephones, office furniture, fixtures, &c., at the office of said bankrupt, 136 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the dies, tools, &c., are at the places of business of William J. Murdock & Company, Chelsea, Mass., and Electrose Mfg. Company, 127 No. 10th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Such property may be examined on the 22d and 23d days of September, 1904, between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., at the above-mentioned places.
Dated New York, September 1st, 1904.
JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT, Trustee.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,381.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEXANDER B. BLACK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Alexander B. Black of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1904, the said Alexander E. Black was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 17th, 1904.

NO. 7,228.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK H. MAJOR, doing business as White & Major, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Frank H. Major, doing business as White & Major of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1904, the said Frank H. Major, doing business as White & Major, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 16th, 1904.

NO. 7,387.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE H. STOLTE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Theodore H. Stolte of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1904, the said Theodore H. Stolte was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 19th, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Samwick Detective Bureau.—Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MYRES, RUDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rudolph M. Myres, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1904. AARON M. MYRES, SARAH MYRES, Executors. ROSS & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH, ANNA HAYES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Sunday, 7:30 P. M., corner Broadway and 27th St., silver purse, containing smaller silver purse, money, one dollar bill, and keys; reward. Brown, 9 West 28th St.

Lost—Dog; near West 110th St., Sunday morning, black French poodle; address on collar; $15 reward will be paid for return to U. B. Tarkington, 265 West 81st St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

18TH ST, 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; gentlemen or couple.

51st St., 223 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

58th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

113th St., 540-542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

117th St., Corner Amsterdam, 1,161.—Warm, sunny rooms; parks surrounding; celebrated table; every convenience; absolute cleanliness; $8 to $10 weekly.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Parlor floor; private bath; suites and rooms; superior board.

Select board for two or three persons with private family; best location in Madison, N. J.; references. Address D., Box 143 Times.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man desires small room near 58th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—52d St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references. Tredwell.

4th St., 305 West.—Large back parlor; nicely furnished; running hot and cold water; suitable for two down-town business men; private.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

15th St., 133 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; neat, clean house.

17th St., 123 East, Corner Irving Place.—Front parlor and bedroom; bath; steam heat; references.

17th St., 300 West.—Outside rooms to rent; bath, elevator; $3 week. Barney's bell.

22d St., 34 East.—Large connecting and small, elegantly furnished rooms; all improvements; references.

29th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

30th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 213 West, (Broadway.)—Newly decorated; furnishings, $3,000; private family; spacious; luxurious; $7, $6.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 157 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49th St., 131 West.—Nicely furnished second and third-story rooms; closets, hot water; conveniences.

49 West 46th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

52d St., 65 West.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; telephone and valet service.

54th St., 168 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

62d St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone. Hayes.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 60 East.—Large front room; private family; references required; reasonable.

66th St., 62 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; all light; convenient to all cars. Ducey.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

77th St., 100 West.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; select neighborhood; second floor; reasonable. Stafford.

81st St., 117 West.—Near El station; desirable large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

85th St., 34 West.—Pleasantly situated large and small rooms; every convenience; references exchanged.

111th St., 241 West.—Light, airy, newly furnished rooms; elevator, steam heat, telephone. Schlufter.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; $4-$6.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—A.—We have permanent positions for an assistant buyer of muslin underwear and corsets; also for gloves. Apply, by letter only, addressed to engagement office, and give experience in detail. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Nurse, $25; cook, $25; waitress, $20; chambermaid and waitress, $20; laundress and chambermaid, $22; general housework, $20; cook and laundress, $22. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Wanted.—The Fourteenth Street Store requires an experienced woman to do labeling in their grocery department. Apply General Superintendent's office, 57 West 13th St., before 10 A.M.

Wanted—Entry and bill clerk; young lady capable of using Remington typewriter; must be neat penman and accurate at figures. Simon Sterns & Co., 38 University Place.

Wanted—At once, a practical dressmaker, cutter, and fitter; position permanent. 400 North 2d St., Harrisburg, Penn.

Wanted—Experienced girl for general housework in family of 3. Whitenack, 404 Pleasant Av., near East 121st St.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; expert at figures; best of references. D Box 150 Times.

Males.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Elevator Men.—The 14th Street Store requires experienced operators for their electric passenger cars; must be gentlemanly men of good appearance; a permanent position at good salary to proper party. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen $60, become conductors and average $100; some position preferred. Send

HELP WANTED

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Wanted—Boy by dry goods commission house for stock work in live department; only hard-working boys desiring advancement through active effort need apply; state age, references, salary, &c. Address "K.," P. O. Box 197, N. Y.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require young men, from 17 to 20 years of age, as helpers on their parcel delivery wagons; salary $25 per month. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Stenographer, twenty to twenty-three; must be competent and of neat appearance; opportunity for advancement; Underwood machine. G. H. P., Box 101 Times Office.

Wanted—Stenographer; position as secretary in boys' school at Tarrytown; college graduate preffered. Address, with particulars, William Topper, 115 East 100th St., New York.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a young man with experience as assistant window trimmer and inside decorator. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Bright, active real estate man; Hebrew preferred; good opportunity; liberal commission; must furnish bonds. Reliable, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Boys, as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish building southwest corner Fulton and William St. Apply at building.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced operators for their passenger elevators. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Several office, stock, and errand boys; references required. Manhattan, 32 Cortlandt St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Chambermaid and Laundress.—City references. 230 East 75th St.; ring fourth bell.

Cook, &c.—Excellent cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 134 West 19th St., rear.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Maid.—Lady's useful maid to take charge of small apartment; sewing. K. X. S., 226 West 136th St.

Seamstress and Dressmaker.—First-class; $1.25 a day, or weekly; understands duties of maid, care of apartments; references. G. L., 1,364 Broadway.

Situation wanted by physician, graduate medical department of Columbia; 6½; vigorous; anything honest, anywhere; can teach Latin, Greek, elementary German; reason, business dull. Address Physician, Box 217 Times.

Society assistant would design and arrange small private luncheons and dejeuners; October luncheons now being prepared. Address New Ideas, 153 6th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $12-$15. Immediate. Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references; $8-$9. Punctual, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Unusual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Former teacher; does clean, accurate work; quiet; limited experience; moderate. Eastmanite, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Cultured; five years' experience with International Mercantile Agency; young; intelligent. Credentials, 198 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert law, commercial, insurance work; able to fill any position. E. P., Box 194 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young woman; beginner; no agencies. Donald, 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—By young girl; Remington operator; reasonable salary. Ward, 801 E. 138th St.

Stenographer.—With experience; will work for $6 to start. Box D 151 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert law and commercial work. E. P., 194 Times.

Typewritist, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Males.

Bookkeeper.—An experienced and competent middle-aged man; permanent or temporary; manufacturing, mercantile, or corporation; excellent references; would start at $20 per week. Thorough, I Box 203 Times.

Bookkeeper, 25; competent and experienced; double entry bookkeeper; best references. Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Coachman.—Married; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; city or country; disengaged at present; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th.

Coachman.—Swedish; competent; reliable; single man; medium size; city experience; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Engineer.—As designing or supervising engineer; 11 years' experience in building water-power plants and electric transmissions; President and general manager of large hydraulic construction company; references. L Box 178 Times.

Lithographer printer of brass; steady work. 479 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Office man, excellent correspondent and bookkeeper, 8 years' practical experience, highest recommendations, desires situation. S. B., 1,146 Times, Harlem.

Paperhanger.—Silks, velvets, Japanese; perfect work guaranteed; highest references. Stafford, 141 East 44th St.

Pressman.—Black and color; understands all work; German; moderate wages. 479 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Secretary.—Capable and experienced man, about to relinquish present position of secretary to General Manager of large railroad, account of office being abolished; good stenographer; highest references; salary expected, $150 per month. Box L 179 Times.

Secretary.—Thirty-five years; excellent stenographer and exceptionally well-equipped otherwise for position with exacting gentleman of wealth or extensive interests. Business, Box 138 Times.

Stenographer, typewriter, and clerk in law office; experienced, rapid, accurate, competent; references; salary $10. L, Box 204 Times.

Stenographer—Experienced; thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted, 177 Times.

Valet, &c.—By a Japanese as valet or butler; take entire charge of bachelor's apartment. S. Mitsu, 226 West 135th St.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Daughin's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Young man, (24,) strictly honest, good references, wishes position with chance for advancement. W. Watkins, 513 Grand St., Brooklyn.

JUST A THIEF IN BROOKLYN.

So Judge Aspinall Dubbed Prisoner Said to be a Count in Germany.

"Count" Girard M. von Progen, who cut a wide swath at Brighton Beach a few weeks ago in a suit of clothes which he had borrowed from an officer on Governors Island during the latter's absence, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary by Judge Aspinall in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The young man had entered a plea of guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree. His attorney pleaded with the court for lenient treatment.

"I think that this man is a German Count," he said. "He has some documents and photographs which seem to prove his claim."

"The prisoner may be a Count in Germany," replied Judge Aspinall, "but here in Brooklyn he is just a plain thief."

CHINESE LEPER STAYED.

Disregarded Order to Move, and Used Much Opium.

Sing Lee, a laundryman at 92 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, was recently reported as a leper, and the Board of Health, after an examination, ordered him to close his shop and leave town. The Chinaman was supposed to have obeyed, as his doors remained closed until Sunday, when some visitors climbed over the transom and found him lying apparently dead in the rear of the place.

A physician said, however, that his condi-

J. H. ONDERDONK MADE HOSPITAL SHUTTLECOCK

Sufferer from Locomotor Ataxia Found in Island Hospital.

TRANSFER RECORD MISSING

He Disappeared on Saturday After Breakfast—Is a Member of the Old Onderdonk Family.

John H. Onderdonk of 50 West Twelfth Street, who is very well known to the older generation in the produce business, and who is a member of the old Onderdonk family, is a private patient in St. Vincent's Hospital. He had been missing and was found only after a long search by his physician and his brother a patient in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he was in charge of the Charities Department.

The first that was known of his disappearance was when Mrs. M. B. Dresner, with whom Mr. Onderdonk lived, reported to Dr. M. B. Feeney of 30 Seventh Street that Mr. Onderdonk had disappeared on Saturday morning. He had gone out for breakfast at a near-by restaurant, and had not returned. Dr. Feeney, who has been treating Mr. Onderdonk for locomotor ataxia, was alarmed and called on the various hospitals, but could get no word of his patient. Finally he learned that a man answering his description had been found by a policeman at First Avenue and Sixteenth Street and taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. There the doctors said that his trouble was old age, and he was sent to Bellevue. If he ever arrived at Bellevue there is no record of it, but it appears that he was put on the charities boat and sent to the Island. There he was able to give his own name.

Dr. Feeney got word of this on Monday, and, accompanied by Andrew Onderdonk of Greenwich, Conn., went to the Island, where he found his patient. The only explanation the doctor could give for Mr. Onderdonk's having been sent there was that he was not dressed so well as his means would warrant, and that he had not been shaved for a few days, as shaving greatly irritated him.

Mr. Onderdonk was too much excited by his transference from hospital to hospital after his attack of illness in the street to be able to give a clear account of what had happened and was too weak to be removed then. He was taken to St. Vincent's yesterday morning. The strangest part of Mr. Onderdonk's experience is that there is a record of his having been taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, from which he was sent to Bellevue, but there is no record at Bellevue of such a patient, the next being at the hospital on the Island.

A diamond ring which Mr. Onderdonk wore at the time of his disappearance and which is valued at $500 is missing, together with a check book, a card of identification, and personal papers that could be of no value to any one else. Mr. Onderdonk inherited a fortune, which he largely increased through his produce business at Barclay and Washington Streets.

DON'T FEAR GENERAL STRIKE.

Employers Believe Building Alliance Cannot Involve Outside Unions.

Judging by the results of the threat of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, which had declared its intention to "pull" every building where men were employed from the new unions formed by the Building Trades Employers' Association, officials of that organization considered yesterday that they had little to fear from the general strike ultimatum of the Building Trades Alliance. By this order, which is scheduled to go into effect to-morrow night, the Alliance has hoped to bring all unions not in its membership into the building trouble.

The stonecutters' strike, however, affected very little the general situation. A round of the walking delegates yesterday showed that strikes were in progress on the following buildings where new men working under the arbitration agreement were employed:

Metropolitan Life Annex, Twenty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue; buildings at Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, Thirteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre. It was stated also that a strike would be ordered on a building at Thirty-first Street and Lexington Avenue.

Only a few stonecutters were at work on these buildings before the strikes were called. Among the other unions there were signs of disintegration, according to the employers. Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening that there were many secessions from Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 and from Plumbers' Union No. 2, which is under suspension by the National union.

POLICE RAN WOMAN DOWN.

Sergeants Taking Care of Companion Were in Auto.

Three police Sergeants, it was learned yesterday, were the passengers in a big automobile which on Sunday night ran down Mrs. Annie Goldman of 307 Spring Street, on the Bowery. Charles Petersen of 753 Seventh Avenue, the chauffeur, went to prison in default of $1,000 bail rather than give his employer's name, when arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday. He was bailed just as court was closing by the man whom he had sought to shield, who proved to be Charles Kemerleber, proprietor of an automobile place at 314 West Fifty-fourth Street. When asked who were in the machine he replied, "a lot of police Sergeants in charge of Sergt. McCann of the West Forty-seventh Street Station." As Petersen left court the Magistrate said:

"If you had been perfectly frank with me this morning I would have paroled you until your employer could have furnished bail, which, as I hear the woman is not dangerous injured, would have been merely nominal, and you would have saved yourself the better part of a day in jail."

ACCUSES HUSBAND IN COURT.

Charged with Murder Threat—Woman Says He Will Kill Her.

Marie McCormick, who was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer yesterday morning on the charge that she and her husband, Edward McCormick, had threatened to kill Lizzie Montfort of 207 East Fourteenth Street, astonished the court by saying that her husband would probably kill her, too. The Magistrate had just ordered the couple kept apart in the courtroom, as they were prompting one another in their evidence.

Mrs. McCormick, leaning over to the Magistrate, told him that her husband knew about a murder that had never been cleared up. She said that a little girl had been murdered here twelve years ago and that no one had been punished for the crime. She could not remember the name of the girl, but was sure that George Gordon Battle would know, as he was then the District Attorney. The Magistrate tried to get Mr. Battle on the telephone and, failing, committed the prisoners to six months in the workhouse.

Mr. Battle, when seen at his office, 170 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, said that

THE FAIR AT HARBOR HILL.

Many Tickets Sold for Benefit at the Mackay Home.

The fair at Harbor Hill, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, promises to be one of the largest and most successful ever given at a private house, for the opportunity of viewing the beautiful house and grounds has alone sold many tickets. The lower floor and the grounds are to be thrown open to the public.

A band will be stationed in the balcony of the large entrance hall, and around the sides of the hall are to be built eight booths, each representing a cottage of a different nation. Miss Eleanor Jay and Miss Cynthia Roche, gowned as Puritan maids, will assist Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont in one booth; Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., will have the French booth, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Pendleton are to sell fancy articles. Mrs. Mackay will take charge of the tea and refreshment room, into which one of the drawing rooms is to be transformed; Mrs. N. W. B. Leeds will raffle off the tiny cart and harness used by the Duchess of Marlborough when a child, and the Duchess's mother, Mrs. Belmont, will furnish a donkey to go with the cart.

Autograph photographs of President Roosevelt and Mr. Parker will be raffled by Mrs. Mackay. A professional fortune-teller is another attraction.

Among the women assisting Mrs. Mackay are Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Mrs. William Baldwin, Mrs. William Swan, Mrs. Edward Willets, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. S. L. Pettit.

Tickets for the fair at 25 cents each may be procured by addressing Mrs. Mackay, Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I.

FATALLY HURT BY AUTO.

Victim Moans After Accident That His Family Will Starve.

George Cunningham, a butcher, of 447 Columbus Avenue, while on his way to work about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was run down by a big touring automobile at the corner of Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, and so terribly injured that there is small chance for his life. The machine was in charge of two professional chauffeurs, Harry Bowen of 52 East Eighth Street and William Riley of 218 West Fifteenth Street. With them were two women.

Bowen placed Cunningham in the car, while the other chauffeur with the two women started to run away. Policeman Clark jumped into the machine, which was driven at top speed to the Roosevelt Hospital with Cunningham, who was still conscious. He moaned that his wife and children must starve if he died. The policeman and the chauffeur went in the automobile to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where they found the other members of the party under arrest. A messenger boy had been thrown from the automobile, followed, and told a policeman to arrest them.

The women were let go, but the two men were held by Magistrate Whitman in the West Side Court for examination to-morrow. Bail was furnished by Ralph Brooks, son of Belvedere Brooks, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

MYSTERY IN BABY'S TRAVELS.

Hospital Has Baby, but Does Not Know Mother's Name.

A young woman with blonde hair entered the reception room at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon with a pretty five-months-old, blue-eyed baby in her arms, and asked Dr. Erdwurm to receive the child as a patient. The doctor noticed that the woman did not carry the baby as if she was accustomed to the task, and said he did not think the child was hers. She thereupon walked out with the baby and sniffed disdainfully.

About an hour later a well-dressed young woman, who was highly excited, entered the reception room and asked if a baby had been received there. She gave a description of the baby and its clothing, and Dr. Erdwurm exclaimed:

"Why, your child was here an hour ago. Where did you lose it?"

The woman said she had been shopping in the dry goods district of Brooklyn, and left the baby in a carriage outside of a department store. When she went to look for the baby it was gone. She said she notified the police and visited many institutions in Brooklyn, and was told to go to Bellevue Hospital. As the baby was not there, and because the woman said she had reported the matter to the police, Dr. Erdwurm did not ask her name.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night the young woman who Dr. Erdwurm says took the baby to Bellevue, entered the East Twenty-second Street Station with the child in her arms. She told Sergt. McDonald that she was Carrie Whelan of 147 East Nineteenth Street.

"I was passing the Bank Café, at 234 Third Avenue," she said, "when I heard an infant crying in the hall. I entered and found this little one. No one about the place seemed to know who it belonged to, so I brought it here."

The baby was entered on the blotter as a foundling, and Patrolman Power was sent to Bellevue with the infant. The police did not detain the woman, although the doctor later said that they had been negligent in not holding her.

Late last night the East Twenty-second Street Police remembered that early in the afternoon a woman who said that she was Mrs. Sarah Dunsheath of 120 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, had called at the station and reported the loss of her child. She said she had been shopping on Third Avenue in this borough. She is thought to be the same woman who inquired for her child at Bellevue. The police sent word to her that the baby was found, but up to a late hour last night had not heard from her.

DIED, BELIEVING WIFE ALIVE.

Mrs. Juchau Had Expired the Day Before—Husband Not Told.

Charles D. Juchau and his wife, of 418 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, died within twenty-four hours of each other, Mrs. Juchau on Sunday and her husband yesterday. Mrs. Juchau died of paralysis and Mr. Juchau of lung trouble. They were natives of England and came to this country early in life. They had been married nearly fifty years. Mr. Juchau was for many years a manufacturer of fancy fans, and had a factory at 103 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Juchau had suffered from paralysis for about a year, and some months ago her husband became ill.

Mr. Juchau was in constant attendance upon his wife during her illness, and when he himself had to go to the Seney Hospital several weeks ago for an operation the parting between them was most affecting. The two had been looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to the celebration of their golden wedding.

When Mrs. Juchau died on Sunday the doctors at the hospital had given up hope for the recovery of the husband, and the news of the wife's death was not communicated to him. He died yesterday afternoon in ignorance of her death. Mr. Juchau was eighty-two years old, and his wife seventy-five years old. They are survived by three daughters. Funeral services for both will be held to-morrow evening.

ASPHALT CARGO LANDED.

Threatened Action Against Trust Fails to Materialize.

The attorneys for the General Asphalt Company failed to carry out yesterday the threats they had made to have the cargo of asphalt of the steamship Kennet seized. The steamship docked at Long Island City, and there began to unload her cargo of 2,000 tons. It is consigned to George W. S. Whitney, formerly of the Standard Asphalt Company, representing Ambrose Howard Carner, who was appointed receiver for the Bermudez Lake works by the High Federal Court of Venezuela.

A statement was issued by stockholders of the Asphalt Trust yesterday, asking the voting Trustees to protect the stockholders' interests by protesting against the pamphlet of John W. Mack, the President, who characterized the action of the President of Venezuela in having a receiver appointed as violent and illegal. The statement asks for the publication of the facts in the re-

THERE are some things people are obliged to take on faith,—hats is one. We have never advertised our hat business—the important position it occupies at present in the life of the city has been due to our method. Our Manager is a *hat maker*—not merely a salesman. He examines our hats the way a paying teller looks out for counterfeits—THERE MUST BE NO MISTAKES. The result is, we, literally, never have a complaint. All the newest styles, and some specialties of our own.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Author! Author!"

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NEW CALENDARS AWAIT THE SUPREME COURT

More Than 11,000 Cases Now Ready to be Called.

AT LEAST TWO YEARS BEHIND

Cases Divided Into Three Classes—Calendars to be Called Simultaneously in Various Parts of Court.

The new court calendars prepared for the opening of the trial terms of the various parts of the Supreme Court were ready yesterday, but they will not be printed for a few days, as any new cases that may come up between now and the first Monday in October will be added. But as the new calendar will contain more than 11,000 cases, it shows that the courts are at least two years behind in their work.

As one of the clerks said yesterday, it would take at least two years to try just the old cases. The calendar prepared for the various parts of the Special Term of the court shows more than 1,200 cases, showing the same sort of congestion here. Of railroad damage suits for injuries received by accident, there are almost 2,000 cases alone. The twelve Trial Terms and the eight Special Terms of the court will open for business a week from Monday after a vacation of three months.

The new Trial Term calendar this year will be divided into three sections, or three distinct calendars. The first will contain actions to recover for personal injuries or death against railroad companies. The second will contain actions for libel, slander, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, and all other actions sounding in tort except actions for personal injuries against railroad companies and actions to recover damages for conversion of property. Calendar No. 3 contains all other sorts of cases not specified as being on the other two calendars.

This is the first time since the Fall of 1902 that a new set of calendars has been prepared. In 1902 there were 15,000 cases on the calendar, but many of these were disposed of by trial or dismissal, the courts disposing of more cases daily than were added. In this way about 700 old cases were disposed of.

For instance, the first case on the new calendar is in thirty-six years old. It is that of the New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company against William H. Wickham, who years ago was Mayor of New York, and is an action involving a dispute over a contract. The counsel for the plaintiff at the time the suit was brought was the law firm of Butler, Stillwell & Hubbard, all of whom are dead. Their successors, for some reason or other, have never taken up the case, and it seems that nobody ever took interest enough in it to ask for any disposition of it.

The second case on the list, so far as age goes, is that of Thomas F. Lees against the Michigan Central Railroad Company. This action was commenced May 12, 1872, and the late Chester A. Arthur was counsel for the defendant. This also involves a contract dispute. There are six cases that date on the calendar for twenty-five years, and two that have a record of seventeen years. Altogether, there are 6,500 very old cases on the new calendar just prepared. This year more than 1,000 new cases were added to the calendar.

By a rule just adopted the Justices hope to dispose of more business during the coming year than ever before. This rule provides that when the cases on Calendar No. 1 are called they will be immediately assigned to certain Justices selected to try the cases on this calendar, while at the same time Calendar No. 2 is called in another part, and cases sent to Justices selected to try cases on that calendar. Calendar No. 3 will be called in still another part of the court. Thus three calendars will be called simultaneously instead of the cases being sent for trial indiscriminately to any part of the court, as they have been when lawyers answered "ready."

YEARNED FOR AMBULANCE RIDE.

Murray, with Foot Crushed, Went Home When It Was Over.

Charles Murray of 331 West Thirtieth Street was unloading ice from a wagon in front of a saloon at Twenty-eighth Street and Second Avenue yesterday afternoon, when one of the cakes fell on his right foot, crushing two of the toes. A policeman summoned an ambulance, and Dr. Palmer took the man to Bellevue Hospital. They had him on a stretcher and were taking him into the dressing room, when he got up from the stretcher, and, using his well foot, started to hop away.

"Where are you going?" asked Dr. Palmer.

"Home," said Murray.

"Aren't you going to let us treat that foot?"

"No, that's all right, Doc; I'll get that fixed up at home," said the man.

"Well, what in the world did you come down here for?" asked the surgeon.

"You see, I always thought I'd like to get a ride in one of them ambulances, and when the chance came this afternoon I couldn't resist the temptation."

And so saying, Murray hopped away.

Hoboken Alderman Held.

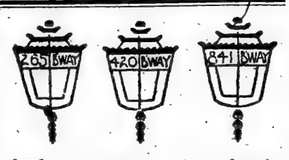
Herman G. Voll of the Hoboken Board of Aldermen was arraigned before Recorder Stanton there yesterday on a charge of extortion. He waived examination, and was held in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. The charge was made by Mrs. Julia Meyer, who has a saloon at 88 Garden Street, and who said that she had paid Voll $50 to have the license of the former tenant transferred to her. She and Robert Henn, who is employed by her, had been arrested on a charge of perjury brought by Voll, and immediately after she was taken into custody she made the accusation which led to the Alderman's arrest. Subsequently Mrs. Meyer revoked her allegation.

Court Officers Pay Heavily for Escape.

Court Officers Edward Frank and James Degnon, who were in charge of William J. Fields, alias Gillespie, a convicted forger at the time of his escape last Friday from the detention pen of the Court of General Sessions, were fined $100 each and severely lectured by Judge McMahon yesterday on a technical charge of contempt of court. Judge McMahon declared that he believed the escape to have been wholly and directly due to their carelessness.

Police Seek Dr. Mitchell of Vicksburg.

At the request of Dr. Alexander Duane, an alienist of 49 East Thirtieth Street, the police have sent out a general alarm for Dr. Alexander T. Mitchell of Vicksburg, Miss. Dr. Duane called at the Tenderloin Station last night and told Sergt. Wilson that Dr. Mitchell should have arrived in this city two days ago to undergo treatment for a nervous disorder, but had not appeared, although he had left his home on Tuesday. Dr. Duane described Dr. Mitchell



The raincoat of to-day is man's most serviceable garment. A waterproof shield in the stormy days of Fall, a welcome protection on chilly mornings and evenings—appropriate for formal wear, correct always — it proves the claim made for it.

We have them — cravenettes and cielettes—in style, finish and weight to suit any taste or purpose.

$15.00 to $30.00.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Lace Curtains

We offer a most extensive line in all the different makes, including Renaissance, Point d'Arabe, Brussels and Chuny.

SPECIAL!—Balance of a Manufacturer's Stock. 1,000 pairs to close out.....at $4.50 per pair. Value $6.00 to $8.00.

BRASS BEDS

Discontinued Patterns.

30 styles, 1½ and 2 inch posts, heavy mounts throughout. Regular prices $30.00 to $60.00. Reduced 16.50 to 30.00

Special Reduction in BEDDING

During above sale.

For one Week Only. | Best South American Hair Mattress (in 1 or 2 parts) at.... 18 Regularly sold at $25.50.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

CROSS Examining Optician Estab. 1889. Fee $1 20 E. 23d Street

ARMED CLUBHOUSE RAID ON THE JERSEY COAST

Revolvers, Shotguns, Axes, and Sledges on Monmouth Drive.

NEGRO THREATENED TO SHOOT

Deputy Sheriff Smashed Window and Told Him to Shoot Through That a While—No Evidence Secured.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Monmouth County officials and an aggregation of Deal residents were baffled again early yesterday morning when, armed with revolvers, shotguns, axes, and sledgehammers, they surrounded the Home Club on Monmouth Drive, Deal, in the early hours of the morning and forced an entrance by chopping open the door with an axe after several vain attempts to knock it from its hinges with a sledgehammer. The county officials made an impromptu visit on last Wednesday evening, but were unsuccessful.

The Freehold authorities decided to make another attempt, and wended their way to Deal at 11 o'clock Saturday evening, led by Sheriff Bogardus, and met Mayor W. C. Hogencamp and his police forces. After surrounding the house Mayor Hogencamp and the police force rushed to the front door, and, it is said by members of the club, were so excited that they forgot to ring. They smashed the door open, and broke into the reception hall with revolvers and axes in their hands, but found only a crowd of excited men clad in pajamas, who, hearing the noise, rushed from their respective bedrooms to the main floor of the house.

The raiders searched the premises, but found only a basket of poker chips in the bottom of a trunk upstairs. The excitement lasted only a few minutes, so far as the house was concerned. The officers then searched the fields and inspected nearby hedges, but found nothing.

A member of the attacking party said this morning that, as the first blow was struck on the door a negro said: "The first man who comes in here will be shot."

Deputy Sheriff Close immediately took an axe and smashed the window, saying to the negro: "Shoot through that for a while," and then smashed the door.

The clubhouse is a three-story structure situated north of the Deal depot on Monmouth Drive. Its patrons are mostly New York and Philadelphia brokers.

ACCUSED OF KILLING SOLDIER.

Scow's Captain Arrested for Murder of Private Hammett.

Capt. Alexander Abrahamson, thirty-seven years old, of the scow Flint, now lying at West Seventy-seventh Street, was formally charged with the murder of Private Joseph T. Hammett of the Eighth United States Coast Artillery, before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court yesterday. Hammett, who was stabbed to death with a bayonet, was found dead in the Westchester Creek on July 26 last. Abrahamson, who was arrested only yesterday morning by Detectives Bensser, Kennedy, and Powers of the Westchester Police Station, testified that Hammett, after leaving a hotel in Westchester village at about midnight, went aboard his boat, then lying near the Unionport Bridge, and that he had ordered him ashore.

Suicide Tired of Supporting Children.

Because, it is thought, that he was afraid that he was going to be discharged, Thomas Reilly, forty-three years old, a letter carrier, committed suicide at his home, 237 East Thirty-third Street, yesterday noon by taking a quantity of carbolic acid. After dinner, he complained to his wife that he was tired of supporting his children. A few minutes later she found him lying unconscious in the bedroom with a small bottle which had contained carbolic acid at his side.

Advertisers' Dinner Here Sept. 23.

The Directors of the International Advertising Association of this city will hold their first annual dinner on Friday evening, Sept. 23, at the Hotel Manhattan. The as-

Autumn leaves from our hat book.

In our $3 Derby most of the cost goes into solid wearing qualities—it's the hat for the man who wants the most wear for his money.

In our $4 Derby there's just as much wear and besides it has all the fineness of quality of

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,072. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

FOUR GREAT CRUISERS PURCHASED BY RUSSIA

Vessels Sold by Argentina Reported to be at Libau.

MAY MEAN COMPLICATIONS

It Is Probable That the Ships Were First Bought by a Neutral Power and Then Transferred.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—It is reported here that four warships purchased from the Argentine Republic have arrived at Libau.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger has telegraphed from Revel an interview with Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, in command of the Russian Baltic fleet.

The Admiral declared that he expected three additional vessels before long, and that with the augmented squadron, after necessary manoeuvres, he would leave for the Far East.

The correspondent dimly intimates that the arrival of the squadron at Vladivostok need not be expected before the Spring.

It is possible that, if the St. Petersburg report is true, the sale of the Argentine cruisers will create international complications. That Russia began negotiations last May for the purchase of four warships built in Italy for the Argentine Republic seems certain, and it was stated later, on apparently reliable authority, that Argentina had broken off the negotiations because she did not want to sell direct to a belligerent.

Russia, it is understood, suggested that the sale be made through the medium of Venezuela, Costa Rica, or Bulgaria, the ships being acquired by either one of these States and by it transferred to Russia. But Argentina was still nervous, and insisted that if the cruisers were sold it must be to a bona fide maritime power.

When the negotiations were next heard of Turkey was reported to be conducting them through the Argentine Legation at Paris. Later it was asserted that France had been enlisted as an intermediary. A dispatch from Buenos Ayres on Aug. 5 said that a French corporation had made a proposition for the purchase of two of the vessels, but it was added that they were to be delivered in France and remain in a French port until the close of the Russo-Japanese war.

If any power has consented to aid Russia in this matter Japan may have something to say. The case of the two Argentine cruisers sold to Japan cannot be regarded as a precedent, for these vessels were purchased before the outbreak of the war, and reached Japan just prior to the first attack on Port Arthur by Admiral Togo's fleet.

The four warships which Argentina was willing to sell are quite modern and very formidable vessels. They are the Garibaldi, of 13,384 tons, and the General Belgrano, the General San Martin, and the Pueyrredon, of 13,000 tons each. The first and last were built at Sestri Ponente and the two others at Leghorn.

The Garibaldi and the Pueyrredon each carry two 10-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, six 4.7-inch guns, ten 2.2-inch guns, and a large number of smaller guns. The General Belgrano carries two 10-inch, fourteen 6 inch, two 3-inch, ten 2.2-inch, and smaller guns. The General San Martin has four 8-inch, ten 6-inch, six 4.7-inch, twelve 2.2-inch, and other guns. All four vessels are heavily protected by armor. The speed of the Garibaldi and the General San Martin is over 19 knots, and that of the two other vessels over 20 knots.

The Baltic fleet is particularly weak in modern armored cruisers; and if it is reinforced by the four Argentine vessels it will be a very much more formidable squadron.

ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

Japanese Endeavor to Take Wroks in the Northeast.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.—The general attack on Port Arthur, which began yesterday, and in which the Japanese fleet is cooperating, was resumed this morning.

The Japanese captured two important forts on either side of Sui-shi-Ying, north of Port Arthur.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 20.—Authoritative information has been received here of a general attack upon Fort Arthur by the Japanese forces, which began yesterday before daybreak and continued until dark.

Attack on Northeast Forts.

This is the attack for which the Japanese have been preparing for the past nineteen days, with slight hope of success. As forecast in these dispatches, the attack is directed against certain of the northeast forts. The main object is to capture the fortifications on Kik-Wan Mountain, Rih-Lung Mountain, and the intermediate forts.

The foregoing comes from a Russian of standing, whose previous information has been correct. He adds that the attack at the end of August, which was represented as two separate assaults, really constituted a ten days' battle, the fighting being heaviest during the first three days and the last four days of that period. Although the Japanese retired on Aug. 31 along the greater part of their line, they remained in four supplementary forts on the northeast front, which they had captured from the Russians. These include two forts fifty yards from Rih-Lung Mountain and two others at a somewhat greater distance.

Since Aug. 31 the Japanese have bombarded very slightly, while the Russians have been throwing approximately one

Continued on Page 5.

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CONDEMN NEW YORK ALDERMEN

New Rochelle Board Threatens to Block Westchester Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The New Rochelle Board of Aldermen passed drastic resolutions to-night denouncing the New York Aldermen for holding up the New York and Port Chester Railroad and granting a franchise to its rival, the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway.

This, the Aldermen declared, was an assumed corporation put into the field solely for the purpose of obstructing rapid transit in Westchester County. The Railroad Committee wanted to go even further, and bind the board to oppose any application the New York, Westchester and Boston Company might make for franchises in Westchester County, but Mayor Clarke said that he didn't think this would be proper, inasmuch as no application was before the board. This resolution was reluctantly laid on the table.

The board also passed a resolution demanding that all candidates for legislative office and for Governor and Lieutenant Governor pledge themselves in advance to aid the New York and Port Chester Road in its efforts to get a franchise over and under the streets of the Bronx, so that it can proceed at once to construct its proposed rapid transit system for the eastern part of Westchester County.

Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to all Boards of Trade and Aldermen in Westchester County and to the Merchants' Association of New York.

The Aldermen also adopted a new ordinance against the smoke nuisance, going into effect Oct. 15. It makes the use of soft coal on the locomotives passing through the city punishable with a fine or imprisonment.

WANTED THEIR MONEY BACK.

"Rooters" Angry Because New Yorks and Cincinnatis Did Not Play.

Rain checks were given to each person who paid admission into the Polo Grounds yesterday to see the first game of the final series between the New Yorks and Cincinnatis, and because the game was not started a number of the "rooters" made a strong protest and demanded their money back. There had been only occasional light showers early in the afternoon, and at the time that Umpire Emslie declared the game postponed, 3:45 o'clock, there was a slight sprinkling of rain, but the diamond and outfield appeared dry and in fine playable condition.

Several of the men who demanded the return of their money said they had paid to see a game played, and that in their opinion the weather was not unsuitable. Others claimed that if the two teams had taken the field and started to play they would have been satisfied, even if the contest had been afterward postponed. Secretary Knowles said the demand of the few men for the return of their money was ridiculous. "We gave every one a rain check, which entitled the holder to see another game. The outlook was, even if the teams had begun play, that rain would have stopped proceedings, and it was thought better not to play at all."

DOG FOUND STOLEN HORSE.

Met Him on Street and Said "Howdy," Dog Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, Sept. 20.—Rex, a big St. Bernard dog, was the detective who to-day recovered for his master, "Doc" Rinard Deutscher, a horse that was stolen from his stable in July.

Deutscher was driving another horse through Main Street to-day when Rex jumped from the saloonkeeper's carriage, and, running at a horse attached to a huckster's wagon, proceeded to bark and wag his tail furiously. Then he ran back toward Deutscher's carriage and barked more furiously. Again returning to the horse with the huckster's wagon, Rex jumped up at the horse and licked the horse's jaw. The horse cocked its ears, lowered its head, and rubbed its neck against the dog's head. Deutscher tried to call the dog away, but Rex wouldn't leave the horse.

A crowd quickly gathered. A man who knew that Rex had slept for two years in the stall with the horse that had been stolen suggested to Deutscher that probably Rex had found the stolen horse.

Deutscher then examined the horse, and found that it was his. The animal's tail had been docked, his mane had been shorn, and several identifying spots had been dyed.

The huckster, willingly surrendered the horse, which he said he had bought from a Hackensack man, and he was got held.

FATHER TAKES BRIDEGROOM.

Mr. Rathbone Takes His Son from Altar After Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Society folk here are interested to-day in the accidental disclosure of a secret wedding, the principals in which were separated after leaving the altar.

Early this Summer Rowland B. Rathbone, a son of B. P. Rathbone, an insurance man of New York, came here to spend his vacation. He met Miss Elizabeth Segler, and they made a trip to Lestershire, where, on Aug. 20 they were married by the Rev. J. M. Crandall. The relatives of the girl suspected something and wired for Rathbone's father, who arrived just after the ceremony had been performed and returned with his son to New York.

The young woman, when seen to-day evidently had some second thoughts about the marriage and said that Mr. Rathbone came after his son on her request. She said young Rathbone had "too many strings to his bow" to suit her.

It is said that steps have been taken to procure an annulment of the marriage on the grounds that both the contracting parties were under the age of eighteen when the ceremony was performed. The bride is a very pretty girl and her family is one of the best known in this section.

SAYS PAINTING IS BOGUS.

Collector Sues to Recover $3,500 Paid for an Alleged Dupre.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30.—John N. Beckley, a Rochester financier, recently bought in Paris, for $3,500, a painting which was represented to be by Jules Dupré. After Mr. Beckley had placed the painting on exhibition in this city he says he learned that it was bogus.

The painting was purchased through Samuel Collins, who is now being sued in the Supreme Court here for the recovery of the purchase price and damages for the al-

GREAT BATTLE AT MUKDEN IMMINENT

A Japanese Army Advancing On the Manchurian Capital.

RUSSIANS MASSED ON RIVER

Kuropatkin Is Trying to Hold the Fu-Shan Mines, Which Supply Coal for the Railway.

MUKDEN, Sept. 20.—A battle is imminent.

The Japanese are advancing with eight, and possibly nine, divisions.

The crops of tall millet have nearly all been harvested, affording a better field over which to fire on the flat plains.

The River Hun is the direct front of the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch was received yesterday from Gen. Kuropatkin:

"The reconnaissance made Sept. 17 established the fact that the Japanese position at Bentsiaputze was strongly held by a brigade with guns. There was none of the enemy east of Bentsiaputze, but Japanese reinforcements arrived Sept. 18 in the vicinity of that village.

"Large Japanese forces from Liao-Yang have already crossed to the right bank of the Tai-Tse River.

"A Cossack patrol attacked a Japanese convoy west of Bentsiaputze and captured thirty horses with their loads."

The sensational report that Gen. Kuroki has crossed the Hun River unopposed and that the whole Japanese army is advancing upon Mukden does not receive much credence here as being in direct contradiction of official news issued by the General Staff.

Gen. Kuropatkin announces that on Sept. 17 there was not a single Japanese east of Bentsiaputze. How, it is asked, could Gen. Kuroki, with his 100,000 men, slip past Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks and cross the Hun River near the Fu-Shan coal mines, thirty miles east of Mukden?

Fu-Shan is situated on the road from Bentsiaputze. This road is carefully watched by Gen. Kuropatkin's outposts between Mukden and Sin-tsin-Tin. A strong guard has been placed at the Fu-Shan mines, which Gen. Kuropatkin will not give up without a struggle, as the loss of the mines would involve the cutting off of the coal supply for the whole of the Manchurian Railway.

Nevertheless it is considered more than doubtful if Gen. Kuropatkin will make a decisive stand south of Tie Pass.

TROLLEY RUNS AWAY.

Eight Persons Hurt in Car's Dash Down Arlington Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 20.—Eight persons were injured, two seriously, in a runaway trolley car on Midland Avenue, Arlington, to-night. The car rounded the curve from Kearny Avenue into Midland Avenue, when, according to the conductor, Alexander Hartenstein, the brakes refused to work, and the car plunged three blocks down Midland Avenue and around a sharp curve, and continued one hundred yards across the tracks of the Erie Railroad, where it stopped. The injured are:

FINSTER, ISAAC, 182½ Midland Avenue; broken kneecap.
HOOLEY, GEORGE W.; injuries to body.
HOOLEY, Miss ROSE, 536 Chestnut Street, Arlington; injured about the body.
McDERMOTT, WILLIAM, conductor of the car; head and face cut.
SMITH, Miss EVA, 411 Forrest Street; cuts on head and face.
SHEPARD, ALBERT, Schuyler Avenue, Arlington; head cut and hand crushed.
SAUPER, CHARLES, 182 Midland Avenue, Arlington; slightly injured.
VAN EMBERG, GRACE, Schuyler Avenue, Arlington; head and arms hurt and internal injuries.

All of the passengers except Miss Van Emberg and Albert Shepard were injured by jumping. These two remained in their car and were painfully cut and bruised. Miss Van Emberg was rendered unconscious, and her injuries are thought to be serious. Miss Eva Smith jumped from the car at Forrest Street, and was picked up unconscious. When the car turned into Midland Avenue, the motorman opened the front door and shouted to the passengers:

"Look out for yourselves, everybody."

There was a stampede at once, and before the car had reached the incline at the foot of Midland Avenue, all of the passengers except Shepard and Miss Van Emberg had jumped. Hartenstein says that he was knocked from the car by the brake. He was not injured. Both the conductor and motorman were arrested.

SAYS BRYAN IS ANTI-PARKER.

E. Benjamin Andrews Believes Fusion Deal Is on in Nebraska.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews of Nebraska University is of the opinion that Bryan Democratic votes in Nebraska are to be cast for Republican Electors in exchange for Republican votes for the fusion candidates for the State Legislature.

"At the present time there is every chance that Roosevelt will secure the electoral vote of Nebraska, that the Republican State ticket will be elected, and that the fusion element will dominate the Legislature and elect W. J. Bryan next Senator from that State," said the Chancellor to-day, after delivering an address at the World's Fair.

"I am not prepared to offer proof that there is an out and out deal between Bryan and the Republican leaders in Nebraska, but that is the talk throughout the State, and I am convinced that all of Mr. Bryan's personal following and another following which he is able to control will not support Judge Parker. It is the general understanding in Nebraska that the result of the election will be as I have stated in case present plans materialize on election day. It is Mr. Bryan's ambition, of course, to be Senator. I think he has lost very little of his personal popularity in Nebraska, and I believe he can influence this vote any way he desires."

Small Election Wagers.

Yesterday for the first time in a week or more there was some betting on the Presidential election, but it was confined to small wagers, of which W. G. Gallagher put up $100 on Roosevelt against $40 with J. J. Judge. About $2,000 was offered on Roosevelt at 2 to 1, but Parker men wanted 10 to 4½.

On the chances of the Democrats carrying

HORSE ON A RAMPAGE.

Dashes Through Store Windows and Then Lays Out Amateur Veterinary.

A horse hitched to a delivery wagon took fright at an automobile at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue last evening just when the avenue was thronged with people, and bolted down the line quite out of the control of his driver.

At Thirty-sixth Street the driver, Antonio Ehrman of 304 West Twenty-sixth Street, pulled on the right rein so vigorously that the frightened animal swerved and plunged through the plate-glass window of the store of Edward Hunter, at the southwest corner. Even this did not stop him, and, cut and bleeding, the horse staggered through the other window at right angles with the one through which he entered. Then he ran into the store through the open door. There, before he could do any more damage, he was seized and led out into the street. The wagon, together with Ehrman, had been left at the curb when the horse broke up on to the sidewalk. Ehrman was not injured.

While the driver and bystanders were trying to bandage up the animal, Joseph Nolan, also a driver, of 509 Tenth Avenue, passed by with Miss Catherine Wolferth. He attempted to take charge of things, and set to work binding up the horse's hind legs. A kick from the horse sent him to the gutter unconscious.

A physician from Roosevelt Hospital spent some time in binding up an ugly wound in Nolan's face. When he regained consciousness, Miss Wolferth took him home in a cab.

THINK MINTO IS THE MESSIAH.

Doukhobors Hear of Governor General's Tour and Start on Pilgrimage.

ROSTHERN, N. W. T., Sept. 20.—Doukhobors, the Russian religious enthusiasts, who are settled in this district in large numbers, have created the greatest excitement among Canadian settlers by once more leaving their agricultural pursuits and starting on a pilgrimage in search of the Messiah.

On hearing of the great overland ride being made by the Governor General, Lord Minto, from Battleford to Saskatoon, accompanied by a mounted guard of police and much military pomp, they decided that this man, who was inspiring such respect on the part of the Canadians, must be the Messiah for whom they had been waiting, and they immediately started on one of their pilgrimages.

Several of them were promptly arrested by the police here and housed in a vacant building.

LAWYER DIES AT COURT HOUSE.

Francis Driscoll Stricken Just After Arguing a Motion.

Francis Driscoll, a lawyer who came here from Albany a few months ago and took up practice in the offices of Daniel F. Cohalan, at 271 Broadway, died suddenly yesterday in the doorway on the Broadway side of the County Court House, in the City Hall Park. He had just argued a motion in the Surrogates' Court for a Mrs. Bridget McGowan. She was leaving the court house with him, when he staggered and fell. Her cries brought several lawyers and a physician, who were in the building at the time. They ran to assist Mr. Driscoll, but found him unconscious. They carried him into the corridor of the court house. The physician, who helped to carry him, pronounced him dead, and said his death was probably due to apoplexy.

At the offices of Mr. Cohalan it was said that Mr. Driscoll was forty years old and that the news of his death had been telegraphed to his brother, the Rev. Father Driscoll, a Roman Catholic priest at Fonda, N. Y.

EXTRA POLICE FOR BROADWAY.

Bicycle Bluecoats Added—Mounted Men Planned for Theatre Crowds.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that in order to make Broadway safer he had created five special patrol posts for that thoroughfare. Two bicycle policemen will be on duty there from 8 P. M. to 4 A. M., one between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Streets and the other between Thirty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets.

Three ordinary policemen will be put on beats from Twenty-sixth Street to Forty-ninth Street. The upper post will include Times Square, but the Commissioner is considering the establishment of a post to take in Times Square alone, believing that the big hotels and numerous theatres there will justify the addition.

The Commissioner is planning to put in service soon several mounted policemen, especially in the theatre district. He thinks that they are best able to control the crowds which swarm upon Broadway at the close of the performances. The Commissioner will have his force of policemen available for the more crowded parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn swelled to-day by the transfer of 100 men back from Coney Island and other Summer resorts.

W. B. S. WHALEY FAILS.

Cotton Mill Promoter, a Bankrupt in Boston, Owes $1,114,125.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Owing more than a million dollars and with assets of $1,200, William B. Smith Whaley, the financial supporter of several cotton manufacturing enterprises in the South, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day.

Mr. Whaley was the senior member of the William B. Smith Whaley Company of this city, and is a resident of Newton. For some time he has been interested in raising funds for textile industries in the Southern States, particularly in South Carolina. His total liabilities are $1,114,125. The secured claims amount to $1,087,951, and the unsecured to $26,174. In his petition he states that his only assets are personal property valued at $1,100, real estate worth $100, and household goods. There are ninety-one creditors. The individual claims range from $500 to $175,000.

JAIL GUARDS UNDER BEDS.

Alabama Militiamen Crawled to Safety from Mob, Says Witness.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 20.—The Military Court resumed its inquiry to-day as to the conduct of the officers and men of Company F in connection with the lynching of Horace Maples.

Giles, the jailer, testified that several of the men were so badly frightened that they were worse than useless in the defense of the jail. Some of them, he said, took refuge under beds and in closets of the building, while the mob was besieging.

George Frame, a merchant of Dallas, and Tom Winkle, a cotton mill operative, were

STANDARD OIL-HARRIMAN WAR OVER UNION PACIFIC

Rockefeller-Gould Party Threatens New Competition.

WANTS A HIGHER DIVIDEND

This Is Refused Lest a Profitable Bond Conversion Into Union Pacific Common Shake Control.

Rumors of trouble between the Rockefeller-Gould combination and the so-called Harriman group of financiers, which have been whispered about in Wall Street for several days, found confirmation yesterday in several well-informed quarters, and also in the stock market. That broke sharply, while, without any apparent reason, Union Pacific issues displayed extraordinary strength, recalling the first stage of the Northern Pacific corner of 1901.

The differences of opinion between these two great camps of capitalists have been, it is learned, gradually widening, and have now reached a stage where they can be described as very nearly acute. When the beginning was nobody knows exactly. The breach was a small one at first—something in which the Standard Oil had been offended—which, it was thought, would soon be forgotten. But instead of healing the breach widened. The latest trouble has been, so it is understood, due to the desire of the Rockefeller interests to get a larger return on their heavy holdings of Union Pacific stock. This stock now pays only 4 per cent., although the road is earning enough to make the payment of 5 per cent. dividends a matter which would not in the least strain its treasury.

The reason for Harriman's unwillingness to pay 5 per cent., according to the best information obtainable, is that he fears such increase would result in the conversion into common stock of $87,000,000 of bonds, necessitating the acquisition by himself and his associates of some $40,000,000 more of that stock in order to be certain of absolute control of the road. For it is now well established that unless control is held absolutely and is not in the open market its continuation is seriously jeopardized.

The convertible bonds above mentioned may, prior to May 1, 1906, be converted into stock at par. As these bonds are now quoted at 103⅝, such a proceeding would involve a loss of $40 on every bond, a very substantial sum, should any one undertake that method of securing control of the Union Pacific. If the common stock paid 5 per cent. dividends it would quickly rise to a point where the conversion would become profitable. Mr. Harriman is therefore guarding his fences in refusing to pay more than 4 per cent. on Union Pacific common.

A number of moves by Standard Oil which can hardly be considered friendly to the Harriman interests have been detected lately. The most recent and the most important of these moves was the entrance into the board of the Western Pacific, a new railroad which is to extend the Gould system to the Pacific Coast, of men identified with the Rockefeller-Gould combination, and the renewed reports of the contemplated extension to the Pacific of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—a Rockefeller road through and through. Surveys for the latter extension were completed several years ago, but the plans were not hurried. Instead, the St. Paul was to have a traffic exchange with the Union Pacific. This was in the days when the Rockefeller-Harriman interests were supposed to be nearly identical, but it has been an open secret that the benefit to the St. Paul Road of this arrangement has not been what was expected.

The Western Pacific, again, when completed, will be a direct rival of the Southern Pacific's Central Pacific branch. Since the election of Gould-Rockefeller representatives to the Board of Directors of that road the project ceases as a paper railroad and becomes a threat against the monopoly of the Central Pacific. The unfriendly purpose of this project toward the Harriman lines has become especially apparent since the election to its board of Edwin Hawley, whom the Street supposes to be one of the bitterest enemies of Harriman.

That the Street was beginning to look with uneasiness on the situation showed itself in the course of prices yesterday. While the market as a whole was continuously declining, Union Pacific acted erratically, to say the least. Its fluctuations were violent, but it finally closed near the highest for the day, at 98⅝, after having at one time sold at 96⅝, being the one prominent exception to the tone of the market. Whether there was competitive buying or not it was impossible to ascertain, but it is known that for the heaviest purchases the name was given of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who are generally accepted as the immediate representatives of Mr. Harriman.

Harriman Said to Rule Alton Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Harriman interests in the Chicago and Alton Railroad have issued a call for proxies to be used at the annual meeting to be held in this city on Oct. 4. The blank proxies are made out in the names of E. H. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, and S. M. Felton. No doubt is entertained in railroad circles that when the smoke of the battle has cleared away the Harriman element will be found still in control of the Alton.

A CONTRACTOR DISAPPEARS.

Wife of A. R. Gates Thinks Italian Employes Have Murdered Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Arthur R. Gates, a wealthy contractor of Baldwinsville, has disappeared and the Monroe County Deputy Sheriffs and Rochester detectives are unable to find a trace of him.

Mr. Gates drew $2,000 from a Syracuse bank on Saturday. On Sunday he drove his wife to the railroad station in Rochester, and started back to Penfield alone. The money was in his pocket. Some hours later his horse was found drawing an empty buggy. Gates's hat and some papers were found, badly torn, in the bottom of the vehicle.

His wife thinks he has been murdered by some of the Italian laborers he employed.

Paul Laurence Dunbar Very Ill.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, is critically ill of consumption at the home of his mother in this city. He contracted pneumonia on

SAVED FROM TOMB OF SAND.

Workman Rescued from Cave-In by Fast-Shoveling Comrades.

A dozen workmen worked desperately with shovels yesterday afternoon and saved the life of a comrade, Joseph Mundy, thirty-two years old, of Jamaica, who had been buried in a cave-in while digging an excavation at Belmont Park, in Queens. The other men leaped to safety as the sandy banks, loosened by the rain, gave way. Mundy was covered completely from sight.

Jumping back into the excavation, Mundy's companions wielded their shovels as fast as they could. After ten minutes of the hardest of work they uncovered his head. Munday was unconscious. Ropes were tied under his arms, and as the sand was thrown back from around him by the rescuers he was hoisted clear. A crowd of women cheered the workers on.

Ambulance Surgeon Rourke hurried Mundy to St. Mary's Hospital at Jamaica, where it was said last evening that his condition was not serious.

DEATHBED IN TRAIN'S PATH.

Two Ohio Women, Wrapped in Coverlet, Lie Down on Track.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Mary and Lizzie Kehrer, who lived alone on a small farm near here, wrapped themselves in a bedspread and lay down on the Ohio Central Railroad track last night. They were killed by a passenger train.

A few years ago Mary, who was fifty-eight years old, contracted a disease that was pronounced incurable. She brooded over her illness, and her melancholy was shared by her sister, two years her junior. They often discussed suicide with their neighbors, and the older sister remained steadfast in her determination to kill herself. Lizzie, who at first had argued against it, began to agree with her that it was justifiable.

Instead of going to bed last night, they wrapped the coverlets about themselves and went to the track in the darkness of early evening. It is believed that they waited nearly three hours for the train.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN MINE.

Giant Slab of Rock Fell in Gallery 1,400 Feet Underground.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 20.—Four miners were killed, three of them instantly, in an accident in the Andover mine at Hibernia to-day. A seam in the hanging wall was responsible for the accident, which occurred 1,400 feet under ground.

The dead were Lawrence Bednacht, forty-four; John Koza, twenty-two; Borchuck Garyetz, thirty, and Stephen Debarick, thirty-three years old. Mike Kasina and John Polika were injured.

The men were placing a compressed air drill in position when a slab of rock weighing several tons fell on them. Volunteers rushed to the scene, but Bednacht, Koza, and Garyets were dead when they were reached. Debarick was removed to the Memorial Hospital, in Morristown, where he died later in the day.

Superintendent James Reed, who has been employed in the mine for more than thirty years, is at a loss to account for the cause of the accident, which, he says, is the worst that the mine has ever known.

CAN'T FIND HAVEMEYER.

Deputy Sheriffs Seek Man Sued by Union Club.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Deputy Sheriffs hunted in vain to-day for William A. Havemeyer, Jr., sued by the Union Club for a board bill of $500. They visited the Riverside Golf Club, where young Havemeyer was said to be living, only to find he had left there three weeks before. Friends said that he had gone South on a pleasure trip.

Secretary Mather Smith of the club declares that the suit will be prosecuted, but denied that there was any intention to strike Havemeyer's name from the club rolls. He admitted that Havemeyer had claimed that the bill was unfair.

HOSE CAUSES AUTO CRASH.

Two New Yorkers Among Seven Persons Injured in Chicago Accident.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—In an automobile accident at Twentieth Street and Michigan Avenue to-day Miss Neva E. Scott of Chicago was seriously injured and her six companions were slightly hurt. The party included, besides Miss Scott, Miss Helen Davies of New York, a niece of H. G. Davies; L. C. Murphy, a theatrical manager of Boston; Dr. Reginald Smith, surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, New York; Miss Grace Bowen of Chicago, Miss Zala Terry of Peoria, and Miss Helen Reidy of St. Louis.

A hose stretched across the street caused the automobile to swerve and crash into the curb, throwing the occupants to the pavement. The men, despite their injuries, assisted the bruised and frightened women to the grass plot beside the boulevard and summoned medical aid. It had been the intention of the party to start for St. Louis to-day.

G. W. VANDERBILT WINS POINT.

Has Damage Suits Transferred on Account of Local Prejudice.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 20.—An order has been granted by Judge Pritchard of the United States Court for the removal of four suits against George W. Vanderbilt to the United States Court. The order is based on the ground of existing "prejudice and local influence" which Mr. Vanderbilt alleges would prevent him from obtaining justice here.

The four suits are brought by former employes and administrators for damages. M. C. Graham, administratrix of D. H. Graham, sues for $20,000, and J. Z. Russell, administrator of Richard Russell, sues for $20,000. D. H. Graham and Richard Russell were ferrymen of Mr. Vanderbilt's and lost their lives in the French Broad River some time ago.

James J. Parker was injured by a corn-husking machine and wants $10,000. R. S. Clark was thrown from a mule and demands $15,000.

HELPS SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Lyman C. Smith Gives $100,000 for a New Building.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University announced to-day that Lyman C. Smith of this city had given $100,000 to erect an ad-

CONVENTION FINGER POINTS TO GROUT

Leaders Agree Upon Guggenheimer for Second Place.

STRONG M'CLELLAN BOOM

Tammany's Final Move Results in Midnight Conference Between Leaders—No Decision Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Senator McCarren early this morning handed out the following slate as the one which he thought would be put through at the convention to-day:

Governor—EDWARD M. GROUT of Kings.
Lieutenant Governor—RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER of New York.
Secretary of State—JOHN PALLACE of Monroe.
Controller—GEORGE HALL of St. Lawrence.
Attorney General—CHARLES N. BULGER of Oswego.
State Treasurer—EDWIN ATWATER of Dutchess.
State Engineer and Surveyor—THOMAS H. STRYKER of Oneida.
Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—EDGAR M. CULLEN of Kings.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—JOHN CUNNEEN of Erie.

That Controller Edward M. Grout of New York would be the nominee of the Democratic State Convention for Governor was already a settled conviction with the crowds in the various headquarters and in the corridor of the Grand Union Hotel when the big leaders went into conference at 11:30 o'clock in the rooms of ex-Senator Edward Murphy.

As a last stand to defeat, if possible, the nomination of Edward M. Grout, the delegates opposed to Hill and McCarren sprung the candidacy of Mayor George B. McClellan shortly before midnight and are pressing it before the leaders. The movement was brought to a head in the old Goodyear headquarters, in the Grand Union, where at 11 o'clock a meeting was held which was attended by delegates from various sections.

William J. Conners of Buffalo was one of the leaders in the movement, and as a starter he put in his twelve Erie County delegates. In addition to these there were representatives present from Niagara, Onondaga, Monroe, Dutchess, Putnam, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Ontario, Genesee, Cayuga, and Otsego Counties.

Although the full delegations from these counties were not all present, those who attended promised a majority of the members in practically every case, and the entire delegations in many instances. Clinton County was not represented, but Thomas F. Conway sent word to the meeting that, while he was unable to attend, he was in sympathy with its object and would promise that the three delegates from Clinton would abide by the decision reached in the meeting. In all, more than fifty delegates attended, and none were from Greater New York.

Making McClellan Test.

Right from the moment the gathering came together it was determined to test the sentiment for McClellan among the other delegations. A committee was named to visit Senator Hill, William F. Sheehan, and Charles F. Murphy to urge that McClellan be considered. Martin Cary of the law firm of Bissell, Cary & Cooke of Buffalo, was named to head this committee, his associates being John Hogan of Syracuse, John J. Cummings, and John Dunphy of Onondaga, Frank H. Mott of Chatauqua, and Daniel McMahon of Cattaraugus.

Then the meeting took a recess until after midnight to give the committee an opportunity to carry out the instructions so it would be able to report back. While this meeting was in progress Murphy was dining at Saratoga Lake with friends. John B. McDonald was the host, and at the dinner were ex-Senator John Fox, President of the Democratic Club; Thomas F. Conway, George Weed, son of Smith M. Weed, and Senator Dowling.

Mr. Murphy had left word that he would be back in his headquarters shortly after 10 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later before he appeared. Several of his lieutenants were waiting for him, including President Frank A. O'Donnel of the Tax Board, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, and T. F. Smith.

They informed Mr. Murphy immediately of what had occurred up stairs, and the Tammany leader sent for Chairman Cord Meyer of the State Committee. Mr. Meyer was waiting in the State Committee Headquarters, which are right next to Mr. Murphy's rooms, and he came in at once. He and Mr. Murphy were together for a few minutes and then Mr. Murphy started for the suite of William F. Sheehan on the floor above.

At this time the committee, headed by Mr. Cary, had called on Mr. Hill to urge the name of McClellan, but did not see him. As Mr. Murphy entered the quarters of Mr. Sheehan and passed back into Mr. Sheehan's bedroom, the committee entered the parlor of Mr. Sheehan's suite also. They sent word to Mr. Sheehan, who left Mr. Murphy inside and came out to meet them.

Sheehan Embarrassed.

Both Mr. Cary and Mr. Hogan explained to Mr. Sheehan that they had been instructed to urge the candidacy of Mayor McClellan, and they further said that they represented between seventy and eighty up-State delegates who wanted to secure the consent of the New York delegation to use the name of New York's Mayor.

Mr. Sheehan looked worried for the minute. Turning to Mr. Hogan he said: "This move on your part at this time is somewhat embarrassing. We have just arranged to hold a sort of general conference, which I think may settle this entire situation to your satisfaction. If you will allow this matter to rest for a very short time you may find this to be correct."

Mr. Cary and Mr. Hogan assented to this and sat down to wait. Mr. Sheehan returned to the private room where Mr. Murphy was waiting, and then the two men crossed the hall by a side door and entered the room of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr. There, waiting for them, were ex-Senator

Senator McCarren asking them to join the gathering. It then was past midnight.

August Belmont and National Committeeman Norman E. Mack joined the conference right after the message had been sent to Hill and McCarren. The latter was strangely missing, but Senator Hill was in his room, and Senator Murphy, with Mr. Mack, went to him and escorted him to the conference.

At 1:30 A. M. the conference in ex-Senator Murphy's room broke up and William F. Sheehan, acting as spokesman, said:

"There has been no decision arrived at and the conference has adjourned until 9 o'clock."

Sullivans for Grout.

Since 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the boom of Judge D. Cady Herrick was disposed of through a conference held between certain influential leaders who were prominent in the movement to bring about the nomination of Judge Parker at St. Louis, and as the result of the position taken by the Albany County delegation against Judge Herrick's Gubernatorial aspirations, the Grout tide had been steadily rising. It reached the flood when the Sullivans, "Big Tim" and "Little Tim," openly espoused the Grout cause, "Little Tim" walking up to the McCarren headquarters and having a Grout badge pinned on him.

Emboldened by the stand taken by the Sullivans, other Tammany leaders began to voice the opinion that Grout was the strongest man that could be put up, thereby giving color to the assertion made by Senator McCarren yesterday that in opposing the candidacy of Mr. Grout, Mr. Murphy was going contrary to the sentiment of his organization.

Despite the great interest which was taken in the decision on the Gubernatorial nomination, the political significance of such an influential contingent of Tammany Hall as that represented by the Sullivans, in giving aid and encouragement to Senator McCarren in his fight for the nomination of Mr. Grout, was not overlooked. It was generally regarded to portend a change in the leadership of Tammany unless Mr. Murphy shows a change of front.

Guggenheimer for Second Place.

The best information obtainable to-night on the Lieutenant Governorship pointed to the probable nomination of Randolph Guggenheimer of New York. Francis Burton Harrison was said to be still under consideration, but the chances were much in favor of Mr. Guggenheimer. Both Mr. Hill and Senator McCarren said that Mr. Guggenheimer would be an entirely acceptable candidate.

The only reason why the nomination is still left open is because of a desire on the part of Mr. Hill to conciliate Tammany Hall, if possible. If Tammany should ask for the nomination of George Palmer for second place on the ticket its request would be conceded.

It is not thought likely that Tammany will make such a request, and therefore the probability is that Mr. Guggenheimer will be the nominee. When question was raised about the advisability of giving both the nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to Greater New York, Mr. Hill was advised by several of the most influential of the up-State leaders that the counties up State would much prefer to have the nominations for some offices which command patronage rather than the Lieutenant Governorship, which commands none.

Tammany Hall gained one important concession from Mr. Hill to-day. It was in connection with the platform. As the platform was written there was no indorsement in it of Judge Parker's gold telegram to the St. Louis Convention.

When Senator Dowling and Congressman Cockran, the Tammany representatives, called upon Mr. Hill to-day they insisted that the position of the State organization on the money question should be made perfectly clear.

Gold Plank in Platform.

An understanding finally was reached between them and Mr. Hill that there would be added to the platform a declaration indorsing "the platform and the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention."

The only resolution adopted by the convention at St. Louis was that indorsing the letter of Judge Parker, in which he said that he regarded the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established.

The platform will be about sixteen hundred words in length and will be mainly confined to a discussion of State issues. The record of the Odell administrations will be vigorously attacked. The one-hundred-and-one-million-dollar improvement of the Erie Canal will be indorsed, but the necessity of having a Democratic administration to prevent a repetition of the nine-million-dollar canal expenditure scandal will be urged.

That the judicial ticket will be Cullen and Cunneen is the prevailing opinion to-night. Senator McCarren and William F. Sheehan are inclined to favor the indorsement of the Republican judicial ticket, Cullen and Werner, but Senator Hill and many other leaders are much opposed to such action. They say that Attorney General Cunneen is entitled to the nomination for Associate Judge, and express their belief that the failure of the Democrats to indorse Judge Werner will not lose the ticket a single vote.

SHEPARD HAS NO SPONSOR.

Fatal Weakness in His Candidacy—Tammany, Though, May Vote for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Changes in the situation to-day were so kaleidoscopic in character that the politicians in the corridors of the hotels found difficulty in keeping up with them. Early in the day all the talk was to the effect that New York City candidates had all been eliminated.

The Tammany leaders felt certain that they had headed off the Grout boom, and they acknowledged that there was little chance for Shepard, because, as they said, if Tammany were allowed to bowl over Mr. Grout, McCarren would claim the same privilege so far as Mr. Shepard was concerned, and it could not be reasonably denied him.

Whatever chance of the nomination Mr. Shepard may have had was considered to have disappeared after a conference which the friends of Mr. Shepard had with Mr. Hill this morning. Among the Shepard boomers who went to call on Mr. Hill to urge Mr. Shepard's claims were George Foster Peabody, Frederick W. Hinrichs, A. Augustus Healy, and Mayor Osborne of Auburn. When they had stated why they thought Mr. Shepard ought to be nominated, Mr. Hill told them of the objections which he had heard urged by up-State delegates against Mr. Shepard's availability.

What followed is thus related by one of the friends of Mr. Shepard, who took part in the conference:

"Mr. Hill said that the principal argument against Mr. Shepard's candidacy was that he had found no delegation which would stand sponsor for it. He asked what kind of policy we thought it would be for the party to take a candidate from a borough which not only did not wish to see him nominated, but the delegation from which was making an aggressive fight for another man. To that question one of our delegation replied:

"'You probably will recall, Mr. Hill, that a candidate for the Presidency once was selected from the State of New York when the State delegation was for another man.'

Hill Didn't Forget.

"'Yes,' responded Mr. Hill sharply, 'I have not forgotten that, and I will call your attention to a fact which you seem to have overlooked in that connection, namely, that the action to which you refer resulted in a rupture in the party from which it is only now beginning to recover.'"

Taking their cue from what Mr. Hill had said about Mr. Shepard's having no delegation to stand sponsor for his candidacy, Mayor Osborne and other friends of Mr. Shepard later made a call at the Tammany headquarters and told Charles F. Murphy that they could deliver eighty-one votes from up-State delegates for Mr. Shepard provided Tammany would present his name.

According to Mr. Osborne, the reply of the Tammany leader was that if the Cayuga delegation would present Mr. Shepard's name, Tammany would vote for him.

For two hours before the opening of the convention at noon nearly all the talk heard around the various headquarters was to the effect that the nomination lay between Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany and George M. Palmer of Schoharie.

After the session of the convention there was a new twist in the situation. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, declared in favor of the nomination of William B. Hornblower, the temporary Chairman of the convention. When Mr. Hornblower started for the convention hall he was so apprehensive that his speech would not be especially well received by the convention that he asked Mrs. Hornblower, who is here with her two sons, not to attend the session.

She did remain away, to her sorrow. Mr. Hornblower probably never made a speech in his life which aroused more enthusiasm than that which he delivered to-day. It brought him compliments from all sides and led Mr. Murphy to come out for him as a man whom Tammany would heartily support for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Hornblower Out of It.

Although the general commendation of Mr. Hornblower's convention effort was entirely sincere, his boom was aptly described by one of Mr. Hill's friends as "of the parachute order—highest at the start." For an hour after Mr. Murphy launched the boom there was a lot of talk about it, and many nice things were said about Mr. Hornblower. Then the boom collapsed by general consent. Mr. Hornblower's record of opposition to Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900 was generally regarded as barring him from the list of availables.

No sooner had the Hornblower boom been effectually disposed of than the tip went around the Grand Union that it had been practically decided by the leaders that the nomination was to go to Judge Herrick. The Herrick boom grew steadily until 4 o'clock. Then some of the leaders who could not see in Judge Herrick that type of man desired for the present emergence concluded they would have to do something to put a stop to the Herrick talk.

Judge Herrick's chances appeared to be irretrievably lost after a meeting of the Albany County delegation. The meeting of the delegation was called to select a Chairman and name the choice of the delegation for membership on the committees. David B. Hill was chosen Chairman. There was no discussion of Judge Herrick's boom for Governor at the meeting of the delegation, but no sooner had the delegation adjourned than State Committeeman McCabe, the Albany leader, and Eugene Wood went to the rooms of David B. Hill.

Herrick, Too, Eliminated.

When they came out Mr. McCabe told some of the newspaper men who questioned him about the attitude of the Albany delegation on the candidacy of Judge Herrick for Governor that Judge Herrick could not get more than two votes out of the delegation to support him for that honor.

"We're for Judge Herrick for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals," said Mr. McCabe.

As McCabe and Wood went down the stairs leading into the rotunda they met Senator McCarren.

"It's Grout," said Wood. McCarren and Wood held a few moments' earnest conversation, and then, after Senator McCarren had spoken a few words to one of the Grout boomers, the latter broke open a box of Grout badges and began to distribute them around.

The news was soon passed along to all of the Grout men, and in a very short while the enthusiasm for the Controller was running high, and his admirers were shouting that the fight was all over and that Grout certainly would be the nominee.

"It's a cinch for Grout," said Senator McCarren when he was questioned about 8 o'clock in the corridor of the Grand Union while he was surrounded by a group of up-State men, who were congratulating him, and to whom he was expatiating upon the good qualities of Mr. Grout as a candidate.

"There never has been a chance of naming any other candidate but Grout," continued the Brooklyn leader. "I made up my mind that was so some time ago, and that is why I came out for him as strong as I did. Eliminate Grout from the situation, and who else is there to nominate? Grout is a man of Presidential size. He will make one of the greatest campaigns this State has ever seen, and he will win."

Stapleton to Nominate Grout.

It has been agreed that Luke D. Stapleton is to make the nominating speech for Mr. Grout in the convention.

Notwithstanding the confidence of the Grout boomers that their man was certain to be nominated, Tammany leaders were still talking Palmer to-night. Senator Thomas F. Grady stated the argument for Palmer's nomination in this way:

"Palmer would be a logical candidate. He comes from the only Democratic county up State. He has been the leader of the Assembly, and no man could make a more forcible presentation of State issues than he could. There is not one man in the whole tentative list that would work better with a country audience. It is the meetings which are held in the towns in the afternoons that count. Palmer could hold that kind of a meeting better than the best orator we have."

Mr. Hill confessed himself as highly gratified that Mr. Hornblower's speech had made a hit. But when the suggestion was made to him that Mr. Hornblower ought to be nominated because of his speech, he remarked with a smile, "Wait until you hear the professor before making up your mind."

Mr. Hill referred to Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee, who is to be the Permanent Chairman of the convention. Prof. Lee was a leading candidate for the second place on the ticket and it was pretty generally agreed that he would be the man most likely to get the honor if it went up State. His selection for Permanent Chairman is one of the straws which is thought by the politicians to point strongly to the intention of Mr. Hill to select an up-State man for the first place on the ticket and let the Lieutenant Governorship go to New York City. Prof. Lee is said to be capable of a good speech. He is a young man and is expected to put considerable fire into his address.

Cockran and Dowling See Hill.

It was shortly after the convention had adjourned that Bourke Cockran and Senator Victor J. Dowling walked up to Mr. Hill's headquarters on the second floor of the Grand Union and were ushered into an inner room, where they remained in conference with Mr. Hill for over half an hour.

This was the first call which Mr. Hill had had from any Tammany representatives, and when the news spread that Messrs. Cockran and Dowling were closeted with the up-State leader there was the expectation of an important development in the situation. The departure of the emissaries of Tammany from Mr. Hill's quarters was awaited with anxious interest by a crowd of politicians.

Neither Senator Dowling nor Mr. Cockran was disposed to be communicative as to what had transpired between them and Mr. Hill. It was evident, however, that something had occurred which interested them mightily, for they backed off into a corner of the corridor and held an animated confab for a moment. Then Mr. Cockran suggested that they go to the hotel restaurant for lunch and continue their conversation. As they started down the stairs they were asked what had been the purpose of their call on Mr. Hill.

"We desired to talk over some things that Tammany wanted to have in the platform," said Senator Dowling.

"Did you suggest to Mr. Hill the advisability of taking up Mr. Hornblower as a candidate for Governor?" was asked.

"We did," responded Mr. Cockran.

"How did the suggestion seem to impress him?"

"I think it impressed him more than anything he has heard to-day," Mr. Cockran replied with a grin.

"Was the fact that Mr. Hornblower had opposed Bryan brought up?"

"It was not; in fact Mr. Hill made absolutely no comment upon the suggestion of Mr. Hornblower's name," said Senator Dowling.

Hill Isn't Worrying.

Senator Dowling called Mr. Hill's attention to the fact that the mention of President Cleveland's name in the convention had called forth a great demonstration, but Mr. Hill made no comment upon that incident, Senator Dowling said. When Senator Hill was seen and asked what had taken place at the conference between him and the Tammany representatives, he refused to discuss it except to say, "We had a pleasant talk and everything is moving along nicely."

The Warwick of the situation appeared to be in rare good humor. When the representative of one of the press associations asked him for a copy of the platform to send out in advance he refused it, saying laughingly, "We might want to make some change in it at the last moment." Then he went on to say that he was receiving suggestions from all sides as to what ought to go into the platform.

"I have here," he said, "a proposed plank committing the party to the advocacy of pensions for all employes of the State and of municipalities who are over sixty years of age and who are incapacitated for work. I think perhaps that ought to be amended so as to include old politicians."

"Politicians over sixty who retire?" suggested one of his auditors.

"No; I might be accused of advocating special legislation if it was put that way," responded Mr. Hill with a laugh. This persiflage was indulged in by Mr. Hill just after the call of Senator Dowling and Congressman Cockran, and was a clear indication that nothing which had been said in his talk with the Tammany representatives had given him cause for worry.

CONVENTION FORMALLY OPENED.

Murphy Declines to Act with McCarren on Escort Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Seldom has a convention listened with closer attention to the speech of a presiding officer, or with more approval, than was shown at the opening session of the Democratic State Convention to-day, while William B. Hornblower was delivering his address as temporary Chairman. Again and again was the speech cheered as Mr. Hornblower made telling points against the campaign arguments and issues of the Republicans, while at the close only the most favorable comments were to be heard on every side.

As is usual in such cases, the session to-day was late in getting started. Although called for 12 o'clock, the convention hall was not half filled at that hour, and none of the leaders of the party in the State had arrived. There was a band enlivening those who were waiting, and it was kept busy most of the time. From 11:30 o'clock the crowd began to pile into the big hall, and at 12:10 o'clock, when Senator McCarren came into the hall to take his seat at the head of the Kings County delegation, the place was more than half filled.

Senator McCarren was cheered and applauded as he went to his seat, the Kings County contingent taking the initiative, while the band struck up "The Battle Cry of Freedom," to the amusement of those familiar with the situation in New York and McCarren's attitude for the autonomy of Brooklyn. During the next few minutes ex-Senator Edward Murphy of Troy, William F. Sheehan of New York, and George Foster Peabody of Warren came in, and each was generously applauded. Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan received many a hand when he entered, as did many of the others from various sections of the State.

Ovation for Tammany Leader.

The most generous applause of the day, however, came when Charles F. Murphy entered and took his seat with the New York contingent. Mr. Murphy, who came in at 12:15 o'clock, was accompanied by Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Senator Victor J. Dowling, Congressman William Sulzer, and Charles V. Fornes. All the Tammany men cheered and applauded vigorously, and the band joined in the demonstration.

By this time everybody in the Convention Hall was on the lookout for the figure of ex-Senator David B. Hill, who undoubtedly would have been cheered to the echo, but the veteran convention master did not attend the session at all, remaining at his suite in the Grand Union Hotel while the proceedings were going on.

By the time State Chairman Meyer called the convention to order at 12:21 o'clock the hall was about three-quarters full, and it did not fill completely during any of the later stages of the proceedings. Smoking was going on quite generally, entirely unreproved by the Chairman, although it generally is the rule to forbid smoking in a convention.

"Looks as though you could smoke all you want in a Democratic Convention," remarked a Tammany delegate, looking around. "Yes," replied a Kings County man; "you can smoke anything but the pipe of peace."

When Chairman Meyer called the convention to order he promptly presented the name of Mr. Hornblower for Temporary Chairman, as the selection of the State Committee; there being no clergyman introduced to offer prayer, as is usual in such cases. There was a camera brigade on hand on the platform, however, and during fully half of the time given over to the proceedings of the day flashes went off every few minutes, punctuating the remarks of the presiding officer and startling the various delegates.

Murphy Refuses to Act with McCarren.

After the convention had ratified the selection of Mr. Hornblower, there was an incident, in which Charles F. Murphy figured, that caused general astonishment and much later comment on the part of everybody connected with the convention. Mr. Meyer, in announcing the usual formal committee to escort the presiding officer to the chair, named Charles F. Murphy, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Samuel A. Beardsley, and Francis Burton Harrison.

There was some surprise shown at the placing of Murphy and McCarren on the committee, but it was as nothing compared to the astonishment that spread over the faces of the delegates when it was seen that the Tammany Hall leader refused to budge an inch from his seat to escort Mr. Hornblower. The latter arose from his seat and was met promptly by Senator McCarren and Congressman Harrison. Mr. Beardsley was absent from the hall.

Murphy continued to sit still, meanwhile glaring at everybody and at McCarren in particular. Congressman Cockran and Borough President Ahearn, who sat by the Tammany leader, variously cursed over and urged him to take his place by the side of Mr. Hornblower, but Murphy stubbornly refused to move. Although he had been made the Chairman of the formal committee, he refused to act, and Mr. Hornblower went to the platform with McCarren on one side and Congressman Harrison on the other, cheers greeting all three, while only curious and contemptuous looks were directed toward Murphy's seat.

From the very beginning of Mr. Hornblower's speech his words were received with marked favor by all, the first applause and cheers being when he declared that he did not appear as presiding officer on behalf of any faction or organization, but as the representative of the great body of independent voters.

Hornblower's Points Cheered.

This applause was redoubled when the Chairman asserted that the convention should do absolutely nothing except that would be in aid of the National ticket, but the greatest applause of the day up to that time came when Mr. Hornblower, in the course of his arguments, mentioned the name of President Cleveland.

The cheering grew in volume as it continued, and practically all the delegates and others in the audience came to their feet and waved their hats to spur on the cheering. Later, when the speaker referred to the Republican postal frauds, some one in the back of the hall blew a police whistle, which also joined in some of the demonstrations which followed.

Of all the demonstrations during Mr. Hornblower's speech, however, there was nothing to equal that which followed his statement that while the Republicans were urging Roosevelt on a platform of "doing things," the Democrats could well urge Parker on a platform that he "would not do things which the Constitution and the principles of a free Government would prohibit."

At this declaration hats were swung in the air, the audience rose to its feet, and the cheering and applause broke out afresh, continued, the band striking up "Rally 'Round the Flag," while the cheers were repeated again and again. Both Senator McCarren and Mr. Murphy, who sat almost directly across the aisle from one another, jumped up and urged on the cheering.

Mr. Hornblower's attacks on Gov. Odell for serving as Chairman of the State Committee while still Executive of the State also were roundly cheered, while at the mention of the name of Judge Parker in closing, there was a further demonstration, the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Meanwhile Mr. Hornblower's speech was concluded at 1:15 o'clock, something less than fifty minutes being required in its delivery.

Applause for a Samuel J. Tilden.

There were many demonstrations for favorites as their names were called on the reading of the temporary roll of the convention. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, read the roll in his capacity as an Assistant Secretary of the convention. The first applause came when the name of Hill was called as the head of the delegation from the Third Albany District, more applause greeting the name of Samuel J. Tilden, which was read as one of the Columbia County delegates.

This Tilden is a nephew of the late Gov. Tilden, who was the Presidential candidate in 1876. Cheers also greeted the names of McCarren and Murphy, the followers of each trying to give the better demonstration for their favorites. Borough President Cassidy of Queens, August Belmont, Edward Murphy, Jr., and George Foster Peabody also were warmly greeted when their names were called, as also were W. Bourke Cockran, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, and Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes.

During the roll call from New York County, Assemblyman John F. Curry came forward and presented the notice of contest in the Seventeenth District, where Curry and Daniel F. McMahon had their bitter primary fight. No sooner had the roll call been finished, however, than ex-Asemblyman James Fitzgerald, who has been acting as counsel for the Curry people, was recognized, and took the platform to withdraw from the fight.

"Our contest, I see, is the only one in the entire State," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "Our delegation is not a paper delegation, however, and I want to assure you, gentlemen, that rarely does a delegation come to a State Convention with such merits for a contest as we have."

"We want Democratic harmony, but we protest against that harmony which carries primaries at the pistol point. We protest against that spirit of imperialism in a district; we protest against the policy which has held out the hand to the dive keeper of Chinatown, while it has robbed the people of our section.

Lone Contest Withdrawn.

"Yet because ours is the only contest in the State, and for harmony in the interests of Parker and Davis, we withdraw our contest. This leaves your Committee on Credentials with nothing to do, and, gentlemen, I congratulate the party on the fact that for the first time in twenty years we have a Democratic Convention without a single contest. This is most auspicious, and, gentlemen, I assure you that the men who actually won the fight in the Seventeenth New York District will be heart and soul with you for Parker and Davis."

Mr. Fitzgerald was heartily cheered as he took his seat, and a few minutes later, when Fred C. Schraub offered the formal resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, Charles N. Bulger moved to lay it on the table, a motion which was enthusiastically carried.

Chairman Hornblower then announced the appointment of the various committees, George Raines of Rochester being made the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, which will have the presentation of the platform, and Andrew A. McLean of Newburg being made Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

This latter committee has formally selected Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Ithaca to be the Permanent Chairman of the convention. At 1:40 o'clock the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The order of business then will be the perfecting of the permanent organization, the speech of Prof. Lee as Permanent Chairman, and the reading of the platform by Mr. Raines. After this has been done the convention will proceed to the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

NOT PRESSING KEOGH.

Westchester Delegates Merely Suggested His Name for Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Friends of Judge Keogh in the Westchester delegation, which is led by John G. Agar, are not pressing the candidacy of Judge Keogh for Governor. While they all think well of the Judge and would do everything for his nomination if it should be seen that there was a chance to bring it about, they have merely placed his name before the leaders for consideration, and would be pleased if it were taken up.

Six of the nine delegates from Westchester are for Keogh, the remaining three being for Congressman Pugsley for Governor. Ex-Mayor Walsh of Yonkers, the State Committeeman from the Westchester district, with his delegates, is for Keogh as heartily as are the Agar delegates.

RIDDER TO HEAD ELECTORS.

Takes Woodward's Place—Two Electors Yet to be Named.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Herman Ridder of New York will be named in to-morrow's session of the convention to head the Parker and Davis electoral ticket. His selection will be to fill the place of James Wodward, who declined the nomination on the ground that as he is a National Bank director his eligibility to serve as an elector might therefore be questioned.

There are two other places to be filled on the electoral ticket, one to succeed Harry Payne Whitney as the second elector-at-large and the third to succeed Isidor Straus as a district elector. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Straus declined for the same reason as Mr. Woodward, after they had been selected by the Albany convention on April 18.

The selection of Mr. Ridder was made in deference to his position as a leading German Democrat.

PARKER WATCHING CONVENTION.

Stream of Messages Keeps Him in Touch with Situation at Saratoga.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Judge Parker to-day has been in close touch with political advisers who are in attendance upon the State Convention at Saratoga. Every few minutes messengers were to be seen climbing the hill from the telegraph office to the Judge's house.

The operator who handles Judge Parker's personal messages was busy most of the day, but in spite of many messages the candidate found time to issue orders to his men concerning the harvesting of the crops. There were no political callers at Rosemount to-day, and the Judge took a long horseback ride.

KINGS AND ERIE IN CAUCUS.

Shevlin Against Unit Rule—Erie Delegation Splits.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The delegations of Kings County and Erie both held caucuses to-day. At the Kings County caucus James Shevlin made a proposition to Senator McCarren not to adopt the unit rule until after the conference of leaders, which it was understood was to be held, had acted. He said that the anti-McCarren members of the delegation would like to vote with the delegation if possible. Senator McCarren agreed to an adjournment of the caucus without action.

The caucus of the Erie County delegation resulted in a split. The delegation divided in half, twelve of the delegates with John J. Kennedy at their head deciding to stick out for the nomination of Attorney General Cunneen as Associate Judge and the other twelve, led by Daniel N. Lockwood, deciding to help Tammany Hall to carry out any programme which Mr. Murphy might decide upon.

CHAIRMAN TAGGART BACK.

Situation in Indiana All That Could Be Desired, He Says.

Senator Gorman of Maryland arrived in the city last night. He refused to say anything about the situation other than that he would have a conference with Mr. Taggart to-day.

Chairman Taggart arrived from the West several hours before Mr. Gorman got here, and may go to Esopus to confer with Judge Parker. Mr. Taggart said that the situation in Indiana was all that could be desired, and he was very much gratified with it.

"Out there, there is no Bryan, no Hearst, the people are all just Democrats and working for the election of Judge Parker," he said. "I was never more satisfied with anything in my life than I was with the way things looked in Indiana."

Mr. Taggart said that it had not yet been decided to open headquarters in Chicago, but that the matter would be discussed to-day.

ROOSEVELT SENTIMENT ABROAD

Leopold Wallach Found Americans There Desirous of His Election.

Leopold Wallach, the New York lawyer, returned yesterday from a four months' tour of Europe on which he says that he found practically all American residents abroad hoping for the election of Roosevelt. Their opinion, he says, is that should Parker succeed, the agitation to reduce the tariff which would follow would completely upset trade interests abroad. On the other hand, he says, the people do not believe that Roosevelt is as dangerous and fanatical as he is pictured.

Mr. Wallach said that he noted abroad the great number of Americans of moderate means who were touring. "These people," he said, "are not the kind that go to the finest hotels or travel on the fastest steamships, but are people who are satisfied with the good time they can have for two months on $500. I have been across nineteen times, and I do not remember ever before having met so many people of this class as are traveling now."

ELECTION ARRESTS AT CONEY.

Six of Morgan's Prisoners Held—Thirty Gave Up Their Papers.

Mardi Gras week has brought many fakirs to Coney Island and Deputies of State Superintendent of Elections Morgan yesterday swept through the streets there and captured 150 small business men of foreign birth, mostly Italians, whom they suspected of holding fraudulent naturalization papers. Among those arrested were sellers of frankfurters, hot corn, peanuts, and fruit. They were brought to Manhattan, where they were at once examined by Deputy Superintendent H. B. Stowell, coached by a Government lawyer.

Only six were held for arraignment before United States Commissioner Ridgway, there being reason to believe that these understood that they had committed a crime. One said he had paid $25, and another $25, for their naturalization papers to a man who will be arrested on sight as a result of their revelations. Thirty others surrendered their papers for cancellation, and many broke into bitter lamentation over the double misfortune of being taken away from their expected harvest at the Mardi Gras and losing their standing as American citizens.

ODELL SEES CORTELYOU.

Both Governor and National Chairman Silent After Conference.

National Chairman Cortelyou and Gov. Odell were in conference at National Headquarters for several hours yesterday, and it was said that the Governor was asked for a statement of the situation in the State. Gov. Odell refused to discuss anything concerning the conference after it had ended other than to say that State matters were gone over in detail.

Chairman Cortelyou, as usual, smiled and replied to questions: "Nothing to say."

Higgins to Confer with Roosevelt.

It was said last night that Frank W. Higgins, the Republican nominee for Governor, would visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay to-day. He is going there, it is said, to talk over the situation in the State with the President.

TICKET IN GRANITE STATE.

John McLane Nominated for Governor by the Republicans.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 20.—John McLane of Milford was nominated for Governor by the Republican State convention here to-day. The Presidential electors chosen were ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins of Concord, Gen. Charles S. Collins of Nashua, Albert Batchelder of Northampton, and Herman F. Straw of Manchester. No other nominations had to be made, as all State officers except the Governor are appointed. There was no contest, and the proceedings of the convention were concluded in less than two hours.

After describing the Parker telegram as "sounding brass," Judge James W. Renwick, the Permanent Chairman, said:

"The man who left family, books, and station to face disease and death that Cuba might be free would not be a king, emperor, or autocrat of the Philippines, if we wanted him to be. The political party which emancipated and enfranchised a race of black men at home will not deny ultimate independence to our brown wards in the Orient."

The Republican convention for the Second Congressional District followed the State gathering. Congressman Frank D. Currier of Canaan was renominated by acclamation.

Justice J. A. Robson Renominated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Republicans of the Seventh Judicial District to-day nominated Justice James A. Robson of Canandaigua to succeed himself in the Supreme Court.

Five Years for New Haven Bank Teller.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 20.—Douglas L. Smith, defaulting paying teller of the National Tradesman's Bank of this city, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury this afternoon for the embezzlement of about $70,000. He immediately pleaded guilty before Judge Platt, and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:15 A. M.—201 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; John J. Brown; damage, $300.

3:40 A. M.—53 Macdougal Street; Rocca Fagio; damage slight.

8:40 A. M.—998 First Avenue; J. Adler; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—769 Second Avenue; Interborough Railway Company; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—148 West Sixty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—8 Morningside Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $2.

5:55 P. M.—42 West Seventy-third Street; Henry Imbrie; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—7 Water Street, the Bronx; Walter Carroll; damage, $100.

10:35 P. M.—119 Fifth Avenue; Jacob Reith; damage, $35.

GRAPE NUTS.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE

Agrees With Him About Food.

A trained nurse says: "In the practice of my profession I have found so many points in favor of Grape-Nuts food that I unhesitatingly recommend it to all my patients.

"It is delicate and pleasing to the palate (an essential in food for the sick) and can be adapted to all ages, being softened with milk or cream for babies or the aged when deficiency of teeth renders mastication impossible. For fever patients or those on liquid diet I find 'Grape-Nuts and albumen water very nourishing and refreshing.' This recipe is my own idea and is made as follows: Soak a teaspoonful of Grape-Nuts in a glass of water for an hour, strain and serve with the beaten white of an egg and a spoonful of fruit juice for flavoring. This affords a great deal of nourishment that even the weakest stomach can assimilate without any distress.

"My husband is a physician, and he uses Grape-Nuts himself and orders it many times for his patients.

"Personally I regard a dish of Grape-Nuts with fresh or stewed fruit as the ideal breakfast for any one—well or sick." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

In any case of stomach trouble, nervous prostration, or brain fag, a 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts will work wonders toward nourishing and rebuilding, and in this way ending the trouble. "There's a reason," and trial proves.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

A T the Convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association, now taking place at the Masonic Temple, New York, the

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A LA SPIRITE CORSET

was endorsed as the

CRITERION OF FASHION

and used in all the demonstrations to give display to the latest modes.

It is the one corset that gives correct contour to the figure, fits to perfection and is worn by leaders of fashion everywhere.

W. & J. SLOANE

CLEANLINESS and resistance to wear are the absolutely necessary qualities of a floor covering for bathroom, kitchen, basement, hall and office

NAIRN INLAID LINOLEUM

fulfils this requirement exactly. Made in hardwood patterns; Moorish, Roman and English tile effects, and plain colors

Also attractive new designs in printed Oil Cloths. Widths up to 18 feet.

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Blankets.

French, Austrian, California and Eiderdown Blankets—all sizes, including extra long, $4.00 to $30.00 per pair.

COMFORTABLES, in Lamb's Wool and Eiderdown, Silk and Satin Covered.

BED SPREADS—Satin finished, plain and Embroidered.

SPECIAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21ST.

100 Pairs FINE WOOL BLANKETS, single bed sizes—value, $5.75 ..... 4.50

200 Pairs full double bed size, value $6.75 ..... 5.25

Flannels.

Importations of French and German Flannels in New Printings for Wrappers, Sacques, Kimonos, Novelties in French Waisting Flannels.

English Wash Flannels, Stripes, Checks, Roman Effects and Plain Colors.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21ST.

1,500 yards ENGLISH WASH FLANNELS, (unshrinkable) in striped Effects—regular price $1.00 50C yard.

Broadway & 19th Street.

J. Lauchheimer & Co. 86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

There's been a frightful upset by the masons and carpenters in our basement and we were almost sorry the housefurnishing stock was so tremendously large. Now things are in better shape.

Our arrangements for building and blankets are a bit in conflict. The blankets are ready first instead of the other way round. There's plenty of room, though, for your selection, and the prices make that easy.

Mason Jars, quarts and pints	39c
Gold Dust, large	15c
F. P. C. Ironing Wax	03c
Bon Ami	07c
Mrs. Pott's Irons, per set	55c

Eleven-Quarter Blankets.

Chester,	1.49	Princess,	6.98
Alcazar,	2.98	Inverness,	8.98
Am. Beauty	4.98	Gallet,	9.98

Paddock and Paletot

Topcoats for Men

Ready-for-Service.

Our models are accepted as models for contemporaneous effort — accepted as the highest expression of the tailor's craft. Of each coat, we present two distinctive styles. The fabrics embrace worsteds, coverts, twills, cheviots, vicunas and rainproof fabrics in twenty-three designs and patterns, not a few of which are exclusive with us. The prices are modest $20.00 to $38.00.

Worthy of Special Mention:

Silk Lined Coats, $15.

Box model, 40 inches long, of Vicuna, in Oxford or black, lined throughout and lapels faced with silk, tailored to Saks standard. Exceptional value.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

A Drink fit for the Gods

A CUP

L. J. CALLANAN'S

43 BLEND of COFFEE

made after recipe which will be mailed on request.

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Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

Men's New English Walking Suits, Second Floor, at $18.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904.

☞ Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor for a dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a young man who lacked a certain amount of enterprise, but on the other hand he could not refrain from telling what he would like to do.

"Last night as you stood in the moonlight," he said to his best girl, "I could not help but think how much I would like to kiss you."

"Well," she replied, "as the poet says, the thought of yesterday is the action of to-day."

That's our motto, too. What we plan to do to-day we see to it that it's done to morrow.

This "always going to do" is the next thing to a "Ne'er do well."

That's the art of 20th Century progress—carry out what you plan to do, and in doing this you sound the keynote of enterprise.

We're planning every day for store betterment and we're continually putting new ideas into practical working order, advancing in our methods every day.

Success continually dogs the heels of enterprise and perfection follows in the wake of action, and the thoughts of yesterday with us are the action of to-day.

Preliminary Opening.

To-day

is the last day of our

Preliminary Opening.

A Special Exposition

of the very latest Fall Styles that will be worn during the ensuing season by New York's smartest dressers.

Exclusive Styles

in Millinery, Suits, Coats, Gowns, Wraps, Silk Petticoats, Silk Waists, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces and Trimmings. Your critical inspection is cordially invited.

Correct Fall coats for the street.

A STYLISH jacket is the most important consideration nowadays, for it may be a natty adjunct of a modish suit, or complete a costume with the addition of a neat "trotter" skirt. Being so indispensable, (it has appeared in several new forms and lengths....) so that all tastes can be satisfied, and, too, all purposes.

The newest lengths are the short girlish 25 inch, (the 28 inch, the 45 inch,) and the 50 inch. Black is a strong rival of the new brown and English green shades, in colors, and Broadcloth, Kersey and Covert Cloth furnish appropriate materials.

Taking the fashionable English Fatigue coat as a criterion (of prevailing modes.....) the tendency to military effects shows in the conventional silk braid ornaments and mannish-looking top-coat sleeves. Army buttons lend a finishing touch in true martial style.

The woman of small stature will admire the 28 inch coat, (which is handsomely plaited in long lines,) emphasizing slenderness and height. These are fashionably tailored, even the buttons used for decoration being of similar cloth to match.

The "corset fitted" coats serve to bring out so attractively the good points of a fine figure, that women so favored will not abandon these tight-fitting garments. There's a surprisingly handsome assortment (for their delectation in English covert..) bearing the inimitable Piccadilly stamp.

Among the ultra-fashionable designs the Tourist coat, (distinguished by... loose belted back,) is heralded the favorite for mid-winter travels and feats of pedestrianship. Familiarize yourself with its characteristic features, if you wish to be in the maelstrom of fashion this season.

Third Floor.

$10 for $15 Taffeta lined cheviot, semi-fitted coat—25 in. long—plain tailored.

$14.75 for $20 Tourist coat—42 in. long, fine quality cheviot—belted back—welted seams.

$10 for $14.75 covert box coat—30 in. long, box plait front and back—double breasted—low collar—neatly stitched.

$12.00 for $16.50 covert cloth coat—25 in. long—15 rows of strapping—satin lined.

$18.50 for $25 English covert coat—34 in. long—semi-fitted back—double breasted—lined throughout—felled seams.

$25 for $35 English covert corset coats—42 in. long—tight fitting—17 rows of strapping—taffeta lined.

$29.75 for new model motor coat—50 in. long—leather trimmed—stunning model.

$29.75 for tourist covert coat—45 to 56 in.—olive covert cloth—neatly trimmed with broadcloth in different combinations.

65c heavy bleached table damask, 48c

WE'VE only 100 pieces but there's one thing they will do—convince you that we are giving the very best values offered anywhere in New York in table damask (as you'll see by noting the other specials below). This damask is a very heavy quality insuring you that it will wear well. It is pure linen of Irish manufacture—62 inches wide—a quality that almost invariably sells at 65c—to-day, 48c.

Main Floor.

Pattern table cloths: New importations of bleached double damask pattern table cloths, with border all around

2 yds. long.	2½ yds. long.	3 yds. long.
1.95	2.45	2.95

Napkins to match: Breakfast size, 2.25 doz. Dinner size, 3.25 doz.

500 doz. table napkins, 21 in. square, all linen, actual value 1.75 doz. at 1.45.

) Hemstitched damask tea and lunch cloths, 1 yard square, strictly pure linen.

Price,	75c	89c	1.00	1.50
Value,	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.95

100 doz. hemstitched mercerized damask bureau scarfs, 18x52 in., value 75c, at..... 50c

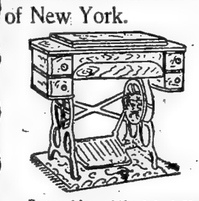
Sheets and pillow cases: 500 hemmed pillow cases, good quality, 42x36 and 45x36 in., regularly 12½c, at..... 8½c

Hemmed bed sheets:	1½x2½ yds	2x2½ yds.	2½x2½ yds.
Good quality.....	43c	52c	57c

Special sale of ball-bearing $50 sewing machines $13.75

Fourth Floor.

YOU'LL be as proud to own and operate this famous $50 ball-bearing sewing machine at $13.75 as Simpson Crawford Co. are to have the exclusive sale of it among the great stores of New York.



It has achieved more fame than the renowned Singer and has improvements the Singer Company never dreamed of.

It runs smoothly and noiselessly, never tiring the operator.

It sews perfectly and swiftly. It has the widest diversity of stitches—fancy and plain—of any machine made.

Every idea of the latest Singer is embodied in the construction of this machine—has all ball-bearing parts, which tend to relieve the efforts of the one who sews—noiseless—self-threading shuttle, automatic thread release and all the latest attachments—wearing parts of case-hardened steel—woodwork highly polished oak, new style, swell front, drop-head—has appearance of table when closed. Guaranteed by Simpson Crawford Co. and manufacturer for 5 years—agents receive $50 for this machine—some stores $35—our price, for to-day only..... $13.75

Regular $60 automatic lift ball-bearing sewing machines at..... $14.75

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Blankets and comfortables of best wearing qualities.

Main Floor.

OF ALL false economy there's none more pronounced than in the purchase of cheap bedding—blankets and comfortables. A selection (made from these..... special values to-day) carries with it a positive guarantee of serviceableness as good as though we should deposit the actual amount in gold in some bank subject to your request on showing that you were deceived in your purchases.

500 pairs white Eastern wool blankets, warm and serviceable, red, blue and pink borders.

0-4 size for single beds, $2.50 and $3 pair.

11-4 size for double beds $3 and $3.50 pair.

200 pairs white California wool blankets, for full-size beds, extra quality, all wool filling, winter weight, best blanket ever offered at, pair..... $5.00

300 pairs superfine white wool blankets, superior make and finish, wide double stitched white binding—pink, blue or red borders.

11-4 size for double beds, value $10, at $7.50

12-4 for extra size beds, value $21, at $9.

Down comfortables.

500 down-filled comfortables, figured sateen coverings—beautiful designs—for double beds—value $5, at..... $3.95

200 silk-covered down comfortables, newest designs, silk tops and borders, with mercerized backs to match, filled with odorless down—double bed size—value $10, at $8.75

500 cotton-filled silkoline comfortables, heavy winter weight, full size—value $2.50, at..... $1.95

Remarkable selling of 12,800 pairs of High quality lace curtains at about half price.

WHEN we say half price we mean that you will positively pay nearly twice as much for up-to-date curtains (like these and of the same high quality....) in other stores. We know that, and we'll tell you why, for if you have any intention of passing this sale by you will certainly come and investigate these rare bargains (you'll read about below) before doing so.

Fourth Floor.

Twelve thousand eight hundred pairs bought at about half price from reputable importers who made this phenomenal concession in order to secure ready money. They came to us right at the time the demand is greatest—when everybody is buying curtains. That's why the saving is so important to you.

We guarantee every pair of these curtains, no matter how inexpensive they are. We have the importer's word that if there is anything lacking (in a single pair..) it will be made up promptly. It is no wonder we can assure you the greatest bargains of the season, and think how much more you will appreciate them when you see them here to-day. Now don't deny yourself the privilege of saving the enormous amount these prices make possible.

7,500 pairs Irish Point lace curtains. New, clean, crisp, goods, in the most desirable designs—sale prices: $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.85, $6.90, $8.90.

4,100 pairs Renaissance lace curtains. Beautiful hand wrought effects on fine French net—sale prices $2.95, $3.95, $4.85, $7.90, $9.75, $12.50

1,200 pairs Paris Nottingham lace curtains. Choice new patterns of fine Egyptian yarn, with overlock edges—sale prices. 79c., 98c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.95.

Ruffled Renaissance lace bed sets. Rich and artistic new effects, with deep full flounces. $3.50, $4.85, $5.90, $9.75, $13.75, $17.50

To-day's sale of 500 parlor suites: a special event.

THESE parlor suites came to us one month overdue. We'd counted on making them one of the strongest features of that great August sale. Could have cancelled the order but (the manufacturer offered us a special concession and.....) we knew that by taking them we would be able to offer the discriminating home furnishers of New York

Fifth Floor.

better values than it is possible to secure at any time or place.

In this assembly there is every new and artistic creation, every conceivable shape, every novelty evolved for this season from the world's foremost manufacturer. Only the richest harmonizing colorings are used. The workmanship is the most highly skilled —(the woods all perfectly seasoned....). Artistic furniture to satisfy every taste—built to last a lifetime, at prices usually asked for the rickety kind.

3-piece parlor suites.

$25 3-piece parlor suites, $16.50
$28 3-piece parlor suites, $18.50
$32 3-piece parlor suites, $20
$42 3-piece parlor suites, $27.50
$48 3-piece parlor suites, $30
$50 3-piece parlor suites, $37.50
$55 3-piece parlor suites, $41.50
$58 3-piece parlor suites, $44
$65 3-piece parlor suites, $48
$68 3-piece parlor suites, $54
$95 3-piece parlor suites, $65
$100 3-piece parlor suites, $75

5-piece parlor suites.

$40 5-piece parlor suites, $30
$55 5-piece parlor suites, $37.50
$57 5-piece parlor suites, $40
$62 5-piece parlor suites, $50
$99 5-piece parlor suites, $55
$102 5-piece parlor suites, $65
$105 5-piece parlor suites, $60
$110 5-piece parlor suites, $80
$115 5-piece parlor suites, $85
$125 5-piece parlor suites, $95
$135 5-piece parlor suites, $100
$190 5-piece parlor suites, $120

5,000 yards of the best 70c tapestry Brussels carpet, 48c

WE'RE well aware that everybody does not want tapestry Brussels carpets, but right here's where that item—(the 70c value at 48c.....) is of interest to you. It gives you a hint of the splendid values that await you in our carpet and rug section to-day. Values that are breaking all previous records (for September selling.....)—we'll about triple the business of last September.

Third Floor.

Values such as $1.25 wool velvet carpet at 85c—$1.50 body Brussels and Axminster carpets at 97c—$1.50 inlaid linoleum at 89c—30c oilcloth at 19c—$12 6 x 9 Smyrna rugs at 7.65—and scores of other bargains in domestic and oriental floor coverings.

48c yd. for 70c Tapestry Brussels carpets.

74c for 90c fine Tapestry Brussels —very closely woven.

85c for $1.25 wool velvet carpets, suitable for all rooms, halls and stairs—large range of patterns to select from.

58c for best 75c all wool Ingrain carpets.

97c for $1.35 to $1.50 body Brussels and Axminster carpets—these two fabrics are noted for their beautiful colorings.

58c for 75c good quality Brussels carpets.

89c for $1.50 genuine inlaid linoleum —suitable for kitchens and private houses as well as hotels, etc.—tile and wood effects.

63c for 80c extra quality Brussels carpets.

29c and 39c sq. yd. for 55c and 65c cork linoleum—2 yds. wide.

19c sq. yd. for 30c oilcloth, 1 yd., 1¼ and 2 yds. wide.

Smyrna rugs: High grade Smyrna rugs, guaranteed quality—all wool, new oriental and domestic designs.

16.75 for $23 rugs—9 x 12 ft.
11.95 for $18 rugs—7.6 x 10.6.
7.65 for $12 rugs—6 x 9 ft.
4.85 for $6.75 rugs—4 x 7 ft.
2.65 for $4 rugs—3 x 6 ft.
1.95 for $3 rugs—30 x 60 in.
1.65 for 2.50 rugs—26 x 54 in.
1.19 for 1.65 rugs—21 x 45 in.

Axminster rugs: Extra quality Axminster rugs—long, closely woven pile and fine texture—new fall designs and colorings.

22.75 for $30 rugs—9 x 12 ft.
21.00 for $28 rugs—8.3 x 10.6 ft.
15.75 for $25 rugs—6 x 9 ft.
7.75 for $12 rugs—4.6 x 6.6 ft.
4.25 for $6.50 rugs—3 x 6 ft.
2.25 for $4.50 rugs—2.3 x 5.3 ft.

No store can sell groceries at these saving prices when Winter comes to send them up

NOT even Simpson Crawford Co.'s Model Food Store—transportation will be so high in Winter and (with a dozen other things) will conspire to run the prices of groceries way up.

Sixth Floor.

We inaugurated this great Harvest Festival Sale for the express purpose of protecting you against the high prices that are bound to come.

Started it off last week in the most attractive grocery you ever saw and thousands came and bought foods, wines and common necessities to last for months. Now that's what we want *you* to do.

Come to-day or if you cannot—then call Chelsea 2100.

QUAKER OATS—2-lb. carton, 8c.; 6 cartons..... 45c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES—Sweet Ripe Fruit, large size, lb., 9c.; 3 lbs..... 25c

ORANGE MARMALADE—Chas. Southwell's English made; 2-lb. glass jar..... 30c

SOUCHARD'S SWISS COCOA—Lb.-can, 75c.; ½-lb. can... 19c

INER SEAL BISCUIT—Social Teas, Butter Thins or Sodas; regular 10c. carton..... 7c

POTATOES—Finest Long Island stock; none better for Baking, Frying or Boiling; bushel, full weight 60 lbs..... 75c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—Finest Three Crown, without seeds or stems; 1-lb. carton. 8c

APPLE BUTTER—Royal Stuart, prepared with Figs, Sound Apples and Pure Spices; 1-lb. Stone Pot, 10c.; 5-lb. Stone Pot..... 48c

NEW FIGS—Finest California Layers; 1-lb. package, 12c.; 10-lb. box..... 1.10

CRISP PICKLES—Royal Stuart Gherkins or Mixed; Big 40-oz. bottles, 50c.; 8 bottles..... 2.85

NEW RICE—Fancies: White Carolina, Whole Head; lb., 9c.; 3 lbs..... 25c

HAMS—Armour's Best Star or Swift's Celebrated Premium; perfectly cured and smoked; average weight 10 lbs.; per lb..... 14c

FRENCH PEAS—La Foret New Crop; Mi-Fins; dozen, $1.90; can..... 16c

MOLASSES—Fancy New Orleans Open Kettle; gallon..... 60c

FULL CREAM CHEESE—Extra Quality Herkimer Co.; Mild or Sharp; lb., 16c.; 2 lbs..... 30c

CONDENSED SOUPS—Potter & Wrightington's Tri-color; All Varieties, excepting Tomato and Chicken; can, 7c.; dozen..... 78c

SUGAR CORN—Genesee Valley Brand, tender, creamy Corn; 2-lb. can..... 9c

COFFEE—Stuart Blend of Extra Fancy Imported Coffee; lb., 25c.; 3 lbs. in decorated canister..... 1.10

TEA—ETTE TEAS—Oolong, India, Ceylon, English Breakfast and Mixed; regular 50c. quality; lb..... 38c

PURE BORAX SOAP—Celebrated Twenty-Mule Team; box 100 bars, $4.40; 10 bars in carton..... 45c

TOMATO KETSUP—Columbia Brand; ½-pt. bottle..... 9c

SALMON—McGowan's or Royal Stuart Finest Columbia River Fish; dozen, $2.30; 1-lb. tall can..... 19c

PURE FRUIT JELLIES—Royal Stuart, absolutely pure Homemade; all Varieties, including Crab Apple, Currant and Quince; large 16-oz. tumbler, 25c.; 6 tumblers..... 1.43

Pure wines and liquors

No charge for jugs or cases.

OLD HERMITAGE RYE or Bourbon Whiskey; (11 years old;) very smooth, mellow Whiskey; gallon, $5.50; full quart bottle..... 1.50

HOLLAND GIN—The Celebrated Medal Swan; None Better Imported; gallon, $3.25; 1-3 gallon bottle, $1.00; regular $1.00 bottle..... 75c

SAUTERNES—A splendid Dinner or Reception Wine; case 24 pints, $4.75; case 12 quarts..... 3.74

OLD PEPPER WHISKEY or Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey; gallon, $1.85; bottle..... 49c

BALTIMORE RYE WHISKEY—or Fine Old Blue Grass Whiskey; gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle..... 65c

PORT OR SHERRY—Preferred quality (5 years old); reduced from $1.50 to, gallon, $1.25; full quart bottle..... 37c

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE Brut—new importation from Rheims; case 12 quarts reduced to $28.00; quart bottle..... 2.35

BANQUET COCKTAILS—Used in preference to all others by particular families; Manhattan, Martini and Vermouth; case 18 bottles, $10.00; bottle..... 90c

PURE GRAPE BRANDY—Imperial Quality; Very Old; gallon, $3.25; bottle..... 80c

RAMSAY'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY—Gallon, $4.00; bottle..... 1.00

RUM NEGRITA—Edwards & Co., Jamaica; Old Nic Brand; Imp. in Glass; bottle..... 1.45

To-day's great sale of 500 portable $1.50 gas lamps, 95c and hundreds of bargains in housewares.

FIVE HUNDRED portable $1.50 gas lamps at 95c—that's the most sensational feature of this great offering of housewares to-day. You (like hundreds of others.....) have probably already felt the need of such a lamp since the evenings have grown cool enough to allow you to read or sew.

Basement Salesroom.

95c. Well, you'll not have another chance to secure an absolutely reliable lamp at this price, 95c. One portable burner, mantel, opal shade and cup, chimney and six feet of tubing—value $1.50.

Experience has taught thousands of housekeepers that Simpson Crawford Co.'s housefurnishings last twice as long as the ordinary kind, and they cost no more, as you will see by reading these prices.

85c. for $1 Climax food chopper during demonstration.

47c. for 75c. gas burner complete, including burner, mantel, opal cup and shade.

5c. for extra chimneys.

7c. for extra mantels.

A great demonstration: The Universal Bread Mixer mixes, kneads and raises bread so that perfect results are sure—simple to operate—see it demonstrated. Price, $2.

Bathroom fittings.

Guaranteed to be made of brass, nickel plated. $1.65 for bathroom outfit, including towel bar, 1 tumbler holder, 1 toothbrush holder.

1 paper holder, 1 soap dish, 1 bath tub seat. 25c. for 18 in. towel bar. 25c. for 8 rolls toilet paper.

45c. for extra bath hooks. 45c. for nickel plated toothbrush holders.

89c. for extra quality soap dish—can be adjusted to tub or wall.

Articles to clean with.

25c. for extra good quality floor brooms, 4 sewed.

5c. for solid back scrub brushes.

25c. for good quality chamois.

19c. for feather dusters.

10c. for whisk brooms.

33c. for Platt's Chlorides, large bottle.

2c. for cake Silexo scouring soap.

5c. for bottle ammonia.

15c. for counter dust brushes.

4c. for Xray stove polish.

15c. for stove brush.

89c. for curtain stretchers.

$1.49 for Bissell's Standard 4 wheel Carpet sweeper.

Gas and oil stoves.

$4.39 for Perfection oil heater—all brass tank, with all the latest smokeless and odorless devices—very easy to operate.

$1.49 for 4-tube radiator—8 powerful burners—finished in aluminum.

Kramer's wash boilers—made of the best polish block tin—extra heavy copper bottom—very strong handles and cover—special at the following prices:

No. 7 size, $1.69.
No. 8 size, $1.85.
No. 9 size, $2.45.

First quality blue and white enameled on steel ware at special prices.

39c. for 4 qt. Berlin saucepans.

19c. for 2 qt. lipped saucepans.

38c. for 6 qt. preserving kettles.

39c. for 2 qt. coffee pots.

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Household Hints

A LUMP of porous pumice stone saturated with oil of lavender or rose will counteract any obnoxious fumes from the kitchen, mustiness, or the unpleasant odors arising from bad sanitary conditions. Salt sprinkled on the carpet makes the dust come off quickly and acts as a preservative to the colors.

All bath and toilet brushes should be thoroughly washed and cleaned in hot water in which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been poured, at least once a week. Perfumed ammonia in lavender or violet is good for the purpose.

Luncheon sets in fancy crepe paper with bordered decorations of roses, violets, &c., take the place of table cloths for tete-a-tete affairs. They make pretty covers for toilet tables, too.

A rocking chair in the kitchen gives rest to tired feet.

To prevent pie or cake burning in the oven, allow a pan of water to stand in the oven at the same time.

A valuable remedy for a cough is onion syrup, made by mashing the onion to a pulp, then strain off the juice and sweeten with sugar.

Soda is an excellent curative for burns. Sprinkle freely over the part affected and bandage lightly with old or soft linen.

A tablespoonful of salt in a quart of boiling water will set the color in any cotton goods and prevent fading.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Autumn Exhibition of Millinery Is Announced

Today the new Hats for Fall and Winter are on display. There is an exceptionally broad and fine collection of hats from the foremost Parisian milliners.

Directoire styles are pre-eminent. The high crowns and broad, flaring brims of these picture hats are pleasing in their effect, and becoming to most women. The graceful plumes that are added only emphasize their beautiful lines.

This year the Picture Hat assumes a new role, and will be favored very extensively for evening wear. Paris has shown how superbly it harmonizes with the most charming evening dress.

But Picture Hats are only half the story. Some of the most exquisite hats we have ever seen are the Toques and Turbans exhibited in so many beautiful shapes; some glinting with beads and imitation jewels, others as delicate as a water-color painting. And yet throughout the entire collection you recognize the utility of all the hats shown. Everything is practical and serviceable both in form and coloring, meeting the wishes of all wearers.

It is hard to draw a line between the Paris Hats and Wanamaker Hats. It can only be done with inside knowledge. One is as beautiful and is as original as the other. Test this fact for yourself.

The Millinery Salon is full of new hats, and the overflow is shown in cases all around the Rotunda Balcony. It is an exhibition of unusual interest to our Public, and visitors who are in New York City at this time.

The New Laces are first shown today. The same skill, the same care and application among the leading markets of Europe, has been taken to secure the choicest of these fine Laces, as has been devoted to the gathering of the millinery. First our experts have studied the intentions and the productions of the foremost Paris dressmakers, to learn what the authentic decisions were for the making of the finest gowns for the coming season.

The buying was done unusually late, so that nothing but the very newest ideas would decide selections.

The collection of French Irish Laces is very broad. All the laces are hand-made, and include edgings, bandings, allovers and motifs.

There is a superb assortment of St. Gall Laces in matching sets of solid heavy effects, as well as edgings, bandings and ornaments.

There is a fine group of Silk Renaissance Laces in matching sets, as well as by the yard; in navy blue, emerald green, sky blue, burnt orange, burnt onion, black and white.

There are novelties in Net Ground Laces, in matching sets patterned in gold and silver; some with colors in combination.

There are Novelty White Blonde Laces with flowered applications of chiffon embroidered with pearls.

Godet or Circular Lace Flouncings. French Model Laces, Black Net Top and Net Ground Laces in matching sets; and a large group of new imported Lace Robes.

New Neckwear for Women is one of the features of today's exhibition. The styles are most charming, and the collection is more than usually elaborate. Stock Collars of all kinds are still favored. Turnover Collars and Collar-and-Cuff Sets will be more in demand this year than ever before.

Neck Capes and Stoles are also in high favor.

Spanish Lace Scarfs and Fichus, used as mantilla head coverings, Fancy Printed and Crepe Scarfs, are fads of the season.

Stock Collars are shown in almost unlimited assortment, made of lace silk and chiffon, embroidered linen and tailor-made. Prices, 25c to $3.50.

Lace Collars, $1 to $7.50. Fancy Yokes, $2.25 to $11.

Fancy Figured Crepe Scarfs and Squares, $1 to $10.

Real hand-run Spanish Lace Scarfs and Fichus, $5.50 to $22.

Neck Ruffs, Capes and Stoles—the list is endless.

Broadway.

This Distinguished Collection of Foreign Wraps

We take unusual pride in directing public attention to these superb Coats and Wraps of our recent importations. There is no like gathering in the country.

We have bought lavishly for two reasons. First, because the foreign makers give to their coats style and character, which can only be copied by our American Manufacturers. They have at their command materials which we do not seem to secure on this side. Then with all their style and beauty, their splendid workmanship, the prices are usually lower than even mere copies can be secured for on this side.

This collection starts with the very finest Opera and Carriage Wraps that are shown in this country, and includes every variety of over-garments for women, down to simple black jackets for every-day wear; but in every line there is seen an unusually high character of tailoring and most artistic decoration and finish.

Here are suggestions as to the price-ranges:

Black Jackets, finest tailoring, at $16.50 to $65.
Tourist Coats, at $25 to $42.
Covert and Beaver Coats, in beautiful shades of tan and olive, at $25 to $45.
Beautiful Foreign Coats, of plush and velour, at $60 to $125.
Black Silk Coats, at $40 to $225.
A superb collection of Opera and Carriage Wraps, at $35 to $225.
Havelocks and Dolmans, at $13.50 to $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Unusual Prices on Tailored Suits and Costumes

The Costumes are of a nature that renders them most appropriate for dress wear at this very time. They are of Crepe de Chine, Lace, Net, Chiffon, Taffeta and Voile, in a number of charming designs—mostly one of a kind, and all prettily trimmed.

Some of them are a sort of happy mean between the more elaborate costumes and tailored suits. Three groups, newly priced thus:

At $60, formerly $98 to $118
At $50, formerly $80 to $95
At $25, formerly $42 to $50

Then an attractive lot of Tailored Suits of homespuns, mohairs, canvas mixtures and tweeds, in blouse, Eton jacket and box coat styles.

Medium weights, admirably adapted for Fall wear, at

$8.75 a Suit

Though originally priced at $16.50 to $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Shirt-Waists And Petticoats

Here's a tableful of especially attractive offerings of Girls' Autumn Waists and Silk Petticoats, at savings that mothers will appreciate, just when the family wardrobe is making such combined attacks on the family purse:

Girls' Shirt-Waists

At $2.25 to $7, worth $3 to $9.50

Shirt-waists of striped botany flannel, mohair, granite cloth, plain flannel and nun's veiling; trimmed with braid, buttons and taffeta bands; with hand-drawn-work in various designs; sizes 14 to 18 years.

At $4.50 to $5.50, worth $5.50 to $7

Waists of striped or plaid taffeta, or peau de cygne, plain taffeta, or fancy velvet, in a variety of pretty styles; sizes 14 to 18 years.

Girls' Silk Petticoats

At $5, worth $7

Taffeta silk Petticoats, in four styles; with deep plaited ruffle or two ruffles, in ten colors. Lengths 30 to 38 inches.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The "Royale" Gloves Are Ready

Full, fresh supplies of the best $1.50 gloves on the market for men and women, are ready today—our own exclusive "Royale" Gloves.

The quality of the kidskin used is the best that can be put into gloves at this price—soft, but firm; carefully tanned and beautifully finished.

The new colorings are up to the minute in style, and the paler shades, in women's gloves, are charmingly delicate.

The "Royale" Gloves are cut to fit perfectly; and the sewing, as well as the embroidering on the backs, is very handsome.

All these various styles are $1.50 a pair:

"ROYALE" GLOVES FOR WOMEN

In all the new Fall shades, also black and white.
2-clasp Overseam Kid and Suede.
2-clasp Pique Kid and Suede.
2-clasp Pique and Overseam Washable kid. Tenth st.

"ROYALE" GLOVES FOR MEN

1-clasp Overseam Kid, Paris point backs; tan shades.
1-clasp Overseam Kid, plain backs; in black and white.
1-clasp Overseam Suede, in light and dark gray.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests

When a man feels that it is necessary to purchase a new suit for afternoon dress, he naturally expects to pay a good round price for it. The Prince Albert Coat has always been the most particular piece of work that the tailor brings forth; its superb lines and perfect fit have always called for the highest skill, and brought the highest price.

For years we have been working to prove that high price was unnecessary, even to get fine tailoring in a Prince Albert Coat. In proving that superb tailoring could be supplied to particular men in ready-made clothing, we have built up the largest trade in the country for these fine Coats and Vests.

This Fall we are showing a new model in Prince Albert Coats, that is a distinct advance even on the fine coats that we have shown in the past. The shoulders are a little broader than heretofore, and the coat is cut more to the lines of the figure. It is an extremely dressy model; and we can fit perfectly men of all figures—regular, stout and slim.

The materials are of black thibet and vicuna; serge-lined, and silk-faced at $20 for coats and vests; all silk-lined at $25 and $35.

Striped Worsted Trousers to be worn with Prince Albert Coats, at $5 to $10.

Men's fancy Waistcoats, double or single-breasted at $2.50 to $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

School Suits at $5

For Lucky Boys

Add $1.50 to $2 to the price of these suits, according to the store, to get at their real value. We would sell them at $6.50 a suit, if the manufacturer—the best maker of boys' suits—hadn't passed his saving along to us, as we do to you.

The suits are Double-breasted Jacket styles, with an extra pair of knee trousers; in six styles of handsome mixed cheviots.

In cut and making, and all other respects these are fully up to the high WANAMAKER standard; and at

Five Dollars a Suit

they are an offering that careful parents will jump at. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Another fine offering is this group of

Bloomer Knickerbockers at $1.50

—the first time we have ever had them to sell for so low a price. 6 to 16-year sizes.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine New Shoes for Men and Women

The shoe is an inconspicuous part of the apparel, but none the less of highest importance to both the comfort and personal appearance of the wearer.

Wanamaker Shoes are made with exceptional skill and judgment, to secure the utmost of both at a fair price. We are very proud of the smart styles among the new Shoes, but we are sure that you will most appreciate the splendid way in which Wanamaker Shoes are made and finished. They have character, good fit, and durability.

Every day brings forward new groups that are completing the splendid Winter assortments. Here are a few items of special interest today:

Men's Double Sole Grained Calf Blucher Lace Shoes at $3.90

Black or tan, made on full round toe-last with tips; both soles and uppers are viscolized; and we believe them to be as nearly waterproof as leather can be made.

Men's Enamel Leather Lace Shoes with Half Double Soles, at $3.90

A conservative model, well adapted for business wear; will stand a fair share of abuse and still look well.

Men's All Box Calf Lace Shoes with Double Soles, at $5

Made from selected grades of both upper and sole leathers, on a last that is both comfortable and modish. Just the shoe for men who are outdoors a good deal.

Women's Patent Colt Lace Shoes with Dull Tops, at $3

A very natty model; slim and graceful in outline, with arched instep and high Cuban heels; soles are welted but very pliable.

Women's Soft Kidskin Bunion Shoes, Lace and Button, at $5

Made on a new last that preserves all the comfortable features of our widely known bunion shoe; with considerable style added; intended for dress wear.

Women's Smooth Calfskin Blucher Lace Shoes at $5.

For general wear for Autumn and Winter; soft, warm and durable; stout welted soles; medium broad heel; last in a new and striking model.

Fourth avenue.

Ribbons for Hat-Trimming

Taffeta — soft-finished, pure silk, in the myriads of new shades that the season has brought forth. The family of browns is well represented, with their relatives, the tans, leather shades, and so on down to the burnt oranges.

Then there are all the other favorite colors besides.

Widths range from 5¼ to 6 inches; prices 30c to 65c a yard.

Ribbons you may buy from this assortment will be made up without charge by deft fingers into bows for hat trimmings.

Second floor, Tenth street.

And Still They Come--- Cut Glass and China

We have ready today a large, new arrival of Cut Glass. The shapes are the very latest, and the cuttings the newest that have been brought out, and they come from one of the best factories in the country, whose entire output we take, thus securing these remarkably low prices.

Then there are two noteworthy offerings of Dinner Sets, and other interesting details:

$37.50 Dinner Sets at $30

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets; full 113 pieces; in a fine pink spray flower decoration, and all pieces heavily gold-stippled. These sets are a good $50 value; we have never before sold them for less than $37.50.

$32.50 Dinner Sets at $25

The same make and design; in 100-piece sets, with soup tureen and three large meat dishes. Good $45 value; and we have never sold them for less than $32.50.

Basement.

Cut Glass

Sixteen great barrels of rich Cut Glass were opened yesterday to fill up gaps made by this September selling. Many very special values were in these packages, of which the following list is a part:

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, at $5 and $7, worth $7.50 and $10.
Water Jugs, tankard shape, at $6.50, worth $10; squat shape, at $5.50, worth $8.
Globe-shaped Decanters, 1-quart, at $5, worth $7.50.
Water Bottles, at $2.50 and $4, worth $4 and $6.50.
High-footed Comports, at $5.50, worth $8.50.
Claret Jugs, at $7.50, worth $12.
Sugars and Creams, at $5 and $6.50 a pair, worth $7.50 and $10.
Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50, $4.50 and $6.50 each, worth $5, $6.50 and $10.
Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75, worth $3.50; 8-inch, at $3.50, worth $5
Celery Trays, at $2.50 and $5, worth $4.50 and $7.50.
Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, worth $2 and $3.
Water Tumblers, at $5, $6 and $7 doz., worth $7.50, $8.50 and $10.50.

Tenth st. aisle and Basement.

Plates and Fancy Pieces

Richly Decorated

The Tenth street Elevator Counter holds a splendid collection of fine china pieces, at reduced prices:

Plates in Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread-and-Butter sizes; also Soup Plates, at 75c each. Former prices were up to $24 a dozen.

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, at 50c, from $1.
Footed Comports, at 50c, 60c and 75c, from 75c, 85c and $1.25.
Chocolate Pots, at $2.25, from $4.25.
Salad Bowls, at $1, from $2.25.
Chop Dishes, at $4, from $8.
Ice-cream Sets, 13 pieces, at $3 a set, from $4.50.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Plates With Head and Group Centers

Rich solid-colored borders with gold; beautiful head and group centers. Very attractive goods, and marked at about half their worth:

Plates, $1.50, $2, $2.25 and $3 each.
Chop Plates, $4 each.

Tenth street aisle

Bric-a-Brac

Bonn, Teplitz, Dresden, Doulton and Austrian Busts, Vases, Standards, Figures, Ferneries, at half regular prices:

$1.75, from $4 $3.25, from $6.50 $9, from $18

Also Figures, Busts, Groups and Vases, at half regular prices and less: 35c, $1.25, $2.25, $4, $6, $12, and $18.

Tenth steet aisle.

Florentine Frames and China Plaques, with beautiful paintings: $2.75, from $5.50 $6, from $12

Royal Vienna Plates, with head and group centers, at about half regular prices: $15 each, regularly $25.

Art Room, Basement.

The Pot Can't Call The Kettle Black---

When they're both of Aluminum; because they're so easily kept bright and shining. We are selling more different kinds of these fine Cooking Utensils than have ever been shown before, as to styles and sizes; and prices are abnormally low.

But this is merely one of the many avenues leading towards economy, that this Housefurnishing Sale presents. Others are listed here, that are equally welcome and important to the housekeeper, whether she's an old hand or a beginner:

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

Light in weight, absolutely pure; the finish is the natural finish of the metal. The utensils retain heat longer than any other kind. No joints, seams, or solder to leak and give trouble. Priced in an extremely moderate manner:

Frying Pans, 8-in., 60c.; 10-in., 75c; 11-in., 95c.
Teapots, 1 qt., $1.65; 2 qts., $1.85; 3 qts., $2.15.
Lipped Saucepans, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 50c; 3 qts., 65c.
Covered Saucepans, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qt., 60c; 3 qts., 75c; 4 qts., 90c; 5 qts., $1.15.
Pudding Pans, 1 qt., 35c; 2 qts., 50c.
Tea Kettles, No. 7, $2.45; No. 8, $2.70; No. 9, $3.
Preserving Kettles, 4 qts., 75c; 6 qts., 90c; 8 qts, $1.05; 10 qts., $1.35.
Double Boilers, 1 qt., $1.15; 2 qts., $1.45; 3 qts., $1.75; 4 qts., $2.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 50c; 2 qts., 60c.
Pie Plates, 9-in., 25c; 10-in., 30c.
Roasting Pans, 10 x 14 in., $1.10; 11 x 16 in., $1.20; 12 x 17 in., $1.50.
Bailed Griddles, 12-in., $1.75; 14-in., $2.50.
Waffle Irons, No. 8, $2.35. Drinking Cups, 25c ea.
Muffin Pans, six cups, 55c; nine cups, 75c.
Lipped Measures, 1 pt., 65c.
Graduate Measures, ½-pint, 25c.

Basement.

Gas Ranges

Gas Ranges, with four 4½-inch sawed-top burners, and one simmering burner; 16 and 18 inch baking and broiling ovens; all tops hinged for lifting. Each range has two side shelves. Reduced a quarter, too, just when they're most needed:

At $9 to $13; formerly $12.75 to $17.75

Wickless Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stoves; with two or three burners:

At $3 to $5.50, regularly $4.50 to $12.50

Tea and Coffee Pots

Made of heavy rolled copper, with white metal trimmings; heavily nickel-plated on the outside and triple-plated on the inside. Will keep their polish, and are easily cleaned. At unusually low prices:

1 pint, 75c. 2 pints, 95c. 3 pints, $1.15.
4 pints, $1.25. 5 pints, $1.35.

Other Housekeeping Things

Wooden Salt Boxes, 10c.
Bristle Dust Brushes, 25c.
Willow Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Bric-a-brac Dusters, 10c.
Japanned Cuspidors, 10c.
Tin Drinking Cups, 5c.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, $1.50.
Japanned Bread Boxes, heavy, 45c.
Coffee Mills with imported French Grinders, 80c.
Kitchen Clothes Lines, 60 feet long, 10c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, 20c.
Tin Water Pails, 6-quart size, 5c.
Curtain Stretchers, $1.
Coal Hods, 15c.
Dust Pans, 5c.
Wash Boards, 15c.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c.
Self-Basting Broilers, 35c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

HORNBLOWER SCORES REPUBLICAN RECORD

Blames Harrison Administration for Panic of 1893.

QUESTIONS CANAL TREATY

Temporary Chairman Says That President Roosevelt Acted Unlawfully in Pension Matter.

SARATOGA, Sept. 20.—The speech of Mr. Hornblower, as Temporary Chairman of the convention, was in part as follows:

"I have accepted the high honor tendered me by the State Committee of presiding as Temporary Chairman of this convention because I believed it to be not only an honor but a duty; not as the representative of any faction, but as a representative of the great body of Democratic and independent voters who are supporting the principles and the candidates of the Democratic Party in this campaign.

"The Republican Party claims to be the party of prosperity, and asserts with an amazing audacity of assurance that Republican Administrations, with high protective tariffs, have always been accompanied by prosperity, while, on the other hand, Democratic Administrations have been uniformly accompanied by adversity.

"It is, of course, essential to this proposition, that we should shut our eyes to the sixty years between 1801 and 1861, during which this country, with two brief exceptions, was under Democratic rule, and during which prosperity and low tariffs went hand in hand. If the excuse for disregarding this period be that it is ancient history, we are certainly entitled to recall the period which is within the memory of many of those here present, namely, the period from 1873 to 1877.

"We were then enjoying, and had been enjoying for a period of years, the blessings of Republican rule and a Republican tariff. The disastrous panic of 1873 and the heart-breaking years that followed, when we were all getting poorer and poorer and there seemed to be no hope for the future, was certainly a singular example of prosperity.

"In order to support the Republican claim, it is also necessary to forget the first Administration of President Cleveland, during which the country was so prosperous and the finances of the Nation were so carefully, economically, and wisely administered that a large surplus was accumulated—the principal embarrassment of the Administration being to prevent injury to business from this accumulation, and to keep the money in circulation for the benefit of the people at large.

Harrison Recklessness.

"This large surplus was handed over by the Cleveland Administration to the succeeding Administration of Benjamin Harrison. The reckless and wanton extravagance of Congress under that Administration, the passage of the Sherman silver law, and the McKinley tariff, dissipated the surplus and brought, as we all remember, or ought to remember, the Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy, so that when Mr. Cleveland, as the result of the aroused indignation of the American people against the extravagance and misrule of the Harrison Administration, was again recalled to office by an overwhelming vote of the people, it was to find the Nation trembling upon the verge of a financial precipice.

"The four years of Mr. Cleveland's second Administration were occupied in constant and successful efforts to prevent the plunging over this financial precipice.

"To charge the panic of 1893 against the Cleveland Administration is a willful perversion of the facts. That panic was caused by the Administration of President Harrison, and resulted directly therefrom, and but for the action of President Cleveland in calling a special session of Congress and procuring the repeal of the Sherman Silver act, the consequences would have been even more disastrous than they actually were.

"To charge the panic of 1893 to the Wilson tariff of 1894 is not only a willful suppression of facts, but is a manifest perversion of the truth. It would seem as if even a kindergarten would rise in protest against an argument like this, which yet is seriously advanced by statesmen supporting the platform of the Republican Party. In other words, the claim is seriously made and urged, and apparently accepted and believed by thousands of our fellow-citizens, that something done in 1894 was the direct and immediate cause of what happened in 1893—the year before.

"We all know, further, that the Tariff act of 1894 was not the low-tariff Wilson bill, which passed the House of Representatives, but was a compromise tariff bill as amended by the Senate, which Mr. Cleveland allowed to become a law without his signature and without his approval, on the ground that it was not a compliance with the Democratic platform or in accordance with Democratic principles.

"Yet Mr. Cleveland is held responsible by the Republicans for the alleged consequences of this tariff measure, for which he was in nowise personally responsible but which certainly did not and could not have caused the financial catastrophe of the preceding year.

Government's Colonial Policy.

"The arrogant assumptions of the Republican platform point with pride also to the colonial policy of the Government. Surely this requires an amount of audacity almost equal to the prosperity assumption.

"What shall we say of the millions of dollars expended in subjugating the natives of the Philippine Islands and in teaching them by force the principles of American liberty? What shall we say of the six hundred and sixteen thousand men, women, and children whom Gen. Bell reported to have been buried in the island of Luzon during two years, out of a population of 3,727,488 persons—being in the proportion of one to six? A similar percentage in this State would mean the death, during two years, of over one million two hundred thousand inhabitants.

"The Republicans further point with pride to the honesty and integrity of the Administration. They take credit to themselves for the exposure of the postal frauds. The President even congratulates and compliments himself on the alleged vigor with which this exposure has been conducted.

"We may be pardoned for questioning whether this exposure has been quite as vigorous and unrelenting as our Republican friends would have us believe. We have some recollection of proceedings in the House of Representatives which some evilly disposed persons have been inclined to criticise as of a smothering rather than an exposing tendency.

"Admitting, however, that the charges which were at first sneered at as 'hot air' have been thoroughly investigated and the wrongdoers thoroughly exposed, is it not a fair question to put to our Republican friends—Why the necessity of exposure? Is it cause for congratulation and self-laudation that frauds existed needing exposure?

"If so, then should the Republican Administration of the early seventies be lauded to the skies, for there were frauds galore, calling for and receiving exposure, such as the Credit Mobilier, whisky ring, and Star Route frauds.

"We are not aware, however, that there has been any pointing with pride to the exposure of these frauds. We must confess with shame and sorrow that there were no exposures under the Democratic Administrations of 1885 to 1889 and 1893 to 1897, for the doubtless insufficient but truthful reason that there were no frauds to expose.

"We are told that the acquisition of the right of way for the Panama Canal is a result accomplished by the administration which is of inestimable value to the people and to the country for all time to come. For the purposes of the discussion, this may be conceded. If, however, the acquisition of the right of way for the Panama Canal has been at the expense of a sacrifice of national honor, a violation of treaty obligations, and a disregard of international law, and has involved unseemly haste on the part of the executive by way of interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation, the beneficence of the results accomplished is no excuse and no justification.

Canal Treaty Questioned.

"That a treaty by which we guaranteed the sovereignty of the United States of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama authorized us to oust the United States of Colombia from the Isthmus of Panama; that a secession of a State from the Republic of Colombia justified us instantly recognizing the independence of the seceding State and forcibly preventing its subjugation, are startling propositions of international law—propositions which we should certainly refuse to recognize if applied as against ourselves in any controversy between the United States and any State of this Union which should undertake to secede and assert its own authority.

"So, again, with regard to the Pension Order, by means of which the executive department, by a stroke of the pen, alters the pension laws of the nation and usurps the function which belongs to the legislative body. It is no answer to say that the result is beneficent, that the old soldiers are entitled to be taken care of, and that the purpose and intent with which the thing was done are laudable.

"The bald fact remains that after Congress had refused to pass an act granting pensions based upon age, and had adhered to the provisions of law by which pensions were to be given only for disability and incapacity to earn a livelihood by manual labor, the President, by executive fiat, altered the law and, under the guise of a rule of evidence, donated, of his own will and mere pleasure, a largess to the wards of the nation, for whom Congress had already made provision according to its best judgment.

"It has always been a fundamental principle of our Anglo-Saxon free institutions from the time of Magna Charta down, that the power of taxation and the right to dispose of the people's money should be confided to the legislative department of the Government.

"When our ancestors framed the Constitution of the United States they not only guarded the power of taxation, but they also carefully guarded the power of disbursement, and provided that no money should be drawn from the Treasury except under appropriations made by law.

"No appropriation has been made by law of money for pensions based upon age, and the act of the President in drawng money from the Treasury for such a purpose is clearly unconstitutional and unlawful.

"The question is asked, What does the Democratic Party propose to do if it succeeds in this election? The question is a proper one, and it calls for a definite and frank answer. The platform of the Democratic Convention and the speech of acceptance of its candidate give the answer.

What the Democrats Would Do.

"First. We propose to do away with the iniquities of a high protective tariff, so far as that tariff operates to impose upon the people of the country an unnecessary and unjust taxation for the benefit of the producers, and especially for the benefit of those who are fostering monopolies. The Democratic Party stands, as it has always stood, for the principles of true political economy and true political morality, for the principles that the power of taxation is to be used primarily for the purpose of revenue, and not for the purpose of fostering favored industries, and that the right of the consumer to have the necessities of life at the lowest possible rate is superior to the right of the producer to exact from the consumer an artificial and unnaturally enhanced value.

"It is to be borne in mind that the American people have never as yet given any mandate to Congress to pass a protective tariff, nor have they ever approved such a tariff. The McKinley tariff of 1890 was the issue before the people in the Congressional election of that year. It was discussed in the press and on the platform throughout the country. The result was the disastrous defeat of the Republican Party and the overturning of the Republican majority in the House of Representatives.

"Second—We propose to give to the people of the Philippine Islands a promise of that independence to which we believe they are entitled at the earliest practicable moment, and thereby to vindicate those principles of free government which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and which are part of the heritage of the American people. We believe that it is to the interest of the United States, and that it is the duty of the United States to free the people of the Philippine Islands from dependence upon this country, and to make them, as soon as possible, a free and independent people, as we have made the people of Cuba a free and independent people.

Won't Boast of "Doing Things."

"Third—We propose to give the people an economical and not a spendthrift Administration of the public revenues; a peace-loving and peace-seeking Administration, not a blustering and war-provoking Administration.

"Fourth—We propose to re-establish in the Government of this country the distinctions between the Executive and the legislative functions. We propose that our President, if elected, shall not boast himself of 'doing things,' but shall take pride in refraining from doing what the Constitution or the principles of free government prohibit.

"The candidate whom we have offered to the American people has nothing spectacular in his make-up. He is an unassuming American citizen, but he is a man of sterling integrity, of strong convictions, a trained jurist, a lover of law, and a champion of the Constitution. We believe that if elected the people of the United States will find in him an Executive who will not be seeking for self-glorification, nor even for the glorification of his country at the expense of truth, justice, or liberty.

Odell Sharply Criticised.

"So far as the affairs of this State are concerned, we believe that the people of this State are thoroughly dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs by the Republican Party during the past two administrations of the present incumbent. My respect as a citizen for the office of the Chief Magistrate of this State compels me to refrain from repeating the caustic criticisms made upon him in his dual capacity as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Governor of the State of New York in this hall only a week ago by certain delegates to the Republican State Convention.

"The impropriety of the conduct of the Chief Magistrate of the State—who is supposed to be the servant of all the people and of all parties—in assuming the functions of a partisan State Chairman calls for rebuke.

SIBERIAN CITIES' PLIGHT.

Many Will Be in Darkness All the Winter Unless They Get Oil Soon.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES,
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times's insurance correspondent says:

"Business is active in steamers with coal, oil, and stores for Russian account.

"It is clear that urgent measures are being taken to secure supplies for Siberia and Manchuria before the Winter. Underwriters are skeptical as to the weather permitting steamers which have still to sail from Europe to reach Vladivostok.

"It would appear that the stores consist largely of conditional contraband, probably intended for the civil population. It has been known for months that unless large quantities of oil are got out many of the Eastern Siberian towns will be in darkness during the Winter."

CZAR'S CONCESSIONS TO JEWS.

Russian Legal Journal Thinks New Privileges Amount to Little.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times's Russian correspondents say the Russian legal journal Pravo subjects to very severe criticism the recent modifications of the legislation relating to the Jews.

The most important paragraph provides that Jewish soldiers fighting in the Far East have equal rights with those. retired privates who have entered the service under the recruiting law, the only difference being that the latter, upon retirement, have the right to live freely in any part of the empire, while the former can only secure this right by distinguishing themselves in battle or giving proof of irreproachable conduct during the course of the war.

Even this privilege is rendered doubtful by reason of the latitude given to personal caprice in the estimate of the soldier's conduct.

The Pravo welcomes the paragraph, however, as a sign that the behavior of the Jewish soldiers has to some extent modified the hostility toward the Jews prevailing in the capital.

The other paragraphs the Pravo considers of slight importance. It ascribes all the concessions to the desire to secure during the war the greatest possible measure of internal peace.

FOUR GREAT CRUISERS PURCHASED BY RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

thousand shells daily, chiefly against the four Japanese positions mentioned. Small sorties, referred to by the Novy Krai of Port Arthur, in efforts to recapture the positions have been of almost nightly occurrence, and have been uniformly unsuccessful.

Terrible Task for Japanese.

The Japanese have learned wholesome respect for the resisting power of the fortress, according to every Japanese who has recently arrived here from Dalny. They realize that if they succeed in capturing Rih-Lung Mountain or other forts this will be only one step, although an important one, toward the capture of Port Arthur. The Russians, who had been observing the new tactics of the Japanese, did not expect another attack before the first week in October. The Japanese are endeavoring to proceed slowly but surely.

During the fighting in August the attempt to capture Kik-wan Mountain cost the Japanese an entire regiment. This statement has been absolutely confirmed, and indicates the monumental proportions of the task which the Japanese have set themselves in attempting to capture the fortress, which is composed of many forts equally strong.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, reports by telegraph, under date of Sept. 16, as follows:

"The enemy continues daily to bombard the forts and batteries inside the fortress, but still without showing any great activity.

"The wounded are recovering and eagerly resume their places in the ranks. They are heroes.

"The troops are in excellent spirits.

"At about 3 this morning at least one Japanese battalion attacked the redoubt protecting the waterworks. The garrison of the redoubt repulsed the attack, but the enemy received reinforcements and renewed the attack after half an hour. The garrison again repulsed them with rifles and machine guns, supported by artillery. The Japanese sustained great losses, and did not again attempt to take the offensive.

"Sub-Lieut. Phillipoff chiefly distinguished himself, showing the greatest bravery."

The last attack mentioned by Gen. Stoessel was directed against Redoubt No. 8, which protects the water supply of the city. The redoubt is about two miles beyond the line of permanent forts, and the attack upon it shows that the Japanese were not then within striking distance of the main fortress.

WANTS CONTRABAND CONGRESS

Germany Particularly Anxious to Protect Cotton from Seizure.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—I learn that Germany is anxious to call an international conference for the purpose of deciding on new rules regarding the rights of neutrals in time of war.

Germany is particularly anxious that the Russian rule that cotton is contraband shall be pronounced illegal. It is considered disastrous to the cotton trade of the world.

Hermit Blesses Admiral Skrydloff.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 20.—A hermit from Mount Athos, with a holy image of the Mother of God, has conferred his blessing upon Vice Admiral Skrydloff and the ships of his squadron.

'MARTHA LAIMBEER' IDENTIFIED

Young Woman Was Margaret Lynch—Suicide, Priest Says.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the young woman who was found dead in Greenfield Cemetery, near Freeport, L. I., on April 2, and buried there a few days later as "Martha Laimbeer" was cleared yesterday, when it was established that she was Miss Margaret Lynch, daughter of Edward N. Lynch, a Brooklyn contractor.

The Rev. Father Burns of the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, who is an intimate friend of the Lynch family, confirmed the identification and said that with members of the Lynch family he shared the belief that the young woman committed suicide. He added that he had in his possession a letter written by Margaret Lynch to her mother in which she threatened to take her own life, this letter having been received the day before the body was discovered.

After the girl's death, according to Father Burns, he went out to Mineola, accompanied by a member of the Lynch family. He saw the body at the Morgue and positively identified it as that of Margaret Lynch, but did not make the fact known even to the local authorities, because they feared the painful publicity that would follow. It was the next day that Dr. J. H. B. Denton, the Coroner's physician in the case, received an anonymous letter containing the one-hundred-dollar check which saved the girl from a pauper's grave, and the request that she be buried.

The denouement, Father Burns said, was made at this time only in order to put an end to the talk of murder. The priest said that a week ago he went to District Attorney Nielsan, showed him the letter, and told him the facts in his possession in order to stop the authorities from working on the false theories. In spite of the revelation made by the priest, the Nassau County Prosecutor said yesterday that he still was of the opinion that the woman found in the cemetery had killed herself, and that he was not altogether satisfied the dead girl was Margaret Lynch.

"There is absolutely no question," said Father Burns, "that the girl who was found dead in Greenfield Cemetery was Margaret Lynch, the daughter of Edward V. Lynch of 344 Vernon Avenue. There is likewise no question in my mind or in the minds of her mother and sisters that she took her own life.

"A little more than two years ago she became engaged to be married to Oswald Maune, Jr., the son of Oswald Maune, of 293 Vernon Avenue. Mr. Maune is the proprietor of a printing establishment in Manhattan. Both the Maunes and the Lynches are my parishioners."

The priest recalled that shortly after the engagement the young man's mind began to give way, and that after it was found necessary to send him to an institution, where he is still confined, hopelessly insane. It was said at the time that the young man had learned many things regarding his fiancée, and that what he had learned had preyed upon his mind. Miss Lynch, however, continued to be a welcome visitor in the home of the young man's parents, and finally went to live with them as their niece at the Woodcliff Inn in Freeport.

It was after a conference between the elder Maune and Mrs. Lynch, at which Father Burns was present, that it was decided to keep the identity of the girl both from her friends and authorities, and it was with the idea of stopping all further talk about the matter that the $100 check was sent to the Coroner's physician for her burial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WOLCOTT—Gen. Solon B. Brooke, United States Army; H. P. Montague, Chattanooga.

MAJESTIC.—Lawson Johnston, London.

MANHATTAN.—George R. Malby, Ogdensburg; ex-Gov. Lippitt, Rhode Island.

MURRAY HILL.—Capt. Wardale, Newcastle-on-Tyne; ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Swinderen, Washington; M. G. Seckendorf, Washington; Judge William W. Farnham, New Haven.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert Herfurst, Leipsig; Leopold Lecio, Havana; Dr. F. C. Faunteroy, United States Army; E. H. Williams, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—W. B. Duke, Baltimore.

EAST SIDE'S LESSON TO BE CLEAN STREETS

Educational Movement Started Throughout the District.

TO TEACH IT EVERYWHERE

The Teachers and Rabbis to Urge Clean Thoroughfares — Commissioner Woodbury Approves Heartily.

The announcement was made last night at the University Settlement Building on Eldridge Street that a movement was to be started throughout the lower east side to educate the people up to the point of keeping their streets clean. It was said that all of the rabbis on the east side would be asked to address their congregations on the subject, while at the same time the Principals and teachers in the public schools would proceed along the same lines by delivering short talks on the hygienic benefits of having clean streets, and by appealing to the pupils in their schools to teach their parents how to keep the streets free from dirt.

The announcement was made after a committee representing the people who had assembled in mass meeting last Wednesday had called upon Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury to present their grievances. The committee consists of David Blaustein, representing the Educational Alliance, of which he is Superintendent; Samuel Goldberg, representing the Legal Aid Society, and Carrington Phelps and L. Lande, representing the University Settlement.

After having held a long consultation with the Street Cleaning Commissioner, Mr. Lande and Mr. Phelps met the reporters. Mr. Lande said that he had told Mr. Woodbury that the streets of the east side were in a filthy condition. The Commissioner replied that it was not the fault of the Street Cleaning Department, but of the people who reside on the lower east side.

"But Commissioner Woodbury admitted to us that the streets over here had not been flushed with water since Aug. 1," said Mr. Lande. "He explained this by saying that the hose used by the department had given out and that it was almost useless. He said that as soon as he secured new hose the streets over here would be flushed. In explaining his reason for not having new hose, he said that he had advertised for bids for the hose, but the hose burst when it was tried, so it was abandoned. He said he expected to get some new hose in about two weeks. He admitted that he had only three gangs of men at work cleaning the streets over here, but he said that as soon as he got new hose more men would be put to work here and the streets be cleaned up as they have never been cleaned before.

"He added that the people of the east side were responsible for the dirty condition of their streets, as they were in the habit of littering them with dirt from their windows."

"Well," added Mr. Phelps, "I guess there is a heap of truth in that, for our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Brubacher, came nearly being knocked down the other night by a big tin wash boiler hurled from a window of a tenement over here. He narrowly escaped by dodging when the wash boiler came his way."

The Citizens' Committee will wait for a couple of weeks, until Commissioner Woodbury gets the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to allow him new hose. Then as soon as they hear from Commissioner Woodbury the committee will report back to another mass meeting. But the educational movement will be inaugurated immediately.

CRANK AT OYSTER BAY HELD.

Wanted President to Help Publish Book on Heaven.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 20.—A man who is regarded by the Secret Service officers and by the authorities of Oyster Bay as a dangerous crank was arrested here shortly before noon to-day. He says he is J. E. Reeves. He is a roughly attired man, about forty years of age. He was making his way to Sagamore Hill when he was arrested. He told Secret Service Agent Tyree, who arrested him, that he wanted to see the President on important business.

Realizing from the man's manner that he was probably insane, Officer Tyree took him before Justice Franklin for examination. To the Justice Reeves said that six years ago he died in a Jersey City Hospital and went to heaven in an automobile. While there he received an important message for President Roosevelt, which he was directed to deliver personally.

He declared to the Justice, however, that he had written a book on his experiences in heaven, which he desired to have published, as he was satisfied millions could be made out of it. The President, he said, undoubtedly would join with him in securing the publication of the work, and that was the reason why he was going to Sagamore Hill.

Reeves said that he was a resident of Baltimore. He had gone from that city to Hagerstown, Md., and to Washington to see the President. Learning there that President Roosevelt was in Oyster Bay, Reeves returned to Baltimore and made his way to Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, and Hempstead, L. I. He arrived here to-day from Hempstead. He had in his pockets $2 in cash and some unimportant papers, but no weapons.

Justice Franklin, being convinced that the man was insane and very likely dangerous, deputized one of the Secret Service men to take him to Mineola, where an inquiry into the man's mental condition was held.

Drs. Finn and Skinner this evening declared that the man was insane. He will probably be sent to the King's Park Asylum to-morrow.

The police learned this evening that the man brought a kit of blacksmithing tools here and left them at a shop, where he said he was a carriage worker.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Morheimer, wash goods; G. H. Kimball, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics and prints; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Arnfeld, M., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Arnfeld, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; B. K. Mumford, woolens and dress goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; D. Bradley, cloaks, suits, and notions; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Bechtold, C. B., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bloch, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Kaufman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Byrne Hammer Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hammer, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Brotman, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brotman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, silks and dress goods; F. Doyle, dress goods; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 48 Leonard Street.

Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; F. Webb, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Co-operative Association of America, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, notions; L. L. Peck, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; E. C. Willis, books, 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Miss E. Malley, dry goods; Miss M. Claire, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, silks and laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. P. Harmon, furs, 104 Worth Street.

Gilchris Company, Boston, Mass.; A. F. Clark, silks and dress goods; W. H. Mann, domestics; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss F. Price, millinery; H. Greenebaum, silks and dress goods; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss B. Spandon, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. W. Reckmeyer, furs; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. L. Gottlieff, hats; Hotel Albert.

Gladding, B. H., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Monsell, cloaks, suits, and waists; Westminster Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; M. Gross, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Hoyer & Brother, Manchester, Penn.; P. G. O'Dougherty, infants' wear, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, A. S. & T. Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, dry goods; 55 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht, Hirschler & Co., Norfolk, Va.; S. Sherrick, notions; B. Lilienfeld, dry goods; 97 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones & Podmore, Troy, N. Y.; J. F. C. Jones, jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Jones, W. Schirny, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Landy, clothing; F. Coleman, dress goods; F. Coburn, flannels; A. Putnam, books; 8 Greene Street.

Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; A. W. Lawfer, notions, cloaks, and furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Everett House.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Miss E. Jeffins, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Eastman, wash goods; Mr. Adams, furnishing goods; 97 White Street.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; H. Berger, books; J. B. Sheridan, trunks; Mr. Hislop, dry goods; William Bridge, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street.

Meldrum, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Martindale, wash goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

New York Cloak and Suit Company, Fall River, Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, silks; Hotel Astor.

Pemberton, Price & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. D. Price, notions; 495 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Bronn, wash goods; 57 White Street.

Paul, E. S., & Co., Portland, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Navarre.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss O. E. Shaw, laces; 28 Howard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. L. Walsh, dress goods; Hotel Spalding.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. P. Larkin, prints; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, silks; 57 White Street.

Stone & Thomas, Wheeling, West Va.; M. H. McNabb, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, silks; T. A. Malone, notions, ribbons, trimmings, and buttons; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. L. Thresher, silks; 31 Union Square; Holland House.

Saal, M., Petersburg, Va., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. Steiger, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; 464 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Solomon, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Schmitt & Heinly, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmitt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 486 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. G. Boyle, corsets; Broadway and Tenth Streets; Hotel Earlington.

Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; N. F. Hopkins, silks, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Collins, ruchings; Miss Ebar, millinery; 436 Broadway; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. H. Hyslop, domestics, 57 White Street.

Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and muslin underwear; Miss L. E. Chapman, ribbons and laces; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Wass, hosiery and underwear, 57 White Street.

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JERSEY REPUBLICANS ADOPT A COMPROMISE

Agree to Equal Tax on Second-Class Railroad Property.

STOKES NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

He Appears in Convention, Accepts Nomination, and Indorses Platform —Hudson Men Not Satisfied.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—In an enthusiastic State Convention the Republicans of New Jersey to-day nominated ex-State Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland County for Governor by acclamation. Senator Stokes, who had been ill, appeared in the convention and accepted the nomination in a speech that was vigorously cheered.

The Hudson delegates had made it clear that they were not fully satisfied with the platform as it had been drawn, but they contented themselves with stating their position before the Committee on Resolutions. This they did without avail. The platform adopted provides for the taxation of second-class railroad property at local rates. This would add about $400,000 to the $1,500,000 of taxes paid annually by the railroads in this State. Of the $400,000 increase Jersey City alone would receive about $275,000. This is due to the fact that so much second-class railroad property is located in that city. Second-class railroad property is property used for railroad purposes that is outside of the main line or "main stem," as it is described in the law.

The platform indorses the National and State Administrations. It points to the primary election law, the factory inspection law, the creation of a tenement house Commission, and the securing of interest on State deposits in banks as among the achievements of Gov. Murphy's administration. It denies the Democratic charges of extravagance. While admitting increased expenditures, it says that these have been necessary and beneficial. The bulk of the platform is devoted to the subject of equal taxation.

It defines the present law, and says that the party believes that the time has come when there should be a modification of the present law for the taxation of railroads by providing that second-class railroad property shall be taxed at full local rates.

The question of taxation of franchises and the main stem of railroads is so far reaching, the platform declares, in its effect upon State revenues that any legislation on this subject should be deferred until the report of the commission which is now investigating the subject.

Upon the presentation of this report the platform pledges the party to a fearless and thorough consideration of the subject, to the effect that any lack of uniformity or irregularities now existing may be remedied.

The equal-taxation movement, Mr. Stokes declared in his speech, was not of Democratic initiation. On the contrary, he said, it sprang from the brains "of the gentlemen who are sitting in this convention and who share in our counsels." Continuing he said:

"The general railroad tax law of 1884 was hailed as a great advancement in railroad taxation. Prosperity has multiplied the avenues of commerce, and in some of our cities property that would otherwise be listed in the local tax ratables has been necessarily absorbed by the great lines of transportation and municipal revenues have been accordingly reduced. We say this property should be taxed at equal rates for equal lines, and that all inequalities should be remedied for the benefit of municipal treasuries and with justice to all concerned. I pledge myself to that end."

The nominations for Presidential Electors were then made:

At Large—U. H. McCarter of Essex, Washington A. Roebling of Mercer.
First District—Howard M. Cooper of Camden.
Second District—Lewis T. Stevens, Cape May.
Third District—Lewis S. Thompson, Monmouth.
Fourth District—Adolph Mack, Somerset.
Fifth District—Richard H. Williams, Morris.
Sixth District—J. Hull Browning, Bergen.
Seventh District—Henry Dickson, Essex.
Eighth District—Arthur B. Leach, Essex.
Ninth District—Jacob Ringle, Hudson.
Tenth District—Aaron S. Baldwin, Hudson.

The convention then adjourned.

"We will not bolt this convention," said a Hudson County leader, "but we can hardly be expected to hold our people in check. The second-class property in our town would include freight yards and such, while the terminals of the Pennsylvania, the Central of New Jersey, the Erie, the West Shore, and the Lackawanna will all go in the class rated as main stem and pay one-half of 1 per cent. Now the Democrats propose a far better plan, and our people are likely to follow Black and his teachings, no matter how hard we try to hold them."

BLACK FOR EQUAL TAXATION.

He Accepts New Jersey Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Charles C. Black, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, was notified of his nomination at his home, 80 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City. In his reply he said:

"The platform, expressed in language so precise and so simple, cannot be misunderstood, and shall not be misconstrued, adopting two cardinal principles of democratic government, economy in public expenditures and the equal taxation of railroad property in each municipality, at the same rate that is imposed upon the property of private owners, dollar for dollar in assessment of valuation, dollar for dollar in amount of tax to be imposed and paid to the taxing districts in which the property is located, meets my deliberate approval. In the language of the platform, by accepting this nomination I feel in honor bound to keep the pledge of the platform in letter and spirit, in case the nomination is ratified by the people at the polls.

"A system of taxation which by law grants a special privilege or partial exemption to the property of the steam railroads and canals, not granted to the property of private owners, is in violation of that spirit of fairness, which has been fostered by a State famed in the Nation for justice.

"The present conditions in the Republican Party are aptly described by the Republican Mayor of Jersey City, in his letter to the Governor in March last. He said: 'The present session of the Legislature is drawing to a close. The record, on the whole, is bad, and in some respects is disgraceful. Its control by corporate interests in the Assembly, at least, has been absolute. The bills for equal taxation demanded by a practically unanimous public sentiment in all North Jersey at least, have been buried in committee at the command of the railroad corporations, and every attempt to move them has been resisted by a solid Republican vote upon the test motions.'"

Mr. Black will speak on the subject of equal taxation in all the principal cities of the State. He opened the campaign last night at Newton, Sussex County.

Union League Plans a Rally.

The Campaign Committee of the Union League Club held a meeting last night relative to the action that the club will take during the campaign. It was decided to hold a large club meeting in October, which Republican speakers of National prominence will address. Cornelius N. Bliss said that it will probably be held on the regular club night, Oct. 13. The meeting will be held in the main meeting room of the club, and Mr. Bliss said that at least 1,000 members are expected to be present.

Senator Lefevre Up for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—State Senator Frank J. Lefevre of New Paltz was nominated for Congress to-day by the Republicans of the Twenty-fourth District. The district's present representative, George J. Smith of Kingston, declined to run again. Mr. Lefevre is a banker and a son of ex-Congressman Jacob Lefevre.

FIGHTING FOR CONNECTICUT.

Judge Robertson, Democratic Nominee for Governor There, Optimistic.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the Democrats in Connecticut to carry that State for the National and State tickets and Democratic headquarters here are aiding in the work by sending some of its ablest orators into the field there. Judge A. Heaton Robertson, Democratic nominee for Governor, had several conferences in this city yesterday with Mr. McConville in charge of the Speakers' Bureau and with Mr. Nicoll. Judge Robertson said:

"We are conducting, and will continue to conduct, a vigorous campaign, and have every hope of success for both tickets. The situation in the State is very encouraging."

Daniel W. Morgan, who was Treasurer of the United States under Cleveland, came on from Bridgeport yesterday. Mr. Morgan said:

"There is no opposition to the National ticket on the part of Democrats, whatever their views have been on some questions formerly arising within the party. Practically all the voters who have ever been Democrats are heartily in favor of our National and State tickets, and I see no reason why Connecticut should not be looked upon as one of the most hopeful fields in this campaign. We have a splendid candidate for Governor."

ADDOMS AND PALMIERI NAMED.

Halpin Predicts Roosevelt Will Carry New York by 100,000.

According to programme, Mortimer C. Addoms was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court and John Palmieri for Judge of the City Court last night at the Republican Judicial Convention in Murray Hill Lyceum. Martin Saxe was temporary Chairman, and Charles H. Strong permanent Chairman of the convention, which was attended by 213 delegates. The nominating speeches were made by Alexander V. Campbell for Mr. Addoms and Magistrate Ommen for Judge Palmieri.

William Halpin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Campaign Committee, introduced a resolution indorsing the National and State tickets, and in an address predicted that New York State would go for President Roosevelt by 100,000 plurality.

BRITISH SKIPPER ARRESTED.

Had a Dispute with Woman Over His Gold Sovereigns.

A big, broad-shouldered man, who was hugging a bag of gold with one hand and arm, and was poking a woman in the eye with his free hand attracted a crowd and Policeman Converse of the West Thirtieth Street Station at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street last night.

"I'm Cap'n Jack Macdonald," the man vociferously explained, "and that woman's got part of my dough. A thousand gold left, though," and he patted the bag.

The woman, who said she was Elisabeth Macharg, had a bruise under her eye, and she whimpered as the big man tried to get at her. The policeman took them both to the station house to explain.

"I'm Cap'n Jack Macdonald," said the man. "I run the steamship Moldavia over the other side. I runs over 'ere an' I meets this lady on the Ethiopia from Liverpool. I thinks as 'ow she stole some of me money. I'm short a 'undred, bli' me."

The woman denied the theft of any money.

"Wy, I wouldn't make a charge against her, anyway," said the Captain as he hugged his bag to him, sat down, and went to sleep.

He was held for intoxication and she for larceny.

ELEVATED RUNS OVER MAIL.

Batch of Letters, Many of Them Mutilated, Drops on Roundsman.

Roundsman Daniel Sheehan of the Mercer Street Station was passing under the elevated railroad structure at Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue late last night just after a north-bound train had passed when a big batch of letters fell on him. There were several hundred, many of them mutilated as if they had been run over by the train, and the Roundsman filled five big boxes with them. He took them to the Mercer Street Station house, and, the Post Office being notified, Transportation Agent Kemp took possession of them.

The letters, mostly, were postmarked at Station O, which is at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. It was figured out that the letters were aboard a south-bound train, off which they fell, and that the north-bound train ran over a lot of them, and they then fell into the street on top of Roundsman Sheehan. Some of the mutilated letters were so cut up that the mail clerks may not be able to make out to whom they are to be sent.

BOY DEAD, FATHER RETURNS.

Just to Make Money by Accident Suit, Wife Says.

Mrs. Ida Berkowitz, twenty-seven years old, of 76 Forsyth Street, whose son Benjamin, three years old, was killed by a truck four weeks ago, appeared in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and charged her husband, Joseph, with non-support. She said that for two years her husband had been missing from home and she had believed him to be dead. Three days after the boy's death, she said, Berkowitz reappeared to bring suit against the owners of the truck. She said that what he wanted was to make something out of the fatal accident.

Magistrate Ommen ordered Berkowitz to pay his wife five dollars a week.

An interesting point will be raised in the Supreme Court when the suit for damages brought by Berkowitz against a concern whose wagon killed the boy comes up. Mrs. Berkowitz has also brought suit against the owners of the truck. The court will have to decide which parent has the right to damages in the event of a decision against the truck's owners.

SUBWAY NEARLY TO BATTERY.

Fulton and Pine Street Sections Will Be Joined To-night.

It is confidently expected by the engineers in charge that the two sections of the rapid transit subway south of City Hall by to-night will have been connected at Maiden Lane. Last night the laborers had but thirty-five feet of the upper heading to complete going north in the Pine Street section.

In the Fulton Street section both the upper and lower headings have been completed up to Maiden Lane, and a great deal of the iron construction work has also been put in. As far south from City Hall as Ann Street the track is already in, and the current has been turned on in the third rail.

In the sections south of Pine Street rapid headway is also being made, and but a very few feet, all told not over one hundred, remain to be excavated between Pine Street and Exchange Place. When this connection is made, the subway tunnelling will be complete from City Hall to the Battery.

Killed by Fall from Scaffold.

Charles Anderson, a bricklayer, whose address is not known, and Louis Zosa, a mason, of 306 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, fell off a chimney scaffold on the third floor of the Union Settlement Club building, at 239 East One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday afternoon. Anderson sustained a fractured skull and died soon after. Zosa's left leg was broken and his body was severely bruised.

Southern Sea Trip for Prudential Men.

A party of 100 agents of the Prudential Insurance Company sailed yesterday afternoon on the steamship Princess Anne of the Old Dominion Line on a trip which will include Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington.

RECIPROCITY NO AID TO OUR CUBAN TRADE

European Imports Are Increasing Much Faster.

ONLY A THREE PER CENT. GAIN

Minister Squiers, However, Expects to See American Goods Admitted on a Better Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In a report to the State Department Minister Herbert G. Squiers gives the footings of the imports of Cuba for the first quarter of the present fiscal year. The showing is most discouraging to those who look to see the trade between the United States and the island increase as a result of the existing reciprocity arrangement between the two Governments.

While our trade is still the largest as compared with that of Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spain, there has been but a normal increase since last year. For the same period in 1903 imports from this country were $7,057,000, and for this year $7,347,000, an increase of $290,000. But in the same time Cuba bought of Great Britain $735,000 more goods, of Spain $558,000 more, and of Germany $290,000 more.

"American merchants and manufacturers," says Mr. Squiers, "will find but little satisfaction in these figures. The imports into Cuba from the United States show an increase of but 3 per cent., while those from England, Germany, Spain, and France increased 20, 21, 16, and 8 per cent., respectively, and I am unofficially informed that the Cuban exports to the United States have very largely increased.

"I never fail to impress upon the President and the Cuban merchants and planters with whom I come into contact," adds the Minister, "the danger to reciprocity in the present uneven trade between the two countries, and that American merchants and manufacturers will not long support an arrangement which largely increases the market for Cuban productions and by comparison, at least, decreases the sale of our own. The situation is pretty well understood, and it will not be difficult to obtain from the Cuban Government a proposition for the admission of goods of American origin on a more favorable basis."

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Mr. Squiers had an interview to-day with President Palma regarding the proposal to put sugar-grinding and other machinery on the free list. As a result of the conference it is probable that the bill will be amended so as to protect the United States in her rights under the reciprocity treaty. President Palma gave Mr. Squiers assurances that he would not approve of any legislation inimical to the treaty.

ROW OVER PROVIDENT LOAN.

Anderman Bought Ticket for Worthless Rings and Then Lost Watch.

Herman Anderman, thirty-four years, and his wife Regina of 716 East Ninth Street, were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant was Henry Phillips, manager of the Provident Loan Society of 119 West Forty-second Street. Policemen said that the couple had entered the offices of the society, got into an altercation with the manager, and refused to leave when requested to do so.

The Andermans had a lawyer to tell their side of the story. Anderman, it appeared from the lawyer's story, is an artist in crayons. He did some work recently for a man named Cohen, the bill for which amounted to $20. In payment, Cohen, Anderman says, gave him a pawnticket valued at $2, calling for two rings pawned for $18.

Anderman went to the office of the Provident Loan Society, where the goods where, and found that there was $1.44 interest accrued on the loan. Anxious to secure the bargain, Anderman pawned his gold watch for $19, put 44 cents to it, and redeemed the two rings. He says he found them to be the rawest kind of imitations, such as come with packages of candy on excursion boats.

When Anderman found out the nature of his "bargain," he demanded his money back from the pawnbroker, but was refused. Then, he says, he offered to pawn the rings for $15 or even $13, but the pawnbroker said he was not loaning any money on rings at that time. Then the husband and wife became thoroughly wrought up and made a scene. Every time a customer came into the store they demanded their money in loud tones, until the pawnbroker had them arrested.

When the pawnbroker's representative was asked in court to explain why his company loaned $18 on two patently valueless rings he could give no excuse, saying that he was no judge of gems. The Magistrate thereupon discharged Mr. and Mrs. Anderman.

As Anderman left the court he was heard to say, mournfully: "I am out my gold watch, my $19.44, my money from Cohen, and I was arrested. Where do I come in?"

WAS DRY DOCK HOTEL PATRON.

Now Rice Has Retained John G. Milburn to Prosecute Proprietor's Wife.

Rose Hertz, wife of the proprietor of the Dry Dock Hotel, at the Bowery and Third Street, was arrested last night on two charges, one being larceny and the other that of administering "knock-out" drops. The Complainant against the woman is Bernard Rice, a traveling salesman of East Buffalo, and an acquaintance of John G. Milburn, who has been retained to prosecute the case.

According to Rice's story, he was walking up the Bowery on Monday night, having just reached the city, and when in front of the Dry Dock Hotel a man stepped out and asked him if he wanted a room for the night. He says he replied in the affirmative, and that after he had taken a room the Hertz woman brought drinks up to him. Thereupon, he declares, he became unconscious, and, on awakening next morning, found that his gold watch, dress suit case, $85 in money, and several articles of clothing were missing.

He says the Hertz woman promised to "fix the matter up" with him if he would keep quiet about it. The case was placed in the hands of Capt. McDermott. When arrested Mrs. Hertz said the first time she saw Rice was at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn not long ago granted an injunction preventing policemen from standing on guard in front of the door of the Dry Dock Hotel.

GEORGIANS FEAR RACE WAR.

Gov. Terrell Notified That Bloodshed Is Imminent at Pitts.

Special to The New York Times.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 20.—A race war is imminent at Pitts, a village in Wilcox County, twelve miles south of here. The hardware stores here have received orders to rush ammunition and arms by express to the place, in anticipation of an outbreak among the negroes.

On Saturday night Cecil Johnson, a white man, shot and killed a negro, and since that time the blacks have been holding secret meetings, 230 strong, many quitting their work to attend. The white men have organized, and say they are ready to fight. They are armed and awake to-night.

Gov. Terrell has been notified of the trouble by conservative citizens, who asked him to hurry troops to Pitts in order to prevent bloodshed.

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Has educated the popular taste to the full appreciation of the benefits of Vermouth drinking.
IT'S THE BRAND YOU KNOW.

CHAMPIONSHIP POLO AT VAN CORTLANDT

Waterbury Boys Defeat Foxhall Keene's Fast Team.

CROWD SEES SPIRITED PLAY

New Yorkers Triumph Over Bostonians by 1½ Goals—Cowdin and Milburn Thrown, but Not Injured.

Championship polo drew an unusual crowd to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. It was an unusual game, being the first time in this country that an open championship competition has been arranged by the Polo Association. Then, again, it was an unusual aggregation of players, combining on the winning team, known officially as the Wanderers, C. R. Snowden, J. E. Cowdin, Lawrence Waterbury, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr. This team won the handsome challenge cup, scoring 4½ goals to 3 for the four known as the Freebooters, made up of Devereux Milburn, Foxhall Keene, R. L. Agassiz, and Joshua Crane, Jr. As all of the winners except Snowden were New Yorkers, while Keene was the only member of the opposing team not identified with a Boston club, the game also resolved itself into an inter-city championship, and the New Yorkers found delight in wildly crowing over the Boston delegation after the match.

The crowd also was unusual, for while in numbers it perhaps did not exceed 6,000 to 7,000, in its representation of the fashion and club life of the city, it was the most brilliant gathering ever seen at any public function at Van Cortlandt, not even excepting the casual assemblies of the Colonial Dames in the ancient Van Cortlandt manor house.

The grand stand, with a few reserved seats and the others open to the public, was on the west side of the field, and this, as well as the bank bordering that side of the field, was packed with people. On the eastern side of the field the officials of the Polo Association kept tally of the game, while the automobiles, coaches, and traps that brought scores of Rockaway, Westchester Country, Meadow Brook and other club members were lined up in a long and imposing array. The centre of the field was the dividing line between automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt occupied seats on W. Goadby Loew's coach, Mrs. George Gould was with a coaching party including H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Nicol had another large party. Squadron A had a coach in line, and two big Fifth Avenue 'buses brought up large polo delegations. There was much visiting among the traps between periods, and one almost forgot that he was in a public park, and not at a social and sporting event of some big country club.

The game was fast, spirited, well contested, and brilliant. It resembled the old-time matches of which the veterans of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Clubs are ever fond of talking over. Foxhall Keene, rated for years as the best player in America, has not been seen in a tournament game in America for three years. It was a treat to see him once more in the saddle, astride of the black mare Texiana, acknowledged to be the fastest polo pony in the world. She came dangerously near being lamed in the third period. It came soon after Keene had made a difficult goal from an angle in the quarter field. In a scramble for the ball near the boards, Keene hit the sphere, but hitting so his pony slipped and struck its ankle heavily on the edge of the board. Time was called, but after a few limps the pany cantered off as sound as a dollar and before the period closed Keene made another goal.

The Wanderers wore red shirts, while the Freebooters wore white. All wore the regulation polo cap, and Keene attracted comment by carrying a small whip with him. Keene was fully up to his traditional high-class form.

Agassiz and Crane brought on their best mounts from Boston, Agassiz riding his celebrated Pink-Un, a winner of countless horse show prizes. Milburn had the least speedy ponies of all, but his work was marked by a thoroughness that stamps him as a royal polo player. He is a recent Oxford graduate, and while there rowed on the Oxford crew and was a prominent member of the Oxford polo team. It was to his father's home in Buffalo that the late President McKinley was carried after being shot at the Pan-American Fair, and where he died.

Oliver W. Bird of the Meadow Brook Club was referee. He threw the ball in soon after 3:30 o'clock, and the game started off at a fast clip. Back and forth went the ball, now dangerously near one goal and then almost between the posts of the opposite side for over ten minutes, until Cowdin amid rousing cheers from the crowd scored the first point. It was made after a splendid run down the field, in which the Waterbury brothers both hit the ball for long carries. Cowdin had originally taken the ball from Crane. Keene hit it once when near the Freebooters' goal, but in another try to run it up the field he missed his stroke, his pony going so fast that he was carried over the ball before he could strike at it.

Cowdin was right at his heels, and having a clear field for the goal sent it neatly between the posts. In less than half a minute Snowden made another goal, and "Larry" Waterbury closed the period with the third goal for the Wanderers, after Agassiz and Crane had made desperate efforts to head him off. During the hot play between the goals, Milburn was thrown heavily from his horse, and, although many averred that the pony rolled partially over the rider, Milburn was up in a twinkling, and in less than half a minute was out in the field on a fresh mount.

Foxhall Keene and the Bostonians hit up a faster pace in the second period in an effort to cut down the big lead of the opposing team. They almost succeeded in tieing the score, for Agassiz made two magnificent goals, getting the last one seven seconds over time.

Four goals were scored in the third period, Keene getting two by magnificent plays, but J. M. Waterbury and Snowden also scored for their team. In a moment of exciting play Keene, evidently forgetting that English rules do not obtain here, hooked the mallet of his opponent, and was promptly penalized half a goal. Crane was forced to make a safety, and this cost the Freebooters another quarter of a goal. Cowdin was thrown in this period, falling almost in front of the grand stand, but fortunately with no injury to himself.

Nothing was scored in the final period. Snowden was penalized half a goal for a foul, and Keene had to resort to a safety.

Rain began to fall before the game was concluded, and the crowd rapidly thinned out, the automobiles and traps moving rapidly away in a steady line. The defeated team cheered the victors, and the home-going crowd let out several yells of satisfaction, and the biggest and best championship polo game of the year was over.

Among those who were members of the various automobile and coaching parties were L. V. Froment, driving the Squadron coach, with Major and Mrs. F. C. Thomas, Miss Beatrice Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Gardner, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. J. D. Lawrence, Mrs. Allan Ryan, and A. A. Whitney, Jr., P. F. Collier, Robert J. Collier, William A. Hazard, Rene La Montagne, Mrs. Maude Berger Wallack, Harry P. Case, J. Insley Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, E. La Montagne, Mrs. J. P. Cowdin, Seaton Porter, Jr., Seward Cary, Howard Brokaw, Albert Franke, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Robert C. Lawrence, Capt. Herbert Barry, Major Oliver Bridgman of Squadron A, and Mrs. Bridgman, Mrs. Charles P. Warren, John Dallett, Rene La Montagne, Jr., William C. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, J. C. Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Col. Charles R. Treat of West Point, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, A. S. Borden, Leavitt J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. George Adee, R. C. Goldsborough, Miss Cooley, H. M. Earle, F. S. Conover, George Perkins, E. S. Reynal, and Montague La Montagne.

The line-up and summary:

WANDERERS.	FREEBOOTERS.
1. C. R. Snowden.	1. Devereux Milburn.
2. J. E. Cowdin.	2. R. L. Agassiz.
3. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3. Foxhall Keene.
Back—L. Waterbury.	Back—Joshua Crane, Jr.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal. Made by	Team.	Time.
1. Cowdin	Wanderers	10:44
2. Snowden	Wanderers	0:26
3. L. Waterbury	Wanderers	3:30

SECOND PERIOD.

4. Agassiz	Freebooters	3:44
5½ Agassiz	Freebooters	12:23

Goal struck seven seconds over time

THIRD PERIOD.

6. J. M. Waterbury	Wanderers		0:24
7. Keene	Freebooters		9:03
8. Snowden	Wanderers		2:29
9. Keene	Freebooters		2:06

Freebooters penalized ½ of a goal for foul by Keene and safety by Crane.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Wanderers penalized ½ of a goal for a foul by Snowden and Freebooters penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety by Keene.

Summary: Goals earned—Wanderers, 5; Freebooters, 4. Lost by penalties—Freebooters, 1; Wanderers, ½. Net score—Wanderers, 4½; Freebooters, 3. Referee—Oliver W. Bird. Timekeeper—Dr. H. A. Souther.

Family of Minister Squiers Here.

The steamship Mexico, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, brought among her passengers Mrs. Herbert G. Squiers, the wife of the American Minister to Cuba, and her three sons and two daughters. The children will remain here at school during the Winter, and Mrs. Squiers will return to Cuba.

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Many persons collect these trade-marks industriously, and a large proportion have enough to obtain a sufficient number of Green Stamps to fill a book.

The advantages of redeeming them at The Big Store are obvious and numerous. When purchasing, as most Stamp Collectors do when they visit the Store, they select from very large stocks of superior and seasonable merchandise. Moreover, they obtain all the advantages that the Store can give in the way of popular pricing.

In other words, thoroughly reliable merchandise at unusually low prices.

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Brown's Satine Washing Powder Trade Marks.
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Brown's Sunshine Scouring Soap Trade Marks.
Force Trade Marks.
Ozone Soap Trade Marks.
Ozone Washing Powder Trade Marks.
Ozone Starch Trade Marks.
Ozone Perfume Trade Marks.
Silexo Scouring Soap Wrappers.
Silexo Hand Soap Wrappers.
Silexo Silver Soap Wrappers.
Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce Wrappers.
Radway's Ready Relief Wrappers.
Fuller & Jones Stamp Brand Milk Label.
Butler's Vanilla Crystal Label.
Herald's Head Tri-color Soup Label.
Bixby's Royal Polish Label.
Bixby Jet-Oil.
Bixby's Black Sparkle.
Bixby's Bixola.
Bixby's "Three Bee" Size M.
Bixby's "Three Bee" Size B.
Bixby's Best Shoe Blacking.
Bixby's Satinola.
Bixby's Satinola No. 5.
Bixby's Shoe Satin.
Bixby's Shoe Satin No. 5.
Burnham's Jellycon Trade Marks.
New York Family Story Paper Coupon.
New York Golden Hours Coupon.
Fireside Companion Coupon.
H. O. Trade Marks.
Arbuckle Brothers' Coffee Signatures.
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Surely $15 or $18 is little enough for a double-breasted suit of fancy cheviot or worsted, or of brown unfinished worsted, or serge, that is hand-tailored, carefully finished and lined with best grade serge.
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LOCAL TEAM WON TWO FROM THE WASHINGTONS

Boston Also Successful, but Griffith's Men Increased Lead.

NATIONALS DID NOT PLAY

Brooklyn Took One Game from the Pittsburgs and Second Resulted in a Tie.

Two victories for the Greater New Yorks and one for Boston yesterday placed the local team further ahead for the American League championship, and Griffith's men have one more game to play with Washington, which will be the last of the season between the two teams, while the champions will have their farewell meeting with the Quakers. Cleveland and St. Louis quit even on the day, but at Chicago cold weather stopped the contest with Detroit. In the National League the New Yorks postponed their opening game with Cincinnati, claiming rain as the cause, but at Brooklyn Hanlon's men beat Pittsburg the first game and in the second the score was a tie at the end of the seventh inning. Summary follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Washington, 2, (11 inn.)
New York, 5; Wash., 1, (6 inn.)
Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	8	8	12	11	13	13	18	83	.624
Boston.	9	..	10	11	9	10	13	20	82	.608
Chicago.	10	9	..	6	14	11	13	15	78	.574
Philadelphia.	9	9	13	..	8	10	11	13	73	.570
Cleveland.	7	10	5	12	..	12	9	15	71	.534
St. Louis.	6	9	7	6	9	..	11	10	58	.433
Detroit.	6	6	8	7	7	11	..	11	56	.421
Washington.	3	2	4	3	4	9	7	..	32	.239
Games lost.	50	53	58	55	62	76	77	102		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 1, (7 innings.)
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	10	9	11	14	18	20	17	99	.739
Chicago.	7	..	8	13	15	13	10	14	80	.606
Pittsburg.	9	11	..	10	10	12	14	11	77	.592
Cincinnati.	7	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	73	.553
St. Louis.	3	7	10	8	..	12	12	14	66	.496
Brooklyn.	3	4	5	6	6	..	13	13	50	.370
Boston.	2	8	3	6	7	9	..	11	46	.343
Philadelphia.	4	4	7	5	5	9	8	..	42	.311
Games lost.	35	52	53	59	67	85	89	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.
Cincinnati at New York, (two games.)
Pittsburg at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro Pitches in Two Games for New York and Wins Both.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Both games of to-day's double-header were won by the Greater New Yorks. It required eleven innings to decide the first one, and it was a splendid contest. Orth was pitted against Jacobsen, and the pair prevented any runs being scored for six innings. It was purely a contest of the pitchers up to that time, for only three hits were made on both sides. But after that the visitors hit Jacobsen more freely and got two runs. In the ninth inning the local men rallied and tied the score. Orth disappeared then, and Chesbro finished the game, which was delayed in the eleventh inning by a shower. New York scored just before the downpour, and this proved to be the winning run.

Chesbro was in the box again in the second game, and while he was batted as often as Hughes, not a run would have been scored but for Williams's fumbled grounder. Hughes was hit freely in the first inning, two singles and two doubles giving Griffith's team three runs. The local men discovered that they were not so good in the mud as their opponents, and they were hopelessly beaten all the way, the game being called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness.

In the first game Elberfeld scored the first run, after hitting safely, on Conroy's sacrifice and Ganzel's single. The next run was the result of a base on balls to Fultz, McGuire's sacrifice, and Orth's hit. The Washingtons rallied in the ninth inning and tied the score on a base on balls to O'Neill, Hill's two-bagger, Stahl's sacrifice, and Huelsman's force hit. Hill got home before Williams could get Huelsman's hit ball to McGuire. In the eleventh inning New York won on a hit by Keeler, Elberfeld's drive, and Conroy's fly, which Mullen caught in centre field. Keeler crossed the plate. Hits by Dougherty, Conroy, Williams, and Ganzel scored three runs in the first inning of the second game. Two more were tallied in the third on hits by Keeler and Conroy and an error by Hughes. Singles by Stahl and Huelsman and Williams's fallown gave the locals a run in the sixth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hill, 3b.	1	1	2	4	0
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	16	1	0
H'lsman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Mullen, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	3	1	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	2	3	0
Jacobsen, p.	0	0	1	6	0
Total.	2	6	33	23	0

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
D'gherty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Will'ms, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Ganzel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Fultz, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	5	2	0
Orth, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	10	33	13	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—McGuire, Huelsman, Hill. Base hits—Off Orth, 5 in nine innings; off Chesbro, 1 in two innings. Stolen base—Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Conroy, McGuire. Double plays—Elberfeld, Williams, and Ganzel; Keeler and Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Jacobsen, 2; off Orth, 1. Struck out—By Jacobsen, 2; by Orth, 3; by Chesbro, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New York, 2. Wild pitch—Jacobsen. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Neill, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Stahl, 1b.	1	2	10	1	0
H'lsman, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Mullen, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, c.	0	2	2	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	1	2	1
Total.	1	8	18	11	1

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
D'gherty, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Conroy, 3b.	2	2	2	0	0
Will'ms, 1b.	1	2	8	1	1
Ganzel, lb.	0	1	7	0	0
Fultz, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	5	8	18	8	1

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—1
New York	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Williams, Ganzel, McGuire. Stolen bases—Keeler, Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Elberfeld. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 2; by Chesbro, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 5. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,000.

BOSTON, 11; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Boston won a heavy batting game from Philadelphia to-day, Bender being driven out of the box in the fourth. Fairbanks, who succeeded him, also fared badly. Hartsel was taken sick and gave way to Pickering. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	2	1	0	0	0
Parent, ss.	2	2	2	4	0
Stahl, cf.	0	2	2	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Freeman, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Lachance, 1b.	3	3	15	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	2	4	5	0
Criger, c.	1	1	2	2	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	11	12	27	16	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Pic'ring, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Bruce, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0
Seybold, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Noonan, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Schreck, c.	0	0	9	4	0
Bender, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Fairbanks, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	1	7	24	7	1

Boston	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	1	..		—11
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Selbach, Parent, Ferris, Lachance. Three-base hits—Lachance (2,) Stahl, Noonan. Sacrifice hits—Parent (2.) Stolen bases—Collins, Freeman, Parent (2.) Double play—Noonan, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Bender, 2; off Young, 2; off Fairbanks, 4. Hits apportioned—Off Bender in 4 innings, 8; off Fairbanks in 4 innings, 4. Struck out—By Bender, 2; by Young, 3; by Fairbanks, 1. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—6,723.

ST. LOUIS AND CLEVELAND EVEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—St. Louis and Cleveland each took one game to-day. The pitching of Siever was the feature of the second game. He allowed the visitors only six hits. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	5	0
Hines, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	0	12	3	0
Padden, 2b.	0	1	0	4	1
Moran, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Sugden, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Howell, p.	0	1	2	7	0
*Hemphill	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	1	6	27	23	2

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	2	4	1
Flick, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Rossman, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Bemis, 1b.	0	0	9	3	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	9	3	0
Hess, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ostdiek, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Moore, p.	0	1	0	0	0
*Rhoades	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	1	7	27	16	1

*Batted for Howell in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Howell, Hess. Three-base hit—Hines. Sacrifice hit—Rossman. Double play—Flick and Bemis. Stolen bases—Flick, Bradley. Wild pitch—Rhoades. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 1; off Rhoades, 3. Struck out—By Howell, 4; by Rhoades, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cleveland, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	2	1	0
Wallace, ss.	0	2	3	4	0
Hines, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	3	10	2	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1
Moran, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0
Keboe, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Siever, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	1	9	27	13	2

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lush, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
Flick, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Rossman, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Bemis, 1b.	0	1	9	3	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	9	3	0
Hess, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Ostdiek, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Moore, p.	0	1	0	0	0
*Rhoades	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	0	6	24	12	0

*Batted for Hess in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Ostdiek. Sacrifice hits—Bemis, Turner, Lush. Double play—Turner and Bemis. Stolen base—Padden. Bases on balls—Off Siever, 1; off Moore, 1; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Siever, 6; by Moore, 1; by Donahue, 2. Hits off Moore, 1 in 3 innings; off Donahue, 7 in 6 innings. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 9. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and King. Attendance—1,878.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Won One Game from Champions; Other Was a Tie.

The champion Pittsburgs began their last Eastern tour of the season at Washington Park yesterday in a double header with the Brooklyn team. Hanlon's men took the first game by a streak of hard and safe batting in the third inning, during which three runs were scored. Jones's delivery was puzzling to the Pittsburgs, only six hits being made off him. The fielding as a rule was excellent, the special features being the second base playing of Jordan and Ritchey and Bransfield's display at first base. Gilbert, one of the champions' new recruits, from the Little Rock Club of the Southern League, played at left field and acquitted himself creditably.

In the second game Mitchell was pitted against Robertaille. While the Pittsburgs outbatted the home team, the hits were not of a run-getting variety. Each team scored a run in the first inning, Gilbert tallying for Pittsburg by good hitting and Dillon scoring for Brooklyn on two bases on called balls and Sheckard's single. By agreement the game was called at the end of the seventh inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gilbert, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Beaumont, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0
McCor'k, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	7	3	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Case, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Total.	3	6	24	12	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dillon, 1b.	1	2	13	1	1
Gessler, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Lumley, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Batch, 3b.	0	2	0	3	1
Bergen, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0
Jones, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Total.	4	10	27	13	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3	
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4	

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Case, 2. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Case, 2. Two-base hits—McCormick, Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Gessler, Bergen. Stolen bases—Lumley, Sheckard. Double plays—Batch, Jordan, and Dillon; Jordan and Dillon; Phelps and Leach. Hit by pitched ball—By Case, 1. Wild pitch—Case. Umpires Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Time—One hour and twenty-seven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gilbert, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Be'mont, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	2	0	1	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
M'C'm'k, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0
Kruger, ss.	0	1	1	5	0
Archer, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Rob'taille, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Wagner	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	1	8	21	12	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dillon, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0
Gessler, cf.	0	1	1	1	0
Lumley, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	4	1	0
Batch, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Ritter, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	1	5	21	9	0

*Batted for Robertaille in seventh inning.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Robertaille, 2. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Robertaille, 3. Three-base hit—Batch. Two-base hit—Sheckard. Double plays—Bransfield and Archer. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Attendance—2,000.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—In a slow game St. Louis won, 4 to 1. McNichols's wildness in the first gave St. Louis the victory. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0
Hill, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	3	13	2	0
Murch, 3b.	1	0	2	4	0
Smoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Dunlea'y, rf.	1	3	0	0	0
Shay, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Grady, c.	0	2	5	1	0
O'Neill, p.	0	0	2	2	0
Total.	4	10	27	16	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Barclay, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Abbatt'o, ss.	0	0	1	5	1
Delehi'ty, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Moran, c.	0	0	9	0	0
Lauter'n, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
O'Hara, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
McNich's, p.	0	2	0	4	0
Total.	1	8	27	11	1

St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	

Two-base hits—Beckley, Delehanty, Dunleavy. Sacrifice hits—Beckley, Murch, O'Neill, Shay. Stolen bases—Dunleavy, Smoot, Beckley. First base on balls—By McNichols, 4; by O'Neill, 1. Struck out—By O'Neill, 4; by McNichols, 8. Passed balls—Moran, Grady. Time—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 235.

"Field Day" for New York Team.

What is to be known as "Field Day" for the benefit of the New York National League team has been fixed for Thursday, Oct. 6, at the Polo Grounds. The programme, which will be completed this week, will comprise a baseball game between the coming champions and a picked team, ball-throwing contests, running the bases, and boxing exhibitions between men of National reputation. Another benefit is to be given to the New Yorks by well-known theatrical people, who are also enthusiastic baseball "rooters." The event will take place at the New York Theatre on the evening of Oct. 2.

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COLUMBIA 'VARSITY SCORES IN PRACTICE

Two Touch-Downs Made Against University Strong Scrub Team.

40 MEN IN PRINCETON SQUAD

Birmingham, Former Mercersburg Player, Reports at Cornell — Game Between Carlisle and F. and M. Canceled.

Effective work was done by the Columbia football team yesterday, when, in fifteen minutes' practice on South Field, the 'Varsity scored two touch-downs against an unusually strong scrub team. The scores were made by Fisher and Duell. The work was so strenuous that several of the men were laid out temporarily. Sedgewick twisted his knee and will probably be out of the game for several days. Smythe received a hard shaking up, but was able to resume practice. Putnam received a nasty cut in the head, and three men got bloody noses.

The offense of the 'Varsity was particularly good yesterday, and when it had the ball the scrubs were unable to check its rushes. At the start of practice the scrubs had the ball and carried it about twenty-five yards before being forced to kick. Then the scrubs were forced down the field until Fisher of the 'Varsity was carried over for a score. The 'Varsity was then given the ball on its twenty-yard line, and again took the leather the full length of the gridiron for another tally, after which practice was given Metzenthin and Donovan in drop-kicking. The new men out yesterday were Landers and Brown, both of last year's 'Varsity. The line-up of the 'Varsity team was as follows: Left end, Muir; left tackle, Browne; left guard, Echeverria; centre, Landers and Smythe; right guard, Talbot; right tackle, Aigeltinger; right end, Buell; quarter back, Donovan and Metzenthin; left half back, Duell and Metzenthin; right half back, Putnam; full back, Carter. Capt. Stangland did not play yesterday.

Harvard opened its football season on Soldiers' Field on Monday afternoon, when thirty-seven candidates reported, making a considerably larger squad than that of last year. Capt. "Dan" Hurley and Head Coach Edgar Wrightington had charge of the practice. Ex-Capt. Carl Marshall and "Andy" Marshall, left guard on the eleven for the last two seasons, assisted in putting the men through their work.

There were few freshmen out, and this year's incoming class is looked for to make a good contribution to the 'Varsity squad. The class of 1908 will get to work a week from to-day, and then the call for candidates from the freshman class will be made. Several men who are expected to make a good showing are now taking their entrance examinations. Brill, the former Exeter Captain and tackle, is among these.

The man to attract most attention was a big sophomore, Cuniff, who was ineligible for the eleven last year, as he came to Harvard from Boston University. He weighs 222 pounds, and has almost an ideal physique for the centre of the line, for which position he is a candidate. Another 220-pounder was White of last year's freshman eleven, and now a candidate for a guard's position.

Of last year's "H" men, besides Capt. Hurley there were but two men—Roger Derby, who played left tackle in the Yale game last Fall, and "Jim" Montgomery, who won his letter as a substitute end in the Pennsylvania and Yale games last Fall. There are a number of "H" men expected back, and it is thought that they will all report before the end of the week. Among the stragglers are Parkinson, who played centre last year; Mills, last year's substitute full back; Squires, one of last year's substitute tackles; Nichols, last year's left half back, and Meier, last year's left tackle. Lemoyne was not on the field yesterday afternoon, and it was rumored that he will not come back to college this Fall. The management has not heard from Lemcyne one way or the other, but it is sincerely hoped that he will come back.

Football practice at New York University yesterday showed a decided improvement over that of last week. The men handled the ball better, and the candidates for end showed up well in getting down the field under punts. Capt. Ridley had the men at work for nearly two hours, devoting most of the time to individual instruction to the line men in blocking and charging. Those of last year's team who have not reported as yet but are expected to be on hand this week are Coe, Miller, Callahan, and MacNamara. The work will be under the direction of Assistant Coach Saunders until after the close of the American League season, when "Dave" Fultz, the New York's centre fielder, will take control. Fultz has been actively connected with football for a number of years. He has acted as coach at Brown, Lafayette, and several other colleges, and also was Captain and coach of the strong team of the Homestead Athletic Club of Pittsburg.

Manager H. E. Nagle announced that he had arranged a game with Fordham College for Oct. 8, and had hopes of adding Rutgers to the schedule. The schedule to date is as follows: Oct. 5, Amherst at Amherst; 8, Fordham at Ohio Field; 15, R. P. I. at Ohio Field; 22, Trinity at Ohio Field; 29, Rochester at Rochester; Nov. 5, Haverford at Ohio Field; 8, Rutgers, (pending;) 12, West Point at West Point; 19, Union at Ohio Field; 24, Lafayette at Easton.

An hour's work was given the Tigers yesterday afternoon on their second practice of the season. The coaching was in the hands of De Witt, Short, and Davis, who instructed the men principally in forming their offense on heavy plays. Great stress was laid on punting, and the coaches are trying to develop a man who will follow De Witt as a kicker. Hampson, Munn, and Tooker were given a show, and will probably make good, but Bard is still one of the furthest punters. Seven new men reported for the first time, and the squad now numbers more than forty. Trainer Robinson says the freshmen will be called out to-morrow, that he is expecting some good material from the entering class. The Tigers will get down to hard work this week, as their first game comes with Dickinson on Sept. 28.

On account of rain Cornell's football practice yesterday consisted chiefly of a blackboard talk by Coach Warner. Several new men reported, the most important of whom was Birmingham, the former Mercersburg Academy back, who will enter the university. Birmingham brings with him the best record of any freshman who has reported so far this season, and many think he will be given a place in the Cornell back field. Rice, left halfback on last year's eleven, also came out yesterday.

The games scheduled for this afternoon between the Carlisle Indians and Franklin and Marshall at Carlisle was canceled by the latter team yesterday.

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TRAINER M'CORMICK'S LONG CHANCE FIRST

Monet, in L. V. Bell's Stable, Won at 20 to 1 in Spite of Fouls.

RIDERS' CLAIMS DISMISSED.

Ormonde's Right from Sydney Paget's Barn Beat Mabel Richardson in the Handicap at Gravesend.

It helped to wake up things on what threatened to be a most commonplace day of racing at the Gravesend track yesterday when Trainer "Jimmy" McCormick achieved his annual feat, and, with Monet as the instrument, brought home the Winter's oats in the Bayshore Selling Stakes, a six-furlong sprint for three-year-olds and upward, Monet, with just enough stable money on to pay the help and keep everybody satisfied, winning at odds of 20 to 1. If there is any one in the world fonder of a 20 to 1 winner than Trainer McCormick himself, it is his employer, L. V. Bell, and so the coup was eminently pleasing to everybody connected with the establishment, including the stable jockey, Gannon, who had his semi-occasional winning mount on the victor.

When Monet went to the post in a field of ten for the Bayshore, there was quite a liberal distribution of the Bell and McCormick money at the prevailing odds, ranging between 20 to 1 and 30 to 1. Ascension and Mineola started about equal favorites, but from the first jump to the last Monet had the best turn and speed, and going to the front in the run through the back stretch, held command to the winning post, though he had to be hard ridden to hang on in front of Armenia, which was the contender through the greater part of the distance. At the winning post it was Monet first by a neck, with Armenia second, just clear of Ascension, third. As soon as they had made their weights there was a rush of jockeys for the stewards' stand, and claims of foul riding were made so fast that the stewards had to drive the boys out of the stand to get the chance to consider the facts. The backers of Monet were willing to take any chance to hedge their bets when the stewards reached the decision that Monet was no more to blame than any other horse and ordered the horses placed as they had finished.

One more really exhilarating incident happened in the course of the afternoon, and this was when Sydney Paget's Stable beat the Western mare Mabel Richardson for the mile and a furlong handicap. C. E. Rowe had both Colonial Girl, winner of the $50,000 handicap at St. Louis over Hermis, and First Mason in the same race with Mabel Richardson, but the Western horseman, having weighed up the New York horses, decided that Mabel was quite enough for the task in hand, and the other two were withdrawn. Mabel Richardson then started favorite, with Ormonde's Right the second choice in a field of six. For the first seven furlongs of the race Sonoma Belle was out in front, with the two three-year-olds, Ormonde's Right and St. Valentine, trailing her, while Mabel Richardson was close up. On the stretch Ormonde's Right brushed to the front with a smart burst of speed and won rather handily by two lengths from Sonoma Belle, while Mabel Richardson failed to get up in time to beat St. Valentine for third money. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....139 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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HIS OWN MASTER.

In his speech as temporary Chairman of the Saratoga Convention yesterday Mr. HORNBLOWER drew a picture of the ideal candidate for Governor:

The man to be nominated by this convention should be, and I believe he will be, a man who will commend himself to the voters of this State as a man who will be his own master, who will stand for honest and efficient government, and who will represent no faction as against any other faction, and who will have no object to subserve if elected but the welfare of the people of the State as a whole, regardless of faction and of party.

If every delegate to the Convention would read and reread that passage from Mr. HORNBLOWER'S speech, and if, as a body, the delegates would choose for the candidate such a man as he there portrays, there would be not the slightest doubt that the voters of the State would put an end to Odellism this Fall, and that during the next two years we should have a Governor worthy of the fullest confidence.

RUSSIA AND TIBET.

Russia has some grounds for her protest, reported yesterday, to Great Britain as to the result of the expedition to Lhassa. If the terms of the treaty are correctly reported, the sovereignty of China has been distinctly impaired and Tibet will not be in the future the cloistered province it has been in the past. The treaty provides for some representative and adviser selected by the British Government, for additional facilities for trade on the borders, for the payment of an indemnity in installments, and for the holding of a portion of Tibetan territory until the indemnity shall have been paid.

One result of this arrangement, the one really most important to Great Britain and the most objectionable to Russia, is to render secret influence over Tibet by Russia, either through the entourage of the Lama or through the Chinese representative, very much more difficult than it has been heretofore. If the report, which as yet lacks definite confirmation, be true that a new Lama has been recognized by Great Britain and by China, then the change in the relations of Tibet to the outside world, and especially to Russia, may prove radical. Meanwhile Great Britain probably means to observe with entire good faith her assurance that no part of the territory of Tibet shall permanently be occupied, but if the indemnity is not paid, or if other points in the agreement be not observed, it is unlikely that Great Britain will abandon the only security she possesses or can use. Tibet may become another Egypt.

RECIPROCITY IN COAL.

New England manufacturers wish to buy cheap coal, in order to compete successfully with their more favored rivals in the coal districts of the South and West. Nova Scotia produces quantities of bituminous coal, and looks eagerly to shipping it free of duty to New England. The coal operators of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, on the other hand, desire to sell coal and wish Canada to take her tariff off bituminous coal, which they could then export with advantage to Canada's central manufacturing districts. The duty exacted by either country is 67 cents a gross ton. Obviously there is need of reciprocity in the coal trade between the United States and Canada.

Nova Scotia cannot reach profitably the great and growing central portion of Canada; neither can Vancouver, which produces a high grade of the bituminous variety, largely used in the Pacific States in preference to their own coal. Convenient access to Canada's vital centres is found only from points in the United States by rail or water along Lake Ontario and Lake Erie from Oswego to Cleveland and Toledo. Moreover, Canada's consumption of coal far exceeds her production, and is rapidly increasing. In 1886 it was but a fraction over three-fourths of a ton per capita; in 1903 it reached 2.3 tons per capita, having fully tripled in seventeen years. The total consumption in 1903 was 12,720,455 tons, of which 6,678,450 tons were imported. She exported 1,979,951 tons, mainly from Vancouver to the Pacific States. Canada levies no tax on incoming anthracite coal, for she produces none. The central portion took 1,606,000 gross tons of anthracite from this country by way of Buffalo, besides 1,531,000 tons imported from the Cuyahoga district, which measures the importance of this trade to Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and reveals their reason for wanting the duty off bituminous.

Under a reciprocity agreement American mine owners would gain practically entire control of the increasing central Canadian trade in coal, while New England and the Pacific States, which are already dependent upon outside sources for fuel supply, would get their fuel cheaper. Result, it would accrue both to the United States and Canada.

THE FRIARS' LANDS.

The payment for the lands of the friars in the Philippines, which began yesterday with an installment of $2,000,000, is the last stage in a plan which is among the most creditable features of the policy of the United States in the islands.

It would have been quite within the authority of the Government, and it was urged by many familiar with the situation, to leave the complications arising from the tenure and the conduct of the friars to be dealt with according to the principles prevailing in this country, sustaining such titles as could clearly be established and at the same time confining the friars to their rights as civilians. But it was ascertained by the successive commissions intrusted with the investigation of the affairs of the islands and with their administration that this would lead to endless confusion and to the perpetuation of ill-feeling among the natives. After much discussion and negotiation it was finally arranged practically that the lands should be purchased, that they should be sold or rented under conditions tending to promote industry and thrift among the natives, that the proceeds should in part be used for educational expenditure, and that the friars gradually should be withdrawn and replaced by priests who understood and would be faithful to the principles of the American system. There are some ugly chapters in our Philippine history, but this is not one of them. It is creditable both to the intelligence and the humanity of our Government.

JUDGE NEWBURGER.

Among members of the bar and persons who have occasion to observe the transaction of business in the courts the opinion widely prevails that the vacancy upon the Supreme bench caused by the retirement of Justice JOHN J. FREEDMAN on Jan. 1 next should be filled by the nomination and election of Judge NEWBURGER.

There are good and valid reasons for this opinion. In the first place, it would be a promotion for merit, which is the soundest principle that can be appealed to for guidance in making judiciary nominations. Fourteen years ago Judge NEWBURGER was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the City Court. Upon that bench he served five years, and was then, in 1895, elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Judge NEWBURGER has acquired a reputation for the rapid dispatch of business. He has a way of getting through cases that not only serves the interests of litigants, but serves the public interest as well. Yet Judge NEWBURGER has few reversals—very few, which is about the highest evidence of judicial capacity.

Judge NEWBURGER enjoys the respect, the esteem, and the entire confidence of the members of the bar, which is again good evidence of his soundness and fitness. It is a mistake and a misfortune for the community when a Judge who has made a good record is set aside at nominating time in favor of an untried man. If the Democratic County Convention in its search for a candidate considers judicial capacity and qualification above everything else it will not pass by Judge NEWBURGER.

TRUTH IN THE PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner WARE of the Bureau of Pensions is developing an unexpected sense of humor. The legend painted on the wall of his office, "The Lord Hates a Liar," might very well express the conclusion drawn from his contact with the evasions, exaggerations, and subterfuges of the pension applications which incumber his desk. More of straight, up-and-down, unequivocal, barefaced lying has been done to get upon the pension roll names which do not belong there, or to increase the pension ratings of those originally classified below their satisfaction, than in any one other division of the public business.

King DAVID found occasion to explain and apologize for his remark to the effect that "all men are liars" by subsequently referring to it as a hasty and ill-considered generalization. Perhaps it was a bit too sweeping. This fault does not inhere in Commissioner WARE'S broad declaration, for which, we believe, very good Scriptural authority may be found. Grandfather Smallweed, as we recall, had the habit of projecting the remark, "I hate a fool," like an arrow in air, to hit where it might. Commissioner WARE follows the same method. Doubtless he would deem it inconsistent with his official dignity to call even a rank perjurer a liar, notwithstanding his affidavits of current date to prove forty-two years after the event that, on the night of Sept. 20, 1862, the applicant was on picket duty in the rain somewhere in Virginia and caught a cold which, at the age of fifty-nine, developed muscular rheumatism and unfitted him for the further prosecution of his calling as a builder of stone fences. It doubtless affords Commissioner WARE great inward satisfaction to raise his eyes from papers of this sort and rest them for a moment on the mural inscription referred to. The motto is strikingly appropriate to the place and its typical business.

THE CZAR A FATALIST.

Much that seems inexplicable in the situation of Russia obtains a partial explanation if we accept the statement of ERESNIEZ VON SYDACOFF that the Czar is a confirmed fatalist. Believing that his own wisdom and that of his counselors cannot control events, he may well have convinced himself that the inevitable clash with Japan might just as well occur at present as a few years later, and feel now that the destruction of the Russian fleet in Asia, the approaching fall of Port Arthur, the defeats of his armies in Manchuria will not affect the eventual success of the Russian arms. To a man profoundly sure that the stars in the ascendant at his birth were favorable, it is not a matter of greatest moment that there should be defeats in the beginning of the campaign. Victories like these mean to him a steady depletion of the wealth and available men of the enemy, while he remains confident that the capital and the supply of human food for cannon are still far from exhausted in Russia. The same serene belief that GOD is with him makes him easy to manage, so that he can be kept in blissful ignorance of the state of affairs, not only in his own country but in Europe and America. This ignorance on his part is the most dangerous thing on the Russian horizon.

NICHOLAS II. may be a dreamy, kindly fatalist like NAPOLEON III., who ended by allowing women and obsequious courtiers to ruin his land. The Prussians of the Orient have been making ready for years; but no one told him how prepared they were, although it is ridiculous to suppose that it was a secret to the men who should have informed him. The weakness of the Russian Navy may have been a surprise, but the army troubles have always been patent to any one who has read Russian history. Even the Czar could not have been quite hoodwinked in this respect. We must therefore accept provisionally as in the main true what we hear of NICHOLAS, that he has an almost Mohammedan resignation to kismet and endures these tremendous shocks to his vanity and family pride because fatalism provides an elastic groundwork in his mind from which there is rebound. Gossip says that a French spirit medium named PHILIPPE is a favorite with NICHOLAS, who through his aid summons the ghosts of departed Czars in order to interrogate them as to the future. The violent deaths of BOBRIKOFF and VON PLEHVE were also faced; so that NICHOLAS sees no reason to change the policy toward Finns and Russians which they carried out. The Russians are in a sad plight within and without.

THE CASUAL AND THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

The late Dean WAYLAND of the Yale Law School, in a memorable paper before the National Prison Congress, denounced as "monstrous and wholly indefensible" the idea that a criminal, unrepentant and unreformed, must be set at liberty on a certain day because, forsooth, his specific term has expired. He said:

It would seem that the bald statement of the proposition should be sufficient to expose its utter absurdity. Indeed, it would be ludicrous if there were not bound up with it so many and so serious evils. * * * When the doctrine is once practically, as well as theoretically, accepted, that the object of all imprisonment for crime is to protect society by confining and reforming the prisoner, we may hope that this flagrant abuse of the power of the State will be forever abated.

This line of thought leads irresistibly to the system of the indeterminate sentence. Such a system would very clearly differentiate between the first offender and the habitual criminal, and one of the latter class who might escape with a relatively short term by simulating reform and practicing good behavior, if returned to prison by reason of the misuse of his liberty, would have only himself to blame if he found it very much harder to get out the second time than the first.

Mr. G. C. SPERANZA, in a contribution on this subject to The American Law Journal, makes the strong point that notwithstanding many and important reforms in prison administration our criminal and penal legislation tends to encourage the survival rather than the elimination of the least fit. This the writer thinks is due to failure to discriminate between the habitual criminal who is immune to reformatory influences and the man who, although he may have committed a crime, is still amenable to reformative agencies. The fact that "persistence in criminal action" cannot be determined until more than one crime has been committed creates no element of embarrassment in dealing with first offenders. The object of prison discipline is to effect reforms in those who must be temporarily segregated from their fellows for the protection of society. The test of the habitual criminal is the lack of response to reformative influences. The beginner in crime, whatever his temperament or his apparent hardness of heart, is entitled to at least one opportunity to show whether he is thus amenable to reformatory influences or not. If not, and he persists in criminal action, the interest of society would seem to demand the indeterminate sentence and he must be made to understand that, having forfeited his chance to shape his own career, he belongs to the State, and that whether his imprisonment lasts for a shorter or longer period depends upon himself. There is good reason to believe that such a system would deter many who make the mistake of defying the law from becoming habitual criminals through long association with the irreclaimably bad during the formative stage of their careers.

JAPANESE TRAITS.

The remarkably interesting letter which we published the other day from the army of Gen. KUROKI under date of Aug. 12 contained some curious observations on the personal habits and characteristics of the Japanese soldiers and their officers.

Fans, fishing rods, and tea kettles are not in Occidental eyes precisely the indications of vigor and valor. From our own experience they would suggest rather a picnic or an old-fashioned militia "target shoot" than an army on the march in the enemy's country, with the crack of his rifles or the boom of his cannon likely to be heard at any moment. Fans hold no place in the equipment even of our curled darlings on an outing, and though we drink more tea than we used to drink it is usually associated with airy conversation and the charm of white arms above the table at the "five o'clock." As for fishing, the picture drawn of "the mild-eyed boys, sitting for long hours by the banks of mountain streams waiting for a three-inch minnow to bite at an angle worm," would excite derision in any modern Western disciple of IZAAK WALTON. But our account states that the rod and line are a part of every Japanese kit on the march, even that of Gen. KUROKI.

No one now needs to be told that these little customs, which to us or with us would seem the extreme of effeminacy, are those of a race of tremendous energy, marvelous endurance, audacious courage, and a heroic devotion to their high ideals of duty such as the Western world cannot surpass and only rarely equals. It is a lesson for us in the value of proportion in judging others, and every Western nation of us, other than poor Russia, may thank its stars that the lesson is not being taught at our expense.

THE ECONOMICS OF TYPHOID.

A correspondent of The Record of Philadelphia has compiled some statistics relative to the cost of preventable typhoid fever in that city during the past twelve months, which may be tabulated as follows:

Total number of cases	5,000
Number of deaths (10 per cent.)	500
Money value of 500 lives, estimated at $1,000 each	$500,000
Loss of time 4,500 persons—40 days at $1 per day	180,000
Expense for nursing, $1 per day	200,000
Medical attendance and medicines, estimated at $50	250,000
Funeral expenses, 500 cases, at $50	25,000
Grand total	$1,155,000

Some of these items are understated. Considering the fact that typhoid fever most readily attacks the young and vigorous and rarely the old and decrepit, to average at $1,000 each the value of the 500 lives lost during this epidemic in a year is to reckon life very cheap. The same is true of the loss of earnings, at $1 per day for forty days per case. This item might safely be doubled. However, in such matters it is better to understate than overstate the facts. The figures are sufficiently impressive as they stand, and serve without argument to show that the most costly economy which a community can practice is that which is effected in neglecting the means needed to maintain the purity of its water supply.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Discussing the anxiety with which locomotive engineers and firemen view the rapid substitution—likely soon to be complete—of electricity for steam as traction power, The Western Electrician doubts that this change will tend to replace highly skilled and well-paid labor by labor less skilled and cheaper, though the ordinary motorman neither possesses nor needs the long training or special capacities demanded of the men on a locomotive. It insists that ordinary motormen will not run the electric trains of the future, and it is disposed to believe that, after a transition period more or less long and painful, the engineers and firemen who adapt themselves to the new conditions will find their lot as satisfactory as it is now. "Men," it says, "upon whom the responsibility rests of operating a train, whether it be driven by steam or electricity, should be trained by long experience and should understand thoroughly the apparatus under their control. Thanks to the rigid system of 'weeding out' now in vogue upon the steam roads, a man can never go beyond the capacity of fireman until he is fitted for the more responsible position. As it is with the locomotive engineer so it should be with the motorman. He should be a first-class man in his particular line, and in order to encourage him to spend the necessary time and incur the necessary expense to become such, his pay should be equivalent to the service which he renders." Most of these "shoulds" can probably, in our opinion, be changed to "wills." The trolley car motorman, always having expert electricians comparatively near at hand, is not encouraged by his employers to attempt the remedying of any except the simplest troubles of his machine. He is, indeed, explicitly discouraged from doing so, and he meets all expectations if he runs his car with due consideration for the limits of its powers. Of the motormen who will control heavy trains moving at great speed over long distances much more will inevitably be demanded, and, as real electricians, they will need quite as much skill as does the locomotive engineer, and perhaps they will need more if the accidents of the service are not frequently to reduce them to helplessness at points where assistance can be obtained only after long delays. It is difficult to see, however, just how the would-be master of electric trains is going to get the practical experience acquired by the would-be locomotive engineer while serving as fireman. The so-called guards will not secure it, for their destiny will be, as now, to become conductors. Presumably the trolley lines will be the schools for motormen aspiring to the more responsible positions.

—A joy once common enough, but rather rare in recent years, is provided by The Chicago Inter Ocean, which prints in a prominent place and with big headlines one of the real old-fashioned stories about a man who has at last solved the "problem of perpetual motion" and is prepared—as soon as he finds somebody to supply the capital—to build a machine that will run itself and manufacture a lot of energy besides for the doing of any kind of work desired. This tale is well up to the best standards of its class. Its hero is one B. O. DOERR, a mechanical genius who lives at Grand Rapids, Mich., which is where most of the furniture comes from. On the night of June 9, 1901—date to be ever memorable—Mr. DOERR saw in a vision a great engine that moved all the wheels in a colossal factory—presumably of furniture, but of course that doesn't matter, and very properly Mr. DOERR passes lightly over a detail so trivial. On waking he immediately drew a sketch of the engine he had seen and immediately perceived that where so many mechanical geniuses had failed he was about to succeed. Month after month he worked over plans, aided by an occasional dream when he ran against a snag, and now he has absolute and indubitable achievement in its most permanent form—that is, on paper. Till the harmless necessary capitalist appears he isn't saying much about the machine for fear his idea will be stolen, but he has obligingly consented to explain its essential features. It has three driving wheels. Their rims are so constructed as to retain the spherical weights from which the machine gets its power. These weights run out of a magazine at the top of the machine and engage the upper part of one of the driving wheels. Their weight causes the wheel to revolve, on the same principle as an overshot water wheel. The ball then engages the second wheel and the third before it rolls back to an elevating device, which carries it back to the magazine at the top. A balance wheel is provided and the machine will develop power enough by the descent of the weights to work the elevating mechanism overcome friction, and still deliver 43 per cent. of original force exerted by the gravitating weights. Isn't that beautifully simple? No steam engine ever built delivers for use 43 per cent. even of the power contained in the coal burned to run it, 10 per cent. being about the best they can do, so it is evident that Mr. DOERR will soon have the industrial world at his feet. And why does the capitalist delay? Can it be for the absurd reason that the idea of weights going down the circumference of a wheel and going up near its centre has disturbed the sleeping hours and occupied the waking hours of a certain sort of mechanical geniuses ever since the dawn of history?

—Again there is reported the beginning of a determined effort to banish from the stage the fantastic imagining which there passes for the—or a—presentation of the Irishman. It is the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Paterson that have last assumed this rather large task, and they plan to accomplish it, or to do their part in accomplishing it, by sternly refusing to attend any theatrical performance that introduces the most familiar of broadly comic figures. It is not easy to understand the sensitiveness thus illustrated. The stage Irishman of the expansive brogue and grotesque garments is, indeed, provocative of laughter, but rarely if ever is he required to play the role of villain, and though he is often supposed to be densely ignorant, almost invariably he is credited with the intelligence required for witty speech, and his usual task is the defense of imperiled virtue. It is kindly laughter he excites, and many another race has better grounds for offense at the treatment its supposed representatives receive from the playwrights. And there are innumerable stage Irishmen to whom not even the most ancient of Hibernians could possibly object—stage Irishmen who possess all imaginable merits and the strength of mind and body to conquer the basest of British landlords with scarcely an interruption to the pleasant task of making love to the most beautiful maiden in the cast. And, curiously enough, the characters against which these Patersonians have declared implacable war are played, nine times out of ten, if not ninety-nine times out of a hundred, by Irish actors. Not a few presumably worthy sons of the Emerald Isle will find their occupation gone if the movement against the comic Irishman of the stage really comes to anything.

—Russia's refusal to lend countenance to the coronation of King PETER of Servia looks well on the face of it, for the circumstances of his arrival at the throne were certainly about as bad as they could be, but, unfortunately for Russia, there is something distinctly ludicrous in the idea that her diplomacy revolts at the recognition of a bloodstained crown, and in all parts of the world the obvious reasons for her present delicacy will be promptly dismissed as irrelevant. Of course the other nations will find reasons not obvious—they must, indeed, to excuse or explain their own unprotesting participation in festivities which mark the successful issue of a policy of brutal assassination. Their own position is that King PETER himself is not half so bad a fellow as he might be, that he had no known part in the murders by which he profits—if it is profitable to be King of Servia—and that he really is the King in fact and in such law as the vicinage provides. That this is not enough for Russia is an international joke of large proportions.

COST OF TRIP TO THE FAIR.

One Couple's Expenses $171—Had Three Days in St. Louis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have printed schedules showing how cheaply one can see the St. Louis Fair.

May I show what it cost a New York couple to make the trip comfortably, in five days, (three days at the fair,) including drawing room compartments each way on the best route, outside room with bath at the best hotel in St. Louis, carriages between station and hotel in St. Louis, meals at the best restaurants on the fair grounds, and a trial of all the various side to sight-seeing except the balloon, reasonable tips, and incidental expenses? This schedule excludes wines with meals, souvenirs for folks at home, and fees for Pike shows, two-thirds of which were seen at Coney Island.

Round trip tickets, ($36.25 each)	$72.80
Drawing room, one, (one night on train)	22.00
Drawing room, returning, (two nights on train)	22.00
Hotel, (two nights,) room, with bath, $4 per head per day, European plan	16.00
Two breakfasts at hotel	2.90
Eight meals on train, (going and returning, excluding tips)	16.00
Meals at fair restaurants, (excluding tips:) dinner, Luzon Restaurant; luncheon, German Restaurant; dinner, Vienna Restaurant; luncheon, Mrs. Meyer's Cafe; dinner, Tyrolean restaurant	11.80
Carriages in St. Louis between hotel and station, (75 cents per head)	3.00
SIGHTSEEING EXPENSES.	
Admission, three days, (50 cents each)	3.00
Intramural Railway, (ten-cent fares,) thirteen trips	2.60
Auto trip through grounds, (25 cents each)	.50
Electric launch trip through lagoons, (25 cents each)	.50
Rolling chair for lady, (three trips)	2.70
Ferris wheel, (50 cents each)	1.00
Filipino Reservation, (admission to pyramies and Igorotes)	.80
Tyrolean Alps, (two visits, 25 cents each)	1.00
Boer war, (50 cents each)	1.00
Fares between hotel and grounds	1.00
TIPS.	
Porterage to and from cars and on train	3.00
Waiters on train	2.85
Waiters at restaurants and hotels	1.80
Chair attendants	.80
Callboys and attendants at hotel	.65
INCIDENTALS.	
Parcel room fees	.60
Telegram	.75
Maps and official guides	.90
Shoe blacking	.20
Squanderings on fair grounds for chocolate, popcorn, peanuts, tea at Ceylon Restaurant, slot-in-the-slot machines, drinking water at one cent per cup	1.15
Total	$171.90

Here are some hints:

All the Pullmans are crowded, and three days' preliminary reservation at each end is advisable. A telegram to the hotel, reserving room with bath, is helpful.

Street car service to the show is slow and crowded. The Wabash shuttle trains from the Union Station cover the distance in twelve minutes, against forty minutes by trolley, but the Wabash cars, while new and clean, have been built for freight service after the show.

Buy a guidebook and map before going on the train, and mark in the book the places you want to see. Wear old and heavy walking shoes. Check umbrella and wraps at parcel room at the entrance each morning. Add your checks at restaurants.

New York, Sept. 20, 1904. REUBEN.

Wasps' War on Telephones.

From The London Globe.

It is reported that the Chinese and Japanese Telephone Company of Shanghai has its aerial wires, which are enveloped in lead pipes, attacked by wasps, which breed in bamboos. In July or August they bore holes in the stems to lay their eggs clear of birds. In default of bamboos they have done the like with the lead covering of the wires. The company has coated the lead with boiled linseed oil and canvas, which the insects cannot penetrate.

FOR PRESIDENT'S USE ONLY.

An Administration Discovery of One Government Bureau's Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in your issue of to-day (extracts from a letter addressed the President by Mr. H. B. Martin) is quite true.

My own experience with the Department of Commerce and Labor bears out his statements.

I inclose you a letter that shows exactly how Theodore I. runs the Government at Washington.

I may add by way of explanation that I had been repeatedly promised that this matter should be taken up.

I have always voted the Republican Presidential ticket, but in common with some others think it possible some one may exist who has brains besides the only Theodore.

It is an insult to the intelligence of the American people for any man, be he President or pauper, to sweep away one whose opinion does not happen to coincide with his own into the gutter. Others have memories, others know facts—why pervert the truth?

With thinking people who are not partisans nothing is gained, and besides it is un-American, ungentlemanly, and degrading. The brains of the whole American people are not contained in one head.

JAS. L. ANTHONY.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904.

Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Corporations.
Washington, April 6, 1904.

Mr. J. L. Anthony, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.:

Sir: Replying further to your favors of March 11 and July 16, 1903, relative to the American Ice Company, and the clippings inclosed herewith, allow me to say that under the statute creating this bureau we have no authority to make such investigations as you desire for the direct use of stockholders. The bureau can, by the express terms of the act creating it, obtain information only for the use of the President. Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD.
Commissioner.

TO EDUCATE THE MANY.

Plan to Limit Hours of Attendance in Public Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could not the insufficiency of public school accommodation be temporarily remedied by such relay system applied to teachers and scholars as is necessary to the inclusion of all applicants?

Limiting the hours of attendance of some pupils would leave time for the education of others. The vacation excess plan could be modified to suit the term. Better that some be only partially instructed than that others go untaught. During the hours that some were excused lessons now apt to be neglected might be surely learned. And the number of teachers required would not be greater than would be needed if the unfinished school buildings were opened.

J. C. HURLEY.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904.

Too Much Tobacco.

From The London Globe.

A correspondent wishes to know what constitutes the excessive use of tobacco. It sounds a very simple question, but it is, nevertheless, distinctly hard to answer. In the case of alcohol it is easy to define the point where excess begins. But there is this difference, as the writer points out, between the abuse of alcohol and the abuse of tobacco, that a man often drinks to excess because the more he takes the more he wants; the sensation becoming more attractive with every glass. With tobacco, on the other hand, the effects of a pipe to many are so painful to the tongue and so unpleasant generally that the smoker stops as a rule just before that point. The smoker thinks he is smoking to excess when he finds the process physically unpleasant. Doctors look more deeply into the matter. Like most other affairs of health, the matter resolves itself, probably, into a question of how much each individual constitution can endure. What would be excessive in one man is harmless in another. These things are best left to common sense. There is, however, one test which is as nearly as possible infallible. If the smoker can leave off smoking—say, for a day or two days—at will, he may comfort himself with the reflection that he is not too greatly devoted to his pipe.

Seeing New York.

New York Letter to Pittsburg Post.

Two of the tallest new buildings in Gotham, THE TIMES and the Wanamaker, are being equipped with observation towers, and then "seeing New York" will become a very simple matter. It is always better to take a bird's-eye view of a city before going about, especially a place like New York. The map is thereby fixed in the mind's eye, and those who have the bump of location developed can get a comprehensive understanding of the city in a few days. New York's map is a good deal like the backbone of a fish. Broadway runs down the centre, making the spinal column, and the cross-town streets run off at regular intervals almost the whole distance to the Battery.

The down-town section is somewhat complicated, and requires a little special study, but altogether the city's scheme of distribution is rather simple. Eighth avenue, on the west side, is a sort of sub-Broadway, and the Bowery, on the east side, with its continuation of Third Avenue, occupies the same relation. The cross-town streets run east and west from Fifth Avenue, and from almost any given point one may take the right car after the key of the map is learned.

Inventor of Picture Postal Cards.

From The London Standard.

The German press has announced the death of one who claimed to have first had the idea, in 1872, of reproducting pictures and portraits on the backs of postcards. But France now comes forward with a previous title, dating from the year 1870. A small bookseller of the town of Sille-le-Guillaume, in the Sarthe Department, lithographed on the back of a number of postcards a design, which found a ready sale among the Mobile Guards of the camp at Conlie. Several of these cards still exist.

The design consisted of two allegorical plies of arms, and the inscription was "War of 1870, Conlie Camp. Souvenir of the National Defense. The Brittany Army." Then followed three lines upon which the Mobile Guard could write his name and a message. It was an easy way for the country folk in camp to let their families know that they were well; and although M. Besnardeau, the bookseller, sold many of these cards, he could certainly never have imagined what an industry the manufacture of picture postcards was destined to become thirty-five years later.

Were Adam and Eve Colored?

From The London Chronicle.

An American negro now in London (writes a correspondent) gives a curious description of the origin of the colored race. He does not think that Adam and Eve were whites. Indeed, all people had dark skins until Abraham jumped into a pool of clear water one day. The darkness of his skin was removed by a miracle, and he emerged a white man. Others near him followed his example, with similar results, until the water gradually became brown. The people who then bathed became what are known now as Japanese and Chinese. Some lazy niggers were then about to jump into the water when Abraham ordered the caravan to move on, and to this day they have remained black.

"Train Catarrh" in America.

From The London Chronicle.

Train catarrh has as yet no name in America or anywhere else, but here is its christening. The present writer has lately spent four nights in sleeping berths on American trains, and he has spent many other nights on Continental trains. Always there has resulted the catarrh, produced, one may presume, by changes of temperature and dust. Many travelers have suffered in the same way. What do the doctors say about this form of disease?

BRONX PARENTS PROTEST.

Object to Sending Children Several Blocks When Schools Are Nearer.

Public School No. 30, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, was besieged yesterday by many protests from parents living in the neighborhood against the transfer of their children to Public School No. 35, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, as the result of an order issued on Monday by Associate City Superintendent Thomas O'Brien.

The parents declared it was an outrage to compel their children to go, in some cases, six or seven blocks away from home, and cross busy thoroughfares in order to reach the schoolhouse. About twenty-five children have already been transferred to No. 35, which, although recently renovated, is one of the oldest school buildings in the Bronx. Fifty-five pupils have also been transferred to Public School No. 23, on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. The children affected by the order are the youngest in the school, with the exception of the kindergarten scholars, which largely accounts for the parents' objection.

The Principal of No. 10 explained that the change had been made to relieve crowding in the lower classes. Some of the parents have threatened to make a formal protest to Superintendent O'Brien about the matter, and if that doesn't avail, to take their grievance before the courts.

MME. TERNINA NOT ILL.

The Great Wagnerian Singer in Fine Health, Resting in Crotia.

The reports that were recently brought to New York of Mme. Milka Ternina's serious illness, with a recurrence of her old trouble in the face and eye, are unqualifiedly denied by the most intimate friends of the great Wagnerian singer, who are in closest touch with her.

Mme. Ternina appeared in the recent Wagner festival in Munich with great success, her Isolde making a profound impression, and she was in no way indisposed. She is in the best of health at the present time, as she reported in a letter received here a few days ago; is at her own home in her own country, Croatia, not "living in a little cottage outside of Munich" waiting for the doctors to operate—and greatly enjoying a hard-earned rest.

FALSIFYING THE RECORD.

Evidence of "Sneaking Meanness" in Republican Campaign Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In glancing over the Republican campaign textbook the other day I discovered a most curious bit of meanness. It is so sly and so small as to be hardly believable.

The Democratic platform in referring to the bill for the reclamation of arid lands in the West calls it the "Newlands irrigation act," the bill having been introduced by Senator Newlands, and passed through his persevering advocacy, and being universally known as the "Newlands irrigation act." In the copy of the Democratic platform in the Republican campaign textbook the compiler was contemptible enough to change "Newlands irrigation act" to "new lands irrigation act."

Of course it is falsifying the record in perhaps an unimportant particular, but doesn't it show a sneaking meanness?

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

Weird Experience in a Chateau.

From The London Express.

There have been mysterious happenings at the Chateau de Taden, near Dinan, in Brittany.

A large party had been invited there for the shooting season. On the night of their arrival the guests were aroused from sleep by strange noises, and when an investigation of the chateau was made it was found that the sofas and arm-chairs had been ripped up and the clocks, ornaments, and mirrors had been smashed to pieces.

Similar occurrences have been taking place nightly ever since, in addition to which quilts and blankets and articles of clothing in the bedrooms have been torn to shreds.

Most remarkable of all, the dresses of the lady members of the party are cut and torn on their wearers in broad daylight, and yet no one is seen to approach them.

For the past few days gendarmes have remained on the premises both day and night with a view to solving the mystery. Much damage has been done, and, in spite of the gendarmes' presence, the guests are still subjected to rough treatment at the hands of their invisible foe.

A $350 Telegram of Five Words.

From The London News.

Among the contents of Anglesey Castle recently sold at auction in London were five telegrams from royal personages acknowledging congratulatory missives, inclosed in silver and gilt frames, with coronet, and a monogram, set in diamonds, which were eagerly sought after. The highest price, £70, was given for the King's telegram, which ran: "King thanks you for congratulation."

A wire from the Queen sincerely thanking the Marquis for his kind sympathy was sold for £60, but a lengthy telegram from the President of the French Republic realized only £28. All the telegrams were bought by private gentlemen after spirited competition.

Turkish Strategy.

From The Washington Star.

"There are a few points in naval construction that I'd like to study before ordering this new battleship," said the Grand Vizier.

"That is easily arranged," answered the Sultan. "We'll irritate some of the other nations a little, and have them send their navies around for inspection again."

Not His Record, but His Tag.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES magnanimously allows that Gubernatorial Candidate Higgins is a good type of the up-State business man, and a gentleman in politics. It is reasonably certain that the Democratic issue in the State campaign will not be his record. It will be his tag instead.

His Business.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Housewife, (sarcastically)—What is your business, man? I suppose you have a business?

Tired Tiffins, (with dignity)—Yes, leddy, I'm a corporal of industry.

WAR.

Unangered columns hurled upon a foe;
Blood-guiltless souls made gory at the word;
Cheeks drenched with tears and widowed women's woe
In the long wail of cloistered sorrow heard.

Man at a cry made furious and grim
With scent of blood and smoke of bursting shell;
Dead faces on a field upturned to Him,
And spirits flown—to Heaven or to Hell?

Smoke, like the fumes from Hell's own caldron curled;
Men schooled to murder at a bugle's blare;
Emblems of empire from a staff unfurled,
Blades drawn from scabbards, bidden slay or spare.

Man and his brother, Man, the tie forgot,
Each with his eye light with the lust of Cain;
Blood, as the breech of belching cannon, hot
Leaping to splash the battled hill or plain.

Night! And long trenches with the dead thick laid.
Sleep! And wan beacons flaring in the sky.
Rest! Claims a truce the blood-incrusted blade.
Dreams! Of the dead and those so soon to die.

Hark! 'Tis a bugle! And, with bloody hands,
Sleep greets the dawn and murder comes from bed!
Lives are the ancient sacrifice of Lands.
Vainglory keeps her altar fires with dead.

J. W. FOLEY.

GEORGE ADE AND "THE COLLEGE WIDOW"

An Artistic Advance Upon "The County Chairman."

FRESHWATER COLLEGE COMEDY

A Charming Production, and an Undistinguished Company Admirably Drilled.

Billy Bolton, a half back.....Frederick Truesdell
Peter Witherspoon, A. M., Ph. D., President of the Atwater College.George E. Bryant
Hiram Bolton, President of the K. and H. Road.....Edwin Holt
"Matty" McGowan, a trainer.....Dan Collyer
Hon. Elam Hicks of Squantumville.....Stephen Maley
"Bub" Hicks, a freshman.....Frederick Burton
Jack Larrabee, a football coach.....Edgar I. Davenport
Copernicus Talbot, a post-graduate tutor.....J. Beresford Hollis
"Silent" Murphy, centre rush..Thomas Delmar
"Stub" Talmadge, a busy undergraduate.....Morgan Coman
Tom Pearson, right tackle.....Robert Mackaye
The Town Marshal.....E. Y. Backus
Ollie Mitchell.....Douglas J. Wood
Dick McAllister.....George F. Demarest
"Jimsey" Hopper.....John H. Chapman
Jane Witherspoon, the college widow.....Dorothy Tennant
Bessie Tanner, an athletic girl.....Amy Ricard
Flora Wiggins, a prominent waitress.....Gertrude Quinlan
Mrs. Primley Dalzelle, a professional chaperon.....Lida McMillan
Laela Chubbs.....Mary McGregor
Cora Jenks.....Belle Nelson
Bertha Tyson.....Lucy Cabeen
Sally Cameron.....Georgia Cross
Ruth Aiken.....Florence Cameron
Josephine Barclay.....Grace Quackenbush

Mr. George Ade's "The College Widow," with which Mr. Henry W. Savage last night opened his management of the Garden Theatre, may prove less popular than "The County Chairman"—or it may prove more popular; but as regards the author's grip on the art of comedy, it marks a distinct advance, and strongly confirms the judgment of those who have seen in him the making of a playwright of the first order in America or elsewhere. The former piece verged, on the one hand, upon the conventional pleasantries of the funny papers—as was, perhaps, an inevitable result of its dealing with politics; and on the other upon somewhat crude and conventional melodrama. It was not that Mr. Ade was ever actually stale or raw, but rather that his method of treating matters of common observation and dramatic interest was still at times unduly stiff and conventional. The present play is very seldom commonplace in its strokes of comedy, and the story it tells is much more truly in the key of comedy in that the characters from which it springs are more freshly observed and more instinctively created.

The keynote of the play Mr. Ade himself struck with his customary accuracy and shrewdness, when, in response to vociferous, and, as it seemed, spontaneous, applause, he stepped in front of the curtain to make what he said was his first speech in a metropolitan theatre. "We're not trying to caricature the college student, nor to set him up as a tin god," he said, with a smile on his lean face, and a snap in his observing eye; "we're trying to treat him as a human being. Perhaps he doesn't deserve it, but—" and here Mr. Ade dodged behind the proscenium arch and was seen no more. Nothing could better indicate the general office of the writer of comedy than the first sentence, and nothing could better suggest the right point of view toward the college man than the last unfinished suggestion.

As the slender thread of the story wound its way through the maze of neatly observed bits of character, we were treated to the humors of the undergraduate busy with college life and sport and sublimely impatient of mere learning; the boarding-house waitress who divided her time between dunning the students for unpaid board bills and flirting with them; and who, finally despairing of true love, married the college trainer. We saw the brawny and uncouth foundry hand rung in on the Faculty as a student of fine arts so as to get him on the eleven. We saw the perennial freshman half back, who wanders from college to college in search of the sport he loves, and the graduate who comes back to coach the team. We saw the athletic girl who wins the tennis championship, and despairs at the way a soft thing in pink absorbs the attention of the undergraduates. We saw the freshman who turns up a jaw only to blossom out as a sport, with flashy waistcoat and a cigarette and a flapping college yell, and ends by initiating his father, a State Senator from Squantumville, into the gay joys of college life. We were exhilarated with a football game just off the stage, and delighted with the absurd mummery of fraternity hand shakes.

Best of all, these details were composed into a series of scenes of life in a Middle Western college that had great verisimilitude. Details there were that seemed out of the picture. When Mr. Ade knows more about how football players are rubbed down between the halves he will not picture them running back on the field with the slime of the field still on their faces. A chaperon who welcomes the men back to college, each with a large kiss on the mouth, must be a rare bird, even in the freshest of fresh-water colleges, and coach and trainer do not usually in the dressing rooms when the crisis of the game is on. But these were venial and no doubt conscious departures from the prevailing truth and sincerity of the picture.

It was not in the main comedy situation that Mr. Ade most plainly showed his increasing insight and power. Atwater has suffered defeat at the hands of its traditional rival. The genial freshman half back, whom Walter Camp has put on his all-American team, turns up on his way to join the hated enemy. It is a case of do the enemy or die.

Now Atwater rejoices in a "college widow," the same who has grieved the soul of the ladies' tennis champion by the triumphs of her soft charms, and who, as we are informed, is responsible for the fact that the undergraduates of Atwater outnumber those of its rival. The graduate coach is in love with her, and the two agree that she is to charm the famous back, and claim him for Atwater's own.

In the hands of any but the ablest of natural comedians such a plot would be impossible enough, and there were times in the first two acts last night when it threatened to turn out sufficiently raw. It was saved by the sheer veracity and vigor of Mr. Ade's grasp of character. The coach was endowed with the easy scruples so sadly familiar in his kind. The college widow had all the characteristic arts of the veteran coquette, and the full measure of feminine partisanship. The half back was endowed with the simple, primitive blindness so characteristic of a certain order of athlete.

But this is not all. Beneath the surface, one divines in the college widow a truer vein of feeling, and in the half-back a manly sincerity that is outraged when he finds out the trick of which he has been made a victim, and of which every one but himself has full knowledge.

Best of all, perhaps, is the character of the half back's father, a shrewd captain of industry, who sees through the situation from afar, and comes to reclaim his son for his own (the rival) college. He arrives, of course, at the moment when his son, by a brilliant run, saves the day for Atwater, and by the sheer force of his humanity and humor, brings to the surface the fact that the college widow is at last really in love. It is not at all idyllic.

It is scarcely nice, even at the best. But it is very human, and very true of the life of the athletics-mad small college. All parties are represented as human beings, even though to a less racy spirit they might not at first sight seem to deserve it.

If any objection is valid, it is that Mr. Ade has not developed the full measure of his characters early enough in the game, and at best has indicated rather than fully realized them. In "The County Chairman" one felt that he was least successful in the romantic phases of character and drama. His work is firmer here, but is still stronger in its conception than in the full projection of his ideas. Before he has reached the level even of our best American writers of comedy, Mr. Ade will have to expand and deepen his grasp upon the fundamental essence of character, and develop a technique of the theatre that bites deeper into the sympathies of an audience.

It was in the by-play and ensemble pictures of the piece, which the programme not inaptly calls a pictorial comedy, that the audience found its chief delight. The campus scene at the opening of college, in which the town girls welcome back the students, was smooth and full of atmosphere. The scene at the Faculty reception and that of the football celebration were equally rich in reality and humorous suggestion. The great scene of all, and that which marked the play as a success of the first water, was that before the training quarters during the Thanksgiving Day game, with the corner of the grand stand just in view. The progress of the game was followed with deep interest, and the well-managed inrush of the victors was greeted with resounding applause.

Edwin Holt, late of the Murray Hill stock company, threw his quiet power and rich unction into the part of the half back's father. His exclamation to his truant son, "You bolt to this Jim Crow Presbyterian High School—you're a hell of a Baptist!" was greeted with shouts of mirth. Frederick Burton scored the comedy success of the evening with his portrait of the gawky freshman who turned out a college sport, evoking peal after peal of laughter. Frederick Truesdell denoted the half back's dense sincerity with a firm touch, and as the coach E. L. Davenport was altogether too sympathetic for his sad fate as a lover.

Dorothy Tennant was capable and charming as the college widow, if not particularly distinguished. Lida McMillan was breezy and agreeable as the kissing chaperon. Amy Ricard gave sprightliness and distinction to the lady tennis champion.

Mr. Savage like Mr. Ade made his maiden speech before a metropolitan audience, and voiced again in somewhat incoherent language his devotion to the native American play and playwright—the wisdom of which he is daily exemplifying for the benefit of his courageous and acute managers.

WON'T GO TO SEE "TAPS."

German Ambassador and Consul General Decline Shubert Invitation.

The German Emperor's disapproval of "Taps," which is now being played at the Lyric Theatre in translated form, has evidently been communicated to his representatives in this country. Both the German Consul General in New York and the German Ambassador at Washington have sent to the Shubert brothers very brief, rather curt, notes, declining the invitation to see "Taps."

"Thank you very much," wrote the Consul General, "I regret to be unable to attend the performance."

The Ambassador's note reads: "The Imperial Ambassador regrets that conditions are such at the embassy that neither he nor any of his attachés can possibly attend a performance of 'Taps' at the Lyric Theatre, to which they have been kindly invited by Mr. Shubert."

When the censor in Berlin got through with Beyerlein's play there he forbade its presentation in any garrison city in Germany. The Emperor's displeasure at the spirit of the play was so marked that Herr Beyerlein was forced to take it across the Austrian border, in order to have it produced.

"ROGERS BROTHERS" WIN.

They Defeat "Checkers" at Baseball—Score, 17 to 14.

A game of baseball was on between "Checkers" and "The Rogers Brothers" at the American League Park yesterday. With the score 17 to 14 and with two men out, Dave Braham, who plays the part of Push Miller, the tout, in "Checkers," came to the bat. Wild excitement prevailed among the spectators, many of whom were Thespians. "Push" had been up four times before and had knocked out three three-baggers and a single.

Like the immortal Casey, sung by De Wolf Hopper, "Push" greeted the writhing pitcher with a confident smile. Even after the second strike had been called, "Push" was still hopeful. But sorrow was in store for him and the "Checkers" rooters. Again, like Casey, he rent the air terribly.

"Strike three!" the umpire cried.

Checkers himself didn't play. It was too wet for him, probably; neither did Gus nor Max Rogers come to the aid of their team. But there was plenty of enthusiasm without them. The final score was "Rogers Brothers," 17; "Checkers," 14.

BRITISH PRAISE MAUD FEALY.

London Paper Says She Is a Worthy Successor to Ellen Terry.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 21.—Maud Fealy, the American actress, played Rosamond to Sir Henry Irving's Becket at Cardiff last night and had a great reception.

The Morning Post says Miss Fealy proved herself a worthy successor to Ellen Terry.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The theatrical managers of New York have decided to celebrate the victorious season of the local National League baseball team. The players will have a benefit at the New York Theatre Oct. 2. These managers volunteered their services as an amusement committee: Erlanger, Brady, Hamlin, Dillingham, Harris, Ben Stern, Fischer, and Klaw.

***

Lew Fields has been over to Ellis Island to the Immigration Bureau, and got six German girls to take part in his new show. They will do a dance, each wearing the same dress in which she first saw this country. Fields announces that the chief charm of the six girls will be that they will be "absolutely unsophisticated." This will be indeed a novelty on Broadway.

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Seats for "The Music Master," which will be presented at the Belasco Theatre next Monday, will be put on sale this morning at 9 o'clock.

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The new Pinero comedy which Charles Frohman is to produce in London is to be named "The Wife Without a Smile."

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A. E. Aarons has engaged George C. Boniface and Albert Hart for the two leading comedy rôles in "A China Dolla," the new comic opera by Harry B. Smith.

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell will go into the New Amsterdam Theatre with "The Sorceress" Oct. 10. The Rogers Brothers will move away and open the New Liberty Theatre on the same night.

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Horatio W. Parker, Professor of Music at Yale University, will write the incidental music for Margaret Anglin's new play, "The Eternal Feminine." He will furnish twelve musical numbers. This will be Mr. Parker's first work in dramatic music. He is the composer of "Hora Novissima."

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There will be a professional matinée of "Mr. Wix of Wickham" at the Bijou to-day.

UNION JACK MADE TROUBLE.

Hoisted by Mistake on Jersey Factory Without the American Flag.

The raising of an English flag without being accompanied by the Stars and Stripes on the buildings of the Insulated Wire and Cable Company, on First Street, Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday nearly made trouble. The firm is an English concern, and some of the stockholders who had been to the St. Louis Fair were viewing the works at the invitation of Gen. M. H. Whitlock, the American head of the concern.

An American flag was raised first, but in a little while was hauled down and replaced by the English. The union jack attracted much comment in Bayonne and on Staten Island. At a hotel on the Bergen Point shore the Second New Jersey Volunteer Veterans were having their reunion, and were talking over the days of 1861. The sight of the displacement of the American flag roused them, and a crowd gathered near the factory. Policeman Rigney heard enough to satisfy him that there might be trouble, so he called Police Captain Reilly on the telephone and explained matters. The Captain called the factory and asked that the American flag be hoisted with the English. W. D. V. Marquette, the Superintendent, had the two flags raised together. Last evening he explained the happening by saying:

"I gave a man in our employ the two flags, telling him: 'Hoist the American first and then the English.' He did as he was told, but I meant they should go up at the same time and fly together. He did as he was told, but not as I meant he should understand it."

RUSSIA INDIGNANT AT ANGLO-TIBETAN TREATY

Ambassador at London Ordered to Protest Against It.

BREACH OF FAITH IS ALLEGED

Intimations That Action Will Be Taken When the War in the Far East Is at an End.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—Russia officially maintains that Great Britain has broken faith in the matter of the Tibetan treaty, and Ambassador Benkendorff has been instructed to lodge a general protest at the British Foreign Office.

According to the Russian view, Great Britain's pledges to Russia regarding the scope of the expedition only contemplated the regulation of trade between India and Tibet, and England disclaimed any purpose to meddle with the internal or political affairs of the country.

Russia alleges that a treaty was forced upon the Tibetans which goes much further, creating a virtual protectorate. Moreover, it is contended that the treaty is a restriction upon the sovereignty of China, inasmuch as while recognizing the sovereignty of China by requiring ratification by that country, the treaty once ratified transfers the sovereignty to Great Britain by compelling Tibet to consult Great Britain in dealing with the other powers. This is considered to be aimed directly at Russia.

The protest lodged in London will doubtless be followed up by one at Peking against the ratification of the treaty.

Great Britain is believed here to justify her action on the ground that she only agreed to confine herself to certain specified limits, contained in the assurances given to Russia, if the Tibetans did not oppose the British expedition.

As a matter of fact, little hope is entertained in official circles here that the Russian protests will be heeded either by Great Britain or China, as Russia is not in a position to make an issue. The general feeling is that Great Britain has profited by Russia's preoccupation in the war to make her position in Tibet secure.

Therefore the chief importance of the protest at this time is to serve notice that Russia does not acquiesce in Great Britain's Tibetan programme, and that she will feel herself at liberty to reopen the question when her hands are again free.

With the arrival here of the full text of the British treaty with Tibet the irritation of the Russian press is more pronounced. The Russ, which is considered to reflect the views of the Foreign Office, bitterly complains that Great Britain has gone beyond her promises.

The Russ foresees that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by the British will be prolonged even after the payment of the indemnity, and adds significantly:

"The proclamation of the British protectorate must be regarded as an accomplished fact, but whether it will be real and lasting must depend upon future events in Central Asia."

London, Sept. 20.—No notification by Russia of her refusal to recognize the validity of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty has yet reached the Foreign Office, though it is well understood in diplomatic circles that the St. Petersburg authorities object to Art. IX., which gives Great Britain practical suzerainty over the affairs of the Chinese province, and to the provision that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall continue in case the indemnity is not paid.

The Foreign Office here evidently does not apprehend an objection from any other power and reiterates that the assurances given to the United States that there will be no permanent occupation of any portion of Tibetan territory will be observed.

GRASS EATERS CALL TO AVER.

The New Food Reporter Gets Some Points on Edibles.

Two elderly men, each with a pasteboard box full of grass, of which they took frequent bites, called at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"We got it from the lawn-mower man in Prospect Park, and it is fresh," said one of the visitors, Frank E. Taylor of 5,024 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, referring to the grass. He said that he was in his seventy-third year, and hoped to reach a century because he had learned to eat grass. He had been eating it for five weeks, with an occasional crust of bread, and had gained five pounds in weight. The gastritis from which he had suffered was gone.

At this point Mr. Taylor smote himself sharply to show that the vicinity of his solar plexus was O K.

"Mr. Rockefeller suffers as I did, and if it is true that he spends millions for relief, why don't he eat grass?" demanded Mr. Taylor. "President Roosevelt has irritable spells sometimes, so that he wants to lecture the Nation. Why doesn't he eat grass?"

The reporter professed ignorance, and Mr. Taylor's companion, who said he was William G. Whiting of 119 East Fifteenth Street, helping himself from the pasteboard box, explained that he had been converted to the grass habit by Eusebio Santos, a Spaniard.

"It's fine," he asserted, as the two grass eaters departed.

CHINESE WOMEN MAY ENTER.

But They Must Marry Chinese Citizens, Says Latest Decision.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 20.—According to a decision rendered by United States Commissioner Staden yesterday in the case of Doe Gum Yip, a Chinese woman held for deportation, the doors of this country are open to Celestial women without number so long as they wed regularly admitted Chinese after arrival.

After Miss Yip was arrested, charged with entering our borders illegally, she was married to a Chinese citizen. This, says Commissioner Staden, entitles her to stay here, even though, as he expresses it, he was "certain the marriage had been performed for the purpose of enabling the woman to remain."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

ECKERSON—BRECK.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 20.—Miss Mary E. Breck, a granddaughter of E. B. Wesley, the veteran New York broker, and Dr. Albert B. Eckerson of this city were married this evening in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at Chester Hill. Mr. Wesley, who lives at Port Chester and is now ninety-four years old, was one of the guests. The bride was given away by her father, Charles A. Breck of Mount Vernon. The maid of honor was Miss Ida Breck, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ives, Miss Eckerson, Miss Metz, and Miss Fish. Wilber H. Eckerson served as his cousin's best man. The ushers were Frank Daily, Cornelius Eckerson, C. Wesley Breck, and William W. Rowe. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor, assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Lane. A wedding feast was served later at the home of the bride's parents.

CABELL—SCHOTT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The marriage of Miss Charlotte Schott, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Schott, to Walter Coles Cabell of New York took place at Kay Chapel this afternoon, the Rev. E. J. Dennen, assistant rector of Trinity Church, officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Emily Warren as maid of honor, and Walter Blair Dabney of Richmond, Va., was best man. The ushers were Dr. Frederick Fraley and C. Bradford Fraley of Philadelphia, George Howe of Boston, and Willard C. Moore of Rochester.

The bride's gown was of crêpe de chine, and she wore a point lace veil which had been in her father's family for many years. The bridal bouquet was of gardenias. The maid of honor's gown was of white chiffon almost entirely covered with Mechlin lace, which belonged to Miss Warren's grandmother.

LAWYER ROBBED IN COURT.

Grateful Client Helps Himself to Watch After Being Helped to Freedom.

Charles Francis Howe, who frequently takes up the cases of persons too poor to hire a lawyer, was delighted yesterday when he succeeded in having acquitted several men in the Special Sessions. The men were charged with picking pockets.

The last of the group whose release was secured was a tall, thin, consumptive-looking fellow known to the police as "Tuberculosis" Finnegan. The case of "Tuberculosis" seemed to be acute, for it was told to the lawyer in whispers. Every time the prisoner whispered he got closer to Mr. Howe, and when the pickpocket was finally acquitted he grasped the lawyer's hand and said in grave-like tones:

"T'anks, old feller, de fust honest dollar dat I git'll be t'rown yer way."

"Don't mention it," replied the lawyer. "I'm always ready to help a man out when he's got no money."

When "Tuberculosis" had shuffled out of the courtroom Mr. Howe remembered an appointment to meet a man in his offices in the New York Life Building. He jabbed his hand into his watch pocket. The hand came out again empty. Mr. Howe then addressed the court as follows:

"My watch is gone. I can describe it minutely, for I had it a second ago, but the fellow that got it must have done time before. I'll place the case in the hands of the detectives, and within an hour they'll accumulate a rapid movement, for I know the Central Office works quickly in watch cases."

Then Mr. Howe called up the Detective Bureau and reported his loss, and by the time he reached his office he found a Central Office detective waiting for him with the news that the watch had been recovered with the aid of a stool pigeon. And the detective said:

"I wouldn't care to have smallpox, but I would like to catch Tuberculosis."

PHILHARMONIC'S CONDUCTORS.

Five Noted Europeans and Theodore Thomas Will Direct Concerts.

The Philharmonic Society has completed the list of its conductors for the approaching season and arranged the dates of its concerts. Last season's plan will be followed, by which eminent conductors will be invited from out of town to direct the concerts in rotation.

The men engaged for this are Gustav F. Kogel of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Edouard Colonne of Paris, W. J. Safonoff of Moscow, Felix Weingartner of Munich, Karl Pranzer of Bremen, and Theodore Thomas of Chicago. The evening concerts will be eight in number, each preceded, as usual, by a public rehearsal in the afternoon of the preceding day, and will be given on the following dates:

Nov. 11 and 12, Dec. 2 and 3, Dec. 16 and 17, Jan. 6 and 7, Jan. 27 and 28, Feb. 10 and 11, March 3 and 4, and March 24 and 25.

At the first rehearsal and concert Mr. Kogel will conduct, and Josef Hofmann, pianist, will be the soloist.

Of the six conductors who will direct the concerts this year, four—Messrs. Kogel, Colonne, Safonoff, and Weingartner—came for the same purpose last year, and all made an unequivocal success. The public interest in Mr. Weingartner's appearance was so great, indeed, that for the first time in its history the Philharmonic gave an extra concert outside of its subscription series, for the special purpose of bringing him again before the public. The appearance of Mr. Theodore Thomas at the last concert of the season at the head of the organization of which he was for so many years the leader will no doubt be made the occasion of a great demonstration by his many old friends in New York.

Karl Panzner is the only name on the list that is not widely familiar to New York music lovers. He has been conductor at the Philharmonic concerts in Bremen since the Autumn of 1899; before that he was conductor of the operas at Sondershausen, Elberfeld, and before that for six years, from 1893 to 1899, was chief conductor of the opera at Leipsic. He is a young man, thirty-eight years old. He was born in Teplitz, Bohemia, and studied in Dresden under Nicodé and Draeseke.

A "DETECTIVE" DETECTED.

French, Who Says He Is Secret Service Man, Jailed in Maine.

FARMINGTON, Me., Sept. 20.—Le Roy A. French of San Francisco, who says he is a member of the United States Secret Service force assigned to the State of Maine to apprehend counterfeiters, drove to this place to-day from Rangeley, forty miles away, and lodged in jail G. A. Harlow of Pittsfield, Me., charging him with counterfeiting.

Later in the day W. L. Butler, the livery stable proprietor from whom the "detective" secured the horse and buggy in Rangeley, had French arrested on a charge of stealing the horse and vehicle. French was captured while endeavoring to cash at a local bank three checks aggregating $400, signed by Harlow. He had taken the jailor to identify him.

The State police in this vicinity know of no Secret Service Agent named French. He will be arraigned in the morning.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The annual arrival of Mrs. Astor in New York is regarded as a sure sign of the beginning of the town season, or at least of the close of that at Newport. Mrs. Astor will not return to Newport. Her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, is due here about the 24th. Mrs. Astor, however, will not entertain until November. She always enjoys the quiet of the Autumn in her own home, and receives intimate friends informally on Sundays.

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The wedding of J. Langdon Erving and Miss Rutheford will take place at the residence of the bride's stepfather, George Crocker, on Nov. 3. On account of the recent death of Mrs. Crocker, the affair will be very quiet, only a few relatives being present.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks have closed Lyndhurst, at Newport, and are going to the Hot Springs of Virginia for a short season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt are planning to go abroad in December. They will not return to America until Summer.

***

John Parrott and the Misses Parrott of San Francisco are in New York for a few days.

***

The residence of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden last year, will have them as tenants again this Winter. The house is being opened and prepared for the reception of Mrs. Burden and the Misses Burden, who will return from Europe in a short time.

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Mrs. Marcus Daly and Miss Daly, who have been in London this week, will sail very shortly for America.

***

Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and Miss Coudert are returning from Europe this week on the St. Paul.

***

Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll has gone to the St. Louis Exposition, to remain until Oct. 3.

***

Mrs. E. J. Berwind has engaged rooms at Hot Springs, Va., for October. Among other visitors who will be there are Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Betts, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, and Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taller.

***

H. W. Bull, who has been abroad since early Summer, is returning on the Celtic in time for the hunting season at Meadow Brook.

ARMY IS OVERMARRIED, DECLARES GEN. CORBIN

Wants Officers to Ask the Secretary of War First.

SHOULD BE DEBT FREE, TOO

Doesn't Follow, He Says, That Married Officer Is Less Valuable Than Bachelor—Wants Colored Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—That no army officer be permitted to marry until he first has secured the permission of the Secretary of War and satisfied that official that his income is sufficient to support himself and his family, and that he is entirely free from debt, is the recommendation made by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, commanding the Atlantic Division, and which was announced at the War Department to-day. Gen. Corbin, in explanation, says:

"Marriage of army officers who have made no proper provision for assuming the responsibility therefor is hurtful both to the army and to the officers themselves. To this broad statement there are, of course, exceptions, but the general fact remains that our army is overmarried.

"The pay of a subaltern officer is barely enough for his proper support and the expenses of his equipment and uniform. If to this is added the inevitable expenses attached to a family, it is not only probable but almost certain that when an officer strikes his balance at the end of the year he will be behind if he has no income but his pay.

"That a bachelor officer is more valuable to the service than a married officer does not follow, nor do I wish to be understood as so saying, but the married officer is less valuable if in marrying he has not exercised that prudence which should govern all transactions in life."

Gen. Corbin in his report advocates the re-establishment of the canteen, and says:

"If it were possible by my act to absolutely stop the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks of any kind, I would do so; if it were possible by my act to prevent the use by any persons in the military service of intoxicating drinks, I would do so; but realizing that the impossible, however desirable, must give way to what is possible and practicable, I am firmly of the opinion that it would be in the interest of discipline to re-establish the canteen feature of the post exchange, recognizing that in this way the use of drink can be minimized."

The enlistment of colored men in the artillery, or their transfer to that corps from the colored cavalry and infantry, also is favored by Gen. Corbin.

He expresses his belief that colored soldiers in the artillery corps will aid that branch of the service by giving to it men who would "by their aptitude and love of the service commend themselves to the artillery officers, just as they have to the officers of the cavalry and infantry."

Gen. Corbin calls attention to the "very unsatisfactory condition of the accessories and surroundings of the Statue of Liberty, in New York Harbor," and strongly urges an appropriation to remedy these conditions.

In the Continental armies the regulation is that an officer of inferior grade must not marry unless his wife brings him a certain dowry. In France the prescribed dot is 80,000f., ($6,000,) which is about the average required by the military statutes of other Continental countries.

BREAK IN ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

German Lines Raise the Westward Steerage Fare to $15.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The first break in the steamship rate war occurred yesterday, when the North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Lines raised their steerage rate to New York to $15.

One of the Directors of the shipping combine said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"The news that the German lines have raised their steerage rate is very welcome, and doubtless will shortly be followed by our constituent lines. We are all heartily sick of this cut-rate war, which has done no one any good. Mr. Ismay, who is now in America, will doubtless take speedy action.

"What the Cunard Line is likely to do I cannot say, but I should think it would revert to the original rates."

No orders have been issued at the Cunard offices to increase rates, and the officials of the company say there is no indication thereof. They are inclined to the belief that the Cunard Line will adhere to its present rates, and add that the action of the German lines was not the result of any agreement reached at the recent shipping conference at Frankfort.

The Daily Telegraph's Liverpool correspondent says he hears that all steamship lines sailing out of Liverpool, with the exception of the Cunard Line, will increase steerage rates to $15 as a preliminary to resuming the normal tariff, and that it is believed it will not be long before the Cunard Line follows suit.

The Allan and the Canadian Pacific Railway Lines, the correspondent learns, also intend to increase their rates.

Conscience Money for School Books.

Conscience money to the amount of $7 has been received by Secretary Palmer of the Department of Education from a person who signs the name of "Clinton," and says that several years ago he forgot to return three or four volumes to the school library. As he cannot find the books, he incloses the money, which will be sent to Auditor Cook of the Department and turned over to the City Chamberlain to be added to the regularly established "conscience fund" of the city.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—In the Atlantic and Gulf States temperatures have changed but little. There have been showers from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in New England. There will be showers to-morrow in the Atlantic States. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk northwest to north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh to brisk northwest to north winds, with showers, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

New Jersey—Showers and cooler to-day, much cooler at night. Thursday fair and cool; fresh to brisk northwest to north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New England—Showers and cooler to-day. Thursday fair and cool; fresh to brisk northwest to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	58	67	67
6 A. M.	55	66	67
9 A. M.	59	66	67
12 M.	64	70	69
3 P. M.	64	71	70
6 P. M.	63	69	70
9 P. M.	61	67	70
12 P. M.	57	66	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68¼
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1903	60
Corresponding date for last 25 years	65

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DEWEY'S MAN CLIMBED PILLAR.

Cried "Light-Ho!" to Policeman—A Red Light, Too.

John Evans, who said he was a gunner on the cruiser Minneapolis, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday, before Magistrate Flammer, on a charge of intoxication.

"Well, Sir," said the Magistrate, "what have you got to say for yourself?"

The prisoner answered solemnly, as all good sailors do:

"I was with Dewey at Manila!"

Policeman Winters of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station explained matters.

"When I arrested him, this man said that nobody could blame him for getting drunk. He said he had been accumulating a thirst in foreign waters for months, and that the very sight of the Bowery was enough to souse him, anyway.

"I came across him just as he had climbed an elevated railroad pillar at Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and was scannin' the horiz'n for strange craft. A bunch of boys was throwin' things at him.

"All at once the sailor saw a red light over a corner saloon, an' he puts his hand to his mouth an' hollers: 'Light, ho!'

"'Where away?' says I.

"'Three points to starboard, bearin' sou'west,' sez he.

"'Three points be blowed!' ses I. 'You're three sheets in the wind an' half seas over,' I ses.

"At that Evans ses 'I'll put you in irons,' he ses, an' he come down to do it, too. Then I grabbed him an' took him to the station.

"All night he was worryin' in his cell because the jailer wouldn't let him out to report that light to the Com'dore."

As Evans assured the Magistrate that he had been trying to do his duty when he sighted that red light, the Judge discharged him, particularly as the man wore numerous long-service and good-conduct stripes on his sleeve. He said he had been chief electrician on the Olympia under Dewey.

CONEY MARDI GRAS OPEN.

King and Queen of Island Jubilee Ascend Boardwalk Throne.

Promptly at 7:25 o'clock last night Coney Island from end to end, with guns, red fire, cannonading, horns, whistles, and general hurrahing, marked the opening hour of the three-day Mardi Gras celebration to commemorate Coney's semi-centennial as a pleasure resort. Twenty-four guns were fired from the bulkhead at the junction of the ocean and Ocean Boulevard.

Five minutes later the King and Queen of the Mardi Gras, appointed by the island's Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, which has planned the three days' fête, were discovered in a steam launch in the surf about ten feet from shore in the vicinity of the boardwalk. A crowd numbering probably 2,000 islanders armed with horns, crackers, torpedoes, confetti, and serpentine streamers, greeted the royal visitors.

The King and Queen landed and ascended an improvised throne on the boardwalk. Then they greeted their subjects, declared the island wide open to a season of gayety to continue for three days, accepted the mythical keys of Coney from Lewis M. Potter, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, and conferred many mock honors and titles.

Capt. Dooley was made Faithful Turnkey of the Sabbath; Frederick Henderson, Prince Porterhouse; Louis Stauch, the Duke of Noodles; Charles Feltman, Grand Duke of Mullgatawney; Kenneth Sutherland, Royal Keeper of the Ocean; Charles Foley, Grand Duke of Mirth.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALENDAR.

Several Important Washington Engagements Are Already Made.

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 20.—As no visitors had engagements at Sagamore Hill to-day, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt left home early for a boating excursion on the Sound.

Several important engagements have been made by the President to be met after he returns to Washington. Next Friday M. Jusserand, the Ambassador of France, will present to the President at the White House M. Picard, the head of the French Commission to the St. Louis Exposition. On Saturday afternoon the President will receive the delegates to the Interparliamentary Peace Conference, which was held recently at St. Louis. On Saturday night the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain at a large dinner given in honor of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The guests at the dinner will include members of the Cabinet and other notable persons in public and civil life.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is a most seductive gown of champagne-colored silk. It has to be seen to be appreciated, but on a charming woman it is a frock to be remembered. It is all softness and long lines, perfect outlines and delicate fluffiness. The skirt is formed of narrow groups of small plaits, each edged its length with white plaits separating plain panels upon which are applied pointed panels of lace showing a tiny bit of pale blue. The bodice is very long in the front, with a jacket effect on either side, this outlined with a little shirred edge of white. The tucked yoke is of sheer silk mull and the stock shows the embroidery with the touch of blue. There is hand embroidery on the edge of the low-cut corsage of the gown proper below the mull yoke or gumpe, this done in white and repeating the bit of pale blue in the lace, a design of butterflies. The high corsage belt which runs up in folds high at one side of the waist in the back shows applications of the lace. A pretty effect is given by a rosette on either side of the little jacket front, with a sphere of rhinestones in the centre of each. The sleeves are in one piece with the shoulders of the gown, a broad piece shirred full down the centre and edged with the little fluting of white, while the lower and under part of the sleeve is full made of the silk mull, finished with wide tucks.

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A pretty little dancing gown for a college girl is made of corn-colored shimpan silk, shading delicately from a lighter to a deeper tone. It is simple, but dainty and fluffy in effect, and trimmed with lace set with tiny motifs of velvet in shades of yellow. There are stock and corsage of chiffon set with the lace, brightened with the tiny motifs of velvet, and the yoke is outlined with folds of velvet showing three colors, toning from pale yellow to deep orange. Two deep points of lace with the orange yellow motifs cover the front of the bodice, the corsage belt is high at one side, the bodice shirred full down the back, and the sleeves are full, with a deep frill of lace outlining the outer seam and finishing it at the lower edge. Little loops of the three shades of velvet finish the gown at different points here and there.

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There is a hat all of lace to go with this gown, not a large one, with folds of the velvet in the three shades finishing the edge and around the crown, and bird of Paradise feathers also in the orange shades.

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Very charming is a black Japanese brocade silk made up with black satin, and with a hat to match. The skirt is in long lines made into little panels by the shirring of the silk at intervals. The noticeable feature of the bodice is to be found in broad bretelle-like bands carried from the shoulder to the waist, both back and front. These are two or three inches broad, and formed of narrow folds of satin, making deep crosses from edge to ed

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
New York, September 20, 1904.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on October 1st next to stockholders of record on September 22d, 1904.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Thursday, September 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday, October 1st, 1904.
THOMAS A. DOE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1904.

QUARTERLY PREF. STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company, payable Oct. 11th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Sept. 30th, 1904. The books of the company for the transfer of the preferred stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. September 30th, 1904, and will be reopened Oct. 12th, 1904. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1904.

QUARTERLY COM. STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company, payable October 25th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on Oct. 12th, 1904. The books of the company for the transfer of common stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Oct. 12th, 1904, and will be reopened Oct. 26th, 1904. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 20th, 1904.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 30th inst.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TEFFT WELLER COMPANY,
326-328 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 22d, 1904.

Transfer books will be closed from that date until the morning of October 3d, 1904.
MORTON D. BOGUE, Secretary.
September 20th, 1904.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, September 15, 1904.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 21, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at close of business on Sept. 21, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

For the purpose of this dividend and of the annual election to be held on October 11, 1904, the transfer books of the preferred and common stock will close at 3 P. M. on September 21, 1904, and reopen October 21, 1904.
LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 21.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1904.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.
149 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable October 1, 1904.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, September 23, 1904, and reopen 10 A. M. October 1, 1904. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Saturday, October 1, 1904.

Transfer books will be closed Wednesday, September 21, 1904, at close of business, and reopened Monday, October 3, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M. C. EDWALL, Cashier.
New York, September 20, 1904.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Sept. 14, 1904.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) was this day declared by the Board of Directors on the Capital Stock of this Company for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1904, to stockholders of record on that date. E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, September 13, 1904.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (2½%) on the capital stock of this company is this day declared, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record September 23, 1904, on which date the transfer books will close and open again October 1, 1904.
G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1904.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on September 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 20th. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on October 1st.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
Northwest corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business September 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared payable October 15th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from September 29th, 1904, to October 15th, 1904, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Assist. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
New York, September 9th, 1904.

To the Stockholders of
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY, October 18th, 1904. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it and also to consider and vote upon a proposition to amend the articles of incorporation of the Company by including in its described routes of railroads a line of railroad extending from a connection with the main line of the Company near Howard Station, in Fremont County, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general southwesterly and westerly direction up Howard's Creek to the west side of Section Six, Township Forty-eight, North of Range Ten East, in said Fremont County, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route; also a line of railroad connecting with the main line of the Company, at Sargent Station, in the County of Saguache, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general northerly direction through the valley of Tomichi Creek to the Town of Tomichi, in the County of Gunnison, in the State of Colorado, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 3d, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof. STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE and WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10, and reopened on Thursday, October 6.
CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

NEW YORK & EAST RIVER FERRY COMPANY.
New York, September 21st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from September 24th, 1904, at 12 M. to October 7th, 1904, at 10 A. M. LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, at twelve o'clock noon on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 23d, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., August 29th, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Traver Circle Swing Co. will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 1,615, No. 66 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, October 3d, at 3:30 P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

FINANCIAL.

$3,000,000
CITY OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
4% GOLD BONDS

Dated July 1, 1904. Due, $168,000 Annually.

Beginning January, 1907, to and including January, 1924. Principal and Semi-Annual interest payable in gold coin in New York City.

Principal may be registered.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the entire City of Chicago, and a legal investment for Savings Banks of all the New England States.

Prices and full particulars furnished upon application.

FARSON, LEACH & CO. E. H. ROLLINS & SONS.
BLAKE BROS. & CO. HARVEY FISK & SONS.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

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LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.
JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, G. G. Haven, D. O. Mills, Elihu Root,
George F. Baker, Joseph C. Hendrix, Levi P. Morton, Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell, Walter S. Johnston, W. G. Oakman, Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke, A. D. Juilliard, George Foster Peabody, John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler, Joseph Larocque, Samuel Rea, Harry Payne Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits . 4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT.
Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederic P. Olcott, Frederic Cromwell,
James Stillman, G. G. Haven,
Anthony N. Brady, E. W. Coggeshall,
James N. Jarvie, Michael Coleman,
James H. Post, Ernest Ehrmann,
Augustus D. Juilliard, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

NEW YORK,
358 FIFTH AVE.,
66 BROADWAY,
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
3D AVE. & 148TH STREET.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, and V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3rd V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. W. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 15 Nassau Street
Surplus, $9,000,000 Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex.
New York Produce Exchange.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

What to Buy, When to Sell,
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"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Ten shares of Republic Iron and Steel common lost. Certificate No. F—7,184, in the name of Chapin S. Fleet. Notify Watson & Alpers, 55 Broadway. Transfer has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds,

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 175 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

7	873	1906	2892	3516	4680	5545	6700	7895
27	886	1908	2902	3634	4683	5594	6764	7484
46	932	1914	2926	3639	4775	5668	6769	7491
67	938	1977	2967	3644	4788	5668	6774	7497
101	974	2004	3010	3697	4851	5703	6784	7529
105	977	2074	3041	3961	4862	5760	6831	7540
120	1120	2079	3076	4006	4885	5765	6837	7574
202	1234	2140	3100	4007	4920	5810	6881	7595
254	1298	2150	3173	4124	4938	5823	6895	7806
362	1355	2166	3256	*4130	4988	5826	6997	7874
401	1361	2187	3275	4178	4989	5854	7029	7899
403	1364	2432	3326	4189	5058	5861	7128	7952
491	1394	2617	3371	4193	5076	5989	7175	7961
508	1439	2661	3373	4302	5083	6187	7201	8045
528	1467	2664	3393	4320	5162	6285	7219	8061
542	1633	2688	3467	4349	5194	6389	7235	
556	1819	2762	3468	4394	5247	6433	7237	
574	1851	2812	3499	4398	5329	6453	7238	
623	1864	2851	3506	4606	5375	6574	7280	
802	1902	2891	3512	4641	5395	6603	7314	175

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 15th day of November, 1904.

New York, September 14th, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

REORGANIZATION PLAN
OF THE
Lehigh Valley Traction Company
Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co.
Coplay, Egypt & Ironton Street Railway Co.

To the holders of:

First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock of the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company.

An Agreement bearing date July 20, 1904, and embodying a Plan of Reorganization of the above Companies, has been executed by and between the undersigned Committee representing holders of the securities and indebtedness above mentioned, and the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Allentown, Pa., Depositaries.

Holders of said securities and indebtedness may become parties to said Agreement as provided therein, and entitled to participate in the benefits and advantages thereof, by depositing their holdings with either of said Depositaries on or before October 1, 1904, at which time the opportunity to deposit the same and participate in said Plan of Reorganization will cease and determine. Certificates of Deposit will be given the Depositors by said Depositaries under the terms of said Agreement, which will be transferable by delivery, when properly assigned.

Printed copies of the Plan and Agreement and forms for proofs of claims may be had on application to either Depositary or at the office of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Pa.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH.
HARRY C. TRAXLER.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
TOM L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Of Counsel.

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to:

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman,
Care of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Southeast corner 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

August 19, 1904.

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FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21ST,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
25 shs. German American Ins. Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$11,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2002.
$2,000 Kentucky Central R'way 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Bds., 1987.
$20,000 Texas & New Orleans R. R. (Sabine Div.) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
40 shs. Factory Point Natl. Bank, Manchester.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
13 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
3 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
18 shs. United States Mtg. & Trust Co.
$2,000 U. S. Tunnel, Mining, Mill., Drainage & Trans. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1928; Aug., 1904, coup.
$2,000 Long Island R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1934.
6 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$10,000 Norfolk & Southern R'way 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
15 shs. United States Mtg. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Union Exchange Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
25 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
$4,000 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$15,000 United States Sugar Rfg. Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$6,000 City New York Reg. Tax exempt 2½ p. c. Bds., 1909-1929.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
34 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co., (ex rights.)
$3,500 note of F. H. Throop, dated June 11th, 1903, 6 mos., privileged to renew to June 11th, 1905, secured by 2d mtge. on 374 Halsey St., and 2d mtge. on premises, s. s. 74th St. 240 ft. e. 3d Av., Bklyn. (Hyd.)
$2,500 Cif. of Interest and participation Empire State Trust Co.
35 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
62 shs. Pacific Bank.
50 shs. New York Transfer Co.
14 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

To the New Jersey Steel Company and the Holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the First Mortgage, executed by the New Jersey Steel Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 1st day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said First Mortgage.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.
EASTERN TRUST COMPANY.
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

19 YEARS AGO

a policyholder (No. 173296) took a $25,000 straight life policy in the Connecticut Mutual Life, with accumulated surplus payable on demand.

This year his family collected claim of $25,000 plus $10,616.83 accumulated cash surplus—a total claim of $35,616.83.

Under a 20-year "Tontine," "Deferred Dividend," "Accumulation," or "Gold Bond" policy in other companies, the accumulated surplus would have been totally confiscated, because of Insured's death within the 20-year period.

T. E. LANE, Gen'l Ag't, 115 B'way, N. Y.

Wanted by a New York House—An experienced man to travel, selling high-class securities. Address T. E. G., P. O. Box 822, New York, giving age, experience, and salary expected.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Belcher sold at .28, 100 Best & Belcher at 1.15, 105 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .07@.06, 500 Little Chief at .06@.07, 50 Moulton at .16, 500 Moon Anchor at .08, 100 Ophir at 2.30, 200 Portland at 1.70, 300 Potosi at .10.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The local market continues firm. Call loans, 2½@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½ per cent.: Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 10 cents discount; clearings, $20,495,620; balances, $1,497,754; Sub-Treasury debit, $130,280. The foreign exchange market is somewhat unsteady. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼ cent all around. Quoted rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	$4.87¼	.....
Sterling	4.86¾	4.84½
Commercial	.....	4.83¾
Francs	5.16⅞	5.19¾
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95¾
Guilders	.40⅝	.40¾

The active stocks to-day were Amalgamated and the Steels, while Copper Range and Utah led the strictly local issues. All of them were weak. There were some fairly large transactions in United States Mining, but the other coppers were dull. The changes did not amount to much, but the tendency was downward. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,218	Atchison	81½	80	80⅝
20	Atchison pf	96½	98½	98½
20	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
22	*Boston & Albany	250	250	250
1	Boston & Lowell	237	237	237
135	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	146	145	146
5	*Fitchburg pf	137	137	137
40	Ga. Ry. & Electric pf	83	83	83
20	Massachusetts Electric	13	13	13
50	Massachusetts Elec. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	191¼	192
5	*Old Colony	202	202	202
25	Fere Marquette pf	70	70	70
1,670	*Union Pacific	99	88⅞	97

TELEPHONES.

438	American	139¾	139	139½
400	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
2	New England	130½	130½	130¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

400	Am. Ag. Chem.	15¼	15	15
15	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81¾	81	81¾
224	Am. Pneu. Service	5	4¾	5
24	Am. Pneu. Service pf	26	24¾	24¾
1,971	*Am. Sugar	131¼	128⅞	130¾
155	Am. Sugar pf	133¼	133	133
80	Am. Woolen pf	82¾	82½	82¾
10	Dominion Iron & Steel	12	12	12
55	General Electric	170	170	170
416	Massachusetts Gas	42½	42	42¼
156	Massachusetts Gas pf	83¼	83	83¼
18	Pullman	217	216	217
150	Reece Button Hole	8¼	8¼	8¼
90	*Swift & Co.	101½	101¼	101½
217	United Fruit	106¾	106	106
5	*United Shoe Mach. pf	31¾	31½	31½
220	United States Coal & Oil	11¼	11	11¼
50	United States Leather	9½	9½	9½
50	United States Leather pf	87	87	87
6,126	United States Rubber	17¼	16	16⅝
7,343	United States Steel pf	67⅞	65⅝	66¼

MINING.

130	†Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
230	†Alloues	11½	11½	12
5,731	Amalgamated	59¼	57⅞	57⅝
75	Anaconda	24	24	24
100	Atlantic	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
250	Bingham	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
75	Boston Consolidated	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
17	*Calumet & Hecla	513	510	510
240	Centennial	26¼	26¼	26¼
2,970	Copper Range	57½	56¾	56¾
55	Daly-West	14	13½	13½
100	Dominion Coal	58	58	58
1,400	Granby	3	3	3
10	Isle Royale	18	17½	17½
991	Mass	4¾	4½	4¾
120	Michigan	6¾	6¾	6¾
410	Mohawk	45½	45	45⅜
288	Osceola	80	77½	77½
50	*Parrot	24	23¾	23⅞
10	Quincy	92	92	92
20	Santa Fe	1½	1½	1½
10	Shannon	4	4	4
190	Trinity	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,735	United States	20	19¾	20
4,005	Utah	40½	39	39⅜
185	Victoria	4½	4¼	4½
61	*Wolverine	87½	87	87
390	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. †Assessment paid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 20.—Though to-day's market was not an active one, there was a decidedly better demand than yesterday, and prices were well sustained. The sales, amounting to 948 shares and $115,100 of bonds, were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98	98	98
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼
1,000	Virginia Century 2s	96¼	96¼	96¼
14,000	United Railways 4s	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
4,000	United Railways Inc.	45	45	45
52,000	Light & Power 4½s	95¼	94½	95¼
8,000	Wilm. Ry. L. & P. 5s	98⅝	98¾	98¾
5,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Brewery 4s	51½	51¼	51½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	64½	64½	64½
100	Baltimore City 3½s	109½	109½	109½

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	Seaboard	14½	14½	14½
100	Atlantic Coast Line	128	127	127
230	Lexington St. Ry.	99	98¾	98¾
20	Light & Power pf	40	40	40
144	Bank of Baltimore	118¼	118¼	118¼
25	Citizens' Bank	27	27	27
25	Continental Trust	107	107	107
2	Com. & Farm. Bank	102	102	102

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,635,048
Gold	60,952,780
Silver	21,919,374
United States notes	11,022,315
Treasury notes of 1890	81,342
National banknotes	17,825,051
Total receipts this day	1,173,737
Total receipts this month	29,602,049
Total receipts this year	121,292,428
Total expenditures this day	1,130,000
Total expenditures this month	27,490,000
Total expenditures this year	142,930,719
Deposits in National banks	121,788,530

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,822,989
Silver dollars of 1804	472,386,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,788,808
Silver bullion of 1890	3,270,192
Total	$1,014,267,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,822,989
Silver certificates outstanding	472,386,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,059,000
Total	$1,014,267,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$27,746,880
Gold cert

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

Union Pacific the Exception to a General Fall, and Traders Want to Know Why.

All Wall Street's chips turned blue yesterday, and for the first time upon this movement there was a million-share day approximately, with a decline in excess of a fraction upon the average. It was hard to say what the depressing factor was, but many thought it was the strength of Union Pacific. The crop news was of the familiar sort, containing something to please every taste. For example, North Dakota's Commissioner of Agriculture says the State's wheat crop is one-third in excess of last year, and the largest wheat grower in the State says that damage reports have not been exaggerated. Respecting corn Mr. Hill confirmed the estimates which Monday's market rejected. The market has sometimes seemed to take a malicious pleasure in going counter to Mr. Hill's forecasts. It is true that Mr. Hill as a farmer has no especial claim to talk about the market, while as the head of several railways traversing the harvest territory he can come as near to stating facts with authority as any expert of them all. That this is the opinion of produce dealers appears clearly enough from the price of both wheat and corn, which simultaneously resumed their upward tendency. The money market showed no further uneasiness, although somewhat better rates for time money promised to give bankers some assistance soon. On the other hand, the fall of sterling below parity points unmistakably to a source of strength which the situation lacked last year.

This summary is not stimulating, neither is it in any respect alarming to buyers of stocks upon values. But those who take shorter views and alter their opinions of the market from hour to hour paid more attention to the movement in Union Pacific than to the weakness in scores of other stocks. Reasons were assignable specifically for the declines in most cases, and the technical situation was reason enough for some general reaction, but, without disputing Union Pacific's solid worth, there seems no sufficient reason why on the merits alone it should be strong in a falling market. Perhaps the list may turn strong tomorrow and Union Pacific become weak, but continued strength in Union Pacific alone will not be accounted strengthening to the market. A choice selection of the day's reports will be found in another column. They range all the way from a family quarrel to fresh combinations promising more competition rather than more traffic. The Street yesterday scarcely knew what to think, but the permanent interests of the market are bound up rather with community of interest and cordiality among the big fellows than in competitive buying, however stimulating to any individual stock.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf....	½	Int. Pump.....	⅝
Anaconda Copper....	⅞	Long Island.....	½
Chi. & N. W. pf....	1½	Pere Marq. pf....	1¾
Pd. Term. Tr. pf..	½	Un. Bag & P. pf....	1
General Electric..	½	Union Pacific....	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper.	1½	Mexican Central....	1
Am. C. & Fdy.....	½	Mo., K. & T.....	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf....	¼	Mo., K. & T. pf....	1⅝
Am. Cotton Oil....	1	Missouri Pacific....	1⅝
Am. Grass Twine...	½	Nat. Lead.....	½
Am. Locomotive....	1	Nat. R. of M. pf....	1
Am. Smelting.....	1	Nat. R. of M. 2d pf.	1
Am. Smelting pf....	⅝	N. Y. Central.....	⅝
Am. Sugar.....	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.....	3
At., Top. & S. F..	1	Norf. & West.....	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf..	½	Penn. R. R.....	⅛
Balt. & Ohio.....	⅝	People's Gas.....	1
Brunswick.....	½	Pressed S. Car....	⅝
Cent. of N. J.....	2	Pressed S. C. pf....	2½
Ches. & Ohio.....	1	Pullman.....	1½
Chi. & Alton.....	1½	Ry. Steel Spring...	¾
Chi. & N. W.....	2¾	Reading 1st pf.....	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L..	1½	Rep. Iron & Steel pf....	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron...	⅝	Rock Island.....	⅝
Col. Southern.....	⅝	Rock Island pf....	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.....	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2¼
Consol. Gas.....	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Corn Products pf...	⅞	St. L. S. West.....	¼
Del. & Hudson.....	1⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.....	⅞
Del., L. & W.....	1⅞	Sloss-Sheffield.....	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande..	¾	Southern Pacific....	⅛
Detroit Southern...	¾	Southern Railway pf.	¼
Erie.....	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1½
Erie 1st pf.....	¾	Texas & Pacific.....	1
Erie 2d pf.....	2	Tol., St. L. & W....	⅛
Ft. W. & D. C.....	3	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Hocking Valley....	2	U. S. Pipe pf.....	¼
Illinois Central...	½	U. S. Leather pf....	⅞
Int. Paper pf.....	1	U. S. Realty.....	1
Iowa Central.....	¼	U. S. Steel.....	⅝
Kan. & Mex. Mich...	1½	U. S. Steel pf.....	1½
K. C. Ft. S. & M. pf.....	¾	Va.-Car. Chem.....	1
Kan. City So. pf...	1¼	Wabash.....	1
Keok. & D. M.....	⅞	Wabash pf.....	¾
Louis. & Nash.....	1⅞	West. U. & M.....	2
Manhattan.....	½	Wheel. & L. E....	1½
Met. Securities....	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf...	1⅛

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s.....	6½	Ohio River 1st 5s....	2½
Greenbriar 4s.....	7⅞	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.....	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn City R. R. 5s.	1¼	Kan. City So. 3s.....	1
Chi., R. I. & P. col. 5s.....	1¼	Mex. Cent. 1st inc...	1¼
Com. Gas deb. 6s.....	1¼	Wabash deb. 5s.....	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 20.....	907,380
To date this year.....	87,971,018
Corresponding date last year.....	116,959,009

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20.....	$3,956,500
To date this year.....	$513,098,860
Corresponding date last year.....	$471,816,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Can Co. preferred stock.
American Locomotive Co.
Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.
National Sugar Refining Co. preferred stock.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
Title Insurance Co. of New York.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Argentine Quebracho Co.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad.
F. Garcia Brothers & Co.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit.
Tidewater Steel Co.
Union Traction Co.

Western Road's Expenses Cut Income.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The annual report of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, shows a decrease of $815,226 in the net income for the year, although the falling off in the total income was only $263,187. This difference is accounted for principally by one item of $500,000, spent for permanent improvements. The total income was $11,530,866, and the operating expenses were $7,239,614, or $366,249 less than last year.

B. C. Williams Sold Exchange Seat.

B. C. Williams, it was learned yesterday, is the member of the New York Stock Exchange who has sold his seat for $75,000, the highest price obtained for seats since the slump of last year. Mr. Williams entered the Exchange in 1885.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Western Traders Active on Bear Side—Strong Closing Under Lead of Union Pacific.

Further encouraged by the opinion expresed by James J. Hill that this year's corn crop will be a small one, those who had been selling the stock market on the prospects of a much reduced yield of corn redoubled their efforts at the opening yesterday, and as a result the whole list sold off in many cases even more sharply than it had the previous day. In this selling the Western houses were the most aggressive, and the stock sold in largest quantities was Steel preferred. It was commented upon as somewhat anomalous, even if not unusual, that Steel should be picked out to lead a selling movement, founded on expectations of poor crops. Among the active sellers of Steel preferred were Charles G. Gates & Co., who were credited with selling about 10,000 shares.

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Strong Closing.

Under the lead of Union Pacific, which was bought aggressively in the last hour, the majority of the active issues ended the day considerably above the lowest, the close in many issues being decidedly strong. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and the Steels all profited by the buying movement, which marked the close of the session. The trading between 2 o'clock and 3 aproximated 250,000 shares.

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Bear Rumors.

Bears were active yesterday in supplementing their sales with various reports calculated to unsettle confidence in the market, and even some of the day's advances were explained in such a way that they appeared a menace to the market rather than a source of additional strength. Among the reports was one to the effect that further cuts in the prices of steel products were likely, which was an unpleasant suggestion, in view of the opinion which had been gaining ground that the general outlook in the steel trade was that any change from the present situation was likely to be for the better rather than the reverse.

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Sterling Exchange Lower.

Time money rates continued firm at prevailing rates, and, in fact, advanced slightly for some of the longer periods, but the amount of time loans made was relatively small. Another transfer of currency through the Sub-Treasury was made to New Orleans, the amount sent being $300,000. The foreign exchange market showed further declines in rates, the price of demand sterling falling about 20 points, to $4.86¼.

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London a Considerable Buyer.

London's trading in this market was fairly active, and a large majority of its transactions represented purchases. Out of about 50,000 shares traded in, about 30,000 shares were bought on balance. Prominent in the stocks taken by London was Union Pacific, which was considered rather significant, in view of the part London took in the buying of Union Pacific in the earlier stages of the advance, which occurred in the stocks several weeks ago.

***

Pennsylvania Very Active.

Pennsylvania was second in activity only to Steel preferred. In the early trading, when the price declined below 130, the stock seemed to get a good deal of support and it was for a long time held firmly at 129¾. But the selling eventually proved sufficient to force the quotation still lower and it fell to 129½. It rallied half a point and closed with a net loss of an even point. Predictions were heard that plans were being laid for a sharp upward movement in the stock but faith in these reports was somewhat shaken by the failure of the stock to hold at the price at which it seemed to be given so much support.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Frankfort and Ohio River Railroad Company, with its principal office at Chicago.

A call has been issued for a meeting at Charlotte, N. C., of all Southern hard yarn manufacturers on Sept. 27, the object of which is to make some arrangements, if possible, to improve the conditions in the trade.

The annual meeting of the Fitchburg Railroad Company will be held in Boston Sept. 28, when a proposition to issue $3,000,000 bonds will be submitted to the stockholders.

According to Joplin (Mo.) dispatches, the highest price reported paid for zinc ore during the week was $43.50. There was a general advance of $1 per ton, which on some lines of ore extended to $2 and $3 a ton.

Exports of general merchandise for the week increased $4,924,239, as compared with the previous week, and $2,945,687, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Soo Line's Earnings Decrease.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Soo Line to-day the old Directors and officers were re-elected. President Thomas Lowry reported that the gross earnings of the year showed a decrease of 2.9 per cent. The operating expenses increased so that the net earnings showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. A total of 176.76 miles of road was built or acquired.

Crucible Steel Refunding Plans.

It was reported in Wall Street dispatches from Pittsburg yesterday that the Directors of the Crucible Steel Company had agreed on a statement for stockholders which would be ready by Friday. The funding plan to issue $4,000,000 5 per cent. bonds was adopted. This will pay off the floating debt of $3,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and leave a good balance.

New Office in Smelters.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company, held yesterday, all retiring officers were re-elected. W. Eccles was chosen Second Vice President in charge of the traffic department. This office is newly created. Mr. Eccles has been the traffic manager of the company for the past two or three years.

Mississippi Bonds Sold.

N. W. Harris & Co. said yesterday that the dispatch from New Orleans regarding their refusal to pay for $500,000 State of Mississippi bonds was somewhat misleading, as they expect to take up the bonds the latter part of this week, the delay being due to investigations as to the legality of the bonds.

Add Freight to New Billet Prices.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—The new prices announced yesterday by the Billet Association are strictly "f. o. b. Pittsburg mills." The freight rates to whatever point the billets are to be delivered must be added to the prices fixed.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $13,326,249, compared with $8,402,010 in the preceding week and $10,380,562 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $342,736,070, against $336,309,870 in the corresponding period last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $224,70,639; balances, $11,565,422; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $838,641.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8410; demand, $4.8635; cables, $4.8690.

Commercial bills were $4.83¼@$4.84¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜@5.19¾ and 5.18⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 15-16 and 95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par @25c premium. St. Louis—30c discount.

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THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Money was in ample supply in the market to-day, the demand was quiet, and rates were easy. Discounts were affected somewhat by a considerable inquiry for gold in the open market for shipment to Berlin.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were idle and prices were irregular. Consols were harder.

Americans opened dull and irregular, owing to the uncertainty regarding the tone of the New York market, recovered a fraction to above parity, reacted, and closed weak, especially United States Steel.

Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96¼. Russians were dull.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88 9-16; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 83⅞; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 90⅝; Canadian Pacific, 131; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43½; Chicago Great Western, 16¾; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 161¾; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 29¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 84½; Erie, 31½; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 142¾; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, 26; New York Central, 130; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33⅜; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 33¾; Reading first preferred, 43⅝; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 98¼; Southern Pacific, 56⅞; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 17⅛; United States Steel preferred, 69; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 42½; Spanish Fours, 87⅝.

Bar Silver, steady, at 26 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅛@2 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £26,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.90; Lisbon, 19.50.

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In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was feeble in the early dealings, but improved toward the close. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 93.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.00.

The private rate of discount was 1¼@1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 22c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Trading was listless on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfenings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—There was evidence of realizing in this market today, but the buying on the decline developed such persistency that prices rallied sharply before the close. This was especially true of United Gas Improvement, which, after declining ⅝, made full recovery. Cambria Steel followed the United States Steel issues, but its loss was small. Camden and Trenton advanced 1, as did Consolidated Lake Superior preferred, while Electric Company of America advanced to par on active trading. Lehigh Valley started off well, but New York's weakness interfered with its manipulation. Philadelphia Company was weak, but Philadelphia Rapid Transit developed strength and crossed 16. Sentiment was badly mixed, but commission houses reported some outside buying on the decline. Total sales, 52,037 shares, $74,300 bonds:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Railways	48	48	48
125	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
720	Cambria Steel	22	21⅝	21⅝
500	Camden & Trenton	3½	2½	3½
880	Con. Tr. of N. J.	5-16	5-16	5-16
3,720	Con. Lake Superior	6¾	6⅝	6½
1,095	Con. Lake Superior pf.	12	11⅞	12
18	Con. Traction of N. J.	72	72	72
2,250	Elec. Co. of America	10	9¾	9⅞
400	Erie	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
100	Inter. Smoke. Powder	18	18	18
8	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
1,468	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41	40⅝	40⅝
6	Lehigh Navigation	82	82	82
350	Marsden	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
110	Northern Central R. R.	90	90	90
4,014	Penn. R. R.	65¾	64⅞	64 13-16
1,036	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	40⅝	41
25	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
2,090	Phil. Rapid Transit	16⅛	15¼	16
326	Railways Co. General	2	1⅞	2
10,886	Reading	32 15-16	32 7-16	32 13-16
70	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
107	Reading 2d pf.	38¾	38	38
800	Rock Island	27¾	27¾	27¾
100	Texas & Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
1,803	United Gas Imp.	94¾	94⅛	94¾
205	Union Traction	56	56	56
13,010	U. S. Steel	17⅝	16	16⅝
3,920	U. S. Steel pf.	67¾	65⅝	65⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—New York exchange was 10c discount to-day. Time and call loans were 4½@5 per cent. Selling of the preferred shares of the American Can Company was the principal incident of an otherwise routine day's trading on the local Exchange. Some small lot purchases brought prices as high as 46⅞, but the selling of nearly 700 shares to noon took the stock down to 45, with a partial rally. Can common shares were firm. In other issues business was small. Match was easy when small lots were sold. Swifts sold again at 103 on small orders, and Biscuit shares were about steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,007	American Can pf.	46	45⅝	45⅝
10	Chicago & Oak Park pf.	25	25	25
125	Diamond Match	132	131½	132
447	National Biscuit	47⅞	47½	47⅞
53	National Biscuit pf.	109¾	108¾	109¾
40	National Carbon pf.	107	107	107
50	Street's Stable Car	30	30	30
20	Street's Stable Car pf.	90	90	90
105	Swift & Co.	103	102¾	103
230	United Box Board	1½	1½	1½
100	United Box Board pf.	12	12	12
5	West Chicago	54	54	54

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—Transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
390	Brewing	24⅞	24½	24⅞
151	Brewing pf.	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
100	C. G. W.	16	16	16
758	Crucible Steel	6¼	6	6
85	Crucible Steel pf.	40	39⅝	39⅝
25	Fire-proof	9	9	9
150	Fire-proof pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
200	Luster Mining	14	12⅝	14
700	Mfrs. Light & Heat	36	36	36
160	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
100	Pittsburg Coal	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
110	Pittsburg Coal pf.	61½	60½	60¼
50	S. & R.	4½	4½	4½
50	S. & R. pf.	15	13	13
100	U. S. Leather	9½	9½	9½
450	United States Steel	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
345	United States Steel pf.	67⅜	66½	66½
50	Westinghouse Elec.	80¼	80½	80¼

TRANS-GUATAMALA RAILROAD.

Sir William Van Horne in Deal with California Capitalists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Jane Stanford, the Crockers, Edward Searles, and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, as owners of the Guatemala Central Railroad, have made a deal with Sir William Van Horne and his Eastern syndicate to build an overland railroad in Guatemala. It will be 270 miles long, from ocean to ocean, and will be completed within twelve months.

It is proposed to run lines of steamships to the terminals from New York on the Atlantic side and San Francisco on the Pacific.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1904.

Impl Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs, full paid for 6 p c sterl loan
18,000..... 94½
1,000..... 94¼
15,000..... 94⅛
5,000..... 94
2,000..... 94½
1,000..... 94⅜
18,000..... 94½
32,000..... 94⅛
85,000..... 94⅛
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instal paid
74,000..... 101½
10,000..... 101⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
500..... 103½
14,000..... 103⅜
Atl C L 4s
27,000..... 98
At, Knox & N 1st 5s
1,000..... 112
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s
5,000..... 96¼
P. L. E. & W Va 4s
5,000..... 98½
S. W. Div 3½s
1,000..... 91⅝
B'klyn City 1st 5s
5,000..... 108½
B'klyn R T ref con 4s
5,000..... 80⅜
5,000..... 79⅞
5,000..... 80⅛
Cent of Ga cons 5s
1,000..... 111½
First inc 5s
1,000..... 86
Second inc 5s
4,000..... 48⅜
10,000..... 48½
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
2,000..... 88¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000c..... 100
3,000..... 100⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000..... 105¼
4,000..... 105¼
4,000..... 105¼
Chi & Alt R R 3s
1,000..... 84¼
Chi & Alt 3½s
19,000..... 79⅜
Chi, B & Q 4s, joint bonds
8,000..... 96⅜
Chi, M & St P con 7s
5,000..... 177½
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000..... 75⅜
3,000..... 75¾
38,000..... 75¾
15,000..... 76
20,000..... 74½
5,000..... 74¼
6,000..... 76
117,000..... 75½
10,000..... 75¾
12,000..... 76¼
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
10,000..... 87⅝
11,000..... 87½
15,000..... 86⅜
36,000..... 86¼
60,000..... 86
20,000..... 85⅞
15,000..... 85⅝
57,000..... 86
Chi Term Tr 4s
28,000..... 75¼
Col & So 1st 4s
35,000..... 86
10,000..... 80½
5,000s20F..... 84½
1,000..... 88¼
3,000..... 84
4,000..... 85⅝
1,000..... 86
Conn Ry & Ltg ref 4½s
5,000..... 98
5,000..... 96½
Consol Gas Co con deb 6s
10,000..... 130⅝
25,000..... 185
1,500..... 182
Consol Tob 4s
5,000..... 73
5,000..... 72⅞
1,000..... 73
40,000..... 72⅞
35,000..... 72½
11,000..... 72⅝
3,000..... 72⅜
10,000..... 72½
35,000..... 72⅝
15,000..... 72⅜
30,000..... 72⅝
40,000..... 72½
55,000..... 72⅝
7,000..... 72½
33,000..... 72½
17,000..... 72½
21,000..... 72⅝
53,000..... 73½
East T, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
15,000..... 120⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
7,000..... 99
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000..... 87½
20,000..... 87½
Erie, Penn, coll tr 4s
1,000..... 92¼
Gal, H & San An 2d
1,000..... 103
Greenbriar Ry 1st gtd 4s
1,000..... 95½
Green B & Wh deb ctfs, B
9,000..... 15
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
2,000..... 105
Int Paper 6s
3,000..... 100
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000..... 85⅝
7,000..... 86
Kan City So 3s
1,000..... 72
Lacka Steel 5s
5,000..... 102
L S & M S deb 4s
1,000..... 90½
Lex Av & P F 1st
1,000..... 115⅝
La & Ark 1st 5s
8,000..... 102⅝
Louis & Nash coll trust 4s
5,000..... 86⅝
Lo & Nash-So Ry joint 4s
10,000..... 95¼
Met St Ry ref 4s
3,000..... 92¼
30,000..... 92
5,000..... 92¼
8,000..... 92
Manhat con 4s
2,000..... 107
Mex Cent con 4s
40,000..... 65¼
4,000..... 65⅝
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000..... 15
Mo, K & T of T 5s
1,000..... 103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
28,000..... 100⅛
3,000..... 100⅜
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
20,000..... 80
Mo, K & T, St L Div 4s
1,000..... 85
Nassau Elec R R 4s
14,000..... 87½
3,000..... 88
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
2,000..... 100½
3,000..... 100½
N Y, C & St L 4s
1,000..... 105½
N Y G El, H & P pur money 4s
1,000..... 94⅝
Nor & W con 4s
6,000..... 101⅞
Nort & West, P, C & C 4s
4,000..... 94
6,000..... 93⅝
20,000..... 93⅝
North Pac 4s
4,000..... 104⅞
4,000..... 104⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s
8,000..... 74⅛
2,000..... 74⅛
19,000..... 74
2,000..... 74⅛
5,000..... 74
Ohio River 1st 5s
29,000..... 112½
Ohio Riv gen 5s
33,000..... 111
Ore S L partic 4s
7,000..... 96¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000..... 110½
Penn conv 3½s
10,000..... 99⅝
40,000..... 99⅞
Read gen 4s
20,000..... 100½
20,000..... 100⅜
4,000..... 100⅜
Read, Jersey Cent, coll 4s
5,000..... 96⅝
5,000..... 96⅞
Rio G W 1st
1,000..... 99½
4,000..... 99⅝
St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
14,000..... 93
Riv & G Div 4s
25,000..... 95⅝
St L & S F Ry gen 5s
1,000..... 113
St L & S F R R ref 4s
28,000..... 85⅝
20,000..... 85½
1,000..... 85⅝
20,000..... 85⅞
100,000..... 85⅝
St L S W con 4s
5,000..... 78¼
11,000..... 78
St P, M & M, Mont ext 4s
1,000..... 103½
San A & A P 4s
30,000..... 86¼
South Pac 4s
10,000..... 93¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s
1,000..... 117⅜
20,000..... 117
Stand R & T 1st
11,000..... 3½
Tenn C I & R, Tenn Div 6s
5,000..... 110
Third Av con 4s
3,000..... 96½
14,000..... 96¼
10,000..... 96⅜
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000..... 90
Tol, St L & W 4s
5,000..... 81¼
5,000..... 81⅞
2,000..... 81¼
16,000..... 81
1,000..... 81⅛
25,000..... 81
3,000..... 81¼
10,000..... 81
1,000..... 80¾
Un Pac 1st 4s
1,000..... 104⅝
4,000..... 104⅞
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000..... 103⅜
35,000..... 103⅝
7,000..... 103¼
21,000..... 103⅜
10,000..... 103⅝
2,000..... 103⅝
30,000..... 103½
8,000..... 103⅝
25,000..... 103⅝
12,000..... 130¼
9,000..... 103⅝
1,000..... 103⅝
45,000..... 103¼
United Railroads of San Fran 4s
50,000..... 84¾
55,000..... 85
U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
5,000..... 81¼
5,000..... 81½
U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s
26,000..... 81¼
1,000..... 81⅜
94,000..... 81⅜
7,000..... 81¼
60,000..... 81
8,000..... 81¼
20,000..... 81⅜
10,000..... 81
15,000..... 81⅛
20,000..... 80¾
10,000..... 80⅝
5,000..... 80⅜
25,000..... 80⅝
5,000..... 80⅜
2,000..... 80⅜
103,000..... 80⅜
3,000..... 80⅜
20,000..... 80½
10,000..... 80⅜
10,000..... 80⅝
Registered
500..... 81¼
Wabash 2d 5s
1,000..... 108½
Wabash deb B
5,000..... 64¾
29,000..... 64½
35,000..... 64
3,000..... 64¼
20,000..... 64¼
17,000..... 64
15,000..... 63¾
15,000..... 63⅝
10,000..... 64
25,000..... 63¾
10,000..... 63⅝
88,000..... 63½
10,000..... 64
Westn Maryld 4s
30,000..... 86¼
Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000..... 90¼

Total sales..... $3,956,500

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.06	.09	L. Wash. C.	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.10	.10	Mexican	1.00	1.00
Andes	.17	.17	Occid. Con.	.71	.71
Belcher	.30	.30	Ophir	2.25	2.25
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.10	Overman	.20	.20
Bullion	.23	.23	Potosi	.10	.10
Caledonia	.61	.61	Savage	.18	.20
Chal. Con.	.18	.18	Sag Belcher	.11	.11
Choller	.13	.13	Sierra Nev.	.30	.30
Confidence	.08	.85	Syndicate	.03	.03
Con. C. & V.	1.10	1.10	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp	.01	.01	Union Con.	.40	.32
Crown Point.	.14	.16	Utah Con.	.10	.11
Gould & C.	.19	.20	Yel. Jacket.	.25	.25
Hale & Nor.	.55	.55	Silver bars	.57⅞	.57½
Julia	.09	.09	Drafts, sight	.05⅜	.05⅜
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.06	.06
Ky. Con.	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, .46@.47; Monday, .46@.47.

PITTSBURG PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.—There was a fair business in the local market to-day, and prices were generally firm. Trading was confined to the industrials, and the oil stocks were neglected. Following are the closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	6	8¾	Little Bessie	2¼	2½
Anaconda	11	11½	Moon Anchor	6	7
C. C. Cons.	5½	5⅞	New Haven	3¼	3½
Denta	3½	4¼	Old Gold	9¼	9⅝
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	4⅞	Pharmacist	4¾	5
Elkton	63¾	64½	Portland	158	165
El Paso	94½	95	Rose Maud	4¾	4½
Gold Dollar	6¾	7	Rose Mycol	1¼	2¾
Isabella	19	20¼	Vindicator	62	65
Jackpot	3¼	4½	Work	5¼	5⅝
Lexington	3¼	3¾			

Trust Company of America Dividend.

The Directors of the Trust Company of America declared a quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent. yesterday, payable Oct. 1. The company's transfer books close Friday and reopen Oct. 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was marked by irregularity which followed a moderately strong opening. Some sharp advances were shown, while in several of the active issues reactions which reached several points were shown after considerable trading. The bond market was broad, and the majority of the trades were made at declining prices, the most prominent of which were the eight-point loss in the International Mercantile Marine 4½s, which sold at 72, which creates a new low record for the year. Brooklyn Union Gas 6s fell 8½ points in addition to the previous day's loss of 2 points.

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AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION stocks both advanced to new high records for the year, with the common gaining 1⅝ points and the preferred 5 points over the last reported sales. The purchases of 400 common and 100 preferred caused these sharp advances for which there were no explanations forthcoming.

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WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE'S annual report as of July 31 makes the following showing, as compared with 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Net sales of brakes	$5,082,844	$8,452,474	$7,896,831
Other income	857,109	727,114	688,672
Total income	$5,939,953	$9,179,588	$8,559,503
Expenses	3,575,772	5,460,508	5,080,807
Net	$2,364,181	$3,719,080	$2,928,696
Charged off and special deprec. fund	26,022	325,506	
Surplus	$2,338,159	$3,393,574	$2,928,696
Dividends

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ambrose K. Ely Adds to His Holdings in the "Swamp"—Large Up-Town Deals in Tenements and Vacant Plots—Entire Block Front Sold in The Bronx—Results at Auction.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold the property 5 to 9 Jacob Street, three business buildings, with a frontage of 48 feet, for the estate of David Moffat, to Ambrose K. Ely. The same brokers have leased the buildings for a term of years to the Stallman & Fulton Company. By the purchase Mr. Ely has strengthened his holdings at that point, being the owner of the adjoining properties on Jacob Street to and including No. 17, running through to 92 to 96 Gold Street, with a connecting parcel at 9 Ferry Street.

Large Plot Sold on 154th Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to W. & J. Bachrach the plot, 225 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Joseph Simerman has bought from the Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company the two five-story triple flats, on plot 75 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue; also, a similar property on the east side of Seventh Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, on plot 38 by 100. Julius Moll was the broker in the transaction.

Builders Sell New Tenements.

Katzman & Zipkin have sold four of their new six-story tenements on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, just east of Second Avenue.

Wollins & Sperling have sold for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber, to I. Cohen, the two five-story tenements 205 and 207 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Block Front Sold for Improvement.

William T. Hookey has sold the block front, about eight lots, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, between Home and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Streets. The buyer, Albert J. Schwarzler, will erect five-story flats on the property.

S. Cowen has sold for a Mr. Bernstein the two four-story triple flats 982 and 984 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; also, for a Mr. Hartman, the two-family dwelling 657 Prospect Avenue.

Buyer for New House on 54th Street.

Post & Reese have sold the new five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 20 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 100.5, for the Sterling Realty Company, to Joseph W. Harriman, who gives in part payment the four-story dwelling, with extension, 332 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Isaac Dreyfus has sold to Morris J. Hirsch the four-story dwelling 27 East Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.

Big Mortgage on Boreel Building.

The Boreel Building, 115 Broadway, has been mortgaged by the corporation known as Number One Hundred and Eleven Broadway to the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $2,000,000, due Jan. 1, 1914, and bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

Abraham Joachim has sold for Annie Hauck, to Harris & Timble, 2,791 and 2,793 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Alfred Morris has sold for William Mitchell, as trustee, to Mrs. A. M. Scoville, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 29.6 by 113.2.

Bought by Adjoining Owner.

Duff & Brown have sold for Joseph Seiferd to the Washington Heights Realty Company the five-story double flat, 25 by 80 by 100, at 217 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. The adjoining property, 215 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was sold to the same buyers last week.

Upper East Side Dealings.

Louis Marinelli has sold for C. Crutmann 2,260 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, 18 by 90, for about $13,000.

The Godspeed Realty Improvement Company has bought the four-story flat 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 99.11, from Joseph Roberts, who takes in part payment 51 and 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 33.4 by 99.11.

Joseph Isaac & Son have bought and resold to Morris Itzkowitz the five-story single flat 330 East Seventy-ninth Street, 19 by 100. The same firm, acting as broker, has sold for Posner & Goldstein the seven-story tenement 221 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100; also for Clara and Della Max to Dr. Joseph Bruder, the similar adjoining property 223 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; also, to J. Lipkowitz, 223 and 225 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; also, for a Mr. Abeles to Joseph Bruder, the six-story tenement 410 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

East Thirty-third Street Deal.

The Empire Brick and Supply Company has sold the three five-story flats 135 to 139 East Thirty-third Street, on plot 88.4 by 80.

Operator Buys Down-Town Tenements.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for a client to Walter J. Cohn the two six-story tenements 177 to 181 Thompson Street, on plot 57.6 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold 454 Cherry Street, running through to 280 Monroe Street, a plot 25 by 195.9, to a Mr. Mandel, who will improve with a new building in connection with his adjoining holdings.

Leases of Business Properties.

Sol Stern has leased for Joseph Steiner & Brothers the store, basement, and first loft in the building 16 East Seventeenth Street, for a long term of years to Behrend & Blaser, restaurateurs, who will use the premises for a café and restaurant in conjunction with their present establishment in the old Prescott House, at Broadway and Spring Street.

G. P. Butterly has leased the store at 1,257 Broadway for the American District Telegraph Company to M. E. Kayles for three years at a rental of $7,500; also, for Mr. Wyse the store at 28 East Twenty-third Street, for three years at a rental of $3,000; also, for Randolph Guggenheimer to H. C. Jones, a floor in the building at 24 and 26 East Twenty-first Street; also, for M. E. Dunne to the Hershfield Fur Company the first loft at 121 Fifth Avenue.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased, in conjunction with J. Clifford Moore, for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to L. Mundet & Son, the factory at the corner of Brush and Hamilton Avenues, Brooklyn, containing 23,000 square feet of floor space. The same brokers have also leased the store at 192 Front Street for a term of years to William F. Siemon & Co.; also, a floor in the building at 61 Beekman Street, to L. L. Constant.

New Hotel at Rockaway Beach.

G. P. Butterly has sold for David Morris to a client a plot, 50 by 100, on Oceanus Avenue, Rockaway Beach. The buyer will erect a hotel on the property.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

69th St, 26 East, s s, 27 ft w of Madison Av, 20x84, four-story and front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry D. Winans $45,201

Washington St, w s, 1,021 ft n of Railroad Av, 37.9x105.7x114, two-story frame dwelling; together with Washington St, w s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 35.2x25.5x40.10x105.8, two two-story frame dwellings; partition sale, to John Ford 3,775

Washington St, w s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, triangular plot, 150 x172x85.5; partition sale, to William Canning 600

Green Lane, n e corner of Lyvere Place, 49.3x105.7x57.2x100, two two-story frame dwellings; together with Green Lane, n s adjoining the foregoing on the east, 58.4x111.8x47.11x105.7, three two-story frame dwellings; partition sale, to John Ford 7,100

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, w s, about 1,000 ft s of Pelham Av, 350x94.5x262x396.9, plot containing 1.415 acres; partition sale, to William Canning 810

Westchester Creek, s s, near New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, plot about 325x40; partition sale, to John Ford 165

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

1st Av, e s, 39th and 40th Sts, for a three and five story brick power house, 197.6x247.2; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane St, owner and architect; cost, $1,200,000.

78th St, 421 to 425 East, for a two-story brick factory, 56x97.2; A. Braun of 316 East 67th St, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $16,000.

No. 239 Elizabeth St, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 20.1x78.2; P. Acritelli of 243 Elizabeth St, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz, architects; cost, $22,000.

148th St, n s, 75 ft w of 7th Av, for a one-story brick workshop, 50x89.11; Isaac and Henry Mayer of 100 West 119th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

191st St, n s, 275 ft e of Bathgate Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x30; Frederick Gothman of 109 1st Av, owner; E. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $3,500.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 25 ft s of Mansion St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x52; Joseph Mezza, Van Nest, owner; E. Ebeling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

Clay Av, w s, 177 ft n of 173d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45.2; Frederick W. Brooker, Rye, N. Y., owner; Frederick Jaegger of 1,775 Washington Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Clay Av, w s, 152 ft n of 173d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x38.2; same owner and architect; cost, $4,000.

Webster Av, w s, 175 ft n of 233d St, for a one-story frame office, 12x16; Charles Tier, Mount Vernon, owner; George W. Lockwood of 707 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 20.

ARTHUR AV, 2,063, n w s, runs n w 67.6x s w 46.3x s e 100x n e 18.3x n w 32.6; the Twelfth Ward Bank to Henry W. Webb, other consideration and 100

ARTHUR AV, 2,063, n w s, runs n w 67.6x s w 18.3x s e 100x n e 18.3x n w 32.6; Henry W. Webb to William A. Hoffman, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, n s, 145.4 ft e of 200th St, 50x111.1x50x110.10; Mary E. Moulton to Charles Funck, other consideration and 100

BASSFORD AV, e s, 115.10 ft n of 182d St, 17.6x74.11x17.6x74.4; Lucy A. Cameron to August W. Noyes and another, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and 100

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 150th St, 99.11x112.6; William J. Koepnick by attorney, to Horace T. Barrett, (mtgs $179,999,) other consideration and 447

BROOK AV, 1,096 to 1,100, 72x118; Ann Thopson to Michael Bonn, other consideration and 100

BROOK AV, 342, e s, 25x100; Beekman Av, w s, 25 ft s of Oak Terrace, 50x 100; Margaret S. McLaughlin to Patrick Minahan ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft s of 144th St, 75x 90; Margaret S. McLaughlin to Julia McLaughlin ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av, runs s 95.2x w 39x n 43.9x55.7x e 60; Emil S. Levi to August F. Schwarzler, other consideration and 100

CAMBRELING AV, e s, Lots 48 and 49, map of S. Cambreling, at Fordham, 50x 89.8x52.10x72.4; David Rutledge to Kate Griffin ..... Nom.

CARROLL PLACE, s s, Lot 198, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Frederic F. Baury to Helen L. Baury, other consideration and 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of Jackson St, 25x195.9 to Monroe St x 24.8x195.9; Henrietta Hutton and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 2-3 part 16,666

CHERRY ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of Jackson St, 25x195.9 to Monroe St x 24.8x195.9; Fanny F. De Tuite, individually and as executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld, 1-3 part. 8,333

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 69.1 ft n w of Stebbins Av, runs n 22x — 37x s e 26.10x s w 25x n w 22.3x w 30.1; Burghard Hank to Catharine A. Lavelle ..... Nom.

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 69.1 ft n w of Stebbins Av, runs n 22x — 37x s e 26.10x s w 25x n w 22.3x w 30.1; Burghard Hank to Catharine A. Lavelle, quitclaim ..... Nom.

HALL PLACE, w s, 299.11 ft s of 167th St, 50x113.5x32.9x117.9; Abraham Printzley to Middleborough Realty Company, (mtg $3,200) ..... Nom.

HOME ST, n s, 40 ft e of Jackson Av, 38x100x38.11x100; John M. Elinck to Charles Koechling and others, quitclaim. Nom.

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Eldridge St, 50x75; Nathan Silverson to Julius Lichtenstein, other consideration and 100

JEFFERSON ST, 919, n s, 20x120; Charlotte Plock to Leopold Levy, other consideration and 100

KELLY ST, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x143.6x28.9x157.9; Anna E. Wendling to Paul Loll, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 25, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Rafaele Scafati ..... Nom.

LOT 84, map of 84 lots, estate of Susan A. Valentine, Twenty-fourth Ward; Thomas H. Thorn to Toney Guidone, other consideration and 100

LOTS 26, 27, and 28, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Savino Deindolus and another ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 166th St, 363.11x95x irregular; Abraham Greenly and others to Middleborough Realty Company, (mtg $38,250,) other consideration and 100

ORCHARD ST, 54, e s, 25x37.6; Mary F. Merchant to John F. Merchant, all title. Nom.

PEARL ST, 59, and 24 Stone St, n s, 23.5x 112.1x17.9x112.7; 61 Pearl St and 26 Stone St, n s, 22.7x — x — x —; Catherine Dunn Nyke to Nellie Cotter, (mtg $45,000) 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 41.4 ft n of Jennings St, 20.11x80.9x20x86.10; Bertha Schmuck to Emil Schmuck, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

SEDGWICK AV, 1,747, w s, 25x129x25x 127.2; Edward Stanford to Frank J. Valenti, other consideration and 100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, e s, Lot 622, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke; Kate Edgar to Hugh Kelly, (mtg $600) ..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 76, e s, 25.8x100x25.5x100; Isaac Raskovsky to Morris Jacoby, (mtg $36,350,) other consideration and 100

WEST END AV, 658, e s, 20.8x82; Tillie Peyser to Agnes E. Daly ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 7, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon, 25.6x —; Lot 8, map of 93 lots at South Mount Vernon, 25.6x—; Julius Lewine to Samuel Sirkin, (mtg $1,100) 1,500

WICKER PLACE, e s, 150 ft s of Jansen Av, 25x100; Edward McFadden to Mary Brown 100

1ST ST, 7, 22.4x73.10x22.4x77.2; Emma Rosenbach to Rosa Herta, (mtgs $32,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11 x112.6; William J. Koepnick to Horace T. Barrett, (mtg $200,000) 447

9TH ST, 610 East, 25x93.11x irregular; Isaac Male to Max Tarshes, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

12TH ST, 522 East, 25x103.3; Harris Faden and others to Phillip Tenzer, (mtg $38,000,) other consideration and 100

12TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 25x103.3; Louis Nieberg and another to Gittel Feierstein, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

27TH ST, s s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 120x 98.9; Ole H. Olsen to Carl Ernst, (mtgs $305,000,) other consideration and 500

29TH ST, 243 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; Amy H. Coleman and another to William N. Heard ..... Nom.

47TH ST, 171 West, 20x100.4; Cynthia A. Wood to Lillie McGovern, other consideration and 100

48TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Hyman Bloch to Morris Geller, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

62D ST, 242 East, 16x100.5; Leopold Wallach to Joseph J. Keenan and wife, (mtg $8,400) ..... Nom.

63D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Harry H. Moss to Adolph Lipkowitz and another, all title, (mtg $12,125,) other consideration and 100

75TH ST, 237 and 239 East, 33.4x101.7; Louis Odes and another to William J. Kelly, (mtg $29,250,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, 217 East, 24.6x100.11; George Laubentracht to Jacob Weinstein, (mtgs $19,650) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, s s, 176.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.11; Dora Morris to Wolf Steibel, other consideration and 100

114TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 32.4x 100.11; Leon Geisman to Jacob Rechnitz, ½ part, (mtg $33,750) 100

117TH ST, 59 West, 26x100.11; Frieda Thaler to the Garden Realty Company, (mtg $23,000) 100

118TH ST, 364 West, 18x100.11; Joseph J. Schwab to Annie Parsont, (mtg $10,500) 100

118TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 60x 100.10; Julia C. Berdell to Louis Lesse... Nom.

121ST ST, 345 East, 25x100.11; Emanuel Hochheimer to Frederick Schlesinger, (mtg $17,000) 100

124TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 413.2 x29.6x irregular; William Mitchell, trustee, to Agnes M. Scoville 38,000

126TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 141.4x96.11; Lawyers' Realty Company to Max Lipman and another, other consideration and 100

126TH ST, 534 to 550 West, 220x96.11; Frederick W. Livermore to Marx Ottinger and another, quitclaim ..... Nom.

130TH ST, 513 West, 28.2x51.3x irregular; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

130TH ST, 515 West, 28.2x64.10x irregular; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 51 East, 25x99.11; Benjamin Harris and others to Abraham Hyman, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 49 East, 25x99.11; Benjamin Harris and others to Abraham Hyman, (mtg $19,000 ..... Nom.

136TH ST, s e corner of Rider Av, 25x 100; Walter H. Bennett to Maskell E. Fox, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and 100

138TH ST, n s, 516 ft e of 7th Av, 31x 99.11; Charles Oehler, executor, to Max Lipschitz, (mtg $20,000) 33,000

138TH ST, n s, 516 ft e of 7th Av, 31x 99.11; Charles Oehler and others to Max Lipschitz, quitclaim ..... Nom.

147TH ST, 669 East, 27.5x—x27.5x—; Joseph Trotter and others to Mary Millinger, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and 100

2,000,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHRENS, William J., to Emma Ahrens; Tinton Av, 861, 3 years $3,000

BARRETT, Horace T., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 150th St, 3 years 105,000

BARRETT, Horace T., to Myer Hellman; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 150th St, prior mtg $150,000, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 50,000

BARRETT, Horace T., to Myer Hellman; Bradhurst Av, n e corner of 150th St, prior mtg $115,000, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 35,000

BARRETT, Horace T., to Myer Hellman; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, prior mtg $200,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

BENINATO, Felippo, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 107, map of 220 lots, Daily estate, 5 years, — per cent 400

CEVALE, Benjamino, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 6, map of 220 lots, Daily estate, due Oct. 1, 1908 450

CLIFFORD REALTY COMPANY to Citizens' Savings Bank; 27th St, 3 to 7 East, correction, due March 19, 1906, 6 per cent 300,000

COHEN, David, to Hans Zinsser; 131st St, n s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 18,000

COHEN, William, to William H. Scott; 116th St, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, installments 12,500

DALY, Agnes E., to American Mortgage Company; West End Av, s e corner of 92d St, 3 years 31,000

DEIUDICIBUS, Savino, and another to Alexander Thompson; Lots 26, 27, and 28, map of Thompson-Rose estate, due Oct. 1, 1910 1,000

FAGAN, William J., to United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Lot 421, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 3,000

FEIERSTEIN, Gittel, to Louis Nieberg and another; 12th St, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent 10,500

FENSTERER, Gabriel, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; Trinity Av, n w corner of 136th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 65,000

FENSTERER, Gabriel, and another to Henry Iden and another, executors and trustees; Trinity Av, n w corner of 136th St, prior mtg $65,000, due July 1, 1907. 10,000

FERRARI, Lorenzo, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 106, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years, — per cent 350

FOX, Maskell E., to Ernest Wagner; Rider Av, s e corner of 196th St, — per cent. 11,000

FUCHS, Daniel, to Ephraim Samuels; 48th St, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years. 26,000

GILIANTE, Antonio, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 67, map of 120 lots, Daily estate, 5 years 400

GREENBERG, Meyer, to the State Bank; Ludlow St, w s, 150 ft n of Canal St, prior mtg $22,000, 6 months, 6 per cent., note 4,000

HALL, Charles E., to Charles Funck; 201st St, w s, 132 ft s of Briggs Av, due July 1, 1905 8,000

HEARD, William N., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28th St, n s, 250.3 ft e of 8th Av, — per cent 25,000

HENNING, James W., to New York Security and Trust Company; 5th Av, 535, prior mtg $100,000, due Feb. 8, 1905, 6 per cent 100,000

HYMAN, Abraham, to Benjamin Harris and others; 131st St, 49 and 51 East, 2 mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent., each 4,000

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 11th St, 7 and 9 East. 200,000

KASSING, Edwin S., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Elizabeth St, 158 and 160, 3 years 50,000

KLEIN, John, to Christopher W. Mitchell; 30th St, 206 West, prior mtg $8,000, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Lucy G. Barnard; Chisholm St, e s, 69.11 ft n w of Stebbins Av; also Chisholm St, e s, 28 ft s of Freeman St, due March 19, 1905, 6 per cent 3,500

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Burghard Hank; Chisholm St, e s, 69.11 ft n w of Stebbins Av, due Jan. 19, 1905 1,000

LESSE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 118th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 15,000

LESSE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 118th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LEVY, Leopold, to Charlotte Plock; 201st St, w s, 919.9 years 5,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Julius, to Emma S. Wertheim; Houston St, 147 and 149, s w corner of Eldridge St, 5 years 75,000

LIDDIL, Jennie, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 28th St, 52 West, due —, — per cent 5,000

LIPMAN, Max, and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 126th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Feb. 1, 1906 46,000

LOLL, Paul, to Anna E. Wendling; Kelly St, n s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,800

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Fanny F. Ticite, individually, executrix and trustee; Cherry St, 454; also Monroe St, 286, 1 year 20,000

McGOVERN, Lillie, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 47th St, 171 West. 20,000

McLAUGHLIN, Julia, to Margaret S. McLaughlin; Brook Av, w s, 75 ft s of 144th St; Brook Av, w s, 125 ft s of 144th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

MEYER, Emil, to Harlem Savings Bank; 157th St, n s, 106.10 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 19,000

NUMBER ONE HUNDRED AND Eleven Broadway to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; plot bounded on east by Broadway, on west by Temple St, on north by Cedar St, and on south by Thames St, due Jan. 2, 1914, 4½ per cent 2,000,000

PARSON, Annie, to Joseph S. Schwab; 118th St, 364 West, prior mtg —, installments, 6 per cent 1,250

REHER, Herman, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 12th St, 259 and 261 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 33,000

RETZKER, Michael, and others to Joseph Blau; 2d Av, n e corner of 114th St, 3 years 17,000

SCAFATI, Raffaele, to Alexander Thompson; Lot 25, map of Thompson-Rose estate, due Oct. 1, 1910 500

SCHLESINGER, Frederick, to Emanuel Hochheimer; 121st St, 345 East, prior mtg $17,000, due March 20, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000

SCHWARZLER, August F., to Emil S. Levi; Brook Av, w s, 100 ft s of Wendover Av 3,000

SCOVILLE, Agnes M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 124th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

SCOVILLE, Agnes M., to Edward Mitchell and another; 124th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 12,500

STEIBEL, Wolf, to Cornelia S. Scharfenberg; 109th St, 322 East, 3 years 7,000

STUBEL, Wolf, to Dora Morris; 109th St, s s, 176.6 ft w of Lexington Av, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

TARSHES, Max, to Isaac Male; 9th St, 610 East, prior mtg $32,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

VALENTI, Frank J., to William Hodgson; Sedgwick Av, 1,747, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

VOGEL, William, to Scholle Brothers; 90th St, 73 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 24,000

WEBB, Henry W., to Twelfth Ward Bank; Arthur Av, 2,063, 3 years 1,500

WRIGHT, William H., to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 194th St, s s, 40.1 ft e of Marion Av, installments 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

3D ST, 88; American Plumbing Manufacturing Company against A. Van Horne Stuyvesant, owner; The Thomas Clinchy Company, contractor 539

7TH AV, 498; Baerloche & Ohman against Anna R. Morrison and another, owners; Samuel R. Gray, contractor 57

12TH ST, 109 East; James Friberg against S. Pfaffle, owner; C. A. Kirnse and another, contractor 144

26TH ST, 32 East; D. H. Darrin Company against Clara H. Jerome, owner; the Manhattan Club, lessee and contractor 981

29TH ST, 225 West; William Lee against Frank J. Ferrell, owner and contractor. 130

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 147 and 149; William Hanlon against Nathan Silverson and another, Aug. 6, 1904 227

12TH ST, 233 East; Joseph Bloch against Abraham H. Tauber and another, June 17, 1904 140

12TH ST, 233 East; Isaac A. Adler against Abraham H. Tauber and another, June 17, 1904 75

12TH ST, 233 East; Sagovitz & Shapiro against Nieberg & Brothers, June 16, 1904 242

28TH ST, 106 East; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Frederick Backett, Aug. 31, 1904 44

Lis Pendens.

ANDREWS AV, e s, adjoining n s of land of Public School No. 26, 50x — to w s of Burnside Av; City of New York against James B. Mur-

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1st Av., near 34th St. | 5-story; 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; pr., $17,500; rent, $1,980; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

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TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

111 WEST 43D ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $800.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 31st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. **ELSINORE**
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light; modern apartments.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45, $50.

THE NORMANDIE.
102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.

112th St., 509 West, Cathedral Heights.—6 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $40; finest, healthiest location.

$55.....245 WEST 135TH ST.....$55
Eight large rooms, 3d floor; single apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS APARTMENTS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 611-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.
343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6965 Cortlandt.

200 WEST 111TH ST.
S. W. COR. OF 7TH AVE.
Apartments overlook Central Park and the Drive. Rooms are the largest of any City. Underground station and elevated station within one block.
Suites consisting of 7, 8, and 10 large light rooms. Electric lights. Telephone in each apartment. Night and day elevator service. Rents from $850 Up.
THE FAIRFAX.
S. W. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
New York's most select residential section; within two blocks of Andrew Carnegie's residence. Large rooms. Ample sunlight.
7 and 8 Rooms, from $925 to $1,320.
Telephone connection in each apartment. Elevator service all night. Superintendent on premises.
Ernest Tribelhorn, Agent, 1273 Madison Ave.

THE FERNCLIFF,
201 West 120th St.
FINE CORNER APARTMENTS,
six, seven, and eight-rooms, tiled baths, and all modern improvements, including elevator and telephone service, electric light, &c.
RENTS, $660 TO $840.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

NORTHWEST CORNER
125th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT
New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

THE ENDYMION,
332 WEST 117TH ST.
Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $48 AND $53.
Elevator; hall service; modern. Janitor or WILCOX & SHELTON,
Telephone, 87—Morningside. 245 West 125th St.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

217 WEST 83D ST.
6-room apartments; all improvements; $33-$36.

371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.

521 West 111th.—Five, six room top floor elevator apartments; sixth floor, $50-$60. Wittmack.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 6x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

606 West 113th.—Nine-room all-light elevator apartments; every convenience; $840 to $1,200.

84th St., 19 West.—Second floor; seven fine rooms; bath; improvements; excellent neighborhood; $50.

55 East 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Apartment 94, one of the finest in The Chelsea, to sublet. Mr. Jones, Manager.

Floor.—All light, new building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.
Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury
This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.
Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN
EUCLID HALL
Broadway, West Side,
85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

THE
MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue.
A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.
Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $600 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.
A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at
Office on the Premises
any hour, day or evening.
The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.
A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

THE RUTH
449 to 453 West 53d St.
4 and 5 light rooms and bath, sunny | In most attractive and modern elevator house with every known imp't, facing Morningside Park | Rents $35 to $45 only.
McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway & 106th S
Telephone 4406 River.

PARK MADISON,
Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 29th St.
Facing Madison Square.
Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. Restaurant. For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
1 Madison Ave. (9927) 60 Liberty St.

"THE MALVERN,"
112 West 47th St.
Modern fireproof, elevator, bachelor apartment house. Two and three rooms with bath.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
515 5TH AV., CORNER 43D ST.
Large and small rooms; newly decorated; desirably located; convenient to clubs, Delmonico's and Sherry's.
Immediate possession. Rents reasonable.
FOX REALTY CO.,
503 5th Av., corner 42d St.
Telephone, 4,509—38th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT.
The Soncy, 49 West 57th St.; 2 unusually large and light rooms and baths; open plumbing; elevator day and night; rents, $1,800-$2,000. For further particulars apply to
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
520 5th Av., near 43d. 'Phone 2578—38th.

THE HUDSON,
Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
1 corner suite, $1,200.
1 7-room suite, $900.
Handsome 12-room suites, two baths, separate stairs and elevator for servants; $1,800.
Superintendent on Premises.

The Clinton, 253 West 43d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $55 monthly. Apply manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH ST.—6 AND 7 ROOMS, ELEVATOR, $1,100 AND $1,500, CHOICE.

Rent $40; two adult family corner apartment 7 rooms and bath; choice location; southerly exposure. Jones, Ogden Av. and 162d St.

$90 Park Av., Cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $900.00 N year; for small family only.

Near Central Park, 135 West 103d St.—Five large, light rooms, steam heat, $30.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SUITES.
8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths. $3,000 / $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000
Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing; valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.
LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.
(OPEN EVERY EVENING)

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th Street,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A few fine housekeeping apartments of six to nine rooms and bath. Rents $800 to $1,800. Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
Or to Janitor ON PREMISES,
Or Dovale & Co.,
35 Nassau St.

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2,622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

A.—CORONADO, A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.
128th St., 163 West, corner 7th Av.—Desirable single flat, 5 rooms and bath, hot water supply.

Madison Court,
1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a very desirable 9 room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

2 West 83d St.,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent corner apartments.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

The Cabonack
188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.
Fine Apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

HAWORTH,
239 WEST 103D ST.
Seven very attractive rooms.
Decorated to suit; R. T. station; fine location. One apartment, suitable for doctor, $65.
Braisted & Goodman
2,733 Broadway, 107th St.

THE HAMPTON.
22 EAST 21ST ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

THE SAGAMORE 101-103 W. 127th St.
near Lenox Av.; elegant, modern, light apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; rent moderate; ready for immediate occupancy. Firm of Joseph Bierhoff, 42 West 125th St.

THE CROISIC.
N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.
Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,178-80 Lexington Av., cor. 85th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt. on premises.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park, The Evarts and The Senate; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

To Let.—8 large rooms; all improvements; few like it. Apply on premises, 302 Columbus Av., Horton Ice Cream Co.

52d St., 110 East.—4 light rooms and bath; rents, $20 to $22.

Brooklyn.

New Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION
1,168 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MAGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

"WHERE TO RESIDE."
Select Apartments with every improvement; elevator, electric light, telephones, &c.
WOODBRIDGE, 131 Edgecombe Av.

Helene Court, 14 Morningside Av.; suitable for doctor: Ground floor, 8 rooms, bath; 6 front; $900. ROBERT LEVERS, 354 West 116th.

Pauline, 16 Morningside Av., near 119th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park, $780.

The Victoria, S. E. corner 138th St. and Lenox Av.
New fireproof apartment, 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms; all night service; $25-$35.

The Greenville, 227 East 14th St.; a rare chance.
Seven rooms, bath; every improvement; rent $45. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

The Margaret, Elevator apartment, 126 W. 116th, bet. Lenox and 7th Avs., 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms, $30, $40, $45; all night service, &c.

DWELLINGS,
$1,000 & upwards PER YEAR.
138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.
Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Tel., 281 Morningside.
Open Sundays.

**61-69 East 86th St

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SLAWSON & HOBBS.

A select list of West Side dwellings,
Under our sole management,
FOR RENT.

262 WEST 72D STREET
Magnificently appointed 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 21 ft. wide; 3-sty. bth. extn; hardwood floors throughout; unexcelled location. Unfurnished, or owner will leave partly furnished, or will completely furnish, and rent at an inducive figure. Rent, unfurnished.....$3,000

266 WEST 72D STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; 2 bths.; hard floors. Concession made to good tenant. Rent.....$3,000

248 WEST 76TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 19 ft. wide; bth. extn.; 2 bths.; elegant condition throughout. Rent.....$2,000

816 PROSPECT PLACE, BKLYN.
3-sty. high-stoop, 25-ft. dwelling; conservatory extension; 8 bedrooms; exposed plumbing; reduced. Rent:.....$800

13 LUDLOW STREET
(Park Hill Section) Yonkers, N. Y.
Beautiful 3-sty. frame dwelling; greatly reduced. Rent.....$480

157 WEST 86TH STREET
Fine 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; will redecorate, remodel 2 bathrooms, and put in perfect condition. Rent.....$2,100

124 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; location very best; wide street; controlled by Park Department. Rent.....$2,200

102 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop, 20-ft. dwelling; bth. extn.; 2 bths. Will put in first-class condition and make concession to right party. Rent.....$2,000

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 38 WEST 74TH ST. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

540 MADISON AVE.
Furnished or unfurnished, term or season.
New American Basement
Near 79th St. and 5th Avenue.

128 EAST 70TH ST.
20x100, for term will be put in perfect order.

PRIVATE STABLES
7 East 39th St. and 151 East 38th St.,
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. 25 Broad St.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let — Call or send for list, PORTER & CO. 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

139 West 80th Street.
Immediate possession. Elegant 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house; first-class throughout. Rent, $2,300. 3 years' lease. Private family only.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

METROPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY.
257 Broadway, Manhattan.
Offers for rent on liberal terms new west side, Harlem, five-story American basement house, 19 rooms; suitable for boarding house.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $800 to $4,000.
APARTMENTS, 5 to 10 rooms, $350 to $2,400.
50th to 125th St., West.
LINDSLEY & GOODALE, 1,947 Broadway.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

606 Park Av., near 64th St.—Four-story and basement; 13½ feet wide.

Brooklyn.

Furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement, fancy front, box-stoop house; best block Bedford section, Brooklyn; 14 rooms and bath; parlor floor dining room, with butler's pantry extension; tiled hall and bathroom; open plumbing, parquet floors; rent reasonable; possession Oct. 1. K. E. Dunnell, 854 Nostrand St., 70 New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

MADISON AVENUE CORNER.
ABOUT 40 FT. FRONT, NOW being done over, fully furnished.
SOLE AGENTS,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Ave., (Near 47th St.)

330 West 89th St.—Furnished dwelling to let. 4 & 2 story extensions; size, 20x53; extension, 10x15; 12 rooms and 3 baths; possession Oct. 1st; rent, $2,700 & Croton. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Bryant Park, Foot West 40th St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning dine on Day Line, New York 5:30 P.M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.
Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. **Round Trip, $1.00.** Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. **Seeing New York Automobiles,** ONLY Starting Point **5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.**

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRYAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated and entered July 14th, 1904, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver Bryan, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hull & Horton, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of January next. Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1904.—WOLCOTT A. HULL, Executor. HULL & HORTON, Attorneys for Executor, 3 Broad Street, (Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

DORN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DORN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her places of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1904. SARAH L. DORN, Executrix. CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executrix, No. 115 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au1-law10tuW

APARTMENT HOTELS. | APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE,
201 WEST 79TH ST.
New, Modern, 12 story, fire-proof Family Hotel; 130 choice suites, of one or more rooms.

Opened for inspection a week ago, and the most desirable suites being rapidly taken at the prices we are offering.

Have you looked over the Building? You will not see its equal. Annual leases. Good references required. Transients not solicited.

Dining rooms, American and a la carte.

Will Open October 1st.

Possession of apartments given a few days before that date.

Equipment and Management will conform to the highest standards.

Located within 300 ft. of Subway Station, in a most desirable neighborhood.

We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application. Open daily, including Sunday and Evenings.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
Tel. 2748 River.....JAS. RUNCIMAN, Manager

The Mansfield
12 West 44th St.
NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF MODERN APARTMENTS EXCLUSIVELY FOR
BACHELORS.
Embodying every modern convenience conducive to comfort, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone in each apartment. **SQUASH COURT.** Also Studio Apartment.
CAFE, WITH FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

The Arlington
18, 20 West 25th St.
Just west of Broadway.
Opposite Trinity Chapel.
NEW 12-STORY STEEL FIREPROOF
FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Embodying every modern convenience; excellent service and appointments.
CAFE AND CUISINE OF SUPERIOR ORDER.
Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 3 rooms and 2 baths.
Rentals $500 to $1,800.

E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
21 Nassau Street. Telephone, 8397 Cortlandt.
OR MANAGER ON PREMISES.

HOTEL ORLEANS
is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park.
One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.
Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Dining Room on 10th Floor.

HOTEL ST. JAMES,
109-113 WEST 45TH ST.
FOURTH SEASON OPEN.
A FEW CHOICE TWO-ROOM APARTMENTS
FOR RENT FROM OCTOBER 1.
RESTAURANT, AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
W. W. WYCKOFF, MANAGER.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the month, parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,800 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unexcelled for its perfect service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE GANOGA
35 and 37 East 27th St.
New and Select Apartment Hotel,
Single and double Suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished; from $450 to $1,000 per year; full hotel service; restaurant a la carte. Private telephone and all night elevator. New subway station two minutes' walk. Descriptive booklet on application.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ
72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Cuisine and appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessible; unexcelled.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
Four fine rooms, hall and two bathrooms, beautiful Park view, $1,600. Also choice Apartments from $650 up, and Room with bath at $500. Also fine Doctor's Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL
OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER
A High-Class Modern Hotel in an ideal Autumn Resort, brick and granite construction, only 18 Miles from New York.
J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD,
Among the Pines of New Jersey.
A FASHIONABLE AND HEALTHFUL, FALL, WINTER, AND SPRING RESORT.
The hotels known all over the country as the leading hotels in Lakewood are the

LAUREL HOUSE,
Open October first to June first.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
D. P. SIMPSON, Assistant Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,
Open November fifteenth to May fifteenth.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.
Reached by the New Jersey Central Railroad.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City.
GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Sea water baths. Combination booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
ON THE BEACH FRONT.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

CHALFONTE
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE LORRAINE
APARTMENT HOTEL
5TH AV. & 45TH ST.
A FEW BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, FROM OCTOBER 1ST. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. SUPERIOR CUISINE.
PAUL W. ORVIS
GEORGE C. HOWE

HOTEL REGENT
SHERMAN SQUARE,
BROADWAY AND 70TH STREET.
First Express Subway Station Uptown.
High-class apartment hotel exclusively for families—situated midway between Central and Riverside Parks in the centre of the fashionable residential section.

RESTAURANT
AMERICAN PLAN AND A LA CARTE.
Apartments furnished or unfurnished. One room and bath to eight rooms and three baths. Private Dining Room and Library.
F. M. ROGERS, Manager.

Bristol, Forty-ninth St., between B'way & 6th Av.
Handsomest hotel in Manhattan, American plan; for two persons, offering parlor, bedroom, and royal bath, $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. White service, Valet attendance. Concerts daily.
Transient rates:—
Per day, $5 for two, $3 for one.
European rates:—
Single rooms, per day, $1.50; double suites, $2.
EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE, Exclusive and refined patronage.

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00
Interesting to the Student of Economy.
Single Rooms, with Private Bathroom, Dollar per day up
HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., New York City.
$1.00 $1.00 $1.00

THE HANOVER 2 East 15th St., cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, Apartments unfurnished, or furnished Apartments for the Winter season. Table American plan.
D. P. HATHAWAY.

HOTEL RALEIGH,
663-665 BROADWAY.
Comfortable, newly renovated rooms.
Winter rate, $3-$4-$5 per week.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A. *A la Carte;* T, *Table d'Hote;* D, *Dinner;* L, *Lunch.*

CAFE MARTIN,
26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.00.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N.Y.
Telephone 1260 Madison. Cable Address, Cafe Martin
to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

EARLE HOTEL,
103 Waverley Place,
One door from Washington Square North.
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $30.00 per week.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. COFFEY and others as executors of and trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of John Keenan, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated September 7th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

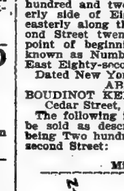
All that lot of land in New York City with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and three feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet five inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet five inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1904.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.
BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 489 College Avenue:

East 148th Street.



Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
sf-2aw3wW&s&s28

Hawthorne,
70, 72 West 49th St.,
near 5th Av. ("L" station).
A new modern fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1.
Suites of two, three and five exceptionally light rooms, with bath, large closets; dining room.
American plan and a la carte.
REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
M. E. SNIFFEN, Prop.

THE KENESAW,
corner Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet.
Dining Room American Plan.
$7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

EARLE HOTEL,
103 Waverley Place,
One door from Washington Square North.
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $30.00 per week.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against MICHAEL J. COFFEY and others as executors of and trustees of the trust created by the last will and testament of John Keenan, deceased, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated September 7th, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in New York City with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and three feet four inches westerly from the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the middle line of the block between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets; thence westerly along said line twenty-five feet five inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet five inches to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street.

Dated New York, September 8th, 1904.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.
BOUDINOT KEITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold and the street number being Two hundred and thirty-one East Eighty-second Street:

Middle line of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,662.48, with interest from August 18th, 1904, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $492.90 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or paid by the referee, is $2,308.34, and interest.

ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN P. BOHLING, plaintiff, against LOUIS WIENECKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of College Avenue with the southerly side of East 148th Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet to the southerly side of said East 148th Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
THEODORE R. FRIES, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
WILLIAM H. KLINKER, Guardian ad Litem of the defendant, Louis Wienecke, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Mcnhattan, New York City.
JOHN H. QUINTIN, Attorney for defendant, Bertha Bohling, No. 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for defendant, John H. Bruns, No. 364 Alexander Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 489 College Avenue:

East 148th Street.

Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
sf-2aw3wW&s&s28

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.
Cafe Francis 63-5 West 35th St. "Bohemian rendezvous."
REISENWEBER'S Southwest corner 58th St. & 8th Ave.
VENETIAN ROOM, Private Dining Rooms and Banquet Halls.
Service a la Carte, Table d'Hote $1.00.
Luncheon, 12 to 3, 50c.
Special Sunday Table d'Hote.
12 to 3—6 to 9—$1.00. Fine Music.
Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers Tue., Wed. Thur.
Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la Carte.
Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.
The Eyrie 23d Floor, 150 Nassau, Am. Tract Soc'ty Bldg. {Magnificent View of Rivers, Cities, & Bay. Alc., Tdh. 8 AM. 6 P.M.
CAFE DE LOGEROT
Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St.
UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER,
ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE.
Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 314 Gramercy.

MOTOR CAR RUNS.
WHERE TO DINE OUT OF TOWN.
TOURING CARS SUPPLIED. Tel. 6050 Cort.
For "Motor Books," address 3 Park Pl., N. Y.

Atlantic Inn Alc. Fine run from St. George Ferry, S. I. **Grant City.**
Abbey 198th St. & Fort Wash Av. Road now completed. Overlooking Hudson.
Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Sea food. N. Y. C. **City Island**
EDGEWOOD INN, 28 miles. Fine Road. **Greenwich, Conn. On-the-Sound.**
Francfort's, So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh., Alc.
Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. **Garden City.**
Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 161st St. O'erlking Hudson. New mangt.
Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.
Haynes 136 m. Mass. Established 1849. Tilly Haynes. **Springfield**
POCANTICO LODGE 30 m. State Rd. **Briarcliff** via Elmsford. **Manor, N.Y.**
Shore House at South end Boulev'd. Sea Fd. **Bergen Pt., N.J.**
Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. **Bernardsville, N. J.**
WHITE MTS. By Connecticut R. Valley to **Bretton Woods.**
WEST END HOTEL 173d St. & Boul. Lafayette. (Fort Washington Park.)
WOODMANSTEN INN
Westchester, N. Y. 12 m.—59th Street.
A la Carte. Tel. 21 Westchester.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wauhope Lynn, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES E. GILLIGAN, Executor. WAUHOPE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my18-law6mW

LEGAL NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DEBTS contracted by any person in my name.
GEO. A. MATHEWS.

Hudson River by Daylight
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M., 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:30 P. M. For Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack, ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.
SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M.
Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir Booklet, 2c. stamp.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 1:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST. 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $2.00. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Cath'ne St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
TOURS & TICKETS
25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—649 Madison Ave., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see Friday's issue.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EMILY L. FELT, plaintiff, against HOWELL A. WEBSTER et al., defendants.

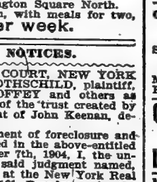
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, running thence southwardly along the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject to the covenants and conditions contained in deed of said premises to the said Howell A. Webster.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1904.
DAVID S. UPDIKE, Referee.
WESSELMAN AND KRAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

140th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,800, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $461.52, together with the expenses of the sale.

Said premises will also be sold, subject to certain mortgages now liens thereon, aggregating the sum of $191,750 and interest.

Said premises will also be sold subject to the following leases: Howell A. Webster with Phillip Schiff and Leopold Wertheimer, leasing store and basement in premises 2,628 Eighth Avenue, being part of the same premises under foreclosure herein, which lease expires July 31st, 1905; also lease Howell A. Webster with John B. Cumisky, expiring April 1st, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; lease Howell A. Webster with H. S. Burger and Company, expiring June 1st, 1905, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; lease Howell A. Webster with John Rudd, expiring March 15th, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; also lease Howell A. Webster with John Booth, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises, which lease expires March 15th, 1906.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is the sum of about $2,732.52.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.
DAVID S. UPDIKE, Referee.
s21-2aw3wW&F&o13

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEARY, SYLVESTER N.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie A. Leary, widow of deceased; Marie Josephine Leary, a daughter of deceased; Sylvester James Leary, a son of deceased; Automatic Supply Company, American Steel Casting Company, George J. Brown, David Barry, Herman Boker & Company, Carborundum Company, Chester Cast Steel Company, Crescent Steel Fastener Company, Cruice, Keelan & Company, M. J. Drummond & Company, J. J. Forcier, J. H. Gautier Company, William Gaskell & Son, General Fireproofing Company, Henry S. Hill, Hendricks Bros. H. F. Holtorf, T. P. Kelly & Company, John Kling, Kennedy Valve Company, Lewis Landsberg, A. J. & J. McCollum, New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, J. W. Paxson Company, Charles E. Pretty, Charles E. Ring & Company, George Reeves, Celina Rice, Sloss Iron & Steel Company, Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company, Gus Schumacher, Eugene Sutherland, Stephenson Manufacturing Company, Whitehead Bros. Co., Waterbury Rope Company, A. C. Becker, Dalton, Nash & Company, Henry Purvogel, William I. Lewis, Morris & Cummings Dredging Company, Lake Bros. Refining Company, Francis W. Bennett, M. D. George Leary, Hoffman House, Philip Alborn, Autographic Register Company, American Ice Company, Bessemer Coke Company, Buffalo Foundry Supply Company, Andrew J. Connick, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Thomas Hogan, Charles F. McKenna, Cuisine Francaise, Tdh., Alc. William Rice, Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Company, New York Athletic Club, Thomas G. Pringle, Pettinos Brothers, Park & Tilford, Hall Signal Company, John J. Young, J. W. Martin, J. H. Connors, Irvona Coal & Coke Company, John Parkinson, Rogers, Brown & Company, Curtis & Company Mfg. Co., George N. Robinson, James Beggs & Company; Arnold, Constable & Company, S. Altman & Company, Best & Company, Charles Broadway Rouss, Catbush Gas Company, Haas Brothers, Lichtenstein Millinery Company, Dr. Emery Marvel, James McCreery & Company, E. O'Donovan & Son, Bessie Sullivan, F. A. O. Schwartz, Stern Bros., Tiffany & Company, Tyson & Company, Wensley & Gilroy, Dr. James C. Wilson, De Camp & Company, Parker Canby & Co., Lord & Taylor, G. Jason Waters, H. H. O'Hare, James Kelly, A. J. & J. J. McCollum, J. J. McCabe, T. P. Kelly & Company, George J. Brown, Woodward Iron Company, Automatic Supply Company, Abbe Manufacturing Company, Daniel J. Leary, Mary C. Leary, administratrix of the estate of James D. Leary, deceased, and all persons interested in the estate of SYLVESTER N. LEARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1904, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Mary C. Leary and George Leary, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
a21-law6wW&n2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEARY, SYL

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

General Appraiser Decides Against Additional Duty on Pile Fabrics.

Slipper Uppers Woven in the Piece Not a Finished Article—Other Customs Decisions.

A decision of some importance to importers of goods which are woven in the piece, but with reference to their final use, was handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. It was written by General Appraiser De Vries and sustained a protest by Charles E. Dumbert of New York.

The goods were invoiced as "200 dozen slipper uppers" and consisted of pieces of woven cotton cloth, twenty-eight inches wide and four meters long, with a raised uncut pile. They were assessed at 12 cents a square yard and 25 per cent. ad valorem as a pile fabric and an additional duty of 10 per cent. was levied under the provision for "manufactured articles in any form known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, &c." This additional assessment was protested against and it seemed to be based on the fact that in weaving the cloth, which was to be cut into slipper uppers, the form of the upper was outlined in plain cloth without the pile. Mr. De Vries ruled that inasmuch as the cloth was woven by the same process throughout, the additional assessment was erroneous.

In a decision by General Appraiser Fischer the Board rules that silk ribbons are not dutiable as trimmings at 60 per cent., but as manufactures of silk at 50 per cent. The importer in the case is W. W. Bevan of Boston.

Protests sustained yesterday were by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, and R. Vogelsang, D. W. Hutchinson, J. H. Fithian & Co., William Schroeder & Co., George Borgfeldt & Co., and G. Hirschs' Sons, New York. Protests sustained were by Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester; Wakem & McLaughlin, Chicago, and the Mills Piatt Company, New York. Protests partially sustained were by the Florentine Alabaster Company, Chicago, and William Reiss, Perry Ryer & Co., and Worthington, Smith & Co., New York.

Big Matting Sale.

The biggest auction sale of China and Japan mattings which has been held in three years will take place this morning at the auction rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 and 66 White Street. The offering will comprise 4,319 rolls of China and 2,850 rolls of Japan mattings.

Morehouse Company Receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 20.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day made permanent the appointment on Aug. 29 last of the Federal Trust Company as receiver for the Morehouse Company, paper bag manufacturers of Nutley.

Creditor After the Slocum's Owners.

Deputy Sheriff McCourt yesterday received an execution for $1,129 against the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company of 149 Broadway in favor of Jules P. Storm for advertising between May 3 and July 3 last. The company was the owner of the steamer Gen. Slocum, which was destroyed by fire in the disaster of June 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE A. MOSS COMPANY.—The George A. Moss Company, manufacturer of grocers' specialties at 165 and 167 Reade Street, which business has been established for fifty-four years, filed its assets before its creditors, having been unable to meet maturing obligations in full. Albert Higgons, James W. Wilson, and Frank A. Meyer, who were appointed a committee of creditors to examine into the condition of the company and report a basis of settlement, have sent a circular to the creditors recommending a compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, payable in notes in four, eight, and twelve months. The committee is satisfied that were any cash payment or any greater payment in notes required the company would not be able to continue in business. The liabilities are about $35,000 and assets $20,000. The business was established in 1850 by George A. Moss, who died on Sept. 11, 1903. His sons, Edward G. Moss and Charles J. Moss, inherited the business and incorporated the company on Nov. 7, 1903, with a capital stock of $100,000, with E. G. Moss as President and C. J. Moss as Treasurer.

Out of Town.

NEWARK.—Charles O. Hendrick, Treasurer of the Thomas Slaight Company of Newark, filed a bill in Chancery yesterday asking that a receiver be appointed for the company on the ground of insolvency.

CAMDEN.—Vice Chancellor Bergen, in Camden, yesterday, appointed George B. Drake receiver for the Excelsior Yacht, Launch, and Engine Company of that place.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

F. N. CLINTON & CO.—Frank N. Clinton and Blake B. Nation, composing the firm of F. N. Clinton & Co., who kept a restaurant at Peekskill, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $6,669 and assets of $806, consisting of utensils, $611; horses, wagons, &c., $170, and accounts, $25.

AUGUSTA F. KICK.—Augusta F. Kick, residing at 834 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,780 and no assets. She was formerly a partner in the firm of A. N. Kick & Co. The debts were contracted in 1897 for goods sold to that firm or to the New York Milk Company, and for which a possible claim may be made against her.

LOUIS GREENBERG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Greenberg, cloak manufacturer at 263 Greene Street, by George Solomon, a creditor for $514 on an assigned claim for goods sold by Henry Potash, doing business as the Armor Silk Mills. It was alleged that the latter is insolvent, on Sept. 16 transferred part of his property to creditors, and on Sept. 19 permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by judgment on which a City Marshal seized most of the merchandise in the place. He began business in November, 1903, and claimed $11,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Ira R.—B. Margolis, costs	$9
APPLEBORNE, Bessie—New Amsterdam Gas Company	13
ALTMAN, Bernard and Julius—S. A. French	64
BRADY, Margaret—J. Berry	510
BOYLAN, Catharine, administratrix—G. C. Boldt, costs	23
BOJUNGA, Herman—C. H. Schults, costs	23
COHEN, Meyer—M. Wiener	197
DAUBENHEYER, Florence L.—W. J. Davidson	163
DINZEY, Isabel A.—New York Telephone Company	44
DECKINGER, John—New York Telephone Company	46
DOUGHERTY, Anna G.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	29
DAVIS, Mary J. H. Stelljs and another	70
DE MAESENEER, Laura, Arthur Alexander, and the Hoefer Wall Paper Mills—United National Bank of New York City.	1,314
DE MAESENEER, Laura, Arthur Alexander, and the Hoefer Wall Paper Mills—United National Bank of New York City.	1,169
ELKINGTON, Frank W.—R. & G. Typewriter Company	62
ENGALKE, Nicholas H.—New York Telephone Company	66
ERMAGNO, Michele—W. H. Masterson, costs	88
FLANNERY, John—F. M. Hausling, costs	23
GEORGE, Joseph—Henry Kahn & Co	142
HERRMANN, Lorenz P.—New York Telephone Company	66
HENRY, John F.—New York Telephone Company	63
HIGGINS, Mary E.—A. Sanders	64
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. S. Scudder, costs	100
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Griffin, costs	67
HOEFER WALL PAPER MILLS—J. Yard, executor	924
W. GUBNER'S SONS COMPANY—Young Brothers	261
KNICKERBOCKER STEAMBOAT COMPANY—J. F. Storm	1,129
KRUCKNER TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC Company—E. Murphy	59
ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS' TRADING Company—A. W. Cowen and another	2,949
JOHNSON, Charles—New Amsterdam Gas Company	22
KRAMER, Edward—J. Lanser	42
LOGAN, Betty—New York Telephone Company	81
LEVY, D. Manfield—M. J. Warner	283
LOCKWOOD, Maria J. and John S.—F. H. Ross	519
MILANO, Pasquale—H. Davidson	78
MINTZ, Mandel—S. Saizman	118
MOERAN, Edward H.—Hanover Fire Insurance Company	598
MAY, D. Graham—A. F. Stanford	122
MORRIS, Andy—New York Telephone Company	80
MITCHELL, Nellie—New Amsterdam Gas Company	15
MATTHEWS, Ciara, administratrix—Albarene Stone Company, costs	23
NEARY, William J., by guardian—S. W. Ehrich and another, costs	28
O'NEIL, Daniel E.—E. Haas	45
OLMSTEAD, Samuel H.—B. Jacobs and another	39
PALMER, Alexander H.—I. H. Tifft	176
PALMER, Lorenzo S.—L. Blash and another	44
ROSENTHAL, Abraham—C. Gulden	89
ROTHENBURG, Elise—New York Telephone Company	186
ROHDE, Henry—New York Telephone Company	48
SCHRAGE, August—H. Zuber, executor	399
SCHMITZ, Arnold—H. Wheeler	167
SPANO, Lena, by guardian—F. A. Hall, costs	23
TASCH, Hyman—W. Rotstein, costs	23
VORHIS, Benjamin F.—New York Telephone Company	26
VORHIS, Benjamin F.—New York Telephone Company	97
VAN DE CARR, John E.—Van Dorn Iron Works Company	574
WEBER, Charles and Bella—M. Isman	299
WOLFE, T. Francis—New York Telephone Company	77
WOLF, William—B. Jacobs and another	27
ZIAM, Jacob—New Amsterdam Gas Company	12

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

CONRIED, Heinrich—I. Stern and another, Oct. 6, 1888	235
GUTHRIE, Myings A.—W. M. Lee and another, May 6, 1885	125
POST, Virginia W.—J. Schuler, Dec. 31, 1895	166
POST, Virginia W.—J. Schuler, Nov. 6, 1895	223
POST, Virginia W.—J. Schuler, July 27, 1895	219
SMITH, Henry—G. I. Rochelle, April 13, 1904	75
SULINSKI, Joseph—C. Burkelman, Jan. 14, 1904	41
SIMON, Sigmund—L. Frenkel and another, Dec. 30, 1903	129
WALLACE, Thomas G. and Loretta—A. B. Woodruff Company, Jan. 26, 1898	337
WALKER, Amelia—David Mayer Brewing Company, May 21, 1903	113
MILLER, Thomas—People, &c., May 6, 1904	500
BLAKE, John and Annie—M. Solomon and another, Aug. 11, 1903	$162
DICKEL, Charles W., Jr.—M. C. Spreitser, July 9, 1904	71
DICKEL, Charles W., Jr.—J. McCormick, Nov. 15, 1903	621

Judgments Vacated.

JOHNSON, William H.—City of New York, Sept. 1, 1903	704
JENKINS, William T.—L. Baumann and another, March 19, 1899	85

Judgments Canceled.

SEARLES, Arthur C.—J. Oeters, June 12, 1900	114
SEARLES, Arthur C.—F. L. Sheppard and another, May 14, 1900	208
SEARLES, Arthur C.—H. Solomon, Feb. 6, 1901	4,903
SEARLES, Arthur C.—C. Birchall, Feb. 18, 1901	1,635
SEARLES, Arthur C.—J. T. Williams and another, Oct. 12, 1900	2,569
SEARLES, Arthur C.—M. M. Waterman, Jan 26, 1901	1,315
SEARLES, Arthur C.—F. H. Finch, Feb. 18, 1901	1,643
SEARLES, Arthur C.—I. S. Zeman, Dec. 28, 1900	1,035
MARKS, Louis A.—J. Williams and another, April 7, 1896	$10,392

UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Capt. Clarence L. Cole, Assistant Surgeon, First Infantry, Kansas National Guard, is authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the army medical school.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make two visits during September and October from Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Penn., to the works of the Cambria Steel Company, Johnstown, Penn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty as medical director of the Philippine Government Board at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, and in addition to his duties as attending surgeon at the headquarters of the Northern Division he will perform the duties of Examiner of Recruits at St. Louis.

Capt. William S. Pierce will make six visits during October, November, and December from the Springfield Armory, Mass., to the works of the American and British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and the United States Rapid Fire Gun and Power Company, Derby, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Lieut. Col. George H. Roach, recruiting officer at Syracuse, N. Y., will proceed to Rome, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the procurement of evidence in the case of an enlisted man awaiting trial by court-martial at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. Charles Smart will proceed from San Francisco to Hot Springs, Ark., and report for treatment.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn will proceed from the Sandy Hook proving ground to the United States powder depot, Dover, N. J., on public business pertaining to the transfer of the latter command to Major Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department.

The following board of officers is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks for the examination of officers for promotion: Col. George E. Pond, Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, Majors Henry P. Birmingham, James D. Glennan, and John S. Mallory, and First Lieut. George B. Pillsbury. Capt. Lorenzo P. Davison, Fifth Infantry, will report to Col. George E. Pond at such time as he may be required by the board for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

Lieutenant Commander J. A. Dougherty is detached from the Hancock and ordered to the Alabama as executive officer.

Lieutenant Commander R. Henderson is detached from the Alabama and ordered home.

Lieut. A. H. Roberts is promoted to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, on Sept. 30.

Medical Director N. McP. Ferebee's sick leave is extended three months from Sept. 20.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Hull, Worden, Whipple, Hopkins, Lawrence, and MacDonough at Tangier Sound; the Peoria at Menemsha Bight, the Paul Jones at San Diego, the Denver at Hampton Roads, the Mayflower at Genoa, and the Dixie at Colon.

Sailed—The Buffalo, from Unalaska for cruise; the Florida, from Norfolk for Tangier Sound; the Truxtun, from Norfolk for Crisfield; the New York, Bennington, Boston, and Nero, from San Francisco for Magdalena Bay; the Brooklyn, Atlanta, Marietta, and Castine, from St. Helena for Santos, and the Villalobos, from Tien-tsin for Che-Foo.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Sept. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.
Adjourned cases.
1—Weston Elec Inst Co vs Onward Const Co
2—Maracchione vs Williams
3—Lincoln Mfg Co vs N H Clock Co
4—Goldsmith vs Koopman
5—N. K. Fairbank Co vs Stanley
7—Victor Talking Mach Co vs Armstrong
8—U S vs Neely
9—Kirchberger vs Eunke
10—Same vs N Y Sporting Co
11—Same vs E J Willis Co
12—Same vs Miller
13—U S vs Walsh
14—Garcia vs Garcia
15—Rumford Chem Wks vs Egg Baking Powder Co
Cases noticed.
16—Collyer Bros Co vs Steamboat Hartford
17—Am Graph Co vs Leeds & Catlin Co
18—Collard vs Beach
19—Kirchberger vs Grossman
20—Same vs Acetylene Co
21—Dr. Pray Co vs Van Bergen
22—Same vs same
23—Garcia vs Garcia
24—Geni Gas Light Co vs Cluster Gas Light Co
25—Clark Bros Cutlery Co vs Nat Table Cutlery Co
26—Cleveland Foundry Co vs Silver & Co
27—Nat Elec Signaling Co vs De Forest Co
28—U S Fastener Co vs Bradley
29—Kinsley & Mattison Co vs Philip Cary Mfg Co
30—Kilduff vs John A. Roebling's Sons Co
31—Walmsley vs Blair
32—Erie City Iron Wks vs Thomas
35—Western Elec Inst Co vs Mt Sinai Hospital
36—Hutter vs Koscherak
37—United Press vs Walsh
38—Am Graph Co vs Davega
39—Same vs Dronsick
40—Walmsley vs Blair

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Speedway
2—Coster vs Gottlieb
3—Krone vs Mertens
4—Simmons Realty & Const Co vs Siegel
5—In re Hooley
6—Saulpaugh vs Addicks
7—Caminiti vs Thomas
8—Heilner vs Fuller
9—In re Cibulsky
10—Ward vs Mrs Osborne Co
11—Schuls vs N Y Zeltung Pub & Print Co
12—Minet vs Franklin
13—Barish vs Brody
14—Minzs vs same
15—Calabrese vs Stromberg
16—Boller vs Boller
17—In re Greff
18—Mannheimer vs Rosenthal
19—Schaeffer vs Schaeffer
20—Suriani vs Barkin
21—Hall vs Hall
22—In re Wilcox
23—Helman vs Michelson
24—Holmes vs Holmes
25—Doran vs Heymann
26—Liguari vs Abramson
27—Vingut vs Vingut
28—Feck vs Suluiski
29—Lavine vs Am Wool Co
30—Underwood vs Greenish Ins Co
31—In re Hutting
32—Cunningham vs Donovan
33—Whittingham vs D. H. Darrin Co
34—Appleby vs Kelly
35—Silverman vs N Y Herald Co
36—Goldowitz vs same
37—Klausner vs Zweckser
38—Potter vs Potter
39—People, &c, vs Byers
40—Feinstein vs Schwarzwald
41—Asch vs Morehouse
42—Cullinan vs Pabst
43—People, &c, vs N Y E L & P Co

Pleadings.
1—John O'Connor, Paul Dunn, James Merrigan, Luke Hannon
2—Thomas Hogan, Edward Rafferty
3—Frank Williams
4—Joseph Ulich, Joseph A. Bruen, Robert Hammons
5—Edward H. Levy
6—David Weiss
7—John Vernon, Herman Cohen
8—Thomas F. Jackson
9—Antonio Deluca
10—Thomas F. Jackson
11—Robert Crowley
12—Norman Schwarz
13—John Seltzer
14—Axel Estell
15—Giuseppe Spiro
16—Edward Wittmore
17—William Noble

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J.—Day calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 21.
12—Fontaine vs Tramblay
1—Travers vs Alvord
8—Foster vs Foster
19—Farmers' L. & T. Co vs Kilroy et al

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People.
1—Julius Rudell
2—Max Bernstein
3—William Schreier
4—Sidney L. Ash
5—Giovanni Labianco
6—Bernard Katz
7—Charles Lewis, William Delaney

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—A. Frank Cowen vs. Mary J. Crowther—Leonard A. Snitkin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Walton vs. Hollingsworth—William P. Schoen, Munroe vs. Brooks—Henry J. Goldsmith.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Kip vs. Cleverdon—Charles B. Hawkes.

Nassau County.

Day Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Kelly, J.
8—Hung vs Dry Dock
16—Griffin vs Griffin
20—Eason vs Andrews
21—Collins vs Carlin
22—Shannon vs Craft
24—De Mott vs City of New York
28—Smith vs N Y & L I Traction Co
31—Frost vs Man & St Nicholas Av Ry Co
34—Van Voorhis vs Fleckenstein
39—Cox vs Dean
41—Horton vs Hants
45—Brenner vs Teil
51—Mitchell vs Carpenter
52—Mackeller vs Thompson
53—Madigan vs N Y C Railway Co

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
167—Home Sav Bank vs Lent
171—Oprandi vs Oprandi
171½—Weyland vs Huestis
187—Magee vs City of Yonkers

COUNTY COURT—NOTICE.—The day calendar for civil causes is dispensed with for this term.

Richmond County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J.—Day calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 21.
1—Travers vs Alvord
8—Foster vs Foster

Queens County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
645—Nelson vs Hagedorn et al
553—Couch vs Newton
Council Bldg Assn
COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
177—Jones et al vs N Y & Q Co Ry
178—Conway vs Doring
571—Schmidt vs Utecht et al
618A—Mountain vs O'Connor et al
188—Flannigan vs N Y & Queens Co Ry

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Sam Vorsimer and David Charles Davis, auctioneers, sell, noon and evenings, Japanese goods, corner Bowery and Seaside Av., Coney Island.

WILLIAM COOK, Auctioneer.
By Field, Chapman & Co.,
Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New York.
THURSDAY, Sept. 22,
At 11 o'clock,
by order of a prominent manufacturer,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
1,250 ROLLS FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
Also
(for account of whom it may concern,)
800 ROLLS FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS,
slightly damaged by fresh water, being the manufacture of
THOS. POTTER, SONS & CO., Inc., Philadelphia.
Also
3,000 ROLLS TABLE OIL CLOTHS, in 5-4 & 6-4.
Also
700 PIECES TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
in marble, 5-4 and 6-4, slightly damaged by fresh water.
Also
CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, &c.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GORDON BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, September 21, 1904, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of neckwear, linings, trimmings, safe, fixtures, &c. JAMES FOLEY, Receiver.
PHILLIPS & SAMUELS, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TOBIAS & REISNER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, September 21, 1904, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of skirts, jackets, buckram, linings, trimmings, remnants, cutting boards, press boards. ISAAC S. HELLER, Trustee.
MORRIS WALZER, Attorney for Trustee, 61 Park Row, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN SCHLESSEL, a Bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of this court, the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy offers for sale a choice lot of cloaks and suits. The said stock may be inspected at the place of business of Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on the 28th day of September, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
That the said stock will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 6th day of October, 1904, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day. The Trustee reserves the right to reject all bids that are less than 75% of the appraised value.
ANTHONY C. DREW, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 50 Pine Street, New York City.

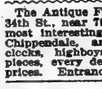
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.
First-class inducements to manufacturers desiring to locate. Manufacturers' Exchange, 277 Broadway, New York City.
For Sale.—An incorporated medical company; good reasons for selling. Call 7 to 9 evenings, 46 Union St., Jersey City, N. J.
RECEIVERS, REFEREES!!!
Cash paid for any stores, hotels, factories, stocks, fixtures, &c. Ferlinghetti, 31 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.
Men of large acquaintance can have permanent income without loss of time in a legitimate manner; no insurance books. Write Co-operative, 498 Broome St.
LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES
BOUGHT.
Richard Hersfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
$5,250 spot cash buys outright a recently established, profitable business, incuding patents, stock on hand, &c.; hustler can get his original capital out of the business inside of three months; owner forced to depart for Europe; principals only. Box V 113 Times.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Samwick Detective Bureau.—Legitimate commercial criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 187 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.
10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.
Males.
WANTED—CARPENTERS, TO WORK ON FINISH; BUILDING SOUTHWEST CORNER FULTON AND WILLIAM ST. APPLY AT BUILDING.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 34th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboys, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.
Check protectors, numbering machines, rubber stamps; 15c each line. Abram Aarons, 22 East 8th St.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.
CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 812-818 W. 42d St., near 9th Av. Tel. 2,507 38th St.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting fixtures, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
Children's dressmaker; ladies', misses' suits; work guaranteed home or out. Bodine, 306 West 119th St.
Dressmaking and millinery taught; exhibition Fall patterns this week. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

MACHINERY.
Wanted—Manufacturer on royalty for valuable warehouse truck; demonstrated success. "Truck," Box 140, 1,552 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ANDERS PUSH BUTTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,279.
To the Creditors of the Above-named Bankrupt and to Whom It May Concern:
Please take notice that John Brooks Leavitt, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will receive sealed bids at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of September, 1904, at ten A. M., for the entire right, title, and interest of said trustee, in and to numerous Letters Patent, dies, tools, telephones, merchandise used in the installation of telephones, office furniture, fixtures, lease, franchise, and good will of said bankrupt and more particularly described in an inventory now on file in the office of the said referee, where same may be inspected. Such sealed bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of such bid.
The Trustee is authorized to reject any and all bids, and in the event of such bids being rejected, said property will be sold at public auction by said Trustee under the supervision of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, New York City, on September 30th, 1904, at 10:15 A. M. If the price realized at such auction sale shall be less than 75% of the appraised value of said property, such sale shall be subject to the approval of this Court. The successful bidder at such auction sale to deposit 10% of the amount of his bid at said time and place, and to pay the balance thereof within three days thereafter; and default in payment of such balance of the purchase price is made, said deposit of 10% shall be forfeited.
The property to be sold is located as follows: Patents, merchandise, telephones, office furniture, fixtures, &c., at the office of said bankrupt, 136 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the dies, tools, &c., are at the places of business of William J. Murdock & Company, Chelsea, Mass., and Emerson Mfg. Company, 127 No. 10th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Such property may be examined on the 22d and 23d days of September, 1904, between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., at the above-mentioned places.
Dated New York, September 17, 1904.
JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT, Trustee.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the L. DE MAESENEER COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 7,342.
Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures for an embroidery manufactory, stock of silks, velvets, cottons, thread, beads, buttons, etc., will be sold as follows:
Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Edwin M. Cox, Esq., Receiver, at the office of his attorney, Samuel J. Rawak, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before September 27th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 10% of the amount thereof.
The said property may be inspected at No. 142 5th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, between September 19th and 24th inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if the receiver shall reject all bids then said property will be sold at public auction on September 29th, 1904, on the aforesaid premises, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. The property shall not be delivered until the sale is confirmed by order of the court, and all sales shall be subject to said order of confirmation. EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
WEBER PIANOS
To Rent
for any period of time. A large assortment of Grands and uprights from which to make a selection. Send for terms.
THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
Æolian Hall, 5th Ave. & 34th St
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
are justly favored by musicians for their tonal quality and durability. We have some bargains in our select stock of used pianos; all makes.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS contain sweet, powerful tone; fine rentals.
FACTORY, BROADWAY, COR. 47th ST., N. Y.
Branch Stores at 607 Broad St., Newark.
Also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
RENTING PIANOS
You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.
PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes. $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.
STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, No. 143 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
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PIANO.
The Oldest, Simplest, and Best Self-Playing Piano. Foot Treadle or Electricity. Recitals daily. WAREROOMS, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.
CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

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VIOLINS,
Violas, 'Cellos and Bows,
Cases, Strings and Rosin.
REPAIRING AND RESTORING
IMPORTER AND DEALER.
VICTOR S. FLECHTER
23 UNION SQUARE (West),
'Phone 3209 Gramercy. N. Y.
Typewriters—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 5570 Cortlandt.
RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices.
SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange.
1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.
SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSEMAN.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.
SAVE YOUR OLD CARPETS.
Have them woven in handsome reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call.
U. S. RUG CO., Hoboken, N. J.
Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Typ. Ex., 243 Broadway.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5866—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.
MILLER SCHOOL
1133 B'way. cor. 26th St.
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND BOOKKEEPING.
The Standard Business School of New York.
Day and Night Sessions.
Cascadilla School
For Boys Ithaca, N. Y.
Prepares for all Colleges and Universities. Special terms this year to students entering the lower classes. Cascadilla is in the first rank of preparatory schools. President Schurman of Cornell says, "I believe the Cascadilla School to be one of the best preparatory institutions in the country." For illustrated catalogue address the Registrar.
MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL
Will occupy No. 27 East 62d St. until completion of New Building, 35-37 East 62d St. Completes course for Girls. Scientific, Classical, or College Preparatory. FINELY EQUIPPED FIREPROOF BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION. Studios, Laboratories, Conservatory, Gymnasium, Roof Garden. Kindergarten.
Boys under thirteen prepared for Groton, St. Paul's, etc. Office hours after Sept. 10, 27 East 62d St., daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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Primary to College. Preparatory Classes.
Study hour for girls under fourteen. Circular on application. New year begins Oct 6th.
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THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 28TH.
ATHLETIC FIELD FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM SCHOOL BUILDING.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.
MACKENZIE SCHOOL, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
Careful preparation of 150 boys for college or for business. 40 minutes from Grand Central Station, N. Y. City. Fall term Sept. 22d.
JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Director. W. W. RANDALL, Head Master.
SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Military Boarding School, Classon-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y.
An ideal location on shores of Long Island Sound; registered by the regents; prepares for college and business; large, commodious buildings, gymnasium; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Term began Sept. 14th.
Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.
COLLEGE OF SAINT ANGELA,
"URSULINE NUNS,"
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.
Chartered by Regents; only Catholic college for women in Archdiocese of New York. Four-year course, leading to degree of A. B. Catalog on application to Secretary.
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HAMILTON GRANGE SCHOOL,
CONVENT AV. AND 141ST ST.
KINDERGARTEN TO COLLEGE.
Fall Term opens Sept. 26 in historic Hamilton mansion. Few well-recommended young women or children received into family of Principal.
B. C. BENNETT.
Vocal Instruction.
Method unexcelled for purity of tone and breath control.
Carnegie Hall, New York.
The Barnard Classes for Girls.—Preparation for College. Library and Kindergarten Examinations. Special courses and post-graduate work. Miss OSBORNE, 440 West 118th Street, Morningside Heights.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 & 36 East 51st St.,
Reopens Wed., Sept. 21.
ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, Bedford Park

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

A reward is offered to returner of gold locket lost in Brooklyn, with picture; engraved D. K., July 20, 1902. Return to David Kaplan, 350 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Lost—Sunday, 7:30 P. M., corner Broadway and 27th St., silver purse, containing smaller silver purse, money, one-dollar bill, and keys; reward. Brown, 9 West 28th St.

Lost—Ten shares of Republic Iron and Steel common; Certificate No. F—7,184, in the name of Chapin S. Fleet. Notify Watson & Alpers, 55 Broadway. Transfer has been stopped.

Lost—Dog; near West 110th St., Sunday morning, black French poodle; address on collar; $15 reward will be paid for return to U. B. Tarkington, 265 West 81st St.

Lost—Pocketbook, Saturday, Amsterdam-3d Av. car, containing safety box key and $8 to $10; honest finder please return; 73 East 66th St.; reward.

Lost—Bank Book No. 409,004, the Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 and 248 6th Av., New York City; payment stopped; please return to bank.

$100 reward for pendant with one large and two small diamonds, lost Sept. 17, between S. S. Lucania, Cunard dock, and Cafe Martin. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

46th St., 246 West.—Exceptionally clean rooms; first-class French cooking; gentlemen or couple.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 315 West.—Large and medium-sized rooms; adults; American private family; references.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

113th St., 540-542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsome room; dressing room attached; excellent board; ready Oct. 1.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Second-floor suites and rooms singly; high-class board.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Gentleman and wife wish to secure comfortable quarters with a private family who have a modern house and provide an excellent table. All replies will be treated in confidence. G., 106 Times.

Young man desires small room near 58th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

52d St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references; every convenience; most central. Tredwell.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

13th St., 133 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; neat, clean house.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

17th St., 123 East, Corner Irving Place.—Front parlor and bedroom; bath; steam heat; references.

17th St., 306 West.—Outside rooms to rent; bath, elevator; $3 week. Barney's bell.

18th St., 11 West.—Beautiful rooms; modern conveniences; refined surroundings; special rates to business people.

18th St., 422 West.—Large and small rooms, $1.50 upward; all conveniences; private house.

29th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

36th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 222 West.—Large front room, convenient bath; nicely furnished private house; gentlemen; $5.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 168 West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 157 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49 West 46th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

52d St., 65 West.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; telephone and valet service.

54th St., 168 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

57th St., 142 East, Near Lexington Av.—Large front rooms, running water, with or without board; private family.

66th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

77th St., 100 West.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; select neighborhood; second floor; reasonable. Stafford.

81st St., 131 West.—Large sunny room, with dressing room; physician's residence; moderate; references required.

81st St., 117 West.—Near El station; desirable Large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

111th St., 241 West.—Light, airy, newly furnished rooms; elevator, steam heat, telephone. Schlufter.

125th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; $4-$6.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—A.—We have permanent positions for an assistant buyer of muslin underwear and corsets; also for gloves. Apply, by letter only, addressed to engagement office, and give experience in detail. John Daniell, Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Carpet Sewers.—Good salary and steady positions for right people. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Several High-class Waist Saleswomen. — Only thoroughly experienced persons of good appearance, with excellent references, need apply to Superintendent between 9:30 and 10 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—A first-class waitress for the country; capable of taking butler's place; English, Scotch, or North of Ireland. Call, 25 West 36th.

Wanted—Typists familiar with taking dictation from the graphophone; must be experienced. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Chambermaid and waitress; must have reference. 29 West 74th St., 9 to 12.

Males.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Elevator Men.—The 14th Street Store requires experienced operators for their electric passenger elevators; must be gentlemanly men of good appearance; permanent position at good salary. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Floormen.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced floormen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

HELP WANTED

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

Wanted—Telegraphers, capable railroad men, out of town; state age and experience. D., Box 152 Times.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require young men, from 17 to 20 years of age, as helpers on their parcel delivery wagons; salary $25 per month. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—A young man in order and shipping department of tool store; one with some experience in hardware store preferred. Address, stating age and experience, Starrett, Box 127 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer; position as secretary in boys' school at Tarrytown; college graduate preffered. Address, with particulars, William Topper, 115 East 100th St., New York.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a young man with experience as assistant window trimmer and inside decorator. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Bright, active real estate man; Hebrew preferred; good opportunity; liberal commission; must furnish bonds. Reliable, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Boys, as messengers, 14 years and over; bring working papers. American District Telegraph Co., 62 Vesey St.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish building southwest corner Fulton and William St. Apply at building.

Wanted.—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced operators for their passenger elevators. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a bright boy; must be a Christian and willing to start at $7.00. 241 Broadway.

Wagon Boys.—Bright, active boys living in Harlem. Apply to Mr. Dowd at stable, 335 West 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Chambermaid and Waitress.—By smart, intelligent Irish girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 132 West 15th St., Lynch's bell.

Companion.—By Southern gentlewoman as companion; best Southern and New York references. R., 2,180 8th Av.

Cook.—By experienced German-American cook; first-class baker; goes cooking for private and boarding houses, weddings, restaurants, &c. Burger, 242 East 77th St.

Cook—Chambermaid, &c.—By two girls; one cook; other chambermaid, waitress; city references. 301 West 19th St.; ring once.

Dressmaker.—Elegant cut; charming effects; gowns; tailor-made suits. Ernestine, Parisian dressmaker, 134 West 20th St.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 103 Times.

Governess.—By experienced public school teacher as visiting governess in school branches, grammar, literature. Miss Success, 1,360 3d Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $12-$15. Immediate, Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references; $8-$9. Punctual, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Unusual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Former teacher; does clean, accurate work; quiet; limited experience; moderate. Eastmanite, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Cultured; five years' experience with International Mercantile Agency; young; intelligent. Credentials, 198 Times.

Stenographer, 18, good reference, 6 months' experience, desires position in office, chance for advancement. F., Box 5, 1,563 3d Av.

Stenographer.—By bright, ambitious beginner with confidence in herself; Remington operator; no agency. C. E., 101 Times.

Stenographer.—Expert law, commercial, insurance work; able to fill any position. E. P., Box 194 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Typewritist, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Males.

Bookkeeper.—An experienced and competent middle-aged man; permanent or temporary; manufacturing, mercantile, or corporation; excellent references; would start at $20 per week. Thorough, I Box 203 Times.

Bookkeeper, 25; competent and experienced; double entry bookkeeper; best references. Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Boss carpenter not belonging to association can get all the men needed and do work for owners. Capable, Times, Harlem.

By ambitious young man, (twenty-five,) with chance for advancement; have had clerical and general business experience; can furnish references; moderate salary to start. Box G 102 Times.

By young man, (seventeen,) in newspaper or publishing house. K Box 209 Times.

Coachman.—Swedish, competent, reliable, single man; medium sized; city experience; uses neither liquor nor tobacco; finest recommendations. Fred, 629 3d Av.

Competent man wants permanent or temporary position for few hours daily or weekly; qualified to work for estates or private individuals in executive or clerical position; bookkeeping; well versed in real estate; no canvassing desired; excellent references. A., Box 105 Times.

Paperhanger.—Silks, velvets, Japanese; perfect work guaranteed; highest references. Stafford, 141 East 44th St.

Real Estate Clerk.—Young man, experienced, as collector or in renting department; furnish best references and security. J. H., 140 East 83d St.

Secretary.—Capable and experienced man, about to relinquish present position of secretary to General Manager of large railroad, account of office being abolished; good stenographer; highest references; salary expected, $150 per month. Box L 179 Times.

Secretary.—Thirty-five years; excellent stenographer and exceptionally well-equipped otherwise for position with exacting gentleman of wealth or extensive interests. Business, Box 138 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; High School education; competent; salary $12. Steno., Box 1,503 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer—Experienced; thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted, 177 Times.

Waiter.—First class; by young colored man; best references. Crawford, 213 West 60th St., care Johnson.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Dauglin's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Young man, (24,) strictly honest, good references, wishes position with chance for advancement. W. Watkins, 513 Grand St., Brooklyn.

ADVANCE MURDER NOTICE.

Sailor Writes That He May Not Reach This Port.

The Seamen's Branch of the Legal Aid Society received a letter yesterday from a man who said that he is a seaman on the schooner Lejok, whose home port is this city, asking that when she arrived here in a few days the society see that he is safe aboard or arrest an officer of the ship for having caused his disappearance. The letter was sent from Wilmington, N. C., and was signed by Patrick Cavanagh.

In the letter Cavanagh says that he has been a sailor on the Lejok since July, when she sailed from New York. He says that he had a fight with one of the sailors, and that the enmity aroused at that time has grown stronger, and that he is in fear of his life. On the trip from Wilmington he says that the sailor with whom he fought will act as an officer and will then have a better chance to do underhand work. Cavanagh says that he expects to be thrown overboard. He asserts that he appealed to the Captain, C. L. Smith, for his pay and his discharge, but could not obtain them.

Waldorf Bell Boy Pleads Guilty.

James Reilly, formerly a bellboy in the Waldorf-Astoria, who disappeared shortly after the discovery of large thefts from several guests of that hotel in July, pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday. The total thefts as announced at the time, amounted to over $8,000. Among the losers was Prince Poniatowski.

ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS REVOLT AGAINST UNIONS

Plain Plasterers Oppressed Them with Unreasonable Rules.

TO FORM NEW ORGANIZATION

Rate of Work Limited and Best Men Debarred Under Past Conditions—General Strike Postponed.

The first actual revolt in a locked-out union since the present building hostilities began was reported yesterday to the Employers' Association. The ornamental plasterers had left the plasterers' society in a body, and they were at once formed into a new union under the arbitration agreement. In all, 400 men are involved, and they say in explanation that they were kept in subjugation by the plain plasterers for years, until conditions became so intolerable that they had to get out. One hundred of the men were put to work yesterday, and the remainder will be put to work to-day.

The news of this revolt caused considerable excitement at the Building Trades Club yesterday, and is expected to be followed by the disintegration of other unions. There are over 4,000 members in the plain plasterers' society, and the ornamental plasterers, who had a union of their own, say that when they were induced to amalgamate with the large union they soon found out that they had little or no voice in its councils.

Louis S. Masoimo, President of the seceding union, issued a statement yesterday in which he says that the ornamental plasterers joined the plasterers' society in good faith, but that the plain plasterers, who had the controlling voice, soon began to enact laws which limited the pace of work and were generally detrimental to the ornamental plasterers. These rules prohibited the casting of cornices, panels, and ceilings of intricate design in large sections with all the ornaments included. Instead of this, the union insisted that the slow methods of forty years ago should be followed.

The plain plasterers, Mr. Masoimo says, insisted on letting the tinsmiths put up cornices and ugly tin ceilings, and if the ornamental plasterers, though members of the same union, complained, strikes were ordered against them and the ornamental plasterers were fined from $50 to $100 for violation of the union rules. The last objectionable rule of the union was that all ornamental plaster work must be done by a practical plasterer who is proficient with the hawk and trowel. This, Mr. Masoimo said, would debar the most artistic men, who do not use hawk or trowel. He concludes:

"We invite the judgment of the public in this case. We are not strike breakers, but believe in unionism when conducted on true union principles. Above all, we love our liberty because we prize it as life itself, and, seeing our only opportunity, we freed ourselves from our oppressive bondage and broke the chain of slavery."

The general strike ultimatum of the Building Trades Alliance, it is learned, may not be issued for a week or more, if at all. The plan now is for the alliance to meet to-night and make reports, after which a meeting may be called later to arrange about the ultimatum. In the meantime the employers are going on filling the places of strikers.

SHIPYARDS TROUBLE ENDED.

Open Shop Continues—Wages Stationary—No Sympathetic Strikes.

An agreement was signed yesterday between representatives of the blacksmiths in the shipyards, numbering about 1,000 men, and of the New York Metal Trades Association, by which the present wages will be continued.

The wages in all the shop trades have been going down for some time. In consideration of this the representatives of the blacksmiths withdrew a demand for the closed shop, which threatened at first to cause trouble, and the agreement, which expires on July 31, 1905, is on the open-shop basis.

It is provided in the agreement that there shall be no sympathetic strikes, and that no persons other than those authorized by the employers shall interfere with the workmen during working hours. Among the firms included in the agreement are: Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company, Crescent Ship Yard Company, Elizabethport; Atkinson & Co., Hoboken; Burlee Dock Company, Staten Island; W. & A. Fletcher Company, Hoboken; Gas Engine and Power Company, and Charles L. Seabury & Co., (Consolidated,) Morris Heights; Quintard Iron Works, Logan Manufacturing Company, and Riley Repair and Supply Company.

ARREST BAYONNE COLLECTOR.

Business Mayor Had Robinson's Books Examined—$9,000 Shortage Charged.

Cyrillus L. Robinson, City Collector of Revenue of Bayonne, was arrested last night at his home, 28 West Thirty-third Street, Bayonne, on the complaint of Mayor Thomas Brady, charged with a defalcation of $9,000. Mr. Robinson has been collector for twelve years, and Mayor Brady says the shortages in the accounts may run to $30,000 or $40,000.

Mr. Robinson is seventy years of age. His habits have been regular, and he does not gamble, drink, or speculate, so far as can be learned. He lives in a handsome house with his daughter, but his manner of living does not exceed his income, so far as can be seen. He was taken before Recorder Lazarus after his arrest and held in $10,000 bail for examination.

Mayor Brady took office on the first of the year and announced he was going to conduct the city's affairs as if he were the head of a business house. He has made some sweeping changes and retrenchments. The department books have been undergoing examination, and those of the official accused have been submitted to an examination running back four years.

PREACHER'S SON ARRESTED.

Boy Caught at Window Says Former Methodist Is Father.

A seventeen-year-old boy who was caught in the yard of a Clermont Avenue house in Brooklyn yesterday morning, after he had been seen at a rear window, was arraigned later in the Myrtle Avenue Court. He declared that he was Forrest Simonsen, the son of the Rev. Svern Simonsen, who was at one time pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, but who afterward severed his connection with the church.

The technical charge against the boy was that of vagrancy. He said that his brother Stanley and he ran away from their father's home, which is now at 24 Huntington Street, New Haven, three weeks ago. Their father caused a sensation in the Methodist Church four years ago by espousing the cause of Christian Science.

PEACEMAKER BADLY BEATEN.

Young Fighter Punches Doctor Who Interfered in Boys' Row.

Dr. Sarkis H. Abkarian, who is connected with the Health Department in Brooklyn, tried to play peacemaker in a boys' fight in East New York yesterday and he got a badly battered nose and two black eyes.

Israel Lippman, nineteen years old, is charged with doing the most of the strenuous work. He works in his father's dairy at Elton Street and Wortman Avenue, and is strong and big. Lippman has a young brother, and a crowd of other boys set upon the younger lad yesterday and punched him just to show that they could beat somebody in the family. Then Israel arrived. He sailed into the crowd, beating the fighters right and left and knocking the parents of one boy down. Then Dr. Abkarian interfered. Policeman Slott rescued him.

Israel, who, the smaller boys say, has bullied them, was arrested.

The Gas-Store

A gas log is a delight and comfort in any home. All gas logs burn gas. The

VULCAN GAS LOG

has a patent mixer that burns one-half air and one-half gas; consequently more heat and less gas bill. The Vulcan saves its cost many times over. A cheap gas log is dear at any price. Dozen other reasons in our booklet. May we send it?

THE GAS STORE
W.M Crane Co
1131 1133 Broadway Cor 26 St
NEW YORK

DEALERS FIND A "JOKER" IN NEW AUTO MEASURE

Customs Circular Has Elastic Clause About Tourists' Cars.

STRICTER RULE DEMANDED

Now Possible to Avoid Duty by Sending Machine Into Canada Every Three Months.

Domestic manufacturers of automobiles and the customs officers have discovered a "joker" in the circular governing the free entry of foreign-made automobiles under bond for touring purposes, which was issued by the Treasury Department on Sept. 2. They declare that if the rules laid down in this circular are allowed to continue in force the Government may as well give up all idea of collecting any more duty on automobiles at once.

The duty on automobiles is 60 per cent. It is a cheap foreign auto that does not cost $10,000. On this minimum price the duty would be $6,000, so that its evasion is quite an object to the man who is not so well fixed as to be able to throw $6,000 away.

The circular in question reads as follows:

Automobiles of foreign manufacture brought to this country for touring purposes, whether by foreigners or residents of the United States, and whether accompanying the owners or not, if to be actually used by them in this country, are entitled to free entry under bond for a stay of three months.

"Now just study that a minute," said a customs official yesterday, "and see what an easy old gentleman your Uncle Samuel is. You observe that the machine need not come with the owner, and that the owner may be either an American or a foreigner. Now imagine that you want to buy a French touring car worth, we will say, $20,000, and don't want to pay $12,000 duty. You'll do a good deal to save $12,000, even if you can afford to buy twenty-thousand-dollar automobiles.

"So you'll order the car shipped to you from France, and when it arrives you announce that you only want it in this country for touring purposes, and give a bond to re-export it or pay the duty in three months. It doesn't cost anything to give a bond. You use the machine for two months and twenty days, and then you say to your chauffeur:

"'Jimmie, just jump into that auto and take a run up to Montreal.'

"As soon as the machine crosses the border it is re-exported, and your bond is released. Then you telegraph the chauffeur to come back, give a fresh bond for three months more, and keep on repeating the process till the machine is worn out. A chauffeur can make a good many trips to Montreal for $12,000."

Another clause of the order makes it still easier to avoid the payment of duty on imported automobiles. It reads as follows:

Automobiles to be free of duty as household effects must have been used abroad for a period of one year or more by the owner or his family, whether driven by a chauffeur in his employ or not, but the use of an automobile by a chauffeur or friend unconnected with the owner or his family does not meet the requirements of the law.

This simply requires that the machine must have been used abroad for a year and driven by a chauffeur in the employ of the owner. A good chauffeur can be hired in Paris for $10 or less a week, and the use need not amount to more than a short run once or twice a month. Thus, at an expense of $500 for the chauffeur's wages and a very little wear, the American who is willing to wait a year to save the duty can get a practically new machine in free of duty.

It is likely that action will be taken shortly by the Association of Automobile Manufacturers to secure a revision of these rules. Customs officials report that in the last two weeks there has been a marked increase in the number of automobiles entered under bond.

DECISION FOR JERSEY TUNNEL.

Lackawanna's Protest Overruled by Vice Chancellor Stevenson.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson yesterday gave his decision in the suit for an injunction brought by the Lackawanna Railroad against the Hoboken and Manhattan Tunnel Company. The Vice Chancellor said his conclusion was that no proper case had been presented for an injunction. He discussed the covenant of Jan. 10, 1877, between the Lackawanna Railroad and the original tunnel company, which he held to be not binding on the Hoboken and Manhattan Tunnel Company.

The proposed tunnel is to extend from Sixteenth Street, Jersey City, near the Pavonia Ferry, to Hoboken, running under the Lackawanna yards. The suit of the railroad was based on the covenant of 1877, in which the original tunnel company agreed to carry the tunnel from the present terminal shaft west to the Henderson Street line, and not to proceed north and south from that point. The railroad company also contended that the running of the tunnel under its yards would interfere with the company's plans for the development of its yards and piers.

The question is also in the Supreme Court on certiorari proceedings. The new tunnel company was organized in 1903, and is a branch of the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Company.

CONSOLIDATED FIRM SUSPENDS.

George W. Harris Goes Under on "Little Board."

The suspension of George W. Harris & Co., members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with several branch offices throughout the city, was announced yesterday. A number of their contracts were closed out under the rule. On the floor it was reported that the firm had been forced to close out its contracts because of the failure of customers to deposit extra margin money.

At the office of Abraham Gruber it was stated that the liabilities would be in the neighborhood of $70,000, and assets about $30,000. The cause of the failure, it was stated, was the fact that the commissions of the concern had not amounted to enough to pay the running expenses of the office. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the firm in the United States District Court. George W. Harris, Henry C. Robinson, and Benjamin J. Dreyer are members of the firm.

Wallach's News

Col. Ave., 830, near 10lst St. } Clothing,
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. } Hats, Furnishings.
W. 125th St., 246 } Hats,
Eighth Ave. Below 42d St. } Furnishings.
Bowery, 238-242

Open Evenings.

For Business Days
VARSITY SINGLE BREASTED SACK SUITS *
Colored Shirts, Collars, Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Garters, Soft Hat, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Studs, Links, Armbands.

For Holidays
NEW MODEL ENGLISH FROCK SUIT *
Dress Bows, Dress Studs, Silk Waistcoat, White Waistcoat, White Shirt, Black Ties, Canes.

For Wet Days
RAIN COAT *
Umbrellas.

For Cool Days
DOUBLE BREASTED SACK SUIT.*
Derby Hat, Wool Underwear, Gloves, Top Coat.

For Cold Nights
PALETOT OVERCOAT *
SURTOUT OVERCOAT *
BOX OVERCOAT *
RYTON OVERCOAT *
Woolen Gloves, Caps, Mufflers.

For Special Occasions
TUXEDO SUIT *
FULL DRESS SUIT *
DOUBLE BREASTED PRINCE ALBERT SUIT *
Dress Ties, Dress Shirts, White Gloves, Dress Protectors, Single Breasted Waistcoat, Double Breasted Waistcoat, Silk Hat, Opera Hat, Fob Chain

WALLACH'S PRICES SAVE YOUR $$

*HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (well-known well-made)

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

It's the material that goes into a Young's Hat that's charged for, and that only. Individuality and smart styling are some of the extras that make this hat worth more than the price—Three and Four Dollars for soft and stiff sorts.

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey.
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th.
1359 BROADWAY, Near 36th.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON STREET.

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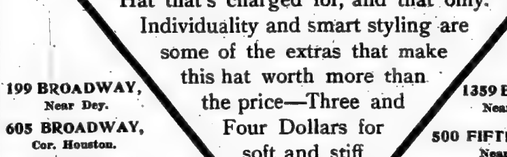
At 50 cts., 75 cts., 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 and 3.00 per yard.
Half former Prices.

OUR customers are buying RAINCOATS as if they expected them to last years and years. They will, too, for that is one paramount advantage they possess—among many.
Quiet patterns, suitable for a coat that is destined, sometimes, to hard knocks seem most popular. And do you know, these coats have been designed and cut by the very highest grade of intelligence obtainable in these days of specialization? $15—$35.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Start right!"
Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.



FASHION looks with favor upon brown just now. Our suits in the various shades of this popular color are sure to please even the most fastidious dressers.

For the more conservative the ever acceptable grays, blues, blacks, stripes and plaids abound, and they carry our assurance of all that's good in clothing.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

To Spend $50,000 More on City Hall.

The City Hall is to undergo improvements costing about $50,000. President Ahearn has advertised for bids for renovating, furnishing new plumbing, cabinet work, parquet floors, rugs, and for the installation of a new ventilating system. The City Hall was renovated under the last municipal administration by President Cantor, and in the last four years nearly $100,000 has been expended on improvements there.

British Primate Going to Washington.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 20.—The Archbishop of Canterbury will leave here on Thursday for Washington. He and Mrs. Davidson were entertained at dinner tonight by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Livingston of New York.

HORNER'S FURNITURE
The Standard in quality and style.

A stock excelling in its variety of choice in all lines, and in all the features which insure the best and the most fashionable in Furniture at lowest possible cost.

Separate floors devoted to Drawing Room and Parlor Furniture, to Bedroom Furniture, to Dining Room Furniture.

Separate Department devoted to Brass Bedsteads of standard makes only.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23 Street

FORTUNE TELLERS GO TO JAIL.

Man and Wife Sentenced—First Conviction in Several Years.

Frank Horowitz and his wife, Charlotte, a middle-aged couple of 485 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, who are charged with victimizing several residents of the Bronx by fortune telling and with causing their dupes to turn over property and money to them, were sent respectively to Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons by Judge McMahon in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday on charges of grand larceny.

Extortion had also been included in the complaints against them, but only the grand larceny charge was pressed, and Judge McMahon imposed sentence of not less than two nor more than three years for each.

This is the first conviction on such a charge since the famous Dias de Bar case of several years ago.

A ground of gray.
Just a dash of color—in overplaid, line or sprinkling.
That's the best mixture for suits this Fall and Winter—but the best of all our mixture suits is that we use no fabrics we cannot guarantee.
That's the rule with everything we sell—suits, overcoats, furnishings, hats and shoes,
For men and boys.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

CARE OF CARPET CLEANING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT, AT 8:15. CLARA BLOODGOOD in Clyde Fitch's play, THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS
CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday. "Mr. Crane at his best."—Evs. World. WM. H. CRANE in Business Is Business.
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinees Evenings at 8:10. Saturdays, 2. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Olcott's play, LETTY.
SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat. MR. S. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH. POPULAR PRICES WEDNESDAY MAT.
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS."
LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS
Belasco Crosman Thurs. Ev. & Mat. Sat. & 2d week. Last Week. HENRIETTA in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs. NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 26, WARFIELD IN THE MUSIC MASTER. Seat Sale at 9 A. M. TO-DAY.
GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Matinee To-day, 50c. to 1.00. GEO. ADE'S New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. GEO. ADE'S Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. Klaw & Erlanger Present 3d Week THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS
NEW YORK DENMAN THOMPSON Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Bargain Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c. in a Revival of THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
14TH ST. THEATRE. At 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. AL. LEECH & 3 Rosebuds in Laughing Hit, GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS. Sept. 26—A TEXAS RANGER, by J. M. Feigl.
CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. HENRY CLAY BARNABEE, Clayton & White, Marie Stuart & Co., Holcomb, Curtis & Webb, Rochez Dogs & Ponies, Mazus & Mazet, Press Eldridge.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. CHECKERS With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. by 2:15
LUNA PARK UNTIL SEPT. 25. Continuous Indian Carnival—Parades—Ponies.
MANHATTAN B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2. MRS. FISKE BECKY SHARP
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. THE VIRGINIAN with DUSTIN FARNUM
BIJOU RICE'S CO. MR. WIX. A TRIUMPH FOR MR. WIX.—N. Y. Sun. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15.
BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE (FORMERLY THE VAUDEVILLE) 44th St., Nr. 6th Av. Arnold Daly announces Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. CANDIDA. Sept. 26—HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND
GRAND SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Matinee To-day 25c. to 1.50.
58TH ST. PROCTOR'S MAT. TO-DAY. KELLAR Accompanied by HERR VALADON.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each W'k. Smoking Permitted.
DREAMLAND- A World's Fair in Itself. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Last few days. Admission 10c.
Lyric 42 & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. TAPS
Casino B'way & 39. Mat. To-day. Best Seats, $1.50. PIFF, PAFF, POUF
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music.
NEW STAR Lex. Av., 107th. LIGHTHOUSE BY THE SEA. Matinees TO-DAY & Saturday.
MAJESTIC—ISLE OF

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh to brisk northeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,073. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

SAYS CROMWELL OFFERED HIM PANAMA PRESIDENCY

Colon Editor Puts Revolution Up to New York Lawyer.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT OFFICE

But as Fire Department Chief He Helped All He Could—Says Colombian Army Was Bribed.

Gabriel Duque, editor of The Panama Star and Herald of Colon, arrived in port yesterday on the steamship Advance, from Colon. He was one of those who helped to bring about the revolution against Colombia, and in telling the story of it William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the French Panama Canal Company, and now counsel for the new republic, had offered him office for his assistance.

"Mr. Cromwell offered me the Presidency of the republic," said Mr. Duque, "if I would raise a small force of men and declare a secession from Colombia. He also said that if Colombia attempted to land a force in Panama, the United States Government would send a force and keep the Colombians out.

"I could not take the offer. I had great land interests in the country and could not afford to take the place as leader. I know, however, that the United States Government was aware that the revolution was being brought about and that the President had a force ready to go to Panama at once if the Colombians sent any force there.

"I helped all I could. I am Chief of the Fire Department, and I had my men all ready for the outbreak. The revolution was planned for 3 o'clock in the morning, but it had to be put off two hours. I told my men to hold back until 5 o'clock, and then we did the thnig up well.

"Other men in Panama were approached. Several of the Generals received a few thousand dollars for themselves and some money for their men.

"We were also promised enough money to establish a Government, so that we could put through the Panama Canal deal, but we did not need assistance in that line, for when we revolted we found about $200,000 in the Treasury Mr. Cromwell did not pay a cent out of his own pocket in bringing about the revolution, and I do not know who did pay. It was an exchanging of money for blood, and the successful event of the revolution was brought about by the liberal use of money. There was not a General who did not get at least $3,000. The Colombian officials were all paid off, and even the Colombian General who was sent to Panama to lead his forces against the revolutionists was met, on arriving, by an employee of the real head of the revolution, who also bought him off."

Mr. Duque also spoke of the trouble between Gen. Davis, the Governor of the canal zone, and John F. Wallace, the engineer in charge of the canal work. Mr. Duque said:

"The people in Panama do not like Gen. Davis. They think him too autocratic. As he rides through the streets in his carriage he is likened to the Shah of Persia. I have found him to be a just man, and it is only his way that is displeasing to the people. What brought about his disagreement with Mr. Wallace was his wishing to combine the rôles of Governor, canal builder, and everything else. Mr. Wallace has now had it clearly stated to Gen. Davis that he must not interfere in the work of building the canal, and things are now quiet. Mr. Wallace is in supreme control of all of the works.

"There never was a man in Panama better liked than he is. Beside that, he has already done excellent work in reducing the expenses of the canal. He showed me the figures for the work of July, in which the cost of removing dirt was 80 cents a cubic yard. August, during which he was in control, showed that the cost had been reduced to about 51 cents a yard. He believes that he can also reduce the cost of the locks along the canal route by several millions of dollars. The French in their studies of the soil about the places where locks are to be placed studied so far and then guessed at the rest. The American engineers must now go over the entire work and verify everything."

Concerning the reported protest of the Panamans against the establishing of two ports in the canal zone by the United States, Mr. Duque said that the people do not understand the right of this country as set forth in the treaty, one article of which gives the United States the right to do just as it is doihg.

Mr. Duque said that the opposition to the Government of Panama did not amount to much, being carried on by three members of the Liberal Party, who might be likened to the professional Revolutionists of the South American republics, but who are afraid to start any revolution in Panama because they know that the United States Government would not allow an uprising to go far. The leaders are Pablo Arosmena, First Vice President, and Dr. P. Borras, who is not a citizen and cannot be one. These men are antagonistic to Tomas Arias, the Secretary of the Government. They fight the Government with the cry that President Amador is selling the country to the United States. Few people heed them, Mr. Duque said, and when a notice is posted for a public meeting not more than a dozen people ever attend.

Mr. Wallace arrived here on the steamship with Mr. Duque, but he refused to talk of his work. He is here to engage several assistant engineers and to open bids for piping for carrying water all over the zone. He went to Washington as soon as he landed from the steamship.

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You can't enjoy life if your lungs trouble you. Piso's Cure will always help you. 25c.—Adv.

CAPT. O'BRIEN HURT.

Run Down by a Trolley Car—Mr. McAdoo Escaped.

While standing with Police Commissioner McAdoo between the car tracks in Park Row late yesterday afternoon Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the City Hall Station, who has charge of the new traffic regulations, was struck by a car and received a severe scalp wound.

Mr. McAdoo and his secretary, William Howell, arrived at the City Hall Station shortly after 4 o'clock and Capt. O'Brien immediately escorted them to the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge. After watching the working of the new police arrangements there the three started toward the Post Office. When they reached Frankfort Street and Park Row they stopped and stood between the tracks of the Fourth Avenue cars going north and the Third Avenue cars going south.

Capt. O'Brien was ahead of the other two. They did not notice an approaching northbound Fourth Avenue car until it was very near them. Mr. Howell was the first to see it, and he shouted:

"Look out there for the car."

The Captain failed to hear the warning, and the front of the car struck him on his side. He was thrown about five feet and landed on the top of his head.

Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Howell ran to him and carried him to the sidewalk. Sergt. McCullagh and several policemen ran up, and they carried Capt. O'Brien to the City Hall Station House. The cut on his head was then seen to be a bad one. The Captain's fine uniform was ruined. An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital and Dr. Stone responded. He took three stitches in the Captain's wound. John Toler, the motorman of the car that struck Capt. O'Brien, was arrested and taken to the City Hall Station while the Captain's injury was being treated. The Captain refused to make a complaint against him, and he was released. Capt. O'Brien was then taken to his home in a cab. In speaking of the accident Commissioner McAdoo said:

"We were standing between the tracks, and how it happened I do not know. I remembered when I saw the cars coming that I should stand straight, for I knew that some of the cars were wider than others and I did not want to get hit. We had just left Major Ebstein, who had congratulated Capt. O'Brien on his excellent work in handling the traffic. The Captain was stunned by his fall, and he will undoubtedly be laid up for several days.

"Capt. O'Brien has solved the traffic problem beautifully. It is improving day by day, and we have planned for an additional improvement, which I think will aid the police greatly."

The Commissioner declined to say what the new plan was.

CIGAR FIGHT NOT ENDED.

President Intervened and Both Sides Will Have Further Hearings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Acting Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department has in effect held up the order of Assistant Secretary Armstrong providing a new stamp for cigars imported from Cuba.

He to-day directed the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to stop printing the new stamps, and announced that all parties to the controversy over the use of customs stamps for cigars would have further hearings. It is understood that this action has the approval of the President, to whom the American Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust, appealed for the retention of the conspicuous stamp which is now affixed to its goods, and which has the effect of an advertisement of quality.

The action of Mr. Taylor is in direct disagreement with that of Assistant Secretary Armstrong, who has charge of customs matters, but as Mr. Taylor is Acting Secretary of the Treasury his authority is paramount.

Mr. Taylor to-night, when asked how the reversal of Mr. Armstrong's order came about, said that it was not for him to say. He could only state that it was decided, in the interests of fair play all around, that further hearings seemed necessary. He denied that political pressure or pressure of any kind had been employed in the interest of the American Tobacco Company.

It is stated on the best authority that the President, in approving the further hearings, has not taken sides with either party to the contest. The aim has been simply to give all concerned another day in court.

The independent tobacco men urge that the Government should not, as in effect it does, advertise the imported cigars of the trust when it was the aim of Congress, in letting in Cuban leaf tobacco at a low duty, to build up a home industry which is now discriminated against unfairly by the retention of the customs stamp. The new stamp which Mr. Armstrong had ordered was so nearly like the green internal revenue stamp that the buyer of cigars with this stamp would not be able to tell whether he was getting imported cigars or not.

The trust declares that a buyer of imported cigars should be enabled to know that what he is getting is genuine. The independent men say that they use the identical leaf tobacco that the trust uses in Cuba, that they make just as good cigars as the trust, and that they want to have the benefit of the quality of their goods.

The contest now seems but begun, and the hearings are likely to develop a hot series of arguments. No time has been fixed for the hearings, but it is expected that they will be within a few days, and that Mr. Taylor will sit as Acting Secretary of the Treasury to hear both sides.

SUBWAY CUT TO RECTOR ST.

But 125 Feet of Excavating Remaining for Connection to Battery.

The Broadway section of the rapid transit subway from City Hall south was connected with the Trinity Church section at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at a point just north of Liberty Street. Only 125 feet of excavating remains now to be done to connect with the Battery.

M. J. Degnon, President of the Degnon Contracting Company, was sent for when the Broadway extension reached the Trinity Church section, the gangs working in both directions dropping work until he reached the scene, when they made the passage large enough for him to walk through with a party of engineers, which included Mr. Rice, Albert Carr, H. B. Reed, H. C Sanford, R. B. Gustin, Theodore Paschke, George H. Cloud, and W. C. Briggs.

"One can now walk from City Hall to Exchange Place under Broadway," said Mr. Degnon. "I had not expected to see the two sections joined at such an early date. There will be a clear way from City Hall to the Battery within a week, and within a month it will be possible to run trains to Rector Street. As soon as the work at Rector Street is finished an underground passage will be dug under the subway from the Empire Building to New Street to make it easy for Wall Street men to get to their offices."

DYNAMITE ON TRACKS BLEW UP TROLLEY CAR

Nine Killed and Many Hurt in Wreck Near Boston.

BOX FELL FROM A WAGON

Car with Thirty-two Passengers Following Behind Struck Explosive—Six Killed Outright.

MELROSE, Mass., Sept. 21.—An outward-bound electric car containing thirty-two passengers was blown to pieces at 8 o'clock to-night near the corner of Wyoming Avenue and Main Street, this city, by striking a fifty-pound box of dynamite that had fallen off an express wagon.

Six were killed, three more died of their injuries within an hour, and nineteen others on the car were taken to the two hospitals suffering from all sorts of wounds. At least a score of people in the immediate vicinity of the explosion were treated for cuts from flying glass and splinters. At 11 o'clock to-night the following dead had been identified:

McLENNAN, Dr. MALCOM E., Melrose Highlands.
HAYNES, E. B., Fairmount Street, Melrose.
ROWE, WINFIELD, Saugus, Mass., motorman.
STOWE, E. E., 848 East Fifth Street, South Boston; died at Melrose Hospital.
MARSHALL, FRED D., 31 St. Botolph Street, Boston; died at Melrose Hospital.

The unidentified dead were three women and a three-year-old girl. One of the women died at the Melrose Hospital. The express wagon was driven by Roy Fenton. He discovered that the box had dropped off and rushed back to get it, but before he got within a hundred yards of the box the car came along and was blown up. Fenton was arrested.

Parts of the car were scattered in every direction, the front dashboard being hurled more than fifty feet. The ground in the immediate vicinity was strewn with legs, arms, and portions of the bodies of those who had been killed.

So great was the force of the explosion that two men standing in the door of a store fifty feet away were severely injured by the flying pieces, while every window within a radius of a quarter of a mile was broken.

The car contained mostly workingmen on their way to their homes in this city, but among the dead was a woman and her baby. At 9 o'clock to-night but few of the dead had been identified.

The explosion was heard for a long distance, and as soon as those in the immediate vicinity had recovered from the effects of the concussion they rushed to the scene of the accident.

All the doctors in the city were summoned and others called from Medford, Everett, and Malden, as well as some from Boston. The injured were lifted into wagons, carriages, and automobiles, and taken to hospitals. Those who appeared to be at the point of death were removed to near-by houses, while the police began the work of collecting the dead.

Within fifteen minutes after the accident a crowd of 3,000 persons was swarming over the scene. Relatives and friends of those on the wrecked car were rushing about trying to find their missing ones, while many others who thought that some of their families might possibly have been on the car were equally excited.

There were a large number of people on the car when it left Boston, but several got off at Malden and streets beyond. The conductor, who stood on the rear platform, was not injured in the least, and about ten feet of the rear end remained intact.

Of the injured seventeen were removed to the Melrose Hospital and four to the Sunnyside Hospital.

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

Col. Renwick and Eleanor Bell Wed at Greenwich.

Col. Stanhope C. Renwick of 203 Macon Street, Brooklyn, and Eleanor Bell, the daughter of Edward Bell of King's Bridge Road and Creston Avenue, were the principals in a midnight marriage that took place in the law office of Judge J. C. McNally at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday night. Judge Charles D. Burnes, who has a record in Greenwich for marrying divorcees, officiated. The bridegroom was mentioned not long ago as co-respondent in divorce proceedings through which Mr. Bell's daughter became single.

Those who took part in the ceremony attempted to cloak it in secrecy. Judge Burnes refused to give the names of the couple and said that at the request of the bride he intended to delay the filing of the marriage notice for several days.

The wedding party went to the law office in a motor car and started back to New York in the vehicle. Yesterday the couple was at the residence of Mr. Bell. Both seemed much grieved that their marriage had become known.

The bride is a woman of about twenty-three years, and her husband about twice that age.

CALENDAR KNOCKED ASKEW.

November Temperature Sets All Ashiver, Especially Brooklyn.

November weather took a trip to town last night and sent the mercury tumbling down all over the city. Those who went to theatres last night found themselves fairly comfortable at 7 o'clock, but those same people at midnight were shivering with the thermometer at 44. In the early morning the late workers going home turned sadly to one another with remarks about overcoats while they tried to keep warm.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials did not think it cold enough to take off their airy Summer elevated cars, and every person who rode in one of them last night felt as if he were in a refrigerator.

The wind in the city reached a velocity of over thirty-five miles an hour at one time yesterday. The air was perfectly clear, and the marine observers reported that they could see as far yesterday as they had ever been able to.

BAYONNE COLLECTOR'S DENIAL.

Accused Man Says Accountant Found Books Correct.

Vigorous denial of Mayor Thomas Brady's complaint alleging $9,000 shortage in accounts was made yesterday by Collector of Revenue Cyrillus L. Robinson of Bayonne. Mr. Robinson said he would fight to the end to prove his innocence.

Collector Robinson said the accountant employed by the city had told him before he went on his recent vacation that his accounts were found correct. This, however, is disputed by Alfred Rose of 56 Beaver Street, Manhattan, the certified accountant who has directed a force of experts working upon municipal books many weeks.

MRS. MANSFIELD BADLY HURT.

Actor's Wife Thrown from Horse—May Be Invalid for Life.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Richard Mansfield, wife of the actor, was thrown from her horse and seriously injured this afternoon at New London. Her spine is affected and it is feared that she may be an invalid for life.

She is being attended by New London physicians and a specialist from New York, who was brought there on a special train by Mr. Mansfield to-night. The accident happened in the cottage section on the shore, near the Pequot House. Mr. Mansfield has a cottage there, and met with an accident himself earlier in the Summer, spraining his ankle.

Mrs. Mansfield's favorite exercise is riding.

This afternoon she started out along the shore as usual, when suddenly an automobile came in sight and the horse became frightened. The machine sped on and the horse jumped into the gutter and fell on its side.

Mrs. Mansfield was pinned down by the horse, which jumped up and ran away, leaving Mrs. Mansfield prostrate. Her cries for help were heard in the McStay cottage near by. Several persons ran out and carried her into the house. Local physicians were summoned, and they found that, although no bones had been broken, Mrs. Mansfield's spine was badly wrenched and her back bruised.

Mr. Mansfield was notified in New York and he immediately ordered a special train to be made up. He found a specialist on spinal injuries and brought him with him to New London, arriving there at 9:30 o'clock. The New York physician says that Mrs. Mansfield is very seriously hurt. Mrs. Mansfield was Miss Beatrice Cameron, an actress, before her marriage. She is popular among the Pequot colony.

HUSBAND CUT OFF IN WILL.

Mrs. Hurst, Killed by Automobile, Leaves $50,000 Estate to Sister.

The will of Emma Augusta Hurst, who was killed in an automobile accident at Altamont, Ill., on July 23, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday. The woman's husband, Charles Hurst of 771 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, is completely cut off from participation in the fifty-thousand-dollar estate, his name not even being mentioned. The sole heir is Miss Mary Knapp, a sister of Mrs. Hurst, of 799 Putnam Avenue.

Mr. Hurst contends that the will is not genuine, and will make a contest. He says that even if the instrument is genuine, it was executed while under undue influence. Before the will came to light Mr. Hurst, believing that there was no such thing in existence, procured the issuance of letters of administration.

Mrs. Hurst was fifty years old, and had spent her life teaching school before she married Mr. Hurst, who had been married three times. Mr. and Mrs. Hurst were making a tour of the country in an automobile when a train of the Wabash Railroad ran down their car at Altamont, Ill., and Mrs. Hurst was so severely injured that she died a few hours after the accident.

SURGEON OPERATES ON SELF.

Cuts Away Diseased Tissue on His Foot Without Taking Anaesthetic.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 21.—Dr. C. H. Fisher, in charge of the main Wabash Hospital at Little Orleans, this county, performed the unusual feat of operating upon himself for blood poisoning this morning. For nearly a week he has been suffering from a violent infection of the left foot, and last night it became alarming, extending as far as the knee.

With the assistance of his hospital nurses, Dr. Fisher, without taking an anaesthetic, cut from the instep to the toes, down to the tendons and bone, scraping and gouging among the diseased tissues. He suffered great agony for nearly half an hour while the operation continued, and was exhausted at the close.

By his promptness and thoroughness he is in a fair way to save not only his life, but his leg and foot.

WIFE HAS SHRADY ARRESTED.

George Locked Up, but No Record of Charge Against Him.

George Shrady, one of the heirs of the Shrady estate, who lives at Bailey Avenue and Macomb's Dam Road, in the Bronx, was arrested at his home yesterday afternoon on a warrant obtained by Mrs. Shrady in the Morrisania Court. Being too late for court, Shrady was locked up in the King's Bridge Police Station, and up to an early hour this morning had not been bailed out.

The Shradys have been married about six years and have frequently had trouble before. There was a stormy scene at the arrest, and Mrs. Shrady came to the station house to make sure that her husband was put behind the iron bars. The blotter, however, bears no record of the charge against him, and those familiar with the circumstances would not discuss the case.

THEATRICAL MANAGER LOST.

Mrs. Ward Thinks Husband Is Wandering in City.

Mrs. Margaret Ward, an actress of 222 West Forty-third Street, asked the police yesterday to find her husband, Percival Ward, a theatrical manager, who has been missing since Sunday.

Mrs. Ward said that her husband went to Canandaigua three weeks ago to become manager of a theatrical company. When he arrived there he obtained a minor part in a play, but she says he is slightly demented and could not memorize the lines. She received a telegram Sunday from the managers of the theatre saying that he had left for New York and telling her to meet him at the Grand Central Station. She went there, but failed to meet him. She thinks that he arrived and is wandering around New York somewhere.

BRIDEGROOM'S 5TH MARRIAGE.

Husband Is Seventy-eight Years Old and His Wife Is Forty-seven.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST UPTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Announcement was made to-day of the marriage of Ambrose Pembleton Lassell and Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Billings, both residents here. The ceremony was performed Saturday by the Rev. Walton S. Danker of Milford.

This is the fifth venture of Mr. Lassell in matrimony and the second for his bride. He is seventy-eight years old and a native of South Hope, Me., and his wife was born in Bayonne, N. J., forty-seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Lassell will live here.

Only one twenty-four hour train between New York and Chicago—the "Twentieth Century Limited," via the New York Central-Lake Shore route.—Adv.

PRESIDENT NASON QUITS THE BUILDING ALLIANCE

Goes Out with Marble Cutters, Who Abandon Strikes.

MEN TALKING PEACE NOW

Employers Consider Backbone of Union Combination Broken and Expect Early Settlement.

The Building Trades Alliance received a severe shock at its regular meeting yesterday—an announcement on behalf of the Marble Cutters' Union that it had withdrawn from the Alliance and had called off all its strikes.

The marble cutters have not been locked out, but the union ordered a general strike, involving 2,000 cutters, about three weeks ago, in support of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, which had a fight against the firm of Bradley & Son at the Trinity Building. Its members will return to work to-day.

The Marble Cutters' Union is the organization for which President William P. Nason of the alliance is walking delegate. Nason will therefore be out of the alliance, which will have to seek a new President at once.

All this coming on the heels of a split in the plasterers' society, made yesterday a bad day for talking about strike ultimatums. The programme of the alliance had been to notify the employers in the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday that unless the lockout was declared off a general strike of all the unions, which would bring out from 40,000 to 50,000 more workers would follow. After the meeting of the alliance, however, there was only peace talk. The following statement was made on behalf of the alliance regarding the action of the marble cutters.

"The marble cutters have notified us that they have elected to withdraw from this body. They say they feel that the Alliance did nothing to bring about a settlement for them. That it to say, they want to be sure at all times that they are on the winning side. All the other unions have decided to stand by the Alliance."

One factor in hastening the decision of the Marble Cutters' Union to leave the Alliance was the comparative inactivity of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, on whose behalf it went on strike. The stone cutters are not under the arbitration agreement, and few of them are on strike, while all the marble cutters were on strike. A few days ago the marble cutters issued an ultimatum to the stone cutters to the effect that if the stone cutters did not settle their trouble on the Trinity Building or order a general strike the marble cutters would return to work.

The plasterers society, it is learned, decided to adopt a new policy as soon as the ornamental plasterers seceded on Tuesday. At a late meeting on Tuesday night the plasterers began to talk peace, and a peace committee was appointed.

The general impression at the Building Trades Club last night was that the end of the building trades fight was at hand, and that a surrender of the unions, which found it too late to compromise, would take place shortly.

ARREST NEW YORK BROKER.

Henry Zuckerman Said to Have "Abetted" Gambling House.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Charged with "aiding and abetting in the keeping of a gambling house," Henry Zuckerman, a broker, with offices at 40 Exchange Place, New York, was arrested to-day on complaint of Mayor William Hagencamp. The accused was released on his own recognizance for a hearing later.

The arrest is the sequel to the capture recently by county detectives of a wagonload of gambling devices which the officers swore were taken from the Zuckerman home in Runyon Avenue. The gaming outfit, it is alleged, was operated this Summer by the Home Club, which was raided twice within the past fortnight by Sheriff Bogardus.

SNOW FLURRIES UP STATE.

Temperature 25 Degrees at Saranac Lake—Fur Coats Out.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—This is the coldest Sept. 21 ever experienced in Northern New York. People are wearing fur coats, and flurries of snow have fallen during the day. A heavy frost is expected to-night.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The first heavy frost of the season occurred last night. The thermometer has been near the freezing point all day, with frequent snow flurries. At Saranac Lake the temperature was 25 degrees at 5 o'clock this morning, and snow fell for an hour.

KNOW TOO MUCH OF OUR NAVY.

Foreign Governments Have Made Good Use of Bureau Chief's Reports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Because it is believed that foreign Governments are learning entirely too much regarding the inside workings of the American Navy and are picking from the annual reports of the Bureau Chiefs too much information which should be of a confidential character, a change will be made this year in the preparation of the annual reports, and much that hitherto has been included in these papers will be omitted.

It also has been decided to omit the unrevised estimates of the bureau chiefs.

FOUND IN QUICKSAND.

Connecticut Farmer May Die from Shock He Suffered.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 21.—Theron G. Hoyt, a farmer and business man of Ridgefield, was found last night up to his neck in a quicksand on his farm.

He had gone in search of some cattle, and had been missing several hours. His mental condition is now such that he may die.

Passaic Steel Company Reduces Wages.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 21.—The 1,000 employes of the Passaic Steel Company were notified yesterday that there would be a general reduction in wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent., owing to the reduction in the price of steel made by the manufacturers in Pittsburg on Monday. The employes in the electric crane department refused to accept the reduction, and their places were filled by other men. The officers of the company say it is either a case of reducing wages or closing the works.

LIGHTNING KILLS FIVE.

Another Fatally Hurt—50,000-Barrel Oil Tank Exploded.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 21.—One of the worst accidents recorded in the history of the Beaumont oil district occurred at Port Arthur this morning. A thunderstorm suddenly broke over the city, accompanied by blinding flashes of lightning. A force of men were at work on the roof of one of the tanks of the Texas Company, which is a property of the Standard Oil Company.

Six of the men took shelter back of the side walls extending above the roof. A bolt of lightning struck the roof, causing an oil explosion which killed five of the men and fatally injured the other.

The oil tank that was struck by lightning and exploded contained 50,000 barrels of oil. The tank and oil were destroyed. The property loss will approximate $100,000.

LADY CURZON IS ILL.

Viceroy Postpones Departure for India Owing to His Wife's Condition.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lady Curzon of Kedleston, (formerly Miss Leiter of Washington and Chicago,) wife of the Viceroy of India, is ill.

Lord Curzon's secretary telegraphs that Lady Curzon's illness "gives no immediate cause for anxiety," but the Viceroy has postponed his departure for India.

THRICE LEAPED BEFORE TRAIN.

But Station Hands Caught Aged Italian Determined to Die.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 21.—Francisco Zandall, eighty-eight years of age, of 3 Nesbit Street, made three attempts to end his life this morning by throwing himself in front of passenger trains at the Nesbit Street crossing of the Lackawanna Railroad, less than a hundred yards from his home.

Each time his plans were frustrated by the interference of three flagmen, who dragged him off the tracks, twice when a train was almost upon him. The man threatened to make a fourth attempt, but was arrested before he had the opportunity.

For many years the old man lived and worked for his son, Anthony Zendall, who conducts a fruit and vegetable store at 3 Nesbit Street. Old age at last made the father too feeble to be of service, and it is said the son declared his father a burden, and Tuesday night turned him from the door. The old man wandered about the streets all night.

C. B. SPAHR'S BODY FOUND.

Washed Ashore Near Broadstairs, Kent, and Fully Identified.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The body of Charles B. Spahr of New York was washed ashore to-day near Broadstairs, Kent. The American Consult has fully identified it.

Numerous documents and a considerable sum of American money were found on the body. Included among the property were a gold watch, a number of United States banknotes, a passage ticket by the steamer Aurania, a notebook, and a number of other articles.

The recovery of a body is very rare in cases of being lost in mid-channel, and it is probably due in this instance to the continuous strong east winds of the past few days. From the point where the body stranded it is supposed that Mr. Spahr must have fallen overboard when the vessel was about half way between Ostend and Dover.

Charles B. Spahr of King's Bridge, New York, editor of Current Literature, either fell or jumped overboard from the steamer Prince Albert on Aug. 30, midway between Ostend and Dover.

His mysterious disappearance was afterward reported by E. W. Ordway of Brooklyn, in whose company Mr. Spahr was making a tour of Europe for the benefit of his health.

CONSUL STRICKEN ON TRAIN.

Mexico's Representative Ill and His 81 Years Make Recovery Doubtful.

Juan N. Navarro, the Mexican Consul General in this city, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning on a New York Central Railroad train as it was pulling out of the Albany station on the way to New York. When the train arrived here he was in a critical condition and was removed to his home at 251 West Forty-fourth Street. Physicians were constantly in attendance several hours.

The Consul General had been on a three months' vacation with Mrs. Navarro and was returning from a visit to St. Louis, when he became ill. Several times on the trip across the country physicians had to be called to attend him. Mr. Navarro has been Consul General here since 1863. He is eighty-one years old, and because of his advanced age his recovery is considered doubtful.

CODY TO DROP DIVORCE SUIT.

Convinced That He Was Deceived Into Bringing False Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 21.—Convinced that he was deceived into bringing false charges of attempted poisoning against his wife, Col. William F. Cody will withdraw his suit for divorce, which was to come up in Sheridan, Wyo., this week.

It is stated that he has already written to Mrs. Louisa Cody at her home, in Nebraska, admitting to the woman, to whom he has not spoken a word in fifteen years, that he was misled, and saying that he is desirous of obtaining her forgiveness. Their relations to continue as in the past.

The daughters have exerted their influence on their father not to press charges against their mother. Col. Cody's attorneys, it is said, reached the conclusion that the charges could not be supported, and urged their client to abandon his suit. Public sentiment in the West has also deterred "Buffalo Bill" from pressing the case to a conclusion.

BIG ELECTION OVERSHADOWED.

Betting Interest Turns to State Contest —Democrats Offer Even Money.

The interest in betting on the Presidential election was overshadowed yesterday by the State election. No wagers on either issue were made, and the odds ruled the same on the Presidential election of 10 to 4½ offered and 10 to 4 asked.

When it was announced that Judge Herrick was the selection of the Democratic Party for Governor J. J. Judge offered to wager $5,000 at even money in any lots down to $500 that the nominee would carry the State. Apparently the Republicans had not figured out the chances, for no money was offered at all against the $5,000.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

HERRICK IS CHOSEN, SHEEHAN BEAT GROUT

Parker's Friends Threatened to Fight Brooklyn Man.

M'CARREN HAD THE CHOICE

Could Have Named Littleton, but Decided on Albany Judge.

HILL SANK PAST GRIEVANCES

Long Conferences Brought No Result — Sheehan's Telephone Talk with Esopus —Murphy Pleased at the Result.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor—DONALD CADY HERRICK of Albany.

For Lieutenant Governor—FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON of New York.

For Secretary of State—JOHN PALLACE, Jr., of Monroe.

For Controller—GEORGE HALL of St. Lawrence.

For State Treasurer — WILLIAM MUENCH of Onondaga.

For Attorney General—JOHN CUNNEEN of Erie.

For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals—EDGAR M. CULLEN of Kings.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—WILLIAM E. WERNER of Monroe.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The decision to make Judge D. Cady Herrick the nominee for Governor was not reached until noon to-day, exactly one hour after the time which had been fixed for the opening of the Democratic State Convention.

Judging from the acts of the leaders which they were unable to conceal and from the statements which were made subsequent to the convention, the selection of Judge Herrick was partly, if not wholly, in deference to the wishes of Judge Parker. There is not a particle of doubt that Mr. Hill and Senator McCarren controlled a majority of the convention, and that if they had acted on their own best judgment Controller Edward M. Grout would have been the nominee.

Hill came here with a preference for Stanchfield, but yesterday afternoon he was convinced that Mr. Stanchfield's nomination would be a mistake, and at the same time he was made a complete convert to the belief of Senator McCarren that Grout would be the strongest candidate who could be named.

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Hill, as well as Senator McCarren, remained of that opinion to the end, and it can be stated on the authority of Mr. Hill himself that he and his followers would have gone into the convention for Grout if Senator McCarren had not concluded that party harmony demanded his surrender to the pressure from Judge Parker's friends. Senator McCarren confirmed the statement of Mr. Hill on this point.

McCarren Loyal to Grout.

Grout's friends departed without the slightest suspicion in their minds as to the unswerving loyalty of Senator McCarren to the Controller. The Brooklyn leader did not surrender until he had been informed by William F. Sheehan that if the determination to bring Grout's name before the convention was persisted in he would feel compelled to take the platform and inform the convention that the friends of Judge Parker would not consider the nomination of Mr. Grout in the interest of Judge Parker's candidacy, owing to the hostile attitude of Tammany Hall against the Controller.

Realizing that the majority of the delegates were inclined to be with Hill and McCarren in the stand which they took for Grout, and wishing to show Senator McCarren all the deference compatible with their fixed determination not to submit willingly to the nomination of Mr. Grout, the friends of Judge Parker offered to Senator McCarren the alternative of taking either Judge Herrick or Martin W. Littleton, President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

McCarren could have named Littleton had he so desired, and his choosing of Herrick in preference to the President of his own borough was generally regarded to-night as indicating that in his advocacy of Controller Grout he had not been actuated by a purely personal motive, but had been moved by a sincere conviction that Grout was the best candidate to make the kind of a fight which it is generally desired by the leaders should be made.

While professing high admiration for Littleton, Senator McCarren said he thought objection might be raised against Mr. Littleton on the ground that he had not been long enough a resident of the State to be named for Governor, and for that reason he believed the candidacy of Judge Parker would be better served by the selection of Herrick if the choice were to be confined to Herrick and Littleton.

Honors may be said to be even between Senator McCarren and Charles F. Murphy, so far as the result of the convention is concerned, for while Murphy succeeded in preventing the nomination of McCarren's favorite, it was the final word from McCarren which settled the nomination of Herrick.

That Midnight Conference.

It was nearly 2 o'clock this morning when the conference begun at 11 o'clock last night by the leaders to reach a harmonious agreement if possible broke up without any brightening of the prospects. Nearly all of the big leaders here were present. The conference was held in the rooms of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, and William F. Sheehan presided.

In opening the conference Mr. Sheehan

stated the purpose for which it had been called. He said it was a duty the leaders owed to the party to come to a harmonious understanding in order that the great opportunity the party now had in the Nation might be improved. He called upon each man in the conference to speak out exactly what was in his mind with respect to the situation and state whatever reasons he had to urge either for or against the candidacy of any of the men who had been proposed for the Gubernatorial nomination.

Responding to this invitation Senator McCarren arose and made a speech for Mr. Grout. He said he believed that Mr. Grout was the man above all others who could carry the State for the Democratic Party in the coming election. He cited data to show Mr. Grout's ability as a vote-getter, and made the claim that Mr. Grout's equal as a campaigner was not to be found in the organization's ranks at the present time. In making his plea for Mr. Grout he was careful to avoid any statement which would have afforded Mr. Murphy reasonable ground of offense.

Murphy Against Grout and McClellan.

When Senator McCarren concluded his argument for Grout, Mr. Murphy arose and said he was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Grout because he regarded him as a factional candidate.

"I would regard Mr. McClellan in the same light," Mr. Murphy said, "and it is for that reason that Tammany has not urged his name."

This announcement from Mr. Murphy occasioned surprise in view of the fact that only an hour before William J. Conners of Buffalo and other of the up-State Tammany allies had started a big boom for Mayor McClellan at a meeting which they held in the headquarters that had been reserved for Mr. Goodyear of Buffalo before he withdrew from the race.

Following Mr. Murphy, Senator Victor J. Dowling made a somewhat lengthy plea for George M. Palmer of Schoharie. He said he thought no better up-State man than Mr. Palmer could be selected, as he believed Mr. Palmer would appeal to the agriculturists of the State as no other man who had been mentioned would.

August Belmont presented the name of Cord Meyer, the Chairman of the State Committee. He said that Mr. Meyer was a man who had not been identified with any faction of the party; that he sized up to the place, and that he would make a good campaign.

Mr. Meyer, who was present in the conference, said he hoped that Mr. Belmont's suggestion would not receive any serious consideration.

"The fact that I voted twice against Mr. Bryan and that I have certain business connections which already have been dragged into this campaign," said Mr. Meyer, "ought to convince anybody of my unavailability at the present time."

Conference Sends for Hill.

Mr. Hill had not been in the conference up to this time. National Committeeman Norman E. Mack was sent to bring him in. Mr. Hill was asked who was his personal preference for the candidate.

"I came here inclined to favor Mr. Stanchfield," said Mr. Hill, "but since he has been eliminated from the situation there is no use of discussing that."

Mr. Hill did not say anything in favor of Mr. Grout, although it was generally understood that he had come to regard Mr. Grout as the strongest man who could be chosen.

Mr. Belmont next brought up the names of Judge Herrick and Martin W. Littleton in turn but nothing much was said about either of them, either favorable or otherwise.

It being apparent that there was no prospect of any agreement, some one suggested that a sub-committee of three, to consist of William F. Sheehan, Charles F. Murphy, and Senator McCarren, be appointed to further consider the situation and report their conclusions to an adjourned meeting of the general conference at 9 o'clock in the morning. The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Murphy designated Senator Dowling to serve on the committee in his stead, and Messrs. Sheehan, McCarren, and Dowling went into Mr. Sheehan's room and remained closeted together for about a quarter of an hour. When they concluded to abandon negotiations for the night they were as far away from a conclusion as ever. The anxious and tired crowds in the corridor which had patiently waited the breaking up of the conferences, were therefore compelled to go to bed without the information which they had waited up to hear.

Unable to Agree.

The sub-committee met at 9 o'clock this morning, but after half an hour's deliberation parted as widely apart as when they had conferred the night before. As they had come to no decision there was no use of calling the general conference of leaders together again. It was decided that the best method of procedure from then on would be to confer with Mr. Hill. Senator Dowling dropped out at this juncture. There was no further need for him to remain in it, for it had become clear that the fixed determination of Mr. Sheehan was to bring about some decision which would be satisfactory to the Tammany organization.

When Senator Dowling dropped out August Belmont came in. Messrs. Sheehan, Belmont, and Senator McCarren went into Mr. Hill's private room. The contest at that time had narrowed down to Grout, Herrick, and Littleton. Shepard was still talked about, but his candidacy was not being pressed by any of the leaders who were to have the final say.

Despite the statement which Mr. Murphy had made in the conference of the night before with respect to the proposed candidacy of Mayor McClellan, the up-State allies of Tammany were vigorously pushing the McClellan boom along in the corridors and in the court of the Grand Union while the conferences were going on up stairs. They had had big placards printed over night announcing McClellan as a candidate for Governor, and these were posted up

Leaders Not Favorable.

all over the piazzas of the hotel.

The McClellan boom, however, received little or no attention in the conferences up stairs. One of the big leaders in commenting on it said:

"To nominate McClellan now would be to put the tag on his nomination as conspicuously as the Odell tag is on the nomination of Higgins. The contest for the Governorship would dwindle into a contest between Odell and Murphy."

Luke D. Stapleton, who was to have made the nominating speech for Grout in the event of the Controller's name being presented to the convention, announced that the friends of Mr Grout had left his candidacy entirely in the hands of Senator McCarren. Mr. Stapleton said he did not expect Senator McCarren to press the candidacy of Mr. Grout in the convention unless he was absolutely certain that Mr. Grout would win.

When Senator McCarren came out of Mr. Hill's room at 11 o'clock he encountered State Committeeman McCabe of Albany County in the hall and told him that the evident disposition was to crowd Mr. Grout out and to ask him make a choice between Judge Herrick and Mr. Littleton.

"I am as good a friend of Judge Parker's as any man," said McCabe angrily, "but if you consent to the nomination of Herrick, I will take the platform and protest against his nomination on behalf of the delegation from Albany County."

At 11:25 Messrs. Belmont, Peabody, and W. S. Rodie came to Mr. Hill's rooms and were joined by Senator McCarren. A few moments later, when Mr. Hill came out into his reception room for a moment and was asked what was being done, he said:

"We are getting down pretty close now. If we can't agree in time for the first session of the convention we will have the convention take a recess. We are going to settle this thing right, and we are going to reach a harmonious decision."

This declaration was received with applause by the crowd.

Sheehan Delivers Ultimatum.

Mr. Hill had hardly joined Senator McCarren and Messrs. Belmont, Peabody, and Rodie in his inner sanctum when William F. Sheehan, who had been down stairs using the long-distance telephone, went in to join the other leaders. It was learned from one of those present that he and Mr. Hill went to one side and had what seemed a heart-to-heart talk.

From a good source it was learned that Mr. Sheehan served final notice on Mr. Hill and Senator McCarren that if Mr. Grout's name was presented to the convention he would feel it incumbent on him to take the platform and on behalf of Judge Parker urge the delegates not to vote for Mr. Grout because of the factionalism which his candidacy would foster, and that thereupon Mr. Hill served notice upon Mr. Sheehan that if Judge Parker did not desire Mr. Grout's nomination Judge Parker's friends must submit a definite alternative.

Mr. Sheehan, after being with Mr. Hill less than two minutes, came out and again rushed down to the long-distance telephone. He talked with Rosemount for perhaps five minutes. Charles F. Murphy was waiting for him near the telephone booth when he came out.

Mr. Sheehan whispered something to the Tammany leader which caused the countenance of the latter to beam with pleasure. Mr. Sheehan then hurried up stairs again and into the private room of Mr. Hill.

It is supposed that it was then that Mr. Sheehan said that either Judge Herrick or Mr. Littleton, as Senator McCarren should decide, would be acceptable to the friends of Judge Parker. Senator McCarren concluded to take Herrick. Mr. Hill gave cheerful acquiescence to the decision.

Senator McCarren was then asked if Kings County cared to name the Lieutenant Governor. After a short consultation with his delegation he announced that Kings County had nothing to ask of the convention. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Hill it was thereupon decided that the nomination for second place on the ticket should be given to Francis Burton Harrison.

Mr. Hill's consent to the nomination of Judge Herrick and his choosing of a Tammany member of Congress for second place induced Mr. Sheehan to ask if he would not go one step further in the direction of harmony, and make the nominating speech for Judge Herrick Mr. Hill said he would.

There then remained but one other matter to settle. That was the opposition to Judge Herrick from State Committeeman McCabe of his own county. McCabe was sent for, and informed of the agreement reached. When told that Mr. Hill had consented to place Judge Herrick in nomination McCabe backed out of the room speechless.

It was exactly noon when Messrs. Sheehan and McCarren came out of Mr. Hill's room and announced that an agreement had been reached, and that the ticket would be Herrick and Harrison, and that Cullen and Werner would be indorsed for Chief Judge and Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals respectively.

They were followed a moment later by Senator Hill, and the three started for the convention. Charles F. Murphy, who had remained at the hotel awaiting the outcome of the conference, also started for the convention hall about the same time.

Delegates Run to Tell the News.

The news of what had been done spread through the corridors of the hotel like wildfire, and some of the enthusiastic delegates dashed off to give to the convention the first tidings of the result.

By the time the big leaders reached the convention hall it was known to all of the delegates who had been decided upon for the first and second places on the ticket, and it only needed the entrance of the leaders to touch off the enthusiasm with which the convention crowd was charged.

After the convention was over there was one point upon which there was general curiosity. That was whether Mr. Hill had abandoned Senator McCarren in his fight for Grout or whether it was Senator McCarren who yielded of his own volition to the pressure from Judge Parker's friends. Mr. Hill was asked about this, and he said:

"We would have stood by Senator McCarren to the end if he had so desired, because apart from the consideration of harmony, we believed the sentiment of the convention was in favor of his candidate. But harmony was after all the first requisite. Senator McCarren bowed to that sentiment, and every credit is due him. He is a fighter and an able man. I never fully appreciated his ability until to-day."

When Senator McCarren was seen and asked for his version of how the final agreement was reached he was indisposed to talk about it, saying: "There were two other men present. See them and find out what they say."

He was told of Mr. Hill's version of what occurred at the final conference. "Mr. Hill stated it correctly," he said.

OWN MASTER, SAYS HERRICK.

If Elected Will Be Governor Himself, He Announces.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Judge D. Cady Herrick was on his way to the train to attend the funeral of his political lieutenant, ex-District Attorney Zeb A. Dyer, when he learned of his nomination for Governor.

The Judge opened his campaign this evening with a brief speech delivered at a demonstration made in his honor by the Albany Democratic Club on its return from Saratoga. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who was calling on Judge Herrick at the time, also made a few remarks.

Judge Herrick, who was introduced by State Committeeman Patrick E. McCabe, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Democratic Club, Citizens of Albany: From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration. I think you all understand that the honor which has been conferred upon me has come unsought, unsolicited. My hopes and aspirations were for a professional honor with which I might round out my career.

"You will not expect me to make a speech at this time. All I can say to you is, I have lived among you for over fifty years. You know me; you have made me what I am; you will soon be called upon to pass judgment upon my fitness for the great office to which I have been nominated.

"In doing so, bear in mind that I have always been my own master; that if elected, while I will court and welcome the advice and assistance of public men, I will be Governor myself. Furthermore, that I will be Governor of and for the people, and not for a party, and will, to the utmost of my ability, strive to give the people an honest and efficient administration.

"A word to the Democrats present: Bear in mind always that the better I serve all the people of the State, the better service I render to the party that has nominated me.

"Also, let me say to you, that I hope I am a large enough man to rise above factions, and while not ignoring or abandoning old friends, treat all men fairly who support the Democratic ticket."

David B. Hill, who had accompanied the club to the Herrick residence, also made a brief speech.

One of the first to congratulate him upon his nomination for Governor was Judge Parker. In addition to Judge Parker's message the following was received from Mayor McClellan of New York: "Heartiest congratulations on your nomination, which points to a great Democratic victory in November."

Among other messages were the following:

"I am greatly pleased, and send you my cordial congratulations.—Daniel S. Lamont."

"Accept hearty congratulations.—George M. Palmer."

Judge Herrick was busy all evening receiving those who called to congratulate him upon his nomination. Many of the delegates stopped at Albany on their way home from the convention to pay their respects.

Congressman Harrison arrived early in the evening and remained with Judge Herrick and his family until after the Democratic Club's demonstration, when he took the train for New York.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Vacancies Are Filled by the Democratic Committee.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Committee met after the convention to-day and filled the vacancies existing in the State electoral ticket. Herman Ridder of New York was placed at the head of the ticket as elector at large, in place of H. P. Whitney, and Edward C. Sheehy was made district elector, in place of Mr. Ridder.

The other changes are Nathan Straus vice James T. Woodward of New York, William P. Mitchell vice Isidor Straus of New York, William Dempsey, in the Franklin district, vice Matt C. Ransom of Malone; James E. Rafter, in the Herkimer district, vice Robert Earl; B. J. Haroun Howe vice Giles S. Piper of Oswego, Edwin Duffy vice L. J. Fitzgerald of Cortland, and Frederick Cook vice Walter B. Duffy of Monroe.

GORMAN TAKES UP HIS WORK.

Many Democratic Leaders in Town to Confer with Judge Parker.

The most important Democratic conference so far will take place to-day with the arrival of Judge Parker, when he will make known his plans.

Senator Gorman took up his duties yesterday as an adviser to the Democratic National Committee. Chairman Taggart called on the Senator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after noon, and the two were in conference until after 5 o'clock. Mr. Taggart said that the whole campaign had been thoroughly discussed, but he declined to go into details.

A great number of prominent Democrats are now here for to-day's conference. Among them are Senator Daniel and Senator Martin of Virginia, Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania, Senator Latimer of North Carolina, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin, and Senators Bailey and Culberson of Texas.

HARMONY TRIUMPHS AT THE CONVENTION

All Differences Dropped and Party's Unity Proclaimed.

ODELL FIERCELY ATTACKED

Hill's Nomination of His Old Enemy, Herrick, for the Governorship Arouses the Wildest Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 21.—With harmony talk on every lip, with peace in every move, and with absolute unanimity in arriving at every result, the State Convention to-day nominated its ticket by acclamation and adjourned sine die. Every leader, every delegate, and every shouter expressed himself as more than satisfied with the achievement of developing a ticket on which everybody agreed that they could agree.

When the delegates began to gather in the convention hall for the second day's session everything was uncertain and everybody was anxious for information as to what actually was going on in the leaders' rooms at the Grand Union Hotel, where the final effort was being made to agree upon a definite programme. The session had been called to meet at 11 o'clock, but at that time not more than half of the delegates were in their seats and all the leaders were away. The visitors' seats in the gallery and on the stage were well filled and the band was working overtime trying to get the crowd in good humor and keep it there.

Standing Room at a Premium.

From that time on the crowd began to pile into the hall, and half an hour later standing room was at a premium. Fifteen minutes after the hour set for the opening of the session practically the entire Tammany parade entered the hall, with a band at the head of the procession and a second band further back in the column. The Tammanyites, cheering, marched around the hall and finally settled down to view the proceedings, the two bands taking up stations and playing during the intervals in the music of the regular band which had been engaged by the convention. Between the three bands there was scarcely a minute during the hour of waiting that remained when some popular melody or patriotic air was not entertaining the audience of fully 6,000 people.

During the wait the crowd determined to get all the fun possible out of the situation. As none of the big leaders appeared, some of the pent up enthusiasm was lavished on the minor lights. "Big Tom" Foley, who leads the Tammanyites in the Second District, came in and got a reception that would have flattered a State leader. Foley was so confused over this that he fell into three chairs before he actually got to the seat where he belonged. Senator Thomas F. Grady came in a few minutes later, and the performance was repeated, except that Grady maintained his balance and got into the correct row.

Even Congressman Sulzer, perpetual candidate, was cheered generously. With proper and becoming dignity he remained standing as long as he possibly could and bowed his appreciation. Shortly after Sulzer arrived ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., came into the hall absolutely unnoticed and took his seat at the head of the Rensselaer County delegation.

All this time fully a third of the men in the big hall were smoking unreproved, until the atmosphere was literally filled with the tobacco fumes and smoke. As there were many ladies in the reserved seats, this caused considerable comment, but no move was made to check it until after the session had been formally opened.

Shepard Orator in the Gallery.

While some of the fun was going on and the bands were playing, a would-be speaker in the gallery tried to attract attention. He got up and commenced to say something about Shepard, but cries of "louder" and of other various things drowned his voice, and then one of the bands put him absolutely out of business. When the band ceased some enthusiast offered three cheers for Tammany Hall, which were given with a will, and then the would-be orator trailed along with the cry:

"And just a little bit of a tiger for Shepard!"

George Raines entered at this time and was applauded, a like mead of approval being given a few minutes later to Charles N. Bulger.

Then William B. Hornblower appeared on the scene and went to the chair to call the session to order. He was vigorously cheered and applauded, and at the same time the word was passed through the hall that the conference of leaders had agreed on a general Democratic ticket, with Herrick as the nominee for Governor. Intense interest was shown and there was a general scurrying to get all possible information.

At the same moment Senator McCarren, ex-Senator Hill, William F. Sheehan, and Cord Meyer, in the order named, entered the hall and went to their seats. Each was warmly received. Patrick E. McCabe accompanied Senator Hill to his seat, and quickly minor leaders clustered around those who had attended the conference, seeking information about the result. The effect of the announcement of the harmony agreement was electrical. Every man in the huge auditorium seemed to catch the spirit of the occasion at the same moment, and the enthusiasm was spontaneous and genuine.

It was 12:15 o'clock, an hour and a quarter after the set time, when Mr. Hornblower, as Temporary Chairman, called the convention to order. He requested that all smoking cease.

"There are many ladies present," he said. "They have made many sacrifices for the cause of patriotism, and the least we can do is to make this small sacrifice for them."

The Chairman was cheered and the cigars and cigarettes were put out.

Rousing Greeting to Murphy.

State Committeeman McLean arose to offer his report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, but the entrance of Charles F. Murphy, accompanied by Congressman W. Bourke Cockran and Senator Victor J. Dowling, at this moment started a roar of applause from the delegates on the floor and the Tammanyites in the gallery that for the moment made all business impossible. Roar after roar of applause followed the Tammany leader to his seat, but he was impassive through it all.

When this demonstration had subsided Mr. McLean reported that the Committee on Permanent Organization had agreed upon Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Ithaca as the Permanent Chairman of the convention. Mr. Lee was escorted to the platform, and at 12:30 o'clock was introduced and began his speech.

It took the delegates a moment or two to determine whether or not they liked the young-looking, smooth-faced man who stood before them. They decided they did like him, and from that time on all was easy. Mr. Lee was a bit timid at first—a sort of attack of stage fright—but the first bit of applause, when a gallerite offered three cheers for the young Democracy, put him at his ease. When he said he was glad the convention was no mere round-up of office holders of the Republican Convention had been, the crowd howled, and from that time on applause and cheers were given freely.

Lee Compliments the Convention.

"I congratulate myself," said Chairman Lee in beginning his speech, "that I am called to preside over a convention whose high character and serious bearing were a common remark yesterday among regular visitors at these conventions and among Saratogans.

"Last week in this hall a party convention made up largely of State officials, county officeholders, and Federal Postmasters, masking under the name of the 'party of Abraham Lincoln'—God save the name—set its stamp of approval upon the most disgraceful degradation of the Governor's office ever witnessed. Not merely a single, or dual, but a triple rôle did the Governor play. He sat there as Chief Executive of the State, as Chairman of the party delegation from Orange County, and as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"The Governor-Chairman should know that the fine sense of the fitness of things is not lost to our people. The State of New York, regardless of party, is blushing with shame at his shamelessness, recalling the fact that no Governor from Clinton down occupied at the same time the partisan position of Chairman of a State political organization, with one hand as political manager collecting 5 per cent. from every State employe for a party campaign fund and with the other writing an order inconsistently forbidding such collection.

"There are those that say there is no hope; that politics is hopelessly corrupt, that all public officials are grafters, and that we must accept the inevitable. There is no hope for honest Government from Higgins & Co. any more than there was from Odell & Co. The people are afraid of the silent partner. The Governor may resign—the Chairman remains. The Chairman may even retire, but the company will not be dissolved. The State grocery store will still be doing business along the old well-established lines.

"The honest efforts of a small band of Republicans to save their party and the State from the disgrace of the evident fixed determination of the canal ring to plunder the people demands my highest admiration. On this issue, across the conflicts of the campaign, we grasp the hand of the aged statesman from Tioga. The trap door of that convention through which he was unceremoniously ejected will yet be for him an arch of honor.

"A distinguished Republican lawyer of New York City—a former Secretary of War—knew how impossible would be the efforts of any man to stem the organized horde of Republican Huns and Vandals and Goths with their eyes fixed on the canal appropriation and their mouths watering for its sweets. He declined to be nominated for the highest office in the gift of our State and took to the woods."

The speech was interrupted many times by applause. A reference by Mr. Lee to the long record of personal honesty on the part of ex-Senator Hill, whose hands he said never had been soiled by personal profit or graft, was roundly cheered, even by many members in the Tammany delegation, but when he mentioned the name of Judge Parker, at the close of his speech, the biggest demonstration of the day followed. Hats went into the air, everybody in the hall stood up, cheered and applauded, and all three bands started in to play "The Star-Spangled Banner" at the same time.

For fully five minutes the demonstration lasted, and then at 1:10 o'clock, forty minutes after he had started his speech, Mr. Lee closed and announced that the regular order of business would be taken up.

The Convention's Little Joke.

George Raines of Rochester, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was recognized, and proceeded to read the platform of the convention. His utterances were repeatedly applauded, but there was real fun injected into his performance when, with solemn face, he read:

"We denounce the Raines liquor law."

There was a roar of laughter at this time that swelled over the hall and back again, causing even Mr. Raines to join in heartily at the joke of the convention, which had made him Chairman of the committee which was called upon to denounce the law which his own brother, Senator John Raines, had framed and which bore his name. As the laughter continued Mr. Raines raised his eyes ceilingward and with mock fervor said:

"God forgive him!"

Finally when he could get his own face straight, and had won the convention back to silence, Mr. Raines completed the reading of the platform, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote.

The formal business of the convention, preliminary to the nominations, was next taken up. Assemblyman Dibble offered the resolution, which was adopted, empowering the State Committee to fill all vacancies in the State ticket, and Elliot Danforth secured the adoption of a resolution empowering the State Committee to make any vacancy nominations that might become necessary next year when no State Convention is to be held. Then at 1:30 o'clock it was announced that nominations for Governor were in order.

Clerk Mason stood up and called the name of Albany, first on the roll. In response ex-Senator Hill arose slowly from his seat and started for the platform to nominate for Governor the man whom he had fought bitterly for years, and whom he and everybody about him had come to look upon as an arch enemy. Cheer after cheer followed him to the platform, and cheer after cheer greeted him as he bowed to Chairman Lee, shook his hand, and then, turning, faced the shouting convention.

Ex-Senator Hill Pleased.

The ex-Senator was pleased, there was no doubt of that. He seemed to feel the harmony in the air, and to be exhilarated at finding such an atmosphere in a Democratic convention. When he could command silence he said:

"Permit me in the first place to congratulate the Democrats of the State on this most enthusiastic and harmonious convention. It becomes our duty now to select a ticket which will fitly supplement the grand platform just adopted.

"In behalf of the Democracy of the united Democracy of Albany County I desire to present to you for the consideration of this convention the name of an honored citizen of that county. He is not a stranger in Democratic Conventions; his name is not unfamiliar to the people of the State. He needs no elaborate introduction to you or any other Democratic audience of the Empire State.

"District Attorney of his county for one term, he conducted the criminal business of that county with great success and ability. He was afterward elected to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District. He holds this high office to-day, and if nominated by this convention, he must sacrifice a portion of his term to accept the nomination, but this is a time when the Democracy must be prepared for sacrifices on the part of its loyal Democrats. [Great applause.]

"He has discharged the duties of Supreme Court Judge with signal ability. He has wronged no man. He has held the scales of justice even; he has always discharged his duty with ability, and, unlike possibly some others, in the discharge of his official duty he has always had the courage of his convictions.

Marks Close of All Differences.

"I need not tell you what you are all familiar with, what the Democrats of this State know—that there have been some divisions and differences throughout the State in the past. This convention marks the close of all differences previously existing. Hereafter our attacks will be made upon the common enemy, and not upon those in our own camp.

"To bring about this result, to bring about this presentation to-day of this nomination has required sacrifices by some individual Democrats in the County of Albany who have exhibited their loyalty to our cause by agreeing that this is not a time to exploit personal grievances, but to do that which strikes them as the best and the highest thing to do.

"This nomination which I am about to present to you for your consideration is one that can safely be made. I think the candidate I will name to you is one for whom every Democrat in the State of New York can honestly and sincerely cast his vote. He should be, and, I think will be, acceptable to all independent voters, whom we desire to be with us in this campaign. If elected he will treat every Democratic organization in every county with fairness and will deal fairly with every element constituting the Democratic Party.

"All believe victory is in the air. We believe the result of this convention will go forth to the people of the State and country with the promise of splendid results in November."

When Senator Hill concluded his speech there was a shout of approval, practically every person in the hall rising to his or her feet and shouting. Instantly many men appeared on the floor with ribbon badges of "Herrick for Governor" and passed them around among the delegations.

Convention Calls for Cockran.

As Mr. Hill started for his seat cries of "Cockran, Cockran," were heard from different sections, finally swelling into a complete chorus of demand for the Tammany orator. William F. Sheehan hurried down the aisle to where Mr. Cockran sat and hurriedly whispered to him. Mr. Cockran smiled and then, while the shouts for him continued, started for the platform. There was a smile on his face as he stood before the audience, which developed into a good-natured grin as the cheering and applause continued. Then slowly and deliberately he started in to second the Herrick nomination.

"This is an extraordinary gathering," he said, "marked by extraordinary and unprecedented features. I never believed that I would be permitted to sit in a Democratic Convention where there was no contest over the slate of delegates. Yesterday I beheld for the first time evidence of harmony. I confess that for a moment I was afraid it was almost too good to be true. I was afraid the Democrats had secured harmony after exhausting their resources with the preliminary conflict with themselves.

"We find a convention harmonious—harmonious not in composition, unanimous in its attitude in adopting its resolutions and platform, unanimous in the selection of its candidates, unanimous, aye, more than unanimous, in accepting the doctrine laid down from this platform by the temporary and permanent officers.

"Friends, in this moment of jubilee, I feel that it is a time of confession. I confess that until yesterday I felt myself somewhat aloof from the organization of the party at large. I have been fighting in New England and some other places. I began to feel as though I was several years ahead of the party. I rejoiced that yesterday the distinguished temporary presiding officer took ground just as distant and just as advanced as I had.

Party United at Last.

"At last we have a party not ashamed of its convictions, but eager to proclaim before the American people its fundamental principles and convictions, unanimous upon every point, unanimous upon every question, unanimous in the choice of candidates.

"My friends, we have in the selection of the candidates for President chosen the embodiment of the law, one who has spent his life in the study of it, in the interpretation of it, in the enforcement of it. We have to-day taken a step on behalf of the Democracy of the State which we believe will be not alone for the State, but for the Democracy of the Nation. We have selected a Democrat whose name is familiar to the people throughout the State and who will be governed by the law of the land in all his movements.

"To complete, then, this inspiring lesson which we offer to the Democracy of the Nation, on behalf of the organization of the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, I second the nomination made by the Senator from Albany, and ask that the selection of the Chief Executive as candidate for Governor be made unanimous and by acclamation."

Enthusiastic applause greeted his references to party harmony.

As Congressman Cockran was making his way to his seat there were cries for Senator McCarren, but instead the Brooklyn leader sent Luke D. Stapleton to the platform for him. As Mr. Stapleton had been selected to make the speech which was to place Edward M. Grout before the convention, there was a shout of approval when Mr. Stapleton greeted the Chairman on arriving at the platform, and then, turning, displayed a huge Herrick badge pinned to his breast.

"An earnest and hopeful Democracy and an impatient and angry citizenry," said he, "demand in this convention that personal ambitions be subordinated; that factional animosities be suppressed; that the quarrels of party be refrained, and that territorial claims be reserved to the end that the crowning infamy of brazen official outrage and public plunder, which no term but 'Odellism' can fittingly describe, represented by the nomination of an Odell fledgling, shall be crushingly defeated at the polls by the sturdiest champion of the opposite view of public trust within the ranks of civic morality.

When the Party Left Office.

"Ten years ago the Democracy relinquished State control upon other than State issues. There was a freedom from bonded debt. The tax rate was the lowest in more than a quarter of a century. Official integrity was the boast of the party. Official efficiency was generally conceded. There was no unholy association between Governmental philanthropy and partisan politics. Taxation was measured by the needs of the Government economically administered, and the principles of imposition were scientific, candid, just and uniform, and the benefits of Government equitably, equally, and fairly distributed among localities. The supremacy in their speeches of the co-ordinate branches of the Government was maintained inviolate.

"The leadership of the party was the victim of partisan abuse, but the 'yell of hate, the hiss of envy, or the pray of folly,' then, before, or since never impugned his political or official honesty or his faithful observance of the purest concepts of public trust during the long course of that leadership.

"Extravagance is the distinguishing feature of Republican supremacy. The public service has been disgraced by the elevation of cheap politicians to high administrative offices. The Legislature has been swashbuckled by a brutal executive, and, when not pulled, debauched at public expense for nominal service in incompatible employments.

"For the first time in American civilization the temple of justice has been invaded for machine exploitation by a political adventurer. Official corruption has so fastened itself upon the body politic, and devices for public plunder have been constructed with such craft that a sense of safety is fast forcing the people to seek out leaders with sufficient strength and fearlessness to dislodge the one and dismantle the other."

Following the speech of Mr. Stapleton, Chairman Lee recognized ex-Congressman Hiram K. Rockwell of Chemung County, the manager of the Stanchfield boom.

"There is such harmony in this convention," declared Mr. Rockwell, "that my only impulse is to get on the band wagon also. I want to say a word for that honest, loyal, and fearless Democrat, John B. Stanchfield, like him is the epitaph which some of the Roosevelt cowboys wrote over the grave of their dead comrade: 'He done his damndest; angels could do no more.'"

Mr. Raines then moved that the Secretary of the convention be instructed to cast a single ballot for the nomination of Judge Herrick, and this motion was carried with a shout.

Herrick Declared the Nominee.

Chairman Lee saw the ballot deposited and at 2:15 o'clock formally declared Judge D. Cady Herrick to be the nominee of the convention for Governor.

Other nominations followed rapidly. Senator Thomas F. Grady was recognized to place Congressman Francis Burton Harrison in nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, who has opposed Senator Grady in many an oratorical tilt in former conventions, seconded the nomination. A single ballot was cast, and Mr. Harrison was announced as the nominee.

Only fifty-seven minutes elapsed between the time the nomination for Lieutenant Governor was announced and the final adjournment of the convention, yet in that time the other five State officers were named, as well as the two judicial nominees.

George Raines of Rochester placed John Pallace, Jr., in nomination for Secretary of State, pausing long enough after he had presented the candidate to pay tribute to the leadership of Senator Hill for bringing about the harmony that had been witnessed in the convention. Frank H. Moss of Chautauqua, nominee for the same office two years ago and a candidate for the nomination again this year, seconded Mr. Pallace's nomination, and Daniel F. Cohalan of New York also seconded.

Tammany's Offer to Up-Staters.

Mr. Cohalan attracted much attention by the tribute which he also paid to Mr. Hill on behalf of Tammany Hall.

"New York is second to no Democratic section of the State in its appreciation of the great services which Senator Hill has rendered to his party," said Mr. Cohalan. "We know him and we respect him, too. But while we appreciate Senator Hill I think it is wise at this time of peace and harmony to call the attention of the up-State Democrats to the fact that if they always will show reasonable toleration to the Democrats of New York, who for years have been rolling up the big Democratic majorities that alone have made possible the election of Democrats when they have taken office, we always shall be willing to meet them fully half way."

The candidacy of George Hall of Ogdensburg for Controller was placed before the convention by D. E. Lucey of St. Lawrence County. Fred C. Schraub of Lewis seconded the nomination, as did Henry G. Jackson of Broome, who added:

"It's a damned sight more credit to be a Democrat in Broome, where Democracy is considered a crime by most of the people, than to be a Democrat in New York, where to be a Democrat means to be in control."

James J. Barrett of Onondaga placed William Muench in nomination for State Treasurer, Fred C. Schirmer of Westchester and John W. Fisher of Erie County making the seconding speeches.

Attorney General John Cunneen of Buffalo, the only Democrat on the State ticket of two years ago who was elected, was presented for renomination by George H. Kennedy, who said that it was a sacrifice for Mr. Cunneen to be renominated this time, when he and his friends had believed he should get a Court of Appeals nomination. William Gorham Rice of Albany seconded the nomination.

For State Engineer Thomas H. Stryker was presented by John D. McMahan of Oneida County. Elliot Danforth made the seconding speech.

When the nominations for Judges were called for there were cheers for Senator McCarren as he arose and walked to the platform. The band played "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" as he faced the audience.

"That's a protest on the part of the musicians against continuing longer," said the Senator.

He said that after long conferences on the subject of the judicial nominations it had been deemed wise to indorse the action of the Republican Convention in naming Chief Judge Edgar M. Cullen of the Court of Appeals, a Democrat, to serve for a full term of fourteen years, and in naming Judge William E. Werner of Rochester, a Republican, for a full term also. Arthur McLean of Newburg and John W. Hogan of Syracuse seconded this, and the nominations were made.

Only the adoption of the scar as a party emblem and of the usual complimentary resolutions remained after the judicial nominations had been made. Then, at 3:37 o'clock, the convention adjourned sine die.

The rush for the trains began at once. Special trains, bands, and delegates, as well as shouters, all have departed to-night, and the town is deserted.

FIRST RATIFICATION MEETING.

Kings County Delegation Assembles in Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—The first ratification meeting of the Democratic State campaign was held to-night in the parlor of the Grand Union by the Kings County delegation. Senator McCarren called the meeting of the delegation, and James Ridgway acted as Chairman.

Senator McCarren made the opening address, stating that the State ticket was deserving of the support of every Democrat and expressing confidence that it would be elected. Mr. Ridgway also made a rousing speech for the ticket. Alderman Maloney of William A. Doyle's district was present, as was also J. J. Walsh.

The anti-McCarren leader from the Second District also made a speech in favor of the ticket, but carefully refrained from any reference to the Murphy-McCarren differences.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—167 Division Street; Max Schwarz; damage, $500.

10 A. M.—123 Suffolk Street; David Marcus; damage slight.

12:50 P. M.—99 West Houston Street; Max Friedman; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—1,705 Madison Avenue; Frank Bravand; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—282 Elizabeth Street; M. Gilliione; damage, $50.

3:01 P. M.—220 Eldridge Street; Gertie Wise; damage, $2,000.

3:25 P. M.—611 Sixth Avenue; Joseph McCullough; damage, $50.

3:30 P. M.—143 Third Street and East River; E. C. Weeks; damage, $100.

SPECIAL FALL SALE

Exchanged PIANOLAS

At Reduced Prices

An Opportunity to Effect a Substantial Saving on the Purchase of "The Standard Piano Player of the World."

DURING the past four months many owners of Pianolas have exchanged their instruments for the new Metrostyle model. Before beginning our Winter business we desire to close out these exchanged Pianolas to make room for new goods. We have therefore divided them into three lots, which represent a decided opportunity when it is considered how rigidly prices are maintained by the Aeolian Company.

LOT I. $150 $15.00 down $7.00 per month

These Pianolas have, of course, seen use, and have given a great deal of pleasure in homes where the pianos were heretofore silent, but they have all been put in perfect order. In addition to a general overhauling they have been repolished, so as to remove all marks of previous use, and in some cases you would have to be an expert to distinguish them from entirely new instruments.

LOT II. $175 $20.00 down $8.00 per month

Most of the Pianolas in this special sale come under this head. We ourselves consider them practically as good as new. They have been refinished, their actions regulated, and at their price represent exceptional value. Each instrument has been pronounced by our inspector as being in first-class condition and justifying the strongest kind of guarantee.

LOT III. $200 $20.00 down $10.00 per month

Of the 200 Pianolas in this sale only twenty were included in this class. A few have been out on rental, others have been loaned to customers ordering special cases, while three have been used in recitals or in demonstrating to callers at our warerooms. Our own salesmen would be puzzled to distinguish them from instruments fresh from the factory. Very few in this class are now left.

Important to Remember: In buying instruments at this sale you are buying direct from the manufacturer, and the identical guarantee given by the manufacturer with entirely new instruments covers each purchase.

High Grade Pianos at Exceptional Prices

Taken in Part Payment for the Pianola Piano.

THE REASON why no other offering of used pianos is at all comparable with this is that nowhere else has the same *inducement* existed for owners to part with instruments so entirely satisfactory. These exchanges were all made for the Pianola Piano, a *musical instrument of an entirely new type.* The manufacturers represented include such well-known houses as

Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Wheelock, Steck and others,

$120 and upward.

As the cost of the Pianola Piano is from $500 to $1,000, it will be readily understood that these exchanged pianos have come from some of the best homes in New York and vicinity, where the instruments have always received the best of care and have never been abused. Hence the remarkably fine condition of the pianos in this sale,

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

The Silk Waists With the New Leg O'Mutton Sleeves Are on the Second Floor.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.

Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor. A dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a soothsayer who said: "You'll always notice there are two kinds of politicians — the kind that 'points-with-pride' and the kind that 'views-with-alarm.'"

There are more than two kinds of storekeeping though, and all are operated under some sort of policy.

We aim to have but one ideal and that's perfect storekeeping, and we strive to surround ourselves with all the attributes essential to accomplish our ideal.

First of all we deem quality the most important of all, for quality alone can insure satisfaction to our patrons.

With the standard of our merchandise thoroughly established we consider absolutely the lowest prices possible to quote and still maintain that standard the most important.

To help us realize our ambition—perfect storekeeping—we surround the customers with safeguards that make it impossible for them to meet with dissatisfaction while trading here. The most important of which are the exchange of goods or the return of your money when merchandise is returned in a reasonable length of time in as good a condition as it left our store.

Modish Fall flannels for waistings are here.

CLOSELY copying the appearance and quality of the most beautiful dress goods, the new flannels have burst out (from their customary neutrality in a marvelous transformation) from Great Britain, Germany and France.

The exquisitely patterned Scotch flannels are as fine as silk and come in the pale lavender and purple of their national thistle and, too, in all possible shades.

Viyella (so generally known the world over) is introduced in new guise. Only the educated eye can distinguish its compact, smooth weave from the more expensive material, French cashmere.

Saxony (a category by itself) is a splendid wearing flannel that will withstand the test of repeated laundering. We recommend it highly for shirt waists (the short underskirt) and negligee purposes.

Persian designs are exceedingly new, and (in the broches) suggest the old-fashioned Paisley shawls such as our grandmothers wore. French waistings can well take position with the finest challies. Entire house gowns (the comfortable kimona) and tea gowns are charming developments for this ideal woolen material. Printed designs (and embroidered conceits) attractively express the tendencies in style.

Scotch Flannels—28 inches wide, in all the new Fall designs; extra good quality, at, per yard, 23c.

Saxony Flannel Waistings—30 inches wide—white, with silk stripe effect; at, per yard, 55c.

Imported Flannel Waistings, in all the new plaid effects; per yard, 58c.

French and German Flannel Waistings, in all the up-to-date Fall designs, including handsome Persian effects; per yard, 75c.

A tailored suit item full of absorbing interest.

WE'VE been doing a little experimenting, and the benefits of our triumph we share with you. We took one of the $50.00 (models of the world's) best manufacturers—an exclusive and very fashionable tailor made suit—and set out to see how much it would cost us to produce a number of identical gowns. We got the price down to $22.50, and this is our triumph.

They are exact reproductions of the $50.00 model (we even think they are a little better) especially the minor details and workmanship.

We'd like to have you come and see them, because even if you do not buy you'll catch the (essential attributes) that make our suit and coat business such a success.

This suit is made of a fine quality of pan cheviot in blue, black and brown, taffeta lined throughout—coat is 25 inches long—beautifully trimmed with wide silk band and silk ornaments; one model has velvet collar, cuffs and vest. The other model has the broadcloth combinations (in the new brown shades)—the new sleeves. Skirt is handsomely trimmed to match coat, at $22.50.

Feminine fancies in veils for the new season.

LITERALLY shrouded with the folds of chiffon (Tuxedo net, lace and maline) will pretty faces and hats be this ensuing season, for the veil has come to be the crowning glory of the correct attire.

Particular attention has been given to colorings (so that the most remote hue in dress goods can be minutely matched) for adjuncts of the toilette must be of identical color.

There are some catchy two-toned veils in the becoming Tuxedo net (dotted and with embroidered edges) in bright chenille flowers. The blue and black grounds are wrought with scarlet, and for pale complexions supply the necessary touch of color. White net (with burnt orange dots) is another happy selection for anaemic skins.

Applique lace veils in ivory white and colors lend themselves gracefully to the new shaped hats. Perhaps none is so genuinely pretty over a rosy cheek as the delicate Chantilly lace veils, (or the 3 yard Du Barry in gauzy chiffon), draping the hat and loosely knotted under the chin in scarf fashion.

Fashion's Fads

The latest fad is the circular chiffon veil shaped to fit the crown of the hat.

Veils in white applique and those stamped in flower designs are also novelties. Onion covered veils are chic for wear with black and brown hats.

Put a touch of Coque de Roche or burnt orange on your hat to be in style. Roses, feathers, quills, ribbon, foliage and trimming materials come in this gorgeous color.

The Marie Antoinette girdles in Dresden silk and varicolored messalines have buckles of brilliants at the front.

Buttons are dazzling. Crystal buttons and those that scintillate with brilliants and other cut stones will take the lead in favor.

Leather belts are indispensable for tailor suits demanding a skirt waist. Those worn at present are of wide dimensions.

Feather hats and beavers decorated with bristling feather ruffs in ombre effects are occupying feminine attention.

Sashes at the back, secured in place at the waist line in rosettes, are new ideas from Paris.

In dress trimmings spangles, paillettes and gilt-incrusted lace appear.

Leather ties, turn over, and cuffs, distinguish some of the newest waists.

There is a new cuff called the "Rob Roy," and another called the Directoire.

Shoes to match the color of the gown give a finishing touch to a handsome toilette.

New Autumn millinery

WE'VE a hundred and one surprises for you in our millinery sections, (exclusive importations and designs) which are the original skill of such eminent attelieres as Georgette, Deffontaine, Louison, Lewis and Charlotte.

Principal points in chapeaux will be high crowns (rolled high brims) and shirrings and diminutive plaitings.

Charlotte introduces some novelties in shirred ribbons (running through gradations of color) such as rich mahogany shading to light cerise, rose pink and ombre shades in all of the popular new colors in *coque de roche*, that brilliant burnt orange tint which impregnates all fashionable materials and creations — reseda (and American Beauty Red) which has been successfully revived for the season.

The collar effect in velvet (shirred taffetas) and ombre maline marks the designs from *Georgette's* and tells what the present whim of La Mode is. One attractive model in reseda (chiffon taffetas) is of the wide-brimmed sailor shaping with high rolled brim. The air of elegance (for which the French are so justly celebrated) is supplied in a velvet crown collar and simple tie bow.

Gainsborough hats are the workmanship of Louison, whose indefinable touch is revealed in pronounced effects (and gorgeous colorings)—for instance, seal brown and reseda green are uniquely united in a velvet model, with brown Val lace brim edgings and plaitings of brown taffeta over reseda velvet.

Grapes and roses in exquisite peachy-pink tints are a feature of a brown rolling sailor (with draped velvet crown), and, indeed, the grape may be said to be a conspicuous item in Fall hat decorations.

This hat is also one of Georgette's (as is a jaunty little Tam turban) in sage green velours, over the broad crown of which a tuft of fluffy Marabou feathers waves.

Here is one of the Continental shapes so becoming to womankind in general (and which will be much worn in fur beavers,) birds' breasts, and shirred taffetas and velvets. Birds of paradise in rich coque de roche (bright cerise and myrtle green) ornament many beautiful hats, most of which introduce the high crown and high rolling side.

D'ffontaine has a leaning toward quiet conceptions in gunmetal, and he shows one (Frenchy little) model having the new double crown wreathed with gray buttonhole roses and supporting a long ostrich plume. You will like a triangle hat (from this same hatmaker,) with entire brim facing of tiny pink buttonhole roses and contrasted with a shirred black chiffon crown.

Our imported Hats are on sale at $25 to $35, which is less than the actual cost abroad—but then they've served their purpose—as we've used them for models. Toffeta Silk Sailor Hats at $12.50.

Those $1.25 and $2.00 silks that stand alone at 58c. are selling very rapidly.

ONLY a few days more and this sale will be a thing of the past. Dressmakers and manufacturers have bought most liberally (because they recognize the price) to be less than cost of production.

It was an immense purchase, but good things go fast and this is certainly the best silk bargain of a decade.

Handsome evening silks, beautiful Lyons Silks, very fine imported novelties in Persian and plaid effects, over twenty-five distinct patterns to choose from—you can take our samples and find these identical silks on sale elsewhere at $1.25 to $2.00.

Silks suitable for evening and reception gowns, waists and petticoats, fine kimonos, linings for evening coats and fine fur pieces.

Some of these silks are so thick that they will stand alone—while they last at 58c.

55c. yard for 75c. Louisine silks; complete assortment of street shades: all checked grounds; 3,500 yards.

58c. yard for 85c. black imported taffetas: Messaline finish; very fine quality; 1,200 yards.

$1.19 yard for $1.75 black crepe de Chine, 40 in. wide; very fine quality; 7 yards make an entire dress; 1,500 yards.

78c yard for $1.25 colored peau velvet; all colors; fine quality; 2,500 yards, beginning to-day, at 78c.

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

9,000 articles in leather goods at ½ regular price

NOT in a single instance is the price more than one-half the regular cost of these useful traveling requisites (and other articles in leather)—a sale of wonderful import and far-reaching effect, especially among those who want to anticipate their holiday gifts. Now isn't there something in this list below that will make a fitting gift for "Him" or "Her"—isn't there something you would like to buy for yourself? A sale equally important to man or woman. Everything is new and of the highest quality.

Main Floor.

½ Price

It's the greatest assortment of things in leather New York or any other city has ever known—the entire sample line of the best leather manufacturer in the world. Among them are hundreds of imported pieces—Frankfort, Offenbach, Vienna and Paris have contributed to this great aggregation of choice leather excellence. A sale of the better kinds at little prices—barely covering the cost of labor, to say nothing of materials—to the discriminating thoughtful seeker after the "something different" much is here to interest.

½ Price

In the great lot of leather goods there are many samples that will be sold at prices that will cause a veritable rush. You can afford to anticipate holiday gifts (at these prices). No sale that has ever occurred before can compare with this great bargain event.

25c for 50c., 75c. & $1 articles.

Purses, card cases, calendars, penwipers, bag tags, bill folds, money belts—inexpensive things that always come in handy.

50c for $1.00 and $1.50 articles.

Bill books, bill folds, money belts, playing card cases, toilet rolls, flasks, card cases, cuff and collar sets, mirrors, cigar cases.

$1.00 for $1.50 to $3.00 articles.

Writing cases, bill books, letter cases, pocket books, music rolls, roll ups, folios, flasks, card cases, cigar cases.

$1.50 for $3.00 to $4.00 articles.

Writing cases, bill books, letter cases, pocket books, folios, photo cases, dressing cases, flatiron books. They're exceptional bargains.

$1.95 for $4.00 and $5.00 articles.

Writing cases, letter cases, music rolls, pocketbooks, flasks, cigar cases, jewel boxes, dressing cases, flatiron books, hand bags.

$2.95 for $6.00, $7 and $8 articles.

Folios, letter cases, flatiron books, jewel boxes, hand bags, useful and necessary articles of the best quality.

Annual sale of notions and dressmakers' supplies.

OVER thirty years ago, (Simpson Crawford Co.) inaugurated their first annual sale of notions and dressmaking supplies. From the very inception (this annual event) has been regarded as the most opportune buying time of the entire year, a time when prices are reduced to the lowest level, (permitting dressmakers and manufacturers) to buy at less than wholesale price.

In merit of merchandise, in extent of price-cutting, (in thoroughness comprehensiveness) complete ness, and in display this sale is positively unique. It is organized to be the greatest notion event in our history. This means much more than if this statement came from any other establishment. Simpson Crawford Co.'s notion sales (have gained) a standing that is unique in America. With dressmakers everywhere they are looking forward to and prepared for as being the supremely important buying occasion of each season. The announcement of these sales (bring here an attendance) of the general public such as never has been attained by other establishments.

Therefore when we state arrangements are completed, goods have been bought and prices made from top to bottom of the list, with the purpose of surpassing all our previous efforts, you can realize this is the greatest buying opportunity in notions you ever enjoyed.

Main Floor.

Hose Supporters.

Here are numbers in Hose Supporters that are all standard. But these sale prices cut deep and leave only two-thirds and one-half of regular value for you to pay.

Satin Pad Hose Supporters, 4 straps of extra strong elastic, regular 38c line for.....25c

Satin Pad Hose Supporters, all silk plain and fancy elastics, regular prices up to 50c at.....39c

Hook On Hose Supporters, plain and fancy elastics, regular 29c and 35c lines at.....19c

Pin On Hose Supporters, extra heavy elastic webbing, usual 38c line for.....25c

Pin On Hose Supporters, fancy elastic with satin tops, regular 35c line for.....19c

Sew On Hose Supporters, extra heavy elastic, 38c line for.....25c

Beltings, Bindings, etc.

This is a sale of our regular brands of Beltings and Bindings, the merit of which is known to every dressmaker. These sale prices are less than the usual wholesale cost.

Silk Double Serge Belting, Favorite brand—piece, 55c; dozen...$6.30

Silk Double Serge Belting, Superior brand—piece, 65c; dozen...$7.00

Silk Double Serge Belting, narrow width—piece, 50c; dozen.....$5.90

During this sale we will stamp all Belting for Dressmakers free of charge.

Silk Prussian Binding, Favorite brand, 12½c a piece; dozen pieces.....$1.38

Silk Prussian Binding, Superior brand, 15c a piece; dozen pieces.....$1.69

Silk Taffeta Binding, Favorite brand, 7c a piece; dozen, 79c; box.....$3.55

Silk Taffeta Binding, Superior brand, 11c a piece; dozen, $1.20; box.....$5.75

Buttons

An immense purchase of the surplus stock of a large importer of fine Dress Trimming Buttons on sale here at from 20 to 50 cents on the dollar of value. Fine styles, fine qualities, splendid assortments.

Fancy Metal Dress Buttons, over 100 different styles, highly desirable in character, at the extraordinary price of 15c per card of two dozen. They are worth up to 75c per card.

Fancy Dress and Coat Buttons in medium and large sizes, a splendid collection, worth up to 75c dozen—sale price, dozen, 15c.

Pearl Buttons for wash dresses, waists, etc., 10c, 15c, and 25c for card of 2 dozen.

Pearl Buttons in large sizes for cloaks—worth up to 75c dozen, sale price, 15c and 25c dozen.

Sewing Silk and Cotton

No Sewing Silk is better known among dressmakers than the Simpson-Crawford Co. "Perfection" brand. There is no better silk made.

Actual value, 60c spool; sale price, spool, 39c; dozen.....$4.60

Basting Cotton, 500-yard spools, usual price, 45c; dozen.....35c

Shell Hair Articles.

A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK AT AN EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE.

Horn Shell Hair Pins, assorted styles, extra finish, regular 21c and 25c lines, at, per dozen.....10c

Horn Shell Hair Pins, extra size and weight, value up to 38c dozen; sale price.....19c

Horn Shell Back Combs, over 25 styles, hand finished, strong and highly desirable.

25c and 38c lines at.....15c

38c and 48c lines at.....25c

Horn Shell Side Combs, wonderful values in high grade numbers.

15c and 19c lines at.....10c

29c and 38c lines at.....19c

Horn Shell Barrettes.....15c

Miscellaneous.

Pearl Beads, extra quality, all sizes, worth 25c string.....15c

Hat Pins, cut jet heads, value up to 15c each, 2 for.....10c

Shoe Laces, Mohair, a first-class lace, all lengths, value 15c dozen, for.....7c

Skirt Binding Braid, best quality Mohair, per piece.....8c

Collar Foundations of Silk Chiffon, extra quality, each.....4c

Sewing Silk, about 300 yards on large spool, warranted, value 25c each, sale price.....15c

Dress Shield Bargains.

Double covered dress shields—best rubber and finest nainsook covers—the very best made.

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Pair,	11c	13c	15c	18c
Dozen,	$1.15	$1.35	$1.55	$1.85

Double covered Japanese silk shields, the finest quality Stewert, Howe & May could produce.

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Pair,	22c	25c	27c	29c
Dozen,	$2.35	$2.65	$2.95	$3.25

Queen May dress shields, improved shape, perfectly made—medium size, 11c a pair, $1.15 a dozen—large size 14c a pair, $1.35 a dozen.

Princess light weight dress shields, fully guaranteed.

	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Pair,	7c	9c	11c	13c
Dozen,	69c	89c	$1.15	$1.29

Whalebone and Featherbone

The cost of raw whalebone has trebled within the past year. We offer one lot during this sale at 25 per cent. less than the present actual cost of the crude bone. 17c a piece; $1.65 dozen; $21.50 a gross.

Gros Grain Featherbone, dozen yards.....$1.20

Twill Covered Featherbone, dozen yards.....89c

Silk Collar Featherbone, dozen yards.....69c

Smallwares.

You are buying and using these articles all the time. If you buy a good supply during this sale you will save a large part of their regular prices.

English Pins, best quality, all sizes, 360 pins on sheet, 2 for..10c

Mourning Pins, English made, 4 boxes for.....10c

Pin Cubes, large, all colors, usually 7c and 8c, sale price 3 for.....10c

Jet Veil Pins, assorted sizes, 60 pins on sheet, 3 sheets for.....10c

Pearl Lace Pins, best quality, regular prices 8c and 10c card, 2 for.....10c

Steel Safety Pins, all sizes, very strong, value 5c to 8c card, 4 cards for.....10c

Hair Pin Cabinets, assorted, value 8c each, 2 cabinets for.....10c

Tomato Pin Cushions, 2 for.....10c

English Twill Tape, large pieces, 2 pieces for.....10c

French Darning Cotton, absolutely best quality made, large balls, sale price 3 for.....10c

Sewing Silk, guaranteed quality and full 100 yards, black only, regular 8c quality, 2 spools for.....10c

Sewing Cotton, soft finish, 200 yards, sale price, 6 spools for..10c

Hercules Hooks and Eyes, spring back and finest grade, 3 cards..10c

Kid Hair Curlers, 4 bunches..10c

Hooks and Eyes, and Pins

To more effectively serve the convenience of dressmakers, we have had put up specially for us Hooks and Eyes, in separate boxes. We offer them at special prices.

Hercules Hooks (without eyes), spring back and made of brass wire, none better at any price; sizes 0 to 4, black and white, ½ great gross in box.....49c

Hercules Invisible Eyes, all sizes, ½ great gross.....49c

Swan Bill Hooks, without eyes, great gross in box.

Size,	1	2	3	4	6	8
Black,	38c	42c	44c	46c	56c	69c
White,	67c	69c	75c	87c	$1.25	$1.55

Eyes, without hooks, great gross in box.

Size,	1	2	3	4	6	8
Black,	19c	21c	22c	24c	29c	37c
White,	32c	37c	42c	45c	65c	85c

Hercules Hooks and Eyes, on card, gross, 14c; great gross.....$1.58

Dressmaking Pins, Standard American quality.

	F	3-½	S. C.	M. C.
Dozen,		33c	38c	42c

Dressmaking Pins, in half-pound boxes, made specially for the Simpson-Crawford Co. from fine brass wire, and finished with needle points.

	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
Box,	25c	25c	25c	25c

Perfumes, soap, toilet articles and drugs: remarkable bargain event

THIS remarkable sale does not consist of a lot of nondescript articles (whose intrinsic value) no one knows, but a complete gathering of all the popular well known and tried brands.

Just pick out your favorite brand of perfume, soap or toilet articles and note how much we save you on each article.

Now is the time for you to secure a season's supply, as a sale of this kind seldom occurs. You know as well as we do that (when you can buy) 2 cakes of cuticura soap for 25c., or 3 cakes of Pears' soap for 25c., or 2 cakes of Woodbury's soap for 25c., and hundreds of other similar bargains that will draw a great crowd.

Simpson Crawford Co. quality maintained throughout and every article of highest tested purity and quality. Opportunity to stock for all Fall and Winter use.

By reason of low prices we cannot accept mail orders, C. O. D. or orders from dealers, and we reserve the right to limit quantity on some articles. Main Floor.

25c for 2 cakes Cuticura soap.
25c for 3 cakes Pears' soap.
25c for 3 cakes Munyon's witch hazel soap.
25c for 2 cakes Woodbury's facial soap.
25c for 2 cakes Packer's tar soap.
25c for 4 cakes Earl's tar soap—fine for shampooing.
25c for 3 cakes Sanitol toilet soap.
25c for 2 boxes Mennen's toilet powder.
25c for 2 glass bottles Idealia violet talcum powder.
25c for 4 tins Ideal talcum powder.
25c for 4 bottles Calder's tooth powder—traveler's size.
25c for 2 boxes Mrs. Ella Wilson's Perspirine—the splendid powder for excessive perspiration.
25c for 2 bottles Listerine—large size 59c.
25c for 2 bottles Borine antiseptic mouth wash.
25c for 2 bottles Hazard, Hazard & Co. Saponaceous dentifrice.
25c for 2 tubes Sheffield's tooth paste.
25c for 3 tubes Borine tooth paste
25c for 2 bottles Lyon's tooth powder.
25c for 2 bottles Aseptikon tooth powder.
25c for 2 bottles English lavender smelling salts.
25c for ½ pt. imported St. Thomas bay rum; pt., 40c; qt., 85c.
25c for 50c bath sprays.
25c for 2 pint bots. finest violet ammonia; qt., 19c.
25c for qt. Dickinson's strongest witch hazel; pt., 17c.
25c for 2 tubes Hazard, Hazard Cucumber or Rose cold cream.
25c for 50c size Idealia almond meal.
25c for 3 powder paper bobks, white or flesh.
25c for pt. best beef, wine and iron.
25c for 50c Idealia Florida water.
25c for 4 oz. Violet de Parme water; 8 oz., 45c.
31c for La Blache face powder.
32c for Hinds' Honey and Almond cream.
19c for witch hazel cream or rose almond cream.
17c for 25c tincture benzoin for the toilet.
17c for family size Dentiseptine listerated tooth powder.
8c for Idealia violet cold cream; 4 oz., 19c; 1 lb., 48c. We can recommend this as the finest cold cream.
17c for Sanitol tooth powder, paste or liquid.
37c for full pt. Dentiseptine, the perfect antiseptic alkaline mouth and tooth wash; qt., 69c.

Special sale of drugs.

59c for Peruna.
69c for Munyon's Paw Paw.
71c for Gude's peptomangan.
23c for Fletcher's Castoria.
37c and 69c for Liquozome.
15c, 17c, 34c and 64c for Bromo Seltzer.
12c for Carter's Liver Pills.
37c and 67c for Scott's Emulsion.
17c for 25c white pine compound.
14c for Lithia tablets, 5 gr., bot. of 50.
17c for 25c spiced essence Jamaica ginger; 50c size, 27c.
69c for Enos fruit salt.
17c for bot. of 100 Cascara pills.
15c for bot. of 100 quinine pills, 2 grain.
14c for bot. of 50 Seller's antiseptic tablets.
25c for California syrup of figs.
17c for ¼ lb. effervescing salts, phosphate soda, vichy, Kissinger and citrate magnesia; 1 lb., 46c.
29c for Meadow's malted milk; hospital size, $2.39.
34c and 55c for Mellin's food.
59c pt. for Dr. Earl's syrup of seven hypophosphates, the best of all tonics for the weak, nervous and anaemic.

Special sale of hair tonics, dressings and colorings.

89c for $1.75 worth—$1 bottle of Cranitonic Hair Food—one 50c tube Cranitonic Zema Cream—one 25c cake Cranitonic shampoo soap—for this sale the three for 89c.

37c and 69c for 50c and $1 size Coke's dandruff cure—and with each bottle a 25c cake Coke's shampoo soap free.

18c, 35c and 67c for Danderine.

63c for Scheffler's hair colorine, all shades.

$1.19 and $2.30 for imperial hair regenerator, all shades.

49c for Ayer's hair vigor.

36c and 69c for Westphal's Auxiliator.

61c, $1.19 and $2.31 for Barker's Hirsutus.

79c and $1.79 for De Miracle—for removing superfluous hair.

40c, 80c and $1.50 for Pinaud's Eau de Quinine.

79c for Mrs. Ella Wilson's hair tonic—the best remedy that has been found for dandruff, falling and scanty hair.

39c and 68c for Sage Tea hair tonic.

Rubber goods.

59c for 2 qt. hot water bottle—1 our 1 year guarantee.

88c for 2 qt. fountain syringe—the most complete made—with rapid flow, balloon spray pipes—our 1 year guarantee.

49c for rubber gloves for housework—seconds—all warranted perfect.

98c for 2 qt. combination water bag and syringe—year guarantee.

Special sale of bath and toilet soaps.

Be prudent and buy a sufficient quantity for the season, as all soaps improve with age—all soaps sold by us are guaranteed absolutely pure, as we only buy from the most reliable manufacturers.

5c for Armour's 10c toilet soap; 59c doz.

10c for 3 cakes Buttermilk and Lanoline soap.

8c for Box of 3 cakes witch hazel soap, delightfully perfumed.

5c cake for Jergen's oatmeal and Turkish bath soap; 58c doz.

25c for 3 cakes Violette de Parme and Idealia Violet toilet soap.

21c for 6 cakes Idealia castile soap.

46c for 4 lb. bar Conti castile soap.

24c for 3 lb. bar green castile soap.

Special sale perfume.

69c oz. for Piver's perfume Aaures, Safranor, or Le Trefle.

69c oz. for Violets (pronounced Vee-olay) perfumes—Ambre, Royal, or Cytise.

29c for ½ oz. bot. Tokio, the fascinating new Japanese perfume; oz., 55c.

19c for 25c Idealia toilet waters—very fine—Violet, Rose, and Carnation—29c for 38c size—79c for $1 size.

37c for Meadowbrook violet toilet water.

23c for 40c Florida water.

19c oz. for Oakley's perfumes—violet, coryolopsis, California Rose, and Camelia.

19c for Idealia menthol cologne—splendid for sick or nervous headaches.

19c for ¼ lb. package Hazard, Hazard & Co. Florentine Orris.

Manicure Set for $1.25.

A set sufficient to last through the Winter—all the articles of very highest quality. Read this combination:

1 pr. finest nail scissors—value 75c
1 flexible nail file, extra size—value 35c.
1 box Idealia nail powder or one jar Mrs. Benton's nail enamel—either gives a brilliant and lasting polish to the nails—value 25c.
1 nail buffer—value 25c.
1 bot. nail bleach and cuticle stick—value 25c.

For this sale we will sell this combination for $1.25.

Sale of hair and toilet brushes of every kind—an opportunity seldom offered to obtain the finest quality of bristle goods at less than cost to import. Most of these are importers' samples and cannot be duplicated.

$1.79 for up to $5 finest natural ebony hair brushes—all sizes.

79c for up to $2 hair brushes in ebony, fox, cocabola and other fine woods.

44c for 75c English Penetrator hair brushes.

59c for 85c Penetrator hair brushes for men.

43c for 75c ebony hat brushes.

89c and $1.23 for ebony and solid back cloth brushes.

47c for up to 40c finest French toothbrushes.

10c for up to 25c French and Jap toothbrushes.

15c for complexion brushes.

25c for 50c hand scrubs and nail brushes—in wood and bone; 15c for 30c value.

23c and upwards for bath brushes

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

This Is the Season of The Picturesque In MILLINERY

The large picture hats are pre-eminent for evening as well as daytime wear. Yet so varied are the shapes, that each individual taste is amply met.

The full Autumn showing invites you.

The New Color Schemes of the Season

A dozen different whims have given us the beautiful combinations on these hats—indescribably bold and dashing, or faint and alluring.

When Marie Antoinette sat up all night with a gay party of friends to watch the sun rise, it made *dawn pink* the fashion. It is here in a marabout hat as soft as a cloud.

Because the Princesse de Lamballe affected shades of pink, lavender, blue, and green, wonderfully blended, this combination has been revived.

A certain shade of *pale blue* is much in vogue, as it matched Marie Antoinette's eyes.

The regal shades of *eminence* (a dark velvety, pansy purple), combined with glowing crimsons, were brought to notice in Paris, it is said, by the late disputes with the Vatican.

But, besides these, there is the whole gamut of vivid *flame colors*, ranging from the volcanic yellow of *flamme du Fujiyama*, down to dull, smouldering red.

There Are Also New Shapes

Crowns are high and brims are wide, to go with full skirts and larger sleeves. The hat seen most in Paris at present has a medium high stiff crown, elongated from back to front and slightly sunken at the top. The tall box-like crown—severe, uncompromising, yet regal—is also a favorite. The trimming is high in front.

Yet many people will wear what is to them most becoming, so that you will also find low crowns in this millinery display.

A Hint of the Novelties

Trimmings of marabout feathers have taken both London and Paris by storm.

Taffeta hats are in again, elaborated with every sort of shirring and plaiting.

Hand-work plays a larger part in millinery than it has for years. Nodding plumes and softest chiffons with velvets make the richest and most beautiful headgear.

We are making a special display of white and pale-colored evening hats, which are so necessary for theatre and dinner wear during the Winter.

The Hats By Our Own Milliners

have missed none of the new points brought by cables and letters and models from Paris. It will not be at all strange if you pick up one of them, expecting to see a Paris label inside. We are proud of them all.

"I Want a Flexible Stetson Derby"

That is what the men say when they come into our Hat Store. They wore these comfortable Hats last season, and nothing but the Stetson will satisfy them, of course. The heavy, rigid Derby of the past has been condemned because it is uncomfortable, making an ugly, red mark around a man's head, eventually killing the hair, and making a man bald.

The flexible, feather-weight Stetson Derbies feel so good, that you scarcely know you have a hat on. Then you only need to compare a Stetson with any other Derby to see how much finer the fur is, and how much better the hat is made.

In black, and in the new browns at $3.50 and $5.

Full line of Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $15.

Other Derbies and Soft Hats, $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

SUITS for High-School Boys

High-School—gives a boy a greater sense of his importance and his age. He needs to "dress the part"—wants a more manly-looking suit than he has been used to.

These Suits fill the bill—Three-Piece Suits, with coat, vest and knee-trousers. Made in sturdy, substantial fashion, of fine all-wool blue and fancy mixed cheviots; and quite dignified, as becomes the young man's advanced state. Sizes 12 to 16 years; and worth, owing to the special way we have priced them, a dollar more than their price—

$5 a Suit

Bloomer Knickerbockers, strongly made of Corduroy; wear well and look well. Sizes 8 to 16 years, **$1.75 a pair.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

And HATS for The Same Boys

We have shaped our course after the men's fashions, in providing these Hats for Boys—except that we have given them a dash of the juvenile, for the sake of the fitness of things.

But for every popular Autumn style in men's hats, as laid down by the best makers, you'll find a duplicate in this boys' stock, in color and style.

Derby Hats, $1.50, $2 and $3.

Soft Hats, with broad brims and crowns that telescope, crease or dent—and they're especially sought after this season by the high-school boy—$1.50, $2 and $3.

College Caps in red, black and navy blue cloth, 50c and 75c.

Caps in tweeds and serges—other styles—50c and $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Fall Overcoats Full Measure For $15

We are willing—nay, anxious—to have you match up these $15 Overcoats with any $20 coat you can pick out elsewhere, and to abide by your decision.

We think so well of them that we have called them our

Wanamaker Special $15 Overcoats

a name that we bestow charily—in fact, like the bit of red ribbon that goes with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Made of Oxford mixed, all-wool Vicuna; Merveilleux silk-lined and faced to edge; or silk-lined cloth-faced; or 42 inches long, and lined with fine Venetian, Autumn weight, of course; and coats that every man who wants a handsome, stylish, well-cut and well-tailored overcoat for business or dress will be proud to wear. $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Another "Graustark" Story

By George Barr McCutcheon

Not for many a moon has there been such a fascinating tale as *Beverley of Graustark*, which has just come from the press. It is a book that you lay down with regret, and hurry back to at the first moment of leisure. It has all the fascination of being set with an old European principality as background, for the exciting and tantalizing love story of a brilliant American girl. From the first line to the finish it is a fascinating romance distinctly superior to the average of the last year or two. Price $1.08.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Great Savings On Charming Paris DRESSING SACQUES

Not a whit less pretty than their successors and rivals are these dainty bits of Paris finery—full of charming touches of hand-work.

But sentimental reasons demand that they give way promptly to the incoming stock—hence a fine opportunity for women to possess these beautiful garments for informal wear at savings of one-third to one-half:

$7 to $12 Dressing Sacques at $5

Made of albatross and French flannels; some lined with Japanese silk, some trimmed with embroidery, and others with silk and embroidery edges. The colors include light blue, pink, lavender, black and white. $5 each.

$15 to $20 Silk Dressing Sacques at $10

Really exquisite garments made of light blue, pink, lavender and black silk; lined with albatross; beautifully trimmed with lace. Superb garments to secure at the prices that domestic dressing sacques would cost.

$15 to $50 Paris Negligees at $10 to $20

Made of albatross and silk; some are trimmed with lace, others are hand-embroidered. The colors include white, light blue, pink, lavender and black.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Considerable Savings On Correct CORSETS

Worth while, isn't it, when you can choose your favorite model from among half-a-dozen lots of good, new Corsets, and save a quarter to a third of the value on the operation?

That's the opportunity that comes to women today, through these special offerings:

At 50c, worth 75c—Of fine coutil, with eyelets for supporters; medium bust, long hips.

At 65c, worth $1—Wide Tape Girdles, with supporters attached.

At 65c, worth $1—P. N. Corsets of fine batiste; long waist; ribbon-bound at top.

At 75c, worth $1—Thompson's glove-fitting Corsets; medium bust and hips; supporters in front.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets; latest style; long waist and dip hips.

At 75c, worth $1—C. B. Corsets; short hips, medium bust, no side steels.

At $1, worth $1.50—P. N. Corsets; long skirt, medium waist, supporters in front.

Tenth st. Elevator Table.

Buying a PIANO Is the Purchase of a Lifetime

Often the piano is bought for the purpose of giving the child its first lesson in music, and it is the proud treasure of the home until the days when the daughter, full grown, plays with expert skill for the pleasure of her friends.

It is a purchase that should be made seriously and with deliberation. Today buying a piano is safe and easy. The Wanamaker Store for years has been seeking out the best pianos made, from the matchless Chickering to the most inexpensive pianos of artistic qualities. Some of these pianos have been with us from the very beginning; others have come with us as they realized what a thoroughly dignified and artistic business the Wanamaker Store was conducting. Others have proven their merits to us, and new names have been added to the Wanamaker Roll of Honor.

It is not a range of Pianos starting from the superlative and running down to the cheapest, for in every range there is a piano which we are proud to point to, as being absolutely foremost in every way among pianos of its grade.

The present season finds several new names added to our list.

The Autopiano is a product of the present year that has been previously announced.

The Angelus Piano, a still more wonderful instrument, we have been unable to announce in the way it deserves, because of the inability of the makers to produce it in quantities that do not disappear as rapidly as they come on our floors.

Here is the list of superb instruments that are gathered here in this one Piano Store for your comparison and selection. There is no equal collection of pianos to be found under one roof anywhere else in New York City.

CHICKERING

VOSE — EMERSON

KURTZMANN

MERRILL — CROWN

GRAMER

J. C. CAMPBELL — FREDERICK DOLL

The ANGELUS

ANGELUS PIANO — AUTOPIANO

This splendid array of pianos proves beyond peradventure the WANAMAKER pre-eminence in the piano business. It makes WANAMAKER'S the one place where this important purchase can be made with a certainty that a thoroughly artistic piano will be secured, after most ample comparison, side by side, among instruments of various tone-qualities, and other matters of individual taste.

Whatever price the purchaser wishes to pay, we have to show the very finest instruments produced at that figure. In addition we offer the convenience of the WANAMAKER PLAN, which makes the buying of any piano very easy, as payments are arranged in conformity to the convenience of the purchaser.

The many thousands of pianos which we have sold in recent years, to satisfied customers, proves that the Wanamaker Piano Store can give you satisfying service, unequaled elsewhere, when making this purchase. We shall be glad to give you our best attention when you come to the store; or, if a visit is not convenient, our representative will call on you, by appointment, to tell you more of the Wanamaker Pianos, and terms of purchase. We assure you any such representative will act with the utmost courtesy, and will never offend you by pressing the matter beyond your desire.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Every Woman Wants a Raincoat

One might as well be without an umbrella as a Raincoat on a rainy day, but unlike the umbrella the Raincoat gives splendid service, rain or shine, until the weather becomes cold enough for furs. Nowadays no woman is without one, and most women have two.

There has never been a season when the demand was so great as it is this Fall. Our collection includes every sort from the practical garment for everyday wear, to handsome coats for protection of evening gowns.

All of the cloths are the best rain-proof fabrics; the styles are the handsomest that the weavers have produced. Prices range from $12 to $30.

The new Automobile Coats have just arrived from abroad. They are made of silk, rubber-lined; and, beautiful as they are, they are absolutely waterproof, even in a dashing rain.

Prices, $28 to $55.

Second floor, Broadway.

GIRLS' COATS Pretty---Practical

They make themselves popular with mother and maiden. Splendidly made, for one thing, warm, snug and serviceable. Then they possess enough style to endear them to the little girls of 6 to 14 that are to wear them.

Plenty of pretty styles to choose from; of which some hints:

At $5—Regulation Reefers, of dark blue cheviot; buttoned high to neck; velvet collar; military buttons; lined with red flannel.

At $6.75—Full-length Coats, of heavy cheviot, in loose belted effects; in navy blue and brown; chevron on sleeve.

At $7.50—Three-quarter length Regulation Reefers, of dark blue cheviot; loose belted back; velvet collar; lined with red flannel.

At $7.50—Full-length Coats, of blue mixed cheviot; belted back; trimmings of red broadcloth and braid.

At $10—Full-length Coats and kersey, in brown and castor shades; deep cape trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Stylish SKIRTS For Women

The cooler days call immediately for warmer apparel. The Walking Skirt is the first garment that women are interested in at the change of the season. We have a variety to show that will meet every wish. The collection includes the best ideas of all the leading manufacturers, together with many suggestions of our own, in Skirts made exclusively for us.

Here is a list of half a dozen interesting groups:

Walking Skirts of sharkskin, cheviot and cloth, in plaited styles, at $6.

Walking Skirts of broadcloth; seven-gored, four plaits each side of gore, finished with straps and buttons, at $6.75.

Walking Skirts of broadcloth, in tan, brown and blue; plaited, thirteen-gored, at $7.

Walking Skirts of broadcloth and cheviot; three styles of gored plaited effects, at $7.50.

Walking Skirts of cheviot, broadcloth, sharkskin and voile, in all the new plaited styles, at $8 to $21.

Dress Skirts of cheviot, sharkskin, voile, broadcloth, crepe de Chine and taffeta; silk-lined and unlined, at $5 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fill the Gap In Your China Closet Today

Today is better than tomorrow; both are better than the day after. And soon, until the last of these splendid September chances have been snapped up by thrifty housekeepers—then 'tis months before similar opportunities come again.

Take these Dinner Sets, for instance. Not many left of these fine Theodore Haviland patterns—and a saving of $20 on a $50 Set is surely too good to let get away:

Dinner Sets

At $30, regular value $50

Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 118 pieces, with fine pink spray decoration, and all pieces heavily gold-stippled.

At $25, regular value $45

The same Sets, in 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters.

At $35, regular value $50

Poyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in a spray rose decoration; all pieces heavily gilt; two shapes.

At $12.50, regular value $22.50

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three large platters; pink border decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $8.50, regular value $12

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat platters; underglaze decoration.

Chamber Toilet Sets

American Porcelain Toilet Sets, in bright floral designs and gilt; 12 pieces, with covered slop-jar. At $6, from $8.

10 pieces, without slop-jar, at $4, from $5.50 and $6.

A new importation of English Porcelain Toilet Sets, in a variety of neat underglaze designs; 12 pieces, with covered slop-jar. At $6.50, worth $8.50.

Cut Glass

Claret Jugs, at $7.50, worth $12.

Bowls, 9-inch, at $3.50 and $4.75, worth $5 and $7.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75, worth $3.50; 8-inch, at $3.50, worth $5.

Sugars and Creams, at $3.50 and $5 a pair, worth $5 and $8.

Water Bottles, at $2.50 and $3.50, worth $3.50 and $5.

Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2 and $3.

Basement.

Linen Waist Patterns Under-Price

We picked up about a hundred of these fine pure-linen Shirt-waist Patterns from an importer at a price-concession. They are in a style that is popular as well as handsome—seven attractive floral patterns embroidered in highly mercerized cotton yarn, for the front; and sufficient plain linen, 36 inches wide, to make up the rest of the waist.

All neatly boxed, new and in perfect condition.

$2.50 Each, worth $4 Broadway.

A New 20c Chocolate—

"Chocolate Molasses Crums"—We didn't invent the name; which, though it doesn't describe the candy, still doesn't impair its daintiness.

Little bits of molasses taffy, crisp and fresh, have been moulded into irregularly shaped drops, held together with chocolate—a delicious combination.

Price doesn't do the goodness of the candy justice—ought to be more. **20c a pound.**

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

PLATFORM PROCLAIMS ODELLISM THE ISSUE

Governor's Personal Integrity Called Into Question.

ONE-MAN POWER DENOUNCED

Pledges to Divorce the State Administration from Corruption and Abolish the Savings Bank Tax.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—Following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention to-day.

The Democrats of the Empire State proclaim anew their devotion to the principles of government which were enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic Party, and make these declarations upon State issues:

The Issue of Odellism.—The paramount and overshadowing issue in State affairs is between official honesty and official corruption. We arraign before the bar of public judgment the one-man power that to-day dominates the Republican organization of New York State. The people elected Benjamin B. Odell Jr., to be Governor. In palpable violation of his sworn obligation to be the impartial servant of the whole people he has assumed to act as State Chairman of a political machine. His present dual relation constitutes a public scandal and amounts to the grossest contempt of duty in the history of the State.

Public Revenues Diverted to Private Profit.—For the first time in its history the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit. Instead of being opposed to extravagance and waste, the administration has become the open promoter of adroit schemes to [illegible] the cause [illegible] Thus the corruption of [illegible] tinued in power threatens to lower the Empire State to the level of Republican Pennsylvania; where the moneys of the taxpayers exacted from their income and earnings are transferred by political chicanery to the pockets of a ring of plunderers, who in turn yield a portion of their gains to perpetuate the political machine that supports them.

Taxation Is Always a Burden.—Prodigal and corrupt expenditures, devised to consume instead of to conserve public funds, have so swollen the cost of government that the party in power dare not levy a direct State tax to meet it; hence they resort to indirect taxation, in the hope of deceiving the people. Taxation, whether direct or indirect, is always a public burden, and however or wherever collected, its proceeds should be strictly devoted to public purpose instead of private enrichment.

Enormous Appropriations.—The appropriations of the recent Legislature were the largest known in the history of the State, reaching the enormous amount of $26,041,200. These appalling and unprecedented figures are the high-water mark of increase in State expenditures during the four years of Governor Odell's administration. During the last year of Democratic administration the total appropriations of the State amounted to $15,713,778. The taxpayers of the State, and they comprise every working man and woman within its limits, are invited to consider these figures and then discover, if they can, any improvement in administration which would justify or explain the enormous increase in its cost. All legitimate and reasonable public improvements can be conducted within greatly reduced appropriations, by applying to them the same care which able and enterprising business men apply to their private affairs.

State Charities.—Under the Odell administration, by legislation passed at his instance for corrupt personal profit and party purposes, a political machine has seized control of the State charitable institutions and hospitals for the insane, in disregard of the interests of the unfortunate wards of the State and against the united protests of organized philanthropy. We demand the repeal of all such legislation.

Recreancy to Public Trust.—Under the Odell administration neither the Governor nor the Legislature which he controlled has taken official cognizance of graft charges publicly made against a Supreme Court Justice of this State in connection with the postal frauds and other scandals. The recreancy to public duty is in keeping with the whole policy of the present State administration, which has subordinated the true welfare of the judiciary to political considerations.

Political Assessments.—We denounce the system, put to practical use in this campaign, of levying assessments upon the salaries of State employes, which are being collected by State officials, at the head of whom is the Chairman-Governor, by express or implied threats of dismissal. This is a flagrant violation of both civil and criminal law of the State, made doubly demoralizing for the fact that it is perpetrated by the Chief Executive who is sworn to enforce the law and defend it. We pledge the Democratic Party to undertake the prosecution of all such offenses.

Canal Expenditure.—The interest of all the people demands that the proposed canal expenditure of $101,000,000 shall not be intrusted to that political party which through its machine organization and complaisant State officials wasted, squandered, and misappropriated the former appropriation of $9,000,000 for canal improvements.

Excise Reform.—We denounce the legislation known as the Raines liquor law, which has fostered immorality as no previous liquor law ever did, and, violating the essential rights of localities, concentrates the entire control of the whole liquor traffic in State officials at Albany, all of one party, with a horde of partisan deputies, attorneys, spies, and special agents supported at public expense. This constitutes a powerful auxiliary to a political machine which is relentlessly used for purpose of favoritism, intimidation, and political advantage. Excise reform is demanded for the best interests of this great State and its numerous cosmopolitan cities.

Purity of the Ballot.—We call attention to the failure of the Republican Party to take steps to stop corrupt practices at elections. We favor the passage of a law providing that where a candidate shall have been elected by corrupt practice of himself, his agents, or his committees, his election shall be annulled and he shall be debarred thereafter from holding office in this State for a period of years, and providing a short term of procedure for effecting such annulment through the courts of this State.

Savings Bank Tax.—We reiterate our opposition to the Odell tax upon the surplus of savings banks, which is an unnecessary and oppressive tax, as well as a crude and unscientific imposition upon those least able to bear the burden. This unjust law was advocated by the present Republican candidate for Governor, who supported and voted for it when a member of the Senate. The plank in the Republican State platform recently adopted, if sincere, is a confession of a Republican wrong and blunder; if insincere and disingenuous, it warrants popular suspicion as to the good faith of the entire Republican policy on special and indirect taxes. We pledge the Democratic Party to the abolition of the savings bank tax.

The People Must Decide.—The patronage and powers of the two inconsistent offices, of party Chairman and Governor, unscrupulously combined and used, enabled their holder to control absolutely every act of the recent Republican State Convention. He dictated a plank of fulsome laudation of the Administration, and he directed the selection of every man on the Republican State ticket. There is thus presented to the people an issue broader than any merely partisan question, namely, Shall the methods and administration of Gov. Odell be indorsed and continued? This the people must decide. The Democratic Party, if successful at the polls, pledges itself to divorce the State Government from corruption and "graft."

Civil Service Reform.—We favor an honest and just enforcement of the State civil service laws, according to their letter and spirit. The present State administration, by evasion of the Constitution, by official juggling, and by a multitude of indefensible exemptions of partisan advantage has successfully nullified these laws and rendered them practically ineffective for the betterment of the public service.

Public Schools.—Not even the public school and educational system of the State has been exempt from the political greed of those who now control the State Government. We denounce the so-called "unification bill," as in many respects a piece of Republican hypocrisy. The Republican Legislature in choosing a non-partisan board of eleven Regents, who are to have general supervision of the educational system of the State, selected ten Republicans and one Democrat. The same Republican Legislature enacted a law providing that these Regents shall be chosen on joint ballot of the Legislature, in the hope that under the present unfair legislative apportionment the Republican Party may have perpetual control of the public schools, academies, colleges, and universities. We are in favor of the public schools and the entire educational system of the State from the realm of partisan politics, and to that end demand that a fair and honest representation on the Board of Regents shall at all times be accorded the minority party, whichever party that may be.

Good Roads and Grade Crossings.—We favor the construction of good roads. Such roads should be built under a wise and comprehensive plan, safeguarding the interests of the taxpayers and avoiding the defects of existing laws, which permit disjointed and fragmentary construction, instead of a complete and intercommunicating system. We demand that the present grade crossings law be enforced, and all grade crossings abolished as rapidly as possible.

Home Rule.—We favor local self-government for municipalities. We are opposed to the constant centralization of power in the State Government to the detriment of localities, and if any constitutional changes be deemed necessary to cure this evil, we pledge ourselves to aid in their enactment.

National Platform.—We indorse the Democratic National platform and resolutions adopted at St. Louis in July last as a complete exposition of Democratic principles and policies upon all the living issues of the present time. We approve the sound sentiments so admirably expressed by our National candidates in their speeches of acceptance. We cordially indorse the Democratic nominations for President and Vice President of the United States. New York has been greatly honored by the Democracy of the Nation in the selection of the candidate whom it presented for the Presidency. An able jurist, an unswerving Democrat from his earliest participation in public affairs, a firm believer in constitutional government, a bold defender of the rights of the people, always consistently and sincerely a friend of all who labor, never an advocate of special privileges, ever an opponent of monopolistic combinations which oppress the people, his election to the Presidency will signalize a return to the paths marked out by the founders of our Republic. His associate upon the ticket is a self-made man, long identified with large business interests, whose success in commerce strikingly illustrates the results that may be won by individual merit under political institutions which open equal opportunities to all, who has served the people and his party with fidelity and wisdom in the Senate of the United States, and who in the Vice Presidency will sustain the best traditions of that high and honorable office.

Signs Point to Democratic Triumph.—The signs of the times point auspiciously to a Democratic triumph. Not in many years have the independent voters manifested so decided a disposition to act with the Democratic Party. Even in a hopelessly Republican State like Maine, there has been a great Democratic reawakening, a marked increase in the Democratic vote, and a sweeping reduction in the Republican plurality of nearly 8,000 from that of four years ago. We unhesitatingly promise the Democracy of the Nation that the Electoral vote of the Empire State will be cast for Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

Careers of the Men Selected for the State Ticket.

D. Cady Herrick, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is an Associate Justice of the Appellate Court, has been a striking figure among the Supreme Court Justices since his elevation to the bench, because he has continued to be the political boss of Albany.

Judge Herrick was born in Esperance, Schoharie County, in 1846. His father was a merchant in Albany, and on his death left him $75,000, which is the Judge's estimated fortune now. He gained his education in the Albany Classical Institute and Albany Law School, and his first lessons in practical politics from the Albany Young Men's Association.

He was elected District Attorney of Albany in 1880. At that time Daniel Manning was the Democratic boss of Albany, and Herrick became his chief lieutenant. Manning was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Cleveland in 1884, and Herrick succeeded him as the Democratic boss of Albany. Hill had the State patronage, while Herrick, through his connection with Cleveland and Manning, controlled the National. Herrick consistently has opposed Hill in all the differences that have taken place between them.

Herrick, on his appointment to the Supreme Court bench in 1887, did not resign his leadership, and he retained it after his election to his present position in 1891. He did, however, resign from the State Committee on going on the bench, and since then has never served on any committee or been a delegate to any convention. He has been, however, as absolute a boss as ever, and his followers have filled all the positions.

Judge Herrick has a reputation among lawyers of both parties of being fair, impartial, and able. He upheld the civil service law and fined the State Board of Canvassers for canvassing the returns of Dutchess County when Hill tried to get the Senatorship through Maynard. He has been a candidate since the opening of the campaign for the office of Chief Judge to succeed Judge Parker.

Francis Burton Harrison.

Francis Burton Harrison, the candidate for the Lieutenant Governorship, was born in New York thirty years ago, and is the youngest man on the ticket. He was graduated from Yale and the New York Law School. He is the son of the late Burton N. Harrison, private secretary to Jefferson Davis during the civil war. He was nominated in 1902 by the Democrats to contest the Thirteenth Congressional District, and was elected by a majority of 1,537, although it was thought by his opponents that he would not make more than a good showing.

Attorney General Cunneen, who has been renominated for that office, is known both as a successful politician and lawyer. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, in May, 1848, and came to this country at the age of fourteen. After working as a farmhand for several years at Albion, N. Y., Mr. Cunneen studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1880 he moved to Buffalo. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Concention of 1892. In 1895 he became a member of the Democratic State Committee and was elected its Secretary.

Judge Edgar M. Cullen, who has been nominated by both parties as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, was born in Brooklyn in 1845. He was graduated from Columbia University at seventeen, and then entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, to study civil engineering. At the opening of the civil war he secured an appointment as a Second Lieutenant in the First United States Infantry. In December, 1862, Gov. Morgan secured his detachment from the regular army, and in spite of his age—nineteen—made him Colonel of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New York State Volunteers. Col. Cullen was severely wounded before Richmond, and was compelled to retire from the army shortly before the close of the war. He resumed his engineering studies after his recovery, and practiced his profession for a year. He then took up law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1880 he was elected to the Supreme Court bench of the Second Judicial District, and at the end of his first term, in 1894, was re-elected. He is now serving as Chief Judge in succession to Judge Parker, by appointment of Gov. Odell, and will serve until Jan. 1, when his full term will begin.

Justice William E. Werner, candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a Supreme Court Justice, serving as an additional Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by a designation from the Governor. He will have to resign his Supreme Court place before Jan. 1, when his full term will begin. He was born in Buffalo on April 15, 1855. At fourteen he was compelled to make his own way because of the death of his parents. He went to work on a farm, and afterward entered a factory in Buffalo. He attended a night school and studied bookkeeping. After working as a bookkeeper he saved enough by the time he was twenty-two to go to Rochester and study law. In 1879 he was appointed clerk of the Municipal Court, and a year later he was admitted to the bar. In 1884 he was elected County Judge on the Republican ticket, re-elected in 1887, and again in 1888. When Justice Macomber died, in 1894, Judge Werner was elected in his place. In 1902 he was nominated by the Republicans for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, but was beaten by Judge John Clinton Gray.

John Pallace, Jr., of Monroe, candidate for Secretary of State, is the member of Assembly from the Fourth Monroe District. He resides in Brockport, and is a practicing attorney there. He was nominated by his party for Assembly in 1902, and defeated Supervisor Albert F. Beebe of Parma, nominated by the Republicans. He was re-elected in 1903.

George Hall, the nominee for Controller, is one of the wealthiest men in Northern New York, and in addition is the Democratic State Committeeman for the Senate District which includes St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. Mr. Hall has been four times Mayor of Ogdensburg, although a Democrat living in the strongest Republican section in the State. He is largely interested in lake shipping and in St. Lawrence River shipping, owning several steamers and docks in that section, as well as having large coal and iron interests.

William Muench of Syracuse, the nominee for State Treasurer, never has held public office except as Civil Service Commissioner and Excise Commissioner. He had the backing of both Onondaga County factions in his candidacy. He is in the drug business.

Thomas H. Stryker, nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, lives in Rome. He has served as City Engineer in Rome, and has been an Assistant State Engineer.

HILL EMBRACED BY HYSTERICAL DELEGATES

Joy at His Nomination of His Old Enemy Overcomes Them.

LEADERS' VIEWS OF HARMONY

All Indorse Result of the Convention and See in It a Certainty of Democratic Success.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Out of the conflict, the intence factionalism, and the bitter personal feeling which have marked the deliberations of the Democrats assembled here for the past three days for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, there came to-day an exhibition of party harmony which was almost unbelievable of men. Whatever may be the judgment of individuals as to the merit of the ticket chosen, there is no doubt that the convention to-day will pass into history as one of the most memorable, if not the most memorable, that ever has been held by the party in the State.

To-night there is not a leader of any degree of prominence in the party who does not say that the result of the convention meets his hearty approval, and will, in his judgment, bring success to the Democratic Party in the Nation and State. Such a complete wiping out of old scores as was brought about by the action of the convention was beyond the most sanguine expectations. It caused general rejoicing.

In fact, when David B. Hill, amid the plaudits of Tammany braves, McCarranites, and men of all factions of the party took the platform for the purpose of placing in nomination for Governor his ancient and unyielding political enemy, Judge D. Cady Herrick, the emotions raised in the breasts of many of his faithful followers were quite beyond their control. The enthusiasm may be said to have bordered on the hysterical.

Carried Away by Emotion.

That Hill increased his prestige with Democrats of all factions by his conduct to-day is the verdict of all. Many old-time Democrats were so affected by his course of action and the promise of party success which it held forth, that after the convention, when they went to his room to compliment him, they actually embraced him in the excess of their emotion.

Friends of Judge Parker were delighted over the outcome. Up to within half an hour of the opening of the convention they did not believe that such results were be achieved were possible. They expressed entire satisfaction with the ticket nominated, had nothing but words of praise for Hill, McCarren, Murphy, and all of the leaders who bore a prominent part in the harmony negotiations and were more than delighted with the good feeling which was manifested on all sides over the conclusion reached.

One of the first acts of William F. Sheehan, Judge Parker's personal representative, after he left the convention was to send a message of congratulation to Judge Parker on the general good feeling over the convention's action. Mr. Sheehan looked as though a great weight had been lifted from his mind. When asked what he thought of the situation, he said:

"I believe the maximum of good results has been obtained in what was a very trying situation for the party. What has been achieved did not seem possible yesterday. The animosities which existed had to burn themselves out.

"A great many personal sacrifices had to be made. I don't believe the sore spots which are left will cost the party a vote. Ex-Senator Hill acted magnificently, and I think he has increased his prestige as the leader of the up-State Democracy. Senator McCarren, too, showed splendid loyalty to the interests of the party."

When Mr. Hill returned from the convention to his headquarters he was surrounded by a crowd of his admirers, who expressed their admiration for his conduct in extravagant language. In response to the compliment from one of the up-State leaders, Mr. Hill said:

"I think I have convinced everybody of my sincere desire to do what would be for the best interest of the party regardless of any personal consideration. During all the conferences we have had during all our differences, I think I can say that none of us has for a moment lost sight of the central idea that our chief duty at this convention was to take such action as would be most conducive to the success of the National ticket."

"Some of our up-State fellows did not like the indorsement of the judicial ticket of the Republicans a bit. We had plenty of votes to overthrow that programme if we had desired, but we concluded to swallow anything rather than take any action which would subject us to the charge of firing from the rear.

"I want to say that everybody has acted magnificently, sacrificing personal preferences in the interest of the whole party. All individuals did not take the same views of things at the beginning, but all were animated by a desire to nominate a winning ticket. What has been brought about to-day shows that we have a grand Democracy in the State of New York. We have nominated a good ticket from top to bottom. If we cannot win with the ticket we now have, and on issues we now have to present, it is hard to see how we can ever win.

"But I am confident that we will win, both in the State and in the Nation."

Charles F. Murphy seemed happier at the close of the convention than he has been at any time since he came to Saratoga. In defeating the nomination of Controller Edward M. Grout the Tammany leader felt that he had gained all that he had any reason to expect. He and all of his followers were perfectly satisfied with the result. Mr. Murphy made the following formal statement on the outcome of the convention:

"The action of the convention to-day sounds the call for the united Democracy throughout the State and means absolute harmony. The ticket nominated is a high-class one from top to bottom and will appeal to Democrats generally as well as invite the support of and encourage the young men in the party. I have no hesitancy in predicting that it will sweep the State and add great strength to the National candidates."

McCarren Has No Fault to Find.

Senator McCarren, although admitting his disappointment over the failure of Controller Grout to get the nomination, said that he had no fault to find with the result.

"The convention did the best it could do, all things considered," he said. "I think we have a winning ticket, and the Kings County organization certainly will do its best to roll up a big majority for Herrick and for Parker. This time it is the party that has won—not any individual."

William B. Hornblower, who was the temporary Chairman of the convention, when asked what he thought of the ticket nominated, said:

"I think the convention has acted wisely and that its course will be such as to please Democrats of all factions."

Martin W. Littleton, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, between whom and Judge Herrick Senator McCarren was asked to choose when Mr. Grout had been eliminated from consideration on account of the implacable attitude of Tammany, said:

"The leaders of the party have all acted splendidly. There is no fault to be found with anything that has been done. The magnanimity shown by Mr. Hill in taking the platform to nominate Judge Herrick ought to be an inspiration to all Democrats and ought to win for Mr. Hill the admiration he deserves as a leader. It is time the assaults which have been made upon him should stop. I know from personal knowledge that he was not justly criticised for the part he took in the National Convention at St. Louis, and his conduct to-day was noble."

National Committeeman McCabe of Albany County, who was opposed to Judge Herrick's nomination up to the very last, put on a Herrick badge after the convention and said:

"Away down deep in my heart I am heartily glad of the action which the convention took. I feel that we have all got on a higher plane of politics through what was done to-day, and that the Democracy is to become militant in the State and the Nation once again."

There was not a discordant note heard from any quarter. The up-State Democrats, apparently, were all highly pleased with the make-up of the ticket and the harmony of all factions filled them with enthusiasm. The general talk among them was that Judge Herrick would get a surprising vote up State, and that if Greater New York gave him anything like the majority it gave to Coler he would carry the State by a big margin.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Smith M. Weed to-night expressed his satisfaction with the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, and said that the ticket would have the support of a united Democracy in Clinton County.

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JUDGE PARKER COMING TO NEW YORK TO-DAY

Will Tell Leaders About Some Campaign Plans of His Own.

HE CONGRATULATES HERRICK

Candidate Is Pleased with Solution of the Saratoga Problem—Takes a Cold Weather Swim.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Soon after it became known here that the Democratic State Convention had placed the ticket of Herrick and Harrison in the field Judge Parker made arrangements for another trip to New York. He will start to-morrow morning at 7:05 o'clock over the West Shore and is due to arrive at the Weehawken station at 9:15. The candidate expects to return on Friday evening. He has made appointments to meet many of the Democratic leaders. Particular interest is attached to the meeting between Chairman Taggart and the Presidential nominee.

Judge Parker is understood to be planning the second trip to New York on general lines. With the State candidates before the people, it is understood that the candidate feels free to put into operation certain plans of his own in reference to the conduct of the campaign generally, and more particularly in regard to the work in the State.

No one apparently is more anxious to put his shoulder to the wheel than Judge Parker, and when he outlines his views more at length in the conferences of the next two days his desire will be evident to all. It is understood that the solving of the problem which was presented to the State leaders by the rival candidacies of Grout, Jerome, Herrick, Palmer, Shepard, McClellan, Keogh, and Pugsley gives the Presidential nominee great satisfaction.

When Judge Parker learned of the nomination of Judge Herrick for Governor and Representative Francis Burton Harrison for Lieutenant Governor he declined to make any comment for publication. He gave out, however, the following telegram, addressed to Judge Herrick:

Accept my hearty congratulations. The action of the convention assures the party a good candidate, and the people a good Governor.

Congratulations also will be received from Judge Parker by Harrison, Cunneen, Pallace, Cullen, and the balance of the ticket.

It is known that the selection of Cullen and Werner gave the Presidential candidate the greatest satisfaction. It is thought that whatever prestige might have attached to the Republican ticket owing to the Republican Convention's action in regard to Cullen is equalized by the action at Saratoga to-day.

BLOW AT ODELLISM.

Democratic Ticket Non-Factional All Through, Says Nicoll.

Local leaders were very optimistic in discussing the Democratic ticket yesterday. Delancey Nicoll said:

"The ticket is from top to bottom eminenetly satisfactory. Justice Herrick is a man of great ability and unimpeachable honor. The nominations ought to command the support of all who wish to overthrow Odellism in the State. Mr. Harrison is a man of fine ability and high character, who has already won a notable position in public life, and from whom notable things may be expected in the future. The rest of the ticket is made up of men of the very highest reputations, who are thoroughly qualified to fill the offices for which they have been nominated. The entire ticket is non-factional, and will please every wing of the party."

Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne said: "On my arrival at Saratoga I was very emphatic in telling to up-State leaders that the right nominations by this State Convention would mean 5,000 votes for Parker and Davis in Indiana. As it stands now I sincerely believe that the nominations of Herrick and Harrison will add largely to the Democratic vote in Indiana. That State and New York, in my judgment, are the pivotal points, and I think we are in excellent shape to carry both of them. Judge Herrick is a man of eminent ability. He accompanied Mr. Bryan during his whirlwind trip across the Empire State, and his nomination is an assurance to the Democrats not only of the State, but of the Nation, that there is no reaction in the party, but that its present attitude is a conservative preservation of the progress heretofore made."

John E. Risley, who was Minister to Denmark during Mr. Cleveland's second Administration, said: "The nominations are excellent. Justice Herrick is an able and upright man of large experience, and will make an exceptionally strong candidate."

In every quarter Democrats while expressing satisfaction over the selection of Justice Herrick, said, too, that the indorsement of Judges Cullen and Werner would add material strength to the ticket.

TAMMANY BRAVES CELEBRATE.

Chief Murphy Reviews His Followers —Hill Parade, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Tammany enjoyed itself hugely to-day. Starting in this morning with a parade and grand review, the Wigwam braves attended the convention in a body, celebrated the nomination of the ticket in true Tammany style, and to-night left in a body on the seven special trains which brought them to town.

Six hundred Tammanyites were in line in this morning's parade, which started at the comparatively early hour of 10 o'clock, which did not fit in well with the celebrations of the night before. As iced headgear was prohibited in the line of march less than half of the Tammany men in town appeared in it.

Two bands were engaged and the line of march was through Broadway, past the big hotels and the Town Hall and back to the convention hall. On the return march Leader Murphy came out to the curb stone in front of the Grand Union Hotel and reviewed his followers.

While the review was going on the Albany Marching Club, followers of Mr. Hill, came up and gave three rousing cheers for Hill.

GROUT PRAISES TICKET.

Believes It Will Harmonize All Factions of the Party.

Controller Edward M. Grout was dining in the Hoffman House last evening, when asked for an expression on the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention.

"Justice Herrick," said Mr. Grout, "is an able lawyer and an able Judge. I think that this ticket will do what it was designed to accomplish—harmonize all the factions of the Democratic Party."

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—ninety per cent of whom are at the head of homes—this mighty number of home-loving, home-making women will to-day receive by mail, or buy at the newsdealers, the large, sixty-page, handsomely illustrated October number of the

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a magazine which is in very truth homelike and companionable. The October issue will entertain over two million readers, by whom it is regarded as the favorite and best of all illustrated periodicals for the home; and the number is increasing every month. You will be one of them if you note the details here.

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In the first chapters of our great serial the appearance of "The King of Diamonds" is a most thrilling and dramatic portrayal. It will make the most surfeited reader "sit up, ask for more," and look with that "*can't wait feeling*" for the next issue.

You home or college girls who want Hallowe'en fun—
Mrs. Thomas A. Edison had a Hallowe'en party full of unique and weird suggestions; read about it; also other ideas for a jolly, shivery, fate-settling evening.

You who follow the world's doings—
Here is a realistic description of a new engine of destruction, which by its very horror may become the most potent of peacemakers.

You Pennsylvania-Dutch folks—
A story of "Benjie Stoltz's Wooing," which is fragrant with "fassnachts" and smacks of "snitz."

You who would learn rare dishes—
"Famous Southern Recipes," the old Virginia kind, the jealously guarded, unequaled kind. Here are some of them for you.

You who like prize-money—
Hundreds of dollars awarded each month for bright ideas, best recipes, puzzle answers. Special prizes for both professional photographers and amateurs. Better enter one of these contests and earn money.

You who need an uplift, everybody—
Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster will hereafter, beginning with this, the October number, contribute a "Home Page" of her helpful, kindly, sympathetic talks to the readers of the *Woman's Home Companion*. Her thousands of friends should spread the good news.

You girls with dramatic ambitions—
Read the advice of David Belasco, one of the masters among theatrical managers. He talks sensibly about the difficulties and dangers, as well as the way to gain the rewards awaiting her who "possesses that something which will win."

You who like a bear story—
That means everybody. The October *Woman's Home Companion* has a good one. Funny little bear, and what happened to him and his owner. The bear made things happen. Read about "Jimmy Bear."

You mothers—
Several columns of good sense on what children should eat and wear; not theory, but an interchange of practical ideas from those who are actually bringing up children.

You who follow the fashions—
There are many pointers for you on fall and winter modes; patterns, too, that will set and keep you right.

You children—
Aunt Janet has two pages for you that you'll like, and there are Indian legends that you'll all want to read.

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HERRICK HAS NOT THE EXPERIENCE, ODELL SAYS

He's Been Too Active in Politics, Platt Avers.

REPUBLICANS FEARED GROUT

Governor-Chairman Thinks He Would Have Been Stronger—All Satisfied, However, with Ticket.

Republican leaders expressed themselves yesterday as well pleased with the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Saratoga. Gov. Odell said:

"I am greatly pleased with the ticket, and I consider that it is one that is easy to beat. Judge Herrick has neither the executive ability nor the experience in State affairs that Mr. Higgins has. I hear that Senator Hill placed the name of Judge Herrick before the convention. I would like to know if he grew very eloquent in his address. Not only do the nominations please me, but they please every Republican with whom I have so far spoken. Controller Grout would have made a much more formidable candidate. In my opinion he was the only safe man for the Democrats to have nominated."

Senator Platt said:

"There would appear to be no suggestion in the action of the Democratic State Convention of a departure from pure factionism in their recent nominations. They have not only countenanced its existence, but have concretely emphasized it in a nomination for the Governorship of a man who, while a Justice of the Supreme Court, yet maintained his grasp upon the party machinery of his county, manifesting without semblance of reserve a wholly unjudicial, not to say an injudicious, political activity, in which factionism was essentially its chief characteristic. Wherein such a nomination can be expected to be promotive of united party support or to entice the support of voters of independent proclivities, who covet broad Gubernatorial administration and adhere tenaciously to the ideal of an untrammeled judiciary, will have to be left to Democratic harmonizers of the Hill-Murphy-McCarren stripe to explain.

"I think a happy contrast may be drawn between the Democratic struggle at Saratoga and the action of the Republican Convention held during the previous week. While there were sharp differences of opinion between Republican leaders at Saratoga from the moment that Gov. Woodruff mounted the platform and in his frank and generous manner pledged to Mr. Higgins the votes of his delegates and bespoke of his followers a support of the Republican ticket more ardent and enthusiastic than he could have asked for himself—from that moment any doubts as to the existence of Republican harmony vanished, and it can be safely assumed that the ticket headed by Higgins and Bruce, even though the names of Roosevelt and Fairbanks were not inevitably linked with theirs, will sweep the State.

"The silly claim that Mr. Higgins is any man's man, or the candidate of any man, will be effectually disposed of within a week after the active campaign is commenced. If any such thought is in the minds of the voters of our State, Mr. Higgins is not any man's man. He is every man's man. He has been, and is, just as sincerely a friend as any one in public life has ever been."

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, said: "I voice Gov. Odell's sentiments in regard to the ticket nominated by the Democrats to-day. In my opinion we will have no trouble in beating Judge Herrick, and his nomination makes the State all the more sure for Roosevelt. I consider that the Democrats had a chance at Saratoga to do something to make us feel at least uncomfortable, and as usual they signally missed their opportunity."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, who returned last night from a visit to Oyster Bay, declined to express an opinion.

EDITORS' VIEWS ON TICKET.

"No Tag," Says The World—Evening Post Dissatisfied.

Some of the editorial comments of other newspapers on the nomination of Justice Herrick for Governor are printed herewith:

The World.

The nomination of Judge Herrick for Governor gives to the Democracy a candidate who at least wears no boss's collar and bears no man's tag. His ability, courage, and honesty will be questioned by none. He has in the past been the resolute opponent of both Hill and the Tammany bosses. The quality of his Democracy is attested by the fact that he was, as Mr. Stetson reminds us, "the ardent champion of Tilden, Robinson, and Cleveland." John E. Parsons, J. Edward Swanstrom, Henry B. Anderson, Everett P. Wheeler, and other leading lawyers bear testimony to Judge Herrick's high character and ability.

The main criticism that has been brought against him relates to his political activities while a Judge. But this objection will not exist when he resigns from the bench, as he will do in accepting the nomination for Governor. His active aggressiveness, on the high plane of principle, is indeed very much needed in a State campaign wherein Odellism is the chief issue.

The Sun.

It is the duty of every rightly constituted citizen to register at the appointed season and then on election day to cast his ballot as his patriotic convictions prompt him. In our opinion the public welfare will be best subserved by voting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in the Republican column and for D. Cady Herrick and Francis Burton Harrison in the Democratic.

The alternative as to the State ticket is to vote for the continuation of the power of the man thus described in the most extraordinary plank ever put into a platform in this or any other State:

"For the first time in its history, the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion. He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the public revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit."

Sweep all of Odell's creatures, great and small, into the Hudson River.

The Evening Post.

The Evening Post cannot advise anybody to vote for D. Cady Herrick. His ability we do not question. On the bench, so far as we know, he has been an impartial Judge. But are we to attack Odellism with a candidate adept in all the disreputable arts of Democratic politics in Albany County? Are we to ignore judicial propriety while nominating a man who has been a local party boss though a Judge? It will be said that Herrick was a useful organizer for Mr. Cleveland. So was the notorious Raisin of Balcare, but that does not fit him to be Governor.

That Herrick has long been Hill's enemy will be brought forward as a conclusive argument, but that alone is not enough. No one earnestly desiring as it does the success of the Democratic National ticket, The Evening Post has its own character and consistency to sustain, and will not support Herrick. Governor Odell has passed by Jerome and Shepard to nominate him, the Democratic Convention deliberately threw away its great opportunity.

The Staats Zeitung.

All Democrats will be satisfied with the nominations made in Saratoga, and the Independents will, during the course of the campaign, understand that between Odell and Herrick there is such a wide difference as between day and night.

The Brooklyn Eagle.

We have never approved of his close alliance with the Democratic organization in Albany County or of his mixing in local campaigns there, and for that reason we opposed his nomination as a Judge of the Appellate Court, but now that Judge Herrick has been nominated for an office that is within the political area, these arguments lose their strength.

We hold that Judge Herrick is a good and strong candidate. It is, too, especially important to note that the Democratic candidate has during his entire political career waged a war against the people who would have used the organization to their own ends. He will be his own master, and that alone is worth much.

The Press.

The Democrats have again gone to the bench this time for a candidate for Governor, and justice to Mr. Parker demands that we confess his party has done infinitely worse in taking Judge Herrick than it did in taking Judge Parker; for, search all the courts of New York and all their parts and branches, and we know of none which could furnish any one else so widely and unfavorably for a "political Judge" as Judge Herrick.

The Tribune.

The much-lauded "open convention," which up to the hour of assembling yesterday did not know what it was to do and rather expected to be told to take Mr. Grout, obediently and unanimously nominated Justice D. Cady Herrick, who had at the last moment been agreed upon by Hill, Sheehan, and Murphy, under strong pressure from Judge Parker to appease Tammany by dropping Grout. The delegates had as much to say about it as about the rise and fall of the tide off the Battery. The strong man desired by independent Democrats, such a man as Mr. Shepard, Mr. Grout, or Mr. Jerome, was ruthlessly thrust aside, and the most notorious example of judicial impropriety in the State of New York is put forward by a party which is banking on judicial dignity and strict separation of the functions of Government.

The Public Ledger of Philadelphia.

Whatever else may be said of the New York Democratic State Convention, it very certainly must be said to have been an "open convention," in marked contrast to that in which Gov. Odell "jammed through" a predetermined slate. There were many conferences among the various party leaders at Saratoga, but until the day after the convention organized there was no agreement on the ticket, and the candidate finally nominated for Governor is not one whom any of the leaders is known to have particularly urged or who had any conspicuous "boom." This in itself is encouraging to those who still believe in popular government.

Though Judge Herrick is less widely known outside the State than two or three others whose nomination was discussed in advance, he is inferior to none of them in ability and character. He holds a very distinguished position in the Judiciary of the State, which he has served with uprightness and dignity. He is a Democrat of the school of Cleveland, of whom he was always a warm supporter, and the manner of his nomination sufficiently indicates that he bears no man's "tag."

The New York Democrats in this nomination have not missed their opportunity to make a clean, strong, hopeful fight against Odell and his obnoxious machine. As far as known Judge Herrick is without any personal or factional animosities. Immeasurably superior to his opponent in strength and ability, his candidacy should not only unite his own party, but gain a large independent support with a very fair prospect of success. The election of a Democratic Governor would not necessarily carry the State for Parker, but the chance will at least have a vivifying influence upon the National campaign.

KINGS SENATE CONVENTIONS.

Odell Men Are Defeated After Contests in Two Districts.

Conventions were held by the Republicans in the seven Senate districts in Brooklyn last night to select candidates for the coming election. In two districts adjournment was taken because of inability to find candidates, these districts being overwhelmingly Democratic.

The convention in the Eighth District was enlivened by a contest between Senator Henry Marshall, the present representative, who is an Odell man, and Charles Cooper, who was placed in nomination by the Platt forces. After four ballots had been taken Cooper was declared to be the nominee. The same state of affairs existed in the Fourth Senate District, where Eugene Travis, the Odell candidate, was defeated by John Drescher, Jr. Candidates named were as follows:

Fourth District—John Drescher, Jr.; Sixth District—Frank J. Gardiner; Seventh District—Edgar H. Hazelwood; Eighth District—Charles Cooper; Ninth District—Frank Ehlers.

NEW CAMPAIGN SIGNS.

Parker, Prudence, Peace, Progress, Prosperity a Pod of P's.

The latest wrinkles in campaign signs made their appearance in Madison Square last night. One of them is on the roof of the Bartholdi and the other is atop the Lincoln Trust Company Building. Both are brilliantly illuminated by electric lights.

That on the Lincoln Building shows an enormous pea pod just opening and disclosing five peas within. The caption in large letters is: "A good pod full of P's." The middle pea bears a large portrait of Judge Parker, and the other four are inscribed "Prudence, Peace, Progress, and Prosperity."

The sign on the Bartholdi Hotel bears in enormous letters the word "Which," followed by an interrogation mark. On one side of this query appears the gloved hand of a Rough Rider grasping a sword, and on the other is a hand from which drapes the black gown of a Supreme Court Justice, the hand bearing the evenly balanced scales of justice. The signs were erected by Tammany Hall.

"CAMP ROOSEVELT" IN HARLEM.

Republicans Up There Using Big Tent —One Speaker Exhorts in Poetry.

The Republican campaign was inaugurated last night in Harlem by the opening of Camp Roosevelt. The entrance to the camp is at 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the rear in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, where is erected a large canvas tent with a seating capacity of 1,500. In order to give the camp an entrance in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street three solid brick walls were cut through. The camp is the idea of Tax Commissioner Samuel Strasbourger, the Republican leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District.

The tent was packed last night when the meeting was called to order by Col. A. P. Ketchum as Chairman. James S. Whittle, Clerk of the State Senate; J. Leslie Gossin, and George Brinton Chandler were the speakers. Mr. Gossin put the most of his argument in the form of poetry.

$320,000 FORECLOSURE SUIT.

Solvency of City Homes Improvement Company Is Attacked.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company yesterday began an action in the Supreme Court against the City Homes Improvement Company of the Borough of the Bronx to foreclose a mortgage of $320,000 given to the trust company to secure the payment of the City Homes Company's bonds and interest on them.

The property on which the trust company asks to foreclose the mortgage is on a block near One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue, and includes the Mestanique Apartments.

In its complaint the trust company alleges that the interest on the City Homes Company's bonds has not been paid, and that the City Homes Improvement Company is insolvent.

Appeals to the Charitable.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeals for a pension of $10 a month for a German widow over eighty years old; $5 a month for one year for a woman with four young children, who was deserted by

FAIRBANKS UPHOLDS PROTECTIVE SYSTEM

Terms It One of the Republican Cardinal Doctrines.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Gold Standard, He Declares, Is No More "Irrevocably Established" Than Are the Tariff Schedules.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Vice President, has sent to Elihu Root, the Chairman of the Notification Committee, his letter of acceptance. It is in part as follows:

In accordance with the promise made when you formally notified me of my nomination for Vice President, I avail myself of this opportunity to submit to you, and through you to my fellow-citizens, some further views with respect to the questions in issue before the people.

The principles which are so frankly and felicitously expressed in the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention meet with my heartiest approval. In the main they have been subjected to the test of actual experience and have been found to be well suited to our industrial and National needs. They have brought us to a high state of material development, and have made the Nation's name respected among the powers of the earth.

The utterances of political parties must be interpreted in the light of that practical construction which they have put upon them when intrusted with power. It is not alone what they say, but what they will do which should weigh in determining their capacity to administer public affairs.

We have had two Administrations in the last seven years which have been governed by the same policies. We may consult the trade reports in vain to discover when the one ended and the other began. Both were obliged to make vast expenditures for much-needed public works. The rapidly expanding needs of the Government business must be met. The National equipment must keep pace with our National growth, yet always with due regard to the principles of sound economy in public expenditure. We have pursued no parsimonious policy on the one hand nor indulged in extravagance on the other. We have measured the public expense by the public necessity.

The convention did well in its hearty commendation of the Administration of President Roosevelt. This is sharply challenged by the opposition. We accept the issue with confidence. The President assumed the responsibilities of Chief Executive with a pledge to carry out the policy of his beloved and lamented predecessor. He kept the Cabinet of President McKinley, composed of statesmen of eminent ability, in whom the country placed entire confidence. He carried forward the unpleted work faithfully and successfully. The pledge has been kept scrupulously; the promise has been fulfilled. Peace and good order have been maintained. Domestic and foreign trade have increased and relations of amity have been preserved with foreign powers.

Foreign Policy Firm.

The foreign policy of the Administration has been conservative, just, and firm, and has made for the advancement of peace. Time and events have given us a larger place in international affairs. While we have enlarged our foreign commerce, we have increased our prestige abroad, not with the sword, but with the peaceful agency of enlightened diplomacy.

Thirty treaties have been concluded and proclaimed, and stand to the credit of the Administration. Some of these are of far-reaching importance. Among the number are the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which stood in the way of the construction of an Isthmian canal; the Panama Canal treaty, the Alaskan boundary treaty, and commercial treaties with China and with Cuba.

Events in the Far East suggest the wisdom and necessity of a continuance of the present foreign policy. We have maintained exact neutrality between Russia and Japan. At the beginning of the war between them they assented to the suggestion made by the Administration limiting the zone of hostilities. This seems to preserve the open door in the Orient, so important and so much desired in the expansion of our commerce. It is the policy of the Administration, predicated upon the soundest National prudence, to settle and remove by treaty, so far as possible, those international differences which lead to future friction.

We favor the adjustment of international disagreements by an appeal to reason, rather than to arms. A great majority of the questions which arise between nations may, without compromising the National honor, be submitted to arbitration. The Administration of President McKinley did well to aid in the creation of The Hague Tribunal, and President Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for being the first to invoke its jurisdiction in the settlement of the Pious Fund cases.

Our relations with the world were never better. We have avoided all entangling alliances, and, in the language of the eminent Secretary of State, "we are without an ally and without an enemy."

The convention wisely declared in favor of "protection which guards and develops our industries," and that "the measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

Protection Cardinal Doctrine.

This principle was embodied in the platform of the convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln, and it has continued to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican Party during the forty-four years which have elapsed since then. It has become incorporated into the public law and has become the foundation of our industrial system. It has been regarded by the Republican Party as a reasonable and appropriate exercise of the legislative power when imposing duties upon imports to discriminate in favor of American industries. This principle is dictated by a due regard for our enterprise and industry, and is founded upon the highest considerations of National interest.

The Democratic Convention which lately assembled at St. Louis denounced "protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few," and favored a "revision and gradual reduction of the tariff."

The issue is thus distinctly made. It is by no means a new one, for while the Republican Party has uniformly adhered to the policy of protection, the Democratic Party has been consistent in its opposition. It has held to the doctrine of a revenue tariff, and during all the years of the contest has manifested the same hostility to what, when opposed to good morals, in contravention of the Constitution and in violation of sound economics: "no objections which are now urged against it are only a repetition of those which have been uttered for many years. The difference between the parties is radical and fundamental. It involves the principle of protection, and not simply the measure of the duties to be laid.

A revision of duties should be made only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, and they should be so revised as to preserve and not destroy the protective principle.

A revision and reduction by those who regard the tariff as a robbery must awaken serious apprehension among all whose capital is employed or who are engaged at labor in the various enterprises throughout the country which depend in large measure upon the maintenance of the protective system. A revision of the tariff along revenue lines means the increased importation of the products of foreign manufacture which come into competition with our domestic production. It means a loss to the American wage earners and to American capital. This is, therefore, not a theoretical question which is presented to them, but is one of immediate and practical moment. It can be settled by them, and by them only.

Both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt attempted to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. The negotiations, after with the Alaskan boundary and other matters, was submitted to a joint high commission for consideration, but the differences which arose between the American and the British Commissioners with respect to the boundary made it impossible for the commission to agree upon any of the remaining subjects submitted for its determination.

The American Commissioners desired to remit the boundary dispute to the two Governments, but the Canadian Commissioners refused to consent to this course. The matter was created and the boundary line has been settled, but no agreement has been reached for further consideration of the remaining questions embraced in the protocol. It is hoped that the two Governments may be able to agree in due course to take up the subject of reciprocity with Canada according to the principles laid down in the Republican National platform.

The platform appropriately recognizes combinations of capital and labor as the outgrowth of our economic development, and as entitled to the equal protection and subject to the like restrictions of the law.

The administration has enforced the Sherman Anti-Trust act, which was of Republican origin. In cases where combinations have been formed in violation of its provisions. The law, which was regarded as ineffective by a Democratic administration, has been invoked by the President against combinations in restraint of wholesome commerce, and it has been upheld by the courts.

The Congress last year enacted a law to expedite the hearing and determination of suits arising under the Anti-Trust and Inter-State Commerce acts, so that the ends of justice might not be defeated by delay. It created the Department of Commerce and Labor, with authority to obtain necessary information with respect to the creation and operation of corporations engaged in Inter-State commerce. It also amended the Inter-State commerce law so as effectually to abolish the pernicious system of rebates under which large shippers could crush their smaller competitors. These are important, practical steps taken by a Republican President and a Republican Congress for the protection of the people against the encroachments of combined capital.

The Democratic Party has done nothing toward safeguarding legitimate interests and restraining combinations effected for extortion or other improper purposes. It proposes as a principal remedy for unjust combinations to remove the tariff from trust-made goods, thereby inviting the foreign producer to occupy our home market in an attempt to regulate our own industries. It has assumed that the so-called trusts are either created or fostered by the tariff. The assumption is fallacious. Trusts are found in free trade countries, and they control commodities in this country which are upon the free list.

Republicans and Gold Standard.

The Republican Party is more direct and rational. It does not strike down good and bad alike. It invokes the authority of Congress and the power of the courts to deal with specific, well-defined combinations in restraint of the rights and interests of the people. It is as insistent upon the protection of capital employed in wholesome enterprise as in preventing its use in contravention of the public interests.

The convention very properly declared it "to be the duty of the Republican Party to uphold the gold standard." There is no more important duty than to maintain the stability and the character of the money of the people. Their manifold exchanges should be effected in a currency as free from blemish as the National integrity. The Republican Party has been essentially the guardian of the financial credit of the country and the steadfast supporter of sound currency. It has maintained the National credit and preserved the soundness of our monetary system against persistent and powerful opposition.

The money question has seemed to be settled at various times, but the contest has been revived by the enemies of sound money whenever they have thought that they might be successful. We should not relax our vigilance in upholding the integrity of our currency so long as a considerable element of our country are at war with it. When Democratic candidates cannot hope to win preferment in a National Convention without industriously concealing their monetary views, and when Democratic National and State Conventions dare not declare their faith in the virtue of the gold standard, the hour has not arrived when the forces of sound money should disband and leave the field.

We not only established the gold standard, but we provided such safeguards as will maintain our silver and paper currency at a parity with it. But all of this may be changed at any time by a hostile Congress or endangered by an unfriendly Secretary of the Treasury. Our past experience warns us that it is only a question of time when those who are always opposed to a sound monetary policy will again seek to overthrow it.

The Republican Convention did well not only to pledge anew our fidelity to the gold standard, but to declare its purpose to uphold "the integrity and value of our National currency." There should be no equivocation or doubt as to our inflexible purpose not only to maintain the gold standard, but to keep all silver and paper currency at a parity with it.

The assumption that the gold standard is "irrevocably established" does violence to the law. It was established by an act of Congress, but the Congress may alter, amend, or repeal that act at any time. It is no more irrevocably established than are our tariff schedules. The one may be changed as readily as the other.

Sound money is so vital to our welfare, so important to our industrial development, that we should let its open enemies or negative friends know that we abate nothing of our determination to uphold and defend it.

Since 1896 we have improved the system as well as increased the volume of our currency. We have now in circulation $3,621,151,527, or $880,042,008 more than we had seven years ago. The increase has not been due alone to the larger yield of gold, for $262,659,559, or nearly 30 per cent., of the increase is composed of silver and National banknotes, which, under the Republican policy, are essentially the equivalent of gold.

If in the future the exigencies of business, which no wisdom can now foresee, should make additional monetary or financial legislation advisable, the Republican Party may be intrusted to enact it along rational lines.

The President's course in Panama merits the most generous approval. He dealt with a delicate and difficult situation clearly within the lines of his rights and duties as to make possible the early completion of an Isthmian canal, which has long been demanded in the interest of our commerce and the National defense.

His conduct of the negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He negotiated a treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the requisite rights and franchises for the construction and operation of a canal. Its ratification was contemptuously refused by the Colombian Government. Thereupon the people of Panama renounced their allegiance to the parent Government and declared their independence. The President, acting within the limits of his executive authority, and in conformity with well-established precedent,

Registered Trade Mark

New Fall Flannels

At McCutcheon's

This season we are displaying a wider collection of Flannels than ever before. Many novelty weaves are shown and the patterns are exceedingly attractive and varied.

We call particular attention to the line known as

McCutcheon's Unshrinkable Flannels

These have been washed and scoured in the yarn, and are guaranteed to launder absolutely without shrinkage. There are two qualities in these: the first, a Cotton and Wool mixture, in solid grounds and all white, and a choice collection of Fancy Stripes, at **75c.** per yard, and an exceptionally fine grade made of all wool, in popular Stripe combinations, at **$1.00** per yard. Width, 31 inches.

Washable Saxony Flannels, including a number of Jacquard and Fancy Figures, as well as Roman and plain stripes, on colored and white grounds, at **85c., $1.00, $1.10** and **$1.20** per yard, 27 inches wide.

Plaid Saxony Flannels, especially suitable for Waists and Suits, at **75c.** and **$1.10** per yard, width, 27 inches.

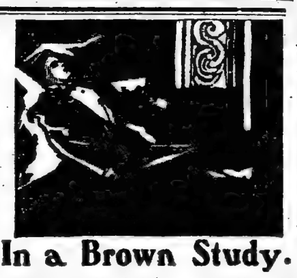
Saxony Silk Warp Flannels. In these the all-white effects are particularly beautiful, showing dainty Silk Warp Figures, Dots and Stripes. The colored mixtures show broad and narrow stripes. **$1.25** per yard, 27 inches wide.

All Wool Botany Flannels. In plain colors, including white, green, tan, several blues, gray, red, a number of browns, and black. **60c.** per yard, 27 inches wide.

Printed All Wool French Flannel in Dots, Stripes and Figured Effects, on colored and white grounds, at **75c.** per yard, 27 inches wide.

Printed French Wool Challies. The patterns include several Dots and Figures, all in color combinations. **55c.** per yard, 28 inches wide, Colonial designs, as well as Stripes.

James McCutcheon & Co., 14 W. 23d St.



In a Brown Study.

Men's Fall Suits are studies in brown!

And there are Brown Topcoats, too.

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Men's Single and Double Breasted Brown Suits, $12.50, $15, $18 and $20.

Brown Topcoats, exclusively here..... **$10**

Get the Habit. Go to

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279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
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125th St., cor. Third Av.

REPUBLICANS ATTACKED FOR THE PANAMA AFFAIR

Democrats Show How Constitution Was Violated.

POSTAL FRAUD ARRAIGNMENT

To Find Who Got Graft an Argument for Overturning Present Majority in Congress, Textbook Says.

The final installment of proofsheets of the Democratic campaign textbook deals with "the Panama Affair" and the postal frauds. The Republican claim of all the credit for connecting the Pacific and Atlantic by canal is refuted, and the President is arraigned for his methods of getting possession of the route.

The message of the President of Jan. 4 last in which he said that it had been his intention to consult Congress "as to whether we should enter into an arrangement with Panama direct or take other steps needful in order to begin the enterprise" is quoted, and the book goes on to say:

But, on reflection, he evidently concluded it was unnecessary to "consult Congress," and took all the "steps needful" before Congress assembled.

President Roosevelt recognized as the Government of a sovereign State as large as the State of Indiana a baker's dozen of conspirators whose so-called rebellion was not even known to the people, and before they had either an army or a navy, or a treasury, or had fought a single battle with the parent Government. Further, he violated the Constitution of the United States, which gives to Congress the exclusive right to declare war, or to begin war. The President has no right to levy war against another country with which we are at peace without express authority from Congress. He sent warships to Panama, then an integral part of Colombia, in expectation of an insurrectionary movement which had not then occurred, and ordered their commanders to resist with force the landing of Colombian troops sent there to prevent an insurrection. An order to commit an act of war is itself a declaration of war.

In conclusion the book quotes the opinion of William Morton Grinnell, an authority on international law, who was Third Assistant Secretary of State under President Harrison, who said of President Roosevelt's action:

His conduct with regard to the Panama Canal is ridiculous. It is more absurd than illegal, for it amounted to an association of the doctrine of eminent domain applied to a foreign State. The whole affair was a violation of international law, and it is needless to say that nothing of the kind would have taken place had the country concerned been England, France, or Germany instead of Panama. The action of the President with regard to Panama was nothing more or less than giving sanction to, or at least conniving at, the dismemberment of a republic which was in a sense the ward of the nation. As a result, those South American countries which formerly looked to us for help and protection have grown to hate the Monroe doctrine.

In summing up, the chief features of the scandals and proved frauds in the Post Office Department are set down as follows:

"The extraordinary extent of the frauds and the number of persons involved.

"That the higher officials knew of the

B. Altman & Co.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Importations are shown, which comprise an extensive assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, in Plain Hemstitched, Initialed or Embroidered effects, also the latest fancy productions of the French, Belgian, Irish and Appenzell markets.

To-day THURSDAY, September 22d, the following will be offered at ONE-THIRD LESS than Regular Prices:

Women's Hand-embroidered Initialed Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen, ... 90c.

Men's Hand-embroidered Initialed Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen, ... $1.50

Men's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, per box of half dozen, ... $1.50

(Rear of Rotunda.)

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MADE-UP COSTUMES. SECOND FLOOR.

Autumn Toilettes are now displayed in attractive models and newest effects in Chiffon Velvet, Cloth, Messaline Silk, Mousseline Taffetas, Marquisette, Lace, Net, etc., for Street, Visiting and Evening wear.

Tailor Gowns are also shown in a variety of smart designs and new cloths.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Imperator et Rex

THE LATEST BOOK BY the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

This gifted writer, with her unrivaled knowledge of royalty in Europe, has pictured Emperor William of Germany as he really is. His charming home life and sympathetic character are intimately portrayed. The Kaiser is shown to be a warm-hearted and impulsive man rather than merely a great ruler bent on fostering the grandeur of his empire. The book has all the charm, entertaining style, and naturalness which characterized this author's previous works. Illustrated with autograph portraits of the Emperor and royal family.

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ARE DISPLAYING THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS OF TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES AND TURBANS, TOGETHER WITH COPIES AND ADAPTATIONS, MADE IN THEIR OWN WORKROOMS.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY) SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SECOND.

a number of smart styles of Trimmed Hats, Turbans and Toques, designed particularly for early Autumn wear, will be offered at very attractive prices.

Department on Third Floor.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

a Republican Congress in both branches has voted against investigation.

"That President Roosevelt was either kept in ignorance of the frauds until January, 1903, or did not care to expose their astounding character until public notoriety compelled action to be taken."

"If it is ever to be known," says the textbook, "whose pockets were lined with these 'graft' proceeds it will be through the election of a Democratic majority in the next Congress and a consequent thorough and searching investigation. No political party has ever made a thorough investigation of the misdoings of its own partisans, and the Roosevelt Administration is no exception to the rule."

It is stated that most of the frauds were known to exist nearly four years before any steps were taken to stop them. Charles Emory Smith treated the first charges in 1899 as frivolous. Finally, it is stated, the Democrats in both houses of Congress demanded an investigation of the whole Post Office Department, but the Republican leaders refused to allow the passage of the resolution, and in this they were supported by the practically unanimous vote of the Republican majority in Congress. The textbook contains the following statement on the President's attitude:

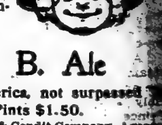
The Republicans claim great credit for exposing the rottenness in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster General and of the Assistant Attorney General, but the long delay that occurred before the investigation was ordered makes it clear that persons high in authority were intent on suppressing all evidence of the true state of affairs, and that it was only determined upon after evidence of misdoings had been published again and again, and finally forced on President Roosevelt's attention by influential journals.

The evidence is that either President Roosevelt ignored the charges that frauds and scandals existed, which were commonly talked of, and had been published in the newspapers, or that this information had been kept from him.

The President's memoranda calling for the investigation are then given, and this statement follows:

were the only persons that knew the amount of the appropriation, in December, 1902? Only three persons above named kept such a matter from the President, is it not strange

"Oh Be Jolly!"



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FIRE SETS AND ANDIRONS,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron Sparklers, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

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JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE DA PASS

Preparations at Mukden for a General Engagement.

RUSSIANS ARE INTRENCHING

Both Armies Again in Condition to Fight—A Winter Campaign Is Now Talked Of.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 22.—A dispatch sent from Mukden at 9:18 o'clock last night to the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The Japanese on Tuesday attacked Da Pass, fifty miles southeast of Mukden, with what result is not known.

"The Red Cross institutions here are making ready for a general engagement."

PARIS, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Temps from Mukden, dated 7:30 P. M. yesterday, says:

"Russians executed reconnaisances Monday which developed that the main army of the Japanese is about twenty-two miles southeast, under Ken. Kuroki, with two divisions at Yen-Tai.

"The Japanese junks turned back after succeeding in getting up the Liao River almost to Sing-min-Tung.

"A great battle is expected along the Hun River, which fronts both sides."

Tokio Expects a Big Battle.

TOKIO, Sept. 21.—The impression is growing general that an engagement will soon occur at Mukden.

Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently preparing to make a determined resistance to any attempt to dispossess him, and is intrenching and constructing defenses. He has an immense force available, but the opinion is expressed that Tie Pass would be a more favorable location for defense. The Russians, however, are unwilling to suffer the loss of prestige which would be involved by the abandonment of Mukden.

Both armies have now recovered from the effects of the battle of Liao-Yang. They are in condition to fight, and the weather is favorable for military operations. The roads are drying, and the Japanese are speedily restoring the railway.

A party of military attachés who recently went to Liao-Yang from Tokio, were dragged for one hundred miles in open trucks by coolies. The army is now forwarding rolling stock with captured cars and engines, and the service will soon be thoroughly organized.

With the Liao River open, the task of transporting men and supplies to the advanced base of operations at Liao-Yang is simple.

There is much speculation as to the extent of the Fall and Winter campaign. It is generally thought that Field Marshal Oyama will continue pressing Gen. Kuropatkin back until the Winter falls and will then strongly guard his advance line until Spring. The Japanese carried on an aggressive campaign against the Chinese during the Winter, but conditions are different in this war.

Japanese Pushing Northward.

GEN. OKU'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, via Fu-San, Sept. 20—(Delayed.)—The Japanese are slowly pushing northward. The outposts are in touch near Yen-Tai, and skirmishes between outposts and patrol parties occur daily.

It is believed that the Russians are gathering a force at Yen-Tai, preparatory to making a strong stand for the protection of the coal mines.

The Japanese are rapidly changing the gauge of the railroad from Niu-Chwang, and it will probably be in operation to Liao-Yang in a fortnight. The Japanese are rushing forward supplies of ammunition.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 22.—There is further delay in the receipt of decisive news from the front.

Gen. Kuropatkin, telegraphing under Tuesday's date, stated that the situation at the front was unchanged. He described an outpost fight on Tuesday at Da Pass. A Japanese force, consisting of four companies, marched up from Dalantchan, twenty-three miles northeast of Saimadzi, and tried to capture the pass and turn the Russian left flank, but the Russians repulsed the attack and the turning movement was checked by Russian cavalry, supported by machine guns.

WOMAN TELLS OF ESCAPE.

English Wife of Officer Describes Port Arthur Scenes.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 21.—Mrs. Anna Kratchenko, the English wife of a Russian army officer, who arrived here the night of Sept. 17 with Lieut. Prince Radziwill from Port Arthur, is the first woman to run the blockade from the Russian stronghold since the Japanese increased their vigilance to prevent egress from the port.

Her trip was rendered extremely perilous because she came out with the Prince and his companion, Lieut. Christoforoff, who carried messages from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Kuropatkin. Both these officers were disguised, and had they been captured by the Japanese they would certainly have been put to death.

Mme. Kravtchenko was so worn out and exhausted by her adventure that she was unable to see the correspondent of The Associated Press until to-day. In an interview she said:

"We left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on the night of Sept. 15. There was a good wind and the moon was bright. We were successful in avoiding the danger of the first Japanese blockading line. We came up to the second line when the moon was under a cloud. Searchlights were flashing on all sides, but our junk was not discovered.

"We suddenly discovered ourselves close to another junk with a Japanese crew on board. They presumably were pirates, but we outsailed them and drew away.

"At 6 o'clock the next morning we saw a steamer coming in our direction. She had the appearance of a cruiser, and I was terribly frightened. When we saw the cruiser Prince Radziwill and Lieut. Christoforoff went below. I stretched myself out on deck and covered myself with dirty blankets. Chinese were lying at my feet, and for nearly an hour, although nearly smothered, I kept my position. I never uttered a more thankful prayer than when I was informed that the steamer we had seen was a Red Cross vessel, and that her Captain had no intention of overhauling us.

"Wonderful things are being done by the staffs of the different hospitals at Port Arthur, who are assisted by women. There are thirty nurses for each thousand patients. The ladies devote most of their time to the making of clothes for the soldiers. The laundry work is done by the poor women and the wives of the enlisted men. The sick and wounded are thus kept supplied with clean clothing. The laundry work has to be done in dreadful heat.

"There are no contagious diseases at Port Arthur, but many deaths are resulting from the bite of a large red-headed fly, which feeds on the decomposing corpses scattered over the battlefields. A doctor who was bitten on the thumb by one of these flies instantly severed that member. He then had his arm amputated, but not before the poison had reached his heart. The result of the bite was fatal.

"Every day in the week the band plays at one of the hospitals.

"The wounded men recover quickly from the wounds inflicted by Maxim projectiles and by the bullet of the Osaka rifle, but the wounds resulting from explosive bullets are awful, and recovery is impossible.

"The old town of Port Arthur is almost entirely wrecked. The streets are filled with holes made by exploding shells. The loss of life in Port Arthur from the bombardments has been remarkably small. Once I counted fifty-seven Japanese shells fired at a Russian battery, not one of which reached its mark.

"The Russian garrison is cheerful. It would be impossible to imagine a braver or finer set of men. They return from their day's duty in the trenches with songs on their lips. Although many places in the ranks are vacant, all the men have unlimited confidence in their power to hold the fortress against the enemy.

"I assure you that I believe Port Arthur will stand against the Japanese. I don't think the stronghold will fall."

DRIVING WEDGE IN FORTRESS.

Corroboration of Previous Reports as to Japanese Plan at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 22.—According to Japanese informants of The Morning Post, the two of "Kuropatkin's forts" the Japanese are said to have occupied in the vicinity of Shui-shi-Ying, Port Arthur, are Nan-Tsai and Chang-kia-Tun, and their value to the besiegers consists in the former being close to the Antsz-Shan forts and the latter to the Dragon Hill forts, the object of the Japanese being to thrust a powerful wedge in the gap between the eastern and western fortifications through which the railway passes to Port Arthur from the north.

Antsz-Shan overlooks this gap, and though the Japanese failed to penetrate it sufficiently in the assault of three weeks ago, the persistency with which they returned to the charge is held to prove that to secure the gap is as essential to the Japanese plan of campaign now as it was a decade ago.

A mass of more or less reliable reports emanates from Che-Foo and elsewhere.

The correspondent at Tien-Tsin of The Daily Telegraph says that Japanese gunboats have left Yin-kow preliminary to a renewed, and, it is expected, final attack on Port Arthur.

The Daily Telegraph's Che-Foo correspondent says Japanese official circles thought that the fall of Port Arthur would be coincident with the Mikado's birthday, but that they admit it has been postponed until Spring.

"It is significant," the correspondent adds, "that Winter quarters are being prepared at Dalny. When Niu-Chwang is frozen up Dalny will be the main base for the whole operations."

The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent, cabling under date of Sept. 20, says:

"A general attack from three points on Port Arthur was resumed yesterday, the fleet co-operating."

From the numerous conflicting statements in the dispatches it is impossible to get an idea of Port Arthur's resources in ammunition and food. It is alleged that foreign refugees receive supplies of good clothes and food in order to deceive the outside world.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 21.—A Chinese, who left Port Arthur last Monday reports that, owing to the incessant bombardment of the harbor by the Japanese the Russian fleet is determined to break out this week and endeavor to reach Tsing-Tau, the German port on the Shan-Tung Peninsula.

TOKIO, Sept. 21.—A renewal of the attack upon Port Arthur on newer and more aggressive lines is expected this week, and it is predicted in well-informed quarters that the reduction of the fortress will be accomplished within ten days or a fortnight.

The authorities continue silent concerning operations there. The publication of a small list of casualties in the naval brigade operating on land is the only recent official utterance in reference to the siege.

ALEXIEFF BLAMED FOR DEFEAT.

Equally Responsible with Orloff for Kuroki's Success at Yen-Tai.

BERLIN, Thursday, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Tageblatt, apparently prompted by the Russian War Department, puts the blame for Gen. Orloff's failure to hold the Yen-Tai coal mines equally upon Viceroy Alexieff and Gen. Orloff. The correspondent says:

"Alexieff detained Orloff on trivial pretexts, so that he reached the mines at noon on Sept. 1, wholly uninformed as to the situation.

"Gen. Samsonoff transmitted to him Gen. Kuropatkin's strict order to hold the mines at all costs; but when Orloff heard the cannonading in the direction of Sykwantun he marched toward that place, leaving Samsonoff alone to hold the mines.

"Gen. Kuroki fell upon the left flank half an hour afterward. Orloff was not possessed of a single cavalryman, and was completely surprised. His troops, composed mainly of reservists who had been long out of the service, were uncontrollable, and broke, going in the direction of Yen-Tai instead of back to the mines.

"Gen. Kuropatkin personally led the First Siberian Corps to the support of the hard-pressed Samsonoff."

ARGENTINE SHIPS NOT SOLD.

Minister Says None of the Offers Made Has Been Entertained.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 21.—Señor Betbader, Minister of Marine, was interviewed to-day regarding the report that four warships purchased from Argentina had been added to the Russian Baltic squadron at Libau.

The Minister authorized the statement that the report was without any foundation, and said further that there was no basis for rumors of the sale of Argentine warships, although numerous offers had been received recently through commission houses. None of these offers was entertained by the Argentine Government, and no negotiations whatever were pending for the sale of vessels of the navy.

All the warships of this republic are at present in Argentine waters.

COLORADO DEMOCRATS MEET.

Ex-Gov. Adams Nominated for Governor —Eight-Hour Law Demanded.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—Ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Pueblo was nominated to-night for Governor by the State Democratic Convention. The convention then took a recess until to-morrow morning, when the rest of the ticket will be nominated.

The platform adopted affirms allegiance to the National platform adopted at St. Louis and to the nominees of that convention. The Republican State administration is accused of violating every safeguard guaranteed to the individual by the Bill of Rights, and the platform says:

"We declare the right of every man to earn his living unrestricted and untrammeled."

Of the eight-hour law the platform says:

"The demand for an eight-hour law has been incorporated into our Constitution. It is therefore beyond discussion, and the General Assembly must comply with the public mandate."

The Governor is accused of deliberately violating the law which forbids the increase or decrease of an incumbent's compensation.

TAFT TO SPEAK IN NEW JERSEY.

Republicans Send Wilson, Foraker, and Others to Doubtful States.

The Republicans are sending some of their strongest spellbinders into the doubtful States. Secretary of War Taft will speak in Elizabeth, N. J., on Nov. 4 and E. P. Brown of this city will speak at Morristown to-day on the occasion of the assembling of the Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District. Secretary Taft will also speak in New Haven on Nov. 3.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Senator Thurston will speak in this State, beginning at Perry on Sept. 26. They will also speak in Friendship on the 27th and in Binghamton on the 28th. Senator Thurston will deliver six speeches in West Virginia in October, and at a big rally to be held in Charleston, West Va., on Sept. 24 Secretary Wilson and Senator Foraker will make addresses. Secretary Shaw will also make three speeches in West Virginia, and William Dudley Foulke of Indiana will make addresses in New Jersey and Connecticut.

POOR PRACTICE BY COLUMBIA 'VARSITY

Second Team's Offense Showed Surprising Strength.

MEIER RETURNS TO HARVARD

Yale's Practice Consisted in Drilling New Candidates—Local Season Opens To-day.

Columbia's second eleven had things pretty much its own way with the 'Varsity in yesterday's practice at South Field. The first eleven not only was unable to score at all, but it was only after a very hard struggle on its one-yard line that it succeeded in staving off a score by the second eleven. Given the ball at midfield, the scrubs by consistent playing took the ball by yard and two-yard plunges straight down the gridiron until at the twenty-yard mark Lindo got around right end for a fifteen-yard gain. Then the 'Varsity picked up in its playing, and made a strenuous resistance that in four downs allowed the scrub only four of the necessary five yards. With the ball then in the 'Varsity's possession, Coach Morley stopped the scrimmage practice, and with a short run around the field, the work for the day was concluded.

Morley, in commenting on the day's work, said: "Despite the gains of the scrub the 'Varsity showed better defense to-day than heretofore; it made a good stand close to its goal, when it obtained the ball on downs. Then, too, it must be remembered that the 'Varsity was playing against a stronger scrub team than it had before."

Three new men reported for practice yesterday—Slocum, formerly of Brown, and C. R. Toy and Suydam, the latter pair novices. Slocum is expected to be of great assistance to the team, as he was one of the best ends ever at Brown. He has been at Columbia for the past two years, and so is eligible to play by the one-year-residence rule. He should help the team where it was weak last year. The 'Varsity lineup yesterday was as follows: Left end, Post; left tackle, Browne; left guard, Echeverria; centre, Smythe; right guard, Stangland; right tackle, Aigeltinger; right end, Buell; quarter backs, Metzenthin and Donovan; left half back, Metzenthin and Fisher; right half back, O'Loughlin, and full back, Duell.

The Tigers took advantage of the cool change in the weather and had their first scrimmage of the season yesterday afternoon. After the usual preliminaries the 'Varsity lined up with five of the veterans in position. All of the old players took their former places except Rulon Miller, who was moved from full back to right end, where it is thought his speed can be used to better advantage. Heim and McCormick, two of the new players from Exeter, were practiced at quarter back and full back, respectively. The other positions on the first team were filled from last year's squad. "Bill" Edwards, who coached the scrub last year, is back and took charge of the second team again.

For twenty minutes the two teams struggled, but neither succeeded in scoring. The 'Varsity held the ball most of the time and gained twice as much ground as the second team. Little punting was attempted, and the first team resorted principally to line plunges through the centre, where they made the most gains.

The training table opened up to-night at the university field house with seventeen men, as follows: Capt. Foulke, Short, Cooney, Dillon, Rulon Miller, King, Burke, Kafer, Kline, McCormick, Dutcher, Rafferty, Carothers, Daub, Crawford, Martin, and Willock.

Harvard's football prospects were greatly brightened yesterday by the appearance of "Teddy" Meier, the big tackle, on Soldiers Field. He was graduated from the college last June, but has returned to Cambridge to enter the Law School and play football again this year. His appearance, together with the announcement that Brill, the famous old Exeter tackle, had passed his entrance examinations, assures Harvard of being unusually strong in the tackle this Fall. Another veteran who returned yesterday was Phil Mills, the old tackle and end.

Offsetting these two appearances, however, was the sight of Roger Derby, the sturdy tackle, going around with his arm in a sling. Derby didn't fall on the ball correctly and hurt his shoulder. In consequence, Trainer MacMaster thinks best to keep him out of practice for a few days. "Bobbie" Winsor, the little end, also has a bad shoulder from the same cause.

After the preliminary practice yesterday a team was selected and a new tandem formation rehearsed. The line-up was as follows: Left end, Blagden; left guard, Wild; centre, Cunneff; right guard, Feil; right tackle, Williams; right end, Montgomery; quarter back, Noyes; left half back, Nesmith; right half back, Guild; full backs, Hauley, Hurley, and Mills.

Yale's football drill yesterday was again devoted to trying out new candidates for the end, guard, quarter back, and back field positions and in developing a punter. Roome, a substitute last year, has come out for full back and punter and is kicking fifty yards consistently, seeming now the most available punter in the squad. "Jack" Cates, the former Andover Captain and end, is in first place among the new men for that position, as is Ortmeyer of last year's freshman team for half back. Yesterday the squad of forty men did their half-mile run before practice and then were put through hard dummy tackling work, afterward lining up for preliminary signal practice. When the Yale eleven meets Wesleyan in the first game of the season here next Wednesday the line-up will probably be as follows: Left end, Cates; left tackle, Bloomer; left guard, Kinney; centre, Rorabacker; right guard, Smith or Tripp; left tackle, Capt. Hogan; left end, Hare; quarter back, Rockwell; half backs, Stevenson, Ortmeyer, and Bowman; full backs, Shevlin, Roome, and Hoyt.

On the Cornell gridiron yesterday Coach Warner formed two elevens of about equal strength and they had a thirty-minute battle. The team on which Capt. Lynch played quarter was scored against twice. One score was a touch-down and the other a goal from the field by Birmingham, who kicked in perfect style from the thirty-yard line. He is making one of the best records among the subs on the 'varsity squad. The team played his usual star game at left half back. A new line man out yesterday was Cook, who comes from the University of Pennsylvania School at Cleveland and who weighs 185 pounds. It was reported that he was going to Princeton, but he will enter Cornell instead.

Coffy, a substitute end, and Wolff, who played centre on the scrub team last season, were temporarily retired from practice at New York University yesterday. Both men sustained slight strains in their shoulders during the scrimmage work. It is hoped that they will be able to return to the squad in a few days. The cool, clear air made it an ideal day for practice, and Coach Saunders gave the men some fast work. Especial attention was paid to instructing the ends in eluding their opponents when getting down under kicks. Rogge, who played fullback part of last season, is punting in good style, and with a little more coaching should develop into a first-class man this year. The squad was increased by the appearance of Roberts, who alternated with Rogge at fullback last year. He has increased considerably in weight and should make a strong offensive back. Two men who have made "prep." school reputations reported yesterday. They are Perry of Barnard and Judge of Trinity School. Both men showed up well and appear to be likely candidates for the end positions.

The local football season will open to-day at American League Park, when Columbia University will line up against De Witt Clinton High School. Clinton has not the heavy team that it had last season, but with its exceptional speed it is expected to give Columbia fast practice.

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FOUR TWO-YEAR-OLDS FINISHED HEADS APART

Sensational Race for Flatlands Stake Won by Teacress.

HURSTBOURNE TOOK HANDICAP

W. B. Leede's Horse Easily Beat Shorthose at a Mile and a Quarter—Three Gravesend Choices Won.

In effect, an "owners' handicap," under the selling conditions that permitted the owners of horses to fix the weights for their horses, the Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, produced the most sensational race of the meeting at the Gravesend track yesterday and one of the most remarkable contests of the season, Sydney Paget's filly Teacress being returned the winner, with three other horses lined out on nearly even terms with her. The race was so close that until the number of the winner was displayed the backers of four horses claimed the victory, while the supporters of a fifth that was very close up thought that there was a chance for the fifth animal.

Ten two-year-olds ran for the race, the third on the card, with Teacress, the selected runner of three entries in the name of Sydney Paget always the favorite, Merry Lark and Gamara being the two next best backed. Lincroft, carrying David Gideon's colors, broke first, and, going on with a rush, made the pace until the horses were well into the stretch, Gamara being second to that point, with Bank third, where Teacress closed from next to last place, followed by Merry Lark, Lincroft then stopping, and on the post the others got up to him at almost the same moment, passing the winning post in a line, all hard ridden and doing their best, with Teacress, in the opinion of the judges, just a head the best at the end. Gamara being placed second, with Bank third and Merry Lark fourth.

Next to the selling stakes the interest of the rather light crowd that shivered in the cool Autumn weather centred in the mile and a quarter handicap, in which Shorthose and Hurstbourne, rated as among the best of last season's three-year-olds, met at a difference of five pounds in Hurstbourne's favor. Shorthose went to the post an even money choice, while Hurstbourne went back from even money to 5 to 2. The race was hardly a test of the merits of the horses, however, and Hurstbourne was well forward to a slow pace for a mile and then brushed to the front and won easily. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
*Invincible, 98, W. Davis, 7-1, 3-1	4	2	1½
Divination, 98, Travers, 10-1, 4-1	1	1	2½
Shotgun, 125, Odom, 9-2, 2-1	3	3	3h
Van Ness, 107, Burns, 6-1, 2-1	6	4	4
Wotan, 105, Redfern, 3-1, 6-5	2	5	5
*Marjoram, 102, Hildebrand, 7-1, 3-1	2	5	6
King Cole, 88, J. Callahan, 200-1, 60-1	11	9	7
Roseben, 98, Sperling, 100-1, 30-1	12	8	8
Blue and Orange, 98, Coleman, 30-1, 12-1	9	7	9
Toscan, 110, Notter, 40-1, 15-1	8	10	10
Cold Saint, 98, H. Cochran, 7-1, 3-1	11	11	11
Buttling, 102, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	13	14	14

*Coupled in betting as the Albemarle Stable's entry.

Time—1:11 2-5. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Himyar-Bracelet, owned by the Albemarle Stable and trained by R. W. Walden.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2.	F.
Good and Plenty, 163, Ray, 1-2, out	5	1	1h
Bonfire, 140, O'Donnell, 12-1, 2-1	2	2	2h
Headmaster, 156, E. Haider, 13-5, 8-5	1	3	3h
Gascar, 131, Bernhardt, 60-1, 8-1	4	4	4
Gortnagallon, 132, L. G. Wilson, 50-1, 6-1	6	5	5
Numeral, 136, Finnegan, 50-1, 6-1	3	6	6

Time—5:07. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Rossington-Famine, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Teacress, 105, W. Davis, 2-1, 4-5	9	6	1h
Gamara, 105, Redfern, 4-1, 6-5	5	1	2h
Bank, 93, Sperling, 40-1, 15-1	2	3	3h
Merry Lark, 98, Travers, 3-1, 1-1	7	5	4
Lincroft, 98, H. Cochran, 8-1, 3-1	1	2	5
Bulwark, 99, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	3	4	6
Carrie Jones, 93, Crimmins, 30-1, 8-1	8	7	7
Red Fox, 94, H. Brussell, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	8
Brush Up, 89, Wood, 50-1, 15-1	8	9	9
Glen Echo, 105, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	4	8	10

Time—1:04 2-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Watercress-Teatro, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Hurstbourne, 114, O'Neil, 11-5, 4-5	3	1	1h
Champlain, 98, Hildebrand, 25-1, 5-1	1	2	2h
Shorthose, 119, Odom, 1-1, 2-5	2	4	3h
Brigand, 96, W. Davis, 8-1, 3-1	5	3	4
Aurumaster, 92, Crimmins, 7-1, 8-5	4	5	5

Time—2:09. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Indio-Flara Hurst. Owned by W. B. Leede and trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for maiden fillies, two-years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Gold Rose, 94, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	1h
Caltmess, 98, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	6	3	2h
Delusion, 96, W. Davis, 3-2, 3-5	4	2	3h
Salt and Pepper, 105, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	2	5	4
Dance Music, 94, Notter, 10-1, 4-1	9	6	5
Princess Eris, 94, Sperling, 12-1, 4-1	3	7	6
Queen Rose, 104, H. Cochran, 7-2, 8-5	1	4	7
Bravery, 105, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1	10	8	8
Gallice, 94, J. Osbourne, 200-1, 60-1	11	9	9
Smiling Alice, 94, Schilling, 200-1, 80-1	14	11	10
Long Days, 99 Coleman, 5-1, 2-1	12	12	11
Prude, 99, W. Hennessey, 100-1, 40-1	13	14	12
Awakening, 99, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	7	13	13
Sea Girl, 99, A. Brennan, 200-1, 80-1	8	10	14

Time—1:08 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by Goldcrest-Rose Ban, owned and trained by William Lakeland.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	St.	¼.	F.
Phantom, 107, Burns, 1-1, 1-2	1	3	1h
Ben Crockett, 102, Fuguston, 15-1, 6-1	13	6	2h
Princess Atheling, 107, Higgins, 7-1, 2-1	2	1	3½
All Right, 107, Frasch, 15-1, 6-1	9	4	4
Clovis, 110, Gannon, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	5
Sally Castis, 107, Shaw, 25-1, 10-1	7	7	6
W. Pansy, 102, W. Davis, 7-2, 7-5	8	8	7
Tithonic, 110, Hoffler, 40-1, 15-1	7	7	8
Briery, 107, H. Phillips, 100-1, 40-1	6	9	9
Rickey T., 107, Breeden, 100-1, 40-1	11	11	10
Silverfoot, 110, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	12	12	11
St. Gallen, 110, H. Cochran, 15-1, 6-1	14	13	12
Dan Conners, 105, Travers, 25-1, 10-1	5	10	13
Topright, 110, C. Kelly, 50-1, 20-1			Fell.

Time—1:51. Good start. Won easily, place cleverly. Winner b. g., by Meddler-Dissembler. Owned by The Arvergne Stable and trained by R. E. Watkins.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Castalian	108	Monet	105
Orthodox	104	Damon	104
Reticent	104	James V	102
*Ascension	100	Duchess Ollie	99
*Van Ness	98	King Pepper	96
Clear the Arena	94	*Letola	92
*Dick Bernard	92	*Trovator	89
*Missing Link	89		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Spring	115	Graceful	104
Lord Badge	110	Sir Lynnewood	100
Jack Ratlin	107	Sheriff Bell	99

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Lochinvar	109	Niblick	105
Ivanhoe	105	Jack McKeon	105
Ike S	102	Priority	102
Brittwood	102	E. L. Johnstone	102
*Wild Irishman	101	Eccentrical	98
*Ascot Belle	98	*Danseuse	96
*Sweet Pepper	94	*Irish Jew	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

First Mason	126	Ormonde's Right	110
Africander	121	Outcome	108
Lord of the Vale	118	Proper	105
Bad News	115	Carbuncle	104
Alan-a-Dale	113	Dolly Spanker	100
Dainty	111	Mineola	95
Gunfire	111		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

St. Bellane	126	Lindsay Gordon	105
Fly Back	121	Linda Lee	104
Tongorder	111	Perry	100
Yeto	110	Amberjack	88
Uncas	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

Stuyve	113	Canteen	99
*Grey Friar	108	*Jane Holly	98
Dimple	105	*Hoodwink	98
*Maid	103	Flammula	96
Lem Reed	103	*Briarthorpe	93
Agnes D	103	*Hydrangea	89
Falmouth	103	*Australina	88
Tol San	98		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Narrow Escape for Jockey Kelly.

In about as narrow an escape as ever a race-rider experienced, Jockey C. Kelly rested last night at his boarding house at Gravesend, nursing a broken arm as his only injury after half of a field of fourteen horses had galloped over him as he lay on the track. Kelly, a Western boy who achieved instant success on his arrival at Brighton Beach for the Summer meeting, had the mount on Hardy B. Durham's colt Topright, in the last race of the day, and getting his mount well up in the crowd, closed on the rail and was in about the middle of the field when, just as the horses were making the turn into the back stretch, he was crowded so close by horses on all sides of him that Topright was thrown and Kelly plunged forward, landing on the track beneath the feet of the horses coming on behind. How they managed to miss him in the dust and bustle of the turn is hard to imagine, but one horse among the trailers seemed to see the boy on the track and rose as a steeplechaser at a jump, clearing clear over him. Kelly fell just beside the rail and remained motionless while men ran clear across the field to pick him up. He was unconscious when lifted, and remained stunned until removed from the race course in the ambulance from the Coney Island Emergency Hospital, but a short time after he was taken to Coney Island he recovered. His arm was broken, but no other injury could be found, and as he felt strong enough to go home he was permitted to leave.

GRAY GELDINGS GREAT RACE.

John Taylor Beats Dr. Strong After Five Heats at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.—John Taylor's victory over Dr. Strong was the sensational feature of the third day's Grand Circuit racing in this city. Tickets on the defeated horse sold at $100 to $40 for the entire field. With the exception of the fourth heat, in which John Taylor broke ten lengths away from the wire, each heat was decided by a neck or even less. A heavy wind blew straight down the back stretch, and on this account Major Delmar's trial against Cresceus's record of 2:02¼ was postponed until to-morrow. Summary:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,000. (Three heats Tuesday.)

Brownie Wilton, b. h., by Wilton, (Saunders)	4	2	1	1	1
Malinda, b. m., (Hudson)	1	1	2	2	2
Jesse O., ro. g., (Geers)	2	12	3	5	6
Miss Jeannette, blk. m., (Eckers)	3	6	7	8	3
Getaway, ch. g., (Stetson)	13	8	11	7	4
Bell C., br. m., (Higbee)	15	15	12	6	4
Brilliant Girl, b. m., (Goodrich)	10	10	10	4	9
Direct Well, blk. h., (Dewell)	7	5	9	9	5
Walter Pierce, (Valentine)	14	16	5	12	8
Winnie Right, b. m., (Townsley)	6	7	9	10	ds
Truthful Chimes, br. h., (Demarest)	8	4	4	7	dr
Princess Derby, b. m., (Wilder)	12	9	13	11	dr
Aylwin, br. g., (Sperry)	9	3	8	dr	
Ballast, b. g., (Dillon)	5	14	ds.		
Dorothea, br. m., (C. Wilson)	17	13	ds.		
Marsha B., b. m., (Shepard)	16	11	dr.		
Harry Simmons, b. h., (Butler)	11	17	dr.		
Harry McKerron, b. h., (Keyes)	18	ds.			

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:14¼; 2:10½; 2:12¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; stake; purse $2,000.

Morning Star, b. g., (A. McDonald)	1	1	1	1	1
Lady May, b. m., (Hussey)	4	2	2	3	
Baron Gratton, b. g., (Geers)	5	3	2		
Bad News, b. g., (D. Wilson)	2	5	5		
Eudora, blk. m., (Snow)	3	4	4		

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¾; 2:06½.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; stake; purse $2,000.

John Taylor, g. g., by Dispute, (D. Wilson)	1	1	2	2	1
Doctor Strong, g. g., (Spear)	2	2	1	1	2
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)	6	3	5	3	4
Robert Mc., b. g., (Jolly)	7	4	3	6	3
John Mc., b. g., (Geers)	3	5	7	5	7
Consuela S., b. m., (De Ryder)	4	6	6	4	6
Norrie, b. g., (Shank)	5	7	4	7	5
Billy Foster, b. g., (Frazier)	Dis.				

Time—2:06¾; 2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¼.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; three heats, each heat a race; purse $1,000.

Bell Mc., b. m., by Pilot Wilton, (Laird)	1	1	1
Bud Posey, b. g., (Van Ackeren)	2	3	4
Monnat, blk. g., (Ervin)	3	2	5
Ash Rose, b. h., (Weatherby and Snow)	5	5	2
Ben F., b. g., (De Ryder)	4	4	3
Katie H., b. m., (Hartman)	7	6	7
Hamilton, ro. g., (Abrams)	6	7	6
Sweet Bay, b. m., (Fleming)	8	8	8
Baron B., b. h., (Champion)	9	9	9
Csarina, ch. m., (Carrie)	10	10	dr

Time—2:[illegible]; 2:09¾.

To beat 2:18¾, trotting: Brownie Wilton, b. h., by Wilton, (Saunders). Won in three straight heats.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.73
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

JUDGE HERRICK.

That the Democracy of New York in the nomination of Judge D. CADY HERRICK for Governor has taken a step forward and upward would not be denied even by an enemy. Of the men the party has nominated for that office in the past twenty years only Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. HILL may be said to surpass Judge HERRICK in ability, while his qualifications and his fitness, personal and political, fairly shine in comparison with those of the last three nominees—AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, and BIRD S. COLER. D. CADY HERRICK has been an able and perfectly upright Judge. Members of the bar respect him and speak highly of him. When it was suggested that he be named for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, made vacant by the resignation of Judge PARKER, no criticism was heard from lawyers so far as we are aware, except upon one ground to which we shall refer later. In nominating a Judge upon the bench, a Judge of high standing, the Democratic Party has made sure that its candidate will enjoy the confidence of the people. His present office is an ample guarantee of worth and character, even if Judge HERRICK had no other.

He is a native of New York. He is thoroughly familiar with the public affairs and the public interests of the State, and the transaction of its public business at Albany has for years been attentively observed by him. If elected he will be a capable and efficient Governor.

We know nothing that can be said against Judge HERRICK, except that he continued to take an active part in politics after he had become a Judge of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial District. That was an impropriety, it was a scandal. It ought not to have been. Some persons have been inclined to take a lenient view of this dereliction because Judge HERRICK has fought DAVID B. HILL in Albany politics. We do not think that fact excuses, it certainly does not justify. For our part we shall not attempt to excuse or gloss over this part of the candidate's career. Democratic or independent voters, yes, Republican voters sick of Odellism, who are troubled by it ought to ask themselves, What are the objects that good men should seek to achieve by the use of the suffrage in New York State this Fall? If any voter believes that it is his chief duty to administer a rebuke to a Judge who has dabbled in politics, then by all means he ought to vote against Judge HERRICK. The platform adopted at Saratoga yesterday, however, declares that "the paramount and overshadowing issue in State affairs is between official honesty and official corruption." Officially Judge HERRICK is without stain. His personal character is blameless. His administration of the office of Governor would be characterized by entire probity. What does the Democratic platform mean by "official corruption"? It means Odellism. It means the Republican "system" established at Albany, which has come in the public mind to be considered a companion-piece to the police "system" in New York prior to the Low administration. "For the first time in its history the Empire State has a Governor whose personal integrity rests under widespread suspicion," says the platform. That is a grave imputation. It would have been better, we think, to omit that sentence from the platform. It does not sound well, and so far as THE TIMES is concerned it has never heard of any act of Gov. ODELL which would bring his personal integrity under suspicion. THE TIMES does know that officially he does not enjoy the public confidence. It has heard the ugly word corruption used of the Departments at Albany, and the Departments have in a censurable degree been made a part of Gov. ODELL'S political machine. He has provoked public distrust and stirred public indignation by his attempts to marshal the judiciary, the State charitable institutions, and the insane hospitals under his banner as a political leader. Unless we very much mistake the temper of the people of this State, they want to be rid of Odellism. Will they refuse to take advantage of the opportunity now before them because Judge HERRICK continued to fight Mr. HILL in politics after he had gone upon the Supreme bench?

We do not think so. It is only now and then that the voter finds everything to his liking in a political campaign. He is often forced to choose the greater good, if not, indeed, the lesser evil. But this year we do not see how the honest voter whose mind is reasonably free from the bias of partisanship can hesitate to cast a ballot against the continuance of Odellism at Albany. THE TIMES would have liked Mr. SHEPARD very much better as the candidate. It would have liked Col. LAMONT better. But Judge HERRICK is far and away above the majority of those whose names were oftenest heard in the ante-Convention gossip. He is not a man of faction; it is something to be grateful for that he stands in no ascertainable relation either to MURPHY or MCCAREN. Judge HERRICK was nominated by Mr. HILL, his old enemy, and by acclamation. He seems to be the candidate of a united Democracy, which augurs well for his election. This is a Democratic State in years when the party is united.

Mr. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, is a young man of promise. Two years ago THE TIMES took great pleasure in commending him to the voters of the Thirteenth Congressional District, who elected him to the House of Representatives by an unexpectedly large plurality. Mr. HARRISON has devoted himself seriously to his Congressional duties, and would be an acceptable Lieutenant Governor. He is a young man of wealth, he is also a young man of character. The decision of men of that stamp to enter and pursue a political career should be welcomed.

The Convention gave Attorney General CUNNEEN a renomination. That is first-rate. He is a good Attorney General to keep in office. The Convention also nominated Judge CULLEN for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Judge WERNER for Associate Judge of that court. That was pre-eminently a right and wise thing to do. The Republican Convention had put the names of Judges CULLEN and WERNER upon its ticket. They stand now upon the Democratic ticket. All partisan considerations are eliminated from the judiciary election, as they should be. The Democratic Party will gain by this wise and sensible action of its Convention.

NO MANDATE FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. HORNBLOWER was perfectly justified in saying at Saratoga that "the American people have never as yet given a mandate to Congress to pass a protective tariff nor have they ever approved such a tariff."

The Republican Party came into power in 1860 on the issue of slavery. The election of 1864 and that of 1868 were won on issues of the war and of the currency. The tariff in 1868 had become highly protective by the repeal of internal war taxes without the repeal of the duties which were imposed as an offset to these, and there was a strong protest against this action, which would have been influential if the Democrats had not taken up the Greenback illusion. In 1872 the Democratic candidate was GREELEY, and the tariff issue was eliminated. In 1876 the chief issue was the resumption of specie payments, with the tariff as a collateral issue, and Mr. TILDEN had a decided plurality of the popular vote. In 1880 the Republicans, who held out hopes that they would reduce the tariff—which they pretended to do in 1883—had a plurality of only 7,018 in a vote of nearly 9,000,000. In 1884 the issue was mainly BLAINE'S character and associations, but so far as the tariff was involved the verdict was against protection. In 1888 CLEVELAND had the popular vote, but lost the Electoral College by treachery in New York. There was no mandate for a tariff then, rather the contrary. In 1892 CLEVELAND'S election was the popular response to the McKinley tariff. Since then the elections have turned on Bryanism.

It is literally true that the American people have voted but once in the last sixty years on protection, and then condemned it.

STAGNANT CUBAN TRADE.

We do not think that our Minister to Cuba has very good reason for scolding the Cuban merchants and planters for increasing their purchases of goods from Europe faster than they increase their purchases from the United States. It seems that we still have the largest trade, but ours grows at the rate of 3 per cent. annually, while that of England increases 20 per cent., that of Germany 21 per cent., that of Spain 16 per cent. Mr. SQUIERS thinks that there is "danger to reciprocity in the present uneven trade between the two countries," and has urged that fact on the business men of Cuba.

But why do the Cubans buy more of others than of us? The duties on our goods are not higher than on others; in some important lines the duties are lower in Cuba on our goods. There can be but one rational business explanation, so far as we can see. The English and the Germans and the rest sell their goods at lower prices, or of better quality, or in forms more suited to the market, or on better terms; that is to say, they offer better bargains than our merchants do. In some degree this is due to their better equipment and training for foreign trade. The American merchant is by law hindered from becoming a trader on a large scale in foreign markets and has the homely wit of the home-keeping youth. Then our manufacturers are limited to a great extent to the domestic market by the taxes on imported material, while the foreigner, especially in England, has a wider choice at lower prices. Even in Germany, which is a mildly protective country, raw materials are taxed very lightly or not at all. Again, a good part of our exports of real manufactures is sent out by the partial monopolies, the trusts, only when "dumping" is profitable because of slack home demand. It is not easy to build up a permanent and growing foreign trade under these conditions.

If the present reciprocity arrangement does not secure for us as much trade as we should like, the above is probably the explanation. It clearly would not help matters any to withdraw the reductions of duty we have made. It would be more sensible, indeed, to increase them, for the more the Cubans sell to us the stronger is the tendency at least to buy from us.

THE PASSING OF THE BOYCOTT.

Among the unions which have made the boycott ridiculous may be included the United Garment Workers. At the present time a majority of the important clothing manufacturers of the United States are under the boycott, and the number thus favored increases in inverse ratio to its effectiveness. Meanwhile the open shop is established wherever its establishment is resisted. In discussing the net result of boycotts against clothing manufacturers The Trade Record says:

> There is really very little affectation in the statement that a boycott has often proved an altogether unmixed blessing to the enterprise against which it was directed on account of the public sympathy and antagonism to such union methods aroused by its imposition. This desirable effect has not, unfortunately, been so noticeable of late, because the boycott has become so familiar and usually harmless an event, otherwise there would probably be to-day quite a scramble among the more enterprising concerns to place themselves under its benign and fattening influences.

To make a boycott effective costs a great deal of money and involves much hard work. Both are largely wasted when so employed.

GEN. CORBIN ON "OVERMARRIAGE."

Gen. CORBIN'S recommendation to the War Department that no officer of the army be "permitted" to marry until he has satisfied the Secretary of War that he has an income sufficient for the adequate support of a family and received official permission to do so will not increase his popularity with young women; and to say that "our army is overmarried" is to initiate a phrase which both married officers and their wives will consider in the highest degree objectionable.

But Gen. CORBIN is quite right, as many young women married to young army officers of relatively low rank have found by bitter experience. The pay of an officer of the grade to which a young man can possibly attain within the period in which his fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love is not sufficiently liberal to afford comfortable support for a family of the proportions which those opposed to "race suicide" would approve. Second Lieutenants in service from five to ten years receive in pay and allowances from $1,549 to $1,680 per year, according to whether they are mounted or unmounted. First Lieutenants receive from $1,650 to $1,700, Captains from $1,920 to $2,200, Majors $2,780, Lieutenant Colonels $3,350, and Colonels $3,850. Few men reach the grade of Colonel until on the verge of retirement, say between fifty-five and sixty; and if they have remained that long unmarried they are not thereafter likely to become "overmarried." A much larger proportion of the pay of an officer is required to meet the expenses incidental to his position than is true in the case of a clerk or subordinate in a private business enterprise. This leaves very little for the support of a wife and children, and usually not enough to permit them to follow him to remote or foreign assignments and live comfortably when there. The result is that a fair and perhaps a large proportion of the wives of young officers are found seeking shelter for long periods under the paternal rooftree, if there be one, and that many of those who have no parents to return to live extremely uncomfortable and unsatisfactory lives.

It is not right to demand of a young man without fortune that he shall assume the obligation of celibacy if he elects a military career; but it is eminently right to impress the young soldier with a realizing sense of the fact that if he cannot support a wife in comfort on the resources in sight it is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" to ask a young woman to share his insufficient earnings, knowing as he must that her lot will be one of disappointment and privation.

SOCIAL SALVAGE.

Gen. BOOTH, the head of the Salvation Army in England, has been making a stirring appeal throughout the United Kingdom for permission to save the "wreckage" of English society, the tramps, the drunkards, the paupers and petty criminals, and the "lost" women, with the understanding that the army will "take money for results," and then only reimbursement of expenditures.

The General, who is as young in his seventy-seventh year as he was twenty years ago, is delighted with the reception his plan met in the North, and is now pressing it in London. He points to the existence of 50,000 tramps, to the $70,000,000 spent in the care of paupers, to the enormous cost and slight return in the way of security from the prisons, and declares that the Salvation Army can take the majority of the cases thus vainly dealt with and make of them decent, self-supporting men and women. His general idea is a series of "homes" in the centres of population, conducted by the army, with aid from the taxes, to which in gradually increasing numbers those could be sent who are likely to become "social wrecks," such committal to be a condition of the sentence for petty crime or of release from confinement, or of relief given under the poor law. He asserts, and it is not easy to refute the evidence, that the ordinary methods of treating crime and poverty are very expensive and largely futile, so far as the permanent reclaiming of the subjects is concerned.

We do not think that it can be reasonably denied that the worst evils of the [illegible] are substantially successful in a remarkable degree, or that it would be very desirable to enlist such agencies in a wider field, so far as they could be usefully employed. A plan of that sort would require careful investigation before adoption by disinterested persons capable of getting at the facts in a systematic and comprehensive manner. But the evidence already available that the army has done essential and permanent good in many ways is considerable. And it is certainly the only agency of the sort that operates on a large scale and over a large territory. It will occur to many that the army does not at present give the certainty of continuity and permanence, that it is dependent on the talents of a few leaders who may not have efficient successors, and that the general movement has not given convincing proof of an abiding and continuing vitality. But these suggestions do not apply to the proposition of Gen. BOOTH to accept aid from the public funds only for "results." There can be no serious harm in an experiment on these terms, and there is the possibility of solid advantage. It is a principle of maritime law that the rescuers of property abandoned on the high seas shall be entitled to "salvage" fully proportioned to the value of the property. There is a lot of what may be justly called wrecked humanity in our prisons, in our poorhouses, on our streets, and along our highways, as to which the authorities do nothing except to try to prevent it from doing present damage. If the Salvation Army can take any considerable part of it into its charge, put it in shape for future usefulness, give it spiritual and moral and physical value, restore it in fact to society, surely the mere repayment of the money expended in the process is not exorbitant salvage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. SYDNEY BROOKS, writing in Harper's Weekly under the quoted headline of "The English Dreyfus Case," denies that the experience of ADOLF BECK with British justice as represented by the police and the criminal courts warrants the usage of the current phrase. To maintain his contention that "the Beck case is not the Dreyfus case, nor anything like it," Mr. BROOKS declares that "there is here no serious suggestion of a conspiracy to convict and keep in prison an innocent man, no forgery to bolster up bad evidence, no Government or Government office willfully obstructing justice, no suborned press applauding it for doing so." To this enumeration of differences there might have been added, and not even a trace of an inclination on the part of any part of the British public to resent the disclosure of the wrong done, to protest against the righting of it to such small extent as was possible, or to suggest that the "honor of the nation" depended on the sacrifice to it of a citizen's liberty and reputation. Mr. BROOKS admits, however, that the condemnation and long imprisonment of the unfortunate BECK for crimes which he not only did not commit, but almost obviously could not have committed, was due to "an amazing mass of stupidity and carelessness among high officials and possibly of something more sinister among their subordinates," and his review of the facts in the case is quite enough to show that, even if there was no conspiracy to convict an innocent man, there was in official circles years of brutal indifference to the known fact that an innocent man had been convicted and was paying a heavy penalty for another's guilt. Perhaps the innocence was not exactly known to those whose indifference kept him in prison, but they could have known it, and would if they had been willing to confess the possibility of a miscarriage of justice, and there was no doubt about it in the minds of some of those whose stupidity was the original cause of the false identification. It is true that the Beck case is not a Dreyfus case, but it is a most atrocious case, for all that, with its horrors unmitigated, as in France, by a complication with interests so large that there was a sort of excuse for believing that it was right to be wrong. Mr. BROOKS is able to say, however, that "Mr. BECK has demanded a full public inquiry, and, though no response has yet been made, it is certain that an inquiry will be held either on his initiative or on the initiative of the Home Office, and that it will not be of the whitewashing, departmental order, but serious, unbiased, and independent. On that all England, feeling the disgrace of the whole affair, is resolved."

—Japanese sailors are fairly common on the ships of all countries, and their reputation is that of men perhaps a little more than ordinarily efficient—in all except moments of great emergency or when the temperature is much lower than that to which they have been accustomed at home. Of all Occidentals, therefore, shipmasters are the most astonished at the recent very convincing proofs that the valor of Japanese soldiers drawn from the same class as the Japanese sailors has as much of cool intelligence as of hot fanaticism, and that they can stand for long periods weather hardships that would very seriously decrease the zeal and activity of men supposed to be as much hardier as they are stronger. The explanation of the apparent change is doubtless the fact that the Japanese soldier fights for a cause which he firmly believes to be his own as well as that of his country and holds to be of infinitely greater importance than his own life or comfort. The Japanese sailor, especially on a foreign ship, has no such inspiration. Invariably in a subordinate position, he feels no responsibility and his initiative capacities are too firmly repressed by his white associates and superiors to train him for manifesting them in times of sudden peril, and in freezing cold he resists only as long as the size of his wage suggests to a man who has no very strong objection to dying so long as he can die in comparative comfort. Much of the war with China was waged in the depth of Winter on a sea particularly bleak, but the men on the Japanese ships of war, big and little, kept at their posts uncomplainingly as well as effectively, until, in some instances, they were frozen to death. It will doubtless be the same if the Manchurian campaign is carried on into the Winter months. The Japanese seems to be a philosopher with an especially clear appreciation of relative values. His are not the values of the Western world, but they are perhaps as real, and the man who would be absolutely useless in a North Atlantic blizzard, if on an American or English vessel, will make the march to Harbin certainly without hesitation and probably at a speed extremely inconvenient to the Russians—if Japanese policy decides that such a march is necessary.

—It really seems as if they were proving too much against the Georgia militiamen who failed so lamentably when ordered to protect the lives of negro prisoners at Huntsville. That they did not do their duty, either as citizens or as soldiers, is perfectly obvious. Of that no proof is needed except the fact that their resistance to the mob was so weak as to be unworthy of the name, and that the attack on the jail ended with nothing more serious than a few bruises that seem to have been merely the result of disorderly crowding by excited men. But now it is charged by witnesses of the affair that some of the militiamen were so frightened that they hid under beds and were dragged therefrom howling for a mercy that nobody had thought of denying them. This sounds very much like nonsense. These, it must be remembered, were white men of a class in which cowardice is the rarest of characteristics. It is absurdly trite to declare that it would be practically impossible to raise in Georgia, as anywhere else in the United States, a military company the members of which would be moved by any odds whatever to hide under beds—because they were afraid. Why such testimony should be given can only be vaguely understood, or, rather, its reason can only be suspected. Ridiculous charges make the inquiry now in progress ridiculous, and that, perhaps, was held to be the most convenient way to guard against its dangers. Those dangers are very great, for they threaten lasting disgrace to the officers who permitted the overriding of the law they had sworn to uphold, as well as the dishonorable disbandment of the organization to which they belong. Apparently they are trying to distract attention from what they really did by fixing incredulous eyes on things that their men could not have done.

—A few days ago President ELIOT of Harvard was moved to advise the National Association of Manufacturers steadily to contend for (1) the open shop, (2) no union label, (3) in case of a strike permanent employment of those who take the strikers' places, and (4) resistance through the courts to picketing and boycotting. It curiously illustrates the widely different views that can be taken of the same things that this programme is interpreted by one of the labor papers as follows: "The things for which Mr. ELIOT urges the Parryites to contend are well understood by organized labor, and, indeed, by all intelligent men. Stated in plain terms, these things are: (1) The non-union shop; (2) no public appeal on behalf of the fair employer; (3) a premium on industrial debasement; (4) government by injunction. The establishment of these conditions would mean reversion to a state of industrial slavery, and, coincidently, the destruction of civilization." That shield certainly does have two sides, or else its one side changes strangely in appearance as it is observed from one point of view or another.

AGAINST THE OPEN SHOP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your recent editorial article concerning the situation in the building trades, you stated that the issue in the war between the alliance and the employers was the kind of arbitration to be adopted for settling joint disputes.

This is a gross misstatement of the real facts, and if you will allow me to take exception to your opinion I will state the situation from the point of view of a unionist who is in close touch with the factors in the strike.

The Building Trades Alliance was reorganized out of the old United Board of Building Trades, which was prominent during its régime under the bossism of Sam Parks, and which went out of existence when he was sentenced for extortion.

Its rehabilitation under its new name was not for the purpose of "grafting," as the employers insist—even on the face of the Price extortion and bribery law, which makes it practically impossible—but for the purpose of protecting its members against the large numbers of non-union men who secured work during the previous lockout and strike.

As units, bound by the plan of arbitration to which they were parties, the unions were powerless to use the sympathetic strike against non-unionists. But, as a whole, the sympathetic strike became a powerful club in the confederation or alliance of the several unions for a common cause, i. e., eliminating these non-union men. Acting on this idea, the alliance immediately on its formation called on the employers' organization to have discharged all non-union skilled mechanics in their employ.

On their refusal to even consider this demand, and in direct violation of the arbitration agreement, a lockout was declared on those unions standing out against non-union men.

The unions still insist that they are in favor of any kind of arbitration; that the question of recognizing the alliance is absolutely unimportant to them; that they are willing at any time to confer, but they do most emphatically retain their right to refuse to work with non-union men; that trouble arising from non-union men is not regarded as matter for arbitration, and, furthermore, they demand their right in pooling their interests by allying with other organizations to strengthen their fight against any attempt at the open shop and using therefor their strongest weapon—the sympathetic strike.

EUGENE PHIL ETZEL.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904.

SCHOOL FOR WIVES.

Teaching Young Women the Science of the Home.

From The London Mail.

Domestic training for daughters of professional men in West End school. Household management and all home duties. Address — X.

Among the reasons adduced for the growing reluctance evinced by the average bachelor to enter the state of matrimony are:

The impracticability of the modern girl.

The decline of professional incomes.

The author of the above advertisement has just embarked on a novel scheme which aims at removing these obstacles. She takes young women to reside with her in a large house in Ealing, allows them a sum of money equivalent to a young professional man's salary—say, £250 per annum—and shows them how to make the best of it. Rent, rates, and taxes are paid out of the total; butchers, bakers, grocers, tailors, dressmakers, and other items of household management are settled with; even life assurance and the annual holidays are taken into account. Only half a guinea a head per week is allotted for food.

"Modest though that sum is, the girls after a little tuition can work wonders with it," said the initiator of the scheme, Mrs. A. Hockly. "It allows of a substantial breakfast for husband and wife, consisting of two or three courses. In the absence of the husband in the city the wife contents herself with a light luncheon, but prepares a good dinner in readiness for his return home. The girls are taught to make most of their own clothes; but, in addition, are granted £20 a year for their best frocks and hats. The superstitious husband takes another £20 for a like purpose."

Weekly price lists from provision dealers are carefully studied by the young women, who base their daily menus on the existing state of the market. On certain days the pupils are taken round the grocery stores and shown how to spend money to the best advantage.

A Comprehensive Invitation.

From The Albany Journal.

I noticed the following sign on the front of a newspaper office in Manassas, Va., recently, and copied it: "The Journal. Virginia homes for sale and exchange. Lodging apply here. Bureau of Information. Real Estate. Walk up while you wait."

Kaiser Buys Duke's Insignia.

From London Truth.

The insignia of the Order of the Garter belonging to the late Duke of Cambridge, which was sold to Mr. Marx, a jeweler of Homburg, for £1,100, has been resold by him to the German Emperor for £1,500, and is to be [illegible] Prussian Crown Jewels.

THE PRESIDENT AND PANAMA.

Argument That His Action Was Within the Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on "Compliance with the Law," referring to President Roosevelt's course in the Panama Canal as arbitrary and autocratic, requires a little explanation. Did not Colombia, by the Hay-Herran treaty, agree to give Uncle Sam the right to build the canal for a certain money consideration? And did not a band of South American adventurers raise the "ante" on Uncle Sam when they saw he meant business, and did they not then try to practice "hold-up" methods?

Would the President have been praised or condemned had he yielded to the operabouffe threatenings of these pseudo-Hidalgos and given up the Panama route (concededly the better route) in favor of the Nicaragua route, more especially after Panama which was the only valuable asset of these adventurers, seeing that she was being played fast and loose with, had declared her independence and her willingness to stand by Uncle Sam in this most prodigious of modern undertakings?

I consider that President Roosevelt acted within the law, within the Monroe Doctrine, and added to the lustre of Uncle Sam's name. MED.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904.

Poor Pay for Office Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to a sad story about defalcations by a young bookkeeper of a prominent concern, allow me to make a few remarks about the present condition of clerks, &c.

Why is it that a young man in charge of an office only makes $7 a week?

And why is it, as I have seen in so many instances, that a man who is a good bookkeeper, reliable stenographer, and foreign correspondent, cannot make more than $20 weekly?

We don't like to protest too much in public—this would be called Socialism, or even anarchy—but why is the present generation of American business men so harsh and cruel?

Why are we not allowed to make a little more, instead of being treated to the commonplace and sickening reply: "We pay more than $50,000 per year for clerical assistance. That will do."

Why is all this?

We married people do not like to kick too much. We know there are thousands of young men who would throw us out and work for $10 a week—and less.

This state of things is not right. We bookkeepers, stenographers, correspondents, &c., are just as valuable as mechanics.

There are many of us who are satisfied with two five-dollar bills and a title of manager, but the majority think more seriously of the future, which is dark, very, very dark. P.

New York, Sept. 18, 1904.

Viceroy and Vicereine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say regarding a subject about which you discoursed so pleasantly to-day in "Topics of the Times" that it was decided many years ago by the paramount authority in the matter, the British Government, that the wife of the Viceroy of India was not Vicereine, for the simple reason that, while her husband represented the King and was therefore Vice King, she did not represent the Queen, and consequently could not be Vice Queen, which, after all, is the true definition of the word. Since then the wives of the successive Viceroys have been content with the title of "the Viceroy's lady," and it remained for the daughter of an opulent American merchant, filled no doubt with an innate and national dislike for kingly titles, to attempt by sheer persistency to nullify that decision and to reverse the unbroken traditional custom of a century or more. It is worth noting also that shortly after the return of Lord and Lady Curzon to England, there appeared in various New York papers a statement, apparently semi-official at least, since it was dated from Windsor, England, to the effect that Lady Curzon's title was the Viceroy's lady, and that she was not in any sense of the word "Vicereine of India." E. P. WILLIAMS.

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 7, 1904.

Neglected Park Avenue Parks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg through you to call the attention of the Park Department to the dilapidated condition of the Park Avenue parks.

This avenue, as you will recollect, was formerly a byway, not available for public use on account of its heavy grades, &c. It was transformed into one of our finest boulevards by the late Superintendent of Public Parks, Mr. Collis.

These parks seem, for some time past, to have been abandoned by the Park Department. They have had no manure for several years, and the shrubbery has been entirely neglected. They are frequented by a lot of boys, who jump the fences and break the bushes at will and without restraint.

There is a man (employed, I presume, by the Park Department) who visits these parks daily to remove paper and rubbish. This man carries a stick about four feet long, pointed at one end, to lift the scattered papers, &c., but carries no receptacle for the rubbish he may find; hence he piles his collections either under the bushes or throws them into the adjoining street, frequently throwing some of his collections into the openings of the tunnel, for the railroad to remove from their tracks.

It seems to me that the residents of this section are entitled to more consideration at the hands of the Department of Public Parks. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

HATLESS IRREVERENCE.

Cornwall Vicar Asks Ladies to Cover Heads in Church.

From The London Mail.

"Judge in yourselves: Is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered?"—First Corinthians xi., 13.

The no-hat movement, which commenced somewhat unobtrusively in Newquay, Cornwall, last year, has so asserted itself this season as to threaten the extinction of the craft of hatters and milliners.

All ranks and ages, mainly among the visitors, have adopted it. Men with bald heads and men with luxuriant locks are among its devotees, and ladies, regardless of tangled tresses and disordered fringes, appear without headgear.

Anticipating the appearance of hatless ladies in his church, and regarding such an act as irreverent, the Vicar of Crantock, whose church lies about a mile from Newquay across the Gannel, issued a printed circular, which was posted in the porch and distributed. This bore a request that "Ladies who walk with uncovered heads will not forget the universal Christian custom which prohibits their so entering the house of God. They must please use some simple head-covering or kerchief while within the church, or refrain from entering it."

The Vicar further remarked that "this is no more than to ask men to uncover on entering God's house, which is happily unnecessary," and appealed to all reverently minded visitors to see that the requests are not disregarded.

On the Sunday evening following a lady was daring enough to enter the church during the service and make her way to a front seat carrying a specimen of artistic millinery in her hand. She was courteously requested by the verger to place it on her head. This is not the only instance in which the direction has been disregarded.

In all weathers and winds the hatless brigade still increases and multiplies at Newquay.

In other places, however, lady enthusiasts are attending divine service with uncovered heads without let or hindrance. At Cardiff, and even [illegible] village of Weobly, Herefordshire, [illegible] conscientious scruples.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

It Is the Real Issue—Fallacy of Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. S." asserts, in his letter published in your issue of to-day, that goods might be sold cheaper in foreign ports than at home even if there were no tariff at all. He adds, "It is the business trick of getting a market," and then puts the case of the commercial traveler who sells to a man living in a distant city at a price lower than is charged to a man living next door, and who thus designedly incurs a loss for the purpose of getting the first man's trade.

The difference between this case and the cases that arise under our protective tariff is just this: In the case put by "E. S." the seller pays the loss out of his own pocket. In the cases that arise under our protective tariff the losses are paid out of the pockets of other people. This slight difference appears to be of no particular consequence to "E. S." The people who bear the loss are probably of a different opinion.

Suppose that a certain article is on the free list. It is then hardly likely that any person who imports it will sell it abroad cheaper than in the United States. But if he does the loss is his own, and it is nobody else's business. But suppose, further, that a tariff law is enacted levying a duty of 50 per cent. on the article. Importation now ceases, and the consumer is driven by the protective tariff, as by a club, to some home manufacturer, who forces him, by means of the tariff, to pay $150 for an article that cost $100 only under free trade. This home industry owes its existence to the tariff, and would cease if the tariff were repealed; that is, it owes its existence to forced contributions levied on consumers. The home manufacturer may then sell abroad cheaper than he does at home, but his ability to do so arises solely from these forced contributions; that is to say, his losses, temporary or permanent, come out of the pockets of other people.

As to the wages of the "man in the factory," it is enough to say that the consumers from whom these contributions are extorted have themselves to support, and probably their own employes to pay. There is no reason why they should help to pay the wages due by other people.

"E. S." adds that it makes him tired to see the lack of business sense there is in politics. In this I thoroughly agree with him. D. HOLSMAN.

Atlantic City, Sept. 19, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The importance of the tariff in the present campaign entirely transcends the matter of its particular schedules. The most ardent protectionist, unless utterly insane, might frankly concede that there may be in places something the matter with these. So far, therefore, as the Democratic Party contents itself with suggestions as to changes in the schedules, it is in the position, so dangerous to any party, of having no real reason for existence. If it has such a reason, it can only be as the protagonist or champion of individualism in political affairs. The essential feature of the tariff is that it is thinly disguised Socialism. It points the principle that it is the function, and therefore the duty, of the State to decide the fate of business; to say to one line of money-making effort: "Come and bask in the sunlight of the right to levy taxes on your fellow-citizens," and to another line of such effort: "The Government decides that you must make profits for yourself and certain others whom the Government selects."

Individualism may be wrong and Socialism right. That is not the question. The essential consideration is that from the standpoint of individual property and the right to retain one's earnings less the legitimate demands of the Government economically administered, every advantage which "protection" claims for itself may be cheerfully conceded and it still represent a most dangerous menace to the present social order. It is very obvious that the Republican Party is fatuously raising a spirit that it cannot lay. For what no set of mortal men can do is to use a Socialist principle of government for certain purposes which they happen to regard, for any public or personal reason, as judicious and deny its exercise to others for any purpose the latter may see fit. For the Democratic Party to talk about anything but the tariff, and about that as a matter strictly of principle, is to show that the fundamental principle of Socialism is conceded by them. If so, it spells extinction for the Democratic Party. The National contest, if Socialism as a principle be conceded, is between the Socialists who think the principle has not been already carried far enough in legislation and the Republicans who think that it has been so carried. A great historical party will die hard and be long in doing it. But unless it represents something more than an appetite for office, the American people are far too practical to support it.

Hence, as it seems to us, is the vital value of your insistence that the tariff is the issue. Certainly the principle of protection is the only real issue.

CHARLES F. CHAMBERLAYNE.

Secretary Barnstable County Tariff Reform Club.

Bourne, Sept. 10, 1904.

Street Repairs Badly Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you learn for us when Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues, will be asphalted? It has been torn up for almost two months, and no signs of its being done or finished while Winter is almost upon us. The gutters in Hudson Street, between Chambers and Fourteenth Streets, are in a terrible condition, the asphalt strip laid there being full of holes and ruts; also the block on West Broadway, between Warren and Chambers Streets. Why doesn't the Street Commissioner see to it that when repairs are now made asphalt bricks or wooden blocks should be put down, hard and dry, and not this soft asphalt that is cut to pieces twenty-four hours after being put down? The public has suffered altogether too long with this kind of miserable botch patchwork that doesn't last over night. SUFFERER.

New York, Sept. 19, 1904.

FLED.

The wind from the North, in the raw, dark night,
Blows high, blows low.
Low, high, low; blows in the bight,
Laden with hail, and the frighted snow.
(Blow, wind, blow!)
A heart beats fast in the bitter storm,
For the casement light and the circle warm,
For the welcome home by the loved love's love,
From the snow below and the wind above.
(Would love forego,
Did he foreknow?)
Blow, wild wind, if you will to blow!

Now Heart of Love in Heaven, O heed
The woe below!
Woe, ah, woe! and a true man's need!
Wind from the North, with thy freight of snow,
Blow, blow, blow!
O, the ingle-nook is warm and bright,
And comfort crouns to the bleak, bleak night,
From fare and fire, and all things there—
Save a cruel note on an empty chair.
Blow, wind, blow,
But low, blow low,
And meld ye a mound with the light, white snow.

JOHN HARRINGTON.

THE CORONET OF AN AMERICAN DUCHESS

Clara Bloodgood in Clyde Fitch's Play of International Marriage.

A FINE THEME MISHANDLED

The Cast Was Able and Many of the Lines Were Bright, but the Play Failed to Convince.

Mrs. Hampton ..... Mrs. Hone
Millicent Hampton ..... Clara Bloodgood
Mrs. Stafford ..... Mrs. Thomas Whiffin Green, her maid ..... Zelda Sears
Laura Burrell ..... Georgie Mendum
The Dowager Duchess of Sundun ..... Katharine Stewart
Lady Hilda, her daughter ..... Elizabeth Emmett
Lady Dardale ..... Florida Pelr
The Honorable Nora Cholmonvilla ..... Flossie Wilkinson
Pussy Hawkins ..... Elsa Garrett
Violette Gootes ..... Katherine Bell
Jim Burrell ..... William Courtleigh
Mr. Hampton ..... William H. Tooker
Jake Wheeler ..... Austin Webb
The Duke of Sundun ..... Ernest Lawford
Lord Beachby ..... Frank DeKum
Mr Witherby ..... Edmund Hogan
Mr. Meeke ..... Frederick B. Beane
Footman to the Sunduns ..... James R. Cooley
Servant to the Hamptons ..... Lou W. Carter

So much that was admirable, and in Mr. Clyde Fitch's very best manner, was revealed last night at the Garrick in "The Coronet of the Duchess," that one was put to it to at times explain why the play as a whole failed to take a firmer grip on the interest and the emotions. Marriage contracts in which kind hearts are bartered for coronets and simple girlish faith for Norman blood, (with all the absorbing details of social position and legal settlements,) have bulked large of late in the public mind, and Mr. Fitch has chosen his dramatic point of view with much theatric skill.

As far as the scenario goes, the play is one of the most consistent and logically developed that its author has yet produced, and the general scheme of the characters, with its broad and keen contrasts of representative and acutely observed individualities, is most promising. The cast was of Mr. Fitch's best, which is the very best. But what should have been the great moments somehow left one quite cold. The defect was in the writing. It was as if for the moment the author had gone stale.

In the first act one saw how Millicent wavered between the worldly counsels of her mother and the sentimental exhortations of her aunt, and finally decided for amusement and social distinction in the person of her shallow and calculating but not unamiable lordling. The second act brought the realization of the Duke's past, embodied in Pussy Hawkins, manicurist, and revealed that this past was in fact a historical present, which the husband quite blandly refused to forego, even borrowing money from his wife to maintain his second establishment, and giving the party of the left hand a half of the double string of pearls bought to celebrate the first anniversary of his marriage with the party of the right hand.

In the third act came a scene in which the ducal pair wrangled in the full regalia of purple and ermine, which ended in Millicent's realizing that she had come to love her plain-spoken Middle Western second cousin. The last act brought a second bargain, in consequence of which the Duke sold a matrimonial release with as much business acumen as he had displayed in the matter of the original settlement. Millicent went home to the land of the Stars, Stripes, and wholesome domestic ideals.

Such a story, if embodied in convincing characters and wrought out in well-written scenes of cumulative interest, could not fail to be of deep and abiding import, and of stirring dramatic interest. But at the critical moment there was an almost complete absence of true emotional color. Instead of passion we had sermons on the domestic relations of the kind one finds in "The Woman's Home Companion," "The Ladies' Polite Companion," and all the useful magazines that advertise themselves as "virile and practical household helps." There were moments when one wondered why Mr. Fitch had omitted the explanation of how to make a husband happy with a hairpin. And the language the heroine spoke! It was the schoolgirl's language of flowers running riot in bookmadness, the spinster's thesaurus of sentiment at its most rhetorical. "My ideal of happiness," exclaimed Millicent, "was a chariot of which one wheel was amusement and the other position; and she proceeded to describe the particular kind of figurative gas buggy it had turned out.

The cast, like the idea of the play, was worthy of better things. As Millicent's mother, Mrs. Hone revealed again her mastery of the polite distinction of the modish world. As the sentimental aunt, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen was, as always, admirable—simple, sincere, and commanding. As her maid, Zelda Sears gave a very clever cut impersonation of an American servant, who began like Millicent with the mania of title worship, and was similarly disillusioned by the aristocratic butler who coveted her for her bank account—a delicious comic underplot to the main theme. As a Middle Western hoiden, full of slang and right feeling, Georgie Mendum scored the hit of her career up to the present, repeatedly convulsing the audience with deliciously characteristic Fitchisms. William Courtleigh took the part of the homely American cousin with much force.

But all odds and ends striking performance of the evening was the Duke of Ernest Lawford. It was a character of complex psychology not altogether convincing—the man capable of appearing agreeable and charming to as sincere and high-bred a girl as Millicent, and winning her even to a title bargain marriage, would scarcely talk so much of "makin' her his Duchess," and of being himself "a gentleman, what?" But the part was probably far more acutely studied than it will get credit for. Certainly its combination of amiable and well-meaning comradeship with entire ignorance of what is possible in a gentleman and a husband is no new thing in the sphere of the British nobility. Where Mr. Lawford was not hampered by the lack of conviction in the writing of the scenes he projected the author's intention with splendid force, revealing a breadth and certainty of character acting of which he has hitherto given little or no evidence.

Mrs. Bloodgood suffered most of all from the defects of the writing of her part. In addition to the banality of many of her lines, there was a lack of continuity in the moods of her character, and of well-ordered climax in her crises of emotion, that told fatally against her. From a moment of calmn she was obliged to descend with a rush to an access of rage and despair in which she was compelled to carry with her fists. Such violent shifts may be true to life, but in the play last night they were not so arranged as to be true to the art of the theatre.

Yet there were passages in which she displayed powers of the highest order, endowing the moods of a quite real and simple New York girl with an intensity, a finely modulated projection of life seldom if ever surpassed. The passage in which, seated on a stepladder beside her charity booth, she reads with her flighty and callow husband for affection, had an intensity and a biting reality as consummately artistic as Réjane at her best.

It is a real sorrow not to be able to feel more enthusiasm for her success on the whole. Last year, in Mr. Fitch's "Girl with the Green Eyes," she was backed up by what is beyond reasonable question the acutest, most moving, and deepest portrait of a woman in the range of the American drama, and played it with consummate effect—only to be ignored or scorned by the critics of the metropolis. She had her revenge in the fact that the public here stood for a run of over a hundred nights, and that on the road she—an dthe play—scored one of the few real successes of a generally disastrous season.

What her fate will be this season remains to be shown. It is Mr. Fitch's misfortune—or his glory—that the refinement and truth of the better part of his work brings him into comparison with the master playwrights of England—a comparison that is hard in any playwright. Judging him by the standards of his fellows here he shines even in the present play. Not since Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy" has an American playwright attempted a theme of such broad and vital import, and the comparison here is all on Mr. Fitch's side.

There was a pretty general impression last evening among the critical that the play would prove unsuccessful. But there is a vast difference between the general public and a first-night audience. The play has a certain breadth and immediateness of purport that is not unlikely to prove appalling to the general public.

MUCH IMPURE FOOD.

Adulteration Widely Practiced, Says Dr. Ernst J. Lederle.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—The preliminary work of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences having been completed during the firs: two days of the convention, the remaining four days will be devoted entirely to sectional meetings.

A paper written by Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, ex-Commissioner of Health of New York City, was read, Dr. Lederle being absent in Germany. It was in part as follows:

"An important field is now opening to the sanitarian in the investigation of manufactured food products. The extent to which commercial adulteration and substitution is now practiced would be absolutely incomprehensible to the layman. Competition in trade has become so keen and the substitution of inferior constituents in foods so general that the honest manufacturer has hardly a chance to succeed.

"The use of injurious preservatives has also been practiced to a scandalous extent. The only remedy for this evil condition will be the passage and enforcement of a Federal pure food law; such a measure has already been before Congress, but in the absence of an aroused public opinion, the mysterious influences which bar the way of much good legislation at Washington have been able to kill it.

"Much the same opportunity is offered in a campaign against the vendor of patent medicines and secret nostrums. Few people understand the extent to which these articles undermine the public health, and there has been little or no attempt to assume official control over their production and sale.

"The remedy is official control. Makers of patent medicines, nostrums, pills, &c., should be required to place upon each bottle or packet the exact ingredients it contains, and should be prosecuted for any deviation which can be shown to be detrimental to the health of persons using the remedy, or designed to perpetrate upon them a commercial fraud."

UNION PACIFIC VERY ACTIVE.

114,000 Shares Change Hands—Harriman-Rockefeller War Rumors.

Tremendous activity in Union Pacific issues, coming, as it did, on top of the story of strained relations between E. H. Harriman and Standard Oil interests, caused all Wall Street yesterday to wonder what was going to happen. Union Pacific common went up to 101, a rise of over 4 points in two days, and 114,000 shares changed hands. At one time there were counted five competitive interests bidding for the stock, namely, the so-called Kuhn-Loeb brokers, the Standard Oil brokers, the "Hoffman House crowd," the short interest, and the semi-professional interest.

One of the bits of alleged history that came out in the course of the day was recounted to show that there was some friction between Mr. Harriman and some of the men who are most intimately connected with the affairs of the Union Pacific. At the Northern Securities meeting, so the story ran, one of the Union Pacific representatives offered a resolution of compromise, naming a committee, the majority of whom were absent in Europe. The matter was urgent and it was pointed out to the representative that his suggestion was impracticable, and that if Mr. Harriman were present the resolution would not have been permitted to be brought forward in that way. To this the Union Pacific representative is said to have replied that he and not Mr. Harriman represented the position of the Union Pacific, thus indicating an attitude which it is said has since been maintained more or less, not exactly to the liking of Mr. Harriman.

It was also reported that H. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller were now the largest individual holders of Union Pacific, and that in the end Mr. Harriman would have to do as they desired.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Pete Dailey will be an auctioneer this afternoon at the Polo Grounds. He will sell boxes for the benefit of the New York Baseball Club, which is to be given at the New York Theatre Sunday night, Oct. 2.

⁂

Modest Altschuler, the conductor of the Russian Symphony Society, with his band of devotees to the cause of Russian music, will make his appearance at Carnegie Hall Nov. 19. The concerts will be a somewhat belated celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the founder of Russian music, Mikhail Ivanovitch Glinka.

⁂

A sixty horse power Mercedes motor car will be used in the production of "The Baroness Fiddlesticks," which MacDonald & Sullivan are to produce. Anna Fitzhugh, who has the title rôle, will make her entrance in it. The managers say it cost $17,000.

⁂

B. C. Whitney, manager of "The Isle of Spice," has offered three prizes, $10, $5, and $3, for the three best poems upon the subject of the musical comedy. The decision will be rendered Wednesday, Oct. 5.

⁂

Vivian Blackburn was engaged by Weber & Ziegfeld yesterday for a part in "Higgledy-Piggledy." She was in Anna Held's production of "The Little Duchess" a few seasons ago.

⁂

Edna May, when she leaves Daly's Theatre with "The School Girl," will move to the Herald Square, opening there on Oct. 24. "The Cingalee" will take "The School Girl's" place at Daly's.

⁂

Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, will come to New York much sooner than he expected this year. He will come to the Herald Square with his black-face troupe a week from next Monday to stay three weeks. Dockstader was able to get a booking at this house because Charles Frohman had decided to place Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the New Amsterdam instead of at the Herald Square.

Charles Richman with Ada Rehan.

Charles Richman will be Ada Rehan's leading man this season. Mr. Richman's last New York appearance was as a star in "Captain Barrington." The plays in which he will be seen with Miss Rehan are "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Country Girl," and "The School for Scandal.". It was the original intention of the Shuberts to make Robert Loraine the leading man in the Rehan company, but "Tops" succeeded so much better than was expected at the Lyric Theatre and Mr. Loraine's personal success as Don Lauffen was so marked that he could not be spared. He is to be starred later in George Bernard Shaw's play, "Man and Superman."

Regiment to See Dreamland.

Nine hundred officers and men of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, have accepted the invitation of President Reynolds to visit Dreamland to-night. Under command of Col. A. L. Kline, the regiment will assemble at the armory, Eighth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, at 8 o'clock, and will go by trolley cars to Coney Island.

Mathewson May Go in Vaudeville.

Christy Mathewson, the star twirler of the New York National League team, is to make his vaudeville début at the New York Theatre on Oct. 2. The occasion will be a benefit for the New York team. If Mathewson makes a "hit" he intends to devote himself to the stage during the months when he cannot be on the diamond.

Report of New Williamsburg Theatre.

It was reported in Williamsburg yesterday that a syndicate had purchased a site at Broadway and Hancock Street for a music hall to be modeled after Hammerstein's.

Auto Runs Over Boston Girl in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An automobile belonging to Count de la Sauldraye ran over an American girl student, Miss Elliot of Boston, on the Champs Elysées to-day. Miss Elliot sustained a double fracture of the left arm. She was taken to a hospital.

PLAN TO SHIFT PUPILS TO AVOID CONGESTION

May Be Put Into Operation at Once, It's Said.

MAYOR MAKES SUGGESTIONS

Two School Commissioners Say That Perhaps Part Time Is Enough, Anyway—Budget, $24,000,000.

The Board of Education met yesterday and considered at length the problem of housing all of the public school pupils. A letter was read from Mayor McClellan suggesting several ways for solving the problem, one of these being the use of school playrooms for classrooms. Another plan which was suggested and was referred by the board to the Committee on Elementary Schools was to shift many of the older pupils about so as to make room for the younger pupils at schools near their homes.

This last plan, it was said after the meeting, might be put into operation immediately and thus relieve the present condition of affairs—room in some districts, and congestion in others.

In the course of the discussion Commissioners Lummis and Donnelly suggested that the board might well consider whether it wasn't better for children to go to school for half a school day, or at least for shorter hours, instead of a whole day. The discussion wound up with a decision to refer the whole question of better school facilities to the Committee on Elementary Schools.

The Mayor's letter started off with a declaration that his administration had promised plenty of money for schools and had kept its word. "But the situation," he wrote, "on the opening of the Fall school term proves to be worse than it was in October, 1903. Such conditions had been anticipated by the administration, which felt that the emergency would have to be met by unusual means." The letter continues in part as follows:

"A suggestion was made for the building of temporary schoolhouses in the small parks, but this scheme was abandoned because of a popular sentiment against their use for other than recreation purposes. Another plan—which was made operative by an act of the Legislature—provided for the transportation of pupils from the crowded districts into other districts at a reduced fare. A third, the so-called Ettinger plan, making a new partition of the school day, was tried in Dr. Ettinger's school, but was not wholly successful. Proposals to revise the school curriculum were rejected as unwise. The result is that the school term begins with 81,318 part time pupils, although in nine months of this administration contracts have been let for 52,100 new sittings, a new record, exceeding the highest figures chronicled in any previous administration in a full twelve months. I do not overlook the fact that the Board of Education will have provided 24,000 additional sittings by Feb. 1, 1905, if the work of construction be not delayed by strikes or other intervention. While some encouragement might be drawn from these figures, the part-time question is still to be solved.

"At my request Dr. Ettinger has elaborated his plan during the Summer, and it is set forth in its modified form in the accompanying letter, which I have the honor to transmit to you.

"I desire also to call your attention to the attached letter from Mr. C. B. J. Snyder, architect of the Board of Education, showing schools where congestion exists which have playrooms which might easily be turned into study rooms. This list enumerates sixty-five schools, the capacity of each of which would practically be doubled by the adoption of the Ettinger plan, and this, I believe, would in effect solve the part time question.

"In the boroughs outside of Manhattan the playrooms are in basements not well adapted for study rooms, but Dr. Ettinger has opportunely suggested that in these schools the assembly rooms might be used for classrooms as a temporary expedient.

"If you deem the Ettinger plan impracticable, it seems plain that with sittings more than sufficient to accommodate the school registration the city ought to avail itself of some plan like that of intermediate schools to relieve the congestion."

The Mayor asked for an early answer.

The paragraph in Dr. Ettinger's letter which is referred to in the letter of the Mayor, and which briefly explains the scheme, reads:

"Under this plan such periods are transferred to the playground at a stated time, and the rooms so vacated are occupied by another group of classes. Thus in the highest grades of the school one classroom between the hours of 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. affords six periods for two classes, and each class receives full time instruction, namely, four hours and forty-five minutes daily. Of course the plan can only be applied in a building having a heated and well lighted playground. Upon the number of such buildings depends the number of children that can be taken off part time. If applied in this school it will take, according to present register, 1,048 children off part time. It seems to me, furthermore, that the operation of this plan could be extended to include the high schools."

Superintendent C. B. J. Snyder accompanied the letters of the Mayor and that of Dr. Ettinger with a list of schools adaptable to the purpose proposed by the Mayor. The list included sixty-five schools in Manhattan and the Bronx.

In the discussion Commissioner Mack said that "a scheme merely to drive children between school walls" was "a farce." Individual attention to the pupil by the teachers he considered of great importance. Then he said:

"The whole thing is a farce. Every one of you here knows it. There is no question about it that every child in New York could get adequate instruction if we would spend the money. But we are told on the one side that we are spending more money than was ever spent in New York before, and on the other hand comes the cry that we cannot supply school accommodations for our pupils. We are practically being ground between two millstones."

The budget for the coming year, which was handed in was for $24,231,850.82. In his letter to the Committee on Finance, Superintendent Maxwell recommended that the number of teachers to be employed between Sept. 1, 1905, and Dec. 31, 1905, be reduced from 120 men to 80 men, and from 580 women to 500, "on the ground," he said, "that we are not justified in estimating a larger increase in 1905 than in 1904. He added:

"The facts show that we are not going to have so large an increase this year as we anticipated."

The budget was accepted and referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

MURPHY'S "AWFULEST" TWIST.

It Saved His Life by Keeping Dynamite Right Side Up.

When Policeman Tate found Michael J. Murphy, a shorer, down under the staging of a new pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, suffering from a sprained ankle, a contused back, and a few internal injuries, the injured man's face was wreathed in smiles. Murphy was lying on his back, clasping a wooden box against his body.

"What's the joke?" asked Tate.

"Well, that twist saved my life, all right," said the shorer.

"What twist?" asked the policeman.

"I've got twenty-five pounds of dynamite here," said Murphy, indicating the box. "I was walking along the dock up there when I lost my footing and fell. I thought if the dynamite fell first my name would be Dennis instead of Michael, so I just gave the awfulest twist you ever saw. I struck on my right foot first and then fell on my back, and the stuff was safe. But I guess the ankle's broke."

Tate carefully removed the box to a place of safety and then summoned an ambulance. At the Lebanon Hospital the physicians said it would be some time before Murphy would be able to resume his work.

SUIT OVER BURBANK ESTATE.

Mrs. Mary Newcomb Wants $125,000 on Alleged Gift of Bonds.

Mrs. Mary Newcomb, who was unsuccessful in contesting the will of Ambrose Burbank, who died in this city on Jan. 17 last, began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday against Caleb A. Burbank and George H. Southard, the executors of the Burbank will, to recover $125,000 which Mrs. Newcomb says is due her on certain bonds.

In her complaint she alleges that the elder Burbank before his death told her she was his favorite niece, although only by marriage, and entered into an agreement with her by which he gave to her certain bonds which were to remain in his custody until his death. This agreement is attached to the complaint. It is dated July 17, 1899.

While the will contest was on in the Surrogate's Court a few months ago one of the heirs under the will, Samuel Burbank, attempted suicide in a down-town law office. He is now in a sanitarium.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DIRECTORS.

Retiring Members Re-elected—William R. Nelson in Board.

At the annual meeting of The Associated Press yesterday the following Directors were re-elected: Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald, and M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle. William R. Nelson of The Kansas City Star was elected to fill out the unexpired term due to the resignation of William D. Brickell of The Columbus Dispatch.

Mr. Nelson is proprietor and editor in chief of The Kansas City Star and also of The Kansas City Times. He was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1841, and was educated at Notre Dame University, in that State. In 1881 he married Ida Houston, daughter of Robert Houston. He founded the Gallery of Art at Kansas City, which bears his name. His residence is at Oak Hall, and his office at Grand Avenue and Eleventh Street, Kansas City, Mo.

REAR ADMIRAL BACK, NO BETTER.

Gilmore Went Abroad to Find Health—Vaderland's Accident.

Rear Admiral F. P. Gilmore, retired, arrived home yesterday on the steamship Vaderland. The Rear Admiral went abroad to find health, but gained little, and came back under care of the ship's surgeon.

Soon after leaving Dover the Vaderland picked up a stray piece of a cable with one of her propellers, which caused a delay of twenty-two hours while the blades were being cleared. Among her passengers were Prof. Louis M. Dennis of Cornell University, Dr. Francis Delafield, Dr. P. W. Powers, J. Quincy Hunsicker, and the Rev. S. V. V. Holmes.

NEWPORT'S FLOWER SHOW.

Mrs. Astor and Perry Belmont Divide Honors for Fancy Baskets.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 21.—The special feature of the Horticultural Society's exhibition today, the display of baskets of flowers for decorative purposes, was a battle royal between the Astors and the Belmonts, in which neither house had much the advantage.

In the display of roses Mrs. Astor won the first prize with American Beauties, and Perry Belmont had to be content with second prize for his basket of Bridesmaid roses.

In the class for baskets of flowers other than roses or dahlias, the order was reversed. Mr. Belmont won first prize with a handsome display of alamandas and Mrs. Astor was second with almost as handsome a basket of double pink hollyhucks.

In the exhibits of fancy baskets of dahlias, Mrs. W. S. Wells won one first and one third prize, Mrs. John R. Drexel won a second prize, and Mrs. Astor a third prize.

To-morrow there will be exhibits of table decorations, with twenty-two competitors. The judges will be Miss Edith Wetmore, Miss Anna F. Hunter, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. There is lively interest in the contest not only among the gardeners, but among their employers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A dinner dance at the Meadow Brook Clubhouse will follow the fair to be given Saturday afternoon at Harbor Hill, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is giving the dance, and a number of hostesses on Long Island will give house parties over Sunday, their guests including a number of the women and young girls who are to assist Mrs. Mackay.

⁂

George H. Potts, who is to marry Miss Fanshawe, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening.

⁂

Gen. Edward H. Ripley and Mrs. Ripley and their children, the Misses Ripley, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, have gone to Mendon, their Vermont country place, for the late Autumn.

⁂

The Hempstead season opens to-morrow with the Mineola Fair and the Meadow Brook Horse Show. Saturday the fair for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital will be held at Harbor Hill, the country seat of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay. There will also be played at Van Cortlandt Park the first of the polo matches under the auspices of Squadron A.

⁂

Idle Hour is being made ready for the arrival of William K. Vanderbilt, who will soon be in this country for a short season.

⁂

Miss Elise Postley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Postley and Ross Ambler Curran, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Curran, who will be married at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Nov. 1, have arranged their bridal party. There will be two matrons of honor, Mrs. Guernsey Curran and Mrs. Sterling Postley. The bridesmaids will be Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee, Miss Winifred Ives, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brayton Ives; Miss Florence Kelley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelley; Miss Timmermann of this city, Miss Thornton, and Miss Lyon of Meriden, Conn. Guernsey Curran will be best man, and Sterling Postley, Arthur Curran, John S. Dickerson, George Watson, Joseph P. Howe, Steven Tilton, C. Douglass Green, and Arthur D. Benson will be the ushers.

⁂

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and her son, Raynor Wells, sailed yesterday for a visit to Europe.

⁂

A small dinner, followed by a theatre party, was given last evening by Henry Clews and James B. Clews at the Hotel St. Regis.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb are at the St. Regis for the Winter.

FIGHT NEW RAILROAD'S MOVE.

Legality of Westchester and Boston Stock Increase Questioned.

The New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company made an application yesterday before the Board of State Railroad Commissioners for a stock increase of $19,000,000 and a bond issue of $20,000,000.

Counsel for the Van Nest Land and Improvement Compaay of the Bronx and for the New York and Port Chester Railway Company, opposed the application, alleging that its legality was doubtful. In support of this, counsel argued that the Westchester and Boston Company had not received proper authorization from the Railroad Commission, nor had it the right to go through New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Westchester County.

An adjournment was taken to allow the preparation of evidence.

Funeral Services of Dr. Lorimer.

The funeral services of the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, formerly pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, will be held at the church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

OUR GOVERNMENT MAY SELL OPIUM TO FILIPINOS

Commission Recommends a Monopoly in the Islands.

BEST WAY TO DEAL WITH EVIL

Prohibition Impossible at Present, but Hoped For Later—Measures to Check Sale of the Drug.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The United States Government is likely soon to engage in the business of selling opium in the Philippines. The matter will come before Congress next Winter, and in the meantime it is believed that the Philippine Government will adopt legislation providing for an immediate Governmental opium monopoly in the islands.

The commission appointed by Secretary Taft not long before he resigned the Governorship of the archipelago has made its report to Gov. Wright, and the substance of the findings has been sent to the War Department. The commission urges that the opium trade be made the subject of a monopoly at once.

The commission consists of Major Carter, Bishop Brent, and Dr. Albert. It instituted inquiries in Japan, China, Java, Formosa, Saigon, the Straits Settlements, and throughout the Philippines. The only place where there was difficulty in getting full information as to the use of the drug and the conditions under which it is consumed was in the City of Manila. The Chinese there control the greater part of the traffic in opium, and they would not civulge any particulars of their business.

The commission is of the opinion that the use of opium is spreading among the native Filipinos to an alarming extent, and that measures should be taken promptly to check traffic in the drug. The commission considered five methods of action: High license, local option, farming, prohibition, and a monopoly, and decided that the last named was the practical way of dealing with the evil.

The farming system was in vogue under Spain, and was used solely for the purpose of getting revenue. The United States does not desire to institute such a policy. Prohibition is impracticable among an Oriental population largely made up in the cities of Chinese, who to a man use opium. There are 70,000 Chinese in the Philippines, and they are all propagating the use of opium.

The commission states that the use of opium in the Philippines does not at this time constitute as grave a social danger as it does in China and other neighboring countries, and on that account it is all the more important to stamp out the evil if possible, or to check it and restrain it within bounds.

The commission recommends an exclusive monopoly, the right of importation and sale being limited to the Government. It says the exercise of this Governmental function should be intrusted to upright, intelligent, honorable, and well-recommended persons, following the practice observed in Java, with the object of eliminating from such a responsible trust all personal and commercial interests which would tend to extend the sale of the drug. The recommendation is also made that the monopoly be replaced as soon as practicable by absolute prohibition.

A system of registration and licensing for all chronic smokers is urged, limiting the right to procure opium in definite quantities to them.

As a corrective and educative measure all Filipino opium habitues are to be deprived of the right of franchise, and to be ineligible for any public orfice, municipal, provincial, and insular.

Gratuitous treatment of all habitues wishing to free themselves from the opium vice is suggested in the hospitals at Government expense.

Gov. Wright will forward the full report, to be submitted to Congress.

KING PETER IS CROWNED.

No Hitch in Ceremony, but the King Finds the Crown Heavy.

BELGRADE, Sept. 21.—Peter Karageorgevitch was crowned King of Servia to-day. There were no hostile demonstrations despite the numerous threats which had been made against the King's life.

In the solemn ritual of the Greek Church and in the elaborate State procession which preceded and followed the coronation the tragedy of Servia's previous ruler found no echo. Amid the thunder of the saluting guns from the royal palace and the garrison King Alexander's murder was at least outwardly forgotten.

The brilliant royal procession reached the cathedral shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. There the representatives of the foreign powers, the Cabinet Ministers, and others had already been waiting for some time. As King Peter entered the Metropolitan consecrated him.

The King took up his position under a canopy, and the Metropolitan, assisted by many Bishops and other clergy, commenced the solemn service, the choir singing "Thank Thee, Our Lord." The Premier and other Ministers handed the crown and regalia to King Peter. He kissed the crown, placed it on his head, and robed himself in the royal garments. An artillery salute of 101 guns then announced to the people of Belgrade that Peter had been crowned.

Wearing the crown on his head and fully robed, the King left the cathedral, remounted his horse, and rode through the crowded streets to the palace. The journey was marked by frantic cheering. There had been general fear that something might happen to mar the ceremony, and when the people saw King Peter crowned and riding safely back their relief found enthusiastic expression.

In the grand festal hall of the palace King Peter received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps and others, ascended the royal throne, and took the sceptre and orb in his hands. The ceremony of rendering homage was then performed. Now and again the King was obliged to lift his heavy crown and rest his head.

Though all the early morning was cloudy, when the King entered the cathedral the sun came out; but his standards were accidentally dropped in the mud.

The day's ceremonies closed with a gala performance at the theatre, which was attended by King Peter, the royal family, and the principal officials of the kingdom. The streets were illuminated.

No accident of any kind was reported throughout the day, and a great sense of relief is experienced that the first coronation in Servia for five centuries, which, owing to the tragic circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the previous dynasty, had been anticipated with the liveliest apprehension, passed off so satisfactorily.

It is said that the milk-white steed that the King rode after leaving the cathedral was presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Peter's murdered predecessor, and that the police duty in the palace during the past three nights was performed by the notorious Sixth Regiment. Whether this be so or not, it is impossible that last year's tragedy could have been absent from the minds of the spectators, and despite the regal carriage of the new King he several times during the tedious ceremony appeared nervous and ill at ease.

Funeral of Prince Bismarck.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Sept. 21.—The funeral of Prince Herbert Bismarck took place to-day. It was a simple ceremony, although a distinguished company was present, including representatives of the Emperor, the German Sovereigns, and the Diplomatic Corps. Chancellor von Bülow, who was always a warm personal friend of the late Prince, attended the ceremony.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR STILL ON.

Increase in Steerage Fares Does Not Mean Cessation of Struggle.

HAMBURG, Sept. 21.—The Atlantic rate war is not over and the German lines have no intention of giving in. The Associated Press has received the following official statement from the Hamburg-American Line:

"The associated lines have decided to increase the westbound steerage rates from Great Britain to $15, but they have also decided to introduce further and considerable reductions in steerage rates to and from Austria-Hungary. The assumption circulated in some of the English papers that the raising of the British steerage rates was a sign that the associated lines were tired of the struggle, and that if only the Cunard Line followed suit they would slowly go up to their former rates, leaving the differences which led to the struggle undecided, is altogether wrong. The contrary is the case.

"The associated lines think, as before, that the war can only be terminated by a friendly understanding and the conclusion of a contract making a recurrence of the present circumstances, humanly speaking, impossible for many years."

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The White Star Line to-day announced that its steerage rate to America had been increased to $15.

The American Line announced an increase from $7.50 to $12.50 in the steerage rate to Philadelphia, and the Dominion Line announced a rate of $15 to Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—The streets leading to the steerage offices of the transatlantic steamship companies were blocked this morning by thousands of emigrants clamoring for a last chance to get to America for $10.

The Baltic, which sailed to-day, took over 2,000 $10 emigrants, and many were left behind for lack of accommodation.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frank D. Higbee.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Frank D. Higbee, who as a promoter of various original schemes was widely known all over the country, died at his home here last night. He was born in Iowa forty-six years ago. He exhibited the silver statue which was a feature at the World's Fair in Chicago all over the country after the close of the fair.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH B. WATSON, one of the oldest residents of Elizabeth, N. J., is dead at the home of her daughter, 620 Madison Avenue, that city, aged ninety-three years. She was a native of Louisville, Ky.

JOSEPH FELDMAN, for fifteen years a Justice of the Peace in Newark, died at his home, 73 Springfield Avenue, that city, yesterday, aged fifty-three years. A widow and five children survive him.

WILLIAM SHRADY, who died at his residence, 25 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Tuesday last, was the junior member of the law firm of J. & W. Shrady of 90 Nassau Street, and was a brother of Dr. George F. Shrady and Dr. John Shrady of Harlem. He had artistic tastes, and in his earlier life was an exhibitor in the National Academy of Design.

IN THE SHOPS.

In one of the jeweler's windows up town there is a queer little head, about as large as that of a doll, with long black hair falling down the back. It looks almost like a bronze or, upon a second glance and from something that might be an ornament of strings hanging from the lips, like an Indian curio. It is Indian and certainly curious. It is the head of a South American Indian, and—so the explanation is given—that of a man killed by his tribe and with the lips sewed that he may not reveal in a spirit world the secrets of this. All this uncannyness may be bought for $5,000.

⁂

A pretty ruching and one which will be useful is made of two rows of Val. lace, each something less than half an inch wide. It costs 25 cents a yard and should wash well.

⁂

Now is the time to lay in odds and ends of handkerchiefs. Pretty ones which are selling for 12½ cents each, and have been much more, are of linen of a very good quality, with colored borders, the printing in some cases running up into the handkerchief. One pretty design is in pink carnations, others have borders crowded with small flowers with straight stems in blue and green, and in green and lavender, and so on in great variety. There is an art nouveau effect to the designs, and they will be pretty another year for shirtwaist suit handkerchiefs.

⁂

Other handkerchiefs which are more delicate in effect and which will be useful for the same purpose have narrow hems of color, pink, or lavender, or some other delicate shade, the design in the color running up into the handkerchief proper, with parts of it embroidered in white. One handkerchief with a dark blue edge finished with lace has two narrow rows of embroidery outlining it on the blue in the design of small forget-me-nots. These handkerchiefs are 25 cents each.

⁂

Little powder puff handkerchiefs are selling at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $2. The latter are naturally the prettiest, of very fine sheer linen, handmade, with a narrow and fine edge of Val. lace, and with a little square pocket made of the lace set on in the centre, this for the miniature powder puff. The other handkerchiefs have the pockets of the linen and are machine made, varying in quality. In these, however, is the little puff itself, which seems to be given as a prize with each handkerchief.

⁂

A simple little stock for morning and shirtwaist wear is one of linen, a straight standing stock, plain, with a little group of narrow tucks running perpendicularly up and down in the centre of the front. There are short and narrow ends made to tie once, and these are finished with a group of narrow tucks at the ends. One of these stocks costs $1.

⁂

Among the bargains in towels are a quantity in Turkish toweling selling for 12½ cents. They are large, some hemmed, and others fringed.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The cool wave tonight covers the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and heavy frosts were general this morning in the upper lake region, with freezing temperatures in the Northwest. There have been showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and the lower lake regions. Cool weather will continue to-morrow in the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, while in the slope region the temperature will be somewhat higher. On the New England coast the winds will be fresh north to northeast, except brisk on extreme south portions; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northeast winds with fair, cool weather to the Grand Banks. Frost warnings have been issued for New England and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York—Fair to-day; rain at night or Friday, fresh to brisk northeast winds.

New England—Fair, continued cool to-day. Friday, cloudy, probably rain; fresh to brisk northeast to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	TIMES. 1904.	1903.
3 A. M.	55	55	61
6 A. M.	52	51	59
9 A. M.	57	52	58
12 M.	64	56	58
4 P. M.	70	57	60
6 P. M.	59	51	58
9 P. M.	66	46	54
12 P. M.	63	44	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 300 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	56½
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1903	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

The temperature was 51 degrees at

NEW YORKS FAIL TO SCORE 100TH VICTORY

Receive Two Chances Against Cincinnati and Lose Both of Them.

AMERICANS STILL IN LEAD

Greater New Yorks Beaten in Last Game with Washington and Boston Wins Twice.

The New York National League team received two opportunities yesterday to score their hundredth victory, but failed in each instance. Cincinnati won the first game by batting Mathewson hard, and in the second game of seven innings McGann's error and Taylor's wildness gave Kelley's men two runs, the only ones scored during the game. The Pittsburgs took two games from Brooklyn, and Chicago lost two to Philadelphia, thereby placing the champions second in the championship standing.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks played the last game of the season with the Washingtons, and were beaten, but they are still in the lead, although Boston captured two games from Philadelphia. No contests are scheduled for the Americans to-day, the Eastern teams journeying West for their last games abroad. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cincinnati, 6; New York, 4.
Cincinnati, 2; New York, 0. (7 inn.)
Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 4.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	Boston	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	3	10	11	14	18	20	17	99	.726
Pittsburg	9	..	11	10	10	14	14	11	79	.598
Chicago	7	8	..	13	15	13	10	14	80	.597
Cincinnati	3	10	7	..	8	10	12	13	76	.559
St. Louis	3	10	7	8	..	12	12	14	66	.493
Brooklyn	4	6	8	6	6	..	13	13	50	.363
Boston	3	6	8	4	8	9	..	11	47	.346
Philadelphia	4	7	6	5	5	9	8	..	44	.321
Games lost	37	53	54	59	68	87	89	93		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at New York, (two games.)
Pittsburg at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Washington, 4; New York, 2.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club	New York	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	8	8	12	11	13	13	18	83	.619
Boston	9	..	10	13	9	10	13	20	84	.613
Chicago	10	9	..	6	14	11	14	15	79	.577
Philadelphia	9	13	13	..	8	10	11	13	73	.562
Cleveland	7	10	8	10	..	13	9	15	72	.537
St. Louis	8	9	7	8	9	..	11	10	58	.430
Detroit	6	6	8	7	7	11	..	11	56	.418
Washington	4	2	4	3	4	9	7	..	33	.244
Games lost	51	53	58	57	62	77	78	102		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson Hit Hard, Taylor Lost His Head, and New Yorks Were Beaten.

The New Yorks not only lost both games of the double-header with the Cincinnatis yesterday, but for the first time this season were defeated three times in succession, being beaten on Monday in the second game of a double-header with Brooklyn. Nearly nine thousand "rooters" were scattered around the Polo Grounds yesterday, confidently expecting that the coming champions would at least win their hundredth victory. But after losing the first game by six to four, and shut out in the second, after it had been agreed to play only seven innings, the disappointment was keen.

The Cincinnatis won the first game on their merits. They did not get so many hits as the local men, but theirs were of a more telling character. It was Mathewson against Hahn in the box, and after the second inning Mathewson was hit for a home run, five two-baggers, and three singles, which earned five of the six runs credited to Cincinnati. The run which was not earned was scored by Corcoran in the third inning on a two-bagger, a wild pitch, and Bowerman's bad throw to second base. The New Yorks tallied in but one inning, the fifth, and before they had finished with Hahn four runs had been scored, all being earned. The first two men had been put out when Mathewson bunted prettily toward third. Then followed a double, two singles, and another double. After this only one hit was made off Hahn.

In the second game Harper was pitted against Taylor, and while the latter's pitching was far more effective than the Cincinnatian's, Taylor became nettled with the decisions of Umpire Carpenter on called balls and lost his steadiness. The result was that a base on balls, aided by a fumble of McGann's, gave the visitors two runs and the game. Although Harper gave two men bases on balls, had two wild pitches, and hit two batsmen, the New Yorks were unable to do any timely batting, and ten men were left on bases. The scores:

CINCINNATI.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	3	4	1	0
Kelley, 1b	1	1	7	0	1
Sebring, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	2	0	0
Huggins, 2b	1	1	5	2	0
Peitz, c	1	1	3	1	0
Street, ss	1	2	5	0	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	6	9	27	11	1

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	1	2	0	1
Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	3	12	1	0
Mertes, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Bowerman, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Warner, c	0	1	0	0	2
Mathewson, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	4	10	27	12	4

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0—6
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0—4

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Hahn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 7; by Hahn, 2. Home run—Peitz. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Mertes, Corcoran, (2,) Seymour, Kelley, Steinfeldt. Double play—Peitz and Huggins. Stolen base—Sebring. Hit by pitched ball—By Hahn, 1. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, 1b	0	0	6	2	0
Sebring, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	0	2	1	0
Huggins, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
Schiel, c	0	0	6	1	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	1	1
Harper, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	2	21	8	2

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	2	11	0	1
Mertes, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	0	5	21	9	1

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Harper, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 10. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Harper, 6. Two-base hits—Browne, McGann. Stolen bases—McGann, Gilbert. Double play—Dolan and Corcoran; Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. Wild pitches—By Harper, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Harper, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Emslie. Time of game—One Hour and twenty minutes. Attendance—3,690.

BROOKLYN LOST TWO GAMES.

The Pittsburg Nationals won two games from the Brooklyns yesterday at Washington Park.

In the first game the visitors made three runs in the first inning. Leever pitched good ball for Pittsburg.

Only seven innings were played in the second game on account of darkness. In this contest Flaherty allowed Brooklyn only two hits. The scores:

PITTSBURG.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gilbert, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	3	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	4	0
McCor'k, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	2	14	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	1	0	7	0
Phelps, c	0	2	3	1	1
Leever, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	17	1

BROOKLYN.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
Gessler, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Sheck'rd, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Batch, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Bergen, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Jordan, 2b	1	2	3	2	0
Cronin, p	0	0	0	3	0
Ritter*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	27	9	0

*Batted for Bergen in ninth inning.

Pittsburg ..... 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Sacrifice hits—Ritchey and Bransfield. Stolen bases—Gessler, Jordan, and Batch. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Leever, 2. Struck out—By Cronin, 1; by Leever, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gilbert, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beaumont, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
McCor'k, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Phelps, c	0	0	2	1	4
Flaherty, p	0	0	0	3	1
Total	2	4	21	13	1

BROOKLYN.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Gessler, cf	1	0	2	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Ritter, c	0	0	1	0	0
Jordan, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Reisling, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	1	2	20	13	1

*Gilbert out, hit by batted ball.

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—McCormick. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Sheckard. Double play—Leach and Bransfield. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Reisling, 1; off Flaherty, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Reisling, 1; by Flaherty, 1. Struck out—By Reisling, 1; by Flaherty, 1. Time—One hour and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Attendance, 1,800.

PHILADELPHIA WON TWICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—Despite the cold weather a good crowd saw the locals win two games from Chicago. In the second contest Sparks kept Chicago's hits scattered and the visitors failed to score. Attendance, 2,173. Scores:

CHICAGO.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schulte, lf	1	3	3	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
McCarthy, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	4	3	0
McChes'y, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	5	0
Kling, c	0	0	1	7	1
Weimer, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Barry	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	11	24	9	1

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
McGee, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Lush, 1b	0	2	8	0	1
Titus, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Donohue, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Doolin, c	0	1	2	5	1
Sparks, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	15	2

*Batted for Weimer in ninth.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 x—7

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen bases—Donohue, (2,) Thomas. Two-base hits—Hulswitt, Schulte. Sacrifice hit—Kling. Double plays—Hulswitt, Gleason and Lush; Tinker, Evers and Kling. Struck out—By Duggleby, 4; by Weimer, 5. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Weimer, 1. Wild pitch—Duggleby. Hit by pitcher—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Schulte, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	3	3	1
Chance, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
McCar'y, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	4	3	0
McChesn'y, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	2	3	0	0
O'Neill, c	0	1	4	0	0
Lundgren, p	0	1	0	7	0
Total	0	8	24	13	1

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	1	0
McGee, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Lush, 1b	0	2	8	0	1
Hulswitt, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Donohue, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Doolin, c	0	1	2	5	1
Sparks, p	1	1	0	1	0
Total	1	7	27	15	2

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia ..... 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Schulte, Lush. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Thomas, Titus. Double plays—Donohue, Gleason, and Lush; Lundgren, Tinker, and Chance; Gleason, Hulswitt, and Lush. Struck out—By Sparks, 4; by Lundgren, 3. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 4. Wild pitch—Lundgren. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

BOSTON, 9; ST. LOUIS, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The local team won from St. Louis with ease to-day by hitting McFarland freely in the sixth and seventh innings. Score:

BOSTON.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Barclay, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Ab'chio, ss	1	2	1	4	0
Del'anty, 3b	3	3	0	3	1
Moran, c	1	2	8	2	0
Laborn, 2b	0	3	6	6	0
O'Hara, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Fisher, p	2	2	0	0	0
Total	9	14	27	15	1

ST. LOUIS.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Murch, 2b	0	0	1	0	1
Hill, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	10	0	0
Brain, 3b	0	1	0	1	1
Smoot, cf	0	1	4	1	0
Dunn*, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Shay, ss	0	0	2	1	0
Grady, c	0	2	4	0	0
McFar'd, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	7	24	7	2

Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 3 4 1 x—9
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Moran, Fisher, Geier. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Home run—Fisher. Stolen bases—Smoot, (2,) Delehanty. Double plays—Lauterborn and Tenney; Smoot and Shay. First base on balls—Off McFarland, 2; off Fisher, 4. Struck out—By McFarland, 3; by Fisher, 6. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitch—McFarland. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance—180.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washingtons Bunch Hits on Clarkson and Win by 4 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A rally at the bat in the eighth inning gave Washington the final game with New York to-day. Up to that time the locals were at the mercy of Clarkson, who allowed only three scattered hits and one run. Most of the time he was unsteady, hitting four men, and each batter got nearly the limit of balls called, but only one was successful in getting to first base. While Clarkson was effective Patten was being hit frequently, but he kept the hits separated, and no runs would have been scored off him had he not lost Dougherty's bunt. That put the New Yorks in position to score on a hit.

Clarkson started the third inning with a hit, Patten fumbled Dougherty's bunt, Keeler sacrificed, and Elberfeld hit safely, scoring Clarkson. After Donovan had caught Conroy's long fly Dougherty crossed the plate. Dougherty opened the fifth inning with a scratch hit, and Elberfeld sacrificed, but Conroy and Williams struck out, the last chance that New York had to score.

Two infield hits, a sacrifice, and an out gave Washington the first run. With one man out in the eighth inning, Clarkson hit Huelsman, Cassidy singled and stole second, and Donovan's drive past Elberfeld brought in two runs. Kittredge followed with a hit, and Donovan tallied. Clark was put out of the game in the fifth inning for protesting against a called ball. The score:

WASHINGTON.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	2	3	1	1
Stahl, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Huelsman, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Mullin, 2b	0	0	5	4	0
Cassidy, ss	0	2	1	4	0
Donovan, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Clarke, c	0	0	0	1	0
Kittredge, c	0	2	1	1	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	4	7	27	14	2

NEW YORK.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dougherty, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	2	1	5	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Anderson, 1b	0	1	10	1	1
Fultz, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Sweeney, c	0	1	8	3	1
Clarkson, p	1	3	0	1	0
Total	2	10	24	12	1

Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4
New York ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Hill, Anderson. Stolen bases—Cassidy, Elberfeld. Sacrifice hits—Kittredge, Keeler, Elberfeld. Double plays—Mullin and Stahl; Elberfeld, Anderson, and McGuire; first base on balls—Off Patten, 1; off Clarkson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Clarkson, 4. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Clarkson, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 7; New York, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,500.

BOSTON TOOK TWO GAMES.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Boston gained on the leading club by winning both games played with Philadelphia. Henley weakened in the fifth inning of the first game, and his faulty control was largely responsible for Boston's run getting. The second game was an exciting battle down to the close. Plank replaced Coakley at the bat, and pitched later in the ninth inning. Dolan's lucky three-base hit and Selbach's single scored the deciding run. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Parent, ss	1	3	1	6	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	0	4	0	0
Freeman, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	5	2	0
Criger, c	1	0	5	2	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	7	27	12	0

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Bruce, 2b	2	2	1	2	0
McGuire, c	0	1	2	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Pickering, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Noonan, c	0	0	1	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	3	6	0
Schreck, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Henley, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	4	4	24	12	1

Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—1
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Bruce. Double plays—Collins and Ferris; Parent, Freeman, and Lachance; Bruce and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 4; off Henley, 4; off Henley, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Parent, ss	0	0	0	3	0
Stahl, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
Freeman, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Lachance, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	6	0
Doran, c	1	2	8	0	2
Gibson, p	0	0	0	3	1
Farrell*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	16	3

PHILADELPHIA.

	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seibach, lf	0	1	1	1	0
Parent, ss	0	0	3	0	0
Stahl, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	0	3	0
Freeman, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Lachance, 1b	0	1	4	1	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	6	0
Doran, c	1	2	8	0	2
Gibson, p	0	0	0	3	1
Farrell*	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	16	3

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.

Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 7. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Tannehill. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Sullivan, Altrock. Hit by pitched ball—Green. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Stovall, 1. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 3; of Stovall, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance—2,000.

Eastern League.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

	R	H.	E.
Newark	1	6	2
Toronto	0	2	0

Batteries—Brackenridge and Shea; Applegate and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H.	E.
Newark	4	7	2
Toronto	3	9	3

Batteries—Burke and Lattimer; Falkenburg and Fuller.

Buffalo, 7; Baltimore, 2, (first game;) Buffalo, 4; Baltimore, 4, (second game.)

Rochester, 5; Providence, 6, (first game;) Rochester, 4; Providence, 5, (eleven innings, second game.)

Southern League.

New Orleans, 1; Atlanta, 0.
Shreveport, 1; Montgomery, 0.
Little Rock, 8; Birmingham, 3.
Nashville, 6; Memphis, 5.
Memphis, 7; Nashville, 5.

Jim O'Rourke Catches for McGinnity.

Quite an interesting event will occur at the Polo Grounds this afternoon when the New York and Cincinnatis play another double-header. James O'Rourke, who was known as "The Orator" of the baseball field and one of the conspicuous members of the old New York team, will undertake to catch McGinnity's delivery, and the veteran is confident that he will succeed. O'Rourke is a stockholder of the New York Club, and although more than fifty years old is actively identified with the game. He is the sole owner of the Bridgeport Club, which finished second in the Connecticut League, and caught in many games during the championship season.

EASTERN GOLFERS ALL OUT.

Only Western Players Left in the Olympic Championships.

ST LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—Eastern golfers are all out of the Olympic championship tournament and only Westerners remain. Three of the eight who will meet to-morrow in the third round at the Glen Echo Country Club hail from St. Louis. Chicago representatives to the number of three also have survived the strenuous thirty-six-hole competitions, while Canada and Seattle claim the remaining two contestants. One distinct surprise to-day was the defeat of W. A. Stickney, former St. Louis champion, by H. W. Allen of the St. Louis Field Club, by 4 up and 3 to play. Stuart Stickney, another former local champion, was beaten by G. S. Lyon of Toronto, Canada, and former amateur champion of his country, by 11 up, 10 to play. His total for the morning round was 77, which gave him the record for the course. H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor had little to fear from his rival, N. F. Moore of Lake Geneva, who was off in his short game and with a lead of 4 up in the morning. Egan won easily in the afternoon by 7 up, 6 to play. The only New Yorker in the tourney, Arthur Havemeyer, was put out by Mason E. Phelps of Midlothian, the Yale champion, who was 10 up in the morning, and who won by 12 up, 10 to play. The summary follows:

Second Round.—G. S. Lyon, Toronto, defeated Stuart Stickney, St. Louis, 11 up, 9 to play; A. B. Lambert, Glen Echo, defeated Ralph McKittrick, St. Louis, 1 up; Mason E. Phelps, Midlothian, defeated Arthur Havemeyer, Deal Beach, 12 up, 10 to play; F. C. Newton, Seattle, Washington, defeated Allan Lard, Washington, D. C., 6 up, 5 to play; Burt McKinnie, St. Louis, defeated R. E. Hunter, Midlothian, 7 up, 6 to play; Ned Sawyer, Wheaton, defeated Simpson Poulin, Wheaton, 2 up, 1 to play; H. W. Allen, St. Louis Field, defeated, W. A. Stickney, St. Louis, 4 up, 3 to play; H. C. Egan, Exmoor, defeated Nathaniel F. Moore, Lake Geneva, 7 up, 6 to play.

The drawings for to-morrow are: Lyon vs. Lambert, Phelps vs. Newton, McKinnie vs. Sawyer, and Allen vs. Egan.

MOTOR BOATS RACE TO-DAY.

New Records May Be Made in Challenge Cup Contest on Hudson.

There was considerable motorboat activity yesterday at the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, where the first of the Challenge Cup series of races will be held to-day. Fourteen entries have been received for the trophy, which is held by the fast autoboat Standard. The challenging boat is the Shooting Star of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, but under the terms of the deed of gift each club in the American Power Boat Association may enter one boat after the formal challenge has been made.

Among the dangerous competitors are the Vingt-et-Un II., owned by Willis S. Kilmer of Binghamton, N. Y.; the Mercedes VI., owned by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Challenger, America's representative in the recent Harmsworth Cup contest in England; H. A. Lozier's Shooting Star, H. L. Bowden's Mercedes II., and the Marcerene II., entered from the Cape May Yacht Club.

The boats will race over a thirty-two knot course, running up the Hudson to a point nearly opposite Piermont, and then finishing opposite the Columbia Yacht Club. Three races will be held, and the boat scoring the largest number of points will receive the trophy. One point is awarded to each boat going over the entire course and one for every boat defeated.

A. A. U. Exonerates Athlete Kiely.

At a meeting of the Registration Committee held yesterday afternoon, T. F. Kiely, the Irish athlete who recently won the all-around championship of America, on the strength of his own statements was exonerated for the part he took in the games at Celtic Park, Sunday, Sept. 18. Kiely received no prize for his work, but it was charged that he had competed for a money prize. He denied the charge, and the Registration Committee decided that he had not violated the rules governing amateur athletics.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Cantaloupe Market Glutted and Handlers Losing Money.

Supply Nearly Twice as Large as Demand—Fruit Bringing Less Than Freight Charges.

Handlers of fruit in the west side wholesale district declare that never in their experience has the market been so glutted with cantaloupes and the prices so demoralized as at present. There seems to be no end to the supply which is pouring in, and much of it is of poor quality. For several days from twelve to fifteen carloads have been arriving from Rocky Ford alone, and many times that number from other points. It is estimated that the supply is nearly 100 per cent. above that of normal years.

As a result the fruit is selling at ruinous prices. The choicest grades were quoted yesterday at anywhere from 50 cents to $1 a crate, and, in fact, almost every offer was eagerly taken. The commoner grades were sold for less than the freight charges, and it was hard to find purchasers at that. The principal source of supply at present is Colorado, but there will be absolutely nothing left for the growers after freight charges and commissions are paid.

MAIL WITHOJT STAMPS.

New Order Permits Prepaid Postage on Third and Fourth Class Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Postmaster General Payne promulgated an order to-day which provides a new and important convenience for the business public in the use of the mails. Hereafter third and fourth class matter in quantities of not less than 2,000 identical pieces may be mailed without affixing stamps, the sender prepaying postage in cash.

Postmasters at whose offices patrons wish to avail themselves of the privilege must apply to the Third Assistant Postmaster General for authority to receive such mailings. Persons desiring to mail matter without postage stamps affixed must make application to the Postmaster, who will issue a permit for the purpose. Each piece of matter must bear on its address side in the upper left corner the name of the sender and the Post Office of mailing, and in the upper right corner a statement of its class, the amount of postage paid, the words "Paid in money," and the permit number.

The innovation is designed to aid large business concerns who send out books, circulars, periodicals, advertising matter, and pro

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☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited.") *1:25 *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:25 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M., week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25 (*10:25 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25 *10:55 A. M.; *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M. 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); 143 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn: 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry, Whitehall Street. Tranfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "643 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Passr Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and **South Ferry** (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only), 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 9 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, *9:40 A. M., 2:30, (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M. 2:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 1:30, 2:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:50 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, §1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, 15:00, †6:00, †8:00, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., †12:15 Mid. 24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *6:00, †7:00, §9:30, †12:15 Mid.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00 *6:00, *7:00, *12:15, **READING, HARRISBURG, PITTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT**—[‖4:00, ‖2:25, 10:00, ‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, 15:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Fr. ft. of Rector St., Pr. 8, Atlantic Hlds, Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 10:00 M., 1:00, 2:45, 4:30, 6:00 to Long Branch) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 1266, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 3 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR." TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street, 8:00 am. Except Sun. Buffet.
" 10.00 am. Daily. Diner.
" 12.00 noon. Daily. Diner.
" 2.00 pm. Daily. Diner.
"Royal Limited" 4.00 pm. Daily. All Pullm'n
" 6.00 pm. Daily. Diner.
" 7.00 pm. Daily. Buffet.
" 12.15 night. Daily. Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

	Lv N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.		Sleeper
Chi., Columbus..	1.55 pm.	2.00 pm.		Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm.	4.00 pm.		Lim'd
Pitts., Limited	7.00 pm.	7.00 pm.		Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.		Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am.	10.00 am.		Diner
Cin., Memphis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.		Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 304 Grand St., E. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*5:00, ‡‡10:00, *10:02 A. M., ‡‡1:00, ‖11:05, *‖11:00, ‡‡5:00, *‖11:05, *‖12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—*5 A. M., 12 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—*9:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *‖6:00, ‡‡8:00 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*5‖8:40 A. M., *9:00 P. M.

PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*5:00 P. M.

FITCHBURG, via Willimantic, Putnam, and Worcester—*3:00 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk, *9:15 A. M., †3:25 P. M.

Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—*5:00, *9:15 A. M., *1:25, *3:25 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, §6:00, *8:00, *10:02, ‡10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., ‡*1:03, ‡4:30, ‖*5:01, ‡*6:00, ‡‡6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c1250 St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 149 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 163 East 125th St., in Brooklyn, c4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D. and Williamsburg Ferry. ‖Sundays only. *Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. ‡‡Saturdays only. cStops at 125th St. zParlor Car Limited. ‖‖Has Dining Car. cAgencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

C. F. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WOODHULL, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. McElhinney, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of December, 1904.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1904. CAROLINE F. WOODHULL, Executrix.
JAMES W. McELHINNEY, Atty. for Executrix,
132 Nassau Street. je9-law6mTh

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Line from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK-MONT'L SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK-MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sunday, 9:33 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 416, and 1,216 Broadway, 22 Union Sq. 76 Cortlandt, 1 Hanover, 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. Z. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. E.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 27,25, c1,15, c7,45, n8,35, x5,45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. Buffalo	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*10.50 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*8.40 AM	*2.50 AM	
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM	
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*2.15 PM	*6.10 PM	
Wilkes-Barre Express	3.55 PM	*4.10 PM	
Easton Local	5.10 PM	10.30 PM	
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*2.40 PM	
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*9.00 PM	

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 355, 1231 and 1354 Broadway, 132 5th Ave, 23 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 338 & 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, & Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses Sts., Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier ..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and day connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M. 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. For Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE via Providence. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days only at 3:00 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY

New C. W. Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and Adirondack. ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY.

SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains to all points. Send 10c. for C. W. Morse Souvenir. Excursion Booklet, 2c. stamp.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $2.00. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Central Hudson Boats leave Franklin St. daily for W. Point, Cornwall, N'burgh, Rondout, Po'ksie.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EDSON, MARGARET B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET B. EDSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1904. UNION TRUST COMPANY, Executor.
Surrogate of NEW YORK, Executor.
PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Executor, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-law6mTh

MAHON, BESSIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE MAHON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of John Vernou Bouvier, Jr., No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November, 1904. Dated New York, the fourth day of May, 1904. MARY ELIZABETH NOON, Executrix. JOHN VERNOU BOUVIER, Jr., Attorney for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my5-law6mTh

RANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. RANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Benner, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1904. EMILIE R. ROGERS, Executrix. CHARLES BENNER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City. jy28-law6mTh

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

FOR REAL COMFORT YOU WILL FIND

The Old Dominion Line

offers the most varied, attractive and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort. (Stop-over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Big Four, Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired, returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis.

For further information apply to

C. & O. Office, 362 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Sept. 24 Philadelphia....Oct. 8
St. Paul.....Oct. 1 Germanic.....Oct. 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 8, 4:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 15, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....Sept. 24 Zeeland.....Oct. 8
Kroonland.....Oct. 1 Finland.....Oct. 15

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Arabic Sept. 23, 4:30 P. M. Baltic.....Oct. 5, 2 PM
Teutonic Sept. 28, 10 AM Majestic.Oct. 12, 10 AM
Celtic.....Sept. 30, 4 PM Cedric.....Oct. 19, 9 AM

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC.....Oct. 29, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 5, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 17

FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
ROMANIC.....Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28, Mar. 11

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. Oct. 4, 11 AM Kaiser..Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Dec. 13, 10 AM
Kronprinz Oct. 18, 11 AM Kaiser.....Jan. 3, 10 AM
K. Wm. II. Nov. 1, 10 AM Kronprinz. Jan. 17, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst. Sept. 22, 10 AM Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
*Neckar. Sept. 29, 9 AM Friedrich. Nov. 10, 11 AM
Friedrich....Oct. 6, 9 AM Bremen. Nov. 17, 10 AM
Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM

*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM
Irene.....Oct. 8, 11 AM Neckar.....Nov. 5, 11 AM
Moltke.....Oct. 15, 11 AM Moltke.....Nov. 12, 11 AM
Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM Hoheng'n. Nov. 19, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
HENRICHS & CO., 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
*Pretoria, Sept. 24, 5 AM Normannia, Sept. 28, 5 AM
*Patricia, Sept. 24, 5 AM Phoenicia, Oct. 1, 9 AM
*Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
†Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

F. Adalbert, Oct. 4, Noon Phoenicia, Nov. 10, 11 AM
F. Oskar, Oct. 25, 10 AM F. Adalbert, Nov. 24, 11 AM

To Italy in less than 8 days

BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"

from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.

Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM Etruria..Oct. 15, 10 AM
Umbria.....Oct. 1, 10 AM Lucania..Oct. 22, Noon
Campania..Oct. 8, Noon Umbria.....Oct. 29, 9 AM

Tuesday Service.

Carpathia.....Oct. 4, Noon

Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accomodation.

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon Slavonia...Nov. 1, Noon
Ultonia.....Oct. 18, Noon Pannonia..Nov. 15, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Ethiopia..Sept. 24, Noon Anchoria..Oct. 8, Noon
Astoria.....Oct. 1, Noon Columbia..Oct. 15, Noon

First saloon, $45 and up.

Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For illustrated book apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC," 15,801 tons, one of the largest steamers, to the

MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

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70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c.

Tickets good to stop over in Europe.

FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

TO CALIFORNIA, FOR $42.50

FROM NEW YORK.

Southern Pacific.

Elegant New Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans; thence via rail lines traversing

Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co.

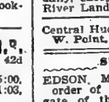
PORTLAND LINE

Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end Trip. 1-day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Not an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.



Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

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33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway—849 Madison Ave., New York.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEVINS, JULIE F. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIE F. H. NEVINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Strauss, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1904. JOHN NESCUSEN, ESQ., IDA MASON, Executors. CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. ap14-law6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD BRONSVELD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Bronsveld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Sept. 16, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court Houses and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 5, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

EXCURSIONS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

BELLEWOOD 75c. EVERY SUNDAY.

NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT. BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c

Special train leaves W. 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 SEPT. 25.

GLEN ONOKO.

Special train leaves W. 22d St. 8:26 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Station,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:06 A. M.

Fare via B'klyn Annex Ferry, 15c. add'l.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier ..... 9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamb't. Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

A TRIP ON THE

"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—LOUISE KATHARINA VONDERLEHR, Plaintiff, against KARL F. L. VONDERLEHR et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1904, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph Day, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventh Street, distant one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Street and Avenue C; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches; thence northerly, parallel with Avenue C, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to the said action in and to the party wall of the building erected on the premises next adjoining on the east, and being the same premises conveyed by John Geiger by deed of Henry J. Burchell and wife and Nathaniel J. Burchell and wife, dated the 21st day of October, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 7th day of November, 1865, in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 493; said lot being located in Section 2, Block No. 390, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known by the street Number 217½ Seventh Street.

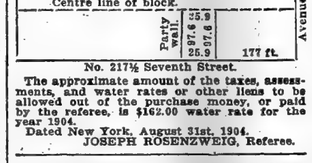
Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALFRED J. AMEND, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 217½ Seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $162.00 water rate for the year 1904.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES HABENSTEIN, plaintiff, against VALENTINE BRAUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-eighth Street distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the westerly side of the Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen feet, thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said street nineteen feet to the point of beginning. Subject to a certain party-wall agreement made between Peter Helfrich and Wilhelmina Braun and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 698 of Conveyances, Page 226, February 20th, 1864.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1904.

WARREN L. SAWYER, Referee.

E. V. B

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STOCKS.

On Thursday, September 22, 1904, at 12 o'Clock

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,

will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at his Sales Room, NO. 258 BROADWAY, ROOM 712, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following hypothecated stock:

987 57-100 shares Common Empire State Realty Co.
770 shares Installment "A" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
325 shares Installment "B" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
93 shares Prepaid "A" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.
77 shares Prepaid "C" Anglo-Am. S. & L. Assn.

Sales will be made in lots in accordance with schedule now on file and open to inspection at the office of Joseph P. Day, 258 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., Sept. 21st, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 24th. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books close September 24th at 12 M. and reopen October 1st at 10 A. M.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY.
NINETEENTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
COMMON STOCK.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. upon the common stock of this company has been declared payable October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1904. The transfer books will close September 24th and reopen October 3d. R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable November 1st, 1904. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, October 15th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, until Wednesday, November 2d, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M. G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 20th, 1904.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 30th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY.

The Directors of the Bankers' Trust Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Company's capital stock, to be paid on October 1st, 1904, out of the Company's surplus profits, to stockholders of record September 27th, 1904. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business September 27th, 1904, and reopened on October 3d, 1904. BENJ. STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

New York, September 19th, 1904.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
Jersey City, N. J.,
Sept. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the first preferred stock, a 4% dividend on the second preferred stock and a 3% dividend on the common stock, payable October 1, 1904, to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 17, 1904.

GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.
149 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable October 1, 1904.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, September 23, 1904, and reopen 10 A. M. October 1, 1904. RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of reword at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

R. H. ISMON, Secretary.

Sept. 13th, 1904.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened October 3, 1904. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20th, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after October 15th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at close of business September 21st, 1904.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK CITY, September 14, 1904.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW YORK will be held on the 30th day of September, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company at No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from One Hundred Thousand Dollars, consisting of seven thousand five hundred shares of the par value of Forty Dollars each, to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, to consist of ten thousand shares of the par value of Forty Dollars each, and for the purpose of authorizing the Directors to offer said increased capital stock, or two thousand five hundred shares of the par value of Forty Dollars each—to the Company's stockholders as far as in proportion to their holdings as they may appear upon the books of the Company on September 30th, 1904, the stockholders to subscribe and pay for their respective portions of such increased stock on or before October 15, 1904; and for the further purpose of authorizing the Directors to sell and dispose at par of any of said increased stock not taken by the stockholders of the Company on or before the 15th day of October, 1904.

MELVILLE E. INGALLS, JR., President.
EDWARD MEINEL, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.

60 Broadway, New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of October, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of September, 1904.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 30th and open at 10 A. M. October 15th.

JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Jesse C. Bennett & Co., for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated September 22d, 1904.

LAWRENCE RATH, Secretary.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 12th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business, September 21st, 1904, to October 15th, 1904.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Cincinnati, September 20th, 1904.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Tyson Co. will be held at the Glisey House, N. Y. City, at 11 A. M. Saturday, October 1st, 1904, for the election of Directors and the amendment of the By-laws, changing date of annual meeting to Oct. 1st, in place of July 1st.

C. J. BASCOM,
Acting Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED TOBACCO COMPANY.
No. 111 Fifth Av., New York,
September 21, 1904.

The stock transfer books of this company will close at three o'clock P. M. September 29, 1904, for the purpose of the special stockholders' meeting on September 30, 1904.

CHARLES S. KEENE, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO COMPANY.
No. 111 Fifth Av., New York,
September 21, 1904.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stock of Continental Tobacco Co. will close at three o'clock P. M. September 29, 1904, for the purpose of the special stockholders' meeting September 30, 1904.

WILLIAM H. McALISTER, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue.
New York City, September 21, 1904.

The transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 29th, 1904, for the purpose of a special Meeting of the Stockholders to be held on the 30th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES N. STROTZ, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF UNITED States Steel Common, Certificate No. 26,317, in the name of Mary C. Matthews; transfer has been stopped. Notify M. C. Matthews, 251 Howe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 20 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, T. G. Breckenridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

$250,000
Southern Railway Company
FIRST CONSOLIDATED 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1994.

FIRST MORTGAGE ON 1,150 MILES OF ROAD. GENERAL LIEN ON 3,000 MILES. TOTAL OUTSTANDING BONDS, INCLUDING PRIOR LIENS, ONLY $25,000 PER MILE.
YIELDING 4.25%.

$150,000
Central Pacific Railway
FIRST REFUNDING 4% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1920.
(Full circular on application.)
YIELDING 4%.

$200,000
Norfolk & Western-Pocahontas Coal
PURCHASE MONEY 1ST MORTGAGE 4% GOLD BONDS.

THE NORFOLK & WESTERN RY. CO. AND THE POCAHONTAS COAL CO. ARE EACH DIRECTLY, JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY LIABLE FOR THESE BONDS, AND THE FORMER CO. EARNS THREE TIMES ITS FIXED CHARGES.
YIELDING 4.35%.

$100,000
Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1951.

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY THE HOCKING VALLEY AND THE TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAYS. EARNINGS OF GUARANTORS AFTER PAYING ALL FIXED CHARGES ARE OVER **TWELVE TIMES INTEREST** ON THESE BONDS. THE COAL CO. EARNS OVER TWICE ITS INTEREST.
YIELDING 4.75%.

$50,000
Metropolitan Street Railway Co.
GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1997.

FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPORTANT PART OF SYSTEM. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE ON WHOLE PROPERTY. FOLLOWED BY $10,000,000 REFUNDING 4% BONDS AND $52,000,000 OF STOCK, SELLING AT 123.
YIELDING 4.30%.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,
Telephone 8368 Cortlandt. 1 Nassau St., N. Y.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1922, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 127, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of the Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:

$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, callable 1st January, 1924, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 102, page 275, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1898, payable 1st January, 1924, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1924, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ——, page ——, when the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.

By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

We have for sale a small amount of Preferred Stock to close out a loan. This is a manufacturing stock in an old established and prosperous business. The company has earned over five times the dividend on the stock for the past six years, and is still doing so.

The stock is closely held and is not on the market.

We can sell this stock at a price to net the buyer over 9% dividends, payable quarterly, and can recommend its purchase as a safe investment.

The company has never sold any of this stock below par.

If interested write us for particulars.

H. C. PENNETT & CO.,
Bankers, 18 Wall St., New York

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.
60 Murray Street, New York City,
September 15, 1904.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of five thousand dollars ($5,000) par value of the first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the National Automatic Weighing Machine Company will be received at the office of the Empire Trust Company, Trustee, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1904, and that bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par, and interest, will be accepted and paid for to the extent of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) on the 1st day of December, 1904, on account of sinking fund, pursuant to Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated November 11, 1903, NATIONAL AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.

W. B. BALDWIN, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,
BANKER.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
MAIN OFFICE: EXCHANGE BUILDING, 60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES: 215 WEST 125TH ST. / 39 EAST 42D ST. / 12 EAST 23D ST. / TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We will be pleased to send you our MARKET LETTER and give you our views on any stock in which you are interested.

Address Inquiries to Statistical Department.

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38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.
Members: N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. Established 1885.
Orders solicited, purchase or sale, cash or margin
STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

BRANCH OFFICES: ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
Stock and Bond Investments.
TELEPHONE, 3570 BR'AD.
Correspondence Solicited.

Empire Trust Company
Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00
Main office 42 Broadway.
Branch offices: 537 Fifth Ave. / 450 Columbus Ave. / 242 East Houston St.

Wanted by a New York House—An experienced man to travel, selling high-class securities. Address T. E., P. O. Box 822, New York, giving age, experience, and salary expected.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.
Deposits, $7,825,820.75
HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.
The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Railroad BONDS.
List upon application.
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35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

Municipal / Railroad / Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
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Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

BERTRON, STORRS & GRISCOM,
BANKERS,
Land Title Building, 40 Wall Street,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 57¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.65.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of C. K. & N. sold at .20, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 350 Elkton at .63, 200 Hale & Norcross at .58, 25 Horn Silver at 1.65, 1,900 Isabella at .21, 2,000 Savage at .19, 400 Sierra Nevada at .30@.31, 200 Union Consolidated at .40@.39.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—The local money market is quiet; rates hold firm. Call loans, 2½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 8@10 cents discount; clearings, $21,358,784; balances, $1,012,146; Sub-Treasury debit, $125,108. The foreign exchange market is weak. Sterling rates have been reduced ¼ cent all around. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.87	
Sterling	4.86½	4.84¼
Commercial		4.84½
Francs	5.17½	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅝
Guilders	40⅜	40⅜

Dull and firm was to-day's market for copper stocks. Amalgamated and Utah were the most active, and they were both strong. There were large transactions in Granby at 3. Union Pacific Steel common and preferred and Sugar, especially the first named, were active.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
314	Atchison	81⅝	80¼	81⅛
10	*Boston & Albany	250	250	250
50	*Massachusetts Electric	14	14	14
17	Massachusetts Elec. pf	60½	60	60½
4,175	*Union Pacific	100⅝	98¾	100⅛
1	West End	92¼	92¼	92½

TELEPHONES.

248	American	139½	139	139½
15	New England	130	130	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

151	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	81½	81	81
5	Am. Pneu. Service	5	5	5
165	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	24½	24	24¼
1,690	*Am. Sugar	130⅝	129⅝	130
185	*Am. Sugar pf	133	133	133
250	Am. Woolen	14	13⅝	13⅝
177	Am. Woolen pf	85⅞	85⅛	85⅜
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	11½	11½	11½
200	Massachusetts Gas	42¾	42¼	42¼
491	Massachusetts Gas pf	83¼	83	83
90	Pullman	216	216	216
11	Seattle Elec. pf	95	95	95
10	United Fruit	106	106	106
137	United Shoe Machine	53	53	53
128	United Shoe Mach. pf	31½	30⅝	31⅛
50	United States Leather	10	10	10
1,048	United States Steel	16⅝	16	16⅜
3,666	United States Steel pf	67⅞	66½	67⅜

MINING.

410	‡Adventure	2½	2⅜	2½
100	‡Allouez	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2,400	Amalgamated	56⅝	57⅛	57⅜
50	Arcadian	1	1	1
100	Bonanza	47½	47½	47½
2	*Calumet & Hecla	510	510	510
100	Boston Copper and Gold	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
632	Copper Range	57½	56½	57½
30	Daly-West	14	14	14
10	Dominion Coal	58	58	58
4	Dominion Coal pf	109	108½	108½
10	Franklin	8½	8½	8½
7,100	Granby	3	3	3
340	Isle Royale	18¾	18¼	18¼
50	Mayflower	50c.	50c.	50c.
70	Mohawk	45¾	45¼	45¼
35	Monona C. & C.	5¼	5¼	5¼
350	Oscoola	78	78	78
150	‡Phoenix	2½	2¼	2½
1	Quincy	92	92	92
200	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
305	Shannon	4	3⅞	4
25	Tamarack	116	116	116
100	Trinity	7	7	7
1,795	United States	20¼	19⅜	20⅛
2,585	Utah	40⅜	39¼	40⅝
434	Victoria	4¼	3⅞	4¼
100	Winona	87	87	87
320	Wyandotte	75c.	70c.	70c.

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The market was less active and irregularity continued. Good buying was evident in Cambria Steel, the Consolidated Lake Superior issues, Lehigh Valley, and United Gas Improvement, all of which advanced, but the Tractions reflected disappointment over the annual report submitted at to-day's stockholders' meeting, the surplus showing a decrease of $185,035. As a result of increased cost of operation Philadelphia Company again developed one of its weak spells. Bonds were more active and generally firm. Total sales, 34,707 shares; $92,600 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Railways	47¾	47¾	47¾
5	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	Cambria Iron	46½	46½	46½
1,425	Cambria Steel	22	22	22½
6	Catawissa 2d pf	58½	58½	58½
1,300	Con. Lake Superior unassented	5-16	5-16	5-16
949	Con. Lake Superior	6⅜	6½	6⅜
400	Con. Lake Superior pf	12¼	12	12
5	Delaware Insurance	23	23	23
147	Electric Co. of America	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
750	Erie	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
50	Finance Co. pf	103	103	103
3	Hunt. & B. T. pf	46½	46½	46½
23	Int. Smoke. Pow. ex div.	18	18	18
3,194	Lehigh Valley R. R.	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝
9	Lehigh Navigation	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
50	Lit Brothers	12	12	12
10	Northern Central R. R.	90½	90½	90½
1,826	Pennsylvania R. R.	48¾	48¼	48¾
49	Penn. Salt, full paid	98	98	98
18	Penn. Salt, $50 paid	73	73	73
1,628	Philadelphia Traction	97⅜	97¼	97¼
890	Philadelphia Electric	7⅛	7	7 1-16
300	Philadelphia Co.	41¼	41	41
100	Philadelphia R. R.	15½	15½	15½
4	Phila. National Bank	302	302	302
200	Railways Co. general	2	2	2
11,482	Reading	33¼	32¾	33 1-16
7	Reading 2d pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
200	Rock Island	27	26⅞	26⅞
800	Southern R. R.	32⅜	32¼	32¼
6	13th & 15th St. Pass.	305	305	305
2,529	United Gas Imp.	90¾	94⅜	96
217	Union Traction	56⅛	56	56⅛
3,430	United States Steel	17⅞	16¼	16⅜
2,473	United States Steel pf	67⅛	66⅞	67⅛
200	United States Leather	10	10	10

FINANCIAL.

The Treadwell Is the Best.

Copper costs the Boston and Montana 7½ cents a pound to produce. It costs the Anaconda 11½ cents and the average of all the Amalgamated companies 9¼ cents. The Greene Consolidated say they are trying to get their cost down to 8 cents.

Copper is produced on the Verde Copper Belt at three and a half cents a pound—less than half what it costs to produce it anywhere else in the world.

The **George A. Treadwell Mining Company** has by far the largest property of any company operating on the Verde Copper Belt—several times as large as that of its near neighbor, the famous United Verde—and the TREADWELL property is as rich as the richest. As soon as the big smelting plant of the TREADWELL COMPANY which it is now erecting is completed it will be one of the largest copper producers in the country, and will be able to produce copper cheaper than any other copper producer, except its own neighbor, the United Verde, with whom it shares the richness and all the advantages of the richest copper district in the world.

Other copper producers have great and valuable properties. Other copper stocks are good investments, but

THE TREADWELL IS THE BEST.
Prices will be quoted on application.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.,
27 William Street, New York.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

52 Broadway, New York, September 21st, 1904.

We beg to announce that owing to the death, on the 18th inst., of our senior partner, Mr. HENRY L. FARIS, the firm of FARIS & THAYER is this day dissolved.

The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the firm name of THAYER BROTHERS & CO.

N. TOWNSEND THAYER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.
JOHN R. THAYER.
THEODORE V. SAND.

THE FIRMS OF S. BAUMANN & BRO., S. BAUMANN & CO., and J. BAUMANN & BRO., composed of the undersigned, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Samuel Baumann has acquired all of the assets of the firms and assumes their liabilities, and will continue as heretofore.

Dated New York, September 20, 1904.

JACOB BAUMANN.
SAMUEL BAUMANN.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov.		Louisv & Nash col trust 4s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full pd for 6% stock loan		3,000	98⅜
6,000	94⅜	unified 4s	
10,000	94⅜	5,000	100⅝
46,000	94	5,000	100½
27,000	94¼	35,000	100⅜
55,000	94	Met St. Ry ref 4s	
75,000	94½	5,000	91⅞
8,000	94⅜	Mex Cen 1st inc	
Rep of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co ctfs full instl paid		5,000	16
23,000	101½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Adams Expr 4s		4,000	100¾
500	101⅛	10,000	100
Am Ex & L 6s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
2,000	85	1,000	79¾
2,000	85¼	M, K & T of Tx 5s	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		1,000	104
1,000	103¼	Mo, Kan & Texas, St L div 4s	
5,000	103⅜	4,000	85
2,000	103½	7,000	85¼
9,000	103⅝	N Y C & H R gen 3½s regstd	
adjustment 4s		5,000	100
500	95	M C col 3½s	
Atlan C Line 4s		2,000	90
10,000	97⅛	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
3,000	98	1,000	103⅜
3,000	97⅛	10,000	102¾
24,000	98	Nor Pac 4s, regstd	
B & O pr lien 3½s registered		6,000	103½
1,000	93	Or R & N con 4s	
gold 4s		1,000	102¼
500	103⅜	Ore Sh L partic 4s	
500	103½	15,000	96½
1,000	103⅝	5,000	96¾
S W div 3½s		7,000	96¼
27,000	91¾	116,000	96⅞
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s		10,000	96⅝
4,000	80¾	1st con 5s	
13,000	80	10,000	117
5,000	80¼	Penn R R con 5s	
1,000	80⅛	3,000-$	111½
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		Peo & E inc 4s	
5,000	107½	1,000	67
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		1,000	67½
1,000	116½	Readg gen 4s	
Buffalo Gas 5s		2,000	100⅝
10,000	70	5,000	100¼
Canada So 1st 5s		3,000	100⅜
1,000	103⅞	43,000	100⅝
Cen of Ga 1st inc 5s		1,000	100¾
1,000	80½	St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
6,000	80¼	1,000	117½
4,000	86	unify & ref 4s	
10,000	80½	18,000	93
2d inc 5s		St L & S F R R refundg 4s	
4,000	49	10,000	85⅞
41,000	49½	6,000	85⅝
10,000	50	174,000	85⅞
10,000	50⅜	7,000	85⅞
5,000	50	65,000	86
15,000	50¼	St L Sthwn con 4s	
2d inc 5s	35	5,000	78⅜
Cen Pac 1st 3½s		5,000	78⅞
6,000	87¾	1,000	78½
Chi & Alt 3½s		Sea A L Ry ref 5s	
8,000	79⅜	3,000	102⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds		gold 4s	
11,000	82¼	1,000	82¼
5,000	82½	2,000	82½
1,000	82¼	South Pac 4½s	
South Pac 4s		1,000	101½
5,000	93½	South Pac 4s	
3,000	93⅜	97	97⅛
1,000	93⅜	120	120
Southn Ry 1st 5s		47	48
8,000	117	109	109½
Stand R & T 6s		24	24
1,000-c	100¼	155	155
Stand R & T inc		40	40
10,000	3	33	33¼
Third Av con 4s		68¼	68½
5,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

Continued Strength in Union Pacific Helps Rather Than Hurts the Market—Crop News Also Good.

The stock market yesterday completely reversed its form of Tuesday, about as many stocks rising almost as much as they had fallen on the day before. Those who like to have prices explained by some intrinsic reason remarked with pleasure that the strength in stocks and the weakness in the produce markets were concurrent. The day produced its usual prediction of frost for the following night, but the prediction was accompanied by the usual denial that the frost in the previous day's telegrams had developed after the following sunset. Canadian experts sent reassuring reports regarding the Canadian crops, and this assumed added importance when read beside Washington telegrams to the effect that our crops are a better risk than Canada's, where the temperature is lower and the crops greener. The crop situation has now reached a stage where the facts cannot be as bad as the prophecies, and the market may be expected to develop increasing indifference to this factor, not because of its unimportance, but because of a surfeit of ciphering and a deficiency of facts. Nobody has counted any bushels. Nothing has been done but to guess how many bushels unharvested cornfields are likely to yield. This is not a sure basis for bulling or bearing stocks, and some surcease would be a relief.

Market observers were also gratified to remark that the strength in Union Pacific did not unfavorably affect the rest of the list, but rather strengthened it in the old manner. This was the more remarkable because the strength still lacked explanation. It is scarcely too much to say that this topic obscured the crops, on account of the total lack of authoritative reason why Union Pacific should range above par almost uninterruptedly, on larger business than in any other property. The suggestion that the crops were better along the Union Pacific lines than elsewhere was offered—and accepted—for what it was worth, and still the inquiry persisted why buying should persist as though the stock were wanted for other purposes than its yield, present or prospective. Denials that new combinations were forming were succeeded by fresh tales that old combinations were weakening, and it was sympathetically pointed out how embarrassing was the position of a banker asked to take sides between a desirable new client and a most highly appreciated one of older standing. Railway magnates may fight because it is their nature to, but it is a banker's policy to do business with all, and antagonize none. It is impossible to discuss the day's influences without referring to such gossip, but it may be said on authority, as indeed it might be assumed without authority, that there is no basis in fact for any of these rumors. It is a pity that this leaves the Street with its mystery on its hands, but that is the situation.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	1
Am. Ice	⅝	Lake E. & W.	1½
Am. Ice pf	2½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Locom. pf	½	Met. Securities	⅝
Am. Smelting	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Sugar	2⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
Ann Arbor pf	.6	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	Missouri Pacific	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ath. Clinc. pf	.2	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Norf. & West	½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pressed Steel	⅝
Col. Southern	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Pullman	1¼
Con. Tob. pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Corn Products pf	½	Rock Island pf	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	St. L. S. W.	½
Detroit South. pf	½	St. L. S. W. pf	1¼
Distillers' Sec	⅝	Southern Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Tol. Rys. & L.	½
General Chem. pf	1	Union Pacific	1⅝
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Int. Pump pf	1	Western Union	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Col. So. 1st pf	⅝	St. L. & S. F., C. &	
Detroit Un. Ry	½	certs	2
General Electric	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Int. Paper pf	½	West. E. & M.	1

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Net canges in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Con. Gas deb. 6s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1
Det. South. 1st 4s	3	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	1¼
Pt. W. & D. C. 1st	1	U. S. Realty & I. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Long Island ref. 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 21	444,016
To date this year	88,615,034
Corresponding date last year	117,424,096

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 21	$4,000,500
To date this year	$517,099,380
Corresponding date last year	$474,038,090

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Houghton County (Mich.) Electric Railway preferred stock.
James H. Dunham & Co. first and second preferred stock
St. Joseph Railway preferred stock.
Seattle Electric Co. preferred stock.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Tefft-Weller Co. preferred stock.
West End Street Railway, Boston:

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$2,000 Kentucky Central Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1987, coupons January and July, 100½.
$20,000 Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company (Sabine Division) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1912, coupons March and September, 110¼.
40 shares Factory Point National Bank, Manchester, Vt., 105.
13 shares Importers and Traders' National bank, 575.
10 shares National City Bank, 277½.
10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 398.
20 shares Fourth National Bank, 234½.
$2,000 Long Island Railroad Company 5 per cent. debenture gold bonds, due 1934, 113¾.
6 shares Market and Fulton Bank, 253½.
15 shares Title Insurance Company, 163.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, 320.
$10,000 Norfolk and Southern Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1941, coupons May and November, 110½.
10 shares Union Exchange National Bank, 182½.
10 shares Windsor Trust Company, 170.
25 shares Van Worden Trust Company, 199.
$4,000 Union Ferry Company of New York first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due November, 1920, interest May and November, 100.
10 shares National Bank of Commerce, 216¼.
$6,000 City of New York 2½ per cent. registered tax-exempt bonds, due November, 1929, redeemable November, 1909, interest May and November, accrued interest from May 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 86.
$3,500 promissory note of F. H. Throop, dated New York, June 11, 1903, payable four months, with privilege of renewal until June 11, 1905, secured by second mortgage on premises 374 Halsey Street and second mortgage on premises south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 240 feet east of Third Avenue, Brooklyn, (hypothecated.)

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Shorts Become Uneasy and Advance the Whole List—Union Pacific the Leader—Varying Views of the Market's Position.

Discussion among traders as to the probable size of the corn crop continued unabated yesterday, although short covering on other arguments than those based on the crops was the principal factor in the day's market. Dispatches from the West played their usual part, and they could be had to suit every view. During the afternoon Wasserman was showing on the floor a dispatch from Kansas painting the crop situation in that State in very rosy colors, and some buying of stocks followed this newest information. Jacob Field was among those to whom Wasserman confided the news from Kansas. Of greater weight as a market influence than the numerous private advices from the West was the course of the produce market, which showed an easing tendency in both wheat and corn.

Position of Harriman Interests.

Those among the traders, probably a majority of them, who are inclined to pay much attention to the position of the Harriman interests, so far as the market is concerned, find significance in the fact that Union Pacific for the past two days has been the leader of the market. Undoubtedly the fear of the results of a disagreement between the important interests associated in the affairs of the Union Pacific system was largely responsible for the short covering which lifted prices yesterday, but even apart from this the prominence of Union Pacific had much effect upon the general list. In some quarters the inference was drawn that the Harriman interests, who were credited with so large a share in the present bull market, but who recently were said to have come to the conclusion that the advance had gone far enough for the time being, were once more taking an active part in uplifting prices. Those who took this view were inclined yesterday to look for considerably higher prices for Union Pacific. The oft-repeated report to the effect that a way has been found to pay the Northern Securities dividend is again current, but apparently without foundation.

A Bearish View of the Advance.

Despite the decided strength shown in many quarters yesterday, many of those who early in the week were predicting a substantial reaction in no wise changed their opinion. These were inclined to look upon the day's strength as a result of an effort to steady the market for further realizing sales, in which purpose the existence of a considerable short interest that had become somewhat alarmed was of material assistance.

Disappointed in Amalgamated.

Amalgamated Copper has disappointed a good many the past few days. Confident prediction had been made of a sharp advance in the stock, but after selling above 59 the price fell quite abruptly, and, though it rose yesterday more than a point above the lowest, the net gain was much smaller than that in a number of other active stocks. It is said that no small 58 there was some very good selling of the stock, and some doubt was expressed if those working for a further advance in Amalgamated would be willing to go through this selling.

Pennsylvania Advances Again.

Charles G. Gates & Co. were the most prominent buyers of Pennsylvania, which, after Union Pacific, was the most active stock of the day. It rose quite sharply on the buying by this and other firms, and closed within an eighth of the highest, with a net gain of 1¼ points. The advance was largely helped by the short interest in the stock, which is said to be very considerable.

TO SUIT CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Opposition to Harriman Gets Proxies Enough to Control.

The committee representing the opposition stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad has, it was learned yesterday, secured a sufficient number of proxies to insure to it the controlling voice at the annual meeting, when it is planned to turn out the present management and to make an attempt to rescue the property from the fate of a sweeping reorganization. Representatives of the stockholders have been investigating the conditions under which the property is managed, and they allege that the road is run by a lot of clerks and incompetents.

As soon as the committee shall have placed in power men with whom it is acting in harmony, steps will be taken to raise sufficient funds to pay the interest coupons on its funded debt, which will fall due Jan. 1 next. After this has been done an effort will be made to secure an additional tenant for the company and to manage the affairs of the road with such economy as to retrieve it gradually from the condition in which it now finds itself. The committee representing the stockholders realizes that unless a new tenant is secured it will be practically impossible to prevent a reorganization of the property.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad has been classed as a Harriman property because several years ago he purchased a large block of its stock from the Deutsche Eank. The property, however, proved unattractive, and it is understood that Mr. Harriman unloaded his holdings at a loss in the belief that he would be able to secure it back on a more advantageous basis after a reorganization. For this reason interests representing him are understood to have been quietly picking up the bonds of the company at below 74. At that price it is considered certain that, even with a reorganization, the holders would lose nothing, as the company owns 700 acres of Chicago land, of which 50 acres are held in the heart of the business section, with one and a half miles of dock frontage on the Chicago River. As the entire funded debt outstanding is only $15,000,000, this means that the land is mortgaged at the rate of 40 cents a square foot, an exceedingly low valuation according to men familiar with the property.

By securing a big majority of the bonds, Mr. Harriman would be able to reorganize the property after foreclosure on a basis where it would bring a good return on the investment. Such a process would, of course, freeze out the stockholders, and it is to prevent this that the control of the property through proxies has been sought.

THE NEW HAVEN'S SHOWING.

Increase in Net Earnings Shown, Despite Heavy Expenses.

The annual report of the New York, New Haven and Hartford was made public yesterday. The report refers to business depression in its territory, the severity of the Winter, and to strikes as responsible for the less favorable showing of the road. The investment in street railways is referred to as a wise one. On the score of improvements the report states nothing that had not been publshed.

The general statement for the year shows increases in gross earnings of $936,831 and of $204,137 in operating expenses, making an increase in net earnings of $782,644. The statement shows:

Total gross earnings from operation	$48,282,909.20
Net income from operation	13,123,698.50
Income from other sources	906,435.84
Total income	$14,030,134.34
Taxes	$2,455,434.27
Rentals of leased lines, accrued	4,420,282.74
Total deductions from income	$7,935,378.36
Dividends paid	6,006,448.00
Surplus for the twelve months	$88,307.98

The operating expenses equalled 72.82 per cent. of the earnings.

Bankers' Trust Company Dividend.

The Bankers' Trust Company has entered the ranks of the dividend-paying financial institutions, the Directors having this week declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on Oct. 1. The company's earnings since it was organized, eighteen months ago are, according to the officers, about $180,000.

LEHIGH VALLEY EARNINGS.

Net Income from Road and Mines Increases $3,104,490.

The annual report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was made public yesterday. The income account of the road shows:

	1904.	1903.
Total gross earnings	$29,881,738.21	$26,654,503.26
Total op. expenses	18,870,301.24	18,980,170.60
Net earnings	$11,011,436.97	$7,674,323.66
Other income	505,477.31	637,592.45
Total income	$11,516,914.28	$8,311,916.05
Deductions from inc.	7,261,353.88	7,200,326.96
Net income	$4,255,460.40	$1,111,589.09

The net income from the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and affiliated coal companies was $836,437.05, as against $895,918.46 for 1903, making the total net income $5,111,-997.45, as against $2,007,507.55 in 1903. The coal earnings of the road jumped from $10,104,764 to $12,835,076.

The report contains a great deal of detailed information about the improvements to the property, but says nothing on general conditions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $212,285,274; balances, $12,192,568; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $795,084.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86¼; cables, $4.86¼.

Commercial bills were $4.83@4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.11⅜@5.20 and 5.15⅜@5.12½; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94⅝ and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—100@par. Chicago—15@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par @25c premium. St. Louis—30c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Money was in fair supply and in moderate demand in the market to-day to meet a call for £750,000 on the last issue of local loans stock and in connection with the quarter-end. Discounts hardened in view of the forthcoming Treasury bills and because the Continental demand for gold is likely to continue until the month-turn.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were generally easier on profit-taking.

Consols were dull and rather neglected.

Americans opened weak, partly recovered, became inactive, and were more buoyant and active during the last hour. They closed firm.

Japanese were irregular. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96½.

Consols for money, 88 7-16; Consols for account, 88½; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 90⅜; Canadian Pacific, 130⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43; Chicago Great Western, 16⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 161¼; Den. & Rio Grn., 18⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 83; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 124½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 129; Norfolk & Western, 69½; Norfolk & Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 33½; Pennsylvania, 66⅜; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 33⅜; Reading first preferred, 83½; Reading second preferred, 78½; Southern Railway, 23½; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅜; Southern Pacific, 57⅜; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 17; United States Steel preferred, 68½; Wabash, 21; Wabash preferred, 41; Spanish fours, 87⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 26 7-16d. per ounce.

Money 1½@1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.75; Lisbon, 19.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The tone on the Bourse to-day was heavy at first, but subsequently grew better, and the market closed firm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 17½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. for checks.

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BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The trading on the Boerse to-day was featureless.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅜ per cent.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The action of the Billet Association has attracted a good deal of attention, but is really not very important, since the tonnage of steel billets sold in the open market is insignificant when compared with the days before the consolidations. Then, too, the great bulk of what crude steel is sold is delivered on old sliding scales based on the price of Bessemer pig iron. Therefore the open reductions in prices of billets and sheet bars do not materially change the situation. It does not justify the expectations, evidently indulged in by some consumers, that prices in certain finished lines must be correspondingly reduced.

The lower steel prices give a possible chance to compete to a few small rolling mills whose business has not been important enough to secure to them sliding scale contracts, but it makes somewhat harder, too, for the iron puddling mills, who cannot correspondingly cut down their selling prices for muck bars.

The reduction in the price of steel bars and of merchant steel is not regarded as of much importance.

Business in structural material does not appear to have been stimulated to any extent by the recent lowering in association prices on shapes. In fact, some sellers note that the market is rather quieter. It is intimated, however, that quite a number of large long-time contracts with architectural concerns were closed before the official announcement was made.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Toronto dispatches, a charter has been issued to the Northern Steel and Iron Company, Limited, which with a capital stock of $2,500,000 has been organized to take over and operate the Cramp Steel Works at Collingwood.

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New interests are reported to have acquired control of the Chicago and South Shore Electric line.

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Nominal rates for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday to 4.84½ for sixty days and 4.87 for demand.

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The Chicago Southern Railway has been incorporated at Springfield, Ill.

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The net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company increased 34,808 instruments during August, as compared with the same month of last year.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Universal Pasting Machine Company, Jersey City; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—George White, John C. Kennedy, William W. Lasker, Ernst O. Champ, Charles J. Klebsr.

J. O. Hesse Company, to deal in lumber, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—James O. Hesse, Aquilla W. Wanamaker, David Wilson.

The Illinois Company, to mine coal ores, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles R. Ganter, Waddell Catchings, James F. Fielder.

The San Fernando Mining Company, Camden; capital, $100,000; Incorporators—F. S. Rutman, E. J. Evans, L. E. McKain.

The Cape May Hotel and Pier Company, Camden; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Daniel R. Daly, John W. Thompson, John S. Newman.

The Brookshar Land and Improvement Company Mt. Holly; capital, $125,000.

The Mickle-Milner Engineering Company, Mt. Holly; capital, $30,000.

The Essex Private Hospital Association, Newark; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Daniel E. Lippe, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Kline, Dr. Theodore Palmer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Less activity was shown in the trading in curb stocks yesterday, but the market reversed its position of Tuesday, and practically the entire list showed advances. Some new high records were recorded, but these were confined to issues infrequently traded in and did not draw any particular attention. A noticeable feature of the trading within the last few days has been the revival of interest in the bond list, which yesterday displayed activity and strength. Guggenheim Exploration stock, 70 per cent. paid, showed a total of 1,100 shares, which were traded in at an advance of 1⅛ points.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER was the feature of the session, and on active transactions advanced ⅝ to the high price in weeks of 16. It is rumored that the resignation of one of the Directors, which took place this week, may be followed shortly by several others, and all for the same reason.

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AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION'S annual report for the year ended July 31 shows that about 11 per cent. has been earned on the common stock after payment of the 6 per cent. on the preferred. The figures for the year 1904 compare as follows with those of the previous year:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,099,600	$1,092,063	$74,537
Op. expenses	27,185	25,078	2,057
Net earnings	$1,072,465	$1,066,985	$5,480
Pref. dividends	563,815	528,337	35,478
Surplus	$508,650	$538,648	*$29,998

*Decrease.

In well-informed circles it is believed that a dividend on the common stock will be declared next month. This would explain the recent sharp advance and quiet absorption of the common stock.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,700	Am. Can	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
500	Am. Can pf., ex div.	45½	44½	45½
2	Am. Light & Trac.	62	62	62
20	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	94½	94½	94½
500	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	82	81½	81½
300	Am. Writing Paper	3½	3	3⅛
2,900	Bay State Gas	¾	7-32	¾
50	British Columbia Cop.	4	4	4
10	Brooklyn Borough Gas	52	52	52
100	Central Foundry pf.	9	9	9
250	Con. Refrigerating	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Electric Boat pf.	73	71	71
250	Electric Vehicle	16¼	16	16¼
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	20	20	20
4,300	Greene Con. Copper	16	15⅝	15⅞
1,100	Guggenheim Exploration, 70% paid	102	100½	102
150	Havana Tobacco	27½	27½	27½
500	Int. Mer. Marine	6⅞	6	6⅞
850	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	18¾	18	18¾
200	Mackay Companies	25½	25½	25½
100	Mackay Companies pf.	69	69	69
3,125	Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4,100	Montreal & Boston	1 1-32	1	1 1-32
200	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	53	53	53
100	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	86	86	86
100	New York Trans	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Northern Securities	103½	103½	103½
100	Otis Elevator	14	14	14
900	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	14½	14⅜
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29⅜	29½	29⅛
600	South. Pac. pf., w. i.	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜
500	Tennessee Copper	33¾	33½	33¾
30	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	72	72	72
100	White Knob Copper	4	4	4

BONDS.

$110,000	Am. Tobacco 6s, w. i.	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	72	72	73
10,000	†International Salt 5s	58	58	58
57,000	†Va.-Caro. Chem. 6s	99½	99¼	99½
20,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	83½	83½	83½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	55½	57
American Can	4⅞	5	4⅝	4¾
American Can pf., ex div.	45⅝	46	47¼	48¼
American Chicle	98	101	98	101
American Chicle pf.	88	91	88	91
Am. De Forest Wire. pf.	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4½
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Tobacco pf.	225	230	225	230
American Tob. pf., w. i.	81¼	83	82	84
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	93	95	93	95
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	106⅜	106	106	106¼
American Typefounders	28½	..	28½	..
Am. Typefounders pf.	88½	..	88½	..
Am. Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	15	14	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	76½	77½	76½	77½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121	120	121
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	110⅜	112½	110⅛	112½
British Columbia Copper	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Camden Land	1-16	..	1-16	..
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6¼	..	6½
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	58½	45	58½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	63	67	57	63
Central Foundry	1¼	⅜	1¼	⅜
Central Foundry pf.	8½	9	9	9½
Central Leather 6s	87½	89	57½	59
Consolidated Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1¼	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8⅝	10	8⅝	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	20	25	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1896	102	103	102	103
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf.	34	40	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62¼	63	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	38	45	37	42
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	71	80	70	80
Electric Lead Reduction.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	1½	2	1½	1½
Electric Vehicle	16¼	16	15	16½
Electric Vehicle pf.	19¾	20½	19	21
Electric Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	6	5	6
Empire Steel pf.	32	38	32	38
Erie con. 4s pf.	88½	90	88½	90
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	15⅞	16	15⅝	15½
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	101	103	99	104
Guggenheim Exp	100	116	100	115
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts.	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	70	85½	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	27	28	25½	27½
Havana Tobacco pf.	38	41	38	42
Havana Tobacco 5s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin & Co.	91	97½	91	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1½	3	1½	3
Houston Oil pf.	14	21	14	21
Inter. Rapid Transit	145½	146¾	145½	145¾
Inter. Mer. Marine	5⅞	6¼	6⅛	6¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	18½	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	72	75	70	72
International Salt	16	19	16	18½
International Salt 5s	55	58	56	58
International Silver	9	9	9	9
International Silver pf.	30	35	30	35
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	101	102	101	102
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-16	1-32	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	65	72½	65	72½
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts.	6¼	7	6½	7
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	11½	12½	11½	12½
Lanston Monotype	9	9¾	9	9¾
Lord & Taylor pf.	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	25	26¼	25½	26
Mackay Companies pf.	..	70	69	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Mexican Government 5s	101½	102½	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off.	7⅞	8	7⅞	9
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅝	..	⅝	..
Mont. & Boston Con.	1	1 1-16	25-16	1
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	103	102	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	..	85	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	89⅝	90¼	89¼	89¼
N.Y. & N.J.Tunnel 1st 5s	85	90	85	90
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	52	53	51	54
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	84	87	85	87
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6¼	7
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1	2	1	2
Northern Pacific rcts.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when rel.	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub.	2	2½	2	2½
Northern Securities	103½	104	103¼	104
Otis Elevator	34	35	30	35
Otis Elevator pf.	94	95	94	95
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	3-16	⅛	3-16	⅛
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	15	18	15	17
Pope Manufacturing	5½	6½	6	6½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	78½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	18½	20	18½	20
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Bak. Pow. ex div.	104	106½	104	105¾
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	175	185	175	185
Seaboard Air Line	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝
Seaboard Air Line pf.	29⅜	29½	29⅛	29½
Seab. A. L. 5s, ex coup.	95½	96	95¾	96
Seminole Mining	1-32	⅛	1-32	⅛
Simpson-Crawford	25	..	..	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	75	..	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	12	20	12	20
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14½	16	14½	16
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w.i.	86	88	86	88
Southern Pacific, w. i.	113⅛	113¾	113⅛	113¼
Standard Coupler	20	30	20	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	5	7	5¼	7
Standard Milling pf.	24	25½	21	20
Standard Milling 5s	73	74½	73	74½
Standard Oil	641	..	641	645
Storage Power	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tennessee Copper	33	33¼	32½	33½
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	8	..

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchasers for West Side Dwellings—Ready Market for New Apartment Houses in Harlem—Columbus Avenue Deal—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company the four-story dwelling 245 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Frederick Zittel, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., has sold to a client, for occupancy, 302 West Ninety-eighth Street, three-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.11.

New Houses on Seventh Avenue Sold.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has sold another of its new five-story apartment houses on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. The buyer is B. Heine. Out of seven similar structures erected by the Fleischmann Company at that point, only one remains unsold. The building adjoining the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, transferred recently to Joseph Fleischmann, has been resold by him to Simon Hoffer.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for the Hillsdale Realty Company the five-story flat 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Purchase on Columbus Avenue.

A. Hollander has sold to William A. Begg the five-story triple flat 992 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.

Osk & Edelstein have sold to Charles Galewski the five-story flat 151 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Sale of Lenox Avenue Parcel.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Rosa Gelb 450 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 75 by 85.

Richard H. Jackman has sold for a client the three-story dwelling 421 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 21 by 99.11.

Deal for Second Avenue Corner.

G. Carlucci & Co. have sold for Elias Kempner & Brothers 2,201 Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25.7 by 96 by 100, a five-story building, with stores, to Giuseppe Cornodo and another, for about $42,000.

F. Dornberger has sold for Charles Schoenstein the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Avenue A, a five-story brick building on lot 25.8 by 94 by 98.5. Silberstein & Cohen are the buyers.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for E. Kirstein, to Sol Simon, the three-story dwelling 91 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15.3 by 100.11.

D. H. Jackson has sold for Mrs. Sarah Bernard, to Mrs. Blanche F. Lowenfeld, the five-story tenement 231 East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, to Morris Mayers and Herman Gettner, the similar property 156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Avenue A Corner Changes Hands.

Sturtz & Gibbons have sold for H. Schweitzer the northwest corner of Avenue A and Twelfth Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100; also, for Max Gold to E. Rosenthal, 515 West Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 98.9.

Rubinger Brothers & Co. have sold for M. Mittenplan the six-story tenement 621 East Ninth Street, on lot 25 by 94, for $45,000.

Cuczzo & Gagliano have leased for Friedman & Feinberg the new six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Pitt Sullivan and Watts Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

Levin & Cohen have sold the five-story tenement 314 East Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9, to H. Freedman, who has resold it to L. Grossman.

Folsom Brothers and Julius Friend have leased the store and basement at 142 East Fourteenth Street for Bernard Reich to Milton Hershfeld.

Lively Demand on Brook Avenue.

Charles Unangst has sold the three four-story flats 1,206 to 1,210 Brook Avenue, on plot 75 by 104.

The five-story flats 25 by 90, at the northwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, has been bought by a Mr. Grossman. Hyman Drescher holds title to the parcel.

Plotas & Holtman have sold to L. Schulman, through S. Ganz, the four-story flat, with stores, 147 Brook Avenue, 25 by 90.

David Henry has sold for Frank R. Houghton 1,050 Intervale Avenue, a three-story, three-family dwelling, on lot 21 by 100; also, for Samuel C. Baum, 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.11.

Benjamin B. Marco has sold to Bernard Windowsky 861 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story double flat on lot 25 by 90 by 100.

John Kranis has sold for Harry M. Goldberg to a client of George A. Blank the five-story double flat 759 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 27 by 100.

Harry Goodstein has purchased, through the firm of Louis Froelich & Co., the two lots, size 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street (a 100-foot wide street) from the Morgenthau-Goldsmith syndicate. Mr. Goodstein will offer these lots for resale to builders.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with Thomas F. McLoughlin, has sold for Mrs. Regina Grossmayer to Joseph Wolkenberg and David Gordon, the northwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-second Street, two-story frame buildings on lot 25.8 by 100.

Albert Zimmermann has purchased for a client 2,083 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 95, through Arnold & Byrne.

J. Gensler has sold to Neumann Cohen for Lena Hill 67 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100, for $25,000.

Brooklyn Dwellings Find Buyers.

Stokes & Knowles have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 145 North Third Street, 25 by 85, a three-story frame dwelling, for Charles A. Griffiths; 170 Lee Avenue, 16 by 100, a three-story brick dwelling, for Mrs. Jeannette Barlow; 264 South First Street, 25 by 100, a two-story frame two-family house, for W. H. Pruden, and 110 lots at Rockville Centre, L. I., for the T. B. Ackerson Construction Company.

Large Plot Sold at New Rochelle.

Porter & Co. have sold for John B. Haskin a plot of seven acres on Garden and Orchard Streets, New Rochelle.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Waverley Place, 114 and 203.3 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to L. K. Fries.....$20,635

By Philip A. Smyth.

Greenwich St, 764, w s, 64.4 ft s of Bank St, 17.6x64 and irregular, three-story brick tenement; partition sale, to the plaintiff, J. L. Miller.....4,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

129th St, 247 West, n s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, L. J. Williams.....10,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

122d St, 218 and 220 East, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 50x87.11; R. Kurzrock & Son, 369 East 50th St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

111th St, 205 and 207 East, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 35x87.11; Pearson & Dunn of 74 Monroe St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 2:1 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

98th St, 55 to 59 East, for a five-story brick flat and stores, 50x87.11; Lessman & Segal of 133 Suffolk St, owners; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $45,000.

Jefferson St, e s, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x45; A. B. Levy of 1,323 Tremont Av, owner; D. B. Levy of 1,321 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Grant St, e s, 125 ft s of John St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20x46; Ellis & Wilson, Pelham Road, Westchester, owners; David Appell, Westchester, architect; cost, $2,400.

Brown Place, w s, between 135th and 136th Sts, for foundation for school, 200x80.6; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, Park Av and 59th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Wendover Av, n w corner of Fulton Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 42.8x90 and 39x88; J. Altieri & Co., owners; Harry T. Howell, 138th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

122d St, n s, 760 ft n of Cypress Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 16x14; Penny & Bunt, Southern Boulevard and Brook Av, owners; John D. Hart of 1,041 Fox St, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

76th St, s s, 162 ft w of Avenue A, to a one-story brick stable; S. Bauer of 127 East 121st St, owner; W. Flanagan, Jr., foot of East 26th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 21.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 166th St, 104.7x100; Ferdinand Kurzman to Ole H. Olsen, (mtg $135,000,) other consideration and.....100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 12th St, 51.9x100; Julius Shweitzer to Max Gold, (mtgs $50,000,) other consideration and..100

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 150th St, 90.11x112.6; Horace T. Barrett to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $200,000).Nom.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, s e corner of land of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; Percival E. Nagle to Katharine J. Nagle, (mtg $9,000).....Nom.

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 20 ft n of 189th St, 17.2x100; Fremont Realty Company to Berthold Tisner, other consideration and.....100

CHERRY ST, 391 and 393, s s, 45.10x irregular; Marcus L. Osk and another to Jacob Binder and another.....1

CHERRY ST, 454, n s, 176.3 ft e of Jackson St, 25x195.9x24.8x195.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Mandel, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and...100

FOREST AV, 1,113, w s, 19.11x37.6; Thomas J. Quinn to Isaac Kaminsky, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and...100

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of Grant St, 55x100; Henry E. Huntington to Huntington Land and Improvement Company, ½ part.....Nom.

JENNINGS ST, n s, Lot 8, map of William Birrell property, 25x100x31.9x100.3; Lily Sinclair to David G. Ludino, (mtg $1,500,) other consideration and.....100

LEWIS ST, 88 and 90, e s, 45x100; Morris Goldstein to Anna C. Storner, (mtg $55,000,) other consideration and.....100

LOTS 12, 13, and 14, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Domenico Volpe.....Nom.

LOT 32, map of 250 lots Thompson Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Vincenzo Giella.....Nom.

LOTS 65, 66, and 67, map of Bronxwood Park, Louis Brandt to Mary A. Thompson.....Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95; Solomon Wolff and another to Wolff Construction Company, (mtg $215,000,) other consideration and.....100

MANHATTAN AV, 372, e s, 36.9x87; Barnett Steinberg to Isidore Infe, (mtg $27,000,) other consideration and.....100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 569, n s, 18.9x100; Andrew J. Thomas to Heinrich Helmcke, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and.....100

OPDYKE AV, n s, 200 ft w of 4th St, 230x148.3x21ix151.6; Matilda Culver to Albert D. Morstadt.....Nom.

OPDYKE AV, n s, 200 ft w of 4th St, 230x148.3x21ix151.6; Rose A. Culver to Albert D. Morstadt.....Nom.

PRATT AV, e s, 165.3 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100, Edenwald; Emma Zajan to Christian Macik.....100

TOPPING AV, 1,742, e s, 25x95; Thomas L. Wallace to Adam Steuermagel, (mtg $4,000,), other consideration and.....100

222D ST, s s, Lot 387, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malindo G. Mace to Adolph R. Blomberg, (mtg $240).....640

3D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 50th St, 20x90; 4th Av, n e corner of 51st St, 35.2x50; 2d Av, w s, 49.5 ft n of 37th St, 16.8x80; John J. Aaron to Montague Aaron and others, quitclaim.....Nom.

3D AV, 3,599, w s, 22.9x96.3x22.3x95.5; Joseph Prleuger to Philip Pathenheimer...1

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11x112.6; Horace T. Barrett to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtgs $215,000).....Nom.

8TH AV, n s, e 25 ft of Lot 602, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Arthur H. Wadick to John E. Shannon.....100

10TH AV, 565, w s, 18.6x100; John Korte to John H. Hess and another.....12,000

107TH AV, n e corner of 24 ft wide st, 100x114, Wakefield; Eliza Golden to John O. Leary.....Nom.

127TH ST, n s, Lot 548, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Eliza Stoutenburgh to Aaron Baum, other consideration and.....100

127TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Max Gold to Elias Rosenthal, other consideration and.....100

129TH ST, 242 and 245 West, 55.8x98.9; William N. Beard to Amy H. Coleman and another, (mtg $30,000).....Nom.

147TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 1st Av, 20x84.11; Celia Newkofsky and another to Abraham Epstein, (mtg $10,450,) other consideration and.....100

61ST ST, n s, 371.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 24x100.5; John F. Jackson to Jennie A. Ebbinghausen, quitclaim.....500

84TH ST, 103 East, 25.6x102.2; Irving Eachrach to Isaac Schmeidler, (mtg $52,000,) other consideration and.....100

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Anna C. Storner to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $15,200,) other consideration and..1

114TH ST, s s, 172 ft w of 5th Av, 26x100.11; Margaret Lang and others to Herman Heilberg, (mtg $19,000).....Nom.

114TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Andrew Lang and others to Herman Heilberg, 4-5 of 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $19,000).....23,600

114TH ST, s s, 173 ft w of 5th Av, 26x100.11; Herman Heilberg to Jacob C. Harris, (mtg $19,000).....Nom.

116TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 5th Av, 25x75.8x35.10x50; William H. Scott to William Cohen.....Nom.

121ST ST, s s, 54 ft e of 7th Av, 21x100.11; Estelle F. Musliner to Bella Meyer, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and.....100

134TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4x100; Morris Kronovet and others to Samuel I. Gordon and another, (mtg $19,750,) other consideration and.....100

134TH ST, n s, 178.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28x100; 134th St, n s, 206.4 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Morris Kronovet and others to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $40,250)1

143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Bernhard Klingenstein to Abraham Ruth, (mtg $16,500,) other consideration and.....100

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 100x99.11; Clementine M. Silverman and others to Leopold Kantor and another, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and...100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALBANO, Lucia, to Sarah A. Williamson; Lyman Place, w s, 267.8 ft n of 169th St, due Feb. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....5,000

ALBANO, Lucia, to Sarah A. Williamson; Lyman Place, w s, 142.8 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,300

ALBANO, Lucia, to Sarah A. Williamson; Lyman Place, w s, 192.8 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

APPLEBY, Arthur B., to Edward H. Hunt; 7th Av, 913, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

APPLEBY, Arthur B., to Dora A. Valentine, guardian; 7th Av, 913, due Sept. 7, 1907, 4½ per cent.....5,000

BAUM, Aaron, to Eliza Stoutenburgh; 16th St, n s, Lot 548, map of Wakefield, 5 years, 6 per cent.....2,100

BINDER, Jacob, and another to Marcus L. Osk and another; Cherry St, 391 and 393, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

BLOMBERG, Adolph R., to Malinda G. Mace; 2d St, s s, Lot 497, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent.....240

BOLTON, Joseph, to Morris Bolton; Clinton St, 147 and 149, due Sept. 28, 1906, 6 per cent.....5,000

CONGREGATION LUBOVITZ WINIESIN to Nathan Greenblatt; Henry St, 169, due Nov. 15, 1904.....2,000

COTTER, Nellie, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Pearl St, 59; also Stone St, 24; also Pearl St, 61, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....60,000

DIMICHINO, Rocco, to Alexander Thompson; Lots 1 to 5, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate, due Oct. 1, 1912.1,200

DROGE, Henry W., to Park Mortgage Company; Hillside St, centre line, being Plot 142, map of 128 acres, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 3 years.....2,000

DUNWORTH, Peter, to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Tower Place, n s, 135 ft e of Webster Av, installments.....

FAIRCLOUGH, Frederick J., to Hattie N. Phelan; King's Bridge Road, s s, 25 ft e of Digney Av, Edenwald, 3 years.....1,250

GIELLA, Vincenzo, to Alexander Thompson; Lot 32, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate, duc Oct. 1, 1912.....200

HEILBERG, Herman, to V. Everitt Macy and another, trustees; 114th St, s s, 173 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years.....19,000

HERREN, Emma J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57th St, 345 West, due.....10,000

HESS, John H., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th Av, 565, due.....7,000

HOCHSTAETTER, Catherine W., to Bowery Savings Bank, 119th St, n s, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....12,500

HOROWITZ, Rebecca, to Joseph Horowitz and another; Cherry St, 369 and 371, s w corner of Gouverneur St, 71, 5 years, 6 per cent.....5,000

KANTOR, Leopold, to Joseph Cooper; 147th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

KLEIN, Sall, to the American Mortgage Company; 122d St, n s, 90 ft e of Park Av, 3 years.....18,000

KLOTZ, Adolph E., to Rosina Alicer and another; 160th St, 944 and 946 East, prior mtgs $5,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....600

KOTZEN, Max, and another to Hugo Cohn; Lewis St, s w corner of 4th St; also Lewis St, n w s, 42.6 ft s of 4th St, due March 15, 1905, 6 per cent.....10,000

LUDINS, David G., to Lily Sinclair; Jennings St, n s, being Lot 8, map of William Birrell property, 2 years, 5½ per cent.....

MANDEL, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Cherry St, 454; also Monroe St, 286, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

McCABE, Mary J., to Henry McCaddin, Jr., Fund for the Education of Candidates for Roman Catholic Priesthood in the Poorer Diocese of the United States and Elsewhere; 120th St, 59 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....8,500

MOLLOY, Maude E., to Charles R. Protze; 101st St, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

MUNRO, Henrietta, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Vandewater St, 24 and 26, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....50,000

OLSEN, Ole H., to Ferdinand Kurzman; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 166th St, prior mtg $135,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....15,500

PATHENHEIMER, Philip, to Joseph Pfleuger; 3d Av, 3,599, 3 years.....6,000

ROSENTHAL, Clara, to Albert Plant; 93d St, 9 East, prior mtg $33,000, due April 1, 1905.....10,000

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Harry Mack; 27th St, 515 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..12,000

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to Julius Shweitzer; 27th St, 515 West, prior mtg $12,000, demand.....9,000

ROUSE, Callman, to William L. Raymond and another, trustees; 112th St, 12 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....25,000

RUTH, Abraham, to Bernhard Klingenstein; 143d St, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,700

SEIFFER, David L., to Washington H. Taylor; Clinton Place, (8th St,) s s, 53 ft w of Mercer St, leasehold, 6 years..27,000

SHANNON, John E., to Annie E. Trainor; 8th Av, n s, being the e 25 ft of Lot 602, map of Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

SPRINGER, Bernat, to Adolph Pawel; 104th St, 126 to 130 East, prior mtg $25,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,500

STUMPFEGGER, Caroline M., to Alexander Cashow; Pilgrim Av, e s, 236 ft n of Liberty St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....1,500

TISMER, Berthold, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Cambreling Av, w s, 20 ft n of 189th St, 3 years.....2,500

VOLPE, Domenico, to Alexander Thompson; Lots 12 to 14, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate, due Oct. 1, 1912..1,200

WILSON, Bessie H., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Lexington Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St; also 58th St, 135 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

WOLFF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Mannacos Realty Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, prior mtgs $215,000, due Aug. 24, 1906, 6 per cent.....10,000

WRIGHT, John Bussing, Jr., to Maple Av, w s, 75 ft n of Logan St, William's Bridge, 6 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 423; Andrew J. Kiernan against Francis W. Bruns, owner; John J. Hoara, contractor.....200

32D ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; William J. Moran against James Kennedy, owner and contractor; A. C. Maynard, contractor.....3,380

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

88TH ST, 106 East; W. J. Fowler Company against Frederick Sackett and another, Sept. 6, 1904.....915

Lis Pendens.

JANSEN AV, n w s, 63 ft s w of Terrace View Av, 40x80; Charles M. Preston, receiver, against William R. Campbell. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

LEXINGTON AV, s e s, 98.4 ft n of 104th St, 16.8 x70; Henry Rosenfeld against Samuel Solomon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. A. Silberberg.

PLOTS 148, 404, 409, 411, 412, 388, 389, 385, 397, 369, and 533, map of the Arden property, Bronx; Sarah A. Varden against Anna Radford and another. To foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 839, 843, to 849; Adolph Hollander against John E. Doyle, (specific performance;) attorney, J. Rieger.

8TH AV, w s, 99.9 ft s of 154th St, .01¼x38.6x irregular; Walter A. Burke, trustee, against John H. Scully, (action to recover possession;) attorney, D. McClure.

8TH ST, s s, and 7th St, n s, Lot 163, map of Unionport, Bronx, and other property in Westchester County; Anna F. Johnson against John T. Tighe and another, (partition;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

41ST ST, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 150x197.6 to 42d St x irregular; City of New York against Rebecca T. Gay and another, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Mae J. Klein and another against Abraham A. Kantor and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lese & Connolly.

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 150x200 to 138th St; Knickerbocker Trust Company against City Homes Improvement Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

BRONX.

Fine new corner, near 3d Av., 50x87; 4 families on floor; 5 rooms, bath; price, $58,000; mortgage, $33,000; rent, $6,300.

5-story apartments, 7 families on floor, near 3d Av. 50x102; all improvements; price, $58,000; mortgage, $44,000; rents, $6,420.

Northeast corner 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., 28.4x100; three buildings, with stores; price, $21,000; mortgage, $13,000; rents, $2,200.

Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., near 147th St.

MODEL HOUSES FIT FOR MILLIONAIRES. Exquisitely built; latest improvements; shower baths, hot water, heat; hardwood trim; brick filled.

Price, $4,800, easy terms; corner 189th and Cambreling Av.; take elevated to Pelham Av., walk east to Cambreling Av. Open daily.

FREMONT REALTY CO., 52 BROADWAY.

SPECULATORS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE. Prominent Brook Av., corner plot, three stores, near 149th St.; price $37,500, little cash required; five-story triple, 14 rooms, no heat, fully rented; $2,800; price $26,000; easy condition; five-story, 12 rooms, with stores, Brook Av.; price $25,000; mortgages $18,500.

McQUAY, Smith Building, 148th St., 3d Av.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 871 5th Av., Manhattan.

2-family houses with all modern improvements, where your family could live, near rapid transit and parks in the Bronx, near fine schools and churches for $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance on mortgage. Bronx Land, Mortgage and Real Estate Company, 741 Tremont Av.

A large, new, detached two-family house; all improvements; furnace; hardwood trim; $3,750; mortgage, $3,000; two-family brick house, $4,350; houses near Bronx Park and subway station. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av.

BARGAIN—$4,500; 2-family house; 11 rooms; all improvements; furnace; hardwood trim; open nickel plate; near Rapid Transit, park, and school; easy terms. PETERS, 2,021 Boston Road. Open Sunday.

For Sale—Single house, 8 rooms and bath; furnace in cellar; on line of rapid transit; 2 blocks Prospect Av. station. Price $4,150; mortgage, $2,750, 5 per cent. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

Must Sell!—3-story house, 21x53; lot, 37½x100; 2 stores, stable; 2 blocks from elevated or rapid transit stations; rents, $1,300; price, $11,500; mortgage, $6,000; take second mortgage. 880 East 161st St., tailor.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

OPPORTUNITY.—5-story double; high class; new; $37,500; rental, $4,180; bargains 1, 2, and 3 family houses. McRickard & Co., 3,095 3d Av.

Bargain for builder, 5-story new law flat, 45x100; price, $48,000; rent, $6,000; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Tel. 571 Melrose.

BEDFORD PARK, near L station, adjoining Southern Boulevard, lot 20x110, below grade; price $2,000; mortgage can remain; investigate at once. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

TWO-FAMILY house, near Crotona Park, 12 rooms, 2 baths, best neighborhood Bronx; 1 block trolley; 5 to "L" station; $8,000; mortgage, $4,500. JOS. F. VION, Smith Bldg., Bronx.

Bargain—Willis Av. 5-story business property; two stores; 12 rooms and bath; price, $27,500; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av, corner 135th St.

FOR SALE—2-family house, 14 rooms, plot 50x100; stable. Price $10,500; mortgage $8,750. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

FOR SALE—Exceptionally desirable lot, 28x143, on trolley line, Van Nest. Price $800 cash. JOS. F. VION, Smith Building, Bronx.

DON'T HAVE TO BE WEALTHY. $500 buys one-family house; $1,000 buys two-family house. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av.

Absolute Bargain—Plot 50x100; vicinity of 138th St.; elevated station; price $7,250; worth $8,500; mortgage $5,000. Weber, 633 East 140th St.

$500 cash buys new one-family cottage near elevated; 7 rooms; modern improvements; price, $4,100. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

Will be sacrificed if sold quickly—8-story brick, 12 rooms, near 161st St. L station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Willis Av.—5-story double flat, with store; price $24,000; terms to suit; 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

Absolute Bargains.—Double, triple flats; 1, 2, 3 family houses; easy terms; write or call. Goldberger, 885 East 142d St.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Estate, 146 East 42d St.

A.—Brick dwelling, 145th St., near Willis Av.; full lot. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

1, 2, 3 story frame houses, single and double flats. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Have several rich offerings in cold water flats in Bronx. Leek, 612 East 141st St.

3d Av., Bronx.—Large house and lot; sale; great bargain. Apply Geo. Miner, 30 Pine St.

Ye rapid-fire agent—quick, cheap deals both ways; Dickson, 3,391 3d Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Send stamp for [illegible]

MANHATTAN.

BARGAINS WORTH INVESTIGATING.

West 102d, (Columbus,) 6-room double....$26,000
West 106th, (Columbus,) 14-room triple.....32,500
West 107th, 6-room double, modern.....33,000
West 108th, 12-room triple, improvements..29,000
West 116th, 12-room triple, improvements..35,000
West 116th, 32 feet double, improvements..44,500
West 117th, 6-room double, modern.....25,000
West 124th, triple, imp'ments; rent $3,500..30,000
West 125th, 14-room triple, cheap.....31,500
West 128th, 5-room double, bargain.....22,350
West 133d, 5-story triple, improvements...28,500

Also many very cheap private house, single flats, and apartment houses in different locations.

WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 Seventh Av.

INVESTMENT.

Price - - - $175,000.
Mortgage 5% - 135,000.
Total Rents - - 18,000.

New, modern, 7-story fireproof elevator apartment, 62x100, near drive. Never vacant.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

LEVY BROS.,
116 West 135th St.
MANHATTAN.

Chance for Investors.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores, $28,500.
8th Av, corner, triple, with large store, $43,000.
2 fine triples, 12 rooms, $27,500.

BRONX.

Fine new corner, with store, $26,000.
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores, $45,000.
Fine triple with 3 stores, 76x110, $54,000.

$2,850 Cash

above existing mortgages will purchase a very choice plot, suitable for immediate improvement.

Size 125 x 100.

AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
Bradhurst Ave. and 151st Str.
SELLER PAYS 1904 TAXES.
If interested, call on sale agent.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way

Snap!

Fine, 7-story Avenus Corner apartment house, near L station and Park. 100x100.
Rents $33,000. Particulars only to principal.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

555 Madison Ave.,
near 56th Street.
FOR SALE—4-story, brownstone residence.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.

A builder, retiring from active business, will dispose of elegant high-class corner elevator apartment house on West End Av., at a very attractive figure. Principals only entertained. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

VERY CHEAP FLATS.

We have several well-located five-story flats, bargain prices. Intending purchasers, kindly call. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

West 106th St.—Triple apartment, price, $55,000; mtge. $40,000 at 4½%; rents $6,012. West 30th St., near 8th Av., plot 95.5x98, suitable for large building; printed list of investments sent on application. Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway.

Investors, Attention!—Bargains; two five-story and basement brownstone double flats, near 8th Av. and 125th St.; fees and clear; prices right; rentals can be increased; terms can be made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

Can guarantee ten to eighteen per cent. on investment.—Double, triple, four family flats and tenements; also some cheap private houses. Moore, 241 West 116th St.; Telephone 74 Morningside.

Sacrifice.—6-story double flat, between Broadway and Amsterdam, or exchange for private house, 120th to 123d, between Mount Morris Park and Lenox Av. Kronengold, 165 Broadway.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Have property located in Bronx, Harlem, and east side; excellent values; no agents. Write or call. Tuck & Cohen, 2 East 116th St.

40-foot apartment, all improvements; fireproof; rent, $6,400; East 58th St.; $80,000; agent terms pays over 15 per cent. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lenox Av., near 135th St.—5-story; 5 rooms, bath; stores; pr., $32,000; rent, $3,432; hot water. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Sacrifice.—Rent, $5,100; price, $42,500; buys extra wide double flat, vicinity 14 8th and 7th; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—$35,000 buys extra large double flat, no heat; vicinity 14 8th Av.; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

146th St., near Willis Av.—5-story: 3-fam., 4 & bath; pr., $23,750; rent, $2,450; increasing investment. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

43-foot apartment, all improvements; rents, $6,-200; all leased; West 103d St.; price, $57,000; easy terms. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

House, 82 West 119th St., near Lenox Av.; subway station; 10 rooms; principals only; no agents. Can be seen after 9 A. M.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 150th.—Double flat, $28,500; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$5,000 cash (price $22,500) buys six-room double flat; elegant order; vicinity 130th and 5th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

1st Av., near 125th St.—5-story tenement, store; pr., $3,500; rent, $2,094; leasehold, 15 years. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

3d Av., near 115th St.—5-story; 4 families; 3 rooms; store; pr., $36,500; mortgage to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

1st Av., near 34th St.—5-story: 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; pr., $17,500; rent, $1,800; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

92d St., near Lexington Av.—10-family flat; 6 rooms; bath; hot water; pr., $26,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

A 5-story 25-foot apartment; 2 stores; rent, $1,500; must be sold at once; want offer. Wagner, 148 East 79th St.

4-story and basement fine private dwelling on West 86th Street; great bargain; mortgage to suit purchaser. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Madison Av.—Double flat, large store, no heat; rent, $3,300; price, $30,000; only $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Bargain.—62d St., near Amsterdam; flat, store; $18,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant three-story and basement, fancy brick and brownstone; all improvements; parquet floors; burglar alarms. Owner, 706 East 135th.

Cheap, four, five-story modern tenements; best section Harlem. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Real estate office near Wall St. for sale, to quick buyer; retiring. Box D 134 Times.

Improved double and triple flats, Harlem; great bargains. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Avenue corner, 6-story, rtores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Corner Park Av., near 106th.—Double flat, $30,-000; rents, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

80th St., near 1st.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents, $1,532. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement 80's, adjoining 3d Av.; 14 rooms, store, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat, cold water; $21,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

Adjoining Subway Station.—5-story triples, hot water; $26,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox Av.

A plot 70x100, 29th St., 7th Av.; price,

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

THE
MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class. Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

Housekeeping Apartments.
Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
Seven Rooms and Bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,100.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,100 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

Office on the Premises
any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS — BACHELORS

Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 641-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

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SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.
343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

200 WEST 111TH ST.
S. W. COR. OF 7TH AVE.

Apartments overlook Central Park and the Drive. Rooms are the largest of any city. Underground station and elevated station within one block.
Suites consisting of 7, 8, and 10 large light rooms. Electric lights. Telephone in each apartment. Night and day elevator service. **Rents from $850 Up.**

THE FAIRFAX,
S. W. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.

New York's most select residential section; within two blocks of Andrew Carnegie's residence. Large rooms. Ample sunlight.
7 and 8 Rooms, from $925 to $1,320.
Telephone connection in each apartment. Elevator service all night. Superintendent on premises.
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THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.

New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,640 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
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Or manager, on premises.

THE MINERVA,
305 West 118th St.,
near Morningside Av.
8 very large light rooms; elevator; electric lights, 'phone, &c. Uniformed attendants, &c.
Rents not raised.
Convenient to all cars.
Best of service.
Rent, $900.
See
Janitor or
ANDERSON, 45 West 125th St.

THE FERNCLIFF,
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FINE CORNER APARTMENTS,
six, seven, and eight rooms, tiled baths, and all modern improvements, including elevator and tel-phone service, electric light, &c.
RENTS, $660 TO $840.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

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Madison Av., Southwest Corner 31st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

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Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 376 East 96th St.

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118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.

Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward. Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT

New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $45 AND $50.
Elevator; hall service; modern. Janitor or WILCOX & SHELTON.
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ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45. $50.

THE NORMANDIE,
102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.

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Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

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6-room apartments; all improvements; $32-$36.

371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Fauhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

55 East 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500

10 ROOMS and 3 baths. { $3,000 / 3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Cafe, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

(OPEN EVERY EVENING)

The Evelyn
101 West 78th St.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.

Housekeeping Apartments, six to nine rooms and bath; rents $800 to $1,800.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, two to four rooms and bath.
Open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, uniformed attendants; chambermaid service in non-housekeeping apartments; rents moderate.
Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT
or Janitor, on premises;
or DOVALE & CO.,
35 Nassau St.

Rochambeau,
1,838-1,800 7TH AV.—DRIVEWAY,
between 112th and 113th Sts.
JUST OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths; rents, $840 to $1,200. Apply to
A. V. AMY & CO.,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 115TH ST.
[Tel. 947 Morningside.]

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CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

Madison Court,
1,301 Madison Av., Corner 95th.

Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a very desirable 9 room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

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COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent corner apartments,
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

The Cabonack
188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.

Fine Apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
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One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

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Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $900.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

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515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $800 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE HAMPTON.
22 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

THE SAGAMORE
101-103 W. 127th St.,
near Lenox Av.; elegant, modern, light apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; rent moderate; ready for immediate occupancy. Firm of Joseph Bierhoff, 48 West 125th St.

THE CROISIC,
N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.

6 and 7 large, light rooms, $35 to $50; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,175-9 Lexington Av., cor. 125th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

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3c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

The Clinton, 253 West 42d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $55 monthly. Apply manager.

231 to 237 24 Av., near Stuyvesant Park, The Evarts and The Senate; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

To Let.—8 large rooms; all improvements; few like it. Apply on premises, 302 Columbus Av. Horton Ice Cream Co.

53d St., 110 East.—4 light rooms and bath; rent, $20 to $22.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.
APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner
66th Street
and Central
Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture. Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified. Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,829—Riverside.

"WHERE TO RESIDE."
Select Apartments with every improvement; elevator, electric light, telephones, &c.
WOODBRIDGE, 131 Edgecombe Av.

Helen Court, 14 Morningside Av.; suitable for doctor; ground floor, 8 rooms, bath; 6 of which face Park; $900. LEVERS, 354 West 116th.

Pauline, 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park, $780.

The Victoria, S. E. corner 138th St. and Lenox Av.
New fireproof apartments, 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms; all night service; $33-$35.

The Greenville, 227 East 14th St.; A rare chance.
Seven rooms, bath; every improvement; rent $45. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

The Margaret, Elevator apartment, 120 W. 116th, bet. Lenox and 7th Avs., 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all night service, &c.

61-69 East 86th St.,
NEAR MADISON AV.

HIGH-CLASS FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
ALL-LIGHT
8-room ground-floor Apartment, suitable for physician.
6 rooms and bath apartment, absolutely light, $50.
Superintendent on premises; references required.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades.

RIVERVIEW,
N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.
Rents $50 and upward.

The STRATHMORE,
52D ST. AND BROADWAY.
7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

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55 Central Park West

New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.
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72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,250.

THE AUGUSTA,
255 West 924 St.; very desirable, high-class, 8-room, all light apartments; elevator; maid's toilet; location unsurpassed; rent, $780.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A.—CORONADO, A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH ST.—8 AND 9 ROOMS, ELEVATOR, $1,100 AND $1,500. CHOICE.
900 Park Av., Cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.
93d St., 102 West, Overlooking Park.—7 rooms, all on Park; rent, $70; hallboys, &c. Janitor, or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.
128th St., 168 West, corner 7th Av.—Desirable single flat, 6 rooms and bath, hot water supply.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof; Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

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Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, & gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

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1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas ranges; complete with all modern improvements; rent $30. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN V. MAGILLIGAN, 98 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Ansonia
BROADWAY,
73d to 74th St.

New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,500
6 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,600
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet...$3,000
18 Rooms, 4 baths, servants' toilets, and lavatories.....$7,500

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

2 Rooms and 1 bath.....$900 & $1,000
3 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600 & $1,800

Booklet Sent on Application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Ave. (near 73d St).
GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS TO RENT IN
"THE ELWOOD,"
4 and 6 West 105th st. and Central Park West.

New building, with all the latest improvements; finely decorated; has electric elevators, telephone, and everything high class.
Also in
THE EDINBORO,
Amsterdam av. and 103d st.
Five and six room Apartments, with all improvements; elevator, telephone and restaurant.
Apply on the premises, or the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. | 430 W. 116th ST. | Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large, light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

THE DESHLER,
southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., adjoining 7th Av. drive; one high-class six-room corner apartment; all rooms facing street; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone; all night elevator service; elaborate and artistic entrance. RENTS $780 PER YEAR.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
One, two, and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired, from $35 up. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept. Rents $27.50 to $37.50.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty, 1,181 3d Av.

79th St., 202 West.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $50; private house block; elevated station 81st St. Janitor, or Wood, 219 W. 125th.

112th St., 509 West, Cathedral Heights.—5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $40; finest, healthiest location.

$55—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$55
Eight large rooms, 3d floor; single apartment.

11th, 55 East.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

156 East 55th St.—Single flat, $29; 6 large rooms, bath; hot water supply.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

32 UNION SQUARE.
38 EAST 21ST ST., near Broadway.
28 WEST 15TH ST.,
127-133 WEST 17TH ST.
STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS. All are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.
Prices Reasonable. Now Ready.
Call at either building, your own broker, or PIGUERON, 32 Union Square, near 16th.

Stores, Bachelor Apartments,
328 Lenox Av., near 125th St. subway station. Large stores, steam heat; rents $720-$1,200. Upper part of building contains 12 rooms and 6 baths; suitable for furnished rooms or bachelor apartments.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St. Broadway at 104th St.

LOFTS BLDGS., CITY, COUNTRY. For Rent or Sale, with or without power, on R. R. or water way. First class locations; best terms. Look our lists over.
T. B. ACKERSON, CONSTRUCTION CO.,
140 Nassau St., N. Y.

ALDRICH COURT.
41-45 BROADWAY.
Two offices to let; rent $500 each.
All modern conveniences.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET.
40x40.
Particularly desirable for offices or light manufacturing; building fireproof; elevator, steam heat, fine light. Bigelow Building, 6th Av. and 9th St.

Desirable lofts and store conveniently located; steam heat, power elevator; well adapted for electrical or manufacturing business; apply on premises. Twentieth Century Laundry Co., 251 3d Av.

DESIRABLE OFFICES
ON STREET FLOOR. VERY LIGHT.
14 VESEY ST., Just off Broadway.

26 West 31st St., near 5th Av.
OFFICES AND STUDIOS, $25-$65.
NEW BUILDING, ELEVATOR. Apply Premises.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

LIGHTEST LOFTS IN THE CITY.
3 lofts, 21,000 square feet; steam power; your inspection invited. 525-531 West 26th St.

Avenue A, corner 86th St.—Large store, suitable for any business; rent, $75 per month. Gustav Goodmann, 1,515 First Av.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 671 5th Av.

Hall for society meetings, lectures, and concerts. Morning, afternoon or evenings. Capacity, 175. 226 West 58th St.

Pearl St.—Lofts; immediate possession; $25 to $50 per month. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage; Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Grand house near Broadway, 19th St.; suitable business; elevator; rear stairway. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

To Let.—Offices or meeting rooms for women or women's work; $25 6th Av., now being hastily finished. Please call to see them.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store and lofts to let, 131 West 24th St. Write or call. Charles O. Korth, 184 East End Av.

Floor.—All light, new building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

Greenwich St., 715, Cor. Charles.—Two desirable stores, $12-$15. Ames, 26 West 31st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SLAWSON & HOBBS.
A select list of West Side dwellings,
Under our sole management,
FOR RENT.

262 WEST 72D STREET
Magnificently appointed 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 21 ft. wide; 3-sty. bth. extn; hardwood floors throughout; unexcelled location. Unfurnished, or owner will leave partly furnished, or will completely furnish, and rent at an inducive figure. Rent, unfurnished.....$3,000

266 WEST 72D STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; 2 bths.; hardwood floors. Concession made to good tenant. Rent.....$3,000

248 WEST 76TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 19 ft. wide; bth. extn.; 2 bths.; elegant condition throughout. Rent.....$2,000

816 PROSPECT PLACE, BKLYN.
3-sty. high-stoop, 25-ft. dwelling; conservatory extension; 8 bedrooms; exposed plumbing; reduced. Rent.....$800

13 LUDLOW STREET
(Park Hill Section) Yonkers, N. Y.
Beautiful 3-sty. frame dwelling; greatly reduced. Rent.....$480

157 WEST 86TH STREET
Fine 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; will redecorate, remodel 2 bathrooms, and put in perfect condition. Rent.....$2,100

124 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; location very best; wide street, controlled by Park Department. Rent.....$2,200

102 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop, 20-ft. dwelling; bth. extn.; 2 bths. Will put in first-class condition and make concession to right party. Rent.....$2,000

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

The attention of residents and would-be settlers on the West Side is called to the fact that on the first of the present month Mr. Vreeland, President of the N. Y. City Railway Co., announced the inauguration of a new West Side Line of travel via Amsterdam Avenue, which, by means of transfer, opens up all the North, South, East, and West city surface lines to the residents of the Upper West Side for a single fare, and shortens the time of transit from 125th St. to Houston St. between 10 and 15 minutes.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST.
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Reduced Rentals.
Houses 5th Ave. Section.
No. 1—NEAR FIFTH AVE., full width, modern plumbing, perfect order, $3,000, or unfurnished.

No. 2—ON MURRAY HILL, medium sized American basement; furnished, $2,500.

No. 3—FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., modern high-stoop house, never before offered; $6,500, or furnished.

No. 4—AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE, in the Sixties, furnished $2,200, or unfurnished.
J. P. WHITON-STUART,
576 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. **25 Broad St.**

139 WEST 80TH STREET.
Immediate possession; 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300, 3 years' lease.
Ch. Volzing & Son, No. 953 Third Avenue, Nineteenth Ward Bank Building.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let
Call or send for list,
PORTER & CO.
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

139 West 80th Street.
Immediate possession. Elegant 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300. 3 years' lease. Private family only.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $800 to $4,000.
APARTMENTS, 3 to 10 rooms, $350 to $2,400.
50th to 125th St., West.
LINDSLEY & GOODALE, 1,947 Broadway.

Four-story brown-stone dwelling to let.
25 East 31st St.; suitable for millinery; has 12 rooms and bath; electric light; possession now; rent reasonable.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement, fancy front, box-stoop house; best block Bedford section, Brooklyn; 14 rooms and bath; parlor-floor dining room, with butler's pantry extension; tiled hall and bathroom; open plumbing, parquet floors; rent reasonable; possession Oct. 1. K. E. Bunnell, 154 Nassau St., New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

MADISON AVENUE CORNER.
ABOUT 40 FT. FRONT, NOW
being done over, fully furnished.
SOLE AGENTS,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., (Near 47th St.)

In The 40's, Near Madison Avenue
American basement dwelling, modern; perfect order; fully furnished; rent moderate.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 5th Av., near 47th St.

47th St., Near 5th Ave.
Nearly full width four-story dwelling, in perfect order; fully furnished; rent reasonable.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., (Near 47th St.)

52nd Street,
near Madison Avenue.
A three-story dwelling containing eight rooms and bath, attractively furnished; season or year.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER.
573 5th Av., (near 47th St.)

38TH STREET,
Near Lexington Avenue.
A small sized four-story dwelling, fully furnished; rent reasonable.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., (Near 47th St.)

ON MURRAY HILL.
Medium size American basement dwelling, fully and handsomely furnished.
Rent season or year.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., (Near 47th St.)

In the 30's, near Park Av.
4-story, 17-ft. dwelling, with butler's pantry extension; fully furnished.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 Fifth Av., near 47th St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL OXFORD,
N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.
New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

HOTEL ORLEANS
Is delightfully located at
S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV.,
overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park.
One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.
Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under
NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Dining Room on 10th Floor.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

LE MARQUIS
HOTEL,
12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL.
BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS.
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,500.
Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,200.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
C. F. SPOTTSWOOD, Prop.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE KENESAW,
corner Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet.
Dining Room American Plan.
$7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

EARLE HOTEL
103 Waverley Place.
One door from Washington Square North.
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, **$30.00 per week.**

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Lexington Av., 993, Near 71st St.—Elegant four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; 2 baths; mirrors; $1,300. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1288 Plaza.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

606 Park Av., near 64th St.—Four-story and basement; 13½ feet wide.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against KAUFMAN SIMON, Emelie Simon, Charles E. Hoadley, and "Edward" L. Root, said name "Edward" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, said defendant residing at Waterbury, Connecticut, and being known to plaintiff as E. L. Root, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated July 8th, 1904.
CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
To Emelie Simon, defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1904.
CAMPBELL & MOORE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 132 Nassau Street, New York City. au25-1awSwTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against EMELIE SIMON and EDGAR R. JACKSON, defendants.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated July 13, 1904

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Cameo pin set in silver; coming in on Erie Road; reward. 238 West 114th St.

Lost—Dog; light brown, rough hair and whippet shape like greyhound; small; from Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre; $5 reward; cuts on neck and back from fighting. J. H. Burton, Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

Lost—One hundred shares of United States Steel Common, Certificate No. 26,317, in the name of Mary C. Matthews; transfer has been stopped. Notify M. C. Matthews, 251 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lost—Dog; near West 110th St., Sunday morning, black French poodle; address on collar; $15 reward will be paid for return to U. B. Tarkington, 245 West 81st St.

Lost—Certificate C-71,731, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, J. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

$100 reward for pendant, with one large and two small diamonds, lost Sept. 17, between S. S. Lucania, Cunard Dock, and Cafe Martin. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

16th St., 134 East.—Desirable hall rooms with board; reference.

18TH ST., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

23d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

51st St., 223 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 315 West.—Large and medium-sized rooms; adults; American private family; references.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

95th St., 55 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

104th St., 81 West.—Very desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table board; references.

115th St., 540-542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsome room; dressing room attached; excellent board; ready Oct. 1.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family; take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Second-floor suites and rooms singly; high-class board.

Private Jewish family, (mother and sons,) modern residence West 93d St., will rent two rooms and board to congenial people who can appreciate home surroundings. Comford, 1,364 Broadway.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Young man desires small room near 58th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—52d St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references; every convenience; most central. Tredwell.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

13th St., 133 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; neat, clean house.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

17th St., 123 East, Corner Irving Place.—Front parlor and bedroom; bath; steam heat; references.

17th St., 300 West.—Outside rooms to rent; bath, elevator; $3 week. Barney's bell.

29th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

36th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 127 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 108 West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 157 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49th St., 131 W.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; hot water; private house.

49 West 46th St.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single.

52d St., 45 West.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; telephone and valet service.

54th St., 168 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, airy, well-furnished room; gentlemen preferred; references essential.

65th St., 60 East.—Large front room; private family; references required; reasonable.

71st St., 61 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny room, or large front room; private house; telephone.

71st St., 118 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light; gentlemen; reference.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

77th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

81st St., 202 West.—Nicely furnished, comfortable room; all conveniences; private family; moderate; references; gentleman.

81st St., 131 West.—Large sunny room, with dressing room; physician's residence; moderate; references required.

81st St., 117 West.—Near El station; desirable Large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

82d St., 129 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

111th St., 241 West.—Light, airy, newly furnished rooms; elevator, steam heat, telephone. Schlutter.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; $4-$6.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 220 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath, steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced salesladies for dress trimmings; permanent positions for competent persons. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Frederick Loeser & Co. require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, china, flowers and feathers. Apply to Superintendent between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Several High-class Waist Saleswomen. — Only thoroughly experienced persons of good appearance, with excellent references, need apply to Superintendent between 9:30 and 10 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—American, English, or Canadian woman as housekeeper at Orange, N. J.; must be able to market and cook, and take entire charge of small house; one maid kept, and laundress comes two days each week; only two in family; $35 a month; highest reference required. Address only, 190 Center St., Orange, N. J.

Wanted—Typists familiar with taking dictation from the graphophone; must be experienced. 241 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Males.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require first-class carpet salesmen, carpet layers, and carpet porters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Wanted—Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen on all railroads; firemen $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A salesman who has had a large experience in decorated work; must be first-class and capable of taking responsibility. Address, stating full particulars, A. B. C., Box 148 Times Office.

Wanted—Clock Department—The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced salesman for this department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Stenographer; position as secretary in boys' school at Tarrytown; college graduate preffered. Address, with particulars, William Topper, 115 East 100th St., New York.

Wanted—Bright, active real estate man; Hebrew preferred; good opportunity; liberal commission; must furnish bonds. Reliable, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Wagon Boys—Bright, active boys living in Harlem. Apply to Mr. Dowd at stable, 335 West 16th St.

Wanted—Carpenters, to work on finish building southwest corner Fulton and William St. Apply at building.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a bright boy; must be a Christian and willing to start at $7.00. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Stenographer; must be competent and of neat appearance; state experience, &c. M. B., Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Companion.—By a Southern gentlewoman as companion; best Southern and New York references. R., 2,180 8th Av.

Cook and Laundress.—By a reliable woman for apartments; three or four adults; reference. 349 West 42d St.

Cook.—By first-class family cook; best city reference. 634 3d Av., ring first bell.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 103 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $12-$15. Immediate, Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references; $8-$9. Punctual, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer.—Well educated; seven years' experience; fully competent as private secretary or for responsible position; references. Miss L., Box 111 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Unusual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Former teacher; does clean, accurate work; quiet; limited experience; moderate. Eastmanite, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Cultured, five years' experience with International Mercantile Agency; young; intelligent. Credentials, 198 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; High School education; competent; salary $12. Steno., Box 1,503 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Expert law, commercial, insurance work; able to fill any position. E. P., Box 194 Times.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—First-class; wants permanent position; Remington. Valuable, Box 108 Times.

Stenographer and typewriter; expert at figures; best of references. D Box 150 Times.

Stenographer.—Accustomed to rapid dictation; $15. Particular, Box 107 Times.

Typewritist, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Males.

Ambitious young man, (25,) desires a position with chance for advancement; have had clerical and general business experience; can furnish references; moderate salary to start. Box G 102 Times.

Bookkeeper.—An experienced and competent middle-aged man; permanent or temporary; manufacturing, mercantile, or corporation; excellent references; would start at $20 per week. Thorough, I Box 203 Times.

Bookkeeper, 25; competent and experienced; double entry bookkeeper; best references. Bookkeeper, 1,364 Broadway.

Boss carpenter not belonging to association can get all the men needed and do work for owners. Capable. Times, Harlem.

Coachman.—Married; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; city or country; disengaged at present; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 East 48th.

Competent man wants permanent or temporary position for few hours daily or weekly; qualified to work for estates or private individuals in executive or clerical position; bookkeeping; well versed in real estate; no canvassing desired; excellent references. A., Box 105 Times.

Paperhangcr.—Silks, velvets, Japanese; perfect work guaranteed; highest references. Stafford, 141 East 44th St.

Secretary.—Capable and experienced man, about to relinquish present position of secretary to General Manager of large railroad, account of office being abolished; good stenographer; highest references; salary expected, $150 per month. Box L 179 Times.

Secretary.—Thirty-five years; excellent stenographer and exceptionally well-equipped otherwise for position with exacting gentleman of wealth or extensive interests. Business, Box 138 Times.

Secretary.—Young man, 22; American; capable stenographer; 3 years' legal experience; as secretary, or where he would have an opportunity to work up to such; good correspondent; references. E. H., Box 109 Times.

Situation wanted by physician, graduate medical department of Columbia; 33; vigorous; anything honest, anywhere; can teach Latin, Greek, elementary German; reason, business dull. Address Physician, Box 217 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—By young man, 25; two months' experience; accurate, willing; reference; moderate salary. Steno., 115 Times.

Stenographer—Experienced; thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted, 177 Times.

Wanted—Position to take charge of gentleman's place; life experience; gardening, farming; can furnish first-class references. J. O., Vaughn's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Young man desires position in some business; speaks Italian and English languages thoroughly. Henry F. Conte, 818 Traphagan St., West Hoboken, N. J.

Young man, (24,) strictly honest, good references, wishes position with chance for advancement. W. Watkins, 513 Grand St., Brooklyn.

SAY C. E. RING GOT $5,803.

Star Insurance Company Makes Larceny Charge Against Agent.

Charles E. Ring, a member of the insurance firm of Bremer, Dufour, Ring & Pinckney Company of 80 William Street, which is the owner of the twelve-story building there, was charged with the larceny of $5,803 from the Star Fire Insurance Company of Louisville, Ky., in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. He was paroled until today in the custody of his counsel, Philip Gardiner, son of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner

Charles F. Mitchell, General Manager of the Star Company, was complainant. It is alleged that Mr. Ring withheld collections made for the company. Mr. Gardiner ordered him not to talk, but said that when 4,000 items in the accounts of Mr. Ring were checked it would be found that a balance was due Mr. Ring from the company. Mr. Ring has recently figured in several civil suits over insurance matters.

Fell Through Fire Escape to Death.

While shouting good-bye to a boy companion who was starting for school, five-year-old Harry Miller fell through the fire escape at his home on the third floor of the five-story tenement house at 140 Madison Street yesterday afternoon, fracturing his skull in two places. He died an hour after the accident. In falling, the lad passed through the fire escape openings on the second and first floors. The housekeeper of a near-by tenement house, Mrs. Louis Zelden, tried to catch him, but she was too late.

"SAVE MY LIFE, THEN I'LL TELL OF SHOOTING"

Dying Brooklyn Saloon Keeper's Answer to Physician.

FOUND MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT

McNally Had Five Wounds, but There Was No Pistol Near and Doors to Rooms Were Locked.

Mysteriously shot, either by himself or some one familiar with his surroundings, Frank McNally, thirty-eight years old, died in his rooms over his saloon at 104 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The dying man was found by his barkeeper, Albert Marshall, about 5 o'clock, when Marshall went to McNally's room to get the keys to open the saloon. McNally was lying across his bed with five pistol wounds in his body. Two were in the left side of the head, one on the right side of the body under the arm, one in the index finger of the right hand, and one in the abdomen. No pistol was found, and McNally refused to explain the shooting, simply asking for a doctor and a priest.

McNally was engaged to marry Toma Hanlon, an actress, of 78 Clinton Avenue, and he called on her Tuesday night. Miss Hanlon says that there was no quarrel, and that McNally left her in a happy frame of mind. Two of the wounds in McNally's head, the police say, must have been made by a right-handed man, while McNally was left-handed. The two doors leading to McNally's suite were securely locked, there being no indications that the rooms had been entered, or that there had been a struggle. The man's watch and $86 in money were undisturbed.

When Marshall entered the rooms with a pass key and found his employer wounded he asked:

"Who did it?"

"Never mind about that," was the reply. "Go get a doctor and a priest, and get the doctor first. I think that I'm all in."

A physician who lived in the neighborhood was summoned, and while working over the dying man tried to get him to tell something of what had happened. In this he was unsuccessful, McNally simply saying:

"You save my life, and then the whole thing will be told." He died at 5:30 o'clock.

The police learned that McNally had closed his place at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, saying that he was tired. The few customers in the place at the time left, and McNally went alone to his rooms. Shortly after 4 o'clock a baker working in the neighborhood heard two pistol shots, and listened for an outcry, but none came.

The wound in McNally's abdomen was not disclosed until the autopsy performed last night by Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the Coroner's physician. It also developed, on investigation of the bed in which McNally was found, breathing his last, that it had been occupied by two persons. Detectives spent the greater part of last night in an effort to find out who this second person was, but without success.

When Capt. Toole of the Flushing Avenue Police Station heard that McNally had been calling on Miss Hanlon he sent a detective to see her. Beyond the fact that McNally had had a quarrel and fistfight with a man four months ago she knew of no trouble.

"I have known Mr. McNally for four years," she said, "and we were engaged to be married. We have had no quarrels. I was married twelve years ago in Jersey to an actor. We parted and I have not heard of him since. It was my intention to secure a divorce and marry Mr. McNally."

Miss Hanlon, Marshall, the barkeeper, and Joseph Cirolia, who was employed by McNally in the saloon, were taken to the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, where Detective Carney asked that they be detained as witnesses. Magistrate Voorhees, however, refused to hold any of them.

BURGLARS RAID SILK STORE.

Escape Over Roof Minus Booty When Policeman Gives Chase.

In the early hours of yesterday morning burglars forced an entrance into the stores of Cohen Brothers, dealers in silk trimmings at 15, 17, and 19 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg. They packed up for removal property valued at $5,000, but stayed too long looking for more plunder.

They were discovered simultaneously by a man in the street and by a member of the firm who had been sleeping in the upper part of the building. The alarm raised brought Policeman Lynch of the Stagg Street Station, who chased the thieves to the roof, firing several shots as he ran. The robbers escaped.

After the burglars were gone the policeman went back to the store, and on the floor he found a loaded revolver, a jimmy, 3 feet long; brace bits, a sledge hammer, and other burglars' implements, besides candles and a slouch hat. The police believe that the burglars were the same that robbed the dress goods store of Abraham Punski, at Manhattan Avenue and Boerum Street, in the early part of last week, when silks valued at $5,000 were stolen.

BOOKMAKER-CLERK HELD.

O'Donnell's Bail Increased on New Allegation of Forgery.

Frank O'Donnell, eighteen years old, who is accused of obtaining about $40,000 by forgeries committed while he was employed as a clerk in the law office of Edward H. Floyd-Jones, at 51 Wall Street, and who was arrested while making a book at the Brighton Beach race track, was rearraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. Magistrate Mayo held O'Donnell for the Grand Jury and increased his bail from $5,000 to $7,500.

Mrs. Josephine K. Jones of Massapequa, aunt of Mr. Floyd-Jones, appeared as a new complainant. Mr. Floyd-Jones said that while he was in St. Louis, on Sept. 7, O'Donnell went to Massapequa and obtained Mrs. Jones's check book on the plea that his employer had returned to New York and wanted it. It was said that Mrs. Jones had lost $33,000 through O'Donnell's operations, that Mr. Floyd-Jones's loss was $4,700, and that Mrs. Davenport, companion to Mrs. Jones, had lost $1,700, though O'Donnell had refunded $600 to her.

Detective Sergeant Flannelly, who made the arrest, said that on the way from Coney Island the boy seemed greatly comforted when he was told that if he confessed he might escape with thirteen months' imprisonment in the Elmira Reformatory.

"Well, I guess I'll plead guilty and beat the game in a year," O'Donnell is said to have declared.

YOUNG WIFE BURNED TO DEATH.

Body Found After Blaze in Jersey City Apartment.

Tenants of the building at 170 Bay Street, Jersey City, discovered smoke pouring from the apartments occupied by Mrs. Annie Fox, twenty-eight years old, and her husband, Morris Fox, yesterday noon. They turned in an alarm. The firemen found the woodwork of the kitchen blazing.

After the fire had been extinguished the body of Mrs. Fox was found in a storeroom adjoining the kitchen. It is supposed that her clothing had taken fire while she was preparing dinner, and that she had run into the storeroom in her efforts to extinguish the flames. The couple had no children. Mr. Fox, who was at work, returned for dinner just as the firemen found his wife's body. He was prostrated with grief, and was too ill to be questioned.

THE DRY DOCK RAIDED.

Complainant Missing and Police Hint at Foul Play.

The Dry Dock Hotel, at Third Street and the Bowery, which is run by "Jake" Herts and his wife Rose, was raided last night by the police of the Fifth Street Station, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court. Max Schwartz, a clerk in the hotel, was arrested, charged with keeping a disorderly house.

The raid followed closely on the arrest of Mrs. Herts Tuesday night, on complaint of Bernard Rice, a traveling man of East Buffalo, who alleges that she administered "knock-out drops" to him and robbed him of a gold watch valued at $80, $75 in bills, and some clothing.

Rice did not appear against the woman in the Yorkville Court yesterday, and the police intimate their belief that he has been done away with.

Capt. McDermott had a number of detectives out yesterday searching for Rice. None of his friends or relatives in this city has seen him, and he was penniless when he reported the robbery to the police.

The police said last night that it seemed very strange that the traveling man should disappear so completely. They have seen a number of men with whom Rice was acquainted, but he had been to none of them. His relatives said that they only knew of his presence in town from what they had read in the newspapers.

The detectives said last night that they believed Rice had fallen a victim of a gang that frequents the Bowery. They intimate that they believe that he was followed after leaving the police station and lured to a house, and was either made a prisoner or put out of the way in some other manner.

Justice Gaynor not long ago granted an injunction forbidding policemen from standing on guard in front of the door of the hotel.

PINKERTON'S NAME FORGED.

Sleuth's Alleged Signature Gets $20 from Jersey City Saloon Man.

Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of the Pinkerton Detective Agency had a hard time yesterday making up his mind whether Robert Trautman of 292 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, had been trying to break into jail or merely had made a bid for dime museum notoriety. Trautman was arrested yesterday, and among other things is accused of having forged the name of Robert A. Pinkerton, the terror of forgers and bank burglars, to a check.

The check to which Mr. Pinkerton's name is alleged to have been forged was for $20, and was passed on B. Meyers, a saloonkeeper at 304 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. It was drawn on the Chatham National Bank in this city. In the first place, Mr. Pinkerton does not keep an account at the Chatham National Bank, and in the second place, what purported to be the signature of Mr. Pinkerton was no more like the handwriting of the detective than Chinese script.

In due course word was sent back to Mr. Meyers of Jersey City that he was out $20. The saloonkeeper called on the Pinkertons and told them that the man who passed the check had dropped into his saloon and told him he was engaged on important work for the agency, and that the check had been given him for expenses.

Trautman after his arrest was taken to the Pinkerton office in this city, where he was looked upon with mingled amusement and interest by Assistant Superintendents Dougherty and Fallon of the Criminal Department. It was not in connection with the forgery of Mr. Pinkerton's name, however, that the young man was arrested, but in connection with a check for $34 to which he is alleged to have signed the name of Joseph Le Jeune, a commission merchant of 186 Washington Street.

LIFTED CAR OFF LAD.

Laborers Helped Rescue Andrew Mayer, Run Down at School Crossing.

As the children who attend the public school in Forty-sixty Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue were scurrying across Broadway at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon twelve-year-old Andrew Mayer was run down by a south-bound Fort Lee car and probably fatally crushed. He was running to escape several companions, and did not notice the approach of the car.

Policeman Gilligan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station is on duty at the corner there to prevent just such accidents, but at the time he was returning from the opposite crossing, whither he had escorted several little girls. In an instant he was trying to rescue the boy. The motorman had been unable to bring the car to a stop at once, and the boy's body was jammed under the forward truck. His screams brought a crowd of laborers from adjacent buildings in course of construction, and at least half a hundred pairs of sturdy arms struggled and tugged in vain to lift the car, which was crushing out the little fellow's life. Try as they would, they could not move it. Then Policeman Gilligan ran to the southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, and, grabbing two big pieces of scantling from the sidewalk, dragged them back after him. The timbers were placed under the forward and rear ends, and with a mighty effort the car was lifted sufficiently to permit Gilligan to creep under the truck and dislodge the boy's body. By this time he was unconscious.

The boy was hurried away to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, and the crowd turned its attention to the motorman. Threats and imprecations were uttered as Policeman Gilligan placed him under arrest. He said he was Fred Wendt, thirty-seven years old, of 518 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

When the news of the accident was taken to the injured boy's home, at 445 West Forty-sixth Street, his sister, Frieda, seventeen years old, who has been playing little mother to the family since the death of their mother some months ago, collapsed, and it was necessary to summon a physician. It is not thought the boy can recover.

"I didn't see the boy," said Wendt, the motorman, in court. "We always watch for the cop at that corner, and I did not see him. I have children of my own, and I know how it feels."

He was held until this morning to await the outcome of the boy's condition.

NEW CIGAR WAR PROMISED.

Break Between the Trust and Some of the Big Jobbers.

Smokers who remember with delight the price war on imported cigars a year ago, when Cuban brands were sold at less than the duty paid on them, may congratulate themselves, for in all probability another war just as bitter will start in a few days. It was announced yesterday that Park & Tilford had severed all connection with the American Tobacco Company, commonly known as the Tobacco Trust, and would no longer handle any of its goods. The significance of this may be understood when it is known that Park & Tilford are the largest jobbers of imported cigars in the United States, and that the American Tobacco Company, through its branch, the Havana Cigar Company, controls a majority of the factories in Cuba.

Just what the reason for the rupture is neither side was willing to tell yesterday, but it was learned pretty definitely that ever since the last price war, a year ago, Park & Tilford have been harassed. Prices have been stiffened and discounts cut, and in many instances, it is said, leading brands have been offered by the trust direct to Park & Tilford's customers at the same prices at which they were sold to that firm. The firm has been followed by other jobbers, who complain that they have been similarly treated. A representative of Park & Tilford said yesterday:

"We will buy no more goods from the Havana Cigar Company, and we will get rid of what we have as quickly as we can. There are other manufacturers who make cigars every bit as good as any controlled by the trust, and we have no fear that we will be unable to give our customers the goods they want."

Mail orders promptly filled.

The New "Telescope"

A Smart Hat for Smart Dressers at $1.85

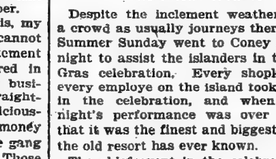
Every young man who pretends to be in the fashion will want to own one of these new "Telescope" hats. It's an exceptional opportunity, this sale, as these hats in like quality cannot be duplicated for less than $3 elsewhere. The colors are black, brown, gray, nutria, tan, steel and pearl. The special price is $1.85.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

GRANTED, that you have never tried our Fall and Winter Suits; have never made the comparison that every prudent merchant makes between what he is getting and what other people are getting for about the same price:—

Don't you think it might be well worth while to examine into the merits of clothing that is daily satisfying the most exacting taste in this most exacting town? Suits $15—$32.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.



"Still a few left in the Country."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

INVESTOR'S EDITOR CONFESSES INIQUITY

Broadsides the Mysterious "Guardian" with His Regrets.

ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT, TOO

Says His Employers Were "Swindlers and Thieves"—Admits He Never Wrote a Word of Truth.

The "United States Investor's Guardian" is without an editor. The publication first appeared in June, and in its monthly issues it has launched a stream of invective against numerous business houses in New York and elsewhere, and by the very boldness of the attacks has commanded attention. "Fraud," "fakir," "swindler," "thief" have been terms employed. The victims of the paper's methods have used every effort to try to find the man responsible for the denunciatory warfare in which it indulged.

On the first page of the September issue, just out, under the caption "An Open Confession," the "editor" announces his retirement, prefacing the announcement by the statement that he has been in charge for three months "in the interest of one of the most desperate gang of swindlers and thieves that has ever infested any country."

Who the conscience-stricken editor is does not appear. No name is signed to the confession. Indeed, the police of New York, Washington, and Baltimore would hail the discovery of his identity with delight, for they have been trying hard to put their hands on him ever since Aug. 25, when, upon the complaint of a New York real estate concern, the Post Office Department issued a fraud order against the paper.

"I wish before leaving to say in this, my last issue," writes the editor who cannot be found, "that outside of this statement no word of truth has ever appeared in these columns. Upright and honest business men, as well as properous and straightforward corporations, have been maliciously attacked with the sole idea that money might be influenced from them to the gang which has given me employment. Those who have had correspondence with me know the few firms I have recommended, and I wish now to confess that they are all frauds."

The "Guardian" purports to be published at 1,421 F Street, N. W., Washington. When the Post Office authorities were seeking the head of the publication it was found that the address given was that of a livery stable. A man named Gerald was found there, who said he had nothing to do with the paper. In his confession the penitent editor says: "The Guardian has never been represented in Washington except by an office boy, and my work has been conducted in an out-of-the-way corner of New York, in constant fear of the police and the wrath of those I have assailed."

Investigations have proved that the paper was mailed somewhere in Brooklyn, but the Post Office agents were unable to ascertain where it was printed. Among the New York concerns which have been attacked in the columns of "The Guardian" are Wood, Harmon & Co., Wheeler & Co., the Marconi Securities Company, the De Forest Wireless Company, and A. L. Wisner & Co.

Among the out-of-town houses attacked was Lake, Herring & Co. of Baltimore, and Wheeler & Co. of 32 Broadway had one of its agents write its Washington address for a report on Lake, Herring & Co., and the "editor" wrote back that its "very name was fishy." The Baltimore concern took up the matter with the Post Office Department, and was instrumental in securing the issuance of the fraud order against the publication.

In concluding his confession the "editor" declares that the paper "was conceived in iniquity and published for but one object—to influence money from trusting country people to the concerns recommended privately by the paper and controlled by the gang which, for a few months, kept me in bread and butter. Doubtless these thugs and swindlers will deny all this article in a subsequent issue, but I have done my best to make peace with those I have so grossly deceived and those whom I have so unjustly attacked."

Heyzer Wife No. 1 Sues for Estate.

Elizabeth R. Heyzer, the widow of Charles H. Heyzer, the Custom House Inspector who died in February last and left a will bequeathing all of his real and personal property to Mary Ann Morris, known for thirty years as "Polly Heyzer," has commenced an action in the Supreme Court to have the will set aside on the ground that it was procured by the Morris woman by fraud. Heyzer had lived a dual life, posing as the husband of the Morris woman within a block of his own home. His five children appear as plaintiffs with his

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

"Still a few left in the Country."

CONEY'S MARDI GRAS.

Thousands See Big Parade Despite Inclement Weather.

Despite the inclement weather, as large a crowd as usually journeys there on a fine Summer Sunday went to Coney Island last night to assist the islanders in their Mardi Gras celebration. Every shopkeeper and every employe on the island took some part in the celebration, and when the first night's performance was over all agreed that it was the finest and biggest thing that the old resort has ever known.

The chief event in the celebration is the parade, which will be repeated to-night and again to-morrow night. Starting from the Concourse Hotel, it moved along Surf Avenue almost to Sea Gate. In it were the performers of the combined amusements at the island, firemen, policemen, and letter carriers, and the thousands of employes of the various resorts.

A thousand girls, each carrying a torch, made a pretty section, but the hit of the night was a big float on which was represented an incubator in which lay the infant Coney Island. The incubator was supported by Father Knickerbocker and Mother Brooklyn.

One float was fitted with a giant frankfurter machine and a griditron. As it moved along in sight of the spectators a dog was thrown into the machine from time to time, and two assistants then drew forth long strings of frankfurters.

The celebration ended with the burning of colored fire about all of the buildings on the site of the last fire. It looked as though the whole section was again burning, and the Fire Department was called out to give an exhibition in putting the fire out and in rescuing people. The engines and trucks from Luna Park and Dreamland responded, and worked alongside of the regular men from the Coney Island station.

To-night the special feature of the celebration will be the burning of a vessel at sea. The 400 life savers who took part in last night's parade will man boats and will go to the rescue of the people aboard the burning vessel.

Justice Has Her Scales Once More.

Passers-by yesterday noticed that the scales that fell from the hand of the statue of Justice surmounting the City Hall on the day that Mayor McClellan discharged the Slocum Relief Committee had been replaced. Martin Keese, the veteran custodian of the building, took advantage of the incident to have the balances polished and burnished till they gleamed like new metal.

Wilson Free on Assault Charge.

Magistrate Steers, in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday heard the case of Bingham T. Wilson, a magazine writer and an anti-McCarren man, who, after being struck in the face by Peter Hughes, a foldwer of McCarren, at Manhattan Avenue and Kent Street, retaliated by fracturing Hughes's skull with a cane. Wilson was discharged, Hughes, who is still in the Eastern District Hospital, declining to prosecute.

New Destroyer's Engines Tested.

Steam was raised under the boilers of the torpedo-boat destroyer Nicholson at the navy yard yesterday to discover whether there were any leaks and to test the engines. The Nicholson is a sister boat to the O'Brien, both of which were built by the Crescent Shipyards Company and taken over by the Government when that company was put into the hands of a receiver. The engines of the new sheathed cruiser Chattanooga also had a full power trial.

Furnishings can't be "too fresh."

"Business" shirts—the patterned stiff bosom sort, are just from the makers; $1.50 to $2.50.

Neckwear—every scarf made for this Fall. 50 cents to $2.

Pajamas just out of the boxes, and from the exceptional $1 sort up they're the prettiest patterns ever.

Gloves, underwear, canes, fancy handkerchiefs, hosiery—fresh specimens of the newest things.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

HIGGINS AT SAGAMORE HILL.

Calls with Jacob Riis—President to Return to Washington To-day.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt's sojourn at Sagamore Hill will end to-morrow. At 9:30 o'clock he and his family will board the naval yacht Sylph and start immediately for Jersey City, where they will take special cars attached to the 1:14 P. M. Pennsylvania train for Washington.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day Frank W. Higgins, Republican candidate for Governor, and Jacob Riis, who returned a day or two ago from a Summer's visit to Denmark.

"I came to Oyster Bay," said Mr. Higgins, "by invitation of the President to discuss with him certain matters in which we are mutually interested. That is about all there is to my visit. I have no special mission here."

In response to an inquiry as to whether he would conduct a speaking campaign, Mr. Higgins replied:

"Probably not, although that point has not been decided definitely."

Mr. Riis came to Oyster Bay to pay his respects to the President and to deliver personally a message of felicitation and good will from King Oscar of which he was the bearer.

While the President and Mr. Higgins were in conference they received the news of Judge D. Cady Herrick's nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention. Neither the President nor Mr. Higgins made any comment.

STOCK FIRM CLOSES DOORS.

Many Who Signed Odd Stipulation Slips Flock to Office.

At the offices of John McCrea & Co., on the sixth floor of 42 Broadway, yesterday, there were a number of excited men and women, both old and young, in the customers' room. The firm had closed its offices as far as the transaction of business was concerned.

The firm has dealt in railway and other stocks, and also privileges.

The methods of the firm are said to have been queer. When a customer gave an order a slip was given him or her to sign. These slips contained stipulations to the effect that the order might be executed in any city or place, that it might be executed by any exchange or member of any exchange or by any private transaction with any other client of J. McCrea & Co., or with any seller or buyer of the firm. The firm also stipulated that it did not have to divulge who made the purchase or sold the stock in question. The firm, it is said, had a membership on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which is not a recognized institution.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh southeast to south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,074. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. (Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S TRAIN MET WITH ACCIDENT

Was Going Slowly or Results Would Have Been Serious.

ENGINE DRIVE-WHEEL BROKE

Mishap Just as Train Was Entering Tunnel at Baltimore—Delay of Thirty-six Minutes Resulted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Oyster Bay at 6:52 o'clock this afternoon. The President's train was delayed about thirty-six minutes by an accident to the rear drive-wheel of the locomotive as it entered the tunnel at Baltimore. The accident caused no damage to the train.

The train was proceeding at a very slow rate of speed when the accident occurred or the result might have been serious. It was not making more than three miles an hour when the tire of the rear drive-wheel on the left side of the engine broke and curled off. One end of it protruded upward and jammed through the boiler of the engine, causing an almost immediate shutting off of the steam. This soon deadened the engine, and the engineer put on the air brakes, so that the train came to a stop without delay.

A hurried investigation convinced the engineer and his crew that the engine was useless for further service until repairs could be made. Word was immediately sent to the yard to have another engine sent to the scene. After a delay of about half an hour another engine was attached to the train, and it proceeded to Washington, where it arrived without further accident.

The cause of the tire breaking, according to the railroad officials, was quite inexplicable. The engine, No. 5,084, had been attached to the train just before leaving Philadelphia, and had been thoroughly tested and declared to be in first-class condition. The officials say the accident was one of those which will happen in spite of every precaution.

The President and his party took the matter very coolly, and did not manifest any alarm. Some members of the train crew went back to the President's car to shake hands with him on the run from Baltimore to Washington, and in their brief conversation with him spoke of the accident. The President, however, assured them that he had not been alarmed, and remarked that if all his troubles were as slight as that he would be "getting along beautifully."

To-day's accident is said to be the first which has happened to a train on which President Roosevelt has traveled during his Administration.

The crowd lined both sides of Sixth Street for a long time before the train arrived here, and when he made his appearance and stepped into his carriage he was enthusiastically cheered. He was immediately driven to the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Richardson, New York friends of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, came with them to Washington, and are guests at the White House.

Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania joined the party at Philadelphia and came on to Washington with them. The Senator announced that his speech to the Philadelphia Business Men's Club would be delivered on Oct. 1.

PRESIDENT ON THE SYLPH.

Greeted by Harbor Craft on His Way from Oyster Bay.

Vacation over, President Roosevelt returned yesterday to active official life at Washington from Oyster Bay, reaching New York waters on the naval yacht Sylph and leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City at 1:27 P. M. with all of his family, except Miss Alice Roosevelt and his sons Theodore and Kermit.

The dainty Government craft, spick and span and neat in her color scheme of white and silver, with a black funnel top, under command of Lieut. F. T. Evans, son of Admiral Robley D. Evans, with Ensign Robert Wallace and twenty-seven bluejackets, lay off Sagamore Hill at dawn, and the Presidential party, which had been driven to the J. West Roosevelt pier in an open wagon, embarked on a launch after adieus to and cheers from Oyster Bay friends and neighbors.

With the President were Mrs. Roosevelt and their children, Ethel, Archie, and Quentin; Secretary William Loeb and Mrs. Loeb, a governess, members of the executive office staff and Secret Service men. The start for the North River was made at a few minutes after 9 o'clock. At 10:17 o'clock Assistant Secretary B. F. Barnes, with the White House staff of stenographers, messengers, and clerical staff, and the domestic contingent and baggage and horses, left for Long Island City on a train of six cars. This section of the Presidential party went at Long Island City on the tug Maryland, which made for the Pennsylvania station at Jersey City, arriving an hour before those who went by water.

The Sylph's trip down the Sound and the East River was uneventful, but it was greatly enjoyed by President Roosevelt and his party.

"Rags," the mascot of the yacht, a white bull terrier, came in for a share of attention from the Chief Executive through his frantic antics when the whistled greetings along shore for the yacht became continuous on entering the East River and culminated when the Kearsarge, Rear Admiral Barker's flagship, thundered out a salute of twenty-one guns at the navy yard, and a navy yard battery followed suit. The din prompted "Rags" to dash into a stateroom and drag out an old coat by the sleeve to shake and rip it with canine enthusiasm.

The Sylph rounded the Battery at noon, and, at the instance of the President, in order to pass the time until the party should start for the capital, steamed up the North River to just south of Gen. Grant's Tomb. Salutes were continuous on the trip, and Mr. Roosevelt at every moment doffed his black slouch hat in response.

It had been arranged that the party should land at the north side of Pier B, at Jersey City. The yacht lies low in the water, and as it was low tide the navy yard tug Powhatan was moored close to the pier so that the gangplanks should not be at too acute an angle. This resulted in rather strenuous clambering before the President's party reached the pier. Here were carriages to take them to the Pennsylvania Station, escorted by Chief Murphy, with a squad of police. Mr. Roosevelt beamed at the crowd of a couple of thousand persons, who cheered him heartily, standing up in the carriage several times.

On Track 5 of the station was the Pullman car Signet, and waiting on the platform were Chairman Cortelyou and Assistant Secretary Barnes. A squad of police, under Inspector Archibald, kept off a large crowd which had slipped into the track inclosure. The President's party came up the lift, and in a few moments were in the car and immediately Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou were in earnest conversation, which lasted nearly a quarter of an hour. Meantime the train, which was the second section of "65," was made up. It consisted, besides the Signet, of a combination baggage and passenger coach for "impedimenta" and members of the official and domestic households, and two horse cars for the President's horse and his children's pets, a bay mare and a "calico" pony. Engine 449 drew the train, Engineer John Toms was at the throttle, and L. S. Paxson was the conductor.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt and her brother Quentin had been solicitous about the welfare of her mare and his pony ever since the Sylph slipped her moorings at Oyster Bay, and they carried out successfully a scheme to abate this anxiety. Brushing past Secret Service Officer Tyree and Station Master Keefer, who guarded the platform of the Signet, they sprinted to the horse cars and sought and petted their horses, greatly to the delight of the head of the White House stables and the grounds. They dallied over their pets until a Secret Service man warned them that they might have to ride to Philadelphia with the horses, and Miss Ethel hurried back to the parlor car just a few seconds before the train pulled out, thirteen minutes late.

President Roosevelt, as the train moved, went bareheaded to the rear platform of the Signet and acknowledged cheers with bows, smiles, and handwavings until the train shed was cleared.

MYSTERY IN JEWEL THEFT.

Sensation Is Promised—Articles Valued at $4,000 Said to be Worth Much More.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Jewelry and furs valued at nearly $4,000 were stolen from the home of a wealthy resident of this city this week. Just who the loser is has not been divulged, but a complete list of the stolen articles follows:

One gold locket with three diamonds, $500.
One gentleman's gold scarf pin set with pearls and small diamonds, $1,000.
One antique black and white cameo pin, $20.
One antique cameo pin, $60.
One cluster pearl scarf pin, $75.
One opal scarf pin with diamonds, $100.
One pink pearl pin, $75.
Two shirt studs, $200.
One pair of gold link cuff buttons set with pearls, $250.
One black silk fob, $275.
One pair of Roman gold cuff buttons, $250.
Six plain gold shirt studs, $50.
One lady's brilliant solitaire ring, $300.
One gold scarf pin set with one large diamond, rubies, and emeralds, $65.
One small pin set with pink, white, and green pearls.
One lady's sable collar, $300.
One pair lady's embroidered collars and cuffs, $34.
One pair of pearl collar pins, $30.

The above description of the stolen property was sent out to-night at the headquarters of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Every precaution to keep secret the identity of the victims of the robbers has been taken.

At the Pinkerton headquarters no information could be gleaned, and the police profess ignorance of the entire affair, saying they have not been asked to investigate the crime. It was admitted that the robbery was committed this week, and that circulars had been sent to the police of every city in the country. Pawn brokers generally have been notified to keep a watch for the jewelry and furs, which, it is estimated, are worth much more than the appraisements in the circular.

While it is probable that the robbery was the work of professional thieves, it was reported last night that sensational features might develop.

FALLS DEAD AT BANQUET.

H. M. Magill Stricken at Frontenac While Responding to Toast.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Death sat at the banquet of members of the Western Union of Fire Underwriters this evening. H. M. Magill, while responding to a toast at festivities celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization, fell forward and died soon afterward.

Mr. Magill was reviewing the careers of the Presidents of the organization, and had just closed a humorous reference to himself as past President when he expressed his good wishes for the health and long life of his associates and friends. He grew suddenly pale and fell forward on the table.

Friends quickly attempted to revive him, and a physician was summoned, but life was soon extinct. The banqueters were panicstricken.

Just a few months ago Judge Eugene Cary, also a former Union President, died just after he had completed an address at St. Louis, when members of this same organization were guests of the officers of the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Magill was for many years manager of the Phoenix and Hartford Company, with headquarters in Cincinnati. He was a prominent citizen of the Ohio city. A few years ago he retired from business. His wife is now in that city. His son, H. W. Magill, is Chicago manager of the Phoenix and Hartford. Mr. Magill was one of the best-known fire insurance men in the West. He was seventy years of age.

THE CLIMBERS.

In August 7,333 Walked Up to Top of Washington Monument.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—During August the elevator in the Washington Monument was not running because of needed repairs. Visitors nevertheless persisted in seeing the capital from the top of the big white shaft.

The report of Col. Bromwell, engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds for August, shows that 7,333 persons climbed to the top of the monument in that month.

Not in fifty years will another Exposition equal to that now in St. Louis be seen in this country. The way to reach it is by the West Shore or New York Central. See our ticket agents.—Adv.

PARKER IN NEW YORK CLOSETED WITH LEADERS

Gorman Goes "Up the Hudson"—to See Herrick, Maybe.

JUDGE MAY GO ON THE STUMP

Taggart Says Now the West Will Make Things Hum — McCarren and Stanchfield Enthusiastic.

Judge Alton B. Parker made his second visit to New York since his nomination yesterday. During the day the candidate saw many of the prominent Democrats now in the city. The Judge, accompanied only by Secretary McCausland, left Esopus on the 7:05 train and reached the Hoffman House, where he has the apartments usually occupied by Senator Hill, shortly after 10 o'clock. From that time until he retired Judge Parker did not leave the hotel, but was constantly in conference.

The only statement coming direct from Judge Parker was to the effect that he was not sure whether or not he would take the stump. One of the National leaders stated positively, however, that Judge Parker would make several speeches during the campaign, and that arrangements were now proceeding for the meetings, especially one in New York.

Judge Parker had hardly reached his apartments when Senator Gorman called. He remained in conference for two hours, and it is said that during that time some of the most important plans for the campaign were mapped out.

Chairman Taggart was the next caller and he also had a protracted interview with Judge Parker. Later in the afternoon Mr. Taggart called again, this time at the request of the Judge. His second visit immediately followed a visit by Chairman Cowherd of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

Mr. Cowherd told some things to the Judge that resulted in his sending for Mr. Taggart. He said that the funds at the disposal of the Congressional Committee were entirely inadequate, and pointed out that if Judge Parker was elected he would find it necessary to have a Democratic House at his back in order to inaugurate the reforms to which the party was pledged.

It was stated that Senator Gorman would have a later talk during the day with Judge Parker, but at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Gorman is stopping, it was announced at 5 o'clock by his secretary that Senator Gorman "had gone up the Hudson." The same message was sent down to John Sharp Williams and several others, who called by appointment to see Mr. Gorman, and they were told that Mr. Gorman was not expected back in New York until this afternoon.

On good authority it was stated that Mr. Gorman's "up-the-Hudson" visit was for the purpose of conferring with Justice D. Cady Herrick, Democratic nominee for Governor, who up to the time of Mr. Gorman's leaving the city had been expected to come here yesterday to confer with Judge Parker. Coincident with Mr. Gorman's trip all talk about Justice Herrick coming down here yesterday stopped. It is believed that Judge Parker told Mr. Gorman several things he would like Justice Herrick to know before the latter came here. He is expected in this city to-day.

William F. Sheehan also had a long talk with the Judge, as did De Lancey Nicoll, Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, who went over the situation in the East, especially in Connecticut; Cord Meyer, Herman Ridder, and John B. Stanchfield.

"The State ticket," said Mr. Stanchfield, after his talk with the Judge, "is a very strong one and suits me exactly. Judge Herrick is a strong man up the State, and I am sure he will win. There is not a trace of ill-feeling on my part. I tell you, and I don't think it necessary to tell Judge Parker that I am too old a war horse and have been through too many battles to feel chagrin over my defeat for the nomination. I am going to do all in my power to elect Judge Parker and Judge Herrick. No one ever saw John B. sore after the battle was over. You take my word for it—the ticket will win. I am going on the stump in the State as soon as the dates for my speaking have been arranged."

Senator McCarren called on Judge Parker late in the afternoon. He said afterward that he had talked over the situation with the candidate, and it was much easier to do so now, since the way had been cleared by the nomination for Governor.

"Of course, I do not need to say that Herrick was not my first choice," said the Senator, "but I tell you we have a great ticket and a united Democracy. We'll win sure, and every faction of the party is satisfied and will do great work."

At this stage a friend of the Senator stepped up and, shaking his hand, said:

"Pat, you didn't get your man in, but you came out of it with flying colors. Everybody is proud of you."

"I'm glad every one thinks that way. I hope they do," returned the Senator. "And now the thing for us to do is to turn to and elect our candidates."

Judge Parker dined in his apartments with W. S. Rodie and William F. Sheehan. After his talk with Judge Parker, Chairman Taggart stated that both he and the candidate for the Presidency were much pleased over the way things had turned out in Saratoga.

"You haven't any idea what an inspiration the nomination of such a State ticket is to the people in the doubtful States. Take Indiana, for instance. Out there they have been waiting to see what New York would do. They have said time and time again that it was no use for them to hustle unless there was a reasonable certainty of carrying New York. Now they feel that the battle has been won here, and you'll see them get on their working clothes and things will hum in the West from now until election day."

Judge Parker's presence in New York made it impossible for him to receive the members of the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union at Esopus, and word was sent to the party expressing the Judge's regrets. This was in answer to a message sent to his home that, while it was impossible for the delegates to leave the train at Esopus, they would like to pay their respects to the Judge at the station.

LOST IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Chicago Boy Found Exhausted After Wandering for Two Days.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Exhausted after wandering two days in the swamps and forests of the Adirondacks in the vicinity of Cranberry Lake, George Wilson, sixteen years old, of Chicago, was found to-day by guides and hotel guests. He was found in a swamp, half famished. His clothing was in shreds and his feet were bruised and cut.

The boy says that he saw the searchers several times from different points in the mountains, but he was unable to attract their notice by signals. When he tried to reach them he became lost again.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Mohican, from Georgetown Sept. 17 and Wilmington Sept. 20, arrived at this port, leaving Quarantine at 12:20 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Mongolian, from Glasgow Sept. 10, was reported south-southeast of Fire Island at 1 o'clock this morning.

FAIRBANKS LOST HIS HAT.

Vice Presidential Nominee in a Fix for a While at Reading.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 22.—The hairs on Senator Fairbanks's head bristled with dignified indignation when he arose early this morning and could not find his hat. He had to catch an early train, and the Mansion House was ransacked from cellar to top to find the hat that had traveled 1,000 miles and had been waved at admiring thousands. Finally it was decided that somebody had taken it after the banquet last night as a souvenir.

The Senator was in a bad fix. Not a man in the party that came from Philadelphia to escort him to that city had a hat big enough for him, and none of the shops would be opened until the Senator's train was gone.

Finally George A. Castor, a Philadelphia Congressman, who used to be a tailor, came to the rescue. He knew a hatter in Reading and he went and woke him up, persuaded him to open his shop and sell him a hat big enough for the Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Senator Fairbanks arrived in this city this morning from Reading, Penn., where he spoke last night. After spending an hour in the law offices of Senator Penrose he left on the 10:25 A. M. Pennsylvania Railroad train for Chicago. At Chicago he will board a special train and start for the Pacific Coast on a speechmaking tour.

SAVES GIRL FROM TRAIN.

Coachman Leaps from Runabout with Employer's Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Sept. 22.—Miss Helen McCoy, daughter of Josiah B. McCoy of 91 Harrison Street, East Orange, owes it to the family coachman, Duncan McCollum, that she was not ground under the wheels of an express train on the Lackawanna Railroad last night.

Miss McCoy was in a light runabout, which was driven by McCollum. At the Munn Avenue crossing the gates were down for a train from New York. As the train passed the gateman, Charles Reilley, raised the gates, and several vehicles which had been held up passed through and crossed the tracks.

When about the middle of the track, McCollum says, a train coming in the opposite direction loomed in sight. It was too late to get out of the way, and the coachman seized Miss McCoy and sprang with her over the dashboard. He landed safely on the ground and rushed her away from the track. The next moment the carriage was struck and reduced to kindling wood, and the horse was killed.

Reilley said he knew the second train was coming, but raised the gates to let the carriages through, thinking there would be time.

HOODLUMS STORM A WEDDING.

New Brunswick Residence Variously Bombarded During Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 22.—A feature that was not down on the programme for the Farrell-Erickson wedding was added last night on George Street.

At 7:30, the hour set for the ceremony, a crowd of boys gathered in front of the house, and as soon as the music was heard, commenced throwing tomatoes, eggs, potatoes, old tin cans of all descriptions, at the front door and steps, making a terrific noise and much débris. When they were asked to desist, their noise grew louder. Mr. Farrell came out and offered the boys money on the condition that they would leave. They promised to do so, but after the money was spent, came back and were worse than ever.

Finally the family appealed to the police, but before they arrived, the ceremony was over and the crowd had dispersed, leaving the Farrell place in a variegated condition.

ADULT LEARNING TO TALK.

Lost Power of Speech When Injured by Chemical Engine's Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—One of the most singular cases known to medical science is that of Harry J. Scott, a prominent young man of Goshen, who, though a full-grown man, possessing all his physical and mental faculties, is just learning to talk for the second time in his life.

Scott is a member of the Cataract Fire Company of Goshen. While he, with several companions, was testing a new chemical engine two months ago the engine blew up, and Scott received a fractured skull. He was operated upon, and fully recovered, with the exception of loss of speech. He is now learning to talk, after the manner of a child. The singular feature of Mr. Scott's case is that he finds great difficulty in speaking all words except those beginning with the letter "M."

EVEN MONEY ON HERRICK.

Betting on the Curb Confined to Wagers on State Ticket.

Betting on the curb yesterday was confined to the coming contest for Governor in this State, and only one small wager of a few hundred dollars at even money was reported. After placing this wager on Herrick the same person offered $2,500 more at the same odds, and not obtaining any takers withdrew, but as shortly afterward Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. offered $1,000 at even money that the Republicans would carry the State and could not place it, it would seem that no anxiety was shown by the first bettor to place his money.

Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. had $2,000 Roosevelt money at 2 to 1, but they could find no takers, as the other side wanted odds of 10 to 4. Temporarily interest in the more important election has waned, and neither side is eager to place wagers at present figures.

ROBERT EDESON HURT.

Actor in Auto Accident Caused by Gamin Throwing a Stone.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—This afternoon Robert Edeson, the actor, was invited to take a ride by Dr. J. L. Koch in the latter's automobile. As the two were speeding down Huntington Avenue a gamin threw a stone at the vehicle.

Mr. Edeson, who was steering, saw the missile coming and dodged, but the stone struck him in the side and the shock caused him to lose his hold on the tiller.

Like a flash the auto struck the curb and Mr. Edeson was hurled to the pavement. Dr. Koch, who was uninjured, rushed to the actor and found him unconscious. A hasty examination proved that no bones were broken, although Mr. Edeson was badly bruised.

Although suffering severely, Mr. Edeson played this evening, with the doctor in constant attendance upon him.

LEITERS SPEEDING TO LADY CURZON'S BEDSIDE

Receive Word That the Viceroy's Wife Is Critically Ill.

TO SAIL ON FIRST FAST LINER

King Edward's Doctor Summoned and French Specialists Go to Walmer Castle by Special Train.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, mother of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, with her son and daughter, are hurrying from here to New York. They have received word that Lady Curzon's condition is critical, and that they should make haste to reach her bedside. They will sail on the first fast liner for Europe.

Joseph Leiter was in Wyoming yesterday and received a cablegram telling him that his sister was indisposed at Walmer Castle, England. Later in the day he received another message stating that Lady Curzon's condition had grown much worse and that her illness might result fatally.

Mr. Leiter came here as fast as a train could carry him. He then took the first train eastward, accompanied by his mother and sister. At first he kept the news of Lady Curzon's illness from them, but when he learned how grave it was he of course informed them.

Lady Curzon had expected to visit this country soon in order to see her relatives.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The condition of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy of India, is now most critical. She is suffering from complications consequent upon her confinement on March 20, from which she never quite recovered.

It is rumored that acute peritonitis has supervened.

Two London specialists were hurriedly summoned to-night to Walmer Castle, near Dover, where Lady Curzon is lying. Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the King's Household, arrived there to-night, and physicians summoned from Paris also arrived on a special train from Folkestone.

A bulletin issued at Walmer Castle in the morning said that Lady Curzon's condition was serious. Late to-night a slight improvement was reported.

It is understood that a long automobile ride Lady Curzon took on Tuesday produced a severe internal hemorrhage, necessitating the summoning of Dr. Champneys from London. The patient became worse last night, and to-day was in an extremely exhausted condition and almost comatose.

Lord Curzon, who is overwhelmed by this sudden blow, remains constantly by his wife's bedside.

CLEVELAND EDITOR SHOT.

Probably Fatally Wounded by Man Who Figured in Newspaper Story.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Lloyd Harms, city editor of The Cleveland Tribune, a Sunday newspaper, was shot and probably fatally wounded in the newspaper office to-night by John D. Stanton of Lakewood, a suburb of Cleveland. Stanton was arrested while Harms was hurried to a hospital.

The shooting arose over a story printed in the paper two weeks ago. Stanton had been a witness in a rather sensational case during which he had made the statement that he was to have married one of the women concerned. The story was taken up by The Tribune and displayed prominently pictures of both Stanton and the woman being printed, together with a three-column story.

Stanton went to The Tribune office to-night, accompanied by a friend, to demand a retraction of the story. In the office at the time were Harms and F. W. Sweatman, editor of the paper. After some heated words Stanton pulled a revolver from his pocket. Harms endeavored to take the revolver away from Stanton. Finally, while the weapon was pointed at Harms, it went off, the bullet piercing a lung.

Harms dropped to the floor, while Stanton made a dash for the elevator and slid down the cable. But he was arrested before he could get into a buggy he had in waiting. He was taken to the Central Station, where a charge of shooting to kill was registered against him.

SEVEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.

Schooner Elvira J. French Founders Off the Jersey Coast.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch received here to-day reports the loss of the Harwich (Mass.) schooner Elvira J. French off the Jersey Coast in last week's gale, together with seven members of her crew of nine. Nelson and Shulz, the engineer, and one of the crew, clung to pieces of wreckage for four days and three nights, being picked up by the schooner Margaret Haskell and landed in Norfolk.

The Elvira J. French left Newport News for Portsmouth, N. H., on Sept. 10. She was commanded by Capt. L. J. Connor of Lawrence, Mass., and was valued at $30,000, being owned by T. B. Baker of Harwich, Mass. She was built in South Bay in 1890 and registered 833 tons net.

FOUND STARVING IN SIBERIA.

English Trader, Assistant, and Latter's Wife Rescued by Schooner.

SEATTLE, Sept. 22.—Two men, a woman and a child, and a Japanese fisherman were found on the verge of starvation at a lonely trading post on the Kamchatka Peninsula when the schooner Emily Claudina reached Uka on June 29. The survivors were taken to Nome, and there transferred to the steamship Victoria, which reached port to-day.

In the party are Cecil Meares, representing the London firm of Comptron & Schwabe, and Valentine Koceaski and his wife and child. Meares has been engaged in trading with the Siberian natives for furs and whalebone for several years. Koceaski acted as his assistant.

Last year the company chartered a Japanese vessel at Yokohama to take the party to its destination on the Kamchatka Peninsula. After its arrival there war broke out between Russia and Japan, and the Japanese merchantmen did not care to venture into Siberian waters.

Will Favor Canadian Reciprocity.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—After a conference of some of the Republican leaders to-day, including Senator Lodge, ex-Gov. Crane, and Dana Malone of Greenfield, who has been selected as Chairman of the Platform Committee at the coming State Convention, it was announced that the platform will contain a plank favoring reciprocity with Canada.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

MOORS KIDNAP A BRITON.

Merchant Named Lee Captured—Companion Has a Narrow Escape.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that Mr. Lee, a British merchant at Rabat, has been captured by tribesmen while fishing in the Rabat River.

A companion named Broome escaped after being fired at.

The correspondent adds that there is an unconfirmed rumor that Mr. Lee has been liberated.

MORE ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS.

Disturbances at Odessa — Disorder at Kharkoff Also Reported.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that anti-Jewish disturbances occurred at Odessa last week.

It is reported that similar disorders have broken out at Kharkoff, but details regarding them are lacking.

STRIKE RIOT IN CINCINNATI.

One Man Shot and Many Others, Including Policemen, Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The moulders' strike culminated in real rioting at the Eureka Foundry, at Richmond and Harriet Streets, to-night. In the clash between the strikers and their sympathizers and the strike breakers, who have taken the strikers' places, one striker was shot, another badly hurt, and a score or more other persons, including several policemen, were wounded, and more or less injured in the storm of missles.

A small band of eight strike breakers, protected only by a squad of police and the proprietors of the foundry, were stoned by a mob of fully 500 men when they ventured from the foundry. In making arrests the police were attacked.

All of the strike breakers were bruised and beaten, and President Gosinger of the foundry company had a narrow escape from serious injury. The police have made only two arrests, both of them strike breakers. The foundry men say that the police had ample knowledge of the impending trouble, but failed to send a sufficient force of men to protect their employes.

SCHOOL BOY KIDNAPPED.

One of Captors May Be His Father, Norris Wheeler, of Jamestown.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—Frank Wheeler, aged eleven years, was kidnapped at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon by two men as he was on his way from the Lawrence school, where he had been attending school, to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Frank Ashley, 1,118 South Second Street. One of the kidnappers, from his description, may be the boy's father, Norris Wheeler of Jamestown, N. Y., eighty miles southeast of Buffalo.

The Sheriff and his deputies and the local police are on the lookout for the kidnappers, who were tracked as far as Cotton Mill, about ten miles southeast of the city, by Leon Ashley, nephew of Mrs. Wheeler.

DEFAULTER WILL PAY BACK.

Detroit Bank Officer on Parole to Refund to 250 Depositors.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—Frank C. Andrews, ex-Vice President of the defunct City Savings Bank of this city, whose overdrafts caused the failure of the bank, and who is now located in New York, where he went after his release from Jackson prison on parole by Gov. Bliss, to-day inserted in the local papers an advertisement announcing that he will pay the claims of 250 depositors, whose names are given.

Andrews says he will continue to pay other depositors as fast as he can, and that the money with which he will pay these claims has been made since his release from prison, in a manner that he will explain to any one who has a legitimate right to ask.

WON'T WEAR RED BLOOMERS.

Curtis High School Girls Indignant Over New Order.

The girls of Curtis High School, in Richmond Borough, are supposed to provide themselves with red bloomers or divided skirts and short skirts of the same color for use in gymnasium work, but so far not a red pair of bloomers has appeared. In fact, the young ladies are in a high state of indignation.

When the classes were recently organized the color of the school was chosen, and it was red. Not a subdued terra cotta, but a bright red, almost, if not, a scarlet. Custom dictates that the working costumes in the gymnasium shall be red. The boys think it fine, and the girls would be satisfied with red waists and red sweaters, but the idea of using the school color for bloomers and divided skirts is too much. When the order went forth yesterday that each girl should provide herself with a gymnasium suit according to specifications there was a storm which was still growing last night. It is likely that there will be an indignation meeting to-day. Some of the girls declared they would quit the school and its gymnasium rather than obey the order.

GREEK SOLD TWO STEPSONS.

Got $380 for Them from a Bootblack Countryman in Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 22.—In court here to-day John Tisor and Peter Smirlies admitted being parties to the virtual sale of Tisor's two stepsons to Smirlies, who is the proprietor of several shoe-shining establishments. All concerned are Greeks.

Smirlies testified that he paid $380 for the two lads, who are still in his custody. Smirlies is suing Tisor for $40, which he claims he loaned him at the time that he paid the $380 for the boys.

Dewey Fifty Years in the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Admiral Dewey entered the navy Sept. 23, 1854. To-morrow, therefore, will be the fiftieth anniversary of the day that the hero of Manila became connected with the naval service. There will be no public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Admiral's entrance at Annapolis to-morrow, save the little dinner at home that will mark the day.

The Day Boats are steam heated and comfortable. Best time to—day Hudson River Day Line. —Adv.

CAPTAIN AND PASSENGER SHOT DOWN ON A LINER

Madman Wounds F. R. Shattuck and Prinz Oskar's Commander.

LATTER'S CONDITION SERIOUS

Capt. Dugge Shot in the Mouth and Mr. Shattuck in the Shoulder—Assailant a Passenger from Mexico.

GENOA, Sept. 22.—Romulo M. Alcivar, a Mexican passenger on board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Prinz Oskar, which sailed from New York on Sept. 6, became suddenly insane upon the arrival of the steamer here to-day and made an attempt to kill Capt. Dugge of the Prinz Oskar and Frank R. Shattuck, a lawyer of Philadelphia.

Alcivar first fired a revolver at Capt. Dugge, whom he shot in the mouth, and then discharged the weapon at Mr. Shattuck, the bullet taking effect in his left shoulder.

Alcivar was overpowered. He has been taken to an insane asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Frank R. Shattuck is a prominent lawyer, with offices in the Land Title Building.

According to advices received here regarding the shooting on the Prinz Oskar, it occurred on Tuesday at a dinner given by Capt. Dugge.

The news of the shooting was received at the office of the Hamburg-American Company in this city, and was communicated to Robert W. Pinletter and E. D. Michener, attorneys associated with Mr. Shattuck.

Mrs. Shattuck and her two children are at Cape May. Mrs. Shattuck was prostrated by the news of the injury to her husband.

Mr. Shattuck was the Democratic candidate for City Solicitor several years ago. He is an active member of the Clover and Fellowship Clubs. He left here on Sept. 3 for a short trip abroad because of throat trouble. He intended to sail for home next Monday.

The Hamburg-American Line received a cablegram yesterday from Naples saying that in the course of the voyage of the Prinz Oskar there had been a fight aboard, which ended with the shooting of Capt. Dugge and of Frank R. Shattuck of Philadelphia, a passenger, by Romulo M. Alcivar, another passenger. The dispatch stated that Capt. Dugge was seriously injured, and Mr. Shattuck not so badly. Alcivar is a Mexican, but nothing further is known of him.

The Prinz Oskar sailed from New York on Sept. 6. She had a very small passenger list, and so far as can be learned Alcivar and Shattuck were total strangers. With Mr. Shattuck was a traveling companion.

The cabled report says that there was a fight aboard after a game of cards, which was played in the smoking room. Alcivar is said to have become temporarily deranged. He went to his stateroom and, procuring a revolver, started on a hunt for Shattuck. Some of the sailors saw him carrying the revolver and notified the officer of the watch, who in turn notified Capt. Dugge.

The Captain went after Alcivar, and on finding him attempted to take the gun from him. Alcivar turned it on the Captain, shot him, and then passed on in search of Shattuck. They met on the promenade deck, where several more shots were fired, two taking effect. Shattuck tried to fight off Alcivar, but was shot down before he could do anything.

Capt. Dugge was carried to his room, where Dr. Seidel, the ship's doctor, and Dr. Dolodoni, an Italian physician aboard, treated him. When the ship reached port he was removed to a hospital. Chief Officer Rollin took command of the ship and had Alcivar put in irons. He was kept in his stateroom under guard until the ship made Naples, when the authorities took charge of him. Mr. Shattuck was treated aboard.

At the local office of the Hamburg-American Line it was said that Alcivar booked from this city, but did not give his home address. The man who sold the ticket to him said yesterday that he was a short, rather stout dark man with a small black mustache.

MOB AWAITS NEGRO.

Authorities Fear an Attempted Lynching at Ebensburg, Penn.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 22.—Crowds at Patton and Ebensburg, excited with the mob spirit, are hourly expecting the appearance of Constable Jackson and deputies having in custody the negro who yesterday morning near Patton drove Mrs. Thomas Boggan, aged thirty years, at the point of a revolver into the underbrush and held her there a prisoner until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Reports came here from official sources that a tall negro, answering the description of Mrs. Boggan's assailant, had been caught at La José, Clearfield County, just across the Cambria County border. Constable Jackson hurried from Ebensburg to La José, where he was due to arrive this afternoon.

Since that hour no word has been heard of him, and the belief is general that Sheriff Lenhart has ordered Constable Jackson to come to Ebensburg by an obscure route and not to make his appearance at the jail until late to-night, when it is expected that the mob will have dispersed.

Mrs. Boggan is still in a serious condition, but will recover. She said to-day she could identify her assailant "among a thousand." After Mrs. Boggan had been found yesterday unconscious by the roadside 250 men scoured the woods all night looking for the negro.

RUNAWAY'S LONG JOURNEY.

12-Year-Old Harry Kingsley of Greenwich Follows Soldiers to Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22.—Harry Kingsley, the twelve-year-old boy from Stamford, nephew of Judge Archer of Greenwich, who stole a ride to Manassas two weeks ago in the baggage car of Company L of Greenwich and failed to return, has written home that he went with a Florida regiment to Jacksonville and had secured a job for a year to light the street lamps, and wants his clothes sent to him.

His parents replied that they would send the clothes, and a member of the family has gone with them for the purpose of bringing the youngster home.

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LEGAL WORK DELAYS HERRICK'S RESIGNATION

May Be Two Weeks Before the Justice Can Quit the Bench.

CONGRATULATIONS POUR IN

Political Friends and Foes Alike Call on the Candidate—Gossip of His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Justice D. Cady Herrick passed a very busy day to-day, old political friends and foes alike calling upon him to pay their respects and wish him success. Congratulatory telegrams and letters came along constantly. Between the callers and the messages Justice Herrick was unable to do any judicial business save sign a few orders which lawyers brought in. Congressman William Sulzer called during the afternoon and had a short conversation with the candidate upon the situation in New York, particularly with regard to the attitude of Tammany Hall.

Among the telegrams of congratulation received to-day were messages from John B. Stanchfield, Martin W. Littleton, ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, who expressed a hope that he might make at least one speech for Justice Herrick in New York State; Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, who is a distant cousin of the candidate; Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, W. C. Ely of Buffalo, Hoke Smith, and State Committeeman Norman E. Mack. Mr. Stanchfield wired: "As the unanimous choice of the party, I congratulate you. Personally and politically command me."

Gov. Herrick of Ohio sent a telegram reading:

"The Hon. D. Cady Herrick: For myself and the Ohio Herricks, please accept hearty congratulations. We only wish you were a Republican, for this looks like a Republican year.

"MYRON T. HERRICK."

The Justice said that the Governor of Ohio is distantly related to him.

Justice Herrick will resign from the Supreme Court bench as soon as he can finish the legal work now before him. He has cases from the Brooklyn Trial Term, which was the last at which he presided, and from Special Terms held in this city. It may be two weeks before these are off his hands, and he can devote himself uninterruptedly to the work of the campaign. "I want to go out with a clean desk," said the Justice to-day, "so that nobody can complain that my nomination interfered with the proper disposition of cases before me."

The Democratic candidate has written to Presiding Justice Charles E. Parker of the Appellate Division, Third Department, requesting that another Justice be designated to preside at the September Trial Term, which convenes here next Monday. Justice Herrick will convene the term and then transfer his duties to whomever is named to take his place. He announces that he will not open personal campaign headquarters until after his resignation from the bench is accepted. It will then become the duty of Gov. Odell to appoint a successor to serve out the balance of his term, which will expire on the 1st of January, 1906.

Among the persons spoken of as Justice Herrick's successor are ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale and Albert Hessberg, Democrats; William P. Rudd, Lewis E. Carr, and Arthur L. Andrews, Republicans. Justice Herrick has no idea, he says, who his successor will be, and will take no active part in his choice. As for politics he will talk none until after he has retired from the bench. He may make a few speeches, and will visit New York, but most of his time will be spent in the interior counties.

LIKENS ODELL TO HERRICK.

Senator Depew Discusses the Justice's Activity in Politics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Ten thousand people, the largest number ever assembled on the grounds, tried to hear the speech of Senator Chauncey M. Depew at the Afton Fair this afternoon. A large number of excursionists, as well as thousands of farmers, were in attendance.

Referring to the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, Senator Depew said:

"In view of the fact that the Democratic Convention nominated for Governor Judge Herrick, its attack upon Gov. Odell for his entering partisan politics and accepting the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee is interesting. Judge Herrick has been an able and upright Judge, but he was the unquestioned leader and active manager of the Democratic Party of Albany County when he was elected Judge in 1886. Notwithstanding his judicial position, he has continued during the whole of his career upon the bench to hold and to exercise the control of the party machinery in the capital county of our State.

"Though his course has been criticised, he has always justified it on the ground that a citizen in becoming a public officer did not abdicate his right to exercise the same influence and display the same activity as he did when in private life. Gov. Odell, in accepting the position as chairman of the Republican State Committee in this National canvass, had before him the example of one of the ablest, most distinguished, and most reputable Judges of the Supreme Court of our State, and one of the most eminent members of the Democratic Party."

QUITS BANK DIRECTORSHIP.

Uzal H. McCarter Resigns in Order to Serve as New Jersey Elector.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Uzal H. McCarter, who was nominated for Elector-at-Large by the Republican State Convention at Trenton Tuesday, has sent to the Directors of the Union National Bank his resignation as a Director of that institution. This was made necessary by the clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an Elector." Mr. McCarter's resignation will be acted on at the next meeting of the bank's Board of Directors.

J. Hull Browning, named as Elector for the Sixth Congressional District at Tuesday's convention, is a Director of the Citizen's National Bank at Englewood, Bergen County. Whether he has decided to resign the Directorship or to decline to run on the Republican ticket has not been announced.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, who was named Elector by the Democratic Convention for the Tenth Congressional District, is a Director of the First National Bank of that city. Mr. Stevens proposes to resign from the bank Directorate in ample time to comply with the law.

Jersey Republican Congress Tickets.

These Congressional nominations were made in New Jersey districts last night by the Republican Party:

THIRD DISTRICT, (Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties)—*Benjamin F. Howell.

FOURTH DISTRICT, (Mercer, Somerset, and Hunterdon Counties)—Irs W. Wood.

SIXTH DISTRICT, (Paterson)—Henry C. Allen.

NINTH DISTRICT, (Bayonne, Harrison, Kearney, and southern part of Jersey City)—Marshall Van Winkle.

*Renominated.

MANHATTAN CLUB AT WORK.

Sheehan Talks to Its Campaign Committee of Its Power.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Manhattan Club last night to perfect plans for their work in the campaign. Judge Parker is a member of the club, and there was much enthusiasm every time his name was mentioned. One of the features of the meeting was an address made to the committee by William F. Sheehan, who had just left Judge Parker.

"Such effort as the Manhattan Club can put into this campaign," said Mr. Sheehan, "is needed. With its far-reaching influence it can do a work that no other organization can do. It reaches the people that it is hard to reach in any other way. I assure you, gentlemen, that the work of campaign is being ably managed. The leaders are doing their whole duty. I am sure that you will do yours, and if you exert that influence which is yours there is no question of the election of the ticket headed by Judge Parker."

Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Truax was elected President, and the Vice Presidents chosen were John G. Carlisle, Daniel S. Lamont, John Hone, John Fox, J. Hampden Robb, De Lancey Nicoll, Herman Ridder, L. Laflin Kellogg, John C. Calhoun, Randolph Guggenheimer, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Commissioner McAdoo. The Finance Committee chosen consists of James H. Parker, O. H. P. Belmont, Frederic R. Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Anthony N. Brady, William Church Osborn, Isidor Straus, Samuel Untermyer, and Justice Truax.

STATE LANDS IN MOUNTAINS.

Democratic Platform Favors Extension of Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—The following plank, favoring the extension of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, was adopted by the Democratic State Convention yesterday, but was omitted for the official version:

"We favor the traditional Democratic policy of the acquisition by the State of lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks for the sole benefit of the people of the State."

HOME OVATION TO STOKES.

Cheers for Mother of Jersey's Republican Candidate, Who Embraces Him.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Sept. 22.—A great ovation was given here to-night to Edward S. Stokes, the Republican candidate for Governor, on his first return home since his nomination. He was greeted at the station by thousands of persons.

On reaching his home he stepped upon the veranda as his mother threw her arms about his neck and kissed him while thousands cheered. Hundreds of his townsmen gathered at the Weatherby House later in the evening, where a reception was tendered to him.

NOMINATED IN COLORADO.

The Democratic State Convention Completes Its Ticket.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—The Democratic State Convention to-day completed its nominations. The full ticket follows:

Governor—ALVA ADAMS.
Lieutenant Governor—E. M. AMMONS.
Secretary of State—HORACE W. HAVENS.
Auditor—FRANK E. WHEELER.
Treasurer—J. M. SAMPLINER.
Attorney General—DANIEL B. CAREY.
Superintendent of Schools—Mrs. HELEN L. GRENFEL.
Regents of the University—Dr. J. F. SCHERMERHORN and DAVID M. RICHARDS.
Congressman at Large—JOHN F. SHAFROTH.

Milton Smith was chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee.

GENERAL TIE-UP ON BRIDGE.

Elevated and Several Surface Lines Stalled at Rush Time.

During the rush hour at the Brooklyn Bridge last night, shortly before 6 o'clock, Motor Car 98, attached to a bridge train, pulled out a drawhead, and the train came to a sudden halt. So did all the other trains following, and for half an hour the bridge cars were stalled.

At the same time the trolley cars on the Halsey and Fulton Street, Gates and Flatbush Avenue lines came to a stop on the bridge, owing to an accident over in Brooklyn. Traffic became so congested that it required the services of Roundsmen Tighe and Farrell and ten men to keep the pushing, jamming flow of humanity from injury. There was an immense crowd at the bridge entrance, waiting for transportation, and it was over half an hour before traffic was resumed.

STRIKE OF BOYS IN DALLAS.

Western Union Dismisses Messengers—Business Suffers from Tie-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 22.—Demands of the striking messengers of the Western Union Telegraph Company submitted to General Superintendent Frankel at St. Louis by wire last night were rejected by that official to-day. The messengers were paid off and informed that they could not work for the company again.

Business men submitted a proposition of arbitration, but the telegraph officials refused to entertain it. Local business is almost completely crippled, as the company has been unable to procure men or boys to take the place of the strikers.

The messengers are preparing a petition requesting business men to withdraw their patronage from the company.

CLERKS FORM A UNION.

A Hundred from Harlem Stores Organized for Federation.

About 100 clerks employed in the business houses and retail stores in Harlem last night organized an uptown branch of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

The meeting was addressed by Herman Robinson, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and other speakers. It was decided to apply to the National Headquarters in Denver for a charter, and also to seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

There will be an open air meeting of all those interested in the movement Monday evening, October 3, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue.

CHASED MINISTER TO WED.

New Brunswick Couple Went to Baltimore for the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 22.—When Miss Jessie Rouse and Fred Young of South River decided to get married last evening, they thought that the Rev. J. Clarence Newman of the South River Baptist Church, their pastor, would be at home in time to perform the ceremony.

Finding that he would not be, they decided to get married anyway, and that Dr. Newman should still perform the ceremony. So, boarding the 9:34 train from here yesterday morning, they went to Baltimore, where Dr. Newman is stopping, and hunted him up. The marriage was performed at the residence of Mrs. Jennie Sterdee, Hartford Street, Baltimore.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 22.—Fire caused by an explosion to-day wrecked the hardware store of H. Sandmeyer & Co. and partially destroyed the stocks of J. Schradzki and the Grand Union Tea Company, adjoining. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the combustion of oils stored in the basement. Loss, $100,000.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—The old Thibeaudeau Block was destroyed early to-day. The loss is about $100,000. The firms burned out are the Quebec Furniture Company and the Labatt Brewing Company.

HERRICK NEXT GOVERNOR, SAYS JOHN D. CRIMMINS

Saratoga Convention Healed All Factional Troubles.

URGES PARKER TO TAKE STUMP

Harmony and Enthusiasm in New York the Only Stimulus Needed in the Other States.

John D. Crimmins is greatly pleased with the work of the Democratic State Convention. With Judge D. Cady Herrick at its head he believes the ticket is a sure winner, and the platform adopted at Saratoga met with his fullest approbation. The nomination of Judge Herrick, he believes, has healed all party differences in the State, and all that now remains to be done to insure victory is to inject the proper degree of energy into the campaign. As to the situation, both State and National, Mr. Crimmins had this to say yesterday:

"We will be a little retrospective in talking over the present political situation. Justice Parker's telegram to the convention in concise language stated how he regarded the gold standard, and the spirit in which it was received by the convention in session and ratified gave the Democratic Party heart, enthusiasm, and hope.

"Then came a change. Dissensions and factional wrangles sprang up, occupying and absorbing the full attention of leaders and organizers in our State, the pivotal State, as it is spoken of, in the Presidential elections. Instead of organizing meetings and parades and placing before the people in plain terms the platform of the party and the issues, there was a hesitancy, which President Roosevelt ably took advantage of in his letter of acceptance, practically leaving the party without a foot to stand on.

"I am frank when I have anything to say, and do not attempt to be politic. I have read many of the criticisms on that letter, but not any that removed from the unprejudiced mind its force in regard to the shortcomings of the Democratic Party.

THE SARATOGA PLATFORM.

"We have to-day a text and a platform in the admirable platform of the Democratic Convention of yesterday. Public revenues diverted, burdens of taxation, enormous appropriations, State charities, recreancy to public trusts, the excise, the savings bank tax, the imposition of the additional indirect taxes necessary to meet the largely increased extravagant expenditures in the Republican administration, have, among other evils, so disturbed the market for the sale of New York City bonds that our taxpayers are now in effect paying nearly 10 per cent. more for their public improvements than they otherwise would have been required to do. Home rule, good roads, &c., which so largely concern the people, are clearly set forth in the platform.

"I am pleased with the State ticket, as we all are. The criticism that Judge Herrick has not, since his elevation to the bench, separated himself from politics, should, in this exigency, commend him to the citizens of the State, and it will and does, to the contrary notwithstanding. The very fact that he is a novice in politics, that he has kept in close touch with every situation, would fit him politically for the office to which the citizens of the State will elevate him.

"The people fully understand that all Governments are, in a sense, of political construction, and that through politics, with reasonableness, our affairs are administered. Who is the citizen better equipped than Judge Herrick? Born among us, his life has been largely passed at the seat of government of the State. He is intimately acquainted, and personally, with its affairs, its progress, and its requirements. These things are essential to keep the State the 'Empire' in all that means advancement and position.

"We will look over the names and records of those to be associated with him. Are they not all men of excellence? And what a contrast with the Republicans! I don't wish to be personal, but when any comparison is made the distinction between the respective men for the several offices will show conclusively that for integrity and fitness the Republican candidates fall short.

"We have not heard of the Republican papers or their orators being cautioned that they should be merciful to the Democrats in the language they use in the campaign, and unnecessary, in my opinion, is the caution which part of the press offer to Democratic orators that their speeches should be moderate.

"What we need now is the sort of a campaign which will oest reach the people. I see no reason why we should shoot over their heads. The excellent ticket nominated and the splendid platform adopted have injected new life into the situation. All dissensions are now buried, and the leaders should bend every energy to making votes. Let them go ahead and have meetings, the more the better, and let the differences between the two parties and the two sets of candidates be shown.

"I have been speaking of the situation as it exists in New York, but what I have said applies as well to the National situation. The moment New York wakes up, the rest of the country will take the cue, and the remaining weeks of the campaign will be all that could be desired in the way of activity.

"I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that the ticket named at Saratoga and the principles evinced in the platform there, have strengthened the outlook for Democratic success immeasurably. Before the convention nobody was particularly enthusiastic. Now everybody is willing to go to work for the victory which will, I believe, be won.

"Without a doubt Judge Herrick will be the next Governor of New York. The Democratic Party, since his nomination, is really harmonious. He is acceptable to all alike, the McCarren faction and Tammany, the Hill following, and these who are opposed to Hill. He is a man that everybody can unite on.

"As matters are now cleaned up, I believe the public will soon be made to realize that affairs at National Headquarters are as they should be. The truth of the matter is that as long as the factional differences existed the National Committee was more or less handicapped. It took all of Mr. Sheehan's time, and that of Mr. Nicoll and Mr. Meyer to straighten things out. These troublous conditions have all been removed.

"Now that the atmosphere has been cleared, I believe that Judge Parker will spend much of his time in New York, and that he will speak on platforms from which his voice will be heard by the united Democracy from the platform at Rosemount.

WANTS PARKER TO SPEAK.

"Every voter is not a reading man. Elections are decided by those who see and hear. Some of Judge Parker's friends, unwisely, I think, have advised him against making public speeches, taking the position that Roosevelt is not conducting a personal campaign. There is no foundation for such comparison in the cases of the two men. Roosevelt is in office. Judge Parker is not. Roosevelt made his campaign before his nomination. He has toured the country until there is not a man, woman, or child in it who could walk who has not had the opportunity of seeing him and of shaking hands with him.

"Judge Parker must be seen and heard, as he should be. He is a most presentable man—a man who impresses. What he says goes home to the hearts of his hearers. Those who were present when he was notified came away full of enthusiasm. The editors who called on him left singing his praises. For his own interests and those of the party he must be in physical evidence before the campaign is much older."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:40 A. M.—102 Suffolk Street; Simon Herchowitz; damage trifling.

8:10 A. M.—30 Division Street; David Schulie; damage trifling.

11:15 A. M.—325 East Twenty-first Street; M. J. Flynn; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—322 Wooster Street; B. Jaffer; no damage.

1 P. M.—33 Trinity Place; S. H. Robinson; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—33 Trinity Place; S. H. Robinson; no damage.

2:10 P. M.—Houston and West Streets; Healy & Earle; damage, $300.

2:15 P. M.—320 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Kate Burkowits; damage, $40.

2:20 P. M.—2,040 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Howe; damage, $25.

5:23 P. M.—330 First Avenue; Emil Lutz; damage, $100.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

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Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

SIMILAR EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER. Tickets now on sale

For further information regarding rates and train service consult Ticket Agents

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DAVIS OPENS CAMPAIGN IN WEST VIRGINIA

Denounces the Extravagance of the Republican Administration.

WILL MAKE FEW SPEECHES

Says He Dislikes the Task, but Wants to Get Around Among the People.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 22.—The Democratic campaign in West Virginia was opened here to-night by Henry Gassaway Davis, the Vice Presidential candidate.

Mr. Davis arrived from his home, at Elkins, last night. He was accompanied by Charles A. Towne of New York, John T. McGraw and William P. Campbell, who are leaders of the West Virginia Democracy, and other prominent Democrats of the State. There was a general ingathering of the Democrats from all sections of the State early in the day for an informal conference, at which plans for the campaign were outlined.

Mr. Davis announced here to-day that it was not his intention to make many speeches while on his tours over the country campaigning. "I am not much of a speechmaker, and rather dislike the task," said Mr. Davis. "My intention is to get around among the people and meet them with as little public speechmaking as possible."

Mr. Davis leaves here to-morrow morning for Parkersburg on business, and will not make any speeches during the remainder of the week. It was announced at the Democratic Headquarters here to-day that Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, who is making a tour of the country, would spend some time in this State.

At the meeting to-night Mr. Davis spoke in part as follows:

"The extravagance in the conduct of the Government is greater now than at any other time in the history of the country, and unless the people at the polls in November decide upon a change, more taxes or an increased public debt must ensue. It now costs on an average $7.14 annually for every man, woman, and child in the United States, to carry on the Government. This means that the head of the family of five persons, directly or indirectly, contributes $35 per year from his earnings toward the support of the Government, which, in the case of wage earners, is quite a percentage of the yearly income.

"My position on the tariff was stated by me in an address I made in the United States Senate in 1883, as follows: 'I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenues for the economical and proper expenditures of the Government, and in that tariff I believe incidental protection to our industries is right and proper.' I see no reason for changing my position as then stated. West Virginia is more interested, perhaps, in the tariff on coal than on any other article or series of articles. During the sixty years of Democratic control the tariff on bituminous coal averaged about $1.80 per ton; for the forty-four years since then, the greater part of which has been under Republican rule, it averaged about 86 cents per ton. The duty upon coal is now 67 cents per ton, and yet Republican speakers continue to assert that the prosperity of West Virginia is due to the protective tariff policy of its party.

"That the present tariff on coal is not excessive is shown by the fact that the imports of coal are rapidly increasing, while the selling price at the mines is scarcely above the cost of production. In fact, at the present time many mines are run at a loss, and some have been closed because of their inability to meet expenses.

"That the tariff as a whole needs revision is plainly manifest. Combined, as it is at present, with trusts, it permits of too large a profit on many articles of production, stifles individual enterprise, brings on strikes, and disturbs generally the business interests of the country.

"I regret that the National platform of the Republican Party raises the race issue. The Southern people, who have to bear the burden of this question, were dealing with it in moderation and fairness, but its unfortunate agitation by Republican leaders has made its solution much more difficult and hindered the efforts of those who were honestly striving to aid the colored people in uplifting their race. A large majority, over 1,000,000, of the white voters of this country are Democrats. McKinley received 864,000 votes more than Bryan, and this was the largest majority ever given a Presidential candidate. There are, however, as shown by the last census, 2,000,000 male negroes in the United States of a voting age."

ELKINS WILL NOT STUMP.

Senator Will Not Fight Against His Father-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 22.—It is positively known that Senator Stephen B. Elkins will take no part in the Republican campaign, his appearance at Parkersburg, West Va., when he presided over the Republican State Convention being his first and last. Senator Elkins is not criticised by the Republican leaders for his action, although the Democrats are extracting much comfort out of it as far as West Virginia is concerned.

Elkins is a power in the State, and his inactivity is hailed with pleasure by the Democrats. The Republicans are consoling themselves that Mr. Elkins's contribution to the Republican campaign fund is the largest he ever gave and he is let off at that. It is conceded on all sides that Senator Elkins could not well take the stump against his aged father-in-law, with whom he has always been so intimately associated in business.

Besides, it would be ingratitude on the part of Senator Elkins when it is considered that his father-in-law never openly stood in his way when Legislatures were to be elected to send the son-in-law to the United States Senate.

Further, Mrs. Elkins is known to be a Democrat this year.

JEWEL ROBBERY HERE.

Detectives Search for Booty, Withhold Client's Name.

A circular describing a lot of stolen jewelry was sent out by the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city yesterday. No information could be obtained as to the owner. The list is as follows:

Gold ring set with sapphire surrounded with one-quarter-karat diamonds.

Gold ring set with opal, surrounded with diamonds.

Gold ring set with two one-karat diamonds with three-quarter button pearl in centre.

Gold ring set with two diamonds.

Gold ring set with four diamonds.

Gold ring set with pearls surrounded with five small diamonds.

A two-stone diamond brooch bar pin, onyx setting.

Black enamel bow pin set with small diamonds.

Large gold horseshoe pin set with pearls.

One flat gold chain with one pear-shaped diamond pendants.

WANAMAKER ON ROOSEVELT.

Says the Nation Looks to Him to Protect Flag.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker was one of the principal speakers at the annual banquet to-night of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States. Gen. O. O. Howard of Burlington, Vt., who commanded the legion last year, was the toastmaster. Mr. Wanamaker's toast was "The President of the United States." He said:

"The President should be a courageous citizen. President Roosevelt is endowed with the spirit which not only indicates courageous citizenship, but possesses those characteristics which enter into the making of a good soldier and commander. The Nation looks to him to protect the flag which you men have so nobly defended and carried to victory. Your counsel as well as your example should be given to the younger generation in supporting the President, who, it may be said, represents the American ideal in these sterling qualities which appeals to the soldiers as well as the citizen. It would be sad, indeed, if any other policy had been pursued by the richest Nation in the world than the one followed in our pension system and in favoring the soldiers in other ways. The history which the sailor and soldier have given us is one of the glories of the Nation."

Other speakers were Rear Admiral Melville, retired; Gen. Daniel Sickles of New York, Commander in Chief W. W. Blackmar of the Grand Army of the Republic, Major Moses Veale, and Gen. T. S. Peck.

CONGRESSMAN HUNTER LOSES.

Republican Nomination Awarded to D. C. Edwards After Contest.

SOMERSET, Ky., Sept. 22.—After two days of heated discussion the Eleventh District Congressional Committee, by an almost unanimous vote, to-day awarded the Republican nomination for Congress to D. C. Edwards over the incumbent, Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, ex-Minister to Guatemala.

Two previous attempts to count the vote had resulted in split meetings. To-day's session was enlivened still further by charges made by Hunter men that Judge G. E. Smith of Clinton County, one of the Hunter adherents on the committee, had been drugged by the Edwards faction to prevent his appearance at the meeting.

When the count was finally proceeded with the committee, by a vote of 15 to 1, decided to throw out the vote of Bell County, which, according to the Hunter men, gave Hunter 1,790 and Edwards 998. The Edwards men claimed that Bell County cast 995 votes for Edwards and 085 for Hunter. With Bell County eliminated the committee, by a vote of 15 to 1, awarded the certificate to Edwards, the returns showing a vote of 13,215 for Edwards and 12,399 for Hunter.

CRUCIBLE STEEL BOND ISSUE.

Recommendation Will Be Made to the Company's Stockholders.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 22.—A bond issue of $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent., is the recommendation of the management of the Crucible Steel Company of America which will be made at the annual meeting of the stockholders on Oct. 19.

This fact was made known in the statement issued to-night by William G. Park, Chairman of the Crucible Board. Mr. Park reviews the entire history of the company and gives the details of the transaction by which the Clairton plant was sold to the United States Steel Corporation. His statement shows a loss of $1,578,617.17 to the Crucible on account of its Clairton enterprise.

The statement concludes with the assertion that despite its losses, the Crucible could pay all its debts out of its quick assets, leaving a large balance and all its plants free of incumbrances

WANTS WORLD TO AID SOUTH.

Mr. Edmonds Proposes an International Conference on Cotton.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Sept. 22.—At the meeting of New England cotton manufacturers here to-day Col. Samuel F. B. Morse of New York, representing R. H. Edmonds of Baltimore, spoke in favor of an international conference of cotton manufacturers.

Col. Morse stated that a movement had been inaugurated by Mr. Edmonds to bring about a visit to this country of some representative English cotton manufacturers. The plan has been favorably viewed by the Southern bankers at their recent New York convention, has been submitted to the Governors of the Southern cotton States, and to other interested associations.

Col. Morse said that many English and Continental manufacturers have gained the belief that some plan had been matured to curtail the crop of cotton in the United States for the purpose of getting more money out of the European and English spinners.

Mr. Edmonds's purpose is to secure an international conference to disabuse the minds of the foreigners and to demonstrate that if properly worked the Southern States could produce twice as much cotton as now, and that the best plan for the foreigners to adopt is to direct the tide of emigration to the Southern cotton States."

The association voted to refer the proposition to the Board of Governors with power to act.

FIRE IN BANK BUILDING.

Blaze at Wall Street and Broadway Threatens First National Records.

Fire started just before midnight last night in the dental offices of M. A. and Julia Carman, on the eighth floor of the United Bank Building, at Broadway and Wall Street, the first floor, basement, and attic of which is occupied by the First National Bank. In the attic above the rooms where the fire was are stored valuable records and books of the bank. None of these was harmed.

Policeman Syperrik of the Old Slip Station saw smoke pouring from the eighth floor windows, and says he thinks the fire must have been smoldering for some hours before it was discovered. Syperrik turned in an alarm, and when Deputy Chief Kruger arrived he ordered the water turned into the stand pipes with which the building is equipped. The blaze was made short work of, and the damage is estimated at $2,000. The dental offices were gutted, but the blaze was prevented from spreading.

Mrs. John V. Noel Dead.

Mrs. Edith Noel, wife of Gen. John V. Noel of the National Republican Headquarters staff, died on Tuesday at her Summer home at Mount Tabor, N. J. Mrs. Noel was one of the two daughters of Dr. Guido Furman. Early in her life she attracted the attention of the late William Steinway by her musical talent. For ten years she was a soloist in the choir of St. Thomas's Church, appearing also at concerts and musical functions until her marriage.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a pamphlet containing the last reports of National and State Banks and Trust Companies. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained without charge at the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

Hunting Requisites

At Very Low Prices.

Standard arms and ammunition upon which you may depend to bring down your quarry at prices which, though "regular" with us, are infinitely lower than any of our contemporaries offer. For instance:

Stevens Creek Shot Rifle, .22 calibre. Listed at $3.50, $2.50

Single Barrel Shotgun, 12 gauge. Value $5.00, At $2.69

Winchester Repeating Rifle, takedown, .22 calibre. Listed at $16.00, $8.65

Syracuse Shotgun, double barrel, 12 gauge. Listed at $40.00, $16.00

Parker Shotgun, double barrel, hammerless, 12, 16, 20 or 28g. Listed at $50.00, $30.25

Stevens Favorite Rifle, .22 cal. Listed at $16.00, $4.25

Loaded Shells, smokeless powder, 12, 16 or 20 gauge. Box of 25, 50c.

Black or semi-smokeless powder. Box of 25, 30c.

Hunting Caps of canvas or corduroy, 50c.

Hunting Coats of canvas, leather bound, $1.00

Hunting Trousers of canvas, $1.25

DISTINCTIVE

Suits, Topcoats & Raincoats for Men

$15.00 $20.00 $25.00

For the sake of defining our position in the clothing craft we would indulge in a little brag. It may help you to a better understanding of our shop, its purpose, principles and importance. First you must know that we tailor in our own shops every garment which the Saks label identifies. Our records demonstrate that in the last two years we have designed six hundred and seventeen models of suits and coats for men, each with some specific feature to make it distinctive and individual in itself. The average clothing manufacturer presents about ten in a season. Do you not think that gives us the right to define our stock as exhaustive? It certainly does reverse the old order of things in which the manufacturer was arbiter and dictator. With us you may assume that attitude. In designing the models for a new season's service we are governed by the law of averages. Suits at $15.00, $20.00 and $25.00 have become with us a manner of specialty. All the talent, intelligence and power of our organization of master craftsmen find expression in these garments.

Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats at $15.00.

Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits of excellent fabrics in brown or grey mixtures, black or blue.

Topcoats, 32, 34, 36 or 40 inch box models of covert, whipcord, twill or vicuna in tan, grey, brown, oxford or black.

Raincoats of cravenetted cheviot or covert in mixtures.

Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats at $20.00.

Single and Double Breasted Sack, English Walking and Chesterfield Cutaway Suits of high-grade domestic fabrics in brown or grey mixtures and solid colors in blue, black or brown.

Topcoats, Box, Paddock and Paletot Models of covert, whipcord, twill, vicuna or cheviot, many of which are silk lined.

Raincoats, box models of cravenetted worsted, cheviot or covert.

Suits, Topcoats and Raincoats. At $25.00.

Single and Double Breasted Sack, English Walking and Chesterfield Cutaway Models of exclusive imported and domestic fabrics, in brown and grey mixtures and solid colors.

Topcoats, Box, Paletot, Paddock and Tourist Models of covert, silk-mixed twill, whipcord, vicuna, cheviot, finished worsted or rough worsted.

Raincoats, Box, Paletot or Paddock Models of imported wool and silk-mixed fabrics, shoulders silk lined.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

ODELL REPLIES TO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Challenges Opponents to Say Where They Would Cut Expenses.

ISSUES TEN-YEAR FIGURES

Governor-Chairman Calls Personal Attacks "a Repetition of the Mud-Slinging Tactics" of Hill.

Refusing to discuss the charges made against him personally in the Democratic State platform adopted at the Saratoga Convention, Governor-Chairman Odell issued a long statement last night replying to other features of that platform. The Governor-Chairman said this statement was the first of a series which would appear during the next month.

The Governor pronounced the personal attack to be "but a repetition of the mud-slinging tactics of ex-Gov. Hill, which had been disapproved of by the people in 1902, and he did not consider it necessary to reply to it."

In making a comparison between the last Democratic administration in 1894 and the Republican administration for 1904, Gov. Odell said it should be borne in mind that since 1899 all fees must be turned into the State Treasury by the various departments; that in 1890 the State population was 6,000,000 and in 1900 7,268,000; that by the Constitution of 1894 the number of Supreme Court Justices and the membership of the Legislature were increased; that the eight-hour law increased the expenses of public works; that the State Care act of 1894 relieved localities of the expense of caring for the insane, and that the school population in 1904 was 1,256,000, as against 1,083,000 in 1894.

Then the Governor says:

"For the purpose of comparison, the following figures, showing the appropriations for the years 1894 and 1904, are given:

	1894.	1904.
Judiciary	$629,303	$1,046,462
State Charities	1,726,016	2,239,960
State Insane	2,158,042	6,085,840
Education	4,676,434	6,558,045
State Prisons	863,484	1,174,635
Good Roads	.....	1,510,774
Grade Crossings	.....	150,000
Legislature	500,138	642,650
Canals	1,531,775	1,746,338
Excise Department	.....	633,455

"If from this increase we deduct the fees which would have been retained by the departments, except for the so-called Higgins law, of $572,577.63, we find the actual increase of these various departments has been $9,120,391.73.

"Can any of the items enumerated above be reduced in any way if the next Administration should be Democratic. The expenses of the judiciary and of the Legislature are fixed by the Constitution and by statute. The State's Charities, Lunacy, and Educational Departments require ever-increasing appropriations because of the increase in population in these institutions and schools. The good roads and grade crossings legislation has met with the approval of the people, and it is not possible to decrease expenditures for these purposes. Nor would our opponents dare repeal the revenue provisions of the liquor tax law, which add so much to local and State revenues.

"While these necessary expenditures have grown because of the facts recited, it should be also added to our credit that we have reduced direct State taxation by increasing the indirect revenues of the State from about $6,000,000 in 1894 to over $22,000,000 in 1904."

ROOSEVELT TO HIGGINS.

Republican Nominee for Governor Congratulated by the President.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Lieut. Gov. Higgins, the Republican nominee for Governor, was here to-day and made public the following letter he has received from President Roosevelt:

Oyster Bay, Sagamore Hill,
Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1904.

My Dear Lieutenant Governor:

Can you come to see me on Wednesday?

You know, without my needing to say it, how pleased I am at your nomination. While I was Governor and you were Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, you and I were thrown very closely together, and I have never had the good fortune to be thrown with any public servant of higher integrity or of greater administrative ability. If you are elected, and I am confident you will be, the people of the State can rest in absolute confidence that the administration of the affairs at Albany will be conducted on the highest possible plane of efficiency and honesty.

With all regard and with congratulations less to you than to the people of this Commonwealth, believe me, your friend.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

HIGGINS TO BE TOLD OCT. 4.

Other Republican Candidates to be Notified Same Day at Olean.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins will be notified of his nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket on Oct. 4 at Olean, his home. At the same time M. Linn Bruce, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the rest of the Republican State ticket will also be notified. This will include Judge Cullen, the Democratic Judge of the Court of Appeals, who has been nominated by the Republicans for the position of Chief Judge, left vacant by Judge Parker's resignation.

Senator Malby, as Chairmanof the Committee, will deliver the notification speech to Mr. Higgins. Other members of the committee will notify the other candidates. Mr. Higgins and the various candidates will reply. Among those who will be present are Senators Platt and Depew and ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, the latter a member of the committee. Gov. Odell will not be present, because it is New York Day at the St. Louis Exposition, and the Governor and his staff will be in Missouri at that time.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

To-day will continue that extraordinary sale of toilet articles.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904.

Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor for a dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a tramp who met another member of his "profession on the road."

"Why are you headed for the city?" he asked.

"Oh, Winter's coming and I must be hurrying."

"Nonsense, it's only September," replied the tramp.

"Worse than that," said the city-bound tramp; "I've been offered straw hats fifteen times this morning and that's a sure sign that Winter is all but upon us."

Unseasonable things even as a gift are not desirable.

That's just why we say to you that at all times, no matter what you buy in this store, you'll always find it in season.

We make it a point to always sell in season any seasonable article of merchandise, and it's an imperative rule of the house that no seasonable merchandise shall be carried over into another season.

That's why our stocks are always crisp and new, why we do not tolerate the system of P. M.'s—why you run no risk of getting something that's months behind the current style.

Current styles in flannel house wrappers

HOUSE wrappers are necessary items of comfort on which no small amount of care should be expended. Primarily, a garment of this nature should be becoming (since it must pass... (the figurative ordeal)) of the breakfast table. Secondly, it must in material and construction conform to current styles.

The evolution of the wrapper is a chapter in itself. Even in ordinary developments of flannelette the signal Japanese craze shows in sleeves, (of fancy wash silk, (and trimming bands.)) Broche and Persian patterns control, though striped flannelettes are prettily made up in semi-kimono shaping with a deep Empire yoke, to which the skirt portion is gathered. Baby velvet ribbon in rows of three forms the garniture. The sleeves are in mandarin style.

There's a closely fitted wrapper in (neat black (and white..)) flannelette that has plaits at the back held in place by a short strap belt. The front sets well to the figure, and the sleeves are of the coat shaping. Gathered flounces are noticed on some neat designs in the practicable German flannel (that launders (so well.....)). Strap belts may be worn or not.

Second Floor.

5.95 for albatross kimono gown—shirred yoke—trimmed with Persian wash ribbon.

6.95 Jap. wash silk kimono gown in light plain colors—trimmed with Persian border to match.

Late styles in mourning headgear.

THE habiliments of woe no longer border on the ugly shapings prescribed for the last decade by fashion, (Sack-cloth and ashes do (not bring quicker solace,)) for grief is not a question of unbecomingness at all in dress as the fallacy formerly existed.

Fashion rules here as in other realms and we've carefully considered requirements of both, (first and..... (second mourning,)) paying special attention to widow's weeds and proper mourning for the young. We're showing some masterpieces of foreign importations, in exclusive designs in fashionable mourning hats from (Mangin-Maurice, Camille, (Roger.....)) Josse, Caroline Reboux, Deffontaine (and.. (others)) with whom you're familiar.

The Marie Stuart bonnet has proved so becoming (that widows prefer its quaint (shaping to any other.....)) the coronet being its main feature. Correct developments are in crepe.

The Charlotte Corday turban (with its characteristic coronet of (plaited crepe or knife plaitings.)) is becoming to both youthful and elderly faces.

There's the new Envelope turban (with its distinguishing (left side roll.....)) and a trim little turban, from Josse, of plain peau de soie, (which is eminently (a mourning fabric,)) quilled in elaborate leaf design. There is also a new Shepherdess design, for younger faces. A crepe continental turban (severely (plain...)) is excellent for traveling and street service. *Mourning Veils and Hats executed to your order on short notice.*

Leather colors in dress goods are the rage of the hour.

THE cry of the hour (in dress (goods..)) is for the new leather shades. Russet color—it must be in one of the new browns (and there is such an (unceasing demand for it)) that we're selling it just as fast as the manufacturers can send it.

It took the great Francis to proclaim the beauty of the brown gown to a waiting world.

Paris pointed to the coming rage for this new color (way in advance (of the season...)), and anticipating the demand for it, which has now arrived, (in a..... (veritable frenzy)) we fortified ourselves accordingly and made enormous (and..... (inexhaustible)) preparations so as to satisfy our patrons.

We have promptly and satisfactorily met the call for brown, for we've collected for the inspection of womankind the finest products of Paris, (Germany, (England)) and choicest domestic weaves.

Whether for street, (the luxurious (carriage wrap)), or for the formal At Home, the leather colors dominate.

Main Floor.

Everything is brown for the season. Here they are, (the brown (colors.....)) rightly classified according to popularity:

Onion, Leather, Russet, Golden Brown, Cinnamon Brown, Wood, Marron Brown, Pain Brule (Burnt Bread), Fawn, Champagne, Biscuit, and the Gradations of Mahogany and Terra Cotta.

$1.25 per yard for 52-in. imported Broadcloth made in some of the finest looms in Germany. High lustre, all colors, including the shades already mentioned—a fabric for which there is a great demand.

$2.85 per yard for 54-in. imported Broadcloth, French manufacture, superior high lustre, soft chiffon finish, all the new shades, onion, mahogany, golden brown, cinnamon and wood brown, biscuit and champagne.

Notion sale.

THOUSANDS are already counting their enormous savings—savings that will multiply as they see these articles outwear the ordinary kind for which they usually pay more.

Main Floor.

Hose Supporters.

Here are numbers in Hose Supporters that are standard. But these sale prices cut deep and leave only two-thirds and one-half of regular value for you to pay.

Satin Pad Hose Supporters, 4 straps of extra strong elastic, regular 38c line for.....25c

Satin Pad Hose Supporters, all silk plain and fancy elastics, regular prices up to 60c at.....39c

Hook On Hose Supporters, plain and fancy elastics, regular 25c and 35c lines at.19c

Pin On Hose Supporters, extra heavy elastic webbing, usual 38c line for.....25c

Pin On Hose Supporters, fancy elastic with satin tops, regular 35c line for..19c

Sew On Hose Supporters, extra heavy elastic, 38c line for.....25c

Shell Hair Articles.

A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

Horn Shell Hair Pins, assorted styles, extra finish, regular 21c and 25c lines, at, per dozen.....12c

Horn Shell Hair Pins, extra size and weight, value up to 38c dozen; sale price.....19c

Horn Shell Back Combs, over 25 styles, hand finished, strong and highly desirable, 25c and 35c lines at.....15c

38c and 48c lines at.....25c

Horn Shell Side Combs, wonderful values in high-grade numbers,

15c and 19c lines at.....10c

29c and 38c lines at.....19c

Horn Shell Barrettes.....15c

Buttons.

An immense purchase of the surplus stock of a large importer of fine Dress Trimming Buttons on sale here at from 20 to 50 cents on the dollar of value. Fine styles, fine qualities, splendid assortments.

Fancy Metal Dress Buttons, over 100 different styles, highly desirable in character, at the extraordinary price of 15c per card of two dozen. They are worth up to 75c per card.

Fancy Dress and Coat Buttons in medium and large sizes, a splendid collection, worth up to 75c dozen—sale price, dozen, 15c.

Pearl Buttons for wash dresses, waists, etc., 10c, 15c, and 25c for card of 2 dozen.

Pearl Buttons in large sizes for cloaks—worth up to 75c dozen, sale price, 15c and 25c dozen.

Ribbon styles newest and daintiest

THERE are so many niches filled by a chic ribbon rosette or bow that the possibilities of ribbons (as indispensable (decorations.....)) are enormously enlarged.

The new shirred ruche for the hat crown (plaited brim edging, (large dahlia roses,...)) twisted bow and tied rosettes are a few of its shapings, and first in favor for these purposes comes the shaded or ombre Louisine in harmonies of coq de roche and rich mahogany (Jacqueminot red (and cerise,.....)) and other delightful combinations. Taffeta ombre revives the delicate pastels.

The most popular ribbon for hat embellishment

we sell at 27c a yard.

It is one that will not only take your fancy, but will fulfil the requirements of Dame Fashion. Made to your order while you wait.

Main Floor.

Hints as to fashionable petticoats

NEXT in importance to the gown comes the silk petticoat (which must (be described)) in all its sumptuousness.

Two-toned glace taffetas in all of the fashionable colors are for street and general utility. The Scotch plaids in brilliant clan combinations (trimmed with (plain ruchings)) are ultra stylish for immediate wear. For evening service nothing is daintier and prettier than the Pompadour brocades showing gay bouquets of roses or violets, or garlands.

Ruches of lace (and Vandykes (set in,.....)) produce truly beautiful results. Messaline is generously used for petticoats, especially if the gown be of diaphanous texture.

American Beauty red, cerise and coral are eminently in style, (followed by..... (reseda green and)) glace brown. Black petticoats are made elaborate with black and white lace insets.

Second floor.

$11.50 for petticoats of the best quality taffeta silks in all the newest Fall shades—made with full ruffle—accordion pleated—four full ruches.

$13.95, $14.95, $16.50 and upwards for petticoats—all the newest styles and Fall shades—can be procured in any shade desired.

Simpson Crawford Co.

$1.50 for new style $2.50 waist.

EVERY special waist value for Friday represents some dainty new style from our exclusive showing.

Second Floor.

$1.50 for $2.50 waist of mixed goods—polka dot—very dressy; front and seams trimmed with silk color of dot; also a plain cashmere plaited waist in brown, navy and black.

$2 for $2.95 waist of fine nun's veiling—pin-tucks, large sleeves; a good tailored waist; in black, white and colors.

$5 for $7.50 waist of French flannel—stripes in all the Roman colors; fancy silk trimmed; collar and tie.

$1.50 shams, 59c

STIRRING sale to be sure—you never heard of handsome embroidered scarfs and shams worth up to $1.50 (and imported direct from (St. Gall, Switzerland.....)) being sold at 49c. and 59c., did you? Those are the facts of this offering. Newest designs in lace, net, embroidered lawn and spachtel open work. **49c and 59c**

Main floor.

39c.—50c. heavy bleached table damask.

75c. yd. for 90c. all linen bleached damask.

$1.25 doz., breakfast napkins, value $1.50.

9c. for 12½c. hemmed huck towels.

35c. for 48c. hemstitched huck towels.

12½c. for 17c. bleached Turkish towels.

98c for 12 yd. pc. of $1.39 English long cloth, 36 in. wide.

$1.50 for $3 English Nainsook—12 yards—36 in. wide.

Remarkable bargain: new Fall tailor-made suits

$16.50, $18, $20 and $25 suits $12.75

THEY are the jauntiest, handsomest and cleverest creations ever offered for the price—and the fabrics and colors are the sort now eagerly sought after (by New York's (smartest dressers)).

Third Floor.

Just give this a few moments' consideration—$18 to $25 tailor-made suits for $12.75—suits possessing the Simpson Crawford Co.'s style, character—(the exclusiveness)—and fine workmanship.

Now, we've only 100 of these suits—not many, to be sure—just a little Friday flyer—but my, what buying enthusiasm it will cause! Come early to get a $25 suit—they'll of course, go first.

These suits are made of fine novelty mixtures, etamines, cheviots and all wool serges, (new Autumn models)—while they last at $12.75.

Another extraordinary bargain: Here is undeniably the greatest bargain price of the year—$30 voile costume for $12.75—just 75 suits—no more—beautiful models in early Autumn wear—semi-costume effects—made of fine voile, beautifully trimmed with taffeta—skirt is trimmed and made over drop lining of pure silk—a regular $30 garment—for..... **$12.75**

These new storm coats are the real swagger thing this Fall—so fashionable, so comfortable, and you just slip one on and you're dressed up. They are copies of $19.75 models, but we say $16.50 coats because we had a few marked at that price—just a lot of 100 bought at a great reduction. Made of strictly waterproof material in olive, tan, oxford—three box plaits in back and front—smartly tailored—collar trimmed with braid to match—while they last..... **$10**

To-day for the last time those $1.25 to $2 silks at 58c

Main Floor.

Silks so heavy in their excellent quality that they will stand alone.
Positively the last opportunity you will have to choose them at 58c.
Popular silks that will be all the rage this season.
A sensation every day this week at the price—the final sensation is to-day—58c.

New Fall 35c. laces, to-day, a yard, 15c

WE'VE given over a handy bargain square on the main floor to 12,000 yards of laces worth up to 35c. where, (if you will (come to-day)) you may choose the season's newest designs as reproduced from costly laces, at the remarkably low price of 15c.

Black Silk Galloons, Ecru Venise Bands, Black Silk Bands, White Venise Bands, Black Silk Flouncings, Net Lace Flouncings, Millinery Laces, Dress Laces, rich in ported Laces, Plauen Applique Laces.

There's a timely hint to dressmakers and milliners in these saving prices.

New Fall laces worth up to 35c. at 15c.
New Fall laces worth up to 75c. at 25c.
New Fall laces worth up to $1.50 at 48c.

Men's $18 Fall suits at $10

A SURPLUS stock of high-class hand-made Suits, made to fill the requirements of the $25 and $35 tailor-made suit—bought at a tremendous concession.

Second Floor.

Three hundred handsome suits—new styles—nobby patterns—fancy silk worsteds, cheviots, fancy mixtures—double or single breasted—every size—values $15 and $18, at $10.

Men's $5 trousers, $3.

Here's the best value offered in New York—about 200 pairs of new Autumn styles in the assortment—all sizes—suitable for any occasion—every pair strictly pure woollen worsteds of the best make—patterns of the new stripes—properly tailored..... **$3**

Boys' suits at $4.95.

It's a good deal less expensive to buy one of these suits than to select one at a smaller price elsewhere—clothes of sturdiest make—fabrics of standard merit—made in best possible way—every seam stayed and taped—endless variety of patterns for selection—Norfolk suits with bloomer trousers—also double breasted suits; sizes 7 to 16 years..... **$4.95**

25c. embroidery remnants, to-day, 9c.

WE'VE gathered all the odd lots and remnants left over from the season's selling and priced them to sell in a day.

Main Floor.

Want to make it plain to you, though, that they're odd widths, broken sets and short pieces—some crumpled and others soiled.

That doesn't make them any the less useful and you'll want more than you'd ordinarily buy when you remember they're from our sensational sales.

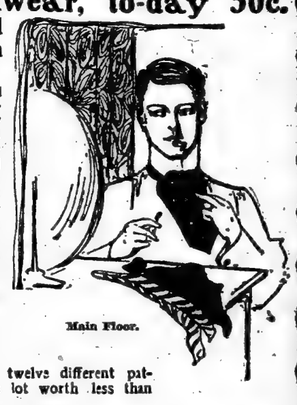
We've 5,000 yards, and as we know you have so many uses for such desirable remnants we're going to part with them quickly to-day by selling:

Embroideries worth up to 25c. at 9c.

Embroideries worth up to 50c. at 19c.

Embroideries worth up to $1.00 at 29c.

Men's $1 Fall neckwear, to-day 50c.



ALL the new much-wanted patterns that will be in vogue this Fall.

50c for men's $1 ties

A VERY unusual and selected assortment of new neckwear particularly adapted for early Fall wear—the new correct shapes and the new color effects, including the plain and figured snake effects now so popular and generally only found in the regular haberdasher's at $1. They are now here at 50c.

JUST 100 dozen for Friday and Saturday selling—large, full sized open English squares—made of pure silks in refined patterns—neat and elaborate effects. Dark and medium colorings—correct shape to tie as Ascot, once over, or the popular soft long four-in-hand knot.

Main Floor.

28c for men's 50c hose

TO-DAY we place on sale the remainder of that great sample line of men's hose—over twelve different patterns to choose from—not a pair in this lot worth less than 50c—many worth 75c—all Fall weight—28c.

Men's new Fall & Winter underwear—a $1.25 special at 79c.

MEN WHO realize that the underwear is the most important of the Winter garments, are familiar with the famous makes in this sale—(including the widely... (advertised Glastonbury)), and to them these special prices for to-day will be of keenest interest. The best American and European manufacturers are represented in this event. From them we secured great lots of the highest quality, health-promoting underwear at special price concessions.

Come to-day—choose from the largest diversity of meritorious makes in America—select from a stock that will not permit you to make a mistake. The result will be the same as if you'd go to the exclusive haberdasher and pay high prices. We guarantee the quality and insure you a Winter's comfort. We have both Fall and Winter weights.

79c. for men's $1.25 full weight natural wool shirts and drawers—pearl buttons and silk bound necks—drawers; perfectly shaped, double gussets.

$1 for men's early Fall underwear—natural color—perfect in shape and fit—you would really pay $2.50 for the same quality on foreign makes—isn't it a great bargain?

$1 for men's Glastonbury and Root underwear—Glastonbury in natural wool and Root in white wool—unnecessary to say more about these best known makers of underwear.

New $1 gloves 79c

Dainty Fall styles.

EVERY store offers a dollar glove, but not one you see on sale elsewhere is better than our regular imported $1 glove (in this special (Friday sale...)) at 79c.

The skins are all perfect—selected with utmost care.

Main Floor.

79c for women's $1 3-clasp suede gloves—fine skins, good black, reliable, guaranteed—black and a fine assortment of colors.

79c for women's $1 2-clasp glace gloves, new shipment, guaranteed perfect fitting—black, white and colors.

69c for women's $1.25 6 B length suede gloves—new goods, good black, guaranteed—white and black only.

$1 for women's mannish gloves—made from real cape skins, new brown and tan tints, latest embroideries.

29c for women's 50c hose

THESE exceptional bargains represent the new Fall styles and weights in hosiery (for men and (women.....)) not the light weights you're ready to discard.

Main Floor.

The qualities are unusually good to be put into 50c and 35c. hose—they are absolutely dependable.

29c for women's 50c. Fall hosiery—plain black lisle, Richelieu rib and Rembrandt rib lisle—bleached two thread soles—double heel and toe, fast black—also tan lisle hose in all shades.

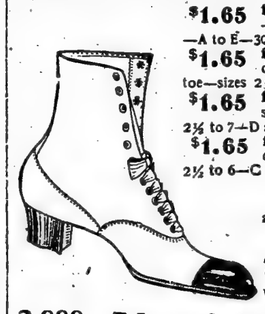
19c for men's 35c. black cotton half hose—the correct weight for Fall wear—a good opportunity to buy half-hose which usually sells at 35c.—To-day at 19c.

1200 pairs of women's regular $2.50 and $3.50 shoes to-day $1.65

WE consider this the most fortunate and timely shoe purchase we've made for some time—because these shoes are of the very latest shape and a true and tried make which we can guarantee to give satisfaction.

Second Floor.

A Cincinnati manufacturer sold us a cancelled order at a great sacrifice rather than have the shoes thrown back on his hands—that's why you buy these $2.50 and $3.50 shoes at $1.65.



$1.65 for women's $3.50 shoes—patent colt leather—full Louis XV. heel—button shoes with dull kid tops—the newest plain dress toe—sizes 2½ to 8—A to E—300 pairs of these.

$1.65 for women's $3.50 shoes—Louis XV. heel, lace shoes—of bright dongola kidskin, with tip of patent leather and circular foxing—new opera toe—sizes 2½ to 8—A to D.

$1.65 for women's $2.50 shoes of patent colt leather—medium weight sole and military leather heel—lace shoes—dull calf top and opera toe—sizes 2½ to 7—D and E—only 300 pairs.

$1.65 for women's $2.50 button or lace shoes—patent colt skin—dull calf top—spring heels—suitable for large misses and young women—sizes 2½ to 6—C to E.

$1.65 for women's $2.50 spring heel lace and button shoes, dongola kid, patent tip—sizes 2½ to 6—C, D and E widths—same style in patent colt.

$1.25 for misses' $2.50 lace and button shoes, dongola, welt sole—all sizes, spring or school heel—sizes 9 to 2.

79c for women's and men's $1.50 Persian pattern bath slippers—fancy binding—leather sole—sizes 3 to 7 for woman—men 6 to 11.

2,000 pairs Nottingham lace curtains ½ price to-day

79c., 98c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.95.

Fourth Floor.

Irish point lace curtains, with massive borders and rich designs beautifully wrought on fine net, special..... **$5.90, $6.90 and $8.90**

Colored Irish point lace curtains, just 240 pairs of new and artistically colored designs on good quality net. These curtains were imported to retail at from $7.90 to $10.50, but we bought them at a substantial saving—so for to-day we say, per pair..... **$3.75 and $4.85**

Marie Antoinette lace curtains, with hand-worked insertions, mounted on fine French double-thread net—made full width and three yards long—actual value $5—for to-day special at..... **$2.95**

Simpson Crawford Co.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

For Forty-three Years We've Been
Clothing Men and Boys

That's a long experience; and it has been national, as well as local to these two great American cities.

We have learned thoroughly how men of good taste desire their clothing made. We plan to meet broadly the wishes of all men, so that when an extreme of style appears, we put it in stock for the men who like extreme things; but we continue to take care of the conservative men in the most ample manner.

The foremost virtue of Wanamaker Clothing, is that every fabric shown is of absolutely pure wool. There is never any risk as to the fabric, you buy in this store, in clothing for either boys or men. The cloth in the lowest-priced suit as well as the finest, will, when the acid test is applied, boil down until the last thread is gone. There is no background or intermingling of cotton threads in any Wanamaker fabric,

This insures continued shapeliness of the garment, and the absolutely fast qualities of the colors.

There are other stores who claim that they buy their clothing from the same source as WANAMAKER'S, hence, their clothing must be the same; and while this is true as to the purchaser, it dosen't make the clothing the same at all; for the clothing made for WANAMAKER'S, even in the same factory, is distinguished by more careful work in every way,

Inside staying in regular suits of the factory, that other stores sell, may be a small piece of stiff canvas, sufficient to hold a pocket in place. In Wanamaker Suits, supposed to be the same, the garments will be stayed over an area three or four times as great, with a very much larger piece of linen which is not as stiff, but is more permanent by reason of its better quality and larger size; making the garments more as the custom tailor would make them.

Then the Wanamaker collars will probably be hand-made throughout, instead of having a few stitches caught by hand and the rest done by machinery.

Manufacturers have always complained of the demands which we make for special work. They are always compelled to put special hands on the making of Wanamaker clothing, because it has to be made in a different way; but the Wanamaker clothing business has always been so vast that manufacturers comply rather than have us take the business elsewhere.

Wanamaker Ready-made Clothing is the nearest approach to custom-made clothing that is known to ready-made. It is simply because of overwhelming qualities of excellence that this Men's Clothing business up on the Second floor, has assumed such large proportions right here in the midst of the best clothing stores in America.

The Clothing Store has had many disadvantages of location to overcome, but it has made it so well worth a man's while to hunt it up, that the business grows continuously season after season. Many men who would have nothing to do with ordinary ready-made clothing will find that they can save five to fifteen dollars on their business suits, without sacrificing the quality or good looks that they have been accustomed to in the past by going to good tailors. That is because Wanamaker clothing is so different.

The man who pays a fancy price to a tailor to get a smart and handsome Prince Albert coat or a perfect-fitting full dress suit made, will be very much surprised when he sees the splendid clothing one-half the money he has previously paid, will buy at WANAMAKER'S. This is because we have the very best tailoring skill applied to the making of the dress suits that are here ready-made. Then we carry stocks so complete in the assortment of sizes and proportions, that we can fit outright practically every man who comes to us. When a man has any little eccentricities of figure, we do with him, with these suits, exactly what a custom tailor does when he has his "try-on"; we adjust the garment to his figure just as carefully and correctly as the tailor would do it.

If you have never become familiar with Wanamaker Clothing it is due to yourself, both as to the matter of being well dressed and the most reasonable cost, to take occasion to became acquainted with the clothing we are selling this Fall.

Wanamaker Clothing for Boys is made in the same superior way as for men.

Every fabric, in every suit and in every pair of trousers, is all-wool to the last thread of the cloth. Every suit is made from special WANAMAKER specifications that are better than the standard of the manufacturers.

After exhaustive expert comparison, we are able to say positively that Wanamaker Clothing for Boys will average one to two dollars' worth better than you will find elsewhere. The greatest virtue in Wanamaker Clothing for Boys, however, is in the originality and good taste with which the suits are made. We not only have the usual styles as they come from the manufacturers, but we have many most attractive designs that are exclusively our own, which all parents who are proud of their boys will appreciate.

Here are a few suggestions of the various groups in both Men's and Boys' Clothing for Fall and Winter wear:

Men's Clothing

Business Sack Suits—
Of mixed cheviots and worsteds; double and single-breasted, at $15 to $35.

Of black and blue cheviots, thibets and unfinished worsteds, in double and single-breasted styles, at $15 to $30.

Cutaway Frock Suits—
Of black unfinished worsted, at $20, $25 and $30.

Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats—
Of black thibet, serge-lined and silk-faced, at $20; silk-lined, with silk backs in vests, at $25.

Of imported black English vicuna, soft and luxurious; silk-lined, at $35.

Trousers—A large assortment of stylish Striped Worsted Trousers, at $5 to $10.

Waistcoats—Fancy Waistcoats, single and double-breasted, at $2.50 to $5.

Fall Top Coats—
Of covert cloth, in medium shades; serge-lined with satin sleeve-linings, at $12 and $15.

Silk-lined Covert Top-coats; broad shoulders, full backs, 34 inches long, at $20.

Of Oxford-mixed vicuna, 40 to 42 inches long; silk-lined and faced to edge; also silk-lined and cloth-faced, $15 to $30.

Raincoats—The demand for Oxford-mixed worsted Raincoats is increasing every day. You have selection from the biggest stock in New York. All our Raincoats are modeled after our overcoats, and made by our best tailors, at $15 to $35.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Youths' Clothing

Suits for young men of 15 to 20 years, in a variety of smart styles.

Some stylish fancy cheviot Suits are here at $10 and $12.

At $15, we show the most stylish double-breasted fancy cheviot Suits in town. Some higher-priced ones, if you want them.

Covert cloth Top Coats, for 15 to 20 years, in medium shades; silk-lined, at $15; serge-lined, with satin sleeve-linings, at $12.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Clothing

Suits with double-breasted jacket and knee trousers; of mixed and blue cheviots; in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5 to $11.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits with bloomer trousers, of mixed and blue cheviots; in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $5 to $12.50.

Russian Blouse Suits of serges and cheviots; in sizes for 2½ to 6 years, at $5 to $8.50.

Sailor Suits of serge and blue and mixed cheviots; in sizes for 4 to 12 years, at $5 to $10.50.

Overcoats of extra quality tan covert cloth; Fall weight; in sizes for 6 to 16 years, at $5 and $7.50.

Reefers of blue serge, in sizes for 4 to 12 years, $5 to $7.50.

Washable Waists, in handsome new shades of percales; in sizes for 6 to 13 years, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Waists of flannelette and flannel, at 50c and $1.

Old Trousers, in sizes for 5 to 16 years, at 75c to $1.50.
Second floor, Ninth street.

A Hat Shop
For Critical Men

We encourage men who are natural-born "kickers" to come to this store. For we're so sure of our ability to satisfy them that we feel perfectly safe in so doing.

We can meet them on every ground which may be held to govern a stock of hats.

Price. $2 to $6 for Derbies, with hats at $3, $3.50 and $5 in between.

$2 to $15 for Soft Hats, with Hats at $3, $3.50, $5, $6, $8, $12 and $15 in between.

Variety. At each price we have produced a hat style for every head. Blocks and colorings include all fashions, from conservative to extreme, that are *good.*

Quality. We take as great care in seeing that the man who wants a $2 hat is suited—that he gets the full worth of his investment in hat-quality—as we do for the buyer of a $6 Stetson Derby. And you may bring any hat back that begins to show signs of unsatisfactory wear *within a year!*

We are especially proud of the backbone of our hat business, the $3.50 and $5 Stetson Soft and Stiff Hats. Better hats than these, in all that goes to make satisfaction, were never turned out—never will be.

Come in and look over the Fall stock.
Second Fidor, Ninth street.

Sweater Time

Boys are starting off for school, young men are going to college—every man Jack of them needs a sweater, if he hasn't it already. And the man that stays around New York and plays golf, and later goes skating, has plenty of use for one.

Our Winter lines of Sweaters for men and boys are ready. Finely made, accurately shaped—turned out, in fact, especially for us by the best maker in the business. Evenly knitted—you won't find tight places that bind, or loose threads that break and ravel.

All colors, all sizes, many qualities—all reliable. At these prices:

Boys' Sweaters, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.50.

Men's Sweaters, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4.50.
Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Women Welcome These Walking Suits

The WANAMAKER Fall Exhibition of Walking Suits is a regular index to the newest and best styles.

All the new fashion-touches are seen in the showing—the large sleeves, in a variety of phases, the vest coats, the pretty, practical walking skirts, and a splendid assortment of materials.

And among the widely varying models, and styles of trimming, there's not a single one that is not in the best of quiet, good taste.

Prices, too, are such as by their lowness will further convince critical women of WANAMAKER superiority in Walking Suits.

Group descriptions:

At $16.50—An Overcoat Suit, of mixed tweed, with belted back; walking skirt in plaited style.

At $21—A Vest Jacket Suit, of mixed tweeds, with broadcloth trimming; plaited skirt.

At $22.50—A Tweed Suit, with loose belted back; satin lining; plaited skirt.

At $25—A tight-fitting Coat Suit, of knob cheviot; prettily trimmed with velvet; satin-lined; walking skirt.
Second floor, Broadway.

Paris Hints of WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

Women will vote these new bits of Neckwear charming. They are the latest designs that artistic Paris makers have produced. As yet, we have but a tantalizingly small collection, giving merely an inkling of the larger shipments to follow.

Here are some of the pretty pieces:

A Collar-and-Cuff Set of white kid; with flower designs in colored ribbons and embroidery. Large enough to wear over the sleeves and collar of a coat or acket—and a distinct, charming novelty. $3 a set. Belt to match, $4.

The same dainty treatment of ribbon, in flower and bow-knot designs, appears in the Alencon lace Circular Collars and Stock Collars with jabot—the latter designed to fill in the opening in the fronts of the new Autumn jackets. The Stock Collars are $3 each, the Circular Collars, $5.50. Then there are Lace Barbs, in the same style, with fan-shaped ends, at $2.

Linen Collar-and-Cuff Sets, the cuffs in a new deep pattern, hand-embroidered in Old English designs, are $2.50 a set—amazingly low-priced for such work.

Pelerines of white Venetian cloth, with rich raised hand-embroidery in white or colors, are $12 and $17.50 each.
Broadway.

"Princess May" GLOVES for Fall

The Autumn styles in these famous Dollar Gloves for Women are ready in a profuse variety. The "Princess May" line embraces gloves for practically every occasion that women may need them, except for evening wear.

There are Suede and Glace styles, and heavy Cape Walking Gloves that are brimful of style, comfort and service. And all are

$1 a Pair

which means that they offer the best Glove values to be found in New York at this price.

Some word of the different styles:

Two-clasp "Princess May" Glace and Three-clasp Suede Gloves, in newest shades, also black and white.

"Princess May" Pique Walking Gloves, one-clasp; Paris point or spear backs; in new Fall shades.

"Princess May" Cape Gloves, one-clasp; outseam; spear or Paris point backs; in Indian tans, black and white.
Tenth street.

The New Silk Petticoats

You will grant that this is a most superb collection as soon as you clap your eyes on the rich and beautiful Petticoats that we are showing. They are made of the best taffeta silks, in all the new shades, including black; in many varying styles, with umbrella or accordion-plaited flounce; at the bottom; circular ruffling or full ruching, trimmed in a score of different ways.

Prices range from $5 to $21.
Second floor, Tenth street.

STOCKINGS and SOCKS—A Sale

Fall Hosiery supplies for men and women. Sorts that are desirable in style, correct in weight, and exceptionally low in price.

We bought them, and shall sell them that way.

Details:

Women's Stockings

18c a Pair, 3 Pairs, 50c; Worth 25c a Pair

Strong, serviceable Cotton Stockings; fast black, with double soles, heels and toes. Fall weight.

65c a Pair, Worth $1 to $1.50

Black Lisle Thread, black silk embroidered.

Colored Lisle Thread, black or fancy boot patterns.

Black Lisle Thread, fancy vertical figures. Openwork ankles, embroidered or clocked. Openwork ankles, fancy fronts. Allover openwork, vertical striped or fancy fronts.

Oxford Mixed Lisle Thread openworked.
Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

18c a Pair; 3 Pairs, 50c

Worth 25c a Pair

Of fine gage fast black Cotton; double soles, toes and high spliced heels.
Ninth street aisle.

GOOD BLANKETS

This is the first Fall day. But there have already been several Winter nights—with more to follow.

You won't care about the state of the mercury, with these good blankets on the bed:

The Virginian, made by one of the best Southern mills; finished soft and smooth. Fine white wool filling, cotton warp—
At $3.25 a pair—60 x 80 in., 4 lbs.
At $4 a pair—70 x 80 in., 5 lbs.

The Rosemont, from one of the best mills in the United States. Long staple wool, in warp and filling—
At $4.50 a pair—60 x 82 in., 4 lbs.
At $5.50 a pair—70 x 82 in., 5 lbs.
At $6.50 a pair—78 x 84 in., 6 lbs.
Third floor.

A Reception to BABY BLANCHE And Her Friends

Baby Blanche and a whole host of her sisters, and other friends and relatives, arrived recently in America on a large ocean steamer. Today you will find her the head of a vast gathering on our Tenth Street Aisle.

Baby Blanche is famous as the greatest doll ever sold for a dollar. Her face and hair are beautiful, and she is large and plump and pretty in every way. There are a great many of her; some with light hair, and some with dark hair; and they all go to sleep. All the little mothers in New York will be delighted to see the baby show.

There are a great many other dressed and undressed dolls here besides Baby Blanche. Prices range from 25c upwards. There are thousands of little girls that want one of these dolls right away; and parents and other friends who wish to avoid the holiday rush, and also to get the pick of the best dolls, will buy them now, and lay them away until Christmas time.
Tenth street aisle.

Portable Electric Lights At $7.50.

The long evenings are here. The nights are now longer than the days, and every home is being provided with comforts for the Winter evenings. Chiefest among these are the lights.

For library, dining-room and other parts of the house, among the most particularly satisfying, are these Portable Electric Lights, for homes supplied with electricity.

We have secured a very fine lot by taking over the manufacturer's entire stock of a number of excellent styles, that sell regularly at $12.50 and $15. By reason of the favorable purchase, we are able to sell them now at $7.50 each. They can be moved around wherever desired.

They are in finishes such as Pompeian green, dull brass, and Japanese bronze. They have pull electric socket, six feet of silk-covered wire and plug, complete with large mushroom electric dome in green, red and crystal, finished with five-inch glass bead fringe to match. $7.50.
Lamp Store, Basement.

Quick Heat
For Frosty Mornings

If you are in your own home, probably the furnace has not been started yet. If you are in a hotel or apartment, the chances are the heat has not been turned on, and will not be turned on for many a chilly morning and evening. Here are the Gas Heaters and Radiators that will make you comfortable in a jiffy, with the mere striking of a match. All are of the most practical and best heating sorts; and the prices are very moderate.

Cylinder Gas Heaters; Russia iron body; cast iron top and base; aluminum finish; 21 in. high, $2.25.

Cylinder Gas Heaters; perforated body; fitted with pilot light and brass burner; nickel-plated top and base; 16 in. high, $1.75.

Gas Radiators; cast iron top and base; full jeweled front; aluminum finish; 18 in. high. 4-tubed, $1.75; 6-tubed, $2.25.

Gas Radiators; sheet aluminum top and base; Russia iron body; jeweled front. 6-tubed, low, $3.50.

Cylinder Gas Heaters, nickel-plated; cast iron top and base; Russia iron body; 26 in. high, $4.

Cast Iron Gas Heaters; shell shaped; at $3.

Base Heating Gas Stove; shows flame through the open front with beautiful effect; hinged top; polished nickel-plated copper reflector; 28½ in. high; nickel trimmings. A handsome and powerful heater, $13.50.

Forty slightly shop-worn Radiators; burning qualities perfect; some tubes slightly dented; cast iron top and base; Russia iron tubes; 4 and 6-tubed, both high and low; jeweled fronts in bronze; nickel and aluminum finish; were $2.50 to $4; now $1.25 to $2.

Gas Tubing, 3c a foot; double-coated, 6c a foot; any length.
Basement.

The Door Is Open In China

There is another full week of opportunity for the buying of China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac. This is true in a pretty generous way, and we propose to have splendid offerings for every day until the very end of the month. But as the time draws close to an end, naturally the variety lessens. Every day the door closes on a great many splendid opportunities, where lots are closed out entirely.

This has been one of the best sales we have ever conducted, not only because it has gone ahead of last year's sales records, but because of the desirable qualities of the wares we have been offering. Again and again we have heard enthusiastic housekeepers exclaim over such unusual beauty in bargain goods. But it is not composed of "bargain goods." Everything has been carefully gathered, and almost the entire collection is composed of goods newly and specially made, in shapes and decorations of our own selection.

Naturally today is better than tomorrow, and each day will be better than the succeeding one until the sale ends, for artistic housekeepers to pick up pretty things for their own use, or for gifts for their friends. Great quantities of holiday gifts of a most desirable sort are being picked out, while this opportunity is here to buy these artistic wares at one-third to one-half below what they will cost you when it gets nearer to Christmas time:

Bric-a-Brac

Fine pieces of Teplitz, Bonn and Dresden in the following lots:
$1.25, regularly $2.75.
$2.25, regularly $4.75.
$3.50, regularly $7.
$6, regularly $12.
$11.25, regularly $22.50.
$18, regularly $36.
$22.50, regularly $45.

Marble Busts and Figures—
$5.50, regularly $8.50.
$8, regularly $12.50.
$12, regularly $17.50.
$25, regularly $35.
$30, regularly $45.

Italian Marble Pedestals—
$6, regularly $8.
$8.50, regularly $12.
$12 regularly $16.50.
$17.50, regularly $25.
$22.50, regularly $32.50.

French Bronzes—Busts, Figures and Groups—
$13.50, reduced from $20.
$16.50, reduced from $25.
$20, reduced from $27.50.
$30, reduced from $45.

Royal Vienna Plates

A small number left from the special purchase, which enables us to sell regular $25 Plates for $15 each.

Fancy China

At 10c, 12c and 15c Each—A new shipment just in, fills up our assortment again on these goods. Every piece is worth double what we ask. Fine Austrian china in flower decorations and gold. The variety includes:

Tea Cups and Saucers, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers.

At 25 Cents Each—New goods constantly arriving keep the assortments full. In prettiest decorations, and quite a number to choose from:

Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Oatmeal Saucers, Olive Dishes—

25c Each, Worth Double

Fancy Plates

At 75 Cents Each—About one hundred and twenty Plates left, in a variety of decorations. Former prices ranged from $15 to $21 a dozen.

Today 75c Each
Basement.

UMBRELLAS For the Just and Unjust

Autumn rain-storms will treat both alike, according to precedent.

According to *our* precedent, here are some noteworthy Umbrella offerings, that seem to have some fitness just now:

At $1.50—Women's 26-inch and Men's 28-inch extra quality Union Taffeta Umbrellas. The women's with a variety of styles of gun-metal, natural wood, silver, and pearl-and-silver handles. The men's with natural wood handles, plain and silver-trimmed; or horn handles.

At $2.25—Women's All-silk Umbrellas, plain or fancy handles, in black, blue, green or garnet.

The "Magic Frame" and Dress-suit Case Umbrellas, with handles that fold up to pack conveniently in an ordinary dress-suit case, at $2 to $5 each.
Ninth street aisle.

Rich Peau de Soie COATS at $20

In this superb Black Peau-de-Soie Coat, we present an advanced example of the season's styles in Women's Wraps.

Made of a rich, soft quality of the silk, thirty-four inches long; double-breasted, with large, full sleeves, semi-fitting back; collarless effect, finished with wide military braid; interlined, and lined with white taffeta.

Coats that may fairly be termed luxurious, at a specially interesting price—$20.

Second floor, Broadway.

LILLIAN CORSETS A Perfect Model

The tendency toward the high bust is growing pronounced. One of our newest "Lillian" models illustrates it admirably.

Made with a moderately high bust, small waist and the popular long hips, it brings out the graceful lines of the figure admirably, and reduces hips and abdomen when too prominent, while very light and flexible withal.

Women will find it Corset Perfection.

$12.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

ARMIES PREPARING TO FIGHT FOR MINES

Stubborn Russian Defense at Fu-Shun Is Expected.

JAPANESE ARMY WEAKENED?

Russians Again Hear That Troops Have Been Sent from Manchuria to Reinforce the Besiegers of Port Arthur.

MUKDEN, Sept. 22.—A battle is expected in the vicinity of Fu-Shun, thirty miles east of here.

The situation here continues quiet.

It is stated by Russian spies that Marquis Oyama has detached a considerable force to co-operate with the army before Port Arthur.

The Russians have taken many Chunchuses prisoners, among them being found a number of Chinese regular soldiers.

The weather has turned suddenly cold. The supply of uniforms is inadequate, and the soldiers are being supplied with Chinese padded overcoats, which are being bought in large quantities.

Chinese have brought into Mukden ten soldiers who it was thought were either killed or captured at Liao-Yang. They had been rescued and cared for by natives, who fed them and brought them into the Russian lines. The Chinese had refused payment from the men, but they were suitably rewarded by the officers of the latters' regiment.

A surgeon of one of the Siberian regiments, who was captured at Liao-Yang, has arrived here. The Japanese found him tending the wounded. They treated him well, entertained him at a concert in the famous Liao-Yang Summer Garden, and offered him a position as surgeon in the Japanese Army. Finding that he preferred his own regiment, the Japanese goodnaturedly escorted him to the lines and allowed him to return to Mukden.

Capt. Shubert and four Buriat Cossacks have returned from a long scouting expedition south of the Japanese main army. The Captain brings important information regarding the Japanese locations and movements, and says active operations in this vicinity will probably develop within a few days. Capt. Shubert experienced great kindness at the hands of the Chinese, who fed him and his men and offered to disguise them in Chinese clothing. This, however, was not necessary as the party eluded the Japanese pickets, passing within a few yards of one and reaching the Russian lines in safety.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 17, via Fu-San, Sept. 22.—The Russians are reconnoitering along the Japanese front with a large force of cavalry, supported by guns.

With three guns they appeared yesterday evening within 6,000 yards of Yen-Tai station and threw a few shells at the station. They continued the cannonading at intervals all to-day.

The Russian force on the Mukden road extends from Shuli-Ho, eight miles north of Yen-Tai, to Tsao-tai-Tsu, five miles northeast.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 23.—The Japanese advance toward Mukden continues slowly, according to information received by the authorities here. Both official reports and press dispatches place Marquis Oyama's advance guard thirty miles south of Mukden.

The Japanese will probably have to reckon before they attack Mukden with a stubborn defense of the Fu-Shun Mines, where the next important fight is expected to occur. The War Office does not expect a battle at Fu-Shun until after a series of rear-guard engagements.

Gen. Kuropatkin announces that the Japanese army at Bentsiaputze is beginning to advance northward. The outposts yesterday tried to capture Kaoutou Pass, commanding the road to Fu-Shun. The Russians are offering a stubborn resistance, which is likely to retard decisive operations.

Kuropatkin has placed strong forces astride the Mukden and Fu-Shun Roads to Bentsiaputze. The Russians are also holding all the passes of the Da range, eastward of Bentsiaputze.

According to the best information, Marquis Oyama has three armies concentrated south and southeast of Mukden, a fourth corps, consisting of two divisions, composed of men drafted from the armies of Gens. Kuroki, Nodzu, and Oku, being detached to Dziantchan and thence sending out flanking columns northward and northeastward, with the object of protecting Oyama's right and at the same time driving in the Russian outposts.

A detachment under Gen. Rennenkampff, while reconnoitring on Wednesday, lost two officers and nine men killed and three officers and twenty-three men wounded.

OKU'S REPORT ON BATTLE.

Japanese General Says Kuropatkin Meant to Hold Liao-Yang.

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—Gen. Oku has written an extended report of the operations preceding the capture of Liao-Yang.

In concluding it he expresses the opinion that Gen. Kuropatkin had determined to hold Liao-Yang, his plan being first to attack and defeat Gen. Kuroki and then to assail the Japanese centre and left armies.

Gen. Oku declares that the stubborn resistance of the Russians at Liao-Yang proves that their retreat was not prearranged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The General Staff has issued a revised list of the Russian casualties at Liao-Yang, showing that 1,810 men were killed; that 10,811 were wounded, and that 1,212 were left on the field.

Fifty-four regimental officers were killed and 252 were wounded. Two Generals were killed and three wounded. Five officers were left on the field.

RUSSIAN SHIP REFUSES TO GO.

Authorities at Canary Islands Want the Terek to Depart.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Sept. 22.—The Russian cruiser Terek, which has been stopping British vessels in the vicinity of Gibraltar, commenced coaling here yesterday, but, on orders received to-day from Madrid, she was forbidden to continue coaling and was ordered to leave here during the morning.

Her commander replied that he was unable to put to sea owing to the Terek's engines needing repairs.

The vessel was, however, forbidden to take on board any more coal, or any water or stores.

REFUSED A BIG RUSSIAN OFFER.

Captain Could Have Had $25,000 if He Took the Askold's Crew Home.

MANILA, Sept. 22.—Capt. R. Colledani of the Austrian steamer Austria, which has arrived here from Shanghai, says $25,000 was offered to him to transport the crew and twenty-six officers of the Russian cruiser Askold from Shanghai to Russia.

The Japanese Consul at Shanghai warned the Captain that if he did this he would run the danger of being held up or even sunk by Japanese warships, and the offer consequently was declined.

PORT ARTHUR SHORT OF COAL.

German Ship, with Cargo, Thought to Bound Thither—Water Low, Too.

TSING-TAU, Sept. 22.—Several colliers have arrived here within the last ten days. It is believed that their cargoes are intended for Port Arthur.

The British collier Foxton Hall transferred her cargo of Cardiff coal to the German steamship Ericka, which vessel the local authorities would not allow to leave until they received an assurance that no attempt would be made to enter Port Arthur.

The Ericka sails at daylight, and Japan is given as her destination, but it is believed that she will ultimately make for Port Arthur, where the Russians are offering stupendous inducements for the delivery of coal. S. Davidson, an American merchant who had a Russian coal contract and was ordered to leave Port Arthur last Febé 15, is now at Tsing-Tau. He tells The Associated Press correspondent that when he left there the coal supply was very much depleted.

On account of the Russian warships having been compelled to keep up full steam day and night for nearly eight months and the enormous quantities of fuel required for the water-condensing plant, there must be a coal famine at Port Arthur now unless more coal has arrived.

The Japanese recently cut off the water, and since then, it is supposed, the garrison has had to depend upon the condenser. If, however, a coal famine prevails the town must be getting water from impure wells.

TOKIO, Sept. 22.—While official confirmation is lacking, it seems certain that the Japanese possess a fort on another height westward of Etse-Shan, which they carried by desperate assaults, and which they have since held despite all attempts by the Russians to recapture it.

Both these heights overlook Port Arthur, offering excellent gun positions, which materially weaken the Russian defense.

NO PASSPORT; MANY DAGGERS.

American Doctor Arrested in Russia as a Japanese Spy.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Dr. Herman Bayless of Los Angeles, formerly of Cincinnati, has written to his sister, Mrs. Helen Lansdowne, of Covington, from Vienna, telling her that he was arrested at Radonsk by Russian Secret Service officers and held for twenty-four hours under suspicion of being a Japanese spy.

With a companion Dr. Bayless took a short route from Northern Germany across a portion of Russia. Passports which had been arranged for did not arrive, but the travelers proceeded, expecting that the passports would be forwarded. In the meantime they were arrested and held until the papers were produced.

Dr. Bayles had a trunk full of daggers, having a fondness for collecting such arms. This trunk came very near getting him into trouble even after he had identified himself and his companion.

EUROPEAN LAWYERS MEET.

International Questions Discussed at Conference in Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 22.—A conference of the Institute of International Law, the members of which include the leading jurists of the world, commenced here to-day under the Presidency of Lord Reay. Many well-known European lawyers were present. The proceedings, which were private, were conducted in French.

The principal subjects to be discussed are arbitration treaties and their proper interpretation, international conventions, the position of foreigners in the military service of belligerents, and declarations of war and neutrality.

Sir Thomas Barclay, Vice President of the International Law Association, one of those attending the conference, said the consideration of the question of neutrality alone would probably occupy the Institute for four or five years.

At the banquet of the Institute of International Law this evening, Lord Rosebery, toasting the foreign delegates, dwelt upon the importance of questions of international law. He said it would be foolish to ignore the fact that there was supposed to be some rivalry between Great Britain and Russia, but he was convinced that there was room in Asia for both powers, and when that was recognized by both it would be the better for the world's peace.

DIDN'T CAUSE STAKE BURNING.

Eastland Freed on Motion of Senator McLuarin—Reggins Acquitted.

INDIANOLA, Miss., Sept. 22.—The trial of C. C. Eastland for the murder of Luther Holbert and his wife by causing them to be burned at the stake has suddenly ended. After the evidence was all in Senator McLaurin made a motion for peremptory instructions to the jury for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that not a scintilla of evidence had been introduced tending to prove that Eastland had been in any way a party to the crime.

The Judges granted the motion and the big crowd applauded.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 22.—Thomas M. Riggins was acquitted to-night of the charge of murder in the first degree in connection with the lynching of Horace Maples. The prosecution in to-day's trial produced no convincing evidence connecting the defendant with the mob.

WOUNDS ODESSA POLICE CHIEF.

Would-Be Assassin First Shoots At and Then Stabs M. Neidgardt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—In Odessa this morning, while Chief of Police Neidgardt, in company with Prince Obolensky, his assistant, was inspecting some new Government buildings in the Boulevard Nicholas, near the Pushkin monument, a young man wearing a blue blouse fired a revolver from a distance of six paces at M. Neidgardt.

The bullet did not strike the Chief of Police, and the would-be assassin was about to fire again, when he was seized by Prince Obolensky.

The man's weapon fell to the ground and a desperate struggle ensued, in the course of which M. Neidgardt was wounded in the hand with a dagger.

The assailant was secured and placed in custody. He refuses to give his name or any account of himself.

HUNGARY BARS MORMONISM.

Appeal Against the Expulsion of Two Missionaries Fails.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has rendered a decision prohibiting Mormon propaganda within Hungary upon the ground that such a movement is undesirable both from the standpoints of State policy and religion.

The immediate occasion of the decision was the expulsion of two Mormon missionaries, Franklin Pingree and William Wetzel, who came from Salt Lake City to Temesvar eighteen months ago and attempted to organize a Mormon community among Hungarians who had formerly resided in Utah.

The two missionaries were promptly expelled, whereupon their Hungarian friends appealed to the Minister of the Interior, the result being the present decision.

Kaiser Decorates Dr. Harper.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is officially announced that Emperor William has conferred on President Harper of the University of Chicago the Order of the Red Eagle of the second class, and on Vice President Judson the Crown Order of the second class

Big Austrian Torpedo Boat Order.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The Austrian Government has ordered twenty-two ocean-going torpedo boats from Yarrow & Co. of England.

TREATY WITH TIBET MAY FAIL.

Russia Believes That Her Protest to China Has Been Effective.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—The Russian protest against the Anglo-Tibetan treaty has been presented at Peking. M. Lessar, the Russian Minister, is understood to have called the attention of the Chinese Foreign Board to the fact that China would abandon her suzerainty over Tibet if she ratified the treaty, thus creating a British protectorate.

The Foreign Office here has not yet received M. Lessar's report, but a dispatch from Peking announcing that China is not willing to ratify the treaty is believed to be the direct outcome of Russia's protest.

The Associated Press learns that Russia's representations to Great Britain in respect to Tibet are based on the apparent difference in the assurances given to Count Benkendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, on June 2 and the published terms of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty. The assurances, which were incorporated in a formal memorandum, stated specifically that Great Britain would not maintain a military occupation of Tibet, would not establish a protectorate over the region, and would respect the integrity of China.

Information which Russia has obtained from Chinese sources establishes the fact that the published version of the treaty is practically correctt, and Russia contends that the treaty is a violation of the British assurances. It is said that Article IX. is so sweeping as to make British authority in Tibet practically displace that of China.

Great Britain asserts that the Chumbi Valley is not really part of Tibet, though subject to its jurisdiction, and that she has no intention permanetnly to hold it. The Russian objection, therefore, is based principally on Article IX.

It is not expected in diplomatic quarters that the incident will precipitate grave complications, as Russia's interest in Tibet is to a large extent academic. But it is important from her point of view that Great Britain shall not have such control over Chinese territory as practically to enable her to dictate what shall and shall not be done in respect to dealings with foreign nations or their citizens.

Germans Take Up New Mexican Loan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Dresdner Bank, in conjunction with the Schaffhausen Bank Union, has taken up the new Mexican 5 per cent. gold loan for the benefit of the Tehuantepec National Railway Company. The loan is issued with unlimited liability on the part of the Mexican Government. The interest and capital amount to 25,500,000 marks, ($6,069,000.)

KENTUCKY FEUD ARREST.

William Britton's Friends Fail to Take Him from Officers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—William Britton, arrested in Breathitt County last night, arrived here from Jackson to-night and was lodged in jail under indictment as an accomplice in the murder of James Cockrill. Curtis Jett, who is serving a life sentence for killing J. B. Marcum, is under sentence to be hanged as the principal in the murder of Cockrill.

The shots which killed Cockrill came from the top story of the Breathitt County Court House. Britton says he was on the ground floor at the time Cockrill was shot. Among the witnesses was Riley Coldiron, who swore positively that he saw Britton on the second floor of the Court House at the time Cockrill was shot.

Deputy Sheriff Terry and Coroner Bailey of Fayette County, who were given a bench warrant from that county for Britton, effected his arrest without trouble. Britton was taken completely by surprise at his home. Mrs. Britton quickly sent word to County Judge James Hargis, who is a cousin of Britton, asking that the Judge send men to release him. A posse of Britton's friends left Jackson to meet Deputy Terry, but the latter started with his prisoner in a buggy for Torrent, in Wolfe County, where he took a train for Lexington, and succeeded in eluding Britton's friends.

AMATEUR BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Williamsburg Grocery Clerk Couldn't Beat "Third Degree."

Henry Dodragge, a clerk in the grocery of Henry Mohrman at Bushwick Avenue and Decatur Street, Williamsburg, made a bungling job of a robbery which he had planned to carry out early yesterday morning.

He is twenty-two years old and came from Germany six months ago. Mohrman gave him employment, and by degrees Dodragge rose until he became head clerk. It was his duty to go to market each day, and for that purpose Mohrman gave him money the night before. Mohrman gave him $45 Wednesday night.

When Mohrman got down to his store yesterday morning he discovered that his clerk had not gone to market. He went to Dodragge's room, and found the young man apparently in a stupor. The room was in confusion, and it occurred to the grocer that perhaps robbers were there. He sent word to the Ralph Avenue Police Station, and then kept on shaking Dodragge in an effort to wake him up.

Dodragge finally seemed to come to, and he muttered that robbers had entered his room and chloroformed him. He said they stole Mohrman's $45, and also money of his own. Mohrman discovered that a trunk belonging to another clerk, William Hehr, also had been broken open and looted of $35.

When Capt. O'Reilly and Detective Reynolds reached the grocery they had Dodragge repeat the tale of robbery and then began an investigation. They found a back door of the grocery open, and came to the conclusion that the job had been done from the inside. Dodragge was put through the "third degree," and finally he broke down and confessed that he had concocted the story of robbery in order to get money.

SUICIDE WHILE NIECES SANG.

Maimed and Out of Work, He Shot Himself in Brother's Parlor.

George Vollmer, thirty-six years old, of 810 Macon Street, Brooklyn, shot and instantly killed himself yesterday morning in the parlor of his brother's home, where he lived, and where his two young nieces were playing on a piano and singing popular songs. Vollmer while employed in a factory a few months ago had his left hand caught in a machine and four fingers were amputated. On account of this affliction he was unable to find another job, and it made him melancholy. His morbid condition was increased by the thought that a young woman living in Indiana, of whom he was enamored, would probably not want to marry him.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Six hard-headed business men are to-day in despotic control of the amusements of the American people.

Actors, actresses and theatrical managers are no longer free agents—*they are controlled by THE SIX.*

New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and the other big cities, do not get the attractions they want—*they are not consulted; THE SIX control that.*

The public does not secure plays to its taste—*THE SIX dictate what it shall see, and state the time and place.*

What manner of men these are, and just how Charles Frohman and his five associates have risen from obscurity and applied get-rich-quick methods to American drama, is told in the first of three remarkable articles on THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE in LESLIE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for October.

Japan's Future.
By MARQUIS ITO.
The creator of modern Japan—the man who wrote her constitution talks frankly of his country's future—her aims and purposes. A timely and instructive article.

Crossing the Yalu.
A personal narrative by a Japanese general in command. A graphic, stirring account of the first engagement in history between Japanese and white troops. The yellow men won the victory.

RALPH CONNOR'S
New Novel "The Prospector"
Grows in interest. The third installment of this noble story appears in October LESLIE'S.

The Passion for Publicity.
Americans in society, in business, on the stage—all love to advertise. This story tells of the ingenious ways they use to do it.

10 GOOD STORIES 10
Full of action, humanity and humor, by Harriet Gaylord, Frank Bullen, George Hibbard, and others.

LESLIE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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CHANGES IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Increase in Our Exports of Manufactures and Decrease in Agricultural Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The increase in exports of manufactures and decrease in exports of agricultural products are discussed at length in a report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. For the first time in the history of the export trade of the United States manufactures exceeded $450,000,000, and agricultural products for the first time fell below 60 per cent. of the total domestic exports.

The total exports of domestic manufactures were $452,445,629, against $407,526,159 in 1903, and $433,851,756 in 1900, the highest record in early years. The total value of agricultural products exported was $853,685,367, against $873,322,882 in 1903 and $943,811,020 in 1901, when the highest total of agricultural exports was recorded.

The reduction in quantity of agricultural products exported occurs in all of three great groups which make up the bulk of the agricultural exports—breadstuffs, provisions and live animals, and cotton; but the chief reduction is in breadstuffs.

HOT STEEL BURNED FOOT OFF.

Boy Was Tending Rollers, and Bar Coiled Around His Ankle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Daniel Gallagher, a thirteen-year-old boy, is lying at the point of death in an East Newark hospital as the result of having had his foot burned off in the mills of the Crucible Steel Company in that town yesterday. The little fellow lived next door to the steel works, and two years ago his infant brother was scalded to death by, it is said, a steam exhaust from the mill.

Young Gallagher was often among the men in the mills, and had become expert in taking the steel bars as they came like long bands of fire from the steel rollers. Yesterday he failed to catch the approaching end of one with his nippers, and in a twinkling it was encircling his ankle.

His shriek of pain called the force of men to his aid, but the white-hot bar tightened as it cooled, and by the time they had taken his writhing form from its coils his foot had been completely burned off.

DYNAMITE FOR STEEL MAN.

Fuse Burning on J. C. Maben's Steps in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 22.—A neighbor passing the residence of J. C. Maben, President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, to-day saw fire sputtering on the front steps and, making a hasty examination, found a pickle bottle with a burning fuse attached. The fire was extinguished, and an examination of the bottle showed that it contained a quantity of powdered dynamite, the bottle being sealed with a wooden stopper. There was enough dynamite in the bottle to wreck the building.

The man who found the bottle told the police that as he approached the residence he saw a man run away from the step. A strike of union miners is on at the mines of the Sloss-Sheffield Company, as well as at the mines of several other large corporations in this district. President Maben's company has been active in efforts to break the strike.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, furnishing goods and ladies' and children's wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. B. Beadle, upholstery goods; Hotel Normandie.

Bear, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. M. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions; 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Power, laces; Victoria Hotel.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, furs, cloaks, and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Gutman, M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. Gutman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, furnishing goods; 317 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Rae, linens; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. B. Stewart, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.

Haller, T. H., Frederick, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Morrison, C., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; F. J. Mitchell, domestics; Mrs. A. J. Stubbs, laces and trimmings; Miss N. McCarthy, art goods; Hotel Wolcott.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Webb, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mrs. C. A. Seeman, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Nell Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.

Porter, W. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Rogers, T. W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; T. W. Rogers, domestics, millinery, and ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Rice, S. M. & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; 667 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Seltner Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.; S. Seltner, cloaks, suits, and waists; 640 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Story & Co., Brockton, Mass.; C. R. Story, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, leather goods, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. L. Lee, laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Seville.

Strouss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Strouss, clothing; Hoffman House.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Witz Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkis, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; Miss Dunnigon, laces and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Woodward.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron Schloppenbach, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Theodore Grunewald, New Orleans; Gray Skipwith, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. R. Mainprice, Cheshire, England.

NETHERLAND—P. A. F. Hohenshlege, Vienna.

MURRAY HILL—Edmund de Sooky, Hungary; George Hawkins, Oxford, England.

WOLCOTT—Lieut. Commander William M. Irwin, United States Navy; Dr. Arkar Junghaus, Stuttgart.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. J. Carina, Milan; Prof. D. Lombardi, Naples.

ASTOR—Luis Hermaway, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

All Gaul at present is divided into two parts: those who HAVE, and those who HAVEN'T, read

Old Gorgon Graham

More letters from the Self-Made Merchant to His Son,

By George Horace Lorimer

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HARPERS MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER

A. C. Swinburne,
Josephine Daskam,
Henry van Dyke,
Simon Newcomb,
Mary E. Wilkins,
Robert W. Chambers,
Frank H. Spearman,
C. G. D. Roberts,
Marie Manning,
Edwin A. Abbey, R. A.
Howard Pyle.

THESE are a few of the writers and artists represented in the October Harper's Magazine.

Mr. Swinburne, the greatest of living English poets, discusses Shakespeare's tragedy of "Othello." His article is accompanied by Mr. Abbey's striking pictures in tint.

Henry van Dyke writes on "The School of Life," an article full of beautiful and helpful Philosophy.

Simon Newcomb, the great astronomer, writes of "The Extent of the Universe," an article which takes up the question, "How far does the Universe extend through illimitable space?"

Mr. Spearman tells the dramatic story of the building of the first railroad across the continent. Henry Loomis Nelson gives a picture of the great French explorer Frontenac—the greatest of the early French Governors of Canada.

There are eight short stories by the foremost of our writers—stories of love, of adventure, of psychological interest, of child life, and humorous stories.

There are remarkable pictures in full color by Howard Pyle, and many other pictures in dainty colors and tints.

21 SEPARATE CONTRIBUTIONS
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HARPERS FOR OCTOBER

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JORDAN, PERE, SHOT AT HIS DAUGHTER'S ADMIRER

Young Corbin Had Questioned Miss Elvira's Father's Veracity.

SHE WIELDED AN UMBRELLA

This Was at the Family Home in Elberon—Both Men Are Nursing Various Sore Places.

Princess Auersperg, her mother, Mrs. E. C. Hazard; J. V. Jordan and his daughter, Elvira, and John B. Corbin, a young man resident in New Britain, Conn., played the leading rôles in an affair last Sunday at the Elberon Hotel, Elberon, N. J., which, according to the account of Dr. Hermann C. Frauenthal of 146 West Seventy-second Street, was something of light comedy, although in the course of the proceedings Corbin was shot in the leg by the infuriated Jordan père, whose head was severely bumped in divers places.

It appears that for some time young Corbin has been paying marked attention to Miss Elvira Jordan, and, according to the narrative of Dr. Frauenthal, who was physician in extraordinary after the performance, Miss Elvira herself was not averse to receiving the attentions. Jordon père saw fit to cast a cloud upon the frequent meetings of his daughter and John B. Corbin.

When the latter called at the Elberon Hotel last Sunday he was informed that Miss Jordan had "gone to New York." Mr. Corbin was surprised, for he had spent each Sunday in Miss Elvira's company for some time. The young man from New Britain immediately drove to Shrewsbury to call upon a friend of his and of Miss Jordan's—the Princess Auersperg, who was staying there with her mother, Mrs. Hazard. There Mr. Corbin found Miss Elvira Jordan, "who had gone to New York," at the home of the Princess Auersperg.

The Princess called her carriage and all—including the mother of the Princess, Miss Elvira, and young Corbin—started for the Jordan home at Elberon. Arrived there all confronted Jordon père.

"We want to settle a small matter of veracity," Mr. Corbin is reported to have said.

What happened after that no one knows exactly. Dr. Herman C. Frauenthal, however, tells the result of the happenings. He was in his office on Sunday morning, when a man came rushing in and cried excitedly:

"Come over to the Elberon Hotel—quick! A man has been shot."

"I ran over to Mr. Jordan's place as quickly as I could," continued Dr. Frauenthal. "I found Mr. Jordan lying in bed with his shirt torn in several places and nursing a large lump on his head. He showed me the lump and just as I was about to examine it, Miss Elvira, his daughter, rushed into the room and cried:

"'Oh, doctor, don't stop here another minute. He isn't ill at all. Don't worry about him. Come quick! Poor Mr. Corbin has been shot.'

"I went with her," went on Dr. Frauenthal, "and found Corbin lying on a couch in another room, nursing his right leg.

"'Doctor,' said he, 'the old fellow has shot me in the leg.'

"I found on examination that a bullet had penetrated the right calf below the knee and buried itself in a tendon of the heel. For an hour I was engaged in probing for the bullet. When I had finished I fixed up the patient and went to see how Mr. Jordan was getting on.

"While I was looking over the lumps on Mr. Jordan's head he said to me:

"'Say, doctor, what can I do to relieve these lumps? You know I wouldn't feel half so bad about it if Corbin had not grabbed me by the arms, while my daughter pasted me over the head with an umbrella.'

"Miss Elvira came into the room at that minute and said something about 'Papa deserving it—that he told Mr. Corbin a lie!' That's all I know about the matter."

It is said that young Corbin was able to leave Elberon for his home in Connecticut, and that Jordan père and Jordan fille were reconciled.

MUST LOOK OUT FOR POLICE.

Motormen Ordered to be Careful About Men at Street Corners.

Police Commissioner McAdoo took advantage of the accident to Capt. Stephen O'Brien of the City Hall Station Wednesday night to make a request of President Vreeland of the New York City Railway Company, asking that motormen be instructed to look out for policemen doing duty on street car tracks while regulating traffic and caring for pedestrians. Mr. Vreeland's secretary informed Mr. McAdoo over the telephone that Mr. Vreeland would be pleased to issue such an order to motormen.

The Commissioner also denounced the action of automobilists, who after a certain hour at night make the Central Park drives, upper Seventh Avenue, and Broadway a race track. Two special bicycle policemen have been assigned to duty on Seventh Avenue and upper Broadway to break it up. Wednesday night the Commissioner saw a huge auto with two men and two women flash up Broadway at Forty-ninth Street at a rate of speed he fixed at thirty-five miles an hour or more.

INQUIRY INTO CAR EXPLOSION.

Many Deaf as a Result of the Concussion —Express Driver Held.

MELROSE, Mass., Sept. 22.—The authorities of the State, under the direction of Gen. J. H. Whitney of the State Police, started an inquiry to-day into the explosion on the Boston and Northern Street Railway here last evening, when an electric car bound to this city from Boston was blown up by dynamite and nine persons killed and forty injured. Of the injured, several are in a critical condition.

The more seriously injured are almost completely deaf as a result of the concussion when the car struck the dynamite, although physicians think it probable that in the majority of cases hearing will return.

During the day the body previously believed to be that of Miss Louise Teackles of Malden was identified as that of Miss Ethel Merrill of Melrose Highlands. Fenton, the express driver detained by the police in connection with the explosion, has been held on a charge of manslaughter under $1,000 for a hearing on Oct. 4.

VANDALS CUT ALTAR CLOTH.

Chipped Away Marble, Too, in a Spring Lake Church.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 22.—Vandals have done serious damage to the beautiful St. Catherine's Roman Catholic Church, which was built here by Martin Maloney. The church, which for its size is probably the most costly in America, has heretofore been open to visitors.

Pieces have been chipped from the white Carrara marble and carried away. One or two of the vandals have even gone so far as to cut pieces from the beautiful white and gold altar cloth. Not long since the sexton on entering the building saw a man sitting near the altar smoking a cigarette.

New Yorker Robbed at Malone Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—John F. Arthur of the Woodward Hotel, Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway, New York, who is attending the fair here this week, had his pocket picked of $600 in a crush at the Howard House this noon. A detective is working on the case, but Mr. Arthur says he has small hope of recovering his money.

WOMAN DIES IN COURT PRISON.

Had Been Sentenced for Intoxication Half Hour Before.

Half an hour after she had been sentenced to five days on a charge of intoxication by Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, Eliza Smith, thirty-eight years old, who said she had no home, died in the court prison.

The woman was arrested by Patrolman Flynn of the East Twenty-second Street Station and arraigned with a batch of other prisoners. As the woman appeared to be still under the influence of liquor Magistrate Flammer sentenced her, and Flynn started to take her away. She wrenched herself free and squatted on the floor of the court room.

"I won't go with you," she cried.

The court officers gathered about and three of them assisted Flynn to pick her up. She was then carried bodily down stairs into the pen. About fifteen minutes later Keeper Mountain was passing when he noticed that the woman was very pale and asked her if she was ill. He got her a glass of water she asked for, and Acting Warden Lynch telephoned for Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the court physician. When Dr. McGuire arrived she was dead. When asked to make a diagnosis of the case he said:

"That is up to the Coroner. The woman was dead when I arrived. I suppose she died from alcoholism, but that is only my private opinion."

"Do you think she was in condition to be taken to court?"

"I don't think she was, but that is not up to me."

Coroner Scholer said that an autopsy would be performed on the woman's body.

LAY ARREST TO POLITICS.

Bondsmen Protest That Bayonne Collector's Books Were Altered.

Cyrillus Robinson, the aged collector of city revenue of Bayonne, who was arrested on complaint of Mayor Thomas Brady on a charge of embezzling $9,000 of the city's funds, yesterday gave $10,000 bail for the Grand Jury. It is said that the total shortage of Mr. Robinson's accounts amounts to $24,000.

Mayor Brady announced yesterday that Mr. Robinson had placed a piece of property for which he was at one time offered $35,000 at the disposal of the city to reimburse it. Mayor Brady also claimed Mr. Robinson had admitted being guilty.

The other side of the story is different. Mr. Robinson denies his guilt, and his bondsmen say they will stick by him and fight the case, one of them going so far as to charge that Mr. Robinson's books were altered for political purposes while the collector was away on his vacation. George Carragan, President of the Bayonne Bank, and one of the collector's bondsmen, said yesterday:

"There is a lot of politics in this, and nobody believes Mr. Robinson would do a dishonest act."

Dr. Alexander Dallas, another bondsman, expressed confidence in Mr. Robinson, and went on to say: "We will stick to Mr. Robinson to the last ditch. The other side is already shaking in their shoes. We'll shake them some more before we are through. When we were summoned to the City Hall after Mr. Robinson had been recalled from his vacation and accused I told Mayor Brady, after I glanced through the books, that I thought it was a put-up job. He made no reply. I asked him if any one but a fool would think like that, meaning the work on the books.

"Mr. Rose, the expert accountant, went over those books three times and found nothing wrong. Then after Mr. Robinson had been away some days the books are gone over a fourth time and the alleged shortages are discovered."

The third bondsman is former Judge Thomas F. Noonan, City Attorney of Bayonne. He is at present on his vacation. Mr. Robinson reiterated yesterday that there would be interesting developments when the case came to trial.

HIS FALL FATHOMED MYSTERY.

Policeman Chased Boys Over Fence and Tumbled Into Their Cave.

Boys stealthily climbing, one at a time, over a fence into a vacant lot in One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues, attracted the attention of Policeman Moore of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station yesterday afternoon, and when six had gone over, he followed. There wasn't a boy to be seen, although the lot on every other side was shut in by dead walls of buildings.

He walked about pondering the mystery, when the ground gave way beneath him, and he fell through the roof of a cave upon an improvised table, at which the lads were feasting on bonfine-cooked vegetables. The lads, whose aged ranged from eleven to fourteen years, pleaded at the station house that they had excavated the cave because they had read in a story book about some other boys who had one. They denied all knowledge of certain door knobs and eatables which, the police say, have recently disappeared from store and house fronts in the neighborhood. All were held on charges of disorderly conduct.

GIFT TO THE CITY BANK CLUB.

James Stillman Sends Check for $10,000 to the General Fund.

The National City Bank Club, which was recently organized by clerks of that bank for mutual benefit and instruction, has received a check for $10,000 from James Stillman, President of the bank, as a contribution toward its general fund. The check was presented at a meeting held Wednesday night, at which addresses were made by several of the officers of the bank who are honorary members.

It is stated that regular meetings will be held at which lectures will be given by experts on suitable topics relating to matters of banking and finance generally. When a wag in Wall Street heard of this he remarked that it might be interesting if the club could engage Thomas W. Lawson.

KITTY BECK SEEKS DIVORCE.

Court Astonished That Husband Earning $700 a Week Is Not Wanted.

Catherine Trumbull, the actress, who is known on the stage as Kitty Beck, applied to Justice Gildersleeve yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for an order to compel her husband, Ollie Mack Trumbull, to pay to her $100 a week alimony and $1,000 counsel fees pending the result of her action for absolute divorce. Ollie Mack Trumbull is now with the "English Daisy Company," playing in a Harlem theatre.

In the argument on the motion for counsel fees the statement was made that Trumbull was earning a salary of $700 a week.

"Is it possible," said Justice Gildersleeve, "that you have found any one earning $700 a week whose wife wants a divorce from him?"

"Well, it's true," said Mrs. Trumbull's counsel. Decision was reserved.

Lafayette L. Fawcett Ill.

Lafayette L. Fawcett, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, and President of the Invincible Club, is seriously ill. Mr. Fawcett was taken with hemorrhages at his office in Liberty Street, Manhattan, on Wednesday afternoon, and was removed to his home in a cab. His condition improved somewhat yesterday afternoon, and he was taken to Sullivan County for a rest.

Ferryboat Suicide, Perhaps.

The body of a drowned woman, which was identified last night as that of Mrs. Mary Burns, thirty-four years old, of 217 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, was found in the water at the foot of Harrison Street, that borough, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Burns had been missing from her home since last Saturday. On Sunday night a woman whose general description answered to that of Mrs. Burns threw herself into the river from the deck of a boat of the South Ferry line while in midstream, and was lost.

THE GAS STORE

FOR THESE COOL MORNINGS AND EVENINGS

A VULCAN GAS HEATER

will remove that dangerous chill until our friend the janitor sees fit to turn on the steam or the furnace is lit. We have them for all requirements, with our pat. gas saving burner. Call or send for booklet.

W. M. Crane Co
1151-1153 Broadway Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

COLD SNAP BREAKS RECORDS.

Damage Everywhere to Fruit and Crops —Coal Supply Menaced.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Under the influence of a chilling north wind the thermometer dropped this morning to 35, the lowest point recorded in September, with one exception, since the Weather Bureau was opened here in 1871.

At Northfield, Vt., the mercury dropped to 26, the lowest official temperature reached in New England. The Weather Bureau gave warning of frosts so that farmers took means to prevent damage from the cold.

At Summit House, Mount Washington, N. H., the thermometer fell to 11 above zero last night. Snow fell and all the peaks are covered this morning. There was a magnificent frost display.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—There was a heavy frost in the Chemung Valley last night and all September cold weather records were broken. At Saratoga the thermometer to-day registered 20 degrees above zero. Around Middletown much damage was done to crops and fruit.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 22.—The first frost of the season proved to be a killing one and late vegetables were ruined. A rough estimate by leading canned goods packers indicate that the damage to Maine crops will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. This is the third year that the corn canning industry has been practically ruined by early frosts.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., Sept. 22.—Reports received from points throughout the Annapolis valley apple-growing district state that the recent high winds and frosts have heavily damaged the crop. A conservative estimate places the loss at nearly 25 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—This was the coldest September day on record in Philadelphia according to the Weather Bureau officials. At 6 A. M. the official thermometer recorded 40 degrees above zero.

At Pottsville the temperature dropped below the freezing point. Operators at the anthracite collieries say that premature cold weather will cause an additional consumption of half a million tons weekly and dangerously lower the present surplus of coal on hand.

TOSSED PETS FROM WINDOWS.

Women in Blazing House Showered Street with Cats and Dogs.

A cry of "fire" in the neighborhood of Thirtieth Street near Broadway last night and the clanging of fire bells as engines responded to an alarm from an apartment house on the upper side of the street, just off Broadway, brought out strange sights. The music in the Haymarket across the street was suddenly stilled in the middle of a waltz, and men and women scrambled over one another in their excitement to get out. The cry which had been started outside was taken up inside, and nobody stopped to see whether there was a fire or not, but went pell mell through the street door, knocking the veteran ticket taker from his seat.

The firemen found the blaze in a room on the third floor of the apartment house. The fire was insignificant, and the smoke was not dense, but the trouble was with the occupants of the house. Some of the women hung out of the windows, ready to let go, while the crowd standing below shouted to them to go back. Others, however, stifled their fears of personal danger and rushed through their apartments looking for pets.

Here a woman appeared at a window bearing in her arms a tiny dog which she hugged, kissed, and then dropped to the pavement. Over there a woman kept her self-possession until she had lowered her parrot's cage by a clotheslines. Another fell half way out of the window, and would have fallen to the street had not a fireman rushed up quickly on a scaling ladder and pushed her back. Cats, dogs, birds, and even a pair of white mice were dropped to the pavement before the firemen were able to quiet the excited owners. When the firemen got through the policemen had an inning, for it was then that the hunt for pets began. Some of them were smashed beyond recognition, but the women made enough fuss over the live ones. The police had to separate two blondes who fought over a pug, while there was a hair-pulling match near by over a big black cat.

THIEVES FOLLOWED BOAST.

MacFaddens Rejoiced They'd Been Thirty-two Years Without Burglars.

After receiving the felicitations of their friends on the culmination of thirty-two years of wedded life, during which time neither sickness, fire, nor burglars has disturbed their serenity, Mr. and Mrs. William H. MacFadden of 27 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street were chloroformed and their home ransacked by thieves. The anniversary was on Friday last, and friends of the old couple gathered at the house and made merry until 1 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. MacFadden and their only son, William, had retired, and the lights were extinguished about 2 o'clock. About 5 o'clock Mr. MacFadden awoke with a choking sensation. A pungent odor of chloroform filled the room, and when the lights were turned on it was found that the flat had been robbed. Mr. MacFadden's watch and $50 in money were gone, while all of the presents and silverware given them the night before by their guests were gone. MacFadden went to call his son and found that he also had been drugged and that his clothes and watch, with $23 had been taken.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING UNCLE.

Young Ford of Philadelphia Located in This City.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—William Ford, eighteen years old, who is accused of having robbed his uncle, George Ford, of $1,850, has been located in New York.

The money was the savings of a lifetime, and was stolen from a trunk, and is believed to have been squandered by young Ford and several of his companions. Three boys who are said to have profited by the robbery are in custody here.

¶ BUSINESS HOURS: EIGHT-THIRTY o'clock A. M. to FIVE o'clock P. M.; Noon on Saturday, until October First. Thereafter, and until further notice, EIGHT-THIRTY o'clock A. M. to SIX o'clock P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

SALE OF SILK UMBRELLAS
TO-DAY (FRIDAY), SEPTEMBER TWENTY-THIRD

Twilled Silk Umbrellas with handles of natural wood, 26 and 28 inch sizes, suitable for Men and Women; usual prices, $3.00 and $3.50, at $2.25

Men's Furnishing Department.

Autumn Neckwear; Shirts ready made and to measure; Pajamas, Night Robes, Golf Jackets, Sweaters, etc. : : : : : : : :

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) and until Noon SATURDAY when store will be closed:

Men's Silk Scarfs—four-in-hands and squares; regular price $1.00 each, at 45c

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARK TWAIN'S
LATEST STORY
A DOG'S TALE.

This wonderful and touching little story of a dog by Mark Twain is published in attractive holiday style with illustrations in color by W. T. Smedley. It is a perfect type of a perfect story. It is told from the dog's standpoint and will make a wide appeal to all classes of readers.

With Illustrations in Color by W. T. Smedley. Cloth, $1.00

HARPER & BROTHERS - - - Publishers

B. Altman & Co.

CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

The selection of Autumn and Winter Clothing for Boys includes the newest effects in

Russian Blouse Suits of White Cloth, Colored Velvet and Silk, with combination collars. Sailor Suits of Velvet and Imported Novelty Fabrics, with Eton Collars and Knickerbocker Trousers. Children's Overcoats, trimmed with Beaver, Persian Lamb, etc., also some made entirely of Fur. In addition, a general stock of Boys' Garments is shown, in sizes ranging from 2½ to 16 years.

Children's Colonial, Russian and Sailor Hats, Tam O'Shanters and Toques of the various materials.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

BRIDGE FALLS; TWO KILLED.

Many Others Hurt by Collapse of New Arkansas Structure.

VINITA, Ark., Sept. 22.—The east pier of a steel tool bridge, being erected over Grand River at Carry's Ferry, ten miles each of Afton, fell at noon, killing two men, fatally injuring three, and injuring twenty-one others, some of whom suffered broken limbs. The dead are Thomas Browning and Henry Becker. The names of the other are not obtainable to-night.

A messenger from the scene states that 100 men were at work at the time, and the pier collapsed with no warning, owing to faulty construction of the foundation. The bridge was of steel, on stone piers, and was to connect the east end of the Cherokee Nation with Vinita, and to take the place of the ferry between Afton and Grove.

S. H. Shriver Goes to National Surety.

Samuel H. Shriver, originally with the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and subsequently Vice President of the American Bonding Company, has resigned his position and has accepted the Secretaryship of the National Surety Company, succeeding Ballard McCall. It is understood that Second Vice President Griffin will be made First Vice President of the National Surety Company, to succeed Thomas F. Goodrich, and that Ballard McCall will be made Second Vice President, succeeding Mr. Griffin.

Negro Burglar Kills a Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 22.—Policeman McNurney was shot dead this midnight by a negro burglar. McNurney had discovered the negro in a store, which the latter had burglarized. The officer started to arrest the negro, when he drew a revolver and shot McNurney in the mouth. The officer died shortly after. The negro escaped. A general alarm was sent out.

CLAIMS GIRL'S BODY.

A Mr. Bishop Buries Young Woman Who Died in Alcoholic Ward.

The body of Ethel Bishop, who died last Monday in the woman's alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital, where she had been registered as a daughter of Mrs. Nina Pryor of North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, was removed from the Morgue yesterday and buried in a newly purchased plot in Cedar Grove Cemetery at Flushing.

Her body was removed in an undertaker's wagon. On the seat beside the driver sat the man who is said to have purchased the burial plot and to have paid the funeral expenses. He gave the name of Bishop, without further specification.

On Sept. 11 the young woman, who said she was Mrs. Ethel Bishop, was taken to Bellevue from a hotel at 301 East Twenty-fifth Street. She said she lived at that address with her husband.

According to Mrs. Anna Dowling, housekeeper of the Twenty-fifth Street place, Mrs. Bishop went there on Labor Day, appearing to be ill. After a few days Mr. Bishop called in a physician, but she continued to become weaker, and finally was removed to Bellevue. Her body was unclaimed until yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Inquiry at 1,417 North Thirteenth Street resulted in Mrs. Pryor sending down word that no information concerning her daughter would be given out. She resides with her son-in-law, John Sherman, and is the widow of Thomas Pryor. Mrs. Pryor went to New York to-night.

Woman Has Driver Arrested.

A well-dressed woman, who said she was Mrs. Ronalds of the Waldorf-Astoria, caused the arrest of Aria Marsh of 100 Orchard Street yesterday afternoon for driving a decrepit horse.

The woman had just left the Waldorf in a cab when she saw the animal struggling along with a heavy express wagon. She had her driver follow the wagon, and as it was passing the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at Twenty-sixth Street, she called Special Officer Reagan of the society, who made the arrest.

FIVE minutes in the right store will open any man's eyes to the advantages of Kirschbaum Clothes (Warranted).

That isn't much to pay for a smarter appearance and better clothes satisfaction.

Ask for Kirschbaum Clothes (Warranted). Good stores everywhere, $12 to $25.

Insist on seeing the Kirschbaum label inside breast pocket of coat.

A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.
First Loft, 801, 803, 805 Broadway, New York

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Coats, Dresses & Millinery
for Girls and Misses.

Naturally, the efforts of our special designers, who devote their entire time to these lines, produce better results than are procured elsewhere.

The designs are novel and authoritative, the styles are becoming, distinctive, and particularly adapted to youthful figures and faces.

The largest variety for choice and reasonable prices are among the advantages we offer.

60-62 West 23d Street.

All the old bothersome trying-on and retrying-on with which the tailor shop has bothered its patrons for many years has been overcome by our new system of measuring. You can buy a suit made-to-order now just as conveniently as a ready-made one.

Suits and topcoats to-order of exceptional value—$20. The newest styles are the wide wale worsteds. We have them in all colorings.

Samples, fashion cards and measuring outfit sent upon request.

ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

RAILROAD LABOR HARMONY.

Officials Confer with Firemen at Buffalo Convention.

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen regard as one of the most important events of their convention, now in session here, occurred to-day when a number of railroad officials conferred with the firemen in executive session.

Among the railway officials were J. F. Deems, General Superintendent of Motive Power of the Vanderbilt system, and H. F. Ball, Superintendent of Motive Power of the Lake Shore.

The officials touched on general conditions governing railway affairs and spoke of the spirit of harmony which was rapidly taking the place of strife between capital and labor. Grand Master Hannahan expressed the belief that the days of strikes between the two factors represented in the hall were quickly drawing to a close.

PRINCETON YEAR OPENED.

President Wilson Makes Welcoming Address to Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—At a mass meeting in Marquand Chapel this afternoon President Woodrow Wilson formally opened Princeton University for the one hundred and fifty-eighth year. The academic procession in gowns formed at the library and marched to the chapel, where they were seated behind the chancel.

Prof. William Libbey was master of ceremonies and President Wilson made the opening address. He spoke highly of Laurence Hutton, the author, and the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shields, the two members of the Faculty who died this Summer, and explained the change in the courses of study.

BROKE SKULL IN CAB SMASH.

Despite Injuries Man Refuses to be Taken to Hospital.

A hansom cab, containing a man and a woman, both well dressed, driven by Joseph Coulter of 314 West Fifty-second Street, was overturned on the car track at Fourth Avenue and Sixteenth Street late last night and the man fell out, his skull being fractured. The woman was not hurt, nor was the driver.

The man and woman first gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Leslie of 146 West Sixty-fourth Street, but they said a moment later they were Mr. and Mrs. Desmond. Dr. Bailey of Bellevue dressed the man's injury and advised him to get into the ambulance and be taken to the hospital. The man refused. His wife called a cab, and they got in and were driven away.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Cured of Asthma

After Years of Terrible Suffering.

Mary Josephine Bexy, Floyd Knob, Ind., writes: "After suffering untold agonies for 32 years from Asthma, I was cured by Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. I used to be so bad that I could not move without help, but I can now do all my own work." Another writes: "My little boy 7 years old has been a sufferer for several years, sometimes so bad off that we could not hold him in bed, expecting any moment for him to breathe his last. Doctors did him no good and we had almost given up in despair, when through accident we hear of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure, tried it and it almost instantly relieved him." Mrs. D. C. Harris, Elbow P. O., Va.

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

NEW YORKS WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP YESTERDAY

Scored Their 100th Victory and Cannot Be Beaten for Prize.

BROOKLYN IN LEAD TWICE

Champion Pittsburgs Drop Back Into Third Place—Off Day for the Americans.

The New York National League team scored its one hundredth victory yesterday and won the championship. Although having sixteen more games to play it cannot lose the prize if defeated in all. The local team won the first game of a double-header with the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but lost the second game, with Wiltse pitching, in one of the most uninteresting contests decided on the local field this year. The defeat played havoc with Wiltse's record, who had won twelve consecutive games. All the teams in the National League played double-headers, and Brooklyn was the only team to win twice, the champion Pittsburgs being the sufferers. No games were played in the American League. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5.
Cincinnati, 7; New York, 3; (7 inn.)
Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 1; (7 inn.)
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York....	..	10	9	12	14	18	20	17	100	.725
Chicago	7	..	8	15	15	13	10	15	81	.596
Pittsburg ..	9	11	..	10	10	14	14	11	79	.590
Cincinnati..	10	8	11	..	10	12	12	13	76	.550
St. Louis....	3	7	10	8	..	12	13	14	67	.483
Brooklyn	3	4	7	6	6	..	13	13	52	.374
Boston	2	8	3	6	9	9	..	11	48	.348
Philadelphia.	4	7	7	5	5	9	8	..	45	.324
Games lost..	38	55	55	60	69	87	90	94		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York....	..	8	8	12	11	13	18	18	88	.619
Boston	9	..	10	13	9	10	13	20	84	.613
Chicago	10	9	..	9	14	11	13	15	79	.577
Philadelphia	9	9	13	..	8	10	11	13	73	.562
Cleveland...	7	10	8	10	..	13	9	15	72	.537
St. Louis	9	9	7	6	9	..	11	10	58	.439
Detroit	6	6	8	7	7	11	..	11	56	.418
Washington.	4	2	4	3	4	0	7	..	33	.244
Games lost..	51	53	58	57	62	77	78	102		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win with McGinnity Pitching, but Lose with Wiltse.

With the championship practically assured the New Yorks played in poor form in both games of the double-header with the Cincinnatians yesterday, and although the local team scored their one hundredth victory by taking the first game, it was by suffrance of the visitors, for of the seven runs scored not one was earned. McGinnity was hit hard in two innings, two home runs, a double and a single producing three earned runs. One of the features of this contest was the reappearance of "Jim" O'Rourke in a New York Club uniform. Probably fifteen years have gone by since the "Orator" was last seen in the old New York team, and time has dealt kindly with him. He appears to be as vigorous and strong as ever, and received the "Iron Man's" delivery admirably. He was charged with an error, the failure to hold an easily thrown ball by McGann to catch a man attempting to score. He was four times at the bat, scored a run after reaching first base on a wild throw by Steinfeldt, and in the fifth inning made a good hit to centre field, but was left on first base.

A fumble by Steinfeldt, a base on balls, McGinnity's long fly to centre field, and two singles enabled the New Yorks to score three runs in the second inning, and after two were out in the fourth, Steinfeldt's wild throw, three singles and a base on balls gave the local men four more runs. In the fifth inning one of the Cincinnatis batted out of his regular place and struck out. It was Corcoran's time at the bat, and he was declared out, Kellum receiving another chance. The visitors made their first run in the fifth on Odwell's force hit, Devlin's fumble, and Mertes's dropped fly ball. A home run by Seymour, followed by a two-bagger by Dolan, gave them another run in the seventh, and Huggins's single and Corcoran's home run two in the eighth. Odwell's catch of McGann's fly ball in the eighth inning was one of the most brilliant seen on the local grounds this year.

Wiltse and Walker were pitted against each other in the second game, with Woodruff taking Huggins's place at second base for Cincinnati. Although Walker was very wild at times, Donlin and McGann were the only New Yorkers to hit him with any great effect. The fielding was wretched on both sides, and Wiltse aided materially in losing the game. Donlin's hit for four bases to right field gave the New Yorks their first run, a wild pitch and two singles their second, and McGann's double and an out the third. Cincinnati scored in only one inning, and eleven men went to the bat. A home run, two doubles, and a single were made, Wiltse gave two men bases on balls, and his failure to hold a thrown ball at first base allowed two men to tally. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	Donlin, lf.	1	3	1	0	0
Dolan, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1	Browne, rf.	1	2	4	0	0
Nebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Odwell, lf.	2	1	3	0	0	Bowman,1b.	0	0	2	0	0
Steinfeldt,3b.	0	0	1	0	2	Mertes, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Huggins, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	3	1
Peitz, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	5	1
Schlei, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	2	3	1
Corcoran, ss.	1	1	0	0	1	O'Rourke, c.	1	1	4	0	1
Kellum, p.	0	0	0	1	0	McGinnity,p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	5	8	24	5	4	Total.	7	11	27	13	4

Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—5
New York ..... 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 0 ..—7

First base on errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Kellum, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3; by Kellum, 4. Home runs—Seymour, Corcoran. Three-base hit—Donlin. Two-base hit—Dolan. Sacrifice hit—Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—McGann, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Umpires—Messrs.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

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Emslie and Carpenter. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Donlin, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dolan, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Browne, rf.	0	0	4	0	1
Sebring, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	McGann, 1b.	1	2	4	0	1
Odwell, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Mertes, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
St'nf'dt, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
C'coran, ss.	1	1	2	0	0	Devlin, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0
Street, c.	0	1	5	1	1	Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
W'druff, 2b.	1	2	2	2	1	Warner, c.	0	0	8	2	1
Walker, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Wiltse, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Total.	7	8	21	7	3	Total.	3	6	21	8	5

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 0—7
New York ..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—3

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 3; off Walker, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; New York, 9. Home runs—Donlin, Corcoran. Two-base hits—McGann, Steinfeldt, Woodruff, Street. Stolen bases—Sebring, Gilbert, Warner, Wiltse. Struck out—By Wiltse, 8; by Walker, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Walker, 2. Wild pitch—Walker. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—4,200.

BROOKLYN WINS TWICE.

The Brooklyns played almost perfect baseball yesterday and the result was they captured two games from the champion Pittsburgs, the first by a score of 2 to 0 and the second by a score of 3 to 1 in seven innings. Scanlon's pitching was an enigma to the Pittsburgs in the first game, McCormick being the only player to hit him safely. Lynch, the former Brown University player, was also effective, the Brooklyns getting but five hits. The only runs of the game were scored in the first inning by a couple of hits and an error. With Camnitz and Durham as the opposing pitchers in the second game, the batting also was very light. Durham was the steadier of the two, and with a few timely hits the Brooklyns were enabled to score a victory. Scores of the games:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gilbert, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	Dillon, lb.	0	0	10	2	0
Beau'mt, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Gessler, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Lumley, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Sheckard, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
McCor'k, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Beck'rd, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Babb, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Kruger, ss.	0	0	5	1	0	Batch, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Phelps, c.	0	0	6	2	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Lynch, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Scanlon, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	0	2	24	11	1	Total.	2	5	27	11	0

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2

Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Kruger, and Jordan. Stolen bases—Lumley and Sheckard, (2.) Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 3; off Lynch, 3. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 7; by Lynch, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gilbert, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Dillon, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0
Beau'mt, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Gessler, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Leach, 3b.	0	1	3	1	1	Sheckard, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
McCor'k, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Babb, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	6	3	1	Batch, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Kruger, ss.	0	0	0	0	1	Jacklit'h, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Phelps, c.	1	1	5	1	0	Jordan, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0
Camnitz, p.	0	0	1	2	0	Durham, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	1	4	18	12	3	Total.	3	5	21	11	1

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Gessler, Phelps. Three-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hit—Jordan. Double plays—Jordan and Dillon; Bransfield, Ritchey, and Leach. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Durham, 1; off Camnitz, 3. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Camnitz, 1. Struck out—By Durham, 1; by Camnitz, 4. Passed ball—Phelps. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Attendance, 2,500.

CHICAGO AND QUAKERS QUIT EVEN

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Chicago and Philadelphia each won a game to-day by small scores. Hits were scarce in the first contest, Wicker, for Chicago, being particularly effective. The locals bunched their hits in the third inning of the second game, scoring four runs. The game was called in the seventh inning owing to darkness. Attendance, 1,353. The scores.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Schulte, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	0	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	6	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	McGee, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
McCarthy,cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Lush, lb.	1	1	13	0	0
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	3	2	Titus, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
M'Chesn'y,rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hulswitt, ss.	0	0	3	1	0
Evers, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	Donohue, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Kling, c.	1	0	3	0	0	Roth, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Wicker, p.	0	0	0	0	2	Fraser, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Barry, cf.	2	2	4	0	0						
Total.	4	7	27	13	2	Total.	2	5	27	16	0

Chicago ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1—4
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hit—Tinker. Stolen bases—Kling, Lush. Double play—Chance, Evers, and Casey. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 2; off Wicker, 2. Struck out—By Fraser, 5; by Wicker, 2. Passed balls—Roth, 2. Wild pitch—Fraser. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Schulte, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Chance, 1b.	1	0	5	0	0	Roth, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
Barry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	McGee, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Hoffman, ss.	0	1	1	2	1	Lush, lb.	1	1	10	0	0
McChe'y, rf.	1	1	2	1	0	Titus, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Huls'itt, ss.	0	2	5	1	0
O'Neill, c.	0	1	3	1	0	Donohue, 3b.	2	1	0	1	0
Briggs, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Doolin, c.	0	1	4	4	0
						Caldwell, p.	0	3	0	2	1
Total.	2	5	18	5	2	Total.	6	10	21	9	3

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 4 1 1 0 ..—6

Two-base hit—Lush. Three-base hit—McChesney. Sacrifice hit—Doolin. Stolen base—Thomas. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; off Briggs, 2. Hit by pitched ball—O'Neill. Struck out—By Caldwell, 4; by Briggs, 4. Time—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 1,353.

BOSTON AND ST. LOUIS EACH WINS

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Both games here to-day were closely played, Boston winning the first, 3 to 2, and St. Louis taking the second, 4 to 2. Willis was at his best in the earlier contest and struck out twelve batsmen. McGinley, a New England League recruit, pitched the second game for St. Louis. Although effective he lacked control, owing to his nervousness. Boston's misplays, however, and Wilhelm's bases on balls gave St. Louis the game at an early stage. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Geier, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Murch, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Barclay, lf.	0	2	0	1	0	Hill, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Ab'chio, ss.	1	1	1	3	0	Brain, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Delah'ty, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	Smoot, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Moran, c.	0	2	11	2	1	Dunl'vy, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Laufborn,2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Shay, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
O'Hara, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Swindell, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Willis, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Brady, c.	1	1	1	0	0
						Nichols, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Total.	3	10	27	12	1	Total.	2	6	24	8	1

Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 ..—3
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Two-base hits—Barclay and Murch. Three-base hit—Nichols. Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Moran, (2,) and Dunleavy. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Willis, 3. Struck out—By Willis, 12; by Nichols, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Farrell, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0	Geier, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Hill, lf.	1	0	2	1	0	Barclay, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Abbatic'o, ss.	0	0	6	3	0
Smoot, cf.	0	2	4	1	0	Del'anty, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Dunleavy,rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Moran, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Shay, ss.	0	1	2	9	0	Needham, c.	0	0	5	1	1
Grady, c.	1	0	3	0	0	Lauten,2b.	0	1	3	4	1
McGinley, p.	0	0	0	0	0	O'Hara, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
						Wilhelm, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	4	9	27	15	0	Total.	2	5	27	12	5

St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Barclay. Sacrifice hits—Shay, Beckley. Stolen bases—Dunleavy, Grady. Double plays—Farrell, Shay, and Beckley; Abbaticchio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 2; off McGinley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinley, Delehanty, Geier. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 4; by McGinley, 2. Wild pitch—McGinley. Balk—McGinley. Time—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance, 1,217.

Eastern League.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Montreal	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2

Batteries—Eason and Duff; Leroy and Gibson.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	6	2
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	5	2

Batteries—Eason and Vandergrift; Leroy and Gibson.

AT TORONTO—FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1

Batteries—Pardee and Shea; Currie and Fuller.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Toronto	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	6	1

Batteries—Wolfe and Latimer; Leary and Fuller.

Buffalo, 1; Baltimore, 2; (first game.) Buffalo, 0; Baltimore, 2; (7 innings; second game.)

Rochester, 0; Providence, 4.

NEW SPEED RECORDS BY AUTOMOBILE BOATS

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Steers His Mercedes VI. to Victory.

LEADS FOR CHALLENGE CUP

Fastest Actual Time Made by Vingt-Et-Un, Running More Than Twenty-seven Statute Miles Per Hour.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., with his newest automobile boat, the Mercedes VI., won the first of the series of three races, yesterday, for the Challenge Cup offered for auto-boat competition through the American Power Boat Association. The race took place off the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of Eighty-sixth Street and the North River, and was run over a thirty-knot course going up the Hudson to a point near Piermont and return.

Mr. Vanderbilt's victory was only one of the interesting incidents of the race, for all auto-boat speed records were broken, in so far as they have ever been made in this country. Mr. Vanderbilt's boat made the high record of 25.397 statute miles per hour, but this was beaten by the Vingt-et-Un II., steered by C. M. Hamilton, which made the unlooked-for average of 27.236 statute miles per hour. The Speedway also made over 25 miles per hour.

The race was run on the handicap allowances of the American Power Boat Association, based on the horse power and the length of the boat. The Vingt-et-Un has twenty more horse power than Mr. Vanderbilt's craft, and had to allow the Mercedes VI. over twenty minutes. She only picked up a trifle over five minutes, her elapsed time for the thirty knots being 1:15:57, while the Mercedes VI. did 1:21:30.

As a motor-boat contest, it was the largest and most satisfactory ever held in this country. Ten of the fastest boats that have been built started, and all but one finished, that exception being the Challenger, which raced for the Harmsworth Cup in England. Proctor Smith was at the wheel, but before the start a pin dropped out of the thrust bearing, and after going over the line the big 119 horse power Challenger turned back. The boats, with their ratings in order of handicap allowances, were:

Boat and Club.	Horse Power.	Water Line. Feet.	Rating.
Josephine, Jamaica Bay	39.08	20.11	.53.40
Marcirene II., Cape May	34.40	34.50	54.25
Flip, Hartford	38.09	34.18	65.10
Shooting Star, Manhasset	24.07	37.08	65.55
Mercedes, VI., American	39.52	39.97	65.70
Macaroni, Atlantic	40.38	31.11	68.10
Mercedes, U. S. A., Rhode Island	42.20	31.11	72.30
Speedway, Columbia	64.45	39.35	73.84
Vingt-et Un II., Chippewa Bay	59.72	38.10	79.35
Challenger, Audubon	119.44	39.62	88.35

The boats started in the order as given above. Vanderbilt, steering his own boat, was the fifth away, and he lost only twelve seconds in getting across the line after the gun was fired. An engineer was with him. The boat fairly flew up the river, throwing the water from her bow in great waves of spray, and her speed made her a popular favorite at once. The Macaroni, the new boat recently built in Boston and equipped with an Italian motor, followed Vanderbilt about four minutes after. C. H. Tangeman was at the wheel, and she dashed by the clubhouse at a fast pace. The Speedway, that was partially blown up a few days ago when her owner, C. L. Seabury was out on the Hudson for a trial spin, had been perfectly repaired, and as the sole representative of the Columbia Club was regarded with favor by the members of the home organization.

After the start of the Challenger, the last boat away, and her immediate return, there was a wait of less than an hour, when a swiftly moving form was suddenly descried well up the river rapidly approaching the club. The committeemen hastily got their watches out, and the gun was made ready to go off as soon as the first boat to finish crossed the line.

"It's Vanderbilt's boat," shouted the crowd of enthusiasts as they pressed forward on the dock to greet the winner. Vanderbilt's slim form was faintly made out standing at the wheel with a cloud of spray flying in front of him. On came the puffing automobile craft, and as he came around to the float the clubmen rushed down to give him a hearty ovation. Vanderbilt naturally was pleased with his victory, but said he went half a mile above the stake boat where the homeward turn was made before discovering his mistake. The stake boat failed to anchor at the proper mark, thus making a thirty-knot course, instead of the prescribed one of thirty-two knots.

The Macaroni was the second boat to finish. Then came the Speedway, immediately followed by H. L. Bowden's United States Mercedes. The Vingt et Un II., which was the ninth boat to start, finished fifth. The summary:

Boat. Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Mercedes VI., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:33:06	4:54:35	1:21:30
Macaroni, C. H. Tangeman	3:37:22	5:05:43	1:28:21
Speedway, C. L. Seabury	3:44:57	5:07:10	1:22:13
Mercedes, U. S. A., H. B. Bowden	3:44:12	5:08:54	1:24:42
Vingt-et-Un II., W. S. Kilmer	3:54:00	5:09:57	1:15:57
Shooting Star, H. A. Lozier	3:32:48	5:13:07	1:40:19
Flip, C. D. Holmes	3:32:00	5:19:26	1:47:26
Josephine, A. T. Buschmann	3:06:00	5:25:25	2:20:25
Marcirene, II., T. W. Allison	3:07:22	5:31:27	2:24:05
Challenger, Smith & Mabley	4:04:17	Did not finish.	

The second race will be held to-day over the same course. By the point system, of allowing 1 point for each boat completing the course and 1 point for every defeated boat, the Mercedes VI., scores 10 points, the Macaroni 9, and the others 1 point less in rotation, the challenger losing her point for not finishing.

EGAN PLAYS WINNING GOLF.

National Champion Reaches Semi-Final in Olympic Tournament.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The semi-final of the Olympian golf championship will be played to-morrow by George S. Lyon of Toronto, Canada; F. C. Newton of Seattle, B. F. McKinnie of St. Louis, and the National champion, H. Chandler Egan of Exmoor. Each of these golfers won his match in the third round to-day.

Lyon beat A. B. Lambert of Glen Echo, and the Canadian had a lead of three holes at the ninth hole, and eventually won by 5 up and 4 to play. Newton defeated Mason E. Phelps of Midlothian by 2 up and 1 to play in a splendid match. Newton had a lead of one hole at the ninth green in the morning, which he lost later, and Phelps wound up the morning play two up on his Pacific Coast opponent. The match was tied at the twenty-eighth hole by Phelps sending a ball into the ditch, and Newton then won the match.

Burt McKinnie's victory by 4 up and 3 to play over "Ned" Sawyer of Wheaton removed another Chicagoan from the race. Egan had a surprise in H. W. Allen. The latter played a wonderfully accurate long game in the morning, and was only 1 down to the champion. The latter gained no further advantage on his young rival until the third green was reached in the afternoon, when, by holing a ten-foot put, he led by 2. Winning the twenty-third and twenty-seventh holes, Egan assumed a command lead of four holes and held it to the end.

In the play-off for the cup for the low qualifying score honor Ralph McKittrick defeated his loyal rival, Stuart Stickney, by two strokes in eighteen holes. Each made 163 on Monday.

Southern League.

Shreveport, 4; Atlanta, 2.
Atlanta, 4; Shreveport, 3.
Memphis, 1; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville, 10; Little Rock, 4.

HARNESS RACING AT MINEOLA.

James Butler's Hetty G. Lowers Track Record to 2:07 in Exhibition.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 22.—At the third day of the Fall Fair of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society held here to-day, James Butler's Hetty G., 2:04¾, with Thomas Murphy driving, went an exhibition mile and lowered the track record from 2:10¼ to 2:07. She did the quarter mile in 0:32¼, the half in 1:04, the three-quarters in 1:35, and the mile in 2:07. In the stake race for a purse of $500 Delilah won the first heat, but ran against the side of one of the sulkies, injuring her leg, in the second, and Murphy withdrew her from the race. The summary:

2:24 Class.—Pacing stake race.

George Pressor, blk. g., (Davis)	2	1	1
John C., g. g., (Cornwell)	3	4	2
Annie Rambler, b. m., (Hendrickson)	4	3	3
Delilah, b. m., (Murphy)	1	2	dr.
Devil's Daughter, b. m., (Van Houten)	Dis.		

Time—2:13½; 2:20¼; 2:20½; 2:21.

2:23 Class.—Trot.

Crimson Clover, b. m., (Williams)	1	1	1
Fancy Spot, ch. m., (Green)	2	2	6
May Baron, blk. m., (Remsen)	5	4	2
Virginia Scully, ch. m., (Thompson)	3	3	4
Charlotte Carlotta, b. m., (Claire)	4	5	3
Mazy G., (Gibson)	6	6	5

Time—2:27¾; 2:31; 2:25¾.

2:21 Class, trot.

Oakland Pilot, br. g., (Clark)	1	1	1
Spinkey, ch. g., (Rackett)	6	4	4
Sallie Williams, br. m., (Mun

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEW MORALITY.

Because D. CADY HERRICK continued his activities in Albany politics after he had been elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, certain moralists among us insist that an intelligent and virtuous electorate should so cast its votes on Nov. 8 that the scandals and corruptions of the Odell administration may be condoned and the plans of a conscienceless gang of tax-eaters to continue the same may be approved, ratified, and confirmed.

There is not a lumber thief in the Adirondacks who would not enthusiastically applaud such a doctrine of morality. There is not a Republican worker quartered upon the State by Gov. ODELL'S henchmen who would not fervently pray that the theories of these moralists may prevail. There is not a captain of tens or of fifties using a public institution of the State to fortify and make more effective the Republican organization who would not vehemently sustain and defend the new doctrine.

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE would thrill with a deep and peculiar joy in every tissue and fibre of his being could he feel sure that the voters of the State, by rejecting D. CADY HERRICK on account of his omission to put aside politics when he became a Judge, would put within the reach of him and his hungry following the immeasurable possibilities of patronage and profit to be opened up when the one-hundred-and-one-million-dollar canal improvement is begun. At the establishment of such a system of political ethics Satan himself would fill the uttermost sooty caves of his celebrated place of abode with roars of inextinguishable laughter.

It is substituting etiquette for the Penal Code. It is punishing personal indiscretion and letting official malfeasance go free. It applies the lash to bad taste, and issues a charter to felony. In short, it is a doctrine that turns morality, religion, and ethics upside down, and makes ducks and drakes of things spiritual and temporal.

THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE.

Sir ALFRED HARMSWORTH in an interview printed in The Herald says that nothing seen by him during his present visit to this country surprised him more than the improvement and development of the American automobile. He has been at pains to examine them somewhat critically, and finds some of the domestic types fully equal to the best French and German machines, if not superior to either. He says:

> Indeed, I cannot understand the folly of Americans importing cars and paying such ridiculously high prices for them, when, as everybody knows, the larger portion of these exorbitant prices goes into the pockets of Paris middlemen of more than doubtful reputation. It may be as BARNUM said, that the American people want to be humbugged. That may be the reason for their paying such absurd prices for foreign machines.

This is interesting, as Sir ALFRED speaks as an expert on the subject of motor cars. The facts sustain his views, but perhaps he is mistaken in assuming that everybody knows them and that the willingness of many Americans to pay high prices for imported machines when they could buy as good or better machines of home manufacture for lower prices is because they find satisfaction in owning the more expensive constructions. As a matter of fact, not many Americans know much about automobiles as yet. But they are learning, and the more they know the less eager will they be to buy imported machines in competition with those made at home. There was a time when fine carriages were chiefly imported, and perhaps a few still are; but our lighter and generally better vehicles are now preferred by discriminating buyers, and we are considerable exporters of pleasure carriages of all kinds.

The development of the American automobile industry is a source of satisfaction. The motor vehicle has "come to stay," and as speed madness gives place to a reasonable desire for practical and durable machines, the popularity of the automobile will steadily increase. It is dangerous only when run imprudently or recklessly—less dangerous, indeed, than horses ever were or are ever likely to be. The growing respect of automobile owners for the laws regulating the speed of travel on highways will discourage dare-devil chauffeurs and establish confidence and sanity as their qualifications as completely as they have long been in the case of coachmen.

THE WARWICK OF PANAMA.

Everybody in any way well informed about Panama matters took off his hat to WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL when the little republic was set up and our bargain with the Frenchmen sealed. Now comes Señor GABRIEL DUQUE, the editor of The Panama Star and Herald, with fresh bays for the maker of the new nation.

Mr. CROMWELL deserves all this and more. His success has been astonishing. Five years ago, and even in days much more recent, it has seemed that he had hardly a ghost of a show to save the assets of his French clients from complete obliteration. The American people favored the Nicaragua route. Congress favored that route, and said so in a bill. President MCKINLEY favored it. Apparently DE LESSEPS'S great ditch was doomed to remain uncompleted. The Frenchmen were in despair. The Panama Canal Commission reported against buying their property and rights for $109,000,000, and recommended the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. CROMWELL seemed to have lost his fight.

Then of a sudden fortune guided her flashing car to his side and took him aboard. The Frenchmen came down to $40,000,000; MARK HANNA lent his powerful aid to the Panama cause in a two days' speech in the Senate, the Canal Commission rendered a supplemental report recommending the choice of the Panama route, and the United States took an option. The Hay-Herran treaty was negotiated. Things looked bright for Mr. CROMWELL. Clouds gathered again, however, at Bogota, and when it became evident that the treaty would not be ratified by Colombia the future looked black indeed.

But WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL is a man of force and resource. In the paths where he did his walking no grass grew. "Mr. CROMWELL offered me the Presidency of the republic," says Mr. DUQUE, "if I would raise a small force of men and declare a secession from Colombia. He also said that if Colombia attempted to land a force in Panama, the United States Government would send a force there and keep the Colombians out." Mr. DUQUE could not dally with a mere Presidency. He wanted to be a Chief of the Fire Department. "I know, however," he says, "that the United States Government was aware that the revolution was being brought about, and that the President had a force ready to go to Panama at once if the Colombians sent any force there."

As to the "readiness" of the United States force, why, everybody knows that our warships had their noses pointed toward the Isthmus before the revolution broke out, and were quite conveniently hard by when the marines were needed to protect the insurgents from the armed forces of the friendly nation with which they were in revolt. If the United States Government was not aware that the revolution was going to break out it was poorly informed. New Yorkers knew it long in advance.

Mr. CROMWELL created a new republic, he stood ready to "hand out" a Presidency. He kindled a roaring flame of life under the dead ribs of the old De Lesseps undertaking. He got $40,000,000 for his French clients, and we hope they gave him a rousing big fee. He deserved it, and report says he got it.

ANTHRACITE FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

The announcement that the management of the New Haven Railroad began yesterday the use of anthracite coal in place of bituminous in the engines of thirty passenger trains, and that as rapidly as fireboxes can be altered it will put its whole train service on anthracite, if true, is to be commended as an act of corporate wisdom which deserves a compliment. The Long Island Railroad might with advantage adopt the same intelligent policy. The greatest economy possible in the use of soft coal will not compensate for the loss of public favor therefrom resulting. No railroad is rich enough or strong enough or enjoys so well established a monopoly of the business it controls that it can afford to be indifferent to public opinion.

In the case of the New Haven Road it would have been wiser to adopt anthracite as an engine fuel under conditions less suggestive of compulsion than was found in the action of the authorities of Mount Vernon and other points along its line. This, however, was a matter of judgment. The fact remains that the management has decided to respect public opinion, and how this decision was reached is a matter of more concern to them than to the general public.

THE PROBLEM OF "FINAL DISPOSITION."

As in the matters of water and sewage, the intelligent consideration of the great problem of the final disposition of the city's refuse collections is likely to be postponed until it is too late to do the proper thing.

At present rubbish and ashes are taken to ten receiving piers on the Manhattan water front, and of these five receive also garbage. The West Forty-seventh Street dump stands in a class by itself in that there some effort has been made to improve on the old method of putting the rubbish directly into scows for transportation to land fills with the ashes. This movement is in the right direction, as paper, boxes, barrels, old mattresses, and the like make the worst possible filling, and it is years before land so made is firm enough to use for building. At Forty-seventh Street there is an impractical incinerating furnace for reducing this light rubbish to ash, the ideal filling material. The ashes from this dump, and the ashes, rubbish, and street sweepings from all others, are taken to some one of several available dumping grounds, as Riker's Island, Newark Meadows, out to sea in midwinter, and other places accessible to scows where filling is permitted.

The garbage is disposed of in quite another way. It is received by special scows belonging to the Sanitary Utilization Company, and taken to their plant on Barren Island, a tow of about twenty miles from the Battery. There it is subjected to a reduction treatment which extracts grease and gives a residue of "tankage." The reduction process has nowhere been commercially successful. It is possible only at points remote from centres of population. When the contract to take care of the garbage of Manhattan was drawn in 1896 it was expected it might be profitable, and the price agreed upon was an annual payment by the city of $90,000.

In 1901 the contracting company found itself in a position of such advantage that it refused to renew its contract for less than five years or for a less price for the garbage of Manhattan alone than $232,000 per annum. There was nothing else to do, and so the contract was drawn. There is now less than two years until this solemn farce is due to be repeated. The management of the Sanitary Utilization Company understands the value of silence, and its policy is to discourage discussion. When it again has the city in the position in which it can say: "These are our terms; take them or leave them," it is understood by those whose sources of information are good that the annual price for treating the garbage of Manhattan will be half a million dollars. For reducing the garbage of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx the company is now receiving $437,000 per annum. Experience has warranted the conclusion that when the city is confronted with an emergency this can be doubled as well as not.

Commissioner WOODBURY is not at all indifferent to the gravity of his responsibility in connection with final disposition. It is a matter deserving the serious attention of the executive heads of the City Government.

Municipal experience points to incineration as the only satisfactory solution of the problem of final disposition of the entire city waste; but the practical incineration of some 8,000 tons of mixed material per day is a large undertaking, requiring a considerable investment in plant and much greater intelligence than is usually shown in municipal work designed by department subordinates and built by adventurous contractors on loose specifications. We have several unsuccessful incinerators of that kind now wastefully operated or idle in New York.

ANT OR WEEVIL.

There was cheerful optimism in the opinion of its owner that his dog was good for coons because it wasn't good for anything else. The animal had had an all-round trial and this much was proved beyond question. In like manner has been founded the entomological hope almost amounting to conviction that the Guatemalan ant must be good for potato bugs because it has been found against the boll weevil inert and not worth its salt—hardly worth its residuary formic acid.

This insidious and disappointing coleopter came on the scene with a great flourish of pincers, antennae, and legs, and unless the potato bug or some other injurious insect afflicting our agriculture opens a career for its destructive talents it will go off the stage in discredit. Another remedy for the boll weevil will have to be sought. As to the potato bug, its extirpation would be almost of equal importance with that of the former insect; but except the entomological enthusiasts before mentioned few persons have any immediate hope of such a thing, and the faith that any Central American or other ant is equal to the job is not like that which removes mountains, or even ant hills. But there is no objection to the experiment, the extirpatory insects being here, all charges on them paid out of some departmental fund instituted for such purposes; and though this is rather late in the potato season, when its decorating and devastating bug is not in its fullest flower, still to have the experiment tested, the sooner the slim and sinewy tropical multiped is loosed upon it the better.

THE VICE OF OVERFEEDING.

As was to have been expected, the tentative discussion of "the lunch habit" in these columns a few days ago has called out many assenting and dissenting opinions. Fortunately, it is a subject which will repay intelligent discussion. If any fact is established by observation and experience it is that as a people we are grossly overfed. Abundance his its disadvantages.

A large and steadily increasing number of men and women have reached or are reaching the conclusion that it is vastly more difficult to avoid eating a great deal too much than to get enough to eat. The late ABRAM S. HEWITT once ventured some remarks on this subject in a discussion of the "living wage," showing that one who needed or desired to could live for very much less than it cost the average wage earner to feed himself. For this he was much ridiculed by some and roundly abused by others. He was perfectly right; but unwelcome truth has ever been accounted heresy. Students of dietetics, of whom he was one by reason of an infirmity of digestion demanding the strictest self-denial in the matter of eating, are learning from beneficial experience that two meals a day are better than three. [illegible] of people [illegible] believe that a substantial midday meal is necessary to health and comfort, and that to go from breakfast to the customary dinner hour at 6:30 to 7 P. M. without eating would mean for them an impaired digestion, a lessened efficiency, faintness, an evening headache, and a bad night. Perhaps they are right as to the first effects to be expected from the sudden abandonment of a bad habit. It is the same with the opium or the cocaine habit.

The latest and most authoritative generalization on this important subject of food and feeding is that of Prof. RABAGLIATI, one of the most celebrated of living British gynecologists, physiologists, and general surgeons and a lifelong student of dietetics, in his work on the "Predisposing Causes of Disease," from which we quote as follows:

> Moderation is the only fixed and the only unfailing rule of living, and in the case of food supply to people living in towns I attempt to more or less define moderation (an indefinable thing, of course,) as lying between twelve and twenty-four ounces of ordinary diet of wholesome quality a day, taken preferably at two meals eight hours or so apart.

This at least comes on good authority. Dr. RABAGLIATI'S observations and experiments, which cover a wide range, show that very much less food than he thinks may be taken in moderation is ample to sustain a normal person in good health and full strength; whereas with more than he thinks admissible the functions of the body are sooner or later congested and the "starvation of overrepletion" manifests itself in various ways. As a physician he does not hesitate to say that but for overfeeding there would be little for his profession to do beyond easing the natural infirmities of old age and ministering to the accidentally wounded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One needs to be only the humblest of apprentice prophets to predict the storm of protest and denunciation that will soon be raging over the suggestion made by a commission in the safe remoteness of the Philippines that the insular Government secure from Congress authority to take into its own hands the large opium trade of the islands and to carry on through its own official agents a business both wholesale and retail in a substance which by common consent is vastly more "soul-destroying" than Rum itself. The Commissioners in their report to Gov. WRIGHT do indeed show that they have given the opium problem as it exists in the Philippines prolonged and careful study, that they have thoroughly posted themselves as to all the plans that have been tried with varying degrees of success and failure in other parts of the East, and that nothing is further from their desire than that the Government should countenance or profit by a traffic the invariable consequences of which are wholly harmful. All that will be ignored in the coming attack upon the proposed monopoly, and it will receive instant, vociferous, and vehement condemnation as a compromise with evil and a weak and wicked admission that some evils are not to be conquered instantly or even at all by prohibitory statutes. The commission's plan includes every one of the details best calculated to infuriate people of the sort that brought about the abolition of the army canteen, and the fate of that institution is extremely likely to be the fate of the proposed opium monopoly. This presumably will be unfortunate in all its direct results, since it is quite certain that if such of the inhabitants of the Philippines as want opium cannot get it from well-controlled Government agencies they will get it from agencies under no control at all except that of dealers whose only object is to increase consumption. It is no more wise, however, to ignore the existence of what seems to be with a considerable part of our kind of people an instinctive antagonism toward any Governmental dealings with vice except attempts to destroy it root and branch than it is to ignore those elements of human nature which seem to make vice a permanency to be reckoned with like any other. And, when all's said and done, we are getting along—and upward—about as fast as the nations that lack this instinct and do not hesitate to make the best of bad businesses. The arguments of the opium board are obviously the expressions of sound and practical common sense, but their persuasive efficiency with those who are feared as potent to make and unmake Congressmen is extremely dubious, and even more dubious is the chance that the Congressmen will brave the dangers for them incidental to the establishment of an opium monopoly in Government hands.

—Of course the "P." whose letter we printed yesterday has not been alone in noting the fact that the young clerk arrested the other day for stealing many thousands of dollars from his employer was working for a wage of $7 a week, and certain is it, also, that others than "P." have pondered the possibility of a close relation between the boy's crime and his remuneration. Our correspondent's conclusion is that clerks in general are paid at rates unjustly proportioned to the value of their services, and so small as fully to explain, if not partly to excuse, their occasional yielding to their frequent opportunities for theft. There is something in this view—in special cases there is much in it—and not a few victims of such robberies should feel a heavy responsibility for the downfall of the honesty they so cruelly tempt. One must remember, however, that wages can hardly be adjusted with reference to the opportunities for theft, and that the occupant of a subordinate business position is supposed, often correctly, to be getting a training and experience that bring his meagre wage well within the bounds of decency. The theory of commerce is that salaries of $7 a week are for boys not yet wholly dependent on their own earnings, and that even the better clerkships are of the same quality, not positions in which a man is to marry, bring up a family, and provide for his old age, but merely the preparatory steps toward the adequate rewards earned by business energy and capacity. This theory bears extremely hard on innumerable clerks and bookkeepers, and it would be most unsafe to say that there are enough adequate rewards to "go round" among all those who possess business energy and capacity, but the practically unanswerable reply to those who fail to get one of them was hinted by our correspondent when he said, "We married people do not like to kick too much. We know there are thousands of young men who would throw us out and work for $10 a week and less." Work may be hard work, and it may be valuable work, but if it is work that many can do and are willing to do, satisfactorily in the vast majority of cases, that work is bound to be poorly paid work and to remain so until human nature becomes something very different from what it is now.

—And now it is The Norfolk Landmark that comes bouncing into the controversy about Southern accents and intonation that we were conducting so amiably with The Charlotte Chronicle, and airily declares that both of us are wrong. As usual in such cases of uninvited interference, the intruder has not taken the trouble to inform himself as to the exact subject in dispute. He thinks that it was on the relative harmoniousness of Northern and Southern speech—to which, as it happens, there had been only incidental reference by our North Carolina neighbor, and on which no opinion had been expressed by ourselves. What The Landmark says, however, is interesting enough. It is that "while the Southern pronunciation is generally softer than the Northern, the difference is greatly exaggerated," and that "most Northern people will admit that Southerners as a rule speak more musically; but we are not all thrushes down here, any more than they are all jays in the North." That is rather neatly worded—so neatly that we will refrain from seeing in The Landmark's mention of "jays" anything except a reminder that those birds have harsh voices.

SMOKE NUISANCE ON RIVERSIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you have space in your columns to call attention to one of the great nuisances that now affect a large residential section of this city? In your editorials you have recently called attention to the "smoke evil," but not to any particular case. The one I refer to is the worst that has ever dropped down on the residential part of our west side, so far as I can learn. It comes in great, sooty, black clouds of smoke from chimneys or stacks from across the Hudson, and whenever a wind blows from any quarter of the west or from the north, this smoke is deposited in a most disagreeable way over the west side from Riverside Drive east as far as Columbus Avenue or the Park, and from Ninety-fifth Street and above, south, as far as Seventy-sixth Street as the wind and atmospheric conditions distribute it. The smoke and soot are not only vile in color, but in odor, and have been strong and offensive enough at times to be noticed in the above section of the city even with the windows closed.

On Wednesday evening of this week residents in the dwellings and apartment houses in parts of the above west side district could not keep their upper west and northwest windows open, excepting with the greatest discomfort. The odor is of a greasy as well as of a sooty character. The establishment that floods a residential quarter with such dark, nasty clouds of smoke is a public nuisance. People will soon be induced to seek other dwelling places far outside of the above boundaries unless the nuisance is abated. You have frequently advocated forms of relief, and deprecated the use of soft coal. It is evident that unless the press comes to the rescue New York City will be given over to business and smoke and fearful nuisances, and the beautiful Riverside and West End and other homes here will be only a memory.

Where are the West Side Association and the State Board of Health, and the like? Cannot some one devise a means of smothering that manufacturing volcano that creates this smoke and soot and foul smell, and which lies on the bank of the Hudson across from about One Hundred and Fourth Street?

A LOVER OF THE WEST SIDE.
New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

Discourtesy in a Flag Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much surprised to see that the newspapers this morning gave much space to reporting an incident which one would suppose might better be left alone. I refer to the "raising of the British flag at Bergen Point." Can you wonder that your visitors get the impression that the American people are woefully narrow-minded in such matters? One has only to look back a short time, to July 4, when a similar incident occurred—Mr. Armstrong's flag being hauled down. Have any of the Second New Jersey volunteer veterans ever been to London and counted the Stars and Stripes banners that float there day by day? Surely, an occasion of this kind (the reception of a number of Englishmen) is the time for an act of courtesy such as floating the visitors' national banner, but when a mob of men behave in such a manner as you report, can you be surprised that your visitors' pleasant impressions of this great country are somewhat spoiled?

"ROBIN HOOD."
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

How He Became "D." Cady Herrick.

From The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

Daniel Cady was a great Western New York jurist. He was the father of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Folks have confidently concluded that Jonathan Herrick named his son Daniel Cady after the Western New York jurist. That conclusion is as erroneous as it is natural. Young Herrick was baptized Cady Herrick. That pleased his mother. It did not please his father. The latter thought that Cady might be softened by fools into Katie—and the child was a big, bouncing boy. When that boy attained a few years Jonathan Herrick told him to write his name D. Cady Herrick. He said to him: "The D will only signify the letter of the alphabet for which it stands. If people choose to think that it stands for a name instead of a letter, they may. But as for you, write your name D. Cady Herrick, D to please me and Cady to please your mother. Then we'll both be represented." This explanation, so true and so simple as to be difficult of adoption, is absolutely correct. Judge Herrick is so stalwart in person and in character that the imputation of "parting his name in the middle" has never hurt him. He has none of the qualities that sometimes go with men who "part their names in the middle."

Misunderstood.

From The Commercial Tribune.

"The location is all right," said the prospective buyer, "but the lot isn't large enough to build a comfortable house on."

"Oh, I misunderstood you," replied the real estate agent. "I thought you were going to put [illegible]."

CONTRADICT PANAMA EDITOR.

Washington Officials Deny Reports of Friction Between Wallace and Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The statements yesterday in New York of Gabriel Duque, editor of The Panama Star and Herald, in regard to Engineer John F. Wallace, going to show that Mr. Wallace desires to usurp functions on the Isthmus not distinctly within his line of duty, were denied emphatically to-day at the Panama Canal Commission's office. John Seager, private secretary to Mr. Wallace, to-day said:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the charge that friction exists or has ever existed between Chief Engineer Wallace of the Canal Commission and Governor General Davis of the Panama Canal Zone I have never seen two men work more harmoniously together than Mr. Wallace and Gen. Davis."

Secretary Dominic I. Murphy of the Isthmian Canal Commission confirmed the statement made by Mr. Seager. Chief Engineer Wallace is in Chicago. He is not expected in Washington for some time.

William Nelson Cromwell of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, and the attorney for the French Panama Canal Company, refused yesterday to discuss the statement of Gabriel Duque, the Panaman editor, who stated that Mr. Cromwell had brought about the revolution in Panama by the liberal use of money. To all newspaper men asking at Mr. Cromwell's office, at 49 Wall Street, for an interview a secretary replied that Mr. Cromwell had left word that he had nothing at all to say on the matter. Mr. Duque left yesterday for Washington.

FEDERAL LABOR INQUIRY.

Secretary Morton Investigating the Pay of Machinists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Morton has addressed letters to various large industrial companies throughout the country asking them for information about the pay their machinists receive, the classes into which they are divided, the amount of piecework done, the premium paid for overtime work, and other matters about the employment of the men of this trade.

The machinists at the navy yard at Washington have asked for increased pay, and the investigation by the Secretary is in the interest of this request.

People's Seaside Park Desirable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the papers that representatives of various organizations and a number of leading philanthropists, clergymen, and educationists are to appear before the Board of Estimate this week in support of what seems to be an almost unanimous movement to obtain a large area of ground equal in extent to our Central Park, on Rockaway Beach, for a people's seaside park and playground. Certainly this would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished." The movement on the part of many teachers to secure a part of the projected park for a Summer vacation playground for the especial benefit of the large class of pupils of our public schools who would otherwise be spending vacation time in the streets and seeking entertainment in undesirable quarters, cannot be too highly commended. Manual training, play, gymnastics, and athletics are the practical sources of physical education in the schools, and a properly equipped area in the proposed park would give unrivaled facilities for their enjoyment, where the air is absolutely pure and where there are miles of water front for either surf or still-water bathing.

SOUTHWICK.
New York, Sept. 12, 1904.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

Peer of Any Governor.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

To those who do not know him, it may be said that D. Cady Herrick is intellectually the peer of any Governor this State has had in recent years, and the superior of most of them. In advocating his nomination for Chief Judge, we called attention to the remarkable executive ability which he possesses; to this essential qualification Judge Herrick adds old-fashioned honesty and integrity, absolute fearlessness in the performance of public duty, and conspicuous independence. He has never worn any man's collar, and in the Executive chamber he will be Governor—every inch.

The Democratic Party has at once bestowed upon Judge Herrick a great honor, imposed upon him a great duty, and required of him a sacrifice. There is need of a man of his calibre to reform the crying abuses of Odellism, which are notorious, and some of which are presented to the people in the Democratic State platform. To be deemed worthy to serve the people and his party in such a crisis as now exists in State affairs is indeed a high honor.

Strong, Aggressive Nomination.

From The Saratoga Sun, (Dem.)

Judge Herrick is too strong a personality to be hastily considered. His selection was undoubtedly due to the general sentiment in favor of a strong, aggressive nomination, and one as little as possible associated with the lowering of the Democratic ideals from the standard set by Tilden and Cleveland.

Will Make a Good Governor.

From The Utica Press, (Ind.)

It is only fair to say that there might easily have been a worse nomination than Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany. He is more than ordinarily a good politician. He has played the game and played it well, and for years been at the head of the Herrick faction, which has made things interesting in his city and county and won oftener than it has lost. As a Judge those who have tried cases before him say that he is an able jurist and that on the bench he has decided the cases before him on their merits and according to the law. He is capable of making a good Governor, if elected, and it will be a mistake to suppose that he will be weak in the campaign. Mr. Jerome would have secured more votes. It remains to be seen if Judge Herrick can secure enough.

None Stands So Well.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

The nomination of D. Cady Herrick as candidate for Governor is none the less satisfactory because it was brought about as a compromise.

In fact, it may be said that of the candidates most strongly urged as their first choice by the several factions none stands so well before the public as Judge Herrick. He holds high place in the judiciary of the State as a Justice of the Supreme Court, and his Democracy is that of Tilden, of Cleveland, of Parker. Senator Hill's nominating speech was a handsome tribute from one who has been counted among his opponents, and the convention made the choice unanimously.

A Very Able Man.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

The night before the convention Grout's nomination was supposed to be a foregone conclusion. But although Grout was elected Controller of New York City by Tammany, he has quarreled with the organization, and in the interests of harmony the convention wisely went up the State for a candidate. But it went into Mr. Hill's own county, and, disregarding mere personal animosities, nominated a very able man who has been identified with the best Democracy, but is not the leader or the tool of any faction.

Helped Through the Phrase.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Pardon me," said the seedy looking man, who was laboring over a letter in the hotel writing room, "but can you tell me how to spell 'temporarily'?"

"Certainly," replied his shrewd neighbor, giving the desired information, "and the other word is 'a-s-s-i-n-a-t-e-d.'"

NEW HAVEN ROAD UPHELD.

Does Not Need to Put On Additional Trains to New Rochelle.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The State Railroad Commission has decided against certain citizens of New Rochelle, who objected to a lack of passenger service between that place and Forty-second Street, New York, between 9:30 P. M. and 12:02 A. M. The board says:

"In view of the report of the Inspector of this board and owing to the congested conditions of the tunnel and the difficulties in the way of dispatching additional trains because of the changes and improvements at the Grand Central station, the board has come to the conclusion that it is not warranted in recommending an increase in the number of trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, believing that putting on of additional trains at this time would increase the probability of accidents."

The State Railroad Commission's decision has caused great dissatisfaction, not to say indignation, among residents at New Rochelle and other places along the Sound, who are accustomed to leave the Grand Central station for their homes late at night. The most inconvenience is felt by members of the theatrical profession, many of whom live in New Rochelle or beyond.

For several years past local trains have left New York at 10:30 and 11:30 o'clock. A few months ago the 10:30 train was discontinued, and subsequently the 11:30 train, thus requiring passengers for points along the Sound to wait until 12:02 before they could return.

It is said that the failure of the railroad company to run the 11:30 train will be a hard blow on theatre managers, as many theatregoers living along the line between this city and Stamford will not, as heretofore, patronize the metropolitan plays.

Why Bryanites Support Parker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent "The Hicksite," whose letter is published this morning, would take a few days off from his arduous labors of directing the campaign all by himself and think about it a little more, he would probably discover the reason why both Cleveland and Bryan are supporting Parker, though differing radically from one another on matters that are not at issue this year—just as they may patronize different schools of medicine or theology.

It is because they are broad enough to recognize—and my observation differs from that of "The Hicksite" as indicating that this is true of most of their followers—that to carry the principles that they do agree upon, and which are fortunately those upon which the popular vote is to be taken, neither wing can reasonably expect a blind subordination by the other of its views on the points where they do not agree. As to the few people like "The Hicksite," who cannot understand this sort of liberality, they had better drop out of the procession and let it go on without them.

E. J. SHRIVER
New York, Sept. 17, 1904.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one who wishes well to the cause which Judge Parker represents, after a perusal of that letter, but will believe, and rejoice in the belief, that "The Hicksite's" attempts to win votes for Parker "have been limited," as he (or she) avers, if that letter be a fair specimen of the "attempts."

In the interest of harmony among all who would deplore the ratification by the American people at the polls of the conduct and policies of that singular creature, that pendulum betwixt Bombastes Furioso and Olly Gammon, who for three jocund years has played such fantastic tricks before high heaven as to make the angels weep, Bryanites, in the matter of party control, have tacitly consented to let "the tail wag the dog." But may I humbly suggest to "The Hicksite," and to all other equally discreet (?) friends of Judge Parker and his cause, the possible impolicy of the tail's agitating the superior part too violently—at least till after we have all voted? DE WITT C. BOUTON.
Ithaca, Sept. 19, 1904.

The Marriage Agent in Paris.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The Paris Civil Tribunal seems likely to have to settle at an early date a curious claim for commission which is made by two commercial men in connection with a marriage they successfully arranged.

A Paris grain dealer, being desirous of marrying his son to a lady who should have a respectable fortune, entered into negotiations with the two agents, who declared they were ready to undertake the commission. Upon receiving formal instructions they got into communication with the vicar of one of the suburbs, and the priest was soon able to give them the name of a lady whose conditions of fortune appeared satisfactory. Before matters proceeded further the agents had a business interview with the gentleman for whom they were acting, with the result that he agreed to pay them a considerable sum as commission once the marriage had taken place.

In due course the marriage was solemnized, and the bride, as is usual in France, brought her husband a considerable money dot, which was paid over before the wedding. After the honeymoon was concluded the two agents appeared and demanded their commission, but their client refused to pay, declaring that the written promise which they held was obtained from him by unfair means. He even made a complaint to the police, but their inquiries did not support his statement and they declined to act. The agents have now decided to recover their money through a civil court, their debt, it is stated, being legally recoverable.

Like a Mediaeval Penance.

From The London Chronicle.

According to a Frankfort paper the Pope has brought about a reconciliation between the Prince Friedrich Schönburg-Waldenburg and the Princess Alice de Bourbon, from whom he was divorced. They were married by the Pope in Venice seven years ago, and he now proposes to remarry them when they have done penance. This is to take a form which smacks of the Middle Ages. The Prince and Princess will make a long pilgrimage on foot. They will wear sandals, go bareheaded, and live on bread and water in the meanest inns to be found on the road. Probably they will take the direction of Jerusalem. On the whole, the penance promises to excel in picturesque interest that of Henry II. for the murder of Becket, and other historical examples. But there seems to be some doubt whether the Frankfort paper is correctly informed.

STOESSEL.

William F. Kirk in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Grim old lion of the fortress, stalking
'round your lair,
Growling forth your fierce defiance to the
foemen gath'ring there,
Though we may not breathe a prayer that
success attend your arms,
In this land of Light and Freedom, far removed from war's alarms,
We are cheering for you, Stoessel, as you
seek to stay the fall,
For a hero is a hero—that is all!

Dark and gory is the outlook, and you know
it all too well,
For Death's engines lurk beyond you, and
around you crashes Hell,
Hope is going, blood is flowing, Sorrow
comes on sable wing
Where the hordes of yellow hornets madden with their dying sting,
We are cheering for you, Stoessel—fight as
long as you can crawl,
For a hero is a hero—that is all!

Hold the fort till dissolution; perish as we
know you can,
With a haughty laugh your death song and
a curse to greet Japan,
Though within be gaunt starvation and
without a corpse-strewn field,
Terror cannot sway you, Stoessel; horrors
cannot make you yield,
Honest tears [illegible] you,
[illegible] you shed [illegible] fall:
For a hero is a hero—that is all!

BURNED SLIP AT SEA TO MAKE A CONEY HOLIDAY

Queen of the Mardi Gras in a Real Runaway.

CAUGHT BY ARAB HORSEMAN

King Undone by Loss of Small Clothes —"Somebody's Pinched the Royal Pants," Cries the Page.

Coney Island, on the second night of her end-of-the-season Mardi Gras festival, had the greatest evening in all her history last evening. At least 150,000 visitors attended to share in the merrymaking. The only hitches occurred at the commencement of the grand parade. Twenty minutes after the appointed time neither the King nor the Queen of the carnival appeared. The King, in private life J. Ashley Hunton, was stopping at the Sea Beach Palace, while the Queen, Miss Florence Denham, has established her royal state at the Concourse Park Hotel.

His Majesty, according to programme, should have proceeded in state to the Concourse, and there join his royal consort. At the last moment he called up one of the waiting Prime Ministers and announced that he would be unable to come because of a lamentable occurrence.

"Somebody's pinched the royal pants," was the blunt announcement made by a page to a courtier when the word spread. It was learned that after watching a cake-walk in the Sea Beach Hotel Mr. Hunton went up to his room to dress for the part and discovered that not only the tights which he was to wear, but the crown jewels had been stolen.

Her Majesty, therefore, decided to go it alone. She made her appearance in a beautifully decorated landau drawn by two richly caparisoned white horses. Fireworks blazed in dazzling glory as she started for the head of the parade, and one vicious, hissing squib exploded between the horses' heads. Both bolted. The Queen shrieked and the royal coachman tugged at the lines and shouted, but to no purpose, and the horses went at full gallop up the Boulevard with every horseman in that part of the line in hot pursuit, among them rough riders, Indians, and many sorts of quaintly costumed riders.

Five Bedouin Arabs finally got the lead, and one of them, Hajid by name, grabbed the near horse's bridle and stopped the runaway, after it had gone nearly three-quarters of a mile toward Brooklyn. Miss Denham was badly frightened but unhurt, and discharged her part for the rest of the evening with truly royal grace and dignity.

The burning of a full rigged ship off shore and the rescue of her crew soon after nightfall was the opening event. The vessel, which had once been a 1,200-ton, three-masted craft, was towed out perhaps half a mile from shore, while the people crowded the whole length of the beach.

Signal rockets of distress called the life-saving crew to the shore. Soon a red glow appeared above her forecastle, showing her crew rushing frantically about her decks. Smoke rolled up, and there was a deafening explosion forward, scattering the fire to all parts of the hull, and soon great streamers of flame ran up her masts and shrouds, and her square rig, yards, and sails flashed out in a column of fire. Explosion followed explosion.

A gun boomed on the shore, the shot went true, and carried a line over the doomed vessel. Some were brought in with the breeches buoy, others with the life-boat, and finally the ship seemed to burn to the water's edge. The conflagration was in charge of Pain's fireworks people.

Returning to Surf Avenue, the throng found it illuminated as never before from one end to the other. Several of the hotels gave away fire sticks to all who passed. The parade was a repetition of that of the night before, save on a larger scale. Every show on the island turned its full force into the line; every animal on the island either marched or rode along in its cage.

The Fourteenth Regiment went down from Brooklyn in ten special cars and marched together with a detachment of bluejackets. Forty policemen, headed by Capt. Dooley, cleared the way for the marchers. There was a big business men's division, and Luna Park and Dreamland combined their firemen and engines in one great battalion. Advertising wagons distributed good things broadcast to the crowd. One threw out cigars and cold bottles of beer.

Where there had been one sausage wagon in line the night before, there were now half a dozen, converting five dogs into frankfurter links before the delighted eyes of the spectators. At least they saw the dogs go into the hopper and the sausages come out. An old-fashioned Coney Island basket party was shown on one float. At least fifty persons of all ages composed it, scrambling and fighting for the contents of the baskets. Grotesque human heads, ten feet high, with constantly moving features, walked along on their necks.

The carnival closes to-night with the apparent destruction of Coney Island by fire, a big masquerade at Dreamland, and another parade. During the day there will be reduced rates at the shows, and tickets will be sold for a small price admitting the holder to practically every entertainment on the Island.

REFUSAL NEARLY COST LIFE.

Girl Who Wouldn't Marry Slashed by Suitor with Razor.

When eighteen-year-old Rose Orcioli reached her home at 91 Mulberry Street from work last night she was met at the doorway by Nicoli Fusco of 72 Mott Street, who had been seeking her hand. He asked her again to marry him, but she refused him.

Fusco, so she told the hospital surgeons, then drew a razor and slashed her on the cheek and throat. Then he ran off. Her screams attracted the attention of Policeman Charles Strasser of the Elizabeth Street Station, who sent in a hurry call for an ambulance.

Surgeon Long took the girl to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said she would recover. The razor had missed being fatal by an eighth of an inch. Detectives are looking for Fusco.

CHILD DIES OF BURNS.

Mother Found Her Enveloped in Flames —Played with Matches.

Margaret Carey, five years old, was removed to the Bradford Street Hospital yesterday afternoon from her home, 136 Williams Avenue, East New York, having been fatally burned while playing with matches. Mrs Carey was on an upper floor when she heard the child's screams, and, running down stairs, found Margaret in the lower hall enveloped in flames. Although conscious when removed to the hospital, the child died at 7 o'clock last night, three hours after the accident.

MRS. MANSFIELD'S INJURIES.

Less Serious Than Supposed—Resting Easily.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 22.—Mrs. Richard Mansfield, who fell from her frightened saddle horse yesterday and was injured, was reported as being quite comfortable to-day. Her injuries prove to be less serious than were at first supposed.

An examination by a specialist showed that Mrs. Mansfield suffered only several severe bruises and shock. It was at first thought that her spine was badly wrenched, and Mr. Mansfield hurried here from New York on a special train, accompanied by a specialist.

IT WAS A "TA-RAN-CHOO-LER!"

Newark Negro's Awful Discovery in Bunch of Bananas.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—A West Indian tarantula, boasting a spread of legs somewhat greater than the circumference of the average tea saucer, reached the fruit store of Joseph Ray, 10 Green Street, this afternoon in a consignment of bananas. Its presence was discovered when Mr. Ray undertook the separation of the banaas into the regulation "hands." As he worked "Tom" Johnson, his colored helper, took charge of the bananas and carried them into the store. "Tom" had just completed a trip when he noticed the unwelcome guest.

"Look out, Mr. Ray!" he shouted. "Dar's a hairy sumthin' hangin' on dat fruit dat 'pears to me is got no bizness there."

Mr. Ray did look out. He promptly dropped bananas, tarantula, and all to the pavement.

"It's a bunch er pizen with foots dat sting!" Tom yelled. "I knows him now. If he sticks a stinger in yer it's sudden death! It's a ta-ran-choo-ler!"

The tarantula had fallen into a pile of excelsior in the gutter, and when the flimsy stuff was set on fire the big bug got out and sped away toward Mulberry Street.

PLANS FOR THE OPERA SEASON.

Herr Conried's List of Singers Includes New Tenor and Baritone.

The Conried Metropolitan Opera Company issued yesterday the prospectus for the coming opera season. It tells all the singers that have been engaged by Mr. Conried and most of the operas that will be given.

Most of the singers are, of course, already well known here, but there are a few new ones. Notable among these is Francisco Nuibo, a tenor, from Paris. Mr. Conried heard him when he was abroad this Summer, and was immediately struck with his voice. Eugenio Giraldoni is a new baritone.

The first performance of the season will be on Nov. 21, with "Aida." "Gioconda" is apt to be the first novelty. "Norma" and "Lucrezia Borgia" will probably be revived. The most notable of other revivals will be "I Puritani," "Martha," and "Der Freischutz."

"Die Fledermaus" will be given for the first time in New York. Enrico Caruso, Mr. Conried announces, may sing in "Don Giovanni." The Wagner operas in the repertory, besides "Parsifal," are "Der Fliegender Hollander," "Lohengrin," "Der Meistersinger," "Tannhäuser," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung."

Special performances of "Parsifal," besides the regular subscription performances, will be given during the season. The first will be on Thursday, Nov. 24, (Thanksgiving Day.)

The usual Sunday evening concerts at popular prices will again be given with the best singers in the company and orchestra assisting. Fraulein Froelich and Signora Enrichetta Varasi, the two premiere danseuses who were here last year, will be here again. Luigi Albertieri will have supervision of the ballet.

The orchestra will be under the direction of Arturo Vigna, Alfred Hertz, and Nahan Franko. Pietro Nepoti will have charge of the chorus.

The prices are as usual. They range from $60 for a grand tier box to $1 for a seat in the family circle. Subscribers are entitled to a rebate of 20 per cent. from the regular prices, except for grand tier and stall boxes.

NOVELLI COMING TO NEW YORK.

G. C. Tyler Will Also Bring Mme. Rejane Here in November.

George C. Tyler, head of the firm of Liebler & Co., returned from Europe yesterday on the Deutschland. He spent most of his time abroad automobiling and engaging actors and actresses.

"I crossed the Alps and the Apennines in my own car," said Mr. Tyler, "and didn't have an accident—went over 8,000 miles altogether. The thing I have been most interested in is the success Miss Eleanor Robson had in England. 'Merely Mary Ann' was received with great enthusiasm by the newspapers and the public. And now I have arranged with Mr. Frohman to cancel her booking in Chicago in November, so that she can stay at the Duke of York's until late in the year. She will return to this country to open in St. Louis Christmas week.

"Mme. Réjane will sail for New York on Oct. 8. Her New York opening will be at the Lyric Theatre on Nov. 7, and she will appear in 'La Parisienne,' 'La Passerelle,' 'Zaza,' 'La Robe Rouge,' and other Parisian successes.

"Novelli will be at the Lyric in January. He will bring his own company with him. I believe Novelli is the greatest actor alive, and I expect the American public to go wild over him. He will open here in 'Louis XI.,' and then follow it by 'Papa Lebonnard.'

"I have contracted with Hall Caine for his new play, 'The Prodigal Son.' Arthur Collins intends to produce this play at the Drury Lane Theatre in England, and is trying to get Forbes Robertson and H. B. Irving to create two leading rôles.

"I hope to bring over Eleanore Duse again next season. And I have a contract with an English actress. I'm not telling her name yet, but she is one of the best in the business."

SCORE OF "ETERNAL FEMININE"

Prof. Parker of Yale Writing Music for Margaret Anglin's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 22.—The stage this year is to have the first dramatic score to be written by Prof. Horatio W. Parker, the composer and well-known head of the Yale Music School. Prof. Parker is now at work on twelve numbers and incidental music for "The Eternal Feminine," the new work Margaret Anglin is to appear in this year.

Prof. Parker was formerly concert organist at Trinity Church, Boston, and now has an organ in New York City, besides acting as leader of music at Yale University. His reputation was made with his "Hora Novissima."

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Patients at Bellevue and Roosevelt Hospitals are to be treated to musical comedy without leaving their cots. Manager Whitney of "The Isle of Spice" is going to send the entire company to Roosevelt Hospital at 1:30 o'clock some day before long. After singing "Peggy Brady" and "The Goo Goo Man," and one or two other songs, the company will leave there for Bellevue, arriving about 3 o'clock. After singing there the principals and chorus will disperse.

Miss Helen Royton has been engaged to play the part of Pee Chee San, the leading prima donna role in the Oriental comic opera by Harry B. Smith and Alfred E. Aarons. She was first brought into public attention by Augustin Daly, who noticed her when she sang in a Brooklyn choir.

Victor Herbert and his orchestra are expected to return to-day from Pittsburg. They will begin Sunday night concerts at the Majestic Theatre Oct. 9.

Miss Madge Lessing will sail for England to-morrow. Frank Curzon has engaged her to play the leading female role in "Sergeant Brue."

Eddie Foy announces that he has purchased a frog farm. "I'm going to stock the place with one thousand of the finest Michigan frogs," he said last night. "Within a year I expect to have 150,000 frogs of the best quality. I expect to train some of them for pets. I always have thought a nice, affectionate frog would be a good pet."

Reginald De Koven has finished the music for the new opera which Glen Hobert and W. A. Brady are to produce this season. De Wolf Hopper will appear in it.

CIGAR STAMP CONTEST NOW A POLITICAL ISSUE

Independent Cigar Men Said to Control 250,000 Votes.

ALL HERETOFORE REPUBLICAN

Hold Balance of Power in Eight Congressional Districts—President Must Choose Between Them and Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The contest over the proposed change of the customs stamp for imported cigars has become a political issue, and the Republican Administration will have to choose between the Tobacco Trust and the independent trade. The independents say they are in touch with 250,000 cigar manufacturers and dealers and cigar makers. The New York factories alone employ more than 10,000 workmen, who, because of the fact that the clear Havana industry has been built up under the McKinley-Dingley tariff, have heretofore been Republicans.

A canvass shows that the tobacco men hold the balance of power in eight Congressional districts. Representative Babcock, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and Chairman Cortelyou of the National Committee, are fully informed on this point. The independents are also aware that the holding up of the printing of the new stamp was done by Acting Secretary Taylor, after an appeal on behalf of the Tobacco Trust had been made to President Roosevelt, it is understood through Senator Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. The change had been made by Mr. Armstrong after consultation with and approval by Secretary Shaw and a revocation by Acting Secretary Taylor would be practically a reversal of his superior officer, Secretary Shaw. The independent tobacco men think Mr. Taylor would not dare to do this except at the direction of President Roosevelt.

The hearing on the proposed change of stamp will be held Saturday morning before Acting Secretary Taylor. The independent tobacco trade is thoroughly aroused over the prospect that the order making a change may be rescinded. The Tobacco Trust, on the other hand, is making a great effort to have the order revoked, and appealed from the Treasury Department to President Roosevelt, who directed Mr. Taylor to give a hearing to both sides to the controversy.

Each side is making preparations to present its case in the most elaborate form at the hearing. The Tobacco Trust will probably be represented by Messrs. Junius Parker and Josiah T. Wilcox, the general counsel and Secretary of the trust, respectively. The delegation of independents will include Simon Batt of New York, President of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Association of the United States, and other representatives of this association; A. Bijur, the President, and other members of the National Cigar Dealers' Association of America, and others from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, representing all branches of the tobacco trade.

This matter has now gone far beyond a mere question of a change in the customs stamp. It is an out-and-out fight of the Independents against the trust. Since the establishment of the American Tobacco Company the independent manufacturers have never succeeded in defeating the trust on any issue before Congress or the departments until the order of Mr. Armstrong making the change in the customs stamp. Within the past few years the independent trade has been thoroughly organized, and this is the first test of strength between the allied independents and the Tobacco Trust.

If the independents win, it is expected that the moral effect upon the tobacco industry will be very great, as it will encourage the Independents to fight the trust more actively.

The independent manufacturers have asked for an audience with President Roosevelt Saturday, when they will lay their case before him if they are given an opportunity.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. William Fanshawe will give a large dinner followed by a dance at the clubhouse at Monmouth Beach on Friday evening of next week for her daughter, Miss Lena Fanshawe, and her fiancé, George H. Potts, whose wedding will take place the following day. Mr. Potts will give his bachelor dinner this evening at Delmonico's. His guests will number fifteen.

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Miss Celestine Eustis, who had a cottage at Bar Harbor during the Summer, left there on Tuesday for her Washington home.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr have planned to remain at Newport until Oct. 10, when they will return to town.

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Mrs. Herbert G. Squiers, wife of our Minister to Cuba, has arrived here from Cuba with her five children. Mrs. Squiers will place them in schools here before returning to Cuba.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin have taken the house 35 East Sixty-fourth Street for the coming Winter, and will soon take possession.

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The attendants at the wedding of Miss Lena Fanshawe and George H. Potts will be as follows: Miss Isabel Fanshawe, maid of honor; the Misses Emily Grugan and Emily Potts, bridesmaids; Rockhill E. Potts, best man, and E. Leighton Fanshawe, Harold Weekes, Arthur D. Weekes, Jr., and Edward H. Carle, ushers.

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The marriage of Miss Dorothy Bunker, daughter of Mrs George Bunker of Flushing, and S. Roger Mitchell of this city, will take place on Oct. 11 in St. George's Church, at Flushing.

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The death of John V L. Pruyn, a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and University Clubs, will throw a large circle of relatives in mourning. He was a son of the late Chancellor John Van Schaick Lansing Pruyn of Albany, and was related to the Lansing and other prominent families in Central New York. He belonged also to the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Albany some years before removing to this city. He married Miss Erving, the sister of Langdon Erving. Her mother was a Miss Van Rensselaer of an old Albany family.

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The Mineola Fair, with the horse show, is the suburban attraction to-day. Among the exhibitors are Harry Payne Whitney, H. Mortimer Brooks, Stanley Mortimer, Clarence Mackay, and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—Miss Leary gave her weekly musicale this afternoon. Clair Monteith, baritone, and Irwin Hassel, pianist, were the artists.

J. J. Van Alen and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson gave luncheons to-day. Mr. Van Alen will give his last dinner of the season at Wakehurst on Saturday.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany closed her Newport season and went to New York this afternoon.

Frank M. Gunther of New York is at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

John Price Wetherill, Jonathan Evans, and J. M. Whitall of Philadelphia closed their cottages at Jamestown to-day and left for their city homes.

At the Newport Horticultural exhibition to-day the special feature was the exhibit of table decorations. The prizes were given by Mrs. John R. Drexel and Miss Fanny Foster, one going to James Stillman's gardener and the other to a local firm. The Horticultural Society has given its bronze medal to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for her exhibit. The exhibition has been attended by a large number of the Summer residents, who are liberal contributors to the funds of the society. It is expected that [illegible] will attend.

SEEKING "THE OPEN DOOR."

Phrase Puzzles Possible Librarians—Esopus, a Poem—Other Guesses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—It has been found through a civil service examination for public library clerks that the phrase "the open door" means many things to many minds.

"Eavesdropping, or carelessness," is one definition given by a candidate for a position. Others thought "the open door" meant:

The Salvation Army.
A place to enter and rest, with welcome.
Religion.
Field of literature.
A novel of the mystery type—might be a detective story.
Refers to labor and the hiring thereof.
The hereafter.
The emigration station in New York for receiving the poor of Europe.
Freedom of thought.
A church.
Suggests the idea of China being the ground for all nations to go in and take what they please.
Politics.
A magazine or periodical.

The candidates were asked also to explain the function of the French Academy. These are some of the guesses:

A fine art exhibit.
Men whose writings are approved by the French Government.
Education.
French school for young ladies.
A school in France where higher studies are taught, such as French.

Esopus, the name of Judge Parker, suggests these ideas to the would-be library clerks:

A historical building.
An ancient city.
The present home of the glorious standard bearer for the high office of President.
A Latin name.
A poem by Longfellow.
Greek mythology.

Tolstoy was severely handled. One candidate said the Russian writer "probably knows he would not be heard of if he were not extreme in his views." Another declares that Kipling writes a "lot of stuff that he gets a good price for."

BERNIER OFF FOR THE NORTH.

Canadian Explorer Plans to Drift Across Pole with Ice Packs.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sept. 22.—The steamship Arctic, with Capt. Bernier and the Canadian expedition under Major Moodie, sailed from this port to-day for Hudson Bay and the North. The party will remain three years. They will take formal possession of the arctic islands and will collect information and curios of various kinds. Capt. Bernier expects to make an attempt to reach the north pole in the arctic after completing the present trip.

Just before the Arctic sailed Capt. Bernier said that he intended to go up Bering Strait, and then drift across the pole in the ice packs, his plan being similar to that of Nansen, the Norwegian explorer. Major Moodie said the principal object of the Hudson Bay expedition is to enforce the observance of the Canadian laws at Hudson Bay and the arctic islands by all, including United States whalers and fishermen. In the party are ten of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is no one for whom so much consideration is shown in the shops as the smoker. There is nothing he could imagine which is not made up for him, and there are many things he would never think of, but they are all more or less convenient. Here is a standard smoking outfit, which costs $6.75 and is quite different from anything in this line seen before. It is of Russian brass and has raised upon a standard well above the table receptacles for cigars, cigarettes, safety matches, and a little below, in the centre, a dish for ashes, with four places around the sides, upon which lighted cigars may be rested. The tray is removable. The set is useful and convenient, and more easily moved than the same number of pieces separate and upon a tray. For people who do not like brass there is the same thing nickeled.

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There are all sorts and kinds of convenient small pieces for the smoker at moderate prices, very practical, made of nickel or nickel and crystal. One of these is for the card player. It is the individual ash receiver, a small, round dish of the nickel-plated white metal, with a little hollowed arm at one side to hold the lighted cigar, the end of this arm having a small support beneath, that there may be no danger of an upset. It costs 60 cents.

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Another convenience in nickel is a hanging match safe for the safety matches. It costs 50 cents.

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A low, round glass ash receiver, which has a removable top with nickeled bars for knocking off the ashes, costs $1.50.

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Another low, round glass ash receiver, which has a safety match holder at one side and rests for two cigars, is also $1.50.

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Very pretty is a match holder, which does away with the box in which the matches are bought. It is a little narrow dish or box of crystal, with hinged nickel cover. On the inside of this cover is a place to scratch both safety and ordinary matches. This costs $2.

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A convenient piece in nickel is a traveling flask, which may be used for any of a number of purposes. The bottle will perhaps hold half a pint. It is in the shape of a woman's cologne bottle, and is in a nickel case with a large screw top, also of the metal. This will prevent breaking, and in case of the bottle leaking, the contents cannot escape. It costs only $1.75.

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There are other articles for the smoker, as well as a great many articles for the desk, in one of the new combinations of metal which forms a soft-colored red bronze. The style of the decoration is in the art nouveau, charmingly graceful. Very pretty in these pieces are the paper cutters, one with an owl on the handle and another showing the graceful figure of a woman, which is seen so largely in the art nouveau decorations. These cost $1 each.

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A pretty ash tray with an undulated edge and decorative figure in the centre costs only 35 cents.

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Very pretty is a cigar lighter and burnt-match receiver. At the back of the small tray for the ashes stands the figure of an owl. The top of the owl's head raises and the little glass receptacle for the alcohol with the wick can be seen. There is a handle at the back for convenience in carrying, and the whole costs only $1.50.

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A Sphinx head forms a large inkstand, in front of which is a good-sized tray for pens. It costs $3.15.

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The rugged head of a man forms another inkstand, which also has a pen tray, and costs $3.75.

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More elaborate than these, and very charming, is another inkstand, with a large tray and two female figures in relief, one at the foot of the inkstand and the other on the tray. It costs $8.50. A smaller tray and one figure, with inkstand at the back, costs $3.25.

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In a smoker's set there is a tray with cigar, cigarette, and match holder, which costs $5.25.

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Attractive candlesticks in the bronze, a little different from the ordinary, make charming gifts. One with an owl [illegible]

JERSEY COURT WORRIED OVER FATAL DOG CASE

Evidence Not Clear as to How Many Dogs There Were.

TWO BOYS WERE BITTEN BADLY

If by the Same Dog, It Must Die—Otherwise Second Canine May Escape.

The dog of John Stapleton of Van Reipen Avenue, Jersey City, was again in court there yesterday, before Police Justice Manning. Just what dog was in trouble this time the Justice was not sure, and therefore he adjourned the case to investigate.

Yesterday's offending dog was a smooth-shaven, ugly collie, which bit little Harold McGrath, son of a neighbor of the Stapletons, so badly a day or two ago that the lad may die. The former offending dog some weeks ago attacked the son of Clerk Egan of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, and was spared from death only on condition that it be sent away. This dog was a long-haired, ugly collie.

The father of the McGrath boy, Mr. Egan, and John Stapleton were all in court yesterday. Stapleton said that the dog now in trouble was not the dog that bit young Egan, and Mr. Egan and Mr. McGrath said that it was, the former adding that his son had died since the attack by the dog, and that he believed that the lad's death had been hastened by his injuries.

Then Stapleton declared that young McGrath was bitten while he was "hooking" peaches in a field, and that the attack was not in the highway. The Jersey law provides that the execution of a dog may be ordered if the animal attacks any person on a public highway. This puzzling situation, therefore, confronts Justice Manning:

If the smooth-shaven dog that bit young McGrath is the same dog that bit young Egan, he can order it shot on the basis of the former offense, irrespective of where the second was committed. If, however, the dog that bit young McGrath was not the one that bit young Egan, the animal has a legal right to live if the biting was not done in a public highway.

Justice Manning, therefore, directed that evidence be submitted as to the place of the attack.

SAUSAGES AVERTED ROBBERY.

Janitor Ate Them, Woke Up Thirsty, and Interrupted Burglars.

Frankfurter sausages indirectly saved the clothing stock of Smarlin & Borrowitz of 119 Canal Street from burglars early yesterday morning. They formed the Wednesday night supper of Yeffin Drudowsky, janitor of the tenement 50 Chrystie Street, adjoining in the rear, and he ate so many that he awoke with a burning thirst at 4 A. M. yesterday and sought the water faucet in the hall. There he saw a man staggering down stairs with a heavy load on his back. Worn-out mattresses are frequently disposed of by occupants of tenements by dropping them on deserted pavements.

"Throw it well out into the street," said Drudowsky.

"All right," came a cheery response through the darkness as Drudowsky again sought his couch.

But he could not sleep. He kept thinking about the man with the sack. Suspicion got the better of Drudowsky, and he again went out in the hallway and found that the man had dropped his burden and fled. It proved to be a canvas sack stuffed full of garments and bolts of cloth. Five more sacks, all filled, were found on the tenement stairs.

Morris Goldstein, who has a clothing store in the building, identified the property by the tags, and the police found that the robbers, of whom there seemed to have been two, had cut a hole through the roof of the Canal Street building and descended by a ladder wrenched from a near-by fire escape, thus avoiding setting off the burglar alarms with which the building is equipped. An axe, saw, crowbar, and jimmy were picked up near the hole. The establishment had been ransacked and the goods packed up had been selected according to their value. There was about $5,000 worth.

CITY COLLEGE'S RECORD YEAR.

Over 2,700 Students Enrolled—Two Additions to Faculty.

With an increase of 1,000 new pupils, the fifty-seventh academic year of the College of the City of New York was opened yesterday with informal exercises.

Dr. John Huston Finley, President of the college, welcomed the students back to their studies, and said: "I regret that the Summer vacation necessitates a blank in our educational work, and hope that in a few years we can undertake Summer courses that will fill in that time and give the advantages of such courses to large numbers to whom they would be of great benefit."

It is estimated by Dr. Finley that over 2,700 students will be enrolled this year, and he expects that the new college building, now in the course of construction at One Hundred and Fortieth Street, will be completed in time for use at the opening of the college year next Fall.

Two new professors have been added to the Faculty. Prof. Charles A. Downer, a graduate of the City College, and of Columbia University, has been appointed Professor of French, and Prof. Charles Baskerville, late of the University of North Carolina, and the discoverer of "carolinium" and "berzelium," two new elements in inorganic chemistry, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry.

UNIONIZE GUITAR AND BANJO.

Also Mandolin, and Players Hereafter Must Join Organization.

On account of the increasing tendency to employ guitar, banjo, and mandolin players as soloists in orchestras, the Musical Protective Union has decided that the players of these instruments are eligible to membership in the union.

The M. P. U. will endeavor to get these players into the organization, as, according to its members, the union men cannot play in orchestras with them without violating the union rules. It has been suggested that the M. P. U. organize a branch for members of college musical clubs, to avoid complications in the coming Winter season.

ODD FELLOWS BAR WOMEN.

Keep the Rebekahs Out of Grand Lodge —Color Line Stays.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Amendments proposing that the barrier of sex be removed so that the Rebekahs might become representatives to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and that the color line be extended so as to permit the admission of men who were partly Indian descent, were both defeated during to-day's session of the lodge. Two measures tending to reduce the term of office enjoyed by representatives of the Grand Lodge from two years to one also met with defeat.

The amendment providing that men who were only indirectly engaged in the liquor business might be admitted to the order was laid on the table [illegible]

'FATHER BILL' DALY FIRES COOK

Retreats Before Cloud of Platters, Cups and Saucers and Coal Scuttle.

A tale of how "Father Bill" Daly, the turf man, who for years has "bossed" jockeys and rough stable men and boys, met his Waterloo when he tackled his family cook was unfolded yesterday in the Bedford Avenue Municipal Court, Brooklyn. Mr. Daly was being sued for $20 for wages by Lizzie Boyce, a negress.

Some time ago "Father Bill" hired Lizzie, who, it appears, was meek and humble enough for the first few days, after the manner of cooks, and then began to assert herself, also after the manner of cooks. One fine morning Mrs. Daly went into the kitchen to tell Lizzie what to cook for breakfast.

"Mr. Daly would like some bacon and eggs," she said, sweetly.

Lizzie placed her arms akimbo and glared at Mrs. Daly.

"Oh, he want bacon an' aigs, do he?" she asked, sneeringly. "Well, Ah wanter say he don't git no bacon an' aigs, not dis mawnin', he don't. Ah's cooked some hash wif onions, Ah have, an' he eats dat or he don't eat nuffin. Ah guess Ah knows what ter cook fer breakfas, lady."

Mrs. Daly beat a retreat and told Mr. Daly there would be no bacon and eggs for breakfast, as Lizzie preferred hash. Mr. Daly was indignant.

"I'll fire her at once," he declared, striding into the kitchen. "Lizzie, your discharged," he announced to the cook.

Mrs. Daly says Lizzie casually reached for the handle of a saucepan, and "Father Bill" edged toward the door.

"I say you're discharged, Lizzie," he repeated.

"Ah guess not, son," said Lizzie, after a painful pause. "Mah month ain't up yet, an' Ah don't go 'fore den, honey. Yo' jes' take er mosey now or yer don't git no hash."

"I'm the boss here; you take your clothes and go," ordered Mr. Daly.

Just then Mrs. Daly says, things started coming "Father Bill's" way, a saucepan first, then a flock of meat platters, a cloud of cups and saucers, and finally a coal scuttle.

"I discharged her, all right," said "Father Bill" when he reached Mrs. Daly on the hop, skip, and jump.

Arrayed in her finest, and with her nose tilted high, Lizzie swept grandly out of the house that afternoon and did not return. She brought proceedings to recover her month's wages from Mr. Daly, and, despite the tale of his experience which was told she got judgment yesterday for $20.

RECALLS SILK FRAUDS.

Martin Cohen Retires from Rosenthal & Co.—Mendelsohn & Co. Reorganize.

It was learned yesterday that the firm of A. S. Rosenthal & Co., importers of silks, which figured as principal in the famous silk fraud trials, had been dissolved. The firm consisted of A. S. Rosenthal, now a fugitive in Europe, and Martin Cohen, who stayed and faced the trial. He was convicted by a jury, but Judge Thomas set the verdict aside as contrary to the evidence.

Cohen is now out of the firm and the concern has been incorporated under the name of the A. S. Rosenthal Company, with a capital of $200,000. The Directors are A. S. Rosenthal, C. F. Medd, a bookkeeper, and R. J. Beechinor, who was manager of the firm's branch house in Japan. Mr. Cohen is now in California.

An interesting coincidence is the recent incorporation of the silk firm of H. Mendelsohn & Co. S. Fried, who was formerly Rosenthal's partner, is one of the firm's leading men, and Godfrey Block, a relative of Rosenthal, and who it is said furnished the Government with the first evidence of the alleged frauds, was a member of the firm. He is now confined in a sanitarium, and has been dropped in the incorporation of the firm.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

PEIXOTTO—NATHAN.

The wedding of Miss Malvina Nathan and Edward D. Peixotto took place at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, 162 West Eighty-sixth Street. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Washington Nathan, and has made her home since the death of her parents with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. von Metz of Brighton, England. The bride's gown was white chiffon and lace, and her lace veil has been an heirloom in the von Metz family. Miss Emily Wolff was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Rosalia Nathan and Miss Frances Wolff. They were in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with yellow, and were white hats with yellow flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Peixotto, after a brief bridal tour, will go to San Francisco to live.

DE BORCHGRAVE—SNYDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The wedding of Miss Ruth Snyder of this city and Count Camille de Borchgrave d'Altena of Brussels took place at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Kiernan, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony. The Belgian Minister, Baron Moncheur, attended the bridegroom. After the church service a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's mother.

Among the guests at the breakfast were Baron and Baroness Moncheur and Baron von Swinderin of the Belgian Legation at Washington; the American Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, the American Minister to Belgium and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Reynolds Hitt of the American Embassy in Berlin, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Janney, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Putnam, the Misses Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jennings, Miss Curtis, and Mrs. Frederic Thompson of New York, Joy Ridgway Reilly, and Mrs. A. W. P. Buchanan of Montreal.

The bride received many handsome presents.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Cool weather continues east of the Mississippi River, with temperatures from 6 to 16 degrees below the seasonal average. There were heavy and killing frosts this morning in New England, and light to heavy frosts in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. In the north and east the weather has been generally clear. It will be warmer to-morrow and Saturday in the Atlantic States. On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh southeast to south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light to fresh northeast to southeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh east to southeast winds, with fair, cool weather, to the Grand Banks. Frost warnings have been issued for New England and Middle Atlantic States.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York—Fair to-day and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New England—Fair to-day and Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; fresh southeast to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	60	42	46
6 A. M.	61	40	46
9 A. M.	67	43	47
12 M.	76	51	51
3 P. M.	77	55	55
6 P. M.	76	54	55
9 P. M.	72	52	54
12 P. M.	66	51	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 50¾; Weather Bureau, 47; Corresponding date 1903, 60; Corresponding date for last 25 years, 60.

The thermometer registered 42 degrees at 3 A. M. and 52 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday. The maximum humidity was 87 [illegible]

FEWER STREET ACCIDENTS.

Police Figures for August Show Marked Decrease from 1903.

Police Commissioner McAdoo gave out a comparative table yesterday showing the number of street accidents in the month of August of last year and the number during the corresponding month of this year, since the system of controlling street traffic instituted by former Deputy Commissioner Piper has been in effect.

The totals show a considerable decrease in accidents of all kinds during the month of this year. The figures are:

	1903.	1904.
Accidents of all kinds	422	330
Persons struck by street cars	57	41
Persons struck by trucks	52	44
Injured by collisions between cars and trucks	26	27
Injured by automobiles	5	4
Injured by ambulances	3	1
Injured by collision with "L" pillars	9	10

The Commissioner made no comment on the figures.

DR. LORIMER'S FUNERAL.

Young Women Lay White Chrysanthemums on His Bier.

The funeral of Dr. George Claude Lorimer, who died on Sept. 8 at Aix-les-Bains, was held at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which he was pastor. The church was crowded. The Invocation was delivered by the Rev. A. D. Judson of the Judson Memorial Church of this city, and "Majestic Sweetness," Dr. Lorimer's favorite hymn, was

GRAVESEND CHOICES LOST THEIR RACES

Favorites Failed in All Six Events of Brooklyn Card.

HEAD FINISHES FOR STAKES

Dainty Squeezed in First by a Nose from Dolly Spanker for Occidental Handicap.

Backers of public form at the Gravesend track yesterday finished the day with faith in even proverbs, lost with bets on six straight losing favorites, for to believers in form, things shorn other than lambs might squeeze in for any tempered winds happening around. The wind was not tempered, however, but blew cold, and penetrating through the Summer attire of shorn bettors. There were lots of overcoats in sight, but there also were lots of straw hats, the overcoats holding the place of favoritism, however. The track was deep and a shade slow, but fair fields ran for all the six races, and in each event a favorite was made and beaten.

The feature event of the afternoon, the Occidental Handicap Stakes, at one mile and a furlong, furnished the nearest thing to a form reversal, when the top weight and favorite First Mason, was beaten, but as First Mason, carrying 126 pounds, was outrun in the first stages of the race, and then was so shut off on the turn that he dropped practically out of the contest, the accidents of the race seemed to make ample explanation of his defeat. For this race, the fourth on the programme, eleven horses ran, with First Mason, ridden by the Western jockey, A. W. Booker, always the best backed, while R. T. Wilson, Jr.,'s entry, made up of Dolly Spanker and Carbuncle, was rated as second choice, with W. B. Jennings's entry, Dainty and Proper, the next best backed.

The start was made with First Mason the first horse that actually showed out of the crowd, but he went slowly, and at once dropped away, Dolly Spanker, third at the start, taking command in the run to the stand for the first time, and going on there attended by Bad News, which broke second and held his place for a good part of the journey. To half way through the back stretch, the first two held their places, with Alan-a-Dale third, Mineola fourth, and Dainty fifth, Dainty beginning to move up as the far turn was approached, while Alan-a-Dale and Mineola fell away.

On the turn for the head of the stretch Dainty went forward with a rush, and speedily took second place, Bad News then being third, with Africander, which closed from far back in the crowd, then fourth, with Alan-a-Dale lapped on him. Beginning the run through the quarter stretch, Dainty set out with a gallant burst of speed after Dolly Spanker, still racing in front, and, closing on him just before the last furlong pole was reached, there drove the three-year-old to the whip. The two then were clear of the others, and both still fresh and full of running, and there ensued one of the most remarkable finishes of the season, for both the leaders were ridden by apprentices—Travers on Dolly Spanker and Crimmins on Dainty—and with a field of horses ridden by star jockeys coming on behind them, neither of the light boys made the least mistake.

Both waited to whip until it seemed the last chance must be taken, and when they went to the whip they whipped and rode with desperate determination. To the end they held the others of the field at a safe distance, the finish being between the two, and the older horse and the fresher of the two, as Dolly Spanker made the pace, got up at the finish and in a punishing fight to the last jump Dainty showed first on the post and won by a nose, while Africander, a length and a half away, got in third, with five other horses following him heads and noses apart. The time of the race—1:52 3-5—just equaled the record for the stakes, the first mile being run in 1:39 3-5.

In the opening event Letola led from end to end and won easily. Graceful waited second to Jack Ratlin for seven furlongs in the second race, and then went on and won handily, with the odds-on favorite, Lord Badge, beaten away off. Sweet Pepper led throughout in the third race and galloped in first. For the handicap for two-year-olds, Tongorder repeated Sweet Pepper's performance, and won well in hand, the favorite, St. Bellane, closing at the end, however, and finishing second. In the last race Stuyve and Grey Friar carried all the money and were nearly equal favorites, but Stuyve broke badly, and Canteen went out with Grey Friar and raced with him until he was willing to give it up, Canteen then coming away and winning easily. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Letola, 94, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5	1	1	1nk
James V., 102, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1	8	2	2½
Damon, 104, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	3	3	3h
Van Ness, 98, Travers, 12-1, 5-1	12	8	4
Dick Bernard, 92, J. Callahan, 9-2, 2-1	9	5	5
Monet, 105, Gannon, 10-1, 4-1	6	5	6
Orthodox, 104, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	4	7	7
Reticent, 104, Holmes, 500-1, 200-1	11	11	8
Duchess Ollie, 99, Hildebrand, 3-1, 6-5	5	4	9
Trovotor, 89, Wood, 500-1, 200-1	2	9	10
King Pepper, 98, W. Davis, 8-1, 3-1	10	10	11
Missing Link, 90, Sperling, 25-1, 10-1	7	Fell	

Time—1:11 1-5. Poor start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Star-Ruby-Leucasia, owned and trained by Walter B. Jennings.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Graceful, 104, H. Phillips, 6-1, 6-5	2	2	1n
Jack Ratlin, 107, Hildebrand, 11-2, 13-10	1	1	2n
Sheriff Bell, 99, Crimmins, 15-1, 3-1	4	5	3n
Sir Lynnewood, 100, Travers, 15-1, 5-1	5	4	4
Lord Badge, 110, W. Davis, 7-10, 1-4	3	3	5

Time—1:47 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Ls Cachuca, owned by the Fairview Stable and trained by J. J. McLaughlin.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sweet Pepper, 94, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1	4	1	1½
Niblick, 105, Redfern, 4-1, 7-5	1	3	2d
Danseuse, 97, W. Davis, 11-5, 4-5	3	2	3n
R. L. Johnson, 102, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	4
Lochnivar, 109, Shaw, 3-1, 6-5	7	4	5
Eccentrical, 98, Gisbourne, 50-1, 20-1	9	7	6
Ivanhoe, 105, Gannon, 100-1, 30-1	6	5	7
Wild Irishman, 101, Coleman, 60-1, 20-1	10	8	8
Jack McKeon, 105, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1	13	9	9
Ascot Belle, 98, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	2	10	10
Driftwood, 102, Knauck, 300-1, 100-1	11	11	11
Irish Jew, 94, Wood, 100-1, 40-1	3	11	12
Priority, 102, E. Walsh, 100-1, 40-1	12	13	13

Time—1:08 4-5. Fair start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by The Pepper-Emily, owned and trained by H. T. Griffin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾	F.
*Dainty, 111, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	1h
†Dolly Spanker, 100, Travers, 5-1, 2-1	3	1	2½
Africander, 121, O'Neil, 15-1, 5-1	7	5	3n
*Proper, 105, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	11	7	4
Bad News, 115, H. Phillips, 12-1, 5-1	2	2	5
Mineola, 96, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-5	8	8	6
Alan-a-Dale, 113, Odom, 8-1, 3-1	8	4	7
Lord of the Vale, 118, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	4	8	8
†Carbuncle, 104, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1	10	11	9
First Mason, 126, A. Booker, 11-5, 1-1	1	9	10
Outcome, 108, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	9	10	11

*Coupled as W. B. Jennings's entry. †Coupled as R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, entry.

Time—1:52 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Golden Garter-Rosebud, owned and trained by Walter B. Jennings.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Tongorder, 111, Lyne, 3-1, 1-1	1	1	1½
St. Bellane, 126, Odom, 11-5, 1-1	5	4	2½
Derry, 103, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	6	2	3½
Amberjack, 88, W. Mara, 100-1, 30-1	7	3	4
Linda Lee, 109, W. Davis, 7-1, 5-2	2	5	5
Veto, 110, Redfern, 4-1, 8-5	3	7	6
Lindsey Gordon, 105, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-1	4	6	7

Time—1:11 2-5. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c. by Order-Tongese, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares and geldings, three years old and upward; mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾	F.
Canteen, 103, J. Martin, 8-1, 5-2	4	1	1d
Grey Friar, 108, W. Davis, 7-5, 2-5	1	2	2½
Hoodwink, 98, Travers, 60-1, 15-1	2	5	3h
Stuyve, 113, Hildebrand, 7-5, 2-5	8	4	4
Dimple, 105, Redfern, 15-1, 4-1	3	3	5
Briarthorpe, 94, Crimmins, 60-1, 15-1	5	6	6
Cottage Maid, 105, Gannon, 60-1, 15-1	6	7	7
Falmouth, 103, W. Hennessy, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	8
Agnes D., 106, Miles, 50-1, 15-1	9	9	9

Time—1:46 1-5. Fair start. Won easily, second horse ridden out. Winner br. f., three years, by Mirthful-Partridge, owned by A. L. Aste and trained by H. T. Griffin.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for fillies and mares of all ages; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lady Amelia	100 Flying Ship	123
Ascension	115 Ocean Tide	110
Graceful	106 Divination	104
Stamping Ground	102 Ancestor	98
Teacress	97 Thistleheather	95
Witchcraft	95 Ragian	90
Belle of Portland	88 Shipshape	88

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Bill Bailey II	107	Golden Buck	104
Elegant	104	Confessor	104
Limerick	103	Metropole	103
Hildebrand	102	Drone	102
Myopia	101	High Life	99
Coy Maid	99	Bisque	99
*Indian Star	97	*The Chanticleer	97
*Juvenga	96	*Chippie Thorpe	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

Colonial Girl	122	Pulsus	118
Hurst Park	116	Carbuncle	115
Lord Badge	109	St. Valentine	109
Sonoma Belle	103	Adrintha	102
Ostrick	99	Gay Lothario	96
Stonewall	88		

FOURTH RACE.—The Willow Stakes, handicap for fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs.

Burnt Hills	117	Handsarra	114
Czaraphine	113	Princess Rupert	112
Chrysitis	109	Schulamite	104
Fancy Dress	102	Wayward Lass	100
Santa Catalina	100	Brush Up	100
Dorothy Gray	99	Raiment	95

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Stolen Moments	108	Flexion	107
Sidney C. Love	106	Sir Roche	106
Pentaur	105	Gravina	105
Wizard	104	Sais	104
Montebank	103	Eagle	102
*Andrew Mack	100	*Jane Holly	98
Garnish	97	*Proceeds	96

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Louis H.	110	Out of Reach	110
Spring Silk	110	Silverfoot	110
Clovis	110	King Carter	110
Ikki	110	Eastern Shore	107
Little Johnson	107	Hettie G.	107
Nuit Blanche	107	Vartray	107
Princess Atheling	107	Ballycastle	107
Gansvoort	107	Lem Reed	107

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Lucy Young	106	Sumatra	105
Black Cat	105	George Saint	104
*Handalice	103	Maxey More	103
Llanthony Boy	102	Grace Curtis	101
Holy Smoke	99	*Calmness	99
Istria	99	Luretta	99
*Bob Mossom	97	*Black Bird	97
*Ishmalian	94	*Small Lady	94

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Mares Captured Five Races.

Fillies and mares achieved the most impressive results at the Gravesend track yesterday, five races, including the stake feature of the day, being won by fillies, while the single race that escaped them was the handicap for two-year-olds for which a single filly ran in a field of seven horses. Dainty captured the Occidental Handicap for the first time in the history of the fixture that it has been won by a mare or filly, and Graceful, the only one of her sex in the race, captured the overnight handicap from a field of four opponents. Letola beat sprinters of the harder sex in the first race, and Canteen galloped away from fast selling-class horses in the mile and seventy yards, while Sweet Pepper beat a fair lot of colts in the sprint for two-year-olds. The sweeping success of mares this Fall is something that has no precedent in racing, and though horsemen at the start were rather astonished, many of them now are somewhat inclined to attribute the cause to the ordinary quality of the horses that are making racing.

EMPIRE CITY HARNESS RACES.

Three Trotters Tie for Lead in Championship Class.

A surprise at the matinée race meet of the New York Driving Club at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, was the victory of A. E. Perren's Wilton Boy over Thomas B. Leahy's Princess Pique and John F. Cockerill's Anna Little in the championship trotting class. For several weeks past Princess Pique and Anna Little have been the only competitors in this class, and, being evenly matched, have alternated in the lead. Yesterday Wilton Boy, who had graduated from the next lower class at last Saturday's meeting, competed in the championship event for the first time, and defeated both Princess Pique and Anna Little in straight heats.

This result insures an interesting finish in the contest for the championship, which will be decided at the final matinée on Saturday of next week, as Wilton Boy, Princess Pique, and Anna Little are now all tied for first honors. Princess Pique, however, still leads in the contest for the President's Cup for trotters with a total of 42 points, Anna Little is second with 39 points, and Wilton Boy is third with 34 points. Among the pacers James A. Murphy's Free Advice leads for the pacing championship cup, and M. Bruckheimer's Baron Said for the President's Cup for pacers.

There were only two starters in the pacing championship class, James A. Murphy's Don Derby and Samuel McMillan's Enoch. Don Derby won the first heat, but it was claimed he was paced a part of the distance by a horse not in the race, and so the heat was given to Enoch. Don Derby, however, won the next two heats and the race with ease. Summaries:

Class G, trotting; one mile.

Perique, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner)	1
Beifry Chimes, b. m., (Andrew Crawford)	2
Santos, blk. h., (Thomas B. Leahy)	3
Hunoia, blk. m., (M. Bruckheimer)	4

Time—2:21¼.

Class C, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Leonata, br. m., (G. W. Maury)	1 2 1
Bow Rene, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer)	2 1 d
Eula Mac, blk. m., (A. E. Perren)	3 3
Phoebe Childers, b. m., (John F. Cockerill)	4 4

Time—2:17; 2:17¾; 2:31¾.

Class B, pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.

Little Jay, b. g., (H. L. Kerner)	2 1 1
Don Riley, b. g., (Andrew Phillip)	1 2 d
King Tom, ch. g., (Christopher Hackett)	d

Time—2:17; 2:15½; 2:16.

Class AA, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Wilton Boy, b. g., (A. E. Perren)	1 1
Princess Pique, blk. m., (Thomas B. Leahy)	2 •
Anna Little, b. m., (John F. Cockerill)	3 •

*Dead heat. Time—2:17¾; 2:15.

Class E, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Brightlight, br. g., (Stewart Barr)	2 1 1
Possibility, ch. g., (Thomas F. Russell)	1 2 2
Rapidus, ch. g., (H. L. Kerner)	3 3

Time—2:17¾; 2:18; 2:20.

Class J, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Gracie T., r. m., (Andrew Crawford)	1 1
Too Soon, blk. g., (Isaac A. Hopper)	2 3
Judge Boardman, b. g., (H. L. Joplitz)	3 2

Time—2:29½; 2:24.

Class AA, pacing; best two in three one-mile heats.

Don Derby, ch. g., (James A. Murphy)	2 1 1
Enoch, b. g., (Samuel McMillan)	1 2 d

Time—...; 2:11.

Class B, trotting; best two in three one-mile heats.

Ilderim, b. g., (W. J. Clarke)	1 1
Lou Mitchell, blk. m., (F. T. Steinway)	2 2
Elmora, blk. g., (Luke A. Burke)	3 3

Time—2:16¾; 2:17.

Class D, pacing; special, to beat 2:16. Baron Said, b. h., (M. Bruckheimer.)

Time—2:21½; 2:22.

Class A, pacing; special, to beat 2:11¾. Free Advice, ch. h., (James A. Murphy.)

Time—2:12¾.

Special, to beat 2:08, trotting. Monte Carlo, b. g., (Brayton Ives.)

Time—2:08½; 2:13.

MAJOR DELMAR FAILED.

Great Gelding Trotted in Half a Second Slower Than the Record.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Sensational racing, with a good though futile effort by Major Delmar to beat 2:02¾, interested a large crowd to-day. The Major was forced to contend against cold weather and light wind, which hindered him on the second turn. After trotting the first half in 1:02, he was unable to finish strong, and lost by half a second.

Sweet Marie, favorite in the 2:07 trot, made a break in the first heat, but recovered, so that George G. had to trot in 2:06¾ to win. This time makes George G. the fastest trotting race gelding of the year. Larrie Ginter and King Direct were about equal choices for the 2:08 pace, which developed into a four-cornered battle which could not be finished. Each heat was decided by a neck. Euxemite was an even-money favorite in the 2:15 trot, but Red Lac was the winner. Pulled up at the finish of the second mile, he got a mark of 2:06½, thus becoming the fastest trotting stallion of the year. Summaries:

2:07 Trot.—Each heat a race; purse, $1,500.

Sweet Marie, b. m., by McKinney, (Alta McDonald)	2	1	1
George G., b. g., by Homeward, (Geers)	1	7	2
Ozanem, cr. m., (Benyon)	4	2	2
Wentworth, b. g., (Spear)	5	3	3
Caspian, b. g., (Shank)	3	6	5
McKinley, b. g., (De Ryder)	7	4	4
Hawthorne, ro. m., (Hudson)	6	5	6

Time—2:06½; 2:06¼; 2:06¾.

2:08 pace; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Black Pet, blk. m., by Amsterdam, (Snow)	7	4	2	1	1
Larrie Ginter, b. c., by Medyone, (Lucas)	1	1	3	6	5
King Direct, blk. h., by Direct, (Geers)	2	2	1	3	6
Dr. Medara, ch. g., by Sammons, (Hudson)	5	5	2	1	2
Pinchem Wilkes, br. g., (Estes)	3	6	7	3	ro
Ben F., b. g., (De Ryder)	8	3	7	4	ro
Bob. ch. g., (Erkins)	4	6	5	5	dr

Time—2:09; 2:07¾; 2:06; 2:08; 2:09; 2:10¾.

2:15 trot; purse $1,000.

Redlac, br. h., by Allerton, (Grabb)	1	1	1		
Redwood, b. g., (Burns)	5	3	2		
Enchantress, ch. m., (McCarthy)	6	4	3		
Millard Sanders, ch. g., (Merrifield)	2	2	4		
Lady Peter, b. m., (Geers)	7	5	5		
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Hudson)	3	7	6		
Drift Rock, b. g., (Hoyt)	9	8	7		
Bessie Bell, b. m., (Estes)	10	7	10		

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

CLARKE, THOMAS S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, executors, administrators or devisees; to John Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Charles Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Kate Clarke, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Fannie Clarke, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Clarke, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Rose Dennelly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Thomas Dennelly, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Josephine Dennelly, the name Josephine being fictitious, said person's Christian name being unknown, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Ann O'Reilly, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; Mary Ann Galligan, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to James Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators; to Edward Galligan, or if dead to his next of kin, devisees, executors, and administrators, and to Cecelia Chambers, or if dead to her next of kin, devisees, executors or administrators, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS S. CLARKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1904, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry Campbell, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

[L. S.]

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

ALBRO, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ellen Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM L. ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BORG, SIMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BORG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Simon Borg & Co., No. 20 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1904. CECILIA BORG, SIDNEY C. BORG, MYRON I. BORG, Executors. Wallach & Cook, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

DELMONICO, ROSA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA DELMONICO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Major, No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1904. JOSEPHINE C. DELMONICO, ALBERT THIERIOT, Executors. HENRY MAJOR, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FIERZ, KATHARINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE R. FIERZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of March, 1904. COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, Executor. HEEH & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Nassau Street, New York City. mhf 1aw6mF

MacDONALD, LAURA.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Laura MacDonald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Henry C. Quinby, No. 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, July 22, 1904.—ALEXANDER MacDONALD, Administrator.—HENRY C. QUINBY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 5 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Jy22-1aw6mF

RUTHERFURD, ISABELLA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA RUTHERFURD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1904. [illegible] Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIENST, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-1aw6mF

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Miss Harriet Boyd's campaign to wrest secrets from the earth. Leading an army of discovery, she unearths relics of a civilization 4,000 years old.

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Cortlandt Field Bishop tells of his recent interesting experiences touring through North Africa.

Mukden, the Most Sacred City of China

Pictures and descriptions of the capital of Manchuria, where the Russians and Japanese are preparing to fight their next great battle.

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The most famous of living English political caricaturists.
Origin of John Bull and Uncle Sam.

Using the Wireless to Detect Smugglers

Novel method adopted on the Pacific Coast to run down violators of the law.
The new cable to Alaska.

Confessions of a Tariff Maker

Do you know how "brime" was taken off the free list? Do you know what it is? Why toothpicks and kindling wood are protected.

Pictorial Review of the Events of the Week as Seen by Hy. Mayer

Amusing phases of life graphically set forth.

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New and apparently profitable industry which the authorities do not seem able to suppress.

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*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED, 23 hours to Chicago.
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*8:25 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M. 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Point Pleasant, 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, (Saturdays only, except Long Branch,) 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, (except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:06, 7:25, 7:38, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, *9:55, *9:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M.; 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, 4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M.; 12:10 night. week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, 9:55, *10:25, *10:55 A. M. 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M. 12:10 night.

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EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only), P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 21:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 21:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA SHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:30, 1:30, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, *3:00, †4:00, †5:00, 6:00, †7:30, §9:00, §10:30 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, *8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, §9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, §9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), §11:30, 24:30, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, *5:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Ft. ft. of Rector St., Pier 8, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Bch., Long Branch, Asbury Park, Pt. Pleasant, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, (8:00 to Long Branch) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 8:00 P. M.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. 24Via Tamaqua. ≠Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 125 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR."
TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON

Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.

Lv. Liberty Street,	8.00 am,	Except Sun.	Buffet.
"	10.00 am,	Daily.	Diner.
"	12.00 noon,	Daily.	Diner.
"	2.00 pm,	Daily.	Diner.
"Royal Limited"	4.00 pm,	Daily.	All Pullm'n
"	6.00 pm,	Daily.	Diner.
"	7.00 pm,	Daily.	Buffet.
"	12.15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Lv. N. Y. City.	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	Daily.
Chicago, Pitts...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cht., Columbus...	1.55 pm,	2.00 pm.	Diner
Pitts., Cleveland	3.55 pm,	4.00 pm.	Diner'd
"Pitts. Limited"	6.55 pm,	7.00 pm.	Buffet
Cin., St. Louis...	12.10 nt.	12.15 nt.	Sleeper
Cin., St. Louis...	9.55 am,	10.00 am.	Diner
Cin., St. Louis...	5.55 pm.	6.00 pm.	Diner

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 791 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡7.25, ‖7.15, ¶7.45, ≠8.35, ×9.45.

Lv. N.Y., S.	Lv. N.Y., B.	
*6.40 AM	†8.50 AM	Mauch Chunk Local
*8.40 AM	*9.50 AM	Buffalo Express
*10.28 AM	*10.30 AM	BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS
*12.55 PM	*1.10 PM	Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local
*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM	Wilkes-Barre Express
*5.10 PM	†6.10 PM	Easton Local
*5.40 PM	*7.40 PM	Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.
*7.55 PM	*9.00 PM	THE BUFFALO TRAIN

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 290, 353, 1231 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, Ft. of Fulton St., and N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier ..... 8:40 "
" West 22d St. ..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts., connecting with Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th, $5.00.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) W. 22d St. 3:30 P. M., Saturdays 2 P. M. 129th St. on Saturdays only, 2:20 P. M. for Highland Falls, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY
New C. W. Morse. Sailing odd dates in September, and **Adirondack,** ALTERNATING DAILY AND SUNDAY. SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS. ORCHESTRA. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M. Direct rail connection at Albany with express trains for all points. Send for C. W. Morse Souvenir. Excursion Booklet. 2c. stamp.

BOSTON, $3.00 DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $2.00. Every weekday at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, foot Cath'ne St.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

Leave FRANKLIN ST. for RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEWBURGH at 4 P. M. Daily, except Sundays; Saturday, 1 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST. 3:30 P. M. For WEST POINT, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH at 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 3:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M.; WEST 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M. except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Christopher St. week days 6 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE.

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK-MONT'L SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—CHICAGO.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPECIAL.
10:20 A. M.—*EXPOSITION LIMITED.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIM."
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT & CHICAGO SPL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L EXP.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO & THOUSAND IDS.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Saturday at 2:37 P. M. Sundays 9:32 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1,216 Broadway; 125 2nd Av. cor. 5th St.; 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 108 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. J. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD R. R.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows:

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—*5:00, ‡‡10:00, **‖‖10:02 A. M., ††1:00, ¶¶1:03, ***1:30, ‡‡3:00, ††15:00, ***15:01, ***12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—*†8 A. M., †2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, ¶14:00, *11:00 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS AND QUEBEC—*†‖8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.

PORTLAND AND BAR HARBOR—*†8:00 P. M.

FITCHBURG, via Winchendon, Putnam, and Worcester—*†3:00 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk, *†9:15 A. M., *†3:25 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Pittsfield—*5:00, *†9:15 A. M., a1:25, *†3:25 P. M.

WATERBURY and WINSTED—*5:00, *8:00, *†8:00, †‖10:02, *‖10:02, (to Waterbury) A. M., *†1:03, *†4:30, *‖5:01, *†‖8:30, ‖‖6:00 (to Waterbury) P. M.

Ticket offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c113, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c8 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 153 East 125th St. In Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. aSaturdays only. ¶Stops at 125th St. ‖Parlor Car Limited. ‖‖Has Dining Car. ≠Agencies selling Parlor and Sleeping car tickets also.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....Sept. 24 Philadelphia.....Oct. 8
St. Paul.....Oct. 1 Germanic.....Oct. 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNETONKA.....Sept. 24, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 8, 4:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 15, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.
Calling at Dover and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14 N. R.
Vaderland.....Sept. 24 Zeeland.....Oct. 8
Kroonland.....Oct. 1 Finland.....Oct. 15

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays and Saturdays from Pier 48, N. T.
Arabic Sept. 23, 4:30 P M Baltic.....Oct. 5, 2 PM
Teutonic Sept. 28, 10 AM Majestic Oct. 12, 10 AM
Celtic.....Sept. 30, 9 AM Cedric.....Oct. 14, 9 AM

NEW YORK AND NAPLES DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN AZORES. GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA. FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC.....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18

FROM BOSTON.

CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
ROMANIC.....Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28, Mar. 11

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II..Oct. 4, 11 AM Kaiser..Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Dec. 13, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Oct. 18, 11 AM Kaiser..Jan. 3, 10 AM
K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 3:30 PM Kronprinz. Jan. 17, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

*Neckar. Sept. 29, 9 AM Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM Friedrich. Nov. 10, 11 AM
Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM Bremen. Nov. 17, 10 AM

*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Luise...Sept. 24, 11 AM Luise..n Oct. 29, 11 AM
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 AM Irene...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Oct. 15, 11 AM Irene...Nov. 12, 11 AM
Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM Hohenz'n. Nov. 19, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

F. ROELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

*Patricia, Sept. 24, 5 AM Phoenicia, Oct. 1, 9 AM
*Deutschland, Sept. 29, 8 AM †*Moltke...Oct. 4, 1 PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa

P. Adalbert, Oct. 4, Noon Phoenicia, Nov. 10, 11 AM
P. Oskar, Oct. 25, 10 AM P. Adalb't, Nov. 24, 11 AM

To Italy in less than 8 days
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-52, North River.
Lucania, Sept. 24, 5 AM Etruria, Oct. 1, 10 AM
Umbria....Oct. 1, 10 AM Lucania..Oct. 22, Noon
Campania..Oct. 8, Noon Umbria..Oct. 29, 9 AM

Tuesday Service.
Carpathia.....Sept. 27, Noon Oct. 4, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia..Sept. 27, Noon Slavonia..Nov. 1, Noon
Ultonia....Oct. 18, Noon Pannonia..Nov. 15, Noon
Apply to Cunard Building, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Ethiopia..Sept. 24, Noon Anchoria..Oct. 8, Noon
Astoria....Oct. 1, Noon Columbia..Oct. 15, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
For Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Nord America...Oct. 5 Citta di Napoli, Oct. 19
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on Promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE "ARABIC," 16,000 tons, one of the largest steamers, to the

MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT

FEBRUARY 2 TO APRIL 13, 1905.

70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.

SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe.

FRANK C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, New York.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of India.....Oct. 8th
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 31st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
Empress of China.....Nov. 28th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Dec. 12th
Empress of India.....Dec. 26th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi.....Oct. 14th Miowera.....Nov. 11th

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co.

PORTLAND LINE

Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end Trip. 3-day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD.
33d Annual Series. Illustrated programmes and particulars from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 245 Madison Ave., New York.

BY SEA AND RAIL TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION

ONE OF THE DELIGHTFUL ROUTES TO ST. LOUIS IS VIA

The Old Dominion Line

AND THE

Norfolk & Western Ry.

from Norfolk, Va. Tickets allow stop over at Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Petersburg, and the leading summer resorts on line of the Norfolk & Western Ry. Permits also given for side trips to Virginia Beach and Natural Bridge, Va. These tickets, if desired, are good to return from St. Louis by any trunk line.

For further information apply to

N. & W. Office, 398 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

E. B. WALKER, Vice Pres't & Traffic Manager.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE LORRAINE

APARTMENT HOTEL

5TH AV. & 45TH ST.

A FEW BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, FROM OCTOBER 1ST. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. SUPERIOR CUISINE.

PAUL W. ORVIS
GEORGE C. HOWE

HOTEL ST. LORENZ

72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.

Cuisine and appointments of high standard.

RICHARD MEARES.

THE HANOVER

2 East 45th St., cor. 5th Av.

To rent by the year, Apartments unfurnished, or furnished Apartments for the Winter season. Table American plan

D. F. HATHAWAY.

HOTEL RALEIGH,

865-665 BROADWAY.
Comfortable, newly renovated rooms.
Winter rate, $3-$4-$5 per week.

EXCURSIONS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

BELLEWOOD 75c. EVERY SUNDAY.

NEW MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c
Special train leaves W. 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Station,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:38 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 SEPT. 25.

GLEN ONOKO.
Special train leaves W. 23d St., 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Station,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via B'klyn Annex Ferry, 15c. add'l.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "

Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.
Boston Excursion, Oct. 3d and 4th. $5.00.

A TRIP ON THE

"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. **Round Trip, $1.00.** Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. **Seeing New York Automobiles,** ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ANDERS PUSK BUTTON TELEPHONE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,279.

To the Creditors of the above-named Bankrupt and to Whom It May Concern:

Please take notice that John Brooks Leavitt, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will receive sealed bids at the office of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 30th day of September, 1904, at ten A. M., for the entire right, title, and interest of said trustee, in and to numerous Letters Patents, and inventions thereon, merchandise used in the installation of telephones, office furniture, fixtures, lease, franchise, and good will of said bankrupt, and more particularly described in an inventory now on file in the office of the said referee, where same may be inspected. Such sealed bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for 10% of the amount of such bid.

The Trustee is authorized to reject any and all bids, and in the event of such bids being rejected, said property will be sold at public auction by said Trustee under the supervision of Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, New York City, on September 30th, 1904, at 10:15 A. M. If the price realized at such auction sale shall be less than 75% of the appraised value of said property, such sale shall be subject to the approval of this Court. The successful bidder at such auction sale to deposit 10% of the amount of his bid at said time and place, and to pay the balance thereof within three days thereafter; and if default in payment of such balance of the purchase price is made, said deposit of 10% shall be forfeited.

The property to be sold is located as follows: Patents, merchandise, telephones, office furniture, fixtures, &c., at the office of said bankrupt, 136 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the dies, tools, &c., are at the places of business of William J. Murdock & Company, Chelsea, Mass., and Electrose Mfg. Company, 127 No. 10th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Such property may be examined on the 22d and 23d days of September, 1904, between 1 P. M. and 4 P. M., at the above-mentioned places.

Dated New York, September 17, 1904.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT, Trustee.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Trustee, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of the L. DE MAESENER COMPANY, Bankrupt. No. 7,280.

Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of fixtures for an embroidery factory, stock of silks, velvets, cottons, thread, beads, buttons, etc., will be sold as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Edwin M. Cox, Esq., Receiver, at the office of his attorney, Samuel J. Rawak, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before September 27th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 10% of the amount thereof.

The said property may be inspected at No. 142 5th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, between September 19th and 24th inclusive, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and if the receiver shall reject all bids then said property will be sold at public auction on September 29th, 1904, on the aforesaid premises, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. The property shall not be delivered until the sale is confirmed by order of the court, and all sales shall be subject to said order of confirmation.

EDWIN M. COX, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FERDINAND GEHLKER, Plaintiff, against INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, running thence southwardly along the said easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

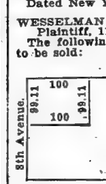
Subject to the covenants and conditions contained in deed of said premises to the said Howell A. Webster.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1904.

DAVID S. UPDIKE, Referee.
WESSELMAN AND KRAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

140th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,800, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $461.52, together with the expenses of the sale.

Said premises will also be sold, subject to certain mortgages now liens thereon, aggregating the sum of $190,750 and interest.

Said premises will also be sold subject to the following leases: Howell A. Webster with Phillip Schiff and Leopold Werthelmer, leasing store and basement in premises 2,628 Eighth Avenue, being part of the same premises under foreclosure herein, which lease expires July 31st, 1908; also lease Howell A. Webster with John B. Cumisky, expiring April 1st, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; lease Howell A. Webster with H. S. Burger and Company, expiring June 1st, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; lease Howell A. Webster with John Rudd, expiring March 15th, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; also lease Howell A. Webster with John Booth, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises, which lease expires March 15th, 1906.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is the sum of about $2,722.62.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1904.

DAVID S. UPDIKE, Referee.

s21-2aw3tw W&F&o13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX BORCK, plaintiff, against LEON A. LIEBESKIND and HENIE LIEBESKIND, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet east of Sixth Avenue and in the centre of a party wall; thence northerly, at right angles to Nineteenth Street and through the centre of a party wall, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, nineteen feet one and one-half inches; thence southerly, and through the centre of a party wall, ninety-two feet to the northerly side of Nineteenth Street; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, nineteen feet one and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 49 West Nineteenth Street, New York City.

Dated New York

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Coupons Payable at this Office On and After October 1st, 1904.
New York City 3½%.
American Electric Telephone Co. Deb. 5%.
Bush Terminal Co. First 4%.
Computing Scale Co. of America, Collateral Trust First 6%.
Depew Realty Co. First 6%.
Genesee & Wyoming R. R. Co. First 5%.
Grand River Coal & Coke Co. First 6%.
Islip Union Free School, District 1 4%.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co. First 6%.
New York Athletic Club, Second 5%.
Pan Handle Traction Co. First 5%.
Pearson Publishing Co. First 6% Reg.
Watkins, Village of, 4% Water Reg.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 13, 1904.
DIVIDEND NO. 7.
The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 11th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, 1904.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of September 27th, 1904, and reopen October 12th, 1904.
WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
New York, September 23d, 1904.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30th, 1904, will be paid at this office on and after that date.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
149 Broadway,
New York City, September 8, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1904. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 21, 1904, at 3 P. M., to be reopened October 2, 1904, at 10 A. M.
HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila. Pa., Sept. 21st, 1904.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 24th. Checks will be mailed.
The transfer books efose September 24th at 12 M. and reopen October 1st at 10 A. M.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY.
NINETEENTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND
COMMON STOCK.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. upon the common stock of this company has been declared payable October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 24th, 1904. The transfer books will close September 24th and reopen October 3d.
R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
Jersey City, N. J.
Sept. 21, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the first preferred stock, a 4% dividend on the second preferred stock and a 3% dividend on the common stock, payable October 1, 1904, to all stockholders of record at the close of business September 17, 1904.
GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY.
26 Broad Street.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared payable September 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23d, 1904. The transfer books will close September 23d and reopen October 1st, 1904.
HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.
New York, September 21, 1904.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.
Common Stock Dividend No. 22.
The regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-QUARTER (2¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 1, 1904.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.
FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.,
Fiscal Agents.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.
DIVIDEND NO. 13.
149 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1904.
The Board of Directors of the Trust Company of America have this day declared a quarterly dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable October 1, 1904.
Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, September 23, 1904, and reopen 10 A. M. October 1, 1904.
RAYMOND G. CLARKE, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.
A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on October 1st, 1904, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 21st, 1904. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from September 22d to October 1st, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
R. H. ISMON, Secretary.
Sept. 13th, 1904.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held September 23, 1904, a semi-annual dividend of 2½% was declared, payable Nov. 5, 1904.
Transfer books will close October 29, 1904, at 3 P. M., and reopen November 7, 1904, at 10 A. M.
Stockholders are requested to give notice of any change of address.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the capital stock of this Corporation has been declared, payable October 26, 1904, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., September 28th, 1904, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
B. W. JONES, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.
W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
Office of Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1904.
Coupons due October 1, 1904, on PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COLLATERAL BETTERMENT NOTES will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York on or after October 1st.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY,
47 Liberty Street,
New York, Sept. 22d, 1904.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable October 1st next to stockholders of record September 15th, 1904.
O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 30, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from October 1 to October 15, 1904, both included.
WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.
100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1904.
The Coupons due October 1st, 1904, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.
The coupons due October 1st on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. H. AMBROSE, Treas.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.
Jacob Berry. Established 1865. H. L. Bennet.
JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS { New York Consolidated Stock Ex. / New York Produce Exchange. / Philadelphia Stock Exchange.
42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 30 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—There was a further curtailment in local trading today, and there would not have been much of a market had it not been for Reading, the United States Steel shares, United Gas Improvement, Northern Central, and Philadelphia Traction. The latter was quite active, and it is evident that some important block is being liquidated. The stock, however, is well taken. United Gas Improvement was also a strong feature, while Northern Central was taken in hand and advanced 1½ points. Bergner & Engel Brewing was up ½. These were the most important changes, prices elsewhere being fairly steady. Bonds also showed little change. The sale of $55,000 United Railways 4 per cent. trust certificates at 81½@81¼ was the only feature of this department. Total sales, 25,222 shares, $98,600 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	American Railways	47¾	47¼	47¾
150	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
50	Bergner & Engel	10½	10½	10½
67	Cambria Iron	46¾	46¾	46¾
522	Cambria Steel	22½	22	22
758	Con. Lake Superior	6¾	6¾	6¾
90	Con. Lake Superior pf.	12	11	12
100	Con. L. S. unassented	¾	¾	¾
100	Diamond Steel pf.	¾	¾	¾
15	Electric Co. of America	9⅞	9 13-16	9 13-16
400	Erie	30⅝	30¼	30½
10	General Asphalt pf.	29½	29¼	29½
554	Lehigh Valley R. R.	41⅞	41½	41½
100	Lit. Cin. & Western	35	35	35
762	Northern Central R. R.	92	91	91½
367	Penn. R. R.	65½	64⅞	65
1,133	Philadelphia Traction	97¼	97¼	97¼
431	Philadelphia Co.	41	41	41
3	Philadelphia Transit	15½	15½	15½
40	Railways Co. General	2	2	2
1,045	Reading	33⅝	32 11-16	32 13-16
3	Reading 1st pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
148	Reading 2d pf.	38	37¾	37¾
220	Rock Island	26⅞	26¾	26¾
200	Southern R. R.	32½	32¼	32½
1,340	United Gas Improvement	96½	96	96¼
39	Union Traction	56	56	56
3,950	U. S. Steel	16¾	16¼	16¾
3,000	U. S. Steel pf.	67⅞	66¾	67⅞

174,710

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,154,851
Gold	61,350,141
Silver	20,950,181
United States notes	11,267,438
Treasury notes of 1890	82,475
National banknotes	16,650,092
Total receipts this year	1,506,666
Total receipts this month	32,987,617
Total receipts this year	124,677,333
Total expenditures this day	1,220,000
Total expenditures this month	30,560,000
Total expenditures this year	146,000,719
Deposits in National banks	150,898,211

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$528,339,969
Silver dollars	472,681,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,871,320
Silver bullion of 1890	3,172,071
Total	$1,013,064,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$528,339,969
Silver certificates outstanding	472,681,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,044,000
Total	$1,013,064,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$28,768,571
Gold certificates	32,583,370
Silver coin and bullion	14,253,943
Silver certificates	6,696,220
United States notes	11,267,438
Other assets	29,330,069
Total in Treasury	$122,887,559
Deposits in National banks	120,898,211
Total	$243,786,009
Current liabilities	95,631,219
Available cash balance	$148,154,851

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—New York exchange was 20 cents discount. Time and call loans, 4½@5 per cent. The result of the purchase of about 5,000 shares of Can common during the morning was a brisk rise and trading over a range the top price of which was 5⅞. The preferred stock to the amount of about 1,600 shares changed hands during the morning at 45½@46¾. In the afternoon about 1,200 shares of Can common changed hands, and the stock closed at 5⅝, while approximately the small amount of the preferred took the price up to 47¾ and back to 47. Other trading of any magnitude consisted in the transactions in the bond department. North Chicago, 5 per cents of both 1906 and 1909, People's Gas 6s, Ogden Gas 5s, and Northwestern Elevated 4s changed hands in liberal amounts. In other stock there was little of interest. Biscuits were fairly firm, and City Railway again sold at 185.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,440	American Can	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,095	American Can pf.	47¾	45¾	47
100	Chicago & Oak Park	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Chicago Telephone	123½	123½	123½
160	Chicago City Railway	185	185	185
5	Diamond Match	132	132	132
165	Metropolitan "L" pf.	59½	59½	59½
19	North Chicago	85	85	85
395	National Biscuit	47¾	47¾	47¾
1	National Biscuit pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾
100	Street's common	30	30	30
61	Street's pf.	99	98½	98½
10	Swift & Co.	101¾	101¾	101¾

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, Sept. 22, 1904.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,630	Amal. Copper	57⅜	58¼	57⅛	57¼
100	Am. Ice	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
920	Am. Ice pf.	29½	29½	28¾	28¾
170	Am. Locomotive	28	28	27¾	27¾
520	Am. Sugar	130¼	130¾	129¾	130
7,650	A. T. & S. F.	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾
1,730	Balt. & Ohio	88¾	88¾	87¾	88
2,370	Brook. Rap. Tr.	54½	54⅝	54¼	54½
90	Can. Pacific	127½	127½	127	127½
150	Ches. & Ohio	42	42	41	41½
150	Chi. Gt. West	16¾	16¾	16	16
9,010	C., M. & St. P.	156⅝	157⅛	155½	155⅞
50	Col. Fuel & I.	34½	34½	34½	34½
290	Col. Southern	29⅞	30¼	29¾	29¾
2,930	Erie	30⅜	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜
20	Erie 1st pf.	66	66¼	66	66¼
10	Ill. Central	133¾	133¾	131½	133¾
280	Louis. & Nash.	121¾	122	121¾	122⅜
10	Met. Securities	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1,570	Met. Street	121⅜	122⅜	121⅜	121½
350	Mex. Central	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜
20	Mex. K. & T. pf.	47½	47½	46⅜	46⅜
2,770	Mo. Pacific	96⅜	97	95¾	95⅞
370	N. Y. Central	126	126	125¼	125¾
3,090	N. Y. O. & W.	25⅜	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝
110	Norf. & West	68¼	68½	67⅞	68
12,150	Pennsylvania	130⅝	131⅛	130	130¼
11,970	Reading	65	65¼	64⅝	65¼
1,990	Rock Island	27	27¼	26½	26⅞
20	St. L. S. W.	21	21	21	21
17,310	Southern Pac.	56	57⅜	56	56
1,500	Southern Ry.	32½	32¾	32¼	32⅜
140	Tenn. Coal & I.	46	46½	46	46¼
140	Texas Pac.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
37,490	Union Pac.	100⅜	101⅜	99⅝	99⅝
1,450	U. S. Leather	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
10	U. S. Leather pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
2,490	U. S. Steel	16⅝	16⅞	16	16⅝
50,430	U. S. Steel pf.	67⅞	67¾	66¾	67
100	Wabash pf.	41	41	40¾	40¾
20	West. Union	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week Sept.	$17,919	$11,327	.....
From July 1	133,805	101,063	.....

BOSTON & MAINE for the year ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earnings	34,782,721	33,633,359	1,149,362
Op. expenses	25,271,007	24,238,304	1,032,703
Net earnings	9,510,814	9,395,155	115,659
Other income	688,770	643,249	45,521
Total income	10,199,584	10,038,404	171,180
Fixed charges	8,350,128	8,234,446	115,632
Net income	1,849,456	1,703,808	55,548
Dividends	1,778,999	1,771,722	7,277
Year's surplus	70,457	222,186	48,271
Total surplus	1,538,074	1,595,165	*27,091
Betterments	804,490	2,010,930	*1,212,431

NORTHERN CENTRAL SYSTEM for the year ended June 30—

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Elmira & Lake Ontario:			
Gross earnings	964,049	865,627	99,022
Op. expenses	970,254	834,252	141,982
Deficit	12,155	190,775	42,960
Other Income	6,433	5,790	073
Deficit	5,752	138,537	42,289
Fixed charges	102,597	36,537	66,057
Deficit	108,343	43	108,346
Elmira & Williamsport:			
Gross earnings	1,571,598	1,328,352	243,244
Op. expenses	1,268,707	1,068,940	201,767
Net earnings	302,880	281,412	41,477
Other income	1,933	925	1,058
Total income	304,872	282,337	42,535
Fixed charges	194,756	178,536	16,220
Surplus	110,115	83,800	26,315

*Decrease. †Surplus.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

WANTED.
MAN WHO CAN SECURE ACCOUNTS FOR CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSE DOING CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS, AND HAVING FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES AND SERVICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

New York, September 21st, 1904.

To Holders of Interim Certificates of THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, representing First and Second Mortgage Bonds of THE WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY and Common Stock of THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has been notified that the engraved **FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION** to the holders of this Company's Interim Certificates representing the same upon presentation and surrender of said Interim Certificates at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 3, 1904.**

For fractional amounts of bonds, scrip will be issued bearing no interest and exchangeable for bonds with all coupons attached when presented in amounts of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.

CERTIFICATES FOR COMMON STOCK OF THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY WILL ALSO BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE upon presentation and surrender of this Company's Interim Certificates representing the same.

Holders transmitting Interim Certificates by mail or by express should indicate whether they wish the new securities forwarded by registered mail or by express at their expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING, President.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FIVE PER CENT. INCOME YIELD.

We have just issued a circular descriptive of a selected list of securities, now offered by us at prices to yield the above rate of income. Copy of this circular, together with our regular list, will be mailed upon application.

Spencer Trask & Co.
William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

425 Fifth Avenue,
BRANCH OFFICE OF
H. W. POOR & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

Vermilye & Co
BANKERS,
NEW YORK. BALTIMORE. BOSTON.

Redmond & Co.
BANKERS.
ISSUE
Letters of Credit
Available in all parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

JUST THINK OF IT!
The Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co. has **Paid** its policy holders more **SURPLUS** for each **$100** of premiums received than any other company has **earned.**
Premiums received past 12 years..**$58,463,181**
Dividends paid, same time..... **10,367,981**
Or **$28.00** for each $100 premiums received.
T. E. LANE, Gen. Ag't, 115 B'way, N. Y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, at 175 Remsen Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of October, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.
The object of the meeting is to consider and vote upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $2,000,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and to consider and vote upon the recommendations of the Board of Directors relating to the issuing of such increased capital stock.
CHARLES S. BROWN, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary.
Brooklyn, N. Y., September 22d, 1904.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GENERAL INCANDESCENT ARC LIGHT COMPANY for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 529 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Tuesday, Oct. 11th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on October 1st, 1904, and opened at 12 o'clock noon on October 12th, 1904.
JOHN H. GULICK, Secretary.

WYOMING BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Cheyenne, Wyoming.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$796,599.04
Overdrafts	5,334.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	50,000.00
County warrants	15,365.70
Cash on hand, due from banks and United States Treasurer	358,011.21
	$1,325,310.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00
Undivided profits	36,855.61
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	1,068,674.59
	$1,325,310.20

Thomas A. Coggeshall, President.
Geo. Coggeshall, Jr., Vice-President.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Sept. 22, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full pd for 6% steri loan
48,000 ..... 94¼
4,000 94
5,000 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94¼

Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs, full instl paid
10,000 ..... 101½
21,000 ..... 101¾

Virg funded debt 2-3s
2,000 ..... 96¼

Vir 6s defd Brown Bros & Co ctfs
10,000 ..... 6½

Adams Expr 4s
1,000 ..... 102½

Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 85

Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
31,000 ..... 103⅜
adjustment 4s stamped
15,000 ..... 93½

Atl Coast Line 4s
15,000 98

Aus & Norw 1st
5,000 109
5,000 110

Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103½

Brklyn Rap Tr ref con 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
5,000 80
5,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 ..... 80¾
25,000 80

Brklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 116½
8,000 116

Buff, R & P 5s
2,000 70

Cent of Ga cons 5s
1,000 ..... 111½
3,000 ..... 111½
3,000 ..... 111⅝
7,000 112
6,000 ..... 111⅝
3,000 ..... 111½
7,000 ..... 111⅝
1st inc 5s
1,000 ..... 86⅝
19,000 87
10,000 ..... 87¼
7,000 ..... 87½
11,000 87
20,000 ..... 86¼
10,000 ..... 86½
2d inc 5s
36,000 ..... 50½
10,000 ..... 50⅝
10,000 51
10,000 ..... 51½
10,000 52
5,000 ..... 52½
5,000 52
25,000 52
3d inc 5s
2,000 35
1,000 ..... 35½
13,000 36
3,000 ..... 36½
30,000 37
5,000 ..... 36½

Cen Pac gtd 3½s
10,000 ..... 88¼

Cen Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅜

Ches & O con 5s
5,000 119

Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 105½

Chi & Alt 3½s
5,000 ..... 79⅝

C & Alt R R 3s
5,000 ..... 84⅝

Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
25,000 ..... 96¾
28,000 ..... 96⅝
14,000 ..... 96⅝
registered
2,000 ..... 95½
2,000 ..... 95¾
Ill div 3½s
25,000 ..... 94⅜
3,000 ..... 94¼

C, R I & P gen 4s
23,000 ..... 74⅞
1,000 75
3,000 ..... 74⅝
1,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅜
6,000 75

Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s
2,000 ..... 86¾
2,000 ..... 86⅝

Chi Ter Tran 4s
5,000 76

Col F & I conv 5s
Trust Co ctfs
4,000 ..... 75½

Col F & I gen 5s
15,000 ..... 100½

Col Mid 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 68½
4,000 ..... 68¼

Col & So 1st 4s
25,000 86

Consld Gas Co conv deb 6s
1,000 ..... 182½
500 184

Consol Tob 4s
50,000 ..... 72½
13,000 ..... 72⅝
20,000 ..... 72¾
10,000 73
10,000 ..... 73⅛
10,000 ..... 73¼
15,000 ..... 73⅜
25,000 ..... 73¼
25,000 ..... 73⅜
5,000 ..... 73⅝
20,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73⅜
10,000 ..... 73¾
5,000 ..... 73⅝
20,000 ..... 73⅝
62,000 ..... 73⅞
2,000 ..... 73¾
4,000 ..... 73⅝
50,000 ..... 73⅞
5,000 ..... 73⅝
8,000 ..... 73⅝
7,000 ..... 73⅞
2,000 74
46,000 74
22,000 ..... 74⅛
73 74
10,000 ..... 74⅜
75,000 ..... 74⅜
10,000 ..... 74⅝
registered
500 ..... 74⅜

Va Mid gen 5s
3,000 ..... 114½

Wab 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 117⅜

Wabash deb B
5,000 ..... 63⅜
10,000 ..... 63¾
11,000 64
5,000 ..... 63¾
1,000 ..... 63½

Wests Maryl 4s
32,000 86

West Un funds & real est 4½s
2,000 ..... 105⅝

Gulf & Ship Isl 5s
8,000 ..... 104½

N & Tex 2 1st 5s
3,000s10F 111⅜

Int & Gt N 1st 6s
3,000 ..... 121¼

Int & Gt N 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 99½

Kan C, Ft S & M 4s
15,000 ..... 85⅝
5,000 86
2,000 ..... 85⅝

Kings Co Elv 4s
5,000 ..... 90¾

Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s
2,000s10F 109¼
2,000s10F 109½

L S & M S deb 4s
53,000 ..... 90¾

La & Ark 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 102⅜

Lo & Nash col tr 4s
14,000 ..... 95⅝
unified 4s
1,000-3 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100½
1,000-3 ..... 100⅜

Manhattan con 4s
1,000 107

Mex Cen 1st inc
5,000 16

M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 97½

Mo, K & East 1st
1,000 ..... 112½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
13,000 ..... 100¾
2,000-3 ..... 100¼

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
2,000 ..... 79⅞
9,000 ..... 79¾

Mo, K & T of Tx 5s
2,000 103

Nas Elec R R 4s
5,000 ..... 87¾

N Y Cent & H R L & S col 3½s
5,000 ..... 90¾

N Y C & St L 4s
3,000 106

N Y Chic & St L 1st P pur mon 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94¼
3,000 ..... 94⅛
3,000 94
N Y, O & W ref 4s
5,000 103

Nor & So 1st 5s
5,000 110

Northn Pac 4s
500 ..... 105¼
6,500 ..... 104⅞

Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 74¼
500 ..... 74½
9,000 ..... 74⅝

Or R & N con 4s
16,000 ..... 102¾

Ore Short Line 4s, partic bds
62,000 ..... 96½
40,000 ..... 96⅝
90,000 ..... 96¾
51,000 ..... 96⅞
97

1st con 5s
7,000 117
51,000 ..... 116⅞
3,000 117

Penn conv 3½s
1,000 ..... 99⅞
3,500 ..... 99¼
25,000 ..... 99⅝

Pitts & W 1st, J P M & Co ctfs
1,000 100

Reading gen 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
16,000 ..... 100⅝
7,000 ..... 100⅝

St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
4,000 ..... 117¾

St L & S F R R refundg 4s
25,000 86
1,000 ..... 85⅞
5,000 86
51,000 ..... 86¼
5,000 86

St L Stkw 1st 4s registered
9,000 ..... 86⅝
cons 4s
4,000 ..... 78¼

St P, M & M 2d 6s
1,000 112

San An & A P 4s
21,000 87
6,000-3 ..... 96⅞

Sea Air Ry gold 4s
3,000 83

Silver Spgs O & G gold 4s
2,000 98

Southn Pac 4s
6,000 ..... 93½

So Ry 1st 6s
1,000s10F 116½
8,000 117

Third Av con 4s
1,000 ..... 96¼
21,000 ..... 96½
6,000 ..... 96⅝

Tol, St L & W 4s
4,000 ..... 80½
5,000 80

Un Pac 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 104⅝
5,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104⅜
165,000 ..... 104¼
20,000 ..... 104½
25,000 ..... 104⅝
40,000 ..... 104¾

Un Pac conv 4s
43,000 105
62,000 ..... 105½
5,000 105
10,000 ..... 104⅞
5,000 ..... 104⅝
10,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104¼
10,000 ..... 104⅛
20,000 ..... 104⅜
20,000 ..... 104¼

Un R'ds of S F 4s
29,000 ..... 84⅞
52,000 85
25,000 ..... 84⅝

U S Leather 6s
6,000 112

U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s
6,000 83

U S Steel Corpor sks fund 5s
2,000 81
23,000 ..... 80¾
10,000 ..... 80⅝
5,000 ..... 80⅝
2,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 80⅝
2,000 ..... 80⅜
22,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80⅞
75,000 ..... 80⅝
10,000 ..... 80⅝
registered
500 ..... 80⅞

Va Mid gen 5s
3,000 ..... 114½

Wab 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 117⅜

Wabash deb B
5,000 ..... 63⅜
10,000 ..... 63¾
11,000 64
5,000 ..... 63¾
1,000 ..... 63½

Wests Maryl 4s
32,000 86

West Un funds & real est 4½s
2,000 ..... 105⅝

Total sales..... $3,858,000

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

*

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

Stocks Move Uncertainly in Response to No Positive Factors of Value—Sterling Breaks Sharply.

The coldest Sept. 22 in local records of course had no relation to the irregularity of stock and produce markets yesterday. Our cold weather is simply the tail end of the cold wave which had already spent its force upon the crop regions. The strength of wheat on damage by locusts in Argentina is rather stimulating than weakening upon both wheat and wheat carriers. Corn closed down on the regular denial of frost damage, accompanied for a novelty by reports of warmer weather in expectation, and with an estimate by a trade authority of a minimum of 2,300,000,000 bushels, even if frost arrived, the damage already done being small. Cotton made some flickering response to a bull circular, but reacted under selling expressing views of a contrary sort.

The action of the stock market was as erratic as in the markets where real values are reflected in the making better at the moment than in the highly speculative and manipulated security market just now. The Union Pacific mystery failed to interest or even amuse any longer, just now, although eager interest awaits the next chapter. A somewhat similar activity in Southern Pacific almost failed even to catch attention. Both stocks were weak in company with the Grangers particularly, and with most stocks in general. The only rise to attract attention was in Ontario and Western. This seemed inconsistent with the management's announcement that it had all the voting power it wanted, but as the Directors were in session during the rise, there were inferences of something good to come, probably in the way of dividend news. The volume of trading was on a reduced scale, and the tone was so erratic that the interest in the proceedings was not stimulated.

The most suggestive feature of the day was the break in sterling, with an unchanged money market. When London is raising its price for gold, and nevertheless our exchange falls without reason or even excuse in the condition of our money market, it is almost superfluous to waste time talking or thinking about our local banking situation, when it compares so favorably with all recent experience.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomo. pf	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf	2	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Atl. C. L.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Nat. R. of Mex. 2d pf	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf	1¼	North American	½
Con. Tob. pf	1½	Penn. Coal & I.	½
Den. & Rio G.	1	Tol. Rys. & Light	1
Detroit So.	1½	Union B. & P. pf	1
Int. Paper pf	½	West. E. & M.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅞	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Car & F. pf	1	Illinois Central	½
Am. Locomotive	½	Kan. C. So. pf	½
Am. Malting	½	Mo. Pacific	1
Am. Sugar	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Woolen pf	½	Nort. & West	⅝
Anaconda Copper	4	Northern Central	3¼
A., T. & S. Fe	1½	Union B. & P. pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	1
Canada So.	1¼	Pressed Steel Car	1
Can. Pacific	⅝	Reading	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Rock Island pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	St. L. & S. West	½
Chi. Unions Trac.	½	St. L. & S. W. pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. So. 2d pf	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	⅝
Consol. Gas	¾	Union Pacific	1¾
Erie 1st pf	½	Union Rys. Inv. pf	½

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 6s	10½	M., K. & E 1st	1¼
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Nat. Mal. gen. 6s	1
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1½
I. & G. N. 1st	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of Brook. 4s	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	1½
		M., K. & T. of T. 6s	1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 22	577,400
To date this year	80,192,527
Corresponding date last year	118,290,883

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 22	$3,858,000
To date this year	$520,957,300
Corresponding date last year	$476,786,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Iron and Steel Co. preferred stock.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Revere Rubber Co.
Swift & Co.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
Trust Co. of America.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.

DECLINE IN EXCHANGE.

Rumor of Gold Imports, but Rate Must Fall Still Lower Before Gold Can Come from London.

A sharp decline in sterling exchange yesterday gave increased interest to the discussion of possible gold imports, although in exchange circles it was said that all talk of bringing gold to this country from London was still premature. Despite this, a rumor was current that New York bankers had engaged $500,000 gold in London for shipment to New York, but in view of the day's exchange situation the report was pronounced absurd. The price of demand sterling dropped sharply yesterday to 4.8375, but before the close recovered from this low figure. It was said, however, that with the prevailing rates for money here the exchange rate would have to fall considerably more before gold imports could be thought of. Relatively little business was transacted in the exchange market yesterday, and the decline was due rather to small demand than to any large offerings of bills, or rather large sales of bills, for it was admitted that every one was desirous of selling long bills, although the demand was by no means large.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, week ended Sept. 17, were 842,247 tons, making the total for the year to date 28,028,871 tons, against 30,197,711 tons last year.

Earnings of the United States Leather Company for the month of August are said to have been the largest in the company's history.

Two big freight steamers, to cost $420,000 and $400,000, respectively, and to have a capacity of 10,000 tons each, have just been ordered from the American Shipbuilding Company.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Unsatisfactory to Traders—Interesting Move in Ontario—Union Pacific Weak.

It seemed to be generally agreed after the close of the market yesterday that the trading during the day had been very unsatisfactory. In some instances prices advanced fairly well, but when profit taking was begun quotations yielded easily, and even the issues which had been strongest in the early trading sold off enough in the later trading to entirely wipe out the morning's profits. The volume of business fell off considerably from the previous day's total, and during parts of the session there was no sign of the animation to which the Street has recently become reaccustomed. Between 1 o'clock and 2 less than 40,000 shares were dealt in, and it was only because of the relatively large trading in the last hour, due largely to the sudden activity in Ontario and Western, that the day's total escaped being a very small one.

Southern Pacific Supplants Union.

Southern Pacific held the place occupied the previous day by its parent stock, Union Pacific. Apparently the activity in Southern Pacific, accompanied early in the day by a good deal of strength, although this was all lost later on, was a reflex of the previous movement in Union Pacific, and by some was adjudged to have been brought about for a similar purpose. The buying of one stock to strengthen the general list while selling is proceeding is a familiar subterfuge of those who wish to dispose of stock, and many are of the opinion that this has been done both in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the past two days. Southern Pacific was as active yesterday as Union had been on Wednesday, supplying over one-fifth of the entire day's business. In the last hour the stock lost all that was left of the morning's point advance, and it closed with a net loss of three-eighths of a point, 1⅜ points below the best of the day. In Union Pacific all fear of competitive buying seemed to have been abandoned, and in no active stock was the selling more effective in depressing prices than in Union Pacific, which sold down 1⅜ points and closed at the lowest of the day.

Dividend Action Advances Ontario.

The movement in Ontario and Western, which added interest to an otherwise rather lifeless ending of a dull day, was coincident with the meeting of the Directors, at which was discussed the circular which is to be sent to the stockholders in regard to the financial plan. A decision was reached in regard to the proposed dividend, and the advance in the stock was ascribed to this action. It was suggested that the advance in Ontario and Western from 32¾ to 35 may have been based on the expectation that the dividend upon which the stockholders will be called to pass will be sufficiently large to have effect upon the price of the stock, even though it be recognized as merely a part of the plan for the readjustment of the road's affairs, so far as the voting trust is concerned. At 35, the highest price reached yesterday, there was much more stock for sale than found a market, and from this figure there was a sharp reaction of half a point.

Atchison Freely Offered.

Atchison failed altogether to show any signs of a short interest of the size which was thought to have been indicated by the borrowing demand for the stock, which was in evidence on Wednesday. The price declined 1¼ points on relatively little selling, and in the loan crowd at the close it was freely offered. As in Atchison, the demand for stocks generally was smaller than it had been the previous day.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Money was abundant in the market to-day, and rates were easy. Discounts were fairly steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, with no special feature.

Consols were dull, and home rails suffered from profit taking and disappointing earnings.

Americans opened firm, in response to yesterday's closing tone in New York, but after some hardening sagged to below parity and closed weak.

Foreigners generally were firmer. Japanese and Russian securities weakened.

	Thur. Wed.	60 Days.
Cables	4.85⅝	4.84
Sterling	4.86⅜	4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.17½	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95⅛
Guilders	.40⅝	40⅛

The stock market was very dull to-day. There was nothing doing in the Coppers, even Amalgamated. United Fruit showed weakness. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12.	*Boston & Albany	250	250	250
15.	*C. J. R. & S. Y.	146	146	146
250.	Mass. Electric	14	13½	13½
55.	Mass. Electric pf	60¼	60	60
70.	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	190½	191
1,940.	*Union Pacific	100¾	99⅛	99⅛
65.	West End	93	92	93
4.	West End pf	110¼	110¼	110¼

TELEPHONES.

168.	American	139½	139	139½
20.	New England	130	130	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

100.	Am. Ag. Chem	15	15	15
12.	*Am. Ag. Chem. pf	78½	78½	78½
60.	Am. Pneu. Service	5	5	5
35.	Am. Pneu. Service pf	23½	23½	23⅝
180.	*Am. Sugar	130½	129⅝	129⅝
50.	Am. Woolen	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
41.	Am. Woolen pf	83	82⅝	82⅝
50.	*General Electric	168	167⅜	167⅜
100.	Mass. Gas	42¾	42⅜	42⅝
300.	Mass. Gas pf	83	83	83
3.	*Mergenthaler	184	184	184
24.	Pullman	216	216	216
50.	Reece Button Hole	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
3.	*Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
381.	United Fruit	106	105	105¼
105.	*United Shoe Machine	53	53	53
500.	U. S. Steel	16⅝	16½	16⅝
1,696.	U. S. Steel pf	67⅞	66⅝	67⅛
50.	Westinghouse	81	81	81

MINING.

180.	†Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼
480.	†Allouez	12	11⅜	12
1,320.	Amalgamated	58	57⅛	57⅝
70.	Anaconda	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
70.	Atlantic	12⅝	12½	12½
580.	Copper Range	57	56½	56½
20.	Daly West	14¼	13⅞	13⅞
100.	Glen River	2⅛	2	2
130.	Franklin	8	8	8
200.	Granby	3	3	3
100.	Guanajuato	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
85.	Isle Royale	18⅜	18	18⅛
20.	Mass	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
110.	Mayflower	50c.	45c.	45c.
255.	Montana C. & C.	5⅝	5	5
50.	Old Dominion	15	15	15
40.	Osceola	78	77½	77½
100.	Parrot	24¼	24	24
50.	†Phoenix	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15.	Quincy	91	91	91
200.	Shannon	⅞	⅞	⅞
8.	Tamarack	116	114	114
20.	Trinity	7	7	7
50.	†U. S. Coal & Oil	11	11	11
581.	United States	29¼	28¾	29⅛
515.	Utah	40½	40	40
43.	Victoria	4	3⅞	3⅞
100.	Winona	75c.	70c.	75c.

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡First installment paid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thur. Wed.		Thur. Wed.
Alta	.09 .06	Ly. W. C.	.65 .05
Alpha Con.	.10 .10	Mexican	1.00 1.00
Andes	.19 .17	Occid. Con.	.78 .78
Belcher	.30 .30	Ophir	2.25 2.25
Best & B.	1.10 1.10	Overman	.13 .16
Bullion	.25 .26	Potosi	.14 .14
Caledonia	.59 .60	Savage	.19 .20
Chal. Con.	.18 .18	Sierra Nev.	.11 .12
Challenge	.16 .16	Silver Hill	.30 .30
Confidence	.80 .84	Standard	.03 .08
C. C. & Va.	1.10 1.10	St. Louis	.10 .10
Con. Imp.	.01 .01	Union Con.	.38 .38
C. Point	.13 .13	Utah Con.	.11 .10
G. & Curry	.21 .19	Yellow J.	.28 .24
H. & Norc.	.58 .59	Silver bars	.57⅞ .57½
Julia	.08 .08	Drafts, sgt.	.02½ .02⅝
Justice	.08 .09	Telegraph	.05 .06
Kentuck	.06 .05		

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	10	11½	Last Dollar	15	25
C. C. Con	3¼	3⅝	Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4⅝	M. Gibson		4½
Elkton	61½		M. Anchor	6¼	7
El Paso	24⅝	24⅞	Old Gold	9½	9⅝
Findlay	20	22	Pharmacist	3¼	3⅜
Gold Dollar	6¼	6⅜	Portland	65	165
Gold Sov	5½	5⅝	Rose Nicol	1¼	2
Isabella	15	20	Vindicator	62	68
Jackpot	4¼	4½	Work	5¼	5⅝
Keystone	4½	4⅝			

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Incorporated today:

Willing Oil and Gas Company, Brocton, Chautauqua County; capital, $50,000. Directors—F. C. Bewis, Brocton; F. M. Potter, Chautauqua, and W. L. Hozen, Portland.

The Merchants' Co-operative Stamp Company, New York City; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—E. B. Langdon, F. W. Perkins, and W. W. Bacon, New York.

The Hampton Realty Company, Great Neck, Queens County; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. E. Taylor, Bayside, Queens County, and P. M. Brown and A. W. Brown, Hempstead.

H. A. Rogers Company of New Rochelle, (mercantile business;) capital, $100,000. Directors—R. A. Rogers, W. M. Rogers, and F. C. Rogers, New York City.

Collectors' Finance Company, Mount Vernon; capital, $100,000. Directors—Crawford Copen, Mount Vernon, and W. R. Baird and S. S. Newton, New York.

Henry Pels & Co., New York City, (machinery;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Pels, F. F. Wiener, and Irvan Pels, New York.

Welsh Machine Works, New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick Welsh and Frank Teller, New York, and Harry Young, Brooklyn.

Wolff & Walker Company, New York City, (restaurants;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. H. Wolff, S. R. Walker, and Henry Young, New York City.

Crooks Heating and Ventilating Company, New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—George Crooks, J. F. Page, and G. E. Miner, New York City.

Buffalo Lighting Company, Buffalo, (gas and electric light burners;) capital, $30,000. Directors—Norman McMillan, J. E. Wesley, and Buella McMillan, Buffalo.

Walter H. Draper Company, New York City, (lubricating compounds;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. Draper and Harriet N. Draper, Mount Vernon, and Libbie Logan, New York.

Moore Brothers Company, New York City, (general merchandise;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. E. Moore, E. T. Moore, and J. L. Moore, New York.

Frederick Lime and Stone Company, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John O'Donnell, W. J. Vetter, and D. R. McDonald, Brooklyn.

Legal Service and Estates Corporation, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Freeman, W. J. Carey, and V. S. Collins, New York.

Dominion Improvement and Development Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. C. Hecker, J. C. McGuire, and W. D. Nipper, Brooklyn.

The Bronx Steam Laundry Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Anthony Buxnow, Charles Fox, and George Berg, New York.

Coles Brick Plant Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edward Cole, Jesse Cole, W. H. Shepard, New York, and J. C. Shepard, Brooklyn.

C. J. Maan & Co., New York City, (insurance brokers;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. J. Maan, Brooklyn, and J. O. Kelly and E. S. Howley, New York City.

Samuel H. Folkoff Company, New York City, (wearing apparel;) capital, $5,000. Directors—S. H. Folkoff, Frederick Richman, and Benjamin Stratton, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Hamilton Realty Company of Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Walter M. Sharwood, Frederick C. Guenther, and H. L. H. Ruhle.

The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company of Jersey City; capital decreased from $1,000,000 to $750,000.

The Universal Music Company (to manufacture perforated sheet music) of Garwood; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles M. Tremaine, Edwin S. Votey, and Harold M. Wilcox.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Howell vs Christlieb		31—Same vs same	
2—Davis vs Flitner		32—Brown vs Ingersoll	
3—McAvoy vs Press Pub Co		33—Jamaica Sav Bank vs Mick	
31½—Same vs same		33½—Same vs same	
4—Foreman vs Horowitz		34—McDowell vs Farrell	
5—Furman vs Natl Metal Co		35—Stokes vs Tully	
6—White vs Ryan		36—Preffer vs Hertle	
7—In re Lawrence		37—Nason vs same	
8—Hall vs Mayer		38—Greene vs McClellan	
9—Gressman vs Moye		39—Cody vs Hertle	
10—Alexander vs Colonial Trust Co		40—Krome vs Mertens	
11—Cullinan vs Hansen		41—Darling Bros Co vs Ruehl	
12—Coburn-Gahren Construct Co vs Pallas		42—Feinstein vs Schwartswald	
13—Lowenstein vs Lowenstein		43—In re 41st and 42d Sts	
14—Condit vs Godwin		44—In re 140th and 141st Sts	
15—City of N Y vs Henry		45—In re Andrews and Burnside Avs	
16—Greenberg vs Greenberg		46—In re Rivington and Pitt Sts	
17—In re E 205th St		47—Strunsky vs Strunsky	
18—Fellowes vs Dwight		48—Stern vs Attucks Music Pub Co	
19—Coolidge vs City of New York		49—Heim vs Zosuly	
20—Goodorfer vs Abraham		50—Deck vs Glenn	
21—Brill vs Rose		51—Austin vs Miller	
22—People, &c, vs Beyers		52—City of N Y vs Camerden & Foster	
23—N Y Lifs Ins and Trust Co vs Levyn		53—Fremer vs Internat Fire Ins Corp	
24—In re Nutting		54—Stern vs Attucks Music Pub Co	
25—In re U S Fidelity and Guar Co		55—Goran vs Drone	
26—In re Brenen		56—Strobridge Litho Co vs Johnson	
27—Little vs Little		57—Riehl vs Riehl	
28—Redfield Bros vs L Street Corp		58—Finn vs Brown	
29—Youngelson vs Knepper & Co		59—Funkelstein vs Rosenberg	
30—Thedford vs Faller Automatic Tel Exchange Co		60—Gregory vs City of New York	
		61—Reed vs Tassi	
		62—Gaskel-Tanscher vs Graff	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

C D Van Ness	Mary Ann Young
James Jacobs	James G Cooper
Isaac Samel	At 2:30 P M
Lehman Spiegelberg	Christina B Isham
Samuel Mutnick	Max Berman
John G Losser	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and O'Connor for the People.

Pleadings	
1—Joshua J Cohn	2—Thomas Kelly
Hubert Brouhan	3—John Smith
4—Onofrio Damone	5—Luigi Flora
6—Jesse Willson	May Kline
7—Christian Young	8—Gustave Anderson
9—Louis Artell	Frederick Krenkel
10—Violet Harris	11—Irene Conway
12—James Stamford	13—Manning Langer
Samuel Goldberg	14—Willam Moore
15—James F Fenton	George Cahill, alias Carroll
17—Walter A Summers	18—Thomas Miley
Charles McGrath	19—Joseph White
Robert Schuster	20—Joseph White
21—Andrew Glaven	22—Anna Smith
23—Antonio Di Carlo	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People.

1—Edward Rielly	7—John Vernon
James Kane	Herman Cohen
Louis Mallory	8—Herman Schwartz
2—Thomas Barrett	9—William Horton
3—John O'Connor	10—Francis McCormick
Paul Dunn	11—Samuel Rose
James Merrigan	Evelyn Butler
Luke Harmon	Mamie Wilson
4—Joseph Ulich	Manoog B Manoogian
Joseph A Bruen	Adem Semerjan
Robert Hammons	Sarkis B Mushuklian
5—David Weiss	
6—Edward H Levy	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Day calendar for Friday, Sept. 23.

183—New York Water Co vs Crow	178—Anderson vs the Town of Pelham
194—Britton vs Sime	188—Brady vs Manilla Anchor Brew Co
165—In the matter of the petition of John Borup	193—West End Co-operative Bldg & Loan Assn vs Moran

Queens County.

Calendar for Friday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

682—Jansen vs Smith, et al		694—Cannon vs same	
683—Jensen vs same		695—Baker vs same	
684—Lawlor vs same		696—Kearns vs same	
685—Brundage vs same		697—Delehanty vs same	
686—Bowes vs same		698—Barry vs same	
687—McElearney vs same		699—Smith vs same	
688—Elkner vs same		700—Doran vs same	
689—Orpheus vs same		701—Soukup vs same	
690—Graham vs same		702—Willing vs same	
691—McMahon vs same		703—O'Connor vs same	
692—Sullivan vs same		704—Carroll vs same	
693—Hogan vs same		705—Lloyd vs same	
		706—Boylan vs same	
		707—Same vs same	

Nassau County.

Calendar for Friday, Sept. 23.

SUPREME COURT—Kelly, J.

14—Doherty vs N Y Cent & H R R	21—Collins vs Carlin
15—No Shore Ry Co vs Griffin	22—Shannon vs Craft
16—Griffin vs Walsh	24—De Mott vs City of New York
20—Eason vs Andrews	

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Asch vs. Morehouse—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Rappaport vs. Geffen—Moses Esberg.

UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Leave for one month has been granted to Capt. Samuel L. Steer, Assistant Surgeon.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, Paymaster, will take station at Portland, Oregon, reporting in person to the commanding General, Department of the Columbia, for duty.

Capt. T. C. Dulin, Assistant Surgeon National Guard of Washington, is authorized to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the Army Medical School in Washington, D. C.

The commanding officer of each artillery district, accompanied by such member of his staff as he may order to accompany him, will make two journeys during October, November, and December, from headquarters to each of the posts in his respective district, with the exception of Fort Constitution, N. H., Fort Caswell, N. C., Fort Dade and Fort Desoto, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala., to which posts only one visit and return will be made during the months indicated.

Leave for three months has been granted to Col. William L. Alexander, Assistant Commissary General.

Capt. P. C. Haines, Jr., Quartermaster, recently detailed, will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty in his office.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander De W. Coffman from navy yard, Norfolk, to duty in charge of the Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Doyle from navy yard, Norfolk, to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Sailed—Newark from Cartagena to San Juan, Ferry from Mare Island to San Diego, Mayflower from Genoa to Gibraltar, Winslow and Porpoise from Newport to New York, Yangtze from Kiukiang to Nanking; Olympia, Cleveland, and Des Moines from Christiania to Gravesend; Villalobos from Chee-Foo to Woo-Sung, and San Francisco; W. H. Shepard, New York, and J. C. Shepard, Brooklyn.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Ostrich Feather Importers Protest Against High Duty.

Special Case Made to Determine Whether or Not Feathers in Raw State Are Ornamental.

Practically the entire ostrich feather and millinery trade was in attendance yesterday at a hearing before General Appraisers Lunt, Sharretts, and McClelland of a test case to determine the dutiable classification of raw ostrich feathers.

For years these feathers have been coming in at 15 per cent. as raw feathers, but last June General Appraiser McClelland wrote a decision declaring that they were dutiable at 30 per cent. as ornamental feathers. The importers, who were thoroughly alarmed, went to Washington and prevailed on Secretary Shaw to suspend the operation of this decision pending the trial of a new test case. This was the case heard yesterday, and it took the form of a protest by H. W. Brodie of I. Solomon & Co. against the 50 per cent. rate.

Witnesses from all the leading importing houses were examined and all testified that raw ostrich feathers were not ornamental and were never used for ornamental purposes, but had to go through various processes of manufacture before being fit for ornamental use. W. B. Coughtry appeared for the importers and B. F. Levett for the Government. The board reserved decision.

ESSENTIAL OILS ADVANCED.

Values Nearly Doubled in Big Importation of Perfumes.

The very heavy advance on the invoice values of a large importation of essential oils was announced yesterday by General Appraiser Lunt. The goods were shipped by Sozio & Andriole of Grasse, and were as follows: 567 kilos concrete oil of orris root, from 200f. to 425f. a kilo; 11.35 kilos oil of patchouli, from 25.35f. to 35f. per kilo, and 18.16 kilos of African geranium, from 30.25f. to 40f. per kilo.

General Appraiser Fischer announced a 25 per cent. advance on smokers' articles from Josef Bondeis of Vienna and entered at St. Louis as follows: 168 dozen unfinished cigar and cigarette holders, entered at 2 crowns; 100 dozen cigarette holders, at 1.60 crowns; 100 dozen pen and pencil, with views, at 1.40 crowns; 112 dozen unfinished pencils, at 70 crowns, and 18 dozen needle and thimble cases at 1.85 crowns.

Receiver for Metals Company.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred Roelker, Jr., receiver for the General Metals Company of 11 Broadway, and Mr. Roelker has started for Colorado City to look out for the interests of the company. The appointment was on an involuntary petition filed by Joseph M. Bacon, who states that the corporation has a capital stock of $900,000 now outstanding, and that its factory and place of business are of the value of about $500,000. Henry V. Palmer and Russell Parker also join in the appeal.

Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. Move.

It was announced yesterday by Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., the dry goods jobbing house now in liquidation, that they would surrender possession of their building at 376 Broadway on Oct. 1 to the Astor estate, which has released them from the remainder of their lease. The firm has taken up office in the New York Life Building, from which the work of liquidation will be completed

To Sell Big Packing Plant.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 22.—The property of the Pacific Packing and Navigation Company, which is now in the hands of receivers, is to be sold at public auction. It consists of property estimated to be worth from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE GRIFFIN.—George Griffin of 42 Murray Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,634 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $5,310 were contracted in 1880; to creditors in this city, $2,006, from 1890 to 1904; $1,066 to creditors in Port Jervis, N. Y., 1889 to 1900, and $390 in Tarrytown, 1901 and 1902. Among the New York creditors are the Chatham National Bank, $2,030; Jennings & Griffin Manufacturing Company, $1,770, and C. E. Jennings & Co., $880. He was formerly a partner in the firm of William H. Goldey & Co. of 52 Vesey Street, who failed in January, 1890, and he owes $5,310 on that account. He owes $224 for pew rent to the Reformed Dutch Church of Port Jervis from 1894 to 1900, and $15 to the Deer Park Club of Port Jervis for dues.

EMMETT S. WISNER.—Emmett S. Wisner, a clerk, residing at 311 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,588 and no assets. The debts were contracted at Lisbon, North Dakota, between 1887 and 1901, and the largest creditors are the State Bank of Lisbon, $3,100, and the First National Bank of Lisbon, $2,338, for borrowed money.

PNEUMATIC MATTRESS AND CUSHION COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Pneumatic Mattress and Cushion Company of 9 South Street, and at Reading, Mass., show liabilities $8,401, and assets $1,741, consisting of accounts, $1,532; stock, $125; fixtures, $75, and cash, $9. Among the creditors are Charles Durkee, $1,903, and Thompson & Co., $819. The company owes $2,146 for advertising.

CARL L. ROSE.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 23 against Carl L. Rose, cloak manufacturer of 5 East Fourteenth Street, who committed suicide by jumping from a Sound steamboat, by E. Herrman Sternbach & Co., creditors for $2,840, has been dismissed by Judge Holt of the United States District Court, as it was shown that the death occurred before the petition was filed. Lindsay Russell, who was appointed receiver of the assets, has been discharged and instructed to turn over the property in his hands to the administrator of the estate.

NUGENT & JACKSON.—A meeting of creditors of Nugent & Jackson, proprietors of the Morton House, at Broadway and Fourteenth Street, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy. Ferdinand C. Noyt, Jr., was appointed trustee. Claims to the amount of $65,000 have been filed. Lesser Brothers, who represent the petitioning creditors, said that the firm has a suit for $120,000 against Nugent & Holbrook, Cabot & Daly, subway contractors, which is at issue in the Supreme Court, and is expected to come up for trial in four or five months.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Aaron—L. Stand	$115
BLUM, Paul, and Rudolph Rosenzweig—Mutual Milk and Cream Company	821
BEHRMANN, Henry J.—New York Telephone Company	32
BRANDES, Joseph D.—New York Telephone Company	30
BARKER, Henry M.—D. Woodcock	76
BEALES, Eugene J.—R. J. Horner and another	91
COLE, Herman C.—A. L. Pope	135
CLARK, Frederick—Columbian	3077
CHINN, John F.—E. W. Lee	3,346
DAVIDSON, J. Hull—A. M. Wood	104
DUFFY, Patrick J.—Columbian	72
DUFFY, Bridget—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
DININNY, Ferral C., Jr.—T. Westendorf and another	7,785
ERLER, Matthew—New York Dash and Fender Company	122
ETTINGER, Edwin W.—New York Telephone Company	49
FARRELL, Joseph—New York Telephone Company	31
HARDING, Ella—M. E. Dunn	27
HOFF, Jacob—Jacob Babcock	115
HENNESSY, Richard W.—Mulhearn Steam Heating Company	82

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dwelling Sold on West One Hundred and Fifth Street—Builder Buys Corner on Morningside Heights—Continued Demand in the Bronx—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Thomas Collins has sold for Thomas M. Turner, to Moses Harlam, the five-story American basement dwelling 301 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 18 by 100.11. Mr. Collins was associated with John N. Golding in the recent sale of 84 West Fifty-seventh Street, for Mrs. E. W. Chapin to Mrs. Edith Rogers Gellatly.

Sale of Amsterdam Avenue Corner.

Abraham Ruth has sold the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a plot 90.11 by 100, to a builder, who will erect thereon two six-story apartment houses.

Levy & Silverman have sold to Simon Adler the plot, 50 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer gives property at Bensonhurst in part payment.

Max Marx has sold to Sitta Fischer 1,411 Amsterdam Avenue, a four-story tenement, with stores, on plot 25 by 100; also, to the same buyer, for Samuel A. Hamel, 1,443 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 27 by 100.

Deal on Upper Fourth Avenue.

A. Guthman & Co. have bought from Eduardo H. Gato 2,304 and 2,306 Seventh Avenue and 203 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, three five-story flats, each 25 by 100, forming an "L" around the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

New House Sold on 112th Street.

L. Klinger & Co. have sold for Block Brothers 318 to 324 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, four six-story tenements, on plot 100 by 100. The same brokers have leased for Louis Haims the seven-story tenement 199 Forsyth Street, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $55,000.

A. Eisenberg has sold a six-story tenement now in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, on plot 50 by 100. The buyers are Kottle Brothers. The property brought in the neighborhood of $65,000.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for George P. Rechten, to Sol. Simon, the three-story dwelling 153 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on lot 15.3 by 100.11. The buyer now controls a frontage of 124.6 feet, including the corner of Park Avenue.

Jacob Goldflam has sold to the Business Men's Realty Company the three-story dwelling 117 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16 by 100.11.

Hannah Cohen has sold to Harris Wolf the five-story flat 1,832 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

B. M. Abraham has sold to Dominick Fusaro the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, 25 by 75.

E. V. Pescia & Co. of 5 Prince Street have sold for Herman Goldman to Morris Mass the two five-story tenements 421 to 423 East Eighteenth Street, on plot 50 by 92.

Martin L. Sugarman has sold for the estate of Philipene Oehlers the five-story flat 111 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, on lot 31 by 100; also to the Fipin Rock estate a country residence at Oyster Bay, L. I., consisting of fifty-seven acres for improvement.

William Peters & Co. have sold for J. Gamache and P. Guillotte to H. Bursing a two-family dwelling on the west side of Van Buren Street, 127 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest; also for the same parties to August Werner and August Sauer a two-family dwelling on the west side of Van Buren Street, 104 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest; also for the same parties to Rudolf Proll a two-family dwelling on the west side of Van Buren Street, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest; also for Mr. Bussing, Jr., to Henry Meyer, a one-family dwelling on the north side of Columbus Avenue, seventy-five feet west of Lincoln Street; also for P. J. Heaney a two-family dwelling, on lot 275 St. Lawrence Avenue, Mapes estate, and for Mrs. Susan Goerg to Tomback & McPhee a two-family dwelling on the west side of Van Buren Street, eighty feet north of Columbus Avenue, Van Nest.

Resale on East Twelfth Street.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have resold to Simon Lefkowitz the two seven-story double tenements 417 and 419 East Twelfth Street, 48.8 by 103.3, sold recently to Levy, Liberman & Co., through the same brokers.

Rubinger Brothers & Co. deny reports published yesterday afternoon that they had sold 153 East Fourth Street and 331 to 335 East Sixth Street.

Charles E. Duross has leased the dwelling 176 West Tenth Street for William Fowler; also, the three-story dwelling 257 West Twentieth Street, for D. W. McDermott, and the three-story dwelling 314 West Twentieth Street, for Charles Havnor.

Bronx Corners Change Hands.

Simon Fine has sold for S Adler the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brown Place, a six-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Samuel Grossman has bought the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Daniel C. Whearry, who has recently opened an office at 1,286 Broadway, has sold for John J. Finn and Terence Donahue 3,368 Third Avenue, a four-story flat, with store, on lot 25 by 100, for $19,000.

Myers & Aronson have sold the three-story dwelling 1,650 Trinity Avenue, 20 by 87.6.

The four lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, bought by Harry Goodstein, are situated 300 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Corners Sold on Bathgate Avenue.

John J. Kavanagh sold for Daniel Korn to an investor the four-story brick flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 85.

Louis Lese has bought through Clement H. Smith, the three-story flat, with store, at the northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, on lot 24 by 85.

The Charles F. Noyes Company announces the election of Jerry D. Drew of Montclair, N. J., as a Director in and Secretary of the company, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward J. Crawford. Mr. Crawford will continue in the real estate business at 200 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

Joseph P. Day.

157th St, n s, running through to 158th St, 175 ft e of Broadway, 150x199.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, in the plaintiffs, J. D. Buckley and another.....$66,750

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

West Farms Road, n e corner of Bear Swamp Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x52; John Hoctor of West Farms Road, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,500.

3d St, n s, 75 ft e of Green Lane, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x35; Adolph Loudon, premises, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jackson Av, n s, 125 ft e of Garfield St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; Charles Knauf of Clason Av, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

12th St, s s, 300 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, for a one-story frame factory, 45x30; M. & S. Schlegel of 728 East 138d St, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East 158th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Av, e s, 92 ft s of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x52; Joseph Schwartz, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Cortlandt St, 29, to five-story brick loft and store; estate of H. Martin of 25 Broadway, owner; L. Korn of 31 West 33d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Avenue A, 87, to two four-story brick dwellings, shop and store; L. M. Rosenthal, premises, owner; M. Zipkes of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 22.

BRISTOW ST, e s, 125 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; John Graham to Martha Graham, ¼ part, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and.....100

BROOK AV, 463, w s, 24.11x90; Emily Moffer to George Laubentracht, (mtg $15,000).....Omitted.

BROOK AV, 461, w s, 24.11x90; Jacob Herb to George Laubentracht, (mtg $15,000).....Omitted.

BROOK AV, 473, w s, 25x90; Moses D. Moss to Joseph Rubinsky, (mtg $17,000).....Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, part of Lot 165, map of Morrisania, 50x100.6; Frank Sielaff to Annie Tow, (mtg $2,500,) other consideration and.....100

BROOME ST, n w corner of Orchard St, runs n 56.6x w 50.4x s 6x e 4.2x s 50.6x e 46.2; Orville N. Purdy and others to Mary O'Neill, all title, quitclaim.....Nom.

CEDAR ST, e s, 200 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Walter W. Taylor to Jane Killian.....350

ELDRIDGE ST, 141, w s, 25x100; Solomon Cohen to Nathan Rubenstein, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 196.3 ft s of 169th St, runs n w 35x38.2x6x86x20 x s w 43.6x x s e 185.10 x n e 19.5; Jacob Stahl, Jr., to Jacob Stahl, Sr., other consideration and.....100

INTERIOR LOT, 295 ft w of White Plains Road and 500 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25 x w 100 x s 25 x e 100; Ephraim B. Levy to George F. Rendle.....

INTERIOR LOT, being in rear of 57 Maiden Lane, 24.10x50; James Gibson, Jr., to the North River Insurance Company, other consideration and.....100

INTERIOR LOT, 325 ft n of Morris Park Av, and 1,036.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs e 100 x n 25 x w 100 x s 25; John I. Jacob to Charles J. Tulinger, (mtg $2,350).....Nom.

LOT 37, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Stephen Oderwald.....Nom.

LOT 38, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Stephen Kovaco.....Nom.

LOTS 1, 2 and 3, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx; Alexander Thompson to Rocco Dimichino.....Nom.

LOTS 12, 65 and 70, map of the Arden property, Westchester; Walter W. Taylor to Kate Killian, quitclaim.....Nom.

MAIDEN LANE, n s, 87.2 ft n w of William St, 25.7x140.4x24.10x142.4; James M. Fitzpatrick to James Gibson, Jr., other consideration and.....100

MAPES AV, w s, 128.10 n of 179th St, 22x146.4; Morris Hirschman and others to Reinhold Witthaus, (mtg $5,700,) other consideration and.....100

MONROE ST, 175, n s, 24x100; Samuel Katz to Aaron Litrownik, (mtg $27,500).....Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Morningside Av, n e corner of 118th St, prior mtgs $370,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....Nom.

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Morningside Av, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Kathryn Corrister to Corporation Liquidating Company, (mtg $350,000).....Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 124.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25.5x81.2x25.1x77.5; Mary Schrage to August Moebus.....Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 75, w s, 25x100; Aaron Adler and others to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtgs $14,000).....226

THOMPSON ST, 226, e s, 25x100; Samuel Sindeband to Nathan Kirsh, 2-3 part, (mtg 2-3 of $28,000).....Nom.

21ST ST, 154 West, 20.8x½ block; Brison R. Smith and others, executors, to Ella A. Goodacre.....21,000

37TH ST, 18 West, 19.6x98.9; Henry F. McCreery to Louise C. McCreery, (mtg $20,000).....Nom.

51ST ST, 317 East, 18.9x100.5; Albert Liebman to Jacob Kahn, (mtg $10,000).....15,500

64TH ST, 131 West, 20x100.5; Ethel H. Fitzpatrick to Charles J. Fitzpatrick, ½ part.....Nom.

69TH ST, 312 West, 25x100.5; Frank D. Budd to Adolph Rornbluh and another, (mtg $10,500).....Nom.

74TH ST, 57 East, 18x102.2; James D. Layng to James D. Layng, Jr.....Nom.

74TH ST, 57 East, 18x102.2; James D. Layng, Jr., to Marie E. Williams.....Nom.

78TH ST, s s, 201 ft e of 5th Av, 20x102.2; Esther H. Sands to Sidney M. Sternbach, (mtgs $50,000).....Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 217 ft w of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Francis Brunover to Marguerite Chavez..Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Edward B. Eccleshne to Jacob Neadle, (mtg $22,000).....Nom.

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Neadle to Jacob Sganza, (mtg $22,000).....Nom.

99TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25x75.9; Frederick S. Myers to Amnie D. Harris..Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 195x100.11; Walter J. Tohy and others to Max Radt, (mtg $97,000).....

113TH ST, 117 East, 16x100.11; Jacob Goldflam to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $7,000;) other consideration and.....100

115TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Sarah P. Turner to Isaac Heifer.....Nom.

116TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 25x75.8x35.10x50; William Fowler to Margaret Kimler, ½ part, (mtg $12,500).....Nom.

120TH ST, 236 West, 25x100.11; Casper Levy and another to Jacob Katz, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and.....100

141ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 56.3x99.11x irregular, 142d St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, Edward Halpern and others to Henry Hirschman and another, (mtgs $27,250,) other consideration and.....100

149TH ST, 754 and 756 East, 50x85; Samuel B. Ogden to Elizabeth G. Mortimer, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and.....100

149TH ST, s s, Lot 82, map Melrose South, 33.4x106.8; George F. Moody to Frederick A. Brusins, (mtg $2,075).....Nom.

149TH ST, 754 and 756 East, 50x85; Elizabeth G. Mortimer to Julia Raudwitz, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....100

155TH ST, s s, 45 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x100; Conrad Lange, executor, to Louis Hubener, (mtg $1,000).....4,675

155TH ST, s s, 45 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x100; Charles Lange and others to Louis Hubener, (mtg $1,000,) quitclaim.....4,675

155TH ST, s s, 45 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x100; Henry Roth and another to Louis Hubener, (mtg $1,000,) quitclaim.....4,675

159TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Thomas Ferguson to Thomas Ferguson & Co., (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and.....300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BIRKMIRE, William H., to Hamilton Bank; Bathgate Av, e s, 216 ft n of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent., notes.....22,000

BRUNDAGE, Caroline A., to Harlem Savings Bank; 180th St, n s, 383.4 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....6,000

CAUTHERS, Anna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 857 Lexington Av.....12,000

CORRISTON, Kathryn, to Republic of Panama; Morningside Av, s e corner of 119th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....185,000

CORRISTON, Kathryn, to Republic of Panama; Morningside Av, n e corner of 118th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....185,000

CORRISTON, Kathryn, to Tillie S. Jaretzki; Morningside Av, s e corner of 119th St; also Morningside Av, n e corner of 118th St, prior mtgs $370,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....

DEMBINSKY, Annie, to Lehman Bernheimer; Madison Av, s w corner of 109th St, 5 years, gold.....25,000

FERGUSON, Thomas, & Co., to City Mortgage Company; 159th St, n s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent...44,000

GIBSON, James, Jr., to New York Life Insurance Company; Maiden Lane, 57, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent.....32,500

GOELLES, John, to the Corn Exchange Bank; 141st St, 561 West, also land in Queens County, 4 months, note.....90,000

GOODACRE, Ella A., to Orison B. Smith and others, executors; 21st St, s s, 147.11 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.....40,000

HARRIS, Annie D., to Frederick S. Myers; 99th St, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year.....14,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Oliver E. Cromwell, guardian; 115th St, n s, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....5,000

HIRSCHMAN, Henry, and another, to Abraham Halprin and others; 141st St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av; also 142d St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years, mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent.....7,000

HUBENER, Louis, and another to the American Mortgage Company; 155th St, s e corner of 155th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....13,000

KILLIAN, Jane, to Walter W. Taylor; Cedar St, e s, 300 ft s of Cornell Av, installments, 6 per cent.....55,000

KORNBLUH, Adolph, and another to Samuel Selniger; 68th St, 312 West, installments, 6 per cent.....250

KROUPA, John, to Hynek Serweiss; Cauldwell Av, w s, 163 ft n of Clifton St, due Aug. 1, 1905.....2,200

LANDSMANN, Solomon M., to Josephine E. Carpenter; 138th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....500

LANDSMANN, Solomon M., to Josephine E. Carpenter; 138th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....20,000

LAUERTRACHT, George, to Jacob Herb; Brook Av, 461 and 463, prior mtgs $30,000, 3 years, 6 per cent., 2 mtgs, each.....19,500

LITROWNIK, Aaron, to Samuel Katz; Monroe St, 175, prior mtg $27,500, due Feb. 10, 1910, 6 per cent.....4,500

McKEON, Catharine, to Ann Clements; Clay Av, w s, Lot 100, map of Mount Hope, 3 years.....6,250

MEYER, Emil, to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d Av, w s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 1 year.....5,000

MONTGOMERY, Robert, to Albert L. Thompson; 44th St, s s, 231.3 ft e of 10th Av, due Jan. 19, 1905, 6 per cent., note..18,000

MORTIMER, Elizabeth G., to Samuel B. Ogden; 149th St, s s, 50 ft e of Brook Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $24,000, 2 years.....4,000

NEADLE, Jacob, to Frank B. Colton; 97th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $72,000, 1 year, 5½ per cent.....3,000

NEWMARK, Amelia, to Emily F. Laing, executrix; Avenue B, w s, 111.11 ft s of 2d St, 3 years.....10,500

OLSEN, Ole H., to Ferdinand Kurzman; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 168th St, prior mtg $80,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....28,000

PERRY, William H., to George W. Wager; 184th St, n s, 103.6 ft w of Washington Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent.....2,000

RICE, Rosa, to Dollar Savings Bank; Washington Av, n w corner of 163d St, 1 year.....3,000

ROFFE, Wilhelmina B., and another to Alfred Barth and another, trustees; Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, due Sept. 5, 1907.....2,000

ROTHFELD, Isaac, to Golde & Cohen; 61 and 63 East 110th St, due July 15, 1905, 6 per cent.....18,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, to the American Mortgage Company; Eldridge St, 141 and 143, 1 year.....60,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, to the American Mortgage Company; Eldridge St, 141 and 143, prior mtg $60,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

RUBINSKY, Joseph, to Moses D. Moss; Brook Av, 473, prior mtg $17,750, due April 1, 1907, 6 per cent.....1,750

SACKETT, Frederick, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 106 East 88th St, 3 years.....18,000

SCHWARZLER, Martin, to John Wiehe; 167th St, s s, 101.2 ft w of Washington Av, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6 per cent...2,500

SGANGA, Jacob, to Otto J. Bulb and another, trustees; 97th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, due April 15, 1906.....14,000

SILVER, Max, to Louis Manheim; 10 Cannon St, due March 22, 1905, 6 per cent..

SIMON, Abraham, to Willard A. Currier; East Broadway, s s, 97.8 ft e of Catharine St, prior mtg $16,000, due Nov. 21, 1905, 6 per cent.....12,000

SOLOMON, Sarah, widow, to Harlem Savings Bank; 348 West 122d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....8,500

STAHL, Jacob, Sr., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Franklin Av, n w s, 215.2 ft s w of 169th St, with exceptions.....25,000

STEPHENS, Benjamin, to Thomas M. Henneberry; 35th St, s s, 102.4 ft w of Lexington Av, ¼ part, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

STERNBACH, Sidney M., to Esther H. Sands; 78th St, s s, 201 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....25,000

STOOPS, Marie E., to Mary Emerich; 22d St, 267 West, ½ part, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,600

TOW, Annie, Frank Sielaff, Brook Av, e s, Lot 165, map of Morrisania, 2 years.....1,450

WILLIAMS, Marie E., to James D. Layng, Jr.; 57 East 74th St, 2 years, 4 per cent.25,000

WITTHAUS, Reinhold, and wife to Morris Hirschman and another; Mapes Av, w s, 128.10 ft n of 179th St, prior mtg $4,000, installments.....1,700

YULE, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Morris Av, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....38,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, n w corner of Sullivan St, 38x100; Protenhauer & Nesbit against Nathan Feldman and another, owners; Feldman & Weiss, contractors.....$406

BROOME ST, n w corner of Sullivan St, 40x80; John C. Orr & Co. against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors.....1,622

HAMILTON ST, 30; David Isseks against Francisco Guarino, owner and contractor; Antonio Barrone, contractor.....58

ROSE St, 65; Hirschman against Clara S. Bloom, owner; Manhattan Construction and Repair Company, contractor.....1,250

WELCH ST, s s, whole front between Ryer and Creston Avs, 200x100x irregular; Breen Brothers against Annie Doyle, owner; Andrew Doyle, owner and contractor.....376

4TH ST, 350 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors.....1,313

10TH ST, 410 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Nathan Feldman and Hermann Weiss, owners and contractors.....1,096

11TH ST, 237 and 239 West; Isaac A. Adler against Leonor Spielberger, owner; L. Spielberger, contractor.....330

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Max Ratner and another against Jacob Finelite and another; Aug. 15, 1904.....

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; S. P. Pearson & Co. against Jacob Finelite and another; Sept. 8, 1904.....

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Frederick C. Boss against Jacob Finelite and another; July 20, 1904.....117

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Louis Bornstein against Jacob Finelite and another; Aug. 11, 1904.....225

CORNELIA ST, 25 and 27; Philip Lizerkerwitz against Jacob Finelite; Aug. 15, 1904.....545

MAPES AV, w s, 128.10 ft n of 179th St, 66x145; William Hayms against Nathan Cohn and another; Sept. 7, 1904.111

8TH ST, 58 and 60 West; Hyman Galef against David Lippman and another; Aug. 25, 1904.....151

32D ST, 34 and 36 East; Conroy Brothers against George L. Felt and another; Sept. 8, 1904; by bond.....5,000

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Bennett Sauberg against Frank B. Colton and another; Aug. 8, 1903.....$100

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Patrick H. Lydon against Frank B. Colton and another; Oct. 16, 1903.....250

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Charles Downey against Frank B. Colton and another; Jan. 8, 1904.....120

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; James Switzer against Frank B. Colton and another; Dec. 14, 1903.....163

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 104.6 ft s of 75th St, 52.3x96.9 x irregular; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Tilden Building and another (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft s of 99th St, 55.6x100; the Roebling Construction Company against Leon A. Liebeskind and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. E. McCann.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 447.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 34.11x62.11x irregular; Grace Hughes and another against Ann Jones and another, (amended petition;) attorney, W. F. Brownell.

MADISON AV and 99th St, n e corner, 27.10x100; the United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York against Diacinto Graziadio and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

1ST ST, s s, 224.9 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x125; New Co-operative Building and Loan Association against John Kress Brewing Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Landon.

7TH AV, e s, 63.5 ft n of 121st St, 37.6x92; Emil E. Gabler against George D. Johnson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Whitlock.

8TH ST, n s, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport; 1st Av, e s, 100 ft s of 2d St, 46x100; Julianna St, n s, 75 ft e of Av, 80x100, and Lot 283, Block G, map of Mapes estate and other property in Westchester County; Sarah J. Gedney against Andrew Purdy and another, (partition;) attorneys, Griffin & Griffin.

11TH AV and 38th St, n e corner, 98.9x125; Mary I. S. McCutchen against New York Bread Company, (foreclosure;) attorneys, Fletcher, Sillcocks & Leahy.

9TH ST, 242 East; Ida Machiz against Isaac Brunner, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufman.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Stores, Bachelor Apartments,

328 Lenox Av., near 125th St. subway station. Large stores, steam heat; rents $720-$1,200. Upper part of building contains 12 rooms and 6 baths; suitable for furnished rooms or bachelor apartments.

PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St. Broadway at 104th St.

At No. 27 EAST 22D ST., Offices, Salesrooms and Studios.

New building; first-class service. Good light; rents, $21 and upward. GOODALE & SON, 6 WEST 24TH ST.

Desirable lofts and store conveniently located; steam heat, power elevator; well adapted for electrical or manufacturing business; apply on premises. Twentieth Century Laundry Co., 251 3d Av.

DESIRABLE OFFICES

ON STREET FLOOR. VERY LIGHT.
14 VESEY ST., Just off Broadway.

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RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

26 West 31st St., near 5th Av.
Studios for business; north light; new building; elevator; $25, $65. Ames, 26 West 31st.

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3 lofts, 21,000 square feet; steam power; your inspection invited. 525-531 West 26th St.

Avenue A, corner 86th St.—Large store, suitable for any business; rent, $75 per month. Gustav Goodmann, 1,515 First Av.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 671 5th Av.

Hall for society meetings, lectures, and concerts. Morning, afternoon or evenings. Capacity, 175. 228 West 58th St.

Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage; Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Grand house near Broadway, 19th St.; suitable business; elevator; rear stairway. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

To Let.—Offices or meeting rooms for women or women's work; 825 6th Av., now being hastily finished. Please call to see them.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Floor.—All light, new building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

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Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY,

200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 'Phone 837 Cortlandt.

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Harlem—5 and 6-room triple flat, 33.4x92x100.11; every improvement. Rents (low) $5,300. Price, $47,000.

Tenements, East Side, West Side; net easily 25 per cent. on investments.

Plot 50x100; excavated; vicinity 90th St., Amsterdam Av.; quick, $29,000; easy terms.

New elevator triple, 50 feet; vicinity Broadway and 115th St.; rents, $20,000; mortgage, $105,000. Bargain. Might exchange.

East 44th St., 20-family cold water tenement; rents, $2,300; price, $20,750.

6-story elevator, 37.6x100. West 131st St.; rents, $8,500; Price, $78,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

OWNERS!! We want cold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right.

If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell one, call.
OUR REFERENCES: ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

INVESTMENT.

Price - - - $175,000.
Mortgage 5% - 135,000.
Total Rents - - 18,000.

New, modern, 7-story fireproof elevator apartment, 62x100, near drive. Never vacant.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

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116 West 135th St.
MANHATTAN.
Chance for Investors.

8th Av., triple flats; with stores, $28,500.
8th Av. corner, triple, with large store, $43,000.
2 fine triples, 12 rooms, $27,500.

BRONX.

Fine new corner, with store, $26,000.
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores, $45,000.
Fine triple with 3 stores, 76x110, $54,000.

Snap!

Fine, 7-story Avenue Corner apartment house, near L station and Park. 100x100. Rents $33,000. Particulars only to principal.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

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near 56th Street.
FOR SALE—4-story, 25x75; fine residence.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A builder, retiring from active business, will dispose of elegant high-class corner elevator apartment house on West End Av., at a very attractive figure. Principals only entertained. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

VERY CHEAP FLATS.

We have several well-located five-story flats, bargain prices. Intending purchasers, kindly call. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 B'way.

West 106th St.—Triple apartment, price, $35,000; mtge. $40,000 at 4½%; rents $6,012. West 30th St., near 8th Av., plot 98.8x98.9, suitable for large building; printed list of investments sent on application. Stockdale & Julian, 2,702 Broadway.

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Can guarantee ten to eighteen per cent. on investment.—Double, triple, four family flats and tenements; also some cheap private houses. Moore, 241 West 116th St.; Telephone 74 Morningside.

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Have property located in Bronx, Harlem, and east side; excellent values; no agents. Write or call. Tuck & Cohen, 2 East 116th St.

Lenox Av., near 130th St., | 5-story: 5 rooms, bath; stores; pr., $20,000; rent, $3,432; hot water. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Sacrifice.—Rent, $5,100; price, $42,500; buys extra wide double flat, vicinity 116th and 7th; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—$35,000 buys extra large double flat, no heat; vicinity 14 8th Av.; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 5-story: 3-fam., 4 & bath; pr., $23,750; rent, $2,490; increasing; investment. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

43-foot apartment, all improvements; rents, $6,-200; all leased; West 103d St.; price, $57,000; easy terms. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

House, 82 West 119th St., near Lenox Av.; subway station; 10 rooms; private entry; no agents. Can be seen after 9 A. M.

Amsterdam Av., Vicinity 150th.—Double flat, $28,500; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

$5,000 cash (price $22,500) buys six-room double flat; elegant order; vicinity 130th and 5th Av. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

1st Av., near 85th St. | 5-story tenement, store; pr., $5,500; rent, $2,094; leasehold. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

3d Av., near 115th St. | 5-story; 4 families; 14 rooms; store; pr., $36,500; mortgage to suit. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

1st Av., near 34th St. | 5-story; 4 fam. on floor; 2 stores; pr., $17,500; rent, $1,800; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

92d St., near Lexington | 10-family flat; 6 rooms; bath hot water; pr., $26,000; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

4-story and basement fine private dwelling on West 86th Street; great bargain; mortgage to suit purchaser. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Madison Av.—Double flat, large store, no heat; rent, $3,300; price, $30,000; only $6,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Have several bargains in cold-water flats, small cash required. Call or write John Nail, Cor. Building, 138th St., Third Av.

Bargain.—62d St., near Amsterdam; flat, store; $18,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Elegant three-story and basement, fancy brick and limestone trimmings; parquet floors; burglar alarms. Owner, 706 East 135th.

Cheap, four, five-story modern tenements; best section Harlem. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Real estate office near Wall St. for sale, to quick buyer; retiring. Box D 134 Times.

Improved double and triple flats, Harlem; great bargains. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

Avenue corner, 6-story, rtores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Corner Park Av., near 106th.—Double flat, $30,-000; rents, $3,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

80th St., near 1st.—Five-story flat, $19,000; rents, $1,932. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Tenement 80's, adjoining 3d Av.: 14 rooms, store, $35,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A plot 70x100, 29th St., 7th Av.; price, $60,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Amsterdam Av., 90's.; no heat, $29,000; rent, $3,100. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Have you $2,000, $5,000 for good-paying property? See Kurtzman & Co., 177 Broadway.

8th Av.—Modern flat, large store, $40,000; rent, $4,300. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

8th Av., Vicinity 135th.—Double flat, large store, $27,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

A.—Tenement with stores, West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

Desirable 1, 2, 3 family houses, near 161st "L" Station. Robinson, 879 Forest Av.

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Must Sell.—Three-story basement, brick, two-family house; near rapid transit station, half block from cars; little cash required. Ernst-Cahn Realty Co., 3,320 3d Av.

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by order of the Executor of the estate of Jacob Cohen, dec'd,
68 EAST 83D ST.,
four-story, basement and cellar brownstone dwel

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

On the Palisades,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.

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FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

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Beautiful residence, all improvements; nearly new; acre; stable; very high; near depot; finest location in Tenafly, (suburb Englewood,) $5,500; $500 down; cost $8,000; rent, $35; immediate possession. B. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

Two farms containing 125 and 145 acres; 1½ miles from station; suitable for all crops; finest site for country residence in Morris County. E. J. Green, Succasunna, N. J.

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MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Mariboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $900; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Select Apartments with every improvement; elevator, electric light; telephones, &c.
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Pauline, 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park, $780.

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New fireproof apartments, 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms; all night service; $33-$55.

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Seven rooms, bath; every improvement; rent $45. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

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The Cabonack
188 St. Nicholas Av., corner 120th.
Fine Apartments, 5 and 7 rooms, with bath; also a desirable 7-room corner Apartment; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
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111 WEST 43D ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

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Corner apartment, with southern exposure; 3 large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

THE DESHLER,
southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 144th St., adjoining 7th Av. drive; high-class six-room corner Apartments; all rooms facing street; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone; all night elevator service; elaborate and artistic entrance. RENTS, $660 TO $780 PER YEAR.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

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High-class outside apartment; eight large rooms; parlor dining room (17 ft.) facing park; southern exposure; night elevator; electric light; one block from L and subway; rent, $1,100.

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22 EAST 31ST ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

THE SAGAMORE 161-163 W. 127th St., near Lenox Av.; elegant, modern, light apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; rent moderate; ready for immediate occupancy. Firm of Joseph Bierhoff, 48 West 125th St.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE —AND— SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500

10 ROOMS and 3 baths. { $3,000 / $3,800

15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.

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Lenox Hill,
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Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.
Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

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Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

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WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner West End Ave. and 101st St.

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or
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COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent corner apartments.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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The Ansonia
BROADWAY, 73d to 74th St.
New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

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GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

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5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,500
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Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
2 Rooms and 1 bath...$900 & $1,000
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4 and 6 West 105th st. and Central Park West.
New building, with all the latest improvements; finely decorated; has electric elevators, telephone, and everything high class.
Also in
THE EDINBORO,
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Five and six room Apartments, with all improvements; elevator, telephone and restaurant.
Apply on the premises, or the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
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8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
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Or manager, on premises.

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MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Avenue.

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.
Facing Madison Square, within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems.

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Six Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,000.
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Including Light and Heat.

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One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
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Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

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any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of
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SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.
343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

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Apartments overlook Central Park and the Drive. Rooms are the largest of any City. Underground station and elevated station within one block.
Suites consisting of 7, 8, and 10 large light rooms. Electric lights. Telephone in each apartment. Night and day elevator service. **Rents from $850 Up.**

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New York's most select residential section; within two blocks of Andrew Carnegie's residence. Large rooms. Ample sunlight.
7 and 8 Rooms, from $925 to $1,320.
Telephone connection in each apartment. Elevator service all night. Superintendent on premises.
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101 West 78th Street,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

A few fine housekeeping apartments of six to nine rooms and bath. Rents $800 to $1,800. Apply to the

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Or to Janitor ON PREMISES,
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BACHELORS — BACHELORS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
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508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
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ELEGANT SINGLE FLAT,
Eight Large Rooms and Bath.
Hall Service. Apply Janitor,
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21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $900 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

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N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light; telephone, all modern conveniences.

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SINGLE FLAT. Seven large all light rooms and bath. Hot water supply. Rent, $12. Owner on premises.

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N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.
New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

Hawthorne,
70, 72 West 49th St.,
near 6th Av. ("L" station).
A new modern fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1.
Suites of two, three and five exceptionally light rooms, with bath, large closets; dining room.
American plan and a la carte.
REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
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One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.
Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under
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SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Dining Room on 10th Floor.

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MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,900 to $2,600 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

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17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE KENESAW,
corner Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet.
Dining Room American Plan.
$7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

HOTEL WOODWARD AND RESTAURANT,
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Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.

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142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New. Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

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One door from Washington Square North.
Parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals for two, $30.00 per week.

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A select list of West Side dwellings,
Under our sole management,
FOR RENT.

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Magnificently appointed 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 21 ft. wide; 3-sty. bth. extn; hardwood floors throughout; unexcelled location. Unfurnished, or owner will leave partly furnished, or will completely furnish, and rent at an inducive figure. Rent, unfurnished...$3,000

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4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; 2 bths.; hardwood floors. Concession made to good tenant. Rent...$2,000

248 WEST 76TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 19 ft. wide; bth. extn.; 2 bths.; elegant condition throughout. Rent...$2,000

816 PROSPECT PLACE, BKLYN.
3-sty. high-stoop, 25-ft. dwelling; conservatory extension; 8 bedrooms; exposed plumbing; reduced. Rent...$800

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Fine 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; will redecorate, remodel 2 bathrooms, and put in perfect condition. Rent...$2,100

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4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; location very best; wide street, controlled by Park Department. Rent...$2,200

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4-sty. high-stoop, 20-ft. dwelling; bth. extn.; 2 bths. Will put in first-class condition and make concession to right party. Rent...$2,000

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

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New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
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They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
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Size 25x85x102.2,
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These houses are ready for inspection.
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Furnished or unfurnished, term or season.
New American Basement
Near 79th St. and 5th Avenue.
128 EAST 70TH ST.
20x100, for term will be put in perfect order
PRIVATE STABLES
7 East 39th St. and 151 East 38th St.
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New American Basement Dwelling
6 East 86th Street, near Fifth Av. Open. Pease & Elliman, 520 Fifth Av.

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Immediate possession; 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,200, 3 years' lease.
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Immediate possession. Elegant 4-story and basement, brownstone, 21-foot house. First-class throughout. Rent, $2,300; 3 years' lease. Private family only.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Ave.

HOUSES, 7 to 24 rooms, $600 to $4,000.
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50th to 125th St., West.
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Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

606 Park Av., near 64th St.—Four-story and basement; 13½ feet wide.

Modern, large house, West 98th St., near Central Park, $1,700. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Furnished or unfurnished, three-story and basement, fancy front, box-stoop house; best block Bedford section, Brooklyn; 14 rooms and bath; parlor floor dining room, with butler's pantry extension; tiled hall and bathroom; open plumbing, parquet floors; rent reasonable; possession Oct. 1. K. E. Bunnell, 154 Nassau St., New York.

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Have them woven in handsome reversible Rugs. Send postal and representative will call
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Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Check protectors, numbering machines, rubber stamps; 15c each line. Abram Aarons, 22 East 8th St.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860. 106 East 9th St.

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Children's dressmaker; ladies', misses' and work guaranteed home or out. Bodine, 36 West 119th St.

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INSURANCE, FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT
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NEW YORK, Sept. 21st. 1904

Editor New York Times,
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Have had numerous inquiries for many properties offered for sale through our advertisements, and derive benefits from running advertisements.

We consider the "Times" one of the leading Real Estate Mediums in New York City.

Yours truly,

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449 to 453 West 53d St.

4 and 5 light rooms and bath.	In most attractive and modern house with every known impt. facing Morningside Park.	Rents $35 to $45 only.

McMILLAN & KOCH,
2,753 Broadway & 106th S
Telephone 4466 River.

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1,858-1,860 7TH AV.—DRIVEWAY, between 112th and 113th Sts.
JUST OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths; rents, $540 to $1,200. Apply to
A. V. AMY & CO.,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 115TH ST.
[Tel. 700 Morningside.]

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

"THE MALVERN,"
112 West 47th St.
Modern fireproof, elevator, bachelor apartment house. Two and three rooms with bath.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St. 27 West 30th St.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

The Clinton, 253 West 42d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $55 monthly. Apply manager.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park, The Evarts and The Senate; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

128th St., 168 West, corner 7th Av.—Desirable single flat, 6 rooms and bath, hot water supply.

To Let.—8 large rooms; all improvements; few like it. Apply on premises, 302 Columbus Av. Horton Ice Cream Co.

52d St., 110 East.—4 light rooms and bath; rents, $20 to $22.

THE HUDSON,
Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
1 corner suite, $1,200.
1 7-room suite, $900.
Handsome 12-room suites, two baths, separate stairs and elevator for servants; $1,800.
Superintendent on Premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st, in fireproof building.
328 W. 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

COURTENAY
55 Central Park West
New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.
YOUNG & GAHREN, 664 Columbus Av.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof.
Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

NORTHWEST CORNER 127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT
New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

THE ENDYMION,
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $48 AND $52.
Elevator; hall service; modern. Janitor on premises.
WILCOX & SHELTON,
Telephone, 87—Morningside. 245 West 125th St.

THE AUGUSTA,
255 West 92d St.; very desirable, high-class, 8-room, all light apartments; elevator; maid's toilet; location unsurpassed; rent, $780.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A.—CORONADO, A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 127, NEAR 85TH ST.—8 AND 9 ROOMS, ELEVATOR, $1,100 AND $1,500. CHOICE.

600 Park Av., Cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $800.00 a year; for small family only.

79th St., 202 West.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $50; private house block; elevated station 81st St. Janitor, or Wood, 210 W. 125th.

The Hillcrest,
On Morningside Heights. | 430 W. 116th St. | Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large, light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

THE MINERVA,
385 West 118th St., near Morningside Av.
8 very large light rooms;
elevator, electric lights, 'phone, &c.
Uniformed attendants, &c.
Rents not raised.
Convenient to all cars.
Best of service.
Rent, $900.
See
Janitor or
ANDERSON, 45 West 125th St.

THE FERNCLIFF,
201 West 120th St.
FINE CORNER APARTMENTS,
six, seven, and eight rooms, tiled baths, and all modern improvements, including elevator and telephone service, electric light, &c.
RENTS, $960 TO $940.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

HAROLD,
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 116TH ST.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
One, two, and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired, from $35 up. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 63th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook, front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept. Rents $27.50 to $37.50.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty, 1,181 3d Av.

112th St., 509 West, Cathedral Heights.—5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $40; finest; healthiest location.

$55—245 WEST 135TH ST.—$55
Eight large rooms, 3d floor; single apartment.

11th St., 55 East.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

126 East 56th St.—Single flat, $30; 6 large rooms, bath; hot water supply.

THE OSBORNE,
172-174 WEST 79TH STREET.
Choice large, light corner apartments of eight rooms and bath; electric light, hot water supply, steam heat, hallboys, elevators; one block from subway station.
Rents, $1,300 and $1,400.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Madison Court,
1,361 Madison Av., Corner 95th.
Fine Apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, with bath; elevator service, &c. Apply on premises, or
EDGAR M. HOUPT,
241 West 116th St. Tel., 74—Morningside.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45, $50.

THE NORMANDIE,
102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Fauhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.

Second single apartment, 105 West 88th St.; seven, eight rooms and bath; hall attendance; attractive entrance; private block; rent, $57.50.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where altedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION
1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. McGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"A RIGHT ADDITION AND A SURE ELECTION."
First Baptist Church, 79th St. and Broadway.
All welcome.
REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, Pastor.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost—Dog; light brown, rough hair and whippet shape like greyhound; small; from Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre; $5 reward; cuts on neck and back from fighting. J. H. Burton, Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

Lost.—Monday evening, going per Lexington Av. elevated and bridge to Grand Central, lady's hand bag containing gold watch, money, &c.; reward. Perkins, store, 1,161 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost—Certificate C-71,731, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, J. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

48TH ST., 116 East.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; hot water; good board.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

49th St., 9 East.—Handsome front, sunny suite and large back room, second floor; with board; references.

51st St., 233 West.—Excellent large and hall rooms, private bath; excellent table; services; reference.

55th St., 46 West.—Rooms with board in keeping with locality; newly furnished, attractive house.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

81st St., 138 West.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; good table; near L station.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

83d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

83d St., 171 East.—Rooms, board, in private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

95th St., 55 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

113th St., 540-542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

121st St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsome room; dressing room attached; excellent board; ready Oct. 1.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family; take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Madison Av., 673, 694, 696.—Second-floor suites and rooms singly; high-class board.

Private Jewish family, (mother and sons,) modern residence West 93d St., will rent two rooms and board to congenial people who can appreciate home surroundings. Comfort, 1,306 Broadway.

Private family owning large, beautiful residence near Prospect Park, about 35 minutes from Manhattan by trolley or elevated, will receive four congenial adults who would appreciate refined family life. Owner, 90 Wall St., Room 506.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Room and board, convenient to 8th St. and 6th Av., "L N," not above third floor; warmth and cleanliness imperative. Business Woman, Times.

Young man desires small room near 58th St., 6th Av. Box L 211 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1.—32d St., 258 West.—$2 to $12; references; every convenience; most central. Tredwell.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

13th St., 133 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; neat, clean house.

17th St., 35 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

29th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

37th St., 56 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms; with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home, with every convenience; telephone; reference.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

45th St., 146 West.—Parlor floor to let, doctor or dressmaker.

48th St., 122 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

57th St., 52 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; strictly first class; references.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 148 West.—Large and small rooms; private bath.

49th St., 157 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49th St., 131 W.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; hot water; private house.

52d St., 65 West.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; telephone and valet service.

54th St., 168 West.—Large, attractive, homelike rooms; bachelors; running water; private house; references.

63d St., 129 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

70th St., 101 West.—With private family; large front corner room, heated; conveniences; gentleman. Marshall.

70th St., 175 East.—Back parlor, one or two; reasonable; private house; all improvements.

71st St., 66 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-floor front, with alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light; gentlemen; reference.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

75th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

81st St., 202 West.—Nicely furnished, comfortable room; all conveniences; private family; moderate; references; gentleman.

81st St., 131 West.—Large sunny room, with dressing room; physician's residence; moderate; references required.

81st St., 117 West.—Near El station; desirable large rooms; private bath; gentlemen; couple.

82d St., 129 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

85th St., 159 West.—Comfortable light rooms; running water; private hall; reasonable; 2d flat east.

96th St., 127 West.—Nicely furnished parlor, adjoining bedrooms; bath; private family. Gilhooley.

103d St., 2 West.—Suite, newly furnished corner apartment, facing Park; running water, steam heat; together or separately. Cleary, one flight.

104th St., 103 West.—Furnished room. Bradshaw's bell.

118th, 101 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference. Ask for Smith.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; $4-$6.

45th St., 52 West.—Large, partly furnished front parlor; suitable for physician.

Lexington Av., 73, Near 26th St.—Large desirable rooms, second floor, steam heat, bath; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $5 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 131, Brooklyn P. O.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleladies for dress trimmings; permanent positions for competent persons. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Frederick Loeser & Co. require saleswomen for the following departments: Books, china, flowers and feathers. Apply to Superintendent between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M., fourth floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require an experienced glove repairer. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman for silverware department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Umbrellas.—Experienced case finisher wanted. Allison & Lamson, 5 East 17th St.

Wanted—A telephone operator for private switchboard. A. J. B., Box 100, Times.

Males.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want a bright, energetic, and competent retail jewelry salesman; must have a thorough knowledge of stones. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require first-class carpet salesmen, carpet layers, and carpet porters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Blanket and Comfortable Departments.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Carpenters Wanted—Competent carpenters wanted at union time and wages; no discrimination; extensive work in hand. Apply Supt. office, 24th St., New Metropolitan Life Bldg.

Cash boys wanted at Wanamaker's; steady employment and rapid advancement for good boys; bring working papers.

Experienced Bus Men for Tea Room.—Apply to Superintendent at rear 19th St entrance before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Floorwalkers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced floorwalkers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply to Superintendent.

Floormen.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced floormen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Saks & Company, Herald Square, require the services of experienced salesmen for their blanket and domestic department. Apply to Superintendent.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require thoroughly experienced salesmen in their upholstery department; must be accustomed to the best city trade. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M.

Wanted—A salesman who has had a large experience in decorative work and furniture; must be first-class and capable of taking responsibility. Address, stating full particulars, A. B. C., Box 148 Times Office.

Wanted, by a large retail house, a driver who has had experience in handling furniture and carpets. Address by letter, "Reliable," Box 150 New York Times Office.

Wanted—An experienced party to take charge of receiving room. New York Millinery and Supply Co., 628-630 Broadway.

Wanted—Experienced man, thoroughly familiar with all kinds of metal castings. N. B., Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Chambermaid—Waitress.—By two first-class, experienced girls, together, as chambermaid and one as waitress, in boarding house; good references; no cards. 153 East 52d St., care of Miss Tighe.

Chambermaid and Waitress.—By experienced girl; best references; cards answered if carfare paid. Mullen, 237 East 73d St.

Companion.—By a Southern gentlewoman as companion; best Southern and New York references. R., 2,180 8th Av.

Cook—Chambermaid and Waitress.—By two girls; city reference. 301 West 19th St., first floor. Ring once.

Cook, &c.—By woman as cook, cleaning, and plain washing and ironing. 250 West 67th St.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 103 Times.

Laundress, &c.—Work by the day; is first-class laundress and understands housecleaning perfectly. M. Johnston, 309 East 25th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $12-$15. Immediate, Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references; $8-$9. Punctual, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Expert; ten years' law, commercial, and newspaper work; highest references; 160 words. Edna, Box 112 Times Office.

Stenographer, typewriter, (owns machine,) experienced, desires permanency, all day or part; salary moderate; or copying home. Moderate, 167 West 63d St.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Unusual. Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—Office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; references. E. H. S., Box 5, 263 West 125th St.

Stenographer.—Former teacher; does clean, accurate work; quiet; limited experience; moderate. Eastmanite, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Cultured; five years' experience with International Mercantile Agency; young; intelligent. Credentials. 198 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; High School education; competent; salary $12. Steno., Box 1,503 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Typewritist, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of, the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Males.

An experienced journalist wants employment in the literary, art, musical, or dramatic department of a first-class daily newspaper, weekly, magazine, or publishing house; highest personal references. L. L. D., 1,364 Broadway.

Ambitious young man, (25,) desires a position with chance for advancement; have had clerical and general business experience; can furnish references; moderate salary to start. Box G 102 Times.

Bookkeeper, auditor, general office man; thoroughly competent; excellent penman and of pronounced executive force; speaks English and German; seeks permanent opening with reliable house; adequate references. F. H., 176 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

Boss carpenter not belonging to association can get all the men needed and do work for owners. Capable, Times, Harlem.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; reference, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Competent man wants permanent or temporary position for few hours daily or weekly; qualified to work for estates or private individuals in executive or clerical position; bookkeeping; well versed in real estate; no canvassing desired; excellent references. A., Box 105 Times.

Mason, Austrian, wishes to work for landlords or architects; good cheap work. Mason, 335 East 10th St., Advertising Agency.

Secretary.—Young man, 22; American; capable stenographer; 3 years' legal experience; as secretary, or where he would have an opportunity to work up to such; good correspondent; references. E. H., Box 100 Times.

Stenographer—Experienced; thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted; 177 Times.

Useful Man.—By colored man from South as useful man. Richard Wilson, 441 West 16th St.

Young man desires position at anything. W. Kordula, 510 East 5th St.

JUSTICE DUGRO RETURNS.

Herrick Strongest Man Democrats Could Have Named, He Says.

Justice P. H. Dugro was a passenger on the steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived here yesterday after a voyage of 5 days 15 hours and 39 minutes. He has been in Europe with his wife and daughter for several months, automobiling from place to place. Justice Truax accompanied them from Paris through Touraine.

Justice Dugro was well satisfied with the work of the Democratic State Convention, and said that Judge Herrick was in his opinion as strong a man as the Democrats could have selected.

ANOTHER UNION LEAVING THE BUILDING ALLIANCE

Mosaic Workers Want to Have Lock-Out Raised.

TWO MORE BREAKS REPORTED

Plumbers and Electrical Men Returning to Work as Individuals—Roofers Want More Pay.

The situation in the building trades showed further signs of clearing up yesterday. Another union in the Building Trades Alliance, that of the Mosaic Workers, is anxious to end its strike troubles, and is expected to surrender at any time. Representatives of the union, which is one of the locked-out organizations, had a conference with the employers yesterday, with a view to a settlement, and another conference will be held shortly, at which a settlement is looked for. No new union has been formed and a settlement now is the last chance the Mosaic Workers' Union has of keeping intact.

The loss of the 2,000 marble cutters is a serious blow to the Alliance, and, besides, the break in the Plasterers' Society, the employers reported breaks yesterday in Plumbers' Union No. 2. Weinselmer's organization, and the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 2. The Alliance, if the mosaic workers surrender, will have the following unions left, including those in which secessions are reported: Plasterers' Society, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, Derrickmen's Union, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Tile Layers' Union, Plumbers' Union No. 2, Electrical Workers' Union, Marble Polishers' Union, Salamander Association of Pipe and Boiler Coverers, Amalgamated Painters' Society, House Shorers and Movers' Union, and the Portable Safety and Hoisting Engineers' Union. Of these, the plasterers, carpenters, tile layers, plumbers, and electrical workers are still locked out.

Nearly all the 2,000 marble cutters whose strike was declared off found jobs yesterday, and between now and Monday the rest are expected to go back. Lewis Harding, chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening:

"The locked out unions, I expect, will not keep up the fight much longer. A revolt has taken place in Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, and more are coming individually from that union for work than the employers can take. The Contracting Plumbers' Association has to-day ratified its agreement with the National Plumbers' Association, by which the latter will be formed into a union with the National charter. A large break has taken place in Plumbers' Union No. 2, and twenty-five of its members are working for one contractor alone."

A meeting took place yesterday in the Building Trades Club between representatives of the Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of the Greater New York and the employers over a demand made by the union, which is not in the Alliance, for an increase in wages from $4 to $5. A compromise of $4.25 a day offered by the employers was refused, and the whole matter is to be left to a referendum vote of the union.

The Building Trades Alliance met yesterday and denounced ex-President William P. Nason and the Marble Cutters' Union. The resignation of the union, which was posted the night before, was on hand, but was not accepted, and the union was suspended. Nason's formal resignation as President was accepted, and Charles A. Judge of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was elected President in his stead.

TRAVELS OF VAGRANT GEYSER.

Wanders from Burst Pipe All Through 134½ Monroe Street.

A gang of men were at work making a sewer connection with a tenement at 134-142 Monroe Street yesterday afternoon when suddenly the trap flew off the twelve-inch water main, which was exposed. A column of water immediately shot high in the air, and, caught by the wind, the stream was blown through the windows of the top story of 134, which is unoccupied during remodeling operations. The wandering water flowed downstairs and damaged the grocery store of J. Levine, on the ground floor.

The fickle wind then blew the stream through the windows of 134½, which is well populated. The apartments of Mrs. Moisoff Muser and Mrs. Rose Mecklin were flooded, and, as the water sought its level via ceiling and staircase, families on the lower floors were forced to evacuate. Presently the tenants of the building were wringing themselves out on the sidewalk. The only consolation they had was that a piano which had been the terror of the second floor was silenced forever.

So powerful was the water spout while it lasted that no one could pass it to ascertain whether the baby of a certain Mrs. Finkelstein was on the sidewalk under the back flow from the building. Mrs. Finkelstein felt convinced that the baby was there and drowning. Several attempts were made to ford the geyser, but the laborers did not seem to relish the job. Mrs. Finkelstein wept; then a kind-hearted and neatly dressed stenographer named Bertha Black dashed through the geyser to the rescue. Presently she emerged wheeling with difficulty the perambulator containing the weeping infant Finkelstein. All cheered in spite of their dampened ardor.

The geyser subsided only when somebody turned off the water at the nearest connection.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ELECTION.

Re-elected Board of Directors Chooses Officers and Executive Committee.

The Board of Directors of the Associated Press organized yesterday by electing the following officers: President—Frank B. Noyes; First Vice President—Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe; Second Vice President—H. H. Cabaniss, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle; Secretary—Melville E. Stone; Assistant Secretary—Charles S. Diehl; Treasurer—Valentine P. Snyder. The following Directors were elected to serve as members of the Executive Committee—Whitelaw Reid, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Frank B. Noyes, and Charles H. Grasty.

The Board of Directors, as at present constituted, is as follows: Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; H. W. Scott, Portland Oregonian; Frank B. Noyes, Chicago Record-Herald; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Herman Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung; M. H. de Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore Evening News; A. P. Langtry, Springfield (Mass.) Union, and William R. Nelson, Kansas City Star.

BLAMES RAILROADS FOR FIRES.

Half of Adirondack Damage Due to Train Crews, Map Shows.

"Forest Fires in the Adirondacks in 1903" is the title of a pamphlet issued by the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks. It embodies the report of H. M. Suter, agent of the Bureau of Forestry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The pamphlet contains a map showing the burned districts, which indicates that "fully one-half of the fires are due to carelessness of engine crews of the New York Central, the New York and Ottawa, and the Chateaugay, a part of the Delaware and Hudson system." The society will send copies upon application at its offices in the Tribune Building.

Hammett Murder Suspect Freed.

Capt. Alexander Abrahamsen of the scow Flint, who was arrested on suspicion in connection with the death of Private James P. Hammett of the Eightieth Company of Coast Artillery, was discharged by Coroner O'Gorman of the Bronx yesterday, the evidence showing that he had nothing to do with the case. The soldier, who was found murdered in Westchester Creek, on July 28, had been seen in the neighborhood of Abrahamsen's boat.

TALKED BACK TO THE MAYOR.

Brooklynite Enlivens Hearing on New Bridge Traffic Plans.

Mayor McClellan gave a public hearing yesterday afternoon to a delegation of Brooklynites who object to the terms of the contract Bridge Commissioner Best has offered to the railroad companies on the Williamsburg Bridge. The main objections were that under the contract the railroad companies are not obliged to specify what if any cars will cross the bridge, and there is no provision compelling the companies to give transfers. Some of the speakers criticised the delay in the bridge, and one of them, A. B. W. Firmin, when asked by the Mayor if he was an engineer, replied that the Mayor had no business to ask a citizen how he made his living.

"If you want to know," Mr. Firmin said, "I am not an engineer, but a man does not have to be a shoemaker to know if his shoes fit."

Henry C. Wright of the Citizens' Association of Jamaica suggested that an elevated road be built across the bridge to extend across Manhattan.

"I wasted six weeks once," said the Mayor, "trying to convince the Rapid Transit Commission that was a good scheme, but I did not succeed. It would be impossible to make such a route without legislation."

"Then why don't you get the legislation?" demanded Mr. Wright.

"We may," replied the Mayor. "After Jan. 1 we may have a legislature and Executive who will listen to reason."

There was a cheer at this, but Mr. Wright did not cheer. He looked mournful and said:

"I am afraid the outlook is rather unfavorable if that is the only chance we have of relief."

"May we have your assurance that you will do the best you can for us?" asked W. Sugarman of the Brownsville Board of Trade after he had made an appeal for the residents there who cannot afford to pay 8 cents.

"You had that assurance when I took the oath of office," replied the Mayor. "It seems hardly necessary for me to repeat it."

NO MORE PART-TIME CLASSES.

Consolidation of Upper Grades Will Give Every Pupil a Seat.

A plan for eliminating part-time classes in the public schools will be put into operation throughout the city in a few weeks. The scheme leaves altogether out of consideration Mayor McClellan's letter to the Board of Education, and will consolidate the classes in the final two years of the elementary school course.

The congestion in the schools is confined to the lowest grades, while the highest classes are usually small. By centralizing these small higher classes in convenient schools in each borough it will be possible to place enough seats at the disposal of the younger children to accommodate all of them properly.

Supt. C. B. J. Snyder of the Building Bureau of the Department of Education has announced that there are 578,397 sittings in the school system. The registry in the schools this Fall is 568,232, while the largest actual attendance is 494,690. A comparison of the figures shows that there are 84,000 vacant seats in the city every school day, and that there would be 10,000 even if the attendance equaled the registry. The number of children on part time is 81,318.

In order to make it possible to utilize the central, or academic, schools under the plan the city will transport pupils from outlying districts. The Dowling bill, which passed the Legislature during the last session, empowers the Department of Education to make contracts with the car companies for the transportation of pupils, and a trial car has daily been carrying 100 children for half fare from Inwood along Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, in Manhattan, in the mornings and back at night.

SALOON KEEPER HAD ENEMIES.

Police Believe Clue in McNally Murder Case Promising.

Detectives of the Flushing Avenue Police Station and five Central Office men worked all day yesterday without solving the mysterious shooting of Frank McNally, the saloon keeper, in his apartments over the saloon at 104 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, early Wednesday morning. Late last night, however, Capt. Toole announced that he had a clue which he thought might be promising.

Michael Costelloe, an employe in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who used to live in the same house with McNally, but who now lives at 23 Adelphi Street, told the detectives a story which seems to have a close bearing on the murder. He said:

"About four months ago I was sitting in the back room of McNally's place talking to him, when a big, respectably dressed chap came in, and, shaking his fist under McNally's nose, said: 'You've broken up my home, and if I live long enough I'll get even with you. I'll fix you yet.'"

McNally did not reply to this threat, and went on with his work as if he had heard nothing. The man went out of the place, and Costelloe says that he has never seen him since. He furnished the police with a fair description of the man.

Another person looked for is a woman, about thirty years old, who frequently visited McNally's place in company with a girl about nine years old. The child attracted attention because of her ability as a performer on the piano. The woman always dressed in black and was tall and good looking.

The five bullet wounds in McNally's body were made by a revolver held very close to him, as his underclothing was powder scorched. It is supposed that he got the wound in his finger while trying to get the pistol away from his assailant.

RAID SURPRISED POLICEMEN.

Men from Headquarters Sent Up to Clean Out Alleged Bronx Poolroom.

In a raid on an alleged poolroom yesterday afternoon in the Bronx, made without the knowledge of Capt. Ferris of the Tremont Station and without the assistance of Inspector Albertson, Detective Sergeant Burke of Headquarters and three policemen arrested three men. The prisoners said they were George Davis, thirty-five years old, of 629 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Eugene Gorman, thirty years old, of 887 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Joseph McCabe, forty years old, of 1,647 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx.

The alleged poolroom was on the first floor in the rear of a saloon in Webster Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street. The police had no trouble getting in and stood around several minutes watching the men make bets. As a prearranged signal they told everybody they were under arrest. The crowd made for the windows and many of them escaped. The alleged manager, hatless and coatless, jumped from a window, and several shots failed to stop him. A telephone and various racing sheets and charts were seized.

CITY'S COLDEST SEPT. 22.

Temperature Down to 40—Open Cars Still a Reminder of Summer.

Yesterday was the coldest Sept. 22 the Weather Bureau in this city has ever recorded. New Yorkers awoke yesterday morning to find that the temperature had fallen from 51 degrees at midnight on Wednesday to 40 degrees at 6 o'clock. The air was frosty, and in the outlying districts the grass, trees, and fences showed the slightest suggestion of frost diamonds. Those who left for their places of business before the sun was well up found overcoats necessary for comfort. A slight wind from the north helped the cold.

In Manhattan and Brooklyn the railroad companies operated their open Summer cars just as though the thermometer hadn't taken a tumble. In Brooklyn the chief fault was found with the open elevated cars.

Convicted of Arson, May Get 20 Years.

Julius Hudell, twenty-seven years old, a car conductor, of 66 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was convicted of arson in the second degree before Recorder Goff in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday afternoon, and remanded until to-day for sentence. The limit for the crime is twenty years. Hudell was charged with setting fire to a tenement at 113 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street on May 31 last.

LOF BOUGHT A BLIND HORSE.

Found Out Afterward, for Cohen Didn't Think to Tell Him.

Trading horses seems to be a little beyond the successful ken of Joseph Lof of 278 Seventh Street. He was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with abandoning an animal for which he had paid $30 but a week ago to Samuel Cohen of 18 Essex Street, before whose door he left the beast after Cohen had refused to take it back as a gift.

Cohen in court asserted that his conduct in the matter had been honorable and above board, since at the time of the transaction Lof had not asked him whether the animal could see, and he had not, therefore, thought it necessary to say that the horse was totally blind or, in fact, to bring up the matter of eyesight at all.

"Have you been taking points from David Harum?" asked Magistrate Ommen.

"No, your Honor, I never heard of that gentleman," replied Cohen.

The blind horse, it was learned, succeeded one which was shot by an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who told the story in court. Lof bought that horse just a week before his trade with Cohen. Magistrate Ommen failed to see that any crime had been committed, and disposed of the case by advising that the horse be taken to the public pound.

Quit City Jobs to Teach School.

Three city jobs are vacant through the resignations of Register of Records in the Tenement House Department of William R. Patterson and John A. Murray and William Breckstone, clerks of the department. Mr. Patterson resigns from the $3,000 position to join the Faculty of the State University College, Iowa City, and the clerks their $1,050 jobs to become school teachers.

Dry Dock Plaintiff Still Missing.

The mysterious disappearance of Bernard Rice, the Buffalo traveling salesman who complained to the police that he had been drugged and robbed at the Dry Dock Hotel last Monday night, resulted in another postponement in the hearing of the case against Mrs. Rosie Hertz in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon. Magistrate Flammer set the hearing for to-morrow, and continued the case against Max Swarts, clerk in the hotel, who was arrested on the charge of conducting a disorderly house, until Monday.

HINDU GETS BEST OF IT.

Free Board While U. S. and Ship Owners Scrap Over Deporting Him.

The Barber Steamship Company and the United States Government are at odds over the disposal of a Hindu who appeared at Ellis Island six months ago, saying that he had deserted from the steamship Satsuma. He was ordered deported, and has since remained at the island because the steamship people would not take him back. They say he did not come over on the Satsuma. The Hindu calls himself Obdur Rahman.

It was in March that he applied to the immigration authorities for assistance. A few days later, when the Satsuma was about to sail, he was sent aboard. The Captain appealed to Barber & Co., his agents, who refused to take the Hindu.

Rahman was then taken back to Ellis Island, to remain until the ship should return. The authorities at Washington decided that he had been a sailor on the ship and ordered that the Satsuma take him back. The ship sailed again yesterday, and when the Hindu was taken aboard the Captain again refused to take him. He said the authorities had not proved their case, and refused to obey the orders from Washington. The Hindu was again returned to Ellis Island, where he must stay another six months before the ship returns.

De Witt Clinton Alumni to Hear Gulick.

A regular meeting of the De Witt Clinton High School Alumni Association will be held at the High School building, One Hundred and Second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

BATTLESHIP FLEET BREAKS UP.

Vessels Anchored Off Tompkinsville Receive Orders to Move.

The battleships in the North Atlantic fleet which arrived here last Sunday and anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island, received orders to move yesterday, breaking up the squadron which has been a source of interest to thousands and a source of revenue to the Staten Island boatmen. The Kearsarge passed up to the navy yard in the afternoon, where she went into drydock. The Maine received orders to go to Boston, and sailed away. The Missouri will go to Boston as soon as the Massachusetts, which is at target practice off Martha's Vineyard, returns. The Illinois, Massachusetts, and the Texas are the only vessels which have not finished their work.

The Illinois will receive orders when she arrives in a few days to go into drydock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Alabama leaves to-day for the League Island Navy Yard, where she will get an overhauling. Capt. Davis of the Alabama has been promoted to be Rear Admiral, and will raise his flag over the Second Division of the North Atlantic fleet. Capt. William H. Reeder will relieve him in command of the battleship.

Wallach's News

Col. Ave., 830, near 101st St. } Clothing, Hats, Furnishings.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. } Clothing, Hats, Furnishings.
W. 125th St., 246 Eighth Ave. } Hats, Furnishings.
Below 42d St. Bowery, 238-242 } Hats, Furnishings.

Open Evenings.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX Fall Line (Well Known, Well Made,) Clothing.

WELL-KNOWN.
Street Cars, Magazines, Newspapers,—have made these garments "Well Known" in pictures and by words.

WELL-MADE.
At Two of our Stores you can find these clothes and *see* for yourself.

Hand-tailored, Varied in Fabrics and Draped to the latest models.
Suits, $35, $30, $25, $22.50, $20, $18 and Overcoats, $50, 40, $35, $30, $25, down to **$15**

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey.
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th.
1359 BROADWAY, Near 38th.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON STREET.

Young's Hats

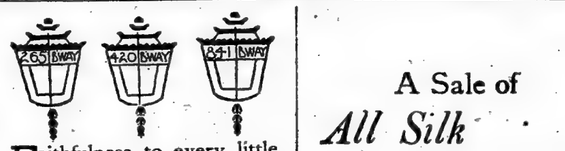
ONE BETTER MADE

It takes Seven Hat Stores, six of which are conveniently distributed in New York and the other in Brooklyn, to properly exhibit and supply our stanch wearers with Young's Hats. This means that many, many thousands know that $3 and $4 is enough for best.

WE cannot help but feel pleased over the many new customers we are making this season among Young Men. The preparations we made in the way of unusual styles and patterns are quite beyond anything we have attempted before.
The showing of the new Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits and Norfolk Suits with long trousers is now at its best.
The choicest things in Shirts, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings.
SMITH, GRAY & CO.

"Leading trumps."

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.



Faithfulness to every little detail of model; perfect taste in choosing patterns and texture; honest, masterly workmanship—these are chiefly responsible in the making of clothing, for that elusive but desirable quality called Style.

Fall Overcoats. Correct lengths, styles, materials. Up to $30.

Suits. Plain cloths, also mixtures of grays and brownish effects. Up to $40.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

A Sale of
All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch for Women;
in black, navy, red and green, handles of pearl and silver, gun-metal and silver caps, fine natural woods, plain and silver trimmed;

28-inch for Men;
fine natural woods;

$1.95 each, value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 1358 B'way. 132 3d Av.

If you still stick to a Summer suit you must have a light overcoat for morning, noon on the open cars, and night.

Every good sort of light overcoat.

$15 to $42.

If you're ready for a Fall suit, it's ready for you in a host of handsome patterns.

$16 to $38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St. Nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CLARA BLOODGOOD In Clyde Fitch's play. THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS

CRITERION The tre, 44th St. & B'way Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
W. H. CRANE BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. | Matinees Evenings at 8:10. | Saturdays, 2. ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.

HUDSON Theatre 44th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play LETTY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
MR. S. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
POPULAR PRICES WEDNESDAY MAT.

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS."

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's new play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S Comedy, TH

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and warmer, showers at night or Sunday; fresh south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,075. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904.---16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark.) TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

CAMPAIGN WORK KEEPS PARKER ANOTHER DAY

Candidate Considering Question of Speaking Dates.

PLAN FOR MEETING HERE

Manhattan Club Wants Him at Madison Square Garden—May Be Heard in Nearly All Doubtful States.

Contrary to his original plans, Judge Parker did not return to Esopus last night, but spent the evening conferring with his campaign managers. His engagement extended far into the night, and it may be late this afternoon or evening before he will leave the city.

One of the chief topics discussed yesterday was the question of the nominee taking the stump. Strong pressure is being exerted by the Judge's friends in the Manhattan Club to have him speak at a big meeting in Madison Square Garden early in October, which they want to make the opening of his speaking campaign. De Lancey Nicoll and District Attorney Jerome would probably be the other speakers. Justice Truax, the President, and Charles W. Dayton are the leading spirits in the movement.

It has been pointed out to the Judge that by speaking under the auspices of the Manhattan Club he would not be slighting Tammany, as the Wigwam is liberally represented in the organization. Senator Victor J. Dowling is one of the chief figures of the Campaign Committee of the club, which would have charge of the meeting. It is expected that Judge Parker will decide about the meeting by next week.

It was said confidently by Judge Parker's friends yesterday that he would make several speeches during the campaign. According to present plans, to which Judge Parker, it is said, has partly assented, two speeches will be made in New York City, one to open and the other to close his speaking campaign. Two speeches up the State are contemplated, one in Buffalo, and the other in Rochester, Syracuse, or Albany. A speech in Boston is being urged; another in Baltimore, one at some point in West Virginia, one in Louisville, one in Indianapolis, one in Chicago, one in Milwaukee, one in Minneapolis, one in St. Louis, and one each in Denver and Kansas City if the candidate can be persuaded to go so far West. Some definite announcement probably will be made when Judge Parker returns to the city next week.

Judge Parker was busy all day yesterday. A constant stream of visitors who had appointments called at his rooms in the Hoffman House. He had nothing to say further than the announcement through his secretary that he had come to confer with his managers.

In spite of his late hours the night before the Judge was up at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and took a stroll before breakfast. Unattended he walked down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, around the park, and then back to his hotel. He left the hotel by the side entrance and returned the same way, so that none saw him come or go save the hotel employes, and so far as is known he was not recognized on the street.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland spent much time with the candidate. The Senator is supposed to have been in Albany the night before discussing matters with Judge D Cady Herrick. While Senator Gorman was with Judge Parker, Col. Daniel S. Lamont arrived and the three were together for some time. Senator Gorman left at 3 o'clock, but Col. Lamont remained and took luncheon with the candidate in a private room. During the luncheon National Committeeman Daniel J. Campau of Michigan joined the party and remained for nearly an hour.

Prior to the coming of Senator Gorman Judge Parker saw Thomas F. Ryan, William S. Rodie, who has charge of the State Committee's up-State bureau; Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas, Herman Ridder, Chairman Taggart of the National Committee, Perry Belmont, National Committeeman Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin, Secretary Urey Woodson, and James Hamilton Lewis.

In the afternoon Judge Parker spent more than an hour with ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas and ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas. Col. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania and Senator Culberson also dropped in. These visitors were all prominent in the Bryan campaign and they said all of the Bryan men were working heart and soul for Judge Parker. Col. Guffey said he would be at National headquarters right along until the close of the campaign. Other visitors were Representatives John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and William S. Cowherd of Missouri.

William F. Sheehan called later in the afternoon and was followed by Senator McCarren and Borough President Littleton, who walked into the Hoffman House arm in arm. They spent an hour in Judge Parker's room.

Last evening early the Judge received a delegation of Germans introduced by Mr. Ridder. After this delegation Judge Parker, accompanied by Secretary McCausland, went to the Manhattan Club for dinner. Both ex-Senator Hill and Charles F. Murphy are expected in the city to-day to join the conferences.

MRS. MANSFIELD'S INJURY.

Her Husband, the Actor, Acknowledges Many Inquiries Made.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Richard Mansfield, who met with an accident while riding horseback Wednesday, is still suffering from its effects. The physicians expect to find that her injury is not a very serious one.

"Mrs. Mansfield is about the same," said Mr. Mansfield to-night. "I have received hundreds of letters and telegrams asking about her. I can't answer them now, but I want all my friends to know that I appreciate their kindness. We are hoping that my wife will be well before long."

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NINE SCHOOLGIRLS DROWNED.

Thirty Precipitated Into Cistern by Floor's Collapse in an Ohio School.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Nine school girls were suffocated in a cistern during the forenoon recess at the school at Pleasant Ridge, seven miles north of this city, and a score of others narrowly escaped death.

During the rest of the day this suburb was wild with mingled excitement, sorrow, and indignation, and to-night men and women, openly charging the calamity to official negligence, are making serious threats.

The building at Pleasant Ridge is used for a high school as well as for all lower departments. About thirty of the smaller girls were in one of the school buildings, when suddenly the floor gave way, precipitating them into the cistern, which is twelve feet deep and walled up with stone like a well.

There was in it four feet of water, and the children who fell in first were kept down by those struggling above them.

The Principal and other teachers rushed to the rescue, and they were soon reinforced by the entire population of the town, the Police and Fire Departments. In the meantime, James Smith, aged fourteen, one of the pupils, climbed to the roof of the schoolhouse and untied the flag, and by means of this impromptu rope several were rescued.

William J. Card, a merchant, of Cincinnati, had three daughters in the place, of whom Charmian, aged nine, and Fausta, eleven, lost their lives. Rotha, the twin sister of Fausta, narrowly escaped. The other victims were Lauretta Finke, thirteen, daughter of Henry Finke of the Schroth Packing Company, Cincinnati; Emma Steinkamp, thirteen, daughter of John Steinkamp; Amelia Hesse, nine, daughter of Herman D. Hesse, dairyman; Martha Buhr, eight, father dead, mother Ella Buhr; Edna Thee, ten, daughter of John Thee, blacksmith; Hazel Glover, aged eight, parents dead, lived with grandmother, Mrs. Wolf, and Lillian Witham, thirteen, daughter of W. A. Witham, a farmer.

BATTLE OVER A MISSIONARY.

War in Carolina Mountains Follows Woman's Lecture in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23.—News comes from Hudson, a little mountain village near Hickory, that Miss Pauline Abbott, a Presbyterian missionary, and her assistant, have fled from Hudson for their lives. Several persons were killed and a large number wounded as the result of a general battle among the mountaineers provoked by Miss Abbott's criticism of the mountain people in a public lecture she made in Ohio to raise money for her school.

She was quoted as saying that store-made clothes were a revelation to these mountain people; that the women spun and made all the clothing; that they had never heard of George Washington and had never seen a newspaper.

Miss Abbott little reckoned how deep the resentment was against her when she returned. When she realized it she told some of her neighbors that she had been the victim of a sensational newspaper reporter. A number took her part, and then a general battle followed.

Miss Abbott's army was led by Jim Bollinger. Two brothers named Lingle championed the other side. Bollinger's brother-in-law, Martin, was killed, half a dozen of his men were seriously wounded, and his army was put to flight and driven out of the community.

SUES FOR $50,000,000.

Mrs. Greenough Begins New Action Against H. H. Rogers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The $50,000,000 suit brought by Mrs. Elizabeth P. Greenough of New York against Henry H. Rogers was to-day withdrawn from court in its original form and another suit was substituted. The heirs of Charles Pratt are also defendants. The claim made is for the original sum of $50,000,000. Alfred Hemenway of Boston, counsel for Mr. Rogers, has accepted service of the writ in the new suit.

Mrs. Greenough is endeavoring to recover a quarter of a cent for every gallon of oil sold by the Standard Oil Company under a certain process. Years ago Mr. Greenough made an assignment of his patent and rights to Rogers and Pratt. It is alleged that Rogers and Pratt turned the rights over to the Standard Oil Company.

BOILER BURSTS; FOUR DEAD.

New Fireman's Blunder Causes Disastrous Explosion Near Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23.—The boiler in the gin department of the mammoth cotton mill, Erwing No. 3, at Dukes, on the Cape Fear and Northern Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Raleigh, exploded with terrific violence at 7:15 o'clock this morning, instantly killing four men and partially wrecking the engine room. The dead are Henry C. Fowler of Burlington, General Superintendent of the mills; Lee Hurst, fireman; H. G. Braswell, and George McLean, a negro. Henry Wall, also a negro, was fatally scalded.

From the best information obtainable it seems that the old fireman of the mill had just been discharged, and the new man had gotten up too much steam. The engine refused to work and the fireman went after the Superintendent. As they entered the engine room together there was a rending roar, and the men were blown to pieces.

When running at its full capacity the mill employs 1,000 people.

WIFE GETS $300,000 ESTATE.

Son Loses in Fight to Break David H. Barnet's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Judge Skinner in the Orphans' Court to-day signed an order directing the executors of the estate of David H. Barnet to turn over to the widow, Julia H. Barnet, the property, amounting to about $300,000, which was bequeathed to her in the will.

The case was brought before the court by the action of Frederick W. Barnet, son of the testator, who took exception to the terms of the will and filed a caveat. David H. Barnet, the testator, was formerly an Alderman. He died in 1892, leaving his entire estate to his wife, who was not the mother of Frederick Barnet, and who had been divorced from her furst husband prior to her marriage to Barnet, who had also been divorced from his first wife. It was generally understood that because of the son's determined advocacy of his mother's rights his father was likely to leave him little of his estate.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
has taken gold medals against all other brands.
—Adv.

WHERE WAS CUNNEEN? THE GOVERNOR ASKS

Says Attorney General Might Have Learned of Corruption.

ODELL BECOMES AGGRESSIVE

Offered to Resign, It's Said—Republicans Won't Let Him "Dignify" Charges—Will Reply, Though.

Gov. Odell last night issued a virtual challenge to his Democratic critics and those within his own party who have brought charges against him reflecting upon his personal integrity to produce proof of their accusations.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee was in session for nearly two hours in one of the parlors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon considering chiefly what course the commitee ought to take with respect to the charges made in the Democratic platform against the Governor-Chairman. After the meeting and after eating dinner the Governor-Chairman, smoking one of his big black cigars, walked over to a group of newspaper men who stood in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and said:

"A thought has occurred to me which I want to throw out to you gentlemen. If all the official corruption and perversion of public funds about which so much was said in the Democratic platform has been going on at Albany for the past four years, what has the Democratic Attorney General, Mr. Cunneen, been doing? He is a member of nearly all the State boards and has to pass on all bills put through the Legislature. Why has he not begun prosecutions if there is any truth in these charges we hear so much about?"

As the Governor-Chairman propounded these questions, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, stepped up and handed the Governor-Chairman a three-ring puzzle, the problem being how to separate the rings without forcing them apart.

"Just try it, and get your mind off politics," said Wakeman. Thus pressed, the Governor tried the puzzle, but, failing to do the trick after a few minutes' effort, gave it up. He was not soothed, either, but repeated his question as aggressively as ever.

The meeting of the Republican Executive Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was the first important conference held since the Republican State ticket was nominated. William Barnes presided, and the others present were Gov. Odell, George W. Dunn, Louis Stern, George W. Aldridge, Francis Hendricks, Michael J. Dady, John T. Mott, Louis F. Payn, William L. Ward, Charles H. Murray, William C. Warren, and Edward Lauterbach.

There was considerable discussion as to the best policy which the Republican State Committee could pursue with respect to the charges made in the Democratic State platform against the personaly integrity of Gov. Odell and the allegations of corruption in connection with the administration of State affairs during the last four years of Republican administration at Albany.

It is said that Gov. Odell informed the committee that he thought it would be beneath his dignity as Governor to undertake to answer the charges against his personal integrity. He is reported to have said that he regarded the impeachment of his personal honesty as mere mud slinging on the part of David B. Hill. If he were guilty of the charges made against him, he said, he would be absolutely unfit either to hold the position of Governor or to direct a campaign of his party, and he regarded such a suggestion as an insult which was unworthy of notice.

The committee is said to have agreed unanimously with the Governor that any attempt at self-justification on his part was uncalled for and would be unbecoming the dignity of his office. But at the same time it was the consensus of opinion that the charges could not be ignored. The prevailing belief was that the best policy which the committee could pursue in the campaign would be to have all the orators speaking under its direction give challenge to the Democrats to present proof of their grave accusations or stand convicted of slander. This decision met with the hearty indorsement of Gov. Odell, it was said. His own statement last night was regarded by the politicians at the Fifth Avenue as indicating that Gov. Odell has concluded to take the aggressive with respect to the accusations against him and make a demand for proof.

There was a report that during the meeting of the committee Gov. Odell had offered to resign either as Governor or as State Chairman if the committee thought he ought to do so. Gov. Odell was asked about this last night. He evaded a direct answer as to whether he had made such a proposal by saying:

"I do not intend to resign either place."

It was formally decided by the Executive Committee to open the State campaign in Brookln on the night of Oct. 12 with a big mass meeting and rally. All of the candidates on the State ticket will be present and Senator Chauncey M. Depew will be the chief orator. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will preside.

LADY CURZON A LITTLE BETTER.

But Her Condition Is Still Critical—Five Doctors at the Castle.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—It was announced this evening that there was a slight improvement in the condition of Lady Curzon of Kedleston. It is, however, still critical.

It was stated in the morning that Lady Curzon was a little better, and that her strength had been well maintained.

Five physicians are at Walmer Castle, and all of them were in attendance on Lady Curzon throughout Thursday night.

Lord Curzon's reappointment as Viceroy of India was gazetted to-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, her daughters, Daisy and Nannie, and her son, Joseph, arrived here to-day from Denver. Mrs. Leiter and her daughters will start for New York at once, and will there embark on the first fast liner for Europe in order to reach Lady Curzon's bedside in the shortest possible time.

Joseph Leiter said to-day it would be impossible for him to go abroad.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.—The greatest concern is felt here because of Lady Curzon's illness, and the bulletins regarding her condition are anxiously awaited.

Senator Knox Calls on the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, who is preparing an important speech to be delivered before the Business Men's League in Philadelphia Oct. 1, spent some time with the President to-day, and later was the guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at luncheon.

RECEIVER FOR DREAMLAND.

Announcement Made at Coney Island Resort—Long Line of Creditors.

Creditors of the Dreamland Amusement Company, who thought the last night of the season offered a good opportunity to collect their bills, gathered at the office of that resort on Coney Island last evening. They were informed that positively no bills would be paid at that time and that a receiver would be appointed for the concern on Monday, and that before him all bills would have to pass for purposes of auditing.

About forty creditors were in line at one time, their claims being mostly for supplies furnished the big show place, including paint, varnish, lumber, ironwork, &c. Great disappointment was expressed, but there were no signs of indignation.

Some lingered about the office until 1 o'clock this morning, when all of the lights had been extinguished save those in the office where a single official sat in the rather gloomy room and repeated his story of the coming receivership over and over again.

The Dreamland Amusement Company was incorporated two years ago under the laws of the State of New York. Ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds has been the President of the company and Patrick H. McCarren and other local political leaders of note held heavy interests.

One report last night had it that Mr. Reynolds had dropped out of the company. He could not be reached last night, however. Little surprise was expressed by those who heard the news, which did not spread so quickly as it might have, because all the island was engrossed in the closing Mardi Gras festival ceremonies.

FAVORS LIMITED MARRIAGES.

George Meredith Predicts System of Matrimony for Certain Periods.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A silly-season newspaper discussion of the marriage question has provoked a remarkable statement of opinion from George Meredith, the novelist, who, in an interview in The Daily Mail, welcomes free discussion of the subject, though, as he confesses, "everything that ought to be said has to be cut in half."

He predicts a change in the legal conditions of marriage and foreshadows a state of society permitting marriages for certain limited periods, the State enforcing a provision of money during that period to provide for and educate children, the Government possibly taking charge of this fund. Mr. Meredith says:

"There will be a devil of an uproar before such a change can be made. It will be a great shock; but look back and see what shocks there have been and what changes have nevertheless occurred in the marriage business in the past."

Mr. Meredith foresees great difficulty in English conservatism, notably revealed in criticism of America, "indicating the Englishman's persistency in regarding any new trait as a sign of disease. Yet," Mr. Meredith says, "it is a sign of health, and I am very glad if any words of mine can help air the subject."

WOMAN AERONAUT DROWNS.

Her Parachute Dropped Into a Lake, Holding Her Under Water.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, Kan., Sept. 23.—A balloon ascension and parachute leap here today resulted in the drowning of Mrs. S. B. Hendricks in the Rock Island Lake. At 6:30 this evening the ascension took place, the balloon drifting to the northeast.

When above the pond Mrs. Hendricks made the leap, thinking that she could swing the parachute away from the pond, but her efforts failed and she was buried under the parachute in twenty feet of water a hundred feet away from shore.

Several good swimmers plunged into the lake, and others in a boat attempted to tow her to the shore, but the body, entangled in the meshes of the cumbersome parachute, capsized the boat and nearly resulted in the drowning of one of the occupants.

A second boat succeeded in towing the parachute and the body to the shore. Four physicians worked over the lifeless form for two hours without avail.

RUSSIANS SNUB DON JAIME.

Tell Him to Stop Writing for Papers—Father Also Angry with Him.

VENICE, Sept. 23.—The report published in the United States that an attempt has been made to assassinate Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is without foundation.

The only news here in regard to Don Carlos is that he is having trouble with his son Don Jaime, who is with the Russian army in the Far East, and who is said to have written against Catholicism, which might have an effect upon the Carlist Party in Spain.

Don Carlos has also been informed that Don Jaime has been forbidden by the Russian authorities to write any more letters to the Italian press on the situation in the Far East.

Don Jaime has been distinguishing himself in various ways since he has been in the Far East. His prophecies of what the Russians were going to do to the Japanese surpassed the predictions of even the most sanguine officials in St. Petersburg, while his descriptions of Japanese atrocities caused a sensation for a time, although they received little credence even in the pro-Russian European newspapers.

According to his own account Don Jaime, after seeing dead Russian soldiers who had been mutilated by Japanese, drew up a proclamation, which he signed with his royal signature, imploring the Japanese to desist from such practices. This proclamation was left so that the Japanese could read it when the Russians advanced north with the enemy behind them.

Gen. Oku afterward made an explicit denial of Don Jaime's charges.

SAYS IRISH RACE IS DYING.

John E. Redmond Also Declares It Is Slipping from Its Moorings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—To an audience of his countrymen that filled every seat in the Auditorium, John E. Redmond, M. P., the Irish Nationalist leader, uttered this warning:

"Our race is slipping from its moorings—it is dying. If we are passive and inactive Ireland will cease to be the home of the Celt. There are more old men and little children and fewer young men and women in that island than in any other country on earth.

"The death of the race can only be warded off by acting in the living present. We must not neglect an opportunity."

JAPANESE CLOSING IN ON KUROPATKIN

Flanking Movement by Kuroki Northeast of Mukden.

FOUR ARMIES ARE ADVANCING

Now Said in St. Petersburg That the Russians May, After All, Evacuate the Manchurian Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 24.—Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphed yesterday that the Japanese had assumed the offensive from Bentsiaputze and that they were moving on Fu Pass. This is a village six miles northeast of Mukden, on the railroad from Mukden to the Fu-Shun mines. The railroad is a branch of the main line from Harbin to Port Arthur.

Fu Pass is near the right bank of the Hun River. The river at this point is shallow, and probably for this reason the locality has been selected by the Japanese for crossing.

If the Japanese succeed in gaining a foothold at Fu Pass, Gen. Kuropatkin's position at Mukden will be insecure, as the Japanese will be able to threaten the Russian line of communications. Fu Pass is only twenty miles north of Bentsiaputze, but at the present rate of progress the Japanese will probably occupy four or five days in traversing the distance.

The absence of detailed reports from the seat of war, despite the important character of events that are believed to be developing, leads to the supposition that Gen. Kuropatkin may, after all, not seriously contest the Japanese advance and that the long-expected battle at Mukden may turn out to be merely a rearguard action upon a large scale. In the dispatches received yesterday no mention was made of resistance to the Japanese advance.

The Russian force south of Mukden is believed to consist of only one army corps, which is acting as a rear guard and is not intended to offer serious resistance to the Japanese.

A dispatch received yesterday from Mukden gives details of the Japanese positions as follows:

Gen. Kuroki has concentrated one army with Bentsiaputze as its base, and his advance is pushing forward along the road leading to Fu-Shun and Fu Pass. The advance forces of the other two armies occupy the Yen-Tai Mines, and the village of Yen-Tai and Sandenu. The front of these three armies is protected by an outpost screen, which Chinese are not allowed to pass. A small Japanese detachment is moving along the left bank of the Liao River in order to protect junks Sing-Min-Tong is still held by the Cossacks.

The same dispatch reports that Chinese bandits are openly siding with the Japanese.

The weather at Mukden is rainy and windy, and cold has prematurely set in.

Russians Using Balloons.

MUKDEN, Sept. 23.—The Russians are using war balloons southeast of Mukden for the purpose of observing the movements of the Japanese in that direction. The line of outposts established by the Japanese is so effective that not even the Chinese have been able to penetrate it.

It is impossible, therefore, to say definitely how Marquis Oyama has disposed his forces. It is believed that Gen. Kuroki's army stretches from Pensihu to Bentsiaputze, and the armies of Gens. Oku and Nodzu from Yen-Tai, along the high road and railroad, to Shahepu, sixteen miles south of Mukden, while a fourth army is moving from Dziantchan across the Da Mountains. All these roads converge at Mukden.

Of the four armies, those of Oku and Nodzu are nearest Mukden, and their progress will have to be slackened in order to permit Kuroki and the flanking columns time to come up.

Meanwhile Oku and Nodzu have command of the railroad. Supplies of grain and ammunition are carried from Yen-Tai over heavy roads, and are exposed to capture by enterprising Cossack raiders.

There has been an improvement in the weather at Mukden, which is of great help to the Japanese.

The military authorities here continue to express the belief that a battle will be fought near Mukden within a few days, but the Chinese profess confidence that active hostilities are remote.

Japanese Report on Fights.

TOKIO, Sept. 23.—An official telegram reports that fights occurred at the towns of Tae-Ling and San-lung-Ku, sixty miles northeast of Liao-Yang, on Sept. 20. The dispatch says:

"Our detachment advanced through Heiniu-Chwang on Sept. 20 and attacked the enemy, consisting of one company of infantry, some cavalry, and a machine gun, stationed at Tae-Ling, and a battalion of infantry, 500 cavalry, six quick-firing and one machine gun, stationed at San-lung-Ku, which lies eight miles north of Tie-Ling.

"The Russians, who were driven off to the northward, left nineteen dead behind them. We captured some spoils. Our losses were very slight."

[This dispatch evidently refers to an engagement reported in the St. Petersburg dispatches as having occurred at Da Pass on Tuesday. Da Pass is to the eastward of Mukden on the road to Feng-wang-Cheng. Gen. Kuroki's right wing has been advancing along this road in an attempt to reach around the left flank of the Russian Army at Mukden.]

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 24.—The Morning Post thinks it is impossible precisely to locate the large Japanese force that is endeavoring to turn Gen. Kuropatkin's left because Ta-Ling, (Ta Pass,) which means literally "Great Pass," is a term applied to numerous ridges and passes in Manchuria.

The paper, however, supposes that Kuroki's immediate objective may be the coal mines of Fu-Shun, which must be south of the Hun River, because the prejudices of the people of Mukden are strongly against mining on the north bank of the river for fear of disturbing the sleeping dragon that is supposed to inhabit the range of mountains stretching eastward from Mukden toward Kirin.

In many cases of Asthma Piso's Cure will give relief that is almost equal to a cure. 25c. —Adv.

JAPANESE SEIZE BRITISH SHIP.

Stop Steamer Crusader in Tsugaru Strait and Take Her to Hakodate.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 24.—The correspondent at Kobe of The Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says that Japanese have stopped the British steamer Crusader in the Tsugaru Straits and have taken her to Hakodate.

AMERICAN STEAMER SEIZED.

Canadian Government Vessel Charges Poaching on Fisheries.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 23.—The American steamer Alert of Bellingham and two large scows, one of them loaded with salmon and $1,000 worth of nets, were seized by the Ruth, a Dominion Government fisheries protection steamer. The value of the property seized is about $15,000.

The authorities allege that the American boat was poaching on fisheries 125 miles from the American boundary. The seized steamer has been brought into this port.

BIG ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Spectacle Last Night the Finest Witnessed in Ten Years.

NAPLES, Sept. 23.—Vesuvius is becoming very active.

The crust around the crater has broken away and produced magnificent flurries of redhot ashes and sparks of fire, which rise occasionally in immense columns to a height of 700 feet. They are accompanied by loud detonations and slight earthquakes, the sound resembling a bombardment by artillery.

The eruption to-night was the most spectacular witnessed in the last ten years. A great stream of lava was discharged, threatening wide destruction.

The spectacle was witnessed by thousands of awe-struck people.

BOUND TO WIN A RACE.

James Farley Not Deterred by Hurts in Two Accidents at Malone.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 23.—James Farley, the much-talked-of strike breaker, had two narrow escapes from serious injury at the Malone Fair races to-day. In the second heat of the 2:10 pace race he collided with Marchwood. The sulkys were wrecked. Farley, with great presence of mind, jumped to the back of his horse, Cyclone, but was unable to hold on and was thrown head first to the track.

He was picked up and was able to enter the next race, in which, however, his horse took a header and Farley was more or less injured. Notwithstanding this he drove another of his string, Redline, to victory in the 2:25 trot, which was next on the card.

WOMAN WITH A WHIP.

Attacked Young Woman at Restaurant Door—No Police.

A young woman came out of the Pabst Palm Garden on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. A woman with a whip was evidently waiting for her on the sidewalk. As soon as the young woman made her appearance in the doorway, the other one walked up to her, pulling a rawhide from under her jacket.

"You stole my husband; now take that, and that, and that, and that, and that." Each "that" was accompanied with a smart crack of the whip, and the whipper did not seem to car whether the blows fell upon the face of her victim or not.

The women were parted finally by a man who came from the restaurant. He seized the beaten woman by the arm and put her into an automobile. In doing so he received several slashes of the whip himself.

The woman with the whip remained on the sidewalk for a couple of minutes, exhausted by her labors. She left without divulging her identity. No policeman was near.

DEPEW CRACKS A NEW JOKE.

Tells Story on Himself in Connection with Cobleskill Political Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The fact that Senator Depew has a brand new joke was disclosed by him to a number of friends who accompanied him from Oneonta to Afton on his private car yesterday. During Senator Depew's last speaking trip over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad he was greeted by a large unsympathetic crowd at Cobleskill, and when he was conveyed to the Town Hall and attempted to address the gathering he was rudely interrupted. In referring to the incident yesterday Senator Depew said:

"I think I offended the crowd at Cobleskill on that occasion by saying to them during the brief interval that I could make my voice heard that they were trying to interfere with free speech and that they were using the same weapon that Samson used against the Philistines.

"'That's a lie!' shouted one man in the crowd; 'it wasn't Samson; it was Schley.'"

$90,000 ON NEW YORK RESULT.

Offered at Evens on Roosevelt—$2,000 More at Hoffman House.

R. F. Wilson of 35 Broad Street circulated the following announcement on the curb yesterday:

Representing a business man who does not care to make a bet, but who believes that New York will cast its Electoral vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, I offer $90,000 even that the Republican Electors for the State of New York will be elected.

There were no changes in the odds yesterday. Money on the National election was wagered at 10 to 4, at which figures $2,000 were placed. W. C. Neefus and Bunnel, Buchanan & Co. took the Roosevelt end, and A. Sartorius & Co. and J. J. Judge put up the Parker money. There was more money on Parker at these odds, but the other side insisted on 2 to 1.

Frank C. Mulcahy, clerk at the Hoffman House, has a commission of $2,000, which he offered last night at evens that Roosevelt would carry New York. He also has a second commission which he offered of a like sum to be wagered against $1,000 that Roosevelt would be elected President. Neither was covered during the evening.

Mormons After Land in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 23.—Bishop W. W. Cluff of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake has arrived in Mexico, charged with the mission of purchasing large tracts of land upon which Mormon colonies will be established. He will examine lands situated in the southern part of that country. Several thousand Mormons will be sent from the United States.

GRAND ASSAULT BEGUN AROUND PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Army Launched at Forts; Desperate Fighting.

BIG FLEET AIDS THE ATTACK.

Rain of Shell Upon the Garrison—Message Reaches the Czar—Fortress's Fall Feared.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 24.—The Matin's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"Telegrams of which the General Staff has as yet no knowledge reached the Emperor at 4 o'clock this morning. I can affirm that they concern Port Arthur, regarding which place the greatest anxiety prevails at Court.

"The Japanese are now engaged in a general assault, which is more furious than its predecessors, attacking the town on three sides simultaneously and employing their whole forces, being determined to finish the business.

Russian mines blew up whole battalions.

"Gen. Fock especially distinguished himself, directing the fire from the wall, which the Japanese reached after indescribable massacre.

"The whole of Admiral Togo's and Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadrons are aiding the struggle, which, it is feared here, will be final.

The besieged forces are fighting as in a furnace. A perfect storm of shell is falling on the town, port, and fortress from the whole hill and roadstead.

"Gen. Stoessel is going from fort to fort, encouraging the defenders in their desperate efforts.

"In St. Petersburg the tragic event, which perhaps will terminate by a glorious fall of Port Arthur, is wholly unknown. At Court hope has not yet been entirely abandoned."

TSING-TAU, Sept. 23.—A Russian naval officer here has received official advices that cholera has appeared at Port Arthur.

Up to Sept. 19 there were only a few cases, but there were grave fears that the disease would become epidemic.

ATTACHE PRAISES JAPANESE.

Nicholson Says Foreigners Have Been Treated with Great Courtesy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 23.—Gen. Sir William Nicholson, (one of the British attachés with the Japanese Army in the field,) who has returned to Japan owing to sickness, emphatically denies the stories of illiberal treatment of foreign military attachés by the Japanese Staff.

Sir William declares that it would have been impossible to show greater courtesy, to have granted larger facilities, or to have reposed fuller confidence.

Gen. Nicholson expresses the highest appreciation of the skill of the Russian military engineers. He considers the capture by the Japanese of the Liao-Yang intrenchments an extraordinary feat of arms.

COAL ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND.

Russia Adheres to Her Original Position—Concession on Food Only.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—The present status of the negotiations between Russia and the United States and Great Britain concerning contraband of war is that foodstuffs alone have been formally declared conditional contraband.

Russia has notified Great Britain that she has no intention of departing from her original view that coal is absolute contraband. At the same time, it is understood that Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has given to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, a verbal assurance of Russia's desire to apply the rule with the greatest leniency. The same assurance applies to all articles of dual use enumerated in Article VI. of Russia's declaration on contraband.

The report that the commission appointed to consider the question of contraband held an extraordinary meeting yesterday and declared cotton, coal, and iron to be contraband, as announced by a news agency in London yesterday, is incorrect. The commission has not held a session since the departure of Prof. de Martens, its President, for Edinburgh, to attend the meeting of the Institute of International Law.

RUSSIAN RESERVISTS FLEE.

Many Jews at Odessa Fail to Respond to Call to Colors.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—It is now said that the disturbances which occurred at Odessa last week were not anti-Jewish, but anti-military, and that they were caused by the Reserve men, who, it is alleged, refused to go to the Far East.

A detachment of regular troops sent to suppress the disturbances is said to have refused to obey orders.

Fifty per cent. of the Jewish Reserve men at Odessa have eluded the call to the colors by going abroad or transferring their domicile to neighboring provinces where there is no mobilization. The total number of Reserve men called out in the Odessa City district was 17,000, of whom 4,000 Jews and 800 Christians did not respond. The places of the missing Jews have been filled up by Christians.

The mobilization led to rioting at Bielostokoff. About 125 drunken Reservists wrecked a few wineshops and then

private residences. The rioters were arrested without bloodshed.

A slight Jewish riot is reported to have occurred at Shpola, Province of Kieff. The details have not yet been received.

BRITISH SHIPS DOG RAIDER?

Two Cruisers Arrive at Las Palmas, Where the Terek Put In.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Sept. 23.—The British cruisers St. George and Brilliant arrived here and anchored this morning.

The Russian cruiser Terek, which began coaling here yesterday, but was ordered to leave Las Palmas, following instructions received from Madrid, sailed at noon today. Her destination is not known.

A Las Palmas dispatch, dated Sept. 22, said that the Terek, which had been stopping British vessels in the vicinity of Gibraltar, had begun coaling there, but that, on instructions received from Madrid, she had been ordered to leave Las Palmas.

Her commander replied that he was unable to put to sea, owing, to his vessel's engines needing repairs. The cruiser, however, was forbidden to take on board any more coal or any water or stores.

VOLUNTEER RAIDERS' RETURN.

The Petersburg and Smolensk Passing Through the Suez Canal.

SUEZ, Sept. 23.—The Russian auxiliary cruisers Petersburg and Smolensk arrived here to-day.

The two cruisers subsequently entered the canal, bound for Port Said, after receiving a communication from the Russian Consul.

The Petersburg and the Smolensk are the Russian vessels which were met Sept. 6 within the three-mile limit of Zanzibar by the British cruiser Forte, which transmitted to them the orders of the Russian Government to cease interfering with neutral commerce.

Denies That Gen. Stoessel Is a Jew.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—Reports in the foreign press that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, is of Jewish descent are denied by his niece, residing in St. Petersburg. Gen. Stoessel's grandfather was a Lutheran, a General in the Russian army, and played a conspicuous part in repelling the Napoleonic invasion. His father was converted to orthodoxy and also served in the army.

Japan Welcomes Tibet Treaty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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TOKIO, Sept. 23.—The Japanese press regards the British success in Tibet as a new guarantee of the security of China against Russian aggression and as an extension of the policy of the open door.

HAS FATHER-IN-LAW ARRESTED.

Now Must Pay Prisoner's Board Till Court in Greenwich Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—Charles Pugsley, an evangelist, was arrested to-day in an action for damages to the extent of $2,000 for injuries inflicted upon his son-in-law, Thomas Wilson, last month, when a family row took place over stories circulated concerning Pugsley's son.

Pugsley kicked his son-in-law all over the floor and fled to Nebraska, believing that he had killed him, as he came near doing. When he found out that Wilson was alive, he returned and was fined $35, although the Judge said he would have sent him to jail but for his large family.

Now that Pugsley's body is attached, he must be kept at the expense of Wilson until court opens on Oct. 4, and if Pugsley takes the poor debtor's oath, as it is believed he will, Wilson will be still further out of pocket. Pugsley's keeper, who is Constable Mitchell, says he will present Pugsley with the money he receives from Wilson as bondsman for the board.

NAIL VICTIM TO TABLE.

Chatham Square Roughs Drug Stableman and Fasten Him Down.

Patrick Monoghan, thirty years old, a stableman of 1,085 Second Avenue, walked into the reception room at Bellevue Hospital last night in a critical condition. He told a remarkable story of having been nailed to a table in the rear room of a saloon in Chinatown, and the hospital authorities believe his story is true. Capt. McHale, the night Superintendent of the hospital, notified the police, and they have started an investigation.

Monoghan said he was at Chatham Square and the Bowery about midnight Thursday, when he met five or six young men. One of them proposed that they have a drink. He says they went into the rear room of a neighboring saloon, and a round of drinks was ordered. He took whisky, and remembered nothing until he awoke in a roughly furnished room several hours later and found himself fastened to a table. A horseshoe nail had been driven through the calf of his leg and through the table. Monoghan tugged at the nail, and found it to be very tight. He was near the edge of the table, and, reaching his arm under, found that it had been clinched on the under side. Monoghan was still in a semi-stupor, but managed to draw the nail out of the table and release himself. The nail was still bent, and he was afraid to remove it from the flesh. When he appeared at the hospital it was still in his leg, but a hospital physician removed it without difficulty. Later Monoghan told the hospital authorities that the gang had stolen from him a silver watch and $20 in bills. He does not remember the exact location of the place where he woke up.

ADVERTISING MEN'S DINNER.

Publicity's Works and Needs Pointed Out by Speakers.

The Board of Directors of the International Advertising Association, men who in themselves control the annual expenditure of $25,000,000 for the achieving of publicity and promotion, last night held their first annual dinner at the Manhattan Hotel.

The object of the organization is the fostering of the advertisers' interests throughout the world, the reformation of abuses, the prevention of waste in the advertising methods, and the common advancement of the advertising profession by co-operative and protective measures.

Charles Arthur Carlisle of South Bend, Ind., President of the association, acted as toastmaster.

"We gather here to-night," he said, "as history makers, as the forerunners of the mediums of international publicity and promotion, by which American commerce is to advance to greater fields of activity. Advertising has been a potent factor in making America what it is. As the mouthpiece of the National Association of manufacturers we will be on the firing line."

Among the speakers were Philip A. Conne, Ben D. Hampton, who spoke for "Trademark Laws That Mean Something"; James L. Stewart, James Gibson, who suggested the establishment of a parcels post; Herman Ridder, J. Adams Thayer, Lucien Swift, James McManus, Mr. Fredericks, and Barron G. Collier.

The association will meet in convention in St. Louis on Oct. 4, 5, and 6. Its officers are: President—Charles Arthur Carlisle; First Vice President—W. C. Steigers, St. Louis; Second Vice President—C. H. Brampton, Chicago; Third Vice President—Barney Link, Brooklyn; Treasurer—E. J. Ridgway, New York; Secretary—Barron G. Collier, New York; Assistant Secretary—Edwin J. Seward, Worcester, Mass.

REPUBLICAN SQUEEZE OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Secretary Woodson Has Letter Sent to Kentucky Man.

STATUTE IGNORED OR EVADED

Kentucky Republican "Expected" $70 in His Letter—The Free Delivery Men Asked to Help.

According to Secretary Urey Woodson of the Democratic National Committee, the Republican Party managers in Kentucky are deliberately violating the orders of the Federal Civil Service Commission, as well as the provisions of the Federal civil service act in assessing postal clerks and other employes of the rural free delivery system.

Secretary Woodson says that letters asking for money are being sent to the employes of the rural free delivery department of Kentucky by the Republican State Campaign Committee. He says he has one of the letters in his possession, and that it is written on official letterheads of the committee of which Richard P. Ernst is Chairman. George W. Long is given as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the State Committee. According to Mr. Woodson, the letter is under date of Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29, and is as follows:

"By special arrangement the National Committee permits this committee to receive and retain all contributions which friends of the Republican Party in Kentucky may wish to make. The list of contributors, with the amounts given, will be forwarded to Mr. Cortelyou, to be filed with the records of the National Committee.

"The position you hold in the party shows your active interest in its principles and policies and your desire for its success. We therefore confidently expect aid from you and hope to receive a liberal contribution for the legitimate purpose only of paying the expenses of our organization, speakers, and the distribution of literature. We trust your contribution will not be less than $70.

"The arrogant trusts which began to exert a depressing influence on legitimate business during Mr. Cleveland's Administration and whose unlawful encroachments have been checked by the strong hand of President Roosevelt, now seeing that Mr. Cleveland's faction of the Democratic Party is in control, and knowing their friendly interests, have joined forces with them in an effort to punish President Roosevelt and the Republican Party for standing for the rights of the people. It is even boasted of as a virtue by Democratic papers that Judge Parker will have a campaign fund of five million dollars, subscribed nominally by these trusts, but finally to be squeezed from the people.

"A prompt response is respectfully requested. Very truly,

"G. W. LONG."

Mr. Woodson also gave out a copy of a communication which he says was addressed to the heads of all Government departments on Aug. 25 by President John C. Black of the Civil Service Commission. In this letter the President says the Civil Service Commission requests that heads of departments forward to all nominating and appointing officials in the Government service copies of a circular "warning against political assessments and partisan activity of office holders," directing such officers to post the circulars in conspicuous places in their offices.

President Black's circular contained a copy of the civil service act of Jan. 16, 1883, making political assessments of Federal officers and employes a misdemeanor. It provides that no person in the Government service is obliged to contribute to any political fund or to render any political service.

FAIRBANKS IN CHICAGO.

Secretary Shaw There, Too, Pleased with Outlook in West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Senator Fairbanks arrived in Chicago to-day on his way to the Pacific Coast. He spent the day in conference with Republican leaders in this city preparatory to starting on his Western tour to-night.

Secretary Shaw arrived from the West during the day and left later for Indiana in extension of his campaign tour. He speaks confidently of Republican prospects in the West.

HIGGINS WILL SPEAK.

Advised to Stump State — Republican Orators Swarm Here.

Lieut. Gov. Higgins, the Republican nominee for Governor, returned to the city last night. He denied the report that he had decided to make no speeches in the campaign. James S. Whipple, the Secretary of the Senate, who was one of the managers of the campaign for Mr. Higgins at Saratoga, said last night that his advice to Mr. Higgins would be to stump the State.

"If he will take my advice," said Mr. Whipple, "Mr. Higgins will go into every county of the State. I believe he has much to gain by showing himself to the people and giving them some of those plain business talks of which he is capable. My suggestion to the State Committee will be that Mr. Higgins, M. Linn Bruce, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and Job Hedges be sent through the State together. They would make a well-balanced trio."

The announcement of some important Republican meetings was made last night. There will be a big meeting in Brooklyn on Oct. 24, which will be addressed by Secretary of War Taft. Other dates which have been made for Secretary Taft in the State are: Oct. 27, Syracuse; Oct. 28, Rochester; Oct. 29, Buffalo. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, will speak in Oswego on Oct. 10, in Ogdensburg on Oct. 11, and in Watertown on Oct. 12. Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will speak at Syracuse on Oct. 6. At the same meeting John Barrett, Minister to Panama, will be a speaker.

Job E. Hedges is to be the principal speaker at a meeting to be held in Princeton, N. J., Oct. 15.

The bringing of so many orators of National prominence into this State by the Republicans is causing a good deal of comment.

JERSEY MAY HEAR CLEVELAND.

Member Republican Committee Comes Out for Democratic Ticket.

Announcement that was said to be authoritative was made yesterday by friends of Charles C. Black, the Democratic candidate for Governor in New Jersey, that ex-President Grover Cleveland had agreed to make two speeches for the National and State tickets in New Jersey next month. The places and dates are yet to be arranged.

Hudson County Republicans are much surprised at John A. Landrine's public advocacy of the election of Mr. Black. Mr. Landrine is a member of the Republican County Committee, and was a delegate to the State Convention that last week named ex-Senator Stokes for Governor. An attempt will be made to expel him from the County Committee at its meeting next week.

State Republicans are also criticising the telegram of congratulation sent to Mr. Black by First Assistant Postmaster General William M. Johnson of Bergen County, in which he expressed regret that his political affiliations would prevent him from voting for Mr. Black, but declaring his belief that "the State will be safe" in Mr. Black's hands. Mr. Johnson presided at the convention that put Mr. Stokes in nomination.

MILES TO SPEAK FOR PARKER.

Chairman Taggart Arranging Six Weeks' Lively Campaigning.

Chairman Taggart of the Democratic Committee is completing arrangements for a whirlwind speaking campaign in the six weeks before election day. When ex-Senator Hill comes to town to-day his speaking dates will be arranged. He will be heard in West Virginia and probably Indiana, besides his appointments in this State.

Senator Culberson of Texas will speak in Baltimore on Sept. 28 and will spend most of October in West Virginia and Indiana.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, was a visitor at headquarters yesterday, and upon leaving announced that he would make several speeches. He would dwell, he said, on two subjects chiefly—the Philippines and the General Army Staff.

"We lowered the flag when it floated over the palace of the Montezumas in Mexico, and with honor," he said, "and we lowered the flag in Cuba, and that was not with any dishonor. The same can be done in the Philippines."

Gen. Miles said he would oppose the establishment of the General Army Staff on the ground that it is not capable of doing the work mapped out for the Commanding General under the former system.

GOV. DURBIN SEES TAGGART.

Indiana Republican Causes Shock at Democratic Headquarters.

There was something of a flurry at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday when Gov. Durbin of Indiana walked in. The Governor is a close personal friend of Chairman Taggart and called on him.

"Well, Durbin, have you come into our fold?" asked Mr. Taggart.

"Just ran in to look you over, Tom," he said, "and not to discuss the situation in Indiana while I am here. Down at Republican Headquarters I told the people that you could not win in Indiana."

QUIET ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS

Brooklyn Republicans Nominate in Nineteen Districts—One Italian Running.

The Republicans named candidates for the Assembly in nineteen of the twenty-one Assembly Districts of Kings County last night. In two districts the making of nominations was deferred. The conventions, for the most part, were not marked by any unusual excitement or incident, there being but few contests for places on the ticket, and none of these important ones. A nomination which was taken as indicating that the Italian-born citizen was coming to the front in politics in Brooklyn was that of Gaetano Parisi in the Second District.

There is a comparatively large Italian vote in this district, which Parisi will hustle to land in the hope of overcoming the big Democratic majority. Assemblyman Jacob D. Remsen, against whose renomination it was expected a hard fight would be made in the Eighteenth District, won out without great difficulty.

The candidates, by districts, are as follows:

RENOMINATED.

*1st—Thomas O'Neill.	11th—Chas. H. Wight.
2d—Gaetano Parisi.	12th—Oscar Thonet.
3d—A. Varrelmann.	13th—Samuel J. Palmer.
4th—Charles H. Cotton.	14th—William Shelton.
5th—Otto C. Foulker.	15th—William L. Hartz.
6th—John H. Waite.	*16th—Richard C. Perry.
7th—Adjourned.	*17th—Edw. C. Dowling.
8th—Adjourned.	*18th—Jacob D. Remsen.
9th—Geo. W. Harris.	19th—Lester Williams.
10th—Chas. F. Murphy.	20th—Dr. W. H. Pendry.
*Renominated.	21st—C. H. Francisco.

SCIENTISTS VISIT EDISON.

Distinguished Foreigners of World's Fair Party Inspect Inventor's Laboratory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, yesterday afternoon entertained about one hundred representative electrical engineers and scientists of Great Britain at his laboratory in West Orange. Accompanying the Britons were several members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

One of the most interested visitors was the Hon. M. Hayashi of Tokio, Japan, a son of Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to England. Assisting Mr. Edison in receiving were Mrs. John R. Schermerhorn, Miss Edith Edison, a niece of the inventor, and Mrs. Walter S. Mallory. A light lunch was served before the party returned to New York.

SAYS CASSIDY IGNORED COURT.

Lawyer Gets Queens Borough President Summoned for Contempt.

President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens will be asked to appear before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, in a few days, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Isaac G. Darrin appeared before Justice Maddox yesterday and said that as the attorney for George B. Clay, a real estate dealer, of 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, he had recently obtained an order from the court, directing President Cassidy to have a lunch wagon removed from in front of Clay's premises. Mr. Cassidy, it was asserted, declined to pay any attention to the order, and since it was served Clay has received orders from the Street Cleaning Department to fence in a number of lots owned by him and his customers.

After hearing this, Justice Maddox ordered Mr. Darrin to proceed against the Borough President for contempt.

CARRUTHERS GOULD'S LETTER.

Leading English Caricaturist to Write and Draw for The New York Times.

Beginning to-morrow, Francis Carruthers Gould will contribute a weekly letter, illustrated in his own inimitable style, to THE NEW YORK TIMES. He has never before been engaged by an American newspaper.

Carruthers Gould, as he is generally known, is more than a caricaturist, more, even, than the leading caricaturist of England; he is a political force. It is recognized in England that his influence counts enormously; that he is at least as valuable as an orator of the first magnitude. He is never malicious, and even the statesmen whom he attacks can smile at his cartoons, but his genius for expressing a political situation in a few pencil lines is unequaled in Europe.

He is an opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist policy, and the free traders have reproduced his cartoons in The Westminster Gazette by the million, and have circulated them throughout the United Kingdom. If Chamberlain falls, Harcourt and Campbell-Bannerman will have done much to defeat him, but Carruthers Gould will have done more. The leaders of the Anti-Protectionist Party themselves realize this, and recently they paid Mr. Gould the unique compliment of a dinner in his honor, at which speeches were made expressing the gratitude of the free traders for his work.

Mr. Gould is a cartoonist because his genius had to express itself. For twenty years he was a member of the London Stock Exchange, amusing himself by drawing caricatures of brokers for private circulation, but he could not hide his light under a bushel, and at last he accepted an offer to contribute sketches to a newspaper. He was a constant contributor to The Pall Mall Gazette till W. W. Astor bought it, and since then has been employed by The Westminster Gazette.

MUKDEN, THE MOST SACRED CITY OF CHINA.

Pictures and descriptions of the capital of Manchuria, where the Russians and Japanese are preparing to fight their next great battle. In The Sunday Times.

SHEPARD AND MURPHY SEE JUSTICE HERRICK

Each Expresses His Satisfaction with the Ticket.

FRIENDS DEFEND NOMINEE

Deny That He Has Been Active in Politics Since His Accession to the Supreme Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 23.—Justice Herrick's callers to-day included Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, although these two men did not meet. Mr. Shepard and Judge Herrick have known each other for many years, and their meeting was very cordial. Mr. Shepard had been to his Summer home, at Lake George, and is on his way to New York City. Subsequently Mr. Shepard said:

"I congratulated Judge Herrick on his nomination and expressed my satisfaction at the result of the Democratic State Convention. The delegates could have done no better. They have nominated Judge Herrick, who is thoroughly equipped to undertake the administration of State affairs, and who, if elected, will perform his duty to the people of the State faithfully and intelligently. I believe that Democracy will be victorious in this campaign; that Judge Herrick will be the next Governor of New York, and that the Electoral vote of the Empire State will be given to Judge Parker."

"Do you propose to make any more speeches this campaign?" was asked.

"Oh, yes," responded Mr. Shepard, enthusiastically. "I shall do all in my power to benefit the candidacy of Judge Parker and Judge Herrick, and shall undoubtedly make a number of speeches in New York State."

Charles F. Murphy was accompanied to Albany by Senator Victor J. Dowling, John B. McDonald, John Doyle, and Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg and New York City. The party came from Saratoga.

"We were resting out," said Mr. Murphy while he was at luncheon, "and now that everything is settled so far as the State candidates are concerned, we are going back to New York to begin work, first on registration and later to get out the largest vote possible for Parker and Herrick."

"You are satisfied with what you accomplished at Saratoga?"

"Perfectly," responded Mr. Murphy, smilingly. "Everything is lovely, and we will elect the Democratic ticket in November. The nomination of D. Cady Herrick was made by a united Democracy and makes harmony absolute and certain. The ticket nominated is high class from top to bottom, and will appeal to Democrats generally as well as to invite the support of young men. Francis Burton Harrison is one of New York City's most promising young statesmen, and his selection as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor gives great strength to the Democratic ticket. There is plenty of hard work ahead for the Democracy, and the leaders must buckle down to it immediately. There is no time to waste flattering ourselves on what we have done thus far. What is done from now on is what will count on the 8th of November."

In Judge Herrick's mail this morning came his letter, which pleased its recipient very much:

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1904.

Hon. D. Cady Herrick, nominee for Governor:

My Dear Sir: Congratulations. May you make a better Governor of New York than Ohio has.

Good for the Herricks.

I am the only Democratic Herrick in Ohio, except my son. I served as a Democrat in the Ohio Senate. Please accept my heartiest good wishes for yourself and family and success at the polls. Very truly yours, J. F. HERRICK.

Justice Herrick's friends here resent the charge that he has been active in politics since he went upon the Supreme Court bench. They say that Justice Herrick has not made a political speech in thirteen years, and has never conducted a political campaign, presided over a political gathering, or gone as a delegate to any convention. It is recalled that when he was elected Supreme Court Justice he made a speech to a party of serenaders as the successful candidate, and said then: "This is my last political speech." That he meant it is shown, his friends say, by an unblemished record of thirteen years.

He has even been so careful, they say, that when his old friends and political associates came to him with any political proposition which might have a termination in the courts he has declined to discuss it or give advice. That he has talked with his old political friends about politics, and when asked for his advice given it as friend to friend, is true, they admit, but they deny that he has at any time or under any circumstances directed a local or general political campaign since he went upon the bench.

Justice Herrick will preside at the opening of the court term to-morrow and will settle down to the disposition of all the cases before him, which fairly cover a big desk in his office. Justice Herrick is determined to do this that no litigant whose case has reached him may be obliged to submit to delay and prepare his case all over again, because of the fact that the Justice has been made the nominee of his party for Governor. He has not been informed of the date when he will be formally notified of his nomination, and he does not intend to go to New York or elsewhere until his office work is cleared off so that he can resign from the bench.

Charles F. Murphy, accompanied by Senator Victor J. Dowling and Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, is expected in the city this morning. All three have been resting at Saratoga since the State Convention. It was learned here last night that one of Mr. Murphy's objects in visiting Justice Herrick yesterday was to talk over the Brooklyn situation with the Judge and secure assurances that, as Governor, he would not take sides for or against Senator McCarren. He also wanted to see when Judge Herrick could come to New York to speak at a ratification meeting in Tammany Hall. The Wigwam will hold a general ratification of the entire ticket during the first week in October, if that time shall be satisfactory to the Gubernatorial candidate.

GROUT STILL IN POLITICS.

Controller Only Said He Wouldn't Have Present Office Again.

Controller Grout declared last night that the reports of his intention to retire from politics were absolutely untrue. He said:

"I never stated I was going to retire from politics, although I did say I would retire from the office of Controller at the close of my present term. I always shall take an active interest in politics as I always have done in the past, and I have promised to take the stump in the present campaign."

While the Controller was at the Hoffman House last night he met John B. Stanchfield, another defeated candidate for Governor. The two went into the café and sat down. Pretty soon along came William F. Sheehan, who more than any other man had blocked both the Stanchfield and the Grout booms. Mr. Sheehan looked at them a second and then walked over and shook hands.

Controller Grout will speak at the Claremont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, on Saturday night, when the State campaign in Brooklyn will be opened. John Sharpe Williams will also speak.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SHORT LINE TO THE

GREATEST WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEXT COACH EXCURSION

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

ROUND TRIP $20 FROM NEW YORK

PROPORTIONATE RATES FROM OTHER POINTS.

Special Train Of Standard Day Coaches leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M. Returning in coaches on regular trains within ten days.

SIMILAR EXCURSIONS EVERY WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER. Tickets now on sale

For further information regarding rates and train service consult Ticket Agents

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Cultivate a taste for Good Scotch Whisky,

And good fellowship is bound to follow in your wake.

Connoisseurs unanimously proclaim

RODERICK DHU

Scotland's Famous Whisky

The ablest sponsor to accomplish this end.

A Scotch Whisky of unmistakable purity, undeniable high quality and exceptional palatability.

Sold wherever good liquors are obtainable.

THE WEIDEMAN CO., Sole Agents, 41 Beaver St., N. Y.

"YEGG" HOLD-UP MEN THEMSELVES HELD UP

Detectives Caught Them Robbing Other Men on Freight Train.

THREE JUMPED AND ESCAPED

The Fourth Was Arrested — Had on Shoes Which He Had Got at Pistol's Point.

On a freight train going thirty miles an hour four detectives held up with revolvers four "yeggmen," or tramp highwaymen, who were in the act of going through the pockets of other tramps under the gentle persuasion of revolvers. Three of the "yeggmen" jumped off the train when it slacked up a bit and escaped. The fourth was arrested.

The "yeggmen" have been robbing cheap travelers on the New York Central freight trains for months.

State Agent McLane of the New York Central and Detectives Trojan, McGill, and George followed the four men to the Central yards, at Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue yesterday, and when the "yeggs" got aboard the detectives concealed themselves in an empty freight car and watched the men.

When the train started the detectives boarded the top of the cars. The four "yeggs" crawled on top of the cars until they reached an empty coal car, and then they climbed down. In the car were about twenty men who had boarded the train. By the time that the detectives got to the car next to the coal car the four "yegg men" had cornered the rest of the men in the car, two of the men had pistols pointed at the crowd, and the other two were going through the men's pockets.

Trojan called the other detectives, and then the four officers drew their revolvers and ordered the four men to throw up their hands. The robbers were surprised and dropped their pistols. A brakeman was then called, and he was ordered to have the train stopped. Owing to the speed of the train the detectives were unable to get into the coal car. When the speed slackened three of the robbers climbed over the side of the car and jumped. The police were unable to follow them.

The fourth man was caught, and at One Hundred and Seventieth Street the train was brought to a standstill. The detectives arrested eight of the men who were stealing a ride. They were taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

The "yeggs" had taken $8 and a razor from one man, and had made another take off his shoes. The prisoner had on the shoes when arrested.

Lake Shore Strikers Resume Work.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The nine months' struggle of the machinists and boilermakers of the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad against a 10 per cent. wage reduction is at an end. The company announced that if the unions would call off their strikes it would reinstate as many men as possible at the lower wages. The result was a stampede of more than half of the 400 strikers.

Crushed to Death by Steam Roller.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—An unidentified Italian was crushed to death by a steam roller at the Cedar Grove reservoir to-day. The Italian was known as No. 28, and was employed on the dam. He slipped in front of the roller and was crushed before the ponderous machine could be stopped.

Frost's Damage to Cranberry Crop.

SANDWICH, Mass., Sept. 23.—The heavy frost of the last thirty-six hours has ruined a large part of the cranberry crop which remained unharvested in this section of the State. About one-third of the crop had been housed, and of that remaining out one-half to two-thirds has been frozen. The frost was the heaviest ever known in this section in September.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:40 A. M.—148 East Broadway; A. Cherkoff; damage, $150.

8:00 A. M.—122 Ludlow Street; Samuel Granimer; damage slight.

8:15 A. M.—106 West Ninety-sixth Street; Anna Turner; damage, $20.

10:35 A. M.—271 Seventh Avenue; Antoinette Camp; damage, $300.

1:30 P. M.—225 Rivington Street; Rose Scheffman; damage trifling.

4:05 P. M.—346 East Eighty-seventh Street; Gordon Leary & Co.; damage, $2,000.

5:25 P. M.—158 First Avenue; Solomon Jasse; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—103 Goerck Street; Morris Herschowitz; damage, $2.

6:05 P. M.—162 West Houston Street; Pedro Treinagro; damage, $10.

6:25 P. M.—41 Jackson Street; D. Magno; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—315 Division Street; M. Doher; damage trifling.

[illegible] P. M.—228 East Tenth Street; Nathan [illegible]; damage trifling.

[illegible] P. M.—Pier 3, East River; Long Island Railroad Company; damage, $[illegible].

822 MILES IN 18 HRS. 14 MIN.

Special Train's Race Against Time from Philadelphia to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—F. M. Pease, railway supply manufacturer, raced against time from Philadelphia to Chicago last night and to-day and won. The stake was a $250,000 business deal which was hanging in the balance. Mr. Pease, whose company is the successor of the Chicago Car and Locomotive Works, won the stake, through the co-operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and incidentally broke a former running record of the twenty-hour train on the road by a few minutes.

The general officials of the Pennsylvania Company wired Chief Clerk Bixby of the Assistant General Passenger Agent's office in Chicago to meet the train at the Union Station. The telegram, which was received by Mr. Bixby at 9:20 o'clock this morning, announced that the special train was due to arrive at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but two minutes later the special train bearing Mr. Pease and his party steamed into the Union Station, having made the run from Philadelphia to Chicago in the remarkable time of 18 hours 14 minutes, covering a distance of 822 miles. The ordinary time for the fast regular trains is 18 hours 30 minutes.

The running time, leaving aside stops and periods when it was necessary to slow down, was at more than a mile-a-minute clip, and in many stretches spurts showed remarkable time. The last 150 miles from Fort Wayne to Chicago was made in 3 hours and 18 minutes. This included the slow running through cities and the low rate of speed from the city limits to the Union Station.

The Lake Shore Twentieth Century Limited and the corresponding train on the Pennsylvania before it was taken off were scheduled to make the run from New York to Chicago in twenty hours. The Lake Shore schedule is still for that time. The fast time between Philadelphia and New York is ninety minutes.

Mr. Pease paid over to the Pennsylvania Company $1,664.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—While the exact nature of the deal that took Mr. Pease to Chicago is not definitely known in this city, it is said that the negotiations were mainly carried on here, where he and his family had been living in the Bellevue-Stratford. He had made complete arrangements to leave on Thursday's Chicago limited, but certain details of his business held him here beyond the time of departure of that train, while he regarded a successful issue of his plans as possible only through his being in Chicago not later than 1 o'clock this afternoon. None of the scheduled trains would answer.

At 3:30 o'clock Thursday he was asked by an official of the Pennsylvania Road's passenger department if he could be in readiness to leave half an hour later. He replied that he could, hastily packed what he needed for the trip, and with his wife and daughter at 4 o'clock boarded a special train consisting of a Pullman sleeper, a day car, and a locomotive. The crew was made up from that of the east-bound Chicago limited, which had pulled in a few minutes earlier.

The special left Broad Street Station at 4:08 P. M.

TO RECOVER CONVICT'S LOSSES.

An Illinois Bank's Suit Against a Stock Brokerage Firm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Suit was begun today against the stock brokerage firm of Tracy & Co. to recover $41,400, which, it is alleged, was lost by Francis B. Wright in speculations on margins with that concern. Wright is now in the Joliet Penitentiary under sentence on a charge of embezzling nearly $80,000 from the First National Bank of Dundee, Ill., of which he was Cashier. The bank is behind the suit.

This action is based on a law which entitles anybody to sue for the amount lost in speculating upon margins in case the person losing the money does not institute a suit for its recovery within six months from the time of loss.

Apples in Republican Barrel.

At the noonday meeting of the Roosevelt and Fairbanks League to-day Senator Scott of West Virginia and William Dudley Foulke will speak. There will be several barrels tapped. They will contain big red apples and munching while the oratory is on will be permitted.

Parker and Davis Commend Club.

Letters from both Judge Parker and Henry G. Davis have been received by President Louis W. Osterweis of the Parker and Davis First Voters' Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. The letters commend the formation and the purposes of the club.

Shirts for Men.

Fall Models.

Do you know that the exclusive shirt makers universally favor the negligee shirts for fall and winter service? We do and have anticipated what they will term the exclusive designs. Our stock affords shirts of soft madras, cheviot and flannel, with neckband and cuffs of laundered madras in harmonious or contrasting designs.

Shirts of soft cheviot, $1.50
Shirts of soft madras, $2.50
Shirts of flannel, $2.00 & $2.50

P. S.—We are not without the new stiff shirts. They are with us in an almost endless variety of patterns and designs.

Hats for Men

At Two Dollars.

It is a standing argument in our hat shop, this two dollar derby of ours. Whenever a skeptic is found within its precincts, we rely upon that hat to make him a convert. It never fails. We believe it to be as good in every phase as the best two-fifty hat which the market affords. We have the authoritative blocks in conservative and extreme shapes, including special styles for the young fellows. Not only black, but the new seal browns and golden browns. $2.00

Saks & Company

Broadway. 33d to 34th Street.

CONEY'S MARDI GRAS OVER.

Record Crowd and Wide Open Island for Celebration's Last Night.

The final explosion in the Mardi-Gras Festival at Coney Island occurred last night. It was the wildest night the little "island by the sea" has ever seen, but nobody got hurt and arrests were far between.

The feature of the closing celebration was a "wild race" from West Twenty-fifth Street to Concourse Park. A cable car, an elephant, a camel, a white man on foot, a colored brother on foot, a man on a bicycle, an automobile, and a girl on horseback took part. The distance was a mile. It had been very carefully planned in advance and came off without a hitch. The cable car got out of gear early in the game, the elephant jumped the track, the camel went on strike, the white man and the negro started a race riot before they had run ten yards, the automobile got a violent attack of cramps in the first furlong, and the bike got an attack of lumbago about the same time. Consequently the girl on horseback came out in front, though she had been contending against fearful odds, and everybody was happy. The young lady who won was Miss Adele Van Ohl of Plainfield, N. J., nineteen years old and pretty.

After the race the big dance hall at Dreamland was thrown open to the immense throng for the coronation of the King and Queen of Mardi Gras. It was crammed when the grand march, with which the coronation opened, was organized. In the grand march were many strange creatures—giants and midgets, Hindus and Indians, and howling dervishes who at times helped the music out considerably.

Every place on Coney Island was wide open and everybody on the island took part in last night's final ceremonies with the exception of the infants from the incubator show, who slept through it all.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The warerooms of the Abbott-Downing Carriage Company were burned this morning. Loss estimated at $50,000.

TIFFIN, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The main building of the Tiffin Brewery was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss about $50,000.

POSTUM.

LIKE A FLASH

Came a Hard Knock From Coffee.

It's a simple matter to satisfy sensible, thinking people by a 10 days' trial of Postum in place of coffee, for if it is coffee causes the illness, an almost immediate change takes place. The old coffee ails, sluggishness, insomnia, lack of energy, stomach troubles, sallow skin, headaches, and all the others, whatsoever form the nerves decide upon, when they are thrown out of balance by coffee, begin to leave, and it's only a question of a short time when Postum will end them all and bring back health.

"I had drank coffee every morning in and out of season until two years ago, when all of a sudden my stomach rebelled, and shortly thereafter I became a nervous wreck, couldn't eat a bite without intense suffering. I lost most all my flesh and was practically starving because I couldn't get any good out of what little food I did eat.

"One morning when in this wretchedly run down condition I read a magazine article about Postum Food Coffee, and the case seemed so much like mine I sent out and got a package. At that time almost nothing would stay on my stomach, but the first cup of Postum wife made for me seemed to warm and nourish me clear to my finger tips, and this delightful glow of well-fed feeling continued. For the first five or six days the Postum was all I could keep on my stomach or even take at all without great suffering, but I got better so fast I added other foods gradually, and kept gaining strength and flesh, until now I can eat a hearty meal and really enjoy life once more. I know it was Postum that saved me from starving to death when my stomach had been ruined by coffee.

"I know lots of folks don't make Postum right, but it takes only 15 minutes boiling to make it perfect, according to the directions. Then it's better than the best coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum proves whether or not it's the coffee hurts you.

Get the little book "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

FINANCING FAILURES.

New and apparently profitable industry which the authorities do not seem able to suppress. In Sunday's Times.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

The Tokio Stock and New York How Are on Sale To-day for the First Time in Our Women's Neckwear Section.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904.

☞ Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor. A dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE the present Czar of Russia received a petition from several companies of volunteer soldiers to the effect that they begged to be permitted to fight and die for their fatherland.

The Czar thanked them in accepting their services and wrote that he hoped their wishes would be fully realized.

It was afterward said that it was a "slip of the pen."

Every one is liable to mistakes, but we endeavor to remove the fault by our willingness to right them without a question when our attention is called to our errors.

Paraphrasing George Ade's character Jim Hackler in The County Chairman: As Bill says: "It's only human to error," and we confess that we are only human and do make mistakes. We try not to, though, and we surround our customers with a system that will portend to minimize errors.

If in any transaction you have with us, or have had with us, and a mistake occurs or has occurred, we'd thank you to permit us to rectify it, and we want to impress upon you that we consider no transaction complete until our patrons are thoroughly satisfied.

The new snake effect men's ties.

IN conformity with the movement in fashions towards the serpentine and reptilian effects, (the latest creation), ties for men in the fabric used embody (all or the) fluctuating harmonies common to the snake.

In green of the serpent shading (it is especially chic), the changeable silk weave adding to the zigzag appearance. Men who pride themselves on being correct dressers are (appropriating this novelty) and following out individual taste in its shapings.

English squares are the most noticed and four-in-hands, for business service, are wise selections. The width of the tie is important for the decision, for the 4-inch width has been upheld by all of the modern Beau Brummels.

Main Floor.

We've a complete assortment of these new ties for your choosing to-day, a special offering, at 50c.

Misses' new Fall $32.50 suits $21.75.

HERE'S a revelation in style—and an equally surprising list of good values. Our girls' and misses' suits and coats are selected only with one end in view (a desire to give our patrons the very best styles.....) and at the same time offer only such garments as we know will give entire satisfaction, both as to service and lasting worth. Style excellence and quality considered, our prices are always the lowest.

Third Floor.

When you select your clothing here you are assured of something exclusive (garments that possess an individuality.....) that raises them above the ordinary commonplace creation on sale everywhere.

$21.75 for misses' suits—new Fall models—but one and two of a kind—new fabrics—handsome Autumn shades—of course you understand that this exceptional bargain is only a one day opportunity, and it will be a long-to-be-remembered one too, because the suits are so unusually stylish and elegant—it's a rare opportunity for small women—selling up to $32.50—made in blouse, semi-fitting, full box and tourist coat.

$12.75 for junior suits of cheviot in blue, brown and black—full box coat—belt at back, trimmed with contrasting color broadcloth and braid—kilted skirt—sizes 14, 16 and 18.

$13.75 for misses' coats of covert cloth, semi-fitted, strapped back and turnover cuffs of stitched panne velvet, full sleeve—sizes 14 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' tourist coats in covert and mannish mixtures—full and long—sizes 14 and 16.

$9.75 for misses' full box coats— made in covert, black and blue cheviot—lined—belted back, full sleeve with turnover cuff—sizes 14 and 16.

$7.50 for junior rain coats— This is the coat that we're selling so many of—adapted for rain or shine—very durable, exceedingly stylish—warm and comfortable. Then there's the hygienic attributes that keep one from taking cold in all kinds of weather—just the thing for growing girls—oxford, olive and tan—belted all around—cape sizes 12 to 14.

$3.95 for junior skirts in cheviots and fancy mixtures—side plaited model, well tailored—lengths 28 to 35.

$9.75 for girls' full length coats of Paca Thibet, double breasted, fancy shoulder caps—trimmed with contrasting color cloth and braid—sizes 6 to 14.

$4.50 for girls' cheviot dresses in black, blue and brown—full box plaited skirt—blouse waist—plaited front and back—trimmed with miniature buttons—sizes 6 to 14.

$3.50 to $8.50 for misses' and girls' gymnasium suits—in blue and black—a large assortment to select from.

Out to-day "God's Good Man" Marie Corelli's New Book

"JUST a simple love story," as the gifted author puts it, but it's more—it's the strongest piece of modern fiction that's been produced in a decade. Not one of those thrilling, pedantic stories that savors of the modern society novel, but a high-minded story with a powerful theme and characters that speak and act natural.

The story is laid in rural England and has for many of its characters those quaint and interesting country folk that not only amuse one, but teach that the highest type of manhood and womanhood does not travel in royal raiments.

The Rev. John Walden—who is "God's Good Man"—is a distinctive character, the prototype of which is not furnished in any other work of fiction, except, perhaps, it be John Halifax, Gentleman.

It's a voluminous book—some 525 pages—but just the sort of book a bibliophile would love to read and add to his or her collection.

As usual the author flays the English Aristocracy and shows up their shortcomings, but that's not the interesting part of the book—it's the sparkling dialogue—the droll sayings of the rural English characters—and above all, the overpowering portrayal of John Walden's love for Miss Vancourt, a young woman, and rich, whose only dream throughout life has been her desire to love and be loved.

Second Floor.

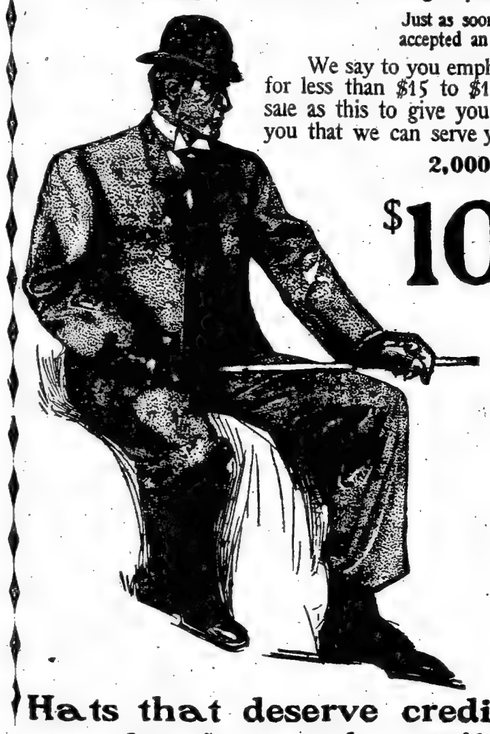
Secure a copy to-day of the first edition..... $1.08

Beverly of Graustark, a new engrossing story by George Barr McCutcheon $1.08

A $15,000 purchase of men's clothing from a Rochester manufacturer gives you $15 and $18 new Fall suits for $10

THAT great purchase of men's clothing (from a Rochester manufacturer ....) has given us the biggest week's selling in the history of this store—(we started the sale last Friday.....)—the second shipment is here (for your choosing) and we'll leave a lasting impression on discriminating clothing buyers (by offering for Saturday) 2,000 regular $15 and $18 hand-made new Fall suits at $10.

Just as soon as the styles for Fall were settled the manufacturer, who was anxious to keep his idle hands busy during dull times, accepted an order from us during August at a remarkable price concession—that's why these suits are here to-day for you at $10.



We say to you emphatically (that there is no place....) in America where you can buy suits to equal these for $10. In fact you cannot buy (their equal) for less than $15 to $18. When we made this purchase (we had in mind.....) our new and enlarged clothing department, and wanted just such a sale as this to give you an extraordinary incentive (to come in and see our mammoth gathering...) of exclusive new Fall styles in men's clothing—want to prove to you that we can serve you better than any other house in New York.

Second Floor.

2,000 men's regular $15 and $18 hand-made new Fall suits—in all the new materials, at $10.

$10

If we could show you these suits just as we see them—just as they are—every style and pattern being arguments in their favor, you could not resist buying—especially when you can see at a single glance that they are positively worth $15 and $18. Now, here's another thing—your tailor could not build a suit possessing any more or better style. The assortment includes all the new fancy worsteds, cheviots and tweeds in the new double-breasted suits as well as the single-breasted—we've never sold better suits and you've never bought better suits for $15 or $18—perfect fit guaranteed—as good, in fact, as your tailor could fit you. Even if you do not care to buy at present, come and see what a real clothing bargain is—Saturday at $10.

$10

$12.50 for men's $20 and $22 suits. You'll say these are the smartest styles you've seen in men's suits—there's an indefinable exclusiveness that will appeal to good dressers who have been taught to appreciate clothes that are right—all made of the newest merchant patterns—$12.50.

$2 for $4 and $5 waistcoats $2

Never before have we been able to offer such values as the pure silk and worsteds, every one a merchant tailor style, every conceivable up-to-date pattern that is considered the correct thing for dress—$2—beautiful dots and figures—single breasted style with the new notch collar—tailored like the vest you'd buy at $10 from your custom tailor—all sizes—at $2.

$15 for men's $25 suits—no matter what your build we can fit you—suits that are cut especially for the tall, the short, the stout or the thin—exclusive patterns in the new merchant tailor's fabrics—the handsomest and smartest creations shown this year—while they last at $15

195 men's cravenette $15 coats, To-day at $10 Sizes 34 to 44.

150 young men's $10 to $12 suits, To-day at $7.50 Sizes 16 to 20 years.

100 Autumn top coats for men, Value, $15 to $18, at $11

Sale of boys' suits, reefers and top coats: Suits that were made especially for school wear—strong and serviceable, yet stylish and genteel—it's a rare bargain treat for saving parents—suits, reefers and top coats—for boys 3 to 16 years old, representing the popular style of Norfolk, Double Breasted, Sailor and Russian styles—at $3.95

Women's $5 sample hats priced to-day at $1.75.

WE DO not as a rule sell sample hats, but one of the cleverest of New York's ready-to-wear manufacturers came to us and wanted us to take his sample line—thought it was only fair to offer them to us first because we buy more ready-to-wear hats from him than any other store in America.

Because they were such a handsome line of hats and because the price was so absurdly low we bought them—that's why you buy these $2.95 to $5 hats to-day at $1.75.

There are both ready-to-trim and stiff trimmed hats—in the lot—hats which you will voluntarily admit are easily worth $5—while they last—at..... $1.75

Men's and women's regular $15 watches to-day at $7.50

EARLY in the Summer we held a similar sale and the lot was sold before the day was half over. We're better prepared this time, though.

Main Floor.

We guarantee these watches to be accurate timekeepers—special factory price concession makes this Saturday sale possible.

Women's solid gold open face watch—plain case, fitted with a fully guaranteed Swiss movement—the case is solid gold, and is worth what we ask for the watch complete—we bought 500 at half, and are going to sell them while they last at $7.50

Men's 16 size open face watch—plain and engine turned case, fitted with one of the foremost American movements, fully guaranteed by the makers to keep accurate time—while they last, to-day, at $7.50

$2 solid gold cuff links, $1.25: $2 is the regular bargain price of these handsome solid gold cuff links; numerous designs to select from—only a limited quantity—while they last, $1.25

Hats that deserve credit for their style attributes $2

The "Regis," $2.

WE'RE not ashamed to come to smart dressers with a direct and forceful argument in favor of these new styles and shapes because (although our prices are but $2 and $3..) they have every style attribute of the latest $4 or $5 models—every line and curve that has been deemed correct for the new season.

Second Floor.

Men who have been paying $4 and $5 will (when they see these hats) see how utterly absurd it is to spend an extra dollar or two when satisfaction (measured by their critical taste.....) is possible in the expenditure of $2 or $3.

Every hat we're showing at $2 and $3 is made of an excellent quality of felt—it is hand finished, well leathered, and the trimmings are the best.

Complete showing of boys' hats and caps—new styles—50c. to $1.45.

8,000 pairs of men's new Fall $1.35 gloves at 69c

YOU know it's an unusual thing to offer gloves of this kind at this price at this time of year—gloves that are right up-to-the-minute in style and identical with those you would have to pay $1 and $1.35 for—here at 69c.

Men's one clasp Dogskin real cape, genuine mocha suede, silk lined and unlined, pique and Pxm sewn. Absolutely new Fall styles—in tan, new greys and browns—a high grade glove positively worth $1 to $1.35—at 69c.

Fisk, Clark & Flagg's $1.75 gloves for men at $1

Don't need to say much about these gloves—the name Fisk, Clark & Flagg tells the story of their worth.

Main Floor.

Men's $1.50 to $1.75 gloves—one clasp, Chevrette kid and suede gloves—tan and slate—new embroidered backs.

This season's best productions—a rare glove buying opportunity—at $1.

Infants' dainty coats, ages one to five years $1.98

FOR this day—$1.98—a new style, of course, and comes in the popular shades (navy, red, brown, and tan.....)—deep cape with braid trimming—high roll collar—Bishop sleeve—special, $1.98. Second Floor.

$3.95 for white bearskin coats, roll collar and full sleeve—sizes 1 to 5 years. Others in great variety of materials and styles at $4.50 up to $25.

49c for children's warm flannelette dresses—platts with deep hem—yoke, collar and sleeves trimmed with ribbon—6 months to 3 years.

The new storm coat reigns supreme.

HERE'S a statement we're proud of—New York's largest and handsomest showing of the new long storm coats is here.

Third Floor.

The storm coat has gained marked popularity this season on account of the extremely smart effects that have been produced. High authorities have disposed of the very last objection to this popular garment for its appearance on all occasions—not only for a morning wrap or on informal occasions, but for all occasions.

Owing to the tremendous sale of this garment, the celebrated rain-proof fabrics have become very scarce. We have secured all the available fabrics from foreign and New York markets and turned them over to our makers of fine garments to produce in varied models of this season's fancies, embracing the new blouse effect as well as many styles in semi-fitted with a touch of broadcloth or braid trimming, in the beautiful shades of tan, olive and oxford. We place on sale for to-day about 300 coats—the first received—at strictly popular prices.

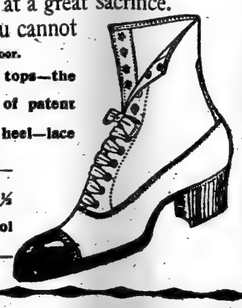
$10.00 $16.75 $18.75 $14.75

$1.65 for women's regular 2.50 and 3.50 shoes.

AT $1.65 you can buy to-day shoes that are in every respect fit to become a part of your new Fall costume—whether for street or dress. They are bona fide 2.50 and 3.50 shoes—although a little above the average made to sell at those prices. They are a cancelled order from a famous Cincinnati manufacturer who parted with them at a great sacrifice.

The very latest shapes are included—a diversity of correct styles from which you cannot choose amiss—to-day will end the sale at $1.65.

Second Floor.



$1.65 for women's $3.50 shoes—patent colt leather—full Louis XV. heel—button shoes with dull kid tops—the newest plain dress toe—sizes 2½ to 8—A to E—300 pairs of these.

$1.65 for women's $3.50 shoes—Louis XV. heel, lace shoes—of bright dongola kidskin, with tip of patent leather and circular foxing—new opera toe—sizes 2½ to 8—A to D.

$1.65 for women's $2.50 shoes—of patent colt leather—medium weight sole and military leather heel—lace shoes—dull calf top and opera toe—sizes 2½ to 7—D and E—only 300 pairs.

$1.65 for women's $2.50 button or lace shoes—patent coltskin—dull calf top—spring heels— suitable for large misses and young women—sizes 2½ to 6—C to E.

$1.65 for women's $2.00 spring heel lace and button shoes, dongola kid, patent tip—sizes 2½ to 6—C, D and E widths—same style in patent colt.

$1.25 for misses' $2.50 lace and button shoes, dongola, welt sole—all sizes, spring or school heel—sizes 9 to 2.

79c for women's and men's $1.50 Persian pattern bath slippers—fancy binding—leather sole— sizes 3 to 7 for women—men 6 to 11.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

A Great Store's Place In the Life of the Community

Come and look at the busy, enthusiastic throngs that fill the aisles these Autumn days. See the earnest, eager way in which these multitudes are seeking the things they need. The whole world has a work of preparation to go through for the coming season, and the modern retail store is one of the necessities of this great public service.

There is something beside the mere turning of dollars for the store. There is something beside mere pastime for the shoppers. The casual observer is likely to make light of the intentions of one, and the efforts of the other. The profit on the investment is, of course, the inducement for capital to undertake the great labor of distributing the world's products, but aside from the mere matter of profits, and wage-earning, here are thousands of brains realizing that their life work consists in being of service to the great general public.

While a store is not a producer, in the primary sense, it is as necessary to the distribution of the world's products as the labor that plants the seed, spins the cotton, or fashions the apparel.

The great success of the modern retail institution has come because every point of the work is undertaken seriously; scientific methods have been applied to systemizing this great public service, making it run so smoothly that the casual observer would not realize the vastness of the undertaking.

Today, in WANAMAKER'S, you see but the inner circle, where every needed thing is handed to you ready for use. The outer circles touch the shores of every civilized land, and every mill and factory where the arm of toil and the hand of skill have produced the things you need.

Ready-to-Wear HATS For Women and Girls

We have ready today a splendid variety of these Hats, all ready to put on. The collection excels anything we have shown heretofore.

There are smart Turbans, stylishly trimmed with breasts, wings, birds, quills, velvet and ribbons. There is a fine variety of Sailor Hats, in Continental and other leading shapes, of beaver, French felt and brush felts. Many of these Hats are in exclusive shapes, trimmed in our own workrooms. No two are exactly alike. Prices range from $1.75 to $10.

Then we are also showing a fine assortment of black and colored Hats, almost ready-to-wear. They are made of velvet, chenille, fancy braids and silk; a touch of trimming converts them into pretty dress hats. Prices, $2.50 to $7.

There is also a most complete assortment of Untrimmed Hats, of beaver and felt, in all the wanted colors, including black and white; at $1.25 to $5.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Sale of Handkerchiefs

We place on sale today, three hundred dozen Men's and Women's Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, in an assortment of widths of hems.

They are "seconds" of goods sold regularly at 25c, up to 50c; but we never sell "seconds" that have any defects that hurt the wearing qualities of the handkerchief. The imperfections in this group are confined to thick threads, dropped stitches, and almost imperceptible holes.

Half of the lot is Men's Handkerchiefs, and the other half is Women's. Choice today at **12½c each** Tenth street aisle.

At the regular handkerchief counter are two lots of perfect handkerchiefs that are also specially priced:

Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs in ten different designs, fresh and perfect; regular price 25c, today at **12½c each.**

Men's Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, six in a box for 75c.

Broadway.

Pineapple Puffs

Delicious cream centers, with chopped-up pineapple; with crisp jackets of variously flavored hard candy—chocolate, molasses, vanilla, strawberry, and so on.

Overgrown "buttercups," in fact, fresh and tempting, at

25 Cents a Pound Basement.

The GIRL And Her Fall Outfit

Six, eighteen, or anywhere in between — we're ready for her. And, if you, the mothers, have the planning and the buying to do, you'll find it delightfully easy here — and daughter will approve of the results when you're through.

Every sort of outside clothes —dresses, tailored suits, separate skirts, coats, jackets, reefers, raincoats—for everyday or dress-up. The newest, prettiest of Fall styles, and a systematically low method of marking prices:

Separate Skirts, $5 to $12.
Tailor-made Suits, $13.50 to $32
Coats and Jackets, $5 to $75.
Dresses, $8 to $37.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Leather Belts

Specially priced, originally, at fifty cents; and sold rapidly at that figure.

Those that remain are marked *half-prices:*

25 Cents Each

Made of soft, flexible leather, in red, blue and green; shaped in two-piece, bodice effect; with straps and gilt buttons in back. Gilt harness buckle in front. Smart, dressy belts at a very low price.

Broadway.

You Want That New Suit Today, Of Course

These crisp, fine Autumn days are hurrying men after their new Fall Suits, for the light Summer suit is out of date—a man looks badly, and feels worse, until he gets his new one. We are ready with a splendid stock. The handsome new browns are in highest favor, and we have them in a multitude of varieties covering practically every new style that has been brought out.

Here are Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits, made of stylish cheviots in brown and gray mixtures, as well as hard-twisted worsteds, in neat gray effects, which so many men prefer. Prices, $15 to $35 a suit, with particularly handsome assortments at $20 and $25.

For Young Men of fifteen to twenty years, we are showing a very fine collection of Double-breasted Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, in new brown and gray mixtures, at $12 and $15 a suit.

There is style, character, and betterness about WANAMAKER Clothing that makes it important for men and boys to see what we are showing before buying elsewhere; and there is a saving on the price which is quite worth while.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Black Neckties That Won't Crock

There's a lot of importance in that headline. It means that a man who wears black neckties, occasionally or habitually, can at last buy a kind that will not leave a memento on collar or white shirt in the shape of a black smudge or streak.

We have had these Neckties made up exclusively for us, from black silk that we *guarantee* not to crock. Every scarf displays this guarantee—which means your money back if you aren't satisfied—upon a band around it, and on the outside of the neat package in which each scarf is put up separately.

There are two widths of the four-in-hands, and six varieties of fast black silk to choose from—barathea, peau de soie, grosgrain, satin, herringbone and rep; so that every man's taste may be suited.

50 Cents Each

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth street.

Stetson Hats

Easy to Buy
Easy to Wear

We emphasize the "easy-to-buy" part, for we know that men will come in today from all around New York, to get their Feather-weight and Self-conforming Stetson Derby Hats—they've been doing it right along lately—and we're ready for them, with a new supply of all sizes and blocks, and an increased force of salesmen—no delay or trouble in finding the particular hat they want.

Men are waking up more and more to the fact that the Stetson Feather-weight and Self-conforming Derbies, at $3.50 and $5, are the *only* stiff hats that have the additional advantage of being as light and easy to wear as a soft hat. And the man who has once tested them will never buy any other.

And we hear this emphasized, a dozen times a day by men who have "come back for another."

If you want a new stiff-hat experience, come in and try on a "Stetson." $3.50 and $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Saturday Hints For Men

Collars—2 for 25c—the best line of 12½c Collars that is made. All styles and sizes.

Neckwear—50c to $2.50, including a wonderful broad showing of newest foreign and domestic patterns.

White Shirts—the Dollar Dress Shirt—unequaled in all shirtdomat the price. Five styles.

Blanket Bath Robes—to take the place of the Terry robe these chilly mornings. Made of specially-designed blankets. $3.75 to $10.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway and Ninth street.

Clothing News For Boys

In addition to a splendid Autumn stock of the best Clothing that has ever been made for boys, we present today two special offerings of unusual interest.

First is a collection of Norfolk and Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with *two* pairs of knee trousers; made of handsome mixed cheviots in sizes for eight to sixteen years. These Suits are splendid $6.50 value, but today's price is $5 for the jacket and two pairs of trousers.

Then we have a collection of three hundred pairs of Knee Trousers made of blue and mixed cheviots, in sizes for six to sixteen years. The fabrics are of the regular $1 quality, but the price is 75c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's UNDERWEAR

Thousands of men are running around today with bad colds, and the thousands that have escaped so far may avoid them altogether, if they get their new underwear promptly.

Here are sorts that will help. They are of distinct excellence in each of the various grades. You can choose either medium or heavy weight, as your habits and inclinations require.

At $1 a garment—Shirts and Drawers of medium or heavy-weight merino; drawers in two lengths of inseam.

At $1.50 a garment—Natural colored medium-weight Merino Shirts or Drawers; also heavy-weight in white, natural or camel's-hair color; full-fashioned and regular-made.

At $2.50 a garment—Guaranteed Unshrinkable English Silver Gray Merino Shirts or Drawers, medium weight; also heavy-weight natural-colored merino; full-fashioned and regular-made.

At $3.50 a garment—Heavy-weight Unshrinkable English Silver Gray All-wool Shirts and Drawers, full-fashioned. Drawers have spliced seats and fronts; also in 28 and 31-inch inseam.

Better grades at $4 and upwards.

Ninth street.

New Fall Dress Skirts

We are as busy as though this were the middle of October. Our stocks are as fine and complete as you would expect a month later. Women find it most satisfying to see such a comprehensive collection all gathered side by side, where comparison is easy, and selection satisfying.

You will find the standard sorts here, but the best thing about the WANAMAKER stocks is the fact that so many exclusive designs are shown here—styles that cannot be seen elsewhere.

Here are some suggestions about sorts that will be popular:

Dress Skirts of cheviot; seven-gored, each gore finished with three side plaits, trimmed with braid and strap. Price, $7.50.

Dress Skirts of armure; seven-gored; trimmed with straps of peau de soie; unlined. Price, $9.

Dress Skirts of canvas; side plaits stitched to knee, with flare; unlined. Price, $11.

Dress Skirts of sharkskin; circular top, with plaited flounce; trimmed with braid; unlined. Price, $12.

Dress Skirts of broadcloth; seven-gored; finished with plaits; trimmed with straps of same material to form flounce; silk-lined. Price, $15.

Dress Skirts of cheviot, voile, armure, broadcloth, crepe de Chine and taffeta; unlined and silk-lined. Price, $5 to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

New RAINCOATS For Women

The Raincoat's utility is no longer its chiefest point of excellence. The new Fall styles show some remarkably smart garments; the variety is almost unlimited. The cloths are handsome in a wide variety of weaves, but all have the faculty of giving safe protection when you are caught out in a shower.

They are coats of constant service in season, on rainy days and fair ones.

We are showing an excellent Raincoat at $12.50. Even this low-priced coat has good style, character and good looks.

Other styles are priced up to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

GLOVES

We throw down the gauntlet to everybody, on the strength of the variety and excellence of the Gloves we carry for men and women.

Some of the stylish Gloves we have ready in Fall styles for men:

Fownes' One-clasp Cape Gloves, in Havana and Manila; $1.50, $1.75 and $2 pair.

Fownes' Grip Driving Gloves, in tan and black; $2.50 pair.

Dent's One-clasp Walking Gloves, in Havana and Manila; $1.85, $2 and $2.50 pair.

Reynier's Pique Kid and Cheverette Tanne Gloves, in the new Fall tan shades; also black in cheverette only; $2.25 pair.

And a special Saturday offering for women:

Glace Gloves, 65c Pair

Two-clasp Lambskin Glace Gloves, in a variety of handsome shades; also black and white. Remarkably good gloves for such a low price.

Tenth st.

Women's UNDERWEAR

Here are most desirable Fall and Winter Undergarments. They are made in the perfect manner that New York women demand; nicely shaped and finished; well made throughout, yet moderately priced.

At 50c a garment—White or Cream Colored Shaped Ribbed Cotton Vests or Drawers; the latter with or without bands; silk-trimmed and hand-finished.

At $1 a garment—White medium-weight or Cream-colored Heavy-weight Silk-and-Cotton Vests or Tights. Swiss Ribbed White Merino Vests with long sleeves; drawers to match, white, natural color or black. Shaped White Merino Vests or Tights, silk hand-trimmed. Swiss Ribbed White Silk and Merino Vests; low neck, sleeveless; in two weights.

At $1.50 a garment—Medium or Heavy-weight White Silk-and-Merino Vests or Tights. Medium-weight White Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, knee or ankle lengths, low neck. Medium or Heavy-weight White Merino Union Suits, short or long sleeves.

At $2 a garment—Union Suits, of medium-weight cotton, buttoned across chest; heavy-weight cotton, buttoned down front. Medium-weight Mercerized Cotton Union Suits, low neck, knee length; same in ankle length, $2.25; same with long sleeves, $2.50.

Broadway.

Shoe Time

The head of the family often thinks that it's Shoe-time *all* the time. Of course, we can't tone down the excessive activity of the family, but we *can* offer you shoes that will stand the strain in noble fashion—we don't sell any sorts that won't—and save you money on the transaction.

As for instance:

Women's Shiny Shoes at $2.20

Patent Leather, lace, with dull calf tops; were $5.

Patent Coltskin and Kidskin, lace; worth $3.50.

Stylish, comfortable, and practically all sizes.

Women's Kid Shoes at $1.50

Splendid value. Some Box Calf in the large sizes. Worth a third more.

Children's Shoes at 50c

An odd lot that is rare picking for the family provider. Oxfords that were three and four times this price, and plenty of the most desirable sizes here.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30

Kangaroo Calfskin; lace; sewed soles; stout and durable; all sizes, 18 to 5½.

Men's Shoes at $1.90

Box Calf, lace, with oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched. All sizes in E wide only, and as good service as $3 will ordinarily buy.

Fourth avenue.

Blue-and-Green SUITINGS

Blue and green has been a popular color-combination for women's millinery for several years. Now, in the form of checks, plaids and stripes, it is rapidly gaining ground in Suitings for women's tailored gowns.

We have been fortunate enough to pick up two attractive lots of these Blue-and-green Suitings, one in a fine stripe, the other in two sizes of checks, to sell at a saving:

$1.25 French Checked Suiting at 85c a Yard

Blue-and-green checks in granite weave that will make up into attractive suits. 48 inches wide. An importer's surplus at a great saving—85c a yard, worth $1.25.

$1.25 Imported Striped Suitings at 75c a Yard

The importer had a few pieces of these Blue-and-green Pin-striped Suitings above his orders. He let us have them at close to half his regular selling price. So you save fifty cents a yard. 45 inches wide, at 75c a yard, instead of $1.25.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Two New 50c STOCK COLLARS

In this season of Stock Collars as a popular style of Women's neck-dress, these two new styles, charming and in excellent taste, will prove great favorites, especially at their low price—

50 Cents Each

One style is a shaped Stock Collar, with deep point in front; edged at top with a strip of panne velvet in various colors, at bottom with a side-plaiting of chiffon edged with Valenciennes lace. Body of stock is of taffeta silk, with lace medallions appliqued, and silk stitches and gilt beads. Colors are white with emerald, red, sky blue, or heliotrope; sky blue with white, and all white. 50c each.

The other style is a Stock of white duck, with turnover collar and tab ends, outlined with French knots embroidered in silk; medallions of embroidery in upper end of tabs. Colors are white with red, brown, sky blue, emerald, black and white. 50c each.

Broadway.

Dinner Sets for Saturday

Here's a lively quintet of Dinner Set offerings from the September China Sale—every one of them values that you can get only at WANAMAKER'S, and then only by virtue of the special exertions made for this Autumn housefitting occasion.

And they stand for many more opportunities, in Cut Glass, Chamber Toilet Sets, Fancy China and Bric-a-Brac, of equal importance to housekeepers, of which space-limitations prevent mention on a busy Saturday:

Pouyat French China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces; fine rose decoration and all pieces gold-stippled—

At $35, a regular $50 value

Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, in a spray flower decoration, and all pieces gold-stippled—

113 Pieces, $30; a regular $50 value
100 Pieces, $25; a regular $45 value

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets, in a fluted border shape; fine flower design, and all pieces gilt; two decorations; 102 pieces—

At $20, a regular $30 value

Fine Austrian Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in fine flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters—

At $12.50, a regular $22.50 value

Basement.

Cozy Garments of Flannelette

With the record tied for the coldest September day, it's no wonder that women have been buying all sorts of Flannelette garments hand over fist the last few days.

Here's an attractive tableful of Short Petticoats and Nightgowns, neatly made from the fleecy, comfortable material; and very low-priced:

SHORT FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS

Plain colors, neat stripes, or white; deep ruffles, embroidered, or trimmed with torchon lace and insertion; or plainer, finished with scalloped edge or hem; at 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.

FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS

Pretty stripes, plain colors or white; square, V or high neck, trimmed with lace, embroidery, fancy braid, or scalloped edge; many different color-effects; at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.

Tenth st. Elevator Counter, Main floor.

Pleasure In A PHONOGRAPH

The possessor of an Edison Phonograph has at his disposal an unlimited fund of entertainment for Winter evenings. The WANAMAKER Club Plan of easy payments makes it a simple matter to possess one of these excellent instruments, without the drain on the purse that a single payment would entail—$1 down, and the balance at the rate of ten per cent. of the price a month.

And, since the selling price of the Edison Gold Moulded Records has been reduced to 35c each, it becomes an inexpensive matter to secure a collection of songs, recitations and musical selections on various instruments, that reproduce artistically and perfectly.

Another great and growing use of the Edison Phonograph is as a Language Phone, whereby French, German, and Spanish are taught, in a series of lessons, in a manner that ensures absolutely correct pronunciation—the language is simply *talked* into you! Full details on application.

There will be an interesting

Edison Phonograph Recital Today

from 2 to 4 P. M., in the Art Gallery, Fifth floor, which will help you realize the possibilities of this splendid instrument.

Eight Hundred Big Cases of ENAMELED WARE

This enormous quantity of fine, new, perfect Kitchen Wares would fill a great barn, and yet every case of it has been necessary for this great September Sale. All have been opened and brought forward. Every piece is now on the counters, ready for the selection of those who are still to get a share of this, one of the best bargains of the sale.

Every piece is absolutely perfect; and yet the prices are as low as you would expect to pay even for "seconds."

Here is the list of prices:

Double-Coated, First Quality Gray Enameled Ware

Colanders, 9-in., 15c; 10-in., 20c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 13c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c; 4 qts., 25c.
Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c; 6 qts., 42c.
Roasting Pans, 12-in., 35c.
Milk Pans, 1 qt., 8c; 2 qts., 10c; 4 qts., 14c; 5 qts., 18c.
Rice Boilers, 1½ qts., 38c; 2 qts., 48c; 2½ qts., 60c.
Water Pails, 10 qts., 40c.
Pie Plates, 9-in., 8c; 10-in., 10c.
Coffee Pots, 3 qts., 30c.
Teapots, 1½ qts., 24c; 2 qts., 27c; 3 qts., 30c.
Cooking Pots, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 35c; 14 qts., 40c; 17 qts., 48c; 21 qts., 55c.
Preserving Kettles, 1½ qts., 15c; 3 qts., 17c; 4 qts., 20c.
Hanging Soap Dishes, 14c.
Stewing Kettles, 6 qts., 22c.

Extra Heavy Polished Tinware

Deep Tin Bread Pans, 15c.
Round Japanned Cake Boxes, 60c.
Oil Cans, 4 qts., 20c. Dust Pans, 12c.
Graters, ½-sheet, 7c. Colanders, 28c.
Square Japanned Bread Boxes, 45c.
Tea Kettles, copper bottom, No. 7, 55c.
Oval Wash Boilers, full size, copper bottom, No. 8, $1.25; all copper with tin cover, No. 9, $2.50.

Housefurnishings

Willow Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Galvanized Ash Cans, full size, $1.50.
Wooden Salt Boxes, 10c.
Oil-tanned Chamois Skins, 35c.
Tampico Scrubbing Brushes, 5c.
Family Scales, with dial and scoop, 85c.
Black Japanned Coal Hods, 15c.
Steel Tack Hammers, 10c.
Turkey Feather Dusters, 20c.
Safety Serving Trays, 25c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 8 qts., 10c.
Steel Frying Pans, with wire baskets, 25c.
Porcelain-lined Rice Boilers, 45c.
Pastry Boards, 15c.
Hair Dust Brushes, 15c.
Wash Boards, 15c.
Christy Bread Knives, with wooden handle, 45c.
Japanned Trays, 17-in., 15c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers; rolls 10 x 1¾ in.; hard-wood frames, warranted for one year, $1.85.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

AUTOPSY SHOWS FINGER MARKS ON WOMAN'S NECK

Coroner Investigating Yorkville Prison Death.

CHOKING HELPED HER END

Not Due Alone to That, Physician Says, Because Prisoner Suffered from Bright's Disease.

An autopsy performed yesterday on the body of the woman who died Thursday afternoon in the Yorkville Court Prison revealed what Coroners' Physician O'Hanlon declared to be unmistable signs of finger prints on the neck. He was not sure that she died from an actual choking, but said the injury to her neck might easily have accelerated death, as she had Bright's disease.

"Deaths of this kind are entirely too numerous," he said. "That woman was a fit subject for a hospital, not a prison. I am not clear that this woman died from the choking alone. If I was I would go to the District Attorney direct with the case."

The woman was arrested by Policeman William J. Flynn at First Avenue and Seventeenth Street on Thursday morning. In the opinion of the Coroners' physician, she was dying on her feet when she stood before the Magistrate in the Yorkville Court, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The symptoms of her disease were clouded, however, because all agree that she had been drinking as well. There is a shadowy train of evidence tending to show that the woman tried to commit suicide in her cell in the Yorkville prison, and there is also mystery about her identity. Her name, it is almost positively known, is not Eliza Smith.

Who is responsible for the finger marks on the woman's neck is the one thing which Coroner Scholer is most anxious to discover. There was a struggle in getting the woman down the narrow stairs to the prison pens after she had been sentenced by Magistrate Flammer. It took four men to carry her down, but it is not clearly established even that she got her injuries there.

There are conflicting stories as to what first started the row. One is that the woman said she was too ill to move, and sat down. Warden Lynch avers, however, that she had not understood what her sentence was and insisted upon knowing it before she went down stairs.

Warden Lynch sought to pacify her by saying he would say a good word to the Judge about her in the morning and endeavor to get her released. She quieted down a bit and was then placed in a cell. A little while later Turnkey Mountain passed. She was sitting with her face against the bars, her wrap around her neck, the ends of which she still held in her hands. Her face had such a fixed look and was so pale that the turnkey became alarmed and spoke to her. She did not reply. He then hastily opened the door.

The woman asked for a drink of water, but the Warden saw that she was not reviving, and sent for Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the prison surgeon. She was dead when he got there. That is the story as it is told by Warden Lynch.

When Coroner Scholer examined the body he noticed something peculiar about the condition of the skin on the neck, and told the Warden so. Dr. McGuire thought she had died from natural causes, possibly heart disease, but admitted that the bruises on the neck might have had something to do with her death.

It is, of course, not clear that the woman got the choking in the Yorkville Court. She was transferred from the East Twenty-second Street Police Station to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where there is a matron. At both places it was said last night that the woman had not complained that she was ill.

MACK LEAVES SCHOOL BOARD.

Gives Ill-Health as Excuse—Disagreed with the Mayor.

With the explanation that it was due to ill-health, Jacob W. Mack sent to the Mayor yesterday his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. His withdrawal followed the board's receipt of Mayor McClellan's letter suggesting a remedy for the present condition of the public schools, and it was recalled last night that Mr. Mack, in discussing the letter at the board's last meeting, said:

"I warn this board not to allow anything of an emergency to encroach upon the educational side of its work. The ideal class for the highest grades is twenty or twenty-five, and yet we are asked to crowd fifty, fifty-five, or sixty pupils in a room. It is a farce. It is not education. It is a question of dollars and cents. We can put all the children on full time if we have the money. But on the one side we are told that we are spending more money than was ever spent before, and on the other we are being criticised for not providing a full day's schooling for every child. We are rapidly being ground between the upper and nether millstones."

Since Henry A. Rogers died Mr. Mack had been regarded as a likely successor to the Presidency of the board. He was appointed a member in 1885 by Mayor Strong. Mayor Van Wyck did not reappoint him, but he came in again with the Low administration. When he resigned he was Chairman of the board's Committee on Elementary Schools. To this committee the Mayor's letter was referred, and much of the responsibility of solving the problem would have fallen on the Chairman.

SAVED HELPLESS SHIP.

Captain of Revenue Cutter Rush Reports Details of a Rescue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the revenue cutter service, has received a report from Capt. Kilgore of the cutter Rush, dated Juneau, giving the details of the rescue by his crew of the American ship McLauren on Aug. 30 last, about ten miles from Dutch Harbor, Unalaska.

The Rush sighted an open boat which was found to be manned by five men, including the Superintendent of the cannery company, which owned the McLauren. The men said that the ship had lost her rudder and that the crew of the open boat had been to Dutch Harbor for assistance and finally sighted the Rush. On reaching the McLauren, Capt. Kilgore found that she was dragging her anchor. With great difficulty a line was run to her and she was finally towed into Dutch Harbor.

It was found that 101 men, who had been on the McLauren had left the ship and had landed in a cove. These were later brought off, with the exception of six men, who had started overland to Dutch Harbor, a distance of twelve miles. Owing to impassable glaciers it was feared that these six would perish and a party from the cutter McCulloch was sent out to rescue them.

NEGRO LAWYER ARRESTED.

Struck a Policeman on Train, the Blue-coat Says.

Everett T. Chappell, a young negro lawyer of 190 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was taken a prisoner to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last night on a charge of assaulting Policeman Buckridge. He was arrested on the platform of the elevated road at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

According to Buckridge, Chappell prevented the policeman from getting off a train, refused to get out of the way, and then struck the policeman.

MUKDEN, THE MOST SACRED CITY OF CHINA.

Pictures and descriptions of the capital of Manchuria, where the Russians and Japanese are preparing to fight their next great battle. In The Sunday Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN A SUICIDE.

George A. Davis of Kansas City Found Dead in a London Hotel.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—George A. Davis, said to be the son of a wealthy ranch owner of Kansas City, was found dead in bed at a leading London hotel this morning. An artery of his left arm had been cut with a razor, which was found beside the body. It is supposed that Davis committed suicide.

Davis, who was twenty-six years old, came to London about two weeks ago with his wife on a pleasure tour. On Tuesday he was slightly indisposed, and a physician was called in and prescribed for him, but the complaint was not serious.

Mrs. Davis occupied an adjoining room. She is prostrated, and is unable to throw any light on her husband's death. When the body was found Mrs. Davis telegraphed to her husband's father, J. J. Davis of Kansas City, who cabled to a friend in London to take charge of the body. It will be taken to America after the inquest, which will be held on Sept. 26. The body has been taken to a mortuary preparatory to the inquest.

No reason is known for the supposed suicide. Davis is said to have been perfectly cheerful last evening

HORSE AND MULE THE THIEVES.

Jersey City Grocer's Bread Box Was Robbed Every Morning.

Acting Patrolman James McGovern of Jersey City arrested a horse and a mule yesterday and thereby solved a mystery that has puzzled detectives of the Seventh Street Police Station. James Brown, who keeps a grocery store at Grove and Sixteenth Streets, reported that the early delivery of bread placed in a box outside his shop had been stolen for several mornings.

Early yesterday morning McGovern saw the horse and mule wandering along Grove Street. Not knowing whether they were astray or had been trained to make their way to their stable, he followed them. Greatly to his surprise the animals stopped at the Brown bread box, lifted the lid with their noses, and began to munch the bread. McGovern led the animals to the police station, where he formally charged them with larceny. They were claimed later by the owner, John Hogan, who settled the case by paying Brown for all the bread that had disappeared from the box.

SAVED INVALID AT FIRE.

Policeman and Nurse, a Neighbor, Did Hard Work Well.

Mrs. John Campbell of 246 East Eighty-seventh Street for a month has been nursing Mrs. Barbara Ludwig, who lives on the same floor and who has been suffering from blood poisoning. Yesterday afternoon, while she and Dr. E. G. Kessler were talking to Mrs. Ludwig, a fire started in Mrs. Campbell's rooms, and when she returned to her apartments and opened her door a sheet of flame burst out, burned her hands, and singed her hair.

She shouted "Fire!" and ran back to Mrs. Ludwig, whom she was trying to lift from bed as Policeman Alfred Smith rushed in. He seized the invalid and started for the hall. By this time the halls were filled with smoke, and he was unable to see the door. Mrs. Campbell led the way, and the policeman carried the woman to the street and then into the house next door. Mrs. Ludwig was unconscious.

Dr. Kessler, who had left the house before the fire was discovered, returned to the house and attended the woman. He said that she suffered greatly from the shock and fright and that her condition was precarious.

When the firemen reached the house the flames had spread to the second floor and were climbing up through the airshaft. The fire was put out only after some hard work. The tenants in the rear of the tenement from the first floor to the fifth were burned out.

MOVE FOR BRIDGE TERMINAL.

Argument Heard for Appointment of Appraisal Board.

The second hearing on the city's application to have an appraisal commission appointed in the proceedings to condemn property at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge for terminal purposes was held yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Giegerich. The property sought to be acquired is on the block bounded by Park Row, Tryon Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets.

There were a score of lawyers on hand to oppose the Corporation Counsel's petition, alleging that the law under which he intended to proceed was illegal. Lewis L. Delafield, for Alfred Storms and others as owners of Leggett's Hotel, on Park Row, moved the dismissal of the proceeding.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Theodore Connolly argued in favor of the appointment of the commission, and was backed up by Charles Blandy, who said he appeared as attorney for eight property owners on the block who favored the proposed improvement. Justice Giegerich refused to dismiss the proceeding, and the taking of proof was commenced. After Bridge Commissioner George E. Best and C. F. Nicoll, Chief Engineer, had been heard the Justice announced that he would reserve his decision.

POLICE TRAFFIC HORSE SLAIN.

Fatally Hurt at New Work—No Bullet to End Misery.

While Roundsman Joseph A. Howard of the mounted traffic squad was attempting to start a balky truck horse driven by Albert Reilly of 84 Butler Street, Brooklyn, at Park Row and Beekman Street, yesterday afternoon, the shaft of the wagon struck Howard's horse, which was new to the traffic work, inflicting a fatal wound. The Roundsman did not realize the extent of the horse's hurt at first and rode the animal a short distance, when it began to stagger. He jumped off, unbuckled the saddle, and grasped the horse by the bridle as it fell to the ground near Mail Street. The horse struggled to its feet and broke away from the Roundsman, running into Mail Street, where it was again captured.

Fireman Richard Harde of Engine 24 held the horse down by its head and others helped to tie it. The animal died in half an hour. Many in the crowd criticised the police for not shooting the horse and putting it out of its misery.

Sergt. McCulloch and the fireman were both slightly hurt by the struggling horse.

JUSTICE SMITH ILL.

Attacked with Acute Indigestion at Queens Court.

Owing to a sudden attack of acute indigestion while in his office, Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith did not take his seat on the bench in the Queens County Court House yesterday, and as a result many of the cases that were to be heard at yesterday's session will have to go over until the next term of the court.

Justice Smith arrived at the Court House from his home in Patchogue at 11 o'clock. Shortly after taking his seat at the desk in the judicial chambers he complained of illness, and Dr. Burnett, who was summoned, advised the removal of Judge Smith to St. John's Hospital, directly opposite the Court House. Judge Smith remained at the hospital until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was able to leave for home. He will not be able to leave his home for several days.

Princess Stephanie Defends Sister.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23.—The Petit Bleu states that Princess Stéphanie, (Countess Lonyay,) after visiting her sister, Princess Louise of Coburg at Paris, has telegraphed to Prince Philip of Coburg indignantly denying that Princess Louise is mad, and declaring her intention to do her utmost to rehabilitate the reputation of her sister. The Petit Bleu adds that Princess Stéphanie will appeal to the Austrian Emperor.

DE PLEHVE'S SUCCESSOR ANXIOUS FOR REFORMS

Sviatopolk-Mirsky Realizes Difficulties Facing Him.

UPHOLDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Believes the Zemstvos Can Do Much for the Country, but Says a New Constitution Now Is Impossible.

VILNA, Russia, Sept. 23.—The unveiling to-day of the monument to Catherine the Great in the square facing the Governor's Palace was particularly interesting, because it was the occasion of the last public appearance here of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, the ex-Governor General of Vilna and new Minister of the Interior, who leaves Vilna for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

He was received everywhere during the day with the utmost enthusiasm, by Jews and Christians alike. In fact, the Prince is extremely popular with the Jews, who compose nearly half the population of Vilna.

In conversation to-day the Prince is quoted as saying that he firmly intends, as Minister of the Interior, to act in the spirit of the Emperor's manifesto of 1903. In effect, he said he was a resolute opponent of forcible repression, and intended to devote special attention to education. It is confidently expected here that important concessions to the Jews will be announced shortly.

The whole town is festooned with bunting and a great crowd attended the unveiling ceremony, which was significant owing to the presence of varying elements. The ecclesiastical dignitaries on the platform included orthodox priests, Lutherans, Jews, and Roman Catholics.

When the monument was unveiled the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor, gave the signal for a salute of 360 guns. The Grand Duke subsequently reviewed the Cossacks of the Third Army Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—In his palace at Vilna to-day, after the ceremony of unveiling the Catherine monument there, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky granted an interview to a newspaper correspondent. The Prince said he had not underestimated the grave responsibilities and great difficulty that confronted him upon assuming the portfolio of the Interior.

The situation, he said, was a particularly trying one and worthy of the best endeavors of an abler man than he. The post had to deal with the most important problems of a gigantic empire—problems which touched the life and well-being of over 100,000,000 people—but he should enter upon his new duties with a hopeful spirit and a firm resolution to perform his task according to the light given him.

"It would be incorrect to say," the Prince continued, "that I have a definite programme as yet. I have some well defined ideas, all of which have the same objective, namely, the welfare of the people. If I can be said to have a programme that is it in few words.

"I count myself fortunate to have served as Governor of three provinces. This has given me an intimate acquaintance with the people and their needs and conditions, and I trust the experience may prove of great value in exchanging a post as executor for one as a formulator of policies.

"All my life I have been a student of the Russian people. I realize fully how many and how complex are the problems of internal administration. We must not be impatient. These problems cannot be academically or instantaneously solved. Their magnitude is hardly grasped abroad. Ultra-radicalism as well as ultra-conservatism should be avoided.

"Time is a great corrector if we push patiently toward our ends. Things which we might desire to see march quickly may sometimes advance with painful slowness, but the goal will be reached at last. All we can do is to keep definitely in view our ultimate aims and meet and better conditions as we can. We must discharge our duty to the present, and leave our work a heritage to posterity, which must look after the future.

"What the situation of the Russian Empire a century hence will be, who can tell? Abroad, people speak of a new Constitution for Russia. Such a thing is impossible under present conditions, but there is such a thing as local self-government as exemplified in the zemstvos. I believe in the zemstvos. I have gone through every grade of service in the zemstvos and am convinced that they contain possibilities for the amelioration of the conditions of the lower classes. Eventually they could give what the people want.

"There are other internal problems of great importance, and, above all, the Jewish question, in which I am deeply interested. It is of the most serious character. I have studied it carefully and most faithfully.

"For Jews of the higher and better classes we have done much. The Emperor's recent ukase extended the privileges of residence and occupation. But it is the condition of the poorer classes which is most pressing. They are restricted to residence in towns and cities and within the Pale, where they live as best they can. I earnestly desire to give them larger opportunities for life and work.

"Generally speaking, without going further into detail, I may say the Emperor's manifesto of 1903 represents the platform upon which I enter the Ministry of the Interior. It is a lofty, noble conception of liberty. Conscience and decentralization are its basic principles. If it were interpreted in a liberal spirit we should have tranquillity, progress, and development in the interior of Russia."

CALLS THE VATICAN A CORPSE.

Speech of Belgian Freethinker at the Giordano Bruno Monument.

ROME, Sept. 23.—After the adjournment of the Freethinkers' Congress here to-day the delegates formed in procession and marched to the monument to Giordano Bruno, who was burned by the Inquisition in 1600, and deposited wreaths upon it, in testimony of their feeling of antagonism to the Vatican.

Several violent speeches were delivered, a Belgian—ex-Deputy Fournemont—summing up as follows: "The Vatican is a corpse; we are life."

Similar demonstrations were made at the Janiculum Monument to Garibaldi.

It is asserted that the Pope is preparing a letter to the Catholic world protesting against the congress as an offense against his spiritual position as the head of 300,000,000 Catholics and ending with claiming the independence of the Papacy.

CANADIANS WANT ARBITRATION.

Sir Thomas Barclay Says They Would Approve Anglo-American Treaty.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 23.—The Institute of International Law to-day discussed Sir Thomas Barclay's proposal that a permanent committee of the institute be appointed for the purpose of dealing with questions arising out of practice before the Hague Court.

In the course of a speech Sir Thomas Barclay referred at considerable length to the agitation for a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and America. He said he hoped that as soon as the election in the latter country was over substantial progress would be made in this direction irrespective of which party was victorious.

Sir Thomas said there had been doubt regarding the attitude of Canada on this subject, but he had addressed meetings throughout the Dominion and had found that the proposition to settle differences with America by arbitration was warmly welcomed.

Sir Thomas said the peace of the world now depended upon the power of neutrals, and instanced the fact that the United States in the Venezuelan affair sent Great Britain, Germany, and Italy to The Hague in order to settle their claims.

A committee was appointed to study treaties of international arbitration.

Not in Hands of Moorish Bandits.

TANGIER, Sept. 23.—Mr. Lee, the British merchant of Rabat, who was reported to have been captured by tribesmen while fishing in the Rabat River, has returned safely to Rabat.

The ONLY Vermouth officially recognized all over the world.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

The foundation of Vermouth popularity—Vermouth precisely as you want it. Never disappoints.

DROUGHT IN EUROPE IS PROFITABLE TO US

Food for Cattle and Horses Will Have to Come from America.

MORE GRAIN EXPORTS LIKELY

Dry Weather Has Had Disastrous Results in Various Countries—Large Conflagrations Frequent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—George H. Murphy, American Vice Consul General at Frankfort, says in a report:

"The severe drought which is afflicting European countries has had various injurious effects. It has caused frequent and large conflagrations; it has stopped river navigation entirely in many districts, causing a scarcity of fruits and garden truck, coal, wood, &c., and greatly advanced prices; it has forced works operated by water power to cease running. But it is particularly the insufficiency of feedstuffs for cattle and horses which causes anxiety in agricultural and commercial circles.

"The Governments of Bulgaria and Roumania have already issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn and other cattle feed. Servia and Austria-Hungary also have issued decrees prohibiting the exportation of corn, hay, and other feedstuffs. The order of the Austro-Hungarian Government is most rigid and sweeping, as it includes, in addition, bran and barley, potatoes and beans, oil cake, clover, and the husks, dregs and waste materials of malt and sugar beets; in short, everything, even including swill, which can serve as food for animals.

"Roumania and Austria-Hungary have heretofore been the principal European supply sources for corn and feedstuffs for the other countries of Western Europe. This source of supply now being closed, Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, and England, as well as the Scandinavian countries, will have to depend principally upon the United States and, to a smaller extent, upon Argentina for food for their cattle and horses."

Consul General Mason at Berlin also says the United States will have to help feed Central Europe during the coming Autumn and Winter on account of drought in Russia, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and France.

The Consul General states that since Aug. 15 a careful inquiry as to the grain crops and the general agricultural situation has been made by the central station for Prussian agriculture, and its report shows that there was a falling off from the yield of last year in Spring wheat, Winter rye, Spring rye, barley, and oats. Winter wheat furnished the only exception among these leading cereals.

Mr. Mason says the effects of the drought on pastures, meadows, and root crops of all kinds, both for forage and for human food, are still more serious.

"All this has reacted disastrously on the dairying industry," says the Consul General, "and milk, cheese, and butter are reduced in quantity and advanced in price. The standard fruits, apples, pears, plums, and peaches, which in early Summer promised a full average yield, have to a serious extent been ripened prematurely by the prolonged intense dry heat and have shriveled and fallen off in such quantities that the Autumn fruit crop is gravely compromised."

The Consul General predicts an increased demand not only for corn, wheat, and rye from the United States, but for fresh and preserved fruits, dried and salted fish, and such meats as the present inspection law of Germany permits to be imported.

FINN'S COURT CLERK ACCUSED.

Is Arrested for Having Issued Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

Secret Service detectives yesterday arrested Sebastian Fasancello, twenty-seven years old, clerk in the First District Municipal Court, over which Justice Finn presides, and also said to be Tammany Captain in the Fourteenth Election District of the First Assembly District, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization certificates. He was held in $2,000 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Ridgway. His captors say they believe that through his arrest the head of a syndicate which for years has been supplying fraudulent naturalization papers to Italians will be detected.

Information against Fasancello was furnished by Superintendent of Elections Morgan, and the Government detectives, after a two days' hunt, found him in his home, at 40 Thompson Street, which they searched after surrounding the house. Affidavits by Lorenzo Colucci, a farmer, of Bull's Head, S. I., and by Antonio Zarillo, a fruit vender, of 64 Thompson Street, are that on Jan. 20, 1902, Colucci bought for $50 the fraudulent papers on which he voted that Fall, and that they were furnished by Fasancello. The Government has not yet found the papers. Colucci deposes that on Sept. 10 Fasancello and Zarillo called upon him and bought them back for $20, saying that there was trouble about them.

Giorgio Minico of 15 Roosevelt Street, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, was arrested yesterday at Superintendent of Elections Morgan's office. He is the man whose case was taken up by the People's Security Company a while ago, and the company, as counsel for the man, protested against his being questioned without his lawyer being present. A week ago Minico said he was only fourteen years old when he arrived in America. Mr. Morgan's men discovered that he was twenty-two years old at that time, and when Minico reappeared yesterday and was confronted with the evidence he confessed that he had not told the truth.

"I ISN'T HURTED AF'ER ALL."

Child Has Remarkable Escape from Death Under a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Sept. 23.—Passengers on Trolley Car No. 1,401, on Main Street, near the city line, saw a six-year-old girl have a miraculous escape from death this afternoon. The child started to run across the street in front of the car, saw it coming, stopped, and started to turn, and in so doing slipped and fell directly on the rails.

The motorman applied his emergency brake and reversed his motor, but the car rolled on and the little girl disappeared under the fender. In some manner she managed to wriggle aside and escape the wheels. When she was picked up the first thing she said was:

"Some one tell my musser I isn't hurted af'er all."

While attempts were being made to learn who she was a girl darted into the crowd, picked the child up, and rushed away.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCTOBER **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** JUST OUT

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To Edith. By Brander Matthews. The First of Our Talks to Girls by Name.

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HUNDREDS SEE MAN LEAP BEFORE ELEVATED TRAIN

Suicide During Rush Hours on Second Avenue Line.

FIRE ADDS TO EXCITEMENT

Curtain in Tenement Window Near By Blazes Up, Scaring Women—Reserves Called to Disperse Crowds.

While a great crowd of factory hands looked on helplessly, Paul Schmidt, twenty-eight years old, a waiter employed in a Harlem restaurant, who lived at 401 East Sixty-fourth Street, leaped in front of a south-bound train of the Second Avenue elevated line at the Eighth Street station during rush hours last night.

Detective Wasserman of the Fifth Street Station was standing on the up-town platform when the man leaped. Before the train had come to a full stop Wasserman leaped down on the north-bound track and made his way across. When the train stopped Wasserman looked under the forward truck and saw that the man was dead. Then he placed the motorman, Adolphus H. Mason, under arrest.

For a few moments the hundreds of people on the station platforms were mute with horror. Then a woman screamed, and another. Instantly the crowd was in an uproar, passengers in the train thronging the platforms and windows in their eagerness to find out what had happened. All over the neighborhood windows were thrown open, and hundreds of curious folk in the tenements joined in the excitement.

On the third floor of 158 First Avenue, nearly opposite the scene of the accident, a curtain was blown against the gas jet in the apartment of Solomon Jasse. Three women were hanging out of the window, and did not notice the blaze until the crowd on the platform shouted to them. Then they ran to a place of safety. An alarm was turned in, and in two minutes the fire apparatus was clanging through the streets below.

When the firemen came even a greater crowd gathered than had been attracted by news of the accident, and a call was sent in for the reserves of the Fifth Street Station. The blaze was put out without difficulty.

Coroner Goldenkranz, who lives at 63 St. Mark's Place, heard of the excitement and went to the scene. He viewed the body and ordered it sent to the station house. When the elevated employes and policemen tried to get the body out they found it tightly wedged. The wrecking crew was sent for, and it was half an hour before traffic could be resumed on the south-bound track.

The man was identified by means of letters and his discharge papers from the German Army. In his pockets were a silver watch, $2.06 in coin, a five-dollar gold piece, and a wedding ring.

FORTY YEARS A PRIEST.

The Rev. Father Healy Thirty-six Years at St. Bernard's.

The Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, rector of St. Bernard's Church, in West Fourteenth Street, will celebrate to-morrow the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the thirty-sixth anniversary of his pastorate of St. Bernard's.

Archbishop Farley will officiate at solemn pontifical high mass at 11 o'clock. Many prominent priests of the city and a large number of the Monsignori of the dioceses will be in the chancel. After the services Father Healy will entertain the clergy at a dinner in the rectory, which opens into an old-fashioned garden. Monday evening the parishioners will give their pastor a testimonial reception in the basement of the church.

NO POLITICS IN CIGAR FIGHT.

Domestic Manufacturers Expect to Win Label Case "On Its Merits."

Delegates from practically all of the tobacco trade associations left New York yesterday afternoon to attend the hearing on the customs cigar stamp controversy to be held by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Taylor to-day in Washington. Delegations will also be present from the cigar manufacturers' organizations of Boston, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Savannah. The Havana Cigar Company, which is opposing the issuance of the stamp that has caused all the controversy, will be represented by its general counsel.

Morris S. Wise, who will make the argument in favor of the new stamp for the domestic manufacturers, said yesterday that he was opposed to making the controversy a political issue. Then he added:

"The head men of the trust are all good North Carolina Democrats, anyway, and would be only too pleased to see our people vote against Roosevelt."

FINANCING FAILURES.

New and apparently profitable industry which the authorities do not seem able to suppress. In Sunday's Times.

THE OCTOBER CENTURY

Beautiful Frontispiece in Color.

SEVEN SHORT STORIES by bright, entertaining authors, including Gouverneur Morris, Miriam Michelson, Anne Warner, and Grace Ellery Channing. With illustrations by Orson Lowell, Mrs. Shinn, Sterner, Cassel, Guipon, and Miss Cory.

CURRENT EVENTS

Togo, the Man and the Admiral, by Adachi Kinnosuke. An intimate picture of the Japanese Admiral, with many anecdotes.

The Cossacks, by David B. Macgowan. The organization of this dashing branch of the Russian army, with thrilling pictures by Jay Hambidge and George Wright.

The Real Dangers of Trusts, by John Bates Clark. A careful review of the political evils fostered by the trusts and the means by which they may be removed.

SERIALS

The Sea-Wolf, by Jack London. Illustrated by W. J. Aylward.

The Youth of Washington, by S. Weir Mitchell.

TRAVEL

Mont St. Michel, by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, with charming pen-and-ink sketches by Joseph Pennell.

POETRY

"God of the Open Air," by Henry van Dyke, with eight illustrations in tint by Henry McCarter.

SCIENCE

Inoculating the Ground. The most remarkable discovery of years in scientific agriculture. Illustrated.

ART

Villas of Venetia / Genoese Villas By Edith Wharton, with many illustrations by Maxfield Parrish.

HISTORY

New Material Concerning the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Unpublished letters and portraits from the family records.

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DENIAL BY JOHN F. WALLACE.

Panama Canal Engineer Contradicts Reports of Friction with Gen. Davis.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, in direct charge of the construction of the canal to be built by the United States across the Isthmus of Panama, is at his home in Flossmoor, Ill. Mr. Wallace will enjoy a brief vacation at his home, and will be in Washington Oct. 6, when the bids will be opened for machinery and material to be used on canal constructions.

Mr. Wallace denied the rumor that there was friction between himself and Gen. Davis, Governor of the canal zone. He declares that the relations between himself and Gen. Davis have been always of the most pleasant and cordial character.

THE MAYOR USES HIS FRENCH.

Converses with Gallic Visitors in Their Own Tongue.

Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon received the French Consul General, Maurice de Magny, and Capt. Aubry of the French warship Trude, which is visiting these waters. The Mayor chatted with his callers in French, and they appeared delighted.

The Mayor said that he would return their visit at an early date.

BOY KILLED; DRIVER ESCAPES.

Man on Red Coal Wagon Got Away from the Police.

George Caulkin, four years old, of 442 West Twenty-ninth Street, died in the Roosevelt Hospital last evening from injuries received during the afternoon when he was run over by a coal wagon in front of his home. According to the police the wagon was being driven recklessly through the street.

The driver escaped after the accident and the police are looking for him. The only description the police have of the wagon is that it was painted red.

Recent explorers report that the favorite occupation of the Canadians in 1904 is reading

OLD GORGON GRAHAM

in which George Horace Lorimer gives a new series of the irresistible Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.

An enterprising publisher arranged in advance that Canada should be one of the nine countries to enjoy editions of the book. Illustrated, $1.50.

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No Relief for Autoists.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 23.—District Attorney Smith has instructed the Deputy Sheriffs that the recent injunction does not restrain them from making arrests where they find an automobilist violating the speed law. He said:

"Don't pay any attention to that injunction. It does not prevent you from contracting a bill against the county, but only stops the payment of the bills passed by the court."

INSPECTORS PUT BLAME ON THE SLOCUM'S CREW

Exonerate Themselves of All Blame for Disaster.

APPROVE LIFE PRESERVERS

Say Many Persons Were Saved by Them —Coroner O'Gorman Calls Report a Coat of Whitewash.

Responsibility for the Slocum disaster, which cost 959 lives, is placed entirely with the officers and crew of the vessel in a report just handed down by the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors. While the Inspectors are unsparing in their criticism of the crew, and go so far as to revoke the licenses of Capt. Van Schaick, Pilot Edward Van Wart, and Chief Engineer B. F. Conklin for failure to do their duty, the life preservers and other life-saving appliances are said to have been adequate and in good condition.

Popular belief at the time held the faulty or insufficient appliances of this kind largely responsible for the accident, and as a result the Steamboat Inspectors, whose duty it is to see that vessels are provided with proper safeguards for an emergency, were severely criticised, and the investigation in connection with the Coroner's inquest did not tend to upset this belief.

Coroner O'Gorman, who was early at the scene of the disaster and took charge of the gathering of evidence, said last night that the report had no significance. He continued:

"The department was simply investigating itself, and the result has no significance. When Supervising Inspector Robert S. Rodie went to North Brother Island he tried to remove evidences of the neglect of his department. I put a stop to it and told him that he could touch nothing unless it had my seal on it. They have given the matter a fine coat of whitewash, and the only thing remaining to be done to make it an artistic job is to reinstate Lundberg. Dumont didn't ask us for any evidence. He could have had all he wanted for the asking."

The report is signed by Chief Inspectors James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett and addressed to Robert S. Rodie, Chief Supervising Inspector of the board. There is one notable exception to the tone of relentless disapproval that characterizes the board's comment on the conduct of the crew. The report says:

Referring to the beaching of the General Slocum at North Brother Island, we would be remiss in our duty if we failed to mention the unselfish heroism displayed on the occasion by Mr. Everett Brandow, second engineer of the steamer, in the performance of his duty, who remained at the throttle of his engine answering all bells promptly, until his services were no longer required, this notwithstanding the commotion and panic on the steamer at the time, and without means of knowing from personal observation from his post in the engine room what the chances might be of saving his own life.

The only action of Capt. Van Schaick approved by the board is the beaching of the Slocum on North Brother Island. At the time the Captain was criticised for not beaching his steamer sooner. The conduct of the crew is referred to as follows:

The evidence before us indicates an absolute lack of discipline on the part of the crew because of the negligence of the master of the steamer and of the pilot, who, under the law, is next to the master in charge, to observe the provisions which require these officers once, at least, each week to call all hands to quarters, and exercise them in the discipline and use of the fire pumps and all other apparatus for the safety of life on board such vessel, and to see that all the equipments required by the law are in complete working order for immediate use. * * * The evidence further shows that the chief engineer was grossly negligent when notified of the fire in that he did not see that the hose for the steam fire pump had been properly stretched before the water was turned on.

The board declares that many persons were saved by "the use of the alleged worthless life preservers," and says that the fact that no dead bodies were taken from the bottom of the river with life preservers on them was proof that no lives were lost by the inefficiency of the preservers.

The Inspectors report that they were unable to obtain the evidence of some important witnesses, among them Coroner Berry. Coroner Berry was in camp with the Seventy-first Regiment at the time of the investigation, and a subpoena was left at his office.

ABANDONS THIRD RAIL.

New Haven Road's Experiments with Electricity at Boston Unsuccessful.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is dismantling its third-rail electric line between Nantasket Junction and Braintree, and the announcement is made that the electrical equipment and operation of its suburban lines will not be undertaken until the invention of new appliances or the perfection of those now existing makes such a step more feasible. In this connection President C. S. Mellen of the New Haven Road said:

"We have not yet been able to make definite plans for electrical equipment, and it is not likely that we shall be able to do so right away."

The Nantasket branch of the New Haven Road was equipped with the third rail several years ago as an experiment. It is now said that, while the third-rail system has proved satisfactory on that section of the line, where only the electrically equipped cars are operated, on another section, where steam trains also have been run, the step has proved a failure.

President Mellen intimates that experiments have not been abandoned, saying:

"Whatever experiments are decided upon will take place at the New York end, where the problem is being worked out in connection with the subway. Whatever is decided upon with reference to this and to the Pennsylvania tunnel will govern the electrical plans not only of our road but of all the other large roads in the country."

DIES ON WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Brookman's Injuries in Aerial Dive Brought Heart Failure.

John J. Brookman, a manufacturer of notions, died suddenly last night at his home, 180 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, of heart failure, brought on by injuries received six weeks ago at Coney Island. Mr. Brookman, who was fifty-seven years old, was making the aerial dive, when, through the breaking of a pulley, he was thrown, dislocating his right hip. He was confined two weeks in the Seney Hospital, and since had been walking on crutches.

Yesterday was the thirtieth anniversary of his marriage to Emma Cragin, daughter of George B. Cragin, at one time President of the Produce Exchange. While reading in the library last night he suddenly collapsed and was dead before a physician arrived.

Wife Denies Cody Seeks Reconciliation.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Sept. 23.—Mrs. William F. Cody, wife of Buffalo Bill, denies the report that her husband, who is with his show in Europe, is seeking through correspondence to effect a reconciliation with his wife, and to thus pave the way to withdraw his petition for a divorce. Mrs. Cody says she has received no letters from her husband, and that no one has communicated with her on the subject of a reconciliation or the divorce proceedings.

Man Killed by a Train at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 23.—George R. Rogalski of 9 Orchard Street, this city, was fatally injured and his brother Felix had a narrow escape from death on the railroad here at 2:20 o'clock this morning. The two men, it is believed, were stealing railroad ties from the railroad property in Selleck's Cut, when the Federal Express, bound east, bore down on them. In the darkness they became confused. Felix jumped aside, but George was hit. He was brought to the hospital and died this afternoon.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP GOOD.

Report to Lord Strathcona by Minister Clifford Sifton.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 23.—Minister of the Interior Clifford Sifton has cabled Lord Strathcona, Canada's High Commissioner, respecting crop conditions in the following terms:

"I am now able to state definitely that under conditions of unusual difficulty in the Northwest a fair average crop of wheat of good quality has been reaped and is now secure from substantial damage. The reports of injury by frost and rust were grossly exaggerated. The wheat of Manitoba and Northwest Territories will aggregate from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. The quality is good and the price is ranging around $1 per bushel."

MYSTERIOUS POISON DEATH.

Presbyterian Hospital Doctors Perplexed Over Case of Gustav Eichler.

Gustav Eichler, twenty-four years old, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last night from poisoning, having been removed there from his home, 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, a few hours before. The physicians at the hospital are unable to state what kind of poisoning the man died from.

Eichler was a clerk. On Tuesday he complained of feeling ill, and a doctor was called. The patient became worse, and yesterday was taken to the hospital unconscious. He died shortly after being admitted. The Coroner's office has been notified, and an autopsy will be performed today.

MAN DOZED, ROBBERS WORKED.

James Stewart Sat on Porch While House Was Sacked.

Masked with handkerchiefs, two men entered the home of James Stewart, on the outskirts of Westchester village late Thursday afternoon, ransacked it from cellar to roof, and made away with $90 and some jewelry and trinkets. Meanwhile Stewart, who is sixty years old, was dozing comfortably in a rocker on the porch.

Stewart's wife and two daughters were at the village, shopping. Two boys, the police say, saw the robbers. The police have a good idea, they say, who the men are.

C. VANDERBILT'S YACHT WON.

Rainbow Beat the Seventy-Footers In N. Y. Y. C. Regatta.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow defeated the other seventy-footers on Long Island Sound yesterday in one of the best races that has been seen this season. She started last and finished first, beating the Yankee 1:24 and the Virginia 5:02. The race was the largest and best contested held by the New York Yacht Club during the year apart from the events of the annual cruise. There were eleven starters altogether, three thirty-six-footers and five raceabouts, besides the seventy-footers.

The start was made in a fresh southwest wind off Mott's Point, in Hempstead Harbor. The course for the seventies was to Parsonage Point, on the north shore of the Sound, thence to Shippan Point, off Stamford, Conn., and back to the starting line, a distance of 21½ knots. The smaller yachts sailed from Parsonage Point to a mark in the middle of the Sound between Matinnicock and Oak Points, and back, a distance of 11½ knots. The first leg of the course was a run, with booms on the starboard and spinnakers on the port hand, the second a broad reach, with booms on the port hand, and balloon-jib-topsails set; the last leg was a beat to windward. The wind held true and fresh from start to finish.

The Yankee was the first of the seventies to cross the line, the Virginia followed, and the Rainbow was last, with a handicap of 18 seconds. But the Rainbow was really in the best position, for she was able to blanket her competitors and consequently overtake them. So she secured the lead before rounding the first mark. The Virginia also passed the Yankee. The Yankee finally got ahead of the Virginia, and was in second place at the Shippan Point mark. The times there were: Rainbow, 3:26:10; Yankee, 3:27:15; Virginia, 3:28:30.

All three hauled up on the wind and headed for the Long Island shore on the starboard tack, but the Yankee soon went to port and the Rainbow followed suit on her weather bow. The Virginia held the starboard tack clear across the Sound, and was never afterward in the race. The Rainbow and Yankee made a stubborn fight in the middle of the Sound. East of Matinnicock Point they came up with a tow of barges. Both were to leeward of the tow and forereaching on it. The Yankee endeavored to force the Rainbow far enough under the tow to slip astern and take the windward berth, but the Rainbow's skipper would not fall into the trap. By stipulations the vessels were sailed by their owners, so Cornelius Vanderbilt was at the helm of the Rainbow, and he handled her admirably. He had with him George Carmack, Secretary of the New York Yacht Club. The Yankee was sailed by Harry Maxwell, who had with him Frank Bowne Jones and Percy Chubb. W. K. Vanderbilt was at the helm of the Virginia.

The Anoatok, although she started last, led the thirty-six-footers round the first and second marks, but fell behind on the windward work. The Mimosa, which had taken second place off the wind, went to the front on the wind.

Following is the summary:

CLASS H—SEVENTY-FOOT SLOOPS.

Course, 21½ knots.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell		2:11:28	4:43:34	2:32:06
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr		2:11:59	4:47:48	2:35:49
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt		2:12:00	4:42:42	2:30:42

CLASS H—THIRTY-SIX-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 2:15. Course, 11½ knots.

Spasm, E. D. King	4:12:19	1:57:19
Mimosa, Trevor L. Park	4:10:12	1:55:12
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	4:15:03	2:00:03

CLASS O—RACEABOUTS.

Start, 2:20. Course, 11½ knots.

Cricket, Howard Willetts	4:29:54	2:09:54
Rana, J. Macy Willetts	4:30:18	2:10:18
Hobo, Trevor L. Park	4:33:17	2:13:17
Buzz Bee, R. T. Wainwright	4:33:25	2:13:25
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	4:29:29	2:09:29

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Favorites were overthrown in the last day's races of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting. Summary:

2:08 Pacing—Best three in five. Purse $2,000. Six heats Thursday.

King Direct, blk. h., by Direct, (Geers)	2	2	1	3	6	2	1 1
Black Pet, blk. m., by Amsterdam, (Snow)	7	7	4	2	1	1	3 2
Larry Ginter, b. h., by Medicine, (Lucas)	1	1	3	6	5	4	4 4
Dr. Medera, ch. g., by Simmons, (Hudson)	5	5	2	1	2	3	2 3
Princess Wilkes, br. g., (Estes)	3	4	6	7	3	ro	
Ben F., b. g., (De Ryder)	6	3	7	4	4	ro	
Bob, ch. g., (Erkins)	4	6	5	5	dr		

Time—2:09; 2:07¾; 2:08; 2:09; 2:11¼; 2:07¾; 2:09½.

2:04 Pacing.—Each heat a race. Purse $1,500.

Nathan Strauss, b. g., by Director, (Thomas)	1	1	1
Laconda, b. h., (Snow)	2	2	2
Gallagher, b. g., (James)	4	3	4
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Celdeburg)	5	4	3
John M., br. g., (Spear)	3	5	5
Harold H., b. g., (McMahon)	6	dr	

Time—2:04¾; 2:05¼; 2:05¼.

2:09 Trotting.—Each heat a race. Purse $1,500.

Jim Ferry, gr. g., by Orange Wilkes, (Wright)	2	2	1
Agnola, b. m., by Gregory the Great, (Ames)	1	3	7
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., by Gilman McGregor, (Benyon)	7	1	8
The Roman, b. g., (Snow)	6	6	6
Ida Highwood, b. m., (Spear)	4	7	3
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	6	5
Marian Wilkes, b. m., (A. P. McDonald)	8	4	4
Tuna, b. m., (De Ryder)	5	8	6

Time—2:08½; 2:07¼; 2:10.

2:13 Pacing.—Best three in five. Purse $1,000.

Wild Brino, Jr., b. h., by Wild Brino, (Bedford)	9	3	1	1	1
*Lady Bell Brook, br. m., by Silent Brook, (King)	7	1	3	4	2
*Don N., m. g., by Little Joker, (Valentine)	1	10	2	7	6
Billy J., b. g., (Steffee)	4	2	9	2	4
Albrino, b. h., (Forter)	2	4	5	6	3
Lyddite, b. m., (J. Wilson)	10	9	4	3	5
William M., b. g., (McCarthy)	11	5	8	5	dr
Online, Jr., blk. h., (Haywood)	6	7	6	8	dr
Master Boy, b. g., (McMahon)	8	8	7	dr	
Marguerite W., b. m., (Snow)	5	6	10	dr	
Rosewood, ch. m., (Merrifield)	3	ds			
Ginger, ch. g., (Freeman)	Dis.				

*Set back for breaking in third heat.

Time—2:08¼; 2:10¾; 2:09½; 2:11¼; 2:11¾.

its rejuvenating and mildly exhilarating properties make it a valuable tonic and home remedy.

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COLLEGE TEAMS PLAY FIRST GAMES TO-DAY

Four Important Football Matches in East and One in West.

COLUMBIA MEETS UNION HERE

Blue and White Eleven Will Play Up-State Men at American League Park.

College football will open in earnest today, four games of importance being scheduled in the East and one in the West. Columbia will meet Union on the local field, Pennsylvania will play State College on Franklin Field, Layfette will play Wyoming Seminary at Easton, and Syracuse and the Cortlandt Normal School will meet at Syracuse. Chicago will open the Western season with a game with Lawrence at Chicago.

Columbia's game with Union to-day will be played on the new gridiron at American League Baseball Park, and the match will be called at 3:30 o'clock. Columbia defeated Union last year by a score of 38—0, and Coach Morley thinks this tally should be duplicated this afternoon, as the Morningside eleven is playing in better form now than it did at this time last year. The game this afternoon will be the first college football match ever held at American League Park. The gridiron has been laid out from south to north, and runs along the line from home plate to left field. It is in pretty fair condition, though the bare spots at home plate and along the base lines have not yet been sodded over.

Despite the fact that there is to be a game this afternoon the Columbia players had the hardest kind of practice yesterday afternoon. Morley put his men through the usual preliminaries, including signal practice, and then lined up two elevens for twenty minutes of hard scrimmaging. The 'Varsity scored one touch-down on a thirty-yard run by Metzenthin. The scrubs did not score at all, though they once got the ball within five yards of the 'Varsity's goal. Here the first team showed a fine resistance, and took away the leather on downs. The scrub eleven was reinforced by the presence of Harold Weekes, Columbia's famous half back. Weekes made several of his ground-gaining runs, but was handicapped through ignorance of the signals.

A long practice at Soldiers' Field by the Harvard football squad was marked by the brilliant work of Raymond Oveson, a six-foot candidate for a tackle position, who made his appearance for the first time yesterday. Opposed to "Ted" Meier, the veteran tackle, he called forth favorable comment from the coaches by his remarkable work. Much comment was caused by the new way in which the backs are lining up for all the offensive plays. The old-style has been entirely abandoned, and all plays are now started from a tandem formation, which the full back leads, and which is shifted from one side of the line to the other at will. Yesterday this new formation was still further complicated by both the ends being shifted to the same side of the line.

In a fast game yesterday afternoon Princeton's 'Varsity scored a touch-down on the scrub after nearly fifteen minutes of work. For a while the principal tactics were line plunges, on which the 'Varsity, through its heavier weight, gained ground steadily. In the last half of the practice a punting game was played, and the number of fumbles showed a weakness on the part of the men playing behind the line. The tackling, however, was accurate, and Ward and Crawford, the two ends, got down the field in good shape. McCormick, the 'Varsity full back, did the principal punting, and a marked improvement was noted in his kicking. Among the new candidates out were two good men from the Princeton Preparatory School—Reiter, an applicant for end, and a strong kicker, who is the brother of Bozy Reiter, and Samuels, who is a 200-pounder and a good guard.

The Yale players had a short but fast scrimmage yesterday, and worked on the new tackles shift with Cates and Bloomer dropping behind the line and Cates taking the ball. Lawrence, a tackle and end substitute, was injured in the knee, but not seriously. Tripp, the old University of Michigan guard, joined the squad yesterday, but was given no hard work. He will be a leading candidate this year for Bloomer's place at right guard, now held by Smith, the former freshman centre. Mitchell, last year's punter, took charge of the back field, and spent an hour drilling Roome, White, and Hoyt in the punting game.

What may be considered the first Cornell 'Varsity eleven was made up on Percy Field yesterday, and was composed as follows: Sheldon, left end; Cook, left tackle; Dann, left guard; Chapman, centre; Smith, right guard; Petersen, right tackle; Oderkirk, right end; Lynah, (Captain,) quarter back; Rice, left half back; Coc, full back; Birmingham, right half back. The scrubs were scored against twice, once by a touch-down and once by a goal from the field. Rice made the former and Birmingham the latter. The 'Varsity showed general improvement all around and Coach Warner was pleased with the way the combination worked. Both the 'Varsity ends of last year are laid up with slight injuries and Halliday did not report at all to-day. Newman, who played centre last year, has left the university. Costello, last year's guard, will report for work to-morrow.

Signal work was the chief feature of the practice at New York University yesterday. The first team of this season was picked and run through simple plays. The same backs, Cragin left half, Rogge full, and Roberts right half, as were used Thursday, constituted the back field yesterday. Connell was out in a suit after an absence of nearly a week, due to a threatened attack of appendicitis. Capt. Reilley announced that a freshman team would be organized immediately on the opening of college, and that a complete schedule would be arranged. Games with Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hackettstown and Trinity School have already been arranged, and dates with Morris High School and Betts Academy are pending.

A BURIED CITY IN CRETE.

How Miss Harriet Boyd led an army of discovery and unearthed relics of a civilization 4,000 years old. In The Sunday Times.

NEW YORK DAYS AT

THE WORLD'S FAIR

OCTOBER 3d and 4th the City and State of New York are honored by having the days set apart as "NEW YORK DAYS" by the management of the World's Fair at St. Louis, the greatest exposition the world has ever seen.

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AUTO BOATS RACE AGAINST HEAVY SEA

Vingt-et-Un Alone Proves Fast in Rough Weather.

MERCEDES VI. TOWED HOME

Only Five Competitors in Challenge Cup Contest Finish Second Race on the Hudson—Several Minor Accidents.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, auto boat Mercedes VI., which won the first race on the Hudson River for the gold Challenge Cup offered by the American Power Boat Association, failed to finish the contest yesterday and had to be towed back to the Columbia Yacht Club, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street. The boat shipped such quantities of water on the homeward trip that it was impossible for her to keep her motors going. Robert Jacob, the designer of the boat, steered, as Mr. Vanderbilt was sailing his seventy-footer Virginia in the race at Glen Cove.

The second race was finished under much severer conditions than characterized the first event. A strong southeast wind was blowing and all the reports that came back from the competitors were that the sea was very heavy above Yonkers. This occasioned, with one exception, slower time, and only five of the eight boats that started finished.

The Vingt-et-Un II. was the only boat to come out of the contest with exceptional honors. The wind and the waves seemed to have no effect upon her, and, driven by C. M. Hamilton, who has proved himself a master hand throughout the season in getting all the speed possible out of the boat, she completed the full 32-knot course in 1 hour 27 minutes and 3 seconds, showing the admirable time of 22.056 knots per hour, or 25.36 statute miles. This was practically the same as her record on the preceding day, for the committee, after figuring until late at night, as a result of the stakeboat anchoring below the proper mark for the turn on the first day, was obliged to modify the times somewhat for the initial event, and this reduced the surprising record of 27 statute miles credited to the Vingt-et-Un to about 25 miles. Her performance yesterday was an infinitely better test of the boat's ability to maintain good speed in rough weather. She won handily, although the last boat to start. With the 7 points she won on the preceding day and the 8 she earned in her victory yesterday, the Vingt-et-Un now leads for the Challenge Cup with a total of 15 points.

The Vingt-et-Un and Vanderbilt's boat rounded the turn just below the Pleasure Pier dock, almost together. The Mercedes VI. started over ten minutes ahead of the Vingt-et-Un, for she lost ten minutes of her actual handicap allowance by arriving late. Just before the stakeboat was reached the Vingt-et-Un passed the Vanderbilt boat, rounding 35 seconds ahead. Before reaching Yonkers the Mercedes was so full of water that Mr. Jacob had to stop and bail out. A launch finally took him in tow, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before the boat arrived at Eighty-sixth Street.

The Flip, a Hartford boat owned by C. D. Holmes, made a splendid showing, finishing second, and although requiring over two hours and fifteen minutes to complete the journey, her time was but a few minutes slower than on the preceding day, and must therefore rank as a very seaworthy auto boat.

The Speedway, although the last of the five boats to cross the line, is a close second on points to the Vingt-et-Un, having now a total of 12, while H. L. Bowden's Mercedes, U. S. A., and the Flip have 11 each. The points won yesterday were: Vingt-et-Un, 8; Flip, 7; Marcirene, 6; Mercedes, U. S. A., 5, and Speedway, 4. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vingt-et-Un II., W. S. Kilner		2:54:00	4:21:03	1:27:03
Flip, C. D. Holmes		2:32:00	4:47:59	2:15:59
Marcirene II., T. W. Allison		2:07:22	4:59:29	2:51:58
Mercedes, U. S. A., H. L. Bowden		2:44:12	4:59:29	2:15:17
Speedway, C. L. Seabury		2:44:57	5:14:38	2:29:41
Mercedes VI., W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr		2:33:05	did not finish.	
Shooting Star, H. A. Lozier		2:32:48	did not finish.	
Macaroni, C. H. Tangeman		2:37:22	did not finish.	

Total number of points for two days' races—Vingt-et-Un II., 15; Speedway, 12; Mercedes, U. S. A., 11; Flip, 11; Mercedes VI., 10; Macaroni, 9; Marcirene II., 8; Shooting Star, 5; Josephine, 3, and Challenger, 0.

The third and final race will be held this afternoon over the same thirty-two-knot course. The point system is based on an allowance of one point for each boat that finishes and one for as many boats as are beaten.

INGOMAR'S LONG JOURNEY ENDS

Commodore Plant's Schooner Yacht Arrives at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 23.—The schooner yacht Ingomar, Capt. Charles Barr, was sighted off New London Light at 8:45 A. M. today. She looked as trim and clean after her ocean voyage as if she had just come out of dry dock. A tug took her in tow shortly before noon and started up the Thames River with her. As the lighthouse was passed, Capt. Barr sent up his signal flag in a string from deck to truck. They conveyed a message to her owner, Commodore Morton F. Plant of the Larchmont Yacht Club, who has been looking for the yacht all week. The Ingomar will be taken to Riverside and berthed for stripping preparatory to being hauled up for the Winter. She came across the ocean in a cruising rig.

Prince Alert Makes New Record.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 23.—Prince Alert to-day established a new half-mile track record by pacing a mile in 2:03½, without a wind shield, at the Allentown Fair Grounds. He made the same time at Bethlehem, Penn., on Sept 19 last year, but a shield was then used to achieve it. His time by quarters to-day was: 0:29½; 1:00; 1:31, and 2:03½. The conditions were perfect for fast time. The great pacer was driven by "Jack" Curry, and was paced by a running horse. He got away to a good start and covered the mile beautifully and without a skip.

O'Brien Knocks Out Stift.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien knocked out "Billy" Stift of Chicago in the second round of a fifteen-round bout to-night before the Eureka Athletic and Social Club. The men fought at catchweights for a purse. O'Brien floored Stift twice during the second round. Later he landed [illegible] to the jaw that sent St[illegible]

HORSE SHOW AT MINEOLA FAIR.

Long Island Society Represented in Boxes and Ring.

From an ordinary agricultural exhibition the Queens-Nassau Counties Fair at Mineola was transformed into a social function yesterday by the opening of the third annual Horse Show under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties. North Shore, South Shore, and the Hempstead colonies were all well represented in the boxes and the ring, while the parking spaces were lined with fashionable vehicles of every description, among which the coaches of Richard F. Carman, E. R. Ladew, H. V. R. Kennedy, and H. L. Pratt were particularly noticeable. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Miss Elsie Ladew, Harvey S. Ladew, Allan Pinkerton, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Walter R. Willets, Samuel Willets, Miss Gertrude Willets, R. D. Winthrop, Miss Helen Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, E. D. Morgan, Lloyd Brice, Robert Bacon, C. W. Provost, S. H. Pell, S. Osgood Pell, Herbert L. Pratt, and Roswell Eldridge.

The show was held within the central inclosure of the race track, and the track was used for two of the events. The boxes were located on the opposite side from and facing the stand, so that the occupants of both boxes and stands were able to see both the races on the track and the judging in the show ring.

Fifteen classes were judged during the day, and while the honors were well distributed Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Carman of Huntington made the best showing, winning three firsts, two seconds, and a third. Two of their three blue ribbons were taken by Mrs. Carman's well-known black pair, Donner and Blitzen, and the third by a pony pair shown by Richard F. Carman, Jr. Mr. Carman's Yankee Consul and Christy Girl were second to Edward Knierim's Ned Allerton and Kissing, in the class for tall pairs, while his four-in-hand was placed second to Herbert L. Pratt's entry in the coach class.

Miss Mollie C. Maxwell of Lawrence took two blue ribbons with Rosebud in the run-about class and Jacobite in the saddle class. Samuel Willets of Roslyn won two firsts and a second in the hunter classes. The open hunters' class had thirty contestants, and was won by Mrs. Thomas B. Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Jouac King, with Herman B. Duryea's Ivanhoe second.

The show will be concluded to-day. The summary follows:

Harness Horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. m. Blitzen, 14.3, 7 years; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's gr. g. Buster Brown, 15.0½, 5 years, second; Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Rosebud, 15.0, 5 years, third.

Pairs of Horses over 15.1 hands.—Won by Edward Knierim's b. g. Ned Allerton, 15.2, 6 years, and b. m. Kissing, 15.2, 8 years; R. F. Carman's br. g. Yankee Counsel, 15.2½, and br. m. Christy Girl, 15.2½, second; Mrs. E. R. Ladew and Harvey S. Ladew's ro. g. Jo H., 15.2, aged, and b. g. Monarchal Prince, 15.1¼, 5 years, third.

Pairs of Horses, any size, women to drive.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner, 14.3, 7 years, and blk. m. Blitzen, 15.3, 8 years; Edward Knierim's blk. g. Ebony Bell Boy, 15.1¼, 9 years, and br. g. Porter, 15.1¼, 9 years, second; Edward R. Ladew's and Harvey S. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15, 6 years, and b. g. Monarchal Prince, 15.1¼, 5 years, third.

Horses and Runabouts, horses not under 14.3 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Rosebud, 15, 6 years; Alfred B. Maclay's b. m. Nora, 14.3, 8 years, second; Mrs. Edward R. Ladew's blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid, 15, 6 years, third.

Four-in-hand Horses, horses not to be under 15.1 hands.—Won by Herbert L. Pratt's b. m. Finesse, b. g. Operator, b. m. Lady Barbara, and b. m. Lady Eocene; R. F. Carman's ch. g. Irish Counsel, ro. m. Lady Rose, b. g. Clear the Way, and gr. m. Merry Legs, second.

Pairs of Ponies, not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, b. g. Checkers, 14.0½, 6 years, and ch. m. Lady Lightfoot, 14.0½; Miss Elsie W. Ladew's ch. m. Gibson Girl, 14, 8 years, and b. m. Bessie Monarch, 14.1, second.

Shetland Ponies.—Won by Miss Maud Kennedy's piebald g. Wishbone, 11¼ hands, 6 years; Miss Mildred Burpee's ch. m. Dotty, 10½, 6, second.

Saddle Horses over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Jacobite, 14.3½, 5; A. H. Alker's ch. g. Frolic, 14.3, 9, second; R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, b. g. Conqueror, 14.3¼, 4, third.

Pole Ponies, not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Robert Bacon's br. g. Chester; Samuel Willets's b. m. Nirvana, 14.2, 7 years, second; Robert Bacon's ch. g. Rocket third.

Hunters, to carry up to 190 pounds.—Won by Samuel Willets's br. g. Winchester, 16.1 hands, aged; Ralph N. Ellis's ch. g. Rollo, 6, second; R. D. Winthrop's ch. m. Madreen third.

Women's Hunters, to carry not less than 150 pounds, women to ride.—Won by Samuel Willets's gr. m. Freckles, 15.3 hands, aged, (Mrs. Ladenburg;) Allen Pinkerton's gr. m. Highball, 16, 5, (Mrs. G. H. Potter,) second; Samuel Willet's gr. m. Suzette, 15.3, aged, (Mrs. Ladenburg,) third.

Hunters, green or qualified.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, ch. g. Jouac King, 16 hands, 4 years; H. B. Duryea's b. g. Lightfoot, 16, 6, second; Samuel Willet's br. g. Winchester, 16.1, aged, third.

Hack Race, sweepstakes, for horses which have not been raced on a public track for twelve months prior to date of entry, distance one-half mile.—Won by E. J. Hogan's ch. g. Blue Light, 4 years; T. J. Jarvis's b. g. Copper King, 14.2½, 6, second; P. Jones's ch. g. Buster, 14.3, aged, third.

Athlete Gring Will Leave Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Harvard is going to lose her champion pole vaulter and best all-around athlete for a year. R. B. Gring, 1905, the only man in intercollegiate pole-vaulting whom McLaughlin, the Yale Captain, did not succeed in defeating in competition, and up to the present time one of the leading candidates for half back on the 'Varsity football team, has secured leave of absence from the university and is going to California for a year. The loss of Gring will not only be a serious blow to the track team and football squad, but also to the basket ball team, as he was one of the strongest players on the Harvard five. Gring will return to Harvard next Fall.

Southern League.

Shreveport, 8; Atlanta, 5.
Atlanta, 5; Shreveport, 1.
Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 1.
New Orleans, 3; Montgomery, 3, (8 innings.)
Memphis, 6; Birmingham, 4.

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TOP COATS—Men's Handsome Fall Top Coats, the short, nobby ones; a very large stock to choose from; in all this season's materials; handsomely finished. A special for Saturday; worth $20; at..... **$15**

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NOTICE. This establishment will be closed at TWELVE Noon, this day (Saturday), and at FIVE P. M. on other days during September; thereafter and until further notice store will be open until SIX P. M. daily.

FREIGHT TRAIN HITS DYNAMITE LOADED WAGON

Two Men Killed and Eight Persons Injured, Three Seriously.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS WRECKED

Engine and Seven Cars Smashed at North Branch, West Va.—Horses Blown 50 Yards Escape Unhurt.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 23.—Fast freight No. 94, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, struck a wagon loaded with 750 pounds of dynamite at the crossing at North Branch, West Va., four miles east of here, this afternoon. Two persons were killed and eight were injured, three of them seriously.

The dead are C. Walter Whitehair, front brakeman, Brunswick, and Nelson Pike, Martinsburg, engineer. The injured are A. B. Sanders, fireman, North Mountain, West Va., arm broken, scalded on face, body and hands; Charles Hamilton, Baltimore and Ohio operator and Postmaster at North Branch, cuts on face and body; Scott Hamilton of Little Orleans, Md., cuts in face and body, at least fifty in number; James Ashkettle, Little Orleans, cut in face; Mary Twigg, Oldtown, cut in face; Raymond Hamilton, cut in face; Maude Seibert, cut in face; James Laing, aged twenty-one, who was driving the dynamite wagon, cut on leg and ear drum fractured.

The explosion knocked nearly every person in the neighborhood down, hurled Hunter Bowen through a roof, but did not hurt him, and threw parts of the engine 200 yards.

MARES LED IN FIVE RACES AT GRAVESEND

Lady Amelia, with Eleven Pounds Above Scale, Won First Event.

CHRYSITIS TOOK THE STAKES

Three Favorites Were Successful in a Programme of Seven Evenly Balanced Contests.

A programme of seven races at the Gravesend track yesterday made amends in the quantity offered for the lack of quality, but in spite of the extra event thrown in as lagniappe, the attendance was light.

The feature event of the card, the Willow Handicap, at five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, in effect proved to be only a part of the actual feature, for the filly that won that race, Pierre Lorillard's Chrysitis, had four others of her sex as winners in the course of the afternoon, mares being successful in five of the seven races, the only two that escaped them being two of the cheapest events of the afternoon.

The best race of the day and the most meritorious for the winner was the victory of the fast three-year-old Lady Amelia in the opening trial, a handicap over the short, six furlongs course restricted to fillies and mares of all ages. In this Lady Amelia was the top weight with 130 pounds, or eleven pounds more than scale weight, she being required to concede weights ranging from eleven pounds to the fast Flying Ship up to forty-two pounds to the bottom weights. In spite of the task set for her, Lady Amelia, ridden by Redfern, was always the favorite, though Teacress, a smart two-year-old, was well backed to beat her. To Witchcraft's lead away from the post, Lady Amelia went to the front in a flash, and racing clear of her field of nine opponents in the first fifty yards, opened so great a gap on her pursuers that she had the race won at the head of the quarter stretch. There Redfern tried to ease her a bit, and under her high weight, Lady Amelia showed a disposition to stop, but when Ancestor closed on her she went on again under hand riding and won cleverly by a half length, Ancestor finishing second, two lengths before Ascension, third.

For the Willow Handicap, nine of the twelve fillies named on the card went to the post with the Hurricana filly Burnt Hills the best backed at all stages of the betting. Burnt Hills got a bad break, however, and dropped out of the race in an early stage, the fast Handzarra leading to the stretch turn, where Pierre Lorrilard's Chrysitis, a 10-to-1 chance, went to the front from second place, and, drawing away at the end, won rather easily by four lengths from Santa Catalina, which closed a great distance of ground at the finish and beat Handzarra a neck for second place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares of all ages; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Lady Amelia, 130, Redfern, 8-5, 7-10..	4	1	1½
Ancestor, 98, Hildebrand, 6-1, 11-5....	2	2	2²
Ascension, 115, O'Neil, 10-1, 3-1.....	9	5	3¾
Teacress, 97, W. Davis, 5-2, 1-1.....	6	4	4
Witchcraft, 95, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1....	1	6	5
Belle of Portland, 88, J. Hennessey, 30-1, 15-1	7	3	6
Raglan, 90, Notter, 60-1, 20-1.....	10	7	7
Shipshape, 89, C. Phillips, 50-1, 20-1..	8	7	8
Stamping Ground, 102, Barnett, 100-1, 50-1	5	8	9
Flying Ship, 123, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1.	3	9	10

Time—1:10. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same, Winner br. f., 3 year, by Ben Brush—La Colonia, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; five furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Juvenaga, 97, W. Davis, 3-1, 6-5.....	1	1	1½
Hildebrand, 102, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1.	5	6	2¹
Coy Maid, 99, Travers, 4-1, 8-5.....	9	8	3¹
Limerick, 103, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1.....	4	2	4
Drone, 102, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1.....	2	3	5
Confessor, 104, H. Phillips, 6-1, 2-1..	7	4	6
High Life, 99, D. O'Conñor, 100-1, 40-1.	8	7	7
Chipole Thorpe, 94, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	11	8	8
Bisque, 99, A. Brennan, 40-1, 15-1....	12	10	9
Elegant, 106, Miles, 30-1, 10-1.....	10	13	10
Indian Star, 97, Miller, 60-1, 20-1....	3	11	11
The Chanticleer, 97, Powers, 100-1, 40-1	13	12	12
Bill Bailey II., 107, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1.	14	14	13
Golden Buck, 105, Higgins, 50-1, 15-1.	6	9	14

Time—1:01 3-5. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. g., by Juvenal-Unadaga, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Adriutha, 102, Hildebrand, 6-1, 8-5..	2	4	1h
Hurst Park, 110, Odom, 5-2, 1-1.....	1	1	2h
Ostrich, 99, W. Davis, 15-10, 2-5.....	3	2	3¹½
Colonial Girl, 122, A. Booker, 7-1, 5-2.	3	3	4
Stonewall, 90, Sperling, 60-1, 20-1....	5	6	5
Sonoma Belle, 103, J. Cochran, 15-1, 4-1	4	5	6

Time—1:54 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Clifford-Aranza II., owned by John Sanford and trained by H. J. Hyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Willow Handicap, for fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Chrysitis, 109, O'Neil, 10-1, 3-1.....	1	1	1¹
Santa Catalina, 102, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	2	2	2h
Handzarra, 114, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5....	7	3	3h
Burnt Hills, 117, Odom, 13-10, 1-3....	5	8	4
Fancy Dress, 105, Redfern, 7-1, 5-2...	6	5	5
Princess Ruppert, 112, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1..	4	4	6
Wayward Lass, 103, J. Martin, 50-1, 15-1	2	7	7
Dorothy Gray, 99, Crimmins, 50-1, 15-1.	8	6	8
Schulamite, 104, W. Davis, 20-1, 6-1..	9	9	9

Time—1:07 3-5. Poor start. Won handily; place ridden out. Winner br. f., by Golden Garter-Aurania, owned by Pierre Lorillard, and trained by Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Sidney C. Love, 106, Hildebrand, 7-2, 7-5	3	4	1¹
Eagle, 102, H. Phillips, 4-1, 8-5.....	1	2	2h
Proceeds, 96, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1.....	10	8	3h
Gravina, 105, Higgins, 8-1, 3-1.....	4	5	4
Pentaur, 105, Gannon, 20-1, 7-1.....	6	6	5
Stolen Moments, 108, J. Martin, 13-5, 1-1	2	2	6
Flexion 107, Redfern, 20-1, 8-1.....	8	9	7
Sais, 104, Travers, 15-1, 5-1.....	9	7	8
Andrew Mack, 106, W. Davis, 8-1, 3-1..	7	10	9
Sir Roche, 106, McFadden, 300-1, 100-1.	9	10	10

Time—1:49. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. c., four years, by Dr. Rice-Constance IV., owned by E. G. Stutte and trained by R. E. Watkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Princess Athaling, 107, W. Davis, 7-1, 5-2	2	1	1h
Out of Reach, 110, Burns, 6-1, 2-1.....	9	2	2¹
Spring Silk, 110, Odom, 9-5, 4-5.....	4	5	3¹
Gansevoort, 107, A. Brennan, 100-1, 30-1	1	3	4
Louis H., 110, Redfern, 7-2, 7-5.....	11	8	5
Lem Reed, 107, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1.	6	8	6
Eastern Shore, 107, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	10	9	7
Bally Castle, 108, Shaw, 20-1, 7-1.....	7	4	8
Clovis, 110, Gannon, 20-1, 7-1.....	5	7	9
Hetty G., 107, Borel, 200-1, 100-1.....	14	10	10
Nuit Blanche, 107, O'Neil, 20-1, 6-1..	3	11	11
King Carter, 110, J. Martin, 40-1, 15-1.	13	12	12
Little Johnson, 107, J. Taylor, 300-1, 100-1	8	13	13
Vartray, 107, D. O'Connor, 500-1, 100-1.	12	14	14

Time—1:49. Poor pace. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner blk. f., three years, by Atheling-Princess Blandina, owned and trained by J. A. Kyle.

SEVENTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances; five furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Calmness, 99, Travers, 3-2, 7-10.....	2	1	1¹
Black Cat, 105, Gannon, 8-1, 3-1.....	4	3	2h
Sumatra, 105, Redfern, 7-2, 6-5.....	1	5	3¹

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M. SPECIAL TIME TABLE.

Trains leave E. 24th St., N. Y., 12:10, 12:50, 1:20, (1:50, Sat. only.) On 1:00 train from L. I. C. special parlor car for club members. Leave N. Y., Park Row, via 5th Av. Elevated, from 10:06 to 12:06, every 12 minutes; from 12:06 thereafter every few minutes, stopping at City Hall, Bridge St., Fulton St., Flatbush Av., 9th St., 16th St., 25th St., and 36th St. From 39th St., Brooklyn, Whitehall St. Ferry, every 20 minutes from 10:40 A. M.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

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Grace Curtis, 101, A. Booker, 6-1, 5-2.. 3 2 4
Istria, 99, W. Hennessy, 20-1, 8-1.. 1 4 5
Ismailian, 94, Crimmins, 7-1, 3-1.. 6 6 6
Small Lady, 94, J. Hennessy, 100-1, 40-1.. 7 7 7
George Saint, 104, J. Martin, 30-1, 12-1.. 8 8 8
Bob Mosson, 97, Onley, 15-1, 6-1.. 12 9 9
Maxey More, 105, Borel, 100-1, 40-1.. 10 10 10
Holy Smoke, 99, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1.. 9 11 11
Handalice, 103, Kilpatrick, 100-1, 40-1.. 13 13 12
Lianthony Boy, 102, R. Johnson, 100-1, 40-1.. 5 12 13
Blackbird, 97, Reed, 100-1, 40-1.. 14 14 14

Time—1:03. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., by St. Blaise-Quietly, owned and trained by F. D. Weir.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Collector Jessup	125	Leonidas 119
Major Pelham	112	Invincible 108
Old England	102	Seymour 100
Foxy Kane	95	Gold Saint 95
Councilman	95	Grenade 94
Arsenal	90	Tol San 89
Austin Allen	86	

SECOND RACE.—The Kings Highway Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course; about two and one-half miles.

Foxhunter	164	St. Jude	160
Zinzibar	152	Flying Buttress	152
Malden	151	Judge Phillips	150
Royelle	150	The Ragged Cavalier	146
Delivery	132		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Sweet Pepper	105	Niblick	105
*Czaraphine	109	*Thirty-third	104
Gold Craft	103	Escutcheon	103
Consuelo II	100	Blue Coat	100
Salt and Pepper	99	*Bert Arthur	97
Brush Up	95	*Wild Irishman	93
*Auto Hood	92	*Fireball	92

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; the winner of the First Special to carry five pounds extra; one mile and a half.

McChesney	121	Africander	121
Beldame	112	Broomstick	110

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

Light Note	110	Dunne	110
Gallowses	110	Long Dolan	110
Fiat	110	Grand Slam	110
Belligerent	110	Yorkshire Lad	110
Miller's Daughter	107	Dance Music	107
Bulwark	107	Jennie McCabe	107
My Buela	107	Benlala	107
Race Queen	107	Raiment	107

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

Colonial Girl	120	Ormonde's Right	117
St. Valentine	106	Votan	103
Flexion	100	Martinmas	100
Cincinnatus	99	Grenade	95
Sir Lynnewood	94	Veto	90
Merry Lark	87		

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Bids on selling race winners enlivened matters for the professional horsemen at Gravesend yesterday, and after each selling contest a crowd gathered about the judges' stand. W. C. Daly was the first bidder, he advancing the price of S. Paget's Juvenaga from $1,200 to $1,500, the owner then retaining the gelding for the usual $5 advance. E. G. Stutte's Sidney C. Love, entered to sell for $1,000, next was bid up to $2,000 by the owners of Eagle, the second horse, Stutte keeping his horse for $5 more.

The Washington Jockey Club announced yesterday that at the solicitation of the owners of steeplechasers the club had decided to open the Junior Stakes for entries, the race being a steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, to carry 140 pounds, over a two-mile course, about Nov. 22.

Jockey T. Burns, who was suspended for four days on Thursday for his actions on Proper at the post for the Occidental Handicap, obtained a rehearing yesterday, and after making excuses left the matter of his suspension to Starter Mars Cassidy. The starter relented, and racegoers were astonished to see Burns up on Out of Reach in the sixth race. Burns made a desperate effort to celebrate his restoration with a win, but the best he could do was to finish a neck behind the winner.

The sale of the National Stable's horses, in training, together with a number of consignments from other stables, will be held this afternoon at the Gravesend track, and from the entries the offering will be one of the biggest sales of horses in training held this Fall.

The new rivals for the place of favoritism among the jockeys at the metropolitan tracks, Hildebrand and W. Davis, two boys recently from the West, made a tie, so far as winners were concerned, at the Gravesend track yesterday.

The fast selling class horse Grey Friar, owned by John W. Schorr, died suddenly at the Gravesend track a few hours after his race against Canteen, when the gray horse finished second. No cause for the sickness that attacked the animal was ascertained.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York and Cleveland Score a Run Each and Darkness Stops Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Greater New Yorks were lucky in escaping a defeat at the hands of the Clevelands to-day. The local men outbatted the visitors, and Rossman received four changes, three when the bases were filled, to win. Then Powell gave five bases on balls, and the fielding of Williams was wretched. Yet with all this handicap Griffith's men managed to tie the Clevelands, and after the ninth inning play was stopped because of darkness.

Cleveland started the run-getting in the first inning. Lush hit safely, but was forced at second by Elberfeld to Williams. Flick placed a rather difficult ball to Elberfeld, who threw badly to first, and Bradley reached third. A wild pitch gave Bradley a run. The New Yorks tied the score in the third inning on successive singles by Keeler, Elberfeld, and Williams. Anderson hit to Bradley, who threw out Williams at second, but Keeler crossed the plate. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lush, lf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	0	5	0	0
Flick, cf	0	2	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	0
Rossman, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	0	4	1	0
Bemis, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0
Buelow, c	0	0	8	1	0	0
Bernhard, p	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	1	8	27	14	1	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Dough'ty, lf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	1	2	3	1	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	1	6	1	3
And'son, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	4	1	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	7	27	13	4	

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Keeler, Williams. Sacrifice hit—Lush. Stolen bases—Flick, Anderson. First base on balls—Off Bernhard, 2; off Powell, 5. Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; New York, 7. Struck out—By Bernhard, 3; by Powell, 4. Wild pitch—Powell. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—1,180.

BOSTON, 4; DETROIT, 3.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—Another game that should have gone to the credit of the locals was lost by Pitcher Mullin. His error in the ninth inning gave a run, and two bases on balls later let in two more. Detroit earned every run off Young, the hitting of the locals being more timely than that of Boston. Raymond pitched fine ball for Detroit in the last three innings. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	1	1	0	
McIntyre, lf	0	1	1	1	0	
Coughlin, 3b	0	3	2	2	0	
Robinson, ss	0	1	0	6	0	
Crawford, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Drill, c	0	0	3	0	0	
Lowe, 2b	0	2	5	6	0	
Beville, 1b	1	2	14	0	0	
Mullin, p	0	0	0	5	1	
Raymond, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	3	10	27	21	1	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	2	2	3	0	0	
Parent, ss	1	0	0	3	0	
Stahl, cf	0	2	3	0	0	
Collins, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	
Freeman, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	2	15	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	
Criger, c	0	1	0	3	0	
Young, p	0	0	2	0	5	0
Total	4	10	27	15	0	

Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—4

Hits—Off Mullin, 7, in six innings; off Raymond, 3, in three innings. Two-base hits—Coughlin, Stahl, Collins, Young. Three-base hit—Young. Sacrifice hits—Parent, (2,) Stahl, La Chance. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Raymond, 1. First base on error—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Boston, 7. Struck out—By Mullin, 1; by Young, 2. Double play—Mullin, Lowe and Beville; Barrett and Drill. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

Eastern League.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	3
Rochester	0	0	0

Batteries—Mueller and Vandergrift; Fertsch and Shincup.

AT BUFFALO—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	3
Buffalo	0	1	0

Batteries—Hesterfer and Shea; Brockett and McAllister.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	1
Buffalo	0	0	0

Batteries—Moriarty and Shea; Kissinger and McAllister.

Toronto, 5; Baltimore, 1.

Indicted for Killing His Son.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Charles B. Hotaling was indicted by the Grand Jury here to-day charged with killing his three-year-old deformed son in the town of Vestal, a few months ago. Hotaling, through his counsel, entered a plea of not guilty with the privilege of demurring to the indictment any time before Oct. 1.

Football to-day, 3:30 P. M. Columbia vs. Union College. Am. League Park at 155th & 157th St.—Adv.

NEW YORKS SHUT OUT BY THE PITTSBURGS

Ames Very Wild, but He Was Only Pitcher Available.

AMERICANS STILL IN THE LEAD

Greater New Yorks Played Tie Game with Cleveland, but Champion Bostons Won.

Having the championship won, the New York National League players did not exert themselves very much yesterday against the Pittsburgs, and with the wild delivery of Ames they scored no runs, while the champions made seven. As a last resort Ames was taken out of the box and Catcher Bowerman essayed to pitch. At Washington Park the Brooklyns gained a creditable victory over the Chicagos, and the St. Louis players struck a snag at Philadelphia, where they were beaten by eight to six. The Cincinnatis had a close game at Boston, winning by only a run.

But two games were played in the American League. The Greater New Yorks and Clevelands each made a run in nine innings when darkness compelled the game to be called. At Detroit the champion Bostons won by a run, and are now within three points of Griffith's men for the leadership. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Pittsburg, 7; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 6.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	9	10	12	14	18	20	17	100	.719
Pittsburg	10	..	11	10	10	14	14	11	80	.593
Chicago	7	8	..	13	15	13	10	15	81	.591
Cincinnati	10	11	8	..	10	12	13	13	77	.562
St. Louis	3	10	7	8	..	12	13	14	67	.489
Brooklyn	3	7	5	6	8	..	13	13	53	.379
Boston	2	3	8	5	7	7	..	11	48	.345
Philadelphia	4	7	7	5	6	9	8	..	46	.329
Games lost	39	55	56	60	70	87	91	94		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 1; Cleveland, 1.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	8	8	12	11	13	13	18	83	.619
Boston	9	..	10	13	9	10	14	20	85	.616
Chicago	10	9	..	9	14	14	15	9	79	.577
Philadelphia	9	9	13	..	8	10	11	13	73	.562
Cleveland	7	10	8	10	..	13	9	15	72	.537
St. Louis	7	6	7	9	7	..	11	10	58	.430
Detroit	6	5	6	7	11	9	..	11	56	.416
Washington	4	2	4	3	4	5	7	..	33	.244
Games lost	51	53	58	57	62	77	79	102		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Have Only One Pitcher Available and Are Shut Out.

The New Yorks were far off in playing like pennant winners yesterday, and while the Pittsburgs emulated their example to a certain extent, the present champions were enabled to win by a score of 7 to 0. Ames was primarily responsible for this result, and, notwithstanding the repeated cries from the spectators of "Take him out," he lingered in the box until the close of the eighth inning, when, to the great surprise of the "rooters," Bowerman was substituted. It was the best change that could have been made under the circumstances, for, it was said, there was no other pitcher on the ground.

Eight Pittsburgers went to the bat in the second inning, Wagner starting off by getting to first base on called balls; McCormick sacrificed him to second, and he scored on Bransfield's hit to centre field.

Called balls gave Leach and Phelps a base, and they both scored on Case's hit to right field and Browne's overthrow to the plate to catch Leach.

When Bowerman began pitching in the ninth inning Marshall went behind the bat. Ritchey began with a safe bunt, which Bowerman tried hard to field, and Wagner reached first on four bad balls. McCormick's fly was caught by Gilbert. Devlin fielded Bransfield's hit to Marshall to head off Ritchey, but the latter got back to third safely. With three men on bases, Leach hit to left field, scoring two, and Phelps helped two more men home on a hit to left field.

The New Yorks got a man as far as third base in only the first and second innings, Browne reaching that bag on a hit, a steal, and wild throw of Phelps. Devlin on a force hit, base on balls, and Bransfield's failure to complete a double play. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gilbert, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Beaum't, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	
Wagner, ss	2	0	2	4	0	
McCorm'k, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	10	2	0	
Leach, 3b	2	1	1	3	0	
Phelps, c	1	1	7	0	1	
Case, p	0	1	1	1	0	
Total	7	7	27	14	3	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Devlin, lf	0	0	1	0	1	0
Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	8	1	1	
Mertes, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	3	1	
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	5	2	0	
B'man, c&p	0	0	5	5	0	
Marshall, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Ames, p	0	0	1	2	0	
*Dunn	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	2	27	15	3	

*Batted for Ames in eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 7; off Bowerman, 1; off Case, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 6. Struck out—By Ames, 3; by Case, 5. Base hits—Off Ames in eight innings, 4; off Bowerman in one inning, 3. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Stolen bases—Browne, Gilbert, Bowerman, Ritchey. Double plays—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann; McGann, Ames, and Bowerman. Wild pitch—Ames. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 3,600.

CINCINNATI, 2; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Ewing struck out twelve Boston players to-day by employing the so-called "split ball." Tenney's fumble and Needham's passed ball gave Cincinnati one run and a base on balls with timely hitting scored the other. Boston tallied on Geier's lucky two-base hit and Barclay's single. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	2	1	0	0	
Dolan, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	
Sebring, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Odwell, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	2	0	2	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	2	0	4	0	
Huggins, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	
Schiel, c	0	0	11	2	0	
Ewing, p	0	0	2	2	0	
Total	2	7	27	11	0	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	1	3	1	1	0	
Barclay, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	0	9	3	1	
Ab'chio, ss	0	1	4	1	0	
Cooley, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Moran, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	
Needham, c	0	0	2	4	0	
Lau'born, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	
Pittenger, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	1	7	27	19	1	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—Barclay and Geier. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Schiel, and Huggins. Stolen base

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—Geier. First base on balls—Off Ewing, 12; off Pittenger, 2. Struck out—By Ewing, 12; by Pittenger, 2. Passed balls—Needham, 1; Schiel, 1. Wild pitch—Ewing. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance—1,200.

BROOKLYN, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

In a short and finely played game at Washington Park yesterday, the Brooklyns won a well-earned victory over Chicago by a score of 3 to 2. The pitching of Jones and Weimer was of a tantalizing character, and both received splendid support, Shulte's bad throw to the plate in the third inning being the only fielding error committed during the game. A hit by a pitched ball, Dillon's two-bagger to right field, a base on balls, Lumley's single, and Shulte's poor throw scored two runs for Brooklyn in the third inning. In the sixth inning Lumley tallied on a base on balls and Sheckard's two-base hit along the right-field foul line.

In the seventh inning Chicago made two runs on a base on balls, a sacrifice, Tinker's three-base hit, and McChesney's double. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shulte, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Barry, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	2	0	3	0
M'Ch'n'y, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Kling, c	0	0	6	1	0
Weimer, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	2

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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THE TWO CANDIDATES.

When D CADY HERRICK declares, as he did declare in the short speech to his friends and neighbors after his nomination, that if he were elected Governor he should be willing to listen to counsel, but would be wholly his own master, it means a great deal more than when FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS says the same thing. It means more to men who by study and observation try to make out what sort of man a candidate is.

The deeper meaning of the Democratic candidate's words is imported by character and circumstance. D CADY HERRICK is of firm mental temper, tenacious of opinion, willing the world should know what he thinks, and he has been a fighter all his life. He has striven against bosses and machines for more than a generation. He was a Tilden Democrat, and so naturally came into conflict with Tammany. He was a supporter of LUCIUS ROBINSON, whom Tammany defeated in the Governorship contest of 1879 by nominating and voting for JOHN KELLY. He was a Cleveland Democrat, and so, after 1888, came to be an opponent of DAVID B. HILL. He fought against the snap-convention folly in 1892, as he has fought against all un-Democratic usurpations and misusings of power. In Democratic politics the sound side, the right side, the side espoused by the best opinion in the party has found in him a sturdy champion.

In these somewhat strenuous years Mr. HERRICK has exhibited qualities that serve now to project his personality in strong lines upon the screen. It is all summed up in the one word independence. He is and has always been independent of boss control and boss dictation. He does not need to take his ideas or his plans of action from other minds. The resources of his own mind are sufficient for their production. He is not of the pliant kind that always agrees with you in conversation. He differs, disputes, sets up his own views and is rather stiff-neckedly set in maintaining them. Anybody can see that all this implies and proves courage, for courage is of the very essence of independence.

Upon what occasions and in what towns has Lieut. Gov. HIGGINS exhibited independent opinions and the courage to stand by them? That he is in high office and nominated for a higher one under the iron boss-ship of BENJAMIN B. ODELL is an ill argument as to the stuff his soul is made of. Submit or stay at home is the Odell law. Mr. HIGGINS has not stayed at home. Indeed, he took some personal precautions against continuous residence in Olean. In Mr. HIGGINS's home county there is a rural population strongly antagonistic to any expenditure for canal improvement. On the subject of the canals, therefore, Mr. HIGGINS has kept pretty mum; he has a rather colorless record. But the greatest political and economic issue before the people in recent years has been the $101,000,000 canal deepening. If Mr. HIGGINS had convictions he has usually managed to suppress them.

That is a poor augury for a Governor who if he serve at all will serve under the continuing boss-ship of ODELL. Unlike ex-Gov. HILL, Gov. ODELL does not retire from politics on Jan. 1 next. Mr. HIGGINS is the personal candidate of the Governor-Chairman, was nominated by him, is beholden to him for his political present and future. What must the voter conclude as to the probability of an extirpation of Odellism by such a Governor? There is inefficiency, there is malfeasance, there is corruption at Albany. It has grown up under ODELL. There has been a misuse of public institutions all over the State to strengthen the Odell machine. Would Mr. HIGGINS put an end to these abuses? Would there be any hope, the smallest, of any change whatsoever at Albany if the Republican candidate were chosen?

These are the questions the voter must ask himself. He must answer them honestly unless he really wants to deceive himself.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

We have received from M. BUNAU-VARILLA, ci-devant Minister of the Republic of Panama at Washington, and negotiator of the treaty between that infant State and the United States, a copy of a letter addressed by him to Le Temps of Paris, correcting certain statements in that journal. In the course of the letter, which is a fervent defense of his action in the premises, M. BUNAU-VARILLA makes an emphatic reference to one point which President ROOSEVELT has deemed it wise to suppress entirely in his account of the matter.

After describing the motive of the Colombian Congress in adjourning without ratifying the extension of the concession to the French Canal Company—namely, its intention to confiscate the property of that company—M. BUNAU-VARILLA goes on to say: "Moreover, in adjourning without ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty, the Colombian Congress, in its frenzied desire to get possession of the property of the French Company, in 1904, through a Judaic interpretation of contracts, rendered inevitable and immediate the application of the Spooner law to the United States, which peremptorily directed the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, strongly desired and very popular, in case of any check in the negotiations with Colombia."

This is a very plain and accurate statement of the situation created by the refusal of Colombia to ratify the canal treaty. It does not, of course, agree with Mr. ROOSEVELT's declaration in his letter of acceptance that "criticism of [his] action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which could have secured the building of the canal." Nor does the President's assertion agree with the clear language of the law itself. The motives of M. BUNAU-VARILLA, of the French Canal Company, and of the revolutionists of Panama are perfectly intelligible. They wanted the United States to build the Panama Canal, and that only. The "inevitable and immediate" consequence of the President's obedience to the Spooner law would defeat that desire. The motives of the President in refusing to carry out the law are not so plain. He has never consented to explain them. Whatever they may be they cannot excuse his disobedience.

FUTILE INSPECTORS.

Impudent is about the only word one feels like applying to the report of the local Steamboat Inspectors regarding the Slocum disaster. It is devoted to elaborate condemnation of everything they had nothing to do with and praise for the things for which they are responsible. The life-saving appliances especially come in for approval, though the evidence before the Coroner was conclusive that they were scandalously insufficient in quantity, in quality, and in condition. To meet this apparent incongruity the Inspectors declare that they were unable to get the Coroner as a witness, and that the failure was important because he was the custodian of the "relics" of the disaster.

Coroner BERRY, in a statement to The Evening Post of yesterday, says that this assertion is the reverse of true, that he was during the "investigation" by the Inspectors always within call, and would have responded to a summons by telephone at either of his two offices or his residence, to say nothing of a subpoena; that he sent to the Department of Commerce a complete transcript of the testimony taken before him, and that he sent all the "relics" to Inspector DUMONT after the close of the inquest.

We believe the following from the finding of the Coroner's jury to be a temperate and accurate statement of the facts; it explains why the local Inspectors prefer to suppress or misrepresent those facts:

> That on board said steamboat on June 15, 1904, there was a wholly improper and unsuitable fire-extinguishing equipment, * * * as well as an insufficient number of good and available life preservers and other life-saving appliances, properly to secure the safety of the persons on board the said vessel in case of disaster; and that this condition existed when, on May 5, 1904, Assistant Steamboat Inspector of Hulls HENRY LUNDBERG inspected the vessel and approved of its fire-extinguishing and life-saving equipment, apparatus, and appliances.

It is to be recalled also that the Federal Grand Jury has already indicted Inspector LUNDBERG and his assistant for neglect of duty.

A MODEL PARTISAN.

The Hon. ISAAC B. ALLEN is an aspirant for the Republican nomination to Congress in the Eleventh Massachusetts District. He is what is known in the curious lingo of that State as an Afro-American, which does not necessarily mean that he is an African immigrant, but only that he has a strain of negro blood in his veins. The other day he submitted himself to the ordeal provided for candidates for nomination in the old Commonwealth, and appeared to discuss his claims with other candidates before the voters of his party in the district.

Naturally he regards the "race question as the most vital question," but his conviction is not based on selfish regard for himself or his race. It is a tribute to the Republican Party. "The black vote keeps the Republican Party in power. Stop the negro from voting and the Republican Party would go down into oblivion," which is a truth to which the President of the United States is extremely alive. With this view of the situation, Mr. ALLEN's devotion to his party can be understood. It is as ardent as Mr. ROOSEVELT's, and as unquestioning. Certain people in Massachusetts, especially tradesmen whose love of gain is not so completely subordinated to their party loyalty as is that of Mr. ALLEN and Mr. ROOSEVELT, are agitating the question of a revision of the tariff. This, according to Mr. ALLEN, is foolishness: "The tariff question has been settled forever, because the Republican Party will never go out of power, and it will never touch the tariff, so that is a dead issue." Mr. ALLEN's audience greeted this simple exposition of the tariff situation with laughter, possibly because it put in thirty words all that Mr. ROOSEVELT managed to say in 3,000 on the same subject. As for reciprocity, Mr. ALLEN was "for once with HENRY CABOT LODGE." "If Canada wants reciprocity, she must pay three times what we give her."

Mr. ALLEN's definition of his personal aspirations also had a touch of Roosevelt an temperament. "If you wake up the morning after the caucus and find that I have slipped in, don't be surprised, because I believe in GOD and the other fellows don't." And as for his loyalty to the party which "does things," his comprehensive declaration has the genuine White House ring: "I am a stand-pat Republican. If you put the d—l up and labeled him a Republican, I'd vote for him."

NASON AND THE ALLIANCE.

The resignation of Mr. NASON from the Presidency of the Building Trades Alliance does not surprise those who have recognized his inability to control the union leaders represented in its management and who thought him unwise to essay a task for which he was temperamentally unfitted. He assumed the office with what is generally believed to have been an honest and disinterested purpose to bring the dead-lock to an end. He might as well have tried to extinguish a conflagration by shedding tears upon it. The body of irreconcilables over whom he presided were as much beyond his control as so many wild horses. He would have been of service to the unions he officially represented if it had been in his power. It was not, and in refusing longer to lead what he could not fail to see was a lost cause he has done wisely and best served the interests of those he represented. More significant than his own resignation is the withdrawal of his union, the marble cutters, from affiliation with the alliance. There are evidences of a break-up all along the line, and it will be impossible for the combination of walking delegates to much longer maintain any considerable number of their following in idleness. The weather is getting cold, the wives want suitable clothing, the children need stout shoes, and all want more and better food than idleness brings. The walking delegate has "had his innings," and it will be some time before he has them again.

THE SOUTH AND COTTON.

The question of the future price of cotton is one of great interest to a great many people; but it is one concerning which the widest differences of opinion exist. Mr. D. J. SCULLY, who is perhaps somewhat discredited as a prophet by reason of his identification with speculation for its own sake, is predicting fifteen-cent cotton within a few months. His views as to the limitations of the South as a cotton producer are well known and need not be repeated here. Of more immediate interest are the opinions of Mr. HENRY C. KITTREDGE expressed in a paper read before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association now in session. He is of the opinion that the South is capable of raising all the additional cotton needed to meet the increasing consumptive requirements of the world, but doubts if it will do so, largely by reason of the fact that it feels more interest in developing other sources of wealth and of diversifying its crops. He believes that the South will have reached the practicable limit of its cotton-raising power when it has thirty-five millions of acres under cultivation and is producing annually from fifteen to seventeen millions of bales. As the area available for cotton growing is estimated at about 300,000,000 acres, it would seem as if somewhat more than 10 per cent. of it might with advantage be devoted to the crop for which its advantages are unique and for which it has a worldwide market. It is a grave question whether the doctrine of the diversification of crops so industriously preached for so many years applies to the South, since if it can raise cotton to better advantage than it can raise corn and other grains it will better repay the employment of capital and labor to raise cotton and buy corn. Mr. KITTREDGE's argument seems to us very much like false reasoning. He says:

> This number of acres, 35,000,000, devoted to the culture of cotton, I regard as prophetic of the limitation of the amount of land that the South can economically give to this one agricultural product. It would not, as I view the industrial and commercial welfare of the South, contribute to the prosperity of that section of our country, to devote a larger proportion of cotton area to its husbandry, to the neglect of other agricultural pursuits, many of which are identified with the comfort and material well-being not only of the farming, but of the entire, population. To do so would be like a man putting his eggs all into one basket. It would concentrate capital and productive energy too strictly into one occupation, which is contrary to all good rules of economics, as every one knows. This number of acres would be that of giving one acre in every eight or eight and a half, on the average, of the available cotton area, to this single crop, which would exert such a predominating influence over the affairs of the people that should they meet with a period of depression in trade, the effect would be calamitous from which recovery would be slow. One acre in every eight leaves none too much for diversified agriculture or for a rotation of crops, as good farming requires. Every cotton planter should produce, at least, what is consumed on the premises by his live stock, so far as the soil and the climate will allow him. His hay and grain, vegetables, fruits, dairy produce, &c., should be of his own raising, and this done he would not have a great amount of land left for cotton, even assuming that this was the only farm produce that he cared to market.

Within the past twenty years the world's consumption of cotton has practically doubled—from 7,450,000 to 14,400,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Should consumption continue to increase in like ratio during the next twenty years the world's requirements by the end of that period would be nearly 22,000,000 bales. This is quite within the limits of probability. Either consumption will be checked and substitutes for cotton found or from five to seven million bales must annually be had from other than American sources. Neither result would be to the advantage of the South. The restriction of cotton growing to maintain prices on an artificial level would be an economic mistake of the most serious character.

SOFT COAL SMOKE.

Frequent complaints reach this office of official negligence in the enforcement of the provision of the law forbidding the burning of soft coal in New York. This involves a misapprehension. We know of no such law or ordinance. Proceedings against those who create a nuisance by the burning of soft coal must be brought under the second clause of Section 96 of the Sanitary Code, which reads:

> Nor shall any such owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, Superintendent, manager, engineer, fireman, or any other person cause, suffer, or allow smoke to escape or be discharged from any such building, place, or premises, or from any engine or locomotive used therein or thereon.

In other words, a consumer may use all the soft coal he pleases in New York if he does so without creating or maintaining a nuisance. Some do this; more do not. Meanwhile the growth of the use of soft coal in New York is a matter of trade comment, and it is also a grievous nuisance in many places. If there is ground for complaint of official neglect of the public interest in this respect it is not because the burning of soft coal is not stopped, but because it is permitted under conditions which create nuisance.

Some concerns burn soft coal because it is cheaper than anthracite. This is the case in the vicinity of New York, where there is a great surplus of soft coal. Some of this can be had at $2.25 per ton by the cargo, up to $2.60 for better grades, and a ton of good soft coal is more economical than anthracite of the smaller sizes, ton for ton. The small sizes of anthracite used for steam are known as pea and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 buckwheat. Good pea coal is $2.80 to $3 a ton by the cargo. No. 1 buckwheat is $2.10 to $2.50; No. 2 $1.40 to $1.85, according to quality, while No. 3 runs at $1.40 to $1.50 per ton. The available quantity of good grades of these smaller sizes is not large, while, as stated above, there is plenty of soft coal. In many plants there is used a mixture of bituminous and anthracite to keep the smoke nuisance within bounds. To this there is no objection if, with proper appliances and intelligent firing, no smoke is produced. The fact remains, however, that there is a great deal too much soft coal smoke in the air of New York, and that there is less vigilance in enforcing the above quoted provision of the Sanitary Code than the public interest demands. Citizens who suffer inconvenience from this would do well to assist the Health Department to the extent of making specific complaints and supporting them with evidence. We have no knowledge of such complaints failing to receive prompt and effective attention.

F. CARRUTHERS GOULD.

With to-morrow's issue THE TIMES will introduce to its readers—or to those of them not familiar with current English caricature of the higher class, to whom he will need no introduction—Mr. FRANCIS CARRUTHERS GOULD, an artist of unique reputation and of varied talent.

Mr. GOULD is in his line what Mr. MAX BEERBOHM is in his—a satirist in spite of himself, an artistic illustrator of the humorous incongruities and absurdities of public life. He is looked on in England as the best-natured of satirists, with no bitterness in his fun, but with irresistibly telling acuteness and insight. He is the most effective of the opponents of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's antique and grotesque scheme for taxing the English people into prosperity; and he is withal a writer of no mean skill. We are confident that he will contribute substantially to the entertainment and enlightenment of our readers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Surely never before did such a question as the one whether certain revenue stamps should be big and pink or small and green stir one of the two great parties in all its heights, if not in quite all its depths, or threaten to exert a decisive influence in determining the political complexion of Congress, if not the result of the Presidential election itself. The Administration, it is credibly reported, is seriously embarrassed by the necessity, at a most inconvenient time, either to continue advertising the supposed excellencies of the wares made by the "Tobacco Trust" or to give public and very practical support to the large contention of the "independent" manufacturers that domestic cigars are just exactly as good as those imported from Cuba. No compromise is possible, and between taking one side or the other there is no difference of danger; or, if there is a difference, it is small and extremely hard to discover. The first impulse, naturally, was to defy the trust and grant the favor asked by the independents. No sooner, however, had the first step been taken in that direction than things happened—things so numerous and so momentous that the wisdom of further consideration impressed itself strongly on the administrative mind. The first step has been retraced and the original situation restored, with, alas, all of its original opportunities for making a fatal mistake still presented. In this situation the public takes only a purely sporting interest. The chance that the big pink stamp may be abolished does not alarm it, nor has it a ponderable desire that a small green stamp be granted at the demand of the independents. The public is moved only to grin at both the rivals and at the reluctant arbiter of the quarrel. It knows that whatever the end it will have to pay the bill, and that cigars of every grade will remain abundant. It scorns the claim that it needs the help of a stamp in discriminating between good cigars and bad, and it watches the war in cruel amusement at the sufferings of all the participants.

—Commissioner MCADOO's statistics of street accidents in the August of this year as compared with the same month in 1903 reveal little and prove nothing. The total number of such accidents—432 for 1903 and 380 for 1904—show a decrease of 52, which is satisfactory so far as it goes, especially when one remembers how fast the city is growing, but it does not go very far, and the other figures given by the Commissioner seem to indicate that the new means and devices for protecting the public from what are usually the consequences of its own carelessness have not been anything like as effective as the praise which we have all bestowed upon them has been enthusiastic. For in the decrease of 52, only 11, or less than a fifth, were due to improved police methods of controlling street traffic. This appears from the fact that accidents of the kinds to be affected by such control—those, that is, in which persons were struck by street cars, trucks, carriages, automobiles, and other vehicles, or were injured while riding in them—numbered in 1904 only 11 less than in 1903. Indeed, some of these accidents, including those caused by automobiles, have increased, most of the gain having been made by the street cars and the trucks. Considering the amount of talk there has been about the scorching automobilists, it is distinctly surprising to notice that the Commissioner's table credits, or discredits, those machines with causing only five accidents in 1903 and eight in 1904. For single months that is quite enough, but it is manifest that more of the rage against the automobiles is felt by people whom they have scared than by those whom they have injured. Street accidents, however, are queer in that they are by no means most numerous in the places where the obvious opportunities for them are greatest. Certainly the most dangerous place in New York is the space in the New York entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge, where multitudes of people in dense crowds are almost constantly crossing at grade a dozen tracks over which electric cars move in constant procession at considerable speed. Yet the disasters there have been strangely few, and the few rarely serious. As a matter of fact, people are usually hurt or killed in places where they think they are safe, not where the perils cannot be ignored or forgotten.

—What is certainly a very promising plan, and perhaps the most promising yet suggested, for giving immediately a full-time day to all the children desirous of attending the public schools, is announced for immediate trial by the Board of Education. It is extremely simple, being nothing more than the concentration of the two highest grades of the elementary course in buildings of their own, and leaving all the other buildings for the exclusive occupancy of children in the really primary grades. At present scholars at all stages of progress below that marked by the high schools are in each building, with the result that the higher classes, being comparatively small, have more room than they need, even in the districts where the lower classes are most crowded. Obviously, space can be economized segregating the higher classes—that is, by creating schools ranking between the primary schools and the high schools. These will be rather widely placed, and the children attending them will have more of walking or riding to do than at present. This, however, their age will enable them to do without causing much, if any, of the anxiety that parents would feel if their younger children had to make daily journeys of considerable length. Of course, there is nothing new or startling in this scheme, the separation involved in it having long been common in many parts of the country—being, indeed, much more common than the housing of primary and intermediate pupils in the same building in what has hitherto been the New York fashion. The extent to which the proposed change will remedy the existing evils of overcrowding remains to be demonstrated by experience. That it will do some good is evident, and if it still remains necessary to have a fraction of the pupils in part-time classes, there is consolation in the thought that for the youngest children the shortening of the regular school hours is more likely to be a benefit than a disadvantage. Many children, especially in large cities, are sent to school at too early an age, and many more are injured in mind and body by compulsion to work too hard after they get there. Even for babies, however, school is better than some homes, and that fact must be considered in connection with the other fact that schools are not intended to be convenient repositories of offspring or channels for the distribution of municipal charity.

—Already the acquittal of men arrested for participation in the lynchings at Indianola and Huntsville has begun. We have no reason to believe, and no desire to suspect, that the trials thus ended were other than fair and honest, but in the circumstances it is extremely strange that innocent men should have been subjected to the humiliation, if not the peril, of appearing at the bar of justice charged with black crimes. The identity of the persons really guilty of these crimes is thoroughly well known to practically all the inhabitants of the two towns, and therefore there is presented the painful alternative of choosing between the conclusion that the testimony at the trials was perjured or that the prosecuting officials took care to apprehend only those whose conviction they knew to be impossible. Deserved respect for the Southern courts inclines a distant observer to the latter theory as preferable to the former.

Telephoning in Abyssinia.

From The London Telegraph.

Abyssinia is being provided with the telephone—another advance, surely, of civilization. Nearly 300 miles of wire have been put up, and 1,000 more are in process of construction. It would seem, however, that the contractor who is doing the work for the Abyssinian Government has had to encounter unusual difficulties. Tropical rains wash out the poles, white ants eat away the parts in the ground, and when iron poles are substituted for wood the natives steal them to make tools of. Monkeys find the wires delightful swings, while elephants use the poles as scratching posts, and often knock them down. Lastly, the jungle grows so fast that a party of men is kept constantly employed in cutting away the young growth. Altogether the telephone constructor's life in Abyssinia is not a happy one.

Women as Whalers.

The London Field describes a whale hunt in Shetland when several hundred of the animals appeared in the bay while all of the men and most of the women were away herring fishing.

Several boats, however, went out, one of them being that of the schoolmistress, who was accompanied by some of her pupils. The boats succeeded in driving a large number of whales ashore. "I had nothing but an old bayonet," says the writer, "and getting it, the work of spearing was entered upon till no fewer than eighty-six whales were secured. A lady with a pitchfork also helped for a time, but her strength was soon used up, and I had to desist from sheer exhaustion, else a few more might easily have been added to the grand total.

"The whales realized 2s. a head and 3s. 6d. a hundredweight for the blubber. This is the largest 'hunt' for many years, and the unique feature is that the majority of the captors were women."

Not the Togo We've Seen.

From The London Globe.

It will come as a blow to scores of people to learn that the portraits of Admiral Togo which have appeared in the illustrated papers are not those of the great man himself, but of a Rear Admiral bearing the same name. At least so says a Manchester paper. This notion of being photographed by deputy recalls Mr. Anstey's suggestion that popular authors who happened not to be physically beautiful would do well to hire handsome substitutes to represent them on occasions of social festivity.

No Blondes 600 Years Hence.

From The London Globe.

A Prof. Mason states that "fair-haired girls are disappearing; in less than five centuries there will be no blondes left." This imminent peril is as alarming as the rumor that we have only enough coal for 50,000 years.

FROM A CAMPAIGN ALPHABET.

The Five H's and the Three R's—What They Signify.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The five H's of the campaign—Herrick, Higgins, Harrison, Hustle, Hurrah.

Esopus, Sept. 21, 1904. J. W. N.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The three R's that killed James G. Blaine of Maine in 1884 will kill Roosevelt.

The main issue in Maine was Roosevelt, Rum, and Reform.

The issue in the National election on Nov. 8, 1904, Roosevelt, Rough Rider, and his own acts and publication of himself and insulting our gallant living and dead.

FREDERICK PFLUGER.

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

A JUST AND HONORED JUDGE.

What a Study of Judge Newburger Revealed to a Juror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with peculiar interest yesterday morning in your editorial column the splendid note of approbation in regard to the claims of Judge Newburger for the nomination to the Supreme Court bench in succession to Mr. Justice Freedman. It must be a source of pleasure to every public-spirited citizen to see fidelity to duty on the part of members of the judiciary properly rewarded by continuance in and promotion to higher spheres of judicial experience.

Some five years ago I served as a trial juror in the Criminal Court, where Judge Newburger was then presiding, spending two weeks as an interested spectator. It afforded an opportunity to study him closely as he disposed of the various cases during that term of court, and if a word of personal testimony may be permitted I desire to give it in highest praise of the admirable manner in which the business of the court was conducted. He was ever ready to temper justice with mercy, and when appealed to by a juror on any doubtful point of evidence was most painstaking in sifting every scintilla of testimony bearing thereon. Suffice it to say his decisions were characterized by a degree of fairness to counsel, care for the rights of the people of the State and prisoner at the bar, making his auditors to feel that the majesty of the law was splendidly upheld in the court in which he presided. I do not permit myself to doubt the sentiment favoring his candidacy will grow and gather force with each succeeding day until the ticket is nominated and placed in the field bearing the name of Judge Joseph E. Newburger as an inspiration to him to continue his sworn obligations, and as a further pledge of the devotion of the people of this county to a just and honored Judge.

WILLIAM T. MONTGOMERY.

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Republican Cry of Alarm.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, (Rep.)

If it took many conferences, much strong language, and notable concessions from ardent advocates of others to bring about this result, it would be unwise to deny that the fruit is worth the strife. Herrick has a good record and a clean one. Democrats, aforetime, have profited by Republican error made manifest in Empire State politics. This year may prove another example of bad leadership, or rather bad dictatorship, in the dominant party. There is no use in mincing matters. It behooves the National campaign managers of the Republican wing to discount, by every legitimate means, the advantages now resting with the Democrats so far as Gubernatorial candidates are concerned.

Best Practicable Choice.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American, (Ind. Rep.)

The nomination of Judge Herrick at Saratoga was probably the best practicable choice open to the convention. For Republicans whose stomachs are turned by Odell and the odor of Odellism in the Higgins candidacy so respectable a Democratic candidate as Judge Herrick offers a sufficient alternative.

Victory Assured.

From The Rochester Union, (Dem.)

The convention, admirable in its every feature, rose to sublime height when its selection for the head of the ticket cleared the atmosphere of every possible doubt as to the cohesiveness of the party in this its brighest year of a decade. The wisdom of the action will be shown at the polls. Victory for the Democratic Party in this State is assured.

Effective Appeal to Independents.

From The Buffalo Enquirer, (Dem.)

Democracy has ample reason to felicitate itself over the results achieved at Saratoga. The work of the convention has been well done. The State ticket is in every respect an excellent one. The platform is a powerful and inspiring declaration. Factional differences are set at rest. The party is united. Its winning chances are greatly increased. Both in policy and the personnel of the nominees the Democrats of this State have made an effective appeal to the independent vote.

Of the Highest Character.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

The New York Democrats have nominated as their candidate for Governor a man of the highest personal character—Justice D. Cady Herrick of the State Supreme Court.

Brings Inspiration and Hope.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

The nomination of Judge D. Cady Herrick brings with it inspiration and hope to the party in this State. The nomination is a strong one, and one that will correspond exceedingly well with the nomination of Judge Parker for the Presidency.

Why All Albanians Approve.

From The Albany Times-Union, (Dem.)

But apart from political connections both independents and Republicans of Albany find satisfaction in the nomination of Justice Herrick because of the good they know of him, the abilities which they have learned are his, the integrity which they have observed as stamping all his acts, and the sterling qualities which they fully realize are molded into his character and which make him the highly respected man, citizen, and Judge that he is to-day.

Reunited, Militant Party.

From The Rochester Herald, (Dem.)

These nominations were made not only without bitterness, but in a spirit of harmonious enthusiasm almost unprecedented in a State Convention. They reveal, so far as New York State is concerned, a reunited, militant Democracy, which has already, so far as it can be accomplished in the naming of the candidates, carried the State for Parker and Davis.

No Spot Upon His Record.

From The Erie (Penn.) Herald, (Dem.)

The Republicans cannot find a spot upon the character of Candidate Herrick. His fitness for the high office for which he has been chosen is universally conceded. He represents the best type of citizenship, is honest and independent, and his election will give to New York such an administration as it needs to undo the mistakes and drive out the corruption of Odell's arbitrary rule.

Another Stolen Picture.

From The London Standard.

ROME, Sept. 21.—A valuable antique picture of the Crucifixion, of Grecian workmanship, was stolen on Saturday night from the Cathedral at Osimo. A Roman art dealer who has business transactions with American and English collectors is known to have lately visited the cathedral, and he has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft. The picture has not been recovered. The Government has ordered that a strict lookout be kept for the treasure at all frontier stations.

"OVERMARRIAGE" IN THE ARMY.

One View of Gen. Corbin's Recommendation to War Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it is "not right to demand of a young man without fortune that he shall assume the obligations of celibacy if he elects a military career," as THE TIMES suggests, is it not putting a premium upon the social evil? Will not such unwritten laws foster acts of social immorality among those whom THE TIMES and Gen. Corbin had in view?

Then, what is the remedy?

(1) It should not be expected that every young army or naval officer should affiliate with the "army and navy clubs" and circle in and around the City of Washington and other places.

(2) It should not be expected of every young army officer that he is to "entertain" beyond the "rim of his shilling."

(3) Our military circles are becoming and have been too much patterned after the European idea, where the people are taxed to death in order to support feathers, gold lace, and frills of the European Court and army circles.

(4) Contrast the military circles of the Revolutionary war, when all men were on a level with every other man; contrast the recent military operations in South Africa, when a few stubborn Dutch Generals defied the best and largest army that the modern world has ever seen. Those old fellows all had wives and "olive branches." To taboo marriage in army and naval circles is to put a premium upon the "social evil."

Instead of the "expenses incidental to" the young army officer's "position" eating up his salary, the conditions and social usages which bind the army and navy clique, like the phylacteries of the old Jew, should be loosened and changed.

JOHN DO.

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

NEGLECT THE CUBAN TRADE.

American Manufacturers Indifferent to Needs of Natives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statistics given in your article on Cuban importations in yesterday's issue do not surprise me. Our manufacturers have shown indifference or ignorance in their efforts to secure the Cuban trade, and I offer the following illustration to prove my assertions. During January and February I traveled along the north coast of Cuba, and had an opportunity to study the inhabitants and realize their requirements.

I observed that men and women alike possess very small feet, with a highly arched instep. One and all complained that there was no room for their insteps in the American shoe, and, as the makers were too indifferent to study their needs, they bought French shoes.

Another fact which surprised me was that all the butter used came in sealed cans from Copenhagen, (which I have been informed is made in Sweden, sent to Copenhagen ready for export,) treated in such a manner as to resist the tropical temperature and remain presentable on the table without ice.

I did not see a single pound of American butter in fifteen towns I visited.

In most of the dwellings I found a pitcher containing a well, and the water therefrom containing a high percentage of lime, making it a very hard water for laundry purposes, and yet borax and the American laundry soap are not on sale. Why?

Many of our well-known medicines have no place on the shelves of the drug stores, and I wondered why not. It appears to me that if we are to compete successfully with our English, German, and Spanish friends for the Cuban trade we must study the requirements of the natives, and the results will probably surprise many who have not thought the field profitable.

FRED McDERMANT.

New York, Sept. 23, 1904.

A Mosque for London.

From The London Express.

A mosque for London's 2,000 Mohammedans will shortly be built in central London.

For years past Mohammedan missionaries have been trying to spread a knowledge of Islamic teachings, but their efforts have been handicapped for want of a central mosque.

Robert Williams, F. R. I. B. A., received a commission from a Turkish pasha to prepare the plans, which have been dispatched to Constantinople for the approval of a committee of pashas. Ultimately they will be submitted to the Sultan.

"The mosque," explained the architect to a press representative, "is intended for all Mohammedans in London—Indian, Egyptian, Afghan, and Persian, as well as Turkish, for King Edward VII., it must be remembered, rules over more Mohammedan subjects than any other sovereign."

It will be an imposing structure, in red and yellow stone. The decorative work will be carried out in marble and jasper, and a broad flight of steps in marble, granite, and jasper will lead to the great central entrance.

A graceful minaret, surrounded by galleries whence the muezzin will call "the faithful" in London to worship, is a notable feature of the design. The minaret is surmounted by a cupola, and the golden crescent will be 200 feet from the ground.

A Long Rest.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"How long have you been out of work, my good man?" asked the head of the household as he parleyed with the rusty-looking caller.

"I was born in '68, Sir."

Took the Profits.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I remember Schemer was a great chap for thinking out plans for getting rich. I suppose now he's wealthier than any of his friends."

"Oh, no; his friends used the plans while he was dreaming over them."

THE TWO ROADS.

F'um de minnit in de mawnin' dat I lif' my haid, a yawnin',
Off de piller whah it rested th'oo de night
Ontwell de longes' day dun wo' itse'f erway
An' de dancin' stars switch on dey baby light,
De ruby road uv wrong resoun' with mirth an' song,
But it's lonesome in de path uv right.

De grouchy man uv God, he keep a handy rod
Fer to rap intrudin' sinners on de wris'.
He's selfish in his sorrer, an' while wallin' bout termorrer
He's busy try'n' to grab de stock uv bliss.
But de meek an' lowly sinner will invite a man to dinner,
Whah dere's lushchus lips a' waitin' fer a kiss.

De road dat leads to glory is rude an' rough an' gory,
An' made to trabble over single file.
Seekers fer de promis' lan' seldom fin' a helpin' han',
But de highway to perdition's kep' in style.
It's downhill all de way, an' crowded night an' day,
An' de men an' wimmens on it wear a smile.

It's a cinch to foller after wine an' joy an' merry laughter,
An' to drink yo' fill uv pleasure as you go,
But dey's lots uv weepin' eyes on de trip to Paradise,
An' de basis uv de bread you eat is woe.
Dey's allus sumthin' doin' when you're on de road to ruin,
But when you're boun' for heaven things is slow.

DUNBAR SOCIETY MAGAZINE.

ARCHBISHOP'S SPECIAL TRAIN IN COLLISION

Cars Bearing His Grace of Canterbury Crash Into Locomotive.

J. P. MORGAN ALSO IN PERIL

Members of Party Badly Shaken Up, but Only a Maid Is Hurt—Accident Occurs at East Brookfield, Mass.

EAST BROOKFIELD, Mass., Sept. 23.—While speeding at a rate of sixty miles an hour, a special train bearing his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, from Bar Harbor to Washington, crashed into a detached locomotive on the Boston and Albany Division of the New York Central Railroad near here this morning. The two cars of the special remained on the track, but both engines were wrecked.

The Archbishop and the members of his party, which included J. Pierpont Morgan, were badly shaken up, but none was injured except a maid, whose face was slightly cut. Besides the Archbishop and Mr. Morgan, the party included Mrs. Davidson, the Rev. Hyla Holden, vicar of Windsor; the Rev. J. Ellison, the private secretary of the Archbishop, and attendants.

The special train was one engaged by Mr. Morgan on behalf of the Archbishop, and was in charge of Conductor John Fox of Worcester and Engineer John Lord of that city. The branch engine was just over the switch on the main line, when the locomotive of the special appeared around the curve about 100 yards distant.

The engineer of the special sighted a danger signal and set the airbrakes sharply, but owing to the high speed of his train and the slippery condition of the rails could only slightly check his locomotive, and with a terrific crash it struck the local engine. This, being much lighter than the other, was picked up on the pilot of the special and carried over about 300 feet of track and then dropped in a heap. The wreckage completely blocked the east-bound track.

Lord's engine kept the irons for some distance, but finally the wheels struck the ties and tore up the roadbed. The engine was badly damaged, but it was not overturned, and when it stopped it was interlocked with the ruins of the branch locomotive.

None of the occupants of the train had left their berths except Mr. Morgan, who was at the breakfast table when the crash came. Large plate-glass mirrors in the cars were broken, as were also several of the breakfast dishes. Mr. Morgan was suddenly thrown forward, but was not pitched from his seat.

Soon after the cars came to a standstill Mr. Morgan hurried into the East Brookfield station and sent several messages. When asked as to the effect of the collision on those in the cars, he said:

"There was an accident and no one was injured. Get this over the wires as soon as possible—that no one was injured."

The Archbishop and party did not leave the car until just before the journey was resumed. Dr. Davidson had nothing to say, but his secretary, in a brief statement, said that no one had been hurt. He also gave a list of the occupants of the special.

The railroad officials sent a combination locomotive and coach, known as the Berkshire Observation Car, to draw the two special cars to Albany, and the journey of the special was resumed at 9:50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived here at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon, four hours late. He and his party were met at the Union Station by Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane, Coadjutor Bishop Nelson, and Dean Talbot of All Saints' Cathedral, and several prominent citizens.

After introductions were over the party drove to All Saints' Cathedral. The visitors inspected this and the buildings connected with it, and met the Episcopal clergymen of the city.

The original plans had included a formal welcome by Mayor Gaus and the celebration of matins, but on account of the delay in arrival the Mayor did not meet the Archbishop and there were no ceremonies.

After spending an hour here the English Primate and his party left over the West Shore Railroad for Washington. Bishop and Mrs. Doane and their grandson, Doane Gardner, went with the party as guests of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and J. P. Morgan passed through Jersey City at 7:35 last evening on their way to Washington. Their private car, the Colonial, was run on to Track No. 5 of the Pennsylvania Railroad and attached to two private cars of the President of the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Mr. Morgan descended to the platform for a few moments. He and the Archbishop said they had been badly shaken up by the accident, but had not been injured. Mr. Morgan added: "I think we are in safe hands now and need fear no further accidents." The train pulled out for Washington at 8:02.

Bishop Henry C. Potter, Mayor McClellan, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, have accepted invitations to speak at the dinner to be given by the Church Club to the Archbishop of Canterbury at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, in the Hotel Astor, Times Square, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets. Whitelaw Reid also is expected to talk. President Roosevelt, the Bishop of Long Island, and the British Ambassador, who were invited, have notified the committee that previous engagements will prevent their attendance. Among others who have been asked and may be there are Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Coadjutor Bishop David H. Grier of this diocese, the Duke of Newcastle, and the Bishops of Connecticut, Albany, and Newark.

The Archbishop himself will make an address, in which he is expected to give some views of special interest to the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The following Sunday he is to preach in Trinity Church, Broadway and Rector Street, but before that he will have taken part in some exercises at Columbia University, besides attending the Episcopal Diocesan Convention and reception Wednesday. While in New York, where he will arrive from Washington Monday, he will be the guest of Bishop Potter or the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix.

More than 400 men are expected at the Church Club dinner. About 150 out of the organization's 500 members have procured tickets, and invitations have been sent to all the New York clergy entitled to seats in the convention, numbering more than 250.

J. P. MORGAN, JR., COMING HERE.

This, However, Does Not Mean That His Father Will Retire.

The report that J. P. Morgan, Jr., is coming over from England within a short time and has taken a house for the Winter was confirmed by a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. On the authority of the same member it may be stated that it is not true that this means that the senior Mr. Morgan is to retire from business, to be succeeded by the son.

The house taken by J. P. Morgan, Jr., is in the vicinity of his father's residence, and it has been leased for four months only.

HEARINGS ON CITY ESTIMATES.

Dates Fixed on Which Departments Will Submit Figures.

The Board of Estimate yesterday fixed dates for the public hearings on the departmental estimates prior to making up the budget.

These dates were set:

Monday, Oct. 3.—Departments of Bridges, Fire, Street Cleaning, Taxes and Assessments, Law, Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Charities, Board of Assessors, Civil Service, and Commissioners of Accounts.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.—Departments of Correction, Health, Bellevue and allied hospitals, Aldermen, City Clerk, Art Commission, Department of Education, College of the City of New York, Normal College, Brooklyn Training School, and Tenement House Department.

Thursday, Oct. 6.—City Record, Examining Board of Plumbers, Commissioners of Jurors, Sheriff, Register, Public Administrator, County Clerk, Coroners, and District Attorney.

Friday, Oct. 7.—All courts and charitable institutions.

Monday, Oct. 10.—Mayor's office, Controller's, Armory Board, Libraries, Bonded Indebtedness, State's Taxes, Borough Presidents', and all other public offices.

The Board of Estimate also voted an appropriation of $50,000 for the Carnegie Library Fund.

ANNUAL RUSH AT PRINCETON.

Freshmen Meet Sophs for Traditional Conflict, but Elect Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—The annual opening rush at Princeton to-day proved one of the most fierce on record, although few serious accidents occurred.

At noon the freshmen assembled in the old gymnasium for the first class meeting, while the sophomores stood around to keep the 1908 boys from entering. With great difficulty the freshmen elected the following officers: President—F. W. Ritter of Lawrenceville; Vice President—R. S. Baker of Princeton Preparatory School; Secretary—Walter Phillips of Hill School.

After the meeting an open fight took place while the freshies paraded up Nassau Street.

The annual cannon rush to-night ended the day of hostilities, and many a student lay down with aching bones. The sophomores assembled around the old revolutionary cannon while the freshmen gathered on University Place. Directed by the juniors, the entering boys formed a phalanx and charged the mass about the cannon, which was slowly revolving. For several moments a fight with 300 on a side raged in earnest, when one large freshman forced his way through the mob and touched the cannon.

A shout arose, "Run for your lives!" and the freshmen scattered in all directions, closely pursued by the sophomores.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR DEWEY.

Yesterday Fiftieth Anniversary of His Entrance Into the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Admiral Dewey was at his desk in the Navy Annex Building as usual this morning, but had hardly sat down and begun to look over his mail before a telephone bell rang, and Secretary Morton called him up to offer his congratulations on reaching the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the naval service. There was no particular observance of the day, but all day officers called to tender their congratulations, and many civilians also showed their remembrance of him and the occasion.

While the Admiral is the only member of his class still in the naval service, and only seven are on the retired list, he is the picture of health and vigor. He is very fond of outdoor life and prefers his country home to the conditions of his town residence. He keeps a number of fine horses, most of them high-bred trotters, and he and Mrs Dewey are seen every afternoon driving along the beautiful suburban roads.

WILL TALK INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Distinguished Men to Speak at Civic Federation Luncheon.

Industrial peace will be the subject for discussion at a luncheon on Monday next at the Hotel Astor, which will be given by the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation in honor of the foreign members of the Interparliamentary Congress, who are now the guests of the United States Government. This congress has just closed its annual session, after having discussed international arbitration. The Executive Committee includes Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, and Oscar S. Straus on the part of the public, Henry Phipps and August Belmont, representing the employers, and Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell for the wage earners.

The speeches are to be informal in character. Richard Barthold, Chairman of the committee of congress on the interparliamentary union, and J. J. Garoner of the House of Representatives will speak for America. For Austria Vladimir Ritter Landslaus V. Gnieewosz, member of the Reichsrath, will speak. For England the speakers will be W. Randal-Cremer, M. P., Honorable Secretary of Group, and others. For France M. Paul Strauss, Vice President of the French Group and Senator, as well as others will speak. For Germany Prof. Hoffmann, member of the Reichstag, and Mr Hauptmann, member of the Landtag, will speak. Hungary, Italy, Norway, Roumania, Sweden, and Switzerland will also be heard from.

There have also been invited twenty-five labor leaders of France, who are sent to this country by their Government to study industrial conditions in the United States.

BRITISH HONOR WASHINGTON.

Members of Interparliamentary Union Place Wreath on Tomb.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The members of the Interparliamentary Union arrived here to-day from Niagara on their special train. After breakfast the visitors viewed the city and then embarked on a boat for Mount Vernon.

While the rest of the delegates stood bareheaded around the entrance to the tomb of Washington the Hon. Philip Stanhope, M. P., the President of the British parliamentary group, entered the tomb and placed on the sarcophagus containing the remains of Gen. Washington a superb ivy wreath decorated with cut flowers. A card attached to the wreath bore the following words:

"Placed by the British group of the Interparliamentary Union upon the tomb of George Washington, a son of their own race, in respectful admiration of his noble life and illustrious services to his country and to the world."

A representative of the Belgian group followed by depositing on the tomb a sheaf of wheat wrought in metal.

To-night the delegates paid their respects to the Ambassadors and Ministers of their respective countries here.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC.

American Consuls Expose Methods of Unscrupulous Promoters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In the course of their routine reports some of the American Consuls have recently had occasion to admonish their people at home against investment in alluring enterprises projected in the countries in which the Consuls are located until they have made thorough investigation of the alleged facts contained in the prospectuses. The result has been to bring upon the department a flood of indignant remonstrances from a number of promoters of various schemes, mostly located in the tropics.

Unwilling to do an injustice to any enterprises of real merit, the department has caused inquiry to be made in most of these cases and has ascertained that the warnings sent out by the Consuls are invariably fully warranted. So it is understood that with a view to the protection of the American public the American Consuls will hereafter give special attention to such enterprizes, and the facts will be officially disclosed where it appears that a fraud is being practiced upon the public.

WILLED BRAIN TO CORNELL.

Physician Dies Who Had Specialized on His Own Case.

Dr. George S. Conant, fifty-one years old, died suddenly early yesterday morning at his home, at 148 East Eighteenth Street. He had been a sufferer from diabetes for many years.

Dr. Conant had been treated by specialists from all parts of the country, and when they extended no hope of cure he took up the study of his case personally, using himself as the subject for experiment. He came to the conclusion that the disease had its root in the brain, and made a will, in which he directed that at his death his brain be turned over to Cornell University.

Dr. Conant was a graduate of the Bellevue Medical College.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ANNUAL RUMMAGE SALE

Goods Are All Imported—Quality Is Another Question.

MANY QUEER THINGS ON LIST

You Can Buy Anything from Paving Stones to Automobiles at Sale of Unclaimed Goods.

Catalogues were issued yesterday for Uncle Sam's annual clearance sale, and any one who thinks that he is not a merchant in a very large way of business need only look at this catalogue to be undeceived. The Government this year offers 948 lots at unreserved auction, and the lots comprise everything from a second-hand overcoat or a suit of clothes to a high-power automobile. Between these there is pretty nearly everything that can be found in an up-to-date department store, and a good many things that no department store handles.

The sale is the annual auction of unclaimed and abandoned imported goods which have fallen into the hands of the customs authorities either because their owners did not consider them valuable enough to pay the duty on them, or because the consignees could not be found. The total value of the goods to be sold amounts to about $25,000.

Lot No. 1 is described as "two cases of stationery, damaged," and is valued at $50. What the stationery represents is not disclosed. Near the top of the list is one case of paving blocks which the appraisers say is worth $1, and next to it on the list is a log of wood valued at 50 cents.

Any one who wishes to start housekeeping can fit himself out with most of the supplies at the sale. There are several lots of chinaware, flour, wine—much of it sour—and cheese. Lot 65 consists of forty-nine pounds of butter, which was worth $7.25 when it was exported, but which Col. N. H. Storey, in whose charge it is, very modestly values now at $2.45. There are also canned meats, almonds, raisins, and a bag of beans, which the catalogue naïvely declares are edible, valued at $1.

Some of the more valuable lots are 845 gross of buttons, valued at $338; eleven cases of milk punch, $100; a case of metal thread and silk trimmings, $230; fourteen bales of hemp, $553.70; 10,000 cigars, $500, and 193 gallons of wine, $135.10.

Of course there are all sorts of things to drink, but most of them are open to suspicion on the score of quality.

The sale will be held in the Seizure Room on the tenth floor of the Appraisers' Stores on Tuesday, Oct. 4, and the goods may be seen there next Wednesday and Thursday.

MILITIA COAST ARTILLERY.

General Staff Plan for Co-operation with the Regular Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Assistant Secretary of War Oliver has taken up a proposition from the General Staff looking to the preparation of heavy artillery of the organized militia in time of peace for the duties of coast artillery in time of war. The initiative in this scheme rests with the State authorities, though the War Department is willing to co-operate upon request.

Details of the plan are set out in letters which Acting Secretary Oliver has addressed to the Governors of all the coast States, and that addressed to Gov. Odell of New York is a fair type of the others. In this letter the recommendation of the General Staff is given to the effect that the heavy artillery in the militia should be confined to cities in the near vicinity of coast fortifications; that it should be instructed in the use and drill of the smaller rapid-fire guns; that the officers should be instructed in sighting, fire direction, communications, and in signaling; that they should listen to lectures at their armories by regular artillery officers.

The Acting Secretary says this double instruction will require much sacrifice and hard work on the part of the militiamen, and even then in time of war they probably will come to the coast defense ports comparatively ignorant of their duties, but a commanding officer in war with one relief of regulars and one relief of intelligent militia will soon be able to train them into an efficient garrison.

BANKERS' FIGHT FOR RAILROAD.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Seek to Get the Vera Cruz from Speyer & Co.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York bankers, by their attorney here, filed a bill in the Circuit Court this afternoon, excepting to the sale of the bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad to Speyer & Co. by Receiver Allan McLane of the Maryland Trust Company. In the petition the exceptants offer $90,000 more for the bonds of the railroad than was offered by Speyer & Co.

They state that the bonds were sold for 88½, and at a private sale, and they ask that the sale be not ratified by the court. They make a formal offer in the bill for all of the bonds, and express their willingness to pay 90 for them.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Henry V. Donnelly and George Henry Trader have been engaged by F. F. Proctor for a vaudeville skit at the Twenty-third Street Theatre week after next. "Strangled on Sunday" is the title of the playlet and the two stars will have several assistants. Both of them were recently in "Military Mad" at the Garrick Theatre.

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The Columbia University football team will attend "Taps" at the Lyric Theatre to-night. Another Columbia organization, the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, has purchased about fifty seats for Tuesday.

***

Otis Skinner will get back from Europe day after to-morrow on the Holland-American steamship Potsdam. He has been through England, Germany, and the Austrian Tyrol. With Richepin, the dramatist, he went over the adaptation of "The Harvester." Rehearsals will begin immediately at the Lyric Theatre. The first performance of the play will be at the Lyric on Oct. 10.

***

Tod Sloan has been engaged to act as master of ceremonies at the benefit which will be given for the New York baseball team at the New York Theatre on Oct. 2. This will be the first appearance of the jockey on the stage.

The Rev. Nathan Gilbert Cheney Dead.

The Rev. Nathan Gilbert Cheney, who died in the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn yesterday, was one of the best known clergymen of the New York East Methodist Episcopal Conference. He was Presiding Elder for the four years ending in 1887, and was stationed at various times in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Five years of Dr. Cheney's life were spent as a missionary at Nanital, India. He was sixty-two years old and was born in Massachusetts. The funeral will be held to-day at Derby, Conn.

THROUGH THE SAHARA.

Cortlandt Field Bishop tells of his recent interesting experiences touring through North Africa. In The Sunday Times.

BOLL WEEVIL STILL RAMPANT.

Naturalist Employed by Miss Helen Gould Fails to Conquer the Insect.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Isaac W. Brown, "The Hoosier Bird and Bee Man" of Rochester, Ind., who several weeks ago was a guest at Roxbury of Miss Helen Gould, and so impressed her with his knowledge of nature that she sent him to Texas to study the habits of the boll weevil, is in this city and spoke to the children of the public schools on "Nature."

Mr. Brown did not remain long in the South. A very short investigation of the boll weevil question convinced him that in order to become at all conversant with the habits of that pest one would have to remain at the side of the newly laid egg and watch its development until the time when it begins, as a full-grown insect, its devastation of the cotton boll, and he so reported to Miss Gould. With the report that he rendered Miss Gould agreed and determined to let the matter of the boll weevil drop.

Believing, however, that the intimate knowledge of birds and bees gained by Mr. Brown in the course of fifty years' study of the ways of nature would be invaluable to the people of this part of the country if he were allowed to impart it, Miss Gould engaged the Western naturalist at a stated salary, and has given him a letter addressed to School Principals and Chairmen of farmers institutes in New York and New Jersey, introducing the bearer and offering his services as a lecturer to those who care to take advantage of it.

SCHOOL WATER TASTED OF GIN.

How a Greenwich Janitor Sterilized the Drinking Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—Water smelling of gin has been furnished to the children of the Havemeyer Public School during the past week for drinking purposes, and the Principal and teachers are coming in for much criticism from the parents on account of it.

When school opened there were many complaints of the water, which is low in the reservoir. Principal Knight appealed to Janitor Ahern, in the boiler room, for a way out of the trouble, and the result on Monday was an abundance of boiled water. Pails of this water were placed at the drinking places in the school corridors and the children were instructed by the teachers to drink no other. It was not long before all were talking of it. Some said it tasted of witch hazel, others of whisky, and they went home and told their parents.

An examination of the conditions under which the water was sterilized showed that the janitor used gin barrels, and, although he cleaned them as well as he could, it is admitted that the smell remained to a certain extent. When school opens next Monday different water will be provided.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The fair at Mineola yesterday brought out the Long Island colony in force. The day was almost wintry, but none the less enjoyable. Among the Meadow Brook people present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Dudley Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds.

***

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are due in New York to-day. They will go directly to their residence on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are in town.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary are at their place at Westbury, L. I.

***

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig will take possession of Mrs. Ladenburg's residence at Westbury this coming week. Mrs. Ladenburg will go abroad for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold and Miss Newbold are at their country place, at Highland Falls, N. Y.

***

The wedding of Miss Jane Lathrop Farrington, daughter of the late Harvey Farrington, and Clarence M. Hamilton will take place at the residence of the bride, Croton-on-the-Hudson, Oct. 18.

***

Mrs. Henry Sedley and her daughter, Miss Barbara Sedley, are at present in Lenox, but will return to town early in October.

***

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Walker returned Thursday on the Minnetonka from their wedding trip. They passed two months in Holland, Belgium, France, and England. They will reside at 58 West Fiftieth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

William R. Hunter will give a dinner at the Clam Bake Club to-morrow in honor of Center Hitchcock, President of the Club. Dinners will also be given by James J. Van Alen, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind at Elm Court.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Worden are guests of Mrs. Sybil Sherman Hoffman.

Moore Robinson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan closed their cottage Beacon Rock to-day and went to New York for the Winter.

Miss Louise McAllister, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Mrs. C. A. Post, who has been visiting Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. Theodore M. Davis has returned from the White Mountains.

It is reported that Mr. Pembroke Jones will purchase Inchiquin, which he has occupied the past Summer. Mr. Jones, it is understood, has made an offer which awaits acceptance by the Baroness Sellière, who owns the property, and is now in Europe.

HENRY M. BUTLER DEAD.

Father of Columbia University President—Prominent at Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Henry M. Butler, father of Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, died this morning at his residence, on Hamilton Avenue, at the age of seventy years. He had lived all his life at Paterson, and for forty years was prominent in everything which went to make up the history of the town. Politically he was long a leader in the Republican Party. He was a member of the Board of Education for several years. Besides Nicholas Murray, there is another son, Henry M. Butler, Jr., who is in business in New York, and two daughters.

I. N. STANLEY, INVENTOR, DEAD.

Originated One of the Car Fenders in Use in Brooklyn.

Ira Nelson Stanley, who invented one of the fenders now used on the trolley cars operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, died suddenly on Wednesday at Freeport, L. I. Mr. Stanley was born in Attleborough, Mass., in 1820.

For a long time he was Superintendent of the Newport (R. I.) Gas Company, and afterward became an officer of the Brooklyn Clay Retort and Fire Brick Works, retiring from active business in 1893. He was the inventor of a furnace for desulphurising ore and the Stedman-Stanley regenerative furnace. He leaves a widow, one son, and two daughters.

WOULD ABOLISH THE NEW YORK TENEMENT

Dr. Maxwell Tells Educators at St. Louis It Destroys the Home.

ADVOCATES ITS ERADICATION

Suggests Erection by the City of Model Homes Amid Pleasant Surroundings for Workingmen.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The international congress of arts and sciences was to-day addressed by Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Public Schools of New York City, who was the principal speaker in the sectional meeting of the Department of Education.

After observing that no school was doing perfect work without physical culture in the form of play, gymnastics, athletics, and manual training, Dr. Maxwell went on to declare that even if every schoolhouse in the city were used at all reasonable hours for the purposes of recreation and improvement, the measure would still fall far short of counteracting the tenement-house evil.

"The tepement house," he said, "destroys the home, and without the well-ordered home and its influences the school can accomplish comparatively little. Nothing short of a revolution in the existing tenement-house system will restore the life of the poor in the City of New York to something like normal conditions.

"And how is this to be accomplished? I answer unhesitatingly that the tenement house, as it has been known in New York City, must be eradicated. The municipality should employ its credit to purchase tracts of unoccupied land upon which to erect model homes for workingmen amid pleasant and sanitary surroundings, and rent or sell them at a moderate profit.

"But there is still another aspect of physical education. Education, whether physical or mental, is seriously retarded if not practically impossible, when the body is improperly or imperfectly nourished. What a farce it is to talk of schools providing equal opportunities for all when there are hundreds of thousands of children in our city schools who cannot learn because they are always hungry!

"The schools of Paris provide a simple, wholesome midday meal for their hungry children. In many places in the British Islands the same thing is being done. Should we do less in the cities of democratic America? In no other way can we be sure that the schools will, as far as education may, provide equal opportunities for all."

Dr. Maxwell advocated governmental registration and inspection of all private and parochial schools to the end that no school may be permitted to exist which does not teach its pupils the English language and the elementary duties of citizenship.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are all sorts and kinds of things in Russian brasses, which are decorative as well as useful, and which are to be had at comparatively low prices. A big fourteen-inch candlestick, with saucer, costs $2.50.

***

Nuremburg decorated brass or copper is a little different from the ordinary and in graceful shapes. A twelve-inch tankard of copper, with brass handle and decorations on the cover, tin-lined, costs $6.75.

***

A large piece is a wine cooler, with a tall standard, a floor piece, which raises the cooler a convenient distance from the floor. It is graceful, made of copper and brass, and costs $31.

***

Wine coolers are to be found in different sizes, and a pretty, low one can be found for as little as $5.20. It is very decorative.

***

Seven-light candlesticks in the solid brass, from ten to eleven inches high, and adjustable, that the lights may be arranged straight across or at different angles, cost $2.50.

***

Griffin candlesticks cost $1.25 each.

***

In the Nuremburg brass there is a quaint piece called a cider jug at $9.50. This is in a quaint shape. It is sixteen inches high, tapering in from the bottom to half its height, where it bulges out and curves in again, and there is a slender pitcher-shaped top. The handle is below the bulge on the lower part of the jug.

***

A big wine jug fourteen inches high of brass and copper costs $14.50.

***

Odd in shape is what in Russia is used for an incense burner. There is a large globe-shaped base in which are set a number of trumpet-shaped pieces, receptacles for incense in its original use, but on this side of the water made to do duty as flower holders. There are five of these on a vase, which costs $6.

***

Brass ferneries which are always good—and there is nothing more generally decorative—cost from $1.75 up to $7.50. These are low dishes with feet and rounded sides. The smallest size is a five-inch—the diameter of the opening. The six-inch is $2.50, seven-inch $3.50, and so on up.

***

Speaking of ferneries, there is a pretty one of bronze. The dish proper is of crystal, supported at the sides by four female figures of the bronze, joined by slender bands of metal, over which droop chains of the bronze. There is an outer edge and bronze feet. It is an ornamental dish, and with the glass dish inside is serviceable, and costs $11.50.

***

Those toasts on square brass plaques which have been seen framed, are being used for a new purpose. They are mounted upon screens, and are most effective. One of these is a three-fold screen, made of the dark oak on mission lines. There are panels of the wood across the top, and in the centre of each of these is set one of the brass plaques with its appropriate motto. The lower part of this screen is hung with a red leather in a soft tone. The screen costs $22.50.

***

Here is a pretty dressing gown for a man to use in a warm room, if not for warm weather. It is of pongee, simply made, tying with a silk cord, to match the pongee, around the waiast. The inside is lined with a soft India silk in a rich crimson color. The gown will launder, which is one of its many advantages. It costs $20.

***

Here is a quaint little liqueur set on the Tobey order. There are two different sizes, the smallest costing $2.50. It shows a quaint little man in colored pottery for the bottle or jug, his hat the pottery top of a cork. There are half a dozen little steins, a couple of inches high, in place of glasses, each having a cherubic little face on one side, and with a hanadle at the back. There is a small pottery tray. The size next larger costs $4.

***

In small Tobeys some at 35 cents are very good. One particularly shows a fierce little man with savage mustache and beard, while another shows a smooth-faced man of different type. Still another small Tobey is a punchinello, the head and bust. This is good, but less interesting than the others.

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

Hy. Mayer's amusing pen-and-ink comments on current events will be, as usual, a feature of The Sunday Times.

CHIEF JOSEPH DEAD.

"The Napoleon of Indians," Whom Gen. Miles Finally Subdued.

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 23.—Chief Joseph, the famous Nez Perces warrior, is dead. To-morrow, at the Indian reservation near Spokane, his funeral will be attended by thousands of mourners. The end came as the chief was sitting by his campfire on the Colville Reservation. Suddenly he toppled over to the ground, and before aid reached him his heart had ceased to beat.

His death removes the most notable figure remaining among all the Indian tribes. He first came into prominence in 1877, when he refused to turn over the Wallowa Valley, in Oregon, to the whites. The valley had been allotted to the Nez Perces Tribe by President Grant in 1873. In 1875 the allotment was revoked, and Gen. O. O. Howard attempted to enforce Chief Joseph's evacuation. At the head of his people he succeeded in eluding Gen. Howard, but he was cornered at Big Hole Basin by Gen. Gibbons, and a desperate battle followed. Gen. Gibbons was wounded and his force repulsed.

Chief Joseph escaped through Yellowstone Park to Clark's Fork Pass, but Gen. Nelson A. Miles trapped and defeated him.

Upon his surrender Joseph declared that he would fight no more against the whites, and religiously he lived up to his promise. He enjoyed the highest respect of all who knew him. Gen. Miles termed him "the Napoleon of Indians."

Chief Joseph paid two visits to New York in the course of his life. His first visit was in 1897. He was again in the East last Fall. At Washington President Roosevelt received him, and he presented a petition that his people again be allowed to occupy the Wallowa Valley. He was recently in St. Louis, where he was paid every attention while inspecting the World's Fair.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Harrison Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Harrison Allen was found dead from heart disease in his chair in his apartments this morning. Gen. Allen was appointed Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department in 1901. Yesterday he attended to his duties as usual.

Gen. Allen was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. At the outbreak of the civil war he volunteered, and was at once elected Captain of his company. In November, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected Colonel. He was breveted Brigadier General for meritorious service, and was especially complimented for gallantry and efficiency by Gens. Doubleday, Meade, Reynolds, and Ord.

On the expiration of his term of war service Gen. Allen returned to Warren, Penn., and resumed the practice of law. In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans a member of the State Legislature, serving two terms. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1872 was elected Auditor General. He was re-elected to the office in 1874.

President Arthur appointed him United States Marshal for Dakota. In 1886 he was elected Chairman of the Territorial Central Republican Committee, and was a prominent candidate for Governor.

Later Gen. Allen returned to Pennsylvania, and resided there until the time of his appointment as Deputy Auditor for the Post Office Department.

Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Ives Curtiss, Professor of Old Testament Literature and Interpretation at the Chicago Theological Seminary, died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital here last evening. He went to see his London publishers yesterday morning, and while in their offices suffered a stroke of apoplexy. He never recovered consciousness.

The body of Dr. Curtiss will be taken to the United States on the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, sailing from London for New York to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Dr. Samuel Ives Curtiss was senior professor of the Chicago Theological Seminary and a leading Presbyterian churchman of the West.

A letter from Zurich, received on Wednesday, told of Dr. Curtiss's indisposition, which prevented the delivery of an address before the International Congress at Basel. Dr. Curtiss went from Zurich to London, intending to sail to-morrow for New York.

Dr. Curtiss was returning from Syria, where he had spent several months annually since 1898 in the study of primitive Semitic religions. He left Chicago in June, and in spite of his advanced age, sixty years, made the journey alone.

For twenty-six years Dr. Curtiss occupied the Chair of Old Testament Exegesis in the seminary. During the last six years of his life he was President of the City Missionary Society.

Besides several translations he published a number of important books.

Frederick E. Shipman.

Frederick E. Shipman, who was for years active in Republican politics in the Sixteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 679A Hancock Street. He was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago, and for twenty-five years had been connected with the Fidelity and Casualty Company. He was a member of the Republican County Committee, President of the Kings County Republican Club, and a member of the Levi P. Morton Stuyvesant Heights Republican and Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Clubs. A widow and three sons survive him.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—There will be showers Saturday in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, Eastern Florida, in the north and middle slopes, and the Pacific States, and showers Sunday in the lower lake and north upper lake region, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Eastern Florida, and the Pacific States, elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be warmer Saturday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley, and cooler in the Northwest, the middle slope, and the Central Rocky Mountain region. It will be cooler Sunday in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh south to southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh south; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to southeast; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh southeast to south; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh south; on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk southwest, becoming north by Sunday morning, and on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk southwest to west.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh south winds with fair, warmer weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, showers at night or Sunday, fresh south to southwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair, warmer Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, showers in north portion, fresh south to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday, showers at night or Sunday in north and west portions, fair in southeast, fresh south to southwest winds.

Western New York—Showers and warmer Saturday; Sunday, showers and cooler, fresh to brisk southwest to west winds.

New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Saturday; Sunday showers, fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES. 1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	65	48	51
6 A. M.	62	47	50
9 A. M.	66	52	55
12 M.	72	56	57
3 P. M.	74	60	58
6 P. M.	71	59	60
9 P. M.	68	57	60
12 P. M.	65	56	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1903	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	64

The thermometer registered 49 degrees at 8 A. M. and 58 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum temperature 47 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Close Observers

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VENEZUELA PRESSING ASPHALT TRUST ACTION

Company's Answer to Criminal Charges Unsatisfactory.

REVOLUTION TO BE AIRED

Castro Government, Alleging That Corporation Caused War,

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Paint Trade Aroused Over Restriction of Turpentine Output.

May Attack Producers' Organization Under the Inter-State Commerce Law—Convention to Discuss Plan.

The entire paint trade is aroused over the action last week of the National Turpentine Operators' Association in deciding to curtail the production of turpentine 10 per cent. during the coming year, and plans are being considered to retain counsel to attack the association under the inter-State commerce law on the ground that its action has been in restraint of trade.

The matter will be considered at the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, which meets in Buffalo on Oct. 11, 12, and 13. In the meantime, it is said, the Standard Oil Company and other large concerns interested in the paint trade are considering the feasibility of securing their own sources of turpentine supply.

Turpentine, which is an essential in paint-making, is now quoted at 55 cents a gallon, which is the highest rate this year. In March, 1902, it was quoted at 31 cents, and about that time the policy of curtailment was adopted by the Turpentine Operators' Association. The association then decided that the output should not be increased, and in 1903 the same resolution was passed. This year, however, it decided to cut the output 10 per cent. A similar advance has taken place in rosin, also a pine product, and grades which sold in 1902 at 80 cents a barrel and last year at $1.25, are now quoted at $3.05.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Birch Bark Boats Dutiable as Toys—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by C. G. McCoy, consignee for the Moore & Gilson Company, against the action of the Collector at Plattsburg, N. Y., in classifying diminutive birch bark canoes as toys at 35 per cent. The importer alleges that they are ornaments and souvenirs, and should pay 20 per cent. as non-enumerated manufactured articles. Gen. Sharretts decides that, as they are largely dealt in by wholesale toy dealers, they are dutiable as toys.

General Appraiser De Vries writes a decision partly sustaining protests on sixty-five invoices by Neuss, Hesslein & Co. of New York, on woven fabrics of flax, flax and cotton, and of cotton, assessed at different rates under the Constable clause of the tariff law. Lower rates were claimed under the same clauses. Other protests partially sustained were by French, Foise & Co. and J. C. Klein, New York.

Protests overruled were by G. Hirsch's Sons, J. & H. Rosenberg, the American Express Company, B. Ullmann & Co., and Michaelis & Rohman, New York. Protests sustained were by Ernst Leitz, Chicago, and Duff & Benton, New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. H. Hewett, Buffalo.
HOLLAND—Commander C. D. Carpendale, Royal Navy, London; E. J. McClernand, United States Navy.
IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira.
GRAND—Col. E. P. Putnam, Jamestown, N. Y.
GILSEY—George M. Wright, Worcester.
MANHATTAN—Nathaniel Holmes, Pittsburg; W. P. Bull, Montreal.
PLAZA—Capt. G. P. Cotton, United States Army, (retired.)
CAMBRIDGE—Frank Ellis, Washington.
FIFTH AVENUE—S. Rose Campbell, Philadelphia; Col. Thomas F. Good, Virginia.
HERALD SQUARE—J. W. Ketler, Pittsburg.
GREGORIAN—J. N. Lee, Syracuse.
NAVARRE—Capt. D. Fisher, United States Army.
HOTEL ASTOR—R. G. Lea, Pittsburg.
EVERETT—Rear Admiral Wise, United States Navy.
PARK AVENUE—Dr. C. Gender, Hamburg.
BROADWAY CENTRAL—F. Van Zandt, United States Navy.
ASTOR—L. H. Vernon Harcourt, London.

Will Appeal Wheat Decision.

It was announced yesterday that the Treasury Department had ordered an appeal taken from the recent decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, that frozen wheat imported from Canada for cattle feeding purposes is dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem, as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article, instead of at 20 cents a bushel as "wheat."

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 203 failures in the United States during the week, against 167 for the previous week and 185, 172, 197, and 169 for the corresponding weeks of 1903 to 1900. The Middle States had 69, New England 28, Southern 33, Western 48, Northwestern 14, and Pacific 11. Canada had 27, against 29 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, Sept. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:3 0A. M. Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Frederick Koessel and William Hy. White.
CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Taylor vs. Morello—Abraham Benedict. Cunningham vs. Donovan—Francis V. S. Oliver. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Levyn—Jesse Stearns. McDonnell vs. Farrell—Ralph G. Miller. Davis vs. Flitner—Marcel Levy. Cullinan vs. Hausen—Frederick Wetterau. Same vs. Raftery—Moses Herrman. Wieting vs. Gerding—A. Walter Otis.
SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—State Realty and Mortgage Company vs. Liebeskind—Abraham Benedict. Pell vs. Gates—George F. Mittendorf.

Nassau County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.
10—Duraz vs. Wilson. 11—Fine vs. Carr. 5—McCarthy vs. McCarthy. 10—Jones vs. Huntington Lt. & Power Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,350.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS LUBITZ and LOUIS LUBITZ, composing firm of LUBITZ BROS., and the firm of LUBITZ BROS., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Lubitz Bros. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1904, the said Morris Lubitz and Louis Lubitz, composing firm of Lubitz Bros., and the firm of Lubitz Bros., were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE
September 23d, 1904. Referee in Bankruptcy.

USING THE WIRELESS TO DETECT SMUGGLERS.

Novel method adopted on the Pacific Coast to run down violators of the law. The new Alaska cable. See The Sunday Times.

Services at the Churches To-morrow

Baptist.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Ave., corner 64th St., REV. CHARLES E. NASH will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening; evening, "Closing Services Tent Peniel and Baptism of Converts."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Good Man in Trouble." 8 P. M., "Wronging One's Soul." A homelike church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way and 79th St. REV. I. M. HALDEMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"How Many May Be Fed with Little." 8 P. M.—"The Devil's Sharp Trick."

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 111th St., Rev. Walter J. Swaffield, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Peter's Confessions"; 7:45, "Ben-Hadad's Plea." Everybody welcomed.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. REV. ROBERT B. HULL, D.D., of Brooklyn, will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Pre-eminent One." 8 P. M.—"The Essence of Christianity." Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. ALL WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach at 10:45 and 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Is the Bible Useful To-day?" 7:45 P. M., "The Seat of War."

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16th St., near 8th Av., Rev. A. B. MacLaurin, Pastor.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Baptism after the evening service. All welcome.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 8th and 9th Avs., Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services, 10:45, "Paying the Price;" 7:45, "Behold What Love." Seats free. All cordially invited.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street, Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St., H. A. Stimson, D. D.—11 A. M. only.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNITY CONGREGATION, Hugh O. Pentecost, Lyric Hall, 6th Av., Below 42d St.—Services will be resumed Sunday, Oct. 2.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass and sermon, 10:30; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Holy communion, 8:45 A. M. Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M. Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Rev. Wm. H. Dearborn, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 10.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock. Matins, celebration and sermon, 10:30. Choral evensong, 5.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, REV. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning prayer: Preacher, the rector....11 o'clock Choral service: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 44th St. Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., rector. 9 A. M.—Holy communion. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon. 4 P. M.—Evening prayer.

THE REV. FREDERICK H. SILL, O. H. C., will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th Av. and 39th St., this Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF Holy Trinity, 65th Street and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 A. M.; evening, 7:45 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Service 11 A. M., Sunday school 9:45.

Methodist Episcopal.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th Av., Arthur Jamieson, Pastor.—Sunday morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Pastor preaches.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., sermons by the pastor; morning, "The Blessedness of the Sanctuary"; evening, "The Supremacy of the Word." Bible school, 2:45 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M., prayer meeting.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNER 60TH ST. AND MADISON AV. REV. WALLACE MACMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Prayer service Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Pastor will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Attractive meetings every night. Seats free. Popular concert to-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D AV., Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. W. V. Kelley, D. D., editor of The Methodist Review; subject, 11 A. M., "The Image of God"; subject, 8 P. M., "The Reality of Religion."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St. ALLAN MacROSSIE, Pastor. Morning worship at 11. Evening worship 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE RIGHT OF WAY." 8 P. M.—"RELIGION AND THE EMOTIONS." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Richard E. Bell, pastor.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. East 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Presbyterian.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D., Rev. SHEPHERD KNAPP. On Sunday, Sept. 25, Mr. Knapp will preach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Wednesday evening meeting at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, D. D., Assistant.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school, 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. WM. HENRY ROBERTS, D.D., LL.D., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly, will preach on Sunday, Sept. 25th. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. STRANGERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JOHN WILLIS BAER will conduct the C. E. Meeting, 4th Presbyterian Church, 91st St. and West End Av., Sunday, 7 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., is expected to preach; Rev. W. W. Coe, assistant minister.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue—Eleventh to Twelfth Street. Rev. Howard Duffield will preach. 11 A. M.—"The Life That Tells."

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Services 9:30, Sunday school; Rally Day, 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Joseph W. Miller.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM, 5TH AV. AND 127th St.—Communion, 8 A. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M. Dr. Van De Water preaches at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. & 71st St. 9 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning service and sermon. Rev. Bishop Courtney.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, corner 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. No Evening Service during September.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the morning service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; at the evening service Rev. Ralph K. Hickok will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Dr. Sexton; evening, Dr. Bliss.

WESTMINSTER PRES., 23d St., near 7th Av., Rev. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 and 8 P. M.

Reformed Church.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Love of Christ." Evening: "Asking for the Body of Jesus."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "A Persevering Saint; Peter Continued Knocking." Evening: "God's Promise of Welcome to the Backslider."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "One by One." Evening: "The Gleaning of the Field."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning; subject, "The Eternal Life"; in the evening Rev. Leopold Reid Burrows will preach; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7:15 P. M. in church parlor.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev. Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Swedenborgian.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,) 4TH AV., 20th ST. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor. Services 11 A. M. Mr. Slicer will preach. Subject; "Getting Rid of Burdens." All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor.—Opening services October 2d.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach. Subject: "Home Again."

Miscellaneous.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av., D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M., "Obedience to Command." 7:45 P. M., Pastor preaches. Strangers visiting the city are welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 96th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 228-230 West 45th.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Wednesday evening, 8; reading room open daily.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av., 44th St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30; Rev. M. M. Bales, 8 o'clock. Evangelistic service.

MR. JOHN H. WYBURN, WHO, WITH S. H. Hadley has been carrying on the work at the Jerry McAuley Mission, celebrates the 10th anniversary of his conversion and freedom from the thraldom of a drunkard's life Sunday evening, Sept. 25, at the Mission, 316 Water St., and cordially invites his many friends to be present.

ORDER OF THE MAGI WILL OPEN ITS meetings Oct. 8; training classes will be organized to prepare teachers to represent the order. For particulars address O. H. Richmond. Reception hours, 1 to 8 P. M. 321 West 117th St.

AUCTION SALES.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

By virtue of execution, I will sell to-day, 9 A. M., at 218 East Houston St., Manhattan, at public auction, canned goods, bolognas, and merchandise. Jacob Sulsh, Marshal.

David Shapiro, auctioneer, will sell to-day, 9 A. M., at 218 East Houston St., Manhattan, at public auction, delicatessen store fixtures. Jacob B. Rubenstein, Attorney for Mortgagee.

James McCauley, auctioneer, will sell at 11 A. M. to-day, public auction, by virtue of chattel mortgage, lease, fixtures, and furniture of hotel, northeast corner Classon and Westchester Avs.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells at 10 A. M., Saturday, Sept. 24, 1904, at 366 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, lot saloon fixtures. By order of Attys. for Mortgagee.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,041.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD RESHT and BENJAMIN HERMAN, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of RESHT & HERMAN, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Resht & Herman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1904, the said Edward Resht and Benjamin Herman, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of Resht & Herman, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE
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Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1349 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

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DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

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Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
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College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

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CLINTON, N. Y., 9 miles from Utica.
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English, Classical and Primary.
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formerly 778-780 Madison Av., New York, will reopen September 29th at 19 W. 96th St., near Central Park West. For catalogue address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

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College Preparatory Course Opens Oct. 5, 1904.
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Entrance examinations will be held in Language Hall, University Heights, Monday to Thursday, inclusive, Sept. 26th to Sept. 30th, at 10 A. M.

The LAW SCHOOL opens Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 3:30 P. M., Washington Square.

The SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY opens Saturday, Sept. 24th, at 10:30 A. M., Washington Square.

The MEDICAL COLLEGE opens Thursday, Sept. 29th, 26th St. and 1st Av.

The GRADUATE SCHOOL opens for registration Oct. 1st, Washington Square.

The VETERINARY COLLEGE opens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, at 8 P. M., 141 West 54th St.

The SCHOOL OF COMMERCE opens Thursday, Sept. 29th, at 8 P. M., Washington Square.

REGENTS

AND

College Examinations

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15 W. 43d St., N. Y. Tel. 4696-38.
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67TH SESSION BEGINS OCT. 3.
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SPECIAL EXCURSION
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH,
UP THE HUDSON TO NEWBURGH.
Leave Pier 1, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
Leave 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
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for Girls.
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The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

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Six graduates entered college last June not only without conditions, but with special "credits of honor."
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PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Oct. 3.

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Select Catholic Military Boarding School, Classon-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y.
An ideal location on shores of Long Island Sound: registered by the regents; prepares for college and business; large, commodious buildings, gymnasium; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Term began Sept. 14th.
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160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST., N. Y. CITY.
College Preparatory and General Course. Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class. Fireproof building, thoroughly equipped. REOPENS OCT. 5.

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25th Year Opens Sept. 28th
High class private school for girls from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Athletics. E.E.Camerer, Assoc. Prin., Arthur Williams, Prin.

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Fall Term opens Sept. 26 in historic Hamilton mansion. Few well-recommended young women or children received into family of Principal.

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And all nervous affections of speech corrected. Est. 1850. Send for "Causes and Treatment of Stammering." Also sample of my VOICE TOPICS. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 45th St.

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OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c
Special train leaves W. 23d St., 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 9:30 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

MAUCH CHUNK $1.50 SEPT. 25.
GLEN ONOKO.
Special train leaves W. 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Station,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via B'klyn Annex Ferry, 15c. add'l.

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UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..... 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier..... 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.
SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 AND 4—$5 ROUND TRIP. SEND FOR FOLDER.

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Leave Pier 1, N. R., 9:30 A. M.
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ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
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Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 5 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW YORK STATE.

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BRANDON INN in the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet.
BRANDON, VT. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $3 to $10.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Two young gentlemen wanted to occupy large double room in modern country home; half hour from New York; terms reasonable. Apply Box 145, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LUCIE CALDWEBERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge, the undersigned will sell all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of hat frames, trimmings for hats, tables, shelves, chairs, and machines used in the business of manufacturing trimmed hats, now contained in the premises No. 580 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at private sale, as follows:

Sealed bids may be submitted to Anna Flynn, the receiver, at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, her attorneys, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time and place said bids will be opened by the receiver.

All bidders will be required to deposit a certified check or cash for 10% of their bids.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors to attend at the time and place above stated to express their approval or disapproval of the acceptance of any bid received.

If all bids are rejected by the receiver, the property will be sold at public auction at a date to be fixed, notice of which auction sale will be published in The New York Times.

The property may be inspected at the premises, 580 Broadway, on any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Dated New York, September 24, 1904.

ANNA FLYNN, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and its certificate of incorporation having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, at Part 1 thereof, to be held in the County Court House of said County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of October, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation, THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, to change its corporate name to THE ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Dated New York, July 21st, 1904.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
[Seal.] By MELVILLE E. STONE, Its President.
H. APLINGTON, Attorney for Petitioner, 90 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that RIDLEY & SONS, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of September, 1904, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this [Seal.] twenty-first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four.

J. B. M. MONGIN, Deputy Secretary of State.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL

AUTUMN SEA TRIPS

CAN BE MADE ON THE

OLD DOMINION LINE

TO

OLD POINT COMFORT,
NORFOLK,
VIRGINIA BEACH,
RICHMOND, VA.,
and WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tickets include meals and stateroom berth on O. D. Line. Tickets can also be purchased with Hotel coupons and made good to return by rail if desired.

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DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
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"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 30-32 MOORE STREET, BOROUGH OF Manhattan.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN MYERS, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known as Numbers Thirty and Thirty-two Moore Street, in said Borough and city, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Moore Street distant one hundred and four feet ten inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Moore and Front Streets; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Moore Street forty-seven feet six inches; thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-four feet six inches; thence northerly forty-seven feet to a point distant seventy-two feet five inches westerly from the westerly side of Moore Street, and thence easterly and parallel with Front Street one hundred and seventy-two feet five inches to the point or place of beginning, be all of said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September, 19th, 1904.

FRANK BROOKFIELD, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,206.13, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,296.20.

FRANK BROOKFIELD, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN P. BOHLING, plaintiff, against LOUIS WIENECKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of July, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York; and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of College Avenue with the southerly side of East 148th Street, and running thence southerly along the westerly side of said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said College Avenue, fifty (50) feet to the southerly side of said East 148th Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said East 148th Street, seventy-five (75) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point of beginning.

Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904. CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.

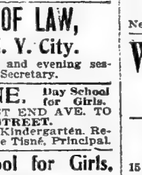
THEODORE H. FRIEND, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 11 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILLIAM H. KLINKER, Guardian ad Litem of the Defendants, Louis Wiencke, No. 93 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOHN B. QUINTIN, Attorney for defendant, Bertha Bohling, No. 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for defendant, John H. Bruns, No. 364 Alexander Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 489 College Avenue:



Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES F. BLISS, Referee.
s7-2aw3ww&s&s28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and HATTIE A. CAMPBELL, Defendants.—Action No. One.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated March 2nd, 1903, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence southerly along the westerly line of Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety feet; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of said street ninety feet to the place of beginning.—Dated September 19th, 1904.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.
THOMAS W. BUTTS, Atty. for Assignee of

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMICK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 City of Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Scrip, 1907.
20 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Germania Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$4,000 United Lumber Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R. R.
100 shs. Maine Steamship Co.
15 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$5,000 Maine Steamship Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
25 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Ltd.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. Tunnel, Mining, Milling, Drainage & Trans. Co. 1st 6s, 1928, Aug., 1904, Coup. on.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
$10,000 International Kaloin Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.,
120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 23, 1904.

At a meeting held this day it was
RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) upon the preferred and the assenting and the non-assenting stocks of the company be declared, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1904, and that the transfer books for the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks be closed on September 30, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on October 11, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.
T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., Sept. 21st, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 24th. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books close September 24th at 12 M. and reopen October 1st at 10 A. M.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held September 22, 1904, a semi-annual dividend of 2½ was declared, payable Nov. 5, 1904.
Transfer books will close October 20, 1904, at 3 P. M., and reopen November 7, 1904, at 10 A. M.
Stockholders are requested to give notice of any change of address.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.
W. E. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 21, 1904.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%,) payable Nov. 1, 1904, to stockholders of record Oct. 1, 1904. Cheques will be mailed.
C. L. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
Sept. 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after October 1st, 1904.
The transfer books will be closed from September 23d to September 30th, inclusive.
EDWARD J. LADEN, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.
Coupons due October 1st, 1904, from the 4½% Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents, 23 Wall Street, New York City.
JAS. S. SWARTZ, Treasurer.
New York, September 22d, 1904.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Northwest corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($2.00 per share,) payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business September 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1904.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees a dividend of THREE PER CENT. is payable on September 30th, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 20th. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on October 1st.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.
Spokane, Wash., Sept. 5, 1904.

The usual quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. has been declared payable October 1st, 1904, to stockholders of record September 20th, 1904, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from September 29th, 1904, to October 15th, 1904, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Assist. Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
New York, September 9th, 1904.

To the Stockholders of
The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company:
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon, TUESDAY, October 18th, 1904. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it and also to consider and vote upon a proposition to amend the articles of incorporation of the Company by including in its described routes of railroads a line of railroad extending from a connection with the main line of the Company near Howard Station, in Fremont County, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general southwesterly and westerly direction up Howard's Creek to the west side of Section Six, Township Forty-eight, North of Range Ten East, in said Fremont County, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route; also a line of railroad connecting with the main line of the Company, at Sargent Station, in the County of Saguache, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general northerly direction through the valley of Tomichi Creek to the Town of Tomichi, in the County of Gunnison, in the State of Colorado, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route.
The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 3d, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the aforesaid meeting or any adjournment thereof.
STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF OIL, PAINT & DRUG COMPANY.
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a general meeting of the stockholders of this corporation will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 111 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the sixth day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of providing for and authorizing the issue of preferred stock on such terms and conditions and with such regulations respecting the preference to be given to such stock over the other stock in relation to future dividends or otherwise as the stockholders may deem proper, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, September 2, 1904.
WILLIAM O ALLISON, President.
LOUIS K. BELL, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF DISTILLERS' SECURITIES CORPORATION.
The annual meeting of the stockholders, pursuant to the by-laws, will be held at 31 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 19, 1904, at the office of said corporation, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the capital stock of the corporation will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. September 28, 1904, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. October 20, 1904.
B. W. JONES, Secretary.

NEW YORK & EAST RIVER FERRY COMPANY.
New York, September 21st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 24th, 1904, at 12 M. to October 7th, 1904, at 10 A. M.
LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

PLATTE VALLEY FARM & CATTLE COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the bondholders of the Platte Valley Farm and Cattle Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, No. 171 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, Saturday, October 11th, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.
THE AMERICAN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
By F. H. JONES, Secretary.

MICHIGAN BANKS.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
DETROIT, MICH.
RESOURCES.

Loans & Inv'stm'nts.	$6,333,987.70	
From other banks...	1,409,733.43	
Cash and reserve...	896,558.21	$8,640,309.34
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus and profits..	658,854.41	
National banknotes..	225,000.00	
Deposits	6,256,454.93	$8,640,309.34

Morris L. Williams, Pres. F. A. Smith, Cash.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1911,
First Consolidated Income Bonds, due Jan. 10, 1939,
Second Consolidated Income Bonds, due Jan. 10, 1939,
Collateral Trust 4½% Gold Bonds, due Feb. 1, 1907,
of the
MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

In conjunction with the Mexican Central Railway Securities Co., Ltd., which owns $37,500,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Mexican Central Railway Company, Ltd. (being upwards of a majority of such bonds now outstanding), we have for some time past been making efforts to secure the protection of the interests of the bondholders. In our opinion, these have become seriously jeopardized and the time has now come for united action.

We have, therefore, at the request of the Securities Company and other holders of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Income Bonds, consented to act for the purpose of protecting the interests of the bondholders of all classes, and to undertake, should it become necessary, the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the Railway Company or the readjustment of its securities.

Holders of bonds of the Railway Company of all classes are requested to deposit their bonds with the **EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 15 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,** Depositary, or with its agents in London, **SPEYER BROTHERS,** or its agents in Boston, the **ADAMS TRUST COMPANY,** or its agents in St. Louis, the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,** under an agreement dated May 12, 1904, which has been signed by us. Deposits of Collateral Trust 4½ per cent. Bonds will also be received by Messrs. **HOPE & CO.,** Amsterdam, and of other classes of Bonds by Messrs. **TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS,** Amsterdam.

Certificates of Deposit will be issued for deposited securities, and application will be made in due course to list these on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

The agreement, copies of which may be obtained at our offices or from the Depositary, provides that holders of Certificates of Deposit will be entitled upon surrender of their certificates to withdraw without charge the securities represented thereby within twenty days after publication of notice from us that a plan and agreement has been approved by us and lodged with the Depositary.

We urge the prompt deposit of securities in order that their value may be properly protected, and reserve to ourselves the right to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

KUHN, LOEB & CO., SPEYER & CO.,
NEW YORK,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
LONDON.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY 12, 1904.

To the Holders of the Capital Stock of the

MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited:

In view of the large floating debt of the Company, of the recent effort to classify the Board of Directors without previous notice to the stockholders, and of the published call by Bankers for the deposit of bonds for the protection of the interests of the bondholders of the Company, it seems necessary that a committee should be formed for the protection of the interests of the stockholders, and we have, at the request of holders of considerable amounts of stock, consented to act as such committee.

An agreement for this purpose has accordingly been prepared, dated May 24, 1904, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Depositary, **Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City,** and at the agency of the Depositary, **Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.**

Holders of stock may deposit the same under said agreement with the Depositary in the City of New York, or in Boston at its said agency. Stock deposited may be withdrawn, without charge, as provided in the agreement. Certificates of the Depositary will be issued for the stock deposited, and an application will be made as soon as practicable to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The right is reserved to terminate the privilege of deposit at any time without previous notice.

Dated NEW YORK, May 24, 1904.

WILLIAM L. BULL, New York, Chairman.
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, New York.
GERALD L. HOYT, New York.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.
F. G. BANBURY, Bart., M. P., London, Committee.

FRED. C. RANDALL, 54 Wall St., Secretary.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of the Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:

$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1901, payable 1st January, 1924, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 77, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1903, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with the coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1903, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ... page ..., and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, purchased under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 30 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckmridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Clinton Ice Company of Newark, capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James R. English, Janet C. English, Jacob W. Mason, and Hannah E. Mason.

The American Cocomac Company (to deal in biscuits, cakes, &c.) of Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John H. Schuldt, George F. Garwood, and Joseph Budd.

The Pascack Land Company of Hoboken; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Robert W. de Forrest, Miles Tierney, and William Rankie.

The Yellowcote Land Company of Hoboken; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—J. H. F. Reilly, William E. Jones, and Johnston de Forrest.

The American Cash Register Company of Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Otho S. Lee, jr., Joseph M. Mitchell, B. Stafford Mantz, and Henry W. Meen.

The National Bimetals Company of Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Joseph M. Mitchell, and William S. Young.

The Lehigh Coal and Supply Company of Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frederick H. Parkes, Robert H. Hall, and Frederick F. Hopkins.

Guaranteed Mortgages
OF THE
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
THE MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT BEFORE THE PUBLIC TO-DAY.

Gov. Bonds yield 1½% to 2½%
City " " 3% " 3½%
Guar. Mtges " 4% " 4½%

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors more than
$140,000,000.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co
Capital & Surplus, $3,500,000
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
$6 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS & Undivided Profits 1,706,491.05

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Frank H. Platt,	Eugene Kelly,
George R. Sheldon,	Charles W. Morse,
Edward Eyre,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Peter Doelger,	Charles Jones,
Albert G. Jennings,	George W. Perkins,
Hugh Kelly,	Albert B. Boardman,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Henry Seide,
Hosmer B. Parsons,	W. D. Grace,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 23.—There was good demand for the more active stocks, and Northern Central and Atlantic Coast Line railroad stocks were quite strong. Sales amounting to 2,722 shares and $186,600 of bonds were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Baltimore City 5s, 1916	118½	118½	118½
1,000	Virginia Century 3s	90½	90½	90½
6,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98	98	98
5,000	Georgia & Alabama 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
1,000	Georgia Central 5s	120½	120½	120½
1,000	Geo., Caro. & North. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	West Va. Central 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
10,000	United Railways 4s	90½	90½	90½
15,000	United Railways Inc.	45½	45	45½
1,000	North Baltimore 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼
3,000	Wash. City & Suburb 6s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Ancostia & Potomac 5s	103	103	103
26,000	Light & Power 4½s	95	95	95
2,000	Norfolk Ry. & Light 5s	86	86	86
6,000	Maryland Telephone 5s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	111	111	111
1,000	Brewery Incomes	23½	23½	23½
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	64½	64½	64½

STOCKS.

44	At. Coast Line of Conn.	235	235
52	Atlantic Coast Line	133	132½
1,285	Seaboard	14¾	14½
600	Seaboard pf.	30	29¾
180	Northern Central	92½	91¾
117	United Railways	7¾	8
210	Consolidated Gas	80	79½
60	Farmers & Mer. Bank	58½	58½
89	Citizens' Bank	58	58
13	Bank of B		
98	Fidelity &		
24	U. S. Fi		
25	Central		
60	Mortgage		

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.
Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis
4s.
GUARANTEED BY
Cleve., Cincin., Chic. & St. Louis Co.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
27 William St., New York. 232 La Salle St., Chicago.
BANKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
List sent on application.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT
Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.
49 Wall St., NEW YORK. The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—The local money market shows practically no change. Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans o mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10 cents discount; clearings, $17,094,530; balances, $1,398,817; Sub-Treasury debit, $79,962. The foreign exchange market is unchanged. Rates are quoted as follows:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.86⅝	
Sterling	4.86¼	$4.84
Commercial		4.83
Francs	5.17½	5.20
Reichsmarks	.95⅝	.95½
Guilders	.40⅝	.40½

The stock market was again exceedingly dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Atchison	82	81	82
85	Atchison pf	98½	98	99½
14	Boston & Albany	250	249¾	250
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	146	146	146
25	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	123	123	123
220	Mass. Electric	13¼	13	13
122	Mass. Electric pf	59	58	58
33	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	191	190¼	191
4	Northern of Cal.	74	74	74
150	Rutland pf	31	31	31
1,060	Union Pacific	101¼	99½	101½
50	Union Pacific pf	93	93	93

TELEPHONES.

448	American	139¾	139	139⅝
2	New England	130½	130½	130½

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Amer. Ag. Chem. pf	78¾	78¼	78¾
201	Amer. Pneumatic Serv.	5½	5	5
1,215	Amer. Sugar	130	129½	130
8	American Sugar pf	135¾	135¾	135¾
200	American Woolen	14	13¾	14
200	Amer. Woolen pf	83	82½	82¾
110	General Electric	168½	168½	168¾
100	Mass. Gas	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
11	Mass. Gas pf	88	85	85
120	Pullman	216¾	216	216¾
88	United Fruit	105½	105½	105¾
55	Un. Shoe Mach.	52¾	52¾	52¾
20	Un. Shoe Mach pf	31	31	31
545	U. S. Steel	16⅝	16	16⅝
2,878	U. S. Steel pf	67¾	67	67¾

MINING.

170	†Adventure	2¾	2¾	2¾
901	Allouez	12¼	11½	12¾
955	Amalgamated	57½	57¼	57⅝
100	Arcadian	90c	90c	90c
528	Atlantic	13	12¾	12¾
25	Bingham	26½	26½	26½
400	Bonanza	47½c	47½c	47½c
50	Boston Cop. and Gold	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,454	Cal. & Hecla	565	565	565
450	Centennial	27½	26¾	27¼
75	Cons. Mercur	30c	30c	30c
1,345	Copper Range	57½	56½	57½
45	Daly West	14¾	13¾	14¾
100	Dominion Coal	59	58¾	58¾
75	Franklin	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Guanajuato	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,881	Isle Royale	20	19¾	20
50	Mass	4¾	4¾	4¾
125	Mohawk	45½	45	45¼
310	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	*Parrot	23½	23½	23½
340	Shannon	4	3¾	3¾
20	Tamarack	114	114	114
205	Trinity & S. Coal & Oil	11	11	11
1,300	United States	20¼	19¾	20¼
50	Utah	40¼	40¼	40¼
140	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¾
585	Winona	9¼	8¾	9
81	*Wolverine	86	86	86
315	Wyandotte	75c	70c	75c

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid.

H. McK. Twombly in Jersey Central.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, held in Jersey City yesterday, the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected, and H. McK. Twombly was chosen to fill the place of the late J. Lowber Welsh.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Incorporated today:

The Home Pattern Company, New York, (patterns of garments); capital, $50,000. Directors—Horace S. Gould, New York; E. E. McWhinnie, East Orange, N. J., and John R. Turner, Basking Ridge, N. J.

Magee Collieries, Corning, (iron and steel;) capital, $100,000. Directors—L. P. Miller and O. M. Rothfuss, Corning, and J. C. Cowee, Troy.

C. A. Van Deusen Company, Hudson, (merchandise;) capital, $40,000. Directors—Charles A. Van Deusen, Julian Van Deusen, and Grace T. Van Deusen, Hudson.

Eureka Construction Company, New York; capital, $35,000. Directors—H. A. Maurer and John Bensinger, New York, and A. N. Muller, Brooklyn.

The Willis Realty Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—John Bambey, Michael J. Sullivan, and C. P. Minor, New York.

Genesee Valley Power Company, Olean; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. L. Young and Emma D. Young, Fillmore, and George Fobes, Olean.

McManus Manufacturing Company, New York, (iron and steel;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Frederick Wurtz, W. B. Orcutt, and C. E. McManus, New York.

The New York Mutual Advertising and Discount Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—George W. Armstrong and Thomas W. Hall, New York, and M. S. Byrnes, Brooklyn.

The World's Work Press, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Frank W. Doubleday, W. H. Page, and Henry W. Lanier, New York.

The Hatters' Fur Exchange, (Incorporated,) New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Jesse A. Tilge, J. P. McGovern, and J. W. C. Campbell, New York.

Lispenard Machine Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Louis Schulman, Joseph Schulman, and George Jacobs, New York.

Charles E. McManus Company, New York, (iron and steel;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Elizabeth Wurts, F. B. Crittenden, and Thomas A. Duran, New York.

Dr. Krauss, German Sanitarium and Staff Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. Krauss and G. W. Krauss, New York, and H. ... Brooklyn.

Consolidated Coal Co. of Baltimore, Baltimore; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Thomas Hayward, Jr., Thomas Hayward, 3d, and Edward Hayward, Baltimore.

Syndicate Takes Pan Handle Bonds.

Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased from the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis company, known as the ... consolidated ... bonds, ... Pan Handle ... New ...

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Friday, Sept. 23, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov	2,000		111½
Kuhn, Loeb & Co temp ctfs full pd for 6% sterl loan	100		
	10,000		94¼
	500		94½
	5,000		94¼
	2,500		94½
	12,000		94½
Rsp of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co full instl paid	13,000		101¼
	4,000		101½
Virg funded debt 2-3s, regstd	5,000		90
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	2,000		103⅝
	2,000		103½
adjustment 4s, stamped	27,000		93¾
Atlan Coast L 4s	45,000		98
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s	2,000		95¼
gold 4s	8,000		103⅜
	18,000		103½
P J & M 3½s	7,000		91⅞
S Wn div 3½s	24,000		92
	10,000		91¾
	1,000		91½
	10,000		91¾
Bklyn Rapid Tran gold 5s	1,000		106⅝
	1,000		106¾
ref conv 4s	14,000		80
Bklyn Un Elv 1st	1,000		107½
	3,000		107¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	2,000		116
Bur, C R & N 1st	5,000		103
Canada So 1st	4,000		103¾
C of Ga 1st inc 5s	5,000		87¼
	23,000		87½
	3,000		87¾
	13,000		88
	8,000		88⅛
2d inc 5s	2,000		52
	28,000		52½
	10,000		53
	4,000		53¾
	15,000		54
3d inc 5s	15,000		37
	3,000		37¼
	62,000		37
	11,000		38
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000		100⅜
Ches & O con 5s	5,000		119
Ches & O gen 4½s	2,000		105¼
Chi & Alt 3½s	2,000		79½
	5,000		80¼
	2,000		80½
	5,000		80½
	1,000		80⅝
C, B & Q deb 5s	1,000		108
C, B & Q joint 4s	1,000		96⅜
	1,000		96⅝
Ill div 3½s	85,000		94⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s	3,000		74⅞
	74,000		75
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s	8,000		86½
C, St P, M & O 6s	3,000		134½
Chi Ter Tran 4s	11,000		77
	1,000		76⅝
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	10,000		101⅞
Col F & I gen 5s	35,000		100¼
Col & So 1st 4s	8,000		86
Consld Coal Co conv deb 6s	1,000		182¾
	1,000		183
Consol Tob 4s	12,000		72¾
	13,000		72⅝
	20,000		73
	5,000		73½
	5,000		73¼
	25,000		73⅜
	12,000		73½
	30,000		73¼
	10,000		73½
	5,000		73⅝
	25,000		73¼
	10,000		73⅜
	5,000		73¼
	25,000		73½
	22,000		73½
	61,000		73⅜
	28,000		73⅞
	10,000		73⅝
	102,000		73½
	70,000		73⅛
	30,000		73½
	10,000		73⅝
	20,000		73
	90,000		73½
	10,000		73
	10,000		73½
	15,000		73
Denv & Rio Gde con 4s	15,000		101
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 7s	5,000		80
Det Southn, Ohio So div 4s	5,000		78
Dist Sec Cor 5s	2,000		73¾
	10,000		73½
	1,000		73¾
	5,000		74
	10,000		73¾
	10,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2.

The Speculative Outlook Improves, Disregarding Advancing Prices in the Produce Markets.

Under present conditions the markets depending upon growing weather ought to rise when the thermometer falls, and vice versa. But yesterday's temperature, promising to increase the supply of staples, was accompanied by higher prices, and the stock market acted with similar unreason, for it rose when the advance in the staple market called for a decline. Of course, very few look for logic or consistency in markets, but for the benefit of those few who like to see prices and conditions move with that consistency which is expected of newspaper writers it may be remarked that the markets which moved inconsistently with each other responded normally enough to conditions controlling them specifically. Wheat was strong chiefly on the nervousness of shorts lest the French demand might be stimulated by a reduction of customs; cotton was sustained by speculation, assisted by the arrival of the cold wave in the South; and those who have thought the stock market strengthened by manipulation found nothing to weaken that opinion yesterday. Union Pacific was again a favorite, and the Southern group rather surpassed the Grangers in both activity and strength.

Of serious news there was scarcely a ripple. A leading summary of the iron trade was almost optimistic in its account of conditions. Sterling was a shade firmer and money was a trifle softer. Their interrelation is interesting enough, and should be studied in connection with the price of gold in London. It will not be easier to get bullion, as exchange rules against London, and both Paris and Berlin lowered their rates yesterday as much as we advanced ours. London was good enough to inform us that we were to have a good bank statement to-day. Local experts thought differently, and really it does not make very much difference just now which is right. More significance attaches to such incidents as the purchase of $9,000,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 4 per cents by the two leading houses which have done most of this business since the era of indigestibles. They are buyers to sell—without the reproach too often attaching to that operation—and they are not likely to buy under conditions in their opinion unpromising. A better price for money and a better price for securities is not necessarily inconsistent, when it is understood that the money is wanted for the most legitimate of uses and that its scarcity is the fault of our legislators rather than of conditions other than statutory. The difference between this year and last is more striking than the similarity. The cause of dear money rather than the fact which is remote enough as yet is what should be most thought of. Money promises to be dearer presently because conditions are improving, not because they are deteriorating.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	5⅝	Hocking Valley pf	1
Am. Car & Fdy	3⅜	Illinois Central	2¾
Am. Dist. Tel	1	Louis. & Nash	1
Am. Smelting	2½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1¼
Am. Smelting pf	1	Missouri Pacific	3¼
Am. Steel Fds	5	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	2	Nat. Enameling	½
Am. Tin Pl. pf	2	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	1¼	Norf. & West	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	North American	2
Atl. Coast Line	1⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Balt. & Ohio	½	People's Gas	½
B'klyn R. T.	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Reading	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rutland. pf	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Railway	½
Del., Lack. & W.	¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Detroit United Ry.	⅝	Union Pacific	2
Distillers' Sec.	1	U. S. Realty	1½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Wheel., L. & E. 1st pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	Wis. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar	2	Chi. & Alton	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Col. So. 1st pf	1
Am. Ice pf	⅝	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Locom.	⅝	Mex. Cent. & So. L. pf	1½
Am. Malting pf	1	Reading 2d pf	1
Buff. & Sus. pf	2½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	½

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1⅜	Ed. El. Ill. of B'klyn	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Green Bay deb. A	5
Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	⅝	Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	1½
		W. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 7s 1

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 23	440,320
To date this year	89,632,847
Corresponding date last year	119,188,255

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 23	$3,378,500
To date this year	$524,335,860
Corresponding date last year	$480,690,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co. preferred stock.
Corn Products Co. preferred stock.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.
Electric Storage Battery Co.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad preferred stock.
Franklin Trust Co.
Granby Mining Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Hall Signal Co.
Metropolitan Street Railway.
National Licorice Co. preferred stock.
New Indria Quicksilver Mining Co.
New York and East River Ferry Co.
Southern Railway preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to dispatches from that city, bank clearings for the week ended Sept. 22 were $22,641,517, the largest week's total ever known in the history of Minneapolis.

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The Pittsburg, McKeesport and Connellsville Trolley Company has bought the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Greensburg line for about $2,000,000.

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A Territorial charter has been granted in Oklahoma to the Canadian Valley and Western Railway Company, with headquarters at Norman, and with $2,000,000 capital.

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Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week increased $56,654 as compared with the previous week, and $45,758, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued a pamphlet containing the last reports of National and State Banks and Trust Companies. Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained without charge at the publication office of THE NEW YORK TIMES. —Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Sharp Recovery in Union Pacific—Many Traders Work on Bull Side Again.

A number of traders who had been making efforts to accentuate the weakness which the market had shown on several recent days without meeting with as much success as they desired were yesterday working in the opposite direction, and were buyers of stock in the early part of the session. The way the market moved during the afternoon proved very satisfactory to this element, which came to the conclusion that even at the present level the task of advancing prices is very much easier than the majority seem willing to admit. Much is said about the necessity for further reaction and the impossibility of the market being held up very long, but again yesterday, at least in a few of the leading stocks, the reports from the floor were to the effect that the buying was much more impressive than most of the selling.

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Accumulation of Stocks.

Accumulation is a phrase which is much used these days in the current discussion of the movements in more than one important stock. Steady buying, often in sufficient volume to maintain the prices of some particular issue in the face of a generally opposite tendency, is said to be the only explanation of some of the recent incidents of this kind, and even in conservative quarters the opinion is expressed that more stocks than Union Pacific are being bought with other purposes in view than mere investment of funds. Among the other stocks which are thought to be governed by such operations is Atchison, which, it is said, is still being acquired by the same banking interests which were credited with purchasing much of the stock that was sold at lower prices than those now prevailing.

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Union Pacific Resumes Leadership.

Union Pacific was again the most interesting feature of the trading. The stock was heavily dealt in, and no trace of the hesitation which the stock had shown on Thursday was displayed yesterday. The buying was called very good, and it was said of the selling that if the stock was going where it seemed to be going the sellers would probably find that they had done the wrong thing. Encouraged by the previous day's decline in Union Pacific, a good many traders contested the advance to par, some of them selling stock quite freely, but there was no chance later to get the stock back. The close was very near the best of the day, and the net gain amounted to 2 points, a good deal more than the stock had lost on Thursday. The Street is still hearing that, despite previous failures, a way has been found by which the Northern Securities stockholders can get their dividends, and by some the strength of Union Pacific is said to be based on the expectation of some such arrangement being made.

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Betting on Anaconda Dividend.

Amalgamated Copper picked up a little yesterday, but the fact that speculative interest was not converged on the stock to any great extent was evidenced by the small transactions, which scarcely exceeded 12,000 shares. There is still much talk about the Amalgamated Copper dividend and about those on its subsidiary stocks. Fuller, Holzman & Co. were offering yesterday to buy the next dividend on Anaconda at an advance over the rate of the last dividend.

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St. Paul-Atchison Rumor.

In connection with the advance in Atchison, currency was given to a report that the stock was being acquired in the interest of the St. Paul system, which was said to be seeking by this means an outlet to the Pacific Coast, which some time ago the St. Paul was reported to be about to secure by building a line of its own.

CHICAGO WHEAT PIT EXCITED.

December Delivery Up 3½—Intimation of Big Export Demand.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—In a whirl of excitement wheat for December delivery to-day advanced to a point 3½ above yesterday's closing quotations.

Notwithstanding heavy receipts in the Northwest, the market opened firm, December being up ⅛c to ¼c, at $1.10⅝ to $1.10¾. Initial quotations on May were ⅛c lower to ¼c higher, at $1.12⅛ to $1.12½. From $1.10⅝, at which price December sold soon after the opening, an advance to $1.11¾ was made, May in the meantime selling up to $1.12⅞. The market then broke under fair realizing sales, and toward the end was drifting rather aimlessly, when suddenly trading became wildly active. News from abroad was considered extremely bullish. Shorts, alarmed at the prospects, were instantly anxious buyers. With light offerings, prices rose rapidly. One of the main features in the foreign situation was a rumor that the French Government was contemplating the removal of the import duty on wheat. Another factor was the announcement made by a well-known foreign crop statistician to the effect that the requirements of importing countries this year would be the heaviest on record. Final quotations on December were at $1.13⅜@1.13⅝. May closed at $1.14⅝@$1.14¾.

TOBACCO PLAN OPPOSED.

Legal Action Likely to Prevent Merger of Allied Companies.

Wall Street heard a report yesterday that opposition was developing to the plan of the managers of the Tobacco Trust for the consolidation of the American, Consolidated, and the Continental Tobacco Companies. Who the opposing security holders are does not appear, and Directors of the Consolidated Tobacco Company said they had not heard of any opposition.

Nevertheless, it is learned that the controlling interests are making an active canvass for proxies for the meeting called for Sept. 30 to act on the plan. Announcement of the plans of the opposition, which will probably take the form of legal action, will, it is said, be made on Monday.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Reviewing the movement of currency during the week, The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $5,167,400 in cash held by the banks.

They received from the interior $3,490,400 and sent to the interior $8,870,800, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,726,000 to New Orleans, $500,000 to San Francisco and $200,000 to Chicago. The loss to the interior was $5,380,400.

Receipts of new gold were $1,490,100, namely: $819,000 on New York Assay Office checks, $236,100 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold, and $135,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $20,130,900; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $21,408,000. The loss to the Sub-Treasury was $1,277,100.

The total loss to the interior, $5,380,400, and to the Sub-Treasury, $1,277,100, was $6,657,500; deducting the gain of $1,490,100 new gold, the net loss was $5,167,400.

The net loss to the interior of $5,380,400 is not only the largest for any week this year since the crop movement began, but is also larger than the net loss in any week for the corresponding period in any former year. The shipments were chiefly to the South. There was sent to Canada $500,000 and not quite $1,000,000 to the West, aside from the transfers through the Sub-Treasury. Receipts were practically all from nearby and Eastern points.

Receipts of foreign gold from San Francisco were nil, the $135,000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers representing domestic bullion.

The decrease from the preceding week in the loss on Sub-Treasury operations was chiefly due to the increase in pension payments, which were $2,866,000, comparing with $773,000 in the preceding week, and to the decrease in customs collections, which were $3,187,000, a daily average of $531,000, comparing with a daily average of $646,700 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,352,000 mutilated currency.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $201,678,294; balances, $8,415,354; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $176,302.

Money on call in London, 1¼@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8350; demand, $4.8590; cables, $4.8630.

Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, $5.20@$5.20½ and $5.18⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par @50c premium. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Supplies of money were ample in the market to-day, and the demand was small. Discounts were steady.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were depressed on profit taking before the settlement and fears of trouble with Russia owing to the contraband difficulty. They closed with an improvement.

Consols sagged, owing to lack of support and the expectation of fresh issues of stock, despite the good position of the Bank of England.

Americans opened dull and rallied slightly, but the tendency was undecided, though there was some hardening. Ontario and Western was the feature. At the close trading was rather dull.

Foreigners declined on account of lack of Paris support.

Japanese suffered from the effects of the reported check of the turning movement in Manchuria. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 90¼.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88 3-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 90⅝; Canadian Pacific, 130½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 42⅝; Chicago Great Western, 16½; Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, 160⅜; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 29½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 83¾; Erie, 30¾; Erie first preferred, 67¾; Erie second preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 142; Louisville and Nashville, 126¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¼; New York Central, 128½; Norfolk and Western, 69½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 35⅝; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 35⅝; Reading first preferred, 83¼; Reading second preferred, 38¼; Southern Railway, 32⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 97⅜; Southern Pacific, 97⅝; Union Pacific, 102½; Union Pacific preferred, 95; United States Steel, 16⅜; United States Steel preferred, 69; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 42¾; Spanish 4s, 97⅝.

Bar silver steady, 26 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅜@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.47; Lisbon, 19.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9⅝d. American eagles, 76s 4¾d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened dull, but subsequently became better. The market closed firm. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 93.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 5c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 20c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Prices on the Boerse had a downward tendency to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning the situation and outlook in general trade, Dun's Review says:

Trade expands steadily as confidence increases with the harvesting of the crops, and mercantile collections are less tardily met. Lower temperature stimulates the demand for Fall and Winter wearing apparel, and there is more disposition to prepare for the future rather than to confine operations within the limit of immediate requirements. This improvement is extending to all departments of manufacture, and in the aggregate there is less idle machinery than at any recent date. Settlements of labor disputes have helped in the development of this favorable condition.

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There is no evidence of anxiety among consumers of iron and steel to place large orders or to secure quick delivery, yet the tonnage gradually expands, and it is evident that the lowest point of the depression has passed. Production steadily increases, prices are more readily maintained, and the number of pending contracts promises well for the future. It is difficult to point to any one division as the leader, improvement being of a general character that is most wholesome. The railways are exhibiting more interest in structural steel, and the building trades will require a large quantity as soon as there is an end of alarm regarding labor disputes. Steel rails are in light demand for home consumption, but exports to Canada are stimulated by the approaching increase in tariff.

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Liabilities of commercial failures thus far reported for September amounted to $6,731,786, of which $2,739,362 were in manufacturing, $2,709,233 in trading, and $1,283,191 in other commercial lines. Failures this week aggregated 225 in the United States against 232 last year, and 30 in Canada compared with 19 a year ago.

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Bradstreet's reviews the situation as follows:

Cold weather, while retarding or injuring some late crops, has been stimulating to Fall trade, both wholesale and retail, which shows an apparent increase in volume over a year ago. The improvement is most marked in dry goods, clothing, groceries, shoes, and hardware. Distributive trade is better in the Northwest, portions of the East, and very generally throughout the South. The Central West also shows a continuance of the improvement noted last week, and a widespread moderate betterment in collections is a feature deserving special mention. A disposition is shown on the part of farmers to hold their products for better prices, this being true in many sections, notably the South and the Northwest.

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The labor situation is rather quiet on the whole, although some notably large strikes continue unsettled. Among the industries some improvement is to be noted in the cruder forms of iron; buying of pig iron is rather better, particularly in portions of the West, but finished products fail to respond liberally to recent price reductions.

***

Bank clearings for the week ended with Sept. 22 aggregate $2,138,786,807, one-half of 1 per cent. over last week and 30 per cent. over last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $831,259,549, 1.8 per cent. over last week and a gain of 3.7 per cent. as compared with last year.

***

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Sept. 22 aggregate 864,373 bushels, against 935,834 bushels last week, 3,050,430 bushels this week last year, 5,077,070 bushels in 1902, and 4,470,352 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports aggregate 16,260,490 bushels, against 36,214,681 bushels last year, 59,010,135 bushels in 1902, and 74,127,105 bushels in 1901. Corn exports for the week aggregate 667,339 bushels, against 429,158 bushels last week, 779,239 bushels a year ago, 74,952 bushels in 1903, and 585,706 bushels in 1901. From July 1 to date the exports of corn aggregate 6,836,669 bushels, against 11,606,280 bushels in 1903, 891,727 bushels in 1902, and 11,224,693 bushels in 1901.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb was carried on yesterday on a more restricted scale, and the bond department furnished the feature of the session. Fractional improvement developed in a number of the more important stocks, particularly Interborough Rapid Transit and the Seaboards. There is a report current that the last-named securities are to be listed in the near future. Guggenheim Exploration stocks were strong and the warrants advanced 2 points on a single sale and the full paid sold at 112.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO 6s were heavily traded in and showed a larger total than has been seen in any single issue in many weeks. Opening at 107½, the bonds quickly advanced to a new high record, and, after selling off on profit taking, again advanced to the top figure and closed there for a new gain of ½, after sales in over $600,000. The new preferred stock sold up to 83⅛ and closed there for a net gain of ½ on few transactions.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,900	American Can	5⅞	5½	5⅝
1,200	American Can pf	47⅞	46⅞	47
350	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	83½	83	83½
1,300	Bay State Gas	⅞	¾	¾
2,100	British Columa. Copper	4¾	4	4¼
100	Compressed Air	½	½	½
200	Electric Lead Reduc.	¾	½	½
2,272	Greene Con. Copper	16¾	16	16⅞
100	Guggen. Expl., 70%pd.	104	104	104
200	Guggen. Expl. stock	112	112	112
200	Interbor. Rap. Transit	148	147½	148
400	Internat. Mercan. Mar.	6	6	6
10	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	18½	18½	18½
6,200	Kitchener Mining	⅛	$11	⅛
30	Lord & Taylor pf.	102½	102	102½
400	Mackay Companies	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
3,100	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4¼	4⅝
12,300	Montreal & Boston	1 1-16	⅞	15-16
10	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	53½	53½	53½
10	N. Y. & Q.E.L. & P. pf.	85	85	85
10	N. Y. Transportation	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	No. Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
390	Northern Securities	103⅝	102	103⅞
1,300	Seaboard Air Line	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	30¼	29⅝	30¼
2,200	Seminole Mining	$1	85c	90c
700	So. Pacific pf., w. i.	113⅞	113⅝	113⅞
22	Standard Oil	642	639	639
300	Tennessee Copper	33	32⅝	33

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	85½	85½	85½
605,000	Am. Tob. 6s, w. i.	108	107½	108
25,000	†Am. Writing Paper 5s	78	77½	78
5,000	Erie convertible 4s	90	90	90¼
6,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	†So. Elberon Ld. 1st 5s	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
51,000	†U. S. Shipb. 5s, ctfs.	30½	29	30
37,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	83½	83⅜	83½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote ex div	54½	56	55½	57
American Can	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
American Can pf., ex div.	46½	47	47	47¾
American Chicle	99	100	98	101
American Chicle pf.	88	91½	89	91½
Am. De Forest Wire. pf.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Tobacco, w. i.	230	..	225	..
American Tob. pf., w. i.	83½	83⅞	84	84
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	94½	95⅛	93	96
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	108¾	108¾	107	107½
American Typefounders	28½	..	28½	..
Am. Typefounders pf.	88½	..	88½	..
Am. Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14	15	14	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77½	..	76½	77½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	3¼	5½	3¼	5½
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121½	120	125
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	110¼	112½	110¼	112½
British Columbia Copper	4½	4¾	4	4¼
California Copper	..	..	½	1-16
California Copper	1-16	⅛	15	15
Camden Land	1-16	⅛	⅛	1-16
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6½	..	6¼
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	58½	45	58½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	57	61	57	62
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
Central Foundry pf.	9½	9¾	0	9½
Central Foundry 6s	57	59	57½	59
Compressed Air	½	⅝	¼	⅝
Con. Refrigerating	6	6¾	6	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¾	1	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	9¾	10	9¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21½	..	20	25
Cuban 6s of 1906	102½	104	102½	104
Denver Union Water	28	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf.	34	..	34	40
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	37	43	37	45
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	65	80	69	75
Electric Lead Reduction	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	1½	..	1½
Electric Vehicle	16¼	17	16½	16¾
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	21	19¾	21
Electric Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Empire Steel	5	6	5	6
Empire Steel pf.	32	38	32	38
Erie Con. 4s	89	..	89½	90
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	½	7-16	½
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	16¼	16¾	15¾	16
Greene Con. Gold	..	..	10	..
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	103	105	102	..
Guggenheim Exp.	112½	120	110	116
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92	92½	92	92½
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	78	80	70	82½
Havana Tobacco	28	29	27	29
Havana Tobacco pf.	37	40	38	41
Havana Tobacco 5s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin & Co.	91	97½	91	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	98	90	98
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston Oil pf.	10	20	14	21
Inter. Rapid Transit	147	148⅝	147	147½
Inter. Mer. Marine	6	6¼	6	6¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	18	19	18	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	73	74	73	77
International Salt	16	20	16	19
International Salt 5s	56	58	56	56
International Silver	9	..	9	9
International Silver pf.	30	35	30	35
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Iron Steamboat, new	2	3	2	3
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅛	1-16	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	68	74	69	72½
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts.	6½	7	6½	6¾
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	11½	12½	11½	12¼
Lanston Monotype	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼
Lord & Taylor pf.	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	25	25½	25	25¾
Mackay Companies pf.	69¾	70	..	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Mexican Government 5s	101¾	102½	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	5	8½	7½	9
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
Mont. & Boston Con.	15-16	1	1	1 1-16
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	103	100	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	..	85	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
N. Y. & N.J. Tunnel 1st 5s	86	90	85	90
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	56	53	57
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	88	84	87
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6	7
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1	2	1	2
Northern Pacific reg.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when rel.	132	133	132	133
Northern Securities stub.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Northern Securities	103¼	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
Otis Elevator	34	35⅜	34	35¼
Otis Elevator pf.	94¼	97	94¼	97
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	½	3-16	⅜
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	¾	1	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	15	18	15	18
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	5½
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	77½	80	78½	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15½	20	17½	20
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Bak. Pow. ex div.	104½	106	104½	106
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	175	182½	175	185
Seaboard Air Line	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	30	30⅜	29½	29⅝
Seab. A. L. 5s, ex coup.	95⅜	96	95⅝	96
Simpson-Crawford	27	28	27	27
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	75	..	75
South Elberon Land 5s	12	20	12	20
South. Cotton Corp.	16	18	14½	16
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	85	86	85	86
Southern Pacific, w. i.	113⅞	114	113⅝	113⅞
Standard Coupler	23½	26	20	20
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	6½	7	6½	7½
Standard Milling pf.	21	28½	26	28½
Standard Milling 5s	74	76	73	76
Standard Oil	639	640	640	643
Storage Power	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Tonopah Consolidated Copper	33⅛	33¾	32¾	33
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8	9	..	9
Trenton Potteries	9	13	10	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	70	75	70	80
Trenton Potteries deb.	68	74	68	74
Union Copper	⅝	1	⅝	1
Union Typewriter ex div.	80	85	80	85
U. Typew. 1st pf., ex div.	110	115	110	115
U. Typew. 2d pf., ex div.	110	112	110	112
United Box Board	1	1¼	1	1⅜
United Box Board pf.	10¼	12½	11	12½
United Copper	6	12	6	11
United Copper pf.	52	60	52	60
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50	..	50
U. S. Scenic Dock	5	6	5	5
U. S. Ship. pew, w. i.	9	12	9	12
U. S. Ship. pf., new, w. i.	57½	..	57½	..
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs.	30	30½	27	29
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A.	..	..	..	..
U. S. Steel 5s, Series B.	109¾	109⅞	109¼	109¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Corner Sold on Bradhurst Avenue—Good Volume of Minor Transactions in Flats and Vacant Properties—Peculiar Auction Offering Listed for To-day.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Mrs. B. M. Chars the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a plot 125 by 100. The buyer is a builder who will erect three six-story flats on the property.

The New York Presbytery has sold the plot, 90 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 85 feet east of Edgecombe Avenue, to William Picken, who will erect thereon five three-story dwellings.

Irons & Todd have sold, through A. L. Mordecai & Son, to Louis and Mayer Cohen, the plot, 50 by 201.10, running through from One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue.

To Sell Old Roadbed at Auction.

An auction sale of peculiar character has been announced for to-day, at noon, at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway. The offering consists of the interest of the estate of Richard Somerindike in the bed of an old lane or road, which, according to the advertisement of the sale, was about twenty feet in width and ran west from Broadway a distance of about 400 feet, at a point somewhere near Seventy-sixth Street. The published description of the property, however, places the southerly side of the lane 193 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street and the northerly side 37 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, so that real estate men who have tried to locate it on their maps have found the task an impossible one. On the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, about midway between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, the bed of this old Somerindike road overlaps the front of several lots to the extent of a few feet. Seven or eight years ago the interests of the Somerindike heirs at this point were sold at auction, the present lot owner in each instance buying as much of the old road bed as abutted on his property.

End of Successful Building Operation.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Arthur E. Silverman to a Mr. Benedict a five-story four-family apartment house now in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. This completes the sale of Mr. Silverman's row of five new houses.

F. L. Sheldon has bought 315 West Seventy-seventh Street a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 19 by 102.2.

C. H. Walker is the buyer of the dwelling 124 West Seventy-third Street, recently reported sold.

George B. Gillie has sold for Jacob Lasalle 413 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 99.11.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Section.

Post & Reese report the following leases: For De Witt C. Blair to Isaac Untermeyer, 15 East Sixtieth Street, for the New York Security and Trust Company to H. M. Johnson, 26 East Sixtieth Street; for the Murray Lenox Land Company to J. Langdon Erving, 121 East Sixty-second Street; for Mrs. Walton Oakley to Ernest Iselin, 25 East Sixty-fourth Street; for George B. Post to Dr. S. Beach Jones, 948 Lexington Avenue, and for John Martin to S. S. Auchincloss, 973 Lexington Avenue. Each of the leases covers a term of years.

Max Marx has bought from George R. Schieffelin the southeast corner of Seaman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Jacob Rosborg has bought from a client of Daniel E. Seybel the plot, 100 by 100, on the southeast side of Seaman Avenue, 200 feet northeast of Hawthorne Street.

Upper Second Avenue Deals.

L. Rubin has sold for Samuel Klang the five-story tenement 2,053 Second Avenue, 25.6 by 93.6.

Kallman Cohen and Mark Aaron have bought the following properties: The five-story triple flat at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25.8 by 80; also, 2,053 Second Avenue, one hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 90 by 100; also, 404 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story single flat, 20 by 50; also, 402 West Fortieth Street, a four-story single flat, 18.4 by 99; also, 619 East Ninth Street, four-story front and rear tenements, on lot 25 by 92.

Louis Bleier has sold for John A. Baumann and Mary A. Baumann the four-story flat 158 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100, to Susannah and Dorothea Bauer.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to Solomon L. Kaye 472 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

The Rosehill Realty Corporation has sold 310 and 312 East Thirty-second Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 40 by 98.9, to A. Lurie, who will erect a six-story flat on the site.

Purchase of New Down-Town Tenement.

Isaac Simons and J. Charles Weschler have bought from Jacob Cohen the six-story tenement, with stores, on plot 70 by 95, now nearing completion, at 2 and 4 Carmine Street and 27 Minetta Lane, being at the junction of Carmine Street and Sixth Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for a client to Irving I. Kempner 311 to 319 East Third Street, five three-story buildings on plot 77.6 by 96.

Charles J. F. Bohlen has sold for John Steinbugler, Jr., to Henry Flicker and resold for Mr. Flicker the five-story double tenement 605 East Sixteenth Street, on lot 25 by 92. The same broker also negotiated the recent sales of 286 Avenue B and 269 Avenue A.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for C. Siegel 526 East Sixteenth Street, a five-story tenement, for a term of three years, at an aggregate rental of $7,050.

Good Demand for Wakefield Lots.

Max Germansky has sold to Max Pitkansky the four lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, Wakefield; also, to Suskind Brothers, the four lots, corner of Fifth Avenue and Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 105 by 105.9.

Margaretha Strese has sold to Herman G. Unger the two five-story flats covering the block front on Crotona Park South, between Clinton and Crotona Avenues, on plot 43.3 by 101.3 by 90 by 105.6.

J. Weintraub was the broker in the sale of the four-story building 1,973 Webster Avenue, for Joseph C. H. Zanderer to Kalman Brothers.

Brooklyn Apartment House Sold.

Isaac Simons and J. Charles Weschler have purchased from Gustav Levy the Byron apartment house, at the northwest corner of Bedford Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, on plot 28 by 100.

Burrill Brothers have sold the five-story double apartment house at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fourth Street, Brooklyn, for Andrew Berger for $28,000; also, the two two-story brick dwellings 461 and 463 Second Street, Brooklyn, for Fulton for $9,750; also, the three-story stone dwelling 498 Second Street, near Seventh Avenue, for A. C. G. Hahn, for $7,750.

Kallman Cohen and Mark Aaron have bought the four-story single flats 129 Willoughby Street and 206 Concord Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

48th St, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 80x100, brick church; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. L. May $141,148

By Joseph P. Day.

97th St, 40 West, s s, 365 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. M. Young, as executrix 18,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Sullivan St, 156 and 158, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 40.6x73; Abbate & Alvino of 59 Spring St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $30,000.

Commonwealth Av, w s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Rose A. Trainor of Commonwealth Av, owner; Thomas Scott of Amethyst Av, architect; cost, $3,750.

179th St, n s, 85 ft w of Mapes Av, for three two-story frame dwellings, two 17.2x52.2 and one 16.11x52.2; F. Morat of 175 5th Av, owner; J. R. Gordon of 175 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Mapes Av, w s, 24 ft n of 179th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 16x55; F. Morat of 175 5th Av, owner; J. R. Gordon of 175 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Sept. 23.

AVENUE A, s s, Lots 13, 14, and 15, map of the new village of Jerome, 75x100; Alice McBain to Antonio Papantonio... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 43 and 45; Bayard St, s e corner of Chrystie St, 76.3x43; 72d St, 210 East, 17.10x102.2; Samuel Baum to Irving Baum, ½ part, all title, other consideration and 100

FULTON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 95.1x28.7x92.3x28.5; Isaac Brown and others to the Brownsville and Bronx Realty Company, (mtg $19,450,) other consideration and 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, 175 ft n w of Madison Av, 25x186x21.6x174; Michael J. Scanlon, referee, to Margaret Schramm 1,000

LEROY ST, n s, 297.1 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100; John R. Bull to John McGimpsey, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

LEXINGTON AV, 2,113 and 2,115, e s, 36 x35; 127th St., 143 East, 15x63.11; Gustav Poelzsch to Anna J. Dynes, (mtg $19,500) ..... Nom.

LOTS 225 and 227, map of No. 1 partition map of Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn; Patrick Fagan to George W. Coban and another, (mtg $800) ..... Nom.

LOTS 467 and 468, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Josephine B. Rezzano to Emil Poggi, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and 100

LOTS 1,080 and 1,081, map of Wakefield; John H. Walker to Lillian V. Rourke, quitclaim 50

MANHATTAN AV, s s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 25x100; Elizabeth C. Mortimer to Julia Raudwitz, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

MOTT ST, 234, e s, 24.9x92.5; S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Bernhard Klingenstein, (mtg $20,000) 4,250

OAK TREE PLACE, s s, 138.9 ft w of Higher Av, 18.9x95; Louis Eickwort to Isak Tepper, (mtg $3,750) ..... Nom.

POND PLACE, e s, 115.6 ft s of 198th St, 23x79x25.9x85.3; John Claflin to Emil Burkhardt and another 1,300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 839, n s, 25.4x87.8x25x90.9; Southern Boulevard, 843 to 849, n s, 100.1x82.10x irregular; John E. Doyle to Adolph Hollander, (mtgs $68,000,) other consideration and 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 760, w s, 25x100; Jacob Kaufman and others to Max Lipkin, (mtg $13,900,) other consideration and 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 276 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120; William J. Crempien to Louisa Hornberger, (mtgs $33,000) ..... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 100x110; Hiram L. Phelps to Phelps Josephs Construction Company, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and..

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 27.6x88.5x19.9x88.6; Leo S. Bing to Mary Reiser ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 184th St, 27.6x88.5x19.9x88.6; Mary Reiser to Albert Henrich ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,317, w s, 25x75; Josephine J. Schnurmacher to Louis Poborsky, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 26.4 ft s of 163d St, 25x97.11x25x98.5; Jacob Siegel to George F. Moody, other consideration and 100

7TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 50x75; Hyman Sonn and another to Abraham Silverson, other consideration and.. 100

7TH AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 50x75; Hyman Sonn and another to Abraham Silverson, other consideration and.. 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 50th St, 44x80; Abraham Silverson to Gottlieb M. Karpas, (mtg $51,900,) other consideration and 100

13TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 27x103.4; Michael Reischmann to Abingdon Warehousing Company ..... Nom.

13TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 4th Av, 50x114. Wakefield; Michael Brennan to Martha Youngs ..... Nom.

147TH ST, n s, 53.1 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x103.3; 14th St, n w corner of 2d Av, 53.1x163.3; Mary Feller to Louis Manheim, (mtg $190,000,) other consideration and.. 100

29TH ST, s s, 249.6 ft e of 7th Av, 25.6x98.9x irregular; Edward Siedle to Caroline E. Siedle, quitclaim ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 242 West, s s, 100x100.5x25x100.5; Milton S. Ginterman, referee, to John J. Byrne, (mtg $11,000) 475

62D ST, 226 West, 25x100.5; Mary Timble to Frank Tuder and another, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Pennsylvania Realty Company to Samuel Bruder and another, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100

105TH ST, 170 and 172 East, 45x100.11; Isaac Branfield to Frederick H. Nadler, (mtg $39,000) ..... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100; John A. Baumann to Susannah Bauer and another, (mtg $12,500) 100

112TH ST, 318 to 324 East, 100x100.10; Adolph Bleeck to Jacob Bloch and another, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and 100

115TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Isaac Helfer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 44.11x100.11; Amelia Carer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100

134TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Anton Mayer to Heyman Rosing, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and.. 100

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; William H. Malcolm to Edward Dunn, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

204TH ST, 2 to 10 East; 25x76.1x irregular; Anna F. Ramsdell to James Williams, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 135th St, s s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,500

BALSCHUN, Adolph, to Franklin Savings Bank; 138th St, s s, 937.6 ft w of Home Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,500

BILOTTO, Raffaele, to Warren B. Samuels; Lot 96, map of lots in William's Bridge, 5 years 2,000

BRANFIELD, Isaac, to the Sheltering Arms; 105th St, 170 and 172 East, 5 years 39,000

BRUDER, Samuel, and another to Pennsylvania Realty Company; 76th St, n s, 245 ft e of 3d Av, prior mtg $12,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

CHESLEY, Josephine A., to Arthur C. Chesley; Teller Av, s, 399.1 ft n of 169th St, 1 year, note 4,500

CLARK, Alexander, to Lincoln Trust Company; 94th St, 141 West, — per cent. 10,000

COHEN, Louis, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lenox Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 118th St, 5 years 10,000

DEMBINSKY, Annie, and another to Minna Alexander; Madison Av, 1,626, s w corner of 109th St, installments, 6 per cent. 4,000

DENISON, George H., and others to Charles Earle; 97th St, s s, 293 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 6,000

DENISON, George H., and others to Cora J. Marden; 97th St, s s, 293 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

FELLER, Mary, to the Trust Company of America; 2d Av, n w corner of 14th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 52,000

FELLER, Mary, to Adolf Mandel; 2d Av, n w corner of 14th St, prior mtgs $138,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 52,000

FELLER, Mary, to Christian N. Lockwood, trustee; 2d Av, 235 and 237, 3 years.. 56,000

FINELITE, Jacob, to Albert King; Cornelia St, 25 and 27, prior mtgs $40,000, — per cent. 5,000

FINELITE, Jacob, to James A. Speer; Cornelia St, 25 and 27, 5 years 40,000

FORMAN, Aaron, and another to Sophie Hoffberg and another; 74th St, 421 to 425 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 29,000

FOY, James, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 135th St, 528 East 6,000

HARLEM CONTRACTING COMPANY to Robert J. Hoguet; 9th Av, n e corner of 201st St, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year 18,500

HENRICH, Albert, to Eva Ludeman; Washington Av, n e corner of 184th St, prior mtg $17,500, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

HORNBERGER, Louisa, Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; St. Mark's Place, 22, 5 years, 4½ per cent 27,000

JACOBS, Joseph, and another to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Broome St, 292, n w corner of Eldridge St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

JACOBS, Joseph, and another to George Kocher; Broome St, 292, n w corner of Eldridge St, prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent. 8,500

KIRCHNER, Lena, and another to Josephine C. Christman; Rassford Av, 2,308, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year.. 1,000

KNOCHE, Godfrey, to Van Norden Trust Company; 73d St, s s, 198 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 3,000

KOVACS, Stephan, to Alexander Thompson; Lot 36, map of the Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx, due Oct. 1, 1909 525

LANGAN, James C., and another to Otto Haas; Mapes Av, old, s s e 867.7 ft n e of Tremont Av, due March 21, 1905, 6 per cent. 2,000

LANGAN, James C., to Margaret Blake; Mapes Av, s e s (old line,) 854.1 ft n e of Tremont Av, due March 21, 6 per cent 3,500

LIPMAN, Max, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 21st St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 52,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Amelia Carey; 117th St, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 15,000

LYONS, Katharine S., to City Mortgage Company; 147th St, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

MANHEIM, Louis, to the Jefferson Bank; 124th St, 422 to 428 West, prior mtgs — due Jan. 23, 1905, 6 per cent 12,000

MONTGOMERY, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Le Roy St, 14, 1 year, 4½ per cent 8,000

MOODY, George F., to Jacob Siegel; 3d Av, w s, 26.4 ft s of 163d St, 1 year 10,000

NADLER, Frederick H., to Isaac Branfield; 105th St, 170 and 172 East, prior mtg $39,000, installments, 6 per cent 17,000

ODERWALD, Stephane, to Alexander Thompson; Lot 37, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx, due Oct. 1, 1909 525

OHMERS, Joseph M., to German Savings Bank; 9th Av, 240, 1 year, 4½ per cent.. 10,000

PAPANTONIO, Antonio, and wife to John Haffen and another; Avenue A, s s, Lots 13 to 15, map of New Village of Jerome, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

PHELPS - JOSEPHS CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; Union Av, e s, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 1 year, 6 per cent 31,000

POBORSKY, Louis, to Josephine J. Schummacher; 1st Av, 1,317, prior mtg $15,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,450

POGGI, Emil, to Josephine B. Rezzano; Lots 467 and 468, map of the Mapes estate, West Farms, prior mtg $2,000, 3 years 800

QUAY, Belle A., to Wilber C. Goodacre; Woodycrest Av, e s, 352.2 ft n of 164th St, also interior lot, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

QUINN, Thomas J., to City Mortgage Company; Forest Av, n w corner of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

ROSING, Regina, to Anton Mayer; 134th St, s s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, prior mtg $10,500, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 2,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Hyman Sonn and another; 7th Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, due March 19, 1906 21,250

STRODTMANN, Henry F., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10th Av, 213 to 219, s w corner of 23d St 90,000

STRODTMANN, Henry F., and another to John C. Griswold; 10th Av, 213 to 219, s w corner of 23d St, 504 to 508, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

TEPPER, Isak, to Louis Eickwort; Oak Tree Place, s s, 138.9 ft w of Hughes Av, prior mtg $3,750, due Aug. 26, 1908, 6 per cent 1,150

TUDER, Frank, and another to Mary Timble; 62d St, 220 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME AND SULLIVAN STS, n w corner, 40x80; John C. Orr & Co. against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 1,622

4TH ST, 350 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 1,313

10TH ST, 410 East; John C. Orr & Co. against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 1,098

26TH ST, 336 to 344 West; John C. Orr & Co. against Leon Spielberger, owner and contractor 2,077

BROOME AND SULLIVAN STS, n w corner, 40x90; Thomas J. Mooney against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 631

BROOME AND SULLIVAN STS, n w corner, 38x100; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors.. 1,400

BROOME AND SULLIVAN STS, n w corner, 38x100; Teddy Connolly against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 1,500

4TH ST, 350 to 354 East; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 550

10TH ST, 410 East; Teddy Connolly against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 625

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV AND 139TH ST, s w corner; Pauline Wolf against T. J. McGuire Construction Company and another, July 23, 1904, by bond $33

LENOX AV AND 139TH ST, s w corner; Syracuse Paper and Pulp Company against T. J. McGuire Construction Company, Aug. 6, 1904, by bond 27

Lis Pendens.

SOUTH ST, 240, and Pike Slip, 88; leasehold; Adolph G. Hupfel against William Dineen and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

131ST ST, 243 East; William B. Wilcox, trustee, against Caroline A. Brundage, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Bishop.

134TH ST, 23 East; William B. Wilcox, trustee, against Mary E. Le Vinnes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Lambden.

52D ST, n s, 170.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Edward B. Willets, executor, against Frank J. Walgering and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

515T ST, 504 West; Willis Baskin against Harris Boyarsky, (partition;) attorney, S. A. Hyman.

GROVE ST, 17; the German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Mary S. Simonson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Jacob Timble against Harry Tuder, (action to impress lien;) attorney, E. A. Isaacs.

ELDRIDGE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Grand St, 25x74.10; Rubin Grau against Henry Gordon and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Fixman.

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159 West 125th St. Broadway at 104th St.

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Strong, fireproof building; elevator; long lease; $3,500; suitable warehouse; storage; Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Grand house near Broadway, 19th St.; suitable business; elevator; rear stairway. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

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Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Floor.—All light, new building, 259 William St., near Chambers; elevator; power; rent low.

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6-story elevator, 87.6x100, West 131st St.; rents, $8,500; Price, $76,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

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8th Av., triple flats, with stores, $28,500.

8th Av. corner, triple, with large store, $43,000.

2 fine triples, 12 rooms, $27,500.

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Fine new corner, with store, $26,000.

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Fine triple with 3 stores, 76x110, $54,000.

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Can guarantee ten to eighteen per cent. on investment.—Double, triple, four family flats and tenements; also some cheap private houses. Moore, 241 West 116th St.; Telephone 74 Morningside.

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Lenox Av., near 135th St., | 5-story; 5 rooms, bath; stores; pr., $32,000; rent, $3,432; hot water. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Sacrifice.—Rent, $5,100; price, $42,500; buys extra wide double flat, vicinity 116th and 7th; $8,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

Investors.—$35,000 buys extra large double flat, no heat; vicinity 14 8th Av.; $10,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

146th St., near Willis Av. | 5-story; 3-fam., 4 & bath; pr., $23,750; rent, $2,450; increasing. Investment. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

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One of 27 acres; fine building site; 2,000 peach trees, 3,000 grape vines, 3,000 hills of raspberries, 2,500 currant bushes, one acre of strawberries, 50 cherry trees, fine meadow; price, $3,500.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
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SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

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8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800
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Including Light and Heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
One Room and Bath, $480 to $600.
Two Rooms and Bath, $660 to $1,000.
Three Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,400.
Including Light, Heat, and Service.
Larger Suites at Proportionate Prices.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping. For information apply at

Office on the Premises
any hour, day or evening.

The house will be under the management of
S. W. MATHEWSON, JR.,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

200 WEST 111TH ST.
S. W. COR. OF 7TH AVE.
Apartments overlook Central Park and the Drive. Rooms are the largest of any City. Underground station and elevated station within one block.
Suites consisting of 7, 8, and 10 large light rooms. Electric lights. Telephone in each apartment. Night and day elevator service. **Rents from $850 Up.**
THE FAIRFAX,
S. W. Cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
New York's most select residential section; within two blocks of Andrew Carnegie's residence. Large rooms. Ample sunlight.
7 and 8 Rooms, from $925 to $1,320.
Telephone connection in each apartment. Elevator service all night. Superintendent on premises.
Ernest Tribelhorn, Agent, 1273 Madison Ave.

THE VOORHIS,
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE,
210 WEST 47TH ST.,
corner Grove, Christopher, and 4th Sts.
Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $600 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

Lenox Hill,
S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.
Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE BRAENDER.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.
New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.
Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

111 WEST 43D ST.
One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.
Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

NORTHWEST CORNER
127th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
WINDERMERE COURT
New apartments; telephone, all-night elevator service; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; reduced rentals; convenient to "L" and new subway stations.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
723D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,
Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

GRANTLEY,
557 W. 124TH ST.
6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

126-8 East 34th St.—Elegant apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated and equipped with every modern convenience; electric lights, elevator, and hall service; steam heat and hot watr supply; fuel for range. Superintendent on premises.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

A.—CORONADO, A.—
Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3030—HARLEM.

The Clinton, 253 West 42d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $55 monthly. Apply manager.

231 to 237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and The Senate; 6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

600 Park Av., Cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 8 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.

79th St., 208 West.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; $20; private house block; elevated station 81st St. Janitor or Wood, 210 W. 126th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT
S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.
Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.
Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

THE ALPINE.
BACHELORS | BACHELORS
Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located
Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6721-38th, or Superintendent on premises.
APARTMENTS

THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for Occupancy.
New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fire and noise proof.
Six and seven rooms and bath. Shower baths; electric light; all night elevator service; mail chute; telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College. Two blocks from Elevated and Rapid Transit Stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
3,649 BROADWAY, NEAR 101ST ST.

LIFE BUILDING
21 West 31st St.
Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE CROISIC,
N. W. COR. 57TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

2 West 83d St,
COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent corner apartments,
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

COURTENAY
55 Central Park West
New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunny in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.
YOUNG & GAHREN, 664 Columbus Av.

THE STRATFORD,
Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.
High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

THE GARDEN COURTS
118th, 119th, and St. Nicholas Av.
Six and seven large, light, modern rooms, on street and garden; rent, $510 upward.
Ottenberg, 164 St. Nicholas Av., corner 118th.

THE ENDYMION,
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Absolutely best for price in city; seven rooms, light, near Park and "L" station.
ONLY $48 AND $52.
Elevator; hall service; modern.
WILCOX & SHELTON,
Telephone, 87—Morningside. 245 West 125th St.

ARLEIGH,
620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.
New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

151ST ST., 504 WEST.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
ELSINORE
SIX, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, $40 TO $55.
Elevator, hall service, telephone, and electric light. Very light, modern apartments.

THE AUGUSTA,
255 West 92d St.; very desirable, high-class, 6-room, all light apartments; elevator; maid's toilet; location unsurpassed. $780.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 460 Columbus Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
One, two, and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired from $35 up. Apply on premises, 11 West 38th St., or of Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

A.—Steam heated apartments, six and seven rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the rooms are perfectly kept. Rents $27.50 to $37.50.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty, 1,181 3d Av.

503-505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

63 MORNINGSIDE AVE.,
near 121st St.; large, light, seven-room apartments; hall service; $45, $50.

THE NORMANDIE,
102 West 119th, (near subway station,) one elegant seven-room apartment; elevator, telephone, &c.

513 WEST 145TH ST.
Seven-room apartments; all improvements; $30-$36

371 West 117th St., Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent. Bert. G. Fauhaber & Co., Agents, 206 Broadway.

Second single apartment, 105 West 88th St.; seven, eight rooms and bath; hall attendance; attractive entrance; private block; rent, $57.50.

112th St., 509 West, Cathedral Heights.—5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; $40; finest, healthiest location.

$55——245 WEST 135TH ST.——$55
Eight large rooms, 3d floor; single apartment.

To Let.—8 large rooms; all improvements; few like it. Apply on premises, 252 Columbus Av. Horton Ice Cream Co.

52d St., 110 East.—4 light rooms and bath; rents, $20 to $22.

11th, 55 East.—3 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

166 East 55th St.—Single flat, 5 and 6 large rooms; bath; hot water supply.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

The Fairmont

434-438 WEST 116th Street
on MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS . . .
Opposite Columbia University.

A few choice vacancies of 5, 6 and 7 large rooms in this new Elevator Building

RENTS $600 to $1,200

Location.
The Fairmont is situated on the highest point of Manhattan Island; faces the grounds of Columbia College. A fine view of the Hudson, Palisades, and surrounding city. Morningside Park one block and Riverside Park two blocks distant.

Accessibility.
Rapid Transit Express station one block away; Elevated station with elevator service at 116th St., also at 110th St., within convenient walking distance; Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars transferring to all parts of the city.

The Apartments.
The building is new, fireproof, and one of the latest and best type of construction. Apartments are arranged in five, six, and seven room suites, with baths, parquet floors, finest of hardwood finish throughout. Open plumbing, gas, electric light, steam heat, and hot water supply.

Conveniences.
Telephone in each apartment; mail chute from all floors; day and night elevator service; basement contains separate storage rooms and patent steam clothes dryer for use in rainy weather.

Superintendent on Premises. Telephone, 345 Morningside.
BOOKLET, WITH FLOOR PLANS, MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Near Columbia University | **HILLCREST** | On Morningside Heights

430 West 116th Street.
Between Morningside Park and Riverside Drive
Commanding magnificent views in every direction as far as the eye can reach.

Is especially designed for families that want homes with large sunny rooms

There are nine rooms in each apartment of Hillcrest, and each room is as spacious as that of the average private house. In point of finish, decorative effects, and general appointments Hillcrest surpasses anything in this city. Among its conveniences are: Otis elevator, electric light, servants' baths, butlers' pantries, long distance telephone in each apartment, general laundry with team dryers. Liveried servants day and night.

Subway Express Station one Block away. | RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800 | Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the door. 110th & 116th Sts. "L" Station nearby.

A Few Choice and Desirable
SUITES
of Apartments
may now be had
IN
EUCLID HALL
Broadway, West Side,
85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS TO RENT IN "THE ELWOOD,"
4 and 6 West 105th st. and Central Park West.
New building, with all the latest improvements; finely decorated; has electric elevators, telephone, and everything high class.
Also in
THE EDINBORO,
Amsterdam av. and 103d st.
Five and six room Apartments, with all improvements; elevator, telephone and restaurant.
Apply on the premises, or the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building.

THE FERNCLIFF,
201 West 120th St.
FINE CORNER APARTMENTS,
six, seven, and eight rooms, tiled baths, and all modern improvements, including elevator and telephone service, electric light, &c.
RENTS, $660 TO $840.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. B'way at 104th St.

THE DESHLER,
southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., adjoining 7th Av. drive; high-class six-room corner Apartments; all rooms facing street; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone; all night elevator service; elaborate and artistic entrance. RENTS, $660 TO $780 PER YEAR.

MAPLE COURT,
Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.
New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE HAMPTON.
22 EAST 31ST ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

THE SAGAMORE 101-103 W. 127th St., near Lenox Av.; elegant, modern, light apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; rent moderate; ready for immediate occupancy. Firm of Joseph Bierhoff, 48 West 125th St.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat; 634 St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
Apply to janitors on premises or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

230 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
Choice apartment, 8 rooms and bath, four rooms fronting on Central Park; all rooms light; modern improvements. Apply Janitor on premises.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Lexington Av., 1187, Corner 81st St.—Seven rooms; all light; perfect condition; hardwood floors, tiled bath; all night hall and elevator service; rent, $70.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$4,750
7 rooms and bath.....4,500
Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy.
JAS. VAN NOYCE CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

Chas. S. Kohler, 900 Columbus Av.
102d St., 12 West.—Large newly decorated 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; $42 and $45. Janitor.

11 St. Nicholas Av., Near 111th St. Facing Central Park.—4-room apartments; latest improvements; hardwood trim; $40-$44. Inquire Janitor.

224 West 47th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant light apartments, 4x8 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

55 West 115th.—8 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

166 East 55th St.—Single flat, 5 and 6 large rooms; bath; hot water supply.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.
343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST
$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Middlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

The Evelyn
101 West 78th St.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
Housekeeping Apartments, six to nine rooms and bath; rents $900 to $1,800.
Non-housekeeping Apartments, two to four rooms and bath.
Open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, uniformed attendants; chambermaid service in non-housekeeping apartments; rents moderate.
Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT
or Janitor,
on premises;
or DOVALE & CO.,
35 Nassau St.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

KENDAL COURT
517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF
Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 monthly. Sup't, on premises.

DAYTONA APARTMENTS.
Nos. 690 to 696 East 139th St.,
Near Willis Av. Now open for inspection. New law apartments of five and six rooms and bath, all in the most modern improvements; located on not to be equaled; near "L" station and west side car line; rented from October 1; rents $29 to $34; references required. Inquire on premises, or H. L. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., near 136th St.

THE BERTHA
515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights.
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

Brooklyn.
Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.
Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION
1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat wanted; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $30. Apply Janitor on premises or of JOHN J. McGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.
Wanted—Large, convenient, well-furnished house near New York; rent must be reasonable; or small boarding house. Address E. R., Box 125 Times.

STORAGE.
Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, Accessories, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 705 East 9th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
Children's dressmaker; ladies' misses' suits; very reasonable. Room 58, 2d floor, 2 West 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

LAURISTON
1239 MADISON AVE., COR. 89TH ST.
Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.

Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.

7 Rooms & 2 baths.....$1,650
8 Rooms & 2 baths..... $1,800 / $1,900
9 Rooms & 2 baths..... $1,650 / $2,200

Exterior French Renaissance; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system mail chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; entrance Louis XV. style. Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer; parlor & library finished Mexican mahogany; dining room large in old Flemish; kitchen and butler's pantry; marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematore for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive; appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.

EVERY ROOM HAS DIRECT LIGHT, INCLUDING KITCHEN.

The Ansonia
BROADWAY,
73d to 74th St.
New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.
REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.
5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet..$1,500
6 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet..$1,600
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet..$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet..$3,600
18 Rooms, 4 baths, servants' toilets, and lavatories.....$7,500

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
2 Rooms and 1 bath.....$900 & $1,000
3 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600 & $1,800
Booklet Sent on Application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Ave. (near 73d St).
GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL
OXFORD,
N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.
New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

HOTEL
ORLEANS
is delightfully located at
S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV.,
overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park.
One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.
Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Dining Room on 10th Floor.

HOTEL SEVILLE,
MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.
Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.
LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.
First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE KENESAW,
corner Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet.
$7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

HOTEL WOODWARD
AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 Rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 West 58th St.
Four fine rooms, bath, and two bathrooms, beautiful Park view, $1,600. Also choice apartments from $650 up, and room with bath at $500. Also fine doctor's office.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.
The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156-158 West 24th St., near 7th Av., invites inspection of this most interesting collection of genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other originals; grandfather clocks, highboys, clawfoot, and spindle-legged pieces, every description; all at most attractive prices. Entrance, 156.

Check protectors, numbering machines, rubber stamps; 15c each line. Abram Aarons, 22 East 8th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—IKE ROEY, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated September 17, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 12, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 19, 1904.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SLAWSON & HOBBS.
A select list of West Side dwellings,
Under our sole management,
FOR RENT.

262 WEST 72D STREET
Magnificently appointed 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 21 ft. wide; 8-sty. bth. extn; hardwood floors throughout; unexcelled location. Unfurnished, or owner will leave partly furnished, or will completely furnish, and rent at an inducive figure. Rent, unfurnished.....$3,000

266 WEST 72D STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; 2 bths.; hardwood floors. Concession made to good tenant. Rent.....$2,000

248 WEST 76TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 18 ft. wide; bth. extn.; 2 bths.; elegant condition throughout. Rent.....$1,600

816 PROSPECT PLACE, BKLYN.
3-sty. high-stoop, 25-ft. dwelling; conservatory extension; 3 bedrooms; exposed plumbing; reduced. Rent..... $600

157 WEST 86TH STREET
Fine 4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; will redecorate, remodel 2 bathrooms, and put in perfect condition. Rent.....$2,100

124 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop dwelling, 20 ft. wide; bth. extn.; in very best wide street, controlled by Park Department. Rent.....$2,200

102 WEST 86TH STREET
4-sty. high-stoop, 20-ft. dwelling; bth. extn.; 2 bths. Will put in first-class condition and make concession to right party. Rent.....$2,000

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AV. NEAR 73D ST.

The attention of residents and would-be settlers on the West Side is called to the fact that on the first of the present month Mr. Vreeland, president of the N. Y. City Railway Co., announced the inauguration of a new West Side Line of travel via Amsterdam Avenue, which, by means of transfer, opens up all the North, South, East, and West city surfaced lines to the residents of the Upper West Side for a single fare, and shortens the time of transit from 125th St. to Houston St. between 10 and 15 minutes.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwellings
Absolutely Fireproof
NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.
No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.
They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.
BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.
Size 25x85x102.2.
FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.
These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST
For particulars inquire of
CLARK ESTATE
Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Reduced Rentals.
Houses 5th Ave. Section.
No. 1—NEAR FIFTH AVE., full width, modern plumbing, perfect order, $3,000, or unfurnished.
No. 2—ON MURRAY HILL, medium sized American basement; furnished, $2,500.
No. 3—FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., modern high-stoop house, never before offered; $6,500, or furnished.
No. 4—AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE, in the Sixties, furnished $2,800, or unfurnished.
J. P. WHITON-STUART.
576 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. 25 Broad St.

FOR RENT
New American Basement Dwelling
6 East 85th Street, near Fifth Av. Open.
Pease & Elliman, 520 Fifth Av.

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let | Call or send for list, PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST. 2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

Three-story twelve-room house, 503 West 87th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

606 Park Av., near 64th St.—Four-story and basement; 13½ feet wide.

Modern, large house, West 96th St., near Central Park

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Lost.—Gold WATCH, open face, attached to old-fashioned round gold pin, Friday noon, from 161 Nassau St. to Fulton to Broadway up to Murray Street. Finder please return to Raymond, 9 Murray St.; reward.

Lost—Dog; light brown, rough hair and whippet shape like greyhound; small; from Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre; $5 reward; cuts on neck and back from fighting. J. H. Burton, Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

Lost—Certificate C-71,731, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, J. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

Lost—Lady's wrist bag, Thursday night, 112th St., near Manhattan Av. Reward. Doench, 201 West 100th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and small rooms with board; table board; references.

40th St., 9 East.—Handsome front sunny suite and large back room, second floor, with board; reference.

72d St., 172 East.—Elegant rooms; good table; home surroundings; gentlemen; Christian American family; references.

76th St., 151 West.—Large room, third floor.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

82d St., 171 East.—Rooms, board, in private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice front room, (couple;) back parlor, gentlemen; refined home; excellent table.

95th St., 55 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

113th St., 540-542 West, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms, connecting or single; excellent tables.

121st, 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

131st St., 260 West.—Pleasant large and small sunny rooms; newly furnished.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family; take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114, Near 29th St.—Large, airy rooms; bath, telephone; excellent cuisine.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Private Jewish family, (mother and sons,) modern residence West 93d St., will rent two rooms and board to congenial people who can appreciate home surroundings. Comford, 1,364 Broadway.

Private family owning large, beautiful residence near Prospect Park, about 35 minutes from Manhattan by electric car, will receive few congenial adults who would appreciate refined family life. Owner, 90 Wall St., Room 506.

Waverley Place, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; steam heat; excellent table.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted.—Young lady, employed, desires board and comfortable room; not above $5. E. L. M., Box 140 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

13th St., 133 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; neat, clean house.

19th St., 116 East.—Select; opposite Westminster; many rooms; also Colonial parlor floor.

47th St., 55 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

49th St., 312 West.—Large front newly furnished room, suitable two; bath; private house.

59th St., 12 East.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references; gentlemen.

59th, 316 West.—Large, comfortable, furnished room, all conveniences; gentlemen only.

59th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

77th St., 56 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms; with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home, with every convenience; telephone; reference.

41st St., 4 East.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; large and small; long-distance telephone.

43d St., 13 East.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; newly decorated room; private bath; hall room; telephone.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

47th St., 52 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; strictly first class; references.

45th St., 105 West.—Neatly furnished, large and small rooms, with or without board.

46th St., 15 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

46th St., 75 West.—Large front room to let; heated; running water; for gentleman.

46th St., 24 East.—Two large connecting rooms, en suite or single; reference.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 146 West.—Pleasant furnished room, all conveniences; private family.

49th St., 137 West.—Elegant furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; references; breakfast optional; hall rooms.

49th, 131 W.—Large, nicely furnished rooms; hot water; private house.

50th St., 139 East.—Large or small comfortable room; gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

52d St., 65 West.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; telephone and valet service.

57th St., 342 East.—Front and back parlor, together or separate; large and small rooms; every accommodation; reasonable.

63d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

65th St., 60 East.—Large front room; private family; references required; reasonable.

70th St., 101 West.—With private family; large front corner room, heated; conveniences; gentleman. Marshall.

71st St., 66 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second floor front, with alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; gentlemen; reference.

71st St., 118 West.—Large and small nicely furnished rooms; electric light; private; gentlemen.

75th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

81st St., 202 West.—Nicely furnished; comfortable room; all conveniences; private family; moderate; references; gentleman.

82d St., 129 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; convenience; private house; to gentleman.

86th St., 317 West.—Modern high-class house; short block from subway station; finest location.

90th St., 149 West.—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat, bath, one flight; references. McKarnes.

98th St., 127 West.—Nicely furnished parlor, adjoining bedrooms; bath; private family. Gilhooley.

103d St., 2 West.—Suite, newly furnished corner apartment, facing Park; running water, steam heat; together or separately. Cleary, one flight.

118th, 101 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference. Ask for Smith.

135th St., 242 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board: $4-$6.

45th St., 52 West.—Large, partly furnished front parlor; suitable for physician.

Lexington Av., 73, Near 26th St.—Large desirable rooms, second floor, steam heat, bath; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $7 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 181, Brooklyn P. O.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Hall room, semi-public building; suitable for office, studio, or bachelor. 226 West 58th St.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

A physician doing special work desires an office four hours daily, situated above 59th St.; state particulars and terms. Dr. L. W. Hubbard, 123 West 121st St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced salesladies for dress trimmings; permanent positions for competent persons. Apply at Superintendent's office.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced salesladies for millinery showroom.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require an experienced glove repairer. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, between 8 and 9 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced saleswoman for silverware department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Experienced waitresses for light lunchroom. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Males.

A.—A.—We require a few young men experienced in selling lace curtains, rugs, and upholstery goods. Apply to engagement office, John Daniell, Sons & Sons, dry goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

A. A. Vantine & Co. want a bright, energetic, and competent retail jewelry salesman; must have a thorough knowledge of stones. Apply at 15 East 18th St.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require first-class carpet salesmen, carpet layers, and carpet porters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Book salesmen looking for the newest and best-selling de luxe proposition on the market should call and examine Anthology of Irish Literature. C. W. Stansbury, 98 5th Av.

Floorwalkers.—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced floorwalkers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply to Superintendent.

Saks & Company, Herald Square, require the services of experienced salesmen for their blanket and domestic department. Apply to Superintendent.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require thoroughly experienced salesmen in their upholstery department; must be accustomed to the best city trade. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M.

Wanted—Nice-appearing and bright youth, 18 to 20 years of age, to learn the business in a wholesale dry goods specialty house; must furnish good references as to character and habits and be willing to work hard where there is a bright future for the right boy. Address, in own handwriting, K. L. M., Box 116, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—A salesman who has had a large experience in decorative work and furniture; must be first-class and capable of taking responsibility. Address, stating full particulars, A. B. C., Box 145 Times Office.

Wanted—Coatmakers for ladies' alteration; first-class coatmakers for alteration workroom of cloak and suit department. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Blanket and comfortable departments of the 14th St. Store require several thoroughly experienced salesmen; permanent positions at good salary. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—The sporting goods department of the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen for this department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Experienced bus men for light lunchroom. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced floormen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Experienced man, thoroughly familiar with all kinds of metal castings. N. B., Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—Bright boy of sixteen to collect and deliver; wages, $4.00. Apply evenings at 429 W. 117th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t., 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 105 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $12-$15. Immediate, Box 118 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; best references; $8-$9. Punctual, Box 175 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary; expert; ten years; law, commercial, and newspaper work; highest references; 100 words. Edna, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer and Private Secretary.—Expert; ten years' law, commercial, and newspaper work; highest references; 100 words. Edna, Box 112 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Unusual, Box 122 Times.

Stenographer.—A woman stenographer; first-class; can take rapid dictation; literary or mercantile work. Particular, Box 137 Times.

Stenographer.—Former teacher; does clean, accurate work; quiet; limited experience; moderate. Eastmanite, 191 Times.

Stenographer.—Cultured; five years' experience with International Mercantile Agency; young; intelligent. Credentials, 198 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; High School education; competent; salary $12. Steno., Box 1,503 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer, &c.—By young woman as stenographer and typewriter in lawyer's office; beginner. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; moderate salary; willing, competent. Everson, 132 Jay St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experience; capable and ambitious. Wasserman, 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer, &c.—By young woman as stenographer and tyrewriter. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Teacher, &c.—In school, church, or settlement, by woman of culture and experience; teacher, secretary, principal, or general assistant; thoroughly understands Sunday school work; references given and required. Box G 119 Times.

Typewritist, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Males.

An experienced journalist wants employment in the literary, art, musical, or dramatic department of a first-class daily newspaper, weekly, magazine, or publishing house; highest personal references. L. L. D., 1,364 Broadway.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; reference, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Secretary.—Young man, 22; American; capable stenographer; 3 years' legal experience; as secretary, or where he would have an opportunity to work up to such; good correspondent; references. E. H., Box 109 Times.

Situation wanted by physician, graduate medical department of Columbia; 61; vigorous; anything honest, anywhere; can teach Latin, Greek, elementary German; reason, business dull. Address Physician, Box 217 Times.

Stenographer—Experienced; thoroughly reliable; not afraid of work; A1 credentials. Adapted, 177 Times.

Watching for Fugitive German.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams received a letter yesterday from the authorities of Feldsburg, Germany, asking that a watch be kept on incoming steamships at this port for Anton Jenner of that city, and that he be arrested when found. The letter says that Jenner decamped with 235,000 kronen (about $47,000) of funds belonging to the municipality of Feldsburg, and that the Government offers a reward of 1,000 kronen and 10 per cent. of the funds remaining in his possession, for his arrest. A picture of Jenner and his wife, who accompanies him, was inclosed.

FEWER CRIMES IN 1904 THAN '03, M'ADOO SAYS

Commissioner Uses Figures in Defending the Police.

ASKS REPORT FROM THE BRONX

Wants to Know Why Poolroom Raided by Headquarters Men Was Not Reported—Three-Platoon Warning.

Police Commissioner McAdoo discussed yesterday the raid made in the Bronx by Inspector Cortright's men on Thursday, and gave out a comparative table of crimes and arrests in defense of the work of the department. He has ordered a report from Inspector Albertson and Capt. Ferris as to why they had not reported the poolroom which the Headquarters staff knew all about. The Commissioner said:

"I am investigating very carefully why the Inspector and Captain of that district and precinct did not report that place. It was not reported to this office by any of the police officials in the Bronx. I have returned to them the report they sent in this morning, and have asked for a fuller one. The raid was made over their heads and without their knowledge."

The Commissioner was asked if he had anything to say about the efficiency of the three-platoon system, under which the Police Department is now working and which is said to be responsible for the alleged demoralization of the force.

"I have nothing to say on that subject," he replied.

"But Deputy Commissioner Lindsley, in the trial room this morning," was suggested, "warned accused policemen that if they did not do better police duty the three-platoon system would be taken away from them."

The Commissioner pondered for a moment and then replied:

"I have nothing to say about the three-platoon system."

Then he made public the statement of the comparative number of violent crimes committed between Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, in the years 1903 and 1904, together with statistics showing the number of arrests, convictions, &c. The statement makes a favorable showing for the present year as compared with the same period under Commissioner Greene last year. The recapitulation of the statement follows:

	1903.	1904.
Violent crimes	1,479	672
Arrests	747	401
Percentage of arrests	51	60
Total number of persons arrested	864	556
Total number of persons discharged	535	200
Percentage of persons discharged	61	36
Total number of persons convicted	263	90
Percentage of convictions	30	16
Total number of cases pending	60	226
Percentage of cases pending	17	48

In explanation of the larger number of cases pending this year than last, the Commissioner said that many of the arrests in these cases were made recently, and courts have not had time to act upon them, whereas the number of cases pending last year had been reduced by cases disposed of after Sept. 1. This also applies to the number of convictions, which is much less than that of last year.

Commissioner McAdoo sent out yesterday the following general order to the force:

It having come to the knowledge of this department that members of the force are being solicited for written and oral opinions on matters appertaining to the discipline and the conduct of this establishment, and opinions on questions of public interest, your attention is called to Rule 47, last section of Paragraph C, which reads:

"Members of the police force shall not engage or take part in the public discussion of any question or matter of any kind or character upon which a diversity of opinion exists in the public mind, or which is calculated to create a dissension of sentiment in the community."

This department will be quick to punish any infractions of this rule.

Mr. McAdoo was asked why such an order was issued, and if it was because of the attacks being made on the department.

"If you are wise, you'll know why," was the Commissioner's reply.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lindsley was Trial Judge at Headquarters yesterday. One patrolman who spent the eight hours at home which he should have spent on reserve in the station house was up.

"Do you believe that reserve duty is necessary, or that it was designed by the Commissioner simply to impose a hardship upon the men?" Mr. Lindsley asked:

"I believe it is very important, Sir."

"If you don't so understand it," continued Mr. Lindsley, "and if every other member of the force doesn't so understand it, you won't have the three-platoon system. I believe that the three-platoon is a good thing, but if you men don't do first-class duty under it, you won't have it. It will either be taken away by present conditions or by the criticisms which are being directed toward the department that the men are not doing their duty."

Men Shot on Steamship Not Badly Hurt.

According to cable messages received yesterday at the local office of the Hamburg-American Line, Capt. Dugge and Frank R. Shattuck, who were shot by a Mexican passenger aboard the steamship Prinz Oskar off the Italian coast, were only slightly injured. Capt. Dugge is in command of the vessel, and Mr. Shattuck is a Philadelphia lawyer. In THE TIMES of yesterday morning there was an error in the report of the shooting. The cable advices received by the steamship company's officials here did not contain, as stated, any reference to a card game in the smoking room of the Prinz Oskar.

NAPLES, Sept. 23.—Frank R. Shattuck, the Philadelphia lawyer, who was shot on board the liner Prinz Oskar by an insane passenger, proceeded to-day to Genoa on that vessel. The bullet, which hit his left shoulder, is imbedded in the muscles of Mr. Shattuck's back.

Alliance Francaise Classes Begin Oct. 3.

The free classes in French of the New York branch of the Alliance Française will open for the season on the first Monday in October. This season it will be necessary to hold five separate classes, which are organized, as in previous years, in co-operation with Columbia and New York Universities. They will be held at College Hall, Columbia University; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the New York University. The Secretary of the alliance, M. André Tridon, 3 East Fourteenth Street, has charge of the registration of students.

Studying the Immigrant Problem.

Assistant Secretary Lawrence C. Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor visited Ellis Island yesterday and made a thorough inspection of the bureau, even riding back from the island to the Barge Office on the lower deck with the immigrants, studying the manner in which they are handled in transit to and fro. On the trip over from the Barge Office on the noon boat he inspected the new ferryboat Ellis Island.

Still Deporting Gypsy Band.

Fifty-seven more of the band of gypsies which has been held at Ellis Island by the immigration authorities for several weeks will be deported on the Cunard liner Lucania this morning. This leaves fifty-one of the original 260 yet to be deported. The rest will go back as soon as the children of the party, who are now at the Long Island Hospital recovering from measles, get well.

MUKDEN, THE MOST SACRED CITY OF CHINA.

Pictures and descriptions of the capital of Manchuria, where the Russians and Japanese are preparing to fight their next great battle. In The Sunday Times.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors Rochester, N.Y.

Stein-Bloch TOP COAT For Early Fall

Smart, snappy, full of that rare style which only past masters in clothes craft can confer. Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer to show you the Label of Rightness shown above.

"Smartness," the book of correct styles for correct dressers, sent free.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO. Wholesale Tailors Rochester, N. Y.

Vincent says
I Sell
Stein-Bloch Clothes.
Broadway 22d Street
Sixth Avenue 12th Street.

BIG PLASTERERS' UNION NOW MOVES FOR PEACE

Seeks Conference with Employers After Ornamental Men Desert.

NEW STRIKE IN STONE YARDS

Bosses Reduced Number of Operatives on Machines—1,000 Men in New Carpenters' Body.

The Plasterers' Society, one of the strongest unions left in the Building Trades Alliance, is now making overtures for peace. It was among the first unions to be locked out, and was full of fight until the secession of the ornamental plasterers from the union this week spread dismay in its ranks.

After the ornamental men went back preparations were made at once by the rest of the society for a conference with the employers, and the Alliance is likely to lose this union in the near future. A committee from the union called at the Building Trades Club yesterday to arrange if possible a peace conference with the Employing Plasterers' Association. A member of this committee said he believed a settlement could be reached. President Thompson of the Employing Plasterers' Association said that he believed a few days would see a settlement.

More unions are expected to sue for peace. Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 is going to pieces, the employers say, and there are large secessions from Plumbers' Union No. 2. The Mosaic Workers contemplate desertion if they can get a raise of wages, and the new union of carpenters, the employers declare, is largely composed of deserters from the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening that the Greater New York Carpenters' Union, the new organization, had made a trade agreement with the Master Carpenters' Association and that all its members were at work. It also met, 1,000 strong, this week and elected permanent officers.

The original cause of the whole trouble—the strike at the Trinity Building because of the employment of non-union stonecutters by William Bradley & Son—was brought again into prominence yesterday by the extension of the stonecutters' strike to the stone yards. The walking delegates began yesterday morning by ordering strikes of the stonecutters in the yard of B. A. & G. M. Williams and George Brown & Co., in Astoria. Thirty men quit work in each yard, and other strikes were headed off by closing a number of the yards.

The strike was precipitated by the employers in the stone yards reducing their force of men at each stone-cutting machine. On Thursday by this means the employers reduced their force one-third, the reason given being that on account of the strikes cut stone was piling up much faster than it could be used.

BRICKLAYERS VOTE ON MERGER.

Nine Unions Decide To-day Whether They Will Consolidate.

For the second time a proposition to consolidate the nine bricklayers' unions in Manhattan and the Bronx will be voted on to-day.

There are about 9,000 members in the nine unions, and a vote was taken about six months ago, in conformity with a resolution passed at the last annual convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, on the question of consolidation. So few voted that the question was not regarded as decisively settled, and the National Executive Committee ordered another vote.

GIRL DROPS DEAD AT SCHOOL.

Was Working at Blackboard When Stricken with Heart Failure.

While working at the blackboard at Public School No. 8, Jersey City Heights, yesterday, Minnie Bartsch, fourteen years old, fell to the floor unconscious.

The class was dismissed and Dr. William Friele was summoned. He responded quickly, but his services were not needed. He said the child had died almost instantly from heart failure. The body was removed to the home of the child's father, Herman L. Bartsch, at Sherman and Hutton Avenues.

TESTIFIES AGAINST FATHER.

Daughter as Election Fraud Witness Doubtful Whether She Loves Him.

Herbert L. Whitney, employed in the pay department of the New York Post Office, was arraigned before Magistrate Moss, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday on the charge of voting illegally. The chief witness against him was his daughter, Dora.

The action was brought by Thomas F. Burns, representing the Attorney General. On the stand Dora Whitney said that her father had voted at the election last November as living at 277 Bleecker Street, Manhattan, while for the past ten years he had actually been living at 727 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Attorney Einstein, representing the prisoner, asked the witness if she had any love for her father, and she replied that she did not know. She gave the same answer when asked why she testified against her father. The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

The New Black Suits for Fall Wear at $15.

NEW YORK may be your journey's end or it may be merely a stop-over for a day or so. But it's the best place in the world to shed your summer togs. Maybe it's hard to decide what you want. Let us suggest? We say black, yes, just a plain black suit. And if you get it here it will be in true New York fashion, and New York sets the pace. Twelve different models in double and single breasted black sack suits made of thibets, cheviots and undressed cheviots at $15.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Young's Hats
THE BETTER MADE

You cannot better the quality of material—you cannot criticise the style—you cannot improve upon the make of a Young's hat at $3 unless it be a Young's hat at $4.

199 BROADWAY, Near Dey.
605 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston.
849 BROADWAY, Near 14th.
1197 BROADWAY, Near 28th.
1359 BROADWAY, Near 36th.
500 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 42d.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 FULTON STREET.

Wallach's News
Col. Ave., 830, near 101st St. / Third Ave., cor. 122d St. / W. 125th St., 246 / Eighth Ave. Below 42d St. / Bowery, 238-242
} Clothing, Hats, Furnishings.
} Hats, Furnishings.
Open Evenings.

About Top Coats

THERE'S been just the touch of Winter in the Air that made YOU button up your coat.
Next time this happens it will remind YOU that it's Top-Coat Season,—
Coverts, Worsteds and Cheviots $30, $28, $25, $20, $18, $15 and $12

Varsity Suits from $30, $25, $22.50, $20, $18, down to $15.

THERE was a time when a man who preferred having an Overcoat made to his order was frequently justified in doing so; especially if he wanted something unusually exact in fit.
Our long experience and very earnest and aggressive methods have entirely changed all this. Here are all the new Overcoats, Paddocks and Top Coats, ready to wear without delay, tailored to fit beyond a cavil or question, made so we can guarantee satisfaction: $15-$40

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"Get your money's worth."

TWO full months of Fall Overcoat weather ahead.
For use with the frock or walking coat, a three-quarter length of Oxford gray or a black cheviot seems to be the most acceptable. For wear with the sack suit, the short, boxy top-coat is popular. The paletot or long raincoat is indispensable.
Whatever your choice, it will have individuality, character and merit—if bought of us. In all weaves and patterns, $15.00 to $30.00.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

85c. for $1.50 Scarves.

It's an insult to their perfectness to cut their value and price so deeply. Smart, rich, striking silks. Made up in English squares big enough for a couch cover, and in the new four-in-hand style with broad ends.

$1.15 for $1.50 Gloves!

We're perfectly willing to divorce the profit from the price if we can marry your interest in this glove shop of ours. The 35c. is worth saving.

Weber & Heilbroner,
757 Broadway. 58 Nassau St.
Largest Distributers of Manhattan Shirts in Manhattan. We fill mail orders.

WILD SCRAMBLE ON CAR.

Explosion in Motor Box Alarms Passengers—Several Injured.

There was excitement a plenty in a Second Avenue surface car last night when the motor box on the rear platform exploded. Several passengers jumped and two were slightly injured. They were Jacob Cohn, twenty-one years old, of 1,632 Second Avenue, and Morris Dreyfuss, forty-eight years old, of 1,872 Third Avenue.

The car was an open one, and when it passed Sixty-fifth Street, going north, there was a loud report, and a sheet of flame was seen under the car. Immediately there was a rush. Passengers sitting near the inside rail jumped over the rail on the downtown track. Most of them fell in the street and received bruises. Two men who were sitting on the rear seat, seeing the passengers in front jump over, followed it and [illegible]

"Black Hand Victim" Freed.

Elligrin Stravalli of 417 Third Avenue, who has been under arrest since the explosion and fire in his barber's shop on Sept. 12, which he attributed to the "Black Hand," was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Flammer in Yorkville Court in the absence of direct material evidence. It is said that the case will not be dropped, but that the Grand Jury will be asked to consider it.

Arbitrating Honduras Boundary Dispute.

Consul General Cordova of Honduras said yesterday that the boundary question between Honduras and Nicaragua would be settled by arbitration. A tribunal composed of representatives of both countries is now sitting at Guatemala.

We know that a great deal is expected of our boys' clothing because of our reputation as makers of fine clothes for men.
So we set up the same high standard for the boys' clothing—and make no bid for the "cheap" clothing business.
The result satisfies the increasing number willing to pay a fair price for fine goods, and upholds our reputation as thoroughly reliable clothiers.
Fall and winter suits for boys $5 to $14.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day. JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
GARRICK Theatre 35th St., Nr B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. CLARA BLOODGOOD in Clyde Fitch's play, THE CORNET OF THE DUCHESS
CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. W. H. CRANE in BUSINESS IS BUSINESS
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinee Evenings at 8:10. To-day. ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE. All Seats Ready. EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL.
HUDSON Theatre 44th St., Nr B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play LETTY
SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. MR. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38 St. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Evenings 8:20. LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS."
LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's new play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only. Klaw & Erlanger Present 3d Week THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS
NEW YORK DENMAN THOMPSON Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Bargain Mat. Wed., 25 & 50c. in a Revival of THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. GEO. ADE'S New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. GEO. ADE'S Comedy, THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN
Belasco Thea. Mat. To-day, 2. Eve. 8. LAST 2 TIMES. HENRIETTA Crosman in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs. NEXT MOND., SEPT. 26, IN WARFIELD THE MUSIC MASTER SEATS NOW ON SALE.
58TH ST. PROCTOR'S MAT. TO-DAY KELLAR Accompanied by HERR VALADON. Next Week—THE NINETY AND NINE.
CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. HENRY CLAY BARNABEE, Clayton & White, Marie Stuart & Co., Holcomb, Curtis & Webb, Roches Dogs & Ponies, Mazuz & Mazet, Press Eldridge.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. THE VIRGINIAN With DUSTIN FARNUM. SUNDAY NIGHT—VAUDEVILLE CONCERT. Next Week—William Collier in The Dictator.
14TH ST. THEATRE. At 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. AL. LEECH & 3 Rosebuds in Laughing Hit, GIRLS WILL BE GIRLS. Sept. 26—A TEXAS RANGER, by J. M. Feist.
LUNA PARK UNTIL SEPT. 25. Continuous Indian Carnival—Parades—Fetes.
VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, 14 St., near 6th Av. (New Berkeley Lyceum.) Evs. 8:30. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:30. CANDIDA. Arnold Daly Announces Next Monday—"How He Lied to Her Husband."
BIJOU RICE'S CO. MR. WIX EVEGS. 8:15. TO-DAY & WED. MATS., 2:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. CHECKERS With Thos. W. Ross. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. Ev. 8:15.
MAJESTIC—ISLE OF SPICE MATINEE TO-DAY.
MANHATTAN B'way & 33d St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. 2 MRS. FISKE BECKY SHARP
MATINEE TO-DAY. GRAND—Sleeping Beauty AND THE Beast
DREAMLAND— A World's Fair in Itself. Most Attractive Permanent Exposition. Last few days. Admission 10c.
AMERICAN MATINEE TO-DAY 25 & 50c. Florence Bindley, The Street Singer. Next Sunday—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Next Week—"HER MAD MARRIAGE."
NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-day. LIGHTHOUSE BY THE SEA. Next w'k, Wedded and Parted
CASINO Mats. To-day & Wed. PIFF, PAFF, POUF
Lyric 42 & B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON. TAPS
EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. MUSEE Extra Attractions. Charming Music
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42 St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mat. Every Day, 25 & 50c. 12 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. Entirely New Bill Each W'k. Smoking Permit'd
3RD AVE. 31 St. Mat. To'd'y, M'LISS. N'xt w'k, & 3rd Ave. "New York Day by Day."
WEST END. Murray & Mack, An English Daisy. N'xt w'k, When Johnny Comes Marching Home.

Mrs. Thatcher Left All to Husband.

The will of Mrs. Mary T. Thatcher, wife of George Thatcher, the minstrel, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It bears the date of Friday last, two days before she committed suicide in her daughter's room in the Navahoe apartments, on West One Hundred and Sixth Street. The instrument is brief, and in it the testator says: "I give and bequeath all of my property to my beloved husband." She left a personal estate of $10,000.

THROUGH THE SAHARA.

Cortlandt Field Bishop, tells of his recent interesting experience [illegible] North Africa. In The Sunday Times.

SEPT

1904

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TO REVIEW a medical book in a journal of general circulation is not always wise. We usually dismiss such books with a word of acknowledgment and leave reviews and criticism of them to the technical writers of medical journals. But, as was the case with Prof. Metchnikoff's remarkable work on "The Nature of Man," the new edition of Dr. Rabagliati's book on "Air, Food, and Exercise" demands notice as a work appealing to the general intelligence. The appeal is powerful. He is a strong man and an unusual one who is not always interested in the state of his health. Dr. Rabagliati writes as a medical and physiological student of wide knowledge and large experience, but he sets down his facts and experiences in words understandable to all. He believes in moderate eating and two meals a day, in moderate and rational exercise, in the avoidance of stimulants. Most advanced physicians now believe in the same things. Sensible living will save more lives than medicine or surgery, although, as our reviewer wisely observes, the question of two meals a day or three does not signify so much as the amount of food consumed at a meal. Overeating, Dr. Rabagliati thinks, is the cause of many if not of most of the ills that flesh is heir to.

An anthology of history on so large a scale as that of "The Historians' History of the World," which we review to-day, is entirely new. This is, indeed, a notable as well as a formidable work. Twenty-five royal octavo volumes take up so much space on the shelves of a library that the custodian of a reasonably large collection is justified in hesitating to buy so huge a work. But the passages from one thousand histories of the world since Herodotus, and translated from all languages, which are contained in this volume, make it decidedly worth while. The criticism of our reviewer that the authorship of these passages is often not clearly enough indicated in the body of the work is just, but it deals with a minor defect. The passages are there, and that is the main thing.

Prof. Goldwin Smith's "My Memory of Gladstone," [illegible] only for its quotation of a suggestion by Gladstone in a letter written to the author at the time of our Civil War, that if the North thought fit to let the South go it might in time be indemnified by union with Canada. This means nothing now and probably meant very little then. Its repetition to-day irritates a few sensitive Canadians and gives a few English journalists something to write about. But the book contains many agreeable anecdotes of Gladstone, whom Prof. Smith knew well from about the time of the Crimean War until early in the seventies. It may not throw much new light on the political history of those years or reveal much if anything that was not known before of the character of Gladstone; but it is a short book and a readable one.

Even in England there are differences of opinion as to the literary quality and political purport of "Der Weltkrieg" by August Niemann, the prophecy in the form of fiction of the downfall of England's naval and military power in 1910, which we described last week. Doubtless the translation, when it is ready, will be "discovered" by the sensational newspapers and made much of. The great English Liberal organ, The Daily News of London, welcomes "The World War" as an offset to the long popular prophetic yarns about great English triumphs. "We have gradually come to believe," says The News, "that while other peoples seek only their own good, we ourselves seek only the good of other peoples. And if any one dare to say otherwise we regard him as inoculated with an unusually large dose of original sin, which must be expelled even at the cost to himself of considerable pain." The News finds the manner of the author of "Der Weltkrieg" temperate, and some of his writing fine and vigorous. It insists that his book is full of "unwelcome truths forcibly expressed." One of our readers, by the way, points out that neither the leading idea in "Der Weltkrieg" nor the expression of it is new.

It is not new for the bereaved wife of a man eminent in letters, science, or art to edit his memoirs or even to write his biography; but the practice seems to be getting more common, and biography-making may come to be regarded as a suitable occupation for widowed gentlewomen, granting that the deceased subject ever did anything worth remembering. Surely, in such cases, no one could be expected to possess a larger share of the admiration for their subject with which biographers are supposed to be equipped. To be sure some widows have written of their defunct lords and masters in terms the reverse of cordial, but such cases are rare. This Autumn and Winter we are to see the expression of wifely devotion in the form of three books which promise to be notable among the books of the season, namely, the memoirs of Sir Edward Burne-Jones by Lady Burne-Jones, the "Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton," by the Bishop's widow, and the life of the author of "John Inglesant," by Mrs. Shorthouse.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" seems to have been one of the most popular of all Kate Douglas Wiggin's delightful books. The editor of The Biddeford (Me.) Journal expresses his belief that it is "a permanent addition to New England literature" and will be read with satisfaction by "our children's children." It seems that Mrs. Wiggin has been beset with many requests to write another Rebecca book. "The millions of Rebecca's friends know that she can be no longer 'of Sunnybrook Farm,' but they have the altogether reasonable desire of retaining her acquaintance and confidence in the new life upon the threshold of which the author left her." In a letter to the editor of the newspaper from which we have been quoting Mrs. Wiggin says: "At the present moment I am inclined to say I shall never write a second Rebecca book, but never is a long, hard word." She has received over a thousand letters on the subject and fears the smallest danger of a second not meeting the expecta-

FOOD AND HEALTH.

Dr. Rabagliati's Essay on the Predisposing Causes of Disease, Revised in a Popular Form.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

J. C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph. D.

WHAT the author modestly entitles "an essay," having its beginning in a serial contribution to The Scalpel, has expanded through rewriting and addition into a work of encyclopedic scope and almost monumental proportions. To be able to say that the results repay the labor of attaining them is a pleasure, and one which the conscientious reviewer is not always permitted to enjoy in connection with the kind of pseudo-medical literature intended for lay readers.

The original purpose of Dr. Rabagliati's work was not to treat the subjects presented from the popular point of view. Indeed, it was intended strictly for professional readers; but when compiled in book form it was eagerly read by thousands who recognized that it dealt with subjects of interest to every person of average intelligence who values health and that it presented the author's views, based on long experience, in the comprehensible language of a writer who sees no profit to himself or others in airing his erudition by obscuring his meaning in a mist of technical terminology. The first edition was quickly exhausted; a second followed almost as rapidly. Then the author, recognizing an unusual opportunity in public education, determined to rewrite and expand it into the form in which it appears in the third edition. Its qualified approval by the profession may be expected in view of the fact that it startled medical conservatism with the hypothesis that, more than the blood, the surplus of lymph in the connective tissues is the basis on which the great mass of disease is built. The author's purpose is to simplify and clarify the ideas of intelligent people on the subject of disease, in the hope and belief that having their attention directed to the chief causes of premature decay and death, they may be able by wiser habits of sane living, to considerably increase the length of efficient and healthy life and obtain some amount of relief from the calamities which, in spite of all the advances in medicine and surgery, humanity is still called upon to endure.

To avert disease is a distinctly modern concept of the physician's function. From its crude beginnings the practice of medicine has been largely devoted to the discovery and application of means of alleviating symptoms and correcting, so far as they could be reached, the causes operating to produce them. Within the past half century much of value to the human race has been accomplished in the field of preventive medicine; its future triumphs will depend upon a better knowledge of the causes of disease than its treatment has been thought to require. It should be noted, however, that effective treatment aims chiefly, if not solely, to giving nature a chance to correct morbid conditions by removing the obstacles to recovery. Of the three chief elements of modern treatment of every form of sickness—rest in bed, a diet designed to relieve the system of any tax while insuring the maximum of effective nutrition, and the giving of medicine—the last is admittedly of least consequence as promoting the restoration of health. The administration of drugs is necessarily to a great extent empirical; rest and a wisely ordered, greatly simplified and closely restricted diet would ordinarily accomplish the desired result if the medicine was omitted altogether. Among all classes of practitioners the agreement as to two of the three elements of disease treatment is perfect; that they differ widely as to the third is not surprising, since there are and can be no fixed standards of determining in advance what the action of a given drug will be. That our materia medica, and so much of medical science as is comprised in its therapeutic employment, have not together contributed much, if anything, to lengthening human life must be admitted. What has done this within the period covered by trustworthy vital statistics has always been as fully at the command of the intelligent layman as of the physician.

The opening chapters of Dr. Rabagliati's work are largely statistical, but they are of absorbing interest for the student of such matters, since they apply to figures the method of shrewd analysis and dispel many illusions based upon comparisons of totals. For example, it is a new thought, but one of first importance, that figures showing a decline in the death rate are of little comparative value unless the coincident birth rate is known. This is obvious, of course, but it is here

*Air, Food, and Exercise. As Means of the Prevention [illegible]

pointed out for the first time in an intelligible way. The author discusses of many misconceptions as to the causes which have chiefly contributed to the lengthened death rate of communities which have dealt intelligently with their sanitary problems. He rides as a free lance among the traditions of the physicians and statisticians and deftly unmasks such fallacies as he encounters. At the hands of an eminent practitioner in medicine and surgery this is an effective and useful service. A layman could not render it so well, if at all.

The author's thesis is perhaps best stated in his own language in a quotation from the chapter on the causes of disease:

> The predisposing causes of disease are for the most part the relations of the body to air, to food and to exercises, with perhaps the influences of anxiety and heredity added. I shall hope to say something about the last later, and shall dismiss it for the present with the remark that as a cause of disease (though not of organization, which is greatly determined by it,) I believe its influence has been greatly exaggerated both by medical men and by the general public. And I go on to say that of the other predisposing causes of disease by far the most important is the relations of the body to food. This statement is really the main thesis of this essay. This thesis may be analyzed into the following statements: First, if human beings were to arrange properly the quantity and quality of the food which they take, and also the times at which they take it, they would suffer much less from disease and illness than they do now. Second, Even after disease has occurred or broken out, the best means to combat it and to restore the body to health is by an alteration in the diet. From which it follows, thirdly, that the best and most important means to keep a man in the health which by the supposition he has reattained is to prescribe for him a proper amount and quality of food, and suitable times of taking it for the future.
>
> A great Latin medical writer, it is well known, divided methods of treatment into three divisions—treatment by diet (victus,) by medicines (medicamenta,) and by surgery (manus.) And he might have added, I venture to suggest, that, with the exception of a few diseased conditions which must be treated by surgery, those diseases which cannot be treated by diet or by diet combined with exercises, which for the moment he forgot, can hardly be efficiently treated at all.

These very specific declarations of conviction should not be misunderstood. Dr. Rabagliati does not contend that the only cause of disease is found in improper food or feeding. There are many other causes, but all these together seem to him of less consequence as accounting for disease and premature death than an improper relation between the needs of the body and food. To follow his argument even in the most superficial way would be a pleasure, as the thoughtful reader is sure to find it. The following is a typical generalization:

> Moderation is the only fixed and the only unfailing rule of living; and in the case of food supply to people living in towns I attempt to define moderation as lying between twelve and twenty-four ounces of ordinary diet of wholesome quality a day, taken preferably at two meals eight hours or so apart.

A great many discreet laymen, especially business men in towns and cities, have learned from experience that this is a sane dietetic habit and practice it constantly. But Dr. Rabagliati does not leave his readers to be content with the dry husks of generalities. He presents every fact known to him in an orderly and systematic arrangement; and his chapters are extremely instructive. He has, moreover, the talent which all didactic writers do not possess, of knowing how to make facts interesting in presentation. If his style as a writer is not the best, judged by strictly literary standards, it is permeated by a subtle humor which rarely induces a smile, but still holds the attention and gives the impression of unusual cleverness in making facts interesting. On the subject of alcoholic beverages the author's views are new and striking. He says:

> I do not recommend the taking of alcoholic stimulants at all; but if they are taken. I recommend the average man to take only as much alcohol as would be represented by one small glass of whisky twice a day. More than this transcends the bounds of moderation. But if he is going to take it, say, at 5 in the afternoon, or at 11 in the forenoon, (not so suitable a time, I think,) if he is going to take it, ought he to eat with it? Well, I think not. Why should he eat at either of those times? He does not require food at 5 P. M. if he has had luncheon at from 1 to 2 o'clock; and if he does not take his first meal until 12 or 1 o'clock he still ought not to eat at 11, because whatever he eats then will certainly not be digested when he has his meal at 12 or 1, or 1:30. The same reasons which justify the advice not to eat with afternoon tea compel one, therefore, to offer the advice that if a person is going to take alcohol either at 11 A. M. or 5 or 6 P. M., he should refrain from eating at those times. It seems to be thought that if a man eats at the same time that he takes alcohol the food will prevent the alcohol from doing his stomach so much harm as if he takes it alone. I think, however, that this reasoning is fallacious, and that the habit of too frequent eating, which such practices confirm, does an immense amount of damage by keeping up continual demands for work on the part of the digestive organs. If, therefore, a man does take a little alcohol at either of those times (which I do not recommend him to do) I think he ought not on any account to eat at those times. And if his second ounce of whisky is taken at bedtime, as it so often is, I for the same reason advise him not to eat biscuits or any other food at that time. Frequent eating and frequent alcoholic drinking are two very bad things, but it is certainly more dangerous for a man or woman to do both together than it is to do one alone.

The chapter on the feeding of children is of great value and should be familiarized by all charged with responsibility for the care and nutrition of infants. It is surcharged with wise suggestions and deals with all conditions which may be considered typical. Dr. Rabagliati also has views on cancer which are interesting contributions to the already voluminous and steadily growing literature of this important subject. He believes that in proper attention to air, food and exercise will be found the best and most effective means of preventing these morbid growths so much and so justly feared. He does not, however, believe that any sure preventive of or specific cure for cancer will ever be found. This view accords with that of most intelligent students of carcinoma and epithelioma. As to sarcoma, as distinguished from carcinoma, he regards it mostly as one of the connective tissues. This view simplifies the problem very much, since, on this view, cancer of the epithelium is a special form of hypertrophy of the epithelial tissues, and sarcoma is cancer of the connective tissues. Both conditions he regards as due to overnutrition. Perhaps, on the same lines, colloid cancer might be considered a hyperthophy of the mucoid cells, and encephaloid cancer of some other form of cells. To pursue this distinction, however, would lead the lay reader unprofitably far into the realm of surgical speculation. The exciting cause in each case would seem to be an excess of materials in the blood, which is poured out in the form of a cancerous exudation. Cancer rarely occurs in children, for the reason that, as a rule, they have not had time to develop this chronic form of the evil effects of overfeeding. That cancer is practically unknown in hogs, while extremely prevalent in dogs, he explains ingeniously on the ground that hogs, which by reason of their unclean and gluttonous feeding habits should be especially predisposed to cancer, are as the rule killed young, while dogs live to what for them is the limit of mature age.

Anticipating that his dietetic views will excite more or less unintelligent ridicule, Dr. Rabagliati concludes his general summary of the causation and care of disease as follows:

> I know as well as any omniscient critic that there is no panacea against suffering. Do what we will or may, there will always be a great deal of it. That also has its lessons, with which I do not pretend to deal. But if any man can tell us what better remedy, even if there is no panacea, there is for the evils of life than moderation in all things, whether in work or rest, in food or drink, in joy or sorrow, in egoism or altruism, he will do well to declare it. And if he can offer a better approximation than mine toward the definition of what moderation is, no one will be readier than I to consider and adopt it.

The final chapter on exercise is admirable, counseling moderation and warning the reader against excessive and spasmodic recreation, which is likely to do a great deal more harm than good to one of normal sedentary habit.

Of this work, indispensable as one authority and another have declared, to an understanding both of Dante and of his time, there has been no English translation in recent years easily accessible in this country. Miss Henry's translation is therefore one that Dante students will find valuable. It has been done with care and painstaking and with an evident knowledge of Dante and his work; and though its English form is not always marked by smoothness or elegance, it is a creditable piece of work. She has given a prodigal series of notes on the text, which has many matters that need explaining; and in them has made a special effort to establish at every point the relation existing between the "De Monarchia," the "Divine Comedy," the "Convito," and the letters. Their preponderance is toward the advantage of the literary student. Thus, the sources of Dante's theories are noted wherever possible, as Miss Henry points out; his debt to Aristotle, to the Hebrew Scriptures, and to Thomas Aquinas being frequently indicated. It is interesting to follow, too, the recurrence of Dante's favorite ideas and figures of speech; as of the comparison of men to "horses astray in their brutishness, held to the road by bit and rein," and that of the wax and the seal. There are a bibliography of books on Dante and a useful index.

Dante on Monarchy.

THE DE MONARCHIA OF DANTE ALIGHIERE. Edited with translation and notes by Aurelia Henry. 12mo. Pp. ii.-216. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Dante's Latin dissertation on monarchy is a part of his message to the world in which, as he avowed, he "labored for posterity in order that future generations might be enriched"; it is the political aspect of the message, as the "Vita Nuova" is the religious, the "Convito" the philosophical, and the "Divine Comedy" the summing up of all three. In the "Monarchy" Dante, having seen the failure of the Holy Roman Empire and of the Church under Gregory VII. to realize each its ambition, and perceiving also the never ceasing strife among the nations of Europe, raised his voice in the proclamation of unity among men, through a regeneration of society, and the uniting of political interests under one head, independent of the Church. The Romans, so he postulated, were the race chosen of God to receive and dispense the knowledge of law and justice, as the Jews were the race so chosen to receive and dispense the religion of God. Not in these doctrines, however, strongly savoring as they do of quaint absurdity, does the value of the treatise rest, but in the conclusions that Dante derives as to the relations of empire and Papacy and his belief in the separate existence of Church and State—the "creed of Dante's Ghibellinism" denying to the Church supreme command in temporal affairs.

Of this work, indispensable as one authority and another have declared, to an understanding both of Dante and of his time, there has been no English translation in recent years easily accessible in this country. Miss Henry's translation is therefore one that Dante students will find valuable. It has been done with care and painstaking and with an evident knowledge of Dante and his work; and though its English form is not always marked by smoothness or elegance, it is a creditable piece of work. She has given a prodigal series of notes on the text, which has many matters that need explaining; and in them has made a special effort to establish at every point the relation existing between the "De Monarchia," the "Divine Comedy," the "Convito," and the letters. Their preponderance is toward the advantage of the literary student. Thus, the sources of Dante's theories are noted wherever possible, as Miss Henry points out; his debt to Aristotle, to the Hebrew Scriptures, and to Thomas Aquinas being frequently indicated. It is interesting to follow, too, the recurrence of Dante's favorite ideas and figures of speech; as of the comparison of men to "horses astray in their brutishness, held to the road by bit and rein," and that of the wax and the seal. There are a bibliography of books on Dante and a useful index.

TALK ABOUT MUSIC.

C. L. Graves's Entertaining Book, "The Diversions of a Music Lover."

THESE "Diversions of a Music Lover," by C. L. Graves, are entirely charming and becoming to the music lover enough, when he starts in deliberately to be diverting. Where upon the humor becomes somewhat too characteristically British for this side of the ocean. Fortunately Mr. Graves seems to have had some tabling of this, and has united in a small "Part II." the contributions from Punch and other humorous sources, to keep each other company. The more sensible essays are marked by taste, feeling, and uncommonly felicity of touch. They show knowledge and a very marketable range of reading. And whether Mr. Graves speaks of some of the men and women who have been most prominent in music of recent years, of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's delightful but now almost forgotten reminiscences of a century ago, of the Decline of the Prima Donna, or of the Voices of the Orchestra, he speaks entertainingly and instructively, even if not always, or often, originally.

Of Richard Strauss Mr. Graves has his doubts. He candidly begins his remarks about him with the warning of a French essayist, "Beware of irrevocably condemning what our grandchildren are very likely to applaud," but observes in some of the critics of the day a certain morbid anxiety to avoid the mistake which their fathers and grandfathers made over Wagner and their great grandfathers over Beethoven. Strauss's sense of beauty he finds "intermittent," and he characterizes his method as the "Sahara method"—that of presenting arid wastes diversified by an occasional green oasis of melody rendered all the more attractive by the prevailing desolation of his surroundings. To which critics mindful of their grandfathers' experiences will reply that it is precisely over the point as to what is melody and what is "desolation" that some of the greatest mistakes have been made. "Byzantinism" he considers to be the prevailing character of the last phase of German music, and recalls the strange but impressive saying of a German writer that "nothing is so repulsive as the enthusiasm of a cold heart." Mr. Graves, it appears, is the author of that envoy to Richard Strauss which he quotes as a fitting pendant to his articles, calling upon the "maddest of musical Mullahs" to

> Breathe on us the blast of the blizzard,
> Pour poisonous drugs in our cup,
> Stick pins in us down to our gizzard
> And make us sit up!

He writes entertainingly about the cost of a private orchestra which some supposititious art-loving nobleman might think of setting up for himself after the classical example of the great Esterhazy family, who maintained Haydn at the head of such an organization. Mr. Higginson's Boston orchestra can scarcely be called a private band, but it is a little singular that Mr. Graves did not recall it. It is strange, too, to hear him estimating the salary of "a first-rate conductor from abroad" at $2,500 a year, and some of the other figures sound low to us. On the whole, he thinks the music-loving millionaire might treat himself to twenty-five concerts, with an orchestra of fifty, at about half what the maintenance of "a first-class racing yacht" would cost for a year. In "The Charm of the Quartet" Mr. Graves lays stress on considerations that are by no means new, but deserve repetition, as to the scope the quartet affords the composer for expressing the transcendental side of his genius in terms of sound regardless of profit or popularity. And it is agreeable to find him mentioning among the few interpreters who have most successfully entered into the spirit of the string quartet the "Kneisel Quartet of Boston."

The essayist's appreciation of Verdi is right in its point of view and sympathetic. He calls attention to the gloomy, sinister, and tragic quality of the themes that attracted him, and recalls the fact that it was the "terribilità" of Michael Angelo that made him his favorite sculptor. His crudeness, vehemence, and coarse fibre, his readiness to sacrifice beauty to truth, brought down on him the severest attacks, one of which is amusingly embalmed in Browning's lines about Verdi's "worst opera's end":

> The thing they gave at Florence—what's its name?
> While the mad housefu's plaudits near outbang
> His orchestra of saltbox, tongs, and bones.

If Browning had ever lived to hear "Falstaff," he might have been moved to recast an allusion rendered grossly unfair by the exquisite delicacy and distinction of Verdi's ripest manner. Col. Mapleson's death was the occasion for an entertaining article on the old impresarios, a class that Mr. Graves thinks is dying out to give place to syndicates. He recalls "the amazing Barbaja" as one of the greatest of the tribe—that waiter in a Naples restaurant who rose to control the operatic management of Vienna, Naples, and Milan, established a chain of opera houses and dealt in virtuosi as modern theatrical managers deal in actors, exchanging them from place to place as the exigencies of the moment warranted. Yet so ignorant was he that when a prima donna complained to him that the piano was "too high," Barbaja set the carpenters at work sawing an inch or two off the legs.

George Alexander Osborne is a name now known to the curious and the reminiscent as the composer of a once favorite piano show piece. But Mr. Graves shows him to have been a musician of attainment, an intimate of Moscheles, Chopin, de Beriot, Auber, whose reminiscences, had they ever been published, would have had a unique interest. Of the overwhelming popularity of his "Pluie de Perles," the show piece restored to, he used to tell a good story against himself:

> At a fashionable afternoon party, to which he came very late, he was invited to play, and accordingly sat down at the pianoforte and began upon the piece in question. To his surprise and indignation the whole audience burst out laughing; but he was easily appeased on learning that four other pianists had already performed the same composition.

Mr. Graves writes of Dr. Richter and his qualities as a conductor, laying special stress on his familiarity with the practical working of every instrument in the orchestra, his remarkable memory, the breadth and clarity of his readings; of Sir George Grove—it was Mr. Graves who wrote the appreciative biography of that delightful gentleman, published a year ago—of Legouvé's Reminiscences of Malibran; of "Soundless Music," and "Mental Music." His longest article is an entertaining summary of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's book, with its acute and illuminating remarks about music, especially about Italian opera and Italian singers, of the half century ending about 1830. Part II. contains a series of jocose "Studies in Contemporary Musical Criticism," an interview with a musical cat, essays about "Critics on Strike," "Musical Reformatories," and "Music for Animals." Tastes differ in nothing so much as in humor, and when the humor concerns itself with music the chances for sympathetic appreciation are sadly lessened.

A Study of Mendelssohn.

MENDELSSOHN. By Vernon Blackburn. (Bell's Miniature Series of Musicians.) 16mo. Pp. viii.-54. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Here is a little masterpiece of biography and criticism, very small in compass, but a work of art in its proportions, in the beauty and charm of its literary style; and in its critical position marked by keen insight, suggestiveness, and sympathy, and yet a reverence for the truth that will allow no more than his just due to be paid to the subject of the work. Mr. Blackburn, as music critic of The Pall Mall Gazette, must come in constant contact with the inveterate British predilection for Mendelssohn and unswerving devotion to his music. The influence that he can exert, as he does exert it in this book, to put that English idol into his proper niche and to exhibit him in the proper perspective, is a most valuable one. Mendelssohn's fate has been curious, but not unnatural. Greatly overrated during his lifetime for reasons which Mr. Blackburn points out, the newer school of aggressive critics has gone to an extreme in decrying the value of his music; while at the same time there is a large portion of the British public—the public to which, of course, this book is chiefly addressed—who have not been shaken from the traditional British loyalty to Mendelssohn.

In fifty-odd miniature pages it is not possible to exhaust the subject either of Mendelssohn's career and personality or of the value of his music; but it is astonishing how little there is really left to say after Mr. Blackburn is done. He sums up the facts of his life in a few words that convey a living picture. It is the picture of an admired favorite of fortune, more than a little spoiled, undoubtedly, and with strata of weakness running through his character that are clearly evident now, however blinded his contemporaries were to them. The life of ease and luxury to which he was bred, for all his insatiate desire for work, was an utterly bad training for a musician of undoubted genius. A life too prosperous, too free from anxiety, requires all too little of that peering into the depths of thought by which alone the salvation of an artist is found. Absolute prosperity and an intense capacity for happiness freed him from those profundities of thought which "lie too deep for tears." Mr. Blackburn also finds a factor, or perhaps rather a symptom, of a certain defect in Mendelssohn's character in the fact that he was not solely attached to his own sentiment of creativeness.

> He was ever looking away from himself, toward the possibilities of other men, and he was too ready to listen to counsel and advice. An artist of the very first rank should never listen to advice. It is utterly fatal to his own personality, and he should avoid it, and avoid the friend that would give it.

The critic is far from insensible to the value of Mendelssohn's achievements. His thoughts were often tearfully beautiful—and at the same time his recognition of beauty in music was the recognition which an artist might give to a field of daffodils in the Spring, or to the wild roses that take the winds of June with beauty along the country hedgerows, not that of Beethoven wandering among the dark groves of stone pine or eucalyptus or of Mozart seeking El Dorado across midsummer Mediterranean seas. The quick and eager Ariel in him stimulated him to new and swift things in art and enjoyment, and burned his spirit up before his time. In his best music he shows himself peculiarly sensitive to objective sound—that, for instance, which resulted from his travels in Scotland and Italy. It is only when he becomes definitely introspective that the hand of adverse criticism becomes powerful.

Mrs. Mitchell Keays.

Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of "He That Eateth Bread with Me," has spent the Summer in a little Northwestern town at work on a new novel, the first draft of which has already been sent to her publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co. The author will read her proofs at her Winter home, in Cambridge, Mass.

THE DIVERSIONS OF A MUSIC LOVER. By C. L. Graves. 8vo. Pp. viii.-260. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

1904

WORLD HISTORY.

A Novel Anthology, Made Up from About One Thousand Histories in Many Languages.*

IN boldness of originality, business acumen, and general interest and utility it may be doubted whether the plan and purport of any of the many recent works of popular reference excel that of "The Historians' History of the World," the twenty-five generous volumes of which are now nearing completion. The aim of the editors is twofold—to gather in a single work, accessible to readers of moderate means, the most interesting and significant pages of all the great historians of the world, ancient and modern, and in so doing to present a full and compendious narrative of the history of the world from the dawn of civilization to the events of today. The work purposes to be at once an anthology of the historians and a world history.

Of world histories there have been not a few. The editor of the present volumes—Henry Smith Williams, LL. D., whose popular articles, historical and scientific, are familiar to the readers of the great magazines—does ample justice to the often slighted merits of Diodorus the Sicilian, and gives a very just appreciation of Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World." In strictly modern times the only world histories of note have been published in Germany. Full justice is done to the works of Schlosser, (1830,) Rottock, Weber, Ranke, and finally the huge Oncken series, which has only just been completed—none of which, however, has been translated into English. In England, the first notable world history to be completed was published toward the close of the eighteenth century under the editorship of Smollett, and was in fact the prototype of the more widely circulated works in German. In 1830 Dr. Lardner began the publication of an English world history, which, like its predecessor, was the work of a band of trained specialists, and the existence of which doubtless accounts for the fact that none of the far superior works in German have been translated. This is the last previous work of the kind in English, of a size comparable to that of Dr. Williams. There is accordingly ample scope for the present enterprise.

It is, however, as an anthology of the historians that the plan of the work evidences greatest originality and is likely to make its strongest popular appeal, and here Dr. Williams is the Columbus of an entirely new field. The number of works cited, according to Dr. Williams's able introduction, is about 1,000—many of them, of course, being represented by numerous excerpts. It is the aim to tell the history of each nation in the words of its own historians, about 1,500 passages being translated—out of almost all civilized languages, from Assyrian and Chinese to Portguese and Dutch. To avoid the prejudiced national view, however, the editor has aimed to correct the account of the native historian by that of foreigners, and likewise to correct extremist opinions by citations from the opposite extreme. In a similar manner, the stories of the most ancient authorities are supplemented and augmented by the results of modern insight and research. Thus, in classical history, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Caesar, Livy, Tacitus, and others are supplemented by such moderns as Grote, Curtius, and Mommsen, and the whole treated, not as a collection of purple patches, but as consistent, well ordered and proportioned narrative. The result is not only to make possible to the general reader a first-hand knowledge of all the great historians, and many brilliant passages from historians of less fame, but to bring to hand many significant passages hitherto accessible only to the accomplished linguist.

Though full credit must be given to the brilliancy and popular value of the conception of the work, however, the execution seems in several particulars far from satisfactory. It is, of course, beside the question to expect it to have the same measure of uniformity and proportion as is possible in the work of a single man—for example, Weber. The admirable motto of the title page is "Prius placendum quam docendum": that which is dramatically striking and humanly interesting, both in events and in personalities, is quite properly given precedence over the dryer refinements of historical scholarship. The true criterion is the convenience and the pleasure of the intelligent general reader, and this is sacrificed, as it seems, by throwing into the background both the names and the personalities of the authors quoted. Except for minute "superior letters," as the printers say, referring to a list of names and books buried at the end of each bulky volume, there is, for the most part, nothing to indicate that page after page is not the work of a single hand; and where the quotation is introduced by name the personality and literary individuality of its author is often very insufficiently indicated.

The principle at the bottom of such management is very difficult to comprehend. Nothing is more obvious than that the general reader, and especially the modern reader, takes a vast interest in personalities; the very plan of the work is based on the fact. Personalities are both the stepping stones to history and its foundation. Memoirs are more interesting than epochs, historians than history. Except for Xenophon, who would now know of the march of the ten thousand; and except for Gibbon, who would read of the decadence of the Roman Empire? With regard to minor authors, of course, and authors quoted at the length of only a few lines, the reference system is perhaps the best. But when it is a question of Herodotus or Caesar, Froissart, Michelet, Macaulay, or Mommsen, the author's name should be displayed in the margin, and both his individuality as a historian and the bearing of the particular passage should be thrown into immediate perspective. It is the great defect of the work that this has been very imperfectly accomplished.

*"THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by Over 2,000 of the Great Writers of All Ages. Edited with the Assistance of a Distinguished Board of Advisers and Contributors. By Henry Smith Williams. Complete in 25 volumes. Twelve volumes now ready. Large octavo. New York: The Outlook Company.

PRERAPHAELITES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI AND HIS CIRCLE. (Cheyne Walk Life.) By the Late Henry Treffry Dunn. Edited and Annotated by Gale Pedrick, with a Prefatory Note by William Michael Rossetti. 12mo. Pp. 96. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

Mr. Dunn was a young English water colorist whose fortune it was to please Rossetti with some of his work and to be engaged by him to assist him in some of his own. He thus was admitted to the circle of intimate friends that gathered at Rossetti's house in Cheyne Walk, and had an opportunity to observe them closely. It can scarcely be said that his point of view is that of an equal in this circle, and many of his remarks about the poet-painter and his companions are almost naïve. They are more or less entertaining, however; and if Mr. Dunn does not shed any new light on the larger nature and powers of those he writes about, he at least gives many interesting glimpses of their everyday personalities.

His intercourse with Rossetti was in the period of his ripest maturity, in the later sixties, when he was nearing his fortieth year. His face conveyed to his young adherent "the existence of underlying currents of strong passion impregnated with melancholy." He possessed a peculiarly musical voice, and it was delightful to hear him read his poems to his friends. He was singularly devoid of any musical taste, however. His house was decorated everywhere with curious old and esoteric musical instruments, but they were solely decorative, and Mr. Dunn never heard a note of music in it. Rossetti once went to hear a performance of "The Messiah" at the Crystal Palace when, he said, it seemed to him that everybody got up and shouted at him as loudly as possible! At another time he saw a performance of "Fidelio." The next morning he could give Mr. Dunn no clear idea of what it was all about.

The only notion he had of it was that of a man who was taken out of prison, where he had been for a couple of days without food, and who, when a loaf of bread was given him, instead of eating it like any starving man would do, burst out into a long solo over it lasting for ten minutes—which he thought was obviously absurd!

So great can be the lack of imagination and insight in an artist toward an art other than his own. In certain of his designs and drawings Rossetti made great use of his friends as models. In his series of St. George and the Dragon and the Parable of the Vineyard, William Morris was the "strong, wicked man of the lot," dropping a big stone on the head of the Lord of the Vineyard's collector; and again he was one of the bad husbandmen, with Swinburne and Gambert, a noted picture dealer of the day. Burne-Jones was the "good boy" of Rossetti's designs, and Augustus Howell was the St. George. The last-named intimate of Rossetti, a wit and raconteur of uncommon spirit, was frequently engaged in more or less lively pranks with the poet, some of which Mr. Dunn describes—as, for instance, their thieving back and forth from one another of a wonderful piece of blue Nanking ware that Howell had picked up in Hammersmith.

Of the famous menagerie in the garden much has been said, and Mr. Dunn corroborates the worst. He does not think Rossetti had really any love for animals, but that it was simply a passion for collecting, just as he had for books, pictures, and china, which impelled him to convert his house into a sort of miniature South Kensington Museum and Zoo combined. The raccoon that continually escaped and was brought back with bills of damage by the neighbors, the armadillos that laid waste the surrounding gardens, the quarrelsome kangaroos, the shrill peacock that so enraged the neighborhood as to lead to the introduction of a clause in the leases round about prohibiting the keeping of such birds, the fallow deer, and the wicked and morose parrot, all have their places in these recollections. Over the collection of china, bric-a-brac, and old furniture in Rossetti's house Mr. Dunn is enthusiastic. He cannot quite approve of the bedroom, however, with its thick, heavy curtains shutting out light and air from an antiquated four-poster; the uninviting chairs, the massive panelled mantelpiece, filled with brass pieces, china, and bronze; the gruesome pictures, and the sumptuous Genoese velvet curtains that shrouded the deeply recessed windows and excluded such light and air as the little avenue of lime trees outside allowed to reach them. The only modern thing in it was a box of Bryant & May's matches. No wonder, thinks the visitor, that Rossetti suffered so much from insomnia!

Among the illustrations is a portrait of Rossetti, a photograph of a corner of the unwholesome bedroom, and some other glimpses of the house, and a reproduction of an interesting sketch by Rossetti of Ford Madox Brown lying on a sofa reading "Maud"—the date is Sept. 27, 1855. There is an elaborate apparatus of notes explaining, sometimes quite superfluously, personal and other allusions in the text, and no fewer than three introductions, one of which, by W. M. Russell, certifies to Mr. Dunn's intimacy with his brother.

Venice.

Dorothy Menpes, daughter of the well-known artist, has been supplied the text for a volume containing 100 full-page plates in color from the pencil of her father depicting Venice. It is announced that while she is interested in the art of Venice she also takes a young girl's view in writing about the street scene, the island city and of the home and people there.

"Petals of Love for Thee."

The Dodge Publishing Company will present this Fall a volume of poems from the pen of Edith Hall Orthwein entitled "Petals of Love for Thee." A first edition of 10,000 copies is now going through the press, the publishers say. The volume will be prettily decorated and bound.

The Cambridge History.

The fifth volume of the late Lord Acton's Cambridge History is promised for early publication by the Macmillan Company. It will deal with "Wars of Religion," and the editors think that it will be ready in January. It will have been preceded by "The Renaissance," "The United States," "The Reformation," and "The French Revolution."

Cats.

Miss Sarah E. Trueblood has just published, through the J. B. Lippincott Company, a book about cats. It deals with cats of every kind with the exception of the aristocratic cat of the bench show—fireside pussies, the kitchen cat, and the back-yard fence cat, as well as the feline of the sitting room cushion. The volume is illustrated with miniature cat portraits.

SCRIBNER'S for OCTOBER

Why Kuropatkin Has Failed

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Mr. T. F. Millard, the special representative of Scribner's Magazine, has been with the Russian Army since the beginning of the war, and he writes with authority from a side of the war of which little has been heard. His article is most important and informing. What he says of the conditions in the Russian Army and its numbers and character throws a new light not only upon what has occurred, but on the future.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY. The Secretary of the British Royal Academy, Mr. Fred A. Eaton, tells the story of the Institution. With illustrations from photographs.

THE MOULDERS. Benjamin Brooks writes of the life and work of the Moulders. Illustrated in colors.

HENRY JAMES is the subject of an appreciative article by Elizabeth L. Cary.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S "War of 1812," the most important historical work of the year, continues with illustrations.

ROBERT GRANT'S serial novel "The Undercurrent," with illustrations by F. C. Yohn.

THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY—Conclusion of Nelson Lloyd's serial story. Illustrated by A. B. Frost.

THREE SHORT STORIES—By Beatrice Hanscom, Jessie Knight Hartt, and R. A. Stevenson. Illustrated by C. Allan Gilbert, J. H. Gardner-Soper, and W. L. Jacobs.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS New York

THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

Albert D. Vandam's Interesting Gossip of Men and Manners in the Time of Napoleon III.*

WHEN about one-half of the book called "Men and Manners of the Third Republic" was in print its author, Albert D. Vandam, died. The publishers state that the rest of the volume was extant "in the shape of papers and contributions to periodicals" and that "these papers have been put together as nearly as possible upon the lines which the author himself seems to have intended." Mr. Vandam's reliability as a writer of serious history has been questioned. The defense made by his friends has usually been that he had made many enemies in his profession, which was that of a journalist. As to his early life Mr. Vandam writes, "The Second Empire was four years old when I came to Paris," and he did not leave France "for any length of time until the empire fell." He informs us that his "relatives who brought him up were personal friends of the Emperor, to whose father and mother they stood in similar relations." Whether Napoleon III. ever did anything for these relatives of Mr. Vandam cannot be ascertained, but he writes, "Napoleon III., like his immortal uncle, was gratitude itself." Throughout the volume the author shows the strongest imperial tendencies. This imperialism stands out in relief with his marked abhorrence of republicanism. He is overinclined to repeat all the tittle-tattle of the concierge and the gabble of the café. Pretty generally, he scores all the Republican leaders of the day, Crémieux perhaps excepted. "I was brought up," he writes, "to look upon Republicanism in general and upon French Republicanism in particular as the most transparent and most ridiculous of all shams and delusions."

Frenchmen who may read the book will not admire an author whose tendency was to always berate them. Neither had he a liking for those representing Spain or Italy, for he wrote: "I have no belief whatever in the disinterestedness of the majority of the political men of the three Latin races of Europe." The opening chapter dwells on that brutal speech of Bismarck's, when he said to Jules Favre at Ferrières, "Your improvised Chiefs of the National Defense are simply so many chevaliers du pavé," pavé to be translated somewhat freely as the gutter. Mr. Vandam writes as a comment:

Unjust though Bismarck's comment was, it practically reflected the views of the Courts of Europe with regard to the men whom we now complacently call "the founders of the Third Republic."

Gambetta the author holds in supreme contempt. To Victor Hugo, he says that the name of Gambetta was entirely unknown, until arriving in Brussels he heard some one shout "Vive la république! Vive Gambetta!" "Who's Gambetta? I do not know Gambetta," said Victor Hugo.

Vandam says he was personally acquainted with Gambetta. He used to meet him at the Café de Madrid. Gambetta was deemed to be "a blatant, self-assertive, slovenly dressed, and decidedly Jewish-looking young man." As to Thiers the author writes that he was "originally as ill-bred as Gambetta." When the representatives of the National Defense were organized they deemed Thiers very much in the way. Vandam intimates that if it could have been done Thiers would have been murdered. It was deemed wiser to bring about his temporary removal, and so he was sent on a mission to the Courts of Europe. Certainly he was to intercede for France. He did not succeed. Governments are not given to sympathetic considerations. How true it is we do not know, but the story goes that during an interview with Lord Granville in London, when his lordship was formulating a careful reply, he found Thiers sound asleep in the chair. The author intimates that the mission was accepted by Thiers because he hoped that it would act as a puff in his favor, and that even then he was looking for the Presidency. Again and again reference is made to Thiers's meanness as far as money matters are concerned. This "preliminary puff," he says, "could be organized without disbursing a brass farthing, no mean consideration to a man like Thiers." It was through his influence that the remains of Napoleon were brought from St. Helena to Paris. It is intimated that the reason for this was to advertise his forthcoming book, "Consulat et Empire."

Vandam makes an exception in regard to Crémieux, whose talents and honesty he admires, though he is a sincere republican:

The Jacobinism that was in Crémieux's blood (his father had been an ardent participator in the Reign of Terror) rarely found vent in his speech, every word of which was stamped with that old-fashioned courtesy and urbanity which reminded one more of the ancient régime than of the dispensation that immediately followed it, and his manners throughout matched his speech. He was perhaps the most eloquent pleader of the French bar of that and the immediately preceding period, and his eloquence owed nothing to either the classical or purely impassioned method; it was the eloquence of the brilliant causeur who is crammed full of interesting facts which he drops carelessly as he proceeds. * * *

That there was any friendship between Crémieux and Gambetta seems hardly possible. As to the proclamation of Gambetta's which meant a fight to the death, Vandam says:

France submitted just as she had submitted twenty-seven years before to the will of another lawyer whose reign is termed there sometimes as in France by the title of "The Reign of Terror." Victor Hugo had it that "poverty is a crucible into which fate flings a man each time society stands in need of a goddess hero or a diabolical criminal." A revolution in a Latin nation seems to be the caldron into which the three witches of ambitious sedition, alias, the goddesses respectively of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, fling a lawyer each time that nation requires a sublime patriot for her salvation. In nine cases out of ten the result is not a sublime patriot, but a taciturn or loquacious and arrant self-seeker. In the one case, from the hissing, seething compound of human passions there emerges a Benito Juarez, in the other a Maximilian Robespierre or a Leon Gambetta.

Comment on this as far as Gambetta is concerned is useless. According to Vandam, Gambetta was a coward, from "the top of his head to the soles of his feet, in spite of his much-vaunted balloon journey." Thiers he also accuses of cowardice. A description is presented of the French Army at the time when Gambetta determined to renew the fight:

The spirit of indiscipline was rife; defeat upon defeat had made the men skeptical with regard to the capacity of their leader; the only one not absolutely discredited was Vinoy, for he, at any rate, had saved some of his troops at Sedan by his timely retreat toward the Belgian frontier at the risk of being impounded, which fate he averted by an unopposed side movement. * * * The improvised troops that fought within the next few months under Chanzy, Faidherbe, Aurelle de Paladine, and Martin des Pallières had no such want of confidence in their leaders.

Vandam thinks that these officers ought to have declined the contest. As to the volunteers, they are ridiculed. The acceptance of Garibaldi's aid is declared to have been a grave mistake. Vandam writes:

I admired as much as any one the famous condottiere; his name, however, was not a fetich to me, as it was, and still is, to many Englishmen; but even the latter will not seriously maintain that the name had the slightest significance in connection with military discipline. Moreover, to Frenchmen, and especially to conservative Frenchmen, who are invariably sincere Catholics besides, it was positively distasteful.

Recalling the Dreyfus persecution, with its Spanish Inquisition resemblances, the author writes:

While Gambetta and Freycinet were browbeating and hectoring Generals, Crémieux was disorganizing the French judiciary, and, odd to relate, restoring the seeds of anti-Semitism, which Napoleon III. had with much trouble prevented from sprouting luxuriantly during nearly the whole of his reign. In fact, anti-Semitism, or, for the matter of that, religious intolerance, is by no means a new thing in the nineteenth century France. Jew-baiting and Jew hatred under a republican régime owed their revival to two Jews—Gambetta was as distinctly a Jew as Crémieux—both professed republicans.

Not to appreciate Balzac is to be wanting in acquaintance with the romantic history of the last century, but why he should be made as an exemplar of modern politics is barely understandable. Jules Simon is called the "Père Goriot" of the Third Republic. All the petty scandals of the time were believed in by the author, and he repeats certain stories concerning Jules Simon's family which bring about an allusion to him as Balzac's "accommodating hero."

The author declares that Guizot was compelled to follow precedents, and that Thiers invariably used spies, so as to be on the watch for the plottings of his political foes. Vandam insists that the spy mania raged with exceeding violence during the period of the Third Republic, and that the Parisian journals were always crying words of caution. In his summary on spies Vandam writes:

France continues to suffer from the spy mania. * * * When a nation has been afflicted with acute spy mania for a number of years she resorts instinctively to the supposed remedy of counter-espionage. Guizot, whose writings even more self-weighed than his mere verbal utterances, has plainly told us that the road between the spy and the agent provocateur is short and easy of descent. How much shorter and easier of descent that road is between the counter-spy and the agent provocateur need not be pointed out after the Esterhazy trial. It is the most lurid of all the side lights of the revanche idea, so lurid, in fact, as to defy extinguishing except at the risk of morally swamping military France.

The literary celebrities of France of the middle of the last century particularly occupy the attention of the author. The Anglo-Saxon does not admit that the maker of verse has the statesman's gifts. Common, hard sense is rarely appreciated in florid verbiage. In France it has been different. Of all of them it is Lamartine who showed a certain ability. Victor Hugo was an impossible man. From Chateaubriand to the poets of lesser degree, when in politics, they have shown themselves to be of the smallest calibre.

M. François Coppée has had, and deservedly, many admirers in the United States, carried away, as they have been, by his fine verse writing. But his entrance into politics and his attitude as a demagogue have not added to his reputation, but diminished it. Vandam wrote concerning Coppée: "He has taken to agitating outside the Chambers, and making foolish speeches in the guise of quasi-patriotic harangues. What is worse, he is writing political pamphlets." So most of us will agree with Vandam when he says: "The poet should not be a legislator; still less should he be a firebrand in the cause of persecution."

*MEN AND MANNERS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC. By Albert D. Vandam. Cloth. Pp. 310. Illustrated. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.

Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.

The title of the new novel by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, which D. Appleton & Co. will publish early in October, is "Kate of Kate Hall." It is the result of literary collaboration between wife and husband, the latter being Mr. Felkin, to whom Miss Fowler was married about a year ago. Miss Fowler's last book was "Place and Power." It may be recalled that she achieved her first success about six years ago in this country with "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," a book of which 50,000 copies were sold. Then came novels of almost equal success, "A Double Thread" and "The Farringtons," and finally "Place and Power." "Kate of Kate Hall" is an English story, and readers can hardly fail to discover in it the constructive skill and dramatic dialogue which have characterized Miss Fowler's earlier efforts.

LAMB'S LETTERS.

A Reprint of the Late Canon Ainger's Edition with Some New Matter.*

THIS new edition of Canon Ainger's collection of Lamb's letters is welcome because of the important additions it contains. The interesting series of letters to Robert Lloyd and his father, and several others published in the earlier edition de luxe, are included here in this reissue in the Eversley Series; and there are besides about twenty new ones addressed to John Rickman of the House of Commons, now printed for the first time. Lovers of Lamb will rejoice at every such addition to their possession of his writings; yet, while a complete collection of his letters, or of any other letter writer's, is unattainable, as Canon Ainger says, they will not quarrel with him for refusing to include three-line invitations to supper or reminders of some outstanding engagement. So long as he has taken care to print any scrap of a note containing a characteristic flash of humor or felicity of expression, or supplying any link in the chain of incidents that made up his own life or Mary Lamb's, they should thank him.

The collection is a precious and most luminous contribution to our understanding of Lamb's nature and the sufferings and joys of his life, of his humor, tenderness, unceasing loyalty, of his wisdom and keenness in literary and other criticism. In a word, they are an essential part of the legacy left by one of the most delightful men and writers who ever lived. Smiles and tears are mingled in them, for he imparts to his correspondents freely the grief and anxiety that the burden of his sister's ailment gave him; but it is all noble and strong, and there is none of the bewailing of the weak man. No one can read the letters to Coleridge, for instance, informing him of the terrible tragedy of his mother's death at the hand of his sister without not only profound admiration, but a still deeper and, as it were, personal affection for the man. The letters to Rickman, which are the new edition's new contribution to the pleasure of Lamb's admirers, begin in September, 1801. They are among the most characteristic of all, for they are written in the vein of intimacy that brought out Lamb's best side as a letter writer. They are, furthermore, chiefly devoted to topics of a cheerful character and are full of delightful fooling of a more or less serious kind. He confides to him some of his own trials and troubles in his short but interesting experience in daily journalism. Thus of writing for The Morning Chronicle he says:

I soon found that it was a different thing

*THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. Newly Arranged, with Additions. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Alfred Ainger. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. xxxvi.-404, xv.-396. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

while pay was concerned, a great deal for the poor Albion. More than three-fourths of what I did was superciliously rejected; whereas in the old Albion the seal of my well-known handwriting was enough to drive any nonsense current. I believe I shall give up this way of writing and earn honest, scramble on as well as I can for a year and make a Book, for why should every creature make books but I?

He became connected with The Post as dramatic critic, however, as he intimates to Rickman:

If you have read The Post you may have seen a dissertation on Cooke's "Richard III.," which is the best thing I have done. It was in last Monday; stray Jokes I will not mark, hoping that you will always take the good ones to be mine and the bad ones to be done by John A. Nokes, &c.

But dramatic criticism, especially for a daily paper, was not to his taste, nor was editorial supervision. To criticism by Rickman, apparently, on his article he responds as follows:

You may suspect as much as you please (suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind) that I did not do that thing about Richard, but I tell you I did, and I also made the Lord Mayor's bed, which you are welcome to rumple as much as you please. I plead guilty to certain "felicities of phrase." * * * But what the devil's all this coil for about delightful artifices and elastic minds? And how should a man at Santry Bay know anything about good English? The fact is that it was but an unfinished affair at first, and by the intelligence of the editor it was made more chaotic still. As it stands it is more than half introduction; half of which was to be note. But it is most probably the last theatrical morceau I shall do, for they want 'em done the same night, and I tried it once and found myself non compos. I can't do a thing against time. If I use "do" and "did" to excess 'tis because I know 'em to be good English, that you can't deny. My editor uniformly rejects all that I do considerable in length. I shall only do paragraphs, with now and then a slight poem, such as "Dick Strype," if you read it, which was but a long epigram. So I beg you not to read it with much expectation, for my poor paragraphs do only get in when there are none of anybody's else. Most of them are rejected; all, almost, that are personal, where my forte lies.

It is indeed difficult to imagine Lamb's "doing" dramatic criticism "the same night," and submitting to the editorial blue pencil—with as bad grace as other edited contributors before and since. Matters got worse. He "gradually got out of favor"; the editor told him twice that he must "take more pains" about his paragraphs, for "he has not been able to draw above one in five from what I have sent him."

Gallatin's "Aubrey Beardsley."

The remaining copies of Mr. Gallatin's "Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings" have been transferred to Mr. Ernest Dressel North, 18 East Twentieth Street, New York City. An addenda, consisting of a record of additional drawings and essays written on the artist's genius, will accompany these copies. Mr. Gallatin writes of Beardsley as a man of letters in the October Critic.

Atoms of Empire.

Early in October the Macmillan Company will publish "Atoms of Empire," a new book by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, creator of Captain Kettle and the author of "Thompson's Progress."

TWO GREAT NOVELS

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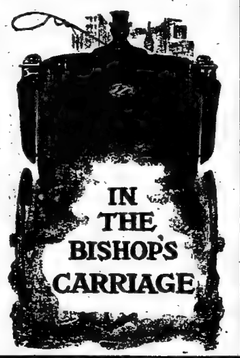

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BOSTON NOTES.

Harris Burland's "Princess Thora"—Bliss Carman's Volume of Essays —Some Juveniles.

CONJECTURES as to the event if a fully equipped modern army should encounter the forces by which Norman William conquered and kept England generally leave the Normans and their castles, their armor and their weapons, a battered heap of indiscriminate ruin, with the firearms and modern explosives almost as good as new, but very different is the prospect offered by Mr. Harris Burland in his "The Princess Thora," to be published this month. He gives the two a fair field, sending the Normans to found a kingdom on an island in the Polar Sea, and dispatching a small heavily armed English fleet thither eight centuries later. Such little difficulties of temperature, light, food, and clothing as might suggest themselves to the most credulous reader are met by the invention of active volcanic forces, warming the surface of the earth and furnishing natural gas for illumination; and as for clothes, an amiable spider provides silk for the rich, and the poor make remarkable garments of the skins of birds and animals. The love story of the book is framed in this piece of extravagance, and it reserves a surprise to the very end. Those who love coincidences will be interested in noting that the late Henry Merriman's last book and "The Princess Thora," unlike as they are, yet present the chief character as facing exactly similar situations, and those who read Mr. T. Harrison Milner's "Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne" will find his suboceanic contest between Elizabethans and moderns fairly surpassed in wildness.

***

Mr. Harris Burland is an English author, whose best-known work is "Dacobra," but who at this moment has two serial stories running in English papers. He is the son of an English officer and was intended for the army, but a severe fit of illness, following immediately upon his first examination for Sandhurst, put an end to that ambition, and it was decided that he should enter the Church and take the living belonging to his family. While at Exeter College, Oxford, he won the Newdegate Prize for verse and edited The Isis. He took his degree in 1895, but instead of taking orders he went on the stage for a year, and within the last two years began to write fiction.

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If his publishers, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., had deliberately planned the contrast between this book and its companion, Anne Warner's "Susan Clegg and Her Friend, Mrs. Lathrop," it could hardly have been sharper. Susan has appeared four times in The Century, and her qualnt and utterly obtuse selfishness and love of gossip are familiar, but to the four magazine papers, carefully revised and rewritten, is now added "The Minister's Vacation," a droll little farce, making the most of the difficulties offered by the vacation of a poor man with thirteen children, nearly every one endowed with the reputation of some wondrously irritating trait.

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Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk's "The Apology of Aylilffe" presents her favorite apposition of types, transparent candor, and subtlety that may turn to dishonesty or may be used only in kindliness as events may will. The heroine has three lovers, but not many chances to make love do they have among them, with four aunts, two large Angoras, and a Skye terrier to keep guard, occasionally relieved by a cockatoo. The story is almost pure comedy, although the heroine has an uncomfortable moment now and then, and it describes gardens to be envied even by the possessors of the Italian paradises pictured by Mrs. Edith Wharton.

***

First of several books to come from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to-morrow is Miss Repplier's "Compromises," all in gray and gold. Nearly all the papers in the volume have been printed in magazines, but their variety of subject is such that they gain by being brought into one volume. "Our Belief in Books," "Marriage in Fiction," "The Tourist," "The Spinster," "The Gayety of Life," and "The Luxury of Conversation" are their titles. The personal element appears only in one paper, "Allegra," and one can hardly regard unique and wretched Allegra as real.

***

"The Flower Princess," Miss Abby Farwell Brown's book, is illustrated by three artists—Miss "P. S. H.," Miss Margaret Ely Webb, and Miss Ethel Brown—for its four little fantasies, although it has only six pictures. The end papers furnish part of the illustration for "The Mermaid's Child" and "The Ten Blowers," two of the stories. The Rev. Washington Gladden's volume of sermons, "Where Does the Sky Begin"; Mr. William Bellamy's "Third Century of Charades," and Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson's "Rider of the Black Horse" also come to-morrow, and with them a rather important schoolbook, "The Riverside Graded Song Book," a collection including settings of many real poems instead of the ordinary array of effective tunes fitted with words of which the best are mediocre and the worst an insult to syntax and prosody.

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The ninth Dapper Book, "Five Little Foxes and Their Friends," will not appear [illegible]

vanced orders. The author has still other stories planned.

***

Mr. Bliss Carman's "The Friendship of Art" should have appeared in August, but has been delayed, and will not come until October. It is to have a photogravure portrait of the author, to be bound in the same style as "The Kinship of Nature," and it is whimsically dedicated to "Moonshine," a Summer home at which he has found solace and refreshment. In accounting for this bit of whimsicality he inquires why it may not be believed that every abode is pervaded by its distinct and individual tutelary presence, as the Greeks believed was the case with every shrine, and, truly, the picture which he makes of Moonshine as a home with an atmosphere and distinction all its own; the music and song and merrymaking which he describes as having filled it may well have given it a soul. The volume contains twenty-five little essays, a few of which have appeared in The Literary World. Two of them, one on "Personal Rhythm," the other "On Tradition," are sure to provoke lively discussion, but the chief trait of all is the avoidance of the common phrase, making one always confidently expectant of the happy little shock on which one could safely rely in Arthur Sullivan's musical phrases and sentences.

***

So energetic are the critics in lamenting that nobody writes a second "Robinson Crusoe" or even a second "Alice in Wonderland," that the appearance of authors capable of making goodness attractive passes almost unnoticed, and yet more than one of the heroes and heroines presented to girls and boys for approval has delightful adventures so entirely dependent upon an act of virtue that the dullest child sees the connection. For instance, in Mr. Alvah Milton Kerr's "Two Young Inventors" the hero saves the life of a poor old dog, and within a few days finds his crabbed old uncle transformed into a bucolic ministering angel, and himself set free from farm tasks, to enter upon a career of big fish catching, the capture of a diamond thief and a bank-robber, and the ownership of a sailing wagon and a flying boat. Mr. Stratemeyer, however, is conservative, and gives a home and a mother to "Larry the Wanderer," but not until he has indulged him with many hair-breadth escapes from perils created by his own foolishness, and the extraordinary simplicity of a grown-up comrade. Mr. Stratemeyer's third book this season, "On the Trail of Pontiac," touches only the beginning of the conspiracy, leaving the chief events for next year's book, "The Fort in the Wilderness." The characters are the Morris boys and Barringford the woodsman, and White Buffalo, once called the king of the trail, all personages of "In the Fall of Montreal." This is to say that the bcok is really a link in a chain, and so is Miss Amanda M. Douglas's "Helen Grant's Friends." The first volume, it will be remembered, was published at about the same time as "Becky," Mrs. Wiggin's book, and resembled it in general scheme, but this book shows the young heroine at an uncertain moment when she hesitates between going to school for her own pleasure and permitting her newly found father to take her to Europe to educate her as his assistant. The author sympathizes with the heroine's willfulness, and places her in the too-clever-to-be-understood attitude in which girls delight. These books are on Messrs. Lee & Shepard's list.

***

One of the valuable works in preparation by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. is Mr. T. B. Edgington's "The Monroe Doctrine," a comprehensive history. It begins with a sketch of Mme. de Krudner and an exposition of the manner in which her influence on the Czar led to the formation of the Holy Alliance. British politics and the attitude of Great Britain toward the Alliance and Canning's influence are set forth, and also the vexed condition of the South American republics and the political problems offered by this hemisphere. A series of quotations from statesmen and State documents shows the drift of American opinion, and a final chapter on the new State of Panama exhibits its latest manifestation. The author, a member of the Memphis bar, has studied the subject for some years, and has endeavored to treat it exhaustively. STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Sept. 22, 1904.

Seton's New Story.

Another story of intimate animal life from the pen of Ernest Thompson Seton and illustrated by him is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for publication about the first of next month. It is entitled "Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac." In it the author is said to return to his earlier method pursued in "Wild Animals I Have Known." He has made eight full page wash drawings and nearly 100 characteristic marginal sketches for the book, which contains the longest animal story that the author has ever written. It will appear in small quarto form, profusely decorated, and printed in two colors.

An Engineer's Autobiography.

Tom Keenan, who has been driving engines on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for nearly half a century, has written his autobiography, which, with the title, "Tom Keenan, Locomotive Engineer," is being issued by the Revells. Mr. Keenan has also assisted in building up the Young Men's Christian Association among railroad men. His book, passed through the editorship of Newell Dunn, has many little variations from the ordinary [illegible]

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NOVELS READY NEXT WEEK

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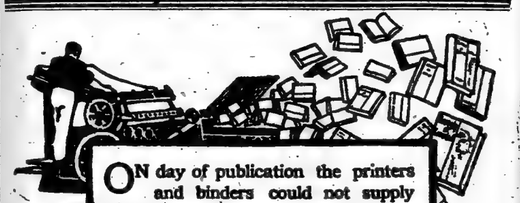

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EDINBURGH.

A Book About the Beautiful Scotch City by Oliphant Smeaton.*

EDINBURGH is probably the most picturesque city in the world. As a term of endearment it has been called "Auld Reekie," but despite the smoke of its many chimneys you may see through the haze the most glorious landscape. Climb up to "King Arthur's chair" and you will ever remember "the vivid emerald of the embossing woods amid which the city seems to nestle, contrasting with the green of the grassy hills encircling it." Mr. Oliphant Smeaton thus describes Edinburgh as seen from an eminence:

In the mass of stone and lime lying at our feet the predominating features seem to be the chimney-stalks and steeples. For those, however, who, after reaping the harvest of a quiet eye in the scene further afield, reduce the radius of vision from "far" to "near," a little effort will be required to pick out such outstanding objects as the Castle, perched on its rock like an eagle on its eyrie; the crown-shaped campanile of St. Giles; the dome of the University, surmounted by its bronze figure of "Youth," holding aloft the torch of knowledge; the Calton Hill crowned with Nelson's monument, (unfinished,) intended to represent the Parthenon of Athens, and immediately below it the Royal High School, with its hexastyle Doric portico, resembling the Attican Temple of Theseus; the Royal Infirmary; the new Observatory on Beckford Hill, &c. The prospect is one almost marvellous in the world.

Closely associated with Edinburgh is the history of Scotland. As far as the record shows, some time in A. D. 629 Edwin of Deira gained the throne of Northumbria. His main object was to overawe the Britons. He occupied a stone fortress and reconstructed it, and the village attached to it he named Edwinsburgh. Hence the more modern Edinburgh. By the Gaelic population it was called Dun-Edin. Sometimes the modern poets have called it, "Edina." Authentic history begins during the reign of Malcom II., (1005-1034.) When Malcom III. was King his wife was the beautiful and pious Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling and niece of Edward the Confessor. Margaret, who has been canonized by the Roman Church, has had her memory preserved in connection with the castle by her having built a chapel. The history of the castle is replete with captures and recaptures. Edward III. held the castle, when by a clever ruse Douglas seized it. The author calls Edinburgh the distinctive city of the Stuarts. It was adopted by them as the capital of the kingdom, where the seat of justice was located, and where the King himself had his residence. In 1383 the Earl of Carrick gave the burgesses permission to build houses within the castle walls. It was toward the end of the reign of James I. that architecture showed some progress in Edinburgh. He built and endowed a monastery, Grayfriars, on the south side of the Grassmarket. Fires seem to have been prevalent then, for in the statute books there are to be read certain instructions concerning the providing of ledders, "that they be keeped in a reddie place." In addition to the "leidders," orders were issued to have "sayes" (saws) and "clieks of iron to drawn downe timber and roofs that are fired."

In their battles with the English the superiority of the English archers was marked. James I. ordered that the greensward at the foot of Castle Rock be used for archery practice. The enactment in Parliament read, "Na man playe at the fute-bas (football) under paine of fifety schillings, But that all men busk them to be archers-foa they be twelfe zeir of alge."

To James II. is due the erection of Holyrood Palace. When James III. was King, Edinburgh consisted of one long street, "extending from the Castle to the Netherbow Port, and thence through the ecclesiastical burgh of the Canongate to Holyrood Abbey and Palace."

James having had the fact brought under his notice that there were no fixed places set apart for holding the different markets, and that the lack of such often gave rise to strife among the citizens, accordingly ordained by letters patent that the markets for the sale of the various commodities should be held in the following places of the burgh, viz., the "hay, straw, and horse meat markets" in the Cowgate from Foresters' Wynd down to Peebles' Wynd; the "fish market" from Friar Wynd to the Nether Bow, the salt market "in Niddry's Wynd," the "hatmakers and skinners" opposite to them, on the south side of the street; the "shoe market" from Foresters' Wynd westward.

The business of a fairly large town in the first decade of the fifteenth century may be learned with tolerable accuracy from these statutes. There were markets for the sale of meat, poultry, cattle, meal and corn, and cloth and lawn. Butter, cheese, and wool had to be weighed in certain specified places. The cutlers and smiths were located about St. Mary's Wynd, and the saddlers at the Grayfriars. It was the habit in those days for the clerks to be always shouting their wares and vaunting the quality of their goods, and so a marketplace of old was a noisy place. Labor unions are of an old period, and they went under the name of guilds. A well-known one was the Society of Hammerers, made up of blacksmiths, "lorimers," (fashioners of bits and spurs,) saddlers, cutlers, or armormakers.

"There is nothing new under the sun," and if there were no beef trusts in Scotland at the time, there were "Fleschouris," or butchers, who passed laws expelling "laddies and boys." With the coming of James IV. there were many changes in Edinburgh. In 1535 the town had become a busy one, and the style of the houses was improved. The craftsmen were held in high repute. An Edinburgh armorer was thought to have been the most skilful in all Europe. The High Street was paved for the first time, as formerly it had been a quagmire. In August, 1561, Mary Queen of Scots made her state entry into Edinburgh.

She was met by a grand procession, headed by fifty of the goodliest youths of the city disguised as blackamoors, with crape vizors over their faces and wearing gilded fetters as a token that they were her slaves forever. Sixteen of the most honorable citizens, clad in crimson satin doublets and long velvet robes, bore a canopy of fine purple velvet lined with red taffetas, under which the Queen rode. Passing through the Grassmarket, they ascended the West Bow, and thence by Castle Hill into the fortress. Here she was entertained by the Scotch nobility in the old banqueting hall at a splendid collation, in which French confections played no small part. * * * The city fountain "played" wine in place of its natural fluid, and the citizens crowded to drink the health of their beautiful Queen from glass goblets, which they immediately broke that the vessel might not be profaned by any meaner toast.

Unfortunate Queen! We know that news traveled slowly in those days, so it was more than a month before her son heard of his mother's beheadal. The story goes that James VI. "exhibited" very great displeasure and grief, so that he went to bed that night without supper." During the reign of the two Charleses and the interegnum of Cromwell there was not much change in Edinburgh. A month before Oliver Cromwell died the Council of Edinburgh spoke of him as "his Highness Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, under whom we have enjoyed great peace and felicity." The next month he was styled "that notorious tyrant and traitor, Oliver," and his effigy was burned on Castle Hill.

It is curious to learn that the first efforts to make the Isthmus of Panama a direct connection between the East and the West was due to Scotland, and more particularly to Edinburgh. Mr. Smeaton writes:

The Scottish merchants had always desired to share the East India trade, but were debarred by the jealousy of the English merchants. Presently the proposal was mooted that Scotland should strike out a field of foreign trade for herself, Africa and the West Indies being selected as the sphere of operations. Upward of £200,000 was subscribed as the capital of the new company, scarcely a householder in Edinburgh or in Scotland failing to take shares. The expedition to colonize and found a settlement at the Bay of Darien, on the Isthmus of Panama, was fitted out and dispatched from Leith in July, 1698, amid general rejoicings. A stately Darien House and large office and storehouse for the company's merchandise was erected, and all imagined they were going to become rich beyond the dreams of avarice. The expedition, under the command of William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, in whose brain the scheme had originated, was mismanaged from the first.

The reasons for the failure were not alone due to inherent difficulties, but the King of England seems to have played into the hands of the King of Spain, and even a permit was given his Spanish Majesty to harass the Darien expedition. In the end the settlement of Darien had to be abandoned, and the vessels of the company, while lying in the Thames, were seized as pirates. All Scotland resented this act, and mob violence was threatening in Edinburgh, but the days of the city as an independent capital were near their close. In 1707 came the final session of the Scots Parliament, and Union followed.

Some of the peculiarities of old Edinburgh are dwelt on in the book. When the city became fairly populous houses were built outside of the old limits and on high ground. There were towering tenements, resembling our modern skyscrapers, of fourteen, and even fifteen, stories. Water became difficult to obtain or to get rid of. "All refuse and household slops had either to be carried down the stairs or thrown out of the windows. After 9 o'clock there was danger at every step in walking the streets of Edinburgh." The warning cry was "Gardyloo," a corruption of the French "Gare a l'eau," to be translated "watch out for the water." In his "Humphrey Clinker" Smollett refers to this. There was then overcrowding in certain parts of the city houses. "The families of the Scotch metropolis were thus literally packed together like herrings in a barrel, one above the other." Slender household accommodation brought about the frequenting of taverns by the male members of a family.

Following the literary advance of Edinburgh, the author begins:

Walter Scott was born in a house at the head of College Wynd, one of the offshoots from the Cowgate, and in the same year the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica was issued. In 1773 Dr. Samuel Johnson paid his visit to Edinburgh, and in 1779 a series of anti-Popish riots occurred which were for a time somewhat alarming. In 1785 the construction of the South Bridge to span the ravine of the Cowgate and to carry the great southern road toward Newington was begun, and completed in five years; in 1786 Robert Burns, Scotland's greatest poet, came to Edinburgh, and at the house in the Sciennes inhabited by Prof. Adam Ferguson, (of the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh,) met Walter Scott, then a boy of sixteen. In the following year Burns again visited Edinburgh and brought out through Creech, the great Edinburgh publisher of the period, whose premises were in the Luckenbooths, the second edition of his poems. Creech's shop in the Luckenbooths was then the resort of all the literati of the city. * * * The establishment of The Edinburgh Review in 1802 by Scott's friend Jeffrey and the band of coadjutors that gathered around him, afforded Scott an opening for testing his powers in writing for the periodical press. In 1803 his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border" whetted the public appetite for that type of verse in which he was to achieve success so unprecedented. The inimitable series of the Waverley Novels began with "Waverley" in 1814 and ended with "Castle Dangerous" in 1831. Though several of these were written in his noble Border home at Abbotsford, the greater part of them were penned in his "own romantic town," either in his residence, 39 Castle Street, or in sundry hired apartments in various parts of the city—St. David Street, Walker Street, and Shandwick Place. Scott was a true son of "Dunedin," and to the last she inspired his genius.

*EDINBURGH, AND ITS STORY. By Oliphant Smeaton. Illustrated by Herbert Hamilton and J. A. Symington. Decorated cover. Pp. 396. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

Henry Harland, author of "My Friend Prospero," has just finished a new novel upon which he has been working for some months past. It deals with American life, the material for which was gathered during the author's recent sojourn in Connecticut. The story is said to be based on a historical episode in Mr. Harland's own family.

Winfield S. Lukins has made five drawings for the two stories by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell which are published this week in a volume bearing the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company. The book is called "New Samaria." This is the title of the first story, which is a study of modern manners and life; the second is a love idyl, which, in the opinion of the author, includes some of the best work he has yet done.

Everett T. Tomlinson's new story "The Rider of the Black Horse," tells of the adventures of a Revolutionary courier. Last Decoration Day at Cape May City, N. J., there was unveiled a monument to John Grace, one of Washington's couriers, whose deeds inspired the present book. Dr. Tomlinson was invited to be present and to speak on this occasion, but was unable to do so.

Editions of "Old Gorgon Graham," the new "Letters from a Self-made Merchant to his Son," by George Horace Lorimer, have been issued not only in Great Britain, but also in Japan, Canada, Australia, Germany, France, India, and South Africa.

Kate Douglas Wiggin gave an Author's Reading at the Church at Buxton Lower Corner, Maine, last Thursday, when she read from her own books, including "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Mrs. Wiggin's latest book, "The Affair at the Inn," published last week, has already gone into its fourth edition.

Edgar Stanton Maclay has furnished the American Tract Society with "Life and Adventures of Jack Philip, Rear Admiral U. S. N." An introduction for the book has been written by Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan. This is the work which first appeared last year as a memorial volume, and its new publishers have taken it over in order to give a broader publicity to this life of a "Christian sailor and gentleman."

The main topics in ex-President Cleveland's forthcoming book, which The Century Company is to publish this Fall, are the Venezuela boundary question, the Chicago riots, the bond issue, and the independence of the Executive. In other words, it will form an exposition and defense of the principal National and international events which punctuated the President's second term—all written from the point of view of the Executive.

The second edition of "Jessica Letters," which is announced this week by the Putnams, will bear upon the title page the names of the hitherto anonymous authors, Paul Elmer More and Mrs. Lundy Howard Harris. Mr. More was formerly literary editor of The Independent, and has just published a volume of papers called "Shelburne Essays." Mrs. Harris is one of the best known literary women of the South and her articles have appeared in several of the best Northern magazines. She formed the interesting acquaintance with Mr. Harris which resulted in the "Letters" while contributing articles to The Independent.

Rudyard Kipling's new book, "Traffics and Discoveries," will be published Oct. 4 with the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. This is the first volume of collected stories to appear from his pen since the publication of "The Day's Work." There will be one long story, hitherto unpublished in America, in the volume, "The Army of a Dream," which is said to embody a remarkable study of what the British army may become under its present administration. There will also be the curious symbolic story "They" which appeared last month in an American magazine, together with "Wireless," "Mrs. Bathurst," "Their Lawful Occasions," "The Bonds of Discipline," "The Captive," "The Sahib's War," and "Below the Mill Dam."

Mary Caroline Crawford, author of "The Romance of Old New England Rooftrees," has been preparing a new book which L. C. Page & Co. of Boston will publish. It will have many full-page illustrations taken from photographs of various colleges, types of college girls, and representative college scenes. As may be gathered from the nature of the pictures, the volume will be called "The College Girl of America." Miss Crawford is peculiarly fitted to write the book; she is a graduate of Radcliffe, and, in college and out, has mingled much with college society, Faculties, and clubs, and has been identified with university movements which have had their origin with female students and graduates.

Booker T. Washington in Russian.

An important experiment is to be made by a professor connected with Prince Khilkoff's Russian Ministry of Public Works and Railways. It is to translate Booker T. Washington's book "Up From Slavery" into Russian for the benefit of the Russian people, country nobles as well as ex-serfs. The former have been often compared with Southern gentlemen who were made poor by the emancipation proclamation, and the present state of the Russian mujik is considered by sociologists to be very little different from that of the American negro.

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History and Biography.

A SHORT HISTORY OF OREGON. Early Discoveries; the Lewis and Clark Exploration; Settlement—Government—Indian Wars—Progress. Compiled by Sidnaa V. Johnson. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

FIFTY YEARS OF AN ACTOR'S LIFE. By John Coleman. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: James Pott & Co. $6 net.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MOROCCO. An Incident of the Policy of the British Foreign Office with Regard to the Anglo-French Agreement. By M. Aflalo. Preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION. By John H. Morrison. 8vo. New York: W. F. Sametz & Co. $4.

THE COURTSHIPS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. A History of the Various Negotiations for Her Marriage. By Martin Hume. Revised edition, with new chapters. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Religion.

THE COLLECTS for the Several Sundays and Holy Days Throughout the Year and also in the Occasional Offices Prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. 24mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

HOW SHALL WE ESCAPE? And Other Messages. By the Rev. French E. Oliver. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company.

JESUS OF NAZARETH. The Anointed of God, or the Inner History of a Consecrated Life. By P. Cook. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK. For the Use of Classes in Secondary Division of the Sunday School. By Ernest De Witt Burton. Constructive Bible Studies, Secondary Series. 12mo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.

Essays and General Literature.

A GUIDE TO THE BEST HISTORICAL NOVELS AND TALES. By Jonathan Nield. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

OUR FRIEND THE DOG. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Illustrations by Paul J. Meylan. Post 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

A LATER PEPYS. The Correspondence of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, 1758-1825, with Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Montagu, and others in 2 vols. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Alice C. C. Gaussen. Octavo. New York: John Lane.

COMPROMISES. By Agnes Repplier. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

Poetry and New Editions.

A PIONEER DOCTOR. A Story of the Seventies: "ONE'S SELF I SING, AND OTHER POEMS. 2 vols. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. 12mo. New York: The Gorham Press. Boxed, $1.50 per vol.

LIFE OF JESUS. By Ernest Renan. 12mo. New York: Howard Wilfrid Bell, The Unit Book Company, 259 Fifth Avenue.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF WILLIAM HAZLITT. Edited by A. R. Waller. Introduction by W. E. Henley. Fugitive Writings. Vol. 8. Complete in 12 vols. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

POEMS OV THE PEEPUL. By a Syndicate of the Amalgamated Direct Forgers' Union. 12mo. Chicago: T. S. Denison. $1.

Fiction.

THE MASTERY. By Mark Lee Luther. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ORRAIN. A Romance. By S. Levett-Yeats. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE CONFESSIONS OF MARGUERITE. By Opie Read. (First published anonymously.) 12mo. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

BEFORE THE CRISIS. By Frederick Blount Mott. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

THE PAGAN'S PROGRESS. By Gouverneur Morris. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

THE REVELATION OF HERSELF. By Mary Farley Sanborn. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. By George Barr McCutcheon. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE SORCERESS. A Romantic Novel Based upon Sardou's Famous Play, "The Sorceress." (La Sorciere.) By George Morehead. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. (Paper.)

EVELYN. A Story of the West and the Far East. By Mrs. Lionel Oppenheim. (John Emerie.) 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

LADY CENTURY. By Mrs. A. S. Kinstal. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company.

MANASSAS. A Novel of the War. By Upton Sinclair. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE LOST PEARL. By Fu-el-in. 8vo. Illustrated. New York and Cincinnati: The Lauriston Press.

THE APOLOGY OF ATLIFFE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

FARMINGTON. By Clarence S. Darrow. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

BLAZED TRAIL STORIES AND STORIES OF THE WILD LIFE. By Steward Edward White. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF FULFILLMENT. By George Madden Martin. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

WAR AND PEACE. A Novel by Leo Tolstoy. A new and complete translation by Constance Garnett. In 2 vols. 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $3 net.

DESCHUTES, THE. By William Farquhar Payson. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

THE LITTLE GREY HOUSE. By Marion Ames Taggart. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Educational.

FAVORITE GREEK MYTHS. By Lilian Stoughton Hyde. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

THE ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY. By Albert L. Candy. 8vo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A FIRST READER. By Florence Bass. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Juvenile.

THE STORY OF THE FIVE REBELLIOUS DOLLS. By H. Nesbit. Illustrated by E. Stuart Hardy. Obl. octavo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20 net.

THE WAR CHIEFS. A Story of the Spanish Conquerors in Santo Domingo. By Frederick A. Ober. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

THE HERMIT OF THE CULEBRA MOUNTAINS; or, the Adventures of Two Schoolboys in the Far West. By Everett McNeil. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A TRIP WITH MOTHER GOOSE. By Avis Frith-Cranby. 8vo. Chicago: W. H. Conner Company. 25 cents.

MINNOWS AND TRITONS. By B. A. Clarke. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE FLOWER PRINCESS. By Alice Farnell Bryce. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Tomlinson. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.

GRANNY'S WONDERFUL CHAIR. By Frances Browne. With an introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett, entitled "The Story of the Lost Fairy Book." Illustrated. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Miscellaneous.

ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE. By Craven Laycock and Robert Leighton Scales. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HOW WE ARE CLOTHED. A Geographical Reader. By James Franklin Chamberlain. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents net.

THE EXPANSION OF THE COMMON LAW. By Sir Frederick Pollock, D. C. L. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

CHILDREN'S GARDENS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME. A Manual of Co-operative Gardening. By Louise Klein Miller. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Containing the Proceedings of the American Association. Number XLII. September, 1904. Boston papers of 1904. 8vo. Published by the American Social Science Association, Boston, Mass.

ELEMENTS OF MECHANICAL DRAWING. The Use of Instruments, Theory of Projection, &c. By Gardner C. Anthony. Revised and enlarged edition. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

DOMESTIC MANNERS OF THE AMERICANS. By Frances M. Trollope. 12mo. New York: Howard W. Bell. The Unit Publishing Company.

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WHERE DOES THE SKY BEGIN? By Washington Gladden. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

A THIRD CENTURY OF CHARADES. By William Bellamy. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 35 cents net.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND TACKLE. By A. W. Money, Horace Kephart, W. E. Carlin, A. L. A. Himmelwright, and John Harrington Keene. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

THE MIND OF WHITTIER. A Study of Whittier's Fundamental Religious Ideas. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. With Applications to Practical Problems. By Frank A. Fetter. 8vo. New York: The Century Company.

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In the first quarter of the last century there was a King of the island whose name was Radima. The English missionaries made a translation of the New Testament, and parts of it were read for the special delectation of the King. His Majesty seemed to take no interest in the readings until the Crucifixion was reached. Then he asked, "Crucifixion, what is that?"

It was explained to him. "Ah!" he said, "that's a capital mode of punishment. I will have all my criminals crucified for the future. Call the head carpenter." He was called and ordered to prepare a number of crosses.

The story goes on to say that many were made to suffer on the cross. Radima, from his peculiarities, has been called "Peter the Great of Madagascar." Once two English envoys dined with this kindly potentate. When the guests were at table and a servant handed the soup, he was awkward enough to stumble with the tureen, and so the soup was spilled. When the Englishmen left the royal presence they saw in the yard the headless body of the servant who had spilled the soup. Infanticide seems to be common even to-day. If an infant is born on an unlucky day it is killed, and often tortured to death.

After Radima, who died in 1837, came Queen Ranavalona, "who made her position secure by murdering all the lawful heirs to the throne." Later, when the leading representatives of the English mission had an interview with her, she asked what they intended doing. Their reply was that they hoped to educate her people. The Queen's next query was "whether they could not teach her people something more useful than Greek or Latin, and tell them how soap was made." The missionaries accordingly manufactured some soap for the Queen, which pleased her so much that she made certain concessions to them. Under the Rev. Mr. Miller's administration several churches and schools were established. When the French arrived in 1895 there were not less than 1,300 preaching stations, 1,000 native pastors, some 6,000 local preachers, and 80,000 church members.

Norman Duncan.

Norman Duncan, author of that popular series of stories dealing with life among Labrador fishermen and published in book form with the title "The Way of the Sea," is a Canadian, although he does not like being called an "American" a misnomer. He was born in Ontario, near Brantford, of North Ireland parentage and, added to a predilection for the sea, of which he is passionately fond, is perhaps to

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904. 16 PAGES

KIPLING AND PYECROFT.

We have been wondering what those impatient readers of THE BOOK REVIEW who were provoked to expressions of wrath by the symbolism of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's poetical and mystical story called "They" are going to say and do when they read the same writer's equally cryptic but surely not beautiful or poetical narrative in the current number of The Metropolitan Magazine. "A Tour of Inspection" resembles "They" in certain noteworthy particulars; it differs from it, as the night from the day, as the jimson weed from the violet, in others equally important. We are bold enough to assume that, in its coarse and harsh way, "A Tour of Inspection" is as symbolical as "They" certainly is in a gentle and gracious manner.

Both stories belong to the later development of Mr. Kipling, and the one now immediately under consideration to what we may call his Pyecroft mood, when his mind, and the very soul of him, as it seems, are concerned wholly with matters grossly material. We very much prefer Mr. Kipling in his recent mood of mysticism. Doubtless there is nothing he does in either of these moods comparable for freshness and charm with the tales of India, its temples, its mysteries, its passions and treacheries and humors, which he told in the long ago. But that makes no difference.

In every one of his moods Mr. Kipling is still one of the formidable figures in contemporary literature. Even when he sang so strenuously and unmelodiously to cheer his fellow-Britons in the dark hours of the Boer war he was still the Kipling of "The Seven Seas," though the echo of those poems sounded faintly in the violent war songs. Even when he writes of Pyecroft he is still the Kipling of "Soldiers Three" and "Plain Tales from the Hills," and the narrator of the joyless monkey tricks of this machine clown, this Mascarille of the submarine and dynamite gun era, still reminds us, in odd passages and in clever turns of phrase, of the creator of Mulvaney and Ortheris and the chronicler of the bloodless victory at Lung-Tung-Pen. The announcement of a forthcoming new book of short stories by Kipling is one of the most gratifying announcements of the opening season, in spite of the certainty that Pyecroft must figure as the protagonist in more than one of the stories.

Pyecroft, as we understand him, is something in the electrical engineering line, and of marine associations. He is supposed to be full of inventiveness and humor. He is concerned, in this latest incarnation, with a fast running motor car, a barge laden with dynamite, a barge laden with potters' clay, a silent, unclassified, but drunken bargeman; another, of Welsh birth, still drunker, vociferous, and belligerent; a policeman, a gang of demoralized workmen, and a few unrelated nobodies. There is nothing of the slightest interest in any of the happenings; nothing to make one laugh, or cry; nothing to thrill, nothing to charm the senses. But the motor car flings "half a mile of road behind her with a silky purr"; it (or she) "sucks up" miles of territory "like an Italian eating macaroni"; the hot sun bakes the shingle on the channel shore; big guns "hiccough" in the hazy distance, black smoke pours out of tall chimneys, there are noise, discomfort, and profanity, and Mr. Kipling is happy in painting the bustle and confusion of this very hour.

That is all. Doubtless it is at once an impressionistic study of an actual scene and a symbolical picture of the present source of British greatness. Timid folk will prefer "They" and account its much decided unintelligibility as crystal clear, more lucid by poor and great surrealist and some distracted symbolism of "A Tour of Inspection."

We must not expect Mr. Kipling, or any writer, always to write in the same vein and always to meet the mood of every reader. When the spell of Pyecroft is upon him, though, his influence upon other writers is exerted at its worst. Inevitably Mr. Kipling's verbal tricks are imitated, often unconsciously. We have one plump but audacious American writer, very much in evidence just now, who feels the Kipling influence strongly, and makes his readers suffer. In this very number of The Metropolitan Magazine he uses "observe" as a noun, ("the observe of our Virginia Republican,") and he speaks of Patrick Henry's "silken rhetoric," which seems to us an unhappy phrase. Kipling, too, is fond of adjectives from "silk." We do not like his "silky purr" of an automobile. The automobiles we have known have not purred in a silky manner, if, indeed, they have purred at all.

"DIFFERENT TO."

The ears and the hearts of many Americans have been tortured by the Boeotian phrase "different to" on the lips of our otherwise agreeable visitors, but have submitted as to something belonging to the race and cherished accordingly. Now comes The Saturday Review of London, still an authority in the matter of good English usage, exposing "The Trespasses of To," not only in this but in other instances, some of which seem almost incredible.

The Review declares that "no one doubts that 'different from' is right and 'different to' wrong, nor pretends that it could be otherwise; and yet 'to' has all but ousted 'from'; and good speakers look on either unconcerned or helpless: or even as aiders and abettors of the trespass. Mr. Arthur Balfour is one of the guilty." We had noted that fact with grief and surprise, but had attributed it to Mr. Balfour's eccentric fondness for shocking minds of his own class in small things as a means of getting them used to his independence in larger ones. The argument of The Review for "different from" is conclusive. That is the only form that really expresses the intended meaning. If it were not so you could say "One star differs to another star in glory," which is unthinkable.

It appears that there are worse offenses to which Englishmen in England are prone. "Averse to" is a phrase a well-ordered mind would be averse from, and "allen to" is allen from the nicest usage; but what condemnation is too severe for "distinct to" and "remote to." Less frequent, though not less outrageous, are "inconsistent to" and "sympathize to." If these be at all characteristic instances of the treatment of our common tongue by our English brothers its safety lies on this side of the Atlantic.

Short-Lived Books.

London Globe.

There is no more painful sign of modern "hustle" than the everdecreasing lease of life allotted to novels nowadays. An interesting interview with a publisher in a monthly magazine which devotes itself to the fortunes of books, shows what an expert thinks of the matter. "Few people," he says, "realize how short the life of an average book is. Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of every four are as dead as mutton in three months." No wonder, with these facts staring them in the face, that modern writers are apt to scamp their work, and to take to the manufacture of short stories for the magazines, as both easier and more profitable than the planning and writing of long novels. Yet there is a small section of the public which prefers to read books after the first demand for them has ceased. Hazlitt, it may be remembered, mentions in one of his essays that he preferred his books when they had become, as it were, mellowed. There is something soothing and restful about reading a book which has been forgotten by the multitude. About the newly published novel, with its bright cover and crisp pages, there is an air of unreality. It is somehow more like an enlarged magazine than a novel. It is only when the cover begins to grow duller that the interior begins to grow more interesting.

Benson's New Novel.

"An Ark in Backwater" is said to be the title of the forthcoming new novel by E. F. Benson. The success of "The Challoners" has opened a new stage in the literary career of the author of "Dodo." The new story, it is said, will deal with the quiet life of a cathedral town. The title seems to hint at Norwich and the Norfolk Broads, but perhaps the ark and the backwater are both purely figurative.

Introductions and Prefaces.

E. Clarence Stedman has written an introduction for the forthcoming posthumous volume of poems by Guy Wetmore Carryl, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in active preparation. At Mr. Stedman's suggestion the title has been changed from "The Tuition of Time" to "The Garden of Years." A memorial quatrain has been contributed by Carolyn Wells, which will be used in place of the dedication lines written by the author. It reads as follows:

Yes, the gods loved him. In his one brief hour
They gave him all fair gifts within their power.
Yet, oh, the pity of it! Would that they
Had paused ere they bestowed their final dower.

In the preface of the new book by Joseph Bucklin Bishop, "Our Political Drama," Stanwood's "History of the Presidency" is spoken of as "an inexhaustible mine of exact information upon all subjects connected with conventions, campaigns, and elections." There is a rumor that it will be made the unofficial handbook of the Democratic Party.

In the preface to his romance, "The Pagan's Progress," which is appearing from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co., Gouverneur Morris contrasts the beliefs and deaths of the primitive and modern man and says: "Read, then, how Sunrise, the pagan, was born in the dark, and having suffered at the hands of death, came to see the light gleaming beyond, and the life."

At the threshold of his little volume of essays on "Journalism and Literature," H. W. Boynton says: "There is no more reason for spending two hours in reading the newspaper than in having one's boots blacked. Some people never make their way into the great establishment of letters further than the vestibule, where they spend their lives contentedly playing marbles with hallboys." It is to be hoped for his own sake that his strictures do not apply to the literary columns of the said newspapers.

Prof. William Knight says in his volume, "Retrospects," imported by the Scribners: "Neither finished portraiture nor detailed biography is aimed at, only a few 'praeterita' regarding some notable English men and women of the last century—which would otherwise have been unrecorded—are brought together and set down in a sort of miscellany."

Book Auction Season.

The book auction season will begin in this city Sept. 27, when the Anderson Auction Company will begin a two days' sale. The library of the actor Thomas W. Keene will be sold in these rooms Oct. 3. This is largely a collection of works on the drama and history of the English and American stage. Part III. of the collection of Augustus Toedteberg, comprising colored drawings and prints, engraved portraits and views, &c., will be sold Oct. 6 and 7, the fourth part following Oct. 14. Oct. 10 and 11 another miscellaneous collection will be offered.

Part IV. of the Toedteberg collection, containing nearly 800 autographic items, will be the season's first important sale. Among the authors represented in the collection are Keats, Poe, Irving, De Quincey, Carlyle, Emerson, Longfellow, Scott, Whittier, Campbell, Cooper, and Field. The drama is represented by the names of Edmund Kean, Macready, Edwin Booth, Mrs. Abington, Sheridan, Cooper, Forrest, and Mme. Malibran. One of the gems is the correspondence between David Garrick and the "fighting parson," later known as Sir Henry Bate Dudley, which led to the first appearance of Mrs. Siddons on the London stage. History is represented by Alexander Hamilton, "Light Horse" Harry Lee, Benedict Arnold, Nathaniel Greene, Lincoln, Gen. Knox, Franklin, Henry Laurens, Lafayette, Queen Victoria, and Napoleon I. and his Court and Marshals. The most attractive item in the sale is a letter written by John Keats to Fanny Brawne, four pages, quarto.

Book sales in Boston begin Sept. 28, when C. F. Libbie & Co. will sell a portion of the library of the late Roland Worthington. Later Messrs. Libbie & Co. will sell the libraries of Henry H. Darrah, (American first editions,) Dr. Charles W. Swan (scientific books,) and Joseph Barker Stearns, (first editions, Kelmscott books, and Americana.) In addition, this house has in preparation the autograph collection of the late Prof. Vincenzo Botta and Anne Charlotte Lynch Botta, his wife. The Botta collection includes the original horoscope of John Hancock, cast by Roger Rintoul in London in 1760.

London Publishing Neighborhoods.

One by one the London book publishing firms are deserting the neighborhood of Paternoster Row and St. Paul's Churchyard. The Longmans, (Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.,) the oldest house in London, contemporary with the famous Jacob Tonson, still remain there. So do the Blackwoods, the Hutchinsons, and Fisher Unwin. Heinemann, Dent, Long, the Putnams, the Scribners, Sidney Appleton, Gay & Bird, and many others are in Bedford Street and other thoroughfares of the Covent Garden neighborhood. The western side of Leicester Square, Waterloo Place, Vigo Street, and Albemarle Street are other publishing neighborhoods. The most westerly house is Mr. Murray's, which shares the honors of age with Longmans, and not far from it is the modern house of Harpers.

BARBERS.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, the industrious author of "Bygone England," has gathered together a multitude of interesting facts and many diverting anecdotes in a new book of "Studies in Minute History," called "At the Sign of the Barber's Pole," which is published at Cottingham, in Yorkshire, England, by J. R. Tutin, and sold for two shillings and ninepence. To begin with, Mr. Andrews gives a list of books that have helped him in compiling his own. These are all curious works, of which the ordinary reader has little or no knowledge. They include "Annals of the Barber Surgeons of London," by Sidney Young, (London, 1890;) "An Apology for the Beard," by Artium Magister, (London, 1562;) "Barbers' Company," by G. Lambert, F. S. A., (London, 1881;) "Barber-Surgeons and Chandlers," by D. Embleton, M. D., (Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1891;) "Barber's Shop," by R. W. Proctor, edited by W. E. A. Axon, (Manchester, 1883;) "Philosophy of Beards" by T. S. Cowing, (Ipswich;) "Some Account of the Beard and the Moustachio," by John Adey Repton, F. S. A., (London, 1839,) and "Why Shave?" by H. M., (London.) Besides these books Mr. Andrews has searched for facts and anecdotes in Notes and Queries and other periodicals, in cyclopaedias, books on costume, and old plays.

***

Mr. Andrews points out that the barber's pole and the three brass balls of the pawnbroking shops are all that are left of the signs of the olden time. It is difficult to trace the origin of the barber's pole and the meaning of its symbolism. It seems to date from the day of surgeon-barbers, but its meaning is not clear. The theory that it represents a bandage does not seem reasonable. Mr. Andrews regrets that the "old-fashioned barber has passed away." He says:

In years agone he was a notable tradesman, and was a many-sided man of business, for he shaved, cut hair, made wigs, bled, dressed wounds, and performed other offices. When the daily papers were not in the hands of the people he retailed the current news, and usually managed to scent the latest scandal, which he was not slow to make known—in confidence, and in an undertone, of course. He was an intelligent fellow, with wit as keen as his razor; urbane, and having the best of tempers. It has been truthfully said of this old-time tradesman that one might travel from pole to pole and never encounter an ill-natured or stupid barber.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth the barber-surgeon was a man of considerable importance. Nobles would frequently lodge over his shop, which was a gathering place of gallants. In those days beards were starched, and the long moustachios laboriously curled. The courtier wore a peaked beard; the soldier's was shaped like a spade. Hair was elaborately trimmed and frizzes and long love looks were worn.

If a poor man entered the shop he was polled for a twopence, and was soon trimmed around like a cheese and dismissed with scarce a "God speed you."

***

There was music in the fashionable barber shops of those days, and later, as there is nowadays at popular tables d'hôte. The cithern and guitar and the cymbals were always in evidence. Pepys speaks of "barbers' music" made with a "cittern" and "two candlesticks with money in them for symballs." There were women barbers in London as long ago as the reign of Charles II. Many antique barber shop yarns have come down through the ages and been adapted to various environments. Here is the original of a good one, which has been told many times and in many ways:

The Duke of C—— upon one occasion entered a small barber's shop in Barnard Castle, and upon inquiring for the master was answered by an apprentice of fourteen that he was not at home. "Can you shave, then?" asked the Duke. "Yes, Sir, I always do," was the reply. "But can you shave without cutting?" "Yes, Sir, I'll try," answered the youth. "Very well," said the Duke, while seating himself, and loading his pistol; "but look here—if you let any blood, as true as I sit here I'll blow your brains out! Now consider well before you begin." After a moment's reflection the boy began to make ready, and said: "I'm not afraid of cutting you, Sir," and in a short time had completed the feat without a scratch, to the complete satisfaction of the Duke. In gentle tones his Grace asked: "Were you not afraid of having your brains blown out, when you might have cut me so easily?"

"No, Sir, not at all: because I thought that as soon as I should happen to let any blood, before you could have time to fire I would cut your throat."

***

Before he reaches the weighty topic of hair powder Mr. Andrews has much to say, and quotes much that has been said by others of the famous beards of history and literature. He says the ancient Jews and Romans used hair powder. But the use of it in Europe in the eighteenth century o'erflowed the measure and helped to cause a scarcity of flour, which led to bread riots. There is much of interest in the chapter on "The Age of Wigs" and the humors of the epoch in which the mustache made its reappearance, early in the nineteenth century, are not slighted.

An Expression of Opinion.

London Express.

Mr. Swinburne is the greatest poet—in Putney.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1904.]

LONDON, Sept. 23.—John Murray announces a collection, in two volumes, of the essays of the late Marquis of Salisbury.

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J. M. Dent & Co. are preparing a new series of illustrated Shakespeare stories for children, simple versions of dramas like "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," &c., in which the literary work will be done by Miss Spencer Hoffman, and the pictures by Walter Crane, Anning Bell, and others.

***

The Blackwoods will publish soon a collection of stories illustrative of Scottish wit made by the Rev. John Gillespie, a noted Scottish raconteur.

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Another portion of the monumental Oxford English Dictionary is about ready. It records the words in the letter M down to Mandragon.

***

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish this Autumn a book on gardening by Rider Haggard. The third volume of Andrew Lang's "History of Scotland" will be published next week.

***

A biography of Charles Godfrey Leland is being prepared by his kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, who is also to write the authorized biography of Whistler.

***

A "History of British Poetry," in one volume, written by the Rev. St. John Corbett, will be published next week by Messrs. Gay & Bird. It is a record and study of English, Welsh, and Scotch poets from the earliest times to the beginning of this century.

***

John Lane will publish next week a new novel by the Earl of Iddesleigh, entitled "Charms." This son of the great Stafford Northcote, who prefers the Athenaeum to the Carlton Club or the Reform, has written several other novels, including "Belinda Fitzwarren" and "The Luck of Lassendale."

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The Blackies announce a new work on Japan by Dr. Henry Dyer, entitled "Dai Nippon: The Britain of the East."

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Smith, Elder & Co. will publish soon Horace G. Hutchinson's "Work, Letters, and Recollections of Sir Walter Scott."

***

The centenary edition of Disraeli's novels, which Lucien Wolf is editing and Messrs. Moring & Co. will publish in London, is nearly ready. "Vivian Grey" is in press, and the series will be completed in 1905. In the introduction to "Vivian Grey" the youth of Disraeli is fully treated and the sources of the novel minutely traced out. This edition will be published in New York, I understand, by a resident publisher.

***

Fisher Unwin will publish on Monday "The Third Experiment," a story of Irish life, by Miss Rosannah Langbridge.

W.

Pitman's Speller.

"Pitman's Commercial Speller" is so small that it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. It contains more than 8,000 words. As the list is made up for the commercial man, stenographer, or high school pupil, unusual or scientific words are not included. A useful feature is the appendix that contains abbreviations, the more common foreign phrases with English equivalents, a table of foreign money, and brief directions for punctuation and the use of capital letters. (New York: Isaac Pitman & Son. 35 cents.)

Maurice Low's New Book.

The volume on America in George Newnes's popular "Our Neighbor" series has been written by A. Maurice Low, the chief American correspondent of The London Morning Post and the writer of the monthly political article in The London National Review. It will be published in London late in the Autumn, and an American edition will also be issued.

Some Importations.

"The Interloper," which has just been brought out in this country, is one of the best selling books in England, where the author, Mrs. Violet Jacobs, is regarded as a very promising figure in contemporaneous fiction. She is the wife of Major Arthur Jacobs, who has had a distinguished military career, and who is now in Egypt. "The Interloper," according to the London critics, has distinction of style and story.

Under the title "Retrospects," Charles Scribner's Sons import a book of rare literary interest from the pen of William Knight, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews. The volume treats of Carlyle, Tennyson, Frederick Denison Maurice, Robert Browning, James Martineau, Arthur Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Gladstone, William Dwight Whitney, Smetham, Whitwell Elwin, Anna Swanwick, and J. Henry Shorthouse.

Books Out This Week.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing this week: "The Apology of Aylifte," a New York society novel by Ellen Olney Kirk; a new volume of entertaining essays by Agnes Repplier entitled "Compromises"; "Where Does the Sky Begin?" by Washington Gladden; "The Rider of the Black Horse," a Revolutionary story for boys by Everett T. Tomlinson; "The Flower Princess," containing four stories for children by Abbie Farwell Brown; "The Third Century of Charades" by William Bellamy, and "The Riverside Graded Song Book for Elementary Schools," edited by William M. Lawrence.

The Macmillan Company has out this week: "Manassas," by Upton Sinclair; "Red Cap Tales," by S. R. Crockett; "Sportsman Joe," by Edwyn Sandys, and "From Epicurus to Christ," by William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is issuing a new novel by Rosa N. Carey entitled "At the Moorings," also "A History of the World," in which Charles Morris has condensed the principal facts of history, together with such interpretations as serve to bring them within the comprehension of younger readers. The same company is also issuing an edition of "Loves and Lovers of the Past," by Paul Gaulot, together with a new volume, "Shakespeare's Town and Time," by H. Snowden Ward and Catharine Weed Ward, authors of "The Dickens Land" and "Carlyle Country," which were published by the Lippincotts last year.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are issuing "Debonnaire," a novel of American Colonial days from the pen of William Farquhar Payson, author of "John Vytal." The scene is laid in Quebec and New Amsterdam. The hero is Louis de Cadillac, known as Louis le Debonnaire—a man of blithe spirit, and in reality a relative of Louis of France. He makes a wager with his messmates that he could win the hand of the fair Irène de Cadillac, belle of New Amsterdam and betrothed to Mynheer Van Bruch, Governor of the then Dutch city. By his cleverness and his sword he wins the wager and the maid. The book is said to resemble Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire."

McClure-Phillips also present this week Mrs. Garnett's translation of Tolstoy's novel "War and Peace." This book, which has been long delayed through the illness of the translator, is the third in the series which already contains "Anna Karenina" and "Ivan Ilyitch." The aim of both translator and publisher is to put into the hands of readers of the English language a translation of the great Russian master's works which shall present in an adequate manner not only the words, but the spirit, of the originals. These three novels, belonging to Tolstoy's earlier period, are his strongest and freshest, and are especially the ones which every English-speaking reader should know in order fully to comprehend the later religio-reform work of the author.

G. P. Putnam's Sons present this week a third and revised edition of "A Guide to Historical Novels." "Boys of the Light Brigade: a Story of Spain and the Peninsular war," by Herbert Strang, with a preface by Lieut. Col. Willoughby Verner and illustrations by William Rainey, R. I.; "The Secret History of To-day, Being Revelations of a Diplomatic Spy," by Allen Upward; "Paul de Musset's "Mr. Wind and Madam Rain," presented in an English translation, by Emily Makepiece, with twenty-five quaint pictures by Charles Bennett; the first volume of Chancellor and Hewes's "History of the United States"; a new volume in Hancock's Japanese athletic series, entitled "Jiu Jitsu Combat Tricks," profusely illustrated with photographic reproductions; "The Dictionary of the Targumim," in two volumes, and, in Our Asiatic Neighbor series, "Indian Life in Town and Country," by Herbert Compton.

Forthcoming Magazine Features.

Country Life in America for October is the large Annual House-Building Number, presented as a complete manual with about 200 pictures which are intended to be practical and suggestive as well as beautiful. A feature entitled "Representative Country Homes" illustrates many types for the homemaker of moderate means, what the designers charge, and rules for estimating what a house will cost.

Joel Chandler Harris has finished a new series of Uncle Remus stories and verses upon which he had been working. They will appear in one of the monthly magazines shortly and ultimately will be brought out in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co.

Among the topics taken up by Prof. John Bates Clark in his article in the October Century on "The Real Dangers of the Trusts" are the danger line as to prices, "potential competition," the great danger of political corruption, alliance between the trust and the boss, the danger of "trust smashing," honest wealth and honest labor against monopolies, with some suggestions as to the remedies for the regulation of the trusts. Henry McCarter has provided the illustrations for Henry van Dyke's poem, "God of the Open Air," which will be printed in the same number. Gilbert H. Grosvenor will describe the discovery of Dr. George T. Moore, by which wornout land is "inoculated" and thereby made to yield fabulous crops.

Some New Editions.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. [illegible]

Andy Adams, and a third edition of "The Neighbor," by Prof. N. S. Shaler.

Winston Churchill's new novel has just gone into its second edition, the Macmillan Company reports. The first edition consisted of 125,000 copies. Margaret Horton Potter's novel of India in the thirteenth century, "The Flame Gatherers," has also gone into a second large edition; Maurice Hewlett's novel of Mary Stuart, "The Queen's Quair," is in its third; "The Woman Errant," by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," is in its fourth, and Florence Morse Kingsley's tale of "The Singular Miss Smith" has just gone into its sixth.

Merriman's posthumous novel, "The Last Hope," issued in America by Charles Scribner's Sons, is about to pass into a large third edition.

A second large edition has just been ordered for that anonymous book of correspondence just issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with the title "Jessica Letters." The Putnams also announce new editions for Joseph Conrad's "Typhoon," James's "Catering for Two," Guy Thorne's "When It Was Dark," and Badsworth's "A Defense of Bridge."

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing a seventh edition of "Letters from a Chinese Official," a sixth edition of Stewart Edward White's "The Silent Places," and a third edition of Joel Chandler Harris's "A Little Union Scout."

Some Theological Books.

Prof Benjamin E. Bacon of Yale University is to publish, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., next month a new book entitled "The Story of St. Paul." Prof. Bacon left New Haven this week to attend the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, where he is to deliver an address. He will also speak at Illinois College's anniversary observances.

An extra volume of "The Dictionary of the Bible," published by the Scribners under the editorship of Dr. James Hastings, is announced for immediate publication. Since the publication of the original four volumes discoveries have been made which have an important bearing on the interpretation of both the Old and the New Testament. It is enough to name three subjects—Agrapha, Apocryphal Gospels, and Code of Hammurabi—to show the necessity of bringing the work down to date.

Thomas Whittaker is about to bring out "Day by Day Duty," a volume of short practical sermons by the Rev. H. J. Wilmot Buxton, whose homilies are widely known to lay readers, both here and abroad.

An index volume to the twenty-eight octavo volumes comprised in the New Testament section of "The Biblical Illustrator" is being presented by the Revells. The many thousand owners of this series will find its value greatly increased by the addition of this key to the whole. Some idea of the extent of the work may be gauged from the fact of its containing upward of 77,000 entries, cross indexed as far as possible to facilitate its usefulness, and making a volume in itself of over 500 pages uniform with the series.

The Bible in Modern Light.

Under this title, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Conley has put into book form a course of lectures which he delivered in 1903 before the Bible department of the Woman's Club of Omaha, Neb. The lectures are given in the form in which they were originally presented. No attempt has been made at an exhaustive treatment of the subjects considered. The author has, however, endeavored to set forth "clearly, concisely, and comprehensively" such matters as "The Right Attitude of Mind Toward the Bible," "The Essential Character of the Bible," "The Composition of the Bible," "Manuscripts and Translations," "The Bible and Modern Science," "Ethics and the Bible," "The Bible and Woman," "The Educative Value of the Bible." The Bible and the Schools," "The Bible and Christ," "Modern Progress and the Bible," "The Influence of the Bible Upon Art," "Light from Ancient Monuments and Documents." In the course of his lecture on Bible study and education Dr. Conley says:

> Note the relation of Bible study to the cultivation of the memory. The Bible has been memorized as no other book has ever been. The importance attaching to its statements has led to the treasuring of them in the exact form in which they are given. Its promises, precepts, and warnings have been committed to memory because of their constant value. Its interesting stories and remarkable history appeal to childhood and have been stamped indelibly upon the memory of countless generations. As a mere educative expedient, the work of memorizing the Scriptures has been of very great value and its decline should be regarded as a real loss to the world of mental development.

The Bible also, he continues, appeals to the imagination. "No one can study the Bible without living over again the scenes of those olden days and feeling the presence of the heroes of faith." It also appeals to the logical faculty of the mind, as well as to the possibilities before man; while the social side of education also receives attention. (12mo. Cloth. Uncut. Pp. 238. Philadelphia: The Griffith & Rowland Press.)

A Report Denied.

Sidney Lee denies a widely published report that he is writing, or intends to write, a biography of George Eliot.

The SEEKER

By HARRY LEON WILSON
Author of "The Spenders."

"It is frank and courageous with none of the hypocrisy that curses most English fiction. There is delightful humor in the earlier chapters and every line is vigorously written—full of those touches of things common that bring conviction."

The Bookman, Ill., $1.50.

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FROM READERS.

Some Thoughts on the Poor Rewards of the Much-Pursued Trade of Authorship.

New York Times Book Review:

Do the majority of authors receive their just reward for their labors? This is one of those questions that might be asked and answered in a dozen different ways, and still no satisfactory conclusion arrived at. However, an opinion may be volunteered, and perhaps no one will suffer thereby.

There are authors and authors, like books of various sizes, and this must be kept in mind. Then, again, there are subjects and subjects of which they write, and this, too, likewise must be remembered. Again, there are publishers and publishers, and still more publishers, and of course this must not be left out of consideration. So you see, when an ambitious person has received sufficient inspiration, and begins to express on paper what she or he had in her or his mind, there is always hovering over such a one uncertainty as to success. When the sheets have been reread for the sixteenth time, every "t" has been crossed and every "i" dotted, the author sends the package off by mail to the publisher, and waits for developments. Sometimes it is not necessary to wait long, for the author receives a sweet letter, but at the same time a business refusal. After she or he goes through this process of mental agony many times, the manuscript is accepted, or, what is worse still, rejected.

But does one of twenty authors really, truly, figure on riches to be derived from royalties? Could any sane person whose fame is unknown to the literary world entertain such thoughts? Is any one bold enough, optimistic enough, to look into the cold future, and as the press is printing the sheets of the new work, say, "Well, I am good for ten thousand"? Hardly possible for even the brightest to think such to be the case. The odds against a writer are too many. No author can be sure of his or her circle of readers, for in a single night many might drop out of the ranks. When the book is at last sent broadcast, (I mean editorially speaking, i. e., to editors and critics,) the reception may not be very warm, and then will follow some more agony.

At the present time writers of successful novels are making big sums, but how many "good sellers" are on the market? How few even get beyond the twenty-five thousand mark? How large a number never even reach a sale of five thousand copies? And, worse than this, how great a number never sell beyond one thousand? If this be true in fiction lines, it must be more so among heavier works. There are many standard volumes which have passable sales, but it generally takes a considerable time before a book is considered "standard," and from that date on the royalties will come in, slowly, to be sure, but nevertheless steadily. Biographical tomes of illustrious personages do of course render their authors some competence, but in only a few instances would it be what in business is called "good pay."

Writers should not dream of hidden wealth in the pen, and unless they use a fountain pen, should they keep their eyes on the gold which serves as their material of expression. If by chance wealthy they become, their happiness should be complete; but their aim and ambition should be to do good service, and in return receive fair remuneration for their efforts.

ARTHUR THOMAS DYSON.

Bronx Borough, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1904.

Mandan Territory.

New York Times Book Review:

Since my inquiry of Aug. 6 relating to Mandan Territory, I have found a map drawn and engraved by Stiles, Sherman & Smith, and entered in the Clerk's office of the District of Connecticut by Daniel Burgess in 1839. This map, prepared to be used with Roswell C. Smith's geography, is of "The United States and Texas," Mexico, and "Guatimala." Mandan District is practically the same as the one of 1835 which Mr. S. A. Briggs (Aug. 13) described, being made up of parts of North and South Dakota, Wyoming as far south as the forty-second parallel, and Montana to the Rocky Mountains. The southern course of the Missouri is its eastern boundary. Thus practically the whole "district" is west of the country over which the Mandan tribe of Indians claimed right, as they seldom or never went beyond the mouth of the Yellowstone River, as I understand it.

What authority did any mapmaker have for dividing his map to suit himself when it was not really so? Those who have so kindly answered my query are united in saying there never was such a district or territory recognized by the Government.

There are many interesting (and inaccurate) statements to be found, particularly on the part of the map marked Mandan. The Black Hills (really, of course, in what is now South Dakota) are placed in close juxtaposition to the Rocky Mountains in Southwestern Mandan. Tiny letters near by proclaim "Valley through which a loaded wagon may pass." The Rocky Mountains are labeled as 4,500 miles long and two and a quarter miles high. The rivers of (now) Montana are really accurately traced and the great falls of the Missouri are located. Presumably Lewis and Clark's maps aided in this. A minute representation of a steamer at the mouth of the Yellowstone River signifies that navigation extended to that point. Mexico came to the Oregon line, thus touching Mandan and the Black Hills in the angle of the divisions. Salt Lake and Cape Mendocino are only about 100 miles apart, according to the scale of miles, and both are in Mexico; while the whole country west of the Mississippi is as foreshortened as a railroad map of the present day which aims to show the air-line-ness of its particular railroad to the Pacific Coast over its competitors. SOPHIA HARRIMAN HOWE.

Newport, Me., Sept. 17, 1904.

Mark Twain and Balzac.

New York Times Book Review:

Is there anything new under the sun? We have all heard the witty saying of Mark Twain, "When was anything written before me? Then why should I do anything for posterity?" and thought, no doubt, that it was perfectly fresh and original. I do not believe that it was (or is) an intentional plagiarism. Yet in reading one of Balzac's minor works, "La Vieille Fille," dated October, 1836, I find the following almost identical version of the same story. He speaks of an English country gentleman who, hearing continually in the House of Commons of "posterity," got up and said: "Gentlemen, I am always hearing about posterity here, and I should like very much to know what that country has ever done for England?"

Each are the curious coincidences one meets in a miscellaneous course of reading.

E. P.

University of Virginia, Sept. 14, 1904.

"England Vanquished."

New York Times Book Review:

The "World War" by August Niemann may be a new book, but it is, apparently, a German adaptation of a French idea. About 1896 I was the guest of the Athenaeum Club in London. I found one day on the library table a volume entitled "Plus d'Angleterre." It pointed out that England held possessions all over the world in opposition to some power whose natural rights were constantly asserting themselves by way of protest or manifest irritation. On the other hand, from Siberia to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean there was little demand for an altered political map, except the notable instance, the unassimilated Provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. The writer, accordingly, proposed that France should agree with Germany to compensate her with as much of the British colonies, especially in Africa, as the German Emperor might consider an equivalent. Spain, of course, was to receive Gibraltar. The legal right of the Maltese to invite England to withdraw is unquestionable; and this would have been supported by the allied fleet.

I read the book with a feeling akin to terror. There was no "thread of a love story." It was Armageddon, with "the peace that reigned at Warsaw" or the tranquillity of Northern Africa in the sixth century as the certain outcome. The "Pax Britannica," now being sealed in Tibet, and the soothing syrup administered by Lord Milner to the convalescent South Africans, may not be altogether admirable, but "No More England" was an alternative which fairly staggered the imagination.

The diagnosis of moribund nations is not pleasant reading. The Mediterranean was infested with pirates too recently not to suggest that, if closed to peaceful commerce, it might remain so for a thousand years; as when the grain ship of St. Paul found no other successors than the slave-manned galleys of Christian and Mohammedan powers in the long ages, diversified by the Crusades and the sieges of Constantinople.

The most beautiful Anglican service in the world is without doubt the vesper in St. George's Chapel at Windsor—especially touching when the requiem for a dead knight is played the Sunday after his death. It happened one afternoon that, reflecting on this book, as I watched the low shadows of the sunset over the Eton Meadows, I found that I was standing by a silent bell from an Abyssinian church which ornaments the Windsor Terrace as a trophy of Napier's campaign. They called him Baron Magdala. No doubt "Migdol" is a word with no more local significance than "La Tour," whether d'Auvergne or any other place. But the Magdalen has given it special associations. Is it probable that if these hands were once raised against England there would be found a Saviour to say: "Thy sins be forgiven thee; go in peace"?

The battle of Dorking had a legitimate object, especially from an officer of the army. It related to defensive operations. But I remember here, in Newport, calling the attention of Sir Edward Thornton to the undoubted right of the Government of the United States to request the British Government to limit the fortifications at Bermuda to reasonable protection and the needs of peaceful commerce. If this "German Dream" is in the form of a story it may not be taken seriously. In any event, however, the author of the article "England Vanquished" should hunt up that "yellow peril" of less than twenty years ago. It made no stir at the time, but ideas, like Hannibal, sometimes seem to require an oath taken in infancy to secure fulfillment after full manhood is reached. It is not simply a question of territorial possessions of the empire. There are also subsidies to be repudiated. "Was für Plunder!" was an exclamation elicited by the spectacle of the loot of other nations rather than by the cupidity for houses and lands, mines and harbors, the national, self-developed wealth of England.

It was not a house in Surrey that Blücher coveted or a hop garden in Kent. The stolid British peasant who stands in his blue coat in front of the National Gallery has no thought for the foreign origin of his most valued treasures. But what does the British Museum hold of native production? Surely a Government has as much right to prevent the circulation of an incitement to a "World War" as if the proposed arson, murder, and robbery were on a smaller scale. Herr Niemann is only Fagin, written large. COPE WHITEHOUSE.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 20, 1904.

Dr. Johnson on Small Books.

New York Times Book Review:

In your issue of Aug. 20 you questioned the authenticity of the motto, "Books that you can hold in your hand and carry to the fire are the most useful, after all," ascribed to Dr. Johnson, and stated that search of Mr. Birbeck Hill's exhaustive index to Boswell did not enable you to verify the quotation. These words are not to be found in Boswell. They occur in Sir John Hawkin's "Life of Johnson," though not exactly in the form quoted by you, nor yet in the more abbreviated form used on the cover of Harper's Handy Series, which is as follows:

"Books you may hold readily in your hand are the most useful, after all.—Dr. Johnson."

As some of your readers may be interested in this matter, you may care to give the quotation at length.

Dr. Johnson used to say that no man read long together with a folio on his table. "Books," said he, "that you may have at hand for occasional reference, should be portable. Folios are tumbled about and spoiled. Large books are therefore bad companions. A man would not choose to have a house too large for his family. Now, sir, a library is furnished for use, and I would have it filled with books that are used. Therefore, sir, let me have books in small volumes, that I may have them about me. Books that you may hold readily in your hand are the most useful, after all. Who would have a wife of the size of Mrs. Boswell? Mrs. Boswell would be a great friend to have in the house. Her gifts from the beginning of the Pyramids of Watts, &c., at which, and by, a man can sit calm and unmoved, to an 8-pounder, when he HOWLS have been frightened at books of a larger size and of a more genteel appearance."

Boswell's answer caused the John eunuch to swallow him. His silence, therefore, must be taken as acquiescence that Mr. John was correct. E. C. VIRTAL.

Fort Atkinson, Mass., Sept. 19, 1904.

Books for Winter Evenings.

New York Times Book Review:

Shortly the long Winter evenings will be here, and the students and others will be wondering how many spare hours they will have. A good book as a companion is one of the most profitable and delightful ways of spending such time, and as the food we eat largely determines our health, so in like manner the books we read affect our lives. If we could trace the lives of all the great men and women who have been the leaders of their fellowmen we should find, as a rule, that they read only the best of books.

I think biography, hymnology, astronomy, and natural history are among the most useful and interesting. I feel that I cannot conclude without mentioning the books that I believe would be of lifelong benefit, first and foremost of which is the Holy Bible. That is the Book that has been, and is to-day, the guiding star of all peoples. Also Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" will never lose its value and interest as a beacon of light to millions. One would feel tempted to give a list of what would seem to be the most desirable and useful books to read, but the choice of them must in a great measure be left to the individual reader, the main point being to select such books as shall be the best that are to be had. ARTHUR MEACHEN.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 20, 1904.

"Past" and "Executive."

New York Times Book Review:

Is there any word more often misused than the little word "past"? The use of it in the sense of "last," as the "past week," is almost universal, and yet I know of no dictionary that sanctions it. Every week is a "past week"; the week that has just gone by is the "last week."

I quite frequently read in the newspapers of "executive sessions" being held by Common Councils, golf clubs, and even committees. Because the executive sessions of Senates—those at which business relating to the Executive is considered—are secret, some people have concluded that "executive" means "secret." The blunder is so manifest that I am surprised that some of the carefully edited newspapers of New York City often commit it.

This misuse of 'executive" has become so common that probably the lexicographers of the next generation will have to give "secret" as one of the meanings of the word. It is thus that the present perfidious of many words arose. Originally they were correct but ignorance usage finally won them recognition.

GARETH L. GALE.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 20, 1904.

"Bring" and "Carry."

New York Times Book Review:

While the discussion goes on about "lead" and "carry," I make bold to point out a misuse of the latter word in another direction. Our Latin professor of old would send a boy from the class with the day's report and the command: "Bring this out to the Principal." The professor is not only a first-class scholar, but a philologist of no mean repute; therefore his use of "bring" was of deliberate choice. I have heard the word used in the same sense by educated Americans, and would like to hear their defense of the (mis)usage. I think that the idea contained in such words as "carry," "fetch," "bring," and "take" is one of conveying, as in the French word "porter." If I am right, then "to bring" means to convey toward the speaker, and so does "to fetch," while "to take" and "to carry" are the proper expressions for conveying away from the speaker.

HUBERT HARRISON.

New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

Mistakes of Dickens.

New York Times Book Review:

Is it not about time for the supercritical readers of Dickens to cease their grumbling at the slips (?) made by the great novelist in having Squeers command the pupils of Dotheboys Hall to pull weeds in the Winter? I can assure those readers that I have pulled weeds from the ground through the frozen snow—over in New Jersey. This I did to convince my Swedish gardener that he had been neglectful of his duties during the previous Summer.

I have seen weeds cropping out of the snow crust in Virginia. When I lived there I had a negro to work my garden on shares and I found my share to consist mainly of weeds, some of which had grown to such sturdiness that they waved in the wind about Christmas time.

Examine some ill-kept gardens this Winter and you will see weeds.

Dickens saw the humor of setting the pupils of Dotheboys Hall to pull weeds out of the frozen ground long after their seeds had been shed to propagate their kind.

PART IRISH.

New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

A Quotation from Thomas Jordan.

New York Times Book Review:

If "A. S. R." who questions as to the authorship of the "refrain, "We'll be damnably moldy a hundred years hence," which appears in my novel, "Sir Henry Morgan, Buccaneer," will look on page 200 of the book he will find that I have not claimed the authorship of the refrain, but have given the author's name. I have not the slightest idea who wrote it, but I found it in a book of Jordan's poems, published in London in 1664, and I have always supposed that Jordan was the author. CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

"He entertains us from beginning to end," said the *Tribune* of Loomis's "Cheerful Americans," which book is now in its seventh printing.

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1904

Morgan, Buccaneer," will look on Page 48 of that book he will see that I stated the poetry quoted was written "by a famous poet of London town." This poet was Master Thomas Jordan, (1612(?)—85.) The poem is called "The Careless Gallant." Four verses of the poem may be found in "English Lyrics," selected and arranged by William Ernest Henly, published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1897. In the lack of this book there is a brief note concerning the author. I took the liberty of slightly altering the refrain which Master Teach was so fond of repeating, to suit the exigencies of the situation. I have no doubt that "A. S. R," has heard the refrain from some old salt in years gone by. The persistency of these old songs is amazing. Others of Jordan's somewhat ribald verses are still sung on occasion.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1904.

Few Good Books for Children.

New York Times Book Review:

It is a curious fact that while "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Swiss Family Robinson" always hold their own, other books, far better than the average output of the press, have vanished. Miss Martinau's "Peasant and the Prince" is no longer to be found, and two books which especially attracted me in my childhood seem to have perished—"Settlers at Home," a story of the settlement of the Flemings in the "Fen country" in England, and the "Young Islanders," intensely interesting, but almost too weird and tragic. I have forgotten the names of the authors and publishers. Can any of your readers tell me who they were? W. T. J.

Buffalo Creek, Col., Sept. 20, 1904.

Poe and a Chinese Poet.

Mr. W. C. Barnes of 182 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, New York City, has printed a circular which he mails to inquirers who read his communication to THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW concerning the likeness of Poe's "Raven" to a Chinese poem by Kia Yi, B. C. 200. Mr. Barnes has had requests from many persons for copies of the translated Chinese poem, to whom he has mailed his circular. He writes: "I don't know whether to sue you for damages or congratulate you upon the extensive interest taken in your department. I think we will compromise upon the latter." In his circular he says:

Replying to a number of queries, it is perhaps wrong to directly charge Poe with plagiarism. He probably read a translation of this poem in his early years and the rhythm and "metrical swing" so impressed him that he unconsciously copied it in after life, as a bit of harmony might greet the ear and be retained for years, and repeated with the firm belief in its originality. It is more difficult to reconcile the correspondence between Poe's "The Cask of Amontillado" and Balzac's "Le Grande Breteche."

The attention of lovers of Poe is directed to the following, without which no collection of Poe is complete. It is issued by the Burrows Brothers Company, 137 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio: "A Defense of Edgar Allan Poe. Life, Character, and Dying Declarations of the Poet. By John J. Moran, M. D. Royal 8vo, wrappers, pp. 87. 75 cents. (Postage 7 cents.) The official account of his death by his attending physician. Engraved portrait by Sartain, as frontispiece, and three woodcuts, one being a view of the hospital in which he died."

Here are two stanzas from the translation of the Chinese poem:

'Twas in the month of chill November,
As I can very well remember,
In dismal, gloomy crumbling halls,
Betwixt moss-covered, reeking walls,
An exiled poet lay—

On his bed of straw reclining,
Half despairing, half repining;
When, athwart the window sill,
Flew a bird of omen ill,
And seemed inclined to stay.

Index to Poetry.

With the briefest of introductions and the clearest of explanations, Edith Granger, A. B., has edited an "Index to Poetry and Recitations," a thousand-page quarto that includes over 30,000 titles from 369 books. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg, $5.) Teachers, reference librarians, booksellers, elocutionists, and hosts of others will find this book useful. The practical knowledge and library training shown throughout are worthy of praise; the mechanical arrangement, with its system of cross-references, is well done.

There are a title index, an author index, and a first-line index. The title index is the basis to which the references in the other two apply. All three are kept as nearly as possible a-title-a-line, each book indexed being referred to by a two or three letter symbol, when necessary, with the volume number attached. The "key to symbols," which precedes the text, is a list of the books from which the index was compiled, standard and popular collections of poetry and recitation books, including orations, tableaus, &c. These are arranged alphabetically by their titles, each giving the symbol, the author, editor, or compiler, the publisher, and the price—in short, a bibliography according to rule.

There is also a long list of the abbreviations used. The symbols are printed in such a way that the librarian can insert the call numbers of the books in the bibliography. The titles are so arranged that under the main title entry one will also find different, abridged, or selected titles referring to the same poem. By means of the cross-indexes a piece can be found, if included at all, under any title known to the searcher or by means of its first line or author.

An appendix that is designed to save time in schools and libraries classifies many titles under the heads: Special days, charades, dialogues, drills, &c.; noted personages and temperance selections. The book is strongly bound in half leather, with cloth sides, opens wide at every page, and is printed with generous margins on good paper. It has also a marginal thumb index.

W. H. Hudson's Books.

It is possible that W. H. Hudson's early book, "The Purple Lane," may be reprinted here now that his "Green Mansions" is achieving success both in England and in America. Like the later book, the first deals with South America, to which its entire edition was shipped, so that subsequent demands for it remain unfilled, even in England. The American edition of "Green Mansions" bears the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN AUSTRALIA.

THE NORTHERN TRIBES OF CENTRAL AUSTRALIA. By Baldwin Spencer, Professor of Biology in the University of Melbourne, and F. J. Gillen, Special Magistrate and Sub-Protector of Aborigines, South Australia. Cloth. Fully illustrated. Pp. 784. New York: The Macmillan Company.

From an anthropological point of view nothing can be more elaborate than the book entitled "The Northern Tribes of Central Australia." The authors are Baldwin Spencer, Professor of Biology in the University of Melbourne, and F. G. Gillen, who bears the title of Sub-Protector of the Aborigines of South Australia. The question having been raised as to the authenticity of certain of the photographs contained in the book the information is given that one of the authors "has spent the greater part of twenty years among the Arunta tribe, and that both of them are regarded as fully initiated members of that tribe."

Messrs. Spencer and Gillen were well received by the natives. Starting from the region of Lake Eyre, following down the Macpherson River, the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria were reached. Witnessing so many of the ceremonies of the natives, the authors declare that they are not elaborate, but to the reader they will seem to be the opposite. These Australians have been rightly considered as the lowest in the scale of humanity. They should not, however, be disdained, for they assuredly represent man at the early beginning of his career—and the Australian is near to an animal only because he has been isolated. It must be borne in mind that so far the western half of Australia "is still, anthropologically, almost a terra incognita." It would hardly be worth while even to try to explain what are the divisions of families, for the topic is of the most complex character. It may be declared in their favor that wars between the various tribes are uncommon. The authors state that it is an error to think that the women are brutally treated by the men. Pretty generally women are obtained as wives by the peaceful system of betrothal, though the steps which lead up to this are most peculiar, not to call it by another name. Almost all the females of a certain age are scarred. These disfigurements are thus explained:

The great majority of the scars which mark the bodies of the women are self-inflicted, and, as a matter of fact, they are proud of them. Now and again, if a husband thinks that his wife has been unfaithful to him she will certainly meet with cruel treatment. Taking everything into account, however, the life of these savage women, judged from the point of view of their requirements in order to make life more or less comfortable, is far from being the miserable one it is so often pictured: It must also be remembered that what would cause serious pain to a civilized woman only results in a trifling discomfort to a savage.

As to physical features, there seems to be uniformity among these Australians. When born the infant is red or copper colored, and in the course of a few days takes on the chocolate color characteristic of the adult. To our eyes the adult Australian, man or woman, is the ugliest of human types, as seen by the photographs.

Incarnation and reincarnation are believed in. The ceremonies seem to be endless. Usually the bodies of the natives are ornamented with the pollen of certain flowers and the down of birds. There are innumerable restrictions as to food. Until quite recently Australians were ignorant of iron, and their implements were of stone. All stone implements, no matter from where, bear the strongest family resemblance. One single peculiarity in these Australian tools is that the haft is made of resin. The early people of the west coast of America used similar substances for fixing a stone weapon in a handle. All the implements of these Australians are smeared with red ochre and grease. Spears are common, and spear throwers are in use. This is the country of that curious weapon, the boomerang. The art instinct seems to be very poor. There are many examples printed of the legends common to the people which resemble those of other savages.

Mrs. Clay of Alabama.

Mrs. Clay of Alabama, whose memoirs have just been published through Doubleday, Page & Co., with the title "A Belle of the Fifties," has had a remarkable career. Her husband, Clement C. Clay, Jr., was a distinguished Southern statesman, who suffered imprisonment with Jefferson Davis in Fort Monroe. At one time she was regarded as the most eloquent woman in the South. She knew everybody worth knowing. Southerners and visitors in Southern homes, and her volume is packed with anecdotes concerning them—Presidents Lincoln, Pierce, Davis, and Buchanan, Patti, Jenny Lind, Mrs. Drew, Charlotte Cushman, Thackeray, "Blind Tom," and a host of others.

Castaigne's Novel.

André Castaigne, best known among the many Paris painters as an American magazine illustrator, is writing a novel. It will be entitled "Fata Morgana." Much of the material for the story has been drawn from artistic life in Paris and from the shores of the Adriatic. As he writes, the author-painter is preparing the illustrations for his book, which will ultimately bear the imprint of the Century Company.

Phillips's New Drama.

"Miriam, or the Sin of David," is the revised title of the new play by Stephen Phillips, which the Macmillan Company will shortly publish in book form. It was formerly announced as "David and Bathsheba." The theme is not exactly Biblical, as indicated by the title, for the scenes are not laid in Palestine. The story opens in the early days of the rise of Cromwell, and runs its course well through the great British civil war.

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In Mr. Harben's new book about Georgian life Abner Daniel is the chief character; his shrewd wit is even more keen and telling than in the earlier volume. In the role of match-maker old Abner adds a delightfully humorous touch to a sweet and tender love story.

MARK TWAIN
A Dog's Tale

This beautiful and touching little story of a dog is published in attractive holiday style with illustrations in color by W. T. Smedley. It is a perfect type of a perfect story. It is told from the dog's standpoint and makes a wide appeal to all classes of readers.

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A new science volume by C. W. Saleeby, dealing chiefly with the greater problems of the universe—the fate of the sun, moon, and earth, the wonders of the nebulæ, the meaning of life, etc. The author's style is fascinating, his language clear, and his attitude tolerant, making his volume one of the most readable and inspiring books of the day.

The Story of the Candlesticks

This is the famous story of Jean Valjean and the Bishop's silver candlesticks, from Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The episode is a complete story in itself, and the scene between the Bishop and the ex-convict one of the most impressive in all literature. The little book is a dainty addition to the Wayside Series, bound in gray cartridge boards.

River-Land

A third nature book by Robert W. Chambers, following the attractive plan of Outdoorland and Orchard-Land. These books have proved most successful in teaching children about nature while entertaining them at the same time. This volume tells of the animals living in and around streams.

Little Precious

Every child who has read the "Lovable Tales of Janey, Josey and Joe" will be eager to know what new adventure this delightful little trio next experienced. Gertrude Smith's stories for children are original and quick to captivate the very young fancy.

Other New Books:

VERGILIUS: A Tale of the Coming of Christ, by Irving Bacheller.

A LADDER OF SWORDS, by Gilbert Parker.

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IMPERATOR ET REX, by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

HARPER & BROTHERS

SEPT

QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"C. D. G." 303 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly give me the titles of Paul Du Chaillu's books on Africa; also a full list of books on arctic exploration."

(1) Du Chaillu's books on Africa include "Equatorial Africa: Adventures in the Great Forest and the Country of the Dwarfs," abridged and popular edition, (Harper & Brothers, $1.75;) "In African Forest and Jungle," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50;) "The World of the Great Forest," (Scribners, $2,) and his books for young people, in five volumes, $1 each, published by the Harpers: "Lost in the Jungle," "My Apingi Kingdom," "Stories of the Gorilla Country,", "Wild Life Under the Equator," and "The Country of the Dwarfs." (2) A selection from books on this subject which are now in print is as follows: "The Voyage of the Jeannette. The Ship and Ice Journals of Lieut. Commander De Long, U. S. N., Edited by His Wife, Emma De Long," one-volume edition, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $4.50;) Greely's "Three Years of Arctic Service. An Account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-4, and of the Attainment of the Farthest North," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $5;) Hartwig's "The Polar World. A Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe," (Longmans, Green & Co., $3;) Hayes's "An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50;) Jackson's "A Thousand Days in the Arctic," (Harper & Brothers, $6;) Kane's "Arctic Explorations," (American Publishing Company, $4.50;) Lanman's "Farthest North; or, The Life and Explorations of Lieut. J. B. Lockwood of the Greely Arctic Expedition," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25;) Melville's "In the Lena Delta: The Search for G. W. De Long and His Companions," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50;) Nansen's "Farthest North: Being the Record of a Voyage of Exploration of the Ship Fram, 1893-6," (Harper & Brothers, two volumes, $10; popular edition, in one volume, $3;) "The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-96: Scientific Results. Edited by Nansen," (Longmans, Green & Co., Vol. I., $15; Vol. II., $12; Vol. III., $12.50;) Payer's "New Lands Within the Arctic Circle. A Narrative of the Discoveries of the Austrian Ship Tegetthoff, in 1872-74," (Appleton, $3.50;) Peary's "Northward Over the Great Ice." (F. A. Stokes Company, two volumes, $5;) Schley and Soley's "The Rescue of Greely," (Scribners, $2,) and Tyson's "Arctic Explorations," (an account of the Polaris expedition) (Harpers, $4.) Other titles will be found in Sonnenschein's "Best Books," which can be consulted in the Astor Library, together with many important works on arctic exploration.

"V.," Troy, N. Y.: "Who publishes Dinsmore's books on Dante?"

"Aids to the Study of Dante" and "The Teaching of Dante," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 each.)

L. M. REED, Kansas City, Mo.: "Kindly tell me something about Henry van Dyke, author of 'The Blue Flower.'"

Dr. van Dyke was born in Germantown, Penn., in 1852. He was graduated from Princeton in 1873, from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1877, and from Berlin University in 1879. His first pastorate was the United Congregational Church, Newport, R. I., in 1878. In 1882 he was called to the pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City. In 1899 he accepted the Professorship of English Literature at Princeton. The wide range of his literary equipment is shown by the record of his varied work: "The Reality of Religion," "The Story of the Psalms," "The Poetry of Tennyson," "Sermons to Young Men," "Little Rivers," "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," "The Builders and Other Poems," "The Gospel for a World of Sin," "The Toiling of Felix and Other Poems," "Fisherman's Luck and Other Uncertain Things," "The Ruling Passion," "The Blue Flower," &c.

SARA R. HATHAWAY, Linden, N. J.: "I inclose the hymn asked for by 'A. B. C. D.' in Appeals to Readers of Aug. 6. The author's name is not given in the hymn book from which I copied it.

"'Death worketh, let me work, too,
Death undoeth, let me do;
Busy as death my work I ply,
Till I rest in the rest of Eternity.

Time worketh, let me work, too,
Time undoeth, let me do;
Busy as time my work I ply,
Till I rest in the rest of Eternity.

Sin worketh, let me work, too,
Sin undoeth, let me do;
Busy as sin my work I ply,
Till I rest in the rest of Eternity.'"

"A. P.," Hawley Street, Boston, Mass.: "Can you tell me anything about T. C. Grattan, who was British Consul to the State of Massachusetts from 1839 to 1846 and contributed to American periodicals during that period?"

Thomas Colley Grattan (1792-1864) was born in Dublin, where he studied law for a short time. He later resided on the Continent for a long period, contributing to English magazines and publishing a number of books of miscellaneous character—a "History" of Switzerland, "Highways and Byways," (three series, in eight volumes, 1823-7;) "Traits of Travel," (three volumes, 1829;) "The Heiress of Bruges," 1831, and other novels. He came to the United States in 1839, and was British Consul at Boston until 1846, returning to England in the latter year. He assisted in the proceedings for the delimitation of the New England boundary in 1842, and published "The Boundary Question" in 1843. His writings on America included "Civilized America," two volumes, 1859, and "England and the Disrupted States of America," 1861.

HENRY A. DOWS, Post Office Box 5, Sabael, Hamilton County, N. Y.: "In reply to the inquiry of 'I. M.' as to some method of filing and classifying newspaper clippings, would mention that I have used the 'Decimal Classification and Relative Index' of Melvil Dewey for eighteen years, and have found it most useful. It is published at $5 by the Library Bureau of Boston. If your correspondent should wish further information it will give me pleasure to hear directly from him."

Several letters will be forwarded to "I. M." on receipt of a stamped and addressed envelope.

"S. F." Sacramento, Cal.: "Who was George Birkbeck Hill, and which were his principal works?"

George Birkbeck Hill, (1835-1903,) born in Tottenham, England, was at first a schoolmaster, but in later life devoted himself altogether to literature. He was one of the foremost students of the eighteenth century, and an authoritative writer on Dr. Johnson and his circle. His wide knowledge of men and manners of the time often led him into divagations quite foreign to the subject in hand; but for accuracy, critical insight, and suggestion, his writings on his favorite studies are likely to remain invaluable for a long period. His chief works were "Dr. Johnson: His Friends and His Critics," 1878; "Boswell's Correspondence," edited, 1879; Boswell's "Life of Johnson," edited, 1886; Johnson's "Rasselas," edited, 1887; "Wit and Wisdom of Dr. Johnson," 1888; Goldsmith's "Traveller," edited, 1888; "Select Essays of Dr. Johnson," edited, 1889; "Footsteps of Dr. Johnson in Scotland," 1890; "Worldly Wisdom of Lord Chesterfield," 1891; "Letters of Johnson," edited, 1892; "Talks About Autographs," 1896; "Unpublished Letters of Swift," 1899, and "Memoirs of the Life of Edward Gibbon," 1900. He visited this country in 1896.

"B. A.," Lowell, Mass.: "What is the 'Thumb-Nail Series,' several references to which I have seen in various literary papers? What works does it comprise, and where can I get them?"

The "Thumb-Nail Series," issued by The Century Company, is a series of little gift books, published in stamped leather, each book in a box, at $1 per copy. The series includes selections from Horace, Epictetus, Cicero, and Socrates; Dickens's "Christmas Carol" and "The Cricket on the Hearth"; Sheridan's "Rivals" and "She Stoops to Conquer"; Lincoln's "Speeches and Letters," (a selection;) Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac," Pascal's "Thoughts," Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," &c. Recent additions to the series are Irving's "An Old English Christmas" and Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and "As You Like It." See the Century Company's catalogue for fuller particulars.

I. LOVENBERG, Jr., Galveston, Texas: "The parody on 'Hiawatha,' referred to by 'C. M. G.,' Hartford, Conn., may be found in Carolyn Wells's 'Nonsense Anthology' under the title of 'The Modern Hiawatha,' and in 'A Book of American Humorous Verse' (Stone & Co., 1894) under the title of 'What Hiawatha Probably Did.' It is also given in Walsh's 'Handy Book of Literary Curiosities' on Page 873. In each of these it is credited to 'Anonymous.'"

'A correspondent of Queries identified the lines in question as those in an old parody of "Hiawatha," "The Song of Milkanwatha," 1856, but they do not entirely correspond with the latter, and are evidently of much later date. Apropos of Longfellow's poem in travestied form, Converse Cleaves, 2130 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, writes: "It may interest your correspondent to know of another parody in the 'Hiawatha' vein, conceived and born in commercialism and utilized by an enterprising tradesman for the exploitation of his wares. It is entitled 'A Canadian Furrier's Ad. in 1859,' and begins:

"'If you ask us who is Swartzen,
Subject of these lively numbers,
We shall answer, we shall tell you,
That he is a famous furrier.'

"The lines can be found in 'American Notes and Queries,' Vol. VIII., Pages 170, 192, and 201, (The Westminster Publishing Company, 1892,) reproduced from The Montreal Transcript for January, 1859, and signed by 'William Boyd, Typ.'"

"E. D. D.," 81 New Street, Newark, N. J.: "In reply to 'Curious' in Queries of Sept. 10, I would say that my copy of 'Eolopoesis: American Rejected Addresses' has on the title page the following, written in pencil: 'By Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston.' Can you tell me who 'Dietrich Knickerbocker, Jun.' was? In the preface of his pamphlet entitled 'Rattlesnake Hill' are mentioned the names of 'Messrs. Bliss & White.' It is a bit of New Jerseyana. My copy lacks the title page."

"Dietrich Knickerbocker, Jun." is unknown to Queries. Can any of our readers aid "E. D. D."?

"C. S. U." Macon, Ga.: "Who are the publishers of Nellie Blanchan's books on birds?"

"How to Attract the Birds," $1.35; 'Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted,' $2, and "Bird Neighbors," $2—all published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

GEORGE J. A. HAUG, Oakwood, S. I., N. Y.: "I have a novel in Spanish called 'Un Heroe Polaco,' translated from the Polish (I think) of H. Sienkiewicz. Has this work been translated into English? If so, when, and who is its publisher?"

This is possibly Sienkiewicz's "With Fire and Sword," an English translation of which is issued by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, at $1.50. Write to Little, Brown & Co. for further information. They are Sienkiewicz's American publishers.

W. C. BRECKENRIDGE, northwest corner of Twelfth and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, Mo.: "I herewith acknowledge receipt of a copy of the poem entitled 'Hail to the Stars and Stripes' which you forwarded to me on Sept. 12. I am under many obligations to you for your trouble in this matter, and wish also to acknowledge my indebtedness to your numerous readers who wrote me personally on the matter."

"F. R.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Please tell me the exact method to pursue to trace up a family coat of arms. What books can be best consulted on the subject and at what library can they be referred to?"

Consult the genealogical collection (one of the most extensive of its kind) in the Lenox Library Branch of the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street.

THE REV. WILLIAM DUNN, Ponsonby Vicarage, England: "Can you give me information about H. Clay Trumbull, D. D., who lectured at the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia, June 16-18, 1885, and published his lectures under the title of 'The Blood Covenant, a Primitive Rite, and Its Bearings Upon Scripture. By H. Clay Trumbull, author of Kadesh-Barnea.' Reprinted by George Ridgeway, London, 1887?"

Henry Clay Trumbull, (born in Connecticut in 1830,) a Congregational clergyman of Philadelphia, editor of The Sunday School Times, is author of many religious works, among which are the following, all published by Charles Scribner's Sons: "Shoes and Rations for a Long March; or, Needs and Supplies in Everyday Life," $1.50; "The Covenant of Salt," $1.50; "War Memories of an Army Chaplain," $2; "Studies in Oriental Social Life," $3; "Friendship the Master Passion," $3; "Kadesh-Barnea," $3; "The Blood Covenant," $2.50; "The Threshold Covenant," $2.50; "Yale Lectures on the Sunday School," $2; "Teaching and Teachers," $1.25; "The Knightly Soldier," $1.75; "Hints on Child Training" $1.25; "A Lie Never Justifiable," $1; "In Tribulation," $1; "A Model Superintendent," $1.25, and "Principles and Practice," six volumes, each 75 cents.

A. DA COSTA GOMEZ, 21 Third Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In Queries of Sept. 17, 'Fulano,' Brooklyn, N. Y., asks about a translation made by the late Helen S. Conant of a Spanish poem. The poem referred to is, as Queries rightly believed, Francisco Sellen's 'Pro-Existencia,' and I have the pleasure of sending you herewith a copy of said translation for your correspondent."

"C. J." Elberon, N. J.: "Kindly tell me where I can get Pater's works, and give prices, &c."

"Studies in the History of the Renaissance," $2; "Marius the Epicurean," $2.25; "Imaginary Portraits," $1.50; "Appreciations," $1.75; "Plato and Platonism," $1.75; "Greek Studies," $1.75; "Miscellaneous Studies," $1.75; "Gaston de Latour," $1.50; "Essays from the Guardian," $3—all published by the Macmillan Company, and "Uncollected Essays," T. B. Mosher, Portland, Me., $3.

Appeals to Readers.

MARK W. DAVIS, Harrison, N. J.: "Who was 'Eliza,' author of 'The Outcast,' and where can her writings be bought or read? Where can 'The Literary Album of 1848 and 1849' be bought or seen?"

JOHN C. LUDRENOUGH, Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass.: "I have been anxious for some time to know the name and authorship of the poem beginning:

"'La Dame aux Camellias,
I think that was the play,
And the house was thronged from pit to dome
With the gallant and the gay.'"

Mrs. ANNIE SMITH ROSS, Librarian Carnegie Library, Charlotte, N. C.: "In Godey's Magazine for the year 1852 several stories appeared, 'Pleasing the Parish,' 'The Wrong Passenger,' &c., written by the author of 'Miss Bremer's Visit to Cooper's Landing,' 'Getting into Society,' 'Boarding House Politics,' &c. I wish to know who this writer was."

"W. A. P." Brighton Cottage, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.: "Can any one give me the title of the poem (and also the name of the author) in which the following lines occur:

"'At night when the peaceful shadows
Have ended a toilsome day,
And alone I sit in the silence,
Afar from the world away,
Then thought like a great musician
Sweeps memory's wondrous keys,
And tunes my heart with a cadence
Of marvelous symphonies.'"

AGNES DORSEY, 290 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.: "Where can I find the remaining lines of this poem:

"'You ask me if I love you,
If I love you good and true;
Sweetheart, answer me this question,
Do the flowers love the dew?'

"I was told that it was written by Eugene Field, but have been unable to find it."

Abner Daniel Again.

THE GEORGIANS. By Will N. Harben. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Readers and admirers of Mr. Will N. Harben's "Abner Daniel" will doubtless be glad to know that in Mr. Harben's new story, "The Georgians," Uncle Ab is again the hero. Such readers scarcely need an introduction to the genial old busybody who, in this story even more than in the former one, has his finger in every pie of public or private nature in his native town. Is it the love affair of Eric Vaughan which ran very crooked indeed? Abner Daniel straightens it all out smooth and nice and brings the girl to her lover's arms. Is it Si Warren's trial for murder, at which the accused man stands convicted because of the absence of the only important witness? Uncle Ab with untiring zeal scours the country from Texas to New York in search of the recreant witness, and eventually brings him forward. Is it the gigantic swindle scheme of a white-livered coward to steal $10,000 from a misguided old man? Brother Daniel with the skill of a Pinkerton detective ferrets out the buried past of the white-livered one and restores the money to the grateful old man. And last, is it the clearing of a misunderstanding and the closing of an ever-widening breach between a father and a son? Abner Daniel is again to the rescue.

And in spite of all these manifold duties Abner Daniel is never rushed for time. There are always a few spare moments to stop and exchange a friendly jest with a neighbor, swap yarns with the court clerk, preach the gospel of brotherly love to his Sunday school class, play a friendly practical joke on some one—in short, to help and encourage and love every living thing from man to beast that comes his way. This is Abner Daniel.

And Uncle Ab is not the only one addicted to the swapping of yarns. The leisurely life of the farmer and small townsman is admirably depicted by Mr. Harben; also there is an itinerant preacher whose method of procedure in the gentle art of saving souls is very similar in style to that of the late Sam Jones.

The Soldier of the Valley.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that Nelson Lloyd's novel, "The Soldier of the Valley," which has been running as a serial in their magazine, will positively make its appearance before the end of the month. The valley, to which the soldier comes back wounded at twenty-three to be the village hero and schoolmaster, is peopled with a community delightfully simple and quaint. Of course, the soldier has his tranquil love story in scenes that have plenty of delightfully human humor and pathos in them.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

D. APPLETON & CO. have arranged to bring out a limited autograph edition of Admiral Schley's "Forty-five Years Under the Flag." Only 100 copies will be sold, and of these a large number have already been subscribed for in advance of publication. These copies will be bound in half-morocco with gilt top.

The new limited subscription editions of the works of Burroughs and of Longfellow, issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., have a special feature, which should be appreciated by book-lovers. They are printed on a paper having as a watermark the autograph of the author.

Alfred Henry Lewis's new novel, "The President," is being published in Australia, where his preceding novel, "The Boss," already enjoys a wide popularity.

Herbert B. Turner & Co. are about to bring out a detective story with the title "The Quincunx Case." The author has disguised his real name under the pseudonym of William Dent Pitman, the name of the unoffending artist in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Wrong Box."

"The Life of Principal Grant" is being issued by the Toronto house of Morang & Co. To this Canadian firm also belongs the credit of having issued within the year several volumes of "The Makers of Canada" series, a two-volume edition of "Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party," and a "Life of Gladstone" in three volumes.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "The Youth of Washington" will be published in book form by The Century Company Oct. 8. Its serial run will be brought to a close in the October number of The Century Magazine.

Oct. 4 has been definitely set as the date of publication of "The Recollections and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee," which will then be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. A large part of the book is given up to cadet life at West Point as it was in the thirties.

The press of Lippincott announces the publication of "The Memoirs of Emma, Lady Hamilton," edited by W. H. Long. There is a frontispiece portrait of the subject, together with many valuable and interesting historical views and portraits.

The Dodge Publishing Company is about to present a new work by the author of "The Great Optimist" and "The Worth of Service," Leigh Mitchell Hodges. It is a brochure containing Mr. Hodges's essay on Stevenson's creed, "To be honest, to be kind," &c. The title of the publication will will be "The Life Worth While."

The new book by Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for President and author of a history of France and a life of Thomas Jefferson, will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. Oct. 4, with the title "Bethany, A Story of the Old South." Mr. Watson therein tells the story of his own people, and develops a tale which is founded upon facts and real personages, which gives a picture from the intelligent and unprejudiced Southern point of view of Georgia just before and during the Civil War.

The Revells are publishing at once "Among the Burmans," by H. P. Cochrane, descriptive of the land, people, customs, and religions of Burma. It is said to be the only book which thoroughly covers the subject. It is illustrated from many photographs taken by the author.

D. Appleton & Co. are sending through the press at a rapid rate Hall Caine's new novel, "The Prodigal Son," which is having its serial run in Everybody's Magazine. The book, we are informed, will differ materially from the serial. Not only has Mr. Caine carefully revised the entire manuscript, but the story will be at least one-third longer than the serial. The text is divided into seven parts, and each part into several chapters. Each part has a motto, a quatrain from FitsGerald's version of Omar Khayyam.

A. S. Barnes & Co. announce the title of the new novel by George Cary Eggleston as "A Captain in the Ranks," and its date of publication, October. Primarily, it is not a novel of the civil war, but deals rather with the building up of the Middle West after the war. Like most of Mr. Eggleston's fiction, the story is more or less autobiographic, or rather presents the results of observations made by the author of the scenes and incidents in which he was an actor.

W. J. Ghent's new book, "Mass and Class," will shortly be published by the Macmillan Company. It is described as a more serious book than the author's "Our Benevolent Feudalism," and is said to be full of enlightening and suggestive distinctions between the various parts of the social body according to their various functions.

"Mr. Hawkins's Humorous Adventures," by Edgar Franklin, author of "How to Cook Husbands," is promised for early publication by the Dodge Publishing Company. It tells how Hawkins made inventions which would not work, amid much fun and not a little ironical pathos on the destiny of insufficient things.

H. G. Wells's long expected fantastic novel, "The Food of the Gods," is down for publication late this season by Charles Scribner's Sons. Its course as a serial in The Cosmopolitan was closely followed in this country.

The Home Life of the Jardines.

AT HOME WITH THE JARDINES. By Lilian Bell. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

Lilian Bell has found the true key to happiness. It is marriage. She explains this all in her latest story, "At Home with the Jardines." Most of the chapters in the book appeared, from time to time, last year in Harper's Bazar.

Miss Bell has an intimate style. She buttonholes her readers, so to speak, and tells them all about things. She confides to them how volcanic is her own nature and how angelic is Aubrey's, otherwise Mr. Jardine. There are many readers who like that style of writing.

Beginning with the first ecstatic days of their honeymoon, spent at the Waldorf, Miss Bell (writing from the personal point of view of Faith Jardine) makes a clean breast of everything from the psychological moment when a friend over the billiards recommended a cook to Aubrey; including the arrival of that mistress of the culinary arts as well as an unlimited vocabulary and versatile temper; past the house hunting stage; through the apartment living period; past quarrels with janitors and agents—yes, even landlords and owners; out at last to a peach orchard country, where with the energy and enthusiasm of youth Faith and the Angel begin housekeeping all over again.

Of course, this is only a general and hasty summary of the contents of the book. The details are to be read for one's self in the volume. Once the Jardines matched their wits against the janitor's and the agent's and won; another time they subjugated Mary—but in the end five healthy, romping youngsters proved the Wellington to their Napoleonic prowess, and in despair they fled to Peach Orchard.

In the book appear such old acquaintances as the Jimmies and Bee; also a few new friends are introduced.

The Love of a Willful Maid.

THE CASTLE COMEDY. By Thompson Buchanan. Illustrated and Decorated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Post 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Boxed, $2 net.

Ever since "Monsieur Beaucaire" first set the fashion, tales following closely upon the lines of that dainty little love story have appeared from time to time. The latest to take its place in this particular class is Mr. Thompson Buchanan's pretty little story of true love called "The Castle Comedy." There is not much to the story, to be sure—only the willful love of a willful maid whose black eyes showed her as one "who could jump the octave of emotions from laughter to rage, and strike not a mood between," and a dare-devil hero, who could be tender as well as brave, and noble withal. And this hero, a French soldier whose mother renounced her English patrimony to marry a foreign lover, vowed to return to England to see the estate that should have been his. There was a price on his head in England, but when "French Percy" vowed to go to see the English branch of his noble family, no price was high enough to make him break his resolve.

It is a diverting little comedy, and "French Percy" plays the part of dancing master for a while and then fights duels, and finally wins the maid with coal-black eyes—and afterward, after a harder struggle, wins her irascible old father. The illustrations and marginal decorations by Miss Elisabeth Shippen Green are worthy the story, and match it in delicacy and daintiness of conception.

The book, boxed and bound in lavender, after the style of other of Harper's holiday books of previous years, should make an attractive gift book for the coming holiday season.

Tales by Stevenson.

THE STORY OF A LIE, and Other Tales. By Robert Louis Stevenson. 16mo. Pp. vi-276. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.25.

This agreeable little volume will be received with pleasure by the admirers of Stevenson in his story-telling mood, for it is in a sense almost a new addition to the easily obtainable works of their author. It contains three stories—"The Story of a Lie," written in the steerage of the steamer Devonia in August, 1879, which has heretofore appeared only in the complete subscription editions of Stevenson's works, on account of a question of copyright; "The Misadventures of John Nicholson," till now issued only in paper covers outside of the subscription editions, and "The Body Snatcher," one of Stevenson's most gruesome fantasies, which he called a "crawler" and contributed to The Pall Mall as a "Christmas Extra" in 1884. Its appearance there was accompanied by that fantastic freak in advertising that so disgusted Stevenson, and might well have, by which six sandwich men were sent through the London streets bearing six skulls on six coffin lids to announce its publication.

The stories, of course, are not unknown. They have some of the most agreeable qualities of Stevenson's story-telling art—his crisp, finely chiseled phrasing, his cool impersonal humor, and the power of showing us a character and making his personages live and act in an atmosphere which, if it is sometimes too rarefied for the impression of reality, is one that gives an infinite pleasure. They are good stories of their kind, which is not Stevenson's greatest kind, nor that which raised his name to the height of its eminence. Stevensonians will be glad to have them in the convenient little edition in which they now appear.

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Frederick A. Ober has just completed a work on the West Indies for James Pott & Co., which will present some 650 pages of text and fifty-four illustrations, covering the entire field of the vast archipelago even to the smallest islets. It will be ex-

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Swinburne's Poems—Mr. Wells's Latest Prophecy—Other Book Topics.

MR. SWINBURNE'S new volume, "A Channel Passage," has been received with praise such as has fallen to the lot of no English poet since Tennyson published the first instalment of the "Idyls of the King." Incredible as it may seem, there are nevertheless persons, knowing how to read and write, who have either never heard of Swinburne, or who do not consider him to be a great poet. In London Opinion there has lately been a correspondence in which the writers discussed the question, "Have We a Great Poet?" The first letter writer gave the names of half a dozen minor poets, and justly said that they could not be classed as great, and he thereupon concluded that England has now no great living poet. He never mentioned Mr. Swinburne's name. Possibly the letter writer belongs to the still existent class of people who confound poetry with Puritanism, and regard "Pollock's Course of Time" as a great poem. He may have heard that the "Poems and Ballads" were not the sort of verse that would have pleased John Knox, and consequently he may have assumed that their writer could not be a great poet. Certain it is that Mr. Swinburne occupies a decidedly higher place in public estimation than he has ever occupied before. Until lately he was in a measure overshadowed by Tennyson, but since Tennyson's death not only has his been the most conspicuous figure among living English writers, but there has been an evident readjustment of his claims, and the public has finally given to him the highest place among poets of the Victorian era.

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Mr. H. G. Wells is, I am sorry to say, going to mount his tripod once more and prophesy in The Fortnightly Review for a series of months to come. The title of his new prophecies is to be "A Modern Utopia," and we may assume from the title that he means to show us just what modern civilisation should be, and what it is sure to be at some indefinite future time. Of course Mr. Wells has a perfect right to prophesy to an unlimited extent. He is very clever at that sort of thing, and it is the sort of thing that many people really like. But to those of us who like Mr. Wells's stories, it does seem a pity that he should spend his time in trying to improve the condition of mankind. I don't want to read Mr. Wells's Socialistic theories. I want to read another "Wheels of Chance," and another "Love and Mr. Lewisham." There are scores of men who are willing and anxious to prophesy, but there are very few who can write really good stories. Men like the late Mr. Bellamy were skilful and ingenious prophets, but they did not write good stories. Those who deal in prophecy and nothing else deserve no rebuke for the way in which they employ their time, but men like Mr. Wells, who can write stories that are a delight to all the English-speaking race, have really no right to turn prophets.

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"A Modern Legionary" is a story professing to be written by one John Patrick Le Poer, telling the adventures of a young Irishman in the French Foreign Legion. Every one seems to take it for granted that it is a true story and that its author is really a man by the name of Le Poer. I may be mistaken, but it seems to me that any one who has read Mr. Roger Pocock's books and "A Modern Legionary" will have very little hesitation in giving to Mr. Pocock the entire credit for the book. Perhaps he did not write it, but in that case Mr. Le Poer writes remarkably like Mr. Pocock, and must have been an ardent and close student of the autobiographical story that Mr. Pocock wrote two or three years ago, and that was so generally read and liked.

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Mr. T. W. H. Crosland is cleverly availing himself of the success of his book concerning "The Unspeakable Scot" by flooding the market with new books. He has just published a book called "The Lord of Creation," in which he undertakes to say smart and satirical things about men. Then he has also published "The Truth About Japan," a book which aims to show that nobody except Mr. Crosland really knows anything about Japan and the Japanese. Also, there is another new book by Mr. Crosland, entitled "The Five Notions" or some such name, which I have not seen, but which is said to consist of parodies of Mr. Kipling's poems. I am not sure that there is not still another new Crosland book, but if there is not there undoubtedly will be one at an early date. Mr. Crosland apparently thinks that to be impudent is to be successful. Oscar Wilde was impudent, but he was also witty. Mr. Max Beerbohm is impudent, but he is also extremely clever. Mr. Crosland is impudent and nothing more. I am not finding fault with Mr. Crosland for exploiting what he believes is a profitable field of writing. He has the right to choose his own field, and if he has so far met with success and has found that there are many people who like his books, he is quite justified in writing more of them. Unless Mr. Crosland writes something better than he has hitherto written, the chances are that in two or three years he will have vanished completely from the bookstalls. The public will before very long tire of impudence unadorned, and Mr. Crosland will jeer in vain at men, women, and things.

Mr. Anthony Hope's new book "In Double Harness" is well spoken of, as it was almost sure to be. Anything that Mr. Hope writes will be read and admired. For my own part I much prefer Mr. Hope when he writes of "The Prisoner of Zenda" or of "Simon Dale." His society stories, if they may be so called, are excellent in their way, but to me they have not the fascination of the stories of pure adventure. "In Double Harness" does not belong to the latter class, and, although it may be better art than "The Prisoner of Zenda" and may be better liked by the majority of the public, it is rather a disappointment to those who are longing for more chronicles of adventure.

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Mr. Edward Marston, the veteran publisher, who has now retired from active business, is about to publish his autobiography, or, at all events, his reminiscences. The book will be entitled "After Work" and it is safe to say that it will be exceptionally interesting. In the course of his long career as a publisher Mr. Marston has made the acquaintance of a great many men and women in whom the public takes an interest, and in his forthcoming book he will have much to tell concerning them. I am particularly anxious to read his reminiscences of Stanley, whom he knew probably better than any other man in England. Stanley was underestimated during his whole life, and if Mr. Marston will do something to put the great explorer in his proper place as a king of men he will be doing a good work.

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Another new book which will be published early in the Autumn is Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Road in Tuscany." During the last year or two Mr. Hewlett has published from time to time delightful articles describing the byways of Tuscany. These he has now collected in a volume which every lover of Italy will be glad to possess. Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Carmichael are the two men who know Italy better than any other foreigners have ever known it. It is true that they appeal chiefly to those who know the Italy that is felt rather than seen, and their books might not interest the tourist whose conception of Italy as a country where there are big hotels kept by Swiss and small pensions kept by Germans. But there are a great many people who are capable of appreciating both Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Hewlett, and to these the new book will be an unspeakable joy.

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Mr. Meredith has returned to his home at Boxhill in much better health than has been his for many months, but there is no promise of anything new from his pen. Mr. Zangwill is writing a series of papers on all sorts of topics in To-Day, and I notice that in his last paper he expresses a good deal of discontent with the Christian religion. It could be wished that Mr. Zangwill would give us another novel. We have waited a long time for a successor to that admirable book, "The Master," and it is to be hoped that we will not have to wait very much longer.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Sept. 12, 1904.

Memories of "Jenny June."

The Woman's Press Club of New York City has prepared a memorial volume to Jane Cunningham Croly, better known as Jenny June. It is made up mainly of tributes and memories written by friends and associates in both private and club life. Mrs. Croly may justly be called one of the pioneers of women's clubs in America. She was one of the founders of Sorosis as well as the New York Woman's Press Club, of both of which she was for many years the President.

Born in England, when Jane Cunningham was yet quite young the family moved to New York State, settling in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie. Later, acting as housekeeper in the household of her brother, then pastor of a Union Church in Massachusetts, her capacity for journalism first manifested itself. She edited a semi-monthly paper, every line of which was written by herself and a fellow-worker, and held readings of what she had written at semi-monthly church meetings. Later, in 1856, she married David C. Croly, a reporter on The New York Herald, and they began their married life on his salary of $14 per week. Thrown thus in the very vortex of a newspaper life, it is not surprising that Mrs. Croly soon began writing for the metropolitan papers.

In the book now issued tributes from the various members of the various clubs with which she was associated form the main material. A dedicatory poem by Ethel Morse introduces the other memories, which are written by her brother, the Rev. John Cunningham; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, showing Mrs. Croly's connection with the positivist movement; Harriet Holt Dey, on Mrs. Croly's club life; memorials and tributes from various clubs, and lastly, Mrs. Croly's own essays and addresses delivered at various times, as well as letters written to and by her.

The book is illustrated with portraits of Mrs. Croly taken at different periods of her life; Mr. Croly, fac similes of some of the resolutions adopted at her death, and a portion of one of her own letters. (Memories of Jane Cunningham Croly, "Jenny June." 8vo, pp. 282. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.)

"My Friend."

"My Friend" is a volume by James Frederick Mason and decorated in color by Amelia de Wolffers, which the Dodge Publishing Company considers a worthy successor to "The Book of Friendship," published by this house last year. It consists of passages on friendship, but of more intimate meaning than those in the former volume. It is in the same series as "The Book of Joy," "The Book of Cheer," and "The Book of Friendship."

SEPT 1904

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

GOD'S GOOD MAN

THE NEW NOVEL BY

MARIE CORELLI;

AUTHOR OF "A ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS," "THELMA," "THE MASTER CHRISTIAN," ETC.

The English Publisher writes:

"The book promises an extraordinarily large sale. Our country orders actually exceed those of any previous work of the author. After having read the book, we believe it is just the kind of story which will be thoroughly appreciated by the general public on both sides of the Atlantic."

The novel is much on the lines of "Thelma."

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; brisk west to north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,075. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.—FORTY PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ROOSEVELT TO CALL CONGRESS AT HAGUE

Will Ask the Nations to Take Up Arbitration Question Again.

MEETS FOREIGN DELEGATES

Announcement Received with Cheers from Interparliamentary Union Visitors at White House Reception.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Roosevelt announced this afternoon that, at an early date, he would ask the nations of the world to join in a second congress at The Hague for the promotion of arbitration.

The occasion of the announcement was the reception by the President of the delegates of the Interparliamentary Union, which recently held a session at St. Louis. At that session the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Enlightened public opinion and the spirit of modern civilization alike demand that controversies between nations be settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are settled; that is, by the judgment of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law.

This conference requests that the several Governments of the world send delegates to an international conference to be convened at a time and place to be agreed upon by them for the consideration of the following questions:

1. Questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed the wish that a future conference be called.

2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

3. The advisability of creating a congress of nations to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

And respectfully and cordially requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference.

Delegates Cheer Enthusiastically.

The President's acceptance of the terms of the resolution and the announcement of his purpose to promote the peace of the world by inviting all nations to participate in a second peace conference whose work should be supplemental to that of The Hague Conference was received by those present with enthusiastic applause. The delegates cheered and clapped their hands for nearly a full minute, and at the conclusion of the President's address they embraced the opportunity personally and individually to congratulate him very cordially.

At 2:30 o'clock about 150 delegates to the Interparliamentary Union, accompanied by perhaps a score of women and headed by Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis, the President of the union, marched in a body to the White House. They assembled in the East Room in a semi-circle facing the entrance from the main corridor. Ten minutes later the President appeared, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Col. Charles S. Dromwell, his military aide; Major Charles McCauley, and two or three military and naval attachés.

Representative Bartholdt introduced the assemblage to the President and stated, in brief, the object of their meeting, saying in part:

"Fourteen different countries of Europe and, including the American Congress, fifteen parliaments of the world, are represented here by actual bearers of mandates from the people to pay their respects to you, Sir, and to advise you of the purpose of their noble mission.

"The Interparliamentary Union, which they represent, is composed of members of national legislative bodies who believe that peace between the several nations is just as desirable as peace between individuals of one and the same nation, and that peace can be secured and maintained by exactly the same means, namely, by arbitration.

Considered Friend of Its Cause.

"This organization has looked upon you, Mr. President, as a friend of its cause ever since you by actual performance recognized The Hague Court and referred to it the Venezuela controversy, though you had yourself been asked to arbitrate. It is now generally admitted that this your action, together with the Pius fund precedent, which also occurred under your Administration, saved the life of that great international tribunal.

"The American people being committed by these and many other precedents to the principles of international arbitration, it is the belief of those present that the people, irrespective of party, would applaud your taking the initiative in the convening of a second conference of Governments, which, we hope and trust, would result in the completion of the work begun at The Hague, in the negotiation of further arbitration treaties, and in the establishment of an international parliament for the consideration of questions which are of common concern to all."

Mr. Bartholdt then introduced to President Roosevelt Dr. Albert Gobat of Switzerland, General Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, who presented formally to President Roosevelt the resolution of the union requesting him to call a second conference. Dr. Gobat addressed the President in French, with which the President is familiar, his speech being, in part, as follows:

"The Hague conference, unfortunately, had to postpone several questions it had intended to discuss, particularly the most important one of all—especially for Europe—that concerning the limitation of armaments. Five years have since elapsed, and no one has thought of calling a second conference of the States, the new conference that The Hague convention of July 19, 1899, had itself provided for.

"We look upon this institution as the starting point of the most important evolution ever entered into by mankind. It will at last embody the brotherhood of peoples, that community of the intellectual and material interests of nations that has always existed, but never until this day so imperatively demanded that it be recognized, furthered, and protected.

Compulsory Arbitration.

"The general conferences of States will regulate for the latter that which has been regulated for private persons for fifty centuries; they will make international arbitration compulsory; they will see to it

Continued on Page 3.

BEQUESTS TO TRADESMEN.

Grocer, Baker, and Servants Named in Wealthy Man's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 24.—Benjamin Matlack Everhart, who was this town's wealthiest citizen and a noted botanist as well, remembered all of his old servants and even his baker and his grocer in his will. There are several friends, too, who will share the money that relatives expected to get. The will was read to-day, and some of the bequests to servants are:

To Bridget Carroll, $25,000 in cash and three houses and lots.

To Annie Lynch, $5,000 in cash and two houses and lots.

To William Welch, coachman, two houses and lots.

Mrs. Mary Groecker, who conducts a bakery, and had served the family for many years, was remembered to the extent of $25,000 in cash and two mortgages against her property for $4,500 and $1,400 were canceled.

Dr. B. H. Warren, Dairy and Food Commissioner, who had been a friend of Mr. Everhart for many years, received a cash legacy of $25,000 and a plot of ground.

Chief of Police Robert O. Jeffers, who was on intimate terms with the deceased, and who looked after his comfort and safety, will get $5,000 and a house and lot. George D. Haines, who served the family with groceries, received $2,500.

Mrs. Mary Fawks Lee, a cousin, gets the old Everhart mansion on West Miner Street, besides $75,000 in United States bonds and considerable bank stock. Mayoneta Lee, her daughter, receives a house and lot and fifty-one shares of stock in different banks.

H. Rush Kervey, who looked after the business of the deceased, will get six houses and lots. Anna and Hannah Taylor, spinsters, were remembered to the extent of $1,500 each. About fifty other persons received houses and lots. The residue of the estate was left to Isiah Everhart, a cousin, who was made executor.

FORMER WHITNEY HORSE TAKEN

Stolen Animal Offered to Dry Dock Hotel Man.

Charged with having stolen a horse that was formerly in the string of the late William C. Whitney, but now the property of Joseph Fair of 615½ Hudson Street, Joseph Cavanagh of 76 Charles Street was arrested yesterday by Detectives Butler and Keogh of the West Twentieth Street Station. The horse was missed from a stable at 83 Fourth Avenue on the night of Sept. 9, and Mr. Fair reported the matter to the police.

The detectives learned from a veterinary surgeon that he had attended a horse answering the description of the missing one in a stable at 10 Seventh Avenue. At that place they learned the horse had been taken to the stable of Jacob Hertz, the proprietor of the Dry Dock Hotel, at Bowery and Third Street, at 23 Third Street. They say Hertz told them that Cavanagh had offered to sell the horse to him for $150. The money had not been paid, and the detectives waited for him to appear. He didn't appear at the hotel, however, so they went to his home and arrested him.

PRIZEFIGHT IN BROADWAY.

No Effort by Police to Prevent Set-To in Uncompleted Structure.

Without any attempt on the part of the police to prevent it, a group of men conducted an impromptu prize fight in an uncompleted public structure at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway just after 10 o'clock last night. The fifteen or twenty men, in parties of three and four, coming from the saloon at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, made their way at once to the entrance to the structure. Apparently no watchman was there, for the party went down the stairs and were out of sight for more than a quarter of an hour.

When the party emerged one man was being supported in the arms of two others. His nose and eyes were bruised. Another man, somewhat bruised but apparently triumphant, followed. The police reported that nothing could happen there without their knowing about it.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STRIKE.

Mechanics Fail to Get Increase in Wages and Walk Out.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 24.—The demand of the allied mechanical trades employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway for an increase of wages culminated to-day in a strike. Representatives of the men concerned had notified the company that unless their demands were acceded to by 11 o'clock they would leave their work.

A satisfactory response not being forthcoming, the men, about 700 in number, working in Winnipeg shops walked out. Men at Fort William and other points also quit. The increase asked meant from 3 to 5 cents per hour more than the men have been receiving.

DIVORCE IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Wife Also Gets More Than $50,000 Alimony in Chicago Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Judge Gibbons to-day granted Mrs. Anna A. Cummings a divorce from Norman P. Cummings, a real estate dealer. The proceedings occupied only twenty minutes. Cruelty was alleged by Mrs. Cummings.

She said her husband threw a fork at her last April, nearly destroying the sight of one eye. Alimony amounting to more than $50,000 was ordered. The Cummingses were married in 1890, and have two daughters. The husband offered no defense.

EMBEZZLER WED AFTER ARREST

Ex-State Official of Ohio Caught at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—George M. Collier of Columbus, Ohio, formerly chief examiner of steam engineers of Ohio, who disappeared from Columbus a year ago, is under arrest here, charged with having embezzled $2,700 of the State's funds. Collier admits his guilt.

Late this afternoon Collier and Miss Hattie Hendricks of Columbus were married in the police matron's apartments in the City Hall.

BLEW WIFE'S HEAD OFF.

Then French Keymaker Killed Himself with the Gun.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 24.—Louis Bornand, a Frenchman, thirty-five years old, of Linden, placed the muzzle of a shotgun near the face of his wife, Eliza, last night and blew off her head. Then he put the barrel under his chin and killed himself. A grocer, who had just delivered some goods to Mrs. Bornand, heard the reports of the gun, and, rushing up stairs, found the two dead.

Bornand was an expert keymaker. It is said that he had recently been out of work. The Bornands had no children.

Take the Day Line Str. en route to St. Louis and see the Hudson in the height of Autumnal beauty. Boston excursions Oct. 3 and 4, $5; write to Day Line, Desbrosses St., for folder.—Adv.

JAPANESE MARCHING TO SEIZE THE TIE PASS

Russian Troops Impatiently Awaiting Another Battle.

WINTER ALREADY SETS IN

The Mikado's Soldiers in Summer Uniforms Suffer from the Cold—Fortifying Liao-Yang.

HARBIN, Sept. 24.—A Japanese column is reported to be advancing along the Liao River on the Tie Pass, and the Russian troops are impatiently awaiting an engagement.

MUKDEN, Sept. 24.—A correspondent of The Associated Press reports from the east that the Japanese are renewing their advance, and had attempted a junction with the Eastern Division, (Kuroki's army.) Learning, however, that the Mukden road was occupied, they were compelled to return and take a northern route.

Quiet prevails here. The Russian advance guards are several miles south of the Hun River, and the cavalry has penetrated twenty miles to the southeastward.

According to a Chinese report received, the Japanese are actively engaged in fortifying Liao-Yang, and have completely demolished the railroad bridge across the Tai-tse River, of which the Russians only succeeded in burning the woodwork.

Two spies were captured this morning near the bivouac of the Fourth Corps. One was a Chinese bandit attired in the uniform of a Chinese officer, and the other a Japanese soldier wearing the costume of a Buddhist Lama. Both were armed with bows and arrows. The Japanese spoke some Russian. He was suffering from a bullet wound recently inflicted. Scouts from Gen. Mistchenko's command yesterday found two Japanese frozen to death. The temperature is now 23 degrees Fahrenheit.

It is reported that the Japanese, in view of the approaching Winter and in the expectation that the campaign will be prolonged, have purchased a great number of Canadian horses on account of the immunity of these animals from the effects of the cold.

The Chinese are nervous regarding the possibility of damage being done to the sacred tombs in this vicinity in the event of a battle taking place, but the Russians have assured them of the safety of the tombs.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Sept. 19, Via Fusan, Sept. 24.—The first touch of the Manchurian Winter, which follows the Summer abruptly, came yesterday with a sudden cold wave, the thermometer registering 44 degrees during the night.

Much discomfort was experienced by the soldiers, who, clad in khaki, were sleeping outdoors. A supply of Winter clothing has begun to arrive, and all the men will soon be provided for in this respect.

NOT ENOUGH REINFORCEMENTS.

Troops from Russia Only Suffice to Counterbalance Losses, It Is Said.

GEN. OKU'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Via Fuson, Sept. 24.—Before the retreat northward began Russian officers told foreigners that the reinforcements brought into Manchuria since June last were only enough to counterbalance the casualties up to that date. If this is true the Russian forces now in Manchuria are no larger than when the battle of Wa-fan-Gow was fought on June 15.

There are persistent rumors among the Chinese that the Russians are evacuating Mukden and are preparing to make a desperate stand at Tie Pass.

Everything now awaits the result of the attack on Port Arthur.

JAPANESE GOT DA PASS.

But Russians Tell What a Gallant Russian Victory It Was.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Col. Gaedeke, the Tageblatt's correspondent in the Far East, telegraphing from Mukden under date of Sept. 24, says the Japanese occupied Da Pass on Sept. 22, after a light engagement.

HARBIN, Sept. 24.—Further details received of the fight at Da Pass say that on the evening of Sept. 19 the Russian scouts reported strong Japanese forces to be moving behind the pass.

Da Pass was occupied by Gen. Mistchenko's and Gen. Samsonoff's troops. They allowed the Japanese to approach within a short distance, and then fired several volleys and made a counter attack, routing and driving back the Japanese, who ran, throwing away their guns and ammunition. They were pursued by the Russian cavalry.

Having received reinforcements, the Japanese again advanced and attacked the Russians, at the same time endeavoring to turn the latter's flanks, though the main attack was directed upon the Russian centre. The second attack was also repulsed and the Russian cavalry again pursued the Japanese, securing many prisoners, most of whom were wounded.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN TEXAS.

Railroad Bridge Swept Away and Farming Property Deluged.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 24.—News of considerable flood destruction in Southwestern Texas was received here this afternoon. The big steel bridge of the Southern Pacific over the Aroya River, a branch of the Rio Grande, has been swept away and immense railroad, farm, and live stock properties deluged.

The stream known as the Aroya Colorado is twenty-seven miles wide near Poesta, and many trains have stopped running. The wires leading to Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and San Antonio are down and the full extent of the damage is undeveloped.

Socialists Attack Germany.

BREMEN, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the Social Democratic Congress here to-day, after a debate in which the prosecution of German subjects at Konigsberg on the charges of treason against the Russian realm, lese majeste against Emperor Nicholas, and conspiracy to circulate literature forbidden in Russia by smuggling it across the frontier was discussed, resolutions were adopted pledging the support of the German Socialists to Russian workingmen, particularly by sending them printed matter, and demanding the passage of a law defining the rights of foreigners in Germany.

NO DREAMLAND RECEIVERSHIP.

This Coney Island Corporation on an Absolutely Solvent Basis.

The story published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES under the caption "Receiver for Dreamland," was an imposition on this newspaper and its readers, as it had no foundation in fact, and the President and counsel of the Dreamland Amusement Company are warranted in insisting that the corporation be restored to its true footing before the public, that of an absolutely solvent business enterprise.

The article in question was the inexplicable work of a hitherto trusted agent of this newspaper, who, without any foundation whatever, as it now appears, represented that the company had made formal announcement to him at its headquarters that its affairs would be placed in the hands of a receiver.

The reverse is fact. The affairs of the company, its officials say, are of such a prospering character that its success the next season is assured. President William H. Reynolds and his legal adviser, Samuel Whitehouse, of Morris & Whitehouse, say that the net profits of the season which closed on Friday—one of weather deterrent to excursionists—was a round half million dollars, or more than 20 per cent. on the investment; that at the beginning of the year the paper of the company aggregated $686,000, and every note was taken up and paid when it became due, and that its indebtedness yesterday was only $10,000, exclusive of sundry claims which are in process of adjustment or arbitration. The latter, it was explained, are such that any corporation that has passed through a construction and equipment period is bound to challenge in the interest of stockholders. Their aggregate amount is not of a figure to cause the officers of Dreamland any concern, and the disputes hinge mainly on contract stipulations and fulfillment. All are likely to be adjusted without suit at law, while the company is fully prepared to settle all legal obligations.

Ex-Senator Reynolds and his legal adviser established the falsity of the statements in the article which imposed upon this newspaper and reflected upon the prosperity of the Dreamland Amusement Company, namely: That a receiver would be appointed for the company on Sept. 26, and that he would audit all bills against it; that forty creditors were clamoring at its headquarters Friday night; that one of its officials had repeated the story of "the coming receivership," and that President Reynolds had dropped out of the company.

President Reynolds said in regard to the last statement:

"There is not a word of truth in the story. I have not the slightest idea of severing my connection with the company. I have $250,000 invested in it, and I would be sorry to part with an investment that has proved so profitable."

AFTER BOSTON'S POSTMASTER.

Court Orders Him to Appear in Contempt Proceedings.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—George A. Hibbard, Postmaster of Boston, has been summoned to appear before the United States Circuit Court for this district on Sept. 28, and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt.

The action is taken on petitions of George Stillings, Guy S. Stillings, and J. Franklin Knisely, respectively President, Treasurer, and State Manager of the Preferred Mercantile Company of Boston. The allegations are that in March last an order of the court was issued commanding the respondent not to return to the senders or to the Dead Letter Office any mail addressed to the company or to either of the petitioners, and that the respondent, in contempt of court, has violated this command.

HITS ROCK TO AVOID FLOAT.

Women on Launch in Danger in the East River.

Five persons were rescued by the harbor police from the naphtha launch Florida, which was run on Table Rock in Bronx Kills early yesterday morning to avoid being run down and sunk by one of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's car floats.

Capt. Canova, the owner of the launch, was at the wheel when the accident happened, while in the cabin were Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Rosé, Miss Ethel Schroeder, and Mrs. Miller all of 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

The launch left her moorings off the Stuyvesant Yacht Club house, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, early Friday afternoon with the party aboard and started for Rotan Point, Conn. Delayed on the return trip, it was 2 o'clock before the Bronx Kills was reached. The Florida swung to starboard to avoid Table Rock. At that moment Capt. Canova saw a big float loom up directly in front of him. He threw his wheel over and ran full speed upon Table Rock. There was a crash and the craft began to list to port. The women screamed and rushed out of the cabin.

Policemen of the harbor squad sub-station, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, heard the distress whistles from the Florida and put off in a naphtha launch. The party was taken aboard the police launch and landed at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The Florida was taken off yesterday and sent to dry dock for repairs.

"ELIZA SMITH" IDENTIFIED.

Prisoner Who Died in Yorkville Jail Was Mrs. Nordmark.

Otto Nordmark, a tailor of 405 East Nineteenth Street, called at the Morgue last night and identified the body of the woman known as Eliza Smith, who died in Yorkville Prison last Friday, as that of his wife, Elizabeth McElenny Nordmark. The tailor said he had been separated from his wife for two years on account of her inebriate habits, but he saw her three weeks ago, when she called at his home to see their children.

The mystery surrounding the case was partly cleared yesterday by an investigation made personally by Commissioner of Correction Langtry. He talked with five women prisoners, each of whom said they saw the Smith woman trying to choke herself with a piece of muslin torn from her clothing.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who performed an autopsy on the body, said there were finger imprints on the woman's throat, but that on account of the state of alcoholism in which she had died, it would be difficult to say that her death was due to strangulation. If she had been choked, Dr. O'Hanlon said, it might be considered a contributary cause of death, but he would not say that the woman had actually been strangled to death.

HEART DISEASE, RHEUMATISM, GOUT The Nauheim Baths, 135 West 45th St., N. Y.—Adv.

TWO MEN RESCUED FROM A BLAZING AUTO BOAT

The Macaroni Catches Fire During Hudson River Race.

IN DANGER OF EXPLOSION

Steersman and Engineer Were Balancing on Ends of Craft When Finally Picked Up.

William Wallace, the young Boston automobilist who has taken part in many automobile track racing meets, was rescued yesterday from a burning automobile boat in the Hudson River opposite Dobbs Ferry. With him at the time was his engineer, Lewis S. Tempfer. The men were in imminent danger of being blown up by an explosion of the gasoline tanks, and evidently realized the fact, for when they were rescued by a boat from a steam yacht going to the Ardsley Club Mr. Wallace was astride of the auto boat at the far end of the narrow bow, while the engineer was hanging on in the rear. Flames and black smoke were spouting out from the cockpit in the centre of the craft. The boat afterward burned to the water's edge.

The burning boat was the Macaroni, and it is the first fast auto boat to be completely destroyed by fire or other accident. Charles L. Seabury's Speedway had an explosion aboard in the Harlem River a few days ago when making a trial spin for the recent Challenge Cup races, and her prow was badly damaged, but she was quickly repaired and made an excellent showing in the races that finished yesterday for the trophy off the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street.

The Macaroni was a competitor in the races, and on the first day did so well that she got second place, finishing next to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Mercedes VI. The boat was managed then by C. H. Tandeman, who entered her from the Atlantic Yacht Club. In the second race the boat met with a slight accident to her machinery and did not finish. She was then steered by E. R. Hollander. Yesterday William Wallace took the boat out. It was practically his first appearance in a big auto boat race, although he is favorably known as a skillful driver of fast automobiles, and has entered a ninety-horse power machine for the coming Vanderbilt cup race.

Of the ten boats that started in the race yesterday, the Macaroni was the sixth to get away under the handicap allowances. Everything went well until the boat was about two miles below the stake boat, where the first turn was made for the homeward journey. The stake boat was anchored just above the Ardsley Club, sixteen knots from the Columbia Yacht Club. When opposite Dobbs Ferry, the first signs of serious trouble were apparent. The boat broke her connecting pipe between the gasoline tank and the motor, and before power could be shut off a volume of flame shot up from the bottom of the boat.

It all occurred so suddenly that nothing could be done to put out the fire, and there was great danger that the tanks would explode. Mr. Wallace, who was steering the boat, at once made for the prow, where he balanced himself as far out as possible, ready to jump into the river if the explosion came, while his engineer took to the stern of the boat for temporary safety.

Only a few minutes before the fire broke out H. L. Bowden, whose racing automobiles have won several records in track meets, passed the Macaroni. Mr. Bowden was steering his fast boat, the Mercedes, U. S. A. When about half a mile above the Macaroni one of his engineers, looking back, saw the flame and smoke issuing from the hull of the Macaroni and called out to Mr. Bowden that Wallace's boat was burning up. Mr. Bowden immediately turned his boat back and ran down off one side of the burning craft, but at that time a boat had put off from a steam yacht going up the river. Mr. Wallace called out to Mr. Bowden that he was all right and advised him to continue the race, and the yacht took the men ashore, leaving the blazing auto boat to furnish a brilliant spectacle for a time, as she burned fiercely near the middle of the river.

The Macaroni is a new boat. She was designed and built by C. S. Burgess in Boston and was only brought to this city a week ago, especially for the Challenge Cup race. She was equipped with an Italian Fiat motor, giving a horse power of 40.38 by the official rating of the American Power Boat Association. In the first race she finished the short course of 27¼ miles in 1 hour 28 minutes 21 seconds.

BLIND MAN'S FALL LUCKY.

Tumbled, but Was Unhurt—Got Money and Free Ride.

Feeling his way along Broadway in front of the new Astor Hotel, Louis Remling, fifty-two years old of 432 West Forty-fifth Street, who is blind, missed his footing last night and fell down the steps leading to the barber shop. Several cabmen rushed down into the basement and picked the man up. He was practically uninjured.

A crowd had collected when he was taken up to the street. A well-dressed man in the crowd, hearing that Remling was blind, expressed his sympathy for the man and handed him a dollar bill. An electric hansom had just come up to the curb, and a man and woman in evening clothes alighted. When they heard of Remling's fall the woman whispered in the man's ear. He put his hand into his pocket, and, producing a five-dollar gold piece, pressed it into the blind man's hand. Others in the crowd followed suit, and soon Remling had about $15. One of the cabmen, not to be outdone, put the old man into his cab and gave him a free ride home.

C. VANDERBILT WON'T RUN.

Refuses Republican Nomination for Harrison's Congress Seat.

The Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District, which is at present represented by Francis Burton Harrison, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been offered to Cornelius Vanderbilt and declined.

The contest for the nomination is now thought to lie between ex-Park Commissioner Willcox and Herbert Parsons. The Democratic candidate probably will be James F. Mack, who ran on the Tammany ticket for the Assembly last year.

DROWNED AFTER ONE RESCUE.

Workman Fell a Second Time Into Newark Bay from Pier.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Dominick Serria, twenty-eight years old, of 356 Chestnut Street, fell into the Newark Bay from the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge yesterday afternoon, and after reaching a pier where it was thought he was safe, became exhausted, fell overboard a second time, and was drowned. The body was not recovered until this morning.

County Physician McKenzie granted a burial permit.

VESUVIUS MORE ACTIVE.

Increased Eruptions, Accompanied by Earthquakes, Felt Twenty Miles.

NAPLES, Sept. 24.—The population of this city is somewhat alarmed by the increased eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Many foreigners, including a large number of Americans, have been attracted to Naples by the outbreak of the volcano. Service on the Funicular Railway has been suspended, the operation of the road being considered unsafe.

The eruption is accompanied by earthquakes, which are felt to a distance of twenty miles, and stones are thrown out to a height of 1,500 feet. The director of the observatory has declared that the eruption has not yet become dangerous.

30,000-VOLT SHOCK, LIVES.

Glens Falls Man Only Has Sore Toe as Result of Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—An electric current of 30,000 volts passed through Frank J. Pinkerton while at work in the cell room of the Hudson River Water Power Company at Spier Falls yesterday. He was at no time unconscious, and his injuries are slight compared with the danger undergone.

The points of contact were badly burned, especially the great toe of the right foot, the exit from the body of the greater portion of the current.

BIG PROVIDENCE FIRE.

Entire Department Fighting Blaze in the North End.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning the entire Fire Department, excepting the reserves, was called out to a fire in the North End.

At that hour the Silver Spring Bleachery, Corliss Steam Engine Company, Darling's Box Shop, and Harris Lumber Yard were in flames.

ALLEGED LYNCHER ACQUITTED.

Trial at Huntsville, Ala., Results in a Verdict of Not Guilty.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 24.—The trial of Silas Worley, charged with arson in the Madison County Jail during the night of the lynching of Horace Maples, closed tonight.

A verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.

GIRLS SAW TRAIN AND LEAPED.

Crossing Trestle on Col. Astor's Estate —One May Be Fatally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Two high school students, Hazel Weaver, sixteen, and Mary Teator, fifteen years old, of Rhinebeck, had a thrilling experience this afternoon while walking through Col. Astor's estate, Fern Cliffe. They had occasion to cross a high trestle of the Central New England Railroad, which passes through a part of the property, and had reached the middle of the structure when they saw a train coming.

The engineer saw the girls at the same time and put on brakes, but was unable to check the speed of his train. The girls hesitated a few seconds and then threw themselves from the trestle to the bed of a rocky stream, thirty feet below. Miss Teator jumped from one side of the trestle and Miss Weaver from the other.

On the side from which Miss Weaver jumped there is a steep grade, and down this she rolled for more than a hundred feet after striking the ground. She was unconscious when picked up, and was removed to Thompson Hospital at Rhinebeck. It is feared that her injuries may result fatally. Miss Teator escaped serious injury, but was badly bruised.

PARKER ODDS SHORTEN.

Few Wagers at 10 to 4½—Roosevelt Bettors Holding Out for 2 to 1.

Although few wagers were made on the curb yesterday, each was making offers to bet which proved unsatisfactory to the other side. There was a slight shifting of the odds in favor of Parker. Bets made included one of $450 to $1,000, the Parker end being taken by R. Leon and the Roosevelt money being placed by J. J. Judge, and another of $200 to $500, Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. betting the Parker money, and C. R. Hammerslough the Roosevelt cash.

Offerings on both the Presidential and State elections consisted of $20,000 at 2 to 1 on the National election, which Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. were commissioned to place, in addition to $7,000 even that Roosevelt would carry New York State; $1,000 to $2,000 that the Republicans would carry this State by 25,000 majority, and $2,000 even that the Republicans defeat the Democrats in West Virginia.

FRESH WATER FROM BERGS.

Schooner Gets Apparent Proof That Icebergs Are Found on Land.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—The fishing schooner Admiral Dewey, Capt. James Hayes, arrived here to-day from the arctic seas. Capt. Hayes reports that he encountered many icebergs in Davis Strait and off the coast of Baffin's Land. On a number of days, when the ice melted on the tops of bergs, the schooner's men obtained a supply of fresh water, thus indicating that the bergs were formed on land and were not frozen salt water.

FIRE SWEEPS DAWSON.

Loss in Alaskan City May Reach Quarter of a Million.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 24.—The largest fire since 1899 occurred at Dawson last night. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, with no insurance. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Cecil Hotel, formerly the McDonald Hotel, at Queen and Second Streets, and swept both sides of Queen Street, between Second and Third Avenues, as far south as the McDonald Trading Company, at Second Avenue, and the Westminster House, at Tihrd Avenue.

The Fire Department pulled down several structures on the north, preventing further spread of the flames.

HOOKED TO DEATH BY COW.

Horn Penetrated Boy's Skull—Lad Wore Red Sweater.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Eleven-year-old John Halpin, a son of James Halpin, was hooked to death in the street here to-day by a cow.

The animal, which was tied behind a wagon, broke her tether and attacked the boy, who was dressed in a red sweater. One horn penetrated his skull, causing almost instant death.

Eight hours and fifteen minutes New York to Buffalo via the New York Central's Empire State Express; most famous train in the world.—Adv.

FIFTY-FOUR KILLED IN SOUTHERN CRASH

Passenger Trains Meet, Head On, Near Hodges, Tenn.

120 PERSONS ARE INJURED

Engineer Who Was Killed Thought to Have Disregarded Instructions—Congressman Gibson Hurt.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Running on a roadbed in a supposedly excellent condition of maintenance and equipped with every safeguard known to modern railroading, two trains on the Southern Railway, carrying many passengers, came together in a freightful head-on collision near Hodges, Tenn., to-day. Fifty-four persons were killed. One hundred and twenty were injured, several of whom probably will die.

This great loss of life resulted apparently from the disregarding of orders given to the two trains to meet at a station which for a long time has been their regular crossing point. The plea of failure to see either the station or signals could not be set up by the engineer of the west-bound train, were he alive, as the accident happened in broad daylight, and, according to the best information, he had the order in a little frame in front of him as his engine rushed by Newmarket station.

A mile and a half further on it came full upon an eastbound passenger train making for Hodges in compliance with instructions to meet the westbound train which carried the Pullmans from the east for Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other Southern cities.

The possibility exists that the engineer may have been asleep, but nothing is known save that the orders were not obeyed. The trains were on time and not making over thirty-five miles an hour, yet the impact as they rounded a curve and came suddenly upon each other was terrific.

The crash occurred at 10:18 o'clock this morning. The colliding trains were eastbound through passenger train No. 12 from Chattanooga to Salisbury, N. C., leaving Knoxville at 9:35 A. M., and west-bound local passenger train No. 15, from Bristol to Knoxville, due to arrive here at 11 A. M. Instead of taking the siding at Hodges, the west-bound train proceeded toward Knoxville.

Both Engineers Killed.

Both engines and the major portions of both trains were demolished, and why the orders were disregarded or misinterpreted will probably never be known, as the engineers of the two trains were crushed, their bodies remaining for hours under the wreckage of the locomotives.

The wrecked coaches were filled with dead and injured, and the rescue work was accomplished with great difficulty. A wrecking and special relief train left this city as soon as possible after the news of the disaster had been received here. The removal of the wreckage and the rescuing of the dead and wounded commenced immediately upon the arrival of this train.

Hundreds had been attracted from Hodges Station, Newmarket, and the many farmhouses in the vicinity of the wreck, and rendered every possible assistance.

The greatest loss of life occurred in the east-bound train, while in the west-bound train only the engine crew were killed. Relief trains were dispatched from Knoxville within an hour, and all physicians in the vicinity of the wreck were doing what they could when the local corps arrived.

The first train arrived here from the scene of the wreck at 4:20 o'clock bringing about seventy of the injured. Six of the injured aboard had died while en route to this city, and after their bodies were taken off the train proceeded to a point near the General Hospital, where vehicles were in waiting and a large force of physicians were ready to receive the wounded.

The next train from the wreck arrived shortly after 8 o'clock. It brought the bodies of forty-three dead. The six others who died en route bring the list up to forty-nine, and there are at least five more at the scene of the wreck, none of the bodies of the trainmen having yet been recovered.

John W. Brown, of Rogersville, Tenn., a newspaper editor, was in the rear coach of the westbound train. When the jolt came, he said, all the seats in the car were torn loose and people and seats were hurled to the front end of the car. When he recovered from the shock he heard screams and groans in every direction.

Saw Child Die.

"I left the car," said Mr. Brown, "as corn as I could and walked to the main part of the wreck. I saw a woman pinioned by a piece of split timber. A little child lay beneath the woman. I saw the child die.

"Another little girl, who was fearfully hurt, was calling for her mother. I have since learned that she was Lucille Connor of Knoxville, Tenn., and that both her parents were killed. I heard one woman praying earnestly to be spared for her children, but death relieved her sufferings in a few minutes."

Congressman Henry R. Gibson, from the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, was a passenger in the day coach of the east-bound train. He and one other man, whose name is not known, were the only persons to escape alive from the car.

Congressman Gibson was en route to Russellville, Tenn., to deliver a political address, and was reading his address when the collision occurred. When he realized what had happened he found his legs pinned fast, but he managed to extricate himself.

One glance at the car showed it to be a mass of human beings, backs of car seats, grips, baskets, and wearing apparel of all sorts. There was not a sign of life, except near his side, where a young man who had escaped death was struggling to get out.

VICE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS.

Mr. Finley Says That No Foresight of Management Could Have Availed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Vice President W. W. Finley of the Southern Railway, in explanation of the disaster near Hodges to-day, said:

"The accident was one which no foresight on the part of the management could anticipate or prevent. It occurred upon a railroad track which has no superior in America. It is laid with heavy, new rail, well ballasted with stone; the ties are standard in every respect. The equipment

was up to the highest requirements and the crews of the colliding trains were old, trusted, and efficient employes, having been in service on that road for something like twenty years.

"The two trains were accustomed safely to pass each other in that immediate vicinity for many years, and were about on time. Careful order was issued to the west-bound train to meet the east-bound train at Newmarket, a few miles east of the scene of the accident. This order in some unaccountable way was overlooked or ignored by the west-bound train, and no power under the circumstances could have prevented the collision."

LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED.

Known Dead.

ADKINS, J. M., Jellico, Tenn.
ASHMORE, MONROE, Knoxville, Tenn.
BLACK, JOHN, Whitepine, Tenn.
BIRD, J. N., Jefferson City, Tenn.
BREWER, W. M., Knoxville, Tenn.
BROWN, G. W., Dandridge, Tenn.
CONNOR, JOHN T., Knoxville, Tenn.
CONNOR, Mrs. JOHN T., Knoxville, Tenn.
EMORY, The Rev. ISAAC, Knoxville.
ERNEST, E. G., Johnson City, Tenn.
FOX, Dr. D. A., Nashville, Tenn.
GALBRAITH, W. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
GALBRAITH, Mrs. W. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
GASS, J. B., Dandridge, Tenn.
GASS, Mrs. J. B., Dandridge, Tenn.
GASS, Miss, daughter of J. B. Gass.
GOODWIN, R. B., Jefferson City, Tenn.
HADIN, Mrs. W. O., Knoxville, Tenn.
HADDOX, JULIA W., Dandridge, Tenn.
HAYLOW, Miss, Birmingham.
HEISKELL, CLAYTON M., Cincinnati.
JONES, WILLIAM, South Knoxville, Tenn.
KANE, WILLIAM, engineer of west-bound train.
KING, JAMES, Knoxville.
KING, two children of James King, Knoxville, Tenn.
KING, J., Newport, Tenn.
KINSELL, Mrs., Knoxville, Tenn.
MILLS, JAMES, colored, Newmarket, Tenn.
McEWEN, Miss, Knoxville, Tenn.
MOLINEAUX, JOHN, Glen Mary, Tenn.
MOUNTCASTLE, RALPH, Knoxville.
MURRAY, Miss NANNIE, Newport, Tenn.
PARROTT, RICHARD, engineer of east-bound train.
PHELPS, Mrs. MARY E.
SHIPP, MARY ETHEL.
STEVENS, J. H., Dandridge, Tenn.
WEST, Mrs. R. B., Grainger County, Tenn.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, envelope in pocket bearing name "J. W. Daly, Greensburg, Ind."
EIGHT UNIDENTIFIED ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Among the injured were:

BLANKENSHIP, Mrs. L. C., South Knoxville, Tenn.; both legs broken.
BROUGHTON, Mrs. GEORGE, Jackson, Ill.
CLOWERS, Mrs. MOLLIE, and child, Anniston, Ala., probably fatally.
ELLIS, T. W., Jersey City, N. J.
EUBERE, Mrs. NORRIE, New York; perhaps fatally.
HARRIS, Mrs. LUCY, Morristown, Tenn.; seriously.
GIBSON, Congressman H. R., Knoxville, Tenn.; legs and shoulders bruised.
HENRY, PAUL, Asheville, N. C.; seriously.
LAWYER, S. T., Louisville, Ky.; seriously.
MONTGOMERY, the Rev. S. KNOX, Charlotte, N. C.
NICHOLS, Mrs., Dandridge, Tenn.; fatally.

ODELL ON HOOKER CHARGES.

Governor Scores Democrats for Not Having Moved Impeachment.

Governor-Chairman Odell made his second attack on the Democratic platform last night. At the same time he announced that he had further criticisms to make, but that it was his intention to issue them in serial form. The subject of the Governor-Chairman's second attack was the plank of the Democratic platform which charged the Governor and "the Legislature which he controlled" with recreancy to duty in failing to take cognizance of graft charges publicly made against a Supreme Court Justice of this State in connection with postal frauds and other scandals. To this charge Gov. Odell formally replied as follows:

"Under the Constitution of this State a Justice of the Supreme Court may be removed only by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur.

"In the last Legislature twenty-one members of the Senate and fifty-three members of the Assembly were Democrats. Not one of them introduced a resolution for impeachment, and there is no initiative with the Governor in such cases. The Constitution gives him no right to remove a Judge of the Supreme Court for any cause. Their failure to do so is but an evidence of Democratic insincerity in their platform."

The Justice of the Supreme Court referred to in the statement of Gov. Odell is Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Eighth Judicial District, who was charged in the report made by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the postal frauds with having connection with postal frauds at Fredonia and Dunkirk. The State Bar Association took up the charges against Judge Hooker and appointed a sub-committee to investigate them.

Chautauqua County, in which Judge Hooker resides, is one of the most overwhelmingly Republican counties in the State, but the sensation which was created by the Hooker charges threatened a political upheaval. There was a demand on the part of some of the citizens of Fredonia that the Governor or the dominant party in the Legislature take cognizance of the charges, but the demand was ignored.

FAIRBANKS IN MINNESOTA.

Speaks in St. Paul After Delivering Speeches in Eight Towns.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 24.—After a tour through the First and Third Congressional Districts of this State, in which he made eight speeches, Senator Fairbanks, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, reached this city this evening and closed a very successful day by addressing a large audience in the People's Church to-night.

The first speech of the day was made at 9 o'clock at Rushford, and this was followed by speeches in succession at Lanesborough, Spring Valley, Austin, Albert Lea, Owatonna, Faribault, Northfield, and St. Paul. Of the day meetings, Austin and Albert Lea furnished the largest audiences, but there were good crowds at all the stopping places and general interest was manifested.

Senator Fairbanks was accompanied during the day by United States Senators Dolliver and Clapp, Congressman Tawney, Robert C. Dunn, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, and William Henry Eustis, who made the race for that office four years ago.

JULIUS M. MAYER CONFIDENT.

Tells Harlem Republicans Democratic National Ticket Is Weak.

An informal reception was given to Julius M. Mayer, Republican candidate for Attorney General, by the members of the Manhattan Republican Club at their rooms, 2,284 Seventh Avenue, last night. The rooms were crowded when President Moses M. McKee, the Republican leader of the district, introduced Mr. Mayer. The candidate spoke briefly, saying, in part:

"We thought that the Democrats would put up a National ticket this time that would be worthy of consideration on the part of the voters. As it is, the ticket is so weak that everything is plain sailing. We are confident of carrying not only the country but the State by a big majority."

Mr. Mayer was then introduced to the members of the club personally, the candidate shaking each one by the hand. Refreshments were served.

State Senator Keenan Renominated.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24.—Senator Luke A. Keenan was nominated to succeed himself at the Democratic Convention held here to-day. The district is the Second Senatorial, which is comprised of Queens and Nassau Counties. The nomination was not opposed.

Named for Congress in New Jersey.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 24.—Robert L. Stevens of Bernardsville was nominated for Congress to-day by the Democrats in the Fourth District, comprising Mercer, Hunterdon, and Somerset Counties.

HERRICK, JUST JUDGE AND ABLE POLITICIAN

An Honest Man with a Masterful Personality.

D. B. HILL'S BITTEREST FOE

A Political Leader Who Renders Non-Partisan Decisions — No Man's Man but His Own.

D Cady Herrick, incorruptible Judge—even non-partisan Judge—but skillful politician; bitter political enemy of David B. Hill, yet placed in nomination by Hill in the interests of party victory; crippled in body, but strong and forceful in personality—such is the Democratic candidate for Governor in a nutshell.

The worst that is said of his opponent, Mr. Higgins, is that he is not, in politics, a strong man; that if elected, he might be some one else's man. The worst enemy of D Cady Herrick would never dream of saying that of him.

The worst that is said of Herrick is that while on the bench he still remained active in politics, as so many up-State Judges do. But no one has ever intimated that his interest in politics colored his decisions, and on notable occasions he has decided adversely to the interests of his party.

One such instance was the noted one which became famous all over the State as the "Mylod return case," and which afterward figured prominently in the settlement of Judge Maynard's fate at the polls.

The title of the case was the People vs. State Board of Canvassers. The State board had been prohibited to canvass the Mylod returns, but notwithstanding the court's order had proceeded to canvass. Party feeling ran very high. A motion was made for an order to show cause before a Justice of the Supreme Court. He refused to grant it.

ACTION IN THE MAYNARD CASE.

The motion was appealed to the General Term, which consisted of two Democrats and one Republican. The Presiding Justice was a Democrat who was active in politics before going on the bench, as had been Judge Herrick.

It was the general belief that the Presiding Justice and Judge Herrick would stand together in the case, and the State Board of Canvassers would be protected. But this did not prove the fact.

Judge Herrick wrote the opinion reversing the action of the lower court, the other Democratic Judge writing the opposing opinion, and the Republican Judge sided with Herrick. The order to show cause was directed to be issued.

The case then went back to the trial court, and after hearing the canvassers they were punished for contempt. The case again went to the Appellate Division, and the prevailing opinion was for the second time written by Herrick.

The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which affirmed the judgment, sustaining Herrick. The four Democratic Judges of the court split even on the judgment.

BUT HE GRANTED IT.

Once, when he was in Brooklyn, hearing motions at Special Term, Col. Norman S. Dike came to him and asked him to do a favor for the Kings County Republican organization. Herrick looked at him with a half-humorous glint of the eyes.

"Why don't you go to one of the Republican Judges around here if you want a thing like that?" he asked.

Dike started to explain, but Herrick cut him short and granted what he asked.

As a Judge Mr. Herrick stands high, and his integrity has never been questioned. No better proof of the esteem in which he is held as a Judge can be found than the attitude of the lawyers who practice before him.

The Albany County bar and the bar of several other counties urged his nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals at a time when he was not thought of as a candidate for Governor. The Albany Club, which is non-political in its membership, is planning a reception for him in honor of his nomination, when not only members of the club but distinguished citizens who are not will express their appreciation of him as a man and a Judge, if not as a candidate.

PREFERRED TO BE TRIAL JUDGE.

It is by his own choice that he is a trial Judge. When he became a Justice of the Supreme Court he was immediately appointed a member of the General Term by his political enemy, Gov. Hill. When, under the revised Constitution, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was established in 1895, Gov. Morton promptly designated Justice Herrick as one of its members.

He held the position for five years, and then, at his own request, was in 1900 returned to the Trial Term. He established a reputation for the celerity with which he dispatched work, and the lawyers welcomed his return with expressions of delight.

The Trial Term was also more congenial to the tastes of Judge Herrick, and he was sent to several districts outside his own, including the first and second—New York and Brooklyn—where his work received the highest commendation.

Despite the complaints of Herrick's continued interest in politics as a Judge, there are limits to his activity. He has a rule of his own on the subject, and while it differs a good deal from the rule which popular opinion marks out for Judges in some parts of the State, there is no question that he rigidly adheres to it and honestly entertains it.

This rule is that while every man, whether priest, Judge, or merchant, has a right as an American citizen to be active in politics, a Judge should not parade himself as a political speaker or in any other public way. Since going on the bench, therefore, he has never made a political speech, and has never been a delegate to a convention.

WOULDN'T DOCTOR RETURNS.

Something about the character of the man can be learned from one of the earliest incidents in his political career. It was when, as a struggling and hitherto unsuccessful young lawyer, he so brilliantly conducted the first important case that came to him that he was nominated for District Attorney. He was defeated at the polls; so was the Republican candidate for County Clerk.

Late on election night Mr. Herrick was waited upon by some politicians, who suggested to him the transposition of the figures for County Clerk and District Attorney in several of the election districts, so that they would elect the Republican candidate for County Clerk and himself, the Democratic candidate, for District Attorney.

"Gentlemen," said the young lawyer, "I don't want any office to which the people haven't seen fit to elect me."

And he so stoutly opposed the scheme that it was dropped.

Senator Depew in his speech the other day at Chenango County Fair severely arraigned Justice Herrick for remaining in politics after his elevation to the bench, but he was also forced to say:

"Judge Herrick has been an able and upright Judge. There can be no criticism upon him in his judicial capacity."

In the same speech Mr. Depew described Justice Herrick as "one of the ablest, most distinguished, and most reputable Judges of the Supreme Court of our State."

A prominent lawyer of thirty years' service on the bench in speaking of Herrick's judicial record recently declared he had studied Justice Herrick while he sat on the Appellate Bench, and had failed to discover the slightest political bias in his actions or decisions.

HIS ARBITRATION PLAN.

He is deeply interested in the labor question, and has originated and urged a plan for the settlement of labor disputes by compulsory arbitration. His plan is for a State constitutional amendment, an addition to Article VI., creating a Court of Compulsory Arbitration to consist of seven Judges.

All of the seven are to be ex-Justices of the Supreme Court or ex-Judges of the Court of Appeals, and they are to be appointed by the Chief Judge of the latter court, so as to take their appointment entirely out of politics.

The presiding Judge and four of the Associate Judges are to be designated for one year, or until the determination of any controversy pending before the court. The other two are to be designated for a specific term, to be decided upon by the Legislature.

This court, differing from other arbitration tribunals, would have power to enforce its decrees. It would be for the Legislature to decide what classes of cases should come before the court.

Justice Herrick thought that in the beginning the jurisdiction of the court might well be limited to controversies between employers and employes engaged in freight or passenger transportation, water and gas supply, or public work. But he believed that if the court proved a success public opinion would compel the submission of other differences between capital and labor to it.

"It is best," he said, "not to undertake too much at a time." He believed, however, that if the jurisdiction of the court were not gradually extended as a matter of course to all kinds of labor disputes it would be well to compel it by law.

DIDN'T BOLT BRYAN.

Although strongly opposed to Bryanism he did not bolt. "Democratic principles," said he, "are worth fighting for, and they must first be fought for within the lines of the Democratic Party. They cannot be fought for under the Republican banner."

Personally, he is a man whose appearance indicates the strong and masterful personality which all concede to be his. He is of medium height, strongly and compactly built, and has a strong face, a large nose, a big chin, and fine mouth. He looks as aggressive as he is. He is gray-haired, gray-eyed, and clean-shaven.

With this he is of a genial, frank disposition, has a good word for every one, and has time to tell a good story or crack a joke. Strong as are his political enmities, they have never extended into his private life, and he often sits at the social table with his bitterest political enemies, and is as free with them as with his friends.

As a political manager he is the legatee of Daniel Manning, who built up in Albany County one of the finest political machines in the State. When Manning went to Washington to become Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, the organization fell to Herrick, who maintained it in all its old strength until the advent of Hill in Albany County as a resident.

Herrick was not a Judge at that time. Hill bought Wolfert's Roost from the widow of Fritz Emmet and started in to establish himself as the boss.

Herrick found himself up against an extremely hard proposition, a fact which no one can doubt who is acquainted with Hill's talents as a politician. But Herrick held on to his organization, and from that day to this the two men have battled for the control of Albany County. At first Herrick found no difficulty in routing Hill, but as the years went on and Hill's persistent, quiet, indefatigable work continued, the fight became harder and harder.

IT ASTONISHED ALBANY.

The Hill-Herrick feud has been the talk of the State, and so bitter is it that at first when the news came to Albany of Herrick's nomination, with Hill as his nominator, it was scouted and laughed at as the wildest dream of political fakirs. Almost any knew well that Hill would go to almost any length for harmony, but that he would name his bitterest foe was unthinkable. When the news was verified incredulous Albany became joyous.

Herrick was a natural boy, reasonably studious, but not so much so as to rise above his classmates. He was born in Esperance, Schoharie County, April 12, 1846. When six years old his parents, Jonathan R. and Harriet Herrick, moved to Albany and settled in the Fifth Ward.

The district school in that ward was No. 8, and behind one of the clumsy white desks of the time young Herrick took his place. Though a cripple from infancy, he participated in boys' sports, and took his chances in riding down steep Lydius Street hill with the other boys.

Later he was sent to Gilmore's Academy, at Ballston, but returned to Albany ere long and entered the Albany Classical Institute, which was conducted by one of the recognized educators of the day, Prof. Anthony. Upon graduation young Herrick entered the law office of ex-Speaker Lyman Tremain and Judge Rufus W. Peckham, Sr. At the time these lawyers were leaders in their profession at the capital.

Young Herrick's abilities were quickly discerned, and he was sent to the Albany Law School, one of his classmates being William McKinley. He was graduated in 1870, and was shortly afterward admitted to practice.

HIS START IN PRACTICE.

That he might further prosecute his studies in the law, Mr. Herrick took the position of chief clerk in the law offices of Hungerford & Hotaling. The following year found him launched upon his career, with a shingle at his door bearing the legend:

Law Office of
D CADY HERRICK.

This later was amended to read:

D CADY HERRICK,
Attorney at Law.

The young lawyer, at the age of twenty-six, sat in his office and waited for clients. They did not come in fast, and this gave him an opportunity to read his books and study cases.

The first year his earnings were but $25; the second year only $250.

But Mr. Herrick was not to be discouraged, and he finally secured some commercial business. This was remunerative.

While yet a struggling practitioner Mr. Herrick was assigned as junior counsel to defend Emil Lowenstein. John Nelson, one of the ablest criminal lawyers at the time, was the senior counsel. He was taken ill, and Mr. Herrick had to carry on the defense.

AS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The masterly manner in which he handled this case astonished the older heads and gave the young lawyer fame at a leap. It was the reputation thus gained which resulted in his nomination for District Attorney by the Democrats in 1877, and then occurred the incident already related in which the defeated candidate refused to accept an illegal election.

In 1880 he was again nominated. It was supposed that a defeated candidate would have no chance of election, and the party leaders proposed that instead of running again for District Attorney he should accept an appointive office with a larger salary.

When this attractive proposition was made, Herrick said he would wait for Daniel Manning, who was out of town. When Manning returned, Herrick told him of the proposition, and added:

"I was beaten for that office. But I want that nomination or none."

He got it and was elected by 3,000 plurality. It was characteristic of the dogged determination of the man.

One of the political superstitions of that time was that no District Attorney in Albany County, no matter how successful his administration, could be re-elected. It was a law as inviolable as those of the Medes and Persians. Herrick smashed the tradition by being elected to the office again in 1883.

BECOMES A JUDGE.

Before the expiration of his second term Mr. Herrick became Corporation Counsel of the City of Albany. In his third term in this office he was elected, in 1891, Justice of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, and was immediately appointed a member of the General Term by Gov. Hill.

Then came the test of right over political influence. In the very beginning of his judicial career Judge Herrick was either fortunate or unfortunate, as different people might view it, in having political cases brought before him. Lawyers of both parties sought to bring cases before him because of his wide knowledge of politics and public affairs.

Many thought that he might be easily handled for favorite politicians, but he turned out a disappointment to them. To many Democrats his action in these cases was astounding and distasteful.

One noted case, though not a political one, in which he came in for severe criticism at first, was that of Police Captain Diamond, which was sent to Albany for trial because of the bitter public feeling on the subject in New York. Diamond was indicted for neglect of duty in not closing houses of ill-fame.

When the case came up for trial various friends of "the system" were on hand for the purpose of influencing the jury. Justice Herrick immediately took the precaution of causing the jurors to be kept under guard and watched closely—a very unusual proceeding, except in murder cases.

SENTENCE OF DIAMOND.

Diamond was convicted. In sentencing him Justice Herrick took into consideration the fact that Diamond would be removed from office, and considered that in view of that fact, and also in view of the fact that Diamond was not an offender above other police Captains in New York, a fine of $1,000 would be sufficient punishment, taken in connection with the loss of his uniform.

The Court of Appeals affirmed Herrick in his case, as it did in nearly every case of his which reached the court of last resort. This was one of the very few cases in which convictions of police officials have been affirmed.

Diamond was removed from office and fined accordingly. Herrick was severely criticised for not sentencing him to imprisonment, but was defended on the ground that to have done so would have made a martyr of the offender and have made subsequent convictions difficult.

Justice Herrick's home life is most happy. Since becoming a Supreme Court Justice he has moved from the old Fifth to the Thirteenth Ward, and occupies the twin house of the late Daniel Manning, 151 Washington Avenue. He was married to Orissa H. Salisbury, daughter of Daniel Salisbury, in 1874, and there are three children—Helen D. Herrick, Bertha Herrick, and Charles J. Herrick, the latter one of the most promising of the younger members of the Albany bar.

The Judge is a member of the Fort Orange, Albany, and Press Clubs in Albany, and is held in highest esteem by their members.

He is a straightforward man, inspired with a conscientious resolve to fulfill to the best of his ability the difficult duties that have fallen to his lot in life, first as a lawyer struggling for a foothold, then as District Attorney and Corporation Counsel, and then as Supreme Court Justice. He is a tireless worker, a ready thinker, and an able director.

Justice Herrick enjoys the esteem and affection of his townsmen and the confidence of the public generally. He is clean-cut, honest, and courageous, and has never been known to desert a friend or follower; he has been known to suffer humiliation himself rather than place his fellows at a disadvantage. His popularity is manifested by the most cordial expressions of prominent lawyers irrespective of political affiliations, especially from Republicans of high standing.

He is a man of modest means, having never made use of his political position to get into any commercial enterprises, and has kept free and clean.

HERRICK HOLDS COURT.

Justice's Last Appearance on the Bench Will Be on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Justice D Cady Herrick, in accordance with his desire, was not interrupted by visitors to-day, and confined himself almost exclusively to court work. He entered the courtroom to hold special term at 10 o'clock, and on the conclusion of the sitting returned at once to his chambers.

Among the lawyers who congratulated the Justice on his nomination was Senator Edward T. Brackett of Saratoga. Another was J. F. Ahern of Broome County, who declared that not only were Broome County Democrats enthusiastic over the nominee of the party, but said there were many Republicans who resent the treatment accorded Col. George W. Dunn by Chairman-Governor Odell, and will vote for Herrick.

Justice Herrick will appear in court once more. Monday at 11 o'clock he will open and preside over the Trial Term of the Supreme Court. The court will be adjourned, and later the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division will appoint some other Justice to take Justice Herrick's place at the next term. This will enable him to clear up the work now before him and send his resignation to the Governor. After he has resigned he will open political headquarters in a suite of offices in the Municipal Gas Company's Building in State Street.

HILL TO TOUR WEST VIRGINIA.

Democrats Start Active Campaign—Bryan Not to Speak There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—It is announced that William J. Bryan will not, as expected, appear on the stump in West Virginia, but David B. Hill will make several speeches in the State.

The campaign is at last under headway for the Democrats, and they are sanguine of success. Ex-Senator Davis has aroused the activity of all his old leaders, and they are working together with a will. Cornwell, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is making two speeches a day, and will keep up the pace until election. This will take him into practically every important town and hamlet in the State.

An effort is being made by the Republicans to sidetrack the taxation issue this year and make everything count for the result on National issues.

Democratic State Chairman John T. McGraw, who is also National Committeeman, is working for both Davis and Cornwell, but his chief ambition is to get a Legislature that will send him to the United States Senate. He was beaten by Senator Scott six years ago.

The National phase of the campaign, which got a few touches from speeches this week by ex-Senator Towne of Minnesota, will rest until Oct. 11, when the special train holding David B. Hill, ex-Gov. Whyte of Maryland, Senator Daniel of Virginia, and Henry G. Davis will start out on its ten-day circle of the State. This tour is intended to counteract the visit of Senator Fairbanks, Speaker Cannon, Taft, Wilson, and other Cabinet officers to the State.

PRAISE ROOSEVELT, NOT ODELL

Monroe County Republican Convention Ignores Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At the Monroe County Republican Convention to-day lengthy resolutions were passed praising the Administration of President Roosevelt and indorsing the State ticket, but omitting any reference to Gov. Odell or his administration.

The following nominations were made: For District Attorney—Stephen J. Warren of Henrietta; for County Purchasing Agent—Richard Gardiner of the Second Ward; for Coroners—Thomas A. Killip of the Seventh Ward and Henry Kleindienst of the Fifteenth Ward.

PAINTED OUT GROCERY SIGN.

Republican Committee at Middletown Placed Their Own Above It.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Through the selection of a headquarters from which to conduct the campaign the Republican City Committee of Middletown were terribly embarrassed and are the laughing stock of the town. Many good locations were offered to the committee, and they finally selected a large store building in the centre of the business district. The store had previously been used by a grocery firm, and in letters a foot long on the building was a sign, "Staple and Fancy Groceries."

When the sign, "Republican Headquarters," was placed above the other sign the committee failed to notice the significance of the combination for several days. To-day, however, a painter was hastily sent for, and the grocery sign obliterated, though half the building had to be painted over to cover it up.

FILIPINOS AND INDEPENDENCE.

Would Mean Turning Them Over to Some Other Power, Prof. Moses Says.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Several statements of particular interest made at the sectional meetings of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences by the leading speakers to-day follow:

Prof. Bernard Moses of the University of California, at the sectional meeting on colonial administration, said that civilization in the Philippine Islands was due to Spanish effort, and in conclusion said: "The granting of independence to the Filipinos would be equivalent to turning them over to some other power."

"The danger of imperialism is not from above, but from below," said Dr. Charles H. Fish of Centralia, Ill., in the discussion which followed the reading of papers at the sectional meeting on the history of America.

"We are not in danger from the general Government," the speaker continued. "The danger is that the people will let the affairs of their local government get into the hands of the general Government through the sheer lack of attention given to them."

In a criticism of the average character of teachers before the sectional meeting on the theory of education, Prof. Elmer E. Brown of the University of California said:

"If society would attain through education such a high end as to prepare men for moral activity, it must find better teachers, better selected, better trained, better supported, and make them the high stewards of its will."

JUDGE PARKER FINISHES HIS CONFERENCES HERE

Leaves Town Quietly on His Return to Esopus.

SILENT AS TO HIS CAMPAIGN

Judge Said He Did Not Even Wish to Discuss the Weather—Senator Latimer One of His Visitors.

Completing his conferences with the Democratic campaign managers, Judge Alton B. Parker returned to his Esopus home shortly before noon yesterday. During the morning at the Hoffman House he saw Elliot Danforth, Senator Latimer of South Carolina, and August Belmont. None of them would talk later.

Judge Parker was up early, and just after breakfast saw his visitors, spent some time with each, packed his valise, and, accompanied only by Arthur McCausland, his secretary, entered an electric cab for the foot of West Forty-second Street. As he left by the side entrance of the Hoffman House, there was no demonstration, nor was there any on his way to the ferry to the Weehawken West Shore station.

On the way over the river the Judge was surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men, to whom he finally consented to talk, having denied himself to all reporters while in the city. As he was speaking to some of the newspaper men a few of the other passengers recognized the candidate and gathered about to hear what he had to say.

One passenger—a railroad man—asked the candidate to shake hands with him, which Judge Parker did, with a smile and a word of greeting. On the Weehawken side another railroad man rushed up and said he wanted "to shake hands with the next President."

"I am glad you think so," said Judge Parker, as he took the man's hand in a warm grasp.

Judge Parker told the newspaper men that he did not wish to be interviewed on any subject at all, not even the weather. He was asked, however, whether he had decided to speak at all during the campaign.

"That is a subject I cannot discuss," he said.

As the ferryboat got in midstream the Judge straightened himself up, sniffed the air, and smiled.

"That is bracing," he said. "It is better atmosphere than one gets at the Hoffman House."

"But Esopus is even better," was suggested.

"Indeed, it is," said the Judge with a laugh.

"Have you any statement to make concerning the results of your New York trip?" was asked.

"Nothing at all," he said.

"When will you return again?"

"That is another question I cannot answer now," he replied. He then proceeded to talk about generalities, and could not be induced to talk "news." Noticing a book under the arm of one of the reporters, he reached for it, asking what it was.

"The Essays of Schopenhauer," read the Judge from the cover. "That is a good book. You notice it took me some time to read the title, because I did not have my glasses on."

Then the candidate began to tell a story about the late Senator Harris, but the boat neared the Jersey shore before he got well started.

"I shall not be able to tell that story now," he said. "We have not the time to finish and the story is too good to be cut short."

When the boat had docked, Judge Parker and Mr. McCausland hurried to the train, the candidate bidding the newspaper men a cheery good-bye. The train left over the West Shore at 11:50 A. M., and was due to reach Esopus shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSEMOUNT, Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Rosemount welcomed Judge Parker home this afternoon. Immediately on his arrival he ordered his favorite saddle horse brought, and for the balance of the afternoon and early dusk he cantered about the roads leading west, north, and south from Esopus Village. The long sessions in the Hoffman House had told on him, and it was quite after hours in the saddle that he felt himself again.

That he will go to New York again next week is thought probable. When asked with reference to his possible appearance in a great mass meeting in New York, it developed that the project has not been as yet put squarely up to the candidate. Despite the importunities that he pledge himself to make stated speeches, he maintained the same attitude in New York as he has here, that he may speak a number of times before Nov. 8, but only when something occurs which in his opinion justifies a speech. Such speech or speeches may be delivered here or in New York or elsewhere. But it can be stated again authoritatively that at this time the candidate is without plans for speechmaking or touring.

Forming Parker Independent Clubs.

Independent Democrats who are friends of Judge Parker have started a movement to organize Parker independent clubs in each of the thirty-five Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx. Thousands of letters, accompanied by enrollment blanks, have been mailed to voters in the two boroughs preliminary to a general enrollment. The letters urging forward the movement and requesting independent admirers of Judge Parker to enroll are signed by Carl Schurz, Charles Stewart Davison, Everett P. Wheeler, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and William Allaire Short.

LEADERS LEAVING TOWN.

Sheehan to Spend Much of Sunday at Esopus with Parker.

There was a general clearing out of Democratic leaders yesterday after Judge Parker left the city. One of the first to go was William F. Sheehan, who left his desk at National Committee headquarters and started for Esopus early in the afternoon. Mr. Sheehan will spend much of his time to-day with the candidate, but will be back in the city to-morrow or Tuesday.

Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas, who has been at headquarters for some days, left for Washington a little later. He will start on his speaking tour to-morrow, spending considerable time in West Virginia. Ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis started for Chicago, after getting his speaking assignments, which book him in Indiana, West Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut.

"I believe that Montana, Idaho, and Colorado will go Democratic," said Mr. Lewis.

Senator Latimer of South Carolina left for his home last night, after promising to start through West Virginia on a speaking tour within a few days. Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas also left for Texas with National Committeeman R. M. Johnson of Houston. Gov. Hogg has promised to speak for the Parker and Davis ticket.

THOSE KENTUCKY LEVIES.

Republican National Committee Says It Has Stopped Them.

It was acknowledged yesterday by those in authority that the charge that campaign funds were being collected from Federal office holders in Kentucky were true, but it was stated that the collections had been stopped by the National Executive Committee as soon as that body had knowledge of what was being done.

When the campaign opened the Republican leaders in Kentucky made an arrangement with the National Committee to retain for use in the State such funds as they could collect there. When this arrangement was made, so it was said at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday, it was not supposed that the State Committee intended to levy tribute upon Federal office holders. As soon as the representatives of the National Committee in Chicago learned of the action of the Kentucky Republican leaders they notified them that they must at once cease getting contributions from such sources.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' & Youths' Clothing.

For every stage and condition of boyhood we offer an assortment which is not equalled in any other store.

For Boys from 3 to 8 years old:—
Original juvenile costumes and suits for the smaller lads.

From 8 to 14 years:—
Trim, strong, well-fitting suits for growing, sturdy school boys.

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The widest range of clothing, in effects which distinguish youth from maturity, for boys of more exacting tastes.

In all of which appropriateness, smart appearance and service are characteristics.

60-62 West 23d Street.

TYPE OF PANAMA CANAL NOT YET DECIDED UPON

Sea-Level Would Take Longer Than Lock Construction.

FRENCH DREDGES ANTIQUATED

Col. Biddle, a Washington Engineer, Gives Views After Month's Visit to the Isthmus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Col. Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner of this district, who spent a month on the Isthmus of Panama, says the commission has not definitely determined whether the waterway is to be a sea-level or lock canal.

"If a sea-level canal is chosen," he said, "the engineers must care for the Chagres River. It is not a large river, but it has considerable current. We followed its course for some distance. The river must be kept out of the canal, either by diverting it to the Atlantic or the Pacific. The divide at Culebra would have to be cut down 100 feet for a sea-level canal.

"If a lock canal is constructed, the summit level will be either sixty-five or eighty feet above the sea, or, according to the French company's plans, 100 feet. With a lock canal the Chagres River will be carried across the canal by means of a big lake.

"A dam would be built in the vicinity, the exact location not having been determined. The water from the river would empty into the lake from the northeast, cross the line of this lake, then flow into the Atlantic over a divide two miles on the other side of the cape, called the 'Gigantic Spillway.' Thus no currents would interfere with the navigation of the canal.

"The French excavated a canal at sea level for ten or fifteen miles on the Atlantic side, and for two or three miles on the Pacific. They also cut down along the line of the canal, in varying amounts, extending over a great part of the way.

"Much of its work can be made available, no matter what type of canal is built, although extra dimensions to accommodate the largest vessels afloat and to straighten the canal at certain points will necessitate a rehandling of some of the material excavated. Most of the work by the French will probably be a distinct gain."

Regarding the value of the tools and machinery left by the French company Col. Biddle said the dredges as a rule are antiquated and not of the type used now. The small machinery, such as engines, cars, rails, and the supplies distributed along the line that have been housed will be of value. Most of the buildings the French company put up can be used. These extend all the way from the offices at Panama to Colon.

Much of the materials of construction must be brought from the United States. Lumber for ordinary construction must come either from the Gulf or the Pacific Coast. There is some timber available on the zone for ties for the railroad, but most of the wood is lignum vitae and mahogany, which is too valuable for such use.

The time, the cost, or the number of men to be employed cannot be determined, Col. Biddle said, until the commission gathers its statistics as to the cost of building a canal according to the various types. It is believed that the construction of a sea-level canal will require a year or two longer, as the great task will be the reduction of the divide at several breaks where only a limited number of men could be employed.

BOTH SPARKED THE TEACHER.

Confession of Cochran of New York Implicates Walbridge of Missouri.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—The shipment of a handsome copy of a book on Missouri to-day to John W. Cochran, an attorney of New York, will be the climax of an incident which has greatly amused the attachés of the Missouri Building at the World's Fair. The opening of the incident was the receipt of this letter:

Walter Williams, editor Missouri, The Great.

My Dear Sir: I desire to obtain one of your books on grand old Missouri. As I at one time courted the same girl with Cyrus P. Walbridge, your present candidate for the Governorship of Missouri, I think I am entitled to one of your valuable volumes. I am, respectfully yours,

JOHN W. COCHRAN,
667 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

Williams replied that if Cochran would tell the story the request for the book would be granted. Cochran's second letter, containing this explanation, was as follows:

I went to school with a boy named Walbridge, now your candidate for Governor. We sparked the teacher. Ask him. He will tell you. He is my old chum Cy.

JOHN W. COCHRAN.

At The Martinique there are only two or three 2 and 3 room apartments unrented.

Perhaps you'd like to get in so successful and well managed an apartment house.

Table d'hote and a la carte on the 15th floor —in quiet.

The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

Absolute Safety for Valuables
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Safes $5.00 Per Year and Upward.
The new addition to the Fireproof storage Warehouses makes this a most complete depository for household furniture of every description. Perfect equipment; moderate charges.
Send for Pamphlet and Estimate.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DEMOCRATS ANSWER ODELL.

Population 21 Per Cent. Greater, Property Valuation 27, and Expenditures 65.

Replying to the statement issued by Governor-Chairman Odell two days ago, in which the Governor-Chairman declared that many of the increases in the basic law of State government were due to Constitutional requirements of the basic law of 1894, the Democratic State Committee last night issued a statement to controvert Gov.

M'CARREN'S ONLY STUMP SPEECH THIS CAMPAIGN

Suburban Democrats at Homecrest Cheer Senatorial Oratory.

HAY WAGON THE BAND CHARIOT

Brooklyn Leader Ignores Power of Gesture and Substitutes Epigrams for Flamboyant Rhetoric.

It is a little unusual for a political boss to appear in the rôle of stump speaker, and additional interest is lent to Senator McCarren's appearance in that rôle by the announcement that it is his first and last for this campaign.

His oratorical production was made before the Democrats of Homecrest last night. Homecrest is one of the numerous Brooklyn settlements, and is near Coney Island. McCarren went out there to make his single address of the season because they were loyal to him in the primaries, but he says he can't make any more speeches because his work at headquarters takes all his time.

There is many a worse speaker than the Brooklyn chief. He somewhat resembles Senator Hanna, also a political boss, in the plain, direct, and rather forcible way in which he makes his points.

It was a regular country blow-out, lacking only the roasting ox to resemble a Maryland barbecue, and resembling exactly the rustic mass meetings down East. The Senator spoke in the open air, from a flag-bedecked stand, to the residents of the surrounding districts. Red fire and rockets heralded his approach, a Homecrest youngster circulated through the crowd selling peanuts and popcorn, and a fierce and deadly band came up in triumph on an ancient hay wagon and accomplished unprecedented miracles in the way of flats.

There were other orators, mostly local ones, though Kenneth Sutherland came over from Coney Island, and J. Grattan McMahon came down from Brooklyn. But interest centred in McCarren.

He took off his derby hat when Chairman John Moriarty introduced him in a flamboyant speech, and laid it on the impromptu table. The band flatted "Hail to the Chief," the crowd yelled enthusiastically, and McCarren stepped to the front and faced the delighted Homecresters.

He rested his hands on the rail before him and never changed his position, except once to put his hands in his pockets. He disdained all the usual flamboyance of stump speakers, and spoke in a direct, matter-of-fact way. He talked right along, seldom raising his tone, and speaking in a clear, pleasant voice. He was a change for people deadly weary of regulation stump speaking, and an agreeable one. Democrats may perhaps regret his announcement that he will stump no more.

Here are some of the things he said:

"The same issues that have been presented in every campaign since the beginning of this country's history are presented now—the issues between the Federalist party, which represented and represents the aristocracy or 'better element,' and the party which followed Thomas Jefferson, who stood for the principles of democracy. Those principles mean a government by the people as against government by classes or the selected few.

"We have presented a candidate who is by his training, his experience, and his character a natural exponent of these Democratic principles. He is a strict defender of the Constitution, and stands exactly for everything which is opposed to what the Republican candidate represents.

"We stand for the principles that should be accorded to every man under a strict construction of the Constitution, and we are opposed to the special privileges for which the Republican Party and its President stand.

"When President McKinley died, Vice President Roosevelt proclaimed that he would follow his policies. He would follow out the line of reciprocity and the line of good-will and peace with the rest of the world. He has in no wise followed the policy of the man whose place he took by reason of assassination.

"The policy which he is intent on following out will ultimately result in bringing about a condition which will necessitate the raising of the tariff and making the cost of living higher. There is a deficit in the Treasury instead of a surplus.

"If we compare conditions to-day with ten years ago, the increase in the cost of living is about 30 per cent. and the increase in wages 10 per cent.

"By reason of the fact that the Republican majority in Congress dares not oppose his will, he is riding rough shod toward a condition of imperialism and dictatorship that will result in one-man power in the American Government, unless it be checked.

"We find him riding over the statutes of the United States, ignoring precedents and disregarding Congress. He is not only a militant President, but a President who is willing to set aside every law of the United States to accomplish his purposes and maintain himself in power.

"No such spectacle has ever been presented as his wielding every power that belongs to the President to secure a renomination. On the other hand, the man we have nominated never lifted a finger, never raised his voice to bring about his nomination. He stood aloof from the turmoils of politics. The office sought him.

"We cannot continue our democratic form of government, we cannot have a government by the people, if we continue a system by which government is left to one man."

BULLET SHOWER IN STREET.

Tombs Court Doors Locked When Noise of Fight Was Heard.

Bullets flying free in a triangular street fight in Centre Street near White Street caused pandemonium in and around the Criminal Courts Building at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Though the street was thronged, and though much of the firing was at close range, no one was hurt so far as the police learned. Eighteen shots were fired as the men ran from Harry Howard Square through Canal Street into Centre Street. As the reports rang out, coming nearer and nearer, they caused a panic in near-by structures, particularly in the Tombs Court, which was crowded and in which Magistrate Mayo was sitting.

There was a general rush for the doors, but the court officers slammed and locked them. The principals in the affray were Salvatore Santanella, an importer and Italian confectionery at 214 Canal Street; James De Fasse, his friend, and Alphonse Littita of 141 Macdougal Street, and a friend of his who dropped out of sight when the fighting became strenuous, after firing a single shot.

Detective Sergeant Hahn and Detective Rickards of the Elizabeth Street Station rushed out of the Criminal Courts Building and grabbed two of the fighters, De Fasse being seized by spectators. It took the police reserves from the court squad half an hour to clear the streets of the crowd. The prisoners were taken before Magistrate Mayo, who fined Santanella $10 and held the others in $500 bail for examination. Witnesses of the shooting said that the reason nobody was hurt was that the men shut their eyes at each shot and fired almost vertically into the air, meanwhile screaming foreign objurgations.

TEN BREAK JAIL IN MONTANA.

Prisoners Once Out Get Guns and Hold Up Business Man.

BILLINGS, Mon., Sept. 24.—Ten prisoners, among them some of the most desperate criminals ever confined in the Yellowstone County prison, made their escape from the jail here last night, and are still at large.

The jail breakers worked with great skill and quietness, and the escape probably would not have been discovered until morning had not the escaping men secured guns and held up J. W. Caughan, a business man, who was returning home. A posse is in pursuit.

ROOSEVELT TO CALL CONGRESS AT HAGUE

Continued from Page 1.

that treaties are faithfully observed; they will avert disputes; they will relieve the people of overwhelming burdens imposed by criminal whims.

"But in order to accomplish its duty, this institution must also be made the foundation of a political organization of the world. To that end, the contemplated conferences must be periodical, and, if I may here express a personal idea, they must, during the time intervening between general assemblies, have an organ vested with certain supervising, directing and executive powers. This will prove to be the first stage of an international political organization, similar to that which now exists in the United States and in my own country, Switzerland.

"The Interparliamentary Conference at St. Louis has deemed you, Mr. President, to be especially fitted to assume the initiative of a second general assembly of the States. We are aware that in applying to you, we address ourselves to an earnest defender of international justice, and we bear in mind that you were the first head of a Government who turned the Governments toward the permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague."

Mr. Gobat expressed the hope that the President would comply with the wishes of the Interparliamentary Union, and that success would crown his initiative. After presenting the resolution Mr. Gobat said:

"I have discharged the official duty with which I was intrusted. I venture to assume another, and feel confident that my action will receive the approval of all the members of European parliaments.

"We thank you, Mr. President, from the depths of our hearts, for having been pleased to join in the friendly invitation extended to the Interparliamentary Union by the Congress of the United States, by sending us an invitation in the name of your Government and in your own.

"We express the most sincere wishes for the success of your political acts, for your happiness, and that of your family, for the happiness and prosperity of the United States, whose infinite horizon is equaled by nothing save the breadth of views and the spirit of independence of the descendants of Washington and Franklin."

President's Promises.

In response to Dr. Gobat's speech, President Roosevelt delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen of the Interparliamentary Union:

"I greet you with profound pleasure as representatives in a special sense of the great international movement for peace and good will among the nations of the earth.

"It is a matter of gratification to all Americans that we have had the honor of receiving you here as the Nation's guests. You are men skilled in the practical work of Government in your several countries, and this fact adds weight to your championship of the cause of international justice. I thank you for your kind allusions to what the Government of the United States has accomplished for the policies you have at heart, and I assure you that this Government's attitude will continue unchanged in reference thereto. We are even now taking steps to secure arbitration treaties with all other Governments which are willing to enter into them with us.

"In response to your resolutions, I shall at an early date ask the other nations to join in a second congress at The Hague. I feel, as I am sure you do, that our efforts should take the shape of pushing forward toward completion the work already begun at The Hague, and that whatever is now done should appear not as something divergent therefrom but as a continuance thereof.

"At the first conference at The Hague several questions were left unsettled, and it was expressly provided that there should be a second conference. A reasonable time has elapsed, and I feel that your body has shown sound judgment in concluding that a second conference should now be called to carry some steps further toward completion the work of the first.

"It would be visionary to expect too immediate success for the great cause you are championing, but very substantial progress can be made if we strive with resolution and good sense toward the goal of securing among the nations of the earth, as among individuals of each nation, a just sense of responsibility in each toward others, and a just recognition in each of the rights of others. The right and the responsibility must go hand in hand. Our effort must be unceasing both to secure in each nation full acknowledgment of the rights of others, and to bring about in each nation an ever-growing sense of its own responsibilities.

"At an early date I shall issue the call for the conference you request. I again greet you and bid you welcome in the name of the American people, and wish you godspeed in your efforts for the common good of mankind."

At the conclusion of the addresses the President and Mrs. Roosevelt personally received and exchanged greetings with each of the delegates and women present, the introductions being made by Col. Bromwell and Major McCauley. The reception was held in the Blue Room, the guests passing from there through the Red Room into the State dining room, where a buffet luncheon was served.

BENNETT ESTATE HERE SMALL.

Equity in New York Realty, $40,575—Personalty, $5,073.

According to the appraisement, most of the property in this State left by the late Henry M. Bennett is mortgaged to such an extent that the equity in various parcels which he was believed to own absolutely in New York amounts to only $40,575. The appraisement, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office, gives the value of the net personal property in this State as $5,073. However, his real estate holdings in New Jersey and Pennsylvania were large.

Bennett died in Monmouth County, N. J., on April 1, 1902. After his death Laura Biggar, the actress, who had cared for him during his last illness, put in a claim for his entire estate, alleging that she was his widow.

In the appraisement the assertion is made that Bennett left debts in New Jersey and Pennsylvania amounting to $110,723, and that these exceeded his total personal estate by $31,298, which is made a charge against his New York real estate. The only property excepted is the house at 119 East Eighty-third Street, in which Laura Biggar has a life estate.

BRICKLAYERS AGAINST MERGER.

Turn Down Proposition to Unite Manhattan and Bronx Unions.

The proposition to consolidate the nine bricklayers' unions in Manhattan and the Bronx into one, two, or three unions was defeated last night by an overwhelming vote. The voting took place at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and was by ballot, beginning at 9 in the morning and lasting until after 9 at night.

This is the second vote on the proposition of consolidation. The first vote was taken six months ago, but the notice was too short, and was not considered decisive. The vote of last night is final, and settles the question for good.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday We Announce

The Formal Opening and Exhibit of

Outer Garments for Women & Misses

FALL AND WINTER MODELS.

The New Furs.

So thorough in scope and so high in character is our fur shop that it may in truth be termed a veritable exposition of the new season's furs and fur garments. There are scarfs and muffs in the new models and blouse and long coats of such rich furs as ermine, white fox, mink, sable, chinchilla and the new yetta. Our designers are at your service if you prefer a garment made to your measure which will define your own ideas relative to form and character.

For Monday & Tuesday.

Alaska Sable Set, cravat and new flat muff.
Value $25.00. At $16.90

Chinchilla Set, four-in-hand tie and new flat muff.
Value $65.00. At $47.00

Ermine Set, 60-inch tie and empire muff.
Value $85.00. At $68.00

Alaska Seal Coats.
Value $375.00. At $295.00

Imported Costumes and Wraps.

A series of superb garments impressive in character and distinctive, which express the supreme genius of their designers. There are dinner and reception gowns and wraps of rich laces and fabrics which have the imprint of the world-famous masters to insure their authoritativeness. To augment the imported models we will also present copies and adaptations of them, which to a great degree define the post-season ideas of the masters. Worthy of special mention we consider:

Gowns of taffeta silk over silk linings in black or evening colors. A new French model designed for reception and evening wear. Special at $62.50

Tailored Suits and Coats.

Until now we have taken counsel with the masters abroad so that our garments would embody the full creative power of the foreign designers. On Monday we will present a series of tailored suits and coats which define in a most comprehensive fashion all that is new and correct.

Special for Monday and Tuesday.

Suits of Cheviot in brown, black or blue, trimmed with braid. Paquin's latest model, embracing coat and skirt of cheviot, with separate vest of white broadcloth.
Value $45.00. At $35.00

Suits of Cheviot in blue, black or brown, trimmed with braid and velvet; new three-quarter coat models.
Value $30.00 At $20.00

New Silk Waists.

By the new sleeves (which have a tendency toward fulness at the shoulders) may you know our collection of waists to be direct copies and adaptations of the exclusive imported models. All manner of laces lend their richness to the waists, which are of chiffon, taffeta, messaline and louisine silks, in the shades which Fashion's edict demands for the new season. The prices are modest, $4.50 to $65.00.

For Monday and Tuesday.

Waists of taffeta or peau de soie, in all the new colors and black, liberally tucked and finished with French knots.
Value $6.50. At $4.50

Waists of chiffon taffeta, in light or dark colors and black—plaited front and sleeves.
Value $8.00. At $5.90

Waists of taffeta silk, in a variety of light and dark shades and black, yoke, bodice and sleeves shirred with collar and cuffs to correspond, trimmed with bands of silk and French knots.
Value $10.00. At $7.50

EXTENSIVE TRAFFIC IN STAMPED CIGAR BOXES

Refilled with "Domestics," Says Trust, Which Are Sold as Cubans.

HEARING ON STAMP ORDER

We Smoke 25,000,000 Domestic Cigars as Imported, Says Lawyer—New Order Temporarily Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—H. A. Taylor, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of the leading tobacco interests on the question of the proposed change in the customs stamp now required to be used on boxes of imported cigars. The independent tobacco interests advocate the removal of the stamp altogether or the placing of a smaller and less conspicuous stamp on the bottom of the box. This position is opposed by the American Tobacco Company, which is the largest manufacturer and importer of Havana cigars in the country, and other manufacturers of Havana.

Morris S. Wise of New York, representing the Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association of the United States, opened the hearing and said, in answer to Secretary Taylor's inquiry, that the independent cigar manufacturers were satisfied with the design and general character of the stamp proposed to be used by Assistant Secretary Armstrong. Mr. Wise protested against being asked to open the case, inasmuch as the order for the change had already been issued by Assistant Secretary Armstrong, and he thought that it was the duty of the protestants against the change to open the argument.

Secretary Taylor said he had suspended the order issued by Mr. Armstrong, and that the case would be heard as if no change had been ordered.

Junius Parker counsel for the American Tobacco Company, New York, made the argument for the protestants against any change in the stamp now in use. Mr. Parker said that the old stamp has been in use ever since 1866 and with practically no objection to its form or appearance. In 1902, he said, the Havana Tobacco Company was organized and begun marketing its products in the United States, and found a deplorable situation.

Many well-known brands were being imitated so generally, Mr. Parker said, that the trademarks had come to be almost meaningless and valueless. The manufacturers of well-known domestic brands were here, and able to protect themselves, but the Havana manufacturers were not here, and dozens of Pennsylvania manufacturers were putting out cigars bearing the same names as those manufactured in Havana.

Empty boxes bearing the customs stamp, he continued, were a staple article of commerce in New York and other large cities, and their only use was to be refilled with domestic cigars. Those able to judge have said that 25,000,000 domestic cigars were consumed in the United States believed by their consumers to be of Cuban manufacture.

Assistant Secretary Armstrong said he would like to give the reasons why he had ordered the change in the stamp. He explained that the reasons for the original adoption of the present stamp no longer existed. The Government, he said, in recent legislation, had distinctly recognized the tobacco interest of the United States, and the stamp in present use operated in effect as a discrimination against the industry in the United States. He also spoke of the sale in New York of a large number of empty boxes bearing the import stamp with a view to their being used for domestic cigars. He cited this fact, among others, as a reason for the proposed change.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and First Vice President of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, said that the cigarmakers of the United States were entitled to a fair deal, and he did not think that if the American workmen made as good a cigar as could be made in Havana, which was a well-known fact, they would be discriminated against by the use of the present import stamp.

He did not think it fair, he said, to compel the American workman not only to meet the imported cigars on the question of real merit, but also to compel him to compete against the Government's certificate of actual or fancied excellence. If Mr. Armstrong's order is permitted to go into effect, Mr. Gompers said, the imported cigars would have to stand upon their merits as the American cigar does.

At the conclusion of the arguments Secretary Taylor took the matter under advisement, saying that he would render a decision without delay.

RESTRAINS MESSENGER BOYS.

Western Union Goes to Court at Dallas for Protection in Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 24.—The Western Union Telegraph Company went to court to-night to obtain protection from its striking messenger boys in this city.

Judge Nash of the Fourteenth District Civil Court at 11 o'clock issued an order restraining the strikers from interfering with the property or employes of the company. About thirty striking messengers are cited to appear before the Judge on Tuesday next.

MAY BE MORGAN'S RELATIVE.

Arrested for Speeding Auto Returning from Yonkers Races.

While returning from the automobile races at the Empire City track, Yonkers, yesterday Charles Morgan, twenty-two years old, who gave his address as the Hotel Regent, Broadway and Seventieth Street, was arrested in Jerome Avenue near One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street on a charge of exceeding the speed limit with his automobile. With him at the time of the arrest were two women, who accompanied him to the station house.

According to Bicycle Policeman May of the Tremont Station, Morgan was speeding at about 25 miles an hour. At the station house he was told by the Sergeant that he would have to furnish a cash bail for $250. Mr. Morgan pulled a large roll of bills from his pocket, but did not have the necessary amount. He then left his machine and the party hired a carriage and drove away.

At the Hotel Regent last night it was said that there was a Charles Morgan living there, but that he was not at home. The Tremont Station desk Sergeant said the arrested man was a relative of J. Pierpont Morgan.

LAUNCH SEA-GOING DREDGE.

Caucus, Built by Reilly Company, for Florida Harbor Service.

The James Reilly Repair and Supply Company of New York launched the second of the two large sea-going suction dredges for the United States Government at the Greenport yard, Greenport, L. I., at noon yesterday. The vessel was christened the Caucus by Miss Anna M. Bowman, daughter of M. K. Bowman, manager of the Reilly Company.

The two vessels, which have been under construction for the past twelve months, are intended to remove the sand from the mouth of the St. John's River, Fla., and the harbor of Pensacola, Fla. These vessels are of the type which have sprung into use during the last few years to meet conditions where the ordinary apparatus would be entirely inadequate. They are 200 feet long, forty feet beam, and twenty-three feet two inches in depth, and are fitted with two large Scotch boilers of about 2,000 horse power.

Platt Appeals from Elias Decision.

Counsel for John R. Platt, who is suing Hannah Elias for $685,000, which he claims she extorted from him under threats, has appealed from Justice Blanchard's decision that Mrs. Elias should receive $500 a month for her support and maintenance and have the use of her house on Central Park West rent free. On the other hand, Mrs. Elias is not satisfied with Justice Blanchard's ruling, and she has appealed to the Appellate Division. She contends that the injunction is too extensive and too sweeping and that it should be dissolved for the reason that the decision is very much against her, although Platt's suit has not yet been decided.

Convention Dead-Locked Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—The two weeks' dead-lock in the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-sixth District was broken here to-day by the nomination of J. Davis Brodhead, a lawyer, of Northampton County, and a son of the late United States Senator Richard Brodhead. The district is Democratic.

Game Abundant in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 24.—From all reports received at the office of the Fish and Game Commission from Wardens and guides, game seems to be exceedingly abundant for the opening of the season, one week from to-day, when it is legal to shoot deer. The reports indicate that there are more moose in Washington County this Fall than ever before.

THE BIG CELTIC IN WITH 3,318 ABOARD

Passenger List of 2,937 Said to be a Record Breaker.

DR. PARKHURST COMES BACK

Dr. Rainsford, Also Returning, Says English Church is Failing—Justice Leventritt Praises Herrick.

The White Star liner Celtic, in yesterday from Liverpool, landed 2,937 passengers, which is said to be the largest number ever landed at this port from an English vessel. The Celtic's complement of officers and men brought the total aboard up to 3,318. On Sept. 19 a lamp trimmer named Walker fell overboard and was lost.

One of the passengers was the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. He was suffering from a severe cold on his arrival and declined to grant an interview. The doctor, however, asked a number of questions, especially concerning the political situation, which seemed greatly to interest him.

Another aboard the Celtic was the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's. Dr. Rainsford said that he had not been in England before for several years and that while he was there he had rested.

"I have been over in England since July," he said, "and in that time I have learned two things. England is far behind us in educational matters, and the Church in England is slowly losing ground. The English highest and best schools do not compare with our finest.

"As regards the church, I find it top systematized. The whole thing is one cast-iron system, and you cannot feed human beings on a system. The church has a mission on earth toward man, and if it does not fulfill that mission it is not a good church. I saw a number of people leaving before the sermon in several of the churches I visited. After hearing the sermon I wondered why they all did not leave before. Preaching has fallen down badly in England since I was there last.

"I did not find that the Christian church was being deserted for any fad, because one will find fewer faddists in that country than anywhere else on the earth. They would not even allow Dowie to remain in London. The people are simply drifting away."

Supreme Court Justice David Leventritt was also on the Celtic. Judge Leventritt said that he was well pleased with the Democratic ticket nominated at Saratoga.

"I do not know a man," he said, "who would better unite the party than Judge Herrick. He is a man of sterling character and can be trusted to perform the duties of the Governor's office with honor to himself and the State. As to Mr. Harrison, he is a young man, but his record is of the best, and he will win."

Ex-Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, who has been abroad with his family, also returned on the Celtic. Like Judge Leventritt, Mr. Rives expressed his confidence in a Democratic victory in this State and his regard for Judge Herrick.

Among the other passengers on the Celtic were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adler, Viscount Bengham, Belgian Minister to Mexico; Bishop Joseph H. Johnson of Southern California, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Hill, Mrs. John G. Holmes, Judge and Mrs. T. S. Maxey, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Sondern, Mrs. R. M. Tattersall, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. White.

Doesn't it stand to reason that an apartment house with every apartment rented, must be better in some way than one only half rented?

At the Aylesmere there is one housekeeping apartment and that to sub-lease.

THE AYLESMERE,
58 West 76th St.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Our Infants' Wear

Is shown in such an exhaustive variety of make and texture that it is a common remark that what cannot be found here is not worth looking for elsewhere. We cover the field completely, with a range of prices to correspond.

Bassinets. *Baskets.* *Trimmed Cradles.*
Flannel and Cashmere Sacques.
Infants' Long Slips. *Infants' Short Dresses.*
Layettes. *Hand-Made Dresses.*
Cashmere Dresses. *Short Coats.* *Long Coats.*
Infants' Hats and Bonnets.
Toilet Sets. *Baby-Weighing Scales.* *Nursery Ice-Boxes.*
Traveling Baskets, Etc.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ARMENIANS BEAR LETTER.

Want Us to Help Stop Massacres—Others on Big Liners.

The Cunarder Umbria and the American liner St. Paul, the former from Liverpool and the latter from Southampton, both reached port yesterday. Soon after the vessels arrived a report gained ground that the liners had raced across. This was denied. The Umbria beat the St. Paul to port by 2 hours and 55 minutes.

Clement A. Griscom, Jr., was one of the St. Paul's passengers. He said that he was out of the steamship business for good, and had no expectation of returning to it. Miss Sybil Carlyle, who is to support William Gillette in "The Admirable Crichton," also came over on the St. Paul. She said that rehearsals would begin Monday.

Others on the St. Paul were Lieut. Commander F. H. Bailey, United States Navy; William R. Bigham, United States Consul at Cape Town; Mrs. F. Coudert, Jefferson M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Newhouse, J. H. Thierot, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon; Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Capt. and Mrs. Lars Anderson.

On the Umbria was G. B. Hunter of the shipbuilding firm of Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Limited, of Wallsend, England, one of the largest shipbuilding firms in the world. Mr. Hunter is going to the St. Louis Exposition to look over, in particular, the exhibitions in machinery and steel construction. On his return to the Atlantic seaboard he will look through some of our ship yards.

He said yesterday that the fast turbine steamship which his firm was building for the Cunard Line was now well under way. It will be the biggest ship afloat and will have a speed of 25 knots. In discussing steel construction, Mr. Hunter said that one of the reasons why a ship cost so much more in this country than in England was the high price of steel. "American steel is too high," he said. "It's quality is all right, but it is no better than English steel. We do not use it simply because of its high price."

Also on the Umbria was a party of Armenians, headed by Dr. Jean Louis Meilkow. They bear a letter from the Patriarch of the Armenian Church to President Roosevelt, asking him to co-operate with the other friendly powers in stopping the Armenian massacres.

Federation of Labor Meets Nov. 14.

A call has been sent out to the subordinate locals in New York and other cities by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the federation, to begin at San Francisco on Monday, Nov. 14. This convention is expected to be most largely attended of any for many years, and a number of new propositions are to be discussed.

MOTHER BURNED SAVING BABE.

Clutched Infant to Her Body When Bedding Caught Fire.

UNION HILL, N. J., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Pauline Janovitch was badly burned about the face and hands to-day at her home, at 146 Ferry Road, Gutenberg, and her husband and Mrs. Mary Blazek were burned in like manner while trying to save Mrs. Janovitch and her one-day-old baby.

Mrs. Janovitch and the baby were in bed, when the bed clothing accidentally was set on fire. Mrs. Janovitch managed to get out of bed with the infant, and her husband and Mrs. Blazek ran to her assistance, but she got away from them and rushed out of the house into the street, clasping the baby in her arms. Although her own face and hands were severely burned, she protected the child, which was unharmed.

She was taken into the house of a neighbor, and a doctor was summoned, who said that she would recover.

McNALLY CLUES FUTILE.

Brooklyn Police as Puzzled as Ever Over Saloon Keeper's Murder.

The Brooklyn police seemed to be still groping in the dark last night in their hunt for the murderer of Frank McNally, the Park Avenue saloon keeper, who was shot to death in his bed on Wednesday morning. The police put in another day running down clues which failed to pan out. The several mysterious women-in-black clues were put away on the shelf, and last night the bottom dropped out of the "veiled lady in a hansom who used to visit the saloon" clue.

This last clue had received much attention from the detectives. Last evening, however, Toma Hanlon, the actress, who was engaged to marry McNally, frankly told the police that she had frequently gone to the saloon in a hansom cab to visit him. She said that she had sometimes left the cab a block from the saloon and walked to the place.

McNally's saloon was reopened for business last night by his brother, Owen McNally. A lot of morbidly curious people visited the place. Efforts were made to open McNally's safe, in the expectation that something might be found in it to throw some light on the identity of the murderer, but the combination could not be worked. An expert safe opener will probably be put at work on it to-morrow.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:15 A. M.—819 Eleventh Avenue; F. Keilar; damage, $300.
2:11 P. M.—159 Oliver Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:50 P. M.—764 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.
4:05 P. M.—204 Allen Street; Mary Wintermeyer; damage trifling.
5:20 P. M.—517 West Fifty-second Street; Mrs. Laundrigan; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; William Ebling & Son & Co.; damage, $500

GEN. ORLOFF WILL BE SENT BACK TO RUSSIA

Kuropatkin to Punish Him for Mistake at Liao-Yang.

STAKELBERG IS EXONERATED

Rumor That Grippenberg, Instead of Linevitch, Will Command the Second Manchurian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—Major Gen. Orloff, whose precipitancy in leaving Yen-Tai to join in the attack on the heights of Sy-kwan-Tun exposed Gen. Kuropatkin's left flank and necessitated the abandonment of Liao-Yang, will be detached from the Manchurian Army and given another command in European Russia, or perhaps he may be retired.

The detachment of Gen. Orloff was ordered by Gen. Kuropatkin, who has full power to do so without resorting to a court-martial.

The official report that Brig. Gen. Fomin of Gen. Orloff's division was dead, and the subsequent development that he is only severely wounded, reveals the extent of confusion into which Orloff's division was thrown. Gen. Fomin is in the hospital at Harbin.

The rumor that Gen. Stakelberg was included in the disgrace of Gen. Orloff is not true. Gen. Kuropatkin amended his original report in which he criticised Gen. Stakelberg, and now exonerates the latter from all blame for the reverse at Yen-Tai, adding that Gen. Stakelberg displayed the greatest bravery.

It is rumored that Gen. Grippenberg, commanding the troops at Vilna, has been selected to command the second Manchurian army in place of Lieut. Gen. Linevitch.

Gen. Kuropatkin has just presented colors to the Ninth Siberian Division, commanded by Gen. Kondratsvitch, which was formed just before the war. There was no time previously to prepare colors for this division, which fought bravely at Wafan-gow without them.

MAY BE OVERTURE TO FRANCE.

Vatican Sends Courier Paris with Important Documents.

ROME, Sept. 24.—The Vatican has sent to Paris a special courier with important documents, reported to concern possible negotiations for a Franco-Vatican rapprochement, which, although very difficult to arrange, is not considered impossible.

According to information received by the Holy See, President Loubet, Foreign Minister Delcassé, Minister of Public Instruction Chaumie, Minister of Finance Rouvier, and Minister of Public Works Maruejouls are in favor of such an understanding.

BREAKS TRUCE WITH REBELS.

Uruguayan Troops Try to Capture Them —Big Battle Imminent.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 24.—The Uruguayan Government rejected a portion of the revolutionary amendments to the peace conditions, and the Government forces surrounded the revolutionists, who, with Gen. Munoz and other leaders, narrowly escaped capture. A desperate fight is imminent.

The revolutionists are protesting against the Government's action in breaking the truce at a moment when the peace conferences were proceeding.

PROF. NIELS FINSEN DEAD.

Discoverer of Light Rays, Which Bear His Name, for Cure of Lupus.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 24.—Prof. Niels Finsen, discoverer of the so-called Finsen rays of light for the cure of lupus and head of the Finsen Ray Institute here, where there is a large number of American and British patients, is dead.

Prof. Finsen, who was a comparatively young man, had been ill for some time past. In December, 1903, he received the Nobel Medical Prize from the Norwegian Parliament. King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited the Finsen Institute in April last, accompanied by Sir Francis Laking, his Majesty's Physician in Ordinary, who was ordered to study the improvements made at the Finsen Institute and to apply them to the Ray Institute in London. Their Majesties afterward visited Prof. Finsen.

MIRSKY PRAISES THE PRESS.

New Russian Minister of the Interior Expresses Liberal Views.

VILNA, Russia, Sept. 24.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, formerly Governor General of Vilna, and now Minister of the Interior, in a speech which he made here to-day to representatives of the press, laid stress upon the great importance of newspapers, especially those of the provinces.

The Prince said he had always been of the opinion that the press by loyally serving the true needs of the people was extremely useful and rendered great support to the Government. In conclusion Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky said:

"I have always been a friend of the provincial press when in an open, upright, well-disposed manner it voiced the nation's needs, and I shall also remain its friend in the future."

FOR JAPAN'S PRISON SYSTEM.

Tokio Official Here Seeking Points for Improvements.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 24.—O. Inpami, Prison Bureau Inspector in the Department of Justice of Japan, and Secretary of the Prison Society of Japan, visited the Matteawan State Hospital to-day on a tour of inspection. Mr. Innami is a resident of Tokio, where one of the largest penitentiaries in Japan was recently erected.

Mr. Innami, through the Japanese Department of the Interior, is commissioned by his Government to visit this country and Europe, to investigate modern methods of providing for criminals of all ages, and also of caring for the criminal insane. He said his Government no doubt would follow the lines established by New York State in caring for criminal insane.

CZAR'S UNENTERPRISING NAVY.

Russian Admiral Urges Sweeping Reforms in the Admiralty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—An Admiral writes to The Novoe Vremya bewailing the lack of enterprise and determination in the management of the Russian navy, to which he ascribes the failures of the squadrons in the Far East in their operations, and of the auxiliary cruisers recently commissioned to stop contraband of war.

He insists on the necessity for sweeping reforms in the Admiralty, and the introduction of up-to-date methods in shipbuilding.

Want Zola Entombed in Pantheon.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—A movement has been started to have the body of Emile Zola placed in the Pantheon. The movement will take more definite form Oct. 2, the anniversary of his death, when a demonstration will be made at his tomb in the Cemetary of Montmartre.

ITALIAN DISCUSSES TRUSTS.

Brunialti Speaks to Section of Congress of Arts and Sciences.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—The principal speaker at the meeting of the section on Constitutional Law of the Congress of Arts and Science to-day was Señor Attillio Brunialti, Councillor of State, Rome, Italy. He said in part:

"The problems of constitutional law are liberty, justice, and the welfare of human beings. There are only two ways to reform constitutional law, the way embodied in the United States Constitution and that followed by England and Italy." The speaker then, in an analysis of Federal power, said:

"Some find such a development of authority not without serious danger. The trusts are classed in this category.

"Apparently the trusts are reducing production to unity, but in reality they are multiplying it indefinitely.

"Speaking of the Socialistic phase of the situation, it is an exaggeration to say that some time there will be a bloody Socialist revolution.

"Remember that, although President Roosevelt gave to New York State the 'business company act,' and later created the Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet officer at its head, thus putting aside the trial of an always extremely difficult reform of the Federal Constitution, the battle still continues in the courts of justice, which, armed with the Sherman Anti-Trust law, are striking inexorably.

"The American plutocracy will not be mightier than that of Cæsar or Napoleon, if it will pretend to check the laws of nature, or to change the course of history."

ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Deputies Want Parliament Convoked to Consider General Situation.

NAPLES, Sept. 24.—Though there had been a cessation of the general strike in Italy a strike of 2,356 engine drivers and stokers against their chief engineer is still on. At first it was considered to be of little importance, but it now seems that it may spread to a serious extent. Some railway trains have been forced to cease running because of a lack of engine drivers.

ROME, Sept. 24.—A committee of the Extreme Left, representing Socialist, Republican, and Radical Members of the Chamber of Deputies, to-day presented to the President of the body a petition asking that Parliament be convoked for the purpose of discussing the policy pursued by the Government in connection with the general strike.

The President of the Chamber replied to the petition that he was not authorized to reconvoke Parliament, but that he would pass the request of the committee to the executive authorities. It is generally believed that the request will not be granted, but that Parliament will be reopened, as customary, at the end of November.

SUICIDE WAS ON HONEYMOON.

G. A. Davis, Dead in London, Said to Have Been Worried Over Money.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—George A. Davis, said to be the son of a wealthy ranch owner of Kansas, who was found dead in bed in a London hotel yesterday morning, with an artery of his left arm cut, registered as from Boston, Mass., when he first arrived in London, about two weeks ago.

This evening the manager of the hotel showed the original register, with the signature and address in Davis's handwriting. It was given out that his father lived in Kansas City, because the cable dispatch received here from him concerning the disposition of the body was dated Kansas City.

The wife of the deceased left the hotel early yesterday with a friend, whose address has not been made public.

It is understood at the hotel that Davis was here on his honeymoon, but that lately he had been worried over his finances.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 24.—It is stated here to-day that the George Davis who committed suicide in London Friday is the son of E. H. Davis, a large ranch owner of Norwich, Kan. E. H. Davis was formerly manager of the Refrigerator Line of the Santa Fé Railroad, and it is said in Santa Fé circles that the suicide was his son.

BELGIAN VISITOR FOUND DEAD.

Clerk of House of Deputies Expires Suddenly in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Hector Van Doorslaer, Clerk of the Belgian House of Deputies, and one of the members of the Interparliamentary Union now visiting this country, died suddenly last night at the Arlington Hotel.

Mr. Van Doorslaer was a guest of the Belgian Minister at dinner last night, returning to the Arlington Hotel at a late hour. He seemed to be in excellent health when he reached the hotel, and he retired soon afterward to his room.

Not responding this morning to a call, the door of his room was forced, and he was found dead in bed. The indications were that he died soon after he had retired, probably of heart disease. It is likely that his body will be taken to Belgium for interment, although no arrangements for the funeral have yet been made.

MEDICAL EXPERTS COMING.

Accept Invitation to Investigate Spread of Pneumonia Here.

Health Commissioner Darlington has received acceptance from the physicians whom he invited to meet in New York for the purpose of considering as experts the alarming increase of pneumonia and determining if possible whether it is contagious and to devise a plan for dealing with the disease. He will soon announce the date for assembling the commission.

The last letter of acceptance was received yesterday. When the commission is called to order its roster will include Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, Dr. Theobald Smith of Harvard, Dr. J. H. Muzzer of Philadelphia, President of the American Medical Association; Dr. William Osler, who was called from the Johns Hopkins University to Cambridge; Dr. William H. Welsh of the Johns Hopkins University, and Drs. E. G. Janeway, T. Mitchell Prudden, and Emmett Holt of New York City.

If it is agreed that pneumonia is contagious it is probable that premises in which the disease occurs will be handled by the health authorities just as are houses in which there appear diseases of the types now accepted as contagious. Disinfection and perhaps fumigation under the supervision of the Department of Health will follow.

FRENCH WIRELESS STATION.

Government to Install One at Westernmost Point of France.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Government is about to install the first French wireless telegraph station on an island off the westernmost point of France. This will be used to communicate with incoming and outgoing transatlantic steamers.

The War Department is also extending the use of wireless telegraphy. Experiments made at the Eiffel Tower during the past week permitted the army officials here to carry on wireless communication with Dijon, 200 miles distant.

Jose Pardo Is President of Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 24.—José Pardo, who was elected in June, assumed the Presidency of Peru to-day amid great festivities.

RUSSIA ROUSED OVER ANGLO-TIBETAN TREATY

Demands Modification of One of Its Articles.

MAY MAKE STRONG PROTEST

Section Objected To Practically Substitutes British Authority for That of China, It Is Said.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—Foreign Minister Count Lamsdorff has, it is announced, wired instructions to Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, to confer with Foreign Secretary Lord Lansdowne with a view of securing a modification of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, which has not yet been ratified by China.

Count Benckendorff is authorized by these instructions to lodge a strong protest if Great Britain refuses to consider Russia's objections to the treaty, which, it is understood, refer exclusively to Article IX. of the draft of the convention.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Information reaching the highest quarters here indicates that Russia will probably request Great Britain for a protocol defining the British intentions in Tibet.

It is confirmed that Russia and Great Britain had a written understanding relative to the British expedition to Tibet. It was at first supposed that the recent British-Tibetan treaty carried out this understanding, but the publication of the text of the treaty leads to the belief in official Russian quarters that Great Britain seeks a political foothold beyond the terms of the understanding. Therefore representations have been made with the view of securing a protocol exactly defining and limiting the British sphere.

This is expected to be accomplished by an amicable exchange of notes, not involving a renewal of the Anglo-Russian tension.

Article IX. of the Anglo-Tibetan treaty, according to a dispatch from St. Petersburg Sept. 22, is so sweeping as to make British authority in Tibet practically displace that of China. Great Britain, the dispatch said, claims that the Chumbi Valley is not really part of Tibet, though subject to its jurisdiction, and that she has no intention to hold it permanently.

PORT ARTHUR GETS SUPPLIES.

Story of Great General Assault Denied in St. Petersburg.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 24.—The steamer Victoria, which arrived here this evening from Niu-Chwang, heard two hours' heavy firing at Port Arthur this morning, the firing being on the east side of the city. The steamer was twice stopped by Japanese warships.

A Japanese who has arrived here from Dalny says that the battle which began at Port Arthur Sept. 19 continued during Sept. 20, but he is unable to give any details of the fighting. On the 21st and 22d the bombardment was slight.

The bombardment of Sept. 19 began at 3 o'clock in the morning and lasted one hour. At dawn the volume of firing increased to an extent hitherto unknown. Some of the heavy guns which have lately been placed opened fire from a quarter which has previously been silent. During the fiercest firing the heavy guns were fired at an average of twice in one minute. Every window in Dalny shook. Thereafter it was inconsequential.

Chinese from a village near Port Arthur confirm the foregoing, and add while off the Miaotao Islands yesterday they heard firing from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

TSING-TAU, Sept. 24.—The German steamer Erica, to which the British collier transferred her cargo of Cardiff coal, cleared for Victoria, B. C., yesterday. The chief engineer of the Erica refused to sail on the vessel, alleging that she was going to attempt to run the blockade at Port Arthur.

Russians here say that several supply ships have arrived at Port Arthur recently with foodstuffs, ammunition, and medicines. It is affirmed that there are 15,000 sick and wounded there.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—There is no truth in the story published by the Matin of Paris to the effect that telegrams reached the Emperor at 4 o'clock this morning announcing that the Japanese were engaged in a general assault on Port Arthur.

The story apparently was based on gossip of the town growing out of the continued absence of the messages which Lieut. Radziwill, on his recent arrival at Che-Foo from Port Arthur, announced that he had been charged to forward. The delay probably is due to the difficulty experienced by Radziwill in reaching Mukden.

The report of the arrival of several shiploads of provisions, medicine, and ammunition at Port Arthur is causing the liveliest satisfaction here and strengthens the conviction that the fortress can hold out.

The ability of vessels to enter Port Arthur is taken to indicate that the Japanese blockade is by no means so effective as in the earlier stages of the siege.

The capture of a vessel coming out of the harbor after having delivered her cargo is believed to be contrary to international law and likely to lead to protest.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT PORT SAID.

Captains of the Petersburg and Smolensk Visit British Cruiser.

PORT SAID, Sept. 24.—The Russian auxiliary cruisers Petersburg and Smolensk are here awaiting permission to take coal and provisions enough on board to carry them to Bizerta, Tunis.

They asked for sufficient supplies to enable them to reach Libau, but their request was refused, and they must proceed within twenty-four hours.

This afternoon the Captains of the Russian vessels exchanged visits with the officers of the British cruiser Furious. The Furious is under orders to be in readiness to sail at two hours' notice. Her destination is not known.

LABOR PENSIONS IN FRANCE.

Government Scheme to Provide Them Without Increasing Taxes.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Among the important matters coming up when Parliament reassembles is a financial scheme whereby it is proposed to provide the funds necessary for founding workmen's pensions without resorting to fresh taxation.

The basis of the scheme, which, it is understood, Finance Minister Rouvier fully approves, is refunding a portion of the public debt by the issuance of two and one-quarter per cent. bonds. This would have the effect of saving $60,000,000 in interest yearly, of which a portion would be used to establish labor pensions.

German Navy's Personnel Increased.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The naval budget for 1905 contains estimates for the increase of the personnel to 40,000 officers and men.

WIFE HIS SISTER OF MERCY.

Arrived Just in Time to Tend Dying Gen. Martson at Liao-Yang.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—A pathetic echo of the battle of Liao-Yang is related by a Russian correspondent.

Gen. Martson and Col. von Raaben were mortally wounded by shrapnel bursting in a Chinese hut in which they were sitting. Martson's young and beautiful wife, who had volunteered as a Sister of Mercy, had just arrived at Liao-Yang. By the strange irony of fate she was sent out to attend her dying husband.

Martson lived for hours, suffering terrible agony. His whole body was torn by the shrapnel. His wife, who never left his side, followed her husband to the grave. The sight moved hardened veterans to tears.

CZAR HONORS POLISH NOBLES.

Leading Poles at Unveiling of Catherine the Great's Monument.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 24.—The Emperor has conferred numerous distinctions on representative Polish nobles who have co-operated with the administration of Prince Peter Sviatopolk-Mirsky while Governor General of Vilna.

VILNA, Sept. 24.—Over sixty members of leading Polish families attended the ceremonies yesterday of the unveiling of the monument to Catherine the Great. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that Catherine struck the final blow at the Kingdom of Poland. The presence of the Poles is regarded as a memorable event in the reconciliation of the Poles and Russians.

RANSOMS AT BARGAIN RATES.

Now Marked Down to $145 Per Captive by Moroccan Tribes.

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 24.—Mr. Lee, the British merchant of Rabat who was captured by tribesmen while fishing in the Rabat River, and who subsequently returned safely to Rabat, only secured his freedom after paying a ransom of $145.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Foreign Office has received a report from Tangier showing that the settlement of the case of Mr. Lee was much similar to that of Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen who was kidnapped by the bandit Rais Uli. Mr. Lee, who is a British subject, was, according to the official report received here, captured by bandits, and France exercised her good offices, leading to the acceptance of a nominal ransom, $145.

The reports show that French control of the police at Tangier is greatly improving the conditions there.

Cheap Steerage Rates from Hungary.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 24.—It is reported on good authority that the shipping conference to-day decided on a $10 reduction in the steerage rates from Hungary to the United States.

A REAL INTERNATIONAL ROW.

Italian Territory Invaded at Atlantic City, Says Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—The attention of the State Department at Washington has been officially called to the invasion of the Summer domicile here of Baron Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador to the United States. Returning to the city two weeks ago after a brief trip to Newport, Baron des Planches found the Pacific Avenue cottage, which he had rented till Sept. 19, in possession of Mrs. Josephine Cadmus of New York, who had bought the premises and moved in, supposing his tenancy had been terminated.

Secretary Señor Ricardo Borghetti of the Italian Embassy to-day caused the arrest of Daniel Collins, a broker, who gave the new owner possession of what is described as Italian territory. A letter from First Assistant Secretary of State Adee to Mayor Stoy advising him that the invasion of the Des Planches domicile had been technically an invasion of Italian territory, was presented as evidence for prosecution. Lawyer John Read, for the defense, pleaded there had been no intent to fracture either diplomatic or other laws.

Justice Donnelly ordered an adjournment for two weeks.

CAR DIDN'T KILL HER.

Unexpected Happened to Lucky Rosie Strehle in Broadway.

Little nine-year-old Rosie Strehle of 415 West Fortieth Street, paying no heed to the cries of an older sister, ran directly in front of a south-bound Broadway car at Thirty-ninth Street last night. The motorman by sheer strength braked the car so that, although it struck her, it did not run over her.

When Rosie was picked up a hurried examination showed that she had escaped with a bloody nose. Her sister wouldn't let her go to the hospital. Then, with the Broadway crowd admiring her luck, the girl went home.

PLAN WELCOME FOR VAN WYCK.

"Croker Old Guard" to Have Reunion in Honor of ex-Mayor.

Friends of ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck have planned a big dinner and reception in his honor at the Democratic Club next Thursday evening. The ex-Mayor is expected to return from his European trip on Wednesday on the steamship Baltic.

The dinner and reception are planned to be a sort of reunion of the "Croker Old Guard" in the local Democratic ranks. While in England Mr. Van Wyck saw Mr. Croker several times, and it is supposed he is bringing home some word of cheer for the close personal following of the old leader, a following which has been out of favor since the Murphy régime. Frank Croker is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the dinner.

Charles F. Murphy has been invited, but as yet has not replied to the invitation.

TEST FOR NAVAL DRAUGHTSMEN.

Board Convenes Friday Night for Marine Engine Examination.

A special board of examiners, composed of Lieut. Commander Harold P. Norton, Lieut. M. E. French, and Passed Assistant Engineer Henry E. Rhoades, has been ordered to convene at the navy yard on Friday next to examine applicants for the position of first-class marine engine and boiler draughtsman.

The examination will be open to all comers who can give evidence of experience in the kind of work required of them and who have the educational qualifications.

Among the subjects which the candidates must qualify in are composition, penmanship, problems in square and cube roots, logarithms, mensuration of plane surfaces and in volumes of regular figures, to test the applicant's knowledge of vulgar and decimal fractions; trigonometry, and practical exercises in drawing.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK EXPRESS.

Engineer Saw 300-Pound Boulder on Track Near Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 24.—An attempt was made to wreck an express train on the Brockville, Westport and Northern Railroad, on the Canadian side, twelve miles west from here, by wedging a boulder weighing 300 pounds against the rail near an embankment.

The engineer discovered the obstruction and succeeded in stopping the train.

JAPAN'S DIFFICULTIES IN FINANCING THE WAR

First Provided for Twelve Months' Hostilities.

MANY UNCERTAIN FACTORS

No Way of Telling How Long Fight Would Last and Rice Crop Outlook Was Uncertain.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The London Times publishes from a correspondent a letter on Japanese war finance, which says:

The message of congratulation which the Mikado addressed to his victorious army after the battle of Liao-Yang shattered the hope of the business community that the unhappy state of war in the Far East might soon be terminated. The reassertion of the preparedness of Japan to carry the campaign on to the goal which her rulers have set themselves may not improbably be intended as a reminder to her adversary that no peace proposals will be entertained at Tokio which fall short of the conditions which Japan sought in vain to secure by diplomatic means until the first week of February last. There is yet a possibility, however remote, that the peace party at St. Petersburg may succeed in convincing the Czar and his advisers that nothing can be gained by the prosecution of a war for which the Russian sea and land forces have proved so ill-prepared. But if the campaign should be prolonged throughout the Manchurian Winter or only interrupted in order to be prosecuted with renewed vigor in the Spring, the importance of this decision on the part of Russia from the point of view of international financial circles cannot be overrated. The war, if continued, will constitute an increasingly disturbing factor in the world's trade, finance, and especially in the international money market.

At the outset the question presents itself, and has an important bearing on the means adopted for financing the war, what duration the Japanese Government had taken into account when it submitted the war budget to the special session of the Diet in March last. The war expenditure authorized by that Assembly amounted to 576,000,000 yen, but as 156,000,000 yen of this total had been authorized by an urgency ordinance of the Mikado on Dec. 28 last, and partly expended on preparations before the outbreak of hostilities, it may be safe to estimate the proposed expenditure after Feb. 8 at no more than 500,000,000 yen, or about £50,000,000, which, taking the war expenditure at nearly £1,000,000 per week, would provide for twelve months' hostilities.

It was advisable, if perhaps not essential, to provide out of this total for the foreign debt service for the same period; the loans in existence at the time of the war budget (March, 1904,) required a sum of about 10,000,000 yen per annum. To this had to be added the interest on the new war loan, which before the end of the first year of the war will only have required about £150,000, being 6 per cent. interest due on Oct. 5, reckoned from the dates of the various installments of the £10,000,000 loan. Roughly calculated, Japan had therefore to transfer to, or maintain in, Europe a sum of about £1,150,000 for the interest due to her foreign bondholders, of which only the £150,000 belongs to the province of war finance proper. But the funds at the disposal of Japan abroad—for which, as I have briefly explained, London is the most natural "depository"—had to be augmented very largely owing to the necessity of importing supplies and war material from Europe, America, as well as British and French India, Burma, and Siam.

The cost of foreign produce was only one uncertain factor in any calculation, but still more variable was the outlook for the Japanese rice crop in 1904, which, if it had been again unfavorable, would have entailed the continuance of the recent large rice imports from India and the Malay Peninsula, and would therefore have led to much larger payments abroad than could be possibly foreseen.

It is evident that the possibility of the recurrence of either of these circumstances—unjustifiably high prices in Japan or a poor crop—had to be taken into account in providing for the prospective imports by Japanese Army contractors, but, fortunately, the outlook for 1904, from the point of view of the reduction of the unfavorable balance of trade, is now materially improved. The price of rice in Japan is once more receding to a more normal figure, due to the excellent result of this year's crop, which amounts to 48,750,000 keku, a larger total than was recorded in any year since 1894, when the first complete agricultural statistics were compiled.

The influence of the rice imports on the amount of money to be paid by the Government for war supplies being evident, it only remains, in connection with these payments, to allude to the purchase of other war material in foreign countries. Accurate statistics on this point are, of course, not available, as it would not be advisable to indicate the sources of supply. But as the foreign trade returns include all purchases by the Government—duty being paid on all scheduled goods, excepting warships, guns, and ammunition, in order to place the private importer at no disadvantage compared with the Government departments—at least the imports of coal since the commencement of the war can be analyzed. These imports are largely intended to replenish the stores of the Japanese Navy, which in two years, 1900 and 1901, began purchasing Welsh smokeless coal to the value of about 4,200,000 yen, but raised its purchases during the first six months of the current year to 7,511,449 yen, against only 777,977 yen during the corresponding period of last year. "Other imports," which include canned goods from the United States, have also increased by about 4,000,000 yen, but no returns are obtainable as to the value of imports of ammunition and similar supplies, the only purchase in this category which has become generally known being that of the two Argentine cruisers now called Kasuga and Nisshin.

It follows from the extraordinary nature of the imports of Japan since Jan. 1 last that the amount of the funds at the disposal of the Japanese financial agents abroad, principally in London and the United States, and to a smaller extent at the ports where the Indian rice shipments were financed, had to be raised far beyond the ordinary limits. In order to accomplish these transfers it was of course in the first place necessary to increase the resources of the Department of Finance at Tokio, on which the domestic war expenditure was already making large inroads. The war budget sanctioned by the Japanese Diet in March last provided for the increase of the land tax, business tax, income tax, saké tax, sugar excise, soy tax, bourse tax, shooting licenses, and mining tax, while, customs duties and the co-called "consumption tax" on woolen textiles and kerosene oil were also raised all (with the exception of certain customs duties which are subject to the notice required by the various commercial treaties) being enforced on and after April 1, 1904, and to be abolished at the end of the year following the conclusion of peace.

The opportunity for another method of adding to the funds at the disposal of Japan in London arose in connection with the adverse trade balance between Japan and the United States. The silk exports to North America failed to balance Japanese purchases of war supplies in the United States, whence, moreover, were shipped large quantities of Mexican dollars to Japan, thus creating a large Japanese debit, which, in the absence of sufficient commercial paper, and owing to the consequent rise in the American rate of exchange at Yokohama, could only be liquidated by Japanese gold exports to San Francisco. There is reason to believe that the exchange arbitrage transactions leading to these gold shipments were largely, if not exclusively, carried through by London bankers. They continued beyond the date of issue of the American portion of the Japanese war loan, which might have been expected to check these bullion movements, as it should have constituted an "invisible import" to the value of nearly £5,000,000 from Japan and effected a corresponding reduction in the adverse American trade balance of that country. But as usual in the case of foreign loans subscribed in the United States, the Japanese war bonds found only a temporary home with the transatlantic subscribers. The substantial premium which was quoted in London from the date of the issue, and which tended to rise as the fortune of war continued to favor the Japanese arms, proved too strong a temptation for American holders, and already before the two final installments of 25 and 23½ per cent. respectively had fallen due in July and August last, a very large proportion of the American portion of the loan of the nominal value of £5,000,000 had found its way to the London market. London had, therefore, to provide the funds for the final installments on the bonds thus transferred to increase the total held by British investors beyond the original one-half of the issue. These sales of stock reduced, of course, the value of the invisible imports of the United States from Japan, and accordingly emphasized the need for gold shipments to San Francisco.

QUIET IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Wood's Fight with Moros Only Recent Affair of Note.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Careful examination of the official reports made to the War Department by the commanding General of the Division of the Philippines, covering a period from last February down to the middle of August, fails to disclose any account of an engagement of importance between the American troops and the Moros with the single exception of an affair that occurred on the Island of Cagayen about six weeks ago.

The island is peopled by Moros of pronounced Malay type, and, according to Gen. Wood, as they are about 200 miles removed from the nearest island of the archipelago, and have never fully admitted allegiance to any power, they are difficult to control.

About the time mentioned a party of customs officers attempted to land on the island and establish a Custom House, but they were driven off by the Moros. Upon the facts being reported to Gen. Wood he dispatched two companies of soldiers to Cagayen from the Island of Mindanao. The soldiers were attacked by a considerable force of Moros, and in the engagement that ensued twenty-six of the Moros were killed. This had the effect of establishing peace on the island and the recognition of civil government.

It is reported that a force of soldiers is continually on the lookout for and in pursuit of Datto Ali. This Moro chieftain is held to have been guilty of gross treachery, involving the murder of American soldiers in violation of all rules of war.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Lyons Silks.

Baronette Glacé Diaphon,
Baronette Broché, Satin Suede,
Crepe Tosca, Faille de Chine,
Taffeta Broché Brilliant.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.
NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Velvets.

SPECIAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 26,
500 yards Black Brocaded Crepe de Chine,
43 inches wide; original price $5.00..... 1.50 yard

Wool Dress Goods.

Cote de Cheval, Corded Satin de Chine, Plain Satin de Chine, Cord de Paris, Natte Plumetis, Drap d'Ete, in the latest cloth shades.
Fancy Suitings, mixtures and checks, suitable weights for Tailor Made Gowns.

Wraps and Gowns

after latest approved models, especially adapted for afternoon drives and early autumn wear, in light weight cloths and new weave silks, latest tints, including onion, mahogany browns, pastel blues, cream and pearl gray.
A Special Showing of Gowns from $38.00 to $100.00.

Courvoisier Kid Gloves.

Importation of new Fall shades for street and evening wear.
New styles in heavy Gloves for Driving and Automobiling.
SPECIAL.
Our "Regis" Glacé and Suede Kid Gloves, pique and overseam, in the fashionable shades..... 1.00 pair.

Women's Furnishings.

Tea Gowns, Negligees, Wrappers, Kimonos,
Matinees, Breakfast Jackets,
Eiderdown Bath Robes and Japanese Quilted Silk Robes de Chambre.
NEW AUTUMN STYLES
in the fashionable and appropriate materials.

Corsets.

The new high models in best French makes, especially adapted to the present style of dresses.

Broadway & 19th Street.

The warm weather got frost bitten last week. Time for a thicker suit. $20 is the price of a single or double breasted. 500 patterns to pick over. We'll send the garments home without dragging you here for a try-on, but will give you the try-on if you desire it. They'll fit after the first measuring or you needn't keep 'em.
Samples, fashion cards and measuring outfit sent for the asking.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

FOR INTER-BRITISH TRADE.

Sir Howard Vincent Favors It—Canada Doesn't Want U. S. Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 24.—Sir Howard Vincent was entertained at luncheon to-day by the Canadian Club. Both Sir Howard and Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, spoke strongly in favor of the promotion of trade within the British Empire.

Canada, said the Minister of Agriculture, was becoming every day more and more commercially independent of the United States. Speaker A. N. Belcourt of the Canadian House of Commons said that to-day not 5 per cent. of the people of Canada were in favor of making a reciprocity arrangement with the United States.

PHILIPPINE FRIARS' MONEY.

Augustinians to be Paid in London Instead of in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Arrangements have just been made whereby the Augustinian friars in the Philippines can secure the money in payment for their lands in London, as they desire, instead of in Manila. To this end the insular bureau of the War Department has decided that the entire transaction shall be conducted through the Guarantee Trust Company of New York and London, and recourse will not be had to the Bank of England as originally contemplated.

The Treasurer of the Philippine Government has been instructed to draw forty warrants covering the $2,000,000 involved in this payment and hand them to the friars' representatives, who may cash them in London at their pleasure upon presentation to the Guarantee Trust Company there.

AMERICA'S FINE POSTAL SYSTEM.

Assistant Postmaster General Says It Excels in Many Respects.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, who sailed for New York from Cherbourg on the American Line steamer Philadelphia to-day, has been making observations of the postal systems of London and Paris, with the view of comparison with and application to the systems of New York and other American cities if advisable.

He says the American collection and delivery of mail are fully equal to and in many respects superior to those of European cities.

OPENING GAMES IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Columbia Defeats Union on Local Grounds by Low Score.

HOME ELEVEN IN POOR FORM

State College Holds Pennsylvania to a Single Touch-Down—Results of Other Contests.

The college football season of 1904 opened yesterday with games upon a dozen fields. At the American League Park in this city Columbia won from Union by the surprisingly low score of 10 to 0. At Philadelphia Pennsylvania State College held the University of Pennsylvania down to 6 to 0, Dickinson defeated Western Maryland 10 to 0, Lafayette rolled up a score of 35 to 0 against Wyoming Seminary at Easton, and Lehigh won from Albright 37 to 0 at Bethlehem. At Lewiston Bates won from the New Hampshire State College 6 to 0, and at Brunswick Bowdoin defeated the Fort Preble soldier team by 23 to 0.

Although the opening match of the season is considered little more than a practice game by most of the college football teams, yet it is relied upon to give the first line upon the strength of the teams, and from this point of view the results of yesterday's matches must bring disappointment to the adherents of Columbia, who had expected a much better showing to be made by the Morningside players.

The first week of football practice at Princeton was attended with encouraging results, and the prospects for a strong team are bright. The Tigers start the season with the loss of four of last year's eleven, among them Capt. John De Witt, but they have a promising squad of seventy from which to fill vacancies. With only one change, the veterans will probably resume their former positions, Cooney at left tackle, Dillon right guard, Short centre, and Capt. Foulke at right half back. Rulon-Miller, who played full back, is now being tried at right end.

The candidates for ends number over fifteen. Besides Rulon-Miller, Crawford, a substitute end in 1903, and Neville, from Dartmouth, are among the leaders. Conners, the big freshman from Mercersburg, who reported Thursday for the first time, is a strong end.

Burke, the light quarter back who played such an important rôle in the game at New Haven last season, was in the scrimmage for the first time yesterday. His clear headwork inspired the 'Varsity, which hammered the scrub line for repeated gains, but never succeeded in scoring. Little end running was done. Short, last year's centre, was tried at guard, and Waller took his position in the middle of the line. Short makes a powerful guard, and is a good ground gainer. Rulon-Miller was in his new position at right end after a rest of one day, and Stinard, the 220-pound freshman from Smith's Institute, was at left end.

Never in years have the football prospects been so bright at Ithaca as at present. Enough new men have reported to insure a good representation from the freshmen. Birmingham from Mercersburg Academy heads the list. He is a candidate for one of the back positions, where he has won an enviable reputation as a consistent player. Cook, from the University Preparatory School at Cleveland, is another good freshman. He weighs 183 pounds, and will be used at tackle. Hart is another heavy freshman, who is trying for centre. There are several old men who were either ineligible last year or were not registered in the university, but will be candidates for the team. Prominent among these is Furman, who played the full back position on the team two years ago when Dan Reed was coach. He was injured near the end of the season, and had to retire. Dewey, who was ineligible last year on account of the one-year rule, is playing a fine game at half back.

Yale's first week of football practice has shown a number of important things about the team which is to try to win back the championship for 1904. Varsity eleven has been formed of exceptionally good material. The second string of candidates is unusually weak. Fewer good men will be received from the incoming class than was expected. Yale will have to find two ends, a new guard, two new half backs, and a substitute quarter back. Of last year's team only Roraback, centre; Kinney and Capt. Hogan, tackles; Bloomer, guard; Shevlin, end; Rockwell, quarter back, and Bowman, full back, return. Kinney did not come up to standard last year at left tackle and will this year play left guard. Bloomer, who played a mediocre guard last year, will this year have another chance to duplicate his really remarkable work at tackle on Gordon Brown's 1901 championship eleven. Shevlin, the famous Yale end, now weighs over 200 pounds, and will be tried at full back.

The week has brought several promising new men to the front. Jack Cates, Andover end two seasons ago, and the best freshman player last year, is now the leading candidate for one of the two vacant end positions. Frambach and Thorpe did not play, and some of the other old men who will be available within the next two weeks have not yet reported. Individually Metzenthin played an excellent game at quarter-back, while Muir, for a new man, gave evidence of considerable ability at the end position. Brown and Stangland both played well, but the two other veterans were below their usual form. The line-up follows:

Columbia, 10.	Position.	Union, 0.
Slocum, Griswold	Left end	Davis
Browne	Left tackle	Pattten
Echeverria, (Stevenson)	Left guard	Van Dannenberg
Landers, Smythe	Centre	Gilmore, Nutt
Stangland	Right guard	Kluge
Wallace, (Algeltinger)	Right tackle	Daun
Muir, Williams	Right end	Wright
Metzenthin, (Donovan)	Quarter back	McNab (Robinson)
Buell, Dwell	Left half back	Harvey
Metzenthin)	Full back	Raymond
Buell, Lindau	Right half back	Moore
Fisher	Full back	Raymond

Goal from field—Metzenthin. Touch down—Dwell. Goal from touch down—Metzenthin. Umpire—Mr. Hall of Yale. Referee—Mr. Seixas, New York Military Academy. Time of game—Fifteen and ten minute halves. Attendance—400.

PENNSYLVANIA, 6; STATE, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven opened its football season to-day by defeating State College by the score of 6 to 0. Pennsylvania's only touch-down was made one minute before the close of the game. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 6.	Position.	State, 0
Weede	Left end	Barr
Rutkiewis	Left tackle	Smith
Piekarski	Left guard	White
Taylor	Centre	Dunn
Lamson	Right guard	Woodward
Torrey	Right tackle	Moorhead
Drake	Right end	Campbell
Corson	Quarter back	Saunders
Reynolds	Left half back	Reichley
Bradley, Shebler	Right half back	Guiller
Zilligan, Bemis	Full back	Forkum

Touch-down—Piekarski. Goal from touch-down—Corson. Referee—A. E. Wheeler, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Sharp, Yale. Linesman—A. J. Okeson, Lehigh. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

DICKINSON, 10; U. OF W. MD., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 24.—Dickinson College won at football to-day from the University of Western Maryland by a score of 10 to 0 in a game notable for slow but careful playing. Dickinson lost the toss and kicked off, after which the scrimmages of the first half were confined mainly to the centre of the checkerboard. In the second half Dickinson made a series of rushes which brought them two touch-downs.

VIRGINIA, 16; RANDOLPH-MACON, 0.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Sept. 24.—Virginia opened her football season to-day, defeating Randolph-Macon College by a score of 16 to 0 in thirty minutes of play. The visitors put up a good defensive game in the first half, getting the ball on downs on their ten-yard line and preventing Virginia from scoring.

Scores of Other Games.

At Easton—Lafayette, 35; Wyoming Seminary, 0.

At Bethlehem—Lehigh, 37; Albright, 0.

At Carlisle—Dickinson, 10; Western Maryland College, 0.

At Lewiston—Bates College, 6; New Hampshire State College, 0.

At Brunswick—Bowdoin, 23; Fort Preble, 0.

At Orono—University of Maine, 23; Maine Central Institute, 0.

At Williamstown—Williams, 0; Alumni, 0.

At Washington—Georgetown, 22; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.

At Raleigh—Agricultural and Mechanical College, 39; Guilford College, 0.

RECORDS IN CANADIAN GAMES.

Sheriden Makes World's Figures with Discus—N. Y. A. C. Athletes Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 24.—The annual championship games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union were run off here this afternoon under the most unfavorable weather, rain falling during the entire day. All of the American cracks turned up with the exception of Alex Grant of the New York Athletic Club, who was suddenly called to Detroit. The New York Athletic Club won the majority of events, beating the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association by one point, although the entry of Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, who ran under protest by order of the Amateur Athletic Union, will change the results, as Sheridan won one first and two seconds.

The world's record for throwing the discus was broken by Sheridan, who threw 133 feet 6½ inches. The Canadian record for throwing the 16-pound hammer was broken by Flanagan, who threw 163 feet ¾ inches; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, captured the 100 yard run in 10 seconds, running through three inches of water on the track. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.; Myer Prinstein, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second. Time—0:10.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Myer Prinstein; H. P. McDonald, N. Y. A. C., second. Distance—20 fee. 11¼ inches.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. V. Valentine, N. Y. A. C.; P. H. Pilgrim, N. Y. A. C., second; G. Underwood, third. Time—2:31.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by L. E. J. Feurback, N. Y. A. C., 41 feet 1 inch; M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 39 feet 11¾ inches, second; H. A. Connelly, M. A. A., third, 39 feet, 5¾ inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. J. Daly, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; H. Cohn, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; P. Deer, M. A. A., third. Time—0:39.

Throwing 50-Pound Weight.—Won by J. J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 35 feet 6¼ inches; E. Desmarteau, M. A. A., second, 32 feet 4¼ inches; J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C., third, 30 feet 4½ inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. S. Hillman, N. Y. A. C.; G. Underwood, N. Y. A. C., second; O. Molson, M. A. A., third. Time—0:51.

Two-mile Run.—Won by J. J. Daly, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; P. Deer, M. A. A., second; H. Cohn, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third. Time—10:31 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by S. S. Jones, N. Y. A. C.; M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; Waugh, McGill University, third. Height, 5 feet 9 inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by F. Castleman, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; J. J. Jones, N. Y. A. C., second; H. L. Hillman, N. Y. A. C., third. Time—0:16 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by J. J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; Mitchell, New York, second; Connelly, New York, third. Distance—163 feet ¾ inch.

Throwing Discus.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; John Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., second; J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., third. Distance—133 feet 6½ inches. (World's record.)

220-Yard Run.—Won by P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C.; H. L. Hillman, N. Y. A. C. second; F. Castleman, G. N. Y. I. A. A., third. Time—0:22 2-5.

FATAL MIDAIR PLAY ON SWINGING SCAFFOLD

Painters Through Work Began Throwing Brushes.

PLUNGED DOWN SEVEN STORIES

One Man Instantly Killed—Surgeon Declares the Other Skylarker Cannot Live.

Skylarking at the end of their week's toil caused two painters to fall seven stories from a light, swinging scaffold on which they had been at work at the Cambridge Court Apartments at 142 West Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. They were Henry Gravosky, thirty years old, of 193 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, who was instantly killed, and Joseph Morris of 75 Willett Street, who was picked up unconscious and so terribly injured that Dr. Irving, who was summoned with an ambulance, declared that he could not live.

The men were friends as well as fellow-workmen. They had laid down their paint pots when Morris, with a laugh, threw his wet paint brush at Gravosky, with the remark, "Here she comes, Harry." Gravosky caught it deftly and tossed it back at his comrade. Morris caught it, and the two men began a spirited game of catch and toss. The light scaffold on which they stood was hardly a yard wide, and it swayed back and forth with their movements.

Gravosky tossed the brush so that it flew a little to one side of the plank. Morris, still laughing, snatched at it and missed his footing. As he went over he tried to save himself by seizing the supporting ropes, but his hand missed, and with a cry that roused the entire building, he fell.

Morris leaped forward in an attempt to save him, but too late. He stood for an instant peering after the descending body, and then tenants of the building and passers-by in the street so far below, whose attention had been drawn by Gravosky's wild cry for help, saw him reel and stagger, and topple from the edge of the plank.

Both men fell into the basement, adding its depth to their fall. The dead man was carried to the police station, while Dr. Irving took Morris away in the ambulance.

FINN BURIES HATCHET.

Saratoga Harmony Too Irresistible, Declares "Battery Dan."

Justice Daniel E. Finn of the Municipal Court, better known as "Battery Dan," the Tammany leader in the First Assembly District, has had an attack of the Democratic harmony which pervaded the State Convention in Saratoga last week.

The innoculation also has extended to ex-Assemblyman Michael Halpin of the same district. They have buried the hatchet, and none save those who have lived among the stirring fights of the First District can appreciate what this means.

For years Halpin and Finn have fought one another with a vigor that only a factional fight can show, but Saratoga was too much for them. Finn and Halpin came back from Saratoga yesterday, and last night were walking about their district arm in arm and buying drinks for their followers, who until just now were flying at one another's throats.

"You see, it happened funny like," said Finn last night. "After the convention in Saratoga, when everybody was nominating his ancient enemy for a good job, all of us felt sort of exhilarated like from such an overdose of harmony. It got my blood going, just like the other young fellers, and that afternoon as I was walking along the street I see Halpin.

"Now Halpin and me has had our fights, but there was that harmony working, and so I walks up to Halpin and holds out my hand. Mike looks as though he would fall dead, that funny like you know. But I tells him that it's harmony fer mine, and that as a good Democrat it ought ter be harmony fer him, an' then Mike grabs me hand and the tears comes ter his eyes. We both look kinder sheepish like, and then we walks over to the caffy an' has something to put us in good shape. Then we goes ridin'. And, say, half the fellers we sees like ter drop dead seein' us together. I thought the district would have a fit to-night seein' us walking around together and no blood on the sidewalk. But it's harmony fer us now fer fair."

BUILD COLLIER AT NAVY YARD.

Sixteen-Knot Craft Will Follow Battleship Connecticut on Ways.

The ways on which the battleship Connecticut has been built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard will not remain idle long after the great vessel is launched next Thursday, for it has been planned to build one of the two proposed large steam colliers on the same site. These colliers were authorized at the last session of Congress, and they are to be of size, speed, and power to accompany a battle fleet. Each must have a capacity for carrying 5,000 tons of cargo coal, must have a trial speed of not less than 16 knots, and cost not exceeding $1,250,000 each.

The tugboat Nina, one of the largest of that class of vessels in the navy, which is a familair object to habitués of the navy yard, is to be hauled up alongside the Connecticut's ways to have a new hull built over her stanch frame, and then she will practically be a new boat.

The Kearsarge, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, which arrived at the Navy Yard Thursday morning, needs extensive repairs, especially to her boilers, and she will probably not get away from the navy yard workmen for a couple of months yet.

The battleship Texas arrived off Tompkinsville from Menemsahn Bight yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the tug Powhatan took her up to the Navy Yard to undergo repairs.

HAT MAN TRIES SUICIDE.

Max Meuer Shoots Himself After Dropping $150 at Races.

Max Meuer, fifty-five years of age, who lives with his wife, two sons, and two daughters at 145 East Eighty-second Street, and is President of the Max Meuer Hat Company at 60 Bleecker Street, attempted suicide last night by shooting himself on a bench in "The Glade" in Central Park. The spot is about 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue near Seventy-seventh Street. He is now a prisoner at the Presbyterian Hospital, with four bullet wounds under his heart, and the surgeons do not believe that he can recover.

Policeman Werdam heard the shots from the revolver while he was at Seventy-eighth Street. He found Meuer stretched on a bench. Meuer was still conscious, but would make no explanation of his act. In his pockets were found $50. A programme of the Gravesend Bay races showed that Meuer had lost about $150 yesterday at the track. His family could not assign a motive for his act.

MAY EXHUME WOMAN'S BODY.

Dentist Can Tell Whether It Is That of Margaret Lynch.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 24.—District Attorney Neiman received word to-day from Dr. John F. Shea, a dentist, of 6 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, saying that he had completely repaired the teeth of Margaret Lynch of 344 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, five months ago and could tell from seeing the teeth of the woman, whose mysterious death here has created such a sensation, whether she was the Lynch girl or not.

The District Attorney said he would apply to Judge Kelly in the Supreme Court on Monday for permission to exhume the body that Dr. Shea might see it.

MINEOLA HORSE SHOW ENDS.

Mrs. Hitchcock Wins Five Cups in Classes for Hunters.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., made a clean sweep of the five special cups presented in the hunting classes at the third annual horse show of the Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties, which was concluded at Mineola yesterday, taking three with Kingsman, and one each with Jonas King and Black Friar. John, Quinn, employed by Alfred B. Maclay, fractured his collar bone by falling from his mount Gold Dust while hurdling fences. The summaries follow:

Roadsters.—Won by Edward R. Ladew's ch. m. Sadie McGregor, Harvey S. Ladew's b. m. Elsinor Medio, second, and Alfred B. Maclay's ch. g. Auditor B., third.

Pairs of Horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's blk. g. Donner and blk. m. Blitzen, Mrs. E. R. Ladew's g. g. Buster Brown and blk. g. Katzenjammer Kid second, and Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. g. Rosebud and blk. g. Catseye third.

Harness Horses, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Edward Knieriem's b. m. Kissing, same owner's Ebony Bellboy second, and Mortimer L. Schiff's br. g. Baron Brown, third.

Ladies' Harness Horses, any size, shown before appropriate traps, ladies to drive.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Carman's blk. m. Blitzen, (Mrs. Carman;) Miss Mollie C. Maxwell's ch. m. Rosebud, (Miss May Barnum,) second, and Edward Knieriem's blk. g. Ebony Bellboy, (Miss Yetta Smith,) third.

Tandems, not under 14.3 hands.—Won by Herbert L. Pratt's b. m. Lady Barbara and b. m. Lady Eocene, Edward Knieriem's b. m. Kissing and b. g. Ned Allerton second, and same owner's blk. g. Ebony Bellboy and br. g. Porter third.

Ponies in Harness, not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by Miss Marian Hollins's b. m. Daisy, Miss Helen Underhill's gr. g. Dexter second, and Paul D. Cravath's b. g. Winkum third.

Ponies in Harness, 14.2 hands and under, to be ridden by children twelve years old or under.—Won by Alfred B. Maclay's gr. g. Grey Eagle, Master R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, ch. m. Lady Lightfoot second, and same owner's skew. g. Checkers third.

Ponies over 13.1 and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Master R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, skew g. Checkers; J. M. Gerard's b. m. The Flea, second; Master R. F. Carman, Jr.'s, ch. m. Lady Lightfoot, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses not exceeding 15.2 nands, to be ridden by ladies.—Won by Miss Mollie Maxwell's b. g. Jacobite; Miss Gertrude Sheldon's blk. g. Ace of Spades, second; H. B. Duryea's b. g. Ivanhoe, third.

Middleweight Hunters, for cup presented by H. B. Duryea.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, ch. g. Kingsman; S. Tabor Willetts's br. g. Wilburton, second; Samuel Willets's g. m. Suzette, third.

Lightweight Hunters for cup presented by August Belmont.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's blk. g. Black Friar; same owner's ch. g. Jonas King, second; J. A. Ripley's br. m. Bo-Peep, third.

Best Hunter Shown for cup presented by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's ch. g. Kingsman; same owner's ch. g. Tamon and blk. g. Black Friar, second and third.

Hunters, for cup presented by R. D. Winthrop.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's ch. g. Kingsman, same owner's ch. g. second, Allan Pinkerton's gr. m. Highball third.

Hunters, for cup presented by Clarence H. Mackay; each contestant will be required to ride over an "in and out," stop, turn back, and ride in again, but taking the side bars to get out; then ride up to a post and rail fence, and, without dismounting, slip out the top rail and jump the remaining bars.—Won by Mrs. Hitchcock's ch. g. Jonas King, Samuel Willets's gr. m. Suzette second, Mrs. Hitchcock's ch. g. Kingsman third.

Four-in-hands, to be driven to a coach, to make a circuit of a half-mile track twice, making a change of teams after the first half mile.—Won by R. F. Carman's Lady Rose, Irish Council, Merry Legs, and Clear the Way.

Harness tandems half mile on track, the leader to trot or gallop, the wheeler to trot; to be shown to a two-wheeled trap.—Won by R. R. Moore's b. g. Lookout and b. g. Majestic, Edward Knierim's b. g. Ned Allerton and ch. g. Kisame second.

Polo ponies, distance about a quarter of a mile over the track.—Won by P. Jones's ch. g. Buster, J. Russell Barrett's b. m. Anona second, R. L. Smith's ro. g. Buck third.

SEIZURE OF THE CRUSADER.

Doubted in Portland, Ore., That Japanese Took Possession of Her.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 24.—The British steamer Crusader, reported captured by the Japanese and taken to Hakodate, cleared from this port Aug. 31 with 2,880,000 feet of lumber and 3,000 bundles of lath. Her cargo was valued at $26,650. The vessel was under charter to the Pacific Export Lumber Company, and the cargo was consigned to merchants in Shanghai and Taku. She is owned by the Eskside Steamship Company, Limited, of Whitby, England.

At the office of the Pacific Export Lumber Company no reason for the reported seizure could be ascertained. The vessel was loaded with a neutral cargo, consigned to neutral ports, and she sailed under a neutral flag. A large portion of her cargo was consigned to the Paul Brunet Company, at Tien-Tsin, the port of receipt being Taku. The vessel's route would take her very close to Hakodate, and it is surmised here that the vessel was merely stopped by the Japanese fleet engaged in examining papers and cargoes of neutral vessels in Far Eastern waters.

GAVE DOG POISON ON SPOON.

Policeman Ends Rabid Animal's Life in Novel Way.

Mrs. Levi Williams, who lives on the second floor of 57 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, had as a household pet a small fox terrier. The dog suddenly became rabid last night and jumped from a second-story window to the sidewalk. There it bit a man on the leg.

The dog then ran into the office of the United States Express Company, opposite, causing the clerks to take refuge on the counters. Policeman Entwistle ran in and tried to reach the dog with his club. The animal dodged under the counter and made its way back to its home, where it took refuge in a closet.

Entwistle obtained some prussic acid at a drug store, put it on a spoon tied to a stick, and held it under the dog's nose. The dog snapped at the spoon, got the full benefit of the drug, and fell over dead.

KILLED BY ELEVATOR WEIGHTS.

Workman Put His Head Into Shaft as They Descended.

Thomas Rux, twenty-one years of age, whose residence is unknown, was crushed to death by the counterweights of an elevator in the unfinished apartment house at 647 Madison Avenue, where he had been employed as a painter yesterday afternoon.

On the sixth floor of the building, where Rux was working, there is a window opening on the elevator shaft. Rux is supposed to have put his head out of the window at the time the boy in charge of the elevator started it on its way up. The counterweights of 1,200 pounds descended in their groove and caught Rux's head. He was drawn into the shaft and crushed up against the wall.

Policeman O'Connor arrested Frank W. Rose of 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, the Superintendent of the building, and Gustave J. Spachman, eighteen years of age, of 560 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, who was in charge of the elevator, on the technical charge of homicide.

Crowds Visit Submarine Porpoise.

The submarine torpedo boat Porpoise, under convoy of the torpedo-boat destroyer Winslow, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Newport. At first she lay for two or three hours near Dry Dock No. 2, but the crowd of sightseers grew to such proportions as to make it impossible to do any work on her, and she steamed around into Whitney Basin. It is expected that she will proceed to Annapolis on Monday, and will be detained there for the practical instruction of the midshipmen.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—E. Lloyd Jones, Sydney, N. S. W.; George R. Vickers, Baltimore.

IMPERIAL—J. J. Harrigan, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. D. Ier, Paris; C. de Guirales, Salvador; P. S. Estes, Boston.

SAVOY—Baron and Baroness de Rudolf Ergolot, Vienna.

CAMBRIDGE—Viscount Bengtsem, Washington.

ASTOR—W. R. Bigham, Cape Town, South Africa.

MANY MEETINGS HERE FOR PEACE DELEGATES

Local Committee Busy on Plans for Entertainment.

BIG RECEPTION ARRANGED

Well-Known Men to Speak at Cooper Union—Trips and Meetings Planned.

All of the foremost delegates to the International Peace Congress, which will hold a series of meetings in Boston from Oct. 3 to 7, will be entertained in this city in the week following the Boston meetings. The full details of the series of entertainments and meetings here are not completed, but enough of them were given out yesterday to show that the delegates are to have a busy time not only as guests of the various city departments, but of private individuals interested in the peace movement.

The Peace Congress in Boston is the thirteenth to be held and the second session in America, and the delegates are among the best-known men and women in Europe and America. There are also prominent delegates from China, Japan, and India.

One of the most important features of the entertainment here will be a large public meeting in Cooper Union on Oct. 12, at which the speakers will be men of international reputation in the peace movement. The delegates will be entertained at luncheon in the Hotel Astor by the Chamber of Commerce and the Teachers College will give an entertainment and tea.

From among the many invitations extended by the city departments, the committee in charge has decided so far to accept that extended by Dr. Darlington, the Health Commissioner, who will take the delegates on a trip over New York waters in the department steamer and show them the appliances with which the city is equipped to fight disease and protect the health of its citizens. The Board of Education will have a lot of interesting exhibits ready for the inspection of the delegates, and there will be at least one private entertainment, that given by Mrs. Villard at her home, in Dobbs Ferry.

One of the interesting delegates who will be in this city is Pastor Charles Wagner of Paris, the preacher to great congregations on the Boulevard Beaumarchais. Pastor Wagner is the author of "The Simple Life." He will visit President Roosevelt, the author of "The Strenuous Life," at the invitation of the latter while he is in America.

The Baroness Von Suttner, one of the foremost women of Continental Europe, who was the only woman admitted to the opening of the Peace Congress at The Hague, will be here. Wherever the Baroness von Suttner speaks in Europe crowds wait for hours to see and hear her. She is the author of the remarkable story, "Lay Down Your Arms," and the founder of the Austrian Peace Society in 1891. Her story has been called the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the peace movement and has exerted a wide influence in favor of universal peace.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who was one of the foremost members of The Hague Court, and the leader of the arbitration movement in France, will be here at the head of the French delegation. The Baron is a grandnephew of Benjamin Constant, and is one of the most interesting members of the French Chamber of Deputies. He has traveled much, and studied civil government extensively both abroad and at home. He was Minister Plenipotentiary in London until his entrance into Parliament in 1886.

Much interest attaches to the visit of Miss Sophia Sturge of Birmingham, for it was her father, the eminent English philanthropist, Joseph Sturge, the friend of so many of our anti-slavery leaders, who in Boston, in 1841, first proposed an international peace congress. That first congress met in Boston in 1843.

Dr. Yamei Kin, the scholarly Chinese woman now in this country, will speak for China, and the Chinese Minister at Washington is also expected here.

Sir William Mather of Manchester and Sir John MacDonnell, Professor of Comparative Law in University College, London, are among the eminent friends of the peace cause who will be here. Sir William Mather first visited the United States in 1893 as Royal Commissioner to report on our system of industrial education, and from that time to this he has been in close touch with American life and thought.

Miss Margaret Noble, who will make an address here, is regarded as one of the most forcible women speakers of the day, and her reputation in this regard was strengthened by the addresses which she gave in this country a few years ago on her educational work among the women in India. Her book, "The Web of Indian Life," is said to be one of the most interesting works on life in India ever published. In Boston there will be a special meeting for Miss Noble's address.

Dr. Thomas Barclay of London will also attend. It was he who started the movement among Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in France and England for an arbitration treaty between those two countries. Dr. Barclay spoke before 175 boards and chambers, which passed resolutions in favor of the treaty recently signed.

Among the other delegates who will be here are the Right Rev. John Perceval, Bishop of Hereford; William Randal Cremer, the "Dick Whittington" of Parliament; Mrs. Cobden-Sickert, daughter of Richard Cobden; Percy Alden, the founder of Mansfield House and a leader in the Settlement movement; Peter Curran, representing the General Federation of Trades Unions; Miss E. M. Rowntree of York, of the distinguished family of economists; M. Siegfried of Havre, who has a wide acquaintance here; M. Gustave Hubbard, editor of La Justice Internationale; Dr. Adolph Richter, President of the German Peace Society; Richard Feldhaus, regarded as the most gifted of the German speakers on the topic; Frau Selenka of Munich, John Lund, member of the Norwegian Parliament; Signor E. T. Moneta, President of the Italian Peace Society; L'Abbé Pichot of Monaco, and Prof. Pierre Clerget of Locle, representing the Swiss Peace Society.

A large local committee of entertainment has been formed under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, and includes:

Andrew D. White,	Mrs. R. W. De Forest,
Andrew Carnegie,	Mrs. William Einstein,
President J. G. Schurman,	Mrs. Norman Hapgood,
Walter S. Logan,	Dr. T. L. Hunter,
The Rev. Josiah Strong,	Mrs. F. W. Longfellow,
Samuel Gompers,	Miss Lillian D. Wald,
W. Phelps Stokes,	Mrs. William G. Low,
Mrs. Anna G. Spencer,	Mrs. Eliot Norton,
Mrs. Lyman Abbott,	Mrs. Henry Osthout,
Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe,	Mrs. George H. Putnam,
Miss Marion Tilden Burritt,	Mrs. James Roosevelt,
Dr. and Mrs. Felix Adler,	Mrs. C. H. Parkhurst,
Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild,	Andrew T. Sherman,
Mrs. W. B. Cutting,	Mrs. Thos. R. Slicer,
Mrs. F. H. Damrosch,	Mrs. Robert Sturgis,
Mrs. Elisabeth Luther Cary,	Mrs. Paul Tuckerman,
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch,	Mrs. H. Marquand,
Robert Erskine Ely,	Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer,
Mrs. Richard W. Gilder,	Mrs. Geo. C. Ward, Sr.,
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach,	Mrs. James Speyer,
Mrs. Hamilton W. Mable,	Mrs. W. G. Gulliver,
Albert P. Andrew,	Mrs. C. G. La Farge,
Mrs. Peter B. Olney,	Mrs. St. Clair McKelway,
Edward A. Pace,	Mrs. F. B. Giddings,
Mrs. Herbert Parsons,	Mrs. Oscar S. Straus,
Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod,	Mrs. C. S. Smith,
Mrs. Anson B. Atterbury,	Miss Schurz,
Mrs. Emil L. Boas,	Miss Helen P. Stokes,
Mrs. G. T. Bonner,	Mrs. Frederick Nathan,
Mrs. Henry Villard,	Mrs. E. R. A. Seligman,
W. H. Schieffelin,	Miss Van Buren,
Mrs. R. S. Collyer,	Mrs. Charles W. Watson,
Mrs. R. F. Cutting,	Mrs. W. A. Wyckoff,
	Mrs. David H. Greer,
	Mrs. Charles MacVeagh,
	Mrs. W. Everit Macy,
	Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenough,
	Mrs. Richard M. Hunt.

A number of other entertainments now being planned will be announced this week.

Petroleum Prices Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—The Standard Oil Company to-day advanced the price of all grades of petroleum except Ragland. The quotations follow: Pennsylvania, $1.56; Tiona, $1.73; Corning, $1.41; New Castle, $1.43; North Lima, $1.05; South Lima, $1; Indiana, $1; Somerset, $1.01, and Ragland, 60 cents.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Western crude oil to-day advanced 2 cents. North Lima, $1.05; South Lima and Indiana, $1.

Business Hours: EIGHT-THIRTY A. M. to FIVE P. M.
Commencing October 1st, EIGHT-THIRTY A. M. to SIX P. M.

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Messrs. B. Altman & Co. direct particular attention to their RUG DEPARTMENT.

A large assortment of Oriental Rugs is shown, especially selected for their designs and combinations of colors, which are adapted to the various schemes of modern and antique interior decorations, and in the various sizes for Reception or Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Halls, etc. Also the very best quality of Domestic Rugs.

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In Women's Fine Footwear, suitable for use during the approaching seasons, many very smart styles are shown, consisting of Boots, Half-Shoes and Slippers, made of various desirable leathers, over the newest lasts.

LINENS.

Decorative and Household Linens, comprising Reception Cloths, Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, Doylies and Dresser Scarfs, in new designs of Italien Filet, Cluny, Renaissance and Arabe laces. Damask Dinner Cloths and Napkins, Hemstitched and Hand-embroidered Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases, Hemstitched Towels, in huck and fancy weaves.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALES:

FRENCH CLOTH. A special sale will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 27th and 28th, of French Ladies'-cloth, fifty inches wide, in a large variety of colorings for street wear, at the special price of . . . . . $1.25 per yard.
(Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

TRIMMING LACES. Several Thousand Yards of superior quality Laces for Dress Trimming (chiefly in separable Galoon form), will be placed on sale beginning Monday, September 26th; ranging in values from $1.25 to $5.75 per yard, at
50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.65 and $2.50 per yard.
(Counters Rear of Rotunda.)

LACE CURTAINS at exceptionally low prices, will be offered on MONDAY and TUESDAY, September 26th and 27th, as follows:
400 Pairs of Renaissance Lace Curtains, formerly $12.50 and $13.50 per pair, at $8.75
400 Pairs of Lacet Arabe Curtains (Arabe and Champagne color), formerly $25.00 and 32.00 per pair, at . . . . . $16.50 and 19.50
(Third Floor.)

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.
$2.25, 2.75, 3.25, 4.00 and 4.75 each.
Dinner Napkins to match, . $3.25 and 4.85 dozen.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, . $4.75 and 5.75 per pair.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hearing in Fireproofed Wood Case.

General Appraiser McClelland has appointed next Tuesday for a hearing on the protest of F. W. Meyers & Co. of Plattsburg, N. Y., against the classification of fire-proofed wood as a manufacture of wood at 35 per cent. The importers declare that it is dutiable at $2 per 1,000 feet. As the average value of the importation is $140 per 1,000 feet, the difference in duty is very large.

Trustee for Silk Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 24.—Referee in Chancery Frederick W. Leonard to-day appointed V. Frank Wilcox Trustee of the Riverside Silk Company of Paterson. The concern owes $13,602 and has assets amounting to $6,250. Wilcox had been receiver of the concern.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 25, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FORTY PAGES.

LEGISLATION BY EDICT.

Undoubtedly there are many oppressive and some absurd provisions of the tariff which should be modified or wholly repealed, even from the protectionist point of view. But the tariff is fixed by statute, and save where its rates are expressly left to the discretion of the Executive—as in the Dingley clauses relating to reciprocity—they should be changed, if at all, by the deliberate, formal, and responsible action of the National Legislature. It is only in substantial despotisms that laws are at the mercy of the Chief Ruler. In Russia "a breath can make them as a breath has made." It should be different in the United States.

Apparently Mr. LODGE and President ROOSEVELT do not think so. A ruling was recently made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. H. KEEP, in the discharge of his regular duties, that certain forms of "pickled sheepskins" had been advanced beyond the condition of raw or uncured skins, and therefore were subject to a duty of 20 per cent. He may have been wrong or he may have been right as to the interpretation of the law and the facts; but it was his duty to interpret them, and it was neither the duty nor the right of the President to overrule his interpretation, or suspend it, or in any way to interfere with it.

According to the Boston papers the President, on the solicitation of Senator LODGE, moved by the protests of manufacturers who use pickled sheepskins, has ordered, in effect, that the duty be not collected for the present. In our judgment any duty on a material of manufacture is a mistake, a hindrance to enterprise, a check on industry, a bar to foreign and domestic trade, and usually a fine imposed on one class for the profit of another. But all the evils of legislation for private advantage are complicated and made worse by the assumption by the President of the right to change the operation of the law. To be ruled by laws of this sort is bad; to be subject to rule by edict is worse.

"FRIEND OF THE REPUBLIC."

McClure's Magazine has done well at this moment to publish the address of CARL SCHURZ on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS in the Lenox Library. And the editor does well, in contrasting the subject of the address with certain persons whose career has attracted the attention of the magazine as "enemies of the Republic," to designate Mr. CURTIS as a "friend of the Republic." There will never be a time when the character of such a man as Mr. CURTIS may not be studied with advantage by American citizens, but at present that study is peculiarly appropriate because we are engaged in a National canvass which demands of every citizen candid consideration of the facts and independent judgment of his duty.

Mr. CURTIS has often been praised, and justly, for his courage in the assertion and advocacy of his own convictions and his firmness in resisting the temptations and the coercive forces which in our politics are brought to bear by the party system. The most important service he rendered to his country was undoubtedly done through breaking party ties and steadfastly maintaining what he believed to be the right in face of a kind and amount of pressure which few men could resist. Very soon after the close of the civil war and the triumph of the cause of emancipation to which he had given such priceless aid he entered on the task of trying to reform the abuses to which long success had exposed his party. To that task, and to the larger one of divorcing the public service from partisan control, he devoted the riper years of his life. In this work he showed a strength of purpose, a heroism in sacrificing much that most men hold precious, an utter disregard of selfish inducement rare indeed and deserving the highest praise.

But to our mind it is not these qualities, sterling as they were and unusual, that constitute Mr. CURTIS'S greatest claim to admiration and gratitude. It is rather the care he took to be right. He was the most nearly completely open-minded man whose career is known to this generation, with the possible exception of Mr. LINCOLN, whom, with of course many differences, he strongly resembled. Mr. CURTIS was not only open-minded, but he was patiently and severely careful to inform himself, to study both sides of any case, to weigh accurately and impartially the bases of his action, to be just even to those he was compelled to despise, and to look as far forward as he could to test his conclusions by their probable consequences. It is easy for men of energetic minds and a high ethical instinct to be reformers of a certain type. With the consciousness of good intention there often goes the scorn of those who differ and the reflex vanity of stubborn righteousness. Of this Mr. CURTIS was innocent. He did not content himself with destructive effort, wonderfully effective as he was in destructive criticism. He felt deeply the obligation of building up as well as of tearing down, and he undertook the latter only as a preparation for the former.

This was shown in his consistent position with reference to the advancement of the merit system, commonly called civil service reform. To that work he gave the better part of his strength for the last thirty years of his life, with constantly increasing efficiency. Brilliant and telling as was his advocacy of the principle in the press and on the platform, it was a small part of his labor in the movement. Before he was selected by President GRANT as head of the first Civil Service Commission he had studied with the utmost thoroughness the organization of the various departments, and from that time on there was never a criticism of the merit system based on alleged impracticability that he was not prepared to consider, to meet if possible, to respect if it deserved respect. In this it is true he resembled a number of others engaged in the movement, but he and Mr. SCHURZ were distinguished by the sound practical work they did year in and year out to make the merit system worthy of success and then to secure its success. With all his rare gifts and his supreme grace of character and mental equipment Mr. CURTIS was distinctly the kind of man who "does things"; his especial distinction was in the infinite pains he took that the "things" should be worth doing and that they should be done in the right way.

ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS.

Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY is undoubtedly a great man, who is receiving no more attention than he is entitled to. He is also a modest man, as far as possible from the charlatan, and to find himself associated by the quidnuncs of the newspaper press with experiments pointing to results sought by the alchemists can give him no other pleasure than resides in the amusement it affords. His observations pointing to the conclusion, which he accepts with proper caution, that in the study of the products of the breaking down of radi-active substances of high specific gravity we may find the origin of the ordinary elements, are extremely interesting, especially in view of the confirmation furnished by the evolution of helium from the emanations of radium. If, however, they warrant the belief that the physicists are on the verge of discovering that in its ultimate form matter is of uniform character and that the number of elements may ultimately be reduced to one, the largest measure of credit which Sir WILLIAM can claim in this connection is that he is gradually nearing the earliest recorded concepts of matter by the process of elimination and exclusion. And this is all he would himself claim.

The most surprising fact in connection with modern scientific investigation in the domains of chemistry and physics is that every new truth established brings us nearer to the views of those whose concepts of nature were reached by abstract reasoning. The sages of Egypt and India taught their disciples that water was the primal element out of which all matter was formed. That water is a compound was not found out until comparatively recently, and in the recognition of water as the primal element these philosophers of remote antiquity came very close to the view toward which all exact investigation seems to be tending, that the only indivisible substance in the natural world is hydrogen. This hypothesis of the fontal element was taught in the Greek schools six centuries before Christ, and gave place to the theory of ARISTOTLE of four fontal elements—earth, air, fire, and water. For more than a thousand years the Aristotelian hypothesis stood almost unchallenged, until the coming of PARACELSUS, that marvelous charlatan who introduced mercury into materia medica, proclaimed himself the sole monarch of physics, publicly burned the writings of GALEN and AVICENNA, and declared that he had more wisdom in the hairs of his beard than was found in all the universities and books together. PARACELSUS certainly had the courage of his convictions. To the four fontal elements of ARISTOTLE he opposed the theory of the three compound principles—salt, sulphur, and mercury—which was at least a step in the direction of an orderly classification of inorganic compounds. But the influence of PARACELSUS was transient and the Aristotelian hypothesis held its ground as the popular concept of the nature of matter until the period of PRIESTLEY, CAVENDISH, and LAVOISIER. It should not be forgotten, however, that in 1665 ROBERT BOYLE, large-minded scholar and conscientious investigator, laid down again the broad proposition that "there is but one universal matter of things." Even Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY has not as yet so fully emancipated himself from the theory of many elements that he can take his stand with BOYLE, although he is apparently moving that way as fast as the conservatism which necessarily characterizes the true scientist will permit.

TO ABOLISH THE TENEMENT.

Dr. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL'S plan for the abolition of the tenement house from New York is interesting, but it is difficult to see just how it would work out in practice. Granting that the tenement house is a great evil, it meets the requirement of housing the poor of a great city much better than did the multiple apartment dwelling which it succeeded. As neighborhoods changed and from one or another cause deteriorated, large private dwellings, once the most fashionable of their kind, were abandoned by owners or tenants, and after vicissitudes as boarding houses and worse began to fill up with families willing to pay relatively large rentals for floors or parts of floors. These were the typical tenement houses of about 1850. The conditions in them were incomparably worse than any found in the modern tenement, built for a multiple tenancy, and under more or less strict and intelligent official supervision of plans and construction. Large rooms were in many instances divided between several families, their only partitions being chalk lines on the floor. Light and ventilation were enjoyed only by those who were able to rent the outside rooms. The modern tenement house represented a better utilization of the land thus occupied, and gradually the type of building has been so improved that dark rooms and distinctly insanitary original conditions are no longer tolerated. Overcrowding is also restrained, and only those who elect to live in squalor and to surround themselves with unwholesome conditions need to do so—unless, indeed, so poor that they could not pay rentals representing interest on better quarters. For such, housekeeping is a failure no matter what may be done for them, and probably the only solution for the social problem they create is that found by Count RUMFORD in Munich through the building of municipal workhouses where gainful trades were taught and self-respect and ambition inculcated.

Dr. MAXWELL would seem to be mistaken when he says "the tenement house destroys the home." To say that some tenements do this would be more discreetly moderate; but in typical tenements may be found in New York a great many thousands of quiet, well-ordered, and happy homes in which reside families whose temporary condition makes such residence necessary. As a method of correcting the local evil of the multiple apartment dwelling Dr. MAXWELL proposes the following:

> The municipality should employ its credit to purchase tracts of unoccupied land upon which to erect model homes for workingmen amid pleasant and sanitary surroundings, and rent or sell them at a moderate profit.

This would help a great many people, no doubt, but it would not eradicate the evil of the tenement house nor make a very appreciable impression upon it. As those of frugal habits moved away to the municipal housing areas and began to save money to acquire title others would take the places they vacated—largely immigrants who find better opportunities of gaining a living in a great city than they would in the rural or farming districts. It is conceivable, of course, that local conditions might so change that land on Manhattan Island would become too valuable for tenement-house neighborhoods and that improved rapid transit would reconcile wage earners to residence remote from their work; but for the present the discussion of the eradication of the tenement house is largely academic. Its practical aspects are in establishing and continuing such work as Commissioner DE FOREST began and which Commissioner CRANE is much less successfully performing.

KIPLING BAITS THE BULL.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING takes the occasion of complimenting a Frenchman for his book on England in order to unload his conscience of further disgust anent certain classes of his fellow-countrymen. But this time his wrath embraces more Britons than muddled oafs and flanneled fools. "There exists," he remarks to M. D'HUMIERES, "an England, ruined by too much ease, which slumbers, and, because it snores, imagines that it thinks," and he felicitates himself that M. D'HUMIERES has not discovered its existence.

For a realist Mr. KIPLING has slipped into a curious mistake. People who snore do not know that they snore; therefore that stertorous or ronchitizing England of which he is the discoverer cannot base upon the knowledge of her ignominious habit any belief concerning her powers to think. It was an Englishman who remarked that the world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel, and hereafter we shall have to place Mr. KIPLING among HORACE WALPOLE'S second category, as one who feels; for if he had thought a moment he would not have been caught nodding; we must not, in these circumstances, say snoring.

What Englishmen will have to reproach Mr. KIPLING for is not so much wot he says as the nawsty way he says it; and when in the course of time they reach the point of perceiving that in his haste he has arraigned them not only with snoring but being aware of their vice and insolently imagining, because they snore, that they also think—then look out for Punch! How many cartoons are the genial editors of that sheet already considering which deal with KIPLING and confusion of thought!

We shall not follow this remarkable letter into the mazes of British morals further than to protest that Mr. KIPLING should not assume as a fact what has never been proved, namely, that the eating of meat is dangerous to morals. In this there lurks a quaint survival of mediaeval ideas based on similarity of words and the confused notion that one may be cured by the hair of the dog that bit you. Animal food does not necessarily rouse animal passion and public morality suffers just as much among vegetarians by compulsion as among meat eaters by preference. That hideous flaunting of immorality which surprises visitors to London and Liverpool can be explained, as might be inferred from Mr. KIPLING'S amazing letter, neither by the eating of meat nor by the gloomy skies and fogs of London. Some other origin must be invented which may be supported by analogies elsewhere. Antiquarians, for example, might point to the singular customs attributed to the Britons by Greek and Roman writers and make a plea for ostracism as the cause of England's moral obliquities. Historians might claim that the wicked Normans corrupted that pure and angelic race, descended from immigrants from the Baltic, or ascribe to the Pharisees of the Commonwealth a tendency to quiet naughtiness and to loud claims to purity of life. But to explain it by fogs, British mutton, and American beef is really straining the back of the camel of false science.

While differing from Mr. KIPLING in his conclusions, it is by no means to be wished that he had not written this letter. On the contrary. Would that he might follow it up by others, not quite so foggy and beefy, to be sure, but just as compact of irascibility and cocksureness. He does not use the rapier, but it is something to hear the thud of his quarterstaff, and it is pleasant to sympathize with the pleasure he feels in whacking the enemies he thinks he sees. As a bear baiter he has won his laurels; as a baiter of John Bull he is doing merry stunts. When it's the bear's turn all England smiles; when he baits the bull Russians and Frenchmen rejoice. And then there are others. Germans lay themselves open to caustic attack, and as for our own dear people—just wait till RUDYARD KIPLING gets round to us. There'll be wigs on the green. There'll be howls from the Yankees with gossamer skins.

EDUCATED HORSES.

The educational aptitude of animals is considerable, but in general it stops at certain moderate bounds; the showman's pig, if you believed the showman, could do everything but talk and fiddle. But so much admitted, these performances marked a line beyond which it could not go. The circus horse of the average standard can execute an endless variety of engaging tricks, but feats of the pure reason or exercises of the imagination are not expected of it. Berlin, however, has an animal of the species now on show which has gone beyond precedent in cultivation and exhibits phenomena of cerebration out of all parallels. Squads of excited biologists swarm around it and the professor host rolls in upon the limitary barriers of its showing place like a sea. The season of theories on the case is about to set in, and we are likely to have enough of them before it draws to a close. If any of them support the argument that horses in general are capable of responding to intellectual training and taking in the elements of a high school education it is open to anybody who likes to take the other side with all the testimonies of experience going back, not quite, but pretty near to the primal hipparion, to sustain his contention. The fact is, we should all be glad of any such extension of the horse's powers. He is such a good friend and so manifestly in sympathy with all tolerable representatives of the race which governs and protects him, that a freer communication of the same than that of an unsatisfactory whinny or a neigh which may mean anything ought to be open to him. As the hippic paragon at Berlin knows the multiplication table and notes of the musical scale he may learn to talk presently, giving hope that others of his kind under certain disciplines of education may come to do the same thing, so that we may hold colloquies with them and enter into the spirit of their mental processes. The animal mentioned has not got so far as that yet, but is well on toward it, and before the cold weather sets in may be able to hold discourse with his beleaguering professors in some dialect that both can understand. It would be mortifying to discover that its kind still kept so poor an opinion of us as that held by SWIFT'S cultivated and conversible houyhnhnms. But considering that the most pretentious of our species cut their tails and manes off for fashion's sake and torture them in various ways to promote attitudes and motions of style, while the brute of our species heaps on them all manner of cruelty and ill, it would not be at all surprising if they did so.

$5 WORTH OF FUN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent arrival in this country, a young, educated German, who had learned English "as she is taught," happened to find himself short of money, and obtained a loan of $5 from a friend of mine. After the lapse of several months, on being reminded of the debt, he wrote the following letter in reply:

"Dear Sir: I received your letter and beg to say That all the days long I thought of the $5 I owe you. This debt is very dredfully to my mind.

"You seem to mean that I had not the will to repay the money, but you can rest assure that as soon as it will be possible to me you get your money, when not at once so in weekly payments. It is not wants of will what retains me from the repayment, but the fact that I won't see my way to live from four Dollars. I assure you once more that my debt is no loss to you.

"Up to date I did not get another position nor mare salary. When you doubt my declaration it is free to you to ask my employer.

"When you will take other steps I cannot prevent you, but mind that you will probably make me positionless, and what that means you know best yourself.

"Once more I beg to have patience. The trade receives a betterment, and I hope so, too, and my first step will be then to repay you."

My friend has little hope of ever getting back his money, but considers that he has had about $5 worth of fun.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

Nearing the End.

From The London Globe.

[Russian morale has been unshaken throughout.—St. Petersburg Novosti.]

Shoulder to shoulder we retreat
Without a trace of fear;
The Japs in one mad, frightened mob
Are charging in our rear.

KIPLING ON BRITISH CHASTITY.

An Administrative Necessity—England "Ruined by Excess of Prosperity."

Nearly all of an interesting and characteristic letter from Rudyard Kipling appeared in Le Figaro of Paris Sept. 18. It was originally sent to M. Robert d'Humières, the principal translator of Mr. Kipling's works in French and the author of "l'Ile et l'Empire de Grande-Bretagne." ("The Island and Empire of Great Britain.") The letter was written in acknowledgment of a copy of this book. A translation of those parts which were presented in the Paris paper reads as follows:

"Dear M. d'Humières, I have read your book on 'The Island and the Empire.' It has given me real pleasure, and I thank you very much for it. * * * There are few things more interesting than to see one's own country from the outside, and with eyes as penetrating (and as indulgent) as yours the liveliest pleasure is added to this interest.

"From the point of view of an inhabitant, I am specially delighted with the homage you pay to the energy of the race. Some of us to-day are troubled with doubts on this point. There exists—and I congratulate myself that you have not discovered it—an England which, ruined by excess of prosperity, sleeps, and because it snores loudly imagines it is thinking.

"Your remarks on the army strike me as perfectly just. You put your finger on the vital point of our system when you speak of soldiers who 'understand that they must not understand.' I believe you touch there the secret of many of our successes, and also many of our reverses. It is the first thing that we teach our boys.

"Your studies of India are a sheer delight for me, particularly those on Rajputana, where I wandered when I was young, through Chittore, Jeypore, and other places. I know little of the Southern India which has so fascinated you, although a great part of the poetry of dead India lies there.

"I wish you had seen something of new India—the India of factories and railways, where the imperturbable native of the East moves among modern machinery and worships his gods in the shadow of engine sheds and boilers. This India is not pretty, but it is significant.

"Believe me, I am with you heart and soul in what you say of the value which should be attached to a good understanding between our two countries, not only because of its present utility, but for the sake of to-morrow. Our two peoples, it seems to me, are the complement of one another in temperament and destiny, logically and in reality.

"Even were this not the case, one must remember that there is not so much liberty left in Eastern Europe that the two standard bearers of human freedom can afford to dispute between themselves. Both have to do with enslaved peoples, with the inhabitants of blinded or throttled lands, where the word of the monarch is absolute law. If we were to quarrel, who would be the gainer? The Middle Ages furnished with modern weapons. Can any one doubt this?

"If I could manage to see you I could discuss with more leisure the thousand interesting points of your book, notably what you say about the coldness of our national temperament. Believe me, our 'chastity' is not all cant.

"It is an administrative necessity imposed by the density of the population. Imagine a country with a population of 400 to the square mile, imbued with a sensuality at once refined and aggressive. It would be an orgy, and business would suffer from it.

"Besides, our is a meat-fed people, 6,000,000 of whom (more than a seventh of the whole) live in a city which for five months of the year is enveloped in semi-darkness, alternating with profound obscurity. We realise that here is a cause of irritation for certain nervous centres, therefore we—this people—take exercise in order to counteract this abnormal stimulus.

"'We understand that we must not understand.' To understand everything is no doubt to pardon everything. But it also means to commit everything. * * *

"I have only one grievance against you, but it is a serious one. You say that I adore Offenbach. Now, even I, who am no musician, can claim some knowledge of agreeable sounds, and I fear that you have misunderstood me. No, never Offenbach, unless on the barrel organ to bring back to my memory the songs of the music halls—my own, perhaps.

"Really, I would rather be the 'aggressive imperialist' of the legend than a worshipper of Offenbach.

"Very sincerely yours,

"RUDYARD KIPLING."

Organized Labor on Barge Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me space in your valuable paper for a few suggestions on the subject of organized labor on the barge canal?

The large majority vote given in favor of the enlargement was mainly contributed by organized laborers, but notwithstanding that fact, under the present management of the canal, organized laborers will get less benefit from the building of the canal than any other class of people.

I have been told by the engineers in charge in the State Engineer's office at Albany that the plans were made for constructing the canal with cement and iron, consequently there will be no work for masons or stonecutters.

The enlargement of the Erie Canal will cost a large sum of money, and the taxpayers are interested in having the work done with material procured in this State so that the money will be kept at home. When there is employment given to laborers and mechanics along the line, all business in the State will receive some benefit, but if the canal is to be constructed with iron and cement, the steel barons of Pennsylvania and the cement trusts everywhere will get a large share of the money which should be kept in this State.

I have been connected with public works for fifty years, and after consulting eminent engineers in different parts of the country on the subject of cement, have no hesitancy in saying that it will not stand the test of time. Any one having doubts on the subject might go and examine the foundation of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. He will find that it is cracking open, and already crumbling away, while all other works there done with natural stone are as sound as they were when first constructed.

This article is not inspired by political motives, and I have no interest in any quarry. But I believe that if the people of this State wish to build a canal that will last as long as they want to use it, they should insist upon the locks and other structures being built with stone, plenty of which may be procured along the line of the canal.

To accomplish this the canal must be put under new management at the ensuing election, and men put in control who will work for the interest of the State instead of that of foreign trusts and corporations.

WILLIAM McRAE.

New York, Sept. 24, 1904.

More Likely to Get It.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Nocash—Wonder where I can borrow some money?

Hardupp—What do you want it for?

"Oh, I've got a sure thing in the fifth race to-morrow."

"You don't want money; you want to borrow trouble."

NOT AN OPEN CONVENTION.

Methods Employed at Saratoga Not Truly Democratic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not wish to minimise the good results of the Democratic Convention which closed at Saratoga yesterday—as I intend to support the ticket to the extent of my modest abilities—but would nevertheless like to call attention to one feature of the gathering.

A few weeks ago ex-Chairman Frank Campbell is reported to have called at State Headquarters and made a plea for an "open" convention. Since that time the talk for an open convention has grown, and various leaders have put themselves on record as favoring it, and the hopes of a long-bossed Democracy had risen accordingly.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was proclaimed in the corridor of the Grand Union Hotel that all "conferences" had been of no avail to "fix a slate," and that the convention would beyond question be open. Ex-Senator Murphy, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Rodie, Senator McCarren, and others were quoted as favoring the idea. It was even said that one or two of these gentlemen stated that they thought a spirited contest over the nomination for Governor, resulting in the nomination of the most popular man, would be a healthy process of invigorating an organization which (the rest is mine) for many years had not been permitted to do its own thinking. This news was welcomed on all sides, and delegates and others went to the convention hall prepared to witness a return to genuine Democratic methods in nominating candidates.

The convention had adjourned on Tuesday until 11 A. M. on Wednesday. Eleven o'clock came, and 12 o'clock came, but Chairman Hornblower did not assume the chair. Meantime it was rumored among the restless and weary delegates and spectators that another "conference" was going on. An hour and a quarter after the time to which the convention had specifically adjourned the Chairman had not assumed his duties. About this time messengers rushed into the hall, and soon it was whispered on all sides "It's Herrick." Four or five men whose names need not be mentioned now entered accompanied by the Chairman. The convention was called to order, and the rest is told in your news columns this morning.

I will not venture to assert that the nominees of an "open" convention would have been better than those chosen yesterday, but the method would have been truly Democratic and would have served as an inspiration to the opening of the campaign. The responsibility for the fact that the convention was not "open" must rest with one man—William B. Hornblower—who had the day before made the most magnificent Democratic speech that most of his hearers had listened to in many years.

EDMUND H. TITCHENER.

Binghamton, Sept. 22, 1904.

POOR STREET CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the city ordinance requiring the car companies to run a car every twenty minutes after midnight still in force?

If it is, why is the Amsterdam Avenue line allowed to discontinue its service above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street after midnight?

These cars are most shamefully crowded at all hours of the day by the simple expedient of short circuiting the route at various points below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, so that about one car in six will cover the whole distance. Complaints of indignities suffered by the female members of families using them are of daily occurrence.

In order to get from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to Seventy-sixth Street on Amsterdam Avenue at an early hour this morning it was necessary to take the Third Avenue line to Eighth Avenue, and there transfer down.

At this point a car was deliberately rushed off by the conductor, when a few seconds' delay would have allowed the passengers to board his car. At this hour there were about two cars between the depot at Fiftieth Street and Central Bridge, yet the conductors are allowed to act on the rules of midday service. The privileges of the streets are abused by allowing the companies to run "dead" cars when they fail to provide living ones for waiting passengers on the streets.

New York, Sept. 24, 1904. PHYSICIAN.

THE NEW MORALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on your editorial, "The New Morality." Of course it cannot be disassociated from the political situation which called it forth, but if that were possible the editorial in question would still shine.

Its brilliancy of conception and pungency of expression, it is a performance not to be surpassed. You certainly bowled the advocates of the "new" morality over on that stroke. THOMAS A. STREET.

Northport, L. I., Sept. 23, 1904.

WHY CHEAP CLERKS ARE COSTLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with "P." in his letter printed in your edition of to-day. The pay doled out to efficient office help is neither in keeping with the requirements, the education, nor the social standing expected, and in this respect employers are very much at fault. They expect their office staff to be a credit to their establishment, and yet expect them to dress and live on a salary which, on the average, is only about half of what the engineers of the elevated railway receive.

Besides, while men in that station of life may have longer hours, yet when forced to work overtime they receive extra pay, generally two hours' pay for one hour of work, while the poor office man, when he works overtime, which is very frequently the case, is expected to do so for supper money only.

Another point where employers are very largely at fault is in employing as bookkeepers, cashiers, office managers, the general riff raff that we see, men utterly incapable of holding the positions they do. Were they to employ efficient men, and pay them well for their services, the work would be done much more satisfactorily to employers, and in the end more cheaply.

There would be fewer defalcations and less necessity of calling in experts to find out "where you are at."

From my experience I would say that the average cheap bookkeeper is an absolute loss to a firm; he has seldom the faintest idea of what a balance is, nor how to get one, and seems to be perfectly satisfied when he "almost balances," little knowing that in a balance you might as well be out $10,000 as one cent. BOOKKEEPER.

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

Information Sought.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"This Uruguay affair seems pretty serious. There is going to be a lot of bloodshed before they get through and some foreign complications. Then there is ——"

"Wait a minute, George. I want to ask you a question."

"Well?"

"Who is Uruguay?"

HIS FIRST DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

With Republicans Since 1856, He Thinks Roosevelt Unsafe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a strong adherent of the Republican Party and devoted to its principles for many years, but President Roosevelt has infected so much of his manner and methods of his own personality into his administration, and forsaken the underlying principles of the foundation of our Republic, that now for the first time since I cast my vote, in 1856, I will vote for Alton Brooks Parker, the Democratic Presidential candidate. President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance helped me to come to this decision.

God has prospered this Nation and brought it to its present exalted position among the nations of the world for the purpose that it might fulfill the mission of peace; but peace with the outside world cannot be maintained by our Nation, if its President, through a strenuous disposition, assumes a belligerent attitude, with a chip on his shoulder, desiring to give some real or fancied enemy an opportunity to strike it off.

When we believe, as a people, that this spirit is backed by a disposition thoroughly imbued with militarism and imperialistic motives, then it is time for this Nation to call a halt.

Fight when we must, but not unjustly, because we are a Nation of peace and our country a home for the oppressed.

A nation is not exalted by acts of violence, or by oppressing the weak. Neither can a nation reach the highest plane of civilization, by example of a strenuous life, accompanied with a desire to kill and shed blood, whether it be of the animal or human species.

"Simon Peter drew his sword and smote the servant of the High Priest," but his Master rebuked him, saying, "Put up again thy sword into its place, for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

This Nation, in the next four years, may be called upon to pass through a mass of difficulties. International questions of great importance may confront us which will require the keenest intellectual diplomacy to keep our Nation from becoming entangled with other powers of the world. There are also vital questions of National importance that must be settled—monopolies, strikes, investigations, and punishments of dishonest public officials, squandering uselessly the public money, and the rich trust combines which are eating like a cancer into the very life of the Nation, the tariff to be adjusted properly. Can the people trust the present Executive? Is he safe? I think not. Therefore, I advocate the cause of the Democratic nominee, Alton B. Parker, because of the vast difference between the two candidates. The one, strenuous, erratic, and hasty; the other, with a judicial, trained mind, thoughtful, competent, careful, firm as a rock where justice leads him, sympathetic, and dignified.

Not since the days of Thomas Jefferson (the immortal) has the Democratic Party made a better nomination.

Alton B. Parker was my fellow-townsman for twenty years. I can speak from knowledge of the man, and say to the people of these United States that he is a man who can be trusted in the highest office within the gift of the people.

For these reasons I break away from my old affiliations and will use my energy to elect Alton B. Parker, who had the nobleness of heart to refuse the nomination rather than deceive the people, unless the St. Louis Convention inserted in its platform his famous message relating to the gold standard of the country.

DE WITT CLINTON OVERBAUGH.

King's Bridge, New York City, Sept. 22, 1904.

THE ECONOMICS OF TYPHOID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your edition of the 21st I read an editorial entitled "The Economics of Typhoid," referring to the cost of preventable typhoid fever in Philadelphia.

It is indeed a sad fact that in our days such loss of human life and money should be caused by the impurity of drinking water in large cities. Why is it that communities do not take the proper means to prevent this? There has been much talking for years about purifying water and killing germs, but nothing has been done. Is it that science has not furnished the right means which could be adopted?

It should be of interest to compare the amount of money spent for the lives of 5,000 typhoid stricken Philadelphians with the cost of preventing their being assailed by this disease, by some means of sterilising the drinking water.

I have some figures in mind, which I heard of in Europe last Summer. There has been some stir made in papers by the invention of a German chemist. Whose method to free the water of all kinds of germs seems to be infallible. He as well as certain institutions using his process claim that the cost of sterilising water per capita a day would be somwhat around 1 cent. And further, he pretends that people being infected with typhoid could, if applied in time, be relieved of the disease by using his means as an antitoxin. He estimates the cost of this treatment during a few days only at about 50 cents in one case.

In your editorial table of values and cost I noticed:

Loss of time—40 days	$150,000
Expense for nursing, $1 per day	200,000
Medical attendance and medicines at $50 per capita	250,000
Total	$600,000

Now if, according to the above statement, 5,000 persons spend every day 5,000 times 1 cent, i. e., $50, the sum of $630,000 would last for 12,600 days or thirty-eight years, supplying them during that time with water free from bacilli.

According to your editorial table 5,000 persons had to pay during forty days $3.15 per day per capita in order to be cured, and some of them paid with their lives.

The expense of 1 cent per day during a life of thirty-eight years with the safety of a pure drinking water stands thus against the expense of $3.15 per day during forty days, with the possibility of death through poisonous water.

R. VON FOREGGER.

New York, Sept. 23, 1904.

WAR.

God rears the sword.
With justice, not in vengeance, smites the Lord.
Whence came the steel? What forges wrought the brand?
Enough. It suits His hand.

Men die. Realms, nations, races rise sublime
To fall, forgot of men, in that grand scheme—
The Mind's despair, the Soul's prophetic dream,
The endless toil of Him Who knows not Time.

Why falls the blow? That peoples may be free
In deed and thought; to ward the stroke of Cain
That wounds the slayer deeper than the slain;
To cure some cankered wrong we cannot see.

God rears the sword.
In mercy, not in anger, smites the Lord.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

CANTERBURY SLEPT IN WASHINGTON STATION

Reception Committee, Tired Waiting, Went Home to Bed.

PRESIDENT DINED PRELATE

Archbishop Greeted by British Ambassador, Whom He Had Not Seen for Forty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Archbishop of Canterbury's day in Washington ended to-night with a dinner in his honor at the White House, at which President and Mrs. Roosevelt were the hosts. The State dining room was used for the occasion, the decorations being pink and white carnations, and covers were laid for twenty-eight. The United States Marine Band, stationed in the main corridor, played during the evening. Among the guests were the British Ambassador, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Chaffee, Bishop Doane of Albany, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Archbishop slept in the Sixth Street station last night after his arrival on the delayed train which treated him to the novel experience of a smash-up. It was 1:35 when the train pulled in. There was nobody present to welcome the distinguished prelate, the committee charged with that responsibility having gone home early in the evening wearied with undue waiting.

This morning Mr. Warner, the private secretary of Bishop Satterlee, with Chaplain Devries and W. H. Singleton, escorted the Archbishop and his party to the residence of the Bishop of Washington. Those of the party who did not go to the Bishop's residence as his guests were Bishop Doane and his grandson, Doane Gardner, and Mr. Morgan, who have taken apartments at the Arlington Hotel.

Breakfast was served at Bishop Satterlee's residence, and a thanksgiving service was celebrated in the Bishop's private chapel for the escape of the Archbishop and his friends yesterday in the accident. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who came down from Lenox, was the first caller, and the greetings between the Archbishop and Ambassador were most cordial. Forty years ago they met at the house of a friend in Harrow and spent a Sunday together. They had not seen each other since.

Shortly afterward, Gen. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, who will be the Archbishop's aide in Washington, called to take him for a drive about the city, during which he pointed out the Capitol, the White House, and the many points of world-wide interest. Among other experiences Gen. Gillespie took the Archbishop to the top of the Washington Monument, where the prelate studied the views from the four windows for a long time, and expressed continual delight at the unique experience.

On the way back to Bishop Satterlee's residence the party called at the White House, and the Bishop was presented to the President. At 4 o'clock he arrived at the Corcoran Art Gallery, and for an hour shook hands with the hundreds who had been invited to meet him. The Archbishop then went to the Satterlee residence and took a nap.

Later he consented to be photographed with Bishop Satterlee and Gen. Gillespie on the steps of the Bishop's home, but he excused himself from participating in an interview, this being an American institution to which he confesses he is unaccustomed and with which he does not desire to be made familiar.

Dean Ellison, speaking for the Archbishop, said: "His Grace is having a delightful time in the United States. He always here until Monday, and is looking forward with great pleasure to the trip to Mount Vernon that day, for he has always been highly interested in Washington and the early history of this country. He goes from here to Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The Archbishop has been greeted in this country in the most hospitable and friendly manner by all religious bodies. This has been one of the features of the visit."

FOREIGN PRELATES ARRIVING.

Coming for Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—A number of Bishops from abroad who will participate actively in the proceedings of the Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held in this city from Oct. 5 to Oct. 26, have arrived in the United States. Among those who have reached the country are the Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines; the Right Rev. Henry B. Restarick, Bishop of the Hawaiian Islands; the Right Rev. James H. Van Buren, Bishop of Porto Rico; the Right Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska; the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Southern Brazil; the Right Rev. John McKim, Bishop of Tokio, and the Right Rev. S. D. Ferguson, (colored,) Bishop of Cape Palmas, Liberia.

In addition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Church of England will have as representatives here the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Lord Bishop of Ripon, and one or two other members of the Anglican Episcopate.

The Anglican Church in Canada will be officially represented by the Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, Lord Bishop of Ottawa; the Right Rev. James Carmichael, Bishop Coadjutor of Montreal, and a number of prominent priests and laymen.

Among the important topics of business to be considered by the House of Bishops and House of Deputies, the legislative bodies of the Church, is the report of the commission which was appointed three years ago to consider the question of changing the legal name of the Church, "Protestant Episcopal," and to ask the opinion of the dioceses. The commission in a report made public last Spring decided against a change at this time.

The agitation for a more explicit and stricter canon on the prohibition of the marriage of divorced persons, except for one cause, will also be discussed at length.

NO NEW ST. PAUL DIRECTORS.

Those Whose Terms Expire This Year Re-elect Themselves.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, held in this city to-day, 655,591 votes were cast. The following Directors, whose terms expire this year, were re-elected as follows: J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; Frederick Layton, Milwaukee; Joseph Milbank, New York; Samuel Spencer, New York.

The hold-over members of the board are Frank S. Bond, New York; A. J. Earling, Chicago; Peter Geddes, New York; Charles W. Harkness, New York; Roswell Miller, New York; William Rockefeller, New York; Henry H. Rogers, New York; James H. Smith, New York.

SAYS BOUNTY BILL IS VOID.

Court Rules on Massachusetts Measure for Civil Service Veterans.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—A decision of the Supreme Judicial Court announced to-day declares the Soldiers' Bounty bill passed by the last Legislature over the Governor's veto unconstitutional. The ground given for the decision is that under the laws of the Commonwealth money raised by taxation may be used only for public purposes, whereas the bounty bill is essentially of a special nature.

The bill, which was passed on the last day of the last legislative session over the Governor's veto, provided for the payment of $125 to every civil war veteran who had not previously received an enlistment bounty from the State.

LIBERTY THEATRE READY.

Opens Soon, Making Seven Playhouses in One Block.

A new theatre, the Liberty, will be opened a week from to-morrow. Its entrance is on Forty-second Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The first attraction will be "The Rogers Brothers in Paris," the production which is now at the New Amsterdam. The two Rogers Brothers have an interest in the Liberty. It will be under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

In size the Liberty is about the same as the Knickerbocker Theatre. The two balconies are cantilevered, so that there are no posts or obstructions of any kind to annoy the audience. Fireproof materials have been used wherever possible. The skeleton is of steel, and the floors of concrete and tile. There is a powerful sprinkler and standpipe system connected with enormous roof tanks holding 15,000 gallons of water.

The theatre proper is on Forty-first Street, but the main entrance extends through to Forty-second. The Forty-second Street front rises to a height of sixty-five feet. The auditorium is seventy-two feet wide by sixty feet deep, containing a promenade back of the chairs. Spacious marble staircases lead to the balcony. The stage is very large, and possesses up-to-date electrical and mechanical equipment. On the orchestra floor of the Liberty there are 546 chairs.

The mural decorations were designed by Richard Anderson. The domed vestibule, which leads into the foyer, is treated with gold and aluminium. The foyer is toned in ivory. The same color scheme is carried out in the promenade. The plaster ornamentation of the proscenium arch and the boxes is very ornate.

Over the boxes, on each side of the arch, is an eagle surmounting a liberty bell. The men's lounging and smoking room is fitted in old English style, with weathered oak and massive furniture upholstered in Spanish leather.

The Liberty has an elaborate ventilating and heating system. The temperature of the entire house can be raised or lowered in a few minutes to the desired point. The air in the theatre will be entirely changed every five minutes during performances.

The new playhouse will be given over mostly to musical plays, the Rogers Brothers being the chief attraction. But this is not a fixed rule.

When the Liberty and the Lew Fields's theatres are complete, there will be seven theatres on Forty-second Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, more than on any other block in New York. They are the Victoria, the Belasco, the Lyric, the New Amsterdam, and the American, besides the two new ones.

JEFFERSON MAY RETIRE.

Actor's Illness Likely to Prevent Further Appearances.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Prof. William Castle, brother-in-law of Joseph Jefferson, has received information regarding the actor's health which indicates an extreme improbability that Jefferson will ever be seen on the stage again.

In a letter to Prof. Castle Mrs. Jefferson says that Mr. Jefferson is very ill, and that she believes he has made his last appearance before the public. All of Mr. Jefferson's engagements have been canceled.

COLUMBIA 150 YEARS OLD.

Programme for Next Month's Anniversary of Founding of King's College.

Exercises commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of King's College (now Columbia University) have been arranged for Oct. 28, 29, 30, and 31. The following programme has been prepared:

FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1904.

3 to 6 P. M.—Trustees' reception, inspection of buildings, and departmental exhibits, Morningside Heights. Alumni will not need admission cards for adult members of their families accompanying them to the reception.

9 P. M.—Students' dance in the university gymnasium, illumination of the grove. Applications for admission should be made to Mr. A. B. A. Bradley, Columbia University.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

2 P. M.—Football game, Yale vs. Columbia, at American League Park, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway.

8:30 P. M.—Smoker at the Columbia University Club, 15 Madison Square North. The courtesies of the club are extended to all graduates and former students of Columbia.

SUNDAY, OCT. 30.

3:30 P. M.—Service of praise and thanksgiving in the university gymnasium; preacher, the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany.

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

11 A. M.—Laying the corner stones of the university chapel, the School of Mines Building, Hartley Hall, and a second university dormitory.

3:30 P. M.—University convocation in the gymnasium, with commemorative address by President Butler and the conferring of honorary degrees upon distinguished Alumni.

7:30 P. M.—Alumni dinner at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

A list of commemoration marshals has been made up as follows:

HONORARY GRAND MARSHAL.
Stewart Lydon Woodford of the class of 1854.

HONORARY MARSHALS.
James Sheldon Merriam of the class of 1854.
John Vaughan Lewis of the class of 1854.
Benjamin Strong of the class of 1854.
The Rev. Marvin Richardson Vincent of the class of 1854.
Henry Martyn Congdon of the class of 1854.

MARSHAL IN CHIEF.
Rudolf Tombo, Jr., Ph.D., '98 and '03 U.

CHIEF FACULTY MARSHAL.
Henry Edward Crampton, Ph.D., of the class of 1883.

CHIEF ALUMNI MARSHAL.
Herbert Livingston Satterlee of the class of 1883.

CHIEF STUDENT MARSHAL.
Gerald Stewart O'Loughlin of the class of 1904.

WHEAT $1.20 AT ST. LOUIS.

Reaches Highest Point Since 1898 on Exchange There.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—Cash wheat sold in the St. Louis market to-day, and December wheat sold in the grain pit at $1.20, the first time wheat has sold that high since 1898.

It was a sensational advance, accompanied by great excitement, and the registering of $1.20 produced wild cheering on the floor.

HAGGIN SUED FOR BACK TAX.

Horseman Defendant in Suit Brought by Kentucky Revenue Agent.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—Suit was filed here to-day by George H. Alexander of Louisville, State Revenue Agent, against the horseman, James B. Haggin, for five years' back taxes on $2,000,000 worth of personal property.

The taxes amount to $63,000 for the State, $65,000 for the County of Fayette, and the penalty will be $25,740, a total of $153,740.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY FIRE.

Main Building Destroyed — Professors Lose Libraries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24.—The main building of the University of Minnesota was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $125,000, fully covered by insurance.

Some of the professors lost their private libraries and many of the students lost property left in the lockers. The university Post Office was burned, but most of the mail was saved.

BIG BLAZE AT BETHLEHEM.

Damage of $250,000 to Steel Works—Structural Building Gone.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 24.—Fire tonight caused by furnace sparks completely destroyed the structural building at the Bethlehem Steel Works, together with the paint, car, carpenter, and pattern shops.

The loss will probably reach $250,000.

LOUIS FLEISCHMANN, PHILANTHROPIST, LOW

Baker and Friend of Hungry May Be Beyond Recovery.

ESTABLISHED "BREAD LINE"

Had His Own Way of Giving Charity—Was Brave Soldier—Amassed Substantial Fortune.

Louis Fleischmann, the founder of one of the most remarkable charities in the world—"the bread line"—is very low at his home, 4 West Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Fleischmann has never fully recovered from a paralytic stroke which he suffered two years ago, and his great bakery business at Eighty-first Street and East End Avenue and at Broadway and Tenth Street, where the bread line may be seen every night, was handed over some time ago to his sons, who have been managing it. He was taken seriously ill at his Summer home in the Catskills several weeks ago, and was brought to his home here last week. Since Tuesday last he has been unconscious most of the time, and has suffered several paralytic strokes. His physicians say there is apparently no hope of his recovery.

Louis Fleischmann was as keen in his business ideas as he was versatile in his plans for direct philanthropic work. He has given away a fortune in charity, not alone to the unfortunate men who nightly gather at Tenth Street and Broadway, but by donations of money to individuals, hospitals, and through every branch of charitable institutions. It has been said of him that he heeded to the letter the Biblical injunction not to let his right hand know what his left hand was doing. All of his gifts were bestowed directly; he took no part in organized charity, and once a gift was made he forbade allusion to it by others, and never mentioned the fact himself.

Mr. Fleischmann won distinction in the Austrian army, in which he enlisted as a private, and in which he later became an officer. He was born in Vienna Aug. 18, 1836, and at the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war, while he was a private in the ranks, he was commissioned a Lieutenant. He displayed remarkable bravery in the battle of Sadowa in 1866. His horse was twice shot from under him, and he rallied his company again and again in a hopeless fight against the Prussians. For this he received two medals from Emperor Franz Josef. His family was well-to-do, and he received a thorough education.

Mr. Fleischmann emigrated to this country in 1874. His brothers had been successful in the business of making compressed yeast, and in connection with this the idea of establishing a bakery, although he knew nothing of baking, came to him. He made his first venture in this direction at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, where he established the "Vienna Model Bakery," and captured high awards at the Fair for the excellence of his bread and rolls. Then he moved his business to New York, although he still maintains bakeries in Philadelphia and many others of the large cities. In this city the business was a success from the start, and the bakery now covers a large area at East End Avenue and Eighty-first Street.

The bread line is perhaps the most picturesque and one of the best-known charities in the world. The idea of its establishment came to Mr. Fleischmann when he noticed a crowd of hungry tramps standing over the grating at the bakery at Tenth Street and Broadway, scenting the hot loaves that were being turned out in the basement. Mr. Fleischmann offered to feed one of the men, and soon a line formed. It was then that he determined to give bread to every hungry man who would come for it. This was more than ten years ago, and a long time went by until Mr. Fleischmann's family knew anything of his unique charity.

The bread line grew until at night as many as 500 loaves were handed out to the hungry men. "Capt. Henry" and a staff of men were employed to dispense the loaves. In the early days Mr. Fleischmann was on hand every night. He talked to the men in line and sought ways of helping them. In Winter coffee was given with the bread, and when the philanthropist saw a man in line burying off his home with his loaf instead of eating it himself, he had the man followed and aided the family.

Some years ago he formed the plan of establishing a free employment bureau in connection with the bread line. He obtained work for many men, and employers, hearing of his charity, wrote for laborers, so that since that time Capt. Henry has handed out jobs as well as bread and coffee. Only yesterday twenty-two men were directed to positions on the east side through this bureau.

Although Mr. Fleischmann never estimated the number of loaves he gives away every night, the cost aggregates thousands of dollars every year. Every week he sends large donations of bread and cake to the hospitals.

The bread line has been interesting not only on its sociological side, but in its dramatic aspect. Winter and Summer the line is there.

Not a question is asked of the unfortunate who stands in line until 1 o'clock, the distributing hour. The fact that he will stand for hours for his bread is accepted as proof that he is hungry. It is a curious coincidence that the "panhandler" is seldom seen in the line. He does not care for that kind of charity. Many of the men have been stranded in the city and have been driven through sheer necessity into the bread line. Mr. Fleischmann has received many letters from men who said the bread line tided them over when it seemed as if all was lost.

Sociologists and scientific charity dispensers have more than once protested against the bread line. They have written to Mr. Fleischmann to this effect, and have said to him that the idea of feeding men without finding out whether or not they are worthy and whether they make efforts to get work is against all the rules of modern charity. Mr. Fleischmann's invariable reply to these protests was:

"If a man will stand on a curb two or three hours to get a loaf of bread or a few rolls he's hungry. That's enough for me."

It is said that Mr. Fleischmann has provided in his will for the continuation of the bread line. In any event it is not likely that his sons, who have managed the business for years, will discontinue it.

Shortly after coming to this country Mr. Fleischmann was married to Miss Hermann of Brooklyn. He has five children, of whom three are sons. The oldest, Charles Russell Fleischmann, is an attorney, and for years has attended largely to his father's interests. Another son, Otto, devotes all his time to the business.

Mr. Fleischmann's fortune is estimated to be up in the millions.

McADOO ON THE SPOT.

Orders Policeman to Drive Broadway Crowd Away from Wounded Man.

As Police Commissioner McAdoo was going up Broadway last evening he noticed a crowd at the corner of Thirty-third Street, and, elbowing his way through, saw an aged man lying on the sidewalk.

The man was Henry Carpenter, seventy-nine years of age, who lives at 79 Broadway, Flushing. He was struck by Broadway Car No. 2,811, in charge of Motorman George O'Brien. The old gentleman had suffered severe contusions, and was in considerable pain. The Commissioner took charge, saying to Policeman John White of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who was waiting for the ambulance.

"Officer drive this crowd back, so that he can get air to breathe. This dense crowd will suffocate him."

White rapped for assistance and, with the aid of Policeman Diehl of the Broadway Squad, cleared a large circle about the wounded man. Commissioner McAdoo remained beside the wounded man until his removal to New York Hospital.

CORNELL'S FISKE LEGACY.

Rumor Put it at $2,000,000, but Executor Place is Silent.

When Ira A. Place, one of the executors of the will of Daniel Willard Fiske, who died in Germany a week ago, was seen last night at his home, 208 West Seventy-seventh Street, he refused to state the exact amount left by Mr. Fiske to the Cornell University.

It has been rumored that the amount is $2,000,000, but all that Mr. Place would say was:

"You can state that the university has been generously remembered."

Mr. Place stated that the will would be probated the first of the week, and then all the facts would be known. Mr. Fiske left a brother, William O. Fiske, who lives in Jefferson County, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The will of Prof. Willard Fiske was opened and read in New York City to-day by the executors, Ira A. Place and Horatio S. White. President Schurman, representing Cornell University, was present at the reading at the invitation of the executors. Whether or not Cornell receives back the Jennie McGraw Fiske estate by the terms of the will is not known here, since the contents of the document have not as yet been made public.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, who returned from abroad last week, are entertaining numerous guests at the old "Griswolden cottage" over Sunday. Other week-end parties are being given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, F. A. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, W. M. N. Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell.

The feature of the week's end was the tennis tournament at the tennis courts, which attracted a large audience, and several interesting matches were in progress for the interclub championship.

Among the new arrivals at the cottages to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, at the Ballard Smith Cottage on West Lake Road; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mrs. C. N. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tilford, who were at St. Louis, and Mme. Bonaparte, who passed the Summer in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who were abroad during the Summer, arrived at the club the early part of the week, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison are at the Winter Club for the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, who were abroad during the Summer, will return to their Tuxedo house during the Autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. John Greenough, who were at Gloucester-by-the-Sea, will open their villa early next month. Mrs. Bruce Price, who passed the Summer in Germany, has returned and is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Edwin M. Post, on Pepper Ridge Road.

Philip King is the guest of Mrs. C. L. Best at the Garrison Cottage over Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gibson entertained a party at dinner at their cottage to-night. Among their guests were many of the Tuxedo colonists invited to meet their guests, Neilson Winthrop and Gerald Winthrop of Nice, France.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey, who opened their new villa early last week, entertained at dinner on Thursday, and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who arrived from abroad, also entertained at their cottage at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss will open their new villa for the Summer the first week in October, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer will arrive from Europe and occupy their cottage for the Autumn.

Mrs. James Brown Lord, who passed the Autumn in town, arrived at the club to-day. Among other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Allen A. Robbins, Lucius Wilmerding, Jr., L. H. Chapin, Harold Winthrop, T. Sanford Beaty, R. P. Preston, Frederic H. Potter, James Brown Potter, Miss Ada Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson, Charles Draper, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, and George W. Van Nest.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 24.—Mrs. William D. Sloane gave one of the largest dinners of the season this evening at Elm Court; her country residence. Thirty covers were laid and the table decorations were orchids.

The annual coon hunt for the golfers who have been at Lenox for the annual tournament took place this evening on Richmond Mountain.

At the residence of Mrs. William B. Bacon this afternoon Miss Winfred M. Baldwin appeared in a recital, assisted by Charles Louis Safford.

Courtland Field Bishop of New York arrived this afternoon in his Panhard car from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are entertaining a house party at Elm Court. Their guests are Miss Jessie Sloane, Miss Frederica Webb, Miss Winona Wetmore, Robert Bacon, Stephen Loudon, and Roger Winthrop of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall for a fortnight's visit.

Mrs. Edward A. Manice and Miss Dorothy Manice of New York have arrived at the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield.

Thomas E. Stillman of New York is here for a stay of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morewood have closed their country place at Pittsfield and have returned to Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. John J. Mason of Newport is a guest of the Misses Furniss at Edgecomb.

Mrs. W. Alleston Flagg of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robbin at the Field cottage.

Miss Fannie Jameson of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn. Arthur S. Dixey, who has been at Newport, N. H., hunting on the Corbin estate, will return to-morrow accompanied by Andre Champollion.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey will entertain for the Delafield-Folsom nuptials William Rogers, Burrall Hoffman, William W. Hoffman, Kenneth P. Budd, Charles Oelrichs, and Herbert Riker of New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—J. J. Van Alen gave a large dinner to-night at Wakehurst, followed by a musicale, his closing social function of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind gave a luncheon and also a large dinner in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

William B. Rogers gave a luncheon and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson gave dinners.

William R. Hunter gave a dinner at the Clambake Club in honor of Center Hitchcock, Jr., of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Fellows Davis closed their cottage to-day and returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig will close their Newport season to-morrow, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Thayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Burrall Hoffman will leave Monday.

Charles Page Bryan, the American Minister to Portugal; H. F. B. Lynch of London, James D. Lynch, and E. C. Gurley of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Blacke of Boston are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont returned this evening to "By the Sea" from a visit to New York.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

ASSERSON-SWIFT.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Miss Pauline Swift, daughter of Capt. W. B. Swift of the navy, was married at noon to-day at the bride's Summer home, to Passed Assistant Surgeon Frederick A. Asserson, son of Admiral P. C. Asserson of Brooklyn. The maid of honor was Miss Virginia Swift, and the best man was W. Garfield Swift of Pittsburg.

MRS. MACKAY'S FETE UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

At Least $5,000 Raised for the Nassau Hospital.

LOTS OF FUN FOR BIG CROWD

Society Men and Women Sell Edibles and Trinkets—Trains Crowded and All Roads Jammed.

For the benefit of a charity dear to her, Mrs. Clarence Mackay threw open the doors of her splendid country home at Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., yesterday to fully five thousand persons, many of whom were her friends, and a great many more she did not know. It was her intention, as she had explained, that the affair was to be in the nature of a fair and lawn fête and that no social barriers should be in evidence.

From the noon hour to 7 o'clock in the evening the trains from New York to Roslyn and from all the small stations on the line were filled with men and women who were going to Harbor Hill to help out in that charity. In addition, the roads were blocked all the afternoon with tally-hos, carriages, and other vehicles, all bound for the same place.

The charity for which Mrs. Mackay did so much is the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. Mr. is the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay began helping the institution several years ago, when they presented to the Trustees a substantial stone memorial building in honor of Mr. Mackay's brother. They have added many smaller gifts since.

The liberal and large crowd which attended the fête yesterday will help the hospital to an extent pleasing to the promoters of the benefit. Over 5,000 tickets were sold. At the suggestion of Mrs. Mackay, who sought to put the affair easily within the reach of persons in moderate circumstances, only 25 cents for each ticket was charged at first.

It soon became evident, however, that the number of persons who would respond to the invitations would be so great that even her spacious home would not contain them all, and the tickets were raised to 50 cents. Although the proceeds of the fête were not counted accurately, it was said last evening that at least $5,000 had been raised.

The fête was a success in every way. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont sold toys, Mrs. Clarence Mackay poured lemonade and cut cake, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., gave charming lectures on the splendor of hats. Outside on the lawn Oliver Belmont and Col. George Harvey sold lemonade.

Other attractions of the fête were the large amphitheatre, tastefully festooned, where during the afternoon the crowd saw the newest sleight-of-hand tricks and the Duchess of Marlborough cart, to which a very small and a very patient donkey was hitched. This little rig was the best-paying attraction of the fête.

The little cart is said to be the identical one in which the Duchess of Marlborough rode when a child. In it sat Misses Bleaker Jay and Cynthia Roche, dressed in Puritan costume. They sold chances for the diminutive rig at $2 a chance. W. Bourke Cockran was a liberal purchaser of chances. After 6 o'clock it was said, had been raised on this little team.

The interior of the spacious residence was filled with flowers. Mrs. Mackay had given over the entire lower floor to the use of the fair. Many pine straw-thatched booths had been erected. In each were women bent upon selling wares. Those in the gypsy tent were all dressed in gypsy costumes, and a corps of nurses from the Nassau Hospital wore fine nurse costumes. Mrs. Mackay wore a nurse's costume herself, her gown being a pale blue and white striped muslin white mull apron, with a fluff of white lace on her head. It was caught by a single large shaded pink rose. Her assistants were in beautiful white Louis XVI. costumes.

Mrs. Pettit, assisted by Mrs. Edward Willets, in Swiss costumes, sold fancy articles. Mrs. George Armstrong, in a Japanese costume, also sold similar articles.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, in a gorgeous Alsatian costume, assisted by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., had another fancy article booth, and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Mrs. Oliver Bird, in French peasant costumes, sold candy. Miss Ellen Lendgren, in Norwegian costume, raffled on the terrace the fortune telling apparatus of President Roosevelt and Mr. Parker.

During the entire afternoon an orchestra played in the interior balcony of the residence. The salon was given over yesterday to the fortune tellers, who told society women what would befall them in the future.

When the fête was over there was a dinner, followed by a dance at the Meadow Brook Club. Mrs. Oliver Belmont was the hostess.

WAR ON TICKET SPECULATORS.

H. W. Savage Has Negroes with Megaphones Warn "College Widow" Patrons

Two big-lunged negroes with megaphones were stationed last night outside of the Garden Theatre, where "The College Widow" is playing, to warn people against the ticket speculators. Henry W. Savage had decided to put up a fight against the men who sell tickets on the curb and to make a test case in the courts, if necessary. There were some lively doings when the doorman refused to admit ticket holders because they had got their tickets from speculators.

The two negroes stood up on cabs. The megaphones were large, and what the negroes said could be heard two blocks off. Finally the ticket speculators began to get angry. They called the negroes bad names and threatened to kill them if they didn't quit yelling. But there were plenty of policemen standing around, and the two men employed by Mr. Savage kept up their noise.

Mr. Savage, manager, is the first to make any such determined stand against them. Daniel Frohman instituted a war against them at Daly's last year and had detectives walking up and down the sidewalk trying to spot out the people who bought their tickets, so that they might be pointed out to the doorman inside. He made it pretty hot for the speculators, but it was impossible to put an end entirely to a business legalized by the city. The speculators have been having an "easy thing" with "The College Widow" on account of its popularity.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The German dramatic season at the Irving Place Theatre will begin Thursday, Oct. 6. Schatzler-Perasini's "Sein Prinzesschen" will be the opening attraction. Three prominent members of Mr. Conried's company will make their début on the first night. They are Margareta Russ, Heinrich Marlow, and Fritz Kleinkce. Gustav von Seyffertitz will be in the cast.

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When "The School Girl" leaves Daly's on Oct. 24 it will be succeeded by "The Cingalee," the new musical play produced by George Edwardes in London last March. William Norris will play the principal comedy part.

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May Irwin will appear at Waterbury, Conn., to-morrow evening in the new three-act comedy, "Mrs. Black Is Back." After six weeks on the road Miss Irwin will come to New York.

***

Nita Allen will make her reappearance on the stage at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. She has a one-act play written for her by Charles A. Byrne.

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Among the Hungarian grand opera singers to be heard this week at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, are Arthur Dean, Henri Barren, E. H. Bushee, and Kate Sherwood. Miss Sherwood is a daughter of Thomas A. Sherwood, Judge of the Supreme Court in Missouri.

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McIntyre and Heath will appear at the New York next season in "The Ham Tree."

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The new Yorkville Theatre, on Eighty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue, will open on Monday, Oct. 3, with Henrietta Crosman in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs." The Yorkville is the theatre of Mr. Bimberg, known as "Bim the Button Man."

EX-MAYOR EDSON DEAD.

Began Successful Career as a Country School Teacher.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson died yesterday morning at his home, 42 West Seventy-first Street. Mr. Edson was seventy-three years old, and his death came after a year's illness following a general break-down. At the deathbed were his three sons, Dr. David Orr Edson, Franklin Edson, Jr., and Robert Stuart Edson, and his two daughters, Mrs. Willis Bonner of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Mrs. Arthur H. Van Brunt.

Mr. Edson was born in Chester, Vt., April 5, 1832, and was descended from Puritan stock. He won his early education by working through the Summer on a farm and studying through the Winter until he was able to teach school. When he was twenty years old he joined his brother Cyrus in business at Albany. He was markedly successful, and was married in 1856 to Fanny C. Wood, a granddaughter of Jethro Wood, inventor of the cast-iron plow. Mr. Edson made a fortune during the civil war, and it was then that he began his charitable activities on the scale on which they were continued until the end of his life. He became the head of the grain commission firm of Edson, Orr & Chamberlain, and came to New York in 1886, the firm moving here. It was later known as Franklin Edson & Co.

Mr. Edson was President of the Produce Exchange in 1868, 1873, and 1874. He took great pride in being the inaugurator of the movement to build the present Produce Exchange building, and was head of the commission which had active charge of its building. He was a close student of the methods of transportation and grading, and many of the regulations now employed for the grading of grain were adopted at his suggestion. He was credited with abolishing tolls on the State railroads.

His election to the Mayoralty in 1882, in the year that Grover Cleveland became Governor, was a seven days' wonder in the political world. Always a Democrat, he had openly fought Tammany Hall. Threatened by an independent movement against Tammany, John Kelly agreed to the nomination of Mr. Edson, and he was elected. Among the events of his administration were the award of contracts for the new Croton aqueduct, the establishment of many parks, the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, and an act for the building of new armories.

For twenty-five years ex-Mayor Edson was a Vestryman of St. James's Episcopal Church in Fordham, and also of St. Paul's in Albany. The funeral services are to be held at his home Monday morning, and the interment will be in the Rural Cemetery, Albany. The Produce Exchange adopted resolutions concerning Mr. Edson's death at a meeting yesterday afternoon.

Ex-Mayors now living are Edward Cooper, Seth Low, Robert A. Van Wyck, Hugh J. Grant, and Thomas Gilroy.

WENT ON VISIT, IS HELD.

Woman Who Lives in Ohio Detained at Ellis Island.

Apolonia Rolicsky, who arrived here Sept. 12 on the Red Star steamer Finland, was yesterday ordered deported, notwithstanding the fact that she has lived in this country for a number of years and went back to her home in Hungary only last June for a visit.

She has taken an appeal from the decision of the Ellis Island Board of Special Inquiry, and Special Inspector Marcus Braun has indorsed her appeal, with a strong recommendation that the decision be reversed.

She got her ticket to go to Hungary from an agent at Akron, Ohio, her home. He gave her a letter of credit. Her husband and two children followed her. When she reached the other side she found that her letter of credit had been canceled. A dispute over the reason has arisen since. Her husband was detained on the other side because he had contracted trachoma. When she returned she had very little money, although she says she has plenty at Akron.

NO PUBLIC CLOTHES-BRUSHING

That Constitutes Disorderly Conduct, One Policeman Holds.

Isaac Weiner of 12 Broome Street, an assistant foreman of the Street Cleaning Department, was knocked down by an automobile at Forty-second Street and Broadway last evening. The owner and driver of the machine, Herman Hein of 1,678 Broadway, after learning that Weiner's injuries were slight, offered him $5 as a balm for his injuries, and Weiner accepted it.

Then Weiner started to brush his clothes off. A big crowd collected and Patrolman Getzer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station ordered Weiner to move on. Weiner said he would when he had finished brushing his clothes. Getzer then arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A disturbance that has been moving slowly over the extreme North during the past three days increased considerably in intensity and velocity of movement after reaching the upper lakes, and during the last twenty-four hours has caused general rains from the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys eastward, except in the Middle Atlantic States. There were also some high winds along the lower lakes and the New England coast. In the slope and plateau region the weather has been generally fair, while rain continued in the Pacific States. Temperatures have risen considerably in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and have fallen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

There will be showers Sunday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, the greater portion of the lower lake region, and Montana, and showers Monday in the Northwest; elsewhere from the plateau region eastward the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, except in Southeastern Florida, where showers will continue. It will be cooler Sunday in New England, the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley and warmer in northern slopes. It will be warmer Monday in the central valleys and the lake region, and cooler in the Northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes, on the Atlantic Coast from New York to Eastport, and on the California Coast from San Francisco

WHEN THE STANDARD OIL MEETS E. H. HARRIMAN

A Study of the Battlefield and the Opposing Forces.

INDICATIONS OF A CONTEST

Among Them Are Union Pacific's Rise, Western Pacific Revival, and Struggle Over Alton.

Kuhn-Loeb are buying more U. P. common."

"So? And what of the general list?"

"Shaky."

It is a bit of conversation that might have been heard in any broker's office in Wall Street last Tuesday, or on many an other day in the recent past, without attracting more than passing atention. If one asked the thorough-going bull what it meant, he would reply:

"Oh, they are takin gadvantage of the natural rise in U. P. to sell the list on stories of Rockefeller-Harriman war and a contest for control."

An equally thoroughgoing bear would have ready tales of the same contest, with a wealth of detail quite convincing, unless the bull happened to be around to refute him.

Thus Whll Street hears the rumbling of great financial conflicts always. It matters very little for present purposes whether the buying of Union Pacific last Tuesday and on the succeeding days was for Harriman account through the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., his accredited representatives, or was for St. Paul "interests," which means nothing else than 26 Broadway. Reports had it, and have it still, that the struggle between the two great camps has begun and that the buying of Union Pacific has been for defense on the one side and offense on the other. In that event the "general list" may well be unsettled, for the effects of such a war, if the stage of compromise were once passsed would be far-reaching even to the widest limits of the financial and railroad world.

Were the battle once joined, were it definitely known that the Rockefeller-Gould combination of railroad interests proposed to squeeze E. H. Harriman out of the control of Union Pacific and to capture thereby the all-important link in the great transcontinental system of which he is the head, the rumbling now heard in the Street, in the competitive buying of Union Pacific common, would change to a roar that would drown out every other sound in financialdom, and would reverberate until the very foundations of things shook—or until the defeated party resigned such of his claims to territory in dispute as the victor might demand.

So it is very important and interesting to examine the evidences from which Wall Street has been able up to the present time to draw its opinions.

The immediate method of attack may perhaps best be considered first, and the fact recalled that the Union Pacific Road—the importance of which to the Harriman system has already been hinted at and will be pointed out later on, the subjoined map—has an issue of bonds which may be converted into common stock any time up to May 1, 1906. It is an important issue, although at present not many people care to make the exchange. This is because it carries a loss in the market value of the securities of something like $40 on a $1,000 bond, the common stock selling around 101 and the bonds around 105. But if the common stock were enhanced in value by any means, such as an increased dividend, the bond conversion would become profitable by exactly the number of points that the bonds were below the stock.

Then, if many people sought to get the profit and converted their bonds, it would be necessary to go into the market and buy a proportional amount of this stock in order to keep the control of the road where it is at present. That process, figured on the basis of the number of bonds which might be converted, would cost about $40,000,000. It may be said, then, that Mr. Harriman or any one else controlling the Union Pacific Road and proposing to keep such control, has got to have his purpose just $40,000,000 strong if the bond conversion ever becomes general. So when argument is put up to him, as it is accepted that it has been in the past few weeks or months, that the Union Pacific was earning enough to pay a five instead of a four per cent. dividend on its common stock, it may be supposed that Mr. Harriman, or his representative, combated them with whatever vigor of speech represented his conception of $40,000,000.

The people who are supposed to know have it that when these answers were made to dividend suggestions Mr. Harriman, or his representative, was invited to study a large wall map of the United States, considering particularly the country around Everet, South Dakota, and a little place called Marysville, in Utah, the terminus of an insignificant line running up to Salt Lake City. Then, if the Standard Oil representative happened to have a long pointer handy, he drew the point, in the first instance, in a sweeping curve down from Everet through the gap in the Rocky Mountains where the Union Pacific goes through and up along the route followed by the Oregon Short Line to Portland, Oregon, or to Seattle, in Washington If he was emphasizing the importance of Marysville, the pointer traveled straight across Nevada and California to San Francisco.

What the Harriman man replied at such a time as this does not appear. But it is quite possible to follow out his thoughts, directed, as they were, by the representations of great railroad systems now in operation, and by the chief physical characteristic of the western third of the United States—the Rocky Mountains. One may go, then, to the map which is printed herewith to get a general idea of this tremendous transcontinental situation. The map is constructedto show the principal competing through lines which have a bearing on the controversy between the Harriman interests and the Rockefeller interests. As many routes as do not affect the principal issue have been eliminated, only two roads outside the camps in question being included. These are the Rock Island, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, or the Atchison, as it is known for short. And in the case of both of these systems, their Southern connections, opening up an entire new set of competitive possibilities in themselves, like the Southern connections of the Rockefeller-Gould railroads, have not been traced.

One may begin, then, with the northernmost road in the United States. It is the Great Northern, suggesting by its very name the rugged, picturesque old man who is now its controlling genius, as he was with the genius of its very being. James J. Hill's relation to the two antagonistic railway camps with which we have most to do is an interesting one. His position is in a sense one of detachment, for he has his own railroad quite apart from the system that was going to be represented by the Northern Securities Company, and anything that builds up the territory in which his faith and his investment have at once been pinned, as a northerly line to Seattle will do, will necessarily make more business for his road, as well as for everybody else.

In other words, "Jim" Hill's belief in the great Northwest is considerably stronger than his apprehension of the muss that might be stirred up even by the struggle of men thought veritable giants by folk whose vision is confined by walls of brick and stone.

He said as much a day or so ago when reports of Union Pacific buying reached him somewhere out along his system.

"Let 'em build to Seattle. It'll develop the country, and that's what we're all looking for."

Of course through the Northern Securities project in its present complications, involved in the dispute between Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman over the terms of the divorcement of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads, the former is more or less intimately interested in anything that affects the fortunes of the latter's systems as making Mr. Harriman more or less likely to pursue his purpose of getting back from Northern Securities the same Northern Pacific stock that he put into it. Mr. Hill no doubt would like to have the flank attack of the Rockefeller-Gould lines to the southward force a surrender in the north. Such a surrender means the acquisition by the Hill party of a substantial interest in Northern Pacific, perhaps enough to be made the basis one day of a struggle for control and the relinquishment of an amount of Great Northern stock not of sufficient importance to disturb existing conditions of domination at all. But that is somewhat afield from the topic at hand.

On the accompanying map, the Hill-Harriman systems, the Atchison, and the Wisconsin Central—the latter affording a connection with the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads east of the Burlington Road—are indicated by a solid black line. The Harriman-Rockefeller lines, with the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, are shown by the alternating vertical and horizontal lines. The Gould-Rockefeller systems are indicated by crosses, and the Rock Island system by a broken line.

It should be remembered, however, about the designations of the several roads shown that just as "Hill-Harriman" is seen in the present instance not to include actual common ownership, or even necessarily absolute control, so the terms "Harriman-Rockefeller" or "Rockefeller-Gould" do not always mean complete ownership or control by the particular individuals whose names happen so to be joined. The idea is, rather, that the interests by which any group of roads are spoken of are those dominant in the system and generally quite in control of the principal line or lines.

The course of the Hill-Harriman roads from Portland, Ore., in the case of the Northern Pacific, and from the Canadian border north of Fair Haven, in that of the Great Northern) is in virtually parallel, and, as the Supreme Court has held, competing, lines. At Billings, Mon., the Burlington and Missouri River runs off, down through Wyoming and Nebraska into Lincoln and Omaha, there to connect with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which completes the connection to Chicago. Far to the northward the roads follow along their parallel course into Duluth and St. Paul, there connecting with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy again, as well as with the Chicago Great Western for their lower entry on the lakes. It is a system tremendously interesting in its possibilities, but save as the general Harriman interests are its interests, it is not so immediately concerned with the Harriman-Rockefeller situation until such time as a Standard Oil road actually reaches a seaport in the extreme Northwest.

Starting in the same northwestern corner, with the line of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, connecting with that of the Southern Pacific at Portland, one comes on to a system immediately in a position to feel the effects of competition like that proposed. The Oregon Short Line from the North and Northwest and the Southern Pacific from San Francisco are the arms which reach out to the Pacific Coast and are controlled through stock ownership by the Union Pacific, which they meet around the Great Salt Lake, where the Southern Pacific has built the wonderful cut-off.

The next interesting point is where the Union Pacific traverses the Rocky Mountains, coming into Cheyenne and running thence east in one line to the Missouri River at Omaha, where connection is had with the Chicago and Northwestern a Vanderbilt line, into Chicago, and thence north to St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the Northern lake points. A second connecting line here is the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Omaha, controlled by the Chicago and Northwestern, which for present purposes may be traced from St. Paul down to meet the Union Pacific at Columbus. The second line of the Union Pacific from Denver east may be followed through Topeka and Kansas City into St. Louis.

This Union Pacific system, of so great historic as well as commercial interest, with its network of branches and connections, represents the defending army in the battle for which the hosts are arrayed. Its very magnitude affords the greater number of opportunities for attack. There is first the contest for control of the Union Pacific Road itself, the line that may be likened to the vitals of the whole organism, of which the attempt to force a higher dividend that has been recounted is but a single phase, and the reported heavy purchases of common for the accounts of William Rockefeller and Henry H. Rogers, another.

The same sort of operations, varied somewhat to meet contingencies as they arise, may be conducted in any one of the connecting lines. The fight, or pretense of fight, for the control of the Chicago and Alton, which affords a valuable Chicago connection for the Southern area of the Union Pacific, but lately in the public attention through dispatches from Chicago that Mr. Harriman now had sufficient proxies to risk issuing the call for the annual meeting, is another stage of the attack.

A move in reply might easily have been the acquisition on Friday, as market stories had it, by Pennsylvania Railroad interests, not so long ago in open warfare with 26 Broadway, of the large block of Atchison common held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The Atchison system is not represented on the map south of Trinidad, Col., because it is not definitely involved in the Harriman-Standard Oil dispute as yet, by other than rumor, and does not afford an important connection for the systems concerned, as do the Chicago, Northwestern and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha.

But if the Atchison were transferred from the class of comparative independents, either because the Kuhn-Loeb holdings had been turned over to the Pennsylvania, or because the Rockefellers had "shaken" them out of the banking house, as another story put it last Friday, it would become the basis for another very pretty contest in its line from Santa Fé through to the Pacific Coast, would afford a Southern parallel for the proposed Western Pacific in the event of its control passing into hands hostile to 26 Broadway, or a basis for more keen competition with the Harriman Southern Pacific Road, if the Rockefellers succeeded in "shaking down" enough of the stock to control the Atchison themselves.

Another system represented in part on the map because its location places it somewhat in the same category with the Atchison, is the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, running west to Pueblo and southwest to El Paso, Texas. This, with the Atchison and the Southern and Southwestern connections of the Harriman and Rockefeller systems, offers a further field for study, but one that is not definitely involved—as yet—in the existing differences.

Developments on all of these lines may have been recounted by the Standard Oil man when he swept his pointer across the map from Everet to Seattle and from Marysville to San Francisco.

Or perhaps nothing was said about them and many other developments, because the time was not then ripe for disclosing the objective point against which the next assault would be hurled. The most interesting part of his dissertation, however, was that which had to do with the possibilities of new Far Western competition of a kind that could be clearly demonstrated by reference to the termini of existing railroads and points to which proposed lines might be built. So it is necessary next to see what these termini may be.

The Denver and Rio Grande may be picked up on the map in the Salt Lake country in Utah, affording the entry to Marysville, whence the Western Pacific may be built. It is the Denver and Rio Grande into Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, and Denver, and then the Colorado and Southern, paralleling the line of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf north to Cheyenne and Fairbank. From Pueblo east the Missouri Pacific runs, a Gould or Gould-Rockefeller line, making its way into Kansas City, and finally St. Louis, whence the Wabash, all important in the Eastern lines of the Gould system, which has come down from Omaha, meets it and takes up the traffic into Chicago and to the Atlantic seaboard.

Then, finally, one comes to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the strongest Rockefeller system of them all, market leaders and aristocrat among the railroads. Running from Chicago to Kansas City, to Omaha, to St. Paul, and to Minneapolis, with innumerable cross and connecting lines, a few of which are indicated on the map, it holds firmly in its grasp some of the richest country in the Union. And it is the Northwestern terminus of this giant system that one sees at Everet and at Chamberlain on the Missouri River, the proposed starting points for the competing line through the Rockies and into the extreme Northwest. The project here is, to be sure, not so far advanced as that of the Western Pacific, and the distance yet to be traveled for a Pacific connection is many times greater, but with the potential might of the railroad itself and the hundreds of millions behind it, it is no less a menace to any system against which it may one day be turned.

So one has canvassed hastily the competitive possibilities of the through transcontinental traffic.

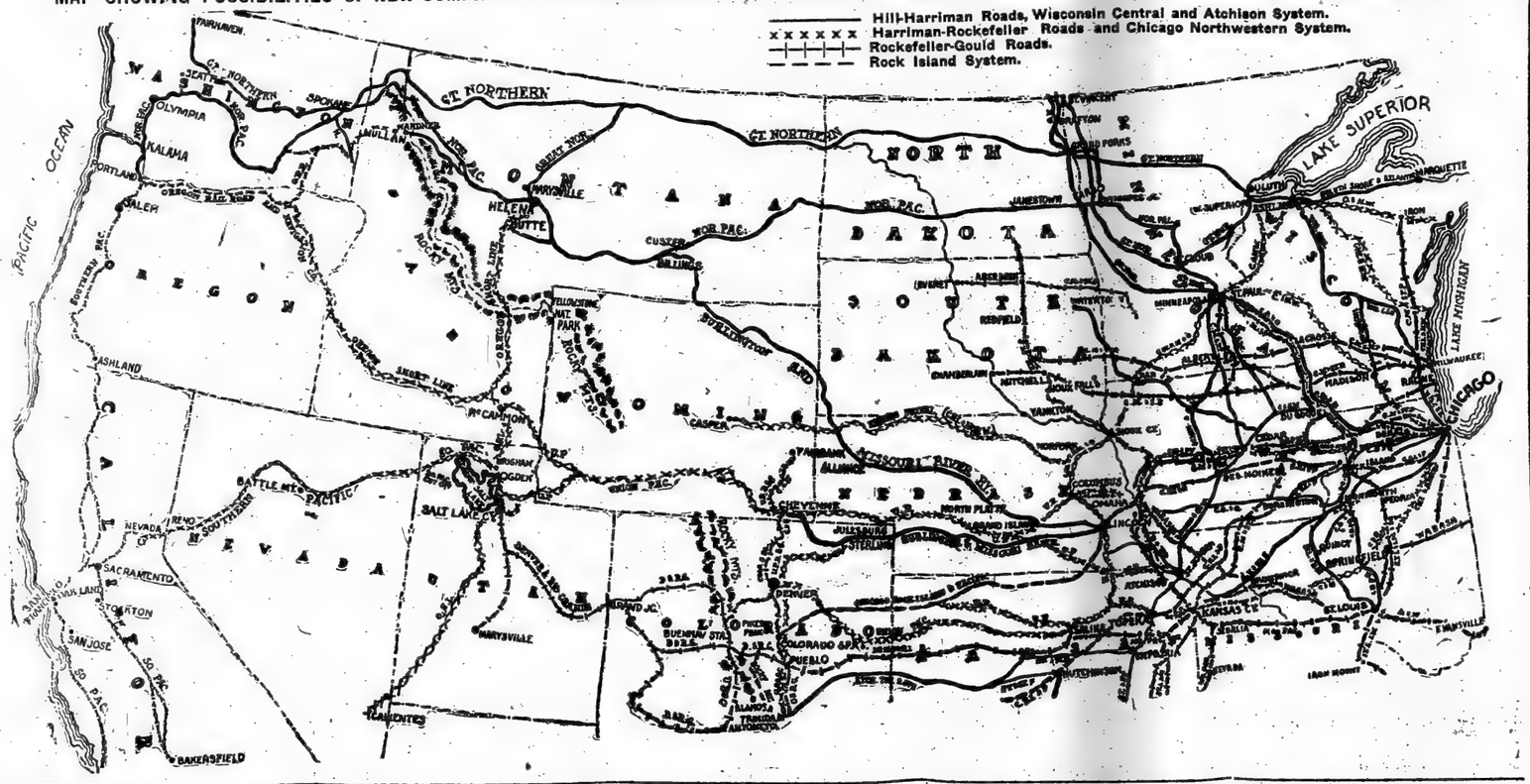
And the traveler comes finally back to Wall Street, whence he started, back to the ticker that tells what the big men's brokers are doing on the floor of the Exchange, and to the Directors' rooms and banking rooms where the battles are planned and the orders sent to the thousands of troops in the field. Here also much of the fighting is done; here, on many of the systems, is made the show of hands in conference which is just as sure indication of strength as actual physical possession of the properties themselves. The significance of this move or that—the entrance of Edwin Hawley, bitter enemy of E. H. Harriman, into the Board of Directors of the Western Pacific—is not at all appreciated, unless one knows the intricate network of affiliations of the men who make up the financial community. But to the knowing ones it is quite as significant as the buying of Union Pacific for Harriman or Rockefeller account.

Yet one must not stay always in the banking or board room, neither at the ticker tape, for if he does he will run the risk of believing that Wall Street and its men constitute the real, the creative force. At times it appears as though this were so. In the boom years of the opening century, when fortunes were making overnight, men enthroned finance, forgetting industry; systems arose, methods of creating apparent values not dreamed of before, values which might change to actual wealth if converted in time, but which, in their very great shrinking, brought untold misery when natural conditions reasserted themselves.

And in this reassertion of natural conditions, the restoration of industry to its place beside finance in public esteem, the men who had profited through it all were those who had remembered the rational relation all the time. While they and others laid snares for the unwary in the name of finance, they had their further vision away from the Street, on the mines and the forests, the wheat fields, and the cotton belt. They knew that these were the primary source of wealth, and that those who created values of time and place, great as they were, could confer no valuable service at all unless there were commodities with which they might work.

In thinking of the success of any railroad or set of railroads, therefore, the real place to form one's judgment is out in the country that the line is going to serve. Will the Rockefeller extensions be successful? The first, the Western Pacific, is evidently but the completion of a line already far enough across the continent to have demonstrated its success. For the second, continuing the system of the St. Paul Road to the Pacific, one may perhaps go to the words of the grizzled old railroad man of the Northwest: "Let 'em build to Seattle," says "Jim" Hill; "it'll develop the country, and that's what we're all looking for."

MAP SHOWING POSSIBILITIES OF NEW COMPETITION IN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN THE EVENT OF A ROCKEFELLER-HARRIMAN WAR.



LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

French Wine Imported Through Canada Must Pay Full Duty.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugeno G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisors yesterday overruled a protest by Michael Brothers of St. Paul against the assessment of $1.60 a case on an importation of wine from Montreal. The importers set up that the wine was a product of France, and was entitled to the benefits of the French reciprocity agreement. The testimony showed that the wine had been purchased from A. E. Mellette & Co. of Montreal, and a member of this firm testified that it was bought by them in Bordeaux and merely transshipped at Montreal.

No Bordeaux invoice was produced, and Mr. Hay decides that while the wine was undoubtedly of French origin it must, in the absence of proper proof to the contrary, be considered as having entered into and mingled with the commerce of Canada, and thus forfeited the benefits of the reciprocity agreement with France.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Meyer Jonasson & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Jules & Hugo Rosenberg, Hensel Bruckmann & Loerscher, Samuel & Hilder Brothers, the Oil Seeds Pressing Company, the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, Santo Chieraro, and Zinkeisen & Co., New York; Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; Kwong Sang Wa, Portland, Ore., and P. M. Gettrick, Burlington, Vt.

Protests sustained were by Julius Wile Brothers & Co. and others, (2) and Fischer & Co., New York; the National Express Company, Plattsburg, N. Y., and William H. Nasson, Baltimore.

Protests partially sustained were by E. A. Morrison & Son, Thomas Young, James Mawhn, E. L. Solomon's Sons, Julius Wile Brother & Co., and the Mark Cross Company, New York.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

The list of trade auction sales announced for this week is as follows:

Field, Chapman & Co., 427 and 429 Broadway.—Tuesday, 2,000 dozen Winter gloves, 3,000 dozen handkerchiefs, 3,000 dozen golf gloves, miscellaneous dry goods, and notions; Wednesday, clothing and furnishing goods; Thursday, carpets, mattings, rugs, and oilcloths.

Burling & Dole, 7 to 11 Greene Street.—Tuesday, worsteds, 4,500 yards short ends and remnants, trouserings, suitings, satins, and velvets.

Townsend and Montant, 87 and 89 Leonard Street.—Wednesday, wool dress goods and suitings, black and colored silks, and cotton goods.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 64 and 66 White Street.—Wednesday, mattings, carpets, and clothing; Friday, woolens and tailoring goods.

Henry Lilly, 79 and 81 Reade Street.—Wednesday and Friday, boots, shoes, and rubbers.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD F. FITZGERALD.—Edward F. Fitzgerald of 1,333 Broadway, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,672 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1901 and 1904. Among the creditors are the Metropolitan Store and Saloon Fixture Company, $900; Mrs. Lurch, $850, and Henry W. Somers, $530.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Raisin Trust Now Controls Entire California Output.

It Will Now Undertake a Crusade Against the Splitting of Commissions by Brokers.

It was announced yesterday in the wholesale dried fruit market that the Consolidated Seeded Raisin Company was now in virtual control of the entire output of seeded raisins in California, and that it had undertaken a crusade against the splitting of commissons by brokers, which, it was alleged, did much to demoralize the raisin market last season.

The commission allowed brokers last year was 5 per cent., but many of them gave 4 per cent. to their customers, and in some cases, it is said, so keen was the competition that brokers sacrificed all their commissions. This year the commission has been cut by the Consolidated Company to 2½ per cent., and it threatens a further cut if any evidence is found that this is being divided.

J. K. Armsby of the J. K. Armsby Company, which is one of the largest concerns in the Consolidated Company, said yesterday that if the brokers evidenced a desire to work for 1 per cent. the commission would be cut to that figure. He also declared that in his opinion there would be no further reduction in the price of raisins, and that the export trade with Europe was promising to be very good.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AIELLO, Francesco—T. C. Platt, President, costs	$22
ADAMS, Charles—W. R. Ehler	229
ARAMSON, Samuel—L. Gruber	64
ADER, Edward J.—A. McArthur Company, costs	38
BERTRAM, Helen or Morgan—John L. Nelson & Brother Company	107
BOTHE, William—W. R. Ehler and another	114
CRAMER, Jean V. R.—New York Telephone Company	45
CARPENTER, George—New York Telephone Company	53
COLEMAN, John E.—W. F. Decker and another	129
DENIS, Harry R.—New York Telephone Company	53
DOCKENDORFF, John E.—New York Telephone Company	32
DRINKHAUS, Rudolph E.—New York Telephone Company	64
DOVAL, David—New York Telephone Company	37
DITTENHOEFER, Moses A.—M. L. Weiss	1,710
ELBERSON, Leon W.—New York Telephone Company	50
EWERS, William—J. Guntsburger	295
FIELD, Cornelius C.—C. S. Simmonds	123
GEENEN, Hubert J.—New York Telephone Company	108
HURLEY, John H.—T. Roosevelt and another, costs	119
GENERAL HYDROILOGEN ENGINE Company—D. J. Tobin	192
GENERAL HYDROILOGEN ENGINE Comnpay—Elbligent Company of America	297
ISRAEL, ELIAS—F. L. Hoppins, Jr.	126
ISRAEL, Elias—H. Peabody and another	497
ISRAEL, Elias—R. R. Duer	202
ISRAEL, Elias—T. T. Bates	129
JACOBS, R. Elliott—W. Cohn and another	100
JENNINGS, Louis E., and John G. Parse—L. Bamberger	234
KENNEDY, Arthur L.—N. Walkot	44
KELLY, Owen—W. M. Leslie, Jr.	204
LOGIE, James—New York Telephone Company	198
LUDWIG, Christian—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	103
MORAN, John J.—J. B. King and another.	318
MATTHEWS, John—J. L. Wells	46
O'NEIL, John J.—J. L. Wells	41
RAPHAEL, Samuel H.—W. C. Woodward	329
REISS, Ernest V.—New York Telephone Company	81
ROSENBLUM, Morris—New York Telephone Company	106
ROSENBERG, Celis—Mutual Milk and Cream Company	113
ROSENWEIG, Rudolph, and Gabriel Safro—Mutual Milk and Cream Company	107
RUBS, Felecia—H. Gravier	127
SIMMONDS, Herman, Jr.—New York Telephone Company	118
SANDS, Ord L.—J. K. McAfee	48
SPECKENBACH, Charles—New York Importation Company	108
SHEARER, Jessie P.—Niagara Wood	72
TENNEY, Frank P.—Corn Exchange Bank	8,976
WALDMAN, Henry—H. A. Loth	760

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

THE ERA PRESS—H. C. Albee, Sept. 14, 1904	$516
WYNKOOP, Daniel W.—T. Hodgkinson, April 16, 1901	360
SCHULTZ, Louisa—American Wire and Steel Bed Company, May 25, 1904	154
SCHULTZ, Louisa—American Wire and Steel Bed Company, May 24, 1904	1,230

ADVERTISEMENT.

Asthma and Hay Fever Cured.

The truly marvelous cures of Asthma which are being effected by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure certainly call for notice.

Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Washburn, Ill., says: "Several years ago my wife used several packages of your Asthma Cure which resulted in a permanent cure."

A Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have been a sufferer from Hay Fever for over 20 years, and it seemed harder every year. The first night I used your Asthma Cure I was greatly relieved. It cured my cough after using a few times. I shall recommend it to all sufferers of Hay Fever."—Mrs. Martha Simerson, Langsingburg, Mich.

Sold by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00. Send 2c. stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 2965, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

A. Jaeckel & Co.

FURRIERS and IMPORTERS

Our models for the coming season are now ready for inspection, showing a most attractive departure in fashions from the preceding year.

Long and Short Coats, in Directoire and 1860 Period styles.

Stoles, Muffs, French Novelty Pieces, Evening and Carriage Coats, examples of the foremost European houses, together with our own models, with their usual originality in conception.

37 UNION SQUARE, West,

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ANNOUNCE THE OCCUPANCY OF THEIR NEW BUILDING, NOS. 220 AND 222 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STREETS, WHERE THEY ARE NOW DISPLAYING ALL OF THEIR RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

FIRST FLOOR—Women's Waists, Neckwear, Feather Boas, Leather Goods and Novelties. Boys' Custom and Ready-to-Wear Clothing.

SECOND FLOOR—Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits, Evening and Street Coats, Misses' and Children's Clothing and Hats; Furs; Millinery.

THIRD FLOOR—Custom Department—Imported Model Gowns, Waists and Wraps.

220 & 222 Fifth Ave., Bet. 26th & 27th Sts.

THE CLEANSING of a beautiful gown or wrap is a work of art, enlisting in the modern cleansing shop the service of many expert artisans. To intrust it to a shop indifferently fitted with modern appliances is to court its ruin. The proper cleansing of such a gown and its accessories is our constant study, OUR shop the finest of its kind. Our reputation the Highest.

NOTE.—Open soon, our beautiful new store in the Endicott Hotel, 82d Street and Columbus Avenue. Watch for the date.

Levey

Broadway at 45th Street,
122 West 36th Street.
"Cleansers for Everything that can be cleansed."

Through glorious Autumn foliage — skirting rivers, mountains and glens—

World's Fair

ERIE & BIG FOUR LINE

By the Famous Special Train

"THE EXCELSIOR EXPRESS"

And Other Good Trains

Lowest Rates Ever Offered

Indian Summer—the most enjoyable season of all at the greatest of all World's Fairs.

Coach Excursions

EVERY WEDNESDAY

and

Greater New York Day, Oct. 1

and

New York State Day, Oct. 2

Round Trip, $18.00

Apply at any Erie Ticket Offices: 113 Broadway, N. Y.; 237 Broadway, N. Y.; 261 Broadway, N. Y.; 289 Broadway, N. Y.; 1159 Broadway, N. Y.; 1404 Broadway, N. Y.; 25 Union Square, N. Y.; Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, N. Y.; Jersey City Station; 383 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 182 Market St., Newark, N. J.

IT will interest the Friends of the House to know that, THE FIRST PRIZE, a GOLD MEDAL, has been awarded to Browning, King & Co. at the World's Fair at St. Louis for their exhibition of Clothing.

The garments upon which this award was made by the Committee were taken from the regular stock of the St. Louis Retail Store of Browning, King & Co., and are such as may be had at every one of the firm's sixteen stores throughout the country.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Ground floor for business, furnished or unfurnished. 65 West 38th St.

43d St., 146 West.—Large parlor for business purpose; doctor or dressmaker.

An inventor possessing invention of great value seeks partner; small capital required. Address Inventor, Box 29, 1,515 3d Av.

To Lease or Rent—Three upper floors fully furnished; all rooms occupied; suitable for boarding house. W. N. Gilbert, 154 East 54th St.

Will sell interest either in well established coat and building material business on Harlem River or entire business. Geo. W. May, Morris Heights, city.

Men of large acquaintance can have permanent income without loss of time in a legitimate manner; no insurance books. Write Co-operative, 498 Broome St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

When advertising you save money by dealing directly with the artist who does the work; catalogues, booklets, circulars, &c., finely illustrated. Call or write to S. Cruset, 106 East 23d St.

Be Independent.—Own an orange plantation in beautiful Porto Rico; pleasant and very profitable business; easy terms. Send for handsomely illustrated prospectus, free. J. W. Downs, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Have incorporated our real estate business; want manager, well connected socially, who can influence business and dispose of small amount of stock; salary and commission; write for appointment. Grannis Realty Co., 503 5th Av.

Wanted—50,000 additional capital to take up pending contracts to improve roadways in municipalities, plantations, and factory yards; system protected by patent. Ample security or equity given. Contruction, 758 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY to make big money combined with safe investment in a strictly legitimate industrial enterprise of the highest merit is offered to a few investors with limited capital. Address Monopoly, Box 123 Times.

The proprietor of a German publishing and importing house, (German books and magazines, wholesale,) connected with the trade throughout the country for over 40 years, wishes to retire on account of advanced age; stock insured for $27,000. Inquire Publisher, P. O. Box 1,961 New York City.

Owing to health, a well-established profitable manufacturing business of staple small goods can be bought low; $30,000 needed for purchase and additional capital; the business can be rapidly extended on very profitable goods; with right parties will retain a part interest, if wished. Address P. L. E., East Orange, N. J.

Sub-Lease Apartment Hotel, 12½ stories, 5th Av. section, vicinity Grand Central Station; lowest rent in city; fully furnished and all filled with most desirable tenants; long lease; party must have strong financial backing; particulars strictly confidential and at personal interview only. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Just patented attachment for typewriters averaging 50 per cent. time saved typewriting from short hand; small cost manufacture; large profits; unlimited field; will associate with four investors of $25,000 capital each; references. Correspondence R. W. Brooks, consulting inventor, Portsmouth, Va. (I make contracts to remedy imperfect inventions.)

TO PROMOTERS, BANKERS, AND BROKERS.
Wanted, responsible party capable of forming financial syndicate to organize and promote a three-million-dollar corporation for a strictly legitimate industrial enterprise whose goods are used daily by everybody, and which can be produced at fifty per cent. below present cost by new machinery and process, fully protected by U. S. Patents. For particulars write to Turtle, Box 124 Times.

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Immense field practically unoccupied. Assured advertising patronage. Substantial circulation. Plans already formulated for this season's campaign. Must sacrifice immediately. $6,000. Can investigate.
Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

SPORTS

1904

NEW YORKS TOO MUCH FOR THE PITTSBURGS

McGraw's Men Play Vigorous Game and Win by 3 to 1.

MATHEWSON IN GREAT FORM

Brooklyn Beaten Twice by Chicago—Rain Stops Contest in American League.

The New York National League team showed a marked reversal of form yesterday over its display in the first game with Pittsburg, and the champions in consequence suffered defeat by the score of 3 to 1. Mathewson contributed largely to the victory, the four base hits off him being made by two men. Brooklyn played a double-header with Chicago and lost both games, and Boston was treated the same by the Cincinnatis. At Philadelphia the Quakers and St. Louis team divided the honors. In the American League rain interfered with all the games scheduled with the exception of the one at Chicago, in which the Athletics were shut out. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 3; Pittsburg, 1.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4, (7 in.)
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 3.
Cincinnati, 8; Boston, 4, (6 in.)
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 0, (7 in.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	10	10	12	14	18	20	17	101	.721
Chicago.	7	..	8	13	15	15	10	15	83	.597
Pittsburg.	10	11	..	10	10	14	14	11	80	.588
Cincinnati.	10	8	11	..	10	12	15	13	79	.568
St. Louis.	3	7	10	8	..	12	13	15	68	.489
Brooklyn.	2	5	7	6	8	..	13	12	53	.373
Boston.	2	8	9	7	6	9	..	11	48	.340
Philadelphia.	4	7	7	5	7	9	8	..	47	.331
Games lost.	39	56	56	60	71	89	93	95		

American League.

SCORE OF GAME.

Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	8	8	12	11	13	13	16	83	.619
Boston.	10	..	10	13	11	10	14	20	85	.616
Chicago.	10	9	..	7	14	11	14	15	80	.580
Philadelphia.	9	6	13	..	8	10	11	13	73	.557
Cleveland.	7	10	3	10	..	9	15	12	73	.557
St. Louis.	6	9	7	6	9	..	11	10	58	.430
Detroit.	6	6	6	7	7	11	..	11	56	.415
Washington.	4	2	4	3	4	9	..	..	33	.244
Games lost.	51	53	58	58	62	77	79	102		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Play Like Champions and Beat Pittsburg 3 to 1.

The champion Pittsburgs found the New York team of yesterday an entirely different aggregation from the one they met on the previous day, and in place of a seven to nothing victory they were outplayed at all points of the game, and lost by a score of 3 to 1. The all-around display of the New Yorks was of the high order that had just won for them the championship for 1905, but the man who was chiefly responsible for the team's success was Mathewson. Only two Pittsburg players were able to solve his delivery, and they made the four hits credited to their team. One of these, a home run by Beaumont, was a lucky stroke, for Donlin made a splendid effort to catch the ball on the fly, but his failure resulted in the ball rolling to the fence. Steadiness was a conspicuous feature of Mathewson's pitching, and in the seventh inning he performed the rather difficult feat of striking out Wagner, who is considered the league's premier batsman, and followed this up by treating the next two men in the same way. He received almost perfect support in the field, a bad throw by Warner to second being the only error charged to the local men.

The Pittsburgs presented as a battery Robertaille and Rafter, who were secured from the Troy Club of the New York State League. Robertaille showed unusual speed for a little fellow, and, while he kept the New York hits down to six, a base on balls and two brief batting spurts enabled the New Yorks to win. The champions also played well in the field, McCormick allowing a ball to pass him being the only error.

Mathewson hit safely in the third inning, and Donlin reached first on called balls. Then Browne hit to McCormick, who fumbled the ball, and two men scored. In the fourth inning Dahlen led off with a two-base hit, was sacrificed to third, and scored on Gilbert's single. Only one Pittsburg runner had reached third base up to the sixth inning, when, after two were out, Beaumont made his home-run hit to left field. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Gilbert, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beau'ont, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
McCor'k, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
Brans'd, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Leach, 3b.	0	2	0	5	0
Rafter, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Roberta'e, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	4	24	14	1

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donlin, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0
Mertes, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Mathe'on, p.	1	1	3	4	0
Total	3	6	27	14	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
New York	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0—3

Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1; off Robertaille, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Robertaille, 2. Home run—Beaumont. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hit—Devlin. Stolen bases—McGann, (2,) Gilbert, Beaumont, Wagner, Leach. Double play—McGann and Mathewson. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance, 9,198.

CHICAGO TOOK TWO GAMES.

The Chicago Nationals scored two victories over the Brooklyns yesterday. Wicker in the first game pitched in rare form, only one hit being made off him. Both sides fielded perfectly, but this was not the case in the second game, which was won by a score of 6 to 4. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shulte, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Casey, 3b.	1	1	4	1	0
Chance, 1b.	0	1	5	2	0
Barry, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	2	0	1	4	0
M'Ch'n'y, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	2	1	0	0
Kling, c.	1	0	7	1	0
Wicker, p.	1	1	2	0	0
Total.	4	8	27	7	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dillon, 1b.	0	0	14	3	0
Gessler, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	0	2	6	0
Batch, 3b.	0	0	1	5	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Jordan, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0
Cronin, p.	0	0	2	2	0
*Dobbs	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	1	27	22	0

*Batted for Cronin in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Casey. Home run—Shulte. Left on bases—Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Cronin, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Cronin, 1. Struck out—By Wicker, 7; by Cronin, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shulte, lf.	1	3	1	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b.	1	1	3	0	0
Barry, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Tinker, ss.	1	1	2	1	1
MacNeel'y, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0
O'Neil, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Lundgren, p.	1	2	0	2	0
Total.	6	12	21	6	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dillon, 1b.	0	2	12	1	0
Gessler, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lumley, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	0	1	1	4	1
Batch, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Jack'l'ch, c.	0	0	3	1	2
Jordan, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0
Mitchell, p.	1	0	0	2	1
Total.	4	5	21	13	4

Chicago	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Barry, Lundgren, Dillon, and Babb. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hit—O'Neil. Stolen bases—McChesney, Double plays—Jordan and Dillon; Mitchell, Jacklitsch, and Dillon. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Lundgren, 3. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Lundgren, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 1; by Lundgren, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter. Attendance—4,500.

CINCINNATI WON TWICE.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Cincinnati won a double-header from Boston to-day by scores of 5 to 3 and 8 to 4. Seymour's outfielding in the first game was brilliant. Several times he made difficult running catches with opponents on bases. Boston played a wretched fielding game in the second contest, which was called because of darkness at the end of six innings. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf.	1	1	6	0	1
Dolan, 1b.	1	1	3	9	0
Sebring, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Odwell, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Steinf't, 3b.	0	3	1	2	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	0	1	0
Huggins, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
Street, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Hahn, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	5	13	27	8	1

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Geler, cf.	0	0	1	1	0
Barclay, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1
Ab'chio, ss.	1	2	2	6	0
Cooley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Del'anty, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0
Needham, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Lau't'b'n, 2b.	0	1	5	5	2
M'Nickols, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	3	7	27	20	3

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3

Sacrifice hits—Street, 2. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Steinfeldt. First base on balls—Off McNickols, 2. Struck out—By Hahn, 4; by McNickols, 3. Wild pitch—McNickols. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Seymour, cf.	1	3	2	0	0
Dolan, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0
Sebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Odwell, lf.	1	1	0	2	1
Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	0	4	2
Core'an, ss.	1	1	2	1	0
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Schlei, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Harper, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Total.	8	11	18	11	3

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Geler, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Barclay, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	8	1	1
Ab'chio, ss.	1	2	4	2	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Del'anty, 3b.	1	1	3	0	0
Moran, c.	0	1	2	4	1
Lau'born, 2b.	1	1	4	1	1
Fisher, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	4	9	18	8	7

Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	1	4	—	8	
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	3	—	4	

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Lauterborn, Seymour. Stolen base—Harper. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 1. Struck out—By Harper, 2; by Fisher, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance—2,204.

TWO GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—St. Louis and Philadelphia broke even in a double-header today. Taylor pitched both games for the visitors. The second game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 4,565. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Murch, 2b.	1	2	0	3	0
Hill, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Brain, 3b.	1	1	1	6	0
Smoot, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Dunlevy, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Shay, ss.	0	2	2	3	0
Butler, c.	0	0	0	3	1
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	1	3
Total.	3	10	27	17	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
McGee, rf.	0	0	0	1	1
Lush, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Titus, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Hulswitt, ss.	1	1	2	1	0
Donohue, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Doolin, c.	0	0	11	4	0
Sparks, p.	0	0	0	3	0
*Roth	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	8	27	11	2

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Gleason, Lush, Hulswitt. Sacrifice hit—Smoot. Stolen base—Doolin. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Sparks, 6. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Murch, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0
Hill, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1
Smoot, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dunlevy, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Shay, ss.	0	1	2	4	0
Butler, c.	0	2	1	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	2
*Grady	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	7	18	13	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0
McGee, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Lush, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Titus, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Don'hue, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Roth, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Dugg'by, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	5	21	12	0

*Batted for Taylor in seventh inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2—2

Two-base hits—Hill, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Hulswitt. Double play—Gleason, Hulswitt, and Lush. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Duggleby, 2; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Duggleby, 3; by Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Prevented Philadelphia from Scoring and Won Easily.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Patterson pitched brilliantly, was given perfect backing, and easily shut out Philadelphia to-day. Chicago in the opening inning scored three runs, with three singles, a double, and an error. Henley, who succeeded Plank in the second inning, held Chicago safe until the eighth inning, when three singles scored the last run. Tannehill, Davis, and M. Cross did clever work in the field. Attendance, 4,800. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Green, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Callahan, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
Sullivan, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Ta'chill, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Patterson, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	4	8	27	13	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Bruce, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Schreck, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Noonan, c.	0	0	3	2	0
M. Cross, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Plank, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Henley, p.	0	1	0	5	0
Total.	0	4	24	14	1

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Callahan, Henley, Noonan. Stolen bases—Davis, Callahan. Struck out—By Patterson, 3; by Plank, 2; by Henley, 1. Bases on balls—Off Henley, 1. Base hits—Off Plank, 4 in 1 inning; off Henley, 4 in 7 innings. Time of game—One hour and seventeen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SQUADRON A WINS IN POLO.

New Haven Freebooters Beaten in Close Match at Van Cortlandt.

Squadron A and the New Haven Freebooters played an interesting polo game yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, the honors going to the local team by 7 goals to 6. Owing to the inability of the New Haven men to send its entire team for the scheduled match in the Squadron tournament, the regular match for the Van Cortlandt cups will be played next Saturday. Rathborne and Stoddard were the only New Haven Club members, and the other places were filled by Squadron men. The visitors were allowed two goals by handicap, and they made four. The Hunt brothers and Douglas did the winning work for the Squadron, making a number of long runs down the field, while Neilson was a very accurate hitter. The New Haven players maintained the lead until the second period was finished. The third period was the most closely contested portion of the match, Rathbone, who played in the leading position for New Haven, scoring the only goal.

There was a large crowd present, and although disappointed in not seeing the regular match, the spectators saw a very clever exhibition of polo. The Squadron coach made the run to the grounds from the Hotel Savoy. It was driven by Alfred Rutgers, Jr., and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parsons, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. de Bermingham, Mrs. R. S. Larned, A. D. Shepard, Jr., E. J. Fenlon, J. M. Callaway, and Dr. F. D. Bowne. A number of automobiles were lined up on the east side of the field, and Miss Morosini drove her three-horse team to the grounds. The line-up and score:

Squadron A, 24.	New Haven Freebooters.
1. T. H. Hunt.	1. J. C. Rathborne.
2. L. Neilson.	2. R. F. Goldsborough.
3. L. J. Hunt.	3. L. E. Stoddard.
Back. R. G. D. Douglas.	Back. R. C. Lawrence, E. N. Nichols.

First Period.

Goal.	Made by—	Time.
1	Neilson, Squadron	3:45
2	L. J. Hunt, Squadron	2:47
3	Lawrence, New Haven	2:09
4	Goldsborough, New Haven	1:33

Second Period.

5	Neilson, Squadron	4:15
6	Neilson, Squadron	7:45
7	Douglas, Squadron	0:22
8	Stoddard, New Haven	3:45

Third Period.

9	Rathborne, New Haven	5:45

Fourth Period.

10	Douglas, Squadron	1:00
11	Neilson, Squadron	4:30

Goals earned—Squadron A, 7; New Haven, 4. Allowed by handicap—New Haven, 2. Total score—Squadron A, 7; New Haven Freebooters, 6. Referee—Dr. H. A. Souther.

VINGT-ET-UN IL WINS GOLD CHALLENGE CUP

Vanderbilt's Auto Boat Breaks Down in the Hudson River.

ROUGH WATER FOR FINAL RACE

Hamilton Steers the Winning Boat—Macaroni Burned and Only Five Starters Complete the Course.

W. S. Kilmer's fast auto boat the Vingt-et-Un II., which Mr. Kilmer purchased during the Summer for use at his country home in the Thousand Islands, won another notable victory yesterday by finishing first in the third and last race for the Gold Challenge Cup offered through the American Power Boat Association. This victory gave the owner possession of the valuable trophy until six months, at least, when challenges may be received for the cup. Mr. Kilmer entered the boat from the Chippewa Yacht Club, in the St. Lawrence. He was present at the Columbia Yacht Club, foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday and saw his boat win. C. M. Hamilton, who steered the boat throughout the season, handled the craft, and, although the weather conditions were far more severe than on the preceding day, he made almost as good time and won by a big margin.

All of the ten boats that originally entered for the event when the first contest was held on Thursday started, but not all were fortunate enough to get back to the club. It was a severe test for the frail, high-powered craft, for a stiff southeast wind was blowing that caurned up big white-capped waves out in the river, while reports from the five boats that finished stated that the river above Yonkers resembled the open sea.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, boat, the Mercedes VI., which won the first race when sailed by her owner in fast time, met with more trouble yesterday. Mr. Vanderbilt was not present. The boat lost over six minutes in getting across the line, for, although close by, something was wrong with the machinery. When she reached One Hundred and Fifty-first Street the boat broke down, her motor failing to work with regularity, and she put into a nearby dock. H. A. Lozier's Shooting Star, the challenging boat from the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, broke her clutch after running for seven minutes and was towed to a neighboring dock. The worst misfortune of all befell the Macaroni, entered by C. H. Tangeman of the Atlantic Yacht Club and steered yesterday by William Wallace. When off Dobbs Ferry the boat caught fire and was abandoned by the two men managing it. When word to this effect was brought to the club, there was considerable consternation among the auto boat enthusiasts. The Josephine and the Challenger did not finish.

Although little was to be seen of the actual race, the Riverside Park embankment overlooking the club was crowded with spectators for an hour before the start, and as each of the puffing boats went off loud cheers greeted the progress of the racers up the river. Few of the crowd, however, remained to watch the finish. Both the Vingt-et-Un and the Speedway showed admirable seagoing qualities. In fact, for some of the boats it was absolutely impossible to race. Vanderbilt's boat, for instance, while a fast one in quiet water, offers practically no resistance to a small sea and rapidly fills with water. Had the water been like glass throughout the three races, the result might have been different.

For the future utility of motor boating it is well that a good all-around test was given, for unless pleasure craft can stand the water of the Hudson as it was yesterday and the preceding day, there would not be much pleasure in owning a motor boat.

The Vingt-et-Un made a splendid spectacle above the clubhouse as she came down to cross the finishing line. The water faintly flew from her sides in long, steam-cut volumes, and was thrown high in the air like a fountain. The course, which was said to be 32 knots, despite various criticisms to the contrary, was covered by the winning boat in 1 hour 30 minutes 24 seconds, giving the excellent average of 21.24 knots per hour, or 24.43 statute miles, only a shade poorer than she did on the two preceding days. Her designer, Clinton H. Crane, was particularly pleased with her excellent showing. With the additional ten points that the victory gave her, the Vingt-et-Un finished the series of three races with a total of 25 points.

Charles L. Seabury's Speedway was the second boat, scoring a total of 21 points. She made excellent time, doing the course in 1 hour 45 minutes and 37 seconds, and H. L Bowden's Mercedes, U. S. A., was third with 19 points. The Flip, owned by C. H. Holmes of Hartford, scored 18 points, and the Marcirene II. got 14 points.

The cup was formerly held by the Columbia Yacht Club, having been won last June by the Standard, which has since been sold and is now in the St. Lawrence. At that time there were only two competitors. The interest in motor boating, as shown by the increased number of starters in the recent events, is clearly growing, and preparations are being made to build several fast boats for racing next year.

The Mercedes VI., Mercedes, U. S. A., and Macaroni were protested on the score of measurements, and new measurements were ordered by the committee, although in the case of the Macaroni such action is now unnecessary. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vingt-et-Un II., W. S. Kilmer	3:24:00	4:54:24	1:30:24
Speedway, C. L. Seabury	3:14:57	5:00:34	1:45:37
Mercedes, U. S. A., H. L. Bowden	3:14:12	5:09:15	1:55:03
Flip, C. D. Holmes	3:02:00	5:14:26	2:12:26
Marcirene II., T. W. Allinson	3:37:22	5:34:17	2:56:55
Josephine, A. T. Buschmann	2:35:00	Did not finish.	
Mercedes VI., W. K. Vanbilt, Jr.	3:03:05	Disabled.	
Shooting Star, H. A. Lozier	3:02:48	Disabled.	
Macaroni, C. H. Tangeman	3:07:22	Disabled.	
Challenger, Smith & Mabley	3:24:17	Did not finish.	

Points—Vingt-et-Un II., 25; Speedway, 21; Mercedes, U. S. A., 19; Flip, 18; Marcirene, 14; Mercedes VI., 10; Macaroni, 9; Shooting Star, 5; Josephine, 3, and Challenger, 0.

LOVING CUP FOR J. T. BRUSH.

New York Baseball Players Give Testimonial to President.

John T. Brush, President of the New York Baseball Club, received a handsome loving cup from the members of the team during the game between the New York and Pittsburg teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The presentation was made in front of the grand stand and just before the New Yorks went to the bat in the second inning.

The cup is about fourteen inches in height. On one side is this inscription: "Presented to John T. Brush as a token of esteem by the players of the New York Ball Club of the National League, Sept. 24, 1904." On the reverse side are the names of nineteen players in two rows, also the names of Fred. M. Knowles, Secretary of the club, and Harry Stevens, the score-card man.

Keene Sale of Hunters an Innovation.

The sale of Foxhall P. Keene's hunting establishment, horses and hounds, announced for next Thursday at Van Tassel & Kearney's, is a distinct departure in this country and has aroused great interest among the hunting people, the offering being one of a character such as in England would draw sportsmen from every part of the country. The horses have been ridden continually, and represent the careful selection for a number of years, in both England and America, of an expert horseman and enthusiastic hunting man who spared no expense to collect for his own use the very best on the market. There will be no additions to the sale, the horses all being of the stock of the Keene stable of hunters and the cream of the hunting fields of Great Britain, and the best that could be bred at the Keene Farm, Castleton, near Lexington, Ky.—thoroughbreds that are perfect in schooling, well-mannered, and up to heavy weights. The hounds were specially selected by Mr. Keene, after several years of hunting in England and Ireland, from the best packs in Great Britain, and from all promise there will be sharp competition for the dogs by the hunt clubs about the larger cities of the East.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH WEEK.
"Typical Empire Success."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW
in Robert Marshall's Farcical Romance,
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

CRITERION THEATRE, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
"A success. Mr. Crane surpasses anything he has done on the stage."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WM. H. CRANE
in the 3-act play,
BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th.....At 8:15
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Cecilia Loftus
"A delicious character."—Times.
"Zangwill at his best."—Tribune.
"An extremely clever play."—Herald.
"Her imitations (of actresses) astonishingly clever."—Post.
ZANGWILL'S NEW PLAY,
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat. 2. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
"MR. FAVERSHAM DOES BEST WORK OF HIS LIFE."—EVE. WORLD.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WM. FAVERSHAM
in A. W. Pinero's latest play,
LETTY

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Eve. at 8:20. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS
C. B. DILLINGHAM presents
Lulu Glaser
in A MADCAP PRINCESS
"Best Opera in Years."

DALY'S THEATRE, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinee Saturday. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
SECOND MONTH.
"TYPICAL DALY SUCCESS."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
EDNA MAY
IN THE MUSICAL PLAY,
THE SCHOOL GIRL
With its cast of 70, including George Grossmith, Jr., Fred Wright, J

BELDAME PROVED HER TITLE TO CHAMPIONSHIP

Great Filly Cantered in Front All the Way for Second Special.

BROOMSTICK WAS SECOND

Big Crowd Witnessed the Running of Mile-and-a-Half Race at the Gravesend Track.

Beldame, cantering in front from the first jump to the last of the mile-and-a half race for the Second Special Stakes at the Gravesend track yesterday, dissipated any doubts that may have lingered in the minds of racegoers as to her right to the title of turf champion of 1904. A more convincing victory could not be possible, for never once in the contest was the great three-year-old filly extended, and, with her field beaten and straggling a half mile from the winning post, Beldame romped out the distance and finished fresh and strong, eager even then to go on further.

The hollow style in which the champion won made the race a rather tame spectacle, but the merit of her performance was the more pronounced on that account, and marked one of the most remarkable triumphs of the filly's sensational career, as she ran with her full weight up, and conceded five pounds each to the best horses that the season's racing has left in training.

The race was the fourth on the Gravesend programme, and was the feature of the afternoon and the attraction that swelled the attendance to the largest of the Gravesend Fall meeting. The weather was clear and warm and the track faster and better than it has been since the opening day, when the big event was run, but even with the conditions so favoring the horses the time was not remarkably fast, as Beldame had her opponents beaten so surely early in the contest that there was no occasion for her to show her speed.

Only four horses ran, Beldame having the top weight under the scale with her 112 pounds, which included five pounds' penalty for her success in the First Special on Monday, while the colt Broomstick ran with 110 pounds and the two older horses, McChesney and Africander, each had up 121 pounds.

Throughout the betting Beldame was favorite at odds on, the opening price against her being 1 to 2, a price which did not tempt much support, as good as Beldame has proved herself to be, bettors fearing to bet against her, still were shy about backing a filly three years old to give weight to horses and beat them over a mile-and-a-half course. The result was that Beldame went up a shade in the betting and started at 11 to 20, the real speculation on the race being between the three others for the place. At post time Africander and McChesney were equal second choices, while Broomstick was the outsider at a price only a shade longer than was laid against the older horses. Beldame went to the post looking as fresh and fiery as when she made her first appearance of the season away back in April, and so much in the humor of running that she tugged against the hold of the groom, who, following the custom with the filly, led her to the starting post several minutes in advance of the other horses, Beldame being excused from the usual parade. O'Neil, who rode her, kept her walking about at the post until the trio opposed to her joined her, the four lining up for the start then with McChesney on the rail, Broomstick next to him, and Beldame on the outside.

There was a brief delay before the barrier was lifted, Beldame then going out to the front in the first bound, and the others trailing out behind her, with Africander second and Broomstick, a little slow to move, last. The start was made close to the far turn, and Beldame, swinging over in the first strides, took the rail and the track at once, and went on clear of Africander, while Burns on Broomstick hustled the colt forward and on the turn, moved past McChesney and took a place lapped on Africander, these two then following the pace set by the filly and three lengths away into the quarter stretch, and holding their same places for the full circuit of the track, Africander never being more than a half length ahead of Broomstick from the head of the stretch back to the same point for the run home. Meanwhile Beldame went swinging on in front in her own easy gallop, with O'Neil crouching over her neck with a strong restraining pull, the filly holding her place in front with such ease that before the first half mile was run watchers commented on the seeming lack of pace. Beldame was galloping quite fast enough to keep her pursuers busy, however, and as the far turn was reached, at the end of the first mile, both Africander and Broomstick were being urged forward in the vain effort to close on the filly.

On the turn Beldame moved away a trifle further, but O'Neil kept the same pull on her and had her galloping easily in the lead at the end of the mile and a quarter, where Africander and Broomstick were being hard ridden, Africander at that point drawing away from Broomstick and for just a moment causing his admirers to hope that he still might overtake Beldame, Africander's effort at the head of the stretch finished the beating that the filly had given him already, for he began to tire as the last quarter was begun, and Broomstick, closing again, drew up to him, and began anew the fight for second place. McChesney, coming on from the rear, joined in the struggle at the same time, though as far as the race was concerned, Beldame, striding along at her ease in front, already had it safe, and without ever the least call on her powers cantered in first by four lengths. Broomstick came away from Africander in the last hundred yards, and ridden out, got second place by a length, while McChesney in the last jump caught the tired Africander and beat him a head for third money.

Beldame's victory is the first for a three-year-old filley in the Second Special. The time of the race was 2:35 2-5, the fractions being, first quarter, 0:26; half mile, 0:50; three-quarters, 1:15 3-5; mile, 1:41, and mile and a quarter, 2:07 3-5.

Another stake feature of the day was the race for the King's Highway Steeplechase, a handicap over the full course of two miles and a half. For this seven horses ran, and the clever jumper Foxhunter, with the top weight of 164 pounds, started favorite at even money and won easily after making most of the running, Malden, ridden by the luckless Mara, fell at the Liverpool and Mara was badly shaken up.

Major Pelham led throughout, and won the first race in handy style. In the third race Czaraphine, after getting away last of a field of eleven, went through the others like a flash, and won easily at the end.

Bulwark easily took the fifth event, after Gallowses led to the last turn, and Greenade, well backed by his stable, made most of the running in the last race, and was first ridden out before Ormonde's Right. Three favorites were successful, being Beldame, Foxhunter, and Bulwark. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F
Major Pelham, 112, Hildebrand, 7-2, 6-5	1	1	1¾
Leonidas, 119, O'Neil, 7-5, 3-5	6	3	2½
Collector Jessup, 125, Odom, 4-1, 8-5	3	2	3h
Invincible, 108, Redfern, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	4
Seymour, 100, Crimmins, 40-1, 12-1	4	5	5
Councilman, 98, W. Davis, 15-1, 6-1	8	7	6
Gold Saint, 97, Travers, 15-1, 4-1	2	6	7
Arsenal, 91, Sperling, 15-1, 6-1	7	8	8
Tol San, 89, A. Brennan, 100-1, 30-1	9	9	9

Time—1:16. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by G. W. Johnson-Strathmaid, owned and trained by J. W. May.

SECOND RACE.—The Kings Highway Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

	S.	2M.	F.
Foxhunter, 164, Ray, 1-1, 1-3	7	1	1h
*St. Jude, 169, J. O'Brien, 4-1, 7-5	5	3	2n
Royelle, 150, Veitch, 6-1, 8-5	3	4	3h
The Ragged Cavalier, 148, Finnegan, 6-1, 2-1	1	2	4
*Delivery, 132, O'Donnell, 4-1, 8-5	6	6	6
Malden, 151, Mara, 12-1, 4-1	4	Fell.	

*Coupled in betting as Mr. Cotton's entry.

Time—4:56 4-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Golden Dawn-Winema, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and trained by C. Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Czaraphine, 105, W. Davis, 5-2, 1-1	11	3	1½
Escutcheon, 103, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	7	4	2½
Blue Coat, 100, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	2	2	3h
Consuelo II., 102, Desouza, 20-1, 8-1	8	9	4
Brush Up, 97, Travers, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	5
Thirty-third, 104, Crimmins, 13-10, 3-5	5	1	6
Gold Croft, 104, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	3	8	7
Salt and Pepper, 100, D. O'Connor, 60-1, 20-1	9	10	8
Wild Irishman, 93, Coleman, 100-1, 30-1	6	7	9
Auto Hood, 92, Notter, 100-1, 40-1	10	11	10
Sweet Pepper, 109, O'Neil, 12-1, 5-1	1	6	11

Time—1:08. Fair start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Octagon-Bella Donna; owned by Newton Bennington and trained by Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Bulwark, 108, Shaw, 8-5, 7-10	4	2	1½
Ilalment, 107, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	9	3	2l
Dance Music, 107, Travers, 10-1, 4-1	13	5	3½
Jennie McCabe, 107, Redfern, 15-1, 5-1	3	6	4
Gallowses, 110, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1	2	4	5
Long Dolan, 110, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	11	7	6
Belligerent, 110, Gannon, 8-1, 3-1	5	8	7
My Buella, 108, Lyne, 11-5, 4-5	7	9	8
Grand Slam, 110, W. Davis, 20-1, 6-1	8	10	9
Benlala, 107, Barnet, 40-1, 15-1	2	10	10
Miller's Daughter, 107, Miles, 200-1, 50-1	9	13	11
Dunne, 110, O'Brien, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	12
Flat, 110, De Souza, 200-1, 60-1	10	11	13

Time—1:09. Good start. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., by Lisak-Rose Standish, owned by H. B. Duryea and trained by J. W. Rogers.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Grenade, 95, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	2	1	1l
Ormonde's Right, 117, Lyne, 5-2, 4-5	1	2	2h
Martinmas, 100, Kunz, 13-5, 1-2	5	3	3h
Wotan, 103, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	3	4	4
Cincinnatus, 99, Weihr, 60-1, 20-1	4	8	5
Sir Lynwood, 94, Thurston, 30-1, 10-1	7	5	6
Merry Lark, 87, Coleman, 7-1, 5-2	3	7	7
Veto, 90, Diggins, 30-1, 10-1	8	6	8
Dalesman, 106, W. Davis, 15-1, 5-1	9	9	9

Time—1:48. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner, b. g., three years, by St. Gatien-Turmoil; owned by L. V. Bell and trained by J. H. McCormick.

Apawamis Golf Championship.

Playing in the third round of the club championship on the Apawamis links yesterday H. L. Downey beat R. D. Lapham, by 2 up; J. W. McBride beat H. B. Clark, by 3 up and 2 to play; F. A. Moore beat E. B. Bramston by 5 up and 4 to play; W. R. Thurston and E. A. Downey postponed their match. The other contests were:

Women's Cup.—Semi-Final—Mrs. A. F. Moyan beat Mrs. H. B. Clark, by 3 up and 2 to play; Miss M. J. Canning beat Miss Elizabeth Hurry, by 3 up and 2 to play.

President's Cup.—Third Round—A. Shiland beat F. A. Moore, by 5 up and 4 to play; J. D. Foot beat C. F. Shallcross, by 1 up; Hazen Morse beat E. B. Bramston, by 3 up and 2 to play; W. R. Thurston beat A. E. Walradt, by 2 up and 1 to play.

Walter Williams Cup.—Third Round—W. Matthews beat G. S. Dearborn, by 2 up; H. L. Hotchkiss beat E. A. Nash, by 4 up and 3 to play; J. W. McBride beat A. Barry, by 4 up and 3 to play; A. E. Walradt beat W. W. King, by 5 up and 2 to play.

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A.—Handsome, attractive, young, sound, reliable family and runabout cob; also Kentucky bred saddle horse, has all the gaits; also fast trotter, 2:15½, and children's pet pony; elegant Brewster brougham, victoria, coupe, Rockaway, family surrey, (seats four,) Lenox trap, governess cart, Silvers runabout, speeding wagon; all rubber tired; single and double harness; imported riding saddle, robes, blankets, riding habit, liveries, matting, fixtures; no cash offers refused. Private Stable, 65 Madison Av., near 27th.

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All older than yearlings will be shown in harness on the farm track (weather permitting) at time of sale. Should weather conditions prevent selling out of doors the sale will be held in the exercising barn.
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WORLD'S RECORDS GO AT AUTOMOBILE MEET

New Class Figures from Two to Ten Miles Made.

ON THE EMPIRE CITY TRACK

W. Gould Brokaw's 30-Horse Power Racer Wins International Cup Event in Fastest Time.

W. Gould Brokaw's thirty-horse-power Renault racer, driven by Joseph Tracy, carried off the principal honors at the automobile race meet at the Empire City track, at Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, winning the international cup race at ten miles from a field representative of America, France, Germany, and Italy, and making new world's track records for the middleweight class from two to ten miles. The supplanted records were made on the same track, and by the same machine, though driven then by M. G. Bernin, on July 16.

The race was run in four trials at five miles and a final at ten miles. The first trial was for Italian cars and had two starters, both of the F. I. A. T. make and of twenty-four horse power. One was entered and driven by E. K. Wallace and the other was entered by Hollander & Tangeman and driven by Paul Satori, who drove Alfred G. Vanderbilt's sixty horse power Mercedes in record-breaking time at the July meet on the same track. Wallace led at the first mile, but in the second mile Satori went to the front and easily won the right to enter the final.

In the second trial, for German cars, E. R. Thomas's sixty horse power Mercedes machine was the only one which appeared at the starting line, and it qualified for the final without a race. The Ford car qualified in a similar manner in the third trial, for American cars. In the fourth trial, for French cars, there were two starters—the Brokaw Renault, with Tracy driving, and M. C. Herrman's seventy horse power Panhard, driven by Felix Froger. Tracy disposed of his big opponent within the first half mile, and then started to lower records. He succeeded at two and at three miles, going these distances in 2:03 3-5 and 3:06 2-5, respectively. The former records were 2:04 1-5 and 3:06 3-5 by the same machine. Tracy's time for four miles was 4:08 4-5, the record being 4:07, and for five miles 5:08 3-5, the record being 5:08 1-5.

In the final heat Tracy made a runaway of the event and established new world's figures for every mile after the first. The Thomas Mercedes, though of double the power, was unable to hold the pace, despite Hawley's best efforts, and was beaten by nearly a quarter of a mile. Tracy's time by miles was as follows: One mile, 1:03 2-5; two miles, 2:02 3-5; three miles, 3:02; four miles, 4:01 3-5; five miles, 5:01; six miles, 6:01 2-5; seven miles, 7:01 3-5; eight miles, 8:02 1-5; nine miles, 9:02 1-5; ten miles, 10:01 2-5. The previous record for ten miles was 10:13 2-5, and this was also beaten by the Thomas Mercedes, which made the distance in 10:07 4-5.

H. L. Bowden's 100-horse power Mercedes and Carl Fisher's 32-horse power Premier racer, which were expected to make some remarkable performances, did not appear at all, and it was announced that both had been disabled while practicing on the track on Friday afternoon. The attendance was the largest of the season, and over 300 automobiles were parked upon the lawn or under the grand stand. The summary follows:

Yonkers Cup, five miles, for cars of any motive power retailing at $1,000 or less.—Won by A. G. Spalding & Brothers' 10 h. p. Autocar, driven by R. Peeler; Pope Manufacturing Company's 10 h. p. Pope-Hartford, driven by R. M. Alexander, second; Black Diamond Automobile Company's 15 h. p. Buckmobile, driven by A. J. Seaton, third. Time—8:15 3-5.

Old Glory Cup, five miles, for American touring cars, any motive power, each car to carry three passengers in addition to the driver.—Won by Pope Motor Car Company's 24 h. p. Pope-Toledo, driven by Charles Soules; A. E. Morrison's 24 h. p. Peerless, driven by owner, second; Worthington Automobile Company's 24 h. p. Berg, driven by H. R. Lounsberry, Jr., third. Time—7:12 3-5.

Knickerbocker Cup, ten miles, for cars weighing from 881 to 1,432 pounds.—Won by W. Gould Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by Joseph Tracy. Time—10:15.

International Cup Race; trial heats at five miles, final at ten miles; first trial for Italian cars.—Won by Hollander & Tangeman's 24 h. p. F. I. A. T., driven by Paul Satori. Time—6:20. Second trial for German cars—E. R. Thomas's 60 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Edward Hawley, qualified. Third trial for American cars—Ford Motor Company's 20 h. p. Ford, driven by Frank Kulick, qualified. Fourth trial for French cars—Won by W. Gould Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by Joseph Tracy. Time—5:08 2-5. Final heat—Won by W. Gould Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by Joseph Tracy; E. R. Thomas's 60 h. p. Mercedes, driven by Edward Hawley, second; Hollander & Tangeman's 24 h. p. F. I. A. T., driven by Paul Satori, third. Time—10:01 2-5.

Empire City Handicap, five miles, open to all.—First Trial Heat—Won by Hollander and Tangeman's 24 h. p. F. I. A. T., (1:20,) driven by Paul Satori; Pope Motor Car Company's 24 h. p. Pope-Toledo, driven by Charles Soules, (1:15,) second; A. E. Morrison's 24 h. p. Peerless, driven by owner, (1:15,) third. Time—8:05 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Black Diamond Automobile Company's 15 h. p. Buckmobile, driven by A. J. Seaton, (4:16;) A. S. Lee's 24 h. p. Pope-Toledo, driven by owner, (1:15,) second; W. Gould Brokaw's 30 h. p. Renault, driven by Joseph Tracy, (0:08,) third. Time—8:22 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Hollander & Tangeman's 24 h. p. F. I. A. T., (1:20,) driven by Paul Satori; A. S. Lee's 24 h. p. Pope-Toledo, driven by owner, (1:15,) second; Black Diamond Automobile Company's 15 h. p. Buckmobile, driven by A. J. Seaton, (4:16,) third. Time—8:02 1-5.

KIELY AT LOVE FEAST.

Police Commissioner McAdoo Presents Cup to Champion Athlete.

Thomas F. Kiely, the Irish athlete, who won the world's all-around athletic championship under the colors of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, was the guest of honor at a love feast in Sulzer's Harlem River Park last night. Kiely sails for home next Wednesday, but expects to return. On behalf of the many friends here, Police Commissioner McAdoo presented a loving cup, fourteen inches high, of silver and gold lined, to him. It bears the following inscription:

"Presented by his countrymen here in America to Thomas F. Kiely of Ireland, all-around champion of the world; won at the Olympic games, St. Louis, U. S. A."

Commissioner McAdoo told of Kiely's prowess and declared that he was a credit to the race he represented. "Mr. Kiely is going back to Ireland," said the Commissioner; "he goes, I am sure, to promote the best interests of his own people. I am glad that he is going. If he remained here he might become a participant in all kinds of trouble. He might even have the woes of a Police Commissioner. But he is going to keep the credit of the Irish people in Ireland, where it naturally belongs. We wish him a happy return."

CHAMPION WARD BEATEN.

Kings County Wins Championship of Local Tennis League.

The Kings County Tennis Club team won the championship of the Metropolitan Interclub League by virtue of the defeat of the Crescent Athletic Club team in the matches played yesterday on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. Incidentally, the champion of the year, Holcombe Ward, representing the Crescents, was defeated by Robert Le Roy of the New Yorks. This series was played as a result of a committee meeting which recently decided that certain matches defaulted earlier in the season should be played out. The New York team consisted of Robert Le Roy and Harry F. Allen, and Ward and R. F. Carlton represented the Crescent Athletic Club.

In his match against Ward, Le Roy got a good lead and surprised the champion by his swift drives, passing Ward at the net again and again. Le Roy exhibited some nervousness at first, but he never allowed it to interfere with his drives, which invariably went low and hard. He slumped somewhat during the middle of the set, but won, after deuce had been called, 7—5.

Ward seemed to underrate his opponent and he began the second set wearing a confident smile, but Le Roy seemed undaunted and started off with a rush, and it looked for a while as if Ward would lose two straight. With the score 3—5 against him and the game 30—40, he pulled out and won four straight and the set at 7—5.

It looked like Ward's match then, for he had not played the hard game that Le Roy had, but the latter kept doggedly at it. Ward seemed to be unable to do anything with the passes along the side lines. The playing became extremely close, and Ward began to put on more steam. With the set 4—5 against him he took the next game and brought the score to deuce, but Le Roy threw himself into the next two games for all he was worth and won them handily.

Allen defeated Carlton in the other singles match, and the doubles match was left unfinished. Summary:

Interclub Singles.—Robert Le Roy defeated Holcombe Ward, 7—5, 5—7, 7—5; Harry F. Allen defeated R. H. Carlton, 6—1, 6—3.
Doubles.—Ward and Carlton vs. Le Roy and Allen, 6—4, 5—7, 4 all, (unfinished.)

The annual Fall tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club was started yesterday on the club's courts, Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The events will be carried through the week and play will be in men's singles and doubles. The entrants being divided into classes, the first flight engaging in a round robin. There are six of the most expert players of the club in this class, including F. C. Anderson, F. W. Heitkamp, H. Mollenhauer, J. T. McMahon, S. A. Westfall, and A. L. Williston. Three round robin matches were played yesterday besides matches in the second and third classes. Summary:

Round Robin Men's Singles.—J. T. McMahon defeated F. C. Anderson, 2—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4; S. A. Westfall defeated F. W. Heitkamp, 6—3, 6—1, 10—8; H. Mollenhauer defeated A. L. Williston, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.
Second Class Men's Singles.—A. R. Pratt defeated H. A. Clinkenbroomer, 1—6, 6—3, 6—2; H. Carlton defeated A. M. Taylor, 6—2, 6—3; T. Antunidies defeated H. S. Burroughs, 6—2, 8—6; H. Carlton defeated T. Antunidies, 6—1, 6—1.
Third Class Men's Singles.—F. A. Hart defeated B. M. Baith, 6—4, 6—3.

LOCAL CRICKETERS IN MATCHES

Essex County Club Secures Second Place in Association Championship.

Second place in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association was decided yesterday afternoon, when the eleven of the Essex County Cricket Club defeated the second team of the Manhattan Cricket Club in the final game at Branch Brook Park, in Newark, on totals of 78 to 29, and finished as runner-up to the West Indians, who secured the pennant a week ago.

The Newark Club had as opponents the O. N. T. Club and was defeated by 98 runs and 3 wickets. The totals were: Newark, 34; O. N. T., 132 for 7 wickets.

At Prospect Park the champion team of the Livingston Field Club encountered the first eleven of the Kings County Cricket Club, and although the Staten Islanders outbatted the Brooklynites easily, the game resulted in a draw, owing to lack of time in which to play to a conclusion. The totals were: Livingston Field Club, 173 declared for 6 wickets; Kings County, 79 for 9 wickets.

For the fifth time this season the Brooklyn Juniors and the eleven of the All Angels' Cricket Club of New York came together at the Parade Ground yesterday, the result being a victory for the Brooklyn boys, who thereby tallied their second victory of the series. The totals were 59 to 45.

A visiting team of the Union County Cricket Club played a return match with the Livingston Field Club at Staten Island on Friday. The result of the game was a draw, Livingston making 156, while the Union County team's score was 88 for 6 wickets. The feature of the game was the good batting of A. G. Laurie, who scored 78 for Livingston, when he was caught out by R. Brooking. The best stand for Union County was made by R. Brooking with 44, not out.

In the association championship contest played at William's Bridge between the second eleven of the Columbia Oval Cricket Club and the Union County Cricket Club of Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, the latter secured the winner on totals of 42 to 58 for seven wickets.

A veterans' match between teams captained by W. Fenwick, former secretary of the League, and Dr. E. V. Brendon at William's Bridge resulted, after a close finish, in favor of the latter's side by five runs. The totals were 58 and 53.

With the Trotters and Pacers.

The final matinee of the New York Driving Club will be held at the Empire City track next Saturday afternoon, when the season's championship cups will be presented. The event of the day will be the championship trotting class, as Princess Pique, owned by Thomas B. Leahy; Anna Little, owned by Col. John F. Cockerill, and Wilton Boy, owned by A. E. Perran, have tied for first honors.

Florence Wilton, the speedy green pacing mare that caused a sensation on the Speedway last week by defeating all starters, has been purchased by W. C. Greene, and will probably be entered in the Fall championship class. Fluence Wilton is by Wilton, (2:19¼,) and has paced halves at the Empire City track recently better than one minute. Her former owner was Gustave French of Independence, Ia., and the price paid is reported to be $6,500.

John C. Walker, owner of the show ring trotter Dainty, has bought a fast pole team that he intends to show in the Fall championships if team classes are arranged.

The Road Drivers' Association of New York City will hold a meeting this week to make arrangements for the Fall championships on the Speedway. George Coleman, of the Brush Committee, has announced that the first matinee will be held on the lower stretch of the Speedway Oct. 8. There is talk of several cups being offered for special classes.

The Fall meeting at the Parkway track, Brooklyn, will open Tuesday afternoon, and continue until Friday. There will be four races each day for liberal purses.

C. K. G. Billings and E. E. Smathers have announced their intention of entering the trotting and pacing stars of their stables in the Fall matinees of the Road Drivers' Association on the Speedway. An effort will also be made to arrange a meeting between Don Derby, 2:04¾, owned by James Murphy of Chicago, the 1903 pacing champion of the Speedway, and the famous pacing gelding John M. of Mr. Smathers's stable.

F. G. Schmidt, the well-known and popular road driver, who was injured during the Grand Circuit meeting at the Empire City track, is rapidly recovering and will soon be able to drive his favorites again. His entire stable is now at Parkway in charge of "Bob" Davis, trainer, who reports that the fast but erratic trotter Prince Greenlander is going as steady as a clock. The animal has been in the hands of several of the best trainers in the country, who could not get him to act well enough to win a race, although they admitted that he had plenty of speed.

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YACHT CLUBS HOLD THEIR FALL REGATTAS

Weather Conditions Too Trying for Anything Below the Raceabouts.

RIVERSIDE AND ATLANTIC CLUBS

Of Thirteen Starters in Riverside Event Four Failed to Finish—Seawanhaka Members Race.

The Fall regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, the last general club event of the season, was sailed yesterday on Long Island Sound under weather conditions that tried both yachts and yachtsmen. A "smoky sou'wester" sweeping across the Sound made pennants snap and kicked up a turbulent sea. The start was postponed an hour and a half for the weather to moderate and give the small boats a chance. But the weather would not moderate and nothing smaller than raceabouts ventured out. For the first time this season the raceabouts raced with reefed mainsails. Altogether there were thirteen starters, and the number asserted its proverbial unlucky influence on at least some of the boats, for four out of the thirteen failed to finish.

The yachts were sent off to windward, for a beat from the gas buoy east of Little Captain's Island to Matinnicock Point; thence the larger boats had a broad reach with booms on the port hand to Lloyd's Neck, and a close reach back across the Sound. The smaller boats turned the Centre Island Buoy and had an easy reach back to the starting line. The Anoatok led the thirty-six-footers at the start, but was soon passed by both the Mimosa and Spasm. The Mimosa, though in the lead when last seen, was one of the boats that failed to finish. Following is the summary:

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.
Start, 1:35. Course, 18 knots.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Anoatok, W. G. Brokaw	4:36:21	3:01:21
Mimosa, Vreeland Park	Did not finish	
Spasm, E. D. King	4:28:33	2:53:33

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 1:45. Course, 14½ knots.

Tartan, A. H. Pirie	4:32:18	2:47:18
Busy Bee, C. F. Wainwright	Did not finish	
The Kid, Oliver Harriman	4:34:38	2:50:23
Howdy, George Mercer	Did not finish	

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 1:50. Course, 14½ knots.

Maryola, C. W. Allen	4:49:04	2:59:04
Snapper, Francis H. Peabody	4:55:56	3:05:56
Firefly, G. F. Granberry	4:49:19	2:59:19
Vergeth, Addison Hanan	4:43:39	2:53:39
Heron, P. Le Boutillier	Did not finish	
Pangeus, W. T. Bedley	5:01:31	3:11:11

The winners were Spasm, Tartan, and Vergeth. The Regatta Committee, Charles P. Tower, George T. Higgins, and Charles F. Kirby, had the use of Rear Commodore A. R. Starr's auxiliary ydwl Aiga.

In a fresh breeze from the southwest that made an ugly sea in the lower bay, sixteen yachts sailed a fast race yesterday in the final regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Five classes filled, and with the crack yachts of the season, the contests were of the keenest kind, and those who went down the bay to the turning points—Southwest Spit buoy for the big classes, and Old Orchard Shoal for the small ones—saw good sport.

Single reefs were tied in by most of the yachts, for it was piping merrily, and the bay was covered with whitecaps when the starting signal for Classes M and N was given at 11:15 A. M. The line was established between two mark boats anchored in Gravesend Bay. J. D. O'Donohue's Nep Redwing, S. E. Vernon's Vivian II., E. S. Luckenbach's Bobtail, and Hendon Clubb's Bagheera got away on this signal. They were on the starboard tack for it was windward work for them all the way down the main ship channel to the Spit buoy, and a spinnaker run home.

Those that got away at 11:20 were the Lizana, Ogeemah, Bonito, Smoke, Ogeemah, Trouble, Spots, Karma, Careless, and Judge. The Beta and Gamma started at 11:25. The Bonito, Smoke, Miss Judy, and Naiad stood too far to the southward, while the others, by going to the Staten Island shore, cheated the tide and got smooth water. The Redwing won from the Vivian II. by 1:39, the Bobtail from the Bagheer by 2:01, the Lizana from the Bonito by 12:22, the Ogeemah from the Spots by 8:33, and the Beta from Gamma by 2:23.

The summaries:

SLOOPS—CLASS M.
Start; 11:15. Course, 14 miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corre'd.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Redwing, J. E. O'Donohue	1:49:05	2:34:05	2:33:54
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	1:50:25	2:35:33	2:35:33

SLOOPS—CLASS N.
Start, 11:15. Course, 14 miles.

Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	1:57:17	2:42:17	2:42:17
Bagheera, Hendon Clubb	2:00:17	2:45:17	2:44:16

SLOOPS—CLASS P.
Start, 11:20. Course, 12¼ miles.

Lizana, D. S. Wylie	1:58:29	2:38:29	2:32:53
Naiad, J. B. Palmer	2:06:56	2:46:56	2:45:32
Bonito, Haviland Brothers	2:08:23	2:48:23	2:45:15
Smoke, L. H. Dyer	2:11:54	2:51:54	2:51:54

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.
Start, 11:20. Course, 12¼ miles.

Ogeemah, A. Mackay	2:03:15	2:43:15	2:33:47
Trouble, W. A. Barstow	2:03:32	2:43:32	2:43:32
Spots, H. C. Veit	2:04:36	2:44:36	2:43:20
Karma, J. C. Erskine	2:19:12	2:59:12	2:51:23
Careless, F. J. Havens	2:20:51	3:00:51	2:59:46
Judy, D. D. Allerton	2:21:58	3:01:58	3:01:30

SLOOPS—CLASS R.
Start, 11:25. Course, 12¼ miles.

Beta, Snedeker & Camp	3:37:11	3:12:11	3:12:11
Gamma, A. H. Platt	2:39:34	3:14:34	3:14:34

The winners were the Redwing, the Bobtail, the Lizana, the Ogeemah, and the Beta. The Trouble wins the Chubb Prize for Class Q boats. The Regatta Committee was Henry J. Gielow, Frederick Vilmar, and Josiah M. Fiske.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club held a race yesterday for twenty-one-footers owned by members. It was sailed over the inside course at Oyster Bay in a piping southwest breeze that made the water fly. Only three yachts started. They went off on a broad reach, with booms to port, afterward gybed to starboard and beat back. The winner was the Merry Wing. Following is the summary:

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 2:20. Course, 10

NEW YORK ATHLETES WHO HOLD NATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

M. G. FRANK, 22 Regiment, Indoor Cyclist. | MARTIN J. SHERIDAN, GNYIAA Discus Thrower. | JOHN JOYCE, GNYIAA Long Distance Runner. | MYER PRINSTEIN, GNYIAA Broad Jumper. | JOHN FLANAGAN, GNYIAA Weight Thrower. | S. S. JONES, N.Y.A.C. High Jumper. | C. M. DANIELS, N.Y.A.C. Swimmer. | HARRY HILLMAN, N.Y.A.C. Hurdler. | M. J. HURLEY, N.Y.A.C. Cyclist.

SPORTS

LYON WINS OLYMPIC GOLF.

Canadian Beats National Champion Egan by 3 Up and 2 to Play.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 24.—George S. Lyon, the ex-golf champion of Canada, won the title of Olympic golf champion to-day by defeating the National champion, H. Chandler Egan, in the final round of the Olympic tourney, by 3 up and 2 to play.

The match was started in a hard rain. The Canadian golfer got a lead of 3 holes on the ninth green. Egan picked up on the next nine holes and cut down Lyon's lead to one hole, at the end of the eighteen holes being the first half of the 36-hole match. In the afternoon the nineteenth hole was halved, and Lyon won the next. The latter was still 2 up on the twenty-seventh hole.

The thirtieth hole was halved. Egan won the thirty-first in four strokes to Lyon's five. The thirty-second was halved, and Lyon won the thirty-third, being then two up, with three to go. By winning the next hole Lyon closed the match and won the Olympic championship cup.

St. Andrew's Golfers Play for Cup.

In the sixth monthly handicap at the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday A. M. Reid won the low-score prize and the following eight qualified for match play for the cup:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
O. H. Rogers	91	12	79
A. M. Reid	81	0	81
J. S Higgins	99	18	81
R G. Tillinghast	90	8	82
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	91	6	85
C. Boardman	96	18	83
A. B. Halliday	95	7	88
E.W. Hyde	108	18	90

Englewood Golfers Beat Oakland.

The Englewood and Oakland Golf Club teams met in a match yesterday on the links of the Englewood Club and the home members won by the big score of 47 holes to 0. Nine men played on each team, Murray Olyhant, Jr., the New Jersey champion, led the Englewood forces and beat L. M. Richmond, the Oakland team leader, by7 holes. W. E. F. Moore scored the highest number of points for the victors, beating J. R. Peck by 10 holes. The players and scores:

ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.	OAKLAND.	Holes.
Murray Olyphant, Jr.	7	L. M. Richmond	0
F. M. Wilson	3	Dr. W. F. Brown	0
W. E. F. Moore	10	J. R. Peck	0
H. Brittin		C. Brown	0
E. Slosson	2	W. Willis	0
C. H. Blake, Jr.	6	R. M. Littlejohn	0
H. V. Keep	3	F. H. Rossiter	0
W. J. McKnight	6	R. E. Wigham	0
M. T. Murray	7	M. M. Graham	0
Total	47	Total	0

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.17¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....57¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed.....34@34½
Flour, Minnesota patents.....6.50
Cotton, middling.....11.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....08¼
Sugar, granulated.....5.25
Molasses, O. K., prime.....37
Beef, family.....11.25
Beef hams.....24.75
Tallow, prime.....04½
Pork, mess.....13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....08¼
Lard, prime.....7.70
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....14.00
Butter, Western creamery.....20@20¾

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Flour, Winter patents, $5.30@$5.50; straights, $4.70@$5.00; bakers, $3.40@$3.70; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.18@$1.20; No. 3, $1.06@$1.16; No. 2 red, $1.13½@$1.15¾; No. 2 corn, 52½@52¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54½@54¾c; No. 2 oats, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32¼@32¾c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 36@37c; fair to choice malting, 42@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.15½; mess pork, per bbl, $11.55@$11.60; lard, per 100 lb, $7.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.62½@$7.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.50@$8.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $12.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
September	10.80	10.74	10.73@10.75	10.80
October	10.73	10.66	10.67@10.68	10.75
November	10.72	10.72	10.70@10.71	10.78
December	10.79	10.75	10.75@10.76	10.81
January	10.81	10.76	10.76@10.77	10.83
February			10.80@10.82	10.87
March	10.90	10.84	10.85@10.86	10.91
April			10.87@10.89	10.93
May	10.93	10.88	10.89@10.91	10.95

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Spot cotton irregular; sales, 2,000 bales; speculation and export, 200; American, 1,000; receipts, 4,000, all American; middling upland, 6.02; futures opened easier, 5 points lower on near and 6 points lower on distant positions; closed net 2@6 points lower; September, 5.32; September-October, 5.02; October-November, 5.82; November-December, 5.80; December-January, 5.78; January-February, February-March, and March-April, 5.77; April-May 5.77; May-June, 5.78.

WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed $1.17¾ for export, $1.20¾ for choice. No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.26¾, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
September	116¾	115¾	116¾	116¾
December	116¾	115	115¾	115¾
May	116	114¾	115¾	115¾
Corn—				
September	57¾	57¾	57¾	56¾
December			57½	56½
May				55¼
Oats—				
October				35¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
September	112¾	110¾	112½	111
December	114½	112½	114	113¾
May	115¾	113½	115¼	114¾
Corn—				
September	52¾	51¾	52¾	52
December	51¼	49 15-16	51½	50¼
May	49½	48¾	49¾	49¼
Oats—				
September	30½	29¾	30½	30¼
December	31 7-16	30½	31½	30¾
May	33¾	33	33½	33¼
Lard—				
October	$7.22½	$7.17½	$7.22½	$7.12½
January	7.37½	7.30	7.31½	7.30
Ribs—				
October	7.62½	7.57½	7.60	7.57½
January	6.87½	6.82½	6.87½	6.80
Pork—				
October	11.45	11.40	11.45	11.35
January	13.25	13.17½	13.25	13.12½

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday.
September	6.90	6.85	6.85@6.90	6.85
October	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.90	6.85
November	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00	6.95
December	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.05
January	7.15	7.15	7.15@7.20	7.15

UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The first annual session of the Army War College at Washington will begin Nov. 1. The following-named officers are detailed for the course of instruction and will report in person to the President of the Army War College, Oct. 31: Major W. A. Mann, General Staff; Major C. G. Morton, Sixth Infantry; Major D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers; Capt. J. E. Thompson, General Staff; Capt. R. E. L. Michie, General Staff; Capt. J. J. Pershing, General Staff; Capt. L. C. Scherer, Fourth Cavalry; Capt. R. L. Vowderman, Twenty-first Infantry; Capt. C. C. Gilmore, Artillery Corps.

Col. A. L. Wagner and Lieut. Co. W. Wotherspoon, General Staff, are assigned to duty as Directors of the Army War College and will report for duty.

Leave for ten days is granted Brig. Gen. Francis Moore.

Capt. R. S. Wells, recently promoted, is assigned to the Ninth Cavalry.

Col. J. B. Kerr, General Staff, will proceed upon being discharged from the General Hospital, San Francisco, to Governors Island and report for duty as Chief of Staff of that division.

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, is granted Capt. H. C. Hale, General Staff.

Leave on account of sickness granted Capt. H. R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan from Naval War College, Oct. 1, to command of navy yard and station, New York. Rear Admiral F. Rogers from navy yard and station, New York, Oct. 3, to home.

Capt. H. W. Lyon from navy yard, Portsmouth, Oct. 1, to duty as commandant naval station, Honolulu, Dec. 26.

Commander C. H. Curtis to court-martial duty, Norfolk.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Kellogg from Naval War College, Sept. 30, to duty in connection with said college, Oct. 1.

Lieut. J. R. Edie from attendance at the Naval War College, Sept. 1, to duty in connection with said college, Oct. 1.

Lieut. A. A. Pratt from the Hist to Newport as executive officer.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher to Hist, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, and additional duty at that station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lebanon at Lambert Point, Newark at San Juan, Iroquois at Honolulu, Nanshan at Chemulpo, Wisconsin at Woo-Sung, El Cano at Shiakwan, Olympia at Cleveland, and Des Moines at Gravesend.

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCK.

Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Shares.	Prices.	Previous Quotations.
5..Amory	122½	122¼
0..Amoskeag	..	1,665
0..Androscoggin	..	118¾
12..Appleton	120½	117
0..Arlington Mills	..	125¾@123¼
0..Atlantic	..	45
0..Bates	..	172
0..Belvidere Woolen Manufacturing, Lowell	..	702½
0..Bigelow Carpet	..	104¾
0..Boott	..	415
0..Boston (New)	..	100
3..Boston Belting	210½	210¾
0..Boston Duck	..	1,175
0..Cabot	..	62½
0..Chicopee	..	41¾
0..Cocheco	..	215
0..Columbian	..	1,012½
0..Continental	..	33¾
0..Dwight	..	1,001¾
0..Edwards	..	175
0..Everett	..	115
0..Franklin	..	100
0..Great Falls	..	151
0..Hamilton Cotton	..	667½
0..Hamilton Woolen	..	40
0..Hill	..	50
0..Hillsborough Mills (Woolen)	..	5
0..Jackson	..	650
0..Lancaster (New)	..	68
10..Lawrence	110¾@110¾	110
0..Lockwood	..	90¾
0..Lowell	..	632½
0..Low, Bichy, (New)	..	90¾
0..Lowell Mch. Shop	..	800
2..Lyman Mills	67	65
0..Manchester Mills pf	..	99
0..Massachusetts	..	83
0..Mass. Cotton of Ga	..	100
0..Merrimack	..	62½
0..Middlesex	..	50
0..Monadnock	..	350
2..Naumkeag Steam Cotton	50@51	49
0..Nashua Mfg. Co	..	611¼
0..Newmarket Mfg. Co	..	715
0..Otis	..	1,852½
0..Pacific	..	2,205
0..Pepperell	..	241¾
2..Plymouth Cordage	235	225
0..Queen City Cotton	..	100
0..Salmon Falls Mfg	..	105½
0..Stafford	..	107½
0..Stark	..	980
0..Thorndyke	..	1,062½
10..Tremont & Suffolk	62½	91½
0..Waltham Bich. & Dye Wks.	..	90
0..Wamsutta	..	115
0..Washington	..	129
0..York	..	860

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 24.—W. A. Hafford & Co. quote cotton mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked. Sale.
American Linen Company	90	93
Arkwright Mills	..	92½ 91½
Bourne Mills	..	100 ..
Border City Mfg. Co	..	97½ ..
Chace Mills	92½	.. ..
Flint Mills	..	97½ ..
Granite Mills	..	122¾ ..
King Phillip Mills	..	130 127½
Laurel Lake Mills	..	122½ ..
Merchants' Mfg. Co	..	80 ..
Mechanics' Mills	..	77½ ..
Osborne Mills	..	80 ..
Pocasset Mfg. Co	113¼	.. ..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co	116	.. ..
Sagamore Mfg. Co	..	95 ..
Stafford Mills	..	90 ..
Tecumseh Mills	..	118 ..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co	120	122¼ ..
Wampanoag Mills	..	60 ..
Weetamoe Mills	..	57½ ..

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1904.	1903.	1902.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Sept.	$36,869	$37,185	$31,182
From July 1	435,729	454,224	385,811
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
3d week Sept.	178,172	165,046	150,162
From July 1	1,986,603	1,964,797	1,704,636
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,577	1,376	1,355
2d week Sept.	206,258	193,576	168,383
From Jan. 1	8,077,317	8,098,024	6,066,339
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week Sept.	97,360	97,340	.....
From July 1	924,004	1,006,414	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Mileage	4,374	4,301	4,284
Gross	48,831,136	45,186,076	40,821,030
Exp. and taxes	34,735,682	31,697,953	29,014,240
Net	12,095,454	13,488,121	12,806,690
Other income	2,716,549	3,461,148	3,551,906
Total income	14,812,003	16,949,269	16,358,486
Charges	5,946,076	6,219,579	5,568,034
Surplus	8,865,928	10,729,393	9,790,462
Dividends	5,702,400	5,702,400	4,752,000
Surplus	3,163,528	5,026,993	5,038,462
Previous surplus	1,178,187	1,132,446	1,088,487
Total	4,341,715	6,159,439	6,126,949
Bet. and advc. to D. & S. C.	3,115,948	4,981,253	4,994,501
Total surplus	1,225,767	1,178,186	1,132,448
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	10,206,022	9,806,370	7,992,530
Expenses	7,581,030	6,995,604	5,022,114
Net	2,624,992	2,610,766	2,370,416
Other income	18,297	22,065	18,130
Total income	2,643,289	2,632,831	2,388,546
Charges	1,875,164	1,835,351	1,883,835
Surplus	768,125	797,480	524,711

The surplus after charges of $768,125 is equal to 7.68 per cent. earned on the $10,000,000 capital stock. Four per cent. dividends, amounting to $400,000, were paid.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for August—				
Gross	397,136	402,823	363,016	
Expenses	305,322	280,633	280,447	
Net	91,814	122,189	82,569	
Gross, 2 months	747,690	827,871	698,697	
Expenses	568,764	579,576	535,858	
Net, 2 months	178,916	248,295	161,079	

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ending Sept. 23.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Adirondack	Jeremie	$5,800
Korona	St. Kitts	140
Korona	St. Thomas	1,230
American Silver Coin—		
Korona	St. Kitts	6
Korona	St. Thomas	1,510
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Korona	St. Thomas	24
Advance	Colon	8,910
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Trinidad	Bermuda	9,733
Adirondack	Jacmel	340
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	3,892
Advance	Corinto	500
Advance	Panama	3,339
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	1,939
Korona	Barbados	350
Sarnia	Puerto Colombia	5,600
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Panama	12,500
Esperanza	Vera Cruz	4,930
Total		$55,756

Exports, New York, Sept. 19 to 24, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 19	K. Pr. Wilhelm	London, S. B.	$51,400
Sept. 20	Fontabelle	Demerara, S. B.	295
Sept. 20	Valencia	Port de Paix, G. C., (U. S.)	2,500
Sept. 21	Oceanic	London, S. B.	156,000
Sept. 23	Lucania	London, S. B.	114,000
Sept. 23	Lucania	London, S.C., (Br.)	9,733
Sept. 23	New York	London, S.C., (Br.)	3,800
Sept. 23	New York	London, S. B.	20,000
Sept. 23	Sarnia	Savanilla, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$359,728

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 16	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C., (Mex.)	$233
Sept. 16	Etruria	London, S. B.	90,605
Grand total			$450,556

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Incorporated to-day: Marble Paper Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—Peters D. S. Peters, W. E. Kisselburgh, Jr., H. L. Jacobson, New York.

Pittsburg & Surinam Gold Dredging Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. O. Evans, O. G. Schults, Pittsburg, Penn.; Lindley Vinton, New York.

The National Soda Fountain Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. H. McCahill, W. J. McCahill, Gustave Monrad, New York.

Oriental Bazar, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. F. Talcott, H. W. Fry, F. L. Donahue, New York.

Sovereign Engine and Construction Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—E. L. Crandall, E. L. Abbett, A. T. S. Williams, New York.

Frey-Watkins Company, Rochestar, (fruit, grain, and produce;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. B. Frey, J. W. Watkins, L. S. Foulkes, Rochester.

The Mitchell Coal Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Mitchell, Charles Zimmermann, New York; Thomas Downs, Brooklyn.

The H. Friedman Hat Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Hyman Friedman, Morris Lazarovic, Daniel Weil, New York.

Knickerbocker Development Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. L. Perley, Henry Staton, Thomas McMahon, Jr., New York.

Lakewood Cafe Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. E. McConnell, F. H. McCarthy, Robert Osborn, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Metropolitan Realty Company, Newark; capital, $3,000. Incorporators—Leo Stein, Edward H. Wright, and Jacob Fischel.

The International Forwarding Company, Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Adalburt D. Perenzi, Sigmund Zeisler, Leo Elsner, and Walter H. Rickey.

The General Safety Appliance Company, Atlantic City; capital, $1,000. Incorporators—Wesley Ford, and William C. Buell.

The Lehigh and New England Investment Company, Atlantic City; capital increased to $5,000.

The New Jersey Sand Lime Company, Passaic; capital, $156,000. Incorporators—Herman S. Morrell, M. C. Whitehead, A. L. Petersen, and Frederick N. Lane.

The National Bi-Metals Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Joseph M. Mitchell, and William S. Young.

The Ocean Pier Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Herman Buckman, Charles A. Reynolds, and Levi S. Walton.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Sept. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Simmons Realty & Const Co vs Gossitt
2—In re Bassford Av
3—In re Hamilton Av
4—Erkins vs Duryea & Potter
5—In re Evelyn Pl
6—In re Davidson Av
7—Goldberg vs Ind Sponging Co
8—City of N Y vs Budington
9—McGill vs Brady
10—Beller vs Boller
11—Blankstein vs Laus Curiosity Co
12—Curtin vs Friemel
13—Minton vs Minton
14—Wild vs Stern
15—Hinkle vs Zimmerman
16—Mut Life Ins Co vs Abbot
17—Bermingham vs Grout
18—Silsby vs Sharp
19—Doremus vs Baumann
20—Novick vs City of New York
21—Berard vs Berard
22—Em Indus Saw Bank vs Cunningham
23—Potter vs Campbell
24—Finnegan vs Roberts
25—In re Cambreling Av, (Shanley)
26—In re E 188th St, (Shanley)
27—In re Arthur Av
28—Kalmanowitz vs Kalmanowitz
29—Stern vs Meyer
30—Stern vs Levy
31—Spotswood vs Martin
32—Mauro vs same
32—Matty vs Patent Tidie & Guar Co
33—Carvalho vs Noyes
34—Keeler vs Cowles

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Caroline A Soul	Charles T Noblensky
Wm Blackstone	Mary Gannon
James Machell	At 2:30 P M
Thomas Pendergast	Frank J Schuler
Emma Breitkopf	Gustave Leopold
Margaret Graham	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

146—Matter of Ziegler
147—Matter of Rogers
154—Robinson vs Hoadley
172—Day vs Day
177—Matter of B U E R R
178—Tufts vs Gordon
179—Matter of Kinnealy
180—Adams vs Elwood
181—Town of Oyster Bay
182—Blanchard vs David Stevenson Brew Co
184—Dobbs vs Brinkerhoff
186—Robinson vs Hoadley
187—Markey vs Collins
188—Daly vs Collins
190—Tucker vs Dudley
192—Blatchford vs McAdoo
193—Bruns vs Brooklyn Citizen
195—Fairweather vs Burling
196—Cassavoy vs Pattison
197—Matter of Gill
200—Matter of Lally
201—Crawford vs Duff
202—Gibbons vs Bush Co
203—Davis vs Reflex Camera Co
204—Seidel vs Groves
205—O'Connell vs Bailey
206—Donovan vs McAdoo
207—Abrams vs Taylor
208—Allen vs Zimmermann
209—N Y Savings Association vs Westchester Fire Ins Co
211—Calfisch vs Rowley
212—Butterworth vs Builders' Association

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Adjourned.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Smith	Same vs Lewis
Same vs Burnekis	Same vs Migliari

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Adjourned.

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, Sept. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

645—Nelson vs Hagedorn
653—Couch vs Newton Council Bldg Assn
682—Gleason vs Smith et al
683—Jensen vs same
684—Lawlor vs same
685—Brundage vs same
686—Bowen vs same
687—McElearney vs same
688—Elkner vs same
689—Orpheus vs same
690—Graham vs same
691—McMahon vs same
692—Sullivan vs same
693—Hogan vs same
694—Cannon vs same
695—Baker vs same
696—Kearns vs same
697—Delehanty vs same
698—Barry vs same
699—Smith vs same
700—Dorsa vs same
701—Scukup vs same
702—Willing vs same
703—O'Connor vs same
704—Carroll vs same
705—Lloyd vs same
706—Boylan vs same
707—Same vs same
681—Burke vs Langley et al
734—Levy et al vs Halcyon Casino Hotel Co
735—Silberman vs Arverne Pier Co et al
624—Rogers vs City of New York

Nassau County.

Day calendar for Monday, Sept. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

20—Edason vs Andrews
21—Collins vs Carlin
22—Shannon vs Craft
24—De Mott vs City of New York
34—Van Voorhis vs Fleckenstein
39—Cox vs Dean
41—Bremer vs Pell
45—Horton vs Harts
52—McKellar vs Thompson
53—Madigan vs N Y City Ry Co

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Joseph W. Stern et al. vs. Shapiro, Resnick & Co. Charles Pustel.

CITY COURT—Palmieri, J.—Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company vs Eugene Curzio. Robert C. Ten Eyck.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:50	Sun sets..6:53	Moon rises..6:51

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:46	Gov. Isl'd...8:08	H. Gate..10:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:00	Gov. Isl'd...8:22	H. Gate..10:18

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		5:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.		
Advance, Central America, via Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cearense, Barbados and Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Pannonia, Fiume and Trieste		12:00 M.
Pilar de Larrinaga, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	4:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.		
Adirondack, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Banes, Cuba and the Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston & Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas and St. Croix	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.		
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Neckar, Bremen		9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.		
Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool, via Queenstown		9:00 A. M.
Hydaspes, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Procida, Antigua, Martinique, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Uller, Martinique, Barbados, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Intoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 25.

Astoria, Glasgow, Sept. 15.
Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Sept. 15.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Sept. 22.
Hindoo, Hull, Sept. 16.
Hubert, Barbados, Sept. 16.
Germania, Naples, Sept. 1.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 17.
Monroe, Norfolk, Sept. 26.
Prins Willem I., Port au Prince, Sept. 16.
Prins Adalbert, Naples, Sept. 13.
Roseland, Halifax, Sept. 20.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Sept. 3.
Saratoga, Nassau, Sept. 21.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26.

Denver, Galveston, Sept. 20.
Eldorado, Galveston, Sept. 20.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 22.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Sept. 17.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Sept. 16.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 17.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 20.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Arkansas, Cronstadt, Sept. 10.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 26.
El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 23.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 23.
Yucatan, Colon, Sept. 21.

Arrived.

Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Celtic, Liverpool, Sept. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 17.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 6.
Diamant, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Volund, New Orleans, Sept. 16.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 21.
Pocasset, Newport News, Sept. 23.
Alsiaby, Colombo, Sept. 19.
United States lighthouse steamship Iris, New London, Sept. 23.
Aranssa, Boston, Sept. 23.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 23.
Larchmont, Providence, Sept. 23.
Maria De Larrinaga, Port Said, Aug. 27.
United States battleship Texas, Mcmemsha Bight, Sept. 23.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Roath, Algiers, Sept. 2.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Sept. 21.
Vigilancia, Havana, Sept. 19.
Westover, Jacksonville, Sept. —.
Uller, St. Kitts, Sept. —.

Sailed.

Lucania, for Liverpool.
Minnetonka, for London.
Patricia, for Hamburg.
Royal Exchange, for Philadelphia.
Rippingham Grange, for Sydney.
New York, for Southampton.
Cosmo, for San Juan.
El Sud, for Galveston.
Mexico, for Havana.
Tijuca, for Progreso.
Sarnia, for Kingston.
Island, for Christiania.
Breia Hual, for Hongkong.
Camoens, for Manchester.
Princess Anne, for Norfolk.
El Alba, for Galveston.
Kansas City, for Savannah.
Jamestown, for Norfolk.
Navahoe, for Wilmington.
San Jacinto, for Galveston.
Oneida, for Philadelphia.
United States battleship Alabama, for League Island Navy Yard.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 24, 9:3 P. M., southwest, fresh breeze; partly cloudy.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Soldier

THREE POOLROOM RAIDS MADE WITH HAMMERS

McAdoo Ordered Them—Two Were Over Captains' Heads.

FOURTEEN PRISONERS MADE

Attack Believed to Mean Renewed Warfare Against the Poolrooms — Several Telephones Seized by Police.

Fourteen prisoners were taken and considerable money and paraphernalia gathered yesterday in three raids of the sledge-hammer variety, which were ordered by Commissioner McAdoo, and are believed to signalize a renewal on his part of the warfare against the poolroom fraternity.

Two of the raids were in the precinct of Capt. McNally of the Church Street Station and one in Capt. Shire's East Thirty-fifth Street Precinct. The raids in Capt. McNally's bailiwick were engineered by men from Police Headquarters. They were on two alleged poolrooms in Vesey Street, one at 62 and the other at 100.

The place at 62 Vesey Street is known as the Ainotai Club, and is on the second floor of a three-story building. Before an entrance could be gained three steel-covered doors were broken through and practically wrecked. More than two hundred men were in the place. A wild scramble for windows and other exits followed, but every avenue of escape was closely guarded by the detectives and all of those in the room were caught. Detective Sergeant Burke had warrants issued by Magistrate Mayo, in the Tombs Court, for the arrest of five persons on a charge of being connected with the establishment. All of those found in the place were lined up, and after the men wanted by the police had been picked out, the others were allowed to go.

The prisoners were Robert Evans, the alleged proprietor; George Jackson, Harry Smith, James Martin, and Frank Williams of 101 Vesey Street. The police carted away two telephone instruments, blackboards, a quantity of racing cards, and a large box of stationery.

The place at 100 Vesey Street was on the second floor of the Washington Market Hotel, a Raines law affair. Here the police battered down a door or two in order to gain admission. Only five men of the crowd found there were held. The place is known as the International Navigation Athletic Club, but the police did not find any gymnasium in connection with the place. Philip Schneider, one of the prisoners, is said to be the proprietor. Detective Sergt. Eggers of Chief Inspector Cortright's staff was in charge of the raiding party.

Capt. Shire and seven detectives made a raid late yesterday afternoon on an alleged poolroom in Thirty-second Street, near Third Avenue. The place raided is directly above a blacksmith shop belonging to ex-President Woods of the Board of Aldermen.

Capt. Shire said he first heard of the place about six weeks ago, and had Policeman Rooney of the Elizabeth Street Station detailed in his precinct for the purpose of securing the evidence against it. Rooney was not able to gain admittance until about a week ago. Since then he says he has "played the races" in the place every day, and yesterday he secured warrants for five men charged with being connected with its management from Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court.

Three of the detectives attacked the place from the rear by making their way into the yard and placing a ladder against one of the rear windows. Capt. Shire and the rest of his men in the meantime prepared to force the main entrance. At a signal from the Captain the men in front, wielding sledgehammers, battered down an oak door and were getting to work on a steel-lined door on the inside while other detectives jumped through the windows and held some 200 men inside at bay while the party attacking from the front could be admitted.

In the front of the building the police found a big reception room, with chairs and tables. This room was crowded. At the rear was a small room, which, according to the police, had been used as a cashier's office. Holes had been cut in the wall to pass the money through. In the small room the raiders found two telephones and a few hundred dollars. So hurried had been the departure of the clerical staff that the entry sheets had been left on the table.

The police say that the proprietor got away. Four prisoners were made. One of these, who gave his name as John Henry and said he was a clerk, living at 331 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged with maintaining the establishment. The police say that Henry is not his right name, and declare that he is a wealthy hotel keeper of Long Island City.

SUICIDE INSANE FROM BOIL.

Otsego County Lad's Mind Was Unbalanced by Carbuncle.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Henry Steinberg, nineteen years old, of East Springfield, Otsego County, was found dead to-day in a grove at Richfield Springs with a bottle of carbolic acid and chloroform beside him.

He had lately gone to the Springs to attend school, and his mind had been unbalanced by a carbuncle.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS BURNED.

Catholic School at Boston Destroyed—Firemen Slightly Hurt.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Eight persons were slightly injured and a property loss of about $125,000 was caused at a fire this afternoon which practically destroyed the large four-story and a half brick building used for St. Augustine's parochial school in E Street, South Boston. No pupils were in the schoolhouse at the time.

Those injured were firemen and spectators who were more or less cut and bruised either by falls from ladders or by being struck by falling debris. Many valuable paintings were ruined. Mgr. O'Callaghan said that many of the paintings and much of the statuary in the school had been imported, and the loss could not be measured in money.

THE LIE PASSED IN COURT.

President Randolph of Consolidated Exchange Contradicts Plainfield Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The climax of a bitter feud brought about by the erection of an alleged spite house in the exclusive section of Plainfield came to a head in court here this morning, when ex-Councilman Walter L. Hetfield, Sr., counsel for the owner of the structure, who was defending the case, bitterly attacked ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph, President of the New York Consolidated Petroleum and Stock Exchange.

After the defendant had been fined by Judge Runyon for maintaining a nuisance at his place, Mr. Randolph, the complainant, asked permission to deny Mr. Hetfield's accusation that he had sent garbled and distorted stories to the local papers pending the decision.

"His statement is a direct and unqualified falsehood," shouted Mr. Randolph.

In an instant Mr. Hetfield jumped to his feet in a rage, and cried:

"There is no bigger liar on this earth than you, Randolph."

As the two men quickly advanced toward each other, Chief of Police Kiely jumped between them, ordering them in the name of the law to stop. Order was finally restored.

Mr. Hetfield immediately gave notice of an appeal. Mr. Randolph, in addition to being the head of the Consolidated Exchange, is President of the Atlantic Trust Company, an executor of the Samuel J. Tilden estate, and one of the largest owners of real estate in this city.

POLICE TRAP SPRUNG.

Thoughtful Capt. McCarthy Let Alleged Thief Return to Work.

Acting Capt. James McCarthy of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, is responsible for the catching of an alleged lead pipe thief in a house on Brooklyn Heights yesterday. On Friday a thief broke into the vacant house at 131 Joralemon Street and stole a lot of lead pipe and gas fittings. The thief sawed his way through two doors to get into the house. Upon leaving he carefully stuck the sawed out portions of the doors in place again so that one would hardly notice that the doors had been tampered with. Several hours later, however, the owner of the building discovered the robbery and had the two doors tightly boarded up. Sergt. McCarthy had the owner remove the boards.

"That fellow is coming back for more lead pipe," he said. "He certainly didn't want it known that he had entered the house."

Patrolman Gentleman stayed in the house all night. Yesterday morning as he was peeping through the window blinds he saw a shabbily dressed man sneak into the dooryard. The policeman waited and heard the man getting in through the openings which had been made in the doors. Stealing softly down stairs Gentleman surprised the intruder sawing away at the lead piping in the basement.

"Good morning," said the policeman cheerily.

"Holy smoke! Where'd you drop from?" exclaimed the startled and amazed stranger.

"Why, I've been waiting for you all night," exclaimed Gentleman.

In the Adams Street Court the prisoner described himself as Walter Ryan, fifty years old, no home or occupation. He was held for examination on Tuesday.

MONEY FOR RIFLEMEN.

Congress Probably Will Make Appropriations for Ranges and Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The probability that Congress will make provision at its next annual session for a large annual appropriation to be devoted to the purchase of ranges, the equipment of ranges, indoor and outdoor, and ammunition for organizations of riflemen, in accordance with the plan drafted by the National Board for the promotion of rifle practice, is responsible for renewed interest in rifle and revolver shooting.

The National Board has announced its desire to secure an enrollment in the National Marksmen's Reserve of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men, and if Congress is in earnest adequate provisions must be made for the guns, ammunition, targets, and, above all, ranges.

Pending appropriations for this purpose, those desiring to learn to shoot can find considerable amusement and some valuable experience by undertaking to estimate distances. This proposition appears to be simple, but it is more difficult than it seems. Some time ago a party of thirty-five or forty men, the most expert rifle shots in the country, were gathered at Sea Girt, N. J., for the matches on the result of which depended the selection of a team to go to England to shoot for the Palma Trophy. Some one asked how far it was to a certain fence, and immediately every man estimated the distance.

The distance was paced, and the result was ludicrous. Every one had over-estimated it, the closest guess being fifty yards out of the way, while the majority exceeded it by 200 yards. Yet twelve of those same men went to England and won the biggest international rifle match ever held.

BOY KILLS 55-YEAR-OLD MAN.

Driver, Harassed by Youngsters, Started to Use His Lash.

WALPOLE, Mass., Sept. 24.—Schoolboy fun caused the death of J. Orle Harding, fifty-five years old, of Foxborough, and Ralph Hudson, fifteen years old, of East Walpole is under arrest in connection with the affair. Hudson, according to the police, with several other boys, on the way home from school yesterday threw apples at Harding as he passed on his laundry wagon.

Harding jumped out and, it is said, began lashing the Hudson boy with his whip. Then Hudson, it is alleged, knocked Harding down with his fist. The latter's head struck the pavement, fracturing his skull. He died a few hours later.

THESPIAN BUGS STALL TRAIN.

Two Nights' Frosts Had Driven Them, Stranded, to the Ties.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTAWAN, N. J., Sept. 24.—A Jersey Central freight train, on the New York and Long Branch Road, was held up here last evening by a monster company of stranded potato bugs. The speckle-backed insects, driven to abandon the neighborhood hereabout by the frosts they had received the last two nights, had swarmed up over the railroad tracks, and, actorlike, started on their long tramp to a more congenial clime. For a considerable distance they thronged the roadbed in such multitudes that one could not put down his foot without crushing a tragedian or two and at least a dozen soubrettes.

Last evening the heavy Jersey Central freight train ran into the migrant Thespians on the rising grade just below town. Then ensued a slaughter of talent that made the rails fairly run with insect gore, and the train slid back again toward the foot of the hill. It was backed, and dashed forward again with all speed on. The result was the same, and several repetitions of the attempt were equally futile.

Eventually, when it began to appear that the train would be taken by storm, men with shovels and brooms scraped and swept the potato bugs from the rails and spread about enough sand for the engine to get a grip with which it could draw its load. When last heard of, the survivors of the troupe were headed in a southwesterly direction, but had abandoned the ties for the public highway.

TO INDICT GEORGIA LYNCHERS.

Judge Who Tried Negroes Will So Instruct Grand Jury.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—Judge Alexander F. Daly of the Middle Circuit, under whom the negroes Paul Reed and Will Cato were tried and then taken from the courtroom and burned by the mob after they had been convicted and sentenced at Statesborough, was in consultation with Gov. Terrell here to-day.

Judge Daly announces that when his court convenes the first Monday in October he will charge the jury that it is its duty to indict the men who took part in the burning of the two negroes.

Cow Derails Train; Road's Head Aboard

MADISON, Me., Sept. 24.—A cow on the track derailed an in-bound passenger train on the Somerset Railroad at a point one mile north of this station this afternoon. No one was seriously injured. Among the fifty passengers was Gov. John F. Hill, President of the road.

Belong to "Boston Shorty" Gang.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 24.—The prisoner recently indicted for a Post Office robbery at Pittsfield, under the name of "Philip Wagner," was to-day identified as James Egan, an alleged member of the notorious "Boston Shorty" gang of bank and Post Office safe blowers which has terrorized sections of the State for three years.

Negro Lynched in South Carolina.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Sept. 24.—A crowd of Laurens citizens brought a young negro named James Stuart into Greenwood County last night and lynched him. Stuart had attempted assault on the fourteen-year-old daughter of "Doc" Hughes, a farmer. The Greenwood Coroner is holding an inquest.

Gun Fired Accidentally; Boy Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Harold Metcalf, son of a farmer, was putting his shotgun into the back of a buggy preparing to return home to-day, when one barrel was discharged, the load taking effect in his abdomen. He died instantly.

WORK TO BEGIN SOON ON AN UP-TOWN CONEY

Will Cost Over $1,000,000—A Scenic Wonder Promised.

HIGH-CLASS SHOW PROJECTED

Promoters to Bring Foreign Animal and Vaudeville Acts to Manhattan Field —Electrical Wonders Planned.

Some details of a big amusement resort which it is declared will be found in full operation on the site of the Manhattan Field, near the Polo Grounds, next Summer were made public yesterday. The resort, it is said, will cost more than $1,000,000, and will surpass in scenic effect anything else of the sort on this side of the Atlantic. It will be opened by next June, the promoters say.

The undertaking will be carried out by Thompson & Dundy, the proprietors of Luna Park, associated with John T. Brush, President of the New York National League Baseball Club. The resort will be run in conjunction with the Coney Island show, although it is intended that the new exhibition shall be of a somewhat more dignified nature than the other.

The buildings to be erected on the Manhattan Field will be permanent in character, and, except for courts and avenues here and there, will practically cover the entire area of nine acres. A large court, with radiating paths, according to present plans, will occupy the centre of the plot. The aspect of the whole place is to be European, and, carrying out this idea, there will be large German restaurants and terraces, French gardens, English plazas, and so on.

Cascades and other water effects will appear here and there, which will be illuminated at night by electric lights. It is proposed to have the electrical display outstrip that at Luna Park and to be visible for miles around. Describing the project yesterday, Mr. Thompson said:

"We intend to begin work on the new park in sixty days, and to have it finished by the middle of next May or the first of June. Between 1,500 and 2,000 men will be put to work on the job, and there will be no suspension of activities until it is completed.

"One of the more noteworthy attractions to be presented will be a detachment from the circus of Edward Wulff, at Brussels, comprising 100 performing and plunging horses, the first ever seen in America. This feature will be combined with other animal performances and vaudeville acts, the former to be in charge of Seth Brook, the so-called 'Animal King' of Europe. We shall also have chutes and scenic railways for those who like such things. The place will differ considerably from Luna Park in that there will be fewer sideshows and more serious entertainments.

"The hippodrome which we are to have at Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue will be completed by Jan. 1, and we shall arrange to transfer much of this show, which will be open only in Winter, to the up-town park for the Summer months. In the park 1,500 persons will be employed constantly during the show season, and the general admission fee to the grounds will be 25 cents.

"We believe there is a demand in the northern part of the city for a clean and wholesome pleasure resort more on the educational order than any now in existence, and it is to meet this demand that we have decided upon the new venture. Coney Island is too far away to attract thousands of Harlemites, and residents of the Bronx who, we believe, would be glad to patronize a first-class pleasure park nearer home."

OMAHA STRIKE LEADERS FINED.

Violated Injunction Forbidding Interference with Non-Union Men.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24.—George Stevens, Secretary of the local council of the Amalgamated Meat Butchers' Union, was to-day fined $250 and costs by United States Judge Munger for violating an injunction of the Federal court restraining the packing house strikers from interfering with non-union men who sought employment during the recent packing house strike.

Thirty-four of Mr. Stevens's associates were fined $20 each and a proportion of the costs. Execution of the sentence is suspended until Oct. 8, to give the strikers opportunity to appeal if they desire.

DEAD IN COLD STORAGE PLANT.

Proprietor's Body Found in Elevator Shaft—Mystery at Medina.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Frank C. Austin of the produce firm of Austin & Dye was found unconscious last night at his cold storage building and died this morning. Mr. Austin had taken the place of William James, the night watchman, that James, in company with Floyd Austin, might go to the theatre.

When the two men returned at 11 o'clock all of the electric lights in the building were extinguished. The front door, which had not been forced, however, was standing open. The refrigerating machinery was running, but Mr. Austin was not in sight. After a long search his body was found at the bottom of the freight elevator shaft. His vest had been ripped open, but his pocketbook containing $50 had not been disturbed, and nothing was missing from the building. A deep gash over the eye, a fracture of the skull at the back, with some bruises, constituted his injuries. All of the door guards on the different landings were closed. Mr. Austin did not regain consciousness before his death. Coroner Munson will hold an inquest.

There are many theories of foul play, but friends of Mr. Austin say he had no enemies so far as known, and believe his death was due to an accident.

Miss Julia Beach Leupp Dead.

Miss Julia Beach Leupp died at New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday evening after a long illness. She was sixty-seven years old and a daughter of William H. Leupp, for many years a well-known member of the New Jersey bar. She was noted for her extensive charities and was Registrar of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey. She is survived by three brothers, William H. Leupp, President of the Trust Company of America; Beach Leupp, John H. Leupp, and one sister, Miss Cornelia Leupp.

Dry Dock Hotel Woman Freed.

Because of the failure of the police to trace the whereabouts of Bernard Rice, the Buffalo traveling salesman who said he was robbed in the Dry Dock Hotel last Monday night, Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Court, discharged Mrs. Rose Kertz, the wife of the proprietor, yesterday. Her lawyer declared that the motive of the woman's arrest was to throw discredit on the action of Judge Gaynor, who enjoined the police from "picketing" the hotel.

Falling Cornice Breaks Boy's Skull.

Rudolf Bonde, a ten-year-old boy, was playing on Seventh Avenue within a few feet of his home, at 1,855 Seventh Avenue, yesterday, when a stone became detached from the cornice of a building at 1,864 Seventh Avenue and fell upon the boy's head. Young Bonde suffered a fracture of the skull, but his parents refused to allow him to be removed to a hospital.

Stern Brothers

Will show to-morrow, on Second Floor
THE VERY NEWEST MODELS IN

Women's Costumes

for Street and Evening Wear
Also

Tailor-made Dresses,
ALL OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE MATERIALS.

And in addition

New Walking Costumes,
of English Fancy Mixtures, Brown, Blue, Black or Green, new collarless tight-fitting three-quarter Coat, satin lined, with fancy vest; skirt plaited, walking length
Value $37.50 — $24.50

An Exceptional Offering To-morrow of Very

Desirable Silks and Velvets

5,500 YARDS, COLORED CHIFFON PEAU DE CYGNE, in all the leading colors, Regular price $1.25 — 79c

1,875 YARDS, BLACK DRESS TAFFETA, 23 inches wide, Value 95c — 65c

950 YARDS, ALL-SILK BLACK DRESS VELVETS, Formerly $3.75 to $5.00 per yard — $2.58

Dress Goods Departments

To-morrow, An Important Purchase of

2,300 Yards Checked Panne Cloth

Appropriate for Women's Skirts and Coats, in Navy and Black, Myrtle and Black, Brown and Black, Red and Black.

44 inch, Value $1.00 — 55c yd.
54 inch, Value $1.25 — 67c yd.

Household Linens

A special importation of Double Damask Table Cloths with Napkins to match, also a large Assortment of Hemstitched Damask Lunch and Dinner Sets.

At Unusual Reductions

Table Cloths: 2x2 yds — $2.90, 3.50; 2x2½ " — $3.65, 4.50; 2x3 " — $4.25, 5.50; 2½x2½ " — $4.75, 5.90; 2½x3 " — $5.60, 7.25

Napkins: Breakfast Size — $2.75, 4.00 doz.; Dinner " — $3.95, 5.25 "

Lunch Sets of Hemstitched Damask

Size 2 x 2 yds	2 x 2½	2 x 3
$6.90	$7.75	$8.75 per set

French Lace Curtains

Comprising These Splendid Values

Marie Antoinette, Value from $12.75 to 25.00 — at $9.75 and 18.50
Renaissance, Value from $23.50 to 49.50 — at $16.75, 28.50, 39.50
Arabe Lace, Value from $25.00 to 57.50 — at $19.50, 29.50, 43.50

Estimates and designs furnished for Lace Panels, Curtains, Bed Sets, Etc.

Fine Persian Carpets & Rugs

NEW IMPORTATIONS, including choice specimens of Kirmanshah, Tebriz, Ispahan and Khorassan Carpets, particularly adapted for Parlors, Reception Rooms, Libraries and Bedrooms.

$275., $450., $650. to $850.

A LARGE COLLECTION of Modern Persian and Turkish Carpets in high and dark coloring, for Dining Rooms, Halls, Libraries and Bedrooms.

$85., $95., $115. to $225.

THIRD FLOOR.

West Twenty-third Street

MISS GOULD PLANS LONG TRIP.

Will Visit Many Railroad Y. M. C. A. Centres in the West.

Miss Helen Miller Gould will leave early next month for a twenty-three days' trip in the West and Southwest to visit the Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations along the line of the Gould roads. Miss Gould has shown her interest in the railroad men by supplying libraries of from 1,000 to 3,000 volumes each for twenty-eight associations.

On this trip Miss Gould will visit Peru, Ind.; St. Louis, Hoisington, and Horace, Kan.; Denver and Colorado Springs, Las Vegas, El Paso, Big Springs, Dallas, Pine Bluff, Texarkana, Hoxie, Little Rock, Van Buren, Palestine, Texas; Coffeyville, Kan. and Kansas City and Moberly, Mo. At each association receptions will be held for railroad employes and citizens interested in the organization.

W. E. Lougee and C. J. Hicks of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and their wives will be with the party.

Suit Here Against Coaling Company.

Howard M. Smith of New York has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the New York Weighing, Barge and Coaling Company, a New Jersey corporation, to recover $5,500 interest on bonds which he says should have been paid on July 12. Smith says that he owns 350 shares of the company's stock, of the par value of $35,000, and that he has instituted the proceedings in behalf of himself and all the other creditors and stockholders of the corporation in default. Judge Lacombe appointed John S. McMaster of Jersey City and John J. Townsend of New York receivers ancillary to the receiver appointed in an action brought in New Jersey.

EXPLAINS NEW FACTORY LAW.

Deputy Commissioner Says It Places Responsibility with Landlord.

First Deputy Commissioner of Labor John Williams, who has charge of the Factory Inspection Department and has been engaged for some time in perfecting arrangements for the enforcement of the new law governing factories which goes into effect on Saturday next, said yesterday that there was a great amount of misconception as to what the law really does. He said that the Department of Labor was being besieged by the operators of small factories or sweat shops, who thought that they were to be put out of business. In explanation of what the law really does, Mr. Williams said:

"The licensing of a tenement or apartment in the name of the occupant or worker is done away with, and the landlord is to be called upon to procure a license for his property, such license to cover the entire building. When he has secured this, articles of wearing apparel, cigars, cigarettes, and umbrellas, may be manufactured in all parts of the house.

"The Merchant Tailors' Society of the City of New York has issued a circular letter to the journeymen tailors, the contents of which have caused unwarranted alarm among that class of workers. We have stated distinctly that the bureau realized that it will take time to bring this work to a normal state; meanwhile it is not our purpose to interfere unnecessarily with or disturb business operations. The department intends to administer the new law from a commonsense standpoint. Owners of properties affected must make application for licenses promptly. If this is done for a reasonable period thereafter, while the application is pending, the occupants of such properties may continue to work therein without fear of molestation. But the application for the license must be made by the owner in person."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

BROADWAY, 8TH AND 9TH STREETS.

Announce Autumn Opening

OF

Millinery, Suits and Waists,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 27, 28 and 29, 1904.

Fall Novelties in Dress Trimmings.

Mohair and Silk Disks, all sizes.
Motifs in the leading shades.
Novelties in Persian Embroideries.
New designs in Spangled Trimmings.
Spangled Nets in Black and Colors.
Spangled Godet Lace for Berthas.
Silk Braid Passementeries, rich designs, latest effects.

New Fall Dress Goods.

Fine Broadcloths—French Satin Finish, 52 inches wide, in all the leading shades for Fall and Winter wear, regular $1.50 quality—we ask..... $1.25

Mannish Tweeds in stripes and checks, 56 inches wide, $1.50 quality—for..... $1.25

Cheviot Weaves, all wool, 42 inches wide, in the new Browns, Navy Garnet, and Black, regular 80c. quality—on sale at..... 55c.

Orders by mail filled the day received.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

FAST STEAM LAUNCHES FOR THE HARBOR POLICE

Will Have Six New Craft, Three in Sixty Days.

THESE BOATS BADLY NEEDED

Guardians of Shipping Have Been Handicapped by Working with Frail Naphtha Launches and Rowboats.

Within the next sixty days the Police Department will have added to its equipment three steam launches for the use of the harbor police, and thereafter the work of the river pirate will become more hazardous than it has been. It is designed to have six of these launches, and the contracts for the remaining three will be awarded as soon as the three now building are completed.

For many years the harbor police have been working under great disadvantages. The department has had a few naphtha launches, but their machinery is continually getting out of order, and the boats cannot be depended upon in case of emergency. The rest of the equipment consists of rowboats, and in addition to the hard work regularly demanded of the men, they have suffered severely in Winter. Then, too, river pirates are as good oarsmen as the police, and when they are about to be overhauled after a chase by the department craft, the thieves have a habit of dumping their booty overboard, making it impossible to fasten crimes on them.

When it is understood that Capt. Dean of the harbor police has 385 miles of water front to patrol, the disadvantages under which he has worked are apparent. Commissioner McAdoo therefore cast about for a plan to help this arm of the police service, and Capt. Dean was instructed to have drawn up designs for launches that would meet every requirement.

The new boats are shaped much like a tug, except that they have no upper house, the pilot house being on the main deck. The boats are heated throughout by steam, and can accommodate several men should it be necessary to sleep on board. They will carry a pilot, quartermaster, and six or seven of a crew, but in cases of necessity they can carry from twenty-five to thirty men without undue crowding.

"With six of these launches going on the river," said Capt. Dean yesterday, "we believe we will be able to prevent every kind of piracy. With launches running twelve miles an hour we can overhaul any river pirate and get him with the goods on him. We shall be enabled to stem tides and currents that are impossible for rowboats, and in cases of accident to river craft the services of these new boats will be invaluable. I believe that the Slocum disaster had much to do with shaping the Commissioner's decision to have the new launches built. It will readily be seen what a few of these boats could have done had they been within striking distance of the steamer when it caught fire.

"No one has any idea what our men have suffered while patrolling the rivers on Winter nights. Not only can this suffering be averted in the future, as soon as our equipment is complete, but our men will be able to do immeasurably more efficient service. It is due to our continually increasing shipping that we should be furnished with adequate means to protect it."

The contracts for the new craft have been awarded to the Electric Launch Company of Bayonne City, N. J., and the cost of each boat is $6,700. The dimensions are 50 feet over all, 45 feet 5 inches on the water line and 10 feet 6 inches beam. The boats will draw 42 inches of water and are guaranteed to attain a speed of 12 knots an hour. They are equipped with Wells engines and Roberts boilers, and the material used in their construction has been specially selected George Gardiner of the Crescent Ship Yards in Elizabethport will superintend the work of construction.

WRECKED CAB, BUT PAID.

Down-Town Voyagers Amply Satisfied the Tenderloin Nighthawk Pilot.

Samuel Smith, who runs a nighthawk cab—home port, the Tenderloin—was in the Tombs Court yesterday as complainant against three men, who described themselves as Edward Hart, Harry Blakely, and John Smith of Jersey City, and employed in an architect's office here. They were his "fares" on a trip down town early yesterday morning, and he says that while they were going down West Broadway one of the trio seized the reins and ran the horse into a plate-glass window. The cab was badly damaged.

In court the three offered to pay for all damages, and were discharged. What they paid the cabman didn't say, but he grinned happily as he said:

"Those guys can ride with me any old night for the same figures."

Steamship Fireman Rescued.

John Kavanagh, a fireman on the tramp steamer Rippanban Granzo, fell or jumped from the steamer yesterday morning. Fourth Officer Campbell plunged in and held him up until a rowboat from the ferryboat Westfield picked up the couple. Kavanagh, who had been suffering from pneumonia, was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. The ship sailed without him.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

The Standard in quality and style.

SUCH Furniture elegance and choice as our stock presents can be seen only in our establishment. The attractive prices at which the goods are marked—lowest possible for finest grades—is a still further claim on the attention and consideration of buyers.

Drawing Room, Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom, Library and Hall Furniture in latest designs and finishes.
Separate Department devoted to Flemish Furniture for Library, Hall and Smoking Room.
Hundreds of articles specially adapted for Wedding Gifts, including Writing Desks, Dressing Tables, Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets, Fancy Chairs, Cheval Glasses, Tea Tables, &c.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. CCE & GRANDT 132-38 West Broadway

BUILDING TRADE UNIONS FAST LEAVING ALLIANCE

Break-Up of That Body May Come This Week.

CABINET MAKERS ORGANIZE.

Secede from Old Carpenters' Brotherhood, Which Is Becoming Depleted —Tile Layers Want Peace.

There were indications yesterday that there would be few organizations left in the Building Trades Alliance before the present week is over, if all of its affiliated trades which make a settlement with the Employers' Association either resign from the alliance or are suspended. A complete surrender of all the unions, either by a settlement or by joining the new unions is looked for before many days, whether they remain in the alliance or not.

The Greater New York Cabinet Makers' Union was formed yesterday afternoon under the arbitration agreement. One hundred and three members were given union cards, and their wages will be the regular union rate of $3.78 a day for eight hours. The old union is a local of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is locked out, and its members must join the new union as a condition of obtaining work.

The lately organized Greater New York Carpenters' Union made a trade agreement last evening with the Master Carpenters' Association, and all house and shop carpenters in the brotherhood must join it as a means of obtaining work. The wages are to be $4.50 a day for house carpenters and $3.78 for shop carpenters for an eight-hour workday.

The Employing Tile, Grate, and Mantel Association reported yesterday that the Tile Layers' Union as well as the Plasterers' Society and Mosaic Workers Union, all Alliance unions, were now looking for peace. All three have been notified that the signing of the arbitration agreement and an agreement not to penalize the men now working must be the first conditions of settlement.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, summed up the situation last evening as follows:

"Of the seventeen unions originally in the Alliance, the Elevator Constructors' Union, Tar, Felt, and Water Proof Workers' Union, Metal Lathers' Union, and Marble Cutters' Union have surrendered and are out of the body altogether. The Ornamental Plasterers' Union has revolted from the Plasterers' Society, and the Plasterers' Society itself, the Tile Layers' Union, and the Mosaic Workers' Union are likely to make a settlement within a week. Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3, and Plumbers' Union, No. 2, are rapidly breaking up, their members joining the new unions.

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters will never be recognized again by the Employers' Association. We have 1,500 carpenters at work under the arbitration agreement, 1,000 plumbers, 900 electrical workers, 200 cabinetmakers, and 600 plasterers, all trades in which the old unions have been locked out. As to the alliance, the employers pay no attention to it. It is possible that before there is a surrender of all the unions the alliance will stop suspending unions as fast as they break away, so as to keep up the organization, even though unrecognized by the employers."

PART TWO

The New York Times.

FINANCIAL AND REAL ESTATE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Upon the surface it was a week of reduced volume of business, of erratic fluctuations of prices, and of no special interest. Indeed, the flurry in Union Pacific upon the suggestions in THE TIMES that its affairs were in a condition of flux rather than fixity might almost be said to have been the week's sole incident. Certainly it was the dominating incident. Nothing could have been more explicit than the denials that there were dissensions or rivalries among the Union Pacific party. The course of the stock is confirmatory of the good faith of these asseverations that nobody needed to buy shares for control—and yet the unaccustomed activity and strength of the convertible bonds point to something unexplained.

A call—such as the convertibles practically are—upon a fluctuating stock is a good thing to have, and not very expensive when it carries interest above the market rate. Whoever holds such a call obviously has nothing to do but to wait until the stock falls and take profits upon any sales made in anticipation of such an event. Obviously the interest yield of the bonds will prevent their falling also. And if the stock rises, the convertibles must rise also, so that the conversion is a hedge against loss. This is as safe and sane a way of playing Wall Street—if those who think that everything about Wall Street is solemn and mysterious will forgive the irreverent phrase—as any other, but defects lurk amid even its sweet simplicity. The neophyte who tries the combination would do well to be sure that his selection does not fall upon such a security as Colorado Fuel and Iron convertible debentures, for instance, or he will find both his risks falling together, and he would then ponder at his leisure upon the old hands' maxim not to hedge, but to select a risk and stand by its results, one risk at a time being enough for people of average nerves and capacity to watch details.

But this is obiter dicta. The point is the Union Pacific situation, and the part the convertibles play in the politics of the railway. There are $87,259,000 of them outstanding, secured in part by $75,000,000 Southern Pacific stock. One hundred million dollars of Union Pacific common stock is authorized but unissued, to redeem the conversion privilege at the option of the holder of the convertibles before May 1, 1906. $12,741,000 has been converted already, and whoever holds the balance holds not the control of the property, but the balance of power in case of any difference of opinion between the ~~several large~~ interests. Comment upon the situation outlined in THE TIMES took the course in some prints that as the stock and convertibles are selling but a few points apart, and as the owners of control have practically unlimited resources, they would not be embarrassed in taking as many of the bonds as might be necessary to fortify their position. Doubtless, if the bonds were for sale. But the bond registry tells no such tales as stock lists corrected annually for purposes of election. There is no assurance who holds the bonds, nor what quantity is procurable. In short, the control is open to insidious attack during the life of the privilege of conversion, and the condition of the stock registry is no certain assurance that the present situation is stable. Here is adequate motive to weaken or neglect the stock in token that the owners of control feel no insecurity, and to advance whatever arguments are permissible in discouragement of securing the bonds with the conversion clause. The powerful proprietors have dealt fairly with the public. They have let it be known that they wish to keep the stock issue as small as they can. This will not decrease the public estimate of the value of the stock, and it would not be surprising if the speculation should shift from the stock to the convertibles, which now take on a double value—one party desiring them for purposes of conversion and the other to prevent conversion. It would not follow that the bonds would be the better purchase, even if the price should show some advance. They are merely potential stock after all, and if they are artificially enhanced in price, the cheaper sort of the same article would be more attractive. In all this flurry it is to be remarked that nothing has developed adverse to the intrinsic worth of the undertaking. It is merely a speculative situation affording a diverting opportunity to guess which way the cat will jump. The margin between the two descriptions makes the opportunity less inviting than it has been, but it will improve with any change in either price bringing the two issues nearer together.

Apart from this flurry, with "to be continued in our next" legible in the week's closing prices, interest flagged. Averages at the week's beginning and end were little altered, not because large falls and large advances approximately balanced, as in the week before, but because both movements were small, like the volume of business. The market was not unlike those floating fireworks which dart about violently in unexpected directions when thrown into water. Dullness in general was relieved by unlooked-for activity in a few stocks, which speedily relapsed into inactivity one after another. This was called artificial stimulation of the market, with a view to taking profits in other directions, and attention was directed to the feverish character of business resting on such a basis. Perhaps so, and yet there are considerations to the contrary. A market which sees a hundred million bushels marked off the wheat crop, two or three hundred million bushels off the corn crop, and a million bales off the cotton crop, without dropping more than a small fraction, seems to be of a sturdy constitution. Certainly it is of a different character from that flash in the pan last January, which came to nothing for no particular reason, with all the stimulating features which time developed lying before it, just as much as in the case of the rise which followed a little later. The difference between the two movements was that in the earlier case, as again in the fortnight just closed, it was sought to put up stocks by urging others to buy them. But in the rise which followed Parker's nomination prices were put up by real buying without talking about it and without feeding out the purchases at a point or two rise. It was buying upon intrinsic conditions—upon the improved political outlook, upon the crop promise, upon the easy money market, upon well-sustained although reduced railway earnings, upon sound conditions of trade, and the general balance of favorable over unfavorable factors. The question presented by last week's hesitating market is whether this outlook has become clouded.

The answer returned by the market is that the stocks bought for those reasons are not pressing for sale. That the buying for those reasons has slackened is apparent. Men of the sagacity to discern September's market in July are not given to following markets up indefinitely. When they have bought enough for their purposes or convenience, and as the price approaches the value of stocks, they retire into the background and leave the field to those who like to buy at the top, or to sell while crying how cheap stocks are. The significance of the week is that it has taken all such liquidation under unsettling conditions without losing tone. It must be granted that conditions are not so roseate as when the crop promise was better. But we have exchanged the promise for the actuality, and it may be read in the market that, after every abatement of highest hope, the actual conditions remain satisfactory to the buyers at lower prices. If it were otherwise there would be a volume pressing for realization which is not discoverable. Thus the market just now is left to the manipulators, but there is nothing to connect them with the buyers of the serious sort just described, and who would be just as serious sellers if such were their judgment of the outlook. The market tells that the largest interests are not sellers just as plainly as it revealed that they were buyers a little while ago. Instead of being conspicuously manipulated the market is being left to itself and to operators of the calibre who think they are making history and values when they run some specialty up or down a few points. In last week's market there is nothing characteristic of that cyclic movement which carried up the entire list twenty points. Instead of being a week of feverish and manipulated activity it was a week of rest and recuperation characteristic of that period between harvest and planting, when the farmers are going to St. Louis and the politicians are mending their fences. Soon the election will be past, and the market may wait for it as it did for the crop scares. Soon the new crops will be swelling the railway traffics and bank clearings and bringing foreign wealth to increase our own. There are some signs that the Winter will not be all that the most sanguine could wish, but none that it will not be good enough to meet reasonable anticipations, and altogether too good to warrant anybody in selling stocks in disappointment with their yield. Of necessitous liquidation, of selling regardless of values, there is now no sign. That is the main reason for confidence in the outlook, and sufficiently explains why neither a million-share day, nor even a week of million-share days assisted by a crop scare, which is very different from a crop calamity, marks the culmination of a movement still of excellent promise.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

STOCKS FROM ABROAD.

Profit in Transferring from London to New York Securities Bought Earlier in Year.

Reports of large shipments of securities from Europe to this city have been current during the past week, and to some extent have been confirmed, although it is said that in some quarters at least the movement has been misinterpreted. Although there has doubtless been some actual selling of American stocks by English and other European holders which will account for the shipment of some of our stocks to this side, it is said that the movement is a very much larger one than could be accounted for in this way, and that in reality the shipments are not due to a change of ownership, but rather to a shifting of accounts from London to New York. It is explained that a good deal of stock was bought for New York account in London during the early part of the Summer and carried there, instead of being shipped immediately to this side, and that now a good deal of this stock is being brought home, a transaction which does not indicate a throwing overboard of American stocks by foreign holders, but a transfer of securities from London to New York, where they are actually owned. The reason for the movement at this time, it is stated, is the present situation in the foreign exchange market, which permits of the transaction being made to advantage to the brokers on this side. Stocks bought earlier in the year, when sterling exchange was much higher than it is now, ruling for a considerable time, as it did, above 4.88, can now be brought to this side at a considerable profit, and for this reason the movement of American stocks to New York has assumed considerable volume.

It is clear that the remittance of the full purchase price of the stocks bought in this way at the rate of exchange ruling during the months of June and July, for example, would be considerably greater than it is now, when sterling exchange can be bought for less than 4.86, a decline which is sufficient to show a profit to the broker who bought the stocks early in the year, carried them in London, and now brings them here, of a quarter of 1 per cent. or more. The reason for this profit is that the customer for whom the stocks may have been purchased is naturally charged with the cost of the securities based on the rate of exchange at the time the purchase was made, while the incidental profit in bringing the securities to this side after the lapse of two or three months goes to the banker or broker who carries out the transaction, and not to the customer.

Thus, though a considerable amount of securities is crossing the ocean, there is little real change of ownership, the transaction being in many respects similar to the transfer of an account from one office to another. When stocks are bought abroad, unless there be special reason for some different course, they are carried in the cheapest market, which, of course, depends not only on the money rate abroad, and that here, but also upon the situation in the exchange market, which plays an important part in the transactions carried on between the New York and London markets.

THE COTTON CAMPAIGN.

Bulls and Bears Beginning to Align in Bitter Combat.

The campaign between the bulls and the bears in the cotton market is getting more active as the season advances, and opinions are being ripened regarding the probable outcome of the crop, the price which cotton should bring, the attitude of spinners, the course of the market, and the hundred and one other influences which go to make up speculation in cotton. The campaign in which it now appears Theodore H. Price will again be the leader of the bear element while Daniel J. Sully will be active on the bull side, promises to be one of unusual bitterness, to a large extent because of the reappearance of Mr. Sully as a market factor. Many members of the Exchange consider it bad taste that he should so openly enter into the field of speculation while he has not yet been discharged from bankruptcy, and their resentment is likely to lead to some interesting complications.

But aside from the personal attitude of the campaign upon which the cotton markets are about to enter there will probably be a still more pronounced difference of opinion regarding the size of the crop than there was last year. The new crop season started out with expectations of a bumper crop. Estimates of 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales were sent out by Southern planters, and the Government came out with a report making the condition in July as nearly perfect as possible—namely, 91.6. This report was not accepted by the cotton world. It had comparatively little influence on prices because it was believed that its realization involved an exaggerated discount of the weather in the cotton belt. Besides the department was perfectly safe in making such a high estimate as it would leave plenty of room for cutting down the condition should any unfavorable developments set in later. The report for August accordingly reduced the estimate of the condition to 84.1, a comparatively light reduction because during the month covered by that report the crop made fair headway, and did not suffer much from damage. But the cotton trade considered even that estimate too high, and confidently looks for a heavy reduction in the percentage of the condition during the month of September, for during this month there have been many unfavorable developments, such as shedding and damage from boll worms and boll weevils. The Government report has, however, a wide margin left to allow for this deterioration in the crop, a margin which it would not have had had it started its estimate at a lower level. This is a mistake it made last year, when, because of the lateness of the crop and the unfavorable weather, it began its estimates at such a low point that it had to advance the condition later in the season. On account of these variations the trade is more inclined to consider the reports from the farmers direct. These have been coming in from every county in the cotton belt, and they are almost uniformly bullish in that they declare that the deterioration of the crop in the last three weeks has been remarkable. Of course this does not necessarily mean a small crop, for the margin for deterioration is a wide one when the original estimates of 13,000,000 bales or thereabout are considered. It does mean, however, that the argument is by no means one-sided, which on the whole is a condition devoutly to be wished.

INSIDERS' MISTAKES.

Their Ability to Avoid Market Miscalculations Not as Great as Popularly Supposed.

Insiders, including in the category those who feel sufficiently familiar with the status of a stock to start a movement of their own, are generally credited in the Street with knowing all about the market for the particular stock in which they are interested and, with laying a well-formed plan for the movement which they intend carrying on in their specialty. If predictions in regard to the movement go wrong the general disposition is to state the view that the predictions were not a correct statement of the plans of the insiders, and that they were spread for the purpose of misleading the general trading public. While doubtless this view of such incidents is frequently correct, there are times when the insiders themselves come upon surprises which serve effectually to check their market plans, or else force them to change them in many important particulars. When a movement is started in some given stock, the more or less popular theory is that the insiders know precisely where the stock is held, the amounts in which it is likely to come upon the market, and various other details of the situation which make their campaign a relatively easy matter. Unfortunately for insiders in general, this view is in many particulars incorrect.

Sometimes a large block of stock which has for a long time been awaiting a market, but the existence of which has been forgotten, is suddenly thrown on the market before the plans are well developed and checks at the very outset a movement for which much had been promised and in good faith. The fact is that there are exceedingly few stocks in which the situation is so clear that mistakes are not easily made by cliques which may undertake to put them up or put them down. Of course, the stocks which are very closely held and the floating supply of which in consequence is exceedingly small can be taken in hand and put anywhere the insiders may desire, but it is also true of such issues that for the most part no large profit can be made out of such a movement for the reason that it is exceedingly difficult to secure for them a sufficiently large following to enable the insiders to turn more than a very limited amount of stock. On the other hand the active issues which have a very broad market are held in so many quarters and are so seldom absolutely in the control of any one set of men that frequently a strong market interest working in some direction will find some equally important interest opposing them, so that plans, no matter how well formed, very easily go astray.

It is probably safe to assume that more movements of the kind referred to are inaugurated and fail than those that meet with full success. Almost every day a movement is started in some stock or other, but as often as not peters out, as the expression is, and leaves the few who may have been quick to detect a market movement with the stock on their hands and obliged to wait some future opportunity to get rid of what they may have bought. Even the largest and most successful operators are frequently obliged to feel their way in many directions before they find a stock which happens to be in a position to favor their plan, and thus it not infrequently happens that several movements are started, to be carried only a short way before an opportunity is found to go ahead with a fair chance of success. Selling or buying to test the market is very frequently resorted to by operators, and with them it makes little difference if they find themselves short or long of a small amount of stock as the result of these preliminary efforts, but for their small followers the matter is frequently a more serious one, and accounts to some extent for the accusations of misrepresentation which are frequently heard even from those who have in no way been invited to join in the movement.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRENGTH.

As a Holding Company Has Profited Largely by Advance in Securities—Sources of Increased Revenue.

One important result of the improvement in security values which has occurred during the past few months, and more particularly within recent weeks, is the strengthening of the position of a good many holding companies, including not a few of the important railroad companies which within the past few years have assumed more and more of the character of holding corporations. The improvement in individual credit as a result of increases in the value of investments is a subject of frequent comment, but not less important to large corporations are changes in the market value of the securities held by them. To what extent the affairs of life insurance and other companies which hold vast investments are affected by market quotations is indicated in the reports that from time to time find currency to the effect that an advance in the stock market is being manipulated in the interest of such corporations. During the time that the railroads were making so many temporary loans to tide over a period during which capitalists were disinclined to provide permanent funds for necessary improvements the Pennsylvania and other roads which resorted to temporary loans in many cases pledged securities of other corporations held by them. The increase in value of such securities which has recently taken place, if maintained, as the general belief is that it will be, will be of material help to the borrowers when the loans come to maturity. It is not thought that such loans will be extended, but the greater value of the securities underlying them would make their extension much easier, and the same increased value will materially help the flotation of permanent securities to take the place of the makeshift loans which for many months were a topic so universally discussed and about the merits of which there was so much difference of opinion.

The case of the Pennsylvania Railroad is typical and affords an interesting illustration of the importance of the recent market improvement to holding companies in general. In last week's market Pennsylvania was at various times one of the conspicuous features, and the movement in the stock was given a good deal of attention by those who follow closely the development of the stock market. In some quarters the improvement in the price of Pennsylvania from the low price of the year is attributed largely to the betterment in the affairs of the market for a number of its underlying securities, a betterment based at least in part on expectations that larger dividends on some of these properties are among the probabilities of the immediate future. One shrewd observer of the market summarized the position of the stock in this fashion:

"If some of the underlying properties of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including Norfolk and Western, Baltimore and Ohio, and Reading, should increase their dividends, which would go to a very considerable extent into the treasury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, permitting in turn an extra distribution to the Pennsylvania stockholders, then Pennsylvania is cheap at the present price. That some such plan is in contemplation, in fact, has been agreed upon in a tentative way, there are many who believe, and it would not be surprising to see this method adopted to make successful a further issue of Pennsylvania stock to take up the temporary $50,000,000 loan made by the Pennsylvania Company, which falls due next year."

The suggestion of increased dividends on some of the Pennsylvania underlying properties is in keeping with expectations that have been expressed for a long time. It is pointed out that the domination of Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Baltimore and Ohio by Pennsylvania and of Reading jointly by Lake Shore and Pennsylvania would assure an increase in the dividends on those properties should it be to the advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad to increase its income from those sources, and there are many who are of the opinion that the opportunity is one that will not be neglected by the Pennsylvania's management.

Among the important holdings of Pennsylvania are $46,000,000 of Baltimore and Ohio common, $37,000,000 of the preferred, $10,000,000 Chesapeake and Ohio common, $20,000,000 Norfolk and Western common, and $5,500,000 of the preferred. Pennsylvania's interest in Reading, which amounts to about $6,000,000 first preferred, $14,000,000 second preferred, and $9,000,000 common, is held through the Baltimore and Ohio, which the Pennsylvania controls. Since March, when Pennsylvania reached the low price of the year—111¼—the improvement in these underlying securities amounts to about $13,000,000, and when it is considered that this group is the smaller part of the securities held by the Pennsylvania it is seen that the position of the company has been very materially strengthened by the stock market advance of the past few months.

COTTON IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

Reports That It Can Be Profitably Grown in Many Places.

Published by arrangement with The London Times.

LONDON, Sept 18.—A correspondent of The London Times writes:

While the cotton possibilities of Egypt proper would seem to be limited, those of the Soudan are almost illimitable. Cotton is already grown there, and last year some experiments carried out by the Soudan Government led to the conclusion that, with the advent of systematic cultivation, the available expanses of rich alluvial land might rank among the great cotton-producing centres of the world.

But though the Soudan is thus so full of promise, it is likely to remain a land of promise only until the construction of the Suakin-Berber Railway shall have provided the means of transport now lacking.

The cotton plant grows wild in nearly every district of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and samples of this uncultivated product were forwarded to experts in England two years ago. One of them was valued at about 5¼d. per pound, a figure which compared favorably with many American cottons sold in Liverpool.

Inquiries conducted in the coast (and especially the Tana River) districts of the British East Africa Protectorate by Mr. E. Brand, on behalf of the British Government, show that cotton will grow and mature its lint over a great portion of that territory even with such careless cultivation as the undirected native gives to it, and Mr. Brand considers that long staple cotton of excellent quality could be grown there equally well.

Experiments are now being conducted by the Ceylon Government with a view to ascertaining whether the cotton-growing which has been carried on in both the Cingalese and Tamil districts there on a small scale from time immemorial cannot be expanded into a large industry, capable of being worked on commercial lines. Investigations made sixteen years ago established the fact that every variety of cotton will grow in Ceylon, and led to the belief that the New Orleans and Egyptian varieties are best suited to Ceylon conditions, but the researches on the experimental plantations which the Government is now setting up in the north central territory will be on a much more exhaustive scale than before.

That Queensland soil and climate are well adapted to cotton cultivation is shown by the fact that between 1868 and 1882 cotton was exported from the colony to the extent of 12,000,000 pounds, though since then the industry has dwindled into very small proportions. According to the authorities of the Queensland Department of Agriculture the uplands variety could be well grown in the south, and Sea Island and Egyptian cotton in the north, and three tons of seed of these different varieties are being imported by the Government for experimental purposes.

WHY HIGH PRICES FOR GRAIN ARE INEVITABLE

Supply of Wheat Insufficient to Meet Demand.

HEAVY HOME CONSUMPTION

Elements Have Contributed to Reduce Crop—J. J. Hill's Prediction Promises to be Verified.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 24.—The present grain situation is the most peculiar known in half a century, with the exception of a short period during the civil war. Indeed, it is doubtful if there is a man now living who has seen a similar condition of affairs, where the demand for home consumption was so great and the export demand so small, while yet the crop promises to be deficient in supplying the demand for home consumption. With the European grain crop 120,000,000 bushels short, as reported, it needs no deep mathematical calculation to reach the conclusion that wheat will bring a high price before the May settlements are made, and that the farmer has a good thing in sight in all grains.

It is improbable that much grain will be exported during the next twelve months, though the shortage in Europe may cause foreigners to bid up the price and thus aid in sustaining the value in the markets of the United States. It appears now that the wheat yield of the country will not exceed 525,000,000 bushels as against 670,000,000 bushels for 1903, when exports were about 120,000,000 bushels, the lowest in many years, while the consumption for the same period was the largest in the history of the country.

Now, with the consumption increasing and absolutely nothing to export, and the consumption exceeding the home product, what may be expected? Unusually high prices—the demand exceeding the supply. These are the natural conditions. They are conditions confronting the millers and which are forcing them into a combine to minimize the loss at crops until the new grain can be bought and stored in the elevators. These are picturesque conditions and wholly outside the natural conditions and natural possibilities.

For several days the elements have contributed to dishearten the grain grower and reduce the yield. The thrasher is telling a tale of wheat yields far below the average, but it is the truth that the thrasher is now at work in the poorest fields of the Northwest, where rust did great damage. During the next two weeks thrashing machines will tell a different story, though the most sanguine do not concede an average yield of over ten bushels per acre for the entire Northwest. Indeed, should the average yield reach nine bushels per acre, the aggregate production for the three Northwest States will exceed that of last year by 20,000,000 bushels.

In a previous article it was asserted that the yield of Minnesota and the Dakotas would equal that of 1903 under favorable conditions. There is no reason to change these views provided the favorable conditions continue. In a talk with J. J. Hill that prince of crop experts declared to the writer that he believed the wheat yield, while 70,000,000 bushels under what it should be, would reach the yield of last year, and that other crops would bring the tonnage of railroads up to 25 per cent. greater than a year ago. It is not necessary for Mr. Hill to go into the wheat fields to know the prospects. Like any experienced student of crop conditions, he is able to form his estimate by conditions at seeding time. In May he said:

"We will not have a big crop of wheat. There will be many bad spots. The Spring has been too wet in some places and too dry in others. There will be early wheat and there will be late wheat. Both are likely to be damaged. But there will be a good crop which is neither early nor late nor too dry nor too wet."

During the past week the returns from the threshing machines have justified the above conclusions. The yield of wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Northern Wisconsin should be about as follows:

	Bushels.
North Dakota	45,000,000
Minnesota	68,000,000
South Dakota	30,000,000
Northern Wisconsin	18,000,000
Total	181,000,000

Last year, according to the Government estimate, the Dakotas and Minnesota raised 173,000,000 bushels of wheat. But in addition to this, and which should be figured in the Northwest receipts, is the yield of Montana—not less than 15,000,000 bushels tributary to the big Minnesota and Eastern mills, making a total of 196,000,000 bushels of wheat for the American Northwest, not including the Pacific Coast States.

GOLD IMPORT PROBABILITIES.

Outlook of Movement from London to New York Still Uncertain—Demand Here Not Urgent.

Predictions made a week ago in London, that New York would soon be drawing gold from that centre, were followed on Thursday last by a report that an engagement of $500,000 had actually been made for shipment to this city. While this particular report was pronounced in exchange circles as evidently a mistake, being probably nothing more than a misrepresentation of an engagement made in London for shipment to Egypt or some Continental point, the incident served to increase the discussion of the position of this market in regard to gold imports, with which, of course, is closely allied the course of foreign exchange in New York. The opinion is expressed that so long as the New York money market remains at about the present level there is no likelihood of gold being taken from London, unless the pressure from bills should become much greater than it has been during the past week, and the rate of exchange thereby forced a good deal lower. From this time on cotton bills should increase in quantity, and if the shipments of that staple to England and the Continent assume very large proportions, it is possible that a considerable amount of gold would be drawn to this centre, despite the rates for money here, which, although they have advanced materially during the past three weeks, are still relatively low. That such may be the case is rendered not improbable by the reports which come from the Manchester district to the effect that there is likely to be a decided revival in the cotton business there, following the setback which spinners experienced as a result of the difficulties thrown in their way last year by the speculative movement in cotton in American markets.

Further reductions in the surplus held by the New York City banks, which seem probable with the progress of the movement of the crops, would render the prospect of large gold imports a favorable factor, at least so far as speculation is concerned, which is always more or less stimulated by gold imports just as it is interfered with more or less by an outflow of the precious metal. To all appearances, however, London is more desirous of keeping the gold which it has than New York is to secure a share of it, and unless conditions here become such as to lessen the ease of the money market there would seem to be little likelihood of other factors being in themselves sufficient to counterbalance the London demand for the precious metal and bring it to this centre. Although the position of the Bank of England so far as reserves are concerned has for some weeks been decidedly strong, the price of bar gold was advanced in London during the last week, indicating apparently a desire on the part of the Bank of England to still further increase its reserve, which on Thursday last was reported at the relatively high figure of 58.85 per cent. It seems doubtful that the New York situation, even with the surplus reserve cut in half, as it has been during the past thirty days, is such as to call for competitive buying of gold in the London market.

Although the usual Summer decline in exchange rates was somewhat deferred this year, the price of demand sterling has now reached a point which is about normal for this date, and there are some exchange authorities who, while admiting that the decline may go still further, express the opinion that the rally in exchange rates which frequently occurs during the month of October will not this year be delayed, as was the earlier downward movement. Reports have been current during the last week to the effect that a very considerable amount of American stocks which have been held on the other side have recently been sold in this market, sales having been induced by the sharp advance in prices, and color was given to these reports by the fact that foreign houses were large borrowers of a number of stocks, presumably against sales made for foreign account. Such a movement, if it has assumed the volume ascribed to it in some quarters, will be a substantial factor in the exchange market, and by increasing the remittances which local bankers will have to make to the other side will serve to offset the indebtedness incurred here by foreigners through the purchase of cotton and other American products. But with all it is admitted that the question of gold exports it still surrounded by much uncertainty. Sharp movements in sterling exchange here have been unusually frequent this year, and, of course, the situation would be materially changed by further declines, such as occurred during the past week, but as matters stand at the moment most exchange authorities are loath to make predictions in regard to the probability of a large increase to our supply of gold as a result of receipts from abroad.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

THOMAS F. RYAN has for several months been in the habit of calling two or three times a week at August Belmont's office. Then his calls ceased, but on Friday he went over there once more. Yesterday Metropolitan shares declined in the market, and a wise man in the Street remarked that he would not care to buy "Met." until some day August Belmont should call on Mr. Ryan.

J. BRUCE ISMAY, who sailed for London last week, is to return to this country late in November or early in December. If he keeps up this traveling back and forth he will soon have equaled the record of Charles M. Schwab, who has crossed the pond five times in one year.

CHARLES G. GATES'S purchase of a seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange for $6,000 last week makes Mr. Gates, so it is said, a member of more Exchanges than any other man in the Street, exceeding even the variety of memberships held by Daniel J. Sully in the zenith of his glory.

H. O. HAVEMEYER of the American Sugar Refining Company will take a three weeks' trip through the West, starting on Oct. 3. He will be accompanied by a party of friends, and the object of the visit is to inspect the beet sugar refineries in Colorado and Michigan, in which the American Sugar Refining Company is interested. The party will make a short stop at St. Louis.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has decided to attend the annual meeting of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, to be held in Denver. Mr. Rockefeller is said to be as deeply interested in that concern as he is in his Sunday school. Like the latter, Colorado Fuel is in constant need of funds.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, has gone to Milwaukee to attend the annual meeting of that road. F. S. Bond, Peter Geddes, and C. W. Harkness, Directors of the road, went with him.

A. B. LEACH of Farson, Leach & Co. intends leaving the early part of this week, with a party of capitalists from this city, for a tour of inspection of a water-power plant, situated near Montreal, in which he is interested.

FRITZ ACKERMANN, the Standard Oil specialist on the curb, had better return before long, according to some of his friends, from his little vacation, which he is now enjoying, for otherwise his pet stock may break a further 10 points, as it did last week.

RAFAEL R. GOVIN, a member of the banking house of H. B. Hollins & Co. and Vice President and Director of the Havana Tobacco Company, who has been away, returned to his office the beginning of last week.

L. E. WHICHER, the Exchange member of the firm of Ives & Whicher, was one of a party of fifteen which started last Thursday for Greenwood, B. C., for an inspection of the properties of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining Company, which recently acquired a number of mines in that section.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 24	3,483,699
Same week last year	3,297,333
To date this year	89,920,607
Corresponding date last year	119,531,382

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$20,943,500
Same date last year	$13,797,500
To date this year	$526,567,800
Corresponding date last year	$482,284,050

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Sept. 26,'03.	Sept. 24,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	2,292,329	2,368,735	76,406
Industrials	1,005,604	1,114,964	9,360
Banks	50	50	.....

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Sept. 26,'03.	Sept. 24,'04.	Increase.
Railroads	$5,766,000	$11,988,000	$6,225,000
Industrials	8,009,500	8,085,000	75,500
Government	16,000	847,500	831,500
State	9,000	23,000	14,000

TROLLEY AND STEAM ROADS

New Haven System's Expectations Not Yet Realized.

PROFIT IN JOINT OPERATION

Suburban Passenger Traffic Excessively Expensive.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford, which has for years paid its dividends out of earnings resulting from passenger traffic, last week issued its annual report, which contained the following sentences:

"The present cost of doing the suburban business upon our lines is excessive, and it is only by increasing the volume largely we can hope for remuneration. To handle the same as at present is a burden, and to increase the volume and reduce cost through substitution of electricity for steam, seems the only solution.

"All of the interests acquired by your company in street railways have been transferred to the Consolidated Railway Company, the capital stock of which is all owned by your company.

"So far as the operation of the properties since their acquisition discloses anything, the investment appears to be a wise one from a financial standpoint, and it protects and supplements the system of roads operated by your company in a way that must be of great value in the future."

This reference to the constantly pressing problem of trolley competition for suburban and even longer distance passenger traffic again calls attention to the fact that we are now close upon a new era in transportation. Since 1890 the building of trolley lines has gradually left far behind the construction of new railroads, until today the electric line has become more than a formidable competitor of steam railroads in that the new motive power threatens to soon do away entirely with the steam locomotive, except perhaps for the purpose of hauling low-grade freight.

According to the report of the New Haven system, its operating expenses amounted to 72.82 per cent. of the gross earnings, a very high percentage and greatly in excess of the operating expenses of other railroads which depend more largely on the transportation of freight for their dividend-paying power. President Wilcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company, which has felt the competition with a double-track, third-rail electric line, the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley, expressed the general sentiment among railroad men when he said that the passenger traffic of the large railroad lines was a necessary but not a lucrative part of the business. The main profit in steam railroads lay in the hauling of low-grade freight, and that it would be a relief to many lines if trolley companies would take a part of the local passenger business. Besides the local passenger business there is another class of business which trolley lines are better equipped to handle than steam railroads, and that is the small package freight and express business in suburban and short-haul country traffic.

But the existence of independent trolley lines for the handling of such business is considered by many railroad men as a menace to the supremacy of the steam railroads, and so many of the railroads have deemed it advisable to take over such competitive lines and to fit them into the steam railroad system so as to get out of their operation the maximum in earnings with the minimum in competition. This is what the New Haven has done. The purchase has been of too recent occurence to show in the annual report for last year, yet there is much speculation as to the showing which will be made. According to one authority the electric lines bought by the New Haven have been earning only about 2½ per cent. on their capital stock after operating expenses and fixed charges. This is not a very profitable operation, and is at variance with the general understanding that trolley lines can be operated for 50 per cent. and less of gross earnings, and that if properly handled they not only pay interest on bonded debt, but also profitable dividends. In this connection it must of course be remembered that the actual cost of original construction is much less in the case of trolley lines than in the case of railroads, though against this must be set off the lower rates of fare charged by the electric lines. While steam railroads get an average fare of 2.003 cents a mile, electric lines get only 1.3 cents per mile. Even so, it is estimated that the average earnings of steam railroads from passenger traffic is only $1,674 per mile, while the earnings of electric lines averaged together are estimated to be $3,900 per mile. It will be interesting to learn in how far operation of trolley lines in conjunction, instead of in competition, with steam railroads will affect these figures of earnings.

NEW NICARAGUA RAILROAD.

German Capitalists Receive a Concession to Build.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following extract from Export, a German commercial paper, tells of a new German railroad projected in Nicaragua:

"Attention has already been called to the fact that the Germans are beaten by others in getting concessions in Nicaragua. There is, however, one concession which is in the hands of the Germans—that for building a railroad from Lake Nicaragua to the Atlantic Ocean.

"The line will extend from San Miguellio in a northeasterly direction through the Province of Chontales to the River Tule, which has an altitude of 638 feet; thence to the Rio Punta Gorda, or Rama, and along this to Monkey Point, where a harbor will be built. This place has great natural advantages as a harbor. Formerly most of the shipping has gone by Corinto.

"The road, which will be about ninety-two miles in length, will pass through very fertile regions specially suitable for farming and cattle raising.

"The Mosquito reservation and the land on both sides of the River San Juan are open for settlement. The President and his colleagues, as well as the American Consul, have received tracts of land which will be sold to foreign companies for a good remuneration.

"The building of the Panama Canal, which should last ten years, will insure high prices for cattle. The country is also well adapted for growing bananas, caoutchouc, and cocoanuts. There are large forests of mahogany, cedar, and other fine woods. The President has a lively interest in the building of the road."

JAPAN'S INCREASED TRADE.

The dullness of trade experienced in Japan during a large part of the past year owing to the imminence of war and the necessity for preparation has now passed to a marked degree, and for the six months of the present year there has been a gain of about 9½ per cent. in activity over the corresponding period of 1903. Purchases of war material, which have been very large, particularly in this country, would explain partially for this improvement, but in exports, which naturally would be decreased rather than otherwise by war, there is an improvement of about a similar amount as the imports, or 9 per cent.

A feature of the imports was that they consisted largely of raw materials intended for the manufacture of articles at home, and in some instances importations increased more than 100 per cent. This large increase was in phosphatic manure, which was for use in the fields to give a larger yield of agricultural products, which clearly demonstrates that peaceful occupations are not being neglected, notwithstanding the heavy drain upon the country in men and money. Although imports of coal increased from about 49,000 tons in 1903 to 382,755 in 1904, this was not owing to the cessation of mining in Japan, as more than 1,500,000 tons of other grades than those imported were shipped to foreign countries.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Mon y Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

More Business and Interest Than Usual on a Half Holiday — Atchison and Steel Features of Strength.

The Stock Exchange yesterday was less of a debating society upon the bank statement than customarily. It had a brand-new mystery in the shape of the meaning of the alleged and unconfirmed transfer of 420,000 shares of Atchison from the bankers of the Union Pacific Railway to Standard Oil owners, and there was fresh strength in the Steels upon agreeable accounts of improving conditions in the industry. The Grangers were also strong, possibly upon the statement, which certainly reads amusingly although not intended for a jest, that a little frost now would help the corn crop. It will apparently have to worry along without it, for the weather has moderated enough to stimulate the wheat market, which is less in need of frost. Metropolitan was the only representative stock to drop a point, in curious disregard of the fact that it stands to profit more by the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge than it will lose by the opening of the subway. At the present bridge terminus it divides the largest traffic centre in the city with the underground, but it will have speedily a monopoly of an equal volume of travel which can become tributary to Interborough or the elevated only over the Metropolitan system. The underground's north and south business is in urgent need of east and west distribution and feeding for its highest efficiency and the greatest convenience of the traveling public. Metropolitan can have no objection to taking the short and profitable cross-town business for itself, and leaving to the Interborough the long, or through, up and down town business which it can alone do profitably. Apart or together, the two systems are complementary, and there is no way for either to do a permanently lessening business.

The bank statement showed a loss of surplus of over $3,000,000, and was good in the sense that the loss is less than it has been recently or than might have been expected. It was made so by the first decrease of loans in a month, a decline of three millions taking the place of an average increase of ten millions. With a 2 per cent. money market and a surplus larger than for ten years, and larger than the total loss of reserves for a month from this time last year, it is scarcely a duty to spring any alarums just now. There is something else to be considered than the visible supply of cash. The invisible supply—meaning the condition of our foreign and domestic credit—is equally important, and it is in every sense reassuring. London knew about our decrease of loans before we did, because the loans were largely shifted to London. If this can happen in the present condition of our money market it is difficult to say what relief may not be reckoned upon if we make it worth London's while. And in the background are the trust company resources, while the comparative inactivity of trade makes the task of financing the crop movement easier than it has been for some years. But an annual contraction of business and liquidation of loans as a habitual incident of getting our crops to market, with an administration taking credit for its management of our monetary affairs—it is to laugh.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	3	North American	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Atl. Coast Line	⅝	Rock Island pf.	⅞
Chi. M. & St. P.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	1½	Twin City	½
Corn Products pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	1
General Electric	1½	U. S. Steel	1½
Int. Pump	1¼	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	½	West. U. & M.	⅛
Nat. Biscuit	½		

Stocks Declined.

Del. & Hudson	½	Norf. & West	⅝
Met. Securities	2	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	1½
Met. St. Ry.	1½	Union Pacific	⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Green Bay deb. ctfs., A.	1½	Ohio River gen. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Con. Gas conv. deb. 6s	1	M. & O., M. Div. 5s	1⅝
		Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	2¼

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 24	287,760
To date this year	89,920,607
Corresponding date last year	119,531,382

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 24	$2,226,000
To date this year	$526,567,880
Corresponding date last year	$482,284,050

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile papers rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@ 5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $200,222,137; balances, $11,483,251; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $211,593.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; short bills, 2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8350; demand, $4.8575; cables, $4.8630.

Commercial bills were $4.82¼@$4.83⅛. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, $5.20@$5.20⅛ and $5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—Par @50c premium. St. Louis—35c discount.

AUCTION—A LA PENAL CODE.

Interesting Developments at the Sale of an Old West Side Lane.

Yesterday's auction sale of the interest of the estate of Richard Somerindike in an old road or lane which ran west from Broadway, just south of Seventy-sixth Street, furnished not a little entertainment and instruction for the small gathering which happened to be on hand at noon in the Real Estate Salesroom.

The old lane, which was about 20 feet in width, branched off from Broadway, 37 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, and extended toward the Hudson River a distance of about 400 feet. As the streets and ownerships stand to-day it traverses six parcels upon which are various dwellings and apartment houses. The sale apparently was held for the purpose of clearing the title to these properties, the strip of land being offered in six parcels with the present lot lines marking the divisions.

One parcel, the most westerly of the six and most remote from Broadway, was offered, and was bought in by Robert Goodbody, owner of the property on which it is located, for $100. The bit of lane next to the east went to Alexander McDowell for $100, he similarly being the present adverse claimant. For the third parcel, there being no immediate bid, an outsider conceived the bright idea of offering $10, whereupon he was brought up with a sharp turn by the attorney and auctioneer, and had the Penal Code clause expounded to him.

This, it appears, makes it impossible for anybody to bid at a sale of this character except the owner now in possession. Two more parcels were struck down in accordance with these conditions by Auctioneer Berrian—one for $100 and the other for $50. For the two remaining pieces no representative of the owner was present and they were withdrawn.

"Say," remarked the man who had tried to make the ten-dollar bid as he left the salesroom, "this comes pretty close to answering the question, 'When is an auction not an auction?'"

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 24, 1904.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
57½	57⅝	4,900	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	58	58	57⅝	57½	— ⅜
23	23⅛	200	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	23½	23½	23	23	
80½	82⅝	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
32⅝	32⅞	400	American Cotton Oil.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	7½	320	*American Ice Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
28½	28⅝	1,150	*Amer. Ice Co. pf.	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
26	26¼	800	*Am. Locomotive Co.	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	100	*Amer. Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
66½	67	2,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	67	67⅝	66½	66½	— ⅜
107	108	300	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	108	108	107½	107½	— ⅝
95	97½	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+1½
130½	130½	410	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130½	130½	130¼	130¼	
139½	140½	127	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	140	140	140	140	
143	146	52	Amer. Tobacco Co. pf.	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	
95	98	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	94	94	94	94	+3
82½	82⅝	35,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅜	83¼	82¼	82½	+ ⅜
100⅜	100⅞	13,450	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅜	101	99⅜	100⅝	+1⅝
132⅜	133⅛	700	Atlantic Coast Line.	133	133¼	133	133¼	+ ⅜
88⅛	88½	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio.	88⅜	88½	88⅛	88⅜	— ⅛
53¾	54¼	2,850	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	54⅞	55	54½	54½	
127¼	127½	150	Canadian Pacific	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
41¾	42¼	360	Chesapeake & Ohio.	42	42	42	42	
116	116⅜	200	Chi. Great Western.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
157⅜	157½	6,230	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	157½	157½	157	157⅜	+ ½
4		4	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	148	148	148	148	
84¾	84⅞	50	Col. Fuel & Iron.	35	35	35	35	
20		20	Colorado & Southern.	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	
51⅛	51⅛	800	Col. & South. 1st pf.	51½	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	410	Col. & South. 2d pf.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
13		200	Colum. & H. Coal & I.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
203		3,200	Consolidated Gas.	203½	204¾	203½	204¾	+1½
125		1,200	Cont. Tobacco Co. pf.	125½	125½	125	125	
69⅝		600	Corn Products Co. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
166½		300	Delaware & Hudson.	167¼	167¼	166½	166½	— ½
82⅛		200	Denver & Rio G. pf.	82⅛	83½	82⅛	82⅛	— ½
68		68	Detroit United Ry.	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
29½		800	Distillers' Securities.	29½	29½	29½	29½	
30⅜	30½	5,930	Erie.	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30½	
66⅜	66½	335	Erie 1st pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	+ ¼
45⅞	45⅞	600	Erie 2d pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½	
170	171	500	General Electric	168½	170¼	168½	170¼	+1⅝
138½	138⅝	12	Illinois Central.	139	139	139	139	
16¼	17	1,200	International Paper.	16¾	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
41¼	41½	100	*Internat. Power Co.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
31½	32	100	Internat. Steam Pump.	31½	31½	31½	31½	+1½
22⅞	23	100	Iowa Central pf.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	— ¼
42¾	43¼	100	Iowa Central pf.	43	43	43	43	
46	46¼	300	Kan. City Southern pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46½	+ ⅛
124	124⅞	3,100	Louisville & Nashville.	124	124¼	124	124½	+ ⅜
78	78⅝	5,500	*Met. Securities.	80	80	77⅝	78	—2
118¼	118¾	1,100	*Met. Street Railway.	120	120	118¾	118¾	—1½
13¾	13⅞	1,400	Mexican Central	13⅝	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
74	74¼	400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	74	74	74	+ ½
23⅝	24	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	24	
48¼	48⅝	160	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	48	48	48	48	
96⅞	96¾	1,700	Missouri Pacific.	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅜
48	48¼	510	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	48	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	23¾	1,000	*Nat. Lead Co.	23¾	24	23⅝	23¾	
38½	39¼	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+1
125¾	126¼	500	New York Central.	126	126¼	126	126¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	10,975	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	700	Norfolk & Western.	68	68¾	67⅜	67⅞	+ ⅛
95	96	500	North American	95½	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	+ ⅜
34⅜	35	1,400	Pacific Mail	34¼	35	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅜
131¼	131¼	18,210	Pennsylvania Railroad.	131	131¼	130⅜	131⅛	+ ⅜
102⅛	103	400	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅝	+ ⅛
87	87⅜	30	R. R. Sec., I. C. stk. ctf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	
66⅜	66¾	16,300	Reading.	66⅜	66¾	66¼	66½	+ ⅛
84⅛	85¼	100	Reading 1st pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
75⅜	75¾	200	Reading 2d pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
26⅞	27	4,700	Rock Island Co.	27¼	27¼	27	27	
70¾	71	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	71	71	71	71	+ ⅞
20¼	21	100	St. Louis Southwestern.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	
88	90	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	
56⅝	56¾	7,800	Southern Pacific	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅝	—1⅜
113⅝	113¾	130	South. P., 1st in. paid.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	32⅞	3,500	South. R'way extended.	32⅞	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	
92⅝	93	100	South. R'way pf. ext.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
47	47¼	1,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	47¼	47¾	47	47⅜	— ⅜
31	31½	800	Texas & Pacific.	31½	31½	31	31	— ⅛
22	22½	100	Tol. Railways & Light.	22	22	22	22	+ ⅜
31½	32	350	Tol., St. Louis & West.	32	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
51	51¼	650	Tol., St. Louis & W. pf.	51	51½	51	51⅛	—1⅛
97	97⅜	100	Twin City Rapid Trans.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅜
100⅜	100½	25,380	Union Pacific	101¼	101½	100⅜	100⅝	— ⅞
93¾	94	400	Union Pacific pf.	93¾	94	93¾	94	+1
55½	57	80	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	59½	59½	58½	58¾	
9⅝	9⅞	2,800	*U. S. Leather.	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	
87⅛	87⅞	1,000	*U. S. Leather pf.	87	87½	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
53¼	54	570	U. S. Realty & Imp.	53¼	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
17⅞	17⅝	35,600	U. S. Steel.	17⅜	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	—1⅛
68⅛	68¾	42,310	U. S. Steel pf.	67¾	68¾	67¾	68⅜	—1⅛
34⅜	34½	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
107⅜	107⅞	110	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	20¾	300	Wabash.	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
41⅜	41½	250	Wabash pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
90⅛	90¾	100	West. Union Telegraph.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
161½	162	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	161	161	161	161	+ ⅛
18⅞	19¼	200	Wisconsin Central.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	43¾	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	43⅛	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅛

Sales..... 287,760 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 3 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 24, 1904:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,522,800	Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.	$19,962,000	$3,249,000	$1,365,000	$19,659,000	$1,077,000
2,050,000	2,415,500	Bank of Manhattan Co.	25,727,000	18,179,000	2,119,000	34,259,000	.....
2,000,000	1,364,700	Merchants' National.	18,016,800	4,104,400	1,360,500	21,858,100	.....
3,000,000	1,221,500	Mechanics' National.	22,655,000	6,238,000	1,289,000	28,889,000	611,400
1,500,000	3,556,400	Bank of America.	26,045,300	5,504,000	2,257,700	29,815,800	.....
1,000,000	250,200	Phenix National	3,161,000	493,000	228,000	2,810,000	49,500
25,000,000	17,657,200	National City	187,981,100	55,046,100	8,462,800	201,937,700	7,461,300
300,000	7,691,900	Chemical National	25,194,600	4,870,600	1,869,000	24,380,500	.....
500,000	358,700	Merch. Exch. National.	5,810,200	909,000	584,100	6,088,100	123,900
1,000,000	2,262,700	Gallatin National	9,454,700	1,355,100	558,800	7,571,700	984,600
300,000	123,000	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	2,138,700	375,300	85,100	2,188,900	45,000
700,000	357,700	Mech. & Traders'.	4,462,000	562,000	461,000	4,730,000	.....
500,000	539,400	Greenwich	2,498,100	632,800	463,500	2,621,100	.....
5,000,000	4,271,900	Am. Exch. National.	30,049,200	4,420,500	1,771,100	23,157,400	4,989,900
25,000,000	11,873,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	171,177,300	26,991,200	13,555,000	162,860,900	11,372,400
3,000,000	4,361,500	Mercantile National	24,437,600	4,135,500	1,297,400	21,966,400	2,185,100
422,700	625,000	Pacific	3,142,100	398,200	463,100	3,762,700	.....
450,000	1,087,500	Chatham National	3,121,400	1,049,700	884,400	5,428,200	49,300
200,000	408,900	People's	2,125,200	400,700	338,000	2,592,700	.....
2,000,000	2,035,200	National Bank of N. A.	17,632,700	2,475,400	1,716,300	17,005,700	836,800
3,000,000	6,945,100	Hanover National	52,641,800	13,324,700	3,638,800	65,370,500	56,000
1,000,000	1,062,100	Irving National	9,520,000	1,283,500	336,000	8,337,000	245,400
2,550,000	615,800	Citizens' Cent. National	16,059,600	3,554,900	1,568,000	19,677,100	1,566,800
500,000	321,400	Nassau Bank	2,618,900	495,400	270,300	3,078,000	.....
1,000,000	1,297,300	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,738,100	1,310,900	626,000	6,991,200	35,900
1,000,000	359,700	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	7,324,600	1,857,700	395,800	8,814,800	100,000
2,000,000	3,318,500	Corn Exchange	28,172,000	4,571,000	3,947,000	34,088,000	.....
750,000	1,058,300	Oriental	7,680,600	1,046,800	402,900	7,329,100	.....
1,500,000	5,253,700	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	25,178,000	4,282,000	1,370,000	29,328,000	47,000
3,000,000	7,064,200	National Park	77,819,000	17,309,000	5,396,000	89,852,000	2,814,000
250,000	133,000	East River National	1,135,800	134,600	166,500	1,256,600	49,800
3,000,000	2,945,300	Fourth National	30,538,100	5,179,000	2,221,500	34,628,900	50,000
300,000	1,426,600	Second National	9,131,000	1,114,000	1,404,000	9,687,000	260,000
10,000,000	13,982,700	First National	109,517,000	26,865,200	1,894,800	133,103,000	2,977,000
1,000,000	889,100	N. Y. National Exch.	7,710,700	1,343,000	464,000	8,068,800	614,200
250,000	773,400	Bowery	3,656,000	385,000	319,000	3,410,000	.....
200,000	667,900	N. Y. County National.	4,583,000	929,900	485,000	5,536,200	50,000
750,000	517,300	German-American	3,751,700	724,100	220,600	3,856,400	.....
1,000,000	4,054,200	Chase National	48,337,900	13,391,500	2,002,300	59,216,600	50,000
100,000	1,788,400	Fifth Avenue	9,228,000	2,384,800	225,700	10,132,900	.....
200,000	682,700	German Exchange	2,739,200	200,000	561,000	3,184,100	.....
200,000	878,300	Germania	2,674,900	429,900	963,700	5,386,900	.....
300,000	1,370,600	Lincoln National	12,067,600	1,113,300	2,040,800	12,853,200	204,000
1,000,000	1,284,100	Garfield National	7,574,300	1,652,400	302,200	7,662,800	49,800
250,000	379,200	Fifth National	2,559,200	533,100	130,500	2,942,900	244,400
1,000,000	1,456,300	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,666,600	1,716,600	335,500	8,765,200	.....
200,000	528,900	West Side	3,532,000	992,000	346,000	4,151,000	.....
500,000	1,409,600	Seaboard National	14,200,000	2,661,000	1,572,000	16,565,000	122,000
300,000	601,100	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,177,000	683,000	834,000	4,963,000	75,000
1,000,000	1,932,400	Liberty National	12,041,700	2,661,200	249,000	10,988,200	975,000
1,000,000	518,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange.	5,406,300	980,300	350,100	5,716,400	.....
500,000	554,700	New Amsterdam Nat.	5,871,600	1,028,200	635,300	6,888,000	100,000
350,000	572,500	Astor National	4,674,000	869,000	192,000	4,455,000	350,000
103,650,000	114,901,600	Total, National banks.					
12,322,700	19,741,900	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,643,500	Total	1,188,504,800	251,967,500	77,804,300	1,214,083,100	40,719,200

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, Sept. 6, 1904; 17 State banks, Sept. 8, 1904.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 24 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$737,100.00	$25,600.00	$31,400	$38,400.00	$59,600.00	$750,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,160,900.00	65,800.00	205,300	350,400.00	576,700.00	3,074,300.00
Columbia	300,000	4,762,900.00	240,000.00	144,000	407,000.00	3,500.00	5,092,000.00
Con. National	1,000,000	5,825,300.00	319,000.00	46,000	480,000.00	225,000.00	2,557,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	788,620.00	13,608.00	47,110	54,325.00	.....	784,510.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,706,700.00	84,900.00	91,900	218,900.00	80,000.00	2,038,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,836,584.00	14,712.00	161,875	168,751.00	100,759.00	1,911,600.00
Hamilton	200,000	3,129,400.00	166,600.00	118,100	175,700.00	175,000.00	3,529,000.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,075,300.00	9,500.00	75,400	198,600.00	6,200.00	1,910,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,263,000.00	138,700.00	92,400	280,400.00	55,400.00	2,977,700.00
Mutual	200,000	2,476,283.00	28,054.00	213,217	303,527.00	38,779.00	2,805,800.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,718,161.00	39,546.00	160,864	398,148.00	294,316.00	2,300,168.00
Plaza	100,000	2,993,000.00	173,000.00	160,000	336,000.00	.....	3,385,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,211,107.00	13,174.00	90,510	71,754.00	187,685.00	1,404,018.00
State	100,000	7,826,000.00	501,000.00	237,000	93,000.00	687,000.00	8,325,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,809,000.00	33,000.00	230,000	226,000.00	.....	2,141,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,412,800.00	59,400.00	154,300	191,300.00	263,800.00	1,987,600.00
United National	1,000,000	3,156,000.00	218,900.00	57,300	88,200.00	.....	1,282,500.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	596,300.00	11,300.00	28,380	175,030.00	.....	570,520.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,927,400.00	37,500.00	272,300	330,100.00	229,000.00	2,506,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Borough	200,000	1,652,900.00	18,000.00	94,800	153,100.00	64,200.00	1,765,400.00
Broadway	150,000	2,202,316.00	11,906.00	203,733	455,516.00	.....	2,595,400.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,633,600.00	101,100.00	56,800	486,200.00	23,000.00	1,974,000.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	3,220,000.00	357,200.00	86,200	733,200.00	50,900.00	3,930,000.00
Mechanics'	600,000	7,104,300.00	211,600.00	600,800	1,012,200.00	70,000.00	8,890,100.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,187,527.00	9,520.00	71,220	84,350.00	.....	1,301,361.00
Nassau	300,000	5,356,000.00	200,000.00	381,000	889,000.00	30,000.00	5,704,000.00
National City	300,000	3,289,000.00	138,000.00	401,000	829,000.00	286,000.00	4,394,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,158,949.63	18,210.09	84,329	39,457.98	281,424.94	1,318,475.97
People's	100,000	1,387,200.00	72,600.00	128,300	294,600.00	158,500.00	1,836,500.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	641,349.00	11,552.00	52,761	71,635.00	76,389.00	684,119.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,172,000.00	120,000.00	25,000	191,000.00	30,000.00	1,239,000.00
Union	200,000	1,737,700.00	45,500.00	87,100	84,000.00	583,300.00	1,573,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	771,600.00	59,300.00	34,100	34,500.00	189,200.00	912,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	708,600.00	55,500.00	10,000	249,500.00	.....	814,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	3,658,100.00	188,300.00	281,800	1,498,700.00	1,628,000.00	5,877,700.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,228,705.00	80,641.00	76,357	240,761.00	178,041.00	2,014,757.00
Second National	250,000	1,187,300.00	70,100.00	17,800	256,100.00	34,100.00	1,141,000.00
Third National	200,000	1,348,981.29	53,137.00	81,001	766,847.47	4,889.08	1,291,273.80
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,183,200.00	133,900.00	31,300	199,000.00	523,900.00	2,537,200.00
Second National	125,000	1,199,025.00	44,350.00	41,110	77,000.00	74,700.00	1,267,150.00
BAYONNE.							
Mechanics' Tr. Co.	50,000	1,780,382.00	23,386.00	98,057	102,162.00	256,136.00	2,131,346.00

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Another Week of Easy Money and Small Trading.

PUBLIC STILL HOLDS ALOOF

Depression and a Certain Amount of Weakness in Almost Every Department as a Result.

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LONDON, Sept. 24.—This has been another week of easy money and small trading, the public still shunning the Stock Exchange and leaving it pretty much to professionals. The failure of outsiders to make purchases undoubtedly tended to lessen the cheerfulness that has pervaded the market, and in almost every department there were depression and a certain amount of weakness.

All the home and colonial Government securities were a trifle lower than last week, consols being off an eighth and other stocks from a quarter to a half.

There have been no notable developments in the foreign section. War stocks hold about the same positions as last week, Russians keeping remarkably steady, while Japanese are practically where they were left at the close of the nearest slump.

British rails flourished early in the week, but succumbed later to poor traffic returns, so that glancing through the quotation list of these stocks one sees an almost uninterrupted series of minus signs.

American rails have fluctuated, speculators here governing themselves largely by the developments on the New York Exchange. The tone in this department has been fairly good, but there have been many reactions, so that at the close most Americans were lower than last week.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE.—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Beech Creek (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 3
Boston & Maine com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Buff. & Susquehanna (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific com. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 6
Canadian Pacific pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 25	Holders of record	Oct. 3
Chic. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Chic., Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 27
Dayton & Michigan com.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 3
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quar.)	2	Oct. 4	Sept. 19	Oct. 5
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 1
Maine Central (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Manhattan, (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 28
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
N. Y., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	*Holders of record	Sept. 15
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie com. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. regular (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 4	Sept. 10	Oct. 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. special (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Reading 2d pf.	2	Nov. 10	Holders of record	Oct. 21
St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf. (quar.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., Chi. & E. Ill. pf., stock cfs. (quarter)	1½		Sept. 16	Oct. 3
St. L. & S. F., K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Southern Railway pf.	2½	Oct. 17	Sept. 24	Oct. 18
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock tr. cfs. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Southwest Pennsylvania	5	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 9
Union Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Union Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Utica & Black River	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Sub. Elec. Co. pf. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 12	Sept. 18
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1		
Detroit United (quarter)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. 2
Frankford & S'ward (Phil.) (quar.)	$4.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Houghton Co. (Mich.) St. Ry. pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Ithaca Street Railway	2	Sept. 26		
Louisville (Ky.) Traction com.	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Metropolitan (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 24	Oct. 17
Phila. Co. of Pitts. com. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Philadelphia Electric	$1.25	Dec. 1		
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 16
Ridge Avenue (Phila.)	$3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 9
Rochester Ry. pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Seattle (Wash.) Elec. pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
South Side El., Chicago, (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 28	Oct. 3
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2
United Rys. of St. Louis pf. (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Sept. 26
United Traction & Electric	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. 3
Washington Water Power (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
West End Street, Boston, com.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Coney Island & Bath Beach	5	Sept. 26	Holders of record	Sept. 24
Fifth Avenue	25	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
First National (quarter)	5	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
First National, Brooklyn, (quar.)	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Garfield National (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Liberty National (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 30
M'facturers' Nat., (B'klyn,) (quar.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
National Bank of Commerce (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
National Park (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Sept. 30

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers' Trust	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
Broadway (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 5	Oct. 20	Nov. 1
Brooklyn (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 27
Central (quarter)	15	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Continental Title & Trust, (Phil.) (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 26	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Equitable (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30		
Fifth Avenue	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 29
Franklin (quarter)	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Guaranty (quarter)	5	Sept. 30		
Long Isl. Loan & Trust (quar.)	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Morton (quarter)	5	Sept. 30	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
N. Y. Security & Trust (quarter)	5	Sept. 30	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
Trust Co. of America (quarter)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
Washington (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	
Williamsburg (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amer. Agri. Chem. pf. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Amer. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	*Holders of record	Sept. 24
American Can pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. 1
American Iron & Steel pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
American Locomotive pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Sept. 21	Oct. 21
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1		
American Screw (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Dec. 1
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 21	Oct. 16
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 25	Oct. 12	Oct. 26
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 12
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
American Sugar (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
American Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 3	Oct. 4
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Amer. Teleph. & Teleg. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
Bell Telephone Co. of Phila.	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
Boston Belting (quarter)	$2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Boston & Phil. S.S. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Broad-Exchange Co. pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Butte Electric & Power pf. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 1	Holders of record	Oct. 25
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Sept. 27	Holders of record	Sept. 3
Cambria Iron Co.	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Central & So. Am. Teleg. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 6	Sept. 30	Oct. 7
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 3
Chi. Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Oct. 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2
Cincinnati Gas & Electric (quar.)	1⅞	Oct. 1		
Commercial Cable (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 29	Oct. 3
Continental Tobacco com.	4	Oct. 3	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 3	Sept. 17	Oct. 4
Corn Products pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 10	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
Cuttings Car Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
De Long Hook & Eye Co. (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 24
Distillers' Securities Corp. (quar.)	1	Oct. 26	Sept. 22	
Eastern Steamship	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 22
Electric Boat pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1		
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf.	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 30	Oct. 3
General Electric (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Guggenheim Exploration (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 11	Sept. 27	Oct. 12
Hall Signal Co. com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 3
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Sept. 26	Sept. 20	
Horn Silver Mining	5c	Sept. 30	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Internat. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Inter. Smokeless Powder & Chem.	¾	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
International Steam Pump com.	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Internat. Steam Pump pf. (quar.)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
James H. Dunham 1st pf. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
James H. Dunham 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
Lawyers' Mortgage Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Oct. 13	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Milwaukee & Chicago Breweries	2½	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1		
National Enameling & Stamping common (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Enameling & Stamping preferred (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
National Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
New Idria Quicksilver Mining	30	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
New Orleans Brewing com.	10	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
New York Dock pf. (semi-annual)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com.	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
North American	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1
Procter & Gamble pf.	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 21
Revere Rubber (quarter)	$2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 23
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 9	Sept. 21
Safety Car Heating & Light. (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Sloss-Sheffield S. & Iron pf. (quar.)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Teft-Weller Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 3
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	Oct. 3	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
Title Ins. Co. of N. Y. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Union Switch & Signal com. (quar.)	2	Oct. 11	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	Oct. 11	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Union Typewriter com. (semi-ann.)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
Union Typewriter 2d pf. (semi-ann.)	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 17
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 30
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 26
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
U. S. Title Guar. & Indemn. (quar.)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Va. Car Chemical pf. (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. 17
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 14
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 11	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Oct. 11	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. (quar.)	2½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Westmoreland Coal	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Westmoreland Coal (extra)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
Wolverine Copper Mining	$1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 1

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Stocks Strong—Heavy Selling by London—Accumulation of Atchison.

Fairly heavy selling by London following irregular movements in American stocks in that market failed to exert material effect upon stock market prices yesterday, and in some of the active issues substantial net gains were recorded. London was more than usually active for a Saturday, but almost exclusively on the selling side. About 30,000 shares, largely made up of United States Steel and Atchison, were sold for foreign account, indicating a willingness abroad to profit by the advances in those stocks to take profits on previous purchases. Locally the disposition of traders seemed to be to carry still further the recoveries which had been brought about after the declines early in the week, and in some issues their efforts were re-enforced by more or less general buying.

Bull Movement in Steel.

United States Steel preferred was bought by a number of prominent houses, including some which at times in the past have been credited with acting on the short side in the stock for some important interests. The buying was effective in advancing prices and was looked upon as decidedly good. The probability of the disintegration of the local building strike, which has already been very much weakened by secessions, has for some days been used as a bull argument on Steel and has been offered as one of the reasons for the extensive buying of the stock.

***

Stop Orders in Metropolitan.

The weakness in Metropolitan was due to selling by a house prominently identified with local traction interests and by one of the large traders. It was said that it had been discovered that a number of stop orders were in the market and the offering down of the Metropolitan was supposed to be for the purpose of bringing out this stock.

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Position of Atchison.

Atchison was very strong in the early trading, and despite the reaction which occurred later closed with a fractional net gain. The accumulation of Atchison by bankers closely associated with Union Pacific interests, which is believed to have been going on for a long time, is looked upon as a move likely to strengthen the harmony in the Western railroad world rather than to threaten that harmony. That in some quarters there is doubt that the bankers who have been buying Atchison have been acting for Union Pacific rather than for some other property is evidenced by Friday's report that the stock had been secured in the interest of St. Paul.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, Sept. 24, 1904.

Impl Japanese Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co tempy ctfs full pd for 6% sterl loan		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
131,000	94½	2,000	100
4,000	94⅝	500	100
1,500	94⅝	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
15,000	94⅝	1,000	79½
Nor Car con 4s		Mo, K & T ext 5s	
1,000	102¼	10,000	102⅛
Am Spirits M 6s		Mob & Ohio Montg div 5s	
1,000	87⅞	5,000	114⅝
Atlan Coast Line 4s		Nor & W con 4s	
11,000	98	61,000	102
Balt & O pr in 3½s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
8,000	95	2,000	74¼
S Wn div 3½s		Ohio Riv gen 5s	
1,000	91⅞	1,000	113½
Canada So 1st		Oregon Short Line purchs 4s	
1,000	103⅞	50,000	97¼
Cent of Ga con 5s		52,000	97⅜
20,000	111⅞	10,000	97⅜
5,000	112	Penn conv 3½s	
1st inc 5s		21,000	99⅝
11,000	87⅜	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
2d inc 5s		8,000	99⅝
10,000	54	5,000	99⅞
3d inc 5s		St L & S F R R refundg 4s	
10,000	37½	7,000	85⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s		1,000	86
2,000	105½	St L & San Fr Ry gen 6s	
3,000	106½	5,000	112½
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
10,000	96⅜	1,000	98¼
10,000	96⅞	12,000	98⅜
32,000	96⅝	5,000	98⅝
Ill div 3½s		2,000	98⅜
2,000	94½	3,000	98½
C, R I & P gen 4s		San An & Ar P 4s	
5,000	104¾	5,000	86⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s		19,000	87
26,000	75⅝	20,000	87⅛
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		10,000	87¼
5,000	86½	5,000	87⅝
10,000	86¼	35,000	87½
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		Sea A L Ry gold 4s	
20,000	101⅜	2,000	82⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s		Southn Pac 4s	
5,000	86	12,000	93⅝
Col & So 1st 4s		Stand R & T 6s	
4,000	85¼	5,000	40
Conn Ry & Light's refundg 4½s		Tenn Coal, I & R Tenn div 6s	
4,000	93	1,000	110
Consol Tob 4s		Tx & Pac 2d inc	
10,000	73¼	1,000	88
50,000	73	Third Av con 4s	
25,000	73⅛	5,000	96½
5,000	73⅛	5,000	96⅝
5,000	73¼	Un Pac conv 4s	
10,000	73⅜	25,000	105⅞
11,000	73⅞	125,000	106⅛
13,000	73⅝	30,000	106⅜
1,000	73⅝	5,000	106⅜
15,000	73½	46,000	106⅝
70,000	73¼	5,000	106⅝
71,000	73	14,000	106½
Cnsld Gas Co conv deb 6s		5,000	106⅝
25,000	182¼	10,000	106½
1,000	182	30,000	106⅝
Denv & Rio Gde con 4s		70,000	106⅝
500	100¼	U S Steel Corpor sking fund 5s	
2,000	101¼	7,000	81
Det City Gas 5s		4,000	81¼
1,000	97½	83,000	81⅞
Dist Sec Cor 5s		10,000	81¼
10,000	74	15,000	81
Erie 1st gen 4s		35,000	81¼
1,000	87¾	25,000	81½
Ft Wth & D C 1st		20,000	81½
1,000	109¾	51,000	81½
4,000\$F	110	55,000	81⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctf A		99,000	81⅝
1,000	76½	2,000	81⅝
deb ctfs B		30,000	81⅝
5,000	14⅜	10,000	81½
5,000	15	registered	
Kinzer Co Elv 4s		500	81½
1,000	90⅜	Wabash deb B	
1,000	90⅝	10,000	63¼
1,000	90½	10,000	63⅜
L S & M S deb 4s		15,000	63⅜
6,000	96⅝	5,000	63⅞
La & Ark 1st 5s		Westn Maryl 4s	
7,000	103¼	5,000	85⅝
5,000	103	Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
3,000	103¼	1,000	90¼
Louisv & Nashv unified 4s		7,000	89½
6,000	100⅝		
10,000	100⅝		
Total sales		$2,226,000	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104⅝	105⅛	Kan. C. So.	24½	24¾
2s, c., 1930	105⅛	105⅜	K. & D. M.	14	16
2s, r., 1916	105⅝	105⅞	K. & D. M. pf.	47	51
3s, c., 1918	105⅝	105⅞	King. & P.	5	10
3s, 1918, sm.	108		Kn. I. Cnl. pf.	52	60
4s, r., 1907	106½	107	Lacl. G. pf.	80	100
4s, r., 1907	107½	108	L. E. & W.	30	34
4s, r., 1925	131⅝	132⅜	L. E. & W. pf.	87½	100
4s, c., 1925	131⅝	132⅜	Lake Shore	245	275
D. C. 3-65s	118½	...	Long Island	56	58½
Philippine 4s	110	...	Man. Beach	10	15
Adams Exp.	230	250	Md. C. pf.	100	115
Alb. & Susq.	225	..	Mich. Cent.	125	128
Alleg. & W.	145	..	Mil. & St. L.	55	58
Allis-Chalm.	11	12	M. & St. L. pf.	95	98
Allis-Ch. pf.	48	50	Minn. & St. L.	85	88
Am. Coal	180	210	M. & St. L. pf.	129	131
A. C. O. pf.	90	98½	Mor. & Ess.	184	188
Am. D. Tel.	23	30	N., C. & St. L.	121	123
Am. Exp.	203	212	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
Am. Gr. Tw.	5½	6	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
A. H. & L.	4½	5	N. Y. C. & St. L.	28	31¾
A. H. & L. pf.	19½	20¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	105	..
Am. Lin. Co.	11½	14½	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	74	80
A. L. Co. pf.	30	35	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	65	67
Am. Loc. pf.	95½	96½	N. Y. Cot.	42	44
A. M. Co. pf.	19	20	N. Y. & Harl.	134	138½
Am. Snuff.	132½	140	N. Y. & Hous.	174	..
Am. St. Fds.	74	..	N. Y. N. H. & H.	174	176
A. S. F. pf.	32	33	N. Y. Ont. & W.	32½	33½
A. S. R. pf.	132	136	N. Y. Phila. & N.	14	15
A. T. & C.	90	92	N. Y. & R. B.	70	..
Am. W. Co.	13½	14½	N. Y. S. & W.	43½	44
A. W. Co. pf.	81	83	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	90	91
Ann Arbor	28	32	Nor. & W.	61	63
Ann A. pf.	90	95	Nor. & W. pf.	81	81¾
B. & O. pf.	93	95	Nor. Pac.	165	166
B. A. L. pf.	105	..	Nor. Pac. pf.	95	96
B. Un. Gas	218	224	Nor. Sec.	74	75
Bruns. City	6	7	Ohio & Miss.	165	170
B., R. & P.	141	147	Ohio Riv.	70	80
B., R. & P. pf.	145	165	Ohio Riv. pf.	140	150
B. & S. pf.	80	85	Ont. & W.	32	33
Butterick Co.	48	49½	Pac. Coast.	63	65
Canada So.	68½	69	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	86	95
C. R. R. of N. J.	177	180	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	73	75
C. U. T. pf.	36	40	Peo. & East.	25	28½
C. & S. A.	78¾	79¼	Peo. & East. pf.	75	80
C. C. C. & St. L.	109	110	Pitts. Coal	13	15
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	82	..	Pitts. Coal pf.	44	48
C. I. & W. pf.	82	..	Pitts. & Ft. W. & C.	179	..
C. & Pitts.	178	..	Pitts. & Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	185
C. P. & S. pf.	55	..	Pitts. & L. E.	87	90
Com. Cable	190	215	Pitts. & L. E. 1st pf.	97	98
Consol. Coal	96	..	Pitts. & W.	103	105
Corn P. Co.	13½	14¼	Pitts. & W. pf.	185	187
D., L. & W.	280	282	Pitts. Bess. & L. E.	185	191
D. & R. G.	28¼	28⅝	Pitts. Bess. & L. E. pf.	165	173
D. M. & Ft. D.	23½	26	Pitts. Cl. & Tol.	128	130
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	..	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	128	130
Det. South.	3½	4½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf.	172	174
Det. So. pf.	5½	7	Pitts. Mck. & Y.	55	..
Dia. Match.	130	135	Pitts. Mck. & Y. 2d pf.	90	..
D. S. S. & A.	7½	8	Pitts. Sh. & L. E.	32	35
D. S. S. & A. pf.	12½	13	Pitts. Sh. & L. E. pf.	87	90
Erie & T. H.	58	59	Pitts. & W.	17	18
Erie & T. H. pf.	75	85	Pitts. & W. pf.	56	58
Ft. W. & D. City	42	..	Pitts. Y. & A.	250	..
G. Ch. Co.	48	55	Pitts. Y. & A. pf.	250	..
G. C. Co. pf.	94	96½	Pres. S. Car.	30	40
G. & S. I.	30	..	Pres. S. Car. pf.	80	90
Gt. Nor. pf.	170	185	Pull. Pal. Car.	215	216
Hock. Val.	79	80	Quicksilver	⅝	1¼
Hock. V. pf.	89	89¼	Quicksilv'r pf.	3½	4
Homestake	52	55	Ry. S. Spg.	22½	23
Ill. Cen.	1.108	..	Ry. S. Spg. pf.	79	80
I. C. Co. pf.	74½	75½	Rens. & Sar.	203	..
I. S. P. pf.	76	77¼	R. I. & S.	8	8½
J. & Chi.	175	..	R. I. & S. pf.	43½	44
Kan. & M.	33	40	R., W. & O.	131	135
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	76½	77	R. G. W. Co.	19¼	19½
			R. G. M. Co. pf.	81	81½
			St. J. & G. I.	15½	16½
			St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44	48
			St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	24	26
			St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	74
			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	58¾	59¼
			St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	168	173
			St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	130
			St. L. S. W.	43½	44
			St. L. S. W. pf.	83	84

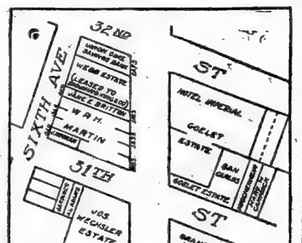
WHERE BROADWAY VALUES SHOW LITTLE MOVEMENT

Blocks from Madison Square to Thirty-second Street in Transition Stage—Northward Tendency of Hotel and Amusement Centre—Prices To-day and Ten Years Ago.

From the time ten or fifteen years ago, when Broadway, between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets, with its hotels and theatres, was perhaps the most prominent of up-town centres, that territory has been experiencing a transition period, and much of its property has been in the position of being intrinsically valuable, but with little to indicate what would be the most desirable and most profitable form of improvement.

Within this period nobody has seen fit to build a theatre there, in the face of the steady movement of the theatrical centre to Times Square; those office buildings which have been tried on and near Madison Square have not been instantaneous successes, while the erection of a new hotel on the old Sturtevant site, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, marks the most recent effort in the redevelopment of property in that neighborhood. That the latter property was on the market continuously for seven or eight years, until the United States Realty Company bought it two years ago, is good evidence of the indeterminate future of these Broadway blocks. The new hotel will have an important bearing upon the whole problem, and it will doubtless be a matter of considerable importance to neighboring owners to see how far it will fulfill the expectations of its owners and promoters.

As a whole, the blocks shown in the accompanying diagram have shown little enhancement in value within the last decade, although there has been some advance



In the more northerly ones as a result of the establishment of the new retail centre at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street, and through the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad project. At auction last year W. R. H. Martin paid $381,000 for the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, a plot of about 5,000 square feet, having also a frontage on Sixth Avenue. Mr. Martin already owned a half interest in the property, but the price may be regarded as a representative one, since he had outside competition almost up to the knock-down figure. This is at the rate of something over $100 a square foot. No approach to this price, however, has been shown in any other recent Broadway deal between Madison Square and Thirty-second Street, and the frequent instances of higher figures between Thirty-fourth Street and Times Square indicate how, at least for the time being, real estate speculation and investment have jumped over the former stretch of the city's big thoroughfare.

The Sturtevant House corner at Twenty-ninth Street, after having been held at $1,500,000 and involved in various negotiations at figures around $1,200,000, was finally sold for $1,000,000, or about $65 a square foot—the site containing 15,525 square feet. Other deals for neighboring properties during the last five years show approximately the same figure. What was formerly the Hotel Victoria annex, at the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, bought by Frederick Ayer of Boston from the Ritchie estate in 1900, brought $382,500. Its area is nearly 6,000 square feet. A year later Mr. Ayer bought the adjoining parcel on the north, 1,146 Broadway, 25.6 by 91, for $127,500. In the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, 1,166 Broadway, 26.5 by 99.5, was sold under foreclosure four years ago to Mrs. Caroline H. Johnston for $148,085, and has since been incorporated in the site of the office building erected by her at that point.

Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, the properties 1,204 to 1,210 Broadway, next to the Gilsey House, on an irregular plot consisting of a little over two lots, were put up at auction about a year ago. The representatives of the owners, the Alvord estate, bought them in at $333,000, their most vigorous competitors in the bidding being Flake & Dowling, who did not retire until $330,000 had been reached—again about $60 a square foot.

With these figures in mind it is interesting to look back at the records of 1893, when Joseph Wechsler bought the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, and find a price so little below the present level. The transfer of this corner, a plot containing about 12,300 square feet and covered at that time with old two and three story structures, showed a consideration of $700,000, making the rate per square foot about $57.

What lines the future development of these blocks between Madison Square and Thirty-third Street will follow few real estate men will venture to predict. It promises to be a gradual rather than a rapid growth, resulting from the steady up-town progress of business. If the section is gradually losing some of its pre-eminence as a centre of amusement and activity at night, it is making an equivalent gain along more substantial lines. It will be within the territory to be favorably affected by the Pennsylvania tunnel, and the actual completion of that enterprise may be expected to give great impetus to the commercial development of the entire area between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets. With the shelving of the proposed plan to build a subway down Broadway from Forty-second Street to Union Square, very largely as the result of protests on the part of abutting property owners, there is apparently no change in local transportation facilities that can have any very marked effect upon this neighborhood.

Transports Ordered Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Gen. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, has ordered that the army transports at New York, the Kilpatrick, Sumner, and McClellan, be placed out of commission. They are now anchored in Erie Basin and will remain there until they are needed.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

If opinions are of any value in determining the future of the real estate market, there is much encouragement to be had from the views of prominent brokers and operators, who are rapidly getting back into harness after a Summer in Europe, or who, at any rate, have not spent any considerable portion of the last three months in pursuing the real estate bargain or the eligible building site. The belief that there will be a little business of importance until after election seems to be as popular as ever this year, but there are also very general expressions of confidence that the Winter and Spring seasons will develop no small amount of activity in those higher grades of property for which there has been practically no market for a year and a half or more.

That this period of inactivity has had a decidedly wholesome effect cannot be denied. The movement which culminated in the overspeculation and overbuilding of some classes of property in 1902 would probably have fallen of its own weight had it not been checked by a building tie-up, a Wall Street decline, and several months of tight mortgage money. In the meantime, a readjustment has taken place, and now, fortunately, the disturbing influences bid fair to be removed. With the possible exception of office buildings, no type of structure shows a supply much greater than the demand. Even the much-abused apartment hotel is entering upon a more promising era. Mortgage money is more plentiful, the latest outcrop of building trades disturbance is losing its threatening aspect very rapidly nowadays, and every phase of the present situation indicates that the next few months will witness a large number of operations preliminary to new construction.

The opening of the subway, furthermore, may be expected to give an additional impetus to new building, not only on Washington Heights, but also in those neighborhoods which are tributary to it south of Fifty-ninth Street. Values have been perhaps abundantly discounted in these sections for some time to come. While the effect of the underground road upon contiguous properties has been forecast in a general way at many points, yet there is a disposition on the part of owners of many desirable properties to wait until the road is in actual operation before committing themselves definitely to any particular form of improvement. They feel that, after the tunnel has been in actual use by the public for even a brief period, new conditions, perhaps of vital importance, will be apparent at one point and another, and that it will be better to forfeit carrying charges on a property for a year or so and then be able to deal with facts, than to go ahead on the basis of probabilities, and perhaps come out with a structure unsuited to its surroundings in some important detail. At least one operation which will involve between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 is being temporarily held up by these exact circumstances.

Of current business, along lines that have been followed pretty closely for two or three months, there is little to be said by way of comment. A slight increase in volume may be noted, and the fact that the number of transactions reported last week was double that of the corresponding week last year is sufficiently evidence that the investment buying of small properties, with its accompanying speculation, has not yet run its course. The building movement in the Bronx continues to show unusual strength. Out of fourteen building loans recorded last week, ten were for Bronx operations, and the source of the funds in several instances shows that some of the largest and most conservative lending institutions are well satisfied as to the substantial character of this Bronx business.

Both in the easterly and westerly parts of Harlem builders are finding little difficulty in disposing of new structures. The company which put up seven apartment houses at the Seventh Avenue end of the Crimmins Block, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, has sold all but one of them, while another builder closed out last week the last of five forty-foot buildings, not yet completed, on One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The upper east side affords no instances so conspicuous as these, but the sales of new tenements north of One Hundredth Street and east of Madison Avenue are of almost daily occurrence.

Dealing in vacant property has been confined to two sections. Three Amsterdam Avenue corners on Morningside Heights, at One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, have changed hands within a few days, the buyers of two of them being builders. The territory around the extreme upper end of Eighth Avenue also developed considerable activity, what with the sales of nine lots on One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and of corners on Bradhurst Avenue, at One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-first Streets.

Despite the fact that Oct. 1 is almost at hand, there is still a good demand for west side houses, particularly between Amsterdam Avenue and Riverside Drive, in the district to be benefited by the subway. Much immediate advantage to the same territory has also resulted from the change in routes recently inaugurated upon the Metropolitan surface lines, giving direct access without transfer from upper Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue to the hotel, theatre, and shopping districts. This direct line down Broadway means a very considerable saving in time from all points reached by the Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue lines, amounting, it is said, to over fifteen minutes in a trip from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to Houston Street.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from William S. Patten the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, ten three-story dwellings on plot 100.11 by 75. A. J. Koelble was the broker in the deal.

Investor Buys West Side Apartments.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Schneider & Herter the six-story apartment house known as the Metropolitan at 235 to 239 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, on plot 75 by 100.11. The brokers report that the property has been held at $165,000, and that the transaction is a cash purchase by an investor.

The Trood Realty Company has secured a building loan of $117,000 on the property, 97.6 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 75 feet west of Broadway.

Broadway Deal Near Times Square.

The Hoster Brewing Company of Columbus, Ohio, has bought the leasehold property, 1,420 and 1,422 Broadway, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, a four-story building, on plot 33 by 102.1. The property will be used for café and restaurant purposes.

Morningside Heights Corner Sold.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Marx & Marx the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a plot 100.11 by 100.

Duff & Brown have resold for the Washington Heights Realty Company to W. J. Farrell 215 and 217 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, two five-story flats, each 25 by 80 by 100.

Haase & Slevin have resold for Ernestine Jacobowsky to Bernard Blessing 366 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.

Buyer for West 97th Street House.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co., in conjunction with Warren & Skillin, have sold for E. J. Sullivan of Omaha, Neb., the four-story dwelling 42 West Ninety-seventh Street, on lot 17.6 by 102.2.

Deals for Properties on the Heights.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for John J. Mahoney, to a client of the firm of J. B. Ketcham, the three-story dwelling 515 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 99.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Samuel A. Hamel has bought from Lina Strauss 502 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 23 by 100.

Ferdinand Nagel has sold for Robert J. Gray's 2,172 and 2,174 Amsterdam Avenue, two five-story triple flats on plot 50.6 by 100.

Operator Sells in Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has sold for Thomas Alexander to Monroe L. Simons the plot 99.11 by 100, at the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Ninth Street.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Patrick D. Leddy, for improvement, the plot at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 44 by 100.

Forty-ninth Street Houses Leased.

E. H. Wendell & Co. have leased for Judge William N. Cohen 21 East Forty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100, to Mrs. E. W. Schiers, for a term of years; also, for Mrs. Cornelia A. Amerman, to a client, for a term of five years, 9 East Forty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 23 by 100, adjoining the Buckingham Hotel.

David Belasco has leased from James W. Benham, through George A. Bowman & Co., a studio in the building 138 West Forty-second Street. The same brokers have also leased for R. I. Haft, to the Benham Indian Trading Company, a loft at 419 West Forty-second Street.

Lower West Side Transactions.

John J. Hoeckh has sold for John Jaegelei 510 West Forty-third Street, a five-story tenement, with stores. Mrs. M. Wellner is the buyer.

Peter P. Sherry has sold for P. G. Staffers, to Daniel S. Dryer, the four-story flat 345 West Twenty-eighth Street, 18 by 98.9.

Purchase on East Broadway.

Dr Bernard Gordon has sold 280 East Broadway, a four-story building on lot 21 by 59.10.

S. Steingut & Co. have leased to the Singer Manufacturing Company 92 and 94 Second Avenue for a term of years.

John Peters has sold for Margaret O'Connor to Dr. Emil Joel 218 East Twelfth Street, a four-story single flat, 21.8 by 106.

Dwelling Sold on 160th Street.

Reiss Brothers have sold for William R. Ehler the frame dwelling 612 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street on lot 25 by 100.

Alfred J. Heine has sold for a client, through Michael Rini, the property 1,064, 1,066, and 1,068 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for the Rev. James B. Curry 1,085 Dawson Street, a two-story-and-cellar frame private residence, 16.8 by 74.

M. Bernstein has sold for Henrietta Kahn 2,197 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 75, a five-story double flat, with stores.

Place at Orienta Point Sold.

The Fox Realty Company has sold for the Rushmore Realty Corporation one of its properties at Orienta Point on the Sound. The buyer is Mrs. Marie L. Clark.

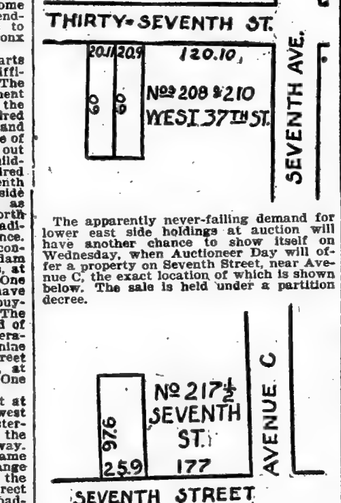
Horace A. Rounds has sold for Joseph D. Sawyer a plot of about eight and one-half acres at Palmer's Hill, Stamford, Conn. The purchaser will erect a handsome residence on the property.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Salesroom lists continue to be wholly lacking in items which might arouse any general interest. A total of fourteen offerings, nine of which are in the Bronx, is the scant supply from which auction room frequenters will have to make selections this week. Selling will be confined to three days, there being no offerings scheduled for either to-morrow or Friday.

Only one voluntary sale is announced, that of 645 Lexington Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story brick flat, on lot 25 by 100, to be put up on Tuesday by Peter F. Meyer.

The parcels shown in the following diagram, close to that section of Seventh Avenue just north of the Pennsylvania terminal, may enlist some attention on the part of speculators. The amount of the judgment against the properties, which will be sold on Thursday by L. J. Phillips & Co. is about $23,500.



The apparently never-failing demand for lower east side holdings at auction will have another chance to show itself on Wednesday, when Auctioneer Day will offer a property on Seventh Street, near Avenue C, the exact location of which is shown below. The sale is held under a partition decree.

Other foreclosure sales scheduled this week include a dwelling on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near Mount Morris Park, and that at 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, near Lenox Avenue.

Among the nine Bronx offerings will be noticed a corner, 50 by 75, at College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to be sold in addition on Wednesday by Auctioneer Smyth, and two large plots on Morris Avenue, at One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighty-third Streets, to be put up on the same day at the stand of George R. Read & Co.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR THE WEEK

There were recorded last week 308 mortgages for $7,451,065; of which 174, for $2,988,165, were at 6 per cent.; 5, for $34,-800, were at 5½ per cent.; 91, for $1,165,600, were at 5 per cent.; 27, for $3,148,500, were at 4½ per cent., and 9, for $99,000, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 173 mortgages for $2,154,618; of which 123, for $396,150, were at 5 per cent.; 85, for $931,668, were at more, and 35, for $626,800, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 161 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.
By Peter F. Meyer.

Lexington Av., 645, e s, 25 ft n of 54th St, 25x100, five-story brick flat, with two stores; public auction sale.

By George R. Read.

Forest Av, w s, 175 ft n of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; foreclosure sale, Joseph E. Bullen, referee; due on judgment, $637; subject to another mortgage for $1,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

4th Av, n s, 200 ft w of 2d St, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; sale, etc.

4th Av, s s, 340 ft w of 2d St, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; foreclosure sales, William A. Sweetser, referee.

West Farms Road, 1,641, w s, 212.10 ft n of 172d St, 25x187x24x185, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward Mandel, referee; due on judgment, $1,067.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

183d St, 107 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, Joseph H. Hayes, referee; due on judgment, $7,087.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th St, 217½, n s, 177 ft n of Avenue C, 25.9x97.6, five-story brick tenement; partition sale, Joseph Rosenzweig, referee.

By George R. Read.

Morris Av, n e corner of 181st St, 50x130.6, excepting portions taken for the opening of Creston Av and the widening of Morris Av and 181st St, two and three story frame tenements, with stores; also, Morris Av, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 100x115, three-story frame tenement; foreclosure sales, Paul L. Kiernan, referee; due on judgment, $30,602; subject to other mortgages for $6,000.

By Philip A. Smyth.

College Av, 489, s w corner of 148th St, 50x75, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; partition sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

37th St, 208 and 210 West, s s, 120.10 ft w of 7th Av, 20.9 and 20.11, respectively, two four-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, George S. Clay, referee; due on judgment, $24,062.

Cedar Av, e s, 128.6 ft n of 177th St, 20.4x97.6x 20.5x98.10, two-story frame dwelling; also, Cedar Av, w s, 289 ft n of 177th St, 19.6x108.1x 19.8x110.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sales, Harry A. Mendelsohn, referee; due on judgment, on each, $4,509.

By Joseph P. Day.

120th St, 9 West, n s, 146 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 18.4x100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward S. La Pore, referee; due on judgment, $16,813.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Macdougal and Houston Streets, southeast corner, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 39.10 by 68; Abbate & Alonso of 50 Spring Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $120,000.

Madison Street, 310, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 19.6x97; L. Frank of 324 East Sixth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $33,000.

First Street, 57 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x67.4; S. & M. Goodman of 333 Madison Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $85,000.

Stone Street, south side, 43.3 feet east of Broad Street, for five-story brick stores, 36.1x 112.8; N. Cotter of 23 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; F. M. Wright of 503 5th Avenue, architect; cost, $44,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 261 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story brick stable; Bernheimer & Schwartz of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, owners; L. Oberlein of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 25 ft s of line between Lots 14 and 15, map of Oak Tree plot, 50x200; Terence Donoghue to Tommaso Giordano $2,700

COLUMBUS AV, w s, 49.6 ft n of 99th St, 25.11x100; Quintin Garreta to Mary Day, quitclaim.

GERMAN PLACE, 630 to 634, e s, 50x95; Anna A. Cooper to Samuel Well..... Nom.

LOT 538, map of Van Nest Park; John J. Dasgnet and others to Patrick J. Dwyer 100

RIDGE ST, 132, e s, 27x100; Jacob Levin and other to Henry Hinman and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

SKIEL ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 100x100, Laconia Park; Aurelia C. Merrill to Joseph Schneider, (mtg $1,100,) other consideration and 100

8TH AV, 2,897, w s, 25x100; Philip Dolfini to Isidore M. Meyers and another, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and.. 100

16TH ST, 903 East, 25x92; John Steinbugler, Jr., to Ernest W. Morche, (mtg $8,000) 18,000

37TH ST, 248 West, 18.9x98.9; Carrie E. Lord and another to James H. Otley, (mtg $7,500) 20,000

37TH ST, 248 West, 18.9x98.9; Cornelia Cramer to James H. Otley, quitclaim.. Nom.

62D ST, 245 East, 25x100.5; Morris Silverman to Harris Siegel ..... Nom.

62D ST, 247 East, 25x100.5; Harris Siegel to Morris Silverman ..... Nom.

74TH ST, 145 West, 20x102.2; Atlantic Realty Company to Lellie J. Earle, other consideration and 100

106TH ST, SE cor, s e cor Broadway, 75x100.11; Ernst E. W. Schneider and others to Andrew F. Morison, (mtg $105,-000,) other consideration and 100

135TH ST, 713 and 715 East, 50x100; Ignatz Ullmann to May Deavey, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

139TH ST, 715 and 715 East, 50x100; May Deavey to Ignatz Ullman, (mtg $40,000) Nom.

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Erma V. Widendahl to Karoline F. Wichtendahl, (mtg $3,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRINCKERHOFF, Maria, to Augustina Muller; Anthony Av, e s, 144.11 ft n of 172d St, 2 years..... 1,000

CARSTAIRS, Walter, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, 971, s e corner of 76th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

EARLE, Lillie J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 174th St, 145 West.... 24,000

EARLE, Lillie J., to Atlantic Realty Company; 174th St, 145 West, prior mtg $24,000 7,000

ELTING, Philip, to Alexander Thompson; Lot 26, map of 260 lots, Thompson-Rose estate, Bronx, due Oct. 1, 1906..... 700

GERLACH, John E., to George Gerisch; 141st St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, two mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent., each..... 12,000

GIPFORD, Harry R., to Metropolitan Trust Co.; 105d St, 319 West..... 7,500

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Terence Donoghue; Arthur Av, e s, 25 ft s from e s of dividing line of Lots 14 and 15, being part of Lot 15, map of Oak Tree plot, 1 year 2,200

HIRSCHMAN, Henry, and another to Jacob Levin and another; Ridge St, 122, prior mtg $23,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 9,000

MANSFIELD, Abbie L., to Egbert Winkler, Jr.; Rver Av, w s, 150.9 ft n of 178th St, 2 years..... 3,000

MORCHE, Ernest W., to John Steinbugler, Jr.; 16th St, 606 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MORISON, Andrew F., to Ernst E. W. Schneider and another; 106th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, prior mtgs $105,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ROSENTHAL, Marcus, to Harold Nathan; 110th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHWAAR, Charles G., and another to Caroline F. Schwaar; all title in estate of Benjamin S. Proctor bequeathed to Susie L. Schwaar, 30 days, 4 per cent.... 1,735

VACCARO, Mary, and another to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 8th St, (Av.) n s, 220 ft e of White Plains Av, Wakefield, installments, 6 per cent. 1,500

WICHTENDAHL, Karoline F., to George Schuchman; 139th St, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 years..... 500

WOLFF, Solomon, to Longacre Realty Company; 47th St, n s, 240 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $511,600, demand, 6 per cent. 1,400

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 68th St, 25x—; Charles F. Fluemacher against Julia Schroeder, executrix, owner; Julia Schroeder, contractor $40

BROOME ST, 394; Jennie W. Conlon against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors..... 550

SULLIVAN and Broome Sts, n w corner, 40x100; Barnet W. Rod against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors 3,900

47TH ST, 318 to 319 East; Benjamin Weiss against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors..... 3,750

47TH ST, 319 East; James W. Conlon against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors..... 550

10TH ST, 410 East; Benjamin Weiss against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss, owners and contractors..... 1,200

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor 396

79TH ST, 230 East; Bernard Narnioi against Hugo Cohn, owner; the Union Stove Works, contractor..... 75

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

ESSEX ST, 71; Isidore Sinkowitz against Louis Pollock and another, March 16, 1904 ..... $225

105TH ST, 170 and 172 East; Thomas F. McCaul against J. Braunsfield and another, Sept. 16, 1904 2,309

Lis Pendens.

LISPENARD ST, 41, leasehold, &c.; Lispenard St, 39, and Canal St, 382; Emilie B. Honeyman against John W. McGrath and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. B. Honeyman.

RIVINGTON ST, 58 and 60; Michael J. Moriarty against Moritz Waisman and another, (action to foreclosure mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

27TH ST, 97 East, and Broadway Alley, 71; Emilie Gebhard against George F. G. Minder and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Steinman.

47TH ST, s s, 288 ft e of Lexington Av., 17x100.5; the New York Savings Bank against John S. Corning and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Webber.

49TH ST, n s, 483 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.5; Isaac Moritz against Caroline T. Burnham and another, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, R. A. McDuffie.

53D ST, n s, 170.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.5; Edward B. Willets, executor, against Frank J. Walgering and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

104TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x—; Joseph Schor against Moses Deckinger, (action to impress lien;) attorney, C. Schwick.

104TH ST, 168 East; James J. Shandley against Israel Levin and another, (specific performance;) attorney, T. E. Rush.

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To Rent.—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast, $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times Office.

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$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 3 railroads; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 568 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

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Have quick buyers for flats where small amount of cash is necessary; send particulars or call. Robert Lovers, 354 West 116th.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. VERY LOW RENTS.
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Floor.—Splendid for showroom; all light; new building; 229 William St.; elevator, power, heat.

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Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 121 East 24th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. B. Diller, owner, 871 5th Av.

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
by order of the Executor of the estate of Jacob Cohen, Dec'd,
62 EAST 83D ST.,
Four-story, basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, size of lot, 18x102.2.
82, 85, 87 Stanton St., 8, W. Cor. Orchard St., Three six-story brick tenements and stores.
150, 152 NORFOLK ST.,
141 STANTON ST., N. E. COR.
Six-story brick tenement & stores, size 50x57, an equal undivided one-half interest in one half of lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 on map of Oceanus Park, Rockaway Beach, Queens Co., New York, with cottage thereon, situate at N. W. cor. Dodge and Ocean Avs., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; size of plot, 60x125; said map filed in the Queens County Clerk's office the 6th official number 457. W. Bennett Marx, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 257 Broadway.
Mess. Jacobs & Livingston, Attys., 132 Nassau St.
Mess. Levy & Unger, Attys., World Bldg.
Maps, etc., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,
Estate of MARY A. WOODHEAD, Deceased,
252 WEST 40TH ST.,
the four-story and basement brick flat; size of lot 20.7½x98.9.
TITLE GUARANTEED.
WALTER L. McCOY, attorney for administrator, 43 Wall St.
Maps, &c., with attorney, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctr.
will sell at auction
PLOT 75 x 99.11 S. S.
148TH STREET.
100 feet west of Seventh Avenue,
on
Wednesday, October 5th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.
Plot in line of improvements, easy of access by elevated, surface, electric, and subway, and will be sold on easy terms.
Maps and particulars of the auctioneer, 171 Broadway. Telephone 358 Cortlandt.

AT AUCTION
BANKRUPT SALE
OF
2 LARGE WOOLEN MILLS.
The Somerville Woolen Mills will be sold at public auction at the mill office, in Somerville, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 6th, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
Mill No. 1, situated in Somerville, N. J., on the main line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, thirty-five miles from New York. It includes almost the entire block from Main Street to the C. R. R. of N. J., with
THE LARGEST CLOTHING MANUFACTURING PLANT IN NEW JERSEY,
three and four story brick buildings, mill construction, storehouse, six dwelling houses, and stables, railroad siding, &c. Eight sets of cards, nine mules, fifty broad looms, all necessary finishing machinery, good water supply, &c.
Mill No. 2 is located at Piscataway, N. J., 6½ miles from Somerville; good water supply; 360-horse power steam plant; shoddy cards, four pickers, three-bowl garnett wool-scouring machine, rag washers, dye kettles, &c.
THE MACHINERY AND BUILDINGS WILL BE OFFERED SEPARATELY AND IN ONE PARCEL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
Sale subject to approval of the U. S. District Court of the District of New Jersey. Descriptive catalogues upon application.
GEORGE H. BOWLEY, Trustee.
WM. K. HOPE, Auctioneer.
Telephone 3 Somerville.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
258 Broadway, Manhattan.
PARTITION SALE
Plot of Six Lots,
S. W. Cor. E. 147th Street and Concord Ave.
each 20x100, to be sold separately.
Plot Adjoining S. E. Corner 149th St. & Park Ave.
about 54x110x115x125 irregular. To be sold in two parcels.
This property is in the centre of all Rapid Transit improvements, and may be conveniently reached from all parts of the city.
To be sold at public auction
TUESDAY, October 4th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
No 161 Broadway, Manhattan.
HENRY M. COLLYER, ARTHUR HURST,
Attorney, 231 Broadway. Referee.

PETER P. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at Auction on
Tuesday, September 27, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 161 Broadway,
the Choice and Valuable Property,
NO. 645 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
between 54th and 55th Streets.
For maps and terms apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY,
200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Phone 337 Cortlandt.
Offer:

Harlem—5 and 6-room triple flat, 33.4x 92x100; every improvement. Rents (low) $5,200. Price, $47,000.

Plot 50x100; excavated; vicinity 90th St., Amsterdam Av.; quick, $29,000; easy terms; sacrifice.

6-story elevator, 37.6x100, West 131st St.; rents, $76,000. Price, $70,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

OWNERS!! We want cold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right.
If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell, call.
References:
ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

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116 West 125th St.
MANHATTAN
Chance for Investors.
8th Av., triple flats, with stores..... $38,500
8th Av., corner, triple, with large store..... 43,000
2 five-story triples..... 97,500
BRONX.
Fine new corner, with store..... $36,000
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores..... 45,000
Fine triple, with 3 stores, 76x110..... 54,000

NEAR THE CITY HALL
A MEDIUM SIZE BUSINESS PROPERTY, RENTED TO ONE TENANT, FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
RULAND & WHITING CO.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased. LOANS ON MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

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for COTTAGES, two-family HOUSES, APARTMENTS, FLATS. 30,000 houses built in 27 years from our plans. Book, 60 plans, $1.00. Co-Operative Building Plan Assn., 203 Broadway, New York City. Open from 8 to 6 every day.

IF
you wish to BUY, sell, Rent, or Exchange
REAL ESTATE,
SEE
BARNETT & CO.,
11 WEST 125TH ST.

ASKING $45,000.
Handsome 20-foot dining-room extension, in the Seventies; electricity; entirely new plumbing; thoroughly modern. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 125 Columbus Av.

VERY CHEAP FLATS.
We have several well-located five-story flats, bargain prices. Intending purchasers, kindly call. BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 240 Bway.

TO LEASE.
A 5-story 14-room tenements for a long term of years, west side, to responsible party only. R 219 Times.

Attorney takes charge all kinds property; best results; lowest charges; renting, collecting; consultation free; all legal work; references. Box 122 Times.

Bargains.—Tenements, 25x102, $16,000; flat, 30x100, $20,000; store property, Av., rents $2,600, price $21,500. Retzkel, 182 Nassau St.

Bargain in fireproof, 14-room tenements, in good Italian section; busy market; will sell at sacrifice. Opportunity, 29 2d Av.

Broadway business property for sale; might rent; 20x100; 4 stores; elevator; splendid building. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Will receive gilt-edge applications for loan $15,-000 to $30,000; no brokers. Room 59, 68 Wall St.

43-foot apartment, all improvements; rents $6,200; $53,000; easy terms. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Mortgages.—Have $100,000 to loan on 1st, $25,000 on 2d mtges. Tuck & Cohen, 2 East 116th St.

Triple flat, all improvements; rents about $3,300; asking $28,000. Particulars, Tanco, 2,082 7th Av.

40-foot apartment; all improvements; fireproof; pays over 12%. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Durose,

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

NO FAIRY TALE. REAL BARGAIN.
BUILT for $9,500 FOR YOUNG DOCTOR; occupied by him One year. Business so poor he could not meet payments.
Builder must sell it. PRICE $5,250.
TERMS CASH, OR $500 DOWN—$40 MONTH.
VERY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.
FINE GROUNDS.
GRANDEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH. Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 25 minutes to N. Y. on Wide Macadamized Av. Sewer. AN IDEAL HOME. Contains Broad Piazza, Wide Tiled Entrance, Beautiful Wide Foyer Hall, Colored Windows and Window Seats, Very Wide, Large Parlor in Golden Oak, Very Handsome Library, Dining Room, with Large Bay Window, Open Fire Place, China Closet, Fine Kitchen, Combination Coal and Gas Range. Separate Laundry, Back Stairs. Seven Handsomely Decorated Bedrooms with Marble Wash Basins, Tiled Bath, TWO Separate Toilets, Hardwood Trim. Beautifully Decorated. Parquet Floors. A BARGAIN SELDOM TO BE HAD. Call Sunday or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 932 FLATBUSH AV., Corner Albemarle Road.

BEVERLY PARK

PRICES $6,000 & $6,250.
TERMS TO SUIT.
Only 3 left of 6 beautiful homes just completed, containing 9 rooms and bath, every convenience, hardwood trim throughout, handsomely decorated, exquisite white enamel mantels, artistic gas fixtures and elegant buffet in dining room; large trees 20 years old on property. One block from Ocean Parkway Boulevard, 4 minutes to five different car lines. Take Brighton Beach "L," Smith St., Franklin Av., or De Kalb Av. cars to Beverly Road, Reid Av. or Church Av. lines to East 4th St. Apply to M. GAIR, owner and builder, on property, 394 East 5th St., Beverly Park.

$1,200
A 6-room cottage with cellar under the entire house; natural wood trim, &c.; $1,200 complete; also houses from $1,500 to $6,000; if you are contemplating building I will prepare plans and specifications and guarantee the cost to erect the building before you start. My specialty is designing houses to meet the requirements of people in moderate circumstances; let me know your requirements, and I will submit sketches free.
GEO. HITCHINGS, Architect, 1,031 Beverly Road, B'klyn.

3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES
ON SECOND ST.,
OPPOSITE PROSPECT PARK.
Consisting of octagon and circular front brick and stone, with or without dining room extension; beautifully trimmed with choicest hardwoods, all tiled bathroom with shower, and tiled kitchen, open nickel plumbing, combination gas and electric fixtures, steam and hot air heating, electric grate, handsome Turkish corner, &c.
20 minutes from New York side of bridge via Vanderbilt or Seventh Av. cars. Houses open daily, Sunday and evenings until 9 o'clock.
WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder. On Premises.
Second St., bet. Eighth Av. & Prospect Park West.

PRETTY HOME—CHARMING SECTION.
FLATBUSH, NEAR PARK.
TERMS, $500 DOWN
$5,500. AND $40 PER MONTH.
Elegant large, detached cottage, broad piazza, broad entrance hall, wide oak staircase, fine parlor, large dining room, with high wainscot; massive mantle, open fireplace, and leaded glass buffet built in; kitchen has combination range, newest design; six bedrooms, all finished in hardwood throughout; tiled bath, open plumbing; every modern improvement; every room is handsomely decorated; floors on first floor of polished hardwood. Call and see this house at once; it is a real bargain.
CALL SUNDAY OR ANY DAY.
Send for booklet, "Some of the Bargains."
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGE IN BAY RIDGE PARK,
FORT HAMILTON AVE. & 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath, all modern improvements parquet floors, hardwood trim, grounds 100x80, neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks.
Bay Ridge Avenue cars connect with all Brooklyn ferries from South Ferry and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Ave., and apply on premises or to Stewart, 72d St.

$1,500 CASH DOWN, BALANCE MORTGAGE, buys this elegant three-story dwelling, Garfield Place, between 8th Av. and Prospect Park West; it has extension dining room, cabinet mantels, open fireplaces, hardwood trim; a sacrifice at $13,500. Permit of G. O. WALBRIDGE, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

$6,750-- NEW DEPARTURE
In one-family houses; 2-story extension stone fronts; hardwood trim; most complete and up-to-date house in city; open daily. St. John's Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$7,800 TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, up to date; best value in Bedford section; Sterling Place, near Bedford Av. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

$3,000 buys 489 Herkimer St., near Albany Av.; 3-story, sunny, 3-family flat; comfortable, convenient; foreclosure price. Ring second bell.

3-story double, 20th St., near 5th Av. L station; rents, $720; price, $6,000; full lot. Wm. Dank & Co., 10 Wall St., Manhattan.

For Sale—Three-story factory, with elevator, engine, and boiler; 109 South 6th St., Brooklyn. Inquire Wm. Jamer, 474 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Elegant 2-story brick flats; also cozy 2-story, basement house; single and double flats; splendid location. Buser, 573 Hamburg Av.

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Builder will sacrifice two new two-family houses. Avenue C and East 9th St.

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NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Beautifully located new 10-room house; fine elevation, fine shade; all improvements; bargain; ask for particulars. Owner, Room 707, 170 Broadway.

Bargain.—New house; seven rooms; all improvements; connected to sewer, water, gas; choice location; plot, 100x100; six miles out; 2 railroads; commutation, seven cents; price, $3,500; $500 and $20 monthly; other bargains; send for photos. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Modern factory building; 2 story and dry cement cellar; 7,500 square feet floor space; electric elevator, power, lights, and steam heat; within three blocks of Pennsylvania R. R. ferry in Jersey City; easy terms to quick buyer. Address C. G., P. O. Box 11X, Jersey City, N. J.

Orange, N. J.—151 Alden St., elegant corner residence, consisting of 9 rooms, butler's pantry, bath, and laundry; all improvements; steam radiators in every room; grounds and house in first-class condition; price reasonable. Owner, on premises.

Beautiful residence, all improvements; nearly new; acre; stable; very high; near depot; finest location in Tenafly, (suburb Englewood,) $5,500; $500 down; cost $8,000; rent, $35; immediate possession. E. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

Upper Montclair, 15 miles Erie Road, the finest and healthiest of suburbs; fine properties for sale and for rent. For particulars address H. B. Elkins, 195 Lorraine Av., Upper Montclair, or 55 Liberty St., New York.

Two farms containing 125 and 145 acres; 1½ miles from station; suitable for all crops; finest site for country residence in Morris County. R. J. Green, Succasunna, N. J.

Dairy farm, 100 acres; no house; much good timber; large barn; a money maker; price, $1,500; other bargains. Send for Beardsall's Farm List, Branchville, N. J.

Furnished house; all improvements; new; very high; ten acres; stable; eight rooms; $40 to May; immediate possession. E. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $5,300. Shipman, Three Mile Run Lane.

Englewood.—Nice property for sale; two cozy cottages; plot, 52x115; shade; valuable spring well. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages; all prices; improvements; choice location. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

47 acres; excellent buildings; river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

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Wanted—Large, convenient, well-furnished house near New York; rent must be reasonable; or small boarding house. Address E. R., Box 125 Times.

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$3.00 FOR $1.00
Means that we are selling at cost only one-half of our magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots, with city improvements, at one-third of their market value. THE REMAINDER ARE NOT FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE. ONLY HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE BY TROLLEY TO
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Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I.,
from New York, take 34th or 92d St. Ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing road.

Real Bargain.—House, with modern improvements; 7 rooms; in good locality; price $2,250; terms that will suit you. Hayes & Erger, Atlantic Av., near Union Place, Richmond Hill.

Flushing.—Three modern dwellings; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

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▲ Terms $5 Down; $2 Monthly ▼

LOTS 25x125, $49 Up.
VILLA PLOTS, 50x125, $98 Up.

NO INTEREST. NO TAXES.
Valuable Restricted Land.
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Genuine Opportunity for Elegant Home or Profitable Investment.
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Edgerton Square,
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Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
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Have $60,000 trust funds to put out at once in small sums at 4 per cent. Knickerbocker, 238 5th Av.

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Simply see it—or them, for the selection is generous—they speak for themselves.
Unsurpassed view of Hudson, Manhattan, Sound, and Long Island. Besides view and climate, we offer you houses modern and complete in every detail. Prices $4,500 to $15,000. Cash or payments.
Booklet free, also transportation via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
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Elegant high location; half hour from New York; adjoins fine park; modern conveniences; schools and churches; fare 5 cents; two railroads; trolley; Price $1,250; small sum down, $10 per month. OWNER, 358 West 42nd St., N. Y.
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CALIFORNIA.
Fine Fruit Ranch; cost nearly $100,000; trees young; in prime condition. Buildings new and good, but not fancy. Sell to close estate for about value of unimproved land.
HORACE A. ROUNDS,
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Country house, 10 rooms; all improvements; new paper, paint, gas fixtures; hour City Hall; near station; rent, $25. T. C., Nutley, N. J.

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Farm—110 acres, $1,000. Write for description. G. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

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FOR SALE.
Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

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A.—Perhaps you own free and clear out-of-town property not paying very well? If so, it will pay you to investigate a 7th Av. 100-foot elevator apartment we control, all leased, perfect order, and subject to first mortgage, 4½%; pays 9% on cash; equity $110,000.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

NINE LOTS FREE AND CLEAR
(includes three corners) at Bronxville, near Mount Vernon, Harlem Railroad, and cash for one or two flats in Manhattan.
Free and clear, 8 lots, Academy St., Jersey City, and cash for Manhattan flat.
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

A.—Chicago client of ours owns a five-story flat worth conservatively $50,000, free and clear; renting over $5,000 a year; will add cash for a high-class residence 40th to 80th St., along line Madison Av. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

We have a number of two and three-family houses in the neighborhood of this office which show large returns on investment. Rule & Co., Boston Av. and 169th St.

I have two cold-water tenements, good equity, will trade for free and clear country; particulars from owners only. Address Country, 1,384 Broadway, N. Y.

I have large apartment house to trade for free and clear country, equity $75,000. Particulars from owners only. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

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MURRAY HILL CORNER,
Below 42d St.; full-size dwelling with large dining room extension; exposed plumbing; fully furnished; especially adapted to entertaining.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
575 5th Av., (near 47th St.)

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Murray Hill, near Park Av.; new American basement, modern in every detail; very handsomely furnished. Sole agents,
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
Sole Agents.
575 5th Av., (near 47th St.)

WANTED.
In Thirties, Forties, and Fifties, small furnished or unfurnished dwelling for desirable private family.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 5th Av., (near 47th St.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
$1,700; new Building; quiet, exclusive; all-light elevator; sunlight floods every room; unobstructed view all windows; excellent transportation facilities; eight rooms; tiled bath and servants' toilet; brass beds, mahogany furniture; Chickering piano; for details of house see today's Times under "Apartments Unfurnished"; plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6,955 Corthandt.

THE CASTLETON.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
110-114 West 57th St., two blocks from Central Park; elevator service all night; hall-boy; separate elevator for servants and deliveries; imposing entry and hall; gas and electric fixtures; one apartment to let, 7 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry, $2,000. Apply premises, or 71 Broadway, Room 1,206.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

Family going to Europe will sublet for Winter or longer attractively furnished apartment, 4 rooms and 2 bathrooms. Apply to H., Hotel Le Marquis, 12 East 31st St.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Attractive furnished bachelor apartment. Inquire at the Ansonia, 73d St., Broadway, Room 10, on second floor, after 8 o'clock P. M.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 31st St.

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UNFURNISHED.
THE ORADELL
508-510 West 112th St.,
Between B'way & Amsterdam Av.
Ready for Occupancy.
This new modern apartment house, just completed, absolutely noiseproof and fireproof, constructed with every care and attention to meet the requirements of the most exacting tenants.
The location is very desirable and healthful, situated near Columbia University, two blocks from subway station, and convenient to every other mode of travel.
The apartments are uniquely arranged in suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, embodying all the newest improvements and innovations, many not found in other apartment houses, including a fireproof safe, shower baths, telephones, &c.
RENTALS $720-$840.
For booklets and further particulars apply to Superintendent, or
Richtmyer & Irving,
2,649 Broadway, (101st St.)
Tel. 4525 River.

THE CHELSEA
222 WEST 23D ST.
offers a few desirable Apartments to lease either furnished or unfurnished, at moderate rentals; inspection invited; high-class restaurant; service a la carte and table d'hote.

Select Apartments at Moderate Rates.
203-5-7 W. 106TH,
Near Broadway.
7 large rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, and all modern conveniences.
RENTS, $480 TO $552.
RICHTMYER & IRVING,
2,649 BROADWAY, AT 101ST ST.

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320 to 332 West 95th St.
OVERLOOKING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Elegant, light, up-to-date apartment, with beautiful view of Hudson River; very handsome entrance; six and seven rooms; telephone in each apartment; rent, $720 per annum and up; can be seen day or night. Superintendent always on premises. Telephone, 4174 River.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST, Corner 107th St.
Large modern eight-room apartments, with every convenience; rents, $1,200 and $1,000.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

LA SCALA,
465 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 106TH ST.
Modern elevator apartment house; seven and eight room apartments; $900, $1,000, and $1,100.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
THE REMINGTON, 129-131 West 46th St., New modern fireproof Hotel, suites of 2, 3, and 5 rooms and bath; every convenience; meals if desired.

Ideal for Small Families.
THE REMINGTON, 129-131 West 46th St., New modern fireproof Hotel, suites of 2, 3, and 5 rooms and bath; every convenience; meals if desired.

151st St., 504 West, Washington Heights, | ELSINORE.
SEVEN VERY LIGHT ROOMS, $50-$55. Elevator, hall service, and electric light. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$4,700
7 rooms and bath.....4,500
Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

505 WEST 158TH ST.
Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $28.00.
165 West 102d St.; steam heat; hot water; six large rooms; newly decorated. Inquire janitor.

CARPETS CLEANED 2c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3000—HARLEM.

THE EGLON.
151, 153 East 51st St., near Lexington Av.—High-class elevator apartments, six and seven rooms; latest appliances; rent $40 to $55.

INDUCEMENTS TO RIGHT PARTY.
14th St., 227 East, extra large apartment, 7 rooms, bath, decorated handsomely; rent $40. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Earl's Court, 306 West 94th.—Seventh floor, west, to sublet; handsome apartment six rooms and bath; large and light. Superintendent on premises.

La Rochelle, 75th, Cor. Columbus.—Choice corner apartment, seven rooms, bath, all-night service, private telephone; steam laundry; free electric light.

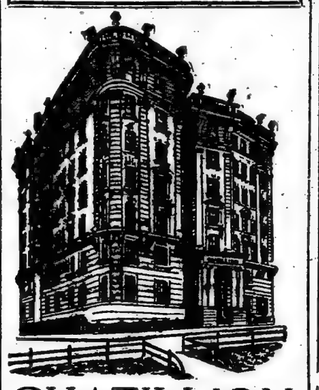
513 WEST 145TH ST.
7-room apartments; all improvements, $30-$36.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.
Seven rooms and bath, unfurnished preferred, West 80th to 130th St. Nov. 1 to May 1. L. W. Levy, 20 2d Av., New Brighton, S. I.

3 to 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water, &c., within 8th-23d Sts. and 2d-9th Avs. Answers Sterns, 330 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
WEST SIDE APARTMENTS. with Elevators.
GREENFIELD,
46 WEST 73D ST.
DUPLEX APARTMETN.
Ten very large rooms, (two servant rooms;) open plumbing; servants' toilet; electric light; passenger and service elevators; two baths. $2,200
THE WESTPORT.
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner apartments, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,000 TO $1,200
THE SAVAGE,
323 WEST 83D ST.
Eight large rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $1,200
GAINSBOROUGH,
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 83D ST.
New seven, eight, and nine room apartments; parquet floors, private telephone, &c.; superb location, with extended views; electric light. $1,200 TO $2,200
ELMORE COURT,
541 West 124th St.—Very conveniently reached by SURFACE CARS AND ELEVATED RAILROAD; six and seven very light rooms and bath; electric light; telephone. $40 TO $50
Near Subway Station.

Without Elevators.
LEVERIDGE,
172 WEST 77th ST.
Corner Building; six and seven rooms; hall boy; telephone. $55 TO $62.50
167-173 WEST 81ST ST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; one Apartment, 14 rooms and two baths. Rents reasonable.
200 WEST 88TH ST.
CORNER BUILDING.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; all improvements; ground flat, suitable for physician. $45 TO $60
THE RENAISSANCE,
CORNER BUILDING.
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light apartments; seven large rooms and bath; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $80
Apply on premises, or to
WILLIAM R. WARE, Agt.,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.
Full particulars will be mailed if desired.



CHATILLION,
220 Riverside Drive, Cor. 94th Street.
Subway Station, Cor. 96th Street.
Two Corner Apartments, large and light Rooms. All Improvements.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

A few choice apartments are still for rent in these new High-Class Elevator Buildings containing every modern convenience.
THE
Creston
S. W. Cor. 101st St. West End Ave.
Suites 5, 6, and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $660 to $1,100 per annum.
THE
Rexton
318-322 W. 83 St.
Superintendents on premises.

JUST COMPLETED
WEST END HALL,
Northeast Corner
West End Ave. and 101st St.
A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS TO RENT IN
"THE ELWOOD,"
4 and 6 West 105th st. and Central Park West.
New building, with all the latest improvements; finely decorated; has electric elevators, telephone, and everything high class.
Also in
THE EDINBORO,
Amsterdam av. and 103d st.
Five and six room Apartments, with all improvements; elevator, telephone and restaurant.
Apply on the premises, or the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building.

STUYVESANT,
CORNER LIVINGSTON PLACE AND 17TH ST.,
fronting Stuyvesant Square. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.; rents $800 to $1,100.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

"THE VICTORIA,"
SOUTHEAST COR. LENOX AV. & 135TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 6, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all large and light; telephone in each apartment; all night service; rent $33-$55. Superintendent on premises.

THE HAMPTON.
22 EAST 31ST ST.
Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.
440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st Street.

WE present herewith a carefully selected list of apartments possessing all the features that discriminating tenants wish to find in a modern apartment building. They are conveniently arranged and well situated, and are under careful and efficient management.
As apartments of this class are promptly leased when offered, we suggest immediate inspection.
Frank L. Fisher Company.

Riverside Drive Corner 92d St
The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants. RENTALS.....$3,300 AND $3,600

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.
Large rooms, unique in arrangement.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 and $1,500

Stanton.....9 and 11 West 91st St.
Choice Location.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,000

Mathilda Court..310 West 95th St.
All large, light rooms.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$510
8 Rooms and Bath.....900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; all light rooms; modern appointments; convenient to business centres.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$300 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath.....720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath.....1,100 to 1,350

Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$720
7 Rooms and Bath.....840

Roycroft.....219 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$660 and $720

Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$570 to $750

Augusta.....255 West 92d St.
Beautiful Light Apartments.
7 Rooms and Bath, First floor.....$900
8 Rooms and Bath.....780

Henrietta Court 316 West 95th St.
New building; large rooms.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$510
7 Rooms and Bath, First floor.....720
8 Rooms and Bath.....900

Valencia Court....317 West 95th St.
Light and sunny rooms.
4 Rooms and Bath.....$510
7 Rooms and Bath.....$810 to $870

Arlington.....146 West 82d St.
One Apartment on each floor.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,050

Elmhurst 250 West 84th St., cor Broadway
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.....$660 to $720

Rutledge.....1 West 82d St., cor. C. P. W.
6 Rooms and Bath.....$600

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 COLUMBUS AVE., Corner 81st St.

Chatsworth
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
SUITES.
8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,600
9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths. { $3,000 / $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000
Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barber's, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.
LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.
(OPEN EVERY EVENING)

WINDERMERE
AND
EARLSWOOD COURT
127TH ST. AND 128TH ST., St. Nicholas Av.
NEW 6-STORY HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSES.
Suites consisting of 4, 5 and 6 large, light rooms, with bath, foyer entrances, and wide private halls, electric lights, telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator service. Convenient to "L" and subway stations.
RENTS, $35 TO $60.
Agents on Premises.

The
Stratford
MADISON AVE.
Southwest Corner 81st St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF
High-class and exclusive suites of 9 and 15 very large all outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults; immediate possession.

THE HOLLYWOOD,
Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 84th St.
8 rooms and bath.
Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.
BOEHM & BOEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 3622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

11 St. Nicholas Av., Near 111th St. Facing Central Park.—6-room apartments; latest improvements; hardwood trim; $40-$44. Inquire janitor.

55 East 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 396 Broadway.

LAURISTON
1239 MADISON AVE., COR. 89TH ST.
Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.
Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.
7 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650
8 ROOMS and 2 baths { $1,600 / $1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths { $1,650 / $2,200
Exterior French Renaissance; entrance Louis XV. style; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system, small chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; large Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer; parlor and library finished Mexican mahogany; large dining room in old Flemish; kitchen and butler's pantry; marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematory for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.
EVERY ROOM HAS DIRECT LIGHT, INCLUDING KITCHEN.

KENDAL COURT,
517-523 W. 111th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av., one block from subway station.
NEW, MODERN, FIREPROOF.
Apartments of unusually large rooms, plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern device known to the builder's art; $35 to $45
ONLY THREE 6-ROOM APARTMENTS LEFT.
Superintendent on premises.

THE EVELYN
101 West 78th Street,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
A few fine housekeeping apartments of six to nine rooms and bath. Rents $600 to $1,200. Apply to the
SUPERINTENDENT,
Or to Janitor ON PREMISES,
Or Dowdle & Co.,
35 Nassau St.

Bachelor Apartments.
CORNER 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
In suites of two rooms, light rooms and baths; equipped with every appointment.
Electric light, steam heat, hot and cold water, and first-class attendance.
RENTS, $25 TO $35 PER MONTH.
CHARLES HIBSON & CO.,
Corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

338 West 41st St. and 24-26 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, six rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Madison Square

37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments — both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.

6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
7 Rooms and bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

1 Room and bath, $480 to $600.
2 Rooms and bath, $660 to $1,000.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

The house will be under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Resident Manager.

For information apply at OFFICE ON THE PREMISES, any hour, day or evening.

One specially attractive 3 Room Apartment on 10th Floor, overlooking Madison Square, at $2,000.

The Ansonia

BROADWAY, 73d to 74th St.

New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet..$1,800
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet..$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet, $3,000 and $3,600

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

3 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600 & $1,800

Booklet Sent on Application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Ave. (near 73d St.)

GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS APARTMENTS

Broadway & 33d Street

Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6121-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

Bachelor Apartments

39th St., 52 West.

Newly decorated, furnished or unfurnished apartments, porcelain bath; electric lights; day and night service; breakfast if desired. Seen at any time.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
CORNER 34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.
In suites of two large, light rooms and bath, equipped with every appointment. Electric Light, Steam Heat, Hot and Cold Water, and First-Class Attendance. RENTS $29 TO $35 PER MONTH. CHARLES HIBSON & CO., corner 34th St. and Lexington Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
516 5TH AV., CORNER 43D ST.
Large and small rooms; newly decorated; desirably located; convenient to clubs, Delmonico's, and Sherry's. Immediate possession. Rents reasonable. FOX REALTY CO., 503 5th Av., corner 42d St. Telephone, 4,500—38th St.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

THE CROISIC,

N. W. COR. 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

COURTENAY

55 Central Park West

New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet. YOUNG & GARREN, 664 Columbus Av.

96th, 202-204 West.—Six large modern rooms, all light; open plumbing; modern improvements; subway station on corner Broadway; rents $32 to $36.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

103 EAST 29TH ST.

Unfurnished apartments, two to five rooms; elegant studio suites; cuisine the best; attractive prices.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

Arcadia Apartments for Rent.

150 West 45th St., Longacre Square; 6 and 7 rooms, bath, elevator, and electric light, &c. Rent $900-$960 yearly; central location. Janitor, or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

One, two, and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired, from $35 up. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of Frothingham & Moore, 51 Liberty St.

Second single apartment, 105 West 88th St.; seven, eight rooms and bath; hall attendance; attractive entrance; private block; rent, $57.50.

BACHELOR APARTMENT,
54 WEST 38TH ST.
Three rooms and bath; $50; service included.

$55.....245 WEST 135TH ST.....$55
Eight large rooms, 3d floor; single apartment.

55 East 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 338 Broadway.

THE BERTHA,

515 West 111th St, CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.

Just completed, modern apartments, consisting of

4, 5, 6, and 7 Rooms.
Rents Moderate.

Every room is large, light, and airy.

Tiled baths, with showers.
Electric lights, mail chute.
Telephone in each apartment.
All-night elevator service.
Elevator runs to roof.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,

N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights, Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS. Rents $50 and upward.

61-69 East 86th St.,

NEAR MADISON AV.

HIGH-CLASS FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

ALL LIGHT

8-room ground-floor Apartment, suitable for physician.

6 rooms and bath apartment, absolutely light, $50.

Superintendent on premises; references required.

477 WEST 140TH ST.
476 WEST 141ST ST.

Corner apartments, five and six all-light rooms; modern in every detail; elevators, electric lights; uniformed service; magnificent views of Hudson River and Long Island Sound. Rent $37.50 and $45. Apply on premises, or to W. D. Morgan & Co., 1685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent corner apartments, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

HAROLD,

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST. MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $35 to $47.

DAYTONA APARTMENTS,

Nos. 690 to 694 East 139th St., Near Willis Av. Now open for inspection. New law apartments of five and six rooms and bath, all the most modern improvements; location not to be equaled; near "L" station and west side car line; rented from October 1; rents $29 to $34, references required. Inquire on premises, or H. L. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

THE DESHLER,

southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., adjoining 7th Av. drive; high-class six-room corner Apartments; all rooms facing street; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone; all night elevator service; elaborate and artistic entrance. RENTS, $660 TO $780 PER YEAR.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephone; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE BARRINGTON,

40-42 EAST 25TH ST.

A very fine, large, and elegantly furnished Apartment, 11 rooms; all light; three bathrooms; servants' quarters and store rooms additional. Apply to superintendent.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat: 624 St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
86th St., 101 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
Apply to janitors on premises or L. J. Phillips & Co., Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

THE WELLESLEY.

N. E. corner West End Av. and 81st St., city. Strictly first-class and absolutely fireproof; a choice apartment at moderate rent, including electric light and refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent.

200 EAST 33D ST.

corner 3d Av.—4 and 5 room apartments; all light; every improvement; rents, $24 and $36. CHAS. HIBSON & Co., 34th St. & Lexington Av.

231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park, The Evarts and The Senate.—2 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

THE CROISIC,

7 West 26th St. Three rooms and bath, unfurnished; newly decorated; rent greatly reduced by present tenant.

102 WEST 93D ST.,

Overlooking Park; L station street; hall boys, marble halls and staircases; rents, $36 and $70. Janitor or A. K. & R. T. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Elegant basement of seven beautiful, large, light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $1,050; corner house. 141 East 71st St.

BenHur

2,643-5 Broadway, near 100th St.

Minute from subway station.

Thoroughly modern and up to date high class apartment house, embodying every convenience.

Especially attractive Suites of 8 light rooms and 2 baths.

RENTALS $1,200.

Apply to Superintendent, or Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 BROADWAY, at 101st St.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway, Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

THE VOORHIS.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
210 WEST 47TH ST.,
corner Grove, Christopher, and 4th Sts.

Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $600 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments. Fireproof Building. Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD. OWNER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

111 WEST 43D ST.

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.

Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $600. ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

PARK DRIVEWAY.
72D ST., WEST, NO. 53.
THE PORTLAND,

Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing. Rentals $1,000 and $1,250.

GRANTLEY,

557 W. 124TH ST.

6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

230 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.

Choice apartment, 8 rooms and bath, four rooms fronting on Central Park; all rooms light; modern improvements. Apply Janitor on premises.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$900
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Lexington Av., 1187, Corner 81st St.—Seven rooms; all light; perfect condition; hardwood floors, tiled bath; all night hall and elevator service; rent, $70.

THE PARKVIEW,

222-224 West 59th St., facing Central Park. Choice 5-room apartments, $1,200 to $1,400 per annum.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,405-9 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

A.—CORONADO, A.—

Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

The Clinton, 358 West 42d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $55 monthly. Apply manager.

600 Park Av., Cor. 66th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.

"The Westmoreland," 109 East 17th St.—Fine large corner apartment, fronting Union Square; terms moderate. Apply to Superintendent.

509 WEST 113TH ST.
5 rooms; latest improvements; $40-$45.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. | APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

THE WARRINGTON

Madison Ave., Between 32d and 33d Sts

Apartment Hotel.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF 2, 3 AND 4 ROOMS MAY STILL BE SECURED.

For particulars apply to WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 573 5th Ave., Windsor Arcade, or EDWIN D. GARVIN, MGR., on premises.

Near Columbia University

HILLCREST

On Morningside Heights

430 West 116th Street.
Between Morningside Park and Riverside Drive
Commanding magnificent views in every direction as far as the eye can reach.

Is especially designed for families that want homes with large sunny rooms

There are nine rooms in each apartment of Hillcrest, and each room is as spacious as that of the average private house. In point of finish, decorative effects, and general appointments Hillcrest surpasses anything in this city. Among its conveniences are: Otis elevator, electric light, servants' baths, butlers' pantries, long distance telephone in each apartment, general laundry with steam dryers. Liveried servants day and night.

Subway Express Station one Block away.

RENTS $1,500 TO $1,800

Amsterdam Av. cars pass near the door. 116th & 116th St. "L" Station nearby.

ARDSLEY HALL

S. W. Corner Central Park West and 92d Street, Overlooking Central Park.

A modern, absolutely fireproof apartment house, containing housekeeping apartments of 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 rooms.

ALL CONVENIENCES, SUCH AS COLD STORAGE AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, FREE; BATH ROOMS FOR SERVANTS; RECEPTION ROOMS FOR USE OF TENANTS. MANAGEMENT AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. APPLY ON PREMISES ANY HOUR OF DAY OR EVENING.

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 86th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Luxury

Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy.

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture. Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified. Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application. SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St. DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

ELEGANT SINGLE FLAT.

8 Large Rooms and Bath. Hall Service. Apply JANITOR, 54 W. 94th St.

PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST

APARTMENT.
First Floor, 39 East 27th St.
'PHONE, 2387—MADISON.
$1,100 PER YEAR.
8 ROOMS. HIGH-CLASS.

SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

The Linlaugh

2649 Broadway, at 101st St.

Suites of 7 exceptionally attractive rooms and bath, possessing every convenience for comfort.

RENTS, $900.

RICHTMYER & IRVING, AGENTS ON PREMISES.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.

4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

226 West 58th St.—Bachelor apartment; artistic and unusual; four rooms and bath; $600 per annum. Apply on premises.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where altogether reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, & gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from Oct. 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Central Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE UNITED STATES,

194 Clinton Street.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

For Rent—One outside apartment, two elevators, large reception room; steam heat, sanitary plumbing, every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION

1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat furnished; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply the janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MACILLIGAN, 54 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

First-class apartments, built for comfort, six large, light rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, janitor; will redecorate; rent, $30; property managed by owner on premises. 196 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, near Saratoga Av. Elevated station.

Jersey City Heights.

Seven rooms, bath, steam heat; fifteen minutes from ferries; second floor, $25; adults. 96 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights.

103d St., 12 West.—Large newly decorated 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; $42 and $46. Janitor.

"Casa Loma," 105 West 88th St., in single flat building; seven rooms and bath. Apply hallboy; rent $57.50; reduced.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

SCHUYLER ARMS

98th St. and Riverside Drive, New York City.

Two Blocks to Express Subway Station.

2D SEASON.

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. FIREPROOF.

Private Dining and Reception Rooms.

Restaurant a la Carte.

MUSIC.

2 rooms and bath.....$500, $600, $700
4 & 5 rooms, kitchenettes..$840, $900, $1,200
REFINED AND QUIET. PERFECT SERVICE.
References Required.

LE MARQUIS

HOTEL,
12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL.
BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS

Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons. LOCATION UNSURPASSED. Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,200. Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,200. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. C. F. SPOTTSWOOD, Prop.

THE GANOGA

35 AND 37 EAST 27TH ST.
NEW AND SELECT APARTMENT HOTEL.

Single and double suites, with baths; furnished and unfurnished; from $450 to $1,000 per year; full hotel service; restaurant a la carte. Private telephone and all-night elevator. New subway station two minutes' walk. Descriptive booklet on application.

THE KENESAW,

corner Amsterdam Av. and 108d St.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet. Dining Room American Plan. $7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 48TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.

117 West 58th St.—Four fine rooms, hall, and two bathrooms, beautiful Park view, $1,600. Also choice Apartments from $600 up, and room, with bath, at $500. Also fine decker's office, with private street entrance.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.00 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SEVILLIA, APARTMENT HOTEL.

117 West 58th St.—For physicians; fine large suites, with private street entrance, with or without attendance.

APARTMENT HOTELS. | APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE,

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New, modern, 12 story, fireproof Family Hotel; 130 choice suites of one or more rooms.

Open for inspection. The most desirable suites renting rapidly at the prices we are offering.

Have you looked over the Building? You will not see its equal. Annual leases. Good references required. Transients not solicited.

Dining rooms, American and a la Carte, will open to the public October 1st.

Possession of apartments given before that date.

Equipment and Management will [illegible] the highest standards.

Located within 300 ft. of Sub[illegible] station in a most desirable neighborhood.

We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application. Open daily, including Sunday and Evenings.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.
Tel. 2,748—River.....JAS. RUNCIMAN, Manager

The Narragansett,

BROADWAY AND 93D ST.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL.

Overlooking the Hudson River.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

Conveniently situated, in close proximity to all transportation lines and within one block of the new underground station.

Unfurnished Apartments in suites of 1, 2 and 3 spacious light, airy rooms, with bath.

Rentals, $420 to $1,200 Per Annum.

Apartments will be furnished at slightly extra cost.

American and European Plans. Cuisine and Service Unexcelled.

J. JAY ALLEN, Proprietor.

HOTEL FLANDERS

133-135-137 WEST 47TH ST. near Broadway.

Suites of 1, 2, 3 & 4 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished; all outside exposure, large, light, sunny, and with extra large closets, to lease from October 1. Several choice newly furnished Apartments now ready for occupancy.

ALSO A DOCTOR'S SUITE.

2 rooms with bath, $3 per day upward. Restaurant, American and European Plan.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT; SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENTS.

The Mansfield

12 West 44th St.

NEW 12-STORY FIREPROOF MODERN APARTMENTS EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS.

Embodying every modern convenience conducive to comfort, including refrigerators and long-distance telephone in each apartment. SQUASH COURT. Also Studio Apartment.

CAFE, WITH FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

The Arlington

18, 20 West 25th St.

Just west of Broadway. Opposite Trinity Chapel.

NEW 12-STORY STEEL FIREPROOF FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

Embodying every modern convenience; excellent service and appointments. CAFE AND CUISINE OF SUPERIOR ORDER. Suites of 1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath; also 3 rooms and 2 baths. Rentals $500 to $1,800.

E. S. WILLARD & CO., 21 Nassau Street. Telephone, 3397 Cortlandt.
OR MANAGER ON PREMISES.

HOTEL
OXFORD,

N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.

New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

HOTEL ORLEANS

is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park. One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door. Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT. SUITES OF 3 OR 5 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. Dining Room on 10th Floor.

THE REMINGTON,

129-131 West 46th St.,

Between Broadway and 6th Ave.

New Modern Apartment Hotel.

Desirable Suites of 2, 3, and 5 Rooms and Bath; very attractive for Small Families or Bachelors; Furnished or Unfurnished. EXCELLENT SERVICE.

Le Barton Hotel,

308 & 310 WEST 56TH ST.

Apartment Hotel.

2 ROOMS AND BATHROOM, $40 MONTHLY AND UPWARD.

Also 3 and 4 room suites. All rooms large and light. Dining Room, a la Carte.

'Phone 3789 Col. B. F. CHAMPION, Prop.

THE BRAYTON,

66 MADISON AV., COR. 27TH ST.

High-class Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Handsomely furnished and unfurnished; transient rates, room and bath, $1.50 to $2.50; 2 rooms and bath, $3.50 to $4.50; 3 rooms and bath, $6 per day. Apartments furnished in willow for Summer. Mary E. Foster, Prop. Roof garden for tenants and their guests.

HOTEL
ABERDEEN

17-19-21 W. 32d, near 5th Ave

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence. Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block. Rates from $700 up. Descriptive booklet.

32d St. Hotel Co., Prop.

HOTEL SEVILLE

S. W. Cor. 29th St. and Madison Av.

ENTIRELY NEW. LOCATION UNSURPASSED. QUIET AND DISTINCTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Now offers to desirable tenants on y suites of 3 or more rooms by the season or by the year at moderate prices.

Parlor, bedroom and bath, from $1,250 to $2,000 per year.
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, from $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

Larger Suites at Proportionate Rates.

All rooms well furnished and the hotel equipped with every conceivable modern convenience.

TRANSIENT RATES $1.50 per day and upward. With baths, $2.00 per day and upward.

The Restaurant and Cafe are special features, with the highest standard of service maintained. Club breakfasts and table d'hote dinners will be served.

Further particulars of EDWARD PURCHASE, Mgr.

THE ALABAMA,

15 EAST 11TH ST.

(Very near 5th Av.)

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. Delightful Summer location, (near Washington Square,) and especially convenient for those wishing to locate near the wholesale dry goods district.

The Alabama's rooms are famous for their spaciousness, while the extraordinary closet room is one of its chief recommendations.

The bathroom arrangements include shower bath attachments.

Two elevators, & mail chute, and a corps of janitors & elevator service in maintaining the high standard of the Alabama.

Restaurant a la carte and table d'hote.

1904

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF UNITED States Steel Common, Certificate No. 26,317, in the name of Mary C. Matthews; transfer has been stopped. Notify M. C. Matthews, 251 Hewes St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lost,—Gold WATCH, open face, attached to old-fashioned round gold pin, Friday noon, from 150 Nassau St. to Fulton to Broadway up to Murray Street. Finder please return to Raymond, 9 Murray St.; reward.

Lost, on going up town, Madison and 8th Ave., pair of celluloid lorgnette; reward. Room 6, 242 West 14th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meal $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 10 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

11th St., 36 West.—Warm, pleasant rooms, second floor; all conveniences; table boarders; references.

14th St., 354 West.—All light, clean rooms; home cooking; convenient to all cars; corner house.

20th St., 320 West.—Large back parlor, suitable for gentlemen; also small room.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 20 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

41st St., 12 East.—Newly and elegantly furnished second floor alcove; private bath; parlor dining room; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; house strictly first class; table board; reference.

49th St., 9 East.—Handsome front sunny suite and large back room, second floor, with board; references.

50th St., 23 West.—Refined home; handsome second floor; table board; references exchanged.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; comfortable home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable room, with board; gentlemen or couple; Christian American family; references.

76th St., 235 West.—Handsomely furnished second floor rooms, suite or singly; private bath; table superior; all lines, including subway, convenient.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

82d St., 315 West.—Large rooms, medium-sized room; adults; American private family; references.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

82d St., 66 West.—Large, well furnished room, with board; southern exposure; private bath.

82d St., 171 East.—Rooms, board, in private Jewish family; home comforts; reasonable.

83d St., 61 East.—Large room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen only; references required.

85th St., 202 West.—Handsome front suite; piano; running water; independent entrance; superior board. Canfield.

93d St., 159 West.—Choice double room, refined home; excellent family table; gentlemen, couple; references.

95th St., 55 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

121st, 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsome double room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

131st St., 260 West.—Pleasant large and small sunny rooms; newly furnished.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family; take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Avenue, 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Suites, with bath; separate rooms; high-class board.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Fine parlor suites; bath; table excellent; transient guests.

Park Av., 572.—Nice room and board for two young men in plain family; $12. Mrs. John J. Starr.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

Private family owning large, beautiful residence near Prospect Park, about 35 minutes from Manhattan by trolley or elevated, will receive few congenial adults who would appreciate refined family life. Owner, 90 Wall St., Room 506.

BOARD WANTED.

A lady desires, in select house and neighborhood, private family preferred, between Washington Square and 72d St., a pleasant room and dinner only, but sent to room; terms reasonable; references exchanged. L. E., 1,384 Broadway.

Board wanted by a married couple engaged during the day in their own business, in a strictly private, refined family, with no other boarders; location not north of 23d St. Answers Storm, 339 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 65 West.—Two nice connecting sunny rooms; bath, steam heat; reasonable; gentlemen; 2d bell, left.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 47 West.—To gentlemen, sunny, square room and small one; reasonable; refined home.

12th St., 49 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

13th St., 133 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; neat, clean house.

15th St., 249 West.—Parlor bedroom, private family; terms reasonable. Bohan.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

17th St., 230 West.—Furnished room; two gentlemen, $1.50. Barrett.

21st St., 50 West.—Large and small rooms, bath, and steam heat; gentlemen only.

32d St., 30 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light, telephone; breakfast optional; reference.

36th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

37th St., 56 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms; with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home with every convenience; telephone; reference.

41st St., 4 East.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; large and small; long-distance telephone.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

43d St., 112 West.—Large sunny rooms; parlor, hot, cold, water; ample closets; bath.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

45th St., 18 West.—Just opened; everything new; single, or elegant suites; three or four gentlemen; porcelain baths. Telephone 294-38th.

45th St., 52 West.—Large, partly furnished front parlor; suitable for physician.

47th St., 52 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; strictly first class; references.

45th St., 146 East.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; closets, runing water, heat.

45th St., 27 East.—Attractive corner rooms for bachelors; references.

46th St., 15 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

48th St., 75 West.—Large front room to let; heated; running water; for gentleman.

49th St., 150 West.—Two large rooms; one flight up; private bath; reasonable.

49th St., 49 West.—Handsomely furnished; en suite or single.

49th St., 24 East.—Two large connecting rooms, en suite or single; reference.

49th St., 67 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

47th St., 429 West.—Pleasantly located; comfortably furnished single and double rooms; reasonable; private house.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

48th St., 146 West.—Pleasant furnished room, all conveniences; private family.

50th St., 130 East.—Large or small comfortable room; gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

51st St., 318 West.—For BUSINESS WOMAN, TEACHER; cozy room, partly furnished; use studio; housekeeping, elevator, telephone. Bachelor Girls.

52d St., 65 West.—New, handsomely furnished

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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53d St., 62 West.—A handsomely furnished suit of rooms, with bath, for gentlemen.

54th St., 252 West, (Near Broadway.)—Parlor floor, in private house, for physician.

55th St., 314 West.—Parlor suite, southern exposure; refined couple; absolute cleanliness; business men; in private house.

55th, 325 West.—Back parlor, fitted up for doctor; man and wife; hot and cold water; select neighborhood; telephone service.

57th St., 342 East.—Front and back parlor, together or separate; large and small rooms; every accommodation; reasonable.

63d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

70th St., 101 West.—With private family; large front corner room, heated; conveniences; gentleman. Marshall.

71st St., 66 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-floor front, with alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light; gentlemen; reference.

71st St., 141 East.—Elegant large light rooms and bath; hot water; rent, $4 to $8; corner house.

75th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

82d St., 129 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

85th St., 140 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; private family; select neighborhood.

86th St., 317 West.—Modern high-class house; short block from subway station; finest location.

89th St., 102 West.—Desirable parlor and bedroom; all improvements; separate entrance; perfect independence.

95th St., 165 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; connecting shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

96th St., 127 West.—Nicely furnished parlor, adjoining bedrooms; bath; private family. Gilhooley.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Sunny corner suite, with bath; also large room; steam heat; excellent table.

103d St., 2 West.—Suite, newly furnished corner apartment; facing Park; running water, steam heat; together or separately. Cleary, one flight.

118th, 101 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference. Ask for Smith.

125th St., 61 East.—Elegant front and bed room, flight up, bath, very reasonable.

Lexington Av., 73, Near 26th St.—Large desirable rooms, second floor, steam heat, bath; reasonable.

Madison Av., Seventies.—Bachelor apartments; private baths; elegantly appointed private dwelling. Unquestionable. Box 201 Times.

Nicely furnished back parlor; private family; suitable for two. Bienenfeld, 59 East 17th St.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $5 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 131, Brooklyn P. O.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

A lady having first-class thousand-dollar apartment would share same with lady; no objection to business woman; location below 50th St. West. A. Z., uptown office 1,364 Broadway.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

A physician doing special work desires an office four hours daily, situated above 59th St.; state particulars and terms. Dr. L. W. Hubbard, 123 West 121st St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleslades for dress trimmings; permanent positions for competent persons. Apply at Superintendent's office.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleslades for millinery showroom.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Books, millinery, gloves, and muslin underwear. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require an experienced glove repairer. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Miss Baldwin, 27 East 45th St., requires waist trimmers and helpers, skirt drapers and finishers, errand girls and apprentices.

Parcel Wrappers.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced parcel wrappers. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 13th St.

Pressers.—Plain handkerchiefs. Le Moyne, 8 East 14th St.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen in their bric-a-brac dept. Apply in person between 9 and 10 A. M.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., fur work room, require at once an experienced operator. Apply at 23 West 22d St., before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for china and glassware, house furnishings, toilet articles and perfumery, handkerchiefs, merino underwear, and hosiery; must be thoroughly experienced; good salaries to competent people. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Experienced saleswomen, cloaks and suits; good openings for thoroughly experienced persons who can furnish good references. Apply to Superintendent from 9 to 10 A. M. or early as possible this week. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Several high-class waist saleswomen; only thoroughly experienced persons of good appearance, with excellent references, need apply to Superintendent between 9:30 and 10 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Head of stock and saleslady for doll department; good salary and permanent position to competent person. Apply Siegel Cooper Company, Superintendent's office, before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Small American family, Ninth Ward, requires the services of competent woman for household duties who is partially employed and could sleep at home. "Home," Room 203, 487 Broadway.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom experienced operators on curtains, draperies, and furniture slip covers. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want young lady as shipping clerk in dressmaking establishment; must be experienced; best of references. Apply between 12 and 1.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require saleswomen for all departments; permanent positions and liberal salary to competent persons. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—China department; the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced sales clerks for this department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their silverware department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their sheet music department; those playing piano preferred. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want stock girl in dressmaking establishment; must be experienced; best references. Apply between 12 and 1.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom milliners and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—A girl for general housework; small apartment; sleep home; references. Apply Lockwood, 1,142 Madison Av., 85th St., Monday after 11.

Wanted—Four-in-hand and teck makers, turners, and operators on Windsors to work inside and outside. Apply all week, Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway.

Wanted—Cashiers; Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers; permanent positions. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want skirt drapers at dressmaking; must be experienced; best of references. Apply at once.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced alteration hands on ladies' suits and jackets. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., require experienced carpet layers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want waist trimmers at dressmaking; must be experienced; best of references. Apply at once.

Wanted—Thoroughly experienced saleswoman to act as head of stock in our handkerchief department. Apply to Supt. Chapman & Co.

Wanted—First-class milliners; only those accustomed to fine work need apply. Miss Cur-

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Females.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want waist finishers at dressmaking; must be experienced; best of references. Apply at once.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires experienced parcel wrappers. Apply Superintendent.

Wanted—Young women to pose in costume for illustrators. Flagg, 76 5th Av.

Males.

An old, conservative life insurance company, now in fortieth year, writes annual dividend policies, lowest premium rates, offers splendid commissions to agents devoting all or part time; special attention given beginners. General Agency, Box 128 Times.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require first-class carpet salesmen, carpet layers, and carpet porters. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Carpenters, cabinet makers, competent, woodworking machine hands, parquet floor layers, stair builders and framers; only those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement of Employers' Association need apply, 322 4th Av., New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen in the following departments: Upholstery, dress goods, and silks. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced elevator men. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Printing.—We will pay 10 per cent. commission on all orders for printing that are placed with us through your influence. Address, in confidence, Large Facilities, Times Office.

Stern Brothers, West 23d St., require thoroughly experienced salesmen in their upholstery dept.; must be accustomed to the best city trade. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M.

Salesmen—Pianos; men of ability, integrity, morality, of resourcefulness, and responsibility; positions offered are out of city. Piano Dealers' Co-operative Association, 715 Broadway, Room 5

Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars, Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Typewriter, 20, Christian, having five years' experience in office work, willing to make himself useful. Samuells, 238 West 38th St.

Wanted—Managers, large delivery department; a large department store desires the services of a head man and an assistant head man to take entire charge of the conducting and perfecting of their delivery service; only those who have had long experience in this business need apply by mail, stating age, references, and salary wanted; applications considered strictly confidential. Address "Delivery," Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen for the following departments: Carpets, rugs, upholstery, lace curtain and drapery; permanent positions and liberal salary to experienced persons. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an experienced foreman for their paint department, having experience in retail store; permanent position and good salary to A1 salesman. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Elevator men; the 14th Street Store requires experienced operators for their electric passenger cars; must be gentlemanly men of good appearance; permanent positions at good salary. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Secretary; good, clear, neat penman, accurate at figures; stenographer preferred; discreet, good address; middle aged; salary, $15; send age, nationality, married or single, religion, experience, copies of references. Desirable, 217 Times.

Wanted—An office boy and several stock boys by a prominent importing and manufacturing concern; must have a good school education and reside with parents or guardians. Address in applicant's own handwriting, Commerce, Box 129 Times.

Wanted—By a financial institution, first-class bookkeeper; must be fluent in French and English and experienced in the financial foreign exchange business and correspondence. Address Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 822 N. Y. City.

Wanted—Harness salesman; Siegel Cooper Company require experienced salesman for their harness department; good, permanent position open to competent man. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—A salesman who has had a large experience in decorative work and furniture; must be first-class and canable of taking responsibility. Address, stating full particulars, A. B. C., Box 148 Times Office.

Wanted—Salesman to handle popular priced side line of men's, ladies', and boys' sweaters and children's toques for retail trade and department stores, Globe Knitting Mill, 47 Lispenard St.

Wanted—A young man between the ages of 25 and 35, to devote two or three evenings each week to elevating work, through which he can double his income. Address Economy, Box 110 Times Office.

Wanted—A bright young man of steady habits to work in sailor's office; must sign one year's contract; salary, $750 a year; applications sent from out of city must name two references. G., Box 104 Times.

Wanted—A salesman for ornamental and general ironwork; one having acquaintance among architects and builders, with some experience in draughting. "Ironwork," Box 138 Times.

Wanted—Housefurnishings and china packers; thoroughly experienced men only need apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 10th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Sheet writers and wagon boys for delivery department; apply to driveway, rear of building, 10th St. side, asking for Mr. Bernard. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Picture frame joiner; Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced man; steady position and good salary. Apply Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Wanted—Aitken, Son & Co. require neat, intelligent boys as messengers; good places for good boys; apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av. want foreman to take entire charge of tailoring department; must be experienced and have best references. Apply between 12 and 1.

Wanted—Experienced clothing salesman to manage credit store, handling ladies' and gentlemen's wear, in another city. Call, personally, Room 705, No. 640 Broadway.

Wanted—Floormen; the 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced floormen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Two first-class real estate salesmen on building lots; only men of good appearance, with references, need apply. K. D., Box 216 Times office.

Wanted—Experienced man, thoroughly familiar with all kinds of metal castings. N. B., Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper—Expert; young woman, understanding her business from A to Z, wants permanent position with reliable house; exceptional references. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

Cook.—A North of Ireland woman, who is considered a very good cook, recently disengaged, wishes position; six in family or less; will be kept; capable of taking entire charge of small household. C. B., Advertisement Office, 1,360 3d Av.

Cook and Laundress.—Young girl; plain cook and laundress; in a private family; good references. 346 East 42d St., ring Ryan's bell.

Cook, Laundress.—Reliable woman for apartments; three or four adults; reference. Cook, 1,364 Broadway.

Cook.—By colored woman as cook in small boarding house or flat. Sutton, 221 West 18th St.

Cook.—By Protestant woman; first-class cook; private family; good reference. 446 2d Av.

Day's Work.—By first-class laundress, family washing and gents' washing at 75c. per doz.; open-air drying. Mrs. Walsh, 823 7th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian gowns; tailor-made suits from $35; style; charming effects. 134 West 20th St.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 103 Times.

Girl as office assistant; experienced; no agencies. B. Enniss, 23 Abingdon Square.

Housekeeper.—Position by thoroughly experienced and practical managing housekeeper; accounts, correspondence, catering, marketing, shopping, sewing, management; reference. Housekeeper, 389 West 30th St.

Houseworker.—By colored girl as general housework in small family; good wages; willing; references. Jeannette, 858 9th Av.

Janitress.—By reliable woman, no children, as janitress; no basement. 314 West 135th St.

Laundress.—By high-class laundress, with private home, family washing by month or out by the day; open-air drying; can be sent anywhere. S. M., Catharine St., city.

Laundress.—Colored woman wishes washing home

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

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Females.

Maid.—Light-colored; in theatre, dental, photograph, manicure, or business establishment; neat, painstaking, trustworthy; highest personal references. Winifred, 132 West 53d St.

Nursery Governess.—Lady highly recommends resident nursery governess; references. Adah, 254 8th Av.

Seamstress.—By a competent seamstress and children's dressmaker, or will sew with dressmaker by the day. M. C., 160 8th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young lady; one year's experience; careful and conscientious worker; perfect speller and grammarian; permanent position with reliable firm. M. E. L., Box 220 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $15. Proficient, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary; expert; ten years; law, commercial, and newspaper work; highest references; 100 words. Edna, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; references; $8-$9. Ambitious, Box 116 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Successful, Box 188 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Lady; six years' experience; educated, capable, steady, and reliable; salary, $12. Accurate, Box 212 Times.

Stenographer.—A woman stenographer; first-class; can take rapid dictation; literary or mercantile work. Particular, Box 137 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By young woman as stenographer and typewriter in lawyer's office; beginner. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Limited experience, but guarantees to read notes; spell exceptionally well; moderate. Rural, Box 126 Times.

Stenographer.—Familiar with law work, commercial; young cultured woman; not afraid work. Credentials, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; best references; $12. Immediate, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; moderate salary; willing, competent. Everson, 183 Jay St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experience; capable and ambitious. Wasserman, 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Witt, 219 West 115th St.

Switchboard Operator.—By young girl as switchboard operator; experienced. Operator, 143 8th Av.

Teacher, &c.—In school, church, or settlement, by woman of culture and experience; teacher, secretary, principal, or general assistant; thoroughly understands Sunday school work; references given and required. Box G 119 Times.

Teacher.—Experienced public school teacher as visiting teacher; English, grammar, literature, composition. Miss Success, 1,360 3d Av.

Typewriter, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Waitress or Parlormaid.—By neat, experienced girl; first-class waitress or parlormaid; private family; best recommendations. Mrs. Horan, 926 6th Av.

Males.

Ambitious young man, (22,) Packard graduate, four years' practical experience as general office man, inside or outside position, either in or out of town, with firm where he has chance for promotion; at present employed. Roseline, Box 182 Times.

A secretary to prominent attorney, having spare time, would take charge of an estate, collect rents, &c.; experienced and trustworthy. W., Box 139 Times Office.

Bookkeeper—Assistant, (17,) experienced, desires position; good penman; accurate at figures. M. Kroaman, 15 East 108th St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; 21 years of age; in banker's or stock broker's office; highest references. Clerk, Box 102 Times Office.

Coachman.—Thorough metropolis and Brooklyn experience; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; economical manager; temperate, obliging, respectful, painstaking, trustworthy, punctual; country preferred. Walsh, 1,013 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Manxman; thoroughly competent; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; economical manager; anywhere. William, 214 West 53d St.

Coachman.—Medium height; Swedish; single; thorough city experience; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; neat appearance; temperate, industrious, respectful, faithful. Anderson, 239 East 58th St., care of Fox.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly competent; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; city or country; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 E. 48th St.

Coachman—Wishes steady country place; understands his business thoroughly; willing, obliging, not afraid of work; moderate wages; first-class references. W. L., 829 Elton Av., Bronx.

Coachman, &c.—As coachman in country or see and man in city; thoroughly competent; splendid personal references; careful driver; neat, sober. Duffy, 308 West 24th St.

Coachman.—Married; age, 36; thoroughly competent in every respect; highest personal recommendations; city or country. Morris, 326 West 49th St.

Collector, &c.—By a young man of experience as collector or office assistant in real estate office offering chance of advancement. Real Estate, Box 22 Times, Harlem.

Confidential man, at present looking after financial interests of an individual, desires similar position in the East; executive ability; particulars furnished. A. H. G., 1,218 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; reference, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Gardener.—Norwegian, 33 years old; married; 17 years' experience; first-class references from America, England, France, Germany, and Norway, to take charge of gentleman's place. O. W., care Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Janitor.—Experienced; has charge of several high-class apartment houses; would make change by the first. Rice, 2,398 8th Av.

Secretary.—By young man, 22; American; capable stenographer; 3 years' legal experience; as secretary, or where he would have an opportunity to work up to such; good correspondent; references. E. H., Box 109 Times.

Situation wanted by physician, graduate medical department of Columbia; 63; vigorous; anything honest, anywhere; can teach Latin, Greek, elementary German reason, business dull. Address Physician, Box 217 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary—All-around man; with thorough business training; A1 credentials. A. P., 215 Times.

Technical translations made from French and German; terms reasonable. Address Experience, Box 214 Times.

Useful Man.—Care of lawn, garden, furnace; handy; be disengaged Oct. 1; American, 26; single; willing; sober; city or country. R., Box 206 Times.

Young married couple, Hollanders, no children, on farm or gentleman's place; man understands, horses, cows; wife to do housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1121—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. MOSEMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

Decker Parlor Grand, cost $1,300; price $150; in fine condition; Wanamaker refrigerator, $65; price, $25, new. James A. Robinson, 39 East 51st St.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 drawn chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

YOUR OLD CARPETS made into rugs. Write for samples. Will call to give estimates. American Rug Mfg., 223 E. 59th St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type. Ex., 243 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The New Edgemere, East Orange, N. J., is now ready for occupancy; this house is most modern and up to date in all details; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold running water, and telephone in all rooms; many beautiful suites with bath. W. H. Culbert, Owner and Manager, 301 William St.

Two young gentlemen wanted to occupy large double room in modern country home; half hour from New York; terms reasonable. Apply Box

EXCURSIONS.

Autumn Tour

TO

Gettysburg, Washington, AND Virginia Resorts,

including Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Williamsburg, Old Point Comfort, Mt. Vernon, etc., through a section famous for its historic and picturesque interest, when the foliage is beautifully colored, and the air crisp and invigorating.

OTHER TOURS to Florida, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, etc. Weekly tours to St. Louis. Through cars to California without change.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
New York: 25 Union Sq.
Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc.

BOSTON ANNUAL TOURS VIA ALBANY

$5.00 Round Trip

going via
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D,
and TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.

Albany to Boston through the Berkshires, via Boston and Albany R. R., Oct. 3d, or Boston & Maine R. R., Oct. 4th.
RIVER, MOUNTAINS, CITIES, SOUND.
325 MILES BY STEAMER. 250 MILES BY RAIL.

ALL FOR $5.00.

Entire excursion for less than ½ regular rate.
Hudson Valley, the Real Berkshires in their Autumnal glories, or famous Hoosac Tunnel route to Boston and Back by Providence Line Sound steamers, $5.00. See Hudson River Day Line advs.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE. WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (Ferry Annex); 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Stmbt.
SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 AND 4—$5 ROUND TRIP. SEND FOR FOLDER.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday.
Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route.
Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point, 1 Madison Square, Manhattan Bldg.

EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

To West Point, Newburgh and Fishkill.
Str. RAMSDELL leaves Franklin St., SUNDAYS, 9:00 A.M.; touching at West 129th St., 9:30 A.M.
Returning, leaves NEWBURGH at 3:00 P. M.; FISHKILL at 6:10 P. M.; WEST POINT, 7:00 P. M. Round trip, $1.00. Music by Orchestra on each excursion.
Mount Beacon (the highest mountain in the Highlands) is reached by trolley, and the famous Otis Incline Railway from Fishkill.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK STATE.
Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NEW YORK

BRIARCLIFF LODGE—Open Until October.
Representing the acme of beautiful location, refined service, and luxurious conditions.
STABLE SERVICE. AUTO QUARTERS. SWIMMING POOL. GOLF LINKS. SUPERIOR MUSIC, ETC.
N. Y. Central Station, Scarboro. 'Phone 1, Briarcliff.
DAVID P. MAHLER, Manager.

POCANTICO LODGE.

Open the year 'round.
Superbly located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Putnam Division N. Y. Central Railroad.
Telephone, 29 Briarcliff.
Send for free copy "Briarcliff Outlook," an illustrated magazine.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
HOTEL AGNEW.
JOINT MANAGEMENT.
Choice of either hotel—or divide visit between the two. Rates, $2.00 and up daily; $10.00 and up weekly. Special rates in season. Illustrated booklet. Different from others. Open all the year.
DAVID P. RAHTER. A. C. MITCHELL & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF

ON THE BEACH FRONT.
Open all the year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Mount Pocono.

MONTANESCA. Perfect in every detail. The foliage at this time is marvelous; the atmosphere is lifegiving. I. D. IVISON.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St., 9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mountain resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 AND 4—$5

PART THREE

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

FIRST MAGAZINE SECTION

THE MAN IN THE STREET

Copyright, 1904, The New York Times Company.

J. HAMILTON LEWIS, ex-Congressman from the State of Washington, is authority for the following story:

"I was in Geneva, deah boy, just before I sailed, and do you know, I was amazed when I was shown a paragraph in a newspaper to this effect: 'Judge Parker, the newly elected President of America, has changed the name of the capital from Washington to Rosemount, in honor of his predecessor in office.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

WHEN Congressman Kitchen of North Carolina visited a strange town not long ago he found out that his razor was badly in need of sharpening. He dropped in at the local barber's shop and gave his razor to the proprietor, a large, fat negro.

"Have it ready by six o'clock," the Congressman directed. "I'll come by for it."

He was there at the appointed time; but the blade had not been sharpened

"Sorry, boss," said the negro, "but Ah jes cudn't git it fixed in time."

"Well, well, that's bad," answered Mr. Kitchen. "I've got to go to a party to-night."

At this the barber suddenly went into the back of his shop and much to the distinguished visitor's surprise brought out a blade with six or seven deep notches in it.

"Yer c'n use dis, boss," he said, holding it out.

"Why, what do you mean? What can I do with that razor?"

"It's all right, boss," said the negro in an injured tone. "It's de one I allus carries w'en I goes to a party."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

FREDERICK HOWARD WINES, formerly Secretary of the State Board of Charities of the State of Illinois, told a little story the other day at the Summer School of Philanthropy which is interesting in a Presidential campaign year.

"I sat on the platform in the convention which nominated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency in Chicago," said he. "When his nomination was announced the scene of uproar began. The hall was filled with a maniac yell, flags were broken to bits, men were almost stripped of their clothing and trodden under foot in the excitement. I said to the daughter of a United States Senator who sat beside me: 'Carrie, I'm going to see how long this lasts.' I took out my watch, timed it, and it lasted exactly thirty minutes. I said to her again: 'Carrie, I shall meet up with some of these men in the insane asylums of the State of Illinois yet.'

"Afterward I encountered three men who were in that yelling throng that day in Illinois insane asylums."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EDDIE FOY tells of a man who was attacked by a bulldog belonging to a friend.

Fortunately the man was not injured by the canine's onslaught, but escaped with a torn coat. The owner offered profuse apologies for the misbehavior of the dog, and insisted upon making good the cost of the damaged garment. When the friends had said good-bye, the owner of the dog remarked:

"Really, I must get a sign bidding people beware of the beast."

"An excellent idea," agreed the man attacked. "I'll get my dentist to send you one of his."

"Why a dentist's sign?" asked the dog's owner.

"Because," replied the other, "it says, 'Teeth inserted here.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, in discussing New York State politics privately with a friend some time ago, and referring to the Platt-Odell feud, told the following story:

"There was a young man," he said, "who lived in a Harlem flat. He was always blowing his own horn. He was trying to master the blows and stops of a cornet, much to the annoyance of his neighbors. Out of patience one night, from loss of sleep, the man in the flat above him rushed down in his nightrobe and, knocking on his door, exclaimed:

"'For heaven's sake, man, don't you know that you are detroying the peace of the neighborhood?'

"'None of your business,' came the voice from within. 'I pay for this flat, and I am going to do as I choose in it.'

"His infuriated neighbor went upstairs, resolving to get square. He stuffed all the stops in the basins and bathrooms, turned on the water full force, and then went to bed. It was but a short time before the half-drowned cornetist came over the footolman's face as he remarked resignedly:

"Aweel, I'll s'en hae to use one o' my ain."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

FRIENDS of Judge Alfred Colt of the Probate Court at New London, Conn., have cost him many dinners lately by a joke of which his sixteen-year-old daughter Gertrude was the promulgator.

The Judge, accompanied by his daughter, can be seen bathing early every morning. Both are experts, and often swim out far from sight. A few mornings ago they had got about fifty yards from shore when the Judge, who by the way is a very religious man, exclaimed in agony:

"Daughter, I've got a cramp. Save yourself and swim to shore!" And he lifted his eyes upward as if in prayer. But his daughter dived down back of him and extracted from the giant member of his pedal extremity a large cow crab. Both then swam to shore. That night on the veranda of Judge Colt's home he was relating the experience.

"Dad," said his daughter Gertrude affectionately, "do you know what you said in your prayer at that time?"

"Certainly," replied the Judge. "I quoted 'Thy will be done.'

"'No,' said his daughter, 'you didn't. You said 'Thy will be filed.'"

✦✦✦✦✦✦

PROF. HENRY A. BEERS, who holds the Yale record for absent-mindedness, was to meet his senior class in English literature at the university one afternoon. When his students arrived at the recitation hall they found pasted on the door this notice: "Have gone to the library. Will return in fifteen minutes. Beers."

About a quarter of an hour later Prof. Beers appeared, nodded pleasantly to his waiting class; then, after carefully reading his notice, he walked over to a tree, sat down, and waited for himself to come back.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN GEORGE B. CORTELYOU has become noted in this campaign for his universal system of reticence. He daily receives the political reporters, but his invariable reply to questions is that he never talks for publication.

A crowd of newspaper men were standing in front of Republican headquarters at 1 Madison Avenue several days ago debating whether it was worth while to see the National Chairman, and at that time a nickname for him was born which is likely to stick to him through the campaign.

"Oh, let's go up and see. Cant tell-you," said one of the newspaper men.

✦✦✦✦✦✦

BANDMASTERS Sousa and Fanciulli met at the exposition in St. Louis the other day. Said Fanciulli:

"I understand that your new composition is making a hit?"

"Well, it looks that way," replied Scusa, "but in spite of that fact I am conceited enough to imagine it really possesses some elements of merit."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

EX-SENATOR DAVIS is not in the least sensitive about his age, and stands a lot of chaffing on the subject. While at Democratic headquarters the other day he transacted about three times the business of an ordinary man. When he had nearly finished his tasks a Brooklyn leader who was watching him said:

"Senator, were you always a hustler?"

"Reckon I was," he replied.

"Well, you'll never rust out."

"Probably not. I have to keep going. It's my nature."

"Mighty good thing," observed the Brooklynite. "Makes me think of an Irishman's first introduction to old brandy. He had been treated to a very fine fifty-year-old make. After he drank some he was asked for his opinion.

"'Be jabers, it staggers me,' he exclaimed. 'If it's this foine at fifty years it must have been more electrifying than radium when it wuz fresh!'"

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EX-JUDGE JULIUS M. MAYER, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, has long been active in politics, though he is only thirty-nine years old. His earlier experiences were not uniformly satisfactory. In 1894 he was a candidate for nomination for the Assembly. The local leaders assured him of their support, and, just before the convention, told him to walk up and down in front of the hall, to be on hand when a committee should summon him to accept the nomination. It was a cold October night, and he walked back and forth briskly.

Presently he noticed another man apparently doing the same thing. They finally met in front of the hall. They conversed and Mayer adroitly extracted the information that the other man also expected the nomination. The two soon separated.

A half hour later a committee emerged from the convention and approached the other man. Mayer turned up his coat collar and went home, but neither the man who supplanted him nor the leaders who betrayed him are now influential politically in that section of the city.

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IN one of the Episcopal churches of the city, according to District Attorney Jerome, there was once an old woman who insisted on bowing her head every time the name of Satan was mentioned during the service or sermon. The rector, after noting this eccentricity for many months, asked her:

"Madam, why do you bow at the name of Satan? It is not customary, you know."

"Oh, I know that," said she, "but it wuz fresh!'"

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WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, gave early evidence of the boldness and determination which have marked his career both as the boss of Albany County and a leader of his party in the State. Having determined to become State Committeeman from his district, a position which generally and in his case surely carried leadership with it, he sent for a score of men who collectively controlled Republican politics in his vicinity. He addressed them somewhat after this fashion:

"I am a candidate for the position of State Committeeman. Do not deceive yourselves. I do not want the place for one year, or two years only. I am thirty-five years old now. I am in good health. I shall probably live to be seventy. That means that I shall desire to be State Committeeman for the next thirty-five years. And what I want I'm going to get."

"As to the last," added Mr. Barnes, recalling the incident, "I was not sure I could make good. But that was what I told them."

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JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, President of the National Bank of Commerce, at the Bankers' Convention the other day told the story of a lady who was so cross-eyed that when she cried the tears rolled down her back. A friend suggested that she visit a noted specialist for the eyes. She followed the suggestion, but said to the physician: "Doctor, I'm sure you won't be able to cure me!" "Oh, yes, I can," replied the specialist, "I shall treat you for bacteria." (Back Tearia.)

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THE following story of the canny Scot is attributed to Andrew Carnegie:

Sandy entered a smoking car and asked each of his immediate neighbors for a

COL. "BOB" TOWNSEND, one of District Attorney Jerome's assistants, who is soon to blossom forth as the author of a book on his experiences in the criminal courts, added a new one to his fund of stories in trying a burglar case last week. A Hebrew tailor of the east side had testified that the young defendant on trial had awakened him at night by picking the lock on his door, and afterward breaking the chain which was fastened on the inside. On cross-examination the defendant's lawyer asked the witness:

"How did the defendant manage to break the chain which was fastened on the inside of your door?"

"Ask him," was the quick response. "That's his business. I'm a tailor. He's a t'ief."

✦✦✦✦✦✦

JOHN BARBER of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange tells of a hustling young solicitor for a New York publishing house. The youth was vainly trying to sell a set of books to a Philadelphia bank cashier, and at last got so excited he accused the cashier of being slower than molasses in January.

"You people here can't even eat snails!" he said.

"Why not?" asked the cashier.

"You can't catch them!"

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F. CARRUTHERS GOULD ON NATIONAL TYPES

The Famous English Caricaturist Discusses John Bull and Cousin Jonathan as They Generally Are Not.

(Copyright, 1904, The New York Times.

A CONTINENTAL CARAVANSERAI, where are collected, like a human menagerie, specimens of all the human races which have been driven by the exigencies of civilization to take holidays, is interesting from many points of view, humorous as well as serious. A tourist from Mars alighting in such a place would find it difficult to identify the various nationalities if he relied for guidance upon the illustrations of the different types as they appear in the pages of comic papers.

Take two examples, the Englishman and the American. The Martian will naturally expect to see them personified in the shapes of John Bull and Cousin Jonathan. The former must be portly in figure, and either aggressive or benevolent as men according to the circumstances in which he may find himself in relation to representatives of other and to him foreign nationalities. He must be dressed in a low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, an old-fashioned swallow-tail coat with hip pockets, and breeches and top boots. His hair must be curly, with small side whiskers, and his complexion must be florid. A hunting crop or a stout walking stick complete the picture. Cousin Jonathan, on the other hand, must be tall, thin, and angular, a sort of "Abe" Lincoln figure, with aquiline nose, a thin-lipped, firm mouth, a chin beard, and long lank hair, brushed back behind the ears. He must wear a swallow-tail coat, possibly to show blood kinship with John Bull, a star-spangled vest, and striped trousers over Wellington boots.

His ordinary attitude is to stand with his left hand caressing his chin-tuft, and a truculent sixshooter in his right. Occasionally a bowie knife is exhibited. Of course, as everybody knows, neither the Britisher nor the United States citizen dresses or looks like these examples.

How is it then that these types still exist in the caricatures and allegorical pictures of the two countries?

The reason is to be found in the fact that there is no continuity so continuous, no permanence so permanent as the stereotyped conventionality. The pictorial types which I have described were evolved before the middle of the nineteenth century, and they were arrived at as representing roughly a sort of common denominator of each people. John Bull was then more agricultural than he is not now, (to use a French form of expression;) hence his topboots and hunting crop. And perhaps he was then more blatant in his benevolence and more benevolent in his blatancy than he is now.

Cousin Jonathan, too, was evolved from a British bird's-eye view, which, perhaps, was not at that time an entirely sympathetic one. The physical part of this imaginary type was founded, it seems to me, very largely upon the strikingly national personality of President Lincoln. Even if this was not so, it is safe to say that his form and features confirmed and accentuated the British caricaturist's conception of the American common denominator.

Cousin Jonathan and John Bull—The Conventional Types.

Capt. Mahan as Cousin Jonathan.

At any rate these are the two types that appear in the political history of the two countries as depicted in caricature during the last fifty years or more.

It is only in accordance with human nature that John Bull's idea of his own common denominator is rather more flattering than that of his cousin. But Cousin Jonathan has accepted the types—with modifications which occasionally and quite naturally shift the balance of superior virtue to the other side.

The topboots and the six-shooter are nowadays things of the past. John Bull is no longer an agricultural figure. He is commercial, is learning to hustle, and a part of him hankers after tariffs.

Cousin Jonathan has shaved off his chin beard, developed imperial instincts, has society wedding breakfasts on horseback, and indulges in fashionable functions as fanciful as any devised by Marie Antoinette, and such as only a Lancret or a Watteau could do justice to.

And yet whenever a caricaturist, either on this or on the other side of the herring pond, wants to represent a typical Briton or American the old properties are unhesitatingly brought out for use on the pictorial stage, topboots, hunting crop, star-spangled vest, striped "pants," and all. Every now and then some one is struck by this anachronism and writes to the papers to raise the question of whether it is not time other and more up-to-date types should be used. It is all in vain. It is just as difficult to alter an accepted common denominator as it would be in England to try and alter a rubric in the Prayer Book because there is a conflict of opinion as to its meaning.

Accepted Types Wrong.

It is very easy to demonstrate by personal instances that these accepted conventional types are all wrong.

We in England all know and love Mr. Choate; he is a persona grata wherever he goes; when we want him for a public dinner or a social function he is the focus for the fixture of the date, and there is joy when he consents. There are no stars on his waistcoat or stripes on his trousers, he does not wear square-toed Wellington boots, and it is safe to say that even if he has a hip-pocket there is no six-shooter concealed therein. But yet he is an American citizen to the backbone. At the same time he could make up easily and admirably as John Bull. The British national properties of the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, the breeches, and topboots, would suit his personality perfectly, and the only thing artificial he would require would be just a little bit of whisker on each side of his cheeks. He would certainly make an exceptionally intelligent looking John, with more keenness and humor in his face than is generally expressed in the John Bull of British caricature, but we would accept him with acclamation as our new type.

On the other hand, take our Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur Balfour. He would want more making up to personate John Bull than Mr. Beerbohm Tree requires to play Falstaff, and even then it would be a failure.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, again does not correspond, either in face or form, with the conventional British type. He is slim, graceful, and courtly, and would be lost in John Bull's clothes and boots and hat. Mr. Chamberlain, too, would be equally lost if he dressed for the character of the John Bull of the ante-free-trade days, and as a national type he would not be in it with Mr. Choate. But dress him up as Cousin Jonathan and give him a chin-tuft and he would beat Mr. Choate hollow in an International type competition. And so would Mr. Gerald Balfour, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Arthur Balfour's brother. His figure would fit in well, and the six-shooter would harmonize with the hankering after the revolver of retaliation, of which he is suspected by free traders.

But no amount of demonstrations such as these will bring about a change in our conventional pictorial types, for if the caricaturists of the two countries are deprived of the familiar properties which they have used for so long, what are they to substitute for them? How are we to evolve new and recognizable national common denominators? There are perhaps little differences of sartorial detail which enable the American to recognize the Briton and the Briton to identify his transatlantic cousin, but they are far too subtle to have to rely upon instead of the topboots on one side and the star-spangled waistcoat on the other.

And besides I am not quite sure whether after all there is not some crude germ of truth in the accepted figures of John Bull and Cousin Jonathan. I was present at a dinner in London a few weeks since where Capt. Mahan was the guest of the evening. The company was largely composed of Englishmen interested in imperial and navy matters, and it struck me while looking around the tables that there was a good deal of John Bull about, and that Capt. Mahan himself might well figure as a modern type of Cousin Jonathan, but with a refinement of face and bearing which was generally absent from British caricatures of his American relative fifty years ago.

F. CARRUTHERS GOULD.

Mr. Chamberlain as Cousin Jonathan. Mr. Choate Would Make a Capital John Bull.

Mr. Balfour Not a Typical John Bull. Neither Is Lord Landsdowne.

Wise In His Generation

MRS. BROWNE looked across the breakfast table to whom her husband sat, dividing his attention between his beefsteak and his morning paper.

"My dear," she said, nervously, "I am worried sick about Phyllis."

"Eh? What's that?" ejaculated her husband, looking up suddenly.

"About Phyllis, you know," Mrs. Browne repeated. "I can't do a thing with the child."

"She never would come to meals in time," replied Mr. Brown, easily, as he again directed his attention to his paper. "It's a poor time to begin to worry about it now, my love."

"It isn't that," returned his wife. "It's the way she laces. The child is scarcely sixteen, and it's something dreadful. I can almost put my two hands around her waist, and every day she draws herself in smaller and smaller. I have tried every argument I could think of to make her stop, but I might as well talk to a wooden image for all the impression my words make."

"What have you said to her?" Phyllis's father asked.

"Said to her? Well, as I told you, I have used about every argument available. I told her she was ruining her figure and ably paving the way for consumption; that at any rate she was injuring her entire constitution and laying up life-long misery and a probable surgical treatment for herself. There was scarcely a thing I did not say."

"Just like a woman," replied the father of Phyllis with a grunt. "Just leave Phyllis to me, my dear."

Mrs. Browne seemed about to protest, but at that moment the swish of Phyllis's skirts was heard on the stairs, and she forebore to speak.

As his daughter entered Mr. Browne glanced casually up to say good morning; then he looked at her rather sharply.

"Is it very cold out this morning, Phyllis?" he inquired.

"Why, I don't know, papa. I haven't been out yet."

"No?" said her father in a surprised tone. "You look as though you had just returned from an invigorating walk."

"How funny you are, papa. You know I never go out before breakfast," Phyllis replied.

Her father made no further remark, but Phyllis noticed that he glanced at her quizzically several times as the breakfast progressed, and somehow she felt uncomfortable. She could not imagine why her father should look at her in such a manner, and during a pause in the conversation, "I hope you are not getting into the habit of drinking champagne and wine when you are out with other young people. You know, my dear, your mother and I have always been most particular about—"

"Heavens, father! What is the matter this morning? I never touch a drop of anything except water and tea and coffee when I am out with any one or anywhere."

"I beg your pardon, my dear," Mr. Browne returned humbly, and said nothing further until Phyllis, having hastily finished her breakfast and left the room, Mr. Browne inquired quite audibly of his wife:

"What on earth makes Phyllis's nose so red of late? She looks as though she had come in out of a northeaster this morning."

And the mother of Phyllis, who was not at all stupid, and who noticed, moreover, that the rustle of Phyllis's skirts on the stairs had suddenly ceased, returned in the most casual, but perfectly distinct of tones: "Well, Harold, I don't think the child—er—indulges at all. But she does lace so terribly, I tell her—"

But Phyllis's skirts had suddenly swished up the remainder of the stairs, and her mother did not bother to complete the sentence.

A few moments later, when Mrs. Browne went up stairs, she found her daughter gazing at herself anxiously in the mirror.

"Mother, do you think my nose is growing red?" Phyllis inquired.

"Oh, my dear, did you—"

When she next saw Phyllis, Mrs. Browne had the satisfaction of noting that her daughter's waistline had expanded fully two inches; a fact which proved that Mr. Browne was a man wise in his generation and one who understood the feminine mind.

THE WILY TRANSFER MAN.

"I BELIEVE more 'skins' try to do the trolley company out of a transfer on this corner than anywhere else in the city," said a man who lives in a flat at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. "I have sat at the window many a half hour watching the slick manner in which some of them do it, and the equally clever style in which the man who hands out the transfers on the curb catches cigar or ten persons an hour who are not sharp enough to steal a peanut from the pushcart of a blind man. Most of them get off with a call-down that everybody around listens to, but some men, especially if they are young, get the toe of the transfer man's boot.

"'Looks easy to fool him,' said my wife the other evening, 'but if you think it is, why don't you go out and try it?'

"There was a new man on that day. I put on my hat and coat and left the house. My wife and daughter were looking on from the window. With a caution and confidence born of long watching I dodged behind an up-town car and fell in line with the passengers moving toward the transfer.

WOMAN DISCOVERS A BURIED CITY IN CRETE

Miss Harriet Boyd's Campaigns to Wrest Secrets from the Earth—Leading an Army of Discovery.

LARGE PITHOS

CRETAN LARNAX USED AS A BATH TUB DURING LIFE AND A COFFIN AFTER DEATH

SMALL PITHOS FROM GOURNIA MARKED WITH SACRED SIGN OF THE DOUBLE AXE

THERE arrived in New York last Sunday a pleasant-faced, dark-haired young woman with a bright, cheery voice and a brisk, alert manner. She is unassuming in her ways, modest, direct, and businesslike, and altogether as little as possible like what the average reader would imagine an eminent explorer and discoverer to be.

Yet this young woman is one of the leading scientific investigators of the time. She is Miss Harriet Boyd of Haverford, Penn., the discoverer of the buried Cities of Gournia and Vasiliki, in Crete, and one of the most successful of those scouts of science who are at work reconstructing the past and bringing the ancient world into the present.

She calls her explorations "campaigns," and treats them as if they were battles by determined, scientific armies to wrest the secrets of ancient days from the earth. She is a General, too, for she is in command of a little army of her own.

It is an army not much over a hundred strong, but that is a reasonably large one for the quaint and little known country community in Crete where she has done her work. Her men are native Cretans, who work under the directions of their little General every day, as long as the "campaign" lasts. She supplies not only the directing genius, but the knowledge of the ground, for before she invaded the Isthmus of Hierapetra there was not even the remotest tradition of the existence of any buried city there.

Of these "campaigns" Miss Boyd has made three. The first one was made in 1901, the second in 1903, and she has just returned from the third. It was in her last campaign that the buried site at Vasiliki was excavated.

This last campaign is the most important of all in scientific results, although in popular interest it does not rank as high as the previous ones. The imagination is stirred more by the discovery of a lost and unknown city which once was perhaps the capital of a forgotten civilization than by less spectacular but more significant discoveries.

But to scientists Miss Boyd's last expedition, just ended, is of more value and interest than the discovery of the city, for she has brought home what may be the clue to the lost civilization. So completely lost is the civilization of ancient Crete, so unknown is its history, that the mere discovery of the city left the investigators still in the dark about it.

This year Miss Boyd has unearthed and brought back rich finds in the ancient pottery of the region. Discoveries in pottery do not sound very impressive to the uninitiated, but it is by the styles of pottery that explorers determine the date of a lost civilization.

Clue to Chronology.

Pottery is the clue to chronology. "People often ask, 'How do you know how old such a city is?'" said Miss Boyd. "We know it by comparing the styles of pottery."

This year Miss Boyd and her little army of Cretans discovered three entirely new styles of pottery. One of these styles shows connections with Libya and another with Troy, connections which were unknown before, and the third style is still absolutely unknown. No one yet knows who made it, and all that is known about it is its relative date. The work of constructing the ancient history of Crete is still far from complete.

Miss Boyd's discoveries fix the date as between the years 1800 and 1600 B. C. Who the Cretans of that period were is not yet definitely known. Crete's aboriginal history is legendary.

The recent archaeological discoveries have tended to establish the fact that the island was settled at some very remote period by the Phoenicians and Egyptians. Those who brought Egyptian civilization to Greece came by way of Crete and left traces there.

The first important historical reference to Crete is in the Odyssey, written perhaps 900 years after the period disclosed by Miss Boyd's discoveries. Here the island is said to have been well populated and the population to have consisted of aboriginal Cretans, Achaeans, Dorians, and others.

Cnosus was then the capital. Greek was the dominant strain in the population, but it is not known whether it was Dorian or of some other type. In Cnosus the fabled King Minos was said to reign, he who was the son and companion of Zeus.

Minos was the King Arthur and also the King Alfred of ancient Crete, and it was he who installed law and order in the island and made a Government.

Inasmuch as Homer lived between 900 and 1100 B. C., and Miss Boyd's discoveries relate to a period from sixteen to eighteen hundred years before the Christian era, it can be seen how far back into a blind and unknown past the little American explorer has gone. There is practically no guide. Whatever civilization reigned in this buried City of Gournia it was undoubtedly something very different from that of which Homer wrote so many centuries after.

Who composed that ancient race is not yet known. The writings found in the buried city by Miss Boyd cannot yet be read. But as the explorations go on they will be, and then an ancient and forgotten, even an unknown, age and history will be added to the world's knowledge.

Among these writings are a number of tablets inscribed with prehistoric characters. Though they cannot yet be read, they are legible, and will undoubtedly furnish in time the key to the lost civilization. Similar tablets have been found by the British and Italian explorers at Knossos and Phaestos.

When Miss Boyd, fresh from Smith College and deeply interested in archaeology, determined to begin her investigations, Crete was practically virgin ground for the explorer. It is yet to a great extent. As long as the Turks ruled there, anything like scientific research was impossible. They would not permit it.

In 1898 the Turkish rule was over, and the powers appointed Prince George of Greece Commissioner General. Immediately there was an incursion of eager explorers.

The British took up several sites for excavation, and so did the Italians. The French made a beginning, but did not succeed, and gave it up.

To Credit of Smith College.

Miss Boyd's was the American work, and it should be mentioned that the discoveries here are to the credit of Smith College. The work has been done entirely by persons connected with that institution, with the exception of Richard B. Seager, who volunteered to help Miss Boyd, and who was assigned to the work at Vasiliki. Miss Wheeler, a Smith girl, was Miss Boyd's lieutenant when the discovery of Gournia was made in 1901.

Miss Boyd was a Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. She began her excavations on her own account in a small way in 1900. This resulted in her being made the representative of the American Exploration Society of Philadelphia, and her work since has been done for that organization.

She determined to go to the Isthmus of Hierapetra and study the region. She reasoned that here was the likeliest place to find traces of past civilizations.

It is the narrowest part of the island, being only ten miles across, and Miss Boyd reasoned that it would have been an easy avenue of trade from sea to sea. The ancient mariners used it as canoeists use a "carry."

In order to avoid the storms at the other end of the island, these seafaring traders landed their goods at the north end and carried them across the isthmus.

Miss Boyd saw that the isthmus must have been an important factor in trade, and it therefore followed that cities must have existed there. No plaec in Crete, it seemed to her, was so likely to produce results for an explorer.

She went to the isthmus and investigated. The population was in complete ignorance on the subject. She sought for traditions or legends, but there was none. No rumor of a buried city had ever existed among the Cretans, nor has any one in the modern world ever had a hint of the lost town of Hierapetra.

There was once, however, a story of a Greek city on the isthmus, which was called Minoa. It dates back to the time of Christ or earlier.

Miss Boyd believes that Minoa took its name because of the existence in the neighborhood at that time of prehistoric remains which were believed to date back to the time of King Minos.

"I think," she said, "that in Hellenic times they called such sites Minoan sites, just as we to-day refer to the remains of ancient Greek times as Hellenic sites."

It is considered possible that the Greeks were cognizant of these prehistoric remains, now uncovered, and believing them to be of King Minos's time, named the Greek city Minoa.

Her First Campaign.

In 1901 she began her first "campaign," on the north shore of the isthmus. She collected a force of about one hundred men and ten girls. The latter were kept busy washing the fragments of pottery that were unearthed.

The part played by the ten girls is not unimportant, for it requires a deft and delicate hand to deal with the fragments that are found. Some of the vessels found were broken into hundreds of pieces, and had to be carefully pieced together.

Eighteen of her men were armed with picks and eighteen more with shovels. The rest were employed carrying away earth and stones in baskets and making walls to prevent caving in.

"We work about ten weeks in the year," said Miss Boyd, "and we have to keep the wheelbarrows and baskets going all the time. We work from morning till dark, every day except holidays."

These men are all Cretans, that is, native islanders of Greek blood, who speak only Greek, and they are all Christians. In fact, there are hardly any Mohammedans at that end of the island; it is a Christian stronghold. Over this army of 110 the little General has two overseers, both of whom are Greeks.

One of her little army came to the United States with her when she returned the other day and is an object of much interest to the good people of Haverford. He is a Cretan named Demetrius Pappadakis.

When he landed here he attracted a good deal of attention because he wore the Cretan costume, which included a red sash, baggy trousers, high white boots, with his knees bare, and a high black hat. Demetrius lost his General in Philadelphia, and as he cannot speak English and didn't know anything about the United States except that he was in it, there was much consternation.

After a wild search a day long, Demetrius was found, and has since been attired in a garb less likely to excite remark. He is well dressed in the American fashion, and wears his unaccustomed clothes as if he had worn them all his life. He is a good-looking young fellow, with a bright, intelligent face, and anxious to learn all about the strange country to which he has come. He is Miss Boyd's servant.

The first campaign resulted in a victory, for it brought about the discovery of Gournia, to the vast astonishment of the local Cretans, who had been living there for centuries with no suspicion of the existence of the buried city under their feet. Gournia is a provincial town of the "proto-Mycenaean" period.

Ancient City Found.

The first intimation Miss Boyd had that her selection of a place for her work was made with good judgment was when the diggers exposed the low acropolis of the ancient city.

The explorer found in Gournia about forty houses lining narrow streets, and a small palace for the Governor, and this year she found about a dozen tombs. The houses were built in small city blocks. The narrow streets were paved.

The palace was a provincial copy of the large palaces discovered by British and Italian investigators at Knossos and Phaestos. The arrangement of the town shows no great gap between the local Governor and his townspeople.

The most interesting features are the strictly local character of the arts and industries. No foreign influence is discoverable, and Gournia is the most perfect town of the period yet discovered. Aside from its importance in other directions, Miss Boyd regards the discovery as an interesting contribution to the history of labor.

The prehistoric Cretans were not an uncivilized people. Some of the pottery found shows that they were highly proficient in art. Among them is a stirrup cup decorated with two cuttlefish, and a set of eight drinking horns with various interesting designs. "They will take high rank among prehistoric pottery," said Miss Boyd.

The last exploration in Gournia, made during the "campaign" just finished, resulted in the discovery of the old business and residential sections of the city. The houses are small, but well built, and it is interesting to note that so many centuries before the rise of Greece and Rome the prehistoric Cretans made houses much like those of to-day. They had cellars, ground floor, and one upper floor, and were built close together and flush with the road.

Miss Boyd believes that the city was besieged by an invading force, conquered and burned, after being deserted by the inhabitants.

The work at Gournia has now been brought to a point where it can be closed. While Miss Boyd has been working on the Isthmus of Hierapetra, the British have been at work at Melos and Knossos. The French work was at Thera. The Italian work has been done at Phaestos, and some important discoveries have been made at Phaestos and Knossos.

Miss Boyd has been able to bring back very little of what she has discovered, though her trophies, which will go to the Archaeological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, will be of great significance and value. The society for which Miss Boyd is working is connected with the university.

Little Brought Away.

The reason why the university is not to have a more complete collection is that the Cretan Government does not allow the best things to leave the island. In fact, Miss Boyd has enjoyed a triumph in bringing away any of her trophies at all.

Those which she has brought to the University of Pennsylvania are the first antiquities that have ever left Crete for any foreign country with permission from the Cretan Government. The explorers at Knossos and Phaestos have been unable to break down this rigid rule.

The law in Crete says in so many words that only those things which are without any scientific or historic value whatever and could not be of any interest to Cretan museums can be taken away from the country. When Miss Boyd desired to bring some of these things to America she had to make out a list and send it to the Minister of Education, who appointed a commission to examine the articles.

Miss Boyd finally induced the commission to let her bring away several thousand fragments and several hundred unbroken objects, which will be important and valuable. "But," she says ruefully, "they wouldn't let me bring away the best things."

How great a victory she did win, however, in getting permission to bring any of them away may be seen from the fact that what she has brought forms the first Mycenaean and pre-Mycenaean collection ever seen in the United States. There is one vase in the Metropolitan Museum and a few fragments in the Boston Museum, but this is the first collection of that period in this country.

"They were kind enough," said Miss Boyd, "to let us have several whole pieces of this Vasiliki pottery, and there isn't a sample of it in the whole wide world outside of Crete, and there is no prospect of there being any. It will all come to Philadelphia," added Miss Boyd triumphantly, for she is a patriotic Pennsylvanian.

Curious Specimens.

When it is considered that by these specimens of pottery one arrives at the chronology and has the key to the history of ancient civilizations, they take on an interest apart from the pleasure they give antiquaries. Among the most curious of them is a specimen which was used by the ancient Cretans as a bathtub, and which they were buried in when they died.

Many of them are marked with the sacred sign of the double axe. The axe is the shape of a battle axe, with a head at each end of the handle.

This double axe corresponded to the holy cross in the ancient Cretan religion, whatever it was. No one yet knows what was the significance of the double axe or how it came to be a sacred symbol. But it was a sign of the ancient religion, and as the explorations progress its meaning will doubtless be found.

The explorer who has done this great work toward the uncovering of a lost civilization and the revelation of an unknown history is a little woman, dark haired and slim. She has a bright, attractive, pleasant face, and winning manner.

The masculine work she has been doing in the world has had the effect of giving her a businesslike briskness in conversation, but it does not destroy the charm of her manner, but rather adds piquancy to it. She is strictly feminine in every way.

In Haverford she lives in a beautiful house, surrounded by grounds that are refreshing to the eye. Her people are among the respected residents of that community, one of the prettiest in Pennsylvania—a country residence for Philadelphia merchants, corresponding somewhat to Montclair and other towns near New York.

She spent only two days in her home after arriving from her last campaign. Most of those two days were spent in the university work, and then she returned to Smith College.

The people round about her home are proud of her as one who has added new glories to the American name in science, and in that capacity she has a title to the pride of all Americans.

SAVAGE ISLAND OF FORMOSA TRANSFORMED BY JAPANESE

Wonders Worked in a Few Years With a People That Others Had Failed to Subdue—A Lesson for Other Colonizing Nations.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Times to-day publishes the following article from a correspondent, dealing with Japan's transformation of Formosa: To achieve success in any art three things are necessary—native talent, close application, and experience.

The art of colonizing is no exception to the rule. Hence the Germans have failed in their attempts at colonization, notwithstanding their close application, either from want of native talent or from lack of experience; but most probably the fact that the first attempt in any art is usually a failure has been the cause of Germany's non-success.

For this reason Japan's first attempt at colonizing is particularly interesting, especially as the Island of Formosa, which is Japan's first colony, properly so-called, offers difficulties to a colonizing nation which in the past have appeared insurmountable to many other nations.

The Island of Formosa has ever been a favorite haunt of outlaws from China and from various other countries, and the savageness and unruliness of the population were so great that those parts of the country which were conquered several times were never colonized.

The Spanish and the Dutch made attempts at colonizing Formosa, but they gave it up in despair. The Chinese left the land virtually a wilderness, and the French and English, who might easily enough have acquired it, preferred not to put their foot into the interior of that savage island.

Taming the Wild Natives.

Therefore, when Japan demanded Formosa after the conclusion of the Chinese-Japanese war of 1894-5, China was willing, if not glad, to cede it, and Li Hung-Chang remarked sarcastically that Japan would find the island an exceedingly bad bargain.

When Japan entered Formosa she found the coast at the mercy of pirates. The interior was ruled partly by the savage aborigines, partly by organized bands of outlaws and robbers, who plundered ships wrecked on the coast and murdered the crews who approached the island. While murderous attacks on the crews of foreign ships. China was probably glad to get rid of the unruly island.

The conquest of the island took a year, and on the 31st of March, 1896, it was placed under civil administration. But the former Chinese officers and officials who used to be on duty in the island, and who feared to be deprived of their positions, joined hands with the unruly elements of Formosa, instigated them to revolt against their new rulers, and the country was constantly in a state of restlessness and turmoil up to the end of 1901, when a sweeping movement of the troops rid the island at last of its revolutionary elements.

Leniency in Enforcing Laws.

Though the country has hitherto enjoyed only a few years of complete peace under Japanese rule, the appearance of the country and the spirit of its formerly savage inhabitants have already completely changed, and the natives begin to understand the blessings of Japanese rule and to praise it.

The policy by which Japan has achieved this remarkable success has been the following: Japan has, so far as possible, respected the prejudices of the inhabitants, and has tried rather to gently guide than to coerce them on the path of civilization.

For instance, the ancient "Peace Corps," which was established by the Chinese and which protected the inhabitants against the raids of armed banditti, and against fire, floods, and other natural calamities, was maintained, but at the same time the enlightened laws of Japan were introduced. However, while these laws are in the main applied with their full force to the Japanese residing in the island, they are modified in the case of the aboriginal inhabitants whose lack of civilization makes them unable to appreciate at once civilized conditions and the necessity to respect those laws whereby civilization is upheld.

Curing the Opium Habit.

Even the opium habit has in so far been respected that the natives are not punished Formosa as well are punished with penal servitude of varying degrees. But in order to gradually diminish the amount of opium consumed, on the same principle on which a drunkard may gradually be weaned from his drink, the Japanese Government has made the opium trade a monopoly, which it judiciously uses for at the same time permitting and discouraging opium smoking.

Only confirmed smokers are able to obtain opium, and they can secure the drug only under the strictest serveillance. The Government controlling the supply of opium doles it out through licensed agents to licensed smokers, and the police watch with the greatest vigilance that the circle of opium smokers does not get enlarged.

At the same time moral pressure is brought to bear. All doctors have constantly to point out the evils of opium smoking to the grown-up, and all school teachers have to warn the children against the injurious and demoralizing effects of the opium habit.

The population of the island amounts at present roughly to 3,000,000 people, of whom in September, 1900, 169,064 were opium smokers. By the end of March, 1902, only 152,044 were registered and licensed as opium smokers, the decrease of 17,020 having been caused by death or by the discontinuance of the opium habit, and this number will no doubt rapidly be further reduced by the wise policy that is being pursued.

It is significant that the opium imported, which represented in 1900 a value of 3,392,602 yen, amounted in 1903 to the value of 1,121,455 yen only. From a revenue point of view the policy restricting the use of opium in Formosa is no doubt unfavorable, for it means to the State a serious loss of income on the one side, and increased expenses for administration and the surveillance of opium smokers on the other side.

While the Japanese Government has in no way tried to hurt the susceptibilities of the natives by meddling with their religion and their customs, it has given them tangi- law-abiding toilers are no longer terrorized and tyrannized over by robber bands, and enjoy freedom under a just Government. In the second place much has been done for their bodily welfare.

The country used to suffer much from epidemic diseases, which were largely caused by the wretchedly bad water which the natives obtained from stagnant pools and contaminated streams. Consequently the Japanese set about to provide a supply of pure water.

The total number of artesian wells that have been bored in Formosa is not available, but in the Taihoku district alone, where about one-tenth of the population is living, more than 800 wells have been sunk.

Fine System of Schools Started.

Education being the basis and starting point of all progress, Japan has introduced her splendid educational system in Formosa. There are schools for the Japanese, with 60 teachers and 2,000 pupils, and there are 130 elementary schools for the natives with a teaching staff of 521 teachers, who are educating 18,140 children and transforming them into civilized beings.

However, Japan is not satisfied with providing elementary education for the natives, for it is her ambition to give to Formosa the best she has to give. Consequently Japan has established for the use of the natives a medical school, a Japanese language school, and a school for training school teachers.

The medical school in Formosa has the grand distinction that it is the only school in the Far East which gives a regular course of the modern science and practice of medicine to students of Chinese origin. It is domiciled in Taihoku, and at the present moment about 150 students are studying medicine there under the guidance of competent Japanese professors.

The Japanese language school serves two objects. Its purpose is to spread the Japanese language among the natives, and at the same time to furnish opportunities to the Japanese to learn the native languages, and thus to prepare them to act as teach-

not only on his security, his freedom from tyranny, and on his bodily wellbeing, but also on his prosperity. Consequently Japan has made it her aim to increase the prosperity of her new colony.

Making Network of Railways.

When Japan took over Formosa there were no roads in existence, but strange to say there was a short piece of railway which was almost useless, so badly was it built and so wretchedly was it managed. Railway fares and freights were changed almost daily, and trains were run "when convenient."

Understanding the fundamental requirements of Formosa, the Japanese started methodically upon road making in many parts of the island, and according to a recent report of the United States Consul more than 1,000 miles of road have already been built. At the same time the Japanese Government mapped out a comprehensive scheme of railways, on which it proposes to spend 28,800,000 yen, or almost £3,000,000, an amount which for a country like Japan sounds almost fabulous.

The piece of railway which the Japanese found in existence has already been thoroughly reconstructed, and a new line from Shinchiku to Takao was commenced simultaneously from both termini with the greatest energy. Between 1897 and 1903, 95 miles of railway were laid, 37 stations were built, and 210 freight cars and passenger wagons and 20 engines introduced.

During this period the number of passengers carried has grown fourfold and the quantity of goods transported tenfold. Besides, light railways were introduced, of which 125 miles were laid within a few months. A further 52 miles of light railroads are about to be built.

The post, telegraph, and telephones have also been introduced with the greatest success. Between 1896 and 1902 eighty-seven Post Offices were opened for the public throughout the island, which, in 1902, handled 13,285,195 letters and post cards and 114,779 parcels, and issued 336,207 domestic money orders. The length of telegraph phone wire have been laid, over which in 1902 3,690,228 messages were sent.

The native industries which were carried on in Formosa when the Japanese arrived were pursued in a very unsatisfactory fashion. Scientific cultivation, and even thorough cultivation, of the fruitful ground was unknown; the natives relied chiefly on the bounty of Nature unaided, and though the Formosa farmer did obtain two, and even three, crops of rice in a year, his harvest was not proportionate to his toil and his income was totally inadequate.

Through the improved methods which have been introduced by the Japanese, the production of rice has increased by 10 per cent. between 1896 and 1902. The production of tea has grown fivefold between the same years, and the other agricultural staple products, such as sugar, sweet potatoes, cane, ramie, jute, turmeric, &c., all show a very large increase.

The enormous forests also were insufficiently utilized, and the wastefulness of the natives was such that, for instance, camphor oil was treated as waste by the native refiners, who extracted camphor from the wood. The consequence of the reforms which have been introduced by the Japanese has been that the production of camphor has steadily increased from 1,534,596 kin in 1897 to 8,588,814 kin in 1903, and the output of camphor oil has risen from 638,603 kin in 1897 to 2,670,561 kin in 1903.

Mining likewise was carried on in the most superficial and improvident fashion, and consequently the maximum of labor yielded but a minimum of result.

By patient tuition and gentle insistence the Japanese have succeeded in introducing improved methods in all industries. The farms yield better harvests, the forests are scientifically exploited, and millions of young camphor trees have been planted in suitable places, and the mining industry has made an enormous progress in the last few years.

Banks and Currency System.

The improvement in trade and industries of Formosa naturally made apparent the the Formosan Bank was established as the central banking organ in the island, and private banking offices were opened in the more important centres.

Post Office savings banks have also been opened, and have had a highly gratifying success. The number of depositors has increased from 5,847 in 1896 to 41,145 in 1902, and the amount deposited from 228,487 yen in 1896 to 763,573 yen in 1902.

The currency of Formosa also had to be reformed. Formosa used to be a country where the medium of exchange was bullion, not coin, exactly as in China, and the bulky copper coinage used to make commercial transactions of any magnitude well-nigh an impossibility. This antediluvian monetary system has now been replaced by the up-to-date monetary system of Japan.

Japan has poured money like water into Formosa. She has established factories for making brown sugar, white sugar, glass, paper, &c.; she has sent out many of her ablest men as administrators, and she will no doubt in due time receive her reward for her enlightened policy.

Only a few years have elapsed since the island has been completely pacified. Nevertheless, the economic ordinary progress which has already been made is very striking. The increased prosperity of the inhabitants may be seen from the fact that the general revenue, which is principally derived from Government works and undertakings, the opium monopoly, customs, and various taxes has expanded from 2,711,822 yen in 1896 to 12,738,587 yen in 1903, having grown almost tenfold.

The ordinary local revenue, which is chiefly composed of taxes on land, houses, businesses, &c., has risen from 747,850 yen in 1898, to 1,952,220 yen in 1902, having almost been trebled in four years. In the collection of the general and local taxes, no undue hardship has been exercised in order to obtain these magnificent results.

It is, therefore, only natural that the population of Formosa has rapidly increased part passu with the development of its resources. In 1897 the population of For-

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW

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UNWELCOME VISITORS.

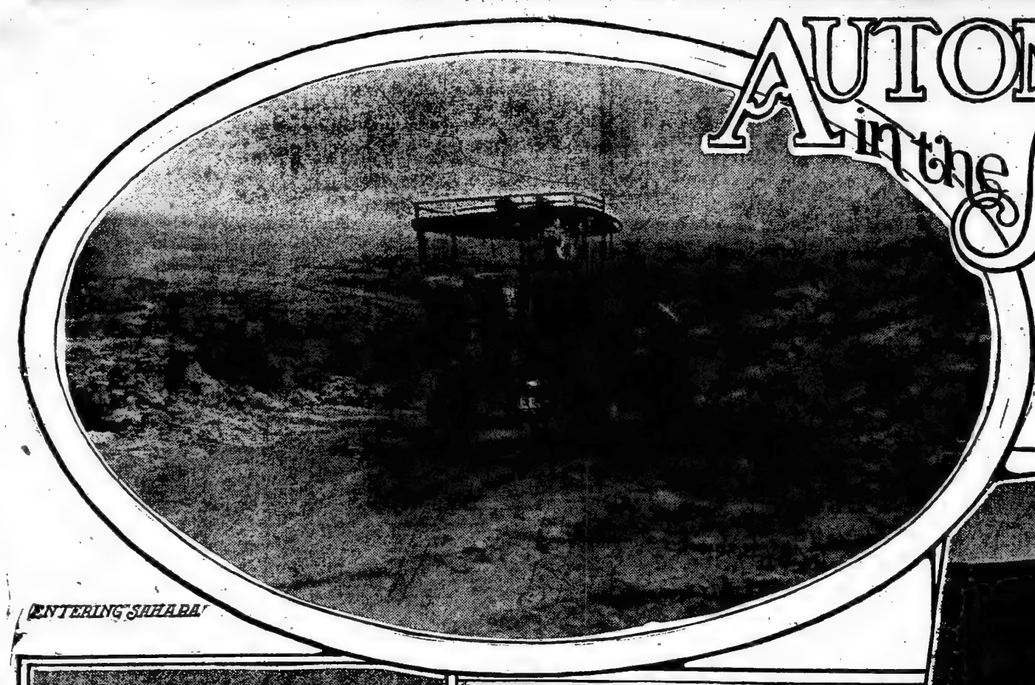
THE CORONATION OF KING PETER OF SERVIA.

"DURING THE CEREMONY THE KING FREQUENTLY HAD TO LIFT THE CROWN TO RELIEVE HIMSELF OF THE WEIGHT UPON HIS HEAD." NEWS ITEM.

EXODUS OF THE CONEY ISLANDERS.

AUTOMOBILE TRIP in the SAHARA DESERT

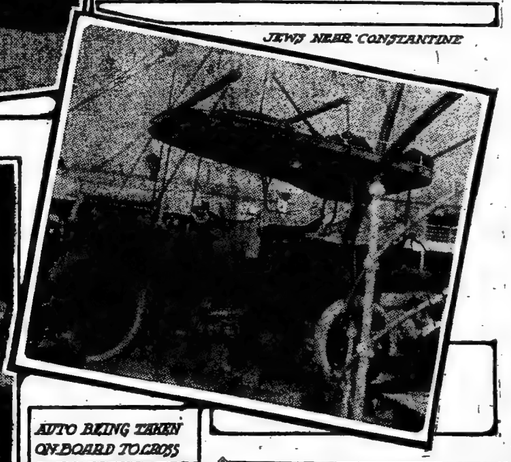
Cortlandt Field Bishop Tells of His Experiences Touring Through North Africa--Machine May Prove Traveling Oasis and Supplant the Camel.



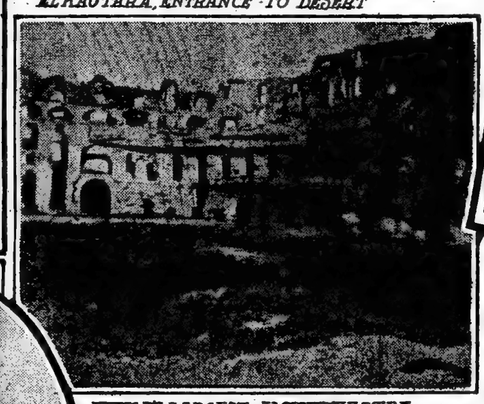
ENTERING SAHARA

CAMEL HOBBLED AT AUTO'S APPROACH

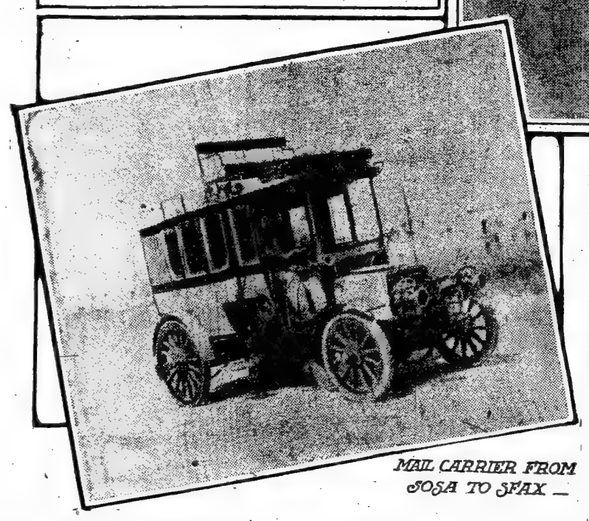
BISKRA, NEAR ONE OF LARGEST OASIS IN SAHARA



JEWS NEAR CONSTANTINE



EL KANTARA, ENTRANCE TO DESERT



MAIL CARRIER FROM SOSA TO SFAX

ARAB WEDDING, BISKRA.

A SNAKE-CHARMER LAUGHS AT AUTO.

AUTO BEING TAKEN ON BOARD TO CROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN

AFRICA'S LARGEST AMPHITHEATRE

KAIRONAN, HOLY CITY OF TUNIS

THOUGH the North Pole is undiscovered and the Antarctics are only superficially guessed at by even the explorers who have braved Winters there, the rest of the world has become so small with crossing the oceans more of less like ferryboat excursions that the chance of finding something new or old under the sun, not perfectly familiar to everybody else, lessens with the years and the improvements of transportation. The instinct of adventure continues and with the advent of the automobile has increased, so that men go speeding over the earth in search of the new or the forgotten old so that the chunk-chunk-honk-honk of the automobile with the smell of gasoline is familiar to the great majorities of peoples.

It took an American automobilist to discover that the French provinces of Algiers and the Protectorate of Tunis make the ideal tour. He recognized that the French Government has made the roads worth while in that they were built with military design. He found that though the highways of Northern Africa must be frequently used by the nation that made them and has been foremost in building the self-propelling touring cars, yet there the chances were large that because of their great extent there would be stretches unfamiliar to even the French autoist, and, above all, the novelty of a dash in the desert of Sahara. There was the charm of real adventure in a vehicle that might get into trouble. Its occupants might be left somewhere far from water in the caravan track with its sign marks of whitened bones and the further chance that even these might be covered by sand storms.

Automobile in Desert.

This venture into the desert in an automobile was first attempted by Courtney Field Bishop and Mrs. Bishop in a Panhard twenty horse power automobile. Every part had been thoroughly tested and was known to be perfect. There were duplicates of the mechanism aboard that in the light of automobile experience might give way, but most important were the supplies of gasoline and water. Of course there was plenty of canned foodstuff, some of which in an emergency might be cooked over a gasoline lamp, but the greater part of the cargo stored in the automobile was cans of water.

Some one may some time tow an ice wagon into the desert behind an automobile, one that must be of a pattern where the change from ice to water is saved by an enormous ice pan, but the experience of Mr. Bishop in his short jaunt would not warrant this sort of caravan. The original automobilist of the Desert Sahara was content with canned water, that might be worth its weight in gold in the event of an accident. Mr. Bishop was bound for Biskra, the largest oasis in the Sahara, but automobiles sometimes get out of order and abundance of water not far away might create the automobilist something like the agony of the sailor in an open boat with salt water on every side within a radius of some thousands of miles.

Mr. Bishop's trip into the desert was not the most interesting part of his journey, because his machine sped over the sands with ease. The gasoline did not give out, and there was an abundance of water in the machine after his return. He found the Oasis without trouble. Owing to heavy rains, bridges were swept away, so that it was necessary to ford a stream capable of supplying all the camels and the Arabs of the desert with water. Later he met a gentleman in France who, after their introduction, declared that he had seen him before. It was evident to Mr. Bishop that he was at a disadvantage and he asked where.

"Crossing a ford in North Africa," said the new acquaintance. "I took a snap shot of you. As this will interest you I will send you a proof."

Soon after this Mr. Bishop received the picture here reproduced. Speaking of this to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said:

"It may be trite, but it is true, that this is a very little world. There I was crossing the ford with the idea that I was far from civilization, with a white man close enough to snapshot me, and then, not long after I met the man by chance in France. He was sure of my identity and had the photographic record of how near we were to becoming acquainted far from home."

2,500 Miles in Six Weeks.

In the six weeks of his travels, from Feb. 14 to March 24, Mr. Bishop covered 2,500 miles. As grocery stores are not so near together as they are in America the traveler had to plan in advance for his supplies of gasoline. The fear of the automobile propelling power as an unsafe article of transportation reigns in Africa as it does at the ferry slips in New York, where the machines must extinguish their sparks and be pushed aboard. The fluid has to be forwarded by freight and often by coach, and to insure its proper delivery it is labeled as mineral oil.

In this the automobilist finds the greatest problem of his journeying. He has to carefully map out his campaign and see to it that he or his agents have provided for the future, like a general in charge of the commissary department in a military campaign. The planning takes almost as much time as the traveling, but has its compensation in the pleasure of anticipation.

The reckless automobilist, lacking foresight, would have about as much chance in North Africa, particularly on a Saharan journey to an oasis, as a butterfly bound for Hawaii from San Francisco. The camel has as much the best of it in a contest with a careless automobile as the contemplative turtle that raced with the stupid rabbit, but it is very possible that some energetic merchant accustomed to the caravan trade may in time have gasoline deposit stations on a direct line that shall not follow the old zig-zag line from oasis to oasis, but American like, disregard the old theory that the longest way round is apt to be the shortest way home. Incidentally he may have placed at desert stations duplicate parts of automobiles which are apt to get out of order.

Mr. Bishop had to wait ten days for the forwarding from France of a broken chain. The delay was not vital, as North Africa is so filled with historic places that with the good roads provided by the French Government the automobilist may turn into a pedestrian without discomfort.

North Africa was the battle ground of the Old World. Lands that were once fertile are barren, as if nature had decided that the blood of heroes should not fertilize fields where they fought and so used the sands of the desert as a shroud. Man has done more in the way of wiping out records of the past than nature. The monuments built by the conquered and enslaved to record forever the achievements of the victors are almost gone.

The races following the fall of Rome used the monuments of her glory for quarries, so that the splendid columns have been cut up into foundation stones, or intact are a part of crude structures—the palaces of degenerates.

A broken-down automobile in North Africa, away from the great desert, is not an unmixed evil. On every side there is something new and interesting. This is more true of one in working order.

There are the people sitting outside the cafés, indolent and self-satisfied; the second-hand markets where people forget the laziness of a land of sunshine and haggle over prices to their mutual excitement and entertainment. There are on every side the gentle-eyed people of savage instincts, who look upon automobilists with favor because the machine is evidence that they come from "some strange land where streets are paved with gold." It is true that they wonder at the charity of these visitors, confined to giving them copper or small silver change.

When the automobile is at its best along the splendid roads of the north shore, over the highways, blasted from the rock cliffs there are peeps at the sea through the luxuriant cork forests, sparkling and exhilarating; not like foreign scenes where the product of the country brings faraway peoples temporary joy when it pops from the neck of champagne bottles.

Camel Training an Industry.

Of very real interest to the automobilist in North Africa, accustomed to the care necessary in lands where the horse is the beast of burden, is the fact that the camel is more alarmed at the sight of a red, white, blue, yellow, or other colored self-propelling machine than a colt driven for the first time to harness. The big beasts, even the best trained, are apt to be suddenly stricken with the wildest sort of fear. Even the most docile, who have so often seen automobiles that they ought to look at them with sleepy eyes, are prone to suddenly jump into the air, whirl about in mad circles, and then run with the grace of a calf at the first sight of a reaper.

One little, inoffensive automobile has been known to disorganize a caravan, so that the ships of the desert were sent scurrying to the various points of the compass, jettisoning their cargoes of the wealth of the Orient along with their Arab pilots, like a fleet of merchantmen contraband laden at the sight of a whaleboat bearing the flag of a belligerent nation.

Of the many places of particular interest to the Bishop's party the amphitheatre at El Djem holds first place. It is second in size only to the Coliseum of Rome. More martyrs to the Christian faith suffered there in the triumph of their belief. Its preservation from total annihilation is the more remarkable, because it was a quarry for centuries after the Roman edifice was carefully guarded.

According to the best authorities it was built by the first of the Gordion Emperors. Its sands have not only been bathed with the blood of the Martyrs, but before them beasts and gladiators died there for the entertainment of not less than 80,000 spectators. It has also been a central site and fort in the wars of the Vandals, the Byzantines, and of Barbarossa.

Its greatest axis is 480 feet and its smallest 407. The arena is 295 feet long and 197 wide. The walls are 66 feet thick. It still shows a part of its fourth story. The galleries had 64 Corinthian columns each, but many of them are missing through the Arab custom of using the ruins as a quarry.

There is a subterranean cavity with which there are more legends than there is debris choking it, and it may remain for some automobiling American to excavate it in the hope of finding something of interest in its dark channel.

CHIEF JOSEPH, THE NOBLEST INDIAN OF THEM ALL, THE WASHINGTON OF HIS PEOPLE

HE was the noblest Indian of them all. This Caesarian paraphrase was the simple at the same time eloquent tribute paid the memory of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces by Gen. Nelson A. Miles when the ex-Commander in Chief of the United States Army and captor as well as subsequent friend of Chief Joseph, was informed of his sudden death a few days ago. Perhaps no Indian since the days of Sitting Bull and Red Cloud had had such a kaleidoscopic career as the famous Nez Perces chieftain—the Washington of his people. With his passing another concluding chapter in the romantic and picturesque, no less than tragic, history of the red man in America has been written and sent to the doomsday printer. For, take him all in all, as was said of the mediaeval chieftain in the play, the world will hardly see his like again.

Greatness, even aboriginally speaking, may be measured by the shadow, or reputation, which it casts. Taking this as a criterion, Chief Joseph has for nearly thirty years, or since the famous campaign of 1877, with himself and some 500 of his tribesmen on one side and General, then Colonel, Miles and Gen. O. O. Howard, with a goodly army of troopers and cavalrymen on the other, cast a shadow into nearly every cranny and corner of the country.

Only a few months ago, while the famous old warrior was in this city with an Indian congress, the writer, in company with Col. Lovell Jerome, who was captured by the Nez Perces in the skirmishing around Bear Paw Mountain, and Capt. Hardy, former chief of scouts in the 1877 campaign, secured the last interview which Chief Joseph granted. His decision not to be either photographed or interviewed was prompted by a misunderstanding in which he was besieged and sorely annoyed by a small army of camera men. As the interview was characteristic of the remarkable Nez Perces leader, and revealed attributes seldom possessed and more seldom disclosed by the American Indian, it may be summarized here.

Chief Joseph, in mastering the better qualities of his conquerors, was never able to acquire their language, so that it was only by means of an interpreter that the parley was conducted. Capt. Hardy, had never before met Chief Joseph in person, but he had had several conferences with Chief Platote since the subjugation of the Nez Perces, and between them there existed a cordial friendship.

As the visitors were conducted into his quarters in Madison Square Garden the venerable Nez Perces warrior arose from a blanket on the floor, near a bed. He had been resting, as the bed evidently had worn out his patience as well as his strength. As he gradually arose he appeared to grow more and more dignified, like the fabled Indian warrior who grew in the estimation of his enemies till they declared he was seventeen feet tall. Chief Joseph, when he had reached an erect posture, straightened out his arm and gave each of his visitors a hand clasp that bore irrefutable testimony to his powerful physique. His face and eyes were stern, but his lips smiled as though he were anxious to appear hospitable even to strangers in a strange land.

A Last Interview.

Taking a seat in an uncomfortable chair, he spoke a few words intended to be in English, but which were unintelligible jargon. Fortunately, in casting about, Capt. Hardy discovered that the old warrior spoke Chinook. As the interview progressed the only part which Chief Joseph contributed was an occasional guttural sound like the rolling of barrels on planking. Occasionally, by way of variation, his lips, with considerable effort, gave a ghostly imitation of a smile, but his brow was clouded. He was plainly wishing his visitors to be gone.

If one were interviewing a President such things as the strenuous versus the simple life might elicit something from the interviewed. But to Chief Joseph the strenuous life meant nothing, because he had been nothing but strenuous since he was old enough to sit in a saddle. If one were to interview a theatrical star, some mention of having seen him or her in a recent success would extract a flow of printable conversation. But these methods were of no avail with the Nez Perce (Pierced Nose) veteran—the result was as unprofitable as trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers.

His gravity was not only the gravity of fourscore years, but the gravity of melancholy occasioned by the presence of skyscraping structures instead of skyscraping mountains around him. But presently Capt. Hardy remembered Chief Platote and mentioned his name to Chief Joseph. The effect was electrical. His whole being underwent a complete transformation in a twinkling.

"Platote, Platote," he reiterated over and over, as he stood up. "Platote," again in loud, deep tones. Then he demanded in Chinook if his visitor knew Platote. Receiving an affirmative reply, he sat down and shook with laughter. Other Indians in the room also laughed and repeated the name of Platote. From a young brave, swathed in a red blanket in a corner of the room came a muffled grunt: "Charley Platote, hi you quitan. Skookum, skookum, skookum, hi you potlach quitan."

Gayety held the Indians for many minutes. It was as though they were laughing for the first time since they had left their tepees in the far Northwest. On asking Chief Joseph at length if Platote were still living, Capt. Hardy was informed that he was still herding horses on and around the reservation.

At the conclusion of another pow-wow of merriment Chief Joseph turned to one of his tribesmen and said something which was interpreted as his inquiring what sort of world it was in which he had come away across the country from the Indian country, passing other Indian countries through mountains and days of great wheatfields, and then of corn, passing through some big cities, and arriving among towering buildings to find a man who knew Charley Platote, the Nez Perces ranchman.

Suddenly his browned and deeply furrowed face revealed glimpses of gathering melancholy. He was even more dejected than he had been jocund a few minutes previously. Chief Joseph raised himself to his full six foot four inches and trod back and forth with bowed head. He was a picture to be remembered—although one of profound dejection.

As he concluded the interview he gruffly remarked that being among so many thousands of white faces made him feel out of place; that the great tall buildings made him feel small, and that the mention of Charley Platote made him feel—homesick.

It was during his last visit here that Chief Joseph was given an opportunity to witness the extreme luxuries of modern civilization as depicted in the Fifth Avenue and Broadway cafés and hostelries. On one or two occasions he was entertained by representative society leaders, but, while he professed amazement at the sights and symbols of wealth, and though he expressed much admiration for the beautiful women he saw, he proved himself a keen critic of everything. Here are a few of his philosophical sayings as translated by an interpreter:

Some Wise Sayings.

Right may not fight first, but it is the last to run.

Even a fool may pass as wise when he is silent.

A rifle has a small mouth, but you remember what it says.

The council house is no place to exhibit your wounds.

To one who has gorged all things taste alike.

Beauty's eye can bind a brave's hands.

No animal envies a human beast.

Concerning the causes and effects of the campaign which ended in the annihilation of the Nez Perces as a nation in 1877, a veteran plainsman who is now living in this city, said: "Chief Joseph and his defensive campaign cannot be dismissed with a word. No man whose exploits are of record ever made a more glorious fight in defense of freedom, lands, homes, wives, and children than did this savage chieftain who led a United States army a chase of 1,500 miles. Defeat was his certain fate, and the annihilation of his tribe almost inevitable.

"That war, so remarkable in many respects as to occupy a unique place in American history, came about through the revocation of a treaty, followed by the slaying, at the hands of a white man, of a brother of Chief Joseph. The Nez Perces demanded that the murderer be tried. It was not done. Then an unfortunate border episode kindled into war. During a common brawl between the whites and reds in 1876 four of the former were killed, and their slayers were known to be Nez Perces. Unfortunately, at this juncture Gen. Howard sent Capt. David Perry, with me as one of the scouts, to the scene of trouble in Western Idaho, between the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers. A chief named White Bird stirred the braves to take the warpath, and Chief Joseph was dragged in by their enthusiasm.

A Great Strategist.

"His conduct of the brief campaign earned him a place as one of the greatest strategists of modern times—earned him the name of the Washington of his people. Completely outwitting the whites for several months, he defeated Gen. Gibbon, dodged around Gen. Howard several months, eluding him for weeks, but was finally cornered by Col. Miles, who, with overwhelming numbers, forced him to surrender. It was early on the morning of Jan. 4, 1878, that Chief Joseph handed his rifle to Col. Miles and voluntarily declared that he would never again fight against the white men. Many times since he could have caused the Government a deal of trouble, but he had steadfastly kept his word, for the good of his people."

"There is no question," said Col. Jerome in discussing his recollections of the Nez Perces campaign, "that Chief Joseph, following the massacre of the settlement near White Bird Creek, in Idaho, by his uncontrollable followers, gave the most remarkable exhibition of generalship in the annals of Indian warfare—a retreat which in my opinion is worthy to be remembered with that of the storied ten thousand. Chief Joseph had hardly 200 men, and was impeded by 350 women and children, besides his wounded, when he led his tribe up the Clearwater River into Montana, hoping to find safety on Canadian soil. Had he had three hours more time he would have accomplished his purpose, being surrounded by Col. Miles and a fresh army when within forty miles of his promised land. I do not think there are more than 300 or 400 members of the tribe living to-day, all told."

MUKDEN, THE MOST SACRED CITY IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE

THE CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA, WHERE THE RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE ARE PREPARING TO FIGHT THEIR NEXT GREAT BATTLE...

IF ONE looks at a map of the present zone of war operations in Manchuria one can hardly fail to be struck by certain remarkable circumstances. The Russian railway, which enters so many of the important cities of Manchuria, makes a wide detour when it approaches Mukden, the most important of all. The Chinese railway from Shan-hai-Kwan, instead of being continued to Mukden, has as its terminus Sing-min-Tung, a small and comparatively unimportant place thirty miles to the west of the capital.

Why, it is natural to ask, should the Russian surveyors who laid out the Central Chinese Railway and the British surveyors who planned the Imperial Chinese Railway have deliberately avoided the capital of this great territory, the wealthiest city in Manchuria, the most important market in the region, and the centre of an ever-growing trade?

They avoided it because they had to. The British capitalists who provided the money for the Chinese line wanted to continue it to Mukden, but China would not hear of it. Russia also found the Peking Government unexpectedly obstinate on this one point. Ten years ago, when China had been beaten by Japan and Russia had stepped in to save her from having to pay the price of her defeat, China was willing to give Russia about everything that was asked, but she insisted on making one reservation. Russia could have Port Arthur, she could build her railway through Manchuria, she could send troops to guard it, but she must promise not to go too near Mukden.

The veneration of the Chinese for this city can perhaps hardly be realized by Occidental peoples. The feeling of the English for Westminster Abbey, of the Italians for Rome, may serve to give an idea of it. But in the Far East the veneration for the past, as expressed in the worship of ancestors, is actually an important part of religious belief, and for this reason Mukden is the most sacred city in the whole great Chinese Empire.

The Manchus' Ancient Capital.

Mukden is the ancient capital of the present dynasty of China. It was there that in the year 1625 Nurhachu, the famous founder of that dynasty, established himself. It was there that the ancestors of the Manchu Emperors were buried.

Mukden stands in the middle of a great alluvial plain, about 320 feet above the level of the sea. All the soil around it is rich and highly cultivated. It is reputed to have a population of 260,000, chiefly Chinese. The houses, both those of the Chinese mandarins and merchants and those of new Russian construction, are built on a magnificent scale.

There is a "Forbidden City" in Mukden like the one in Peking, but while the Boxer outbreak of 1900 was followed by the entry of the allies into the hitherto mysterious palaces within the inner walls of Peking, so far as is known no European or American has ever penetrated into the Forbidden City of Mukden. It is believed to contain wonderful treasures of ancient art and buildings which surpass in beauty and elaborateness even those at Peking.

Judging from the portions of the city which foreigners are allowed to see, the place must be a very treasure house of the art of the old Chinese. Even the streets are full of carvings of a delicacy unattainable in modern work, while the tombs of the Emperors combine a purity of design with an elaboration of detail which show how far the art of China has deteriorated from the old standards.

Surrounded by Great Wall.

The city is surrounded by a great brick wall, with picturesque high towers at the eight gates and the angles. Outside are the suburbs, inclosed by a mud wall, while in the middle of the city are the ancient palaces of the Manchu Emperors inside a third wall. The streets of Mukden are broad and straight. Like Peking, the city possesses a drum tower and a huge bell. The administration buildings and the Hall of Examinations are within the precincts of the Forbidden City.

The early history of the warlike monarchs whose chief city was Mukden, and who in the seventeenth century became the rulers of the whole Chinese Empire, is veiled in legend. Three heaven-born maidens, so the story runs, were bathing one day in a lake near the Shan-a-Lin Mountains, when a passing magpie dropped a ripe red fruit into the lap of one of them. The maiden ate the fruit, and in due course a child was born to her, whom she named Aisin Gioro, or the Golden. When Aisin Gioro was a lad he was elected chief over three contending clans. His reign was not of long duration, for his subjects rose against him and murdered him, together with all his sons except the youngest, Fancha, who was miraculously saved from his pursuers.

It was Aisin Gioro who named his people Manchu, which means "pure." His descendants, through the rescued Fancha, fell into obscurity until the middle of the sixteenth century, when one of them, Nurhachi, born in 1559, the seventh in descent from Aisin Gioro, welded the Manchu tribes into one great kingdom. The Emperor Nurhachi, toward the close of his long and illustrious reign, transferred his capital to Mukden, and his tomb there is the most venerated of all the royal tombs of the city.

The Manchus' Conquest of China.

In 1617 Nurhachi drew up a list of "seven hates" against the Chinese, and declared war on them. The Chinese were defeated with great slaughter and seventy cities were captured. The war was followed by an alliance between the Manchus and the Chinese, who were then ruled over by the Ming Dynasty. The later Emperors of this dynasty were weak and cowardly, and China was continually invaded by the Tartars. In the end the Manchus were begged to save the country. They consented with great alacrity to send an army, and the result of it all was that in 1644 the grandson of Nurhachi ascended the Dragon Throne without serious opposition on the part of the Chinese. He was Sun-Chi, the first of the Manchu Dynasty, which has retained the throne of China ever since.

Mukden is identified with all that is glorious in the records of the Manchu Emperors and the Manchu people, who have become so intermingled with the Chinese that the veneration for the city is shared by all the inhabitants of Northern China. Under these circumstances the Peking Government's anxiety as to the fate of Mukden can be understood.

The Chinese are a long-suffering people. Foreigners can insult them, enslave them, massacre them, and they will bear it all meekly. There are few things for which they will fight. But they will fight for religious reasons, and it is better for a European or American to treat them with the utmost brutality than to do anything to offend their beliefs. The terrible Boxer outbreak was the result of a wave of religious fanaticism; the manner in which China had been deprived of one slice of territory after another had hardly anything to do with it.

This being so, it was hoped that the Russians and Japanese would do what they could to respect the sacred tombs and the other relics of the past in the Manchu capital. Both belligerents know the temper of the Chinese; both are aware that to desecrate the Mukden tombs would result in a wave of passionate indignation in China, and both are naturally anxious to keep on good terms with the Chinese.

Damage Seems Inevitable.

But whether damage to the tombs can now be avoided is questionable. The tomb of Nurhachi himself lies four miles east of the city, but the tombs of his descendants are within the walls, and it seems impossible that they could escape damage or destruction by artillery fire should Mukden be attacked.

The Japanese cannot be expected to allow the Russians to remain in Mukden without an effort to dislodge them, and it therefore remains with Gen. Kuropatkin to say whether the sacred city of the Manchus shall remain inviolate. Russia, as has been said, has no desire at the present time to offend the Chinese, but there is another factor in the question which may be regarded as overweighing this one.

In the eyes of the natives the possessor of Mukden is the possessor of Manchuria. The whole administrative machinery of the region centres in Mukden as completely as that of Korea does in Söul, and the moral and political effect of a withdrawal by the Russians would be incalculable.

This is the little problem that confronts Kuropatkin. If he quits Mukden the Chinese will lose what respect they still retain for the Russians; if he remains there and any harm happens to the sacred tombs, the Chinese will say it is the Russians' fault, and may become incensed against them to the extent of openly aiding the Japanese. It must be remembered that China not only obtained Russia's promise before the railway was built that it should not go near Mukden, but when the present war began and the question of the neutrality of China came up, the Peking Government made a special stipulation that Mukden should not be excluded, as was the rest of Manchuria, from the neutrality arrangement.

Russians Now Outside Town.

So far as is known, the Russians are not at present occupying any part of the Chinese city of Mukden. The Russian military station outside the town, however, completely commands the ancient walled city, and it is only too probable that if a battle at Mukden occurs the Chinese city will be in the position of the individual who finds himself between two cowboys exchanging shots across the street.

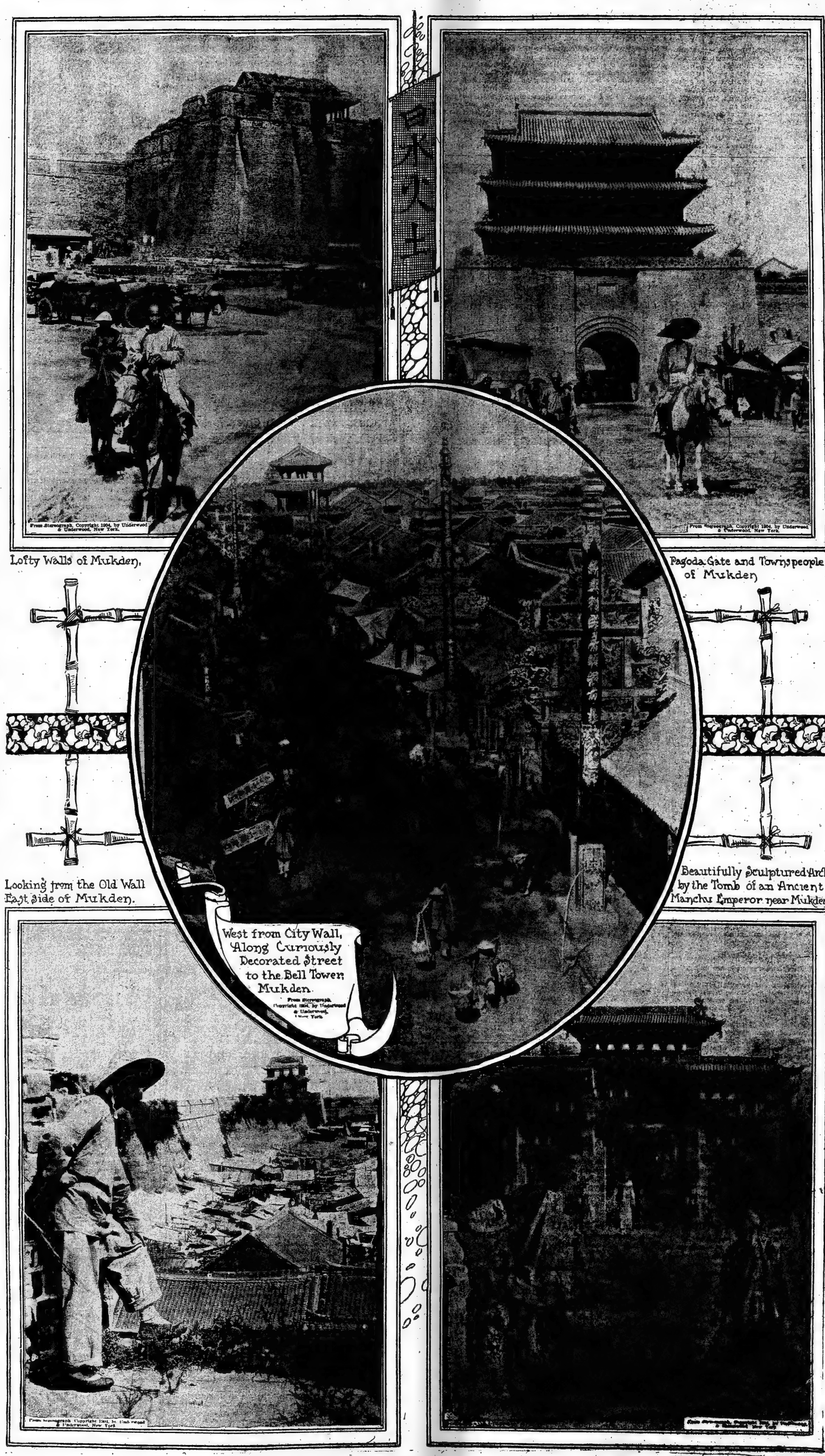
Even in these days the immense walls around the city may be found useful by a defending army, particularly as the Russians' defenses round their settlement are believed to be of a very imperfect character. It was only at Liao-Yang that millions of dollars and an incredible amount of labor were expended on the construction of defensive works. The defenses at Mukden are temporary field works, originally intended only to protect the Russians against the not very serious attacks of bands of Chunchuses, as the Manchurian bandits are called.

This being so, it is easy to imagine part of the Russian army being sent to hold the Chinese city, using the great walls as artillery mounts, and firing across the level plain which surrounds the town at the advancing Japanese. It is equally easy to imagine the terribly effective Japanese artillery being used to bombard Mukden and working havoc among the tombs and in the Forbidden City.

This is the nightmare which possesses the authorities at Peking, and during the last few days they have been begging both the Russians and Japanese not to fight at Mukden. The belligerents, according to one report, will do what they can to avoid a battle there, but as circumstances now stand it is difficult to see how they can help making the city a battleground.

Of course, if Gen. Kuropatkin had expected that the Japanese would have been able to drive the Russians from Liao-Yang, it is extremely probable that he would not have made Mukden a great storehouse of military supplies and would have concentrated his troops at Harbin early in the war. The evacuation of Mukden then would not have had the moral effect on the Chinese that it will have now, and the Russians would have been in a much better position to fight a defensive battle.

For while at Liao-Yang the advantages were all on the side of the defenders, at Mukden conditions are very different. While behind the Russian army there will be only the one communication of the Central Chinese Railway, there will lie behind the Japanese three excellent means of communication with the coast, first the railway to the Liao-Tung Peninsula and Niu-Chwang; second, the railway to Sing-min-Tung, and, last but not least, the Liao River, which is navigable all the way from Niu-Chwang to within a few miles of Mukden.



From Stereograph, Copyright 1904, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

Lofty Walls of Mukden.

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Pagoda Gate and Townspeople of Mukden

West from City Wall, Along Curiously Decorated Street to the Bell Tower, Mukden.

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Looking from the Old Wall, East Side of Mukden.

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Beautifully Sculptured Arch by the Tomb of an Ancient Manchu Emperor near Mukden.

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PEARLS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

How Precious Gems Are Taken from the Mollusks in Fresh Waters—Diving for Deep-Sea Riches.

By DR. T. BYARD COLLINS.

PEARLS as large and beautiful as any brought from distant parts are being fished for and found in the Mississippi River. As I write there lies before me one of these gems, pink, pear-shaped, translucent—all the qualities which stamp it with marks of value—and this is only a souvenir secured from among many of these precious formations and brought home as a memento of a delightful and profitable sojourn in one of the most attractive spots to be found along the thousand miles through which the Father of Waters wends his giant way.

Literally, the pearl may be called a by-product. Its inception is due to accident; its growth is an abnormality; the finding of it is a matter of chance, and in most localities the aggregate value of the shells in which the pearls are occasionaly found is far greater to the fishermen than the gems which are secured from them, so that in these regions, as in many others, the men engaged in the industry are known, not as pearl fishers, but as clam or oyster fishers, as dredgers, or clammers. Few of these men would continue their present employment if it were not for the steady demand and fair prices which they obtain for the shells of the mollusks, of which thousands of bushels are taken out in the course of a Summer's fishing. But every clammer goes to his task at the beginning of the season and renews it from day to day immensely stimulated by the hope of finding one or more pearls which will compensate him many times over for the labors of the entire year.

In this locality the fishing lasts from May till October, and the clammer usually takes up his abode at some spot along the shore which appeals to his fancy and within easy rowing distance of which he intends to fish. His abiding place for the Summer is a "shack" or a tent, and here, usually, his wife and children join him. Several families often locate near each other and thus a clammers' village is formed. The actual fishing is often alternated with opening the mollusks, removing the meat and looking for pearls. Often the father and perhaps an older boy continue the fishing while the mother and other children attend to the remainder of the process, but so great is the interest in the search for pearls that the opening of the shells is usually watched or participated in by the entire household.

A boat of mollusks being unloaded upon the shore, they are, in the course of the day, thrown into a rude trough which is partly filled with water and under which a slow fire is built. The water having become sufficiently warm, the shells are opened without difficulty. Careful inspection is then made for pearls, the meat is removed, and the shells are tossed upon a heap or placed in bins against the time of their sale and transportation.

Where Gems Are Found.

The pearls are usually found between the meat and the shell, though the fleshy portion is also carefully felt of, since valuable "finds" have occasionally, though rarely, been made upon the interior of this portion of the bivalve. The pearls, though of accidental formation, are really very numerous, and every fisherman is practically certain of finding several during each month of his fishing, but of these—either on account of want of size, of undesirable shape, of specks and flaws, or want of color and sheen—only a small number have any considerable worth, and only a very insignificant numerical proportion may be called really valuable.

The formation of a pearl is due to nature's intelligent effort at self-protection. It is a well-known fact that a bullet, a piece of needle, a fragment of metal, may enter living flesh, and after a while cease to irritate—a cartilaginous growth has formed over the foreign object, completely isolating it from the surrounding tissue and rendering the intruding substance harmless—it has become encysted, as they say. The decay of a tooth is frequently found to have gone on till the nerve should long since have been exposed, but upon the extraction of the now useless member the surgeon finds by dissection that as the decay went on the nerve receded from the position it normally occupied and nature built, in its stead, a wall of bone to protect the retreating nerve from the irritations of the advancing decay. So the pearl is the result of an accident. An irritating substance, formerly thought to be invariably a minute grain of sand, but now believed to be a living parasite, finds its way between the mantle of the mollusk and its shell, becomes a source of irritation and determines the deposition at that point of matter which is in every way similar to the interior lining of the shell—that is, to "mother of pearl." The substance is deposited in regular plates, the pearl is built up analogously to an onion, and its successive layers may be peeled away without destroying the symmetry or contour of the gem. But in the great majority of cases it is only the first or outer coat which presents the sheen and opalescence which is so pleasing to the eye, and hence so valuable, and to remove this would be to destroy its worth. When, however, the pearl is of good size, but on account of a lack of lustre, the presence of specks, flaws, or other defects it is valueless, it is peeled down in the hope of finding a brilliant layer, and once in a great while the operator is rewarded for his labor and his hope is realized—a shining surface is reached; a valuable gem is disclosed.

Buried Riches.

In the course of the mollusk's growth the pearl may become imbedded in the normal deposit of "nacreous matter," as the "mother of pearl" forming the interior of the bivalve is called, and ultimately be buried in the substance of the shell. In such cases some fine pearls have escaped the eye of the searcher and been unexpectedly brought to light by the workman who was cutting up the shell in the shop. In the great majority of cases the pearl is found attached to the shell and has to be pried off or cut away. The point of attachment has naturally interfered with the symmetry of its growth and the successive deposits ultimately form a pearl of hemispherical shape—flat on one side and symmetrically convex on the other—known among jewelers as a "perle button." A perfectly round pearl is one of the valuable forms, because most unusual, and is obviously the result of having remained loose in the soft tissues of the mollusk.

Three centuries ago it was a conceit of fashion to form ornamental objects of grotesque design by mounting curiously shaped pearls in enamel and gold. A valuable collection of such ornaments is at present preserved in the Green vaults at Dresden.

As carried on in the Mississippi and other rivers of this country the clammers pursue a very simple and primitive plan. Two rods are used, either of wood or iron—the latter, if obtainable, because in that case "sinkers" are not necessary. Pieces of gas pipe are usually selected, to the centre of which the fishing line is tied, and throughout the length of the rod the hooks are attached at intervals of a few inches by means of short pieces of suitable cord. The hooks are merely bent pieces of stiff wire and are provided with neither point, barb, nor bait. On either side of the boat or bateau a rack is reared upon which to hang these rods when the fisherman is rowing to and from his work. During the day one of the rods may always be seen in its rack, placed there after being drawn from the water, the better to facilitate the removal of the bivalves from the hooks, while the other rod is dragging from the stern of the boat, which is carried down stream by the current. As the rod passes slowly over the mollusks their open valves close dumbly upon the disturbing hooks, there to cling till every hook has its victim and rod. Hooks, clams, and all are pulled to the surface by the fisherman, who then lets down the other rod, lifts the loaded one to its place in the rack, and proceeds to pull loose his "catch," throwing each clam upon a heap of its foolish fellows in the boat.

Very prosaic is all this when compared with the method of obtaining pearls from the sea, for if these precious formations are found in the Mississippi and some other rivers of this and other countries, they are found also in oceans near and far—in the waters off the coast of Lower California, in the Gulf of Mexico, about the islands of the tropical Pacific, in the Bay of Panama, in the Persian Gulf, in the Indian Ocean, and in the Sulu seas. Here divers go down and gather the mollusks, which lie in from twenty to fifty feet of water, throughout which sharks, swordfish, and other fighting creatures of the sea abound, and as the diver wears neither diving dress nor bell, the perils of his calling may readily be realized.

Diving for Pearls.

The Indian fishing grounds are under the control of Government Inspectors, who regulate the fishing and permit it only when they consider the banks to be in a satisfactory condition. The fishing season begins about the middle of March and ends by the first of May. The banks lie several miles from the shore, and at midnight a considerable fleet of boats starts so as to be ready for business at daylight. The boats each carry several divers, who work in pairs. A gunshot from the shore indicates the moment for diving to begin. The diver is let down by a cord to which a "sinker"—a heavy stone—is attached to facilitate his descent. He carries with him a small basket for receiving the bivalves, and a short ironwood spear with which to defend himself.

Once down, he seeks to fill his basket as quickly as possible, using for this purpose both his fingers and toes and all with equal facility. On an average he remains under water from a minute to a minute and a half, though many can endure a much longer submergence, some men being able to remain below for as much as five minutes and more. In the meantime his fellow-workman at the surface watches the signal cord with keen interest—a human life is literally hanging by a thread, and its saving may at any moment depend upon his fidelity. Moreover, he will presently exchange places with his fellow, and it will then be his own life which will be in peril. Indication being given, he draws up first the sinkstone, then the basket, and lastly the diver himself. After resting at the surface for a few moments he descends again, and so on till exhausted, when he clambers into the boat and exchanges positions with his companion.

Not only is the diver exposed to the attack of sharks and to accidents peculiar to his occupation, but the strain on his nerves and his tremendous exertions in a tropical climate render his calling an exhausting one, and as a rule he is a short-lived man. The Polynesians do not employ sinkstones. They anoint their bodies with oil and are true "divers." The women are said to be more skillful than the men.

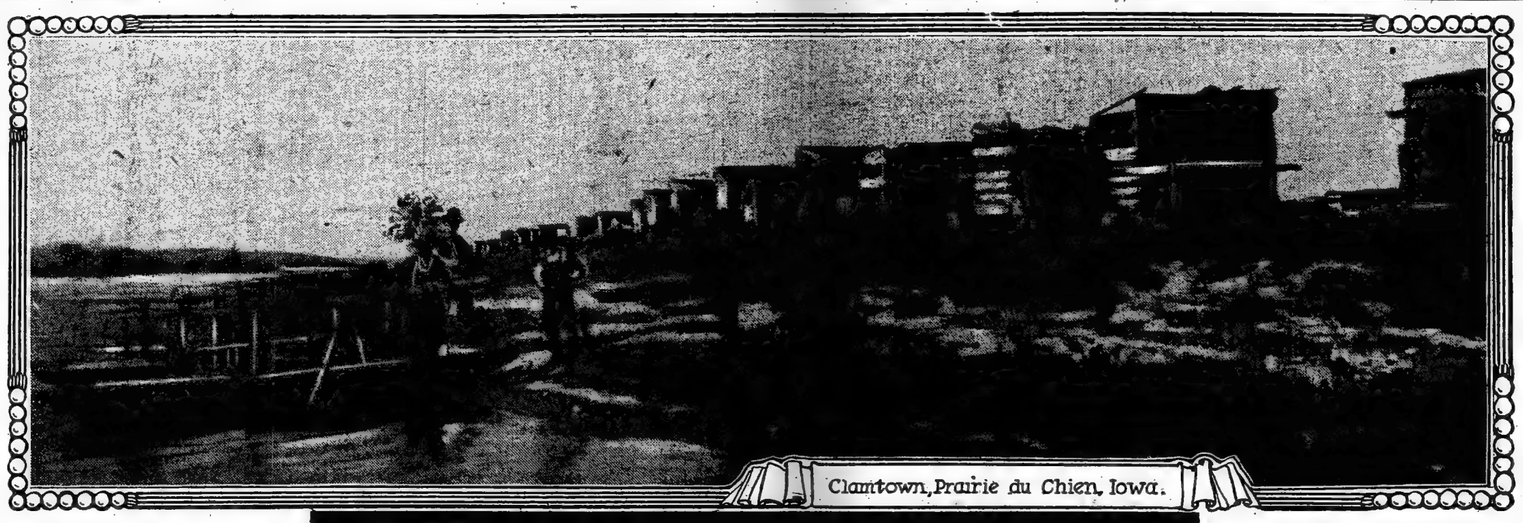
But fresh-water pearls are not to be despised because of the greater ease with which they are obtained. It is their size and beauty which make pearls valuable, and sound judgment and good taste will not hesitate because of the place in which a gem is found. A breastplate studded with fresh-water pearls was thought worthy of being dedicated to Venus Genetrix by Julius Caesar. How just, therefore, is the complaint of one John Spruel, who, writing in 1705, declared: "I have dealt in pearls these forty years and more, and yet to this day I could never sell a necklace of fine Scots pearls nor yet fine pendants, the generality seeking for Oriental pearls because further fetched. At this day I can show some of our Scots pearls as fine, more hard and transparent than any Oriental." But dealers to-day have no such charge to bring against the good taste and good sense of the purchasing public—least of all American dealers—as relating to the beautiful pearls of our native rivers.

From days of old pearls have been highly prized for purposes of decoration and personal adornment. They have been worn in the girdles of queens, in the armor of warriors, in the crowns of Kings. They have adorned the robes of priests, the tiaras of vestals, and the altars of gods. Their soft and modest beauty has held equal honor with the rosy glow of the ruby and the sparkling splendor of the diamond. Among some Eastern nations they have been more highly prized than any other gem. The religious books of the Hebrews use the pearl for purposes of highest comparison, and in its Oriental language eternal salvation is "the pearl of great price." During generations throughout the growth, the glory, and the decay of empires, the pearl fisheries of the Red Sea and of the Persian Gulf were steadily prosecuted, and pearls were purchased by people of wealth and worn by beautiful women at social functions in Jerusalem, Memphis, Athens, and Rome. Twenty-two centuries before our era pearls are enumerated as tribute or tax in China, and it is reasonable to suppose that in that distant past these charming products of nature were used to enhance the beauty, decorate the person, and adorn the garments of refinement and culture. So long as the modest, the pleasing, and the precious is esteemed of value, so long will these rare and charming gems maintain their place in the estimation of mankind.

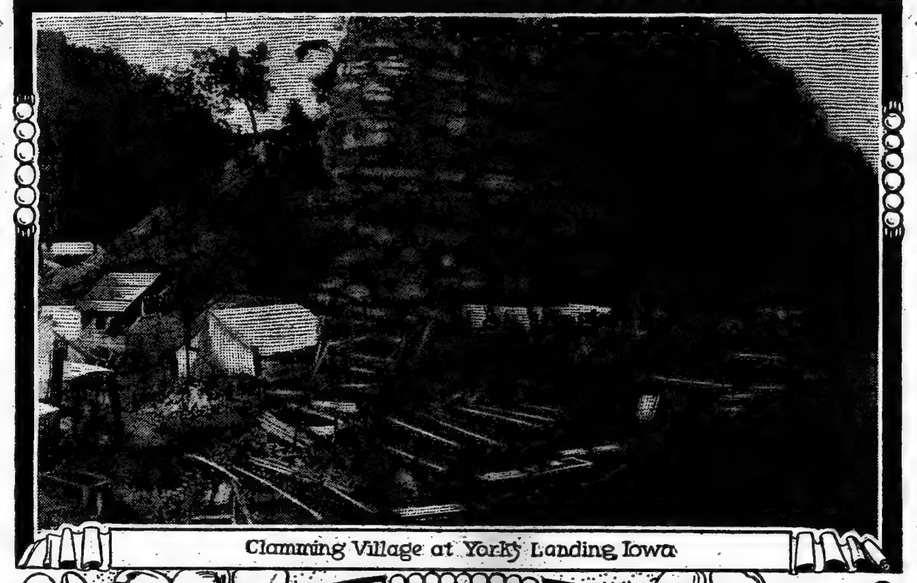
It is not strange, then, that pearls have been counterfeited. Though they are found in white, cream, pink, black, and bronze, all of these colors are imitated in one way and another. An excellent semblance of a white pearl is formed of a glass globe or bulb, the interior surface of which is coated with a substance made of fish scales and other ingredients, the bulb being finally sealed with white wax.

But the Chinese produce real pearls which are at the same time artificial in that a minute particle of irritating substance is carefully inserted by means of bamboo tweezers upon the inner surface of the shell of the mollusk, after which the valves are closed and the oyster is deposited in a suitable bed and nourished by effective means for a period ranging from a few months to a few years, as the case requires, when it is found that a real pearl has been produced. This is a perfectly reasonable process, and is by no means as slow and tedious as may at first appear, though there is no certainty that the pearl produced will be either large or valuable. However, thousands of shells are thus treated in the course of a season, and from an industry which may be called the manufactory of artificial natural pearls certain Chinese firms are said to derive an immense profit. It is an industry which yet remains to be developed by the skill, intelligence, and ambition of Western science.

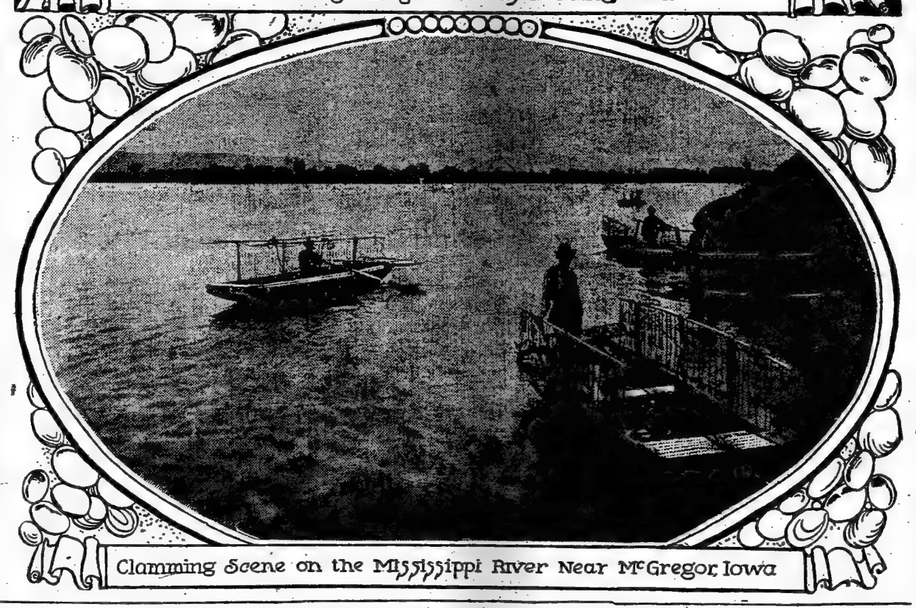
The shells of the pearl-producing mollusk are everywhere used in the manufacture of buttons, ornaments, &c., and this accounts for the steady market for this portion of the bivalve.



Clamtown, Prairie du Chien, Iowa.



Clamming Village at York's Landing, Iowa



Clamming Scene on the Mississippi River Near McGregor, Iowa

IN THE HEALTH BOARD'S MAIL BOX

Some Curious Missives and the Wrongs They Chronicle.

OF all the municipal departments, the Board of Health probably receives the heaviest daily mail. And 95 per cent. of this daily mail is complaints—the other 5 per cent. being made up from applications for positions, suggestions for running the department, and occasionally—the occasions being far apart—a word of commendation for the work of the various officers.

The complaints are all opened, read, and filed by one clerk. If they demand an investigation, an officer is at once sent out; but many of them are never investigated, either because the letter is illegible or no address is given, or because the complaint is in no way connected with the duties of the Health Department.

The complaint clerk must be able to read various languages, as over half the letters are written by foreigners. German script, Hebrew, and Arabic all reach his desk. These can be interpreted. Not so easy are many of the letters written by foreigners who are just mastering the English language and who mix the old patois with the new in a most exasperating manner.

Ninety per cent. of the complaints are anonymous, but this fact does not deter the officers from investigating. The anonymous complaint, which usually emanates from spite is pretty sure to reveal a real fracture of the health laws. Women send in the majority of the complaints in writing, and back of the complaint there usually lies a neighborhood quarrel.

Pet animals of every imaginable species lead up to many complaints, as some of these letters will show:

"To the Board of Health: Dear Sir—Please, I think you would attend to —— Street, as there is two dogs there, and there actions is disgraceful to the children and mothers of the tenement houses around there, and the men from the factories enjoys the fighting very much, but our halls and yards, they can't be kept clean for those dogs, and the people that owns the dogs, he is a policeman, and he doesn't stop there actions, and will you please come and invest his dogs before hot weather comes? Yours truly, ——."

This complaint, written on a postal, is more to the point:

"Mrs. G—, with the bad dog is 768 —— Street."

Another postal done in most careful printing, reads as follows:

"Are you going to let goats rule New York? Fifty of them from One Hundred and Sixth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Second Avenue, make life a burden to the Irish—the Italians own them. Don't let your Inspectors fool you. Send an Irish cop!"

In one particular neighborhood they have been having no end of trouble over pigeons, and here are a few soulful letters called forth by complaints and pleadings:

"Dear Sir: I do not see why you find fourl [fault] with one person and not on the other. Two fellows have a pig in there home at —— St., and Mrs. G—, she has two pigeons in the room and her boy, he stays home from school to files [fly] them from the fire escape. And the other boy, he stays home with the pigs."

This letter evidently followed on the trail of investigation:

"Dear Sir: I have no more pigeons on the premises of —. I am working every day, also my wife goes out; there is no one home during the day. I go out with my wife Sundays, so I don't bother with them pigeons any more. Kindly pay no attention to complaints, as I have no pigeons. They are hard luck; I never had no luck with them. The first time I get time to come down to your office and find out who does this thing to me I will spend some money. I will fix them. Another thing, if I have pigeons I have to move. I would not move for the best pigeons living. Take this from me. It is from my heart, and kindly excuse lead pencil. "MR. S—."

That Dreadful Parrot.

"Gents: Is it sanitary to teach children to swear? Mrs. J—, next door, she has a parrot that swears at my children, and so they now swear to me, and this is not healthy for the neighborhood. If your officer, he goes to Mrs. J—'s house, the parrot will not swear, because she has him fixed to not swear before strangers. But if he comes to my house and sits by my window when the children are coming home from school he will hear such language as I cannot write. Do this soon."

The cleverness with which the average complainant works in the word "sanitary" when she addresses the Board of Health is truly amusing. Sometimes, however, the correspondents choose their words with a delicacy which is equally amusing. For instance, this wail from the heart of the east side:

"I notice on the walls and floors of the apartment of above house some peculiar kind of insect which may be cause of disease. A RESIDENT."

Neighborhood quarrels of all kinds are brought to the Health Board for arbitration and settlement.

"Mrs. —— has told me that some one said she is not a good mother to the baby—she is a good, sober, clean woman, and her house is always clean. I have had occasion to call there several times, and always found things all right. Mrs. G."

"To bord heidt—iff you will call at 100 E—— or watch itt you will find thar is a colored lady carying ded cats out and laying them on stret at nite. 15 to 20 a week—lady off house name is Miss —— she kills them."

Here is one that would stagger the most expert officer on the force:

"Dear Gentlemen: Mrs. B—— of —— Street is always rubbering in the hall of No. —— to hear every word that is said in our house and sometimes she go to your door to another in the hall just to hear other people's business. We cannot talk to our husbands for we are afraid that she is listening in the hall. some evening when are fighting and she say such bad words that I will not mention here for you can state yourself what kind of a word they use. Will you please make a stop to it for we are going mad for we do not know what to do and the words they say and all the people in the houses here it I reference you to Mrs. B—— and Mrs. J—— and see what they say. Yours—A TENANT."

Sometimes these quarrels bring to light cases which the officers are only too glad to investigate. Here is one:

"Dear Sir: On the top floor of this house lives a tenant named Mrs. ——, and with her a girl lives in her bedroom, and she is sick and she hasn't been down for a few days, and Mrs. C—— she don't care and gives her nothing to eat, and so she wants to ride away from this places and so as yous look after the affairs of the city I would like you to come and look it after. You will oblige every one."

The ambulance "obliged," and found a girl suffering with contagious disease.

A Refuge for Cranks.

All sorts of cranks address themselves to the Health Board.

"Dear sir—my health is being impaired by several people, keeping their X-rays upon my brain. I have pains in my head and eyes. I live top floor of 300 —— St. and Dr. B—— has one on me nearly always day and night."

"Gentlemen: It seems you haven't stopped Mr. C—— of —— Street from using bad language toward his wife. We here him. Kindly put a stop to him as requested before."

"Gentlemen: I have a son nineteen years old who constantly comes in from the street and brushes his clothes in the bath-tub instead of the open air on the roof. As quick as I clean it he makes a stove-cleaning place out of it. Forbidding it is useless, so I have appealed to you. Can you do anything for me?"

"Will you kindly see to a drug store at S—— and W—— Street on account of not treating customers right? I bought some medicine for my mother's eyes, and it was all right when the man gave it to me, but the next time I bought it I told him it was not from the same bottle, and he said it was good. The eyes were pretty good already, and now they are spoiled on account of using the water. I went back and told him so, and he threw me out and obliged MISS B——."

"Kindly investiage the condition of the carpet in the halls of — Street. They are full of molecules which, as you must know, have been the direct cause of smallpox and diptheria. This certainly ought to be investigated for the sake of the tenants."

"Beloved Friends: I have found the rite kind of bred, (bread,) that I have been looking for—it is the D—C—, the holest hole wheet bred at 6— S— St. Brooklyn. This bred would be the rite sanged for the health department to adopt. Respectfully, A CHRISTIAN FRIEND."

Other letters disclose the fact that a man in Texas has lost his nose in an accident and wants the Board of Health to furnish him with a new one if he comes to New York; a boy who has been beaten by his teacher at a certain church school pleads for redress, stating that "already, you, that buckle on his belt has given me a welt on my neck and a welt my hed on," and "a citizen" who has "six years lived in this same house," and not once has his ash barrel been removed and cleaned properly, "will carry the matter to President Roosevelt if something is not done soon," as the barrel and the odor thereof are ruining his business.

Another correspondent writes that the night before he had entered his flat house at a late hour and stumbled over a drunken man. If the Health Department does not immediately stop men's sleeping off drink in hallways said writer will see that Dr. Darlington is removed from office, as he has a pull with Charley Murphy.

This is the way one communication was addressed:

Bodefell
Newyork
Citie

NEED SEA LEGS HERE.

IF you want to see one of the curiosities of the town, said the man, "come in here," and they went into an innocent looking part drug store, part wine shop, in front of which was a more innocent looking sign, which read:

"A glass of claret for five cents."

He preceded her to the back, where they presently entered a small room, which was built after the fashion of a ship's cabin and furnished likewise. Small wooden tables were fastened securely to the floor, the seats ran around the wall and were also securely fastened, there were imitation portholes through which one caught glimpses of the sea, little marines, and fish preservers hung on the ceiling.

There were couples at every table but one. They took that.

This was not the only room evidently. Back of curtains there was the sound of revelry. Beyond this room stood the ship's sideboard, filled with the wherewithal to make cocktails and other things.

The couples were busy drinking. At first they behaved in a sedate way becoming to their dangerous position on the high seas, but soon the lurching of the ship appeared to affect them. They laughed hilariously over nothing apparently, some more hilariously than others, probably because of the fact that they had been aboard the ship's cabin longer.

A waiter alighting in the vicinity of one party proceeded to collect for the drinks. This very nearly resulted in a row, but was finally settled by the presence and suave explanation of the proprietor, more drinks were ordered and more laughter ensued.

Upon a sign hanging on the wall was this legend:

"Ladies out shopping would do well to visit the ship's cabin."

Wild laughter issued from the next cabin. The man and the woman had finished their drinks. They rose to go. As they passed the second cabin they peeped in. It was filled with a jolly crowd and more life preservers hung on the wall.

"You are right," observed the woman thoughtfully, as they emerged into the street, "it is a unique corner; but it's a mighty good thing, it seems to me, that they've got those life preservers."

Reliability.

Chubb—Well, I have a waiter I can depend upon never to talk, never to laugh at one of my stories, and never to listen to gossip.

Dubb—Lucky devil. Where d'ye get him?

Chubb—It's a dumb waiter.

THE WINDOW WASHERS

A MOUNTAINEER takes his life in his hand along with his alpenstock right willingly for love of the sport; but the window washer of the New York skyscraper takes his in his hand perforce, compelled by necessity.

A crash of glass, a topple of blue overalls out of clear skies, the clang of the ambulance, and the crowd moves on.

At the sixteenth-story window of a tall, attenuated building on lower Broadway a dark-blue figure crept carefully out on to the ledge. One hand reached slowly and clasped the hook of the strap to the ring, while the other hand held firmly to the window sash.

Then the second hook was secured to the other side, and, braced by the strap which swung between him and eternity, the window washer passed the damp cloth over the pane.

I walked in out of the street through the door of the tall building.

"May I see the window washer?" I asked of the janitor.

For answer he ushered me into the elevator.

On the sixteenth floor I opened the door of the room at the window of which stood the window washer. I approached, not noiselessly, but the noise from the street prevented his hearing my footsteps.

He started and paled at the sudden sight of my unexpected face.

"You frightened me," he panted.

He was a young boy with big brown eyes looking out of his smooth, unwrinkled face, into which the color soon came creeping back, spreading like a drop of rose-colored ink spilled on a blotter.

Without stopping his work he answered my questions.

"No, I don't get frightened now," he said. "Not any more, but I did for a long time. For nearly a year it scared me to death to wash the windows. I couldn't help thinking how far up I was, and how little held me. The man who helped me used to say, 'Let go the window sash, why don't you?' but I couldn't, not for the longest while. Sometimes now I find myself forgetting the strap and catching hold of the window, afraid of falling, but not so often."

He had finished washing that window and must pass over the ledge to the next from the outside.

He slowly unhooked the straps, held fast to the rings, and stepped from one window to the other—back of him the sky.

I got weak in the knees seeing him do it. Forced to wash a window at such height I would have dropped at once and been done with it, to get over the suspense, the worry of wondering exactly how far I would have to fall before I lost consciousness.

"The straps are strong," he assured me. "See," and he leaned heavily upon them, "but we have to be very careful not to forget and lean over too far forward or we will shoot out under them like a ball from a cannon. We don't let the straps get old. We ask for new ones."

"About how often?" I inquired.

"About once," replied the window washer, "in two months or three."

"If I were you," I advised him, "I would ask for a strap about once a week."

I made my way to the queen of skyscrapers, the Flatiron Building, trying to imagine how it would be to wash the top-story window of that. No net, no alpenstock, no nothing, and treading narrow ledges at uncountable flights from hard stone pavements, with the chance of landing on nothing softer than the head of a policeman or the top of a trolley car.

It seemed as if I should never be through with going up and up, but after a long time the elevator reached the top floor of all. I emerged from it and stood at the door of a room in which the windows were being washed.

I opened the door noiselessly.

Yes. There was the window washer, a great blue fly outlined against the pane, the sky for background, a sky whose clouds were such near neighbors that one had come and wrapped itself around him.

A neighboring bird, too, far from the madding crowd, circled about close by in its native ether.

Braced by his strong black strap, which held him firmly back from the other world, the window washer polished the pane.

The cloud moistened it.

He rubbed it bright again, and, suspended there between heaven and earth, as he polished and rubbed and cleaned and polished again, he hummed a little tune to keep up his courage and clear his mind and heart from the fear of falling.

As noiselessly as I had opened it I shut the door with myself on the outside in the hall, for, much as I wished to talk with the window washer, never in the world would I have added to his fright and fear by my sudden appearance as in the case of that other one. Z. A. N.

A BELATED DISCOVERY.

THERE is a certain woman in Ravenswood, L. I., who, if her son spoke truly, has recently become possessed of a startling piece of news. The olive branch in question accompanied his elder brother when the latter applied to the Principal of the local school for what he called his "working papers." Having duly ascertained that Tony (the elder boy) had accumulated the necessary fourteen years which would enable him to "enter commercial life" without "let or hindrance" from the Board of Education, the Principal proceeded to sign the application.

Suddenly the voice of the youthful Angelo was heard:

"Teacher, Missus, I want one er them papers, too," he exclaimed.

The dispenser of signatures looked at the youthful speaker and smiled, saying: "But, Angelo, you are only eight years of age, and you can't go to work until you are fourteen."

"But I am fourteen," announced Angelo firmly. "Yes'm, Teacher, Missus, I'm just so old as Tony."

"Then you must be twins," said the amused Principal.

"Teacher, Missus, yes'm, that's it," said Angelo, with a relieved sigh, "we're twins."

"But," said the Principal, struggling to maintain a serious air, "don't you think it strange that your mamma didn't say anything about your being twins when she brought you and Tony to school last term?"

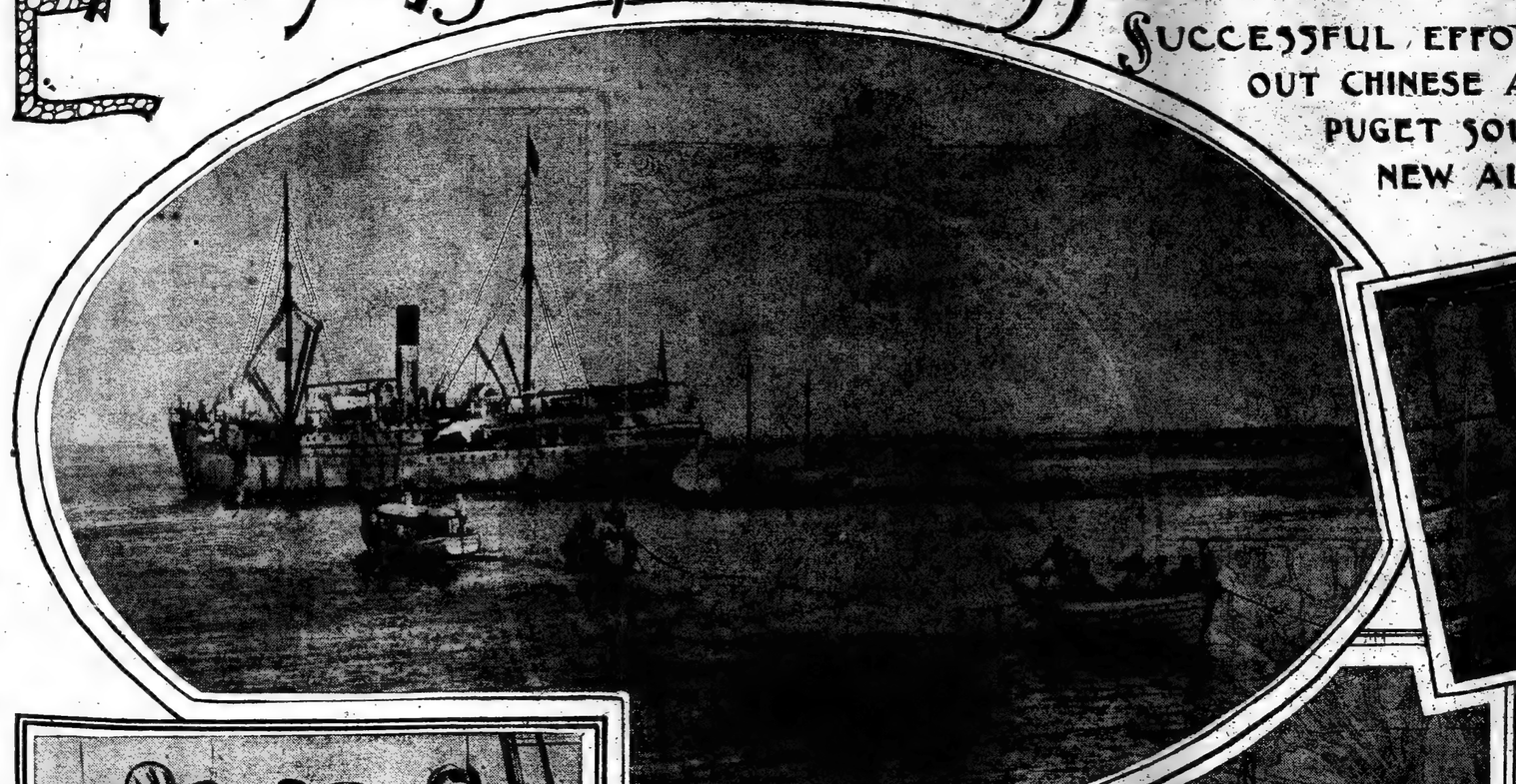
Only for the briefest period did Angelo falter. Then he chanted triumphantly:

"Teacher, Missus, she couldn't. She only found it out last night."

1904

Employing the Wireless to Detect Smugglers

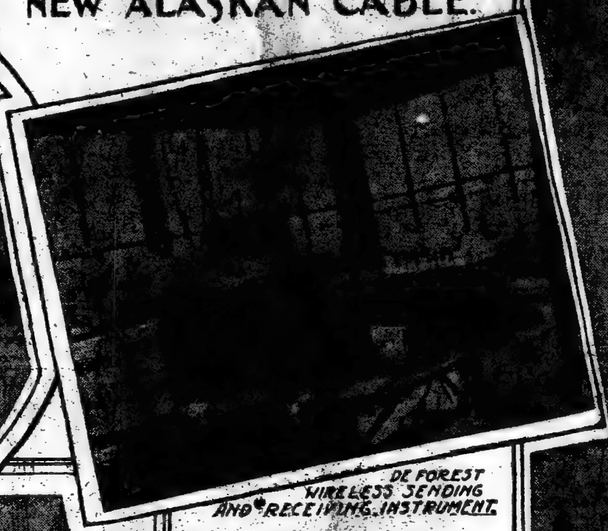
SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS AT BARRING OUT CHINESE AND OPIUM FROM PUGET SOUND PORTS — THE NEW ALASKAN CABLE.



U.S. CABLE SHIP BURNSIDE WHICH HAS JUST FINISHED LAYING GOVERNMENTAL CABLES IN ALASKAN WATERS.

A GROUP OF FILIPINO BUOY JUMPERS WHO CROSSED THE PACIFIC TO HELP LAY THE ALASKAN CABLE.

THE GOVERNMENTAL WIRELESS STATION AND CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT TOWNSEND, BEING USED AGAINST SMUGGLERS



DE FOREST WIRELESS SENDING AND RECEIVING INSTRUMENT.

WIRELESS STATION ON SANTA CATALINA ISLAND IN PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE completion a few days ago of the Government cable between Seattle and Sitka, Alaska, and the equipment of the Custom Houses and revenue cutters on Puget Sound with wireless telegraphy outfits for the detection of smugglers are pointed indications that the far-away Pacific Coast is rapidly getting into stride with the Atlantic in the matter of modern improvements. Indeed, so far as means of communication are concerned, the newer West Coast may be said to be already on an equal footing.

Laying the Cable.

The most interesting of the Government's wireless operations on the Pacific is in using this modern wonder in the detection of smugglers who endeavor to land Chinese and opium at Puget Sound ports from Vancouver and Victoria, in British Columbia. Stations have been placed at Fort Casey, at the United States Custom House at Port Townsend, and at Friday Harbor on the Island of San Juan. The revenue cutter Grant, which is constantly steaming about Puget Sound, is equipped with instruments for receiving and sending wireless messages. Her officers have found the wireless service of considerable use in capturing smugglers.

Although the Geary act requires Chinese residing in the United States to possess a certificate of residence prior to a certain date, a great many new-comers land at Victoria and Vancouver from every Oriental steamer and will pay good prices to be smuggled into Seattle or Tacoma, where there is a large Chinese population and a chance of escaping the sharp eyes of the revenue officers. This smuggling is largely carried on by the crafty skippers of small sailing craft and steamers. They know every nook and inlet along the Sound, and in case it is necessary to take several days on the trip they have innumerable hiding places where they can keep the Chinese under cover during the day. The vessels used by the smugglers are extremely light draught and easily elude the larger revenue cutters. They can only be run down and captured by the small customs launches which make their headquarters at Port Townsend and Friday Harbor.

It is at this point that the wireless comes into play as a smuggler catcher. The Grant, steaming along in the main channel, makes out a suspicious-looking craft skirting the shore. The chances are ten to one that she is a smuggler. A wireless message is ticked off to the customs officers at Port Townsend or Friday Harbor as the case may demand. They put out in launches and lie in wait for the oncoming craft, whose skipper has no reason to believe that he has even been sighted by the cutter.

In the old days the cutter would attempt the capture on her own account and almost invariably the smugglers would escape, having the advantage of shallow draught. If warning was to be sent to the customs tugs much valuable time was lost putting in at a port which had a telegraph office.

Equipped with Wireless.

The Grant is the first vessel on the Pacific Ocean to be equipped with wireless apparatus. She has been using the wireless for several months now without a single failure. When the equipment was first proposed there was a great deal of doubt in the minds of many as to whether the wireless would be a success on Puget Sound. It worked all right when it came to sending messages straight away across the water, but would it climb the mountainous, timber-covered hills which prevail on the shores of the Sound? The first attempt at communication between the Grant, lying in Tacoma Harbor, and the customs station at Port Townsend, seventy-five miles distant, proved that the hills and forest had no effect.

The officers at Fort Casey are greatly pleased with the service which they are receiving from the wireless. It is their only direct connection with the mainland, as no cables have been laid to the fort, which is one of the most important in the protection of Puget Sound.

They have some experiments in view which they believe will solve some of the inconveniences of long-range target practice. The target boat and the fort will be equipped with the necessary apparatus, and the exact result of each shot will be flashed from the boat to the fort, obviating the long delay and inexactness which result from the present method.

One of the novelties of the Puget Sound service is a record-breaking mast of a height of 220 feet, which brings the wireless flashes into the station at Friday Harbor. Such a mast would only be possible in a land of tall timbers. Yet experiments on the Sound show that the elevation of the receiving mast or the position of the station have no effect on wireless communication. It was lately believed that the higher the elevation the better the results. At Fort Casey, instead of erecting the mast on top of the high bluff, it has been dropped down until the end almost touches the beach. There is no observable difference in the messages.

The laying of the Alaskan cable has been a difficult and expensive operation, but fully justified by the importance from both a military and commercial point of view. In view of the tremendous natural difficulties to be overcome its laying has been accomplished in a remarkably short space of time.

In March, 1903, Congress authorized the extension of the military cable system to Alaska and appropriated $485,000 for the work. A few days ago the cable ship Burnside arrived in Puget Sound and anchored the lower end of the cable. As soon as connections can be made with a cable station on shore Sitka and other Alaskan points, even to the far-away military stations on Bering Sea, at the mouth of the Yukon, will be in communication with the outside world over an all-American wire, owned by the United States and controlled by the War Department.

On the fingers of his hand one of Gen. W. A. Greely's subordinates in the Signal Service the other day checked off a few of the principal obstacles and difficulties met and overcome in connection with the carrying out of this project. The amount of the appropriation, in the first place, made necessary the manufacture of the cable in the United States, which would have been impossible before the War Department took up the laying of military cables. The one factory where cables can be made in this country, that of the Safety Insulated Cable Company, on the shores of New York Harbor, had never before undertaken a cable of such extreme length—1,300 miles. The cable was made, however, and wound into the hold of a merchant steamer for transport around Cape Horn to Seattle. The long voyage was made in safety and the cable transferred to the War Department's vessel, the Burnside, which had been summoned from Chinese waters for the purpose. The cable route between Seattle and Sitka had not been surveyed, and there was a lack of detailed information regarding the depths to be encountered. Cable tackle could not be secured in this country and had to be made to order in Great Britain. And on top of all this was the danger of marine work of any kind off the Alaskan coast, with sudden storms, treacherous reefs, and the polar ice pack in Bering Sea.

Wrecks Delay Work.

Two wrecks delayed the completion of the cable system. The Orizaba, one of the old Klondike treasure fleet, a vessel chartered by the Government, was totally wrecked while laying a short cable from Nome to St. Michael, in Bering Sea. The Burnside struck a submerged iceberg while laying cable into Juneau and narrowly escaped going down.

The importance of the Alaskan cable is evident to every one who is familiar with the great territory which we secured from Russia. The cable is in direct connection with 1,700 miles of land wires which have been strung between the various military posts, no matter how wild the country. Only an expert can speak with authority as to its military value, but with the prospect of a Far Eastern problem even a layman can see that it must be great. Any Alaskan merchant in five minutes can convince the most skeptical of the new cable's commercial importance to the half dozen towns which are outgrowing the mining camp stage by great leaps and bounds.

FINANCING FAILURES A TWENTIETH CENTURY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Wily Capitalist Uses Small Merchants for His Own Gain—How the Dodge is Worked.

FINANCING failures is the latest development of twentieth century business enterprise, and, strangely enough, this beginning of the century undertaking for up-to-date capitalists has developed in slow, sleepy Philadelphia. It is a profitable business, too, if the statements of those who have been investigating it are to be believed.

This new form of business enterprise was first brought to the public attention, although it has been known to credit men for some time, at the meeting of the New York creditors a few weeks ago of a Philadelphia woolen firm which had failed, owing about $100,000 to nearly a hundred of the big woolen firms of New York. At that meeting three of the leading lawyers in Philadelphia got up and announced that they knew that this was one of a dozen failures in Philadelphia during six months that had been financed and engineered by one man, that they knew who that man was and exactly how he worked, but that he had been so careful to cover his tracks and eliminate all that might be used as evidence against him in a court of law that they did not dare to mention his name in an assemblage as large as that which they were addressing.

The record of this man and of one or two others who, it is said, have devoted their capital to the same strange and extremely profitable business, has been thoroughly investigated by Henry C. Quinby, counsel for the National Association of Credit Men, but even this investigation has failed to disclose any evidence that would justify a prosecution. There is a lot of testimony by accomplices, but so far no one has been able to discover the smallest scrap of writing to incriminate the head centre of the whole conspiracy. It is said that he never gives a receipt and is very chary about even signing his name to a personal letter. Checks are things that he does not deal in. They are dangerous.

Not only in Philadelphia has this new business enterprise been developed. A couple of years ago there was a series of very suspicious dry goods failures in Rochester and Buffalo, and Mr. Quinby believes that he has traced them to the same man, who, he is convinced, financed and engineered the Philadelphia failures last year.

Requires Patience and Capital.

The method pursued is one requiring a great deal of patience and some capital. If the game is to be undertaken on a large scale, with a number of "firms" operating at once, a great deal of capital is required. Strangely enough, the lawyers and merchants who have investigated the game unite in declaring that in the beginning, at least, the persons who actually become bankrupts are innocent victims of the commercial spider who weaves his web for both them and the wholesaler who is to be fleeced. As a rule all that they get out of it is enough to pay the lawyer, who sometimes succeeds, and sometimes fails, in keeping them out of jail. So carefully does the spider cover his tracks, however, that the actual bankrupts seldom know who has financed them, and are consequently not in a position to "squeal."

The method usually pursued is to fix upon a couple of young men who are doing what is known as a jobbing business in a small way. Usually the business is little more than peddling. They buy a few pieces of woolens at auction and job it around among the small manufacturers. Once the men are selected they are approached by an agent of the spider, who offers them a ban gain or two in woolen goods. He professes to be impressed by the rapidity with which they dispose of the goods, and remarks that it is a pity that men with such marked business ability should be restricted by the lack of capital. The next thing is to suggest that two such clever business men should form a partnership and open a store. The young men are willing enough, but the capital is lacking. A few days later the spider's agent sends in great haste for the young men and tells them that he has found just the thing for them. He has a friend, a capitalist, who has some idle money and is willing to lend it to any one whom he recommends, at a reasonable rate of interest. The agent has been so much impressed by the business capacity of his young friends that he ccannot think of a better investment for his friend's money than to finance them. The victims of course bite greedily at the bait, and a few days later they are established in business, with $3,000 or $4,000 to their credit in the bank and the spider's agent at their elbow as a "friendly adviser."

Establishing a Credit.

Then begins a long fight to establish a credit on which the final operation is to be based. The spider's agent advises in every step. He supervises the investment of the capital to the best advantage in a stock of goods and then advises his victims how to go about building up a credit.

First one of the partners visits one of the big mill agents in New York. He introduces himself, makes a statement of his assets and liabilities, and asks for $100 worth of goods on credit. The credit man of the concern inspects his statement, looks him over, and decides that he is honest, and to be trusted with $100 worth of goods for the usual thirty days. A week later he comes in enthusiastic and declares that the goods have sold like hot cakes, and that he must have $200 worth more. He pays $75 on the first bill and takes advantage of the usual discount. In another week he is in again with an order for $400 worth and a payment of about $100 on account.

So the game goes on until one morning, about two or three years after the firm has started business and after an excellent credit has been worked up with anywhere from fifty to a hundred houses, the agent of the spider appears. He is very sorry, but his principal has fallen upon hard times and must have all that money he has been advancing to extend the business for the last two years—at once. The partners are in despair. The "angel" seemed so willing to wait that no provision had been made. To pay off all his advances now would mean the utter ruin of the business that they had been working for two years to build up. At this juncture the agent appears again.

Working the Dodge.

He has a plan which will enable them to get out and start in business again with plenty of capital and a clean slate, and he whispers bankruptcy into their ears. At first the partners balk, but the agent is persuasive. He points out how easy it is and how, if they fail to accept his suggestion, they will be ruined. As a general rule they accept, and then the credit which has been so laboriously established is worked for all it is worth. Goods are ordered from every wholesale house with which the firm has been doing business to the limit of the credit, and are either sold at once below cost or shipped away and concealed. Then the failure comes and the creditors find that goods in the amount of $100,000 or more have disappeared in a month, leaving no trace.

The investigation which follows usually satisfies them that there has been fraud, but fraud of a kind very difficult to prove. Perhaps the partners go to Canada or Europe, and perhaps one of them is brought back for trial. If that happens he usually jumps his bail before the trial comes off. It is said that the spider usually gets about 50 per cent. of the proceeds of the failure, the agent gets 25 per cent., and the partners get 25 per cent. to pay the lawyers to keep them out of jail. As a rule they never see the principal or even know who he is.

ONE KIND OF "FAKE."

"I HAVE been busy all afternoon faking portraits," said the cartoonist, casually.

"Never heard of faking portraits? They are usually the best kind. At least I have most success with them.

"You have heard of fake interviews? Well, why shouldn't there be fake portraits?

"In the first place, when I commenced my cartoons, my idea was that only cheap common artists drew from the face before them. That was a thing anybody could do. My idea was to look at it awhile, then come away and draw it.

"I learned to do that, and do it well. Perhaps that is how I acquired my present faculty of drawing it now from nothing at all.

"Why, once my paper wanted me to go to see a celebrated criminal and sketch him.

"I hadn't time or something.

"'I will fake him for you,' I said, and I did.

"The next morning the picture came out as large as life. It made a hit. As a matter of fact, I have never been more complimented than upon that portrait. The newspapers all over the land copied it. The original was begged for. The man who got it thought himself fortunate indeed. Really, it made my reputation.

"Was it like the criminal? Oh, well, I don't know. I can't say. I never saw him, you see. Anyway, they killed him with electricity, so what did it matter?

"Now, yesterday they wanted me to stop some other work I had on hand and go to the Republican Headquarters to sketch some of the principal characters participating.

"I knew exactly how that would be.

"I would hang around there for about three hours, then they would skin up some back stairway, and I wouldn't see hair nor hide of them.

"So I said, 'I'll just fake 'em,' which I did.

"You look at them in the paper to-morrow—their pictures, I mean.

"They'll look every bit and grain as much like them as if I had seen them. You see if they don't. If they don't, I'll cash their names on, and you can tell them by that."

HAVE TO LEARN SOLDIERING ALL OVER AGAIN

New Infantry Drill Regulations Involve Many Changes

AN OFFICER of the National Guard was passing an up-town armory the other night when his attention was attracted to a group of young men who were gathered in an earnest and attentive circle around a tall comrade, who alternately read from a small book and gesticulated with his free hand.

The officer at first thought that such interest could only be aroused by something like the late reports of a baseball game. Then he saw the book and heard the tall man say something about "that new extended order." Then he saw that the centre of attraction was a copy of the new infantry drill regulations which will govern the work of every regular and State infantryman in the United States in a few months.

The regulations, the work of the General Staff of the army, will be found to-day in the pocket of nine out of ten officers in the National Guard, and it is safe to say that the most of them are thinking quite as much of the new regulations as they are of Roosevelt and Parker, or Higgins and Herrick.

"Why, I've simply got to learn soldiering all over again," said one of the best-known and oldest of the local Guardsmen the other day. "These regulations change the business as I got it into my head, and I'm mighty afraid that it will be harder to forget the old lessons than to learn the new. Some of the old movements have become second nature for me and many others, and if there aren't many mix-ups between the old and the new when the new are put into practice, put me down as a poor judge."

What the National Guard officers of this State are troubled about now is the fact that they ought to be well acquainted with the new school of the soldier before the Winter drill season sets in in earnest and the new recruits turn up for instruction. The copies of the regulations have just been put into public circulation, and the officers are trying to get them in the hands of every Guardsman. One company of a local regiment needed so little urging that they sent a special messenger to a downtown publisher the other afternoon to carry 100 copies back to the armory. Not a copy has been idle since.

"What are the striking differences between the old and new regulations?" a TIMES reporter asked an officer the other day.

Differences in Regulations.

"Well, generally speaking," he said, "it is that the sentiment of the old was 'get there and make as little fuss as possible.' The spirit of the new, it seems to me, is to put a little more show into those movements which are pre-eminently 'show' movements, and to put a little quicker action into those movements which are of the most use to the fighter.

"The extended order, the real fighting part of the work, is much improved, I think, in the new regulations. It is hard, however, to tell exactly how these new rules will work until they have been put into practice.

"One illustration that will be easily understood by any one who knows only a little of drill work is this: By the old rules the soldier had to execute the manual of arms before starting to obey the order to march. In plain English, he stood still while getting his gun at the position prescribed for marching. Now he does all of this in the first three steps—one movement with each step. That saves time, as any one can see.

"One of the most radical changes is in the consideration of the unit known as the set of fours. There will, under the new regulations, be no more 'fours right' or 'fours left.' Instead, it will be 'squad right' and 'squad left.' The turn will be made much in the style used by the British. For the new movement more rapidity and better appearance are claimed. The new way makes necessary the additional command 'full step, march, guide right' after the 'squad right' movement has been executed. Another change is the distance between men. In rank that will be four instead of six inches, as heretofore. The distance between ranks in line or column will also be shorter by four inches than in the past—forty inches.

"A good many points gleaned from the practices of the European armies have been put into the new regulations. I have reference to one taken from the British. Another is the 'mark time' movement. Heretofore, the soldier has swung his foot forward and then back. Now he pulls it up and puts it down, straight. That is the movement of the German soldier.

"Another new point that will catch some of us napping is the absence of the custom of 'counting fours,' which has, of course, become so drilled into the Guardsman's brain that he can go through it when three-quarters asleep. Now the command will be 'count off.' The old roll call by the Sergeant will be dispensed with, too. Squad leaders will answer for the men under them. The first Sergeant will say, 'Squad leaders, report,' and their answer will be, 'All are present or accounted for,' or give the names of the missing.

"A new wrinkle that will at once be noticed by those who have witnessed evening parade is that the Captains instead of the Sergeants will report. In future reviews the men will not file by at port arms. The command will be, 'Eyes right,' as in the Kaiser's army."

One of the features of drill work that appeals most to the usual crowd of spectators is the guard mount. Several changes have been made in this. Speaking on this subject, Major W. A. Turpin, who is known in this city as a close student of tactics, said the other day:

"The new regulations prescribe that the Sergeant Major step one pace to the right before drawing his sword; then he takes post two paces to the right and two paces to the front, the guard facing to the left. In moving from this position to the centre of the guard to report the result of the attendance, it is stipulated that he shall move parallel to the front rank until opposite the Adjutant. Then he takes post midway between the guard and Adjutant, making the turns at right angles. Heretofore he has marched to this point by the nearest and most convenient way.

"In returning to his position on the left of the guard he marches in a similar manner, instead of going directly to his post.

"The non-commissioned officers, in going to the front and centre at the call of the Adjutant, are also obliged to take this circuitous route instead of a direct march.

"In breaking the guard into platoons preparatory to passing in review, the Adjutant commands, 'At trail, platoons right,' which obviates the necessity of bringing the guard to trail arms before moving, as has been customary, but at the same time the Adjutant finds it necessary to give the command, 'Guard halt,' after the turn has been completed.

"The new marching salute is to be brought into play as the troops are brought to 'eyes right' at the proper time while passing in review of the officer of the day.

"The 'parade rest' for officers during ceremonies stipulates that the chosen shall be nearly at the height of the shoulder.

RECENT PICTURES OF LADY CURZON
AND SCENES CONNECTED WITH HER LIFE IN INDIA.

LADY CURZON
From Stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

LADY CURZON'S DRAWING ROOM
From Stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

THE WONDERFUL ROAD LEADING TO AGRA, LINED FOR THIRTY EIGHT MILES WITH SLENDER POPLARS. THIS IS ONE OF LADY CURZON'S FAVORITE DRIVES

LORD AND LADY CURZON LEADING THE DURBAR PARADE
From Stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

From Stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.

LADY CURZON ON THE VERANDA OF HER BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW AT GULMARG, CASHMERE

WHEN Mary Leiter, daughter of the multi-millionaire dry goods merchant of Chicago was married in 1895 to George Nathaniel Curzon, a young Englishman of small fortune but good social position and fair political prospects, it was not considered a brilliant match, as international marriages go. He was only a Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office. But when, on the retirement of Lord Elgin, young Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India, his wife became a big star in the British social firmament. The position is, perhaps, the most important under the English crown.

Lady Curzon's full name was Mary Victoria Leiter. She is a sister of the famous plunger "Joe" Leiter, at one time known as "King of the Wheat Pit." Lord Curzon was a traveler of note. He has written books about his journeyings the world over, but more particularly in Persia and Afghanistan, which have become standard works. The Leiters were spending the Winter in Washington when he met the young woman who won his heart. It was a genuine love match on both sides. Of all the marriages of American girls to English noblemen this has turned out to be one of the happiest. No other American woman has occupied abroad such a proud and distinctive position as "the American Queen of India," as the Vicereine has frequently been called.

While the Curzons were on their honeymoon the downfall of the Rosebery Cabinet made a new Parliamentary election necessary. Lord Curzon was selected to stand for a seat. His wife entered the canvass in a doubtful district with as much enthusiasm as her husband did. Following the tactics adopted by another American woman, Lady Randolph Churchill, a few years before, she electioneered for Lord Curzon's election. Not only did she sit on the platform beside him when he made important public speeches, but she drove through the towns and villages of Lancashire and made the acquaintance of the voters, their wives, and their children. Under the strict bribery laws in English electioneering this was a difficult task for an impulsive American girl. But Lady Curzon managed it successfully. Her husband's election was in no small degree due to her winning personality.

During the early days of their married life the Curzons lived in Carleton Gardens while in London. They had also a comfortable country seat at the Priory, Reigate. Spurred on by his American wife, Lord Curzon worked hard and progressed rapidly. In foreign affairs he was Lord Salisbury's right-hand man. There were three other men, all with powerful influence, mentioned for Viceroy of India when Lord Elgin's retirement became inevitable. But the preference was given to Lord Curzon. He was only thirty-nine years old at the time. Statesmen were, therefore, astonished. They had expected to see the Vicegal throne occupied by a much older man. It was a position styled only second to that of King Edward himself.

Lord Curzon is ruler of 300,000,000 people. He lives in surroundings of splendor unapproached by any other Minister of the Crown. The magnificence of his palace and its environments is but faintly understood b persons not familiar with East Indian life. Without question, the Vicegal Court in India is far more brilliant in its ceremonial functions than the Court of St. James's. This is necessary in order to conform to native ideas of splendor. To please the natives, everything must be carried out with truly Oriental ideas of lavishness. That gold and silver thrones are used at Durbars, or receptions of Rajahs, and other state functions of Court, is only a detail of the incomparable splendor which is part and parcel of Vicegal life. Lord Curzon's salary amounts to $125,000 a year. He has a beautiful residence at Calcutta that cost $500,000 to build, and another small palace at Barrackpore, which is a riverside residence about twelve miles from the city. This is used principally for week-end entertainments.

There is also a magnificent Summer palace at Simla, used during the six hottest months of the year. The natural surroundings of this place are unsurpassed. It is built on the summit of a hill, surrounded by stately pines, interspersed with a wealth of rhododendrons, chrysanthemums, and China asters. Every rock and tree is clothed in a mantle of green and gray moss. As far as the eye can reach there is nothing but a mass of sylvan grottoes and hanging gardens. Besides several suites of superb apartments, the palace has a ballroom and a theatre.

When Lord and Lady Curzon travel they must do so in great state. They are entitled to a salute of thirty-one guns. They have a very large staff and suite. Drawing rooms are held in the evening, and are largely attended. The fact that Lord Curzon has just been reappointed Viceroy of India attests satisfaction with his regime. All his actions have been characterized by an independence which some of the more conservative folk have attributed to the influence of his American wife.

Although he may not have been slow enough for official comfort in a hot climate, he has greatly increased his reputation among those who prefer efficiency to ease. He personally visited the cholera and famine districts, and was prompt with measures of relief. He revised the moss-covered civil service rules, established an Indian cadet corps, and did numberless other things that his successors had only talked of doing.

Woman in the Game of Politics

Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison Tells How Candidates

ested. I help him in every way, I can. I make myself familiar with matters, he likes to talk about and read about. I like to meet the men he is called upon to deal with. If being a politician means making public appearances, kissing babies, and making house-to-house demonstrations in the way wives of some members of Parliament are said to help their husbands in England, then I am not a politician.

a child Mary Crocker learned to know their ways. She became interested at an early age in men and measures. She liked to be

in an atmosphere where there was "something doing," and does yet. After her father's death she came to New York and went to boarding school at Dobbs Ferry. One Winter in the social swirl in New York after graduation, and she married. Life has been rapid with her. Her husband is a man of affairs. Aside from his political interests, he is a lawyer, a soldier, and a clubman.

In her devotion to her husband's public career Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison has a firm friend in her mother-in-law. It has

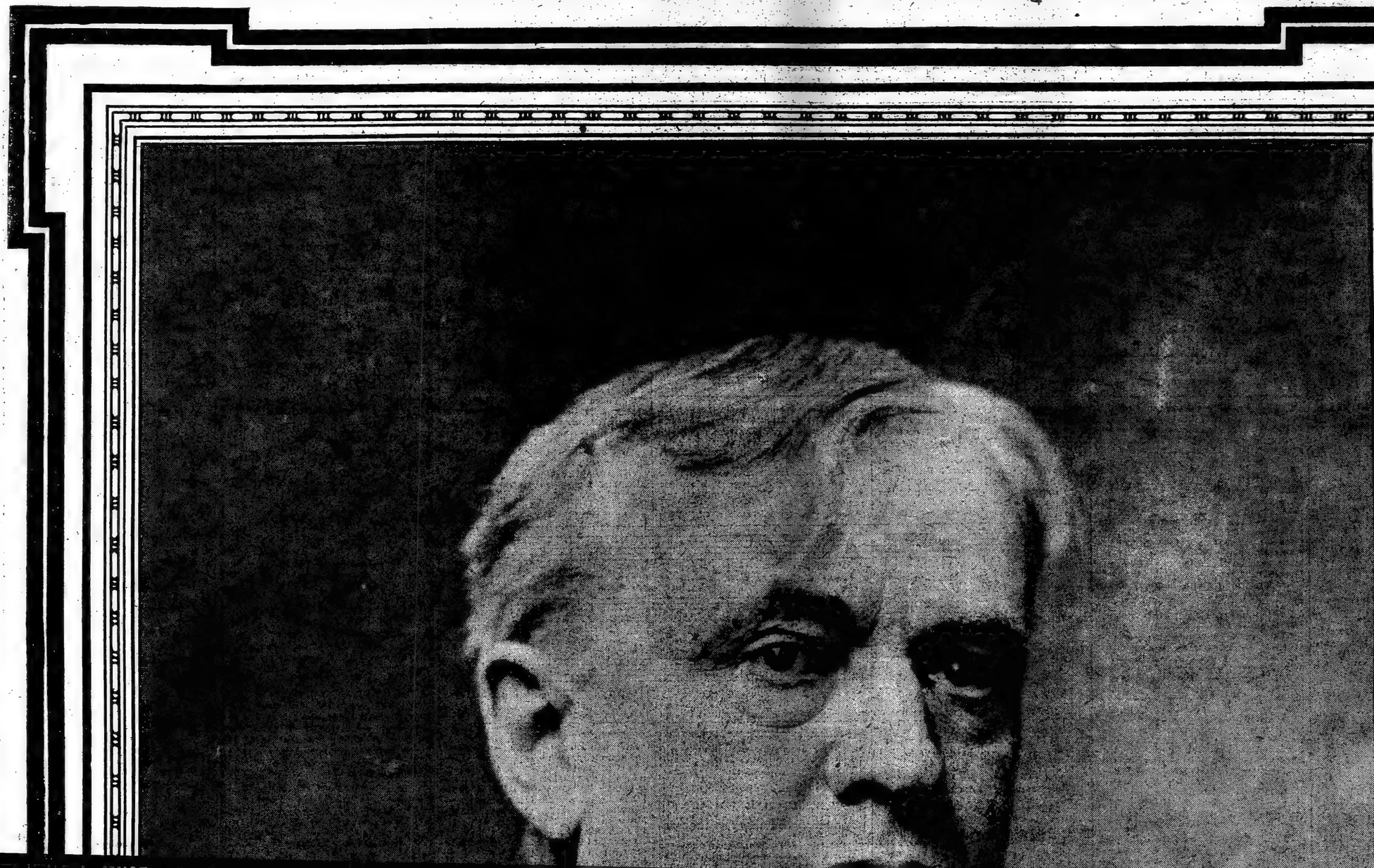
Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison is a young woman of strong individuality. Her friends say she has a decidedly original way of seeing and saying things. Her decisiveness is evidenced even in her handwriting. There is nothing of the essentially feminine about it. The bold strokes crossing the "t's" show anything but a wavering, indecisive character. Three short, straight lines are all she makes for the first letter of her

PART FOUR

The New York Times.

SECOND MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.



TAFT

THE MUSIC OF MANY LANDS

Songs and Their Singers as Represented in St. Louis Fair Exhibits.

THE most ancient civilization extant is that of China. Here the hands upon the clock of time have ceased to move. To look upon the life of that strange, stagnant nation is like gazing into one of China's own still pools, where the lilies are motionless. Or it is like looking backward down a long straight road whose lines narrow to the horizon where dips the setting sun.

Chinese music, like all else of Chinese culture, after centuries of development, now is crystallized.

A Chinese musician, replying to the question, "Is this that you have played a modern composition?" made answer, "New? Oh, no, no new tunes! This tune, him hundreds, maybe thousands, years old!"

The Chinese have a system of musical notation, but it is inadequate, and Chinese music, to be learned, must be heard. The Chinese student must have the music played to him by his master.

"Sometimes tunes heap long, heap hard," thus the Chinese musician again, "Must catch 'em tunes from teacher. No man catch 'em all the tunes. One man catch 'em thirty, forty tunes, maybe more; another man catch 'em thirty, forty other tunes, maybe more. Some man know some tunes. Some man know other tunes. No man know all the tunes."

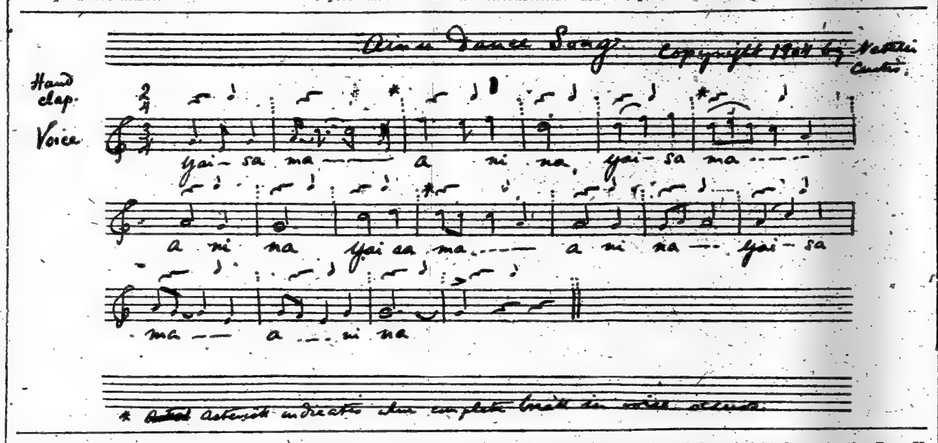
So, it would seem, was musical production in China finished long ago. No one seems to add to the completed collection of tunes. "If man play tune different, he play tune wrong," declares the Chinese musician. Thus has Chinese music descended through the centuries.

In the Chinese village in St. Louis there is a representative Chinese theatre. Here the first thing that strikes the visitor is the importance of the orchestra. Indeed, the plays seem almost operatic in character, the orchestra constantly interposing its melodies and its noise, while the actors sing and intone, as well as speak, their parts. No one who has heard Chinese music will readily forget the fang and crash of the gong, the tick-tacking of wooden sticks, the flamingo flare of the clarinet, and the high, sweet scraping of the Chinese violins. The rhythmic accompaniment of Chinese tunes is elaborate, but the tunes themselves are simple and melodious. The Chinese commonly use the pentatonic scale, as do the Scotch—that is, a scale composed of five tones only, the black keys of our piano. Partly to the effect of this scale are due the peculiar sweetness and purity of Chinese melodies.

Music, say the Chinese, is the expression of perfect harmony between heaven, earth, and man. In the five planets exists the basis of the five-toned scale. Yet though the Chinese say that music proceeds from the heart of man, their music is wholly lacking in expression. It is like a picture on a fan, without light or shade.

In the gorgeous dressing of the actors on a Chinese stage there is no subtle blending of colors, but only flat washes, as it were, of yellow gold, keen light green, peacock blue and scarlet. And the Chinese orchestra seems but the counterpart in music of the shrill, pure colors of the actors' robes. The following very pretty tune is a good example of Chinese popular music. It is an old melody adapted to various purposes, and is sung in each play in the Chinese theatre at the fair. It is known as the "Lily Song," and is sung in praise of the Chinese lily, which is an emblem of good luck.

sings the song, clapping one hand upon the other with sweeping stroke, like the motion in sounding cymbals.

The Ainu seem to be without musical instruments. The rhythm of their songs is marked only by the clapping of hands. The music is extremely simple and lacks the complicated syncopation common to most primitive music.

Perhaps one of the most unique of the Ainu songs is that sung by the women while pounding rice. The mortar is made from the trunk of a tree and the pestles are some three feet long. The women, grouped about the mortar, swing to and fro in rhythmic labor as they lift the heavy pestles and let them fall in quick succession with reverberating thud.

Then, suddenly, above the rhythm of the pounding, there sounds such a strange cooing, twittering, and trilling as makes the startled listener to question "Is this the voice of women or of birds?" And the gentle Ainu say, with a pretty smile, "We make our milling song to imitate the birds."

In form the song is a free, extemporaneous round, one voice coming in after the other.

A full picture of native life cannot be got from a mere visit to a visiting group of a foreign people. It is said that the individual Ainu selected for the Exposition are far above the average of their race. However that may be, the inmates of the little hut of rushes, in their neatness, their gentleness and courtesy, offer a rare example of sweet and simple living.

The woven dress of sweet-smelling elm fibre and the embroidered gown clothe human beings whose ideals of conduct seem no lower than our own. The bearing of the men is full of quiet dignity; the tattooed lips of the women wear a smile of real and lovely womanhood. In the clear, full eyes of this simple folk shines the light of the spirit. Of all the people at the fair, none seem more truly God's own children than the Ainu of Japan.

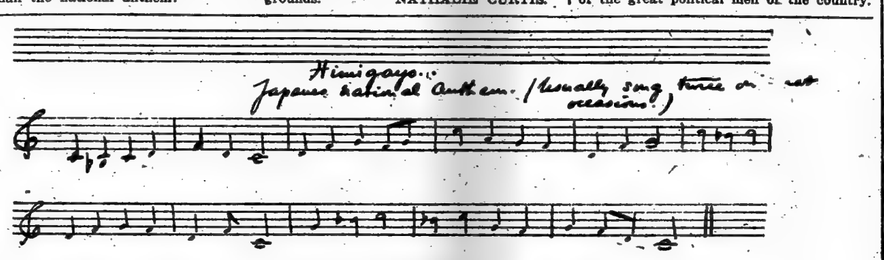
From the Philippines.

There is probably no people concerning whom Americans are more eager for knowledge than the Filipinos. All day long the broidered robes wielding boughs of cherry blossoms, or posing with outstretched fan and tilted head in grace all strange to us. The dresses are in harmony with the scenery, and the dancers seem a moving thread in a colored warp of bewildering beauty. Indeed, the gorgeous robes of the actors make this theatre in the "Pike" a resplendent picture of old Japan.

The music of Japan is not on a level with other forms of Japanese art. Its most interesting feature is the rhythm, which is elaborately syncopated. But the melodies are ungraceful and monotonous, and of tonal beauty, as we know it, there seems to be little conception. The drums are hard and crude, and the stringed instruments are played not by the sweep of a bow, but by the sharp stroke of a plectrum. Thus the instrumental music consists chiefly of percussion sounds, though now and then the clicking of strings and the woodeny thud and clatter of drums are relieved by the plaintive wail of a flute.

Yet this music has its fascination and the rhythm holds the careful listener enthralled with interest and wonder.

As an illustration of Japanese music no example could be more appropriate to the time than the national anthem:



Translation:

May the Emperor's dynasty endure eight times a thousand years, until the rocks are grown mossy.

This is the melody whose flame, bright-burning in the sons and daughters of Japan, has kindled the admiration of the civilized world.

The American Indian.

Across the river from these children of a distant archipelago are encamped the American Indians.

It may come as a surprise to many to learn that the Indian is a man of great possibilities in mind and character. He is also a poet. Indeed, it has been said that of all primitive people the American Indian is the most poetic. Of this fact the songs of the Omahas, collected by Miss Alice C. Fletcher, bear ample witness. Of the Sioux songs, Miss Natalie Curtis, who has made a study of Indian music, says:

"The Sioux love song is a wooing song, and the Sioux wooing song is a love song. Love is the theme of the Sioux song, and love is the motive power of the Sioux life. Love is the mainspring of the Sioux heart, and love is the mainspring of the Sioux song. Love is the Sioux song, and the Sioux song is love."

Chase one another
All day long.
Ah, rain,
This my song!
(Fragment of Hopi song.)

III.

Of all the many youths
I love but you alone;
I love you dearly.
Long may be the years
Ere we may meet again.
(Sioux love song.)

Most Hopi songs are of rain, for rain is the great need of this desert-dwelling agricultural folk.

Hopi maidens wear their hair in glistening black wheels at each side of the head, suggestive of butterfly's wings. Hence the poetic "butterfly maidens." The author acknowledges indebtedness to the Rev. H. R. Voth for assistance in the translation of Hopi songs.

Were there space, mention might be made of the music of India, of Turkey, of Ceylon, and of Arabia. The folk-songs of the Tyrol, of Ireland, of Spain, of Russia, and the melodies of our own negroes are too well known to need description. All this and more can be heard on the World's Fair grounds.

NATHALIE CURTIS.

THE CONJURE DOCTOR

Weird Dispenser of Spells and Prognostications in the South.

NOT long ago a gentleman from the North, while roaming through the burned district of Baltimore, was attracted by the grotesque appearance of an old colored man sitting on a blackened timber near the river front. The old man was bent with the burden of years until it seemed as if his small head was receding between his bowlike shoulders. Together with his small, reddish eyes and wrinkled skin, he reminded one of a turtle that might have crawled up out of the muddy dock to sun himself. The stranger watched the odd character for a while, and then approached a stevedore on the wharf opposite.

"Who is that old man?" queried the stranger.

"Dat?" replied the stevedore, with reverence in his voice. "Why, dat's de cunjuhe doctor."

The stranger was interested.

"Oh, I see," he rejoined; "the old chap cures the conjured."

"He doan' always cure yo', Sah," continued the stevedore. "Sometimes he cunjuhes yo' hisself. Ef Ah hes a fallin' out wid a man, Ah jes' go to de cunjuh doctor an' he cunjuhes dat man, an' he gits sick an' dies. Dat's de way he cures de cunjuhed."

Daniel Webster and Henry Clay held many conferences there with their friends during the years when each was prominently mentioned for the Presidency, and during the campaign when James K. Polk was elected over Clay the latter made the Astor House his headquarters when in New York.

During the great dinner at the Astor House on the night of Nov. 28, 1837, given to John Bell, who in 1860 was a candidate for the Presidency, Daniel Webster was the chief speaker, and Philip Hone relates in his diary how Webster did not begin to speak until 2 o'clock in the morning, and yet held the large number of diners almost spellbound for nearly two hours. One month later Webster gave a dinner at the Astor House to a number of Whigs for the purpose of discussing the political situation.

On Oct. 18, 1838, one of the most important political conferences of the Whig Party in this city was held at the Astor House. From sixty to eighty of the most prominent citizens gathered to discuss the best means to insure the election of William H. Seward for Governor. Seward had previously been defeated by William Marcy, yet notwithstanding that he was renominated in 1838, and after a warm campaign was elected by a trifle over 10,000 majority. At this meeting Seward was present and among others were Thurlow Weed, David B. Ogden, Philip Hone, Mayor of New York in 1826; J. P. Phoenix, Thomas Tileston, and R. M. Blatchford. It was resolved to raise $5,000 for election expenses,

"Take it away!" she screamed. "Oh, take the terrible thing out of the house!"

Quick investigation showed that she had found the conjure pouch in her husband's wardrobe, and, with true feminine curiosity, had opened it. Little wonder she should scream. This was the contents:

One mole foot.
One dried frog.
One spider.
Half of a snake skin.
Chip of cypress root.
Lizard's tail.
Horse hair.
Brass button.
Black sand.
Jamestown weed.
Dried locust.
Lump of insects, barks, grasses, &c., wrapped in eel skin.

He had been investigating the uncanny collection with the aid of a cane. His wife had fled from the room. Cautiously brushing the contents of the pouch on a newspaper, he tossed them out of the window. Perhaps there was a sensation in the street when the mixture reached the sidewalk. However, he never dared to glance out of the window; nor would he dare to bring home another charm sold by a Southern conjure doctor.

HOTELS AND POLITICS.

MEMORIES of the old Astor House as a political headquarters are recalled in the selection by Judge Alton B. Parker of the latest hotel to be opened in this city bearing the name of Astor. Whether future Presidential candidates will make the Astor Hotel their political home or not remains to be seen. In the present case, however, an additional example is presented of the steady expansion of the city northward, showing the tendency toward new hotel quarters and those further up town.

It is a long way from the Astor House to the Astor Hotel, but from a political standpoint Judge Parker is simply repeating history in using the latter hotel for the same purpose that was once employed by Presidential aspirants at the Astor House, that is, the seeing of political leaders and the holding of personal and formal conferences upon the outlook of the campaign.

The Astor House was opened early in 1836, and for years was practically the Waldorf-Astoria of New York. Within a year it became the favorite stopping place of the great political men of the country.

A DRAMATIST WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Pinero, the Exponent of the Woman of Nerves.

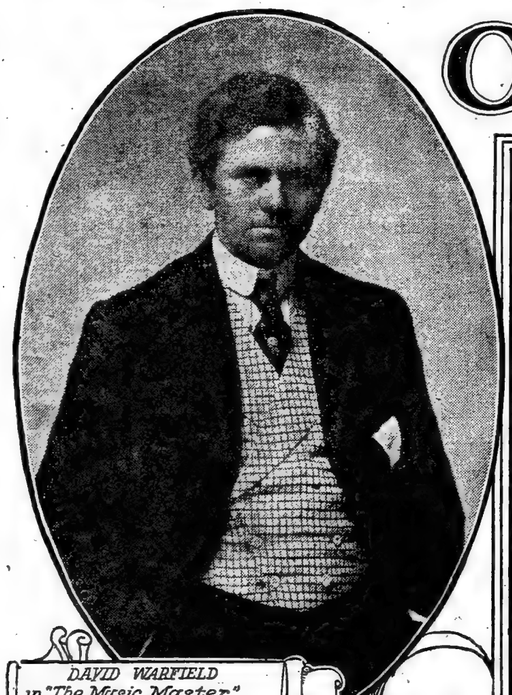
AS WE were pointing out last week, Pinero's shortcomings are such as are to be expected in a clever and adaptable dramatist writing for a public the prevailing mood of which he finds temperamentally and racially unsympathetic—the faults of a dramatist without a country. Expert technician, he is not above the use of all the threadbare tricks of the crude era that preceded him; keen and sympathetic observer of life, he resorts at need to the conventionally false views of character and comedy that had been approved by long use. With the sense of his race for the psychologic moment in merchandising, he broaches the stirring and vital subjects of the moment—only to abdicate the views of them that appeal to his truer instincts, and grow naturally out of the nature of the case, for fear of rapping the sensitive knuckles of national prejudice. In "The Weaker Sex," feminist that he is by temperament, he turned the woman question as it was agitated in the eighties to obvious British farce. In "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" he faced the deeper and more penetrating question of the revolted woman of to-day only to find retreat in the melodramatic and sentimentally idealized tradition of evangelical womanhood. But what of the qualities that have made Pinero the leader of one of the few great periods of the English drama, and in fact one of the few great dramatists of the modern world?

Like many another playwright, Pinero's first qualities were the qualities of his defects. By the sheer force of his will and his cleverness, he made the alien stuff he worked in as deliciously amusing as anything can be which has not the glow and the conviction of sincere creation. "Sweet Lavender" was very sweet and redolent of all the much-washed and ancient and yellowing linen of the muse of the Dickensonian tradition. "The Magistrate" was a capital piece of the theatre, in which the characters and the environment were so studiously and elaborately English that one quite ignored the fact that the adventurous complication was of precisely the kind the English stage had been borrowing for decades from the French. "The Amazons" was so expert a projection of the athletic girl into the traditional environment of farceland that only the hardest-headed critics realized how unreal it was, and how utterly without basis of common sense and actual humanity, without which the wildest farce cannot be really admirable in its kind—to say nothing of the higher attribute—satire. It will not do, however, to attribute all the success of these pieces to the cleverness of the mere technician. They possessed one of the rarest qualities of the comic stage—and quite the most popularly acceptable—a sustained and unaffected gayety.

For many years an element had been at work in Pinero's consciousness, the full effect of which he could not at once realize, but which was destined to transform him as an artist by revealing to him his true self. "The Princess and the Butterfly" may be taken as marking the transition between the old artificial Pinero and the real, though chronologically it follows the greatest and the deepest of all the plays. The princess and the butterfly have both led rather futile existences, and, finding themselves across the threshold of middle age and the best of friends, are planning to get what comfort and love they can together for the rest of their lives. Nothing can be more real, more searching of the amiable tendernesses, more exquisitely real than the portrait of the two, and "She Stoops to Conquer," where will you find its equal, in fact, unless in Jones's "The Liars"? But it was a failure, in spite of the acclaims of all the leading English critics. What was its fault?—for failure in a work of theatric art is one of the gravest of faults, in that it relegates the play to a sphere for which it was not intended, and to which its best virtues are not adapted, the printed page. A technical defect of some moment there is in the fact that at the opening of the second act the clear and accelerating action runs into a slough of aimless incident, and one of the characters is of the conventionally "comic" order that has bored us all so long. But these deficiencies, if I am not mistaken, are not mainly to blame. The whole milieu of the comedy is what Mr. Bernard Shaw calls "unpleasant." That is to say, the story is of an attachment—innocent, to be sure—that has taken four rather slangy, undercultivated people into the divorce court, from which the accused woman emerges with the cold comfort of the benefit of the doubt—and a reputation toppling on the verge. Mr. Pinero handles his theme with consummate technical and a creative mastery—baring to us a wealth of human nature and suffering that shocks by its very keenness and veracity. But it is too painful for all who lack the rare power to delight in unflinching truth. "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "Iris" are too fresh in the popular memory to require to be here expounded.

The secret of the appeal of all these plays is a deeply sympathetic but unflinching and unillusioned knowledge of feminine sensibilities. Toward woman in her idyllic and wholesomely impassioned moments Pinero has never evinced the slightest interest. Nothing could be more diametrically opposed to the native English spirit—the true exponents of which are the poetic heroines of Shakespeare, embodied in the aura of Ellen Terry's personality. One or two portraits Pinero has given us of rough, downright sense and feeling, without, however, the least charm—Mrs. Cloys, the mothering aunt in "The Benefit of the Doubt," and Sophie Fulgarney, the chivalrously meddling manicure in "The Gay Lord Quex." But these are incidental characters. Still more significant is the fact that even in his great central figures, Pinero has little to tell us of the simple passion of the sexes. What fixes his attention is the passion of boredom, the passion of despair, the passion of jealousy. Listen to Theo, (the wife who has been given the benefit of the doubt,) as she talks to her husband, who has bored her by wearing kilts with a dinner jacket, and having bagpipers play, as is the custom of the Highlands: "If you had the smallest sense of humor, Alec! But one soon tires of laughing at you. No. There was never any fun in that kilt. It got on my nerves from the beginning—the solemn, stupid stateliness of it. At dinner the simple sound of my skirt rustling against that petticoat of yours made the chairs—everything—dance! At those moments old Hamish and his boy Huncan [the bagpipers] seemed to be blowing into the blood vessels of my head. And during dinner, even the table wouldn't help me. I declare to goodness, I could always see through the thickness of the board—see your two knees!" Here is what the jealous wife says in the same play: "When the wife is older than the husband, every fresh little line in her face becomes an acute pain to her, just as if it were cut into her face and renewed daily with a knife." In those two speeches one sees the Pinero woman as clearly as in the full-length portrait of Paula Tanqueray

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK



DAVID WARFIELD
in "The Music Master"
at the Belasco, To-morrow
Photo by Sarony

William Faversham in "Letty" at the Hudson, Carlotta Nillson in the Centre
GOULD, Photo.

MISS RUTH GOULD
at The Grand Opera House, Brooklyn

MISS DOROTHY HAMMOND
in Vaudeville, This Week, Brooklyn

EFFIE SHANNON
in "Taps" at the Lyric Theatre

JOHN DREW AND MARGARET DALE
in "The Duke of Killicrankie" At the Empire

WILLIAM BURTON JAYNES
in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch"
at The Savoy

DELLA FOX
in "The West Point Cadet"
at the Princess Next Friday

JOHN MASON
With Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp"
at the Manhattan

DAVID WARFIELD'S appearance to-morrow night at the Belasco Theatre in "The Music Master" promises to be one of the most interesting events of the theatrical season. In this new play he will make a wide departure from his former characterizations. He will play the part of an old German musician, who at one time had been Director of the Opera in Dresden. His wife had proved faithless and fled to America with their only child.

It is years later that old Anton von Barwig is first seen in New York. He is tired, poor, gray, but always cheerful in his search for his lost wife and child. It was a long step downward from Director at Dresden to leader of an orchestra in an east side café. But he took it in order to find his daughter. It happens that she comes to him for music lessons, and he begins daily visits to the home of the man she thinks is her father, the man who stole Frau von Barwig. Thereafter interest centres in the characters of father and child.

He is a man of noble impulses, thoroughly unselfish. He recognizes that his daughter's happiness surely depends upon his own silence.

Mr. Belasco has staged "The Music Master" with great care, and has provided Mr. Warfield with a cast of excellent players. The author of the play is Charles Klein. The cast:

Herr Anton von Barwig	David Warfield
Signor Tagliarico, "Fico" of Milan, first violin	W. G. Ricardi
Mons. Louis Pinac of Paris, second violin	Louis P. Verande
Herr August Poons of Leipsic, 'cello	Leon Kohlmar
Musicians of the Liberty Cafe.	
Henry A. Stanton	Campbell Gollan
Andrew Cruger	William Boag
Beverly Cruger, his son	Carrington Yates
Mr. Schwarz, Secretary Amalgamated Musical Association	Alfred Hudson
Mr. Ryan, Delegate Brickmakers' Union	Tony Bevan
Al Costello	Louis Hendricks
Joles	Harold Mead
Ditson, Mr. Stanton's secretary	H. G. Carlton
Danny	Master Richard Kessler
A Collector	Downing Clarke
Mrs. Andrew Cruger	Isabel Waldron
Helen Stanton	Minnie Dupree
Miss Houston of Houston Street	Marie Fates
Jenny	Antoinette Walker
Charlotte, Mrs. Cruger's nieces	Sybil Klein, Jane Cowl
Octavie, nieces	Jane Cowl

Della Fox has been absent from the stage four years. She will come back next Friday, appearing at the Princess Theatre in "The West Point Cadet." It was adapted from the French of Paul Billaud and Alfred Barre by M. Norden. Miss Fox's rôle is something like those which she essayed in "Wang," "The Little Trooper," "The Wedding Day," and "The Little Host."

"The West Point Cadet" tells the tale of Billie and Lillie, twin children of ex-Senator Ethan Allen Barnard. Billie is at a military school, preparing for West Point. The President of the Academy, one Scott, wants to marry his nephew to Lillie, and therefore represents this youth to the ex-Senator as a Captain in the United States Army, though in reality he is nought but a grocer's clerk. Lillie does not want to marry him.

Billie comes to her aid. He organizes a revolt of the cadets in the Academy for the meanwhile, has been locked in his room for insubordination and escapes by dressing in his sister's clothes. The third act occurs in a hotel near the Grand Central Station. The complications caused by a change of costume are said to be ridiculous. The cast:

Ethan Bernard	Scott Cooper
Billie, Lillie	Della Fox
Ernest Everett	Richie Ling
General Jackson Scott	Arthur Cunningham
Aurelia	Agnes Stone
Washington Grat	Joseph Herbert
Alonzo Sheridan Scott	Edward Abeles
Cesarine Allen	Clara Palmer
Tom	Madeline Hazlett
Harry	Mabel Carrier
Fred	Laura Butler
Ben	Viola Clayton
Drill Sergeant	Robert Ward
Pat, the porter	Edward Lehay
Fritz, the gardener	James Nichols
Pierre	Joseph Graham
Waiter	James Nichols
Policeman	Joseph Graham
Valet	Roy Cutter

"How He Lied to Her Husband" is the name of the play which Arnold Daly will produce at the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre to-morrow night. It is by Bernard Shaw, who insists that it be called a "comedietina." "The Man of Destiny," played last season, will make up the double bill. Dorothy Donnelly is still Mr. Daly's leading lady. Others in the cast are Dodson Mitchell, Selina Johnson, John Findlay, Louise Closser, Thomas Thorne, and Herbert Carr.

A new star will come to Fourteenth Street to-morrow night, when Sydney Ayres appears in "A Texas Ranger." Mr. Ayres, the press agent says, has seen active service as a rough rider. The play tells of the arrival of Lord Angus Trevor, Lady Trevor, and Lady MacKensie at a Texas ranch. They intend to buy it. Jack Dallas (Ayres) is a cowboy in love with Texas West, (Florence Lester,) daughter of the ranch owner. Pascal, another cowboy, accuses Dallas of being a cattle thief. Later, after Dallas has become a ranger, he is shot at a dance by Pascal. Finally, though, he kills his enemy, becomes the owner of a ranch, "strikes oil," and marries Texas West. The cast:

Colonel Buck West	Alexander Kearney
Mrs. West	Hattie Foley
Texas West	Florence Lester
Lord Angus Trevor	Edward Emery
Lady Cecelia Trevor	Grace Cahill
Lady Frances MacKensie	Bessie Davis
Mrs. Peppercorn	Ida Gillette
Sam Sorrell	Howard Messimer
Pascal	Tod F. Griffin
Bowie	William J. Phinney
Chuggs	W. C. Tucker
Holmes Okie	Louis Thiel
Corpus Christi	Stephen Hoyt
Salty Joe	John Coleman
Tank	George Wessells
Dallas, called "Freshwater Jack," cowboy and Texas Ranger	Sydney Ayres

critics to sit up and wonder." The story is of Ralph Richmond, a dissolute actor, who tries to win the hand of Josie Randall. He makes her promise to wed him in return for getting her a position on the stage. Her father opposes the match; so does her lover, Richard Lawson. Richmond is already married. His wife is a newspaper reporter; she is also an "unscrupulous woman."

Richmond arranges for a mock marriage. Thinking his plans have been discovered by the father of the girl, he kills the old man in his office. Then he tells the people that the dead man was a defaulter and committed suicide. The mock marriage takes place. But Scrapple, a newsboy, saw it and took a photograph of it. He exposes the villain, who promptly commits suicide. The scenes show The Herald Building, the Grand Circle, and the Brooklyn Bridge. The cast:

Richard Lawson	Roland G. Edwards
Ralph Richmond	Carl Smith Searle
Joseph Randall	William Lee Hall
Beeman Moregis	Leon Mayo
Scrapple	Le Roy E. Summer
Limp	Walter Nelligan
Mugs	Arthur Sullivan
John Armstrong, a detective	William Lee Hall
Manager	Arnold Thompson
Josie Randall	Muriel Starr
Blanche Carrington	Florence Ashbrooke
Mrs. Kate McGinness	Mary McDonald
Rags	Ida Lawrence
Mrs. Randall	Mary McDonald

William Collier will come to the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night in "The Dictator." The cast is the same that presented the play at the Criterion a week ago.

Henri Gressit will present "Captain Barrington" at the Metropolis Theatre this week. The large cast will be headed by William Bramwell. He plays three rôles.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" will come to the West End Theatre to-morrow evening.

The press agent of the Third Avenue Theatre announces the startling fact that this week's play is not to be sensational. If this is true it is doubtful if Third Avenue will recognize it as a play. It is called "New York Day by Day."

"Wedded and Parted" is to be at the New Star to-morrow for a stay of one week.

Lew Dockstader's aggregation of blackface "artists" will come into New York a week from to-morrow and settle down for a three weeks' stay at the Herald Square Theatre.

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PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Mrs. Fiske, assisted by John Mason and is acting "The Duke of Killicrankie." The play will be at the Empire until late in November.

"The County Chairman" has a couple of weeks more at Wallack's Theatre. Its prosperity does not seem to be on the wane.

George Ade's success, "The College Widow," has proved of sufficient interest to attract crowds to the Garden Theatre. It is packing the house.

William H. Crane, in his remarkable character part at the Criterion, is winning approval. "Business Is Business" seems destined to be as popular in America as it has been abroad.

"The Isle of Spice," rewritten and improved, continues at the Majestic. "How Can You Tell Till You Try?" is the latest song.

William Faversham and Carlotta Nillson continue to appear in "Letty" at the Hudson Theatre. Julie Opp's portrayal of the milliner's assistant is one of the interesting features of the show.

Cecilia Loftus in "The Serio-Comic Governess" is succeeding well at the Lyceum Theatre.

"Taps" at the Lyric Theatre has won a success never dreamed of by its managers. The Lyric is a large house, and there are but few empty seats these nights. Kelcey and Shannon, Robert Loraine, Charles Swickard, and the rest of the cast carry the play to its end without a hitch.

Clyde Fitch's "The Coronet of the Duchess" will be at the Garrick indefinitely. Its second week begins to-morrow night. Besides Mrs. Bloodgood, the cast contains Georgie Mendum, William Courtleigh, and Mrs. Hone.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will stay at the Savoy as long as the business continues to be as good as it has been during the last few weeks.

"Checkers" will begin its sixth week at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. Its drawing power is as strong as ever.

features are being continually added by Mr. Frohman.

Lulu Glaser will begin to-morrow night her fourth week in "The Madcap Princess" at the Victoria Theatre.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" is at the Casino.

"The Rogers Brothers in Paris" will stay at the New Amsterdam Theatre until Oct. 8. On the following Monday the show will move to the new Liberty Theatre, giving way to Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

Denman Thompson will remain in "The Old Homestead" at the New York three more weeks.

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" will be at the Grand Opera House another week.

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VAUDEVILLE.

May Robson will be the big attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She will appear in a sketch entitled "Coming." It is condensed from one of the plays in which Miss Robson has appeared before. Theatregoers remember Miss Robson as a member of the Empire Theatre stock company and afterward as one of the Weber-Fields forces. At Proctor's this week she will be assisted by Sydney Lee and Bruce Brayton. Venelle's horses is the second number on the bill. Others are Ethel Robinson, May Evans, Kendall and Thompson, and De Renzo and Ladne.

"Captain Letterblair," an old play of E. H. Sothern's, will be presented by the stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. Edwin Arden will have the principal rôle. Mr. Arden has proved a great drawing card. This will be his third week with the stock company. Miss Isabelle Evesson will lead the supporting company. James Richmond Glenroy is at the top of the vaudeville list. Others are J. Francis Dooley, Kelly and Reno, the De Muths, Nettie Massey, and George E. Austin.

Miss Beatrice Morgan will take the leading part in "Soldiers of Fortune" at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre to-morrow. She was at the Fifth Avenue last season, and worked rapidly upward from insignificant rôles to a prominent place in the company. This Fall and Winter she will be at the head of the Harlem organization. George Henry Kohiker will support her in "Soldiers of Fortune." Loney Haskell is at the top of the vaudeville bill.

Miss Mabel McKinley will be at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. Miss Odette Tyler will appear in a one-act comedy, "The Man and the Maid." Others prominent on the bill this week are the Four Lukens, Stanley & Welch, Hines and Remington, the Latell Brothers, Herbert Brooks, and Kino.

McIntyre and Heath, the veteran minstrels, will be the feature of the show at the Circle Theatre this week. This engagement, it is announced, will be their last New York appearance in vaudeville. Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in "The New Depot." The rest of the bill will contain Spessardy's bears, Frank and Jen Latona, Clarice Vance, Jack North, Smiri and Kessner, and Maximillian.

Mr. Harcourt will be seen in "A Dakota

series will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 15. The renewal of subscriptions for the entire season of six concerts will open next month. The sale will be in charge of George Becker, at Dobson's, 867 Broadway.

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Jan Muncascy, violinist, will give a recital in Knabe Hall on Wednesday evening at 8:30 P. M.

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Many of the works to be produced during the coming season by the Russian Symphony Society will be heard for the first time in America. Mr. Altschuler, the conductor, has secured the scores of numerous compositions by living composers. At the first concert will be produced in concert form the third act of Rimsky-Korsakoff's ballet "Mlada." Mr. Altschuler also promises works by Arensky, Glazunoff, Rachmaninoff, and Ippolitoff-Ivanoff. Tschaikowsky will be represented by works never produced here, including numbers for mixed voices and orchestra.

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Eugen d'Albert will give a series of thirty-five concerts in this country during the months of January, February, and March.

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NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Librarian of Congress has published a "Select List of Recent Purchases in Certain Departments of Literature," of which the musical department makes an interesting showing. The National Library contains a great collection of music and books about music, and the Librarian, Mr. Herbert Putnam, is working wisely, with the co-operation of O. G. Sonneck, Chief of the Division of Music, to enlarge it. The division is in a curious situation. It was made separate in 1897; the accumulations of more than a hundred years of entries under the copyright law had already made a vast and unique collection. But there was very little else. Of European publications prior to 1891 the Library possessed very few, and those chiefly the works of American composers. In 1891 many foreign works were entered for international copyright, and this fact has greatly increased the representation of contemporary music. But within the last three years there has been a systematic effort and a very considerable expenditure to enlarge the scope of the collection. How the gaps have been filled is shown in this list. The effort has been to obtain the works of the classical composers in complete editions so far as they have been published, those of the more notable modern masters, and the literature of music relating to history and theory. Special attention has been paid to early American psalmody, civil war music, and serial publications of a historical character. The collection now numbers about 400,000 items—books, pamphlets, and pieces of music—and it is the enlightened desire of the Librarian and his subordinate at the head of the division to increase its usefulness to every one interested.

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"Musical Cameos" is the title of a modest collection of little essays by James Redfern Mason of The Rochester Post-Express and reprinted from the columns of that journal. Each one is about some special piece of music, which is reprinted with the text. The author's object he declares to be to "encourage catholicity in musical taste." The ground covered is very wide—as wide, practically, as the whole art of music. The text, descriptive and explanatory, is written with taste and thoughtfulness.

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The Aeolian Company publishes a little series of booklets which it calls "The Music Lover's Library," intended as a help to the study of the works of great composers. Already issued are four devoted to Beethoven and two on Wagner. The purpose is to present an analysis and a suggestive discussion of the works chosen, which by repeated hearing, in whole or in part, in arrangements for mechanical instruments, may be so far mastered that an appreciation of their form, thematic development, and musical content may be gained, and the student prepared for an understanding of them. The student is expected to follow the performances with scores of the works, to read and study literature concerning them, or to listen to lectures and detailed criticism on them. Mr. Surette's lessons are a guide to this sort of study. He briefly gives a historical background, a sketch of the composer's position in the development of the art, something about his personality and artistic ideals, and then discusses and analyzes the works in question. The method is pursued in several universities and music schools with approval.

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A series of finger exercises by Albert Ross Parsons, entitled "Mind and Fingers," is published by J. H. Schroeder. It gives a thousand contrapuntal combinations of pianoforte figures for both hands together, intended to promote ambidexterity, and devised to this end with great ingenuity.

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SUNDAY CONCERTS.

George Evans, known as the "Honey Boy," will be at the Grand Opera House to-night. Josephine Sabel will sing. Others on the list are Harry Thorne and company, Cook and Sylvan, McDonald and Huntington, Swan and Bombard, and William Cahill.

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The concert programme at the Circle Theatre to-night will include all of last week's performers.

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At Hurtig & Seamon's concert to-night will appear Watson, Hutchings and company, Fat Rooney's Street Urchins, Artie Hall, Colby and Way, Hoffman and Pierce, and Miss Helena Frederick.

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There will be an afternoon and an evening performance at the Victoria to-day. The programme includes Ross and Fenton, the Four Huntings, Stanley and Brockman, Potter and Hartwell, Clarke and Florette, the Piccolo Midgets, Millie Capelli, Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, and Ernest Hogan.

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There will be a musical feast at Terrace Garden this afternoon and evening, when the great annual celebration of "Deutscher Tag" takes place. August Liederhaus will be in charge of the bands. The United German Singers of New York will join in the singing. The Terrace Garden orchestra, under the direction of A. L. Rothmeyer, will render a special programme.

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Ted Marks will give a concert at the American Theatre to-night. The bill includes Cressy and Dayne, Tascott, Rena Aubrey, the Four Bragdons, the Ford Brothers, the Eldorados, Clivette, and Kennedy and Rooney.

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At the Metropolis to-night: Cressy and Dayne, Harry Le Clair, Eldorado Sisters, Mozart Comedy Four, and the Holdsworths.

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The usual Sunday concerts will take place at all the Proctor houses.

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The Eden Musée has a special concert every Sunday. The World in Wax, the Chamber of Horrors, and the moving pictures are on view.

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The Sunday concert season at the Harlem Opera House will open to-night. The concerts are under the direction of Hurtig & Seamon.

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McIntyre and Heath head the bill at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, to-night.

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BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Hawtrey, prior to resuming a tour in "The Message from Mars," will appear at the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week. "Time Is Money" will be his playlet. It is the same in which he appeared at Proctor's house and at Keith's, in Manhattan. Clayton White and Marie Stuart are second on the bill. Another feature will be Paul Spadoni, the juggler. On the bill are Press Eldridge, Louise Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. Allison, the Trio Napoli, and Reeches's Dogs and Ponies.

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"The Prince of Pilsen" will be at the

Manchuria's Queer Theatrical Performances

Fantastic Shows in Which Religion and Amusements Are Combined—The Strolling Players.

IN MUKDEN, Tsin-min-tsin, and other Chinese towns theatrical performances are common. They are regarded in two ways—they amuse and they celebrate. The celebrations are of some holy festival.

Before some pagodalike, ornate, six-sided temple, whose pale-yellow roof shines in the sun, the performance is held. A masquerade procession is the prelude to a performance. Strange dragons, serpents, and mummers in antique costume parade before the crowds.

These fantastic creatures are very like the miniature counterparts of green and yellow paper seen in shops all over the world. They are more grotesque than funny, more terrible in their grins and contortions than awesome. As the white races understand beauty, none is evident in a Chinese theatrical spectacle. Some queer laughing god, whose image or picture is on the walls of the temple, is the inspiration. They worship before his leering face with the laughable, laughing monster. Nothing is more solemn than the face of a Chinaman. But when he laughs all the deviltry of that which cannot be comprehended breaks out. He is the reverse of the divine mystic to a European imagination. It may be race prejudice, but he seems in his sacred rôles to be incarnate with the profane, the diabolical.

But every man to his own humor!

Confucius was certainly very wise and sane in most of his philosophy. And in his image there is a genial look. So before his temple, where slender columns are wreathed in lively, hybrid serpents, the spectacle of three days' duration may be celebrated.

The priests arrange these matters in China. They seem to believe in combining religion and amusement. Men are sent around with a subscription paper. Afterward the generosity of the subscribers is publicly shown. Quite as subscribers to a season of Grand Opera here these are published, with their names and the amounts contributed. But it is not in the journals or society papers that this is made public. On the very white or pale colored walls of the holy temple itself are pasted the red sheets. On these, made of the same paper that we know on the labels of firecracker packages, the names of the wealthy and prominent patrons are written in vertical, fantastic rows, black or gold.

They are as fond of glowing placards as the French, and even more artistic. Who can say that the poster is a new advertising fad?

Three days and even three weeks are the length of a performance. These also prove that Wagner was not original in that respect, for the spectators take short recesses for eating and sleeping. Moreover, our term "continuous performance" is put to shame by these ardent devotees to the sacred theatrical, for they do not repeat. They relate some long mythological tale, some religious fable, some narration where war and myth and adventure are woven into a continued story.

Perhaps they have no three-volume novels to read and no monthly magazines to publish them. Perhaps it is human to revel from time to time in a long-drawn-out tale, replacing the illusion of daily life by one of the imagination.

When the Players Come.

In the small villages where such amusements are rare the people neglect everything when a strolling party comes along. The brown, shiny, awe-struck crowds act as if bewitched. They give vent to their emotions by yells and shrill cries. Their faces are distorted, twisted into what is intended for an expression of feeling. It really is feeling, too, for the people are as if hypnotized. They throw themselves into it, and their strange signs of pleasure, reverence, and fear look like caricatures to the European eye.

Few permanent buildings exist for theatres. These are only in the very largest towns. The strolling actors, wandering from village to village, carry their trappings on camels. One day's time is ample to put up a theatre where 2,000 persons may view the spectacle. The stage is raised under a large shed, in front of which smaller ones surround the space meant for the spectators who have subscribed.

Painted matting is the material for scenery and furniture, with the very simplest of stools or tabourets to supplement it. These are easily carried on or off from the rude dressing places in the rear.

On one side sits the orchestra. Any one who has heard a Chinese orchestra with composure can listen to any other kind of din. It sounds at the great moments of climax as if fiends were loose. The harsh shrieks of the actors, the whistles, groans of the spectators, the wild wails of the instruments, with an ominous undertone of rhythm, strike a chill into the heart of a foreigner. He feels as if fate itself were gone mad. The harmony of sky and earth, peace and love is blasted in a terrible convulsion. If a person of sensitive nerves never has known extreme fear let him listen. His imagination will allow him to be hypnotized into a strange horror. No heaven remains for his soul.

The acting is chiefly pantomime. Here we must admit inferiority, for it shows fine training. Female parts are taken by boys, who paint and dress like women. Realism is demanded as well as fancy. These poor suffering boys must even squeeze their youthful feet into the small shoes worn by those patient, subjected creatures called women. But at the slightest excuse they rush to the rear and take them off with intense relief. It is probably not imitation only which causes these boys playing women's parts to walk with a mincing, wriggling gait, supposed to be feminine.

The gowns are made of gorgeous silk and satin, embroidered beautifully in fine silk or gold. A student of Chinese costume finds these to be the best examples of ancient Chinese clothing existing at the present time.

The stage traditions are crude. An actor plays he is mounting a horse by raising his leg and then prancing across the stage, where he plays he is dismounting, and announces that he has arrived at his journey's end.

If they wish to show a city wall and how it is battered down they do not use accessories made of sticks covered with canvas as we do. Men are piled in a heap to represent a wall and then the warriors rush upon this heap and demolish it.

It is a strong reminder of football.

When the spectators wish to applaud they sigh and groan. This shows emotion better than the clapping and the stamping employed by the white man.

In the cities where the wealthy families live they can hire actors and acrobats for private festivities. Women may not witness public performances, but sometimes see them in seclusion.

A company of actors has its name as ours have, but it is apt to be vari-colored and bizarre. "The Happy and Blessed Company," the "Glorious Looking Company" are samples of the titles by which they advertise their own particular state of well-being and good fortune and desirability.

They give their three-day or three-week drama, pack up the scenery, costumes, furniture, and minor accessories upon the back of a camel and proceed to the next town, quite in the fashion of an old-fashioned traveling circus.

Performance at Zinzeminstsin.

Camel used to carry all the trappings of a troop of actors.

Religious Performance at Mukden.

BRIDGE BREAKWATER GARDEN FARMS

Getting a Supply of Fresh Vegetables at Little Labor and Cost.

SAY, I gave those parsnips to the wife yesterday, and she cooked them for supper last night, and they were fine! I was telling her about this garden of yours on the river, and she declared that the first spare time she had she would come up here and see it. Said the parsnips tasted as fresh as if they had just come from the farm where she lived as a girl."

"I'm glad you enjoyed the parsnips, Captain. Won't you take home a few beets to-day?"

And then the curiosity of the reporter came to the front and he broke into the conversation.

"What did you mean by the garden on the river?" he asked.

The two men were standing on the draw of the Madison Avenue bridge, which crosses the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

"Come here, my boy," said the first speaker, a tugboat Captain, and he led the way to the guardrail of the bridge. "See all that green stuff on the breakwater? Well, that's a full-fledged vegetable garden, and he (indicating his companion) is the gardener. Time I was going home. He will tell you about it." And the Captain departed.

"Yes," said the other man, one of the bridge engineers, whose name is Daly, "we have a flourishing vegetable garden yielding several varieties of truck.

"It's six years now since the first attempt to grow vegetables on the earth at the ends of the breakwater was made, and we have been very successful."

"What do you grow?" asked the reporter.

"Spinach, lettuce, onions, parsnips, carrots, and two kinds of beets," replied Daly. "One of the bridgetenders has rhubarb, beets, and radishes growing on the other breakwater."

Then Daly invited the reporter to take a look at his garden. He found a stretch of land measuring 80 by 30 feet with a depth of 18 inches. Underneath is a foundation of broken stone, and just below was the river.

A pleased look came across the engineer-gardener's face as he noted the expression of surprise on the countenance of the reporter. "Pretty novel place to grow vegetables, don't you think?" he asked. And the reporter admitted that it was.

"Look at the size of these onions," said Daly, proudly, pulling a few from the earth. They were large and had the fresh look of the country-grown product.

"It's queer about the onions," said Daly, "They are the only vegetable that the water rats, which infest the garden, won't eat. Seem to stick up their noses at them, just like human beings.

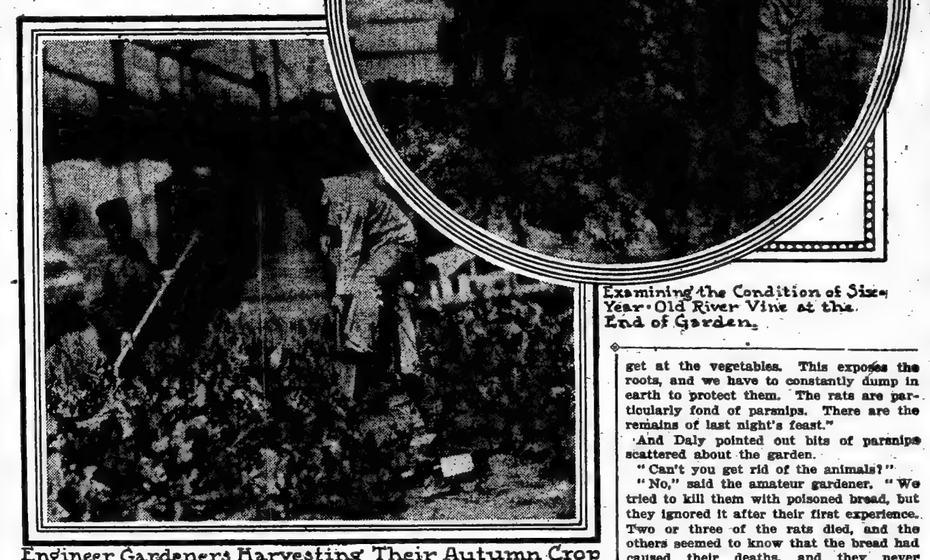
"The rodents make their way up through the stone, and by tearing away the earth get at the vegetables. This exposes the roots, and we have to constantly dump in earth to protect them. The rats are particularly fond of parsnips. There are the remains of last night's feast."

And Daly pointed out bits of parsnips scattered about the garden.

"Can't you get rid of the animals?"

"No," said the amateur gardener. "We tried to kill them with poisoned bread, but they ignored it after their first experience. Two or three of the rats died, and the others seemed to know that the bread had caused their deaths, and they never touched it again. Then we tried to catch them in traps, but they were too cunning to enter them.

"But, as it is, we get a plentiful supply of vegetables. The bridge force consists of sixteen men, and there is enough truck to supply all."



Engineer Gardeners Harvesting Their Autumn Crop

Examining the Condition of Six-Year-Old River Vine at the End of Garden.

LONDON'S QUAINTEST SIGHTS AS DESCRIBED BY AMERICAN WOMEN

Opera Slippers Worn in Streets on Rainy Mornings—An Eruption of Fried Fish—The "Thank You" Habit in Shops.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, Aug. 31.

IN one of the countless boarding houses of the Bloomsbury district of London, so much frequented by visiting Americans, a lot of New York woman school teachers, kept in the house by a tremendous downpour of rain, organized a little experience meeting.

"While we are waiting for the clouds to dry," said one of the women, "why not have a little symposium? I suggest that each one of us tell what was the most impressive thing she saw this forenoon."

The suggestion was unanimously approved, whereupon the roll was called, and each woman as her name was spoken made her statement.

"The thing that impressed me most this morning," said Woman No. 1, "was the enormous amount of antique Sheffield plate on sale in London. In the course of my wanderings betwixt breakfast and lunch I must have seen with my own eyes not less than four tons of 'old Sheffield plate,' and of course what I saw was not a thousandth part of what there is for sale throughout London."

"All of it guaranteed, I suppose," suggested one of the listeners.

"Guaranteed! I should say so. 'Bring it back if you don't find it the real article' they all say, or words to that effect. Just as if, having carted a candlestick or a platter home to Brooklyn, I could come back to London with the thing and fight it out with the dealer, if I should find he'd swindled me.

"But surely only a very small percentage of this alleged antique stuff really is antique. There must be a lot of 'old Sheffield plate' factories somewhere, turning out this stuff in carload lots—working overtime.

"I judge we Americans get our share of the bogus article and mighty little of the genuine thing. I'd like to ask this little company to inform me how it stands with reference to 'old Sheffield plate.' I'll ask those who have purchased samples of it to take home to their loved ones to raise their right hands."

There were eight women in the room; seven hands were thrust up toward the ceiling.

"So bad as that!" quoth the Brooklyn woman with a sigh.

"This was my first day in London," said the next woman, "and I went to have a look at St. Paul's. But it wasn't St. Paul's that impressed me most. The thing that opened my eyes widest was the footgear I saw the Englishwomen wearing.

"Why, all the traditions of my life with respect to the Englishwoman were completely upset. Her one great merit, I had been taught, was that she wore sensible shoes and could walk six miles an hour without turning a hair.

"When I saw her to-day in her opera slippers, painfully making her way in the slime of the sidewalks and pavements, I was shocked. It was as pitiful as it was ridiculous.

"I remember especially well a stocky woman of about thirty-five who reminded me of Henry VIII.'s 'Flemish Mare.' Her number nines were inclosed in a pair of yellow opera slippers, with heels two inches high and soles like thin pasteboard. Her feet must have been soaking wet, for her slippers certainly were wet through ridiculousness of her slippers as she found them in the shop by the application of rubber lifts to the two-inch heels. She evidently considered she was most beautifully 'foot-geared,' for she carried her petticoats well up from the ground as if inviting the world to view her wonderful understanding.

"At least half the women I met were in opera slippers. Is it a new fashion in London, I wonder?"

"Been doing it a long time, I'm told," one of the party remarked. "Did it all last Winter."

"Really!" exclaimed the astonished women.

"Yes, really and truly."

"Well I'll be switched," exclaimed a little black-eyed woman from Harlem, at which all the others laughed, and then came the story of another impression.

"The London flower hag gave me my impression," said Woman No. 3. "In all my life I never saw anything so disgusting.

"Of course this town is full of women who are perfect drabs. There are hundreds and hundreds of repulsive women to be seen every time one makes a short cut from one of the main streets of London to another. They seem to be the products of poverty, shiftlessness, and debasement of one sort and another. It makes me shudder to see these poor slatterns, and though no doubt many of them are as full of want as human beings can be and live, the feeling they arouse in me is abhorrence rather than pity.

"I caught myself wondering the other day how it is possible for refined people with eyes and noses to go among the classes to which these women belong and do missionary work. I'm sure there is no match for these women in New York.

"Just think of such creatures selling flowers on the streets! The last flowers I bought outside a shop I got in Milan from a beautiful flower girl. Oh! she was so handsome, so clean, so absolutely fit for the business she was engaged in.

"So different from the flower hags I saw to-day. My flesh crawled when they rubbed against me and offered me their little bunches of blossoms. It seemed like profanation for such dirty, disgusting wretches to be handling those lovely flowers."

"Did you buy of them?"

"Buy of them! I should think not. Could I take a bunch of roses their touch had defiled and pin it to my dress or put it in my hair, or place it in my tooth mug on my centre table? I'd want it thoroughly sterilized before I would consent to make friends with it."

"Boiled and sprinkled with carbolic acid, I suppose," suggested one of the women, and then they had another laugh.

"How much is two shillings?" inquired the next woman.

"Forty-eight cents," chorused all the other women in the room.

"That's what I thought. Well, I'll tell you why I asked. You know our minister and his wife sail for home to-morrow."

"Didn't know ministers ever took their wives to Europe with them; thought they invariably left 'em at home for economy's sake," somebody interrupted.

"That's not the way with our minister; his wife is here with him. And, as I said before, they sail to-morrow. So I went to-day to the place just at noon, when the working people were lunching. Never saw a busier place in my life. Six men were behind the counter serving customers, and each was working as fast as he knew how.

"Every minute or two a man would come rushing in from the back shop with a waiter piled high with fish just out of the frying kettle, and I judged from the frequency with which he appeared and the quantities of fish he brought with him there must be some enormous vats of hot fat in that rear room.

"Nobody ate his fish in the shop, but each customer, as he was served, made a dash for the street and took his fish to the place where he had stowed the bread and butter brought from home in the morning.

"I must have seen two hundred persons come out of that shop in the time I stood watching it. The serving was wonderfully rapid. The servers worked with both hands, not bothering to use forks.

"Customers would approach the counter and say something to one of the servers. Quicker than you could say 'Jack Robinson' he'd have what he had called for wrapped in a piece of newspaper, and off he'd go.

"I saw some boys eating out of their papers as they moved along the street. Really the stuff looked fairly appetizing. I could easily see how a person with a normal appetite could eat it with a relish.

"But my! I'll never forget the outpouring from that restaurant. I must have seen whole schools of fish come through that doorway.

"They tell me they have those restaurants all over London. They must be a great boon to the poor working people. We ought to have something of the kind at home, don't you think so?"

They all thought so and said so.

"My impression," said the next woman, "isn't altogether the result of what I saw this morning; it's a cumulation affair. The impression, however, took a more decided form in my mind to-day than it had assumed before.

"I went into a shop to buy a pair of gloves. The chief floor walker halted me and asked me what I was looking for.

"'Gloves,' I snapped out. I detest floor walkers and always treat them shabby.

"'Thank you,' said the floor walker, 'third room to the right.'

"When I reached the third room to the right another floor walker accosted me.

"'Gloves,' I snapped out again.

"'Thank you,' said the floor walker and he passed me along to a salesman.

"'What would you like to see, Madam?' asked the salesman.

"'Gloves,' I answered, thankful that was the last time I'd have to tell anybody in that store what I was there for.

"'Any particular sort of gloves, Madam?'

"'Black undressed kid.'

"'Thank you.'

"He fitted me expeditiously, and I said 'I'll take this pair.'

"'Thank you.'

"I handed him the money and again he said 'Thank you,' and when after a minute or two the gloves had been wrapped up and my change had come back, he handed parcel and money to me and once more said 'Thank you.'

"I wondered if both the floor walkers would thank me as I passed out. They did.

"Well, it came into my mind as I walked away from that store that London had the 'Thank yous' very bad, and that I'd been thank you'd from morning till bedtime every day since I came here. Do you know it's got on my nerves. I want to go somewhere where there are no 'thank yous' and stay there half a day.

"Try Hempstead Heath," suggested the Brooklyn woman who had been there the day before.

"Thank you," said the anti-thank you schoolmarm, and the "merry ha ha" once more burst forth.

"Cheap intra-urban transportation is the impression that came to me this morning," said the black-eyed woman from Harlem whose turn to speak had now come around.

"What's that?" demanded half the roomful.

"Well, cheap 'bus rides then, if you must have it in monosyllables. New York is far ahead of London, I think, in the matter of long-distance transportation, but it lacks the London scheme of cheap fares for short rides. When one gets aboard a street car in New York one pays a nickel whether one rides one block or five miles. Here it is quite different. On the London 'buses, as in the London hotels, one pays for what one gets.

"In other words the 'buses are conducted à la carte. If one rides a mile, one pays for a mile ride, and so on.

"Now it happened this morning I had business at the Buckingham Palace."

"Ahem!" remarked the listeners in perfect unison.

"Thank you," said the Harlem woman, and then went on: "From the place where I took the 'bus to the place where I got off was about as far as from Fourteenth Street to the Grand Central Depot. Cost me a penny.

"Later in the forenoon I rode a good mile on another 'bus, and paid just one ha'penny.

"At the end of the ride I sat down on the curbstone and made a little poem, in which I undertook to record my sentiments with respect to this cheap scheme of transportation. If you will allow me I will read the poem."

"Move she be not allowed to read it," shouted one of the women.

"Oh, very well," said the Harlem woman, "I'll tell you in plain matter-of-fact prose. What I think is that the scheme is a grand one and that we ought to have it in New York. It costs a lot to go about in New York.

"For example, I want to match some silk. Look at the stores I have to go to—all the way from Broadway and Tenth Street to Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Shall I walk and go home a fagged-out woman or shall I pay a lot of five-cent fares?"

"Depends on how far off pay-day is," somebody suggested.

"That's just it. There are lots of times when one can't really afford to use the street cars. I think when I get home I shall agitate for the adoption of the à la carte system on the surface roads."

"I suppose some of you have seen at home the sort of thing I saw this morning," said Woman No. 8, the last of the lot.

"What was it?"

"Two well-dressed women in a street fight. It was grand. Maybe I should be ashamed to say so, but I enjoyed it immensely.

"Don't know what it was about—a man, I suppose—but I didn't have to know the raison d'être, as we say over on the east side, where my school is; it was lovely just as a spectacle.

"They were young women, and good-lookers, and they were dressed as well as any of us. Suddenly one sprang at the other and hit her over the head with an umbrella. The woman thus attacked shot out—not her fist, but her paw, and made a neat little criss-cross with her nails on the side of the umbrella woman's face. She then turned her back on the fray and tried to run away.

"But the umbrella woman wouldn't have it that way. She started in pursuit, and once more brought her weapon kersmash on the other one's bonnet. She got paid for it with a nasty little tap on her nose, and then there was another flight, another pursuit, and another whack at the bonnet.

"The grand finale swiftly followed. In less than half a minute every comb in the umbrella woman's head was in fragments, her golden hair—or what was left of it—was hanging down her back, and she was in a word a thoroughly licked woman. The other one went down a side street, with what the novelists call a glint of triumph spread all over her undamaged features. For the injury to her bonnet she didn't seem to care a rap.

"But it wouldn't have come out that way if the umbrella woman hadn't been a fool. Say, let me give you a bit of advice. It is this: If ever you get into a fight and decide

AROUND THE WORLD IN A CANOE.

CAPT. JOHN C. VOSS, a native of British Columbia, and for many years master of Nova Scotian ships, has just accomplished a remarkable and unprecedented voyage in a two-and-a-half-ton canoe. By covering 40,000 miles in three years three months and twelve days he has broken the American record.

Capt. Voss began his journey from Victoria, B. C., on May 21, 1901. He had as his sole companion Mr. Luxon, a son of the former proprietor of The Winnipeg Free Press.

Those who witnessed the start naturally expressed fears for the safety of a craft which draws but twenty-four inches of water. Her skipper did his best to make her seaworthy by adding a leaden keel of three hundredweight and constructing a cabin as a protection from adverse winds.

Gruesome Talisman.

The Tilikum (or "Friend") is fore-and-aft rigged, possessing three masts and a canvas area of thirty-eight yards. She was built by a North American Indian, long deceased, and the skull of the dead builder was carried aboard throughout the voyage. Whether regarded as a talisman or not, it could not have acted as a charm against disaster, seeing that a gruesome experience befel Capt. Voss while his romantic voyage was yet uncompleted.

Mr. Luxon had been taken off the canoe at one of the intermediate calling places, and Capt. Voss engaged another mate. Unmanifested no hostile feeling during his stay of seventeen days.

Lost His Mate.

From the capital of Fiji to Sydney was a run of 1,800 miles, and it was on this part of the trip that the fatality to the canoe's mate occurred. The voyage round the Australian coast was attended by an unexpected incident at Melbourne. Here the frail craft was damaged by the negligent use of a crane, and Capt. Voss brought an action for damages, which he won.

From Melbourne he went up to Ballarat, where he took part in a regatta, conveying the canoe for this purpose to an altitude of 1,400 feet above sea level. From Melbourne the course was to Adelaide, thence to Hobart, and to the most southerly point of New Zealand. While coasting here the Captain was all but deprived of his new mate, who was washed overboard, but was picked up.

An Ingenious "Anchor."

It must not be supposed that hitherto the Tilikum had experienced nothing but smooth seas. She had encountered at times very rough weather, and when the canoe put in at Christchurch her skipper was able to give before an assemblage of 7,000 people a demonstration of the value of his patent sea anchor, by the use of which the boat had lived through heavy seas.

He had put the anchor to a practical test off the Australian coast, for it had enabled him to weather a four days' gale. He gave a second exhibition at Wellington.

From Auckland he went on an eighteen days' trip to the New Hebrides, and his health having failed somewhat the adventurous voyager made for Thursday Island, in the Torres Straits, hoping to obtain some form, at least, of medical aid. The island was, however, found to be uninhabited.

Homeward Bound.

A run of 2,000 miles across the Indian Ocean brought the Tilikum to Rodrigues Island, which is a cable station, and here the canoe was reprovisioned. Subsequently Capt. Voss landed at Durban, South Africa, and went out to Ladysmith, Colenso, Pretoria, and East London.

From Cape Town he voyaged to St. Helena, and reached Pernambuco on May 21—exactly three years from the date of his first sailing.

The arrival at the Azores was delayed owing to the indisposition of Capt. Voss, who naturally was suffering from long confinement on so restricted an area as the deck of his canoe, and from want of exercise.

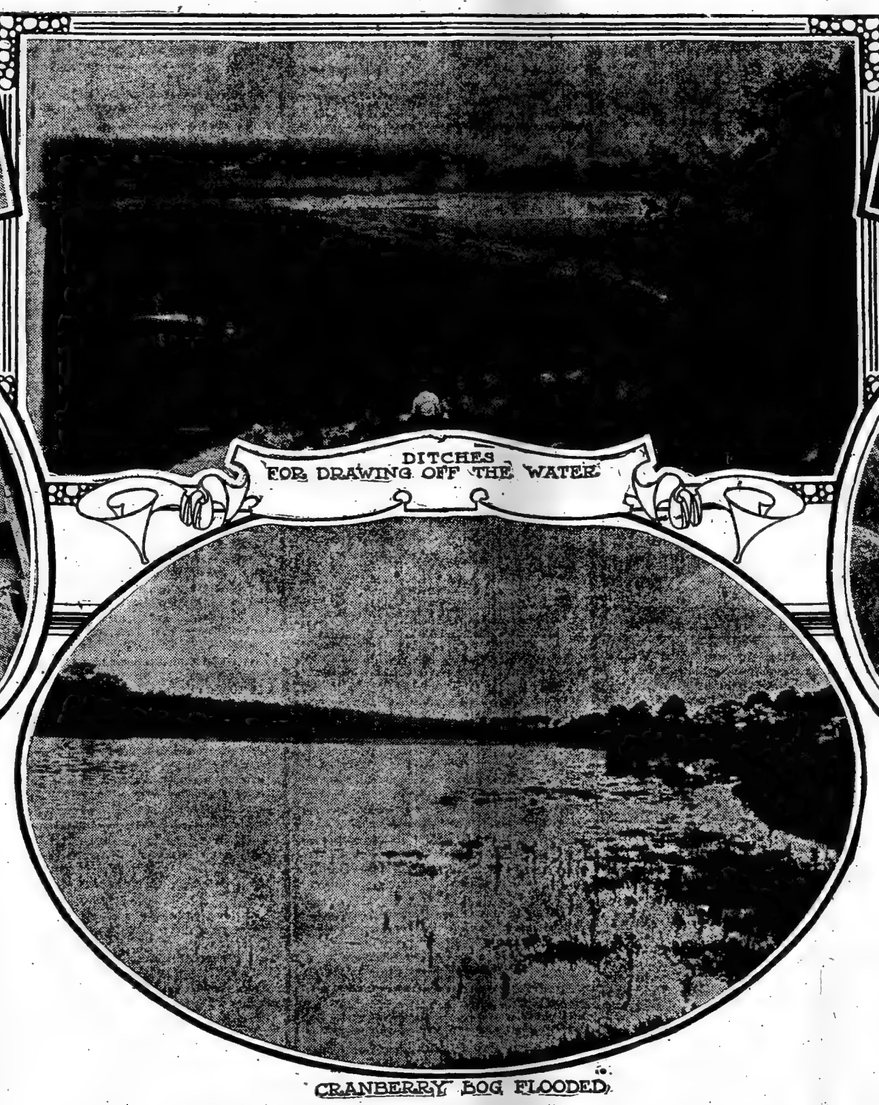
Making his course, after thirty days' sickness, to the English coast, Capt. Voss bespoke two British vessels, one of which he boarded. The second of these was the Colonial Empire, outward bound to San Francisco. Her commander, Capt. Simpson, asked Capt. Voss to report him as having passed the Lizard.

GATHERING THE CRANBERRY HARVEST

Reduced Yield This Year, but Enough for All Thanksgiving Turkey Needs —How the Bogs Are Planted.

HOW A CRANBERRY MARSH LOOKS WHEN THREE YEARS OLD.

WINNOWING THE CRANBERRIES.



DITCHES FOR DRAWING OFF THE WATER.

CRANBERRY BOG FLOODED.

HARVESTING THE CROP.

THE CRANBERRY PICKERS.

CAPE COD folks are gathering their cranberries. In a little while the New Jersey and Long Island marshes will swarm with pickers. Then the full red and white tide that annually sweeps into New York from the cranberry districts will make itself felt, and the forerunner of the Thanksgiving turkey become a commodity of present importance with both wholesaler and grocer.

There will not be so many cranberries this year as last. The vines seem to have been impressed by that conservatism which hedges about a Presidential year and to have decided to keep well within a defined yield limit. Last year United States growers raised 1,250,000 bushels. The crop of 1904 will be from 15 to 20 per cent. less, New Jersey showing the greatest decrease, where it is believed the crop will be 60 per cent. Still, prices are not expected to go any higher, for good old-fashioned apple sauce has of late years become a formidable competitor of cranberry sauce, and this keeps the figures at normal. Still, even with the reduced yield, there will be enough berries to make sufficient sauce for every turkey that survives the perils of getting wet and eating too much.

The first cranberries come from the Cape Cod bogs or marshes. There the harvest begins the last week in August. That attractive dark-red berry whose blush is on view in stores early in September is from Cape Cod.

Standard of Value.

Color is the cranberry standard of value, and so the New Jersey growers wait until the early Cape Cods are well out of the market before they make shipments in quantity. The Jersey grower is a most careful husbandman, always with an eye to the main chance. Some years ago the New Jersey Legislature made what is known as a bushel-crate standard; that is, it formally declared the crate in question contained, when filled, a bushel of berries.

For a time all went smoothly, but presently the men who handle cranberries in New York City discovered that the so-called bushel crate only contained thirty quarts instead of the regulation thirty-two. The thrifty Jerseymen had been receiving pay for two quarts in every crate that they never furnished. This was some years ago, so now in New Jersey a bushel is not a bushel when it is a crate of cranberries.

The cranberry harvest may be said to continue from the last week in August to the middle of September, or until severe frosts put an end to the season. Long Island's harvest is coincident with that of New Jersey, but its limited yield averages higher in quality than New Jersey's and generally brings top-notch prices. October is the cranberry month in the Middle States and west thereof. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota are all cranberry States, the former leading in the size of its crop. Wisconsin used to be a large producer of cranberries, but forest fires ruined the majority of the bogs a few years ago, and since then the yield has been a fraction of what it formerly was. The Western berry, nowever, rarely finds its way into the markets of the East. Chicago buyers capture it and wholesale it to Western points.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England consume about one-fourth of the Nation's cranberry yield. The remainder goes West and South, to Canada, and a little to Europe.

Handled in New York.

New York is the leading shipping point, with Chicago and Kansas City second and third. New York dealers handle 250,000 bushels of a one-million bushel crop. Of this amount 100,000 to 150,000 bushels go to local consumers. The balance is shipped to many points. Texas is becoming a notable patron of the cranberry, and California is as fond of the berry as it is of its own luscious productions. All the cranberries sent abroad go to London and Liverpool, but the total is small. Liking for cranberries seems to be an acquired taste across the water, and though shipments have increased somewhat in the last twenty or twenty-five years, the gain is exceedingly small.

The cranberry grower will this year receive from $5.50 to $6 a 100-quart barrel for his crop. That is, he will average that for what the cotton buyer calls good ordinary. The retail price promises to be about 10 cents a quart, but the factor in this is the abundance of the yield. Sifting these figures, it will be seen that a large amount of money goes to some one between the producer and consumer, but it must be borne in mind that cranberries, like apples, must pay the price of long storage. Sometimes, when the producer can afford it, he puts away a large portion of his crop and lets it remain in storage until the last of December or the middle of January, when, as a rule, the price advances. In the Spring of 1902 a consignment of cranberries sold at from $18 to $20 a barrel. Those figures are rarely reached, but $12 to $15 a barrel is not uncommon at out-of-season times.

Even at present prices this will be a prosperous season for cranberry growers outside of New Jersey, from Cape Cod, where American cranberries were first grown, to the remote island of Kodiak, Alaska, the northern and westernmost point where the fruit is grown.

Of all familiar fruits it is safe to say that there is none of which so little is generally known as the cranberry. Originally it grew wild, as, in fact, it does today in several of the States bordering on the Canada line, in the salt marshes of the coast States, in the glades of the Alleghanies, and as far South as Virginia and the Carolinas. Unlike the strawberry, the wild cranberry is distinctly inferior to its cultivated relative. Both grow on a small, hardy shrub about six inches in height.

Origin of Name.

The fruit takes its name from the appearance of the flower, which, just before expanding into perfection, bears a marked resemblance to the neck, head, and bill of a crane. Hence the name "cranberry," which usage has made into "cranberry."

Sand and peaty ground form the proper soil for a cranberry marsh or bog. Instead of fertilizing, the grower is obliged to give the vines or bushes liberal coatings of sand. The ground must be low, as it is kept under water most of the time. The marsh or bog, as it is variously termed, is so arranged that any section of it may be flooded at the discretion of the grower, the system of ditches and sluices being the same as those used in irrigating the arid lands of the West. The making of the bog is an expensive process, involving an expenditure of from $300 to $500 an acre, and an interim of five years elapses before the yield is really profitable. After that, each year should give a larger return on the investment. No rotation of crops is necessary, and the shrubs live and bear and increase endlessly.

Planting a new section of bog is a simple process. A small handful of twigs is twisted together and thrust deep into the sand. They take root immediately, and within a year put forth new uprights and begin to send out runners. The planting is eight or ten inches apart in rows. Gradually the space between fills up, and in an old bog the shrubs grow as thickly as buffalo grass. All they then require is weeding, sanding, and flooding.

Flooding is necessary not only for the growth of the plant, but to protect it from the early frosts of Autumn. It is no unusual sight to see a half hundred pickers at work in one section of a bog, while the adjoining section is eighteen inches under water. Beneath the transparent covering the berries are seen, the water only intensifying their brilliant coloring and the deep green of the surrounding leaves.

Nimble Fingers Needed.

Picking cranberries is a task for nimble fingers. The picker, sitting or kneeling on the damp sand, plunges both hands, with fingers slightly spread, among the vines, and with a quick movement strips the berries from the stems and tosses them into a waiting pan. When the pan is filled it is emptied into a pail holding one-third of a bushel. The size is uniform, and the pickers are paid by the pail. The berries are finally put into crates and barrels. Before they are ready for market, however, they are winnowed, with the aid of a winnowing machine, of leaves and weeds, and are then ready for the consumer.

Cranberry scoops are largely used on Cape Cod and in New Jersey. A scoop is a box-like contrivance fifteen inches long, with wooden fingers. It is used to strip the vines of berries, and by its aid the task of gathering the berries is greatly expedited.

Cranberry growing is called a "young man's work." This means that a young man who chooses cranberry farming as a road to affluence must be willing to wait and work steadily and with perseverance while he waits. A few years ago a wealthy resident of Detroit, Mich., stirred by glorified accounts of cranberry-raising profits, invested $250,000 in an attempt to raise the berries on a large scale. He abandoned the enterprise at the end of the second year, losing almost the entire investment.

NEW YORK IS NOW THE NEWS CENTRE OF THE WORLD

How Europe Gets Its War News from America—The Importance of Washington—Some Remarkable News Beats.

WITHIN the past few years, and particularly since the laying of the Pacific cable, a great change has been observable in the news distribution of the world. New York is rapidly becoming, and in many ways has already become, the world's news centre, taking London's place.

Europe actually gets most of its news about the Russo-Japanese war from America, for example. Such a state of things would have seemed incredible even so short a time back as a year ago. As long as news collecting has been a business Europe has supplied America with news. Now the relations are rapidly being reversed.

The great news gathering association of the Old World is Reuter's Agency. In former times—in fact, in times so recent that the word "former" hardly seems the proper word to use—news from the Far East was sent from Asia to Europe by Reuter's Agency. Reuter supplied it to The Associated Press, which cabled it across the water for American use.

Now all that is reversed. The Eastern news is sent across the Pacific to The Associated Press, which furnishes it to Reuter's over the Atlantic cable for European use. The centre of Far Eastern news, for the supply of the world, has shifted from London to New York.

Not only is this so, but Europe actually gets its news of Eastern things quicker by way of America than it formerly did direct from Asia. It takes less time for one part of the Old World to find out by way of the New World what is happening in another part of the Old World than it did when the two parts of the Old World sent their news directly to each other.

There were twelve relay stations between Hongkong and London, and under the old system the Asiatic news was relayed from one point to another. It was subject to all kinds of delay at the various overland stations. Now there is practically no delay whatever from Shanghai or Hongkong to San Francisco and New York.

Whatever delay there is in war news comes from the land lines in North China, before it gets on the cable. There are really no relays for news dispatches on the Pacific. There are repeater stations at Guam, the Midway Islands, and Honolulu, but they are not relay stations.

In some cases news dispatches have come to New York from Chefoo in less than three hours. The Associated Press has received dispatches direct from Tokio in less than three hours since the outbreak of the present war. It has sent messages to Tokio and received replies in one forenoon.

Thus Europe gets its Asiatic news immediately from the Pacific cable, and hence it is that it has a quicker source of supply when Reuter gets the news from New York than it did when the European news agencies got the news themselves from Asia.

How remarkably the news centre of the world has shifted is shown to newspaper men in the receipt of dispatches concerning the progress of affairs in the Far East from the Southern Division of the Associated Press in the United States, instead of from the cable division.

Effect of Political Growth.

Aside from the radical changes wrought by the Pacific cable, there has been another change, not so striking or sensational, but destined to increase in significance and importance in coming years. It is a change resulting from a political growth, from an alteration in American political interests.

It dates from the appearance of the United States as a power interested and concerned in European and Asiatic affairs, from the end of the century-old policy of international isolation. It was first prominently noted, however, during the invasion of China by the allied army four years ago.

The effect on news distribution is simply this. Washington is added to the list of world capitals from which information is to be obtained regarding international and especially Asiatic affairs. In important matters all the world capitals of consequence are almost simultaneously acquainted with what is going on.

Now, Washington, in thus becoming a centre for international news, had one great point of superiority over most of the other capitals. The communication of public men with newspaper representatives is more direct and also more candid in Washington than in any other capital where international news is to be obtained.

In European capitals the heads of the Government do not hold daily receptions for newspaper men, nor are correspondents, as a rule, on terms of such easiness and familiarity with them as is the case in Washington. In some capitals there is not the same desire to keep the newspapers from going astray as is the case in Washington.

Washington News Correct.

It thus follows, and this is another thing that would have seemed incredible six years ago, that, as the United States has become a power interested in international issues and consulted concerning them, Washington and hence New York have become centres for news of Eastern situations, and more reliable centres than any in Europe.

It is practically almost an invariable rule that when news of an international matter comes from the United States and also from Europe, and there is any contradiction or difference in the dispatches, the Washington news is correct.

The invasion of China was a striking case in point. The world learned the details of that invasion from New York. All the misinformation and all the errors came from the other side. Europe believed the story of the massacre of the legations long after America knew that it was not true. Europe had the correct news from America, but the idea of getting Eastern news by way of the Atlantic was so novel that Europe hesitated to believe it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES that year exclusively announced the attack of the allied army upon Peking. This news was obtained in Washington, and nothing could be more significant of America's entry into the field of international politics than this announcement of an event that had occurred in Asia.

Europe was continually misinformed about Russia's policy, but New York furnished her with the truth. The failure of the allied army to move, and its movements after it started, were the subject of continual errors in European capitals. In every instance New York had the facts, and as early as possible.

Nor is it solely with regard to Asiatic news that this condition prevails. A while ago, when there were riots in Madrid, and Gen. Weyler was put in command to suppress the disturbances, the censorship prevented for some time a full account from coming out of Madrid. It came from Washington.

Revealed by The Times.

As another instance of this new state of affairs may be mentioned the fact that last Spring THE NEW YORK TIMES was able to announce the demands made by Turkey upon Bulgaria. Not a hint of them had come out in any European capital.

This change has come about by reason of the fact that with the growth of American interests the Government is kept fully and instantly advised by its agents of every happening anywhere in the world that can be of any interest. The foreign Ministers at Washington, too, receive information from their Governments regarding all happenings of importance. Of course these things were always true, in a measure, but in former times the subjects about which it was necessary to inform the Government at Washington and the foreign Ministers were not so numerous. In former times, for example, Washington would have been the last place in the world at which to learn that Russia had induced the powers to ascertain China's intentions regarding the Japanese war—another piece of news which first appeared on this side of the water and in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There is another respect in which the influence of New York as a news centre is made manifest in Europe. It relates to financial news, and is traceable to the difference in time between New York and London.

Distributing Financial News.

The interest felt in American financial news is such that it actually, to some extent, rearranges the hours of business in London and affects the daily lives of many men. The London Stock Exchange closes early, but most of the trading in American shares is done on the curb, and the curb market keeps open till 5 o'clock so as to get the news.

In busy times this curb market keeps open till 7 or 8 o'clock at night. The interest in American securities is very great, and London gets complete reports of our markets.

The London Times has a long detailed account every day, and this is copied in almost all the small papers. There is not a paper which does not give a great deal of space to the subject, and such papers as The Scotsman and The Yorkshire Post devote as much space to it as do the American papers.

The firms receive their news from New York constantly, and from private correspondents. The cable office is right on the curb market, so that those interested are in complete and constant touch with the situation here. The relations between the London curb market and New York are as close as between the London and Paris Exchanges. The getting of news from New York is therefore of as much importance as is the getting of news from Paris.

THE HUMMING-BIRD'S QUEST

By Stephen Chalmers

HOME came the humming bird, home to his mate,
Who sat by her nest in a croton tree,
Patiently tending a little babe
That was only the size of a bumble bee.

Said the little mother: "Behold my dower,
Fly to the woods and bring to my bower
The sweetest heart of the whitest flower
From the fairest vale in the jungle."

OFF went the humming bird, off to the woods,
His wings a-whirring a joyous song,
But he found no flower that was fair enough,
Though his wings grew tired as his flight was long.

Yet he sought for many a weary hour
To bring to the babe in the croton bower
The sweetest heart of the whitest flower
From the fairest vale in the jungle.

IN a shady vale where wild orchids grew,
Tired and sad and all forlorn,
The humming bird hid when the darkness fell,
To continue his quest with the break of morn.

Ashamed to go home to the croton bower—
Ashamed to gaze at its little dower
Without the heart of the sweetest flower
From the fairest vale in the jungle.

BUT an orchid heard his midnight sighs
And pitied the poor little humming bird;
Opened her petals of snowy white,
Wide awake ere the little one stirred.

With joy he whirred to the croton bower,
Having filled his mouth with the orchid's dower,
So the babe was fed with the sweetest flower
From the fairest vale in the jungle.

ORIGIN OF FREE LUNCH.

A SCOTCH investigator has discovered the origin of the American free lunch in the old Scotch custom of serving a "Spelding," or dried salt haddock, with each drink of ale or whisky, which still is practiced at the inns and public houses of Caledonia. The purpose, of course, is to create a thirst for more of the beverage, and it must be admitted that the purpose is usually achieved. Even in America there is more than a suspicion that the ingredients of the free lunch are often selected with the same end in view.

HOUSES NOW ON ROTARY PLATFORMS

A Novel Invention by Which Sunshine May Be Enjoyed All Day Long.

DR. PELLEGRIN and Architect Petit of Paris have designed, according to recent cable dispatches, a method by which houses, erected on specially constructed, rotating platforms, can be made to face any desired direction.

The platform, as planned, is supported by two concentric walls, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes. A gas engine moves the platform, which may be harnessed to clockwork. The clockwork may be so arranged as to enable the house front to follow the sun during the day.

The plan has attracted the attention of scientists throughout the civilized world. The curative power of the sun's rays has been long admitted. Their potentiality as a disease preventive is beyond dispute.

That New York is the one city able to construct a whole street of houses on rotating platforms, or any other kind of platforms which may prove a fad, is beyond peradventure.

"Until the engineering possibilities of the proposition are demonstrated beyond a doubt," said Commissioner Thomas Darlington of the Department of Health yesterday, "I question its feasibility. But if the rotating houses are possible there can be no discussion as to their desirability.

"The sun kills disease germs. Its rays constitute the best disinfectant known. They are the principal factors in increasing the red blood corpuscles. Iron is of very little value in providing red blood unless combined with the sun. The Romans and the ancient peoples knew the value of the sun, for they constructed their houses so that they might take sun baths upon their roofs. The Aztecs and the dwellers in the southwestern portion of this continent were formerly sun worshippers, for they knew its munificent effects.

"The chief benefits to accrue to people going to the Far West are due to the comparative absence of cloudy days. There are parts of the United States that enjoy perpetual sunshine. Sunshine is the greatest destroyer of mildew and mold. It is a purifier of water. People who work during the night are invariably pallid of face and flabby of muscle. Their blood is impoverished. They are not armed for the battle of life.

"Above all, sunshine is the one agency most conducive to cheerfulness. It is the cheapest kind of medicine. Rotating houses, constructed to point toward the sun from its rising to its setting, would be rather expensive, but to those who could afford the luxury they would well repay the cost."

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Miss KATHARINE BARNEY

PHOTO. BY BRADLEY STUDIOS.

MRS. EDWARD D. PEIXOTTO

PHOTO. BY BRADLEY STUDIOS. I.C.

Miss ATHERTON BLIGHT

THE Autumn season has begun with a rush. There were ever so many fashionable people in town last week, and the dates and arrangements for the October weddings have been given out and plans for the coming Winter discussed. A few of the cottagers will linger at Newport until quite late. Mrs. Ogden Goelet does not intend to close her villa until November. Her plans are uncertain. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who were in town last week looking for a house, will return to Beaulieu for the last weeks of October. Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are taking a short season at Westbury before they come to New York, they being among the many who have suffered exceedingly by reason of strikes, leaving their new residence in a very incomplete condition. The polo games in the beginning of the week brought out as strong a contingent of society—remarkable for September—as one would see in the early Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, P. F. Collier, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene being among the spectators and players. Society is yet in a state of transition, and these little gatherings do not mean that New York is actually beginning its social season, but that the Summer is over.

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On next Saturday there will be three important weddings. These will be celebrated at various country places. At the picturesque little church of St. Peter's, at Gallilee, near Monmouth Beach, Miss Selina Jacquelin Fanshawe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Fanshawe, will be married to Mr. George Henry Potts. Miss Fanshawe's mother was a Miss Jerome, and is a cousin of Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was formerly Lady Randolph Churchill. Miss Fanshawe's sister married last Autumn Mr. White, the son of Mrs. Foxhall Keene by her first marriage. Mr. Potts gave his bachelor dinner on Thursday evening at Delmonico's, and as already announced, Mrs. William Fanshawe will have a dinner dance, on Friday, for the bridal party at her villa at Monmouth Beach. Miss Isabel Fanshawe is to be maid of honor, and the Misses Emily Grugan and Emily Potts bridesmaids. Rockhill B. Potts will be best man, and E. Leighton Fanshawe, Harold Weekes, Arthur D. Weekes, Jr., and Edward H. Carle ushers.

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Miss Mabel Stebbins's marriage to Capt. James Brady Mitchell of the United States Artillery Corps will take place at North Hatley, where Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stebbins, her parents, have had a cottage this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins and the Misses Stebbins have been prominent members of the little New York colony at this pretty village in Canada for some seasons. Mrs. Charles Stebbins was Miss Minnie Vail. Miss Mabel Stebbins is a most accomplished young woman. She and her sister, Miss Ethel Stebbins, took a course of special studies at Cornell University, and they were graduated from there with high honors. The wedding will be an informal affair, and after the ceremony Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell will take a Western tour before going to their home, which will be Fort Williams at Portland, Me.

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The wedding of Miss Winifred Folsom, the fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, and Mr. Edward Henry Delafield will be the notable event of next Saturday at Lenox, Mass. Miss Georgette Folsom will be maid of honor and the bridesmaids Miss Janet Fish, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Elsie Bacon, and Miss Gertrude Pell. This is the second wedding in the Folsom family this year. Mr. and Mrs. Clark Voorhis were married at the Folsom villa at Lenox in August, Mrs. Voorhis being a sister of the bride of next Saturday.

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Fashionable life now centres around the various popular suburban clubs. First, there is Meadow Brook and the Long Island contingent, who set the ball rolling yesterday at the fair for charity given at the residence of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, at Roslyn, and described elsewhere, and at a dance at which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont was the hostess. The frost has put the country in fine condition for hunting, and the regular programme has been arranged. During the Summer the foxes have increased and multiplied, and there will be some rare sport in October days. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Hitchcock, Jr., are all at their residences, and house parties are in order. Mrs. James P. Kernochan is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James L. Kernochan. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley will return from Europe shortly. They have been motoring in Southern France and Italy. Mrs. Henry Hyde has closed her villa at Saratoga and has come to town. Her son, James H. Hyde, will entertain at his country seat on Long Island this Autumn, as usual. The reported arrival of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt will impart some bustle and life to the south side of Long Island. Their superb place, Idle Hour, is ready to receive them. Owing to Mrs. Vanderbilt being in mourning for her father, the late Oliver Harriman, she will not entertain on a large scale, but there will be always a houseful of guests at Idle Hour for the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are coming home by the same ship. They will be at their country seat, at Hyde-Park-on-Hudson, for quite a time. The Warrior, Mr. Vanderbilt's new yacht, will arrive later, and there will be a cruise to Southern waters and the tropics, when Winter shall have descended upon New York.

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Of the other Vanderbilt plans this much is known: The George Vanderbilts arrived this week at Biltmore, where they are to be for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will come to town for the Horse Show, and the Reginald Vanderbilts are contemplating a trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., remain at their country seat at Lake Success until very late. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has changed her mind about a trip to California and is to be at Newport until late November.

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The H. McK. Twomblys remain at Madison until after Thanksgiving and Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will have house parties right along at Burlington.

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Herr Conried announces a splendid subscription for the opera, the first performance being on Nov. 21. There will be very few changes in the parterre boxes. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have taken the William C. Whitney box, which is one of the most desirable in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet will occupy the Goelet box. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have determined to remain abroad and are in negotiations for the residence of Mrs. Hartman, a very fashionable Englishwoman who has a most delightful town house in London. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are abroad, but may return by November. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney would be one of the most frequent guests in the box of her mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt. It is not known when Mrs. Vanderbilt will return to New York. She and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have had a very delightful Summer abroad. Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, according to present plans, will not make her début this Winter.

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The subscription dances of the Winter will include the Junior Cotillions to be given as usual at Sherry's, the first taking place in December. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mrs. August Montant, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, and Mrs. William Baylis will be among the patronesses. Also at Sherry's will be held the Cinderellas, organized by Mrs. John S. Barnes and other matrons. The University Cotillions, the Farmington dances for the graduates of Miss Porter's school, and the dances for young women not yet out at the Metropolitan Club will all go on this coming Winter. The Thursday Evening Dances, under the patronage of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and Mr. Montgomery Strong, at Delmonico's, have dates Dec. 8, 1904, and Jan. 19, 1905. The first of the Saturday cotillions or dances, known for years as Mrs. Sands's class, will take place at Delmonico's on Dec. 10 and 24, 1904; Jan. 7 and 21, and Feb. 4 and 18, 1905.

The Neighborhood Cotillions will take place this Winter at Dodworth's on Dec. 8 and 29, 1904, and Jan. 26 and Feb. 23, 1905. The first Century Dance will be held at Delmonico's on Thursday, Dec. 15.

There will be a number of other smaller dancing classes.

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Capt. and Mrs. Glen Collins are to be with Mrs. Spottiswood Schenck this Winter in Paris. The young couple are not separated and are very much in love with each other. They have taken an apartment with Mrs. Schenck. The Collins family have been a little obdurate, because at the time of the wedding Capt. Collins's financial affairs were not in the best shape. But he is not, as was represented, an impecunious person. He was obliged, owing to bankruptcy proceedings, to resign his commission in the army. He will eventually come into a very comfortable income. There have been many other well known London men who have gone into bankruptcy, and one of the most notable cases was that of the Duke of Manchester.

The Duke and Duchess, by the way, are going around the world. They intend to visit India and to penetrate into countries where but few Europeans have ever been. One of their points of destination is Lhassa, in Tibet. They take besides a yacht, on which they make their ocean voyage, a motor A corresponding secretary, who is a literary man, will assist in the compilation of the story of the journey. This will be published. Years ago, the Baron Sellière, disguised as an Arab, went through the Desert of Sahara in a caravan. E. Spencer Pratt, once Minister to Persia, and later Consul at Singapore, managed, in the dress of a darvish, to get as far as the great Chinese wall. These two voyages have never been put in print, and they are as interesting as the novel twentieth century experience, narrated elsewhere, of Cortlandt Bishop and Mrs. Bishop with a motor in North Africa, and of Mr. and Mrs. Phipps on their bridal tour through the jungles of Asia.

Miss MacLeod, the sister of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, has made some memorable excursions in India, where very few, if any, Europeans or Americans have journeyed, and young Whitehouse of Newport headed an expedition through the Soudan and further into Darkest Africa. The books of the Burtons can contain no more graphic descriptions than these ladies and gentlemen could give.

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A very pretty wedding of the week was that of Miss Malvina Nathan, the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nathan, and Edward Peixotto of San Francisco. It took place on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs Peixotto will live in San Francisco.

L. SHAW,

"LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD."

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Regent Dip-Pompadours,
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Transformations,
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The above articles are especially adapted to those whose hair is thin, and will instantly improve the appearance of any lady. They are made in the latest styles, as light as a feather, and so natural looking that detection is impossible.

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(COVERING THE ENTIRE HEAD.)

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Special attention is given to Scalp Treatment, Hair Coloring, Shampooing, Marcel Waving, and Manicuring. Every modern and scientific appliance is employed.

Our Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, and Toilet Preparations have a world-wide reputation as "The Best." Write for illustrated booklet, "How to be Beautiful."

54 WEST 14TH ST., (NEAR SIXTH AVE.,) NEW YORK.

AND NOW IT'S THE BOXING GIRL

Six-Ounce Gloves the Thing, and She Knows All About Feints, Clinches, and Side-Stepping—Woman's Latest Fad and Its Advantages.

THE Summer girl has unpacked her trunks, and put away with sighs more or less loud and deep her bathing suit, her yachting suit, her coaching clothes, her fishing tackle and rifle, her short skirts and tramping boots—all the things that smell of sea and mountains.

And as she looks at her plump brown arms and the neck that is full and smooth and only a shade lighter than her arms, she is wondering how she is going to keep these good brown pounds the Summer outing has given her. She can't let those good days of fishing and boating and bathing and tramping and sunning be wasted.

The brownness she can't keep. Fall clothes and housing will bleach that out. But the pounds she can keep, and must.

And already she has decided how to do it. This Winter she is going to box. She is tired of golf and basket ball and hand ball and tennis. She wants something new to piece out the old ones, and so the glove's the thing.

Boxing has for a long time been struggling for favor with the fair. It is one of the few things, however, that have remained man's own. But it is his no longer. The boxing girl is to have her day.

Not that the boxing girl is to invade the ringside. Heaven forbid!

But in the women's gyms and in their own homes girls are to take a turn at boxing. There all the science and skill may be kept, with the brutality left out. And it is the very best exercise in the world, bar none.

And not alone the girl who would save her plump arms and round neck has cause for rejoicing that boxing has come into fashion.

By that paradoxical rule of bringing back to normal from either extreme by the same means, the girl who has gained more pounds than she can squeeze comfortably into 1830 waisted frock may also rejoice and be exceedingly glad. Boxing will be to her a boon, for it knocks off pounds that are not needed quite as fast as it puts them on where they are.

As to the boxing outfit. Any pair of bloomers will do, or a very short skirt, though not so well. A regular gym blouse is best, but again there is an alternative in the eternal shirtwaist. The one point on which there can be no question is the shoes. Flat-soled and heelless they must be. Boxing in heels would be absurd. As well try to dance on stilts as box in heels.

Uses Six-Ounce Glove.

The boxing girl uses a six-ounce glove. It is heavy enough to keep her from hurting anybody, and not so heavy as to tire out her arms before she begins. They feel queer at first, like muffs tied on the hands, but after a round or two one gets used to the abnormal fist, and learns to manage it quite comfortably.

The rest is easy. All there is to learn is to put your left foot forward, just an easy step, and keep it there. Then you look your opponent square in the eye, and never turn away even for the hundredth of a second. After that there is the lead and guard, and by and by the feint and clinch and sidestep, and there you are, boxing like a belt winner.

"Women are too enthusiastic to make good boxers," says a New York boxing teacher who is giving private lessons to women who are taking up the fad. "They go at boxing about like a boy who tries to swim dog fashion. To box well one must think and keep cool, and that is something women have to learn.

"Then, too, they are timid. They are afraid of black eyes, and stiff jaws, and bruised bodies, and they forget that it would take a stiffer blow than any one of them could give to do any damage. Of course, they must go through all the motions of uppercuts and heart blows and solar-plexus punches. These things count for women boxers as well as for prize-fighters; but with a six-ounce glove there isn't likely to be so much as a tiny black-and-blue spot next day to tell the tale.

"Nervous women should not box. It's too strenuous. At least, they should not box until they have worked up to it with milder forms of exercise.

"The nervous woman is generally the thin woman, and as a general rule boxing is best for overweights, for the sluggish, phlegmatic women who take on pounds faster than they can let out the seams of their clothes.

"Not that every stout woman's nerves have become so heavily padded that nothing penetrates to them. And the best way to tell is to stand up before somebody with a pair of boxing gloves on and let him make a few quick movements with his hands. If he seems to have as many hands as a windmill has blades, don't box. Do something else until your nerves are better.

"But if there are only two hands, put up your own, look him square in the eye, and get to work."

This looking the other fellow square in the eye is one of the main points in boxing, and one of the hardest things to do. By looking her square in the eye you will become a mind reader, almost. You will know what she intends to do the instant she has decided to do it. She can't help giving just the wee-est, quickest glance in the direction she intends to make her lead. And if you are quick enough to catch that glance, you can tell how to guard yourself.

Don't be content merely to keep your face and body covered or to side-step a well-directed lead. That's only half of boxing. Keeping out of the way is all right enough, but the defensive alone won't do, though in dodging and side-stepping there is good exercise for the trunk muscles.

Whether she lands her blow or not, then is the time to get back at her. Her guard is down for the moment, and either face or body is partly uncovered, and this is the chance to get in a blow or two before she can get away.

It is when she has closed in with a strong lead that you must dodge it, and before she can recover clinch with both hands. Then, quickly freeing one hand, holding her close with the other, punch, punch, punch, unless—

All this time she is not standing still and taking punishment, though a good boxer will sometimes take a blow to give one. Even as you clinch she throws up an arm on one side and breaks it, and with the other begins to do a little business that will make you let go and get away.

Two-Minute Rounds.

Two minutes is a round for women, instead of the regulation three of the ring. And the first two minutes will be the longest two the beginner ever spent. Before time is called your blood will be racing through your veins, your breath will be chopping itself in inch lengths about half way down your throat, and you will feel as though you had spent an hour in the hot room of a Turkish bath. All this unless you are in good training from other exercise.

Instead of one minute allowed a prize fighter in his corner, the girl boxer gets three. Nor must it be taken in an open window, nor beside the water cooler, no matter how much the best places they may seem. Just rest.

The three minutes for rest will be a good deal shorter than the two of action at first. But it will give the breath and blood a chance to calm down a bit. Then up and at it again.

Same positions as before. Left foot forward, right arm guarding the body, left slightly forward to parry any lead of the other's right, and both hands ready to slip in whenever and wherever the other's guard is down.

Always eye to eye. The eye training is not the least of the good results of boxing, and it won't come amiss when you are dodging street cars and automobiles, or even when you are alone in an African jungle, for you would know the mind of a lion or tiger before he knows it himself.

In boxing for fun, do plenty of sparring. This dancing about each other, with every muscle in command, is worth hours of massage, for the movements are a natural massage which makes pounds drop off where they are not needed and on where they are. The dodging and sidestepping bring the trunk muscles into play, and the woman who would be slender and supple should take her boxing as regularly as she takes her bath.

At first two rounds are enough. For some one will do for a start. But after a while, when you get so you can go on breathing, when your mind goes on working, and you can eye your opponent steadily, you can box three rounds of two minutes each, with three minutes rest between. And this ten minutes will do you more good than a half hour at anything else.

Boxing has one big fault. You may not laugh when you box, not even smile. The moment you begin to smile your forces are scattered, and you can't box at all. But with practice you can learn to box with the features in absolute repose. Above all things, beware of a scowling, tightly drawn, savage boxing face. For what availeth a graceful body with a distorted face?

Then here's to the boxing girl! May her shadow ever grow less if she wills it, and never grow less if she wants it as it is.

WHY ARTEMUS WARD QUIT.

JAMES H. RYDER, who died in Cleveland a few days ago, was an intimate personal friend of Charles Farrar Browne, (Artemus Ward.) When the famous humorist whose writings and lectures convulsed the people of both continents, was an unknown reporter on The Cleveland Plain Dealer, on which paper he made his first reputation as a humorist, Ryder's home was his favorite haunt.

There was always a spare bed for Browne at Ryder's, and Sunday morning was always an occasion of pleasure for Browne and Ryder and kindred spirits who gathered to exchange gossip, but principally to hear Browne's droll comments on men and things.

It has been said that Ryder's wife was responsible for many of Browne's funny sayings. Mrs. Ryder was an accomplished woman and possessed an unlimited vein of humor. She always mingled in the Sunday morning symposium, and her comments and observations always made a hit with Browne.

George Hoyt, who was a colleague of Browne's on The Plain Dealer, and later for many years one of the owners and an editor, is still living in Cleveland. He tells many interesting and funny stories of Browne that have never appeared in print.

A man named Gray was proprietor of The Plain Dealer when Brown worked there. Browne was sent out one night to "write up" an account of some social function to be held at the residence of a prominent citizen who lived in Erie Street, then almost in the suburbs of the young city.

Being of a convivial nature, he stepped into a neighboring caravansary to play a game or two of billiards and absorb a few libations. There he met several old friends. As the time passed on, Browne was impressed with the importance of covering his assignment.

"I've got to go over to a swell function in Erie Street, boys," he said.

"Oh, don't be in a hurry," one of his companions persisted.

"Well, I want to get over there before the blamed thing is through," Browne continued.

"Let's have another drink," said another.

"And a couple of more games of billiards," volunteered still another of his companions.

Browne wanted to stay, and at the same time he recognized that his duty was to his paper. But he lingered. Drinks were ordered, and the billiard balls were agitated again. Time is fleet under such circumstances. Browne looked up at the clock. It was nearly midnight.

"Good heavens," he exclaimed. "I've got to go, and I'll have to be in a hurry. The function is over by this time."

"What if it is?" said one of his friends. "You know where it was held. You can describe the costumes of the ladies and write a general descriptive account of the thing."

It was about the only thing left for him to do. He went back to the Plain Dealer office, sat down at his desk, and ground out about three-quarters of a column. He told how beautiful the parlors looked embanked with flowers, described the exquisite costumes worn by the guests—in fact, gave a detailed descriptive account of the affair.

Then he drifted back to the caravansary and mingled with the boys until a late hour, when he went to his room. The next morning, while in bed, as was his custom, he glanced over The Leader, The Plain Dealer's only competitor, to see whether he had been "scooped." In those days Browne was the only man besides the city editor who garnered the local news. This morning he was particularly anxious. His account of the function was "played up" in a conspicuous place in The Plain Dealer.

He looked over the pages of The Leader and was convinced that he must have got a "beat" on his hated rival, as he couldn't find an account of the function. He scanned the columns more eagerly than ever, and was finally rewarded by finding a four-line paragraph at the bottom of one of the columns of the last page saying that the function had been postponed because of illness in the family.

Browne did not show up at The Plain Dealer office that day. He left town, and unceremoniously, too. He did not tell even his intimate friends where he was going. Several months passed away, and he was heard of as having been connected with a paper in Buffalo.

It was fully a year before Browne returned to Cleveland. The boys were all glad to see him and he was kept busy telling them of his exploits. On the afternoon of the day of his return to Cleveland he came face to face in Superior Street with Gray, his old employer.

"Browne," said Gray, and it was evident that he was perturbed, "what did you mean by leaving me so unceremoniously—without giving me any notice?"

"Don't ask me," said Browne.

"But I insist that you tell me. Haven't I always been your friend? Did you ever come to me for a favor that was not granted?"

"Don't press me for an answer," Browne continued, and his voice became husky as if he were about to give way to tears.

"I demand to know," said Gray. "I could expect such treatment from any one but you."

"Well, if you insist," Browne declared, "if you really insist, the reason I left The Plain Dealer was because I could not, for the sake of my reputation, afford to be identified with such an unreliable sheet."

THE KIND ARCHBISHOP.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN and Cardinal Gibbons were walking down the beach at Cape May one day, prepared for their morning dip. The Cardinal, clad in sexless flapping flannel garments, with a woman's bathing hat tied under his chin to keep out the glare, was leaning on the arm of his companion, who was helping him carefully over the hummocks of sand. Just then they were spied by two women who were strolling along the boardwalk—one a stout, rosy soul, hailing unmistakably from the neighborhood of Cork; the other, from her kindly but somewhat severe expression marked as a good North of Ireland Protestant.

"There's our Archbishop, God bless him!" said the South of Ireland woman.

"He's a fine man, entirely. Sure he's the good friend to the poor!"

"Yes," agreed the other, with the air of giving the devil his due, "and will ye see what care he takes of his little ould wife."

Echoes from Clubland

THE announcement of the engagement of another of the younger members of the Iselin family was made this past week. Arthur Iselin is engaged to Miss Eleanor Jay, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. William Jay. Arthur Iselin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Iselin and the grandson of Adrian Iselin, the banker. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, a well-known polo player, and at the same time a young man with a career. He is in the business house of his father. This is an old silk-importing house, which has its offices on Canal Street, and where the foundation for some of the Iselin fortune was made. The Iselins are descended directly from an old Swiss family. One of their ancestors exploded the William Tell myth. There is a statue to him in one of the Swiss cities. Many of the older Iselins were Protestant clergymen, and they have for centuries adopted the names of the Old Testament until of recent years. The father of young Arthur Iselin is William E. Iselin, who is the owner of the famous Emerald, which has won so many cups in different races. Mr. Iselin has been a sufferer from rheumatism for some years, and he frequently passes long seasons on his yacht, which is a schooner, very fast and luxuriously furnished. He takes with him Mrs. Iselin and a party of friends, and in Winter he generally resides at Aiken. Mrs. Iselin was Miss Alice Rogers Jones of an old New York family. She was one of the heiresses of the late Joshua Jones, and owns much real estate, including some of the houses of the famous white Jones row, on Fifth Avenue. The old mansion of Mrs. Mary Jones, at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was occupied by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, and is now the home of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. Arthur Iselin is a great favorite in society. He went abroad two Summers ago as the guest of the Duchess of Marlborough, and has a large circle of friends abroad and in New York. He has followed the faith of his mother, who is a member of the Episcopal Church. Adrian Iselin, Sr., is not a Roman Catholic, as many suppose. His wife, who was Miss O'Donnell of Baltimore, was a very devout member of that faith, and all her children, sons and daughters, were brought up in it. C. Oliver Iselin, Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, and William E. Iselin have married wives who were not Roman Catholics, and their children have been brought up in the faith of their respective mothers. C. Oliver Iselin has been twice married. Adrian Iselin, Jr., married Miss Caylus, who was a Roman Catholic, and her son, Ernest Iselin, who married Miss Whittier last Spring, was brought up in that faith, and his wife joined his church. Adrian Iselin, Sr., has given munificently to the Roman Catholic Church and its many charities. His three daughters are living. The eldest is the wife of Col. De Lancey Astor Kane. Miss Emily Iselin married "Jack" Beresford. Miss Georgia Iselin is unmarried. Col. De Lancey Astor Kane and Mr. Beresford have joined the Roman Catholic Church since their marriage.

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The dinner which will be given this week by the Church Club to the Archbishop of Canterbury will be an event in the history of that unique organization. The club has rooms at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street and is a place of gathering for many prominent laymen as well as clergymen. It was organized in 1887. The rooms are not very commodious, so that the dinner, which is to be an extremely large affair, will be given at the new Hotel Astor. The Archbishop of Canterbury belongs himself to the Athenaeum Club, which, strange to say, is the only club of prominence in London of which not a member of the royal family is on the list.

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William Waldorf Astor is not a clubman in the New York significance of the word. He was one of the founders of Tuxedo, and he retains his membership there. In other New York clubs where he is a member he is seldom seen. These comprise at present the Metropolitan and the Century. At one time he was a Vice President of the Union League, but he has since resigned. He was also in the Union, having joined in 1871. His name does not appear in the last books of that organization, and he no doubt withdrew from the club at the time of his departure for Europe. This is a bit odd, as the Union is the first club recognized abroad. In London he belongs to the Marlborough, which is the club of the King and the Prince of Wales, and the Carlton. He is one of the very few Americans who have a membership in exclusive London organizations.

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Several Americans have been bidding on the famous hunting box of the late Charles Hanbury, which is called Belmont. It is near New Barnet, in the midst of the hunting country. Mr. Hanbury was killed in the hunting field a few years ago while following Lord Willoughby de Broke's hounds and was buried in the red coat, boots, and breeches which he was wearing at the time of his death. One of Mr. Hanbury's daughters is the present Lady Willoughby de Broke. In this country death in the hunting field has been rare. One of the most lamentable accidents of the kind at the Meadow Brook Hunt was the death of Charles Cottonet. Young Magoun was also killed some years later. Abroad several Americans have been killed.

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Arthur Meyer, the editor of the Gaulois, whose engagement to Mlle. de Turenne has been announced, is over sixty, while the young lady is barely twenty-three. It is said to be a love match and not a marriage de convenance. The bride is a relative of the house of Fitzjames, one of the proudest in the French nobility. Gen. de la Charette's first wife was a daughter of the Duchess de Fitzjames and his second was Miss Antoinette Polk of Tennessee. He is a member of the Automobile Club. He is a self-made man, but occupies to-day an excellent position in Paris. His paper is the organ of the Orleanists and Royalist Parties.

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Francis Burton Harrison, or "Frank" Harrison, as he is known among his friends, will be the first candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket for a long time who is a member of many of the fashionable clubs. Since a boy he has passed his Summers at Bar Harbor, where his mother, Mrs. Burton Harrison, who was Miss Constance Cary, has one of the show places, Sea Urchins. There he was one of the original members of the Pot and Kettle Club, and also of the Kebo Valley Club. In New York he belongs to the Knickerbocker, the Union, the Metropolitan, and the Yale Club. He is a member of the Tuxedo Club, and has been a cottager at the Park ever since his marriage. He is one of the three sons of the late Burton Harrison. His biography has already been given in THE TIMES. His wife was Mrs. Mary Crocker, the daughter of the late Frederick Crocker of San Francisco and a niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, George Crocker, and William Crocker, and a granddaughter of Charles Crocker. Her mother died in the late eighties, and her father some few years ago. She was one of the greatest heiresses on the Pacific Coast. Prince Poniatowski, who has been here, recently married Miss Bertha Sperry, the sister of Mrs. William Crocker, who was Miss Ethel Sperry. Francis Burton Harrison was one of the most popular men in his class at Yale, and at one time it was thought that he would follow the literary career, inheriting from his mother, one of the most charming of society novelists, a generous share of her talent. He entered the practice of law, and has never, even before his marriage, cared a great deal for society, although he has always kept in the very fashionable set.

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The action of the Union Club of Chicago in suing William Havemeyer, Jr., for unpaid bills is one which is not exactly according to the ethics of a first-class club. However, it was done in New York by several leading, although not ultra-fashionable, organizations. In London clubs the general rule is that everything is paid spot cash, and it is only the American who gives limited or unlimited credit. At the Union Club in this city the credit is limited to $25, and the House Committee is very strict about the payment of bills. A member who does not settle within the required time is quickly dropped. But the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Racquet, the Calumet, the Metropolitan, and other social and semi-social organizations where there are men of social position have never aired their losses in court, although there is unfortunately from time to time a lapsing member. Many of the bills, however, are run up by foreigners who are put up in New York clubs by confiding members. As often stated, their club status at home is not looked into, and it takes years of experience to convince an American that a Londoner or a Frenchman who does not belong to a good club in his own home must have something wrong with his social position. Mr. William F. Havemeyer of this city has two sons, neither of whom is William F. Havemeyer, Jr. There are two Havemeyer families, and there are many collateral branches. The fortunes of these families have had a foundation in sugar. Mrs. Clara Laimbeer's first husband was a William Havemeyer, a son of a former Mayor of this city.

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O'Donnell Hillen, who was so attentive to Miss Alice Roosevelt at Bar Harbor, is from Baltimore. He has a large fortune. His mother was a Miss Frick of Baltimore, a relative of Mrs. Barton Jacobs, formerly Mrs. Robert Garrett. On his father's side he is related to the O'Donnells, the Carrolls, and the Lees of Maryland. He is about twenty-six years of age. His mother married on seconde noces, a few years ago, Elliot Schenck, a member of the well-known Brooklyn family and a cousin of Mrs. Glen Collins. He has taken up music as a profession and is a conductor of orchestras and of opera.

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Baraque has been a favorite gambling game at Ostend this Summer, where it is said that on one day at the Kursaal, a Rothschild from Paris, a Vanderbilt from New York, and a Goldschmidt from Germany were in the rooms at the same time. The game is stupid. There is a board with nine holes in it, four red, four blue, and one black. A ball is rolled down an inclined plane, and the color is backed in which it will settle. The bank gives even money against red or blue and four to one against black.

BOMBYX SILKS
ALL WEAVES—SELF EDGES—NO WASTE
GUARANTEED TO WEAR
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT GOLD TRADE-MARK—SEAL ON END OF PIECE.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

MILLINERY is ever a matter of interest to women, and a new chapeau is almost invariably regarded with greater interest than even a new frock, for the latter is more of a necessity.

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The new hats have short backs or none at all. Some of them are cut out in horse-shoe shape at the back. One brown beaver shown by a smart milliner has the wide four-inch brim wired with brown silk-covered wires, and the wires are placed on top of the brim and on the outside of the crown. This brim is cut to the crown at both sides near the back, and also several times on the left side near the front, and these sections are turned up, like wide tabs against the crowns, with their upper edges flaring outward from it. At the base of the brim so turned up there is a rolled fold of dull, orange-colored velvet, and the ends are twisted into an odd, wide, flat bow across the back. Just above the left ear and fastened among the upturned tabs is a smooth brown feather pompon, from which floats to the rear a bird of paradise plume shading from brown to orange.

Another hat is made of white silk plush in military shape, about six inches across by fourteen long, trimmed with heavy military braidings in large white silk cords.

An odd and small toque is entirely in peacock-eye effects, the foundation being velvet and the crown covered with fine chenille embroideries making the centre of the peacock eyes. Folds of green and blue velvet, embroidered in smaller peacock eyes and laid in folds, form the soft brim and loosely plaited.

There will, as ever, be great variety in hats, and she who wishes to astonish with a flaring brim chapeau may be as easily suited as another is with a close-fitting toque.

The exaggerated crowns will be avoided by women of taste. Some of these are six inches high; the average is three inches for the usual large hat. The so-called small hats of the season are what in other years would have been dubbed large. The huge hats are for carriage wear, and those women of small incomes and no carriages who aspire to be gowned and hatted like the very fashionable class should bear this fact in mind. There is no reason why a women of moderate means, and to whom even a cab is a luxury, should not be as tastefully and fashionably frocked as her richer sisters, although in materials less expensive and less elaborately made, and she may have but one gown to fifty or more owned by her wealthy sister.

A small toque or a medium-sized hat of fine material trimmed with a single good ostrich tip or some simple but uncommon bit of trimming and simply made is always the best for women of limited means.

A pretty chapeau, a compromise between a tricorne and a toque, was worn at Delmonico's one evening. It was a coarse black straw, the rolling, slightly three-cornered brim seemingly merely an extension of the crown, which was of the same height. Small red and pink roses, the red above and the pink below, were set close together in a band an inch wide, and was woven in and out through the brim and against the crown where the brim rolled from it. Formerly such insets of flowers formed a continuous line around the rolled brim or the crown, but the Autumn chapeaus and this one in particular showed more graceful effects. In this hat the pointed front of the brim was devoid of flowers; the roses began to show perhaps two inches back from each side of the point and extended back along the sides for six inches or so, and then disappeared through slits in the brim to reappear against the crown, and then to reappear across the back of the brim.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is wearing a chic purple crinoline hat with a small, flat, round crown and a wide brim that curves over a bit at the edges and then rises at the right front and describes a wide, flaring semi-circle to a point back of the left ear. Its sole trimming is a black bird of paradise plume that starts from the left of the crown and sweeps upward, outward, and backward against both brim and crown.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay wears hats to match her frocks, the hats being made to go with each costume. The other evening she had on at dinner at Sherry's a charmingly light but large round hat of pearl gray-white tulle shirred on invisible wires and quite transparent as to the wide brim. A little back from the brim's edge was a fold of pale gray velvet. From the front and left of the hat floated a plume of white bird of paradise feathers. The gown this frail but beautiful creation topped was pale gray covered partially with darker gray paillettes in chenille effects, and the material about the neck and sleeves was threaded with lines of silver. The bodice was cut in a square, but not at all low, and the elbow sleeves were slightly puffed below the shoulders and had scant flounces where they terminated.

Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Jr., dining at a fashionable restaurant, wore a large round hat on the bébé order. The white crinoline trown had a ruche of lavender tulle at its upper edge. The bri was overlapped by two white lace ruffles, and inch-wide mauve velvet ribbon was laid in long loops on the brim, the ends hanging off at the right back. Mrs. Morgan, who was Miss Edith Hall and is a sister of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, is tall with golden-brown hair and eyes of the same color, and is slight. Her gown was a silk-finished gauze of rather coarse thread, much the texture and color of fine grass linen and yellowish in hue. It was embroidered in white. The sleeves outlined the arms to the elbows, where they were finished by tucked ruffles, and several wide tucks went around the arm above the flounces. The bodice had at the lower part two wide designs in white embroidery running around the body, and the stock and yoke were also embroidered. The skirt was gathered around the waist, but only slightly, save at the back, and trailed. It was finished at the bottom by several tucks. A girdle of liberty satin ribbon the color of the gauze was tied around her waist.

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A Parisian model hat with a very wide, round brim, save at the back, where it is slashed and turned back, has a wide, flat crown two inches high, slanting inward from the top to its much-narrower base. It is covered with a dark shade of mauve velvet, and around the crown, made into a wide twist, is a ten-inch taffeta ribbon in ombré blendings of mauve and heliotrope spotted in palest lavender, and tied at the right side in a wide five-looped bow, the loops extending beyond the crown at both front and back and wired to stand upright on their edges. From under the bow ends at the front starts a wide ostrich plume, shading from heliotrope to mauve, the tip of which ends with the other loops of the ribbon bow at the back.

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Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman has a small round hat with a round crown an inch high of dead-white straw an inch wide braided in basket fashion. Half of the crossing strips show black lines. The hat is set back a trifle from her round face, and the brim, perhaps three inches wide, is bent slightly and irregularly upward, but most at the left side and front, where a small black quill is fastened across the under side of the brim.

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Bridal frocks are again coming into public notice, but slowly, for as yet there have been hardly any weddings in town. Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., who was Miss Rita Burgess, was married in a trained white chiffon robe having a yoke of Irish point, and her large bouquet was made of orchids and valley lilies. It was caught when she threw it by her sister and maid of honor, Miss Helen Burgess, who wore a charming 1830 frock, modified sufficiently to be pretty, of ciel-blue silk and white lace. Her large, flaring picture hat of pale-blue crinoline, lace, and tulle was trimmed with wide plumes of pale blue arranged under the left brim and over the brim and crown. The frock started in a yoke that extended over the shoulder curves, and was formed of bands of the silk perhaps three inches wide, alternated with bands of white lace an inch and a half broad. The stock was of lace with a narrow band of blue silk. At the edge of the yoke were five and six inch ruffles of the silk bordered with white lace nearly two inches wide. These ruffles were shirred scantily to a fine cord, and formed a deep double bertha ruffle. Below them the bodice was gathered in closely to the figure and had insertions of lace. The sleeves ended below the elbows in ruffles matching those on the bodice, and having lace insections above them in the sleeves. The skirt, of round length, was shirred at the waist line, and the slightly gored sections forming it were joined by lengthwise insertions of white lace. The bottom of the gown was finished by two silk ruffles eight or nine inches wide, each bordered with lace and having lace bands inserted above them. Her bouquet was pale yellow roses.

Mrs. Gurnee's going-away gown was a dark-blue foulard dotted with white, simply made, and somewhat shirred and puffed as to the bodice. A flat blue hat draped by a dark-blue chiffon veil topped it.

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Among the gowns seen at the Gurnee-Burgess wedding was a charming gray satin crêpe de chine with a sunray skirt of round length and a bodice to match, but drawn close to the figure. It was trimmed with gray lace and topped with a gray hat, and was worn by Mrs. C. C. Worthington. Another handsome gown was worn by Mrs. Joseph Ulman. It was a soft satin of a rich pink shade, showing mauve tints in certain lights. It had a deep yoke and stock of heavy white lace over chiffon, embroidered in fine beads and tiny spangles of deeper pink than the satin. The sleeves were formed of very narrow, scant puff effects in lace and chiffon to the elbows, where narrow lace ruffles formed a finish. The lower portion of the bodice was formed of slashed bows for perhaps seven inches, or enough to allow the jacket part being pulled over the head, and is then laced through worked eyelets by the lavender tape. This little jacket is perfectly plain, and is really a very deep, round, flaring yoke, so deep that it permits of short under-arm seams and the insertions of kimono-shaped sleeves that flare out quite wide just below the elbows, where they terminate, and show the sagging puffs and narrow wristbands of the white underblouse. The rest of the gown is a loose princess that ends under the arms and an under the little overjacket. It has graduated tucks in the back, tapering at the top and also below the hips. As Mrs. Sorgensen is extremely slim only a few tucks are required, and the almost straight line over the hips requires no tucks; a slightly curved seam fits it. In front on each side there are scant tucks or gored scams, and the frock is laced from the top to below the waist line to match the coat. The skirt trails somewhat, but is scant, even about the bottom, and is finished in two flat, overlapping bias pieces of linen some six inches broad, the lower edges left loose in ruffle fashion. The hat worn with this matches it exactly in color and is a smooth straw, with a low, round crown and a round straight brim, narrow at the back and turning up at the front and left side, where a lavender quill is fastened across it.

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A gown worn by a young girl recently shows the clever employment of shirred sections to conceal the defects of a too slender or undeveloped figure. The frock was pale-blue chiffon voile, a material so light yet stiff that it stands out from the taffeta lining. It was shirred evenly all eight inches long and was pointed ends were placed. The sleeves were full puffs from the shoulders to a couple of inches above the elbows, where two very narrow but flat puffs and a two-inch double ruche completed them. Full flounces of white net eight inches wide and with a band of lace across each lower section were set in at the outer and elbow termination of the sleeves.

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One of the oddest ways of using heavy cloths is to puff and ruffle them. A hideous example of this sort of thing was seen in a fashionable restaurant. The cloth was a heavy gray checked tweed, and on the already cumbrous skirt were three five-inch double ruffles of the tweed, each headed by a double bonjlait two inches wide set on as a heading and stitched through the centre. These ruffles were so arranged that one was at the lower edge of the round skirt, one at the knees and another half way between. A short, squatty-looking jacket of the material topped it.

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One of the most beautiful evening wraps for warm weather is worn by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and is made of taffeta ribbon, white lace, and narrow satin ribbon. It is a coat with rounded-out neck, the back closing in a little to the figure and the fronts hanging loose, the lower edges coming to her knees. The taffeta ribbon used is about nine inches wide. The coat is formed of alternate stripes of broad taffeta ribbon boxplaited at the top and narrower rows of heavy lace, and is bordered all around with pale-blue satin ribbon. The nine-inch taffeta ribbon has a three-quarter-inch border of pale blue, and running through the middle of the broad, white cen-

Young girls frock of rose-colored chiffon cloth trimmed with scalloped plaitings of the material piped with darker silk and bows of black velvet ribbon. White crinoline hat trimmed with rose-colored carnations.

...t costume of gray mohair striped with darker gray, vest of moleskin gray velvet. The buttons are two shades of gray crochet. Pale gray felt hat, with folds and chous of shaded gray taffeta.

Mrs. Bayesen (Miss Adelaide Barclay) is wearing one of the oddest frocks of the day. It is a lavender linen, and both the little bolero coat and the princess body part are laced with lavender tapes. Mrs. Boyesen is very slim and girlish in figure, and while the gown is clinging and follows the outlines of her figure it is not tight. The top and jacket portion is rounded out at the neck to show a white stock and a bit of a white underblouse. The centre front is a wide piece of the satin laid in scant folds on a tight lining; the folds running around the body, and the edge shirred at the back formed a double ruche seven or eight inches in length from the yoke to the bottom of the waist. The skirt, shirred around the waist line, was formed of three deep, scant, overlapping flounces, the lower and wider one forming a trailing section. Each flounce was edged with three half-inch tucks. The upper flounce was perhaps eighteen inches deep, the second deeper yet, and the third and lower was about twenty-four inches in depth. Her very large black hat formed a halo effect all around, but was lifted highest at the left side, and a large white rose was placed against her brown coiffure. Starting from the right side close to the back was an extremely long white ostrich plume that wound around the inside of the brim clear to the back on the left side and drooped against her hair. A fold formed of dull silver braid outlined the crown at the back.

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Mrs. Algernon Boyesen (Miss Adelaide Barclay) is wearing one of the oddest frocks of the day. It is a lavender linen, and both the little bolero coat and the princess body part are laced with lavender tapes. Mrs. Boyesen is very slim and girlish in figure, and while the gown is clinging and follows the outlines of her figure it is not tight. The top and jacket portion is rounded out at the neck to show a white stock and a bit of a white underblouse. The centre front is the way around the waist, and hung in full folds to the floor, where it was finished by a six-inch hem with three two-inch tucks, two inches apart, above the hem. From the square yoke effect at the back the bodice was shirred scantily at the top and more at the bottom, where quarter-inch white silk cord fastened to the lower edge of the bodice formed the only girdle. Across the centre back was a narrow buckle arrangement of the silk cord. There seemed to be a plain under-bodice portion across the top front of voile, and from each shoulder seam to the under-arm seam was a curved, separate inch-wide band of voile shaped to perfectly fit the curve, and to this curved section the voile was laid in very narrow upward turning plaits set close together. These plaited sections opened out into full folds that met in the centre front of the bodice, where they were shirred into two very narrow ruchings closed invisibly by hooks. These shirred sections formed full-shirred but flat puffs from the shoulders and stock to below the bust line, and from under them very scantily shirred pieces fastened smoothly to a tight lining formed the rest of the bodice front, the ruching effect at the centre continuing all the way down. At the top of the bodice at the back straps an inch and a half wide striped and edged with minute white silk cord formed three crowning straps from arm seam to arm seam and to the beginning of the shirred portion at each side. Over the tops of the arm seams similar straps are band is a line of large pale-pink half-blown roses. The lace used is heavy and about four inches broad, the pattern composed of alternate grape leaves and small clusters of grapes over white chiffon. At the top of the coat the wide ribbon is plaited in box fashion but not fastened, and the joining edges outlining the plaits open to the outside. The sleeves are made the same way, and are a compromise between the kimono and coat shape, but formed of straight stripe and plaited ribbon to match the coat. The entire edge of the coat, including the rounded-out neck, is formed of a two-inch band of pale-blue satin ribbon doubled so that the edges conceal and hold the raw edges of the lace and ribbon. It is lined with finely plaited white chiffon, and is closed by streamers of the nine-inch taffeta ribbon as long as the coat.

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Nothing uglier is seen in a sleeve finish for heavy goods than the narrow, gathered puffs above the cuffs. In chin goods the effect is different, but even then it is not to be admired. Puffs should be properly placed and wide enough to give breadth or full enough to sag in graceful looping effects if used at all. MARIE WELDON.

Got There.

Jamie—So that distinguished young Englishman has really succeeded in getting into the Newport smart set?

Tessie—Yes; and to the extent of forty thousand dollars, my brother tells me.

A. Simonson
993 Broadway 21-22 Sts
NEW YORK.
EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.
Nowhere in the world can be found such an immense assortment of Human Hair Goods, Hair Ornaments and Toilet Preparations, of only the very latest styles and very best qualities that can be procured.
THE LOVERS' KNOT
is the latest and most satisfactory coiffure for those desiring a stylish and comfortable front hairdress. I guarantee to match your own hair perfectly both in color and texture.
HAIR DRESSING.
My parlors are beyond all doubt the most comfortable and luxurious in the country. Marcel Waving, Electric Scalp and Hair Treatment, Shampooing, Bleaching, Clipping and Hair Coloring by men whose long experience assures unqualified satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS.
An exceptionally fine assortment of the very latest novelty, the
Ruby Amber Shell
a combination of pure amber and ruby colored tortoise shell, which produces color effects of surprising natural beauty. The assortment of the above as well as the pale Amber Tortoise Shell Hair Ornaments must be seen to realize the superior quality, beautiful color and freedom from blemishes of the Tortoise Shell that I am able to offer the most exacting.
Jet Hair Ornaments
for brilliancy of cut are unsurpassed. My stock of artistic novelties, comprising Bead and Jet Necklaces, Jet Card Cases, Jet Jewel Boxes, and a complete assortment of Dressing Table Articles made of genuine Tortoise Shell, are too numerous to mention in detail. Inspection invited.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST.

HOMELY FACES BEAUTIFIED
BY THE GREAT PLASTIC SURGEON, A. L. NELDEN, M. D.
13 EAST 30TH STREET, N. Y. City. Between 5th and Madison Ave.
Your appearance counts so much in a business and social way that you cannot afford to have WRINKLES, UNSIGHTLY SCOWLS, SAGGING CHEEKS, PUFFY EYES, UNSHAPELY EARS, MOLES, LIPS, CHINS, THIN FACES and SCRAWNY NECKS, UNHEALTHY COMPLEXIONS, when you can safely and simply, with Dr. Nelden's assistance, be rid of these humiliating disfigurements.
No Detention Indoors—Absolutely Without Pain—Charges Moderate.

N. B.—Dr. Nelden has had longer and greater experience than any surgeon in the world in this specialty, and is the inventor of most of the desirable methods of treatment. Don't fail to have him advise you. Call for consultation or write for booklets and home treatments.
Dr. Nelden is inventor of the French Ointment for peeling off the skin at home.

FOIBLES of the FAIR SEX

MISS JANE ADDAMS of Hull House, Chicago, celebrated for her philanthropic work, was born forty-four years ago at Cedarville, a small Illinois town. She is small and dark, with a rather sad face and wistful eyes, and stoops a wee bit. She wears her brown hair brushed straight back from her forehead, but fluffed up a trifle. She is fond of soft bluish tones in her frocks, and dislikes to wear a hat. She is a quiet woman and inclined to silence.

While many institutions similar to Hull House are started from religious motives, and religion is preached more or less to those benefiting through them, there is nothing of that sort at Hull House, and no references to a future life or "what one must do to be saved" are heard at the Chicago building, as Miss Addams considers the problems of the present life quite enough for her to cope with in her work. At Hull House there are engineering and other technical classes, and sketching, painting, wood carving, pottery, millinery, carpentry, head basket weaving, cooking of all sorts, and dancing, as well, are taught. There are Italian, French, German, and English evening classes, also classes in literature and its history, while the common school branches are also taught. In the musical department choral singing is included, and, of course, instruction on various instruments.

Hull House has a fine theatre and an excellent dramatic school, and the resulting work is so fine that the dramatic critics of Chicago make it a point to see all the plays produced. These are not the popular plays of the day, but the Greek tragedies, old English comedies, and poetic plays.

The kindergarten and the gymnasium are among the most complete of their kind.

One of the largest clubs, called the Jane Club in honor of Miss Addams, is formed of working girls, and has quarters at Hull House. Another and larger club is the Hull House Woman's Club, whose purpose is both social and literary. It numbers about 400 members.

One of Miss Addams's interesting methods for reaching the hearts and the ambitions of the older and the foreign-born visitors at Hull House is the Labor Museum, where all the implements for use in the domestic labors of the long ago are stored. These are put in active use by the old people, who delight to show that they, too, have ability to produce interesting and useful products.

Miss Addams is no orator, although she frequently addresses large audiences, but her voice has been so trained that it carries her words distinctly to the remotest corners of large halls. Her language is simple, her methods direct, and once she has stated the matters in her mind, she stops without further parley. At the time of the meeting of the women's clubs at Los Angeles Miss Addams was in favor of admitting the colored women's organizations. She has visited Tolstoy, who was interested in hearing of Hull House. Her nephew, James Weber Linn, the young novelist, dedicated his first book to Miss Addams.

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Mme. Adelina Patti has a fad for keeping birthday and Christmas cards, little knick-knacks, and even toys. She has retained playthings and cards given her from the time she was seven years of age and sang "Comin' Thro' the Rye" in a concert hall in New York.

***

Lady Carnarvon, who before her marriage possessed the old-fashioned combination of Almina Wombwell, is called the "Petite Marquise," because of her small and piquante French type of beauty. She has some remarkable jewels, including a belt set with diamonds and three or four beautiful tiaras. The Carnarvons entertain more at Highclere Castle and Brethy Park than in London, and have two small children—Lord Porchester and Lady Evelyn Herbert.

***

Miss Eveyln Van Wart, [illegible] of the late Marshall O. [illegible] who for some years has paid flying visits only to America, left London in August for Ditton Park, near Slough. Miss Van Wart has become a great favorite in London society. Her Curzon Street house is beautifully furnished, and her servants are of the tall, portly, powdered order. She does not favor motors, but has superb horses and carriages. She is no longer a very young woman, but neither is she middle-aged. In appearance she is tall, dark and handsome with regular features and a dignified bearing. She has a fad for samplers, and posses among her fine collection of needlework in her London home a unique collection of samplers worked several generations ago. Miss Van Wart does not play bridge, and is so averse to card playing for stakes that games rarely or never take place at her houses.

***

Lady Colebrook, well known in New York, has as her London residence Stratford House in Stratford Place. Stratford House is famous, for in days gone by it was the town house of Sir John and Lady Constance Leslie. During her time as hostess there Lady Leslie kept up a salon at which neither dancing, cards, nor music was allowed as an attraction, and yet her evening parties were very successful and were attended by the members of the smartest set. Lady Leslie was famous as a conversationalist and as a wit, and was possessed of great beauty. The children of Lady Leslie are noted in different lines. One of them, Mrs. Murray Guthrie, has some of the finest emeralds in London. Another, Mrs. Bagot, won fame in her efforts in behalf of a hospital; still another, Mrs. Blackie Hope, is the mother of Lady Kerry, and a fourth is Mrs. Robert Crewe-Read. Many of the artistic ceilings of Stratford House were painted by Sir John, who paints and draws very skillfully, and who also painted numerous rooms at Glenbough House, his Irish country place at Monaghan.

***

The authoress M. E. Braddon, who wrote "Lady Audley's Secret," a popular novel with the past generation, and who has produced a long list of novels—sixty or, more—is Mrs. Maxwell, and in Summer she occupies Lichfield House, at Richmond, where she entertains her friends. This house is rather small, is Georgian in its architecture, and has a walled garden back of it. It is situated on the high road in what are called the Royal Suburbs, although its titled residents long since disappeared. Mrs. Maxwell takes a kindly interest in young writers and is fond of entertaining fellow-scribes. She has three sons, all of whom write. One, Edward Maxwell, is a lawyer, and his contributions to literature are confined to reviews and essays on legal and social subjects. Gerald Maxwell produces plays and stories, also dialogues, and William Maxwell has done much newspaper work. He wrote for The London World a series of articles that attracted the attention of an English publisher, who thereupon offered to bring out any books Mr. Maxwell should write; the latter accordingly penned "Fabulous Fancies," which was published a year ago, and another book, "The Ragged Messenger," has just made its appearance. Mrs. Maxwell's method of working, together with her remarkable dogs and her house, has often been described at length in the various journals.

***

At a recent fair held in Southampton the first hose-wheeled wagon ever used on Long Island was shown. It was filled with various old-time farm utensils, and in it were seated George L. Kobbé and Mrs. Wyllys Vickar. In the children's section of the fair the two Little Standley children dressed as white rabbits rode in the centre of a load of cabbages to a wagon drawn by ponies. The two little Cowhihar girls were dressed as fairies with tinselled wings, and drove two tiny ponies, also having gorgeous tinseled wings. They carried gilt wire rifles, and little Sallie Manice in the garb of a small Algerian peasant girl, driving another pony, captured the red ribbon.

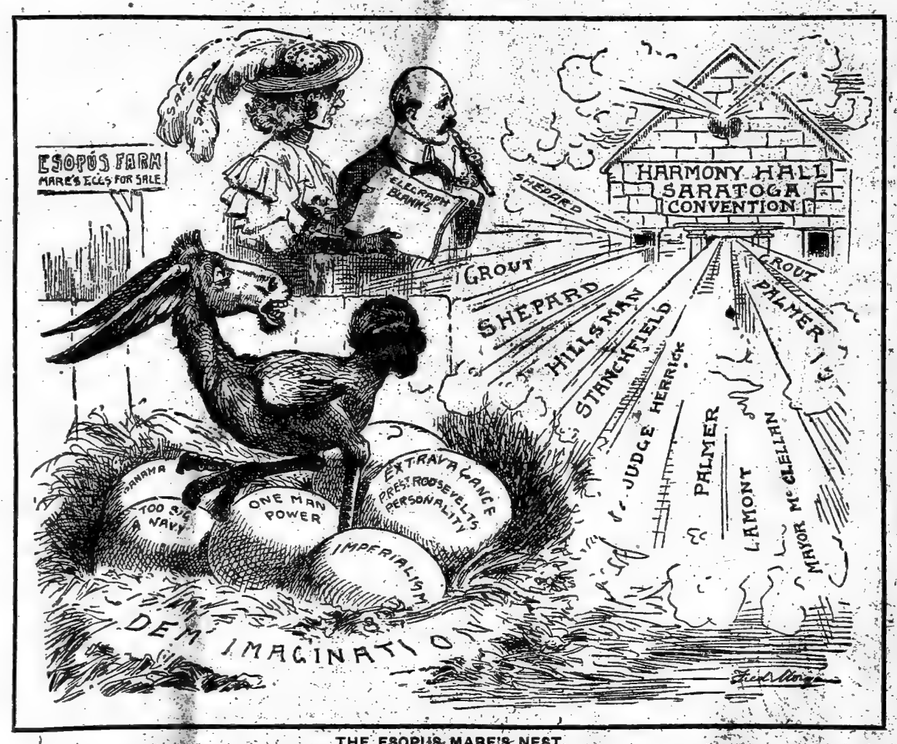
HUMOR OF THE CAMPAIGN AS SEEN BY CARTOONISTS

1904

Oh, this man is wise and peaceful, quite as right as could be found—
But, just wait a moment, children, 'till the door comes 'round.
From The Baltimore Evening Herald.

PARKER—If I could only hook a real issue.
From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN PARKER SPOKE OF REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.
From The Philadelphia Record.

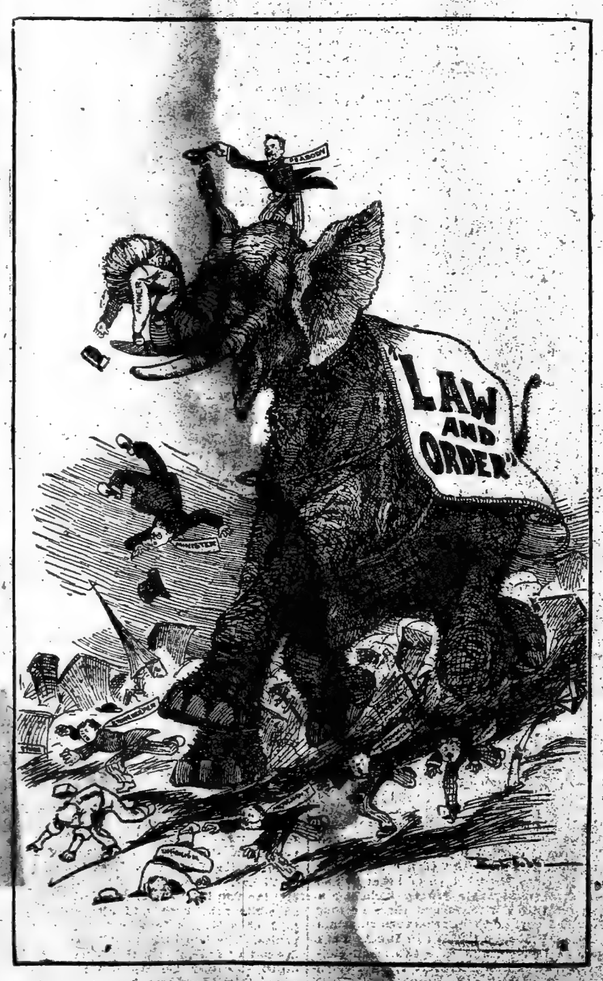


THE ESOPUS MARE'S NEST.

MISS DEMOCRACY—Do something, Judge, to quiet them; send another telegram or they will frighten the bird off the nest and we shall never hatch again.
From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

SAFE AND SANE.
More votes with every speech.
From The Baltimore American.

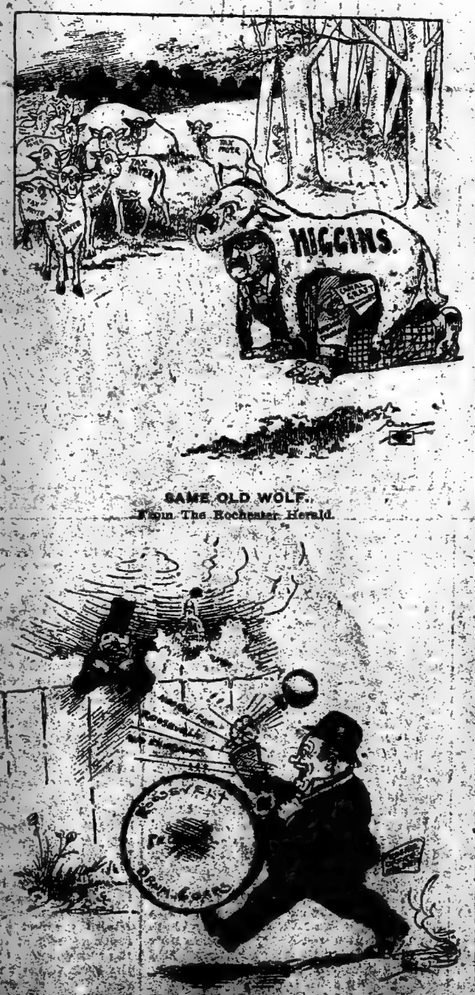
TOO MANY "BELL WETHERS" IN ONE FLOCK.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE PEABODY IDEA.
From The Denver (Col.) News.

THE "ENEMY" OF TRUSTS.
From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

THE SHADOW ON THE WALL.
From The San Francisco Call.



SAME OLD WOLF.
From The Rochester Herald.

ROOSEVELT—Say, don't you know you could be frightful pawn?
From The Salt Lake Herald.

AND THEY TELL ME THIS MAN IS AN AMERICAN!
From The Albany Times-Union.

The New York Times

PART V.—WEEKLY QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1904.

SEPT 1904

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 24, 1904.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 24, 3,483,699.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 24, '04.
75⅝	33⅜	50⅜	Sep. 9.	43¼	Feb. 8.	57½	57⅝	— ⅝	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	138,887,900	Aug. 29, '04.	½	Q	58	59¼	57½	57½	40⅝	186,197
31½	28	31	Mar. 9.	19	Sep. 23.	...	...	— 2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19	19	...	...	100
41⅞	17¼	23½	Sep. 12.	13	July 1.	23	...	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	23½	23¾	22	23	23⅜	4,010
93	60½	82½	Sep. 12.	67	Jan. 6.	80½	80⅝	— 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	81½	81⅞	80	80¾	77	4,535
46¼	25¼	34⅜	Aug. 8.	24½	June 14.	32⅜	33⅜	— 1¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	June 1, '04.	2	SA	34	34⅜	32⅜	32⅝	25½	2,610
98	52	92	Aug. 17.	84½	June 6.	90	93½	...	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,500	June 1, '04.	3	SA	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	82	35
41½	24	28½	July 18.	22	Aug. 17.	23	30	+ 1	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '04.	1	SA	24	24	24	24	...	100
29⅞	6	5½	Feb. 15.	5	Aug. 3.	6¼	8	— ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '02.	¾	..	...	...	...	...	...	925
11⅞	2¼	5¾	Jan. 27.	2⅝	Jan. 2.	4½	5	— ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	240
11⅞	4	9½	Jan. 2.	6⅜	Mar. 24.	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛	American Ice Co.	100	23,871,100	Feb. 15, '02.	..	..	6¾	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	5⅝	5,000
42½	10½	38⅝	Jan. 4.	24⅛	Mar. 24.	28½	28⅝	+ 2⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	14,922,200	Apr. 14, '02.	1½	..	26¾	28⅜	26¾	28⅝	21	12,045
31⅝	10½	28¾	Sep. 14.	16¾	Jan. 5.	26	26½	— ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	27¼	27½	25	26	15⅜	20,515
95¾	67⅛	97⅜	Sep. 13.	75½	Jan. 6.	95½	95½	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '04.	1¾	Q	97⅜	97½	95½	96	84½	1,980
5¼	2½	4⅜	Jan. 22.	2½	June 10.	4¼	4½	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	4⅝	5	4¼	...	3	800
24⅞	14½	22	Jan. 14.	16	June 3.	19	20	— 1	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	20	20⅜	19	19	15	1,455
52⅛	36¾	48	Sep. 10.	46	Feb. 25.	68½	67	+ ¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 25, '04.	1½	Q	65¾	67¾	63¾	66¼	41	30,600
99½	80¼	106⅞	Sep. 12.	88⅝	Jan. 6.	107	108	...	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '04.	2	Q	107⅜	108	106	107½	87½	3,280
98⅞	80	98¼	Sep. 8.	85	Jan. 6.	95	97½	— ⅜	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	80	400
20	4½	7	July 18.	3½	June 30.	6	7½	...	American Steel & Foundries Co.	100	15,500,000	.....	..	..	6¼	7	6¼	7	5¾	200
69½	28	45	Jan. 22.	26	July 7.	32	33	...	American Steel & Foundries Co. pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	33	33	33	33	...	200
134⅜	107⅛	131⅜	Aug. 10.	122¼	Mar. 7.	130½	130⅛	— ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	131	131⅜	129⅜	130¼	110⅝	18,990
169	117¼	140	Sep. 10.	121	Feb. 16.	139½	140½	...	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,543,100	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	140	140	140	140	127½	157
146	130	147	Sep. 20.	139½	Feb. 11.	145	146	+ 1⅞	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	142½	145⅜	142½	145⅛	133	952
14⅝	7½	14½	Sep. 14.	10	Jan. 4.	13½	14½	...	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	8	10
80	65	82¼	Sep. 19.	69	Jan. 25.	81	83	+ ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	82½	82¾	81½	81½	70	1,022
125½	38	98	Sep. 20.	61	Feb. 23.	93	94	+ 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 10, '04.	50c	SA	93	98	90¼	94	71	15,780
41	25	30	Sep. 23.	25	July 11.	28	32	+ 2	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	100
69	54½	64	Sep. 21.	51	Mar. 28.	60	65	+ 6	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	54	64	54	64	54	100
89⅞	54	83½	Sep. 15.	64	Feb. 24.	82½	82⅝	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '04.	2	SA	81⅞	83¾	80	82½	62¾	194,540
103⅞	84⅜	101	Sep. 24.	87⅝	Jan. 6.	100⅜	100⅞	+ 2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Aug. 1, '04.	2½	SA	99	101	98	100⅝	88	25,424
118½	106	133½	Sep. 24.	104½	Feb. 18.	132⅜	133½	+ 3	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,450,000	.....	..	..	129	133½	128	133½	...	4,900
104	71⅝	89¾	Sep. 10.	7	Mar. 14.	88¼	88½	— ¾	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	..	88⅝	89	87⅞	88¼	74	27,407
98⅜	83⅝	95	July 20.	87¾	Feb. 10.	93	93	— ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,977,800	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	94½	94⅝	94	94	86	908
71⅞	29½	57⅜	Sep. 7.	38	Feb. 24.	54¼	54½	— 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	53⅜	55⅜	53⅜	54½	31⅜	31,625
15⅞	5	7¾	Sep. 17.	5	July 18.	6	7	— ⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¼	6¼	270
...	...	89⅞	Aug. 23.	83	Aug. 1.	90	88½	— 2¼	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	Q	88¼	88¾	86	86	...	400
78¼	57¼	69	Sep. 15.	64	Apr. 29.	68½	69	— 1⅞	**Canada Southern.**	100	35,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1¼	SA	67¼	67⅛	67¼	67⅛	57⅜	130
138⅝	115⅞	129½	Aug. 15.	109¾	Mar. 12.	127¼	127⅛	— ½	Canadian Pacific.	100	84,500,000	Apr. 2, '04.	2	SA	127	127⅜	126⅜	127⅛	115⅜	7,850
190	153	182½	Sep. 12.	154½	Feb. 20.	177	180	— 3½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,418,800	Aug. 1, '04.	2	Q	180	180	178	178	153	460
100	95	104	July 20.	103	May 13.	103	107	...	Central & South Amer. Telegraph.	100	7,017,600	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	...	...	...	...	...	74
52⅝	27¼	43⅝	Sep. 10.	28¼	Mar. 14.	41⅜	42⅜	— 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,760,700	Nov. 27, '03.	1	A	42½	43⅜	41½	42	25¾	19,205
37½	18½	42	Aug. 29.	33	Jan. 15.	39½	40⅜	— 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	70,542,800	.....	..	..	41	41	39¼	40	20	710
29⅜	13	17⅜	Jan. 22.	12⅞	June 8.	16	16⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	29,024,900	.....	..	..	16⅜	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	14⅜	8,370
46⅞	24	31	Sep. 10.	20	June 1.	24	26	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	.....	..	..	26	26	26	26	25	100
183½	133¼	159¾	Sep. 10.	131½	Feb. 24.	157⅜	157½	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 22, '04.	3½	SA	157¼	157⅝	155½	157⅜	137½	92,602
224½	153	191	Sep. 2.	161⅛	Mar. 14.	185	187	— 3⅞	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	187	187	184	185¾	155	2,365
250	190	232	Sep. 10.	207	Feb. 8.	...	...	— 6⅜	Chicago & N.-Northwestern pf.	100	21,865,100	July 1, '04.	3½	SA	223	225	223¼	223¼	...	300
200½	132	*148	Sep. 24.	*130	June 6.	...	...	...	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	74,818,100	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	148	148	148	148	...	4
19⅞	8	12⅜	Jan. 15.	5¼	Aug. 31.	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	5¼	2,030
86	15	26½	Jan. 15.	11⅛	Aug. 31.	15⅞	16	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	15	15⅞	15	15⅝	13½	1,800
17½	3	8¼	Aug. 31.	4	July 11.	7¼	7½	— ⅜	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	7⅛	8¼	7¼	7¼	4⅝	9,000
50⅝	30	40	Aug. 31.	20	May 24.	38	40	— 1	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	36	38	36	38	36	100
107⅝	66	82¾	Sep. 15.	68½	May 24.	78¾	79¼	— 4⅞	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	2	SA	80¾	80⅝	78¼	78½	69	720
82½	24	44	Sep. 10.	23½	Mar. 12.	34½	34⅝	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,332,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	34½	35	32¾	34⅝	11½	5,690
31⅞	10	20¼	Sep. 22.	13¾	June 1.	19½	19⅝	— 2¼	Colorado Southern.	100	30,965,000	.....	..	..	17¾	19¾	17	19⅝	11¼	31,025
72	44½	58½	Jan. 21.	43	June 1.	51½	51½	+ 1¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	50¼	51¾	50	51¼	48	6,395
48	17	26⅜	Jan. 22.	17⅞	June 7.	26⅜	27	+ 2⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	24⅞	28	24⅜	27⅜	19	15,810
25¾	9½	16⅜	Jan. 28	8	June 28	12⅞	13	— ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	4,628,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	13⅝	13¾	12½	12⅝	12¼	2,490
222	164	212⅝	May 16.	185	Feb. 8.	204½	205	— ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	Sep. 15, '04.	2	Q	203	204⅜	202	204⅜	163	10,585
119	94⅜	123¼	Sep. 23.	101½	Jan. 4.	124⅜	125	+ 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	July 2, '04.	1¾	Q	123	125¼	122⅜	125	93⅜	18,752
35	15½	22⅝	Jan. 22.	9⅝	May 9.	14¾	14⅝	...	Corn Products Co.	100	45,315,560	Feb. 10, '04.	1¼	Q	14⅞	14⅞	14	14¼	9⅜	1,685
85½	60	74½	Jan. 23.	65	Mar. 9.	68¼	69¾	— ⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	July 11, '04.	1¾	Q	70½	70½	69¾	69⅝	76⅜	630
183¼	149	170	Sep. 9.	149	Mar. 12.	166¼	166½	— 1¼	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,020,000	Sep. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	169⅝	167¾	165⅝	168¼	151	3,350
276½	230	285⅞	Sep. 17.	250½	Feb. 23.	280	282	— 4⅞	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,300,000	July 20, '04.	1¾	Q	280½	280⅝	278	279	230	1,200
43	18	29	Sep. 15.	18	Mar. 14.	28½	28⅝	— ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	28	29	27½	28⅞	20¼	3,505
90¼	62	82½	Sep. 17.	64½	Feb. 24.	81½	82	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	81½	82⅜	80⅝	82⅛	72¾	3,222
47⅜	12	24⅝	Jan. 22.	10½	Jan. 7.	22½	23	...	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,280,100	.....	..	..	21½	24½	21½	24	14	170
29⅜	7⅞	14⅜	Jan. 23.	1½	June 27.	3½	4½	— ⅝	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	4⅞	5	3½	4	10¼	1,020
39⅝	14	29½	Jan. 22.	5½	June 27.	6½	7	— ⅛	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	8	8	6½	7	17	1,200
90	53	68¼	Sep. 23.	60⅜	June 16.	67⅝	68	— 1½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	Q	68¼	68	66	68	65	2,625
34⅜	20	29⅜	Sep. 23.	10½	June 9.	29	29⅝	+ ¾	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	...	28,064,300	July 20, '04.	1	Q	28½	29⅜	27⅜	29½	21⅜	8,428
10½	7	10⅝	Jan. 22.	5½	June 3.	7½	8	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	8	8	7½	7½	5	115
29⅜	10	17½	Jan. 22.	9¼	Aug. 10.	12½	13	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	13½	13⅝	12⅜	12⅝	13¼	30
42⅜	23	32¼	Sep. 15.	21½	May 16.	30⅜	30¼	— ⅝	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	31	31¼	29⅜	30¼	21½	114,004
74	62½	65⅞	Jan. 27.	53⅝	May 31.	66⅞	66½	— ⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,332,400	Sep. 7, '04.	2	SA	67¼	67⅝	65⅞	66½	53⅜	7,335
64⅞	44	50½	Jan. 2.	33	May 16.	45½	45⅝	— ⅛	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46	43½	45½	46	6,615
74⅜	31	54	Feb. 3.	40	May 12.	42	...	— 3	**Ft. Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	A	44	44	*44	44	...	100
101	95	99	Mar. 17.	94	Feb. 23.	94	96¼	+ 1⅜	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	94	95¼	94	95½	97¼	400
204	136	179¼	Jan. 23.	131	June 20.	170	171	— ¾	General Electric Co.	100	43,043,900	July 15, '04.	2	Q	176½	176¾	167½	170¼	145	3,405
106¼	63	84⅜	Sep. 1.	60	May 24.	79	80	— 1½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 18, '04.	1¼	SA	80¼	80¼	77	79¾	65	1,350
90½	77	91	Aug. 30.	77	Mar. 12.	89	89½	+ ⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 18, '04.	2	SA	87	88	87	88	70⅛	600
151	123⅛	140⅜	Sep. 15.	125⅜	Feb. 24.	138¾	138⅞	— ¾	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,040,000	Sep. 1, '04.	3	SA	130	139	137¼	138⅜	127⅜	4,264
19⅞	9	18	Sep. 16.	10½	May 28.	16½	17	— 1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '03.	1	..	17⅞	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	10⅝	5,975
74⅛	57½	70¼	Sep. 16.	64½	Feb. 9.	74½	75½	— ⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '04.	1½	Q	73	75¼	74½	75¼	63	500
48	25	41½	Sep. 24.	28	Mar. 1.	41½	42	— ½	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	1½	..	41	41¼	41	41½	20	400
46¼	28	40	Apr. 7.	28	Sep. 1.	31½	32	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,267,500	July 1, '04.	1	Q	30½	31¾	30¼	31½	33⅜	550
89¼	70	78	Apr. 7.	71½	Feb. 9.	76	77¼	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,350,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	77	77	77	77	...	100
48	16	24	Sep. 14.	14	June 4.	22½	23	— ¾	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	23¼	23¾	22¾	23¾	16	410
77⅜	30½	45	Sep. 7.	32	Feb. 25.	42½	43½	...	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	43	43	43	43	33	125
47⅛	23½	35	Sep. 9.	22½	May 9.	33	40	— 1⅝	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	...	200
82⅝	62½	79⅜	Sep. 10.	64½	June 1.	76⅜	77	— ⅜	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	77½	78	77	77	65	1,350
61⅛	29	48½	Sep. 15.	31	Feb. 23.	46	46¼	— ⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	46	46⅛	41⅞	46¼	34½	2,200
47½	10	19⅜	Apr. 12.	10½	Jan. 11.	14	16	— 1⅛	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,400	.....	..	..	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	24	200
53	23½	34	Sep. 21.	26	Mar. 11.	30	34	+ 1½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	33	34	33	34	26	400
93	49	59	Aug. 29.	46	May 17.	58	58½	+ ½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 1, '96.	1	..	58	59	58	58⅜	...	800
130½	95	125⅝	Sep. 15.	101	Feb. 23.	124	124½	+ ¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	180,000,000	Aug. 10, '03.	2½	SA	123½	124¼	120⅝	123⅝	98¼	34,575
155¼	126¼	157⅜	Sep. 10.	139	Mar. 12.	154	154½	— ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	153½	154	153	153⅜	128⅜	2,300
128⅞	70½	96½	Aug. 11.	72½	Mar. 14.	78	78½	— 2¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	80¼	81⅜	77⅞	78	73½	21,000
142⅞	90⅞	125⅝	Aug. 10.	104⅜	Mar. 14.	118½	118⅝	— 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	122	122⅜	118⅝	118½	104¼	30,700
29	8½	15	Sep. 23.	8	Apr. 23.	13¾	13⅝	...	Mexican Central.	100	47,853,100	.....	..	..	14	14	13	13⅜	11	15,435
135	102	138	Feb. 26.	123	Jan. 22.	132	133	...	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	July 25, '04.	2	SA	130	130	130	130	...	20
118	83	96½	Sep. 16.	80	July 25.	95	98	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	SA	95	95	95	95	...	100
75¼	42	76	Aug. 15.	55	Mar. 14.	74	74¼	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	73⅝	75⅜	72¾	74¼	50½	1,400
132½	106½	131	Aug. 15.	116	May 2.	129	131	...	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	130	130	130	130	127½	100
30⅛	15½	24½	Sep. 15.	14⅝	Feb. 24.	23⅜	24	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	24¼	25¼	23¾	25¼	17⅛	13,115
69⅝	33	49⅞	Aug. 29.	32¼	June 1.	46½	48½	...	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	47⅝	48⅝	46	48	30	6,705
115⅞	85⅝	96⅜	Sep. 10.	87	Feb. 24.	96½	96⅝	— 1	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,900	July 20, '04.	2½	SA	98	98¼	95⅝	96⅝	81⅜	71,710
133½	85	124¼	Jan. 11.	101¼	Feb. 24.	121	123	— 2	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '04.	2	SA	120	121	120	121	93¾	307
47⅝	32	40½	July 20.	36	Jan. 4.	48	48½	+ ⅜	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	July 1, '04.	1	Q	47⅜	48¼	47⅜	48⅛	37	1,040
108⅞	94	105⅝	Aug. 16.	100½	Jan. 16.	109	109⅜	...	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,954,500	Aug. 31, '04.	1¾	Q	100⅝	109⅜	100½	109¼	100	73
36	12	21	Jan. 22.	14½	Aug. 9.	14	15	+ ½	National Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,501,800	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	14	15	14½	15	20	300
91	75	83	Jan. 28.	75	July 28.	75	80	...	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	70	79	79	79	50¾	60
29½	10¼	24⅝	Sep. 15.	18	Mar. 14.	23¾	23⅞	— ¾	National Lead Co.	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	1	Q	24¼	24⅞	23⅝	23⅞	15¾	4,225
96	75	96½	Sep. 19.	80½	Jan. 26.	94	96½	+ 1½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Sep. 15, '04.	1¾	Q	96	96¾	95¾	96¾	86	715
47⅜	34¼	41½	Sep. 15.	34⅜	Feb. 25.	38½	39½	— 1½	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,003,600	.....	..	..	39½	39¾	38¾	39½	28½	350
21⅝	17	21½	Jan. 8.	15⅞	Feb. 26.	20½	21	— ⅝	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,344,400	.....	..	..	20¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	16½	1,005
156	112⅝	129¼	Sep. 15.	112⅝	Mar. 12.	125⅝	126¼	— ⅜	New York Central.	100	162,230,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	127⅝	127¾	125¼	125⅝	113⅜	11,220
87	50	69	Jan. 22.	60	June 14.	65	67	— 3	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '04.	2	Q	65	65	65	65	57	125
225¼	197½	196	Jan. 22.	190	Sep. 19.	192	192	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	93,000,000	June 30, '04.	4	Q	192	192	191	191	185¾	54
85¼	19	85¼	Sep. 24.	19	Mar. 14.	34⅜	34⅝	+ 1⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	.....	..	..	33¾	35¼	33⅜	34⅜	20	69,200
76¼	58⅜	70¼	Sep. 15.	53¾	Mar. 12.	67¼	67⅜	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western.	100	98,000,000	June 17, '04.	1¼	SA	68¾	69	67	67⅜	57¼	11,662
124½	98	96½	Sep. 20.	86	Mar. 14.	96	96	+ 2½	North American.	100	17,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	1½	Q	95¾	96	95¾	96	76¼	5,446
190	190	187	Sep. 12.	180	June 14.	...	...	— 3¼	Northern Central.	50	17,192,400	July 15, '04.	1	SA	182	185¾	182	185¾	...	700
72	39⅝	65¼	Sep. 9.	51	Feb. 24.	63	65	— 1¼	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,909,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1½	Q	65	65	64	64	45	300
45⅝	17	35	Sep. 10.	21	Feb. 27.	34⅝	35	+ 2½	Pacific Mail.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 1, '00.	1½	..	33½	35	31½	34	13½	6,775
187⅝	110⅝	182⅞	Sep. 15.	111⅛	Mar. 12.	181¼

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week ended Sept. 24, 1904.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low	Range for Year 1904. High.	Date.	Low	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 24. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Pro. Prod.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 24. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 24, '04.
72	30	88½	Feb. 9.	30	Apr. 22.	...	...	+ 1	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	31	31	31	31	...	100
68	32	61	Aug. 15.	35	May 17.	44	48	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	42	42	42	42	...	7
24½	13	27¼	Aug. 15.	16	Jan. 6.	24	26	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000			..	22	22	22	22	...	200
78	39	61	Sep. 10.	39¼	Jan. 6.	58¼	59¼	— 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '04.	1	Q	59¾	59¾	58½	59¾	48¾	1,350
170	148½	173	Aug. 20.	150	Jan. 9.	168	173	— 2	St. L. & San F., C. & E. L. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '04.	5	SA	170	171	170	171	168	200
60	12	22½	Aug. 23.	9¼	June 1.	20¼	21	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern. v.	100	16,500,000			..	21	21	20¼	20¼	15	1,725
66	24	45¾	Aug. 27.	25¾	June 1.	43¼	44	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000			..	44½	44¾	43½	43¾	30½	5,230
72	22¼	41¾	Apr. 12.	31½	Jan. 7.	38¼	41¼	— 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000			..	40	40	39	39	25½	300
97½	67	90	Sep. 20.	77	Jan. 6.	86	90	— 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	4,760,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	Q	90	90	89¾	89¾	72	200
68½	38⅝	59	Sep. 6.	41½	Mar. 14.	56⅜	56½	+ ⅜	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100			..	55½	57½	54¾	56⅝	39¾	253,415
...	...	112⅞	Sep. 9.	118	Sep. 12.	113⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific pf., 1st in. paid.	...	...			..	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	...	6,740
36⅝	16½	34⅝	Sep. 12.	15¾	Feb. 24.	32⅜	32⅝	..	Southern Railway, extended.	100	113,000,000			..	32⅜	33¼	31¾	32⅝	15	98,920
91	69½	96	Sep. 9.	77½	Jan. 6.	92¾	93	— ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 15, '04.	2½	SA	95¾	96	93	93¼	80½	3,618
90¼	85	94	Aug. 19.	90	Feb. 25.	...	...	— 2	Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	5,652,600	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	...	100
6½	⅝	2½	Sep. 19.	⅝	Mar. 4.	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000			..	2¼	2½	1½	1½	⅝	2,535
63⅝	23¼	49½	Sep. 15.	31⅝	May 16.	47	47½	— 1½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,800	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	48¾	48¾	45¾	47⅛	31½	13,045
45¾	30½	38½	Sep. 12.	30	June 2.	31	31½	— ⅞	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000			..	31½	31½	30¾	31	22½	13,715
125⅝	100	126¼	Aug. 10.	115	Mar. 14.	125	126½	..	Third Avenue.	100	10,000,000	July 30, '04.	1¼	Q	124¾	125	124¾	125	...	210
37⅝	17¼	22	Jan. 21.	17½	June 21.	22	22½	+ 1⅛	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000			..	21	22	21	22	20	425
31½	10	33	Sep. 10.	21½	May 27.	31	32	— ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	14,995,000			..	32¼	33	32	32	18	4,005
48	24	53	Sep. 19.	32	Feb. 24.	51	51½	— ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000			..	52½	53	49	51⅝	28	6,470
122¼	70	90½	Aug. 15.	87½	Feb. 23.	97	97⅜	+ ¼	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	16,511,000	Aug. 15, '04.	1¼	Q	97½	97¾	97	97½	67¾	1,435
15	4¼	8¼	Sep. 17.	3⅝	Aug. 19.	7¼	8	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000			..	8	8	8	8	6	2,300
70⅝	57⅛	65	Sep. 22.	45	Feb. 24.	65¾	....	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '04.	1¾	Q	64	65	64	65	...	300
104⅝	62½	103¼	Sep. 7.	71	Mar. 14.	100⅝	100¾	+ 2½	Union Pacific.	100	108,712,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	97⅝	103¼	96¾	100⅝	89¼	367,111
95⅛	83½	95¾	Aug. 30.	88¼	Feb. 25.	93⅝	94	+ ⅛	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	93	94	93	94	85	1,200
64½	30	57⅝	Sep. 12.	42½	Apr. 19.	56	56½	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '04.	1¾	SA	56¼	56½	56	56	45¾	800
13	6	11	Sep. 2.	6¼	May 16.	11	....	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300			..	10¼	10¾	10	10	5¾	510
55	33	57⅜	Sep. 2.	40	Mar. 24.	55½	57	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	Sep. 1, '04.	1¼	Q	56½	56⅞	56¼	56½	38	180
13½	6	10¾	Sep. 22.	6¼	May 27.	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co.	100	62,989,800			..	9¾	10¼	9¼	9¾	6¾	53,065
99¾	71½	86	Sep. 17.	57¾	Jan. 4.	87¾	87⅞	+ ⅛	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,268,800	July 1, '04.	1¼	Q	86¾	87¼	86	87⅞	76	3,757
...	...	54	Sep. 6.	43	July 13.	53¾	54	+ ⅛	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	15,822,700			..	52½	53¾	52	53½	...	1,585
19¼	...	20¾	Sep. 16.	10¼	Feb. 6.	19¾	20	..	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,500	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	20	22	19¾	20	10½	2,040
53	30¼	78½	July 30.	41	Jan. 4.	74½	75	..	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,025,500	Sep. 15, '04.	1½	..	74	74¾	73¾	74½	36½	960
39⅞	10	18⅞	Sep. 17.	8⅜	May 13.	17½	17¾	— ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,453,200	Dec. 30, '03.	4	..	17¼	17¾	16	17⅜	16¼	204,540
89¾	49¾	69⅞	Sep. 17.	51½	May 13.	68¾	68⅞	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,600	Aug. 30, '04.	1¾	Q	68¼	68¾	68⅜	61½	61½	407,370
68⅜	17½	37½	Sep. 15.	22⅜	June 23.	34⅞	34½	— 1¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	35	35⅜	34	34½	17⅜	4,460
129½	80	100½	Sep. 14.	98	July 6.	107⅞	107⅞	— 1⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	July 15, '04.	2	Q	105⅝	106⅝	107	107⅝	82	3,560
32⅜	10⅝	22	Sep. 12.	15	May 16.	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅝	Wabash.	100	38,000,000			..	21	21	20¾	20⅞	17⅜	2,200
53¼	27½	43½	Sep. 15.	32⅜	Feb. 24.	41¾	41¾	— ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000			..	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	25½	13,780
93	30½	92½	Sep. 14.	83	May 19.	90¼	90¾	— 1⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '04.	1¼	Q	91¾	91¾	90	90¾	82	1,791
221	130	173⅜	Jan. 21.	153	May 2.	161¼	162	— ½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,956,200	July 11, '04.	2½	Q	162	162	160	161	149	1,810
27½	12	19½	Jan. 21.	1	July 25.	17½	17½	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000			..	17¼	17½	16¾	17⅛	15½	800
62	40¼	52⅜	Jan. 22.	37	July 27.	44½	45	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900			..	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¼	41	760
29½	14½	21⅞	Jan. 20.	16	June 6.	18⅞	19¼	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900			..	19¼	19¾	19¼	18⅝	16¼	2,060
65½	33	47⅜	Jan. 27.	37	June 6.	43¾	43⅞	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200			..	43¾	43¾	43¼	43⅜	35	1,060

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks bf 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.....1
Amer. Ice pf.....2½
Amer. Tobacco pf.....3
Anaconda Copper.....5
Ann Arbor.....2
Ann Arbor pf.....2½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.2½
At. Coast Line.....2
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A...2
Col. Southern.....2½
Col. South. 1st pf..1½
Col. South. 2d pf..2
Cont. Tob. pf.....2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar.....2
Am. Car & F. pf.....1½
Amer. Cotton Oil.....1½
Am. Mailing pf.....1
Brooklyn R. Tr.....1
Buff. & Susq. pf.....2½
Can. Southern.....1½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.1½
Chas. & Ohio.....1½
Chi. & Alton.....1
Chi. & Northwest.....1½
Chi. & Northw. pf..2½
Chi. Union Trac. pf.1
C., C., C. & St. L.....4½
Del. & Hudson.....1½
Del., Lack. & W.....6
Det. Southern pf.....1
Erie 1st pf.....1
Ft. W. & D. C.....3
Hock. Valley.....1½
Int. Paper.....5
Kan. & Mich.....1½
Keokuk & Des M.....1
Met. Securities.....2½
Met. Street.....1½
Minn. & St. L. pf...1½
Mo. Pacific.....1
Nash., C. & St. L.....1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s....1
Austin & N. W. 5s..8
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.....1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.....4½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.....3
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s.....5
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s...1½
C., C., C. & I. gen. 6s.....2
Col. Mid. 4s.....1½
Col. South. 4s.....1½
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s..1½
Det. So. 1st 4s.....2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..2½
Greenbriar 4s.....1½
Green Bay deb. A....6½
Houst. & Tex. 4s....2
Int. & G. N. 1st....1¼
Ohio Riv. 1st 5s..3½
Ore. Short Line 6s...1
Ore. S. L. partic. 4s..1½
San. A. & A. P. 4s..1½
So. P. of Cal. 5s. sta.1
Tenn. C. & I., Term. Div. 6s.....4
Union Pac. conv....1½
Va. Mid. generat....1
Va. iron, C. & C. 5s.2½
W. Va. Cent. & P. 1st 5s.....1
Wilkes. & E. 1st....1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn City 5s.....1½
Chi., R. I. & P. 5s..1½
Consol. Gas deb. 6s..2
Det., M. & M. l. g. 7s.....1
Mo., K. & T. 2d....1
Mob. & O., Mont. D. 6s.....1⅝
Nassau El. 4s.....1⅝
Stand. R. & T. 6s...1½
Stand. R. & T. inc..1
Texas Pac. 2d....2½
Wabash deb. B.....1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 26.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Books close.
Coney Island and Bath Beach Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co—Dividend payable.
Ithaca Street Railway—Dividend payable.
United Railways of St. Louis—Dividend payable Oct. 10 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Bankers' Trust Co.—Books close.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware Insurance Co.—Special meeting.
Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.—Annual meeting.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Chicago Telephone Co.—Books close.
Distillers' Securities Corporation—Books close for dividend and for annual meeting.
National Biscuit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Western Maryland Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

American Contracting and Construction Co.—Books close for special meeting.
Commercial Cable Co.—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 30.

American Screw Co.—Dividend payable.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Surety Co.—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close.
American Tobacco Co.—Special meeting.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.—Special meeting.
Continental Tobacco Co.—Special meeting, and books close for dividend on common.
Eagle Fire Insurance Co.—Special meeting.
Equitable Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Morton Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.—Books close.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Security and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Oct 15 to holders of record this date.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable Oct. 13 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Can Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Iron and Steel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Snuff Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Beach Creek Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Belting Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Broad Exchange Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Capital Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Street Railway.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
Cutting Car Co.—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
De Long Hook & Eye Co.—Dividend payable.
Eastern Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Electric Boat Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Electric Storage Battery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Franklin and Southwark Railway, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Incandescent Arc Light Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
Hall Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Houghton County (Mich.) Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Silver Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend payable on common.
J. H. Dunham & Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lawyers Mortgage Insurance—Dividend payable.
Liberty National Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Louisville (Ky.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Maine Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' National Bank—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Dock Co.—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
New Orleans Breweries—Dividend payable on common.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Co.—Dividend payable on common Nov. 1 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on special stock.
Revere Rubber Co.—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Co.—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Ridge Avenue (Philadelphia) Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Rochester Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph Railway Light, Heat, and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway preferred stock trust certificates.
Seattle Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on Mobile and Ohio stock certificates.
Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Tefft-Weller Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
Trust Co. of America—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tyson Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Union Ferry Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Books close.
Union Typewriter Co.—Dividend payable on common and first and second preferred.
Union Traction and Electric Co. of Providence—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Co.—Dividend payable.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power (Spokane)—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway (Boston)—Dividend payable on common.
Westmoreland Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Williamsburg Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Wolverine Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 24	$1,196,073,871	$58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,837,931	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,002,386,307	38,267,080
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	59,788,880
Aug. 27	1,015,784,063	50,535,972
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,906
Aug. 13	992,146,382	49,456,628
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,059,884,529	52,854,759
July 23	1,208,684,983	61,068,459
July 16	1,269,404,339	64,661,548
July 9	1,275,437,256	62,734,478
June 25	1,223,921,067	78,381,730
June 26	1,056,904,294	61,785,174
June 18	1,046,672,967	46,238,993
June 11	979,612,029	48,356,889
*June 4	907,809,396	48,962,572
MAY 28	1,026,904,201	61,460,994
May 21	1,219,167,583	91,734,162
May 14	1,198,734,029	77,910,967
May 7	1,297,582,175	78,728,564
April 30	983,975,987	56,675,940
April 23	1,103,816,946	73,458,128
April 16	1,142,203,106	66,582,128
April 9	1,155,994,121	53,536,723
April 2	1,064,278,083	67,274,148
March 26	1,141,088,277	53,154,359
March 19	1,111,169,902	56,780,430
March 12	984,162,962	52,399,184
March 5	1,078,780,466	55,852,102
*Feb. 27	881,349,715	46,944,311
Feb. 20	1,060,885,410	57,504,758
*Feb. 13	1,070,202,446	80,263,446
Feb. 6	951,263,286	80,182,671
Jan. 30	1,277,926,923	66,212,529
Jan. 23	1,299,178,043	74,454,856
Jan. 16	1,211,240,947	72,711,809
Jan. 9	1,469,165,444	77,530,288
*Jan. 2	1,443,217,797	65,989,811
*Dec. 26	1,006,981,982	49,624,622
Dec. 19	1,191,007,057	61,879,185
Dec. 12	1,328,929,423	63,781,758
Dec. 5	1,306,392,524	54,092,830
*Nov. 28	1,016,401,163	44,742,591
Nov. 21	1,181,653,034	62,172,064
Nov. 14	1,302,441,864	63,183,887
*Nov. 7	1,071,300,164	45,802,424
Oct. 31	1,112,912,497	55,801,658
Oct. 24	1,196,252,218	51,677,618
Oct. 17	1,125,459,183	58,951,049
Oct. 10	1,115,735,443	67,102,041
Oct. 3	1,327,845,721	62,021,624
Sept. 26	1,059,634,434	50,644,803

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$11,972,412
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	9,869,038
From Jan. 1, 1904	430,198,991
From Jan. 1, 1903	436,346,484

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 20, 1904	$13,326,240
Week ended Sept. 22, 1903	10,380,563
From Jan. 1, 1904	342,764,099
From Jan. 1, 1903	355,397,181

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$26,737
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	127,396
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,049,015
From Jan. 1, 1903	3,974,210

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$4,500
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	5,102
From Jan. 1, 1904	73,686,778
From Jan. 1, 1903	32,843,953

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1904	$67,037,758
From Jan. 1, 1903	28,869,743

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$122,293
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	22,237

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$29,019
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	15,594
From Jan. 1, 1904	704,969
From Jan. 1, 1903	1,163,086

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$448,086
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	294,419
From Jan. 1, 1904	29,961,288
From Jan. 1, 1903	22,949,895

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$418,067
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	268,825
From Jan. 1, 1904	29,244,275
From Jan. 1, 1903	21,487,227

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$55,756
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	142,989
From Jan. 1, 1904	7,353,975
From Jan. 1, 1903	5,136,976

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$450,586
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	299,521
From Jan. 1, 1904	103,648,011
From Jan. 1, 1903	55,493,851

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 23, 1904	$394,800
Week ended Sept. 25, 1903	156,532
From Jan. 1, 1904	96,292,064
From Jan. 1, 1903	50,357,875

SEPT

1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Small Decrease in Loans — Large Decrease in Cash and Deposits.

The bank statement showed a decrease in loans for the first time since Aug. 27. The amount was only $2,454,000, and this was more than accounted for by the National Bank of Commerce, whose loans were reduced by $4,056,200.

The general tendency was toward further expansion of loans. Thirty-two banks had increases in this item, four of them exceeding $500,000, and twenty-one banks had decreases, three of them in excess of $500,000. Nearly all the mercantile banks expanded their loans.

The loss of $5,633,000 in cash was very close to the preliminary estimates of Friday, and the losses were well distributed.

The decrease in the surplus for the past five weeks amounts to $32,362,050, but it still is larger than at the corresponding period in prior years since 1897. The surplus of $26,251,025 represents, however, only a little more than 2 per cent. of deposits.

There were fifteen banks with less than 25 per cent. reserve, seven National and eight State. This compares with seventeen banks below the reserve required in the preceding week, sixteen in the week ending Sept. 26, 1903, twenty-seven in the corresponding week of 1902, and seventeen in the corresponding week of 1901. The total deficit of these fifteen banks was $1,373,070, which is equivalent to the reserve required upo ndeposits of $5,495,880 out of the total of $1,214,083,100.

Money on call loaned on the Stock Exchange last week at 1¾ to 2 per cent., averaging about 2 per cent. Time money was quiet, but the tone grew firmer. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ to 3¾ per cent. for ninety days, 4 to 4¼ per cent. for two to six months. Commercial paper was quoted at 4½ to 5 per cent. for indorsements, 4½ to 5 per cent. for prime single names, and 5½ to 6 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8575@4.8585 to 4.8600@4.8670, closing firm at 4.8585@4.8590, a net decline for the week of seven-eighths of 1 cent.

In the corresponding week of 1903 money on call loaned at 2 to 3 per cent., averaging 2½ per cent. Time money was quoted at 5½ per cent. for sixty days and 6 per cent. for three to six months. Rates for commercial paper were 6 per cent. for indorsements, 6 to 6½ per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ to 7 per cent. for good names. Demand sterling ranged from 4.8620@4.8635 to 4.8650@4.8660, closing easy at the lower rate.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of Sept. 26, 1903, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1904.	Decrease.	1903.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$113,072,700
Net profits.	134,643,500	.....	134,433,300
Deposits	1,214,083,100	$10,123,500	901,345,200
Circulation.	40,719,200	*$13,900	45,850,500
Total	$1,505,418,500	$9,511,600	$1,194,537,700

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,138,504,800	$2,454,000	$917,047,700
Specie	251,367,500	5,054,900	168,085,800
Legal t'd's.	77,804,300	*578,300	71,819,300
Total	$1,468,276,600	$3,087,000	$1,156,953,300
Res. held.	329,771,900	5,633,000	239,905,600
Res. req'd.	303,370,775	2,530,875	225,336,300
Surplus.	$26,351,025	$3,102,125	$14,569,300
U. S. d'p's.	23,437,100	*24,300	26,982,800

*Increase.

The surplus in 1902 was $3,238,625; in 1901, $16,223,025; in 1900, $12,422,200; in 1899, $1,734,450; in 1898, $8,253,875; in 1897, $15,997,500.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not included in weekly statements, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. The item "net profits" is constantly changing, but is given only "as per latest official reports."

FRENCH SARDINE CATCH HEAVY

Estimated at 2,300,000 Cases—Best Season in Five Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The sardine catch of this year is much the best France has enjoyed for five years, according to United States Consul Ridgely at Nantes. In 1902-1903 there was almost no catch at all, and as a consequence French exporters were unable to supply even a reasonably small percentage of the demand.

It is estimated that the catch this year, along the coast from Brest to Bordeaux, will amount to considerably more than 2,300,000 cases, which is above that of an average season. As a consequence, all the packers are working hard to lay in as much excess stock as they can, in view of the possible failure of next year's catch.

It is believed that the good catch this year is due to the early Spring and fine warm Summer. In 1902-1903 the Spring was late and the Summer was cold and wet. To this was attributed the failure of the sardines to appear off the French coast.

An idea of the importance of the sardine industry may be had when the exports to the United States alone are considered. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, which was a good year, the declared value of these exports from Bordeaux was $437,225; from Nantes and its agencies, $541,168. This year these exports will probably be exceeded.

VERMONT GRANITE.

Compressed Air Used in Quarrying and Shaping the Stone.

"Vermont has become noted for three things," said H. L. Brown of New York, a granite dealer and one of the best judges of the stone in this country. "The marble, the granite, and the Republicans it professes have astonished the world.

"It is peculiar that marble and granite should be found so close together and of such valuable qualities, when the two stones are so entirely different. I see that the authorities in the district have selected granite for the union station, and may do so for the Municipal Building and the Congressional office buildings. Such action would be a great boom for the granite industry. That is of comparatively recent origin in the State, but the State's output is already large, not only because of the superior quality of the granite, but also from the fact that it is far ahead of any other section of the country in the use of improved appliances for quarrying the stone.

"Forty years ago it was customary for the workers to drill holes along the line, marking the size of the block desired. Into these holes, drilled by hand, flat wedges of hard wood were driven and these afterward soaked with water. Eventually the wedges would swell so that the block would be split. Instead of using the skilled mechanics have resorted to the same material with which politicians make Republicans up there. They now use compressed air. The granite line is laminose sheets, and at the Woodbury quarries in a small mountain. Holes are drilled into sections by machinery, then by hand machines, all run by compressed air. The block is split by driving tiny steel wedges into the smaller holes. These sections vary from 20 to 300 feet in length, and are lifted out of the quarry by huge derricks. The sections are transported to the cutting plant, where lathes, planing machines, saws, and hand hammers, generally operated by compressed air, reduce the stone to the size and shape desired.

John Hix, the Pennsylvania State Capitol and the Washington Union Station will bring large sums of money into the State. The country there is prospering, and nothing can contribute to that more than the granite industry.—Washington Post.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1904 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
230	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1904	..	235½	Sep. 9	222	May 13	235½	Sep. 9, 1904
223	..	Albany & Sus.	3,500,000	July, 1904	4½	.....		.....		*238	Mar. 4, 1903
145	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1904	3	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	12	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	.....	..	15	Feb. 13	6	Mar. 22	11	Aug. 23, 1904
..	50	Allis-Chalmers pf.	16,150,000	Feb. 1, 1904	1¾	64¾	Feb. 13	39½	July 1	50	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,000	.....	..	15	Aug. 23	13	Mar. 16	15	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1904	3	79	Aug. 22	72	Apr. 8	79	Aug. 22, 1904
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	.....		.....		73	Oct. 24, 1903
180	210	American Coal ($25)	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1904	5	220	May 10	190	Sep. 1	190	Sep. 1, 1904
203	212	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1904	4	214½	Aug. 29	180	June 2	210	Sep. 15, 1904
19½	20¼	American Hide & Leather pf.	12,548,300	.....	..	21¼	July 15	11⅛	Jan. 5	20¼	Sep. 16, 1904
11½	14½	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	15	Aug. 29	7	June 2	12½	Sep. 14, 1904
30	37	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1⅜	35½	Aug. 22	22½	June 1	35½	Aug. 23, 1904
132¾	140	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1, 1904	2½	135	Aug. 26	110	Jan. 21	133	Sep. 13, 1904
132	136	American Sugar pf.	45,000,000	July 2, 1904	1¾	136	Aug. 29	123	Jan. 4	136	Aug. 29, 1904
90	92	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1904	1¼	93	June 14	82	Jan. 6	90	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1904	1¾	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21	92½	Apr. 21, 1904
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 5, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,885,000	July 1, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,420,000	Apr. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
218	224	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Sep. 1, 1904	2½	227	May 11	183	Mar. 16	223	Sep. 14, 1904
141	147	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	148	Sep. 12	118¾	Mar. 2	145	Sep. 16, 1904
145	163	Buff., Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1904	3	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24	*135½	June 24, 1904
48	49½	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	Sep. 1, 1904	1	49⅞	Mar. 7	47⅞	Feb. 19	49	Aug. 31, 1904
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		126¼	Jan. 7, 1903
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1904	1½	.....		.....		20½	Oct. 13, 1898
81	85	Chicago & Alton pf.	19,544,000	July 1, 1904	2	85¼	Jan. 21	75	Jan. 2	84	Sep. 13, 1904
180	210	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	111,142,800	July 1, 1904	1¾	*182	Jan. 14	*181	Jan. 18	*181	Jan. 18, 1904
128	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1904	1½	130	Aug. 13	124	Feb. 11	130	Aug. 13, 1904
53	54	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	11,372,400	Feb. 29, 1904	2½	71	Jan. 20	47½	June 6	54	Sep. 17, 1904
82½	86	Chicago Great Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15, 1904	..	86¼	Apr. 12	80½	July 13	80½	July 13, 1904
80	85	Chicago, Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	June 29, 1904	..	89	June 17	82	Aug. 19	82	Aug. 19, 1904
182	185	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	48,374,400	Apr. 22, 1904	3½	184½	Sep. 12	173	Mar. 4	184½	Sep. 14, 1904
180	190	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,402,200	Aug. 20, 1904	3	145	Jan. 21	135	Mar. 22	138	Aug. 17, 1904
185	191	Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1904	3½	185	Sep. 9	175	May 3	185	Sep. 9, 1904
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	.....		.....		102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		120	June 4, 1898
109	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	July 20, 1904	1¾	110¼	Mar. 14	100	Feb. 8	106½	Sep. 17, 1904
62	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	65	Aug. 2	60	July 29	65	Aug. 2, 1904
82	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1893	1¼	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13	79	Apr. 13, 1904
118	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Sep. 1, 1904	1¾	181	Mar. 21	179	Apr. 20	179	Apr. 20, 1904
65	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1904	4	65	Jan. 17	63	Apr. 5	65	Sep. 14, 1904
190	215	Commercial Cable	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	210	Sep. 12	188	Jan. 8	210	Sep. 12, 1904
66	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16	66	Apr. 16, 1904
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	2½	Jan. 18	1	Jan. 16	1	May 18, 1904
..	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	5½	Jan. 23	2	Jan. 12	2	Apr. 15, 1904
100	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	793,500	Aug. 1, 1903	7	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1904	2½	76½	Jan. 23	70	May 31	70½	June 7, 1904
130	135	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1904	2½	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	3¼	Feb. 24	3⅛	Feb. 24	3¼	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,522,491	July 15, 1904	1	..	.....	..	.....	35	Dec. 29, 1903
58	59	**Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)**	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	66¼	Jan. 27	54	July 15	59	Sep. 9, 1904
75	85	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,394,000	Apr. 15, 1904	2½	80	Aug. 18	72	Feb. 23	80	Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1904	3½	.....		.....		405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Electric Storage Battery	15,795,700	July 1, 1904	1¼	.....		.....		65	June 18, 1903
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	5,108,000	.....	..	.....		.....		29	Jan. 9, 1902
48	55	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	58½	Jan. 14	43	Mar. 1	50½	Aug. 6, 1904
116	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July 1, 1904	1½	*115	June 14	*115	June 14	*115	June 14, 1904
170	185	Great Northern pf.	124,129,200	Aug. 1, 1904	1¾	188	Mar. 23	170	Mar. 17	180	July 8, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1904	4	.....		.....		*76	Oct. 18, 1903
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1904	2	.....		.....		*101	Dec. 12, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1904	1¼	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25	*89¾	May 25, 1904
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,800	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14	*95	Apr. 14, 1904
52	55	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Aug. 25, 1904	25c	54	Aug. 2	50¼	Jan. 13	54½	Aug. 3, 1904
103	..	**Ill. Cent.** leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6	104½	Apr. 6, 1904
24½	24¾	**Kansas City Southern**	29,963,500	.....	..	28	Sep. 12	18½	Feb. 24	25¼	Sep. 15, 1904
47	51	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52	Apr. 12	45½	Apr. 7	50½	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	Sep. 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($30)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1901	1	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29	9	Jan. 29, 1904
52	60	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	3	55	Mar. 5	48½	Jan. 5	55	Mar. 5, 1904
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1904	1	.....		.....		8¼	June 9, 1901
90	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1904	2¼	104	Feb. 3	91	Mar. 17	95	May 19, 1904
87½	100	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1904	1	95	Feb. 23	85	June 17	90	Sep. 12, 1904
245	275	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1904	4	250	July 1	250	July 1	250	July 1, 1904
10	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14½	July 23	6¼	Mar. 21	14½	July 23, 1904
100	115	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	June 30, 1904	3½	115	Aug. 2	110	Feb. 25	110	Aug. 22, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1904	2½	.....		.....		*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	17½	Jan. 4	16	Jan. 15	16	Jan. 16, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 29, 1903	1½	59½	Sep. 6	45	Mar. 9	59½	Sep. 6, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		118	Apr. 18, 1901
55	58	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	June 15, 1904	2½	67¾	Jan. 18	40	June 3	67¾	Sep. 16, 1904
186	188	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1904	3½	186½	May 5	182½	Apr. 7	186½	May 5, 1904
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		5¼	June 9, 1901
42	44	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2	45	Feb. 2, 1904
134	138½	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	July 15, 1904	2	139½	Jan. 25	120	Feb. 25	138½	Sep. 15, 1904
28	31⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	32¼	Sep. 15	25	May 16	31½	Sep. 16, 1904
105	..	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1904	5	109¾	Aug. 15	101½	May 12	109¾	Aug. 15, 1904
14	18	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	20	Apr. 21	16	June 18	16	July 27, 1904
42	48	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1904	1	45	Aug. 15	40	Apr. 16	45	Aug. 15, 1904
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1904	2	410	Sep. 2	400	June 30	410	Sep. 2, 1904
131	135	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¼	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1	*131	Feb. 1, 1904
130	158	New York & New Jersey Telep.	12,500,000	July 15, 1904	1½	157⅞	Sep. 16	140	Feb. 5	157½	Sep. 17, 1904
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 11, 1904	2	.....		.....		38½	Nov. 14, 1899
90	91	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 19, 1904	2	91	July 27	88	May 6	90½	Sep. 15, 1904
3½	4½	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4½	Jan. 19	4	Apr. 27	4	May 24, 1904
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,118,800	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
98	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1904	1¼	98	July 26	95	July 28	98	July 26, 1904
73	75	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1904	1¼	75⅝	Sep. 15	61½	Jan. 12	75⅝	Sep. 15, 1904
75	80	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	1	81⅝	Jan. 23	74½	June 9	77⅞	July 8, 1904
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	29,953,000	Aug. 1, 1904	1½	.....		.....		53½	June 29, 1903
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	2	..	.....	..	.....	117	May 16, 1899
..	70¾	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,300	Aug. 15, 1904	1½	73	Aug. 25	55	Apr. 20	70¾	Sep. 16, 1904
..	105	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,454,000	July 15, 1904	2	105	Sep. 15	90	Apr. 11	105	Sep. 15, 1904
170	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1904	1¾	183½	Aug. 18	180¾	July 21	182¾	Aug. 18, 1904
..	..	P., McKeesport & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July, 1904	3	..	.....	..	.....	160	Sep. 12, 1902
⅝	1¼	**Quicksilver**	5,708,800	.....	..	⅝	June 24	⅝	June 9	⅝	June 24, 1904
3½	4	Quicksilver pf.	4,251,300	May 8, 1903	½	4½	Feb. 18	3⅝	June 24	3⅞	July 7, 1904
203	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1904	4	*205	Apr. 29	*203	Apr. 29	*205	Apr. 29, 1904
15½	16¾	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	..	17	Aug. 15	9	Mar. 15	16¾	Sep. 15, 1904
..	..	St. L. & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	.....		.....		50	May 16, 1902
72	74	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1904	1	75	Aug. 16	70½	Aug. 1	73⅝	Sep. 8, 1904
128	130	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pf. c/s.	4,191,700	July 1, 1904	1½	126	July 15	122	Feb. 4	126	July 15, 1904
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1904	2½	.....		.....		230	Mar. 30, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel. ($25)	550,525	July, 1904	2½	.....		.....		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Sep. 1, 1904	½	.....		.....		40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,849,400	July 15, 1904	½	.....		.....		14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1904	2½	.....		.....		*30	Apr. 9, 1900
50	53	Texas Pacific Land Trust	7,500,000	.....	..	33¼	Sep. 10	26	May 10	33¼	Sep. 10, 1904
17	20¼	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,000,000	.....	..	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22	*17	Apr. 22, 1904
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1904	1¾	158	Aug. 11	158	Aug. 11	158	Sep. 14, 1904
..	..	**United Fruit Co.**	12,575,500	July 15, 1904	2	112¾	June 15	93	Feb. 5	111¼	June 15, 1904
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,000	July 1, 1904	2½	.....		.....		275	Aug. 13, 1902
12½	13⅝	United Railways Investment	10,000,000	.....	..	15¼	Aug. 29	9	Feb. 17	14⅜	Sep. 16, 1904
118	120	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, 1904	2	122	Aug. 25	100	Feb. 24	120	Sep. 15, 1904
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,045,900	July 1, 1903	½	.....		.....		104	Nov. 5, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	8,940,600	Oct. 1, 1903	1½	.....		.....		46	June 10, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,168,600	Mar. 20, 1904	5½	.....		.....		*175	Oct. 15, 1903
18	21	**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,041,600	.....	..	20	Apr. 30	18½	Sep. 7	18½	Sep. 7, 1904
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	.....		.....		5¼	Dec. 14, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Nov. 30, 1903	1	.....		.....		70	Sep. 14, 1903
235	245	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	July 15, 1904	4	230	Aug. 22	205	Mar. 28	230	Sep. 13, 1904
180	200	Westing. El. & M. 1st pf. ($50)	2,324,700	July 11, 1904	2½	194	Jan. 18	160	Aug. 17	190	Sep. 1, 1904
24½	25¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,988,650	.....	..	29⅝	Jan. 22	21½	June 29	25¼	Sep. 16, 1904

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 24, 1904.

SEPT

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest last paid.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. & 4s, 1995					
Do registered					
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995					
Do do registered					
Do stamped					
Do deb. 4s, 1911					
Do deb. 4s, series B					
Do deb. 4s, Series C, 1920					
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1925					
Do East. Okla. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928					
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946					
Atl. Coast Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952					
Do registered					
Bay. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934					
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934					
Atl. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Prior lien g. 3½s, 1925					
Do do					
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948					
Do do registered					
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911					
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1922					
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941					
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 5½s, 1925					
Do do registered					
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919					
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930					
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1922					
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917					
Do 2d g. 4s					
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937					
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943					
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921					
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922					
Buf. & Sus. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951					
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908					
Do 2d 5s, 1913					
Do do registered					
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948					
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. Col. g. 5s, 1937					
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945					
Do con. g. 5s					
Do reg. $1,000-$5,000					
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945					
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945					
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945					
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951					
Do, M. & N. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947					
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987					
Do do registered					
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921					
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912					
Do con. 7s, ex. 1st 4½s to Je. 1, 1910					
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908					
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911					
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939					
Do do registered					
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992					
Do do registered					
Do Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940					
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989					
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989					
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941					
Greenbriar Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949					
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949					
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950					
Do registered					
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—					
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905					
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922					
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949					
Do do registered					
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949					
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919					
Do do do 4s, 1919					
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927					
Do do registered					
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921					
Do deb. 5s, 1913					
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911					
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907					
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934					
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937					
Do do registered					
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936					
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947					
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947					
Louis. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910					
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905					
Do terminal s. 5s, 1914					
Do gen. g. 4s Ser. A, May, 1989					
Do do registered					
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989					
Do C. & I. S. Sup. Div. 5s, 1921					
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926					
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910					
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921					
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916					
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924					
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910					
Do do 5s, 1910					
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908					
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919					
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910					
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910					
Do Southeast. Div. 6s, 1906					
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921					
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910					
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913					
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb., 1915					
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926					
Do do registered					
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987					
Do do registered					
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929					
Do do registered					
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929					
Do do registered					
Do debenture 5s, 1909					
Do do registered					
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921					
Do do registered					
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933					
Do do registered					
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905					
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910					
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909					
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907					
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921					
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929					
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925					
Do Mich. Div. 1st 6s, 1924					
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907					
Do incomes, 1911					
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917					
Do registered					
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988					
Do do registered					
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1925					
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910					
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915					
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916					
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. P, 1918					
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906					
Do registered					
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934					
Do do registered					
C. R. I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921					
C., R. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002					
Do do registered					
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913					
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919					
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905					
Do 1st 2½s, 1905					
Do extension 4s, 1905					
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923					
Do small bonds, 1923					
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927					
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930					
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930					
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918					
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930					
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919					
Chi. & Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947					
Chi. & West Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932					
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921					
Cin., Ham. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905					
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941					
Cin. & W. 1st & ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1953					
C. C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993					
Do do registered					
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939					
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991					
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990					
Do do registered					
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940					
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940					
C., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920					
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936					
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928					
C., C. C. & Ind. con. 7s, 1914					
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934					
Ind. Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940					
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940					
Do income 4s, April, 1990					
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933					
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938					
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947					
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929					
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943					

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest last paid.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid Asked.
Det., Lans. & West. 7s, 1907					
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995					
Do 2d con. gtd. 7s, 1915					
Do do registered					
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921					
Do registered					
Do construction 5s, 1923					
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923					
Dry. & Sh. & N. 1st 7s, 1906					
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. $4s, 2000					
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917					
Do registered					
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906					
Do registered					
Do 2 g. 3½s, 1980					
Do do registered					
Del., Lack. & West. 1st 7s, 1907					
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914					
Do con. gtd. 7s, 1915					
Do do registered					
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921					
Do registered					
Do construction 5s, 1923					
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923					
Dry. & Sh. & N. 1st 7s, 1906					
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. $4s, 2000					
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917					
Do registered					
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906					
Do registered					
Do 2 g. 3½s, 1980					
Do do registered					
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936					
20 con. g. 4½s, 1936					
Do Improvement g. 5s, 1928					
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939					
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949					
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan., 1918					
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929					
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917					
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995					
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995					
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941					
Do Ohio Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941					
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937					
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937					
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941					
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947					
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919					
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923					
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920					
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928					
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920					
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920					
Do 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds. 1996					
Do registered					
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996					
Do do registered					
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951					
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916					
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982					
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909					
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935					
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. rtd. 6s, 1922					
Do D. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1911					
N. Y. & Greenwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946					
Midland R. of N. Y. 1st g. 6s, 1910					
Wil. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937					
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937					
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940					
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943					
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942					
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921					
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942					
Do 2d. Vernon 1st g. 5s, 1933					
Do Jul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930					
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926					
Fort S. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941					
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921					
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928					
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913					
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. A					
Green Bay & West. deb. certs. B					
Gulf & Ship Island 1st ref. and term. 5s, Feb., 1952					
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999					
Do registered					
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948					
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951					
Do registered					
Do g. 3½s, 1951					
Do do registered					
Do ext. g. 3½s, 1951					
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952					
Do do registered					
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953					
Do do registered					
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950					
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953					
Do Mid. Div. reg. 5s, 1921					
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951					
Do do 3½s, 1951					
Do do registered					
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951					
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951					
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1955					
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1950					
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919					
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909					
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921					
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938					
Do ref. gold 4s, 1951					
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950					
Do registered					
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937					
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941					
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945					
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997					
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940					
Do registered					
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941					
Do registered, 1941					
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933					
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945					
Leh. Val. Coal Co. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1934					
Do Cor. & Ext. 1st g. 5s, 1951					
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914					
Long Island 1st con. 5s, July, 1931					
Do do registered					
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938					
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922					
Do gold 4s, 1932					
Do unified g. 4s, 1949					
Do deb. 5s, 1934					
Do 1st refunding g. 4s, 1949					
Brkyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911					
Brkyn. & Jam. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935					
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927					
N. Y. & Rock. B. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932					
Q. L. N. S. B. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937					
Do 5s, 1941					
Lo. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1928					
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930					
Do g. 5s, 1937					
Do unified g. 4s, 1940					
Do do registered					
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931					
Do 5-20 yr. col. tr. deed g. 4s, 1923					
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919					
Do E. C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931					
Do N. O. & Mob. 1st g. 6s, 1930					
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930					
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920					
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921					
Do 2d 3s, 1980					
Ky. Cent. Ry. & L. 1st g. 4s, 1987					
Ky. Cent. Ry. & L. 1st g. 4½s, 1945					
L. & Nash.-Southern Ry. Monon joint 4s, 1952					
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937					
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921					
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936					
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910					
L. & Jef. Bridge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945					
Manhattan Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990					
Do registered					
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908					
Metropolitan Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911					
Mexican Cent. con. 4s, Jan. 10, 1939					
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939					
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939					
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907					
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977					
Mexican North. 1st g. 6s, 1910					
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927					
Do 2d, 5s					
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909					
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934					
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910					
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934					
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949					
M. St. M. & A. 1st 4s, 1926					
Minn. S. & S. S. M. 1st conv. 4s, 1938					
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M. 1st g. 4s, 1960					
Mob. & Ohio new 6s, June, 1911					
Do 2d g. 4s, June, 1990					
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1944					
Do St. L. Div. 1st ref. g. 4s, 2001					
Do Tenn. & Ala. 1st 6s, 1940					
Mont. C. & Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1937					
Mo. K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942					
Mo. K. & T. of Texas 1st 5s, 1942					
Sher. Sh. & So. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942					
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1942					
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1906					
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920					
Do tr. g. 5s, stamped, Jan., 1917					
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920					
Cent. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919					
Leroy & C. V. A. 1st g. 5s, 1926					
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938					
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938					
St. L. & I. M. gen. con. l. & g. 5s, 1931					
Do do gtd g. 5s, stamped, 1931					

1904

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Do do unified and ref. g. 4s.1929.	J J*	93¼	Sep 15	84	Jan 7	93	Sept 21	92	93
Do do registered	J J*	87¾	Apr 29	87¾	Apr 29	87½	Sept 23	..	..
Do Riv. & Gulf Div.1st g.4s.1933.	Sept	96	Jul 18	91	Mar 14	95¾	Sept 20	..	96
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 6s. 1945.	J J*	111¾	Mar 8	111¾	Mar 8	111½	Mar 8	112	..
Do unig. g. 4s. 1945.	M S*	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	91	Feb 25	94	96
Do do small		94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	94	Aug 6	93	98
Mobile & Ohio new g. 4s. 1927.	J J*	125¾	May 21	123¾	Jun 8	125¾	Aug 3	125¾	125
Do 1st ext. g. 6s. July, 1927.	Q J	121	Apr 22	120	Jan 11	121	Apr 23	119	..
Do gen. g. 4s. 1938.	M S*	94½	Jul 7	89	Jan 11	94¼	July 6	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s. 1947.	F A	116¾	Sep 14	112	Sep 13	114¾	Sept. 24	114	115
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s. 1931.	J J	..	..	..	..	101½	Je 30, 02	93	..
Do do col. g. 4s. May 1, 1950.	Q F	92½	Jul 15	88½	Mar 3	92½	July 29	91½	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s. 1913.	J J*	124½	Jun 27	120	Jan 22	121½	Sept 15	121¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s. 1928.	A O	115¾	Jul 18	110½	Apr 18	115	Sept 12	115	..
Do 1st g. 6s. Jasper Branch.1923.	J J	..	..	..	..	118	De 1, 99	117¾	..
Do 1st 8s. McM. N. & Alb.	A O	113¾	Jun 9	113¾	Jun 9	113½	June 9	114?	..
Do T. & P. Branch 6s. 1917.	J J	113	Jun 9	113	Jun 9	113	July 6	112	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s.1926.	A O	103¾	Jun 29	100	Feb 8	103¼	June 29	102	104½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s. 1951.	A O*	78	Jun 27	73	Feb 19	77¼	Sept 19	76½	77½
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s. Nov., 1915.	A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	107½	..
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s. 1997.	J J*	101¾	Jun 22	96¾	Feb 10	100¼	Sept 23	99¾	100¼
Do do registered	J J*	100	Sep 21	98	Jan 6	100	Sept 21	99¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1890-1905.	J D	101	Aug 15	100	Jan 14	101	Aug 15	100¾	..
Do do registered.	J D	..	..	..	..	98	De 19, 02	100¾	..
Do deb. certs. ext. g. 4s. 1905.	M N	101¼	Apr 8	99½	May 2	99¾	May 17	100¾	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	99¾	No 8, 02	100¾	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s. 1998.	F A	93¼	Jul 23	86	Feb 19	90¾	Sept 22	..	91
Do do registered.	F A	91½	Jun 28	88	Jan 20	89¾	Aug 24	..	..
Do Mich. Cent. col. g. 3½s. 1998.	F A	91¾	Jun 16	85½	Mar 14	90	Sept. 23	85	90
Do do registered.	F A	..	..	..	..	91	Ja 17, 03	87½	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s. 1936.	J J*	106¾	Jun 13	104	Jan 5	105¾	July 7	105??	..
Do registered	J J*	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	102	Mar 31	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd.4s.S.A.1940.	J J	..	..	..	..	95	Ap 3, 02	..	..
Do do registered.	S D	..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st. gtd. g. 4s. 1991.	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 6, 00	104	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s. 1986.	F A	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 10, 02	103¾	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s.1993.	A O*	..	..	..	..	No 15, 01		100	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s. 2361.	J J	109½	Jun 16	106¾	Jan 4	108¾	Sept 21	108¼	..
Do registered	J J	108¾	Jun 16	104½	Jun 11	107¾	Sept 15	..	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s. 1997.	J D	100¾	Jan 22	98	Mar 10	100½	Sept 21	100¼	100¾
Do do registered.	J D	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	98	Apr 13	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s. 1928.	M S	101¾	Aug 27	98½	Mar 1	99¾	Sept 24	99¾	99¾
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s. 1906.	F A*	..	..	..	..	114	Fe 6, 02	103?	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s. 1934.	J J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 21, 03	118?	..
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st 6s. 1932.	J J	..	..	..	..	130	Ja 21, 03	127?	..
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909.	M S*	112¾	Jan 18	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	109?	..
Do 5s, 1931.	M S	127	Jan 18	121¾	Jul 20	121¾	July 20	119¾	..
Do do registered, March, 1931.	Q M	121	Jul	120	Jan 21	120	Jan 21	119?	..
Do 4s, 1940.	J J	106¾	Apr 30	105½	Apr 13	106¾	June 8,	105¼	..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	106½	No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s. 1952	M N	97¾	Apr 21	96¼	May 20	96¼	May 20	95½	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000.	M N*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 24, 03	100¾	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s. 1927.	A O*	115¾	Mar 8	113	Apr 4	115¼	Sept 1	114?	..
N. Y. & O. con.1st ext.5s.July,1922.	A O	116¼	May 24	116¼	May 24	116¼	May 24	117½	119¾
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s. 1915.	F A	..	..	..	..	113¾	Ja 25, 02	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s. 1922.	J J*	104¼	Apr 5	104	Feb 9	104¾	Apr 5	104	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s. 1937.	J J*	106	Sep	102¾	Apr 26	106	Sept 22	105¾	..
Do registered	A O*	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	101	Mar 28	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s. 1937.	M N*	..	..	..	..	131¾	Ap 29, 03	123¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s. 1918.	M N	..	..	..	..	125?	Se 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s. 1905.	J J*	101¾	Apr 20	101¾	Apr 20	101?	Apr 20	101¾	..
Do 1st 6s. 1905.	M S	..	..	..	..	106?	My 14,03	100?	..
N.Y. O. & W.ref. 1st g.4s.June,1992.	M S	104	Aug 16	100½	Mar 18	103	Sept 22	102¾	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	100	De 7, 03	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s. 1941.	M N	112¾	Apr 12	110	Sep 19	110	Sept. 22	..	110
Nor. & West. R. gen. 6s. 1931.	J J	..	..	..	..	139	Ap 20, 03	120	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s. 1934.	F A	..	..	..	..	127	No 28, 03	127½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s. 1932.	A O	132¾	Aug 2	126¼	Apr 19	132¾	Aug 2	127?	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 5s. 1996.	A O*	102¾	Sep 16	96½	Jan 4	102	Sept. 24	101¾	102¼
Do registered		..	..	..	..	98	Se 23, 03	..	104
Pocs. Coal & C. joint 4s.1941.	J J*	95	Aug 19	87½	Feb 25	94½	Sept 21	94	94¼
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1922.	J J	112	Aug 25	112	Aug 25	112	Aug 25	108¾	..
Scl. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s.1989.	M N*	103	Sep 15	90¼	Feb 26	102?	Sept 10	102	103
N. P. Ry. pr.in.ry.&l.g.g.4s.Jan.,1997.	Q J	105¾	Aug 12	101¼	Jan 6	104¾	Sept 23	104½	105
Do registered	Q J	104½	Jun 21	101	Mar 3	104	Sept 23	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s. Jan., 2047.	Q F	76½	Jul 1	70¼	Feb 20	74¼	Sept 24	74	74½
Do do registered.	Q F	72¾	Jun 17	68¾	Jan 8	72¾	June 17	72	..
Do St. P. & P. 1st Div. 4s. 1996.	J D*	97¾	Aug 16	97¼	Aug 16	97¾	Aug 16	97¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s. B. & Q. col. 1921.	J J*	98¾	Jul 13	90¼	Jan 8	95?	Sept 24	96¾	97
Do Spoc. Coal & C. Joint 4s.1941.	J J*	88	Jul 12	85	Jan 8	85?	Sept 22	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s. 1923.	F A	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	122¼	Mar 9	123¾	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	119	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s. 1931.	F A	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 03	111¾	..
Do 2d 5s. 1917.	A O	106¾	Jan 28	102¼	Apr 11	103?	Aug 31	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s. 1968.	J D	98¾	Aug 22	98¾	Aug 22	98¾	Aug 22	97¾	100
Wash. Cent. 1st g. 4s. March, 1948.	Q M	94	Aug 16	85	May 3	94	Aug 16	88	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s. 1933.	J J*	119	Aug 24	111	Feb	119	Aug 31	111¾	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s. 1936.	J D	113½	Sep 24	110	Jul 7	113½	Sept 24	115	..
Do gen. g. 5s. 1937.	A O*	111	Sep 20	111	Sep 20	111	Sept 20	112	114
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s. 1946.	J D	110½	Sep 21	105	Jan 10	110½	Sept 21	110	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s. 1917.	A O	102½	Jun 9	102½	Jun 9	102½	June 16	106	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s. 1910.	M N*	..	..	..	..	102	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s. 1921.	J J*	110¼	Jun 27	106	Jan 11	110	Sept 19	109¾	110
Do registered. 1921.	J J*	108¾	Mar 31	105¾	Jun 25	105¾	June 25	106	..
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr.reg.cts.,1937.	M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11, 98	99¼	..
Do gtd. 3½s. col.tr.cts.,S.B.1941.	F A	..	..	..	..	02¼	De 28, 03	97½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g.3½s.1916.	M N*	99½	Sep 16	95¾	Mar 25	99¼	Sept 16	99	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.	A O*	118½	Jun 27	118	May 27	118½	June 27	118½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A. 1942.	J J	..	..	..	..	108¼	Au 21, 03	112¾	..
Do 3½s. Series D, 1950.	F A	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	96	Jan 8	95	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s. 1940. Ser.C.	J J*	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	98¾	Apr 4	95¾	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.con.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.	A O*	110½	Aug 3	106	Apr 25	110½	Aug 3	113?	..
Do Series B, gtd. 1942.	A O	111½	Jan 28	109¾	Apr 4	110	Mar 5	113?	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.	M N*	110	Aug 17	110	Aug 17	110	Aug 17	110¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.	M N*	102	Jul 6	101½	Jan 22	102	July 6	104	..
Do g. 3½s. Series E, 1949.	F A*	92	Feb 13	90	May 14	91¾	Aug 3	98	..
P., Ft W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.	J J*	..	..	..	..	127¾	Oc 21, 02	120¾	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.	J J*	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	121	Mar 4	119¾	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.	A O	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	119	Apr 11	118¾	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923.	M N	105½	Feb 15	104½	Feb 13	105	Mar 26	105	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919.	M S*	..	..	..	..	114	De 15, 03	111½	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943.	M N	..	..	..	..	108	Au 28, 03	106¾	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912.	M N*	100½	Sep 4	94½	Feb 23	99¾	Sept 24	99¾	100
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.	M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	102¾	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	M N	..	..	..	..	112¾	Mr 7, 00	108¾	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g.4½s.1941.	J J*	106½	Apr 20	106½	Apr 20	106¾	Apr 20	106¾	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s,1944.	M S	..	..	..	..	117	My 1, 00	108¾	111
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.	Q F	123¼	Jan 18	120½	May 11	121	May 14	119¾	123
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.	M N	101	Jul 8	98	Jun 23	101	July 8	..	..
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.	A O*	122	Jul 18	118	Apr 9	121¼	Aug 3	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	M N	111½	Sep 6	107¾	Feb 8	111½	Sept 6	111¾	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.6s,1939.	A O	112¾	Aug 12	109¾	Jan 16	112¾	Aug 15	113?	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.	J D*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11, 01	117¾	..
P. & L.E. 2d g.6s.Ser.A.&B.Jan.,1928.	A O	..	..	..	..	112½	De 13, 02	109	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.	A O*	115½	Mar 7	114½	Sep 2	114½	Sept 2	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927.	M N*	114½	May 4	114½	May 4	114½	May 5	113½	..
Reading Co. ren. g. 4s, 1997.	J J	101	Jun 22	94¾	Jan 9	100¾	Sept 23	100¾	100¾
Do registered	J J	100	Aug 25	98	May 6	99½	Sept 6	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951.	A O*	96¾	Sep 19	93¾	Jan 4	96¾	Sep 20	96¾	..
Phila. & Reading 7s, 1911.	J D	119¼	May 21	114¾	Apr 2	119¼	Apr 21	117?	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	J D*	111½	Jul 28	110½	Jun 16	111½	July 28	111½	116
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	J J*	68	Jun 27	63½	Mar 29	68	June 27	62½	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	87½	Sep 7	87½	Sept 7	87½	Sept 7	..	..
Rutland R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1941.	J J*	104	May 3	103½	May 10	103½	May 10	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949.	J J*	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.	J J	92	Aug 26	84	May 31	92	Aug 26	87	92
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906.	M N*	105	Feb 1	103¼	May 5	103¾	June 2	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.	M N*	103¾	Jun 24	103¾	May 17	103¾	June 24	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.	J J*	127	Jun 21	122¾	Mar 14	126	Sept 9	126	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.	J J*	113	Sep 20	110	Jan 18	112¾	Sept 24	112	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.	J J*	96¾	May 19	96	Apr 14	96¾	Aug 9	96	..
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947.	A O*	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	100	Jan 21	95?	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951.	J J*	86	Sep 21	79¾	Feb 24	86	Sept 24	85¾	86½
Do 5 yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908.	J D*	94	Aug 15	94	Aug 15	94	Aug 15	..	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928.	M N	122¾	Aug 22	119¼	Feb 24	122¾	Aug 22	122½	..
K.C., Ft.S. & M. ref.gtd.g.4s,1936.	A O*	95	Sep	78	Jan	85¾	Sept 23	..	..
Do do registered.		78¾	Jan 14	77¼	Jan 13	78¾	Jan 14	..	..
St. L. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989.	M N*	96¼	Sep 8	91½	Jun 3	96¼	Sept 24	95¾	96½
Do 2d g. 4s, Inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.	J J	82¾	Aug 27	70½	May 26	82¾	Aug 27	77?	..
Do com. g. 4s, 1932.	J D	80	Sep	65½	Jun 1	78¼	Sept 22	77¼	78½
St. P. Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.	J D	112	Sep 22	107¾	Apr 1	112	Sept 22	112½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.	J J*	134¾	Sep 16	130	Jan 5	134¾	Sept 16	134½	..
Do do registered.	J J*	..	..	..	..	140	My 14,02	..	..
Do reduced to 4½s.	J J*	110	Jun 15	107¼	Jan	108¾	July 7	110¼	112
Do do do registered.	J J*	..	..	..	..	116¼	Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.	M N*	111¾	Sep 2	109¾	May 11	111¾	Sept 8	112	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	J D	106	Aug 15	100	Jan	105¾	Sept 20	106½	..
Do do registered.	J D	..	..	..	..	106	My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.	A O	104½	Aug 10	104½	Aug 10	104½	Aug 10	104?	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	..	..	..	..	128	Ap 4, 00	125?	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.	J J*	135¾	Apr 23	133	Apr 14	135	Apr 25	132¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	J J*	116¾	Sep	111¼	Mar 16	116¾	Sept 1	116¾	118
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938.	J D	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117	Jan 11	117½	..
Do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.	M S*	110	Jan	110	Jan	110	Jan ?	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	J J	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 11, 01	99¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. gold 4s, 1950.	A O*	83¼	Sep 19	65	Jan 8	82¾	Sept 24	82¾	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911.	M N	103	Sep 15	96	Jan 18	102¾	Sept 21	102	103
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949.	J J	93	May 23	91	Aug 1	92¼	Aug 10	95	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918.	J J*	..	..	..	..	100	Se 8, 00	102¾	..
Do cons. g. 5s, 1943.	J J	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	Jul 18	104¾	July 18	104¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945.	J J	106¾	Sep	102	Jan 15	106¾	Sept 1	105	106
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g.6s,1929.	J J	109	Sep	103¼	Feb 23	109	Sept 1	108	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st g. 5s, 1926.	J J	..	..	..	..	111¾	My 7, 03	104?	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924.	M N	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 20, 03	101¾	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 4-year col. tr. g. 5s, 1905.	J D	100¾	May 21	97¾	Jan 6	100¾	Sept 21	101¾	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. 1949.	J D	89	Sep 19	84	Jan 18	88¾	Sept 21	88	..
Do do registered.	J D	..	..	..	..	91	Jan 21	88¾	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid As'd.	
Aus & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.	J J*	110	Sep 22	97	Feb 26	110	Sept 22	109	110
Cen. E. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949.	F A*	101½	Jul 29	97¼	Mar 11	100¾	Sept 23	100	100¾
Do registered		..	..	..	..	99¾	Mr 5, 03	..	..
Do mtg. gtd. g. 3½s. Aug., 1929.	J D	88¾	Sep 9	84	Jan 6	88¾	Sept 22	86	88½
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.	A O*	107	Aug 22	107	Aug 22	107	Aug 22	100	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.	J D	103¾	Apr 12	100½	Jan 26	103	Sept 20	103	..
Do M. & F. Div. 1st 5s, 1931.	M N	113	Sep 16	105¾	Mar 9	113	Sept 16	112½	112¾
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924.	M N*	108	Apr 28	105	Jan 19	107	Aug 1	106	108¾
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933.	M N	..	..	..	..	105	De 18, 03	103½	..
Do do gtd., redeemable 1933.	M N	103½	Jul 7	103½	Jul 7	103½	July 7	104	..
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937.	J J*	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 14	111¾	Sept 23	111¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, Int. gtd., 1912.	A O*	113	Mar 21	112	Jan 25	113	Sept 12	112¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Int. gtd., 1921.	A O	96	Sep 19	90½	Jan 5	96	Sept 19	96	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930.	F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	127½	Fe 27, 02
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	J J*	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6	121	May 6
Do 1st 7s, 1918.	A O	130¼	Mar 24	130	Mar 29	130	Apr 26	130	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.	J D*	107	Jun 8	104½	Jul 23	108	Sept 14	110	110¾
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.	A O*	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	Ja 4, 01
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.	J J*	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	100	Jan 8	99¼	..
Sun A. & A. F. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943.	M N	97¾	Sep 24	93	Jan 4	97¾	Sept 24	97½	97¾
S. F. or Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909.	J J	106¾	Sep 9	105	Jan 18	106¾	Sept 9	108¼	109¼
Do do March, 1910.	J J	110¾	Sep 8	105¾	Jul 1	110¾	Sept 9	109½	..
S. F. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser.A, 1905.	A O	102	May 6	101½	Apr 21	102	May 6	101½	..
Do do Series B, 1905.		..	..	..	..	102	Oc 22, 03	103?	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.		104¾	Sep 14	102	Apr 12	104¾	Sept 14	104¾	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912.	A O	115¾	Jun 14	114¾	Apr 18	115¾	June 14	115	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	M N*	119	Feb	119	Feb	119	Feb	116	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.	M N	110	Apr 30	107	Jan	110	Sept 19	109¾	109¾
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.	J J*	108¾	Feb 19	103	Mar	108	Sept 19	107	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.	F A*	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101	Feb 5	101¾	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.	M S*	109	Sep 13	103	Sept 13	109	Sept 13	103¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.	M N	120	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	Jan 29	103	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.	J J*	118	Jun 14	111	Feb 25	117	Sept 22	..	116
Do registered	J J	110	Feb 23	108	Feb 23	110	Feb 29	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938.	M S*	97½	Aug 26	93¾	Jun 8	96	Sept 8	96	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4½-5s, 1996.	J J	114	Jul 18	114	Jul 18	114	July 18	115	116¾
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951.	J J	98	Jun 30	93¼	Mar 17	97¾	Sept 17	97½	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.	A O	117½	Apr 20	115	Apr 12	117½	Apr 20	117½	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	J J*	96¾	Jun 29	91¼	Feb 24	94¾	Aug 24	94½	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.	J J*	118	May 12	118	May 12	118	May 12	115	..
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga. div.g. 5s, 1930.	J J*	115	Aug 22	110	Jan 18	114½	Sept 23	113½	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.	M N*	121	Sep	117	May 3	120¾	Sept 20	120¾	121
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938.	M S	112	Jun 25	109	Apr 20	112	July 11	102	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J	122	Jun 21	118¾	Jan 7	122½	Aug 18	122	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.	J J*	124	Jul 28	120	Jan 7	124	July 28	122½	125
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.	J J	118¾	Jun 18	114	Mar 16	116½	Sept 15	116¾	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.	A O	112¾	Sep 2	112	Jun 21	112¾	Sept 2	114	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	M N*	87½	Jul 26	87½	Jul 26	87½	July 26	88	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	M N	107¾	Sep 14	103½	Jan 5	107¾	Sept 14	107½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.	M N	118	Aug 12	110	Jan 18	114¾	Sept 23	113½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.	M N	112¾	Apr 29	110¼	May 10	110¼	May 10	110	..
Do serial, Series A, 6s, 1906.	M S	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	102	..
Do serial, Series B, 6s, 1911.	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	113¾	Ja 6, 03
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916.	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	Fe 8, 02
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921.	M S	110	Jun 28	110	Jun 28	110	June 28	110	112¼
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926.	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ja 6, 03
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1921.	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..

Current Bond Quotations for Active Issues the Week Ended Sept. 24, 1904—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Ave'g.
Milwaukee G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	M N	90¼ Jul 9	97½ Jan 6	90¼ July 30	90½ 91½
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	J D	110 Sep 14	105¼ Jun 1	110 Sept 24	109¾ 110
Do purchase money 6s, 1949	F A	96¼ Jul 20	90 Feb 24	94 Sept 24	94 94½
N. Y. El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	M S	105¾ Jul 23	102¼ Mar 5	105¾ July 29	103 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	A J	126¾ Jun 27	113¼ Apr 5	125¾ June 27	119¼ ..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	F A	102 Jan 19	100¼ Feb 2	101 May 11	101 ..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	M N	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	100 Mar 15	.. ..
Pac. G. & C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	M N	101¾ Aug 2	101¼ Jun 14	101¾ Aug 2	102¾ ..
Do 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	J D	103 May 28	101 Jun 6	101¾ July 28	101¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	A O	125¾ Sep 8	118¾ Feb 1	125¾ Sept 8	125¾ 130
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	M S	104 Feb 2	103 Apr 2	103 Apr 9	103½ ..
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J	109¾ Jun 28	106¾ Jan 22	107 July 28	107½ ..
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	J D	107 Aug 10	104 Mar 5	108 Sept 8	105¾ ..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	J J	102¼ Sep 10	101 Mar 5	102¾ Sept 10	102¾ ..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	M N	103 Mar 30	101¼ Aug 16	101¾ Aug 29	.. 101½
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1940	M S	.. ....	.. ....	109 Fe 8, 01	.. ..
West. Gas con. tr. g. 5s, 1905	..	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Ja 18, 01	.. ..

MANF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. Cot. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nov. 1, 1915	Q F	100	Sep 7	95	Mar 14	100	Sept 7	99	100	
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	M S	87	Aug 29	70	Jan 4	85	Sept 22	85	85¼	
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	M S	88	Jan 8	82	Mar 15	87½	Sept 24	84	88	
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	J J	85½	Sep 15	74	Jan 18	82¼	Sept 16			
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 5s, 1942	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Ja 10, 00			
Consol. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951	F A	77½	Sep 10	53¾	Feb 9	73	Sept 24	73	73¼	
Do registered		73¾	Sep 8	67¾	Mar 16	73¾	Sept 8			
Distillers' Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 5s, year 5 per cent. con. g., 1927	A O	74¼	Sep 22	61¼	Jun 10	74	Sept 24	73¾	74	
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1917	J J					98	Se 16, 03			
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J J					99	Jy 17, 90	103¾	..	
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	A O	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	92	Feb 23	93	..	
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	F A	109½	Jul 23	103¾	Mar 16	109	Sept 23		109	
Inter. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	J J	103	Jun 23	97	Feb 8	102¾	Sept 16	101½	..	
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928	A O	..	....	93	Fe 24, 03					
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	A O	102¾	Sep 14	92¾	Apr 4	102	Sept 20	101½	102	
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	M N	90¾	Apr 28	87	May 9	89	July 19	90	91	
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	J D	66	Feb 29	50¾	Feb 29	65¾	June 8		65	
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	F A	47	Jan 23	35	Jan 4	40	Sept 24	38	40	
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		4¼	Jan 23	1½	May 2	3	Sept 21	2	3	
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	J J	85	Aug 27	80	Aug 1	82¾	Sept 23	82¾	83	
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	M N	112¾	Apr 23	107¾	Jan 7	112	Sept 22	112	..	

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1904. Highest.	Range for Year 1904. Lowest.	Last Sale.	1904 Ave'g.
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J	70 Sep 8	70 Sep 8	70 Sept 8	.. ..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. M mtg. g. & r.					
5s, April, 1963		83 Sep 15	69¾ Jan 7	81¾ Sept 24	81¾ 81¾
Do registered		83 Sep 14	69¾ Jan 7	81¾ Sept 24	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J					55	No 2, 00			
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1949	F A	102¾	Sep 21	95¾	Mar 11	100¾	Sept 23	..	100½	
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A*	80	Sep 12	69	Jan 5	80	Sept 14	80	..	
Do do Trust Co. certificates		78¾	Sep 14	69¾	Jul 8	75½	Sept 22	75¼	..	
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	M N	105	Feb 26	105	Feb 26	105	Mar 9	103	107½	
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	102½	Jul 26	102½	Jul 26	102¼	July 26	103	..	
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	105	..	
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	J D	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 27, 03	108	..	
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1961	J J*	..	....	..	....	108¾	Fe 27, 02	..	..	
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00			
Tenn. C., I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	J J*	92¼	Sep 14	91¾	Jun 30	92¼	Sept 14	92	93½	
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	110	Sep 20	102	Mar 7	110	Sept 24	110	110½	
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	110	Sep 13	101½	Jan 12	110	Sept 13	110		
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..	
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	F A	105	Jun 11	100½	Jan 6	102	Aug 5	..	..	
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s, 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	M N	73	Feb 29	66¾	Jul 11	71	Sept 23	70	71	

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	94	Jun 30	90	May 31	94	June 30	..	..	
Cons. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	Q J	..	....	..	....	100½	Ap 8, 02	..	..	
Do registered	Q J	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oc 30, 01	..	..	
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	J D*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 7, 99	..	..	
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	M N	106¾	May 13	106¾	May 13	106¾	June 22	110¾	..	
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	M N	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jul 2, 03	105¾	..	
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J J	110¾	Sep 14	105	Feb 8	110¾	Sept 16	109¾	110¾	
Do ref. and t. s. 4½s, 1950	M N*	108	Sep 13	101¼	Jan 2	105¾	Sept 23	105¾	106	
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	108½	Ja 23, 03			
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	107	Jun 14	107	Jun 14	107	June 20	106	..	
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding s. f. 4½s, 1934	J J	105¾	Apr 27	101¼	Apr 2	103½	July 26	102¾	104	

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December: A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 24, 1904

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 24, $20,943,500

Week ended Sept. 24, 1904.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	85½	85½	85	85	22
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	78
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	1½
Atchison, Top. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	93½	93½	93	93¼	63½
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98	98	97½	98	172
Atlantic, Knoxville & Northern 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	109	109	109	110	10
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95¼	95¾	95	95	19½
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s reg	93	93	92	93	3
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	108	108¼	108	103½	48½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest Div. 3½s	92	92	91¼	91¼	106½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Lake Erie & West. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	0
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	91½	14
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	63½	63½	63½	63½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1st 5s	108½	108½	108¾	108¾	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	80	80½	79¾	80	130
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	10
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	119¾	119¾	118	118	13
Buffalo Gas 5s	70	70	70	70	12
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Canada Southern 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	6
Central of Georgia con. 5s	111½	112	111½	112	58
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	85½	89¾	85½	87¾	175
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	49½	54	48½	54	320
Central of Georgia 3d pf. inc. 5s	35	38	35	37½	165
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¾	7
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	89¾	89¾	87½	88¼	20
Ches. & Ohio, Rich & Alle. 2d con 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118¾	119	118	118	15
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	32
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79¾	80¾	79½	80¾	51
Chicago & Alton 3s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	6
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. 4s	98¾	97	98¾	98¾	393
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. 3½s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	18
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. 3s reg.	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼	125
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	6
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	87½	87½	85¾	86½	289
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	105	105¼	104¾	104¾	22
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	76	76	74½	75¾	659
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	134½	134½	134½	134½	3
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	77¾	77	76¾	76¾	39
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Chi., Indianapolis, St Louis & Chicago 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	33
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	130	130	130	130	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. gen. 6s	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	60
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s, tr. rcts	64	67	64	66	102
Colorado Midland 4s	84	86¾	84	83¼	204
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	183½	184	180¾	182	107
Con. Gas, ctfs. for full paid conv. deb. 6s	98	98¼	98	98	14
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting ref. 4½s	72¾	73½	71¼	73	4,291
Consolidated Tobacco 4s					
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100¾	101½	100¼	101¼	57½
Detroit City Gas 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Detroit Southern 1st 4s	41	41	41	41	20
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	78	78	78	78	5
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 7s	80	80	80	80	5
Distillers' Securities 5s	72¼	74½	72¼	74	833
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	8
East. Tenn. Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	15
Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	95¾	95½	94½	94½	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99½	99	99½	16
Erie general lien 4s	87¾	87¾	87	87½	82
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. tr. 4s	93	93	92¼	92½	20
Erie 3d extended 4s	100	100	100	100	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	108	109½	108	109½	67
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 2d 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Greenbriar Railway 1st gtd. 4s	93½	93½	95¼	95¼	1
Green Bay deb. A	73	76½	73	76½	4
Green Bay deb. B	15	15	14¾	15	19
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	16
Hocking Valley 4½s	108½	108½	108¼	108½	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103	105	105	105	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121½	121½	121¼	121¼	3
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	4
International Paper 6s	109	109	109	109	16
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	85½	88	85¾	85¾	49
Kansas City Southern 5s	72	72¼	72	72¼	105
Kings County Elevated 1st 4s	90½	91	90½	90½	18
Laclede Gas 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109½	4
Lackawanna Steel 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Lake Shore gen. 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	31
Lake Shore deb. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99¾	157
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal consol. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	24
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	25
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
Long Island ref. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	6½
Louisville & Nashville, So. Ry. joint 4s	95¼	95½	93¼	93½	13
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	83
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	22
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	96
Manhattan Railway con. 4s	107	107¼	107	107¼	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	92¾	92¾	91¾	92	61
Mexican Central 4s, consol.	65	68¾	65	68¼	87
Mexican Central 1st income	16¼	16½	15	16	30
Minn., St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie con. 4s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100¼	100	100	65½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	80¾	80¾	78½	78½	47
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103	103	102¾	102¾	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103	104	103	103	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	12
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	5

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Nassau Electric R. R. 4s	88½	88½	87¼	87¼	47
National R. R. of Mexico 1st con. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	10
New York Central gen. 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	17
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	100	100	100	100	..
New York Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	90%	90%	90%	90%	5
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90	90	89¾	90	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105¼	106	105¼	106	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	18
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. mon. 4s	94¾	94½	94	94	19
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	103¾	102¾	103	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	99
Norfolk & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94	94½	93¾	93¾	76
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	74	74¾	74	74¼	651
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	90
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	103½	104	103¼	104	54
Ohio River 1st 5s	112½	112½	112¾	112¾	29
Ohio River gen. 5s	111	113¾	111	113¾	64
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	18
Oregon Short Line partic. 4s	96½	97¾	96¼	97¾	588
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	117	117	116¾	117	78
Oregon Short Line 6s	123½	124	123½	124	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	110	110	110	110	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	151½
Pennsylvania consol. 5s	111½	111½	111¾	111½	2
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	68	68	67	67	23
Pitts. & West 1st 4s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs	100	100	100	100	1
Reading general 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¼	111
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	14
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	18
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	10
St. L. Iron Mountain & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93	93	92½	92½	38
St. Louis & S. F. Iron Mt., R. & G. Div. 4s	85¾	98¾	85¾	85¾	50
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	113	113	112¾	112¾	3
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	85½	86¾	85½	86	631
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98	98½	98	98¼	57
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	78¾	78¾	78	78½	62
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba, Mont. ext. 4s	103¼	103½	103½	103½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86½	86½	86¼	87½	179
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¼	83½	82¼	82¾	31
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf gtd	98	98	98	98	2
Southern Pacific 4s	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	663
Southern Pacific 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	22
Southern Pacific of Calif. con. 5s, stamped	109¾	110	109¾	110	6
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108	108	108	108	1
Southern Railway 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117	117	63
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	41	41	40	40	37
Standard Rope & Twine income	3½	4¼	3	3	45
Texas Coal & Oron. Texas. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	6
Term. Association of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	117¾	117¾	117½	117¾	1
Texas & Pacific 2d incomes	88	88	88	88	1
Third Avenue 4s	96¾	96½	96¼	96¾	110
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	81½	81½	80	80¼	128
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¾	104¾	104½	104½	113
Union Pacific conv. 4s	105¾	105¾	104¾	104¾	3,295
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	355
United States Realty & Impt. 5s	82	83	81½	82¾	35
United States Leather 6s	112¾	112¾	112	112	15
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	81½	81¾	80¾	81¾	2,192
United States Steel Cor. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	81¾	81¾	80¾	81¾	3½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	71	71	71	71	2
Virginia Midland gen. 4s	114¼	114½	114½	114½	3
Wabash 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	21
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¾	6
Wabash debenture, Series B	63	65	63½	63½	526
Western Maryland 1st 4s	86¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	143
Western North Carolina 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	11
Western New York & Pennsylvania gen. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3
West Shore 4s	105¼	106½	105¼	106¼	10
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	103¾	105¾	103¾	103¾	5
West Virginia Central & Pittsburg 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90¼	90¼	89¼	89¼	28
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	90¾	90¾	90	90	47
Total sales					$20,073,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. full paid	94½	94½	94	94¾	653½
Republic of Cuba 5s, full in. paid	101½	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	194
Total sales					$847,500

STATE BONDS.

North Carouna con. 4s	102¼	102¼	102½	102½	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 reg	93	93	93	93	5
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	6½	6½	6½	6½	15
Total sales					$23,000
Grand total					$20,943,500

Apple Crop Appalls Dealers.

The apple market throughout Wayne County has practically come to a standstill, for dealers are frightened at the size of the crop. Earlier in the season there was a fair demand for choice apples at 90 cents per barrel, the purchasers furnishing the barrel. Now there is practically no market. The outlook on green apples never suited the buyers as little at it does this Fall, and the more they investigate the situation the less they like it. It begins to look as though the farmer would have to do business without middlemen. The best price talked now is 75 cents per barrel, and scarcely a dealer can be found who will buy at any price. In the dried apple market things are a little more lively, although dealers are not active. Dealers are advising their old customers to go slowly, drying their own apples before they contract for other orchards. The reason for this is that the dealers look to see evaporating apples drop from 12½ cents a bushel to 8 or even 6 cents later in the season. The producers are going at it as hard as ever they can tilt, and hope to make a profit.—Rochester Union.

SEPT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1904

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 24, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	505	520
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	230	233
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 04	778	825
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 04	225	--
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	--	July 1, 04	150	165
Century	100,000	--	--	.....	170	190
Chase National	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 04	700	--
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	335	350
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep. 1, 04	4150	--
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	--	July 1, 04	150	160
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 2, 04	275	280
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	--	--	.....	175	185
Colonial	100,000	5	S	July 1, 04	500	--
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 04	500	600
Com. (Nat.) ex d.	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	213	215
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	--	--	.....	148	152½
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Aug. 1, 04	385	400
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 04	170	--
Fidelity	200,000	--	--	.....	180	--
Fifth Av., ex d.	100,000	25	Q	July 1, 04	3700	4000
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	325	--
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 04	600	615
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 2, 04	300	--
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 04	400	--
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	--	Feb., 1886	130	--
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 04	500	--
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	150	--
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 04	370	--
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 2, 04	575	--
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 2, 04	250	--
Hamilton	200,000	8	S	July 1, 04	165	--
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	510	530
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 04	510	525
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	--	--	.....	150	152½
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	217½	225
Jefferson	100,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	140	--
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	490	510
Lincoln National	300,000	3	C	Aug. 1, 04	1000	1050
Manhattan ($50)	2,550,000	6	S	July 1, 04	150	--
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	240	250
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	255	260
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 04	130	140
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	250	260
Merch. Nat. ($40)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 04	175	182½
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	8	S	July 1, 04	170	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	190	--
Mount Morris	250,000	4	--	May 2, 04	210	220
Mutual	200,000	3	--	July 1, 04	285	300
Nassau ($50)	100,000	4	S	May, 1904	190	200
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	6	Q	July 1, 04	405	430
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	280	290
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	July 1, 04	1500	--
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	190	210
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	2½	S	Sept. 15, 03	165	175
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	8	--	Jan., 1887	150	--
Northern Nat.	300,000	--	--	.....	116	120
North Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 04	198	203
Oriental ($50)	750,000	8	S	July 1, 04	220	230
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 04	495	500
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 04	275	290
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	5	--	July, 1900	135	150
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 04	530	--
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	S	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	650	--
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 04	625	--
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July, 1902	135	145
State	100,000	23	S	July 1, 04	1000	--
34th Street Nat.	200,000	--	--	.....	185	190
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	125	130
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	125	--
Union Exch.	750,000	--	--	.....	180	183
United National	1,000,000	--	--	.....	90	95
Wash. Heights	100,000	--	--	.....	200	--
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	--
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	July 1, 04	375	--

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 24, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety ($50)	$2,500,000	2	Q	June 30, 04	165	170
Bankers' Trust	1,000,000	--	--	.....	810	--
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 16, 04	420	--
Bowling Green	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	200	205
Broadway Trust	700,000	--	--	.....	145	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	330	--
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 04	1100	--
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 04	500	525
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 04	275	280
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	305	--
Commonw'lth Tr.	500,000	--	--	.....	40	55
Eastern Trust, 80 per cent. pd.	1,000,000	--	--	.....	100	105
Empire	500,000	--	--	.....	200	--
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	650	680
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($250)	1,000,000	10	Q	Aug. 1, 04	1200	1340
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	525	--
Flatbush	200,000	3	S	July 1, 04	190	--
Franklin	500,000	3	Q	June 30, 04	325	333
Guaranty	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	575	600
Guardian Trust	500,000	--	--	.....	160	165
Hamilton	500,000	2	C	Aug. 1, 04	300	310
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	400	--
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	12½	S	June 27, 04	900	925
Lawyers' Mtg.	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	185	190
Lawyers' Title In.	8,500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 04	310	320
Lincoln	500,000	--	--	.....	350	365
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	290	300
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 04	475	--
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	June 30, 04	999	1025
Merchants'	500,000	--	--	.....	176	200
Metropolitan	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	590	605
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	885	890
Mutual Alliance	500,000	--	--	.....	190	210
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 04	250	260
National Surety	500,000	5	S	Aug. 4, 04	120	130
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 04	1010	1030
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	S	July 5, 04	120	127
N.Y.Security & T	3,000,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 04	650	--
North American	2,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 04	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Sep. 1, 04	300	340
Real Estate	500,000	3	S	July 1, 04	325	--
Standard	1,000,000	2	S	June 30, 04	335	--
Title Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	S	June 30, 04	608	615
Title Ins., ex div.	2,000,000	--	--	.....	190	195
Trust Co. of Am.	1,000,000	--	--	.....	475	492½
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	July 11, 04	1350	1400
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	8	S	June 30, 04	415	425
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 04	1425	1475
Van Norden	1,000,000	--	--	.....	197	201
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 04	395	400
Williamsburg	700,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	210	220
Windsor	1,000,000	--	--	.....	165	175

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,800			.....	68½	68
Do preferred	8,572,500	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 04	94	95½
Bay State	250,000,000	--	--	.....	*7-32	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	94	97
B'klyn Bor. Gas	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	59	62
Do 1st mtge 5s	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	95	97
Buffalo City	1,000,000	--	--	.....	4	8
††Do 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	68	72
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107½	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1904	104½	106
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s, 1938	971,000	2½	S	July, 1904	89½	92
Denver G. & El.	2,630,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	83½	86
††Do 1st cons. 5s, 1949	2,930,000	2½	S	May, 1904	88½	95
Do pr. l. 6s, 1918	1,500,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	107½	109½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1823	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1904	99	99
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1916	1,500,000	2½	S	Aug., 1904	101	103
Hudson Co. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	June, 1904	81	--
Do 1st 5s	3,150,000	2½	S	June, 1904	108½	--
Lafayette	1,000,000	--	--	.....	100	--
††Ind. 1st 5s, 1931	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	107	110
Mut. (Jersey City)	1,000,000	--	--	.....	150	--
Nassau 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1904	98	99

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation Sept. 24, 1904. Bid.	Asked.
††Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	$1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	100	--
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1904	106	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 04	290	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	108¼	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	111	113
Do con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	107	109
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1904	104	107
††**Ohio & Ind.** 1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	40	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	July 1, 04	90	93
††St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	93	95
††South Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep., 1904	73	77
Standard (N. Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1904	110	113
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	--

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$7,500,000	--	--	.....	4	5
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 04	61	65
N. Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	June 30, 04	75	85
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1904	85	90
N. Y. & Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1904	108	111
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1904	106	108
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	45	--
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1904	92½	93½
Union ex div	3,000,000	½	Q	July 1, 04	30½	33½
††Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1904	89	91

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	$500,000	8	S	July, 1904	100	--
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	July, 1904	770	--
Empire City	200,000	8	S	Jan., 1904	75	90
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	July, 1904	183	--
Germ'n-American	1,500,000	15	S	July, 1904	490	--
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July, 1904	333	370
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	165	--
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	--
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1904	110	--
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1904	320	330
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	--
New York	200,000	3½	S	Aug. 1, 04	100	--
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	July, 1904	275	300
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr., 1904	170	--
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	A	Dec., 1902	85	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	July, 1904	170	--
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1904	210	220
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	5	--	Jan., 1902	50	--
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	85	100
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Aug., 1904	380	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	July, 1904	580	610

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	$2,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 04	90	100
Am. Bk. Note ($50) ex div	8,600,000	$1	Q	Aug 31, 04	54½	56
American Can	41,233,300	--	--	.....	5⅝	5¾
Do pf., ex div.	41,233,300	2½	--	Apr. 1, 04	46⅞	47
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Sep. 20, 04	99	100
Do preferred	5,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	98	99
††**Amer. Malt** 6s	8,883,000	2	S	June 1, 04	103	104
Am. Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 04	23½	--
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 15, 04	86½	--
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	--	--	.....	2⅝	3¼
Do preferred	9,500,000	--	--	.....	14¼	14⅞
††Do 1st 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	77	78
Automat. Heat. pf	4,500,000	--	--	.....	90	93
Bamberger-Be Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	--	--	.....	*2⅛	5½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	--	--	.....	15	20
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 1, 04	90	--
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	July, 1904	108	--
Bliss Co. (E. W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 04	132	142
Do pref., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	120	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Aug 15, 04	120	121½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 04	110¼	112½
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	2,000,000	--	--	.....	*⅝	4½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,999,995	--	--	.....	a	⅞
Camden Land ($3)	720,000	--	--	.....	*1-16	⅛
Casein of Amer.	5,492,000	--	--	.....	--	6½
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	Aug 10, 04	45	58½
Celluloid, ex div.	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	112¼	118
Cent. Fireworks	1,408,150	½	S	Sep. 1, 04	14	18
Do preferred	1,287,200	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	57	63
Central Foundry	7,000,000	--	--	.....	1¼	1¾
Do preferred	7,000,000	--	--	.....	9⅝	10
††Do 6s	3,863,000	3	S	May 2, 04	57	59
Cen. & S.Am.Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 7, 04	104	--
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Sep. 16, 04	420	--
Claflin, H.S., 1st pf	2,000,000	1¼	Q	July 30, 04	33	66
Do 2d pf	2,570,000	1½	Q	July 30, 04	85	95
Compressed Air	2,401,300	--	--	.....	*⅜	⅝
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	--	--	.....	5¾	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	--	--	.....	⅝	1
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	--	Dec., 1900	1½	3¼
††Do deb 6s	2,850,800	1½	--	Apr. 1, 04	8¾	10
††**Continent. Tob.** Deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Apr., 1904	101	102
Crampe' Shin & Engine Building	6,290,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	21¼	--
††Cuban 6s of 1896 ex coupon	3,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	100	102
Det. & Mackinac	2,000,000	--	--	.....	62½	65
Do preferred	900,000	2½	--	July 1, 04	90	--
Dominion Securities	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan 15, 02	5	20
Electric Boat	4,999,950	2	Q	July 1, 04	37	43
Do pf., ex div.	2,045,000	2	Q	July 1, 04	95	75
Elec. Lead Reduc	10,000,000	--	--	.....	--	⅝
Do preferred	2,000,000	--	--	.....	--	1½
Electric Vehicle	10,450,945	--	--	1899	16¼	16¾
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	--	Apr., 1902	20½	22
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	--	--	.....	*¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,281,400	--	--	.....	5	6
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	July 5, 04	32	38
Erie R. R. conv. 4s	35,000,000	--	--	.....	89¼	90¼
Gold H. Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	--	--	.....	*7-16	½
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	3	--	Aug. 1, 04	*16	16¼
Guggenheim Exp. 70% paid	13,000,000	1¾	Q	July 5, 04	103	106
Do warrants	13,000,000	--	--	.....	11½	12
H'sack Mendows	3,000,000	--	--	.....	12	15
Do Knick.Y.rctz	2,000,000	--	--	.....	10	15
Hall Signal, ex d.	1,598,200	1	Q	July 1, 04	74	80
Havana Tobacco	30,000,000	--	--	.....	26	28
Do preferred	5,000,000	--	--	.....	37	40
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	--	--	.....	14	16
Do 1st pref'd	800,000	--	--	.....	30	32
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	--	--	.....	2	5
Houston Oil	30,000,000	--	--	.....	4	5¼
Do preferred	7,500,000	2	S	Feb 26, 04	10	30
Hudson Realty	1,000,000	3	S	July 26, 04	125	135
Hudson River Tel.	3,618,200	2½	Q	July 15, 04	82	85
Interboro. R. T.	85,000,000	--	--	July 1, 04	147	148½
Int. Mercan. Mar	60,538,400	--	--	.....	6	6¼
Do preferred	52,988,800	--	--	.....	18	20
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	78	78½
Internat. Salt	12,750,000	--	--	.....	18	20
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 04	55	60
Internat. Silver	9,948,900	--	--	.....	--	--
Do pf., ex div.	6,037,500	1	Q	July 1, 04	50	55
Do scrip	1,005,543	--	--	.....	10	--
Do 1st 6s	3,770,000	3	S	June, 1904	95½	97½
††Do 6s of '97	2,620,000	--	--	.....	--	--
Iron Steamboat	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Kan. City Stock	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Lackaw. Steel	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Lan. Mtg. Inv.	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Lorillard	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
ctf. of	[illegible]	--	Q	May 2, 04	[illegible]	--
Do pf.	[illegible]	--	Q	July 1, 04	[illegible]	--
Mackay Cos.	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Do pf.	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Mackay Tel.	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Do pf.	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Mackay Tel. & Cable	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Do pf.	[illegible]	--	--	.....	[illegible]	--
Mergenth'r, ex d.	10,000,000	2½	Q	June 30, 04	182½	183½
Mexican Gov. 6s	£22,400,000	1¼	Q	July, 1904	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,000,000	--	--	.....	8	8¼
Mon. & Bos. ($5) cts	3,000,000	--	--	.....	*½	⅝
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000	--	--	.....	*13-16	⅞
Nat. Sug. pf., ex d	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 04	100	103
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,400,000	--	--	.....	54	56
Do preferred	1,250,000	--	--	.....	85	88
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	968,000	3	S	Sep., 1904	105	--
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	--	--	.....	*6½	7
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	--	--	.....	1	2
Nor. Securities	400,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	103¼	103½
Otis Elevator	6,350,000	2	--	Apr. 15, 04	35	36
Do pf., ex div.	5,489,800	1½	Q	July 15, 04	95	97
Pac. Pac. & Nav.	6,150,000	--	--	.....	--	⅞
Do preferred	7,100,000	--	--	.....	--	1
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	--	--	.....	3-16	⅝
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	--	--	.....	5	6
Do 1st pf	2,500,000	--	--	.....	77½	80
Do 2d pf	10,000,000	--	--	.....	18½	20
Proct. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 04	345	--
Do preferred	2,250,000	4	Q	July 15, 04	106	--
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	--	1903	120	125
Do pf., ex div.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	June 30, 04	104½	106
Safety Car Heat. & Lt., ex div.	4,849,000	13	Q	July 1, 04	175	180
Seaboard Air L.	29,000,000	--	--	.....	14⅝	15
Do preferred	19,000,000	--	--	.....	30½	30¾
Do 5s	45,000,000	1½	--	Sep. 1, 04	95¾	96
Simpson-Crawf'd	5,000,000	--	--	.....	--	27
††Do 1st 6s	2,500,000	3	S	July 15, 04	--	75
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	4	Q	June 30, 04	450	500
Standard Coupler	1,250,000	5	Q	June 30, 04	--	28½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	June 30, 04	110	130
Standard Milling	4,000,000	--	--	.....	6½	7⅛
Do preferred	6,000,000	1	--	Apr. 11, 04	27	29
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May 2, 04	74	76
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 04	638	640
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	--	--	.....	*1¼	⅝
Swift & Co., ex d.	33,000,000	1¾	Q	July 4, 04	103½	--
Do 1st 5s, 1914	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1904	100¾	101½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	Q	Jan 29, 04	*3⅝	3¾
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	--	--	.....	*3	3½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	--	--	.....	*8	9
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	--	1893	9	13
Do pf., new	1,250,000	2	Q	July 25, 04	75	80
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	July 15, 04	68	74
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	--	--	.....	*⅞	1
Un. Type'r, ex d.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 04	80	83
Do 1st pf., ex d	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 04	110	115
Do 2d pf., ex d	4,015,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 04	110	112
Unit. B. S. & P.	14,018,500	--	--	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	11,479,000	1¾	--	Oct., 1902	10	12
United Copper	45,000,000	--	--	.....	6	11
††**Un. Lumb. 1st 5s**	550,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 03	--	50
U.S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	--	--	.....	--	5
U. S. Envelope	750,000	--	--	.....	8	12
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	71	--
Universal Tobac.	7,000,000	--	--	.....	⅝	1
Do preferred	3,000,000	--	--	.....	2	5
Va.-C. Chem. 5s	7,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1904	98¾	100
Virginia & S. W.	2,000,000	--	--	.....	35	--
Westinghouse A. B. ($50) ex d.	10,976,950	25	Q	July 11, 04	*131½	--
White Knob Cop. ($10)	2,100,000	--	--	.....	*3½	3¾
**Worth. P

SEPT

1904

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of banking reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1904 and in the corresponding dates in 1903 and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
Jan. 2	$9,541,875	$10,193,350	$7,515,587
Jan. 9	14,386,975	14,810,300	12,968,450
Jan. 16	21,181,750	20,217,125	19,041,450
Jan. 23	26,072,675	26,414,075	25,322,400
Jan. 30	29,129,050	27,880,775	26,682,350
Feb. 6	21,842,775	18,545,675	17,996,225
Feb. 13	20,379,225	16,539,675	13,990,950
Feb. 20	27,926,800	9,041,675	12,495,450
Feb. 27	33,150,200	5,961,900	9,975,925
March 5	29,945,350	996,975	3,983,425
March 12	30,937,075	1,024,000	3,112,000
March 19	27,310,575	3,180,400	5,477,250
March 26	27,466,875	6,280,800	5,983,575
April 2	27,758,050	2,186,825	2,649,525
April 9	22,916,400	3,741,300	4,071,750
April 16	27,304,800	6,007,950	6,679,050
April 23	34,295,700	10,986,475	9,461,050
April 30	33,144,250	11,181,950	7,494,000
May 7	23,724,300	10,020,825	8,461,000
May 14	12,537,250	6,992,025	8,346,525
May 21	13,004,275	9,222,725	14,361,450
May 28	29,392,225	9,945,150	11,920,000
June 4	31,760,575	4,775,950	11,395,575
June 11	35,562,400	9,477,175	13,302,250
June 18	38,899,875	10,098,375	12,158,250
June 25	38,453,675	12,923,950	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,006,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,562,850	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,909,800	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	55,989,600	24,080,075	13,738,125
Aug. 6	56,306,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,668,575	7,123,600
Aug. 20	58,613,075	21,058,300	9,743,350
Aug. 27	57,375,400	20,077,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	53,344,525	17,296,075	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	12,173,525	*1,642,450
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,589,300	3,236,625

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1903, 1902, and 1901:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Sept. 26	$14,589,300	$3,236,625	$16,293,025
Oct. 3	13,937,800	1,819,200	15,560,025
Oct. 10	16,571,125	1,527,350	17,483,175
Oct. 17	17,432,250	5,606,250	16,468,775
Oct. 24	17,944,450	17,781,475	14,713,175
Oct. 31	10,274,150	21,392,100	10,452,500
Nov. 7	3,284,325	17,953,250	6,899,625
Nov. 14	6,158,425	15,324,150	10,108,825
Nov. 21	5,911,850	15,239,975	14,488,925
Nov. 28	6,125,350	15,785,300	12,414,575
Dec. 5	6,306,300	9,973,750	6,907,875
Dec. 12	9,077,975	8,338,900	5,455,025
Dec. 19	14,025,500	8,063,800	5,786,225
Dec. 26	12,574,625	6,549,200	7,891,350

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1904	$20,251,025	1896	$14,216,025
1903	14,589,300	1895	22,443,500
1902	3,236,625	1894	59,074,675
1901	16,293,025	1893	17,909,950
1900	16,552,225	1892	5,061,075
1899	2,963,700	1891	4,068,125
1898	8,252,575	1890	14,075,400
1897	15,807,300		

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1898; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,560, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve, loans, and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

Week Ended	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 2	$240,036,900	$905,570,500	$868,175,800
Jan. 9	241,116,300	915,992,200	905,713,300
Jan. 16	238,496,900	934,325,600	941,283,500
Jan. 23	272,848,500	955,084,900	986,303,800
Jan. 30	281,118,000	994,552,100	1,023,943,500
Feb. 6	275,631,900	998,950,800	1,027,156,500
Feb. 13	276,093,600	999,569,900	1,026,357,900
Feb. 20	284,513,000	994,438,900	1,026,026,900
Feb. 27	289,130,300	990,209,100	1,027,920,400
March 5	290,091,800	989,018,400	1,040,583,900
March 12	289,224,800	987,209,900	1,037,283,900
March 19	286,564,000	998,918,800	1,037,011,700
March 26	289,686,000	1,007,983,700	1,048,668,800
April 9	294,294,900	1,038,533,000	1,068,812,900
April 23	311,647,300	1,046,390,300	1,109,374,400
April 30	311,736,200	1,049,630,800	1,114,367,800
May 7	305,652,400	1,071,030,000	1,131,713,800
May 14	296,231,100	1,078,923,800	1,129,015,400
May 21	296,140,700	1,080,483,400	1,068,952,500
May 28	304,490,700	1,040,483,400	1,068,952,500
June 4	306,490,800	1,036,565,200	1,038,793,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,983,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	319,975,000	1,049,939,800	1,122,...
June 25	324,353,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,986,800
July 2	325,555,300	1,079,294,800	1,158,180,800
July 16	339,356,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,169,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,099,849,200	1,201,442,900
July 30	357,231,000	1,097,388,100	1,204,926,400
Aug. 6	357,362,200	1,095,476,900	1,204,218,400
Aug. 13	359,514,900	1,096,491,400	1,207,152,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,000	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,888,500	1,130,486,200	1,221,709,400
Sept. 17	335,404,800	1,140,958,800	1,224,200,900
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,504,800	1,214,083,100

The following table gives the same items from this time in 1903 to the end of that year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Sept. 26	$239,905,600	$917,047,700	$901,345,200
Oct. 3	238,241,100	$13,908,100	897,214,400
Oct. 10	240,960,900	913,101,500	897,615,100
Oct. 17	240,376,100	908,283,800	891,771,400
Oct. 24	240,872,100	907,099,000	889,714,600
Oct. 31	231,978,300	911,808,800	885,816,600
Nov. 7	222,405,400	900,068,500	865,045,700
Nov. 14	219,492,200	895,856,000	853,415,100
Nov. 21	215,744,700	887,234,200	847,333,400
Nov. 28	216,813,200	880,533,700	841,552,000
Dec. 5	217,030,400	882,602,300	842,906,400
Dec. 12	218,791,900	880,897,800	842,886,700
Dec. 19	226,956,500	878,740,200	848,234,000
Dec. 26	229,054,300	892,262,300	863,918,700

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,392,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $743,933,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,140,958,300, Sept. 17, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 30, 1904.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1904.	1903.	P.C.
New York	$998,880,752	$821,788,501	+21.5
Boston	93,152,705	107,701,704	—13.5
Philadelphia	91,422,863	86,212,651	+ 6.0
Baltimore	16,143,954	17,118,198	— 5.7
Chicago	145,438,455	145,648,337	— 0.1
St. Louis	44,082,700	41,707,219	+ 5.7
New Orleans	11,827,784	10,121,783	+16.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,400,925,034	$1,230,286,443	+13.9
Other cities, 5 days	289,478,967	276,401,273	+ 4.7
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,690,404,001	$1,506,687,716	+12.2
All cities, 1 day	380,081,873	356,101,949	+ 6.7
Total, all cities, for week	$2,070,485,874	$1,862,789,665	+11.2

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1904.	1903.	1902.
Sept. 24	*$2,070,485,874	$1,862,789,665	$2,557,653,024
Sept. 17	2,258,977,162	1,840,547,178	2,349,188,939
Sept. 10	1,712,247,615	1,449,005,833	2,443,019,520
Sept. 3	1,963,916,119	1,737,003,329	2,083,118,705
Aug. 27	1,736,512,989	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,845
Aug. 20	1,895,942,404	1,865,338,319	2,097,302,052
Aug. 13	1,749,912,253	1,623,858,626	2,085,533,427
Aug. 6	1,789,388,300	2,049,309,290	1,913,542,975
July 30	1,773,359,063	2,060,479,312	2,241,300,707
July 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,008	2,275,719,424
July 16	2,112,442,000	2,306,332,020	2,177,948,819
July 9	1,822,338,259	2,193,865,740	2,225,983,928
July 2	2,065,247,434	2,185,491,898	2,152,117,968
June 25	1,827,212,186	1,944,941,011	1,985,978,791
June 18	1,839,301,332	2,104,309,249	2,029,996,845
June 11	1,891,961,986	2,262,044,365	1,947,947,971
June 4	1,832,948,780	2,426,946,756	2,102,296,288
May 28	1,767,418,000	1,748,240,880	1,674,101,010
May 21	2,006,568,511	2,248,782,033	3,131,892,362
May 14	1,995,025,109	2,140,065,009	2,343,166,803
May 7	2,189,204,767	2,136,896,908	2,942,479,358
Apr. 30	1,758,734,089	2,225,216,568	2,810,300,649
Apr. 23	1,910,971,846	2,134,077,024	2,711,852,104
Apr. 16	1,977,312,667	2,355,443,346	2,676,305,891
Apr. 9	1,998,722,510	1,964,278,261	2,329,384,982
Apr. 2	1,822,900,035	2,448,903,098	2,331,796,837
Mch. 26	1,902,398,221	2,085,239,224	1,856,392,218
Mch. 19	1,916,942,214	2,125,188,030	2,159,014,256
Mch. 12	1,766,873,020	2,232,474,907	2,142,482,731
Mch. 5	1,837,023,130	2,405,100,823	2,152,102,967
Feb. 27	1,926,831,726	1,866,672,320	2,307,574,027
Feb. 20	1,876,978,901	2,104,189,983	1,777,259,925
Feb. 13	1,816,429,824	2,052,785,276	2,026,498,533
Feb. 6	2,123,964,360	2,419,958,973	2,256,827,103
Jan. 30	2,078,458,978	2,020,056,536	2,130,052,794
Jan. 23	2,109,119,916	2,252,901,358	2,212,698,537
Jan. 16	2,225,301,578	2,727,618,508	2,397,134,389
Jan. 9	2,410,047,737	2,753,623,992	2,582,732,966
Jan. 2	1,945,947,600	2,274,869,619	2,448,486,071
Dec. 26	1,986,290,290	1,905,699,766	1,970,650,987
Dec. 19	2,071,891,622	2,389,140,757	2,247,083,728
Dec. 12	2,191,509,108	2,208,461,503	2,508,681,780
Nov. 28	1,744,167,881	2,083,893,725	2,026,676,703
Nov. 21	2,065,545,622	2,083,995,723	2,332,564,782
Nov. 14	2,094,721,498	2,068,708,125	2,052,416,417
Nov. 7	1,977,000,150	2,264,538,529	2,124,847,844
Oct. 31	1,940,838,433	2,221,287,060	2,153,056,545
Oct. 24	2,014,850,586	2,454,342,983	2,067,479,556
Oct. 17	2,025,778,089	2,502,594,585	2,141,222,541
Oct. 10	1,978,097,533	2,556,817,291	2,085,916,651
Oct. 3	2,229,066,679	2,672,065,004	2,068,347,089

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1901 were $1,883,348,575; in 1900, $1,439,211,548; in 1899, $1,993,321,876, and in 1898, $1,306,581,358. Largest clearings for the year to date were $2,410,047,737, in the week ending Jan. 9; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. The largest exchanges last year were $2,787,699,262, in the week ending Jan. 17; the smallest, $1,149,962,306, in the week ending Sept. 12. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,030,967,393.

CONSERVATIVE OPTIMISM.

Summing up the facts and endeavoring to strike a fair balance between National assets and liabilities, it appears safe to say that the country is in a sound and prosperous condition; that the outlook is for increased railway and manufacturing business in 1905; that the changed conditions render a repetition of the panics of 1893 and 1896 highly inprobable, if not impossible, and that strong confidence in the future is abundantly justified.—J. H. Davis & Co.'s Circular.

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GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1903 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	107¼	Jan. 25	104¾ Jun. 9	105¼	Aug. 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	106¾	Mar. 23	105¼ Jan. 15	106¾	Mar. 23
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	106¾	Apr. 11	106¼ Jun. 4	106¾	July 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	109¾	Jan. 6	106¾ July 12	109¾	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	132¾	Apr. 20	132¾ May 26	132¾	May 26
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	134	Jan. 5	132½ Jun. 2	133	Jun. 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	108	Jan. 5	105¼ Aug. 23	105¼	Aug. 30
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	107¼	Feb. 18	104¾ Aug. 24	105	Sep. 14
U. S. 5s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	Q. F.	109¾	Mar. 16	104¾ Aug. 15	105	Aug. 18
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.				107	Jun. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					121	Mar. 16
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	111¾	Mar. 4	110¼ Sep. 16	110¼	Sep. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	100½	May 10	97½ July 18	97¾	July 18
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	101¾	Aug. 10	98¾ Jun. 6	101¾	Sep. 23
Republic of Cuba 5s, full paid		95	Sep. 6	92¾ July 21	94¾	Sep. 24
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs. f. p.						

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1904.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	102⅝	May 31	102¼ Sep. 1	102¼	Sep. 1, 1904
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.				102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund.	J. J.				111	Mar. 20, 1902
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	105	Jun. 11	102¼ July 8	102¼	July 8, 1904
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	102½	Jan. 28	101 July 12	102½	Sep. 24, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.				1½	Dec. 22, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	Jun. 10	95¼ Mar. 8	96	Aug. 29, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95¼	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		95	Aug. 29		95	Aug. 29, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. stfs		6	Jan. 22	6¼ May 11	6¼	Sep. 19, 1904
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	92¼	Mar. 16	81½ Mar. 14	92¼	Mar. 16, 1904
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.		93	Sep. 23	93 Sep. 23	93	Sep. 23, 1904

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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Czar Orders Reorganization of Forces in Manchuria.

FEELS PERIL OF EMPIRE

Another Great Army to Be Sent Out, Gen. Grippenberg at Its Head—Grand Duke May Be Chief Commander.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 26.—The division and reorganization of the Manchurian Army, regarding which there have been rumors ever since the battle of Liao-Yang, was officially announced to-day in an imperial rescript appointing Gen. Grippenberg, commander of the Third Army Corps in the Province of Vilna, as commander of the Second Army now being mobilized for immediate dispatch to the Far East, leaving Gen. Kuropatkin in command of the First Army.

The Emperor is personally convinced that the political as well as the military prestige of the empire is at stake, and that every other consideration must give way before the exigencies of the war.

The resources of the empire in men and money must be drained, if necessary, in order to turn the scale and vindicate the power of Russia.

Czar's Tribute to the Japanese.

Emperor Nicholas has sent the following autograph letter to Gen. Grippenberg:

"The intense energy with which Japan is conducting the war and the stubbornness and high warlike qualities displayed by the Japanese impel me to considerably strengthen the forces at the front, in order to attain decisive success in the shortest possible time.

"Since by this increase the units will reach a figure making their continuance in one army impossible without prejudice to the proper direction, manoeuvring, and mobility of the troops, I have found it necessary to divide the active forces in Manchuria into two armies, leaving one in the hands of Gen. Kuropatkin. I appoint you to command the second.

"Your many years' service in warlike exploits and your wide experience in training troops assure me that you, following the general directions of the Commander in Chief, will successfully lead to the attainment of the objects of the war the army intrusted to you.

"God bless you for your great and glorious services to me and to Russia. Ever your affectionate, NICHOLAS."

The reorganization amounts to formal notice to the world, as the Emperor frankly explains in his rescript, that he intends vastly to increase the number of troops at the theatre of war in order to force the struggle to a successful issue in the shortest possible time. It is intended to silence definitely all talk of foreign intervention by the announcement that Russia means to fight out the issue with Japan on the field of battle. Probably 300,000 additional men will be placed in the field.

Commander in Chief Needed.

Eventually the creation of this second army will involve the selection of a Commander in Chief. Not only is there no intimation in the rescript that Gen. Kuropatkin will have command of both armies, but he is distinctly placed upon the same footing as Gen. Grippenberg.

It is the best opinion that Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, Inspector General of Cavalry, will be made Commander in Chief of the 600,000 or 700,000 men to be put in the field, occupying in the war with Japan the position held by his father in the war with Turkey.

Grand Duke Nicholas is not yet forty-five years old, with much of his father's dash, energy, and resolution.

The dispatch of the Grand Duke as commander of both armies would accord with the traditions of the Romanoff dynasty, a member of the imperial family having been in command in all of Russia's great wars.

Career of Gen. Grippenberg.

Gen. Grippenberg was born on Jan. 1, 1838. He is ten years older than Gen. Kuropatkin, but ranks three numbers lower in the list of Generals. He is a Lutheran in religion, is married, and has three children. He passed through no military school. He won his first commission while fighting in defense of Sevastopol, and then came into prominence in the campaigns in Turkestan in 1863 and 1868, where he won the St. George's Cross and was promoted to be a Captain.

He went into the Turkish war as a Colonel, and as a reward for his services was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He again won the St. George's Cross and was promoted to the rank of Major General. He became a Lieutenant General in 1890, a General of infantry in 1901, and recently was appointed General-aide-de-camp to the Emperor.

While Gen. Grippenberg's distinguished war record is sufficient to explain the appointment, it is believed that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky's recommendation did a great deal in that direction. Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky and Gen. Grippenberg served several years in Vilna, the former as Governor General and the latter as Commander in Chief of the troops there. The appointment is none the less a surprise. Gen. Grippenberg will leave for the Far East in the middle of October.

Russia's recognition of the fact that the forces now in the Far East cannot successfully prosecute the war against the men Japan is able to put in the field, the knowledge that Japan is now mobilizing 100,000 more men for the front, and the decision to reorganize the Russian Army upon a gigantic scale in order to be able to assume the offensive quickly, mark a distinctly new phase of the war.

The physical difficulties to be reckoned with in getting out such large reinforcements over a single line of railway more

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MAY WOMAN SMOKE IN AUTO?

Not in Fifth Avenue, Says Bicycle Policeman—Trouble Follows.

Two well-dressed young men, accompanied by two women, rode leisurely up Fifth Avenue in an automobile about 10 o'clock last night. One of the women was smoking a cigarette. At Thirtieth Street Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer spied the automobile and its occupants and requested the woman to cease smoking.

"You can't do that on Fifth Avenue while I'm patroling here," said the policeman.

The woman drew in a quantity of the smoke from the cigarette and then exhaled it in the policeman's face. While so doing she also flipped the ashes from the cigarette in his direction.

The automobile continued on its way and so did Rensselaer. The young men declared they were doing nothing wrong, and protested against being followed. There were high words, and at Thirty-fifth Street Rensselaer placed one of them under arrest, charging him with being drunk and disorderly.

The automobile was headed for the station house, and Rensselaer accompanied it on his wheel. When arraigned before Sergt. Place the man said he was "Frederick Smith," a broker, of 123 East Sixty-third Street.

"Yes, I was smoking a cigarette," said the woman whose action provoked the trouble, "and I don't see that I was doing any harm. I have done it in many other places, and I don't see why they should object to it in New York. I think the policeman overstepped his authority, and I shall make it my business to find out whether I am to be molested in this way. I can't see why he didn't arrest me, for I seemed to be the whole cause of the trouble."

Charles Kenerleder of 304 West Fifty-fourth Street appeared later and offered to bail "Smith" out. He said he knew the young man well and that he was a regular customer. When "Smith" was searched four five-dollar bills were taken from him, and when the money was handed back he remarked:

"I don't think it's all here."

Sergt. Place then declared that he would not accept bail, for "Smith" had made an accusation against the officer. He was locked up for about half an hour, and was then allowed to go.

The woman who had been smoking said she was Mrs. William P. Orr of the Waldorf. She said she was an actress. The other woman said she was Miss Elaine Von Selover, also an actress, living at the Hotel Belmont. Miss Von Selover said that the prisoner was Frederick Norton, an Englishman, and that the other man was Tracey Farnum, who lives at the Hotel Manhattan.

GEN. W. P. CHADWICK DROWNED

Managing Trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy Lost Life While Bathing.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Word was received here to-day of the drowning of Gen. W. P. Chadwick of Exeter, N. H., Managing Trustee of Phillips-Exeter Academy, in the channel off Harbor Heights. The accident occurred late last night while Gen. Chadwick was bathing. The body has not been recovered.

Gen. Chadwick was the guest of Dr. Henry R. Barstow of Boston at the latter's Summer cottage at Harbor Heights, and the two men entered the water for a swim before retiring. They attempted to swim the channel, but finding the wind very strong, Dr. Barstow turned back. Gen. Chadwick continued and was not seen again.

Gen. Chadwick was for several years a member of the Governor's staff. He was forty years old and unmarried. Two brothers, one residing in Lowell and the other in New York City, survive.

OCTOGENARIAN WILL STUMP.

Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte to Tour West Virginia with Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—William Pinkney Whyte, who has been United States Senator, Governor, and Attorney General of Maryland and Mayor of Baltimore, and has been called the "Grand Old Man" of the Maryland Democracy, has announced his intention of taking the stump for his old friend, Henry G. Davis. Whyte is eighty and Davis eighty-one years old. In speaking of the campaign, Mr. Whyte said:

"The old men won't ask any one to give them a chance; they'll take it, and you will hear the two octogenarians—Davis and me—making the hills and valleys of the great old State of West Virginia resound with Democratic truths.

"Senator Davis and I have been intimate for nearly thirty years, and I have been one of his closest friends and legal advisers. He can command my services day or night."

The two old campaigners will begin their tour of the Mountain State Oct. 2, and Mr. Whyte says they will be accompanied by ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York.

DEATH SOLVES A MYSTERY.

"Preacher Jim" of Chicago Workmen a Clergyman Who Vanished Long Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—James Martin, an assistant engineer employed by Gillen & Gillen, contractors of South Chicago, was drowned last week, and it now appears that he was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church at Rutland, Vt., and that he appeared from that place ten years ago. Since then his friends had been unable to learn his whereabouts.

A chance description in the dispatches announcing his death brought his sister here, and she identified the body as that of her brother. It was said that his disappearance from Rutland was caused by unrequited love.

Although he never disclosed his former calling, his efforts to reform workmen with whom he came in contact caused him to be called "Preacher Jim" and "The Preacher of the Pier." He never told any of his companions anything of his past life, but he was highly esteemed by all and especially by his employers for the good effect his words and example had on the other employes.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Margaritha, from Havana, anchored at Quarantine at 9:20 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Munin, from Newfoundland, anchored in Quarantine at 12:05 A. M. to-day.

The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, from New York, passed Scilly this morning.

Through the centres of population and the gateways of commerce we take you to the World's Fair via the New York Central, or the West Shore Railroad.—Adv.

EXECUTIVE CUSTOMS ORDERS BY ROOSEVELT

Importers' Personal Appeal Upset Procedure of Years.

DUTY LEVIES SUSPENDED

Departure in Administrative Methods Arouses Discussion Among Traders Who Suffer Through Uncertainty.

The clash of interests in the tobacco trade, whose appeals for and protests against a new ruling on the use of conspicuous distinguishing stamps on boxes of imported cigars are now before the Treasury Department at Washington, has caused renewed discussion among customs officials and importers concerning what they now familiarly refer to as "The Executive Order." It is that which they say has frequently reversed the customary order of procedure in the Government's collection of duties.

The complaint of the importers who have been doing business without taking into their calculations the effect of an unexpected "Executive Order" is that the Administration's new policy has left them no ground for judging what the customs duties may be.

Formerly it was comparatively easy for an importer to tell by a study of the tariff law what the duty on his goods was going to be, or if a disagreement arose between the importer and the officers charged with the assessment and the collection of the duty the importer could figure with certainty that the duty would be what the appraising officer placed it at, until the matter could be adjudicated by the Board of United States General Appraisers or the courts. He could, therefore, arrive at a basis on which business could be done with confidence that there would be no abrupt change in values, such as has been urged by protectionists as likely to result from any proposed change in the tariff law.

Under the present administration of the customs service no one has been sure for a day what the values of his goods landed in the United States were likely to be. This policy began about a year ago. In most instances it has been carried out by Mr. Roosevelt's personal order, and persons familiar with conditions in Washington declare that for the last six months at least Leslie M. Shaw has been Secretary of the Treasury in name only as far as customs matters were concerned, and that Mr. Roosevelt has been running this branch of the public service himself, it is said that Assistant Secretary Armstrong, who is in charge of the Customs Division, reports directly to the President.

The Method Once Uniform.

When imported goods arrive here they are classified by the Collector; that is, the duty is levied on them under the appropriate clause of the tariff law. If the importer feels that a wrong classification has been made, he has the right of appeal to the Board of United States General Appraisers, which is virtually a court. If he is dissatisfied with the board's decision, he can carry his case to the United States Circuit Court, then to the Court of Appeals, and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Once the Board of General Appraisers has decided that a rate of duty is the legal and proper one, that decision, under the law and the practice until a year ago, becomes the legal rate, until upset by the courts, and must be imposed on all similar merchandise imported. If the Government wins in the appeal to the courts, the legal rate has been collected, and there is no more trouble. If the importer wins, he is entitled to a refund of all the excess duty paid over the rate which the court has decided to be the legal one.

If, however, the Government does not collect the high rate of duty in the first instance, and the court decides that the high rate is the proper one, the Government cannot, after one year, collect the difference in the duties, and it must go through a difficult and often useless litigation to collect those which have accrued during the current year. It has been an axiom in customs practice, therefore, to collect the high rate of duty because the importer had an adequate remedy at law.

President Roosevelt, however, has inaugurated the practice of suspending the operations of decisions of the Board of General Appraisers pending an appeal to the courts, or in many cases of suspending the operation of a decision and ordering a new case made before the board on the same issue. In the meantime the goods have continued to come in at the low rates, and the Government has been unprotected in case of a decision adverse to the importers.

Where only a single importer was concerned or where the trade affected was small and uninfluential, no such relief has been granted. The importer has been compelled to pay the higher rate of duty and take his refund when the case was decided in his favor. In fact, on account of the Treasury deficit, it is said, there has been a disposition to delay the payment of refunds wherever possible by appeals to the higher courts.

The first notable instance of the President's personal activity in the customs administration was the "baby ribbon" case which arose about a year ago. A Collector at one of the ports conceived the idea that the provision for trimmings which carries a duty of 60 per cent. was more applicable to "baby" ribbons than that for non-enumerated manufactures of silk at 50 per cent., under which they had been coming in since the passage of the Dingley law. The importer appealed to the Board of General Appraisers, and General Appraiser De Vries wrote a decision holding that the Collector was right, and that not only "baby" ribbons, but ribbons of all descriptions were dutiable as trimmings.

This aroused the entire ribbon trade. The importers declared that it would prohibit entirely the importation of certain grades of ribbons. They sent delegations to see Secretary Shaw, but without result. They enlisted the aid of the Merchants' Association of New York, but at first it was unable to do anything.

Then the President was appealed to, and it was represented to him that the entire

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HOPE FOR LADY CURZON.

Remedies Rushed from London to Walmer Castle by Special Train.

LONDON, Sept. 26—(Monday.)—According to The Daily Mail, oxygen was administered to Lady Curzon yesterday and anti-streptococcic serum was injected hypodermically as an antidote to blood poisoning. These remedies were hurriedly fetched from London by a special train to Walmer Castle, ordinary traffic being meanwhile held up to allow the special to pass.

Sir Thomas Barlow, in reply to late inquiries, said:

"Peritonitis has been considerably localized, and the patient's condition is as comfortable as could be expected."

A dispatch from Walmer Castle at 10 o'clock last night said:

"The improvement in Lady Curzon's condition continues, and the doctors state that if her strength can be maintained during the next two days there will be hopes of her recovery."

A London specialist has informed The Daily Mail that Sir Thomas Barlow and Dr. William Watson Cheyne form an ideal combination for fighting such a terrible disease as septic peritonitis. Serum injected is defensive. A product is formed in the blood if the patient lives long enough for its manufacture, and the injection relieves the weakened system and combats the poison at an earlier stage.

Lord Curzon's brother, F. Curzon, has arrived at Walmer Castle.

King Edward, who is a frequent inquirer and receives constant information, made another sympathetic inquiry regarding the condition of Lady Curzon late last night.

POISON FOR JUDGE'S FAMILY.

But Negro Weakens and Saves Them—He Blames Estranged Son.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 25.—But for the weakening of the criminal at the last moment, the wife and four children of Judge James H. Mulligan, late Consul to Samoa, might have been poisoned here Saturday afternoon. Just as Dennis Mulligan, a son, had picked up the dish of salmon, and was about to place some of it in his plate, Louis Mitchell, a negro house boy, rushed out and snatched it from his hand, saying he did not think it was good. Young Mulligan followed the boy, who dashed out of the door and attempted to destroy the contents of the dish, and took it from him.

When questioned as to his actions, Mitchell said he feared there was poison in the salmon; that he had seen a strange man in the pantry. The salmon was sent to the State College experimental station, and large quantities of arsenic were found in it.

The boy was arrested, and told the officers and Judge Mulligan that Jim Mulligan, the Judge's favorite son, had induced him to poison the family, but that when he saw them about to partake of the poisoned dish he decided not to carry out the plot. Judge Mulligan refused to believe the negro, and ordered him locked up. To-day he refused to change his first confession, although sweated for two hours this morning and as long this afternoon.

Jim Mulligan lives in Chicago, where he is employed on a trade journal. He was here last week to see his sister married and left Friday for Chicago. He and his two sisters have become estranged from their father and stepmother and four half sisters and brothers. He did not visit his father's home, Maxwell Place, remaining with one of his sisters. Jim Mulligan was the favorite son of his father. When in the State Senate Judge Mulligan had him elected page, and when he went to Samoa he took him as his private secretary.

Judge Mulligan is a humorist, and wrote the poem "In Kenutcky." He has every confidence in his son, and says he will again to-morrow attempt to have the negro change his story.

H. P. WHITNEY FOR CONGRESS.

May Be Nominated by Tammany for Francis Burton Harrison's Seat.

It was said last night that Harry Payne Whitney may be nominated by Tammany Hall to succeed Francis Burton Harrison as member of Congress from the Thirteenth District when the Congress District Conventions are held on Monday night of next week. This nomination has been under consideration by the Tammany leaders since Mr. Harrison was named for Lieutenant Governor. The district, which is known as the "Diamond Back" district, extends along Fifth Avenue, from Fourteenth to Eighty-sixth Street, and under normal circumstances is almost certainly Republican. Mr. Harrison, however, overturned political conditions two years ago and was elected by a safe plurality on the Democratic ticket.

"Big Tim" Sullivan will accept a renomination in his district. William Sulzer and Henry M. Goldfogle will be renominated also, but Goldfogle will have Charles S. Adler as his Republican opponent. It has not yet been determined by Tammany whether or not William R. Hearst will be renominated in the Eleventh District. Ira Edgar Rider will not be renominated in the Fourteenth District, where Charles A. Towne will become the party candidate. W. Bourke Cockran will be renominated in the Twelfth. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., is understood not to want a renomination in his district, and ex-Councilman Stewart N. Brice is spoken of as successor to Jacob Ruppert, Jr. Francis E. Shober may be turned down for a renomination in his district.

REOPEN HARVESTER WORKS.

Work to be Resumed To-day by International Company—A Hitch Possible.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Work in the plants of the Deering, McCormick, and Plano divisions of the International Harvester Company, the closing of which on Sept. 10 resulted in 9,000 employes being left idle, will be resumed to-morrow morning. Coupled with this announcement comes the statement that the company has declined to renew last year's agreement with the organized trades employed.

Meetings of the various unions affected will be held this week to decide on what action shall be taken. The agreement with the company was obtained only after a hard fight, and affected approximately 3,000 men. It was the only trades union agreement existing between the company and its employes in the three plants named, and members of the unions must now return to work on the same basis as the non-union employes.

The agreement which the company refused to renew provided for nine hours work each day for ten hours' pay. Hereafter the number of working hours each week will be increased from fifty-four to fifty-seven and a half.

Low Fare Excursions to St. Louis via Lehigh Valley R. R. Through cars; entrancing scenery. See agents, 385 and 1,224 B'way.—Adv.

VESUVIUS'S ERUPTION INCREASES IN VIOLENCE

The Greatest Since 1872—Flowing Lava Works Havoc.

RAILWAY STATION DESTROYED

Vegetation Disappears—1,844 Explosions in Eleven Hours—Earth Shocks at Naples.

NAPLES, Sept. 25.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues to increase in force, and is now more violent than at any time since 1872.

Red hot stones are hurled to a height of 1,600 feet, falling down the flanks of the mountain with a deafening sound. The director of the observatory says that between 5 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock this afternoon his instruments registered 1,844 violent explosions, and that one stone thrown out weighed about two tons.

Lava flowing from the crater has melted the metal of the Funicular Railway, destroyed the upper station, and burned the wooden huts in which guides lived. All vegetation within a radius of one mile of the crater has disappeared. Several earthquake shocks were felt to-day.

Part of the population of the surrounding villages have left their homes and are camped in the open air.

The curiosity of tourists anxious to approach the volcano is such that a large number of carbineer guards have been detailed to prevent them crossing prescribed limits.

VAIN RACE TO SAVE LIFE.

Mrs. Newman Erb, Hurt in Wreck, Dies Before Doctors Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Newman Erb, wife of the Vice President of the Père Marquette Railroad, was fatally hurt, and Mr. Erb and four others were injured, in a wreck on the New York Central Railroad a short distance east of Lyons early this morning. Three sleepers on the Western Express, a fast train bound from New York to Chicago, left the rails because of a split rail, and threw the passengers to the floor of the coaches. Just as the train came to a standstill a fast freight, east bound, ran into the derailed cars.

Mrs. Erb was brought here with both legs cut off, and died at the hospital. Mr. Erb sent to New York for physicians, who made the trip in a special train to Rochester in six hours and twenty-five minutes, but were too late to save his wife. Mr. Erb resides at 25 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York City. He left at 9:30 o'clock this evening for New York with his wife's body.

The following are the other injured passengers who were brought here:

Sarah Lowen, 424 Woodward Street, Detroit, Mich., bruised and cut; Richard Heany, San Francisco, a brewer, bruised and cut; Samuel Stern, Kansas City, bruised and cut about the head and shoulders, and Mrs. Stern, bruised and suffering from shock.

A party of three—Dr. Ray Felt, Mrs. Felt, and Mrs. Paul P. Smith—all of Eureka, Col., who were on the sleeper and were shaken up and bruised, stopped here and are receiving attention at a hotel.

DEATH LIST NOW SIXTY-TWO.

Six More Victims of Southern Railroad Wreck—A Family Wiped Out.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25.—The death list as a result of the wreck on the Southern Road near Newmarket Saturday has grown to-night to sixty-two. To-day there were six deaths, the last one occurring to-night, when M. P. Gant, a prominent North Carolinian, residing at Shelby, N. C., passed away.

Physicians at the hospital say to-night that of the long list of injured which they have in their care it is probable that not more than four will die. The complete list of injured as given out by the railroad officials shows a total of 162.

The cause of the terrible loss of life in the heavy east-bound train was explained to-day. It seems that the second coach plowed its way into a bank in such a manner that the other cars were jammed into it, and, pushed on by the weight of the heavy Pullmans, were crushed like eggshells.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25.—A telegram was received at Gaffney, this State, yesterday, announcing the death of Lee Hill, at Jellico, Tenn., who was killed in an explosion in a powder mill.

The corpse was expected at Gaffney last night, but instead a telegram was received stating that the corpse, accompanied by Scott Hill, his father, Lee Hill's wife and four children, and single sister, was on the train which was wrecked yesterday, near Knoxville, and that all the parties were killed.

The corpses of all seven of the family are expected to reach Gaffney by to-morrow morning.

STRICKEN IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Steinhaeuser Dies at Allentown, Penn.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Jacob Steinhaeuser, pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church and Professor of Hebrew in Muhlenberg College, suffered his third stroke of paralysis while preaching a sermon in German to-day, and died a few hours later. He was 54 years of age.

Dr. Steinhaeuser's former home was in Rochester, N. Y. He was ordained in 1875, and filled pulpits in Boonville, Cohocton, Rondout, and Kingston, N. Y. In 1889 Dr. Steinhaeuser was elected President of Wayne College at Rochester, remaining there until called to Allentown in 1894. He leaves a wife and six children, one being his assistant in St. Michael's Church.

Detained Woman's Friends Protest.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Considerable surprise and indignation is expressed among the Hungarian residents of this city at the action of the immigration authorities in New York, in ordering Mrs. Appolonia Rolicsky deported. The woman is the wife of George Rolicsky, a well-known Hungarian. They have lived in Akron about nine years. Hungarian friends here have taken the matter up, and will get a bond to present to the immigration authorities to allow the woman to come on to Akron and prosecute her suit against the steamship agent, with whom a dispute over her money matters has arisen.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

BIG GIFT TO A UNIVERSITY.

$500,000 Said to Have Been Presented to Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A large sum of money, reported to be $500,000, has been presented to the University of Pennsylvania. Announcement of the figure and the name of the donor will be made next Friday at the opening exercises. Provost Harrison and other members of the Faculty, beyond admitting to-day a large gift had been made, would say nothing.

The money has, it is believed, been presented as the nucleus of an endowment fund to meet current expenses. Without an assured income Provost Harrison is usually hard pressed each year, and it has been his custom to spend the greater part of each Summer in the city for the purpose of raising funds.

MANIA FOR HUGGING WOMEN.

Thomas Cantwell, Punished for One Offense, Arrested Again at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—Thomas Cantwell, a machinist from New York, was arrested to-day within three hours of his release from the workhouse on the charge of attempting to hug a woman on her way home from church. He had just finished serving three months for a similar offense.

Cantwell claims to be unable to resist the desire to hug a woman the moment he sees one. His sanity will be inquired into.

MAJOR ADAMS FATALLY HURT.

Struck by San Francisco Cable Car and His Skull Fractured.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Major Thomas R. Adams, Assistant Inspector General of Artillery of the Coast Division, was run down and fatally injured last night by a cable car on the Powell Street line. The car struck Adams and hurled him to the sidewalk, fracturing his skull. The surgeons said he could live only a few hours.

Major Adams is a West Point man, Class of '07, and popular.

WILL PROTECT MISS GOULD.

Salem Y. M. C. A. Committee Promises Protection from Charity Grafters.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—So great is the number of charity grafters who are awaiting the arrival of Helen Gould to-morrow that the Reception Committee of the Y. M. C. A., to prevent her from being subjected to great annoyance, has been compelled to keep the public in ignorance of the place where she will be entertained.

It was announced the other day that she would be the guest of a certain woman in Salem during her stay. The following day the house was besieged by people who represented some form of charity, who implored the lady of the house to introduce them to Miss Gould and enable them to enlist her sympathy and cash.

Miss Gould will be closely guarded by the Y. M. C. A. Reception Committee, and the grafters will be kept away from her unless their plans fail. Miss Gould will attend the dedication of the new Y. M. C. A. parlors, which are said to be among the finest in the country.

REAR-END TROLLEY SMASH.

Dislodged Pole Left First Car Dark—Several Slightly Hurt.

In a rear-end collision between two trolley cars of the Canarsie division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company shortly after 8 o'clock last evening at Rockaway Avenue and Avenue L, half a dozen persons were slightly injured and a panic was caused among the passengers. The only injured person who required medical attention was John Doerr of 436 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, whose back and legs were hurt.

Darkness was responsible for the collision. Both trolley cars were returning to Brooklyn from Canarsie. The first car came to a sudden stop at Avenue L because the trolley pole had left the overhead wire. This left the car in darkness. The motorman of the other car thought he had a clear track, and found out his mistake only when it was too late to avoid a crash.

SENATOR HOAR SINKING.

Sleeps Most of the Time and Refuses Medicine or Nourishment.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—The family of Senator George F. Hoar, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks, at his home in this city, to-night issued a bulletin, showing that the Senator is gradually succumbing to the effects of his long illness. Only immediate members of his family are admitted to the sick chamber. The bulletin reads:

"Senator Hoar has been weaker since Friday, passing most of the time in sleep and refusing to take his medicine or nourishment. If this condition does not improve, it will have a serious effect upon his little remaining strength. If the condition continues he may last several days."

POWER HOUSE WRECKED.

Water Supply Cut Off by Explosion at Alexandria Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The power house at Alexandria Bay which supplied water for the village, and was built last Spring at a cost of $12,000, was completely wrecked by an explosion of gasoline to-day. Engineer Clarence Williax narrowly escaped death, being in the oilroom at the time.

The explosion was caused by a spark from the dynamo communicating with the gasoline, a large amount of which could not escape from the building on account of the discharge pipe which runs into the river being covered by water, the river being higher at this time of year than usual. Bricks and pieces of wood were blown 500 feet in all directions, but no one was seriously injured.

NEWSPAPER OWNER SHOT.

S. J. Ayers, Wounded by Footpads in Marshalltown, Iowa, May Die.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Sept. 25.—Samuel J. Ayers, proprietor of The Marshalltown Herald, early this morning was shot by hold-up men and probably fatally injured. The footpads escaped.

Mr. Ayers is over sixty years of age.

Trains to Trenton Fair.
Pennsylvania Railroad trains at convenient hours stop at the Fair Grounds going and returning. Round trip rate, including admission, $2.25 from New York. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

PARKER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE ISSUED

If Elected, He Will Revoke Roosevelt's Pension Order.

REMEDIES FOR THE TRUSTS

He Answers the President's Arguments—Warning Against Imperialism—Plea for Tariff Reform.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Judge Alton B. Parker's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency was given out here to-day. The letter is addressed "to the Hon. Champ Clark and others, committee, &c.," and is as follows:

Gentlemen: In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters not mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish here, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, to declare again my unqualified belief in said standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the convention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic Party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and indorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth pre-eminent in the public mind. Among these are tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration, and honesty in the public service. I shall briefly consider these and some others within the necessarily prescribed limits of this letter.

Menacing Power of Executive.

Imperialism.—While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism.

If we would retain our liberties and Constitutional rights unimpaired, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional powers by the Executive branch of our Government. We should be ever mindful of the words of Webster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining Constitutional restraints and just divisions of political powers."

Already the National Government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated or imagined by the framers of the Constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the President! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs.

While the growth of our country and the magnitude of inter-State interests may seem to furnish a plausible reason for this centralization of power, yet these same facts afford the most potent reason why the Executive should not be permitted to encroach upon the other departments of the Government, and assume legislative, or other powers, not expressly conferred by the Constitution.

The magnitude of the country and its diversity of interests and population would enable a determined, ambitious, and able Executive, unmindful of Constitutional limitations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the usurpation of authority and the aggrandisement of personal power before the situation could be fully appreciated or the people be aroused.

The issue of imperialism which has been thrust upon the country involves a decision whether the law of the land or the rule of individual caprice shall govern. The principle of imperialism may give rise to brilliant, startling, dashing results, but the principle of democracy holds in check the brilliant Executive and subjects him to the sober, conservative control of the people.

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity, and contentment, guided by the ever-living spirit of the Constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths, hitherto shunned by all, following blindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brilliancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will o' the wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our National character and institutions?

Tariff Reform at Once.

The Tariff and Trusts.—Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our people.

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people.

Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing, and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which in large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market.

It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis for reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican Administration, impliedly at least, promised to negotiate. Having on this promise secured the increased duties, the Republican Party leaders, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the Executive, and now these same interests cling to the benefit of these duties which the people never

intended they should have, and to which they have no moral right.

Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff and against tariff reform generally is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries after a hundred years of lusty growth are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

For the above-mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such reform demands and should receive immediate attention.

Hope of Aid from the Senate.

The two leading parties have always differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always advanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the Government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Republican Party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so-called, with revenue as the subordinate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long-continued policy of the country, as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaciously undertaken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

In the words of our platform we demand "a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and discriminations."

In my response to your committee I pointed out the method under which a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions. I desire again to express the opinion that this method should be followed.

It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest alteration, are likely to retain a majority of the Federal Senate throughout the next Presidential term, and could, therefore, if they chose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican Party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box.

The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic Administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such increase has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many to-day are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as is in our power, should be our earnest endeavor.

Common Law and the Trusts.

Trust Remedies.—I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy, which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law, proved inadequate, contrary to my expectations, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the interests of all the people.

Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enforced by the Federal courts cannot be determined by the President, or by a candidate for the Presidency.

The determination of this question was left by the people, in framing the Constitution, to the judiciary, and not to the Executive. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. The Call Publishing Company, to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States Supreme Court reports, at Page 92, it decided that common law principles could be applied by United States courts in cases involving inter-State commerce, in the absence of United States Statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

Greater Markets Now Needed.

Reciprocity.—In my address to the Notification Committee I said that tariff reform "is demanded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the benefits of reciprocal trade treaties would inure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion; to-day the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industries has far exceeded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets, and the term "home market" implies contraction, rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employment to our workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased production, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms.

Our martyred President, William McKinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if "we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said: "A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. * * * The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good-will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

This argument was made in the interest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." He had come to realize that the so-called "stand-pat" policy must give way; that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to cultivate foreign markets.

McKinley's Last Words Commended.

The last words of this President, who had won the affection of his countrymen, ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a proposed remedy that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "We favor liberal trade arrangements with Canada and with peoples of other countries where they can be entered into with benefit to American agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce."

The persistent refusal of the Republican majority in the Federal Senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the fourth section of the Dingley act, is a discouraging exhibition of bad faith. As already mentioned by me, the exorbitant duty imposed on many an imported article by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as a maximum, from which the Federal Government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of this section of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated within the prescribed limit of two years which, if ratified, would have had the twofold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the Senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present Executive, no new agreement under the general treaty power need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. This section of the Dingley act stands forth as a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith.

No Tyranny Over Other Peoples.

Independence for the Filipinos.—In some quarters it has been assumed that in the discussion of the Philippine question in my response the phrase "self-government" was intended to mean something less than independence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean, nor do I think as used it does mean, less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank in our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If independence such as the Cubans enjoy cannot be prudently granted to the Filipinos at this time, the promise that it shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights; for a free people cannot withhold freedom from another people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self-government and weaken our power of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

American Citizenship.—The pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or naturalized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accomplishment of that result it is essential that a passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

To Enforce Civil Service Law.

Civil Service.—The statute relating to civil service is the outcome of the efforts of thoughtful, unselfish, and public-spirited citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the statute, but the results achieved, even under a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Democratic Party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its just and impartial enforcement.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.—A vast expanse of country in the West, portions of which are to be found in each of the sixteen States and Territories, mentioned in the law, is directly affected by the National statute—the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid lands for the benefit of home seekers. During the years of the development of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress it encountered opposition, based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its promoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at Government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its arid lands without calling upon the taxpayers of the country at large to pay for it. Whether the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplished must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence, and honesty of the officers of the Interior Department having this great work in charge.

In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated more than 59,000 miles, and the work of reclamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary head gates, dams, main canals, ditches, reservoirs, and pumping stations was at that time a little over $93,000,000, which of itself suggests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the territory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception and the enormous expense its carrying out involves make us realize the overwhelming importance of a broad, capable, and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute, if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

National Good Faith Violated.

Panama Canal.—An Isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

The methods by which the Executive acquired the Panama Canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them the statement that thefeby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of National good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation than we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our Government was founded.

Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the Executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

American Shipping.—Our commerce in American bottoms amounts to but 9 per cent. of our total exports and imports. For forty years prior to 1861, when the Republican Party came into power, our merchant marine carried an average of 90 per cent. of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibly small fraction of our exports and imports.

American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by almost 100,000 tons in 1810—nearly a hundred years ago—than it was last year. In the face of the continuous decline in the record of American shipping during the last forty-three years, the promise of the Republican Party to restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic Party gives assurance that the task can be more wisely intrusted to it.

It is an arduous task to undo the effect of forty years of decadence, and requires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find the remedy—which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung from the pockets of all the taxpayers.

Investigation of Government Departments.—Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of Government expenditures, show a need of an investigation of every department of the Government. The Democrats in Congress demanded it. The Republican majority refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November whether they wish an honest and thorough investigation. A Democratic Congress and Executive will assure it.

Army and Navy.—We are justly proud of the officers and men of our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the persistent injection of personal and political influence. Promotions and appointments have been frequently based on favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court-martials have been set aside under circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected.

Usurpation in Pension Order.

Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors.—The National Democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the Executive to usurp the power of Congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by Pension Order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by act of Congress," but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorise pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any mental or physical disability or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by Order No. 78 as to all persons over sixty-two.

The war closed nearly forty years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of sixty-two, and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached sixty-two. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of Congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the discovery that the President had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of sixty-two years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and therefore entitled to a pension.

The President of the Civil Service Commission, Gen. John C. Black, formerly Commissioner of Pensions and Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the President for what he had done, and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same effect. Full confidence after all seems not to have been placed on the defense of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former Democratic President did something looking in that direction. Even if that were so—which is not admitted—our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tolerate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for another. The first may possibly be due to mistake; the second, being based on the first, cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the order relied on simply provided that the age of seventy-five years should be regarded as evidence of inability to perform manual labor. Few men are able to perform manual labor at that age, but nearly all men are at sixty-two. The first order is based on a fact that experience teaches, the other is based on the assertion of that which is not true as a general rule.

Roosevelt's Challenge Accepted.

The old inquiry, "What are you going to do about it?" is now stated in a new form.

It is said by the Administration, in reply to the public criticism of this order, that "it is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two and seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pension. Will they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue."

This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. On the assumption that the order as stated by the Administration is revocable at the pleasure of the Executive, it having been an attempted though perhaps unwitting encroachment upon the legislative power, and therefore unwarranted by the Constitution, I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the Executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive.

Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

Foreign Relations.—The foreign relations of the Government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the acquisition of the Philippines we were practically invulnerable against attacks by foreign States. Those tropical possessions, however, 7,000 miles from our shores, have changed all this, and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever, to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first President and never, in my judgment, wisely departed from—to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great State, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small State on account of its weakness. It means for other American States that we claim no rights, and will assume no functions save those of a friend and of an ally and defender as against European aggressions. It means that we repudiate the role of the American continental policeman; that we refuse to act as debt collector for foreign States or their citizens; that we respect the independent sovereignty of each American State and its right to preserve order and otherwise regulate its own internal affairs in its own way; and that any intervention in its affairs by us is limited to the single office of enabling its people to work out their own political and national destiny for themselves free from the coercion of any European State.

No Excuse for Extravagance.

Reform in Governmental Expenditures.—Twenty-eight years have passed since the Democratic Party of the State of New York, in convention assembled, recommended to the National Democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the Presidency, and declared it to be "their settled conviction that a return to the Constitutional principles, frugal expenses, and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the Union." This strong expression was called forth by the National expenditures for the year 1875, which amounted to $274,000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of $582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The National Democratic platform declares that "large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the Government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service."

Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to $242,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be President—aggregating $582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of $50,000,000 paid for the Panama Canal rights and to the State of Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of $532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the Government for all purposes during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

The expenses of the first four years succeeding the last Democratic Administration amounted to the enormous average of $511,000,000 per year. This large expenditure was due to a considerable extent to the cost of the Spanish-American war, which occurred during that period, but the termination of that war brought no relief to the Treasury, for the average annual expenses of the Government during the three subsequent years ended June 30, 1904, were about $519,000,000, which is the largest sum hitherto reached, during a like period, since the close of the civil war.

Concealment of Evil Conditions.

This draft upon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation, "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us," for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year during which he assumed control of the Administration a surplus of receipts over expenditures of more than $91,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of $41,600,000, and the official monthly reports made by the Treasury Department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are diminishing.

In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative orders forbidding Government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating expenses of his business such a tremendous percentage of increase, would he not promptly set on foot an inquiry for the cause of the waste and take immediate measures to stop it, especially when trusted employes have been found dishonest and convicted, and a widespread impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the Chief Executive reported to Congress that, "through frauds, forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless briberies the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Post Office Department have been notoriously violated, * * *" there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by Congress, in addition to that undertaken by the Executive himself. Such an investigation the Republican majority in Congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism, and National pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

There is not a sentence in the Republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the Government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the War Department from $34,000,000 in 1886 to $115,000,000 in 1904 should be inquired into, and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the Government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

The people, however, can by their votes, if they desire it, order such an investigation and inaugurate a policy of economy and retrenchment. It is safe to say that this will not be accomplished by indorsing at the polls the Republican majority of the House of Representatives which refused the investigation and made the appropriations, nor by continuing in power the Administration which made the disbursements.

Reform in expenditures must be had in the civil, military, and naval establishments in order that the National expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the Government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war.

Conclusion.—I have put aside a congenial work, to which I had expected to devote my life, in order to assume, as best I can, the responsibilities your convention put upon me.

I solicit the cordial co-operation and generous assistance of every man who believes that a change of measures and of men at this time would be wise, and urge harmony of endeavor as well as vigorous action on the part of all so minded.

The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict.

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

With calmness and confidence we await the people's verdict.

If called to the office of President, I shall consider myself the chief magistrate of all the people and not of any faction, and shall ever be mindful of the fact that on many questions of National policy there are honest differences of opinion. I believe in the patriotism, good sense, and absolute sincerity of all the people. I shall strive to remember that he may serve his party best who serves his country best.

If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the Presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours,

ALTON B. PARKER.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON PARKER'S LETTER

Acceptance of Pension Order Challenge Taken Variously.

VIEWS ON HIS TARIFF POLICY

The World Praises the Judge's Stand—The Sun Says the Letter Shows a Little More Spunk.

Editorial comments in the several morning newspapers upon Judge Parker's letter follow:

The World.

Both President Roosevelt and Judge Parker, in the intervals between their speeches and their letters of acceptance, have gained in clearness, confidence, and force. The difference is that this increased vigor has carried Mr. Roosevelt into reckless swashbuckling, while it has taken Mr. Parker just far enough to free him from the charge of undue caution and leave him standing firmly on a sane, courageous, and honest public policy.

Mr. Roosevelt's letter consisted largely of "dares" to the Democrats. "We have done this—do you dare to undo it?" "We intend to do that—do you dare to do anything different?" The President evidently believed that the mere statement of the issues in this form would scare all the fight out of his opponents. But Mr. Parker has quietly accepted the challenges. * * *

Judge Parker emphasizes his adherence to the gold standard by declaring his "unqualified belief" in it, not merely his acceptance of it as an accomplished fact. Then dismissing the money question as not in dispute, he finds four pre-eminent issues—tariff reform, imperialism, economical administration, and honesty in the public service. The tariff policy urged by the Democratic candidate is not one of revolution, but of gradual reduction. * * *

President Roosevelt insists that the tariff has no connection with trusts. Mr. Parker meets him squarely with the assertion that excessive duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stifle domestic competition and practically to monopolize the home market."

The Herald.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, though calm and dignified, will stir the country even more profoundly than did his famous telegram announcing his "firm and irrevocable adherence to the gold standard." Its calmness is the calmness of power—like that of the oceanic tide. It forcibly recalls Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance published on Sept. 27, 1892. * * *

As a great, but conservative tribune of the people which he author of this statesmanlike letter now shows himself to be, his strong protests against the oppression of monopoly and the subversion of Constitutional Government and law by audacious and arrogant exponents of imperialism will have immensely greater weight with all independent voters because the statements evidently emanate from a man who soberly weighs his words in the nice balance of judicial accuracy and are supported by irrefutable facts. He backs up his exposition of the enormous burden of Republican taxation by adducing from the Government's own statistics the frightful increase of taxation during the last four years of Republican rule. And his arraignment of the Roosevelt Administration for its revel of extravagance and its mammoth expenditures must arouse the most torpid voter to the perils of imperialism, militarism, and an ever-growing centralism that drain heavily upon the earnings of labor and of all classes of the people.

The central feature of Judge Parker's masterly letter is his bold exposure of the tremendous burdens imposed on the American people by the Republican system of high protectionism and the flagrant extravagance of the trust-fostering Dingley tariff, against which even many leading Republicans have protested, and which because of its disastrous effects on our manufactures and export trade led President McKinley in his last address to declare: "The period of exclusiveness is past."

The Sun.

Truth bids us say that there is a little more spunk in Judge Parker's letter of acceptance than in any preceding document of his composition since the campaign began. A little more, but not much. It is easier to read than its predecessors, because Mr. Parker himself or some useful friend has edited away the overabundance of qualifying phrases and moulding words with which the excellent gentleman has been accustomed in his political manifestos to ballast both sides so impartially that when you get to the end of one of his complicated sentences you do not know whether tweedledum or tweedledee has the plurality.

We bespeak the candid consideration of all critics as for what is the most creditable production, as literature, that has yet emanated from Esopus. And we call particular attention to its most interesting feature, namely, the reference to the much-debated order making the age of sixty-two presumptive evidence of disability to earn a living by manual labor. We have found no reason to revise our opinion that this Executive order was very much like a bid for the soldier vote; that its character as an encashment on the province of legislation was not altered by the circumstance that Congress afterward appropriated money to give it effect, and that the order must stand as one of the acts of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration most open to just criticism.

The American.

Judge Parker is neither so voluminous nor vehement as his adversary. He calmly discusses the great issues before the public as he sees them, and in summing up puts the following questions to the American voter for an answer at the polls in November:

Shall economy of administration be demanded or shall extravagance be encouraged?

Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

Shall our Government stand for equal opportunity or for special privilege?

Shall it remain a Government of law or become one of individual caprice?

Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

In these questions the Judge defines what he believes to be the grave issues before the American people. Each is based on conditions that now exist or are threatened. The people, after all, render the verdict, and these questions should command their serious attention.

This letter needs no extended comment. It is not involved or obscure. It is a plea of an earnest man.

All American citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, should read it.

The issue is now made up, and every Democrat should go to work to make victory certain.

The Tribune.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance goes far toward demolishing his reputation as a great jurist capable of sustained logical thought. It is an assemblage of disjointed paragraphs, seemingly produced without any plan of arrangement, without any clearcut conception of the problems discussed, and without any definite policy to expound. Judge Parker traverses the familiar ground of his earlier speech and of the Democratic editorials without saying anything new or noteworthy, except in one particular. * * *

On the tariff Judge Parker says nothing that has not already in effect in his speech of acceptance, which the tariff revisers among his own supporters found so timid and uninspiring. He is for lower duties, but not too low duties, and, anyhow, a Republican Senate would see that no harm was done. If, however, the Democrats could win all the States they claim, they might have a free field to "run amuck" in spite of Judge Parker's soothing assurances. * * *

On pensions Judge Parker does become specific, and astounding. After insinuating that the President's pension order, with its trifling addition to the pension expenditures, was a bid for votes, and promising, if elected, to revoke it, Judge Parker proceeds to make a higher bid, saying: "That being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law, to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the Executive, that will give an age pension, without reference to disability, to the surviving heroes of the civil war." Thus he promises what is practically a service pension, a thing which has been violently opposed by the leaders and editors of his own party for years, and, indeed, advocated by few persons outside of radical Grand Army circles. It is not too much to say that this bid for votes is positively indecent. What will be said of it by Judge Parker's friends who have long been complaining of excessive pension expenditures? And what, in the face of it, are we to think of Judge Parker's pose of austere superiority to the petty arts of the politician and of deep personal concern for economy and retrenchment?

The Staats-Zeitung.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency has in his letter of acceptance laid down the programme which is to guide him should he be elected. The document requires no elucidation, contains no superfluous word. It will require neither effort nor any great degree of time to read it, and hence it would be folly to give excerpts from it here. * * *

Out of every line there seems to be revealed a man who knows precisely what he wants and who has the courage to speak out. A man who before and beyond everything thinks logically, and who neither becomes intoxicated with his own words nor endeavors to influence others with sophistry. A man who is not afraid to throw down the gauntlet at the feet of his opponent. How skillfully and fearlessly he accepts the challenge of Roosevelt and states the position of the Democratic Party regarding the pension question! Judge Parker not only parries the blow of his adversary, but he also tears away the mask behind which he would conceal his real motives.

It is necessary to hold the letters of acceptance of both candidates side by side in order to recognize the contrast keenly. On the one hand, one will recognize evidence of great self-reliance and self-appreciation, and on the other a modest and conscientious appreciation of what are the views and wishes of the people.

PARKER COMING HERE AGAIN.

May Arrive Earlier This Week Than He Did Last.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Judge Parker spent to-day as usual attending church and receiving personal friends. To-night he is going through a huge pile of newspapers.

William F. Sheehan and ex-Senator John J. Linson came here for a short time in the afternoon. Neither the Judge nor his two conferrees had anything to say about what passed between them.

It was announced to-night that the candidate would probably go to New York again, starting perhaps earlier than last week.

This telegram was received to-day:

Hon. Alton B. Parker:

The Democracy of Colorado, in convention assembled, sends to you greetings, with the assurances of its loyal support in November and of the five Electoral votes of this State in the next Electoral College.

C. B. WARD, Chairman.
THOMAS F. DILLON, Jr., Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKETS.

Nominations for Governor in Doubtful States Praised by J. K. Jones.

At the request of Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, ex-Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas has prepared and issued a general review of the situations in the so-called doubtful States of the country. In his statement, which was issued last night, ex-Senator Jones sees an especially auspicious sign for Democratic success in the character of the several State tickets named.

"High-class nominations have been made in every instance," says Senator Jones. "In no campaign within the memory of the veterans connected with National headquarters have such exceptionally strong and popular candidates been presented for the chief executive offices in the various States as in this year. It is admitted by the Republicans that in many States which they confidently claim for their candidate for President the heads of the Democratic State tickets will be elected, while, on the other hand, no assertion is made by the Republicans that any of the States which they concede to the Democratic candidate for President will elect Republican Governors."

Senator Jones says the nomination of Justice Herrick in this State guarantees it to the Democracy, and anticipates the election of Judge Robertson in Connecticut and Gov. Garvin in Rhode Island. He expresses the belief that the probable nomination of W. L. Douglas in Massachusetts makes that State a harder battlefield than at any time since the death of William E. Russell. In New Hampshire, with H. F. Hollis, and in New Jersey, with Mr. Black, ex-Senator Jones expects especially active campaigns. The nomination of John W. Kern in Indiana, and of George W. Peck in Wisconsin, where he has served twice already as Governor, are also taken as extremely hopeful signs, and the election of each is predicted. Prof. Woodbridge N. Ferris in Michigan, ex-Gov. Osborne in Wyoming, Gov. Toole in Montana, ex-United States Senator Heitfeld in Idaho, and ex-Senator Turner in Washington are nominations which ex-Senator Jones declares show the strong position of the Democracy. He also sees strong hope in Utah, where James K. Moyle is running, and in Colorado, where Alva Adams, twice Governor, is running again.

DEFEND JUDGE HERRICK.

His Friends Contradict Charges Made in the Speer Affidavit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The enemies of Judge Herrick are causing to be printed in the Republican newspapers an affidavit made by William McMurtrie Speer during the controversy over the ownership of The Argus, in which Mr. Speer says that he had a conversation with Judge Herrick which unfitted him to sit in the case and pass judgment thereon.

The fact is, say Judge Herrick's friends, that the case was not tried before Judge Herrick, but before Judge Alton B. Parker. Judge Herrick's only connection with the case was an application made before him for a stay of Judge Parker's decision pending an appeal. Judge Herrick's only conversation with any party to the action, it is asserted, was previous to its commencement, and before it was believed by him that there would be any litigation. His decision on the application for a stay was not on the merits of the case.

These facts are fully set forth in Judge Herrick's opinion accompanying his decision, rendered in the matter of the application for a stay on May 6, 1893. It was at the hearing of the case on May 3, 1893, that the Speer affidavit was read.

ODELL ATTACKS PARKER COURT

Governor-Chairman Assails Expenses of Appeals Bench Since 1897.

Governor-Chairman Odell issued a statement last night in regard to what he declared were extravagances in the expenditures of the State Court of Appeals since Judge Parker became its head, in 1897.

"I have been studying some of the figures," he says, "and find a very interesting condition in the Court of Appeals expenditures. In 1897, the year of Judge Parker's election, these expenses were, in total, $147,000. In 1898, the first year of the incumbency as Chief Judge of the Democratic candidate for President, they rose to $176,145.20. This included the salaries of ex-Judges Andrews and Earl.

"In 1903, notwithstanding the discontinuance of the salary of the late Robert Earl by reason of death, which salary amounted to $12,000, the expenses of the court rose to $195,350; and notwithstanding the fact that Judge Landon retired, by reason of age, from the court, and one might expect a reduction of $13,700 from 1903, his salary and expenses, the appropriations actually increased, being $199,077 for the current year.

"While I do not suggest that this sum was unnecessarily large, yet it does appear that if a Democratic official found it necessary to so largely increase the expenses of his department, by $52,077, it is an illustration of the necessity for the other increases to which I have heretofore called attention, and cannot be charged as Republican extravagance. This increase covers in part the $9,000,000 over 1894, the last year when Democrats had control of the State.

"It would be well to ask Judge Parker if this was a waste of public funds or their diversion to patronage or plunder, as charged by the real leader of his party, ex-Gov. Hill."

TAMMANY READY TO BEGIN.

Murphy to be at Wigwam Desk Daily from Now On.

Tammany's active campaign will begin in earnest to-day. Charles F. Murphy, who returned Saturday from Saratoga and Albany, will be at the Fourteenth Street headquarters daily, and at once will start in to arrange for the Tammany meetings in October. He also will get the canvass and other features of the actual working campaign started in each of the Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx.

It is planned to hold a big mass meeting in and about Madison Square Garden during the first week of October, and it is hoped that Judge D. Cady Herrick, nominee for Governor, will be able to appear at this meeting. Other big meetings are planned also.

DON'T SHIVER

these cold mornings, use BACKUS STEAM-HEATERS. The only practical method of heating, using gas for fuel.

Economical, clean, quickly installed, 6,000 in use in New York.

The Backus Company
21st St. & 4th Ave.
New York.
Telephone 132 Gramercy.

EXECUTIVE CUSTOMS ORDERS BY ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

importing trade of New York would be arrayed against him if some plan of relief for the importers were not devised.

Mr. Roosevelt ordered that the operation of the De Vries decision be suspended, at first until last March, which had the effect of permitting the importers who had goods afloat or sold under contract to land them at the old rate.

Immediately there was a great speculation in ribbons, and several firms put large quantities in stock, anticipating an advance in the duty. When March came, however, it was found that the case was not ready to present to the courts, and another extension was granted. Still further extensions were granted until finally the case was decided by the Circuit Court in June in favor of the importers. The Treasury Department acquiesced in the decision of the Circuit Court without an appeal.

Next came the linen scrim case. Linen scrim, a loosely woven fabric which had been paying duty at rates ranging from 30 to 45 per cent. under the "countable clauses" of the law was classified as an etamine at 60 per cent. The importers went to Washington in force, saw the President, and got from him a suspension of the operation of the decision, and an order that a new case be made before the Board of General Appraisers. This was in March, and the new case was decided in favor of the importers in August. In the meantime they had been paying the lower rate of duty.

Then there was the pickled-sheepskin case, which was closed a couple of weeks ago. It is the custom to import sheepskins from Europe in a pickling solution consisting largely of sulphuric acid, the purpose of which is to preserve them from decay on the voyage. Five years ago the Government conceived the idea that this pickling was really a part of the process of tanning, and ordered that they be assessed as non-enumerated manufactured articles at 20 per cent. The importers protested, and the Board of General Appraisers decided that the pickling process was in no sense a process of manufacture and that the skins were free of duty, under the provision in the free list for raw skins.

About six weeks ago the Collector at Philadelphia, it is said, under orders from Washington, classified an importation of pickled sheepskins at 20 per cent. The importer filed a protest, and Assistant Secretary Armstrong issued a circular of instruction to Collector Loeb informing them of the Philadelphia case and ordering them to follow the practice established in Philadelphia in classifying these goods. Immediately a howl of protest went up, especially from the leather-manufacturing centres in Massachusetts.

Senator Lodge's aid was enlisted, and on his representation, it is said, President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, directed Secretary Loeb to write a letter to Mr. Armstrong ordering him peremptorily to withdraw his circular of instruction and take no further action in the case until he had discussed the matter personally with the President.

In the "fish in brine" case which first arose in February of this year General Appraiser Fischer decided that the duty on fish in brine should be imposed on the basis of the weight of the brine as well as that of the fish. The fish trade of Boston held meetings, wrote letters, and appealed to the President, with the result that Mr. Fischer was ordered to go to Boston and hear a new case on the same subject. The result was that it was decided that the brine was not dutiable, and that only the actual weight of the fish should be considered.

One of the latest cases in which the operation of decisions has been suspended in response to clamor by the importers is the ostrich feather case. In June General Appraiser McClelland decided that crude ostrich feathers were dutiable as ornamental feathers at 50 per cent. instead of as raw feathers at 15 per cent. The usual protest

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

According to Early Indications, the New Velvet Tailor-Made Suits Will Be More Popular Than Ever This Season.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor. A dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a sage who said: "It does not matter what a married man buys down town, his wife always knows of a place where she could have bought it cheaper."

That's because the woman of to-day is a tutored shopper.

There was a time when shopping was a "price haggling affair"—the shrewdest shopper bought for the least and the smartest merchant secured the highest prices.

Then came the advent of the one price store—and competition brought not only one price to all but brought prices down to a legitimate level, and the practice of economy is no longer a matter of skilled argument but a matter of discrimination.

The woman of to-day when she goes on a shopping tour visits several stores and she soon learns when she has paid too much.

Our prices day in and day out, quality considered, are absolutely the lowest possible to quote.

Discriminating shoppers have learned this and to this fact we owe the gratifying daily increase in our business.

$35 tailor made suits at $22.50

WHILE the value is certainly unusual, it's the style of these garments that will please you most—they resemble in every detail those very exclusive custom made suits for which you would pay your tailor at least $50—in fact, they are copies of a regular $50 model—which we had made—and then figured out just how close we could duplicate them for. Third Floor.

They are made just as well as the most exclusive tailor could make them—smart creations as the 30 in. military coat, with a touch of the noted silk braids in handsome shades of brown, blue and black—skirt handsomely trimmed with braid **$22.50**

CUSTOM TAILORED suits. Extremely smart Fall Suits of custom make that show effective designs for formal wear or afternoon promenade. On the blouse order, with trimmings and combinations noted on many of the imported models, embracing all the new shades of materials distinguished in custom tailored garments —prices range

$35 00, $42.50, $ 0, $57.50, $67.50, $75.

ENGLISH MOTOR OR TOURIST COAT—47 in. long, in mottled English cloths in striking designs, embracing the golden brown, London smoke and grays—plaited into a tourist shape back with broad shoulder effect..... **$18.50**

Exclusive new Fall millinery.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S showing of millinery at all times is acknowledged to be not only the largest but the handsomest and most exclusive in all New York. We were the first to bridge the era of high prices, making exorbitant prices a thing of the past—giving you distinctively stylish millinery at prices impossible to duplicate elsewhere.

Magnificent showing of

women's dress, carriage and street hats, trimmed toques and bonnets.

Special offering of the newest styles

smart trimmed taffeta sailor effects at 12.50.

200 reeded taffeta silk turbans—on frames—two shapes, one as stylish as the other—in red, brown, navy, gunmetal, green—they look just like a custom made hat—the work on the same being excellent—$3.75 each.

Adjoining our second floor showroom we display hundreds of very pretty

tailor suit and stiff trimmed hats and turbans, ranging in price from $1.75 to $10.50.

45c. satin liberty ribbon at 33c.—5,000 yards 5⅞ inch satin liberty ribbon—beautiful soft quality—high lustre—in all light colors, including light blue, nile, turquoise, pink, reseda, mais, tan shadings, navy, cardinal, brown, &c.—regular price would be 45c. yard—at 33c

150 trimmed taffeta turbans, simply trimmed with hackle breasts —special at $2.95.

$25 sample lace robes at $10

AND you know that when we offer robes at a sensationally low price we've the merchandise to fulfill our promise. This sale comes a month earlier than usual because of the unprecedented demand for fine lace robes.

Here's a statement we want to make in connection with this sale—that there are $10,000 worth of robes in this great sale—that no other house in New York can show so many fine robes—priced at less than half.

Remember that it is only twice yearly that we hold this sale and that it's now or never—so far as this season is concerned. We go further, we say to you in all sincerity that you can come fully expecting to receive a regular $25 robe at $10. Just another word—the assortment is so large, so unusually rich and beautiful that there's not a robe want we cannot satisfy. Main Floor.

The entire showroom collection of three of the leading importers of fine Paris robes and the road samples of four domestic manufacturers; all in all this will be the greatest sale of its kind ever held in New York. We have many feeble imitations of these wonderful sales—but past experiences have taught all to watch and wait for this semi-annual event here.

Think of buying $25 and $35 hand run Marquise Lace Robes at $10—$75 hand made lace and Crepe de Chine Robes at $24—$50 imported exclusive Spangled Robes $18.

Hand made lace robes, Crepe de Chine robes, Snowball net lace robes, Iridescent spangle robes, Black spangle robes, Silk corded marquise robes, Black lace robes, White lace robes, Reception wear robes, Silver spangle robes, Princess lace robes, Munosa lace robes, Opalescent spangle robes, Evening wear robes, Lierre lace robes, Robes for the opera, Brussels lace robes, Ecru lace robes.

$10 for $20 to $35 lace robes.
$18 for $35 to $40 lace robes.
$24 for $50 to $75 lace robes.
$37 for $75 to $100 lace robes.

10,000 yds. of new Fall silks, to-day at 48c

WE'VE sold more silks during September than ever before during any corresponding period. We attribute our great sales to wonderful values perpetually offered. Manufacturers and dressmakers come to us to supply their needs, because they know that just such a sale as we will hold to-day affords silks at less than wholesale. 10,000 yards of new Fall silks, comprising a manufacturer's entire stock—beautiful effects in new Jacquards and checks, both Louisine and Taffeta grounds—all street shades—positively one of the season's best offerings, because you cannot find these silks on sale elsewhere for less than 75c. Absolutely pure silks—patterns all new—just the sort smart dressers are choosing for Fall frocks, waists, &c. The extraordinary purchasing power of Simpson Crawford Co. makes these values possible—48c.

48c **48c**

$5 to $10 silk umbrellas now $3.95

MIGHT just as well secure a $10 umbrella for $3.95 as a $5 one—there are plenty of them—it all lies with you. Did we say $5 and $10 umbrellas? Well, we were modest. The fact of the matter is that the handles alone are positively worth $5 to $10—and still the statement is not strong enough. They are the handsomest lot of umbrellas ever shown in America, and outside of this store they are only sold in the very finest jewelry stores.

$5 TO $10 UMBRELLAS, $3.95

There are 1,263 umbrellas in this lot—763 are 26 inch, for women, and 500 are 28 inch, for men. They are made in the best possible manner—steel rods. Paragon frames, cases to match silks and sterling silver swedges. Main Floor.

All pinned, buffed and corded in every way right. Silks are so good that we guarantee them against cutting for one year. The handles are truly beautiful, in many instances works of art—hand carved ivories in hundreds of different grotesque designs. Long ivories, mounted with solid silver and gold; mother of pearl, mounted in silver and gold; gun metal, tortoise shell and other rare and exquisite styles. What a chance to effect a great saving on some of the holiday wants.

To-day's sale of Men's trousers

Samples of regular $5 trousers at **$3**

You know what kind of a pair of trousers you'd expect to receive for $5—shapely, perfect-fitting, stylish in cut according to the latest fashion and correct in pattern. Second Floor.

That's the kind we're determined to give you—at $3 to-day—a pair of regular $5 sample trousers of strictly pure woolen worsted—the best make—pattern of the new stripe.

Note—These trousers are tailored as well as any exclusive merchant tailor can possibly tailor his high priced apparel.

Women's knit underwear

FOR MONDAY—an early season bargain in women's merino underwear—medium and heavy weights—ankle and knee length tights. French band drawers—ankle and knee lengths—natural and white in heavy weight only—nicely trimmed with hand crochet on neck. Main Floor.

Eighty cents per price. You'll recognize it as a much better grade of underwear than you usually see priced at this figure. **80c.** garment is Monday's

We want to leave a lasting impression, so when you think of underwear you'll instantly turn here—hence this underwear at the exceptional price of 80c.

Men's $1.25 underwear, 79c

You wouldn't mind paying $1.25 for underwear that, according to your ideas of comfort and good wearing qualities, is just right, would you? Well, that's the kind of underwear this is—regular $1.25 value—but the price is only 79c.

79c. FOR MEN'S $1.25 FULL WEIGHT NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS and drawers—pearl buttons and silk bound necks—drawers perfectly shaped, double gussets.

$5 silk waists at $3.50

YOU must see these waists in order to appreciate them. We hold them up as the handsomest waists offered in all New York for the prices. Second Floor.

$3.50 for $5 Louisine silk waists, hand made French knots down side plaits of front; fancy stock; all colors.

$5 for $7 waists, of chiffon taffeta silk, entire front of tailor made box plaits; box plaited back, sleeves and cuffs.

$6.50 for crepe de Chine waists; epaulets of fagoting and fancy braid; entire front of pin tucks; fancy collar and cuffs; tucked sleeves and back.

$7.50 for waists of chiffon taffeta, peau de sole and Louisine; trimmed with crochet rings down front or plaited; all have the new sleeve; all colors and black.

Other waists, $8.50 up to $75.

Wool Waists.

$1.50 for waists of fancy novelty material; assorted color of polka dots, trimmed with silk straps to match.

$2 for waists of brilliantine, nun's veiling and albatross; tailor made, fancy stocks; some have the entire front plaited; all colors, white, black.

$3 for shepherd check waists of all wool; trimmed with taffeta down front; fancy stock.

$3 for waists of all wool wash flannel in pin triped patterns; guaranteed non-shrinkable; five patterns.

$3.95 for all wool albatross waists; trimmed with taffeta silk and covered buttons; all the new shades and black.

Great sale of black hosiery

A SALE that represents a purchase of some 1,200 doz. pairs of the very best grades of cotton and lisle threads, most all of which are imported and the very best Hermsdorf dye. Main Floor.

18c 18c for cotton 25c hose—Women's medium fall weight, full fashioned, regular made, two thread, Maco yarn, fast black, lustrous, pliable and elastic, double soles, heels and toes. **18c**

25c FOR WOMEN'S 39c. LISLE hose—medium weight, fast black, Hermsdorf dye, plain lisle thread, fine gauge, imported, full elastic, fashioned, regular made—double soles, heels and toes.

35c FOR WOMEN'S 50c. HOSE—or 3 for $1—Hermsdorf dye, imported fast black, sheer lace lisle thread hose—full length designs or boot patterns.

29c FOR WOMEN'S 50c. LISLE hose, finest grades of imported hose, fast black, Hermsdorf dye, ingrain yarn, plain Richelieu or Rembrandt ribbed, fine gauge, double pure white soles—also sheer gauze, cobweb weight of tan—double soles and spliced selvages.

25c FOR MISSES' 50c. CASHMERE hose—270 doz. misses' very fine quality, medium weight pure cashmere hose in the fine ribs—double knees, very elastic, gray heels and toes—full regular made—double soles—slight imperfections unnoticeable, which will not affect their wear.

59c FOR $1 SILK HOSE—THESE are a very great bargain, though they are not pure silk they have a fine lustrous black color—medium weight, fast black drop stitches.

19c FOR MEN'S 25C. SOCKS—fast black Hermsdorf dye, imported, regular made, medium weight cotton hose—double soles, heels and toes.

45c FOR MEN'S $1 HALF HOSE—novelty imported half hose made in Chemnitz on order from an exclusive haberdasher, who canceled them because they were two weeks late—we own them at ⅓ off—they are the ribbed changeable effects of double thread, pure lisles—double colorings running to the toe—combination of black, with effects of red, green, blue, gray and purple.

79c FOR $1.50 BLACK SILK HALF hose—600 pairs men's fine imported black silk half hose—full dress styles in plain, with the hand embroidered black side clocks—all sizes.

Blankets & Comfortables, unusually good values.

CANNOT begin to tell you all the news—so many new things—so many good things—it will be a great day though in this section—here's just a part of the bargain news:— Main Floor.

250 PAIRS FINE CALIFORNIA WOOL blankets, all wool filling with cotton in warp to prevent shrinking—blue, pink or red borders, double bed size—value $6 pair—at..... **$5.00**

500 pairs white wool blankets.
FOR SINGLE BEDS—$1.95, $2.50, $3.50 PAIR.
FOR DOUBLE BEDS—$2.50, $3.50, $4.50 PAIR.
EXTRA LARGE BEDS—$5.50, $6, $6.50 PAIR.

200 PAIRS EXTRA FINE WHITE BLANKETS, superior make, double bed size—be sure and come to-day, because 200 pairs will not last very long—value $10 pair—at..... **$7.50**

500 FIGURED silkoline comfortables, winter weight, white cotton filling, full size; value $2.50, at **$1.95**

300 FIGURED sateen comfortables, newest designs and colorings, white cotton filling, full size; value $2.95..... **$2.50**

300 FIGURED sateen down comfortables, full size, fine down filling, value $5, today at..... **$3.95**

White bed spreads

75c. for full size crochet bedspreads—value 95c.
95c. for full size crochet bed spreads—value $1.25.
$1.10 for full size crochet bed spreads—value $1.35.
$1.75 for full size Marseilles bed spreads—value $2.25.
$2.48 for full size Marseilles bed spreads—value $2.95.

150 sets $22 dinnerware at 11.95.

IF you are a good judge of artistic china you'll be just the one that will appreciate these handsome Austrian china dinner sets at $11.95. That's only a representative bargain, though; there are hundreds of others awaiting you.

$22 dinner sets, $11.95.
200 sets of Austrian china—100 pieces—neatly decorated with spray and flowers and gold tracings; extraordinary value.

$12 dinner sets, $7.95.
300 sets of English porcelain—100 pieces in every set—the best ware ever made to sell at $12; phenomenal bargain.

MAYONNAISE BOWLS AND PLATES, value $4, at **$1.50**
MAYONNAISE BOWLS AND PLATES, value $3, at..$1
CHINA ICE CREAM SETS, regular price $5, at..$2.50

Fancy China

MAYONNAISE bowls; regular price 45c, at.....20c

MAYONNAISE bowls and plates; regular price 60c., at.....35c

FISH SETS—Composed of 12 plates and large tray; regular price $9, at **$5**

FANCY WALL plaques, hand decorated; value $3.50, at **$2**

100 DIFFERENT STYLES of steins from 75c to **$11.50**

RAMEKINS AND plates; value $1, at..50c

BREAD AND BUTTER plates, neat pattern; value up to 25c., at 10c

BREAD AND BUTTER plates, rich French decorations; value up to 50c. each, at, doz **$2.75**

Cups & Saucers

1,000 DOZ. FINE THIN china cups and saucers; regular price $2.50 dozen, at, each 10c

THIN CHINA CUPS and saucers; regular price 25c, at 12c

CHOCOLATE CUPS and saucers; regular price 50c., at..... 39c

CUPS AND SAUCERS, richly decorated in French design; regular price 50c., at..... 39c

BOUILLON CUPS AND saucers; regular price 50c., at 10c

SALAD BOWLS, REGular price $4, at..$2.25

SALAD BOWLS—ONE only to a customer; regular price 35c., at... 15c

1,000 JARDINIERES—regular price 75c., at 34c

ONE LOT OF GAS globes; regular price 25c. at 15c

New Fall $1 dress goods, yard 59c

THERE were 20,000 yards in this great purchase—and it's the handsomest lot of new Fall fabrics you've ever seen—it's the new Tamese suiting, strictly wool, suitable for full suits, separate skirts, waists—your choice of gray, light, medium and dark effects—an ideal $1 fabric—to-day at 59c. Main Floor.

46 IN. CANVAS HOMESPUN, A HEAVY fabric, sold principally for ladies' skirts—a limited quantity—$1 quality—at..... 69c

50 IN. HERRINGBONE CHEVIOT—strictly all wool, sponged and shrunk—extra heavy—suitable for fall and winter wear—brown, navy, royal bunter's green and black—has been sold at $1.25 per yard—special at..... 98c

56 IN. TWEED SUITINGS, INVISIBLE plaids, stripes and neat checks—this fabric is much sought after and is chiefly adapted for tailor made suits—$1.25 quality—at..... 98c

IMPORTED BROADCLOTHS—German, French, Austrian manufacture—high lustre—all new shades—cream and black—from $1 yd. to..... **$3.75**

50 IN. ALL WOOL DOUBLE WARP cheviot—sponged and shrunk—only in black—has been sold at 75c. yd.—to-day at..... 48c

56 IN. WOOL PANAMA SUITING—NON-shrinkable and spotless—the leading fabric of the season—all the popular shades—also black—special at..... 98c

30 PIECES ALL WOOL CREPE VEILING—all new colors, suitable for street and evening wear—a 50c. quality at..... 39c

Mammoth great sale Rochester shoes

Women's $2.50 to $3.50 Shoes at $1.85
Women's $3.50 to $5.00 Shoes at $2.85

STARTS to-day at 8:30 sharp—had a similar sale one year ago to-morrow, and my! what a rush there was for these shoes. This Rochester Shoe Sale only comes once a year, but then all good things are worth waiting for, and this is undeniably the greatest shoe bargain event of the year. Prudent business reasons prompted the manufacturer to take a loss in order to clean up all surplus stock at the beginning instead of the end of the season.

WOMEN'S PATENT KID BUTTON BOOTS, wood Cuban heel, dull kid top; sizes regular, turned sole, opera toe; $3.50 shoe at **$1.85**

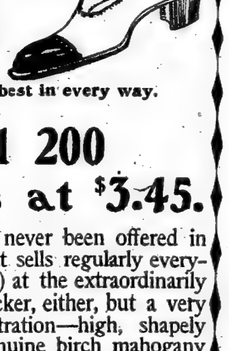
WOMEN'S $5 GLACE KID SKIN BUTTON boots, welted sole; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E; military heels, medium toes, neat, medium weight soles; custom finish and strictly elegant; $5 value, at..... **$2.85**

WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES—FINE WELT drop last, dull top of kid, patent tip, button; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E, at.. **$2.85**

WOMEN'S BRIGHT KID SHOES, HIGH military heel, opera toe; right in every way; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E.. **$2.85**

WOMEN'S BRIGHT VICI kid lace or button $2.50 shoes; heavy stitched soles; military heels; all sizes. **$1.85**

WOMEN'S $3.50 TO $5 sample shoes; sizes 3½ to 4½, A and B only; every Fall sort and plenty of them, including welts and turns; high or low heels, at **$1.85**



All the Fall S. C. S. shoes are ready, $3.50; best in every way.

9,700 pairs lace curtains about ½

IT'S the most remarkable curtain bargain event of the year, so if you have not yet seen them you are missing the curtain opportunity of the season. These curtains came to us at sacrifice prices from a large importer who was compelled to sacrifice his entire surplus stock because of unforeseen business exigencies.

Values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Here are some details: Fourth Floor.

2,300 PAIRS IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS **$1.95, 2.95, 3.95, 4.85, 5.90, 6.90**

1,900 PAIRS ANTIQUE LACE CURTAINS **$4.50, 5.90, 7.50, 8.50, 11.50, 17.50**

1,900 PAIRS ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS **$6.90, 8.90, 9.75, 10.50, 13.75, 16.50**

3,600 PAIRS RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS **$5.90, 6.90, 7.90, 8.90, 9.75, 12.50**

To-day we'll sell 200 handsome $6 rockers at $3.45.

SIMPLY because it's a bargain that has never been offered in New York by any store—a rocker that sells regularly everywhere at $6—200 to-day (that's all we could secure) at the extraordinarily low price of $3.45. Not an ordinary $6 rocker, either, but a very handsome and substantial chair like illustration—high, shapely back—shaped saddle seat, golden oak or genuine birch mahogany (superior piano finish) built strong enough to last a lifetime, and as for comfort, a more restful rocker was never constructed.

This is an all around sale of high grade furniture—not just rockers—Furniture of the best style and workmanship that came to us under circumstances that make it possible to sell (at our usual small profit) the wonderful bargains quoted.

100 richly upholstered chairs at $1.65
$16 couches, $11.75
65 quartered oak $26.75 Sideboards, $18.50
125 golden oak $21 (extension) tables at $14.75
350 special $2.50 dining chairs at $1.65

Here's a great sample offering of dressers and chiffoniers.

Fifty odd dressers—fifty odd chiffoniers—Excellent examples of fine workmanship in selected golden oak and genuine mahogany. Some have the new serpentine fronts and shaped French legs—others are severely straight effects. Colonial styles—dust proof drawers and French bevel plate mirrors—oval or square—brass trimmings.

Value $12.50, at $9.75
Value $16.00, at $12.25
Value $19.50, at $14.00
Value $25.00, at $18.50
Value $29.00, at $20.75
Value $36.00, at $28.00
Value $42.00, at $33.00
Value $55.00 at $41.00

Just think 200 $6 rockers $3.45

Sale of groceries:

OUR LARGE, WELL APPOINTED ORDER DEPARTMENT IS THE MOST convenient place in the city to select your table and kitchen necessities. Goods opened for inspection on request. Sixth Floor.

INNER SEAL BISCUIT, Social Teas, Butter Thins, Sodas or Pretzelettes regular 10c. carton 7c

PATENT FLOUR—Washburn-Crosby's Gold Medal or Royal Stuart Premium Patent; ½ bbl. sack... 85c

COFFEE—SUPERIOR BLEND of fine, imported, rich Coffees; this coffee will give you more satisfaction than the grades sold elsewhere at a similar price, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

PRINCESS INDIA CEYLON Teas—Packed on the Plantation especially for Simpson Crawford Co.; red label, lb. can, 75c.; white label, lb. can, 60c.; blue label, lb. can..... 38c

NEW TEAS—ALL VARIeties usually sold at 50c.; including Oolong and India Ceylon, lb., 48c.; 3-lb. caddy 1.20

BORDEN'S RIVAL Brand Condensed Milk; can..... 8c

BEECHNUT BACON—The kind that usually sells at 23c. per lb.; 4 to 5 lb. strips; canvased for delivery; lb. 18c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Van Duzer's Triple Strength; on sale today at about half the usual price, vanila or lemon; 2 oz. bottle, 15c.; 4 oz. bottle, 25c.; 8 oz. bottle 45c

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY—New, fresh stock; ½ lb. can 10c

PURE GROUND SPICES—Royal Stuart Black Pepper, Penang Cloves or Cinnamon; 4 oz. sifting top bottle 15c

NEW SEEDED RAISINS or re-cleaned Vostizzas; Currants; 1 lb. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons, ... 25c

ROLLED AVENA—American Cereal Co.'s best quality lb., 4c.; 5 lbs. ... 18c

HAMS—ARMOUR'S Best Star or Swift's Premium; these Hams are the best cured and are more satisfactory than the ordinary sugar-cured kinds sold elsewhere at a similar price; 10 to 12 lb. size 13½c

Java and Mocha Coffee.

A SPECIAL COMBINATION OF RICH Old Imported Coffees, blended to produce a fine cup; the best Coffee in New York at this reduced price; 10 lbs., $2.30; 4¼ lbs., $1; lb. 25c

PURE LARD—Armour's or Swift's Open Kettle Rendered; 3, 5 or 10-lb. pails; lb. 10c

NEW RICE—FANCY White Carolina Whole Head; lb., 8c.; 5 lbs. 38c

NEW NORWAY MACkerel—Extra Fancy Fat Floaters (messed); 5-lb. pail, $1.25; 10-lb. pail..... $2.25

NOTE—This is Genuine Norway Mackerel, not domestic Fish labelled Imported.

New peas (1904 Pack.)

MELTING SUGAR PEAS, Royal Stuart new pack; case 24 cans, $4.10; dozen, $2.10; 2-lb. can. 15c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart, new pack; case 24 cans, $3.30; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb. can..... 18c

PANCAKE FLOUR—Franklin Mills, whole wheat, makes flaky, digestible cakes, 2-lb. carton.... 14c

NEW FIGS—EXTRA fancy California layers; 1-lb. package, 10c.; 10 packages in original wood box 98c

PARLOR MATCHES—Diamond Match Co.'s 200's; 20 boxes in fireproof steel safe, delivered 50c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART, finest quality; none superior for laundry and general household use; box, 60 bars, $2.85; 10 bars, 48c.; full lb. bar... 5c

Wines and liqueurs.

NORMANDY RYE WHISkey—10 years old; gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle.... 1.00

OLD CROW WHISKEY—5 years old; gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle 65c

PURE RYE WHISKEY or Pepper Whiskey; gal., $1.76; bottle 47c

USHER'S SCOTCH WHISkey—Yellow label; bottle..... 79c

COGNAC BRANDY—Jas. Hennessey & Co., bottle.... $1.00

FINE QUALITY TABLE Claret—Gallon jug 58c

HOLLAND GIN—JOHN de Kuyper—Imported in glass; bottle..... 85c

JAMAICA RUM—Superior quality—very old; gallon, $3.50; bottle... $1.00

MEDALLION Pale Ale, dozen. 95c

PLUM PUDDING—Cameron; fine quality; can..... 9c

PEA BEANS—FINEST New York State; lb., 4½c.; 6 lbs. 25c

Now it's 56c for 85c tapestry Brussels carpet

WELL! these prices are certainly the lowest ever quoted on such high grades of carpets and rugs. We've been quoting lower than other stores right along and we know they're the lowest *we've* announced. Third Floor.

New patterns—exclusive designs—exceptionally good qualities—not just bargains, but the very best values in New York or anywhere else. You'll never need them more than right now.

5,000 yards of 85c tapestry Brussels carpets in handsome new patterns for rooms, halls and stairs—56c.

98c. for $1.50 Axminster Carpets, new Fall patterns.

89c. square yard for $1.50 Inlaid Linoleum, tile and wood effects.

59c. square yard for $1.50 short lengths and imperfect pieces of the above.

39c. and 49c. square for 65c. and 90c. Cork Linoleum, 2 and 4 yards wide.

34c. square yard for 50c. Oilcloth, new patterns.

29c. square yard for 40c. Oilcloth, new patterns.

19c. square yard for 30c. Oilcloth, new patterns.

Imperial Smyrna Rugs, best quality.
$26.85 for 9x12 feet.
$19.85 for 7.6x10.6 feet.
$12.85 for 6.9 feet.

One-piece Axminster Rugs, extra quality, beautiful patterns.
$21 for $30 rugs, 8.3x10.6 ft

J. W. The Wanamaker Store J. W. The Wanamaker Store J. W. The Wanamaker Store J. W. The Wanamaker Store J. W.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Things of Autumn at Wanamaker's

Already the human leaves have turned.

The gay garments of Summer have been set aside. Men and women have donned the warmer Fall apparel—of this year or last, as convenience and opportunity provided.

But the new, is distinctly NEW. Fashion in many cases has been most radical in her revisions.

The NEW is here—for men, for women, for children—ample, complete, satisfying. The showing is interesting, instructive—a safe guide, a sufficient, gratifying source of supply.

Frock Coats
Made to Order

Our custom tailoring organization deserves your attention today, if you have in mind the buying of a new Prince Albert coat and waistcoat.

In the first place we guarantee a perfect fit, and thorough satisfaction with your garment. We will give you such work as you would pay a very much higher price for to any other tailor who will do equal work.

The particular style of Frock Coat we have in mind, to be made to your measure, is of strictly all-wool black thibet, the coat to be lined throughout with Skinner's pure dye silk; back of vest to be of the same material. Price for Coat and Waistcoat, $35.

For Trousers to go with the same, we are showing a very attractive collection of neat effects in striped worsteds, to be made to your order, at $7.50 to $12.

If you want a Business Suit, we have a very handsome assortment of fancy cheviots and worsteds, which we make to order in sack suits at $25 to $35. Second floor, Fourth ave.

The Smartest New Suits For Boys

The *Rodman* is an entirely new suit this season, which promises to be a prime favorite with boys of eight to sixteen years. The jacket has a yoke over the shoulders, with strapped plaits from the yoke to the belt; the belt being stitched fast to the coat; the coat below the belt being plain, except for a pocket on each side. The trousers are in bloomer style. The suits are in a nice assortment of blue and fancy mixed cheviots. They are some of the best looking Suits ever brought out for boys of these ages. Price, $6.50.

Bloomer Trousers for boys of six to sixteen years; of cheviot and corduroy at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Fine Lot of GIRLS' WAISTS

New, pretty, spick-and-span styles, that girls, as well as their mothers, will admire. Waists of flannel, mohair, albatross, velveteen, and various sorts of silk. Priced, just when there's the greatest desire to get a supply of these necessary things for Fall and Winter, at *a quarter less than their value!* Due to special concessions by the manufacturers, on account of our large and ever-increasing business in girls' waists.

Three general groups:

At $3 to $3.25—Waists of botany flannel, cashmere, crepe, mohair, and albatross; box plaits with French knots and silk ties; or tailored effects. Colors, white, light blue, green, pink, black, and assorted dark colors; also stripes, in one style or another.

At $3.50 to $5—Waists of velveteen, albatross or fancy striped botany flannel. Some box-plaited blouse effects; others with new shoulders and turn-over collars. Also waists with fancy ribbon, or lace-trimmed yokes and collars. Light and dark colors, and black and white.

At $4 to $5.50—Waists of taffeta silk, peau de soie and peau de cygne; also fancy figured effects, in a variety of tailored styles. Black and colors.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

New Dress Fabrics From Paris

The present season does not allow of anything bizarre or elaborate in the way of fabrics. The dressmaker demands the right to finish the decoration for the beautiful gowns of the season, yet Paris must have her novelties. Though confined within certain limitations, her decisions have produced some thoroughly original and pleasing effects.

She has taken the liberty of embroidering dots on all kinds of fabrics, from the thin voiles to the thick, heavy cheviots and tweeds, where dots are seen looming up over the checks and plaids of the original fabric.

On the plain broadcloths, and other smooth fabrics will be found velvet like incrustations, in harmonious tones, in the shape of dots, rings, and other neat figures. Many of these surround cut-out designs in effects similar to embroidery.

There are wonderful possibilities in these fabrics for the clever dressmaker. Here are a few suggestions from a most ample stock:

At $2.50 a yard—Embroidered Polka-dot Tailor Suiting, in black and white, Panama weaves forming pin checks, with embroidered polka-dots in marine blue, ivy green and Persian colors.

At $2.75 a yard—Velvet Polka-dot Venetian Cloth; dots in self-colors.

At $2.75 a yard—Fancy Cloth Serge Checks, in combinations of blue and black, with small embroidered silk polka-dots in cardinal and green.

At $3.50 a yard—Perforated Figured Venetian Cloth; designs in rings and clusters of small oblongs edged with velvet in matching colors.

The sheer woven fabrics in silk-and-wool and all-wool are again in favor, of which are shown a number of attractive new weaves in self-colorings:

At $1.25 a yard—Silk-and-wool Pin Dot Eolienne, in self-colorings.

At $1.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Nub Figured Eolienne, in self-colorings.

At $1.50 a yard—Silk-and-wool Figured Self-colored Checked Eolienne.

At $1.75 a yard—Silk-and-wool Small Figured Crepe de Paris, in self-colorings.

And the following in plain colors:

Silk-and-wool Eoliennes at $1 to $2 a yard.

Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris at 75c to $2.25 a yard.

All-wool Voile at 75c to $1.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

Fine Ostrich Feathers
Make a Fine Sale

And these Ostrich Feathers are rich and beautiful enough to make fine hats, too. The high-crowned hats seem to have come to stay the season out; and the most effective trimming for such hats is Ostrich Feathers. And these are unusually full, handsome, well-curled specimens, such as we would be proud to put in our regular stock at full prices, if we weren't able, by reason of good purchases, to sell them

At Least a Quarter Under-Price

In black and white, 12 to 22 inches long; $1.50 to $12 each.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Coats for the Babies
Handsome and Under-Price

These are all spic-span-new Coats, that are in the choice styles of the present season, and the reason they are fully one-third below their regular price, is simply because they are a manufacturer's samples, and he is now through with them. All are in perfect condition, and the variety is very large.

The Coats are made of silk and chiffon velvet, richly trimmed with otter, ermine, and other furs, as well as hand-made lace, in many beautiful effects. The colors include white, light blue and pink; the sizes range up to four years.

These Coats will all sell regularly in the good stores at $22 to $75; the sample Coats we offer today are marked at $16.50 to $45. They are rare plums for mothers who secure them.

We have a fine assortment of Bonnets to go with these Coats, in prices ranging from $6 to $16.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Silk Waists, $3.75

Add another dollar to get at the value. Stylish, practical Waists of black peau de cygne, front cluster-plaited, and trimmed with fancy stitching and buttons; straps over shoulders. Plaited back and sleeves.

$3.75, Worth $4.75

Then an attractive lot of Washable Shirt-Waists, that women will find just right for Autumn wearing.

Of vestings of basket-weave cheviot, in light or dark colors; mostly striped effects. French back, shirt sleeves, stock collar, with embroidered turn-over.

$2.75, Worth $4.50 to $5.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Here are several special lots of inexpensive Handkerchiefs, and yet every one of absolutely pure linen, notwithstanding its low price.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs with initial; half dozen in a box, 75c.

Men's Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials; two styles; script or block letters; ½-inch hems; six in a box, $1.50.

Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; worth 25c, now 12½c each.

Men's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; 1 and ½-inch hems; worth 18c, now 12c each.

Broadway, cross aisle.

Pretty RIBBONS For Millinery Uses

Messaline Ribbons—soft lustrous, most desirable for making bows, rosettes and similar adornments for women's hats.

Attractively priced, too—

25c a Yard

though worth a third as much again. 4¾ inches wide, in a good variety of the most popular shades:

Navy blue, brown, black, reseda, emerald green, cardinal, champagne, and white; brown shot with green, cardinal with green, and burnt orange shades

The full color-range won't last long; so come promptly.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Elegance From Europe In Women's Wraps

The last American buyer of Women's Wraps to leave Paris this season was the WANAMAKER representative. He brought with him the latest advices as to style-tendencies in Paris for the coming Winter, based on personal inspection of the newest wraps, up to the very day of sailing—news that has been put to good account in the making up of our American coats and Wraps. But the Paris wraps came too—superb confections that present the widest, most beautiful showing of the kind in New York.

Nor were quantities of a single style brought over. One of the particular joys of the collection is, that in spite of its extent, the majority of the wraps are here in but one or two of a design—they are sold, and that special model disappears from view. And they are being snapped up so quickly by appreciative New York women, that it's prudent, if the showing is to be seen at its best, to see it now—*today*.

New York manufacturers come in to look at the beautiful things, and gasp with astonishment at the low prices. "$75 for *that* coat? Why—there's $75 worth of handwork alone on it!" True—hand labor is cheap, though beautiful and artistic, abroad—and American makers could hardly sell these wraps to us, if they could do the work, at the prices for which we offer the wraps.

Some of the groups include:

A collection of Coats, mostly in three-quarter lengths, of velour, peau de soie, crushed plush, Renaissance lace and plain and appliqued cloths, at $65 to $195.

Crushed Plush Blouses; very new and fashionable, at $60 to $90.

The largest collection of foreign Carriage and Opera Wraps in America, at $35 to $225.

Coats in new mode shades of meltons and covert cloth, at $23 to $45.

Tourist Coats, in handsome Scotch mixtures, at $25.

Black Cloth Coats and Jackets, at $16.50 to $35.

Paris Silk Automobile Coats, at $28 to $55. Second floor, Broadway.

A Fashion Show Of Women's Dress

That is, in brief, what this superb collection of Women's Costumes, Suits and Separate Skirts presents. We have kept in touch with the latest and best styles from abroad, and kept our manufacturers busy, under our supervision, adapting these styles to the needs of American women.

The result is a showing of dress that is at once rich and beautiful in its radically new styles, but practical withal.

Among the *Walking Suits* there is splendid variety. The new high sleeves and vest effects, both salient features of Fall fashions, are seen. Lengths range from short to long; materials are plain and fancy Cheviots, Tweeds, Broadcloths and Covert Cloths. Prices are $12.50 to $60.

Walking Skirts present equally broad selection; in a variety of fabrics. Many stylish effects are shown, at $5 to $20.

As a *special offering* there is a group of Walking Skirts at $6

Including broadcloth, cheviots and sharkskins; made in gored and plaited styles, and beautifully tailor-finished.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Tempting Silks

Here are two lots of brand new Silks of the plain staple sorts, that are being wanted in immense quantities right now, with savings of 20c to 25c a yard—because of our good fortune, and yours:

27-inch Taffeta Silk
At $1 Yard, Worth $1.25

The extra width makes this a most economical Silk to buy. It is a good heavy quality of glace dress or lining Silk in dark combinations, including navy blue and black, marine blue and black, brown and black, and black and white, $1 a yard.

75c Peau de Cygne at 55c

This popular Silk is in a soft, lustrous finish, that will make up handsomely in evening and street gowns. The collection includes practically all the most wanted shades, including browns, navy blues, green, white, ivory, cream and black. 19 inches wide, 55c a yard, worth 75c. Rotunda.

A Lillian Corset at $4

A popular model, too; for it combines Paris elegance with a moderate price for an imported corset.

Made of white French coutil; and designed for medium or full figures. It reduces the abdomen, gives grace of lines, and extra length above and below waist-line. Has hose-supporters at front and sides.

Comfortable, graceful corsets; and merely one of our large variety of specially-designed Lillians. $4.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Campaign in China
Is Pushing to Its End This Week

The entire tremendous resources of this aggressive movement are being applied to making this week a grand finale, to this most successful September China Sale.

We bought more largely this year than ever before, and because of that foresight, have sufficient fine offerings to keep up the stirring interest every day until the very last. Then in the cleaning up of the odd lots of September wares, we present this morning some offerings that are better individually than any previously announced.

Today's offerings of Dinnerware have never been exceeded in value in any previous sale. The same is true of Cut Glass, of which we make a splendid showing, and name prices, which, though equaled in a few instances in the past on some special occasions, have never been exceeded in value anywhere.

Judged by the wares we present this morning, this should be the largest and most successful day of the September Sale, both to us and our public.

The items below give the principal details of today's offerings:

In Dinnerware

We shall today close out two patterns of our open-stock Dinnerware. One in the finest English porcelain, and one in Theodore Haviland china—as follows:

English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a rich border decoration, with all pieces gilt. This set includes soup tureen and three platters; and has never been sold before for less than $19. **Today at $10 a Set.**

Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and *four* meat platters, in a fine violet decoration, with all handles gilt. This set has never been sold before for less than $37.50. **Today at $20 a Set.**

The Odd Pieces remaining of these two patterns are on a counter, at half prices.

Then we have these unmatchable values, as well:

Pouyat China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, in a fine rose decoration; **at $35, regularly $50.**

Theodore Haviland China Dinner Sets, in a fine spray flower design; all pieces gold-stippled—

113 pieces, at $30, regularly $50. **100 pieces, at $25, regularly $45.**

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in flower decoration, and all handles gilt. **At $12.50, regularly $22.50.**

Basement.

Bric-a-Brac

Very fine pieces, which will be closed out at these prices:

At $1.75, from $3.50. At $6, from $12.
At $2.50, from $5. At $9, from $18.
At $3, from $6.

Marble Statuary

In the rush of this September business, some of these have been made slightly imperfect:

At $5, from $6. At $15, from $27.50.
At $9, from $18. At $16.25, from $32.50.
At $15, from $25. At $25, from $65.

French Bronzes

At $12, from $20. At $20, from $42.50.
At $16.50, from $25. At $50, from $125.

Fancy China

At half prices. All French china, and richly decorated: Salad Bowls, at $1.25, from $2.50. Celery Dishes, at $4, from $8. Comports, $5.50, from $11. Plates, at $4.50, $6 and $9 dozen, from $9, $12 and $18. Ice-cream Sets, at $9 a set, from $18.

At 25c. Worth Double

Fancy China, in the following assortment: Salad Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.

Cut Glass

New goods are opened for today, and are marked at prices that follow:

Water Caraffes, at $2.50 and $4.50, worth $4 and $6.50.
Sugars and Creams, at $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $7.50.
Water Jugs, at $5, $6.50 and $8.50, worth $8, $10, $12.
Tall Comports, at $5.50, $7 and $8.50, worth $8, $12 and $13.50.
Claret Jugs, at $7.50 and $8.50, worth $12 and $16.
Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $7.
Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75, worth $4; 8-inch, at $3.50, from $5.
Celery Trays, at $2.50 and $5, worth $3.50 and $8.
Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2 and $3.
Water Tumblers, at $5, $6 and $7 a dozen, from $7.50, $9, and $10.50.

Basement.

STERLING SILVER
For Fall Weddings

The Sterling Silver now ready is in such a variety as you will perhaps scarcely credit, until you see with your own eyes. For many years our Silver Store has been in alliance with the best silverware manufacturers in the country, and we have an array of patterns that will delight those who are wanting thoroughly artistic gifts of intrinsic value for wedding and other presents.

Here are a few suggestions from the list:

Tea Sets, 5 pieces, at $93 to $310.
Coffee Sets, 3 pieces, $37.50 to $75.
Water Pitchers, at $25 to $85.
Fruit and Salad Bowls, at $15.75 to $52.50.
Bread Trays, at $13.25 to $55.
Platters, at $38.75 to $114.
Bonbon Dishes, at $2.50 to $12.
Sugar and Cream Sets, 2 pieces, at $9.50 to $25.
Vases, at $3.75 to $50.
Comports, at $7.25 to $26.25.
Butter Dishes, at $5 to $18.75.
Gravy Boats and Trays, at $21.75 to $81.
Individual Butter Plates, at $11.25 to $22.50 a dozen.
Salad Sets, at $7.50 to $10 a set.
Fish Sets, at $7 to $14.25 a set.
Gravy Ladles, at $3.25 to $7.50.
Ice Cream Servers, at $4.25 to $12.
Cake Servers, at $3.50 to $5.75.
Berry Spoons, at $3.50 to $8.75.
Tomato Servers, at $3 to $5.50.
Cheese Scoops, at $2.50 to $4.75.
Soup Ladles, at $10 to $14.50.
Pie Knives, at $4.75 to $9.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and 10th.

Weathered Oak Furniture
A Sale of Attractive Pieces

Furniture cast on "Mission" lines, and finished in weathered oak, is in great demand this season. The pieces are sightly, comfortable, and very attractive additions to the furnishing of the home.

At this opportune moment we offer a choice selection of Weathered Oak Furniture. Most of it suitable for a bachelor's bedroom, but including many pieces for library, living room or den.

This furniture was made to our order, in the best manner, and the pieces were splendid value at full price. Reduced, as they are now, they form a most unusual offering. Details:

At $3.50, from $5.50—Thirty weathered oak Chairs; medium size; square legs, flat stretchers between legs, brown Spanish leather seat, medium high back with flat cross panels.

At $6, from $9—Twenty-seven weathered oak Rockers; broad arms, medium high back with cross panels, square legs with flat stretchers, Spanish leather seat.

At $16.50, from $24—Ninety-five weathered oak Chiffonniers; three large and two small drawers, paneled ends, plain French plate mirror; case 36 in. wide, 20 in. deep; fine construction and finish.

Fourth floor.

At $13.50, from $20—Eighty-five House Desks; open table pattern with paper cages on top, two drawers, paneled ends and back; 40 in. long, 22½ in. deep; fine finish.

At $7.50, from $11—Thirty-three Bookcases; open front; 54 in. high, 36 in. wide; solid, heavy construction; three shelves; well built and finished.

At $6, from $9—Twenty-five weathered oak Costumers; tapered pillars, broad base, fine design, four double wrought-iron hooks, 72 in. high.

At $22.50, from $30—Eighty weathered oak Wardrobes; single door, paneled end and door, one shelf inside, solid heavy construction; 64 in. high, 21½ in. wide and 14 in. deep inside.

Shoes for the Million

The best shoes for the greatest number, at lowest prices consistent with quality. That's the basis of this Shoe Store; and the reason why we sell the thousands of pairs of shoes that we do every month.

And these low prices are lower than the prices at which many *poor* shoes are sold—shoes we wouldn't tolerate here at all.

Our powers of purchase come to be of concrete benefit to our customers—we have brought manufacturers to realize the advantages of low profits on steady large orders.

Three examples of this sort of shoe-buying and selling—interesting to *you*, at the beginning of Fall:

Women's Special Shoes at $2.20

Kidskin with tips of patent leather or kid; with vamps cut circular or square; with heels high or low; either lace or button: medium and heavy weights. Goodyear welted and stitched soles, made on lasts that are used for the highest priced shoes. In all sizes and widths. The specifications for these shoes are in many ways more stringent than those in many of the $3 and $3.50 shoes so widely exploited.

Girls' Special Shoes at $1.60

Spring-heel Shoes, made from a firm, durable black kid, with oak leather soles welted and stitched. Moderate last, stylish, but sensible. Shoes as good as these are usually sold for a third more. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1.30; sizes 11 to 2, $1.60; sizes 2½ to 5, $2.

Boys' Special Shoes at $2

Made to resist the hard wear to which most boys subject their shoes. Box calf and kidskin, with welted soles of oak leather. The box calf shoes in one style have very heavy double soles, chemically treated to resist water. Sizes 13 to 5½, at $2.

John Wanamaker

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W.

WEDGE AGAIN DRIVEN IN AT PORT ARTHUR

Mikado's Troops Take Works Close to Big Northern Forts.

JAPANESE MUCH ENCOURAGED

Desperate Fighting on Both Sides—Russians Reply Weakly to Foes' Bombardment.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—It is believed here that the Japanese have captured six forts in the second line of defense at Port Arthur since Sept. 19.

The hope of a speedy reduction of the fortress is running higher.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 25, (10:30 P. M.)—As a result of the battle before Port Arthur which began on Sept. 19 the Japanese succeeded in capturing several important positions, and to-day the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast, and northwest sides of the town is seriously threatened.

Chinese information places the Japanese losses at under 3,000 for the three days' fighting, and this comparatively small casualty list is said to be due to the excessive care used by the Japanese in making their preparations for the advance. Russian sources, however, assert that they have information that the Japanese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above.

Possibly the most important capture during the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value so far as preventing the entrance into the town of the Japanese is concerned, was constructed for the purpose of protecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese.

As was announced in these dispatches on Sept. 20, the battle began before daybreak on Sept. 19. The citizens and garrison of Port Arthur, after the enjoyment of weeks of comparative security, awoke to the thunderous reports of artillery along the line extending from the west of Etse Mountain to Rih-Lung and Kik-Wan Mountains.

This was but a preface to the assault, which was destined to result in the capture of three new and important Russian positions, together with six small but annoying forts lying between Shu-hi-Yen and Rih-Lung Mountain.

During the day and night of the 19th and until noon of the 20th the bombardment continued without cessation, and the many shells falling from quarters which previously had been silent made it obvious that the Japanese had at last succeeded either in mounting many heavy guns in new positions or in strengthening their old positions. The infantry fighting during this period was comparatively trivial.

At noon on Sept. 20 the Japanese right and centre, the former being to the west and teh latter to the east of the railroad, commenced the advance. The troops made use of the trenches and infrequent natural cover that lay in their way. The small forts to the south of Shu-shi-Yen resisted this advance but for a short time, their garisons not being strong numerically.

Capture of Fort Kuropatkin.

Since the beginning of the bombardment the artillery fire from Fort Kuropatkin had be engrowing steadily weaker, and, it having become apparent that it had been practically silenced, the Japanese attacked the fort.

Fort Kuropatkin is situated to the south of Pali-Chwang and to the northeast of the parade ground, on a low hill. It derives its name from the time when Gen. Kuropatkin inspected it, pointed out the weakness of the position, and ordered that it be strengthened as far as possible because of the necessity of protecting the water supply.

Whil situated in the chain of main forts, Fort Kuropatkin has never been as strong as the others, and after severe fighting it fell into the hands of the Japanese. This capture lessens further the security of the fort on Rih-Lung Mountain, which is now thratened from a new quarter as well as from Pali-Chwang.

Two More Forts Stormed.

At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th the Japanese captured a supplementary fort which from the lower ground threatens the fort on Etse Mountain. This ended the heavy fighting for that day, although the Japanese later were compelled to resist several sorties.

During the night the heavy bombardment continued, the Japanese fire being directed with particular vigor against another supplementary fort 3,000 yards to the west of the fort on Etse Mountain, and regarded as highly important because of its bearing on the Etse and Antsz Mountain forts.

The next day, after having pounded this position unmercifully and until its fire had slackened visibly, the Japanese delivered their attack.

They met with a stubborn resistance. They were exposed to the fire of machine guns and rifles, and they made frantic efforts to reach the crest of the slope. They leaped over trenches and embankments and tore down the entanglements in their path, until at length they entered the fort.

Russians Fight Desperately.

The Russian troops there refused to desert their position, even in the face of the superior numbers which confronted them, and desperate hand to hand fighting occurred inside the fort. Eventually almost the entire Russian garrison was either killed or wounded.

The foregoing information has been obtained from a Chinese of unimpeachable trustworthiness.

Military experts here are of the opinion that if the Japanese capture either Rih-Lung or Kik-Wan Forts or the Etse and Antsz Forts the doom of Port Arthur is sealed, and for this reason the importance of the results obtained by the Japanese in their latest assaults upon the Russian positions is obvious.

As the Chinese from whom the correspondent of The Associated Press obtained his information left Port Arthur the night of Sept. 21 he is unable to say whether the battle was renewed on the 22d or not, although junks which have come in here brings reports of a light bombardment on that day.

A steamer which has arrived here from Dalny confirms previous reports that there was heavy fighting at Port Arthur on Sept. 24.

ST PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 26.—A dispatch received here from Che-Foo states that the Japanese, having augmented their artillery with 12-inch guns, began a fresh bombardment of Port Arthur on Sept. 10, lasting tell Sept. 19, when it culminated with a heavy attack, which was repulsed with enormous losses.

Driving in the Wedge.

[Etsc-Shan and Antz-Shan forts, on the east and Rih-Lung and Kik-Wan forts on the west, are the great works guarding the approach to Port Arthur by way of the railway. They are about three miles to the northward of the city. Between them lies the parade ground, situated in a valley. Operating from Shu-shi-Yen, about three miles above the parade ground, the Japanese have been constantly directing attacks on these forts, their purpose apparently being to drive in a wedge along the railway and so gain the rear of the great chain of forts.]

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 26.—The Daily Mail's Che-Foo correspondent says that the Japanese are now devoting their energies to an attempt to drive out the Russian fleet from Port Arthur. The Japanese assault is directed against the forts commanding the harbor.

Admiral Togo, with a reinforced fleet, is waiting outside and has placed powerful cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers in a position to prevent the possible use of Tsing-Tau or Chinese treaty ports by the Russian vessels.

Japan, the correspondent says, is determined to destroy the Russian vessels before it is possible for the Baltic fleet to arrive.

JAPAN RESPECTS HOLY CITY.

Is Said to Have Promised China Not to Fight Near Mukden.

MUKDEN, Sept. 25.—The halt in active operations around Mukden is believed to be due not only to the fatigue of the Japanese troops and the slowness in getting up necessary additional supplies, but to a distinct understanding between the Chinese and Japanese that there shall be no bloodshed near the "holy city," where Chinese Emperors are buried.

It is expected, however, that there will be fighting north or northeast of Mukden, possibly on a larger scale even than at Liao-Yang.

The weather has become settled, and the best season of the year is now commencing, with prospects of a warm, dry Autumn.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Sept. 26.—Gen. Kuropatkin has sent the following dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated Sept. 23:

"There is no change in the situation today. Cold set in a few days ago. It has become slightly warmer since yesterday.

"The health of the troops is good."

Unofficial advices indicate that Marquis Oyama is slowly continuing to advance. His tendency seems to be to the northeast. This may be prompted by recognition of China's superstitious reverence for Mukden, the Japanese being anxious to remain on the best terms with the Chinese.

Russian Ships Leave Port Said.

PORT SAID, Sept. 25.—The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamers Smolensk, with 350 tons of coal, and the Petersburg, with 100 tons of coal, have sailed from here ostensibly for Libau. The orders to the British cruiser Furious to be in readiness to sail on two hours' notice have been canceled.

Manchurian Railway Report Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—It is authoritatively denied that Minister Lessar is negotiating at Peking for the cession of the Manchurian Railway to China.

OUR POLICE—TWO VIEWS.

Four Bluecoats for One Woman—Only One for Seven Men.

It took four policemen last night to take one woman, Annie Silverman, of 227 East One Hundred and Second Street, to the Fifth Street Police Station. She had been found screaming and tearing her clothing on the street. That was one view from the police kinetoscope. This was another:

"March, ye tarriers, march! Keep in line there, or I'll bat the everlastin' head off ye. Steady!"

Big Policeman Downey was the grand marshal of the parade—one of the finest, from a Corcoran's Roost point of view, that has ever filed into the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

"Hep, hep; get in step there, ye Eyetalian thug; hep, hep!"

Downey was on his way to the station, not with two men or three men, but a whole lusty seven. The seven had started an early morning fight on Forty-fourth Street between First and Second Avenues. That is Downey's post, and Downey knows the difference between a post and a loaf. He applied his night stick in frequent and impartial doses, then made a sidewalk diagnosis of "subdued," and told the seven Italians to play Indians long enough to each "the house" in single file.

Once or twice in the half mile Downey had to renew his treatment, but he had little trouble until the seven, with Downey acting as rear guard, were at the station house steps. Then the two nearest Downey turned and ran. Downey pushed the five inside the door with one sweep of his arms and then set off in pursuit. One of the fleeing prisoners he "winged" in the leg with his night stick. Then, leaving this one temporarily hors de combat, he sped after the second and captured him unwounded. On the way back he picked up the first.

Now all Downey fears is that the Captain will lengthen his post on the ground that he can take care of two or three posts as well as one.

BOY DECIDED TO BE BURGLAR.

Policeman Found Him at Work and Dissuaded Him Temporarily.

Seven-year-old Wendel Garrison of 199 Broadway, Williamsburg, is old enough to enjoy reading cheap literature, and last night in order to get a little "easy money" he broke into the shoe store of John Hoerle, which adjoins his home, and proceeded to rifle the cash drawer. While little Wendel was at work Policeman O'Brien of the Bedford Avenue Station, who weighs nearly 300 pounds, lumbered by and heard the noise in the store.

O'Brien went to the rear of the store, and, climbing to the roof of the one-story extension in the rear of the main building, discovered a hole two feet square in the roof. Looking down through the hole he saw little Wendel at the cash drawer. O'Brien yelled to Wendel to come out, but Wendel only laughed and kept at work. Finally O'Brien became so positive and threatening in his talk that the boy concluded it was best to do as he was told, and caught a rope that O'Brien let down, and was drawn up through the hole to the roof.

At the station house Wendel told Capt. Harkins that he had been reading cheap literature and that he ran across so many young characters who made money easy that he decided to see what he could do for himself. Wendel is now a guest of the Children's Society, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

FATAL AFFRAY OVER NEGRO.

Two Men Killed and One Wounded in a Georgia Store.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 25.—Specials to The Telegraph say that last night, at Naylor, Mannie Carter, a young white man, and Gravey Hodge, a negro, were killed and another white man seriously wounded.

The negro was ordered out of a store for insolence. Ben Penny and Reuben Knight, both white, sided with him. He returned to the store, renewing the difficulty. Penny shot Carter through the body, but the latter, as he fell, shot his slayer through the arm. The negro was killed soon afterward, presumably by one of Carter's friends. Penny and Knight have been arrested.

DOUBTS PRISONER'S STORY.

Sheriff Bell Thinks Confession Regarding Colorado Murders Is False.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 25.—Sheriff Bell has concluded that the alleged confession of Edward Romaine, a prisoner at Topeka, Kan., implicating union miners who formerly lived in this district in the Vindicator mine and Independence depot murders, is entirely false.

"I found many discrepancies in Romaine's story," said Sheriff Bell, who has just returned from Topeka, "and many of his statements were easily disproved. He was in Lajunta on the day of the Independence depot explosion."

KUROPATKIN LOSES SUPREME COMMAND

Continued from Page 1.

than 5,000 miles long are fully realized, but with the Circum-Baikal Railway completed the authorities expect practically to double the present capacity of the line, and to send out two corps instead of one monthly.

Within three months three corps are expected to reach Harbin, swelling the total number of Russian soldiers in Manchuria to considerably over 500,000. In the meantime the armies at the front, continually augmented by fresh troops, will act as a buffer to hold in check the Japanese until the Russian Army is able to assume the aggressive with sheer weight of numbers.

In the reorganization special plans have been made to overcome the deficiency in guns under which the Russians have been laboring. Over 600 additional field and rapid-fire guns are to be sent to the front.

The struggle for the mastery in the Far East now seems destined to assume titanic proportions.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 26.—Interest in the fate of Port Arthur has again grown so keen as to overshadow the significance of Russia's decision to organize a second army. This decision, as The Daily Telegraph remarks, shows, together with the Emperor's remarkable letter to Gen. Grippenberg, that Russia has at last awakened to the magnitude of her task and the character of her foe.

It is assumed by the paper that Gen. Kuroki is carrying out some important turning movement, but owing to the secrecy of the Japanese movements, it is regarded as useless to indulge in speculation.

The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent regards the Emperor's rescript as a brilliant victory for Viceroy Alexieff, and declares that the real reason for the Emperor's decision was Gen. Kuropatkin's failure to carry out his plans at Liao-Yang.

GERMANY'S PRINCE-ATTACHE.

Charles of Hohenzollern at Tokio—Going to the Front at Once.

TOKIO, Sept. 25.—Prince Charles of Hohenzollern arrived here to-day and received an official welcome.

He will meet certain high Japanese officials to-morrow, after which he will join the Japanese forces in the field without loss of time.

Prince Charles Anton von Hohenzollern, who is a son of Prince Leopold, Burgrave of Nuremberg, is a Major in the Prussian Army and the representative of Emperor William with the Japanese Army.

Prince Frederick Leopold was to join Gen. Kuropatkin's army as a representative of Germany, but the plan had to be abandoned, Russia politely saying she could not vouch for the safety of the Prince.

ENGLISH NOT SATISFIED.

Papers Take a Serious View of Russia's Decision as to Contraband.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 26.—Several of the morning newspapers take a serious view of the Russian decision on the question of contraband, which is published in full in the English press to-day. The Daily Graphic says:

"To propose to interpret the new rule leniently without specifying the conditions of leniency is of no value to the commercial community and in no way modifies the gravity of the situation."

The Standard similarly declares that more information is necessary before this limited concession can be accepted as meeting the Anglo-American demands.

CIRCUM-BAIKAL RAILWAY OPEN.

Russia Has Now an Unbroken Line to the Seat of War in the Orient.

IRKUTSK, Sept. 25.—The Circum-Baikal Railway was opened to-day.

Russia has now an unbroken line of railway from Europe to the seat of war in the Far East. The line around Lake Baikal is part of the main railway to Vladivostok, but when the Trans-Siberian Railway was opened this portion of the road had not been completed, owing to the enormous difficulties involved. The total length of the line is 161 miles.

ROBBERIES AT WHITE PLAINS.

Gang Now at Large Suspected of Two Burglaries and an Arson Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 25.—Several attempts at robbery were made early this morning in this place. At 3 o'clock this morning burglars cut out the glass in the large windows of the store of James L. Reinolds & Co. With the aid of "jimmies" they tried to open a six-foot safe without success. Then they wrenched off the outside combination lock and broke the hinges on the safe door. They failed, however, to open the safe, which contained over $1,000, and overlooked a cash drawer in which was about $50.

Last night the burglars cut the glass in the door of West Hughes's store on Lexington Avenue and tried to open his store safe with "jimmies," but the noise attracted attention, and they hurriedly made their escape.

It is reported that the same gang were responsible in setting fire to the barn of Howard Willets yesterday in the hope that they might rob the Willicts residence during the excitement. Mr. Willets's loss was only about $200. The same gange is supposed to have operated at Hartsdale Friday night, when a barn is said to have been set on fire.

THREAT TO FUEL MINORITY.

Must Ratify Majority's Reorganization Plan or Face Ruin.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—Fearful lest they be frozen out of the company entirely, the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will ratify the reorganization plan of the Bondholders' Protective Company at the annual meeting on Oct. 17 in Denver. That there may be no hitch in the adoption of the plan and that the minority stockholders may be fully informed of what the majority will do, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be present with several of the Rockefeller-Gould men.

Mr. Rockefeller will explain what is proposed by his people.

The minority stockholders are apprehensive that if they refuse to ratify the $2,200,000 increase in the capital stock the Rockefelled-Gould crowd will retain the best properties of the company. It is said that a vigorous hint has gone out to the majority that unless they want to face ruin they must indorse the plan.

SNATCHED PURSE ON CAR.

Woman Who Owned It Fell Off—Would-Be Thief Escaped.

Mrs. Ann Singer of 420 West Seventeenth Street and a twelve-year-old son were riding on a north-bound Second Avenue open car last night when, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, a young man leaped up on the running board. He instantly seized her purse, but Mrs. Singer held on, and in the struggle the purse fell to the floor of the car.

Mrs. Singer tried to hold to the young man while she shouted for assistance, but in doing so was pulled from the car and fell to the ground. She was picked up unconscious and carried into the office of Dr. Wolff, at 58 Second Avenue. The physician worked over the woman for an hour before he brought her back to consciousness. She was then able to leave for home. The police of the Fifth Street Station are looking for the purse snatcher, who fled.

THE VERMOUTH YOU HAVE ALWAYS HAD. THE ONLY VERMOUTH YOU KNOW.

Martini & Rossi

ITALIAN

Vermouth

ALWAYS SURE TO BE PRECISELY WHAT YOU WANT AND EXPECT.

MEN FIGHT OVER LAD'S COFFIN.

One Avenges the Other's Insult to Grief-Stricken Mother.

Mrs. Frederick Wolferts of 50 First Avenue accused Thomas Lamb in the Yorkville Court yesterday of having insulted her while she was at prayer beside the coffin containing the body of her eleven-year-old son. The lad had been drowned in the East River.

"I had just arisen from my knees, having been in prayer before the coffin, when I saw this man standing before me," Mrs. Wolferts testified. "I had never seen him before. Before I had said anything to him he made an insulting remark. I resented his talk, and my uncle, Henry Slavin came to my assistance."

At this point the prisoner interrupted the testimony of Mrs. Wolferts.

"What she says is untrue, your Honor," he said.

"What were you doing in this woman's house? She doesn't know you," asked Magistrate Flammer.

The prisoner replied that he had brought the body of Mrs. Wolferts's son home. This statement was contradicted by Policeman Hines of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was fined $10.

Afterward Mrs. Wolferts told of the struggle between her uncle and the intruder.

"My uncle struck the man and knocked him down," she said. "When the man got to his feet he tried to strike my uncle in return. The men clinched and would have tipped over the coffin had I not steadied it."

POLICEMAN FOLLOWED HIM.

Didn't Let Mrs. Huntington's Gardener Fire His Revolver.

Charles Buhler, a middle-aged German, who lives on the Elm Road, Westchester, and is employed as a gardener by Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, got a big revolver yesterday and started for the Fort Schuyler Road. On the way he dropped in on his old friend Schroeder to have a glass of beer. When he had drunk it he bade Schroeder a fervent good-bye.

"Why, where are you going?" asked Schroeder.

"Oh, well," stammered Buhler, "I am not loved any more, and well—"

At this point Buhler exhibited the revolver.

Schroeder tried to persuade Buhler that anything like violence was not in accordance with reason, but Buhler seemed obdurate. When Buhler had left the saloon Schroeder slipped out, hunted up Policeman Dougherty, and pointed out the woods near by, toward which Buhler had started. Dougherty found Buhler apparently picking out a soft spot in the woods.

Dougherty slipped up behind Buhler and pinioned his hands behind his back. Then he took his revolver out of his hip pocket and took him to the police station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. He denied there that he had intended to shoot himself.

KILLED SEEKING BIRD NEST.

Boy Fell from Tree and Landed Upon Sharp Branch.

Alphonse Pede, the seventeen-year-old son of a cigarmaker living at 197 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, fell to his death yesterday afternoon from a tree in Briar's Woods, Jamaica, L. I. He landed on a sharp branch, which pierced his lung, and died in a few minutes.

While the dying lad's companion, Frank Doscher, sixteen years old, of 13 Wyckoff Avenue, Ridgewood, ran for help, a party of merrymakers who were attracted by his cries of grief ran up. Two young women were in the party. They tried to aid the dying lad, but he retained consciousness only a moment.

The two boys had gone to Jamaica on a trolley car and had spent the early part of the day in the woods. They had filled their pockets and a small bag with chestnuts, and were about to return home when young Pede started up a tree after a bird's nest. He was about to grasp it when the branch upon which he was standing gave way.

WROTE THREAT OF SUICIDE.

Husband's Letter Moves Wife to Search for His Body.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Having received a letter from her husband, telling her that he intended to commit suicide by jumping into a river, Mrs. A. H. C. Hinde of Long Island City, N. Y., has asked the police of Chicago to search for his body. He came to Chicago and found employment in a printing office, but suffered injuries to his right arm, incapacitating him for work. The letter received by Mrs. Hinde said, in part:

"Dear Little Wife:

"I have been to the hospital, and they think they will have to take my hand off to save my arm. Oh, this is horrible. I will never again be able to support myself.

"You will be a widow when you receive this. This is my birthday and my deathday. I intend to fall off the pier to-night."

SUICIDE WITH SHOTGUN.

Newark Man Lying on Couch Pulled Trigger with Toe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Philip Bittman, forty-five years old, of 72 Gotthard Street, committed suicide by shooting himself with a shotgun at his home this afternoon.

Bittman attached a string from the trigger of the gun to his toe, and lying down on a lounge in his parlor with the muzzle of the gun under his chin, pulled the trigger.

5,000 INDIANS TO GATHER.

Will Honor Chief Joseph's Memory and Elect His Successor.

LEWISTON, Idaho, Sept. 25.—Indians from all over the Northwest have been summoned to gather at North Lapwai, on the Nez Perces Indian Reservation in order to celebrate with a feast and war dance in memory of their late leader, Chief Joseph. At the same time a successor will be chosen to rule the tribe.

Summonses by mail and messenger have been sent to all the wandering bands, including Nez Perces, Lapwais, Blackfeet, Spokanes, Colvilies, and other tribes. Five thousand Indians will be invited. The date for the affair will be fixed later by the subchiefs. A week will be devoted to feasting, dancing, and balloting for a new chief.

Girl's Mind Affected by Fright.

Her mind affected by a scare received six months ago, Teresa Peichert, fourteen years old, of 120 East One Hundred and Second Street, was removed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. One night she was sent into a dark parlor. She couldn't find a match, and was groping about in the dark, when her cousin entered the room and spoke to her suddenly. The girl became so frightened that she was taken ill and had to be put to bed.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street,

ANNOUNCE

For To-day and Tuesday

The Formal Opening and Exhibit of

Their New Imported and Domestic Models of

Fall and Winter Automobile Apparel

FOR MEN AND WOMEN ON

Monday, September the Twenty-sixth

They will be pleased to have you view their extensive collection of garments which include those of Cloth, Leather, Rubber and Fur. In numbers and in character it will be the most comprehensive and distinctive exhibit of automobile garments which this or any other country affords.

APATHY IN MISSOURI.

Senator Stone Says He Never Saw Such Political Indifference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri arrived in Washington this afternoon, being the only Senator seen in Washington for two months.

"I never saw such political quiet and indifference in Missouri," said the Senator. "If there has been a firecracker exploded or a dry goods box burned in the whole State since nominations were made, I am not aware of it. I have never seen such a campaign.

"The old custom for many years has been, you know, for both parties immediately after the Presidential nominations are made to hold ratification meetings from one end of the State to the other. I have heard of none, and there was no demonstration of any kind until the active campaign started.

"This applies to both parties, though. The Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are making a good campaign from their standpoint, and trying to swing back into line those Republicans who had declared for Folk. The Republicans have an idea they can carry the State. The Democrats will win, but I could give no estimate of the majority. It may be that the voters will get aroused before the campaign ends, but there will be some stay-at-homes."

He did not attempt to explain the lack of enthusiasm in Missouri, and when asked if it was the inability of the Democrats to "warm up" to Parker and his gold platform, replied merely:

"Well, you know Missouri has always been a very strong Bryan State."

He thought that those who went to the polls, however, would "vote'er straight."

BROADWAY CROWD SEES ROW.

Men Said to be Assaulted Would Not Complain—Prisoner Locked Up.

A man who said he was James S. Fillmore of 36 West Twenty-sixth Street told the West Thirtieth Street police when asked his occupation last night that he "didn't have to work for a living." He was walking up Broadway at Thirty-seventh Street when Frank H. Stohn of the Putnam House said the man struck him from behind in the neck.

He was going to follow Fillmore when the latter stepped into the street, and an automobile containing Mr. and Mrs. Lewis R. Adams of 12 East Thirty-first Street passed along. Adams said Fillmore reached over and struck him in the face; Adams nearly lost his seat, and the machine careened and shot for the curb. He pulled the controller in time to prevent an accident, and he and Stohn stepped up to Fillmore to settle the scores.

A crowd surrounded them, and Policeman Geary of the West Thirtieth Street Station arrested Fillmore. In the station house the complainants said they did not think Fillmore responsible and would not make complaints against him. But the police locked him up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

FAIRBANKS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Candidate's Train Waits While He Attends Church.

MANDAN, North Dakota, Sept. 25.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks and party spent the day crossing the State of North Dakota. They were joined at St. Paul by Senator Henry C. Hansbrough. The run from Fargo to Jamestown across the valley of the Red River was made rapidly and almost without stop.

The Jamestown train was held for two hours in order to afford the Vice Presidential candidate and his friends an opportunity to attend church. A special religious service was held at the opera house, which was attended by Senators Fairbanks, Dolliver, and Hansbrough. The sermon was preached by Dr. J. F. Dudley, a Congregational clergyman.

SHOT BY HIGHWAYMAN.

Victim Attacked by Five Men in a Bronx Avenue.

While Matthew Ryan, a driver of 171 Brook Avenue, was on his way home last night about 10 o'clock, five men, supposed to be Italians, sprang out at him from the bushes at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Brook Avenue and knocked him down, supposedly for the purpose of robbery. Ryan managed to struggle to his feet and was attempting to run away when one of the highwaymen drew a revolver and fired at him. The bullet took effect in Ryan's left hip and he again fell in the street.

Three men heard the shot and came to the assistance of Ryan. They were James Doherty of 451 Robbins Avenue, William McElroy of 691 Morris Avenue, and Peter Mulhall of 2,342 Third Avenue. With them was Policeman De Witt of the Alexander Avenue Station. Ryan's assailants immediately took to their heels and disappeared in the darkness over through the vacant lots.

Ryan was removed to the Lincoln Hospital in an ambulance. He is in a serious condition rom the bullet wound, and it is thought that he is suffering from possible concussion of the brain as a result of the blow which felled him.

Major L. C. Norman Dead.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25.—Major L. C. Norman, twice State Auditor, and one of the best known politicians in Kentucky, died here of heart troubles to-day.

Americans May Regain Canton Railway.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.—It is reported in Chinese quarters here that measures are in progress looking to the restoration to American ownership of the Canton-Han-Kow Railroad.

Interborough Firemen Ask Increase.

The Eccentric Firemen's Union has made a demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents a day for its members employed in the subway power house of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. They say that the wages they are now receiving are lower than the prevailing rate.

Vantine's

The Unusual Store.

Continuation of Our Great Sale of

Eastern Rugs at Extra Special Values.

WE have replaced those sold during the past week with others at unusually low prices, being taken from invoices just received.

We submit prices for your comparison with the prices of other dealers.

INDIA RUGS.

6.3x9.5 ft., Red Centre, Cream Border	$25.00
7.2x10.6 ft., Green Centre, Red Border	30.00
9.4x13.6 ft., Cream Centre, Red Border	50.00
10.8x16.6 ft., Red Centre, Gold Border	70.00
9.2x12.2 ft., Red Centre, Blue Border	50.00

CASHMERE RUGS.

5.7x9.4 ft.	$28.00
6.2x9.2 ft.	30.00
6.4x10.6 ft.	35.00
7x9.5 ft.	42.00
7.1x10.8 ft.	45.00

SAVALAN RUGS.

8x12 ft., Light Blue Centre, Dark Blue Border	$55.00
10x10.2 ft., Green Centre, Red Border	65.00
11.2x14.10 ft., Green Centre, Red Border	95.00
11.1x14 ft., Blue Centre, Red Border	110.00

TURKISH RUGS.

6.5x9 ft., Blue Centre, Terra Cotta Border	$35.00
7x9.6 ft., Red Centre, Blue Border	40.00
8.9x10.9 ft., Red Medallion Blue Centre, Red Border	48.00
9.2x12.5 ft., Soft Old Rose Centre, Green Border	55.00
9.1x13.1 ft., Soft Old Rose, Light Blue Border	55.00

150 Antique Rugs, { slightly / imperfect } sizes 3x5 ft. to 4x8 ft., $8.00 to $20.00

50 Shiraz and Mousoul Rugs, average size 4x8 ft., $12.50

50 Persian Hall Strips, sizes 3x9 ft. to 3½x15 ft., $16.00 to $35.00

Largest stock in the country of fine extra large pieces, ranging in size from 10x16 ft. to 27x47 ft., on the fourth floor.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Broadway, bet. 18th & 19th Sts.

For Purity

and general excellence nothing compares with

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

as a table water. Always the same. Sparkling and delicious. A great aid to digestion. Sold everywhere.

Half-gallons, still; quarts, pints, and splits, sparkling.

LONG COMMENTS ON SCHLEY.

Calls References to Himself in Admiral's Book "Entirely Wild."

Special to The New York Times.

HINGHAM, Mass., Sept. 25.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, after reading for the first time to-day the references to himself in Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley's book "Forty-five Years Under the Flag," declared that they were "entirely wild." Then he dictated a statement of his position, saying:

"The whole matter of Admiral Schley's conduct has been so fully covered by the court of inquiry, which found against him, and by the decision of President Roosevelt, who, on Schley's appeal to him, also confirmed the finding against Schley, that it seems unnecessary to comment on the Admiral's present statement.

"I do not mind a bit his reference to me. The head of a department in discharging his duty must expect criticism, especially from those who are found at fault, even though the finding is by their brother officers.

"Indeed, though I have not read or before this seen the Admiral's book, the references to me which you now show me seem to be entirely wild. I certainly have only the kindest feeling for Schley, and have never referred to him in any except the most courteous manner.

"As to Maclay's book, I never had the slightest knowledge of anything in it relating to Schley's conduct till its publication. His references to Schley were very improper, and orders were at once given by me that the book should not be used at the Naval Academy, and his publishers were asked to correct it."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—646 Hudson Street; Rose Hayes; damage, $100.

2 A. M.—53 East Eighth Street; M. Rubin; damage, $50.

12:10 P. M.—Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway; Marlborough Hotel; damage, $10.

1:45 P. M.—190 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:55 P. M.—100 West Forty-sixth Street; Mrs. M. Early; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—154 Monroe Street; E. Koster; damage, $50.

4:50 P. M.—204 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; John Funk; damage trifling.

5:20 P. M.—84 Rivington Street; Nathan Narshailson; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—22 Ludlow Street; Isidor Morockinsky; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—1,457½ Third Avenue; Lorenzo Lovaller; damage, $25.

6:25 P. M.—2,411 Hoffman Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street; Dean Iefoy; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—413 Grand Street; Sperry & Hutchinson; damage, $3,000.

7:20 P. M.—220 East Tenth Street; Max Cohen; damage, $10.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Just snug enough to hold the foot securely, roomy enough to afford perfect ease, built along hygienic lines, the Coward Shoe forms the ideal foot covering for men, women and children.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,

268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(NEAR WARREN STREET.)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Huyler's

DELICIOUS

Milk Chocolate.

THE BEST MADE.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & FANCY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

QUICK-WITTED AUTOIST PREVENTED A SUICIDE

Picked Up Young Student and Rushed Him to Doctor.

TWO WOMEN LEFT MACHINE

Young Grace's Mother Had Just Reprimanded Him for Attachment to a Brooklyn Girl.

Roderick T. Grace of 695 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a young man who last Spring was graduated from the College of the City of New York, will owe his life—if, indeed, he survives—to the chance passing of Richard M. Sterns, proprietor of the Hotel Navarre, who last night found the young man almost dead as a result of his having swallowed carbolic acid. Mr. Stearns, with a party of friends, had been spending the afternoon at the Country Club at Throgg's Neck, and was on his way home in his automobile, when, as he neared a point on the Fort Schuyler Road near the Boulevard, he discovered young Grace leaning against a tree. The next moment Grace tottered and fell.

Mr. Stearns immediately brought his machine to a stop and ran to the tree. He saw the acid bottle on the ground and the man's burned lips. He realized that it was a case of quick action. Accordingly, he told the two women who were in the car to alight, and, picking up the unconscious form of the man, he carried him to the machine and put him in. He then climbed in himself and drove the machine at top speed to the Westchester Police Station. Mr. Stearns told in a few words the nature of his visit, and Sergt. Posthoff telephoned to the Fordham Hospital for an ambulance.

In about ten minutes the ambulance, in charge of Dr. Dolan, arrived. It was not until after half an hour of the hardest kind of work that the young man responded to the doctor's treatment. At the hospital last night it was said that his condition was still very serious.

Young Grace's mother, when she heard last night of his attempted suicide, said that she was to blame. She had reprimanded him yesterday morning, she said, for his strong liking for a Brooklyn girl whom he had met in the Summer. She learned of his infatuation from a letter which she found in his pocket.

"I know I've been too strict with him," she said, "but I did it all for the best."

Young Grace is a member of the Mott Haven Athletic Club.

SAILORS CATCH ROBBER.

Then Save Him from Norfolk Mob, Which Wanted to Lynch Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 25.—Four United States sailors, Hospital Apprentices Cornell, Lindsay, O'Neill, and Fenton, from the receiving ships Franklin and Richmond, late last night, after a desperate struggle in the river with David Hines, a negro robber, landed the desperado at police headquarters, where he is charged with attacking Mrs. Abraham Jacobson in front of the city Post Office and taking her purse.

Mrs. Jacobson had just left the Post Office when Hines grabbed her purse. A crowd of several hundred persons pursued the negro, who darted through an alley and made for the Granby Street Canal. The sailors led the chase, and when Hines plunged into the deck the bluejackets went after him. Hines was a match for the quartet, which, however, fought him and dragged him ashore. When they reached the pier the crowd cried "Lynch him!" The sailors counseled coolness, but when things looked squally for Hines the police arrived.

McNALLY WITNESS MISSING.

Police Looking for Man Not Seen Since the Shooting.

The Brooklyn police, under the direction of Capt. Toole of the Flushing Avenue Station and Capt. Formosa of the Brooklyn Central Office, worked all day yesterday and into the night trying to solve the mystery connected with the death of Frank McNally, the saloon keeper, who was shot in a room over his saloon, 104 Park Avenue, last Wednesday morning.

Within the last twenty-four hours the search has assumed more definite form, the officers believing that they now know who riddled the dead man's body with bullets. Several men are known to have threatened McNally. All but one of these men have been seen and have told straight stories. The missing man is said to be a brother of a girl who made a practice of visiting McNally's saloon. He was seen near the saloon but a short time before the shooting, and since then has not been found. The police will not admit that he will be arrested if found. It is evident, however, that they are hunting high and low for him.

The safe in McNally's saloon will probably be opened to-day.

RESTAURANT SAFE ROBBED.

Thieves Worked Within a Few Feet of Sixth Avenue.

A safe standing within three feet of the front door of Childs's restaurant, opening on Sixth Avenue between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, was broken open some time yesterday morning. Sledge hammers and wedges were used in the work, but the police knew nothing of the burglary until it was reported to them late last night by H. G. Stryker, the manager. The thieves got about $80, the receipts of Saturday night.

The restaurant closes from midnight Saturday until 1 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Stryker went to the place before midnight to prepare for the opening. He found the safe open and the books and papers scattered about the floor. The police found that the thieves entered through a small window leading into the kichen that had been left open for ventilation.

GIRL SEARCHES FOR BROTHER.

Confidential Clerk of Broadway Firm Strangely Disappears.

Miss Sadie Hauver, who lives at the Banta House, 30 West Fifteenth Street, has appealed to the police and the hospital authorities to aid her in searching for her brother, Charles Hauver, thirty-two years old, employed in a confidential capacity with a wholesale firm in Broadway. He left his boarding place Monday morning last apparently in the best of health, and saying he was going to his place of business. None of his friends has seen him since.

Miss Hauver said last night that her brother had no love affairs, his accounts were all straight, his employers had told her, and she could account in no way for his disappearance.

RUNNING FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

Three Are Captured in a Pennsylvania Farmer's Barn.

TARENTUM, Penn., Sept. 25.—After a running exchange of shots between local police and three alleged highwaymen, culminating in the round-up of the trio in a farmer's barn on the outskirts of the city, Harry Leslie, William Krepts, and James Orris were to-day lodged in jail, charged with robbing Robert Smith of $75 and beating him into an unconscious condition. Smith's condition is serious.

HAD A FIGHT IN A CAB.

O'Connor's Guest Ran Away—His Wife and Boy Shrieked.

Patrick O'Connor, a longshoreman, living at 86 Horatio Street, with his wife, Mary, and their nine-year-old boy attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Callahan, a former neighbor, at Calvary Cemetery yesterday. On their way home Mr. O'Connor became incensed at the action of a guest, whose name he would not divulge.

O'Connor's resistance was confined to words until the cab reached Twenty-third Street and Broadway, when the unnamed guest was seen to leap from the cab and get away as fast as he could. Then came the sounds of a struggle from the interior of the cab, interspersed with the shrieks of the woman and the frightened cries of the boy. At Seventeenth Street the driver, Patrick O'Brien, thought that his cab was being sufficiently damaged to warrant police interference.

So he summoned Policeman Baxter, who arrested O'Connor. Mrs. O'Connor was thrown into a heap in the corner, while the son had hidden under a seat. Baxter took the whole outfit to the "Tenderloin" Station, where O'Connor was locked up charged with assault. Mary was permitted to go home and promised to come back after husband.

PISTOL PANIC ON FERRYBOAT.

Antonio Albino Couldn't Find Man He Wished to Kill.

Antonio Albino caused great excitement on board the Staten Island ferryboat Middletown as she was about to leave St. George shortly after 12 o'clock this morning for this city. The passengers were mostly on board when Albino ran through the waiting room of the ferry house with a pistol in his hand.

He ran past the ticket chopper and into the men's cabin of the boat. He searched this fore and aft and also the main deck forward. He then ran into the women's cabin, and then to the hurricane deck and through the cabins and around outside, peering at every one and still holding the revolver ready for use. Policeman Wells met him as he reached the women's cabin on the main deck.

The screams of the women attracted the policeman. Albino was locked up. He said he had been attacked by a man, who went to the ferry house, and, after obtaining a pistol, Albino said he followed to kill the fellow, who, however, was not on the boat.

POLICE AWAIT A CALL.

Negro Left Stolen Horse in Stable Near Headquarters.

A bay mare and buggy that had been stolen from the stable of Eugene McCabe, a boiler manufacturer, of 195 Commerce Street, Newark, on Friday night, was found last night in a stable in Mulberry Street, here, nearly opposite Police Headquarters, and returned later to its owner.

The proprietor of the stable where the rig was found told the police that it had been left there by a colored man, who said he would return later and arrange for having it sold. The police hope he will keep his promise.

SHOT WOMAN AT FAIR.

Restaurant Man Then Fled—Had Attempted Suicide Thrice.

TRENTON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Frederick Admeski, a widow, twenty-three years old, was shot and perhaps fatally injured this evening at the Inter-State Fair grounds here by Gottlieb Mink, a prominent German, formerly an extensive bottler.

Mink had contracted to run a small restaurant on the fair grounds. He and his wife and Mrs. Admeski visited the grounds this evening. Mrs. Mink and Mrs. Admeski were sitting in the restaurant eating, when Mink entered. He walked up to where Mrs. Admeski was sitting, and, pulling a revolver from his pocket, fired at her. The bullet entered her right lung.

Mink, thinking that he had killed her, ran from the building and disappeared from the grounds. There were about 4,000 people on the grounds at the time.

The police say there had been ill-feeling between Mink and the woman for some time. Mink has attempted suicide three times in four years.

PRISONER'S POLITE THREAT.

Solicitous About Health of Policeman He Would Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, Sept. 25.—Chief of Police Hector of Vailsburg received a postal card yesterday from Nicholas Gabel, who is serving a term in the Caldwell Penitentiary for a murderous assault with a hatchet he made on his wife about a year ago, after which he tried to commit suicide. His term is about to expire, and he wrote Chief Hector as follows:

I thought I would write you a few lines hoping you are well, as I am at present. I would like to know what right you have to put my name in the paper. There will be a fight to a finish between you and me. I don't want to be blamed for everything that is done in Vailsburg.

Chief Hector says he is not looking for trouble, but that if Gabel is, he, the Chief, has all the facilities for fully accommodating him. Other members of the force are inclined to treat the matter seriously, as Gabel is known to be a man of violent temper.

CROWD BEATS SHOOTER.

Tenants Jumped In When Italians Had Row in Hallway.

Giuseppe Zacomeno of 437 West Twenty-ninth Street, got into a fight with Cetenete Domenico of 339 West Thirty-ninth Street, in the hallway of the latter's home last night. Domenico alleges that Zacomeno fired five shots at him.

When the Italian and negro tenants rushed down stairs they found Domenico shot in the leg and fighting with Zacomeno. They kicked and beat Zacomeno into insensibility, and he was taken unconscious to Roosevelt Hospital. He had several ribs broken, a possible fracture of the jaw, six scalp cuts, and bruises innumerable on his body, arms, and legs. Domenico with a bullet in his right leg was also taken to the hospital.

FOUND POLICE WERE ALERT.

Youth Who Doubted Alertness of Force Is Undeceived.

"I saw in the papers that there were no policemen on the streets at night, and thought I'd see if it was so," was the only defense offered in the Harlem Court yesterday by Thomas Fleming, twenty-four years old, of 339 East Seventy-second Street, who was charged with malicious mischief in demolishing the fruit stand of Tony Mamolo, at Eighty-seventh Street and Avenue A, Saturday night.

He had just finished smashing the stand, according to Policeman Lustbader of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, when that officer arrived and arrested him. Magistrate Crane fined him $5, and as he did not have the money he will spend five days in jail.

Found Beaten in Hallway.

Police Headquarters was notified last night that a man had been sandbagged and thrown into the hallway of the tenement at 213 Avenue A. At the same time a boy told Policeman Jones of the Fifth Street Station that a man had been stabbed there. Jones went to the hallway and found Jerolamo Cenia, 22 years old, a laborer, of that address, in a comatose condition. Women living in the house said there had been a fight in the hallway, and that four men had beaten Cenia.

Body Found in North River.

A man's body was found floating in the North River between Piers 6 and 7 yesterday. He was about thirty-five years old. A pay envelope, containing $10 and marked "William Walsh," was found in the trousers pocket.

W.&J.SLOANE

Best Imported and Domestic

Wilton Carpets

200 Rolls at

$2.00 per Yard

Regular price $3.00 per yard

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

AMERICA LEADS IN WORLD'S MANUFACTURES

Growth of Production Far Greater in This Than in Other Countries.

SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Consumption of Cotton, Pig Iron, and Coal in the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The rapid growth in the exportation of manufactures from the United States and the increase in the share which they form of the total exports has led the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics to a comparison of the growth of the manufacturing industry in the United States with that of other countries engaged in supplying the world's international markets with manufactured products.

Four countries—the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States—are the world's chief purveyors of the manufactures which enter into international commerce. The value of manufactures entering the international markets of the world amounts to about four billions of dollars annually, and of this sum about three billions in value is supplied by the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States.

Studies of production of manufactures as a whole are extremely difficult because no country other than the United States makes any measurement, by census or otherwise, of the value of its manufactures as a whole. Estimates have been made by Mulhall and other statisticians of the value of the manufactures produced in the principal countries of the world at various dates.

These figures are in all cases estimates, except those of the census of 1900. If approximately accurate, the comparison of conditions in the United States and the European countries at the two periods named would indicate that the increase in the production of manufactures in the United States is much greater than that of the European countries in question. During the period 1888 to 1903 the growth of production of manufactures in the United States is estimated at $5,982,000,000, and in the three European countries combined, $3,863,000,000, and the percentage of increase for the United States 85 per cent., and for the three European countries combined 42 per cent.

The actual figures of consumption of three of the most important articles utilized in manufacturing are available for each of the countries in question for a considerable term of years. These figures are those of the consumption of cotton, pig iron, and coal. These three articles—cotton, pig iron, and coal—supply in their consumption a better measurement of industrial and manufacturing activity than any other data available in countries which take no census of manufactures. The figures presented in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics show the consumption of cotton, pig iron, and coal in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States in 1880 and 1903. In the case of coal and iron, figures for Russia are also included.

In cotton consumption the actual increase in the United States in 1903, as compared with 1880, is 1,026,917,226 pounds, as against an increase of 883,653,016 pounds in the United Kingdom, Germany, and France combined, the percentage of increase in the United States being 107 per cent., as against 46 per cent. in the three European countries combined.

In pig-iron consumption the actual increase in the United States in 1903, compared with 1880, is 15,263,454 tons, as against an increase of 11,518,000 tons in the four countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Russia combined; while the percentage of increase in the United States is 437 per cent., as against an increase of 102 per cent. in the four European countries combined.

In coal consumed, the actual increase in the United States in 1903, compared with 1880, is 247,214,000 tons, as against an increase of 175,301,000 tons in the four countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Russia, combined; and the percentage of increase in the United States is 364 per cent., as against an increase of 82 per cent. in the four European countries combined.

Considering the actual quantities of these three great articles consumed, the figures for 1903 are:

Cotton consumption, 1,979,966,331 pounds in the United States, as against 1,458,439,232 pounds in the United Kingdom, 815,124,000 pounds in Germany, and 481,228,000 pounds in France, the total amount consumed in the United States thus exceeding by 33 per cent. that of the United Kingdom and being far in excess of that of Germany and France combined.

Of pig iron, the total consumption in the United States in 1903 was 18,757,357 tons, against 9,758,000 tons in Germany, 7,875,000 tons in the United Kingdom, 2,749,000 tons in France, and 2,457,000 tons in Russia, the consumption of the United States being thus nearly double that of Germany and considerably more than double that of the United Kingdom.

Of coal consumption, the figures for the United States in 1903 are 316,069,000 tons, as against 166,533,000 tons for the United Kingdom, 156,236,000 tons for Germany, 47,246,000 tons for France, and 16,945,000 tons for Russia, the consumption of coal in the United States being thus nearly double that of the United Kingdom and fully double that of Germany.

The one country of Europe in which the figures of growth approximate those of the United States is Germany, which shows in the case of coal consumption an increase of 174 per cent., against 364 per cent. in the United States; in pig iron consumption, an increase of 386 per cent. against 437 per cent. in the United States, and in cotton consumption, an increase of 170 per cent., as against 107 per cent. in the United States.

In actual consumption, however, Germany shows an increase in coal of but 99,234,000 tons, as compared with 247,214,000 tons in the United States; in pig iron, an increase of 7,095,000 tons, as against 15,263,454 tons in the United States, and in cotton, an increase of 518,676,000 pounds, as against 1,026,917,226 pounds in the United States.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

¶ Julian Hawthorne has written a mighty interesting yarn for the October **Booklovers Magazine** entitled "The Oubliette Cryptogram." Try it. It will keep you awake. There are enough other good things in this number to make it the biggest 25 cents' worth on the news stands this month.

PRESBYTERIANS COMING HERE.

International Alliance Convention on Fourth Calvin Sentenary.

The Rev. Dr. Robert H. Roberts, Secretary of the Alliance of Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, announced in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday the coming international convention of the Alliance to be held in this city in June, 1909. He said that at the last convention held in June in Liverpool, England, a committee headed by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of this city tendered an invitation from the New York Presbytery to hold the convention here. The invitation was unanimously accepted.

A committee composed of Dr. Mackay, the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William R. Richards of the Brick Presbyterian Church has been appointed to complete arrangements for the convention.

"The year set for the convention," said Dr. Roberts, "will be appropriate in that it will be the fourth centennial of John Calvin. It will also be the tri-centennial of the discovery of the Hudson River. Thirty-five thousand congregations will be represented in the convention, and delegates will come from as far as New Zealand.

"The object of the alliance is more fraternal than union, but it brings the various branches of the Presbyterian Church in closer touch, and may in the end result in uniting them."

Lost His Place, Ended His Life.

Justus Schmuits, fifty years old, for many years a telegraph operator in the Western Union Building, at 195 Broadway, committed suicide yesterday by turning on the gas in a room in the Lackawanna Hotel, at West and Vesey Streets. Schmuits recently lost his place. He expected to get another place, as porter in a hotel, but when he telephoned to the hotel yesterday he was told that it was too late.

Publicity Saloon Man's Undoing.

Anselmo Grisono, an enterprising saloon keeper at 271 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, advertised in the local newspapers last week that he would serve an unusually attractive free lunch on Sunday. The police took a hand yesterday, with the result that Grisono was arrested for violating the excise laws.

Heavy Men for Harvard Team.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Harvard's football management announced to-day that Barry, the 275-pound centre of the Roxbury Latin School, would make his first appearance on Soldiers' Field to-morrow afternoon. Barry was one of the best centre rushes in the vicinity of Boston last year, and he will be a great addition to the Crimson squad, especially as there has been a woeful lack of line-centre material so far this year. Another freshman giant who is expected to-day is Parker, centre of the Milton Academy eleven last year. Parker stands 6 feet 2 inches in height, weights 215 pounds, and is very strong. He was the terror of all the school teams about here last Fall, and through his efforts mainly Milton won the championship of the inter-preparatory School League. Don Nichols of New York, the right half back of last season's team, is also expected to come out to-day.

M. Albert Clement Arrives Here.

Among the passengers on La Bretagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, was M. Albert Clement, son of the famous automobile manufacturer of France. M. Clement will take part in the races for the Vanderbilt Cup on Long Island on Oct 8, and has brought with him a ninety-horse power Clement machine, which took the third prize in the Ardenne circuit races in France, and a lighter car.

Outdoor Meet for Irish Athletes.

Under the auspices of the newly formed Irish Counties Athletic Union, which promises to be an important factor for the betterment of Gaelic sport in this country, a series of track and field games and Gaelic football will be decided in Celtic Park Oct. 9.

The athletic events, all handicaps, include running races at 100 yards, half a mile, and a one-mile relay race, and a running long jump and hop, step, and jump.

In the football series the draw for the first round of the inter-counties championship is Sligo versus Galway, Cork versus Tipperary, Westmeath versus Monaghan, and Kilkenny versus Kerry.

Polo at Van Cortlandt This Week.

With the big grand stand adjoining the polo field at Van Cortlandt Park open to the public, the three days of tournament play there this week should attract large crowds. The popularity of polo at Van Cortlandt has been growing rapidly for the last two years, and now, whenever a match game is in progress, the number of spectators lining the bank west of the field usually mounts up into the thousands.

In the Squadron A tournament there will be two events for the Squadron Cups. The first match will be played to-morrow, the game beginning at 3:30 o'clock. The Squadron A first team will line up against the Great Neck team. The Squadron A team will be J. H. Hunt, R. G. D. Douglas, L. J. Hunt, and H. M. Earle, while the Great Neck team will present J. P. Grace, W. R. Grace, Morgan Grace, and J. Insley Blair. On Thursday the final game will be played, the winning team in to-morrow's game meeting the Rumson team, which will be made up of W. S. Jones, J. A. Rawlings, R. J. Collier, and H. S. Borden. The tournament will close on Saturday with the match that was to have been played last Saturday for the Van Cortlandt Cups, the teams being Squadron A second and New Haven. The visitors will be J. C. Rathborne, W. L. Goodwin, L. E. Stoddard, and J. Watson Webb. The Squadron team will be J. H. Hunt, L. Nellson, L. J. Hunt, and R. G. D. Douglas.

SPECIAL FALL SALE of PIANOS

Taken in Exchange for the Pianola Piano

Also Slightly Used PIANOLAS

FOR the first time in the history of the piano business, pianos which were entirely satisfactory have been exchanged by their owners. These exchanges have been made for the Pianola Piano, "The First Complete Piano" (a perfect piano containing a Metrostyle Pianola within its case).

These exchanged pianos afford a splendid opportunity for those who wish to buy a piano but are not yet ready to purchase the Pianola Piano—the piano of the future.

Grands and Uprights of Leading Makes at Prices that Will Surprise Those Who Are Judges of Quality.

This collection of pianos stands alone and unique among all similar offerings. Persons who had supposed they would never be content with anything short of an absolutely new piano have changed their minds after inspecting this collection. There are several reasons causing owners to part with instruments so entirely satisfactory:

1. The desire to replace a piano which they were unable to play with a piano which every member of the family could play.
2. Persons who were about to purchase a Pianola decided that they would prefer an instrument combining Pianola and piano in a single case, thus economizing room.
3. The motive which prompts a large class of persons who can afford it, always to own the latest and best article of its kind.

As a result of these and other reasons, we are able to place on sale exchanged pianos from some of New York's best homes, showing hardly any signs of use and bearing the names of the best manufacturers in the country.

Among the most attractive opportunities of this sale we instance the following makes:

Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Steck, Wheelock, Sohmer, etc.

Both Uprights and Grands are included, prices ranging from **$130** upwards.

Purchasable on most reasonable monthly payments, graded according to the cost of the instrument.

Second and Last Week of the Special Fall Sale of

EXCHANGED PIANOLAS

AT REDUCED PRICES

LOT I — **$150** — $15.00 down, $7.00 per month

LOT II — **$175** — $20.00 down, $8.00 per month

LOT III — **$200** — $20.00 down, $10.00 per month

The difference in prices represented by these three lots is occasioned by the varying lengths of time the Pianolas have been in use. With each and every one, however, we give the same guarantee that we give with absolutely new instruments.

Some of these Pianolas are so close to being new that our own salesmen would be puzzled to distinguish them from instruments fresh from the factory. A few have only been used for demonstrating in our own warerooms or at Recitals. All have been repolished and put in perfect order.

These Pianolas have all been received in exchange for the new Metrostyle model, and not because there was the slightest deficiency in their playing qualities. This sale affords an opportunity to effect a substantial saving on "The Standard Piano-Player of the World."

Should you buy an instrument at this sale and decide *within three months* that you would prefer the complete Metrostyle Pianola, the full value of your purchase will be allowed in exchange.

The **AEOLIAN COMPANY,** AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St.

French Dressing.

MATERIALS:—Four tablespoonfuls olive oil, one tablespoonful vinegar or lemon juice, half teaspoonful salt, quarter teaspoonful pepper.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Seasoning:—A simple salad is so delightfully improved by the addition of a tablespoonful of Lea & Perrins' Sauce that no French Dressing should be sent to the table without it.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK.

The VERY BEST WHISKEY is OLD CROW RYE

Sold only in our registered bottles EVERYWHERE.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, N. Y.

If one is **Hungry** If one is **Thirsty** If one is **Overtired**

One bottle of

DR. BRUSH'S KUMYSS

will give a comforting sense of satiation without a surfeiting feeling of discomfort.

Not a Medicine.

First-class druggists have it, 25c.; others sell imitations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In India now they say that the best care killer is

OLD GORGON GRAHAM

in which George Horace Lorimer gives us another series of Letters from the Self-Made Merchant to his son.

Special editions for nine different countries before publication. Illustrated, $1.50.

The Deliverance By Ellen Glasgow. The best novel of 1904. 85,000 sold in 7 months. Illustrated. $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
Country Life in America PUBLISHERS The World's Work
133-135-137 E. 16th STREET, NEW YORK

JOSEPHINE
By
Ellen Douglas Deland

A new book by the author of "Oakleigh" and other popular girls' stories. Jo and Georgie are two girls who go to live with an uncle in the East. Their arrival creates considerable consternation when they are found not to be boys, as their names would indicate. This is but one of many delightful turns in this charming story.

CLOTH $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS

AT OFFICE RATES. Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

PEACE DELEGATES HERE PRAISING ROOSEVELT

His Stand for New Conference Called Epoch-Making.

COMMENT OF A FRENCHMAN

Fitting That Successor of Washington Should Lead and Successors of Lafayette Aid Movement.

The delegates of the Interparliamentary Union, who on Saturday presented to President Roosevelt the resolution adopted at St. Louis, arrived in New York last night in two special trains from Washington over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The 200 delegates were enthusiastic over their reception by the President, and expressed the opinion that his promise to urge a second peace conference at The Hague would be productive of inestimable good to mankind.

Representative Bartholdt of St. Louis, the President of the union, who drafted the resolution, said that it hardly seemed possible to him that so much could have been accomplished in so short a time, and that he found it difficult to express his gratitude for what had happened.

"No one," he said, "can doubt the outcome of the President's action. The present war in the Orient has made all good people desire some way of preventing such horrible affairs. The President's call for this conference, followed by the ideas put forward there, will result in making it plain how great strides can be taken to decrease the danger of such conflicts.

"I do not say do away with war, but decrease the danger of the outbreak of war. The lawmakers of Europe were shocked by several hideous occurences during their short stay in the United States; but, despite these things, every one concedes that our governmental system reduces such occurrences to a minimum."

Mr. Bartholdt praised William Randal Cremer, who initiated the peace movement, and declared that his presence at the reception in Washington added greatly to the inspiration of the hour.

Mr. Cremer, speaking for himself, characterized the reception as "an epoch-making event."

"Individuals," he said, "may further impede the movement which has now become official, but no man or combination of men can arrest it."

A. George Cochery, ex-Secretary of the French Treasury and President of the French delegation, said:

"A century ago our countrymen fought with Washington to make the principles he stood for prevail in America. Then we fought in France to make them prevail in France. On Saturday at the tomb of Washington we bowed, with all Europe, before these principles. It is right that the successor of Washington should lead and the successors of Lafayette aid in making these principles prevail, and right that the representatives of all nations should join in causing all nations to adopt these principles for international intercourse; and there is no power that can prevent their ultimate adoption."

Count Albert Apponyi, Privy Counselor of Hungary and President of the Hungarian delegation, declared that the union's resolution calls for the application of the fundamental idea of democracy to international affairs. The peace movement, he said, was irresistible.

Vladimir Ritter von Gniewosz, Chamberlain of the Austrian Emperor and President of the Austrian group, said that the development of the form and power of international political organisms would be slow, but sure.

August Beckman, an author on political and economic questions and President of the Swedish delegation, maintained that the movement of the union marked the beginning of that "long period in which international jurisprudence will be developed by a system of international organization as national jurisprudence has been developed by a system of national political organization. Hereafter the true standard of greatness among nations will be estimated not by their territory or poulation, but by the ideas advocated."

Dr. Albert Gobat of Switzerland, General Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, and Marquis San Giuliano, President of the Italian delegation, did not come to New York with the rest of the party, but will remain for a time in Washington. It was said that several of the foreign delegates would remain in this country in order to attend the fifteenth annual session of the Universal Peace Society in Boston next week. Most of them, however, will sail for Europe within the next few days.

To-day the National Civic Federation will tender a luncheon to twenty-three of the members, and to-night at the City Club Mayor McClellan will receive those who are still in the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The members of the Interparliamentary Union, who have been in Washington for several days, left to-day for New York. Dr. E. Delbert of Paris, one of the French group, has lost his letter of credit for 1,200f., his return ticket to France, and a sum of money. He discovered the loss as he was leaving a theatre last night.

SNEEZE BETRAYED HIM.

Jewelry Customer Pulled Out Handkerchief, Ring Came with It.

If Benjamin Hirshbeck had not sneezed he would not have been accused of stealing a diamond ring. He went into Tiffany & Co.'s store Saturday afternoon, and asked to see some rings. He looked at a number, and it is alleged that he liked one so well that he placed it in an inside pocket of his coat.

Pretty soon Hirshbeck had to sneeze. He just could not hold it back any longer, and when he pulled his handkerchief from an inside pocket, the clerk says, the ring dropped out. A detective was called in, and Hirshbeck was arrested.

In the Jefferson Market Court yesterday Hirshbeck said that some time ago he was sent to Blackwell's Island for drunkenness, and while there the doctors gave him morphine. This, he added, caused him to become a morphine fiend, and this in turn caused him to steal the ring. He was held for a further hearing to-morrow.

PLANTS POISONED CHILDREN.

Imitated Elders in Gathering Shrubs and Nibbled the Flowers.

Poisoned by a wild plant of which they ate while at play, two little children are lying in a critical condition in the Bradford Street Hospital. They are Annie Tuckman, five years old, and her sister Minnie, three years old, of 145 Christopher Street, East New York. The doctors say that the plant contained a virulent poison.

The two little girls went to the woods to imitate grown-up people, who were gathering shrubs to use in the decoration of their homes in honor of the Jewish holidays. They chewed the ends of some of the plants, and had just reached their home when Minnie was seized with convulsions. Annie was taken with a similar attack a few minutes later.

DR. PARKHURST ILL FROM COLD.

Unable to Preach at Madison Square Church Yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was unable to leave the house yesterday, and the assistant pastor, the Rev. W. W. Coe, conducted the service at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Coe announced that Dr. Parkhurst was suffering from a severe cold. It was said after the service that there was no foundation for the report that Dr. Parkhurst was seriously ill, and that he merely had a bad cold. Mrs. Parkhurst was present at the morning service.

Farewell to Mission Inspectors.

The officers and members of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will meet at the Presbyterian Building to-day to give a farewell reception to the Rev. Dr. A. Woodruff Halsey and his wife, who are to sail on Wednesday to inspect the Presbyterian missions on the West Coast of Africa. This is the first visit of the sort ever made.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

SOUTHERN SLEUTH HERE FOR FIREBUG PRISONER

Another Arrest After a Series of Incendiary Fires.

SETTING FIRES BECAME FAD

Many Buildings in Florence, S. C., Burned Because, It Is Said, Building Contractors Needed Work.

Detective Arthur P. Glover, from Florence, S. C., a tobacco centre of some 7,000 inhabitants, went down the bay here with two Central Office detectives yesterday and boarded the schooner Salisbury, just in from Port Royal. There he arrested a negro, Jim Brown, who is accused of having been concerned in at least one of a number of incendiary fires which have wiped out Florence warehouse and other property valued at $1,000,000.

According to Glover, there has been a "firebug epidemic" in Florence. Explanations for the fires are various. In one case, Glover says, a tobacco firm had a long lease on the warehouse; the crop turned out poor and the warehouse went up in smoke. In other cases, Glover says, the explanation was that the builders needed work, and that if a building were burned the builders would find more work right away. Among the buildings destroyed by the firebugs were the Tobacco Stemming Company's mills, the Peedee tobacco warehouse, the Dixie warehouse, and the Cottonseed Oil Company's mill.

The detective said that setting fires has almost become a fad in Florence. A negro and a policeman have already been arrested on suspicion at Florence, and the authorities have the name of another man whom they intend to arrest soon. The negro Brown is charged not only with a guilty part in one fire, but with felonious assault. All of the suspects, though, are regarded merely as tools of contracting builders.

Brown, according to Glover, was seen going to the Dixie warehouse just before the fire there started. Deputy Sheriff Howell and a posse were hidden inside. Brown was ordered to stand still, but did not. Some one shot at him as he ran, and the negro, it is said, returned the fire and hit a man.

Brown was traced to Wilmington, Del., Charleston, S. C., and Port Royal. There he shipped on the schooner Salisbury as steward.

NO PUSHCART STRIKE.

Peddlers Will Wait for Conference Arranged by Mayor.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Greater New York Peddlers' Association yesterday afternoon and evening at 63 Forsyth Street and many speeches were made to the effect that the peddlers were the victims of the trust that rents pushcarts. They were positive, they said, that "the trust" had obtained false licenses and that there are too many pushcart men in the business. The more radical proposed that they strike at once and leave the trust with carts and no one to push them.

President Swartz pointed out that the Mayor had appointed a commission to meet with a committee of the peddlers on Friday evening at the East Side Civic Club, and that the Mayor's committee would include such representative men as Magistrate Cornell, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Commissioner Woodbury, and Dr. Darlington. Their interests would certainly be protected and their wrongs righted. It was further urged that "the trust" might find men enough to push the carts while they and their families were starving. It was then voted not to strike to-day, but to wait for the results of the conference.

WILL TEST MONO-RAIL.

New York Capital Back of a Baltimore Inventor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—As the result of a conference here to-day of prominent men, including J. Coleman Drayton, John H. Ostrup, a noted engineer; A. Norvale, President of the Municipal Bond and Security Company; Henry A. Seymour, and George L. Upshur and S. G. Frosell of Philadelphia, it is said that the patent of E. L. Tunis of this city will be purchased by the American Mono-rail Company of New York, which will employ his model as the basis for the construction of a road.

A five-mile track and trolley poles for the testing of the mono-rail will be erected between Baltimore and a point on the Patapsco River within the next two months. An actual line, over 100 miles, carrying passengers and freight, will, it is said, be in active operation as soon as the necessary rails can be laid and the requisite cars constructed.

There are wealthy interests backing the scheme, and the proposed construction of the line will not be delayed by lack of funds.

SHOOTERS FREED IN COURT.

No Evidence of Harm from Duel in the Street.

Owing to the inability of the police to find any one who had been hit by the flying bullets or to find any evidence on which to hold them, Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday morning discharged Alphonse Littita of 141 Macdougal Street and James Deffasse of 214 Canal Street, who had engaged in a shooting fray in Harry Howard Square on Saturday morning and had been arrested for disorderly conduct.

At the time of the shooting several hundreds of people had gathered in front of the Criminal Courts Building, but although the shooting between the two men lasted for a few minutes, no one was hurt, and the bullets did no damage.

WELCOME ARMENIAN CHURCHMEN

Here with Plea for Better Conditions in Turkey.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, where the Armenians in this city hold their church services, was crowded yesterday afternoon at the service of the Armenian Apostolic, or National Church.

The Armenians were present to welcome Mgr. Sahak Ayvadian, Armenian Archbishop of Persia and India; Dr. Jean Louis Melikow, who represents the Armenians of the Caucasus, and Archbishop Horsep Sarajian of the Armenian Church in America, who are in America as delegates of the Supreme Patriarch of the Armenian Church to present a petition to the powers of the world asking them to use their good offices to improve the conditions of the Armenians in Turkey.

New York's Greatest Sale of Reliable Notions Begins To-day at the Big Store.

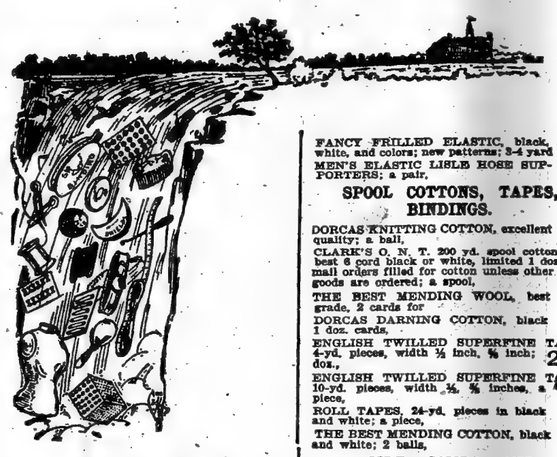
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — ACTS IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — JUST NEXT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

WE crowd the great Main Aisle with these opportune offerings. We have stocked the regular Notion Sections to overflowing. Preparations of the most liberal and uncommon character have been made in anticipation of a tremendous volume of business.
The present event eclipses all others for this powerful reason, and because the

Prices Are the Lowest Ever Asked For Best Notions.

This fact will be apparent to every one who comes to this sale. And thousands will unquestionably flock to this interesting sale. As many as 65,000 people attended one of our earlier sales, and this has led us to make more extensive preparations for each succeeding sale. Everything is of the best; and that signifies a world of satisfaction to the purchaser.

The details that follow merely hint of the extraordinary scope of the sale:



HOSE SUPPORTERS.

SATIN PAD HOSE SUPPORTERS, with heavy silk finished, plain 1¼ inch elastic; beautifully finished; assorted colors; pair, 35c
MILITARY HOSE SUPPORTERS with front pad and four straps attached; assorted colors; pair, 17c
TWIN ANCHOR HOSE SUPPORTERS, to adjust to front of corset; assorted colors; pair, 15c
HOSE SUPPORTERS and elastics for women and misses; black and white side supporters full length; nickel clasp and finished with slide; a pair, 5c
Women's Pin-on SIDE ELASTICS, with heavy plain elastic in black and colors; a pair, 15c
THE BOSTON GARTER, for men, in black and colors; a pair, 17c
FANCY FRILLED ELASTIC, black, white, and colors; new patterns; 3-4 yard 7c
MEN'S ELASTIC LISLE HOSE SUPPORTERS; a pair, 9c

SPOOL COTTONS, TAPES, BINDINGS.

DORCAS KNITTING COTTON, excellent quality; a ball, 4c
CLARK'S O. N. T. 200 yd. spool cotton, the best 6 cord black or white, limited 1 doz.; no mail orders filled for cotton unless other goods are ordered; a spool, 3c
THE BEST MENDING WOOL, best grade, 2 cards for 3c
DORCAS DARNING COTTON, black 1 doz. cards, 6c
ENGLISH TWILLED SUPERFINE TAPE, 4-yd. pieces, width ½ inch, ⅝ inch; doz., 25c
ENGLISH TWILLED SUPERFINE TAPE, 10-yd. pieces, width ½, ⅝ inches, a piece, 7c
ROLL TAPES, 24-yd. pieces in black and white; a piece, 6c
THE BEST MENDING COTTON, black and white; 2 balls, 3c

SIDE COMBS AND HAIR PINS.

HAIR PINS, plain and crimped, a paper, 1c
HAIR PIN CABINET containing 200 straight and invisible hair pins, a cabinet, 5c
SHELL HAIR PINS, three shapes, in black shell, amber, a dozen, 8c
SHELL SIDE COMBS, good size, a pair 10c and 15c
SHELL POMPADOUR COMBS, new, large, or medium size roll, each, 7c and 10c
HAIR PINS, in shell, amber, black, 1 dozen in box, a box, 15c

SPOOL SILKS, YARNS AND BEADS.

THE BEST SEWING SILK, a dozen spools, 360 yards, 17c
ROMAN SEWING SILK, in black and colors; 100 yards, regularly 8c., 5c
DRESSMAKERS' ¼ OZ. SILK, black; a spool, 19c
OTISCO ¼ OZ. BLACK SILK, regular 35c. quality; a spool, 35c
SHETLAND FLOSS, BLACK or WHITE, a lb., 75c
GERMANTOWN WOOL, black, white or colors, a lb., 1.10
GERMAN KNITTING YARN, a lb., 85c
SWEATER YARN, black, white, colors, a lb., 1.05
INDIAN SEED BEADS, all imaginable colors, bunch, 4c
FRENCH PEARL BEADS, 12½ inch string, in many different sizes, string, 15c
INDIAN SEED BEADS, in assorted colors, regularly 15c. bunch, bunch, 12c

SHOE SUPPLIES, &C.

MANHATTAN PASTE for black and patent leather shines, a box, 5c
MANHATTAN COMBINATION SHOE DRESSING for cleaning all kinds of black leather, 6c
WHITTEMORE'S BOSTON WATERPROOF, a bottle, 15c
THE DANDY SHOE SHINER, each, 65c
CHILDREN'S KNEE PROTECTORS, a pair, 12c
FELT SHOE POLISHERS for cleaning shoes, each, 20c
DELONG BUTTON KITS, with needles and buttons attached to card, 3c
LAMB'S WOOL SOLES in all sizes:

For	Men	Women	Children
	Pair.	Pair.	Pair.
	30c	19c	15c

SHOE LACES, very best mohair tubular Laces, same as supplied by all prominent shoe dealers:

1 yd. long,	1¼ yd. long.	1½ yd. long,
Doz., 6c	Doz., 7c	Doz., 9c

SILK TIE LACES, regularly 15c. pair; pair, 10c

DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

FOUNTAIN HOOKS AND EYES, japanned and nickel; a gross, 15c
DAINTIE HOOKS AND EYES, japanned and nickel; a gross, 18c
PEET'S INVISIBLE EYES; 2 dozen, 5c
BALL AND SOCKET FASTENERS, Premier, a dozen, 4c
PRUSSIAN BINDINGS, good quality; a piece, 9c
BLACK VELVETEEN BINDING, 1⅝ inches wide; 5-yard pieces; piece, 10c
TRACING WHEELS, hard steel; each, 7c
THE FLIRT HOOKS AND EYES, black or white; 12 doz., 4c
INVISIBLE BACK HAIR NETS, in black and colors; a dozen, 29c
FAULTLESS DRESS SHIELDS, double covsred; in sizes 3 and 4; a pair, 6c
JAPANESE SILK SHIELDS, high-grade; in size 3; a pair, 14c
JAPANESE SILK SHIELDS, high-grade; in size 4; a pair, 16c
TAPE MEASURES, 60-inch long; each, 3c
IMPROVED PINKING MACHINES, with three hard steel cutters, regularly $5.00; each, 3.40
Extra heavy silver plated THIMBLES; each, 3c
SPRING TAPE MEASURES; each, 17c
JERSEY COVERED WAIST FORMS; up-to-date shapes; sizes from 32 to 42; each, 39c
SILESIA SAFETY POCKETS; each, 15c
SATEEN SLEEVE PROTECTORS, good quality; pair, 17c
PLEATING MACHINES, with two knives, 14c
JAPANESE IRONING WAX, with handle, dozen, 7c

THE NEW IDEA PAPER PATTERNS are unexcelled and all the newest and most popular styles are shown, each, 10c

HAT PINS.

HAT PINS, CUBE PINS, AND DRESSING PINS, 400 in a paper, 2 papers for 5c
DRESSMAKERS' PINS, 1 lb., in a box, 15c
CUT JET LONG STEM HAT PINS, dozen, 5c

THE HYGIENIC RUBBER HAIR CURLER AND WAVER, now being demonstrated in Notion Department, 3 for 25c. or. 10c

CRYSTAL GILT STEM HAT PINS, pear shape, ball and other shapes, regularly 10c. and 15c. each, 5c
CRYSTAL TURQUOISE, garnet cone shaped cut glass HAT PINS, long gilt stem, each, 10c
QUEEN BESS STEEL HAT PINS, 300 pins in a paper; 3c. a paper; 2 for 5c
TWENTIETH CENTURY NEEDLE BOOKS, containing many different style pins; each, 6c
MILWARD'S SWING NEEDLES, 25 in a paper; a paper, 2c
NICKEL PLATED SAFETY PINS, sizes 1, 2, 3; one dozen on card, 3 dozen, assorted, for 5c
CUBE PINS; 100 assorted sizes, with jet heads; Neus's best, 3c

MISCELLANEOUS.

VERONA CORSET LACES, 5 yards long, in black and colors, each, 10c
THE VASSAR SILK CORSET LACES, 5 yards long, in black and colors, 19c
SATEEN COVERED CORSET CLASPS, in black, gray, white; each, 4c
FEATHERBONE FOUNDATION COLLARS, pointed effect, any size, 12 to 18, each, 5c
MEN'S OR WOMEN'S HAIR INSOLES, a pair, 5c
BASTING COTTON—500-yard spools—3c. spool regularly, dozen, 29c
MOHAIR SKIRT BINDING, 5-yard pieces, black and colors, 6c
SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES for any machine, a paper, 2c

An Important International Exhibition of
Portrait Photography,
Benedict Studios,
Beginning To-day, Sept. 26, and Continuing Two Weeks.

Presenting a highly artistic galaxy of the work of the foremost Portrait Photographers of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Canada, Costa Rica and the United States.

You are invited to attend this unique exhibition.
MUSIC DAILY. (Seventh Floor, Siegel Cooper Store.)

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps

Any person visiting the Siegel Cooper Store To-day and presenting this announcement at the Trading Stamp desk on the 3d Floor Front, will be given without charge or buying consideration a new Stamp Book containing 30 "S. & H." Stamps.
Times, 9—26—04.

"S. & H." Green Trading Stamps have a definite value.
They mean something; they are in every way desirable.
Nearly 170,000 stores give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.
More than 20,000,000 people daily collect them.

The Premiums come from the best manufacturers in the world, and they are useful and ornamental. The list is too long to enumerate, but comprises such as the following: Bookcases, Desks, Mahogany Music Cabinets, Carved Library Tables, Chafing Dishes, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Soup Tureens, Onyx Clocks, Jardinieres, Pedestals, Bevel-edge French Plate Mirrors, Chamber Sets, etc.

Women's Tailored Suits To-day at Thirty Dollars.

There is so much dash and beauty about these exceptionally jaunty Tailored Suits that they will unquestionably be sought with great eagerness.

In reality they are composite Suits, for they reflect with sprightly grace the best of the season's varied fashions. They embody the best points of the finest models, in other words.

For instance, they have the style sleeves of one model, the swagger vest of another, the collar effects and embellishments of another. And so on. Consequently you obtain a most harmonious and striking blending of fetching effects.

These Suits are Made of the Finest Broadcloths, in Black and Seasonable Shades of Blue and Brown.

There is a gracefully plaited Zouave effect over air-tight vested blouse of Couleur de Cuivre broadcloth; plaited tight-fitting back and postilion peplum; novelty full sleeves with gauntlet cuffs. Trimmings of peau de soie, han some embroidered braid and novelty brass buttons; lining of heavy taffeta; 19 gored side plaited skirt, "hanging full" style and with foot kilts.

Specially priced at..... $30.
(Women's Outer Apparel Sections, Second Floor, Front.)

Sale of High Grade Cigars from Trujillo & Company a Big Success.

Smokers who are accustomed to high grade cigars will need no introduction to the famous Trujillo & Company's output of Key West Clear Havana Cigars.

Saturday morning we placed on sale 100,000 very choice cigars from this celebrated factory. The demand was instantaneous and enormous, the results were most gratifying.

Values such as these are very unusual and it is only because we purchased the entire surplus stock of their Key West factory at a very low price that even we are able to announce a sale of this kind.

It is positive that high grade Key West (Cuban made) Clear Havana Cigars were never offered at a price within one-third of that we quote.

A glance at the following table of brands, sizes and prices will give you some idea of the importance of this event. The choosing to-day will be as good as it was Saturday, because of the immense quantity for sale.

Brand and Size.	Box of	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
BOUQUET DE TRUJILLO & CO.:—			
Sophomores (small)	50	2.25	1.50
Elks	50	4.00	2.50
Century	50	4.25	2.75
Puritanos Especiales	50	4.25	3.00
Puritanos Finos	50	4.50	3.25
Puritanos Finos Ext.	50	4.75	3.50
Prince of Wales	50	5.00	3.50
Favoritas Extra	50	5.00	4.25
Favoritas	25	2.50	1.75
Regalia Perfectos	25	3.00	2.00
Perfectos Finos	25	3.50	2.25
Perfectos Extras	25	3.75	2.50
Perfectos Royal	25	4.00	2.75
LILLIOSA:—			
Regalia Imperiales	50	5.00	3.50
Victoria Royal	100	10.00	7.00
Regalia Perfectos	25	3.00	2.00
ROMANTICO DE CAYO HUESO:—			
Perfectos Extra	25	3.75	2.50
Regalia Imperiales	100	10.00	7.00
MI EMPENO:—			
Rothschilds	50	5.00	3.50
Perfectos	25	3.00	2.00
CUBA AMERICA:—			
Prince of Wales	50	5.00	3.50
Londres Finos	100	9.50	6.50
LA DINA:—			
Reina Victorias	100	10.00	7.00
ASSORTED BRANDS:—			
Odd lots, 100 boxes in all, Puritanos size	50	4.00	2.50
ASSORTED BRANDS:—			
Odd lots, 150 boxes in all, various Perfecto shapes	25	2.75	1.50

Also many smaller lots in such desirable sizes as Diplomaticos, Ambassadores, Panatelas, Seneritas, &c. Not enough of a kind to advertise, but priced correspondingly as low as sizes quoted. Mail orders solicited.

(MAIN FLOOR, EAST SIDE ST.)

Women's Fall Waists.
Three Styles Popularly Priced.

From among the many new creations that have become popular this season, we have selected three of the most graceful and eminently desirable styles of such serviceable fabrics as

Voile, Batiste and Nun's Veiling,

and have priced them in a remarkable manner for today.

WOMEN'S VOILE WAISTS (lined), neatly designed with side plaits and stitched taffeta straps; cut extra full and long; black only, *2.95*

WOMEN'S BATISTE WAISTS; a decidedly new tailored model; front, back and top of sleeve have wide side plaits, embellished with silk embroidered spiders; stock collar with silk four-in-hand tie, in black and white only, *3.95*

WOMEN'S NUN'S VEILING WAISTS; tailored model; entire front of waist side plaited, trimmed with French knots; new sleeves; stock collar with silk turn-over and tie; very chick and stylish; can be had in black, white, light blue and red, *2.25*

(Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Women's Petticoat Sale
Continues Its Unusual Advantages.

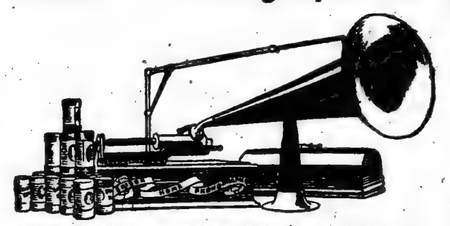
As this sale progresses the stocks are replenished with the newest and most desirable garments, and at prices that show a saving.

The following items will add new life to this sale to-day:

SATEEN SKIRTS; regularly $1.25.	98c	TAFFETA SKIRTS; regularly $5.50.	4.95
SATEEN SKIRTS; regularly $1.95.	1.50	TAFFETA SKIRTS; regularly $6.95.	5.95
MOREEN SKIRTS; regularly $2.50.	1.75	TAFFETA SKIRTS; regularly $8.50.	7.50
TAFFETA SKIRTS; regularly $4.95.	3.95		

(Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Starting To-Day of an Edison "Home" Phonograph Club.



THIS IS WHAT YOU GET AS SOON AS YOU BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CLUB:

1. One Edison "Home" Phonograph complete with all accessories.
2. One dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records. Choose any titles you like.
3. One 30-inch horn. This is in addition to the horn that accompanies the Phonograph.
4. One new style horn crane.

You Have So Little to Pay That You Will Naturally Be Astonished.

It's easy; it's simple. Just a small amount down, and a modest little sum every month.

The Edison Phonograph is one of the most popular entertainers in the world. They reproduce sounds with amazing accuracy, and such smooth brilliancy that all listeners involuntarily praise them unstintedly.

Visit the Edison Parlors on the Third Floor and Obtain Complete Information About the New Club.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Sts.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

A STATESMAN'S LETTER.

Judge PARKER'S statesmanlike, virile, and convincing letter of acceptance lifts the Democratic campaign once more to the high level of the gold-standard telegram, or very near it. The incident of the telegram, extraordinary and startling, was altogether unique. It could not be repeated and nothing like it could happen again in the canvass. If in the quiet days that followed Democrats have felt that the battle lagged and that their lines were being beaten back here and there by the impetuous onrush of the confident foe, their apprehension and the reaction that caused it were but natural. The letter of the candidate ends that phase of the campaign. It stirs, it moves, it inspires, it gives the needed forward impulse. If the Republicans, who are insolently exulting over a victory they feel to be assured, are not moved by it to re-examine the basis of their premature confidence we have erred in our judgment of its force and validity.

It is the letter of a strong man, a man confident of the rightness of his views and sure of his strength at every point. Yet Judge PARKER'S equipoise is diametrically the opposite of President ROOSEVELT'S loud, insistent, blustering arrogation of all wisdom and virtue. Judge PARKER is sure of himself because he is everywhere buttressed about by the Constitution, because he at all times takes for his guidance and support the will of the people. Mr. ROOSEVELT speaks as one who disdains all help, all counsel, and relies upon the sufficing resources of his own mind and will. It is in this aspect that Judge PARKER'S letter commands unqualified approval, and on rereading evokes new praise and admiration. It is a letter to be read not once but many times. The voter will be repaid.

Americans admire courage, and of courage there is an abundance in the letter. To the truculent challenge of President ROOSEVELT, daring the opposition to say authoritatively that they intend to revoke Pension Order No. 78, Judge PARKER calmly, firmly makes reply: "I accept the challenge and declare that if elected I will revoke that order." The President is answered. He is answered, too, upon the point that the issuing of the order was a usurpation of power. Judge PARKER declares that he should feel it necessary to invite the co-operation of Congress in establishing such a pension policy; Mr. ROOSEVELT did the whole thing himself. We mistake the temper of the American people if they do not feel instinctively that the feet of one of these men are in the paths of danger, the feet of the other in the way of safety. Again the President is answered tellingly in respect to the applicability of the common law in cases involving inter-State commerce. In his speech of acceptance Judge PARKER expressed the belief that adequate remedies against trust abuses were to be found in the statute and common law, to which Mr. ROOSEVELT with the jaunty air of one who catches an adversary tripping observed that there was no Federal common law. Of course, everybody knows that the individual States got the common law by inheritance from England, while the United States inherited nothing, having only such institutions and powers as were conferred by the States. Equipped with this elementary fact, and with little else, the President ventured into a discussion of the matter, and gets the information, conveyed with grave politeness, that the Supreme Court has decided that common law principles, in the absence of statutes covering the case, may be applied by Federal courts in inter-State commerce actions. The incident teaches that even though one can brandish the big stick like a Hercules, he should choose his adversary with great circumspection when he feels like having a dispute on law questions.

It is a genuine pleasure to read Judge PARKER'S sound, bold, and thoroughly Democratic observations on the tariff. The reform of the tariff "should be undertaken at once, in the interest of all the people." Here, at last, is an issue, a programme of action. The candidate omits nothing. The structural principles of the tariff reform argument are all there. The plundering of the consumer through the imposition of duties that force him to pay high prices for goods sold for lower prices abroad; the burden upon the manufacturer, whose cost of production is raised by senseless duties upon raw imported materials, thus diminishing his ability to find a foreign market for his surplus above the home demand; the need, pointed out by McKINLEY, of finding a broader market for our manufactures, now become a problem demanding "our urgent and immediate attention," and the gross bad faith of the Republican Party in enacting exorbitant duties under cover of the pretense that they were intended to serve as a basis for the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity which the Republican Senate has refused even to consider. Judge PARKER is fully justified in his belief that if the popular will is unmistakably expressed at the ballot box, the Republican Senate will not dare to defy and override it by resisting a revision of the Dingley tariff.

No part of this remarkable paper will engage the serious thought of the American people more deeply and generally than the paragraph treating of our foreign relations. We have lived for a century secure in our "splendid isolation." We are no longer isolated, we have assumed new responsibilities, and dangers once unthought of command us to take counsel of prudence. Not only have we acquired remote possessions, bringing us within the sphere of foreign interests and rivalries, but our recent attempts to invade foreign markets have excited the apprehension and the jealousy of powerful peoples. "It is essential, therefore," says Judge PARKER, "more than ever to adhere strictly to the traditional policy of the country as formulated by its first President, and never in my judgment wisely departed from, to invite friendly relations with all nations, while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the glorification of war, and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great State by reason of its strength, may rightly appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a small State on account of its weakness."

That is the highest note of the letter, the culmination of its broad statesmanship. It is the note of prophetic vision, the foreseeing of peril, and the wise provision of sufficient remedies against it. But the whole document is of statesmanlike quality. Only a nation with a profligate's carelessness of the future, a nation already decadent, could fail to give heed to these words of magistral wisdom. Mr. ROOSEVELT may be the victor in this contest, though from this time on the current will run against him. But if he is elected, Judge PARKER'S letter ought to be the Bible of his faith, his daily guide and counselor throughout his term of office.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

President ROOSEVELT has seized a happy moment to announce his intention to invite a reconvening of The Hague Conference of 1899 in order to consider the plans then brought forward and to entertain other suggestions that may be made. The assembling of the Interparliamentary Union at St. Louis, the action of that body, the visit to the White House, the direct and urgent request to take this action serve to give timeliness to the announcement, while the action itself will, we think, command the approval of intelligent opinion in this and in other countries. Assuming, as we must, that preliminary discussion of an informal nature has insured us against rebuff, the invitation is clearly an effort in a desirable direction.

Probably Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. HAY entertain no illusions as to the limits of practical progress in this direction. If it be true, as stated by Congressman BARTHOLDT in presenting the delegation, that the reference of the Venezuela matter to The Hague Tribunal really saved that organization from fatal neglect and abandonment, it is also true that the result of such reference was deeply disappointing to the United States and to the friends of peaceful methods. It was an almost grotesque and wholly illogical outcome of a proceeding intended to foster peace and restrict war that the principle should be announced that claimants using force to collect their claims are entitled to precedence over those more moderate and pacific. The application of this principle, curiously inconsistent with the spirit in which the tribunal was created, to the first case of importance referred to it, was in effect an encouragement to violence. In a civil case before the domestic courts of any civilized State a complainant who should commit, or even threaten, assault and battery against a defendant would either lose his standing entirely or would be mulcted in damages as an offset to whatever was due to him under the contract in question. At The Hague Tribunal, in an analogous international case, it was held that assault and battery strengthened a claim, which must be paid out of the revenue of a possibly insolvent debtor before law-abiding, decently behaving creditors could get anything.

Nor must it be inferred because the United States Government, which suffers both in material interest and in its self-respect as a party to this proceeding, now proposes the extension of the work of The Hague Conference, in which The Hague Tribunal had its origin, that it is prepared to overlook such an absurd miscarriage. On the contrary, the reconvened conference may offer an opportunity to guard against the recurrence of such mishaps by more clearly defining the principles the tribunal shall observe in the future.

It will, of course, be suggested by the skeptical that it is inopportune to press the conference idea at a moment when the Czar of Russia, the original proponent, is engaged in a singularly needless war arising from resistance to pretentions of his which certainly would never have borne discussion. But it may be that this fact would give opportuneness to the movement, for it would, in a way, compel discussion, if not of that senseless war, at least of the principle it violates. If the Russian Government has been sounded on the subject, and will accede to the invitation of the United States Government to renew a project of its own initiation, its representative at The Hague would almost inevitably be led to discuss propositions tending at least toward peace. Nor is it impossible that the time might arrive, during the sessions of the conference, or during the consideration of the plan for reconvening it, when the way could be opened to negotiations for the cessation of hostilities. If Port Arthur falls and the Russian armies are withdrawn to Harbin, and if Japan, in substantial control of the province of Manchuria, pauses to fortify her possessions during the Winter months, there will be an interval in which the voice of reason may make itself heard.

In the meanwhile the course of the President in this matter, if it has been prudently entered on, as we do not doubt it has, must commend itself to all, and especially to those who have found occasion for apprehension in the arbitrary temper he has shown in certain international affairs. The evidence of that temper is, unfortunately, too plain to be ignored. But so far as the disposition exists, movements of this sort and the discussion he also proposes of general arbitration agreements cannot but tend to curb it, we may suspect that he does not purpose putting a bridle upon himself, but every formal recognition of the authority of public opinion must nevertheless have that effect. The operative force of all such movements lies in the fact that they help to make responsible officials stop and think. The President's most pronounced opponents will not deny that when he really does that his country is the safer for it.

DEVELOPMENT IN IRON AND STEEL.

The statistics of the iron and steel industry as compiled in the 1904 Directory of the American Iron and Steel Association will be found a little confusing if they are not considered in the light of the changes which are taking place in this trade. For example, within the last three years the blast furnace capacity of the United States has increased a little less than 3,000,000 tons—from 24,800,000 to 27,675,000, whereas in 1903 the pig-iron production was only about 18,009,000 tons. This would seem at first glance to indicate that there is a material excess of furnace capacity over the consumptive requirements of the country; but at the present time there are seventeen new blast furnaces building in different parts of the country, and during 1905 it is probable a good many more will be built. The explanation of this is not that money is being wasted in unproductive furnace plants, but that to effect only a small economy in fuel or labor it pays to build as many new and up-to-date furnaces as can make satisfactory arrangements for ore. Each of these new furnaces is likely to relegate to the scrap pile two of the "blast pots" which have been kept up in the expectation that periodic booms would permit them to be run profitably for longer or shorter periods at uncertain intervals. Hence furnace capacity, which includes every stack not actually dismantled, is apt to be misleading. Very few furnaces are now built which have not a good reason for being.

Of rolling mills and steel works there are now in the United States 572, with 15 building. The capacity of plants of this character has increased in three years from 23,200,000 tons to 26,000,000 tons. The most interesting feature of the steel development is the rapid increase in the number of open-hearth furnaces for the production of basic steel. Within the past three years the number of these has increased from 403 to 549; 25 are now building and 17 more are projected, from 8,300,000 to 11,300,000 tons, of which about 82 per cent. is basic. The crucible steel industry, while much smaller than the Bessemer or basic open hearth steel business, is also growing rapidly, its output having increased from 175,000 to 226,000 tons.

Those who cannot divest themselves of the impression that "the bottom has dropped out" of the iron business may study these figures with profit.

A NOVEL RUSSIAN.

It is by "the stairway of surprise," to borrow a phrase of EMERSON, that the foreign student of Russian affairs arrives at a conception of the real condition of that puzzling country. No contrast could be more striking than that between the late Russian Minister of the Interior, as he was known to the world, and his successor, Prince SVIATOPÓLK-MIRSKY, as he presents himself in his recent public utterances.

A student of "the needs and conditions of the people," experienced in three provinces; as much opposed to "ultra conservatism" as to "ultra radicalism"; a believer in the usefulness of the local representative bodies, the zemstvos, and in their development; earnestly desirous to give to the lower classes of Jews "larger opportunities for life and work"; friendly to the press; finally a believer in "conscience and decentralisation" as the "basic principles" of a policy which "if it were interpreted in a liberal spirit should give tranquillity, progress, and development to the interior of Russia."—this is the self-drawn portrait. It makes one rub his eyes and ask if he be dreaming. All friends of Russia and of humanity will profoundly wish that it be true and that the Prince may have all success in the pursuit of his lofty aims.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A highly valuable—because highly amusing—contribution to what used to be the malaria-mosquito controversy has been made in The Scientific American by one R. N. BURNS of Great Falls, Mon. Living where he does, Mr. BURNS is almost or quite excusable for arriving on this battlefield something like a year after all sounds of conflict ceased with a conclusive victory for the side against which he would have fought had he come betimes, but he has insisted on making his little charge, nevertheless, and it must be admitted that he shows fully as much heroism as did any of the vanished army of doubters and deniers. His weapon is a spear of sharpest logic. The mosquito explanation of malaria, he says and nobody on earth can contradict him—rests upon the contention that every human victim owes this malady, if he has it, to the bite of a mosquito that some days before had bitten another human victim of the malady who had been bitten by another infected mosquito; and so on back to a beginning of things that must have antedated malaria. This, according to Mr. BURNS, brings the mosquito-malaria theory—he still thinks it a theory, observe—into violent collision with a terminal impossibility of the most absurd sort and shatters it into pieces so small that burial would not be worth while. He's right—it does—admitting, that is, as most folks would, that every such series of alternating causes and effects must have had a beginning somewhere and sometime. The only trouble—for Mr. BURNS—with his argument is the extensiveness of its application, and its success, when applied as he applies it, as a destroyer of beliefs which even he, we are sure, is not prepared to abandon. Take, for instance, hens. He would confess that every hen he knows or has heard about was preceded by an egg, and that egg, in turn, by a hen, and he wouldn't worry a bit about the origin of the first of either; certainly he wouldn't question the accepted notion as to the present invariable relation between hens and eggs. But he does it in the case of malaria mosquitos—insists on knowing how the first mosquito who carried malaria to a human being got the malaria to carry, if, as contended, she could only get it from a human being who had already been bitten by an infected mosquito. Moreover, hearing no reply to his impassioned question, Mr. BURNS triumphantly declares that he and all of us are thrown back to the old ideas of bad air, stagnant water disturbed soil, and "fomites." Poor, dear Mr. BURNS! hapless victim of logic, of which a little is probably more dangercus than the same quantity of any other kind of learning! Why, oh, why, is it that he and so many others, living in a world where absolutely no demonstrable beginnings of things are or ever seem likely to be discoverable, will insist on assuming, as the starting point of every argument, that everything had a beginning?

—Having often in mind, thanks to our foreign critics, the charge that with Americans the dollar outbalances everything else, it is not unnatural that we have noted with some care the way in which our newspaper neighbors "handled" the dispatches about the accident to the train which bore into equal peril a distinguished financier and a distinguished ecclesiastic? The injury or death of either would have been a matter of much moment in their respective fields, and this fact was, of course, instantly appreciated by the men who wrote the "stories" of the incident and by the others who put headlines over the accounts and otherwise prepared them for publication. The opportunity was presented, therefore, for showing in a fairly conclusive manner whether or not it is a fact that with us—the press being more or less representative of the country—money is first and other things far behind. So far as our observations have extended, the "feature" of this case, as presented in the newspapers, was the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, while that of the Wall Street notability was brought in with a subordinating "also." To be sure, this was not always the order of precedence, but the exceptions are almost rare—especially in the morning papers. For reasons which are hard to guess, the afternoon papers, considerably more often than the others, saw first the danger of the financier and exclaimed at it more than at that of his reverend guest. So far, therefore, as the newspaper treatment of the accident proves anything, it proves that, at least in public expression, Americans ascribe importance to other things than money and can manifest interest in the other things even when the pecuniary welfare of many thousands is very seriously involved. The exact extent of the proof we would not like to decide.

—In bequeathing his brain for coldly scientific examination by the Cornell physiologists, Dr. GEORGE S. CONANT of this city set an example that is not likely soon to have much imitation. Nobody who can—and will—reason on a subject of this sort will think of denying that the action was based on sound sense united with a self-forgetting desire to increase the available supply of a kind of knowledge extremely valuable to the human race, but the thought of "dissection" in general is still strongly repugnant to the vast majority of human beings, and few indeed of us can confront without a shrinking horror that of going ourselves through any part of the process which instinct and tradition has caused to seem so sinister and frightful. Yet the old feelings are dying out, very slowly, but still appreciably, and doing it, too, despite the present tendency to ascribe to the living body a much greater importance, and to give it much greater respect, than it received in the days when any post-mortem investigation of its mysteries, no matter how commendable the motives, was a crime visited, when detected, with the severest penalties. Nowadays it is probable that only consideration for the feelings of surviving relatives prevents a considerable number of men and a few women from doing what Dr. CONANT did—that is, from serving their kind, even after death, to such extent as is within their power. It is a service most cheaply and easily rendered, when viewed apart from the complexities of life, but such viewing is enormously difficult in all ordinary cases. As it becomes easier the physiologists will secure more of the "material" most valuable to them and now hardest to get. So will their labors be lightened, or rather be made more productive, and problem after problem that now puzzles them will be solved. Those who feel themselves least capable of following the example of men like Dr. CONANT should be the first to recognize the generosity and wisdom of his course.

—Southern "feuds" have originated in many ways and often from trifles amusingly small, but quite without precedent, probably, is the one which has started in a mountain village of North Carolina over a lecture delivered in Ohio by a young woman who has been trying to improve the condition of the mountaineers. To the young woman herself or her activities as a teacher and missionary nobody seems to have made any objections; indeed, she seems to have been popular; but when she tried at her home to raise money for her school by describing conditions, social and other, in the mountains, her statements, accurately or inaccurately reported, drifted back to their subjects, and fierce war resulted. Some took sides with the teacher and others against her, and the ever-convenient guns began to pop. The list of dead and injured is already long, and doubtless the young woman's hasty flight will be far from ending the quarrel. It seems a pity, particularly as killings so caused do little toward proving that what the young woman said about mountain barbarism was false or exaggerated.

Nothing to Retract.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Counterhop (with an injured air)—You told me before we were married that you were the highest salaried clerk in the store.

Mr. Counterhop (equally injured)—So I am. I'm two inches and a half higher than any other salaried clerk in the whole establishment.

THE EMBATTLED MISSIONARY.

Dubious Ethics of Spreading Christianity with Bayonets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest and pleasure your editorial entitled "The Embattled Missionary." I think it contains a good deal of truth and not a little political wisdom. It also states some facts connected with our attempts to spread a knowledge of Christianity in Oriental lands which it would be well for the churches engaged in missionary enterprises to heed and ponder. When any sect, in its zeal for the prosecution of its peculiar form of the Christian religion, provokes the antagonism and creates a mistrust of its avowed objects in the minds of the rulers of a country in which it is operating it cannot, to my thinking, accomplish any good, but on the contrary it may do serious harm. Lying at the very foundation of any national civilization there must be, before anything else, a firm degree of order, and a proper respect for the authority of the Government, otherwise there can be no comfort in its social organism, and no enlightenment among its citizens. Better the tyranny of monarchical Russia or Turkey than the anarchy of the Nihilists.

Genuine Christianity to my mind can never be spread by abetting armed revolution and intensifying racial hatred. On the contrary, if it fails to exert its power to soften sectional and religious antagonisms it is false to its true mission. I am, of course, not aware of the true state of affairs respecting the American missions in Turkey. All I know I glean from the newspapers, and they naturally reflect the prejudices and politics of their correspondents. But it is quite apparent that whatever may have been the teaching and actions of the American schools and colleges and churches in that country they have been of such a nature as to provoke the hostility and suspicion of the Turkish Government. As you well say in your editorial, if they were left to themselves the rulers of Turkey would "drive the missionaries out altogether."

I do not think such a feeling could have been created without grave cause, for it is only natural that the American propagandists should sympathize with the Armenians, who are nominal Christians, in their struggles against the Turks, who are devout Mohammedans, and consequently the vilest of heretics in their eyes.

Some people, I know, think that civilization can be promoted by the sword. That, in fact, it is incumbent on those nations possessed of superior wisdom and strength to hold in subjection weaker and less advanced races, having in view their elevation to a higher moral and intellectual level. This, I am inclined to think, is a fatal mistake. The end cannot rise above the level of the means used in its prosecution, whatever may be our ultimate design. If we sow brutality we cannot reap spirituality. The more militant an age is, to my mind, the less civilized it becomes. The more warlike a people, the more barbarous they are.

But whatever may be our views respecting the possibility of spreading higher political views and surface education among backward people, and establishing liberal systems of government by means of long range artillery and armored battleships, there can be to my mind no possibility whatever of spreading a knowledge of true Christianity by any such brutal methods. For they are in distinct opposition to the fundamental principles of the Christian faith and the system of ethics which its Divine founder lived to illustrate and died to consecrate. The only weapons which are of any avail in promoting a genuine knowledge of the religion of the cross are those spoken of by Saint Paul in one of the loftiest passages in his Epistles; viz., the sword of the spirit, the whole armor of righteousness, the redeeming force and fire of love, and purity, of brotherly kindness, and heroic self-sacrifice. These are forces which leave no trail of blood and broken hearts and desolated hearths in their rear; no sound of weeping women and curses of mutilated men struck down in the prime of their manhood by the bullets of foemen against whom they had no antipathy.

When, therefore, any body of men calling themselves ministers of Jesus Christ call upon their Government to support their establishments in pagan lands by bayonets and battleships I at once begin to question the genuineness of their faith. They may be learned in the philosophy of the schools, and wise in the ways of the world, but in my opinion they are altogether blind to the spiritual teachings of the Saviour of mankind. They turn the religion they profess to teach into contempt, and make a mockery of the Divine wisdom they pretend to adore! I question if the morality of the pagan people they profess to be anxious to convert to Christianity is on so low a level, and marked by so strange an inconsistency, as their own, while to them may be truly applied the saying of Jesus, "First take the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou canst see clearly to take out the moat which is in thy neighbor's." T. G.

Catskill, Sept. 24, 1904.

RIVERSIDE SMOKE NUISANCE.

What West End Association Is Doing to Abate It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Lover of the West Side," in your to-day's issue, writing as to smoke nuisance on Riverside, asks: "Where are the West Side Association and the State Board of Health?"

As an active member of the West End Association, to which I think the writer refers, I would say for the gentleman's information that this matter of the smoke, acrid fumes, and blasting nuisance on the Jersey shore has been before our association for over a year, and our special committees have now brought the matter into the courts in New Jersey through the helpful co-operation of an aggrieved Jerseyman, and while many difficulties still hamper our progress toward obtaining sorely needed relief to our much-oppressed and disgusted residents on the Riverside, the prospects are fairly good for our obtaining a fair decision in the premises.

If your correspondent will take the trouble to call on our worthy Secretary, Mr. Sheppard, at 100 Broadway, and inquire as to the present status of this controversy, I feel assured he will learn much of importance and value and come away well assured of the useful work being accomplished by the West End Association.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Sept. 23, 1904.

First Suggested Judge Herrick.

From The Cooperstown Freeman's Journal.

The name of Hon. D Cady Herrick as the Democratic candidate for Governor was first suggested by the former editor of this paper, S. M. Shaw, who about three weeks ago wrote Judge Parker, Senator Hill, Judge Herrick, and Walter H. Bunn on the subject. Senator Hill replied that the suggestion of Mr. Shaw would be laid before the Democratic leaders at their gathering in New York. The acquaintance of Judge Herrick and Mr. Shaw dates back to the time when the Judge was a scholar in the old Cooperstown Seminary.

Could Afford It.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Bigglesworth is a multi-millionaire at last."

"How do you know?"

"Why, his wife came to church last Sunday wearing an old frock and her last Fall's bonnet."

NOT SOCIAL EQUALS.

No Inconsistency in Kentuckians' Presence at Negro Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much surprised to see in the TIMES—usually so just—a criticism of the city and county officials of Lexington, Ky., who attended the carnival of the Colored Fair Association. The point of THE TIMES'S criticism is a charge of inconsistency. It is argued that "the magnates of Lexington" should, therefore, invite their black friends home to luncheon, or to dinner, and consider such invitations proper. The article closes with a question—"but why not?"

I can tell you why not. Public functions differ from private functions. A "Northerner," even a bachelor editor who dwells in hotels, and calls it home where he keeps his bootjack, might see a distinction between meeting people in public and inviting them to one's home. If not, take my word for the fact that this distinction exists for those who have homes and family circles. It has always been the custom of Kentuckians to encourage the festivities of the colored people. At weddings, "baptizings," Christmas festivals, and all the functions that fill the negroes with pride, it has never been unusual to see white friends, kindly and interested, more or less amused, and assisting substantially in the finances.

This was never understood on either side as social equality, but as the kindness of the superior to the inferior; in a word, the feudal relation. We might visit our old nurses in their homes, sit down and talk with them, write to them, but we did not—nor did they—ever think of invitations to dinner. It is these outré and cruel ideas that bring discord into the relations between white and black. If the negro is taught by certain Northerners to demand social equality, we shall be less able to extend kindness to them, for we, too, are free.

A KENTUCKY WOMAN.

New York City, Sept. 24, 1904.

TO INSURE PURER WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Aug. 14, 1903, in a letter by me and published in The New York Commercial as a comment on the slight agitation by that paper in reference to the pollution of river water, &c., I stated some means for the further avoidance of the same, and now take occasion again, the opportunity for which presents itself in your clear editorial in this morning's issue on the subject of "Final Disposition."

Your summing up, by saying, "It is a matter deserving the serious attention of the heads of Government," hits the point. The secret lies in what the writer has long advocated and which can easily be carried out.

1. All articles or particles of articles of an inflammatory nature, such as wood, paper, rags, that cannot be put to commercial use again should be burned in all households.

2. All ware made of glass and metals of every description should be collected minutely and melted.

3. Garbage and refuse of that character should be incinerated.

Households or establishments that will not or can not dispose of matter mentioned in above Paragraph 1, and all such matter left by the individual for the city to look after: The city as well as all communities should erect furnaces at convenient points, and for articles under Paragraph 3 erect incinerating plants.

If conditions were as they have been and are as they now appear, what will they be when this civilization gets much older?

One can find on the highways and in almost all vacant lots, as well as in virgin streams, all manner of refuse which should have no place there or anywhere else.

This absolute and necessarily urgent matter, if intelligently managed, would be the means of cleansing and purifying the face of the earth.

HENRY DAVIDSON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 24, 1904.

"PURGATION BY FIRE."

St. Loe Strachey Defines the Unionist Free Trade Tactics.

From The London Chronicle.

The editor of The Spectator (Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey) contributes to the August number of The Nineteenth Century an article in which he defines the position of Unionist Free Traders in relation to the present political situation. By Unionist Free Traders Mr. Strachey means Conservatives and Liberal Unionists who intend to remain Unionists as well as Free Traders, for they are opposed equally to home rule and to protection.

Unionist Free Traders are, he says, determined to organize themselves on a strictly Unionist basis. They "mean to keep themselves separate from the party of their late opponents, the Liberals, in order that when Mr. Chamberlain's policy has been defeated, as it inevitably will be, at the next general election, they may be ready to help reconstitute the Unionist Party on a free trade basis."

Mr. Strachey argues that "it is admitted by all who think clearly and speak honestly that home rule is not before the country." He does not believe that the Liberal leaders can be expcted to stand in a white sheet and openly abandon home rule, but holds it to be clear that "they have no wish whatever to put it before the cause of free trade, or to force any one to choose between the Union and free trade."

Unionist Free Traders mean to make their free trade views effective by voting for free trade candidates irrespective of party. "They mean, that is, to give the coup de grace to protection." Mr. Strachey is of opinion that if the overthrow of both Chamberlainism and Balfourism is as overwhelming as the Unionist Free Traders can make it, an immense number of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists now under the glamour of Mr. Chamberlain's policy will be thoroughly disillusioned. When the glamour of a promised victory has departed they will find it by no means difficult to throw over the Chamberlain policy, and "will long to return to saner and safer views."

The sum and substance of it is that Unionist Free Traders must work to insure a crushing victory for free trade. "Only after it has been purged in the fires of a general election can the Unionist Party be reunited."

Forebodings.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Lowe Comerdy—What are you looking so blue about?

Hi Tragerdy—I met a fellow to-day who had never heard of Shakespeare.

Lowe Comerdy—Well, you don't have to worry about that?

Hi Tragerdy—Of course not, but it filled me with melancholy, and begat the foolish fear that perhaps some day I, too, may be unknown.

HIS FORTUNE.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

I used to wish I might be rich,
With all the joys that riches bring;
I thought if wealth were only mine
I should not lack for anything.
I saw myself a billionaire,
With all alert at my command,
Eager at once to do my will,
If I but waved my hand.

I am not rich in stocks and bonds,
Those dreams have never been fulfilled,
Yet greater happiness than mine
No human being ever thrilled.
I would not change my lot to-day
With any one I ever knew,
Yes, rich am I beyond my dreams,
Because, dear, I have you!

REV. FARLEY'S PLAN TO REVIVE GREGORIAN MUSIC

Boy Choirs to Replace Soprano and Contralto Singers.

POPE'S WISHES CARRIED OUT.

Commission's Report Now the Law in New York Parishes—Establishment of Conservatory of Music Urged.

The commission appointed by Archbishop Farley, in response to the wishes of Pope Pius X., to take steps to eradicate abuses which have crept into the musical part of the liturgical functions of the Roman Catholic Church, made public its report yesterday, which was read in all the churches of the New York Diocese, where hereafter it will constitute the law relating to such functions.

The duty of carrying out the views of the Pontiff was intrusted to a commission of clergymen and laymen appointed by the Archbishop on his return recently from a visit to Rome, which comprises the following members: The Rev. James H. McGean, rector of St. Peter's Church; the Rev. James F. Driscoll, rector of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie; the Rev. Anthony Lammel, rector of St. Joseph's Church; the Rev. John A. Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, New Rochelle; Prof. Joseph Bruneau, Dunwoodie; the Rev. John J. Hughes, Church of St. Paul the Apostle; the Rev. John B. Young, Church of St. Francis Xavier; James Ungerer, organist, St. Patrick's Cathedral; Edmund G. Hurley, organist, Church of St. Paul the Apostle; Bernard E. Johnston, organist, Church of Immaculate Conception, Yonkers, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Kean, rector of the Church of the Holy Name.

"It is evident from careful study of the instructions of the Holy Father," says the commission, "that

(1) He requires the Gregorian music to be restored in every church to its highest place of honor during the liturgical services, and that especially the proper of the mass and the antiphons, &c., of the vespers be rendered according to the same.

(2) That in the ordinary or common of the mass, and for the psalms of vespers, while the Gregorian is to be preferred, the Palestrinian, or even the modern style of music may be used, provided the latter be strictly religious and ecclesiastical in character and the music correspond with the words of the liturgical text without omissions, inversions, or vain repetitions.

(3) That the music be such as not to attract too much to itself the attention of the hearers, so as to become a source of distraction from the divine service to which it must be entirely subservient as an aid to devotion.

(4) That boy choirs take the place of soprano and contralto singers in our churches. "Whenever it is desired to employ the voices of soprano and contralto, these parts must be taken by boys, according to the most ancient usages of the church."

The following are declared to be abuses to be eliminated wherever found:

1. The singing of pieces in a language other than Latin during a liturgical function; for example, during high mass and vespers, and between the requiem mass and the absolution.

2. Adaptations of Latin words to songs, arias, or concerted pieces borrowed from operas or other secular sources.

3. The use of masses in which the Kyrie, Gloria, &c., are divided into separate complete movements not necessarily having musical connection with one another, or in which are interspersed long organ preludes or interludes.

4. The use of compositions in which the words are transposed, omitted, or unduly repeated, and in which rests are interpolated between syllables of a word.

5. The use of a music whose style in either the vocal part or the accompaniment is suggestive of the concert or the theatre.

6. The vesper psalms composed "di concerto," that is, in several complete and independent movements.

7. The use of those settings of the "Tantum Ergo" in which the first verse and the second are in contrast; for example, the one to slow, the other to quick movement.

8. The accompaniment of the organ to the preface, the Pater Noster, Ite missa est, during high mass.

9. Long interludes or intermezzos, especially of a profane character.

10. The omission of any part prescribed to be sung at high mass or vespers. Hence the proper is to be sung in Gregorian chant or else recited recto tono by one or several voices until the choir is trained to sing it correctly. Where the proper vespers cannot be sung because of the inability of the choir, the complete liturgical vespers of the Holy Name or the Blessed Virgin should be given. The psalms are generally to be sung in Gregorian chant, but the modern music may be employed if composed after the manner of psalmody, that is, one side responding to the other. If time permit, a motet appropriate to the day or feast may be sung after the proper offertory has been rendered in Gregorian.

11. The spirit of the Church and the very nature of things forbid that persons who do not believe with us be members of the ecclesiastical choir. The incongruity of an unbeliever in Christianity singing "Credo in Jesum Christum" is obvious; the contradiction implied in having those who believe not in the real presence singing the "Tantum Ergo" is self-evident. Furthermore, even professing Catholics whose lives are in conflict with their belief should be excluded; for, in the words of the Holy Father, "only those are to be admitted to form part of the choir of the Church who are of known piety and probity of life, and by their modest and devout bearing, during the liturgical functions, show that they are worthy of the holy office they exercise."

12. "It is strictly forbidden to have bands play in church, and only in a special case and with the consent of the ordinary will it be permissible to admit a number of wind instruments, limited, well selected, and proportioned to the size of the place—provided the composition and the accompaniment to be executed be written in a grave and suitable style, and similar to that proper to the organ."

The commission recommends that a catalogue of the modern masses and motets be prepared, that music be taught systematically in all Catholic schools, that organists and choir directors take courses of lessons in the Gregorian chant, and that, if possible, a conservatory for church music be organized under diocesan control.

Referring to the commission's report, Archbishop Farley, after declaring that it shall form for the Diocese of New York the law pertaining to music at all liturgical functions, says:

"To some persons a few of its provisions may appear difficult of observance; if temporary exemption in particular cases be requested, the reasons presented will receive my careful consideration, and a special dispensation, where deemed necessary, will be granted until such time as these regulations can be complied with.

"The quality of the music in our services will not suffer by the exclusion of certain compositions so long in favor with many to the detriment of devotion."

FARLEY DEDICATES CHAPEL.

Archbishop Consecrates Home of St. Matthew's Parish.

Archbishop Farley dedicated yesterday the little chapel of St. Matthew in West Sixty-seventh Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The parish is an offshoot of the parish of the Blessed Sacrament, of which the Rev. Father Taylor is the pastor.

The dedication and consecration exercises were very simple. Archbishop Farley, assisted by his secretary, the Rev. Father Lewis, and the Rev. Father John J. Hughes of the Paulist Fathers, went about the church sprinkling it with holy water and pronouncing the Papal blessing. Every section of the church was gone over, and then the ground on which the church was built was blessed. An address by the Archbishop to the congregation followed.

WASHINGTON WATER ROW.

Federal Germ Sleuths Waging War on Health Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The summary way in which the health authorities of Washington rejected the offer of the bacteriologists of the Department of Agriculture to purify the water supply of the city from typhoid infection has led to an interesting scientific duel. The bacteriologists are keeping tab on the health office in its efforts to protect the children in the public schools from typhoid fever.

A system of boiling the water in all the schools for drinking purposes has been adopted, and the Government scientists have pounced on the boilers used and declare that they are quite as deadly as the typhoid gems that the health officers are trying to circumvent. Thus far no serious consequences have followed the use of the boiled water, but the schools have been open only one week, and it is hardly time for the ordinary school boy or girl to have taken enough poison into the system to show the symptoms of lead poisoning.

The Government germ sleuths have obtained two of the wash boilers that have been in use in the schools to prepare drinking water, and have begun an experiment on lead poisoning from water boiling. The contents will be analyzed to determine the amount of arsenic dissolved out from the solder, and a calculation made to show how long the average human being could drink such water before being poisoned.

CHARLES WAGNER TALKS OF GOD IN NATURE

French Evangelist Speaks Twelve Times in Philadelphia Church.

OVERFLOW MEETINGS HELD

Author of "The Simple Life" Says Every Man Can Carry Night or Light to His Fellows.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25. — Charles Wagner, the French evangelist and author of "The Simple Life," found his first Sunday in this city a busy one. He spoke at Bethany Presbyterian Church to leaders, Sunday school, Bible Union, Brotherhood, or congregation no fewer than twelve times.

At every service the attendance was larger than usual because of Mr. Wagner's presence, but it was especially large at the one in the morning, beginning at 10:30. Not more than half of those who sought admission could be accommodated in the church auditorium, and an overflow meeting of 1,800 persons was held in the Sunday School Hall. At each Mr. Wagner delivered a discourse, the subject and its treatment being substantially identical.

It was the thirty-ninth anniversary of the admission of Bethany into the Presbytery, and the Rev. Dr. William Patterson, the chief pastor, was present for the first time since his Summer vacation, which followed a severe illness. John Wanamaker, who took active charge of all that pertained to the special features of the day, introduced Mr. Wagner, speaking of him as the man who believes that the real thing is larger and finer, more full of happiness, than any other thing on earth.

"I am shaking hands with Pastor Wagner," he concluded. "May I do it for you? May I?"

The congregation responded with a hearty affirmative, and Mr. Wagner exclaimed in loud tones: "I shake hands with all of you in the person of Mr. Wanamaker," nodding and smiling in the direction of the audience.

They Mr. Wagner stepped to the desk and began his discourse, saying, in part:

"The ancients were wise in seeking God in nature. Every one who has a heart for beauty, for majesty, for grandeur, must fall on his knees under that blue sky, before that immense sea, before the mighty storms that rage, with thunder and with lightning, over and around us. Every man must find behind that exterior of nature the grand unknown Creator, who has made all that is. But there is an old fight, an old struggle between the human heart and nature.

"He who has no eyes for the blue sky and the roseate morn and who has no love for nature is dead. But man has always been seeking to penetrate more deeply the meaning of nature, and against exterior nature he has had a mighty battle. Nature has been to him as a dark wall, through which he has striven to discern the something beyond.

"If you love the sky, it will come down to you. That it should come down to us has been the old prayer, the old cry of the human soul. It has been heard, and God has come down to us. In Christ, God has been translated into human language; in the conscience and soul of that Fellow Man all that is most precious, all that is worthy to be worshipped by us, has been brought near to us—in our practical life, in our prayer, in our suffering, in our death.

"There is a double revelation in the world in which we live. There is a revelation of shadow, of night, of destruction, of badness, and of hatred, and there is a revelation of light, of right, of happiness, of hope, and of love.

"You can be the messenger of light or the messenger of death. You can be the messenger of the rebellion against the Word of God if you have no love in your heart. Language is nothing without love, without deeds. You can be the messenger of despair, of discouragement, of grief, of sadness for your fellow-men. And in this world there are too many messengers of night.

"Be warned. Put into your hearts this fact—that you can be the messenger of light for your fellow-men, and take care.

"But now let me tell you some more beautiful and hopeful truth. You can be a messenger of light. If you have watched the sun rise you have seen that you were at first in darkness and everything about you was veiled; the tops of the hills and the mountains were in shadow. Then slowly the first light began to appear and to spread out, and then by and by came the sun, the rising sun, gliding the skies with crimson and gold and every leaf and every tree and every church steeple and the tops of the hills and of the mountains shared in the glory of the sun, and became as it were houses of light, reflecting light upon all around them.

"You can, if your heart is standing in the light of God—you can become a light for those whose lives are in darkness, and, seeing you, they will have seen the Father smiling upon them and encouraging them."

After the sermon Pastor Wagner held a reception and more than 100 women and men thanked him to refute his autograph. He will leave for Washington to-morrow to be the guest of the President.

IRISH FINANCIAL COUNCIL.

Reform Association Plan for Administration of Ireland's Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The report of the Committee on Organization of the Irish Reform Association, which was adopted at a meeting presided over by Lord Dunraven at Dublin on Friday, was issued to-night.

The report outlines an important scheme for the devolution of Irish government in finance and local business. It suggests the constitution of an Irish financial Council composed of twenty-four members under the Presidency of the Lord Lieutenant, and with the Chief Secretary for Ireland as Vice President; twelve members to be elected by groups of existing Parliamentary constituencies and twelve to be nominated by the Crown; one-third of the members to retire every three years.

The functions of the Council will be to administer the $30,000,000 expended annually on Irish services, Parliament, however, retaining a controlling power, enabling the House of Commons to reverse the Council's decisions.

The report further suggests that a statutory body should be created, consisting of Irish representative peers and Irish members of the House of Commons, in addition to the proposed financial Council, and to which should be delegated all private bill legislation affecting Ireland and any other Irish business that might be referred to it by Parliament.

The report concludes with suggesting the submission of its proposals to a royal commission.

LUNA PARK'S SEASON ENDS.

Its Bands of Music Serenade Other Coney Island Resorts.

At 11 o'clock last night Luna Park, Coney Island, closed its gates for the season of 1904. Promptly on the hour all the electric lights in the park were turned off, and a few minutes later the various bands employed at the resort emerged and proceeded to serenade everybody on the island.

First of all, the police station was visited, where "Mr. Dooley" was rendered in honor of the Coney Island police commander. At each place visited the first tune played was "Auld Lang Syne," and when the bands left Dreamland, the last place they visited, they struck up in unison "Home Sweet Home."

Mr. Fiske Passes Typhoid Crisis.

It was announced yesterday that Harrison Grey Fiske, the theatrical manager, who has been ill with typhoid for two weeks, had passed through the crisis of the disease. The real nature of Mr. Fiske's illness was kept a secret for the sake of his mother, Mrs. Lyman Fiske, who is visiting friends in the country and did not know until yesterday that her son was ill.

HURLED "KITTY" AT CAPTAIN.

That's Why a Bit of Evidence Was Missing in Gallagher's Raid.

Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second Street Station told in the Yorkville Court yesterday how he led his men through an abandoned cellar into an alleged gambling house at 133 Third Avenue. With the exception of Joseph Mundle, the reputed proprietor, who was held for court under $500 bail, ten men said to have been patrons of the game were discharged.

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning Capt. Gallagher and Detectives McMullen and Evans made their way through a dark basement adjoining the building to an interior courtway. Through a window, according to their testimony, they saw a group of men seated around a table playing "stuss." One of the men, they said, gathered in money and threw it into a beer glass that was used as a "kitty."

When the prisoners were arraigned Magistrate Flammer wanted the beer glass produced.

"We didn't save the pieces," said Detective McMullen.

"What do you mean?" inquired the Magistrate.

"Now that you have raised the question I will be compelled to inform you that the 'kitty' was hurled at my head," replied McMullen. "Somebody, I don't know who, fired the glass at me after the lights were turned off."

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Cotton Trade the Brightest Spot—A Rising Tendency in Grain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

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LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The week's trade reports are not materially different from those of a week ago. The textile industries are more hopeful, but the metal branches are stationary.

"The grain trade has been fairly active and firm, with a rising tendency, the trade recognizing more thoroughly the fact that the United States will not be able to give much assistance to European countries, all of which have suffered from the drought.

"India promises well, and Australia will be an important factor if the country remains free from extreme climatic changes. The trouble with Russian supplies will be the bringing of them to shipping ports, owing to the deranged railway facilities.

"The cotton trade is the brightest spot in our industrial life. The American crop is coming to the market so quickly and liberally that it already gives considerable relief to the cotton famine in Lancashire. The Indian and Egyptian crops promise well, so spinners and manufacturers will soon find plenty of material for the execution of large orders for yarns and cloth, to which further additions have been made this week.

"In the wool and woolen trades the feature is the progress of the London auctions of colonial wools, all good qualities realizing a 5 per cent. advance. Reports from Yorkshire speak more hopefully of the progress of trade.

"Iron and steel reports are varied. The west coast is still in a depressed condition. South Wales complains of the dumping of German steel, American competition at present being less in evidence."

CHAMBERLAIN IS ENCOURAGED.

Thinks the Colonies Are with Him—Sharply Attacks Rosebery.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Times tomorrow will publish a letter to the editor from ex-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in which he sharply characterizes the attitude of Lord Rosebery in respect to the fiscal question and vigorously condemns him for sneering at the motives and intentions of the British colonies in supporting a policy of preference with the mother country.

Mr. Chamberlain briefly reviews the position of the colonies in regard to imperial preference and concludes by saying:

"There are none so blind in England as those party politicians who will not see in the manifestation of colonial opinion an encouraging proof of the desire of the colonies to meet the mother country half way."

The Times says editorially:

"It is gradually dawning on most people that the policy proposed by Mr. Chamberlain is not so much a fiscal heresy as a political question of the very first importance. There is a political and imperial aspect to his proposals which transcends all the rest, and only when that fact is fully grasped can the purely fiscal issues be viewed in their proper light."

KAISER DIRECTS OCEAN LINE.

One of the Biggest Shareholders in the Hamburg-American Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—In connection with the appointment of Capt. von Grumme to a position in the Hamburg-American Company I learn that Emperor William is one of the biggest shareholders in that concern, and that he has, in fact, for several years been taking an active part in directing the affairs of the company.

Director Ballin has done nothing without consulting his Majesty. The latter decides what new liners shall be built and how big and of what speed they are to be.

The appointment of Capt. von Grumme will facilitate the intercourse between the Emperor and Herr Ballin.

PEACE IN URUGUAY.

Foreign Governments Expected to File Heavy Claims for Damages.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 25.—Confirmation has been received here of the report of the conclusion of peace between the Uurguayan Government and the revolutionists under Gen. Munoz.

In explanation of the Government forces surprising the insurgent camp, it appears that notification of the recent rupture of peace negotiations was communicated to Fernandez, a revolutionary political leader, but not to those under arms, and up to the moment of the unexpected attack by the Government forces the commanders of the rebels had not been informed that a rupture of negotiations had taken place. The fact becoming known that the revolutionists were not actively hostile led to the resumption of conferences, with the result that terms of peace were agreed upon.

There is general rejoicing here and in Uruguay over the outcome. It is expected that claims will be presented by diplomatic representatives of foreign Governments for damages and losses to foreign residents to the amount of several million dollars, and the financial outlook is consequently gloomy.

BRITISH PRIMATE AT BIG OPEN-AIR SERVICE

Imposing Procession at Mount St. Alban's, Washington.

FIVE BISHOPS TAKE PART

Combined Choirs of Episcopal Churches and Marine Band in Vestments—25,000 Persons Present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Most Rev. Thomas Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, made an appeal for Christian unity at the open-air service held in the cathedral grounds at Mount St. Alban's this afternoon. Not since President McKinley was present at the erection of the Peace Cross on the same spot after the war with Spain have so many people gathered at that spot. The crowd was estimated at 25,000.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, with Mrs. Davidson, Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee, and Mrs. Hitchcock had seats to the right of the platform and joined heartily in the service.

At 3:30 o'clock the top of the first processional cross was sighted coming over the hill at the head of a long line of men and boys, the combined vested choirs of the Episcopal churches in Washington, followed by the Marine Band, also in vestments. After the choir came the clergy, and then the visiting Bishops, including Bishop Nelson of Georgia, Bishop Brent of the Philippines, Bishop Ferguson of Africa, Bishop Doane of Albany, and Bishop Satterlee of Washington. Behind them was the Archbishop's party, his chaplains, his crucifer, and in the rear the Archbishop, in the brilliant red vestments of the Primate of All England.

Awaiting them on the platform were prominent laymen, including J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, Secretary Hitchcock, and President Gilman of the Carnegie Institute, and clergy from the various Protestant churches in Washington.

The long procession to the tune of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" made its way to the seats reserved for the various bodies represented. On the platform with the Archbishop sat the visiting clergy, the Bishops, and the Archbishop's Chaplains. The versicles and opening prayers were read by Bishop Nelson, Bishop Ferguson read the Psalm, and Bishop Brent the lesson.

The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Albany. He deprecated the Continental idea of the Sabbath, and said that if people were not more appreciative of a Sunday, which should be a holy day as well as a holiday, the time would come when commerce would step in and make of it a working day like the other six.

Bishop Satterlee presented Archbishop Davidson, who in his speech said:

"It is delightful for me to be allowed in the name of the Saviour to greet you here—here at the very pivot and centre of a National life which for 130 years has had Christ's blessing as its watchword, and for more than 40 years has everywhere striven to make the word good.

"A vision rises before our eyes to-day whereunto this thing, with all that it implies, may grow. It has been given to us English-speaking folk in the manifold development of our storied life to realize in practice more fully than other men the true meaning of liberty, the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free.

"Be it ours to recognize that such knowledge is in itself not a heritage only, but a splendid and sacred trust. The trust must be determined and daily used, used amid all the changes and chances of life to the glory of God and the immeasurable good of men."

After the Archbishop's blessing the services closed with the recessional, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

MIRSKY'S PROMISE TO JEWS.

New Russian Minister Says He Will See Justice Is Done Them.

VILNA, Sept. 25.—Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, recently transferred from the office of Governor General of Vilna to that of Minister of the Interior, before departing for his new post yesterday, delivered an address to members of the Jewish community. He said he was well acquainted with the wants of the Jews, and would know how to approach the important Jewish question, which would shortly come up for serious consideration, with a full knowledge of the problems it presented.

He expected the Jews on their side to have perfect confidence in Government measures. Jews might rest fully satisfied that, having been called to the fount of justice by the side of the Emperor, he would see that justice was always done them.

The public utterance by Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky on Friday of his hope to improve the condition of the Russian people and particularly to afford to the poorer class of Jews in Russia larger opportunities for life and work is regarded by Jacob H. Schiff as perhaps the most important utterance made by any man so high in authority in Russia since the present reactionary régime was inaugurated in that country in 1881.

"Prince Mirsky," said Mr. Schiff yesterday, "has long been known as a man of high character as well as of tolerant, if not liberal, tendencies, and both his appointment to the most important and most influential Ministry in the Russian Government as well as the public expression he has just made of his ideas of what need be done to promote the welfare of all classes of the Russian people give promise that the long period of reaction under which Russia and her people have suffered so terribly is nearing an end."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Barometric conditions are very much unsettled to-night, with six poorly defined centres of depression scattered over the country. They have caused local showers over all districts, except the slope and Central Rocky Mountain region and the Southeastern States. Temperatures have fallen in New England. There will be showers Tuesday from the Northwestern States eastward through the lake region into Western New England. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be light north to northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair to-day and Tuesday; light north winds, becoming variable.

New England—Partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; showers Tuesday in west and north portions; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern New York—Fair to-day; cooler in extreme south portion; Tuesday, partly cloudy, showers in the interior; light north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1903.	1904.	—TIMES. 1904.
3 A. M.	49	62	66
6 A. M.	48	61	65
9 A. M.	53	62	69
12 M.	56	74	76
3 P. M.	62	75	74
6 P. M.	62	73	72
9 P. M.	56	70	71
12 P. M.	56	69	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 256 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¼
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1903	55
Corresponding date for last 26 years	64

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 72 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DR. SAVAGE DEFENDS ADAM.

Agrees with the President That Home Is the Greatest Thing.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, preached his first sermon yesterday since his return from Europe. His subject was, "Home Again." In the course of his remarks he said:

"President Roosevelt is right when he speaks about race suicide as a dangerous thing, if it be dangerous. I do not share with him the fear, because I believe that nature, which is God, is stronger than human fashions, impulses, or whims. I have no fear that the race will die out.

"I agree with the sentiment President Roosevelt expresses, which he has illustrated in his whole life, that the home is the great thing in the world. I have never thought it was a calamity for Adam to be turned out of Paradise, to speak of the story for a moment as though it were historical.

"I think it would have been the worst thing that could have happened to the race if he hadn't eaten the apple, and been sent adrift into the wide rough world to create new conditions and to develop himself in the process."

IN THE SHOPS.

There are any number of pretty and inexpensive things in silk and cotton and charming all-cotton goods, heavy and soft, in beautiful firm colors in the way of drapery materials this year. For comparatively little money the woman with artistic instincts can have very fine portières and window hangings. These are all of regulation width, 50 inches. Among the newest of these are art nouveau tapestries, the designs rather large and on the lines which the name implies, and also in new art colors. There are blues and greens, red browns and greens and various other good combinations of color. One pattern which is attractive and suggests liberty fabrics is in soft olive greens and the red brown, something in the nature of a vine with fruit in the greens and a bird with the appearance of a dove in the red brown. Descriptions of designs are always flat, but the reality of this is very good. The tapestries range in price from $2.50 to $5.

***

Oriental tapestries are also of the silk and cotton, pretty things, copies of the handloom Aubussons. They are largely silk, some in brilliant colors, and others more quiet and in moderately small designs. They range up to $3.50 in price.

***

Charming things in plain colors are what are known as the crinkled tapestries, a soft crinkle running lengthwise and the colors rich. They have body, hang in soft folds, and have a silk face and beautiful lustre. These are $2.75. There are also figured crinkled silks that are beautiful, the same plain colors, but the surface of the material cut into small diamond-like designs. These are $2.50.

***

In a lighter weight material are the Shaikl tapestries, made after the style of the Shaikl silks with an uneven surface, little irregular ridges, as in the silks, running across the material. These are in very soft and beautiful plain colors in soft artistic shades, and cost $1.75 a yard.

***

Figured velours for hangings and furniture coverings come in all designs and colors and cost $3.75 a yard. Single-faced silk armures are charming in distinctly French designs, coming in many pretty light shades to go with French styles of furniture, soft rose pinks, &c. They are $2.25 a yard.

***

Cotton armures with a silk finish are very pretty in soft colors and small conventional figures, and cost only $1.25 a yard.

***

Old-time reps are appearing more and more, and are in delightful colors. The rep is fine and the cheaper qualities cost $1.25 and are exceedingly pretty, while the silk reps are $2.25.

***

For the woman who likes silks the taffetas for drapery linings are a delight. They are $3 a yard, 50 inches wide, and in all beautiful colors. They are very soft silks. This is an idea for the woman who wishes something in a gown, coat linings, &c., which could be cut to better advantage from the wider silks.

***

Domestic gobelin tapestries are made after the French tapestry designs—charming things, of course—and they cost $2.50 a yard. They are used either for furniture coverings or for hangings.

***

But for the woman who likes the soft colors that are to be seen in the new art weaves there are some charming things to be found in the verdure tapestries. They are beautiful, the soft woods colors blending, shades of greens with browns running to a deep wood red. They range in price from $1.50 up to $3.50.

***

Many new and original designs are to be found in the lace draperies, Irish point, the Renaissance, and Brussels made in France and Switzerland. The Irish points are always popular with many people because in them there is more effect for the money than in any other drapery. They are always in white or ivory, and range in price from $3.50 to $26, with many new and original designs this year.

***

For the Renaissance one may pay much or little, according to the purse; the difference is shown in the amount of the handmade lace in the border and edge. The curtains may be bought as low as $4.75, and from that up to $75. The Renaissance is a cream-toned curtain. The heavy Arabian draperies are always in a deep ecru net and edge.

***

For a fine curtain there is nothing much prettier than a Brussels lace. These, with their point lace designs and delicate running paterns, are charming in a room furnished in light tones, though many people like them equally well with the deeper colors. They range in price from $4.75 to $45.

HAPPENINGS AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who have been at the Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Williamstown, Mass., from where they are to make a driving trip through Vermont.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill of Newport will be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster this week at Bellefountaine. Mrs. Foster will give a series of dinners for her guests.

Count and Countess de Alte are spending their honeymoon at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Reiman Duval and family, who have been in Lenox, have returned to New York.

The Committee on Steam Boilers, named by the English Admiralty in 1900, has completed its report. Admiral Sir Compton Domville, Chief Commander of the English Navy in the Mediterranean, as President of th this committee, has addressed his final report to the Admiralty, accompanied by the following letter:

H. M. S. "Bulwark," at Rapallo, 12th June, 1904.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit, herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the final Report of the Boiler Committee, of which I am the President. Although I have not been present at the experiments carried out during the last two years, I have received from time to time all the reports, and they show the great care and pains taken by the Committee to obtain correct results.

(2) With reference to our previous Report, I am compelled to say that my experience with the Belleville boilers on the Mediterranean Station has been very favorable to them as a steam generator, and it is clear to me that the earlier boilers of this description were badly constructed and badly used. We have had no serious boiler defects in any of the ships out here, and the fact that two ships are about to be recommissioned with only the ordinary annual repairs being undertaken shews that their life is not so short as it originally supposed. However, the second commission of these ships will be a very good test of the staying capabilities of their boilers.

(3) In conclusion, I cannot express too highly my opinion of the work done by my colleagues on the Committee.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) COMPTON DOMVILLE,
Admiral and Commander-in-Chief,
President of the Boiler Committee.

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

The preceding letter, being written by an Admiral who has the highest responsibility of the greatest naval force united at present under one leader, praises the excellent practical results of the Belleville boilers in active service on sea. This is the best answer to the attacks against these boilers, which for ten years have been in use in the English Navy.

RIPPLE OF REPARTEE SPLASHES AMEN CORNER

Smith of Tammany Chaffs the Governor and Luther Little.

OFFERS TO PAY WHOLE BILL

Doesn't Want to See Republicans So Downcast—Mentions Shipbuilding to Odell—Those Five P's.

The political reporters were gathered in a compact wedge for the prying out of news—that somehow stuck fast to its sources—in the "Amen Corner" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, when Luther B. Little, editor in chief of the Republican Party in the State and expert pinochle player, loomed up, handed out the latest bulletin from Governor-Chairman Odell, and then subsided into blissful silence, repose, and a cigar. Suddenly there was a brisk step in the corridor, and Thomas F. Smith, the Secretary of Tammany Hall, appeared.

"Well, have you Republicans decided to shut up shop to-morrow after Judge Parker's letter is out?" asked Smith, with an arch glance toward Little.

"No decision has been reached on that point yet, Tom," said Little, wearily. "What is your proposition?"

"Tell you what we'll do," said the Tammany Secretary; "you just make up your bill of expenses for running your campaign to date, send it around to Tammany Hall, and we'll send you a check in full so you can close up shop feeling easy."

"Sounds like a good proposition, that," came in a dry voice behind Smith. Governor-Chairman Odell had quietly come up behind the gathering.

"Well, if you want to take it up," said Smith, "send your bill right around to Fourteenth Street. Only remember, Governor, only legitimate expenses are to be put in. No Shipbuilding bonds you know."

"We'll think it over, Smith," said the Governor-Chairman, settling himself into a vacant seat in the corner. "But things are running easy with us now, you know, and we feel good."

The Governor-Chairman puffed away steadily on his cigar for a minute.

"Say, Smith," said the Governor-Chairman then, "that's a great sign you have put out just above the Hoffman House, that one lighted by electricity and showing the shell of peas—Peace, Prudence, Parker, Prosperity, and Progress."

"Like it, Governor?" asked Smith, brightening.

"Yes," said the Governor; "looks to me like a general notice to all hands to shell out. Either that or you are trying to work a sleight-of-hand on the community."

"Mighty little we could get you to shell out for us from here, anyway," said Smith. "We are going to get some more signs out around Madison Square in a few days, Governor. Held off until now because we wanted to let you have a few good nights sleep before the campaign opens."

"Things are so easy with us, Smith, that I sleep well every night," remarked the Governor-Chairman, as he thought again.

"Say," he said, finally, to the newspaper reporters, "why don't you throw away all of the chaff that comes from the Democratic camp and print what comes from the Republican side, get right down to the grain, and print a story on the political situation as it actually exists."

"Just what we want to do, Governor," said a couple of the reporters. "Tell you what we'll do. You give us the result of your poll of the State, and then if Smith will give us the result of the first Tammany poll of the city we'll tell just what's going to happen. Will you do it?"

"Guess I'm safe in promising my poll if Smith will promise his," said the Governor.

"Can't give you ours," said Smith, "because I know the result would give you nervous prostration, Governor."

"There you are," said the Governor. "Here I have been working to give the newspapers the true story of the situation, and my efforts go for nothing. Such is the reward of the conscientious Chairman."

About that time the hall attendants began to lower the lights.

FESTIVAL BOOTH CROWDED.

Real Sunshine and Luscious Fruits for Jewish Fall Holiday.

There was a crowd yesterday afternoon at the Jewish festival holiday exercises held in the Jewish Religious and Industrial School, 120 Columbia Street. Word had gone forth to the effect that the largest succah, or booth, on the east side had been built back of the school. Early in the morning the people began calling to see the booth and partake of the fruit, cake, and wine. The visitors kept arriving until evening, and will continue their calls through to-day.

The booth is capable of holding 300 children at one time, but it seemed yesterday afternoon after the exercises in the big hall up stairs as if there was not a time when there were not more there. The yard had been roofed over in arbor fashion. The sunlight could pour in through the woven thatch, heavily laden with clusters of grapes, lucious pears, and apples, all typical of harvest time. Before the refreshments, gifts of friends of the school, were served the children were gathered in the hall, to listen to addresses in Hebrew, German, and English, in which they were told of the significance of the festival.

After the singing of hymns of thanksgiving and prayer the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein told of the religious aspect of the exercises and Congressman Goldfogle spoke. He said that though the Jews had been locked up for centuries in narrow city streets yet they had not forgotten their love of nature, and came back as far as they could to the customs of the fathers in seeking the open air for their harvest festival.

With towering tenements on every side there were still air and sunshine in the booth where Superintendent Michaelson, Mr. and Mrs. Krauss, Mr. and Mrs. Steindler, Mrs. Kronfeld, and Dr. Bruder distributed fruits and sweets to the pupils, and the people sat down in the open to partake of the bounty that had been provided by the parents of the school children.

MEXICAN CONSUL DEAD.

Many of Dr. Navarro's Eighty-one Years Were Crowded with Events.

Dr. Juan N. Navarro, the Mexican Consul General at New York, died at his home, 251 West Forty-fourth Street, on Saturday night of apoplexy. Dr. Navarro was stricken on a New York Central train last Wednesday morning as the train was pulling out of the Albany station for this city.

Dr. Navarro was born in Morelia, Mexico, in 1823, and was graduated from a medical college in the City of Mexico. When war was declared between the United States and Mexico Dr. Navarro enlisted in the Mexican Army, and before the end of hostilities attained the rank of Colonel. In the attack on the Convent of Cherubusco he was captured by the Americans and was held as a prisoner for many months.

After the war Dr. Navarro resumed the practice of his profession and was made a professor in the Medical College in the City of Mexico. Later he was elected a Senator, and when Mexico was invaded by the French he was appointed Surgeon General of the Mexican Army. He was captured by the French, but escaped from prison. At the end of the trouble Dr. Navarro was appointed Consul General at New York and assumed the duties of the position in 1863.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. SAYRE, who served as the Democratic Councilman in the First Ward of Summit, N. J., from 1900 to the Spring of 1903, when he retired, died at his home in Summit on Saturday. He was a member of one of Summit's pioneer families.

ASSERSON—SWIFT.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Miss Pauline Swift, the second daughter of Capt. William B. Swift, United States Navy, was united in marriage yesterday to Dr. Frederic A. Asserson, Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy. Only the immediate relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Edmund Grindel Rawson of the Presbyterian Church of this village at 12:30 o'clock at Capt. Swift's Summer home in Church Street. The bridegroom is the son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Peter C. Asserson.

HEIR TO $125,000 FEARS TO RETURN TO RUSSIA

Fortune Awaits Aronowitz, Maybe Term in Army, Too.

HE EARNS $12 A WEEK NOW

Thought He Was Disinherited When News Came That Father Had Died, Leaving Him Share of Estate.

Morris Aronowitz, who earns $12 a week as a machinist, has good reason to believe that there is a fortune of $125,000 awaiting him in Russia, and yet he is in a serious quandary as to whether to return to his native country to claim it. Aronowitz has never become naturalized, and, as he is only twenty-three years old, fears that he would be forced into the army if caught in Russia before the war with Japan is over. He came to this country eight years ago and lives with his wife and little daughter at 153 East Fourth Street.

Aronowitz formerly lived in Kishineff, and his father was well to do. The son, however, wanted to marry the daughter of a poor man when he was only fifteen years old. He would not listen to his father's objections to his youth and the girl's poverty, and, feeling himself badly treated, ran away to seek his fortunes in America. He settled on the east side, and when he was seventeen years old had money enough to send for his bride to be.

Morris Gilman, who the husband had known in Russia as his father's friend, surprised the young couple by a visit. He said that Aronowitz, Sr., had died and left Morris a share of his estate that would be $125,000. The man furnished proof that he was qualified to speak.

Aronowitz had not written to his father or any of his family in the eight years he had been in the United States and was naturally surprised that he had not been disinherited. Of equal cause for surprise was the amount of the estate. Gilmann told him that his father had added largely to his means through a contract with the Russian Government for carrying overland mail. In the event of his dread of the army overcoming his desire for his heritage Gilmann said his brothers were willing to settle with him for $50,000.

Not long ago, Morris Gilmann, who the husband had known in Russia as his father's friend, surprised the young couple by a visit. He said that Aronowitz, Sr., had died and left Morris a share of his estate that would be $125,000. The man furnished proof that he was qualified to speak.

F. W. RHINELANDER DEAD.

He Was President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Frederic W. Rhinelander died suddenly of heart failure here at the Red Lion Inn this morning at 1:30 o'clock. Two weeks ago he arrived at the inn with his sisters-in-law, the Misses Skinner. He was in good health at the time. Yesterday afternoon he complained of feeling ill, and early in the evening he was attacked with heart failure.

Frederic William Rhinelander, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was seventy-five years old and a member of the old Rhinelander family, which traces its ancestry from Philip John Rhinelander, who owned a castle on the Rhine. He was a brother of William Rhinelander and a near relative of Miss Serena Rhinelander. He was graduated from Columbia in 1847, was a member of the Knickerbocker, Down Town, and South Side Clubs, and took an active interest in municipal, religious, and civic works. He married Miss Skinner, who died some years ago.

Mr. Rhinelander had returned from Europe recently with his son, Frederic W. Rhinelander, Jr., Vice President of the West End Foundry Company. He leaves two sons and a daughter, Miss A. K. Rhinelander.

REAR ADMIRAL GILMORE DEAD.

Had Been Abroad for His Health, Returned Only Wednesday Last.

Rear Admiral Fernando P. Gilmore, retired, United States Navy, died in a private sanitarium at 23 West Sixty-first Street yesterday morning. Admiral Gilmore's death was due to Bright's disease, which he contracted in the Philippines, and as a result of which he was retired two years ago. The Admiral, with his wife, spent the Summer at Aix-les-Bains, France. The change did not do him any good, however, and while in Paris several weeks ago he became so ill that it was thought best to return to the United States. They reached New York on Wednesday last.

Fernando P. Gilmore was born in Ohio Aug. 15, 1847, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. Although not graduated until after the close of the civil war, Admiral Gilmore was a veteran of that conflict, having been one of the officers of the yacht America when that vessel sailed out of Boston Harbor in her unsuccessful attempt to overhaul and capture the Confederate ship Tacony. He was on duty with the various squadrons until 1886, when he was Naval Inspector of the steel cruisers built in the period from that year till 1890. In 1889 he was made a Lieutenant Commander, and in 1895 a Commander. In the Spanish war he commanded the monitor Monadnock, and later the supply ship Glacier. When his health failed Commander Gilmore was promoted, and retired as a Rear Admiral.

Admiral Gilmore in 1900 married Mrs. Lydia E. Sears, who survives him

DEATH OF COLIN HUNTER.

Well-Known Painter of Sea Subjects Was Born in 1841.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Colin Hunter, the artist, is dead.

Colin Hunter was one of the best known English painters of sea subjects of the latter part of the nineteenth century. Unlike that of Mr. Brett, his work did not consist chiefly of seascapes, but of pictures of incidents of seashore life, such as representations of fishermen and fish markets.

He was born at Glasgow in 1841 and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1884.

Henry Horace Crocker Dead.

Henry Horace Crocker, a former member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday at Barnstable, Mass., where he had spent the Summer. Mr. Crocker was born in Boston in 1863. He graduated from Harvard in 1874. Soon after graduation he went into business in this city, and later became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Several years ago, on account of failing health, he retired from business. He was a brother of Prof. Francis B. Crocker of Columbia. The funeral and interment will take place in Boston, where his ancestors have lived since 1630. He was a member of the Union, University, and Raquet Clubs.

WATERS PIANOS

An artistic piano of the highest grade; old in name and great in reputation; sweet in tone, solid in construction and fully warranted for six years to give entire satisfaction. It is wise economy to buy a good piano, and in the "WATERS" you not only get a good piano, but good value for your investment. No fancy prices! Our new

3-YEAR SYSTEM

gives you three years' time on a piano without interest. Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings,)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

LOUIS FLEISCHMANN DEAD.

Funeral of Baker-Philanthropist Will Be Private.

Louis Fleischmann, whose career as a soldier, baker, and philanthropist was outlined in THE TIMES of yesterday, died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 4 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was stricken with apralysis two and a half years ago, and had a second stroke while on a recent visit to the Catskills.

He leaves a wife, Mrs. Wilhelmine Fleischmann, and six children, Charles, Russell, Anne, Otto, Josephine, and Raoul.

The family, realizing that because of Mr. Fleischmann's many charities there would be a crowd at a public funeral, have decided to have the funeral at his home and not to make public the time of the services. None but the immediate members of the family will be present. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Bishop Potter was a close friend of Mr. Fleischmann, and if he is in town at the time of the funeral will be asked by the family to officiate at the burial services.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

There is nothing so refreshing as

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water
When suffering from the heat.

MARRIED.

JARVIS—LIL

QUAKERS AGAIN SHUT OUT BY THE CHICAGOS

White's Pitching Too Puzzling for the Philadelphians to Solve.

HONORS EVEN AT ST. LOUIS

New York Nationals Wind Up with Pittsburgs To-day, and Americans Play at Cleveland.

Only three games were scheduled to be played in the American League yesterday, the Western teams of the National League being now in the East. At St. Louis, in a double-header, the home team and the Washingtons played two 1 to 0 games, and the honors were divided. At Chicago the Philadelphia Athletics sustained another shut-out, the score being the same as on the previous day—4 to 0. The New York Nationals wind up their series with Pittsburg to-day, and then play four games with Chicago. The Americans, after finishing the series with Cleveland to-day, will go to Detroit for three games. Brooklyn plays Chicago to-day and then meets St. Louis for four games. Summary yesterday follows:

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Washington, 1; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 1; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Boston	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cleveland	St. Louis	Detroit	Washington	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	...	8	8	12	11	13	13	18	83	.619
Boston	9	...	10	13	9	10	14	20	85	.616
Chicago	10	0	...	8	14	11	14	15	81	.583
Philadelphia	9	9	13	...	8	10	11	13	73	.553
Cleveland	7	10	8	13	...	13	9	15	72	.537
St. Louis	6	9	7	6	9	...	11	11	59	.431
Detroit	6	6	8	7	7	11	...	11	56	.415
Washington	4	2	4	3	10	7	11	...	34	.248
Games lost	51	53	58	59	62	78	79	103		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Cleveland. (2 games.)
Boston at Detroit. (2 games.)
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis. (2 games.)

National League.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York	Chicago	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphia	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	...	10	10	12	14	18	20	17	101	.721
Chicago	7	...	8	13	15	15	10	15	83	.597
Pittsburg	10	13	...	13	14	11	11	16	88	.588
Cincinnati	10	8	11	...	10	12	15	13	79	.568
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	...	12	12	15	68	.489
Brooklyn	3	5	7	6	6	...	13	13	53	.373
Boston	3	10	9	7	8	7	...	11	55	.346
Philadelphia	4	7	7	5	7	9	8	...	47	.331
Games lost	39	56	56	60	71	89	93	95		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Pittsburg at New York. (2 games.)
Chicago at Brooklyn. (2 games.)
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Quakers Could Not Hit White and Were Shut Out by Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—A base on balls, a base hit, and Green's three bagger gave the home team two runs in the third inning, and two singles, a stolen base, and Callahan's double added two more in the fifth. Two singles and a base on balls filled the bases for the visitors in the first inning, but White kept them from scoring by excellent work and perfect support.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	0	1	4	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	7	0	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Dundon, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
White, p	1	0	0	4	0
Total	4	7	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bruce, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Hartsel, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Powers, c	0	0	5	1	0
Schreck, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Coakley, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	0	4	24	11	0

Chicago	0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 —4
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Callahan, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Green, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan. Stolen bases—Callahan, Green. Double play—Bruce and Murphy. Struck out—By White, 6; by Coakley, 4. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Coakley, 3. Umpire—Mr. Connelly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—14,909.

ST. LOUIS AND WASHINGTON QUIT EVEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—St. Louis and Washington divided the honors in a double-header to-day, each team winning by a score of 1 to 0. A running one-handed catch by O'Neill in the first game was the feature of the day's playing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Heidrick, cf	0	1	2	2	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Hynes, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Kahoe, c	0	1	5	0	1
Pelty, p	0	0	1	4	0
Total	0	4	27	14	1

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	2	2	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Stahl, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Huelsman, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Mullin, 2b	0	0	4	5	0
Clingman, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	2	1	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	3	25	12	0

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hit—Kahoe. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, Pelty, Moran. Double plays—Pelty and Jones; Heidrick and Jones. Base on balls—Off Wolfe, 1. Struck out—By Pelty, 5; by Wolfe, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2. Time—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Dwyer and King.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	0	1	4	1
Hynes, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	1	0	4	0
Sugden, c	0	0	5	0	0
Glade, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	1	6	27	13	1

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	3
Stahl, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Huelsman, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Mullin, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Cassidy, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Clarke, c	0	0	5	1	0
Townsend, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	5	24	12	1

St. Louis	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 —1
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Glade. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Hill, 2; Mullin. Passed ball—Clarke. Stolen bases—Jones, Burkett. Wild pitches—Townsend, 2. Base on balls—Off Townsend, 1; off Glade, 1. Struck out—By Glade, 4; by Townsend, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Washington, 5. Time—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Dwyer and King. Attendance, 14,221.

SPORTING GOODS.

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We make better bowling alleys than any one else in the business; ask any expert bowler.
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In stock for imediate delivery, $100 up.
Store Fixtures and Cabinet Work.
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Salesroom, 227, 229 4th Av., corner 19th St.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.
Leave East 34th St., N. Y., 12:10, 12:50, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only). Park Row via 5th Av. elevated, from 10:08 to 12:05 every 12 minutes; from 12:05 every few minutes.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

AUTOMOBILES
For Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

SPORTING EVENTS.
BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, to-day, 2 gms. Beg. 2 P. M. Pittsburg vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

WILL CHALLENGE NEW YORKS.

Brush Issues Statement Which Brings Out Owner Farrell of Americans.

Frank Farrell, owner of the Greater New York Club of the American League, announced last night that he and Owner Taylor of the Boston Club, the champion baseball team of the world, would issue a joint challenge to the New York National League Club for a series of games for the world's championship with either of the two clubs in the event of their finishing in the lead, and in accordance with the agreement entered into by the Schedule Committees and ratified at the annual meetings of the two major organizations. This action of Messrs. Farrell and Tayler was precipitated because of the statement issued last night by John T. Brush, President of the New York National League Club, in which he termed the Greater New Yorks as a minor league organization.

In his statement Mr. Brush practically declares that the New Yorks will not play a post-season series with the winners of the American League pennant, or with the leading club of any other league. He says there is nothing in the constitution or playing rules of the National League which requires its victorious club to submit its championship honors to a contest with a victorious club of a minor league. He further says the club that wins from the clubs representing cities of the National League—the eight largest and most important cities in America—in a series of 154 games, is entitled to the honor of champion of the United States, and when the present season of the New Yorks is ended they will be contented to rest upon their laurels.

The stand taken by President Brush will undoubtedly be a disappointment to nine-tenths of the people who patronize the game in this city, and is likely to have an injurious effect on the future popularity of the New York Club. If the Greater New York, Boston, or any other club should win the American League championship, not one of the reasons set forth in Mr. Brush's statement, from a sportsman's point of view, would hold good if the Polo Grounds representatives refused to play the new champions of the American League. Before Mr. Brush became so prominent in baseball the wise men who governed the National League had no hesitation in pitting its strongest team against the leader of its formidable rival, the American Association, and the contests between the Detroit and St. Louis teams in various cities were witnessed by immense crowds. This has even been the case since the American League came into existence, for the Chicago, St. Louis, and Philadelphia teams have indulged in Spring and Fall games, and last year President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club, winner three times of the National League championship, eagerly accepted the offer of the owners of the Boston Club, the American League champions, to play a series of games for what was generally recognized to be for the world's championship. The Bostons won, but never a word was uttered by Mr. Dreyfuss in explanation of his team's defeat; in fact, he announced that if Pittsburg was successful this year that team would again meet the winner in the American League.

To class the American League among the minor organizations certainly shows poor judgment on the part of President Brush. With the pick of the National League players in its ranks, and with a powerful circuit of cities, the American League is rated by baseball critics throughout the country equal, if not stronger, in playing strength to the older organization.

KRAMER DISAPPOINTS CROWD.

Champion Cyclist Objects to Ruling and Refuses to Start.

The 5,000 spectators who visited the Vailsburg bicycle track at Newark yesterday were much disappointed, as Frank L. Kramer, the American National cyclist, refused to ride in any of the professional events. Announcer Burns told the spectators that Kramer was not satisfied with the ruling of the referee and the National Cycling Association authorities, who had refused to disqualify John Bedell for his riding in the five-mile race of the previous Sunday. Kramer said he would not ride if the same man was to referee again, and the management refused to appoint another. "Willie" Fenn, Kramer's team mate, also refused to ride. Marcus Hurley of the New York Athletic Club, winner of the world's amateur championship in London a few weeks ago; Oscar Goerke, and Iver Lawson, the trio who recently returned from London, were all at the track, but Goerke was the only one of the three to take part in the races. He rode in the ten-mile amateur event, and won from scratch.

During the ten-mile race A. T. Dove, a negro amateur, was accidentally knocked from his wheel. The negro in revenge tried to pull another rider from his wheel, but was restrained and taken to his training quarters by two policemen. Dove broke out again soon after and with an iron bar threatened several of the trainers, when the police were again called on. Dove was locked up. Summary:

Half-mile Novice, Handicap.—Won by Fred Zapke, Elkton team, New York, (65 yards;) Millard Downs, South Orange, (20 yards,) second; Herman Schubert, West Hoboken, (35 yards,) third. Time—:53 4-5.

Quarter-mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by James Zanes, Newark; Edward Rupprecht, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, second; Alfred Ashurst, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, third; Mike Coffey, Newark, fourth. Time—0:30 4-5.

Ten-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Oscar Goerke, National A. C., Brooklyn, (scratch;) Charles Franks, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark, (100 yards,) second; H. M. Kuehne, New York, (300 yards,) third; A. T. Spain, Bloomfield, (200 yards,) fourth. Time—23:55. Winner of five-mile prize, Alfred Ashurst, Bay View Wheelmen, Newark. Lap Prizes—Joseph Rockowitz, Tiger Wheelmen, New York, first; Joseph Marnello, Newark, second.

Quarter-mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by William R. Lee, New York, (35 yards;) Carl Limberg, San Jose, Cal., (45 yards,) second; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, (25 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, (15 yards,) fourth. Time—0:29 2-5.

One-mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Charles Kastendieck, Brooklyn, (160 yards;) Carl Limberg, San Jose, Cal., (140 yards,) second; Oscar Schwab, Greenwich, Conn., (140 yards,) third; Charles Schilke, Newark, (140 yards,) fourth. Time—1:49. Lap Prize Winners—Rosini, 2; Schwab, 1.

Half-mile Consolation, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook; John Bedell, Lynbrook, second; E. F. Root, Boston, third. Time—1:03.

Cycle Races at Guttenberg.

In the cycle races of the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club of America held yesterday at Guttenberg, C. Hanson carried away most of the honors. Hanson started from scratch in the one, two, and five mile events and won all three. Summary:

One-mile Handicap.—Won by C. Hanson, (scratch;) C. Todd, (20 yards,) second; F. Miller, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:37.

Two-mile Handicap.—Won by C. Hanson, (scratch;) F. Peterson, (scratch,) second; C. Todd, (75 yards,) third. Time—5:43.

Five-mile Handicap.—Won by C. Hanson, (scratch;) G. Hidley, (400 yards,) second; M. Dresnan, (500 yards,) third. Time—14:28.

Novelty Race.—Won by F. Peterson. F. Miller second, G. Egan third. Time—4:40.

Half-mile Consolation Race.—Won by F. Blatz, W. Davis second, G. Mesmin third. Time—1:16.

RIDGEWOODS, 2; POUGHKEEPSIE, 1.

Garvin's pitching was too difficult for the Poughkeepsie team yesterday at Ridgewood Park, and by receiving excellent support the Ridgewoods were enabled to beat the up-State men by 2 to 1. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Poughkeepsie	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	2	3
Ridgewoods	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—2	6	1

Batteries—Dygart and Cox; Garvin and Sprague.

Scores of Other Games.

At Newark, N. J.—Newark, 3; Pittsburg, 1.

At Hoboken, N. J.—All Professionals, 2; Hoboken, 1.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 3; All Cubans, 2.

At Olympic Field—Murray Hills, 3; Philadelphia Giants, 3.

At Ontario Field—Ontario F. C., 8; Saugerties, 2.

At Skelly's Grounds, Brooklyn—Skellys, 7; Hoboken, 6—dismissed for darkness.

At Elizabethport, N. J.—Amsterdams, 4; Stars, 2.

At Visitation Field, Brooklyn—Visitations, 3; Brighton A. C., 2.

At Jersey City—Oakley, 3; Montgomery, 0.

At Ridgewood Park—Elk Field Club, 9; Morris Park Field Club, 8.

At Marquette Field, Brooklyn—Marquette, 1; Original Empires, 0.

At Westchester Oval—All Nationals, 8; Cedars, 2.

At Long Island City—Glenwoods, 14; Blessinger A. C., 8; (first game.) Glenwoods, 15; New York Field Club, 1; (second game.)

At Brighton Park—Empires, 5; Monarchs, 4.

At St. Michael's Field, Brooklyn—Howard A. C., 3; St. Michael's, 1.

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FALL clothes for the Clergy occupy more of our space and attention than ever before. Such diversity of styles and fabrics is possible only with us who clothe a large proportion of the clergymen of New York and vicinity. Frock and Sack Suits, correct models, of Cheviot, Worsted, Worsted-Cheviot, Silk and Oxford mixtures.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

AUTOBOAT WINNER FOR ORMOND RACES

Owner of Vingt-et-Un II. Expects to Take Her to Florida.

CHALLENGER'S POOR SHOWING

Chippewa Club in the Thousand Islands Now Holds Challenge Cup—New Boats Being Built.

W. S. Kilmer, the owner of the Vingt-et-Un II., which won the gold challenge cup on Saturday in the final race in the series of autoboat contests held under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, felt so gratified with the success of the boat that he bought during the Summer as a pleasure craft for his country home in the Thousand Islands that he practically decided to take the boat to Ormond this Winter for the autoboat races to be held there. Mr. Kilmer was present at the Columbia Yacht Club for the first time on Saturday. In the future races he will probably handle the boat himself, for he is an expert autoboat manager, and has become thoroughly acquainted with the Vingt-et-Un II. since he has had possession of her.

The credit of victory was shared with no less enthusiasm by the designer of the boat, Clinton H. Crane, and the manufacturers of her motors, Smith & Mabley. In fact, this was the boat originally built to compete for the Larchmont Cup, now open only to amateurs, and which was raced for in June by the boats entered by the Smith & Mabley and Hollander & Tangeman firms. The Vingt-et-Un II. won handily, and the cup is now in the custody of the Larchmont Yacht Club, waiting for challenges from amateurs.

The amateur interest in motor-boat racing has not grown so rapidly as had been predicted early in the season. Practically all of the boats in the races last week represented different manufacturers' interests, and the amount of talk that was disseminated as a result of business rivalry on the alleged shortness of the course, the failure to make proper measurements, and a host of other minor things, might have formed serious drawbacks to the interest in the races were one inclined to take them seriously. Indeed, one man came to the club primed with an alleged official Government survey of the course, showing conclusively that it was one-third of a mile shorter than the committee claimed it to be.

The protests, however, did find sufficient weight with the committee to order the remeasurement of the Mercedes VI., Vanderbilt's boat; the Mercedes, U. S. A., H. L. Bowden's boat, and the Macaroni, but as the latter is now destroyed, she will cease from giving trouble to her rivals. The Vanderbilt boat was remeasured early in the day, but the committee, while not announcing the figures, stated that the changes would make practically no difference in the result of any of the races.

The Vingt-et-Un II., the Speedway, the Mercedes, U. S. A., and the Marchrene II., a cabin boat, all showed splendid seaworthy qualities. The winning boat stamped herself as a boat that can go against a considerable force of wind and rough water and yet not show an appreciably diminished speed. Her average for the distance miles for the first two days was a trifle over 25 miles, and on the last day, with the water very rough, she did over 24½ miles. While her consistent showing demonstrates that motor boats can now be built for safe usage in rough weather conditions, the opposite view of the case was shown by her sister boat, but of heavier horse power, the Challenger. The latter ran San Jose, Cal., (140 yards,) second; Oscar Schwab, Greenwich, Conn., (140 yards,) third; Charles Schilke, Newark, (140 yards,) fourth. Time—1:49. Lap Prize Winners—Rosini, 2; Schwab, 1.

Half-mile Consolation, Professional.—Won by Menus Bedell, Lynbrook; John Bedell, Lynbrook, second; E. F. Root, Boston, third. Time—1:03.

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One-mile Handicap.—Won by C. Hanson, (scratch;) C. Todd, (20 yards,) second; F. Miller, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:37.

Two-mile Handicap.—Won by C. Hanson, (scratch;) F. Peterson, (scratch,) second; C. Todd, (75 yards,) third. Time—5:43.

Five-mile Handicap.—Won by C. Hanson, (scratch;) G. Hidley, (400 yards,) second; M. Dresnan, (500 yards,) third. Time—14:28.

Novelty Race.—Won by F. Peterson, F. Miller second, G. Egan third. Time—4:40.

Half-mile Consolation Race.—Won by F. Blatz, W. Davis second, G. Mesmin third. Time—1:16.

Quick Repairs to Vanderbilt Cup Car.

C. H. Tangemin said yesterday that in order to put the damaged ninety horse power automobile owned by William Wallace in condition for the Vanderbilt Cup race on Oct. 8 it will be necessary to take a wheel and several other fixtures from one of the sixty horse power Fiat machines. Mr. Wallace's new ninety horse power car, which he recently entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race, was badly damaged by running into a tree early in the week near Boston, while into a tree early in the week near Boston, while Mr. Wallace was trying to avoid colliding with a wagon. The repairs are being made as hastily as possible, and it is expected that the machine will be ready next week to make a trial trip over the Long Island course.

Frank Croker, who has entered the seventy-five horse power Simplex, has already taken his car over the course two or three times. The machine is now undergoing some slight alterations at the factory where it was made in this city. The car will be raced without any carriage body, simply showing the chassis, or frame, with the motors. The car is being lightened in every possible way.

The Racing Committee of the A. A. A., having the Vanderbilt Cup event in charge, will meet at the rooms of the Automobile Club of America next Saturday evening to make the drawings for positions and arrange all the final details of the race.

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(Clear Havana—Reina Victoria Size)
$7.00 Box of 100. $3.50 Box of 50. 7 Cents Each.

A single cigar, a box or a thousand at the same rate—that's our way, you know.

This cigar is made by skilled Cuban cigarmakers in Key West, of carefully selected leaf grown in the Vuelta Abajo District of Cuba, where the world's best tobacco grows.

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NEW WORLD'S RECORD FOR 3 JUMPS STANDING

Louis Mang Covered 35 Feet 10 Inches at Mohawk Games.

RAY EWRY MADE FORMER MARK

Figures for Three Standing Jumps, with Weights, Also Surpassed by the Winner.

Louis Mang of the Mohawk Athletic Club of the Bronx made a new world's record for three standing jumps of thirty-five feet ten inches at the games of the club, held on the grounds of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Lincoln Avenue, yesterday, beating by an inch and a quarter the former record of thirty-five feet eight and three-quarter inches, made by Ray C. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Sept. 7, 1903. Mang's performance is also better by an inch than the record for three jumps, with weights, made by W. S. Lawton at San Francisco, Cal., on May 13, 1876.

There were five other events yesterday, chief of which was a mile run, which was won by W. C. Bailey from the 20-yard mark, with Fred Seeley, (40 yards,) second. R. J. Doody, the scratch man, was unable to catch the leaders, and finished third.

The Mott Haven Athletic Club also held its monthly games at the same time, the events of the two clubs alternating. The best race was the mile and a half run, in which J. J. Donavan and J. P. Devlin, each of whom started from the 40-yard mark, made such a runaway of the event that all the other competitors dropped out. Donavan won by a few yards. The summary follows:

MOHAWK A. C. EVENTS.

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. L. Abbott, (13 feet;) F. Englehart, (scratch,) second; J. T. Bunt, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:05 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Macksay, (20 yards;) W. J. Cooke, (20 yards,) second; F. Hanlon, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:37 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. Gmeinder; H. Eberning, second; J. Boyle, third. Time—2:21 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. C. Bailey, (20 yards;) Fred Seeley, (40 yards,) second; R. J. Doody, (scratch,) third. Time—4:57 2-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. J. O'Connell, (4 feet,) with 40 feet 9 inches; F. Hanlon, (13 feet,) second, with 31 feet 5½ inches; J. Schuiz, (2 feet,) third, with 40 feet 3 inches.

Three Standing Jumps, Handicap.—Won by Louis Mang, (scratch,) with 35 feet 10 inches; F. Engelhart, (1 feet,) second, with 31 feet 11½ inches; John Schuiz, (3 feet,) third, with 28 feet 9½ inches.

MOTT HAVEN A. C. EVENTS.

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. A. Rogers, (7 feet;) T. Igel, (2 feet,) second; Joe Lenahan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:05 3-5.

120-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Carroll, (10 yards;) J. Lenahan, (7 yards,) second; J. A. Phillips, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:14.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by L. Vanderbeck; H. Strubbe, second; J. D. Uffelmann, third. Time—0:40.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by O. Oberhaus, (30 yards;) H. P. Odell, (30 yards,) second; J. A. Rogers, (scratch,) third. Time—2:12.

One and One-Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Donovan, (40 yards;) F. P. Devlin, (40 yards,) second. Time—7:15 1-5.

Indian Club Race, Handicap.—Won by M. Carroll, (15 yards;) B. Mann, (15 yards,) second; J. Bernstein, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:30.

New York Athletic Club Games.

Entry blanks have been issued for the seventy-third games of the New York Athletic Club to be held at Travers Island, Pelham Manor, on Saturday, Oct. 1, beginning at 2:30 P. M. The list of events is as follows: Two-mile relay race for clubs and colleges, teams of four men, each to run one-half mile; one-mile invitation interscholastic relay race, teams of five boys, each to run one-fifth of a mile; 120-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; 600-yard run, handicap; 1,000-yard run, handicap; pole vault for height, handicap; running high jump, handicap; standing broad jump, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; throwing the sixteen-pound shot, handicap; 120-yard hurdle race on grass, handicap; 440-yard hurdle race, and obstacle race. Entries will close to-day with Charles L. Burnham, Secretary, Central Park South.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners of $1,500, special weights, with allowances; about six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Austin Allen	115	Jim Beatie	115
Cairngorm	115	Blandy	115
Trapper	115	Delhi	115
R. L. Johnston	109	Hot Shot	109
Dazzle	109	Bedouin	106
Heart's Desire	106	Burnt Hills	106
Blucher	100	Ivanhoe	103
D'Arkle	97	Red Fox	97
Sun Ray	97		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles through the field.

Flying Buttress	158	Headmaster	152
Amur	147	Paulaker	146
Gold Ray	124	Gascar	133
Messina	132	Nancy D.	136
Jim Key	190		

THIRD RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Cloverland	111	Damon	111
De Reszke	106	*New York	106
*Daisy Green	98	*Proceeds	98
Brooklynite	97	Andrew Mack	97
Gay Lothario	92	*Seymour	89

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for fillies and mares two years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Gunfire	126	Outcome	120
Mineola	113	Graceful	112
Woodwink	109	Thistle Heather	98
Stampede Ground	94	Shipshape	103
Hydrangea	90	Fleur de Marie	90
Toi San	90		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Cloverland	113	Stolen Moments	108
Cincinnatus	108	Canteen	106
Sir Roche	106	Pentaur	105
Flexion	103	Key Note	103
Eagle	102	Homestead	101
Stonewall	101	The Southerner	100
Lord Melbourne	98	Reed Wink	98
Requiter	97	Gilsten	96
Silverfoot	92	Reveille	92

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs.

Lady Amelia	138	Collector Jessup	129
Mineola	117	Major Pelham	116
Auditor	112	Dapple Gold	105
Ancestor	103	Marjerum	103
Gold Saint	100	Grenade	99
Funny Side	96	Missing Link	90
Tonic	92		

Lots of men don't tailor-to-measure because they consider try-ons a waste of time. No need of the "waste" here—because there's no need of the try-on. Our new system of measuring hits the nail on the head at the start! Leave the order and we'll leave the suit at your home. The fit will come with it. Those $20 suits and topcoats are overworth the price.

Send for samples, measuring outfit and fashion cards.

ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

BELDAME IN THE HANDS OF THE HANDICAPPER

Great Filly's Engagements for Remainder of the Season.

CHAMPION HAS WON $75,470

$15,000 Hindoo Stakes and Oriental Handicap Are Features of Gravesend's Last Week.

As champion of the turf, with her right to the title firmly established by her remarkable record of victories won in the nearly six months that she has campaigned this season, Beldame will encounter the hardest tasks that have been set for her through the remainder of the season. She now practically is in the hands of the handicapper, and if she keeps her stake engagements at the important meetings left of the year's racing, she must take up the weights that her brilliant performances require in the eyes of the official handicapper. At Gravesend this week Beldame is in two stakes, both handicaps, while at Morris Park her engagements are of the same character, the great filly not having been nominated in the chief weight-for-age event of the meeting, the Woodlawn Vase, two miles and a quarter. Beldame's first stake of this week at Gravesend comes on Thursday, in the Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, at one mile and a sixteenth, and though a number of fairly good colts are entered for that race, the interest of horsemen in the allotment of the weights will rest chiefly on the effort of the handicapper to bring together Beldame and Hamburg Belle, the filly that as a two-year-old was ranked the best of 1903. Beldame's second engagement at Gravesend is in the Oriental Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, for all ages, to be run on Saturday, and as the champion is as fresh and vigorous now as she was when she began the racing season, it only remains for the handicapper to suit the owner in the matter of the weights for Beldame to run in one of the two races.

The champion now has run fourteen races this season, beginning with the Carter Handicap on April 15, and has won twelve times at all distances from six furlongs up to a mile and three-quarters, her only defeat having been when she was third to Irish Lad and Tobeggan in the Metropolitan Handicap, and when she was second to Hermis at Brighton Beach in the Summer for the Futurity Handicap. Only four of her twelve victories were in filly stakes, and one a purse for fillies and mares, all the others having been won against all-comers, and the best of the number being the Saratoga Cup, the Brighton Cup, the September Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, the First and Second Specials, and the Carter Handicap.

In money Beldame has earned in her two years on the turf $75,470, her winnings as a two-year-old being $21,945, won in three victories and one second and one third, while she was twice unplaced.

Beldame's winnings for 1904, in the colors of Newton Bennett, amount to $53,525, putting her well forward with the season's biggest winners, though two colts of her age each has won more, J. R. Keene's Delhi being credited with $75,910, earned in ten races this season, and J. A. Drake's Ort Wells being credited with $49,135, earned in eleven races. Both of the colts, however, came in for the big prizes offered for three-year-olds, while Beldame's chief winnings were earned against older horses. Only two other horses of the season have won more than Beldame this season, both of these being two-year-olds—H. B. Duryea's Tanya, winner of the Futurity, with $55,235 to her credit, and Tanya, with $54,215 as the sum of her earnings.

The big features of the week's racing, which will end the fall meeting at Gravesend, are the $15,000 Hindoo Stakes, to be run to-morrow, and the O

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last Week Was One of Confused and Inconsistent Movements.

Stocks Showed Weakness, but Bonds Improved — An Interesting Speculative Position Disclosed.

In the stock market last week there were two declines for each advance, but in the bond market there were more than two advances for each decline. Among the seventy-seven stocks which moved a point or more twenty-six closed lower; and among the thirty-nine bonds which enjoyed a similar range there were only eleven declines. At first glance there might seem to be an inference that investment buying was continuing in the face of speculative selling, but the reasoning is defective, for the present bond market takes its character from bonds scarcely less speculative than shares. It is necessary to conclude that the situation is somewhat confused in the interim between harvesting and selling the crops. When the fruits of the soil are turned into cash and become current in trade it is hardly too sanguine to expect a continuance of recent good feeling. Among the dozen most active properties there were seven declines, four advances, and Southern Railway closed unchanged. Union Pacific advanced 2⅝ and Missouri Pacific declined 1. These were the only properties to alter a point upon sales of 2,564,293 shares in a total business of 3,483,689. Each of the Steel stocks moved an eighth. Altogether, these facts illustrate the often noted characteristic that the movement is free only when it is upward, and that the opposition to the fall is almost invincible. Whether this support is due to improving conditions or to the brute force of money and manipulation is the interesting question presented by the markets just now.

The speculative character of the bond market appears from the variety of bond which is most active. At the head is Consolidated Tobacco 4s, of which 4,528 were sold at a loss of three-quarters. Next come Union Pacific convertibles, with a total of 3,295 against 1,580 for the previous week. Unusual interest attaches to this issue because of its relation to the balance of power in the Union Pacific finances. If it is to be preserved unaltered these bonds cannot be allowed to float about unprotected where railways are sometimes burglariously bought over night. Oregon Short Line participating 4s also sprang into sudden activity, 588 being sold against 93 for the previous week. Here is said to be a good place to look for the first signs of the adjustment of the Northern Securities dispute. The collateral for these bonds is Northern Securities stock, and the bonds are entitled over and above their regular 4 per cent. to any cash dividends upon the collateral in excess of the stipulated 4 per cent. It is difficult to see how a matter in litigation can be adjusted without taking the court into consideration, but continued activity and strength in these bonds would not be consistent with the idea that there was not something progressing and not generally known. The volume of business in Steel 5s was large, 2,338, but the Rock Island issues were most less active, and did not fully hold their r cent advance.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Company preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy of St. Louis.
United Railways of St. Louis.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Coney Island and Bath Beach Bank.
Continental Title and Trust Company.
Homestake Mining Company.
Ithaca Street Railway.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	220	250
Adams & Susquehanna	225	...
Allegheny & Western	11	12
Allis-Chalmers	48	50
Allis-Chalmers pf.	48	50
Amalgamated Copper	57½	57⅝
American Car & Foundry	23	23½
American Car & Foundry pf.	80½	82½
American Coal	180	210
American Cotton Oil	32⅝	32⅝
American Cotton Oil pf.	90	93½
American District Telegraph	23	30
American Express	203	212
American Grass Twine	5½	6
American Hide & Leather	4½	5
American Hide & Leather pf.	19½	20½
American Ice	7⅞	7⅞
American Ice Co. pf.	28½	28⅝
American Linseed Co.	11¼	14½
American Linseed Co. pf.	30	35
American Locomotive	26	26⅛
American Locomotive pf.	95¼	95⅞
American Malting	4¼	4¼
American Malting Co. pf.	19	20
American Smelting & Refining	66¾	67
American Smelting & Refining pf.	107	108
American Snuff	132¾	140
American Snuff pf.	95	97½
Am. Steel Fds.	6	7½
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	32	32
Am. Sugar Ref.	130¾	130½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	132	136
Am. T. & Cable	90	92
Am. Telegraph & Telephone	133¾	140
Am. Tobacco pf.	145	146
Am. Woolen Co.	13½	14½
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	81	83
Anaconda Copper Mining	28	28
Ann Arbor	28	32
Ann Arbor pf.	60	65
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	82¾	82⅝
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe pf.	100¾	100⅞
Atlantic Coast Line	182¾	183½
Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93	95
Boston A. L. pf.	105	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	54¼	54½
Brooklyn Union Gas	218	224
Brunswick City	6	6
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	141	147
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	145	165
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	80	88½
Buffalo & Susquehanna	48	49½
Buttrick Company	98	98½
Canada Southern	118½	119¼
Canadian Pacific	127¼	127¾
Central Railroad of New Jersey	177	180
Central & So. Am. Tel.	106	107
Chesapeake & Ohio	41¾	42¼
Chicago & Alton	39½	40⅝
Chicago & Alton pf.	81	85
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	180	210
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	128	140
Chicago Great Western	16	16⅝
Chicago Great Western pf., A	53	54
Chicago Great Western pf., B	24	26
Chicago Great Western deb.	82½	86
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisv. pf.	90	95
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	157¾	157⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	182	185
Chi. & Northwestern	195	197
Chi. St. P., M. & Om.	140	150
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	188	191
Chi. Terminal Transfer	6¾	6¾
Chi. Terminal Transfer pf.	15⅝	16
Chi. Union Traction	7¼	7½
Chi. Union Traction pf.	36	40
C., C., C. & St. L.	78¾	79¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	109	110
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	62	...
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	82	...
Cleve. & Pittsburg	178	184½
Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	34⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	56	...
Col. Southern	19¾	20
Col. Southern 1st pf.	51¾	51½
Col. Southern 2d pf.	26¾	27
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12⅞	13
Commercial Cable	190	213
Consolidated Coal	86	...
Consolidated Gas	204½	206
Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	124½	125
Corn Products Co.	13½	14¼
Corn Products Co. pf.	68¼	68½
Delaware & Hudson	166½	166½
Del., Lack. & Western	280	282
Denver & Rio Grande	28¼	28¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	81½	82
D., M. & Ft. D.	23½	24
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	100	...
Detroit Southern	3¾	4½
Detroit Southern pf.	5¾	7
Detroit United Ry.	67¾	68
Diamond Match	130	136
Distillers' Securities	28	29¾
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	7½	8
Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	12½	13
Erie	30¾	30½
Erie 1st pf.	66¾	66½
Erie 2d pf.	45¾	45⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	85	88
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	72	85
Fort Worth & Denver City	6	...
General Chemical Company	48	55
General Chemical Company pf.	94	96¼
General Electric	170	171
Gold & Stock Telegraph	110	...
Great Northern pf.	170	186
Hocking Valley	79	80
Hocking Valley pf.	89	89½
Homestake	52	55
Illinois Central	138¾	138⅞
Illinois Central leased lines	102	...
International Paper Company	16½	17
International Paper Company pf.	74½	75½
International Power	41¼	41⅞
International Steam Pump	21½	22
International Steam Pump pf.	76	77¼
Iowa Central	22¼	23
Iowa Central pf.	42½	43½
Joliet & Chicago	175	...
Kanawha & Michigan	33	40
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	76¾	77
Kansas City Southern	24½	24⅝
Kansas City Southern pf.	46¼	46⅞
Keokuk & Des Moines	14	16
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	47	51
Kingston & Pembroke	8	10
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	50	60
Laclede Gas pf.	80	100
Lake Erie & Western	30	34
Lake Erie & Western pf.	91½	100
Lake Shore	245	275
Long Island	56	58½
Louisville & Nashville	124	124¼
Manhattan Beach	10	13
Manhattan Elevated	154	154½
Maryland Coal pf.	100	115
Metropolitan Securities Company	75	79¼
Metropolitan Street Railway	118½	118⅝
Mexican Central	13¼	13⅝
Michigan Central	125	135
Minn. & St. L.	55	58
Minn. & St. L. pf.	95	98
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	74	74½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	129	131
Mo., Kan. & Texas	23⅝	24
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	48½	48⅝
Missouri Pacific	96¾	96⅞
Morris & Essex	194	198
N. Y. C. & St. L.	121	123
National Biscuit	45	48½
National Biscuit pf.	109	109¾
National Enameling	14	15
National Enameling pf.	75	80
National Lead	23¾	23⅞
National Lead pf.	94	96½
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38½	39¼
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	20¼	21
New Central Coal	42	44
New York Air Brake	134	138¾
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
New York Central	125¾	126¾
New York & New Haven	190	192
New York, O. & St. Louis	28	31⅝
New York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	105	...
New York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf.	65	67
New York Dock Co.	14	18
New York Dock Co. pf.	42	48
New York, L. & W.	131	135
New York & N. J. Tel.	158	158
New York, Ont. & Western	34¾	34⅝
Norfolk & Western	67½	67⅞
Norfolk & Western pf.	90	91
North American	98	98
Ontario Mining	3¼	4¼
Pacific Coast	63	65
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	95	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	73	75
Pacific Mail	34¾	35
Pennsylvania Railroad	131¼	131¾
People's Gas, Chicago	102½	102⅝
Peoria & Eastern	22	26¼
Pere Marquette	75	80
Pere Marquette pf.	...	70¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	...	105
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	...
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	179	186
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. sp.	174	...
Pressed Steel Car	32	80
Pressed Steel Car pf.	78½	80
Pullman Company	215	218
Quicksilver	¾	1¼
Quicksilver pf.	4	4
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	87	87¾
Railway Steel Spring	22½	23
Railway Steel Spring pf.	79	80
Reading	66¾	66½
Reading 1st pf.	84¾	85½
Reading 2d pf.	75¾	75½
Rens. & Saratoga	203	...
Republic Iron & Steel	8	8½
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	43½	44
Rock Island	26¾	27
Rock Island pf.	70½	71
Rome, W. & O.	131	135
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	19¼	19½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	81½	81½
St. Jo. & Grand Island	15¼	16½
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	44	48
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	24	26
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	72	74
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	58¾	59¾
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	168	173
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	128	130
St. L. S. W.	20½	21
St. L. S. W. pf.	43½	44
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	33½	41¾
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	88	90
Southern Pacific	56¾	56⅝
Southern Pacific pf., 1st in. pd.	113¾	113⅝
Southern Railway	32¾	32⅞
Southern Railway pf.	92¾	93
Standard R. & T.	1¼	1½
Tenn. C. & I.	47	47⅞
Texas Pacific	31	31⅛
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	30	33
Third Avenue	125	126½
Tol., Peoria & West	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	22	22½
Tol., St. Louis & Western	32	32
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	51	51½
Twin City Rapid Transit	97	97¾
Union Bag & Paper	7¼	8
Union Bag & Paper pf.	65¾	...
Union Pacific	100⅜	100½
Union Pacific pf.	93¾	94
United Rys. Inv. pf.	12½	13⅜
United Rys. Inv. pf.	56	56½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	9¼	11
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry pf.	55¼	57
U. S. Express	115	120
U. S. Leather	9⅝	9⅞
U. S. Leather pf.	87¾	87½
U. S. Realty & Imp.	53¾	54
U. S. Rubber	19⅜	20
U. S. Rubber pf.	74½	75
U. S. Steel	17⅝	17⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	68⅝	68⅝
Va.-Caro. Chem. Co.	34⅜	34½
Va.-Caro. Chem. Co. pf.	107⅜	107⅞
Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	18	21
Wabash	20⅝	20⅞
Wabash pf.	41⅜	41½
Wells-Fargo Express	235	245
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	90⅜
Westinghouse assenting	161¼	162
Westinghouse 1st pf.	180	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17	17½
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	44½	45
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	24½	25½
Wisconsin Central	18⅝	19½
Wisconsin Central pf.	43¾	43¾

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — William L. Abbott, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Thomas Bigelow, Milwaukee; Capt. D. D. Porter, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—George C. Johnson, Washington; Gilmore Oliver, Albany.

GILSEY—Alfred Gordon, Portland, Oregon.
VICTORIA—A. B. Johnson, Washington.
SAVOY—C. A. Day, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—William Coleman, South Carolina; F. H. Eldridge, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND—A. L. Stetson, Los Angeles, Cal.

PLAZA—H. C. Stratton, Petersburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. B. Aldrich, Providence.

ALBEMARLE—Commander S. A. Staunton, United States Navy; Chief Justice H. B. Brown, United States Supreme Court, Washington.

HOFFMAN—William L. Savidge, Philadelphia.

HOTEL ASTOR—A. S. McLurgan, Pittsburg.

HERALD SQUARE—J. W. Fendon, Buffalo.

ASTOR HOUSE—B. Y. Beckham, United States Army; Capt. James A. Moss, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Melrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Breeden, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Besten & Langen, Louisville, Ky.; H. Besten, hats; Hotel Navarre.
Besten & Langen, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Morgan, hats; Hotel Astor.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengle, cloths and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donahoe, prints and domestics; 253 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Eisinger & Kramer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, dry goods; Belvedere House.
"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elias, millinery; Roy Lockhart, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Friend, Moss & Morriss, Chicago, Ill.; H. Friend, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, waists; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks, suits, and furs; 4 Washington Place.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss Ryan, linens; Grand Hotel.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. E. Frank, yarns; 93 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstein, S., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. Goldstein, hosiery, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Goulding, J. W., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; J. W. Goulding, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter, A. S. & F., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vancil, cloaks, suits, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. G. Sprowl, cloaks, suits, and waists; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Jurmukis, furnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Kaichen, L., Cincinnati, Ohio; white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, dress goods and prints, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Marks, hosiery, 250 Broome Street; Hotel Cumberland.

McAnsion & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Collins, waists; Hotel Vendome.

McCabe & Hogan, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hogan, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Neustetter, cloaks, suits, and waists, 458 Broadway.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces and ladies' neckwear, 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Basch, cloaks and waists, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Searle, Gardner & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Gardner, cellars, 11 Washington Place; Hotel Navarre.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. W. Brooks, upholstery goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Astor.

Seip Brothers, Chillicothe, Ohio; G. Seip, hats; Hotel Albert.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; W. J. Kinsella, hats and caps; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Darlington.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; O. C. Wyman, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Holland House.

ONE SUMMER HOME'S WORK.

Fifty Children Who Were Helpless Made Fit for School.

The Summer home maintained throughout the season at Long Branch by the Montgomery Street Branch of the Guild for Crippled Children of the Poor has closed, and the fifty children who spent the warm months there have been taken back to their parents to remain until Oct. 3, when the school at 20 Montgomery Street will be reopened.

The children were received at the Long Branch home on June 24. They were cared for there by trained attendants, and had the most nourishing food and all kinds of amusements. That their time might not be spent without profit, teachers visited the home twice a week, giving lessons in chair caning, basketry, sewing, and fancy needlework. As a result of the tender care bestowed upon them some of the children, who were practically helpless when they reached the home by the sea, have recovered their health and strength, and will be able to attend the public schools. Mrs. N. Steinberg has been in charge of the Summer home, as head of the Guild's committee. She has been assisted by Mrs. James Leopold and Mrs. Edward E. Wise.

Bishop Andrews Dedicates Church.

The new Methodist church at Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street was dedicated by Bishop Edward G. Andrews yesterday morning. Impressive services marked the event, and an address was delivered by the Bishop. About $25,000 has already been spent on the foundations and basement of the church, which are now completed, and it will take about $40,000 more to complete the structure.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	5:50	Sun sets	5:53
Moon rises	7:04		

High Water—This Day.

A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook	8:20	Gov. Isl'd	8:42
H. Gate	10:38		
P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	8:35	Gov. Isl'd	8:50
H. Gate	10:46		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	2:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Advance, Central America, via Colon	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cearense, Barbados and Brazil	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	...	3:00 P. M.
Panonia, Fiume and Trieste	...	12:00 M.
Pilar de Larrinago, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	4:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Venezuela, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Adirondack, Inagua, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Banes, Cuba and the Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island and Dominican Republic	12:30 P. M. 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston & Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Korona, St. Thomas and St. Croix	12:30 P. M. 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maracas, Grenada, Trinidad, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	...	12:00 M.
Van Mater, Galveston	...	3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
United States, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Antilis, Bahamas	12:00 M. 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow	...	11:00 A. M.
Neckar, Bremen	...	9:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Mexico, via Tampico	12:00 M. 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba, Yucatan, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	...	3:00 P. M.
Celtic, Liverpool, via Queenstown	...	9:00 A. M.
Hydaspes, Argentina, Uruguay, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Procida, Antigua, Martinique, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	...	3:00 P. M.
Uller, Martinique, Barbados, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 26.

Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos, Sept. 15.
City of Memphis, Savannah, Sept. 23.
Denver, Galveston, Sept. 20.
Eldorado, Galveston, Sept. 26.
Germania, Naples, Sept. 1.
Hindoo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Hubert, Barbados, Sept. 16.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Sept. 17.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 17.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Sept. 16.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 17.
Prins Willem I., Venezuela, Sept. 18.
Prinz Adalbert, Naples, Sept. 13.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Rosalind, Halifax, Sept. 26.
Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 17.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 17.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 20.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Arkansas, Cronstadt, Sept. 10.
City of Macon, Savannah, Sept. 26.
El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Nueces, Galveston, Sept. 22.
Yucatan, Colon, Sept. 21.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29.

Baltic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Carpathia, Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Sept. 17.

Arrived.

La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 17.
Roman Prince, Bahia, Sept. 6.
Alderney, Algiers, Sept. 2.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, Sept. 12.
Saratoga, Havana, Sept. 19.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, Sept. 24.
Maracas, Perth Amboy, Sept. 25.
Astoria, Glasgow, Sept. 16.

Sailed.

Capri, for Rio Janeiro.
Bayonne, for Venice.
Stella, for Port Antonio.
New York, (tank,) for Dover.
Mohican, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Cedric, at Liverpool, Sept. 24.
Etruria, at Liverpool, Sept. 24.
Germanic, at Southampton, Sept. 25.
Columbia, at Moville, Sept. 25.

Sailed.

Bremen, from Cherbourg, Sept. 25.
Campania, from Queenstown, Sept. 25.
Graf Waldersee, from Dover, Sept. 25.
Cestrian, from Southampton, Sept. 24.

Passed.

Finland, from New York, Scilly, Sept. 25.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

AUCTION SALES.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers,
Salesrooms, 7, 9, and 11 Greene St., N. Y.
Sell on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, at 10 o'clk., for account of Wanskuk Company and others, 950 pieces Worsteds, Clays, Serges, Kerseys, Coverts, Overcoatings, Meltons, Cheviots, Broadcloths, Dress Goods, &c.; 400 yards Short Ends and Remnants, also Italians, Serges, Linings, Satins, and Velvets. Terms, net cash; 30 days approved credit.

Morris A. Freedman, auctioneer, sells Japanese high art at 351 Grand St., evenings.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evenings, 282 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

A. Richman, auctioneer, sells Japanese bric-a-brac, noon, evenings, all week. 8 Avenue B.

Levy & Spandau sell daily, 11 A. M., watches, jewelry, &c., 174 Bowery.

Edgar E. Egers sells bric-a-brac and oil paintings; 206 Bowery, 7 P. M.

Levy & Spandau sell bric-a-brac and oil paintings, 7 P. M., 174 Bowery.

L. Abrams sells bric-a-brac and oil paintings; 168 Bowery, 7 P. M.

Sylvia & Vorzimer, Auctioneers, sell paintings and etchings, 1,113 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Meisel & Baumann, auctioneers, sell unredeemed pledges at 297 Bowery every day.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

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Capital, $3,000,000 Surplus, $9,000,000
15 Nassau Street Equitable Building

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

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BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities

Transact a General Foreign and Domestic Banking Business.

ISSUE
Letters of Credit
available in all parts of the world.

National Bank of Cuba.
Sole Government Depository.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00
Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA
27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.
Foreign Exchange, Cable Transfers and Commercial Credits.
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33 WALL STREET.
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

To the Creditors of the Universal Tobacco Company:

The Universal Tobacco Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having heretofore been dissolved pursuant to the laws of the State of New Jersey, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Universal Tobacco Company to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the undersigned, Trustees in Dissolution of the said Universal Tobacco Company, at their office, No. 233 East 43d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October, 1904.

Dated New York City, the 17th day of September, 1904.

EDWIN V. D. PAUL,
DANIEL J. CAMPBELL,
RICHARD W. MENEELY,
RICHARD F. TULLY,
HENRY B. WESSELMAN,
BERTRAM L. KRAUS,
Trustees in Dissolution of the Universal Tobacco Company.

OSBORNE & HESS, Attorneys for Trustees in Dissolution, Office and Post Office Address 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 49c. 7 words to line.

Ground floor for business, furnished or unfurnished. 65 West 38th St.

43d St., 146 West.—Large parlor for business purpose; doctor or dressmaker.

Men of large acquaintance can have permanent income without loss of time in a legitimate manner; no insurance books. Write Co-operative, 498 Broome St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Herstell & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

When advertising you save money by dealing directly with the artist who does the work; catalogues, booklets, circulars, &c., finely illustrated. Call or write to H. Crusse, 106 East 23d St.

Have incorporated our real estate business; want manager, well connected socially, who can influence business and dispose of small amount of stock; salary and commission; write for appointment. Granite Realty Co., 503 5th Av.

Wanted—$6,000 additional capital to take up pending contracts to improve roadways in municipalities, plantations, and factory yards; system protected by patent. Ample security or equity given. Construction, 705 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sub-Lease Apartment Hotel, 12½ stories, 5th Av. section, vicinity Grand Central Station; low

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY,
200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Phone 837 Cortlandt.
Offer:

Harlem—5 and 6-room triple flat, 33.4x 92x100.11; every improvement. Rents (low) $5,300. Price, $47,000.

Plot 50x100; excavated; vicinity 90th St., Amsterdam Av.; quick, $29,000; easy terms; sacrifice.

6-story elevator, 27.6x100, West 131st St.; rents, $8,500. Price, $76,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

OWNERS!! We want cold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right.
If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell one, call.
Our References:
ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

RUBERINE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
ROOF PAINT
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

LEVY BROS.
116 West 135th St.
MANHATTAN.
Chance for Investors.
8th Av., triple flats, with stores.....$28,500
8th Av., corner, triple, with large store...$43,000
2 five-story triples, 12 rooms.....$27,500
BRONX.
Fine new corner, with store.....$26,000
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores.....$45,000
Fine triple, with 3 stores 76x110.....$54,000

A Great Bargain on Broadway.
Corner, near Subway Station.
Asking only $250,000; want offer.
Rental about $25,500.
7-story, stores, and four apartments on floor. About four lots of land.
WILLIAM R. WARE.
451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us.
Estates managed and properties leased.
LOANS ON MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A.—Operators and investors will be repaid to investigate a 5-story modern triple flat we control belonging to an estate, vicinity 100th St. and Madison Av. 25x63x100; price $27,000, free and clear; not a cent less will buy.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
A builder, retiring from active business, will dispose of elegant high-class corner elevator apartment house on West End Av., at a very attractive figure. Principals only entertained. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

A.—For an investor: Amsterdam Av., vicinity 72d St., 5-story triple flat, with store; size 25x 90x100; rents over $4,400; can be bought less than $40,000; $10,000 cash required over first mortgage.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.
West Forties—Two six-story three-family flats, with basement stores, all improvements, perfect order, only four years old, with terms and mortgages made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

A KING $45,000.
Handsome 20-foot dining-room extension, in the Seventies; electricity; entirely new plumbing; thoroughly modern. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 225 Columbus Av.

Investors, Attention!—Bargains; two five-story and basement brownstone double flats, near 8th Av. and 125th St.; free and clear; perfect order; rentals can be increased; terms can be made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

A.—Vicinity 110th St. and Columbus Av.; five-story triple, 4 rooms and bath, hot water supply; full lot; price, $28,500; will leave $22,000 at 4 per cent.; rent over $3,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av. and new Subway station; rental, $3,100; mortgage, $20,000; splendid future and investment; principals only. CORNWALL, Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

A.—$52,500 will purchase 3 five-story double flats with stores, on 11th Av., vicinity 42d St.; full lots; excellent condition; guaranteed rent $5,004; satisfactory kind of terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

BARGAIN—73d St., near 1st Av.; two five-story cold-water tenements; 14 rooms; 2 stores; elegant repair; price $32,000; old rents, $5,214; mortgage $20,000; take back second. KRAMER, ACRITELLI & CO., 135 Broadway.

Bargains.—8th Av triple flats, stores, hot water, open plumbing, $31,500; rent, $3,300; Bradhurst Av., double flat, 3 story, $17,500; rent, $1,900. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

5-story, 32-foot apartment, near 125th St. and Broadway, $38,500; $5,000 less than value, on basis of neighboring property; no brokers. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

FOR SALE
House 82 West 129th St., near Lenox Av., subway station; 10 rooms; principals only; no agents. Can be seen after 8 A. M.

Attractive three-story extension, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 104th St., near Riverside Drive; permit and particulars of
Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

Attorney takes charge all kinds property; best results; lowest charges; renting, collecting; consultation free; all legal work; references. Box 122 Times.

A.—Sure profit $2,000; quick turn, 5-story tenement, 1st St., vicinity 2d Av.; price, (lowest,) $18,500; rent over $2,000; easy terms; first hands. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargains.—Tenements, 25x102, $16,000; flat, 30x100, $20,000; store property, Av., rents $2,600, price $21,500. Retzkiel, 132 Nassau St.

124th St., near B'way. | High-class 6-story elevator apartment house, $100,000. Rent, $13,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av., Corner, Near 100th St. | 5-story aparts., with store; all improvements, 40x80. Pr. $65,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'y.

Riverside Drive.—Five-story American basement residence; elevator; very handsome. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Bargain in fireproof, 14-room tenements, in good Italian section; busy market; will sell at sacrifice. Opportunity, 29 2d Av.

Broadway business property for sale; might rent; 20x100; 6 stories; elevator; splendid building. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Block east side tenements, 175x100; rent $7,700; cheap for quick buyer; mortgage $30,000. Alexander, 372 Manhattan Av.

$11,000.—House and lot, 25x100, 9th Ward; $7,000 bond mortgage at 4%. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

16th St., near Av. "B."—Twelve-room tenement, $19,750; rents, $2,350. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Mortgages.—Have $100,000 to loan on 1st, $25,000 on 2d mtges. Tuck & Cohen, 2 East 116th St.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

5-story double tenement, 46th St., near 9th Av., $23,500. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Two triple flats, all improvements, 212, 214 West 108th St. Glauber, 21 West 111th St.

A.—Tenement with stores, West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, Owner, 66 Liberty St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, up town, with 3 stores; $67,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Four-story residence, west side, near Central Park, $17,500; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av.—$6,000 buys four-story double flat; rents, $2,688. Hubel, 171 East 86th.

Five 5-story modern tenements, upper west side, cheap. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Bargain.—Modern flat, 126th St., near 7th; full lot; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Washington Heights.
Will double in value before present lease expires; Amsterdam Av. plot, 47.6x100, vicinity Washington Bridge, suitably improved with taxpayer, bringing net yearly income; one tenant, lease nine years to run, $2,700; price asked $33,000; easy terms; might accept small portion of equity, $13,000, in other property. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Cheapest Dwelling on Washington Heights.—Three-story and basement brownstone modern house; unobstructed view; transit station at corner; delightful location, overlooking the Hudson and new Riverside Drive; 583 West 145th St.; price only $13,000. For permit apply to Duff & Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., or Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th St.

N. Y. STATE.
FOR SALE.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N.Y.

Farm—110 acres, $1,000. Write for description. G. H. West, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

$685 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 2 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jeweler, 558 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

5-story 14-room 4-family tenement, 2 stores; Willis Av.; rent, $3,650; price, $35,500.
5-story double, large store; Willis Av.; rent, $2,700; price, $25,500.
149th St., two 5-story doubles, with store; price, $20,000 each.
For other bargains in doubles, triples, and frame houses at low prices, see
Mosauer, Marks & Mendelsohn,
337 Willis Avenue, Bronx.

SPECULATORS, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.
Prominent Brook Av. corner triple flat, three stores, near 149th St.; price $37,500, little cash required; five-story triple, 14 rooms, no heat, fully rented; $2,500; price $26,000; fine condition; five-story, 12 rooms, with stores, Brook Av.; price $25,000; mortgages $18,500.
McQUAY, Smith Building, 148th St., 3d Av.

THE FREMONT MODEL HOUSES.
Exquisitely built. Fit for Millionaires. Hot water heat, nickel plumbing; shower bath; hardwood trim.
Price, $4,800; Easy Terms; Elevated to Pelham Av., walk east to Cambreling Av., 189th.
FREMONT REALTY CO.,
52 Broadway.

BOSTON ROAD, CLOSE TO NEW BAY-CHESTER BOULEVARD; OVER 60 LOTS, WITH GOOD 2½-STORY DWELLING, BARN, AND OUTHOUSES; $15,000; A GREAT BARGAIN; EASY TERMS. BROKERS PROTECTED. PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New three-story, two-family houses; gray brick and Indiana limestone fronts; every modern convenience; open sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms, &c.; very conveniently situated on 162d St., between Morris and Teller Avs., Bronx; first-class neighborhood. William E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises, or 571 5th Av., Manhattan.

If you have any 4-5-story
Double or Triple Flats to sell
I GUARANTEE TO SELL SAME
WITHIN 24 HOURS.
CHARLES JUNGMANN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.

A large, new, detached two-family brick house; all improvements on each floor; $4,350; mortgage, $3,450; near Bronx Park and subway station; also cheap lots for builders; building loans procured. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av.

ONLY TWO LEFT—2-family houses, $4,500, 11 rooms; all improvements, hardwood; open plumbing; near rapid transit, park, school; $1,000 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sunday.

For Sale—Two-family houses, detached, 17 rooms; arrangements most modern; hardwood, cabinet finish; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 196th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

Examine modern 2-family houses, just completed in Bedford Park, Marion Av., corner 197th, three short blocks to "L" and trolley. Burkhardt & Co., Builders. Open Sundays for Inspection.

Bargain.—3 houses, extra corner lot and garden; choicest valuable section of Bronx; opportunity for elderly people to reside in own home of sure income; terms to suit. Bartel, 434 E. 150th St., near Robbins Av.

FOLLOW THE CROWD.
10-room, elegant, 3-story brick, $6,000.
14-room, two-family; nothing finer; $8,000.
Cash, $1,000. Lipkin, 771 Wendover Av., near 3d.

For Sale—Two-family frame house, 996 Ogden Av., Bronx; steam heat, hot water supply; fine location; open for inspection; make offer. J. E. Butterworth, 2,070 Ryer Av.

136th St., near Brook Av. | Unusual bargain, 25x100; flat, 5 rooms and bath each. Price $16,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

New 2-family houses; 11 rooms; all improvements; full lot; near rapid transit; $4,000; terms to suit. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

$500 cash buys new one-family cottage near elevated; 7 rooms; modern improvements; price, $4,100. McQuay & Co., 3d Av., 148th St.

INVESTORS—Have flats showing good income for investment; $3,000 up. Stokem, 741 Wendover Av.

Willis Av.—5-story double flat, with store; price $24,000; terms to suit. 317 Willis Av., between 140th and 141st Sts.

Bargain.—Crotona Park, best section Bronx; four full lots, $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

136th St., near St. Anns Av.—Double flat, $16,000; rents, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Brick dwelling, 145th St., near Willis Av.; full lot. Graham, 60 Liberty St.

Morris Av., 175th St., 50x85; $1,800; graded, sewered. David L. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Ye rapid-fire agent—quick, cheap deals both ways. Dickson, 3,301 3d Av.

Nicely located lots at Bedford Park, (205th St.,) below cost. Eaton, 140 East 42d St.

Two extra deep excavated lots on 177th St.; trolley line; low price. Geo. Niner, 30 Pine St.

Nine-room detached houses, $6,500.00; cash, $750.00. Rolph & Rolph, 184th St., 3d Av.

3d Av., Bronx.—Large house and lot; sale; great bargain. Apply Geo. Miner, 30 Pine St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT
IN
Morton Building
114 & 116 Nassau St.
DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICES,
FLOOR SPACE DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANT.
Also
LARGE SPACIOUS BASEMENT.
Elevator Runs All Night.
F. ZITTEL, Agent.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS
NEW LOFT BUILDING
Nos. 144 to 150 West 18th St.
90 feet wide, 6 stories and basement, 2 electric elevators, fire-proof stairs, metal ceilings, iron columns and steel girders; space OVER 46,000 SQUARE FEET and basement. Apply to
A. L. BROWN, 76 WILLIAM ST.,
or through your own broker.

LOFTS TO LET.
Several desirable lofts, both large and small, in various parts of the city.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT
on West-Houston Street to let. Apply to
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

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In Market & Fulton National Bank Bldg.
31-33 Fulton, Cor. Gold.
RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent.
5 BEEKMAN ST.

AT No. 27 EAST 22D ST.,
Offices, Salesrooms and Studios.
New building; first-class service.
Good light; rents, $24 and upward.
GOODALE & SON, 6 WEST 24TH ST.

LOFT TO LET 50X75.
Southwest corner 131st St. and 7th Av; light, large, airy, good location; two entrances; suitable for private college or school, kindergarten, dancing academy, meeting room, pool and billiards; rent moderate. Apply to Samuel Roseff, 725 Broadway.

LIGHTEST LOFTS IN THE CITY.
3 lofts, 21,000 square feet; steam power; your inspection invited. 525-531 West 26th St.

Hall for society meetings, lectures, and concerts, Morning, afternoon or evenings. Capacity, 175. 226 West 58th St.

Floor, offices, and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator and heat; rent, $60 and $10, up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Grand house near Broadway, 19th St.; suitable business; elevator; rear stairway. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

FLOORS, whole or divided; also Skylight Studio; modern conveniences; elevator. 48 West 28th St., or SCHINDLER & LIEBLER, 1,361 3d Av.

Floor.—Splendid for showroom; all light; new building; 259 William St.; elevator, power, heat.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 547-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Bronx.
Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FOR SALE.
Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

REASONS WHY
Property should be bought on the line N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. in Westchester County without delay.
Completion of the Subway.
Exorbitant prices of N. Y. City real estate.
Terminal improvements at Grand Central Depot.
Six-track Suburban Service.
$10,000,000 improvements New Haven Railroad.
Freedom from malaria and mosquitoes.
Small amount of desirable property remaining at a reasonable price.

YOU SHOULD BUY
Improved property only; it advances in value more rapidly; there is no question what the improvements will be; they are already completed; consequently no assessments can be made.
A Great Opportunity for Profits.
Values Increasing Rapidly.
The Finest Location for Homes
AT
LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT, NEW YORK.
30 MINUTES FROM HEART OF CITY.
A MODEL RESIDENCE PARK, located in New York's most attractive and popular suburb.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED.
Electric Lights, Gas, Thorough System of Water Supply, Finest Sewerage System, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Etc.
CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS, SMALL CASH PAYMENTS
TITLES ARE GUARANTEED, NO INTEREST CHARGES, NO ASSESSMENTS. Frequent Train Service and Low Commutation Rate.
WRITE OR CALL for descriptive booklet, giving full details, photographs, map, prices, &c. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR,
27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Telephone 2026—John.

PARK HILL.
Desirable building plots at Park Hill, all on high ground, in restricted residential section, for sale; all improvements; prices low; now is the time to secure these plots before prices advance.
LINCOLN PARK—DUNWOODIE.
Desirable plots in restricted residential sections at Lincoln Park and Dunwoodie.
Rare opportunities for investment; terms reasonable. No proposition for exchange considered.
THE VALLEY FARMS CO.,
115 Broadway, New York; Yonkers, 301 Yonkers Av., at Dunwoodie Station.

Mount Vernon.
EVERY WORD OF THIS IS TRUE.
Near station, house 8 large rooms, all improvements; restricted neighborhood; best condition; $3,600. Frank W. Wolfe, Station "A," Yonkers; take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

MUST BE SOLD—Choice residential corner, house 9 rooms, all improvements; lot 60x100; street sewered and paved; $6,500; mortgage, $3,000, 5 per cent. Frank W. Wolfe, Station "A," Yonkers, or take Webster Av. trolley to Sherwood Park.

Modern residence, 11 rooms, all improvements; hot water heat, gas, and electric light, burglar alarm, two baths; about one acre, stable and carriage house; at Mount Vernon, N. Y.; will sell or lease for term of years. Apply to owner, P. O. Box 106, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.
New Rochelle.—8-room, shingled, modern cottage, (new,) restricted neighborhood; convenient to station and trolley; $4,000; terms reasonable; houses to rent from $40 up. Downey, 20 North Av.

At New Rochelle.—New eleven-room house; hardwood; tiled bath; hot water heat; location the best; large lot for sale, $12,000; terms to suit; choice properties of every description for sale and rent. C. A. Cole, 8 Railroad Place.

QUEENS.

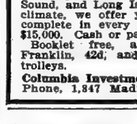
$3.00 for $1.00
Means that we are selling at cost only one-half of our magnificent up-to-date town site of 2,000 lots, with city improvements, at one-third of their market value. The remainder are not for sale at any price. Only half hour from Herald Square by trolley to
East Elmhurst, L. I.
The prettiest, healthiest, highest, and nearest shore property to New York City, on a broad elevation fronting
BEAUTIFUL FLUSHING BAY.
Every home-owner has shore front privileges for Boating, Bathing, Fishing, and the use of the 300-foot pier and floats. Lot sales enormous. Nothing like this ever offered. A visit will convince you. Lots $295 upward on easy monthly payments. A selection at this time is to your advantage. You will double your money here in six months and treble it in one year.
Send for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TO REACH EAST ELMHURST, L. I., from New York, take 34th or 92d St. Ferry. Take trolley marked Flushing via Jackson Av., ride 20 minutes to De Witt St., walk two blocks to Astoria and Flushing Road. From Brooklyn via all trolley lines transferring to North Beach lines, getting off at Junction Av. and Astoria and Flushing Road.

Real Bargain.—House, with modern improvements; 7 rooms; in good locality; price $2,250; terms that will suit you. Hayes & Erger, Atlantic Av., near Union Place, Richmond Hill.

Flushing.—Three modern dwellings; beautiful location; immediate possession; reasonable terms. Graham, Owner, 60 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
Out of City.

To discover the advantages of
A HOUSE AT
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(Opposite Grant's Tomb.)
Simply see it—or them, for the selection is generous—they speak for themselves. Unsurpassed view of Hudson, Manhattan, Sound, and Long Island. Besides view and climate, we offer you houses modern and complete in every detail. Prices $4,500 to $15,000. Cash or payments.
Booklet free, also transportation via Franklin, 42d, and 130th St. Ferries and trolleys.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., Phone, 1,847 Madison. 1,133 Broadway.



Elegant high location! half hour from New York! adjoins fine park; modern conveniences; schools and churches; fare 5 cents; two railroads; trolley; Price $1,250; small sum down, $10 per month. OWNER, 258 West 42nd St., N. Y. OPEN EVENINGS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
Have quick buyers for flats where small amount of cash is necessary; send particulars or call. Robert Levers, 354 West 116th.

Flat tenements wanted from principals only; we pay reasonable prices. H. Silverman, 132 Nassau.

Estate will invest in realty, Harlem, Bronx; particulars treated in confidence. Executor, Box 147 Times.

To buy, sell, or exchange real estate anywhere consult Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—A farm or city house for elegant country residence. W. S., 492 Columbus Av.

$4,000 cash to invest five-story double flat, west side. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
A.—Perhaps you own free and clear out-of-town property not paying very well? If so, it will pay you to investigate a 7th Av. 100-foot elevator apartment we control; all leased, perfect order, and subject to first mortgage, 4½%; pays 8% on cash; equity $110,000.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Chicago client of ours owns a five-story flat worth conservatively $50,000, free and clear; renting over $5,000 a year; will add cash for a high-class residence 40th to 80th St., along line Madison Av. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

▲ Terms $5 Down; $2 Monthly ▼

LOTS 25x125, $49 Up.
VILLA PLOTS, 50x125, $98 Up.

NO INTEREST. NO TAXES.
Valuable Restricted Land.
HIGH—DRY—LEVEL.
Genuine Opportunity for Elegant Home or Profitable Investment.
BEAUTIFUL
Edgerton Square,
WANTAGH, L. I.
26 MILES OUT. SOUTH SHORE.
This is the greatest land proposition ever made. A visit to this property, free from objections, will convince the most conservative investors.
Accompany us at our expense
WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
For map and free passes call or write to
CARROLLTON REALTY CO.,
Inc. by State New York. Suite 85 World Bldg., N. Y.

Opportunity.—90 acres, between Jamaica and Flushing; frontage macadam road; trolley through property; $750 acre; communicate, Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Port Jefferson.—600 acres woodland; $18 acre; Wading River, 160 acres woodland, $10 acre; splendid bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

NO FAIRY TALE. REAL BARGAIN.
BUILT for $9,500 FOR YOUNG DOCTOR; occupied by him One year. Business so poor he could not meet payments.
Builder must sell it. PRICE $8,250.
TERMS CASH, OR $500 DOWN, $60 MONTH.
VERY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.
FINE GROUNDS.
GRANDEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH. Near "L" Station and Trolleys, 25 minutes to N. Y. on Wide Macadamized Av. Sewer. AN IDEAL HOME. Contains Broad Piazza, Wide Tiled Entrance. Beautiful Wide Foyer Hall. Colored Windows and Window Seats. Very Wide, Large Parlor in Golden Oak. Very Handsome Library, Dining Room, with Large Bay Window. Open Fire Place, China Closet. Fine Kitchen, Combination Coal and Gas Range. Separate Laundry, Back Stairs. Seven Handsomely Decorated Bedrooms with Marble Wash Basins. Tiled Bath. TWO Separate Toilets. Hardwood Trim Beautifully Decorated. Parquet Floors. A BARGAIN SELDOM TO BE HAD. Call Sunday or any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 982 FLATBUSH AV., Corner Albemarle Road.

BEVERLY PARK
PRICES $6,000 & $6,250.
TERMS TO SUIT.
Only 3 left of 6 beautiful homes just completed, containing 9 rooms and bath, every convenience, hardwood trim throughout, handsomely decorated, exquisite white enamel mantels, artistic gas fixtures and elegant buffet in dining room; large trees 20 years old on property. One block from Ocean Parkway Boulevard, 4 minutes to five different car lines. Tube; valuable spring well. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages; all prices; improvements; choice location. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

47 acres; excellent buildings; river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

TO LET.
MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; retired surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $350; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
WEBER PIANOS
To Rent
for any period of time. A large assortment of Grands and uprights from which to make a selection. Send for terms.
THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
Æolian Hall, 5th Ave. & 34th St

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain refined tone, due to our famous
PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.
We have some used pianos at reduced prices.
OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS prove highly satisfying. Choice rents, low rates.
FACTORY BROADWAY & 47TH ST., N. Y. C.
BRANCH STORES 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Also 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS
You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes. $150 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST
PIANO.
The Oldest, Simplest, and Best Self-Playing Piano. Foot Treadle or Electricity. Recitals daily. WAREROOMS, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St. | $100 Almost New and Guaranteed Upright. Also a Beautiful Mahogany Upright, $145

Bankrupt sale of new upright and grand pianos and players, $100 up; must be sold at once, closing up factory; call to-day. 1,881 Park Av., cor. 128th Street.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION. $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

SUMMONSES.
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANE YUILLE, Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Wallace R. Bingham, Caroline Bingham, Thomas Brady, Mary E. Brady, August Niewohner, George W. Lumb, Charles L. Lumb, Richard Von Hofe, Charles Adler, the People of the State of New York, Andrew M. Moore, Joseph F. Sinnott, David Jones Company, Kunigunda Windolph, Sidney Bell, New England Brown Stone Company, First National Bank of Yonkers, Margaret Hickey, Mary Reilly, as executrix of the estate of Bernard Reilly, deceased; Henry Oberschelmer, Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Katie O. Kahn, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, or Joseph F. Daly, attorney; Frederick Smith, James E. Nichols, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, Lewis Wallace, Walter B. Timms, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Ruggiero Buongiorno, Bruce E. Chilton, William S. Parmlee, John S. Torpedo, Leo Kaufmann, Edward Kaufmann, John Noble Stearns, Solomon L. Pakas, Stephen G. Patterson, Herman Druessel, H. Koehler & Co., Frederick A. Aldrich, the New York Life and Mutton Company, Thomas Young, Jr., the New York Insulated Wire Company, Julius Lang, Alexander Van Aesch, Theodore Robertson, Jr., Gibson, William Endemann, William Endemann, Jr., Paul Endemann, Isaac H. Lelter, Albert Falk, Morris D. Sacks, Edward Sacks, Sam Hass, Aspell & Company, Charles Hall, the Department of Health of the City of New York, Michael Jonas, George Schunemann, Jacob Meurer, George W. Grote, Theodore E. Hertzer, Joseph Bilas, Pulaski Terwilliger, Long Island Brewery, defendants.—Amended summons.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.
To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
Dated New York, July 21, 1904.
DAVIS & BROWNE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above named defendants: Margaret Bean, John Smith, John Miller, Mary Smith, wife of said defendant John Smith, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff; Mary Miller, wife of said defendant John Miller, the name Mary being fictitious, the defendant's first name being unknown to the plaintiff, and each of them.
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 3d, 1904, and filed on the fourth day of August, 1904, with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, and the said amended complaint having been filed in the said office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of July, 1904.
Dated New York, August 19, 1904.
DAVIS & BROWNE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw7tM.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Two new twelve-room houses, all improvements, 9th Av., Rockaway Park. Anderson, 32 Broadway.

Complete farm, 14 acres, 9 planted; good buildings; $3,000, crop included. Address Farmer, Box 129 Times Office.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE.

NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Beautifully located new 10-room house; fine elevation; fine shade; all improvements; bargain; ask for particulars. Owner, Room 707, 170 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD N. J.
45 minutes out; choice location; 12-room house; large lot, garden, fruit; stable; all in perfect order; price reasonable; photos. R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., New York. Phone 6095J. Cortlandt.

Bargain.—New house; seven rooms; all improvements; connected to sewer, water, gas; choice location; plot, 100x100; six miles out; 2 railroads; commutation, seven cents; price, $3,500; $500 and $20 monthly; other bargains; send for photos. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Beautiful residence, all improvements; nearly new; acre; stable; very high; near depot; finest location in Tenafly, (auburn Englewood.) $5,500; $500 down; cost $8,000; rent, $35; immediate possession. E. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

Two farms containing 125 and 145 acres; 1¼ miles from station; suitable for all crops; finest site for country residence in Morris County. E. J. Green, Succasunna, N. J.

Furnished house; all improvements; new; very high; ten acres; stable; eight rooms; $40 to May; immediate possession. E. B. Brown, Tenafly, N. J.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,300. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

Englewood.—Nice property for sale; two cozy cottages; plot, 62x215; trees; valuable spring well. Address J. Taylor, Guttenberg, N. J.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages; all prices; improvements; choice location. Edsall, 7 Warren St.

47 acres; excellent buildings; river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

TO LET.
MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; retired surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $350; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

REAL ESTATE.

ROOFS
PREPARE FOR WINTER
TAR AND GRAVEL PLASTIC CEMENT.
ALSO TIN ROOFS COVERED AND LEAKS.
All under yearly guarantee. Estimates furnished.
MORTON F. KANE, 1,777 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 653 Columbus Av.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE
UNITED STATES
Title Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Manhattan: 160, 162, 164 B'way.
Brooklyn: 186 Remsen Street.
Jamaica: 346 Fulton Street.

LOANS ON UNDIVIDED ESTATES.
Loans promptly made on all undivided estate interests, including vested and contingent interests subject to life estate or payable at some fixed future period. Any amount advanced at lowest legal rates; immediate settlements. Applications from attorneys will receive particular attention.
JENNER & CO.,
(Undivided Estates Exclusively,)
55 Broadway, New York. Established 1865.

C. Singer & Co. collect rents, low rates; loan money on mortgages; estates managed; furnish securities. 112 Bleecker St. Telephone, 6174 Spring. 138 Broome St. Tel. 1586 Orchard.

Any old roof repaired and guaranteed water-tight; Metal Painters. Amer. Roofing & Paint Co., 79 Maiden Lane. Tel. connection.

Mason, Austrian, wishes to work for landlords or architects; good cheap work. Mason, 335 East 10th St., Advertising Agency.

Owners, Attention!—Have cash purchasers for Manhattan, Bronx investment properties. Money on bond and mortgage. Kornicker, 139 Broadway.

$75,000 for first and second mortgages, taxes, interest, &c.; deeds bought and foreclosure suits prevented. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., N. Y.

AT AUCTION
PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at Auction on
Tuesday, September 27th, 1904,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
No. 161 Broadway,
the Choice and Valuable Property,
NO. 645 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
between 54th and 55th Streets.
For maps and terms apply at the Auctioneer's office, 155 Broadway.

N

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.

Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.

Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 4 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

The Ansonia

BROADWAY, 73d to 74th St.

New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,800
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet, $3,000 and $3,600

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

3 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600 & $1,800

Booklet Sent on Application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Ave. (near 73d St.)
GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM. 343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Park; new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and 100 feet in depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6355 Cortlandt.

THE VOORHIS. HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

210 WEST 47TH ST.,
corner Grove, Christopher, and 4th Sts.

Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $600 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

BOEHM & ROEHM,
35 Nassau St. Tel. 2622—Cortlandt.
Or manager, on premises.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,104—RIVERSIDE.

111 WEST 43D ST.

One and two rooms, with bath; attendance; furnished or unfurnished; $480 to $720.

N. E. cor. Lexington Ave. & 34th St.

Corner apartment, with southern exposure; three large rooms, bath; attendance; $600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42D ST.

PARK DRIVEWAY.

72D ST., WEST, NO. 53,

THE PORTLAND,

Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.
Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

GRANTLEY,

557 W. 124TH ST.

6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

230 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.

Choice apartment, 8 rooms and bath, four rooms fronting on Central Park; all rooms light; modern improvements. Apply Janitor on premises.

The Clinton, 253 West 42d St., Near Broadway.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; large rooms and closets; restaurant for tenants only; elevator all night; $25 monthly. Apply manager.

223 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms, bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

600 Park Av., Cor. 64th St.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light; 2 bay windows; steam heat; $600.00 a year; for small family only.

38th St., 70 West.—Bachelor and small family apartment, light rooms; housekeeping; steam heat.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elite do reign. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION

1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MAGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

First-class apartments, built for comfort, six large, light rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, janitor; will redecorate; rent, $30; property managed by owner on premises. 195 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, near Saratoga Av. Elevated station.

Jersey City Heights.

Seven rooms, bath, steam heat; fifteen minutes from ferries; second floor, $28; adults. 98 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights.

"Casa Loma," 105 West 88th St., in single flat building; seven rooms and bath. Apply janitor; rent $57.50; reduced.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Madison Square

37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments—both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.

6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
7 Rooms and bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

1 Room and bath, $480 to $600.
2 Rooms and bath, $660 to $1,000.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,400.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

One specially attractive 3 Room Apartment on 10th Floor, overlooking Madison Square, at $2,000.

The house will be under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Resident Manager.

For information apply at OFFICE ON THE PREMISES, any hour, day or evening.

LAURISTON

1239 MADISON AVE., COR. 89TH ST.

Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.

Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.

7 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650

8 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,600 / $1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650 / $2,200

Exterior French Renaissance; entrance Louis XV. style; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system, mail chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; large Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer; parlor and library finished Mexican mahogany; large dining room in old French; kitchen and butler's pantry; marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematory for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.

EVERY ROOM HAS DIRECT LIGHT, INCLUDING KITCHEN.

The Hillcrest,

On Morningside Heights. | 430 W. 116th St. | Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $7,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large, light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

KENDAL COURT

517-523 WEST 111TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 monthly. Sup't, on premises.

2 West 83d St.,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent corner apartments, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

DAYTONA APARTMENTS,

Nos. 690 to 694 East 139th St., Near Willis Av. Now open for inspection. New law apartments of five and six rooms and bath, all the most modern improvements; location not to be equaled; near "L" station and west side car line; rented from October 1; rents $29 to $34, references required. Inquire on premises, or H. L. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge in the service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

COURTENAY

55 Central Park West

New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.
YOUNG & GAHREN, 664 Columbus Av.

THE DESHLER,

southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 116th St., adjoining 7th Av. drive; high-class six-room corner Apartments; all rooms facing street; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone; all night elevator service; elaborate and artistic entrance. RENTS, $660 TO $780 PER YEAR.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 31st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large, outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

THE CROISIC,

N. W. COR. 57TH AV. AND 26TH ST.

Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

Northwest cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

1st corner apartment, 7 rooms and bath; southern exposure.....$660
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

200 EAST 33D ST.

corner 3d Av—4 and 5 room apartments; all light; every improvement; rents, $24 and $35. CHAS. HIBSON & Co., 24th St. & Lexington Av.

Lexington Av., 1187, Corner 81st St.—Seven rooms; all light; perfect condition; hardwood floors, tiled bath; all night hall and elevator service; rent, $70.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

A.—CORONADO, A.—

Northwest corner Park Av. and 81st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and The Senate.—3 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

509 WEST 112TH ST.
5 rooms; latest improvements; $40-$45.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

A Few Choice and Desirable SUITES of Apartments may now be had IN

EUCLID HALL

Broadway, West Side, 85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

TINTERN,

2,465 BROADWAY.

Rapid transit station at door. Seven elegant outside rooms, southern exposure; all-night elevator service. Only one vacant.

RENT, $840.

Carvel Court,

N. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St.

Five and six rooms and bath.

$45 to $47.50.

All modern improvements; all-night elevator service.

McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
450 Columbus Av.
Superintendent on premises.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS APARTMENTS

Broadway & 33d Street
Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Esta.e D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 6211-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.
Ready for occupancy.

New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths, electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMEYER & IRVING,
Broadway, cor. 101st St.

THE BERTHA

515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.

328 W. 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 31st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Two and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

WEST 27TH ST.

NORTHWEST CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV.

WINDERMERE COURT.

...ew elevator apartments; modern; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; $35 to $55; convenient "L" and new Subway stations.

SWANNANOA,

Overlooking Union Square, No. 105 E. 15th St. All light rooms; modern appointments; 3, 5, or 7 rooms and bath; rents moderate.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Av.

Arcadia Apartments for Rent.

159 West 45th St., Longacre Square; 6 and 7 rooms, bath, elevator, and electric light, &c. Rent $900-$960 yearly; central location. Janitor, or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Single apartments, 205, 213, 219, 227, and 231 West 135th St.; 7 and 8 rooms and bath; largest rooms in Harlem; handsomely decorated, steam heated, and hot water supply. Rents $42.50 to $50. Janitors on premises.

$55 ..... 245 WEST 125TH ST. $55
Eight large rooms, 3d floor; single apartment.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
Beautifully furnished.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL OXFORD,

N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.

New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

HOTEL ORLEANS

is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park. One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door. Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT. SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. Dining Room on 10th Floor.

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MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and cafe for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE KENESAW,

corner Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.

A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet.

Dining Room American Plan.
$7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

HOTEL WOODWARD AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.

Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE.

The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
Beautifully furnished.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

3 to 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water, &c., within 8th-23d Sts. and 2d-6th Avs. Answers Storm, 530 Broadway.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE LORRAINE

APARTMENT HOTEL

5TH AV. & 45TH ST.

A FEW BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, FROM OCTOBER 1ST. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. SUPERIOR CUISINE.

PAUL W. ORVIS
GEORGE C. HOWE

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72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

Family Apartment Hotel, American Plan.

Handsomely furnished Apartments, all sizes, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.
Cuisine and appointments of high standard.
RICHARD MEARES.

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2 East 45th St., cor. 5th Av.

To rent by the year, Apartments unfurnished, or furnished Apartments for the Winter season. Table American plan.
D. F. HATHAWAY.

HOTEL RALEIGH,

663-665 BROADWAY.

Comfortable, newly renovated rooms. Winter rate, $3-$4-$5 per week.

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Children's dressmaker; ladies', misses' suits; work guaranteed home or out. Bodine, 306 West 119th St.

Dressmaking and millinery thoroughly taught; patterns cut to order. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

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FEBRUARY 2 TO APRIL 13, 1905.
70 DAYS, COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP, First Class, including Shore Excursions, Guides, Fees, Hotels, Drives, &c.
SPECIAL FEATURES—Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, 19 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe.
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Glasgow via Londonderry.

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Anchoria...Oct. 8, Noon | Furnessia...Oct. 22, Noon
First saloon, $45 and up.
Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.
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On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co.
PORTLAND LINE
Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end Trip. 2-day Sea Trips of 200 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.
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Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

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Tickets include meals and stateroom berth on O. D. Line. Tickets can also be purchased with Hotel coupons and made good to return by rail if desired.

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H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 16, N. R.
St. Paul.....Oct. 1 | Germanic.....Oct. 15
Philadelphia.....Oct. 8 | New York.....Oct. 22

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 8, 4:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 22, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS
Sailing at Dover for London and Paris.
Sailing Saturdays, 12:30 P. M., Pier 44, N. R.
Kroonland.....Oct. 1 | Finland.....Oct. 15
Zeeland.....Oct. 8 | Vaderland.....Oct. 22

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic...Sept. 28, 10 A.M. | Majestic...Oct. 12, 10 A.M.
Celtic...Sept. 30, 9 A.M. | Cedric...Oct. 14, 9 A.M.
Baltic...Oct. 5, 2 P.M. | Oceanic...Oct. 19, 2 P.M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
FROM NEW YORK.
REPUBLIC....Oct. 20, Dec. 1, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 2, Dec. 13, Feb. 4, Mch. 18
FROM BOSTON.
CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 18, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
ROMANIC...Oct. 29, Dec. 10, Jan. 28, Mar. 11
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II...Oct. 4, 11 A.M. | Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 A.M.
Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 A.M. | K. Wm. II...Dec. 13, 10 A.M.
Kronprinz...Oct. 18, 11 A.M. | Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 A.M.
K. Wm. II...Nov. 8, 3:30 P.M. | Kronprinz...Jan. 17, 10 A.M.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Neckar...Sept. 29, 9 A.M. | Main.....Oct. 27, 11 A.M.
Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 A.M. | Friedrich...Nov. 10, 11 A.M.
Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 A.M. | Bremen...Nov. 17, 10 A.M.
*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene...Oct. 8, 11 A.M. | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 A.M.
Hohenz'n...Oct. 15, 11 A.M. | Irene...Nov. 12, 11 A.M.
Albert...Oct. 22, 11 A.M. | Hohenz'n...Nov. 19, 11 A.M.
Luise...Oct. 29, 11 A.M. | Albert...Nov. 26, 11 A.M.
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SUPERB WINTER CRUISES TO SUMMER LANDS AND HISTORIC SCENES
18 Different Cruises and Special Services.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND 2 Fast Trips to Italy
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$70.00 & up. First Cabin by S. S. Deutschland

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TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND $80 TO HAMBURG.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG
*Deutschland, Sept. 29, 8 A.M. | *Moltke...Oct. 4, 1 P.M.
Phoenicia, Oct. 1, 9 A.M. | Pretoria...Oct. 8, 4 P.M.
*Cruise and Gymnasium on board. ‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa
P. Adalbert, Oct. 4, Noon | Phoenicia, Nov. 10, 11 A.M.
P. Oskar, Oct. 25, 10 A.M. | P. Adalb't, Nov. 24, 11 A.M.
To Italy in less than 8 days
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
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Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
From Piers 51-53, North River.
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Campania...Oct. 8, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 29, 9 A.M.
Etruria...Oct. 15, 10 A.M. | Campania...Nov. 5, Noon
Tuesday Service.
Carpathia.....October 4, Noon
Saloon rates from New York $50. 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.
Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.
Pannonia, Sept. 27, Noon | Slavonia...Nov. 1, Noon
Ultonia...Oct. 18, Noon | Pannonia...Nov. 15, Noon
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Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

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Thorough Instruction.
Highest Honors Won by Berkeley Boys in Scholarship and Athletics.
28th Year begins Sept. 28, 1904.
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REOPENS SEPT. 19TH, 1904.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 14th.
Examinations for admission on the 15th and 16th of September.
Complete courses of study preparatory to all Universities, Colleges, Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
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SUB-PRIMARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
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Gymnasium. Laboratory. Playground.

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FIFTEENTH YEAR, OCT. 5TH.
Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogue. Tel. 1250 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

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Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes with sessions from 9:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P.M. Grants degrees of LL.B., LL.M. and J.D.
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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.
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15 boys, 4 teachers. Prepares for any college. Boys 10 to 14 at time of entrance preferred.

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Gardner Home School for Girls,

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BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street.
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Reopens Oct. 6th.

THE LOCKWOOD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

HEATHCOTE HALL SCARSDALE, N. Y.
(Formerly Mount Vernon, N. Y.)

The Semple Boarding and Day School for Girls. Special Music, Languages, Art. Foreign Travel. Social recreation. Mrs. Darrington Semple. 123 West 77th St.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
425 Madison Av.
Reopens Oct. 3.

MISS M. D. HUGER,
726 Fifth Aven

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Lost—Gold WATCH, open face, attached to old-fashioned round gold pin, Friday noon, from 150 Nassau St. to Fulton to Broadway up to Murray Street. Finder please return to Raymond, 9 Murray St.; reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meal $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

11th St., 36 West.—Warm, pleasant rooms, second floor; all conveniences; table boarders; references.

14th St., 354 West.—All light, clean rooms; home cooking; convenient to all cars; corner house.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 29 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

48th St., 67 West.—Large and small rooms; house strictly first class; table board; reference.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; comfortable home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable room, with board; gentlemen or couple; Christian American family; references.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 115 West.—Nice, large rooms; newly decorated; under new management; table board; references.

83d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

89th St., 61 East.—Large room refined Jewish family; gentlemen only; references required.

85th St., 202 West.—Handsome front suite; piano; running water; independent entrance; superior board. Canfield.

95th St., 16 West.—Choice double room, refined home; excellent family table; gentlemen, couple; references.

96th St., 35 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

123d St., 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

123d St., 150 West.—Large, handsome double room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

123d St., 260 West.—Pleasant large and small sunny rooms; newly furnished.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Avenue, 673, 684, 696, (61st St.)—Suites, with bath, separate rooms; high-class board.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Fine parlor suites; bath; table excellent; transient guests.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted by a married couple engaged during the day in their own business in a strictly private, refined family, with no other boarders; location not north of 23d St. Answers Storm, 530 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 65 West.—Two nice connecting sunny rooms; bath, steam heat; reasonable; gentlemen; 2d bell, left.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 153 West.—Handsome large and small rooms; gentlemen only; private house; references.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; private house; references.

[illegible] St., 135 West.—Nicely furnished parlor floor; clean house.

12th St., 128 West.—Desirable large square room, running water, furnace; also hall room.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

21st St., 50 West.—Large and small rooms, bath, and steam heat; gentlemen only.

26th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

27th St., 56 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms, with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home, with every convenience; telephone; reference.

41st St., 4 East.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; large and small; long-distance telephone.

42d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

42d St., 112 West.—Large sunny rooms; parlor; hot, cold water; ample closets; bath.

42d St., 123 West, pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; references reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

45th St., 146 East.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; closets, runing water, heat.

46th St., 13 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

46th St., 75 West.—Large front room to let; heated; running water; for gentleman.

46th St., 150 West.—Two large rooms; one flight up; private bath; reasonable.

46th St., 24 East.—Two large connecting rooms, en suite or single; reference.

46th St., 67 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

48th St., 153 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

50th St., 139 East.—Large or small comfortable room, gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

52d St., 65 West.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, with baths; telephone and valet service.

55th St., 314 West.—Parlor suite, southern exposure; refined couple; absolute cleanliness; business men; 18 private house.

55th, 223 West.—Back parlor, fitted up for doctor; man and wife; hot and cold water; select neighborhood; telephone service.

57th St., 342 East.—Front and back parlor, together or separate; large and small rooms; every accommodation; reasonable.

63d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

71st St., 66 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-floor front, with alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light; gentlemen; reference.

75th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

85th St., 129 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

88th St., 317 West.—Modern high-class house; short block from subway station; finest location.

95th St., 135 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; connecting shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Sunny corner suite, with bath; also large room; steam heat; excellent table.

Nicely furnished back parlor; private family; suitable for two. Eisenfeld, 59 East 117th St.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $5 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 131, Brooklyn P. O.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

A physician doing special work desires an office four hours daily, situated above 59th St.; state particulars and terms. Dr. L. W. Hubbard, 123 West 121st St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleslades for dress trimmings; permanent positions for competent persons. Apply at Superintendent's office.

A. D. Matthews' Sons require experienced saleslades for millinery showroom.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in the following departments: Books, millinery, gloves, and muslin underwear. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

AT OFFICE RATES.
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Females.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require an experienced glove repairer. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their upholstery workroom experienced operators on curtains, draperies, and furniture slip covers. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want young lady as shipping clerk in dressmaking establishment; must be experienced; best of references. Apply between 12 and 1.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require saleswomen for all departments; permanent positions and liberal salary to competent persons. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their silverware department. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want stock girl in dressmaking establishment; must be experienced; best references. Apply between 12 and 1.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require for their millinery workroom milliners and improvers; also apprentices. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want skirt drapers at dressmaking; must be experienced; best of references. Apply at once.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require experienced alteration hands on ladies' suits and jackets. Apply at Supt.'s office.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want waist trimmers at dressmaking; must be experienced; best of references. Apply at once.

Wanted—Thoroughly experienced saleswoman to act as head of stock in our handkerchief department. Apply to Supt. Chapman & Co.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want waist finishers at dressmaking; must be experienced; best of references. Apply at once.

Wanted—A. I. Namm, Fulton St., Brooklyn, requires experienced parcel wrappers. Apply Superintendent.

Males.

Carpenters, cabinet makers, competent, woodworking machine hands, parquet floor layers, stair builders and framers; only those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement of Employers' Association need apply. 322 4th Av., New York.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced salesmen in the following departments: Upholstery, dress goods, and silks. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, require experienced elevator men. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 5 P. M.

Printing.—We will pay 10 per cent. commission on all orders for printing that are placed with us through your influence. Address, in confidence, Large Facilities, Times Office.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen for the following departments: Dress goods, silks, rugs, upholstery, lace curtain and drapery; permanent positions and liberal salary to experienced persons. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Salesman to handle popular priced side lines of men's, ladies', and boys' sweaters and children's toques for retail trade and department stores. Globe Knitting Mill, 47 Lispenard St.

Wanted—Aitken, Son & Co. require neat, intelligent boys as messengers; good places for good boys. Apply to Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Mrs. Osborn Co., 361 5th Av., want foreman to take entire charge of tailoring department; must be experienced and have best references. Apply between 12 and 1.

Wanted—Carpet layers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., requires experienced carpet layers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

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AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

Females.

Ernestine, Parisian gowns; tailor-made suits from $35; style; charming effects. 134 West 20th St.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 103 Times.

Housekeeper.—Position by thoroughly experienced and practical managing housekeeper; accounts, correspondence, catering, marketing, shopping, sewing; entire management; reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 30th St.

Houseworker, &c.—By colored houseworker; good cook, laundress, waitress; neat, industrious, willing, obliging, respectful; apartment preferred. Sadie, 9 Columbus Av. Telephone 1685R Columbus.

Laundress and Chambermaid.—By good laundress and chambermaid; city references. 1,075 3d Av., one flight up.

Laundress.—Experienced, reliable; relaunderes lace curtains, 25c. pair up; all kinds of laundry work done. Advertiser, 332 West 36th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $15. Proficient, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary; expert; ten years; law, commecial, and newspaper work; highest references; 100 words. Edna, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; references; $8-$9. Ambitious, Box 116 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Successful, Box 188 Times Office.

Stenographer.—A woman stenographer; first-class; can take rapid dictation; literary or mercantile work. Particular, Box 137 Times.

Stenographer, &c.—By young woman as stenographer and typewriter in lawyer's office; beginner. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Limited experience, but guarantees read notes; spell exceptionally well; moderate. Rural, Box 126 Times.

Stenographer.—Familiar with law work, commercial; young cultured woman; not afraid work. Credentials, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; best references; $12. Immediate, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; moderate salary; willing, competent. Everson, 133 Jay St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Experience; capable and ambitious. Wasserman, 143 Palmetto St., Brooklyn.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Witt, 219 West 115th St.

Teacher, &c.—In school, church, or settlement, by woman of culture and experience; teacher, secretary, principal, or general assistant; thoroughly understands Sunday school work; references given and required. Box G 119 Times.

Teacher.—Experienced public school teacher as visiting teacher; English, grammar, literature, composition. Miss Success, 1,360 3d Av.

Typewritist, capable of handling correspondence direct from memorandum (a time-saving method) would like to hear from those in need of the services of a well-educated, experienced office woman; initial salary, $14. J. M. J., Box 147 Times.

Males.

Bookkeeper.—Young man (24) intending permanently residing in England, seeks position in that country; good bookkeeper; excellent credentials, London and New York. Box R. 213 Times.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; 21 years of age; in banker's or stock broker's office; highest references. Clerk, Box 102 Times Office.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly competent; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; city or country; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 E. 48th St.

Collector, &c.—By a young man of experience as collector or office assistant in real estate office offering chance of advancement. Real Estate, Box 22 Times, Harlem.

Coachman.—Manxman; thoroughly competent; unsurpassed personal recommendations; careful driver; neat appearance; temperate, industrious, painstaking; economical manager; anywhere. William, 214 West 53d St.

Confidential man, at present looking after financial interests of an individual, desires similar position in the East; executive ability; particulars furnished. A. H. G., 1,218 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; reference, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Situation wanted by physician, graduate medical department of Columbia; 63; vigorous; anything honest, anywhere; can teach Latin, Greek, elementary German; reason, business dull. Address Physician, Box 217 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary—All-around man, with thorough business training; A1 credentials. A. P., 215 Times.

Technical translations made from French and German; terms reasonable. Address Experience, Box 214 Times.

Typewriter.—20, Christian, having five years' experience in office work, willing to make himself useful. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

ANOTHER PROP FALLS FROM UNDER ALLIANCE

Probability of Bricklayers Going Out Made More Remote.

PLASTERERS MAY SETTLE

Mass Meeting to be Held to Discuss Terms — Great Dissatisfaction Among Idle Carpenters.

Now that the nine bricklayers' unions in Manhattan and the Bronx have cast a decisive vote against consolidation, there is a belief that a quietus has been put on the hopes of the leaders in the Building Trades Alliance of drawing the bricklayers into the building war. The bricklayers have been working alongside the new men employed under the arbitration agreement and classed by the alliance as non-union men. For some time efforts have been made to get the bricklayers to vote against working with these men, but only one or two unions voted in the affirmative.

If consolidation had taken place it would have been easier to bring the bricklayers into line, and a last attempt would have been made to get them to stand by the Building Trades Alliance.

President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association in discussing the matter said last night that there would have been more likelihood of the bricklayers becoming involved in the present strike if the vote had been for consolidation. He added:

"It is safe to say that the bricklayers will now attend to their business. As to working with non-union men, as they call the new men, they have worked with them without protest both this year and last, and will continue minding their business."

It was said yesterday that the Plasterers' Society, from which the ornamental branch has seceded, and the employers were nearer a settlement. A mass meeting of the Plasterers' Society will be held to-morrow night, at which the German branch of the union will submit a proposition made on behalf of the employers. At a meeting of the Germans on Saturday night James Thompson, President of the Employing Plasterers' Association, was present, and said:

"We would like to have you back at work, and I am sure you would like to be back, but you can only come back under the arbitration agreement. As you know, we are not against organized labor, and will continue to employ union men. If work can be resumed we can promise that the arbitration agreement, which must be accepted first, will be modified if you wish, as it no doubt is capable of modification in some respects."

Forty-five delegates have been sent by the Plasterers' Society to the annual convention of the international association, which begins in Philadelphia this morning. The convention will be asked to take some action in reference to the situation in this city.

The practical certainty that there will be no strike of the bricklayers has had a demoralizing effect upon the thousands of idle carpenters. Some of them are getting about a dollar a day from the relief fund, and an application has been made to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for $50,000. This would not last very long, however.

BRONX SAUSAGE POISONING.

Dr. Reibling Dead—Mrs. Walsh Dangerously Ill—Police Puzzled.

Dr. Albert Reibling, a dentist, who lived at 2,397 Cambreling Avenue, in the Bronx, is dead after a peculiar illness, and a Mrs. Clara Walsh, who lived at the same address, is dangerously ill and has been removed to the Fordham Hospital, suffering from a malady that resembles exactly the disease to which Reibling succumbed. Mrs. Walsh told Coroner Berry that a few days ago Reibling bought a quantity of bologna sausage, which both ate, and that the following day they became very ill. She added that Reibling and she had a disagreement a few days previous, and that now she thinks it significant that he would not allow her to call a physician after they became so ill.

The day after they became ill, she said, Reibling insisted that both eat more of the sausage, and that the day after that he once again insisted that more of the sausage should be eaten. During his illness Mrs. Walsh said that Reibling repeatedly told her he was tired of living, but that it was not until Saturday night that she attached any significance to the remark. Then she called in Dr. Post of 2,121 Bathgate Avenue, who diagnosed the illness as ptomaine poisoning. Soon afterward Reibling died.

Coroner's Physician Reigelman performed an autopsy on Reibling yesterday, but failed to find any trace of the more common poisons. The police are trying to find out where the sausage came from, but have been unsuccessful so far. None of it remains in the house.

COURT CENSURES POOR LOSER.

Magistrate Crane, However, Fines Prisoners Taken at Pistol Point.

Fourteen negroes were fined $3 each in Harlem Court by Magistrate Crane yesterday morning on charges of disorderly conduct in the rooms of the Manhattan Republican Club, a colored organization, at 7 Lawrence Street.

Detectives McEvoy and Black, who arrested them at pistol point, were called to the place on the complaint of Leroy Turner of 508 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a colored youth, who claimed that he had been cheated out of all his money in a crooked "crap" game, and then thrust out without excess of ceremony.

In court yesterday, all the prisoners declared that the alleged quarrel was merely a political argument in which two factions had taken sides, and, as happens often in politics, the discussion became just a little exciting.

Magistrate Crane gave no credence to Turner's story of having been cheated in the club rooms and roughly treated. He disposed of the youth's complaint by saying.

"Any man who loses his money and then crawls deserves to lose it, and his word is not worth a cent."

He thought the detectives' story strong enough, however, to fine the prisoners.

TURKS WERE PLAYING POKER.

But Man Has Right to Entertain His Friends, Magistrate Holds.

Seven Turks who were arrested early yesterday morning for playing poker in a room at 219 West Twenty-fifth Street were arraigned later before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court and discharged. The men were arrested by Detective McAdams of the West Twentieth Street Station, who said a woman living in the house next door told him a gambling house was being conducted by one of the Turks.

Only one of the men, who was charged with being the keeper of the house, was tried. He said that it was in his own room that the game was being played, and the Magistrate discharged all with the remark, "I know of no law against a man entertaining his friends in his own home."

Burned Oil Bark's Crew Here.

The Ward liner Saratoga, in yesterday from Nassau, brought to port Capt. Beeman and ten members of the crew of the bark James A. Wright of Philadelphia, which was lost at Harbor Island on Sept. 8. The Wright sailed from Philadelphia on Aug. 18 with a cargo of crude oil, and when off Harbor Island, owing to a strong set of the current, drifted ashore, caught fire, and became a total loss. The crew managed to save their effects, and made their way to Nassau, where the American Consul secured passage for them on the Saratoga.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN FIRE-PLACE HEATER

for gas—has all the advantages of an open fire—heat, cheerfulness, comfort—less the care, ashes, and dirt of a coal fire. Then the economy of the Vulcan—our patent mixer burns one-half gas and one-half air. Call and see it in operation, or send for catalogue.

W. M. Crane Co
1131-1133 Broadway Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

LA BRETAGNE BRINGS FRENCH LABOR DELEGATES

Here to Study American Industries and Trades Unions.

UNDER OFFICIAL AUTHORITY

Count de la Vaulx, the Continental Aeronaut, Comes to Interest Americans in Balloons.

The French liner La Bretagne, in yesterday from Havre, had among her passengers the delegation of French labor men who have been sent over by the French Government to study labor conditions in America and incidentally to take in the St. Louis Exposition. The delegation is in charge of M. Albert Metin, Professor of Political Economy in the Colonial and Naval Cadets Schools, and the representative of the French Ministry of Commerce. The delegation is composed of the following:

L. Benoist, Technical School of Shoemaking, Nice.
H. Buisson, a Director of Le Travail, Cooperative Union of Painters and Glaziers, Paris.
H. Dugue, Federal Union of Ironworkers, Havre.
A. Fouclause, Director of the Co-operative Union of Musical Instrument Makers, Paris.
C. Gignoux, Director of the Co-operative Union of Printers and Typograhs, Nimes.
E. Hyolet, Hatmakers' Union, Paris.
M. Jaquet, National Union of Post and Telegraphers, Paris.
J. Le Blanc, National Federation of Engineers, La Valois.
J. Malbranque, National Union of Railway Workers, Amiens.
Charles Rousseau, Director of the Union of Painters, Puteaux.
E. Martin, member of the Wool Spinners' Union and a member of the State Superior Council of Labor.
Charles Vuicte, Director of the Co-operative Union of Industries of Precision, Paris.

A. Manoury of the Central Union of Co-operators of Paris, who is a member of the Jury of Awards at St. Louis, met the delegation. After two days in New York the Frenchmen will visit in succession Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, and Boston, returning to New York about Oct. 20. Ten days will be spent in St. Louis. Concerning the mission to this country, Prof. Metin said yesterday:

"Our object in visiting America is to visit and study the most important of your industries, meet the leaders and members of the labor organizations, and generally speaking, to get in touch with American democracy. The delegation may be compared with the delegation from England brought over by Alfred Moseley, but unlike it it is under the auspices of the French Government. On our return each member of the delegation will write a report of his observations, which the Government will have printed."

Speaking of Prime Minister Combes, Prof. Metin said:

"The Prime Minister has the support of the labor element in the national Legislature. In France the Government is more closely allied with labor than in any other country, and the Socialists are now preparing to introduce an old-age pension bill for the benefit of aged laborers."

Count de la Vaulx, the French aeronaut, was another of La Bretagne's passengers. He comes for the purpose of interesting American capital in his balloons. On the pier yesterday the Count talked of his 2,000-kilometer journey from Paris to Kiew, in Little Russia, which journey he made in 31 hours, and also of his flight across the Mediterranean, which latter voyage was made under the auspices of the French Government. The trip across the Mediterranean required 42 hours, despite the fact that the distance was only 250 kilometers. In explaining this Count de la Vaulx said that the rules of the flight required him to take a certain course, from which he was not to deviate, and it was therefore necessary to keep the balloon in the prescribed course that was responsible for the long time required to get across the sea. The Count has two styles of balloons, one for traveling over land and another for voyages over water. The land balloon has no motor, and the bag is round like an ordinary balloon, while the water balloon is equipped with a motor and has an egg-shaped bag. Count de la Vaulx also discussed his flight from Paris to Hull, England, a feat never before attempted.

Also on Le Bretagne were four naval officers who have been assigned to duty on the cruiser Troude, which vessel is now in this port; Baron Liebig, and Count Perotti de la Tocca, the French Vice Consul at San Francisco.

La Bretagne brought 2,020,025f. in specie.

CHILDREN SAVED AT FIRE.

Firemen Rescue Them with Ladders at Grand Street Blaze.

Fire that started early last evening in the cellar of the five-story tenement at 413 Grand Street drove all the tenants into the street in alarm and caused a property damage of $3,000. Owing to the start the blaze had when the firemen reached the scene a second alarm was sent in.

The fire started at the foot of a ventilating shaft and smoke quickly filled the house. Tenants became alarmed and rushed down and out by way of the stairs. On the second floor lived Jacob Lederman, his wife, and five children, from twelve to two years old. Visiting the Ledermans was Ellis Schwartz, his wife, and three children of Boston. Mrs. Lederman says they became alarmed and ran into the street, forgetting for a time their children. The men of Truck 18 put up a short ladder and took down that way those of the eight children that had not had presence of mind enough to run down the stairs. None was hurt.

BLEW OUT THE GAS AND DIED.

He Had Lived in Ireland and Staten Island and Used Lamps.

Patrick Hawley, a clerk in a Ninth Avenue grocery store, was found dead in his room, at 128 West Sixty-third Street, yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by gas.

Hawley emigrated to this country a short time ago, and unfortunately spent much of his time working in Staten Island and living at a house where lamps were used. A week ago he came to Manhattan and took a room in the boarding house kept by Mrs. George Flock at 128 West Sixty-third Street. Hawley had never been a gas jet or used gas before, and when he retired last night he thought the light ought to be blown out as candles are in Ireland.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"

Brass Beds de Luxe

A Remarkable Exhibit at Equally Remarkable Prices— For One Week

A "Flint Quality" brass bed whether one of our lowest priced beds at $20.00, or one especially designed and built to order costing $300, is the Standard of Metal Furniture Excellence.

Every detail from selection of Materials, through the forty processes of manufacture, particularly the brazing, finishing and rigid adjustment of the parts, and the critical inspection of the finished product is directed by our Experts.

Flint brass beds are the aristocracy of bed room furniture.

The new designs are now on view and for sale. We have manufactured on a sufficiently extensive scale to enable us to sell these beds at one-fifth to one-third less than beds of equal quality have ever before been sold.

Persons who heretofore have thought a desirable brass bed could not be purchased under Sixty Dollars, will be interested in several of our new, heavy post all brass beds at $20.00, to $50.00.

Appearance
and
Quality

In the purchase of a brass bed it is wise to be quite as thoughtful of quality as appearance. If the quality is not in the bed the good appearance will not last.

Polished, Satin or Polet Finishes, as desired and widths from three feet to four feet six inches at one price, in each design.

The Famous "Flint Quality" bedding is also specially priced with equal attractiveness.

Our factory facilities enable us to make to order promptly and at moderate cost both beds and bedding to meet special requirements.

A Hotel and Contract Department at the service of quantity purchasers.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
WEST 23rd STREET

The New Fall Overcoats

Since comparison determines the relative merit of things, compare our overcoats with the ordinary ready-made kinds. It will serve to give you a very high opinion of Vogel Brothers overcoats. First compare our stock as a whole—the vastness and variety of it. We present 82 new and distinct Fall overcoat models, whereas few stores show more than a tenth of that number. Then compare garment for garment—in the Vogel Brothers overcoat you'll note the shapely shoulder, the snugfitting collar, the coat front that always holds its shape; all of these are features which are lacking in ordinary ready-made overcoats. Our prices range from $10 to $28.

At $12. Top coats in the new shades of Oxford gray, brown and tan coverts—also black.

At $15. Silk lined medium length overcoats of rich black unfinished worsteds.

At $15. Cravenette overcoats of Oxford gray—50 inches long.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

Wallach's News

Col. Ave., 830, near 101st St. } Clothing, Hats, Furnishings.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. } Clothing, Hats, Furnishings.
W. 125th St., 246
Eighth Ave. below 42d St.
Bowery, 258-242
Open Evenings.

About Varsity Suits

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX
Fall Line (Well-Known, Well-Made) Clothing
Includes a Suit that has "Class."
It emphasizes the
Good points of your figure,—
Fits the Well-Set-Up Man,
also his less favored Brother.
Tones of the Modish
Browns, of Grays and
Single or Double-breasted,
$30, $25, $22.50 $20, $18 down to $15
Top Coats, $30, $28, $25, $20, $18, $15 and $12.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO. 458 Bway Tel. 132-3

Chimney Fire at the Marlborough.

There was a still alarm from the Marlborough Hotel, Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway, yesterday, and the fire, which was in the laundry chimney, was out before any of the guests knew of it. Some persons who were at mass in the Church of the Holy Innocents adjoining saw the blaze through the windows and left.

"Mocha."

That's the new brown shade of the newest soft hat to catch on with young men.

Stetson seems to be the only maker who has caught the full rich coffee shade, and the hats are just a-sailing out of our stores as fast as we can get them from the Stetson factory.

It's $5, as are many others of the new things in Stetson's soft hats.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CARPETS.

We call particular attention to our line of

Royal Wiltons

(Best wearing Carpets made.)
The Most Extensive Assortment in the City.

SPECIAL!
A large accumulation of patterns impossible to duplicate.

200 pieces Axminsters, extra heavy quality, well worth $1.50 per yd.,
150 pieces Velvets and Brussels, bright colorings, usually sold for $1.35 to $1.50 per yd.,
95 c. yd.

INLAID LINOLEUMS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
REMNANTS OF
PRINTED LINOLEUM and SHEET OILCLOTH
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW in THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. | Matinees Evenings at 8:10. Saturdays, 2. ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE.
EDNA MAY in THE SCHOOL GIRL

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CLARA in Clyde Fitch's play, BLOODGOOD THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
W. H. CRANE in BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play, LETTY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
MR. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
POPULAR PRICES WEDNESDAY MAT.

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Last 3 weeks. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS."

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's new play, THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

BELASCO THEATRE, 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
OPENING TO-NIGHT Promptly 8:15
WARFIELD
In the new Comedy Drama by Charles Klein.
THE MUSIC MASTER
Stage direction of DAVID BELASCO.
SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY
For the limited engagement of MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
in the new Stange & Edwards' Comic Opera
"LOVE'S LOTTERY."
BROADWAY THEATRE.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th. Opens Next FRIDAY Seats Ready.
Della Fox THE WEST POINT CADET.

LYRIC B'way & 42d. Tel. 6570—38. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HERBERT KELCEY, EFFIE SHANNON, TAPS

CASINO B'way & 39th. Tel. 6570—38. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
200th Perf. Next Mon. SOUVENIRS PIFF, PAFF, POUF

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only.
Klaw & Erlanger Present 4th Week | THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

NEW YORK DENMAN THOMPSON | Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Bargain Mat. Wed., 25 & 50c in a Revival of | THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Geo. Ade's Comedy, The County Chairman Last 2 Weeks.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily.
M'INTYRE & HEATH. Cressy & Dayne, Spessardy's Bears, The Latonas, Clarice Vance, Jack Norworth, Martini & Maximillian, &c.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., nr. 5 Av. (Now Berkeley Lyceum). Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30.
ARNOLD DALY Announces THE MAN OF DESTINY, preceding HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND

14TH STREET THEATRE Mats. Wed. & Sat. At 6th Avenue.
SYDNEY AYRES in the new play of American Frontier Life, A TEXAS RANGER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER in THE DICTATOR.

58TH ST. PROCTOR'S | THE NINETY AND NINE.
MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c

YORKVILLE THEATRE. 86 St., Lex. Av. OPENS OCT. 3. (Seats Selling). Henrietta CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.

Manhattan MRS. FISKE BECKY SHARP
Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. WEST
Matinee Daily. MABEL McKINLEY, ODETTE TYLER & CO. 10, Others

MAJESTIC---ISLE OF SPICE
Best Seats Wed. Mat. 1.00, other p'formances 1.50.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-day. WEDDED AND PARTED

GRAND Sleeping Beauty AND THE Beast
MATINEE WED., 25c., 50c.

3D AV. 33rd St. and 3d Av. MAT. TO-DAY. NEW YORK DAY BY DAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
CHECKERS With Thos. W. Ross.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c. | Dan McAvoy, Willy Zimmerman, Canfield & Carlton, Hill & Sylvany, & 10 others.

AMERICAN 42d St., 8th Ave. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed., 25-50c. HER MAD MARRIAGE

BIJOU RICE'S CO. MR. WIX EVGS. 8:15 WED. & SAT MATS., 2:15

WEST END "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Wed. Mat. 25c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy: variable winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,077. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

EUROPE SKEPTICAL ABOUT PEACE CONGRESS

President's Promise Not Taken Seriously by British Papers.

SEE HOME POLITICS IN IT

State Department Soon to Communicate with the Powers—Conference May Be Called Early Next Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.
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LONDON, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement that he will call a second Hague conference has not set this part of the world afire. The announcement is ignored in editorial comment by most of the London papers, and where discussed is not treated seriously, but rather as a bit of political play incident to the Presidential campaign.

The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"If any such suggestion comes before the war is over the belligerents might see in it disguised mediation. If on the other hand it is only put forward after the war is over, it will probably lead to little more than pious aspirations such as those that figured so prominently at the last Peace Conference.

"If President Roosevelt will read over the confidential reports from the United States delegation to The Hague he will find abundant evidence that the best of friends, even when they meet to promote the cause of peace, are not always in agreement.

"It would, in fact, be a rather risky experiment to assemble another convention with universal peace as its object before the powerful rulers of the world prove they have peace not only on their lips, but in their hearts, and until they cease to act upon the old adage, 'Si vis pacem, para bellum.'"

PRESIDENT SOON TO ACT.

Formal Call May Be Issued Early in the Coming Year.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Foreign Office has received no official intimation from Washington of the intention of President Roosevelt to call a second Peace Conference at The Hague. It states that if such an invitation is extended undoubtedly Great Britain will be represented.

It is suggested, however, in official and diplomatic circles that the moment for a peace conference is not opportune in view of the war prevailing in the Far East and the unwillingness of the belligerents to bind themselves to any act which would restrict their operations. The officials and diplomats expressed the hope that the President when he extends the invitation will fix a date so that the meeting will occur after Japan and Russia have arranged for peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt's announcement of his intention to call a second peace conference attracts much attention here.

The Foreign Office expresses itself generally as sympathetic toward the idea if the President's propositions are confined to practical, tangible measures without attempting anything like general disarmament or an adjudication of difficulties which touch the sovereignty and honor of States, or would be involved in any scheme of compulsory arbitration. The Foreign Office emphasizes the fact that Germany regards The Hague Arbitration Court as an institution capable of further development along practical lines.

Among the foreign embassies here it was learned that the idea of an international peace conference during the Russo-Japanese war would be considered inopportune by Russia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt, in his announcement on Saturday to the delegates of the Interparliamentary Union that at an early date he would invite the nations of the world to send delegates to a second peace conference at The Hague did not indicate in his address the probable time of his issuance of the call. It can be stated, however, that he will not await the conclusion of peace between Japan and Russia, both signatories to The Hague convention. It is his present intention, in about six weeks, to bring the matter to the attention of the nations of the world, with a view to ascertaining their desires as to the time and place of holding the second conference. These preliminary inquiries will be made through the Department of State.

As soon thereafter as the replies received shall warrant, the President will issue his formal call for the conference, which probably will be early in the coming year.

CORTELYOU SEES PRESIDENT.

Reports as to the Campaign's Progress, Especially in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee arrived here from New York late this afternoon, and was in conference with President Roosevelt until midnight regarding the political situation. He gave the President a résumé of what is being done in the various States, especially in New York, and his opinion of the present condition of political affairs. Mr. Cortelyou declined to make any statement regarding his talk with the President, except in the most general terms. He will leave for New York to-morrow.

Mr. Cortelyou's mission here was of a personal as well as of a political character. His family is expected to return to Washington shortly, and he came partly to arrange for their homecoming.

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THE POPE ISSUES A PROTEST.

Churches in Rome to Make Atonement for Free Thinkers' Congress.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The Pope has addressed to Cardinal Respighi, his Vicar General, a protest against the Congress of Freethinkers held here last week, and the Vicar General will invite all Catholics to attend a service of atonement, to be held in all the basilicas of Rome on Thursday. In his letter the Pope says:

"A new cause of bitterness has been added to the many anxieties which, especially in our times, accompany the government of the Universal Church. We have learned with infinite sorrow that it is asserted that the cultivators of free thought have met in Rome, while the painful echo of their speeches is unfortunately confirmed by their grim designs. Intelligence is the noblest gift the Creator has granted us, but it becomes sacrilegious when subtracted from dependency on the Almighty or rejects the direction and comfort of Divine truth."

Continuing, the Pope says the insult was rendered the more grave by the Freethinkers' meeting in Rome, the city which had been destined as a depository of faith, thus taking from Rome its designation as the tranquil, respected See of Christ's Vicar.

"We therefore," the Pope adds, "will make ours the offense offered to God, gathering in our heart all its bitterness."

The Pope recognizes that even on this occasion God sent comfort through the manifestation of filial affection received yesterday from the 1,000 members of the Catholic Association of French Youths, but he wishes to have in Rome a solemn function of atonement for the outrage to Divine Majesty and for the vindication of the honor and good name of the city.

GENERAL RECIPROCITY—LODGE

Favors Policy Which Would Benefit the Whole Country.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was the guest of the Newton Club at a dinner to-night, and in a speech following the dinner advocated a policy of reciprocity that would bring compensation to the United States for concessions made, and not prove inimical to American interests. The others present included Congressman Butler Ames and Congressman Samuel L. Powers.

"Every one," said Senator Lodge, in the course of his remarks, "is in favor of reciprocity or any other policy which will enlarge our foreign markets, provided that such reciprocity or other similar policy does not involve greater sacrifice than the proposed enlargement of the foreign market is worth. But because I favor reciprocity under these conditions, I do not promise to support any scheme of legislation or any treaty that any one chooses to label reciprocity.

"Either the Democrats do not favor reciprocity or they do not favor a reduction of duties, because the two together are impossible and incompatible. I should be glad to vote for a reciprocity treaty with Canada or any other country which was beneficial to our business interests, and not injurious to American industry, agriculture, or labor. But there is no use in shutting our eyes to the practical difficulty which the history of these treaties discloses.

"I think we should consider very carefully whether the true way to improve our foreign markets is not by general legislation which will bring a general reciprocity and which shall bear equally on all parts of the United States, and if successful, bring benefit to the whole country."

PICK COTTON BY MOONLIGHT.

Georgians Work Double Shifts Because of Scarcity of Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—To save the fast ripening crop of this section the planters have put laborers to work picking cotton by moonlight. These scenes of activity in the cotton fields at night were necessitated by the scarcity of labor from which the South is suffering.

The pickers are worked day and night, taking a rest during the hottest part of the day. A prominent planter has declared after a visit through the cotton States that the labor problem will cause much cotton to go to waste in the fields. The crop in this territory is very large and in splendid condition, only a few fields having been touched by the boll weevil.

CARNEGIE FOR RACE EMPIRE.

Believes That This Country, Canada, and England Will Unite.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 26.—A Canadian Associated Press cable from London says:

Denying a statement in a letter from Francis Wayland Glen, that he favored Canadian independence, Andrew Carnegie says in a letter to The London Daily Mail:

"Whenever Canada makes a change I think it will be her destiny to annex the United States as Scotland did England. After this is accomplished the motherland will be glad to unite with her then united children."

Carnegie denies that he favored Canadian independence. He declares that, on the contrary, he is a race imperialist, holding the belief that it is almost as criminal for Canada and the United States to remain separate as it would be for Scotland and England. British imperialism was forecast by the Motherland to mean destiny.

Glen, who lives in New York, sent a letter to Ottawa papers. Among other sensational statements was one charging Canadian politicians with having asked Carnegie to furnish money for election purposes.

MEN RETURN, UNIONS IGNORED.

Nine Thousand Go Back to Harvester Works and the Pullman Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Nine thousand men returned to work without union regulations of any sort to-day, when the three Chicago branches of the International Harvester Works and the Pullman Company reopened their shops after a shut-down of two weeks. The men not only returned to their former places as individuals, but they also agreed to reductions in pay of 10 to 20 per cent.

The International Harvester Works announced that the plants would be operated on a basis of 57½ hours a week, instead of 54, with no increase in wages. The men accepted the ultimatum of the company without any serious manifestation of discontent, and all of the old employes who could obtain work accepted the new regulations. To-night a call was issued for a special meeting of representatives of all unions having members employed by the International Harvester Company to consider the conditions at the three plants, but the general belief is that the men will remain at work under the new conditions.

Special Trains To Trenton Fair
via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave New York September 28, 7:25 and 8:25 A. M.; September 29, 7:25, 8:25 and 10:55 A. M., returning at convenient hours. Rate, including admission, $2.25 from New York. See ticket agents.—Adv.

FOURTH ARMY FORMING TO STRIKE KUROPATKIN

Russians Expecting Another Great Flanking Coup.

KUROKI TO CROSS HUN RIVER

Japanese Attempt to Seize Kaou-Tou Pass—Czar's Reorganization Plan Pleases the St. Petersburg Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—The cause of the extreme deliberation in the Japanese advance on Mukden was explained by a dispatch received from Gen. Kuropatkin this afternoon, which indicates that Field Marshal Oyama has not yet concentrated his forces. Fresh troops are constantly arriving at Bentsiaputze, while others, which recently reached Liao-Yang, are marching up the Tai-Tse River to Sian-Chan, (about sixty miles southeast of Mukden.) These reinforcements presumably come from Japan.

It is now evident that as soon as the fourth Japanese army at Sian-chan is sufficiently strong the Japanese intend to resort to their favorite flanking tactics, move a formidable array against Kuropatkin's left and compel the evacuation of Sin-tsin-tin, (sixty miles east of Mukden.) They are evidently reconnoitring the ground over which the Sian-chan army will march up and cross the river.

In the meanwhile Gen. Kuroki is trying to seize and cross the Hun River far east of Mukden. Thence he will move down the river and co-operate with the Fourth Army from Sian-chan, while Gens. Oku and Nodzu engage Kuropatkin's attention south of Mukden. The attacks on Da Pass and San-lung-ku on Sept. 20 were the first symptoms of this vast flanking movement.

Kuropatkin now reports that Japanese scouts have been encountered near the Hun River, half way to Mukden, trying to seize Kaou-tou Pass, ten miles northeast of Bentsiaputze, in order to clear the way to Fushun, and that Oku's and Nodzu's outposts have been engaged in skirmishing with Cossacks near Inpu, between Bentsiaputze and the railroad.

After reviewing the troops at Odessa the Emperor will go to Kishineff and bid farewell to the Fourteenth Division, famous for its passage of the Danube under Gen. Dragomiroff. The latter, probably will attend the ceremony. Gen. Dragamiroff is greatly enfeebled in health, which may render impossible his going to the Far East as Chief of Staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, should the latter be appointed.

The reorganization of the forces in the Far East by the appointment of Gen. Grippenberg, commander of the Third Army Corps in the Province of Vilna, to command the Second Army, has been received with much satisfaction by the press.

Even the Novoe Vremya, which has been urging the promotion of Gen. Kuropatkin to the rank of Commander in Chief, recognizes the impossibility of confiding the vast host now to be assembled to the commander of the forces actually in the field. Other papers warmly indorse the motives for the formation of the Second Army and the evident determination to prosecute the war with increased vigor.

The Sviet, whose editor, M. Kamaroff, formerly was a Colonel in the army, and therefore peculiarly fitted to appreciate the significance of the new departure, says:

"Hitherto Gen. Kuropatkin has been chief of all the land forces in the Far East. Although enjoying the fullest independence, as a matter of fact he was appointed in the character of the Viceroy's assistant. Nevertheless, all the responsibility was his. Now he will share it with Gen. Grippenberg, and both will be under the guidance of a Commander in Chief."

The name of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, Inspector General of Cavalry, early in the war was on everybody's lips as likely to be made Commander in Chief, and it continues to be reported that he will be placed in command of the Russian forces in the Far East, but no paper here ventures to publish the rumor, pending an official announcement of his appointment.

MUKDEN, Sept. 24, (Delayed.)—The Japanese do not appear to be moving, but it is believed that they will begin a general advance within a day or two. They are continually receiving reinforcements.

Russian scouts who penetrated beyond Bentsiaputze saw large encampments of Japanese, and a strong column is reported to be forming northwest of Liao-Yang. A thousand Japanese are daily crossing the Tai-tse River over three bridges which have been built above the railroad.

MAY DASH FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Russian Naval Organ Admits Chance for Czar's Ships Is Small.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27, (Tuesday.)—The naval organ Kotlin to-day publishes an article predicting that Rear Admiral Wiren will attempt to break out of Port Arthur with his ships and return to Europe.

The paper admits that the task of escaping from Admiral Togo appears to be hopeless if one takes for comparison Admiral Cervera's attempt to get away from Santiago, but adds that Wiren's men, unlike the Spaniards, have had plenty of war experience.

Plenty of Coal at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Telegraphing from Che-Foo, the correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Photographs received from Port Arthur which were taken as late as Sept. 14 show that piles of coal stacked on the Tiger's Tail at the beginning of the war are still there."

RUSSIAN LACK OF DISCIPLINE.

Disclosures in Papers Seized in Abandoned Headquarters.

LONDON, Sept. 27, (Tuesday.)—The Daily Mail's Liao-Yang correspondent says:

"The discovery in abandoned Russian headquarters here of a number of documents and orders from Viceroy Alexieff cashiering officers for abandoning positions and for drunkenness, &c., and censuring officers for lawless treatment of Chinese, waste of ammunition, and other offenses, proves an amazing lack of discipline in Gen. Kuropatkin's army."

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Alleghany from West Indian ports anchored in Quarantine early this morning.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

SIGSBEE EXACTED APOLOGY.

Outrages Committed Against Our Consulate at Carthagena.

COLON, Sept. 26.—The American Consulate at Carthagena, having twice recently been besmeared with mud, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, with his flagship, the Newark, was ordered to proceed to Carthagena and investigate the circumstances. The gunboat Newport, Commander Mertz, joined the flagship on Sept. 16.

In a communication to the Governor, Luis Patron, Admiral Sigsbee says in part:

"I find your expressions of regret for the acts of indecency on behalf of yourself and your Government satisfactory, but that sufficient publicity has not been given to them. I suggest additional precautions to prevent a recurrence of such incidents and fuller publicity of the Government's expressions of regret, in order to avoid a friendly visit assuming a more difficult feature."

Gov. Patron complied by reiterating his regrets.

COLOMBIAN SENATE ANGRY.

Opposition to Resumption of Amicable Relations with This Country.

BOGOTA, Sept. 26.—President Reyes is meeting with much opposition in the Colombian Senate to the resumption of amicable relations with the United States.

SENATOR GORMAN CONFIDENT.

Tells Maryland Leaders the Campaign of 1892 Is Being Repeated.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 26.—Frank Furst, a leading Democrat of Baltimore, returned to-day from New York, where he talked with Senator Gorman concerning the political outlook. "I was delighted," said Mr. Furst "to find the Senator well satisfied with the situation, and confident that Judge Parker will win.

"Mr. Gorman said that the campaign this year reminded him very much of the compaign of 1892. In that year there was much apathy on both sides, the candidates being Cleveland and Harrison, and the politicians were all at sea as to the outcome of the election. Cleveland was elected by a large majority after a very quiet campaign. The Senator says that the people this year are quietly studying the issues, just as in 1892, and he feels that the politicians will be surprised by the outcome."

Gen. L. Victor Baughman, Maryland member of the National Committee, and one of Mr. Gorman's closest lieutenants, also returned from New York with encouraging news of the Democratic situation.

"The Democratic managers at headquarters," he said, "are aware of the efforts—mind, I only say efforts—of the Republican committee to secure contributions of money from large corporations. These efforts do not seem to be meeting with success as formerly, for the large business concerns are perfectly satisfied that Judge Parker's election would bring no disaster to the country, and many of them decline to contribute."

WRECK VICTIMS PRAISE COX.

University Student Plunged Through Car Window to Warn Others.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Victims of the New York Central Railroad wreck at Lyons yesterday morning are talking about the courage of James Cox of Holyoke, Mass., a student and athlete, who was on his way to the University of Michigan.

When the sleeper was ditched Cox plunged through the window, and, seeing the approaching freight train, ran along the overturned cars, smashing windows with a stone and warning the terrified passengers of their danger. By sheer strength Cox dragged several passengers from the cars before the freight struck the wreck. He was uninjured and proceeded on his way.

PROFESSOR A SUICIDE.

Philadelphia High School Teacher Shoots Himself on the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Eugene W. Manning, Assistant Professor of German in the Central High School, shot himself at Seventeenth and Buttonwood Streets, tonight. No reason is assigned for the act except that the Professor suffered from insomnia.

Prof. Manning with his fourteen year old son Eugene boarded with Mrs Newman at 103 Green Street. He left his boarding house about 8 o'clock to-night saying he was going for a walk. He had gone only two squares when at the Seventeenth Street entrance to Baldwins locomotive works he drew a revolver and shot himself in the mouth. The bullet penetrated the head through and through causing instant death. He was identified by a letter addressed to Eugene W. Manning, Ph. D., 638 Green Street.

Prof. Manning was fifty years old and a graduate of Cornell University. He came to the Central High School last year and began his second term this month.

SHERIFF OUTWITTED MOB.

Negro Thought to Be Assailant of Mrs. Boggan of Patton, Penn., in Jail.

EBENSBURG, Penn., Sept. 26.—John Gabin, a negro whose appearance tallies exactly with the description of the assailant of Mrs. Thomas Boggan of Patton, Penn., was arrested to-day at Hooversville, Penn., near Johnstown, Penn., and hurriedly removed to the Ebensburg jail by Sheriff Lenhart and deputies.

Hostile demonstration were made at Johnstown, but the officers outwitted the crowd and safely landed their prisoner on the Ebensburg train. At Ebensburg a crowd of 500 shouted "Lynch him!" Early in the day the Commissioners of Cambria County offered $2,000 reward for the capture of Mrs. Boggan's assailant.

SLUMP IN CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

Report That Big Holders Were Unloading Causes Break of 4 Cents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Under the weight of heavy realizing sales the wheat market here broke an even 4 cents to-day, the December option selling off to 110½. The low point on May was reached at 111½. The declining tendency was accelerated by the execution of numerous stop loss orders.

The principal factor in causing the sharp break in prices was the intimation that several big holders were quietly disposing of their lines. An increase of nearly 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply and surprisingly heavy primary receipts were minor factors. The market closed practically at the low point, final quotations on May being at 111¾. December closed at 110¾.

Go See The World's Fair.
Grandest Exposition ever promoted. Pennsylvania Railroad offers low rates and high class service.—Adv.

CAR AND WAGON CRASH; THREE ARE BADLY HURT

Lighter Vehicle Crumpled Like Paper Against Elevated Pillar.

ONE MAN CUT FROM WRECK

Faints as Axemen Finish—Girl and Conductor Hurled to Street—Police Seek Motorman.

Several persons were injured, three seriously, last night when a north-bound Third Avenue car pushed a laundry wagon into an elevated railroad pillar between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, and then plowed through the wagon. Those seriously injured were Joseph Smart, the conductor of the car, who was bruised and cut and got a fractured skull; Joseph Freund, twenty-seven years old, of 221 East Thirteenth Street, whose left leg was cut and who was hurt badly in the groin; Nora Burke, seventeen years old, of 720 Third Avenue, who was badly bruised on the right side and otherwise hurt. All were removed to Flower Hospital.

Antonio Osso of 204 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, the driver of the wagon; M. B. Fishbone of 25 Allen Street, and a child whose name was not learned were slightly injured. Other passengers were badly shaken up.

The car was in charge of Motorman Daniel O'Donnell. The laundry wagon was just ahead of the car and going in the same direction. The passengers say that the car was going at a lively rate of speed and that the motorman clanged his bell. Osso started to turn the wagon east from the track, and just as the horse cleared the tracks and the wagon had started to turn east the car struck it behind with full force. The wagon was jammed into the pillar and the car crumpled it up like so much paper.

The car was of the combination variety. Conductor Smart was riding on the footboard and he was swept off into the street, landing on his head.

Freund was on the third seat from the front. The force of the collision threw him from the car, and he fell between the footboard and a wheel hub. Miss Burke, who had been sitting near Freund, was thrown over him and against the wagon, from which she bounded to the street. Freund was caught in such a manner that he could not extricate himself and was suffering excruciating pain as he called for help. Thomas McCusker of 343 East Thirty-third Street, who is powerfully built, was passing, and, seeing Freund's condition, went to help him. He found, however, that he could not aid the man without an axe. One was procured in a near-by laundry, and McCusker set to work cutting away the wreckage. He was aided in a few minutes by Firemen Scanlon and Falls of Truck 2 in East Fiftieth Street, who had been summoned on a still alarm. Freund fainted just as he was released.

A hurry call was sent in for an ambulance and also for the reserves of the East Fifty-first Street Station. An ambulance arrived from Flower Hospital, four minutes after the call was sent in, with Drs. Taylor and McDuffie.

Freund and Conductor Smart were found to be in a very serious condition, and Miss Burke was unconscious. After several minor injuries had been dressed, the three worst hurt were hurried to the hospital. It is thought that the conductor cannot recover, and it is doubtful if Freund survives.

Driver Osso was thrown from the seat of his wagon to the street and received a slight scalp wound. Big baskets full of hotel laundry were scattered about the streets.

The cars were blocked for about fifteen minutes. In the excitement the motorman got away, and Detective O'Neill was sent to the car barn to arrest him.

SENATOR HOAR IN A STUPOR.

His End Thought to be Only a Question of a Few Days.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—The following bulletin on Senator Hoar's condition was given out at the Senator's residence this morning:

"The Senator slept all night and is in a stupor this morning. He did not take food or medicine during the night. The end is not immediately expected."

The sick man has failed gradually since last Friday, and there have been indications that his mind was being affected by the increasing weakness. Gen. Hoar, however, said that the Senator might live several days.

Dr. Warren R. Gilman, who is attending the Senator, gave out a statement, saying that "unless some extraordinary change for the better takes place he cannot live very long."

The members of the family are now in constant attendance at the bedside, as they were a few weeks ago when the end seemed near.

STURDY FIREMAN ASKS REWARD

Wants Salvage for Saving Tug, Alone, in Fierce Storm.

TRENTON, Sept. 26.—Because he succeeded in steering the steam tug John Hughes past the rocks of the Delaware Breakwater and beaching her after the rest of the crew had abandoned her, Fireman John Rinovitch has filed a claim for salvage in the United States District Court.

On the night of Sept. 12 the tug was lying moored to the iron pier at Lewes, according to the bill, when the terrific wind and rain storm that did damage along the coast came up. There were on board at the time the mate, the Chief Engineer, Second Engineer, two firemen, two deckhands, and the steward. The heavy seas badly damaged the tug by pounding her against the pier, and when two of the three hawsers that moored her to the dock parted the mate ordered all hands ashore. The order was promptly obeyed by all but Rinovitch.

Rinovitch, according to the bill, succeeded, with the utmost difficulty, in steering the craft past the stone breakwater, and after five hours of exertion, lasting from midnight until 5 o'clock in the morning, he succeeded in beaching the tug. She had four feet of water in her hold. He started the steam pump, and while engaged in pumping out the water the Captain, mate, and Chief Engineer arrived.

But for his work, the claimant declares, the tug, which is less than a year old and worth $45,000, would have been a total wreck. Rinovitch makes no specific claim, but asks the court to award him a fair amount for his services.

Actors and singers must prevent sore throats. They have used Piso's Cure 40 years. Try it.—Adv.

VESUVIUS STILL VERY ACTIVE.

Eruption on the Pompeii Side Becomes Threatening.

NAPLES, Sept. 26.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, and although it has somewhat decreased, it is still most imposing and its vividness has been augmented by the breaking away of the crust around the crater, which is being re-ejected with shakings, rumblings, and explosions, making it appear as if the whole mountain would be rent from top to bottom.

The funicular railroad restaurant has been damaged by the flow of lava. On the Pompeii side the eruption is very threatening, and a great quantity of ashes is being ejected.

MRS. SAGE SPRAINED ANKLE.

Wife of Financier Is Confined to Her Bed as Result of Fall.

Many friends of Mrs. Russell Sage called yesterday at her home, 632 Fifth Avenue, having heard that she was dangerously ill as the result of a fall a week ago.

It was said at the residence that Mrs. Sage had suffered a fall, spraining an ankle, a week ago, but that she was sitting up in bed, and would soon be able to walk.

CLOSES BOSTON THEATRE.

Mayor Orders the Lyceum Shut Until Alterations Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Just as "The Parisian Widows" were executing a song and dance at the Lyceum Theatre this afternoon the curtain was rung down, and the manager stepped forward and announced that the theatre had been closed.

The license for this variety theatre expired in August, but had not been renewed because the Superintendent of Buildings was not satisfied with the exits and fire escapes. Hence the Mayor to-day ordered the place closed, and it will remain closed until changes have been made.

GOT $1,200 HORSE FOR $36.50.

Now Busoid Wants to Hold on to Stray Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 26.—A horse which Fred Busold of West Orange bought at auction for $36.50 is now said to be worth $1,200. A horse was found in West Orange, running at large, three months ago, by Charles Ferguson. Ferguson thought he recognized the animal as belonging to Alexander Willis of West Orange, but Willis denied ownership and the horse was thereupon taken to the pound.

After it had been in the pound for about a month the poundkeeper advertised it for sale, and Busold bought it. A few days ago he heard from I. C. Hedden of Central Avenue, East Orange, who said that one of his horses was missing. He wanted to recover the animal, but as yet he and Busold have reached no agreement.

WOMEN MUSTN'T SMOKE.

Magistrate Sustains Unwritten Law Barring Practice in Public.

Cigarettes may not be smoked by women in the public streets, according to an unwritten police law, which was sustained yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court when Tabot Norton was fined $2 for abusing Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer.

Norton was riding in an automobile with two women and another man on Fifth Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, Sunday evening, when Rensselaer saw one of the women, said to be Mrs. William Orr, an actress, of the Waldorf-Astoria, smoking a cigarette, and ordered her to stop it. Talbot, who at the police station said he was "Frederick Smith," a broker, of 123 East Sixty-third Street, resented the policeman's interference.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday expressed himself as greatly pleased with Rensselaer's conduct in making the arrest.

PARKER ODDS SHORTEN.

Big Bet in Brooklyn Made at 2 to 1—Still Larger One Rumored.

The first big bet on the outcome of the election so far reported in Brooklyn was made last night in Fred Schumm's restaurant, on Fulton Street, opposite the Borough Hall. There was a group of politicians and sporting men in the place discussing the campaign, when John T. Nelson, who is in business as a stock broker in Manhattan, entered and joined them.

Mr. Nelson was trying to get down a bet of $500 to $1,000 that Judge Parker would be the next President of the United States, when Walter Van Buren, a local horseman, came in with a party of friends. He accepted Mr. Nelson's offer of a bet and put up $3,600 against $1,800 that Roosevelt would beat Parker in the country, Mr. Schumm being the stakeholder.

Another bet of $5,000 to $2,500 on Roosevelt was said to have been made in Schumms' late last night, but the names of the bettors could not be learned.

PUNISHES MILITIA COMPANY.

Alabama Governor Musters Out Men Who Failed to Protect Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 26.—The military court which met at Huntsville to investigate the conduct of the infiltary company of that city in not protecting the negro Horace Maples from the hands of a mob on the night of Sept. 7 reported to-day to the Governor that the company was inefficient and should be mustered out of service. Acting Gov. Cunningham approved the findings.

The testimony of the night jailer showed that the soldiers acted as though they were frightened. He testified that when the mob broke into the jail some were in the closets, some under the bed, and others on the floor smoking. The court in its conclusion declared that there were sufficient men and ammunition to protect the negro, "if they had been intelligently and courageously commanded and used." The testimony of Capt. R. T. Hays that he was wounded by glass from a window broken by a bullet coming from the mob is discredited.

KENTUCKY JUDGE POISONED.

His Condition Critical, but Others Out of Danger—Arsenic in Food.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Sept. 26.—News of an attempt to poison the family of Judge William May of Salyersville, Magoffin County, has just reached here. Arsenic was used and the meal was eaten without the family discovering anything wrong.

Judge May, Mrs. E. Stephens, Sheriff John Patrick, and E. Stephens were affected. Judge May is in a critical condition, but the others are out of danger.

Two in one. Bifocal glasses for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT FINED BY MASSACHUSETTS JUDGE

Third Secretary Gurney's Plea of Immunity Disregarded.

STATE DEPARTMENT ACTS

Said to Have Called on Bay State Authorities to Secure to Englishman Immunity Provided by Law.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 26.—Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary to Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who has been spending the Summer here, was fined this morning for contempt of court and for violating the speed law relating to automobiles, by Special Justice H. C. Phelps, in the Lee District Court. Mr. Gurney was charged with running an automobile through the streets of Stockbridge Sunday at a greater speed than ten miles an hour.

Mr. Gurney, when arraigned in court, positively refused to plead, holding that as he was the Third Secretary to his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador he could not be arrested or held for the offense charged. Special Justice Phelps said he did not recognize "international law" in his court, and informed the defendant that he must enter a plea.

Despite this statement, Mr. Gurney continued in his refusal. Then a fine of $25 was imposed for contempt of court, and another fine of $25 for violation of a town ordinance.

Mr. Gurney did not have in his possession sufficient money to pay the fine, and was paroled in the charge of the officer, Deputy Sheriff Noble of Stockbridge, who had made the arrest. The officer accompanied Mr. Gurney to Lenox, where the money was secured.

Mr. Gurney immediately notified the State Department, in Washington, of the act of the Massachusetts courts, and the President was notified.

Justice Phelps said to-day that he found nothing in the Massachusetts common law which exempted any one from breaking the laws of the State, and he acted accordingly.

JUSTICE LIABLE TO FINE.

May Also Be Imprisoned for Violating Law Relating to Diplomats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Notice of the action of Special Justice H. C. Phelps at Lee, Mass., in fining Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary of the British Embassy, was received at the State Department, in a telegram from Mr. Raikes, First Secretary of the Embassy, who is at Lenox.

The department immediately transmitted this telegram in substance to the Governor of Massachusetts, with the suggestion that he do whatever might be necessary to secure the diplomatic immunity of Mr. Gurney.

It is believed at the department that the matter may be far more serious than the local officials at Lee seem to regard it.

The action of the local Justice in refusing to recognize the official position of Mr. Gurney and his claim to exemption from arrest and punishment by the local authorities, is contrary to international usages that obtain in such cases, as well as in violation of the United States statutes. In declining to plead before the Justice, Mr. Gurney was clearly within his rights, and in deliberately refusing to recognize international usage in his court, and imposing a fine upon the accused for declining to plead to the charge brought against him, Justice Phelps is liable to fine and imprisonment.

The law governing matters of this character is clearly defined in Sections 4063 and 4064 of the Revised Statutes, which read as follows:

Section 4,063—Whenever any writ or process is sued out or prosecuted by any person in any court of the United States, or of a State, or by any Judge or Justice, whereby the person of any public Minister of any foreign Prince or State, authorized and received as such by the President, or any domestic or domestic servant of any such Minister, is arrested or imprisoned, or his goods or chattels are distrained, seized, or attached, such writ or process shall be deemed void.

Section 4,064—Whenever any writ or process is sued out in violation of the preceding section every person by whom the same is obtained or prosecuted, whether as party or as attorney or solicitor, and every officer concerned in executing it, shall be deemed a violator of the laws of nations and a disturber of the public repose, and shall be imprisoned for not more than three years and fined at the discretion of the court.

It is further provided by law that the jurisdiction of all cases against foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, and their attachés and domestics shall be lodged in the United States Supreme Court. Section 687 of the Revised Statutes provides that "the Supreme Court shall have exclusively all such jurisdiction of suits of proceedings against Ambassadors, or other public Ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants as a court of law can have, consistently with the laws of nations."

This statute is based on Section 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution, which declares that "in all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers, and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction."

In such cases the usual method of procedure is for the authorities whose laws have been violated to report the violation to the State Department, which department brings the matter to the attention of the Ambassador or Minister immediately concerned for such action as the case may require.

There have been instances where the offending parties were sent home in disgrace as the result of their violations of local law and regulations, at the instance of the State Department, but it is not competent for the local authorities or the authorities of the State to try to punish the offender.

It will remain for the Governor of Massachusetts to take initial action in this case, which will require prompt redress.

The last important precedent occurred in 1902, at the picnic resort of Bay Ridge, near Baltimore, when Dr. George, an attaché of the Swiss Legation in Washington, was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff on the charge of being a pickpocket, and was searched and otherwise treated in a humiliating manner by the local authorities.

The State Department secured his release at an early moment through the Governor of Maryland, who also caused the

dismissal of the offending deputy and extended an apology for the incident. Though the Swiss Minister might have pressed for further punishment he accepted what had been done as sufficient, but the matter was deemed of such importance that he could not give this notice to other Governments unless the Swiss Federal Council had formally considered the case and expressed itself satisfied.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand this afternoon received a telegram from Lenox, telling of the arrest of Mr. Gurney and saying that the matter had been referred to the State Department. The Ambassador took no action in the matter, nor does he expect that it will be necessary for him to do so. He expressed confidence to-night that the State Department will take whatever action is proper. He expects to leave Washington to-morrow morning to return to Lenox, as he had originally planned.

Mr. Gurney has been attached to the British Embassy here as Third Secretary since November, 1906.

DUBS ODELL A BUCCANEER.

Stapleton Rouses Brooklyn Democrats—Alderman Proves His Loyalty.

Gov. Odell was dubbed a "political buccaneer" at the ratification meeting of the Kings County General Committee, held last night in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square, Brooklyn. Resolutions had been adopted indorsing the entire National and State ticket, and ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway and Luke D. Stapleton were called upon to speak to the resolutions. It was Mr. Stapleton who applied the name to the Governor, and his words were greeted with tumultuous applause.

When the resolutions indorsing the ticket were presented by County Clerk Edward Kaufmann, Alderman Frederick Brenner arose and, addressing the Chair, said:

"I want to call for a yea and nay vote on that resolution. I have been said to be against these nominees, and I want to go on record."

Clerk Hogan then began the call of the roll of delegates, and before he had proceeded far Assemblyman John McKeown arose and suggested that it would be better if only the roll of the delegates from the Fifteenth Assembly District be called and the rest of the vote be taken viva voce. Alderman Brenner objected, saying:

"It has been begun now, and I want it to proceed."

One delegate observed:

"I could see the finish of any man who voted against those resolutions. He'd be taken out in sections."

The roll call then proceeded. After the passage of the resolutions Mr. Ridgway was introduced and was greeted with prolonged applause. But the greeting accorded to him or to the names of the candidates was as nothing compared with the whirl of enthusiasm that followed his mention of the name of Senator McCarren. For fully three minutes the delegates applauded and shouted themselves hoarse. Through it all the Senator sat with as gloomy a countenance as if he had lost his best friend.

JEROME'S SPEAKING PROBLEM.

He May Stump, but Is Unwilling to be a Simple Advocate.

District Attorney Jerome returned to the city from Lakeville yesterday and had this to say last night:

"I find myself in a very difficult position in this campaign," he said, "as to whether or not I ought to participate on the stump. I never have thought that politicians wanted an absolutely frank and truthful discussion of the issues of a campaign, and I am unwilling to go on a platform as a simple advocate. Should I discuss the situation on both sides, as it now lies in my mind, it would not, I think, be at all satisfactory to the managers of either party, although I believe personally tht it would be helpful to the ticket which I most earnestly desire to see elected.

"Yet I doubt if any of the leaders, trained in the old school of politicians, would agree with me. However, I have not said I would not take the stump in this campaign, for I have not decided."

"Have you been asked to speak?" was asked Mr. Jerome.

"Well—ah—I cannot say I have," he replied. "I have received a letter, one of the perfunctory sort, from a speakers' bureau, asking me to speak, but I don't remember whether it was from the National or the State Committee bureau."

TO PROTECT OFFICEHOLDERS.

Civil Service Reform League Writes to Cortelyou and Taggart.

Letters have been forwarded by the National Civil Service Reform League to Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee and Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, asking their aid in preventing the levying of assessments for political purposes upon public servants during the present campaign.

These letters, which were sent by Elliot H. Goodwin, Secretary of the League, call attention to the sections of the civil service law prohibiting assessments for political purposes, and ask that a public declaration be made that each Chairman recognizes the right of every man, whether in public or private employ, to the wages of his labor without molestation. When the replies are received from Chairman Cortelyou and Chairman Taggart, they will be given out by Secretary Goodwin.

CORTELYOU'S TEACHER ILL.

Mrs. Ephraim Hinds of Hempstead Got Him Washington Appointment.

Mrs. Ephraim Hinds, who was the first teacher of Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee, and through whose advice it was that he first took up the study of stenography, was stricken with apoplexy Saturday night in the old schoolhouse at Hempstead, L. I., where Mr. Cortelyou's education was begun.

Though she is over seventy-five years of age, Mrs. Hinds rallied from the first shock, but on Sunday morning a second shock paralyzed her almost completely. Mrs. Cortelyou, who was a Miss Hinds before her marriage, was notified and hastened from her home in Washington, arriving in Hempstead yesterday.

Mrs. Hinds was not only Mr. Cortelyou's first tutor, but it was through her influence that he went from the New York Post Office to Washington, where he later became a stenographer for President McKinley, and began his rapid rise to National political prominence. At frequent intervals yesterday Chairman Cortelyou made inquiries over the long-distance telephone as to the condition of his old teacher. At a late hour last night Mrs. Hinds still retained consciousness, but little hope is entertained of her recovery. She is surrounded by the members of her family.

LEG CRUSHED BY STREET CAR.

Brooklyn Trolley Victim Now Said to be Dying—Motorman Arrested.

Michael Finnegan, thirty-seven years old, of 131 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, slipped last night as he was about to alight from a surface car of the Fulton Street line, at Fulton and Sackman Streets, Brooklyn, and one of his legs was crushed by the wheels.

The man was carried to the sidewalk, and an ambulance summoned from the Bradford Street Hospital. There it was found necessary to amputate the leg, and Finnegan was reported last night to be dying.

The motorman of the car, who said his name was Thomas Grimm, was arrested and locked up at the Liberty Avenue Station on the technical charge of assault.

ACTING CONSUL AT CANTON.

Fleming Cheshire, Who Can't Reach Dalny, Taking Robert McWade's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Fleming Cheshire, Consul at Dalny, has been placed in charge of the Consulate at Canton in place of Robert McWade, removed. Russell Colgrove, Vice Consul at Canton, as an incident of the trouble in which McWade was involved, resigned. Mr. Cheshire has not been able to reach his post at Dalny, and will not undertake to go there until after the cessation of hostilities between Russia and Japan.

It is not unlikely in view of all the circumstances that an appointment to the Canton Consulate will be made in a few days.

SAYS JUSTICE HERRICK KEPT OUT OF POLITICS

Marcus T. Hun, Supreme Court Reporter, Answers Attacks.

RECORD ON BENCH CLEAR

He Aided Committee of Thirteen in Its Efforts to Give Albany a Clean Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Marcus T. Hun, Supreme Court reporter for New York State, in reply to a request to say what he considers Justice D Cady Herrick's attitude to the management of the Democratic machine in this locality to have been since he accepted the position of Justice of the Supreme Court in 1891, said:

"It is necessary, in doing so, that I refer to the condition of the Democratic Party at the time that Mr. Justice Herrick was elected to that position.

"As counsel for the Commitee of Thirteen of the Citizens' Association of this city, and at one time for the Committee of Fifty, I have, without being a member of either political party, had for the past twenty years a very considerable acquaintance with the details of the administration of the public offices in this city.

"At the time that Mr. Daniel Manning accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury in President Cleveland's Cabinet, he was the recognized leader of the Democratic Party in this locality. He surrendered this leadership to Mr. D Cady Herrick, who continued in control of the party here until he accepted the position of Supreme Court Justice in 1892. Justice Herrick at that date was not in as easy control of the Democratic political machine, certainly he did not have as unanimous a support from the party workers, as Mr. Manning had at the time he surrendered it.

"Mr. Herrick, however, remained in control, and at the time of his election to the office of Supreme Court Justice the patronage and positions at the disposal of the party were distributed among his supporters, who were then and have continued to be known as the Herrick faction, no one of them having had such distinctive qualities of leadership as enabled him to impress his name upon the organization.

"Since that time there has been, by the opponents of the former Herrick supporters, vehement and continuous clamor and complaint at Justice Herrick's alleged activity and interest in party politics. I cannot recall, in the entire period of Mr. Justice Herrick's judicial career, any instance of his appearing in an attitude of partisan prejudice or activity, and I cannot but believe that it has been the persistence rather than any substantial foundation in fact of this criticism which has led many people to believe that Mr. Justice Herrick has conducted himself in this respect with unseemly or unsuitable ardor.

"It cannot be successfully disputed that, while in control of the local machine, before his election as Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Herrick's influence in his party's councils was in favor of a policy which best subserved the public as well as his party's interests; that it was his refusal to allow others associated with him in the party management or influential in its councils to subserve ulterior purposes which created the antagonism and caused much of the enmity which existed at the time of his going upon the bench.

"It has never been suggested that he has realized pecuniary profit from political power or preferment beyond the strictly legitimate salaries of the public offices which he has held. I speak with much assurance in this latter matter, as my examination of public accounts at various times during the past twenty years could not have failed, as I believe, to afford some earmark or evidence of malversation of public funds in his favor, as it did in the cases of not a few others, had such misapplication taken place.

"How far men who had previously been associated with him in political management may have appealed to Justice Herrick for advice I have no means of knowing. If his advice to them partook of the quality of his aid to the Committee of Thirteen in its struggle to introduce a clean administration of affairs in this city, the public has certainly not been the loser if that advice has been followed.

"To him that committee stood much indebted for services which at the time, for obvious reasons, had no public acknowledgement. I gladly, at this late day, express my grateful appreciation of aid extended by one who has so long been numbered among its unknown friends."

JUDGE HERRICK'S FAREWELL.

Deeply Moved as He Addresses Members of Albany County Bar.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—In closing to-day's session of the Supreme Court, Trial Term, Justice D Cady Herrick took occasion to bid farewell to the members of the Albany County Bar. Since this was his last appearance on the Supreme Court bench the court room was crowded with attorneys. Before addressing the gathering Judge Herrick turned to the newspaper men present and asked that as a personal favor he be not quoted either in word or substance. During the remarks that followed he was visibly affected, and more than once seemed on the point of breaking down.

When William P. Rudd, President of the County Bar Association, rose to reply, the Judge made a gesture as if to stop him, but Mr. Rudd, who also seemed deeply moved, kept on to the end.

Judge Herrick adjourned court after charging the jury and performing the usual duties of opening the term. Justice Wesley O. Howard will take his place to-morrow morning, but it is probable that the term will adjourn shortly, all but a few cases being put over until next term.

TO NOTIFY JUDGE HERRICK.

Formal Ceremonies Will Take Place Saturday in Albany.

Judge D Cady Herrick will be formally notified of his nomination for Governor at noon next Saturday, at Albany. Francis Burton Harrison, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the rest of the nominees on the Democratic State ticket will be notified at the same time. The arrangements for the notification were completed yesterday over the long-distance telephone between State Headquarters in the Hoffman House and Judge Herrick's chambers, in Albany.

The speech of notification will be by Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Cornell University, who was the Permanent Chairman of the State Convention which nominated Judge Herrick.

The Notification Committee consists of Prof. Lee and the other officers of the convention, a representative from each of the Senate districts of the State, and the members of the State Committee. The local contingent will go to Albany on the Empire State Express, leaving at 8:30 o'clock on Saturday morning.

At Democratic State Headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday, Chairman Cord Meyer announced that Judge Herrick would take the stump as soon as he had laid down his judicial duties. No dates have been set for the candidate, however. Mr. Meyer said that from now on the campaign work in the State would hum.

New Health Department Boat.

Mayor McClellan has approved the measure authorizing an issue of $67,000 of corporate stock to defray the cost of constructing a new steamboat for the Department of Health. The new boat is for the transportation of patients suffering with contagious diseases. It is to replace the Franklin Edson, which has performed the service for many years, and is now in bad condition.

Derailed Meat Car Blocks the Erie.

Traffic on the Erie Railroad was blocked for over an hour last night, a freight car loaded with slaughtered hogs having jumped the track at Grove Street, Jersey City. No one was hurt.

PARKER COMING HERE TO-DAY.

He Proposes to Conduct a Vigorous Campaign from Now On.

Special to The New York Times.

ESOPUS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Judge Parker will make another visit to New York, starting at 7:05 to-morrow morning and arriving at Weehawken at 9:30. He will not decide where he will stay until he sets foot on Manhattan, nor exactly how long he will stay.

The campaign is presumed to be fairly launched, now that the letter of acceptance is out of the way, and it is the intention of the candidate, it is understood, to have the Democracy's efforts from now on notable and, if possible, epochmaking in the way of campaigning. About six weeks are left for work, and as Judge Parker has come to be considered the leader of his party, there seems to be a disposition to put the problems up to him.

These congratulatory telegrams on Judge Parker's letter of acceptance were received here to-day:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.
I congratulate you on your letter and especially on its powerful appeal to that vast majority of American voters who continually deplore the tribute they are paying day after day of tariff-sheltered monopolies.
HILARY A. HERBERT, ex-Secretary of Navy.

New York, Sept. 26.
Accept my hearty congratulations on your letter of acceptance.
CHARLES A. CULBERSON,
United States Senator, Texas.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 26.
Congratulations. Your letter of acceptance bristles with Americanism, patriotism, and goodwill for the old soldiers who made free government possible. Your election will restore to the people the government of Washington, Lincoln, and Cleveland, the greatest patriots of them all.
JOHN C. RILEY.

Elyria, Ohio, Sept. 26.
It is an inspiring exposition of orthodox Democracy.
WILLIAM E. SHARP.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.
Accept kindly thanks of an immigrant citizen, who lived over forty years in our Republic, for your splendid letter of acceptance; it is a masterpiece.
RICHARD MECHABELS, Elector.

A delegation of thirty-six Democrats from Poughkeepsie came to Rosemount at 5 o'clock to-day and spent an hour with Judge Parker.

PARKER CONSTITUTION CLUB.

Richard V. Lindabury of Newark Issues Call to New Jersey Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—A meeting of New Jersey lawyers will be held Friday at the office of Richard V. Lindabury, in the Prudential Insurance Company's building, for the purpose of forming a Parker Constitutional Club. Invitations have been sent to all the leading lawyers in the State, and the membership of the proposed club is to be made up of lawyers who are not identified with the Democratic Party organization.

It is understood that the plan of the promoters of the movement is to extend the organization to all the cities of the State, welding together a chain of clubs, with the object of having the completed organization form a strong factor in the campaign for the election of the Democratic candidate.

The movement is to have connection with the regular organization of the Democratic Party, but will become practically a constituent of the executive organization of the Parker independent clubs, recently formed in New York.

TAGGART MAY GO WEST.

National Chairman Likely to Devote His Time to Winning Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Reports are in circulation in Democratic circles that Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be in Indiana during most of the month of October, giving his personal attention to the campaign in this State.

Party leaders have agreed that this State must have special attention and that the result here may determine the entire Presidential election. It is agred that there is not a Democrat who has the influence of Taggart in Indiana, and not a Democrat who so thoroughly knows the State from one end to the other. Because of this every pressure is being brought to bear to have Mr. Taggart come here inside of two weeks and spend the rest of October on the ground.

Although Chairman Taggart has desired to stay in this city and conduct the National campaign to the end, it was learned last night that the demand for his special services in Indiana is likely to take him back to his home State for the last three weeks of October. The work of organization has been so thoroughly completed here that it can move along smoothly during the period under the direction of Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll and Executive Chairman William F. Sheehan.

It was reported last night that Western headquarters of the National Committee would be opened in a few days in Indiana, and that from there Mr. Tagagrt would direct the campaign not only in Indiana, but for the neighboring States as well.

COWHERD SEES VICTORY.

Declares Herrick's Nomination Has Increased Party's House Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Congressman Cowherd of Missouri, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, returned to Washington yesterday. Before leaving he said he had given up his idea of moving his headquarters from Washington to New York, so as to be close to the National Committee Headquarters.

"The outlook for the election of a Democratic House of Representatives," he said, "is distinctly favorable. It has brightened very perceptibly since the Democrats of New York held their State Convention.

"Chairman Babcock of the Republican Committee has recently given out a statement to the effect that as matters stand to-day the next House is lost to his party. I do not mind saying that whatever may have been Mr. Babcock's motive in putting out such a statement, he told the simple truth.

"If we can hold the ground already gained we shall win the next House by a comfortable majority, but we are not satisfied with the present outlook to the extent that we shall now rest on our oars. Our committee will do its utmost to bring about not only a Republican reverse, but a Republican rout."

MURPHY MAY BE ORATOR.

Plans to Speak at Fifty-Dollar Dinner to Van Wyck.

Charles F. Murphy may make his début as an after-dinner speaker on Thursday night, when friends of ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck will give a dinner at the Democratic Club in honor of the ex-Mayor's return from Europe on the Baltic, which is expected to arrive to-morrow. When friends of Mr. Van Wyck started to get up the reception and dinner, they approached Mr. Murphy, who took them all by surprise by telling them he would make an address of welcome to the returning ex-Mayor, as well as appearing at the dinner.

While in England Mr. Van Wyck made many visits to Wantage to see Richard Croker, and reports have been circulated to the effect that Mr. Croker regards Mr. Murphy as ungrateful to the Croker regime because the present Tammany leader had kept the "Croker Old Guard" in Tammany Hall out of the councils of the organization.

The dinner to Mr. Van Wyck will be restricted to sixty plates, and will be served in the ladies' reception room of the clubhouse. Fifty dollars a plate is asked of each member attending, but in spite of this the demand has been great.

DEMOCRATS READY NOW FOR PUBLIC CAMPAIGN

A Red-Hot Fight the Last Six Weeks, Says Taggart.

DAVIS TO TOUR HIS OWN STATE

Indiana to Hear Bryan, Senators Blackburn and Stone, Melville E. Ingalls, and C. S. Hamlin.

Party managers at Democratic National and State Headquarters and at Tammany Hall declared yesterday that all records for hurrahing would be broken in the coming six weeks.

"The public part of the campaign now is on," said Mr. Taggart. "For upward of two months we have been working hard getting things in shape for these last six weeks, which now are upon us, and right up to election day it will be a red-hot fight. We are satisfied with the outlook, and yet we cannot be charged with overconfidence, which is worse than apathy.

"The outlook at home is entirely satisfactory to me," he said of Indiana. "Some Republicans are trying to create an impression that I am seeking a seat in the United States Senate and am, therefore, more concerned about the election of a Democratic Legislature in Indiana than in carrying the State for the Parker and Davis ticket. That is all nonsense. I am not a candidate for the United States Senate seat, have no idea of going there, and shall not be a candidate under any circumstances. I am working to carry the State for the National and State tickets and am confining my efforts to that."

Chairman McConville of the Speakers' Bureau said he had received a letter from ex-Senator Davis about his speaking tour through West Virginia. The start will be made from Baltimore on Monday, Oct. 10, after a large meeting in that city, which will be addressed by Mr. Davis, Senator Gorman, ex-Senator Whyte, Senator Daniel of Virginia, and ex-Senator David B. Hill.

Senators Daniel, Hill and Whyte will accompany ex-Senator Davis during his entire trip through the State, and stops will be made at every town along the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad. On Tuesday, Oct. 11, the party will be divided so that two speakers will appear at Piedmont and two at Kayser, and on Wednesday the forces will be divided again, two speaking at Grafton and two at Clarksburg. On Thursday, Oct. 13, there will be a big meeting at Wheeling, at which all four will speak, repeating this arrangement for Friday night at Parkersburg and dividing to speak Saturday at Huntington and Charleston. On the following Monday morning the entire party will start along the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, speaking from the rear of the train at various towns, and this will be kept up for the rest of the week.

Plans for the Indiana campaign include the thirty speeches which Mr. Bryan is expected to make there, and in addition Senator Blackburn of Kentucky and Senator Stone of Missouri will be sent there. Senator Blackburn will open his campaign on the night of Oct. 13 in Indianapolis, and will speak through the State for ten days. Senator Stone will open at Indianapolis on Oct. 19 and will go through the State for a week.

President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" Railroad also will speak for the Parker and Davis ticket, opening Oct. 7 at Indianapolis. Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, will speak at Fort Wayne Thursday night, and will spend several days in the State. Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne will open at Terre Haute to-morrow night, and will spend a week in the State.

The National Committee has arranged for a meeting to be held in Philadelphia on Oct. 8, at the Academy of Music. Admission to the building is the old Continental Hall, and the two buildings will be thrown together. The principal speakers will be Congressman W. Bourke Cockran and Congressman Head of Tennessee.

At Tammany Hall Charles F. Murphy took charge yesterday. "It cannot be said we are beginning our campaign now," he said, "for we are at it here the year round. We already are going so fast they cannot catch us."

ODELL ON CUNNEEN'S RECORD.

Governor Declares Democratic Attorney General Increased Expenses.

Gov. Odell gave out a statement last night tending to show that the expenses of the Attorney General's office had been increased under the administration of Mr. Cunneen, instead of a saving of $56,000 having been made, as asserted in the Democratic platform. In his statement Gov. Odell said:

"As this claim seems to be an attack on my administration, which has extended over a period of four years, I desire to submit some figures from the appropriation bills covering that period.

The expenses under Attorney General Davies, Republican, for the year
1901 were.....$103,093.75
And for the year 1902 were..... 113,380.00

Making a tota of.....$216,443.75

The expenses under Attorney General Cunneen, Democrat, for the year 1903 were.....$118,742.35
And for the year 1904 were..... 112,730.28

Making a total of.....$231,472.63

"Or for the two years an increase of $15,028.88 over the last two years of Attorney General Davies.

"I do not wish to be understood as stating that Attorney General Cunneen has been extravagant, because his estimates were submitted to me and I was informed by him that the amounts named were necessary for the proper conduct of his office. I believe such to be the case, but this testimony is valuable, because it refutes out of their own mouths the statement of great extravagance in the expenditures over that time." If the figures which I have given out are not correct they can easily be refuted."

BRIBE TO CLEAR ALDERMAN.

Member Jury Panel Accuses Counsel for Kratz of St. Louis.

BUTLER, Mo., Sept. 26.—The trial of Charles Kratz, member of the St. Louis Council, for bribery, was continued again to-day by Judge Walter W. Graves, because Kratz is critically ill after an operation for appendicitis.

Before the continuance was granted Charles G. Hunt, one of the summoned jury panel, made affidavit that J. S. Francisco, one of Kratz's lawyers, had attempted to bribe him with $200 to vote for Kratz's acquittal, provided he (Hunt) was chosen as one of the twelve to try the case. Because of this charge Mr. Folk filed motions to have the entire panel quashed.

WHIRLED TO HIS DEATH.

Machinist at Work in Brooklyn Navy Yard Mangled by Flywheel.

While a dozen of his fellow-workmen looked on, Joseph Coates, a machinist, was whirled to death on a flywheel in the machine shop in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon.

Coates was readjusting a belt which had slipped from a shaft, when his clothing in some manner became caught on the big wheel. He was whirled around several times, and fell to the floor dead, his body badly broken and mangled. Two of the men who were looking helplessly on fainted.

TENSION AT THE AMERICAN.

Woman Stricken in Audience Adds to Excitement of Play.

While the final act of the melodrama, "Her Mad Marriage," was being played at the American Theatre last evening a woman in the orchestra suddenly shrieked and had to be carried from the theatre.

A doctor who was summoned said it was a case of epilepsy. There was no reason to suspect that a "fake" was being perpetrated, except for the fact that a few minutes later one of the actors, appearing in a mock performance of "East Lynne," was supposed to take poison. The curtain on the sham play was rung down, when the stage manager came out and asked if a doctor would volunteer to attend the poisoned man. The doctor who had just attended the "epileptic" immediately went onto the stage.

It was at this point that the thrilling climax of "Her Mad Marriage" occurred. The play involves the trials of a young woman, the daughter of a rich broker, who goes on the stage against her father's wishes. She is the victim of a scheming actor and his woman accomplice, an adventuress of deep, double dye. The villain murders the girl's father in his office, shooting him, just at the moment that an office boy takes a flashlight picture of the old man dozing in his chair.

At the point in the play just after the audience had been wrought up by the "epileptics" groan, a man jumped from a stage box, accusing the heroine of poisoning the villain. Of course that is part of the play; so, too, the subsequent accusations on the part of various others in the audience that the heroine has poisoned the villain. But the office boy suddenly looms up in the top gallery, lets himself down on a rope, rushes to the stage, and produces his proofs of the actor's baseness in the results of his flashlight photograph.

Taken in connection with the apparently real case of "epilepsy," the effect was altogether gruesomely sensational.

CAPT. STREETER HEARD FROM.

"Governor" of His "No Man's Land Has $10,000,000 Claim Against U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—"Governor" William H. Niles arrived in Washington to-day from the Streeter No Man's Land, off the lake front of Chicago. "Governor" Niles is one of the colony of settlers who took title from Capt. Streeter and in May, 1900, defied the authorities with force and arms.

The land in question was formerly the sandy bottom of Lake Michigan. The United States Government has said it does not belong to the Federal power, and the State of Illinois does not claim it. Chicago does not own it, and the settlers have been in the status of the Isle of Pine pioneers who think they are citizens of the United States, but are ruled by a few constables sent down from Havana by the Cuban Government.

"Governor" Niles has come to Washington to file a claim against the United States for $10,000,000 with interest from May 26, 1900, on the ground that the colony was entitled to protection. This suit covers the use of the land since the settlers were arrested and thrown into jail. Capt. Streeter is serving time in the prison at Joliet together with two of his followers for killing a watchman who had been placed on the new land by the adjacent property owners.

ALDERDICE'S BAIL FORFEITED.

Warrant Issued for Man Arrested on Oliver Estate Forgery Charge.

Because he has failed several times to appear in court to answer charges preferred against him in the Alderdice-Oliver case, a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of James S. Alderdice by Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Court. The bail of $1,500 on which Alderdice was released was declared forfeited.

Mary J. Oliver, a recluse, died last March at her home, Second Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. When her effects were searched papers transferring $180,000 worth of real estate to Mary E. Alderdice, sister of the defendant, were found. The relatives of the dead woman charged that the transfer papers were forgeries. Several suits have been brought against Alderdice, who was arrested on charges of forgery and attempted subornation of perjury. The complainant was Frank P. Sabett of Cottage Grove Avenue, the Bronx.

Alderdice, who is a lawyer at 304 Broadway, residing at 345 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was held in bail, but failed to appear yesterday on an adjourned hearing.

GREEN GRAVE FOR JOHN DOE.

His Grandson Bequeaths a Fund for That Purpose.

John Doe Taylor, who died on Aug. 1 at his home, 2 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, left a personal estate of more than $37,000, and by his will, filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Office, he provided for a fund to be expended in keeping the grave of his grandfather, John Doe, in proper order. The testator makes provision for the disposition of his own estate and that of his uncle, Daniel Taylor. The Daniel Taylor estate was bequeathed to John Doe Taylor and his heirs, but it was to remain in the possession of Mrs. Mary E. Wadleigh during her lifetime.

In the will filed yesterday John Doe Taylor bequeaths the sum of $10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Sarah T. Abbott, of Grandview, Tenn., and $10,000 to her daughter, Mary H. Abbott. The latter is named as executrix of the will. The sum of $10,000 is left to the testator's niece, Martha A. Powell, of Rosendale, Wis. To a nephew, William T. Abbott, is bequeathed the sum of $10,000. The testator provides that the sum of $15,000 be set aside from the Daniel Taylor estate and given to the town of Sanbornton, N. H., for the establishment of three trust funds of $5,000 each. The income from one of these funds is to be spent by the town of Sanbornton in caring for the little cemetery there where the testator's grandfather, John Doe, is buried.

FOR SCHOOL BOARD HEAD.

Successor to H. A. Rogers Will Be Selected To-morrow.

The Board of Education, at its meeting to-morrow, will elect a President to succeed the late Henry A. Rogers. It is thought likely that the choice will fall upon Frank L. Babbott, who at the time of Mr. Rogers's death was Vice President, and has been Acting President since then. The President elected to-morrow will serve until February, the end of the present term, when the regular election will take place.

The meeting to-morrow will be important, not only because of the election, but also for the presentation of the report of the Committee on Elementary Schools, concerning which Mayor McClellan addressed a letter to the board at its last meeting.

The doctor's office and apartment at The Oakdale, 36 West 35th street, hasn't been in the market for seven years.
Now vacant.
Who will be the lucky doctor?

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE
The Standard of Quality
AT THE TABLE OF THE EPICURE, IN THE CLUB OF THE ELITE, AT THE BANQUET OF THE GREAT, POMMERY IS SERVED AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

CANNON SAYS PARKER IS INDEFINITE IN PROMISE

Speaker Criticises Candidate's Declaration on Pension Order.

PENSION LAW'S HISTORY

Says Parker Would Have Been "Facing Both Ways" in the Pilgrim's Progress.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 26.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon continued his tour of Nebraska to-day. At Hastings this afternoon Speaker Cannon discussed that part of Judge Alton B. Parker's letter of acceptance relating to the President's pension order.

"In Parker's first acceptance by speech," said Mr. Cannon, "he complained of the expenditures of the Government under Republican rule, and Roosevelt came back at him and said:

"'How are you going to cut down these expenditures? Are you for the repeal of that executive order relating to the soldiers?'

"And Parker now comes back in his letter of acceptance, just issued, and says: 'If I am elected President I will rescind that order.'

"And then he goes on and says, 'but after I rescind it, I will use my influence with Congress to pass a bill giving an age service pension to the soldier that performed service in the civil war.'

"I ask, what age, Parker, what age? Will it be 75, 65, 62 years, or what? Indefinite still you are, and probably not sincere, but suppose you are elected President, Mr. Parker, and you use your influence, what will that bring in the meantime? From 25,000 to 50,000 people will have their pensions taken away, while you promise to use your influence to have Congress pass a service pension law without stating the age you propose to recognize.

"Let us read a chapter from the history of pension legislation as it stands on the statute books to-day. There are fourteen bills that have been passed from time to time, and these bills form the pension code. Who passed them? Democrats for the bills, 417; Democrats against the bills, 648; Republicans for the bills, 1,068; Republicans against the bills, none. That's how the record of the vote upon those measures stands.

"Let me ask you, have you ever read Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress'? Great book! Splendid allegory! There was Christian, and there was Faint-heart, and there was Trueheart, and there was Mister Facing Both Ways. I say to you that if Parker had lived then that character in the book would not have been Facing Both Ways, but it would have been Parker."

ODELL MEETS LIEUTENANTS.

Governor Hears Reports of Conditions in the Districts Here.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee was called together yesterday at the instigation of Gov. Odell to meet with him in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and go over the political situation in the city. All the members of the committee were present, and the session was a sort of experience meeting, each member of the committee being called upon in turn by the Governor-Chairman to state what he had done to ascertain the real conditions in his district and what he had learned about them. Then a resolution was passed that nobody should give out any information as to what had been discussed except Executive Chairman Halpin. When Mr. Halpin was asked what information he had to give, he said:

"The committee considered the problem which is involved in the shifting of their residences by voters, and it was decided that the leaders should pay especial attention to this phase of the situation. Gov. Odell told the committee of some of the plans that he had worked out."

"Will the committee have a house-to-house canvass made this year?"

"We will be more active this year than heretofore."

Gov. Odell was asked whether he had any reply to make to the statement of Lieut. Gov. Higgins, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, that if he were the Governor he would not consider it proper for him to act as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He said that Mr. Higgins was entitled to his opinion about that matter.

"Has what he said changed your opinion as to the propriety of your holding both offices?" was asked.

"Not to-day," was the Governor's reply.

FAIRBANKS IN MONTANA.

Candidate Begins a Four Days' Campaign in That State.

GLENDIVE, Mont., Sept. 26.—Vice Presidential Candidate Fairbanks and his party to-day began a four days' campaign of Montana with speeches at this place. Ex-Senator Carter, who is again an aspirant for Senatorial honors, has joined the party. Under his direction the Fairbanks special train was sidetracked for the night on the prairie east of Glendive, and the speaking exercises took place at 8 o'clock. Notwithstanding the early hour there was a good attendance for a sparcely populated country.

William Lindsey, Republican candidate for Governor of this State, presided, and speeches were made by Senators Fairbanks and Dolliver and Mr. Carter. Senator Fairbanks devoted his remarks largely to the question of irrigation, referring eulogistically to President Roosevelt's instrumentality in securing a National reclamation law and giving ex-Senator Carter praise in this connection.

Cooper Union Classes.

The free classes in oratory and debate and elocution at the Cooper Union will begin Saturday, Oct. 1, and Wednesday, Oct. 5, respectively. Applicants will register on class evenings with the instructor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:50 A. M.—38 West Sixty-sixth Street; Eber Noyes; damage trifling.
3:40 A. M.—845 Second Avenue; Henry Sicks; damage, $800.
4:15 A. M.—75 Ridge Street; Issy Yongel; damage trifling.
5:35 A. M.—721 and 723 Broadway; Randolph Guggenheimer; damage, $500.
10:10 A. M.—100 Essex Street; I. Herling; damage, $300.
11:15 A. M.—182 East Seventeenth Street; Duffy & McConnell; damage, $25.
11:30 A. M.—147 Stanton Street; Morris Rosenthal; damage trifling.
1:30 P. M.—549 Seventh Avenue; John Brady; damage, $25.
5:45 P. M.—765 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

FOR THE ENTIRE WEEK
A Sale of
Engraving
(Cards and Stationery).
Engraving done as the exclusive shops would like to do it at prices which discount theirs one-half.
A cabinet containing fifty sheets of the best quality of paper imprinted in colors from a two or three letter monogram die, of which we have a large collection of designs, with envelopes to match, and fifty cards engraved in shaded old English in the newest style. The entire combination, the value of which is $3.00,
Special at $1.90
Four quires of French linen or regal lawn paper, imprinted in colors, with a one line address die, and seventy-five envelopes,
Value $2.30 At $1.45
Fifty cards engraved in script, with plate,
Value $1.00 At 55c
One hundred visiting cards, best quality, printed from your plate.
Value 90c At 50c
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

TEETH OF CHILDREN
Few mothers know how vitally important is the care of a child's first teeth. The beauty of the permanent set depends almost entirely upon it.
SOZODONT
TOOTH POWDER
used with SOZODONT Liquid, prevents accumulation of tartar, yet being free from grit does not scratch the enamel. Do not experiment on baby's teeth. Insist on SOZODONT.
3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOUND PIRATES GET BUSY.

Rob Two Yachts at New Rochelle of Lead and Valuables.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The New Rochelle police are looking for the band of pirates who boarded Commodore Joseph Donovan's yawl Bayonet, the flagship of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, and carried off 2,700 pounds of lead ballast, a fine pair of marine glasses, and a lot of other things to the aggregate value of $300.

The robbery was committed while the yacht was at her moorings near the Glen Island dock. Commodore Donovan's Swedish skipper, Theodore Olsen, reported it to the police to-day. The skipper said that everything aboard the yacht was snug on Saturday night when he left her to go to Brooklyn to visit friends.

The pirates also swooped down on the big cabin catboat owned by John E. Sudborn of the Huguenot Yacht Club, but they did not get anything except the lead ballast. Similar robberies have been reported from several clubs along the Sound recently.

TO EXHUME GIRL'S BODY.

District Attorney Niemann Would Know if It Is Miss Lynch's.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court here, to-day

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
SEPT. 27TH. AND 28TH.,

Grand Fall Opening

This opening will consist of an elaborate display of masterpieces from the world's foremost delineators of modish apparel, enabling you to see more real style in

Millinery, costumes and wraps, tailor-made suits and coats, waists, petticoats, corsets, silks, dress goods, trimmings and laces

than two weeks' travel abroad would afford, as we have spent months in making our collection for this great style-show. Smart fashions are nowhere else so generously and gorgeously represented as here.

N. B.—Millinery and gowns illustrated in this announcement will be shown during the opening.

LAW CO

J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W.

A Showing of LAMPS That Compels Admiration

The splendid Fall showing of Lamps is ready. It embraces Lamps that rely on oil, gas and electricity for their illuminating power—that customary triad of things to make light of.

J.W.

And in its beauty and distinctiveness, the collection attests the care and taste with which it was gathered. There are many lamps in it, of which but the single example exists that you see here. And, so marked is the reversion to bygone styles, that you almost seem to be getting old lamps for new—stately Colonial pillars, with the quaint crystal pendants and etched glass dome tops, for instance. The "Mission" Lamps form an important category, too—some in dull brass, with squarish shade of brass and colored glass; others almost crudely fashioned of weathered oak, the bracket for the lamp-shade made with the same primitive wedge construction that one finds in Mission furniture.

J.W.

Then there are the vases of Hampshire and other fine domestic wares, the Japanese and Belgian pottery, and all the rest, mounted as lamps; the splendid showing of Student Lamps—academic in name, but lacking much of their former pristine simplicity, and their savor of the midnight oil. And all the varied forms of Gas Lamps and fascinating French Electroliers, that give you nearly every style from Early Assyrian to the Art Nouveau.

And the collection of Lamp Shades is worthy of attention, too, with its rich mosaics, silk handkerchief styles, glittering crystal domes and other new—or old-new—evolutions.

But the lamps themselves are far more illuminating than a description of them; so come and see them:

Metallic Table and Reception Lamps

Lamps in new styles and finishes, such as Colonial, Mission and Heraldic styles, in Pompeian green and dull brass, old brass and dull gold, carmine, red and Japanese copper, etc. At $6, $7.50, $10.50, $12, $18, to $25.

Lamps made from imported and domestic vases, making styles that can't be duplicated. At $6.50, $9, $10.50, $14, $16.50, $18, to $60.

Student Lamps

A wide variety of these popular Lamps, with one and two lights; from the very plain acorn shape in old brass finish, to the most elaborate heavy cast brass, finished in Pompeian green and dull brass. At $6.50, $7.75, $8.50, $10.50, $15, $18, to $40.

Floor Lamps

Styles ranging from plain wrought iron lamps to the most elaborate lamps of crystal glass, handsomely mounted with cast brass trimmings in dull and light gold finish. At $7.50, $9, $12, $15, $55, to $100.

Basement.

Gas Portable Lights

A large variety of these handsome lights, made with cast brass columns and base; all in the old brass finish. At $3.50, $4, $5, $6.50, $7.50, to $12.

French Electroliers

Figures and Vases in new styles and finishes, holding from one to four lights; covered with handsome colored bead or silk flowered shades; others are covered with large bunches of glass grapes and similar rich designs. At $10, $16.50, $22.50, $25, $35, to $125.

Electric Portable Lights

We are showing a fine line of imported and domestic Electric Portable Lights, with mosaic, cut glass and large glass mushroom dome shades, in the new iced effects; and mounted on handsome standards. At $10.50, $13.50, $15, $18, to $60.

Bent Glass, Metal and Silk Lamp Shades

An elaborate collection of these handsome Shades, that are becoming more popular than ever. All finished with colored glass bead fringe. At $10, $12, $15, $16.50, $22.50, to $35.

J.W.

A Fine Showing of New Upholsterings

A fine display of Autumn Upholstering Fabrics, Portieres, Table Covers, will interest housekeepers who are ambitious as to the appearance of their home for the coming season.

There are many beautiful and distinctly new effects, and the variety is most broad and satisfying.

J.W.

Here are suggestions of some things we think you will be particularly interested in:

Draperies and Furniture Coverings

Silk Art Nouveau Tapestries, in exclusive designs and rich color-combinations, at $1.35 to $5 yard.

Striped Tapestries in all colors; variety of styles; cotton and cotton-and-silk; at 90c to $3.75 yard.

Crinkled Tapestry—some plain self-colors, others in small figures; at $2.75 yard.

New Oriental Tapestry Effects; real Eastern designs and colors; at 75c to $3.50 yard.

Cotton Tapestry, in verdure styles; very artistic designs and new color-combina tions; at $1.50 to $3 yard.

Wool Tapestry, in French and English designs; at $3 to $9.75 yard.

Cotton Tapestry, in same effects as the wool; at $1.40 to $3 yard.

Silk Gobelin Tapestry, in pretty new designs and attractive colors; at $2.50 and $3.50 yard.

Silk Armures, single and double-faced, at $2.25 and $3 yard.

Damasks in silk and satin; handsome fabrics; at $3 to $10.50 yard.

Velours; plain, figured and striped; in splendid line of colors; at $2 to $5.50 yard.

Couch Covers

Imported Wilton Covers in Turkish design and colors; at $16.25 to $20.

Reversible Tapestry Covers in Turkish design; some fringed, others plain; at $2.25 to $10.50.

Portieres

Beautiful designs and colors in the new Silk Gobelin Tapestries; some are the same on both sides, while others are lined with mercerized armures; at $15.75 to $24 pair.

Light-weight Silk Novelty Portieres, double-faced; variety of colors; edges finished with neat trimming. Domestic, $15.75 pair; imported, $24 pair.

Heavy Armures, in small and large designs; pretty light-colored tapestry borders, appliqued; $7.25 to $14.75 pair. Others with figured velour borders, $5.25 to $18.

Small new designs in Armures, finished with metal galon gimp; also heavy Ribbed Repp finished in same manner; $7.75 to $14.75 pair.

Table Covers

Reversible Tapestry in Turkish, floral and conventional designs; excellent choice of colors.

1 yard square, at 50c to $1.50.
1½ yards square, at $1 to $4.25.
2 yards square, at $1.50 to $8.50.
2x2½ yards, at $2 to $9.70.
2x3 yards, at $2.50 to $11.25.

Velour Covers with plain and figured centers:

27 inches square, at $1.
1 yard square, at $3.50.
1½ yards square, at $6.
2 yards square, at $11.75.
2x2½ yards, at $15.
2x3 yards, at $18. Third floor.

J.W.

Sample Iron Bedsteads At Half Price

Twenty Fancy Iron Bedsteads that have been used as samples will be sold today at *half price*. Very choice designs, mostly in fancy colors, particularly well-made and finished; mostly in full double size, 4 feet 6 inches wide. Some pieces may be slightly marred here and there, and, on account of the unusually low prices, they will be sold as they are, and for immediate delivery only.

J.W.

At $3.50, from $7—Iron Bedstead; pink, white and gilt; fancy design.

At $4, from $8—Iron Bedstead; pink enamel; brass top rail and vases.

At $4.50, from $9—Iron Bedstead; pea green enamel; gilt decorations; fancy scroll design.

At $6, from $12—Iron Bedstead; pink and cream enamel; gilt trimmings; fancy design; ornamental castings.

At $6, from $12—Iron Bedstead; pea green enamel; cream and gold; ornamental design.

At $6.25, from $12.50—Plain White Enamel Bedstead; fancy design and ornaments.

At $6.25, from $12.50—Plain White Enamel Bedstead; brass top rail and ornaments.

At $8.75, from $17.50—White and Brass Bedstead; fancy ornaments; [illegible]

At $9, from $18—Cream, White Gilt and Brass Bedstead; fancy scroll design.

At $9, from $18—Pink, White and gold and Brass Bedstead; fancy design.

At $9.25, from $18.50—White Enameled Bedstead in light and dark blue decorations; Colonial design.

At $9, from $18—Pea green Enamel Bedstead; white, gilt and brass; fancy design and castings.

At $9.25, from $18.50—Black and Gold Bedstead; Colonial design; fancy ornaments.

At $12.50, from $25—Iron Bedstead; pale blue enamel; brass trimmings; fancy design; gilt decorations.

At $12.50, from $25—Iron Bedstead; white enamel; brass [illegible]

1904

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

Everything Is at Top-Notch

Styles have the snap of newness. Stocks are impressive in their fullness. Every new thing gives pleasure and inspires enthusiasm.

They enjoy the NEW most, who have it first. They miss much who tardily follow.

Fashion is a queen to those who need but to be beckoned—a tyrant to those she is compelled to drive.

New Brown Suits For Young Men

The manufacturers have brought out some very handsome fabrics indeed, this Fall, in the various brown shades, that deserve the immense popularity that they have already secured.

In Suits for young men of fifteen to twenty years, we have a splendid variety of just these popular new brown fabrics.

Particularly stylish are the Double-breasted Sack Suits made of smart brown cheviots, at $12 to $15 a suit.

Men of not more than thirty-six-inch chest measure, can be fitted at quite a saving in price, among these suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue

Fine Suits For Dressy Boys

The boy or the parent who is not satisfied with the ordinary clothing of the usual store, will be delighted to look over some of these particularly handsome suits. We make special demands on the manufacturers, not only in the way of fabrics, but in the making, at every point.

Here are two groups in particular, made of the finest pure wool fabrics, in some of the handsomest new patterns brought out this Fall. Some of the materials show attractive threads of silk, which bring out the design most beautifully.

The first group is composed of Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers, in sizes for boys of eight to sixteen years. They are made of the very handsomest cheviots, serges, and worsteds. Priced at $10.50, $11.50 and $12.50 a suit.

The other group is composed of Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomer trousers; also in sizes for eight to sixteen years. They are made of the smartest cheviots and worsteds that we could find. Prices $11.50 and $12.50 a suit.

These are suits that you may perhaps find in the most exclusive stores, but you will find them priced at from $1.50 to $2.50 more than the WANAMAKER prices.

Second floor, Ninth street.

RAINCOATS for Women

There has been a perfect stampede for these smart Raincoats this Fall. In the first place, the styles are very much handsomer than they have been in the past, and then we have been successful in providing many handsome models at exceptionally low prices, and women have shown immediate appreciation.

Prices range from $12 to $25, with particularly handsome styles at $12.50, $16

Men's Neckwear At a Dollar

An Autumn showing as numerous as the "leaves at Vallombrosa"—and as rich as a Berkshire maple in its coloring. We rather fancy the showing, by reason of the variety of choice patterns and colorings, the good shapes, and the quality we offer at so popular a price—$1.

Browns and deep reds lead in favor, with grays, from light to dark shades, a good third. Shapes are four-in-hands, in two widths, 2½ and 2¾ inches, and folded squares, 2½ inches wide, which can be spread out and tied as Ascots.

We recommend the showing to men of taste who want *good* neckwear.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and 9th

FALL UNDERWEAR For Men

We have no advice to offer as to what a man should wear in the way of underwear for cold weather. There are almost as many different opinions as there are men. Some have been very comfortable for years with heavy woolen underwear, and they are not going to change for some other man's opinion. Other men who have found themselves catching cold frequently in past Winters, are beginning to believe that there is something in the claim for linen underwear. There are a great many men who prefer the proper weight of cotton underwear; and there are those more luxurious who like the fine silk-and-wool weaves.

Instead of taking sides we provide underwear to suit all these men. We have a superb stock, which, while tremendously large from our point of view, is satisfying to most men.

Here are some hints of the variety in medium-weight Shirts and Drawers.

At 50c each—White or natural color Cotton.

At 75c each—Natural color or white Merino.

At $1 each—Ecru French Balbriggan; also American white or natural color Merino.

At $1.50 each—Gray Merino; shirts with stout or regular sleeves; drawers with short or long inseam.

English ecru Balbriggan; drawers with spliced seats, and short or regular inseam.

At $2 each—I. and R. Morley's Ecru Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers; drawers with spliced seats, and short or regular inseam.

At $2.50 each—English Silver Gray All-wool Shirts or Drawers; guaranteed; unshrinkable. Shirts with short or long sleeves; drawers with spliced seats, and short or regular inseam.

At $3.50 each—Shirts or drawers, of silver gray all-wool; made in England. Drawers with spliced seats and short or long inseam.

We also have a complete stock of Allen & Solly's merino and silk-and-wool underwear.

Also I. and R. Morley's white silk-and-merino shirts and drawers. And American-made blue silk-and-merino underwear in a very handsome quality.

Broadway.

Women's Suits In Smart Fall Styles

It would seem almost impossible to add to the variety that we are now showing, but of course, new styles will continue to come right through the season. The designs change; we have many handsome things today that we will not have next week, and you may like them better than some of those that come later.

Certainly no previous September has seen such a fine showing of smart dresses for women as you will find here today.

Prices of Walking Suits range from $15 to $60.

Here is special word of three attractive groups:

Two styles of Walking Suits, of tweed and cheviot; fitted jacket, with vest of cloth; others with short jackets with flare from belt, with fitted vest. Gored skirts, finished with plaits. Price $21.

Three styles of Walking Suits of cheviot; three-quarter length jackets with vest; others with fitted back and half-fitting front. Unlined plaited skirts. Price $25.

Three styles of Walking Suits, in cheviots, tweed and canvas cloth; three-quarter plaited jacket; short single-breasted jacket; gored and plaited unlined skirts. Price, $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS For Girls

Here is the same fullness of stocks, and the same smart styles as in our tailor-made suits for women. The variety includes every really attractive style that has been brought out this season, for girls of fourteen to eighteen years. Prices range up to $55.

Here are suggestions of four attractive styles:

At $10—Suits of cheviot; loose belted coats; lined with satin; well cut flare skirt.

At $15—Suits of cheviot serge; loose coat with velvet strap across back; collar and cuffs of velvet; seams piped with taffeta; plaited skirt.

At $18.75—Suits of broadcloth; loose belted coat; trimmings of broadcloth and velvet; plaited skirt.

At $24—Suits of cheviot; long fitted coat with fancy vest in mannish effect; trimmed skirt. Second floor, Ninth st.

The Gentle Art of Being Well-Gloved

It's a subject that interests every woman — particularly now, when new gloves are an essential part of the Fall costume.

The art is easy of acquirement for the woman who makes WANAMAKER'S her glove headquarters. For whatever price she is in the habit of paying for her gloves, she is certain of getting the best possible returns here.

Three splendid lines:

The Reynier Gloves, $1.75 and $2.

The Royale Gloves, $1.50.

The Princess May Gloves, $1—the last two being our own special brands, as well-known as they are well-liked.

Tenth street.

Fancy Tailor Suitings At 50¢, Worth 75¢ a Yard

These are goods of the present season's manufacture, that will sell in the other stores that have them at 75c a yard. When the manufacturer was through taking orders, he discovered that he still had three thousand yards to sell. To close up the matter quickly he turned them over to us at a handsome concession that enables us to offer you this 75c fabric of a most desirable sort at 50c a yard.

They are in attractive mixtures of browns, blue, green, gray and black, with white Scotch mixtures forming undecided checks; with a double-line overplaid; plaid in bright contrasting colors.

An ideal fabric for making Fall walking suits. 45 inches wide.

J. W. J. W. J. W. J. W.

More Stirring Offerings of CHINA and GLASS

The news announced yesterday from this China Sale presented some of the most remarkable offerings ever made in these wares. Practically the entire offering is continued today, as lots were sufficiently large in most cases for a two days' selling. This last week of the September Sale promises to be the most interesting of the entire month.

Here is part of the news in detail:

J.W.

Dinner Sets

More of the Pouyat China Dinner Sets are here today—the regular $50 Sets, which we are selling for $35. 114 pieces, in fine rose decorations, and all pieces heavily gilt.

Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, in fine flower decoration, and all pieces gilt. At $27.50, from $37.50.

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 102 pieces, in a fine fluted edge shape; flower design, and all pieces gilt. At $20, regular value $30.

Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. At $12.50, regular value $22.50.

Fancy China

At half prices. All French china, and richly decorated:

Salad Bowls, at $1.25, from $2.50.
Chop Dishes, at $4, from $8.
Comports, $5.50, from $11.
Plates, at $4.50, $6 and $9 dozen, from $9, $12 and $18.
Ice-cream Sets, at $9 a set, from $18.

Fancy China at 25c, Worth Double

In the following assortment: Salad Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers.

Cut Glass

New goods are opened for today, and are marked at prices that follow:

Water Caraffes, at $2.50 and $4.50, worth $4 and $6.50.

Sugars and Creams, at $3.50 and $5, worth $5 and $7.50.

Water Jugs, at $5, $6.50 and $8.50, worth $8, $10, $12.

Tall Comports, $5.50, $7 and $8.50, worth $8, $12 and $13.50.

Claret Jugs, at $7.50 and $8.50, worth $12 and $15.

Bowls, 8-inch, at $3.50 and $4.50, worth $5 and $7.

Nappies, 7-inch, at $2.75, worth $4; 8-inch, at $3.50, worth $5.

Celery Trays, at $2.50 and $5, worth $3.50 and $8.

Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50, worth $2 and $3.

Water Tumblers, at $5, $6 and $7 a dozen, from $7.50, $9 and $10.50.

J.W.

Thin Blown Water Tumblers

One thousand dozens just in—in a variety of patterns. Regularly $1 and $1.25 a dozen; at 60c a dozen.

Basement.

Look to Your Linens

No need to have any fears as to the flaxenness of these Household Linens. We hate the very idea of cotton in Linens—"union" linens—as much as the farmer hates wild carrots or "jimpson" weed in his fields. The difference is, that we can keep the cotton out, by careful supervision—the farmer isn't so lucky.

J.W.

We are still selling these linens on the basis of contracts placed months ago. Meanwhile linen prices have moved up—hence our regular low prices are as good as bargain offerings to you, as far as money-saving goes. Profit by these, if your linen closet shows gaps:

Table Cloths

Bleached Table Cloths; bordered all round; unhemmed; of best Scotch makes; in choice designs.

2 x 2 yds., $2 each; 2 x 2½ yds., $2.50 each; 2 x 3 yds., $3 each.

Napkins to match, breakfast size, 20 in. square, at $2 dozen; medium size, 22 in. square, at $2.50 dozen; dinner size, at $3 dozen.

Scotch Double Damask; 70 x 72 in., $2.50; 70 x 90 in., $3.25; 70 x 108 in., $3.75.

Napkins, 20 in. square, $2.50 dozen; 22 in. square, $3 dozen; 24 in. square, $3.50 dozen.

Table Linen by the Yard

Bleached Irish Damask; 67 in. wide, 60c and 90c yard.

Bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide, $1 yard.

Bleached Flemish Damask, 69 in. wide, $1.25 yard; 71 in. wide, $1.50 and $1.75 yard.

Bleached German Damask, 72 in. wide, $1.25 and $1.50 yard.

Fancy Linens

Linen Table-pieces with embroidered scalloped edge; extra fine machine work; plain centers or two rows of open work inside edge.

6 in. round, 10c each; 12 in. round, 20c each; 24 in. round, 65c each; 32 in. round, $1 each; 30 in. square, 85c and $1 each; 36 in. square, $1 and $1.25 each; 18 x 27 in., 50c and 65c each; 20 x 30 in., 60c and 65c each; 20 x 36 in., 65c and 75c each; 20 x 45 in., 75c and 85c each; 20 x 54 in., $1 each.

Bed Linens

Grass-bleached Linen Sheets; hemstitched ends; 72 x 96 in., $1.88 each; 90 x 96 in., $2.25 each.

Bleached Irish Pillow Cases, hemstitched; 22 x 36 in., 45c each.

Grass-bleached German Bolster Cases, hemstitched, 22 x 72 in., 90c each.

Napkins

Bleached Irish Breakfast Napkins, 18 in. square, at $1.15 dozen; 20 in. square, at $2 dozen.

Grass-bleached Flemish Napkins, 20½ in. square, $2.75 dozen; 24½ in. square, $3.75 dozen.

Matching $1.25 Flemish Table Linen.

Towels

The "John Wanamaker Special" Bleached Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; handsome damask borders; 21 x 40 in., at 25c each.

Grass-bleached German Huckaback Towels; hemmed ends; red, blue or plain white borders; 20 x 38 in., at 25c each.

Toweling

Checked Glass Toweling; very serviceable quality; full assortment of patterns; in red or blue checks; 16 in. wide, at 12½c yard.

Fine plain Crash; 17 in. wide; for kitchen or dish towels; at 12½c yard.

Third floor.

MAIDS' APRONS 20 Cents Each

Two thousand, six hundred of them; neatly made up from an excellent quality of lawn, and sold at a price that just represents the cost of the materials!

Aprons are sold pretty close; and still the lowest price for which we have ever sold aprons of equal quality with these, is 25c. Now you can buy five for the price of four.

Three different patterns; all full and ample—new and fresh. The secret of the low price lies in the saving made on the lawn from which they were made up to our order.

Twenty Cents Each

Broadway.

Engraving October Wedding Invitations

Pretty soon wedding invitations from the hands of our engravers will go scattering all over the country—October weddings.

But we're not yet up to our full working capacity—we can take care of a few more October orders at our customary moderate prices:

Wedding Invitations in script—one hundred complete sets, with outer and

The New Carpets

We've had our pick of the choicest patterns from the best carpet manufacturers in America, and it is the fault of our experts if this is not the finest stock to be found anywhere. Here are Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets, each of the best quality in the various grades, and in the most satisfying variety of patterns. Nothing that is new or correct is missing from this superb stock.

We have made special efforts this season to gather artistic colorings in the lower grades, some of which it is difficult to distinguish from the finest qualities of carpets. This feature is exemplified particularly in plain and self-colored carpets.

In addition to the regular lines of new goods, there are many specially priced groups of equal quality, but in patterns that came earlier, that are being closed out at decisive savings to the purchaser.

RUSSIAN MURDER PLOTS HATCHED IN GENEVA

Czar's Police Say Conspirators Have Headquarters There.

ARE POWERLESS TO INTERFERE

Series of Political Crimes Organized by Six Men—De Plehve Had Escaped Death Four Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—While some of the features of the plot which culminated in the assassination of M. de Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, still baffle the police, the authorities profess to be now perfectly certain that the conspiracy was hatched in Geneva by half a dozen Russians, mostly Jews.

The authorities know the names and addresses of the conspirators, but are unable to take legal action against them owing to the fact that the laws of Switzerland do not interfere with political refugees, and therefore Russian terrorists there are at liberty to continue the work of assassination of Russian Ministers so long as they are able to find emissaries willing to risk their lives, the organizers never venturing to carry out their own designs.

Six men who engineered the de Plehve plot, according to the result of the Russian police investigation, are declared beyond a shadow of doubt to have organized the series of political crimes which began with the assassination of M. Bogdanovitch, Governor of Ufa, on May 19, 1903, and ended with the blowing up of Minister de Plehve on July 28 of this year, the one exception being the murder of M. Bobrikoff, the Governor General of Finland. Gerchunin, whose plot resulted in the assassination of Minister of the Interior Siplaguine on April 15, 1902, now turns out to have been only an emissary of these Geneva terrorists.

For the first time the fact is revealed that M. de Plehve's murder had been preceded by four abortive attempts to encompass his death, which the Deparement of Political Police frustrated in the nick of time by the arrest of the would-be assassins, who were quietly imprisoned. Only one of these attempts has hitherto become public, and that was revealed by the accidental explosion of a bomb in the Hotel du Nord in St. Petersburg.

Sasoneff and two of his acomplices continue to maintain obstinate silence regarding the assassination of Minister de Plehve, although one of the accomplices has confessed that he threw a bomb into the canal on the morning of the assassination. Berstein, the other accomplice, obeying the injunction of the terrorists, refuses to make any statement.

CROWBAR MAKES MISCHIEF.

Causes Short Circuit Racket—Men Knocked Flat, Trains Stalled.

A racket which was heard for some distance shook the elevated structure at Chatham Square just before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and scared into a panic a crowd on the station platform.

The trouble was caused by a workman dropping a crowbar across the third rail. He and his companion were terribly burned and traffic was delayed for about half an hour. The two men were Robert Masters and Thomas Keating, ironworkers. In getting out of the way of an approaching train Masters stumbled on the ties. The iron bar fell from his hands so that the point rested on the third rail and the handle on the sleepers.

The short circuit was accomplished with a bang. Sheets of flame darted from the rail. Both of the men were thrown flat on the tracks. Their clothing was burned from their arms and their faces and hair were scorched. Neither could move, although both retained consciousness.

Detective Howe and Policeman Walcott of the Oak Street Station, who were in the street at the time, hurried to the platform and, driving the crowd back, lifted the two men from the tracks and carried them to the station master's office. While waiting for the ambulance to arrive from the Hudson Street Hospital oil was poured on the men's burns. Both were then taken to the hospital. Masters said that the only thing he remembered was tripping on the ties.

"Then there was a blast of flame in our faces, almost as I dropped the crowbar. I don't remember hearing any explosion, but I suppose that there must have been one."

HEAR YE, ESSEX MARKET BAR.

Magistrates Seek Power to Punish the Contumacious Lawyers.

The city Magistrates, at their monthly meeting at the West Side Police Court last evening, resolved to have a bill prepared providing that they have dignity equal to that given to the Justices of Special Sessions, and authority to adjudge in contempt lawyers who appear before them with imprudent exceptions and dilatory tactics. This is a blow at the Essex Market Bar Association, so called.

Magistrate Ommen, after deploring that condition of affairs which left the Essex Market Court without a Jewish officer, said, in tones full of feeling:

"There are lawyers in the Essex Market Court, fortunately not many but more than enough, who with their interruptions and fearlessness of contempt of court force one to sit there and bear it. There should be a statute to give us the power of the dreaded contempt of court."

Magistrates Mayo and Whitman were of the opinion that there was sufficient power already to make lawyers behave themselves. The chair, Magistrate Flammer, was not positive, and Magistrate Pool agreed with him that the dignity of the court was "not properly upheld under the present laws of the charter of the Greater New York."

EXPERT JURY FOR FIRE.

Builders to Investigate the Disaster on Attorney Street.

In order fully to investigate the fire by which fourteen persons lost their lives on Sept. 4 in the tenement at 164 Attorney Street, Coroner Scholer has impaneled a jury of real estate men and expert builders. Some testimony was taken yesterday morning, but Abraham Levy, counsel for Leon Sobel, the owner of the property; Morris Levine, the lessee, and Henry Breitmann, the contractor, who was making alterations in the building, all three of whom were arrested after the fire, secured an adjournment for a week.

It is alleged that while the work of alteration was going on the fire escapes and balconies had been removed from the second floor, thus rendering escape impossible. The proceedings technically are in the nature of an inquest to determine the cause of the death of Yetta Miller, one of the victims, but the jury will hear from many witnesses the condition of the building at the time of the fire. The Coroner yesterday with his expert jury, and Police Captain Handy, of the Union Market Station, made an inspection of the burned tenement.

PARDON FOR AMERICAN SAILOR.

Cuba Will Hereafter Turn Them Over to Their Commanders.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—As the result of representations by Minister Squiers, the Cuban Government has pardoned a sailor from an American warship who was sentenced at Santiago to two months' imprisonment for disorderly conduct.

It is understood that hereafter such sailors will be turned over to their commanding officers for discipline, the severe sentences imposed by the Guantanamo and Santiago courts being considered unjustifiable.

JAPAN CONTINUES PROSPEROUS.

Financial Condition Satisfactory and Crop Outlook Excellent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Sept. 26.—Figures just published indicate the satisfactory condition of Japanese finance. Comparing the end of August, 1904, with the corresponding date in 1903, the note issues show an increase of only 21,000,000 yen, of which 19,000,000 is circulating in Manchuria and Korea.

Coined money shows a decrease of only 8,000,000 yen, while specie reserves have increased by 2,000,000 yen.

The Central Bank returns show an increase in loans of 13,000,000 yen. The associated banks of Tokio show an increase of 18,000,000 yen, affording evidence of industrial and commercial activity.

Clearing House returns show an increase of 58,000,000 yen and Post Office savings banks deposits an increase of 4,000,000, while deposits in the associated banks of Tokio increased by 21,000,000 yen.

Foreign trade exhibits an increase of 20,000,000 yen for the first eight months of the year. The rice crop is estimated at 110,000,000 yen, which is above the figure of normal years. Barley, silk, and wheat promise an excellent yield.

Of the expenditure on the war 70 per cent. remains in the country.

Altogether conditions indicate that there will be no embarrassment in continuing the war throughout 1905.

MELTON PRIOR'S PREDICTIONS.

Veteran Correspondent Thinks Other Nations Will Be Involved in War.

HONOLULU, Sept. 26.—Melton Prior, the British newspaper correspondent, who left Gen. Oku's army in disgust, arrived here to-day on the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia from Yokohama. He says he feels absolutely certain that the war in the Far East will lead to European complications and to the most awful war in the world's history.

Mr. Prior complains that Japan has displayed bad faith toward all the correspondents. This, he says, is his twenty-seventh campaign, and it is the only one in which he has seen nothing. He believes that with the possible exception of the battle of Liao-Yang, not one correspondent has seen a shot fired, and he even doubts if the Liao-Yang fighting was witnessed by a newspaper man.

Other correspondents are on the Mongolia.

THE CRUSADER NOT SEIZED.

Owners Advised That She Has Left Moji for Shanghai.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The owners of the British steamer Crusader, from Portland, Ore., Aug. 31, which, according to a dispatch from the Kobe correspondent of The Daily Express of London, Sept. 23, had been stopped by the Japanese in Tsugaru Straits and taken to Hakodate, received a cable message to-day saying the vessel had left Moji for Shanghai after coaling.

No mention was made of any detention.

LADY CURZON BETTER.

Wireless to Inform Mrs. Leiter at Sea of Daughter's Condition.

WALMER CASTLE, Kent, Sept. 27.—(Tuesday.)—The oxygen treatment of Lady Curzon is being continued, but the oxygen is administered in less quantity, and the patient is taking nourishment better.

Lord Curzon, for the first time in a week, ventured out for a walk on the sea front yesterday.

Arrangements have been made to keep Mrs. Leiter, who is a passenger on board the steamer Vaderland, informed by wireless telegraph of the condition of her daughter.

STEERAGE FOLK PROTEST.

Say They Were Crowded and Otherwise Suffered on the Celtic.

Many of the 2,388 steerage passengers who arrived on the White Star liner Celtic Saturday have submitted affidavits to Commissioner of Immigration Williams at Ellis Island, to the effect that the steerage quarters of the great liner were overcrowded; that the attendants were extortionate in their demands, and that they were subjected to other ill-treatment. On Sunday, when Chief of Staff Robinson, who was in charge at Ellis Island in the absence of Mr. Williams, heard of the rumored abuses he detailed a corps of Registry clerks to question each of the immigrants.

The more intelligent were detained by the clerks and then escorted to Mr. Robinson's office, where they were further questioned by that official. Yesterday, when the matter was brought to the attention of Commissioner Williams, it was said at the Immigration Station that an investigation of the alleged abuses really rested with the Collector of the Port.

Collector Stranahan stated that, although it was not generally known, he had frequently imposed fines upon ships for violations of the United States laws governing the handling of immigrants. The Collector stated that he fined one vessel $5,000 recently, and cited other cases in point.

John Lee, the General Manager of the White Star Line, said:

"We have received no complaints from any passenger on the Celtic concerning the overcrowding of that vessel, or any other abuses. Neither have we had any complaints from the Ellis Island officials or from any other source."

FRENCH FLAGSHIP IN PORT.

Dupleix Arrives from Cape Breton and Anchors Alongside the Troude.

The cruiser Dupleix, flagship of Admiral Rivet of the French South Atlantic Squadron, arrived here yesterday from Sidney, Cape Breton. The Dupleix is the largest French warship to visit New York since the visit of the Rochambeau party, at which time the battleship Gaulois, flagship of Admiral Fournier, was here. On her way up the bay yesterday the Dupleix exchanged salutes with all the forts, the battleship Iowa off Tompkinsville, and Governors Island, the Headquarters of the Department of the East, United States Army.

The Dupleix proceeded slowly up the North River and anchored off Thirty-fourth Street alongside the cruiser Troude, which has been awaiting her arrival several days. After a short stay in New York both vessels will sail for the West Indies. Commander Amniot is in command of the French flagship.

BOY "KIDNAPPER" FREED.

Judge Suspends Sentence on Youth Arrested in Mannino Case.

Refusing to allow him to be made a scapegoat of, and promising to protect him from bodily harm, Judge Aspinall, in the Kings County Court, suspended sentence yesterday morning in the case of Antonio Cucozza, the Italian youth who had pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnapping growing out of the abduction of Tony Mannino, the little son of a Brooklyn contractor.

When Cucozza was arraigned yesterday morning, Judge Aspinall declared that because of the evident lack of mental strength of the youth, who is but sixteen years old, and his unfamiliarity with the customs of the country, he had been made the instrument of designing men.

PRESIDENT TO ACT ON CIGAR STAMPS HIMSELF

Domestic Manufacturers Talk of Votes at White House.

OUT OF SECRETARY'S HANDS

Editor Ellison Says If It Goes Over Until After Election There'll Be No Change.

President Roosevelt has taken the cigar stamp controversy out of the hands of Acting Secretary of the Treasury Taylor and Assistant Secretary Armstrong. Following the hearing before Mr. Taylor in Washington on Saturday, the President at the White House on Saturday evening received a committee representing domestic cigar manufacturers who desire the new customs stamp.

The committee consisted of Simon Batt of the Clear Havana Cigar Manufacturers' Association, I. Pendas of the Tampa Cigar Manufacturers' Association, A. Bijur, President of the Cigar Leaf Dealers' Association; J. W. Crounze, representing importers of leaf tobacco; John Landstreet of Richmond, representing plug tobacco manufacturers, and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

It is said that this committee, in addition to rehearsing the arguments in favor of the new stamp, did some plain talking to Mr. Roosevelt as to the number of voters they represented, and the effect upon such voters of a decision in favor of the present stamp, or, as they put it, in favor of the Tobacco Trust. They also declared that they wanted a decision at once, and that any effort to postpone the settlement of the issue until after election would be interpreted as action hostile to the interests they represented.

At the end of the hearing, the committeemen say, the President assured them that the matter would have his instant and careful attention, and in their presence he directed Secretary Loeb to write at once to Mr. Taylor, instructing him to send all the documents and data in the case to the President by yesterday morning, or as soon thereafter as possible. Mr. Taylor was directed also to make no decision in the case until he heard from the President.

Ismar S. Ellison, editor of The United States Tobacco Journal, who has been prominent in the agitation for a new stamp, said yesterday that the feeling in the trade was very strong against any delay in deciding the issue.

"If it goes over until after election there will be no change," he said, "but we do not propose to let it go over."

Morris S. Wise, who made the argument for the domestic manufacturers before Acting Secretary Taylor, also declared that the trade intended to insist upon an immediate settlement.

HAVANA, Sept. 26.—The Cigar Manufacturers' Association has suggested, with reference to the contemplated reduction in the size and alteration in the form of warranty stamps on boxes of cigars imported into the United States, that the Cuban Government strongly urge the continuance of the conspicuous warranty stamps on genuine Havana cigars. The Cuban Government is expected to make representations on the subject to the Washington authorities.

HAS THREE FLAG OFFICERS.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Liberally Supplied—Launch Plans About Complete.

Three flag officers in command at the same time at the same station is of such rare occurrence that the three flagships at the navy yard attracted considerable interest yesterday, and the flags, or pennants, of different colors, each with its two white stars occasioned inquiry by visitors.

The receiving ship Hancock flew the blue pennant of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, he being the senior; from the masthead of the Kearsarge flew the red pennant of Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, commandant of the North Atlantic fleet, and from the masthead of the Texas flew the white pennant, that of the junior, of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, commandant of the Coast Squadron.

The Committee on Admission and Reception of the launching of the Connecticut met yesterday and completed their programme for Thursday. All persons having tickets must be in the yard before 11 o'clock or they will not be admitted, as the gates will be closed at that hour. The entrance gates will be at Sands Street, Cumberland Street, Clinton Avenue, and York Street, but only carriages and automobiles will be admitted at the latter gate, and the automobiles will be given places on one street and carriages on another, so as to avoid accident by frightened horses. The tickets designate at which gate people on foot will be permitted to enter.

THE KROONLAND IN PORT.

Supreme Court Justice Scott Approves Justice Herrick's Nomination.

With all of her passenger accommodations taken, the Red Star liner Kroonland, from Antwerp, got in yesterday afternoon. One of the liner's passengers was Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott.

"I have not had a chance to read Judge Parker's letter yet," said Justice Scott, "and as a result am not in a position to express my opinion of it. Concerning the nomination of Justice Herrick for Governor, however, I will say that I consider the nomination the very best one that could possibly have been made."

Commander L. L. Reamey, United States Navy, and Mrs. Reamey, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie were also on the Kroonland.

HUSBAND AWAY, WIFE SUICIDE.

Traveling Salesman, While on Road, Hears of Wife's Death.

Mrs. Bertha Belsinger, twenty-eight years old, wife of a traveling salesman, Harry T. Belsinger, who is now away from the city, committed suicide on Sunday evening by inhaling illuminating gas in the bathroom of their apartment, on the sixth floor of the Valencia Court apartment house, at 317 West Ninety-fifth Street. Her father-in-law, Philip Belsinger, who lived there also, found her dead there, with a gas tube fastened to her mouth.

No reason is known, according to her father-in-law, for her act. Her husband was notified by telegraph and started for home.

Gala Banquet

Given by

His Majesty King Edward VII. of England

to

His Majesty Emperor Francis Joseph I. of Austria

Tortue Claire
Potage à la Reine
Truites ou bleu et en belle-vue
Tafelspitz
Carrottes, epinards, pommes nouvelles
Selle de chevreuil airelles
Chaufroix de perdreaux
Poulardes du Mans rôties
Grousse de l'Ecosse
Compote nicoise, salade coeur de laitue
Aubergines frites
Glace au Chocolat
Fraises à la crême
Gateau mille feuilles
Fruit et Dessert

Veuve Clicquot Dem Sec
Veuve Clicquot Yellow Label
Veuve Clicquot Brut

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B. T. WASHINGTON PLEADS FOR THE NEGRO RACE

Finds Southern Sentiment Awakens Against Mob Violence.

APPEALS TO HIS OWN RACE

Exhorts Them to Do Nothing Which Would Indicate They Shielded Crime.

Booker T. Washington took occasion last night, in delivering the annual opening address of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, to acknowledge the awakening sentiment of the South against mob violence, and to exhort the members of his own race so to live that nothing in their words or action should make it appear that they shielded or countenanced crime.

Mr. Washington was introduced by A. Augustus Healy, President of the Board of Trustees, to an audience which packed Association Hall to the doors. He said:

"For a number of years it has been a practice in too many parts of our country for mobs to hang and burn human beings. Within the last few weeks a public sentiment stronger and more deeply rooted than ever before has gone forth from it in words and actions of Southern Governors, the daily press, the pulpit, ex-Confederate camps, and Grand Juries which is saying in thunderous tones that we, as a Nation, must not only be bearers of the words which teach us to protect the weak, but doers when it comes to the enforcement of the law.

"In the same spirit in which I have just commended the words spoken by Southern representatives I would exhort my own race in every part of the country that they become 'doers of the word' in such a high degree that nothing in our words or actions shall make it appear that we shield or countenance crime.

"If there are members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences who seek an outlet for their knowledge of the arts and sciences, permit me to assure you that you can find right here, in Greater New York, among the more than 60,000 members of my race, an opportunity to let your education and your generous and best impulses find expression in a way that will make you stronger."

FELT A HAND IN HIS POCKET.

Schwartz, on Crowded Car, Grabbed It—Chase Followed, One Arrest.

Sol Schwartz, who said that he was a lumber dealer of 407 East Fifty-second Street, boarded an east-bound car in Fourteenth Street at Third Avenue early last night, and on account of the crowd had to ride outside.

After riding half a block, Schwartz felt a hand in his pocket and seized it. Thereupon somebody else struck Schwartz a stinging blow in the jaw, almost knocking him off the car. The man whose hand Schwartz found in his pocket, and the other, jumped off and ran east on Fourteenth Street. Detectives Gallagher and Vance started in pursuit. Finally Gallagher overhauled one of the men, who, he says, threw a wallet into his face. He then grappled with him and handed him over to Policeman Beckner. The other man dodged into a hallway and escaped.

At the station house the man arrested said that he was Joseph Smith, a tailor, of 158 Ludlow Street. Schwartz identified the wallet, but could not identify Smith.

OPERATIONS, NOT PAPERS.

Homeopathic Medical Society Starts a Radical Departure.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York will convene at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, Avenue A and Sixty-third Street, to-day, the sessions continuing to-morrow. A noteworthy departure from the usual medical meetings will be, that instead of papers on medical subjects, the Department of Surgery will be illustrated by actual surgical operations.

Under the Department of Public Health suggestions of importance will be made concerning the State control of tuberculosis. There will be demonstrations by the Dean of the college with X-rays in the treatment of diseases.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Loss Was Too Near Platform's Edge—Wife on a Holiday.

Theodore Loss, aged forty, of 66 East End Avenue, while standing on the edge of the station platform, was struck by a northbound train on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, about 7:20 yesterday morning and died in Lebanon Hospital later in the day.

The front car of the train struck the man in the head, and threw him back on the platform. He was taken in an ambulance to Lebanon Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull. After Loss's death, an effort was made to notify his wife, but when the policeman called at her home it was found that she had gone with her infant daughter to Central Park for the day. The police of the Morrisania Station are looking for the motorman of the train.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

JUST a word about Trousers for this season. Common sense has dictated the lines along which they have been designed—medium in width at both knee and bottom.

Distinct from our line of Suitings, we devote a large space to Trouserings, now bristling with attractive fabrics—new ones.

Prices for Trousers $5 to $11.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

ARRESTED MAN IN THE MOON.

He's Come Down Temporarily and Is Two Feet in Height.

Jacob Sears, who is only 2 feet 3 inches in height, in spite of his fifty years of life, was arraigned yesterday by Policeman Batcheldor in the Yorkville Court on a charge of intoxication. So that Magistrate Flammer might see the prisoner Sears had to be hoisted on the rail.

"Are you quite sure this isn't a Children's Court case?" said the Magistrate.

"He ain't no kid!" declared Batcheldor. "Leastways when I arrested him on First Avenue he used language that no man could acquire under his majority."

"What do you do for a living?" inquired Magistrate Flammer of the dwarf, whose hair was quite gray.

"Me?" said Sears. "Nuthin' these days. You see, I'm out of my element, havin' just come from the moon, which went out of business on Saturday night."

"Why, I saw the moon last night," said Magistrate Flammer.

"No, Sir," said the dwarf. "Luna Park closed for the season on Saturday night. Say, Judge," added the little man from the moon, "I want to charge this p'liceman with havin' interfered with a common carrier."

"What do you mean?"

"I was carryin' a load when he arrested me." And the dwarf chuckled hugely.

"Don't try to be funny," said Magistrate Flammer. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"That so!" cackled the irrepressible moon man. "I'm big enough to know better, as the saying is. But you mustn't be too hard, Judge. Moonshine is the natural diet of us lunar lunies."

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I'll let you go this time."

oT the policeman he added:

"Batchelder, you hold the unique distinction of having arrested the man in the moon."

REPRIMANDS FOR POLICE.

New Trouble for Captains—To Favor Men on Patrol.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, according to announcement yesterday, has adopted a new form of official reprimand for Captains whose work is not satisfactory, but against whom there is not sufficient evidence to put them on trial. These reprimands, written by the Commissioner, will not only be read to the men and posted in every station house, but will appear on the record of each offender, and will be considered whenever his name comes up for promotion. In regard to promotions in the rank and file, Mr. McAdoo said yesterday that hereafter he would favor men who had been steadily on patrol work to those who have had easy special details to courts and the like. He holds that the man on street duty, being more subject to temptations and dangers, deserves more credit than the other, precisely as in the United States Navy, of which Mr. McAdoo was once Assistant Secretary, a man on shore leave deserves less credit than the man who has been on sea. Gen. Greene, Commissioner McAdoo's predecessor, attempted to make such a regulation as this, but the Municipal Civil Service Commission blocked him by ruling that no lesser honors should attach to men on details than to those in the street.

Mr. McAdoo yesterday granted to Inspector Albertson of the Bronx and Capt. Ferris of the Morrisania Station an extra day each, or until to-day, to report on their failure to suppress a poolroom raided over their heads, and he also asked Capt. McNally of the Church Street Station for a similar report because of the raiding of two alleged poolrooms in the Captain's precinct and over the Captain's head last Saturday.

After he had done that he announced that he had ordered Capt. O'Brien of the Newtown Station and Capt. Aloncle of the Charles Street Station to change places. It is said that the number of burglaries which recently have been reported from the Charles Street Station caused the Commissioner to take this action.

SEXTON'S MEMORY LAPSED.

After Accident He Wandered for Nearly a Week.

William L. Cole, thirty-four years old, sexton of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, who disappeared from his home at 324 Summit Avenue, on Tuesday last, returned yesterday. As he had told his wife that he was going crabbing, she feared that he had been drowned.

Mr. Cole said he went to Greenville and went to the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge in Newark Bay. While reaching with his net he fell overboard, striking his head against a pile. He managed to climb to the bridge, and got on a freight train. Then he became unconscious. When he regained his senses he found that the train hands had put him into the caboose. They told him he was in Pittsburg. He left the train and made his way home. He said he had suffered a similar loss of memory two years ago.

When he recovered his senses he found himself at the home of a cousin in Baltimore. He had no idea how he got there.

SUICIDE AT HOTEL ENDICOTT.

Banditz, Venezuela Cattleman, Shoots Himself at Midnight.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were notified early this morning that Charles Frederick Banditz, twenty-five years old, a cattleman of Venezuela, committed suicide at midnight by shooting himself in his room at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue.

At the Hotel Endicott all knowledge of the shooting was denied.

DOUKHOBORS AGAIN ON MARCH.

On Way to United States This Time, Looking for Warmer Climate.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 26.—Word has been received from a Doukhobor colony near Saskatoon, N. W. T., that a large body of Doukhobors had started on a march for the United States. This time they are looking for a warmer climate.

The affair is causing much excitement, as it is known to what extremes these people will go to attain their ends. It is feared they have started on the longest pilgrimage they have ever had. The royal Northwest mounted police are on the way to intercept them.

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Commencing October 1st, EIGHT-THIRTY A. M. to SIX P. M.

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A large assortment of Oriental Rugs is shown, especially selected for their designs and combinations of colors, which are adapted to the various schemes of modern and antique interior decorations, and in the various sizes for Reception or Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Halls, etc. Also the very best quality of Domestic Rugs.

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Kid Gloves.—Unequaled Values.

2 Clasp Glace, Paris point and embroidered back, in all the new shades and black and white. 1.00
1 Button Mannish Glove, in golden browns, tans, grays, modes and beaver. 1.00
1 Button Pique, Paris point back, in every desirable color and black and white, 1.00
Fowne's Mannish Glove in all the new colorings and black and white, 1.50
Extra selection of choice Kid, pique sewn and of particular finish in black and white, 1.75
And
One row embroidered back Glace Gloves, in all the season's shades, fresh from the steamship. 59c

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THE selections of UNTRIMMED MILLINERY for Autumn wear are now shown (on First Floor) and include the latest productions in

Simply Trimmed Outing and Travelling Hats, Misses' and Girls' Dress and School Hats, Untrimmed Hats in a variety of styles and colors; Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Paradise Aigrettes, Flowers and Foliage in muslin and velvet, for gowns or millinery; Chenille and Felt Braids, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

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LACE CURTAINS,

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NEW HAVEN COMMUTERS LOSE.

A. W. Cole of New Rochelle Criticises Railroad Commission's Action.

Commuters on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have lost their fight before the State Railroad Commission to compel the restoration of trains recently discontinued and for other reforms on the line. The commission, after considering the matter since a large public hearing on Aug. 23, finds that the service cannot be increased without imperiling passengers because of congestion in the tunnel and the confusion incident to the great improvements in progress at the Grand Central tehminal.

A. W. Cole of New Rochelle, who spoke in favor of the commuters at the August hearing, had this to say last night of the commission's finding:

"Think of it! They will not recommend the restoration of the 11:30 P. M. theatre train, a train, which, as far as accidents are concerned, could be safely dragged through the tunnel by mules at that hour.

"The New Haven Road has put itself on record, both in public and by correspondence, that it reduced its service simply because traffic had fallen off, and that it stood ready to increase its service without limit if the public would back it up with patronage.

"Yet, in the face of this, the commission, after employing an expert four days on the train, considers it inexpedient to restore the trains for fear of accident.

"Why does the commission exist? Does any one remember any good it ever accomplished? Is it part of the Odell machine? Westchester voters are doing some thinking, and their answer will be known in November."

UNION IRON WORKS SOLD.

Bought In by Shipbuilding Reorganization Committee for $1,700,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The Union Iron Works, one of the properties of the former United States Shipbuilding Corporation, was sold at public auction to-day by order of the Federal Court of the District of New Jersey.

James Smith, Jr., receiver of the corporation, who was appointed a Special Master in Chancery for the occasion, conducted the sale. The only bidder was Francis D. Pollock, representing the Reorganization Committee of the new Shipbuilding Company, 70 per cent. of the stock of which is owned by Charles M. Schwab. His bid of $1,400,000 for the real property of the concern, the minimum allowable under the terms of sale, was accepted. He also paid $300,000 for the personal property.

SMOKE ROUTS 200 CHILDREN.

Imperfectly Adjusted Furnace Dampers Make Trouble at Asylum.

A fire started in the furnace of St. Michael's Orphan Asiyum, at Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street, Jersey City, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, before the dampers were set right, sent smoke through the corridors and out of the windows. A man passing turned in a fire alarm. Then the sisters in charge put the 200 children through a fire drill.

The cause of the alarm was quickly learned by the firemen and the children returned to bed.

NOVEL PEACE MEETING HERE AT SHORT NOTICE

Foreign Delegates and French Labor Men Meet Civic Federation.

WELCOME CALL TO THE HAGUE

Roosevelt Enthusiastically Praised—Industrial Quiet Advanced as True Basis for Understanding of Nations.

In the college room of the Hotel Astor there was a gathering yesterday afternoon which, according to some of the distinguished political economists who made addresses, marked an epoch in the industrial history of the world. Under the auspices of the Civic Federation there were assembled all of the foreign delegates to the Interparliamentary Congress recently in session in St. Louis, the delegation of French laboring men who are about to make a tour of this country to study the conditions of labor and industry, and members of the National Civic Federation representing labor, the employers, and the public. The object of the meeting was to discuss the best means of promoting industrial peace throughout the civilized world. It was the first gathering of the sort that has been attended by men from all the great nations of Europe.

The affair was hastily planned, and for that reason the success with which it was attended was all the more gratifying to those who conceived the idea. The guests of the Civic Federation were requested to assemble at the Hotel Astor for a luncheon. The invitations said that the affair was to be entirely informal, and the promise of informality was carried out in a manner which served to give the foreigners a taste of American democracy. Few of those who were to be called upon to address the assemblage were notified until after their arrival at the hotel, and when it came time for the procession to the dining room, H. H. Vreeland, representing the Federation, addressed the guests of the Federation in this way:

"Gentlemen, as this luncheon is to be entirely informal, you will choose your own partners and take seats in the dining hall wherever you like."

A table which had been reserved for guests of honor and speakers had been placed at the head of the three long tables, but that arrangement was entirely ignored. Chairman Oscar Straus of the Federation and President Richard Bartholdt of the Interparliamentary Congress took seats at the head of one of the three long tables, and the other speakers seated themselves as individual fancy dictated.

The list of the foreign delegates to the Interparliamentary Congress has been frequently published recently. All of them were present. Those present from the Civic Federation were:

REPRESENTING LABOR.

Samuel Gompers,	Edw. Gould,
E. E. Clark,	William H. Farley,
P. H. Morrissey;	J. W. Sullivan,
John J. Pallas,	P. F. Quinn,
Edward A. Moffett,	Herman Robinson,
James P. Archibald,	George E. Pepper.
Samuel B. Donnelly,	

REPRESENTING EMPLOYERS.

W. A. Clark,	William Green,
Charles A. Moore,	Louis B. Schram,
Isidor Straus,	John Cooper,
H. H. Vreeland,	John S. Huyler.
John D. Crimmins,	J. Alexander Hayden,
Francis L. Robbins,	Edward A. Filene,
B. J. Greenhut,	Charles W. Terhune.

REPRESENTING THE PUBLIC.

Oscar S. Straus,	Roland Phillips,
C. R. Miller,	H. C. Watson,
St. Clair McKelway,	Warren H. Page,
Oswald G. Villard,	Lyman Abbott,
Charles S. Smith,	John Finley,
James Speyer,	Ralph M. Easley.
Hamilton Holt,	

Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Federation, opened the speechmaking by asking the guests to drink to the health of all the sovereigns whose representatives are in this country to promote the cause of international peace. The toast was drunk standing. The Hon. Thomas Lough, M. P., then arose and said that on behalf of the representatives of foreign countries present he wished to propose the health of the President of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT A "RULER."

"I take great pleasure in this privilege," said Mr. Lough, as he raised his glass, "for we who are visitors here regard your President as the ruler of one of the mightiest powers of the earth, who has taken a more distinct step in the interests of peace than that which has been taken by any other ruler. He is not only a great ruler himself, but is a worthy representative of a great line of rulers who have done much for the liberties of mankind."

Mr. Lough's tribute to the President was received with hearty applause, but his repeated reference to him as a ruler provoked smiles. When the toast to the President had been drunk Chairman Straus spoke. He began with this remark, which was vigorously applauded:

"We have reason to congratulate you upon the initial success which has attended your mission to this country in the interest of international peace because you have obtained from the President a prompt decision to summon a second international conference in order to further strengthen and complete the work of The Hague Tribunal and to bring the future of humanity under the majesty of the law."

National happiness, Mr. Straus said, was the best guarantee of international peace. The spirit of the age, he declared, was clearly for peace. He promised the aid of the Federation to that end.

When Mr. Straus had ended his speech he introduced Representative Richard Bartholdt, President of the Interparliamentary Congress. Mr. Bartholdt said that the Congress was not striving to abolish war with one fell swoop, because that was impossible, but "to starve to death the dogs of war" by promoting a policy of mutual agreement between the nations in times of peace and submitting any controversy which may arise to arbitration."

The Hon. W. Randal-Cremer, M. P., was then introduced by Chairman Straus as "the prince of peace, the pioneer of arbitration and conciliation," who had obtained the Nobel prize for being the most distinguished promoter of international goodwill. In the course of his remarks Mr. Randal-Cremer paid a high tribute to President Roosevelt in contrasting him with foreign statesmen. This was received with both applause and laughter, the laughter being due to the approving stress laid by the speaker on traits of the President which are just at present under strenuous discussion in politics.

Mr. Randal-Cremer recalled the message of peace brought here seventeen years ago from the British Parliament, and continued:

"Our proposal for international peace failed at that time, but we are now promised most emphatically by the President of the United States that he will try to bring about that which we failed seventeen years ago to accomplish. When I stood in that room in the White House a few days ago where seventeen years ago I had been on a similar mission, I could not help but contrast the reception which our later proposal received with that which we made on our first visit.

HOW ROOSEVELT TALKS.

"There was no ambiguity about the words of the President. I could not help make a comparison between his straightforward way of meeting our proposal and the manner in which we have been met by statesmen abroad. There was no ambiguity about his words. When we have spoken to those in authority in the Old World they have expressed full sympathy with our purposes, have stated that they sincerely desired to promote our work, but—there was always a 'but,' 'but,' 'but.' But there were no 'buts' in the answer of President Roosevelt. His words were clear, distinct, manly, and straight from the shoulder. [Great applause.]

"All who heard his noble words were rejoiced, as I was. In conclusion I will say that I hope the Civic Federation will be as successful in preventing industrial wars as the Interparliamentary Union has been in preventing—not in the present, but in the future—wars between the various nations of the earth."

Samuel Gompers, who followed Mr. Randal-Cremer, referred to Mr. Carnegie's support of the British peace mission of seventeen years ago. He also referred to the ground taken by Mr. Bartholdt that the Government ought to have a commission to arbitrate labor disputes. Mr. Gompers disagreed; the solution, he said, would be found in the growing intelligence of the people. "You cannot write it into law," he said. Despite conflicts, he said, the movement for peace was on.

Prof. Hoffman, a member of the German Reichstag, said that the equality of the classes here, which he had observed during his visit, had convinced him that "democracy" was not an empty word with the Americans. M. Paul Strauss, Senator of France, made a long address in French. He said that industrial peace was a necessary beginning to the establishment of peace between the nations. Ladislaus V. Gniewosz, member of the Reichsrath, spoke for Austria.

Emile Vandervelde, a Deputy of Belgium, who is said to be the most eloquent public speaker of his country, said that as he was a Socialist he was inclined to think that many present would be inclined to regard him as a black sheep. He said he wished to express his great gratitude to President Roosevelt for what he had done in the cause of international peace by his promise to call a new conference at The Hague.

"Our difference," said Mr. Vandervelde, "is not in principle, but in the application of principle. You are proceeding in such a commendable way to bring about both industrial and international peace that the noble statue which adorns the beautiful harbor of New York may be said to be really typical of your country's purpose and of its accomplishment. If you remain true to your ideals and show the same zeal in perpetuating and extending them which you have convinced us is your honest purpose, then may it not be that some day we will have a United States of Europe and at a more distant day a United States of the World."

Prof. E. Coccotti, an Italian Deputy, was the next speaker. He said that if he spoke in his native tongue no one would understand him, and therefore he would assay English.

"I must make my speech one of shortness," said the professor, "because I would run out of words if I went on."

Prof. Coccotti said that he was a Socialist, and that he believed there would come a day when the happiness of mankind would be general.

Charles Sprague Smith said that the Chamber of Commerce was in full sympathy with all of the ideas which had been expressed by the Chairman, Mr. Gompers, and other speakers. He said that reciprocity of trade between the nations would be the best means of promoting international peace.

John Olssen spoke for Sweden, Alfred Brustlaur for Switzerland, and Albert Metin, Professor of Political Economy in the Colonial and Naval Cadet Schools of France, and representative of the French Minister of Commerce, spoke for the delegation of French workingmen now on a visit to this country.

Prof. Metin, who had acted as interpreter for all of the other speakers who had spoken in French, created some amusement by making his address in French and then translating it into English.

HAGUE CALL NON-PARTISAN.

"Democrat Would Have Done Same Thing," Bartholdt Says.

More than 100 of the peace delegates attended a reception in their honor last night at the City Club, in West Forty-fourth Street. In keeping with the international character of the gathering, the flags of the eleven countries represented by the delegates were hung about the room, each group of delegates with its resident Consul congregating about its own particular flag. The City Club turned out in force. Its President, Wheeler H. Peckham, welcomed the visitors.

Mayor McClellan followed Mr. Peckham, and his speech was frequently and heartily applauded. Three rousing cheers rewarded him when he closed. "Tiger!" yelled an enthusiastic member of the City Club. There was a moment's pause, then everybody laughed, including the Mayor. The "tiger" yell was omitted. The Mayor said in part:

"There is scarcely a war in the history of the world which in its petty beginnings could not have been avoided had the belligerent nations known each other better and had been better acquainted with each other's aims. In Congress I have met many men of affairs, but I have come to the conclusion that Congressmen in general knew very little of things without their own country. What I am about to tell you is not apocryphal, since it concerns my father. An Archduke expressed surprise once that he should speak English so well, as he always had thought that Spanish was the language of the United States.

"In Paris once, too, a Boulevard paper gave way to some astonishment because a negro had been elected President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln, a black Republican.

"Do we know any better now? I doubt if any man in this room can tell me the name of the President of the Swiss Confederacy.

"Any movement that brings men of different nations together tends to international good feeling and international peace, and this movement, I hope, finally shall achieve its ultimate end of peace upon earth and good will to men."

Congressman Richard Bartholdt and William Randal-Cremer, M. P., also made speeches.

Mr. Bartholdt, who is President of the International Parliamentary Union, declared that there was no partisanship in the union, "and the man who mentions partisanship belittles this great country."

"It is true," the Congressman continued, "that a Republican President has called the second conference to meet at The Hague, but I as a Republican am willing to admit that had a Democrat been President he would have done the same thing."

Considerable historic interest attaches to the gavel used by President Peckham at the reception. It was used on the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington at the meeting in the Long Room in Fraunces's Tavern, at the organization of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the centennial of the adoption of the constitutional amendments by Congress, and under the leadership of Kosciusko, at the six hundredth anniversary of the Swiss Federation, on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington, and on the one hundredth anniversary of the freedom of the press in Hungary. On the six hundred and eighty-ninth anniversary of the signing of the Magna Charta the gavel rested on the table at Runnymede upon which King John signed the famous document. It was used also by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives which invited this year's meeting of the Interparliamentary Union to come to the United States. The gavel is owned by Dr. W. O. McDowell.

Crushed to Death by Elevator.

Armand Artofics, fifty-six years of age, who had been employed for the past three years as a fireman in the Empire Building, at Broadway and Rector Street, was crushed to death late yesterday afternoon by the elevator used for hoisting ashes to the sidewalk at the Trinity Place end of the building. The dead man lived with his wife and a large family at 129 Essex Street, Jersey City.

Trotting on the Grand Circuit.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—The fourth annual Grand Circuit meeting opened at Oakley Park here to-day and will continue until Saturday next. The weather was all that could be desired and a large crowd was present. The track was in excellent condition.

The Ohio Stake for 2:09 trotters, purse $5,000, was the feature event of the day and was easily won by Tiverton, the well-played favorite, in straight heats. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000; three in five.

Angus Pointer, b. g., by Sidney Pointer, (Geers)	1	1	1	1
Morning Star, b. g., (McDonald)	5	2	2	2
Fantine, b. m., (Jones)	4	3	3	3
Bad News, b. g., (Wilson)	2	4	4	dis
Peruna, b. g., (Murphy)	3	4	6	dis

Time—2:08¾; 2:04¾; 2:06½.

2:00 Class.—Trotting; the Ohio Stake, purse $5,000; three in five.

Tiverton, b. g., by Galileo Rex, (Andrews)	1	1	1	1
George G., b. g., (Geers)	2	2	2	2
Dr. Strong, g. g., (Spear)	6	3	3	3
John Taylor, g. g., (D. Wilson)	3	4	4	4
Knox Gelatine King, b. g., (Trout)	4	6	6	5
Marion Wilkes, b. m., (McDonald)	5	5	5	6
Angiola, b. m., (Ament)	7	7	7	7

Time—2:08¾; 2:06¾; 2:08¾.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500; three in five.

Redwood, b. g., by Nog Wood, (Burns)	3	1	1	1
Millard Sanders, b. g., (Merrifield)	1	2	8	3
Lady Patchie, b. m., (Eckers)	4	4	2	2
Tom Miller, Jr., b. h., (Chandler)	2	3	5	5
Enchantress, ch. m., (McCarthy)	6	7	3	4
Frse Silver, b. h., (Demarest)	7	5	4	8
Kinley Mac, b. h., (Benyon)	5	10	7	7
Wild Winton, br. g., (Caree)	9	6	6	6
Dorothea, br. m., (C. Wilson)	8	9	10	dis
Moretta, ch. m., (Snow)	10	8	9	dis
Sopper, blk. g., (Snyder)	Dis			
Governor McCauley, b. g., (Walker)	Dis			

Time—2:14; 2:12¼; 2:11¾; 2:12¾.

Trotting for Foals of 1902.—Purse $3,000; two in three.

Bon Voyage, b. c., by Expedition, (Marvin)	1	1		
Libretto, b. c., (Curtis)	2	3		
The Phantom, blk. c., (Van Meter)	3	2		
Rosabel, b. f., (H. Jones)	4	dis		
Elmford, b. c., (Thayer)	5	dis		
Rumsey, blk. g., (Chandler)	Dis			
Wigman, blk. c., (Thomas)	Dis			

Time—2:17¾; 2:15¾.

Libretto and The Phantom divided second and third money.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS HERE.

More Than a Thousand Priests to Gather at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Solemn pontifical mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning will open the third American Eucharistic Congress, which will be the occasion of the gathering of more than 1,000 priests from all parts of the United States. Mgr. Falconio, Apostolic Delegate, will attend, with several Archbishops and more than twenty Bishops. A triduum has been arranged in every church of the archdiocese by Archbishop Farley, and there will be many meetings of the People's Eucharistic League, of which there are twenty branches in and around this city. The laymen, however, will not attend the three days' business sessions of the congress.

Vicar General Mooney will speak following the mass, his sermon being on "The Holy Eucharist in the Twentieth Century." Gregorian chants will be sung by a picked choir of men and boys, comprising the best voices at St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, the Catholic College, and the Cathedral School. Sessions of the congress will open at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Cathedral College Hall, close by in Madison Avenue. Here Bishop Maes, Protector of the Eucharistic League, will preside. Archbishop Farley will welcome the delegates, and a message from Pope Pius X. will be read granting three special indulgences to those attending the congress and triduum.

Some of the prelates expected or already in the city are Archbishop Williams of Boston, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, Bishop Harkins of Providence, Bishop Camillus P. Maes of Covington, Ky.; Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Colton of Buffalo, Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Bishop Hoban of Scranton, Bishop O'Connor of Newark, Bishop O'Connell of Portland, Me.; Bishop Michaud of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, N. Y.; Bishop Beaven of Springfield, Mass., and Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke of Albany.

FIREMEN IN CRASH.

Driver Ran Tender Into Pillar to Avoid Car and Auto.

To avoid colliding with a trolley car and a brewery automobile which blocked his way at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street yesterday morning, Driver William Head of the tender of Engine 14, answering a call for a slight fire at 132 East Seventeenth Street, turned his vehicle into one of the steel pillars of the elevated railroad structure there. He narrowly escaped being crushed between the seat of the tender and the pillar. He leaped off just in time.

Four of the tender's crew were thrown off by the shock, but escaped with bruises. The tender's pole was snapped half way off, and one of the horses was badly cut.

COST 85C. TO WAKE FRANZ UP.

That Is, Until Magistrate Marked It Down to 10 Cents.

Edward Weil, who lives at 224 East Eighty-seventh Street, went to the drug store of W. A. Franz, at Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, some time in the small hours Monday morning, woke up the proprietor and told him that the Weil baby had convulsions.

Weil wanted to get some mustard. While in the store he also telephoned for his physician, and tendered Franz a dollar in payment. Franz refused to give him any change, saying that he would keep the balance in payment of his trouble in getting out of bed.

Franz was summoned into the Harlem Court yesterday and said that he thought that he was entitled to the money, as he had been very sound asleep when awakened by Weil. After hearing the stories of both men, Magistrate Crane said to Franz:

"There is no reason why you'd should have charged anything extra. You put a night bell on your store as an invitation for night trade, and then want to charge for it. You can keep 10 cents for your trouble. That's enough."

Franz returned the 75 cents and went out saying that he thought he'd either take the bell off or muffle it.

Grieved Over Sister, Shot Himself.

George Fanagan, thirty-four years of age, shot himself in the right temple yesterday afternoon in the kitchen of the apartment at 110 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, where he lived with his wife and step-daughter, Mabel Hoffman. He was removed to the Fordham Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. Miss Hoffman said that her step-father had been acting queerly ever since the death of his sister, four months ago, for whom he never seemed to stop grieving.

Harness Races at Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Inter-State Fair opened to-day under favorable circumstances. The results of harness races:

2:18 mixed class; purse, $150.

Lake Lambert, b. g., by Red Lake, (Grant)	1	2	2	1 1
Jim Rynearson, b. g., (Dunn)	2	1	1	3 3
Master Boy, ch. h., (Payran)	3	3	3	2 2
Rex, ch. g., (Blair)	4	dis		

Time—2:19½; 2:20; 2:21½; 2:21½; 2:20¼.

2:35 pacing; purse, $1,000.

The Friend, blk. s., by Heir at Law, (Tilton)	1	1	1	
Azure, b. m., (Aldrich)	2	4	3	
Billy Waters, jr., b. g., (Woodring)	3	2	4	
Delaware, b. g., (Milliken)	4	3	2	
Bridewin, ch. m., (Norton)	6	3dis		
Rector, b. g., (Rhoades)	5	6dis		

Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

Running race; half mile and repeat; purse, $200.

Stachel, b. m., (Warkshire)	1	1	
Louise, b. m., (Bowser)	2	3	
Beautiful Jim, b. g., (Davis)	3	2	
Worry, ch. g., (Myers)	7	4	
Julie Etta, b. m., (Gordon)	6	5	
Dr. Mack, ch. g., (Mordonell)	4	6	
Prossit, ch. g., (Hankins)	8	7	
Robert R., b. g., (Saville)	5	8	

Time—0:52½; 0:51½.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

John E. Madden yesterday sold at private sale a number of the horses of his establishment, among the number being Beldia, Vamoose, Alcantara, and Winchester.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has sold to M. H. Tichenor the two-year-old The Novice for $2,500. The Novice is engaged in some of the late Fall stakes of the East, but it is likely that he will be taken West to race.

Jockeys Hildebrand and Redfern carried away the riding honors of the day at Gravesend, each having two winning mounts, Hildebrand winning on Gunfire and De Reszke and Redfern winning on Burnt Hills and Lady Amelia.

Dr. Grabensee, Director of the German Imperial Stud of Celle, Hanover, and his secretary, Herr Kreig, were visitors at the Gravesend race track yesterday as the guests of Starter C. J. Fitzgerald, and in the course of the afternoon visited a number of the training stables and inspected many of the best known and most prominent horses. Dr. Grabensee is in the United States on a special mission connected with the Government breeding farms of Germany, and arrived in New York yesterday from St. Louis, where he went on official business after having inspected many of the leading thoroughbred stock farms of Kentucky and Missouri.

The singular discovery was made yesterday by Thomas Doyle, the shoer of race horses, that the famous horse McChesney has been racing practically through the season with a nail hole in his near fore foot, filled with clotted blood. The injury to the foot showed plainly to be an old one, but there had been no suppuration, and the wound seemingly was clean, though it must have caused the horse pain when he put weight on the foot. A veterinary surgeon was called at once to examine the horse, and it was found after the wound had been cleaned of the coagulated blood that the damage was not serious, though it was sufficient to decide E. E. Smathers, owner of McChesney, to retire the horse for the season.

Two horses fell in the steeplechase yesterday at Gravesend, one of the accidents producing about the most remarkable tumble ever witnessed on a steeplechase field. The victim of the accident was Heider, riding Nancy D., that struck the top boards of the Liverpool jump going at it the second time, and was thrown. The rider was pitched forward, but clung to his reins, and was tossed in a complete somersault over the mare's head, making the turn with all the grace of a circus acrobat, and, though with no intent on his own part, landing on his feet on the far side of the jump. He escaped unhurt. Messina also fell with Jockey Weir, who was stunned, but recovered in a few minutes and left the field unaided.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George R. Webb, Baltimore; A. J. Barr, Pittsburg.

HOLLAND—Major Edgar Stenfall, London.

IMPERIAL—W. Eugene Wilde, Boston; J. C. Sweeney, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capt. G. E. Johnston, United States Army; Frank Lyon, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—W. C. Fox, Toronto.

PLAZA—E. B. Moberly, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Alexander T. Drummond, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. F. A. Asserson and H. F. Fickbohm, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. F. Hendrickson, Indianapolis; C. H. Wiltpple, United States Army.

VICTORIA—Samuel M. Read, Chattanooga.

HOTEL ASTOR—Frank F. McGraw, Buffalo.

EVERETT—Capt. M. C. Bigelow, United States Army.

ASTOR HOUSE—Dr. J. H. Hill, Baltimore.

DR. DAVIDSON IN NEW YORK.

Busy Week Laid Out for Primate in the Metropolis.

Arriving here last night on a special train from Washington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, his wife, J. Pierpont Morgan, and party were driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the Archbishop took a suite of rooms on the third floor.

The arrival of the Archbishop apparently was not known to many in the big station at Jersey City, and the party quietly went from the train to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Mrs. Davidson superintended the removal of the baggage, and lingered near it, giving orders, while the Archbishop and Mr. Morgan went ahead on board the ferryboat. The party went on the front end of the upper deck, where Mr. Morgan pointed out the interesting parts of the city.

The Archbishop will have a busy week here. He will be entertained to-day by the Church Club at the Hotel Astor. He will be present on Wednesday morning, when the Diocesan Convention is opened, and in the afternoon will attend the opening ceremonies at Columbia University when a degree will be conferred upon him. On Friday he will go to Philadelphia to attend a convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Returning to this city the following day, he will preach on Sunday at Trinity Church. On Tuesday the Archbishop will leave with his party for Boston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Before starting for New York the Archbishop of Canterbury went to Mount Vernon to-day as the guest of Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, to visit the home and tomb of Washington. The party included Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; Secretary of the Navy Morton, J. Pierpont Morgan, and about twenty others.

Takes Acid by Mistake.

Mrs. Harriet Gibson of 44 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, died early this morning from the effects of swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid which, according to her family, she took by mistake for another medicine.

Mrs. Gibson had been indisposed for several days, and shortly after midnight left her bed to get some medicine that was in her room. The acid bottle was on the same table as the medicine she desired to take, and before the mistake was discovered she had swallowed a lot of the poison.

An ambulance was called from the Cumberland Street Hospital, but when Dr. Rink arrived Mrs. Gibson had been dead some time.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler-Childs Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; F. Grant, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks; 57 White Street.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Askin & Morine, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Askin, clothing; Hoffman House.

Aling, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopf, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. F. Stone, art goods; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Brosman, J. D., Indianapolis, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. H. Black, domestics; F. W. Grigsby, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; St Denis Hotel.

Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Carlton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stahlberg, linens, laces, and ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; L. P. Laurandeau, dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. A. Costa Drease, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; G. F. McIntosh, hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.

Fries & Schuele, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Fries, silks and carpets; C. E. Myers, notions, laces, jewelry, corsets, and muslin underwear; Hotel Cumberland.

Foster, Ross & Bancus, Auburn, N. Y.; W. I. Bancus, dress goods, cloaks, suits, waists, and boys' clothing; Miss Drennen, ladies' wear; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Furchgott, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Furchgott, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. G. Joyce, prints and gingnams; W. J. Joyce, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Clarke, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Moneer, muslin and knit underwear; H. Walsh, cloaks, suits, waists, and corsets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel York.

Honeyman & McBride, Portland, Ore.; D. Honeyman, woolens; 57 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Wasson, jewelry; 47 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Hess Brothers, Allentown, Penn.; Miss M. Steckel, ladies' wear; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Kidner, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Jackson Brothers & Watts Company, Lynchburg, Va.; C. Watts, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Katz, S. & J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. Landon, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lebeck, domestics; 395 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Lersch, J., & Co., Elyria, Ohio; J. Lersch, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Lehman Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. H. Lehman, white goods and laces, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Spalding.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, linens; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Astor.

Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. Menter, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Merchant, L. M., Binghamton, N. Y.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Mindon, boys' clothing; 47 Lispenard Street.

Mitchel Moody-Gorton Company, Detroit, Mich.; W. D. Moody, flowers; Hotel Cadillac.

Miller & Rhoad, Richmond, Va.; W. M. Scitt, silks and dress goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; A. L. Schonck, domestics, furnishing goods, and leather goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. C. Schmidt, carpets; 72 Leonard Street.

Oppenheimer & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, straw goods; Hoffman House.

O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; M. M. Dimond, ladies' and infants' wear; 530 Broadway.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, domestics; 57 White Street.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. B. Hansen, dry goods; Miss K. Ritchie, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 72 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Rice, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

Rothschild Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ga.; C. P. Moody, notions and laces; 22 Howard Street; Hotel York.

Singer Cloak and Suit Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks; Hotel Cumberland.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; A. Murdock, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Cumberland.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Sunshine Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. K. Sunshine, cloaks; Hotel Spalding.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; Y. B. Williams, hosiery and underwear; W. A. Hunter, domestics and muslin underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sonenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hoffman House.

Taber, B. C., & Co., Norwalk, Ohio; B. C. Taber, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Cumberland.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. D. Kedsliex, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Williamsburg-Schols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, waists, laces, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Whitner, C. E., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. E. Whitner, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Wallace Sons, Stroudsberg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Witz Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. B. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 436 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; I. N. Cleaver, cloaks, suits, and waists; 355 Broadway.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Mayer, dress goods and silks; 395 Broadway; Hotel York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Capt. Charles D. Clay, retired, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College, Clemson, S. C.

Col. John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, will make two visits in September and October from New York Arsenal to the works of the Crucible Steel Company, Harrison, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

Major Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make during October, November, and December two visits to the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Haskell, N. J., and two visits to the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Company, Parlin, N. J.

First Lieut. Ward E. Perrin, Fourth Cavalry, and First Lieut. George Williams, Eighth Cavalry, will report to the examining board convened at Fort Riley for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

First Lieut. Robert B. Wallach, Third Cavalry, will report to the examining board convened at Fort Assiniboine for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Fountain, Fourth Cavalry, will proceed to St. Louis and relieve Col. H. P. Kingsbury, Eighth Cavalry, of his duties in command of the Jefferson Guard at the Exposition.

First Lieuts. Douglas MacArthur, C. T. Leeds, Harold C. Fiske, Max Tyler, U. S. Grant, third, Julian L. Schley, William H. Rose, and Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engineers, are relieved from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival there report by telegraph to the Military Secretary for further instructions.

Major T. V. Dupuy, Surgeon, Ohio National Guard, and Assistant Surgeon W. H. Richardson, Ohio Naval Militia, are detailed to attend and pursue a regular course of instruction at the Army Medical School in this city.

First Lieut. C. M. Seaman is transferred from the Seventeenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Navy.

Capt. A. W. Walker is detached as a member of the General Board, Washington, Oct. 2, and ordered to command the Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston.

Capt. G. W. Pigman is detached from command of the Wabash Navy Yard, Boston, Oct. 3, and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion, then wait orders.

Commander A. P. Nazro is ordered to Philadelphia Oct. 3 for duty in charge of the naval recruiting station at that place.

Lieut. Commander J. G. Doyle is ordered to Philadelphia Oct. 3 for duty as assistant to the Inspector of Ordnance at the works of Cramp & Sons.

Lieut. Commander W. R. Rush is ordered to the Navy Yard Boston for duty in the Equipment Department of that yard, also the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, and the works of George Lawley & Sons, South Boston.

Lieut. A. Crenshaw is ordered to the Prairie.

Lieut. J. H. Shirer is ordered to the Hist Nov. 4 with additional duty naval training station, Narragansett Bay.

Medical Inspector C. G. Herndon is detached from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, and ordered home and wait orders.

Surgeon H. T. Percy is detached from the Iowa and ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Paymaster E. F. Hall orders to the Chattanooga revoked; ordered to the Massachusetts Sept. 30.

Paymaster C. Conrad is ordered to the Franklin Navy Yard, Norfolk, Sept. 30.

Paymaster G. M. Lukes is detached from the Franklin, Navy Yard Norfolk, Sept. 30, and will hold himself in readiness for orders to duty at the Naval Hospital,

WON 103 GAMES AND EQUALED THE RECORD

New York Took Last Contests from Pittsburg and Season's Series.

AMERICANS LOST THE LEAD

Greater New Yorks Beaten Twice by Cleveland, While Boston Triumphed Over Detroit.

In addition to defeating the Pittsburgs in a double-header yesterday, the New York National League team equaled the Pittsburgs great record of 103 games won when the team won the championship in 1903, and furthermore beat the champions in the season's series by twelve games to ten. In the American League the Greater New Yorks lost both games with Cleveland, while the Bostons were twice victorious over Detroit, which placed them in the lead for the championship by eleven points. Beginning with to-day the New York Nationals will meet the Chicagos five times, while the Greater New Yorks will fill out the balance of the week by playing Detroit and Chicago. In the meantime the Bostons will visit Cleveland and St. Louis. Summary yesterday:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
New York, 1; Pittsburg, 0. (7 Inns.)
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 0. (6 Inns.)
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York.	..	10	12	12	14	18	20	17	103	.725
Chicago	7	..	8	15	15	17	10	15	85	.601
Pittsburg	10	11	..	10	10	14	14	11	80	.580
Cincinnati	10	8	11	..	10	12	15	13	79	.564
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	12	13	15	68	.480
Brooklyn	2	8	5	7	9	..	11	9	51	.345
Boston	4	5	5	6	7	9	..	11	47	.331
Philadelphia	4	7	7	5	7	9	8	..	47	.331
Games lost	39	56	58	61	71	91	93	95		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 6; New York, 2.
Boston, 2; Detroit, 0.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
Washington, 2; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	9	10	13	9	10	16	20	87	.621
New York	8	..	8	12	11	13	13	18	83	.610
Chicago	9	10	..	8	14	11	14	15	81	.579
Philadelphia	9	9	14	..	8	10	11	13	74	.556
Cleveland	10	9	8	10	..	13	9	13	72	.544
St. Louis	9	6	7	6	9	..	11	11	59	.431
Detroit	6	6	8	7	7	12	..	11	56	.409
Washington	2	4	4	3	4	10	7	..	34	.248
Games lost	53	53	59	59	61	78	81	103		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Team Wins Two with Taylor and McGinnity Pitching.

The New York team had two objects in view yesterday when it engaged in a double-header with the Pittsburgs. One was to equal the record of 103 games made by the Pittsburgs when they won the National League championship in 1903, and the other was to win the season's series from the present champions. To succeed the home team was required to capture both games, and this it did by excellent playing and the clever pitching of both Taylor and McGinnity.

Taylor's pitching had a great deal to do with the New Yorks' victory in the first game, for Leever was wild at times, and his team suffered in consequence. Dahlen's throwing was rather irregular in both games, and it required some long reaching upon the part of both McGann and Bowerman to catch the runner.

McGinnity's pitching was the conspicuous feature of the second game. The "Iron Man" never before showed better form, and it was not until the sixth inning that Gilbert made the first and only hit of the game after the side should have been retired. In the third inning McGinnity struck out the only man who came to the bat. Flaherty, the youngster with the "Wonderful Wing," also pitched well, but his support was poor. Only two hits were made off him, but these, with McCormick's fumble, gave the New Yorks the only run of the game. In the third inning Browne was declared out at the plate on Bowerman's hit to Ritchey, and this caused almost the entire New York team to surround Umpire Moran and protest. Browne had caused Phelps to drop the ball, but not until the runner was clearly out. In the sixth inning Browne and Flaherty had a warm argument at the plate, and the umpire had to interfere to avert what looked like a certain clash. The scores.

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gilbert, lf	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
McC'm'k, rf	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	1	3	2	0	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	5	2	0	0	0
Leever, p	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	3	7	24	7	1	3	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	2	3	0	1
Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	2	3	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Bowerm'n, c	0	0	5	2	0	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	1	1	23	8	15	2	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Leever, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; New York, 7. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Leever, 4. Two-base hit—Ritchey. Sacrifice hits—Mertes, Beaumont. Stolen bases—McGann, Mertes. Double play—Gilbert, Dahlen and McGann. Hit by pitched ball—By Leever, 2. Wild pitch—Taylor. Umpires—Moran and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Bower'n, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	4	3	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	3	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	0	4	3	1	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	4	0	1	1	0
Warner, c	0	0	5	3	2	0	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	1	2	21	15	10	9	0

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gilbert, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	5	2	0	2	0
Flaherty, p	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	0	0	9	12	16	7	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; New York, 3. Base on balls—Off McGinnity, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Flaherty, 2. Sacrifice hit—Mertes. Hit by pitched ball—By Flaherty, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Attendance—8,800.

CHICAGO WON TWO GAMES.

Chicago scored a double shut-out on the Brooklyn team yesterday. Weimer held the home team to four scattered hits in the first game, but only two were made off Briggs in the second, which was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of darkness. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shulte, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	1	4	3	0	0
Barry, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	0	1	0	3	0
McCa'y, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	2	12	0	0	0
Weimer, p	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
Total	4	9	27	7	0	0	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Gessler, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Sh'kard, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Bergen, c	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Jordan, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Reisling, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	0	4	27	10	1		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Gessler, McChesney. Three-base hit—Shulte. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Evers. Stolen bases—Chance, (2,) Batch. Double plays—Dillon unassisted; Babb and Jordan. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on balls—Off Reisling, 1; off Weimer, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Weimer, 11; by Reisling, 3. Passed ball—Kling, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shulte, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Barry, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
McCa'y, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
O'Neil, c	0	1	7	1	0	0	0
Briggs, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	1	4	18	6	3	0	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
Gessler, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	2	0	2	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ritter, c	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Jordan, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	27	6	2	4	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hit—O'Neil. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Tinker, Dillon. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Briggs, 3. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Briggs, 4. Time of game—One hour and three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter. Attendance, 1,500.

BOSTON, 3; CINCINNATI, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—With one out in the ninth inning to-day's game was called on account of darkness leaving Boston the winner by a score of 3 to 1. Willis, aided by dark clouds overhead, pitched most effectively. Odwell's outfielding was a feature. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Geier, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Barclay, c	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
Ab'th'o, ss	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Cooley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dell'n, 2b	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Morand c	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
L't'horn, 2b	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Willis, p	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Total	3	6	24	8	1	2	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dolan, lb	0	1	9	1	0	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
O'Conn, ss	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
H'ggins, 2b	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Street, c	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Walker, p	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	0	3	24	11	1		

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Geier. Home run—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Street, Odwell. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Walker, by Willis. Struck out—By Willis, 8; by Walker, 2. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—1,100.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro and Powell Fail to Save Greater New Yorks from Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—In two splendidly played games in this city today the home team defeated the Greater New Yorks in both, the score of the first contest being 4 to 3 and the second 6 to 2. It was the closing meeting of the season between the teams, and the series stands eleven victories for New York and nine for Cleveland. That Griffith intended to make a hard fight to capture both games was evident when he placed Chesbro and Powell in the pitcher's box, but each had an unfortunate inning and lost. Powell was hit on the knee by a batted ball, and when he left the grounds suffered great pain.

In the first game Chesbro pitched with his usual effectiveness for a time, as "Happy Jack" was heard to remark just before play began that he wished to win his tenth consecutive game. For seven innings, with both teams playing perfectly in the field, Chesbro kept the New hits well scattered, and the score at that period stood 3 to 1 in favor of the New Yorks. In the eighth inning however, with three men on bases, Stovall, who had not made a safe hit, placed the ball into the outfield for three bases, tallying three runs and winning the game. Turner's display at shortstop was the finest ever seen in this city. Thirteen chances were offered to him, and he accepted them all.

Powell was batted freely in the second game, but it was not until the seventh inning that the hits were turned to a good account. Besides, he became irregular in his delivery, forcing two men home. A strong batting scored two more. The New Yorks' runs were made by Anderson's base hit, a steal of second and a two-bagger by Ganzel, which allowed Anderson to score. After McGuire had been thrown out at first base Ganzel got home on a wild pitch. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Lush, lf	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Flick, cf	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	3	2	3	0	0
Stovall, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	0	0
Turner, ss	1	2	1	4	1	0	0
R'ssman, rf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Buelow, c	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Donahue, p	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	13	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D'gherty, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
And'son, cf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	1	0	0	4	1	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	15	1	0	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	7	2	1	0	0
Chesbro, p	1	1	1	1	5	0	0
Total	2	4	32	9	10	1	0

*Batted for Powell in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

First base on errors—New York, 1. Two-base hits—Turner, Flick, Stovall, Rossman, Ganzel, Conroy. Anderson. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Turner, Conroy. Double play—Lush and Lajoie. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Donahue, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1; by Donahue, 1. Struck out—By Donahue, 2; by Powell, 3. Wild pitch—By Donahue. Umpires—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Attendance—2,017.

BOSTON'S IMPORTANT VICTORIES.

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—Boston stepped back into first place by winning both games of the double-header here to-day. In the first one Donovan did not give a bit, but kicked on decisions until he was sent to the clubhouse in the sixth inning. Stovall lost his head in the eighth and Boston won on two hits, his error and Dineen's steal of home. Dineen pitched a great game.

In the second, Detroit knocked Winter out in an inning, but Boston came right back and batted in a lead in the next, then was never headed. Detroit had a chance to win in the eighth, but after making three hits off Young could not get in the needed single. Throws to the plate by Barrett and Crawford were features. Scores:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Robinson, ss	0	0	2	2	4	0	0
Crawford, rf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Beville, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	0	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Stovall, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Jaeger, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Kitson*	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	7	27	13	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	1	3	7	2	0
Criger, c	0	0	7	6	1	0	0
Dineen, p	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	2	3	27	8	0		

*Batted for Stovall in eighth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base hits—off Stovall, 3 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Dineen. Stolen bases—Robinson, Ferris, hit—Dineen. Stolen bases—Robinson, Ferris, Dineen, and Beville. Bases on balls—By Donovan, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Boston, 3. Struck out—By Donovan, 2; by Dineen, 6. Double plays—Barrett to Beville; Ferris to Parent. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	4	1	0	0
Rob'son, ss	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Craw'd, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Drill, c	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b	0	1	2	3	1	0	0
Beville, 1b	1	1	15	2	0	0	0
Kitson, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Jaeger, p	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total	3	7	27	19	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	2	3	3	0	1
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	3	1
Freeman, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Doran, c	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Winter, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Young, p	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
*Farrell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	8	2		

*Batted for Winter in the second.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Boston	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5

Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Boston, 3. Base hits off Kitson, 6; off Jaeger, 4; off Winter, 2; off Young, 5. Two-base hits—McIntyre, Beville, Collins, Ferris, Young. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Collins, Doran, Selbach, McIntyre, Beville. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Boston, 5. Struck out—By Jaeger, 1; by Young, 2. Double plays—Drill to Lowe; Parent to Collins. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—2,000.

TIE GAME IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—St. Louis and Washington tied to-day, each side scoring two runs. The game was called at the end of the eleventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 784. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
H'drick, cf	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Wallacs, ss	0	1	3	4	0	0	0
Hynes, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	2	16	0	0	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sugden, c	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Morgan, p	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
*H'phill, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Kahoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	33	15	1		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Neill, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hill, 3b	1	1	1	1	4	0	0
Stahl, 1b	0	2	16	0	0	0	0
H'lsman, lf	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mullin, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Cassidy, ss	0	1	5	3	0	0	0
Don'van, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kitt'dge, c	0	0	8	1	0	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total	2	9	33	15	0		

*Batted for Hynes in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Morgan in the eleventh inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Huelsman (2,) Hill, Heidrick. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Kittredge. Double play—Patten and Stahl. Stolen bases—Padden, Sugden, Burkett. Base on balls—Off Morgan, 1; off Patten, 5. Struck out—By Morgan, 3; by Patten, 7. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 7. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Philadelphia won the final game of the series by a nice bunching of hits in the seventh inning, scoring two runs. Attendance, 2,400. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	3	2	1	0	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	2	10	1	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	0	3	1	0	0
Patterson, p	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
*Donahue	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	11	27	15	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bruce, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hartsel, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
Noonan, c	1	0	5	3	1	0	0
Schreck, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	0	0
M. Cross, ss	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
Plank, p	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Total	2	7	27	13	0		

*Batted for Patterson in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Three-base hit—Hartsel. Sacrifice hits—Callahan, (2,) Dundon, M. Cross. Stolen bases—Jones, Callahan, Davis. Struck out—By Patterson, 6; by Plank, 3. Bases on balls—Off Patterson, 3; off Blank, 2. Passed ball—Noonan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Eastern League.

AT BUFFALO.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0
Buffalo	0	0	0

Batteries—Eason and Vandergrift; Yerkes and McAllister.

Toronto, 4; Providence, 3, (ten innings.)

YANKEE LED THE "SEVENTIES."

Vanderbilt Yachts Rainbow and Virginia Beaten by Fair Margins.

The seventy-footer Yankee, steered by Harry Maxwell, a son of her owner, J. Rogers Maxwell, sailed a great race yesterday afternoon, and signally defeated her two competitors. She beat the Virginia, which finished second, 3:01, and the Rainbow 7:04.

The race was sailed on Long Island Sound, over the Glen Cove course of the New York Yacht Club, in a fresh breeze that was a little more than abeam at the start and south-southwest at the finish. The start was at 1:40, and the Yankee, as usual, was first to cross the line. The Virginia followed in second place, and the Rainbow was last.

Soon after the start the Rainbow drew up on the Virginia, and the two got into a luffing

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE TWO LETTERS.

Judge PARKER would be elected President by a hundred majority in the Electoral College if every voter in the United States would read with close attention and open-mindedness his letter of acceptance. We pity the dullness that does not see that it is a great paper, an eloquent, sobering, and saving appeal to the American people no longer to permit themselves to be fooled and misled; we think candid men will be moved to just anger and contempt for that stupid partisanship which denies its high merits.

President ROOSEVELT'S letter was remarkable, it was astonishingly able. It was almost reckless in its brilliant way of putting the case for a dashing, smashing, high-handed administration of the Presidential office. We said when it appeared that the American people had never before been talked to in that way. It wasn't quite imperial; rather like a master, whip in hand, haranguing slaves muttering revolt. Half the male population of the country above the age of twenty-one was roundly insulted and berated, in a lump, as a vile herd, without convictions and without conscience. It was extraordinary, but its experienced and skilful author knew very well that it was taking, that crowds would like it, would "hoorah" mightily.

Now comes ALTON B. PARKER'S letter. It is not of the kind to evoke the yells of crowds. It is addressed to men who think. It is a warning, a strong voice through the darkness and storm telling of peril and how to escape it. The letter is, in fact, a first-rate test of the people.

Sometimes in a playhouse there may be seen a great actor whose fine mind and finished art wonderfully picture forth all the hidden things that lie in the soul of the character he personates, while upon the same boards a robustuous player to the galleries bestrides the stage and fills the whole house with his roaring passion. The comparison is unflattering—we use it because of its exactness. The taste and cultivation of the audience to which two such actors make their appeal are not more surely proved out than the judgment, the commo.. sense, and the capacity for sober reasoning of the American electorate will be proved out by the two letters of acceptance.

AN AMATEUR OF COURAGE.

"As an amateur of courageous politics," The Sun avouches, its "hopes and interest rose high" when it read the acceptance portion of Judge PARKER'S reply to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S challenge on the question of Pension Order No. 78. But "profound disappointment" ensued on perusing the further utterance of the Democratic candidate that he would contribute his effort "toward the enactment of a law passed by both houses of Congress and approved by the Executive" that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war. Here, moralizes our neighbor sadly, is evidence that Judge PARKER has "outbid" the President "for the veteran vote."

Can even an amateur lack wisdom to see that it is not only courageous for a candidate to take up the gage of battle; that on fair grounds he may fight his foe, excel him in strategy, outgeneral him, vanquish him, and upon the issue challenged capture an army? By the most exacting rules of chivalry, without the loss of a grain of honor, Judge PARKER is entitled to the suffrage, the consent, the approval, and the loyalty of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE TIMES has not declared itself in favor of an age pension. It regrets that Judge PARKER has so declared himself, but at any rate he promises to act with proper regard to constitutional limitations. It is a point worth making, too, as he notes with simple pertinency, that after such regardful action, "a pension may be accepted with dignity, because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the Chief Executive."

RUSSIA'S SECOND ARMY.

The Czar has conciliated the good opinion of mankind by the frank and ungrudging acknowledgment, in his letter to Gen. GRIPPENBERG, of "the stubbornness and high warlike qualities displayed by the Japanese." It is a sufficiently explicit acknowledgment, as explicit as could be expected, that the Czar and his advisers have found the undertaking upon which they have ventured, like the French in 1870, "in gayety of heart," far more serious and difficult than they imagined.

The Czar's letter has evidently been framed very carefully in order to avoid the semblance of a reflection upon Gen. KUROPATKIN. But it will necessarily be taken as such a reflection, both within and without the Russian Army. Why should not the second Manchurian army be treated as a reinforcement of the first? Why should there be a divided command of two bodies aiming at the same objective and contending against the same enemy? The Japanese, indeed, dispatched their three armies separately and under separate commanders. But as soon as they had gained positions from which they could be employed together they were assembled under the general command of Marshal OYAMA. Why should a veteran of sixty-six, an age at which not one man in a thousand is in a physical condition to make a campaign, be called from his retirement, if the actual command of the existing Manchurian army was satisfactory?

There is no answer to these questions. The new appointment does constitute a criticism of Gen. KUROPATKIN, and, according, we think, to the general judgment of professional soldiers, a most unjust criticism. It implies that some other Russian General might have done better than he, whereas the professional opinion seems to be that he has done wonderfully well. Gen. KUROPATKIN was as far as possible from being one of the Muscovite jingoes. He was under no illusions about the comparative force which Russia and Japan could bring to bear in Korea and Manchuria. Neither the war nor the plan of campaign to which he was committed was of his choosing, and the plan incumbered him with unnecessary difficulties. But, in spite of everything, and against a greatly superior force which was intelligently and strenuously striving to destroy it, he has saved for Russia the first Manchurian army, has shown himself the fittest man to be intrusted with the command of any further Manchurian armies, and has deserved extremely well of his country. To have an equal and competitor adjoined to him in command is not the reward to which such a soldier was entitled, though if he has read history it is very likely that which he expected.

THE BIG CRIMES FIRST.

The arrest of a desperate band of criminals in Fifth Avenue Sunday evening, one of whom, a woman, was smoking a cigarette, has inspired the people of the city with a feeling of greater public security. The incident is distinctly reassuring, because it shows that the Police Department has at last resolved to concentrate its energies upon the more dangerous lawbreakers and to devote itself to the prevention of those shocking crimes that strike at the foundations of society and fill the community with a sense of dread and horror.

The circumstances of the case were notable. The woman, who was one of a party of four occupying an automobile, was a brunette and still young, probably not over fifty-two. To the quick mind of the bicycle policeman who made the arrest these facts were significant; they afforded all the evidence he needed of the revolting crime that was being committed before his eyes. He knew his duty. At once and fearlessly he commanded the woman to stop smoking, and when her companions had the hardihood to dispute his rights in the matter he took all hands to the station house.

New Yorkers will now have fuller confidence in the adequacy of their police protection. There was a bad murder in Brooklyn the other day, and the police have hit upon no clue to the murderer; in fact, the list of undetected New York murderers is rather longer than usual; the pickpockets are doing a fine Fall trade; there is said to be something the matter with the three-platoon system. But these things can wait. They are not vital. The incident of the woman with the cigarette shows that the police have their instructions to deal first and sternly with crimes of magnitude and menace.

"CHARITY GRAFTERS."

We incline to congratulate our Boston correspondent on his success in filling a long-felt want in technical nomenclature. He did it in the announcement that the Young Men's Christian Association of Salem, Mass., had been compelled to take drastic measures for the protection of Miss HELEN GOULD, on her visit to that ancient borough, from "charity grafters."

The expression, though lamentably slangy, is exquisitely apt, as lamentable slang frequently is. To be notoriously rich and notoriously benevolent is to offer one's self as a field of exploitation to all manner of cranks and conscious or unconscious humbugs. Doubtless there are plutocratic philanthropists who take pleasure in contending with these parasites. In fact, we know that there is at least one such. Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE extends a hospitable leg to whoso desires to make trial of its ductility, and gives him leave to experiment upon his power of pull, securely confident that the experimenter will not be able to get away with any of Mr. CARNEGIE'S money without that billionaire's privity and consent. But Mr. CARNEGIE would probably bear witness that, even with the assistance of an ample retinue of clerks, the philanthropist who chooses this form of amusement has little time for any other. And philanthropists of less tough fibre must find life not worth living in at the price of continual contests with bores who will not take no for an answer, but who are confident of extracting something from their victim at last, "because of their importunity." They hold themselves excused from the exercise of common courtesy, even of common humanity, because it is not, at least ostensibly, for themselves that they are begging, although a considerable proportion of them contrive to make their own livings out of the "rake-off" on their several charitable or evangelising projects. These are well named "charity grafters," and immunity from their ravages ought to be assured even to the humblest millionaire.

CATHOLIC CHURCH MUSIC.

The authorities of the Catholic Church throughout Europe, and perhaps particularly throughout the United States, were undoubtedly thrown into consternation by the promulgation of the instructions of Pope PIUS X. concerning church music. The reforms which he laid down were so very sweeping that it seemed that their adoption would do away with what was commonly accepted as church music altogether.

Archbishop FARLEY'S approval of the report of a commission appointed by him to consider the subject has been published. The report shows how radical a change from the present practice will be wrought by a sincere attempt to give effect to the Papal instructions. Every musician of taste will agree that the object of the instructions, which is to make church music more churchly, is a worthy object, from the point of view of art as well as of religion. But the means taken to assure this end will play havoc not only with the repertory but with the personnel of most organ lofts. The literal enforcement of the Pauline precept touching the silence of women in the churches threatens to reduce the singing to low mutterings until a race of boy choristers can be trained, while it is evident that a literal enforcement, by a priest not musically gifted, of the prohibition of music which does not "correspond to the words of the liturgical text without omissions, inversions, or vain repetitions" would deprive the Church of some of the noblest music with which genius has stimulated devotion.

For the time, the influence of the Papal order upon the music of the Church, at least in this country, may be expected to be depressing. But since the purpose of the order is admitted to be commendable, it is to be hoped that, with a proper and not too literal adaptation of means to ends, it may ultimately result in a raising of the standard of Catholic church music, both in composition and execution.

THE AGE LIMIT IN STEEL MILLS.

The announcement from Pittsburg that the Carnegie Steel Company has posted and is enforcing a rule requiring heads of certain departments to refuse employment to men over thirty-five years of age, and in others to men over forty, is interesting. It would appear to show a disposition on the part of the Steel Corporation management to draw the "dead line" a good deal closer than has hitherto been considered necessary.

If the circumstances attending the enforcement of this rule are correctly stated, it would seem to work a substantial hardship in the case of a large number of skilled men who might merit better treatment. They were attracted to the plants of the Steel Corporation by especially advantageous offers during the "boom" which culminated last year, leaving permanent positions to give the merger the benefit of their expert knowledge. The reaction rendered several of the plants idle, throwing these men out of employment. When on the announcement of resumption they presented themselves for re-employment the rule above referred to stood in the way, and much dissatisfaction has resulted. That it should not apply in the re-employment of competent men after a period of involuntary idleness would seem to be too obvious to need discussion. It is calculated to defeat what has been understood to be the policy of the Steel Corporation from the first, to encourage life-long and faithful service.

A PLEA FOR THE ARMENIANS.

Bishops SARADJIAN of Armenia and MELIKOFF of Persia and India are now in this country to present to President ROOSEVELT a letter from the Catholocos of the Armenian Church requesting him to use what influence he has as the Executive of one of the world Powers to end the Turkish massacres of Armenians and establish conditions which will insure them peace and security. These envoys have already had encouraging interviews with King EDWARD and President LOUBET, and after leaving here they will visit Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Their errand is one which should attract for them the sympathy of right-thinking men and women in all countries. It is as well known to them as to others that the President of the United States is without power to intervene effectively in the internal affairs of the Turkish Empire, but the voice of the civilized world should be raised in protest against the intolerable conditions which have so long been permitted in Armenia. The little remnant of the scattered nation has had no political autonomy since 1604, when Shah ABBAS, in his conflict with AHMED I., laid waste their country and deported to Persia, after the manner of conquerors in that and earlier times, all who could be rounded up of this brave and originally warlike but now peaceable and patient people. There are not more than 400,000 Armenians in all European Turkey. They are industrious, thrifty, and frugal, and the Sultan owes them adequate protection against the nomadic Kurds who continually harry them, plundering and burning their villages and putting them to the sword.

WHAT A SHIP CANAL DOES FOR A PORT.

A valued correspondent sends us figures compiled from a Parliamentary blue book recently issued, which show that while the total imports and exports of Manchester, England, in 1894, the year of the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal, were less than seven millions sterling, in 1903 this trade amounted to thirty millions sterling.

The enlargement of the Erie Canal to the proportions demanded by the commercial conditions of the present time will have an effect upon the trade of New York comparable to that of its ship canal upon the trade of Manchester. The State and City of New York may well regard as a public enemy any one in office or out of office whose mercenary loyalty to the railroad interests ranks him with the opposition to this necessary improvement of the waterway which made this State and city what they are, and who would place obstacles in the way of carrying out the emphatic mandate of the people that this work shall be performed.

THE SUN ON JUDGE PARKER.

How puzzling are the anfractuosities of the human mind when it is up for elective office!—New York Sun.

How discouraging is the infructuosity of ingeniosity inspired by partisan animosity. It is the man, not his "mind" only, that is named for elective office in this country.

MILLERS REVOLT.

It is not at all surprising that the independent millers of the Central States should, as reported, combine to secure a change in the trade policy of the United States. They are in some danger of losing important markets through the trammels that policy imposes on all foreign commerce, and they certainly have nothing to fear from foreign competition.

It is one of the prominent features in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S programme in the United Kingdom to tax American wheat while admitting wheat from the colonies free. And it is a further feature of that programme to tax all flour, and American flour higher than colonial, in order to build up the milling industry of England. He bases his prediction for success of this plan mainly on American experience in protection, without which there never would have been the ghost of a chance of popular approval for him. Of course, if he should persuade the English voters to try his scheme, the first sufferers would be the American farmers and the American flour millers. The same discrimination against American flour is popular in Germany and France, and taxing it is the foundation of the attempt to unite England and the European countries in opposition to the American "invasion." Clearly there is no reason why our millers should support protection.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For a variously delightful "human nature" story, full to the brim of humor and wisdom, we are—and others will be—indebted to Dr. G. F. LYDSTON. It appears under the caption, certainly most unpromising as regards such treasures, of "Malingering Among Criminals," in a very serious article contributed by him to The Medical Journal. After enumerating a dozen or so of the innumerable motives that lead prisoners to pretend illnesses of which they are free—desire to escape work, to get better food, to excite sympathy, &c.—and describing the prison doctor's constant struggle, on the one hand, not to waste his services on men who do not need them, and, on the other, not to deny aid to men really ill, Dr. LYDSTON takes up the treatment of malingering and reveals the beautifully simple expedient that proved to be a brilliant success. "Malingering," he writes, "is a very difficult thing to cure. I finally succeeded, in my own prison service, in a way that may suggest itself as practical to other prison physicians. For months I had vainly tried indescribably nauseous doses and the dark cell. I finally hit upon the expedient of having the sick call sounded at dinner time. The success of the experiment is shown by the fact that, whereas 180 men appeared in the sick line the previous day, there were only twelve in line on the first day of the new arrangement. The latter number is about the average that presented themselves at the daily sick call during the remainder of my term of service." Not having been in prison yet ourselves, we do not know whether or not this synchronizing of the dinner and sick call involved the absolute loss of the day's chief meal for all who desired to consult the doctor. If it did, at first thought the device seems to have been a rather cruel one, but, thinking again, it becomes manifest that, as dinner is usually the least need as well as the least desire of people even mildly ill, the chances that many prisoners either starved or went without medical attention when subjected to this ingenious method of discrimination are very small. Anyhow, the scheme seems to have worked marvelously well, and it is a pity that some modification of it cannot be devised for use outside of prison life. Possibly the size of physicians' fees is such a modification; certainly they have much the same effect, so far as the "taking of advice" is concerned, but they leave unaffected a vast amount of amateur practice, and do not prevent the dodging of innumerable jobs, big and little, on the ever-convenient plea of illness.

—We quite agree with "A Kentucky Woman," whose letter we printed yesterday, in holding that between public and private functions there is a difference as to the social implications involved. As, in the paragraph to which she objected, we were at elaborate pains to declare our own appreciation of that difference, we are deeply grieved that she should have questioned our ability to see something which, as she put it, might or might not be visible to a Northerner who was also "a bachelor editor who dwells in hotels and calls it home where he keeps his bootjack." To the charge of living in hotels a considerable number of Northern editors would plead guilty, with a plea for mercy on the mitigating ground that it is the best—the poor best—their circumstances permit, but we vehemently deny that they call the hotels home because they keep their bootjack there. It is useless to argue the question whether or not they would so misuse the sacred appellation if they had of bootjacks anything more than memories, vague and remote. As those of us who ever had bootjacks abandoged them many years ago, the suggestion of such a sequence of ideas in our minds indicates a perverse cruelty of heart that we never expected to see displayed by a Kentucky woman, or, for that matter, by any woman. This great wrong, however, we will—now—pass over in silence, and only ask her how many Northerners she knows, in newspaper offices or out of them, who are madly bent on asking negroes home to dinner or luncheon. There are some who would do it, we suppose, in the case of particular negroes, and for particular reasons, but it is not a common habit, or even a habit at all. The charge of inconsistency which we brought against the Lexington officials who accepted negro hospitality did not involve the claim that public and private hospitality are alike; it only questioned the complete dissimilarity of the two, and only wondered why he who can often be a guest with safety cannot once be a host without shattering the pillars of society. As a matter of fact, the white and black races keep much further apart in the North than in the South, and it is absurd to assume that any of us are aching to increase their intimacy in either section.

THE TIBETAN TREATY.

Translation of Chinese Draft of the Document Won by Col. Younghusband.

The Chinese draft of the Tibetan treaty between Great Britain and Tibet was first published in the Peking papers of Sept. 15. It is in poor Chinese, and obscure in some places, so that the following careful translation may be interesting to compare with the authoritative English text when the British Government sees fit to make it public:

PREAMBLE.

The Tibetans having paid no heed to China's counsels, and having failed to conform to the conditions of the treaty signed at Calcutta between China and Great Britain in the sixteenth year of Yung-hsu (1890) and the treaty of the nineteenth year, (1893,) owing to their containing terms of ambiguous and objectionable character, Great Britain, finding it necessary to take action on her own account, appointed Col. Younghusband, a high boundary official, as plenipotentiary to arrange a satisfactory basis with the Imperial Resident Yu for all matters that required settlement. Great Britain and the Tibetans having now agreed upon ten clauses in connection with the objectionable and doubtful points of the treaty of the sixteenth year, and the Chinese Imperial Resident Yu having duly examined the same treaty, it may accordingly be signed and sealed. After the conclusion of this treaty between China and Great Britain the inhabitants of Tibet shall not violate the terms. This is because the Tibetans failed entirely to conform to the terms of the treaties made in the sixteenth and nineteenth years between China and Great Britain, owing to their containing much that was unsatisfactory and objectionable, so that Great Britain specially appointed Col. Younghusband as plenipotentiary in frontier affairs to proceed to the frontier and negotiate. Unexpectedly hostilities were again committed, thus causing a rupture of amicable relations, but negotiations have now been opened and ten clauses definitely agreed upon in order that upon completion of the treaty and the sealing of the same by the Dalai Lama, as head of the Yellow Priesthood, and Col. Younghusband, the Boundary Commissioner, peace may hereafter be secured.

ARTICLE I.

The Tibetans hereby agree, in accordance with the first clause of the treaty of the sixteenth year, to re-erect boundary stones at the Sikkim frontier.

ARTICLE II.

The Tibetans hereby agree to establish marts at Gyangtse and Kotako (presumably Gartok) in addition to Yatung for the purpose of mutual trading between the British and Tibetan merchants at their free convenience. Great Britain will arrange with Tibet for the alteration of all objectionable features in the treaty of the nineteenth year of Kuang-hsu, and as soon as this agreement shall have been completed arrangements shall be made at Yatung, Gyangtse, and Gartok accordingly. The Tibetans having agreed to establish markets at Yatung, Gyangtse, and Gartok, merchandise purchased by Tibetans from India may be transported along existing routes, and arrangements may be made for opening marts in future at other prosperous commercial places.

ARTICLE III.

With regard to any objectionable features of the treaty of the nineteenth year requiring alteration a separate arrangement may be made, and Tibet will appoint a Tibetan official having plenipotentiary authority to confer with the British officials for their alteration.

ARTICLE IV.

No further customs duties may be levied upon merchandise after the tariff shall have been agreed upon by Great Britain and the Tibetans.

ARTICLE V.

On the route between the Indian frontier and Yatung, Gyangtse, and Gartok no customs stations may be established. Tibet shall repair any dangerous passes on the road in order to facilitate merchants traveling thereon and the prevention of difficulties. Tibet shall appoint native officials at these three places, and the officials appointed by Great Britain at these places shall have their correspondence with the Imperial Resident and other Chinese officials forwarded through the above-mentioned native officials. Similar officials shall be appointed at other flourishing places which may be opened to trade, and the same course adopted.

ARTICLE VI.

Tibet, having disobeyed the treaties and insulted the Commissioner by the wrongful commission of hostile acts, shall pay Great Britain an indemnity of $5,000,000, equivalent to 7,500,000 rupees, (£500,000,) payable in three yearly installments, the first payment to be on Jan. 1, 1906. When the time arrives Great Britain will first notify the Tibetans as to the place at which payment shall be made, or whether receipt may be taken thereof at the Tibetan temple at Darjiling.

ARTICLE VII.

For performance of the conditions comprised in Articles II., III., and IV. for opening trading stations, and in the sixth clause relative to the indemnity as security for the punctual discharge of its obligations on the part of Tibet, British troops will continue to occupy the Chumbi Valley for three years until the trading places are satisfactorily established and the indemnity liquidated in full. In the event of the indemnity's not being paid, England will continue in occupation of Chumbi.

ARTICLE VIII.

All forts between the Indian frontier and Gyangtse on routes traversed by merchants from the interior of Tibet shall be demolished.

ARTICLE IX.

Without the consent of Great Britain, no Tibetan territory shall be sold, leased, or mortgaged to any foreign power whatsoever; no foreign power whatsoever shall be permitted to concern itself with the administration of the Government of Tibet or any other affairs therewith connected; no foreign power shall be permitted to send either official or non-official persons to Tibet, no matter in what pursuit they may be engaged, to assist in the conduct of Tibetan affairs; no foreign power shall be permitted to construct roads or railways or erect telegraphs or open mines anywhere in Tibet. In the event of Great Britain's consenting to another power constructing roads or railways, opening mines, or erecting telegraphs, Great Britain will make a full examination on her own account for carrying out the arrangements proposed. No real property or land containing minerals or precious metals in Tibet shall be mortgaged, exchanged, leased, or sold to any foreign power.

ARTICLE X.

The Boundary Commissioner Jung and the Dalai Lama will sign and seal this treaty on the 22d day of the 7th moon of the Tibetan calendar, being the 1st day of September, 1904, of the English calendar. Of the two versions, English and Tibetan, the English text shall be regarded as authoritative.

MONEY FOR NEW PARKS.

An Appeal to the Board of Estimate—New Breathing Places Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As this is the annual period for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide financial needs for the coming year, permit me through the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES to urge upon that department of the municipality a generous and liberal appropriation for additional small parks and playgrounds.

It has been the ambition of our Mayor to furnish sittings in our public schools for all who desire to attend. It is equally essential to provide a sufficient number of reservations in which every scholar in Greater New York can safely play.

This is imperatively necessary in the crowded, congested sections of the city, where accidents too frequently occur to little ones, while indulging in games natural to their age and requisite to their health.

For lack of other accommodations, myriads of juveniles daily crowd the approaches of the new Williamsburg Bridge in a vain attempt to make use of the same as a playground.

While the Board of Education is beginning to take active steps as to this important matter, its work in this direction is impeded by lack of funds. And the little it can do, under the most favorable circumstances, is but a drop in the bucket. Citizens and householders want, and should have, more recreation piers and small parks in every part of the city, and this pressing need should be supplied at once.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

1,323 Franklin Avenue, New York, Sept. 25, 1904.

Site for New West Side Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the project to establish a park between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Ninth and Tenth Avenues will be discussed, when, it is expected, much opposition will develop on the part of the Women's Health Protective Association and similar organizations. The site between Thirty-ninth and Forty-first Streets and Eleventh Avenue and the river will be advanced as being much more suitable. This property can be bought for at least one-half what the Twenty-seventh Street site can be purchased for, because of the ramshackle buildings now there. It will mean the cleaning of a very filthy section of the city, where slaughtering and bone and fat boiling plants operate to the detriment of the health of those living within the ozone of their influence. It will also afford a considerable water front, which is a twofold advantage. I hope that inasmuch as your paper has discussed this matter considerably, you can give this item some space in to-morrow's issue.

ROBERT E. McDONNELL.

New York, Sept. 24, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

Explicit on All the Issues.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

It is a straight from the shoulder document, and will go straight to the point aimed at—the common apprehension of the common people. It is explicit on all the issues, dodging none. Brief, cogent, strong, courageous, the letter will put heart and life into the contest.

The Safer, Saner Way.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger, (Ind.)

No clearer knowledge of patriotic duty can be had by any voter than by comparing the letters of the respective Presidential candidates. They are the guideposts pointing the way each party will go if successful at the polls. Forming our deliberate judgment upon these letters, we believe that Judge Parker's guidepost points the safer, saner way to good government.

Sound Exposition of Democratic Principles.

From The Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

The letter of acceptance is a sound exposition of Democratic principles. Constitutionalism has been the keynote of Judge Parker's addresses and writings since his nomination last July.

The Service Pension Order.

From The Utica Press, (Ind.)

In some paragraphs Judge Parker is very commonplace and his letter is almost perfunctory, while in others it is virile, and once or twice is positively courageous. The best example of this is where he accepts President Roosevelt's challenge about the service pension order, accepts the issue, and bravely says: "If elected I will revoke that order." Issue on this question is squarely joined.

Makes the Tariff an Issue.

From The Poughkeepsie News-Press, (Dem.)

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is the utterance of a statesman who refuses to be spectacular, but whose firmness of statement and commanding force of motive meet the highest expectation of the thoughtful, patriotic people of the republic. The letter makes the tariff an issue.

Able, Candid, Vigorous.

From The Boston Herald, (Ind.)

It is an able, candid, vigorous, comprehensive, definite consideration of the peremptory issues of the present canvass. It gives assurance that its author has the insight and the capacity of statesmanship. From first to last it is sane and pithy, and it should be carefully pondered. But we must notice the brave, sententious way in which he meets the President's heroic fustian. The passage on pensions is an example.

The Voice of a Statesman.

From The Boston Post, (Dem.)

It is the voice of a statesman clearly declaring the perils of the present situation and tendencies, and of a patriot earnest for reform. "Constitutionalism vs. Imperialism" is the issue which Judge Parker presents as vital, of "overshadowing importance." Tariff reform, economical administration, and honesty in the public service are the other pre-eminent issues named by Judge Parker. These he presents with clearness and force.

Frank with the People.

From The Boston Globe, (Dem.)

The Democratic Party certainly presents to the voters a candidate who is admirably equipped in every way for the office of President. And it must be conceded that he is a candidate who has no hesitation in giving the country the most explicit information concerning his views on all public questions. He does not hesitate to tell the citizens of the country exactly how he views the grave problems that now confront the American people. There is no "stand pat" policy in it.

THE WEAKLINGS.

At the world's centres, dross and dregs collect;
There the offscourings of the intellect,
The scum of education, frothr of schools,
The lees of culture—and the wit of fools.
There the dumb thing whose heaven's the sleepy bowl,
Possessed of body, but bereft of soul;
One in desire, man's bidden task to shirk,
To have the harvest, but escape the work.

The weaklings, tatters of past masquerade,
Cast by progenitors in lifelong shade;
Unequal to the strain, whate'er it be,
Foredoomed to cumber earth, by Fate's decree.
And the dense lubbards, inert, lumpish swine,
Content to slumber though the sun may shine,
Willing that feebler hands shall slave to earn,
The food to fatten, and the wood to burn.

JOHN HARRISON.

DEMANDS CITIZENSHIP FOR ALL UNDER FLAG

There Can Be No American Subjects, Says James Hagerman.

FREE TRADE FOR PHILIPPINES

Tariff for Territories Declared Unconstitutional—Bar Association Discusses Alaskan Boundary Case.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The largest and most representative gathering in the history of the American Bar Association marked the opening session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the association to-day in Festival Hall, on the World's Fair grounds. Besides the 600 members of the association who were in attendance, there were present many foreign delegates to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, including Sir William Kennedy, Chief Justice of the High Court of England.

President James Hagerman of St. Louis delivered his annual address, and said, in part:

"Since the last meeting of this association Congress passed one very important act, of far-reaching consequence, to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago and between ports or places in the Philippines.

"In my judgment, the need of the times is that the mandate should go forth to the American people, as the judgment of their bench and bar, that Territories can only be permanently held by the United States upon the condition that the residents and inhabitants shall be citizens of the United States, and that there shall be no tariff laws between such Territories and the States of the Union, but all shall be within the zone of free trade which has heretofore included our States and Territories.

"I am not one of those who think that it is absolutely essential that all Territories of the United States should be admitted to Statehood, for I believe that under our system Territories can be governed as such in harmony with our republican-democratic constitutional principles. The point which I emphasize is, and it seems to me that the ultimate judgment of the lawyers of the country will enforce it, that the inhabitants of our Territories must be entitled to United States citizenship, and they must have free and unvexed trade relations with us. Otherwise there will be a departure from constitutional methods and principles which will be revolutionary in their nature, and lead us to an imperialism which is inconsistent with republican-democratic institutions."

"The Alaskan Boundary Case" was the subject of a paper by J. M. Dickinson of Chicago. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It was not strictly an arbitration, but rather what might be termed an arbitral tribunal, for an arbitration is usually composed of an odd number and with one or more disinterested members. Following the plan proposed in the Olney-Pauncefote treaty of 1897, which was not ratified by the Senate, it was agreed to submit the controversy to the judgment of a tribunal composed of an equal number of appointees by each Government, with the requirement that at least four should concur. Both Governments hoped and expected that there would be a determination of the whole matter. It is manifest that, cherishing this hope, they reposed great confidence in the impartiality and courage of the appointees, for there could be no determination possible without at least one member finding adversely to his national sympathies.

"That such hope and confidence were cherished is made manifest by the recital of the treaty that it would be unfortunate if a majority of the tribunal should fail to agree upon any of the points submitted for their decision. The way in which the tribunal was constituted and the fact that it settled the controversy will for all time make it memorable in the history of peace measures. No one who values the peace of nations could fail to rejoice that such a grave controversy, which threatened to become more and more acute, was finally and amicably settled."

ENCOURAGES THE FILIPINOS.

Agitation in This Country Strengthens Movement for Independence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Luke E. Wright, Governor of the Philippines, in which the Governor discusses frankly some of the conditions which he encounters in directing the Government of the islands. Under date of Aug. 15, Gen. Wright wrote in part:

"The continued discussion as to the capacity of the Filipino for self-government and his immediate or ultimate independence is having its effect here, and makes our task more difficult than it otherwise would be. The less a man is equipped with intelligence and those qualities which make for good citizenship the more easily can he be persuaded that he is the possessor of all these qualities.

"In this general connection I may say to you as a matter of information that the agitation in the United States for Filipino independence, and the spoken and written utterances of prominent men there who are urging it, are all brought here and published in the native newspapers, and are being made the text for editorials insisting that the Filipino people are now ready to become an independent nation. The effect of all this is distinctly injurious. Its tendency is to restore the influence of the old insurrection leaders and to make them active in preaching the old propaganda. This in turn has the effect of demoralizing and weakening the more conservative and thoughtful Filipinos, who fear if they speak out as they really think they would be considered the enemies of their people and lose their prestige with them."

GRAY DECIDES FOR MINERS.

Judge Upholds Wright's Opinion on Check Weighman Question.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—Judge Gray, to whom was referred the controversy of the anthracite coal miners on the check weighman question, and which had previously been adjudicated by Carroll D. Wright in favor of the miners, has also decided the issue in the same way.

His decision was received by both W. L. Connell and T. D. Nicholls, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Board of Conciliation. The former represented the operators and the latter the miners.

In his conclusions Judge Gray says:

"That when proper requests provided in said award have been made by a majority of the miners at any colliery it is the duty of the management of said colliery, under the award, to co-operate with the miners of said colliery in the establishment of check weighmen and check docking bosses and pay the wages of the same out of the proportionate reductions from the earnings of the contract miners of said colliery who are employed or continued in employment after due notice of the employment of check weighmen and check-docking bosses under the propositions of said award."

John E. Redmond at White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon to-day John E. Redmond, the Irish member of the British Parliament; Mrs. Redmond, and Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

Ex-Senator Chandler Hurt.

WARNER, N. H., Sept. 26.—Ex-Senator William E. Chandler is suffering from a fracture of both bones of his left forearm, through having been struck by the crank of his automobile. Mr. Chandler was about to take a trip yesterday from his Summer home at Waterloo when the accident happened.

DAVID WARFIELD IN "THE MUSIC MASTER"

An Attempt to Conquer New Fields Artistically Successful.

THE PLAY FAILS THE ACTOR

Beautifully Natural Acting, and Consummate Stage Management Scarcely Redeem Piece.

Herr Anton Von Barwig.....David Warfield
Signor Tagliafico of Milan, first violin.....W. G. Ricciardi
Mons. Louis Pinac of Paris, viola.....Louis P. Verande
Herr August Poons of Leipsic, 'cello.....Leon Kohlmar
Henry A. Stanton.....Campbell Gollan
Andrew Cruger.....William Boag
Beverly Cruger, his son....J. Carrington Yates
Mr. Schwarz, Secretary Amalgamated Musical Association.....Alfred Hudson
Mr. Ryan, Delegate Brickmakers' Union.....Tony Bevan
Al. Costello.....Louis Hendricks
Joles.....Harold Mead
Ditson, Mr. Stanton's Secretary...H. G. Carlton
Danny.....Master Richard Kessler
A Collector.....Downing Clarke
Mrs. Andrew Cruger.....Isabel Waldron
Helen Stanton.....Minnie Dupree
Miss Houston of Houston Street...Marie Bates
Jenny.....Antoinette Walker
Charlotte.....Sybil Klein
Octavie.....Jane Cowl

By far the most natural, touching, and dramatic stroke last night at the Belasco Theatre was Mr. Warfield's curtain speech. Shaken with sincere emotion, and obviously trembling between the hope of the artist and the fear of the man of modesty, he told the audience that it was his long-cherished dream to become identified with new and different characters. The allusion was of course to his Yiddish sketches at Weber & Fields's and in "The Auctioneer." "If I am successful," he said, "I shall be very happy." People who care deeply for the art of the theatre may have remained unmoved by the lines of the play; but there was that in Mr. Warfield's mien and voice that reached the source of tears. His attempt is the same Mr. Crane made a week ago in "Business Is Business." It is hard and dangerous, for the very public that cries out against the star system is the first to tell an actor aiming at artistic versatility to keep his place. But Mr. Crane's artistic success is undoubted, and so is Mr. Warfield's.

It was only in a stray gleam of common sense, or now and then in an abrupt, shrewd turn of speech that one was reminded of the auctioneer or of Yiddish Yankies, and these were traits common to both characters. Mr. Warfield's music master is a quite detached and independent creation, a product of its own dreamy environment, living in its own life of sentimental fidelity, forgiveness, and abnegation. It is a creation of masterly histrionic technique and of a mellowness of temperament no less masterly. It cannot be called the widest variation from what he has already done. There is no such distance as, for example, Mr. Crane has attempted. But the success is all the more complete. If Mr. Warfield has his way, and can find the requisite playwrights, the American stage, all too rich in popular stars and all too poor in real actors, has made an acquisition of the highest promise.

Last night it was the play that was lacking. Mr. Charles Klein is in a sense an expert workman, familiar with the business of the playwright. But there is such a thing as being too familiar with that business. The most artistic feature of the writing was its prevailing tone of quietude. But quietude without the breath of life is tome, and Mr. Klein has put his faith in the most hackneyed and—yes!—falsest wares of the stage.

His music master, having been deserted by his wife for a villainous paramour, abandons a successful career and spends sixteen years in poverty-stricken search for her and their child. When his search succeeds the wife is dead, and his daughter is about to be happily married. In the moment in which the music master confronts the rather crude villain who has robbed him of his happiness he finds—or thinks he finds—that to make an exposure will ruin his daughter's happiness. Upon a lifetime of devotion to—to what?—he adds a moment of theatric abnegation. In the last act his heart-break is saved by the loyal devotion of his daughter, who, having been freed by her marriage from the tyranny of her false, illegal stepfather, comes to his garret and claims him. It is Evangeline and Enoch Arden rolled into a mush of theatric breakfast food.

This is not the worst, and one is scarcely able to cheer up for what is to come. Such conventional material, when vigorously handled, has its popular value. It is what the French call poncif—stencilled, and popularly false. But even poncif needs to have its own vigor of appeal. For all his craft Mr. Klein's climaxes somehow fail to strike home. Most disastrous of all, in what is of course essentially a character play, the central figure of the "Music Master" lacks salient and decisive outline. Mr. Klein's "Auctioneer" gave one the impression of many acutely observed personality, though even here he was not guiltless of conventionality. His "Music Master" is, except for a few not very telling strokes, a creation of pure sentimentality. If Mr. Warfield fails, it will be because of the softness of the material he has to work with.

This defect of the play is equally evident in the minor characters. There is an attempt at creating a sort of Latin Quarter atmosphere in Houston Street; but the three musicians are in reality faint replicas of the "Vie de Bohème" and "Trilby." The Fifth Avenue people have not even the advantage of a good model. They are quite preposterously unreal. Much has been done for the play by Mr. David Belasco, whose mise-en-scène and management of the acting are as masterly as ever. The two scenes in Houston Street especially are marvels of atmospheric realism, replete with significant and atmospheric detail admirably compacted into startling pictures. But the acting is only able and in the picture, without being distinguished—what chance is there for distinction?

Mr. Belasco's speech was as studied and consciously histrionic as Mr. Warfield's was otherwise, but was not without distinct force, to the delight of a partisan audience. It was another blow at the syndicate, and he made bones of calling his enemies very hard names. Mr. Daniel Frohman was in a lower box, and if he is one of the villains he smiled, and smiled, and refused to budge. Perhaps he was a Daniel come to judgment. Or perhaps he was only Mercutio, and said a plague o' both your houses, in which case he was not without weary sympathizers.

A NEW PLAY BY BERNARD SHAW.

Arnold Daly Produces a Travesty on "Candida" at the Berkeley Lyceum.

Arnold Daly last night resumed his tenancy at the Vaudeville Theatre, now again called the Berkeley Lyceum, with a new play by Bernard Shaw, a travesty on the dramatist's own play, "Candida," which he insists on calling a comedilettina. It is a criticism, in the form of burlesque, of the convention, always recognized on the stage and frequently in life, that a man is bound to lie to save the credit of a woman. It is presented as an afterpiece to "The Man of Destiny," which Mr. Daly gave for a short time last year after "Candida," but was obliged to drop because the strain of two such pieces proved too great.

Throughout "How He Lied to Her Husband" Mr. Shaw pokes fun not only at "Candida" itself, but at the thousands of people who made a fad of it. The characters in the burlesque discuss at some length "Candida" as a play, and decide that it is for the modern intellectual drama who has been able to make it pay. His production of "Candida" was the most talked-of event of last season, and placed him at once in the forefront of those to whom we may look for more rational entertainment. He has laid the foundation for a vogue of a kind of play that seems not yet possible in the large and more expensive theatres of Broadway. The little playhouse was filled last night with an enthusiastic audience.

A NEW IDOL, MAYBE.

Fourteenth Street Audience Approves of Sydney Ayres and "A Texas Ranger."

It is by no means unlikely that Fourteenth Street will have discovered by to-day that it has a new idol "in its midst." Sydney Ayres, heralded by the press agent as a real sure-enough rough rider, is a young man of pleasing personality whose acting last night, though marred somewhat by self-consciousness and a very evident desire to be thought "sweet and lovable," is not without some merit. That it won the approval of the Fourteenth Street Theatre's clientèle was evident in abundant cheering and numerous curtain calls.

The play, "A Texas Ranger," which served to introduce the new star, recalls "The Virginian," which was so successful up town last season. But the story of Jack Dallam's love affair—the usual thing in plays of its kind—and involving hate, jealousy, malice, friendship, in an atmosphere of pistol smoke and home-made pies, has been handled with some skill. The climaxes are duly effective, and there is plenty of the obvious comedy so necessary to popular success.

Jack is in love with Texas West, a typical girl of the plains, but an English lord and his handsome niece arrive on the scene, and the road of true love becomes rocky. An unscrupulous half-breed accuses Jack of cattle stealing, but he, of course, eventually proves his innocence and wins the girl of his heart.

The company is generally adequate, and a bit of naturalistic acting that might be studied with advantage by some Broadway favorites is contributed by Edward Emory, who plays Lord Angus Trevor, a wealthy ranch owner.

MAY IRWIN APPEARS AGAIN.

Successful Performance of "Mrs. Black Is Back" in Waterbury, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 26.—Miss May Irwin, after a two years' rest, made her reappearance on the stage to-night at Poli's Theatre. Her play is a three-act comedy by George V. Hobart, called "Mrs. Black Is Back." She takes the part of a widow who marries a professor of geology.

A large crowd turned out to the first performance. During the play Miss Irwin sang several songs. Some of them were "Dat Ain't Nothin' But Talk," "I'm Worried to Death About That," and "In the Shadow of the Pyramids." In the supporting company are Al S. Lipman, Edgar Atchison, Arthur Saunders, Johnny Johnson, Vira Rial, Nick Long, Charles Church, Roland Carter, William Sutton, and John G. Sparks.

AMUSEMENTS LAST NIGHT.

William Collier invaded Harlem with "The Dictator" last night. The Harlem Opera House was crowded, and the star and his supporters were received with enthusiasm. The cast remains the same as it was at the Criterion two or three weeks ago.

⁂

"New York Day by Day" was presented at the Third Avenue Theatre.

⁂

"The Ninety and Nine," a melodrama full of murder, is the week's attraction at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

⁂

Henri Gressitt's production of "Captain Barrington" is at the Metropolis Theatre. William Bramwell is the star; he takes three separate and distinct rôles.

⁂

"Wedded and Parted" is at the New Star.

⁂

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was given at the West End Theatre last night. The musical comedy hasn't been in New York for a long time, and its reputation from three or four seasons ago brought a large crowd to see its revival. "King Dodo" will be at the West End next Monday.

⁂

Mabel McKinley is the chief attraction at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. Odette Tyler and her company come second.

⁂

McIntyre and Heath, the veteran minstrels, are at the Circle. They are to forsake vaudeville before long and head a company as co-stars. Others on the Circle's bill are the Latonas, Jack Norworth, Clarice Vance, and Spessardy's Bears.

⁂

"The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" has begun a second week at the Grand Opera House.

⁂

Dan McAvoy is at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre of Varieties. Hill and Sylvani are doing their marvelous bicycle stunt. Willy Zimmermann is also on the bill.

⁂

May Robson appeared last night at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre in "Amelia Ann," a sketch written especially for her. There was a long vaudeville bill, including Vinella's Horses, the Gillette Sisters, Berry and Berry, Ethel Robinson, Kelly and Galot, and Kendall and Thompson.

⁂

At the Eden Musée there are some new figures in the World in Wax. Noticeable among the latest additions is the group showing Capt. Jack Bonavita struggling with the lions at Bostock's, Coney Island. Concerts are given regularly.

⁂

"Captain Lettarblair" was given at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night. Edwin Arden is in the title rôle. On the vaudeville bill are James Richmond Glenroy, Ethel Robinson, George Austen, and the De Muths.

⁂

"Soldiers of Fortune" is being presented by the stock company at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Beatrice Morgan and Henry Kolker have the two principal rôles.

⁂

At the Orpheum in Brooklyn Charles Hawtrey and his company appeared in "Time Is Money" last night. Mr. Hawtrey will resume his tour in "The Message from Mars" after this week. Clayton White and Marie Stuart are second in importance at the Orpheum. Louise Dresser is on the bill.

⁂

Abbott Parker, the man with the crucifixion on his back, is Huber's Museum's big attraction now. The freaks are on hand in great number.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

"The Sorceress," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear at the New Amsterdam Theatre Oct. 10, has been selected by Weber & Ziegfeld as the play most susceptible to clever burlesquing. The travesty on "The Sorceress" will be presented at the Weber Music Hall soon after Mrs. Campbell appears.

⁂

Miss Annie Russell began rehearsals yesterday of her new play, "Brother Jacques." The first presentation will be at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio. The company includes Joseph Wheelock, Jr., George Wilson, Oswald Yorke, Grant Stewart, Mrs. Charles Walcot, Elizabeth Johnson, and Florida Pier.

⁂

The "Fantana" company, in charge of Sam Shubert, will leave for Chicago on a special train this morning from the Grand Central Station.

⁂

Herbert Graham has charge of the principals and Ernest D'Auban the corps de ballet.

⁂

Kelcey and Shannon will leave the Lyric Theatre with "Taps" Saturday night, Oct. 8. Otis Skinner's play, "The Harvester," comes in Monday, Oct. 10.

⁂

Jan. Munkacsy, Hungarian violin player, who was a fellow-pupil of Kubelik and Kocian, in Prague will give a concert on Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, at 8:30, in Knabe Hall. He will be assisted by Miss Edna Stern, mezzo-soprano, and Ewen Hohne, an English pianist. Munkacsy, who is only seventeen years old, is a nephew of the celebrated painter, Michael Munkacsy.

Theatre Manager Punches Speculator.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 26.—Shortly before the curtain was rung up at the Colonial Theatre here to-night Edward C. Smith, the manager, got into an altercation with Robert Franz, a ticket speculator, in which Franz received a black eye. It was Bridgeport's first experience with theatrical ticket speculators. Franz was summarily dealt with and unable to realize on a single ticket of the many he had purchased for the opening of the road tour of "Paris by Night."

"Jack" Gallatin an Actor.

"Jack" Gallatin signed a contract yesterday with MacDonald & Sullivan to play the part of the society man in the "Baroness Fiddlesticks," which is to open in Rochester next month. The play, which is a satire on society, is by Delong and Bruguere. The cast will include, besides Mr. Gallatin, Nellie Bergen, (Mrs. De Wolf Hopper,) Toby Claude, Annie Fitzhugh, and others.

SCOOPED UP THE BASS DRUM.

Also Drummer and Others, So Angry Parading Italians "Rushed" Car.

The natives of the town of Mezzuso, near Palermo, celebrated the feast day of their patron saint, St. Joseph, all day yesterday, and in the evening all paraded through the streets of the Italian settlement down town. They carried a gorgeous shrine dedicated to the saint. The societies and the little girls in white came up Mott Street and through Bleecker Street to Second Avenue.

At Houston Street, however, when most of the procession had proceeded into Chrystie Street, a Second Avenue car, southbound, ran into the last one of the bands and scooped up three of the "artists," including the big bass drummer, on the fender.

He, especially, protested, while the paraders gathered about the motorman, Fenton Scherrer, and attempted to pull him off the car. He clubbed the controller handle and attempted to defend himself. The conductor, George McCloud, came to his assistance and succeeded in holding the crowd at bay until reserves from the Fifth and Eldridge Street Stations, under Capts. McDermott and Flood, clubbed their way into the crowd and out again with the motorman and conductor. The crowd was soon dispersed.

The police made one arrest, and it wasn't the motorman, as the bass drummer demanded.

CATS OF EUROPE, WELCOME!

Treasury Department Has Recognized Your Official Stud Book.

The American Cat Association of Chicago has been recognized by the United States Government, and its stud book now makes it possible for a foreign-born cat, well pedigreed, to enter this country free of duty.

The tariff law provides free entry for animals of pedigree imported for breeding purposes, but to establish the pedigree it must be entered in the records of some recognized fanciers' association. There are few persons who devote their time to the scientific classification of the cat, so that cats, as a rule, have had to pay duty.

Now, however, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong has discovered that the American Cat Association of Chicago has a stud book, and he has notified all Collectors of Customs of the fact.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Just now society is occupied with flittings, arrivals, and departures. Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, who returned from abroad on Saturday, have gone to their place on Long Island, and Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig have taken possession of Mrs. Ladenburg's house at Westbury. Mrs. Ladenburg has not yet gone abroad, but will sail during the early Winter.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt are due from Europe to-day. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt will go to Idle Hour, their country seat, on Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will remain at Hyde Park on Hudson until December. Their niece, Mrs. Thomas Howard, has left Newport, and is now at Hyde Park on Hudson.

⁂

Lady Beresford, who is by courtesy Lillian, Duchess of Marlborough, sailed on Saturday, after a stay of a fortnight in this country.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, who have been in Scotland this Summer, are due to return to-day. They will, however, pay some visits and not open their town house until late in November.

⁂

Among other passengers returning on the Baltic are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Marshall Field.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler are on the Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mrs. Marcus Daly, and Miss Zogbaum have sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm II

⁂

Miss Evelyn Burden is to be a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Helen Phipps and Bradley Martin, Jr., which will take place at Beaufort Castle in November. Miss Burden is visiting the Phippses at present.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Susan Phillips Odell, widow of Dr. George M. Odell, and who died at the Wilson cottage on Sunday, was a member of the Duer family. She was a daughter of the late Morris Robinson of New York and a cousin of Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt. Mrs. Odell was one of the oldest communicants of Trinity Church of this city. Her funeral will take place from that church on Wednesday.

Mrs. William Grosvenor gave a luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Clarence Pell, Miss Susan Travers, and Mrs. Barger Wallach returned to-day from New York.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet went to New York to-day for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer have closed their villa and gone to Lancaster, Mass.

Mrs. G. Nichols and Mrs. Ellwood Mildeberger of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Griswold Wents at the Engs cottage. Mr. Mildeberger has recently returned from his third trip around the world.

Mrs. Francis C. Lawrence, Jr., who has been with her father, Edward S. Willing, the past Summer has gone to her country residence on Long Island.

Col. Samuel R. Honey and Miss Honey, who have recently returned from a trip to Europe, have arrived here.

Herbert Bowditch, show horses

MR. WAGNER AT WHITE HOUSE.

Author of "The Simple Life" a Guest of President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Pastor Charles Wagner, the French evangelist and author of "The Simple Life," came to Washington from Philadelphia this afternoon, and was an overnight guest at the White House.

Mr. Wagner, whose visit is of an entirely informal character, was driven directly to the White House in the President's carriage. To-morrow he will be shown about the city and will have an opportunity to see the various points of interest.

TALK OF THE DAY.

"Picked up any trolley roads to-day?" cheerily asked a friend as the stoop-shouldered, nervous S. Harrison Wagner, partner of ex-Governor and ex-Consul General Thomas M. Waller, passed through the corridor of the Imperial.

"Not certainly, but I think I've a good option on two or three," was the laughing reply as Mr. Wagner halted an instant. "Disposed of a couple of them last week, though, and if the New York and New Haven appetite continues good think I can see my way to get enough next week to pay for November's office rent."

It was rather unusual for Mr. Wagner to say as much as this, even, for this active agent of the New Haven system in the creation of the trolley monopoly in Connecticut is a close-mouthed man, as he must needs be. As the creator of the Winchester Avenue Street Railway in New Haven he had an entering wedge to the trolley business, and was so clever in making his property a dangerous rival that the old Fair Haven and Westville Company had to take over his road at a handsome profit—for Mr. Wagner. Then the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company gobbled both propositions, making them the basis for the Consolidated Railway, which is a merger of a dozen or twenty trolley lines that the steam company has acquired, and which bids fair to take in all the trolley lines in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts that are at all "parallels" to the great New England Railroad monopoly. Mr. Wagner has been active in many of these deals, and last week turned over to the new corporation trolley lines beginning from Middletown and Danbury to suburban points, in both of which he had a handsome proprietary interest. Neither road is a very great proposition in itself, about a dozen miles of trackage in each, but they are valuable as feeders to the greater parts of the system. And there was a twinkle about Mr. Wagner's eyes that told that he had not done the business wholly as a compliment to the New Haven system, though he is a great admirer of President Mellen of that corporation.

⁂

Her aunt was stopping at one of the Broadway hotels which is still conducted on both the European and American plans.

"She ain't in," said the maid who had taken her card to the room of the relative.

"Is there no way in which you can find out when she will be back?" persisted the visitor. "I really must see her to-day."

From the parlor to one of those mysterious recesses of information disappeared the maid, to return with the information:

"She didn't leave word as to when she would be back; but if you come around about luncheon time, miss, you'll be sure to find her, for she's on the American plan, and such as is on the American plan never fails to return here in time for meals."

⁂

Of the past generation of bonifaces was "Tim" Coe, friend of William H. Vanderbilt and his father, the grizzly old Commodore, and of all the road brigade of a quarter of a century ago who loved the trotting horse. Coe was noted as a raconteur as well as a horseman and hotel man, for ability to personally entertain guests was a part of the duties of the hotel proprietor of his day. He has a nephew "Timmy" who occasionally drops down to the city from his Connecticut home and who has a bit of his uncle's fondness for stories. Here is one he was telling the other evening:

"When I was a lad working in the hay field of Uncle Tim there was among the hands a big darky named Abraham, who could cut a wider swath and stick at it longer than any one of the bunch of hired men. He was a novelty as a darkie, because he had no fear of snakes. I hated them. I was following Abraham one hot Summer's day when I saw a big black snake rear his head close beside me. I let out a yell that could have been heard in the next township. Abraham saw what was the trouble and quick as a flash he was after that snake. Just how he caught him I can't say, but catch him he did. Then, 'pon my honor, gentlemen, and I'm a member of the Congregational Church, and in good standing, he histed his shirt out of his trousers and tied that writhing black racer around his waist, and went on with his mowing as if nothing unusual had happened.

"What did he do it for! To keep cool! Yes, gentlemen, and he worked all that morning until the dinner horn blew, with the snake bound as a belt about his waist, and though every other man was reeking with sweat in the hot sun Abraham was as cool as a cucumber. And when he went to dinner he tied that snake to a stake so that he could use him to keep cool with during his afternoon's work!"

⁂

"How do I know that the pinch of poverty is making itself felt?" repeated the talkative barber. "Because that was the third man who has brought his razor into my shop this morning to have it honed and put in order. He is going to save 25 cents a day by shaving himself, and I'll get him only on Saturdays or Sundays. That's one of the surest of signs that he is saving where before he spent freely. He'll haunt the hotel lobbies just the same as usual from 5 to 7 every afternoon, but then he will disappear and will eat his dinner at home instead of in the café. But with a booming market and no bad crop reports from the West he'll soon be on Easy Street again. Then the razor will go back to its case, and he'll eat as well as pick his teeth and pose at one of the big hotels. Then he'll return for his daily shave, and I will get what's properly coming to me. It's always so in Presidential years."

⁂

"Isn't it strange," queried W. I. Comstock of Michigan, as a very fierce-looking mustache pushed its way into the Holland House in front of a man who certainly measured no more than five feet in height and less than two in width, "that those huge mustaches that by rights belong to a man of the grenadier type, almost always grow on small men? They make the little men look absurdly fierce to me, and as wholly out of place as a mosquito on the hide of an elephant. But the men who wear them are good men as a rule. I found that out in the army. There was one fellow in our regiment who belonged to the color guard, small as he was, who had one of the biggest mustaches I ever saw on a human being. He was a mild-mannered and quiet sort of a chap until it came to fighting, and then he became a fiend for gore, and nothing could stop him from mixing it up at every opportunity. It was similar with Col. John G. Healy of the famous Irish Brigade in which he was an officer. Healy is still alive, and I met him the other day and was surprised that he found his means of living in the dry goods business up in New England somewhere. Col. Healy's mustache was not as fierce as it used to be when he carried a sword, but you can bet it bristles when he gets into a political scrap, for he tells me he has to keep in the thick of politics to give his fighting blood a chance to cool. His huge mustachios fairly stood on end when he was praising the fighting qualities of the Japanese, and the Colonel seemed to mean it when he snapped out:

"'By Gad, Sir, if I was twenty years younger I just couldn't keep from going over to Japan and taking a hand with those little fellows against the big, husky Russians!'

"And I'll bet the drinks that's just the way that little fellow over there feels. That huge mustache gives his real self away, and I don't care if he's a drummer for a millinery house, he's got fight in him, all right, all right."

Prof. Wright, Noted Geologist, Marries.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Sept. 26.—It became known here to-day that Prof. George Frederick Wright, the noted geologist, and Miss Mary Cushing Thacher were married in this city on Sept. 14. Prof. Wright is a member of the faculty of Oberlin College.

MOSAIC WORKERS LEAVE THE BUILDING ALLIANCE

Likely to be Followed by the Tile Layers.

OTHER UNIONS BREAKING UP

Plasterers Lost 165 Men Yesterday—General Surrender Thought Not to be Far Away.

The Mosaic Workers' Union decided yesterday to leave the Building Trades Alliance and signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association. The Tile Layers' Union, members of which have been conferring with the employers, is likely to follow suit. This union held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider propositions of settlement.

The mosaic workers will all go to work to-day and will work alongside of the new men in other trades without any protest. The tile layers are expected to make a settlement early this week.

The delegates of the unions in the Alliance were very much depressed yesterday at the news that the Mosaic Workers had decided to leave the body. The Mosaic Workers had made a demand for an increase in wages before the settlement took place, which the employers could not even consider unless they returned to work. Up to the last moment this was thought by the Alliance to be an effective barrier to a surrender on the part of the union.

The tile layers, shortly after they were locked out, notified their employers that they would not return to work even if a settlement was proposed unless they were given an advance of 50 cents a day in wages. This demand is expected to be withdrawn.

With the Mosaic Workers and Tile Layers out the Alliance will only have a few trades left. The only unions which normally have a large membership left will be those of the carpenters, plasterers, electrical workers, plumbers, Amalgamated painters, and marble polishers. The other unions in the Alliance include the smaller organizations, such as pipe and boiler coverers, house shorers and movers, derrickmen, and hoisting engineers. New unions in most of these trades were formed by the Employers' Association last year.

Lewis Harding, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Employers' Association, said last evening that 165 men had left the Plasterers' Society during the day and joined the new union. Members of unions in the alliance unofficially admit that the time has arrived when the sooner they make terms with the employers the better. It was said that when the trouble is ended the alliance will continue, though the Employers' Association will not recognize it as a body. It will not then be a strike-ordering body, as the unions which secede enter on the arbitration agreement plan, which forbids strikes.

IMPORTER DROPS DEAD.

Charles E. Fleming Stricken with Heart Disease at His Home.

While talking with his niece in the library of his home, at 19 East Sixty-seventh Street, last night, Charles E. Fleming, seventy-seven years old, a retired importer of fancy woods, was taken suddenly ill, and before aid could be summoned fell to the floor dead.

A physician who was called said that he died from heart disease and that death had been almost instantaneous. The death was reported to the Coroner and a permit was issued for the burial of the body.

IN THE SHOPS.

There is something absolutely swell out for the babies. It is a Delft plate, the real thing, with the genuine Holland factory mark on the back. It is in blue and white, of course, an alphabet plate with the letters around the edge and in the centre small figures of the blue, different pretty heads, and the children can even have a set of plates with different centres on each one. They are $2.25 apiece, but that is reasonable for genuine Delft.

⁂

Pretty things in Japanese baskets are waste baskets, one can hardly say waste paper, for the smallest size is quite small, not much more than eight inches high. This costs 35 cents, is pretty for a desk or table waste basket. There are two other sizes larger, the largest 50 cents. They are exceedingly pretty and good value for the money.

Japan is also doing well for the housekeeper in table mats. There is a set of five of these, varying in size, made of some of the straw materials which the little Japs utilise so well. They are fringed, and cost 35 cents a set.

⁂

In an electrolier there is a charming thing somewhat different from the usual style. It is a little Dutch girl in her picturesque national costume and little cap. She is bending over a bucket, and in this is the bulb for the light. The little maiden is of good size, and the whole thing costs $38.75.

⁂

There is another similar—a little Dutch maiden sliding down hill. She is on a sled on a cake of ice, the light shining through the ice.

⁂

Here is a pretty thing for the woman's furs. It is a pelerine of ermine, with a pretty finish to the sides of the shoulder cape part of the garment. Edging these sides a broad strip of the ermine is put on across and then turned up in narrow lapels. The tails run across and with the fold are effective and make a little variation from the usual style of such things. There are tails finishing the long ends of the pelerine, with plaitings of chiffon beneath.

⁂

Children are having the best of the 1830 styles which are being worn this year. In bonnets there are delightful pokes in headwear of all styles and shapes, some with ribbon strings and others with tulle. A poke bonnet is picturesque on the right kind of a face, but it must be a face fresh and young, or there is danger of the style becoming ludicrous.

⁂

A short black velvet coat is faced down the inside of the two fronts with caracul.

⁂

There are pretty old-fashioned combinations of colors this year. This is seen on a charming hat made of chinchilla with two raised ostrich plumes at one side, one of pale pink and the other of pale green.

⁂

A fancy bodice shows the same combination of pink and green. It is a décolleté bodice of pink satin trimmed with lace, this in cream and pink. It is in a flower and foliage design, the flowers a cluster of cream-colored blossoms and the foliage of green, and there is much of this. It is very good with the pink.

⁂

Black and white is always good, and shows up well in dress petticoats this year. One of these has the body of white silk, trimmed with a flounce of dotted black lace or net, this trimmed in turn with tiny ruffles of narrow black silk ribbon and set around the flounce at intervals with medallions of all-white lace.

⁂

Bargains are to be found in art nouveau plates for decoration. These are plates with large fruit and flower designs; there are plums on some, oranges on others, and a pretty plate is decorated in fleur de lis. Very large plates cost $1.95, and in a medium size 80 cents each.

⁂

REGENT OF LIPPE DEAD.

Was Once the Recipient of a Sharp Snub from the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The death is announced to-day at Detmold of Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld, the Regent of Lippe, who was seventy-three years of age.

The death of Count Ernst reminds the public of one of Emperor William's characteristic telegrams. The Regent complained in writing to the Emperor that the officers of the garrison did not salute his children and did not address them by the title of Serent Highness, as customary with ruling families of his rank, and also that the commanding General at Detmold had issued an order to the officers prescribing this course.

The Emperor thereupon telegraphed as follows to the Regent:

Your letter received. The orders of the commanding General were issued in accordance with my wishes and after inquiry of me. To the Regent what is due to the Regent, and nothing more. Moreover, I forbid once for all the tone in which you have seen fit to write me. WILHELM, I. R.

Additional piquancy was given to the letter at that time by the fact that the second applicant for the succession, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, was the Emperor's brother-in-law.

Prince Waldemar of Lippe, Reigning Prince of Lippe, died in 1875, and was succeeded by his brother, Prince Charles Alexander, who is unmarried.

After his accession Prince Charles showed signs of mental disease and was confined in an asylum for the insane. A Regency, therefore, became necessary, and after a long dispute between two branches of the Lippe family, those represented by Prince Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld and Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, which was finally settled by the King of Saxony as arbitrator, Prince Ernst became Regent of Lippe.

MRS. JULIA B. COE DEAD.

Ninety Years of Age and Sister-in-Law of Chancellor Magie.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Julia B. Coe, widow of Aaron Coe, died during the night at her home, 634 High Street. She was ninety years of age. She was the last surviving charter member of the High Street Presbyterian Church. She was a sister-in-law of Chancellor Magie of New Jersey. She is survived by four children, eighteen grandchildren, and thirteen great-grandchildren.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dennis Flannery.

Dennis Flannery, father of the Rev. Michael G. Flannery, pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, at Congress and Court Streets, Brooklyn, died at his home, 112 Penn Street, that borough, yesterday. Mr. Flannery was eighty-four years of age, and his death was due to general debility incident to old age. Mr. Flannery came to America from Ireland fifty-five years ago and settled in Williamsburg, where he was engaged in the manufacture of hats until a few years ago, when he retired. Besides Father Flannery, Mr. Flannery is survived by a widow and one married daughter. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Dr. John Purcell.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, Sept. 26.—Dr. John Purcell, eighty-six years old, died here to-day at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Dowdney. Dr. Purcell was born in Ireland, and was for thirty years a well-known physician of New York City. He had made Larchmont his Summer home for about twenty-two years. The funeral is to be held in St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church in Larchmont.

John McCarthy.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 26.—John McCarthy of New York died early this morning at his Summer home, on Morris Avenue, from a stroke of paralysis. He had been in bad health for two years. Mr. McCarthy was a widower, his wife having died a number of years ago. He had one son, who is connected with Austin, Nichols & Co. The deceased was Vice President of the Emigrants' Saving Bank and Vice President of the Roman Catholic Asylum of New York.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lowell.

Mrs. Edward J. Lowell, widow of Edward Jackson Lowell, the historian, died on Sunday night last at her Summer residence, Cotuit, Mass., after an illness of a month. Mrs. Lowell was in her sixty-fifth year and lived at 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. She was the daughter of the late George Jones.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. STAIRS, banker, of Halifax, N. S., and one of the wealthiest men in Eastern Canada, died of pneumonia yesterday. Mr. Stairs was fifty-six years of age. About fifteen years ago he attained much prominence as a politician, and was elected as a supporter of Sir John A. MacDonald, Conservative Premier of Canada, at that time, to represent one of the divisions of Halifax in the House of Commons.

Miss MARIA ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of the Rev. Dr. James A. Williams, for forty-seven years rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in West Orange, N. J., died yesterday morning at her home, in Orange. She had been ill for several years, death resulting from paralysis. She was for fifteen years Secretary of the Board of Governors of the Orange Memorial Hospital, and was also Secretary at one time of the St. Mark's Benevolent Society. She was a Trustee of the House of the Good Shepherd, in Orange, and also of the Orange Free Public Library.

Mrs. LYDIA C. ROSS, widow of Benjamin H. Ross, is dead at her home, 43 Centre Street, Orange, N. J. She had been ill for several months, but her death was unexpected. About six weeks ago she was operated on at the Orange Memorial Hospital, and it was thought she would recover until a relapse came on Saturday night. She was a daughter of Mrs. Euphemia H. Harrison, who died last February, and a sister of the late J. O. B. Harrison. For many years she was a prominent member of the North Orange Baptist Church and an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a member of Watchful Circle, King's Daughters.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The pressure is below the normal throughout the country, except in the Pacific States, but there is an almost entire absence of the general storm conditions that were the feature of the weather chart of Monday morning. On the New England and Middle Atlantic coast the winds will be light to fresh and variable. In the Atlantic States the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Wednesday.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New Jersey, Eastern New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day and Wednesday, variable winds.

New England—Fair to-day, preceded by showers in Eastern Maine; Wednesday partly cloudy; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	—TIMES.	
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	53	64	67
6 A. M.	54	62	66
9 A. M.	67	67	67
12 M.	70	71	70
3 P. M.	68	73	72
6 P. M.	66	70	72
9 P. M.	64	70	71
12 P. M.	62	68	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68½
Weather Bureau	66

1904

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR EDSON.

His Public Service Told Of by Charles J. Murphy.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson took place yesterday morning from his late home, 42 West Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was a simple one. The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, said formal prayers, after which Charles J. Murphy spoke of the public service rendered by Mr. Edson.

Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Edson was the first to introduce corn as a foodstuff into Europe, and brought that result about as Chairman of a committee of the Produce Exchange to study the subject.

A delegation from the Produce Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS AND ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

RICHARD A. McCURDY — R. SOMERS HAYES
WALTER G. OAKMAN — ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.
FREDERIC CROMWELL — JAMES N. JARVIE
G. G. HAVEN — AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD

JOHN W. CASTLES, President. WALTER G. OAKMAN, Chairman of the Board.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit and Foreign Drafts.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after September 1st, 1904.

Boca & Loyalton R. R. Co.	6s	Monroe, La.	5s
Castile, N. Y., Water	4s	Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.	5s
Creston, Iowa, Refunding	5s	Oswego, N. Y., Water	3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works	4s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	3½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s	Rockaway Hunting Club	6s
Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.	6s	Salem, Va., Refunding	4s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water	4s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3½s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D.	No. 10	Standard Anti-Friction Equipment Co.	5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con.	5s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con.	4s	Toledo, Ohio	Various
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s	Virginia Electric Co.	5s
Magneto Electric Co.	1st 6s	Vancouver, Washington, Funding, Oct. 22	6s
Minneapolis, Minn	Various	Water Works Company 1st and 2d	6

Wilson, N. C. (Oct. 15th).

Office of
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.,
120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 23, 1904.

At a meeting held this day it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) upon the preferred and the assenting and the non-assenting stocks of the company be declared, payable October 10, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1904, and that the stocks of the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks be closed on September 30, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on October 11, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES.
179 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dividend No. 3.
Sept. 26, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Oct. 5th and open at 9 A. M. Oct. 17th, 1904.

CLIFFORD S. KELSEY, Treasurer.

THE SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 16, due October 1, 1904, from The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of its financial agency, The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City, or at the office of its financial agency, the Union Trust Company, San Francisco, California.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.

New York, September 15, 1904.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
149 Broadway.
New York City, September 8, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1904. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 21, 1904, at 3 P. M., to be reopened October 3, 1904, at 10 A. M.

HENRY R. STEELE, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held this day a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 18, due October 1, 1904, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.

New York, September 15, 1904.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened October 3, 1904.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1904.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, on PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COLLATERAL BETTERMENT NOTES will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York on or after October 1st.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 30, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from October 1 to October 14, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

COLONIAL SUGARS COMPANY.

New York, September 26, 1904.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1904, on the First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. W. Poor & Company, 33 Wall Street, New York.

M. R. SPELMAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable October 15th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from September 29th, 1904, to October 15th, 1904, both inclusive.

A. LEWIS, Assist. Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DANZIGER & MARGULIES.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name or style of DANZIGER & MARGULIES, as dealers in poultry at the northeast corner of Bushwick Avenue and Siegel St., in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, and any and all other copartnerships existing between the undersigned, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1904.

ADOLPH DANZIGER.
LOUIS MARGULIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL and MARTIN L. COHN, under the firm name of A. S. ROSENTHAL & COMPANY, was dissolved by mutual consent September 2, 1904.

ABRAHAM S. ROSENTHAL,
MARTIN L. COHN,
Partners.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885

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List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

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E. MILLIKEN & CO.

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Solicit orders for purchase or sale of

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RUSSELL SAGE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

DETROIT UNITED

The intelligent investor in listed securities having a current market is seeking that which possesses not only actual value and remunerative income, but future enhancement in market value as well. Conviction on these three important points once firmly established with the investing public concerning a security quoted at bargain prices is followed by three results—demand, scarcity of stock, and rising prices.

Knowledge of such an opportunity enables the public to invest safely and reap the benefit of advancing prices.

Would you take advantage of such an opportunity if the facts in the case convinced you? The security which I recommend is no obscure one, but is well known, and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

* * * *

Detroit United Railway stock is on the eve of an advance in price which will carry it to 80 and later to par, the latter prediction being based on the probability of an increase in the dividend rate from 4 to 5 per cent., which will follow the refunding of an issue of underlying securities maturing within 12 months.

The immediate advance, however, is inevitable, for the simple reason that, as a substantial investment of recognized merit, the stock is selling far below its value on the most conservative estimate. This statement, made with full confidence, is not an idle boast, but is based on cold existing facts; and if my reader is skeptical in any degree let him look into the facts and he will be convinced.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Detroit United comprises all the electric railways in the city of Detroit and all but one of the various interurbans which enter the city and contribute to make it one of the most prosperous and beautiful cities in the country. There are 534 miles; the property is capitalized as follows:

Bonds 17 million, stock 12½ million.

Capitalization per mile is as follows:

Bonds	$32,500 per mile.
Stock	23,500 per mile.
Total	$56,000 per mile.

I have searched diligently throughout the United States for any city the size of Detroit whose street railway system is capitalized per mile as low as Detroit and have been unable to find it.

Note the bond indebtedness alone, exclusive of stock, of the following street railway properties:

Location.	Mileage.	Debt.	Bonded Debt per mile.
Baltimore	354	$51,420,635	$145,356
San Francisco	244	33,931,000	135,619
St. Louis	360	42,000,000	116,666
Kansas City	182	16,180,000	88,901
Buffalo	353	29,000,000	80,000
Pittsburg	253	28,112,880	68,401
Milwaukee	146	8,000,000	54,794
St. Paul and Minn.	255	10,868,000	42,619
Boston	409	15,219,000	37,210
Detroit	534	17,380,000	32,500

Note the earnings for three years and how they grow:

Detroit United System—	1901.	1902.	1903.
Gross earnings	$2,219,171.36	$3,961,402.88	$4,386,974.70
Operating expenses and taxes	1,596,765.60	2,260,786.38	2,613,976.94
Net earnings	$1,322,405.76	$1,700,616.52	$1,772,997.76
Other income	23,063.99	31,247.52	38,863.13
Total income	$1,345,472.75	$1,731,864.04	$1,811,860.89
Total chgs.	675,343.75	948,902.40	1,000,000.68
	$670,129.00	$782,961.64	$811,860.21
		1901.	1902. 1903.
		P.C.	P.C. P.C.
Earnings per cent. on stock		5.36	6.26 6.49
Dividends paid on common stock		4	4 4

BEAR ARGUMENTS.

If you go to Detroit you will probably be told that the franchise of the Detroit United system expires in two or three years, and the city will demand various concessions from the street railway before a new franchise is granted.

This is erroneous and misleading.

The fact is that Detroit United system is operating under about twenty different franchises, some of which are perpetual, others running 20 to 25 years, and about 11 per cent. only of the total mileage maturing in 1909.

There are $6,000,000 underlying bonds, being a first mortgage on the Detroit Citizens' Line, maturing next July. These two objections—an erroneous impression regarding the franchise situation and the early maturity of the Citizens' bonds—are the only bear arguments ever advanced against the stock as a desirable investment.

Both arguments are untenable.

A well-known Cincinnati bank official, desiring to be correctly informed regarding these points, addressed a letter to Mr. Henry A. Everett, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Detroit United Railway, and received the following reply last week:

"In reference to your inquiries regarding Detroit United Railway, I beg to say:

"Fifty-eight miles of the down-town franchises of the company expire in 1909. The franchises on Michigan and Gratiot Avenue lines run until 1924. The franchises on the old Detroit Railway run until 1924. The franchises on the City and Suburban, from the waterworks out Jefferson Avenue, are in perpetuity. The suburban franchises, which aggregate upward of 300 miles, are in perpetuity. The board has not considered the question of the renewal of franchises.

"The company does not anticipate any difficulty in refunding the old Citizens' bonds next year, as they are held in large blocks and several of the holders are anxious to go into the underwritings of the whole issue.

"I trust the above information is what you desire. If not, command me for any further information."

After receiving the above reply, the banker referred to told me he considered Detroit United stock intrinsically worth at least $90 per share.

You can buy it $20 a share under the banker's valuation, and I believe it will sell at $90 a share and you won't have to wait a great while to see it quoted there.

When the present ownership acquired control of the property, $70 per share was paid for the stock, and the capital stock issue stands to-day as it was then, without increase, although additional bonds have been issued for new acquisitions and improvements.

THIS, AN OPPORTUNITY.

Detroit United sold as high as 97 two years ago.

There is absolutely no reason why it should be quoted to-day 30 points below its previous high record. The fact that it is available to-day at prices below intrinsic values only demonstrates an opportunity which occasionally offers itself and which the man of foresight will take advantage of, with resulting profit to himself. There are almost 1,800 stockholders in Detroit United, and as the number continues to increase the floating supply will gradually dwindle to such small proportions that the stock will be a very scarce article and sell at twice its present price.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

When the public realizes the actual merits of an opportunity such as now offers in Detroit United stock, a growing demand sets in and gains in momentum as values rise. Public co-operation in the stock market centering upon a particular stock produces the only real legitimate bull market and so-called manipulation does not count for much.

All that is necessary for the public at large to know that a really meritorious opportunity such as Detroit is available and the disparity between existing low quotations and real worth will soon be bridged over.

All things considered, I am confident that a sufficient buying power is making in Detroit United to warrant me in advising my readers to buy it now for the rise in price which is practically assured.

Claude Ashbrook.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable on the 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:

$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 162, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1893, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ___, page ___, and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the three-quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
Successor of the Continental Trust Company,
Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.
By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

To the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and to the Holders of the Second Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of said Company:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust executed by The Maritime Association of the Port of New York to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 28th day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company, being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said Mortgage Deed of Trust.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA Fe Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of four (4) Directors to hold office for four (4) years, and for the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. Said meeting has been called by the Board of Directors and is to be held for the following further purposes respectively, viz.:

To approve of, confirm, and ratify the lease to this Company of the railroads, properties, and franchises of The Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company and the lease to this Company of the railroad, property, and franchises of the California Eastern Railway Company and the lease to this Company of the railroads, property, and franchises of the Southern California Railway Company, such leases having been executed by said companies respectively and by this Company.

To approve of and confirm the sale and conveyance to this Company, and the purchase by it of the railroads, branches, franchises, and other properties of The Eastern Oklahoma Railway Company and of The Montgomery County Railway Company and to ratify and approve of the execution of an agreement between the Southern California Railway Company and this Company for the purchase by this Company and the sale to it of the railroads, property, and franchises of said Southern California Railway Company.

To approve of and confirm the purchase by this Company of the shares of capital stock of Cane Belt Railroad Company.

To approve of and ratify the acts of the Board of Directors as set forth in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, September 22, 1904, and will be reopened at the close of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. C. DEMING, Assistant Secretary.

New York, August 3, 1904.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Union Land and Improvement Company will be held at the office of the said company, at No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of the said company shall be reduced to the amount of $26,400, to consist of 264 Shares of the par value of Twenty-five Dollars per share, and to amend the said company's certificate of incorporation conformably therewith.

GEORGE W. SANBORN, Prest.

Attest: FRED'K A. PHELPS, Secretary.

Dated Sept. 19th, 1904.

New York, September 26, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the SECURITY WAREHOUSING COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business which may come before it, will be held at the Company's offices in the Corn Exchange Bank Building, No. 15 William Street, New York City, on the 13th day of October, 1904, at two o'clock P. M.

GEORGE B. WING, Secretary.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gilbert M. Plympton. Thos. A. Gardiner. Wm. L. McKenna

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

List of Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks Sent on Application.

27 William St., Cor. Exchange Place, N. Y. — 232 La Salle St., Chicago.

BONDS.

Lake Shore 4s

MATURING 1928.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

GOODMAN & Co.

2 WALL STREET.

Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

BANK STOCKS
A SPECIALTY.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% } BONDS

Selected for conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia—27 Pine St., NEW YORK—Boston

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION.

BERTRON, STORRS & GRISCOM,

BANKERS,

Land Title Building, 40 Wall Street,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Dominick & Dominick

BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Available throughout the World
ISSUED BY
LAIDLAW & CO., 14 Wall St.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
INVESTMENT BONDS.

49 Wall St., NEW YORK. — The Rookery, CHICAGO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 City of Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Scrip, 1907.
20 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Germania Bank.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$4,000 United Lumber Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R. R.
100 shs. Maine Steamship Co.
5 shs. Bankers Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$5,000 Maine Steamship Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
25 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Ltd.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. Tunnel, Mining, Milling, Drainage & Trans. Co. 1st 6s, 1928, Aug., 1904, Coup. on.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
$10,000 International Kaolin Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$200 Development Co. of America 15-year 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Registd. Bd.
5 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$20,000 American Cigar Notes, Series A, due 1911.
$5,000 American Cigar Notes, Series B, due 1912.
300 shs. Denver & Southwestern Ry. common.
500 shs. Denver & Southwestern Ry. pf.
136 shs. Star Hygeia Ice Co.
100 shs. American Match Co.
400 shs. Candelaria, Gold & Silver Mining Co.
Receipt of Candelaria Gold & Silver Mining for 200 shs. Candelaria & Durango Mining Co.
162½ shs. Brunswick & Birmingham R. R. Co. common Knickerbock Trust Co. Receipt.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN

MANHATTAN TRANSIT
Montreal & Boston Cons.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The market was active, broad, and strong, with United Gas Improvement, Northern Central, the Philadelphia Electric issues, Philadelphia Company, Cambria Steel, and Lehigh Valley as the particular features. The buying of this group came largely from commission houses, and as the supply of stocks was small at the start little difficulty was experienced in advancing prices. At the top, however, there was a manifest desire to take profits, and quotations sagged off slightly, extending to almost a point in United Gas Improvement. The reaction did not create bearish sentiment, but good buying again developed with the lower prices. A ten-point advance was recorded by Fourth Street National Bank stock, while Girard National was up ¾. The strength and activity of Philadelphia Electric 4s proved the feature of the bond department. Total sales, 46,097 shares, $154,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	American Cement	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,427	Cambria Steel	23	22¾	22¾
800	Con. Lake Sup. unassen.	⅝	5-16	5-16
25	Delaware Insurance	23	23	23
100	Diamond Steel pf.	¾	¾	¾
25	Electric Co. of America	9¼	9¼	9¼
40	Elec. Stor. Bat., ex div.	64	64	64
900	Erie	31¼	31	31¼
10	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	270	270	270
10	Girard Nat. Bank	231	231	231
15	Hunt. & B. Top. pf.	46½	46½	46½
50	Insur. Co. of North Am.	24½	24¼	24½
1,894	Lehigh Valley R. R.	42⅝	42	42⅝
157	Lehigh Navigation	82	81¾	82
5	Little Schuylkill R. R.	61	61	61
110	Margies	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Metropolitan Securities	78¾	78¼	78¼
200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	35	35	35
1,335	Northern Central R. R.	94	92	94
200	Norfolk & Western	68⅝	68⅜	68¾
3,039	Pennsylvania R. R.	66½	65⅝	66
2	Penn. Steel pf.	81	81	81
7,774	Philadelphia Electric	7¼	7	7¼
4,619	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42	42½
120	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45½	45	45
100	Phila. Rapid Transit	15½	15½	15½
8,127	Reading	33 9 16	33½	33⅝
1,300	Rock Island	23¾	27⅝	28½
100	Southern R. R.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
45	Tidewater Steel	1	1	1
1	United Cos. of N. J.	267	267	267
4,624	United Gas Imp.	100	99¼	99¼
215	United Traction	56	55⅝	56
5,820	U. S. Steel	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
2,785	U. S. Steel pf.	69½	69	69½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$151,105,524
Gold	65,083,606
Silver	10,527,100
United States notes	10,000,000
Treasury notes of 1890	107,671
National banknotes	16,294,904
Total receipts this day	2,587,442
Total receipts this month	39,172,623
Total receipts this year	130,862,407
Total expenditures this day	1,850,000
Total expenditures this month	35,450,000
Total expenditures this year	150,570,719
Deposits in National banks	119,487,397

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,961,969
Silver dollars	473,181,000
Silver dollars of 1890	8,939,797
Silver bullion of 1890	3,090,203
Total	$1,015,172,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,961,969
Silver certificates outstanding	473,181,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,030,000
Total	$1,015,172,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$27,228,776
Gold certificates	37,854,830
Silver coin and bullion	13,067,576
Silver certificates	6,519,321
United States notes	10,595,093
Other assets	28,779,077
Total in Treasury	$123,984,677
Deposits in National banks	119,487,397
Total	$243,472,274
Current liabilities	92,366,749
Available cash balance	$151,105,525

FINANCIAL.

$350,000

The United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore

5% Gold Car Trust Certificates

Maturing $35,000 Annually,
OCTOBER 1ST, 1905-14.

Secured on 150 Electric Passengers Cars.

PRICE TO YIELD 4.60.

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,

7 Wall Street, New York.

511 Chestnut Street, Phila.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 1st, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 1, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, for the offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 16-100 dollars ($65,238.16). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on October 5th, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President.

PUBLICATION OF NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK of New York of Dividends remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws, 1892, of the State of New York:

DIVIDENDS.

R. W. Floyd, (address unknown,) three dividends on 15 shares $135
William Muller, (address unknown,) sixteen dividends on 3 shares 144
George Sugar, (address unknown,) seven dividends on 4 shares 84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.
WILLIAM SHERMAN, Cashier of the Produce Exchange Bank of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. WM. SHERMAN.
Sworn to before me this 26th day of September, 1904. EDWARD L. DODGE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
New York County.

To the New Jersey Steel Company and the Holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the First Mortgage, executed by the New Jersey Steel Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said First Mortgage.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESUP, President.

FREDERICK SCHWED

20 BROAD STREET,
IS MAKING A SPECIALTY OF

U. S. SHIPBUILDING SECURITIES.

Telephones: 918 Cortlandt and 5000 Broad.

THE CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1904.

New First Consolidated Mortgage 4% bonds of this company to the amount of $17,400 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1904, from holders at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30th, 1904.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 1, 1904.

First Mortgage Bonds of this company to the amount of $16,000 will be purchased for the Sinking Fund October 1, 1904, from the lowest bidders, at a price not to exceed par and interest. Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York, before three o'clock P. M., Friday, September 30th, 1904.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 26, 1904.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
57⅝	58⅛	14,411	*Amal. Copper Co.	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
23⅝	23¾	2,500	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
80½	82	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
32¼	32½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
92	93½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93½	93½	92¾	92¾	+ ⅝
208½	212	10	Am. Express	205	205	205	205	...
6	6½	500	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6⅝	6	6½	+1
7½	7⅝	1,625	*Am. Ice Co.	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	20⅝	7,200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	28⅞	30¼	28⅞	30¼	+1⅝
26½	26½	1,665	*Am. Loco. Co.	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
95¾	96¼	715	*Am. Loco. Co. pf.	95½	96	95½	96	...
4¼	4½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	...
19	20	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	19¼	19¾	19	19	...
67	67½	4,410	*Am. S. & Ref. Co.	67	67½	67	67¼	+ ⅜
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

Broader and Stronger Speculation Follows an Accumulation of Favorable Intrinsic Intelligence.

All things, or nearly all things, seemed to work together in favor of better prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Wheat broke sharply in reaction from the overdone rise on Saturday, and upon encouraging reports regarding quantity and yield in the thrashing. Corn was weaker on good weather and better estimates of probable outturn. The cotton market was reactionary upon influences resembling those which have checked the stock market, that is, upon appearance of excessive manipulation. The Pullman and International Harvester Works, Chicago's two largest, started up in entire disregard of union demands, promising freedom from labor disturbance, and a cheaper cost sheet. Missouri Pacific, St. Louis and Southwestern, Wabash, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and other leading railways made excellent traffic reports. The money market showed no uneasiness upon the continuance of deteriorating bank conditions, but was easier if anything. Steel exports were reported smaller, concurrently with a better domestic iron market. It cannot be said that there were no unfavorable developments, but there was none of an impressive sort, and certainly no aggregation of depressing items such as favored the views of advocates of higher prices.

The response of the stock market was what might be expected. There was a decided increase of business, and, as has recently been the rule when business was active, prices ruled higher. The tone cannot be called strong, for the closing prices were not the best, and there was some irregularity through the day. But it was a comfortable sort of market, and more like it would be welcome. Substantially, all leading stocks closed with improvement, and there were no declines worth noting in excess of a fraction. Steel preferred and Pennsylvania were the leaders in activity, but not in strength, that being shown by the Grangers, coalers, and electrics, especially among several industrials. Although the volume was larger, the business was better distributed and less feverish than last week.

The bond market also showed an increase in business of a significant sort. Steel 5s were of course the leader, but there is nothing surprising about that in a week when the quarter's report is expected, and expected to be good, or at least less bad, than some have anticipated. Rock Islands showed renewed activity and strength, stimulating the hopes of those who look for better things in this direction before the stock can move very much. But the activity in Union Pacific bonds was most striking, comparing as it does with comparative dullness in the stocks. Neither Southern Pacific nor Union Pacific stock was either active or strong, but of Union Pacific convertibles no fewer than 678 shares were dealt in, but without much change in price. Oregon Short Lines, however, were both active and strong. They closed at the top, the year's maximum, with an advance of 1⅜, upon sales of 162 shares, or relatively with greater activity than the convertibles, for the participating issue has not been an active bond.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Met. St. Ry	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil pf	½	Mt. St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Grass Twine	½	Mt. St. P. & S. S. M. pf	2
Am. Ice pf	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Smelting	½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Smelting pf	½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Sugar	½	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Woolen pf	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	⅝
Atl. C. Line	⅝	Norf. & West	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Norf. & West. pf	½
Canada South	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Can. Pacific	1¼	Pressed S. Car	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Steel	½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	½	Rep. Steel pf	1¾
pf	1	Rock Island	1⅛
Chi. Un. Traction	⅝	Rock Island pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	Rubber Goods pf	1¼
Del. & Hudson	⅝	St. L. S. West	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Detroit Un. Ry	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Distillers' Sec.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	Third Avenue	1
Erie	⅝	Tol. Ry. & L.	½
Erie 1st pf	⅝	Un. Bag & P. pf	1¼
Erie 2d pf	⅝	Un. Ry. Inv. pf	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Pipe	½
Hocking Valley pf	1½	U. S. Realty	½
Int. Pump pf	½	U. S. Steel pf	½
Iowa Central	1½	Wabash	½
Iowa Central pf	⅝	Wabash pf	½
Kan. City So. pf	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Louis. & Nash	½	Wis. Central	1½
		Wis. Central pf	2⅜

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & Alton pf	½	People's Gas	⅝
Detroit So. pf	1	So. Railway pf	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	2½	Chi., St. L. & P. con. 5s	1½
Balt. & O. conv. 4s	3¼	Cedar R., I. F. & N. W. 5s	2
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1	Chi., R. I. & Pac. col. 5s	1¼
		Nat. Starch 6s	1
		Ore. S. L. 4s	1⅝
		Tol. St. L. & W. 3½s	2¼
		Wabash deb. B	1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s 1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 26	757,852
To date this year	90,678,489
Corresponding date last year	120,517,635

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 26	$4,150,000
To-date this year	$530,718,380
Corresponding date last year	$487,500,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bankers' Trust Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Gold and Stock Telegraph Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Delaware Insurance Co.

Restrains Mexican Railroad Company.

N. B. Kates and Gustav Bok yesterday obtained from Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, a temporary injunction restraining the Mexican Railway Company, Limited, from transferring any property or moneys belonging to that corporation in this State from the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company or the Seaboard National Bank to any other person or persons. The New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company is also enjoined from disposing of any property or moneys in its possession to the Mexican Railway Company.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, Sept. 24th, averaged .0678 cents per lb.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Fresh Rumor About Transfer of Blocks of Atchison — Keene in the Steel Stocks — Moores Said to be Buying Rock Island.

Very little if any improvement was noted in the stock market yesterday in the matter of commission business, but the list as a whole was very firm, and in some of the active issues the net gains were noteworthy. The continued strength of the market according to some, is accounted for by more or less persistent taking of stocks by prominent interests who are buying in connection with various purposes likely to be promoted by such purchases, and partly by the willingness of a great many traders and operators to profit by this fact as much as possible to further plans of their own which consist principally in advancing their specialties. It was said yesterday that the supply of stock seemed larger than on most days last week, but there was apparently no disposition to press it for sale.

A Keene Movement in Steel.

The activity and advance in Steel was said to be a Keene movement. Both the common and the preferred were very active, but the former lost all of its early advance and a trifle more, while the net gain in the preferred amounted to only three-eighths of a point. The high point in the preferred was 70. The quotation was apparently forced to this figure the first time it reached it, the price being made on a single hundred shares, after large transactions just below 70, but several times in the later trading the same price was reached again. In some quarters it was thought that the Morgan interests were helping along the advance in Steel, giving that stock more attention than they were bestowing on any other of the Morgan properties.

London Buys Steel; Sells Other Stocks.

London's trading in this market was nearly all on the selling side, Steel common and preferred being the only issues bought in any amount, while the foreign sales of various other issues amounted to about 30,000 shares. The London buying of Steel was a considerable factor in the early trading in that stock.

The Transfers of Atchison.

Conspicuous strength was shown by Atchison, which closed within a quarter of a point of the highest, with a net gain of an even point. The preferred, however, sold off fractionally. Report yesterday had it that the recent transfer of large blocks of Atchison, which was reported to have been made by a prominent banking house to Rockefeller interests, was in the nature of a distribution rather than an accumulation of the stock. Yesterday's rumor on the subject eliminated the name of the Rockefellers as having secured the stock. It was said that three large blocks, one of 125,000 shares, one of 50,000 shares, and one of 25,000 shares, had been transferred from well-known names to a number of unknown names. In this form the rumor suggested either that preparations were being made to distribute a large amount of stock rather than to accumulate it, or that there was some attempt to conceal accumulation.

Reports from London that inquiries were being made there by New York bankers for gold to be brought to this city were not given credence in exchange circles here, where it was said that the importation of gold was not yet feasible. Exchange rates declined in the morning, and became firmer again toward the close. The local money market was quiet, without any material change in rates. Yesterday's transfers through the sub-Treasury amounted to $350,000, which was sent to New Orleans.

Insiders Buying Rock Island.

Rock Island was one of the very strong stocks yesterday. The buying, which advanced the common 1½ points and the preferred 1 point, was attributed in some quarters to the Moores. Hollister & Babcock were among the prominent buyers of Rock Island.

ATCHISON'S GOOD YEAR.

Gain in Net Earnings, $1,461,442—Capital Increase Recommended.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was made public yesterday. The income account for the year ended June 30 last shows:

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings	$68,171,200.18	$62,350,397.28
Income from other sources	1,248,775.23	1,317,993.71
Income from all sources	$69,419,975.41	$63,668,390.99
Operating expenses, taxes, rentals	44,041,434.10	40,635,676.48
Total	$24,778,541.31	$23,032,814.51
Fixed charges	9,418,770.00	9,134,485.24
Net income	$15,359,771.31	$13,898,329.27
Charged to profit and loss—Dividends:		
Preferred	$5,708,690.00	$5,708,690.00
Common	4,078,220.00	4,078,220.00
Written off for betterments, improvements, equipment	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Fuel reserve fund	239,518.19	285,174.57
Total	$13,026,428.19	$13,072,084.57
Amount to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1903	$16,853,659.93	$16,027,415.23
Amount to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1904	19,187,003.05	16,853,659.93

The net earnings were equivalent to 5 per cent. on the preferred and 9.466 per cent. on the common stock, an increase of 1.433 per cent. or $1,461,442. Regarding future capital requirements the report says:

"The construction of additional branches and feeders will be desirable in the near future, in order to increase the earnings of the system and strengthen its position, and in order to furnish additional transportation facilities to the growing territory through which the system extends. Furthermore, the traffic on the main lines has become so dense that the construction of second tracks and provision for additional equipment will soon be imperative. Since the year 1896 more than $30,000,000 of surplus net income has been applied to the development and enlargement of the properties, and it is expected that a considerable amount of surplus net income will be applied in like manner hereafter; but it is the opinion of the Directors that additional capital should be obtained during the next few years for the purposes above referred to, and it is believed that the expenditure of this capital will result in a substantial increase of the surplus net income of the company.

Of the strike in the shops of the road, the report speaks as follows:

"Certain unreasonable demands made by the International Association of Machinists having been declined, that organisation declared a strike at the shops of the Company, effective May 2, 1904, which order was quite generally obeyed on the western portion of the system, as well as by a large number of employes on the eastern divisions. No difficulty was experienced in filling the places of those who left the service of the company."

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ten shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 280 and forty shares at 278.

The Citizens' Telephone Company of Newcastle, Penn., the Union Telegraph and Telephone Company, and the Mercer County Telephone Company are included in a merger of all independent companies of Western Pennsylvania and Western New York under the name of the Erie Telephone Company.

The Luzerne County Gas Company and the Wyoming Valley Electric Light Company will be consolidated under the name of the Wilkesbarre Gas and Electric Light Company.

The aggregate deliveries of grain by railroads at Chicago for last week totaled 6,399,115 bushels, a loss of 985,756 bushels, as compared with the previous week, but were a gain of 628,161 bushels over the same week of last year.

The Braineft Mining and Smelting Company, capital $3,000,000, with $400,000 bonds, will be organized to take over some mines of the United Mining and Development Company in Queretaro, Mexico.

The nominal sales for sterling exchange were reduced half a cent yesterday to $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26¾d per ounce and in New York at 57¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Drunswick sold at .12, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 600 Crown Point at .13@.12, 200 Elkton at .00, 400 Hale & Norcross at .02@.03, 500 Moon Anchor at .07, 10 Ontario at 4.00, 100 Ophir at 2.35, 1,000 Pharmacist at .03, 100 Potosi at .14, 100 Union Consolidated at .40, and 300 Utah at .10.

TRADE SITUATION SOUND

Great Britain's Agent Reports on American Business Conditions.

The Country Is Recovering from the Period of Excessive Speculation, Seymour Bell Says.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The report of Seymour Bell, the Commercial Agent of Great Britain in the United States, of the trade of the United States for 1903-1904 was issued to-day. After pointing out the decrease in imports, it says:

"In part of the year the climax of an almost unparalleled period of prosperity was reached and values were forced up to their extreme limits. Speculation was enormous and the overextension of business led eventually to a curtailment of credit. More securities were thrown on the country than it was able to absorb. A natural reaction set in, and a contraction of business immediately took place. Large orders were canceled and a period of comparative quiet commenced. The country requires time to rest and recuperate and the gambler time to forget this period of inflated prices and excessive speculation."

Many manufacturers, says Mr. Bell, who neglected their business in attempts to gain fabulous fortunes in Wall Street, have now returned to their factories. He adds:

"At the present time it would be exceedingly difficult to float a company of any size. The investing public will require considerable time to forget their heavy losses during the late industrial boom. How long this period of recuperation will last depends largely on the size of the crops. The present indications do not point to a long period of low prices."

The dumping of iron and steel, Mr. Bell also says, has decreased, and has increased the cost of manufacture in America to a considerable extent. He adds:

"It has been suggested in several quarters that the dumping was suspended for political reasons, the object being to stifle any agitation with reference to tariff questions."

Mr. Bell, in summing up, says:

"The general business of the country is absolutely sound."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾ @4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $132,950,711; balances, $7,759,793; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $499,401.

Money on call in London, 1¾@1½ per cent.; short bills 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8350; demand, $4.8580; cables, $4.8625.

Commercial bills were $4.82¾@4.83½. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20¼ and 5.15¾@5.15⅞; Reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. Chicago —16@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial $1 discount; bank $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The demand for money was rather increased in the market to-day owing to the settlements and month-end requirements. Discounts were firm, but business was very restricted. The sum of £500,000 in gold was shipped to England from India Sept. 24, and further amounts are regarded as likely to be forwarded in the near future.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were chiefly occupied with closing up their engagements in anticipation of the carry-over to-morrow. Stocks generally were steady. Consols were easier, but partly recovered.

Americans opened idle and irregular at about parity. They improved later. United States Steel was the feature. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners were steady on Paris support. Japanese were strong. Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 96⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅛; consols for account, 88⅝; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 75⅝; Atchison preferred, 106⅞; Baltimore and Ohio, 90¾; Canadian Pacific, 130⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 42⅞; Chicago Great Western, 16⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 162; De Beers, 15⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 32; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 84½; Erie, 31⅞; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 127½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¼; New York Central, 129½; Norfolk and Western, 69⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 35¾; Pennsylvania, 67½; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 48½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 18⅝; United States Steel preferred, 71½; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 43; Spanish fours, 87⅝.

Bar silver firm at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 1¼ to 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2 5-16 to 2⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅜ to 2 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.50; Lisbon, 19.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, later became better, and the market closed firm. Russians were dull. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 93, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet, and prices were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Application to List.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company $483,000 additional Eastern Oklahoma Division first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1928.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.08	.08	Ll. Wash. Con.	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.08	.11	Mexican	1.00	1.05
Andes	.19	.19	Occid. Con.	.73	.78
Belcher	.31	.30	Ophir	2.30	2.25
Best & Bel.	1.10	1.10	Overman	.19	.18
Bullion	.23	.23	Potosi	.14	.16
Caledonia	.61	.58	Savage	.19	.20
Chal. Con.	.19	.18	Sag Belcher	.11	.11
Challar	.21	.17	Sierra Nev.	.32	.31
Confidence	.75	.75	Syndicate	.03	.03
Con. C. & V.	1.10	1.10	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.40	.39
Crown Point	.14	.12	Utah Con.	.12	.10
Gould & Cur.	.22	.22	Yellow Jack	.24	.23
Hale & Nor.	.64	.62	Silver bars	.57¾	.57¾
Julia	.06	.05	Drafts, sight	.05	.04
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.07½	.06½
Ky. Con.	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars—Monday, .46@.47; Saturday, .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.6	6¼	Lexington	3½	3¾
Anaconda	11¼	..	Little Puck	5½	6
Butterfly	14	..	Little Bessie	2¼	2⅞
C. O. Cons.	.9	.9	Mollie Gibson	10	..
Dr. Jackpot	4½	4¾	Moon Anchor	6¼	7⅛
Dante	3½	4	Missouri	2	..
Elkton	.00	.01	New Haven	3¼	3¾
El Paso	95¾	96¼	Pharmacist	3¼	3¾
Findlay	12½	21	Portland	180	185
Gold Dollar	5½	8	Rose Maud	4½	4¾
Gold Cycle	8½	9	Rose Nicol	1½	2
Isabella	12½	13½	Sunset Bell	1¾	2
Jackpot	4¾	5	Vindicator	82	85
Keystone	4¾	4¾	Work	8¼	9
Last Dollar	15	25			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A broad, active, and strong market developed in the trading in curb securities yesterday. A better sentiment was displayed along with the strength of securites on the Exchange, which resulted in some new high records and sharp advances in all of the more important issues. The net gains for the day, after declines at the close on profit taking, showed an average of a point. Owing to the small supply of Seaboard stock the common touched 15¼ and the preferred 32¼ on purchases of 1,200 of the former and 2,800 of the latter.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED, which has just declared another dividend of 3 per cent., advanced sharply to a new high record for this year of 18. It closed at a net gain of 1½, after a reaction due to profit taking. This stock showed the largest total of the day, and the buying was said to be good. One explanation of the advance was that certain prominent interests were endeavoring to obtain control.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT was strong, and closed firm at 4⅝, which was a fraction lower than the high for the day. The interests which have lately become identified with the company have appointed Charles A. Loeb, who was formerly consulting engineer for the General Electric Company, and who successfully managed the reorganization and rebuilding of the street railways of Washington, as Mechanical Director of the company.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,880	American Can	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
1,475	American Can pf	47	46⅜	46⅞
53	Am. Lt. & Trac.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
100	Am. Lt. & Trac. pf	95	95	95
945	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	94½	94⅛	94½
100	Am. Writing Pap. pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1,000	Bay State Gas	7-32	3-16	3-16
600	British Columbia Cop.	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
1,800	Camden Land	¼	¼	¼
200	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5	5¼
200	Electric Boat	42	41	42
200	Elec. Lead Reduction	¾	¾	¾
200	Electric Vehicle	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
400	Electro-Pneumatic	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,200	Greene Con. Copper	18	16½	17⅝
500	Interbor. Rapid Tran.	148⅝	148¼	148⅜
50	Inter. Mer Marine	6	6	6
100	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
225	Lord & Taylor pf	103	103	103
400	Mackay Companies	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
2,900	Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4½	4⅝
4,800	Mont. Lt., Ht. & Pow. Co.	15-16	¾	¾
1,000	New Orleans Rys.	10¼	10	10
100	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	55½	55½	55½
100	N. Y. & Q.E.L. & P. pf.	88	88	88
290	N. Y. Transportation	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,784	Northern Securities	104⅜	103⅜	104⅜
55	Royal Bak. Powd. pf.	106	105	106
1,200	Seaboard Air Line	15½	15½	15½
2,845	Seaboard Air Line pf.	32⅞	32¼	32¾
740	South. Pac. pf., w. i.	114¾	113⅝	113⅞
45	Standard Oil	640	640	640
400	Tennessee Copper	32½	31⅝	31⅝
200	Union Typewriter	1	15-16	15-16
100	U. S. Realty	8	8	8
250	White Knob Copper	3½	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$193,000	Am. Tob. 6s, w. i.	106⅛	106	106
14,000	Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	75⅞	74½	75
5,000	N. Y. Transit. deb. 4s	99½	99½	99½
25,000	Seab. A. L. 5-yr, 5s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote ex div	54½	56	54½	56
American Can	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
American Can pf., ex div.	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	47
American Chicle	99	100	99	100
American Chicle pf	88	91½	88	91½
Am. De Forest Wire. pf	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
American Malting	10	10¼	10	10¼
American Tobacco, w. i.	232	240	230	..
American Tob. pf., w. i.	84⅝	..	83½	..
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	64	65¼	64½	65½
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	107⅝	108	108¼	108¾
American Typefounders	23½	..	23½	..
Am. Typefounders pf	83½	..	83½	..
Am. Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	14½	15	14¼	14⅞
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	77¾	77	78
Automatic Heating pf	90	93	90	92
Bamberger De Lamar	3⅛	5¾	3½	5½
Bordber's Cond. Milk	120	121½	120	121½
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	110¾	112	110¾	112½
British Columbia Copper	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
California Copper	..	..	..	¾
Camden Land	¼	¾	1-16	¾
Canadian Imp. w. i.	12	7	12	7
Canadian Imp. imp. w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6½	..	6½
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	58½	45	58½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf.	9	10	9¾	10
Central Foundry 4s	57	59	57	59
Compressed Air	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	8⅝	10	8⅝	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21½	..	21½	..
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup.	100½	101½	100	102
Denver Union Water	29	..	28	..
Denver Union Water pf.	34	..	34	..
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	63½	65	63¾	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	142	152	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	38	45	37	43
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	68	80	65	75
Electric Lead Reduction	½	¾	½	¾
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	..	1½	1½
Electric Vehicle	16¼	17	16¼	16¾
Electric Vehicle pf	20½	22	20½	21
Electric Pneumatic	½	¾	½	1
Empire Steel	5	8	5	8
Empire Steel pf	32	38	32	38
Erie Con. 4s	88¾	90½	89¼	90¾
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	9-16	..	¼
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	17¼	17⅝	16	16¼
Greene Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	106½	..	106	108
Guggenheim Exp	114	120	114½	125
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92	93½	92	92½
Hackett Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	74	80	74	80
Havana Tobacco	28	29	28	29
Havana Tobacco pf	37	40	37	40
Havana Tobacco 6s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin & Co.	91	97½	90	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	90	96	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf	10	20	10	20
Inter. Rapid Transit	148	149	147	148½
Inter. Mer. Marine	5⅞	6¼	6	6¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	18¼	19	18	18⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	75	75½	74½	75⅞
International Salt	16	19½	16	20
International Salt 5s	56	58½	55	58
International Silver	..	..	..	..
International Silver pf	30	35	30	35
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-16	⅛	1-16	3-16
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	68	74	68	74
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts	6½	7	6½	7
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	11½	12½	11½	12½
Langston Monotype	9¼	10	9	9¾
Lord & Taylor pf	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	25⅝	28	25⅛	25⅝
Mackay Companies pf	69	70	69	70
Maine Steamship	25	38	35	38
Maine Steamship 5s	..	70	..	70
Manhattan Transit	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4½
Mexican Government 6s	101½	102½	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. C. & I. pd. off.	8	8½	8	8½
Mont. & Boston receipts	½	¾	½	¾
Mont. & Boston Con.	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
Nat. Sugar pf., ex. div.	100	103	100	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	..	85½	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99½	99¾	99¼	99¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tunnel 1st 5s	85	90	85	90
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	55	64	55	64
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	87	89	85	88
N. Y. Transportation	7	7½	6¼	7
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	2	1	2
Northern Pacific rcts	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when rel.	132	133	132	139
Northern Securities stub	2	2½	2	2¼
Northern Securities	104⅝	104¾	103¾	104⅜
Otis Elevator	35	37	36	36
Otis Elevator pf	95	97	95	97
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	¾	½	¾
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	¼	3-16	⅜
Phoenix Mining	16	18	16	19
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	77	80

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Dealers in Prunes and Raisins Alarmed at Failing Demand.

Prices Now Below Cost of Production—Producers Blamed for Excessive Competition in Former Years.

The dried fruit trade is very much alarmed over the prune and raisin situation. In the face of the largest crop of both these fruits known in years, the demand from the consumers has almost disappeared, and prices are now below the cost of production. On the Pacific Coast, it is said, the growers are feeding prunes to the hogs rather than go to the expense of drying and packing them.

The situation is made more acute by the fact that there is an enormous carry-over from last season of both prunes and raisins. In prunes the carry-over is estimated at 165,000,000 pounds and in raisins at 1,200 cars. The current price for prunes is 1 1-3 to 1½ cents a pound for all four sizes, free on board, Pacific Coast, and for raisins, according to quality, from 2 to 4½ cents a pound for the old crop and from 3¼ to 5¼ cents for the new crop fruit.

One reason attributed for the failure in demand is the excessive competition among the producers in former years. Jobbers and retailers who bought early often found the fruit offered later in the season at prices so low that it could be retailed at what they paid for it. As a result, they stopped pushing the fruit on the public and allowed the demand to die a natural death.

BROKER GOES BANKRUPT.

Walter S. McAllaster's Petition Shows Liabilities of $9,900.

Walter S. McAllaster, stock broker, of 52 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,989 and assets of $260, consisting of cash $10 and note, $250. Among the creditors are E. F. Hutton & Co., $1,779, secured by 450 shares of stock of the Montreal and Boston Copper Company, new, and 100 shares of American Bicycle Company common; Robbins B. Smith, $2,257, and T. E. Haines, $1,080. Part of the liabilities were contracted while he was a partner in the firm of J. P. Olcott & Co.

He owes $483 for dry goods, $281 for clothing, $402 for printing material, $130 for carriage hire, $296, $312 for furniture, $200 for tuition, $110 for dressmaking, $117 for meat, $84 for groceries, $21 for coal, and so on. He was formerly employed in brokerage firms, and began business for himself in March, 1903, as a partner in the firm of J. P. Olcott & Co., but retired from that firm and continued alone.

WAGGAMAN ADJUDGED BANKRUPT

Referee Appointed for ex-Treasurer of Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Chief Justice Clabaugh of the District Supreme Court to-day adjudged Thomas E. Waggaman a bankrupt, and Andrew Y. Bradley of this city was appointed referee.

Mr. Waggaman is the ex-Treasurer of the Catholic University of America and a well-known business man of this city, who recently filed papers in court announcing his inability to meet obligations.

To Appeal Imitation Pearl Cases.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong ordered Collector Stranahan yesterday to take an appeal from a recent decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers, written by Gen. T. S. Sharretts, holding that imitation whole and half pearls are dutiable as imitation precious stones at 20 per cent. The department holds that they are manufactures of paste at 45 per cent. The Collector at Providence, R. I., is also ordered to appeal a similar decision on imitation pearls.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JAMES P. LOCKE.—James P. Locke, civil engineer at 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $311 and assets of $2 cash in bank.

SHAFF & LIEBERMAN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Theron R. Strong receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Shaff & Lieberman, cloak manufacturers, of 231 Mercer Street, on the application of John Menke & Co., creditors for $554. The assets are estimated at $1,000.

SPIEGEL & ROSENBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Spiegel & Rosenberg, manufacturers of shirtwaists at 39 University Place, show liabilities of $51,189 and assets of $20,000, consisting of stock $12,000, machinery and fixtures $8,000. They owe $1,324 for wages. Among the creditors are Reichhold & Heine, $4,531; Reichenbach & Co., $6,271; Jefferson Bank, $5,000; A. Singer, $4,995, and Coon Brothers, Troy, $3,834.

LEISHIN & DORF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Leishin and Joseph Dorf, composing the firm of Leishin & Dorf, cloak manufacturers at 154 Grand Street, by the Kremer Woolen Company, a creditor for $818. It was alleged that they have made payments of $1,500 to creditors, have transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,000 between Sept. 3 and 24, removed over $5,000 worth of silks, woolens, and trimmings in whole pieces in original packages to 30 Orchard Street and other places, and on Sept. 24 permitted a City Marshal to remove all their property by attachment. They began business in July, 1901, and in June last claimed a capital of $10,000.

G. FRANKLIN BAILEY.—G. Franklin Bailey, publisher of Newspaperdom, a weekly paper, at 150 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,962 and nominal assets of $7,071, consisting of amounts due from subscribers and advertisers, $3,432; copies of the paper, $449; books, prints, &c., $248; electrotypes, materials, &c., $325; engraving due, $70; copyright, $100; notes, $80; cash, $6; claim for damages, $400, and seventeen shares of stock of the Oswald Publishing Company, $1,700. He also has a lot in Douglas County, Col., which may have been sold for taxes, as there are fourteen years' taxes on it. He also puts in the good-will of Newspaperdom at $10,000. Among the creditors are Edith B. Bailey, $16,779; Oswald Publishing Company, $848; Isaac H. Blanchard Company, $600; Bassett & Sutphin, $536, and Redfield Brothers, $513. Mr. Bailey was formerly Treasurer of the Oswald Publishing Company and bought Newspaperdom from it on Dec. 1, 1902.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGLIN, Daniel F.—F. J. O'Beirne	$101
ALDHAUS, Herbert—City of New York, Department of Health	262
ARDILLA, Annie—City of New York Department of Health	262
BIRD, Nathan H.—Voorhees Rubber Manufacturing Company	60
BLEIER, Sigmund H.—New York Telephone Company	43
BEUKE, Herman, and Henry G. Heuser—F. J. Arend	127
BENSON, Patrick D.—City of New York Department of Health	262
BIEKSACK, Christian—City of New York Department of Health	262
BURLANDO, Emanuel—City of New York Department of Health	262
BROWNE, Susan S.—W. Bock	167
BARTLETT, John J.—McDermott Bunger Dairy Company	50
BARISH, William—J. Brody, costs	23
BASSEL, Sadie—M. Kamius	264
COLLINS, Samuel—J. M. Beckley	4,046
CORSE, Arthur W.—J. Balmford, costs	22
CERUY, Vincent and Mary—A. Joseph	107
CLODIS, Paul V.—J. Rhoner	129
CLARKE, James W.—L. A. Williams	17
COHN, Jacob—S. Metz	99
DUTTON, Chauncey N.—New York Telephone Company	50
DURANDO, William P.—J. S. Barren and another	95
DIXON, Mary—City of New York Department of Health	262
DAMMAN, Frederick—City of New York Department of Health	262
ENSINGER, Ferdinand—Harbor and Suburban Building and Savings Association	12
FRANK, Joseph J., and Maurice Runkle—H. L. May	3,307
FABER, Charles—City of New York Department of Health	262
GREENSTEIN, Meiher—B. Rubin	90
GOTTLIEB, Isidore W.—Federal Tiling and Mantel Company	479
GRANT, George—City of New York Department of Health	262
GOLDBERG, Abraham—M. Mayfer	112
HAGGERTY, James J.—City of New York Department of Health	262
HOWE, A. Woodcock—Frank A. Colley & Co.	82
W. HUYLER COMPANY—Wood & Selick	64
AMERICAN PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR Company—New York Telephone Company	63
THE GENERAL DETECTIVE SERVICE Company—New York Telephone Company	92
ANGLO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY and George F. Van Slyck—T. I. Underwood	426
ANGLO-AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY and George F. Van Slyck—T. I. Underwood	113
DAY & ANDREWS—Henry Bonnard Bronze Company	75
LAU'S CURIOSITY COMPANY—Holcombe & Co.	161
KARST, Alexander—New York Telephone Company	61
KLUNG, Fritz—P. Doelger	1,156
KLUNG, Fritz—P. Doelger	1,041
KARLSON, Gustav A.—M. S. Rogers	143
LUCKERATH, Joseph—Frederick Hollender & Co.	34
LEBE, Frederick—City of New York Department of Health	262
LEITNER, Jacob—City of New York Department of Health	287
LEMONTI, Fortunato—City of New York Department of Health	262
MORGAN, Alfred H.—Pease Piano Company	74
MANNING, Alfred J.—I. Davis	94
MacLEAN, Charles J.—New York Telephone Company	156
MOORE, Alexander—New York Telephone Company	43
MALLICK, Abraham—I. Cohen	27
MULLER, Alfred and Marie—J. W. Hamblett	44
MAXCEY, Charles H.—L. Pakelmisky	591
McLEAN, John J.—New York Telephone Company	50
McARDLE, Edward J.—F. E. Gillies and another	125
MORE, Mary M.—City of New York, Department of Health	262
MULCAHY, Timothy—City of New York, Department of Health	262
MAHON, Richard E., John J., O'Reilly as partner and Richard E. Mahon individually—David Jones Company	1,378
MINTZ, Charles—J. Brody and another, costs	23
MORRISON, George S.—W. Buess	78
McCLOSKY, John—City of New York, Department of Health	262
McPHERSON, William—City of New York, Department of Health	262
McDERMOTT, James J.—Crane & Clark	292
PIERRET, Mary—F. Katz	74
POLAK, Edward—City of New York, Department of Health	262
PEABODY, Royal C.—W. S. Sloane	18,875
RESNICK, Hyman and Sarah—I. Resler	34
REYNOLDS, Horace J.—W. Gillies and another	38
SAALFIELD, Richard A.—A. Ward and another	519
SUSSMAN, Adolph—A. Albin	275
SMITH, Ardin A.—J. A. Cooke	38
SRDKA, Louis—City of New York Department of Health	262
SCHNEIDER, Abraham—City of New York Department of Health	262
SICULAR, Morris—City of New York Department of Health	262
SEIDENBACH, Louis, Leon Schwab, and Leon Seidenbach—E. B. Van Ingen	8,579
THUNA, Max—New York Telephone Company	44
TOTEY, Donald B.—City of New York Department of Health	262
WELLS, Alexander W.—Associated Merchants of New York	50
WILLIAMS, Julia—I. Ift and another	142
WEIDENHOFER, Richard—E. J. Gillies and another	46
WAGNER, Charles F.—New York Telephone Company	108
WALSH, Margaret A.—New York Telephone Company	23
WOLCHOEF, Samuel—New York Telephone Company	53
WIMPIE, Maria and Jacob M.—L. Gold and another	328
WEIXLER, Adolph—City of New York Department of Health	262
WEINSTEIN, Morris—City of New York Department of Health	292
WALKER, Henry L.—R. Waldo	43
ZURLA, Pietro—City of New York Department of Health	262

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

YONNELL, Walter, and Irving B. Wilcom—C. Hart, Sept. 4, 1890 34
MESTANIZ, Leubonir R.—H. Kafka, Dec. 18, 1903 257
ROSENBERG, Rachel—T. Wauck, March 30, 1904 255
CLARK, Alfred, and Thomas Boyd—Consumers' New York Rubber Tire Company, July 2, 1902 29
EVARTS, Percy W.—I. L. Bamberger, Oct. 26, 1903 1,140
HORNER, Robert J.—D. R. Taber, April 28, 1904 289
LAWRENCE, Henry S.—C. Welde, Commissioner, April 24, 1902 110
PETTIT & REED—M. Manfee, by guardian, Sept. 21, 1904 300
FREEDMAN, Jonas—S. Feinstein, Sept. 1, 1904 1,544
GIBBONS, Thomas J.—J. F. Barrell & Co., Jan. 23, 1904 12,370
GIBBONS, Thomas J.—J. K. Secor and another, Jan. 25, 1904 8,531
LIPPMANN, Henry and Israel—M. Marx and another, Sept. 21, 1904 531

Judgment Vacated.

RAPHAEL, Samuel H.—W. C. Woodward, Sept. 24, 1904 ..... $329

Judgment Canceled.

JOYCE, Thomas F. and Ellen T.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Feb. 8, 1887 ..... $19,068

Schooner Emily Baker Beached.

The schooner Emily Baker of Patchogue, L. I., went ashore on Fire Island yesterday afternoon. The life-savers of Oak Island succeeded in getting her off the bar by throwing her deckload overboard. When the vessel was brought inside the bay she was leaking so badly that she had to be beached off the Fire Island Lighthouse, where she is now, full of water.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Sept. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lorenz vs Lorenz	36—Eclipse Woolen Mills vs Levison
2—In re Crescent Av	37—People, &c, vs N Y B L B Co
3—In re Arthur Av	38—Schlegelmilch vs Schlegelmilch
4—In re Roso	39—Schmidt vs Schmidt
5—In re North Am Tr Co	40—In re Schmidt
6—Fleitman vs Katz	41—Strunsky vs Strunsky
7—Paul vs N Y Small Stock Co	42—Bremer vs Int Fire Ins Corporation
7½—Same vs same	43—In re Mead
8—Johnson vs Johnson	43½—Same
9—Am Steam Laundry Co vs Byers	44—Same
10—Lesser vs Mut Hotel & Realty Co	45—In re Layton
11—In re Vetter	46—Jacober vs Mut Reserve Life Ins Co
12—Atchison vs Phipps	47—Brennan vs Moorhead
13—Marquet vs Rosenberg	48—Hutchinson vs Simpson
14—Feuhrer vs Fowley	49—Novicki vs Pennsylvania Coal Co
15—Spengler vs Hahn	50—Brodek vs Osterman
16—Boland vs Flynn	51—Deady vs Johnson
17—N Y Sec & Trust Co vs Schoenberg	52—Gosdorfer vs Abraham
18—Welche vs same	53—In re W. 191st St
19—Bissert vs McAdoo	54—In re Riverside Drive
20—In re Eschenbach	55—Lehman vs Haas
21—In re Bouvere	56—In re Gregory
22—In re Hoefnew	57—People, &c, vs Judson
23—In re Dudus	58—Abrams vs Voorhis
24—In re Levin	59—Izzo vs Met St Ry
25—Michel vs Frankfort Am Ins Co	60—Giovandi vs same
26—Riehl vs Riehl	61—Stutz vs same
27—N Y Life Ins & Tr Co vs Dow	62—Attenasio vs Int St Ry Co
28—In re First United Presbyterian Church	63—In re Miller
29—Schile vs Schmitt	64—Tyler vs de Bieforе
30—Steinfeld vs National Shirt Waist Co	65—Tyneel vs Met St Ry
31—Crocker-Wheeler Co vs N Y Elev. &c. Co	66—Buezaeger vs Marcus
32—Cahill vs Greene	
33—Stokes vs Tully	
34—In re Rupff	
35—Logan vs Realty Co of New York.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held en ground floor. In County Court House. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M. Estate of—

1—Samuel F. Burns	39—Maly Zeller
2—Amelia J. Murray	40—Gustav Knudsen
3—Lucinda Dougherty	41—Christian Knudsen
4—Henry G. Fisk	42—Princess Galitzby
5—Pietro Bernasconi	43—Phebe Lawton
6—Kate Whalen	44—Charles MacKenzie
7—Esther Lyons	45—Alexander C. Hutchinson
8—Neal O'Donnell	46—Owen B. Arnold
9—Hugh O'Donnell	47—Ellen Albro
10—Bridget Stetner	48—Louis Tassi
11—Nathan Clark	49—Laura Tassi
12—Mary Farrell	50—James Tassi
13—Mary Flinn	51—Sarah Tassi
14—Isaac Bielweiss	52—John Kelaher
15—George C. Evey	53—Thomas McGowan
16—Mahala Sowarby	54—Michael Sweeney
17—Charles Bernhard	55—Ellen Sweeney
18—Wm. Kerrigan et al	56—Clara Fairchild
19—Bernhard A. Weinman or Wm. Weinman	57—Thomas Markey
20—Thomas Trimble	58—Mary E. Phelan
21—Michael Carbone	59—Wm. H. Courtney
22—Henry Belden	60—Henry W. Stuart or Stuart Robson
23—Frances B. Harrison	61—Katharine D. Callahan
24—John B. Radley	62—Matthew Byrnes
25—Patrick Kelly	63—John Slater
26—Mary Geiger	64—Same
27—Solomon Woolf	65—Same
28—Mary Blauvelt	66—Susan Van Nort, &c
29—Wm M. Levering	67—Julio Regis
30—Julia Haff	68—Giuseppe Lunati
31—Laura A. Delano	69—Fanny Mayer
32—Same	70—Rebecca Selje
33—Martha P. Clark	71—Joseph N. Scott
34—Laura A. Delano	72—Ellen M. C. King
35—Mary E. Hatch	73—John Horak
36—Wm H Morton	74—Solomon Lowitz
37—Ann Smith Young	75—Ellen McCormick
38—Elizabeth Darcy	

76—Stanislao Bruno	126—George J. Foster
77—Adolph Maseleder	127—George Wiley
78—Miles Dodge	128—John T. Martin
79—Gustave E. Haag	129—Edward Reutemann
80—Minna Thiele	130—Amy L. H. Clark
81—Thomas Crowley	131—Lucy M. D. Meyer
82—Fred Ducice	132—Chas E. Whitehead
83—Emil Knoll	133—Elias Mayer
84—Edward E. Larrabee	134—John C. Screven
85—Julia Buckley	135—Delphine M. P. Read
86—Catharine A. M. Salmon	136—John P. Schmenger
87—Bridget Leyser	137—Maud A. Wilmot
88—David Stevenson	138—Justus Heilbronn
89—Solon Winterbottom	139—John Lane
90—Lucy C. West	140—Mary A. Anderson
91—Same	141—George P. Utley
92—Alfred G. Myers	142—Ellen M. O'Connor
93—Thomas Fenton	143—Martin Grossman
94—Cyrus Q. Baker	144—Annie E. Turley
95—Julia Ann Ryan	145—Gilbert Seaman
96—William Collins	146—James Jackson
97—Bernhard H. Arnold	147—Mary C. Meen
98—Rosalie Seligman	148—Joseph Heindl, Sr.
99—Josephine McCarthy	149—Catherine Hussey
100—John Klein	150—Gen. F. Coddington
101—Jacob Fibel	151—Philip J. Schaffner
102—Julius Dreyfus	152—Ernestine Schaffner
103—Alfred G. Myers	153—Joseph Lowitz
104—Anna M. Lerche	154—Lena Lowitz
105—Louise B Quackenbos	155—Milford H. Norton
106—Theodore Blondell	156—Michael J. Schaughnessy
107—Louis Fleischer	157—John Shaughnessy
108—Catherine O'Neill	158—Frances Seitz
109—Gilbert H. Gregory	159—Lillie Seitz
110—George Fischer	160—Adolph Barnett
111—Jacob Cohen	161—Justus Heilbronn
112—Catharine A. M. Salmon	162—Therese Frank
113—Isabella Stewart	163—Harry Hacken
114—James Swann	164—Margaret O'Connell
115—Jacob Hoppock	165—John Joyce
116—Magdalina Fundis	166—Abraham L. Egbert
117—Moritz Jager	167—Jacobine Stephan
118—Theodore Ludwig	168—James F. Moore
119—Henry Bub	169—Athole H. Church
120—John J. Wilson	170—Malcolm Gayley
121—Philip Schuster	Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
122—George R. Kenyon	John Sharp.
123—Christopher R. Robert	Jacob W. Frank.
124—James Quigley	Bridget White.
125—Lizzie N. Hall	Marie Renmear At 2:30 P. M.
	John Fries

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Appleby vs. Kelly—Thomas McAdam. Condit vs Godwin—Francis C. Cantine.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

192—Blatchford vs Mc-Adoo	219—Hare vs Burns
195—Fairweather vs Burling	220—Eddy vs Spalding
200—Matter of Lally	221—Turner vs Asbestos Mfg Co
202—Gibbons vs Bush Co	222—N Y Life Ins and Trust Co vs Church of the Holy Communion
203—Davis vs Reflex Camera Co	223—Traver vs Jackman
206—Doonan vs McAdoo	226—Blatchford vs McAdoo
208—Allen vs Zimmermann	227—Alcatraz Asph Co vs Littleton
209—N Y Savings Assc'iation vs Westchester Fire Ins Co	228—Briggs vs Lahey
212—Buttermen vs Builders' Association	229—Ilvaide Asphalt Co vs Littleton
213—Colwell vs Friedl	230—Robinson vs N Y & S I Electric Co
214—Matter of Lg Beach Land Co	231—Barrett vs Wright
215—Matter of Bklyn & Queens Co R R	232—Matter of Whits
216—Corkill vs McAdoo	233—Boyer vs Boyer

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

The People vs Galvin	Same vs Start
Same vs Burns	Same vs same
Same vs Halbeck	Same vs Bowler
Same vs Grosse	Same vs Keely

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Adjourned.

Nassau County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

21—Collins vs Carlin	45—Horton vs Hants
22—Shannon vs Craft	52—MacKellar vs Thompson
24—De Mott vs City of New York	53—Madigan vs N Y City Ry Co
34—Van Voorhis vs Fleckenstein	60—MacKellar vs Thompson
35—Hendrickson vs Winters	63—Dexter vs L I Elec Ry Co
39—Cox vs Dean	
41—Brennen vs Tell	

Queens County.

Calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

683—Jensen vs Smith & MacFarland and 25 other cases against same defendant	635—Silberman vs Arverne Pier Co et al
734—Levy et al vs Halcyon Casino Hotel Co	733—Anthony vs Anthony
	736—Meyer vs Block

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

178—Conway vs Doring	201—Durante vs same
197—Tiederman vs N Y & Queens Co Ry	202—McGuire vs same
199—Clark, an infant, vs same	203—Lonergan vs same
	210—Howley vs same

EXCURSIONS.

BOSTON ANNUAL TOURS
VIA ALBANY
$5.00 Round Trip
going via.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D,
and TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.
Albany to Boston through the Berkshires, via Boston and Albany R. R., Oct. 3d, or Boston & Maine R. R., Oct. 4th.
RIVER, MOUNTAINS, CITIES, SOUND.
325 MILES BY STEAMER.
250 MILES BY RAIL.
ALL FOR $5.00.
Entire excursion for less than ½ regular rate. Hudson Valley, the Regal Berkshires in their Autumnal glory. Famous Hoosac Tunnel route to Boston and Back by Providence Line Sound steamers, $5.00. See Hudson River Day Line advs.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,)
By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex). 8:00 A.M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "
" West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 "
Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat.
SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 AND 4—$5 ROUND TRIP. SEND FOR BOOKLET.

A TRIP ON THE
"Seeing New York"
Steam Yacht.
ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
C. B. GERARD, Prop. T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

$1.00 $1.00 $1.00
Interesting to the Student of Economy.
Single Rooms, with Private Bathroom, Dollar per day up
HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., New York City.
$1.00 $1.00

THE HANOVER 2 East 15th St. cor. 5th Av.
To rent by the year, Apartments unfurnished, or furnished Apartments for the Winter season. Table American plan.
D. F. HATHAWAY.

HOTEL RALEIGH,
565-567 BROADWAY.
Comfortable, newly renovated rooms.
Winter rate, $3-$4-$5 per week.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

AUCTION SALES.
Levy & Spandau sell daily, 11 A. M., watches, jewelry, &c. 174 Bowery.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of I. P. & S. FLEISCHER, Bankrupts.—Chas. S. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, September 27, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 231 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of Singer sewing machines, power tables, cutting boards, belting and machine equipments. Order of SOL. ROTCHILD, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES I. LIGHTSTONE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, September 28, 1904, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 111 Greene Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, suitings, cloakings, safe, fixtures, &c.; estimated value $15,000.
EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver.
BLACK, OLCUTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADVANCED CLOTHING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, September 29, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, &c.
Inspection Tuesday, September 27, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Order of EDMUND WRIGHT, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 50 Pine Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. SAMPTER, SONS & COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, September 29, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of piece goods, woolens, &c.
Inspection Tuesday, September 27, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Order of EDMUND WRIGHT, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 50 Pine Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES I. LIGHTSTONE, Bankrupt.
Please take notice that pursuant to an order of the above-named court the undersigned, Edward S. Thomas, receiver, will sell at public auction, at No. 111 Greene St., N. Y. City, on the 28th day of September, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of woolen goods and other fabrics. The receiver will also sell on the said date the office fixtures and furniture used by the bankrupt in carrying on his business. Said property may be inspected at the former place of business of the bankrupt on any day previous to the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dated, September 16th, 1904.
EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver.
29 Liberty Street, New York City.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—IN THE MATTER of MAX H. HARRIS, MICHAEL HARRIS and LOUIS A. HARRIS, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of M. H. HARRIS & SON, Alleged Bankrupts.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named alleged bankrupts, consisting of sewing machines, press and cutting tables, pieces of woolens and linings, buttons, chairs, tables, &c., will be sold at public auction, pursuant to an order of this Court on the 30th day of September, 1904, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Charles Shongood, Esquire, at the auction salesrooms No. 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The said property may be inspected at the said auction salesrooms on the 29th day of September, 1904, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dated New York, September 26, 1904.
JAMES F. McNABOE, Receiver.
H. LINSLY JOHNSON, Attorney for Receiver, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC CLOCK CO., bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William C. Rosenberg, trustee, at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, at Nos. 304-308 Hudson St., New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on October 3d, 1904, at 10:30 A. M.
The assets consist of a large amount of electrical apparatus, manufactured and partly manufactured clocks, and clock cases, and clerical helps, conductors, etc. The trustee will also sell at the same time and place above stated all the right, title, and interest which the above-named bankrupt has in certain letters patent, issued by the United States Government, for the manufacture of electric and keyless clocks and time recorders.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it should bring at least 75% of the appraised value.
For further information apply to the undersigned trustee or his attorneys.
WM. C. ROSENBERG, Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, DISTRICT of New Jersey.—In the matter of INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE AGENCY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
Pursuant to an order made and filed herein on the 24th day of September, 1904, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, temporary Receiver in Bankruptcy of the International Mercantile Agency, will sell at public auction at the principal office of the company, Room 1,125, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, the good will, copyrights, trade names, contracts for agency service, bills and accounts receivable from subscribers as provided in such order, reports, files, books, records, office furniture and supplies, typewriters, plates, type, lead and printing materials, and all other assets and property of the International Mercantile Agency wherever situated, either at its said New York office or any of its branch offices, excepting all claims and causes of action existing in favor of such company other than claims arising out of contracts for agency service, and also will sell all the alleged bankrupt's right, title, and interest in and to certain linotype bars now stored at No. 30 Greenwich Avenue, New York City.
For terms of sale and further particulars regarding the property to be sold apply to the receiver at No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, or at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.
Dated September 24th, 1904.
GEORGE R. BEACH, Receiver.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.
Ground floor for business, furnished or unfurnished. 65 West 38th St.
43d St., 146 West.—Large parlor for business purpose; doctor or dressmaker.
Men of large acquaintance can have permanent income without loss of time in a legitimate manner; no insurance books. Write Co-operative, 498 Broome St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT.
Richard Hersfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.
When advertising you save money by dealing directly with the artist who does the work; catalogues, booklets, circulars, &c., finely illustrated. Call or write to S. Cruser, 106 East 23d St.
Have incorporated our

RECEIVERS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant, and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court between the same parties in aid of and principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of the said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNY RICE, heretofore appointed joint ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

First Tract: Beginning in the line of land formerly James Cromellines' at a place called the big ditch where said ditch strikes Cromellines line at a corner of a meadow formerly belonging to Willet Yates, thence running from said corner along Cromellines line South eighty-five and one-half degrees West forty chains and eighteen links, thence South one degree and fifteen minutes East seventeen chains and forty links, to the line of the late Edward Forman's land, thence running along said line and line of Garline Ackerman, deceased, North eighty-five and one-half degrees East forty-two chains and eighty-three links to South River at low water mark, thence down the said river the several courses thereof to the mouth of said big ditch or creek, the same being the boundary line of Benjamin Norman, deceased, and others, thence running up said ditch or creek to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, be the same more or less, excepting nevertheless from and out of the premises above described all that portion thereof conveyed by William G. Van Deventer to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated April 25, 1891, and by said Edgar conveyed with other property to the North American Pyrogranit Company. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a certain public road laid out through the same on the application of Seaman Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed to said Milton A. Edgar by Wm. G. Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, &c., for Middlesex County.

Second Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the South-westerly corner of lands of the said James Messler et als., and from thence running along the line of lands of said North-American Pyrogranit Company, and bounding thereon, South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty-two links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing the same course along the line of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle North one degree East fifty feet to a stake, thence (4) parallel with the first course and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-six links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) along the line of said James Messler's land and bounding thereon North two degrees and fifteen minutes East eighty links to the place of beginning.

Containing forty-two hundredths of an acre. Subject, however, to the right of the said public road laid out in or about the year 1890 across the above described premises, and subject also to the right of the said James Messler et als., their heirs or assigns, in the deed to the National Clay Manufacturing Company hereinafter referred to as owners of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises; subject also to the obligation or duty on the part of the purchaser, his heirs, executors, successors and assigns, at all times to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crossed the above premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler et ux. et al. by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Book 288 of Deeds, page 355, &c.

Also subject to the right reserved to Jas. Messler, his heirs or assigns by the deed to the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company below referred to as owner of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any steam railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the strip of land and premises conveyed to Jas. Messler and wife by Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Book 288 of Deeds, page 360, etc., for Middlesex County.

Excepting therefrom one and 15-100 acres conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by Jas. Messler and Jermina his wife by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Book 288 of Deeds, page 360, and subject to any road right-of-way that may now exist over and upon any part of the premises conveyed to Chas. S. Edgar by Milton A. Edgar and wife, dated November 27th, 1899, and recorded in County Clerk's office in Book 311, on pages 530, etc.

And excepting also the property hereinbefore conveyed to the Raritan River R. R. Co., conveying a strip of land 100 feet in width to be it more or less, and being a portion of the premises conveyed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to the National Clay Manufacturing Company, dated November 30, 1902, and recorded in the County Clerk's office of Middlesex County, Book 343 of Deeds, pages 171, etc.

Being the same premises conveyed to The Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company by the National Clay Manufacturing Company by deed dated with mortgage back recorded in the Clerk's office of Middlesex County on June 3rd, 1903, in Book 347 of Deeds, page 220, &c.

Together with all buildings, structures, machinery, appliances, tools and equipment belonging or appertaining to or in use or on hand at the said premises at the time of the said sale thereof; also all raw materials and all stock in trade, whether manufactured or in the course of manufacture, upon the said premises at the time of the said sale; also all contracts relating to the business carried on upon the said premises, whether made by the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company to the Receiver or Receivers thereof, and whether wholly or partially unfulfilled; also all patents and licenses and rights under patents belonging to the said Company or its Receivers at the time of said sale; also the good will, trademarks, trade name, patterns and drawings, and all cash in the hands of the Receivers of the said defendant company, and all accounts and bills receivable for merchandise or property sold and delivered by said defendant company or its Receivers prior to the time of the said sale; also all capital stock or interest in other corporations and all other estate, right and property, whether of the said defendant company or of the Receivers thereof, forming part of the business carried on upon the said premises.

The said lands will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage covering the said lands and also adjoining lands now or formerly belonging to the National Clay Manufacturing Company, which said mortgage was dated the first day of July, 1902, and executed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to Edgar Brothers Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and given to secure the payment of the sum of $65,000, whereof the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company by the said conveyance from the National Clay Manufacturing Company assumed and agreed to pay $35,000, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in Book 168 of Mortgages, page 523, on the 2d day of July, 1902.

The said lands will be sold with the rights to the grantee set forth in the description of the said lands hereinbefore contained and subject to the rights reserved to the grantor in said descriptions set forth.

The property of every kind above described will also be sold, and the purchaser will take the same subject to the performance by him of all pending contracts in respect to the said property or business therefrom, and will be made by the Receivers of the defendant company, and he must assume and agree to perform the same, and to save the Receivers harmless in respect thereto, and must give to the said Receivers such bond to secure said assumption and agreement as shall be approved by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey.

The property of every sort hereinbefore described will be sold as an entirety and as a going concern engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling clay products. As provided in said decree, the said sale will be made subject to confirmation, in the first instance, by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, and then to confirmation by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Any party to the said suit and any creditor or creditors of the said defendant company and the Readjustment Committee of creditors acting under a plan for the readjustment and liquidation of the affairs of the defendant company and other allied companies may bid and purchase at such sale.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the said property who shall not first deposit with them as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $20,000, in money or by certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company in the City of New York, and upon the acceptance of any bid for the said property, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the said Receivers the sum of $50,000 in cash or by check certified as aforesaid, but the amount of any cash or certified check previously deposited by the successful bidder will be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

Deposits received from unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them respectively when the property shall be struck down, and if either of the said courts shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, the deposit will be returned to the bidder.

In case any bidder shall fail to make the said deposit of $50,000 upon the acceptance of his bid, the said Receivers reserve the right, at their option, to then and there offer the said property for sale without further notice or advertisement, to adjourn the said sale, to sell the said property after a new advertisement or to apply to court for directions.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the said Receivers, or, after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of either of the said courts relating to the payment therefor, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and be applied toward the expense of a resale and toward making good any deficiency, and the property be sold at a price less than that bid at said sale.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the said courts, the purchaser must make such further payments in cash on account of his bid as either of the said courts from time to time may require. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required by the court to be paid in cash, by crediting upon claims of creditors of the defendant company held by the purchaser, and ascertained by the said Receivers to their satisfaction to be apparently just and lawful claims against the said defendant company and to be lawfully held by the purchaser, such net amount, not exceeding eighty-five per centum of the face of such claims, as in the judgment of the said Receivers the holder of the claim in question will be entitled to upon a distribution by dividend of the assets of the said defendant company among its creditors.

Notice is further given that the said sale will be made subject to all and singular the provisions of the said decrees and each of them, whether in this notice specifically mentioned or not. The said decrees are on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said courts, respectively.

Dated September 1st, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
By Otto T. Bannard, President,
J. KEARNY RICE,
Receivers as aforesaid.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Solicitors for Receivers, 35 Wall Street, New York.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant and the National Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court between the same parties in aid of and principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of the said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNY RICE, heretofore appointed joint ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

First Tract: Beginning in the line of land formerly James Cromellines' at a place called the big ditch where said ditch strikes Cromellines line at a corner of a meadow formerly belonging to Willet Yates, thence running from said corner along Cromellines line South eighty-five and one-half degrees West forty chains and eighteen links, thence South one degree and fifteen minutes East seventeen chains and forty links, to the line of the late Edward Forman's land, thence running along said line and line of Garline Ackerman, deceased, North eighty-five and one-half degrees East forty-two chains and eighty-three links to South River at low water mark, thence down the said river the several courses thereof to the mouth of said big ditch or creek, the same being the boundary line of Benjamin Norman, deceased, and others, thence running up said ditch or creek to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, be the same more or less, excepting nevertheless from and out of the premises above described all that portion thereof conveyed by William G. Van Deventer to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated April 25, 1891, and by said Edgar conveyed with other property to the North American Pyrogranit Company. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a certain public road laid out through the same on the application of Seaman Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed to said Milton A. Edgar by Wm. G. Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, &c., for Middlesex County.

Second Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the South-westerly corner of lands of the said James Messler et als., and from thence running along the line of lands of said North-American Pyrogranit Company, and bounding thereon, South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty-two links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing the same course along the line of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle North one degree East fifty feet to a stake, thence (4) parallel with the first course and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-six links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) along the line of said James Messler's land and bounding thereon North two degrees and fifteen minutes East eighty links to the place of beginning.

Containing forty-two hundredths of an acre. Subject, however, to the right of the said public road laid out in or about the year 1890 across the above described premises, and subject also to the right of the said James Messler et als., their heirs or assigns, in the deed to the National Clay Manufacturing Company hereinafter referred to as owners of adjacent lands to connect by a switch with any steam railway operated by a common carrier that might thereafter be constructed on and over the above described strip of land and premises; subject also to the obligation or duty on the part of the purchaser, his heirs, executors, successors and assigns, at all times to keep and maintain a plank crossing on the railway where the road existing in 1897 crossed the above premises. Being the same premises conveyed to Milton A. Edgar by James Messler et ux. et al. by deed dated January 26th, 1897, and recorded in Middlesex County Clerk's Office in Book 288 of Deeds, pages 355, &c.

Third Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Township, County and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line or lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the Southwesterly corner of seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence running (1) along the line of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and bounding thereon North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains and thirty-six and one-quarter links to a stake distant fifty feet North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West from a stone at the North-west corner of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and corner of the lands of the heirs-at-law of Charles Van Derveer, deceased, thence (2) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) parallel with the first line and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifteen chains and eight links to the line of lands seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres now or formerly belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence (4) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (5) parallel with the first line and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains and eight links to the place of beginning, containing seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres, be the same more or less, excepting nevertheless from and out of the premises above described all that portion thereof conveyed by William G. Van Deventer to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated April 25, 1891, and by said Edgar conveyed with other property to the North American Pyrogranit Company. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a certain public road laid out through the same on the application of Seaman Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed to said Milton A. Edgar by Wm. G. Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, &c., for Middlesex County.

Second Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township, County and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the Southwesterly corner of seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence running (1) along the line of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and bounding thereon North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains and thirty-six and one-quarter links to a stake distant fifty feet North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West from a stone at the North-west corner of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and corner of the lands of the heirs-at-law of Charles Van Derveer, deceased, thence (2) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) parallel with the first line and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifteen chains and eight links to the line of lands seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres now or formerly belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence (4) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (5) parallel with the first line and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains and eight links to the place of beginning. Containing seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Martin and others to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 22d, 1897, and recorded in Book 293 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1898, and recorded in Book 312 of Deeds, on pages 252, &c.

Fifth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, being in the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the line of lands now or formerly of Edgar Brothers Company, corner to lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and running thence (1) along the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty-two links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing the same course along the line of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle North one degree East fifty feet to a stake, thence (4) parallel with the first course and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-six links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) South thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-one links, thence (6) South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes West seventy chains and eighty links to a corner of land late of Simon Messler, thence (7) South five degrees and thirty minutes West eight chains and sixteen links to a black oak tree, also a corner of said Messler land, thence (8) North sixty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes East forty-three chains and twenty links to a corner of land of said John Outcalt, thence (9) North, twelve degrees East three chains and fifty links more or less to the beginning. Containing fifty-two acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Martin and others to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 22d, 1897, and recorded in Book 293 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1898, and recorded in Book 312 of Deeds, on pages 252, &c.

Fifth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, being in the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the line of lands now or formerly belonging to Edgar Brothers Company, corner to lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and running thence (1) along the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty-two links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing the same course along the line of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle North one degree East fifty feet to a stake, thence (4) parallel with the first course and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-six links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) South thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-one links, thence (6) South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes West seventy chains and eighty links to a corner of land late of Simon Messler, thence (7) South five degrees and thirty minutes West eight chains and sixteen links to a black oak tree, also a corner of said Messler land, thence (8) North sixty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes East forty-three chains and twenty links to a corner of land of said John Outcalt, thence (9) North, twelve degrees East three chains and fifty links more or less to the beginning. Containing fifty-two acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Martin and others to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 22d, 1897, and recorded in Book 293 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1898, and recorded in Book 312 of Deeds, on pages 252, &c.

Sixth Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, being in the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the line of lands now or formerly belonging to Edgar Brothers Company, corner to lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and running thence (1) along the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty-two links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing the same course along the line of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle North one degree East fifty feet to a stake, thence (4) parallel with the first course and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-six links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) South thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-one links, thence (6) South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes West seventy chains and eighty links to a corner of land late of Simon Messler, thence (7) South five degrees and thirty minutes West eight chains and sixteen links to a black oak tree, also a corner of said Messler land, thence (8) North sixty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes East forty-three chains and twenty links to a corner of land of said John Outcalt, thence (9) North, twelve degrees East three chains and fifty links more or less to the beginning. Containing fifty-two acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Martin and others to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 22d, 1897, and recorded in Book 293 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1898, and recorded in Book 312 of Deeds, on pages 252, &c.

Seventh Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, being in the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the line of lands now or formerly belonging to Edgar Brothers Company, corner to lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, and running thence (1) along the line of lands of Adrian Lyon, Trustee, formerly of Adrian Lyon, North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East four chains and fifty-two links to a stone at a corner thereof, and corner of lands of Milton A. Edgar, formerly of William G. Van Deventer, thence (2) continuing the same course along the line of the said Milton A. Edgar South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) at a right angle North one degree East fifty feet to a stake, thence (4) parallel with the first course and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-six links to the line of lands of James Messler, thence (5) South thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes West four chains and fifty-one links, thence (6) South eighty-six degrees and thirty minutes West seventy chains and eighty links to a corner of land late of Simon Messler, thence (7) South five degrees and thirty minutes West eight chains and sixteen links to a black oak tree, also a corner of said Messler land, thence (8) North sixty-eight degrees and thirty-five minutes East forty-three chains and twenty links to a corner of land of said John Outcalt, thence (9) North, twelve degrees East three chains and fifty links more or less to the beginning. Containing fifty-two acres more or less, being the same premises conveyed by Lavinia Martin and others to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated January 22d, 1897, and recorded in Book 293 of Deeds, pages 554, &c., for Middlesex County.

The foregoing tracts of land being the same premises conveyed to the Edgar Brothers Company by deed from Milton A. Edgar and Frances E., his wife, dated the 26th day of December, 1898, and recorded in Book 312 of Deeds, on pages 252, &c.

All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a steel rail in the northeast corner of the land now or formerly owned by the North American Pyrogranit Co., and running along their line south two degrees and fifty-nine minutes west three hundred and fifty and two-tenths feet to a steel rail, thence eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes east, passing twenty-three and 5-10 feet south of the Drew wall, three hundred feet to the creek which is the extreme southeasterly corner of the land now or formerly owned by Sayre & Fishers, thence up the creek on a northwesterly course to a line which is the extension of the centre line of a meadow road recently given to the Township of New Brunswick, thence along this line which is the boundary between Messler's on the north and the National Clay Manufacturing Company on the south, North eighty-eight and three-fourths degrees west eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west of westerly terminus of the new road and line between the meadow and high ground. Thence north twelve minutes west eight feet to a point. Thence along new fence line north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west one hundred and sixty feet and 8-10 to a point in the corner of the fence. Thence on a course south one degree two minutes west two hundred and forty-two feet to the line between land belonging now or formerly to Whitehead Brothers and the land being described. Thence on a course north eighty-eight degrees forty-eight minutes west six hundred and sixteen and 5-10 feet to a point. Thence north one degree twelve minutes east fifty feet to a steel rail found. Thence still along the land now or formerly owned by Whitehead and crossing the Raritan River Railroad three hundred and sixty-nine and 94-100 feet to another steel rail. Thence still along three degrees and 30 minutes west two hundred and thirty-seven and 5-10 feet to a steel rail placed in the southeast corner of a 13-acre lot now or formerly owned by Bennar and Waite. Thence along their southerly line north eighty-nine degrees forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds west eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and 15-100 feet to the easterly side of the New Brunswick and Old Bridge Turnpike to another steel rail. Thence along said turnpike south two degrees and forty-five minutes east three hundred and two and 33-100 feet to a point. Thence north eighty-nine degrees thirty-nine minutes east seventeen and 78-100 feet to the west side of the road. Thence south twenty-eight degrees eight minutes east three hundred and sixty-three and 9-100 feet to a steel rail which replaced an old red oak mentioned in the old deeds. Thence south fifteen minutes west along what is now or formerly the said Drew line five hundred and thirty-eight and 56-100 feet to another corner. Thence along the line of heavy timber on the north side of a 13-acre lot now owned by Margaret Wright, north eighty-seven degrees and fifty-nine minutes east twenty-eight hundred and fifty-eight and 4-100 feet to the corner of the Pyrogranit Co. Meadow No. 181 in the land now or formerly owned by the Pyrogranit Co. Thence along their westerly line north seventeen degrees and twenty-three minutes west two hundred and fifty-two feet to a spike in meadow road. Thence north six degrees seven minutes east seven hundred and ninety-two feet to the northwest corner of the Pyrogranit Co.'s land. Thence south eighty-nine degrees thirty-nine minutes east along said company's north line twelve hundred and fifty-nine and 75-100 feet to a steel rail, which is the place of beginning.

Together with, and there will be included in the said sale, all buildings, structures, machinery, appliances, tools and equipment belonging or appertaining to or in use or on hand at the said premises at the time of the said sale thereof; also all raw materials and all stock in trade, whether manufactured or in the course of manufacture, upon the said premises at the time of the said sale; also all contracts relating to the business carried on upon the said premises, whether made by the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company or by the Receiver or Receivers thereof, and whether wholly or partially unfulfilled; also all patents and licenses and rights under patents belonging to the said Company or its Receivers at the time of said sale; also the good will, trademarks, trade name, patterns and drawings, and all cash in the hands of the Receivers of the said defendant company, and all accounts and bills receivable for merchandise or property sold and delivered by said defendant company or its Receivers prior to the time of the said sale; also all capital stock or interest in other corporations and all other estate, right and property, whether of the said defendant company or of the Receivers thereof, forming part of the business carried on upon the said premises.

The said lands will be sold subject to the lien of a mortgage covering all the lands hereinbefore described as formerly owned by the said National Clay Manufacturing Company, which said mortgage was dated the first day of July, 1902, and executed by Adrian Lyon, Trustee for Robert W. Lyle, to Edgar Brothers Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and given to secure the payment of the sum of $65,000, whereof the said Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company by the said conveyance from the National Clay Manufacturing Company assumed and agreed to pay $35,000, and which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Clerk of Middlesex County, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in Book 168 of Mortgages, page 523, on the 2d day of July, 1902.

The said lands will be sold with the rights reserved and given to the grantor by the said National Clay Manufacturing Company to the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company, hereinbefore recited, and subject to the rights reserved and given to the grantee by said conveyance, and including and subject to the rights set forth in the foregoing descriptions.

The property of every kind above described will be sold, and the purchaser will take the same subject to the performance by him of all pending contracts in respect to the said property or business therefrom hereafter made by the Receivers of the defendant company, and he must assume and agree to perform the same, and to save the Receivers harmless in respect thereto, and must give to the said Receivers such bond to secure said assumption and agreement as shall be approved by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey.

The property of every sort hereinbefore described will be sold as an entirety and as a going concern engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling clay products. As provided in said decree, the said sale will be made subject to confirmation, in the first instance, by the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, and then to confirmation by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York.

Any party to the said suit and any creditor or creditors of the said defendant company and the Readjustment Committee of creditors acting under a plan for the readjustment and liquidation of the affairs of the defendant company and other allied companies may bid and purchase at such sale.

The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the said property who shall not first deposit with them as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $10,000, in money or by certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company in the City of New York or the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and they will receive no bid for the said property of less than the sum of $225,000, and upon the acceptance of any bid for the said property, the purchaser must forthwith deposit with the said Receivers the sum of $50,000 in cash or by check certified as aforesaid, but the amount of any cash or certified check previously deposited by the successful bidder will be received on account of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid.

Deposits received from unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them respectively when the property shall be struck down, and if either of the said courts shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, the deposit will be returned to the bidder.

In case any bidder shall fail to make the said deposit of $50,000 upon the acceptance of his bid, the said Receivers reserve the right, at their option, to then and there offer the said property for sale without further notice or advertisement, to adjourn the said sale, to sell the said property after a new advertisement or to apply to court for directions.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the said Receivers, or, after such acceptance shall fail to comply with any order of either of the said courts relating to the payment therefor, or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such purchaser shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and be applied toward the expense of a resale and toward making good any deficiency, and the property be sold at a price less than that bid at said sale.

Upon confirmation of the sale by the said courts, the purchaser must make such further payments in cash on account of his bid as either of the said courts from time to time may require. The purchaser may satisfy and make good any part of his bid not required by the court to be paid in cash, by crediting upon claims of creditors of the defendant company held by the purchaser, and ascertained by the said Receivers to their satisfaction to be apparently just and lawful claims against the said defendant company and to be lawfully held by the purchaser, such net amount, not exceeding eighty-five per centum of the face of such claims, as in the judgment of the said Receivers the holder of the claim in question will be entitled to upon a distribution by dividend of the assets of the said defendant company among its creditors.

Notice is further given that the said sale will be made subject to all and singular the provisions of the said decrees and each of them, whether in this notice specifically mentioned or not. The said decrees are on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said courts, respectively.

Dated September 1st, 1904.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
By Otto T. Bannard, President,
J. KEARNY RICE,
Receivers as aforesaid.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Solicitors for Receivers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

RECEIVERS' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUant to a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, entered on the 31st day of August, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court, wherein Standard Vitrified Conduit Company is complainant and the Great Eastern Clay Manufacturing Company is defendant, and to an ancillary decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, entered on the 1st day of September, 1904, in a suit pending in the said court between the same parties in aid of and principal suit, THE UNDERSIGNED, NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, heretofore appointed Receiver of the said defendant company by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY and J. KEARNY RICE, heretofore appointed joint ancillary Receivers of said defendant company in the said District of New Jersey, WILL SELL at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House of Middlesex County, in the City of New Brunswick, in said county, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of East Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex and State of New Jersey:

First Tract: Beginning in the line of land formerly James Cromellines' at a place called the big ditch where said ditch strikes Cromellines line at a corner of a meadow formerly belonging to Willet Yates, thence running from said corner along Cromellines line South eighty-five and one-half degrees West forty chains and eighteen links, thence South one degree and fifteen minutes East seventeen chains and forty links, to the line of the late Edward Forman's land, thence running along said line and line of Garline Ackerman, deceased, North eighty-five and one-half degrees East forty-two chains and eighty-three links to South River at low water mark, thence down the said river the several courses thereof to the mouth of said big ditch or creek, the same being the boundary line of Benjamin Norman, deceased, and others, thence running up said ditch or creek to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, be the same more or less, excepting nevertheless from and out of the premises above described all that portion thereof conveyed by William G. Van Deventer to Milton A. Edgar by deed dated April 25, 1891, and by said Edgar conveyed with other property to the North American Pyrogranit Company. Said premises will be sold and conveyed subject to a certain public road laid out through the same on the application of Seaman Christian and others, being the same premises conveyed to said Milton A. Edgar by Wm. G. Van Deventer and wife by deed dated May 6, 1891, and recorded in Book 240 of Deeds, pages 531, &c., for Middlesex County.

Second Tract: Also all that certain other tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the Township and State aforesaid. Beginning at a stone in the Northerly line of lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company at the South-easterly corner of lands of James Messler and the Southwesterly corner of seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres belonging to James Messler, Robert A. Messler and James E. Serviss, heirs-at-law of Abraham Messler, deceased, and from thence running (1) along the line of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and bounding thereon North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains and thirty-six and one-quarter links to a stake distant fifty feet North eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes West from a stone at the North-west corner of said lands now or formerly of the North American Pyrogranit Company and corner of the lands of the heirs-at-law of Charles Van Derveer, deceased, thence (2) at a right angle North thirty minutes East fifty feet to a stake, thence (3) parallel with the first line and distant fifty feet on a right angle therefrom South eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes East fifteen chains and eight links to the line of lands seventy-six and seventy-one hundredths acres now or formerly bel

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Twenty-one Lots in Upper Eighth Avenue Block—Deal for Corner on Macomb's Dam Road—Minor Transactions, Representing Many Sections.

One of the largest deals reported since the beginning of the active movement in vacant property around the extreme northerly end of Eighth Avenue involves the purchase by Leonard Weill of twenty-one lots in the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets. Mr. Weill has bought seven lots on the east side of Eighth Avenue, together with four adjoining lots on One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and three on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; also, one lot on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 250 feet east of Eighth Avenue, and six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Julius Bloch has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company to Lowenfeld & Prager the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Macomb's Dam Road, a plot 85 by 109.

Report Affecting Broadway Parcels.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that the property 194 and 196 Broadway, two five-story buildings, on plot 47 by 161.8, had been sold. No confirmation of the report could be obtained, either from Elliott & Jaffray, the agents of the property, or at the offices of the Central Trust Company, trustees for the owners, the Southack estate.

Dwellings Sold in Various Sections.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for Mrs. A. S. Peck to a client, for occupancy, 15 West Ninety-fifth Street, a four-story limestone-front dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.8.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Charles Gulden the three-story dwelling 107 East Seventy-eighth Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

The Greene & Taylor Company has resold for Charles J. Wittenberg the four-story dwelling 33 West Fiftieth Street, 19 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Deal for Dyckman Tract Lots.

Max Marx has bought from Mark Ash a plot of about fifteen lots at the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, 300 by 160 by 200 by 50 by 100 by 110.

Fifth Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky report the purchase of 2,197 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, by their client, Joseph Frankenthaler.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Gertrude G. McVay the four-story single flat 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 99.11.

Dwellings Leased on the Heights.

Duff & Brown have rented the following dwellings: For J. H. Duffy to E. Olmstead, 428 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; for Emil Schwartz to W. W. Hoyt, 541 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street; for S. B. Robinson to a Mrs. Zinzius, 511 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; for Mrs. M. Thompson to E. R. Robinson, 423 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; for R. E. Dwight to James Murphy, 56 Convent Avenue, and for Mrs. Tiddall to E. Andrews, 80 Convent Avenue.

To Build on East 122d Street.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for Louis Lese 447 and 449 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, old buildings on plot 45 by 100. The buyer will improve the property.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. Julia Murray to Sol L. Kaye 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, old buildings on lot 30 by 99.11.

Julius Bloch has sold for Mrs. A. Straus to Mrs. C. Giebelhaus 358 East Sixty-ninth Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8 by 77.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for Hannah Wolf to Thomas J. McLaughlin 223 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, a five-story flat house, on lot 18.9 by 100, on private terms; also, for Thomas J. McLaughlin, to Helga Shurman, the corner plot of lots formerly owned by William H. Havemeyer, on the Old Closter Dock Road, Closter, N. J., and has resold the same for Helga Shurman to William H. Rafferty; also has sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin to William H. Rafferty house and grounds in New Rochelle, opposite Paine's Monument, on North Street. Clifford N. Shurman has purchased for Helga Shurman from William H. Rafferty a plot of land in New Rochelle, on Fifth Avenue, in Sunset Park, opposite the Sickles estate property.

E. V. Pescia & Co. of 5 Prince Street have leased for Sindeband & Kirsh to a client 226 Thompson Street, a new six-story tenement, for a term of five years, at the aggregate rental of $20,000.

New Down-Town Tenement Leased.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for Packman & Ledin to Achille Lanzillo the six-story tenement, with stores, now building at 66 to 70 Sullivan Street, for five years at an aggregate rental of $35,500.

Builder Buys Bronx Corner.

Kate Bloodgood has sold to a builder the southeast corner of Bryant and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Streets, a plot 90 by 100.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for the Bracken estate a plot on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 60 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a builder, who will erect some two-family houses. The same brokers have also sold for William T. Cardley the plot, 75 by 100, on the east side of St. George's Crescent, 195 feet north of Two Hundredth Street; also, for George W. Woodward, the plot, 37.5 by 100, on the west side of Sterling Avenue, 150 feet north of MacLean Avenue.

Julius Bloch has sold for W. Barthel to Charles Wynne 1,111 Washington Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 93.

E. M. & A. S. Phelps have sold for a client, Harry M. Goldberg the frame dwelling 638 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, adjoining the corner of Willis Avenue, on lot 22 by 75.

Hyman Drescher, owner of the property at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue, denies that it has been sold.

William Stoulbridge has leased to R. V. Stevens the two-story frame dwelling 2,223 Adams Place, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

114th St, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 125x87.11; Central Building Improvement and Investment Company of 587 Lenox Avenue, owner; H. Fonchaux of Broadway and 103d St, architect; cost, $225,000.

1st St, s s, 250 ft s of 5th Av, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame store and dwelling, 18x38; Vito Salvatori of Station St and Olin Av, owner; J. J. Dreyland of 2,026 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

198th St, n s, 25 ft e of Decatur Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x62.10; Frederick Gaisberg of 660 East 145th St, owner; William Guggolz of 2,265 Washington Av, architect; cost, $14,000.

Morris Av, e s, 171 ft n of 161st St, for four five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Union Avenue Realty and Construction Company of 7 Pine St, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $160,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 143 ft n of Home St, for a two-story brick tenement, 37.6x88; Frank P. Marker of 162 East 26th St, owner; A. De Saldern of 39 Cortlandt St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Brook Av, w s, 139th to 140th St, for five five-story brick tenements, 40.2x irregular; Stirsburg Realty Company of 245 Brock Av, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $210,000.

Morris Park Av, n s, 96 ft w of Graham St, for two three-story frame tenements, 24x53.6; Charles Gillis, Morris Park Av, owner; Gustave Schwarts of 554 East 158th St, architect; cost, $9,500.

183d St, s w corner of Park Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 46x38; C. D. De Marko of 18th St and 4th Av, owner; John Kirby of 452 5th Av, architect; cost, $35,000.

Minneford Av, w s, 150 ft n of Beach St, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x26; Wilson S. Custard, City Island, owner; H. T. Booth, City Island, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, 680, to a three-story brick dwelling; W. Sieltgen, premises, owner; W. B. Tuthill of 207 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Sept. 26.

ARTHUR ST, w s, 283 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x118x25x117.11; Bernard Kelly to Domenico Carsello $400

ARTHUR ST, w s, 283 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x118x25x117.11; Mary A. Meyers and others to Bernard Kelly, quitclaim. Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 181st St, 25x144.8x25x143.4; Johanna C. Kenny to Hugh Donahoe, other consideration and. 100

BATHGATE AV, 2,243, w s, 15.3x86; Morits L. Ernst and another to Morris Lefkowits and another, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 103.4 ft n of 130th St, runs e 100x n — x n w 117.8x s 68; Frederick S. Myers to Annie D. Harris ..... Nom.

BRIGGS AV, n e corner of 4th St, 50x 110x47x110; John D. McCarthy to Samuel Zlot, other consideration and 100

ELM ST, n e corner of Worth St, 54x85x 53x87; Fordham Morris and others to John S. Radway and another ..... Nom.

ELM PLACE, w s, 84.4 ft n of 189th St, 177.2x113.8x175x85.7; Julius Fajans and others to Elm Improvement Company, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100

JACKSON AV, 734, e s, 18.9x87.6; Frederick C. Schulze to Thekla A. Schattsen, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

JEFFERSON AV, s e corner of Burke Av, 25x100; Edenwald; Elizabeth F. Parker to Ellen Theall ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,216 and 1,218, w s, 102.2x5; James V. Graham to Edward A. Boyd, (mtgs $8,000,) other consideration and 100

LOT 60, map of 120 lots of Daily estate, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose to Benjamino Cevole ..... Nom.

LOT 106, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Lorenzo Ferrari and another ..... Nom.

LOT 24, map of 250 lots, Thompson-Rose estate; Alexander Thompson to Philip Elting ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3x37.7x88.1; Solomon Wronkow to Jacob Levy, quitclaim. 6,120

MONROE ST, 173, n s, 25x100; Bene Posner and others to Abraham Schwarts and another, (mtg $32,500,) other consideration and 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 265 ft s of 190th St, 33x100; Prospect Av, e s, 314.6 ft s of 190th St, 16.6x150; Sophie Maass to Marcus Rosenthal, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 140th St, runs e 30x s w 60x w 18x n 60.10; Edward K. James to John E. Shaw 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 140th St, runs e 30.10x s w 60x w 18x n w 60.10; John F. Rentz, trustee, to Edward K. James 100

VALENTINE AV, 2,114, e s, 25.4x104.7x 25x101.4; Elizabeth C. Specht to Antonine Hann, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

VALENTINE AV, 2,114, e s, 25.4x107.7x 25x101.4; Victor Gerhards to Elizabeth C. Specht, quitclaim ..... Nom.

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 103.6 ft n of Columbus Av, 23.6x100; Joseph Gamache and another to August Werner and another, (mtg $2,700,) other consideration and 100

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, 319.7 ft s w of 156th St, runs s e 94.8 x 30.11x w 7.5x n w 111.5x n e 25; Westchester Av, e s, 344.7 ft s w of 156th St, runs s e 111.5x w 41.2x n w 73.8x n e 25; Westchester Av, n e corner of Dawson St, runs e 99x s e 78.8x w 98.11; Central Realty Bond and Trust Company to Nathan Marcus, other consideration and 100

2D AV, e s, 69.2 ft s of 13th St, 16.11x 108; Henry E. Sauliner to Theophilus P. Sauliner and another ..... Nom.

2D ST, 108 and 110, n s, 44.1x100; Abraham Silverson to Philip Levinson and another, (mtgs $39,335,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, 156 East, 22x88.6; Robert H. Goff to Adele Z. Goff ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 2,011, e s, 18x80; Sundel Hyman and another to David Levy, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

7TH AV, w s, 99.11, n of 143d St, 50x75; Abraham Silverson to Philip Levinson and another, (mtg $21,250,) other consideration and 100

12TH ST, s w s, 331.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 21.6x106.6 irr; Mary A. to Carrie Yeager 100

42D ST, n s, 120 ft e of 9th Av, 18.6x 76x18.3x76; George F. Crosier and another to Emma L. Shirmer, all title ..... Nom.

46TH ST, 18 West, 22x100.5; Elizabeth F. Anderton to Amelia L. von Mayhoff, ½ part, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

48TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 80x 100.10; Peter A. Hendrick, referee, to Herbert L. May, (mtg $160,000) 37,500

49TH ST, 26 East, 20x94; Miles M. O'Brien, jr., referee, to Henry D. Winans, master 14,200

60TH ST, 229 East, runs n 100.5x w 70x s 100.5x e 20; Maud Davis to Albert Mando, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

60TH ST, 229 East, runs n 100.5x w 70x s 100.5x e 20; Eliza Davis to Albert Mando, all title, quitclaim ..... Nom.

70TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 40x100.5; William W. Niles to Julius B. Fox 32,500

70TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 40x100.5; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and 100

72D ST, 514 West, 20x102.2; Arthur B. Appleby and others, executors and trustees, to Charles J. Pollmer 46,000

72D ST, 59.4 ft w of 2d Av, 40.7x102.2; the Trustees of the Presbytery to John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York 39,000

75TH ST, s s, 153.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.10x102.2; Joseph A. Blum to Isabella R. Schloss, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100

83TH ST, n s, 325.6 e of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x100.8; Ferdinand Mayer to John W. Stanley, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, 115 East, 18.9x100.8; Anna Berghorn to Minnie Michael ..... Nom.

112TH ST, 214 and 216 East, 40x100.10; Samuel Mandel to Henry Wilchinsky, (mtgs $14,924.50,) other consideration and 100

113TH ST, 109 East, 16x100.11; Maria E. Maennteher to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $5,500,) other consideration and 100

129TH ST, n s, 122.2 ft e of Broadway, runs e 151.4x n 100x w 146.1x s 99.11; Edward H. Schell and others to Sarah V. Baker, ½ part 100

129TH ST, n s, 147.2 ft e of 11th Av, 151.4x100x146x99.11; George H. McLean and another, executors, to Sarah V. Baker, ½ part, other consideration and. 100

129TH ST, n s, 147.2 ft e of 11th Av, 151.4x100x146x99.11; Sarah V. Baker to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, other consideration and 100

134TH ST, 724 East, 17x100; William L. Eyers to Martha Eyers, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

140TH ST, n s, 22.1 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs e 33x s 30x w 32x n —; Edward K. James to John E. Shaw ..... Nom.

140TH ST, n s, 32.1 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, runs e 33x s 30x w 32x n —; John F. Rentz to Edward K. James ..... Nom.

141ST ST, 551 West, 24.11x100; John Gilles to John F. Cockerill, (mtg $9,000,) ..... om.

142D ST, n s, 507.ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; Jennie Schwab to Solomon Sinsheimer, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, 411 West, 16.6x99.11; Catherine L. Smith to Minnie Ryan, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

160TH ST, 422 West, 18x100; Rose S. Otto to Paul N. Turner ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AUERBACH, Rubin, to Abraham L. Kass; Essex St, 126, installments, 6 per cent.; 3,400

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to Francis M. Ball and others; 52d St, 159 East, 3 years 20,000

BAHRENBERG, John P., to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; Washington St, 793, s e corner of Horatio St, demand, 4 per cent. 4,000

BOYD, Edward A., to Martin L. Strauss; Lexington Av, 1,216 and 1,218, n w corner of 82d St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

BURKE, Mary A., to Carrie Yeager, 182d St, n s, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years 3,000

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 113th St, n s, 68 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 4,500

CAVANAGH, Albert, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 168th St, n s, 131.8 ft e of Boston Road, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 15,000

LGAN, Sara J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, 223 West 15,000

FELL, Michael, to John Mullaly; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 48 and 49, maps of 211 lots, part of Doring estate, Van Nest Station; also Bronxdale Av, n w corner of Morris Park Av; also Bronxdale Av, w s, Lot 149 to 154, same map, prior mtgs ..... 3 years 7,200

FOLLMER, Charles J., to Arthur B. Appleby and others, executors and trustees; 72d St, 154 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 40,000

FOX, Julius B., to William W. Niles, Commissioner; 70th St, 154 and 156 East, 5 years, 4 per cent. 24,500

HARRIS, Annie D., to Frederick S. Myers; Bloomingdale Road, s s, 103.4 ft n of 130th St, 1 year 12,000

HECK, Minnie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Concord Av, 468, due —, per cent. 4,500

HEBBERD, Isaac N., to Ida M. S. Wheeler; 3d Av, s w corner of 180th St, 1 year

JACOBS, August, to German Savings Bank; Eagle Av, s w corner of 183d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000

JACOB, August, to German Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 37.6 ft s of 183d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

KEIL, Edward, to Frederick Wertz; 103d St, s s, 49.6 ft e of Lexington Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent 22,000

KUNTZ, Henry, to John Bogart; Simpson St, 1,115, installments, 6 per cent. 14,000

LEFKOWITZ, Morris, and another to Moritz Ernst and another; Bathgate Av, 2,243, prior mtg $5,500, 5 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

LEVINSON, Philip, and another to Abraham Silverson; 2d St, 108 and 110, with all title to parcel in rear, 44.1x22, demand, 6 per cent. 5,644

LEVINSON, Philip, and another to Abraham Silverson; 7th Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000

LEVINSON, Philip, and another to Abraham Silverson; 7th Av, w s, 99.11 ft n of 143d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 6,750

LEVINSON, Philip, and another to Abraham Silverson; 2d St, 108 and 110, with all title to parcel in rear, 44.1x22, demand, 6 per cent. 23,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Fohgren Wrucker; Cedar St, 48 to 52, prior mtg $71,500, due March 26, 1905, 6 per cent. 6,120

LEVY, Abraham L., to Stephen Rosner and another; Lexington Av, 1,799, 3 years. 17,000

LEVY, Abraham L., to Jonas Weil and another; Lexington Av, 1,799, installments 3,700

MALASCO, Rocco M., to Bronx Investment Company; Elizabeth St, 233 and 235, 3 years 55,000

MARASCO, Rocco M., to Bronx Investment Company; Elizabeth St, 233 and 235, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Westchester Av, e s, 319.7 ft s of 156th St; also Westchester Av, n e corner of Dawson St, 2 years 17,000

MARCUS, Nathan, to James Frank; Westchester Av, e s, 319.7 ft s of 156th St; also Westchester Av, n e corner of 156th St; also Westchester Av, n e corner of Dawson St, prior mtg $17,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000

MARKUS, Moses, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 111th St, s s, 186.8 ft e of Madison Av, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent. 7,000

MARTIN, John J., to William Hastorf; 111th St, 31 West, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

McCARTHY, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 46th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 6,000

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to Henry Frohwitter; 3d Av, 1,440, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 5,000

PARKE, John, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, 344, prior mtg, due —, — per cent. 3,000

RADWAY, John S., and another to United States Trust Company of New York; Elm St, n e corner of Worth St, due —, — per cent. 50,000

ROGGEN, Nathan, to Clara J. Chase; Division St, 23 and 23½, due Nov. 1, 1909

SCHWARTZ, Abraham, and another to Bene Posner and another; Monroe St, 173, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

SCHATTGEN, Thekla A., to Frederick C. Schulze; Jackson Av, e s, 148.3 ft s of 156th St, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years 1,500

SHERMER, Emma L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42d St, 259 West. 15,000

SINSHEIMER, Solomon, to Jennie Schwab; 142d St, n s, 207 ft e of Alexander Av, prior mtg $7,000, installments, 6 per cent. 1,000

UNNEVER, Winifred W., to William F. Kuntz; Lot 542, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 3,200

URIS, Harris H., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 28th St, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 45,200

ZLOT, Max, and another to John D. McCarthy Briggs Av, n e corner of 4th St, Westchester, 3 years 1,000

VON MAYHOFF, Amelia S., to Elizabeth F. Parker; 46th St, 18 West, 3 years, 4 per cent. 3,948

WERNER, August, and another to Joseph Gamache; Van Beuren St, w s, 103.6 ft n of Columbus Av, Van Nest Park, prior mtg $2,700, installments 1,100

WILCHINSKY, Henry, to Samuel Mandel; 112th St, 214 and 216 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 18,000

YOUNGHEIM, Eli, and another to Clara Stern; 99th St, 17 West, prior mtgs—, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

YOUNGS, Martha M., to Michael Brennan; 13th St, s s, 130 ft e of 4th Av, Wakefield, 1 year 300

Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV and 14th St, n w corner, 79x108.3; Christian Jacobs against Mary and J. Feller, owners and contractors 400

10TH ST, 410 East; Christian Jacobs against Nathan Feldman and Herman Weise, owners and contractors 200

51ST ST, 40 to 44 East; Fletcher & Co. against Joseph A. Farley Construction Company, owner and contractor 650

119TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Carmine Altieri against Mary Feller, owner and contractor 5,473

CARMINE \ST, 2 and 4; Union Granite Company against Jacob Cohn and Jacob Sommer, owners and contractors 110

14TH ST and 2d Av, n w corner, 79x103.3; Frank J. Dahlmeyer against Feller & Schnefflader, owners and contractors 202

129TH ST, 260 West; L. S. Davis against Louis Metzger, owner and contractor 12

129TH ST, 258 West; L. S. Davis against Louis Metzger, owner and contractor 2

129TH ST, 252 West; L. S. Davis against Louis Metzger, owner and contractor 16

129TH ST, 254 West; L. S. Davis against Louis Metzger, owner and contractor 2

129TH ST, 250 West; L. S. Davis against Louis Metzger, owner and contractor 6

129TH ST, 256 West; L. S. Davis against Louis Metzger, owner and contractor 5

132D ST, 34 West; L. S. Davis against Henry Hugh, owner and contractor 5

110TH ST, 54 East; L. S. Davis against George Marinuo, owner; E. De Costa, contractor 15

BROOME ST, 219; Charles H. Kranichfeld against Henry Breslauer, owner and contractor 47

2D AV, 231 East; Isidore Fajans against Mary Feller, owner; J. Feller, contractor 175

118TH ST, 370 West; L. S. Davis against Hallahan & Ahearn, owners and contractors 25

123D ST, 64 West; L. S. Davis against J. Kantrowitz, owner and contractor 8

3D AV, 535; L. S. Davis against Louis Siphon, owner and contractor 15

175TH ST and Clinton Av, s w corner, 24.11x100; United Roofing, Tinning and Painting Company against George J. Fernschild, owner and contractor 90

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD and Lincoln Av, s e corner, 100x200; Webster Realty Company against Robert C. Wood, (specific performance); attorneys, J. B. Hull.

1ST AV and 44th St, n w corner, 75.8x175x irregular; the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Jacob Fleitz, owner and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

5TH AV, 233, and 27th St, 1 East; George Pfister against Henry E. Coe, executor, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. C. Reddy.

32D ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; William J. Mahan against Kennedy and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Weinberg Brothers.

32D ST, 161 East, and 2d Av, 737 to 791, two actions; Eugene Eoff and another against Edward J. Mulvany and another, (two actions to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. Parker.

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; William E. Thorn, trustee, against Wesley A. Lyon and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. McLaughlin.

141ST ST and WALNUT AV, n e corner, 125x 100; James Heil against Mary A. Murray and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Dilley.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

TO INVESTORS.

We have several desirable double and triple flats, good location, paying 12 to 15 per cent.; (bargains;) buyers please call.

THE ABRAMS REALTY CO.,
S. E. Cor. Lenox Ave. and 138th St.

Investors, Attention!—Bargains; two five-story and basement brownstone double flats, near 8th Av. and 125th St.; free and clear; perfect order; rentals can be increased; terms can be made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

A.—Vicinity 110th St. and Columbus Av.; five-story triple, 7 rooms and bath, hot water supply; full lot; price, $28,500; will leave $22,000 at 4 per cent.; rent over $3,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av. and new Subway station; rental, $3,100; mortgage, $20,000; splendid future investment; principals only. CORNWALL, Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

A.—$52,500 will purchase 3 five-story double flats with stores, on 11th Av., vicinity 42d St.; full lots; excellent condition; guaranteed rent $5,904; easiest kind of terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

BARGAIN—73d St., near 1st Av.; two five-story cold-water tenements; 14 rooms; 2 stores; elegant repair; price $52,000; old rents, $5,214; mortgage $30,000; take back second. KRAMER, ACRITELLI & CO., 135 Broadway.

A.—A.—Bargain.—5-story and basement single flat, adjoins corner, insuring permanent side light; rent, $1,616; price, $14,500; cash, $2,500; balance 3 years' mortgage. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Vicinity 118th St., near 8th Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms and bath; stores, cold water, open plumbing; rents $2,700; price, $2,500; equity, $7,000; quick action. Times, Harlem.

East 96th St.; 4-story, 14 rooms, cold water tenement; rent, $2,100; price, $17,000; very little cash required; no agents. John E. Nail, 138th St., Third Av.

House, ten rooms, bath; b. s. brick; near west side park; south exposure; private neighborhood; $11,000; cash $3,500. Address A. S. D., Harlem Times.

Jones St., Near Bleecker.—5-story cold-water tenement; 4 apartments to floor; 2 stores; rent $2,900; price, $28,000; good investment. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Snap.—60th St., near Amsterdam; 3 four-story cold-water tenements and stores; price, $30,000; mortgages, $20,000; rent, $3,800. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Solid Investment.—118th St., near 8th; 5-story triple flat; price, $27,000; rent, $2,718; good neighborhood; always rented; elegant repair. Kramer, Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Five-story, 2 stores, 10 rooms and bath; cold water; $23,500. Lehman, 404 Lenox.

Avenue corner, 6-story, stores, flats; rent $11,000; price $95,000. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

5-story double tenement, 46th St., near 9th Av., $25,000. Heeckh, 550 9th Av.

A.—Tenement with stores, West 40th St.; all rented. Graham, Owner, 66 Liberty St.

Four-story residence, west side, near Central Park, $17,500; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Lexington Av.—$6,000 buys four-story double flat; rents, $2,688. Hubel, 171 East 86th.

Five 5-story modern tenements, upper west side, cheap. Folsom Brothers, 362 East 72d St.

Bargain.—Modern flat, 128th St., near 7th; full lot; $30,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Small private house, near 14th St.; price, $9,750; easy terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Lenox Av., extra wide large store, $38,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Fifth Av., vicinity 130th, double flat, no heat, $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 5th, five-story corner triple flat, $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY,
200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
'Phone 187 Cortlandt.
Offer:

Harlem—5 and 6-room triple flat, $3.4x $2x100.11; fifty improvement. Rents (low) $5,388. Price, $47,000.

Plot 50x100; excavated; vicinity 80th St., Amsterdam Av.; quick, $29,000; easy terms; sacrifice.

6-story elevator, $7.8x100, West 121st St.; rents, $8,500. Price, $76,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

OWNERS!! We want cold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right.
If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell one, call.
Our References:
ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

RUBERINE ROOF PAINT
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

West 102d, 6-room double, improvements..$24,750
West 106th, 12-room triple, improvements.. 28,000
West 116th, 32 feet double, modern..... 44,500
West 117th, 6-room double, improvements. 15,000
West 124th, triple, impvts., rent $3,500.... 30,000
West 125th, 14-room triple, cheap..... 31,500
West 128th, 5-room double, bargain..... 22,350
West 129th, 5-story, triple, improvements.. 26,500
$29,500, Amsterdam Av. store prop., rent... 3,000
$32,500, Eighth Av., triples, impvts, rent.. 3,500
$29,500, Seventh Av., double, near 135th Station.
Also many very cheap private houses, single flats and apartment houses in different locations.
WEISBERGER & KAUFMAN, 1,940 7th Av.

LEVY BROS.
116 West 125th St.
MANHATTAN.
Chance for Investors.
8th Av., triple flats, with stores..... $28,500
8th Av., corner, triple, with large store.. 49,000
2 five-story triples, 12 rooms..... 27,500
BRONX.
Fine new corner, with store..... $26,000
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores..... 45,000
Fine triple, with 3 stores. 76x110..... 54,000

A Great Bargain on Broadway.
Corner, near Subway Station.
Asking only $250,000; want offer.
Rental about $26,500.
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Amsterdam Av., vicinity 97th St., 5-story double; stores, cold water; rents never raised; price, $31,750; equity, $5,000.
West 117th St., 5-story triple; stores; rents, $3,700; price, $33,500.
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Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
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West Forties.—Two six-story three-family flats, with basement stores, all improvements, perfect order, only four years old, with terms and mortgages made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

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Handsome 20-foot dining-room extension, in the Seventies; electricity; entirely new plumbing; thoroughly modern. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

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5-story, 33-foot apartment, near 125th St. and Broadway, $38,500; $5,000 less than value, on basis of neighboring property; no brokers. Robt. Levers, 264 West 116th St.

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House 82 West 119th St., near Lenox Av., subway station; 10 rooms; principals only; no agents. Can be seen after 8 A. M.

Double flat, six rooms, no heat, vicinity 104th-Amsterdam Av., $25,000, $5,000 cash. Adjoining houses held at $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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Speculators!—Two 4-story double flats, full lots, upper west side; easy terms; price, $35,000; rent, $3,612. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

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Lenox Av., store and flat property; improvements; fine investment; good future. Lehman, 404 Lenox.

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A.—Perhaps you own free and clear out-of-town property not paying very well? If so, it will pay you to investigate a 7th Av. 100-foot elevator apartment we control, all leased, perfect order, and subject to first mortgage, 4½%; pays 8% on cash; equity $110,000.

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A.—Chicago client of ours owns a five-story flat worth conservatively $50,000, free and clear; renting over $5,000 a year; will add cash for a high-class residence 40th to 80th St., along line Madison Av. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

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New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

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Size 25x85x102.2.

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No. 1—NEAR FIFTH AVE., full width, modern plumbing, perfect order, $3,000, or unfurnished.

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4-sty. English basement dwelling, 49 West 36th Street. Reasonable rent.

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Private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 148 West 99th St., $60 month; seen any morning. Owner, Platt, 32 Bond St.

6 East 86th St., new American basement dwelling, overlooking Central Park; open. Pease & Elliman, 520 6th Av.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

28 West 58th St.—Handsome dwelling. Apply at Room 810, 200 Broadway.

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Three-story and basement, brownstone house, 11 rooms, standard New York style, 20 by 47 feet, just refinished inside and out, in complete modern order; 1,547 Pacific St., near Albany Av.; rent $50 per month. Fry & Lyle, Agents, 1 D. Loraine, Owner, 30 Tribune Building, New York.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
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SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800

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10 ROOMS and 3 baths, $3,000 / $3,800

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Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barber's, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private 'buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.

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Comfortable
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Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.

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APARTMENTS

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508-510 West 112th St.

Ready for occupancy.

New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths, electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or

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Attractive two and three room apartments, with bath. Attendance.

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7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH.
RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.
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SOUTHEAST COR. LENOX AV. & 138TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all large and light; telephone in each apartment; all night service; rent $33-$55. Superintendent on premises.

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SEVEN VERY LIGHT ROOMS, $50-$55.
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6 rooms and bath.....$4,750
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Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy.
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Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $28.00.

165 West 102d St.; steam heat, hot water; six large rooms; newly decorated. Inquire janitor.

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7-room apartments; all improvements, $30-$35.

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1230 MADISON AVE., COR. 89TH ST.

Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.

Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.

7 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650

8 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,600 / $1,800

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Exterior French Renaissance; entrance Louis XV. style; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system, mail chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; large Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer; parlor and library finished Mexican mahogany; large dining room in old Flemish; kitchen and butler's pantry; marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematory for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.

EVERY ROOM HAS DIRECT LIGHT, INCLUDING KITCHEN.

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Suites 6 and 7 large, light rooms and bath; renting from $825 to $1,100 per annum.

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S.W. Cor. 101st St.
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Suite 5 rooms and bath, $720.
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WEST END HALL,

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A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.

7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
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SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.

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$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service: convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

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210 WEST 47TH ST.,
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Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $800 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

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Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator; telephone, and hall service.

BOEHM & BOEHM,
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Or manager, on premises.

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S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

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High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 10 very large outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

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Two and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of

FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
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72D ST., WEST, NO. 52.

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Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing.

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6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

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Corner Madison Av. and 59th St.—Select family apartments, with kitchen or house restaurant. Unusually large, sunny rooms.

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"Casa Loma," 105 West 88th St., in single flat building; seven rooms and bath. Apply hallboy; rent $57.50; reduced.

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6 rooms; latest improvements; $40-$45.

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A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

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6 Rooms and bath $1,500 to $2,000.
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Including light and heat.

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1 Room and bath, $420 to $600.
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Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

One specially attractive 3 Room Apartment on 10th Floor, overlooking Madison Square, at $2,000.

The house will be under the management of
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BROADWAY,
73d to 74th St.
New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.
5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,200
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet, $3,000 and $3,600

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
3 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,600 & $1,800

Booklet Sent on Application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
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GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

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"THE ELWOOD,"

4 and 6 West 105th st. and Central Park West.

New building, with all the latest improvements; finely decorated; has electric elevators, telephone, and everything high class.

Also in

THE EDINBORO,
Amsterdam av. and 103d st.

Five and six room Apartments, with all improvements; elevator, telephone and restaurant.

Apply on the premises, or the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building.

The Hillcrest,

On Morningside Heights. | 430 W. 116th ST. | Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. The large, light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

THE HUDSON,

Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
Corner suite, most beautiful view on drive, rent.....$1,200
One seven-room suite.....$900
Superintendent on premises.

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517-523 WEST 111TH ST.,
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 monthly. Sup't. on premises.

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COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent corner apartments, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very central, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

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New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.

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THE DESHLER,

southwest corner St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St., adjoining 7th Av. drive; high-class six-room corner Apartments; all rooms facing street; parquet floors, electric lights, telephone; all night elevator service; elaborate and artistic entrance. RENTS, $680 TO $780 PER YEAR.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av. Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms and baths; parquet floors; decorations to suit; alterations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

WEST 27TH ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV.

WINDERMERE COURT.

...ew elevator apartments; modern; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; $35 to $55; convenient "L" and new Subway stations.

SWANNANOA,

Overlooking Union Square, No. 105 E. 15th St. All light rooms; model appointments; 3, 5, or 7 rooms and bath; rents moderate.

Frank L. Fisher & Co.,
440 Columbus Av.

Arcadia Apartments for Rent.

159 West 45th St., Longacre Square; 6 and 7 rooms, bath, elevator, and electric light, &c. Rent $900-$960 yearly; central location. Janitor, or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

THE CROISIC,

N. W. COR. 57TH AV. AND 56TH ST.
Apartments to let.
All modern improvements.
RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., cor. 96th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

A CORONADO, A.

Northwest corner Park Av. and 51st; high-class apartments, $70 upward; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

TINTERN,

2,465 BROADWAY.

Rapid transit station at door. Seven elegant outside rooms, southern exposure; all-night elevator service. Only one vacant.

RENT, $840.

Carvel Court,

N. E. Cor. St. Nicholas Av. and 114th St.

Five and six rooms and bath.

$45 to $47.50.

All modern improvements; all-night elevator service.

McVICKAR GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
450 Columbus Av.
Superintendent on premises.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.

OWNER ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

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515 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

Suitable for Doctor.—Apartment of three rooms and bath in the Hotel Narragansett, new apartment hotel, Broadway and 93d St.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where Midwood reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated; hot water, & gas and coal ranges in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from Oct. 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION,

1,168 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; combination sink; all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. McGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

First-class apartments, built for comfort, six large, light rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, janitor; will redecorate; rent, $30; property managed by owner on premises. 195 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, near Saratoga Av. Elevated station.

Jersey City Heights.

Seven rooms, bath, steam heat; fifteen minutes from ferries; second floor, $28; adults. 88 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meals, $17 weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

An elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; high-class corner. 75 East 81st St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

3 to 5 rooms, steam heat, hot water, &c., within 8th-23d Sts. and 2d-6th Avs. Answers Storm, 530 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUISE SOTERIANA VONDERLEHR, plaintiff, against KARL F. L. VONDERLEHR et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of August, 1904, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of August, 1904, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of September, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph Day, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventh Street, distant one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Street and Avenue C; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches; thence northerly, parallel with Avenue C, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches, and thence southerly, and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in and to the party wall of the building erected on the premises next adjoining on the east, and being the same premises conveyed to John Geiger by deed of Henry J. Burchell and wife and Nathaniel J. Burchell and wife, dated the 31st day of October, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 7th day of November, 1865, in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 498; said lot being located in Section 2, Block No. 390, on the Land Map of the City of New York, and is known by the street Number 217½ Seventh Street.

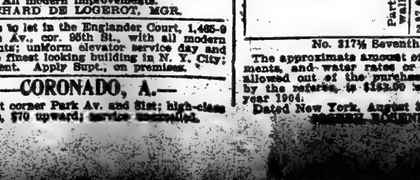
Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALFRED J. AMEND, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 217½ Seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed out of the purchase money, as paid by the referee, is $162.90 water rate for the year 1904.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL OXFORD,

N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.

New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

HOTEL ORLEANS

is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park. One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door. Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT. SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. Dining Room on 10th Floor.

LE MARQUIS

HOTEL,
12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av.
NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL.
BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS
Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons.
LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,500.
Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,200.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
C. F. SPOTTSWOOD, Prop.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,800 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

THE KENESAW,

corner Amsterdam Av. and 103d St.

A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

A few Apartments of two, three, four rooms, with bath, unfurnished, by season or year; $40 to $70 per month, including hotel service; telephone in each apartment; subway station within 200 feet.

Dining Room American Plan.
$7 per week. C. J. LAWSON, Manager.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 40TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

HOTEL WOODWARD

AND RESTAURANT,
S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.
Apartments for full occupancy now ready.
High Grade Transient Accommodations.
SUITES OF ANY SIZE.
The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.
T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.

117 West 58th St.—Four fine rooms, hall, and two bathrooms, fourth floor view, $1,000. Also choice Apartments from $650 up, and room, with bath, at $500. Also fine doctor's office, with private street entrance.

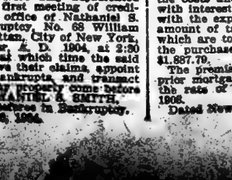
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE B. SANFORD, plaintiff, against CATHERINE S. WOODRUFF et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in and by such judgment for that purpose appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment directed to be sold, situated in what is now the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and known as No. 16 East Sixty-eighth Street, and bounded and described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel to Madison Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel to Sixty-eighth Street twenty-one feet and six inches; thence northerly parallel to Madison Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said Sixty-eighth Street twenty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning."

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being No. 16 East Sixty-eighth Street:



Dated New York, September 20th, 1904.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SHERMAN DAY, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRED S. WOODRUFF, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Catherine S. Woodruff and Charles E. Woodruff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHARLES A. BOSTON, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Gertrude E. Sanford, Emily S. Hornblower, William B. Hornblower, and Lewis W. Hornblower, 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Charlotte S. Seymour and Morris W. Seymour, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MESSRS. BARD & CALKINS, Attorneys for Defendant, Cornelia L. Sanford, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Esq., Guardian Ad Litem for the Infant Defendants, Samuel L. Sanford and Elizabeth L. Sanford, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHARLES O. BREWSTER, Esq., Guardian Ad Litem for the Infant Defendant, George S. Hornblower, 23 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,890.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT DORNER and AUREL DORNER, copartners, &c., in bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert Dorner and Aurel Dorner, copartners, &c., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Albert Dorner and Aurel Dorner, copartners, &c., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 20, 1904.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WEBER PIANOS

To Rent

for any period of time. A large assortment of Grands and uprights from which to make a selection. Send for terms.

THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY,
Æolian Hall, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

Contain refined tone, due to our famous PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD.

We have some used pianos at reduced prices. OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS prove highly satisfying. Choice rents, low rates. FACTORY BROADWAY & 47TH ST., N. Y. C. BRANCH STORES 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS

You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new; dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST. NEAR B'WAY.

A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 60 years. Used Pianos many makes. $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST

PIANO.
The Oldest, Simplest, and Best Self-Playing Piano. Foot Treadle or Electricity. Recitals daily. WAREROOMS, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St. | $100 Almost New and Guaranteed Upright. Also a Beautiful Mahogany Upright, $145

Bankrupt sale of new upright and grand pianos and players, $100 up; must be sold at once, closing up factory; call to-day. 1,381 Park Av., cor. 128th Street.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE COND

1904

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Lost—String of pearls, diamond clasp, at 4 P. M. Sept. 26, between Sattler's, 18 West 21st St., and Dreicer's, 29? 5th Av. Return Dreicer & Sons. Suitable reward.

Lost—Man's photo, round frame, Broadway or Astor Place, two weeks ago; reward. 54 West 52d St.

Lost—Swiss movement, left for repair, on Columbus, 89th St.; reward. 593 Columbus Av.

Pocketbook Found.—Riverside Drive near Grant's Tomb, Sunday, 3 P. M. Apply O. S. Hyde, 86 Trinity Place, New York City.

Reward—Lost Sunday; no questions asked for return ratian hooded go-cart; lost from front of Manhattan Square Hotel. 50 West 77th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

1—Elegantly furnished apartments; private bath; meal 8?; weekly; for two, $25 weekly. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

11th St., 26 West.—Warm, pleasant rooms, second floor; all conveniences; table boarders; references.

14th St., 35? West.—All light, clean rooms; home cooking; convenient to all cars; corner house.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22?1 St., 39 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

48th St., 65 West.—Large and small rooms; house strictly first class; table board; reference.

58th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; comfortable home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable room, with board; gentlemen or couple; Christian American families; references.

82d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large and small elegantly furnished rooms, with private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence, near Park. Owner.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

83d Street, 61 E.—Large room, refined Jewish family; gentlemen only; references required.

85th St., 202 West.—Handsome front suite; piano; running water; independent entrance; superior board. Canfield.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double room, refined home; excellent family table; gentlemen, couple; references.

95th St., 120 West.—Two rooms and bath; second floor; references exchanged.

95th St., 35 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

121st, 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsome double room; excellent table; American family; references exchanged.

131st St., 250 West.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished house; running water.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, taking few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Avenue, 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Suites, with bath; separate rooms; high-class board.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Fine parlor suites; bath; table excellent; transient guests.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted by a married couple engaged during the day in their own business in a strictly private, refined family, with no other boarders; location not north of 23d St. Answers Storm, 530 Broadway.

Gentleman wishes room and board in refined French private family, where French is spoken only. Address R. M., Box 161 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

10th St., 189 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with private family; bath. Bross.

11th St., 65 West.—Two nice connecting sunny rooms; bath, steam heat; reasonable; gentlemen; 2d bell, left.

11th St., 268 West.—Light and airy rooms, with bath; $2 and upward.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 41 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

13th St., 128 West.—Desirable large square room, running water, furnace; also hall room.

16th St., 124 East.—Physician rents elegantly furnished room, also give office hours; telephone; references.

17th St., 55 West.—Front parlor, furnished, unfurnished; no objection light business; $10 weekly; references.

18th St., 306 East.—Beautifully furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent board; German family; references.

19th St., 139 East, Near Irving Place.—Large front room on second floor; well furnished.

21st St., 50 West.—Large and small rooms, bath, and steam heat; gentlemen only.

22d St., 29 East.—Newly renovated rooms, suites or single; porcelain baths; private house; references.

26th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

27th St., 36 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms, with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home, with every convenience; telephone; reference.

41st St., 4 East.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; large and small; long-distance telephone.

43d St., 12 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

43d St., 112 West.—Large sunny rooms; parlor; hot, cold water; ample closets; bath.

43d St., 146 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; large parlor for business.

44th St., 127 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable; Hotel Gerard.

45th St., 146 East.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; closets, runing water, heat.

46th St., 15 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

46th St., 240 West.—Large and small room; comfortable, newly furnished; private family; reference; telephone.

46th St., 150 West.—Two large rooms; one flight up; private bath; reasonable.

46th St., 67 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

48th St., 331 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Two large light rooms on third floor; furnished.

50th St., 133 East.—Large or small comfortable room, gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

55th St., 314 West.—Parlor suite, southern exposure; refined couple; absolute cleanliness; business men; in private house.

55th, 325 West.—Back parlor, fitted up for doctor; man and wife; hot and cold water; select neighborhood; telephone service.

56? St., 159 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

64th St., 119 West.—Handsome double room, two gentlemen; hall room; superior service; gentlemen only.

71st St., 66 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-floor front, with alcove; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Two large, nicely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light; gentlemen; reference.

75th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

81st St., 2 West, Overlooking Parks.—Desirable sunny rooms; gentlemen only; reasonable; references required; owner.

82? St., 120 West.—Nicely furnished sunny room; second floor; conveniences; private house; to gentleman.

85th St., 125 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; connecting shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

107 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Sunny corner suite, with bath; also large room; steam heat; excellent table.

107th St., 14 West.—Two newly furnished rooms en suite; board optional. Elliott.

113th St., 268 West.—Attractive parlor, bedroom, dressing room; running water; telephone; strictly private. D 142 Times.

118th St., 161 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference. Ask for Smith.

130th St., 242 West.—Large, pleasant room, convenient to "L," private house; long lease.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $5 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 131, Brooklyn P. O.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Stuyvesant Park, 309 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Wanted—Apprentices and Improvers—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced apprentices and improvers for their millinery department. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 51 West 13th St.

Wanted—An educated visiting companion for two grown school children; French or German; afternoons, and Saturdays, 10 to 12; reference. Call Tuesday, between 11 and 3, at 22 East 66th St.

Wanted—Maids, nurses, cooks, cooks and laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, general houseworkers at St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

Wanted—Respectable girl for chamberwork; best city reference. 121 Trowbridge St., Astoria, L. I. C.

Wanted—Girl for general housework; good wages. Call Tuesday morning. 207 West 138th St.

Males.

A young man for lunch counter; a good bartender; second hand. North River Hotel, Barclay and West Sts.

Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $80, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars, Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—Bright, strong boy in shipping department of wholesale business to deliver packages; one who writes a fair hand. Apply 8th floor. M. Cohen & Bros., 19-23 West 18th St.

Wanted—Carpet layers; A. I. Namm, Fulton St., requires experienced carpet layers; good salary and steady positions to right parties. Apply Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

8c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper, Stenographer and Typewriter—Smith premier operator; thoroughly competent and experienced; to take full charge of office; salary $12 to $15. H. P., Box 100 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady; two years' experience; can furnish A1 reference; moderate salary. M., Box 178 Times.

Cook or Laundress.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class cook or laundress by the day or week; city reference. Miss O'Keefe, 218 East 65th St.

Cook—Chambermaid, &c.—By mother and daughter; one cook, other chambermaid and waitress; city references. 201 West 10th St., first floor.

Cook.—By cook in private family; wages, $40. Call Tuesday, 27 East 72d St.

Day's Work.—By woman to do washing and ironing or cleaning by the day. Finnerty, 249 East 85th St.

Ernestine, Parisian gowns; tailor-made suits from $35; style; charming effects. 134 West 20th St.

Filing Clerk, &c.—As filing clerk or any clerical work by a young lady who has had four years' experience with large business institution; position desired where loyalty and strictest devotion to work will be appreciated; strong references will be supplied upon request. Miss G., Box 103 Times.

Housekeeper.—Position by thoroughly experienced and practical managing housekeeper; accounts, correspondence, catering, marketing, shopping, sewing; entire management; reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 30th St.

Housekeeper—Young first-class housekeeper; competent in every detail; manage help, or do without help or supervision; good reference. Mrs. S., 104 10th Av.

Housework.—Respectable woman wishes to do general housework for two or three adults; private family; will do small washing. 284 Lexington Av.

Housework.—By girl for general housework; willing and obliging. Sullivan's bell, 331 West 17th St.

Housework.—By competent young woman in small private family; good reference. 215 West 18th St.

Masseuse.—A careful, highly recommended masseuse treats ladies at their own homes, day or night; body, face, scalp massage; shampooing; lowest terms consistent with best work. Florence Tyndale, 263 West 125th St., Adv. Office.

Refined young woman seeks position of trust; useful companion to elderly lady or partly invalid; could take full charge of house; years' experience; where other servants are kept; nursery governess for one or two small children; will travel; city or country; can sew. R., Box 208 Times.

Seamstress.—By day; $1.50; knowledge of dressmaking; good taste; artistic. Address, (don't call,) Mrs. Bullick, 511 W. 41st St., City.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $15. Proficient, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer, &c.—As stenographer or private secretary; expert; ten years; law, commercial, and newspaper) work; highest references; 100 words. Edna, Box 112 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Graduate of Grace Institute, thoroughly competent and neat about her work, desires position at moderate wages. Accurate, Box 170 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; references; $8-$9. Ambitious, Box 116 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Successful, Box 188 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; reference; competent; $12 salary. Box 3,348 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer.—Limited experience, but guarantees read notes; spell exceptionally well; moderate. Rural, Box 126 Times.

Stenographer.—Familiar with law work, commercial; young cultured woman; not afraid work. Credentials, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; best references; $12. Immediate, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Witt, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Limited experience in legal work. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Beginner. Donald, 1,364 Broadway.

Waitress.—Experienced; by the day; first-class reference. L. A., 1,364 Broadway.

Washing, &c.—Young woman wants washing, housecleaning; reference. O'Brien, 443 West 17th St.

Males.

Bookkeeper.—Young man, experienced double entry; honest and reliable; experienced on factory payrolls; best references. Weberg, 306 Willis Av.

Bookkeeper.—Gentleman wishes for his evening hours bookkeeping of doctor, lawyer, or smaller concern. Reis, 327 East 40th St.

Bookkeeper.—25; thoroughly experienced double entry; accurate, trustworthy; best references. Thorough, 1,364 Broadway.

Business man, high references, would represent New York house in Philadelphia. R., 162 Times.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; references, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Clerk.—Capable, energetic worker; 21 years of age; in banker's or stock broker's office; highest references. Clerk, Box 102 Times Office.

Coachman.—Married; thoroughly competent; 18 years' reference from three employers; last employer can be seen; city or country; sober, willing, and obliging. Slattery, 151 E. 48th St.

Coachman.—Single; Swedish; splendid personal references; dexterous horseman; neat, sober, honest, industrious, obliging; smart appearance. Anderson, 239 East 58th, care Fox.

Coachman.—First class; married; honest; sober; reliable; long experience; highest recommendations; understands business thoroughly. J., 115 West 56th.

Collector, &c.—By a young man of experience as collector or office assistant in real estate office offering chance of advancement. Real Estate, Box 22 Times, Harlem.

Confidential man, at present looking after financial interests of an individual, desires similar position in the East; executive ability; particulars furnished. A. H. G., 1,218 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Druggist, relief; A1 reference; experience. Ph., 143 8th Av. Telephone, 2591—Chelsea.

Experienced court and general stenographer desires private secretaryship or other good paying position. Briggs, 461 West 155th St.

Gardener.—Married; small family, desires a place as gardener on gentleman's place; understands horses and cows; is handy with tools; 11 years' reference from last place. Address T. K., 27 Kalmia St., Flushing, L. I.

Secretary.—Gentleman, well educated, cultured, desires position as secretary, companion to invalid; understands nursing; knows Europe well; would prefer to travel; highest references. Wyndham, Box 114, 617 6th Av.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young man, 21; rapid dictation; accurate operator; good correspondent; willing; hard worker; not afraid of long hours; best references. H., Box 157 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary—All-around man, with thorough business training; A1 credentials. A. P., 215 Times.

Technical translations made from French and German; terms reasonable. Address Experience, Box 214 Times.

Typewriter.—20, Christian, having five years' experience in office work, willing to make himself useful. Samuelin, 238 West 38th St.

Watchman.—Night or day; sober and reliable; is used to steam boilers; best of reference from last place. Address T. K., 27 Kalmia St., Flushing, L. I.

Young man 18; three years in office of export and commission house, wishes position where energy gains advancement; A1 references and good penman. Morris Schindler, 455 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

Young man, 17, would like position in wholesale house. Jacob Bernstein, 60 East 103d St.

WHITEMAN, EX-CONVICT AND EX-MAYOR, IN JAIL

Arrested in St. Louis on Buffalo Swindling Charge.

LONG RECORD IN BANK CRIME

Often Arranges an Alibi in Advance and Figures on Country Banks' Leisurely Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-convict, ex-Mayor of Duluth, ex-member of the Minnesota Legislature, at one time Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of that State, a graduate of Columbia Law School, a practicing lawyer for a considerable time, a student at Hamilton College, who distinguished himself somewhat more for his skill at poker than for good scholarship, and at one time said to have been worth $1,000,000, was arrested in this city yesterday on a charge of swindling the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y., in July last.

For many years past Whiteman has made his education and training in the law serve him in the line of swindling banks and in other depredations requiring a considerable degree of mental acumen until he has become known to the Pinkertons as one of the cleverest criminals in this country.

He was arrested on request of the American Bankers' Association by the Pinkertons, who have been co-operating with the police of various cities in their endeavor to capture Whiteman. His pet scheme is said to be raising drafts generally obtained from small country banks from small to great amounts, adding a nought or changing a single figure, making, say, a $5,000 draft of one for $50. He rarely ever does the dangerous part of his work, but always has a group of men working for him, who sometimes know what they are doing and sometimes do not.

Since January last the Pinkertons have arrested no less than five of the men who have worked with him in various cities and in various schemes of which Whiteman was the leader. He is well known in New York City for various offenses of considerable magnitude, his most recent one being his arrest in that city on Feb. 21, 1901, when he was arrested for defrauding the Hotel Navarre out of a considerable sum. In New York he has been accustomed to stop at the best hotels, where his associates, dressed in the height of fashion, would visit him. During a recent stay at one of the most fashionable hotels in that city the bellboys were kept busy taking cards to his room.

It is a trick of his, the Pinkertons say, to pave the way for an alibi before he commits one of his offenses. During a recent stay in New York he turned off a trick in Boston, and he covered up his trail in this wise: Making himself conspicuous in the lobby of the hotel all day, he sneaked to his room when evening came and mussed up his bed and the room generally, so as to make it appear that he had slept in the room all night. Then he took a train for Boston, where he carried out one of his schemes, and bobbed up at the New York hotel during the morning and began rushing about the hall in a great frenzy of indignation, demanding to know where the chambermaid was and scolding her when he found her for not yet having straightened up his room because, as he explained, "this is my birthday, and I want to take some friends to my room."

When arrested for the Boston job he produced the chambermaid of the New York hotel to prove he had been in New York all the night. In this same way he is said at various times to have had District Attorneys and clergymen to swear unknowingly against the truth.

It is a precaution of his never to carry around any paper in his pockets. Up to the latest arrest he has never been captured, however slyly the task was performed, when anything was found on him. In this case, however, an undated check on the New Amsterdam Bank of New York, drawn in his favor for $2,000, was found, as well as a number of other checks, check perforators, daters, rubber stamps, and other paraphernalia.

He has also used his knowledge of the banking business. Country banks do not straighten out promptly their account with contemporary banks with whom they are dealing, sometimes leaving it to the end of the month. Whiteman has generally sent one of his associates to the bank, claiming to be a business man who had gone to the country for his health and desired to open an account with this or that bank. "Send check book, bank book, and the like," he generally added. As the bank had nothing to lose at the time, they generally did as requested, especially as Whiteman managed by one way or another to get a letter of identification from some local business man. He would begin drawing on his account presently, generally sending some one to the bank first for a small amount. If that transaction went through smoothly he would draw for a larger amount. If trouble ensued, it would generally be the man who went to the bank who got arrested. Whiteman having vanished by the time the arrested man confessed.

Whiteman was arrested in this latest instance at the Hotel Jefferson here, where he was living under the name of George R. Prentice. He was about to start for the Fair. Arrangements are now in progress to have Whiteman transferred to Buffalo for trial. The men who have been arrested since January for being implicated in one way or another with Whiteman are: Robert J. Knox and John Gordon, both arrested in Portland; E. M. Withrout, arrested in Alpena, Mich.; Thomas F. Kennedy, arrested in New York City; Joseph Bootman, arrested in Boston, and E. M. Wickwire, arrested in Buffalo.

Whiteman was born in Dansville, N. Y., and seems now from his appearance to be a man about forty-five years old.

SEEKS BOY ON SLOCUM LIST.

Brooklyn Man Who Lost Family Believes Little Son Alive.

Believing that his young son, whom he at first thought had lost his life in the burning of the steamer General Slocum, is still alive and in the hands of some unknown person, William Bandelow of 87 Seventh Street, Manhattan, yesterday asked the Brooklyn police to aid him in searching for the boy. Mr. Bandelow's wife, daughter, and three-year-old son George were among the excursionists on the ill-fated Slocum. Mrs. Bandelow and the girl were drowned, and their bodies were recovered by the husband and father. The body of the boy, however, has not been found.

Mr. Bandelow was at first of the belief that his son had also lost his life, but he now thinks the child may have been saved and adopted by some one. In seeking the body of his son, Mr. Bandelow ran across Capt. Burke of the Life Saving Corps. Capt. Burke told him of a boy who had been taken alive from the water by men engaged in rescuing Slocum passengers. Mr. Bandelow showed a photograph of his son to the Captain, and the latter declared it to be a good likeness of the boy he had seen taken from the water.

A few days ago Mr. Bandelow was told by Mrs. Mary Ryan of 403 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn, that she had seen a boy at Canarsie during the Summer who was the "living image" of little George. Mrs. Ryan said this when she was shown a photograph of the Bandelow boy. She stated that the child she had seen was in the company of a well-dressed, kindly looking woman of middle age, who seemed to be very fond of the little fellow.

Mrs. Ryan talked with the woman and the latter told her, she declared, that the boy was a survivor of the Slocum disaster, in which both his father and mother had lost their lives, as she understood. The woman said she had been unable to find any of the relatives of the lad and had adopted him. When he received this information Mr. Bandelow went to Canarsie, where he found several persons who told him they had seen the woman and boy there a number of times. This strengthened the father's belief that his son was still alive, and he decided to ask the police to help him find the lad. He offers a reward of $100 for information which will enable him to recover his son.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN FIRE-PLACE HEATER

for gas—has all the advantages of an open fire—heat, cheerfulness, comfort—less the care, ashes, and dirt of a coal fire. Then the economy of the Vulcan—our patent mixer burns one-half gas and one-half air. Call and see it in operation, or send for catalogue.

W. M. Crane Co. 1151-1153 Broadway, Cor. 26 St. NEW YORK

SUBWAY OPENS OCT. 27 WITH BIG CELEBRATION

Aldermen Will Ask for $50,000 for That Purpose.

NOTED ENGINEERS TO ATTEND

Exercises at City Hall, Times Square, and in the Bronx—East Side Traffic Plan.

Elaborate ceremonial will mark the public opening of the subway. The date now set by the Interborough Company for the actual starting up of the great enterprise is Oct. 27. Some of the celebration plans are still tentative, but enough of them were learned yesterday to show that New York, from the City Hall to the Bronx, will be en fête that day.

It has been estimated that the celebration will cost about $50,000, and on Friday next the Aldermanic committee will ask the Board of Estimate to authorize the issue of special revenue bonds for that amount. A unanimous vote of the board is necessary to secure such an issue, but it is not thought that any opposition will develop.

The programme is still being worked out by the committee of the Board of Aldermen. So far it has been decided that there will be three great centres of celebration—City Hall Park, Times Square, and the park surrounding the Borough Hall in the Bronx. In City Hall Park, on the spot where the first spadeful of earth was turned by ex-Mayor Van Wyck, the principal ceremonies will take place. The park and City Hall will be lavishly decorated, and there will be a special display of fireworks in the evening.

The programme provides for a prayer by Bishop Potter and an address by Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, in turning the subway over to the city. Mayor McClellan will accept the trust, and then turn the road over to August Belmont, President of the Interborough Company, who will make an address. Archbishop Farley will close the ceremonies. Then the first train will be started over the road, operated by Mayor McClellan in person, after which the road will be turned over for one or two hours to the public. During that time passengers invited by the representatives of the city will be carried up.

Bands of music will be stationed at all the principal stops along the route. The arcade at the Times Square Station will be lavishly decorated, and it is now part of the plan to have a special celebration at this point, with possibly an address by John B. McDonald. The square will be illuminated at night, and there will also be a fireworks display there. Up in the Bronx there will be decorations on the municipal building and fireworks at night in front of Borough Hall.

Among the guests will be several of the most celebrated engineers in the world, including the builders of the Assouan Dam in Egypt. The Chamber of Commerce is to give a banquet either on the night of the 27th or the night following to all the persons responsible for the great work and to the visiting engineers. Other banquets are being considered.

The Interborough people yesterday said that they did not expect to be ready for public traffic until midnight of the 27th. The section which will be opened then extends from City Hall to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Broadway. The eastern section will be opened two or three weeks later. This extends from One Hundred and Fourth Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. The viaduct section in the Bronx will be opened about the same time.

A plan of interest to Bronx residents is being considered in this connection. The Interborough Company is now studying whether it would be feasible to run express trains exclusively over the Second Avenue line during rush hours. Neither the Second nor the Third Avenue line has express tracks over its entire length, and there has been much trouble lately over the express service on the east side.

The plan contemplates an express service from Chatham Square out Second Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and thence over the subway viaduct system to Bronx Park. It is thought, even, that both the up and down town tracks on the Second Avenue line may be used for this express service in one direction during rush hours. The Third Avenue line would then take all the short-haul traffic.

CARS ON NEW BRIDGE NOV. 1.

Commissioner Best Denies There May Be Insufficient Service.

Bridge Commissioner Best said yesterday that the Williamsburg residents who made a protest to the Mayor last week about the lack of cars on the new Williamsburg Bridge had no ground for their excitement.

"All the lines of cars I can get to cross the bridge will cross it," Mr. Best said. "In proportion to the number of cars running to the Williamsburg Bridge there will be as many cars cross it as now cross the Brooklyn Bridge. There will be no eight-cent fare across the Williamsburg Bridge except under the same circumstances that there is now an eight-cent fare on the Brooklyn Bridge."

Mr. Best said further that he expects to see through cars on the new bridge by Nov. 1. Under the contract given out the contractor is bound in a penalty of $100 a day to have the tracks ready by that date, and the Commissioner said he has notified the contractor that he will be held to the letter of the contract.

Councilman Voll Exonerated.

Councilman Herman G. Voll of Hoboken, was cleared before Judge John A. Blair in the Hudson County Court House yesterday of the charge of extorting a bribe of $50 from Mrs. Emily Meyer of 88 Garden Street, Hoboken. The charge appears to have resulted from Mrs. Meyer's inability to understand the English language. A perjury charge against Mrs. Meyer will probably be dismissed for the same reason.

Water and Rail Tours to Boston.

The Hudson River Day Line October tours from New York and Hudson River points to Boston by way of Albany, and thence by rail on the Boston and Albany Railroad, will begin on Oct. 3. The second tour leaves New York and Hudson River points by steamer on Oct. 4, and then via Boston and Maine Railroad. Both tours will return by New Haven and Hartford Railroad and Providence Line steamers.

MRS. ERB'S BODY HERE.

Husband, Hurt in Wreck Fatal to Wife, Will Recover.

The body of Mrs. Newman Erb, who was the wife of Vice President Erb of the Père Marquette Railroad, and who was fatally injured in the New York Central wreck near Lyons on Sunday, was brought here on a special train yesterday and taken to the family residence. Mr. Erb, who also was injured in the wreck, was brought here on the same train.

His condition is not serious, but his physician said that a small broken bone in one of his legs would confine him to his bed for some time. It is thought that the other injuries sustained by Mr. Erb in the crash were merely superficial, and that he will soon recover from their effects.

MEAT STRIKER'S FATE.

Couldn't Get Job Back, Became Ill and Died.

George Bridges was one of the men who went on strike at the time the men went out from the big abattoir of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue, two months ago. He had been employed there as a driver. Shortly after he was taken ill, and was unable to look for work until last week. Every day since he had tried to get employment, but failed.

As he went back to the lodging house at 430 West Forty-second Street, where he had been living, yesterday afternoon, his efforts to find employment having again been in vain, Bridges staggered on the stoop from weakness. By the time the ambulance arrived from Roosevelt Hospital he was dead. The surgeon said that his death had been caused by heart failure superinduced by his former illness.

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There is no Furniture so thoroughly restful and useful, appropriate, and decorative for Dining Room, Library, Bed Room or Hall as Colonial Mahogany Furniture.

Our Autumn Exhibit of Colonial Reproductions made "Flint Quality" in our own Factories is now complete and on view in the Ware Rooms.

The Collection includes a large variety of interesting Side Boards, Side Tables, China Closets, Dining Tables and Dining Chairs.

In Bed Room Furniture we have reproduced numerous attractive "High Boys," "Low Boys," "4 Poster" and other Beds, quaint Bureaus and Cheval Dressing Tables, "Rush Bottom," Leather Seated and Velour Upholstered Chairs and Rockers.

Our Colonial Library Furniture includes a number of round, oval and octagonal Tables, Bookcases and Racks in various dimensions; Washington Desks, Grandfather's and Ingle Nook Chairs, and numerous Spindle Rockers and Straight Chairs.

All our reproductions are made under the personal supervision of an expert in the Furniture of the Colonies, and with striking fidelity to the originals in Design and Finish, as well as in the selection of the Mahogany and treatment of the grain.

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Will you at least pay us the compliment of examining Top Coats, Overcoats, Paddocks, Raincoats, Fall Suits, Dress Suits, and Prince Albert Frocks that are an expression of this principle?

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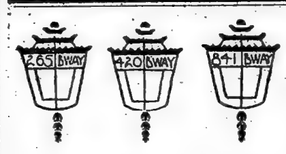

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Single and double-breasted sacks, cheviots and worsteds, in gray and brown mixtures and in plain black, brown and blue, $15.00 to $35.00.

Fall Overcoats, in paddocks, paletots, tourist models and regulars, $15.00 to $35.00.

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Fall suits.
Fall overcoats and raincoats.
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JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinees Evenings at 8:10. Saturdays, 2.
ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
CLARA in Clyde Fitch's play,
BLOODGOOD THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS

CRITERION Theatre, 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
W. H. CRANE BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM } In Pinero's play, LETTY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat.
MRS. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
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Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Last 3 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS."

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DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's new play,
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

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For the limited engagement of MME.
SCHUMANN-HEINK
In the new Stange & Edwards' Comic Opera
"LOVE'S LOTTERY."
BROADWAY THEATRE.

GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

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Geo. Ade's Comedy, The County Chairman Last 2 Weeks.

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WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER

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200th Perf. Next Mon. SOUVENIES PIFF, PAFF, POUF

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily. McINTYRE & HEATH, Cissy & Dayne, Spessardy's Bears, The Latonas, Clarice Vance, Jack Norworth, Others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. WEST 10 Others
Matinee Daily. MABEL McKINLEY, ODETTE TYLER & CO.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. WILLIAM COLLIER in THE DICTATOR.

Manhattan Evenings at 8. Mats: Wed. & Sat. 2. MRS. FISKE BECKY SHARP

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Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c. Dan McAvoy, Willy Zimmerman, Canfield & Carlton, Hill & Sylvany, & 10 others.

YORKVILLE THEATRE. 86 St., Lex. Av. OPENS OCT. 3. (Seats Selling). Henrietta CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.

BIJOU RICE'S CO. MR. WIX EVGS. 8:15. WED. & SAT MATS., 2:

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light easterly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,078. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

TWO FLANKING MOVES THREATEN KUROPATKIN

Oyama's Armies Advancing West as Well as East of Mukden.

RUSSIANS MUST QUIT OR FIGHT

If They Mean to Hold the City a Battle Cannot Long Be Delayed — Japanese Vanguard Checked.

MUKDEN, Sept. 26, via PEKING, Sept. 27.—The Russian cavalry west of the railroad report an important Japanese movement and a threatened attack. No change eastward is reported.

Four divisions of Japanese remain at Bentsiapudze, three divisions are supposed to be near the Yen-Tai Mines, and two others west of them.

Gen. Mistchenko reports that he penetrated to the Yen-Tai Mines and found only small detachments of Japanese there.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The General Staff yesterday received the following dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated Monday:

"The enemy's vanguard, consisting of one battalion and two squadrons of cavalry, has assumed the offensive, probably for a reconnoissance, in the district between the Mandarin Road and the heights of the village of Toumytsa. His advance was stopped by our troops. The enemy retreated along the whole line, pursued by our cavalry.

"The enemy has not yet advanced north of Davan, on the left bank of the Liao River, but an increased force has been observed in the neighborhood of Sianchan.

"Japanese cavalry have appeared in the valley of the Pu River."

It is now definitely established that Field Marshal Oyama has begun to move up his left. Sianchan is on the Hun River, 35 miles southwest of Mukden, and the Pu River is a tributary of the Hun River, which crosses the line of railway midway between Tie Pass and Mukden, and may furnish a natural line of advance from the west.

The movement of Japanese forces on the Liao River is all the more significant since Sianchan is the starting point of roads leading to Tie Pass, Mukden, and Sing-min-Tung.

An announcement that the Russians are fortifying Fakoman, twenty-five miles northeast of Mukden, shows that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to check the flanking movement on Tie Pass from the west in case it should be necessary to evacuate Sing-min-Tung.

Oyama's armies apparently now cover a front of sixty miles for enveloping movements. The wings are extended to the northward, east and west of Mukden. Thus far the Russians have experienced little pressure from the Japanese centre. Oyama seems to be moving with great deliberation, probably gathering strength for a rapid advance of both wings when an attempt is made to close the net.

Although the imaginary line connecting the extreme Japanese advance east and west of Mukden still passes ten miles below that city, it is evident that the fate of Mukden cannot long be delayed. If Kuropatkin intends to try to hold the city fighting on his flanks will begin almost immediately.

A telegram from Mukden to the Berlin Local Anzeiger, reporting that the Japanese have crossed the Hun River, fifty miles above the city, is believed to refer to scouting parties of Japanese, whose presence there was recorded in dispatches of Sept. 26.

RUSSIA HURRIES MOBILIZATION.

Caucasus Troops Called Out—Winter Outfits for 500,000 Men Ready.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—A telegram received here from Batoum, reporting that reservists are being transported along the Caucasian coast, brings the first intimation that troops there are being mobolized. There are only two army corps in the Caucasus, and one of these has apparently been ordered to the Far East.

The Emperor will leave St. Petersburg for Odessa to-day to review the Eighth Army Corps.

The Commissariat Department is already prepared to furnish Winter outfits for half a million men. About 478,000 sets of fur caps, cloaks, and boots are proceeding to the Far East.

Although an official announcement is not expected immediately, as it will require some little time to get Russia's Second Army in the field, the designation of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholalevitch, the Inspector General of Cavalry, as Commander in Chief, is regarded as practically settled.

Some of Gen. Kuropatkin's friends cling to the hope that he may yet be appointed, especially if he now achieves a notable success against Field Marshal Oyama, but the idea is not shared in the best-informed circles.

The situation at the front with two, and perhaps ultimately three big armies, is considered to demand above all else that the supreme commander be of such personal authority as to be beyond jealousies and the possibility of intrigue on the part of subordinates, and such a man can only be supplied by the imperial family.

The suggestion that Kuropatkin might become Chief of Staff, and thus, in fact, if not in name, the real commander of the armies, is generally rejected. Grand Duke Nicholas will not rely upon a single adviser, but on a staff comprising the ablest strategists of the General Staff, who in reality will constitute a Board of Direction of Military Operations.

It is regarded as almost certain that Viceroy Alexieff will return here. The report that he may become Chancellor of the Empire is exploded. He is more likely to retain his title and come to St. Petersburg, nominally in the capacity of adviser of the Emperor. He will thus be effaced as a factor in the military situation in the Far East.

JAPANESE WATCH CHE-FOO.

Warships Outside Harbor—Port Arthur Battle Continued Five Days.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 27, (10 P. M.)—Two Japanese destroyers were observed outside the harbor of Che-Foo to-night.

A junk which left Liao-thie Promontory last night, and which arrived here to-night, reports having seen one torpedo boat near Che-Foo.

Another junk carrying a Russian, his wife, and two children, was stopped last night by a Japanese vessel, but owing to the great distance the treatment which the Russians received could not be observed.

Chinese say the battle which began Sept. 19 continued intermittently until Sept. 24.

In defending one fort the Russians rolled bean cakes down on the massed Japanese. These bean cakes are very heavy, and are pressed into the shape of circular grindstones.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The entire absence of news from Port Arthur, it is feared, indicates a closer blockade there.

Hitherto dispatches from Gen. Stoessel have been coming through semi-weekly.

KRONSTADT, Sept. 27.—The local Red Cross Society has received a telegram from Port Arthur, by way of Che-Foo, announcing that all the Sisters of Mercy there are well.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—A telegram to a local news agency from St. Petersburg says a dispatch has been received by the official news agency there from Harbin, asserting that the Japanese lost 1,300 men killed in the night attack on Port Arthur on Sept. 18.

The Russian warships, it is added, rendered valuable assistance in repulsing the Japanese.

WOMEN THROWN IN RUNAWAY.

Elderly Miss Mills and Twin Sisters Hurt—Driver Seriously.

After shying because a doing-the-town automobile came megaphoning after them down Riverside Drive, two livery horses wrecked a landau near One Hundred and Twentieth Street yesterday afternoon and caused the five occupants to suffer serious injuries. One of them was so hurt that he is not expected to live.

Misses E. Mills, Belle Mills, Josephine Mills, and Jessie Palmerton, with Frederic Childs as their driver, were taking a drive. The Misses Mills employ Miss Palmerton as a nurse. Miss Josephine Mills is seventy years old. The others are twins, aged fifty-five. Miss Palmerton is much younger. All of them live at 60 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The landau, which was half closed, had just passed One Hundred and Twentieth Street, southbound, when the observation automobile came along from behind. The horses jumped, and Childs tried in vain to hold them. The shaft snapped, and with the vehicle zigzagging behind them, now half turned over, now righting itself with a jerk.

For a time the landau was at the very edge of a seventy-five-foot bank. It looked as if the vehicle would roll to the foot, but the driver, by great effort, managed to turn the animals back just in time.

The frightened animals bolted down the drive at full speed. Half way between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets they broke loose from the landau. As the harness parted Childs was thrown out, landing on one of the front wheels, from which the rubber tires has been torn away and receiving a bad wound from the wheel's broken metal rim.

While the horses were being chased by Mounted Policeman McCarthy, who finally caught them at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the landau rolled over on its side, having tottered a moment after the animals shook it off. Under it, groaning and screaming, were the four women, who were extricated by onlookers, while a hurry call was sent to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Wrenn, the ambulance surgeon, found that Childs, the driver, who is twenty-eight years old and lives at 72 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was cut in many places and had received internal injuries likely to prove fatal.

The man was taken to the hospital, but the four women, after having their wounds dressed, went home in another vehicle. Miss Josephine Mills had received cuts on her nose and face, and her right hand was badly hurt. Both the twins showed several scratches and bruises, and one of them limped painfully. Miss Palmerton's injuries consisted of a deep gash over the right eye and an injured ear.

IT IS MISS LYNCH'S BODY.

Identified by Relatives and Dentist at Freeport Cemetery.

Relatives of Miss Margaret Lynch of 344 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday positively identified the body buried last April in Greenfield Cemetery, near Freeport, Long Island, under the name of "Martha Laimbeer," as that of Margaret Lynch, who had been missing since April 5. The identification was rendered complete by Dr. John F. Shea, a dentist, of 6 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, by an examination of the teeth of the young woman.

When the body was exhumed it was viewed by the dead girl's mother and two sisters, Catherine and Mary. The first two had to be removed by force from the coffin, and Catherine fainted twice before she and her sister and mother went back to Brooklyn. A crowd of curious persons was present.

District Attorney Niemann said afterward that the work of his office, although still difficult, had been greatly simplified by the positive identification. He declined absolutely to discuss any theory as to the manner of the girl's death, saying he was content for the present to have the identification complete, and that the establishment of the facts regarding the manner of death must be left for the inquest.

Dr. J. H. B. Denton says that the wound received by Miss Lynch on her forehead could not have been caused by a fall, and that it must have been inflicted prior to her death.

Dr. Denton believes the young woman was murdered, and that her body was carried to the woods and placed there in such a manner as to cause people to believe she had committed suicide.

The Lynch family will reclaim the body and give it a place in the family plot.

British Destroyer Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British destroyer Chamois was lost yesterday off the Island of Cephalonia, in the Mediteranean. All on board were saved.

While the vessel was going at full speed on a trial, a screw blade came off and pierced the bottom of the destroyer, which sank. Two stokers were scalded.

The Chamois was of 360 tons displacement and carried a crew of 62 officers and

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PARKER HERE AGAIN AND IN CONFERENCE

He May Retain Personal Charge of His Campaign Now.

VISITORS FROM OTHER STATES

Connecticut's Nominee for Governor, Judge Robertson, Hopeful—Murphy at Wigwam Desk All Day.

Judge Parker again took the helm of the Democratic campaign yesterday, and there is reason to believe he may retain it until election day with Senator Gorman and Chairman Taggaret as associates. The Judge's resumption of the helm was the signal for some of the biggest Democrats in the country to start at once for the Hotel Seville, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at which the candidate arrived from Esopus at 10 A. M.

At that hour a series of conferences with reference to ways and means and political conditions began, which continued with only one extended break to midnight. That break was when Judge Parker went to dinner at 7:20 o'clock at the Manhattan Club. Then he was away for two and a half hours. Secretary McCausland accompanied him.

Col. Daniel S. Lamont called late in the afternoon. A delegation of Connecticut leaders arrived at 5 o'clock and assured Judge Parker that conditions were favorable for the Nutmeg State going Democratic on both the National and State tickets.

The party consisted of Judge A. Heaton Robertson, candidate for Governor; National Committeeman A. S. Cummings, Brian F. Mahan, Mayor of New London; J. J. Walsh, and H. L. Hotchkiss. The Connecticut leader told Judge Parker that they would hold two mammoth meetings, both in New Haven, the first to be Oct. 13, with ex-Senator Towne as the chief orator, and the other Nov. 4, with Bourke Cockran as the star speaker.

A California delegation, led by ex-Mayor James D. Phelan of San Francisco, called, and others who conferred with the candidate were William F. Sheehan, Chairman Taggart, Gen. M. C. Butler, ex-Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee, and Charles M. Preston. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was one of the first to call.

August Belmont was the last visitor. He came while the candidate was at dinner, waited for a time, and then returned, to be taken immediately to the candidate's apartments, which he left at 11:10 P. M.

To-day will be devoted to conferences, and there is reason to believe that the candidate and ex-Senator Hill will meet. Mr. Hill arrived in the city late last evening. When Judge Parker retired last night his plans were for a return to Esopus some time to-morrow.

There was surprise at Tammany Hall yesterday morning when it was learned that Judge Parker was in the city looking after campaign matters. Charles F. Murphy, when he arrived at the Wigwam for the day's work, was asked if he expected to see Judge Parker during his stay in town.

"I did not even know the Judge was in town," said the Tammany leader, with surprise. "Nothing has been said to me about calling to go over matters."

The Tammany leader was at the Fourteenth Street headquarters practically all day. In the evening, accompanied by Thomas F. Smith, he went to the Hoffman House and stopped in at the State Headquarters. There he conferred with Senator Dowling and William S. Rodie for more than an hour.

"What will be Herrick's plurality in this county?" was asked of Mr. Murphy when the conference was over.

"We have been discussing Parker this time," said the Tammany leader.

"Well, what will his vote be?" then was asked.

"Too early to say now," said Mr. Murphy.

J. BROWN POTTER TO MARRY.

Will Wed Miss Handy in Richmond To-day—News a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 27.—James Brown Potter of New York and Miss May Handy of this city will be married here to-morrow afternoon very quietly. Miss Handy is said to be the most beautiful woman in Virginia.

The Rev. G. Otis Meade, rector of an Episcopal church, will perform the ceremony in Miss Handy's apartments at the Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Powers, brother-in-law and half sister of Miss Handy, and W. J. Duane of New York will be the only persons present.

Miss Handy could not be seen to-night, but Mr. Powers said the wedding would take place late to-morrow afternoon, at an hour yet to be fixed, but in time to permit the couple to catch the 7 P. M. train for the North. Mr. Potter, accompanied by Mr. Duane, registered at the Jefferson Hotel to-day. No marriage license has yet been obtained.

It will take Richmond by surprise to-morrow when the announcement of the wedding is made. Not a hint of it leaked out here until to-night, though it had been known for some months that Mr. Potter was often in town.

James Brown Potter obtained an absolute divorce from Cora Urquhart Potter, the actress, in the Supreme Court at Newport, R. I., on June 4, 1900. The charges were desertion for more than five years and living apart for more than ten years. Mrs. Potter, though represented by counsel, made no defense.

Mr. Potter and Cora Urquhart were married in New Orleans in 1877. Ten years later Mrs. Potter announced that she was going on the stage, with or without her husband's consent.

RESCUING WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

Miss Katherine Drexel to Spend $1,000,000 on Schools for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WINNEBAGO, Neb., Sept. 27.—Mother Katherine, as Miss Katherine Drexel of Philadelphia is now known, will erect several schools for the Winnebago Indians on their reservation, at a cost, it is said, of $1,000,000.

A year ago Mother Katherine sent Father Scheil to investigate conditions on the reservation and to endeavor to reclaim the Winnebagos from the degradation into which they had fallen. He has already accomplished a great deal, and has been especially successful in rescuing the Indians

FERRYBOAT IN FREIGHT WRECK.

Passengers Dodge Rain of Splinters When the Lakewood Rams a Float.

A steamboat collision and a freight wreck all in one befell the passengers on the double screw ferryboat Lakewood of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday afternoon, when, on her 3:23 o'clock trip from Communipaw, the boat missed her rack at the foot of Liberty Street and banged almost at full speed into Float No. 11 of the Pennsylvania Railroad, tied up in the next slip.

The Lakewood's passengers fled aft and missed the rain of splinters. When they had regained their feet and senses they saw that the body of a box car which had been standing on the float lay across the Lakewood's bows. The iron gates and starboard rail as far back as the women's cabin were crushed. Most of the Lakewood's men passengers climbed over or around the somewhat splintered car to the float depressed by the weight of the ferryboat and up to the pier by a freight gangway.

Neither vessel was much damaged, and the Lakewood tried to back out of the wreck. Instead, she took the float with her out into the stream, snapping both hawsers which held it to the dock. The tug White Ash and a steam pile driver brought from its work close by, however, put the freight car back on the float and then warped the vessels apart. The Lakewood landed her women folk and the rest of the men and steamed to New Jersey for repairs.

AUTO CHASE IMPERILS LIFE.

Bruised Policeman Carried to Station by Chauffeur He Once Arrested.

Bicycle Policeman Debes, attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, was standing with his machine at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue when he saw a touring car containing two men and two women speeding down the avenue at a rate which the policeman estimated to be not less than twenty-five miles an hour. He shouted to the chauffeur to stop, but the machine swept by.

The women laughed and beckoned for the policeman to come on. He mounted his wheel and raced after them. At Twenty-seventh Street the machine swung west without reducing speed and bumped over the cobble stones in a way that threatened to throw the occupants from their seats. It just escaped collision with a north-bound car at Sixth Avenue, but kept on its way.

Debes, who was close behind, had to slow up to avoid being run down. Midway between Sixth and Seventh Avenues he saw two heavy trucks passing. He attempted to go between them, but at that moment the chin of his bicycle broke.

Debes was sent flying over the handle bars and fell directly in the path of one of the trucks. The driver threw his horses back on their haunches just in time to save Debes from being run down, as he lay there stunned and bruised. An automobile driver named Bell from a near-by garage picked up Debes and took him in his automobile to the Tenderloin Station.

Mr. Bell said that about a year ago Debes had arrested him for scorching, but that he was glad to have the opportunity to return good for what he considered evil. The other automobile disappeared in Eighth Avenue.

THINK OF IT! ELEVEN MILLIONS!

Joy in the Doubtful States, Perhaps, Till They Learn This Tale Isn't True.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The Boston Journal, a Republican paper, prints under a New York date a statement to the effect that the Democratic National Committee has at its disposal the greatest National campaign fund ever collected—a fund of over $11,000,000, contributed by eleven of the richest Democrats in America.

This enormous fund, The Journal says, was pledged some time ago for distribution to the Chairmen of the various State Committees on the day following the publication of Mr. Parker's letter of acceptance, "provided, of course, that letter contained no sentiments obnoxious to the contributors."

The eleven men are said to be August Belmont, John D. Rockefeller, James J. Hill, Thomas F. Ryan, Herman Ridder, O. H. P. Belmont, Joseph Pulitzer, James M. Guffey, George Foster Peabody, James K. Jones, and Henry G. Davis.

The Journal professes to have obtained its information from a delegate from one of the doubtful States, who was one of a committee which went to New York for the purpose of taking back funds needed in the preliminary canvass.

THREATENED PRESIDENT'S LIFE

Letter Alleged to Have Been Written by a Man Arrested in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Sept. 27.—Charged with writing and sending threatening letters to President Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, and Miss Helen M. Gould, a man giving his name as Edward Dalheimer has been arrested by the United States authorities and has been lodged in jail at Fort Dodge.

The letter alleged to have been written by Dalheimer to the President, threatens Mr. Roosevelt's life unless certain reforms are carried out. The one to Miss Gould proposes marriage. The letter to Miss Roosevelt is not made public.

It is alleged that the prisoner also wrote to J. J. Hill, asking him to intercede at Washington to have the gold standard changed to diamonds as a medium of exchange.

Dalheimer was arrested at Emmetsburg, Iowa, where he was brought before the Commissioners of Insanity and pronounced to be in his right mind. It is alleged that Dalheimer wrote the letters in South Dakota, and he will probably be taken to Sioux Falls for trial.

DID RIGHT TO WHIP MINISTER.

Commission Upholds Atlanta Police Chief for Cowhiding Dr. Broughton.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 27.—The trial of Chief of Police Westbrook on the charges preferred by Dr. L. G. Broughton of Atlanta, in a sermon here three months ago, was concluded to-day. Of the seven specific charges preferred, the Chief is found guilty of two, drinking and visiting barrooms while on duty. The commission imposed a fine of $25 for each of these offenses and exonerated him on the other charges.

Of the charge of assault on the minister, whom the Chief cowhided after the sermon, the commission said:

"We find Chief Westbrook guilty of this charge, but in our opinion the peculiar circumstances justified him as a man in pursuing the course he did."

A charming day and a charming way if your

SOCIETIES BUSY RAIDING ALLEGED POOLROOMS

Anti-Policy League and Parkhurst Men Both Out.

POLICE ALSO TAKE PART

Get Places on Forty-second Street, on Fifth Avenue, and in Harlem—Prisoner Hurt.

Almost everybody except Mr. Jerome's office was out raiding alleged poolrooms yesterday. The agents of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime were at work early, and raided a Harlem poolroom over the head of Capt. "Joe" Burns, while Capt. Goddard's Anti-Policy League's agents made things lively both up town and down town. The police themselves took a hand in the raiding, and even the sleuths of the Tenderloin precinct found themselves engaged in the work of reform.

The general crusade, it was said, was set on foot by Henry Mayer of 120 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who said he had lost $2,400 at a place on Fifth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, which was run in connection with an alleged poolroom and bucket shop over a cigar store at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. This latter place was raided by Superintendent Burke and several of the officers of the Anti-Policy Society, assisted by Police Captain Hussey of the West Forty-seventh Street Station and a number of policemen.

During this raid one of the men in the poolroom was either thrown or fell from a second-story window and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital in a critical condition. He is Henry Myers, thirty years old, of 210 West Fortieth Street, and is believed to be the man who brought about all of the trouble to the poolroom men yesterday by separating Mayer from his $2,400 last Saturday afternoon. Mayer went to the Anti-Policy Society, and then agreed to lead the police when they made the raid.

Accordingly, Mayer and Superintendent Burke of the society started up stairs first. Myers was standing near a window, the sash of which swings outward on a pivot. The window was partly open. Burke ran toward Myers, and the latter tried to climb out of the window. The men clinched while the police drove the other men into a corner and held them there.

According to Burke's story Myers proved to be a man of wonderful strength, and tried to throw him out of the window. Both were struggling on the window ledge, when Burke said he threw his opponent to save himself. Myers fell fifteen feet to the pavement below, and Burke, still standing on the window sill, pointed his revolver at the prostrate man and declared he would shoot him if he dared to move. An ambulance was then summoned from Roosevelt Hospital and Myers was taken there a prisoner, suffering from a broken wrist, a sprained back, and contusions of the head and body.

Burke afterward searched the rooms, which were elaborately fitted up as a broker's office, and found what he declared was a contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company for a telegraph instrument in the place. Eleven prisoners were taken to the police station. Police Captain Hussey said he had received a large number of complaints against the place.

The next raid made by the officers of the Anti-Policy League was made on Fifth Avenue, just below Fourteenth Street. When the officers got there they found Police Capt. Tighe and several of his men, who had been sent there by Police Commissioner McAdoo. In a deserted room they found three telegraph instruments and several telephones, with dummy connections. The place was said to have been used in a wire-tapping game, and Superintendent Burke said that it had been tipped off from Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue.

The Harlem raid was made in the rear of a saloon on One Hundred and Twentieth Street, just east of Third Avenue. Here six officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, led by the society's superintendent, Thomas L. McClintock, swooped down on what Superintendent McClintock described as a migratory poolroom. They found about a hundred men in the place, but arrested five men only. Superintendent McClintock said that Capt. Burns knew nothing of the raid until a telephone message was sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Capt. Cottrell and his men in the Tenderloin raided an alleged poolroom in West Thirty-first Street. On the first floor the police found about a hundred men making bets, and on the second floor fifty hysterical women pleading for permission to leave the place. Several telephones and "dope" sheets were seized. The women were allowed to leave quietly, and the men, with the exception of one who described himself as King William, were permitted to go. King William was locked up on a charge of maintaining a gambling house.

Edward Martin, twenty-four years of age, who said that he lives at 930 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested last evening in front of the Criterion Theatre by Superintendent Burke and Detective Carter of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. He is charged by Mayer with being the man who represented himself as the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company on the occasion when Mayer says he was induced to part with his $2,400.

PRESIDENT TO IRRIGATORS.

Writes That He Takes Keen Interest in Policy of National Irrigation.

MANDAN, N. D., Sept. 27.—The second State Irrigation Congress began in the Opera House this afternoon, and among those in attendance are Senators Hansbrough and McCumber of North Dakota, Senator Clapp and Congressman Stevens of Minnesota, the latter being accompanied by a delegation of twenty-five from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce; Bishop Shanley, and Gov. Searles. President Williams of the congress read a letter from President Roosevelt, expressing his regret at not being able to be present.

Continuing, the President said:

"I have felt that the use of the rivers and smaller streams of the States of the great plains and Rocky Mountains for irrigation was even more important to the future of this country than the improvement of the course of these same rivers lower down as an aid to navigation; and when I became President one of the first things to which I turned my attention was the effort to secure the passage of the law which inaugurated this system.

"I congratulate the people of North Dakota—indeed, I congratulate the people of all the United States—upon the fact that this work has begun. It will be of incalculable benefit to the people of the semi-arid regions, and therefore to the people of the whole country, for in this country whatever benefits part of it benefits all."

LADY CURZON IS WORSE.

Monday's Improvement Not Maintained, and She Is Much Exhausted.

WALMER CASTLE, Kent, Sept. 27.—Lady Curzon's improvement was not maintained to-day. The patient is much exhausted this evening.

In the morning the slight improvement of yesterday had been maintained. The following bulletin was issued:

"Lady Curzon passed a fair night, with a little natural sleep. Her general strength has not declined, but her condition is still critical."

LONDON, Sept 27.—A dispatch from Walmer Castle to a local news agency says:

"It is learned on good authority that Lady Curzon has undergone a change for the worse, and that her condition is critical."

BOXER RISING THREATENED.

Proclamations Fix Oct. 17 for the Extermination of Foreigners.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—Reports received from the northwestern part of the Province of Shan-Tung are to the effect that the Shotuan (I-Ho-Chuan?) Boxers are openly distributing prospectuses, couched in the same language as those circulated before the uprising of 1900.

These prospectuses order precisely similar observances and fix Oct. 17 as the date for the extermination of all foreigners.

200 HURT AT LAUNCHING.

Women and Children Fall with Scaffold in a Milford Ship Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 27.—The moans of over 200 maimed and suffering women and children hurled by a broken scaffold to the ground, a distance of nearly thirty feet, silenced the strains of the National anthem sung by school children guests as the new schooner Charles J. Bumas glided from the ways at the Abbott yard to-day.

The victims were piled in heaps among the fallen timbers. Nearly a score were seriously injured and over a hundred were cut and bruised. It is considered miraculous that in the panic that followed the crash no one was killed.

The scaffold had been erected for the pupils to stand upon while viewing the launching and to sing the National airs. The gangplank leading to the ship was crowded. It was elevated 30 feet.

In apprehension that some accident might happen orders were given that no more persons should be allowed on board. This left the bulk of the crowd, nearly 200, to rush back on the plank, causing the underpinning to give way and the scaffolding to fall just as the vessel glided into the water.

THOMAS E. WATSON COLLAPSES

Populist Presidential Candidate Breaks Down at End of Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27.—Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, the Populist candidate for President, suffered a physical breakdown at the close of his speech in Representative Hall at the State House this afternoon, and had to be taken to his hotel in a carriage. A physician was summoned and the Georgian was advised to go home and to spend a few weeks in absolute quiet.

Mr. Watson was ill twenty-four hours before he began to speak, and he remained in his room until this morning, declining to see visitors. His breakdown is due largely to the extra work involved in the preparation of his letter of acceptance, which is now nearing completion and will be made public within a few days. Several times during his address this afternoon it appeared that Mr. Watson was about to break down, but he managed to finish the deliverance of his speech. He declares his intention to remain on the stump unless forced to stop by illness.

MORE BISMARCK MEMOIRS.

Death of Chancellor's Son Removes All Hindrance to Publication.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Sept. 27.—It is announced that the death of Prince Herbert Bismarck removes all hindrance to the publication of the third volume of his father's memoirs.

The contents of the coming volume will, it is hoped, throw light on the immediate causes of Prince Bismarck's resignation. Six years have elapsed since the Chancellor's death, and it is not unlikely that imperial sanction could be obtained for the publication to-day of a great deal that might have been considered premature and undesirable when the previous memoirs appeared.

MR. HOAR'S END VERY NEAR.

Senator's Physician Thinks He Will Live Through the Night.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—At 7 o'clock to-night Dr. Warren R. Gilman, Senator George F. Hoar's physician, expressed the belief that the Senator would live through the night. He is unable to swallow, is unconscious, and his vitality is almost gone.

Senator Hoar remained to-day in the state of coma into which he sank on Sunday night. At 10 o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued:

"The Senator is very weak. His pulse is very low. Death seems now to be a question of a few hours."

The noon bulletin said:

"Senator Hoar is not any better. He takes no food or nourishment, as he is now unable to swallow. He remains in a stupor, but his sleep is not restful."

Mr. Hoar continued to lose strength all day. His constitution is a marvel to the attending physicians, in that the patient still lives though unable to take food.

Scientist Near Death in Sea Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Sept. 27.—Capt. Frank Leighton, a collector of curios for the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has been saved from a watery grave off Chandeleur Island near here. His vessel went down in a storm, and he saved himself by taking to the small boat. Three times his boat was almost swamped, and he was compelled to

CUNNEEN ARRAIGNS AND ACCUSES ODELL

Cites Appropriations Approved Against His Advice.

NEEDLESS POSTS CREATED

State Used to Serve Party and Funds Perverted in "Manner Morally Reprehensible," He Says.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Attorney General John Cunneen, the only Democratic member of the present State Administration, to-night issued a statement in answer to the recently published challenge of Gov. Odell.

In this challenge the Governor was quoted as having asked: "If the perversion of public funds about which so much was said in the Democratic platform has been going on at Albany during the last four years, what has the Democratic Attorney General been doing?" and as having alleged that the Attorney General "is a member of nearly all the State boards."

"First of all," says Mr. Cunneen, "I did not write the Democratic State platform. None of its provisions were known to me before it was adopted by the convention. I have no doubt that if Gov. Odell will address himself to the authors of that document, they will remind him of the facts on which its charges are based."

Of his relations with Gov. Odell and his associate State officers he says:

"I have attempted to be faithful to the State officers in counselling them as to their powers and duties, as I am required by law to do. When they have ignored my advice, I have ignored their conduct. The Attorney General is their counselor, and the instances are very rare, indeed, in which he has authority to prosecute them for malfeasance or misfeasance.

"I regret now that Gov. Odell and his newspaper friends have forced me to make this statement.

"I have been at Albany less than two years. In that time I have repeatedly advised Gov. Odell that appropriations of public money made by the Legislature were unauthorized by the Constitution, but he has ignored my advice and given such appropriations his approval."

Beet-Sugar Bounty Law an Instance.

Mr. Cunneen cites the beet sugar bounty law as the first notable instance in which Gov. Odell ignored his advice. He says:

"I advised the Governor as follows:

"'Without reference to the policy of appropriating public moneys in this manner, which may well be doubted, I think that the proposed bill is contrary to the express provision of the Constitution of this State that neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation, or private undertaking.'

"Notwithstanding this opinion, the Governor approved the bill. He had approved a similar bill in 1902, (Chap. 240,) and under these acts the Binghamton Beet Sugar Company has been paid $21,705.77 and the Empire State Sugar Company $27,862.06, amounting in all to $49,567.83. A similar bill appropriating $60,000 (Chap. 670) was passed in 1904 and approved by Gov. Odell contrary to my opinion.

"I am clearly of the opinion that the payment of this money to private enterprises was illegal. If it is lawful to take money out of the State Treasury and give it to men because they produce beet sugar, it would be equally so to take out more money and give it to people who produce flour, cigars, liquors, or any of the other commodities in which men deal. If this practice is to be upheld, it will not be long before every member of the Legislature will have friends engaged in some laudable enterprise which, in his judgment, will deserve a bounty.

"The provision of the Constitution to which I brought the attention of the Governor was intended to guard against such practices. The Governor, however, against my advice in several instances, has disregarded this safeguard.

"The Governor is also reported as having said that Mr. Cunneen 'is a member of nearly all the State boards.' I can scarcely believe that the Governor made this statement, because it is not the fact. The boards and departments which have spent most of the public moneys have to do with prisons, charities, hospitals, and education. I have nothing to do with any of these, except Union College, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents on Randall's Island. I am not aware of any waste of public money by any of these institutions.

As Member of the Canal Board.

"I am a member of the Canal Board, and very soon after entering upon the duties of my office voted alone against the allowance of an item claimed by the Furnaceville Iron Company for excavating rock for $18,618 on a contract for canal work under the nine-million-dollar appropriation. I did this because of the following facts:

"The claim had been audited by the preceding Canal Board, which disallowed this item. The claimant applied for a rehearing, which had been granted. On the rehearing it appeared that before the contract was made the State engineers made an investigation and failed to discover rock; that therefore no provision was made for excavating rock either in the estimate, specifications, or contract for the work; that for over six months the excavation was was classified by the engineer in charge as earth; that two of the engineers employed by the State left the State service and became employes of the contractor on the work; that afterward the contractor secured a modification of their contract by which the State agreed to pay them a dollar a yard for excavating rock; that there was then a reclassification made by the engineer, and a part of that which had previously been classified as earth was classified as rock and the increased compensation resulting from this classification amounted to said sum of $18,618.

"I was very familiar with the section of the canal where the work was done. I knew that there was no rock there. I caused the attendance before the Canal

facts my Republican associates on the Canal Board all voted to allow the item, and I alone voted against it.

"I have no personal knowledge as to who was concerned in this claim, or who were concerned in the sugar companies, or what influences, if any, outside of the merits in each instance, induced the action taken by public authorities.

"Subsequently it was proposed in the Canal Board to employ special counsel to examine title to lands to be acquired in the barge-canal work. I took decided ground against this, and it was dropped. This was several months ago. There was no occasion to examine title then, and there has been none since then.

"These are the only instances that I now recall in which I deemed it necessary to differ with my associates on the Canal Board.

Government by Special Laws.

"Ever since I have been in Albany, and before, I have been convinced that Gov. Odell is more disposed to make the State serve his party than to make his party serve the State. That for this purpose offices have been multiplied, salaries have been increased, the term of office has been extended, and the administration of the Government is becoming more and more by special laws under which the people are more dependent for favor upon the party in power than they would be under general laws.

"Time and space will not admit of my now giving but a few illustrations to prove this fact. I have already referred to the proposal to employ counsel for whom there was nothing to do.

"A single other illustration: The Legislature last Winter by a most extraordinary act authorized the Governor to appoint three special examiners and appraisers for the term of four years, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Canal Board, to visit and inspect the property appropriated for the use of the improved canals, and provided that 'the compensation of such examiners and appraisers shall be fixed by the Governor at an amount not exceeding the sum of $5,000 per year, and they shall be entitled to receive $2,500 in lieu of expenses.'

"It will be observed that the statute does not provide that each shall receive a sum not exceeding $5,000, but they shall receive $5,000, which would be equal to $1,666.66 each and $2,500 for expenses would amount to $833.34 each.

"The statute would admit of a construction that the $5,000 for salary was to be apportioned and the $2,500 for expenses was to be apportioned. The rule of law as stated by the Court of Appeals is: 'If a statute which appropriates or authorizes the appropriation of money for the payment of salary to a public officer or employe is indefinite so that it is uncertain whether the Legislature intended to devote a larger or smaller sum to that purpose, the doubt should be resolved by adopting the smaller amount, as the interest of the public, other things being equal, is superior to that of an individual. (159 N. Y., 242.)

The Governor's Interpretation.

"The Governor appointed three gentlemen the 27th day of April, 1904, and appointed in the employ of the Land Board for a considerable time at an annual salary of $1,500, and who seemed to be pleased with his position and compensation, yet the Governor on June 17, 1904, addressed a communication to the Controller in the following words:

"'My Dear Sir: Acting pursuant to Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1904, I have appointed a Board of Canal Appraisers and have fixed their salaries at $5,000 per annum each, with $2,500 in lieu of all expenses. These appointments were made by me on the 26th day of April, 1904, the commissions being signed on that date and the salaries should be paid from that date.'

"The gentlemen appointed qualified on the 27th day of 9April, 1904, and appointed a Secretary at an annual salary of $3,000.

"In my opinion the creation of this board was absolutely unnecessary. The work could be done by the present State officials and their assistants, and the expense of the new board saved to the State. The compensation and allowance for each of these appraisers by the Governor exceeds the salary and allowance made to several of the Constitutional State officers elected by the people. It exceeds the salary of the special deputy engineer who is to be in immediate charge of the work.

"The Governor acted directly contrary to the rule of law above quoted in fixing their compensation. The Board of Canal Appraisers had nothing to do when they were appointed. They had nothing to do before July 19, 1904, when I introduced a resolution in the Canal Board that they be requested to make some investigation as to the cost of acquiring lands believed to be necessary for the barge canal work in Oneida County.

"Other officers have been brought into existence by the Governor and Legislature for the purpose of superintending the construction of the barge canal; the salaries for such new officers amount to $6,083.30 a month, although no contract for the work has yet been let.

"I have advocated the construction of the barge canals, and believed that it would be done for $101,000,000, but if the business is to be conducted as it has been since the 1st of January last, I begin to think that the $101,000,000 will not be sufficient to pay the placeholders.

Indirect Taxes on Corporations.

"As to conducting the Government under special laws, I will at this time refer more particularly to laws imposing indirect taxes on corporations. Under these, one corporation is taxed on the basis of its income; another on the basis of the value of its property; one is subject to local taxation, and another is not; while still other corporations are taxed upon the basis of income and of valuation also. If the law imposing taxation was uniform and treated all alike, there would be no occasion for corporation taxpayers to court the favor of the party in power or seek the enactment of laws favorable to themselves.

"Again, as bearing upon the question of public expense, the more complicated and various the tax methods, the more public places and salaries are made available for party workers.

"Just a word as to special laws for public improvements. If a community must have a special law directing the construction of a bridge, dike, or similar improvement, it makes the community dependent upon the lawmakers or party in power, while if all are treated alike and these improvements are made under general laws, no such obligation would exist.

"This is the reason why the Legislature is prohibited by the Constitution to pass a special law for working a highway. The purpose of this provision of the Constitution, however, has been repeatedly disregarded in recent years, and many appropriations of State money have been made for work which, under the general laws, would be done at local expense.

"The matters I have referred to are notorious. They appear by the public records of the State. They constitute perversion of public funds in a manner morally reprehensible. It is done, however, under color of law, and may be attributed to bad judgment, for which no criminal conviction could be secured, even if the Attorney General had power to prosecute, but it is well known that prosecutions of crimes are conducted by the District Attorney of the county, except when the Governor requests the Attorney General to do so. Gov. Odell has never requested me to prosecute a State official for perverting public funds.

"The Governor is reported as having said that he submitted all legislative bills to me before he passed upon them. He has done so, and asked my opinion as to whether their enactment was authorized by the Constitution or whether they were in proper form, but he has never taken my opinion concerning the questions of public policy involved or as to whether they were extravagant, corrupt, or otherwise vicious.

Bills Declared Invalid Approved.

"Neither has the Governor always acted on my opinion on the point submitted. He has approved many bills after I advised that they were unconstitutional, and I may be pardoned for saying in passing that in every instance in which he disregarded my opinion and approved a statute and its validity was subsequently considered by the court his action in the matter was held to be unauthorized.

"I note Gov. Odell's comparative statement concerning the expenses of my office during my administration and that of my predecessors. I shall have something to say about that later.

"I have not expected to engage in any political controversy with the Governor, and have made no preparation to do so. Besides, the duties of the Attorney Generals office are such that I cannot give all my time to politics. I expect to take sufficient time, however, to elaborate more fully the subjects mentioned in this statement.

"I think I can show the public that the increase in Governmental expense of this State from approximately fifteen millions under Gov. Flower to twenty-five millions under Gov. Odell is largely due to the causes to which I have thus briefly alluded and not to the fact that the population has increased as Gov. Odell claims.

"Other duties prevent any more to-day, but I shall take up the subject again very shortly."

SUGAR COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

Politicians Prominent in Management of Binghamton Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 27.—The officers of the Binghamton Beet Sugar Company consisted of Julius E. Rogers, President; T. B. Crary, Vice-President; C. C. Jackson, Secretary and Treasurer. The other principal stockholders were W. G. Phelps, C. F. Hotchkis, and F. W. Jenkins, and there were a large number of small stockholders scattered among the farmers of this section.

Several bad beet seasons and a disagreement among the stockholders led to an absorption of some of the stock and the factory was transferred to Blackfoot, Idaho. This transfer was arranged through F. W. Jenkins, W. G. Phelps, and C. F. Hotchkiss.

W. G. Phelps is a banker and was one of the McKinley Electors from this State four years ago.

T. B. Crary is a Republican Police Commisioner of this city. An action in foreclosure of a half-million-dollar mortgage held as security for a bond issue of the company was begun some time ago. This, it was explained, was simply a matter of form to close up the business and allow the removal of the plant to Idaho.

Odell Declines to Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES conveyed to Gov. Odell to-night the substance of Attorney General Cunneen's charges, but the Governor said he would make no answer to them until he had read Mr. Cunneen's statement in its entirety.

Offices Exempt from Civil Service.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Gov. Odell has approved resolutions of the State Civil Service Commission exempting from civil service a large number of new positions in the State Departments. These include the position of Secretary to the recently created Board of Special Examiners and Appraisers on the Barge Canal, an additional Transfer Tax Appraiser in the State Controller's office, making twenty in all, and an additional Confidential Examiner in the State Banking Department, making four in all.

DOWLING FOR SUPREME BENCH.

Democrats Agree on His Candidacy to Succeed Justice Freedman.

State Senator Victor J. Dowling is to be nominated by Tammany Hall for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench to be caused by the expiration of the term of Justice John J. Freedman. The Democratic Judicial Convention is to be held next Thursday night week, when there will be no contest, a practically unanimous decision having been reached.

Judge Joseph Newburger of the Court of General Sessions was prominently mentioned for the place, but it was the consensus of opinion in the organization that Senator Dowling's legal attainments and his service to the organization, both in the State Senate and as the most-trusted adviser of Mr. Murphy, gave him pre-eminent claims to recognition this year.

There will be three vacancies on the Supreme bench of the First Judicial Department next year, owing to the expiration of the terms of Justices Ingraham, Truax, and Gildersleeve, and if for any reason it should be decided that some one of those three should not be renominated Judge Newburger, it is said, would be honored.

For Senator Dowling's seat in the State Senate Joseph J. Green, ex-Assemblyman John T. Dooling, Jacob Marks, and John J. O'Connell are aspirants.

Senator Dowling, the prospective Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in New York City, July 20, 1866. He was sent to La Salle College in Philadelphia when he was seven, and completed the course at that institution, but took a finishing turn by the Manhattan College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts when he was but sixteen years of age. He took the Devlin prize for oratory. After his graduation from college he began the study of the law in the office of Judge Fitzgerald, and at the University of the City of New York. There he took the first prize for the best final and then examination, the latter being the first time in the history of the university that both prizes were won by the same student. He was admitted to the bar in 1887.

Mr. Dowling entered Tammany Hall from the old Sixteenth Ward, which was then under the leadership of John F. Carroll. He got the nomination for the Assembly and was elected by nearly 2,000 majority. He served on the Committee on Codes of the Assembly. In 1895 he became the Tammany leader of the new Twenty-fourth District, of which he is still leader.

In the Senate Senator Dowling has served on both the Judiciary and Codes Committees, and whenever a legal proposition was under discussion in the Senate he was always relied upon by his Democratic associates to make the most telling argument for their side. His legal judgment was held in high regard by the ablest lawyers on the Republican side of the Senate as well. His independence and his disposition to aid in promoting clean government were shown during the last session, when he introduced and championed the bill brought to Albany by District Attorney Jerome designed to enable him to begin an effective prosecution against Richard Canfield. Mr. Dowling has always taken an interest in labor legislation, and it was largely owing to his painstaking that the employers' liability bill, which is now on the statute books, was perfected.

NAMED FOR STATE SENATE.

Republicans Choose Candidates in Manhattan—Elsberg Defends Odell.

Republican conventions to nominate candidates for State Senators were held last night in all the Senatorial districts of Manhattan and the Bronx. All the districts, with the exception of the Fifteenth, are now represented by Democrats. In the Fifteenth Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg was renominated without opposition in Tuxedo Hall, on Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The Fifteenth District is composed of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts.

Senator Elsberg was escorted to the platform and made a speech for the Republican National and States tickets, in the course of which he said:

"No single act of the Republican State Administration could bring a blush of shame to the face of any Republican. The time has not come when every one is perfect. Some mistakes have been made, but the State Administration on the whole has been such as to reflect honor on the party.

"Never in the past have I hesitated to differ from those with whom I usually agree. I have always exercised my own best judgment on legislative matters no matter what anybody else might think. Whether or not things were done with which some of us did not approve, I believe there was nothing done or proposed which was not in entire good faith. I say publicly that there is not a single thing that has happened in the last four years at Albany for which Benjamin B. Odell had any responsibility which does not reflect credit upon him. I believe that the time will come when the people will unanimously agree with me in that statement."

The results of the other Republican Senatorial district conventions held last night were as follows:

In the Tenth District—Clark Hamilton Abbott, a lawyer of 29 Broadway, and living at 2 State Street, was nominated.

The Eleventh District Convention was adjourned.

In the Twelfth District Philip Rosenthal, a tutor and a resident of the Fourteenth Assembly District, was nominated.

In the Thirteenth District Frederick B. McNish, a lawyer of 25 Broad Street, was nominated.

In the Fourteenth District Corneil A. Theller, an importer of 219 East Thirty-fourth Street, was nominated.

In the Sixteenth District Lucius A. Waldo, a lawyer of 351 West Twenty-second Street, was named.

In the Seventeenth District the nominee was Martin Saxe, Assistant Corporation Counsel under Mayor Low.

The Eighteenth District Convention was adjourned.

In the Nineteenth District Alfred R. Page, a lawyer living at 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was the nominee.

The convention of the Twentieth District was adjourned.

REPUBLICANS SPECULATE AS TO ODELL'S COURSE

Talk of Pressure to Quit Governorship or Chairmanship.

CORTELYOU VISITS ROOSEVELT

His Washington Trip May Affect Campaign Here—Local Leaders Out with the Governor.

There was talk in Republican circles yesterday to the effect that the chief purpose of the visit of Chairman Cortelyou to Washington to see President Roosevelt was to discuss the New York campaign. After the Chicago Convention, Governor-Chairman Odell served notice upon the President and Chairman Cortelyou that he must be allowed to manage the New York campaign free from any interference on the part of the National Committee, or else he would not undertake the work at all.

That was the time when there was a good deal of talk of the necessity of nominating Elihu Root or some man of equal prominence in order to help out the National ticket. Being none too sure of carrying New York, President Roosevelt and Mr. Cortelyou were glad to have Gov. Odell take hold on his own terms. Since that time, however, the situation has changed.

All the talk now is not how much the State ticket will help the President, but whether the popularity of the President will be sufficient to pull the State ticket through. There is a strong suspicion among some of the leading Republican politicians of the State that neither the President nor Chairman Cortelyou feels as strongly about the advantage of having Gov. Odell manage the campaign as they did in the beginning, and there is a great deal of talk about the desirability of having the Governor either resign the Governorship or give over the management of the campaign to others.

There are not a few prominent members of the Republican organization who are decidedly of the opinion that for the Governor to hold on to both places means to accentuate the issue of "Odellism." Chairman Cortelyou has heard a lot of this talk, and it was the impression in Republican circles yesterday that he went to Washington to have a heart-to-heart talk with the President.

Even Lieut. Gov. Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, it is pointed out, has felt called upon to declare that if he were Governor he would not act as Gov. Odell is doing. It is a well-known fact that not only is Gov. Odell giving practically all of his time to the management of the Republican campaign, but that his secretaries are also doing political work under his direction.

The proposal made by Executive Chairman Halpin, acting under the Governor's instigation at the Monday meeting of district leaders in this city, was that there should be named by the Governor-Chairman a deputy leader for each of the thirty-five Assembly districts in Manhattan and the Bronx. The proposition was regarded by these leaders generally as a reflection on either their ability or their good faith or both, and some of them were so indignant about it that, despite the fact that a resolution was passed binding them all to secrecy as to what had occurred in the meeting, they made all the details of the session public. That the Governor-Chairman and many of the leaders on whom he must rely for results in New York County are at sixes and sevens is generally recognized as a fact around the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It developed at the meeting Monday that the Governor-Chairman had not been relying on the advice of Thomas Taggart, the district leaders as to conditions in their districts. When some of them arose and told what they thought conditions to be, the Governor-Chairman produced reports which he had received through his secret service which astounded and abashed them.

Executive Chairman William Barnes, who is in a position to know something of what is going on in the organization, was quoted yesterday as stating that Herrick was likely to get a majority of 50,000 in the State, and that he supposed Greater New York would go Democratic by about 150,000. Mr. Barnes, when seen yesterday and asked if he had made such a statement, refused to deny it.

Of course, nobody believed that Mr. Barnes thought the outlook for the Republicans was really as bad as that, but that Mr. Barnes, who is the leader of Albany County, where Judge Herrick resides, has been depressed since Judge Parker's nomination is known to all of his friends, and the general view taken of his interview was that he had given an exaggerated expression to his fears.

J. Sloat Fassett, who has been making a tour through the upper part of the State, was in the city yesterday and was enthusiastic over the outlook for Roosevelt, but the best he could say for the chances of the State ticket was that the friends of Hill and Stanchfield were likely to resent the defection of the friends of Judge Herrick in the last two State elections. That statement was ridiculed in Democratic circles.

Whether or not they have any good foundation for their belief, there were some Platt Republicans who were predicting yesterday that the result of interference in the State campaign on the part of the President acting through Chairman Cortelyou might be seen in a few days.

PARKER'S EMPLOYES TESTIFY.

Affidavit Denying That He Said a Dollar a Day Was a Sufficient Wage.

Three of Judge Parker's fellow-townsmen in Esopus made affidavit yesterday that there was no truth in a newspaper report published in a local newspaper some days ago to the effect that Judge Parker had said in their presence that he regarded a dollar a day as ample pay for unskilled labor, provided a man's work was steady.

These men are Emery Freer, Samuel E. Mott, and Louis Booth of Esopus, all of whom were named as having been present some months ago when Judge Parker was alleged to have made these statements in regard to laborers.

We and each of us, the said Emery Freer, being a Democrat, and the said Samuel E. Mott, and Louis Booth, Republicans, depose and say as to the statements in said article:

First—That we are identical persons named in the article and in whose presence Judge Parker was alleged to have made said statement.

Second—That no such conversation ever took place, either at the store of Emery Freer, or any other place, and that Judge Parker never made the statements attributed to him at Freer's store or any other place, to the knowledge of either of us.

Third—That the statement is false in substance and in fact.

Fourth—That to our knowledge Judge Parker, since he has resided in Esopus, has paid the usual and going rate of wages to all the men employed by him on his place.

In addition the said Emery Freer for himself says that he has frequently, during the absence of Judge Parker, paid the Judge's employes; has time and time again cashed checks given to said employes for wages, and of his knowledge says that Judge Parker has always paid the going rate of wages to all men employed as day farm laborers on his farm, to wit: from $1.50 to $1.75 a day, and that the statement to the contrary published as aforesaid is untrue and absolutely without foundation.

You're lucky even to get a sub-leasing chance.

One Housekeeping apartment whose tenant has been suddenly called away.

THE AYLESMERE, 58 West 76th St.

Martini & Rossi
ITALIAN
Vermouth
Has educated the popular taste to the full appreciation of the benefits of Vermouth drinking.
IT'S THE BRAND YOU KNOW.

ROOSEVELT SIGNATURE FORGED TO A LETTER

Attempt to Array Organized Labor Against President.

PRINTED IN MINERS' PAPER

Purported to be Addressed to Michael Donnelly—The President Asks That Forgers Be Punished.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — President Roosevelt's signature has been forged to a letter addressed to Michael Donnelly, President of the American Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen, published in The Miners' Magazine of Denver, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners.

The obvious purpose of the forgery is to array organized labor against the Chief Executive in the pending campaign.

As soon as the forgery was brought to the attention of the authorities an investigation was started by legal officers of the Government, and if the guilty persons can be found they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

President Donnelly has been communicated with by Secretary Loeb by direction of the President, and has been requested to inform Mr. Roosevelt if he (Donnelly) ever received a letter bearing the forged signature of the President, and to give all information in his possession regarding it.

The Federal authorities in Colorado also have received instructions to start a searching inquiry. The editors and publishers of The Miners' Magazine will be called upon for information as to how the letter came into their possession, and a demand will be made for the document itself.

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 27.—When Senator Fairbanks and his party arrived here they found the Republican leaders much exercised over the publication in The Miners' Magazine, published at Denver by the Western Federation of Miners, of what purported to be a denunciation of labor unions by President Roosevelt, and a denial of its authenticity by the President. The President's contradiction was sent to ex-Senator Lee Mantle in response to a telegram of inquiry from him, and was as follows:

White House, Washington, Sept. 26.

Your telegram received. The letter you refer to, purporting to be addressed by me to Michael Donnelly and printed in The Miners' Magazine of Sept. 22, is, of course, an absurd and impudent forgery. I have written no such letter, nor any letter even resembling it, to Mr. Donnelly nor any one else. I have written Mr. Donnelly requesting to know if he has received any such letter, and requesting him, if so, to at once lay it before the District Attorney of Chicago to find out whether it is possible to discover and punish the forgers.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The letter in which the President was represented to have made his attack on union labor was addressed to Michael Donnelly of Chicago, President of the Butchers and Meat Cutters' Union. The document is given in full, with President Roosevelt's name attached, but without date, and it is stated that it was written in response to an appeal by Donnelly to him to interfere for the settlement of the late butchers' strike. Following are some extracts from it:

"I stand ready to do as my illustrious predecessor, Grover Cleveland, did, and assert the power of this Nation against all local nullifiers.

"Last Summer I felt impelled to write a letter calling upon my countrymen to put down lynching. But labor union terrorism and crime are as great a National menace as lynch law.

"Let me tell you that the first duty of the officers of the law, whether they be Sheriffs, Constables, municipal officers, Mayors, Governors, or the President himself, is to maintain public order and put down the mob with an iron hand."

After advising Donnelly how to put a stop to the strike, the President is represented as saying:

"In any case be assured I will keep my hands off unless your folly brings you into collision with the laws of the United States, when my hand will go on in a way you will not like. So far as I am concerned you have barked up the wrong tree. I am not to be either wheedled or frightened into meddling with what is none of my business."

JUDGE HERRICK'S RESIGNATION.

Will Tender It, to Take Effect Next Saturday.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Judge Herrick said this morning that he intended to file with Presiding Justice Parker of the Appellate Division, Third Department, his resignation as a Supreme Court Justice, to take effect Oct. 1, the day of his notification. He will be busy with law cases until then. As yet he has received no formal notification of the plans of the Notification Committee, but it is expected that the ceremony will take place here at Democratic State Headquarters, which have been little used since the last Gubernatorial campaign.

In reply to a question Judge Herrick this afternoon said he knew of no plans for a meeting between him and Judge Parker in New York this week. He does not intend, he said, to go to New York before the first part of next week. He confined himself to legal work to-day, and received no prominent callers.

The Democratic speaking campaign in this vicinity was opened to-night at Cohoes with a mass meeting, at which the principal address was made by Attorney Charles F. Herrick, son of the candidate for Governor.

OFF TO OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

Thirty-five Winners of Rhodes Scholarships Sail from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Thirty-five students living in various States of the Union who won the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships for a course of study at Oxford University sailed from this port to-day on the steamship Ivernia, bound for Liverpool.

That so many of the American winners of the scholarships sailed from Boston together is due to the arrangements made by Paul Nixon of Braintree, one of the Massachusetts winners, who wrote some time ago to each of the other scholarship holders of the country, suggesting that they all sail together from Boston.

BIG SEIZURES ORDERED.

Four Dressmakers Must Forfeit Nearly $12,000 Dutiable Merchandise.

Collector Stranahan announced yesterday that he had ordered seizures in four cases which have been under investigation during the past week, in which dressmakers had failed to declare dutiable merchandise in their baggage. The aggregate of the seizures is nearly $12,000 home value.

The first case was that of Joseph Baer and wife of San Francisco. They had goods valued at $1,415.28, which were released under bond. This means that the Government will seize the bond instead of the goods. Two separate seizures were ordered against Miss E. Shanahan of New York. One of them covered two cases of goods valued at $3,473.82, and the other one case valued at $987.68. The fourth seizure was from Mrs. A. McNally of New York and amounted to $4,865.96.

W.&J.SLOANE
Best Imported and Domestic
Wilton Carpets
200 Rolls at
$2.00 per Yard
Regular price $3.00 per yard
BROADWAY & 19th STREET

CARROLL PRAISES TICKET.

Calls Herrick a Fighting Candidate and a Past Master in Politics.

John F. Carroll, who returned from Europe yesterday, was at the Democratic Club last night, where a number of his friends gathered to greet him.

"The two tickets—National and State—are great," said Mr. Carroll. "There always is a lull in every campaign. We have had ours. The Republicans now will have theirs, and they will not have time to recover. That was the way of it in 1892.

"The now famous Victoria Hotel conference with Mr. Cleveland as the central figure took place later than this period of the campaign, and it was after that when our State Committee really got to work, and, of course, the other States were waiting for action in New York.

"Judge Parker is a growing candidate, for every friend he makes he will hold for all time. In this respect he is like the late President McKinley. The party in this State, indeed, is fortunate to have such a fighting candidate as Judge Herrick. He is a past master at the game of politics. A pupil in the school of Tilden, he can give any man in the Republican Party cards and spades. Herrick will be our next Governor. New York is hardly debatable ground—it is Democratic territory. The certainty of carrying New York will have its old-time effect of swinging the other doubtful States in line. It is a star ticket."

WHITNEY SILENT ON CONGRESS.

Pleased with Nomination Talk—Praises Democratic State Ticket.

Harry Payne Whitney, who arrived from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday, appeared to be much pleased when told that he was being seriously considered for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District to succeed Francis Burton Harrison, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

"It is very nice of my friends," said Mr. Whitney, "to talk of sending me to Washington, but as this is the first I have heard of it I do not feel that I can say anything about it just now. Would I decline if nominated? Now, that is another question I cannot answer just now. The Democrats nominated a splendid ticket at Saratoga, and I believe that they are going to sweep the State."

NO WISCONSIN TICKET YET.

Court Does Not Make Expected Decision Between Republican Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 27.—The Supreme Court did not hand down the decision expected to-day in the La Follette case, and the delay may have a serious effect. If the court should adjourn without making the decision at this session the result would be that the National Committee will not know with which faction to recognize, and the election in Wisconsin necessarily will be postponed until the latest possible moment.

LAD RUN OVER ON PARK ROW.

He Was Stealing a Trolley Ride and Fell Under Wheels.

John Gesaler, fifteen years old, was run over yesterday morning by a car from which he fell while stealing a ride in Park Row opposite the Post Office, and so crushed that his legs will probably have to be amputated at the knees.

The lad was employed in Fulton Street, and, like many others who come over from Brooklyn and work down town, has found it great sport to jump on the southbound cars and dodge conductors as far as the terminal, four short blocks away. Yesterday he was crouching on the running board when he slipped and was caught by the feet, dragged, and mangled by the rear truck of the car. The motorman heard his screams, and jammed on the brakes. The boy was quickly extricated and carried to the sidewalk.

"It was all my fault. I was stealing a ride," he said.

He gave his name to Dr. Stone of the Hudson Street Hospital ambulance, told him that his father and mother were dead, and that he lived with his aunt, Mrs. Johanna Weil, at 23 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He uttered no cry, but was no sooner in the ambulance than he fainted.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KEOKUK, Iowa.—The Collins-Healslip wholesale carpet house was destroyed by fire to-day, the origin of the blaze being a bolt of lightning. Loss, $250,000.

Forsythe's
Suit Department
Is being replenished daily with the most fashionable and stylish garments ever shown by any house in the trade ——
Consisting of Broadcloths, Scotch mixtures in genteel neat effects; English Cheviots and fine French novelty cloths ——.
Black Suit Dept.
A separate department for black suits of every description is at your disposal —— finely tailored and in the most refined styles; all lengths and sizes.
Sack Suits.....$12.50 to $35.00
Cutaway Suits, $20.00 to $40.00
Young Ladies' Suits
Rough and Ready Mixtures, Tweeds, Homespuns, Cheviots, &c. Just the thing for school, outing and everyday wear.
Excellent values.
$28 Upward
We are prepared to meet all requirements and can fit you out at short notice.
New Styles
Rain Coats, Touring Coats, Covert Coats, Dress Skirts, Walking Skirts and Waists of every description and for all occasions at most reasonable prices.
John Forsythe
THE WAIST HOUSE
865 Broadway, 17th and 18th Streets.

ELECTION BETTING LIVELIER.

National Odds in Street Unchanged—Small Even Money Bet on New York.

Brokers who look after betting on the election had a busy session yesterday, as a better demand was shown and more numerous inquiries made. The odds on the Presidential campaign remain the same as they were the previous day in the Street, when owing to Judge Parker's letter they were shortened to 4½ to 10 by the Democrats, with 2 to 1 offered by the Republicans.

On the result in New York State, however, Fred Oakes made a wager of $200 even with J. J. Judge that Parker would carry the State, and offers of 10 to 9 on Herrick were made.

The largest wager of the day on the National election was one of $2,500, made by C. H. Smith against $1,000 Parker money, wagered by W. A. Titus. C. H. Smith had $25,000 more to place on Roosevelt at the same figures. Allen, McGraw & Co. placed $1,000 on Roosevelt with A. Sartorius & Co., and J. J. Judge bet $2,000 to $800 with C. R. Hammerslough. C. C. Rowley bet $1,000 to $450 with Lambert Brothers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:35 A. M.—795 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

1:20 A. M.—132 St. Mark's Place; Sam Pincus; damage, $150.

1:40 A. M.—410 Sixth Avenue; I. M. Hirsch; no damage.

2:15 A. M.—73 Allen Street; David Haber; damage trifling.

4:40 A. M.—212 East Ninety-seventh Street; Alphonse Calligno; damage, $300.

5:40 A. M.—19 West Twenty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

8 A. M.—Pier 1, North River; steamer Aleghany of Hamburg-American Line; damage, $500.

9:45 A. M.—406 First Avenue; Jennie Kinsell; damage, $5.

9:55 A. M.—350 West Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

10:15 A. M.—247 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; Herman Hirschfeld; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—204 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; John Funck; damage slight.

2:23 P. M.—1582 Madison Avenue; Charles Grindes; damage, $15.

4:10 P. M.—155 Eighth Avenue; Tessie Johnston; damage, $300.

5:40 P. M.—200 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—201 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Joseph Elasno; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—Southwest corner of Forty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue; S. E. Ogden; damage, $500.

Through glorious Autumn foliage — skirting rivers, mountains and glens —
World's Fair
ERIE & Big FOUR LINE
By the Famous Special Train
"THE EXCELSIOR EXPRESS"
And Other Good Trains
Lowest Rates Ever Offered
Indian Summer—the most enjoyable season of all at the greatest of all World's Fairs.
Coach Excursions
EVERY WEDNESDAY
and
Greater New York Day, Oct. 1
and
New York State Day, Oct. 2
Round Trip, $18.00
Apply at any Erie Ticket Offices: 118 Broadway, N. Y.; 257 Broadway, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 1380 Broadway, N. Y.; 1159 Broadway, N. Y.; 1404 Broadway, N. Y.; 25 Union Square, N. Y.; Chambers and West Sts., Fer., N. Y.; Jersey City Ferry Station; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 182 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Suits for Men
Ready for Service.
Not by rule and rote—not by time honored methods, but by an absolutely perfect system are the Saks garments tailored. Instead of designing a pattern to fit an idealized, inanimate figure, we cut the garment to fit a living, work-a-day man. Sometimes six or seven coats are cut before one is accepted as a model. From the perfect garment a pattern is cut which serves for future effort. We have ready-for-service a series of new single and double breasted sack models as well as the English walking and Chesterfield cutaway suits in the new browns and grays, as well as black, blue and an exhaustive variety of plaids, stripes and mixtures.
Sack Suits.....$12.50 to $35.00
Cutaway Suits, $20.00 to $40.00
Top Coats in box, paddock, paletot and tourist models in all manner of fabrics and designs are ready for your service.
$12.50 to $38.50
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

"Good clothing is a form of good manners," said Beau Brummell, "and you can't afford to neglect either."
BACK SUITS ARE EITHER SINGLE-BREASTED OR DOUBLE.
EITHER IS GOOD FORM—A MATTER OF TASTE. YOU'LL FIND THE RIGHT SHAPES HERE. $15 TO $35.
TOP COATS AND RAIN COATS ON THE INSTANT, AS YOU MAY NEED ONE OR THE OTHER.
Browning, King & Co.
Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d Sts. } New York.
16 to 20 Cooper Square, }
Fulton Street and De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn.

Telephone Rates
LORD STANLEY, Post-Master General of Great Britain, in a recent official communication, after stating that under a message rate plan the London telephone system had rapidly grown to about 70,000 exchange telephones, said:
"The proper method of charge for an exchange service is that under which the payments of the subscribers are fixed in proportion to their user. In the United States, where, during the last few years, the telephone exchange system has been largely improved and developed, methods of charge of this kind have been widely adopted, and have proved an effective means of increasing the number of subscribers."
A plan under which subscribers pay "in proportion to their user" was introduced in Manhattan and The Bronx (old New York City) in 1894. There were then less than 10,000 telephones in the city. In the same area there are now more than 133,000.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
CONTRACT OFFICES:
13 Bay Street, 215 West 38th Street, 83 East 59th Street, 880 West 124th Street, 616 East 136 Street.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square
Executors and Trustees should remember that under the laws of the State they are relieved from all liability for Trust Funds deposited with this company.
INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AT SPECIAL RATES.
An Interesting Booklet on Application.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

Crushed velvet coats for little tots are the acme of style this season.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1904.

☞ Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor for a dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

Grand Fall Opening.

To-day is the last day of our Grand Fall Opening. Do not miss this rare style show. There's an assemblage of artistic millinery, gowns and wraps that's not surpassed by any other showing in America. In fact, outside of Paris, we doubt if you can see its equal.

If you want to catch the correct fashion hints for the ensuing season, come to-day by all means and see this showing.

You are at liberty to wander at will throughout the entire store. This great Fall showing is arranged especially for you to see. The decorations are unique. Just as you pass the portals of the middle door on 6th Avenue you enter a large grape arbor of growing vines and ripe grapes.

Throughout the entire store there are hundreds of large Phoenix Palms, Ferns and growing plants. You'll enjoy this pretty picture as well as the style shown.

You'll find the millinery on the second floor; wraps and gowns on the third floor, and while on this floor do not overlook the costumes in the little French rooms.

Rochester $5 shoes at $2.85

A FAMOUS Rochester manufacturer of women's fine footwear is so inspired with the success of "Ideal" patent kid-skin—the dainty new leather warranted not to creak or crack—that to give it a broader prominence he has made up for Simpson Crawford Co. Second Floor.

5,000 pairs of new style $5 and $3.50 shoes to match the swell new street and dress costumes at a special price that enables us to offer them at $2.85

There's more shoe daintiness in the new Ideal patent kid than any other leather put into shoes for the critical dresser.

At $2.85—Ideal kid shoes — dull tops — welt soles — button and lace style.

At $2.85—Ideal kid boots — button or lace style—turn sole —three distinct models.

At $2.85—Seven models of lace and button boots—vici kid and patent tips.

Annual sale of Rochester $3.50 and $5 shoes—values to $3.50 at $1.85; $3.50 to $5 at $2.85

WOMEN'S PATENT kid button boots, wood Cuban heel, dull kid top; sizes regular, turned sole, opera toe; $3.50 shoe at $1.85

WOMEN'S $5 glace kid skin button boots, welted sole; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E; military heels, medium toes, neat, medium weight soles; custom finish and strictly elegant; $5 value, at $2.85

WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES — FINE WELT drop last, dull top of kid, patent tip, button; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E, at.. $2.85

WOMEN'S BRIGHT KID SHOES, HIGH military heel, opera toe; right in every way; sizes 2½ to 8, A to E.. $2.85

WOMEN'S BRIGHT VICI KID LACE OR button $2.50 shoes; heavy stitched soles; military heels; all sizes..... $1.85

WOMEN'S $3.50 TO $5 SAMPLE SHOES; sizes 3½ to 4½, A and B only; every Fall sort and plenty of them, including welts and turns; high or low heels, at $1.85

All the Fall S. C. S. shoes are ready, $3.50; best in every way.

The new dress trimmings ½ price.

THERE'S a loss involved, but we want to start the season off with a rush, and, besides, the loss is not ours—it's an importer's who was anxious to introduce his new dress embellishments.

50c for $1.50 and $2 imported dress trimmings.

Fine embroidered St. Gall novelties—the daintiest imported effects.

Rich hand made French novelties. Fine Persian trimmings. Embroidered silk trimmings. Trimmings for tailor-made suits. Trimmings for evening wear. Beaded and spangled trimmings, etc.

Of special interest to dressmakers.

50c for $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 trimmings.
95c for $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 trimmings.

Of special interest to milliners.

All wool durable 75c warp cheviots 39c

IT'S extra heavy and sponged, too. You'll perhaps appreciate this excellent bargain more when we tell you that there's not another store in all New York where you can buy these fabrics for less than 75c. Come and see how fast this fabric sells—there's plenty of it. Main Floor.

52-IN. ALL WOOL DOUBLE WARP CHEVIOT, EXTRA HEAVY, SPONGED AND SHRUNK —ready for the needle—only in black—has never sold for less than 75c. per yd.—special for to-day, **39c**

20 PIECES SATIN-FINISHED BROADCLOTH IN the season's newest colors—onion, leather, mahogany, maroon, reseda, royal, navy and cadet blue, Hunter's green, myrtle, castor, tan, champagne, dark, golden and Havana brown and jet black; our regular $1.25 quality; for one day only at..... **98c**

50 PIECES CREPE ALBATROSS—PURE AUSTRALIAN WOOL; all new shades, including cream; suitable for street or evening wear; our regular 49c quality; to-day. **29c**

20,000 YDS. STRICTLY ALL WOOL PRINTED challies in polka dots, figures, stripes and neat floral effects; suitable for kimonos, house dresses, etc.—latest importation; this fabric has been manufactured to retail at 75c, but we have secured it at a price that enables us to sell it at..... **49c**

50 AND 56 IN. TAILOR SUITINGS—INVISIBLE plaids, stripes and neat checks—this fabric is greatly in demand this season and has been sold for $1.25—for one day only **98c**

Towels at tempting prices

NO article is more essential—and when you can buy at these prices it's time to lay in a supply. Main Floor.

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, colored borders—17x34 in.—doz... **1.00**

HUCK TOWELS, HEMMED OR hemstitched, ends with colored or plain white borders, 18x35 in.—doz..... **1.45**

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWels, grass bleached, white or colored borders, 18x37 in.—doz..... **2.00**

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, warranted grass bleach and pure linen—21x39 in.—doz..... **2.75**

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWels, pure linen, extra large—22x45, doz. **2.90**

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWels, fine quality, plain or figured huck, pure linen—22x41 in.—doz..... **4.50**

HEMSTITCHED HUCK OR DAmask towels, knotted fringe or hemstitched ends, excellent quality—doz..... **6.00**

Turkish Towels.

FULL BLEACHED TURKISH towels, good quality—doz., **1.45, 1.75, 2.25** and..... **3.00**

500 DOZ. BLEACHED TURKISH towels, fine mercerized yarn, very soft, specially adapted for infants—value 39c. **25c**

12,000 dainty Swiss embroidered handkerchiefs. 12½c

ONCE a year we hold this great annual sale of fine embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs. You know how deft the Swiss are in machine embroidery work—as clever as the hand work of the Irish and French, and the cost is fully two-thirds less. Main Floor.

At 12½c, worth 25c to 35c,
At 19c, worth 35c to 50c.
At 25c, worth 65c to $1.00.

12,000 handkerchiefs, both scalloped and hemstitched, are in this annual event—they come to us from the largest St. Gall makers and are perfect in every respect.

To-day's great variety of furniture specials.

WHAT do you think we've done to create a strenuous nine-hour period of furniture buying to-day? Why! gone right back to the biggest day of that record-breaking August sale when we doubled the business of August, 1903, and reproduced every special bargain that combined to bring the greatest day's selling in the history of this furniture store. It's a certainty that particular home-furnishers who have to buy pieces to complete the furnishing of their homes for Winter (and there are many of them) will turn hurriedly to Simpson Crawford Co. to-day. They can't help it in view of these prices. Fifth Floor.

$4.25 for $6.50 golden oak chiffoniers—not only handsome, but made in a manner to insure their lasting worth—An exceptional bargain.

You'll be expecting a lot of surprises, and they'll be greater than you could possibly imagine. Here's one in the form of an

$18 silk floss sanitary mattress at $12.75

that will at once prove to you that no other mattress is more practical, durable and comfortable, no matter what the price.

Use this mattress 60 days and if it does not come up to your highest expectations, we'll take it back, allowing you the amount paid, $12.75.

$66 for $98 5-piece parlor suite.

(Cut shows style.)

This is our special 5-piece suite—highly polished frames, handsomely carved—high grade upholstering—fitted with indestructible springs—your choice of coverings in silk damask, silk tapestry or verona velour.

Parlor suites.

$25 3-piece suites, $16.50.
$28 3-piece suites, $18.50.
$32 3-piece suites, $20.00.
$42 3-piece suites, $27.50.
$48 3-piece suites, $30.00.
$50 3-piece suites, $37.50.
$55 3-piece suites, $41.50.
$58 3-piece suites, $44.00.
$40 5-piece suites, $30.00.
$55 5-piece suites, $37.50.
$57 5-piece suites, $40.00.
$62 5-piece suites, $50.00.
$98 5-piece suites, $68.00.
$102 5-piece suites, $65.00.
$105 5-piece suites, $60.00.
$110 5-piece suites, $80.00.

$18 sanitary silk floss mattress $12.75

The best mattress for health and comfort is a luxuriant mattress. Everybody knows it, and that's why so many people pay exorbitant prices. But if they only knew that this $18.00 sanitary silk floss mattress is positively unexcelled in any point they would have no other. It's made from guaranteed electro sanitary floss and will not absorb moisture—always remains soft and will make over like a hair mattress; full weight floss in one or two parts. This is the first time it has ever been sold for less than $18.00; we've 250 and to-day the price is **$12.75**

Brass beds.

$28 brass beds, $19.50.
$26 brass beds, $17.50.
$35 brass beds, $22.00.
$38.50 brass beds, $27.50.
$40 brass beds, $29.50.
$57 brass beds, $35.00.
$55 brass beds, $38.50.
$58 brass beds, $44.00.
$68 brass beds, $53.00.
$78 brass beds, $69.00.
$85 brass beds, $76.00.
$102 brass beds, $82.50.

Golden oak.

$12.50 dressers, $8.00.
$14.00 dressers, $10.00.
$16.00 dressers, $12.00.
$18.00 dressers, $14.00.
$19.75 dressers, $16.50.

Golden oak.

$7.25 chiffoniers, $5.75.
$9.50 chiffoniers, $7.25.
$13.50 chiffoniers, $10.50.
$16.00 chiffoniers, $12.00.
$19.00 chiffoniers, $15.50.

Couches.

$20 couches, $12.50.
$22 couches, $15.00.
$24 couches, $16.00.
$25 couches, $18.75.
$28 couches, $20.00.
$38 couches, $28.00.
$42 couches, $31.50.
$50 couches, $36.50.
$56 couches, $42.00.
$60 couches, $45.00.

Dining tables.

$7.50 golden oak table, $5.50.
$8.50 golden oak table, $6.50.
$13 golden oak table, $10.00.
$16 golden oak table, $12.50.
$19.50 golden oak table, $14.75.

Sideboards (golden oak).

Eight $20.75 Sideboards, $14.00.
Eight $25.00 Sideboards, $19.50.
$38 golden oak sideboards, $31.00.
$50 golden oak sideboards, $42.00.

Dining chairs.

$1.75 golden oak cane seat chairs, $1.35.
$2.50 golden oak cane seat chairs, $1.65.
$2.75 golden oak cane seat chairs, $2.00.
$3.50 golden oak cane seat chairs, $2.50.
$4.75 golden oak cane seat chairs, $3.50.

What day suits you best in this Great sale of used pianos

It's a four-day sale and the special values you read about will be held until the respective days set apart for their sale.

One hundred used pianos and piano players.

IN order to give everyone a better opportunity to select one of these wonderful bargains we shall place them on sale beginning at 8:30 o'clock this very morning at the rate of Fourth Floor.

25 pianos per day

beginning this morning, Sept. 28th, and ending Saturday evening, October 1st. No pianos will be sold except on days for which they are advertised.

Our past experience with these sales leads us to advise a visit to our warerooms as early in the morning as possible in order to have first choice, as these bargains will go quickly.

You need pay only $10.00

when you select your piano, and same will be delivered to your home for your use while paying for it.

The balance you may pay at an easy rate per month, so that you own your piano in a short time without any effort whatsoever. Isn't it a reasonable proposition?

Here are a few items for each day which will give you a pretty good idea of the great values offered.

On Wednesday, Sept. 28th, we offer

1 Broadwood upright for $10.00
(this piano has an old-fashioned case, but is in playable condition.)
1 Lindeman upright for $100.00
(this piano has a beautiful tone—case is in splendid condition.)
1 Angelus piano player $75.00
(think of buying a piano player for such an amount. Cost originally $275.00.)
1 Steinway square $50.00
(one of the finest square pianos ever offered.)
1 Behning square $20.00
(a bargain.)
1 Hartman upright $100.00
(mahogany case; splendid condition.)
Also 19 other fine bargains on this date, (including 1 Knabe upright—nearly new.)

On Thursday, Sept. 29th, we offer

1 Steinway upright $250.00
(splendid tone and condition; this will be the first piano to go.)
1 Angelus piano player $125.00
(good as new, late model, 15 rolls of music included; great bargain.)
1 Chickering square $45.00
(fine condition, carved legs, new strings, thoroughly overhauled—worth $100.00.)
1 Schubert upright $125.00
(would be a bargain at $200.00.)
1 Mixsell square $20.00
(excellent condition.)
1 Wissner upright $150.00
(good tone and condition.)
(Also 19 other fine bargains, including a fine Schuman & Sons, almost new, for $165.)

On Friday, Sept. 30th, we offer

1 Weber square for $45.00
(a fine piano and worth $100.00; carved legs; splendid tone.)
1 Narvesson upright $95.00
(in first-class condition, sweet tone, and worth double.)
1 Schubert upright $175.00
(almost new, beautiful case, regular price $325.00, don't miss this opportunity.)
1 Steinway grand $150.00
(good tone and condition; better come before 9 o'clock for this.)
1 Lurch upright $100.00
(large size; good tone.)
1 Miller upright $95.00
(great bargain.)
(Also other fine bargains to-day, including 1 Knabe small grand, almost new.)

On Saturday, Oct. 1, we offer

1 Raven & Co. grand $15.00
(large size; good tone; just right for hall; wonderful value.)
1 Muehlfeld upright $95.00
(fine condition, good tone, worth double.)
1 Betts upright $75.00
(good tone; come early for this.)
1 Hallet & Cumston upright $100.00
(large size; fine tone and case.)
5 upright and grand slightly used Knabe pianos, (in beautiful mahogany cases, tone and condition like new, will be offered during this sale at great reductions, and on easy payments.)
5 Cecilian piano players $175.00
(reduced from $250.00 on account of change in style of case—6 rolls of music included free—the Cecilian is the finest piano player manufactured.)
1 Kroeger square $10.00
(A bargain.)

We will allow all money paid on any of these instruments within one year to apply on any new piano in our warerooms—should you wish to exchange.

We represent the famous **Gabler** Piano as well as such renowned makes as **Packard—Hobart M. Cable—Price & Teeple**—and many others.

Our new upright at $175.00 is the greatest value ever offered. **Guaranteed for 10 years.**

17,500 pairs magnificent new curtains for to-day.

THIS great September sale of lace curtains started almost a month ago, and during its progress more lace curtains have been bought and sold than ever before in a like period. Manufacturers, importers and mill agents, aware of this fact, have come to us with their surplus stocks, the result of a backward season, and offered them to us at our own price. These vast stocks have come under the critical eyes of our experts, who have selected the cream of the offerings, and to-day you may choose from the greatest array of high class lace curtains ever assembled at prices which will enable you in many cases to buy the two pairs for the price you intended to pay for the one. Third Floor.

Nottingham lace curtains: Hundreds of rich designs in magnificent reproductions of real lace. You've never seen them priced so low as in this sale, **75c., 89c., 98c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.95**

Irish point lace curtains: Choose from over 800 of the latest designs, **$2.75, $3.95, $4.85, $5.90, $6.90, $8.90.**

Antique lace curtains: With rich wide insertions on fine scrim—per pair, **$2.75, $3.95, $4.50, $5.90, $7.50, $8.50.**

Renaissance lace curtains: Rich hand-wrought effects on fine French net, **$2.95, $3.95, $5.90, $7.90, $9.75, $12.50.**

Arabian lace curtains: The most popular and durable curtain of the day, **$6.90, $8.90, $9.75, $10.50, $13.75, $16.50.**

Another lot of 70c. tapestry Brussels carpet 48c.

HOW inexpensive! and tapestry Brussels of this high quality is such a good carpet to wear and gives the room such a beautiful and homelike appearance. Of course that's dependent on the patterns, but when you see these (and note with what excellent taste they were selected) you'll want 70c. tapestry Brussels Carpet at..... **48c**

59c. FOR 75c. INGRAIN CARPETS, ALL WOOL.
63c. FOR 90c. EXTRA TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
85c. FOR 1.25 ALL WOOL VELVET CARPETS.
97c. FOR 1.50 GRADE AXMINSTER CARPETS.
89c. FOR 1.50 GENUINE INLAID LINOLEUM.
39c. FOR 65c. SCOTCH LINOLEUM.
19c for 30c. oilcloth—Fall designs. | 75c. value at 49c.
34c for 50c. oilcloth—best quality. | 90c. value at 59c.

Brussels Rugs. Tapestry Brussels.

6.45 for 11.50 rugs—6 x 9 feet.
18.45 for 20.00 rugs—9 x 12 feet.

Axminster rugs: Extra quality rugs—long, closely woven pile and fine texture—new Fall colorings.
22.75 for 30.00 rugs—9 x 12 feet.
21.00 for 28.00 rugs—8.3 x 10.6 feet.
15.75 for 20.00 rugs—6 x 9 feet.
7.75 for 12.50 rugs—4.6 x 6.6 feet.
4.25 for 6.50 rugs—3 x 6 feet.
2.25 for 4.50 rugs—2.3 x 5.3 feet.

375 four dollar chafing dishes $2.98.

A GREAT sale will follow this extraordinary announcement because the season of conviviality is here when the Welsh Rarebit reigns supreme and when the chafing dish is needed for the many other dainty dishes. Basement Salesroom.

We knew these cool evenings would make you think of just such a chafing dish as this—

$2.98 Make you think of paying $4 for a dish exactly the same as we're going to sell you to-day at $2.98.

So heavily nickel plated that it will serve you twice as long as the ordinary kind that usually costs even more—holds three pints—powerful alcohol lamp—artistic wrought iron stand—isn't it an exceptional value? But don't forget that we've only 375—the kind your good taste would inspire you to select.

If you do not select one now—(not saying anything about the higher price you'll pay later) there's certain to come an evening when your friends will gather at your home and just think how you will miss this handy requisite.

You're not likely to allow yourself this embarrassment, though, considering to-day's price—$2.98.

Here's another special: 250 more of those $1.50 portable gas reading lamps at 95c

Complete with chimney, burner, mantle, opal shade and cup, with six feet of tubing—special 95c.

Special: good mantles at 8c each.

Also full line of **Welsbach** mantles and burners.

$1.75 for all nickel 5 o'clock tea kettle, with lamp and shade.

25c. for 40c. tumbler holder—the imported tile, with nickel edge.

Nickel plated Russian coffee machines at ⅓ off. Values $3 to $12 at $1.50 to $6

Bath room fixtures, none but the best sold here, and cost no more than the ordinary kind. Note these prices:

29c for nickel plated tumbler holder to fasten on wall.
29c for toothbrush holder to fasten on wall.
23c for nickel plated toilet paper holder.
25c for nickel plated towel bar.
23c for nickel plated standing soap dish and drainer.
2.75 for adjustable shaving mirror—to fasten to wall.
48c for nickel plated soap dish—can be adjusted to bathtub.
25c for 40c nickel plated cuspidors.

The new canned goods are in

MORE delicious than the fresh vegetables you have to put up with now—in comes the first consignment of new canned goods that's been announced this season. Sixth Floor.

And the prices—they're so much lower than you usually pay for the highest grade that there's an additional relish to every preserved article you select from our complete gathering.

Plucked when rounded out in luscious ripeness and preserved under the best sanitary conditions these vegetables are even more palatable than any procured fresh in the height of the season. Their delicious flavor was preserved with them and a purchase here to-day will bring it right to your table.

Undoubtedly you'll want a supply for the season at these prices:

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Bthart Extra Creamery, 5 lb. Sealed Crock... **1.32**

BEECH NUT BACON—Usually sold at 25c.; 4 to 6 lb Strips, lb..... **18c**

SUGAR—H. & E. Best Refined, granulated; 25 lb. Linen Sack..... **1.22**

NEW LAYER FIGS—Finest Californis; 1 lb package, 10c.; 10 lb box..... **95c**

MELTING SUGAR PEAS—Royal Stuart New Pack; case 24 cans, $4.10; doz., $2.10; can.. **18c**

EARLY JUNE PEAS—ROYAL Stuart New Pack; case 24 cans, $3.30; doz., $1.70; 2 lb can..... **15c**

MARROWFAT PEAS—ROYAL Stuart New Pack; case 24 cans, $2.75; doz., $1.40; 2 lb can.. **12c**

EXTRA SIFTED PEAS—Royal Stuart—French style; Tiny Peas—New Pack; case 24 cans, $4.50; doz., $2.50; 2 lb can.... **22c**

ASPARAGUS TIPS—HICKmott's or Royal Stuart New Pack; Finest California; guaranteed new pack and free from stems; case 24 cans, $3.30; doz., $1.70; 2 lb can **15c**

SUGAR CORN—CAMERON or Minnesota Valley; fancy New York State—sweet and creamy; case 24 cans, $3.45; dozen, $1.35; 2 lb can..... **11c**

JERSEY TOMATOES—ROYAL Stuart Solid Pack; Red Ripe Fruit—superior flavor; mammoth 3 lb can, 15c.; doz., $1.70; case 24 cans..... **$3.30**

COFFEE—STUART BLEND of finest imported Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha; lb, 35c.; **$1.10**

GARDEN GROWN TEAS—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India Ceylon, and all our regular 75c. varieties; 5 lb caddy, **$3.85**; lb..... **60c**

PATENT FLOUR—WASHburn & Crosby's Gold Medal or Royal Stuart Premium Patent; ¼ bbl sack..... **85c**

NEW RICE—EXTRA QUALity White Carolina; Whole Head; lb, 9c.; 3 lbs..... **25c**

WALTER BAKER'S BREAKfast Cocoa—½ lb can..... **18c**

NEW SEEDED RAISINS—Or Re-cleaned Vostizza Currants; guaranteed new pack and free from stems; 1 lb carton, 9c.; 6 cartons..... **50c**

PURE HONEY—Finest Orange Blossom strained; plain glass jar..... **25c**

EDAM CHEESE—BEST made in Holland; plain or in foil; full weight..... **83c**

TOMATO CATSUP—BLUE Label or Columbia Brands; pint bottle.. **16c**

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE Whiskey; Distillery Bottling; bottle..... **84c**

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT—Or Bass' Ale, Bulldog Bottling; imported in glass; dozen..... **$1.58**

COGNAC BRANDY—Jas. Hennessy & Co.'s; bottle..... **$1.00**

MONOGRAM—OR FINCH'S Golden Wedding Rye Whiskey (6 years old); gallon, $2.85; full quart bottle..... **85c**

J. W. J. W. J. W. **The Wanamaker Store** Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. **The Wanamaker Store** J. W. J. W. J. W.

Today We Present the Premier Productions Of the World's Greatest Designers of Dress

Gowns from Paris and Vienna

Every gown is a *premier*—a masterpiece. This superb collection, composing the most artistic exhibition we have ever presented, contains not one costume that is mediocre in character or composition.

American dressmakers, today, are only excelled by the *best* effort of Paris; and the gown that an American designer could compose, shall not be brought from Paris by us.

We are tremendously proud of the conspicuous successes that have been made by some of the distinguished dressmakers, right here in New York, notably those who co-operated with us in the Exhibition of American Dress, which we presented last Spring.

But there is only one Paris, and the sceptre of its reign in matters of fashion is still borne by no weak hand.

Our representatives have gone abroad year after year for almost two decades. Year after year they have witnessed the fashion displays of the most notable European resorts, and yet these eyes that have seen so much, have this year witnessed scenes among fashion assemblages, that have made them more enthusiastic than ever before.

Probably the greatest fashion event of this present season occurred during the run of the Grand Prix at Vichy. Paris turned out in all its splendor, for this first meeting after the building of the new Casino and Baths by the government. Perhaps never during the twenty centuries or more, that Vichy has been a resort of wealth and fashion, has it seen such a concourse of superbly gowned women. 'Way back in the days of the Cæsars, the aristocrats of Rome went to Vichy for the healing waters of the Springs. Today this procession is never ceasing.

Our representatives were there, and saw all this wealth of fashion, representing the supremest efforts of Parisian couturiers up to that time. A week later they saw the assemblage at Deauville.

Coming back to Paris with a knowledge of what had been done, they worked with these creators of fashion, some whose names had been famous for years, and others whose stars are just arising. From each and every one it was demanded that the gowns made for us should be of *premier* character. In not one dress did we allow of economies of construction, because they were for exhibition purposes. Each gown was made and finished in as perfect a manner as if it had been designed to be worn by a queen or countess. Each one was to represent the highest art of its designer; and today when you come to see these dresses, analyze them as closely as you will, and see how perfectly each detail is worked out; notice the almost endless effort which seems to have been applied in producing some of the most charming effects.

Today we show no gown that would be out of place in the most dignified assembly. Some are simple and girlish, designed for the debutante; others have the dignified elegance which bespeaks the matron of high social position.

There are gowns that seem to have sprung out of the frames of famous pictures, so true are they to the period they represent; yet they are sufficiently modernized to be in perfect taste for present-day wear.

The new effects in fabrics, in laces, embroiderings and other trimmings, provide an exhibition that will be alike interesting to lovers of fashion and art.

This exhibition occupies special space around the Balcony on the Second Floor, as well as throughout the Costume section.

In addition to the Second floor display, we are also able to invite our Public to view the choice group of Paris model gowns, selected personally by Monsieur Dumas-King, and now on exhibition in our French Dressmaking Salons, on the Fifth floor. All are invited.

Hungarian Concert Today

In the French Dressmaking Salons. Fifth Floor

By special engagement, we present today *The Harzi Natzy Hungarian Orchestra*, which will entertain visitors to our French Dressmaking Salons, where we are exhibiting the French Model Gowns brought over by Monsieur Dumas-King, together with model dresses of his own composition.

The program will be thoroughly Hungarian, and will continue at intervals during the day, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The New WAISTS and NEGLIGEES From Paris

The Little French Store is bright with the charming new Lingerie, which has just arrived from abroad.

Of chiefest interest today is the superb collection of Waists and Bodices of silk, crepe de Chine, silk mulls and handkerchief linens. Some are in beautiful evening effects, and from that they range all the way down the line of universal service, to dainty, handmade waists of soft linen for every-day wear.

The charm is in their originality of design, as well as in the fact that every stitch and decoration is done by hand.

There is nothing gaudy or elaborate about these waists; while the styles are striking in many instances; everything is dignified and dainty, and in the best taste.

Our direct work in gathering these waists from the hands that produce them, makes them, in many cases, as low in price as American waists.

The collection of Dressing Sacques and Negligees is equally broad and attractive.

You are invited to visit the Little French Store during these exhibition days.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Paris and Wanamaker Millinery

The Fall showing of millinery was first presented a week ago. Today the collection is more complete in many ways, by reason of the fine, new hats that have just been produced by our own workrooms.

While you are viewing the costumes, do not fail to walk through the Millinery Salons, and view the hats now being shown.

Second floor, Tenth street.

SHOES for fine Gowns

For evening wear we are showing a very handsome assortment of new Fall styles in Slippers of many varieties.

The new slippers are designed to show off the beautiful effects of the new stockings. They are made of patent leather, as well as the softer castor and dull kidskins. The heels are high. Lines are designed to show off the curved instep to the best advantage.

Dress Boots also show unusually graceful lines, and are made in many handsome styles, from the thinnest turned soles, to the heavier ones adapted for carriage and street wear.

This is a collection that will appeal to all women who desire the proper finish for handsome toilettes.

Prices for both Shoes and Slippers, $5 and $6 a pair. Fourth avenue.

Just a Word for The CHINA SALE

The month is drawing to a close, and during this last week the China Store is presenting some of the most remarkable offerings of the sale.

The fashion story dominates the day's news, and there is no room for a list of the remarkable offerings that are being made. Sufficient to say that there are most unusual values in Marble Busts, Figures and Pedestals; also in Berlin and Vienna Bronzes.

The collection of Cut Glass is most complete, and the prices are the lowest that the sale has yet presented.

There is an exceptional group of Pouyat and Charles Field Haviland (G. D. A.) Fancy China marked at special prices. Basement.

ENGLISH PRIMATE TALKS ON AMERICAN CHURCH

Urges That Ecclesiastics Here Have Due Regard for the Past.

WOULD DRAW LINE, HOWEVER

At Church Club Dinner Cites the Dress of His Own Bishops as Illustrating His Meaning.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was entertained last evening at a dinner given in the Hotel Astor by the Church Club of New York.

The Primate was welcomed, on behalf of the Church Club, by its President, George McCulloch Miller; for the Diocese of New York by Bishop Potter, for the city by Mayor McClellan, and in the name of higher education and literature by President Butler of Columbia University and Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie.

The dining hall of the New Hotel Astor, thrown open for the first time for an affair of such magnitude, formed a great L. At its elbow was a raised dais. The Archbishop was seated there, with Bishop Potter at his right and President Miller at his left. Others who occupied places at the dais were the Rev. Hyla Holden, domestic Chaplain to the Primate; the Rev. J. H. Ellison, vicar of Windsor; Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, Dr. Mabie, Bishop Beckwith of Alabama, President Butler of Columbia University, Mayor McClellan, Dr. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of New York, and Bishop Courtney of England.

J. Pierpont Morgan occupied one of the tables nearest the dais. Beside him was Asa Bird Gardiner. Among others present were:

Commoder F. G. Bourne,	The Right Rev. L. L. Kinsolving,
W. L. Brower,	The Rev. D. P. Morgan,
The Rev. Walter E. Bentley,	Dallas B. Pratt,
Francis M. Bacon,	The Rev. Leighton Parks,
R. Fulton Cutting,	The Rev. J. Lewis Parks,
R. Bayard Cutting,	The Rev. J. P. Peters,
W. Bayard Cutting,	The Rev. W. S. Rainsford,
The Rev. George M. Christian,	The Rev. Arthur Sloan,
H. B. Dick,	The Rev. Ernest M. Shires,
Admiral Henry Erben,	William J. Schieffelin,
The Rev. Wm. Grosvenor,	Francis L. Stetson,
The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant,	The Rev. S. Delancey Townsend,
The Rev. W. Montague Geer,	Prof. J. H. Van Amringe,
R. G. Hone,	The Rev. George R. Vandewater,
The Rev. Wm. R. Huntington,	George Zabriskie,
Col. Edward Haight,	
The Rev. George C. Houghton,	
S. Nicholas Kane,	

There were about 400 club members and their guests in attendance, the clergy largely predominating. The tables were beautifully decorated with cut flowers. Above the seat occupied by the Archbishop of Canterbury the American and British flags were intertwined.

President Miller, in extending the welcome of the club, was frequently interrupted by applause. He told of the identity of interests of the Church on this and the other side of the water, and expressed the deep sense of pleasure with which the Primate's friends in America, returned, in so far as they could, the many courtesies and kindnesses with which he had showered churchmen of this country when they were in England.

At the close of his remarks the strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" sounded through the dining hall, and the banqueters, rising to their feet as one man, joined in singing.

DR. DAVIDSON'S ADDRESS.

When the Archbishop of Canterbury began his response he was interrupted by an outburst of cheering which lasted for several minutes. He spoke as follows:

"I wish I knew how to find words to express to you how I feel about the warmth of a reception such as this. There is a well-known story about one of the most eloquent of our preachers in England, a dear friend of mine. At the close of one of the most fervent of his sermons, while the congregation was dispersing, a little girl was heard to say to her mother: 'Mamma, what a lot of adjectives that gentleman does use!'

"I feel to-night a sense of envy for the orator upon that occasion, as I think that with verbal as well as adjectival additions to my vocabulary, I might be able to express what I have felt not to-day only, but during the many days that have preceded it about the kind of reception, totally unexpected in character, which has greeted me on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.]

"To me not the least striking part of the demonstration in which I have been allowed to take part has been the recognition extended by those whose life lies outside the limits of our own communion. [Applause.] It has been marked in many places, and most obviously of all in the magnificent and extraordinary scene which took place last Sunday afternoon in the Capitol of the Nation to which you belong.

"I feel, however, that, thankful as one is for that recognition of our common heritage, there is compatible with it a sense of peculiar satisfaction when we meet as brother-churchmen. Then one can without reserve speak in the fullest possible sense of our being together with one heart and one soul. That is the position in which I find myself and we find ourselves to-night.

"I recognize the timeliness of it all. Of course I am well aware that it is to the office that I hold, rather than to the individual, but with all my heart I reciprocate your good will and pray that the blessing of God may rest upon the great Church on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.]

"The bond that links us is so close a one that one scarcely speaks of it as a bond at all, but regards it rather as an identity, a like resolve and an endeavor to carry that resolve out. [Applause.]

NEWS BY WAY OF NEW YORK.

"I had an object lesson given to me of that in a very marked way in an hour when I was called to the responsible office with which I am now intrusted. Some of you here may know of the fact. It was in the early days of January, 1903, that a few of my friends and myself were aware that I had been nominated to that great office, and the very first intimation of my nomination which reached me on the dawn of that January day—I was living in the country then—came not from London, not from Winchester, of which I was Bishop, but from New York. [Laughter.]

"A cordial, fraternal telegram of benediction and good-will from some of my dear friends and brethren, Bishops on this side, was the first intimation that came to me; and that impresses me as a striking object lesson as to American promptitude. And the interest taken on this side of the Atlantic in what passes within our Church at home is certainly not the least of the timeliness of heart of which I have had so many examples.

"As one tries to look backward and outward upon the Church in the midst of which I am spending these delightful weeks, one certainly finds that there have been somewhat startling contrasts in its history between one period and another. You welcome me to-night as Archbishop of Canterbury, as the first Archbishop of Canterbury who has ever crossed the Atlantic. But I am not the first Archbishop of Canterbury in connection with whom such a voyage was contemplated.

"Some of you may remember a touching entry in the diary of Archbishop Laud, written when he was in the Tower in the month of March, 1643, before his trial was begun. One day a terrible rumor reached him to the effect that it might be the resolve of the powers to send him as a delinquent to America. [Laughter.] It is a somewhat curious and apt subject for an ingenious historian to conjecture what might have been the result on either side if that resolve had been carried into effect.

"This at least is certain. The Archbishop was not mistaken in supposing that the reception he would have got would have differed in some peculiar respects from that of his successor to-day. [Laughter.]

"I think the reasons for the contrast are not hard to find and are in all seriousness profitable to contemplate. A change has come about because both parties in a great controversy take a very different view now from what they took then. We have learned the meaning of the larger charity that is compatible with the truest, deepest, and most faithful allegiance to that which in sacred things we hold dear.

The Archbishop here referred to a chapel in his own country, a window of which, he said, was placed there by churchmen from America, "descendants not merely of the godless Englishmen who brought religion from England to these shores, but inheritors of the best part of the traditions which were brought across the sea when those emigrants first came." This window, the Archbishop said, was an object lesson constantly before his eyes. He continued:

CHURCH FUNCTION IN AMERICA.

"It would be presumptuous for any man with no more knowledge than I have to generalize rashly about the particular function which our Church can perform in this land to-day. One part, surely, which our Church in the United States must play in the slowly rolling years is to bring into the national life that touch with the past which is so absolutely an essential part of the heritage of the Church to which we belong.

"The assertion and reassertion of the fact of that magnificent heritage without which our Church would not be what it is seems to me to be a not inconsiderable part of the grand service that can be rendered by the Episcopal Church in the United States to the people at large.

"By this I mean that reverent care for the past, that scrupulous adherence where possible to ancient ways not incompatible with the most fervent and buoyant belief in the days that are to come. In England I have sometimes thought that the care for the past among our ecclesiastics, at least, takes a strange form not always uplifting and not always particularly helpful.

"Why do Bishops in England garb themselves so strangely? It isn't with any idea that their garbs are beautiful to look upon or that they are comfortable, but they have simply failed to change them. They retain them owing to an almost petty conservatism. Over here you have set yourselves free from these shackles and the idea of these habiliments strikes you as somewhat strange. As regards our public men, they may be reckoned with the progressive rather than with the stationary objects in modern business.

"I do not wish it to be supposed that I am contrasting the Church of England with the Church in America; that is, that we in England have a care for the past while you in America have care for the future. Both of us, I trust and believe, are doing our utmost to care for both. Your new buoyancy and hopefulness and progress under conditions a little different from ours react in every turn to help us to be more hopeful and expectant. It is absolutely true to say that in not a few ways, theological, ecclesiastical, practical, you are giving us year by year helpful stimulus, and very often an inspiring lead.

"Part of this is due, I doubt not, to the independence of your development—independence in more ways than one—that Independence a record of which is brought home to us all when July comes around."

Bishop Potter, introduced as the next speaker, asked his hearers to stand, and with him drink to the health of Mrs. Davidson.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury," he said, "has not only condescended to pay us a visit, but to bring Mrs. Davidson with him. The toast is particularly fitting, since it was the Church of which he is the head which first recognized the relationship of the Christian home to the Christian life."

When the toast had been pledged the Bishop laughingly referred to the exclusive character of the Church Club, "but," said he, "I am sure that our distinguished guest will find here the purest expression of congregationalism to be gleaned on this side of the ocean.

"If it is exclusive, however, it has more than atoned for this characteristic to-night by the most becoming act in its history—the giving to this great body of your sons, your Grace, the privilege of seeing and hearing you.

The great majority of us here to-night are men in orders, who look up to you as incarnating the spirit and the law of the Church you represent with unshaken devotion. They recognize what the English Episcopate has done for the world. They realize the great ideas and ideals which the Church of England has ever nurtured, and which we need, most of all, in this great Republic.

"The law of life and love throbs in all American hearts to-day for our mother, who implanted it. God bless her! The Church of England is not weaker but stronger because the tie which binds us is spiritual and not legal. Such a bond is dearest of all."

Bishop Potter told a story illustrative of the kindly thoughtfulness of the Primate before he attained his present eminence. He pointed his tale with the recital of the hard time the Bishop of Louisiana once had at Lambeth Palace in gratifying his desire to smoke, and then reminded the Archbishop that when the speaker had visited him at Windsor the invitation to enjoy a cigar had been forthcoming at just the right time.

"An act such as this, beneficent and soothing and recognizing our weaknesses, has endeared his Grace to the Church on both sides of the ocean."

President Miller, at the end of Bishop Potter's address, said that it was customary, when a distinguished guest was to be entertained, to throw open the gates of the city to him.

"We have no gates in New York but Hell Gate," he declared. "So the custom cannot be carried out here, but our Mayor has come to greet our guest here, and to extend to him the heartfelt welcome of our citizens."

"I had supposed," said Mayor McClellan, when the laughter following the introduction had subsided, "that Hell Gate was indeed closed in the face of an occasion like this. There is no need that it should be opened.

"Your Grace, as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States I am glad to have the opportunity to pay my respects to the Primate of the mother Church. As a Scotchman I am proud to welcome you. As Mayor of the City of New York I welcome you in behalf of our citizens."

In introducing President Butler of Columbia the toastmaster recalled the fact that there had been a time when a yearly report of the university had been rendered to the Primate of England.

"I don't know the nature of the report that Mr. Butler is to make your Grace after a lapse of 150 years," he said, "but there must be an abundance of material."

President Butler said he felt that the university which he served could rightfully claim the privilege of extending a word of welcome to the Archbishop, and reviewed the progress which America was making in higher education.

Archbishop Davidson spent yesterday morning in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria. Yesterday afternoon, with his wife, he visited the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Grant's Tomb, and other places in which he was interested.

This morning he is to deliver the opening address at the convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, which will be convened at 10 o'clock. Later he will inspect Columbia University, where an honorary degree will be conferred upon him.

JEROME CLERK GETS OUT.

Confessed to Shady Work—Jerome Praises Tammany Leader Hayes.

District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that Fire Commissioner Nicholas J. Hayes deserved credit for having discovered a money making game that was being played in the office by one of the District Attorney's clerks. This clerk, the District Attorney said, was Matthew F. Lynch, whose resignation had been demanded. Mr. Jerome said that Lynch admitted the truth of the charges made against him—that of accepting money from a saloon keeper for turning an excise case out of court.

The excise case was that against Michael Bamalio, a bartender. Clerk Lynch in looking over the complaint saw that an essential point was lacking and that the court would be compelled to dismiss it if a demurrer was interposed. Thereupon, according to the District Attorney, Lynch and another employe of the District Attorney's office called upon Saloon Keeper McAvoy and informed him that they would turn his bartender loose for $50. This McAvoy paid over to them, and Lynch and his companion then employed a lawyer at a small fee to interpose the demurrer to the excise complaint.

"When Mr. Hayes called to see me about it," said District Attorney Jerome, "he told me that the man who had received the money from McAvoy was appointed from his, Hayes's, district, and that he, Hayes, did not intend to stand for grafting. I had nothing to do with the appointing of Lynch. He was a hold-over under a civil service appointment."

NEW YORK DOCK REPORT.

Net Earnings Increase $1,400, Fixed Charges $3,200.

The annual report of the New York Dock Company for the fiscal year ended July 31 is as follows:

	1904.	1903.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$1,670,445	$1,821,618	$151,173
Op. exp. and taxes	806,080	958,833	152,573
Net earnings	$864,365	$862,985	*$1,400
Fixed charges	463,200	460,000	*3,200
Balance	$401,165	$402,985	$1,800
Div. pf. stock, 2%	230,000	200,000	
Dep'n account	49,313		*49,313
Discount bonds sold	7,519	32,840	25,321
Total deductions	$256,832	$232,840	*23,922
Surplus	$144,353	$170,145	$25,792
Add, reduction franchise tax, 1901	5,670		*5,670
Previous surplus	521,479	351,334	*170,145
Total surplus	$671,503	$521,490	*$150,022

The discount on bonds in the last fiscal year was on $80,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds sold in the previous year on $375,000 bonds sold.

THE GAS STORE

WE HAVE A NEW GAS LOG. IT BURNS WITHOUT SMOKING, SO CAN'T MAKE SOOT.

THE VULCAN GAS LOG

Produces more heat than other logs for this reason. The new atmospheric burner with which they are equipped successfully admixes fully 50% of air with the Gas consumed, intensifying the heat and reducing the amount Gas consumed one-half.

Call or write for booklet.

W[illegible] Co
[illegible] St

VENEZUELAN'S ROMANCE ENDED WITH SUICIDE

Young von Bauditz Shoots Himself at the Endicott.

FELL IN LOVE ON VISIT HERE

Wealthy South American, of Titled Family, Was Despondent—Woman in Case Leaves the City.

Official inquiry into the death of Don Carlos Frederico von Bauditz, the head of a wealthy and distinguished Venezuelan family, who committed suicide at his apartments at the Hotel Endicott early yesterday morning, has rather more than indicated a shattered romance.

The young man, who was only twenty-six years old, ended his life by putting a bullet through his right temple. Before shooting himself he left a note declaring that he was about to end his life. The name of the woman in the case, Miss Vivian de Lemos, a young woman of French extraction, but regarding whom little beyond that is known, was revealed through letters in the dead man's possession.

While no suspicion attaches to her, Coroner Scholer, who is investigating the case, and the detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night were trying to find her because they believe she might be in a position to throw some light on the immediate causes of the suicide. Miss De Lemos left the city a few hours after she learned of Bauditz's death.

Von Bauditz was in business with his brother at Neutrias, Venezuela. He came to this country about four weeks ago, accompanied by Don Felipe Molina, the scion of one of the oldest Spanish families in the South American republic and a couple of years his senior. They spent a few days here, then went to the St. Louis Exposition, and returned here three or four days ago. They were to have sailed for Venezuela on the Red D Line steamer Philadelphia at her next sailing.

Von Bauditz and Miss de Lemos, according to friends of the dead man, first saw each other several weeks ago, when the young Venezuelan was dining at the Café Martin. Miss de Lemos and a friend were dining at an adjoining table. Von Bauditz saw her and at once became infatuated with her. Then he managed to get an introduction to her.

Soon after that von Bauditz and his friend Molina left for St. Louis. On their return East he met Miss de Lemos again at Niagara Falls, where she had gone with a couple of women friends to spend Labor Day.

According to the story which Molina told the Coroner, von Bauditz had believed his affection for the young Frenchwoman reciprocated until last Sunday evening. On that evening von Bauditz and Molina again dined at the Café Martin. While they were at dinner Miss de Lemos entered with a man, and took a seat near them. The young Venezuelan at once grew deathly pale, and his friends had to restrain him from attacking the man who was in the young woman's company. He left the place shortly afterward, and after that, according to Molina, was despondent.

SAD BROWNSVILLE JULIET.

Her Mamma Caught Romeo Climbing to Fire Escape Trysting Place.

Out in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, at the corner of Broadway and Linden Street, a sad-faced bride stood with her face against the window pane of her mother's little flat last night, watching for her Williamsburg Romeo to climb the elevated railroad pillar opposite her home. This Juliet was Stella Hertzman, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the janitor of the building, and she was waiting for Eddie Carroll, who resides at 396 Shepherd Avenue.

"He cometh not," she said, and then learned from her mother that the police of Capt. Miles O'Reilly's precinct were responsible for Eddie's non-appearance.

Monday night, when she appeared on her fire-escape balcony, she saw her Romeo clinging to the steel ladder of the elevated railroad structure opposite her home, with outstretched arms, pleading for her to climb over to him, but her mother had discovered him and had prohibited the climb. Then, when the young Romeo had collected a crowd of men and women by his entreaties, the mother of the girl sent a messenger to the Ralph Avenue Police Station.

Capt. O'Reilly detailed Policeman Perry to drive the young husband down from his perch, while the bride's mother looked after the bride.

Carroll at the police station explained that his reason for climbing on the elevated structure was to see his bride, to whom he had been married on Wednesday last. He said when he brought her home to receive the parental blessing her father had chased him out of the house, while the girl's mother locked her up in a room, telling her proceedings would be commenced to have the marriage annulled. Thereupon, not having a ladder handy, Eddie did the Romeo act on the elevated railroad pillar.

Capt. O'Reilly advised Carroll that the only way to recover a lost bride was by writ of habeas corpus.

SHOT IN BROADWAY OFFICE.

William H. Lyon Wounded in Struggle with Robert L. Wrenn.

Robert L. Wrenn, a druggist, forty years old, of 154 West Sixty-eighth Street, went to the office of John B. Van Horne, a civil engineer, on the ninth floor of 29 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and asked to see his wife, who is a stenographer there.

He was told by William H. Lyon, a civil engineer in the office, that he could not see Mrs. Wrenn.

Wrenn pulled out a revolver, and in a struggle two shots were fired, one of which hit Lyon in the fleshy part of the neck. Lyon was not seriously hurt, and walked to the Hudson Street Hospital. Wrenn was arrested. The wife hastened away without explaining, and the police with difficulty got anything out of Lyon, who said he did not believe Wrenn wanted to shoot him and that it was an accident.

The woman is described by other tenants of the building as being very pretty.

WE HAVE STRUCK IT RIGHT.

NOW FOR

Great Bargains!

We Have Made a Purchase of

Men's Suits and Overcoats

At Less Than Cost of Making.

EVERY GARMENT DESIGNED FOR THIS SEASON'S TRADE.

$10.00 and $12.50 Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Black, Brown, Blue and Fancy Worsted Suits, single and double breasted. Topcoat, Tan, Brown, Fawn and Black, satin lined..... 7.50

$15.00 and $18.00 Fall Suits and Overcoats.

Fancy Worsted Suits, double and single breasted, all new, up to date; also Black French Vicuna Satin-Lined Overcoats, in Tan, Covert, Mixed Tweed, Worsted, Whipcord and Black..... 10.00

$25.00 and $30.00 Suits and Overcoats, 1904.

All made from imported cloths, every conceivable design, new London fads. Overcoats and Topcoats, French and English Worsteds; immense Stock to select from; all silk lined..... 15.00

English Cravenette Rain Coats, $15.00 and $18.00, at.....10.00

Great Saving in Purchasing Winter Overcoats.

Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

The Harris Store

235 BROADWAY, Opposite Post-Office.

PRESIDENT FOR A WORLD LIFE.

Tells Art Congress Delegates the Nations Can Help Each Other.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Roosevelt received in the East Room of the White House to-day about seventy-five members of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, headed by the President of the congress, Prof. Simon Newcomb, and Prof. Hugo Munsterberg.

In the course of a brief address to his visitors the President said:

"Perhaps the happiest feature of our modern world life is the steadily increasing recognition of the fact that it must be a world life; that no nation can hope for the fullest development if it confines itself exclusively within its own boundaries; that progress must come from a frank recognition of the fact that each nation can help others and can be helped by them.

"I feel that not only do associations and gatherings such as this mean much for the scientific, the artistic, the intellectual development of all the nations taking part in them, but I feel also that these gatherings all help to prepare the way for the time when the great rules of right and of equity shall prevail among the nations exactly as they now in highly civilized countries prevail among individuals."

ARRESTED ON SISTER'S CHARGE.

J. E. and C. F. Glimm Accused of Misappropriating $88,937 of Father's Estate.

Charged with the larceny of $88,937.35, John E. Glimm, sixty-one years old, of 98 Elliott Avenue, William's Bridge, and his brother, Christian F. Glimm, a commission merchant living at 249 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night on the complaint of their sister, Mrs. Margaret C. Weinholz of 691 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

The men were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Mayo in the Tombs Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Kresel drew up the complaint, in which it is alleged by Mrs. Weinholz that when her father died, in 1888, he left an estate valued at $350,000, which, she alleges, was to be divided equally between her two brothers and herself. Since her father's death, she states, she has only received $12,000 of her portion. The last amount, Mrs. Weinholz says, she received about three years ago, and it was only $1,000.

In her complaint Mrs. Weinholz alleges that the brothers have converted her share of the estate to their own use and figures the amount due her and her sister to be $88,937.35. In April of this year an order was entered in the Surrogates' Court, directing the brothers to pay the trust fund to the City Chamberlain. The brothers, it is alleged, have neglected to follow the order, and Mrs. Weinholz finally took the matter to the District Attorney's office.

John E. Glimm is sixty-one years old and is married. He has four daughters and two sons. His brother, Christian, is fifty-three years old and has one son, Christian F. Glimm, Jr.

BUFFALO BRIBERY INQUIRY.

Grand Jury May Indict Three Aldermen —Others in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Whether this city is to experience a revolution in municipal reform similar to that which overtook St. Louis, may be decided when the Grand Jury reports next Thursday. It is an accepted belief that three Aldermen are under indictment, charged with accepting bribes. There is a well-founded suspicion also that eight other Aldermen or ex-Aldermen are liable to be indicted.

The inquiry now going on is the direct result of an attempt to extort money from John Harrer, sewer contractor. Harrer's bid for the construction of a sewer in Ferry Street was $38,800. It was entered in 1898, but the work was not to be done until 1901. After awarding the contract to Harrer, the Sewer Committee rescinded its action and asked for new bids.

Before doing so, however, two Aldermen, whose names have not been divulged, went to Harrer and told him that for $4,500 the committee would let him have the contract. Otherwise he need not expect it. The conversation was overheard by a member of the Harrer Company.

When Harrer refused to pay the $4,500 new bids were asked for on the ground that Harrer was irresponsible, and the contract was afterward awarded to Dark & Co. for $55,900. Harrer since has been ignored as a city bidder, and he and his secretary have told the Grand Jury that upon another sewer contract they actually paid an Aldermanic committee $2,500.

Another instance of bribery relates to a private sewer to a piano keyboard manufactory. Application was made for the construction of the sewer and the manager of the company was told that it would be built if the committee received $1,000. Two Aldermen entered the business house and this amount, it is said, was paid to them in the presence of two witnesses. Corroborative testimony has been presented to the Grand Jury in both the Harrer and Piano Keyboard Company's cases, five Aldermen being involved in the latter and three in the former transaction.

Action has been taken also by the District Attorney in connection with the charge that high officials of the Police Department have been selling mining stock to concert hall and saloonkeepers. Several witnesses have been called, but it is not related whether any evidence incriminating officials has been given.

Superintendent of Police Bull declares that the mining stock in question, of which he owns a large number of shares, has good value, and that no attempt has been made, to his knowledge, to force any one to buy it.

You Can't Fool the Public.

Not all the advertising in the world, nor all the expert salesmen we could hire, would have built up the Brill business if the Brill goods had been unreliable.

Our success and our customers' satisfaction are both based on this policy of ours—"Right merchandise at right prices."

Men's Suits—that FIT—in the new Fall models, $10 to $25.

Men's Brown Top Coats—brown's the rage—exclusively here at $10.

Men's furnishings, Shirts, Neckwear, &c., showing the newest Autumn effects at extremely low prices.

Men's Hats—stiff and soft—$1.50 to $2.80.

Men's Shoes—"STROLLERS"—$3.

And everything, too, that big and little boys wear.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., n. Greenwich.
211 and 219 Sixth Av., n. 14th.
125th St., cor. Third Av.

THE KAISER WILHELM II. BRINGS BIG SHIPLOAD

Vanderbilts, Whitneys, Burdens, and Goelets Among Passengers.

JOHN F. CARROLL BACK HOME

Count von Hatzfeldt, En Route for Japan, Expects Long Conflict—Pennarini Here to Sing Parsifal.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived early yesterday morning, with every suite and every cabin taken. The names of passengers made a small book in size, and among them appeared many names well known in diplomatic, financial, social, and dramatic circles. A great crowd of people welcomed the big liner when she tied up at her Hoboken pier, and when the army of passengers landed the customs officers found the hardest job in the line of baggage examination before them that has fallen to their lot this season.

William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, and Mrs. Borden-Harriman were a conspicuous group among the passengers. This party occupied a table in the dining saloon to themselves, at the head of which sat William K. Vanderbilt.

Count von Hatzfeldt, formerly an attaché of the German Embassy at Tokio, was another of the Kaiser Wilhelm II.'s passengers. The Count left Japan last April, and is returning to that country on private business. When seen on the pier and asked his opinion of the situation in the Far East he said:

"I think that the conflict is going to be a very long one. The fact is no one can predict when it will end. The Japanese are a fine people and a most tenacious race. They have a magnificent set of officers, both naval and military, who are thoroughly capable of dealing with the situation before them. I am personally acquainted with both the Marquis Oyama and Gen. Kuroki, both of whom are brilliant soldiers. However, do not disparage the Russians. They, too, are a tenacious people, and in Gen. Kuropatkin have a great soldier."

John F. Carroll, ex-leader of Tammany Hall, and Maurice Untermyer came in the big Kaiser. Mr. Untermyer returns greatly improved in health. George Burroughs Torrey, the American artist, who was another passenger, has been in Greece, where he painted a portrait of King George. He said that the position of American artists abroad was improving, and that already the French considered the Americans their greatest rivals.

Alois Pennarini, the German opera singer, who is to interpret the title rôle in Col. Savage's English production of "Parsifal," arrived on the Kaiser, and said he would begin rehearsing at once. Although he does not speak English, he will sing the part in that tongue. Miss Maxine Elliott was another passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., as was also Alfred Hertz, who will conduct the orchestra in Col. Savage's production of "Parsifal."

The Prince and Princess Colloredo-Mansfeld of Vienna, who are going to the St. Louis Exposition, were also on board the liner, as were also the Marquis and Marquise Pinar del Rio of Cuba and Baron Louis von Kubinsky. Others on board were Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch and Miss Wilhelmine Busch, who have been summering at their castle on the Rhine; A. J. Drexel, Robert Hoe, Mrs. Marcus Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels and Miss Spreckels, and Mrs. J. A. Bostwick.

Business Hours: EIGHT-THIRTY A. M. to FIVE P. M.
Commencing October 1st, EIGHT-THIRTY A. M. to SIX P. M.

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Messrs. B. Altman & Co. are now showing a complete assortment of Autumn and Winter HOSIERY for Men, Women and Children, in various styles and Weaves; included is a select assortment of Silk Hosiery for Men and Women.

Orders executed for Women's Silk Hosiery, in shades to match costumes.

KID GLOVES for Men, Women and Children are now shown in styles for the Autumn and Winter seasons, including the exclusive "Marvex" quality, also other grades at lower prices.

Attention is directed to the following Special Sales, to be held To-Day, WEDNESDAY, September Twenty-eighth:

Men's Fancy Lisle Thread Half Hose, embroidered and striped effects; regular price, 50c. per pair, at

$1.80 per box of half dozen pairs. 35c. per pair.

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, Black with colored embroidery; regular prices, 75c. per pair.

$2.50 per half dozen pairs. 50c. per pair.

SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF WOMEN'S KID GLOVES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT

$1.00 per pair.

$1.00 per dozen pairs. Regular value $1.50 per pair.

Misses' Imported Glacé Gloves, . . . 85c. per pair.

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B. Altman & Co.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE. NEW YORK.

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Correct Shoes

For Children.

For all ages—for every purpose. Made of the best wearing leathers; irreproachable in style and finish.

It is well known that we carry a greater range of widths and sizes than any other house, thus making

Perfect Fit A Certainty.

Many are made on special lasts, originating with us, are anatomically correct and cannot be found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR. The assortments for Autumn and Winter include Boas and Stoles of Ostrich, Marabou and Coque Feathers, with Muffs to match. Ruffs of Taffeta Silk and Chiffon, also in exclusive combinations.

Hand-made Yokes of Silk and Chiffon; Half Sleeves, Fronts, Capes, Persian Scarfs and Squares. Hand-made Stocks, with or without jabots; Collar and Cuff Sets, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

The Little Hotel Wilmot

right at the door of the Pennsylvania Ry., in Penn Square, Philadelphia, has proven so well liked, that, despite the one-third larger addition, it could not take care of all who wished to come. The management are glad to announce that they have taken over the

Lincoln Apartment House

right in the centre of Philadelphia, and will run it in connection with

The Little Hotel Wilmot

This will give us over 100 additional rooms, single or en suite, with baths. We cordially invite you to stop with us while in Philadelphia.

The Ryerson W. Jennings Co.

WELCHS GRAPE JUICE.

The uses of Welchs Grape Juice are many. At this season of the year you will find it makes a most satisfactory refreshment for receptions, social gatherings, etc. Serve it plain or diluted with water, or try this

UNFERMENTED PUNCH:

Juice of three lemons and one orange, one pint Welchs Grape Juice, one quart water, one cup sugar. Serve ice cold.

In ordering of your druggist be sure you get Welchs. Sold by druggists and grocers. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

D. K. GOSS A SUICIDE.

President of American Institute at Strassburg Feared Insanity.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—D. K. Goss, President of the American Institute at Strassburg, shot and killed himself there yesterday.

Mr. Goss left a letter saying he feared he was becoming insane, and for that reason had decided to commit suicide. The American Institute is closed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—David K. Goss was Superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools from 1894 to 1900, and in that capacity was a member of the State Board of Education.

BAY STATE WILL MAKE APOLOGY TO MR. GURNEY

Judge Phelps Instructed to Remit British Diplomat's Fine.

SECRETARY ADEE'S MESSAGE

Attorney General Moody Asks for Investigation—Judge Willing to Make Amends.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Acting Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee sent a message to Gov. Bates to-day informing him that, according to the British Embassy's statement, Judge Phelps of Lenox was not within his rights in fining Third Secretary Gurney at Lee for overspeeding his automobile. The Massachusetts Executive is asked to take such action in regard to Judge Phelps as may be deemed proper.

Gov. Bates is out of the city, and the message was received by Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., who immediately conferred with Assistant Attorney General Nash. The message was as follows:

British Embassy informs me that Mr. Gurney, Third Secretary that Embassy, charged with driving automobile at excessive speed, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff and taken, after entering protest under threats of force, to the court at Lee, when, in spite of his protest, he was sentenced by H. C. S. Phelps, Special Justice of the Lee Police Court, to pay a fine of $25, and on his declaring that he could not admit the right of the court to sentence him another fine of $25 for contempt of court and to go to prison if he did not pay.

Section 4,063, Revised Statutes of the United States, declares that any writ or process issued out or prosecuted by any person in any State court or Judge or Justice whereby the person of any public Minister of a foreign State is arrested or imprisoned, shall be deemed void.

Section 4,064 declares that any person obtaining or prosecuting such writ or process and every officer concerned in executing it shall be deemed violator of the law of Nations and subject to imprisonment and fine.

I have to request that you take such action as may be proper in this case.

Acting Gov. Guild transmitted Mr. Adee's message to Judge Phelps, and added:

The Assistant Attorney General informs me that if the facts are as above stated you have in your endeavor to enforce the laws of Massachusetts for the security of life upon our highways committed in this particular case a grave breach of international law. May I ask you to telegraph me at once if Mr. Gurney was arrested and fined in spite of protest? Other channels of redress are open in case of the violation of Massachusetts laws by the diplomatic representatives of other nations. Therefore, if fine was imposed and collected, the Commonwealth will apologize.

The fine must be remitted, and I need not suggest to one so respected as you the personal amend that you will, of course, desire to make to Mr. Gurney for the error in method adopted by your court in this unusual case. Kindly forward me affidavit of the evidence of any breach of Massachusetts laws.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 27.—Judge Henry C. Phelps has gone to Boston to confer with the State authorities on his action. After a long telephone conversation with Lieut. Gov. Guild to-day Judge Phelps left for Boston on an evening train and will see the Acting Governor to-morrow.

In Lenox, where Mr. Gurney has spent the Summer, the cottagers feel that the action of the Secretary was hasty. Lenox cottagers were free to say to-day that in their opinion Mr. Gurney lacked tact. In fact, nearly every one discussing the case confessed a feeling in favor of the Lee Justice's action.

Lenox long has been opposed to the automobile, and it has only been this season that the motor cars have been numerous in Lenox. The sentiment against the automobile may have something to do with the censure of Mr. Gurney for appealing to the State Department on the case. Cottagers say that the matter might have been satisfactorily adjusted if Mr. Gurney had taken the advice of the court and engaged counsel.

Judge Phelps said to-day:

"I was dispensing justice according to the laws of the Commonwealth. I don't recognize the right of the Secretary of any foreign Ambassador to break the laws of this State. I don't hesitate to say that I would treat the British Ambassador the same way if he were breaking the laws of this State."

He added, however, that he was willing to apologize if he made a mistake.

"This is a little matter," he said. "The papers have not reported it properly. The Secretary was not obliged to sit in the dock with other prisoners. He did not enter the dock until all other cases were disposed of.

"If I find that I have made a mistake, I will gladly apologize. I did only what I believed to be right."

Special Justice Phelps was appointed about six years ago. He is a manufacturer. His duties at the court at Lee take but little of his time, as Judge Casey regularly sits on the bench. Of late years it has been the custom of State Executives to appoint none but lawyers to such positions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The State Department to-day called on the Department of Justice to take action in the Gurney matter, and the Attorney General, at the request of the State Department, telegraphed United States Attorney Moulton, at Boston, to take the necessary steps to secure Mr. Gurney in all his legal rights, to make a full investigation of the facts, and to report the matter to the department at his earliest convenience.

URGES EFFORT TO STOP WAR.

American Bar Association Thinks This Country Should Act.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—At to-day's session of the American Bar Association the reports of the standing Committees on International Law, on Jurisprudence and Law Reform, and on Commercial Law were read.

The report of the Committee on International Law takes up the Russo-Japanese war. It says:

It is not for your committee to pass judgment upon the merits of this war; but we do submit that the Japanese claim is of a character that affords just grounds for mediation under the second title of The Hague convention. The third article declares that "the signatory powers think it to be useful that one or more powers which have no part in the conflict may offer of their own volition, so far as circumstances may make it appropriate, their friendly offices or their mediation to the States engaged in the conflict." The United States might, as it seems to your committee, very properly avail itself of the provisions of The Hague convention and make an endeavor to put an end to the further shedding of blood in Manchuria.

After the reading of the report a resolution was adopted concurring in the resolution of the National Arbitration conference at Washington in January last.

FOR A SUBWAY HOLIDAY.

Mayor May Ask All Business Houses to Close.

Mayor McClellan will, in all probability, issue a proclamation declaring Oct. 27 the date for the opening of the subway, a public holiday, and asking all business houses to close for at least half a day, that the occasion may be fittingly observed. This is on the authority of Alderman Doull of the committee appointed to arrange for the celebration.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will act on Friday upon the $50,000 appropriation asked by the Board of Aldermen for the proper commemoration of the opening, and the Aldermanic committee, of which Mr. Doull is a member, will probably meet Monday or Tuesday and formally adopt the programme which has already been outlined.

"There isn't any question about the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment," said Mr. Doull yesterday. "The money for the celebration will be provided. I am unable to give any estimate just now of how much it will cost. The Williamsburg Bridge opening cost $19,800, and was confined to one place. The plan of the subway celebration is on a much larger scale, and if the affair is properly carried out $50,000 will be none too much."

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CAR KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

Motorman, Arranging Sign, Did Not See Her.

Motorman Henry Dubois, who is new to the work, started to take an empty car down Lexington Avenue from the Ninety-eighth Street barns late yesterday afternoon to meet the homebound evening rush. He started his car slowly, and then busied himself with adjusting the front gate and arranging the sign, as he did not want a complaint from an Inspector.

As his attention was thus distracted, at Ninety-eighth Street his car ran down little Edna Ross, the daughter of Edward M. Ross of 127 East Ninety-eighth Street, who is employed by a music-publishing firm. The little girl was going across the avenue with a penny to buy a candy apple. The front wheels passed over her legs and pinned her down until a crowd of men lifted the car up.

The little girl was conscious all the time, and when a doctor was working over her, pending the arrival of an ambulance, she said:

"Please make me live until papa and mamma come."

The girl was rushed to the Harlem Hospital, where the doctors tried their best to save the child's life. They found it necessary, though, to amputate both her legs, and she died soon after the operation. Her mother and grandmother saw her while she was alive. Her father could not be reached in time.

FRENCH ADMIRAL A VISITOR.

At Navy Yard and City Hall—One French Hurry Call.

Admiral Rivet, commander of the French American squadron, who arrived here on Monday on the cruiser Dupleix from Cape Breton, paid official visits with his aide to both the Mayor and the navy yard yesterday. At the navy yard he was received by a battalion of marines and a gun salute for his rank. Usually foreign navy officers go to the navy yard on one of the boats from the ship to which they are attached, but Admiral Rivet drove there in a carriage.

He was officially welcomed to the Port of New York by Rear Admiral Rodgers, and with him viewed the new battleship Connecticut. He then made an official call upon Rear Admiral Barker, an old friend, on the Kearsarge, and the battery of that ship fired a salute.

When the Admiral went to the City Hall the Mayor met him in the large reception room. After the formal exchange of courtesies the Mayor and the Admiral chatted together in French.

The Mayor will return the call to-morrow at 3:30. His secretary, John H. O'Brien, has been studying French dialogue ever since the cruiser Troude arrived in the harbor a week ago. He has already expressed a dislike for irregular French verbs.

ARRESTED FOR LAUGHING.

Policeman Resented Guider's Merriment at His Effort to Do His Duty.

James Guider, who says that he is the boxing instructor at the New York Athletic Club and a trainer for James J. Corbett, was arrested at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. The first charge made against him by the policeman who arrested him was that he had been guilty of laughing at the policeman in the discharge of his duty.

Sergt. Wilson refused to entertain this charge, so the policeman changed it to one of refusing to move on when ordered to do so and causing a crowd to collect. According to Guider's story he was standing at the corner in front of Trainor's Hotel, where he lives, when Policeman Ahearn ordered a truckman to get over to the other side of the street. He admits that he laughed at the attempts of the policeman to enforce his order.

He declared that he had a right to be standing where he was, because he was in front of his own home. He was bailed out soon.

BAY STATE NAMES CANDIDATES.

Foss, Reciprocity Advocate, Wins a Republican Nomination.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Both parties selected many of their Congressional, County, and legislative candidates for the November election to-day, in caucuses held jointly in twenty-two cities and two towns, where the Luce joint caucus law is in force, and separately by the Democrats throughout the balance of the State. The Republicans will complete their nominations to-morrow.

Eugene N. Foss, the leading reciprocity advocate of the State, won a sharp contest with three other Republican candidates in the Eleventh District, defeating Stephen O'Meara, formerly editor of The Boston Journal, his nearest competitor, by 724 votes. Mr. Foss again will be opposed by Congressman John A. Sullivan, who was renominated by the Democrats without opposition.

In the Tenth District the Republicans nominated J. E. Crawford. In this district Congressman William S. McNary was renominated by the Democrats, defeating Joseph F. O'Connell, his only opponent, by a good margin. In the Ninth District Congressman John A. Kelliher was renominated by the Democrats without opposition. The Republicans nominated Walter S. Sears.

BEQUEST OF $150,000.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly Leaves That Sum to Chicago University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—By the will of the late Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly the University of Chicago receives $150,000. Other bequests are as follows:

Baptist Religious Society of Town of Tully, Onondaga County, N. Y., $5,000; Margaret Green, Cortland County, N. Y., $2,000; George T. Green, $5,000; Martha Green Brandt, $5,000; Allen Andrew Green, Syracuse, N. Y., $5,000; Rose Green, $5,000; Cortland County Home for Aged Women, Homer, N. Y., $2,000; Columbian Society of Lafayette, N. Y., $1,000.

The remainder of the estate is to be divided equally among the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago; the Syracuse Home for Women and Children, Syracuse, N. Y., and the Women's Christian Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

DR. LORIMER'S WILL FILED.

The will of the Rev. George C. Lorimer, recent pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. The will is in the dead pastor's handwriting, and after providing for the payment of all his debts says: "My mortal remains are to be disposed of in any way agreeable to my heirs, either by cremation or burial, and at as slight expense as consistent and decent."

All the estate of the testator is bequeathed to his wife, Arabella C. Lorimer, who is named as sole executrix. The Rev. Dr. Lorimer died on Sept. 8 at Aix-les-Baines, France. His will is not dated.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE tendency of fashion in Sack Coats is toward greater length and freedom of proportion, with collar and lapel somewhat heavier and shoulder of normal build. To observe the stylish effect of Single and Double-breasted garments cut on the new lines we invite you to try on several at your convenience.

We make Sack Suits from $15 to $40.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

VOTE FOR 400 MORE POLICE.

Aldermen Approve Increase of Force—Goodman's Objection Subsides.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday gave Police Commissioner McAdoo his 400 additional patrolmen, despite the protest of Alderman Goodman, who said that he had heard that the move was an ante-election scheme to make votes, and should be held in abeyance until a public hearing should disclose the need of the new men.

The weight of Tammany influence was so great, however, that Mr. Goodman withdrew his opposition to the immediate granting of the request, and later voted for it. The only Alderman who stuck it out in opposing the increase, after the long discussion, was Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

The question came up on the favorable report of the Committee on Police to appropriate $160,000 for the services of the 400 additional men for the ensuing six months. Alderman McCall urged immediate consideration.

"With the lawlessness which we hear so much of," he said, "it is necessary that additional policemen should be provided without delay. We know that the three-platoon system is a success, and nothing should be done to force the Commissioner to go back to two platoons."

Alderman Meyers thought the Police Commissioner should be asked for further details. He believed that the trouble lay in the number of illegal details. President Haffen said there was need for more patrolmen in the Bronx, and Alderman Morris said at least 400 additional patrolmen were needed above the Harlem River. Then Alderman Goodman sprung his charge that the increase was a political move, and Gen. Sickles voiced his belief that the existing force was mismanaged.

Alderman Dowling took the floor in favor of the increase. Then the public hearing was voted down, and the vote for the increase was taken.

The board referred the request of the New York Automobile Company to be allowed to take on and discharge passengers at Madison Square back to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

An issue of $25,000 special revenue bonds for repairs of the Yorkville and Jefferson Market Courts was approved.

The request of Bridge Commissioner Best that he be allowed to modify the contract made by his predecessor in office with the Williams Engineering Company, relative to the construction of power houses and elevator towers on the piers of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, was referred to the Finance Committee for a report. Mr. Best wants to settle with the Williams Company for work already done, leaving out the power houses and towers, for $345,000. The contract, including the work specified, called for $385,000.

The board then adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-Mayor Edson.

SCHWAB TO SUPPLY JAPAN.

Armor Plate Contracts Placed with Bethlehem Company.

Charles M. Schwab secured, so it was learned yesterday, some very valuable contracts for armor plate from the Japanese Government for the Bethlehem Steel and Shipbuilding Company, the successor to the United States Shipbuilding Company. Mr. Schwab is at present on the Pacific Coast, and in his absence official confirmation of the closing of the contracts or of their size and nature was not forthcoming. It is understood, however, that the contracts are the heaviest ever given to an American concern by a foreign Government. The officials are reticent regarding the contracts, because it is feared that Russia might make efforts to intercept the shipments, which would, of course, be confiscated as contraband of war if taken.

Wall Street also heard rumors yesterday that similar contracts had been made by Mr. Schwab with Russia, but this rumor was found to be without foundation. Aside from all other considerations it was pointed out that the Russian Government could buy armor plate much more cheaply in Germany, from which country its transportation to the Russian shipyards would be fraught with much less danger.

GIVES UP HUMAN TYPES.

Legacy of $14,000 Woos Bellevue Interpreter from His Avocation.

Ermingildo Zordan, the French interpreter at Bellevue Hospital, who secured the position six months ago by his offer to do the work for nothing for the privilege of studying human nature at the big institution, told the hospital authorities yesterday that he had received notification by mail of a bequest of $14,000 left to him by the will of an aunt who died recently in Switzerland.

Zordan says that he will soon give up his observation of human type at the Bellevue and return to Europe. He intends, upon his return, to make a tour of Asia Minor. Zordan has a brother on the General Staff of the French army. His aunt's fortune, of 15,000,000f., he says, was divided between himself, his brother, and various French religious institutions.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRUCK.

Stepped Out of Car's Way—Landed Under Horse's Feet.

A woman whose identity the police were unable to establish was run over and killed last night by a horse and truck at Myrtle and Hudson Avenues, Brooklyn. The woman attempted to cross the street, but stopped when she saw a car bearing down upon her. When the car passed she stepped from behind it right in front of a horse and truck, driven by Peter Walsh, 26 years old, of 53A Wilson Street. The horse knocked her down, and the wheels of the truck passed over her body.

When picked up the woman was insensible, and she died while being taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital. She appeared to be about thirty years old. In her pocket was found a pawn ticket issued to "F. Lehman."

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James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

SQUADRON A POLO TEAM DEFEATS GREAT NECK

Game Attracts Large Crowd to Van Cortlandt Park.

NEILSON AN ACCURATE HITTER

Handicap Enables Troopers to Win by Score of 10 to 7—Visitors Fail to Play Strong Team Game.

Before a large crowd of polo enthusiasts and others who were drawn to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the Squadron A and Great Neck polo teams met in the first match of the squadron's tournament for the Squadron A cups. The game was well contested, and, profiting by their handicap of 6 goals, the Squadron team won by the score of 10 goals to 7. The winners will meet the Rumson polo team at the same place to-morrow in the final match for the trophies.

The comparatively slow play of the Great Neck team was a disappointment to those who had looked for a fast game from the start. Maxwell Stevenson, who has been doing good work this season at Meadow Brook, and James Cooley, one of the Westchester Country Club stars, were on the Great Neck team, yet they could barely do more than hold their own against the Squadron. Douglas and Leavitt J. Hunt played well up to their limit, and Neilson, by his accurate hitting when near the goal posts, contributed materially to the victory of the local troopers.

Honors were even in the first period, Stevenson getting the first goal after a quick run down the field in less than a minute. J. H. Hunt then scored after nearly seven minutes of play.

Great Neck put more vim into its play in the next period, but found the defensive work of the Squadron almost as strong as a stone wall to break through, and despite their best play could only make two goals, Cooley and McClure scoring. To the surprise of the polo experts, the Squadron completely outplayed the visitors in the third period, getting three goals to two for Great Neck.

Great Neck did some of its best work in the final period, but it was too late to change the result of the game, and the Squadron showed no signs of weakening in its team work. Stevenson and Cooley made two goals, while the home team did not score.

The line-up and summary:

SQUADRON A.	Hdcp.	GREAT NECK.	Hdcp.
1. J. H. Hunt	1	1. Walter McClure	1
2. L. Neilson	1	2. J. M. Cooley	4
3. L. J. Hunt	2	3. M. Stevenson	3
Back. R.G.D.Douglas	2	Back. J. I. Blair	4
Total	0	Total	12

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made By.	Team.	Time.
1	Stevenson	Great Neck	0:50
2	J. H. Hunt	Squadron A	6:50

SECOND PERIOD.

3	Cooley	Great Neck	1:00
4	McClure	Great Neck	2:00

THIRD PERIOD.

5	Neilson	Squadron A	5:15
6	Stevenson	Great Neck	2:45
7	Neilson	Squadron A	2:00
8	Neilson	Squadron A	3:15
9	Cooley	Great Neck	1:25

FOURTH PERIOD.

10	Stevenson	Great Neck	1:45
11	Cooley	Great Neck	2:55

Goals earned—Squadron A, 4; Great Neck, 7. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 7. Total score—Squadron A, 10; Great Neck, 7. Referee—Dr. N. A. Souther. Timekeeper—R. Barnfather.

STARTED LIFE ANEW AT 79.

Thought Begging in Fifth Avenue Was the Bottom of the Ladder.

John J. Moyersant, who has gray hair, and confesses to seventy-nine years, told Magistrate Flammer yesterday that he had found Philadelphia too slow, and had come to this city, imbued with an ambition to begin life anew, and scoffing at the notion that his years might prove to be in the nature of a handicap.

"For some time," he said, "I have been an inmate of the Old People's Home in Philadelphia, and seventeen years ago the last of my family died. Lately I chafed under the restraint, and decided to get out and hustle."

"But you have no prospects. What do you propose to do here?" asked the Magistrate.

"Anything, your Honor. I am willing to start at the bottom of the ladder."

"You must have discovered the fountain of youth," observed the court.

At this point Detective Sergeants Brennan and Barry said they had watched the old man, and had seen him solicit alms in Fifth Avenue.

"He got 50 cents from a guest in front of the Holland House, and that's all the money he had about him," asserted Sergt. Barry.

"He's doing well for a beginning," remarked the Magistrate.

The prisoner promised that he would go back to Philadelphia, and was allowed to go.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Read
GEORGE HARVEY'S
POLITICAL COMMENT
in HARPER'S WEEKLY

The Nominations for Governor of New York
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Judge Parker's Injunction to His Editors
The "Press" and Linn Bruce
Robert Treat Paine, Jr. as a Flopper
Joseph Pulitzer's Continuing Responsibility
Professor Nelson's Awkward Comparisons
Doctor McKelway and the Peerless Cockran
The "Sun" and the "Evening Post" at Cross Purposes
Senator Foraker at His Worst
The Steady Diet of Mr. Hearst's Papers
The President and the Candidate
The "Springfield Republican's" Enlightened Philosophy
The "Life Motto" of Mr. Higgins
Judge Parker's Glad Hand Illustrated
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Author of "A Romance of Two Worlds," "Thelma," "The Master Christian," etc.

The English publisher writes:

"The book promises an extraordinarily large sale. Our country orders actually exceed those of any previous work of the author. After having read the book, we believe it is just the kind of story which will be thoroughly appreciated by the general public on both sides of the Atlantic."

The novel is much on the lines of "Thelma."

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A PEACE MOVE REPORTED.

Italian Premier May Discuss Mediation with German Chancellor.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 28.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Geneva states that a visit to be paid by the Italian Premier, Signor Giolitti, to the German Chancellor, Count von Bülow, is connected with the cause of peace in the Far East.

Signor Giolitti, it is added, intends to visit all the European Courts.

ROME, Sept. 27.—Much interest is taken here in the report that Premier Giolitti is to meet Count von Bülow at Homburg.

One of the many reasons that might prompt such a meeting is discussion of mediation in the interest of peace in the Far East.

According to the Giornal d'Italia, the Italian Government, in conjunction with Great Britain, would be willing to approach Russia with a proposition looking toward peace, but it wishes to have assurances that in pursuing such a course it would have the support of Italy's associates in the triple alliance.

The support of France, according to the paper, was asked in the course of a recent interview at Nice between Signor Luzatti, the Italian Minister of the Treasury, and M. Rouvier, the French Minister of Finance.

King of Saxony Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Although reports from abroad that the King of Saxony is dangerously ill were officially denied yesterday, a Court bulletin issued to-day says the difficulty which the King experiences in breathing increases, with repeated spasm-like periods, that yield reluctantly to remedies.

British Leave Lhasa.

LANG, Tibet, Sept. 27.—The British expedition to Tibet left Lhasa on Sept. 23, and is now marching in the direction of the Chumbi Valley.

In bidding farewell to Brig. Gen. Macdonald, commander of the British military force, the venerable Regent invoked the blessing of Heaven on his head for sparing the monasteries from violation and presented a golden image of Buddha to him.

Prince Shot While Hunting.

DRESDEN, Sept. 27.—While hunting partridges to-day, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was shot by Prince Othon of Schoenburg-Waldenburg and was wounded in both knees and one hand.

Luckily, the gun was loaded only with birdshot. Nevertheless, the Duke will be confined to a hospital for several days.

The South Africans declare there are fewer nuggets to be obtained with pick and shovel than by reading

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"In artistic finish, in dramatic power, in sheer audacity, 'The Last Hope' is not merely the best of all Mr. Merriman's novels. It is the best story based on French history that has appeared in the last five years."

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All authorized inspectors wear numbered badges and admission should be refused any man who cannot show an inspector's badge as proof of his identity.

STALWART EASILY WON $15,000 HINDOO STAKES

Whitney Bred Colt Galloped Over Opponents in Last Quarter.

BROOMSTICK WAS SECOND

Right and True and Queen Rose Were Gravesend Winners at Long Odds —Alan-a-Dale's Handicap.

Stalwart stood out as the "luck" of the E. R. Thomas stable at the Gravesend race track yesterday, and rescued the establishment from what was otherwise a disastrous afternoon of speculation; his victory in the fifteen-thousand-dollar Hindoo Stakes just about squaring accounts for the stable losses on Flyback, badly beaten in the handicap for two-year-olds, and Dimple, left at the post for the third race.

The Hindoo Stakes was conspicuously the feature of the day, the race being the most valuable of the late season for three-year-olds, over the trying course of a mile and about three-quarters, the start of the race being at the short six furlongs post at the head of the back stretch, and the distance taking the horses twice past the judges' stand. Four horses went to the post, that number, however, including Stalwart, rated now about the best of his age, in spite of the fact that he was weeded out of the W. C. Whitney stable a year ago, and Broomstick, holder of the world's record for a mile and a quarter. Both of these horses had up full weight, while Stalwart's stable companion, St. Valentine, ran with 118 pounds and Ormonde's Right made up the field, carrying in fact 108 pounds, which included two pounds overweight. Throughout the betting the Thomas entry, Stalwart and St. Valentine, ruled favorites, at about even money, though for a great part of the time the entry was at odds on, while Ormonde's Right, in view of his light weight, was a heavily backed second choice at a price averaging about 8 to 5, Broomstick being the outsider.

The race was all that might have been desired for a mile and a half, and then it developed into a procession. Stalwart, last until the turn for the stretch was begun, then going to the front. The start was made with St. Valentine the first to show, Ormonde's Right taking second place at the lifting of the barrier, while Broomstick was last, but in the first few yards Stalwart was taken back to wait, and Broomstick went on and settled into third place just behind Ormonde's Right. Past the stand for the first time and around the circular track to the far turn St. Valentine held his place as pacemaker, Broomstick moving up on the back stretch, and as the turn on the far side of the track was made taking second place from Ormonde's Right, and a little later moving up and taking the lead from St. Valentine. The moment that Broomstick passed him St. Valentine dropped back beaten, and as he went back Stalwart moved forward, and just as the last turn was made joined Broomstick in front. From that time the race was ended practically, for Broomstick was driven to the whip the instant that Stalwart went up to him, while the Thomas colt simply galloped away from him. All through the stretch Stalwart was hard held, and finished first in a canter, four lengths away from Broomstick, which, ridden out and under the whip for a part of the distance down the stretch, beat the light-weighted Ormonde's Right by a length for the place.

In the handicap for two-year-olds, Czaraphine led all the distance and won ridden out by a half length from Derry, which under bad riding ran a most excellent race. In the last race of the day Alan-a-Dale, the top weight and favorite at odds on, won with great ease after Jack Martin made the pace into the last quarter. In all of the remaining races the favorites were beaten. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Right and True, 97, Travers, 9-1, 3-1	1	1	1n
Old England, 94, Schilling, 12-1, 5-1	6	2	2½
Counterpoise, 98, Kunz, 10-1, 4-1	11	8	3n
James V., 112, H. Phillips, 9-2, 8-5	9	4	4
Castalian, 103, W. Davis, 9-5, 4-5	8	6	5
Astartia, 108, Redfern, 15-1, 6-1	7	9	6
Funny Side, 93, Miller, 150-1, 50-1	2	7	7
Palette, 89, Coleman, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	8
Clear the Arena, 97, H. Cochran, 40-1, 15-1	12	12	9
Little Em, 108, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1	5	10	10
Dutchess Ollie, 104, Hildebrand, 6-1, 8-5	4	5	11
Reticent, 106, Holmes, 100-1, 40-1	10	11	12
Vincennes, 93, Sperling, 130-1, 60-1	13	13	13
Mary Glenn, 105, Burns, 40-1, 15-1	14	14	14
Fort Plain, 102, Gilsbourne, 150-1, 50-1	15	15	15
Pat Bulger, 113, Odom, 40-1, 15-1	16	16	16

Time—1:10 4-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. h., 3 years, by Tristan-Ellerdie, owned by the Sylvester Stable and trained by E. Peters.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Czaraphine, 115, Lyne, 9-5, 7-10	4	1	1n
Derry, 99, McCafferty, 8-1, 3-1	5	6	2
Glecho, 105, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	6	3	3½
Workman, 100, W. Davis, 6-1, 2-1	1	5	4
Fancy Dress, 106, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	5
Flyback, 120, Redfern, 9-5, 7-10	2	4	6
Amberjack, 89, A. Brennan, 20-1, 7-1	8	7	7
Buttling, 95, Kunz, 15-1, 6-1	9	9	8
Mistiso, 97, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 20-1	7	8	9
The Chanticleer, 88, Powers, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10

Time—1:11. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Rubicon-Seraphin, owned by Sydney Paget and trained by A. J. Joyner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Canteen, 109, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	2	1	1n
Lady Rohesia, 97, W. Davis, 6-5, 1-2	6	6	2½
Daisy Green, 105, H. Phillips, 20-1, 8-1	1	2	3n
Akela, 103, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	4
Sais, 107, Redfern, 12-1, 5-1	5	5	5
Hydranges, 89, Miller, 50-1, 15-1	8	7	6
Allan, 105, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	7	8	7
Wizard, 101, H. Callahan, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	8
Fronta, 103, Kunz, 6-1, 5-2	12	11	9
Vegary, 89, D. Collins, 300-1, 100-1	9	9	10
April Shower, 106, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	11
Dr. Loder, 89, Murphy, 300-1, 200-1	11	12	12
Dimple, 98, Travers, 10-1, 4-1	Left.		

Time—1:48 4-5. Poor start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Mirth, ful-Partridge, owned and trained by H. T. Griffin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hindoo Stakes of $15,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds, with allowances; about one mile and six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
*Stalwart, 126, Redfern, 9-10, 3-10	3	2	1n
Broomstick, 128, T. Burns, 7-1, 13-10	4	1	2n
Ormonde's Right, 108, Lyne, 8-5, 2-1	1	3	3n
*St. Valentine, 118, Odom, 9-10, 3-10	1	4	4

*Coupled as E. R. Thomas's entry.

Time—3:00. Good start. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner ch. c., by Meddler-Melba, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Queen Rose, 100, H. Cochran, 10-1, 4-1	4	1	1½
Druid, 108, Burns, 7-2, 8-5	5	3	2½
Delusion, 96, W. Davis, 9-5, 4-5	6	2	3*
Black Cat, 99, Notter, 8-1, 3-1	10	7	4
Sumatra, 108, Redfern, 4-1, 8-5	11	12	5
Myopia, 102, F. Johnson, 15-1, 6-1	12	10	6
Bisque, 99, A. Brennan, 50-1, 20-1	7	6	7
Suffice, 101, H. Callahan, 100-1, 40-1	9	8	8
Bravery, 104, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	3	9	9
Nightmare, 97, Travers, 25-1, 10-1	2	5	10
Fair Reveller, 101, E. Walsh, 40-1, 15-1	1	11	11
Little Buttercup, 95, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1	3	4	12
Holy Smoke, 95, Dillon, 200-1, 80-1	13	13	13

Time—1:08 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by His Highness-Rose Bud, owned by David Gideon and trained by Thomas Murphy.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Alan-a-Dale, 126, Lyne, 9-20, out	3	2	1½
Jack Ratlin, 108, Hildebrand, 2-1, 1-3	2	1	2*

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

Leave East 34th St., N. Y., 12:10, 12:50, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only). Park Row via 5th Av. elevated, from 10:05 to 12:05 every 12 minutes; from 12:05 every few minutes.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. ADM. 50c.

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Ethics, 96, H. Cochran, 25-1, 8-1 ... 1 2 3*
Louis E., 90, Kunz, 25-1 ... 5 4 4
Lord Melbourne, 97, Chandler, 100-1, 10-1 ... 4 5 5

Time—1:48 1-5. Good start. Won easily; place handily. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Halma-Sadie McNairy.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lady Amelia	140 Invincible	105
Collector Jessup	123 Toscan	104
Ascension	112 Handzarra	98
Major Pelham	118 Blue and Orange	96
Monet	111 Miss Shylock	92
Letola	108 Sir Brillar	90

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Valdez	156	Horisontal	150
Neponset	156	Vestment	147
Walter Cleary	153	Doonelike	142
Malden	153	Snuff	142
Judge Phillips	153	Patagonian	130

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

Oisean	126	Pasadena	110
St. Bellane	120	Princess Ruppert	107
Flyback	116	Yoladay	105
Glorifier	116	Jim Beattie	104
Blandy	114	Gamara	102
Chrysilis	113	Austin Allen	98
Columbinan	113	Sank	95
Broadcloth	114	Merry Lark	95
Tongorder	114	Red Fox	86

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a half.

Africander	126	Cloverland	105
Shorthoze	122	Brigand	95
Pulsus	115	Aurumaster	92
Carbuncle	113	Stonewall	87
Palm Reader	107	Moon Daisy	86

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; about six furlongs.

Sunoy	111	Bill Bailey II	107
*Trapper	107	Ivanhoe	106
R. L. Johnston	106	Jack McKeon	105
Salt and Pepper	104	*Javonga	104
Consuelo S.	104	Ike S.	104
Monacodor	102	*Handalice	100
Goldcroft	99	*Wild Irishman	97
*Dazzle	97	*Black Bird	97

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Cincinnatus	111	Locket	106
Stolen Moments	105	Dapple Gold	104
Briarthorpe	103	Gravina	103
Eagle	101	*Champlain	98
Glisten	90	*Midshipman	92
*Seymour	88		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

VANDERBILT HORSES WIN.

Reginald and Mrs. Vanderbilt Drive in Readville Show.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 27.—The New England Breeders' meeting opened at the track to-day with a good attendance of society people from Boston and other cities. The events were all contested by amateurs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt won most of the honors in the horse show ring, his horses taking no less than four firsts and two second prizes. He handled the lines behind all of his horses with the exception of Class 29, in which Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt drove the brown gelding Herald, and was awarded the blue ribbon. In the event for pairs Mr. Vanderbilt showed Amazement and Astonishment.

TROTTING AT PARKWAY.

Visiting Horsemen Capture the Prizes in First Day's Races.

The visiting harness horsemen carried away most of the prizes at the opening of the Fall meet at the Parkway trotting track yesterday. "Bob" Davis of the Parkway Driving Club was the only local driver to win a first prize, and that was in the 2:40 class for pacers, when his chestnut mare, Miss Simpson, won after going three heats. Summary:

2:20 class, trotting; one mile.

Oakland Pilot, b. g., (Mr. Clark)	1	1
Impatience, b. g., (F. F. Marsquand)	2	2
Sultana N., b. m., (J. F. Remsen)	3	3
A. Laundry, b. g., (T. D. Wakefield)	4	dr
King Muscovite, br. s., (R. Davis)	dis	

Time—2:18½; 2:19½.

2:12 class, pacing; one mile.

The Ristocrat, blk. g., (R. Wood)	6	1
John W. Patterson, ch. h., (R. Davis)	1	3
Leo S., s. g., (D. H. Nichols)	2	2
Kanawa Star, b. g., (Frank Johnson)	3	4
Prince A., b. g., (John McGuire)	4	dr
Wyreka, b. g., (J. C. Brower)	5	dr

Time—2:15¾; 2:14; 2:14¾.

2:40 class, pacing; one mile.

Miss Simpson, ch. m., (R. Davis)	2	1
Raleigh, b. g., (J. F. Powers)	1	2
Harry Madden, ch. g., (J. Ryan)	4	3
Tim Murnon, b. s., (R. Braisted)	3	4
Star, ch. m., (C. Hendrickson)	5	dr
Alphonso, b. g., (W. S. Williams)	6	dr
Little Miss Horner, blk. m., (E. H. Heard)	7	dr
Prince Charley, ch. g., (P. M. McGowan)	8	dr
Grey Boy, gr. g., (E. O'Hara)	9	dr

Time—2:18¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¾.

2:14 class, trotting; one mile.

Prince, b. g., (E. Thompson)	3	1
Comet Wilkes, blk. g., (H. E. Demarest)	2	2
Col. Julius, g. g., (T. D. Waterbury)	1	5
Dark Secret, br. m., (R. Davis)	4	2
Bounder, blk. g., (L. B. Allen)	5	4
Florence Low, blk. m., (T. Murphy)	6	6
Little Patsy, br. g., (H. Avery)	7	7

Time—2:18½; 2:18¾; 2:20½.

NEW TROTTING RECORDS.

Established in Second Day's Races of the Grand Circuit.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—The second day of the Oakley Park Grand Circuit Meeting had a good crowd in attendance. The track was in fine condition, and several records were broken. In the Horse Review Futurity Stake for foals of 1901, purse $7,000, Alta Axworth, after finishing sixth to Princess Athel in the first heat, and second to Grace Bond in the second heat, won the race in three straight heats, making a world's record for the best five heats ever trotted by three-year-olds, as well as a world's record for the fastest fifth heat ever trotted by three-year-olds.

E. E. Smathers's John M. established a new record in the 2:05 pace, winning the second heat in 2:03¾. This breaks his own record of 2:04¼, and is the fastest mile paced in a race this season. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; the Queen City; purse, $3,000; best three in five.

Lisonjero, b. g., by Dexter Prince, (Howard)	1	1	1
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Benyon)	2	2	2
Jolly Bachelor, b. g., (Speas)	4	4	3
Bonnie Russell, b. h., (Hudson)	3	3	4
Stanley Dillon, b. g., (Geers)	5	5	5
Black Thorn, blk. g., (Webster)	dis		
Myopia, ch. g., (Coe)	dis		

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¾.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; best three in five.

John M., blk. g., by Paris, (Spear)	2	1	1
Nathan Straus, b. g., (Thomas)	1	2	2
Edith W., b. m., (Turner)	4	3	3
Little Squaw, blk. m., (Goldsburg)	3	4	4
Hal Chaffin, b. h., (Geers)	5	dis	

Time—2:05¾; 2:03¾; 2:06; 2:06¾.

Horse Review Futurity.—Trotting; for foals of 1901; purse, $7,000; best three in five. Alta Axworthy, ch. f., by Axworthy, (Thomas) ... 6 2 1 1 1
Grace Bond, b. f., (Gatcomb) ... 4 1 2 3 6
Princess Athel, b. f., (De Ryder) ... 1 3 5 5 5
Wilteen, b. c., (B. Shank) ... 2 4 3 2 2
Alice Egur, br. f., (Jones) ... 3 5 7 7 3
Jessie Benyon, ro. f., (Benyon) ... 5 6 4 4 4
Gazoote, br. c., (Huston) ... 7 7 6 6 7
Floy Medium, b. f., (Green) ... 8 dis

Time—2:14½; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:11¾; 2:11¾.

BROOKLYN CLUB FINED $100.

For Playing Against Team with Ineligible Men—Cases Held Over.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27.—The National Baseball Commission, consisting of August Herrmann, President; Ban Johnson, President of the American League, and H. C. Pulliam, President of the National League, met here to-day and passed on contested and disputed cases in the drafting list. John E. Bruce, Secretary, reported a long list that had been put over from the meeting of Sept. 1 for further evidence. The most notable case was Manager Hanlon's drafting for Brooklyn of the Baltimore team. Others who had drafted men were asked to show receipts. The commission also took up cases where more than one club had drafted the same players.

President Johnson inquired why an alleged agreement for a post-season series between the National and American League pennant winners was not observed.

Brooklyn was fined $100 for playing an exhibition game with the Youngstown (Ohio) Club on Aug. 26.

The charge against the New York National Club for playing with Hoboken while having been ineligible, Sept. 18, was referred for further evidence.

The claim of the New York American Club for Mulligan and Vincent was referred for further evidence.

Golfers Give E. C. Converse a Cup.

A silver loving cup was presented to E. G. Converse, President of the Fairfield County Golf Club, near Greenwich, Conn., by the members of the club at a dinner on Monday evening. Nearly eighty members were present at the entertainment, and there was plenty of fun and speechmaking, the latter entirely informal. Charles A. Moore as toastmaster made the presentation, Julian Curtiss gave a brief history of the club, and other addresses were made by Senator Clark of Montana, Col. Robert S. Baker, William T. Bouchelle, Simeon Ford, and George P. Sheldon.

NEW YORKS WON BY CHICAGO'S POOR PLAYS

With Exception of One Inning Ames Held Western Men Safe.

AMERICANS GAINED ON BOSTON

Greater New Yorks Made Lively Finish and Beat Detroit in Eleventh Inning.

Western teams had the best record in the games played yesterday in the National and American Leagues, the victories standing five to three. The New York Nationals, through a combination of errors and wild pitching, had no difficulty in disposing of the Chicagos, while in the meeting with St. Louis the Brooklyns sustained their ninety-second defeat. Boston gave the champions a two to one beating, and Philadelphia just escaped a shut-out. In the American League the Greater New Yorks made a lively finish and beat Detroit in the eleventh inning. Boston lost to Cleveland, thus making a difference of only four points for the lead between the Bostons and Griffith's men. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	11	12	12	14	18	20	17	104	.727
Chicago	7	..	8	13	15	17	10	15	85	.598
Pittsburg	10	11	..	10	10	14	14	11	80	.576
Cincinnati	10	8	11	..	10	12	15	14	80	.567
St. Louis	3	7	10	8	..	13	13	15	69	.483
Brooklyn	3	7	7	8	6	..	13	13	53	.366
Boston	2	8	4	7	9	6	..	11	50	.350
Philadelphia	4	7	7	5	7	9	8	..	47	.329
Games lost	39	57	59	61	71	92	98	96		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 4; Detroit, 1, (11 innings.)
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 0; Philadelphia, 0, (10 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	9	10	13	9	10	16	20	87	.617
New York	6	..	8	11	13	14	13	16	84	.613
Chicago	9	10	..	8	14	11	14	16	82	.582
Philadelphia	9	9	14	..	8	10	11	13	74	.552
Cleveland	11	9	8	10	..	13	9	15	75	.551
St. Louis	7	9	7	7	9	..	11	11	60	.438
Detroit	6	6	8	7	7	11	..	11	56	.406
Washington	2	4	4	3	4	10	7	..	34	.246
Games lost	54	63	59	60	62	78	82	104		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago's Errors Give Victory to New York by 5 to 2.

Delightful Autumn weather greeted the New York and Chicago teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but neither this nor the fact that the Western team, which has been for the greater part of the season the runner-up for the championship, would wind up the season's series with McGraw's men on this trip, attracted nearly the attendance of other games in this city between the two nines, the total number of "rooters" who saw the contest being officially placed at 3,800. New York won, making the one hundred and fourth victory, which eclipses Pittsburg's record of 1902.

The playing was of a very ordinary description, without a single redeeming feature. In the last inning the spectacle was presented of Dahlen hitting a rather long ball to shortstop and jogging toward first base, although he might have beaten the ball, and in another instance Casey was allowed to second base unmolested. Both pitchers were batted rather freely, but Ames had the better of Lundgren, because with men on bases he usually succeeded in preventing runs. Twelve Chicagoans were left on bases and eight struck out, including Capt. Chance. Ames was hit hard in only one inning, the sixth, when two doubles, a single, a wild pitch, and an out resulted in two runs, one of which was earned.

In addition to the absence of Bresnahan, who is now at his home in Toledo, and will not play any more this year, Gilbert had a day off, and his place was taken by Dunn. All interest was lost in the game after the New Yorks had made four runs in the first inning, only one of which was earned. A base on balls, a force out, a wild throw by O'Neill and Barrett's single to left pass him were responsible for all the runs but Donlin's. Tinker's fumble and two singles gave the home team its fifth tally. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shulte, lf	..	0	2	1	0	0	Donlin, lf	..	1	1	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	..	0	1	2	1	0	Browne, rf	..	1	0	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	..	0	1	12	2	0	McGann, 1b	..	0	1	12	0	0
Barry, cf	..	1	2	2	0	1	Mertes, cf	..	1	1	4	0	0
Tinker, ss	..	0	1	1	3	1	Dahlen, ss	..	1	1	3	2	0
M'Ches'y, rf	..	0	1	3	0	0	Dunn, 3b	..	1	1	2	2	0
Evers, 2b	..	1	0	2	3	0	Dunn, 2b	..	0	1	0	3	1
O'Neill, c	..	0	1	2	1	0	Warner, c	..	0	0	10	0	0
Lundgren, p	..	0	0	1	0	0	Ames, p	..	0	0	0	2	0
Total	..	2	11	24	13	4	Total	..	5	7	27	7	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
New York	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	—5

First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Lundgren, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 12; New York, 3. Struck out—By Ames, 8; by Lundgren, 1. Two-base hits—Tinker, Barry, O'Neill. Stolen bases—Mertes, Devlin, Casey (2.) Double play—Casey and Chance. Wild pitch—Ames. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—3,800.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 2.

For eight innings at Washington Park yesterday it looked as if the Brooklyns were to again be shut out, but in the ninth Hanlon's nine managed to bring two men over the plate. The St. Louis men tallied four runs during the nine innings off Scanlon and some loose fielding. The new men on the St. Louis team—Murch, Hill, and Butler—all played well. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	1	1	6	0	Dillon, 1b	..	1	0	10	0	0
Hill, lf	..	2	2	5	0	0	Gessler, cf	..	1	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	Lumley, rf	..	0	1	2	0	0
Murch, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Belden, 3b	..	0	0	1	2	0
Smoot, cf	..	0	2	0	0	0	Dobbs, lf	..	0	1	3	0	1
Dunleavy, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Babb, ss	..	0	0	2	4	1
Shay, ss	..	0	0	1	2	0	Bergen, 2b	..	0	0	2	4	1
Butler, c	..	0	0	7	0	0	Ritter, c	..	0	1	2	0	0
McFarland, p	1	1	1	4	0	0	Jordan, 2b	..	0	0	0	4	0
							Scanlon, p	..	0	0	0	2	0
Total	..	4	10	27	10	0	Total	..	2	4	27	12	3

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hit—Smoot. Three-base hits—McFarland, Dobbs. Sacrifice hit—Jordan. Stolen bases—Ritter, Farrell, Smoot, Lumley, Dunleavy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 1; off McFarland, 4. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 1; by McFarland, 4. Passed ball—Butler. Wild pitch—Scanlon. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance—800.

BOSTON, 2; PITTSBURG, 1.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Boston won to-day's game through Wilhelm's clever pitching and fast and heady plays at critical moments. Lynch was also effective except in the seventh inning. Abbaticchio, Lauterborn, and Ritchey made the feature plays. Score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	..	0	1	0	1	0	Gilbert, lf	..	0	0	0	0	0
Barclay, rf	0	1	0	1	0	0	Beckley, cf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	1	Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	0
Abbat'o, ss	0	0	4	7	2	0	McCorm'k, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooley, lf	..	0	0	2	0	0	Leach, 3b	..	1	0	1	4	0
D'Cauty, 3b	1	1	2	0	2	0	Clarke, c	..	0	0	4	5	0
Needham, c	0	2	6	2	0	1	Kruger, ss	..	0	1	2	5	0
La'born, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	0	Phelps, c	..	0	0	3	1	0
Wilhelm, p	0	0	0	1	1	0	Lynch, p	..	0	0	0	3	0
Total	..	2	7	27	17	5	Total	..	1	3	24	18	2

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Geier, Delahanty, Krueger. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Lauterborn. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 2; off Lynch, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Lynch, Delehanty. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 5; by Lynch, 3. Time—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 1,062.

CINCINNATI, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Ewing's pitching puzzled the locals to-day, and Cincinnati won an easy victory. A combination of hits and errors in the third inning netted the visitors four runs, and Fraser retired in favor of Caldwell. Attendance, 846. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	..	1	2	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	..	0	0	2	1	0
Dolan, lb	..	1	2	10	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	5	1	
Sebring, rf	..	0	1	2	0	0	McGee, rf	..	1	0	1	0	0
Odwell, lf	..	0	0	1	0	0	Lush, 1b	..	0	0	9	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	1	1	1	0	Titus, lf	..	0	1	3	0	0
C'coran, ss	0	0	1	6	1	0	Conroy, 3b	..	0	1	1	6	0
Hegins, 2b	2	1	2	3	0	0	Lowe, 2b	..	0	0	3	4	1
Schlei, c	..	0	1	3	1	0	Anders'n, cf	0	0	2	1	0	
Ewing, p	..	1	0	0	2	0	McGuire, c	..	0	1	7	0	0
Street, c	..	1	1	5	2	0	Chesbro, p	..	0	0	0	4	0
Total	..	6	8	27	15	1	Total	..	1	5	27	12	3

Cincinnati	0	0	4	1	0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1904

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....32 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

There are some indications that the President's zeal with reference to the calling of a new peace conference at The Hague has caused him to overlook certain preliminary proceedings which would save his proposition from severe criticism. We assumed when his announcement was made to the delegates of the Interparliamentary Union of his intention to issue the invitation that he had taken the usual precaution to consult informally with at least the chief Powers as to their views of the desirableness and practicability of the proposal. It was an equally natural assumption that he would be guided in a great degree by the advice of the Secretary of State in such a matter. The tone of the dispatches from London and Berlin and the definite statements in the dispatches from Washington, we fear, leave little doubt that the announcement of the President was not preceded by inquiries of other Governments, and make it at least possible that it was not submitted to the calm judgment of the head of the Department of State.

Indeed it is reported from the National capital that preliminary inquiries will be made some six weeks hence, and specifically that the President will not await the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. If this report be correct it is not easy to see how the plan, so promising if cautiously and practically conducted and so important in its purpose, can have any immediate and substantial results. It is hardly within the limits of possibility that either Japan or Russia could accept an invitation to a new Peace Conference while still engaged in a strenuous struggle, and a Hague Conference without the presence of Russia, whose ruler first proposed it, would be almost inconceivable; if it could take place it would offer little hope of accomplishing anything. When the first conference adjourned the subjects which it left unacted on and which it referred to a future meeting included, besides other important matters, the regulation of the rights and duties of neutrals, the immunity of private property on the high seas, and the limitation of military and naval budgets. It would be futile to the point of the ludicrous to take up these matters again without the presence of the two Powers who in actual conflict are deciding them for themselves according to their several interests.

There seems to be a feeling in the capitals of Europe that at the proper time and in the proper way a conference to continue the work begun in 1899 can be made extremely useful, and we can fully appreciate the eagerness of the President to hasten as much as possible so fortunate an enterprise, but it is to be feared that precipitate action in the matter may hinder rather than help. As the case stands it is his good intentions that claim most attention.

JUDGE HERRICK'S POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

Mr. MARCUS T. HUN, the Supreme Court reporter of this State, has performed a public service in putting forth a statement of facts within his knowledge and recollection as to the career of Judge HERRICK in politics. In the absence of authoritative contradiction, the stories about Mr. HERRICK'S continuing activities as a boss or machine manager in Albany after his election to the Supreme bench have been widely believed to be true. Mr. HERRICK'S own denial of the charge has been published. Mr. HUN now comes forward with his testimony in exculpation.

For twenty years Mr. HUN avers that he has, "without being a member of either political party," had a very considerable acquaintance with the details of the administration of the public offices in Albany. He has been familiar with the political story of the Democracy in that city. D CADY HERRICK succeeded DANIEL MANNING in the Democratic leadership in Albany County, and held the post until he was elected to the Supreme bench in 1892. Mr. HUN shall now speak in his own words:

Since that time there has been, by the opponents of the former Herrick supporters, vehement and continuous clamor and complaint at Justice HERRICK'S alleged activity and interest in party politics. I cannot recall, in the entire period of Mr. Justice HERRICK'S judicial career, any instance of his appearing in an attitude of partisan prejudice or activity, and I cannot but believe that it has been the persistence rather than any substantial foundation in fact of this criticism which has led many people to believe that Mr. Justice HERRICK has conducted himself in this respect with unseemly or unsuitable ardor.

If Judge HERRICK was guilty of unseemly conduct in continuing to be an active political manager after going upon the bench that fact is one the voters of the State are entitled to know, in order that they may rightly understand the character of the candidate they are asked to support. If, on the other hand, this charge against Judge HERRICK is unfounded, if he did not exhibit "unseemly or unsuitable ardor" in politics while serving as a Judge, the voters are certainly entitled to know it, since the contrary has been insistently asserted. Mr. HUN'S testimony is straightforward and clear. It must be held to acquit if evidence in rebuttal is not produced.

MR. CANNON ON FREE SILVER.

The Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the course of his remarks notifying Mr. ROOSEVELT of his nomination said that the Democratic platform "is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard" and inquired if it ever could have occurred to Judge PARKER that "if his vote and support for his party's candidate in 1896 and 1900 had been decisive that we would now have the silver standard."

One would infer from Mr. CANNON'S remarks quoted above, as well as from his speeches within the past few weeks, that he was one of those who bravely stood against the effort to remonetize silver and force the Government to coin silver bullion to an unlimited extent for the benefit of bullion owners that came so near succeeding in 1877 and 1878. It would not be suspected from his utterances now that JOSEPH G. CANNON was among the most rabid of free-silver coinage advocates, and that he voted against striking from the free-coinage bill a clause that specifically declared that "any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States mint or assay office to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing laws."

The free-coinage bill that passed the House Nov. 5, 1877, at the called session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and which became known as the Bland-Allison Free Silver bill, contained the clause above quoted when it left the House. It was passed under suspension of the rules without any debate, by a vote of 163 to 34. Mr. CANNON is recorded in the affirmative. J. WARREN KEIFER of Ohio, who subsequently was Speaker, and WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio are found recorded in the affirmative. But Mr. CANNON went much further in his desire to secure the free and unlimited coinage of silver than most of his Republican colleagues, as will be seen by examination of the record.

As already stated, the bill was rushed through the House without debate, and under suspension of the rules. The more enthusiastic advocates of the measure under the "leave to print" inserted speeches in The Congressional Record, and among these was Mr. CANNON, whose speech appears in the Appendix as having been delivered Feb. 21, 1878, one of the days on which the amendments of the Senate were considered. What Mr. CANNON believed and supported with his vote and voice regarding free and unlimited coinage of silver at a time when the greenbacks were below par in gold, and when the Treasury was struggling to collect gold coin with which to resume gold payments, is best explained in his own words. A few extracts will show Mr. CANNON'S advanced attitude on the silver question at that time. He said in opening his remarks:

I voted for the so-called Bland Silver bill. * * * The Senate, by way of amendment, has stricken out the free-coinage provision which enabled the holder of silver bullion to deposit the same at the mints and receive therefor silver dollars, less the actual cost of coinage. * * * I prefer the original bill, as passed by the House, for the reason that I think the amount of money, gold and silver, both or either, should be regulated, like the amount of wheat and corn, by the law governing demand and supply, and such would be the case if you allow free coinage, for then the holder of any gold or silver, in whatever shape it may be, can have it coined into dollars, and instead of prohibiting free coinage, as the Senate amendments do, I am satisfied it would be wise legislation not only to allow free coinage, but also to allow the holders of silver bullion to deposit the same in the Treasury and receive from the Government of the United States coin notes, dollar for dollar, upon the basis of the weight and fineness of the dollar of 412½ grains of silver, and make such notes receivable for all Government dues.

Mr. CANNON would have had customs duties paid in silver, which the Bland bill made full legal tender for all obligations. What Mr. CANNON thought of the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, as directed by the act of Congress, is exemplified by his vote in the House to wipe that act from the statute book, which vote was given at the same session at which the Bland Free Silver Coinage act was passed. Another excerpt from Mr. CANNON'S speech on free silver will surprise many of his admirers of the present day. Said Mr. CANNON:

Again, the Senate takes away free coinage for silver and leaves free coinage for gold. Now, silver is just as much the money of the Constitution as gold, and should have just the same treatment in every respect as gold. And when you discriminate against one of the precious metals in favor of the other, by restricting the use of one, as contemplated by the Senate amendment as to silver, you that far fetter the use of money in measuring the values and making the exchanges of the commodities of the country and fail just that far to give the necessary relief and assistance to the business of the country that wise legislation should and would give.

No utterance of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 had a stronger flavor for free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. CANNON even went further than Mr. BRYAN, for the latter did not propose to pay the holder of silver bullion one hundred cents in gold for 55 or 60 cents' worth of that bullion. Whatever profit came in the way of seigniorage was to accrue to the Government under Mr. BRYAN'S plan, while Mr. CANNON wanted the bullion holder to have all the profit.

The bill, with amendments of the Senate, was discussed at great length in that body. The House bill simply provided for free coinage of the silver dollar, made it full legal tender, and gave the holder of bullion all the profits of coinage. The Senate struck out the last provision and substituted one providing for the purchase and coinage of a certain number of ounces each month and also for the appointment of a commission to confer with representatives of other nations "for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money." When the bill as amended reached the House a vote was had on the amendment to strike out the clause giving the profits of coinage to holders of silver bullion. The motion to concur in the action of the Senate was carried by 203 yeas, 72 nays. Only three Republicans voted in the negative, Mr. CANNON being one of the three. The bill was returned to the House with objections of the President to its approval, and after reconsideration it was passed by the House over the veto, the vote standing 166 to 73. Mr. CANNON voted in the affirmative. The bill was also passed over the veto by the Senate—yeas, 46; nays, 19.

Mr. CANNON'S wonderment regarding Judge PARKER'S present attitude and the vote of that gentleman in the Presidential elections of 1896 and 1900 will astonish those who have not forgotten "Uncle JOE'S" zeal and enthusiasm in following the silver standard in the contests when free coinage was successful in Congress and which resulted in inflicting upon the currency evils from which the country is hardly yet delivered.

UNION APATHY AMONG MINERS.

It is pretty well understood that the recent contentions in the anthracite region over certain small matters, such as the payment of check weighmen and the like, which it was feared might precipitate a strike, were expedients to revive interest in the miners' union and induce some thousands of delinquent and indifferent members to pay their arrears of dues. It does not seem to have had as much result as was expected. The leaders are now threatening them with the open shop as the result of their relaxation of vigilance and the decay of union loyalty. It would seem as if the open shop had come already if so large a proportion of the alleged membership of the United Mine Workers in this section is carried on the rolls without paying dues or discharging any of the duties of membership.

To dragoon their apathetic following into line, the District Presidents are quite capable of starting a strike if an issue can be found in which the men could be induced to feel an active interest. This is a view of the duty of a union leader which would scarcely bear the test of critical examination. It is safe to say, however, that a large proportion of the strikes called have no other object than to collect arrears of dues from delinquent members.

SMOKE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The new ordinance for the suppression of the bituminous coal smoke nuisance in Philadelphia is a model of unintelligible and self-defeating legislation. It establishes certain nice distinctions according to a color scale, and permits the evolution of smoke of No. 1 grade under certain conditions and of No. 2 grade under other conditions. Having done this it declares in Section 6 that "the provisions of this ordinance shall not apply as to color of smoke between the hours of 4 A. M. and 7 A. M." What scale does apply between those hours we are left to infer, but are not told.

Such an ordinance is about as practicable of enforcement as was the order of Brig. Gen. WOODBS when commandant at Norfolk, that, as there were too many dogs in the city, every fourth dog should be killed. Whether any particular dog was the "fourth dog" or one of the other three of a quartet, was left indeterminate. If the Philadelphia authorities want to suppress the local smoke nuisance there is a simple way of doing so. All that is necessary is to enact and enforce with ordinary human intelligence an ordinance providing that it shall be unlawful for a consumer of coal to create or maintain a nuisance, and that if found to be doing so he will be arrested and become liable to a fine in whatever amount the ordinance-enacting body may consider adequately deterrent. To establish a standard based upon "one thickness of gray glass of sufficient capacity to cut off 60 per cent. of the light from a flame having a lighting power of sixteen candles" and get No. 1 from two thicknesses of such glass and No. 2 from four thicknesses is very much like nonsense.

ANNEXATION BY CANADA.

Mr. CARNEGIE is nothing if not amusing. Highly characteristic is his notion of how the political union of Canada and the United States, which he is understood to favor very cordially, will be brought about. He says:

Whenever Canada makes a change I think it will be her destiny to annex the United States as Scotland did England. After this is accomplished the motherland will be glad to unite with her then united children.

Canada cherishes large ambitions, but we were not aware that to annex the United States was one of them. However, Mr. CARNEGIE may have better sources of information than most people. If such annexation was effected, it is quite likely that Great Britain would be very glad indeed to pool her issues with those of the new confederacy. As to the method of annexation there would seem to be room for doubts. The Scotch annexation of England is an event concerning which a Scotchman is likely to hold views not wholly in accord with those of the typical Englishman. It might be brought about by electing Sir WILFRID LAURIER President of both countries, but it is too late to arrange for that in November of this year. Three years hence we may be in better shape to consider it.

A MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFIER.

Something ought to be done to, or about, that singularly "Special" Justice in the Berkshires who "did not recognise international law in his court." Something further, since the Governor of Massachusetts has already undone his act, and suggested that a personal apology from him, in addition to the remission of the fine he had imposed upon a diplomatic representative of a foreign power, would be a seemly thing. The seemliest thing would be the ousting of Special Justice PHELPS to adorn the magistracy of Massachusetts.

It was an amazing blunder that the Special Justice made. It seems incredible and it is discreditable to the boasted free school system of Massachusetts, that the magistrate should not have known that the acts of a Secretary of a foreign legation did not come within his jurisdiction. Even if he did not know that, he should have known the Constitution of the United States, including that article of it which sets forth that:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

This was enough to put a magistrate upon inquiry when a culprit arraigned before him pleaded his privilege as a reason for refusing any other plea. "Instead of which" the Berkshire Dogberry, in addition to fining him for the offense of which he was accused, went the malicious and inexcusable length of fining him further for contempt of court in standing upon his clear legal rights. This is the worst part of the case, and would fully justify the prosecution of the magistrate and the exaction of the fine and imprisonment to which he has rendered himself liable. It clearly behooves Special Justice PHELPS, in his own interest, to make at once such reparation as the injured diplomatist may find sufficient.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Discussing in The Medical Record "The Use and Abuse of Athletics," Dr. R. E. COUGHLIN reaches the conclusion—not particularly instructive, because everybody knew it before—that the assumption of his headline is true; or, as he puts it, that "although the evidence for and against athletics is contradictory, the whole subject may be summed up by stating that athletics are beneficial when properly and judiciously applied and very injurious when the precautions, above mentioned, are ignored or carelessly regarded." The precautions alluded to are chiefly against the special development of one part of the body, since that is almost invariably at the expense of others, and every built-up or hypertrophied muscle, including the heart, has a strong tendency to degeneration when training ceases. Dr. COUGHLIN presents the evidence for and against athletics, as the doctor sees it, with an evident determination to see the whole question, but it is clear enough to see that his verdict as judge is against the defense. Of "exercise," naturally, he is an advocate, but when it takes the form of a competitive contest of any kind he finds that following it comes a train of physical, mental, and moral evils more or less serious as the energy exerted is more or less violent. He especially emphasizes the fact that the relation between big muscles and good health, instead of being close, as common opinion has it, is a distant one, if it exists at all. The athlete "trained to the minute" for a desperate struggle of strength or endurance is, he declares, in a dangerously abnormal condition, with nerves all on edge, and the struggle itself often involves losses of vital power that are never made up. According to Dr. COUGHLIN comparatively few athletes marry, while of those that do only a small percentage have children, and a large percentage sooner or later make their appearance in the divorce courts. In other words, athletics are good while kept within proper limits—limits, by the way, differing for every individual and practically beyond accurate ascertainment—and bad when extended beyond those limits, as is the almost irresistible tendency when the element of competition enters into play. So we are no further advanced than before, except, possibly, for a somewhat clearer appreciation of the harmful consequences of overexertion. It doesn't seem very helpful, however, to learn that exercise should always end with the appearance of fatigue. Too many of us must work after we are tired to pay much attention to that familiar signal.

—Another complication is added to the already sufficiently complex problem of the cigar stamps by the sudden reminder that not only are the "trust," the "independents," and the American public interested in the outcome of the controversy, but little Cuba, too, is directly concerned, and to a degree that may prompt her to make trouble of one sort or another for all the rest if her wishes are not considered. It is for her advantage to have her estimable tobacco made up into cigars before it is exported from the island, for that means the expenditure there of a lot of money for skilled labor, in addition to the money paid to the laborers on the estates, and naturally she has a warm affection for the big pink stamp which hitherto has been decisive evidence that—well, that any given cigar box bearing it had once been filled with cigars made in Cuba. It raised a probability in most cases sufficient for the customer that the cigars he saw in the box were of that origin, and that, even when the facts and the probability were out of level, was good for the reputation of Cuban cigars in the abstract. So Cuba will take sides with the "trust" against the "independents," and, if the big pink stamp is abolished, perhaps the rejoicing of its enemies will be turned to grief by the invention by Cuba of a stamp or brand of her own, even more conspicuous than the one now in use, to be placed on every box of cigars that is sent from her shores. That would tell quite as much as does our own receipt for taxes paid, though the danger of counterfeiting it might not be as great. Incidentally, why is it that the various cigar manufacturers and dealers assume that something more than their own words and marks is necessary to convince customers that they are getting what they want and pay for? In no other trade the name of which occurs to us at the moment is any particular regard paid to the presence or absence of a Governmental assurance that things are what they seem to the purchaser and are declared to be by the vendor. Are the buyers of cigars a particularly skeptical class, or are the sellers thereof held to be particularly untrustworthy?

—Nothing in our extensive correspondence puzzles us quite so much as the constant receipt of letters from people who, while they begin with vehement assurances that they are not "Christian Scientists" or believers in "Christian Science," proceed and end with assurances equally vehement that Eddyism is the culmination of human knowledge and Eddyites exemplars of all the virtues. We have said that we are puzzled by these letters; perhaps perfect frankness would compel us to say that we try to be puzzled by them, and only succeed in wondering why anybody should think that anybody else could have his opinion or hers affected by communications of this particular kind. But let that pass. The object of all these correspondents just now is to deny that the "scientists" are dangerous to their neighbors through their habit of ignoring infectious diseases. Every one of them makes the same reply to this charge—the reply that "mother" not long ago commanded her dupes to obey the sanitary laws of the communities in which they live, especially in the matter of vaccination. And by this we are expected to be convinced! Mrs. EDDY did, indeed, counsel against conflict with the constituted authorities, and no doubt her followers have a general tendency to obey her commands, since none of them enjoys any except their own peculiar kind of martyrdom, but how absurd it is to suppose, or even to claim, that persons who deny the very existence of disease are going, in any except cases obviously of the utmost seriousness, to convict themselves of the grossest inconsistency by calling in doctors or Health Board officials and announcing to them the existence in their families of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or consumption! They will not openly or actively antagonise the enforcement of sanitary laws, but certainly they will lend no assistance to their enforcement, and the precautions taken by others they scorn on what they call "principle." We assure our puzzling correspondents, therefore, that they are wasting time, paper, and postage stamps in writing to us the letters they do.

—So admirable do the character and programme of the new Russian Minister of the Interior seem to be that for once there is an apparent need for modifying and qualifying the assertion that the consequences of political assassinations are always bad, politically as well as otherwise. According to all accepted reasoning, the death of DE PLEHVE was sure to result in the selection of a successor harsher and more reactionary than himself, but it has not resulted so, if present indications count. The Terrorists are likely to assert that the quality of the new man is a justification of their policy, and it is not well, in Russia or anywhere else, that they should have such justification. Of course, it is not a real one, but the fallacy of it is not yet quite plain.

The Sufficiency of Two Meals a Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interest you have shown in the publication of the views expressed by Dr. Rabagliati and of the review of his book by Dr. Bayles, prompts me to call your attention to the passages from the Bible, Exodus, Chapter xvi., showing that for forty years the people had thrived on but two meals a day:

"Toward evening ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread," &c.

The student of the Bible finds therein many hygienic laws. Many of these ancient laws have been and now are being proved by independent and scientific researches to be suitable to our modern life.

WILLIAM JACOBSON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 26, 1904.

FROM ENGLAND IN MOTORBOAT.

Prize Now Said to be Increased to £20,000—Three Entries.

From The London Telegraph.

S. F. Edge is delighted to hear that M. Charley offers a prize of £2,000 for the first motor boat to cross the Atlantic, because in March next he will be sending one across to New York, and it will be an added attraction to the voyage if a handsome award is to be competed for. A representative of The Daily Telegraph saw Mr. Edge on the subject recently. "It falls in admirably with my plans," he said. "I have for some time had under construction for a wealthy American a cruising motor boat, and one of the terms of the contract is that she shall cross the Atlantic, to be delivered at New York, on her own keel. I expect she will be ready in March, so that I ought to stand a good chance of securing that prize. I hear that some one is talking of putting up a £20,000 prize for a transatlantic trip. Of course, I have no rooted objections to the amount of the prize being increased," said Mr. Edge, with a smile, "but I should like to have the terms of the contest definitely fixed, so that we may know under what conditions we are working."

"What is the size of the boat you are building?"

"She will be sixty-five feet long and will carry six passengers and a crew of two men. That seems a small crew, but then in a petrol boat everything ought to be automatic, and once the engine is started the crew ought practically to have hardly anything to do. We have been instructed to do the best we can, regardless of price, and the boat will therefore be very luxurious. She will have 300 horse power engines. In reality she will have more, because there will be two engines on each side of 150 horse power apiece, and a centre one of 40 horse power. But the small engine is for use in cruising at slow pace and coming alongside, where the big power could not be handily and economically used. The 40 horse power engine may be used with the others when the boat is traveling at speed, but we do not look to it for much assistance. We expect to be able to do a comfortable twenty miles an hour, so that we ought to be able to cross in about six to seven days."

"For how long a journey can you carry petrol?"

"She will have tanks holding enough petrol for ten days' 'steaming'—should not one say 'exploding'?—at twenty miles an hour."

So that is satisfactory. It would be awkward to run out of fuel in midocean, for as yet there are very few petrol depots in the Atlantic.

Meanwhile, M. Noe Boyer—whose Christian name should be of good omen—has requested M. Charley to reserve No. 1 in the contest for his 100 horse power boat, Canauto Boyer. And Mr. S. B. Bowman of New York offers £4,000 to M. Charley if he will cross the Atlantic himself in a motor boat. M. Charley has taken up the challenge, and announces that before long he hopes to launch a sixty-five-foot boat, in which to make the journey. Who will be the next entrant for the Cross-Atlantic Cup?

Strong in Retreat.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The Japs are better fighters."

"Yes."

"And they are better equipped."

"Yes."

"And they have more confidence."

"Yes."

"But don't you think the Russians will win in the long run?"

"Well, that seems to be their specialty."

The Suburbanite.

From The Chicago News.

Oldboy—Come on; aren't you going to take the 9:20 for the city?

Subbuberly—No; I'm going to wait for the 10:30. It's running time in three minutes less.

The More Effective Way.

From The Washington Star.

The modern campaign has followed in the footsteps of business and is depending on the newspapers instead of on street advertising.

Safe and Sane.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Young man, do you know anything about law?"

"Yes, sir. Just enough to keep out of it."

A CONSTITUTION IN ITSELF.

Mme. De Staël's Words Applied to Judge Parker's Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mme. de Staël were addressing Alton B. Parker instead of the Emperor of Russia, she could not have chosen better and more appropriate words—"Your character is a constitution for your country and your conscience is its guarantee."

As the campaign advances it becomes more and more obvious that the one great issue is Theodore Roosevelt. It is an issue which includes all others, for Roosevelt is the Republican Party and the Republican Party is Roosevelt.

His every action, his every word, tells the whole story. Of course, "the wisest of men have their follies, the best have their failings, and the most temperate now and then have their excesses," but Mr. Roosevelt has more follies, more failings, and more excesses than any man, to my knowledge, who ever inhabited the White House. Virtues has he, it is true, and many of them; so had Alexander and Napoleon. He has done some very good things—a black hen will lay a white egg. He is an honest man, a brave man, a fearless man, a courageous man—in short, a strong man, mentally, morally, and physically.

If a great war were pending and if we were in need of a military leader—a leader who could be depended upon to take prompt, vigorous, brilliant action, one might be willing to propose the name of Theodore Roosevelt. But if one were asked to name a man who could be depended upon in any emergency to take calm, deliberate, temperate, conservative, thoughtful action, a man who was to fill the highest office in the gift of any people, a man who would have about 200,000 offices to fill, a man who was to make the Judges who interpret our Constitution and nullify the acts of Congress, a man of scholarly accomplishments and of a well-balanced, judicial temperament, a man of dignity, accompanied with just that degree of force that constitutes an ideal Executive, a man who thinks much and talks but little, I would propose the name of Alton B. Parker.

Theodore Roosevelt stands for war. Judge Parker stands for peace. The days of war have passed. The pen is mightier than the sword. Mind has supplanted muscle. There is no danger of this country ever again becoming involved in war with a "safe and sane man" in the White House. We do not want a man there who, at any moment may break out with an "Oh! for the empire of Cyrus, the riches of Croesus, and the glory of Alexander."

When reading the numerous extracts from the speeches of Mr. Roosevelt which were recently published I could not resist the temptation to name him the "Great Modern Don Quixote." A kite is kept aloft by its own lightness; the lighter it is the higher it will fly. I believe that the specific gravity of the President is such that there are no limitations to his flight, and that if he is given four years more in which to satisfy his vaulting ambitions there will be practically no limit to his aspirations. At any rate, his election would be sure to disturb and unsettle business, and therefore I am for Judge Parker. EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1904.

SPIRITLESS OFFICE TOILERS.

What Might Happen If the Educated Horse Went to Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to make a few remarks about your kind comments on my contribution as to "Poor Office Pay."

That office work can be done by many and in a satisfactory way, and that consequently wages must go down, is true, but the same has been said of labor before workmen formed unions. There was a time when thousands of mechanics poured into this country from Austria, Germany, Scandinavia, Poland, &c.—all willing to work for low wages. But intelligent workmen foresaw the danger, and tried to make the foreigner join unions. Since that time capital seems to be convinced that labor cannot be obtained at low wages, though it can be done by thousands, and in a satisfactory way.

But my heart breaks when I hear the foolish, selfish, and childish talk of my office assistants. They are satisfied with being employed by Mr. So and So, the prosperous business man, who pays more than $50,000 a year for clerical assistance only; they talk race horses, Wall Street tips, smoke cigarettes, invent new kinds of jigs, and draw $9 or $10 per week, with advancement. Do not talk "future" to them. They don't want to be disturbed, as they will get $2 more within a few years.

It is, however, with great pleasure that I have read of the intelligent German horse Hans, which can multiply, add, deduct, and possibly can study bookkeeping. It is not to be hoped for my dear confrères that this kind of animal will be imported here. No doubt it could even beat them in decreasing salaries, and at the same time could be trained on the race track. P.

New York, Sept. 27, 1904.

MUSICAL POSTAL CARDS.

New Development of Prevailing Craze for Coming Season.

From The London Mail.

A striking novelty in picture post-cards is about to be placed on the market by a French syndicate.

To an ordinary pictorial card is affixed a very thin transparent gelatine disk, on which is impressed a gramophone musical record. A hole is pierced through the centre of the disk, and the post-card can be placed on an ordinary "talking machine" and played in the usual way.

The musical post-card opens up an entirely new field for the craze. Photographs of great singers and composers will be accompanied by extracts from their works, pictures of national flags by the anthems of the different countries, and so on in endless variety. Candidates for political honors, instead of sending merely their photographs to constituents, will be able to accompany them with the phonographic records of an election address.

The additional cost as compared with ordinary cards is very slight. The disk, being perfectly transparent, does not in any way interfere with the picture beneath.

As a novel advertising medium the new cards are certain to be popular. French champagne firms are already having pictorial cards printed which will literally sing the praises of their wares.

His Varied Suits.

From The Pittsburg Post.

McFlub—He pressed his suit, donned it; called on his girl, pressed his suit, won and married her; and now he has applied for a divorce.

Sleeth—And the lawyers are pressing his suit now, eh?

Mistaken in the Hero.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Our hero tore up the street!" the novel began.

"Ah, a fast sprinter," we opined.

Later, however, it developed that he was merely a contractor.

Weather Usually "Unseasonable."

From The Washington Star.

It is very difficult to get the weather of any season to live up to the poetry that is written about it.

Still On.

From The Chicago News.

Milligan—Isn't that quarrel between you and Casey patched up yet?

Gulligan—Naw, but Casey's face is.

HOW ONE COUSIN SEES US.

"Colossal Rustics" Our "Uncultured Choice of Leaders."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The quotation in one of your editorials in yesterday's TIMES of Kipling's remarks about certain Englishmen who are only snoring while they think they are thinking suggests an explanation of the condition of the editor of The London Morning Post during the early morning hours of Aug. 18. I picked up a copy of that paper dated Aug. 18 in a hotel in Paris this Summer. Balfour had just read his address as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. I inclose an extract from an editorial found in the copy.

It is surely better for a cultured nation, self-centred in an ancient civilization, to be governed by one who has earned the title of "a scholar and a gentleman"—the phrase defines the nature of British scholarship at its best—than by one of those colossal rustics who have shaped the destinies of the United States, where, partly as a consequence of an uncivilized people's uncultured choice of leaders, a materialism as narrow and intense as that expressed in Feuerbach's "man is what he eats," has invaded every province of public life.

PALMER C. RICKETTS.

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

Uplifting and Ennobling.

From The Albany Argus. (Dem.)

It will make many votes for Judge Parker, but that is a minor matter, comparatively. The chief thing is that it will make better citizens, better patriots, better Americans, and better students of our institutions and ideals, of all who read it. It is indeed an uplifting and ennobling contribution to the literature of American politics.

Importance of Tariff Reform.

From The Rochester Union. (Dem.)

The issue of tariff reform, and the related issues of reciprocity, are discussed in a manner which shows that Judge Parker has made them subjects of the most careful thought, and that he regards them as, next to the issue of adherence to the Constitution, the most important of this campaign.

The Appeal to the People.

From The Baltimore Herald, (Ind.)

Judge Parker puts these queries to the American people: Are they for economy or extravagance? For punishing political crime or protecting it? For equal opportunity or for special privilege? For law or individual caprice? For the rule of the people or the sway of benevolent despotism? These are issues enough, important and sincerely put forward.

Calm, Judicial Spirit.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union, (Dem.)

The calm, judicial spirit of the man breathes in every sentence of his letter, and yet there is no lack of wholesome virility in any paragraph. Judge Parker has delivered a message to his country rather than to his party, but for that very reason it will strengthen the party mightily with all thinking, sincerely patriotic men.

If the People Are Wise.

From The Hartford Times, (Dem.)

If the people are wise the answer they will give in November will be an approval of the views expressed by Judge Parker and a grant of authority to him to apply them in the administration of the Government during the next four years.

No Extravagance or Error.

From The Springfield Republican, (Ind.)

There is no extravagance or error in the summary of the issues which are joined—economy or extravagance in administration? equal opportunity or special privilege? government of law or individual caprice? the rule of the people or a beneficent despotism? The election of the Democratic candidate may not secure all of the more desirable of these alternative conditions, but that it will do much to destroy the force of the contrary tendencies and turn the Nation back toward the ideals of the founders there can be no question.

Positive, Candid, and Courageous.

From The Washington Post, (Ind.)

It is positive, direct, candid, and courageous. No deliverance that has marked the progress of the canvass has commanded more prompt and interested attention than will be accorded to this virile letter, and if activity does not displace indifference, if excitement does not supplant the unusual calmness of the scene, no part of the responsibility will be chargeable to the Democratic candidate.

Democratic in the Broad Sense.

From The Buffalo Courier, (Dem.)

His views are Democratic in the broad sense. Fair-minded Republicans who are Americans before anything else, cannot help saying amen to many of his patriotic sentiments; many thousands of Republicans will agree thoroughly with his opinions on revision of the tariff and that reciprocity policy to which the Republican Party has been pledged, although it has broken its faith.

Calm, Deliberate Judgment.

From Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, (Dem.)

There are many evidences that this is a thinking, not a ranting, campaign, and if ever a candidate appealed to the calm and deliberate judgment of a thinking people—a people confronted with issues of the gravest National importance, to be decided by their votes—Judge Parker has done so in the letter in which he formally accepts the Democratic nomination for President.

Sober and Conservative Views.

From The Baltimore News, (Ind.)

Take it for all in all, the Parker letter represents a sober and careful man, the representative of sober and conservative views—a man who, if elected President, may be counted on to do his duty as he sees it, uninfluenced either by clamor or by the desire for applause or admiration.

Places the Responsibility.

From The Rochester Herald, (Dem.)

In condemning existing conditions which he considers wrong, he places the responsibility for them where it belongs, upon the Republican Party, but he launches forth in no intemperate invective against Mr. Roosevelt and his Administration. The arraignment is sharp, concise, and forceful, but never abusive and never intolerant, except when the writer expresses his ingrained intolerance of direct and deliberate violation of law or executive usurpation of power by the President. At such times the judicial mind of the writer shines forth with plenty of light, if without heat.

Vigorous and Clear, Sound and Strong.

From The Utica Observer, (Dem.)

The document is characterized by vigor and clearness. It is not a pretentious document, but it is sound and strong. No high flights of eloquence are attempted; but a perusal of the document leaves a clear picture of Judge Parker's attitude toward every subject touched upon. His long judicial training stands forth in every paragraph. It is an exceedingly able letter, from whatever viewpoint may be chosen.

Forethought.

From Leslie's Weekly.

Smith—I want to get a gross of beef, wine, and iron, two dozen of cod liver oil, a case of rheumatism cure, three gross of—

Wholesale Druggist—Are you going to start a drug store, Sir?

Smith—No; I'm going to start for a two weeks' vacation at a health resort.

THE SECRET.

Did you not hate old Winter's croak,
How could you love the Summer so?
Did you not reel beneath the yoke,
How very tiring rest would grow.

If all the pains of earth were dead,
Joy would entail its own defeat,
If Death were robbed of all its dread,
Life would be robbed of all its sweet.

Thank God for all you get in Life,
The big and little, sweet and sour.
Peace is the child of stirring Strife
And Pain the mother of all Power.

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

PRESIDENT'S LONG TALK WITH REV. MR. WAGNER

Begun at Dinner It Lasts Far Into the Night.

EVANGELIST SEES WASHINGTON

Considers the National Capital an Ideal Place in Which to Lead the Simple Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The author of "The Simple Life" and the author of "The Strenuous Life" parted reluctantly this morning on the White House steps. The Rev. Charles Wagner, the French evangelist, had spent last night as the guest of President Roosevelt, and the two had enjoyed a talk that began at dinner and continued long after midnight. The pastor told much of his life and of his experiences among the people to whom he has dedicated his labors.

This morning the Rev. Mr. Wagner, in company with Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of the New York Avenue Church, started out to see the sights of Washington. They visited the Capitol, and went through every nook and corner of the great building. The Rev. Mr. Wagner was unrestrained in his expressions of pleasure in the architecture of the great building. The two men then went to the Library of Congress, where the famous frescoes and mural decorations and the rare and costly treasures in the collections of books and prints were admired.

In the course of the drive around the city the evangelist continually manifested his appreciation of the streets and parks and the various public improvements.

"There could be no place," he said at one time, "where the simple life could be more possible than here. It must be a constant delight to live in Washington. You have such wide and clean streets. There is always room enough—something not always enjoyed in city life. Your parks are so green and roomy. The distances are so soft and picturesque. It is all soothing and restful.

"The noise and hurly-burly of the densely crowded large cities render callous and dull to the ordinary sensibilities of life those who live there to pursue the quest of gain simply for gain's sake. They lose sight of the true goal of right human endeavor and become mired in the slough of mere material acquisition. You have here in Washington an atmosphere of intellect and culture, and I see everywhere the evidences of gentle living and comfort."

He went with Dr. Radcliffe to the New York Avenue Church and stood for several minutes by the pew which Abraham Lincoln occupied when he was President.

"There was a great man—the hero spirit of the age," commented the evangelist.

The Rev. Mr. Wagner left for Philadelphia early in the afternoon to be the guest there of John Wanamaker. He will return to Washington in November, and President Roosevelt assured him that he would take pleasure in being present when he spoke here.

ADMIRES THE PRESIDENT.

Rev. Mr. Wagner Tells of His Visit to the White Hou..

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The Rev. Charles Wagner gave an enthusiastic account of the hospitality which he received at the White House to his fellow-guests this evening at a dinner tendered in his honor by John Wanamaker at his suburban home, Lindenhurst.

Mr. Wagner said later that he had found a great many points of sympathy between President Roosevelt and himself. The President in manners and in social converse, as well as in his views of men and things, was quite his ideal of what the Chief of a great modern republic should be.

"Mr. Roosevelt and his family," he said, "were charming in their unaffected hospitality. The household of the President of the United States impressed me with its pervading air of simplicity and sincerity. There is in your American Executive's methods a directness and candor which excite both my wonder and admiration. I could not but see some of this while at the White House. But of course what I chiefly saw was the social side of the President's daily life.

"That, too, prompts me to superlative characterization. It is not an easy thing for a man in that position to preserve even the innate simplicity of reason and motive with which he is blest. I could not have asked of President Roosevelt greater friendliness and delicacy than he evinced toward me.

"Mrs. Roosevelt is interesting and charming in a very high degree, and the children of the White House I take to be good examples of what is best in young America.

"My impression of your President is that he is a strong, manly man, sturdy in both intellect and morals, a man of deep feeling and powerful conviction, eminently earnest and sincere. I was much delighted with what I saw in him, I hope, without vanity, and that is that he thoroughly understood my books. You know there is nothing more pleasing to an author than to find such a community of spirit between himself and any to whom his message may be welcome."

Mr. Wagner said that the message which he would bring in his lectures to the American people was the same in essence as that in his books, only of course it would be more condensed in form. The controlling theme would be the value of simple and sincere living.

Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker's other guests at the dinner were the Rev. Charles A. Dickey, Dr. Adam H. Fetterolf, Isaac H. Clothier, Lewis H. Redner, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, Col. Henry Cecil Clay of Georgia, the Rev. Russell Conwell, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd W. Temkins, the Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Dana, Mr. Howard, Mr. Trumbull, Barclay H. Warburton, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Coenig, and Thomas B. Wanamaker.

Mr. Wagner leaves Philadelphia to-morrow for New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Mrs. J. Stewart Barney and Mrs. Charles A. Childs gave afternoon teas, and Mrs. William T. Bull a children's party this evening, and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. George S. Scott, and Mrs. John J. Mason entertained at dinners to-night.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane returned from New York this evening.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left to-day to join her husband in New York. They will leave soon for their camp in the Adirondacks.

Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, and Miss Laura Swan returned to-day from New York.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will close her Newport villa Monday next and return to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Natica Rives, who have been spending the Summer in Europe, have arrived at Swanhurst, where they remain through October.

Joseph Harriman has gone to New York.

Mrs. William Jaffray of Paris, who has been visiting Mr. J. J. Van Alen, left to-day for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon, who have been spending the Summer with Mrs. Dixon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, have gone to Torresdale, Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who arrived from Europe to-day, are expected here to-morrow to inspect their villa Rough Point.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark have closed

DIDN'T STAN' FO' NO BOSSIN',

So Colored Pastor's Wife Anna Wanted Separation at City Hall.

Linking arms, they walked right through the corridors of the City Hall to the door of the Mayor's office, where Police Sergt. Kelly was on guard, yesterday. Kelly remarked to Sergt. Kennell that the man was a blacker negro than the woman, and Kennell replied that the woman looked the younger because she was attired in a bright pink gown, while the man wore a black frock coat and black trousers.

"Ah want ter see de Mayah," explained the man. "Ah am de Rev. Dr. Cooper ob No'th Carolinv, an' dis yere lady is ma wife. She won't obey me no mattah what I say, so Ah want ter git a sep'ration from her."

"Ah ain't a-goin' ter let no man boss me," chimed in the woman. "I'se been a good wife to de Doctah, but I don't stan' fo' no bossin'."

"Can't I git a sep'ration on dem groun's?" asked the parson.

"I don't know," replied Sergt. Kelly, "but Mayor McClellan don't run a divorce court."

"Ah don't want no divoce," explained the man from North Carolina. "Dis yere lady is ma wife and nobody ken come between us, but if she'll 'gree to 'boy me, ah'll not even ask for a sep'ration."

"Won't you obey him?" inquired the Sergeant, addressing Mrs. Cooper.

"Guess Ah wont," she replied. "It 'pears to be all right fo' a lady to promise de Lawd's command in de holy bonds of acrimony, but when it comes to bossin', Ah must admit ma temper won't allow nuffin' like dat. Ife he wants ter git sep'rated, he kin, but Ah don't want to."

"Wal-l-l-l," drawled the parson, "ef Anna'll try to harmonize herself wif dat word 'obey,' we'll git erlong together. So, fo' de present we'll reconsider sep'ratin'."

And, linking arms, they went away as quietly as they had come.

BERNARD SHAW TURNED BRITON

"How He Lied to Her Husband" a Charming Satire on Candida.

Her lover.....Arnold Daly
Her husband.....Dodson Mitchell
Herself.....Selene Johnson

Scene—Her house in New York.
Period—The present day.

The symbol of all the delectable literary sins of Bernard Shaw, as we once pointed out, is the shillalah of Donnybrook Fair—he is always turning aside from the plain path of his art to rap chance heads by the wayside. But in his latest play, the farce "How He Lied to Her Husband," which Arnold Daly is presenting at the Berkeley Lyceum, it is evident that Mr. Shaw resorts to the deft weapon of his countrymen only when attacking his bête noir of the Briton's illogic in general, and his particular incomprehension of Bernard Shaw. Having at last found in this Greater New York, which spiritually if not geographically is a sort of greater Ireland, an audience that, humanly speaking, comprehends him, he has executed a deliciously characteristic Shaw movement by the flank, and has set vigorously about assaulting it too. But his weapon is no longer the shillalah. Perforce he has changed it for that which alone has proved availing against his countrymen, the clumsy club of the burly Briton.

The intention of the play is characteristically Shawlike; but its strokes of humor are as English as those of a farce by H. J. Byron or Madison Morton. Men have dared to comprehend one Eugene Marchbanks? Caricature 'em in the person of Hen-nery Apjohn; make him lie like "gentlemen" about the "honor" of his Candidas, and tumble him over stools on to the floor, till he raises a farcical lump on the back of his head. Women have been audacious enough to talk about Candida? Caricature 'em as Mrs. Aurora Bumpus, make 'em speak the language of Aurora, N. York, and when Marchbanks-Apjohn in his poetic rage is about to break a fan, make her shriek that it is her fan and that it cost a dollar. As for epigram, this will do: "How dare you swear in my presence! One would think you were my husband!"

Even that poor old windbag James Morrell, whom Shaw never gave half a chance, is transmogrified into a man, who, turning a farcical somersault from the conventional pose of the injured husband, is offended because Apjohn-Marchbanks pretends never to have loved his Aurora-Candida—he boasts that she has danced with three Presidents, and is so delighted to learn that the poems were indeed written to her that he offers to have them printed with broad margins and bound de luxe.

It is not that one regards "Candida" as any more sacred than Mr. Shaw regards it —or holds any work of art above a neat burlesque. Travesties of "Hamlet" and "Edipus" are all the better for the greatness of the mark they aim at; and those plays are rendered dearer rather than less dear by pointed and skillful fooling, much less would one resent a true and incisive satire upon "Candida"—mad New York. Heaven knows there is room for the lash!

If Mr. Shaw had used the shillalah instead of the stuffed club and slapstick we could freely bless him, and our own lucky stars. The trouble with "How He Lied to Her Husband" is that it does not anywhere impinge either on "Candida" or its audiences. It is as slodgy a suet pudding for intellectual indigestion as the British Public doled out to "Candida" when it was lately played in London.

That there is the fruitful seed of an idea in the little new play at the Berkeley Lyceum is to be freely granted. It is very human for a husband to be flattered by the attention paid his handsome wife, and especially after he has been assured of her loyalty to him. In the hands of a skilful farceur it might be the source of much joy. But why rattle the seed in the bladder of knockabout farce?

It is also to be reported that the "comediettina" proves the source of much innocent laughter. But the mainspring of the fun is its topical timeliness rather than any pertinence of wit or philosophy. The piece needs is a little more horseplay and a little more wit to make it worthy of the old days at Weber & Fields's.

To prove the truth of all this it is only necessary to contrast it with that deliciously impossible and farcical satire on Napoleon and the English, "The Man of Destiny," which Mr. Daly has revived to go with the new piece. This is quite as intentionally theatrical, quite as impossible—and altogether delicious.

"TAPS" IS CHANGED.

Sergeant-Major Now Shoots Lieutenant to Meet a Public Demand.

The criticism of the play "Taps" printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES contained an assertion that the Sergeant Major of the play was so imbued with military discipline that, instead of shooting the Lieutenant who had deceived the former's daughter, he shot the girl herself. A man who saw the play after the criticism was printed now objects to the assertion. He says that the Sergeant Major shoots the Lieutenant. He is right, and the critic was, too. The play has been changed.

The theatre managers made the change on Saturday night in response to the demands of many who had seen the play and objected to its lack of a moral, as they put it.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

M. Cazelles, whose French company is to begin a season at the American Theatre a week from next Monday, was at the Custom House all day yesterday going over the contents of the cases of costumes and properties with the United States Inspectors. "Le Bossu," a drama by Paul Feval, will be the opening attraction. The steamship La Savoie will bring thirty-six members of M. Cazelle's company.

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Messrs. Sire and Rice have arranged to use the new exits of the Bijou Theatre this afternoon. The audience will be requested to use the tunnellike exit which runs from the Bijou through the block to Sixth Ave-

POPE SENDS MESSAGE TO EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Archbishop Farley Celebrant at Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BOYS SING GREGORIAN MUSIC

Three Special Indulgences Granted by Pius X. to Catholics Who Assist at Attendant Services.

With the celebration of a solemn pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, the third American Eucharistic Congress began its three days' session under the auspices of Archbishop Farley. Throughout the diocese the sacrament is exposed while the congress is in session and Pope Pius X. has granted three special indulgences to Roman Catholics assisting at attendant services.

Gregorian music was sung at the pontifical mass by a selected choir of men and boys from the theological and charitable organizations of the church, under the leadership of Prof. Ungerer. The interpretation was German. That of to-day will be of the French and Belgian, and to-morrow the chant will be according to the Italian interpretation. It was the first time that the Gregorian chant had been sung entirely at any service in St. Patrick's. The programme of the music follows:

Proper of mass.....Gregorian
Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus.....S. Hittterer
Offertory, "O Salutaris".....J. C. Ungerer
Postlude—Toccata, Fugue.....J. S. Bach

During the mass, which was celebrated by Archbishop Farley, Mgr. Lavelle read the Pope's message, which translated is as follows:

"Since nothing can be nearer our heart than the desire to see the honor and adoration due to the sacrament of divine love extended and increased more and more every day, we are ever ready to use our authority to promote whatever tends to foster this devotion. Wherefore we indeed have rejoiced to learn of the proposed eucharistic congress to be held the coming month in the City of New York, under the auspices of its illustrious Archbishop, our venerable brother, John M. Farley, who has invoked our paternal interest in this important event. Most willingly and most gladly do we approve of this excellent means of eliciting a public manifestation of the living faith and profound piety which must needs draw down from our Lord blessings in abundance.

"Furthermore, to all who are interested in the congress, as a pledge of divine favor we impart the apostolic benediction and at the same time lay open to them the treasures of the Church. Confiding, therefore, in the mercy of Almighty God and in the authority of His blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, we graciously in the Lord grant a plenary indulgence to all the faithful who take part in the congress, provided they go to confession and receive holy communion worthily, and on any day during the congress devoutly visit a church, praying before the blessed sacrament for the liberty and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the apostolic see, the extirpation of heresies, the conversion of sinners, and the concord of all Christian powers; to the faithful of the city as well as of the ecclesiastical province of New York who may be prevented from attending the congress, but who will present themselves with it in spirit and be interested in its proceedings, we concede a partial indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines provided they visit a church on any day during the congress, praying before the blessed sacrament according to the intentions mentioned above; finally, a partial indulgence of 300 days may be gained by all who assist at the congress as well as by all the faithful of the city and ecclesiastical province of New York who at least contrite of heart visit a church on any day of the congress, praying before the blessed sacrament according to the intentions already indicated. These indulgences, plenary and partial, are applicable to the souls in purgatory.

"Anything to the contrary notwithstanding. These presents having force for this year only."

Vicar General Mooney, who delivered the sermon, said, in part:

"The twentieth century feels that it has the material well in hand and indulges in the hope, almost certainty, that its secrets will be revealed before another century dawns. It is putting forth gigantic efforts to unravel the mysteries of the world around it and finds its satisfaction in these efforts. Will it succeed or fail in its labors? No one can tell. One thing can be told, however, whether success or failure crosses its labors, it will not be happy.

"Happiness is of the spirit, not of the body and its earthly environment. This is the truth we have to make known to the twentieth century. We are part of it. Our faith within its bosom will affect us, and we shall affect it profoundly. It pretends indifference to our existence as Catholics, but nothing is more certain than the fact that it must take account of the faith which we profess.

"The world is all for material success to-day; but when it discovers that 'not by bread alone doth man live, but by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God,' it will turn to better things and long for the eucharist, the bread of eternal life. It is the glory of the Church that in all ages she has had the guardianship of Jesus present."

In the afternoon session, held in Cathedral College Hall, Father James Dougherty of St. Gabriel's Church aroused the members of the congress to enthusiastic approval when he called attention to events in France, saying:

"My understanding is that this is a representative congress, and in view of the priests and the nuns of France I would wish that the French Government should through us learn that in the land of absolute religious liberty we protest against her action."

When the applause was over the President of the congress, Bishop Maes, said that, as the congress was not fully representative, in that many were still to arrive, the matter might be delayed until their coming. Continuing, he said that his heart was in such a declaration to France from the Catholics of a Government of true religious liberty.

A message of thanks was sent to the Pope for his message. The Rev. R. Neagle of Malden, Mass., read a paper on "Attendance at Mass," and the Rev. John J. Frawley of Brooklyn spoke on pastoral visitation and open churches. Archbishop Elder, who is eighty-six years old, also spoke.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

LYMAN-MUNSON.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The first of the notable Autumn weddings here took place at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church this evening when Miss Harriet Munson, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Munson, was married to Robert Hunt Lyman of New York, the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Johnson of the First Reformed Church officiating.

The bridesmaids were Miss Amy Treadwell Munson, a sister of the bride; Miss Alice La Dow, and Miss Eleanor Bennett of Albany; Miss Marion Celora Todd of Holyoke, Mass., and Miss Elizabeth Wardourn of Baltimore. Ervin B. Hawkins was best man, and the ushers were Louis De Foe of New York, Noel Sisson Bennett, Lemuel W. Gorham, and William H. Van Dyke of Albany, and Edward G. Munson, 2nd, Paul B. Munson, and Samuel Lyman Munson, Jr., three brothers of the bride.

Mr. Lyman is a Yale man, and one of the editors of The New York World. During the ceremony "Brave Mother Yale" was played in honor of his Alma Mater. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman left for Old Point Comfort, Va., and they will make their home at 204 West Seventieth Street, New York.

HARNDEN—McKEEVER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—Arthur D. Harnden of New York, associated with

TALK OF THE DAY.

It seemed like a new and possibly truthful story when it was dropped into a political bunch at the Hoffman House which was discussing the division of the good things that were to come when Parker and Herrick are both elected.

"You fellows remind me of a Sunday school story I once heard," gurgled "Billy" Leary. "It ran something like this. There was a good Sunday school miss who had been telling her class of the joys of heaven and the rewards of a virtuous life. 'And,' she concluded, 'if you are good children here on earth, you may sometime wear a golden crown.' Then the youngster of the class got in his work. 'Huh,' he said, sneeringly, 'that's nothin', for my pa's got one on his tooth now. You fellows had better stick to the crowns that Tammany has been able to give you, for there are none for you in the political hereafter if I can read the signs right."

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"Enemies are as certain in the life of a successful politician as are other troubles," said Senator Fassett, now a candidate for Congress in the Elmira District, "and they are part of a politician's assets. I suppose I have fewer of them just now than I have had at any time since I reached manhood. That is, however, due to the fact that I have been out of politics for ten years. If I stayed out for twenty years I don't suppose I would have an enemy. They would all be dead. But if I gave up politics I should lose most of the fun there is in life for me. So there you are."

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"If I wanted to go hunting, I'll admit I would go to Roosevelt for advice," shouted the Democrat, who was engaged in a heated argument in the Manhattan café yesterday morning with a Republican acquaintance; "but if I wanted sound advice on a business proposition, it would be Judge Parker I would seek, and you can't make me believe there's a sensible Republican who would not make the same choice as between the two men. And that's why I am for Parker for President this trip."

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"I was down on Park Place on a little business with one of the firms that deal in fireworks," said J. B. McIntosh, the Denver banker, "and casually congratulated the head of the house on the business he was to have as a result of the political campaign.

"'Thank you for your good wishes,' was the laughing reply; 'but you haven't heard of any of the men in our line who have been making extravagant contributions to the campaign funds of either party on the strength of the powder that is to be burned this year, have you? Let me assure you that from the present outlook we shall sell more firecrackers and skyrockets, Roman candles, and nigger chasers to the people of the South for their Christmas celebrations than we shall to both of the great political parties for their out of door hurrahs this year. From a pyrotechnical standpoint, I'm afraid this campaign is going to be a failure.'"

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"Ned" Gilmore, one of the managers of the Academy of Music, was telling of the sensation he and a friend created a score of years ago or so when, on the day of the parade of the Coaching Club, they had driven a four-in-hand team of mules hitched to a road coach down Fifth Avenue from the Park to the old Brunswick Hotel, and ventured the opinion that this was the first and only time that mules were used with all the trappings that belonged to a fashionable turn-out.

"Now, don't go and bet on that," remarked a Georgian who was of the party, "for you would be sure to lose. Major Henson, Sah, a resident of our State, has driven a team of mules for years to his private carriage, a regular brougham, Sah, and they may be seen most any day on the streets of Macon, with Major Hanson, President of the Central of Georgia, Sah, handling the reins himself. Besides, Sah, your four-in-hand mule team is not the only one of its kind, Sah, for the Eaton brothers out in Peoria, Ill., had a team that they drove to a tally ho with as much style as the City of Chicago could afford. New York is not the whole thing, I assure you, Sah, and when it comes to style the rest of the country has to be heard from. Why, they actually admire the mule in the great West and the still greater South, Sah!"

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"A sure sign that the season in the country is ended," said the observant man at the Buckingham yesterday, as his gaze wandered for an instant from the procession of altar boys, priests, and prelates wending its brilliant way to the cathedral, to a string of closely blanketed horses that were being ridden or led by grooms up the avenue to the stables of their owner on some one of the side streets near Central Park. "Those seven horses make a total of twenty-three that I have seen pass here within the hour this morning. It is the rear guard of society on its way back from the Summer capital at Newport."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are arranging for a stay in the Adirondacks at Sagamore Lodge. They were in New York yesterday. There will be a large house party, and among the guests will be Willing Spencer of Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet will remain in town until the arrival of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, from England. Her future plans are not yet decided.

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The wedding of Miss Judith C. Adams, daughter of the late Charles H. Adams, and Edmund C. Converse, Jr., will take place at All Souls' Church on Nov. 9.

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Among those who have returned to town are Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Olyphant and Miss Amy Olyphant. They have closed their New London cottage for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright of Boston are visiting Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Wright's mother, at her place on the Hudson.

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Mrs. Ben Ali Haggin has rented her residence and taken an apartment at the Madison Square for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas have taken apartments at the St. Regis, and it is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will have apartments also at the same hotel.

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The wedding of Miss Quackenbos, eldest daughter of Prof. and Mrs. John D. Quackenbos, and Ralph B. Coit will take place at the Church of the Incarnation Oct. 25.

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Mrs. Richard Gambrill is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster at Lenox.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt did not accompany her husband on his present visit to this country. He is over for a flying trip. Yesterday, after landing, he took luncheon at Sherry's with his son, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who arrived yesterday from Europe, have gone to Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson.

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Mrs. William P. Douglas arrived in New York, after a Summer at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Douglas and Miss Douglas will be at Tuxedo this Autumn.

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The marriage of Arthur Fortunatus Cosby of this city to Miss Virginia Rolette Dousman will be celebrated at Villa Louis, Prairie du Chien, Wis., next Saturday, at 5 o'clock. The wedding will take place on the grounds at Villa Louis, the old Dousman homestead, the wedding party returning to the house for the reception. The Bishop of La Crosse will officiate. The bride will be given away by her brother and attended by her sister, Miss Juliet Dousman, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids are all from St. Paul and include the Misses Clara and Ruth Hill, Miss Ferguson, Miss Furness, Miss Finch, and Miss Judith Dousman. The bridegroom will be attended by his brother, Frank C. Cosby of Boston, as best man, and among the ushers will be Capt. R. D. Sturgis, United States Army; Robert Decatur Stewart and Homer Clark of St. Paul, N. P. Dodge, Jr., of Omaha, Neb., and Farnham Yardly and R. W. G. Welling of New York.

Major Adams Dies from Injuries.

GUARDSMEN SCENT BOW BETWEEN TWO GENERALS

Say That Orders from Roe and Henry Conflict.

DON'T KNOW WHICH TO OBEY

Adjt. Gen. Henry's Order, They Think, Asks Officers to Ignore Order from His Superior.

What some National Guard officers regard as an excellent basis for war, if not in itself an actual declaration of war, between Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who commands the Guard, and Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, has been made by two orders—one from each officer. The first—Gen. Roe's—orders the officers of the Guard to submit suggestions for a new military code. Gen. Henry's order, as some of the officers construe it, directs the officers to pay no attention to Gen. Roe's order.

These officers think that Gen. Roe would be amply justified in preferring charges against his subordinate. Meanwhile they are desirous of knowing just how they stand, for they don't want to disobey orders.

On Nov. 10 last Gen. Henry, by direction of the Governor, issued an order appointing a board of officers, of which Gen. Roe was President. This board was directed to consider the general militia law of the United States and any proposed amendments to the military code of the State. Other officers on the board besides Gen. Roe were Col. Frederick Phisterer, Col. Daniel Appleton, Col. W. W. Ladd, Judge Advocate; Col. W. H. Chapin, Col. E. E. Britton, Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, and Col. J. H. Lloyd.

In accordance with its instructions the board went to work, but found that the old code was so extensively amended that it caused the greatest confusion. The board in consequence had a new code printed in the rough. This was submitted to the commanding officers of the different organizations throughout the Guard for their views upon it before it was finally submitted to the Governor through the Adjutant General. With the copies of the proposed code Gen. Roe sent out General Order 13, which includes this paragraph:

Officers are invited to forward to these headquarters suggestions as to amendments of the military code through the channel for commanding officers to express an opinion thereon, and finally for the information of the board, convened to amend the code. To organizations have been transmitted copies of a provisional military code in part prepared by a sub-committee of the board, for the convenience of the board and as a working basis; it must be understood that the whole of this work is tentative and has not been acted upon by the board. Suggestions should reach these headquarters not later than Oct. 31 next.

Adjt. Gen. Phisterer signed this order. Officers at once began to prepare suggestions, but on Monday last, on reporting at the armories for headquarters business, they received the following communication sent by Gen. Henry from Albany:

I have the honor to call your attention to the second paragraph of General Order 13, Headquarters National Guard, Sept. 17, 1904, and the fact that copies of a provisional military code have been transmitted to you. In order that there shall be no misunderstanding with reference to the status of the provisional military code, I desire to inform you that this document was conceived, prepared, and issued without the knowledge or advisement of this office. I request, in view of the above facts, that officers refrain from all expressions of opinion regarding the same until the subject and document have received most thorough and careful consideration.

One Major said yesterday:

"Gen. Henry has in my opinion committed a grave blunder in requesting officers to ignore an order from the General commanding the National Guard. If Gen. Henry's action is not disrespect to a superior officer, then I don't know what it is, and if discipline in the Guard is to be maintained he should be called to account for it."

Gen. Henry was out of the city yesterday. Gen. Roe declined absolutely to discuss the matter in any form.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Daniel F. Minahan.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 27.—Daniel F. Minahan, died last night at his home here at the age of fifty-seven years. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, coming to this country in his infancy. He was educated in St. Vincent's College, New York. As an engineer and contractor he was employed by the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, the Waterbury and Watertown Railroad, and the Connecticut and Western Railroad. He constructed the waterworks system of Lebanon, Penn; the sewer system at Alliance, Ohio; the City Hall and Court House at Springfield, and also twenty-two miles of the Springfield and Jackson narrow-gauge road. He also executed extensive public works at Hamilton, Lima, and Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Minahan served in the civil war in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of Harmony Council, O. U. A. M., of Orange. He was a member of the congregation of St. John's Church, Orange. A widow and ten children survive him. His brother, Thomas B. Minahan, of New York, is President of the National organization of the Federation of Catholic Societies.

George Starr Hickok.

George Starr Hickok, who for nearly half a century had been connected with the National Park Bank, and had been its cashier during the last sixteen years, died yesterday morning at his residence, 752 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Hickok's association with the bank covered, within a few months, the entire existence and history of that institution, from the time when, as a State bank, it commenced business, at the corner of Beekman Street and Theatre Alley. He entered its service as a junior clerk, and continued in various positions until he was appointed cashier, in 1888, succeeding E. K. Wright, who then became Vice President.

Feeling that his duties as cashier were greater than he could well attend to, Mr. Hickok tendered his resignation from that office last January, and was succeeded by Edwin J. Baldwin, the assistant cashier. Mr. Hickok had been in failing health for over a year.

He was a member of the Congregational Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Anthony Schulte.

Anthony Schulte, who owned two cigar stores in Park Row and six more in other parts of the city, died suddenly at the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, yesterday morning. He was born in Detroit in 1858, and attended public school in that city until he was fourteen years old, when he entered the employ of one of the largest cigarmakers in Key West and proceeded to learn the business from the bottom. In 1882 he came to this city and opened his first cigar store in French's Hotel, now the site of the Pulitzer Building. Mr. Schulte was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Arion Club. He leaves a wife and four daughters. Mr. Schulte lived at 38 West Ninety-sixth Street, but he had closed his home and taken temporary apartments, where he died, while making arrangements for a trip to Arizona, on which he would have started within a few days.

BOBOLINK BOBBLES NO MORE.

At Least, Not for Josten, Whom It Waked for Eight Years.

Dire sorrow has come into the life of Peter Josten of 186 Avenue A, for the law, as represented by Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court yesterday has taken from him his beloved alarm clock bobolink.

For eight years Josten has had a pet bobolink, which he trained to wake him every morning at 7 o'clock. Before he discovered the bobolink alarm, he had a 95-cent clock that exploded when it liked, and refused to be comforted except with a hammer. On one occasion he had lost his job through its going off too late, and on a more memorable occasion when it had gone off too soon a man had come to pay a debt of $100 and found him gone to work. The man never came back.

But the alarm clock bobolink, Josten explained, was a blessing to the worn-out city toilers. Every morning at 7 he was awakened with the dulcet boboling of the bobolink in his ears. For eight years his waking dreams had been pastoral lyrics until a policeman came along and heard the bobolink boboling in a cage with some other bobolinks that Josten had been trying to train as alarm clocks. The policeman reported to the Game Warden, and now—

"Take the other three birds, Judge," pleaded Josten, "but give me back my pet bobolink!"

Magistrate Flammer, while sympathetic, said that the laws were not made in Parnassus. He held Josten for Special Sessions under $100 bail, and sent the bobolinks to the State Game Protective Association.

THE CAT WAS UP THE FLUE.

Miss Moran's Cat, and May Have Been a Tortoise Shell, But ——.

A sharp ring at the telephone in the office of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jersey City, called August Deterle to the instrument yesterday.

"What's wanted?" he asked.

"The cat's up the flue. Please send some one around right away," was the answer.

"Cat's up a flue," echoed Deterle; great place for a cat. Who are you, pray, and where are you?"

"I am Miss Mary Moran of 110 Sussex Street. Please hurry. I'm afraid the cat will be choked to death with soot."

A policeman who was sent to the house was shown to the fireplace, and had no difficulty in locating the cat. Then he tried to get it down. He first employed moral suasion, but pussy was deaf to all coaxings. Then he thrust his arm up the flue and succeeded in grabbing the cat by the tail. This enabled the animal to double on him. But with hand badly scratched, the unfaltering guardian of the law succeeded in dragging her from her hiding place.

The cat was covered with soot, most of which it shook off on the carpet, much to Miss Moran's regret. The policeman thought that the cat might once have been a tortoise shell, but he wasn't sure.

IN THE SHOPS.

Not in seventeen years has there been so decided a change in the fashions as will be seen in an opening sale of imported gowns to-day. There are many Directoire effects, long fronts, fitted girdles, high, full sleeves, many of these set out with reeds, the material full from the shoulder seam to a point below the elbow, where the sleeve, if it is long, is close fitting. The bust is somewhat higher to the bodice, and there are charming bertha effects. Much lace is used, and the handwork is seen in combination with the lace and appliqués, rather than in solid embroidery, which belongs more to the finer tub gowns of Summer. There are many beautiful colors and color combinations, and the light tones are deeper than hitherto. Dark bodices with lighter skirts also make for change.

***

Black and white is always good, and it is seldom that the combination is missing in an exhibition of handsome gowns. One of these is of black velvet, with a petticoat front of white chiffon and Irish lace. The bodice is charming, cut out a little below the throat at the back and only a little lower in the front—a charming style for the woman who can wear it, but more trying than a full decolletage. At the back is the Directoire train from the waist, leaving exposed the broad petticoat front of chiffon and lace. The ruching is outlined with morning glories embroidered in tones of lavender, the sleeves are finished similarly, and a little chou of black velvet on the corsage has a rhinestone buckle of old-time effect in the centre.

***

A gown of deep bronze-pink silk has a charmingly embroidered petticoat of cream lace, the embroidery in French designs, narrow pale blue ribbon, applied in festoon effects, joining clusters of chiffon-embroidered flowers in pinks and blues and delicate French colors. Lines of the silk are set in fancifully across the lace petticoat. At the sides the silk is carried back to the train in slight panniers, the upper part in corded tucks. More of these cords finish the tops of the sleeves. The lines of the gown, with the graceful slope of the train, are charming.

***

There is a petticoat front of repoussé lace in a mustard-colored frock of chiffon velvet which is charming. This gown has the pointed Directoire bodice, and set at the side of the front, where it fastens, are two big turquois buttons. Finishing the decolletage is a fold of pale-blue velvet.

***

An outdoor fur suit has the skirt of white cloth, with deep tucks and broad bands of snow-white fur. There is a short, round jacket of the white fur, open at the front to show a blouse vest in tapestry effects.

***

There is a short black astrakhan jacket—a round straight jacket—to a black suit. The skirt is long and set around the lower edge with two narrow bands of the astrakhan.

***

Baby krimmer is the fur which is made up with cloth into another suit. The bell-shaped skirt is of the krimmer, with an overdress of the cloth falling over the fur in loose panels. There is a short, straight little jacket of the krimmer, the facing of this at the front very pretty shirred silk to match. Open, the jacket shows the full soft front of the cloth. There are green velvet collar and cuffs to the jacket, these embroidered with gold. If little, short, straight fur jackets like this are to be found this Winter, they will be the most sensible thing that can be worn in furs for general use for the average woman. They are serviceable, have a certain jaunty style, and will not need to be remade every season.

***

What is called a "Josephine" gown is of pale pink and lace. It is princess in effect, with a lace jacket reaching several inches below the waist, and there are many full ruffles of the lace around the lower edge of the skirt.

***

A striking gown is of white and black chiffon and lace. The bodice is of white with jetted black set around it in deep festoons, while there are straps and rosettes of black satin ribbons over the shoulders. The upper part of the skirt is of the white chiffon, with long, fancy points or panels of lace and point d'esprit running down into the lower part of the skirt, which is of the black chiffon, finished with innumerable narrow, satin-edge ribbons.

***

A simply made gray gown has a charming trimming of white lace in a fernlike leaf design, set with cut-steel beads. This outlines the lower edge of the skirt and jacket.

CASTORIA

$20,000 FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

Cornelius S. Stryker Makes Bequest for Gravesend Building and Library.

A will giving to the Board of Education of the City of New York $10,000 for the erection of a high school in Gravesend, and an additional $10,000 for the establishment of a free library in the same school, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday afternoon.

The will was made by Cornelius S. Stryker, a member of an old Dutch family that has lived in the ancient township of Gravesend for more than two centuries. The date of the will was Oct. 24, 1901, and the maker, a farmer, died last week.

Mr. Stryker directed that his funeral be conducted very simply and the no eulogy be pronounced upon him.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and mostly easterly; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, light to fres

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after October 1st, 1904.

Boca & Loyalton R. R. Co.	6s	Monroe, La.	5s
Castile, N. Y., Water	4s	Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.	5s
Creston, Iowa, Refunding	5s	Oswego, N. Y., Water	3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works	4s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	3½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s	Rockaway Hunting Club	6s
Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.	6s	Salem, Va., Refunding	4s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water	4s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3½s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D.	No. 10	Standard Anti-Friction Equipment Co.	5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con.	5s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con.	4s	Toledo, Ohio	Various
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s	Virginia Electric Co.	5s
Magneto Electric Co.	1st 6s	Vancouver, Washington, Funding, Oct. 22	6s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various	Water Works Company 1st and 2d	6
Wilson, N. C.		(Oct. 15th).	

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

308 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, N. J.
September 27, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending October 10, 1904, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record October 10, 1904.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record October 10, 1904.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

REALTY ASSOCIATES.

179 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dividend No. 3. Sept. 28, 1904.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable Oct. 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Oct. 5th, and open at 9 A. M., Oct. 17th, 1904.

CLIFFORD S. KELSEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1904.

QUARTERLY PREF. STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 21

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company, payable Oct. 11th, 1904, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. Sept. 30th, 1904. The books of the company for the transfer of the preferred stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. September 30th, 1904, and will be reopened Oct. 12th, 1904. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable October 15, 1904, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1904.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Office of E. W. Bliss Company,

Borough of Brooklyn, New York, September 27, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock and TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1st next to stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed September 29th and 30th, inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company.

Common Stock Dividend No. 22.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable October 1, 1904.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Fiscal Agents.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAIL ROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

J. T. M. BARNES, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20th, 1904.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on and after October 15th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at close of business September 21st, 1904.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Second Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the American Steel Foundries will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, No. 15 Exchange Place, in the City of Jersey City, County of Hudson, State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all accounts, contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections, and appointments by the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, or the officers of the Corporation since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders, the election of Directors, and the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1904, and will be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1904.

F. E. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Jersey City, New Jersey, September 7th, 1904.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

25 Broad Street.
New York, September 22d, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open from twelve o'clock, noon, until one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE and WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 5th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 10, and reopened on Thursday, October 6.

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

NEW YORK & EAST RIVER FERRY COMPANY.

New York, September 21st, 1904.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from September 24th, 1904, at 12 M. to October 7th, 1904, at 10 A. M.

LEWIS A. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Room 712, in its general office building in the City of New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Dated the 17th day of September, 1904.

JOHN G. PARKER, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

JACOB BERRY. Est. 1865. H. L. BENNET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

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"Determining the character and financial responsibility of your broker is as important as selection of right stocks."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE HEREBY CAUTION AND WARN ALL dealers and, manufacturers in cloak and suit line not to deliver any goods to Mr. M. V. Raley, or to fill any orders that he may place for us, as he is no longer in our employ, and we will not be responsible for any goods he may buy or have charged to us. SUEDHEIMER & FEALEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Northwest corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1904.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., (one dollar per share,) payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at close of business September 30, 1904. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds,

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 175 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

7	873	1906	2892	3516	4680	5545	6700	7395
27	886	1908	2902	3634	4683	5594	6764	7484
46	932	1914	2926	3639	4775	5668	6769	7491
67	968	1977	2967	3644	4788	5668	6774	7497
101	974	2004	3010	3697	4851	5703	6784	7529
106	977	2074	3041	3961	4862	5760	6831	7540
120	1120	2079	3076	4006	4885	5765	6837	7574
202	1234	2140	3100	4007	4920	5810	6881	7595
254	1298	2150	3173	4124	4938	5823	6895	7806
302	1355	2166	3256	4130	4988	5826	6997	7874
401	1361	2187	3275	4178	4989	5854	7029	7899
403	1364	2432	3326	4189	5058	5861	7128	7952
491	1394	2617	3371	4193	5076	5989	7175	7961
508	1439	2661	3373	4302	5083	6187	7201	8045
528	1467	2664	3393	4320	5162	6285	7219	8061
542	1633	2688	3467	4349	5194	6389	7225	
556	1819	2762	3468	4394	5247	6433	7237	
574	1851	2812	3499	4398	5328	6453	7238	
623	1864	2851	3506	4606	5376	6574	7280	
802	1902	2891	3512	4641	5396	6603	7314	175

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz., 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 15th day of November, 1904.

New York, September 14th, 1904.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.

By R. S. LOVETT, President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

Chamber of Commerce Building
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits	4,453,054.89

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

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W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
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GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

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CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
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15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,950,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS.

WANTED

$17,000 CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. 3½s.

INVESTOR, 133 TIMES OFFICE.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

35 NASSAU STREET.

Capital	$2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	$6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued. Foreign Exchange.

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JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President. — T. B. MINAHAN, Asst. Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	Levi P. Morton,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Edward J. Berwind,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,	Harry Payne Whitney.

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LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JAMES N. JARVIE, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

REORGANIZATION PLAN

OF THE

Lehigh Valley Traction Company
Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Co.
Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co.
Coplay, Egypt & Ironton Street Railway Co

To the holders of:

First Mortgage Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Floating Indebtedness, secured and unsecured, of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

First Mortgage Bonds and Capital Stock of the Allentown and Slatington Street Railway Company.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Coplay, Egypt and Ironton Street Railway Company.

An Agreement bearing date July 20, 1904, and embodying a Plan of Reorganization of the above Companies, has been executed by and between the undersigned Committee, representing holders of the securities and indebtedness above mentioned, and the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Allentown, Pa., Depositaries.

Holders of said securities and indebtedness may become parties to said Agreement as provided therein, and entitled to participate in the benefits and advantages thereof, by depositing their holdings with either of said Depositaries on or before October 1, 1904, at which time the opportunity to deposit the same and participate in said Plan of Reorganization will cease and determine. Certificates of Deposit will be given the Depositors by said Depositaries for the terms of said Agreement, which will be transferable by delivery, when properly assigned.

Printed copies of the Plan and Agreement and forms for proofs of claims may be had on application to either Depositary or at the office of Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Allentown, Pa.

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman.
EDWARD B. SMITH.
HARRY C. TREXLER.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
TOM L. JOHNSON, Committee.

J. PERCY KEATING,
THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER,
Counsel.

Communications to the Committee should be addressed to:

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, Chairman,
Care of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Southeast corner 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

August 19, 1904.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$2,000 City of Jersey City 6 p. c. Water Scrip, 1907.
20 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Germania Bank.
60 shs. New Amsterdam Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
$4,000 United Lumber Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Central Crosstown R. R.
100 shs. Maine Steamship Co.
5 shs. Bankers Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
23 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$5,000 Maine Steamship Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
25 shs. Wallace, Muller & Co., Ltd.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
15 shs. Seventh Avenue Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Hanover National Bank.
50 shs. National City Bank.
2 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. Tunnel, Mining, Milling, Drainage & Trans. Co. 1st 6s, 1928, Aug., 1904, Coup. on.
50 shs. 4th National Bank.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$200 Development Co. of America 15-year 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Certfs. Bd.
5 shs. N. Y. Natl. Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$20,000 American Cigar Notes, Series A, due 1911.
$3,000 American Cigar Notes, Series B, due 1912.
300 shs. Denver & Southwestern Ry. common.
500 shs. Denver & Southwestern Ry. pf.
All right, title, and interest of Chas. F. Hickey, assignee, in, to, and under a certain subscription agreement to stock of the Jarvis Terminal Cold Storage Co., dated Nov. 2d, 1903.

THE GREAT MARKET FOR Guaranteed Mortgages

Amount of Mortgages guaranteed by this Company sold to investors more than

$140,000,000.

Loss of principal to investors.... 0
Loss of interest to investors.... 0

Every investor secure, satisfied, content.

Has any other form of investment such a record?

A large number of choice mortgages always on hand for immediate investment.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co

Capital and Surplus $3,500,000

146 Broadway, New York. — 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

The Treadwell Is the Best.

Copper costs the Boston and Montana 7½ cents a pound to produce. It costs the Anaconda 11½ cents and the average of all the Amalgamated companies 9½ cents. The Greene Consolidated say they are trying to get their cost down to 8 cents.

Copper is produced on the Verde Copper Belt at three and a half cents a pound—less than half what it costs to produce it anywhere else in the world.

The George A. Treadwell Mining Company has by far the largest property of any company operating on the Verde Copper Belt—several times as large as that of its near neighbor, the famous United Verde—and the TREADWELL property is as rich as the richest. As soon as the big smelting plant of the TREADWELL COMPANY which it is now erecting is completed it will be one of the largest copper producers in the country, and will be able to produce copper cheaper than any other copper producer, except its own neighbor, the United Verde, with whom it shares the richness and all the advantages of the richest copper district in the world.

Other copper producers have great and valuable properties. Other copper stocks are good investments, but

THE TREADWELL IS THE BEST.

Prices will be quoted on application.

George A. Treadwell Mining Co.
27 William Street, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Incomes should be safeguarded in the soundest investments, but it does not necessarily follow that the high-priced security is always the soundest investment. There are bonds of many street railways, lighting and coal companies, selling upon or approaching a full 5% income yield, having security as great as those of many of the bonds of railroads, (selling upon a 4% basis) with the distinct advantage in the former case of better opportunity for increasing market value.

We Issue Each Month Selected List of Investment Offerings.

Write for special circular:

Bonds Yielding Five Per Cent. and Over.

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William and Pine Sts., N. Y.
Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
DENNIE M. HARE, Manager.

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BANKERS,
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Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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Available in all parts of the world.
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JOHN HONE & CO.,

58 NEW STREET, N. Y.
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Stocks and Bonds

Bought and sold for cash or on margin

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE TWENTY-YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the

COMPUTING SCALE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The undersigned trustee desires, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, providing such purchase can, in its opinion, be now made advantageously.

Offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 20th day of October, 1904.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
by
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE,
First Vice President.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1904.

To the New Jersey Steel Company and the Holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Bonds of said Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the First Mortgage, executed by the New Jersey Steel Company to the Eastern Trust Company, as Trustee, dated the 1st day of December, 1903, the Eastern Trust Company being about to retire from business, has resigned as Trustee of the trusts created by said First Mortgage.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.

EASTERN TRUST COMPANY,
By CHAS. M. JESSUP, President.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,244,734, compared with $13,328,240 in the preceding week and $10,650,530 in the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $352,980,804, against $366,960,400 in the corresponding period last year.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1904.

U S 4s, reg. 1925		Louis & Nashv coll trust 4s	
$1,000	131½	2,000	96⅝
Impl Jap'ese Govt. Kuhn, Loeb & Co temporary ctfs. full paid for 6 p c sterl loan		60,000	96
		Unified 4s	
		1,000	101
		5,000	100⅝
75,000	94½	Met St Ry ref 4s	
500	95	3,000	92
1,000	95	Met St gen 5s	
25,000	94½	10,000	116¾
19,000	94⅝	Mex Cent con 4s	
25,000	94⅝	10,000	67½
21,500	94⅝	Mex Cent 1st inc	
Rep of Cuba 5s, Speyer & Co ctfs. full inst paid		10,000	15¾
		5,000	15⅝
14,000	102¼	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
		1,000	80
Va 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co ctfs		Mo, K & T cert 5s	
		1,000	102¼
10,000	6⅝	5,000	102⅝
		10,000	103
At, T & S F gen 4s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
5,000	103½	10,000	103½
500	103⅝	10,000	104
2,000	103¾	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
10,000	103⅝	1,000	87¼
1,000-S	103¾	1,000	87⅛
1,000	103⅜	1,000	87⅛
Adjustment 4s		5,000	87⅛
46,000	96	Nat Starch 6s	
Stamped		50,000	77½
21,000	94	Nat Starch 6s	
500	95	2,000	64
Atl C L 4s		Nat Starch 6s	
1,000	98¼	2,000	90
62,000	98¼	N Y & H R gen 3½s	
Atlan & Danv 2d		1,000	100⅝
5,000	90	N Y G El L H & P pur money 4s	
Balt & Ohio pr lien 3½s		5,000	94½
		9,000	94½
3,000	95	3,000	94⅝
3,000	94⅝	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Gold 4s		2,000	103
7,000	103⅜	11,000	103⅛
1,000	103½	N Y & Rock Beach 1st 5s	
1,000	103⅝	5,000	107½
5,000	103⅜	Nor & W con 4s	
5,000	103⅝	15,000	102⅝
P, L E & W Va 4s		Norf & West, P C & C 4s	
20,000	20F 99	10,000	94
15,000	99⅛	North Pac 4s	
P, J & M 3½s		3,000	104⅞
1,000	92	Nor Pac gen 3s	
S W Div 3½s		4,000	74½
3,000	91⅞	1,000	74⅛
B R T ref conv 4s		500	74
10,000	80	1,000	74½
10,000	80¼	Ore S L 4s partic bonds	
60,000	80	40,000	99⅝
10,000-S	80	18,000	99½
5,000	80¼	16,000	99½
5,000	80	12,000	99½
5,000	80¼	20,000	99⅝
6,000	80⅜	35,000	99⅝
3,000	80½	30,000	99⅝
5,000	80¼	First con 5s	
50,000	80¼	5,000	117
10,000	80¼	Penn conv 3½s	
Gold 5s		3,000	99⅜
1,000	106⅜	2,000	99⅜
B'klyn U E 1st		Peo & East 1st 4s	
5,000	107¼	2,000	100
3,000	107½	Reading gen 4s	
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		2,000	100⅜
4,000	115½	St L, M & S, unify & ref 4s	
Can So 1st 5s		7,000	92⅛
10,000	104	St L & S F R R ref	
Can So 2d		1,000	92⅛
10,000	106	65,000	88⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s		5,000	88½
10,000	111⅜	92,000	89⅛
5,000	112	St L S W 1st 4s	
1,000	111⅜	15,000	98⅜
2,000	111⅞	2,000	98¼
First inc 5s		4,000	98
45,000	88	5,000	78
10,000	88¼	5,000	78¼
5,000	88⅛	5,000	78⅛
1,000	88⅛	11,000	78½
Second inc 5s		20,000	78⅝
15,000	54	5,000	78⅝
10,000	54½	San A & A P 4s	
48,000	54⅜	10,000	87⅜
10,000	54⅝	Seioto V & N E 4s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		20,000	102⅜
12,000	105½	Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s	
2,000	105¾	1,000	82½
Chic & Alt 3½s		South Pac 4½s	
17,000	80¼	5,000	101½
2,000	80⅜	Southn Pac 4s	
Chi, B & Qy 4s, joint bonds		4,000	94
20,000	97	Stand R & T 6s	
101,000	96¾	3,000	40½
20,000	97	Third Av con 4s	
10,000	96⅞	18,000	96½
10,000	97	Tol, St L & W 4s	
32,000	96⅞	6,000-3	80
Ill Div 3½s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	94½	1,000	104⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		Un Pac conv 4s	
4,000	104⅞	140,000	105⅞
1,000	105	173,000	106
C, R I & P R R 4s		10,000	106⅛
71,000	76½	22,000	106
45,000	76½	23,000	106⅛
10,000	76⅝	40,000	106⅛
2,000	76⅞	10,000	106⅜
5,000	76⅝	10,000	106⅝
5,000	76⅞	55,000	106⅝
54,000	76⅞	3,000	106⅛
1,000	76⅝	1,000	106⅜
19,000	76½	150,000	106⅛
Chi, R I & P R R coll trust 5s		65,000	106⅛
		1,000	106⅛
17,000	87½	35,000	106⅜
5,000	87⅝	126,000	106⅛
5,000-S	87⅞	5,000	106⅜
2,000	87⅜	100,000	106⅛
5,000	87¼	16,000	106⅞
C & So 1st 4s		73,000	106¼
2,000	86	U S Realty & Imp conv deb 5s	
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s		10,000	84
500	184	15,000	84½
2,000	184	30,000	84½
18,000	184½	28,000	84½
Consol Tob 4s		5,000	84½
20,000	73	1,000	83¾
20,000	72⅞	10,000	84¼
6,000	73	2,000	73
10,000	73⅜	15,000	84⅜
5,000	73⅜	36,000	85
15,000	73⅛	11,000	85¼
15,000	73¼	5,000	85
15,000	73¼	1,000	86
30,000	73⅜	U S Steel Corp Skg Fund 5s	
20,000	73⅜	50,000	82¼
30,000	73½	23,000	82¼
35,000	73½	48,000	82¼
10,000	73⅜	5,000	82¼
5,000	73⅜	10,000	82¼
10,000	73⅜	7,000	82¼
10,000	73⅜	33,000	82¼
24,000	73⅜	10,000	82¼
10,000	73½	23,000	82¼
40,000	73⅝	41,000	82¼
35,000	73⅝	15,000	82¼
Galv, H & H 1st		30,000	82¼
5,000	113	30,000	82¼
Gal, H & San An, M & P Div 5s		100,000	82¼
		3,000	82¼
10,000	112⅝	17,000	82¼
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s		31,000	82¼
		31,000	82¼
2,000	108⅜	11,000	82¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s		20,000	82¼

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 1-4@2 Per Cent.

The News and Prices a Little Less Favorable, but No Decided Change in Either—Crop Conditions Not Controlling.

Yesterday's financial news was not bad, but it was a little mixed, even if favorable interpretation be placed upon it. The weather and crop reports left nothing reasonably to be desired, but the produce market turned stronger, and the stock market moved with that entire independence of a primary factor which has been characteristic of this year. Railway earnings showed less preponderance of good statements than on Monday. Southern Railway and Central of Georgia made good reports, but Atchison made an August statement in singular contrast with its annual report. President Ripley makes a call for new capital to meet demands of increasing traffic, but the August net shows a decrease of $237,852. However, August was better than July, and September and following months are expected to be better yet, while a scattered month or two's decrease is not inconsistent with a larger growth from year to year. Sterling was decidedly stronger, but as the money market was impassive it seemed an incident of steamer day rather than any controlling indication regarding the relations of international money markets. The announcement of the sale of the entire $9,000,000 Panhandle bonds by two leading houses, and which were offered only last week, bears almost equally upon the money, security, and commodity markets. It is difficult to deny the inference of ample funds to take up good offerings, thus breaking that dead-lock which so long kept railways from making purchases necessary to the prosperity of the industrial department.

There is nothing depressing about this summary, and prices were not depressed, but the buoyancy seemed less spontaneous in tone, and more restricted in extent, although the volume was a little larger. Union Pacific and the Steel preferred were the leaders, and both were strong upon familiar considerations which rob their rise of the interest of novelty. There was unaccustomed activity in Ontario and Western, with reports of harmony and bids for its dividend. The pronounced activity in Union Pacific convertibles continued, with a rise of ⅝ upon sales of 1,561. Oregon Short Lines rose ⅝ to a new maximum, upon sales of 171. In both these bonds the buying was said to be by those who are always willing to exchange a dollar for larger value, and who seldom part with dollars upon other terms. Northern Securities belongs to this group, and it is a coincidence that it also reached the year's maximum in anticipation of some favorable sequel to the suit to prevent liquidation upon the plan under the Supreme Court's decree. The Government is practically a third party to these proceedings, and it is obscure how the favorable indication of the price movement is to be realized. Metropolitan Securities was strong despite rumors of a call to pay dividends upon Metropolitan Railway, which naturally was strong also. Brooklyn Rapid Transit belongs to this combination, and it was also strong, presumably upon announcement of the approaching opening of the railways across the Williamsburg Bridge. Unless the riders across the bridge to Manhattan are to be supposed to walk upon their arrival, there would seem to be an equal argument in favor of Metropolitan and Brooklyn, as each feeds the other, and their connection is hardly less a factor in the traction situation than the opening of the Interborough in the same week. Quite possibly Metropolitan will gain more than it will lose by new currents in travel, which no one can forecast with entire accuracy.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar	1	Met. St. Ry.	1⅛
Am. Ice pf.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Atl. C. Line	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Buff., R. & P.	1	National Biscuit	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1¼	National Lead	¾
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Northern Central	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas	½
Consol. Gas	1	Reading	½
Corn Products	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Corn. Prod. pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Del. L. & W.	3½	Rock Island pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅝
Detroit South. pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Detroit Un. Ry.	⅝	Rutland pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Erie 2d pf.	⅝	Twin City	1
Ft. W. & D.	6⅛	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	⅜	Union Pacific	1
Hocking Valley	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Hock. Valley pf.	1	U. S. Realty	1
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Iowa Central	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	⅝
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜	West. U. & M.	2¼
K. C., Pt. S. & M. pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝
Met. Securities	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Col.-So. 1st pf.	⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	1
B'klyn Un. Gas	2½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Con. Gas deb. 6s	2
Det. So. 1st 4s	2
Knox. & Ohio 4s	3
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

U. S. Realty 5s	2¼
Va. Southwest 5s	3
Va. Mid. gen.	1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 27	770,360
To date this year	91,443,840
Corresponding date last year	121,424,426

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 27	$2,466,500
To date this year	$333,184,860
Corresponding date last year	$492,475,550

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Chicago Telephone Co.
Distillers' Securities Co.
Distilling Co. of America.
National Biscuit Co. common stock.
Norfolk & Western Railway.
Western Maryland Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

New York, Ontario & Western Railroad.

Here to Settle Chicago Traction Row.

J. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust Company of Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday and held a series of long conferences regarding the plan for a settlement of the Chicago traction situation. Those whom he saw included R. R. Govin of H. B. Hollins & Co., James Blair, and members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. It was stated at the end of the day that while progress toward a solution of the difficulties had been made, no plan even in a general way had been considered. It may be some weeks before one will be ready for publication.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Harriman Stocks Strong — Interesting Movement in Metropolitan Securities —Steel's Advance Continues.

Harriman issues, including Northern Securities, were active and strong features in yesterday's market. Union Pacific and the bonds of that system were all in considerable demand, and the coincident strength of Northern Securities was pointed to as confirming the reports that a way would be evolved by which the Northern Securities dividends can be distributed. The report has been current for a long time. Union sold up to 102¼ and closed at 101½, with a net gain of an even point. In many quarters still higher prices are being predicted for the stock. In Southern Pacific much less strength was shown. In fact, it lost most of its early gain and showed only a small net advance. It was said that the books of the specialists in the stock showed many more selling than buying orders, from which it was inferred that many recent buyers were inclined to get out of the stock. The character of the orders with the specialists are often taken as a fairly good indication of the probable course of a stock.

***

No Halt in Steel's Advance.

The conspicuous strength displayed by Steel preferred was reflected in the rest of the list by more or less substantial advances in a number of issues, but few held their own as well as Steel, which was the leader not only in strength, but in activity as well. It sold up to 70¾, and closed at 70½, with a net gain of 1¼ points. It was said that there was no important buying of the stock yesterday and that the advance was due principally to short covering by traders, but if such was the character of the buying the price was certainly well maintained. There seemed little desire on the part of recent purchasers to take profits on their holdings. Some attention was given to John W. Gates's bullish remarks on the steel situation and the market generally. His firm was among the most active buyers of stocks.

***

Afternoon Reaction.

In the late dealings some of the traders who had bought stocks early were selling to take their profits, and this caused a general easing off from the day's best prices. In some stocks the market was said to be quite sensitive to this selling. Disappointment on the part of some that the public continued to ignore the inducements which the market was offering was given in some quarters as the reason for the selling which caused the afternoon reaction. The decline was general, but in none of the active stocks was it sufficient to eliminate all the morning's gains.

***

Metropolitan Rises After Sharp Drop.

Considerable interest was taken in the selling of Metropolitan securities by Provost Brothers, who are credited with being well informed on the market position of the local traction interests. It is recalled that they were particularly prominent in the accumulation of Third Avenue stock at the time that property was acquired by the Metropolitan interests. The selling by Provost and others drove the stock down sharply in the early trading, but that some at least of the selling was for short account was indicated by the way the stock turned around and rose 5 points from the low of the day, closing with a net gain of 2 points. One version of the decline was that it was engineered by the controlling interest in the property in order to shake out a number of holders whose company was not desired.

***

London Buys Northern Securities.

London sent over high prices for a number of stocks and followed them up by buying a considerable amount of stock on balance, including some Northern Securities. Before the opening here the latter stock was quoted in London at the equivalent of 106, an advance of 1½ points over Monday's price. London had had the tip to buy Northern Securities for several days, and it was apparently anxious to get the stock yesterday. It was believed, however, that much of the London demand originated on this side.

COTTON OIL EARNINGS.

Sufficient to Meet All Charges and Preferred Dividend, but Payment on Common in Doubt.

In well-informed quarters the belief was expressed yesterday that the earnings of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended Aug. 31 last were not sufficient to insure the declaration of the usual dividend on the company's common stock. Thus far no formal action on the subject has been taken by the Directors, and, in fact, the question of a dividend will in usual course not come before them until their November meeting, but it is officially admitted that the earnings of the company fell off during the past year, owing to the general conditions which unfavorably affected nearly all industrial companies. Assurance is given that the earnings have been sufficient to meet all charges, including those for maintenance and for the payment of the regular preferred dividend, but it is believed that the surplus applicable to common dividends will be small. For several years the common has received dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. a year.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Thirty shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 279 and twenty shares at 277½.

Topeka, Kan., dispatches state that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's shops at Goodland, which have been closed down since Aug. 1, have been reopened.

According to Sharon, Penn., dispatches the open hearth department of the Carnegie Steel Company at South Sharon will resume operations next Saturday after a long shutdown.

Exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week decreased $3,081,515 as compared with the previous week, but decreased $405,796 as compared with the corersponding week last year.

Improving Dining Car Service.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made several important improvements in its dining car service, wiping out a small yearly profit and creating a not too large deficit, in order to give a very much better service. The system now has twenty-five dining cars in daily use. Within the past few months the wages of the stewards have been increased. A traveling chef has been employed, whose sole duty it is to inspect the kitchens and instruct the cooks in their work.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.08	.08	L. Wash. Con.	.02	.05
Alpha Con.	.09	.08	Mexican	1.10	1.00
Andes	.20	.19	Oc'd'al Con.	.78	.73
Belcher	.32	.31	Ophir	2.35	2.30
Best & B.	1.15	1.10	Overman	.19	.19
Bullion	.24	.23	Potosi	.18	.19
Caledonia	.62	.61	Savage	.21	.19
Chal. Con	.20	.19	Sep. Belcher	.13	.11
Choliar	.19	.21	Sierra Nev.	.35	.32
Confidence	.90	.75	Syndicate	.03	.03
Con. C. & V.	1.25	1.10	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp	.01	.02	Union Con.	.45	.40
Crown Pt.	.14	.14	Utah Con.	.12	.12
Gould & C.	.24	.22	Yel. Jack	.24	.24
Hale & Nor.	.64	.64	Mexican Sars.	56½	57½
Julia	.09	.08	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.08	.08	Telegraph	.07¼	.07½
Ky. Con.	.05	.05			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	10	11¼	Little Puck	3⅝	3⅞
C. K. & N.	20	21½	Little Bessie	2½	
C. C. Con.	8⅝	9	Mollie Gibson	3½	4½
Dante	35½	36	Moon Anchor	6⅝	7¼
Elkton	60½	61	Old Gold	11¾	11¾
El Paso	95½	98	Pharmacist	2⅜	2¾
Isabella	19⅜	19½	Portland	1.90	1.95
Keystone	4½	4⅞	Vindicator	.62	68
Lexington	3⅜	3⅝	Work	8½	9

STEEL EARNINGS IMPROVING.

Expected That September Quarter Will Nearly Equal July Quarter's Record.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation was held yesterday, and while no official information was given out, it was learned that the earnings for the quarter which will end Sept. 30 will be very much better than had been expected when the quarter began. At that time it was estimated that they would not exceed $14,000,000, but there is good reason to believe that they will be about $18,000,000. This would be only slightly less than the earnings for the July quarter, which were $19,250,000.

The decrease in steel exports during August will, it is said, be more than made good during October, and it is stated that the export figures for the last quarter should show better results than those of any other quarter of the current year.

There was a rumor in the Street that the difficulty between the corporation and its employes at Youngstown, Ohio, and Girard, Penn., would be settled because of political pressure brought to bear on the various interests, and that Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and Senator Dick of Ohio were making efforts to secure a conference between the men and the company. Officials of the corperation refused to discuss the rumors.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $240,376,606; balances, $12,627,201.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; short bills, 2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.85⅞; cables, $4.86⅝.

Commercial bills were $4.83¼@4.83⅝. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20@5.20⅛ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

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THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Money was in stronger demand in the market to-day, and the supplies were large. Discounts were a shade easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful and moderately active. Contango rates generally were light. Consols were quietly steady and closed firm. Home rails quietly steady and undergrounds were in request, in view of the early electrification of the systems.

Americans opened steady and with a firmer tendency on the favorable crop reports, hardened later on Continental support, and closed steady.

Grand Trunk rose sharply on bear covering in anticipation of the revenue statement.

Japanese were firm. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 97.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 3-16; consols for account, 88 5-16; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 86⅜; Atchison preferred, 103⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 92; Canadian Pacific, 132⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43½; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 162⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 85; Erie, 32½; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 45¾; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 128½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25½; New York Central, 130⅜; Norfolk and Western, 70⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92⅜; Ontario and Western, 36¼; Pennsylvania, 68; Rand Mines, 10; Reading, 24⅜; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 33⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 86¼; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 101⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95½; United States Steel, 18½; United States Steel preferred, 72¼; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 43; Spanish 4s, 87¾.

Bar silver firm at 26⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜@2 7-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £668,000, including £600,000 from India.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 36.80; Lisbon, 19.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but subsequently weakened, and closed feeble. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 92.90, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks.

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BERLIN, Sept. 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were fairly firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

Payments to Atlantic Coast Syndicate.

Regarding the report of a payment of dividends by J. P. Morgan & Co., as managers of the Atlantic Coast Line underwriting syndicate, to the members of the syndicate, a statement was made public yesterday that the syndicate members had received back from J. P. Morgan & Co. 60 per cent. of their subscription, paid in four installments of 15 per cent. each. With 40 per cent. still paid in, it was said, the disbursements made by the managers can hardly be regarded in the nature of a dividend, but it is expected that the members of the syndicate will receive back the entire amount paid in, together with some profit on the transaction. The syndicate agreement expires Feb. 25, 1905.

Big Land Company Incorporated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—The Sierra Madre Land Company of Stamford, with a capital of $15,000,000, applied for incorporation papers at the office of the Secretary of State to-day, a fee of $3,500 being paid. This is the largest corporation formed in this State under the general law, other companies of very large capitalization having been formed under special acts of the Legislature. The incorporators are Clarence C. Chase, Norton Chase, John H. Martin, and Egbert J. Gates, all of Stamford.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,577,094
Gold	95,017,368
Silver	19,993,545
United States notes	10,218,492
Treasury notes of 1890	1,313,350
National banknotes	16,294,600
Total receipts this day	1,317,297
Total receipts this month	40,488,925
Total receipts this year	152,710,704
Total expenditures this day	1,280,000
Total expenditures this month	36,690,000
Total expenditures this year	182,130,719
Deposits in National banks	112,715,209

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$529,531,989
Silver dollars	474,059,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,935,541
Silver bullion of 1890	5,076,480
Total	$1,015,902,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$529,531,989
Silver certificates outstanding	474,059,000
Treasury notes outstanding	12,913,000
Total	$1,015,902,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$37,021,653
Gold certificates	95,068,379
Silver coin and bullion	11,882,076
Silver certificates	7,001,809
United States notes	12,913,000
Other assets	25,054,866
Total in Treasury	$123,234,165
Deposits in National banks	118,715,372
Total	$242,539,367
Current liabilities	62,962,273
Available cash balance	$149,577,094

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The activity displayed in the trading in unlisted securities yesterday was on a very large scale, and resulted in a material betterment of quotations. New high records for the year were recorded in Northern Securities and Greene Consolidated Copper. Mackay Companies stocks were moderately active and strong, but Havana Tobacco issues were weak, and showed abrupt declines due to the trouble now being experienced about stamps on cigar boxes.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was the feature of the session, with the very large total of 26,000 shares traded in. Of this amount about 12,000 shares were bought for London account, which is taken to indicate that some way has been found to distribute a cash dividend. The first sale was made at an advance of ½, and thereafter the price rose steadily and rapidly to a new high record for the year of 106¾. The final sale was within an eighth of the best for the day.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER took second place in activity and strength after Northern Securities, and advanced to the new record for the current year of 18¾. The buying was said to be for inside interests due to the recent opening of the richest and largest bodies of ores yet encountered on the property and for short interests in the stock.

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ONTARIO AND WESTERN.—Bunnell, Buchanan & Co. bid 1 per cent. for the dividends for the next six months on 500 shares of this stock, but no one seemed inclined to sell.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,325	American Can	5⅝	5½	5⅝
400	American Can pf.	47	46¼	47
100	Chicago Pneumatic	100	100	100
47	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	95¼	95¼	95½
1,100	Am. Tobacco pf., w. l.	85½	84¾	85½
12,300	Bay State Gas	7-32	3-16	3-16
4,200	British Col. Copper	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜
50	Con. Refrigerating	5	5	5
1,450	Electric Vehicle	18	*16¼	18
200	Electric Vehicle pf.	22	21¾	22
500	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
19,300	Greene Con. Copper	18⅝	17⅝	18
900	Havana Tobacco	26¼	26½	25½
200	Havana Tobacco pf.	37	37	37
1,000	Interbor. Rapid Trans.	149	148	149
200	Int. Mercantile Marine	6	6	6
300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛
1,000	Kitchener Mining	¾	¾	¾
500	Mackay Companies	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
350	Mackay Companies pf.	70	70	70
2,100	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4½	4⅝
3,400	Mont. & Boston Con.	15-16	⅞	15-16
1,700	New Orleans Rys.	10¾	10	10½
100	N. Y. & N. Eng. & F.	56½	56½	56½
400	N. Y. Transportation	7	7	7
200	No. Am., Lond. & Pulp.	1¾	1¼	1¾
26,400	Northern Securities	106⅜	106	106¾
50	Royal Baking Pow. pf.	105	105	105
1,200	Seaboard Air Line	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
3,800	Seaboard Air Line pf.	32⅜	32½	32½
200	So. Pacific pf., w. l.	114¾	114¾	114¾
5	Standard Oil	640	640	640
1,000	White Knob Copper	3¼	3	3

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$55,000	Am. Tob. 4s, w. l.	64⅝	64¼	64½
31,000	Am. Tob. 6s, w. l.	106¼	107⅜	107⅜
10,000	†Central Foundry 6s	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
5,000	Sea. A. L. 5-yr 5s, w. l.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4,000	†So. Elb. Land 1st 5s	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10,900	†U. S. Shipb. 5s, ctfs	30½	30½	30½
2,000	U. S. Steel cl. tr. 5s, Ser. A	109¾	109¾	109⅝

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote ex div	54½	56	54½	56
American Can	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾
American Can pf	46¾	47	46½	46¾
American Chicle	99	101	99	100
American Chicle pf., ex div.	88	91½	88	91½
Am. De Forest Wire. pf.	3¼	4	3¾	3¾
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Tobacco, w. i.	225		232	240
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	85½	86	84¾	
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	63½	64¼	64	65
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	107⅞	108¼	107⅝	108
Amerifoods 7% profitsharers	28¾		28½	
Am. Typefounders pf.	85½		88½	
Am. Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14⅜	15	14¼	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	77	77	77½
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5	6	3¼	5½
Borden Cond. Milk	120	121½	120	121½
Borden's C. M. pf. ex div.	110¼	112	110½	112
British Columbia Copper	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4½
California Copper				⅛
Camden Land	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp, inc., w. l.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	6¼		6¼	6½
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	55½	45	55½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Central Foundry pf.	9¼	10	*9	10
Central Foundry 6s	58½	59	57	59
Compressed Air	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Refrigerating	5	5¼	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	⅛	1	⅛	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	8⅜	10	8⅜	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21½		21½	
Cuban 6s of 1906, ex coup.	100¾	101⅜	100½	101¼
Denver Union Water	28		28	
Denver Union Water pf.	34		34	
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	62½	65	62½	65
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90		90	
Dominion Securities	20	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	35	37	35	37
E. W. Bliss	132	142	132	142
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	38	44	38	45
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	70	80	69	80
Electric Lead Reduction	½	⅝	½	⅝
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.		1¼		1¼
Electric Vehicle	17	18	16¼	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	21½	22	20½	22
Electric Pneumatic	¾		¾	⅞
Empire Steel	5	6	5	6
Empire Steel pf.	32	38	32	38
Erie Con. 4s	90		89¼	90½
Gold Hill Copper	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	18	18¾	17¾	17⅞
Greene Con. Gold		10		10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 10% pd.	106	112	106½	
Guggenheim Exp., ex div.	112		114	120
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92		92½	
Hacken. Mead. Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	74	80	74	80
Havana Tobacco	25	26½	26	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	36	37	37	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin & Co.	91	97½	91	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	96	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	96
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf.	18	19	10	20
Inter. Rapid Transit	148⅝	149	145	149
Inter. Mer. Marine	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Inter. Mar. Marine pf.	18½	19	18¾	19
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	75	75½	75	75½
International Salt	16	19½	16	19½
International Salt 5s	56	58½	56	58½
International Silver		9		9
International Silver pf.	30	35	30	35
International Silver 1st 6s	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	76	83
Kitchener Mining	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	68	71	68	74
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts.	5¾	6¼	7	
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	10¾	11¼	11¾	12½
Langton Monotype	9	10	9	9¾
Lord & Taylor pf.	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	25¾	26	25½	26
Mackay Companies pf.	69¾	69¾	69	70
Maine Steamship	25	35	25	35
Maine Steamship 5s		70		70
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Mexican Government 6s	101¾	102¾	101½	102½
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	8	8¼	8	8½
Mont. & Boston receipts	½	⅝	½	⅝
Mont. & Boston Con	15-16	1	13-16	1
Nat. Sugar pf., ex. div.	100	103	100	103
New Jersey Steamboat 8s	85		85	
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. l.	99½		99½	99¾
N. Y. & N. E. L. & P. pf.	55	57	55	57
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	86½	88	87	89
N. Y. Transportation	7	7¼	7	7¾
North Am. Lum. & Pulp.	1	1¼	1	2
Northern Pacific reg.	130		130	
North. Pac., when rel.	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub.	2	2¼		2¼
Northern Securities	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾
Otis Elevator	35	37	35	37
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	97	95½	97
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½		½	⅝
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	½	1	½	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans				½
Phoenix Mining	15	18	16	18
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	77	80	77	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	18	20	18	20
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Bak. Pow., ex div.	104	106	104	106
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	175	180	175	180
Seaboard Air Line	15¾	16	15¾	15¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¾	33	31½	32
Seab. A. L. 5s, ex coup.	95¾	96	95½	95¾
South Elberon Land 5s	12	20	12	20
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14⅛	16	14⅛	15
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	35	38	35	35
Southern Pacific, w. i.	114	114⅝	115⅛	114
Standard Coupler		25½		25½
Standard Coupler pf.	116	125	110	125
Standard Milling	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Standard Milling pf.	25	28		28
Standard Milling 5s	74	76	74	76
Standard Oil	640	641	640	641
Storage Power

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three Apartment Houses to be Built on Large Plot at Riverside Drive and Ninety-third Street—Car Stable Blocks May Be Sold in Near Future—Day's Dealings by Brokers.

The Realty Mortgage Company, a corporation controlled by A. L. Mordecai & Son, has purchased from Robert A. Chesebrough the southeast corner of Ninety-third Street and Riverside Drive, a plot of eleven and a half lots, fronting 217 feet on Ninety-third Street by about 145 feet on Riverside Drive by 144 feet on the easterly line. The Realty Mortgage Company has resold this property to the West Side Construction Company, of which Jacob Axelrod is President, for improvement, with three high-class apartment houses. On the plot on the south side of Ninety-third Street, 117 feet east of Riverside Drive, 100 feet front by 144 feet deep, there will be erected two six-story elevator apartment houses, with three suites on a floor. On the Riverside Drive corner, 117 feet on Ninety-third Street by about 145 feet deep, a nine-story elevator apartment house will be built, with accommodations for five families on a floor.

To Sell Car Stable Blocks.

The announcement that a committee composed of H. H. Vreeland, John D. Crimmins, and Paul D. Cravath has been chosen to supervise the sale of some of the realty holdings of the New York City Street Railway Company is taken to mean that the company is now considering seriously the plan to dispose of some of its properties—particularly the old car barns on the west side of Madison Avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets. If satisfactory arrangement can be made for the storage of cars elsewhere on less valuable ground it is also probable that the committee will decide to sell the block bounded by Fourth and Lexington Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets. That the company would abandon these properties has been understood for several years, and numerous offers for them have been made by real estate operators and syndicates, but the fact that they were still needed by the company, thus making it impossible to guarantee possession on any exact date, has effectually prevented any sale being made. The old Third Avenue Railroad power house at the Bowery and Bayard Street is another property which will be put on the market.

Operators Sell 142d Street Plot.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the plot 100 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue, to S. Parnass and George Dillon, who will erect thereon two six-story flats.

Bernhard Freund has bought from Eduardo H. Gato 304, 306, and 308 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, three five-story flats on plot 75 by 99.11, 75 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

The firm of Lionel Froelich sold 174 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, vacant, for Cornelius H. Carling to a client.

St. Nicholas Avenue Purchase.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for James Seward Burtis the five-story flat 418 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 26.9 by 90 by 100, to a Mr. Wecksler for investment.

Warren & Skillin have sold for Henry Lilly to Charles Wynne the five-story triple apartment house 496 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, adjoining the corner of Amsterdam Avenue.

A. J. Levy & Co. have sold for Lena Gerlitz to Louis Meryash the five-story flat 73 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.6 by 100.11.

Taylor & Douglass have sold to James Ferguson for Philip Smith the plot 50 by 100 feet on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 125 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for John J. Dillon to Benedict Brothers 7 West One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story flat, 27 by 100.

Buyers of Houses Recently Sold.

August P. Montant is the buyer of the dwelling 31 West Fiftieth Street, the sale of which by Charles J. Wittenberg, through the Greene & Taylor Company, was reported yesterday.

Eugene Vallens is the buyer of the dwelling 15 West Ninety-fifth Street, sold recently by Mrs. A. S. Peck.

Upper East Side Building Operations.

Meryash & London have sold to Rod, Greenberg & Berliner six lots on One Hundredth Street, between First and Second Avenues, 150 by 100.11. The buyers will erect four six-story flats on the property.

Jacob Rosenbaum and M. Ellenbogen & Co. have sold for Ravitch Brothers the plot, 150 by 100.11, on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Madison Avenue. The buyer, a builder, will erect four six-story flats on the pappertty.

Samuel Orgenstein has secured a building loan of $112,000 from the Realty Mortgage Company on the property, 126 by 94, at the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Jacob Rosenbaum and M. Ellenbogen & Co. have sold for Joseph Goldfarb 222 and 224 East Ninety-sixth Street, two five-story flats on plot 44 by 100.8.

David Henry has sold for Louis Keller 2,426 Second Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot, 20 by 80; also, for Frank R. Houghton, 1,052 Intervale Avenue, a three-story, three-family house on lot 21 by 100. The adjoining house, No. 1,050, was sold by the same broker about a week ago.

Resale in the Dyckman Tract.

Max Marx has resold to Benjamin Eichberg and Simon Sichel the plot of about fifteen lots at the northeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, 300 by 100 by 200 by 50 by 100 by 110.

Buyer for Madison Avenue House.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the estate of Anna Hays Smith 2,040 Madison Avenue, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16.5 by 75, to a client for occupancy.

Joseph Kupferberg has sold to a Mr. Bernstein 418 five-story flat 2,155 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Thompson Street Tenement Sold.

Fleck, Brown & Tea have sold for Packtman & Levin to Leventhal Brothers the new seven-story tenement 27 and 29 Thompson Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Samuel Fine has sold for Nieburg Brothers the two tenements 82 and 84 Sheriff Street, on plot 45 by 100.

Operator Buys on Stebbins Avenue.

Marcus Nathan has bought from the B. F. Jackson Company the southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue and Jennings Street, a plot 75 by 38 by 48 by 69.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold the plot 41.8 by 100 on the west side of Hull Avenue, 41 feet north of Two Hundred and Ninth Street, for Anna C. Gates; also, the plot 41.8 by 100 adjoining the foregoing for Emma W. Malmquist; also, the lot 25 by .96 on the south side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 75 feet west of Hull Avenue, for Henry L. Wolff; also, the lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Decatur Avenue, 110 feet north of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, for Mary Bracken; also, the lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Valentine Avenue, 92 feet north of Two Hundredth Street, to Margaret Burkart; also, the plot 50 by 112 on the south side of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, 50 feet west of Creston Avenue, to Max Just; also, the plot 50 by 95 on the east side of Morris Avenue, 469 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, to Max Just; also, the plot 50 by 90 on the east side of Bronx Avenue, 150 feet north of King Street, to Pauline Magenheimer; also, the plot 50 by 114 on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 155 feet east of Fourth Avenue, for Morris Bleetstein.

M. Katzman has sold for Malinda G. Mace to Isidore Albert a lot 25 by 219 on Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Bronx.

Robert B. Johnson has sold for Mrs. Mary A. Stewart the two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling on Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, Laconia Park. The buyer will occupy the house.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer.

Lexington Av, 645, e s, 75.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100, five-story brick flat, with two stores; public auction sale, to G. K. Birmingham $37,000

Forest Av, w s, 175 ft n of the road from West Farms to Westchester, 25x100; foreclosure sale, to Margaret Robinson.; 1,823
By Joseph P. Day.

4th Av, n s, 280 ft w of 24 St, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100; together with 4th Av, n s, 340 ft w of 2d St, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100, foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. L. Morris 5,000

West Farms Road, 1,541 ft s, 212.10 ft n of 172d St, 25x187x24x185, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emilie Barber 1,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Spring St, 323 and 330, and Washington St, 491, for a five-story brick warehouse, 40x55.6; E. R. Emerson of 332 Spring St, owner; F. Jacobson of 50 West 18th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

142d St, s s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story frame shed, 35x70; M. G. Pinkman, owner; C. W. Bucknall of 254 West 114th St, architect; cost, $600.

110th St, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, for a one-story brick church, 40x90; M. Hartley of 315 Broadway, owner; W. F. Coburn of 200 West 113th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Clinton Av, n e corner of 170th St, for a five-story tenement, 58.9x98; Elias A. Goldstein of 121 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, owner; B. E. Stern of 10 5th Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Private road, e s, about 1,722 ft w of Throgg's Neck Road, for a two-story frame laundry, 26x 40; Mrs. Cora A. Morris, Throgg's Neck, owner; Charles R. Baxter, Middletown Road, Westchester, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

AVENUE B, s w corner of 6th St, 106x 205, Unionport; George Greig to Martin Geiszler, other consideration and 100

BAY AV, s s, 75 ft w of Main St, 75x 100, City Island; Emma Kramer to John Knox, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

BRONX RIVER PLACE, w s, Lots 391 and 392, map of Washingtonville, 50x 200; Lots 394 and 395, map of Washingtonville, 50x200; Lots Ad and Ae, map of Washingtonville, —x—x50x—; Lots Ag and Ah, map of Washingtonville, —x —x50x—; Charles J. Reini ardt to William W. Penfield, (mtg $1,500) 6,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25.1x 100x25x97.8; John Wynne to William W. Colier, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

CARMINE ST, 50, s s, 25x80; Israel Freidus to Morris Steinberg and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

DOMINICK ST, 33, n s, 20.8x82.6x irregular; Henry L. Meyer and another to Thomas McGoldrick 100

EAGLE AV, w s, 37.6 ft s of 163d St, 37.6x100; August Jacob to Mary Pape, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and..

HALL PLACE, n w s, 612.5 ft s of 167th St, 40.7x77.5x61.2x87.11; Catherine Hussey to Brid-ie Cowan ..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 290 ft e of Goerck St, 170x124.7x171.5x— ; Leon Sobel to Louis Kean, other consideration and 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 179.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; S. Knepper to Nathan Barber, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, w s, 170.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Nathan Barber to Elizabeth Meyer, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, w s, 179.8 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 16.8x95; Charles M. Preston, as receiver, to S. Knepper, (mtg $2,900) 3

JACKSON AV, 1,024, e s, 18.8x75.9x irregular; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Margaret McKeon, (mtg $3,750) 6,800

LOT 496, map of Van Nest Park; Charles M. Carlson to Erek Johnson, ½ part, all title, (mtg $2,600,) other consideration and 100

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, n s, 171.3 ft w of Anthony Av, 18.8x100; Andrew J. Thomas to Henry Lobden, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100

PARK AV, 4,461, w s, 18x58.6x18x57.10; Charles L. Guy to James Reilly, (mtg $2,500) 3,300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 841, n s, 25.2x 89.2x irregular; Henry E. Howland, trustee, to Simon Weiss 17,750

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 841, n s, 25.2x 89.2x irregular; Simon Weiss to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 337 and 339, w s, 50x 101.5x50x102.8; Henry Moeller to Frederick Wein, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and 100

TIFFANY ST, w s, 206.3 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; William Nelson to Herman M. Schal 5,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 262 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Anna Burke to Elizabeth A. Burke, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 984, s s, 80x250; Alexander Mackintosh to Bernard C. McKenna, (mtg $20,500) ..... Nom.

WEST END AV, 988, s s, 25.4x57.5x irregular; Bella Kaufman to the Palisade Realty Company, (mtg $35,500,) other consideration and 100

3D ST, 317 East, 20x96; Mary A. Lawton to George T. Leard, quitclaim ..... Nom.

3D AV, w s, 26.4 ft s of 163d St, 25x 97.11x25x86.5; George F. Moody to Henrry L. Morris and another, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

5TH AV, 2,129, e s, 16.8x75; Frances H. Molloy to Anshel Garmise, (mtg $11,000,) exchange and 2,000

8TH ST, n s, e ¼ of lot 564, map of Wakefield, 80x114; John Kielecki to Frances Wanroski, (mtg $3,000) 3,100

12TH ST, 705 East, 23.10x103.3; Hyman Schlaff to Bennie Greenberger, (mtg $14,000,) other consideration and 100

17TH ST, s s, 256.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 85.1x irregular; John F. Coffin, referee, to Henry F. Gottenholz 8,500

24TH ST, 202 West, 20x146.1; E. Aa Voian to Young Men's Christian Association, (mtg $9,000) 30,000

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 75x98.9; Hugh McKee to the Church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

37TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; John Fulton to Margaret M. Fulton ..... Nom.

44TH ST, 440 West, 20x100.4; John Fulton to Margaret M. Fulton ..... Nom.

45TH ST, 544 and 546 West, 50x100.5; John Fulton to Robert C. Fulton ..... Nom.

45TH ST, 225 East, 16.8x100.5; John Fulton to Margaret M. Fulton ..... Nom.

45TH ST, n s, 226.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.5; John Fulton to Margaret M. Fulton ..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; William M. O'Connor to Bernard J. Farrell, (mtg $21,000) 34,000

72D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Michael Maier and others to Lena Gurgel, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 209 and 211 East, 50.10x102.2; Louis Margulies and others to Samuel Fleck, Jr., (mtgs $38,832,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 114 West, 26.6x100.8; Lizzie Franck to Peter Kramer, (mtgs $24,000,) other consideration and 100

97TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Morris Cukor, referee, to Josepha M. Young, executrix 18,200

103D ST, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; Mary McSweeney and another to Bernard Reich, (mtgs $18,875) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Rose Brady to Ellen R. Brady, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

108TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 200x 201.10; City Real Property Investing Company to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $500,000,) other consideration and 100

110TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Spencer H. Smith and others to John L. Cadwalader 13,000

122D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; William Evans and others to Jacob Siegel, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and 100

123TH ST, 238 East, 20x99.11; Anshel Garmise to Frances H. Molloy, (mtg $16,800) ..... Exchange

128TH ST, s s, 290 ft e of Park Av, 18.9 x99.11; James R. Brown to Bankson T. Morgan, (mtg $7,550) ..... Nom.

129TH ST, 247 West, 18.9x99.11; Milton S. Guiterman, referee, to L. J. Williams. 10,000

135TH ST, 569 East, 20x100; Severin Magda and others to James Sweeney, (mtg $11,500,) other consideration and.. 100

137TH ST, 627 East, 20x100; Frederick J. Weiss to Mary Weber, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, 625 East, 25x100; Bertha O. E. Weiss to Lena Miller, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Benny Book to Samuel S. Ginsburg and another, (mtgs $46,500,) other consideration and 100

150TH ST, 510 and 512 East, 50x100; Louis Gordon and others to Sophia Moore, (mtgs $32,802,) other consideration and 100

175TH ST, s s, 138.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 27x111; Mary E. Kerrigan and another, trustees, to Rose Mahburn ..... Nom.

183D ST, n s, 215 ft w of Jerome Av, 60x 100; Alice R. Wood to Robert C. Wood, quitclaim ..... Nom.

187TH ST, n s, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 35x75; William J. Cook to Lillian A. O'Connor, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

191ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, 50x 90; Bernard Kelly to E. F. Carr, (mtgs $3,350) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOPP, Emma, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 104th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

BOYD, Edward A., to Barbara Stein; Lexington Av, 1,216 and 1,218, n w corner of 82d St, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

BRANNIGAN, Mary E., to William W. Strasser; 9th Av, 781, n w corner of 52d St, prior mtg $6,000, installments.. 3,064

CERVENY, Rosie, to George H. Coults; 2d Av, e s, 54.5 ft s of 72d St, 4 years.. 10,000

D'AMBRA, Annie, to Samuel Keeler; 206th St, n s, being Lot 531, map of George F. and Henry B. Opdike, demand 1,000

FLECK, Samuel, Jr., to Louis Margulies and another; Allen St, 125 and 127, installments, 6 per cent., 2 mtgs each, prior mtgs $58,000 4,500

FLOOD, Edward, and wife to Alexander Lott; Morris Av, w s, 165.6 ft s of 162d St, due 3,300

FOLEY, Ann, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d St, 66 West 30,000

FOLEY, Ann, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 3d St, 66 West, prior mtg $30,000, due Sept. 30, 1906 10,000

FOWLER, Nannie E., to Louisa S. Jeremiah; Trinity Av, 302, due Dec. 20, 1907. 1,500

FRANZ, Louisa, to Ferdinand Hecht; 24th St, n s, 78.2 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

FREEMAN, Max, to Henry Bunke; 102d St, s s, 370 ft e of 1st Av, leasehold, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,500

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Harris Friedman and another; 4th St, w s, 97.7 ft s of Jones St, prior mtg $35,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

FROHMANN, David, and another to United States Trust Company of New York; 121st St, 245 East 13,000

FROHMANN, David, and another to United States Trust Company of New York; 121st St, 241 East 13,000

GEISZLER, Martin, to James S. Bolton, Jr.; Avenue B, s w corner of 6th St, Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

GODSBERG REALTY IMPROVEMENT Company to Noah James; 128th St, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 4,000

GOKENHOLZ, Henry C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 17th St, 246 West, due —, — per cent 1,500

GREENBERGER, Bennie, to Hyman Schlaff; 12th St, 705 East, prior mtg $14,000, installments, 6 per cent 7,250

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Realty Mortgage Company; Pleasant Av, n w corner of 116th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 112,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Realty Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 1,700 to 1,706, n e corner of 89th St, 4½ per cent, 3 years, 6 per cent. 112,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Jacob Weinstein; 1st Av, 1,700 to 1,706, n e corner of 89th St, 4½ per cent, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

GROSSMAN, Samuel, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 135th St, n s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mtg $27,250, 1 year, 6 per cent 33,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Michael Maier and another; 72d St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $5,000, installments, 6 per cent.. 1,200

HELBURY, Hugo, to Mary E. Kerrigan and another, trustees; 175th St, s s, 138.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 4,500

JACOBOWITZ, Israel, to Caroline F. Butterfield; Lewis St, 110, 5 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

KAPLAN, Guste, to Robert McGill; 11th Av, 670 and 672, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

KEAN, Louis, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Houston St, n s, 290 ft e of Goerck St, due march 26, 1905, 6 per cent 150,000

KNAUF, Charles, to Richard H. Clarke; Lot 564, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years.. 2,000

LEADER, Isaac, and others to American Mortgage Company; Bleecker St, 259 to 263, 3 years 58,000

LEADER, Isaac, and others to the State Bank; Bleecker St, 259 to 263, prior mtg $58,000, 6 months, 6 per cent 8,000

MACHTZ, Julius, and Frank Hirsch; 97th St, 205 and 207 East, 2 mtgs, 5 years, each.. 13,000

McGOLDRICK, Thomas, to Emma M. Colding; Dominick St, 23, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,500

McKEON, Margaret, to Mary A. Donnelly; Jackson Av, 1,024, due Aug. 22, 1907.... 4,500

MILLER, Louis, to Bertha O. E. Weiss; 137th St, 625 East, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years 3,250

MORE, Sophia, to Louis Gordon and others; 150th St, 510 and 512 East, (2 mtgs,) prior mtgs, 3 years, 6 per cent, each 2,500

MORGAN, Bankson T., to William A. Martin; 128th St, s s, 290 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 6,250

MYERS, Julius, to William H. Macy, Jr., executor; 121st St, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 18,500

PAPE, Mary, to August Jacob; Eagle Av, w s, 37.6 ft s of 163d St, 3 years 7,000

PARSON, Axel W., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Seton Av, w s, 360 ft n of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, installments, 6 per cent.. 3,000

REALTY COMPANY of AMERICA to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 139th St, 3 years 42,000

REILLY, James, to Charles L. Guy; Park Av, 4,461, installments, 6 per cent 400

RHOADES, Annie, to Morton Trust Company; 31st St, 110 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

ROGERS, Madeline S., to City Real Estate Company; 51st St, 46 West, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

SCHAI, Herman, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tiffany St, w s, 206.3 ft n of 165th St, 1 year 3,000

SEYBEL, Daniel E., to Park Mortgage Company; Muscoota St, n e s, 125 ft s e of Broadway, 3 years 50,000

THAU, Sigmund, to Abraham Schwartz; Monroe St, 173, part, prior mtg $35,000, 10 years, 6 per cent 2,000

TROTTA, Pasquale, to Mary Aitieri; 31st St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,655

UCHTMAN, Emma L., to William Hauselmann; Suburban St, e s, 42.10 ft n of Baltic St, 3 years 4,000

WASSERMAN, Leon, to Rebecca T. Narwood and another, executors and trustees; 137th St, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, due Nov. 1, 1907 18,000

WEBER, Mary, to Frederick J. Weiss; 137th St, 627 East, prior mtg $11,000, 3 years 3,250

WEIN, Frederick, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; St, n s, Av, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each.. 15,000

WEISS, Simon, to Geraldine F. Skillin; Southern Boulevard, n s, 125.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 12,000

WENDLING, Henry, and wife to Robert F. Seiffert; Bathgate Av, n w corner of 173d St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent. 500

WRIGHT, William H., to Empire City Savings Bank; 104th St, s s, 75.1 ft e of Marion Av, due Aug. 24, 1905 3,300

WRIGHT, William H., to Empire City Savings Bank; 104th St, s s, 58.1 ft e of Marion Av, due Aug. 24, 1905 3,300

ZUELCH, Henry, and another to the North River Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, rerecorded, 1 year, 4½ per cent 500

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON ST, 23; George E. French against Jacob Larchan, owner; H. Harris & Co., contractors 100

OAK TREE PLACE, 886; George W. Edmondson against Emil Gross and Katherine Goldwick, owners and contractors 12

2D Av, 2,241 and 2,247; Jackson Brothers against Mary Feller and Louis Manheim, owners; Mary Feller and J. Feller, contractors 700

132D ST, 34 West; Barney Goldman against Timothy J. Kiely, owner; M. J. Lalor, contractor 120

52D ST, 128 West; Isabel Levetin and Charles A. Schieffelin Mrs. A. K. Daniel, owner and contractor 133

119TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Levine & Posner against Mary Feller, owner and contractor 2,750

129TH ST, 251 to 255 West; Joseph Wloder against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company and Francis A. Clark, owners and contractors 450

144TH ST and Gerard Av, s w corner, 100x 220; Henry R. Vernan against Mott Haven Company, owner; Patrick J. Duffy, contractor 24

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

99TH ST, 203 to 209 East; M. Lakner & Co. against Frederick C. Myers and another, Sept. 9, 1904 ..... $437

131ST ST, 48 and 50 West; Benjamin Goldstein against Abraham Perlman and another, Aug. 4, 1904, by bond 300

Lis Pendens.

BEEKMAN ST, 25; the Seaman's Bank for Savings in the City of New York against Julia E. Hard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

CLAY Av, n s, 108.6 ft n of 174th St, 100x200 to Anthony Av; Daniel R. Kendall and another, trustees, against Julia E. Hard, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morgan & Rogers.

97TH Av, 143; John J. Fleming against Julius Sokol, (specific performance;) attorney, W. A. Thompson.

127TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 100x98.9; James J. Duffy against Leonor Spielberger and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. A. Allen.

103D ST, 167 East; Rose Gennis against Anna M. Dorion, (specific performance;) attorney, C. Schwick.

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

EXECUTOR'S SALE, by order of the Executor of the estate of Jacob Cohen, Dec'd,

68 EAST 83D ST., Four-story, basement and cellar brownstone dwelling, size of lot, 19x102.2,

83, 85, 87 Stanton St., S. W. Cor. Orchard St., Three six-story brick tenements and stores, size 75x98,

154, 158 NORFOLK ST., 141 STANTON St., N. E. COR. Six-story brick tenement & stores, size 50x57, an equal undivided one-half interest in one half of lots 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 on map of Oceanus Park, Rockaway Beach, Queens Co., New York, with cottage thereon, situate at N. W. cor. Dodge and Ocean Avs., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; size of plot, 50x135; said map filed in the Queens County Clerk's office by the official number 437. W. Bennett Marx, Esq., Atty. for Executor, 257 Broadway.

Mess. Jacobs & Livingston, Attys., 132 Nassau St.

Mess. Levy & Unger, Attys., World Bldg.

Maps, etc., with attorneys, or at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$695 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 3 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance $7 monthly. Call Jewster, 556 Hudson St., near 11th; also evenings.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE.

A grocery store for sale in good suburb of New York City; yearly receipts about $14,000; no agents. F. T. Richter, 542 West 137th St.

Send stamp to Postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY, 200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 'Phone 337 Cortlandt.

Offer:

Harlem—5 and 6-room triple flat, 33.4x 92x100.11; every improvement. Rents (low) $5,900. Price, $47,000.

Plot 40x100; excavated; vicinity 90th St., Amsterdam Av.; quick, $29,000; easy terms; sacrifice.

6-story elevator, 37.6x100, West 131st St.; rents, $8,500. Price, $76,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

OWNERS!! We want sold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right. If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell one, call. Our References: ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

RUBERINE TRADE MARK REGISTERED. ROOF PAINT FOR METAL ROOFS. Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c. Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

LEVY BROS. 116 West 135th St. MANHATTAN. Chance for Investors.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores $28,500
8th Av., corner, triple, with large store 48,000
2 five-story triples 27,500
BRONX.
Fine new corner, with store $36,000
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores $45,000
Fine triple, with 3 stores 76x110 ..... $54,000

A Great Bargain on Broadway. Corner, near Subway Station. Asking only $260,000; want offer. Rental about $26,500.

7-story, stores, and four apartments on floor. About four lots of land. WILLIAM R. WARE, 451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

TO INVESTORS. We have several desirable double and triple flats, good location, paying 12 to 15 per cent.; bargains; buyers please call. THE ABRAMS REALTY CO., S. E. Cor. Lenox Ave. and 138th St.

STABLE In the East Fifties; accommodate 14 single rigs; can easily be made to accommodate twice as many; size, 25x100; price, $12,500; mtge. to suit. H. C. SENIOR & Co., 1,934 Broadway, at 65th St.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO., Real Estate Operators and Brokers, 234 BROADWAY. If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased. LOANS ON MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A.—Operators and investors will be repaid to investigate a 5-story modern triple flat we control belonging to an estate, vicinity 100th St. and Madison Av., 25x85x100; price $27,000, free and clear; not a cent less will buy. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—For an investor; Amsterdam Av., vicinity 72d St., 5-story triple flat, with store; size 25x 90x100; rents over $4,400; can be bought less than $40,000; $10,000 cash required over first mortgage. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS. West Forties—Two six-story three-family flats, with basement stores, all improvements, perfect order, only four years old, with terms and mortgages made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

ASKING $45,000. Handsome 20-foot dining-room extension, in the Seventies; electricity; entirely new plumbing; thoroughly modern. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

Investors, Attention!—Bargains; two five-story and basement brownstone double flats, near 8th Av., and 125th St., 1 year; permit to pervert order; rentals can be increased; terms can be made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

A.—$52,500 will purchase 3 five-story double flats with stores, on 11th Av., vicinity 424 St.; full lots; excellent condition; guaranteed rent $5,904; easiest kind of terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Vicinity 110th St. and Columbus Av.; five-story triple, 4 rooms and bath, hot water supply; full lot; price, $26,500; will leave $22,000 at 4½ per cent.; rent over $3,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ATTENTION!—Five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av. and new Subway station; rental, $2,100; mortgage, $20,000; splendid future and investment; principals only. CORNWALL, Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

BARGAIN—73d St., near 1st Av.; two five-story cold-water tenements; 14 rooms; 2 stores; elegant repair; price $52,000; old rents, $5,214; mortgage $30,000; take back second. KRAMER, ACRITELI & CO., 135 Broadway.

A.—A.—Bargain.—5-story and basement single flat, adjoins corner, insuring permanent side light; rent, $1,516; price, $14,500; cash, $2,500; balance 3 years' mortgage. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Bargains.—8th Av triple flats, stores, hot water, open plumbing, $31,500; rent, $3,300; Bradhurst Av., double flat, 5 story, $17,000; rent, $1,900. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

5-story, 33-foot apartment, near 125th St. and Broadway, $38,500; $5,000 less than value, on basis of neighboring property; no brokers. Robt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

FOR SALE House, 62 West 119th St., near Lenox Av., subway station; 10 rooms; principals only; no agents. Can be seen after 8 A. M.

House, ten rooms, bath; h. s. brick; near west side park; south exposure; private neighborhood; $11,000; cash $3,500. Address A. S. D., Harlem Times.

Jones St., Near Bleecker.—5-story cold-water tenement; 4 apartments to floor; 2 stores; rent, $2,900; price, $28,000; good investment. Kramer, Acriteli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Snap.—60th St., near Amsterdam; 3 four-story cold-water tenements and stores; price, $30,000; mortgages, $26,000; rent, $3,800. Kramer, Acriteli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Solid Investment.—118th St., near 8th; 5-story triple flat; price, $27,000; rent, $2,718; good neighborhood; always rented; elegant repair. Kramer, Acriteli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Double flat, six rooms, ne. heat, vicinity 104th-Amsterdam Av., $25,000, $5,000 cash. Adjoining houses held at $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

A.—Spre profit $2,000; quick turn, 5-story tenement, 1st St., vicinity 2d Av.; price, (lowest,) $18,500; rent over $2,000; easy terms; first hands. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

124th St., near 8th Av. | High-class 6-story elevator apartment house, $100,000; Rent, $13,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. Corner, Near 106th St. | 5-story apartments, with store; all improvements, 40x80. Pr. $65,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Park Av, near 127th St.—6-story and stores, cold water; rent, $1,980; price, $17,500; easy terms. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Speculators!—Two 4-story double flats, full lots, upper west side; easy terms; price, $35,000; rent, $3,612. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

79th St., near 1st Av.—4-story double flat, full lot, $16,500; rent, $1,602; terms to suit. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

Bargains.—Tenements, 25x102, $16,000; flat, 30x100, $20,000; store property, 25x100, rents $2,600, price $21,500. Retzker, 132 Nassau St.

Near 104th St. Station!—Five story, stores; 6 rooms and bath; hot water; open

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CRANFORD, N. J.

For Sale.—One of the finest places in Cranford; 14-rooms, 2 baths, large grounds, stable; every known convenience; must be sold; a real chance to get a gold dollar for 50 cts.; all brokers protected. George G. Ely, owner, Cranford, or Ferguson & Van Name, agts., 34 Pine St., New York.

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Beautifully located new 10-room house; fine elevation; fine shade; all improvements; bargain; ask for particulars. Owner, Room 707, 170 Broadway.

Colonial, roomy house; 32 acres high ground; 800 fruit trees; 2 acres asparagus; fine old trees; extensive view of bay; in Monmouth County; trolley passes place; three-quarters of a mile to railroad station; boat and train service about same as at Atlantic Highlands. Address Box H 184 Times.

PLAINFIELD N. J.

45 minutes out; choice location; 13-room house; large lot, garden, fruit; stable; all in perfect order; price reasonable; photos. R. B. Strong, 39 Cortlandt St., New York. Phone 6005J. Cortlandt.

Orange, N. J.—151 Alden St., elegant corner residence, consisting of 9 rooms, butler's pantry, bath, and laundry; all improvements; steam radiators in every room; grounds and house in first-class condition; price reasonable. Owner on premises.

Bargain.—New house; seven rooms; all improvements; connected to sewer, water, gas; choice location; plot, 100x100; six miles out; 2 railroads; commutation, seven cents; price, $3,500; $500 and $20 monthly; other bargains; send for photos. Carl Hallberg, owner, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Arlington, N. J.—Very complete brick house, lot 25x100; house has six rooms and all improvements; a very great bargain; price, $3,250; terms $500 cash; balance payable in installments of $27.50 per month. I. V. Dorland.

Plainfield.—Delightful home; all improvements; fine location; perfect order; garden, fruit, stable; 45 minutes from city. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

OAKLAND, N. J.—FARM FOR SALE.

Sixteen acres, high ground, clear lake; $2,800. C. A. KINCH, 273 West 70th St.

$100 cash, $17 monthly, buys two-family house, East Orange; eleven rooms, two bathrooms; price, $3,300. Shipman, Three Maiden Lane.

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47 acres; excellent buildings; river front; one hour out. Atwater & Terhune, 130 Broadway.

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CRANFORD, N. J.

For Sale or to Rent.—One of the finest places in Cranford; 14 rooms and two baths; stable, large grounds, beautifully situated; only three minutes from station; rent $750 per annum; also 11-room house, with every known improvement; rent, $40 per month. George G. Ely, Cranford, N. J., or Ferguson & Van Name, 54 Pine St. All brokers protected.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; large, nearly new house; first-class in all respects; twelve rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; possession Oct. 1; rent, $960; for sale reasonable. Several more houses building; ready December. Also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Below 42d St.; full-size dwelling with large dining room extension; exposed plumbing; fully furnished; especially adapted to entertaining.

WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 5th Av., (near 47th St.)

NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Murray Hill, near Park Av.; new American basement, modern in every detail; very handsomely furnished. Sole agents,

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Fully furnished house, 48th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. Address M. B. C., 1,552 B'way.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

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The MOST complete large Apartment that can be conceived. Located on the most beautiful part of Riverside Drive. 12 extra large, light rooms and 3 baths. These apartments arranged to give a complete house on one floor, with service of the highest order; practically all the conveniences of a hotel. Sunlight in every room. Extra elevator for servants. RENTALS.....$3,300 AND $3,400

Ackerly.....241 West 101st St.
Large rooms, unique in arrangement.
8 Rooms and Two Baths.....$1,200 and $1,500

Stanton.....9 and 11 West 91st St.
Choice Location.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,000

Mathilda Court..310 West 95th St.
All large, light rooms.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$510
8 Rooms and Bath.....900

Swannanoa.....105 East 15th St.
Overlooking Union Square; all light rooms; model appointments; convenient to business centre.
3 Rooms and Bath.....$600 to $720
5 Rooms and Bath.....720 to 960
7 Rooms and Bath.....1,100 to 1,350

Unadilla.....128 West 11th St.
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7 Rooms and Bath.....840

Roycroft.....219 West 80th St.
All light rooms. Ideal house for small family.
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Raleigh.....7 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$570 to $750

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Beautiful Light Apartments.
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New building; large rooms.
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Light and sunny rooms.
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One Apartment on each floor.
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Elmhurst.250 West 84th St., cor Broadway
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BROADWAY,
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New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.
REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.
UNEXCELLED SERVICE.
GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

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5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet..$1,800
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Also in

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Five and six room Apartments, with all improvements; elevator, telephone and restaurant.

Apply on the premises, or the Corporation Liquidating Company, Park Row Building.

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On Morningside Heights.	430 W. 116th ST.	Near Columbia University.

Choice Elevator Apartments, Nine Large, Sunny Rooms and Baths, $1,500 to $1,800

These apartments are beautifully finished. A large, light reception foyer forms the entrance of each apartment. The parlors, libraries, and dining rooms can be thrown into one suite. The main bedrooms are large and sunny, with open fireplaces and big closets. The bathrooms are equipped in solid porcelain.

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NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 monthly. Sup't. on premises.

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COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Magnificent corner apartments.
SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
elevator, steam heat, all improvements.
Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year.
Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

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...ew elevator apartments; modern; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; $35 to $55; convenient "L" and new Subway stations.

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New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

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All modern improvements.
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Modern fireproof, elevator, bachelor apartment house. Two and three rooms with bath.

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Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

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Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $600 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

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New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting. $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.
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New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

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6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

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Unfurnished apartments, two to five rooms; elegant studio suites; cuisine the best; attractive prices.

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5 rooms; latest improvements; $40-$48.

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434-438 WEST 116th Street on MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.... Opposite Columbia University.

A superb corner suite of 7 large rooms and a 5 and 6 room suite for rent in this new Elevator Building

RENTS
$600 to $1,200

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The Fairmont is situated on the highest point of Manhattan Island; faces the grounds of Columbia College. A fine view of the Hudson, Palisades, and surrounding city. Morningside Park one block and Riverside Park two blocks distant.

Accessibility.
Rapid Transit Express station one block away, elevated station with elevator service at 116th St., also at 110th St., within convenient walking distance; Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. cars transferring to all parts of the city.

The Apartments.
The building is new, fireproof, and one of the latest and best type of construction. Apartments are arranged in five, six, and seven room suites, with baths, parquet floors, finest of hardwood finish throughout. Open plumbing, gas, electric light, steam heat, and hot water supply.

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Telephone in each apartment; mail chute from all floors; day and night elevator service; basement contains separate storage rooms and patent steam clothes dryer, for use in rainy weather.

Superintendent on Premises. Telephone, 845 Morningside.
Booklet with floor plans mailed on application.

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A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

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6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
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Including light and heat.

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2 Rooms and bath, $660 to $1,000.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,400.
4 Rooms and 2 baths, $1,600 to $1,800.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

An attractive ground floor office of 2 or 3 Rooms suitable for a physican.

The house will be under the management of
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Northeast Corner
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A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.
7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or
CARROLL & CLAUTICE,
S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST.
Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM.

343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

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HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

210 WEST 47TH ST.,
corner Grove, Christopher, and 4th Sts.

Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $600 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

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Facing Madison Square.

Unusually bright, attractive apartments. Extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc. Restaurant. For plans and particulars apply to

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Southeast cor. Madison Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

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Highest Class Apartments.
Fireproof Building.
Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

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High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

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Two and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of

BROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty Street.

Corner apartments, all light rooms, steam heat: 636 St., 101 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$45
64th St., 100 West, 6 rooms and bath.....$40
98th St., 103 West, 7 rooms and bath.....$50
Apply to janitors on premises or
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Chatsworth

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
—AND—
SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SUITES.

8 ROOMS and 2 baths...$1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths...$2,500
10 ROOMS and 3 baths, $3,000 to $3,800
15 ROOMS and 4 baths...$5,000

Café, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barber's, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's services on premises. Private buses to and from Elevated Railroad Station every 5 minutes.

LEASES ARE NOW BEING MADE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1904.

(OPEN EVERY EVENING)

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.

Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.

Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.
DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

A Few Choice and Desirable SUITES of Apartments may now be had IN

EUCLID HALL

Broadway, West Side, 85th to 86th St.
Apply to
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
AGENTS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE.,
or
Superintendent on premises

The Fifth Avenue

Southeast Corner
Fifth Av. and 85th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.

Seven and nine room Apartments; new parquet floors throughout; handsomely decorated; plenty large closets; all outside rooms; rented $1,200 and $2,000. Superintendent, on premises.

ROCHAMBEAU,

1,858 & 1,860 7th Av.—Driveway, between 112th & 113th Sts.
Just open for inspection.
Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites, 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths. Rents, $340 to $1,200. Apply to

A. V. Amy & Co.

St. Nicholas Av., cor. 115th St.
(Phone 947 Morningside.)

HAWORTH,

239 WEST 106D STREET.

Seven very attractive rooms in strictly high-class house; select location; rapid transit station at corner; every improvement. RENTS REASONABLE.

BRAISTED & GOODMAN,
2,733 Broadway, 107th St.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.

328 W. 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Av.
4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

151st St., 504 West, Washington Heights. | ELSINORE.

SEVEN VERY LIGHT ROOMS, $50-$55. Elevator, hall service, and electric light. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$4,750
7 rooms and bath.....4,500
Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$47.50
7 rooms and bath.....45.00
Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 300 Columbus Av.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS,
FLATS AND APARTMENTS,
FLATS AND APARTMENTS,
3 to 10 rooms; $350 to $2,400; 50th to 125th St.
LINDSLEY & GOODALE, 1,947 BROADWAY.

505 WEST 158TH ST.

Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $25-$27.

CARPETS CLEANED 5c. YARD.
Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3080—HARLEM.

Desirable apartments to let in fire-proof apartment house; owners resident; very moderate rents. Apply to janitor, No. 12 West 123d St.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 86th.—6 and 9 rooms; elevator; $1,100 and $1,200; choice.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

LAURISTON

1939 MADISON AVE., COR. 89TH ST.

Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.

Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.

7 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650
8 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,600 to $1,800
9 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650 to $2,200

Exterior French Renaissance; entrance Louis XV. style; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system, mail chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; large Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer; parlor and library finished Mexican mahogany; large dining room in old Flemish; kitchen and butler's pantry; marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematory for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.

EVERY ROOM HAS DIRECT LIGHT, INCLUDING KITCHEN.

"WHERE TO RESIDE."

Select Apartments with every improvement; elevator, electric light, telephones, &c.
WOODBRIDGE, 131 Edgecombe Av.

PAULINE, 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St.
Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park, $780.

THE VICTORIA, S. E. corner 125th St. and Lenox Av.
New fireproof apartments, 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms; all-night service; $33-$58.

THE GREENVILLE, 227 East 14th St., A rare chance.
Seven rooms, bath; every improvement; rent, $45. Agents, FOCHER & CO., 49 West 24th St.

THE ROSCOE, 448-450 St. Nicholas Av. Facing St. Nicholas Park
All-night elevator, telephone, electric light; 4, 5, 7 rooms, with bath, $400-$720.

CLAIR, 248 West 119th St., near Park.
Elegant 4-room apartments; all light. Rent, $35 Monthly.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection.
CARETAKER AT NO. 26 WEST 74TH ST
For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE

Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS | Broadway & 33d Street | BACHELORS

Comfortable
Convenient
Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator.
Restaurant service.
Rents $400 and upward.
Estate D. H. McALPIN
Tel. 611-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS

THE ORADELL

506-510 West 112th St.
Ready for occupancy.

New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths, electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or
RICHTMEYER & IRVING,
Broadway, cor. 101st St.

THE CASTLETON.

High-class Apartments,
110-114 WEST 57TH ST.

One apartment, fifth floor east, to let; seven rooms, bath, and butler's pantry, or eight rooms and bath; elevator service all night; imposing entry and hall. Apply premises.

HUNTINGTON

234 West 21st St.

Five and six room apartments, all light rooms, steam heat, electric elevator, free telephone service; finest apartment down town; references required.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO., 240 W. 23d St.

STUYVESANT,

CORNER LIVINGSTON PLACE AND 17TH ST.,

fronting Stuyvesant Square. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.; rents $300 to $1,100.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Send for Booklet.

THE HAMPTON.

22 EAST 21ST ST.

Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $720.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.
OTTO SINGER, Builder.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUMER, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH BORMANN, August Buchholz, Lewis Buchholz, Albert Buchholz, Ernest Buchholz, Henry Buchholz, William Bodtner, Mary E. Fielder, Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if living,) the heirs at law and next of kin of Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if deceased,) if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, the heirs at law and next of kin of SOPHIA DUMER, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, William H. Bormann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 20th, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sophia Dumer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four. JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for Executor, 364 Alexander Avenue, New York.
au27-lawfw

Most Desirable Dwellings To Let

Call or send for list,
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.
2727 B'WAY, AT 104TH.

WILL ALTER TO SUIT,

4-sty. English basement dwelling, 49 West 36th Street. Reasonable rent.
McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO.,
537 5th Av. 'Phone, 2462—38.

Four-story brownstone dwelling to let, 226 East 51st St.; suitable for millinery; has 14 rooms and bath; electric light; possession now; rent, $1,800, and Crone. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 148 West 89th St., $60 month; seen any morning. Owner, Platt, 32 Bond St.

6 East 86th St., new American basement dwelling, overlooking Central Park; open. Pease & Elliman, 520 5th Av.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 525 Broadway.

23 West 58th St.—Handsome dwelling. Apply at Room 810, 290 Broadway.

606 Park Av., near 64th.—4-story; electric light; 2 baths; good order.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUMER, SOPHIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ELIZABETH BORMANN, August Buchholz, Lewis Buchholz, Albert Buchholz, Ernest Buchholz, Henry Buchholz, William Bodtner, Mary E. Fielder, Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if living,) the heirs at law and next of kin of Wilhelmina Buchholz, (if deceased,) if any there be, whose names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, the heirs at law and next of kin of SOPHIA DUMER, deceased, send greeting.

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SMITH WILLIAMSON, Attorney for Executor, 364 Alexander Avenue, New York.
au27-lawfw

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

ST. PAUL HOTEL. New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS IN ASTOR APARTMENT HOUSE, 235 WEST 75TH ST. CALL 11 A. M. TO 9 P. M. B. J. DRYER.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

THE LUCERNE,

201 WEST 79TH ST.

New, modern, 12 story, fireproof Family Hotel; 130 choice suites, of one or more rooms.

The most desirable suites renting rapidly at the prices we are offering.

Have you looked over the Building? You will not see its equal. Annual leases. Good references required. Transients not solicited.

Dining rooms, American and a la Carte, will open to the public October 1st.

Possession of apartments given at once.

Equipment and Management will conform to the highest standards.

Located within 300 ft. of Subway Station, in a most desirable neighborhood.

We solicit your careful consideration. Full details given on application. Open daily, including Sunday and Evenings.

THE LUCERNE HOTEL CO.,

Tel. 2,748—River.....JAS. RUNCIMAN, Manager.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL OXFORD,

N. W. cor. 58th St. and Park Av.

New high-class exclusive family hotel. Absolutely fireproof.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

Suites of one to six rooms, private baths. All rooms are large, light, and sunny. A limited number of these elegant suites are open for engagement and can now be inspected.

HOTEL ORLEANS

is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park. One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door. Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT. SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. Dining Room on 10th Floor.

Hawthorne,

70, 72 West 49th St.

near 6th Av. ("L" station).

A new modern fireproof

APARTMENT HOTEL.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

Suites of two, three and five exceptionally light rooms, with bath; large closets; dining room.

American plan and a la carte.

REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.

M. E. SNIFFEN, Prop.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a specialty feature; table d'hote a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

HOTEL WOODWARD

AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.

Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE.

The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.

H. D. GREEN, Mgr.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof.

Beautifully furnished.

60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day

Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up

Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD,

Among the Pines of New Jersey.

A FASHIONABLE AND HEALTHFUL FALL, WINTER, AND SPRING RESORT.

The hotels known all over the country as the leading hotels in Lakewood are the

LAUREL HOUSE,

Open October first to June first.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

D. P. SIMPSON, Assistant Manager.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES,

Open November fifteenth to May fifteenth.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Reached by the New Jersey Central Railroad.

Atlantic City.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Very low rates to permanent guests.

Special $10.00 weekly.

Steam heated. Delightful Sun Parlors.

Excellent cuisine and service.

David P. Rahter. A. C. Mitchell & Co.

HOTEL RUDOLF

ON THE BEACH FRONT.

Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

CHALFONTE

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW YORK STATE.

Long Island.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL

OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER

A High-Class Modern Hotel in an ideal Autumn Resort, brick and granite construction, only 18 Miles from New York.

J. J. LANNIN, Prop., Garden City, L. I.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYERS, ELEANOR A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR A. MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wauhope Lynn, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1904. CHARLES C. GILLIGAN, Executor. WAUHOPE LYNN, Attorney for Executor, 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my18-law6mW

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,600 to $2,600 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MAI A. BAUDOUINE (formerly Mai A. Chatterton,) plaintiff, against GERALDINE BROADBELT and others, defendants.

Pursuant to the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventh Street, distant one hundred and seventy-seven (177) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Street and Avenue C; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Seventh Street, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches; thence northerly, parallel with Avenue C, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line, twenty-five (25) feet and nine (9) inches, and thence southerly, and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-seven (97) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning, together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in and to the party wall of the building erected on the premises next adjoining on the east, and being the same premises conveyed to John Geiger by deed of Henry J. Mapes and wife and Nathaniel J. Burchell and wife, dated the 21st day of October, 1865, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 7th day of November, 1865, in Liber 943 of Conveyances, Page 498; said lot being located in Section 2, Block No. 440, on the Tax Map of the City of New York, and is known by the street Number 217½ Seventh Street.

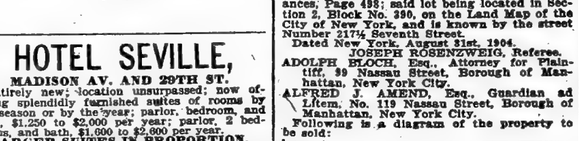
Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

ADOLPH BLOCH, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 39 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALFRED J. AMEND, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



No. 217½ Seventh Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $142.00 water rates for the year 1904.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1904.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EMILY L. FELT, plaintiff, against HOWELL A. WEBSTER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty-seven feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, nineteen feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Seventh Avenue, and for part of the distance through another party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

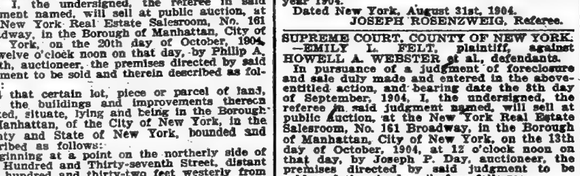
Subject to covenants and restrictions relating to buildings and alley way contained in deed recorded in Liber 77 of Conveyances, Section 7, page 288.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1904.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

YOUNG, VER PLANCK & PRINCE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 149 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 239 West 137th Street:



West 137th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $16,783.52, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $369.45. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $318.; as interest.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1904.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEARY, SYLVESTER N.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie A. Leary, widow of deceased; Marie Josephine Leary, a daughter of deceased; Sylvester James Leary, a son of deceased; Automatic Supply Company, American Steel Casting Company, George J. Brown, David Barry, Herman Boker & Company, Carborundum Company, Chester Cast Steel Company, Crescent Belt Fastener Company, Crucible Steel Company, M. J. Drummond & Company, J. J. Forcier, J. H. Gautier Company, William Gaskell & Son, General Forging Company, Henry S. Grill, Hendricks Bros., E. Hoffman, T. F. Kelly & Company, John Kling, Kennedy Valve Company, James Kelly, Lewis Landsberg & A. J. & J. Lyons, The New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, J. W. Paxson Company, Charles E. Pretz, Charles E. Ring & Company, George Reeves, Celina Rice, Sloss Iron & Steel Company, Scranton & Lehigh Coal Company, Gus Schumacher, Eugene Sutherland, Stephenson Manufacturing Company, Whitehead Bros. Co., Waterbury Rope Company, A. C. Becker, Dalton, Nash & Company, Henry Purvogel, William I. Lewis, Morris & Cumings Dredging Company, Clarke Bros. Refining Company, Frank W. Bennett, M. D., George Leary, Hoffman House, Philip Albohn, Autographic Register Company, American Ice Company, Bessemer Coke Company, Buffalo Foundry Company, Charles Andrew J. Connick, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Thomas Hogan, Charles F. McKenna, William McGarry, Manufacturers Storage & Warehouse Company, New York Athletic Club, Thomas G. Pringle, Pettinos Brothers, Park & Tilford, Richard E. Wiesmer, John J. Young, J. W. Martin, H. Connesius, Pittsburg Coal Company, John Parkinson, Rogers, Brown & Company, Curtis & Company Mfg. Co., George N. Robinson & Sons Company, James Boggs, Company Arnold, Constable & Company, B. Altman & Company, Best & Company, K. F. Dana, Davis, Colismore & Company, Flatbush Gas Company, Haas Brothers, Leidersdorf & Martinez Company, Dr. Emery Marvel, James McCreery & Company, E. O'Donovan & Company, Bessie Sullivan, F. A. O. Schwarz Bros., Tiffany & Company, Tyson & Company, Wensley & Gilroy, Dr. James C. Wilson, De Camp & Company, Parker Sisters, Lord & Taylor, G. Jason Waters, H. H. Rogers, Standard Oil Company, Mrs. Emily Dean, Mrs. Mary Dean, Mrs. Ellen Dean, Mrs. Sarah

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Decision That Collector Must Not Place Value on Goods.

Other Customs Rulings Issued by General Appraisers—List of Protests Overruled.

A decision was handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustaining a protest by Joseph Harazy of New York. It was written by General Appraiser Hay, and the facts are as follows: An item on the invoice in question was 606 dozen of small pearl crosses, the value of which was advanced by the local Appraiser from 80f. to 150f. a dozen. This advance was sustained by the Board of General Appraisers, and under the law a penalty of 1 per cent. of the total appraised value of the merchandise for each 1 per cent. of advance was assessed. Later it was found that the package contained 200 dozen in excess of the 606 dozen invoiced, and the Collector assessed the penalty against them, too. This action Mr. Hay finds to be illegal, as the 200 dozen had not been entered, so that the appraisal value could not exceed the entered value. He also holds that the Collector has no authority at all to place a value on an article, that being the function of the Appraiser.

In a decision by Judge Byron S. Waite the board overrules a protest by S. Mandelbaum & Co. of New York against the assessment as confectionery at 60 per cent. of small square lozenges of French manufacture known as "Reglisse Florent." The importer claimed that they were dutiable at 25 per cent. as medicinal preparations.

General Appraiser Lunt writes a decision overruling a protest by Edward Hill's Son & Co. against the assessment at 25 per cent. as an acid of an article invoiced as oleine. The importers claimed that it was free as crude soap stock.

A protest by Conron & Co. of New York against the assessment at 25 per cent. as a chemical compound of a mixture of sesame and peanut oils is overruled in a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland. The importers claimed that it should be free, as each of the constituent oils was free of duty.

Protests overruled yesterday were by C. D. Bunker & Co. and Maldonado & Co., San Francisco; the Joseph Lazarus Company, Cincinnati; Hochmeister & Co., Emilio Loughi & Co., the Star Brass Works, and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago; Caroline E. Clarke, Marquette, Mich.; the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, Charles H. Wyman & Co., and the Academy of Science of St. Louis, St. Louis, and Seeman Brothers, Adolph Straus & Co., the Eugene Dietzgen Company, Stanley Doggett, Morimura Brothers, B. Illfelder & Co., J. E. Quaintance, and others, Horstmann, Von Hein & Co., (2,) A. Double and others, A. Riegelman, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, D. S. Hesse & Brother, J. H. Thorp & Co., and Bernhard, Ullmann & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by the American Express Company, George Zucker, Jed Frye & Co., the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld, Germany; Amerman & Patterson, Ungerer & Co., and Fritzsche Brothers, New York; A. V. Hamburg, Newark, N. J., and P. McGettrick, Burlington, Vt. Protests partially sustained were by B. Illfelder & Co., (2,) Adolph Fricke, Seichow & Richter, Duff & Benton, and others, and James Mawlia, New York; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, and B. Illfelder & Co., (2,) and George Borgfeldt & Co., (2,) Newport News, Va.

YARNS UP 2 CENTS.

Spinners May Close Mills Until They Get Better Prices.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 27.—Pursuant to a recent call by leading cotton mill men, acting independently of any organization, about fifty spinners, representing a total of 447,404 spindles engaged in the manufacture of hard yarns in North and South Carolina, met here to-day and agreed upon an average increase of about 2 cents over present prices.

It was the unanimous opinion of the manufacturers present that their interests would be best served by confining themselves entirely to one selling house—that is, that no mill would sell through more than one house, and it was agreed further to indorse the idea that the selling house be requested to enter into an agreement with the mill that they would not speculate with the product of the mill which would be sold through their house. After the meeting R. S. Reinhardt, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, said:

"We want to get together and agree upon prices at which we will sell our yarns. Then if we can't get the prices we ask we want to arrange to shut down our mills until we can get them. Half of our mills are closed now, and if prices do not improve the other half had as well be closed."

Union Iron Works to be Enlarged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Various rumors regarding the future of the Union Iron Works were to-day set at rest by C. M. Schwab, who said that the plant would be enlarged and made the finest in the United States, if not in the world. Mr. Schwab and his party will leave for the East to-morrow over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TROY, N. Y.—Edward Jones of Troy, a member of the Edward Jones Company, against which creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy about two months ago, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. The liabilities are about $10,000. The schedules do not disclose any assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ELIZABETH F. WALLACE.—Elizabeth F. Wallace, dealer in meat at Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,439 and assets of $111, consisting of stock, $20; fixtures, $12; accounts, $75, and cash, $4.

G. FRANKLIN BAILEY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred Lauterbach receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of G. Franklin Bailey, publisher of Newspaperdom at 150 Nassau Street, on the application of Lyman C. Hershey, President of the Chemical Engraving Company.

UNIQUE BAZAARS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Unique Bazaars, corporation, with an office at 320 Broadway, this city, and a five and ten cent store at 23 Market Street, Newark, show liabilities of $5,179 and assets of $3,825, cash received from the sale of the stock and fixtures of the business by the receiver.

LEISHIN & DORF.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Charles J. Hirsch receiver of the assets of Leishin & Dorf, cloak manufacturers at 154 Grand Street. It was stated that the stock and fixtures were removed by a City Marshal, and it is believed that there are accounts outstanding to the amount of $5,000.

CHARLES A. AND MARY S. CLEGG.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Harry Balfe receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Charles A. Clegg, hotelkeeper of Haines Falls, and his wife, Mary S. Clegg. They own the Sunset Park Inn at Haines Falls, one of the largest hotels in the Catskills, which was erected two years ago at a cost of $50,000. It is stated that the real estate is in the name of Mrs. Clegg, but all improvements were made by Mr. Clegg at his own expense. Besides the hotel there are several cottages in the Park. The bond of the receiver in the case of Mr. Clegg is $7,500, and in the case of Mrs. Clegg $5,000.

LOUISE M. WICKES.—Louise M. Wickes, who formerly kept a boarding house at 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,646 and nominal assets of $4,104, in outstanding accounts due her by boarders. She also has 500 shares of stock of the National Safety Third Rail Company and 500 of the Oro Verve Mining and Milling Company, value unknown. She owes $203 to four servants for wages. Among the creditors are George Wickes, $6,150, secured by household furniture, valued at $300; Henry W. Tyler of East Haddam, Conn., $1,000, secured by a $3,000 life insurance policy, and S. H. Stone, $1,833 for rent.

A. V. BENOIT, (CORPORATION.)—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. V. Benoit, a corporation, dealer in artists' materials at 10 West Thirty-third Street, by the following creditors: Henry V. Bell, $350; Edward R. Thieler, $134, and Adolphe H. Benoit, $2,000. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, made payments to creditors to prefer them, allowed several judgments to be taken against it, and admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed ex-Congressman Montague Lessler receiver of the assets, which were estimated in the application at $5,000. The corporation had no rating at Bradstreet's. It was incorporated on Aug. 12, 1902, with a capital stock of $150,000, and succeeded to the business of A. V. Benoit, who established it in 1861. He died in October, 1900. When the company was formed, Mrs. Julia Benoit, his widow, became President; Adolphe H. Benoit, a son, Vice President and General Manager, and Maurice V. Benoit, another son, Treasurer. The inventory of Jan. 1, 1903, claimed assets of $76,837 and liabilities of $24,070. The corporation, Adolphe H. Benoit, Maurice V. Benoit, and Ferdinand E. Benoit, each confessed judgment yesterday for $2,978 in favor of Cowing, White & Vail, on a note and for legal services.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, Benjamin, and others—The City of New York, costs	$186
ARRAS, William—J. Beck and another	226
ALTIERI, Tony—J. Laughlin	108
ANDREWS, Robert—J. H. Russell	175
BLANCHARD, Horace—New York Telephone Company	52
BABCOCK, Frederick D.—New York Telephone Company	35
BRENNAN, Elizabeth, administratrix—George A. Fuller Company, costs	88
BURKE, John K.—A. Nichols	200
BURKE, John K.—J. E. Liebman	470
BARRY, Edmund—W. S. Fraser	174
BENOIT, Ferdinand E.—R. Cowing, Jr.	2,978
BENOIT, Maurice V.—R. B. Cowing, Jr.	2,978
BENOIT, Adolphe H.—R. B. Cowing, Jr.	2,978
CURTISS, Mrs. Adelaide—Y. Wanamaker	86
CRYSTAL, Harris—I. Bloch	5,043
DONOVAN, William J.—R. B. Overbaugh	126
DELACEY, Thomas R.—D. Grieme Coal Company	78
DANIEL, William F.—New York Telephone Company	33
DE PODESTA, William A.—New York Telephone Company	34
DARRIN, Frank W.—New York Telephone Company	115
DAVIDSON, Joseph M.—Manhattan Shoe Company	298
ENRIGHT, George W.—L. Heyman	379
FLUCKIGER, Louis and Mary—H. May and another	430
FARLEY, John—G. Huber	318
FRIEDMAN, Jaeke—H. Bartelstone	52
GUGGENHEIMER, Daniel—New York Telephone Company	151
GLIMM, John E. and Christian F.—City Chamberlain of City of New York	88,793
GOLDSTERN, Isadore—J. Kelly	75
GOLDBERG, Morris—T. Lindsay, costs	88
HAWTHORNE, Bayard—M. Vogel, costs	52
HAWTHORNE, Bayard—M. Vogel, costs	46
HAWTHORNE, Bayard—M. Vogel, costs	179
HERBENE PHARMACAL COMPANY—A. Chris	637
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Griffin, costs	63
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Griffin, costs	63
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Griffin, costs	63
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—F. S. Scudder, costs	63
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—K. L. Hayden, costs	63
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Griffin, costs	63
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Griffin, costs	63
CURTIS & WILSON MACHINE COMPANY—E. N. Danforth, a lien	2,030
THE HALL & GRANT CONSTRUCTION Company—J. McLean	500
A. V. BENOIT—R. B. Cowing, Jr.	2,978
BARRETT CHEMICAL COMPANY—J. Stern, costs	34
KEELER, George T.—M. Conn	130
KLEIN, Adolph—F. W. Geller	154
KINSELLA, Michael—F. C. Meale	141
KLOSSET, Frederica—A. Silz	178
LEONARD, Henry P.—N. Simon	297
LEWIS, Morris H.—New York Telephone Company	33
LEVY, Julius, and Isidore Silverman—G. Weber and another, costs	21
LEWIS, Samuel—I. Gutman	14
MAYO, Virginius J.—J. S. Wise, Jr., trustee	4,157
MORRICE, Andrew—J. S. Sills and another	66
MILLER, Barbara—H. Heilberg	142
MINTON, Maurice M.—H. C. Sasse	77
MHAZER, Max—New York Telephone Company	72
MOSCA, Andrea—New York Telephone Company	27
McKEON, Charles J.—Carlton Hotel Company	519
MANGLES, Harry C.—M. Levin and another	39
OLSTER, Esther—New York Telephone Company	40
REILLY, May E.—W. F. Brissche	164
ROSENHOLZ, Mayer, and Deborah—R. Gruhn and another	469
SHAVITZ, Frances—D. Isaacson	28
STEWART, Thomas H.—G. M. Lawton and another	182
SIRE, Meyer L.—A. Sulka & Co	98
SPECKMAN, Ann A.—C. Camfield	284
SPECKMAN, Ann A.—T. F. Flanagan	284
SCOTT, Charles R.—Fibre Cushion Horse Shoe Company	112
SILVERMAN, Isidore, and Julius Levy—G. Weber and another, costs	21
SYRETT, Frederick—M. H. Birge & Sons Company	96
STRAUSBERG, Harry—I. Markowitz and another, costs	24
SMITH, W. Mortimer—New York Telephone Company	37
SWAN, James D., Jr.—R. S. Luqueer & Co	77
SPECTOR, Samuel—S. Shidlovsky	534
WOLFF, Anthony—C. Scheidler	102
WEISSE, Catharine—E. J. Van Gaasbeck	28
WEIGHTMAN, William A.—New York Telephone Company	101

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

HIBBARD, William H.—Siegel-Cooper Company, Sept. 19, 1904	$35
MULVANEY, Mary C.—L. Metzger and another, Nov. 8, 1901	158
NEUS, Lena—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner, June 2, 1904	313
SCHWAB, Leo L. and Walter—A. L. Tuska, June 11, 1897	1,302
SCHWAB, Leo L. and Walter—A. L. Tuska, June 11, 1897	148
MULLALY, Edward J.—W. J. Mullaly, April 21, 1904	4,950
LUBITKIN, Barnett, and Max Markowitz—J. P. White and another, Feb. 6, 1904	307

Judgment Canceled.

RURENSTEIN, Nathan and Rosa—Mayer Lane & Co., Sept. 15, 1899	$117

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., upon arrival at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands will proceed to New York and report for duty.

Capt. George W. Ruthers is relieved as assistant to the Chief Commissary, San Francisco, and will proceed to New Orleans, La., and relieve Capt. Bertram T. Clayton as Purchasing Commissary.

Navy.

Rear Admiral S. W. Terry is detached as commandant at the naval station, Honolulu, Dec. 25, and ordered home and wait orders.

Capt. W. H. Reeder is detached from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to command the Alabama, Oct. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marcellus at Boston, El Cano at Ching-kiang.

Sailed—Standish from Annapolis for Norfolk, Mayflower from Gibraltar for Fayal.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Sept. 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy.

7250—Arthur Bave
7105—Sigmund Becker
6533—Edwin Sternfels
6493—Jeremiah Speier
6674—Benedict Reis
7300—Bernard A. Schmidt
6212—Abr. Samberg
7182—George A. Thayer
7037—Archibald A. Watson
6566—Hermann Gersten
6645—Hy. Meyer.
6403—C. E. & W. J. Garvin
4945—Wm. H. Zeltner
7076—Dimond & Von Bauer
6661—E. & H. Charlat
6550—Abr. Greenspan
Cases under objection.
7171—Leo Plastrik
6970—Emma M. Hartung
6901—Moses Baruch
6925—Breibor & Dietz
7094—Max Reiser
5604—Richard S. Todd
7028—Stern & Levy
6487—Nathan Schlessel
Adjourned cases.
6923—Samuel Brown
7059—Samuel Greenberg
5454—Jacob A. Rauth
5683—Bell G. Beveridge
6042—Thos. T. Duffy
7254—Vincent M. Youmans
6074—Weinberg & Freed
6228—Samuel Richman
7033—Hy. Zahn
6175—Levi Brener
6706—Nathan Eichner
6346—Louis Stockell
7005—Carmine Bove
6646—Peltin & Gerstenfeld
6928—Jacob Berman
6288—Leon Wechsler
Involuntary cases.

AUCTION SALES.

Levy & Spandau sell daily, 11 A. M., watches, jewelry, &c. 174 Bowery.

M. Cohen, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon, evening, 382 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. De Masenner Company, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, September 29, 1904, by order of the court, at 12:30 P. M., at 142 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of silks, velvets, embroidery, cottons, threads, beads, buttons, tapestry, machinery, fixtures, &c. Edwin M. Cox, Receiver. Samuel J. Rawak, Attorney for Receiver, 132 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES I. LIGHTSTONE, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1904, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 111 Greene St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of piece goods, woolens, suitings, cloakings, safe, fixtures &c. Large stock dealers invited. EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver. BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

10c. line—3 times, 25c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

434 St., 146 West.—Large parlor for business purpose; doctor or dressmaker.

Well-established paper manufacturing plant for sale; $10,000.00. Owner retiring account of ill-health. A., Box 25 East 14th St.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT. Richard Herzfeld & Co., 35 Nassau St. ESTABLISHED 1874.

Printing.—We will pay 10 per cent. commission on all orders for printing that are placed with us through your influence. Address in confidence, Large Facilities, Times Office.

When advertising you save money by dealing directly with the artist who does the work; catalogues, booklets, circulars, &c., finely illustrated. Call or write to S. Cruset, 106 East 23d St.

Have incorporated our real estate business; want manager, well connected socially, who can influence business and dispose of small amount of stock; salary and commission; write for appointment. Grannis Realty Co., 503 5th Av.

Wanted—50,000 additional capital to take up pending contracts to improve roadways in municipalities, plantations, and factory yards; system protected by patent. Ample security or equity given. Contruction, 758 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sub-Lease Apartment Hotel, 12½ stories, 5th Av. section, vicinity Grand Central Station; lowest rent in city; fully furnished and all filled with most desirable tenants; long lease; party must have strictly personal handling; particulars strictly confidential and at personal interview only. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Just patented attachment for typewriters averaging 50 per cent. time saved typewriting from short hand; small cost manufacture; large profits; unlimited field; will associate with four investors of $25,000 capital each; references. Correspondence R. W. Brooks, consulting inventor, Portsmouth, Va. (I make contracts to remedy imperfect inventions.)

In re J. S. Harris & Co | In re G. W. Harris & Co
Same | In re Frank J. McGuire
In re Joseph Roth | In re Maxheimer & Beresford
In re Conen & Weinstein | In re Dresser & Co
In re United Button Co | In re Hahn Brothers
In re Saml. Wilde's Sons | In re S. V. Peiser
In re Ind Sponging Wks | In re C. I. Lightstone
In re Joseph Lacov | In re H. Mayer & Co.
In re Louis Schulne | In re Wm. H. Stratton
In re Sachs & Davis

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Sept. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c, vs Baus
2—Caminiti vs Thomas
3—Potter vs Potter
4—Durham vs Durham
5—Whittingham vs Darrin
6—In re Goldfarb
7—In re Bercalini
8—In re Steinberg
9—Strouse vs Strouse
10—Redfield Bros vs L. L. Sirret Corp
11—Cullinan vs Frey
12—Moore vs Traction Dev & S Co
13—Newberger vs Adolph Hollander Co
13½—Same vs same
14—Schor vs Deckinger
15—Riehl vs Riehl
16—Curren vs Magee
17—Quinby's Patent Tile & Guar Co
18—In re Carton
19—In re Smith & Howland
20—In re Exterior St
21—Green vs Goldsmith
22—Campbell vs Hamilton
23—Pope Mfg Co vs Rubber Goods Mfg Co
23½—Same vs same
24—Perry vs Int St Ry
25—Giovandi vs same
26—Logismund vs same
27—Am Mort Co vs Merrick Const Co

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Patrick Fern, deceased
Wilhelm Siess, deceased
Jacob Boss, deceased
Herbert M. Bradley, deceased
Thomas J. Walsh, deceased

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Palmieri, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Paul Spencer vs. Julia Marx—Winthrop E. Phelps.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Williams vs. Bond—Morgan J. Maini. Coleman vs. Hellman—Emma H. Pomeroy. Reilly vs. O'Reilly—George H. Mallory.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Mangles vs. Mangles, Jr.—Benjamin G. Paskus.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Hooker, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

215—Matter of Bklyn & Queens Co R R
235—Hoyer vs Boyer
Enumerated day calendar.
124—Burke vs Borden's Condensed Milk Co
182—Moran vs City of New York
401—Cloud vs Hartford Fire Ins Co
402—La Page vs La Lance Mfg Co
403—Wood vs Grosvenor
404—Fleming vs Tuttle
406—Heim vs Union Ry
408—Reisert vs City of New York
409—Oats vs N Y Dock Co
410—Winstein vs Lutz
411—Shannon vs N Y & Queens Power Co
412—Unverzaght vs Meyer
413—B'klyn Warehouse Co vs West End Dry Dock Co
415—Cutter vs Gudebrod Brothers

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs Schwartz
Same vs Peichello
Same vs Luigi

Same vs Gallo
Same vs Wetzel

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar.—Adjourned.

Nassau County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Kelly, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

22—Shannon vs Craft
24—De Mott vs City of New York
39—Cox vs Dean
41—Brennen vs Tell
52—MacKellar vs Thompson
53—Madigan vs N Y City Ry Co
60—MacKellar vs Thompson
63—Dexter vs L I Elec Ry Co
65—Powell vs McCord
69—Gamberto vs Bradley
70—McCarthy vs Damschinsky
71—Luts vs Schroeder

Queens County.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 28.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.—Opens at calendar called at 10 A. M. vs

683—Jensen vs Smith & MacFarland and 25 other cases against same defendant
784—Levy et al vs Halcyon Casino Hotel Co
735—Silberman vs Laverne Pier Co et al
553—Couch vs Newtown Council Bldg Ass'n
606—Preston, as receiver, vs Fairweather et al
675—Spies vs Credelius
614—Nulle vs Nulle

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

197—Tiederman vs N Y & Queens Co Ry
199—Clark, an infant, vs same
201—Durante vs same
202—McGuire vs same
203—Lonergan vs same
210—Bowler vs same

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Bristol, Forty-ninth St., between B'way & 6th Av. Handsomest hotel in Manhattan. American plan; for two persons; offering parlor, bedroom, and royal bath, $30 weekly, including meals. Cleverly furnished. White service. Valet attendance. Concerts daily. Transient rates:— Per day, $5 for two, $3 for one. European rates:— Single rooms, per day, $1.50; double suites, $2. EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE. Exclusive and refined patronage.

HOTEL HARGRAVE 110 AND 112 WEST 72D ST. Conducted as a family apartment and transient hotel, in which are incorporated the perfection of appointments for a refined patronage. An inspection of the suites and furnishings is invited. GEORGE J. BROWN, Manager.

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CAFE MARTIN, 26th Street, Broadway, and 5th Avenue. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC. Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.,) $1.25. Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50. Served in largest and best-ventilated room in N. Y. Telephone 1290 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c. Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES **BEAUX-ARTS** 20 West 40th St. SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte. TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50. SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE. MUSIQUE ET CHANTS DES TROUBADOURS. Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

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La Rochelle Columbus Ave. & 75th St. Coolest Dining Room. A la. & Special Dinner Card.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Old Hotel Martin. A la Carte a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P. M. Amato Orch.

BURNS' 45th Street and 4th Avenue.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Ave., 66th St. Music.

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THE ARENA, 39 West 31st St. Telephone 1299 Madison. DINNER, $1.25. RESTAURANT a la Carte. Private Rooms for parties. Music 6 to 9—11 to 1.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers Tue., Wed. Thur.

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Manhattan Sq. Htl. Manhattan Sq., 50 W. 77th St. A la carte.

The Fyrie 22d Floor, 150 Nassau, Am. Tract Soc'y Bldg. Magnificent View of Rivers, Cities, & Bay. A la., Tdh. 8 A.M. 8 P.M.

CAFE DE LOCEROT Fifth Ave., Cor. 18th St. UNIQUE PARISIAN DINNER, ONE DOLLAR WITH WINE AND COFFEE. Troubadours and Orchestra. Tel. 314 Gramercy.

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EDGEWOOD INN, 23 miles. Fine Road. Greenwich, Conn. On-the-Sound.

Francfort's, So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n Cuisine Francaise. Tdh.. A la

Garden City Hotel Fine road, 18 miles. L. I. Garden City.

Grand View Htl Ft. Washn. Rd. & 161st St O'rl'king Hudson. New mangt.

Harlem Casino, Seventh Avenue Drive, cor. 124th Street. Music.

Haynes 136 m. Mass. Established 1847. Tilly Haynes. Springfield

Mansion Hse 24 m. Op. all yr. Elegant drive. Hdqts. Rep. Club. Roslyn L.I.

POCANTICO LODGE 30 m. State Rd. Briarcliff via Elmsford. Manor, N. Y.

Shore House at South term. Boulev'd. Sea Fd. Bergen Pt. N.J.

Somerset Inn Fine drive, 37 miles. Bernardsville, N. J.

PRINCETON INN, 45 miles. Fine road. Princeton, N. J.

WEST END HOTEL 173d St. & Boul. Lafayette. (Fort Washington Park.)

WOODMANSTEN INN Westchester, N. Y. 12 m.—59th Street. A la Carte. Tel. 31 Westchester.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 6870 Cortlandt.

RENT TYPEWRITERS All Makes. Lowest Prices. SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange. 1-2 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSEMAN, 12 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

LEIGH'S MANICURE PARLORS, 29 West 32d St., near Waldorf. Finest appointments in city. Expert operators.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 200 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-33 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. Gen. Type Ex., 243 Broadway.

YOUR OLD CARPETS made into rugs. Write for samples. Will call to give estimates. American Rug Mfg., 223 E. 59th St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 6998—Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 303 Broadway.

Century Dictionary, 10 vols, ½ morocco; new; sell, $45; last edition; bargain. 147 6th Av.

LOANS.

The Better Element of Salaried Employees can obtain confidential advances of money on their own names without the indorsement of friends or employer and in a manner wholly free from publicity. We especially invite the patronage of those who desire confidential treatment regarding their personal financial affairs. We do not require an indorser or security of any kind. ROOM 601, 116 NASSAU ST.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 220 8th Av.

Canadian exporters rubber stamps, $2.10, mailed; check protectors, numbering machines. Aarons, 22 East 8th.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery thoroughly taught; pattern cut to order. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

70TH STREET, 121 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; THIRD FLOOR.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WEBER PIANOS To Rent for any period of time. A large assortment of Grands and uprights from which to make a selection. Send for terms.

THE WEBER PIANO COMPANY, Æolian Hall, 5th Ave. & 34th St.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS Contain refined tone, due to our famous PATENT DUPLEX SOUNDING BOARD. We have some used pianos at reduced prices. OUR SMALL UPRIGHTS FOR SMALL ROOMS prove highly satisfying. Choice rents, low rates. FACTORY BROADWAY & 47TH ST., N. Y. C. BRANCH STORES 607 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Also 77 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

RENTING PIANOS You can select from 100 SMALL UPRIGHTS, many of them new, dainty in design; exquisite in tone. Standard makes at bargain prices. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

PEASE PIANOS. 128 WEST 42D STREET. A strictly first-class product. Unlimited guarantee. Established 50 years. Used Pianos many makes. $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST PIANO. The Oldest, Simplest, and Best Self-Playing Piano. Foot Treadle or Electricity. Recitals daily. WAREROOMS, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St. $100 Almost New and Guaranteed Upright. Also a Beautiful Mahogany Upright, $145

Bankrupt sale of new upright and grand pianos and players, $100 up; must be sold at once, closing up factory; call to-day. 1,581 Park Av., cor. 129th Street.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, FINE CONDITION, $175; a bargain. PEASE, 128 West 42d St.

EXCURSIONS.

BOSTON ANNUAL TOURS VIA ALBANY $5.00 Round Trip going via HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE, ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D, and TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH. Albany to Boston through the Berkshires, via Boston and Albany R. R., Oct. 3d, or Boston & Maine R. R., Oct. 4th. RAIL, RIVER, MOUNTAINS, CITIES, SOUND. 325 MILES BY STEAMER. 250 MILES BY RAIL. ALL FOR $5.00. Entire excursion for less than ½ regular rate. Hudson Valley, the Regal Berkshires in their Autumnal glories, or famous Hoosac Tunnel route to Boston and Back by Providence Line Sound steamers, $5.00. See Hudson River Day Line Agent.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE. WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE. UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daylight Trips. (except Sunday.) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " " West 129th St. Pier, 9:20 " Returning in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat. SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BO

TIMES SHOP

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Lost—String of Pearls, Diamond Clasp, at 4 P. M. Sept. 26, between Sattler's, 18 West 31st St., and Dreicer's, 232 5th Av. Return Dreicer & Sons. Suitable reward.

Lost—Man's photo, round frame, Broadway or Astor Place, two weeks ago; reward. 54 West 52d St.

Lost—Swiss movement, left for repair, on Columbus, 89th St.; reward. 593 Columbus Av.

Pocketbook Found—Riverside Drive, near Grant's Tomb, Sunday afternoon. Apply O. S. Hyde, 86 Trinity Place, city.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 36 West.—Warm, pleasant rooms, second floor; all conveniences; table boarders; references.

14th St., 354 West.—All light, clean rooms; home cooking; convenient to all cars; corner house.

16th St., 134 East.—Single rooms, with board; reference.

17th St., 116 East.—Two neatly furnished single rooms; running water; excellent table; table board.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; good board; steam heat.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; comfortable home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable room, with board; gentlemen or couple; Christian American family; references.

79th St., 46 East.—Private family, owning house, would dispose of two or more large furnished rooms, with bath, to adults desiring refined home, with board; man servant kept.

82d St., 117 West.—Newly conducted, thoroughly renovated house; convenient to L; select; table board.

90d St., 163 West.—Choice double room, refined home; excellent family table; gentlemen, couple; references.

93d St., 126 West.—Two rooms and bath; second floor; references exchanged.

93d St., 25 West.—Square and small rooms.

95th St., 55 West.—Large front rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated.

121st, 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

121st St., 240 West.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished house; running water.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Fine parlor suites; bath; table excellent; transient guests.

Madison Av., 432.—Pleasant third-floor suite; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

Private family, upper west side, offer large, sunny room, suitable for two gentlemen accustomed to living well, desiring comfort and privileges refined home; references essential. A. B. Times office.

Particular couple can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

EUROPE.

To Ladies Visiting London: A young lady living in a London flat offers board and residence to one or not more than two ladies; terms 2 guineas per week; references required and given. Address H. C. Lambert, Solicitor, 35 Queen Victoria St., London.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

10th St., 189 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with private family; bath. Bross.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 41 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

12th St., 128 West.—Desirable large square room, running water, furnace; also hall room.

16th St., 124 East.—Physician rents elegantly furnished room, also give office hours; telephone; references.

18th St., 306 East.—Beautifully furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent board; German family; references.

19th St., 102 East.—Elegant parlor, bedroom connecting; running water; other rooms; quiet house; breakfast optional.

19th St., 225 West.—Large front parlor for housekeeping; small rooms, $1.50 upward.

21st St., 50 West.—Large and small rooms, bath, and steam heat; gentlemen only.

38th St., 151 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water and bath; near Broadway; gentlemen only.

26th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

27th St., 56 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms; with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home, with every convenience; telephone; reference.

43d St., 12 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

43d St., 146 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; large parlor for business.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; very reasonable. Hotel Gerard.

46th St., 15 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

48th St., 134 West.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; gentleman; also smaller room; private family; reference.

48th St., 116 West.—Large front room; small room; references.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Two large light rooms on third floor; furnished.

50th St., 139 East.—Large or small comfortable room, gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

51st St., 348 West.—Square, bright rooms to rent; well furnished.

51st St., 351 West.—Furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only.

52d St., 239 West.—Large alcove room and bath; southern exposure; also small rooms.

52d St., 65 West.—New, elegantly furnished rooms; telephone and valet service.

55th St., 326 West.—Large second floor alcove room, $5.50; private house; hall room, $2.

63d St., 139 West.—Private American family will rent large furnished room to two gentlemen.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, well-ventilated, comfortable room; private house; gentlemen; references essential.

71st St., 112 West.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

71st St., 66 West.—Nicely furnished, large, second-floor front, with alcoves; smaller room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; electric light; references.

74th St., 110 West.—Two large rooms, with bath, in owner's house.

75th St., 111 West.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room; water, heat, bath, telephone; reference.

76th St., 101 West.—Large light rooms; also small rooms; bath, hot water.

78th St., 149 West.—Private family will rent rooms, gentlemen; attractive apartment; quiet neighborhood. Reinchl.

81st St., 2 West, Overlooking Parks.—Desirable sunny rooms; gentlemen only; reasonable; references required; owner.

82d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room; conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

87th St., 235 East.—Room neatly furnished, with small private family, 2d floor west. Elias.

95th St., 135 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; connecting shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Sunny corner suite, with bath; also large room; steam heat; excellent table.

113th, 161 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference. Ask for Smith.

123d St., 128 West.—Nicely furnished room, board, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

123th St., 242 West.—Large, pleasant room, convenient to "L"; private house; long lease.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $5 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 131, Brooklyn P. O.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

Couple rooms, bath; refined lady; highest references; must be reasonable; state particulars. A. A. Paterson, 345 West 46th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Stuyvesant Park, 308 East 15th St.—Beautiful suite of front rooms, suitable for couple or bachelor; bath; steam heat; hot water.

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a saleswoman in their glove department; one capable of taking charge of stock.

H. O'Neill & Co. require twenty-five good milliners. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Milliners, Improvers, Apprentices.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced milliners, improvers, and apprentices for their millinery department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Wanted—Good saleswomen; large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work a week in order to earn some money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted — Nurses. — Graduates, undergraduates; hospital positions; city; country; immediately. 52 West 39th St.

Wanted—Girl for general housework. 303 West 18th St.

Males.

Boy, 15-17, wanted in office of prominent uptown Broadway firm; must be a graduate of school and write an excellent hand; salary to start, $4. Address, in own handwriting, Box 30, Station O, New York City.

Carpenters, cabinet makers, competent, woodworking machine hands, parquet floor layers, stair builders and framers; only those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement of Employers' Association need apply. 322 4th Av., New York.

Delicatessen Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced German-American delicatessen salesmen. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Furniture Packers.—Siegel-Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced packers for their furniture department. Apply at warehouse, 240 West 17th St.

Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require a night porter; must be a man with unquestionable references. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen for the following departments: Dress goods, silks, rugs, upholstery, lace curtain and drapery; permanent positions and liberal salary to experienced persons. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Clothing salesmen; only those of prepossessing appearance, thoroughly experienced, and with good references, need apply; steady positions for right men. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Tracers for adjuster's office; good openings for thoroughly experienced young men of energy and a desire to advance themselves. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Experienced busman for light lunch. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M., rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Agents and canvassers for new household articles; samples to start with, 25c.; circulars free. Sharts, 70 West 97th St. N. Y.

Wanted—Telegraphers, competent men having had railroad and commercial experience for out of town. Address Box R 132 Times.

Wanted—Boy about 17, writing good hand and of good appearance, in an office. Address Real Estate, 134 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady; two years' experience; can furnish A1 reference; moderate salary. M., Box 178 Times.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady desires position in office as assistant bookkeeper; reference. Milligan, 273 8th Av.

Caretaker.—A lady is desirous of placing for the Winter a most reliable woman as caretaker of a furnished or an unfurnished house. Address Miss Langdon, 11 East 33d St.

Chambermaid or Nurse.—By a young American girl for up-stairs work or as nurse; can sew very nicely and is obliging; furnish good references. 221 East 74th St.; ring Reilly's bell.

Chambermaid.—Girl wishes a position in a hotel as chambermaid; strictly honest; can be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock, or answer by mail. 170 West 82d St.

Cook.—By a colored woman, settled, as cook in small boarding house. Sutton, 221 West 18th St.

Day's Work.—Respectable woman; do day's work; good laundress; references. Rudden, 647 2d Av.; second floor, front.

Ernestine, Parisian gowns; tailor-made suits from $35; style; charming effects. 184 West 20th St.

Housecleaning.—Woman wishes work by day; good references. Mrs. M. E., 154 West 18th St.

Housekeeper.—Position by thoroughly experienced and practical managing housekeeper; accounts, correspondence, catering, marketing, shopping, sewing; entire management; reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 30th St.

Housework.—Respectable woman wishes to do general housework for two or three adults; private family; will do small washing. 234 Lexington Av.

Lady's Maid.—First-class; Swiss; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; personal references from present employer. A. S., Room 23, The Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th St.

Seamstress.—Do all kinds of sewing at home or out by day; altering or make new. Laughlin, 65 West 91st St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $15. Proficient, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Graduate of Grace Institute, thoroughly competent and neat about her work, desires position at moderate wages. Accurate. Box 176 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Experienced; (owns machine) permanency, all day, or part, down town; salary moderate; or copying at home. G., 167 West 83d St.

Stenographer, Typewriter and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; references; $8-$9. Ambitious, Box 116 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Successful, Box 188 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Limited experience, but guarantees read notes; spell exceptionally well; moderate. Rural, Box 128 Times.

Stenographer.—Familiar with law work, commercial; young cultured woman; not afraid work. Credentials, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, ambitious beginner with confidence in herself; Remington operator; no agency. C. B., 179 Times.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By Stenographer and typewriter, with experience; $6. Address Box R 144 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; good reference; $12. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; best references; $12. Immediate, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Witt, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Limited experience in legal work. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Beginner. Donald, 1,364 Broadway.

Waitress.—Experienced; by the day; first-class reference. L. A., 1,364 Broadway.

Males.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper.—25; thoroughly experienced double entry; accurate, trustworthy; best references. Thorough, 1,364 Broadway.

Boy, 17½, one year high school and three years' office experience, wants permanent position in law office; will study later; can typewrite, answer telephone, switchboard, &c.; best references; salary $6. Urgent, Box 166 Times.

Business man, high references, would represent New York house in Philadelphia. R., 102 Times.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; reference, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Clerk, Stenographer, Typewriter.—Newspaper office; excellent references; bond. Ability, Box 185 Times.

Coachman.—Manxman; thoroughly competent; superior personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; economical manager; anywhere. William, 214 West 53d St.

Coachman—First class; married; honest; sober; reliable; long experience; highest recommendations; understands business thoroughly. J., 115 West 50th.

Coachman.—I want a place for my coachman; good driver; honest, sober, and agreeable. Apply at real estate office, 751 6th Av., to-day, between 10 and 1 or 2 and 4 P. M.

Coachman.—Married; age, 36; thoroughly competent in every respect; highest personal references; city or country. Morris, 320 West 40th St.

Confidential man, at present looking after financial interests of an individual, desires similar position in the East; executive ability; particulars furnished. A. H. G., 1,218 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cook.—Colored man; excellent cook; pastry, desserts, and all kinds cooking; understands catering; can take full charge of house; best reference; 16 years' experience. William, 49 Columbus Av.

Experienced court and general stenographer desires private secretaryship or other good paying position. Briggs, 461 West 158th St.

REGENTS' EXAMINATION UPSET BY ARRESTS

Two Young Men Arrested for Personating Real Applicants.

SAY THEY'RE COLUMBIA MEN

One Seen Accepting Money for the Fraud, It Is Said—Syndicate in the Business.

Considerable excitement was caused among the 900 students who were taking the State Regents' examination in the Grand Central Palace yesterday morning when two detectives from District Attorney Jerome's office appeared and seized two of the students. As they dragged the young men out to the corridor the 100 young women students who were there became greatly alarmed, and many of them left their desks and tried to get out of the building, not knowing exactly what had happened. The hundred monitors, however, soon restored order.

The two men were taken to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and later arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court. They described themselves as Isador Finkel, twenty-three years old, of 23 Irving Place, and Louis H. Lobar, nineteen years old, of 27 Avenue A. They said that they were students at Columbia University. They were charged with violating that section of the university law which makes it a misdemeanor for one person to personate another in a Regents' examination.

Charles F. Wheelock, chief of the examiners of the State Department of Education, was in court to prosecute the men. He had been in charge of the examination when the arrests were made. He said that more arrests were to follow. He added that he had received considerable information about frauds perpetrated by young college students who were taking the examinations under the names of others, and that the scheme had reached alarming proportions, causing much trouble to the University Inspectors.

"We asked the authorities here in New York to aid us in running down the frauds," said Mr. Wheelock, "and the result is apparent in these arrests. County Detective Reardon of Mr. Jerome's staff is entitled to considerable credit for the aid he has rendered us. It appears that advertisements were inserted in the newspapers by persons who volunteered to coach students for the Regents' examinations. In answer to one of these advertisements Benjamin R. Scher, a law student, residing at 76 East One Hundred and First Street, was introduced to some of the men under arrest, Lobar. Lobar told Scher that it would cost him $100 to pass the Regents' examination, and explained that coaching was not necessary providing Scher could raise the $100. Scher said he could raise that amount, and Lobar then said that as he was a Columbia student he was fully capable of passing the examination, and would enter under the name of Scher. After Scher had agreed to pay over the money he communicated with the District Attorney, and Detective Reardon was detailed on the case.

"Reardon arranged with Scher to have Scher pay over to Lobar $50 in marked bills. Last night $20 was paid on account, and to-day, while hiding on Third Avenue, Reardon saw Scher pay over the other $30. It was agreed that after Lobar had passed the Regents' examination under the name of Scher the latter was to pay to Lobar an additional $50. After leaving Scher on Third Avenue Lobar went directly to the Grand Central Palace and proceeded to take the examination. Detective Reardon, who had been shadowing him saw him in communication with Finkel. Suspecting that Finkel was another of the students who was working the examination game, he was placed under arrest, too, and he has made a confession admitting his guilt.

Lobar was first seen taking the examination under a brand-new name, the name of George W. Lynam of 33 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Detective Reardon watched him until he had completed his examination papers and then saw him go to another part of the room and present a card with Scher's name on it. He then proceeded to take the examination in the name of Scher.

"Other arrests will follow. I cannot state at present just who else will be arrested, but you may depend upon it that there will be other arrests. Men who employed these students to take up the examinations will also be taken into custody. As far as we can learn there is a syndicate of young men engaged in this business."

At the request of Assistant District Attorney Wenchan the prisoners were remanded for examination until 2 o'clock this afternoon. At Columbia last night it was said that it was impossible to tell whether the men were students there or not, as this year's lists were not prepared.

SLEUTH GOES TO THE WOODS.

McAdoo Sends Detective Bureau Men to King's Bridge—Other Transfers.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that he had made several more transfers of detective Sergeants.

Detective Sergt. Charles Connolly is transferred from the Detective Bureau to the King's Bridge Station; Detective Sergt. Charles S. Manning is transferred from the Detective Bureau to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and Detective Sergt. Jeremiah W. Mahoney goes from the Detective Bureau to the West Twentieth Street Station. Detective Sergt. John F. Reich is transferred from the King's Bridge Station to the Detective Bureau. An exchange of places is made between Detective Sergts. Alphonse J. Rheaume and Alexander Chandler of the Eldridge Street and "Tenderloin" Stations, respectively.

The Commissioner said also that he had ordered the transfer of three of the six plain clothes men who were under Capt. Aloncle at the Charles Street Station to patrol duty in other precincts. They will not go with Capt. Aloncle to the Newtown Station, but Capt. O'Brien, who goes to the Charles Street Station from Newtown, will take his plain clothes men with him. Capt. O'Brien took command at the Charles Street Station at noon yesterday.

BOGUS TELEPHONE INSPECTORS.

Company Warns Subscribers Against Thieves in West Side Apartments.

For the second time the New York Telephone Company has issued a general warning to its subscribers against allowing any man access to residences or apartments for the purpose of inspecting the telephones unless the inspector can show a numbered badge as proof of his connection with the telephone company.

Thieves who have enough knowledge of telephone business to talk intelligently regarding it have been making a systematic canvass of upper west side apartments, gaining entrance by posing as telephone men and then filling their pockets with such articles of value as they are able to conceal about their person. Within the last week over twenty apartments on the upper west side have been robbed in this manner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Males.

Normal graduate, classical, wishes position as private tutor, or good school position; Latin, German, English, history, mathematics; fine references. Teacher, Times.

Porter, &c.—By a young colored man as porter, waiter, or useful man; handy with tools; reference. Irby, 267 West 40th St.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—By young man, 21; rapid dictation; accurate operator; good correspondent; willing; hard worker; not afraid of long hours; best references. H., Box 157 Times.

Stenographer, office assistant, (22;) four years' experience; excellent references; $12; willing. Industrious. T. James, 504 Liberty Av., Brooklyn.

Stenographer, Secretary—All-around man, with thorough business training; A1 credentials. A. P., 215 Times.

Superintendent and janitor, office building or apartment house, with engineer's license; experienced and highly recommended; open for engagement Oct. 1. Superintendent, 697 West End Av.

Typewriter.—20, Christian, having five years' experience in office work, willing to make himself useful. Samuels, 368 West 38th St.

HORNER'S FURNITURE

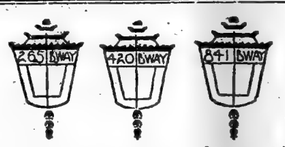
The Standard in quality and style.

FURNITURE for the modest home and Furniture for the home of luxury has equal representation in our vast stock, distributed over eight spacious floors.

Embodies the latest productions of the best exponents of high-class wood craft, including designs made exclusively for us. Everything priced at lowest possible cost for Furniture combining quality and tone, with durability.

Hundreds of articles specially adapted for WEDDING GIFTS, from the inexpensive Rocker to the rich Cabinet or Sideboard,

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.



THE right hatter behind every hat you find here. Careful make, correct style and smallest cost consistent with perfection at every point. All the new shades in Soft Hats, $2.00 & $3.00.

Silk Hats, $5.00 & $6.00.
Opera Hats, $6.00.

Everything else in Men's and Boys' Fall Wear.

Booklet sent free on application.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Jaeger WOOLLENS

SPECIAL WEIGHTS FOR FALL.

The prime requisites of a perfect underwear are: Healthfulness, Durability, Fit, Finish. "Jaeger" possesses these in a pre-eminent degree. Hence its unique distinction as a household word in the land.

Recommended by leading physicians everywhere.

NEW YORK:
306 Fifth Ave.,
157 B'way.

GERMANS REVOLT FROM THE PLASTERERS' UNION

Charging Unfair Treatment, 500 Men Form New Body.

CAN'T GET THE BEST JOBS

Seceders Say These Have Been Given to English-Speaking Workmen—May Sign Arbitration Agreement.

Another revolt has taken place in the Plasterers' Society, the German element yesterday leaving the society in a body on account of alleged unfair treatment by the union. The Germans, who number 500, were organized into a separate union under the auspices of the International Plasterers' Union.

The ornamental plasterers, who seceded from the Plasterers' Society last week and went to work under the arbitration agreement, sent representatives to the meeting of the Germans, and advised the new union to sign the arbitration agreement and go to work. Their arguments were so far effective that the Germans appointed a committee to see the Employing Plasterers' Association and find what modifications in the arbitration agreement the employers are willing to make.

President Thompson of the Employing Plasterers' Association attended a meeting of the German plasterers last week and promised that the arbitration agreement would be amended if they returned to work under its provisions. The committee, after seeing the employers, will report back at a meeting of the new union on Saturday night, at which it is expected, the Germans will decide to return to work.

In case this decision is reached, the capitulation of the Plasterers' Society is regarded as practically certain. For several years the Germans have been complaining that they have not been treated fairly by the union. The proceedings at the meetings are conducted in English, and the Germans say they have no voice in its counsels. They also complain that the union, though the Germans are the most skilled, pre-empts the best jobs for the English-speaking members, leaving the worst jobs to be divided among the Germans. If the latter go back to work now, they can materially better their positions in the trade.

The Building Trades Alliance held a long meeting yesterday, but apparently did nothing. An independent strike of journeymen stonecutters, bringing out about 1,500 men, was ordered in seventeen yards in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City to compel the employers to give jurisdiction over the machine work to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union. The union is in the Alliance, but the men it is striking against are not in the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the stonecutters were never brought under the arbitration agreement.

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Cravenettes

Cravenetting is a process. Making fine overcoats of cravenette is an art. We own the art. The picture alongside will give you a very fair idea of these dry or wet weather overcoats. Come here and try them on and your judgment will say—buy one. They possess the characteristic grace of Vogel Brothers garments and are made with those shapely shoulders, snug-fitting collars and coat fronts that do not wrinkle. Every man needs a cravenette overcoat—every man ought to own a Vogel Brothers Cravenette.

At $15. Cravenettes, in the loose 50 inch long model, of oxford gray fabrics.

At $20. Cravenettes, in the new overplaids, checks and mixtures. $30 would be a tailor's price.

At $25. The new belt back, single and double breasted, paddocks and paletot models, in fine worsted Cravenettes, in oxfords, browns, etc. A good tailor asks $40 for these; our special price $25.

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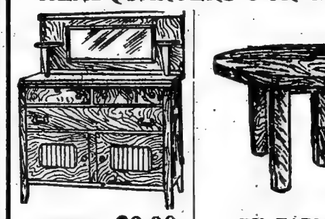

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Includes a Suit for Young Men that presents Graceful Lines, has Distinction in Cut, and the Air that marks the well-Turned Out Men of New York. Single or Double-breasted, in tones of Brown, in the Modish Grays and in Plaid and Stripes.

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Top Coats, $20 $28, $25, $20, $18, $15 and $12

FOR years we have maintained an important LIVERY DEPARTMENT, and have been making LIVERY that we are quite willing to have compared with any on the market.

The high character of materials used, the extreme care that is exercised by our tailors, and the accuracy of details, have been sufficient to satisfy an exacting clientele.

All varieties of Whipcord, Livery, Body Coats in all the standard colors, heavy Box-cloth and Kersey Overcoats, splendid Persian Lamb-trimmed Great Coats, Riding Breeches, Hats, Shoes, Boots and Furnishings, READY NOW.

New Catalogue upon request.

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Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

COLLEGE DIVIDENDS TIED UP.

Fourteen of Them Hold Northern Securities Stock, J. J. Hill Says.

In denying reports of a settlement in the Northern Securities Company litigation, James J. Hill said yesterday that fourteen schools and colleges in various parts of the country were stockholders of the Northern Securities Company, and that the attention of the court would shortly be called to that fact with the idea of doing something to provide a distribution of back dividends in order not to cripple these educational institutions.

Incidentally Mr. Hill reiterated his belief in a corn crop of not more than 2,000,000,000 bushels, no matter what the crop experts might say. The gossip about Northern Securities was largely based on the visit which E. H. Harriman paid to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. He did not see Mr. Morgan, but he saw one of the partners. It was afterward stated that the visit had had no particular significance, and that Mr. Harriman was in the habit of calling at the office several times a week.

To Review Power House Assessment.

Justice Gildersleeve yesterday granted the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for a writ of certiorari to review the assessment of the Tax Commissioners for the present year upon its power house, which occupies the premises between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, First Avenue and the East River. The property was assessed at $5,000,000, and the railway company alleges that it is valued at not more than $3,500,000.

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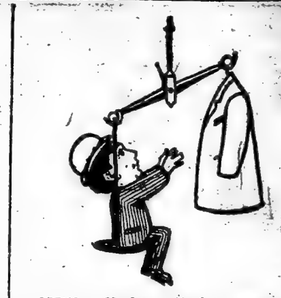

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A short tan covert for hard knockabout wear?

A knee length of dark rough goods for evening and Sundays?

A long rain coat for fickle weather?

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A I of them here in cuts that carry weight with men who know what's right.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre, 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:10. Matinees Saturdays, 2. ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE. SEATS READY
DNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Clara Bloodgood THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS.

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W. H. CRANE

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in Pinero's play, LETTY

SAVOY Theatre, 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
MR. R. S. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
POPULAR PRICES WEDNESDAY MAT.

Knickerbocker Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Last 5 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
LULU GLASER in "A MAIDEN PRINCESS."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 30th. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TO-MORROW.
LEW DOCKSTADER and his great Minstrels.

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's new play,
THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS

GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. MAT. TO-DAY, 50c. to $1.
GEO. ADE'S New Comedy, THE COLLEGE WIDOW

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
Geo. Ade's The County Chairman Last 2 Weeks.

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only.
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NEW YORK Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Bargain Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c
DENMAN THOMPSON in & Revival of THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

BERKELEY LYCEUM Theat. 44th St., 5th Av. (Formerly the Vaudeville.) Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30.
THE MAN OF DESTINY.
ARNOLD DALY Announces preceding HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
CHECKERS With Thos. W. Ross.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER

Seats On Sale To-morrow
F. C. WHITNEY presents Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK and Co. in "LOVE'S LOTTERY." BROADWAY THEATRE.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily.
MCINTYRE & HEATH, Cressy & Dayne, Spessardy's Bears, The Latonas, Clarice Vance, Jack Norworth, Others.

GRAND Sleeping Beauty AND THE Beast
Matinee To-day, 25c., 50c.

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HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
WILLIAM COLLIER in THE DICTATOR.

58TH ST. PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. THE NINETY AND NINE.
Matinee TO-DAY, 25c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c.
Dan McAvoy, Willy Zimmerman, Canfield & Carlton, Hill & Sylvany, & 10 others.

Manhattan Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
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MATINEE TO-DAY. POPULAR PRICES.

YORKVILLE THEATRE. 86 St., Lex. Av. OPENS OCT. 3. (Seats Selling).
CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS.

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Matinee Daily. MABEL McKINLEY, ODETTE TYLER & Co. 10 others

BIJOU RICE'S CO. MR. WIX EVGS. 8:15. TO-DAY & SAT. MATS., 2:15.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Music.

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AMERICAN 42 St. & 8th Av. MAT. TO-DAY 25 & 50c.
HER MAD MARRIAGE

WEST END "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Mat. To-day, 25c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Fair and warmer; light to fresh southeast winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,079. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. (Elsewhere Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

PARKER WOULD HAVE JEROME ON THE STUMP

Candidate Holds Long Confab with District Attorney.

FRANCIS B. HARRISON'S JOB

He Will Do the Bulk of the Speaking Against "Odellism"—To Open His Campaign Saturday.

Judge Parker began his conferences of yesterday with David B. Hill and finished with William Travers Jerome. The conference with Mr. Jerome, which was believed to be the most important of the day, did not come to an end until nearly midnight.

Judge Parker met Mr. Jerome at the Union Club. The candidate was accompanied there by Howard Taylor, one of the founders of the Parker Constitutional Club of this city. It is known that the question of Mr. Jerome's appearance on the stump in behalf of the National and State tickets was taken up. While no decision was reached, it was learned that the National leaders have reason to be hopeful of inducing Mr. Jerome to take a prominent part in the fight. It would surprise no one if Judge Parker and the District Attorney should have another conference either here or at Esopus to discuss the matter further.

The party leaders are aware that they must take Mr. Jerome as he is or not at all. He has all along refused to be bound by any promise not to attack certain leaders and methods, and that's where negotiations have always halted so far.

It was said yesterday that to Congressman Harrison, nominee for Lieutenant Governor and running mate of Justice Herrick, has been assigned the task of leading the attack on "Odellism." Congressman Harrison, with Walter H. Bunn, his campaign manager, called at the Seville Hotel to see Judge PJarker yesterday and outlined his plans. It is the plan of the Harrison people to have their candidate make his own campaign; that is, to be independent of both the National and State Committees. This, it is understood, has met with the approval of the party managers, and dates will be made for him in every section of the State.

Mr. Harrison will go to Albany at the end of the week and be present at the notification of Judge Herrick. He will then go to Millbrook, the home of Daniel S. Lamont, where there is to be a flag raising. He will therefore inaugurate his campaign Saturday by the Millbrook speech.

—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California, who became acquainted with Judge Parker while he was still a member of the Faculty of Cornell University, called at the hotel yesterday and spent some time with the candidate. President Wheeler recently endorsed President Roosevelt's views on the Philippines, and is as close, if not closer to the President than any one on the Pacific Coast.

A chance meeting with George F. Peabody resulted in the visit of Prof. Wheeler to Judge Parker. Prof. Wheeler said:

"I rather thought that I qualified myself permanently for the political shelf when I voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. I am not in politics now, nor did it occur to me that my call upon Judge Parker as an old acquaintance would be taken to mean anything political."

Perry Belmont, following his call upon Judge Parker, announced that he would go on the stump.

Ex-Gov. C. S. Thomas of Colorado saw the candidate. He was enthusiastic over conditions in his State.

Senator McCarren was in conference with Judge Parker for an hour, during which time Gov. Edwin Warfield of Maryland and Senator-elect Isidor Rayner called.

The calls of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Lewis Nixon, ex-leader, were within a few minutes of each other. Mr. Murphy arrived at the hotel at 2 o'clock, and remained thirty minutes. When he came down he said he had had a very pleasant talk with Judge Parker, but had nothing further to say.

Another caller was E. C. Benedict, the close friend of Grover Cleveland. He said the Democrats of Connecticut were becoming more optimistic every day.

Judge Parker will probably return to Esopus this afternoon. Among other callers received by him yesterday were:

Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania, National Committeeman True L. Norris of New Hampshire, Maurice M. Minton of the Press Bureau at National Headquarters, ex-Commodore L. Cass Ledyard, Samuel J. Tilden, relative of Gov. Samuel J. Tilden; C. M. Preston, ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, De Lancey Nicoll, and Don Farnsworth of Illinois.

Ex-Senator Hill did not return to Albany last night, but, after his morning conference with Judge Parker, saw a number of State leaders in his rooms at the Hoffman House, made a trip down town, and in the afternoon visited National Headquarters, where he saw Chairman Taggart, Vice Chairman Nicoll, and Mr. Belmont. In the evening he dined at the Hoffman House with Senator McCarren and Eugene D. Wood of Albany.

MANHATTAN CLUB RECEPTION.

Besides Judge Parker, Davis and Herrick May Be Here.

At the Manhattan Club last night it was announced that the reception to Judge Parker will take place next Wednesday night. The reception, which originally had been planned as a club affair, has been broadened to mean a general public reception to the candidate.

In addition to inviting all the club members, invitations will be sent to the members of the National Committee, the State Committee, the Parker Constitution Club, the Democratic Club, and several other Democratic organizations. A communication was sent to ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, Vice Presidential candidate, yesterday, asking him to be present, and it is also hoped to get Justice Herrick here.

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CZAR'S PORTRAITS MUTILATED.

Torn Down and Stamped Upon by Vandals at the World's Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—The portraits of Czar Nicholas of Russia in the Palace of Varied Industries at the World's Fair were pulled from the wall and mutilated during last night.

When the exhibit was opened this morning the paintings, most of which are in oils and very valuable, were seen scattered about the floor. They were torn and there were marks showing that the features of the Emperor had been stamped upon. One portrait, a large, handsome panel done in colored silk, had been ripped from its supports and subjected to the greatest indignity.

No other objects had been damaged and nothing had been stolen.

The matter was reported to Chief Hulbert and also to President Francis. Detectives were immediately put to work on the case, and every effort is being made by both the exhibitors and the World's Fair authorities to discover the guilty person or persons.

Intense indignation is manifested not only by the Russians in charge of the exhibit, but by the exposition authorities and by visitors to the fair.

STAGE SHOT HURT ACTOR.

Mr. Buhler Stopped Incipient Panic Before Getting Doctor.

Richard Buhler, stage hero, proved himself the possessor of the real brand of heroism last night when, painfully wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the duel scene of "Rupert of Hentzau," he forgot his sufferings and quieted an incipient panic.

Mr. Buhler has been leading man of the Brooklyn Columbia Theatre stock company for three seasons. Last night he was playing the part of Rudolph Rosserdye. At the end of the third act, when struggling with Rupert for the possession of the letter from the Princess Flavia, the pistol, for which his antagonist was fighting, was discharged while pressed against his body. Of course it was loaded with a blank cartridge, but the wadding at such close range made a wound and the flash set his clothing ablaze.

Immediately an alarmist in one of the stage boxes yelled "Fire!"

Mr. Buhler was in much pain, but when he saw men and women dashing for the aisles, in what threatened to become unthinking panic, he made his way to the footlights.

"Don't get excited!" he warned. "There's no fire here. Everything is all right except for a trifling hurt I have sustained. I want a doctor."

The panic subsided. Dr. Legrand, a woman physician who lives near the theatre, was called in. The curtain was rung down and Buhler returned to his dressing room, where his wound was attended to, his part being taken by an understudy.

POOR, BUT OWNS AN AUTO.

Mrs. J. C. Stuart Objects to Making Good for Damage to a Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—By the snapping of the brake of her auto car on Greenwich Avenue Wednesday morning, Mrs. James C. Stuart, wife of a New York, Baltimore, and Pittsburg contractor, who is residing in the N. Smith cottage on Otter Rock Drive, Belle Haven, this Summer lost control of the machine, and it bumped into the hind wheel of Philip Finnegan's runabout, in which he rides while superintending the work on borough roads. The rim of the runabout came off, and the auto went for some distance before it could be stopped.

Accompanied by Constable Mitchell, Finnegan went to Mrs. Stuart and told her he expected her to pay for the damage done, and also for hire of a new rig while the wheel was being repaired. She refused to pay for hiring a rig, the expense of which she was told would amount to $1, until advised to do so by Judge Burnes, before whom she was taken in his office.

"Is Mr. Finnegan a poor man?" Mrs. Stuart asked the Judge.

"Yes, depending upon his daily wages," was the answer.

"Well, I'm poor, too," said Mrs. Stuart. "My husband has to work, else we wouldn't have an automobile. Everybody thinks because people own an automobile that they are rich and have everything they want and money to give away. I don't have everything I want. Hasn't he got another wagon he can use?"

The reply was in the negative, and she then consented to pay.

THOUGHT BIG BILL A COUPON.

Accused Maid's Fiance Wasn't Used to $1,000 Certificates.

YONKERS, Sept. 28.—Mrs. Abbey S. Ullman of 19 Ludlow Street, from whom two one-thousand-dollar bills were stolen a few days ago, found one of them sewn into the sleeves of a wrapper belonging to Julia Stavzenski, her maid. Yesterday Mrs. Ullman found the other. Julia had given it to her betrothed, Julius Rolaskovaski, and Julius, not believing that one small piece of paper could represent so much real money, had come to the conclusion that it was a new brand of cigarette coupon.

When the first bill was found the maid was placed under arrest. She steadfastly refused to tell what had become of the second. It was known that she was to marry Rolaskovaski, and there was no difficulty in finding the young man at 68 Croton Terrace.

"Julia gave me some kind of a coupon the other day," he readily admitted, "and I showed it to my brother. We had never seen anything like it before, and I put it away with a lot of other coupons I had got at a cigar store. I'll go and get it."

The bill was found just as Julius said it would be. He was held as a witness.

MAINE COUPLE WED SECRETLY.

Miss Chambers Slips Away to Marry Student in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—W. C. McLeod of Monticello, Me., a senior at the Baltimore College of Surgery, and Miss Grace Chambers, a daughter of A. G. Chambers of Bangor, Me., a lumber dealer, were secretly married here yesterday by the Rev. E. V. Regester at the parsonage of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bride is supposed by her parents to be attending Emerson College, at Boston. She made the trip from that place to Baltimore to be married. Her parents were told of the marriage in a letter sent them last night, and the couple are now awaiting parental blessings.

Not in fifty years will another Exposition equal to that now at St. Louis be seen in this country. The way to reach it is by the West Shore or New York Central. See our ticket agents.—Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS SEEKS THE RECALL OF GURNEY

Governor Resents British Diplomat's Violation of Speed Law.

JUSTICE PHELPS APOLOGIZES

Embassy Secretary's Fine Also Remitted—What the State Department Has Decided to Do.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—Gov. Bates returned to the State House to-day and held a conference with Assistant United States District Attorney Nash and Justice Phelps, as a result of which an apology made by Justice Phelps has been forwarded to Washington and the fine paid by the Third Assistant Secretary of the British Embassy has been returned to him.

At the same time is is understood that the Governor of Massachusetts, while acknowledging the violation of the statute to safeguard international courtesy, is determined to maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth, and to this end, accompanying the apology from Justice Phelps was a suggestion from the Governor to the United States authorities that the British Government be requested to recall Mr. Gurney on the ground that in speeding his automobile faster than local laws permit he failed to comport himself with the dignity befitting his office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Moody was advised to-night by a dispatch from the United States District Attorney at Boston that the papers in the case of Third Secretary Gurney had been forwarded to-day by mail.

It is not known whether the Massachusetts authorities have asked the recall of the Secretary, but in case Gov. Bates has made any such request it will get no further than the State Department, which will act on its prerogative in deciding whether there has been a breach of international courtesy or not.

It was decided at the State Department to-day that if the record in the case showed that Mr. Gurney displayed a defiance of the law and acted in an objectionable manner in asserting his right of immunity from arrest it would be delicately suggested to the British Ambassador that Mr. Gurney was an unwelcome guest in this country inasmuch as he had deported himself in a manner unbecoming a guest.

If, however, it should appear that the Secretary was simply injudicious and not defiant in his manner and language, no recommendation whatever would be made and the papers would simply be sent to the British Embassy as a matter of information for the Ambassador.

There is a well-defined expectation in official circles that in either alternative the British Foreign Office in the course of a few weeks will give Gurney a vacation and that he will leave the United States. Even if the most lenient view of the case proves to be true and the Secretary did not commit any violent or distinctly unlawful act, what he did was a blunder, and he will have to pay the penalty that almost invariably attends the injudicious conduct of a diplomat.

NO SYMPATHY FOR GURNEY.

British Official Circles Annoyed at His Claim for Exemption.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Westminster Gazette yesterday afternoon accurately summed up the official opinion of the incident resulting from the fining by Justice Phelps of Lee, Mass., of Hugh Gurney, Third Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, for violating the speed law relating to automobiles and for contempt of court. It says:

"It seems desirable that gentlemen connected with the legations should keep on the safe side of local law when they use motor cars, but if perchance they transgress, the simplest, quietest plan is perhaps to waive their privilege and pay the fine."

No little annoyance is exhibited in official quarters here at the claim made by Mr. Gurney for diplomatic exemption, with the consequent publicity over a trifling affair. It is recalled, however, that when the son of Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Spencer Eddy, in 1899, when he was Third Secretary of the embassy, were summoned here for riding bicycles on a footpath, similar exemption was claimed and reference was then made to the Statute of 1708, whereby any British official acting as Judge Phelps did toward a diplomat became amenable not only to serve penalties but even to flogging.

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial this morning, says that Gurney was bound to stand upon his diplomatic rights in order to avoid creating a precedent, but now that amends have been made it is to be hoped if he inadvertently contravened a law, he will tender an apology for his unconscious offense.

NEW BEDFORD GETS $250,000.

Mrs. Sarah Potter of Boston Leaves $1,000,000 to Public Institutions.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Public bequests aggregating over $1,000,000, the largest being a gift of $250,000 to the City of New Bedford, are contained in the will of Mrs. Sarah Potter of this city, which was filed for probate this afternoon.

Mrs. Potter died on Friday at her Summer home at Beverly. To the Boston Medical Library is bequeathed $150,000; to the Kindergarten for the Blind, at Jamaica Plain, $100,000, and $50,000 to each of the following: Harvard University, Boston Home for Incurables, Hospital Cottages for Children, at Baldwinsville, Mass.; Free Hospital for Women at Brookline, and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

There are numerous other public bequests in the document, including three of $20,000 each, ten of $10,000 each, and eleven of $5,000, all to New England charitable institutions. In addition to the $250,000 to the City of New Bedford, where Mrs. Potter was born, the income of which is to be expended in purchasing books for the Public Library, St. Luke's Hospital in New Bedford gets $30,000, and the Association for the Relief of Aged $25,000.

Where Is Joseph Robinson?

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Mrs. John Robinson of New York City to-day called at Police Headquarters and requested assistance in her search for her son, Joseph Robinson, whom she has neither seen nor heard from since he was married in St. Louis nine years ago. He is now about thirty-five years old.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

YOUNGSTER IN PERIL ALOFT.

Boy on Roof's Edge Made the Crowd Below Shiver.

Four-year-old Otto Fruh of 1,236 Second Avenue climbed out on the roof of the tenement at that number early last evening as the crowds were going home, and then tumbled ten feet to the roof of the corner house, 304 East Sixty-fifth Street. When he found that he was unable to climb back and was unable to open the scuttle on the roof of the Sixty-fifth Street house, he went to the edge of the roof, hung over, and began to cry for help.

A score of persons saw him, stopped and shouted for him to go back, but the boy only cried the more. Several men rushed into a near-by house and secured blankets, which they tied together in order to catch the boy if he fell.

In the meantime the mother, hearing the cries, ran to the street. When she learned what was up she became frantic and cried to him to go back. The little fellow recognized his mother in the crowd, but failed to follow her warnings.

Policeman Rahfeld rushed up the stairs, and when he reached the top floor discovered that there was no stairway leading to the roof. He secured a table, and, placing it under the scuttle, lifted himself to the roof. The policeman then ran to the edge and pulled the boy away from his perilous position.

Rahfeld then carried the boy to the street and placed him in the arms of the mother, who had fainted several times. The policeman was loudly cheered for his act.

BLEW TRAIN FROM TRACK.

Kansas Cyclone Spared Passenger Coach but Smashed Freight Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. FRANCIS, Kan., Sept. 28.—Shortly before midnight last night a cyclone swooped down on a Burlington Road combination train while it was going twenty-five miles an hour. The cars were blown from the track, the freight cars being smashed into kindling wood, and the crowded passenger coach being deposited gently in the ditch twenty feet away without even jarring the passengers, and without even a window being cracked.

The locomotive remained on the track, the cyclone cutting the train in two parts. The freight from the wrecked cars was scattered over the prairie and the cars themselves were so badly injured as to be past repairing.

BRITAIN'S GIFT TO YALE.

University's Foreign Mission Gets $40,000—Money Has a History.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Yale has received $40,000 from the British Government for the Yale foreign mission in Changsha, China. The money represents the amount paid by the Chinese Government as indemnity for the murder of two English missionaries in Houman, two years ago.

The missionary society to which the murdered missionaries belonged refused as a matter of principle to accept a cash gift as payment for the murder. The Chinese Government, declined to take back the money. The British Government, to whom the sum had been paid over, declined to use it for Government purposes, but offered it to a number of English missionary societies, all of whom declined it.

The amount will be devoted by the Yale Missionary Society to its building fund in connection with the proposed mission college in China.

SCHWAB BIG BUYER OF STEEL.

Gets Nearly $1,500,000 of Preferred—Bond Rumor in San Francisco.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Before Charles M. Schwab left here to-day for Portland, Ore., he caused some excitement in the local stock, market by buying up nearly $1,500,000 of United States Steel preferred.

This purchase was made through the local office of the New York brokerage firm of E. F. Hutton & Co. In all 20,000 shares were purchased, and the buying advanced the market from $71.50 to $72.50. Richard E. Mulcahy, manager of the local office of the brokerage firm, would not say for whom the stock was purchased, beyond admitting that it was for Eastern clients.

There is a rumor here that United States Steel preferred is to be made convertible into 5 per cent. bonds, and it is supposed this has something to do with the heavy trading.

CHICAGO HAS SCHOOL STRIKE.

Youngsters Mistake Brunette Teacher for a Colored Woman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Fifty boy pickets stationed about the McAllister public school here prevented pupils from entering to-day. None of the pickets is more than fifteen years old. Outside the picket cordon a crowd of 700 boys and girls hooted and yelled at the teachers looking from the school windows. Every young striker wore a badge to show that he or she belonged to a "union," and many of the youngsters carried clubs. The picketing was the result of a "strike" which was caused by a mistaken belief of the children that an assistant kindergarten teacher was colored.

After a detail of six policemen had been sent to the school to preserve order, the "strike" was "settled," a committee appointed by the youthful "strikers" having learned that the teacher objected to was merely a brunette. About 80 per cent. of the children went back to their classes. Truant officers began a search for the absentees.

GOV. PEABODY TO STUMP OHIO.

Colorado Executive Accepts Republican Committee's Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 28.—Gov. Peabody has been invited to take the stump for the Republican ticket in the State of Ohio. He has accepted the invitation, and leaves this afternoon, to be absent for the next two or three weeks.

The invitation was issued by the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio owing to the labor troubles in Colorado and the prominence attained by the Governor.

BUYS LENOX ESTATES.

John Sloane Purchases Forty-two Acres Through Local Brokers.

John Sloane of this city has bought forty-two acres of land at Lenox, Mass., consisting of the John Struthers estate of twenty-seven acres and the James Clifford property.

Frothingham & Moore of 51 Liberty Street were the brokers.

$9.00 to Niagara Falls & Return,
via Lehigh Valley R. R., Oct. 2-3. Return Oct. 8. Tickets at 290-355-1,234 B'way.—Adv.

T. N. M'CAULEY MISSING, GARVAN SCORES COUNSEL

Says Mercantile Man Hid at Home of Lawyer.

JUSTICE FORFEITS BOND

Attorneys Deny Assistant District Attorney's Imputation—He Says Fugitive Raised $136,000 Before Departure.

Thomas N. McCauley, ex-President of the International Mercantile Agency, the one-time rival of the Dun and Bradstreet agencies, which is now in the hands of a receiver, failed to appear when his case was called for trial before Justice Wyatt yesterday on the charge preferred by a Canadian stockholder through the District Attorney's office.

After a lively scene, in which Assistant District Attorney Garvan urged the court to hold Frederick B. House, George B. Schurman, and Arthur G. Baldwin, counsel for McCauley, responsible for the disappearance of their client, Justice Wyatt declared the $5,000 bond on which the man had been released to be forfeited. Later the police were asked to look out for McCauley and his description was sent broadcast throughout the country.

Justice Wyatt had no sooner taken his seat than Mr. Garvan jumped to his feet.

"Your Honor," he said, "I wish to call your attention to the fact that Thomas N. McCauley is not in the court room. I have reason to believe that he has skipped his bond of $5,000. I would like to have you forfeit his bond and hold his counsel responsible for his escape."

"I know no reason why the defendant should not be in court," said Mr. House of counsel for the absent man. "I assure you that his counsel do not know why he should run away. We know nothing of his flight, if he has gone."

"I wish you would recall the acceptance of the $5,000 bond in this case," interrupted Mr. Garvan. "This defendant is charged with stealing nearly $750,000. When I asked that a larger bail be required these three men, of counsel for McCauley, assured you of their personal integrity and urged that because of that assurance you should accept the sum named. You did so, and now I want these men held responsible. I am informed that, as far back as last Thursday, when the case was called and adjourned until to-day, they knew the defendant had gone. I understand further that within two weeks McCauley has raised $136,000 by mortgaging his property in Chicago."

"I am not inclined to blame counsel," said Justice Wyatt.

"I understand further," Mr. Garvan said, "that while McCauley was preparing for his flight he was hidden in disguise in the home of one of his counsel."

"Which one," demanded the three attorneys, rising as one man.

"Mr. Baldwin," answered Mr. Garvan.

"That is absolutely false," said the lawyer, who was accused. "Mr. McCauley never set foot in my house so far as I remember."

"Where did you get your information?" asked Mr. House.

"I must decline to answer."

"I will declare the bond forfeited," ordered Justice Wyatt, "but if McCauley is produced in court this time to-morrow I will revoke the forfeiture."

The $5,000 bond ordered forfeited was furnished by Joseph D. Carroll of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company, 147 East Twenty-fourth Street.

McCauley lived until a week or so ago at the Hotel Majestic. Nothing is known by the District Attorney's office of his movements since he gave up his apartments there.

ONE DOZEN GRASS WIDOWS.

Twelve Husbands in Baltimore Court Are Asked for Overdue Alimony.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Twelve grass widows to whom marriage has been a failure visited Judge Dennis, in the Circuit Court, to-day for the purpose of compelling their recreant husbands to pay them overdue alimony. It required two long benches in the courtroom to accommodate them. All sorts of feminine costumes adorned the melancholy dozen. Some wore elaborate gowns, while others were arrayed in garments that had the appearance of having seen better days.

The courtroom had the appearance of a Quaker meeting house, for the bailiffs seated the women on one side and put the gloomy defendants on the other side. Many a withering glance was cast across the room toward the gay deceivers, who had sworn to love, honor, and cherish the twelve grass widows.

ACCUSES CONSUL GOODNOW.

Lawyer of Shanghai Makes Charges Against Our Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Third Assistant Secretary of State H. H. D. Peirce has completed his report on the charges against Consul General John Goodnow at Shanghai. The verdict is in favor of the Consul General.

This, however, is not the end of the case. After Mr. Peirce had begun to prepare his report graver charges were made, which will now have to be examined and passed upon.

These charges are embodied in a memorial to be presented to the President by George F. Curtis, an attorney of Shanghai. They relate chiefly to the collection of fees.

DIES TO SAVE SISTER.

Elevator Boy Crushed in Trying to Stop His Runaway Car.

In an effort to save his little sister Ruth from an elevator that had started accidentally, Walter Paridise, nineteen years, of 348 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was crushed to death last evening in the elevator shaft of the Montana Apartment house at 35 Mount Morris Park West.

The little girl, who is eight years old, had gone to visit her brother, who was an elevator boy. According to the child's story she was standing in the car when the bell rang. Walter was near the door and ran to the car. Just as he was about to get on it the child says it moved upward quickly and he fell.

The boy's body was found at the bottom of the shaft with his skull crushed. The police think the freight compartment flooring carried him upward until it crushed his body against the iron frame work of the elevator door and then dropped it down into the pit.

For a Cold on the Lungs, and to prevent Pneumonia, take Piso's cure. All druggists. 25c.—Adv.

W. J. BRYAN A GRANDFATHER.

Daughter Is Born to Mrs. A. S. Leavitt in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 28.—Mrs. A. L. Leavitt of this city received news to-day of the birth in New Orleans this morning of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leavitt.

Mr. Leavitt married Miss Ruth Bryan, daughter of William Jennings Bryan, and this daughter is the first grandchild of the former Presidential candidate.

LADY CURZON HAS RALLIED.

Improvement of Tuesday Night Was Maintained Yesterday.

WALMER CASTLE, Kent., Sept. 28.—Lady Curzon rallied last night, and continued to gain to-day. At 9 o'clock to-night it was stated that she had passed a comfortable day, and that her condition had improved.

The bulletin issued in the morning announced that Lady Curzon had distinctly rallied and that her condition was less grave, although still critical.

AUTO DIVES INTO RIVER.

Troubles of Johnstone-Johnstone of New York in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—R. H. Johnstone-Johnstone of 200 Central Park West, New York, came to town to-day with a young woman. He took an auto out in Fairmount Park. The machine became balky, bumped into a tree and spilled the girl into a flowerbed, and then made for the river. Johnstone-Johnstone stuck to the lever until the auto plunged into the river. Then he swam ashore. A wrecking crew rescued the automobile.

HERRICK MONEY AT 10 TO 9.

Nobody to Take Higgins End, However, and $10,000 Goes Begging.

Only one election wager was made on the curb yesterday. C. R. Hammerslough wagered $1,200 against $3,000 on Roosevelt, put up by R. F. Wilson.

Herrick money was freely offered at 10 to 9, but not a wager was made, as there appeared to be no Higgins money in sight, $10,000 offered at these odds went begging.

TORPEDO ADRIFT AT 'FRISCO.

Lost from Submarine Boat—Charged with 200 Pounds of Gun Cotton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Two torpedoes were lost last Friday from the United States submarine boat Pike, which has been experimenting in San Pablo Bay under the direction of Lieut. MacArthur. One has been recovered by Italian fishermen.

The other is still at large and may be exploded by a passing vessel. It is charged with 200 pounds of gun cotton. A reward of $250 is offered for its recovery.

The one already found had lost its compressed air and was practically harmless.

HIT BY ROOSEVELT SALUTE.

Schultz Crossed Northport Republicans' Firing Line Inopportunely.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 28.—Just as the firing committee of the local Republican Club made ready to let go the salute which was to mark the raising of a Roosevelt and Fairbanks banner here last night, Frank Schultz crossed in front of the cannon that was being used in the celebration. The wadding struck him on the left side and the powder filled his hands and arms.

Schultz was picked up unconscious and hurried to the railroad station, where a special train took him to the Mineola Hospital. It is said there that his injuries, while serious, are not necessarily fatal.

FAITH CURISTS IMMERSED.

Three Men and Three Women Baptized in the Bay.

Six converts made to the faith cure belief during the recent convention at the Church of the First Born, Jersey City, were baptized in New York Bay yesterday. The ceremony took place at the foot of Chapel Avenue and was performed by the Rev. Martin D. Hancox, pastor of the church.

Three men and three women were immersed. As the water was colder than had been expected, the ceremony was made as brief as possible.

FAMILY SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Farmer Mortally Wounded and Wife and Child Seriously Hurt.

CLINTON, Ky., Sept. 28.—While Kink Head, a farmer living four miles from here, was standing with his wife and child on their front porch to-night, they were all shot from ambush.

Head was mortally wounded and the woman and child were seriously hurt.

Head had had some trouble with his neighbors. The Sheriff has gone to the scene.

SHOT DEAD IN "FUN."

Foreman's Play with Italian Teamster Has Disastrous Result.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 28.—While playing with a revolver to-day Herman Gerken of 940 Monroe Street, Elizabeth, a foreman employed by the B. M. & J. F. Shanley Company, shot and killed Pasquale Festa, a teamster. The shooting occurred in the southern section of the city, where the men were engaged in excavating.

Gerken, according to the police, was intoxicated. Approaching the Italian with revolver in hand, he ordered him to dance. The weapon was discharged, the bullet entering Festa's left breast and killing him instantly. Gerken has been arrested.

ELEVATOR BOY KILLED.

Equitable Building Employe Caught Between Car Floor and Door.

Russell Van Gelder, twenty-two years old, an elevator boy employed by the Equitable Life in its main office, 120 Broadway, was killed in a private elevator between the third and second floors of the building shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Exactly how the accident happened is not known. The elevator was down at the second floor, when an employe rang for it to come up to the third. The car started, but appeared to get stuck, and, upon investigation, Van Gelder was found, caught by the neck between the floor of the car and the lintel of the iron guard floor.

He was dead when taken down.

Niagara Falls and Back, $9.00,
Via Lackawanna Railroad, Oct. 2-3; return Oct. 8. 149, 459, 1,183, 1,434 Broadway.—Adv.

SEVEN ALDERMEN INDICTED IN BUFFALO

Charges of Accepting Bribes Made Against Them.

INVESTIGATION TO CONTINUE

Another Batch of Officials or ex-Officials Likely to be Proceeded Against in Connection with City Contracts.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Seven Aldermen or ex-Aldermen must stand trial on charges of receiving bribes. They have been notified to appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to answer allegations contained in seven indictments reported to the Supreme Court this afternoon.

All are Republicans, but it is declared that the District Attorney has only just begun his inquiry, and that the next batch of indictments will draw into the net Democrats, who are at present members of the Common Council. One of the implicated men was elected as a reformer.

The men at present indicted are not among the leaders in the Board of Aldermen. It is the understanding that the indictments were found upon two transactions and that the amounts involved in each case were comparatively small.

The Ontario Street sewer, which was built by John Harrer, is the indirect cause of two indictments. Two Aldermen went to a saloon in the vicinity of the City and County Hall and told Herrer, it is alleged, that it would cost him $2,500 to get the contract for constructing the sewer, on which he was the lowest bidder. John Moissenac was with Harrer when the conversation with the Alderman occurred. Both gave testimony regarding the conversation. Harrer refused to pay so large a sum, and finally compromised on a smaller amount. This was afterward paid.

Five of the others are charged with taking $50 each for directing the city to construct a private sewer into the plant of a piano keyboard company.

The story is told that the seven Aldermen visited the plant in question, and that one of them took the manager aside and told him that the sewer would be built if there was $1,000 to be divided among the "boys." The manager demurred, and gradually the figure was reduced, and the "boys" consented to take $50 apiece, though there is no evidence that the entire seven got the money.

Thomas W. Pelham, a lawyer, went before the Grand Jury, and stated that the $350 had been paid to an Alderman. Four others got part of it, but the remaining two have escaped so far the inquiry of the District Attorney.

Talk of flight and suicide are heard throughout the city to-night, as it is believed that some of those under indictment will tell what they know about municipal grafting in this city and involve a number of officials.

District Attorney Coatsworth declares that he has additional material to present to the next Grand Jury, which will occupy all next week. He refuses to say in what direction his inquiry will reach. Strenuous efforts are being made to stop the investigation.

COL. BRUMDER FOR PARKER.

German Newspaper Owner Hitherto Has Supported Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—It was brought to the notice of the Republican National Committee to-day that it had lost the support of George Brumder of Milwaukee, who owns several German newspapers, and in whom the committeemen believed they had a stanch friend and adherent. The Freie Press of Lincoln, Neb., a weekly owned by Col. Brumder and credited with one of the largest circulations of all the German newspapers in America, announced in its last issue that it would support Parker. The intimation has reached Republican Headquarters that the reason for this change of front is some slight put upon its owner by a member of the National Committee.

"I know Col. Brumder well, and have had two interviews with him in this office," said Vice Chairman Harry New, "and I cannot understand why he should consider that he has been slighted. Of my own knowledge I do not know that he has changed his attitude in politics."

CAR WHEEL WHIRLED CHILD.

Little Girl Killed—New Motorman Was Learning.

While playing in the street near her home last evening, Pearl Cohen, five and a half years old, of 3,344 Third Avenue, the Bronx, was knocked down by a Fordham car at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue and dragged for nearly half a block before the car was brought to a stop. The child died a few minutes after being taken to the Lebanon Hospital.

The car was under the control of William Stutel, a "green" motorman, who was being instructed by a regular man, William Andel. According to the police, Stutel seemed very badly frightened before and after the child was struck, and Andel finally took the controller and brake from his hands and brought the car to a stop. Both motormen were arrested.

The little girl's dress caught between a wheel and the fender, and she was whirled over and over for more than fifty feet.

SAW MAN DROP INTO RIVER.

Barge Captain and Policeman Unable to Save Him.

Capt. Louis Larson of the barge William P. Scully, berthed at the foot of West Forty-eighth Street, reported to the police last night that he had seen a well-dressed man of thirty-five years stagger down to the end of the pier about 9 o'clock and fall or jump into the river. He said that the man was apparently under the influence of liquor, and that he could not be sure whether he stumbled and pitched overboard into the water or whether he jumped in.

The dock is particularly well lighted, and Larson was able to get a good look at the man. As soon as he saw him in the water he threw a line to him, but the man made no attempt to reach for it. Larson and Policeman Sheridan then threw another line to the man from the next pier, but the tide carried him away so fast that they could not get him. His body was not recovered.

Senator Hoar's End Near.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—United States Senator George F. Hoar's condition continues most critical. He has not rallied from the sleep and stupor into which he fell Tuesday afternoon, and it is feared that he is in his last sleep. He partakes of neither food nor nourishment, being too weak to swallow. The attending physicians said late to-night there was absolutely no hope.

ODELL MAKES DENIAL TO CUNNEEN'S CHARGES

Has Never Used Official Position for His Party's Benefit.

CALLS HIS ACCUSER UNFAIR

Says the People Should Not Be Misled by Statements Lacking Substantial and Specific Direction.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Gov. Odell to-day gave out the following in regard to Attorney General Cunneen's statement published in this morning's papers:

"I have read Attorney General Cunneen's remarkable statement in the press of to-day. Divested of its generalities it makes the following charges:

"That public funds have been diverted in an unconstitutional manner to the 'beet sugar' industry of the State; that the Board of Canal Commissioners, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, the Controller, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, all elective officers, who act with the Superintendent of Public Works, the only officer appointed by the Governor, has made an award of $18,618 in excess of that which he claimed to be proper; that in the appointment of the Board of Appraisers, provided for by legislation of the last Legislature, I had fixed the salary contrary to statute. That he claimed was an indication that the $101,000,000 appropriated would not be sufficient to pay the place holders, because the salary of those employed in this and expert engineering work now was $6,083.30 a month, although no contract for the work has yet been allowed. He finds general fault also with the tax matters of the State because more public places and salaries are made available for party workers, and that appropriations had been made frequently and in disregard of constitutional prohibition.

Democratic Platform's Authorship

"The Attorney General began his statement by disclaiming responsibility for the authorship of that remarkable document known as 'The Democratic State Platform.' Of this I am glad, because I do not believe that he has the slightest conception as to its truths, so far as it reflects upon my personal or official endeavors. If others, however, who mask behind it will be equally as specific in their charges as to my official conduct I shall be as ready and glad to meet them as I am to meet the specific allegations of Mr. Cunneen.

"The statement of the Attorney General as to the beet sugar industry is ingenious in so far as it would create the impression that it was the product of one of the Legislatures which had served with me during my four years of administration.

"The contrary, however, is the case, because this law was first enacted in the year 1897 and amended in 1898, the latter provision stating in explicit terms that it was the avowed purpose of the State to encourage for a term of not less than five years the cultivation of sugar beets by the farmers of the State and their manufacture into sugar.

"Both of these laws were signed by Gov. Black. The appropriations during those two years, amounting to $75,000, were made for this purpose. Surely Gov. Black's ability as a lawyer would have led him to disapprove of these measures if the narrow construction had been placed upon it in those days that the present Attorney General gave to it in 1903. President Roosevelt, as Governor, continued these appropriations during his administration.

"During the second year of my administration I objected to the bounty which was paid to the sugar manufactory as being excessive, and by the laws of 1903 the bounty was reduced to one-half cent per pound, instead of one cent as heretofore, with the distinct understanding, according to my recollection, that this bounty should cease with the appropriation of 1904.

"Has the Attorney General been entirely fair, however, in his treatment of this matter? I do not recall that he objected to the appropriations in aid of the Agricultural Society of the State, yet they fall under the same inhibition, or that there was any objection upon his part to the appropriation for the Buffalo University for the Study of Cancer, to the Albany Medical Hospital, to the Alfred University to encourage the pottery industry in Western New York, and to the appropriations made for the support of the Juvenile Society, a private organization, of which he is a member, and to other similar appropriations that have been made during his term of office.

"Neither is there any objection, so far as I know, on his part to the appropriation, which has been growing steadily, to the Agricultural Department for the extermination of the San José scale, which is in the interest of the orchard owners of the State and is as much in the direction of the encouragement of agriculture as is the aid given to those who cultivate the sugar beet. All of these items also go to show that the growth of the expenditures of the State, taken up item by item, can be as easily accounted for.

Action of the Canal Board.

"In reference to the charge that $16,000 was diverted from the public treasury by the unwise action of the Canal Board, I do not believe that the Attorney General means to reflect in any way upon the integrity and honesty of his associates upon that board. The law under which the Canal Board has been acting in these matters is one which was designed to save the State unnecessary expense, and to arrive at compromises and settlements with the contractors whose work and profits were cut off by the stoppage of the work under the $9,000,000 act.

"As is perhaps not generally known, claims for large damages were filed, and the demands for payment were made, some of which were withheld because of alleged violation of the letter and the spirit of the law. There was no authority in the Court of Claims to pass upon all of these questions, and the Legislature passed an act which left the matter entirely in the hands of the Canal Board for adjudication.

"Mr. Cunneen objected to the award, but was the only one of the board who did so, the others, as I understand, voting for its payment, perhaps not entirely under the belief that his contentions were entirely erroneous, but that certain money was due for losses which had occurred by reason of the failure of the State to permit the contractor to continue his work. This is often done in business matters; it certainly was not improper for the Canal Board to view it from this standpoint, if they deemed it wise so to do. I take it that the Attorney General does not wish to be understood as making the claim that any State official is interested in the size of this award, or that it was done from personal or mercenary motives.

Board of Appraisers' Salaries.

"In reference to the Board of Appraisers provided by the last Legislature, in regard to the claim that I had fixed the salaries illegally, it is a matter which must concern the Controller, because he would be liable for the payment of funds, not authorized by the statute. I certainly thought that I acted within my authority, and this is the first intimation that I have ever had to the contrary.

"The fear which he expresses because of expenditure of over $6,000 a month for the necessary work of preparation, that it will endanger the success of the canal, can hardly be charged to me, if it were true.

"In the first place, a large portion of this expense was authorized of the people, at the polls, who directed me to appoint a board of competent engineers to supervise the work. This mandate I obeyed, and selected a board consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats to do the work. They have been industriously at work, and as a result of their deliberation they will probably save many millions of dollars in the prosecution of this work. The plans have all been approved by the Canal Board, and the work is ready for bidding within a short period.

"In reference to the appraisers, the justification for their appointment is found in the statement that it is the purpose to use the authority which is in them, without recourse to expensive court commission, with attended increase in expenses, and to secure for the people of the State the land which is necessary for this improvement. This expenditure of $25,000 a year is the only act which can be charged to me, and, as will be seen, forms a very small part of the total expenditures which are required for the canal purposes.

Tax Methods of the State.

"In reference to the stricture upon the tax methods of the State, I can only say that the difference between them and those passed heretofore by Democratic Administrations is that under careful, prudent, and honest administration the receipts have increased from about six million to nearly twenty-two million annually. With this result I am confident that the taxpayers of the State do not agree with the Attorney General's condemnation of indirect taxation.

"The Attorney General in his complaining tone as to the increase of appropriations for the State, which he knows must necessarily increase with each decade, fails to inform the people that under Democratic control the increase from 1884 to 1894 was over $5,000,000, so that when he says that the increase of population has nothing to do with the increase of expenses he must find some other reason for this great extravagance upon the part of the representatives of his party.

"If he were entirely fair he would know that during that period the general expenses of the Government increased over $3,000,000, and that the natural growth of schools provided for another million, which showed at least that there was justification for an increase even under a Democratic administration, and if he had pursued the investigations further, from 1894 to 1904, he would have found the same explanation in increased expenses for schools, insane, good roads, better health conditions, and the thousand and one items which are all in the direction of the welfare of the people, and for the development of the resources of our State.

Money Saved to the State.

"It may not be a matter of knowledge to the people of this State when these indiscriminate charges are being made that by my official vetoes during the four years of my administration over $6,000,000 of the people's money was kept in the Treasury, and that during the same time 736 bills, affecting local Governments and local and general laws, were also vetoed by me.

"So far as I know there has never been anything that made it necessary for me to direct the attention of the Attorney General to any man in the State service, because of charges of malfeasance or misfeasance in office. I have been fairly familiar with the administration of the various departments, and if I had found anything I would not have hesitated to call upon him for advice and assistance.

"The people of this State should not be misled by statements which lack substantial and specific direction. The charge that I am using my official position for the benefit of my party is as false as it is untrue. I am interested in the success of the Republican Party, because I believe in its principles, and the aid that can be given by me legitimately and without detriment to the interests of the State I purpose to furnish.

"The people of the State will find that there has been nothing that has occurred during the four years, during which they have entrusted me this great office, that can in any way reflect upon its honor and dignity."

DID NOT ASK FOR APPRAISERS.

Canal Association Thought Court of Claims Sufficed.

Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Greater New York Canal Association, when seen yesterday about the charges which Attorney General Cunneen made against the Odell administration in connection with the canal work, said:

"I do not desire to pass judgment upon the charges until I have seen what defense Gov. Odell has to make. It is quite possible that Mr. Cunneen was mistaken. If, as he alleges, it be true that $18,618 was allowed the Furnaceville Iron Company for excavating rock where there was no rock, that would be a grave matter.

"With respect to the charges which Mr. Cunneen brings in connection with the appointment of three canal appraisers and a secretary at salaries which he regards as exorbitant and which he says have been paid out of the Treasury for several months although not a single canal contract has yet been let, all I have to say is that in the bill which was sent to Albany by the Canal Association no provision was made for these appraisers. The opinion of the association was that the Court of Claims could attend to the appraisement. The Legislature in its wisdom, however, thought otherwise, and the positions were created."

It was said last night in Democratic circles that Henry A. Van Alstyne, who is now the State Engineer and the Republican candidate for re-election, was at the time the Furnaceville Iron Company's claim was pressed in the employ of E. H. Harriman, who owns and controls that company, and that it was he who urged the payment of the claim for the company.

The Secretary of the Canal Board of Appraisers is George R. Manchester, former Secretary of the Republican County Committee, from which position he was ousted to make room for Armitage Mathews, a protégé of Col. Abe Gruber, the Republican leader of the Twenty-first District, who helped Gov. Odell wrest the local organization from the control of Senator Platt. It is now reported that he is one of the men Gov. Odell has picked out to act as a deputy leader in one of the districts where the loyalty of the leader to the Governor-Chairman is under suspicion.

CITES INSTANCES OF "GRAFT."

Deputy Attorney General Church Attacks Odell Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Deputy Attorney General Sanford T. Church, before the Albany Democratic Lawyers' Club, to-night talked on State issues. He said, in part:

"My time has been limited, and so I have not been able to go over the entire record of the Republican Party. I have, however, secured the grafters' gazette, otherwise known as the session laws of 1904, and will give you a few samples of the way in which the great moral party, which still poses as the party of Lincoln, takes care of its own.

"Chapter 9 was an act to relieve indigent but influential Republican editors—the publication of the notices of submission of the canal proposition was made in a number of newspapers all over the State, and the sum of $104,000 was appropriated by this act for the purpose of fully paying therefor.

"Chapter 14 recognized the exigencies of a Presidential campaign, and although never in the history of the State had a division Superintendent on the canals of the State been allowed to draw more than $5,000 at a time, this act allowed him to draw $20,000 at a time, to be subsequently accounted for.

"Chapter 16 was a very nice little scheme which I have no doubt originated in the brain of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee rather than that of the Governor. Under the statute as it existed prior to 1904 Judges of the Court of Claims were appointed for a term of six years by the Governor, but when a vacancy occurred, the length of the term of a person appointed to fill the vacancy was the unexpired portion of his predecessor's term. Judge Saxton died. There was his successor to be appointed. The act was passed giving the Governor power to fill the vacancy for the full term of six years. Judge Swift, whose term would have expired the next year, read 'the handwriting on the wall,' and accordingly resigned his office in order that the Chairman-Governor might have the opportunity of appointing Swift to succeed Swift for the full term of six years, and that gentleman availed himself of his opportunity."

CUNNEEN CONTINUES ATTACK.

Makes Statement About a Deal in Highway Manuals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Attorney General Cunneen made public this afternoon another statement of similar tenor to that which he published yesterday in reply to Gov. Odell's challenge and charges. This time he confines himself to a single instance, of which he says: "The history of this enterprise affords another and an excellent illustration of the process of 'Perversion of public funds' under the color of law."

"This morning," he begins, "I have several letters from town officers and others stating that a large number of highway manuals are being distributed to highway and town officers in this State, which have not been ordered, and asking me by what authority it is being done, and who is expected to pay for the books."

Mr. Cunneen then goes on to say that this distribution of manuals is the result of Senate Bill Int. No. 521, introduced by Senator Raines, concerning which he gave an opinion that it was unconstitutional in that it infringed upon the right of self-government in towns. He states that after the bill became a law Charles H. Betts of Lyon was designated by the Secretary of State to compile these highway manuals.

CANNON ATTACKS PARKER.

Accuses Him of Perverting McKinley's Buffalo Speech.

NORFOLK, Sept. 28.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon finished a busy day in Nebraska with an address at Norfolk last night. He took for his subject the part of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance referring to reciprocity, and charged the Judge with deliberately cutting out the protection point made by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech.

Mr. Cannon expressed a hope that New York had "no more great jurists who would deliberately pervert the language of a dead man to misrepresent what he said when living."

BEVERIDGE ASSAILS PARKER.

Says Candidate Was Silent in '96, but Voted for Free Silver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The first Republican meeting of the campaign at Indianapolis was held in Tomlinson Hall to-night. Congressman Overstreet presided, and Senator Albert J. Beveridge delivered a speech in which he said:

"Eighteen ninety-six was no more a time for silence and hiding than 1861 was a time for cowardice and evasion. It was not only a political struggle, but on both sides it was a moral struggle. Yet at this hour, when men were destroying their political future for principle's sake; when brother turned against brother rather than forsake convictions, and even families were divided—at this supreme moral hour in the history of the American people, equaled in its fervor and purity only by that other moral awakening that ranged brother against brother on battlefields forty years ago—in this hour, made heroic by devotion to beliefs on both sides, Alton B. Parker was silent, but he voted for free silver.

"Is that the kind of a man in whom Gold Democrats can now find the leader of a cause? Is that the kind of a man in whom Silver Democrats can now find the leader of a cause?"

On the Philippines Senator Beveridge said:

"The opposition candidate admits that we cannot leave the Philippines now, even if it were desirable; admits that we cannot leave them until they are able to stand alone. Mr. Parker admits that we cannot leave them now, but if we cannot leave them now, why promise what we will do after a while? It is as bad for a nation to mortgage its future as it is for a man to mortgage his farm. Our children will be as wise and righteous as we are—and they will know more. Why not trust the future to them?

"Evading all issues except those which they declare are settled, the opposition are making Theodore Roosevelt the issue. We will save them the trouble—we ourselves will make Theodore Roosevelt an issue. And on that issue we do not defend—we attack."

PROBING PRIMARY FRAUDS.

Atlantic County Grand Jury Indicts Ten Jerseymen.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Atlantic County Grand Jury returned this morning ten true bills of indictment and made a presentment touching upon gross irregularities alleged to have been practiced at the primary elections in Atlantic County recently.

Those against whom indictments were found as a result of the election probing are as follows: Robert M. Johnson, Harry Johnson, Russel Negley, Stanley M. Johnson, William F. Turner, all accused of unlawful action; John Cooney, charged with false swearing and unlawful procuring a person to vote; Joseph Shorts, charged with false swearing and illegal voting; Charles Winkle, accused of illegal voting.

The jury adjourned until Nov. 15 in order that it may hear additional evidence of fraudulent registration or fraudulent practices at the coming election.

The presentment says, in part:

"We find that great disorder occurred in almost all of the polling houses, and that in a number of them this disorder was so great that it was practically impossible to conduct a proper election. The doors were blocked up and the polling place inside the rail was crowded by voters. We attribute this condition, first, to the law requiring registration and election to be conducted at the same time and by the same officers, and, second, to the precincts in Atlantic City being larger than can be properly handled."

OLD FRIENDS MEET IN ZOO.

Commander Young Finds Cuban Chums in Washington—Great Snakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Commander Lucien Young of the navy was surprised and delighted to-day while looking about the National Zoo to meet two old friends who for a time were members of his household while he was on duty at Havana during the provisional occupation of the island. Although several years had passed since their separation the old friends instantly recognized each other, and mutual greetings were pleasantly exchanged.

The two Cubans belong to one of the oldest families in the island, and have always moved in the most exclusive society both at home and in Washington. They are, as Commander Young explains, two of the finest specimens of the constrictor species of snakes that are to be found in Cuba. While he was Captain of the Port of Havana he used a part of the spacious court belonging to his residence for a small collection of interesting birds and animals from various parts of the island. Among them was a pair of huge constrictors, the male being 14½ feet long and 8 inches through at the largest part. The female is a foot shorter than her spouse and slightly more slender.

The two spend most of their time in sleep, but every two weeks wake up for dinner and are fed on live rats, rabbits, and similar delicacies.

BLACK TO STAY ON TAX BOARD.

No Meeting Till After Election Is Jersey Candidate's Reason.

The Equal Taxation Commission appointed by Gov. Murphy of New Jersey met in Jersey City yesterday, and after a brief consultation adjourned until Nov. 15. Charles C. Black, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is a member of the commission, was asked as to the truth of the report that he intended to resign.

"I can see nothing embarrassing in my position," said Mr. Black, "and as the suggestion that I should resign came from the enemy I think it may wisely be disregarded. There will be no meeting until after the election, and that will leave me free to make my fight for the principle of equal taxation untrammeled."

25,000 FOR HIGGINS IS GOV. ODELL'S CLAIM

Figures Roosevelt Winner in State by 75,000.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS LAUGH

Say Republicans Cannot Hope for More Than 75,000 Above the Harlem and City Will Overcome This.

Gov. Odell remained in Newburg yesterday devoting the time he had left after preparing his answer to the charges of Attorney General Cunneen to going over the final estimates of Republican majorities based upon the canvass which has been made in the counties north of the Harlem River. From a source close to the Governor it was learned late last night that his estimates showed a majority for Roosevelt above the Harlem of 150,000. Allowing for a Democratic majority of 75,000 in Greater New York, the Governor-Chairman has figured it out that Roosevelt will carry the State by 75,000, and that majority he is said to believe will insure the election of Frank Wayland Higgins, the Republican candidate for Governor, by between 20,000 and 25,000.

Just how much reliance is to be placed in the Governor-Chairman's claims is indicated by a statement which was made last night by Senator Stevens of Attica, a close friend of Lieut. Gov. Higgins. Senator Stevens, while optimistic about the outcome in the State, placed the Republican majority above the Harlem at 110,000. That was his figure for the Roosevelt majority, but he said that he thought Lieut. Gov. Higgins would run well up to Mr. Roosevelt in the up-State. Senator Stevens said he believed the majority in Greater New York for Herrick and Harrison would not be above 80,000, and his expectation is, he said, that Higgins will have a majority in the State of about 25,000.

There is no doubt that Odell and his lieutenants are basing all their hopes of success upon the efficacy of the work to be done by the organization they have formed the past four years. It is their claim that there has never been a more perfect political organization in the history of the State. The claim is made for it that it is as effective in the State as Tammany is in the city. The canvass which Gov. Odell has had made of the State is asserted to be the most thorough ever attempted by a political organization and to have cost more money than probably ever has been expended in such work by any political organization in the United States. The Governor-Chairman has a force of nearly 200 clerks engaged at Newburg in compiling the results of the canvass. The building in which the work is being done is said to present a scene of activity far exceeding that at the headquarters of either of the two National Committees. It was his idea to have it done at Newburg in order that it might not attract too much attention.

In Democratic circles the Odell figures are a subject of ridicule. It is said by the Democratic leaders that the majority he predicts up State is impossible. In the first place, they say the independents and Platt Republicans are being alienated by the score through the revelations being made about the Odell administration and the Governor's action in devoting all of his time to partisan campaign work while still retaining the office of Chief Executive.

Furthermore they say that the Republican estimates include all of the floating vote, which is said to amount to at least 200,000. The Republicans have had all of this vote in the past few years largely because of the fact that the Democrats had no money to run their campaigns. It is the belief of the Democratic managers that at the very least calculation they will be able to take away 25 per cent. of the floating vote from the Republicans this year, and that on that basis they are unable to figure a greater Republican majority than 75,000 north of the Harlem. They do not believe that it will reach that figure, but that is a liberal estimate, they say. They are confident that the majority for Parker and for Herrick in the city will more than offset the very best the Republicans can do in the up State.

The plan of Governor-Chairman Odell to appoint deputy leaders for nearly all of the Assembly districts of the city in order that he may have assurance that nothing that could be done will be left undone to keep down the Democratic majority is thought to indicate that he is getting desperate about the situation here. All attempt to conceal the scheme was abandoned yesterday when Executive Chairman Halpin acknowledged that deputy leaders were to be appointed by the State Committee to supervise the detail work in the various districts. Mr. Halpin was asked:

"Will the leaders appoint their own assistants?"

"No. They will be appointed by the State Committee very shortly."

Edward Lauterbach, in explaining why the deputy leaders were to be appointed, said that they would look after the registration and the getting out of the full Republican vote. Mr. Lauterbach disagreed with Mr. Halpin's statement that the State Committee would make all of the appointments, asserting that wherever a district leader desired to name his own associate he would have that privilege.

From authority it was learned yesterday that Gov. Odell would not resign either as Governor or as Chairman, it being regarded by the party leaders as too late for him to take such action without doing more harm than good to the Republican campaign.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

Sees Armenian Bishops and French Workingmen—Other Visitors.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—This was one of the busiest days President Roosevelt has had for many weeks. Scores of visitors called at the White House, a great majority of them merely to pay their respects to Mr. Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft called with Major Gen. Corbin, and Secretary Hitchcock, Attorney General Moody, and Postmaster General Payne had brief conferences with the President on departmental matters. The President was introduced to Mons Monssen, the gunner of the battleship Missouri who, by flooding the vessel's forward magazine, prevented the total destruction of the ship and her crew at the time of the disaster which cost the lives of more than a score of the Missouri's crew. President Roosevelt warmly congratulated Monssen on his personal bravery.

Three dignitaries of the Armenian Church called on President Roosevelt to-day to pay their respects, and to present to him a memorial setting forth some phases of the Armenian question which have arisen in Turkey. The callers were Sahak Ayvadsin and H. Sarjian, Archbishops of the Armenian Church in Turkey, and Dr. Jean Loris Melikoff, a delegate to the Peace Conference which is to be held next month in Boston. They were presented to the President by James B. Reynolds of New York, who was Mayor Low's private secretary.

Twenty French workingmen, who are in this country to study labor and industrial conditions were presented to President Roosevelt to-day. An appointment had been made for them through the French Embassy. The delegation was headed by Albert Metin, professor of Political Economy in one of the Paris universities.

To Use New Mohawk River Channel.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Barge Canal Advisory Board to-day approved the recommendation of State Engineer Van Alstyne that so far as it is found practicable the new Mohawk River channel recently constructed by the City of Utica be utilized in building the barge canal. The State Engineer reported that the change would necessitate no great difficulties nor increase in cost.

RAYNER TO SPEAK HERE.

Maryland Senator-Elect Says No Issue Can Be Ignored.

Senator-elect Isidor Rayner of Maryland was a visitor at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday, and it was announced later that he would open his speaking tour next week in this city. He will then be heard up State with ex-Senator Hill, following this with runs into New Jersey and Connecticut. He will also speak once at Indianapolis, and probably at other Indiana points.

"I think every issue that is involved in this contest ought to be discussed on the stump," said Senator Rayner. "We cannot possibly surrender our position on the tariff even if we have not the power to enact any legislation upon the subject. If we surrender when we are out of power, why, then we will never obtain the power to put our policy into execution.

"A firm stand ought to be taken upon our foreign policy. While it may be true that we cannot immediately abandon the Philippine Islands to their fate, it must not be forgotten that we would never have had this problem to deal with at all if it had not been for the misguided and utterly unjustifiable policy of the Republican Party in reference to this subject.

"Upon the question of the Panama Canal we can well admit that the project is one of incalculable benefit to the country, but we ought never to condone the process through which this achievement was accomplished.

"We people in the Southern States propose to discuss the race question from a conservative standpoint. The South was solving this problem until the President undertook his disastrous policy, which is absolutely injurious to the interests of every Southern Commonwealth. We must also thoroughly analyze the character of the representative candidates. They are the antithesis of each other, and the people of this country ought to be made acquainted with every act that the President has committed in defiance of law and against the warrant of the Constitution."

NO HEADQUARTERS IN WEST.

Democrats Decide Question Definitely—Campaign Canards Denied.

After a conference at Democratic National Headquarters yesterday it was virtually decided not to establish a branch in the West.

"Unless something unforeseen occurs, which I do not now anticipate, there will be no Western headquarters," said Chairman Taggart. "I expect to spend some days in Indiana in October, but no headquarters of the National Committee will be established either in Indianapolis, French Lick Springs, or any other place."

Chairman Taggart said that a poll had been made in Indiana, the result of which was perfectly satisfactory to the Democratic campaign managers.

Vice Chairman Nicoll denied a report that the country had been divided into four sections, each of which had been placed in the charge of a different leader.

Chairman Taggart denied a report that ex-Senator Jones, who is acting in an advisory capacity to the committee, had given up his desk at headquarters and would not return.

"The story is without foundation and is a Republican lie, pure and simple," declared the Chairman.

Ex-Senator Jones has been away for a few days, but will return on Friday.

MURPHY AS A HARMONIZER.

Trying to Settle Democratic Row in Rensselaer.

After spending the day getting campaign work under way at Tammany Hall, Charles F. Murphy went to Democratic State Headquarters yesterday afternoon and took a hand at trying to straighten out the factional tangle in Rensselaer County. He had a long talk with ex-Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy, who is one of the leaders in the Hogan-Norton faction there, which, through Mayor Hogan, controls the present city government.

Opposed to this faction of the party is the Murphy-Conway faction, headed by ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., with ex-Mayor Conway as a chief lieutenant. This second faction won at the August primaries and elected its delegats to the State Convention. Efforts are being made to bring the two factions together and Mr. Murphy last night let it be known that he thought he had accomplished much in that direction.

NIEMANN WINS NASSAU FIGHT.

Nominated for Judge Despite Opposition of Scudder and Brower.

MINEOLA, Sept. 28.—James P. Niemann, at present District Attorney of Nassau County, was nominated for County Judge by the Democratic County Convention this afternoon despite the efforts of Congressman Townsend Scudder, the county leader, and of Supervisor Brower of Hempstead, who represents Tammany in the county. John J. Graham, who for the last five years has been Mr. Niemann's assistant, was nominated to succeed him as District Attorney.

Congressman Scudder and Mr. Brower supported County Judge Seabury for renomination. The informal ballot was taken with the unit rule prevailing, and the vote stood 35 for Seabury and 32 for Niemann. Then followed the fight. Scudder and Brower sought to have the formal ballot taken with the unit rule prevailing but failed. Mr. Brower controlled twenty-one of the twenty-nine votes from Hempstead, and without the unit rule could not control enough to nominate Seabury. The vote was taken, and Niemann obtained 36 and Seaman 31.

HISS DEMOCRAT OFF PLATFORM

Powers of Maryland Criticised Roosevelt at Otsego County Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—J. Harrison Powers, a Maryland Democrat, was scheduled to speak at the Otsego County Fair this afternoon, but he was driven from the platform by a concerted effort of the Republicans, who formed the major portion of his hearers.

Mr. Powers was invited by the management of the fair to make the address. When he began to criticise President Roosevelt's Administration hundreds began to hiss and hoot. Mr. Powers tried vainly to go on, but finally he was obliged to leave the platform amid the jeers of the crowd.

Surrogate Noble Renominated.

The Queens County Democratic Convention, held at Schuetzen Park, Long Island City, yesterday, unanimously renominated Daniel Noble, the present incumbent, for Surrogate.

Democrats Indorse Republican Judge.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Democratic Convention for the Sixth Judicial District, which met in this city to-day, indorsed Justice Nathan L. Miller, who last week was nominated by the Republicans.

You can get in on a squeeze.
A few two and three room apartments in The Martinique.
Table d'hote or a la carte.
The Martinique, 54-58 West 33d street.

SALE TERMINATES THIS WEEK

Special Sale of Exchanged

PIANOLAS

and PIANOS

An Important Opportunity Lasting Only A Few Days Longer

THE Fall sale now taking place in Aeolian Hall will end Saturday of this week. Notwithstanding the great success of this sale, and the large number of instruments purchased by eager and appreciative buyers, a few Pianolas are left in each of the following classes, some of them so close to being new that you would have to be an expert to distinguish them from instruments fresh from the factory.

LOT I	LOT II	LOT III
$150	$175	$200
$15.00 down $7.00 per month	$20.00 down $8.00 per month	$20.00 down $10.00 per month

This sale presents the opportunity to make a substantial saving on the purchase of "The Standard Piano Player of the World." These Pianolas were all taken in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas, and while they have been in use varying lengths of time, all have been thoroughly overhauled at our factory, put in perfect playing order, repolished, etc.

They are sold subject to the full guarantee given by the manufacturers with entirely new instruments.

Should you decide within three months that you would prefer a complete Metrostyle Pianola, the full value of your purchase will be allowed in exchange.

SPECIAL PIANO SALE

High Grade Pianos from Leading Makers Taken in EXCHANGE FOR THE PIANOLA PIANO

FOR the first time in the history of the piano business, pianos which were entirely satisfactory have been exchanged by their owners. These exchanges have been made for the Pianola Piano, "The First Complete Piano" (a perfect piano containing a Metrostyle Pianola within its case).

These exchanged pianos afford a splendid opportunity for those who wish to buy a piano but are not *yet* ready to purchase the Pianola Piano—the piano of the future.

Among the makers represented are:

Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Wheelock, Sohmer, Bradbury, etc.

Both Uprights and Grands are included, prices ranging from $130 upwards.

Purchasable on moderate monthly payments, graded according to the cost of the instrument.

The AEOLIAN CO., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

PENSION ORDER NEW LAW, REPUBLICANS ADMITTED

It Was During the Debate on the President's Action.

A TEST MADE BY DEMOCRATS

When They Offered to Amend an Appropriation Bill Their Foes Raised a Point of Order.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The discussion of the President's pension order No. 78 in the letters of acceptance of the two candidates for the Presidency, and the comments that have been made thereon in the press and on the stump, recalls the contention that arose in Congress over the order immediately following its issuance. In the present Congress a bill was introduced by Chairman Sulloway of the Pensions Committee of the House to grant pensions for age, which bill was substantially in the terms employed in Order 78.

When the bill was under consideration by the House, Mr. Moon of Tennessee offered an amendment the language of which was identical with that of the President's order. In support of this amendment it was urged that the action of the President was without the warrant of law, and to make the payment of pensions for age legal it was proposed to incorporate the order in the law. The Republicans contended and the Democrats denied that the order had the authority of law, yet when the Moon amendment was presented Mr. Hemenway, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, raised the point that it was not admissible for the reason that it changed existing law. During the debate that followed Mr. Underwood of Alabama said:

"My colleague from Tennessee offers an amendment in the exact language of the President's order, word for word and letter for letter, following identically the wording of the President's order, and it hardly reaches the desk before the distinguished Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who has reported this appropriation, raises the point of order that it cannot be carried on this bill because it is a change of existing law. Do you gentlemen of the Republican Party think that the President is more entitled to violate existing law than this House is? Are you going to vote to allow this appropriation of a million and a half of dollars to carry out an unlawful order of the President?"

Subsequently Mr. Williams of Mississippi said: "The gentleman from Indiana when this amendment was offered said that he would make the point of order on the ground that it is a change of existing law. Remember that the amendment is in the exact words of the Executive order, so that if the amendment is a change of existing law the Executive order is a change of existing law. Then the next moment the gentleman from Indiana said that he is opposed to the amendment because it is merely a re-declaration of existing law, and therefore unnecessary, and a game that is played for political effect. Let the gentleman reconcile himself to himself. This very order carries within itself the answer to what the gentleman has said."

Mr. Moon appealed to Mr. Hemenway to withdraw the point of order, which that gentleman declined to do. The Chair sustained the point, and the amendment was ruled out.

NEGROES DRIVEN FROM TOWN.

Colored Woman Had Stabbed a Kentucky Farmer's Wife.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Sept. 28.—Eighty negroes, thirty of them women, have arrived here from South Fork, which place they were ordered by the whites to leave because one of the negroes stabbed a farmer's wife. It is reported that the white woman is dead.

The negro men were working on a railroad near South Fork. One of the women at the railroad camp went to a farmhouse and demanded a luncheon. This was given to her, and while the hostess's back was turned the negro woman snatched some clothes and ran away. The farmer's wife pursued and caught her, but was stabbed by the negress.

The news of the affair spread rapidly and in a short time a posse of 200 white men had driven all the negroes from the vicinity. The refugees will not be permitted to remain in Harrodsburg.

TEACH THE CHILDREN

A delicious dentifrice makes the tooth-brush lesson easy. SOZODONT is a fragrant liquid cleanser, penetrating the little crevices of the teeth it purifies them.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER

polishes the delicate enamel, but does not scratch, thus it prevents the accumulation of tartar, without injuring the enamel, a property found only in SOZODONT.

3 FORMS: LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

INCREASE IN INSURANCE TAX.

Cook County Will Levy on Foreign Companies' Gross Receipts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The gross receipts of all foreign insurance companies doing business in Cook County will be subject to taxation, according to a decision rendered here to-day by Judge Kavanagh in the Superior Court. The suit was brought by the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., against Collector Hanberg to restrain him from the collection of taxes upon the gross receipts, as assessed by the Board of Review. The decision will affect 800 companies, and will increase the revenue of the county $300,000 to $400,000 annually.

In rendering his decision Judge Kavanagh said: "The question involved is: What was the intention of the Legislature when the statute governing the taxation of the receipts of the insurance companies was enacted? It was not intended that the fire losses should be deducted from the receipts and the taxation placed upon those so-called receipts."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:30 A. M.—769 Ninth Avenue; Lakewood Dairy; damage, $200.

6:30 A. M.—474 Brook Avenue; Max Tittlebaum; damage, $10.

8:20 A. M.—240 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Sam Eisenger; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—176 Ludlow Street; Aaron Hirschowitz; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—612 Hudson Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:10 P. M.—200 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:10 P. M.—606 East Thirteenth Street; Esther Riler; damage, $100.

1:10 P. M.—606 East Thirteenth Street; Esther Rither; damage, $100.

1:20 P. M.—3,876 Third Avenue; Abraham Semstein; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—264 Grand Street; Radimest Incandescent Light Company; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—204 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; John Funk; damage trifling.

4:05 P. M.—204 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; John Funk; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—60 West Seventy-sixth Street; S. T. Thontes; damage, $100.

6:05 P. M.—148 Greenwich Street; R. McGathen; damage, $25.

6:10 P. M.—106 East Twelfth Street; J. M. Brown; damage, $5.

For High Balls
Insist Upon Getting
Apollinaris
"RENDERS SPIRITS MORE WHOLESOME."

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

The new Fall hats trimmed with marabou feathers are the smartest conceptions.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904.

☞ Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor. A dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a timid young man who was transported to the seventh Heaven of delight because of the marked attention of a pretty Summer girl.

They were walking along the beach one day when he noticed that there was a man following them.

"Who's that man watching us?" nervously inquired the T. Y. M.

"Oh," replied the P. S. G., "he's a jeweler, deals in engagement rings. He pays me a commission right through the season."

So the T. Y. M. realized that her attentions were prompted by the anticipation of a possible pecuniary reward.

There are many stores that treat their patrons with a great deal of courtesy when they expect to gain by it.

We have a different method. We instruct our clerks to the effect that no matter whether a customer has a disposition to buy or not they must treat them with all the courtesy due every person or patron that enters this store, and that they should endeavor to leave the impression that "it's no trouble to show goods."

You are privileged to come here at any time and look at will at anything you desire whether you care to purchase or not, and we'll thank you for it.

This is your store to come and go at will, and your patronage is not measured by the amount of your purchases, but by the satisfaction and pleasure you feel while in the store.

FASHION'S MIRROR

Brass buttons in all sizes will glitter on dress waists and coats of this fall.

Military effects are the rage, as opposed to the continued broad shoulder lines.

Cerise pink has come into favor with rich, deep American beauty shades of red.

Belted backs characterize the newest rain coats. Patch pockets set on the hips and high on the bust are vagaries of fashion.

White opera coats with onion and burnt orange reliefs are admired by up-to-date taste.

Black spangled gowns will be seen in profusion. Bands and all overs of figured lace furnish the garniture.

The mousquetaire glove is introduced again.

Gloves for the street are fashioned on the lines of those worn by men. For dress occasions pearl and chalk white kid with two clasps and three and four buttons are seen.

White lisle stockings with insets of lace extending above the ankles are for the white slipper or oxford.

A pretty sleeve for the street gown is shirred to form a puff over a straight cuff.

Fashions in footgear

THE established hold of the short dress skirt, revealing as it does the foot, has forced womankind to pay particular attention to the shoe, for shabby footgear carries its own damaging atmosphere.

The extraordinary use of Oxfords (during the past season) has caused a decided change in the Fall models. The mannish shoe has disappeared and (in its stead) we have the high-arch, flat forepart, drop-toe designs, which (while being equally comfortable.)

give a character to the foot not heretofore obtainable. The Cuban heel has no rival, varying in height from 1⅜ to 1⅞ inches. Demi-glace calfskin (a black tannage) of Russia leather is one of the most popular and practical materials for walking boots.

Shiny leathers, in kid and coltskin, prevail for dress purposes. A revival of plain toe effects (meets the approval.) of good dressers, and an appreciable demand for button boots exists. **Second floor.**

Over forty new Fall models of our celebrated S. C. S. shoes are being shown. Conspicuous among them is a Chrome Tanned Box Calf Lace Boot (with cork filled double) sole, a Chrome Wax Calf Lace and Button Boot, for walking, and an Ideal Kid Lace and Button Boot, with slight extension edges, for dress purposes.

The Calfskin Boots are slightly (lower in height) and are decidedly swagger for walking costumes. The uniform price of **$3.50** prevails.

The faultless tailor suit.

FEMININE attention is being directed just now to correct attire for the street, (and in this classification) numerous new features are remarked. It all depends on the purpose of the suit just what material is appropriate. For the knockabout and "trotter," English mixtures (and rain-proof cloths.....) are good form, and are obtainable in all colors.

The coats are semi-fitted in Directoire style with new sleeves and revers, facings of plaid, and the skirt (which well escapes the ground.....) is both plaited and gored according to individual taste. Broadcloth and zibeline are utilized (for the more pretentious..) street suits, and show the attractiveness of the "Peplum" coat suits, with fancy vestees introduced.

Tourist coats (characterize..... some inexpensive) models in quiet English mixtures, are highly popular for traveling and general business wear. Scotch plaid is the neat make-up of a natty Norfolk model with velvet facings. The postilion back (distinguishes..... the more elaborate) conceptions, and the new 26-inch military coat is seen in chic velvet, or cloth constructions.

Speaking of the velvet suit, it's the leader for Autumn and Winter. We've a tempting design in both corduroy and plain velvet, in chic military effects. **Third floor.**

The Louis XIV. coat is a favorite in broadcloth with box plaited skirt. Paddock coats, Havelocks, Inverness, frock coats, ripple back, new tunic and French blouse complete the summary.

$12.50 for $18.75 covert coat—42 in. long—double breasted effect—two plaits front and back—with belt—plaited sleeve—turnover cuff—neaty stitched.

Nobby tailored suits—new arrivals this week, embracing entirely new styles in all the new brown shades—popular prices—

$22.50, $27.50, $35.00, $45.00.

$5 for $7.50 walking skirts—in many new novelty materials and styles—most exceptional value in New York.

Storm coats—the demand for these popular garments increasing—our assortments becoming more varied in our effort to produce the most wonderful garments at these prices—

$10, $14.75, $16.75, $18.75.

New woodland tints in woman's gloves.

THE decision of the elite (as to proper cuts and styles) in gloves has been given out, and more than ever before in traditional glove history will mannish pique designs be cleverly imitated, (with Prix or P. X. N. seam finger finish,....) contrasting or two-toned bandelets, and large single pearl button fastenings.

The spear point and silk stitching give pleasing variety for decorations on the back of the hand, (and in all of their captivating) Autumnal splendor the russet hues of nature are minutely copied in the New Woodland tints which are positively exclusive with Simpson Crawford Co. Advanced ideas are also expressed in a special consignment from the celebrated makers of Europe, in a glove of the Suede finish, in neat three-clasp style. These will be strong rivals of the odorous pique and glace (for street service,) being a recent caprice from abroad.

Obtainable in all colors, our glove collection defies criticism, (and suggestions for your purchases) can merely be intimated from this comprehensive list.

Imperial points give character to some handsome real kid gloves, (with three clasp,) and the glaces for street show identical features.

Mousquetaire gloves (in white with wrist facings) of contrasting pastel colors owe their raison d'etre to the Jersey Lily, Mrs. Langtry, and are pretty adjuncts of the afternoon toilette.

From the 79c, glove up, the fit is faultless, (and our guarantee not to split or tear) in the first trying-on process is important to you. **Main floor.**

Women's 1-clasp P. X. M. cape gloves—in the new wool-lined tints, at..... $1

Women's 3-clasp genuine kid gloves—Imperial points— Black and white—including a superb collection of dainty, seasonable tints, at **$1.50**

Stylish fabrics for shirt waists and sacques.

MANY women who do not favorably regard woolen materials for shirt waists, will consider none other than washable fabrics, (and since laundering properties.....) are primary items, such materials as will neither shrink nor fade readily (commend themselves) for the purpose. There are happy selections for both tailored and plain waists, and kimonos, and the advanced patterns are of plain grounds with but slight color introduced. Cross-bars (Scotch effects) form a unique marking of a momie weave with a soft finish. There's another (in basket weave...) in the fashionable Persian effects.

Narrow pompadour stripes are new and (broken plaids) have sprung into exclusive usage. There are some chic designs in champagne and red.

Persian effects (for kimonos.....) as well as shirt waists. Brown mottled, with cloth finish, is appropriate for house dresses (where cleanliness is.....) a factor. There's a host of substantial solid colorings, glistening like silk, in all of the fashionable tints of the season, and the inevitable polka-dotted varies their monotony. Fabrics that are exclusively Simpson Crawford Co.'s. **Second floor.**

SCOTCH FLANNELS, 28 IN.—ALL THE new Fall designs; also plain shades; extra good quality; yd., **25c.**

IMPORTED SAXONY FLANNEL WAISTING; 28 in. wide; in those handsome plaid effects; yd., **58c.**

SCOTCH FLANNEL WAISTING, 28 IN. wide; in plain shades, with embroidered dot effect; yd., **39c.**

GREAT SHOWING OF FRENCH AND GERman flannel waisting; all the new Fall novelties; many exclusive designs; yd., **75c.**

Chic conceits in the Fall hat trimmings.

PERHAPS the newest novelty for hat trimmings (in imitation of the..... fashionable feather turban) is the Snake effect in English pheasant breasts. These long bands are not unsuggestive of the natural markings of a reptile and are shaded in all colors

Tails of the paradise bird's graceful feathers are added to many decorative birds, (the snipe pretty..) utilizing them for chic hat trimming. The coque breasts will be prominently displayed on jaunty street hats. The half breast (or pompon) is another incident in this line.

Tipped with white (and bright colors.....) are many breasts and a novelty is the Magpie, (not in black and white as would be imagined.) but in contrasts such as coral and dark mahogany, (light green and coque rocho) with brown, etc., for coronets and hat collars.

Indian Squaw is the distinction given a bristling feather ruff (or collar in shaded effect) for the hat crown. A Sunflower (in coque feathers) may be classed as a pompon.

Coque feathers assume many shapes and are for practicable service, the Roman effect being copied from the identical ostrich plume form.

The Hackle plume comes in all colors, (and is rare because of its limited source....) the plumage being plucked from a small place on the bird's breast. These are commended for the utility hat, as they are impervious to rain and moisture. **Main floor.**

A coronet of birds' heads is chic for a conventionally shaped crown. Dwarf ostrich feathers in clumps of three are for the same purpose.

What modish modistes will use in linings.

ANY approach to silk in a lining for waists and skirts is gladly welcomed by those who (are compelled to regard economy) and the minimizing of expenses.

An incomparable silk lining (that has the desired lustre) is Bombyx, and its low pricing makes it possible for indiscriminate use for coats, jackets, skirts and slips for diaphanous materials. It has the advantage (over most linings...) in being warranted not to split or crack.

Taffetine (a mixture of silk and linen.) deserves its high standing in public estimation, because of its unrivalled wearing qualities. Such cognomens as Shadow Silk or Spun Glass are bestowed (elsewhere on the familiar) Mercerized Percaline, which is satisfactorily employed in coats and suits.

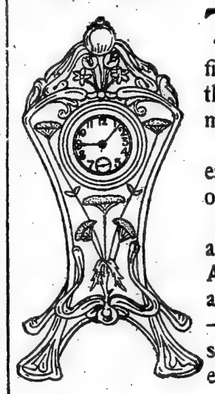
Skinner Satin is a fabric recommended for jackets in lieu of the expensive all silk satin fabrics. It is of high lustre, 27 inches in width, and there's a guarantee (that it will satisfactorily) wear for two years. **Main floor.**

If a silk rustle is desired in cheaper goods, Union Silk (commonly known as black percaline.) makes a judicious selection for its properties of endurance. Such inexpensive linings as Mohawk, Lustral, Sunshine and Farmer's Satin are everyday vernacular throughout the realm of up-to-date modistes.

Special to-day fast black percaline linings—both are 36 inches wide.

The 12½c lining at 8c.
The 25c lining at 15c.

A sale of gold clocks $2.95



TO-DAY we place on sale about 200 Ormolu Gold Clocks at $2.95. You'll find them priced elsewhere at about $5—they are just the thing for a boudoir or mantel den.

You'll at once recognize this as the newest and daintiest clock, as well as a thoroughly reliable timepiece. **Main floor.**

As a gift you could not conceive one more appropriate—they are so artistic and pretty. A fine gold plated (hand finished clock,) superior to any on the market for quality and durability—never before was such a value (as this sold...) for such a low price—we have a limited number—and while they last **$2.95**

Special cut glass bowls, $2.25

CANNOT buy as good elsewhere for less than $3.95—just test the truth of this assertion—you'll never buy cut glass any place, but here if you do, for at all times our prices are positively the lowest quoted, and we emphasize this statement by submitting the following items for your consideration. **Fourth floor.**

CUT GLASS BOWLS—8 in.—rich deep cuttings—regular value $3.95—at **$2.25.**

CUT GLASS NAPPIES—regular price $2—at **$1.35.**

CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES—regular price $5—at **$2.95.**

CUT GLASS CELERY TRAYS—regular price $5—at **$3.95.**

CUT GLASS WATER OR CLARET JUGS—large size—regular price $10—at **$5.75.**

CUT GLASS SPOON TRAYS—regular price $3.50—at **$2.50.**

CUT GLASS OIL BOTTLES—value 95c.—at **50c.**

CUT GLASS KNIFE RESTS—regular price 45c—at **25c.**

CUT GLASS OR VINEGAR CRUETS—regular price $4.50—at **$2.50.**

Special offering of flannelette underskirts

WISH we could offer you such flannelette underskirts as these later in the season—but it's only a rare trade chance that puts such skirts in our hands at an unusually low price that makes such a sale as this possible. **Second floor.**

39c AND 58c FOR FLANNELETTE UNDERskirts—best quality—all cut full sizes—made with extra full ruffle—another style with full ruffle finished with scalloped edge—all dainty stripe effects.

98c FOR FLANNELETTE GOWNS—SEVeral of the best styles—made of the best quality—all full widths and lengths—turn down collar, trimmed with scalloped or with torchon lace.

75c AND 98c FOR FLANNELETTE AND Scotch flannel underskirts—best quality—made with full ruffles finished with scalloped edge—others with embroidered edge—also Van Dyke effects—trimmed with torchon lace.

$1.50 AND $1.75 FOR FLANNELETTE AND Scotch flannel gowns—in regular and extra large sizes—plain and striped effects—best quality—all full sizes and widths.

Another opportunity to-day. $10 for $25 sample lace robes.

THAT great Monday sale of robes went so far ahead of our expectations that we hastened to the importer's and secured 500 more to sell to-day at the same extraordinary prices:

$10 for $20 to $35 lace robes.
$18 for $35 to $40 lace robes.
$24 for $50 to $75 lace robes.
$37 for $75 to $100 lace robes.

You see they're going to be more in demand this year than last, when we broke all previous selling records for New York. **Main floor.**

Smart dressers are well aware of that fact, and they're coming in crowds to select them now and have them ready for the occasions that require them.

You'll want one after awhile, too, and if you have'nt taken advantage of this remarkable offering it will be just your luck (or rather your ill luck.....) to find you'll have to pay fully twice as much as a selection would involve to-day.

Hand made lace robes, Black lace robes, Opalescent spangle robes, Crepe de Chine robes, White lace robes, Evening wear robes, Snowball net lace robes, Reception wear robes, Lierre lace robes, Iridescent spangle robes, Silver spangle robes, Robes for the opera, Black spangle robes. Princess lace robes, Brussels lace robes, Silk corded Marquise robes, Munosa lace robes, Ecru lace robes.

The entire showroom collection of three of the leading importers of fine Paris robes and the road samples of four domestic manufacturers; all in all this will be the greatest sale of its kind ever held in New York. We have many feeble imitations of these wonderful sales—but past experiences have taught all to watch and wait for this semi-annual event here.

Think of buying $25 and $35 hand run Marquise Lace Robes at $10—$75 hand made lace and Crepe de Chine Robes at $24—$50 imported exclusive Spangled Robes $18.

Black hosiery sale continues.

WE bought at a very marked sacrifice (on the part of the importers.) 1,200 dozen pairs of high quality black hosiery, which we continue to offer to-day at the stirring prices of last Monday, when our hosiery department was filled. It was crowded because these prices (though ever so low.....) buy the very best grades of cotton and lisle threads—the very best Hermsdorf dye. **Main floor.**

18c 18c for cotton 25c hose—Women's medium Fall weight, full fashioned, regular made, two thread, Maco yarn, fast black, lustrous, pliable and elastic, double soles, heels and toes. **18c**

25c FOR WOMEN'S 39c. LISLE hose—medium weight, fast black, Hermsdorf dye, plain lisle thread, fine gauge, imported, full elastic, fashioned, regular made—double soles, heels and toes.

25c FOR MISSES' 50c. CASHMERE hose—270 doz. misses' very fine quality, medium weight pure cashmere hose in the fine ribs—double knees, very elastic, gray heels and toes—full regular made—double soles—slight imperfections unnoticeable, which will not affect their wear.

35c FOR WOMEN'S 50c. HOSE—or 3 for $1—Hermsdorf dye, imported fast black, sheer lace lisle thread hose—full length designs or boot patterns.

59c FOR $1 SILK HOSE—THESE are a very great bargain—though they are not pure silk they have a fine lustrous black color—medium weight, drop stitches.

19c FOR MEN'S 25c. SOCKS—fast black Hermsdorf dye, imported, regular made, medium weight cotton hose—double soles, heels and toes.

About 500 more of those $5 to $10 silk umbrellas at $3.95

SEVEN HUNDRED particular men and women (yes—more than that.) vowed they'd found the greatest umbrella value of their lifetime Monday, when we placed on sale at $3.95 each 1,263 splendid rainsticks that have handles worth alone $5 to $10. Just about 500 remaining—an equally handsome and desirable gathering—for your choosing to-day at the same special sale price—$3.95.

$5 to $10 UMBRELLAS, $3.95

But you can't judge an umbrella by the handle? No, that's very true, but look at the silk coverings—the Paragon frames—the rods—compare them with the best to be found in the swell jewelry shops, and see that they are of the same high quality—absolutely the best the world produces, but not priced at $12 and $15—only the humble little mark—$3.95. **Main floor.**

For women—the 26-inch umbrella; for men—the 28-inch umbrella. Made in the best possible manner—steel rods. Parasol frames, cases to match silks and sterling silver swedges. **Main floor.**

All pinned, buffed and corded in every way right. Silks are so good that we guarantee them against cutting for one year. The handles are truly beautiful, in many instances works of art—hand carved ivories in hundreds of different grotesque designs. Long ivories, mounted with solid silver and gold; mother of pearl, mounted in silver and gold; gun metal, tortoise shell and other rare and exquisite styles. What a chance to effect a great saving on some of the holiday wants.

Men's Autumn suits at $12.50

THERE'S one thing we claim for our clothing above everything else, (and that's style.....) and exclusiveness. When we select our clothing (we have in mind.) the fact that the prime requisite is to choose such garments (as willfully maintain...) our reputation of selling the best ready-to-wear clothing in America.

If you've ever been a patron of this store (you know this.....) to be a fact. If you have not, we're going to offer you a (special buying) incentive to-day.

750 men's Autumn suits—Cannot duplicate them elsewhere for less than $20—especially built for business or (dress wear)—suits that are made to please (those who have.....) been in the habit of having their clothing made to order—every garment is hand made.

Autumn suits in the new smooth surface—silk mixtures—smart cheviots and tweeds—sizes range from 34 to 46 chest—double or single breasted models—**$12.50.**

These suits will be (practically made to...) your measure, as we do not allow a suit to leave this store unless it fits perfectly—we do all alterations necessary to insure a perfect fit. **Second floor.**

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.

EXHIBITION DAYS

Yesterday, fashionable New York came to WANAMAKER'S, and spent a day of apparently thorough enjoyment. The exhibition of Paris Gowns was the chief center of interest; thousands of women and hundreds of men came to see these wonderful dresses.

The collection is one of the finest and choicest we have ever presented. Greater care than ever before was applied to the securing of gowns of the first class.

The collection, while extremely large, includes nothing that is not a representative gown, displaying the highest art of the designer. Competent critics have proclaimed some of these dresses the finest examples of the dressmaking art produced in many years.

Here are brief descriptions of a few of these notable gowns:

The Chrysanthemum Gown has a garniture of these flowers, in the most wonderful of amber and topaz tints echoing the color-scheme of the material of the gown, which is secured by a succession of underlying layers of vari-colored chiffon, such as green, violet, turquoise, and over all a shade of deepest plum. The depth of coloring gives the impression of looking into a lake of multi-colored waters, on which the chrysanthemum flowers are afloat. The stems and leaves of the flowers are simulated by shaded spangles. The bodice is *decollete*, with touches of white lace among the flowers. The designer of this gorgeous gown is DOEUILLET.

The Directoire Gown is another example of intense art in color schemes. The *decollete* bodice and train are of the picture shading of bronze pink, over a petticoat of creamy lace. The floral decoration of roses on flounce, skirt and bodice combines the most artistic shades, varying pinks, all the way from lightest tints to bronze, with blue effects interwoven. A marvelous effect of cording composes the graceful drape of the new high sleeves. This effect is again prominent, falling from the waist of the *Directoire* train, which gives a suggestion of draping. This dress is by BEER.

One of the very effective tailor-made dresses, from the Vienna Club, is composed of white squirrel and broadcloth. It is a three-piece dress, having a waist of most exquisite Bulgarian embroidery on linen material. The coat is entirely composed of the squirrel, and is made in box effect coming slightly below the waist. Suggestions of embroidery are on the straps of blue velvet at neck, sleeves, pockets and waist-strap. The skirt is of ground length, and is made in triple flounce effect, combining the broadcloth and squirrel.

The French Dressmaking Salons, on the Fifth floor, hold another very fine group of model gowns, selected personally by Monsieur Dumas-King.

This collection is distinctly different from the display on the Second floor, and will add another point of interest for the student of fashions to visit at WANAMAKER'S this week.

The Rotunda on the Main floor is resplendent with the new Dress Goods. The novelties from Paris form the most conspicuous group, while fabrics of American manufacture are no less interesting to women who have Fall and Winter gowns in prospect.

The new Laces, Neckwear and Veilings attract almost as much interest as the gowns. There is so much of the original and artistic in these collections, that women are scarcely able to see enough of them. The WANAMAKER collections are unusually large and exclusive in variety.

Silk Waists That Charm

The general effect of the new Silk Waists is one of simplicity. That's expected in the severely plain tailored silk waists that one wears with a walking suit; but it is even more noticeable in the light waists, of mousseline, crepe de Chine and lace.

Many of the waists owe their attractiveness to the inspiration of foreign models; while others are American in every line—each sort will claim its admirers.

Prices range from $5 to $34—ranging from tailor-made waists of taffeta, to the fine models, of which, in many cases, there is but a single specimen.

We have arranged special space for this showing of Waists. The Silk Waists, as well as those of other Fall materials, are grouped in a splendid collection just outside the Little French Store—which offers, on its own part, superb choosing for women who prefer Paris Blouses.

Then here's a special offering that ought to go out like a flash:

Lace Waists at $6

Handsomely made of Oriental lace over China silk lining. They will wash perfectly. In cream, trimmed with Venise lace insertion and medallions, or in white, with yoke effect of shirred taffeta ribbon, in white, pink or light blue. New sleeves; buttoned in back.

Most unusual value at the price—$6. Second floor, Tenth street.

PRETTY DRESSES For Children

These are the attractive little Wash Dresses, of fine lawn and pique, for children's housewear in winter. All are spick and span, in pretty styles—and a variety of them—and priced in way that means a distinct saving on every dress in the collection.

At 50c to $1—Dresses of fine lawn; French waists, with plain or hemstitched plaited body; skirt with deep plain hem; others with hemstitched plaited yoke and skirt, with ruffle around yoke; finished with pearl buttons. Or Russian effect, with large sailor collar. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $1.25 to $3.25—Dresses of fine lawn, in a large variety of styles. Trimming of embroidery or lace insertions and edgings. Sizes for 2 to 5 years.

At $1.75 to $5—A complete new line of Pique Russian Dresses, with or without trousers; plain tailored effects or embroidery-trimmed. Sizes for 1 to 4 years. Second floor, Fourth ave.

WALKING SKIRTS For Girls

Deft tailors have been at work on these Skirts—that's evident. Full of style, and swing, in the best of the various Autumn fashions—and plenty of different models and prices to choose from. Lengths are 36 to 40 inches.

These are some of the styles:

At $5—Walking Skirts in stylish mixtures; well cut and tailored and trimmed with straps and buttons.

At $7.50—Full side-plaited Skirts of navy blue and black cheviot serge.

At $9.75—Plaited Skirts of mannish mixtures, in navy blue, brown and Oxford mixtures, trimmed with buttons.

At $12—Box-plaited Skirts of handsome black Panama cloth; beautifully tailored. Second floor, Ninth st.

YOU WANT A PIANO?

Perhaps your wife or boy or girl wants it—the natural artistic craving for music, which no husband or parent would wish to fail to gratify.

Two reasons may have caused you to delay the purchase:

1. *Assurance as to artistic qualities.*
2. *Ways and means.*

As to the first, the Wanamaker Piano Store has built up its reputation by the assured excellence of all the instruments sold. Not alone in that the Chickering stands as the paragon of artistic musical perfection, but that the Vose, the Emerson, the Merrill, the Gramer, the Kurtzmann, the J. C. Campbell, and the Frederick Doll provide a range of Pianos in which each instrument is above criticism in its class. No matter how low the price, you are absolutely positive that in the Wanamaker Piano Store, there is sold none but an instrument you may be proud to own. At WANAMAKER'S there is no doubt as to the quality of the instrument; and there is the positive assurance that a better instrument for the price it is impossible to buy.

The Wanamaker showing of Pianos is the largest known to the trade. The cases are the newest and finest—the most artistic and up-to-date, to be found anywhere. Selection here is greatest and most satisfying.

The other reason is one that is more far-reaching. There are thousands of people who would like to have a piano in their homes today, who feel that the purchase is one that they are, at the moment, not prepared to make. There are hundreds of business men who could very easily give us their check for the amount the piano would cost, but they do not wish at the time to take that amount out of their business. These people have not investigated us, and do not know how much easier it is to buy a piano than they had thought.

The WANAMAKER PLAN permits selection from this splendid range of pianos, and yet requires a cash payment of only ten to fifty dollars, according to the instrument chosen; and a monthly payment of six dollars and upward, afterwards. This accommodation as to easy payment does not add one dollar to the cash purchase price of the piano. You simply pay the insignificant interest of four per cent. per annum, for the amount remaining unpaid, which on an average, will only amount to about ten dollars during the entire time.

The payments are so small that a man might save the amount out of the cigars he smokes, in excess of what he really knows he ought to smoke; a careful housekeeper can easily save the amount out of her monthly household appropriation, and scarcely notice it.

The compensation for a little extra economy is the early possession of an instrument that will entertain family and friends, and have an educative and refining influence on both the grown-ups and children of the household.

When may we have the opportunity to talk the piano matter over with you?

Fifth floor.

Most Men Seem to Want OXFORD OVERCOATS

Oxford mixtures have been popular in the past, of course, but the demand has never been quite so broad and persistent as it has this Fall. Our stock of these Overcoats is so extensive as to be satisfying to the most particular man.

The man who wants unusual value for his money will be delighted with the *Wanamaker Special* Oxford-mixed all-wool Vicuna Overcoats, silk-lined and faced to the edge, or cloth-faced. The best value ever offered at the price—$15.

There are other fine Oxford mixed Overcoats at $20, $22 and $25, all finished in the handsomest manner.

Top-coats of covert cloths, in olive green shades, now the fad with swell custom-tailors, silk-lined at $20; serge-lined at $12 and $15.

Of course, we have Raincoats in Oxford mixtures, too; an excellent variety, made of thoroughly rainproof worsteds at $15 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Stout Suits For School Boys

Here are two special groups, today, for sturdy boys of nine to sixteen years. They are made with the extra pair of trousers, which practically make two suits of one.

One group is composed of Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with two pairs of knee trousers, made of good-looking, strong, absolutely pure wool mixed cheviots, in sizes for nine to sixteen years, at $5.

Also Norfolk Jacket Suits, with two pairs of knee trousers, in sizes for ten to sixteen years, at $5.

Both styles are worth $1.50 more than the price we ask today.

We also have ready two hundred more of the Dollar Knee Trousers, of blue and mixed cheviots, which we are selling at 75c a pair.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some Popular Silks At 55c a Yard

First is a fine collection of new and perfect Crepe de Chine, 23 inches wide, in a complete range of colorings for street and evening wear, including beige, gray, turquoise, cream, brown, gobelin, Nile green, navy and marine blue, pink, light blue, ivory, mais, cardinal, reseda, champagne and black.

They are excellent value at price, 55c a yard.

The other group is a continuation of the fine offering of Peau de Cygne Silks, told of the other day. They are all silk, in a bright, lustrous quality, in high popularity this Fall. The collection includes practically all of the new and staple street and evening shades, including white, cream, ivory and black.

This silk is used for entire dresses, as well as waists, opera coats, and dress-linings. It is a quality really worth 75c, at 55c a yard. Rotunda.

BEDROOM FINERY From Paris—Reduced

Some of the charming Negligees and Dressing Sacques from Paris upon which we have set greatly reduced prices, still remain.

Savings from a third up to nearly half on dainty garments for the dressing room or bedroom, full of touches of hand-work, that are every whit as pretty as the new arrivals in the French Room for which these had to make way. These groups:

DRESSING SACQUES

Of albatross, flannel or silk, in light colors or black; plaited in many different ways, and trimmed with hand-stitching, embroidery or lace. Lined with albatross or China silk. At $5 to $10; formerly $7.50 to $18.

NEGLIGEES

Of fine French albatross; embroidered by hand, and trimmed with lace. Deep collar or high band at neck; fancy or kimono sleeve. Lined with China silk, or unlined. At $10 to $15; formerly $15 to $25.

Cross Aisle, Broadway.

Women's HATS To Wear Now

Unless you want to give the effect of having just gotten in from the country, it's too late for a straw hat. And many women will think it a bit early for the hats of chenille and velvet, that are to be so popular for Winter wear.

The interim is suitably filled by these Ready-to-wear Hats of Taffeta Silk, of which we are showing an excellent assortment—hats that are just right for mellow Indian Summer days.

Frames are hand-made; shapes are distinctive; the color-range offers abundant choice, and trimmings are varied, too—wings, quills, breasts, pompons, ribbons, on turbans, flares, and sailor and Continental shapes. $2 to $7.

Second floor, Broadway.

News of the China Sale

We've never had a finer presentation of Dinner Ware, Fancy China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, and Marble Statuary, than during the present sale which is just closing.

This last week of the sale has brought forward, as we promised, a great many special offerings, that have never been equaled in the past. Today another fine group is presented; and many special prices are marked to clear out the special groups brought out for the September movement.

The display of Cut Glass is specially interesting; the pieces are beautiful, and the prices are wonderfully low.

Those who are wise enough to buy fine holiday gifts a couple of months ahead of the rush time, may today secure superb pieces of Marble Statuary that are worth fully a half more than the prices that are marked. The same is true of a beautiful collection of Bric-a-Brac.

Following are the items of which we have sufficient quantities to exploit in the papers.

The smaller groups that we cannot mention are even more attractive.

CUT GLASS

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, $4.50 and $6.50; worth $5, $6.50 and $10.
9-inch Bowls, $8.50; worth $12.
Water Caraffes, $2 and $4.50; worth $3 and $6.50.
High-footed Comports, $5.50, $7 and $8.50; worth $8, $12 and $13.50.
Claret Jugs, $7.50 and $8.50; worth $12 and $15.
Water Jugs, $6.50 and $8.50; worth $10 and $12.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $5 and $7; worth $7.50 and $10.50.
Jelly Dishes, fancy shapes, $5; worth $7.
Decanters, quart size, $5; worth $7.
Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; worth $2 and $3 each.
Celery Trays, $2.50, $5 and $6; worth $4.50, $8 and $10.
Water Tumblers, $5 and $12 a dozen; worth $8.50 and $20.
Basement and Tenth street aisle.

FANCY CHINA

In both Pouyat and Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. China. New decorations and new shapes, and priced to be in line with this September movement, which means a saving of a third:
Salad Bowls, $1 and $1.25; worth $1.50 and $2.
Chop Dishes, $1.75, $2 and $2.25; worth $2.50, $3 and $3.50.
Celery Trays, 85c, $1 and $1.25; worth $1.25, $1.50 and $2.
Cake Plates, $1; worth $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75 and $2; worth $2.50 and $3.
Salad Plates, $3.60; worth $5.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, $2.40; worth $3.75. Basement.

THIN BLOWN WATER TUMBLERS

Regularly $1 and $1.25 a dozen; Choice of several good patterns at

60c a Dozen

Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

MARBLE BUSTS and FIGURES

$5.50, worth $8 $18, worth $25
$8.50, worth $12 $25, worth $32.50
$12, worth $18

MARBLE PEDESTALS

In Italian marble and onyx effects; $5, worth $8.50 $15, worth $20
$7, worth $10.50 $18.50, worth $25
$8.50, worth $12.50 $20, worth $30
$12, worth $16

BERLIN and VIENNA BRONZES

In busts, figures, ash receivers and trays:
$2.25, from $3 $9.50, from $12.50
$4.25, from $6.50 $15, from $22.50
$6.50, from $10

ROYAL VIENNA VASES

A small collection of Vases in Royal Vienna—fancy heads and Rembrandt heads:
$16, from $25 $25, from $37.50
$20, from $30 $40, from $60
$22, from $32

Art Room, Basement.

Notions at Half Price

Here is an offering of a very good list of sewing and toilet needfuls, that should prove attractive to almost everybody who sees it. These very little prices are quoted because this collection is composed of odd lots we wish to close out quickly, or lines that are to be discontinued because new ones are coming. This is only a matter of stock-righting on our part, and the articles will serve you quite as well as those for which you would ordinarily pay double. Here is the list:

Dress Shields, 10c a pair.
Lace Pins with pearl or turquoise heads, 3c dozen.
Belt Pins, 5c each.
Sleeve Protectors, 10c pair.
Collar Buttons, 2c dozen.
Hair Pins, 3c bundle.
Hat-pin Tablets, 3c each.
Absorbent Linen, 5c and 10c package
Featherstitch Braid, piece of 6 yds., 5c
Ironing Wax with handle, 7c dozen.
Sewing Machine Oil, large bottle, 5c.
Lightning Needles, 3c paper.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c dozen.
Porpoise Shoe Laces, 2c pair.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, 2c card.
Leatherette Work Boxes, 5c.
Skirt and Waist Supporters, 15c.
Basting Cotton, 1200-yard spools, 5c
100-yard Black Sewing Silk, 5c spool
Corset Clasps, fine quality, 5c.
Shirt Yokes, 10c. Girdle Frames, 5c.
Collar Foundations, 10c.
Hat Pins with fancy heads, 5c.
Hook-On Supporters, frilled elastic, satin pads, 20c. Tenth street.

All-Wool CASHMERE *A Third Under-price*

Thirty thousand yards have been sold of this splendid fabric since we first told you about it, three weeks ago. Fifty thousand yards remain—for there were 80,000 yards in the enormous purchase.

Pure wool, soft and fine in quality—"fifteen-twill," so-called—hence graceful and clinging in its draping qualities—a fact that has much weight in these days of 1830 dresses. Its lustre and beautiful, clear colorings, make it additionally attractive.

Thirty-eight inches wide, in three shades of black—blue black, jet black and medium black, and these two dozen fine colorings:

Cardinals, Bright Garnets, Dark Garnets, Ivy Greens, Hunter's Green, Dark Greens, Havana Brown, Golden Browns, Dark Browns, Light Grays, Dark Grays, Heliotrope, Royal Blues, Navy Blues, Cadet Blues, Old Rose, Nile Green, Pinks, Mais.

And the best part of the story is told in these lines:

50c a Yard,
Instead of 75c!

Rotunda.

CUSHION TOPS at 25¢ Worth Double

This is a collection of more than a thousand Tapestry Cushion Tops, in various designs and colorings. A manufacturer was cleaning up his stock, and wanted to do it in a hurry. While all of the pieces would be fairly priced at 50c, some are worth even more. At this season of the year all tasteful housekeepers will have use for a few of them. 25c each.

Tenth street.

WRIST BAGS Specially Priced

Bags at $1, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75—four of the most attractive groups of these useful companions for a woman's shopping or calling tours, that you've ever seen.

Made up to our order, in handsome shapes and styles, thoroughly good in every respect, and excellent values all:

Bags of grain walrus, black and colored, with leather-covered, nickel, gilt and gun-metal finished frames; strap or braided handles. Moire-lined, and fitted with purse and card-case; or purse, card-case and vinaigrette. $1 each.

Bags of black walrus: 9-inch frames, partly leather-covered; braided handle, moire-lined, with purse and card-case. $1.85 each.

Bags of black walrus or genuine seal; riveted frame, leather-covered, gilt or gun-metal finished; black or figured moire lining; with purse, card-case and vinaigrette. $2.25 and $2.75 each.

Broadway.

Women's STOCKINGS and VESTS

There's a judicious blending of the low in price with the good and durable in quality in these Stocking and Vests, as well as a certain fitness in weight, that make them very well worth buying just now:

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

12½c a pair—Of fast black Cotton, seamless; heels and toes extra spliced; of durable yarn, elastic.

At 25c a pair—Imported fast black plain Lisle Thread, light weight; also fast black medium-weight Cotton.

American-made fast black Cotton, medium weight, with unbleached soles or feet.

At 37½c a pair, 3 pairs for $1—Of fast black plain Lisle Thread, with white split soles, or white tipped heels and toes. Made in Germany; exceptional value at the price.

WOMEN'S VESTS

At 50c each—Swiss-ribbed Vests of white mercerized Cotton; low neck, sleeveless; untrimmed or trimmed with handsome patterns of mercerized crocheting; in square or V-shaped necks.

Pink or sky blue mercerized Cotton Vests; low necks, sleeveless; V-shaped necks, trimmed with mercerized crocheting. Broadway.

John Wanamaker

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

JAPANESE LOSE FORTS TAKEN AT PORT ARTHUR

Chinese Says They Retired After Enduring Terrific Fire.

ENORMOUS LOSSES REPORTED

Russians Hear Attackers' Casualties Number 7,000—Hundreds Killed by Ground Mines.

CHE-FOO, Sept. 28.—Russians residing here assert that they have received information that the Japanese losses in the latest attack on Port Arthur, which was begun on Sept. 19, were 7,000.

A Chinese who left the fortress on Sept. 26 says that the Russian losses were between 500 and 600.

The Chinaman says that the Japanese were unable to remain in the three supplementary forts which they captured, and that they retired at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 26 after enduring several days of tremendous firing from the inner forts.

He adds that the Russians attempted to bury the dead on both sides at night, because the decomposing bodies seriously menaced the health of the garrison. The Russians allege that it is the deliberate policy of the Japanese to undermine the health of the Russian troops by means of the decomposing bodies, and that for this reason they fire on the burial parties.

A Chinaman who was a member of a burial party says the Japanese fired when he and other Chinamen attempted to bury the dead. He adds that when the wind carries the odors toward the Japanese the latter retire.

Chinese say that the most severe attacks were made on the supplementary forts of the Etse and Antz Mountain forts. The Russians had undermined the ground and several hundred Japanese were blown up Sept. 23. Reports received from Miao-Tao Islands mention a terrific report which shook the houses there on that date.

The Russians ships, it is reported, took no part in the battle. From thirty to fifty shells fell daily in the Chinese new town. One shell tore the rudder from a torpedo boat destroyer.

The Russians are now building a new fort on Liao-thie Promontory, bearing on the land side. Its construction indicates that five large guns will form the nucleus of the battery.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—The information received at the War Office concerning the situation at Port Arthur is not reassuring.

The blockade at last seems to be effective. Admiral Togo's ships are arresting all the junks which try to enter the harbor and are sending them to Dalny.

It is feared that this complete isolation may react on the spirits of the garrison.

HEARS TOGO LOST SHIPS.

Vladivostok Gets Report That Two Torpedo Boats Have Been Sunk.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to a news agency from Vladivostok says that, according to reports from Port Arthur, two Japanese torpedo boats and a Japanese steamer have been sunk by mines near Port Arthur in the course of the last few days.

A Japanese cruiser of the Nitaka type, it is added, was badly damaged.

RUSSIA ORDERS WARSHIPS.

Four Cruisers and Eleven Destroyers to be Built in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

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PARIS, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Toulon says the Russian Government has just ordered from the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée eleven torpedo-boat destroyers of the latest pattern.

The work will be taken in hand at once. Four of the destroyers will be built at the dockyards at Havre, four at Norman dockyards, and three at La Seyne. They will not be finished for fifteen months.

Further orders are shortly to be given for four cruisers of the Bayan type.

MEDIATION RUMORS PERSIST.

German and Italian Semi-Official Denials Fail to Suppress Them.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Signor Giolitti, the Italian Premier, left Homburg to-day for Racconigi after a two days' visit to Chancellor von Bülow, which, at this juncture of international affairs, has naturally given rise to conjectures that the conference was partly in regard to the question of mediatory offers in the Far Eastern war.

The conjectures have brought forth prompt denials from the Government organs. The National Zeitung, in an evidently inspired paragraph, styles the reports that the conference dealth with the question of mediation as "absurd fabrications."

No trustworthy statement regarding the real purport of the conference has been given out.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Although a portion of the Italian press insists that the meeting of Premier Giolitti and Count von Bülow was connected with the subject of mediation between Russia and Japan, the Capitale, a semi-official organ, gives voice to the contrary view, and says:

"Not only the Italian, but all European Governments, consider that mediation is impossible now, when Russia fully trusts in her ability to turn the tide of battle in her favor, and, while Japan does not wish to lose the fruits of her victories."

The Avanti asserts that the presence of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern at Tokio has a connection with alleged plans of mediation. The Foreign Office, however, emphatically denies that Italy is concerned in any such movement.

CORRESPONDENTS HAPPIER.

Their Treatment by the Japanese "Completely Revolutionized."

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 29.—The Daily Mail's Liao-Yang correspondent, telegraphing Sept. 23, says:

"The Winter equipment for the Japanese troops is completed. Fresh supplies of ammunition have arrived, and the army is ready to march at a moment's notice.

"The personal treatment of foreign correspondents with the Japanese has been completely revolutionized."

A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Sing-min-Tung, under date of Sept. 28, says that Capt. Boyd, an American officer on leave, is going to join the Russians from Sing-min-Tung.

Russian Revolutionists' Activity.

GOMEL, Russia, Sept. 28.—The police here have discovered another secret printing press from which revolutionary proclamations were issued. Four arrests have been made.

Boy Stabs Baby in Anger.

YONKERS, Sept. 28.—Antonio Sansone, 3 years old, was stabbed in the head this afternoon by William Torrello, 9 years old, of 38 New Main Street. Torrello was fixing a toy wagon on the sidewalk, and was using a large cheese knife. The baby got in his way, and would not move when told. Then he struck the baby on the head with the knife. The wound is not fatal.

JAPAN REMAINS CONFIDENT.

Talk of a Second Russian Army Causes No Alarm—New Domestic Loan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—The Japanese press is uncertain whether to regard the Second Russian Army as a second Baltic squadron, but it declares that at any rate, since the responsibility for the prolongation of the war rests with Russia, Japan is prepared to continue to fight unflinchingly, confident of her ability always to place in the field a larger and stronger army than Russia.

It is added that no financial or economic inconvenience has been experienced hitherto, and therefore confidence is expressed that in a trial of endurance Japan will not be beaten by her enemy.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.—The Government has decided to float another domestic loan of $40,000,000 on conditions similar to the last. The issue price will be 92 and the interest 5 per cent.

Business conditions indicate a heavy subscription. The Minister of Finance will meet the bankers of Tokio to-morrow, and those of Osaka and Nagoya on Saturday, to discuss the loan.

It is probable that the conscription law will be amended, increasing the service in the reserve five years and making the regular reserve service total seventeen years and five months. This means a large increase in the strength of the army.

COSSACKS' DARING RAIDS.

Russians Have Been Successful in a Number of Small Engagements.

MUKDEN, Sept. 28.—Many skirmishes and reconnaissances are reported to headquarters here, but, except for these, quiet still prevails. In the fighting that has been occurring the Russian scouts have almost invariably shown themselves superior to the Japanese both in riding and fighting.

The Japanese movement up the Tai-Tse River appears to be by a comparatively small force.

Raiding parties from the Russian Army bring in many prisoners.

Beautiful Autumn weather continues.

Reinforcements are arriving rapidly. Over 1,000 convalescents have returned to duty.

The railway is in good working condition. Officers are distributing the reserve stores that were brought up from Liao-Yang, as adequate supplies are now coming in from the north.

Details of the fighting near Inpu, between Bentsiaputze and the railroad, on Sept. 26, show that Gen. Mistchenko's scouts, accompanied by a battery of artillery, attacked a Japanese position at which there were stationed a battery of artillery, two squadrons of cavalry, and two companies of infantry. The Japanese were shelled out of their position on a hill and suffered heavy loss. The Russians occupied the hill until nightfall, when they retired under cover of darkness, having lost only three men.

The Japanese are sending out large parties of scouts daily, with the object of checking the Russians' continuous raids.

The march of Gen. Rennenkampff's Cossacks around the Japanese right flank, which was mentioned in these dispatches on Sept. 26, was a remarkable performance. Accompanied by a battery of artillery, the Cossacks covered eighty miles in fifty-two hours. They struck the enemy north of Bentsiaputze on Sept. 19, and thence continued south, circling the Japanese right flank. Coming unexpectedly on the Japanese line of communications near Pensihu, on the Tai-Tse River, on Sept. 22, they inflicted considerable damage. The Japanese were thrown into great confusion, but the Cossacks retired with a loss of only two killed.

Dr. Matveieff, who was captured by the Japanese at Liao-Yang, says the Japanese are suffering severely from dysentery, and that they begged his assistance in combating the disease. Japanese officers of the staff are excellent linguists, and many of them speak English and German, as well as some Russian.

The Japanese Army, according to Dr. Matveieff, is living almost entirely on rice and preserved foods, but it is comfortably equipped, many officers having even armchairs among their baggage. The principal Japanese fear is for forage for the horses during the Winter.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 29.—Movements at the front, so far as disclosed by the meagre dispatches received here, are confined to almost continuous outpost skirmishes, by means of which Gen. Kuropatkin is keeping in close touch with the Japanese along the whole of their front.

Field Marshal Oyama's advance appears to be extremely deliberate. There are no indications as yet that he has begun to overlap Russian positions.

A dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated Tuesday afternoon, says the Japanese have not altered their positions east of the railroad and that they confine themselves to outpost attacks to the north, all of which so far have been repulsed.

Reconnaissances by the Russian troops, says Gen. Kuropatkin, have established the fact that the main Japanese forces are still along the branch railroad to the Yen-Tai mines. Both sides are in constant contact. Gen. Samsonoff's troops particularly have had frequent encounters, but have sustained very few casualties. The Russians have captured some Japanese cattle and horses.

The General adds:

"On the night of Sept. 26 Cornet Mikheiff, with a detachment of Ural Cossacks, attacked the Japanese bivouacked at Khouandi, causing a great panic. The same day the Orenburg Cossacks laid an ambush for half a squadron of Japanese cavalry, who returned their fire, but soon retired, having sustained considerable loss and leaving several dead on the field."

The superiority of the Russian cavalry is beginning to be apparent. They have had the best of it in a number of minor encounters.

It appears that Gen. Rennenkamp's movement to the southward on Sept. 19 extended beyond the distance indicated by first reports. His Cossacks made a rapid sweep on Sept. 22 and struck a Japanese force at Pensihu, threatening its communications and causing considerable excitement.

Reinforcements are rapidly arriving at Mukden, and many convalescents are already returning to duty.

It is reported that Gen. Kuropatkin has made a requisition upon the authorities here for additional officers to make up the heavy losses in killed and wounded in the battle of Liao-Yang.

FOR MORE CITY PLAYGROUNDS.

Controller Will Provide Them If He Can Get $750,000.

When the Board of Estimate meets on Friday Controller Grout will ask an appropriation of $750,000 to carry out a scheme of playgrounds for the crowded sections of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Mr. Grout has been working on the plan for more than two years, but only lately in an amendment to the Small Parks act has he found a possibility of obtaining the necessary funds. The money, if the Board of Estimate approves the scheme, will be raised by bonds.

Mayor McClellan and Borough President Ahearn are already on record in favor of the plan.

SEPARATION OF RACES SOUTHERN BISHOP'S IDEA

Plain Words to Episcopalians on Negro Problem.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SPEAKS

Colored Leader, However, Does Not Answer Dr. Strange, Coadjutor-Elect of East Carolina.

Speaking on "The Negro Question in the United States, or the Responsibilities of the Christian Civilization of America Toward the Negro Race," the Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., Coadjutor Bishop-elect for East Carolina, surprised a large audience gathered in St. Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, last night, with the statement that as a first step toward the solution of the problem "there must be an unequivocal social separation of the races." This means, he said, "separation in the schools, separation in the Churches, separation in social entertainments, and separation in domestic life."

The occasion was a public meeting of the New York Protestant Episcopal Convention, which was attended by prominent clergymen and Bishops from many parts of the country. There were also many negroes in the audience. Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer presided, and introduced the speakers, who, besides Coadjutor Bishop-elect Strange, were Ernest Hamlin Abbott, Edgar Gardner Murphy, Secretary of the Southern Education Board and author of the book entitled "The Present South," and Booker T. Washington.

Coadjutor Bishop-elect Strange was the first speaker. He said that he was born in North Carolina, was trained as a minister in Connecticut under Bishop Williams, and that the first years of his ministry had been as a missionary among the colored people.

"The question," he declared, "is primarily one which the South must answer, as the South has had and will always have the negroes with it. But there is something which you people of the North can do for us in the South. In the first place, I ask you to trust the white men of the South. When you hear a criticism of a specific thing in the South, don't condemn the South as a whole because of it.

"In the second place, we ask you to set your faces as a flint against any outside political interference in this question. Why? Because it will harm the negro. It will raise false hopes in him and it will irritate the white man.

"First and foremost, the white man of the South must see to it that there shall be unequivocal social separation of the races; that they put aside firmly and gently all things that look toward a relation of one race toward the other. There must be separation in the schools, separation in the churches, separation in social entertainments, and separation in domestic life.

"This is not the kind of a place to go into an argument on this question, but I tell you that that is the one fixed factor in any real solution. It is best for human progress, it is best for the white race, it is best for the colored race; and my statement is based on the opinion of the leaders in that race. Don't give a mean politician a chance to swing his slogan and hold the hand of the best people! Exceptions ought to be made in the South, of course, to men who have ability as teachers in their race.

"I tell you that the late amendment to the Constitutions of Southern States in regard to the franchise is an effort to answer the best conscience of the South, and gives us hope of a pure and honest government. Now we have swept away from the ballot box a mass of ignorance by laws, and I believe that the conscience of the South is growing strong enough to see to it that the law shall be administered with equal justice to whites and blacks."

Booker T. Washington told of the progress which his race had already made under somewhat adverse conditions. He made no reply to Dr. Strange. E. H. Abbott took the ground that most negroes are, intellectually, morally, and spiritually, but children, and that it was wrong to hold them as responsible as adults. Mr. Murphy said that because certain white men of the North and South return lawlessness for lawlessness it was "folly to forget the rights and protections which are so generally accorded to the negro race, and which far exceed those which negroes now enjoy or have ever enjoyed in any other negro land."

The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach in Trinity Church next Sunday morning and at St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The annual reception to the ministers of the diocese was held last night at Sherry's. In the absence of Bishop Potter, Dr. David H. Greer, his coadjutor, and Mrs. Greer received. Over 400 persons attended the reception.

POTTER ON DIVORCE EVIL.

Tells Convention Convenience Often Determines Attitude Toward Laws.

The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the throne and conducted the services which marked the opening of the one hundred and twenty-first annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York yesterday morning, when 750 delegates and about 250 others specially invited assembled in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The convention then adjourned to the Pro-Synod building, which was the old Leake & Watts Orphan Asylum, and there heard the annual address of Bishop Potter. He declared that unless the church safeguarded the family as the foundation of society, practical barbarism must supervene.

Bishop Potter told a story of a young, penniless lawyer in the Far West who had refused a fee of $500 offered by a farmer and his wife for a divorce, and by pleading led them to reconsider their purpose.

"The incident has a deeper significance than at first we may recognize," he continued. "We make laws very easily in this country, and we break them very easily. When overlegislation crowds our statute books with laws which are, too often, a dead letter, it is very easy to pass from disregard of what one thinks an unreasonable law to disregard of laws that are not unreasonable, perhaps, but inconvenient. And any law one may easily hold to be both inconvenient and unreasonable if it gets in his way."

As he was about to present the Archbishop, Bishop Potter declared that the convention had met for the last time in a church, a statement which evoked applause.

"We in the Church of England," he said, "are perhaps only now learning the right manner of conducting representative church assemblies. We are trying to do the curious thing of adopting the regulations and rules of past times upon present day necessities. We have to work upon rules made when the whole nation was one of churchmen. To-day, gentlemen, the whole nation does not consist of churchmen."

Rectors from parishes along the Hudson River who wanted to divide the diocese so that they can have a Bishop of their own, failed to carry their point, the matter being postponed and the committee discharged. The Rev. W. W. Page of Cornwall argued in favor of a Primate for the United States, but the proposition was tabled by a vote of 112 to 107.

After the morning session the Archbishop, escorted by J. Pierpont Morgan and George Macculloch Miller visited St. Luke's Hospital, Mr. Miller being President of the Board of Trustees. The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Clover, the Superintendent, led the way to the chapel, where the Archbishop briefly addressed the assembled medical staff and employes.

McGovern and Murphy Fight Hard.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Before a crowd that filled the National Athletic Club to-night, Hughey McGovern and Tommy Murphy of New York fought six of the fastest rounds ever witnessed in this city. Under the law no decisions can be rendered here, but it was the opinion of the spectators the bout was a draw. In the first round Murphy was knocked down from a right swing to the jaw. At the end of the bout both showed signs of weariness and distress.

DEPEW AT BIG RALLY.

Predicts Victory—Praises Roosevelt as Man of Action.

Senator Depew opened the Republican campaign in Harlem last night with several other speakers at Camp Roosevelt, 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The tent was packed with, it was said, more than 2,500 persons and other thousands had to be turned away because they could not force their way into the place. Gen. O. O. Howard, one of the speakers, said from the platform that it had taken him fifteen minutes to fight his way from the door to the platform.

In speaking of the outlook Senator Depew said:

"I have been through ten Republican counties in New York State, and I have been through those same counties at this time of the year for more years than I care to confess just now, and I declare to you I never have seen the prospects for Republican victory as they are now."

Later he said:

"As to candidates the trouble with the Democratic nomination is that he has the judicial habit. He is accustomed to the silence and seclusion of his study, where he evolves ponderous opinions. The Chief Executive of the Nation should be a man of action, one who can act on the minute as President Roosevelt did in the Panama case.

"The people are going to keep Roosevelt. He's the best-equipped man in the country for the Presidency of the United States. The only real complaint against him is that he takes the whole people into his confidence and tells them what he is going to do. And, by the eternal, we have come to know he means what he says."

TO PICK MAN FOR THIRTEENTH.

Republican Leaders in Congressional District to Confer To-day.

A conference of Republican leaders of the Thirteenth Congressional District will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the office of Alexander T. Mason to agree upon a candidate. Ex-Park Commissioner Willcox and Herbert Parsons, the leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, who have been prominently mentioned, both announced yesterday that they were not aspirants for the honor.

The only announced candidate is W. H. Wadhams of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Mr. Wadhams has the support of Leader Parsons. Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, is also mentioned. It is generally agreed that the nomination will go either to the Twenty-fifth Assembly or the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, the Twenty-ninth District having named Nathaniel A. Elsberg for Senator.

There is a small part of the Fifth Assembly District in the Thirteenth Congressional, and late last night there was some talk of the nomination of Postmaster Van Cott. It is understood that Mr. Van Cott is not to be reappointed Postmaster in the event of President Roosevelt's election, and the man who it is said has been picked out to succeed him is Charles H. Murray, the President of the Republican County Committee, who is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

AND LEW DOCKSTADER STUCK.

Trousers Held Him to Car Seat Where Somebody Spilled Molasses.

An audience of a thousand people were kept waiting in Newark last night because Lew Dockstader, the minstrel, sat down on some spilled molasses in a trolley car and got stuck. The minstrel man is playing in Newark this week, but he lives in New York. He got on a trolley car last night to go from the station to the theatre. He sat down in the first vacant seat.

A little while later he starter to rise, but could not. Something held him. Dockstader is a heavy man. He found it hard to free himself from the tenacious treacle. As he wriggled and called to the conductor to stop the car and free him people began to laugh, and the black-face comedian found himself at last participating in a new joke.

Somehow, Dockstader doesn't know exactly how, he reached the theatre some fifteen minutes late. He got through the performance, and then asked himself the question.

"What shall I wear home, my molasses pair or my misfit costume pair?"

He decided on the molasses pair and stood up all the way.

DECIDE WEST VIRGINIA ROW.

Gaines Declared Nominee of Republicans for Congress in Third.

The sub-committee of the Republican National Congressional Committee, which has under consideration the factional fight in the Third Congressional District of West Virginia, rendered a decision yesterday. The district split on the nomination of Joseph Holt Gaines, the present Representative of the district. A second convention nominated William Seymour Edwards. The decision was in favor of Gaines.

The Congressional Committee will now take up the contest in the Sixth District of Ohio, where Charles Hildebrant and Judge Scroggy of Xenia both claim to be the regular Republican candidate. The contest between the two as to which has the right to have his name printed on the ballot as the regular Republican candidate is now pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio.

HERRICK NOTIFICATION PLANS.

Local Contingent to Leave for Albany Early Saturday Morning.

The arrangements for the notification of Justice Herrick, candidate for Governor, were announced last night. The ceremonies will be held at noon Saturday in the City Hall at Albany.

The local contingent will leave Saturday morning on a special train at 8:45 o'clock, arriving in Albany at 11:50 A. M. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison will be notified of his nomination for Lieutenant Governor in Albany right after the Herrick notification, the speeches in both cases being delivered by Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Ithaca, who was the permanent Chairman of the Saratoga Convention. The other nominees will be notified at the same time.

CORTELYOU HERE AGAIN.

Has Been Conferring with President—Republican Visitors Optimistic.

Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee returned yesterday from Washington, where he had a talk with President Roosevelt on the progress of the campaign.

Among the callers at Republican National Headquarters yesterday were Senator Charles Dick of Ohio, Senator Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and Gov. Chamberlain of Connecticut. They all gave Chairman Cortelyou rosy accounts of the political outlook in their respective States. Senator Dick's estimate for Ohio was 70,000, and Gov. Chamberlain said that Connecticut was "safe as a church" for the Republican ticket.

Gov. Chamberlain is here with his daughters and members of his staff to attend the launching of the battleship Connecticut.

100 Up-State Republican Meetings.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason, the head of the Republican State Committee's speakers' bureau, yesterday arranged for over 100 meetings in the counties north of the Harlem and said that he had applications for speakers for fifty more. Col. Gleason has secured Congressman Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House, for ten meetings in this State.

The Interborough's Treasurer.

D. W. McWilliams has been appointed Treasurer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. He will begin work on Oct. 1.

Men's Raincoats

To identify a rain-proofing process, its sponsor terms it "Cravenette." It is really an excellent process; but since it is applied to fabrics of all grades, irrespective of their true worth, "Cravenette" means nothing furthur than the mere application of the process. Determined to insure more than that, we have perfected a method of water proofing. It is termed "Pluvius," which not alone insures the proofing, but the character of the cloth, because it is confined exclusively to the better grade of fabrics. Be the process what it may, upon the tailoring of the Saks Raincoats you may depend. The collection of models embraces the belted tourist, long box, paletot and paddock coats of worsted, cheviot, twill and covert, in forty-three distinctive designs and patterns.

$10.00 to $35.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

FAIRBANKS ANSWERS PARKER ACCUSATIONS

Cites Postal Investigation Against Corruption Charges.

EULOGIZES THE PRESIDENT

Continuance of His Administration, Says Fairbanks, Means Continued Rigid Scrutiny of All Offices.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 28.—In his principal speech here to-day Senator Fairbanks discussed at some length the charges of corruption made against the Republican Party. He refrained carefully from mention of Judge Parker's name, but it was understood by all that the speech was inspired by the utterances of the Democratic candidate on this subject in his letter of acceptance. Speaking of the part played by President Roosevelt in the prosecution of the Post Office scandals, Mr. Fairbanks said:

"He has enforced the laws. He has driven corruption out of public places. We know that in private experience in every community there are evildoers, but they are comparatively few. The one who will betray public trust is the exception. He insinuates himself into private employment, into corporate employment, into the public employment.

"Theodore Roosevelt knew that and he determined that, so far as lay in his power, the betrayer of the general interest should be whipped out of place and power. He set to work a corps of Inspectors in the great Post Office Department, one of the greatest pieces of official mechanism in the world. Thousands are employed in it—yes, tens of thousands. Is it at all to be wondered at that now and then among this vast army there should be one who should forget his duty to his Government and go wrong? The President undertook to find out whether some one was betraying his trust and he made discoveries—not many, but a few, comparatively. Who were the offenders? Some Republicans, some Democrats.

"What did he do? Did he undertake to conceal the result of the investigation from the knowledge of men? No, he brought the evil-doers to the bar of justice. The Department of Justice prosecuted them, and in many cases the guilty are wearing the stripes of their guilt.

"Those who talk of corruption in the Administration must bear in mind, if they be just, that there is no man living with a higher conception of civic duty, with a more exalted ideal of official responsibility than Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

"He has no sympathy for wrongdoers, because he is a rightdoer himself. Clean himself, he wishes all men in public service to be likewise clean. The continuance of President Roosevelt's Administration means a continuance of a rigid, searching scrutiny of all of the offices of the Government and the certain condemnation and punishment of evildoers, no matter how low or how exalted they be."

MAYER DEFENDS ODELL.

Parker and Davis "Mystery and Reminiscence," a Negro Says.

The Lenox Assembly Rooms, at 252 Second Street, were crowded last night at the rally of the Federal Republican Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District. Julius M. Mayer, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, defended the administration of Gov. Odell.

"There is not one man in one hundred," he said, "who can point to a single definite thing in the present administration that has been wrong. Ask them and see if they can. The abuse aimed at Gov. Odell and the Republican Party will turn out to be a boomerang, because if you ever call a man a crook and fail to 'make good,' the American people will bear you down."

Charles Anderson, the negro Republican leader, characterized the Democratic ticket as "a mystery from Esopus and a reminiscence from West Virginia."

Electoral Candidates Resign Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 28.—Six candidates for Presidential Electors nominated by the Democrats of Texas, who hold various offices that might disqualify them in the Electoral College, have sent in their resignations of such offices to Gov. Lanham.

Escaped Train Wrecker Recaptured.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 28.—A telegram received to-day from the police authorities at Danville, Ill., says they have arrested John Kennedy, the train wrecker, who escaped from the Staunton, Va., jail several months ago, after having received the death sentence.

The Wonder of the World

Is at this moment 1057 miles from New York, and the people of the metropolis are just beginning to go.

The NEW YORK CENTRAL and WEST SHORE Railroads

offer a splendid train service with rates to suit all classes of people who want to see the greatest Exposition the world has ever had.

Now in full blast at St. Louis, and a wonderful success. Not in 50 years will you see its like again.

Our ticket agents will give full particulars.

What's the Difference?

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.

IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

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OFFER

Ladies' Shoes.

Patent Colt Skin.

Lace and Button, Military and Cuban Heel.

Value 2.50, 1.25

Ribbons.

Shaded Pillow Ribbon and Silk Edged Louisines, 3½ inches wide, in all colors.

Value 30c., 15c. yd.

There are Many table waters, but only one

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

Always the same.

Pure, sparkling, and delicious.

DRY MONOPOLE Champagne None Better MONOPOLE BRUT

GUSTAV RUNTZE & CO., Sole Agents, 34 Beaver St., N. Y.

JAPANESE TOO JOYOUS.

Slashing of Imaginary Russians Loses Him His Job.

Koiulu Tsurnoka's enthusiasm over the war which his countrymen are waging against Russia caused him to lose his place as cook for Robert Howison of 260 Lenox Avenue late last night. Mary O'Brien, another servant, started to retire in the servants' quarters on the top floor when she found Tsurnoka prancing up and down before a mirror furiously slashing to the right and left with an old cavalry sabre belonging to their employer.

She ran screaming down stairs, and Mr. Howison, arming himself with a club, rushed up and caught him slaying imaginary Cossacks by the score. As he had given Mary O'Brien almost as bad a scare on Sunday night by the same performance, he left the house at once. He declared that the first ship would carry him back to Japan.

KING OF SAXONY SINKING.

Members of the Royal Family Assemble at His Residence.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Sept. 29, (2:45 A. M.)—King George of Saxony is much weaker.

All the members of the royal family living in Dresden have assembled at Pillnitz, the Summer residence of the Saxon Court.

SEEK A GERMAN "BARON."

Friends of Fritz von Wernsdorff Ask Police to Find Him.

The police of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were asked yesterday to aid in a search for Fritz von Wernsdorff, aged thirty-two, who is said to be a real Baron, and who has been missing for nearly two weeks from his boarding house at 437 Pulaski Street.

The man is supposed to be heir to a large estate in Germany left by his father, who died eighteen months ago. On the morning of Sept. 17 Fritz left his home to go to work in a hat store at Broadway and Astor place. He never reached the store, and all trace of him since then has been lost.

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T. M. STEWART.

Water Filters & Coolers.

THE BEST KINDS.

For Sale by

Lewis & Conger,

130 & 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.

A FURNESS LINER WRECKED.

Loyalist Goes Ashore Near Cape Race—Is Breaking Up Fast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 28.—The British steamer Loyalist of the Furness Line, Capt. Phillips, bound from Halifax for London with a general cargo, went ashore last night at Seal Cove, Trepassey Bay, near Cape Race.

The vessel struck during a dense fog. The crew made their escape.

It was at first thought that part of the cargo could be saved, but the Loyalist is now breaking up fast. She is aground fore and aft, and is pounding on the rocks. The 'tween deck cargo is all under water, and comparatively little of it is likely to be saved.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 28.—The Loyalist carried 20,000 barrels of apples shipped by Nova Scotia firms, and miscellaneous goods. She left this port on Sunday.

The cargo was fully and the steamer partially insured.

The Loyalist, formerly the Clan Macalister, is of 1,419 tons net burden. She was built in 1891 at Glasgow and is owned by Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, of West Hartlepool.

DREW PAY AND VOTED UNDER FALSE NAMES

Man Under Arrest for Election Frauds Makes Confession.

HE ACCUSES T. P. SULLIVAN

Says "Little Tim" Got City Job at $3.50 for Him—Worked Under Saloon Keeper's Name.

What Superintendent of Elections Morgan says is the most remarkable story unearthed by him in his investigations of naturalization frauds came to light yesterday in the arrest of Rosario Gamino of 161 Chrystie Street, charged with having registered at the last election under a false name and with having voted illegally. Gamino was locked up in the Church Street Police Station last night and will be arraigned in the Centre Street Court this morning.

The prisoner confesses that Gamino is only one of the three names under which he is known. As a voter for the past thirteen years he has been James Ross, while for the last three years he has figured on the pay roll of this city and has drawn $3.50 a day as a rammer, under the name of "Michael Frabesillio."

The facts in the case are set forth in a sworn affidavit made by Gamino. Gamino accuses Timothy P. Sullivan, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen, of having obtained the position for him in the Department of Highways under the false name of Frabesillio. He says that on Oct. 21, 1891, he obtained from the Superior Court of this city citizen papers under the name of James Ross. Gamino says that he has voted at every election since 1891 under the name of James Ross.

The real Michael Frabesillio is a saloon keeper at 142 Elm Street. According to Gamino, Frabesillio got a place in the Highway Department and held it for some time. At the same time he was running his saloon, and the business in the latter place reached such proportions that it demanded more of Frabesillio's time and he resigned. Thereafter he, or some one acting for him, made application for reinstatement, and the application having been favorably passed upon, Gamino obtained the job under the saloon keeper's name and has held it so for the past three years.

"When I applied for a position at the clubrooms of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association," says Gamino in his affidavit, "Timothy P. Sullivan told me that he would get me a position. A day or two after this I came into the clubrooms and Timothy P. Sullivan told me that he had the position for me, but that it was under a name other than my own.

"I asked him whether it would be right for me to work under a name not my own, and he told me it was all right, and that he had fixed the thing and that I would get the job under the name of Michael Frabesillio. I then told Michael Frabesillio about it, and he told me it was all right, and that it had been all fixed. This was about three years ago."

Frabesillio, when brought before Superintendent Morgan, denied that Gamino had ever seen him relative to the job in the Highway Department. He said he had been an employe there for five months from August, 1898. He had previously worked in the Street Cleaning Department as a driver and applied for reinstatement there. He worked there, he said, until 1902, when he resigned.

About two years ago, he says, a man asked him if he knew that some one was working in the Highway Department under his, Frabesillio's, name. He says he afterward ascertained that this man was "James Ross," but he took no further steps in the matter. He swears, too, that Ross never spoke to him about the matter, and that he never received any money from Ross for allowing him to use his name.

A reporter met "Little Tim" Sullivan and Supt. Morgan talking at Broadway and Thirtieth Street last evening. They had apparently just happened to meet. The reporter showed Sullivan Gamino's affidavit. Sullivan read it through and then said:

"Oh, life's too short to answer questions like this."

BELMONT'S LABOR MOTTO.

It's "Live and Let Live," Says Business Agent Healey.

It is the belief of the Eccentric Firemen's Union that the demand of its members for an increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.50 a day made on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would be granted without any trouble. The demand affects about 200 firemen in the power houses at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue and at Seventy-fourth Street and Avenue A.

Timothy Healey, business agent of the union, said last night that he had seen August Belmont on behalf of the firemen about a year ago, and that Mr. Belmont told him that it was his intention to be fair to the men at all times.

"Mr. Belmont said," continued Healey, "that his motto was 'live and let live.'"

GEN. GRANT HERE TO COMMAND.

Takes Helm at Governors Island—Temporarily in Charge of Division.

Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant arrived at Governors Island yesterday to take command of the Department of the East. Until the arrival of Gen. Wade Gen. Grant will also have charge of the Atlantic Division, which includes both the Departments of the East and the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Hitherto Major Gen. Corbin has served as division commander as well as being in charge of the Department of the East. Major Gen. Wade, under the reorganization scheme, will be assisted by Gen. Grant and Gen. Thomas H. Barry, who will be in charge of the Department of the Gulf.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUES IN BOSTON.

Interesting Additions to the Museum of Fine Arts Collection.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Important accessions to the department of Egyptian art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts were announced to-day by Albert M. Lythgoe, curator of the department, who has just returned to Boston after five years in Egypt.

In addition to interesting groups of original objects, Mr. Lythgoe has brought to the museum a copy, of actual size, in tempera, of a portion of the great wall relief in the Tomb of Ptahhotep, at Sakkara.

The collections of original objects which are shortly to be put on exhibition include a large series of statues and statuettes of the Middle Empire, sculptures on granite and limestone, a collection of pottery of various periods, a large exhibit of Roman glass of the time of the Emperor Justinian, and a collection of objects in gold and enamel, many of them dating from the time of Rameses II.

COOPER UNION WINS SUIT.

Town of Pompton Failed to Keep Hewitt Bond Contract.

TRENTON, Sept. 28.—The Cooper Union of New York won a verdict in the United States District Court here to-day for $25,593.69 in a suit to recover the face and interest of bonds issued by the Township of Pompton, in this State. The township claimed an agreement to cancel for the face, or $25,000, made with the late Abram S. Hewitt.

The Union, however, showed that the terms of the contract had not been fulfilled by the township.

GEN. ROE RESCINDS ORDER.

No Other Action in Alleged Dispute with Gen. Henry.

The tension in the National Guard over the so-called dispute between Gens. Henry and Roe regarding the order of the latter directing officers to send him suggestions relative to the new military code which is now in course of preparation, was relieved yesterday by Gen. Roe's rescinding the order to which Gen. Henry took exception. The point made by Gen. Henry was that Gen. Roe should not have asked for the suggestions as commander of the Guard, but as President of the code board. In the interest of harmony Gen. Roe was content to yield on that technicality and recall the order.

Some friends of Gen. Roe point out that Adjt. Gen. Henry acted on his own volition, as the communication which he sent to officers of the Guard was not signed "by direction of the Governor." Whether Gen. Roe will go any further in the matter could not be learned from him yesterday, as he was out of the city. It is understood, however, that he will do nothing until he has looked more deeply into the legal aspect of the Adjutant General's authority.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Henry's position is that the board of which Gen. Roe is Chairman had no authority to proceed with any work without his, Gen. Henry's, direction. He bases it upon a general order issued by command of the Governor on Nov. 16, 1903, which made the board advisory to Gen. Henry.

FIVE FIRES IN ONE HOUSE.

Harlem Police Find It's the Work of Rival Gangs of Boys.

Through the arrest of a fourteen-year-old boy last night the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station and the firemen on the upper west side learned why they had been summoned to the fire-alarm box at One Hundred and Eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue five times during the last four days. The fire on each occasion was in a one-story vacant wooden house at 204 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.

In the neighborhood there have been for some time two gangs of boys, one known as the "One Hundred and Seventh Street gang" and the other as the "One Hundred and Eighth Street gang." When the house became vacant two weeks ago the One Hundred and Seventh Street boys took possession, moved everything out, and held the fort. It was then that the One Hundred and Eighth Street gang decided to take the house and keep it in condition until election night, when they would set it afire.

In some manner the secret leaked out. The One Hundred and Seventh Street boys then went to the house on Sunday and, piling a lot of rubbish in the corner of a room, set it afire. The One Hundred and Eighth Street gang saw the flame, turned in an alarm, and the firemen did the rest. On Monday the boys from the lower street again set fire to the house, and the firemen were called again. Tuesday the same thing happened, and yesterday the One Hundred and Seventh Street boys had the third fire, which was again extinguished.

Detective McManus of the West One Hundredth Street Station yesterday arrested Clifford Olive, fourteen years old, of 987 Amsterdam Avenue. He told the detective the names of the other boys, who will be arrested to-day.

LITTLE BLAZE STARTS PANIC.

Tenants of Aylsmere Apartments Scared to the Street by Smoke.

While Charles Meyer, chief engineer of the Aylsmere apartment house, at Seventy-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, was on the fifth floor last evening, he saw smoke coming from the windows two floors below. Running to the second floor, he procured a hose and climbed up the fire escape. He discovered the flames in the kitchen of a vacant flat and quickly extinguished them, but the smoke had already poured into the halls. The cry of fire started up all the occupants. They rushed down the stairs, and the elevator boy, Samuel Jefferson, ran the elevator up and down, informing the people that the fire had been extinguished. Their fears, however, were not allayed, and many of them insisted upon going into the street.

When the firemen reached the house they found the flames extinguished.

ACTION FOR $450,000.

International Flax Fibre Company Sues J. R. Lerendeau.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28.—In the Superior Court at Montreal to-day the International Flax Fibre Company of New York brought action against J. R. Lerendeau for $450,000.

The statement of claims sets forth that the defendant was made a Director and Vice President of the company. It is alleged that at a meeting of a sub-committee of the directorate in New York in March the President, G. R. De Montlord, acknowledged owing the company $50,000, offering in payment 450,000 shares of the company's stock, the shares having a par value of $1 each. The full board at a meeting at New York on May 9 accepted this offer and released the President of liability.

Mr. De Montlord, it is declared, handed over to the defendant certificates for 450,000 shares. On July 29, at another New York meeting, the defendant by resolution was asked to hand over the certificates to the company. He refused, and action was taken.

TOLSTOY'S IMPERIALIST SON.

He Declares That Russia Is Destined to Conquer the World.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—Count Tolstoy's son Leo, in an article in the Novoe Vremya, takes a position diametrically opposed to that of his father. He has just returned from bidding farewell to his brother, who is departing for the front, and writes of the touching scenes he witnessed at Tamboff as the reserve men left for the Far East. But, he says, nevertheless the peasants are all united in agreeing that the war must be fought out until Japan is subdued.

He predicts the triumph of Russia, which, he declares, is destined "to become, instead of England, the greatest nation in the world." He says the Slavs will spread over and absorb all the neighboring peoples they have already subjugated.

"Russia is the only power destined to realize the dream of world conquest."

John Foster Kirk's Death.

John Foster Kirk, who died on Sept. 21 in Philadelphia, was born at Fredericton, N. B., in 1824, went to Boston at the age of eighteen, and five years later, in 1847, took the position of W. H. Prescott's private secretary, left vacant by Robert Carter. Mr. Kirk worked with Prescott until the death of the historian in 1859. In 1870 Mr. Kirk accepted a position in Philadelphia in the firm of J. B. Lippincott as editor of the new edition of Prescott's works and also of Lippincott's Magazine. From 1880 to 1888 he was lecturer upon European history at the University of Pennsylvania.

Will Study Labor Problems Here.

It was learned last evening at the local headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that the labor representatives sent here by the French Government to investigate industrial conditions in this country will spend two days studying New York before they leave for France. The French labor men had a conference with President Gompers, General Organizer Herman Robinson, and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor before they left New York to visit other cities. They will be back here on Oct. 18.

PUNISH THE GUILTY, SLOCUM SURVIVORS SAY

Indignant Germans Denounce Company and Inspectors.

APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Many Speeches at Meeting Largely Attended by Women in Mourning—"Easy Going" No More.

Survivors of the wreck of the General Slocum and those who were bereaved by the horror of last June, to the number of more than 300, met last night in Schuetzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place, to protest against the decision rendered by the local Steamboat Inspectors in their recent investigation into the causes of the disaster.

The indignation meeting—for that was what it became—was held under the auspices of the Organization of General Slocum Survivors. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the report of Inspectors James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett and calling for the punishment of those responsible. The organization represents 300 survivors and the families of 600 dead. The report was denounced as "unjust and unfair to the stricken families, it being proved that negligence and lack of discipline prevailed among the officers and crew."

The resolution was passed unanimously by a rising vote. It read as follows:

"Be it Resolved, That we, the bereaved members of this organization, emphatically declare that the whole responsibility rests with the Board of Directors and officers of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, who knew at the time of the disaster of the incompetency of their crew, and we further denounce and look for a speedy punishment of the negligent and of the Federal Government Inspectors, Lundberg and Fleming, who willfully and dastardly permitted this unfit vessel to be in commission without a thorough inspection of the appliances, such as life preservers, hose, &c., which came under their supervision."

It was also resolved to send a copy of the resolutions to President Roosevelt.

Fully a third of those at the meeting were women who, without exception, were in deep mourning. Many wept, and the men were hardly less affected as the story of June 15 was told over again by those who had passed through the catastrophe. The speeches were in both English and German.

President Charles Dersch of the association, in opening the meeting, asked if the "easy-going Germans" were going to allow themselves to be imposed upon. Cries of "No! No!" answered him.

"Then," he continued, "the sooner we put our foot down the better. It is about time the Germans of this city were heard from.

"We are here to-day, suffering. Our friends, who have lost their dearest and best, are facing a long Winter of solitude and grief. Many of them have gone elsewhere to forget their sorrow; many of them have not recovered and never will recover from the horror of that time. Only to-day a mother who mourned the loss of a nineteen-year-old daughter died in a hospital of a broken heart. Are we to be made a laughing stock by these men, one of whom made, twenty-five years ago, a similar report on the Seawanhaka? No; we, the sufferers, have a right to demand redress for the loss of our loved ones.

"Such rot and nonsense. It is to shield the steamboat company that the Inspectors take away the licenses of the Captain, the pilot, and the engineer. What care they? The company will protect them, give them soft berths somewhere, possibly pension them.

"While most of us are of German birth or descent, we are here to demand our rights as American citizens; we are not 'easy marks.' We have accepted the fate that has come to us, but we will not be trifled with. We are here to fight for the memories of our dear dead, and we warn the authorities who are the superiors of the Inspectors who have whitewashed themselves that we will demand recognition of our rights and the adequate punishment of those who are to blame."

Speeches in German and English were also made by Emil Troell, who lost his wife and child; George Wuniner, who lost his wife, and Henry W. Lambech, who lost a daughter and whose wife is a nervous wreck as a result of her experience on the ill-fated boat.

Frank Prawdziski, a boy of thirteen years, made a speech in which he said that he ran to the pilot house to tell Capt. Van Schaick that the boat was on fire, and received the reply: "Shut up, and mind your own business." Several survivors told of the rotten condition of the life preservers, and one man said that he had found the life rafts tied with wire rope.

SAY THEY HAVE OLD-TIMER.

Police Welcome Osborne M. Southwick, Alleged Bad Check Worker.

In the Tombs Court yesterday Osborne M. Southwick, sixty-two years old, of Flushing, was held for examination on Friday in $1,000 bail on a charge of trying to pass a worthless check. The complainant was Detective Sergt. Galvin.

Galvin was standing in the banking room of the Puritan Trust Company, Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, when he heard a man ask the cashier if "that check was good," and the cashier replied that it was not. He accompanied the man to a shoe store at 382 Third Avenue, and found waiting there an old friend in the person of Southwick, whom he promptly arrested. Southwick, the dealer said, had gone into the store a few minutes previously and bought a pair of shoes for $3, offering a check for $8.00.

On being searched at Police Headquarters, a lot of blank checks were found on Southwick, also a long list of prominent business houses in the city. Southwick's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. Galvin told the Magistrate, and he said he hoped by Friday to have other people in court to appear against the prisoner.

"DIRTY PAWS" NOW.

"Black Hand" Adjunct Would Like $50, Please, or There May Be Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 28.—"Brownell, warning. You must deposit $50 at Brandon Park font Wednesday night at 9:30 or fear the vengeance of the Black Hand alias the Dirty Paws."

This note was pinned to the door of Charles Brownell, a prominent merchant, this morning. He is unable to tell whether it is a joke or a threat, but he has made arrangements to test the bravery of the "Dirty Paws" if they put in an appearance.

FILIPINO JUDGE VISITS POPE.

Discusses Questions Between the United States and the Vatican.

ROME, Sept. 28.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Cayetano Arellano, Chief Justice of the Philippine Islands, who was accompanied by Philippe Eugster of Paris.

The Pontiff was most interested in Justice Arellano's account of the situation in the Philippines, the condition of the movement of "Bishop" Aglipay, head of the Filipino National Church, and the influence exercised by the American Bishops. Señor Arellano also discussed the questions which remain to be settled between the United States and the Vatican.

Justice Arellano also had long interviews with the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val; Mgr. Gasparri, Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, and Archbishop Agius, the Papal Delegate in the Philippines.

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EX-SECRETARY FOSTER AGAINST GREATER NAVY

Says Government Should Favor International Disarmament.

JUSTICE BREWER'S ADDRESS

Explains Away Surprise Caused by His Remarks on Philippines and Constitution Before Lawyers' Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster made the principal address to-day at the opening of the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists. His subject was "International Arbitration and The Hague Tribunal." In it he said:

"It has been reported in the press that the Secretary of the Navy has announced himself as in favor of a navy equal to the greatest navy in the world. I trust he has been misquoted. Our Government should hold itself ready to enter into an agreement for international disarmament and not for the increase of the navy."

"This country should hold itself to other and far more peaceful pursuits in the settlement of strife than to the making of implements of destruction and death."

He expressed deep regret also that the fruits of war made necessary the permanent increase of the American Army.

Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, President of the congress, in his address startled his auditors when he said:

"You can see twenty acres of Philippine life at the World's Fair, but you cannot see a square rod of the Constitution."

After waiting for the prolonged cheering that greeted his remarks to subside, the Justice added:

"Perhaps it is because it has been judicially declared that there is no connection between the two.

"I affirm," he said further, "that the work of the lawyer and jurist, invisible as it may be to the physical eye, is of far-reaching value to humanity, for of what avail would be all the achievements of science if life, liberty, and property were not made sacred by the just administration of law?

"The fabric of our civilization is indeed a thing of beauty, but it is made strong and enduring only by the golden thread of equal, exact, and universal justice. Let us not be turned away from our high purpose by any glitter of gold or temptations of luxurious life, but ever remember that Justice is the one thing beneath the eternal blue."

Much significance was attached to the remarks of the Justice, but when asked to-night for an explanation he said:

"In my reference to the Philippines and the Constitution this afternoon I meant that the Philippines exhibit at the fair was an example of the progress of civilization, but that the work of the lawyer, which is a great factor in the material progress of the world, is invisible."

Before his remarks about the Philippines and the Constitution he had said:

"The purchase which this great Exposition commemorates was not the result of conquest and came not at the end of war. Not a gun was fired, not a life was lost. A lawyer, not a soldier, made the transfer. The glory of that transfer is one of the laurels of our profession."

TO PROTEST AGAINST FRANCE.

Catholic Conference in Session Here May Act To-day.

Action protesting against the treatment of the Roman Catholic Church by the French Government is likely to be taken to-day by the Third Eucharistic Conference Congress of the United States. At yesterday's session Bishop Maes of Kentucky, the presiding officer, acting upon the suggestion of Father James Dougherty, appointed Archbishops Farley and Ryan, Bishops Ludden and Tierney, and Vicar General Mooney to draw up resolutions denouncing the offending Government. A further proposal by Father Dougherty that copies be sent to the President of the United States and the Governor of New York was frowned upon by his Archbishop.

"I think that would be going too far," said Archbishop Farley. "It would be mixing things. The Catholic Church does not belong to the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of New York. It belongs to the Holy See."

Solemn pontifical mass, celebrated at the cathedral by Bishop Maes, was the first order of the day and there was a larger attendance than on Tuesday, owing to overnight arrivals. Bishop Colton preached the sermon on "Holy Communion," and the French and Belgian interpretation of the Gregorian chant was rendered by a choir of seventy-five under Prof. Ungerer. The congress then assembled in the Cathedral College Hall, close by in Madison Avenue, where papers were read by Messrs. McGean, McSweeny, and Thuente of the Order of Preachers and all of New York.

"MIKE," ABLE ESCORT.

Punches an ex-Assemblyman's Son at Girl's Bidding.

Michael Kelleher, nineteen years old, of 414 West Forty-seventh Street, walked up Ninth Avenue last night, glancing happily now and then into the big brown eyes of a girl by his side. As they neared Forty-seventh Street the girl clutched his arm and was heard to exclaim:

"There he is now! Give it to him!"

Michael saw coming toward him Harry Meyers, also nineteen years old, a son of former Assemblyman Meyers, of 354 West Forty-eighth Street. Michael didn't hesitate a minute, according to the police, but proceeded to "give it to him."

Before his remarks about the Philippines and the Constitution he had said:

"The purchase which this great Exposition commemorates was not the result of conquest and came not at the end of war. Not a gun was fired, not a life was lost. A lawyer, not a soldier, made the transfer. The glory of that transfer is one of the laurels of our profession."

"Talk about my girl, will you?" he shouted as he struck Meyers in the right eye and landed on his left jaw with a right swing.

Meyers was game, but he was no match for Kelleher, who is much the larger. Meyers's face was being beaten badly when the girl rushed between them.

"That's enough, Mike!" she called out; "he's got all he deserves."

But "Mike" renewed the attack. Detective Sergt. Kuhn rushed up and placed Keleher under arrest.

Meyers denied that he had spoken ill of the young woman. After Keleher had been locked up on a charge of assault he said the young woman was Miss Emma Ende, a stenographer.

Wants America to Share Africa.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 28.—Bishop Hartzell, for twenty years a Methodist Bishop in Africa, declared in an address delivered here to-day that he hoped to see the time when the American flag would float over a portion of African territory. Africa, he said, could be divided by the great nations of the earth without war.

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Business Walking Coat Suits, $22 to $52

Business Sack Suits, $15 to $40.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

CORBIN STANDS BY HIS GUNS ON MARRIAGE TALK

Officers Should Give of Their Best to Country, He Says.

BIDS PRESIDENT GOOD-BYE

Gen. Corbin Sails on Saturday to Assume Command in the Philippines—Delivers Manassas Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Gen. Corbin came to Washington to-day to pay parting calls. He leaves New York at noon next Saturday for the Philippines. He visited the White House and bade the President good-bye, and called also on Secretary Taft, Gen. Chaffee, Assistant Secretary Oliver, Col. Edwards, the Chief of the Insular Bureau, and many others with whom for many years he has been associated in the War Department.

His principal errand to Washington was to present to the Secretary of War his report of the recent army manoeuvres at Manassas and the report of the Chief Umpire, Col. Arthur Wagner. Gen. Corbin will relinquish command of the Division of the Atlantic at noon Saturday, and at the same time command of the Department of the East, which will be assumed by Gen. Frederick Grant. The command of the Division of the Atlantic will devolve on Gen. Grant as the senior officer in command until the arrival of Gen. James F. Wade from the Philippines.

Gen. Corbin, in speaking of some of the criticism which has been made of the comment he made in his annual report on the marriage of young officers in the army, said:

"There is no man living who is more in favor of marriage and of the home and family than I am. I approve of marriage under proper circumstances in the army and out. But I believe officers of the army should be required to give of their best to the service of their country, and that they should not be permitted to incumber their lives with responsibilities which prevent their attainment of this excellence of service.

"Sentiment is a very pretty thing, but once in a while it is well to consider facts. When they obtrude themselves upon the married state and threaten its happiness they are very stubborn things.

"I have seen a quantity of sentimental rot that was intended as answers to things I was supposed to have said. The alleged quotations from my order and my conversation did suffice in truth to make me appear ridiculous. If the papers would confine themselves to the discussion of what I have actually said, I would have no complaint to make. I am quite sure I am right and perfectly content to face the issue."

STEEL TRUST TO RETALIATE.

Reported Answer to Union Talk of a Sympathetic Strike.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—It was learned to-day that at the recent conference between President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and President A. C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company the latter informed President Shaffer that it was too late to reopen negotiations on the wage scale at the Youngstown and Girard plants, as the company is now operating the plants satisfactorily.

It is said that the Amalgamated officials have been notified that if the association declares a sympathetic strike, as has been rumored would be done, retaliatory measures will be adopted by the United States corporation, and the Amalgamated Association will be ignored at all plants controlled by the corporation.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The "Isle of Spice" company, now playing at the Majestic, on Tuesday night will present to the champion New York National League baseball team a silver-mounted bat. "Johnnie" McGraw will receive the gift on behalf of the players. The visiting St. Louis team will be guests of the management.

***

Tim Cronin has replaced Gilbert Sarony as Lena, the nurse, in "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," at the Grand Opera House.

***

Hurtig & Seamon have decided to extend their Sunday night concert ventures. Hereafter they will give entertainments every Sunday night at the West End Theatre as well as at the Harlem Opera House.

***

Estelle Mortimer, a well-known character actress, is dead in Kansas City. She was playing there in "Bird Centre," the production which Hamlin, Mitchell, and Fields sent West a short time ago. Miss Mortimer was once in Nat Goodwin's company, and then with Miss Maxine Elliott in "Her Own Way."

***

Three distinct companies are required for "Humpty Dumpty," the Drury Lane spectacle which will be given here this Fall. There is one composed of comedians, vocalists, and chorus; one of aerialists, acrobats, and pantomimists, and one consisting of a corps de ballet. Frank Moulan, Maud Lillian Berri, George Schiller, and Rice and Prevost are among the members of the big troupe.

***

Henry Miller will appear in "Joseph Entangled" at the Garrick Theatre on Oct. 11. The cast will include Hilda Spong, Charles Frohman has decided to close the New York run of "The Coronet of the Duchess" on Oct. 8.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE FARM OF THE DAGGER Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.00

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS, author of "Children of the Mist," "The American Prisoner," etc.

The publication of a new novel by Phillpotts is an event of importance in the literary world. The present work lacks none of the vividness and reality of his previous work.

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A series of clever essays which have appeared in "The Bookman" and elsewhere.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, net, $4.00

By Mrs. ALEC-TWEEDIE.

An amusing book of stage gossip and personalia about modern stage celebrities.

THE POET'S CORNER Flat Quarto. Illustrated in Color. Net, $1.50

By MAX BEERBOHM

A volume in which the characteristics and failings of certain modern poets are portrayed by eccentric and original caricatures.

A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD CHICAGO 12mo, cloth, $1.00

By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, author of "A Little Girl in Old New York," etc.

Another one of Miss Douglas's charming "Little Girl" books.

PATTY AT HOME Illus. 12mo, cloth, $1.25

By CAROLYN WELLS, Author of "Idle Idyls," "Patty Fairfield," etc.

Another story about the interesting affairs of Patty Fairfield, who made her debut three years ago.

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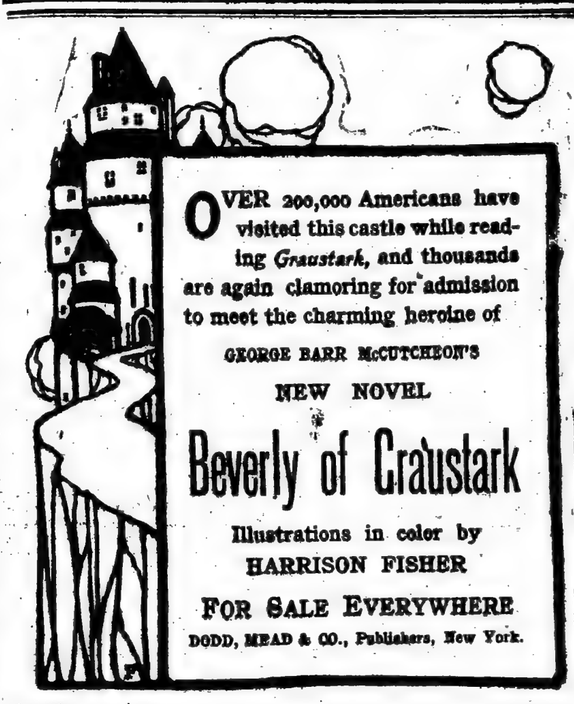

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THE

GEORGIANS

By

WILL N. HARBEN

Author of "Abner Daniel"

HARPER & BROTHERS

New York

WAS JUST OUT OF PRISON.

Ex-Convict Caught Stealing Furs from Express Wagon.

After an exciting pursuit for five blocks a man who said he was Charles Smith, twenty-two years old, who had just got out of prison, was arrested by detectives of the Mercer Street Station just before midnight last night. Smith is alleged to have taken a box of furs from the rear of a wagon in front of the American Express Company's office at 15 East Fourth Street. He was seen by Frank Dollery, a clerk employed in the office, as he started to run off with the box.

Dollery shouted and started in pursuit. Smith ran through Fourth Street to Astor Place and then turned down Lafayette Place. He saw that he was hampered by his burden and dropped the box in Astor Place. Dollery caught up with him at Eighth Street, and after a short tussle threw him to the ground, where he held him until Detectives Parker and Kenny of the Mercer Street Station came up.

TOLSTOY'S BROTHER DEAD.

Was an Epicure, but His Daughters Adopted Their Uncle's Ideas.

MOSCOW, Sept. 28.—Count Sergius Tolstoy, the brother of Count Leo, is dead. He was the very antithesis of Count Leo, residing on his estate in lordly style and living the life of a self-indulgent epicure, while his brother, clad in homespun, leads the life of an ascetic.

Count Sergius had two daughters, who are passionate admirers of their uncle, and whose ideas they adopted in refusing to marry, one of them selecting a coachman as her mate.

Georgia's Boll Weevil Scare.

COVINGTON, Ga., Sept. 28.—The supposed boll weevil found on a plantation in the eastern part of this county, upon comparison with the real Mexican boll weevil proves to be an entirely different insect. It is of a different color and very much larger than the Mexican weevil. There are, however, serious apprehensions of its destructive effects.

STABBED WIFE AND SELF.

Newark Couple's Last Quarrel Fatal to Man, at Least.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 28.—Philip Stribel, sixty-three years old, of 82 Kossuth Street, fatally stabbed his wife, Therese, fifty years old, on the rear porch of their home last night. Then he thrust the knife into his own heart, dying instantly. The couple's sixteen-year-old daughter tried to wrest the knife from her father, and was painfully cut in the hand. The mother was taken to St. James's Hospital, where it is said she cannot recover.

The stabbing was the result of a long series of quarrels. Stribel had accused his wife of disorderly conduct in the Third Precinct Court on Monday, and she had been held for the Grand Jury. Mrs. Stribel was released on bail to-day, and when she returned home to get some of her clothing she was attacked by her husband.

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NEW YORK BEATEN EASILY BY CHICAGO

No Snap in McGraw's Men's Play and Wiltse Was Batted Hard.

AMERICANS WERE DEFEATED

Greater New Yorks and Bostons Failed to Score Against Detroit and Cleveland.

Only one Eastern team, the Bostons of the National League, was successful in the ten games played in the major leagues yesterday. With three changes on the team the New York Nationals were easily defeated by the Chicagos, while two reverses for Pittsburg and a victory for Cincinnati placed Kelley's men ahead of the Pittsburgs in the championship standing. Three teams were shut out in the American League, and all by the same score, the Greater New Yorks by Detroit, Boston by Cleveland, and Philadelphia by St. Louis. The Quakers lost twice, which enabled the Clevelands to advance to fourth position. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 7; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 0, (7 in'gs.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	11	12	12	14	18	20	17	104	.722
Chicago	8	..	13	8	15	17	10	15	86	.601
Cincinnati	8	8	..	12	15	15	11	11	81	.570
Pittsburg	10	11	10	..	10	14	14	11	80	.567
St. Louis	3	7	8	10	..	14	13	15	70	.496
Brooklyn	3	5	6	7	6	..	13	13	53	.383
Boston	2	12	5	7	9	1	..	11	52	.369
Philadelphia	4	7	5	7	7	9	8	..	47	.328
Games lost	40	57	61	81	71	93	93	97		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Detroit, 5; New York, 0.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	Boston.	New York.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Boston	..	9	10	9	13	10	16	20	87	.613
New York	8	..	8	11	12	13	14	18	84	.609
Chicago	9	10	..	14	8	11	14	17	83	.553
Cleveland	12	9	8	..	10	13	9	15	76	.551
Philadelphia	9	9	14	8	..	10	11	13	74	.544
St. Louis	9	6	7	9	9	..	11	11	62	.443
Detroit	6	7	8	7	7	11	..	11	57	.410
Washington	2	4	4	4	3	10	7	..	34	.245
Games lost	55	54	59	62	62	78	82	105		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Play Another Listless Game and Are Easily Beaten.

The listless play of the New Yorks in Tuesday's game with Chicago affected the attendance at the Polo Grounds considerably yesterday, and the contest, so far as McGraw's men were concerned, was no more interesting than the one of the previous day. With McGraw, Bresnahan, and Gilbert absent, a victory could hardly be expected over the Chicagos, if the latter batted as well as they did in the first game and fielded in any kind of shape. The Western players happened to be on edge in the way of fielding, and they hit Wiltse good and hard. The result was they came out of the conflict leaders by a score of 7 to 2. While Briggs gave as many bases on called balls as Wiltse, the New Yorks were totally unable to gauge his delivery, and of the five safe hits made off him only two were credited to the outfield.

Dahlen's low throw to first base and Bowerman's wide throw to the plate were chiefly responsible for Chicago's run in the first inning, and singles by McChesney and Hoffman, Kling's out, and a base on balls gave the visitors another run in the second. A bunt, a single, and Chance's hit to Devlin scored Hoffman in the fifth, after the batter had been caught between third base and the plate. Tinker made one of the longest hits of the season to right field and made the circuit of the bases, and in the seventh inning Briggs batted the ball into the right field seats for another home run. Then a base on balls, Casey's sacrifice, Bowerman's fumble, Tinker's base on balls, and the latter's steal resulted in two more runs in the same inning.

The New Yorks scored their two runs in the third inning, and after that not a runner got as far as third base. Dunn waited patiently and got to first on four bad balls, and Evers's fumble gave Warner a base. Wiltse made a neat sacrifice, and then Donlin raised the first shout of the day of hitting the ball to right field for two bases and scoring two runs. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hoffman, lf	3	2	1	1	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	10	0	0
Barry, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	3	4	0
M'Chesn'y, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	4	2	1
Kling, c	0	1	3	1	0
Briggs, p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	7	9	27	11	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Browne, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Bowerm'n, 1b	0	17	0	0	1
Mertes, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	4	1
Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Dunn, 2b	1	0	0	0	0
Warner, c	1	0	5	3	0
Wiltse, p	0	0	1	5	0
Total	2	5	27	17	3

Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 4; off Briggs, 4. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Wiltse, 4; by Briggs, 2. Home runs—Tinker, Briggs. Two-base hit—Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Wiltse. Stolen bases—Chance, Tinker. Double plays—Wiltse and Bowerman; Bowerman, (unassisted;) Tinker and Evers; Dunn, Dahlen, and Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—2,300.

CINCINNATI, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Hahn's good pitching and the bunching of hits in the first inning enabled Cincinnati to win a hard-fought game from Philadelphia to-day. Attendance, 8[illegible]. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	1	1	5	0	0
Dolan, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Sebring, rf	1	1	3	0	0
Odwell, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	2	3	1	1
Corcoran, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Huggins, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Schlei, c	0	0	3	3	0
Hahn, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	9	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	0	1	0
McGee, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Lush, lb	0	1	13	1	0
Titus, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss	0	1	3	3	0
Donohue, 3b	1	0	0	2	0
Doolin, c	0	0	6	1	0
Suthoff, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	7	27	12	0

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Sebring, Corcoran, Gleason, Odwell. Three-base hit—McGee. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Stolen bases—Seymour, Sebring, Doolin. Double play—Hulswitt and Lush. First base on balls—Off Suthoff, 4; off Hahn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hulswitt. Struck out—By Suthoff, 6; by Hahn, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Emslie.

BOSTON TAKES TWO GAMES.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The crippled Pittsburg team lost both games to-day by scores of 4 to 3 and 4 to 0. The fielding was very loose and the hitting far from clean in both games. The infielding of Delehanty and Lauterborn and Barclay's base running were the redeeming features. The second game was called in the middle of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Barclay, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Ab'chio, ss	0	1	2	1	1
Cooley, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Del'ht'y, 3b	0	0	3	2	1
Moran, c	0	0	1	6	3
L't'born, 2b	1	0	3	5	0
Pittenger, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	4	7	27	14	5

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gilbert, lf	0	2	1	0	0
B'mont, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
McC'm'k, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	0	0	2	1
Br'nar'd, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	2	5	2
Phelps, c	1	1	3	0	1
Case, p	1	1	0	3	2
*Clarke	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	24	12	6

*Batted for Case in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—3

Sacrifice hit—Delehanty. Stolen bases—Tenney, Abbaticchio, Delehanty, Geier. Double plays—Kruger, Ritchey, and Bransfield; Leach and Bransfield; Moran and Delehanty. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 5; off Case, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittenger, 1. Struck out—By Pittenger, 7; by Case, 3. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Geier, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Barclay, rf	1	0	1	1	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	14	0	1
A'bchio, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Cooley, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Del'ht'y, 3b	1	1	0	4	0
Needham, c	0	1	3	1	0
L't'born, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
McN'hols, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	4	6	21	13	1

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gilbert, lf	0	1	1	0	0
E'mont, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	2	0
McC'm'k, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Lsach, 3b	0	1	0	3	1
B'nar'd, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
K'fuss, ss	0	0	3	3	2
Archer, c	0	0	4	4	1
A'son, cf&rf	0	1	1	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	3	2	0
McMakin, c	0	0	0	0	0
Orth, p	0	0	0	2	0
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	3	24	13	0

Detroit	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Off Orth in five innings; 8; off Clarkson in three innings; 1. Two-base hits—Barrett, Coughlin, Robinson. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Donovan, Conroy. Stolen bases—Lowe, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Orth, 2; off Clarkson, 2; off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Orth, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; New York, 4. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Orth, 2; by Clarkson, 5. Double play—Drill and Lowe. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—1,200.

CLEVELAND, 5; BOSTON, 0.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Cleveland defeated Boston again to-day, shutting the leaders out. The visitors batted Hess for ten hits, including three doubles, but his work at critical moments and fast fielding behind him kept them from scoring. Two doubles, a triple and a single gave Cleveland 3 runs in the fourth inning and a single, a triple, and long fly 2 more in the eighth. Ferris was put out of the game for protesting a third strike. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Vinson, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Flick, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	1	4	6	0
Stovall, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Turner, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Lush, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Buelow, c	0	1	6	0	0
Hess, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	10	27	15	0

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Parent, ss	0	2	0	2	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	2	1
Freeman, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	10	1	1
Ferris, 2b	0	2	3	0	0
Criger, c	0	1	4	5	0
Dineen, p	0	1	2	3	0
Unglaub, 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	10	24	13	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Stovall, Ferris, (2.) Criger. Three-base hits—Turner, Flick. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Double plays—Bradley and Lajoie; Dineen and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Hess, 2; off Dineen, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hess, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 13. Struck out—By Hess, 5; by Dineen, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—1,843.

TWO GAMES FOR ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—St. Louis defeated Philadelphia in both games of a double-header to-day. Attendance, 2,301. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	0	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	2	3	5	1
Hynes, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	17	0	0
Padden, 2b	1	1	1	6	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	2	5	0
Sugden, c	0	0	5	0	0
Howell, p	1	2	0	3	0
Total	5	6	27	19	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
P'kering, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Hartsel, cf	0	0	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	1	2	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	5	0	0
Murphy, 2b	1	2	1	3	1
Mullin, lb	0	0	8	1	2
Noonan, c	0	0	3	1	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	3	2	1
Coakley, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	1	5	24	13	4

St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Wallace, Heidrick. Double play—Padden, Wallace, and Jones. Passed balls—Sugden, 2. Hit with ball—Mullin. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 2; off Coakley, 3. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Coakley, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	2	1	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	3	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	6	1	0
Hynes, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Shockard, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	4	1	0
Barch, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Bergen, c	1	3	8	2	0
Jordan, 2b	1	2	0	4	1
Cronin, p	0	0	0	2	1
*Dobbs	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	12	27	10	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Picker'g, lf	0	1	1	1	1
Hartsel, cf	0	0	1	1	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	3	1	1
Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	5	1
Mullin, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Schreck, c	0	0	5	2	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Fairbanks, p	0	0	0	7	0
Total	0	3	26	18	2

St. Louis	2	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—L. Cross. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, 2. Stolen base—Hynes. Bases on balls—Off Fairbanks, 3; off Pelty, 1. Struck out—By Fairbanks, 2; by Pelty, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer.

CHICAGO, 4; WASHINGTON, 3.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The locals made a great batting rally in the eighth inning, two singles, two doubles, and a sacrifice scoring the winning runs. Altrock proved easy for Washington and was forced to retire after three innings with seven hits and three runs chalked against him. Walsh was an enigma at all times. Umpire Connolly was forced to put Manager Jones out of the game. Attendance, 2,575. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0
White, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Davis, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Sullivan, c	0	2	6	1	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	1	4	0	0
Isbell, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
Altrock, p	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	10	27	9	0

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Stahl, 1b	1	1	7	1	0
Huelsman, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Hill, 2b	1	1	2	0	0
Casey, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	6	3	0
Jacobson, p	0	0	2	2	0
Total	3	7	24	9	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—4
Washington	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Isbell, Jones, Tannehill. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Callahan. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Hill. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Walsh, 2. Bases on balls—By Jacobson, 2. Passed ball—Kittridge. Double play—Davis, Dundon, and Isbell. Hits—Off Altrock, in three innings, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Eastern League Season Ends.

The Eastern League finished its season yesterday, with Buffalo an easy winner, Baltimore second, Jersey City third, and Newark fourth. The circuit remained intact, although the season financially resulted in a loss to several of the clubs. Buffalo and Baltimore were the largest money-makers, with Jersey City and Newark next in order. The final games yesterday resulted as follows:

AT BUFFALO.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2	5	3
Buffalo	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0—6	13	2

Batteries—McCann and Vandergrift; Greene and McAllister.

AT ROCHESTER.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	3	12	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	5	6	3

Batteries—Moriarty and Latimer; Fertsch and McNamara.

Montreal, 7; Baltimore, 5, (first game.)
Montreal, 3; Baltimore, 2, (6 innings, second game.)

Toronto, 2; Providence, 1.

STANDING OF TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	89	46	.659	Montreal	68	61	.520
Baltimore	77	52	.597	Toronto	67	71	.486
Jersey City	76	56	.576	Providence	52	81	.391
Newark	77	60	.562	Rochester	28	105	.211

AMERICAN TENNIS PLAYERS WIN

Grant and Wright Take Doubles Event in German Tournament.

That an American tennis team—Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright—should capture the great doubles event at the international championship tournament at Homburg, Germany, has caused general enthusiasm among the tennis followers on this side of the Atlantic. The famous cups for this event are the gift of William Rhinelander Stewart of New York. After coming through a hard draw the Americans met one of England's most famous pairs in the finals—Dr. W. V. Eaves and G. C. Ball-Greene. The match lasted through four of the fastest sort of sets, and the Americans finally triumphed at 3—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—2. It is the second consecutive year that a pair of Americans have won what is regarded as the greatest tournament of all Europe, as Grant, paired with Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University student, gained the title and trophy last season.

In a letter to a friend in this country a spectator of the competition says: "The combination of Eaves, who has played in the United States, and Ball-Greene was stronger than Ritchie and Ball-Greene, who were beaten by Grant and Le Roy last year. There was tremendous excitement, as there were hundreds of Americans present, who 'rooted' for our boys to win. Grant, after the first set, played magnificently. His service, the reverse twist, and smashing were very fine, and Irving Wright, the Princeton boy, never played such tennis before. The enthusiasm among the Americans was so great that both Grant and Wright were literally carried off the court after winning the match. The German Emperor started the fashion of applauding the Americans, and after that all through the meeting the Germans were with Grant and Wright."

In the singles of the Hamburg tournament Grant, who is the American indoor champion, came up to the finals. In the semi-finals Grant met Dr. Eaves. The American even surprised his most ardent admirers, and by sheer brilliancy of his attacking game at the net, which combined rapid passing and smashing, won from the Englishman in two prolonged deuce sets, the score being 13—11, 7—5. Ball-Greene came up to the final on the other side of the draw over Schmidt-Knatz, a German expert, who withdrew. Grant forced the Briton to play hard tennis in the first set, and was within a point of taking it, but was finally beaten out at 9—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, the National exchampion, made but a poor showing in the women's singles. She came only as far as the second round, in which the American girl was beaten by one of the German women, Fraulein Berton. Miss Moore was away off her game in the opening set, and despite good racquet work, which forced the game to deuce, she was beaten at 6—0, 9—7. In the mixed doubles Miss Moore and Wylie C. Grant came up to the finals only to be beaten by the English pair, Miss Lowther and G. C. Ball-Greene, the score being rather one-sided at 6—4, 6—2.

Kings County Tennis Club Matches.

All of the classes had an inning yesterday in the Autumn tennis tournament of the Kings County Tennis Club. The fine dirt courts at the junction of Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn, were in the best condition, and the contests in the round robin attracted many of the local experts. There was one upset recorded, as the Canadian ex-champion, Frederick G. Anderson, met defeat in straight sets. The victory was scored by Samuel A. Westfall, the score being 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. Westfall played the ball cleverly to the feet of the Canadian, and also developed a long low drive that sent the ball skidding along for passes. Henry Mollenhauer had a hard match with Frederick W. Heitkamp, which was continued through two grueling sets. The summary:

First Class—Round Robin, Men's Singles.—Samuel A. Westfall defeated Frederick G. Anderson, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; Henry W. Mollenhauer defeated Frederick W. Heitkamp, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Class—Men's Singles.—First Round—H. Martin defeated H. A. Clinkenbroomer, 6—2, 6—4.

Third Class—Men's Singles.—First Round—Ferris defeated Miller, 6—2, 6—1.

Another Relay Team Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday suspended the Dominican relay team, which competed at the Diocesan Union games at Belleville, N. J., Sept. 10, for allowing to compete on its team under the name of J. Riley, J. J. McEntee, who was declared a professional Sept. 6 for his competition at the Brewers' games Aug. 21. The names of the men on the team are Edward Curran, P. A. Segan, John Riley, (J. J. McEntee,) and Mr. Sweeney.

The games scheduled for Celtic Park Oct. 9 have not as yet been sanctioned by the Registration Committee.

Yale Freshmen Win Wrestling Bouts.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—The annual wrestling match between sophomores and freshmen of Yale was held to-night on the campus. As heretofore the rush was managed by the senior class, who appointed Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Captain; J. J. Hogan of the football eleven, Ralph J. Bloomer, and other athletes as marshals and officials.

For the first time in ten years the freshmen class was victorious in a majority of the wrestling matches. They won the lightweight and middleweight bouts, the sophomores securing the heavyweight bout.

COLUMBIA WINS EASILY; YALE'S FIRST VICTORY

Princeton Plays Twenty-six Men Against Dickinson.

SWARTHMORE SCORES ON PENN

The Work of the Morningside Eleven Showed Improvement Over the Previous Game—Other Scores.

Yale, Cornell, and Princeton played their opening games of the season yesterday, and in each case the result was all that could be desired as far as actual victory was concerned, but the usual wail from the coaches about this and that fault was heard.

In no case have the several bands of adherents cause for alarm as a result of yesterday's games, except possibly at Pennsylvania. The Swarthmore College eleven scored on the Red and Blue, and the latter in turn made but one touch-down, though they won by virtue of the additional two points. Columbia's team showed improvement over the opening game on Saturday.

COLUMBIA, 28; F. AND M., 0.

The Columbia football team defeated Franklin and Marshall College yesterday at American League Park by a score of 28 to 0. The Blue and White eleven seemed to have their own way in every particular. Although the Pennsylvanians were by no means a light team, Columbia gained at will through the line, and when it came to defense held the visitors without difficulty. Morley's eleven played far better football than they did in last Saturday's game with Union. They were fast, aggressive, and played well together.

By a series of line plunges the first score was made by Stangland, who was pushed over for a touch-down. Duell failed at goal. The next score was made by Duell, who, carrying the ball down the field in four consecutive rushes, went over for a tally and kicked the resultant goal. Stangland skirted right end for a thirty-yard run and a touch-down. No goal.

Sam Smyth was the hero of the second half. On a poor punt by Post, who had taken Muir's place at right end for Columbia, Shuford fumbled the ball at his own forty-yard line. Smyth picked up the ball and then fell himself. Stangland pulled him to his feet and the crowd was treated to a sight of the fat centre man running forty yards for a touch-down. Schultz kicked goal. The final tally was made by Helmrich, assisted by Tintner. Post kicked the goal. Line up:

Columbia, 28.	Position.	Franklin and Marshall, 0
Griswold	Left end	Danaher
Brown	Left tackle	Helmann
Talbert	Left guard	Kriedler
Finnegan, Smyth	Centre	Browne
Stangland	Right guard	Freeman
Thorp	Right tackle	Mann
Muir	Right end	Gingrich
Donovan	Quarter back	Shuford
Duell, Helmrich	Left half back	Schnobly
Buell	Right half back	Boehn
Fisher	Full back	Reinlach

Touch-downs—Stangland (2.) Smyth, Duell, Helmrich. Goals from touch-downs—Duell, Donoghue, Carothers. Left tackle—Seeley. Referee—Hugh White, University of Michigan. Umpire—Stphen McClave, Princeton. Linesman—Frederick A. Wenck, Yale. Assistant linesmen—Mr. Rentschler, Columbia; Mr. Smyth, Columbia. Time of halves—Fifteen and ten minutes. Substitutes—Suydam for Griswold, McCollom for Suydam, Boyle for Brown, Landers for Talbert, Echeverria for Landers, Smyth for Finnegan, Landers for Smyth, Algeltinger for Thorp, Post for Muir, Schultz for Donovan, Tintner for Schultz, Burch for Tintner, Beale for Post, O'Loughlin for Buell, Helmrich for Duell, Lindau for Fisher, Herr for Shuford.

YALE, 22; WESLEYAN, 0.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Yale defeated Wesleyan this afternoon on the Yale Field by the score of 22 to 0, opening Yale's football season. In appearance the Wesleyan players' team were like mere boys compared with Yale's, but Yale made only two touch-downs in each half. There was little of the speed and certainty in the play that Yale in former years has exhibited, and although the game was the first one of the season, it was more ragged than expected. Yale was several times penalized for holding and offside playing by the forwards. Fumbling was frequent. The line up:

Yale, 22.	Position.	Wesleyan, 0.
Gates, Stevens	Left end	Mysler
Blo

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

ODELLISM.

President CLEVELAND observed in his veto of the Texas Seed bill that while it was undoubtedly the duty of the people to support the Government, it was no part of the duty of the Government to support the people. The Republican theory of Government is the exact contrary of Mr. CLEVELAND'S. The protective tariff is founded on this theory, the extravagant pension system springs from it. But it is not all the people that come in for Republican Government bounty—only the favored friends and supporters of the party. Attorney General CUNNEEN in his effective reply to Gov. ODELL exhibits the system in action. The Beet Sugar bill authorized the payment out of the public funds of one-half a cent a pound bounty to manufacturers of sugar made from beets grown in 1903. Mr. CUNNEEN officially advised the Governor that the bill was unconstitutional, being in conflict with the section prohibiting the use of the credit or the money of the State in aid of private undertakings. Gov. ODELL signed the bill, making it a law. Under this act and the similar act of 1902 the Binghamton Beet Sugar Company has received $21,705, and the Empire State Beet Sugar Company $27,862. Almost $50,000 was paid out to these two private concerns, and Gov. ODELL signed a third bill this year appropriating $60,000 more.

The opinion of the Attorney General should be controlling with the Executive on points of law and constitutionality. Does Gov. ODELL keep a private Attorney General when a Democrat happens to hold the public office?

Again, when the Furnaceville Iron Company put in a claim for extra compensation, amounting to $18,618, for excavating rock unexpectedly found in a section of canal where they had submitted bids based on earth excavation exclusively, the Canal Board first rejected it, and on a rehearing allowed it, Attorney General CUNNEEN alone ruling in the negative. He produced a dozen witnesses, men employed by the contractors on the work, who swore that no rock was found in that canal section. There are good friends of the Odell administration in the Furnaceville Iron Company. They must be supported.

The Legislature last Winter created a board of special examiners and appraisers for the canal. There is no public need for such a board, but three of Gov. ODELL'S friends needed the salary. They get it—$5,000 each. Present State officials and their assistants could have done the work these men will undertake, but that would have been inconsistent with the Republican theory of government, and with the principles of Odellism.

The Democratic platform says the "personal integrity" of BENJAMIN B. ODELL is under suspicion. That is perhaps an unwarranted statement. But his administration of the office of Governor has certainly proved him to be unfaithful to a great public trust. The facts stated by Attorney General CUNNEEN are evidence of his unfaithfulness.

THE U. S. AND CHAMBERLAINISM.

There is a tone of triumph, touched with native sauciness, in the remarkable speech of Lord ROSEBERY at Lincoln on the 21st. It was in purpose a review of and an answer to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S elaborate effort at Welbeck, but it went pretty well over the entire ground of the controversy raised by the Chamberlain movement.

When Mr. CHAMBERLAIN advanced his first plan, he declared, and this it was that entitled him to a hearing, that the colonies had made an offer of a trade arrangement with the mother country, and that the maintenance of the empire depended on the acceptance of that offer. We pointed out at the time that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had omitted to state what the offer was, and had neglected to give the evidence that it had been made. This point was not pressed in the confused controversy that followed, the fate of the Unionist Party through the dissensions aroused by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN apparently obscuring its importance. But during the past Summer Lord ROSEBERY urged this curious omission with much force, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN undertook to meet the situation by referring his opponents to the communication of the Colonial Premiers in the conference of 1902. Lord ROSEBERY takes him up with great readiness. He cites the resolution of the Premiers as follows:

> That the Prime Ministers of the colonies urge upon his Majesty's Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of the duties now or hereafter imposed.

Lord ROSEBERY'S comment is as pertinent as it is amusing:

> That, you will see, is a recommendation to us to do something, but the essence of an offer is that the offerer is going to do something. A recommendation is not an offer. I will give you a very simple illustration from a very familiar institution—the institution of marriage. We all know what an offer of marriage is, but I am bound to say that if a young gentleman had been paying attentions to a young lady, and was supposed to be coming to the point, and she was awaiting his offer with some expectation and blushing anticipation, she would be somewhat surprised at his offer if it was this—that he gave her a recommendation to marry.

This is a matter in which the American people are deeply interested. Whatever the effect on the British colonies or on the home country of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S scheme of protection, it would unquestionably tend for the time to interfere with American trade, especially our trade with the Dominion of Canada and with the United Kingdom. It would amount to a bounty on Canadian exports to England as compared with our own, while the reduction of duties on imports into Canada from England would tend to turn the Canadian purchasers to the English market. At present there is no evidence of any value that Canada will give a practical support to Chamberlainism. But the opposition party in the Dominion is advocating that policy, and it is well worth while to consider our own situation and the policy we should adopt to meet the possible change in that of Canada.

There is one way in which it can completely be met. Reasonable reciprocity with Canada would kill Chamberlainism in its cradle. The markets of the States are for nearly everything except grain far more valuable to Canada than the markets of England both to sell in and to buy in. If we have the sense to lower the barriers to our markets, we can make sure of Canadian trade, can set Canada against Chamberlainism, and render the success of that scheme in England hopeless. It is the consciousness of this situation that gives so much vigor and persistency to the reciprocity sentiment in New England. It would be a curious and interesting fact in world politics if the outcome of the most exciting political movement in England for twenty years should be determined by the votes at an American election, but that is not in the least beyond the range of possibility.

CITIZENS AND WARDS.

Mr. HAGERMAN of St. Louis chose an unusual and rather invidious theme for his discourse as President of the American Bar Association. It was a subject that might very well have been avoided in the heat of a Presidential canvass in which it is more or less an issue. Apart from that consideration we cannot see that Mr. HAGERMAN had anything especially illuminating to say about it. It is not historically true that the status of the Filipinos is a novelty under our system. Why should Mr. HAGERMAN say that "Territories can only be permanently held upon condition that the residents and inhabitants shall be citizens of the United States"? Surely he knows that the aboriginal inhabitants of this country, whose territory we have "held" for periods varying from one century, in the case of the Louisiana Purchase, to nearly three centuries in the cases of the oldest settlements on the Atlantic Coast, have never been treated or considered as citizens, but always and only as wards. That is to say, they have occupied, with that degree of "permanence," the relation toward the Government of the whites that the Filipinos occupy now. We think those anti-imperialists who insist that we can hold territories only for the purpose of converting them into States more logical and more reasonable than he who, while disclaiming any demand for even ultimate Statehood, still demands immediate citizenship.

To anybody who has really striven to understand the situation in the Philippines the very mention of "the Filipino question" becomes very tiresome. There are, in fact, as many Filipino questions as there are tribes in the Philippines, and to undertake the settlement of all of them upon the same basis betrays ignorance and confusion. To demand the same treatment for the Tagalogs of Luzon, for example, the Mohammedans of Mindanao, with their dattos, and the Banaue head hunters is to be very ridiculous. If Mr. HAGERMAN should read, for instance, Mr. SAVAGE LANDOR'S book, "The Gems of the East," we are confident that he would stop talking in the way in which he is talking now.

With regard to the tariff we quite agree with Mr. HAGERMAN that the inhabitants of the Philippines should be brought "within the zone of free trade which has heretofore included all our States and Territories," but we by no means agree with him that they "must" be so brought. It is not because of any abstract or "constitutional" right to free trade that belongs to persons whose government is by the Constitution relegated to the unhampered discretion of Congress that they should have it, but because it is expedient for them and consequently for us. It is by granting free trade to the islanders that we can best promote their prosperity, and thus convert them into profitable possessions. To make them pay, as soon as possible and as much as possible, is to our interest and to theirs. But the emphatic protest of all our agents in the Philippines, civil and military, against giving or promising either independence or self-government to the Filipinos will have its effect upon sensible Americans. It is only in the classic shades of Cambridge that a man's opinions upon the problems of the Philippines can be airily dismissed upon the very ground that he knows what he is talking about. Elsewhere people will content themselves with President MCKINLEY'S safe and prudent promise of a Government for the islands "in which the natives shall be admitted to the largest practicable participation."

ENGLAND AND TIBET.

There is always a comic side to the trade wars which a big nation finds itself compelled to wage against a little nation. We dare say there was such a side to "King Philip's war," although the aborigines possibly had no chronicler capable of bringing it out, and certainly had none capable of obtaining the attention of mankind.

But the comic aspect of the trade war waged by big Great Britain against little Tibet is already very much in evidence. We printed, only three days ago, the solemn terms of the treaty between the two Powers, or rather between the Power and the impotence. From this it appeared that Great Britain was chiefly pained by the Tibetan disregard of the treaty between Great Britain and China, China being Tibet's suzerain, and had really gone to war, or at least sent a "mission," to rebuke and chastise Tibet's insubordination in failing to fulfill China's engagements. But the very next day appears an official Chinese disclaimer of the British proceedings, and a Chinese repudiation of the treaty which Great Britain had extorted ostensibly as the agent and best friend of China. The disclaimer and repudiation will doubtless be attributed in London to Russian influence, and perhaps justly so. And of course they will make no practical difference. The path of Indian or Cingalese "brick tea" is now made plain into the heart of the forbidden country, and freed alike from the annoyance of forts and the obstruction of Custom Houses. But all the same Great Britain has provided a square meal for the Continental cynics.

THE POPE AND "FREETHINKING."

There is a touch of naïveté in the Pope's official complaint of the Congress of Freethinkers at Rome. Why, in effect he pathetically inquires, should these people meet, of all places, in the place "near" which, in the language of diplomacy, is the Holy See and headquarters of the faith once delivered to the saints?

Really, his Holiness ought to see that is just why. Just as the modernists, twenty years ago, selected a site for the statue of GIORDANO BRUNO where they thought that it would give most pain to the faithful, similarly they now select the place in which publicly to freethink in which they think that freethinking will attract most horror, and consequently most notice. There is a great deal of freethinking going on out in St. Louis without attracting the slightest attention. But nobody can publicly freethink in Rome without incurring a certain amount of disapprobation which is in the nature of an advertisement. The fond hope of those who chose the Eternal City as the site of the freethinking congress was, without doubt, that they might be able to "get a rise out of the old man." That fondest hope has been realized. The solemn Papal denunciation is precisely the kind of advertisement which they rather fondly hoped than seriously expected. We dislike to say that his Holiness has fallen into a trap. But if he had set out to do what the freethinkers desired him to do, he could not have done it better.

MILITIAMEN AND MOBS.

The threatened and recommended disbandment of a company of Alabama militia for collusion with a lynching mob follows hard upon the like disciplinary movement in respect to a body of Georgian militia. In each case, and conspicuously in the Georgian case, the militiamen appeared like cowards. But in neither case does it appear that they were cowards. In each case it rather appears that the militia were so much in sympathy with the purposes of the mob that they could not safely be intrusted with the preservation of order in any case in which local or neighborhood sympathies, in which the militiamen necessarily shared, were strongly excited.

"This is a moral that runs at large." It really imports that, not only with respect to lynching of negroes in the South, but with respect to "labor troubles" in the North, the police force that can alone be trusted is a force which does not partake of local prejudices or local sympathies, a force which knows nothing but its orders, and of which the orders aim only at the supremacy of law and the suppression of disorder, no matter on what plea the disorder is raised. There is only one such force in this country, and that is the United States Army.

MR. LODGE'S POSER.

Senator LODGE has discovered what he seems to think is a terrible weakness in the position of the Democratic Party. He says it cannot be in favor of reciprocity because it believes in reduction of the tariff. If you reduce the duties, you've got nothing to trade on.

It does not seem a very difficult situation to deal with. The average duties on taxed goods at present are nearly 50 per cent.; there will for a long while be chances in plenty to make bargains in reciprocity. If the time comes that a general reduction is more advantageous than partial reduction, in spots, by treaties, that task will not be hard either. Relief from taxation on the materials of industry, on food, on the necessaries of life, especially for the working classes, would be a good thing whether by legislation or treaty; that is common sense doctrine which the Democratic Party should adopt whether it does or not.

Meanwhile Mr. LODGE might find time to explain the motives of the Republicans who put on high taxes in the Dingley bill under the pretext that they would be taken off by treaties, and then killed the treaties. That is bad faith as well as bad economy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are reproved by one who declares himself an admirer as well as a reader of THE TIMES because, in commenting the other day upon the tragical consequences of a young Ohio missionary's description of social conditions in the North Carolina mountains, we expressed a mild regret that the mountaineers, by their resort to shotguns when a mere statement of facts, if there had been any to state, would have been enough to refute the young woman's charges, went far toward proving that her accusations, or, rather, her descriptions, were fairly accurate. "No such conditions as her narration indicated," declares our correspondent, "exist anywhere in North Carolina, and the people of the State, and that section especially, are justly indignant at the young lady's false statements and will not permit her to continue to teach. That she will be protected from bodily harm has been fully shown by bloodshed, which is, indeed, a sad fact, but the long list of dead and injured to which you refer is a mistake. What blood has been shed was to protect the lady and not because the people of North Carolina are as barbarous as lots of people seem to think. I think it is high time that reference to the people of the South as heathens or barbarians be stopped." We have ourselves seen no such references, and certainly have never made them. What we and our neighbors, however, would never dream of saying about "the people of the South," we might well find and take occasion to say about this or that person, or this or that group of persons, in the South, and with as little compunction as we would feel in applying the same terms to the Northerners who deserved them. Does our correspondent deny the existence of heathenism and barbarism in the South? Would that we could do the same for this part of the country! And must we admit that all is well in the North Carolina mountains because there are men there who will risk life and take it in defending a tactless and indiscreet young woman from treatment more severe than they thought her faults deserved? Really, we do not feel the compulsion.

—Moved to self-examination by our recent raising of the question of luncheon or no luncheon, The Nashville American divulges some very interesting information in regard to the habits prevalent in its own city. "Our business men," it says, "have arranged their affairs in such an economical manner that they take lunch at anywhere from 12 to 2:30 o'clock. Some of them at this time entertain their stomachs to pie, sweet milk, and mackerel, and take four and one-half minutes of their valuable time for this diversion, while others go home and take an hour and a half to two hours for their meal, and fortify themselves, in addition, with a light nap of fifteen to twenty minutes." Of the second class The American quaintly says, "This kind live longer than the other, and treat their families and themselves better, but they do not make so much money." It ventures upon no attempt to balance these advantages, but only pleads with the Nashvillians to come to an understanding and all take their luncheons at the same time, in order that uncertainty as to when they will be so engaged may no longer cause a practical interruption of the city's business for something like two and a half hours after noon. That is a trouble of which we never heard any complaint in New York, and, unknown to us, too, is the luncheon menu of pie, sweet milk, and mackerel. The items are familiar, but their order must be peculiar to Tennessee, and it must account for the possibility, otherwise incredible, of making a meal so diversified in four and a half minutes. Many of us lunch as quickly, but with us such speed is attained only by whole-hearted devotion to a single viand.

—Of course, the thirty-five young Americans who are going to Oxford at the postmortem expense of CECIL RHODES sailed from Boston. The sort of queerness that is predicated of any American who starts for Europe from Boston instead of from New York was the inevitable characteristic of boys who could see in an Oxford education superiorities to that to be obtained in our own colleges, and naturally there was no trouble in persuading them all to begin their journey from that port. We do not understand such boys, any more than we understand Boston, but presumably they, like it, have many admirable qualities, and we extend to them our sincerest wishes that they find their sojourn at the ancient fount of British learning equally pleasant and profitable. Wishes, however, are not expectations, and, remembering the vast amount of British criticism to which the peculiarities and policies of Oxford have recently been subjected, we have some difficulty in imagining just what it is that these heroic thirty-five are going out for to seek, or what they think they will be able to do, after their return, with what they get there. Anyhow, they did well to sail from Boston. That was their fated point of departure, and Fate knows her business.

WOMEN SMOKE! WHY NOT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the incident of a "smoking woman," one might ask, Is imperialism rampant in New York City, too? According to the policeman, who probably has his "orders," Fifth Avenue must be a reserve for "gentlemen only," who indulge in the weed, whether afoot or in the odorous "auto." Why not have a reserve designated for the ladies? Say the more retired Madison Avenue or one of the broader public ways in the upper west side. Cortes! it is grossly inconsistent with the spirit of American democracy for any municipal authority to force such a discrimination upon the people with regard to what is almost universally considered a harmless pastime. What is "sauce for the goose" should be "sauce for the gander" also.

But, seriously, is there one law written or unwritten for men and another for women in this matter? If so, upon what ground does it rest? Is it a proper thing for men to smoke and an improper thing for women? If so, will some one enlighten us as to the merits of the question? If it is a decent, clean, uninjurious practice for a man to burn a roll of tobacco in his mouth—to scatter the products of such burning promiscuously about as he walks or rides, why is it not also a decent, clean, &c., thing for a woman to do? Moreover, and, it might be said, especially, if smoking is a delightful thing, an exquisite enjoyment, as "The Reveries of a Bachelor" would have us believe, why should our divinely appointed helpmeet and companion be debarred from joining us in the enjoyment?

Is there any principle, moral or physical, that we masculines may assert in extenuation of the gross selfishness exhibited in thus appropriating to our own use what the labor of women has much to do with in producing? H. S. D.

Jersey City, Sept. 28, 1904.

Lodge and Reciprocity.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American. (Rep.)

We get the impression that Senator Lodge is in favor of just enough reciprocity to carry the election.

PROTECTION AND ADVERTISING.

Should a Smoker Not Get Havana Tobacco in a Domestic Cigar?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a smoker and am very fond of an imported cigar, but to my regret my means don't permit me to indulge in this luxury; otherwise I have no interest in the cigar business, but I cannot help thinking that the attempt of a number of cigar manufacturers to secure Government aid for the purpose of palming off their spurious and adulterate product on unsuspecting smokers as the real Cuban article is the greatest effrontery I have ever heard of.

All States have pure food laws for the protection of the consumer; the National Government has a corps of chemists at work, whose duty it is to examine all imported food products for their purity and wholesomeness; we have laws to prevent oleomargarine—which is a cheap and wholesome article—from being sold as butter, and now a number of manufacturers ask the Government to help them by some trickery to sell their inferior cigars as the pure Cuban-made article. Has anything more shameless ever been heard before?

There are quite a number of manufacturers here and elsewhere who use nothing else but good Havana tobacco for their cigars; they sell their product under their own brands, and each box bears their firm name, thereby plainly showing that it is a domestic-made article; but these cigars are of such excellent quality that most of these manufacturers have grown almost rich, and the demand for their goods is often greater than they can supply, thus proving that good honestly made cigars can be manufactured and profitably sold in this country; no attempt is ever made to sell these cigars as imported; on the contrary, they are sold as the product of B in New York or of C in Key West, &c., and if the Government would extend its aid to the manufacturers of bogus Havana cigars put up in boxes with bogus labels the home manufacturer of a good honest cigar which he sells under his own label and his own name would probably suffer more than the importer.

The man who prefers the real imported article and is willing to pay for it cannot be deceived anyway, even if a new revenue stamp of smaller size is put on the box; furthermore, the law requires that each imported article has in some practical way to bear an inscription, showing its place of origin, and if the smaller stamp is adopted nothing can prevent the importer from putting on the lids of the boxes a conspicuous label or band bearing the legend: "Made in Cuba." Such a label or band would be just as effective as the present pink stamp, and the manufacturer of bogus Havana cigars would be no better off than he is now.

Looking at the case from the standpoint of public morality it is difficult to comprehend how the Government can openly enter into a conspiracy with a number of unscrupulous manufacturers for the purpose of practicing a species of deception on the people which ought to be rather punished, especially in view of the fact that such a proceeding would injure a number of domestic manufacturers who have built up a good name and reputation by furnishing us a good honest cigar under their own name and label. L. G.

New York, Sept. 26, 1904.

COMMUTERS IN FOR TROUBLE.

Should Be Careful or They May Feel Sharp Womanly Elbows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many people beside myself find it most difficult to get to their places of business if their ways lead them through Liberty or Cortlandt Street down toward West Street in the morning, on account of the incoming "Jerseyites," who haven't the slightest regard for why one but themselves, take up the whole width of the sidewalk, and push those poor things who happen to live in this little town "any old way."

I have a pair of good strong arms, and am blessed with nice sharp elbows, and I plead guilty to having (in pure desperation) many times sent my left elbow into the sides of a few of these manly (?) Jerseyites, and am happy to think that the touch has been a little more severe than a mosquito bite. But I am getting tired; have put up with this thing for three years; am getting lame from being knocked about; so if you will kindly put this nice little letter in your paper perhaps we business women will be allowed "a little more road."

A. F. W.

New York, Sept. 27, 1904.

No Need for Apprehension.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a good deal about the apprehension of some timid and benighted souls that Mr. Roosevelt is a man of war, and is to be dreaded on account of his love of war and his aggressive disposition. But does not the fact that he has made a mere doctor of medicine a Major General of the army, jumping him over the heads of a long list of trained soldiers, give the lie to the assertion that Mr. Roosevelt is a fierce and untamable warrior, except when the exigencies of the present political campaign make him lay aside the bellowings of Bellona and lisp the soft talk of peace?

E. R. D.

New York, Sept. 28, 1904.

STATUE CRAZE IN ITALY.

Amusing Statistics — Garibaldian Episode—"The Dictator Sleeps."

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Sept. 12.—Very amusing statistics were made not long ago by one who disapproved of the fever to raise a monument in every town to every man who was mentioned in connection with the unity of Italy. Out of an immense list I take those which stand at the head. Between monuments, busts, and tablets, there were 175 to Garibaldi, 153 to Victor Emmanuel, 62 to Cavour, and 47 to Mazzini, while until now Dante has been ignored in Rome.

Strangely enough, Naples has been the last to pay this homage to Garibaldi, although, one would say, she should have been the first, but now that they have made up their minds to do it, nothing can surpass the enthusiasm evinced. The episode they love best to remember is the day, soon after the city was liberated from the Bourbons, in which their hero paid them a visit. He arrived without escort, absolutely alone, unarmed, and in a simple open carriage. The popular fervor was beyond all bounds, and when he passed the citadel, full of Bourbon soldiers, they "presented arms," instead of shooting him as was their duty. He was carried triumphantly to the Palazzo d'Angri, where he showed himself upon the balcony until nature gave out. Still the crowd clamored, and the following device was hit upon. A big board was put out on which was written in immense letters: "The Dictator Sleeps." Like magic the 50,000 admirers became still as death, and for an hour watched that no carriage, cart, or even person, stirred, that the "Dictator" might sleep tranquility, giving an example of self-control almost unequaled.

Discretion a Failure.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I was at the husking bee the other day. Great fun."

"Find a red ear?"

"Yes."

"Kiss the prettiest girl?"

"Nope. Didn't dare. All the pretty girls were engaged to husky farmers."

"What did you do?"

"Kissed the homeliest girl."

"Did that give satisfaction?"

"Not a bit of it. Each of the husky farmers felt that I had personally snubbed his best girl."

THE EMBATTLED MISSIONARY.

A Protest Against Criticism by Uninformed Writers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though I have no closer connection with missions in Turkey than the average Christian in this country, I have read with considerable indignation the letter from "T. G." entitled "Dubious Ethics of Spreading Christianity with Bayonets," which seems to me to exhibit a remarkable degree of complacent ignorance and pious self-satisfaction, which blinds the writer to common justice. Before writing such an essay as this would it not be well for him at least to establish his facts? He confesses: "I am, of course, not aware of the true state of affairs respecting the American missions in Turkey." His premise is a truism, indeed, viz., "Genuine Christianity can never be spread by * * * intensifying racial hatred," but his conclusion that the missionaries are spreading racial hatred is not so obvious. Evidently he has never known any of these missionaries.

It has been my privilege to know two or three of them, and the noble dignity of these men and women, their calm wisdom wrought out through suffering, their long forbearance without complaint in the face of the worst outrages of that irresponsible Turkish Government would, I think, make an impression on "T. G." and on all others who now speak of what they do not know. It is easy for us, out of the midst of our luxury to criticise, less easy to lead heroic lives in devotion to the cause of idealism and Christianity. A few weeks ago I met on a steamer sailing from Naples a pupil of one of these very schools in Brousa, Turkey. During the long voyage I became well acquainted with this young girl, whose father had been murdered by the brutal Turkish soldiery. Yet she never spoke with bitterness about the Government, and constantly spoke of her love for Turkey, and even for the Turkish language above her own Armenian.

I suppose it would not be enough for "T. G." that an American missionary, though of the noblest character, should merely assert, as I have heard more than one assert in reply to such false and ignorant charges as this, that in none of these schools is a word of sedition against the Government taught. On the contrary, every effort is made toward conciliation, though the Government constantly hampers them by forcing them to use antiquated text books, fearing to find heresy in anything dealing with modern science or history.

Let "T. G." remember the President's recent words: "There are many nations which, in the slow procession of the ages have not yet reached that point where the principles which Americans regard as axiomatic obtain any recognition whatever."

It is strange for an American to put more faith in the well-known perfidy of the Turkish Government than in American missionaries who represent some of the most highly developed individuals of our Nation.

For my part I am proud that this Government under Roosevelt has "consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, and has held a resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age, at home or abroad."

As a constant reader of THE TIMES, which I hold to be a fair-minded paper, I ask that this protest against an unjust charge may be published. M. R. H.

The Bronx, Sept. 26, 1904.

"FINANCING FAILURES."

Latest Scheme of Professional Trustees for Robbing Creditors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may or may not pardon me for the suggestion that your article yesterday re "financing failures" is very mild and covers a very small portion of the manner in which this business is conducted, mainly through obtaining false ratings in mercantile agencies, so easy. But this system of fraud is nothing compared with the system of professional lawyers, who make a business of electing professional assignees or trustees in bankruptcy. The average capacity of the referee in bankruptcy and the small salary he receives is a matter which the credit men seem to overlook.

I have recently discovered the latest scheme where professional trustees arrange two different appraisals for the stock of merchandise, which are held back as long as possible and seldom filed in court in time, according to law. If the interested schemers can arrange to buy the stock at 75 per cent. of the low appraisal, as the law provides, and by which the trustee is allowed to sell without permission of the court, then it goes through with great profit to the professional trustees and lawyers. I have in mind a case which was "worked" exactly that way within a week. Another recent case was where we offered the creditors 60 cents on the dollar, but the proposition was balked by the lawyers, and the creditors received thereafter just 20 cents, while the assets when we made the offer were sufficient to pay them 60 cents. Another case was where a stock was just about to be sold to friends of the professional trustee for 75 per cent. of the appraised value, which was $3,750, when a creditor with a claim of $5 objected, the "deal" was stopped, and we afterward found $18,000 worth of goods in the store.

This is the manner in which the bankrupt law is being executed in almost every large city of the United States at the present time and in almost all sections.

"Financing failures" does not represent more than 1 per cent. of the amount stolen from creditors by a certain class of lawyers and professional trustees and assignees.

I make these suggestions from a knowledge gained in the examination and purchase of upward of 400 such stocks, and submit them for only what they are worth.

GEORGE J. RAYMOND.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1904.

LIFE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Baltic Squadron Expected There Early in October.

The National Tidende of Copenhagen publishes extracts from a private letter dated Port Arthur, Aug. 16, and written by a young Dane. It runs in part as follows:

"I am not sorry to have remained, as I do not expect to have another chance in my life to see such terribly wonderful sights again. Gen. Stoessel has asked all the inhabitants for their own sakes to take at least six hours' rest per diem, though he never seems to sleep himself. He is always bright and cheery. It would take the Japanese six months to starve us out. We have plenty of flour, tea, and ammunition, but are short of tinned food and cigarettes. The Japs are wonderfully plucky fighters—they stand the heaviest fire quite coolly; young boys, too, of seventeen or eighteen years of age. The explosions of mines, for which we use Whitehead topedoes, are truly awful to see, dismembered bodies flying all around. Thousands of mines have been laid. How will the Japanese fare when they get still nearer? To-day about 3,000 engineers and workmen have started repairing the Retvisan, Sebastopol, and Pobieda, which are badly holed, but we have plenty of material to mend them with. The garrison numbers 34,000 not counting sailors. The Baltic fleet is expected here early in October."

Exceptions to the Freedom.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Johnny—This is a free country, isn't it, pa?

Father—It is, unless you belong to the union and have to go on strike when you'd rather work, or unless you don't belong to the union and get hit in the head with a brick when you want to work.

FAVORS HAGUE CONGRESS PLAN

American Bar Association Approves President Roosevelt's Action.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—At the final session of the Convention of the American Bar Association to-day a resolution was introduced by Ferdinand Shack of New York, and adopted, that the association express its deep gratification at the steps recently taken by the Interparliamentary Union toward the settlement of controversies between nations in the same manner as disputes between individuals are settled, that is, by judgment in accordance with recognized principles of law; and that this association records its great satisfaction at the announcement by the President of the United States of his intention to comply with the request made to him by the Interparliamentary Union that he invite the nations to a conference.

The report of the special committee on Indian legislation embodies the conclusion that "in the majority of the Indian reservations the prompt carrying out of the provisions of the 'severalty act,' approved Feb. 8, 1887, is apparently the best practical solution of the Indian problem." In the arid lands of the Southwest, where there is a different problem to deal with, the committee thinks that the Federal courts should have jurisdiction of all litigation, civil and criminal, to which an Indian is a party.

The report was filed.

The Special Committee on Penal Laws and Prison Discipline reported favorably on the resolution submitted to it two years ago relating to the proposition to establish a laboratory in the Department of Justice at Washington for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes. The report was approved.

In Sympathy with Congress Idea.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 28.—The conference of the Institute of International Law to-day discussed President Roosevelt's announcement that he will shortly call a second Peace Conference at The Hague. While the conference did not pass a further, definite resolution on the subject, it gave evidence of undoubted sympathy with this effort to further the cause of arbitration.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

A Masterly Letter.

From The Buffalo Enquirer, (Dem.)

The term masterly is one which may be applied without exaggeration and in entire sincerity to the acceptance letter considered as a whole and in every specific detail. It is a statesmanlike paper in every regard, and it admirably meets the full needs of the occasion.

The Contrast.

From The Troy Press, (Dem.)

Between the candidates in all the differences one might expect between a typical Judge and a typical jingoist; and the contrast between the letters is as vivid and vital as that between the men themselves.

Its Perfect Sincerity.

From The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.)

No one can rise from the thoughtful perusal of Judge Parker's letter without noting the absence of political bombast and claptrap, its perfect sincerity and plainness, and its thorough accord with the best aspirations of the American people.

The Letter of a Statesman.

From The Columbia (S. C.) State, (Dem.)

It is the letter of a statesman, moderate in language, yet rigid in purpose, and here and there flashing fire. No honest American can fear the elevation of such a man to a place of power and influence. He must appeal strongly to the sober independent.

The True Leader.

From The Saratoga Springs Sun, (Dem.)

To Democrats, and to all who wish a restoration of true Americanism, there is but one word to say. The true leader has appeared. The pathway to victory has been pointed out. It needs but loyal following to make the promise of victory a reality.

The Trusts and the Tariff.

From The Buffalo Times, (Dem.)

On the two other important issues of this campaign the Democratic candidate has drawn the Republican nominee to a point of issue. Those two issues are the trusts and the tariff. In line with Democratic argument, and directly to the point, Judge Parker says that the protective tariff on articles which allow manufacturers to charge exorbitant prices in this country while selling at a low figure abroad must be reduced. He can well ask the country to sustain him on that issue.

An Appeal to Intelligence.

From The Charleston News and Courier, (Dem.)

Attempting no rhetorical effects, it appeals to intelligence rather than to passion.

The Views of an Honest Man.

From The Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance may fairly be called a strong document. There is no dodging in it, and it leaves the impression that it expresses the views of an honest man concerning conditions as he sees them.

Not a Word of Bombast.

From The Rome Sentinel, (Dem.)

Whatever may be the reader's partisan predilections he will say that Parker's letter is the production of a strong mind, a rare judgment, and a sound reasoning. There is not in it a particle of playing to the galleries; there is not a word of bombast. Every line is solid meat.

Better Read It a Third Time.

From The Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

The Morning News admits that it has read Judge Parker's letter of acceptance a second time, but its conclusion is that the letter is not "the product of a statesman." Tennyson says:

> It is not true that second thoughts are best,
> But first, and third, which are a riper first.

Therefore, we advise The Morning News to give Judge Parker's letter a third reading. By this means it may discover that it is "the product of a statesman," as so many good people pronounced it at first reading.

CHIEF JOSEPH OF THE NEZ PERCES

Died Sept. 21, 1904.

One hundred years had passed on earth
Since they that watched our Nation's birth
Proclaimed their cause, and proved their worth
And burst the British chain,
When one—what though his skin was red!—
Arose, and claimed for those he led
The rights for which our heroes bled—
Yet craved those rights in vain!

Poor dupes! In spite of treaties sworn
The White Man came; with ruthless scorn
The rude, loved land where they were born,
That held their fathers' graves,
He seized—a Naboth's heritage.
What annals show a darker page!
Dare freemen blame the burning rage
That roused the mountain braves!

They struck!—right gallantly they fought!
And well their Chief, with skill untaught,
Led northward toward the home they sought;
And, when all hope was o'er,
Alone, he strode between the bands
And spoke with upward-lifted hands:
"Give peace! From where the sun now stands
Chief Joseph fights no more!"

In simple trust he yielded. Then
We broke our solemn word again.
On healthless lands of plain and fen
We pent that hill-born clan.
We proved our only rule was greed,
Our plighted faith a rotten reed!
He proved, in word as well as deed,
The "Redskin" was a Man!

The fame is his. The black disgrace
Is ours. We crushed a gallant race.
And, though no deed can e'er efface
Nor pale that ugly stain,
Remember those who, cheated, died
On barren plain and mountain-side
And give the right to them denied
To those that still remain!

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

COLUMBIA GIVES DEGREE TO ENGLAND'S PRIMATE

Dr. Davidson Receives LL. D. at University's Opening.

DEDICATES SITE OF CHAPEL

In Brief Address the Archbishop Commends American Energy in Solving the Problems of Education.

Columbia University opened her doors yesterday for her one hundred and fifty-first academic year. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who was the guest of honor at the exercises, dedicated the site of the new University Chapel and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the officers and students assembled in the university library. All were clad in academic costume. From the library the academic procession, headed by the Archbishop, Bishop Potter, and Chaplain George R. Van de Water, proceeded to the gymnasium, where the formal exercises were held. Chaplain Van de Water made the opening prayer and then President Butler welcomed the students back to their studies.

Dean Robert Simpson Woodward of the Faculty of Pure Science delivered an address on "Academic Ideals." Then came the conferring of the degree of LL. D. on the Archbishop, who was introduced by Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter said that he had come across a theory that the human race had its beginnings in the Western continent rather than in the East, and that if this were true, America could not be called young and "modern." Continuing, the Bishop said, addressing President Butler:

"For myself, Sir, I rejoice to believe that, whether originally civilization dawned upon Eastern or Western shores, it caught from our Anglo-Saxon ancestors a glory that can never die. Columbia University was, first of all, King's College; it was a British sovereign, George II., who first planted on these shores the seeds of this noble seat of learning, and first named of all in its Board of Corporators was the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The years have come and gone since then, and from those modest beginnings great things here have grown. But no moment in the history of this seat of learning has been more memorable or interesting than this. For the Archbishop of Canterbury is here, Sir, to see with his own eyes the work which his distinguished ancestors began and encouraged. He brings his great office, his illustrious career as a scholar, a divine and a statesman, for, Sir, men in either hemisphere honor him as all of these, as presently he will give it to the rising walls of yonder chapel, with his benediction on all these halls.

"I present him, Sir, for that welcome which I know you will be rejoiced to offer him for all of us; and, in the name of the Trustees of the university, I ask you to confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws."

President Butler then conferred the degree.

The Archbishop was greeted with great applause when he began to speak, after having been made an honorary alumnus of Columbia. He spoke of the historical connection of the Archbishops of Canterbury with the college, and continued in part as follows:

"We have great problems on both sides of the water to solve. I am not prepared to say that the advantage of results will be on either side. I believe, however, that in solving some great problems, and particularly those of education, you with your great rush have been able to settle those that we have not been able to master in 400 years.

"That man would indeed be dull of pulse that could stand face to face with such an assemblage and not be moved by the thoughts the scene suggests. We stand at the dawn of the brightest century the world has ever seen.

"I feel that we are on the verge of great discoveries in science. If new doors are to be opened and more to harness more completely the forces of nature for human good, and names of men and women are to go down in the pages of history, the men and women who are to do it are here before me to-day."

After the exercises in the gymnasium the academic procession went out on the campus, where the Archbishop performed the act of benediction on the site of the new chapel.

Yesterday morning was given over to the beginning of academic work. At 1 o'clock Dr. Davidson and his party were entertained at luncheon by President Butler. The following guests were present:

Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, Chaplains Ellison and Holden, Bishops Potter and Greer of New York, Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, J. Pierpont Morgan, Prof. Michael Ernest Sadler of the University of Manchester, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. William S. Rainsford, Dean Welford L. Robbins, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, Charles A. Silliman, Gerard Beekman, Edward Mitchell, Mr. Bayard Cutting, Seth Low, George L. Rives, John Crosby Brown, John B. Pine, William Barclay Parsons, George G. De Witt, Francis S. Bangs, B. Aymar Sands, Dr. T. M. Coleman, Dean T. Howard Van Ammringe, Dr. T. H. Canfield, John McLean Nash, and Charles H. Russell.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY OPENS.

Chancellor MacCracken Advocates Debating Clubs to Discuss Campaign.

More than 300 students, including an entering class of 130, the largest in the history of the institution, assembled yesterday morning in the chapel of the New York University, on University Heights, the Bronx, for the opening of the academic department. Chancellor MacCracken opened the exercises with an address, and after the students dispersed to their various classrooms brief addresses were made by the heads of the faculty to each group.

In his address the Chancellor advocated the formation of political debating clubs among the students to discuss the issues of the present campaign for the next six weeks, and took occasion to rebuke the tendency of college youths to expend their surplus energies in bullying under classmen.

CLUB TO HAVE NEW HOME.

Army and Navy Will Rebuild in Forty-third Street.

The Army and Navy Club has bought, through Broker John N. Golding, the properties 107 and 109 West Forty-third Street as the site for a new clubhouse. The two parcels together make a plot 40 by 100, on the north side of the street, just west of Sixth Avenue. Contracts for the purchase were signed yesterday with the respective owners, a Mrs. Ryttenberg and the County Realty Company.

The club will get possession of the premises in sixty days, when extensive improvements will be made, amounting almost to the erection of a new building. Only the side walls of the present houses will be retained. When the work is finished the club will have a structure containing twenty-five or thirty sleeping rooms, a large café, dining room, billiard room, and bowling alleys.

This will be the fourth move made necessary by the increasing membership of this organization during its fifteen years of existence. Its first quarters, in 1889, consisted of a parlor floor on West Twenty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. In the following year the club took the dwelling at 37 West Thirty-first Street and, soon afterward, its present home, at 10 West Thirty-first Street, which has in turn been outgrown.

JAMES BROWN POTTER WEDS.

His Second Wife is Miss Mary Handy, One of Virginia's Beauties.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 28.—Miss May Handy of this city was married this morning to James Brown Potter of New York, at her home in East Franklin Street. The Rev. G. Otis Mead of Christ Episcopal Church officiated. William Duane of New York was best man. The only witnesses were Mrs. W. Frank Powers, a half sister of the bride; W. F. Powers, and Miss Margaret Powers. Mr. and Mrs. Potter left at noon for New York and will spend a month in Paris. The bride is a great Virginia beauty and is the daughter of the late Capt. Edward Handy, United States Navy.

James Brown Potter is a son of the late Howard Potter and a nephew of Bishop Henry C. Potter. He married Miss Cora Urquhart, the eldest daughter of the late Col. David Urquhart of New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Potter had one child, a daughter, who was married to James A. Stillman, at Grace Church, three years ago.

Mrs. James Brown Potter became famous as an amateur actress in the days of the old University Club Theatre. One of her principal plays was "The Russian Honeymoon." Later she created much stir in Washington by reciting at an entertainment given by Mrs. William C. Whitney a poem by George R. Sims, entitled "'Ostler Joe." Mrs. Potter subsequently went on the professional stage, making her début in London in 1887.

She played in New York in the Winter of 1888 with Kyrle Bellew as leading man. One of her famous revivals was "Cleopatra." She was here last some eight years ago, when she played in "The Queen's Necklace," an adaptation from a Dumas novel. Mr. Potter obtained a divorce from his wife four years ago at Newport.

Mrs. Brown Potter, as she calls herself, lives in a pretty villa on the Thames at Maidenhead. She is to manage a theatre in London this season and will appear in a play written by her sister, Mrs. Raoul-Duval.

EX-MAYOR MAY BE DELAYED.

Friends to Go Down Bay After Van Wyck If He Is Late for Dinner.

Friends of ex-Mayor Van Wyck who had planned to give a dinner at the Democratic Club this evening in honor of his return from abroad learned yesterday that the Baltic, which is bringing him, may not dock in time for the dinner, which had been scheduled for 7 o'clock. If the boat is sighted in time friends will go down the bay on a tug and bring him to the city.

According to the arrangements, if the ex-Mayor arrives in time ex-Senator John Fox will preside. On his right will sit the ex-Mayor, with Cord Meyer, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Chairman Thomas Taggart of the National Committee will sit on the left of President Fox, with Charles F. Murphy sitting next.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of James Brown Potter and Miss May Handy was the principal topic of interest in society yesterday. The engagement of Mr. Potter and Miss Handy has been announced and denied a number of times during the past few years. Mr. Potter has been interested in some Mexican ventures, and has been very little in New York during the past two years. Miss Handy was at Narragansett for a time last Summer, and then she paid a long visit to her friend, Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Maryland. Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mr. Potter's daughter, will spend the Autumn at Tuxedo.

Charles Carroll, who arrived on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., will remain some weeks in this country. He brought over with him his young son. Mr. Carroll has been a resident of Paris for several years. Mrs. Carroll, who was Miss Suzanne Bancroft, did not accompany her husband and son. Mr. Carroll will be the guest of his father, ex-Gov. Carroll of Maryland, and of his brother, Royal Phelps Carroll, at Newport.

Mrs. Astor will pay short country house visits to Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and to her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson. After the 15th of October Mrs. Astor will be at home informally on Sunday afternoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse have sailed for the Hawaiian Islands. They are to be absent for six weeks, but will return to this country in time for the New York season.

Mrs. George Law will leave to-morrow for a trip to the Virginia Hot Springs. She has been the guest of Mrs. Robert Collier at Eatontown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark have closed their villa at Newport and have gone to Tuxedo for a part of the Autumn.

Miss Leary closes her cottage at Newport to-day, and will open her town house on Upper Fifth Avenue. She will entertain at a house warming in November.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay are at the Cambridge for a few days. They have closed their villa at Southampton, and are en route for the Virginia Springs.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. James R. Hatmaker in Paris. Mrs. Hatmaker was Mrs. de la Mar. She was divorced from Capt. de la Mar two years ago, and last year she married Mr. Hatmaker, who had been private secretary to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. She was, before her marriage to Capt. de la Mar, Miss Sands of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are traveling in the West. They are now in Mexico.

The bridal party for the wedding of Mr. Delafield and Miss Folsom will leave for Lenox to-day and to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. George Folsom have been entertaining during the week, and they will have a large house party for the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhies have already arrived at Lenox.

Mrs. William Jaffray and Miss Jaffray have arrived in New York, after a visit to James J. Van Alen at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, who arrived on Wednesday, will go on a short visit to Newport before settling in New York for the Winter.

The Earl of Yarmouth will go to Pittsburg to join the Countess and her mother, Mrs. Thaw. The Earl and Countess of Yarmouth will remain in this country until November.

Mrs. Adair will spend a great part of the Winter in Texas. This year she let her shootings to Lord Iveagh, and she has had shipped a great deal of furniture for the farmhouse on her Texas ranch. She expects to arrive in New York within a fortnight.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer will not return to New York this Winter. She has taken a house in Philadelphia, and will live there.

Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Marie Winthrop will close their house at Bar Harbor to-day and will come to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster will spend the month of October at Lakewood. Miss Charlotte Pell and Mrs. Pell will be at the same resort for the early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who arrived on Tuesday from Europe, will be at Westbury for the Autumn.

The receipts from the fair at Harbor Hill were larger than at first estimated. Mrs. Mackay defrayed all the expenses, as well as giving the use of house and grounds. Mrs. Herman Duryea was the winner of the child's cart used in her childhood by the Duchess of Marlborough. The raffle for the cart alone brought in some $600. It is safe to say that $8,000 was realized by the fair.

REV. CHARLES WAGNER VISITS A PENITENTIARY

French Evangelist Passes a Busy Day in Philadelphia.

CHEERED AT GIRLS' SCHOOL

Delivers an Address in the Friends' Meeting House—Entertained by John Wanamaker.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—The Rev. Charles Wagner to-day addressed the teachers and students of the Friends' School in the Friends' Meeting House, spoke to the students of the Girls' High School, visited a newspaper office, and finally inspected the Eastern Penitentiary.

He was accompanied by Joseph Elkinton, Jr., L. H. Bedell, Xavier Kohnig, and Gustav Boutelleau, the last an old friend and compatriot, who is serving as a representative of France on the Jury of Awards at the World's Fair. John Wanamaker went to the Friends' Meeting House, but not to the other places.

"Be a Man" was Mr. Wagner's theme at the meeting house. He directed his remarks to the children, each of whom he declared to be not only the hope of his father and mother, but the hope of his fatherland and of his God.

In the Girls' High School Mr. Wagner illustrated his remarks with a hatchet and a key. The former, he said, represented violence; the latter diplomacy and goodwill. Of these two implements the speaker advised the use of the key, by which the gates of usefulness may be opened the more readily, and life made more sweet and endurable. As the visitor left the school and entered his automobile the girls speeded him with cheers.

"I have never seen a more enthusiastic audience," Mr. Wagner said as he was driven away. "They seemed to hang on my words, and when I said something that told the applause seemed to be a spontaneous outburst. I feel that my lesson of 'the simple life' touched the hearts of those girls."

Mr. Wagner's translation from joyous scenes into the dismal confines of the Eastern Penitentiary made a deep impression upon him. It was his first visit to a penal institution, in which the solitary system obtained to any extent.

"Of course, it is all necessary," he said as he passed without the gates, "and the Warden has done all he can for these unfortunates. I noticed flowers in the courts and ivy clinging about the walls. These things are all the inmates have to remind them of 'the simple life' that is lost to them.

"I saw one robust man who occupied a narrow cell, and spoke to him in his native language. He was a German; I could tell that at a glance. I asked him no questions, but I knew from his accent that he was born in the Fatherland, and there was that in his eye which told of the delight he felt at the sound of his native tongue. It is sad to think that you can do nothing—absolutely nothing."

To-night Mr. Wagner was entertained at the home of John Wanamaker.

To-morrow he will go to New York as the guest of Dr. Lyman Abbott. He will return to this city on Saturday, and on Sunday morning will address an audience at the Baptist Temple. In the afternoon he will speak to negroes. He expects to remain in this country until December, and will visit St. Louis. It is said that a lecturing tour is planned for him.

Gustav Boutelleau, who accompanied Mr. Wagner, and who was also a guest of John Wanamaker, is at the Walton. Besides his duties at the exposition he was intrusted by the French Government with the task of reaching some understanding with American manufacturers in regard to the use of French names for American wines and cognacs. He is the owner of extensive vineyards in France, and is a large exporter of cognac.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

PERKINS—KINGSLAND.

The wedding of Dr. Charles Winfield Perkins to Miss Alice Vanderpool Kingsland was solemnized at Grace Church chantry yesterday. Dr. Perkins is a resident physician at Princeton, N. J., and his father has been a well-known specialist in Chester, Penn., for a number of years. Miss Kingsland comes from the New Jersey family of Kingslands and is a descendant of Mayor Ambrose Kingsland of New York City.

The bride was given away by her brother, Elbert Hall Kingsland, and her only attendant was her niece of six years, Miss Jessie Kingsland. The best man was Dr. John Parker Maddox. The ushers were Judge William F. Gay of Mount Vernon and Frank Chester Kingsland, the brother of the bride. After the ceremony a small luncheon was served at Martin's to the relatives and intimate friends. The honeymoon will be spent at Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks.

BREWER—EMERY.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 28.—Miss Florence Brewer, daughter of Mayor Abijah R. Brewer of Glen Ridge, and J. Tuttle Emery of this place were married this afternoon in the Unitarian Church. It was the first wedding to take place in the new church edifice.

The Rev. Leslie Willis Sprague performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Natalie Grovesteen of Brooklyn. Ralph Emery of Cleveland, Ohio, was best man, and the ushers were Otton and Clinton Brewer, brothers of the bride; Walter McNaughton of Montclair, and C. R. Ganter of New York. The bride was dressed in white satin with tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

Mayor Brewer is Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

CHALLEN—TOMPKINS.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Paull Jewill Challen of Matteawan, N. Y., and Miss Jane Tompkins were married to-night at Edgewater, the home of Mrs. Helen Tompkins, the bride's mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles W. Fritts of Hudson.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Louis W. Stotesbury of New York, was matron of honor. The best man was Frank Donaldson of Philadelphia, and the ushers were Frank Barbour of Montreal, William C. Dickerman and Louis W. Stotesbury of New York, and Frank Brinckerhoff of Fishkill Landing. Mr. and Mrs. Challen left at 10 o'clock for a trip South.

WEST—GOLDSBOROUGH.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Md., Sept. 28.—Miss Mary Loockerman Goldsborough, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough, was married this evening to Edward John West of New York, the Rev. W. G. McCready officiating.

Miss Ida Barrington Goldsborough, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids were three other sisters of the bride. Among the ushers were Arthur L. Whitehouse, Edgar C. Leaycraft, and James G. Pettit of New York.

CANNON—COX.

Special to The New York Times.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Miss Julia Ten Eyck Cox was married at Grace Church here to-day to Henry Brevoort Cannon of Elizabeth, N. J. The bride is a daughter of A. Beekman Cox.

TALK OF THE DAY.

Judge Huntington of Woodbury, Conn., one of the men engaged in managing the Democratic campaign in his State, stopped talking politics long enough to have something to say about labor conditions in his State and in this city.

"One of our papers has just published a statement about the thousands of idle men you have in your city who are subsisting on charity, because they have nothing to do, and cannot find work. Let them come up to our State at an expense of only a dollar or two for railroad fare, and they will find plenty of work at wages that will not only enable them to support their families, but to lay by a sum for the Winter. They will have good food and a comfortable place to sleep in while they are at work in addition to their wages. Why thousands of bushels of apples are lying rotting on the ground in our State alone, and acres of corn are waiting the coming of the reaper to save it from frost, within an hour of the Grand Central Station. There is the nut crop to be garnered with the first frost, and our farmers are simply hollering at the tops of their voices for men to help them do the work of harvesting. A good sturdy man can clean walk to a certain job in Connecticut in a day, and there is no reason on earth why this big city should be compelled to support any man who wants to work. Shoo 'em up our way and all Connecticut will rise up and call you blessed."

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Overheard in the Palm Room:

"And when we drove by Columbia College so as to get a good view of his Grace of Canterbury, whom do you think we should meet but Algy!"

"Dressed to kill, as usual, I suppose"—with a bit of a sneer on her pretty, pouting lips.

"Well, hardly that, even though he had on his football armor—dressed to maim rather than to kill, I should say."

And the two giggled immederately, as if they thought it really clever.

***

G. H. Cornell, a Florida railroad man, sat wiping the perspiration from his brow in the Manhattan at noon yesterday and complaining of the heat. For a man from our one semi-tropical State it seemed a bit weird.

"You people up here seem to think we are only at home in furnace heat apparently. Well, let me tell you right now that I have never suffered from the weather in twenty years in Florida as I have here the past three days. Humidity? I call it torridity. Why, you people do not know what comfort in Summer means. I know what it doesn't mean. It doesn't mean the sort of weather we are up against right now. And yet your Winter tourists have the nerve to sympathize with us Floridians because we have to pass the Summers in the South. Why, man alive, there hasn't been a day even down in the Palm Beach region when a Floridian would have as much discomfort as you people are having here now. Look for the Weather in our Summer resorts, like St. Augustine, Ormonde, and Daytona, it just lays away over anything you can show in the way of climate, judging from my experience since the first of August, and I have been taking in about everything between Bar Harbor and Atlantic City. Me for the South and good old Florida as a Summer resort hereafter. I don't care for any more New York in mine as a steady diet. And yet ever since I left the old Central Vermont system, I have had a longing to get back North and enjoy such a Summer and Autumn as I seemed to have a lot of pleasant memories about stored away in my brain. I suppose I must have changed, but, by George! this doesn't seem like the weather we used to have in my boyhood days. Let's surround a highball and get a fresh grip on life. It seems the only way."

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Already the fact that Horse Show time is near begins to impress itself on the managers of the fashionable hotels of the city. Quarters for use during the week are constantly being applied for, and at two of the ultra-fashionable resorts all of the best suites have been engaged by people from the Western and Southwestern cities principally.

"It is certain that the Horse Show has a hold on the fashionable world out of town that nothing can seem to shake," said the manager of a hotel who speaks by the card. "I have had applications from people as far West as St. Louis—and even one from San Francisco—from as far South as Richmond, from Montreal and St. Paul as Northern limits, and from the East as far as St. Johns. Some suites were even bespoken a year ago by the parties who occupied them at that time, and, of course, a certain number are reserved by people here in town who will not open their town houses in time for the show."

Society, particularly the members of the younger set who run into town for shopping and have luncheon or dinner at one of the fashionable restaurants, has already begun to gossip as to the possibility of women of the Four-in-Hand Club taking part in a proposed competition for a piece of plate to be given the lady who shows in the ring the best coach and four. There is no doubt whatever that such a competition would excite the liveliest interest, but it is such a daring innovation that unless some leader of assured position gives the competition her approval the chances are against active competition except by the "climbers." The universal opinion seems to be that if the young ladies who are club members should go in for the affair, that the attendance on the day of the competition would be as great as it was on the "Duke of Marlborough night," when a record of attendance at a Garden show was established.

"And what a jolly lark it would be to drive a four-in-hand about the ring," sighed one to her companions, while they were discussing the Winter gayeties and their sheebeds.

WILLIAM ZIEGLER INJURED.

Thrown from a Carriage at His Home in Connecticut.

DARIEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—While William Ziegler, the arctic exploration enthusiast, who had just returned from New York, was being driven to his home at Collender's Point last night, the wheels of his carriage crumpled under the body of the vehicle as it turned into the gateway of the estate. The carriage was overturned, and Mr. Ziegler, the coachman, and the footman were thrown out.

The coachman in a moment had the horses under control, but not before Mr. Ziegler had been dragged a few feet. The family physician examined Mr. Ziegler and found that no bones were broken, although there were several contusions and evidence of a bad shaking up. Complete rest, the physician believes, will quickly restore the patient to his usual health.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There will be showers to-morrow in the interior of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Friday. It will be warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh south on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southeast to south.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh southeast to south winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

New Jersey—Fair to-day, warmer in the interior; Friday fair; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer to-day; Friday partly cloudy; showers in the interior; light to fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer to-day; Friday partly cloudy, showers in north and west portions; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

New England—Fair, warmer to-day; Friday partly cloudy, showers in north and west portions; fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	58	62	64
6 A. M.	54	62	64
9 A. M.	58	64	66
12 M.	59	67	68
3 P. M.	60	66	67
6 P. M.	58	64	67
9 P. M.	53	62	65
12 P. M.	49	61	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 850 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	65
Corresponding date 1903	60
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 6 A. M. yesterday and 68 degrees at 2 P. M., the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 6 P. M.

THOUGHT TO BE POOR; LEFT $100,000 IN WILL

Old "Gus" Newman Remembered Second Avenue Friends.

BARBER AND CLERKS SHARE

Real Estate Man Who Bought Securities Didn't Forget Saloon Keeper—Ignored His Divorced Wife.

When old "Gus" Newman, a civil war veteran, who had a real estate office at 190 Second Avenue, died a few weeks ago in his little room at 224 East Eleventh Street none of his friends believed he was worth a dollar. His will which was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, shows that he left an estate of at least $100,000.

The petition accompanying the will names Mary Newman of 64 Whitehall Street as "claiming to be Newman's widow," but the attorney for the executors said that the Newmans had been divorced about two years ago, and that Mrs. Newman had married again. She was not mentioned in the will, and neither was Newman's long-lost son, Gustave, who has not been heard from in several years. Newman, however, remembered a lot of his friends, including his barber and his favorite saloon keeper.

Gustave Newman served his adopted country in the civil war, and was one of the men who spent a year in Libby Prison. He received honorable mention in the records of the War Department, and after the war went to reside on the lower east side, engaging in the real estate business. The fact that he had never owned any real estate was looked upon as proof that he was poor, and those who knew him intimately believed that he barely made a living. But the old man was continually purchasing gilt-edge securities, and when his box in the Germania Safe Deposit Vaults is opened stocks and bonds of considerable value will be found.

By his will Newman bequeaths to Mrs. Margaret Dann, wife of Dr. Nicholas Dann of Second Avenue, 100 shares of United States Steel, 25 shares of New York Central, 100 shares of Manhattan Transit, 600 shares of Bay State Gas stock, a pair of diamond earrings valued at $2,000, and a diamond bracelet, "as a reward for her devotion to me during my sickness and for making home pleasant to me, may God bless her."

His friend Charles O'Connor gets a diamond ring and $500; William F. Schneider, a retired barber, receives the diamond ring the old man wore when he died and $500; Frank Sippellus, a diamond sword scarf pin, and Peter F. Rafferty a diamond pear-shaped scarf pin and $1,000. Some of the other bequests are:

To George Gemunder his hat, cane, and scarf pin; Dr. Nicholas R. Dann, $100; William D. Kennedy Post, G. A. R., $200, and the Hebrew War Veterans' Association $200.

He set aside $500 for a public funeral for himself, $500 for the purchase of a grave, $1,000 for a monument, and $100 a each of his executors for "expenses." He bequeaths his real estate business to his two clerks, Louis Eichhorn and August Gauther, and his friend Charles O'Connor. Joseph Bolts, a barber in Leggett's Hotel, receives a gold watch and chain. Charles F. Wickenheiser, at whose place on Eighth Street Newman was in the habit of quenching his thirst, comes in for his late customer's valuable collection of coins.

IN THE SHOPS.

All sorts of new things are to be seen at the openings, hints for the women shoppers. One of these is a young child's long coat of white serge, trimmed with a deep collar and cuffs of red and white calfskin, the hair out. A simple and inexpensive coat for a little girl is also of serge, a dark blue, trimmed with narrow bands of a dark tan leather. There are two of these around the skirt, two outlining the deep collar, with lapels running from shoulder to waist in front, and others on the belt and cuffs. There is a little waistcoat in front of pale blue cloth.

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Exercise has come to take a sufficiently important place in women's and children's lives to be recognized in clothes. Gymnasium suits for young girls and misses cost from $3.50 up. They are in the form of a loose blouse and knickerbockers. One pretty one of dark blue serge is trimmed with bands of black silk, and the deep collar is finished with a bow of black silk in front.

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A Persian lamb coat, with mink collar, cuffs, and facings on the fronts, can be had for $115. It is lined with a pretty brocade.

***

Lynx is among the best furs, and a set—long stole, collar, and muff of fine quality—will cost $215. One similar in style and also a beautiful fur can be had for half the price. A handsome collar, with a rather deep shoulder collar, will cost between $40 and $50.

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A black velvet coat, a little more than three-quarter length, is so full that it is rather a cape than a coat, but has full sleeves. It has lapels of ermine down the front, and is lined with white satin.

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A champagne-colored voile is trimmed with straps of green velvet ribbon and medallions formed of green baby ribbon velvet, plaited in and out to fill a large round opening. The contrast of the colors is good, and the plaited velvet medallions effective.

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A black jetted net gown has a corsage belt of fancy colored ribbon in bright rose shades. Another is finished at the neck and wrists with bright colored silk.

***

A simple but pretty gown, made of messaline silk in a warm pearl gray shade, almost a pastel blue, has alternate narrow folds of the gray and rose pink finishing the stock. Tiny rosettes of the gray, rose, and white trim the bodice. There are shirred ruffles to the skirt.

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A pink pongee gown is trimmed with cream lace.

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A shirred gown has around the shoulders a standing ruffle, a finish to the shirring below, this standing an inch high. It is quaint and old-fashioned.

***

A long red coat for a woman has a small collar and cuffs of moleskin.

***

The promise of sleeves differing from the material of coats and gowns is fulfilled in one instance in a handsome coat of champagne-colored cloth. There is a yoke effect, made of the velvet several shades darker than the coat, this shirred, and the big sleeves are of the same material, with cuffs of the cloth.

***

There are Quaker effects in hats. One pretty one is of shirred gray silk crown and broad rim, the latter finished around the edge with a deep binding of velvet. There are three big plumes at the front.

***

Another hat of the same Quaker gray is like the first, but in place of the plumes are little smooth tufts of gray feathers forming a wreath around the crown.

***

A big Directoire hat is of brown velvet. The sides of the high crown are of robin's egg blue, and around the crown, resting on the broad rim, is tulle of the brown and of the blue. There are three very large brown plumes at the front of the hat, and underneath the rim are brown leaves to match the hat. The edge of the rim on top is finished with a narrow plaiting of brown silk.

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A chinchilla neckpiece of the stole order, with narrow collar and long stole ends, has a fall of lace of a cream shade outlining the collar. More of the lace in a narrower width outlines the sides and lower edge of the stole ends.

LAFCADIO HEARN IS DEAD.

Succumbs to Heart Disease in Tokio—Born in 1850 in the Ionian Isles.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 28.—Lafcadio Hearn, the well-known author, died at Tokio on Monday from heart disease. His funeral will take place on Friday.

General regret is expressed among the Japanese at the death of Mr. Hearn.

To a greater extent, probably, than any other Occidental Lafcadio Hearn succeeded in bridging the gulf which separates East and West. If ever a Westerner understood the Japanese it was he, and yet the intimate sympathy he possessed for their literature, their art, and their ideals was not the result of early association. It was quite late in life that he moved to Japan and made his home there, and his determination to go there was the result of pure accident.

Lafcadio Hearn was born in the Ionian Isles in 1850. His mother was a Greek and his father an Irish officer in the English Army. When he was sixteen years old he was sent to France to be educated, and three years later, an orphan without means, he came to America.

In a short time he learned to write and speak English perfectly, and before long he obtained employment on a newspaper in Cincinnati. Then he went to New Orleans. It was his translations from Théophile Gautier which first drew the attention of the literary world to him. Here, discerning critics said, was a writer in English with all the delicacy and subtlety of the French master, a word painter from whom great things were to be expected.

In 1887 Hearn, for whom the tropics always had a fascination, went to the West Indies, and after remaining there two years he came to New York. Afterward a visit to Japan decided him that there was the country in which he wished to live. He accepted a professorship at the Imperial University at Tokio, became a Japanese subject, and married a Japanese woman. He even took a Japanese name, being known in his adopted country as Y. Koizumi.

After taking up his residence in Japan Mr. Hearn contributed a large number of articles on that country and its people to American magazines, and these essays have been collected in various books. When he died he had just completed an important volume, "Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation," which will shortly be published in this country and in England.

"FATTY" GROTE IS DEAD.

East Side Politician Who Said "Never Let a Hungry Man Go Hungry."

William F. Grote, known on the lower east side as "Fatty" Grote, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Grote was a well-known figure in local politics, and at one time was the County Democracy leader of the east side. He weighed almost four hundred pounds, and, like "Jakey Biff," another east side character, made thousands of friends by his affability and humor.

Of late years he went every day to a little restaurant in Ann Street, where he told and retold his experiences on the east side when Tammany Hall was fighting the County Democracy to the old-timers, who were glad to listen. Two years ago, as a follower of John C. Sheehan, he supported Low for Mayor, and his work in Mr. Low's behalf brought about his appointment to an Inspectorship in the Highways Department. Recently he returned to the Democratic fold, and, being a close friend of John C. Sheehan, attended the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, as he put it, as a mascot to Sheehan. Upon returning to his home at 275 Rivington Street on Thursday of last week he met with the accident which resulted in his death. Having cut his foot by stepping on a broken bottle, he tried to care for the wound himself. The following day his foot was worse, and he then sent for the family physician. The doctor was out of town, and instead of sending for another Grote decided to wait. His physician returned to town on Monday and found his condition so serious that it was deemed advisable to remove him to Bellevue Hospital. He sank rapidly until the end came yesterday.

Grote had few enemies, and even when he was engaged in the liquor traffic on the east side some years ago he was noted for his many acts of charity. His motto was: "Never let a hungry man go hungry." He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will be held on Sunday.

"MILT" G. BARLOW DEAD.

Old-Time Minstrel Succumbs to Cancer in the Throat.

"Milt" G. Barlow, known to theatregoers throughout the land as "Ole Black Joe," died on Tuesday of cancer in the throat at the Home for Incurables, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, at the age of sixty-five. Barlow originated the character of "Ole Black Joe" thirty-five years ago, and in 1875, during the tour with Haverly's Minstrels, he made the song bearing this name popular. In 1882, upon the dissolution of Haverly's troupe, of which Wilson, Primrose, and West were members, Primrose and West undertook their first theatrical venture with Barlow and Wilson. Later Barlow and Wilson set out by themselves, but were unsuccessful, and "Ole Black Joe" played the title role in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for several years. Barlow afterward impersonated the negro character in the "Texas Steer." He was to have appeared in "The County Chairman," but his health failed and he was taken to the hospital last May suffering from cancer.

One of his old-time partners relates that it was customary for Barlow to receive his pay in nickels and dimes. These he used to carry about with him in cigar boxes. Barlow was three times married, and all his wives are still living. He is also survived by two children—a daughter Lillian and a son, "Milt" G. Barlow.

OLD-TIME ACTRESS DEAD.

Estelle Mortimer Began Her Stage Career with Mme. Janauschek.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 28.—Miss Estelle Mortimer, an actress in the "Bird Centre" company playing here, died suddenly to-day of a complication of Bright's disease and diabetes.

Miss Mortimer was fifty-two years old and her home was at 214 West Forty-third Street, New York. She began her stage career in the company of Mme. Janauschek, and later was with Booth and Barrett and also John McCullough. Her latest engagements were with Nat Goodwin, with whom she played several seasons.

BURIAL OF F. W. RHINELANDER.

Services at Belmont Memorial Chapel in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—The body of Frederick W. Rhinelander was brought here to-day from New York for interment in the family burial lot in the Island Cemetery. The funeral services were concluded in the Belmont Memorial chapel in the presence of members of the family, the Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, Professor of Divinity at Berkeley College, and the youngest son of the deceased, officiating.

The pallbearers were J. Pierpont Morgan, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Charles F. McKim, Rutherford Stuyvesant, John De Witt Warner, James Goodwin, George Gordon King, and Gen. Louis F. di Cesnola.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. William B. Ogden.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 28.—Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York died at the Curtis Hotel here to-day, aged eighty years. For years she had spent several weeks in the Fall at Lenox. One sister, Mrs. George G. Haven of New York, survives her.

Mrs. William B. Ogden was Miss Mariana Arnot. She was the widow of William B. Ogden of Troy. Her suburban residence, known as Boscobel, is at the entrance to Washington Bridge. For years the late Andrew H. Green was the manager of the Ogden estate, and through his management the property became of great value. After Washington Bridge was opened Mrs. Ogden lived but little at Boscobel, preferring her residence at 298 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Ogden was the

LADY AMELIA FIRST WITH 140 POUNDS UP

Fleet Filly Astounded Horsemen with Her Remarkable Feat.

OISEAU EASILY TOOK HOLLY

Monacodor, at Odds of 40 to 1, Was the Surprise of the Day at the Gravesend Track.

Sensations were spread liberally through the racing programme at the Gravesend track yesterday, beginning with the truly remarkable feat of the fleet three-year-old filly Lady Amelia, winner of the opening event, a handicap open to all ages, under the unprecedented weight for her age and sex of 140 pounds. When Lady Amelia won two days before with 135 pounds it was considered that she had reached the limit.

Nine horses ran, but for all the weight she had to carry Lady Amelia always was the favorite, though the sharp bettors tried hard to pick around her. With Redfern up, Lady Amelia broke first and went out clear of her field at the start, Redfern then taking a steadying pull on her, but permitting her to race on in front in the impetuous style that suits her best. At the bend into the quarter stretch Lady Amelia still was well in hand, when Letola and Collector Jessup went after her, and the three made the bend into the straight abreast. Every horseman watching the contest then expected confidently that Lady Amelia would stop under her terrific impost and the pace she had set, but the brown filly astounded them by responding bravely when the last call was made and finish with quite as much courage as the two that pressed her, and with more speed at the end she lasted the distance out, and won, ridden out, by three parts of a length, while Letola beat Collector Jessup a similar distance for the place.

In the race for the Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds, also over the short six furlong course, there was another demonstration of what a really good horse can do in the matter of giving away weight, the stout Southern colt Oiseau in this event being the top weight with 126 pounds, and starting favorite in a field of twelve runners. Ridden by H. Cochran, Oiseau broke first and went straight on, simply galloping in front from end to end and winning about as he pleased by three lengths from Broadcloth, which was well up all the way, while Glorifier away back in the crowd, closed a lot of ground at the end and was a good third.

The betting surprise of the afternoon came with the decision of the fifth race, Monacodor, a 40 to 1 chance, that had but recently come on to New York from Buffalo, got away in the first division. Juvenga led until the horses were close on the most, with Monodor second and Holly third, where Juvenga dropped back a bit, and Monacodor got the decision by a nose, though to many spectators it looked as if Trapper, which closed fast on the outside, got on to time to beat Monacodor. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Lady Amelia, 140, Redfern, 11-5, 1-1.	1	1	1¾
Letola, 108, Shaw, 15-1, 5-1	2	2	2½
Collector Jessup, 123, Odom, 6-1, 2-1..	3	3	3¾
Ascension, 112, Burns, 4-1, 7-5	4	4	4
Invincible, 106, H. Phillips, 8-1, 3-1..	6	5	5
Toscan, 104, Furman, 50-1, 20-1	10	6	6
Major Pelham, 118, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	5	7	7
Handzarra, 98, Cochran, 5-1, 2-1	5	8	8
Miss Shylock, 92, Orville, 30-1,100-1.	9	9	9
Blue and Orange,99,E.Walsh,50-1,20-1.	8	10	10

Time—1:10 3-5. Good start. Won ridden out; place the same. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Ben Brush-La Colonia, owned by E. R. Thomas and trained by William Shields.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling allowances; about two miles.

	S.	½	F.
*Walter Cleary, 153, Ray, 4-5, 2-5....	6	1	1¼
Vestment, 147, Veitch, 10-1, 4-1.....	4	2	2*
Judge Phillips, 153, J. O'Brien, 11-5, 3-5	7	3	3*
Patagonian, 130, Williams, 100-1, 30-1.	8	4	4
Valdez, 156, O'Donnell, 12-1, 4-1.....	3	6	5
Snuff, 142, Dehling, 15-1, 6-1.....	5	5	6
Neponset, 156, Finegan, 10-1, 3-1.....	2	7	7
Doonellke, 142, G. Wilson, 100-1, 30-1	2		Ref.

*Walter Cleary finished first, but was disqualified for foul riding.

Time—4:07. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Walter Cleary, b. g., aged, by Candlemas-Kanawha, owned by H. T. Stone and trained by N. Ray. Vestment, b. f., 3 years, by Arlington-Vestalia, owned by Mr. Chamblet and trained by S. Veitch.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Oiseau, 126, Cochran, 3-1, 6-5	1	1	1¾
Broadcloth, 114, Burns, 15-1, 6-1.....	3	2	2h
Glorifier, 116, Gannon, 7-2, 7-5.....	8	3	3
Councilman, 114, H. Phillips, 15-1, 6-1.	4	3	4
Pasadena, 110, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1....	9	4	5
Merry Lark, 96, Travers, 12-1, 5-1.....	10	6	6
Austin Allen, 98, A. Brennan, 100-1, 40-1	6	7*	7
Jim Beattie, 104, E. Walsh, 40-1, 15-1..	12	8	8
St. Bellane, 120, Redfern, 5-1, 2-1.....	11	9	9
Tongorilee, 114, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1.....	5	10	10
Chrysitis, 113, O'Neil, 7-1, 5-2.....	7	7	11
Princess Ruppert, 108, Shaw, 30-1, 10-1	2	12	12

Time—1:10 3-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner ch. c., by Ornus-Kitty Gunn, owned by J. G. Greener and trained by C. D. Reid.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a half.

	S.	½	F.
Shorthose, 122, Odom, 7-1, 2-1.....	6	1	1h
Pulsus, 115, H. Phillips, 4-1, 6-5.....	2	1	2*
Stonewall, 87, Sperling, 60-1, 20-1.....	8	6	3h
Africander, 126, O'Neil, 4-5, 1-2.....	1	4	4
Moon Daisy, 86, Coleman, 100-1, 30-1.	3	5	5
Cloverland, 106, Redfern, 6-1, 8-5.....	1	5	6
Brigand, 95, Cochran, 25-1, 8-1.....	7	7	7
*Palm Reader, 107, A. Booker,15-1,5-1	7	7	7

*Palm Reader broke down and did not finish.

Time—2:35. Good start. Won easily, place handily. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Athelinge-and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Jason	110 Eriacy	107
Clovis	110 Spring Silk	110
Out of Reach	110 Ikki	110
Little Johnson	107 All Right	107
Sir Shep	107 Tom Lawson	107
Gypsy Ben	107 Gadavort	107
Waterford	107 Alster	107
Grantsdale	107 Mutiny	107

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the third day's racing of the Grand Circuit at Oakley Park here to-day. Summary:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; three heats in five.

Belle Mc., b. m., by Pilot Wilkes, (Laird)	1	1	1
Sweet Bay, b. m., (McCarthy)	3	2	7
Tillie Saal, b. m., (Wylie)	7	3	2
Miss Georgia, br. m., (Hayt)	2	6	5
Herye Wilkes, br. g., (Jolly)	4	7	3
Lady Bellbrooke, br. m., (Snyder)	5	4	6
Bud Posey, b. g., (Van Alstyne)	6	5	4
Baron B., b. h., (Chambers)	8	8	8

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:07¼.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500; three heats in five.

King Direct, blk. h., by Direct, (Geers)	1	1	1
Ben F., b. g., (De Ryder)	2	2	9
Oregon Maid, br. m., (Stetson)	3	5	2
Monnut, blk. g., (Erwin)	9	3	3
Black Pet, blk. m., (Snow)	7	4	4
Little Frank, b. h., (Dwyer)	6	9	6
Mustard, b. m., (Keyt)	4	8	7
Katie H., m., (Hornberger)	5	6	8
Bub O'Reil, ch. g., (McMahon)	9	7	5
Rosewood, g. m., (Merrifield)	10	dis.	

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:08.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; three heats in five.

Invader, b. g., by Jaybird, (Demarest)	9	6	1	1	3	1
Aerolite, b. m., (Saunders)	2	1	2	2	1	3
Patchen Maid, blk. m., (Starr)	1	3	8	8	5	2
Euxenite, gr. m., (A. Thomas)	5	4	5	3	2	ro
The Questor, b. g., (Geer)	5	5	3	4	4	ro
Calcine, b. m., (McMahon)	6	2	4	5	6	ro
Lady Gail Hamilton, blk. m., (Hudson)	3	9	6	6	7	ro
Kirkwood, Jr., br. h., (Dillon)	8	7	7	7	8	ro
Bonner, b. g., (Hays)	4	8	9	dr		

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¾; 2:10; 2:11; 2:11; 2:12¼.

Trotting at Parkway Track.

Robert's Own, the black gelding owned by L. R. Acker of the Parkway Driving Club, won the 2:15 class race for pacers in straight heats yesterday at the second day's races of the trotting meet held under the auspices of the Parkway Driving Club. Summary:

2:24 Class.—Trotting.

Crimson Clover, b. m., (W. E. Williams)	3	1	1
Sultana N., b. m., (J. F. Remsen)	1	2	2
Florodora Belle, b. m., (R. Davis)	2	3	3
Berlin Chimes, br. g., (G. Randolph)	4	5	4
Rothmic, Jr., b. g., (Mr. Clark)	6	4	dr
Nell K., ch. m., (J. H. Phillips)	5	6	dis
Henry G., b. g., (G. A. Needham)			dis

Time—2:21¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:15 Class.—Pacing.

Robert's Own, blk. g., (L. R. Acker)	1	1	
May Sherbert, ch. m., (G. A. Needham)	4	2	
Kanawa Star, b. g., (F. Jacobus)	2	5	
Precious, ch. m., (J. L. Dodge)	3	4	
Lady Glen, br. m., (W. E. Williams)	5	3	
Annie Gothard, b. m., (J. Schenck)	6	6	
Climax, ch. m., (A. D. Van Houten)	8	8	
Rose Electrite, b. m., (J. J. Ryan)	7	7	

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¾.

Harness Races at Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The harness races at the Inter-State Fair to-day resulted as follows:

2:27 Class.—Trotting. Purse, $300. (Five heats yesterday.)

Almeda, b. m., by Princess Eugene, (McFarland)	2	4	3	1	1
Linda Bell, br. m., (W. H. Coville)	1	1	4	3	2
Irish Billy, s. g., (Smith)	3	2	1	2	3
Hartwood Bell, b. m., (Coville)	4	3	2	4	dr

Time—2:18¾; 2:22¾; 2:22¾; 2:22½; 2:20¾.

2:27 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300. (Two heats yesterday.)

Kate Nelson, br. m., by Red Lake, (Coville)	1	1	1
Zilva, ch. m., (Clark)	1	5	5
Mixed Wood, blk. g., (Titman)	2	4	2
Billy G., b. g., (Rhoades)	3	2	6
Dr. Wends, blk. m., (Rogers)	5	3	4
Mary Tudor, blk. m., (Matthews)	5	7	3
Colonel Zeigler, r. g., (Roberts)	6	6	7
Allisa, b. m., (Aldrich)	8	8	dr

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¼; 2:21½; 2:20¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Captain Sampson, g. g., by Re-election, (Rhoades)	5	7	5	1	1
Azure, br. m., (Aldrich)	2	2	1	3	3
M. A. M., b. m., (Brown)	3	1	3	6	5
Princewood, b. g., (Titlow and Briggs)	1	3	4	5	4
Major Wellington, b. g., (Gauff)	4	4	2	2	dr
Delaware, blk. g., (Melliken)	6	5	6	4	dr
Sir Arthur, blk. g., (Case)	7	6	dr		

Time—2:15¾; 2:15¾; 2:17¼; 2:19¾; 2:21¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Midnight Hal., blk. g., (Rhoades)	1	1	1	
Miss Rosedale, s. m., (Bramley)	2	3	5	
Kanaga, ch. g., (Seville)	3	5	4	ro
Miss Penn, b. m., (Finney)	4	4	3	
Swago, b. g., (Meredith)	5	5	4	

Time—2:16¾; 2:19¾; 2:18¾.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, unfinished.)

Billy Mack, b. g., Herrick, (West)	2	2	1
Algomah W., b. g., (Titlow)	1	1	3
Ohio M., br. m., (Kelty)	3	3	2
Hal Freda, blk. m., (Bramley)	4	4	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

MADE WILL, DRANK POISON.

Retired German Who Grieved Over Wife's Death Will Die.

John Schnauffer, a widower sixty years old, drank carbolic acid at his home, 14 Lewis Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon after having made his will. He bequeathed all of his property, valued at many thousand dollars, to his two brothers in Germany, while his personal property he left to friends. Schnauffer was a retired manufacturer. Four months ago his wife, to whom he had been devoted, died. He brooded constantly over her death and visited her grave every day, keeping it covered with flowers.

After making his will yesterday he got a Bible and a prayer book, lay down on a lounge, and swallowed a large amount of the poison while reading.

On the return of his housekeeper last evening he was found dying. She sent for Dr. Charles Wuest, who found Schnauffer rapidly sinking. He said that, in his opinion, Schnauffer would be dead before morning.

McNALLY IN POOLROOM RAID.

Captain Had Been Asked to Explain Why Places Were Running.

Just as the third race at Gravesend was coming over the wire yesterday afternoon, the police say, Capt. McNally of the Church Street Station, who had been called upon to explain why he hadn't closed up two poolrooms raided over his head the other day, led a raid on an alleged poolroom at 63 Dey Street. The police had to break down the door of the room, which is over a saloon, but all of the considerable crowd were let go with the exception of Bernard Thomas, the alleged proprietor, and four others, who were held as principals. The police seized $70, some cards, and other paraphernalia of the racing game.

The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Court, and were admitted to $500 bail each for examination to-day. The place raided was known as the Porto Rico Tea and Coffee Exchange.

THIEVES GOT CHURCH BOILER.

Mystery for Harlem Police—Left Silver Service Behind.

The theft of a big copper boiler from the kitchen of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, has been puzzling the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station for several days.

The boiler was in good working order on Sunday night. On Monday when the sexton arrived it was gone. The pipes had been cut. The pastor, the Rev. Walter A. Swafield, thinks that the thieves were hidden in the church during the Sunday night services, and after the church was locked started at their work. Mrs. Swaffield, wife of the pastor, said last evening that she could not understand how it was the thieves overlooked a valuable silver service which was close at hand.

PHOTOGRAPHER BADLY HURT.

David Hill Falls from Car and Fractures His Skull.

David Hill of 624 Madison Avenue, a photographer with a studio in West Thirty-fourth Street, fell from an east-bound Thirty-fourth Street car last evening and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He may die.

Mr. Hill attempted to board the car on the west side of Broadway in the rush hour. He swung on the front platform as the car started, but this was so crowded that he lost his grip on the guard rail and fell to the pavement, striking on the back of his head.

MAN SCHOOL BUILDINGS AGAIN.

Employers Can Push Such Work Now,—Tile Layers Bothersome.

It was announced at the Building Trades Club yesterday that enough men had been secured in all trades to enable work to be pushed without interruption on all the school buildings in course of erection. A number of buildings which have been held back for lack of plumbers were manned yesterday, and this will enable many mechanics who are idle in other trades to go to work. A number of these buildings have been greatly delayed, however, and, no matter how quickly work progresses, they will be far behind the time set for their completion.

It is admitted that the Tile Layers' Union is the hardest nut the employers have to crack in the present building fight. There were before the trouble only a limited number of tile layers in the United States, most of whom were in New York, and they were all in the union. The employers say they have seventy-six tile layers, but there were 600 locked out, and tile laying is a trade which requires several years to learn. No attempt has been made to organize a new union of tile layers, and negotiations for a settlement with the union have broken through.

After yesterday's meeting of the Building Trades Alliance it was stated that the employers had offered to pay the tile layers an advance of 50 cents a day, which they demanded some time ago, if they returned to work under the arbitration agreement; but that the union would agree to nothing unless the lock-out were declared off first. All negotiations were then broken off.

In the other alliance trades which are still locked out enough men have been secured for at least a partial resumption of work on all buildings.

ACCUSES INCOMPETENT'S SONS

Aged Man Who Cared for E. P. Day Beaten, Swanstrom Says.

As committee of the person and estate of Edward P. Day, an aged and wealthy real estate owner of Brooklyn, whose property is in litigation, ex-Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom appeared before Justice Maddox at Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in a proceeding to have Mr. Day produced in court, and accused George K. Day, one of the old man's sons, of having assaulted and abused an old friend of Mr. Day, in whose custody the old gentleman now is. Mr. Swanstrom obtained an adjournment.

Mr. Swanstrom alleged that the petition on which the order to show cause was granted was not signed by the old man. The object, he said, was to show that Mr. Day had recovered possession of his faculties, and to procure an order revoking the appointment of the committee. The applicants are the three sons of the old man, one of whom, Edward W. Day, obtained possession of $100,000 worth of property, which the committee is now seeking to recover. The estate is said to be worth $300,000. Mr. Swanstrom added:

"I placed Mr. Day in charge of his youngest son, Frederick C. Day, and gave him $150 for household expenses. He produced a deed, purporting to be signed by his father, conveying to him the homestead, worth $80,000, and borrowed $20,000 from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He failed to look out for his father, and I placed the old man in the care of an old friend of his. While this did friend, who is seventy-two years old, was putting Mr. Day to bed on Friday night, George K. Day broke into the house, grabbed the attendant, blackened his eyes, and broke his jaw.

"I may remind your Honor that this old man's sons have endeavored to deprive him of his property before, by signing blank papers which they represented to be leases, whereas they were deeds."

George K. Day, the son, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued at the instance of Henry C. Bush, Mr. Day's friend.

JAIL FOR LAND FRAUD BAND.

Col. Greene Thinks He Has Evidence to Send All to Penitentiary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Albert R. Greenie, the Special Inspector who had charge of the collection of evidence in the Oregon land fraud cases, is here for consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. For two years past Col. Greene has been engaged in working up these cases, and it is believed that sufficient evidence has been collected to convict the guilty parties of extensive fraud against the Government. A number of men are already under indictment, and other indictments will follow, with the probability that men prominent in affairs in the Northwest will be brought into the case.

Col. Greene said: "It can be easily seen what a vast amount of land must have been secured by the manipulations of this sharp band, and just what valuable tracts it was preparing to get in its possession. But the usual thing happened. One of the members of the gang did not think he was getting his fair share of the profits and gave the thing away. I was sent out, and spent two years in working up the case. I believe we have now secured sufficient evidence to send all the people concerned to the penitentiary. The trials will begin in November."

RECEIVER FOR SEA SCHOOL.

Slocum and Norge Disasters Caused Trouble for Providence Institution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 28.—George H. Newhall of Providence was appointed today temporary receiver of the Nautical Preparatory School of this city. The appointment was made by Judge Tillinghast on a petition brought by George H. Eiswald, a stockholder, on the ground that the corporation is insolvent. No statement of assets or liabilities was available to-day.

Seeber Edwards of this city, attorney for the school, said that the trouble was due to a failure to secure the enrollment of a sufficient number of students to make the enterprise possible, parents having refused to permit their sons to go to sea after the General Slocum and the steamship Norge disasters.

The company chartered and equipped the ship Pennsylvania, which was to have sailed about Sept. 15 for a cruise in foreign waters. Two hundred and twenty-five cadets had been promised.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY WAGON.

Stepped Under Horse's Feet While Dodging a Car.

Mrs. Kate Fitzgerald, 60 years old, of 200 West Sixtieth Street, while attempting to get out of the way of a north-bound Broadway car at Sixteenth Street last evening stepped in front of a delivery wagon which was going up town at a smart pace, and was trampled on by the horse before the driver could pull up. The wheels passed over her body, rendering her unconscious.

Mrs. Fitzgerald was removed to the New York Hospital in an unconscious condition. It was found that she had sustained internal injuries from the effect of which she may die.

CELTIC INQUIRY ENDED.

No Overcrowding, but Technical Error in Passenger List.

Solicitor F. E. Hamilton of the Collector's office concluded his investigation yesterday of the charges that the Celtic had been overcrowded during her last trip to this port, and that nearly a hundred of her steerage passengers were unprovided with berths. A re-examination of the ship by customs Inspectors demonstrated that there were more than enough berths. The officers of the ship testified that the passengers who slept on the decks did so from choice.

It was discovered, however, that there had been a clerical error in making up the steerage passenger list, which amounted to a technical violation of the law. This will make it necessary to forward a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor, which will probably remit the penalty of $1,000 imposed for such violation.

COTTON RECOVERS AT CLOSE.

Liverpool Break Causes Slump at Opening of Market Here.

A bad break in the spot cotton market at Liverpool, due to heavy receipts of cotton, depressed the future market in this city yesterday, at least during the early part of the session. Prices declined some 10 points, but in the afternoon the market improved under covering by shorts, so that at the close quotations were very near the level of the close on Tuesday. Receipts continue heavy and, although the news from some sections continues bullish, it is almost certain that the crop will exceed former crop records.

The only question is whether the price with such a crop can be maintained at its present level, or whether the demand will be such as to warrant an advance. The general opinion seems to be that there will be an advance sooner or later.

The range of prices yesterday was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Ch'ge.	Net Ch'ge.
September	10.40	10.28	10.34@10.37		— 5
October	10.46	10.27	10.35@10.36		— 2
November	10.40	10.23	10.37@10.38		— 2
December	10.53	10.35	10.44@10.45		..
January	10.54	10.37	10.45@10.46		..
February	....	....	10.49@10.51		..
March	10.62	10.47	10.53@10.55		..
April	....	....	10.54@10.56		..
May	10.66	10.50	10.56@10.58		+ 1

The market closed strong on sales of 300,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 4,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; 5,000 American. Mid-upland, 6.04d. Futures opened easy, 6 points lower; closed steady, 20 points lower on September and 4@7 points lower on later positions. September, 5.59; September-October, 5.68; October-November, 5.61; November-December, 5.59; December-January, 5.58; January-February and February-March, 5.57; March-April, April-May, and May-June, 5.58. Manchester yarns quiet; cloths, full prices insisted upon, but business small.

TIE SILK VALUES ADVANCED.

General Appraiser McClelland Sustains Action of the Examiners.

General Appraiser McClelland yesterday announced two more reappraisements of the silks the advances in which have been under consideration for several weeks, affecting the entire trade.

The reappraisements announced yesterday were as follows: From Kniffler & Siegfried, Krefeld, 131.05 meters entered at 1.55 marks a meter, no advance; 41.50 meters from 1.45 to 1.55 marks; 131.05 meters from 1.45 to 1.55 marks, and 42.80 meters from 1.45 to 1.55 marks; from Torenrath & Co., Dulken, 1,019.65 meters from 1.30 to 1.40 marks, and 312.55 meters entered at 1.45 marks, no advance.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Edwin Ford, Boston; C. A. Conklin, Atlanta.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal; Capt. David D. Porter, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. Commander B. W. Hodges, United States Navy.

WOLCOTT—Paul Morton, Secretary of the United States Navy, Washington.

MANHATTAN—Col. Fred Grant, United States Army; Capt. R. Bretton, England; Major E. Pelly, Calcutta, India.

BUCKINGHAM—Baron Oppenheim, Cairo, Egypt.

PLAZA—Gen. George L. Andrews, Washington; Lyman C. Josephs, Newport.

SAVOY—D. May, Denver.

NETHERLAND—A. F. C. Forbes, Calcutta; R. W. Rogers, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—Hugo d'Eries, Amsterdam, Holland; Orville G. Franks, Boston; Capt. H. P. Stiles, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—Marquis Capere M. Bugnano, Italy; R. P. Hartney, Ottawa; Montgomery Eisk, Washington.

PIPTE—Ex-Gov. Abram Chamberlain, Connecticut; J. A. Drake, Corning; Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburg; Col. M. H. Rogers, Bridgeport; W. B. Clark, Hartford; S. M. Wooden, Porto Rico.

ALBEMARLE—J. Kirkes Myers, London; J. C. Sherlock, Cincinnati; George A. Leighton, Los Angeles, Cal.

VICTORIA—W. L. White, San Francisco.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—J. B. Lyon, State Printer, Albany.

HOTEL ASTOR—R. M. Gulick, N. H. Graham, and W. L. Wallace, Pittsburg.

GREGORIAN—Capt. Charles F. Preston, United States Navy; William H. Browne, Great Barrington, Mass.

WESTMINSTER—Lieut. Volney G. Chase, United States Navy; Commander Austin M. Knight, United States Navy.

ASTOR HOUSE—A. Fields, Manchester, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; J. S. Brown, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss E. Felthousen, ribbons, jewelry, and leather goods; 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Crone, I., Company, Carbondale, Penn.; A. H. Crone, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. G. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Divea, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. N. Stover, linens; 2 Walker Street.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; F. E. Eastman, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; E. J. Biefer, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel; S. Wasserman, clerk and suits; Hotel York.

Filene, William, & Son, Boston, Mass.; M. J. Fox, cloaks; Miss Morton, ladies' wear; T. S. Mayer, furnishing goods; M. H. Smith, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. McNulty, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Reilly, boys' clothing; J. W. Woodin, linens; St. Denis Hotel; J. W. McKee, trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Sears, clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Greenbaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Michels, piece goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Gutman, domestics; Hotel Astor.

Hirsch, S., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Heenan & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; M. M. Heenan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Fettis, gloves and laces; 75 Spring Street; Criterion Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods and silks; Miss A. Brown, notions and gloves, 75 Spring Street.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. W. Kline, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Jenvir, ribbons, laces, jewelry, and leather goods; A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods, 467 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mitchell & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; W. C. Johnson, cloaks and suits; Hotel York.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; E. M. Bernheimer, general buyer, 15 White Street; Hotel Netherland.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, ribbons; F. L. Gullett, flowers and feathers; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. W. Loomis, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, laces and gloves, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; H. D. Lakeman, dry goods; Hotel York.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, notions and linings; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Weiss Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, La.; F. Weiss, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Whitney, Wm. Dwight, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; L. Hoffman, shoes; J. Diamond, upholstery goods; 335 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.

White, R. L., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; 31 Grand Street; Everett House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; E. J. Quigley, dry goods; 31 Grand Street; Hotel Spalding.

Webber, William G., Company, Salem, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and muslin underwear, ribbons, laces, and trimmings; Miss M. Doyle, laces; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

Webber, William G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. G. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Short Pack of Maine and New York Corn Reported.

Damage by Frost the Reason of the Shortage—Plenty of Western Corn in Market.

Reports received in the wholesale grocery market yesterday from the growing and packing districts in New York State and Maine indicate a very serious shortage in the pack of canned corn. The principal cause of the shortage is the damage done by frost last week to the corn in the field. Some reports are that the packers will be able to deliver only 30 per cent. of their contracts, while others put the deliveries at 60 per cent. It is also reported that the packers are trying to buy corn in the Middle West to fill their contracts.

There is, however, plenty of canned corn offered by the Western and Southern packers, but complaint is made that some of it is of poor quality. It is bringing only 80 cents, while the New York and Maine pack commands $1. There is also a good deal of Maryland sugar corn in the market at 60 cents, free on board, factory.

JUDGMENT AGAINST H. B. SIRE.

Bank Holds Notes Against Theatrical Man for $60,554.

A judgement for $60,554 was entered yesterday against Henry B. Sire in favor of the Mercantile National Bank on three notes which were among the assets of the Seventh National Bank when it was absorbed in April, 1903, by the Mercantile National Bank.

The judgment is on the report of Referee Thomas F. Donnelly. Two of the notes were made by Henry B. Sire on Dec. 8, 1902, for $53,206 and on March 18, 1903, for $900, both of which were indorsed by Leander S. Sire, and the third note was made by Leander S. Sire on April 8, 1903, for $875, and was indorsed by Henry B. Sire.

Importers to Meet Merchants.

Warner Sherwood, Secretary of the Importers' National Association, announced yesterday that within a few days a conference would be held between committees representing his association and the Merchants' Association. The customs bureau of the Merchants' Association has been doing business with the bureau which the Importers' Association is organized, and it is expected that some plan of co-operation can be devised.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND.—A group of bankers has been named by the creditors of the Aultman Company of Canton to co-operate with Receiver Sullivan in straightening out the affairs of the concern, which made an assignment recently, with liabilities aggregating $1,500,000. On the committee are Gen. James Barnett of this city and W. F. Rust of the Freeman's National Bank of Boston.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CONRAD B. KRAFT.—Conrad B. Kraft, druggist at 1,289 Franklin Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $477 and nominal assets of $1,329, consisting of stock, $450; fixtures, $300; accounts, $49, and life insurance, $230. He bought the business about five years ago.

PARIS RESTAURANT COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Paris Restaurant Company of 2,128 Broadway was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway, and Julius M. Mayer was el

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Buildings are now open for inspection.

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W. WILBERFORCE SMITH, A. M., Head Master.

The Head-Master will be at the School every morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

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New York University Law School

Seventieth year opens Sept. 29, 1904. Day Classes 4th session from 9:30 to 6 P.M. Evening Classes, sessions 6 to 10 P. M. Graduate degree of LL.B., LL.M., and J.D.

Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Sq., N. Y.

DR. J. SACHS'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

116 West 59th St.,

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28TH, 1904. Primary, Intermediate, and High School Courses; a complete organization, covering eleven years; Academic Department with advanced lines of work.

Collegiate School,

241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens SEPTEMBER 28.

L. C. MYGATT, Principal.

De Lancey School for Girls,

71 West 45th Street.

College preparatory and special courses. Also primary and intermediate. Twenty-third year. Gymnasium. College certificates. Small classes. Year book on application.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL

417 Madison Ave.

23D YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 29.

CLINTON SCHOOL.

CLINTON, N. Y., 9 miles from Utica. 15 boys, 6 teachers. Prepares for any college. Boys 10 to 14 at time of entrance preferred.

French Boarding & Day School for Girls

College Preparatory Course Opens Oct. 5, 1904.

732 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

Madame Léonie Brown. Miss E. A. Keating.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

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$100 in all grades, College Preparatory, $100. $60, Kindergarten for Boys and Girls, $60. Miss G. McFee, Principal. Office hours, 10 to 3.

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REMOVED FROM 533 WEST END AVE. TO 253 WEST 93RD STREET.

College Preparatory, French Kindergarten. Reopens Oct. 3d. Mme. Henriette Tisné, Principal.

THE MADISON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

formerly 778-780 Madison Av., New York, will reopen September 29th at 19 W. 96th St., near Central Park West. For catalogue address ROSALIE MOSES, Principal.

LENTE-BURR SCHOOL,

129 WEST 87TH STREET.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Reopens Wednesday, October 5, 1904.

THE LYON SCHOOL,

564 Fifth Ave. Reopens September 28th. Limited to forty boys. Twenty-second year. EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.—High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years. Individual attention. Athletics. ARTHUR WILLIAMS, A. M., E. E. CAMERER, Assoc. Prin.

Miss Roberts's School for Girls,

Kindergarten and classes for Boys. Advanced courses for special students. Reopens Oct. 3d. 7 West 39th Street.

Le Baron Drumm School FOR GIRLS,

40 WEST 72D ST., (Boys in primary classes.) Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through College preparation. Reopens Oct. 4th, 1904.

The KOHUT PREPARATORY SCHOOL for GIRLS,

44 West 58th Street, Reopens October 3.

Mrs. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.

Dr. Callisen's School for Boys.

Dr. AUGUST ULMANN, Asso. Principal.

152 West 71st Street.

37th year begins Oct. 3. Primary Department.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Reopens Friday, Sept. 30th. New boys Thursday, Sept. 29th.

26 EAST 56TH STREET.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

REOPENS THURS., OCT. 6.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School. Evening School } 35 Nassau St. New York City

"Dwight Method" for instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

13 and 15 West 86th Street.

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NATHAN HALE SCHOOL

REOPENS SEPT. 28TH. 10 EAST 47TH ST.

WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

SYMS SCHOOL

ROBERT H. SYMS. WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.

Office hours, 9-12 daily after Sept. 15. 22 W. 45th.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Under the Direction of DR. SAVAGE.

Now open. 155 B'WAY AND 308 W. 59TH ST.

BLAKE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS.)

576 Fifth Ave. Opens Oct. 3d.

COLLEGE PREPARATION A SPECIALTY.

Younger boys carefully instructed.

Butler's Business School, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Thorough business course; tutoring a specialty; send for catalogue. M. Butler & E. Y. Emerson, Principals.

Two more boys will be received in small, first-class boarding school in pleasant suburb of New York; reference asked. For particulars, address Summer School, Kennebunkport, Maine.

REMOVAL.

The Comstock School, from 32 West 40th to 31 West 46th, reopens October 5th. Miss Day, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED 1764.

34 & 36 East 51st Street.

BUILDING constructed expressly for school purposes. Perfect in details of light, heat, and ventilation.

PREPARES for Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and other Colleges. Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary classes, manual training, Laboratories, Gymnasium, athletic grounds.

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Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Little Girls directed by the Ursulines. Delightfully situated on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College and opposite BRONX PARK.

The course of studies is thorough, embracing all branches requisite for a complete and refined education. The Academy reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

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PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OCT. 5TH.

Meets the needs of the individual boy. Small classes. Excursions, cross-country tramps, Gymnasium. Principals at school, 10 to 12 daily, after Sept. 1st. Catalogues. Tel. 1220 Riverside. LITTLE & BEEMAN.

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CASES, STRINGS, REPAIRING.

VICTOR S. FLECHTER,

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'Phone 3209 Gramercy.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF AMERICA

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ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Leo Schulz, Max Spicker, Charles Heinroth, etc. Admission Daily. Address Secretary.

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68 WEST 83D ST., 23 YEARS IN 25TH ST. The foremost Music School. All branches of music taught.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 E. 14th St. | would be pleased to meet, by appointment only, those interested in his system.

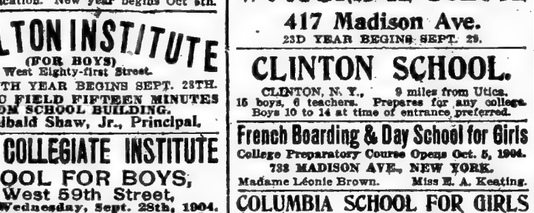
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE R. SANFORD, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE S. WOODRUFF et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named by such judgment for that purpose appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment directed to be sold, situated in what is now the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and known as No. 14 East Sixty-eighth Street, and bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-one feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, and running thence southerly parallel to Madison Avenue, and part of the way through a centre of a party wall one hundred feet and six inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block and parallel to Sixty-eighth Street twenty-one feet and six inches; thence northerly parallel to Madison Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of said Sixty-eighth Street twenty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above, the street number being No. 14 East Sixty-eighth Street:



Dated New York, September 20th, 1904.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

SHERMAN DAY, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRED R. WOODRUFF, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Catherine S. Woodruff and Charles H. Woodruff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHARLES A. BOSTON, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Gertrude M. Sanford, Emily S. Hornblower, William B. Hornblower, and Lewis W. Hornblower, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ORIGEN S. SEYMOUR, Esq., Attorney for Defendants, Charlotte R. Seymour and Morris W. Seymour, 31 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MESSRS. BARD & ZALKINS, Attorneys for Defendant, Cornelia L. Sanford, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Esq., Guardian Ad Litem for the Infant Defendants, Samuel L. Sanford and Elizabeth L. Sanford, 53 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

CHARLES O. BREWSTER, Esq., Guardian Ad Litem for the Infant Defendant, George S. Hornblower, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN E. TERALL and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough or Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, situated on the southerly side of Front Street, between Wall and Whitehall Streets, in said City of New York, known and distinguished as Number One (1) Front Street, and bounded and described as follows:

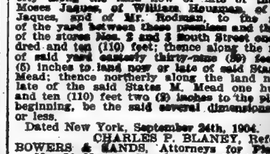
Beginning at the northeasterly corner thereof by land now or late of States M. Mead, running thence westerly along the southerly line of Front Street thirty-three (33) feet five (5) inches to land now or late of Moses Jaques; thence southerly along the land now or late of the said Moses Jaques, of William Hougaun, of Isaac Jaques, and of Mr. Rodman, to the middle of the yard between these premises and the rear of the stores Nos. 2 and 3 South Street one hundred and ten (110) feet; thence along the middle of said yard easterly thirty-nine (39) feet five (5) inches to land now or late of said States M. Mead; thence northerly along the land now or late of the said States M. Mead one hundred and ten (110) feet two (2) inches to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 24th, 1904.

CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 1 Front Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,902.50, with interest thereon from the 2d day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $398.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $902.03 and interest.

Dated New York, September 24th, 1904.

CHARLES P. BLANEY, Referee.

s26-2aw3w M&Th&o17

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES H. ARENSTEIN, plaintiff, against VALENTINE BRAUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

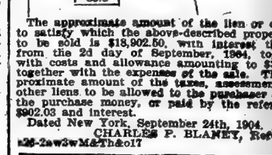
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and two feet westerly from the westerly side of the Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of said Twenty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of said street nineteen feet to the point of beginning. Subject to a certain party-wall agreement made between Peter Helfrich and Wilhelmina Braun and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 326 of Conveyances, page 8, section 1, etc.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1904.

WARREN L. SAWYER, Referee.

E. T. GETTY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 209 West 29th Street:



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon said premises to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $163.67.

WARREN L. SAWYER, Referee.

Dated New York, September 14, 1904.

s13-2aw3w M&Th&o11

NO. 30-32 MORSE STREET, BOROUGH OF Manhattan, New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff, against JOHN MYERS et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1904, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

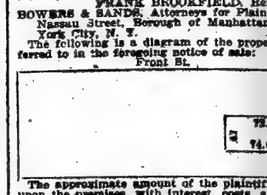
All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough and City of Manhattan, City of New York, and known as Numbers Thirty and Thirty-two Moore Street, in said borough and city, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Moore Street distant one hundred and fifty-four feet six inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Moore and Front Streets; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Moore Street forty-seven feet six inches; thence westerly and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-four feet six inches; thence northerly forty-seven feet to a point distant seventy-two feet four inches westerly from the westerly side of Moore Street, and thence easterly and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-two feet four inches to the point or place of beginning, be all of said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September, 19th, 1904.

FRANK BROOKFIELD, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,206.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $1,296.20.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

s23-2aw8w T&Th&S&o13

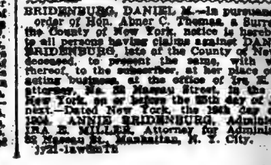
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and HATTIE A. CAMPBELL, Defendants.—Action No. 1. One. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated March 2nd, 1903, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the Clerk's office of this Court for the County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Thursday, October 6th, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises as directed by said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence southerly along the westerly line of Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and part of the distance through a party wall ninety feet; thence northwardly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-eight feet and five inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly along the southerly line of said street ninety feet to the place of beginning.—Dated September 15th, 1904.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.

THOMAS W. BUTTS, Atty. for Assignee of Judgment, 51 Chambers Street.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien with taxed costs and disbursements to satisfy which the premises are sold is $17,000, with interest from March 15th, 1905, and the approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments is $994.44 besides interest.

CHARLES J. HARDY, Referee.

s15-2aw3w Th&S&o5

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BRIDENBURG, DANIEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. BRIDENBURG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Ira B. Miller, attorney, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1904. ANNIE BRIDENBURG, Administratrix.

IRA B. MILLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

j27-21-lawSw1t

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Superbly located at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., Putnam Division N. Y. Central Railroad.

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Special $12.50 weekly.

Steam heated. Delightful Sun Parlors.

Excellent cuisine and service.

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Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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In the heart of the Green Mountains. One of the most complete hotels in the State. Everything modern. Beautiful drives; fishing, &c. Send for booklet. E. E. SEELEY, Prop.

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CATARACT HOUSE

Water Gap, Penn. L. Tucker. Capacity 100. Music, tennis, golf, bathing, boating; $8 to $10.

Mount Pocono.

Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains, Pennsylvania. Information at 429 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

St. Paul.....Oct. 1 | Germanic.....Oct. 15
Philadelphia....Oct. 8 | New York.....Oct. 22

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 1 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 8, 4:30 P. M.
MARQUETTE.....Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Oct. 22, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—LONDON—PARIS.

Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Kensington.....Oct. 1 | Finland.....Oct. 15
Zeeland.....Oct. 8 | Vaderland.....Oct. 22

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays and Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Celtic...Sept. 30, 2 P. M. | Cedric...Oct. 14, 9 A.M.
Baltic...Oct. 5, 2 P. M. | Oceanic...Oct. 19, 2 P.M.
Majestic...Oct. 12, 10 A.M. | Arabic...Oct. 21, 2 P.M.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DIRECT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.

REPUBLIC...Oct. 26, Dec. 7, Jan. 14, Feb. 25
CRETIC.....Nov. 3, Dec. 12, Feb. 4, Mch. 18

FROM BOSTON.

CANOPIC.....Oct. 8, Nov. 19, Jan. 7, Feb. 18
ROMANIC.....Oct. 29, Dec. 7, Jan. 28, Mar. 11

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

$70.00 & up. First Cabin by S. S. Deutschland

SEPT. 29TH

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND $80 TO HAMBURG.

Hamburg-American.

Last Weekly Twin-Screw Service.

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

*Pfalland, Sept. 29, 8 AM | †Moltke...Oct. 4, 1 PM
Phoenicia, Oct. 1, 2 PM | Deutschland, Oct. 6, 4 PM

*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.

‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service

New York—Naples—Genoa

P. Adalbert, Oct. 4, Noon | Phoenicia, Nov. 10, 11 AM
P. Oskar, Oct. 25, 10 AM | P. Adalb't, Nov. 24, 11 AM

Also Sailings to Algiers and Egypt.

BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND" from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

K. Wm. II...Oct. 4, 11 AM | Kaiser...Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser...Oct. 11, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Dec. 13, 10 AM
Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 18, 10 AM | Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM
K. Wm. II. Nov. 8, 2:30 PM | Kronprinz, Jan. 17, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

*Neckar...Sept. 29, 9 AM | Main.....Oct. 27, 11 AM
Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM | Friedrich...Nov. 10, 11 AM
Bremen...Oct. 13, 9 AM | Bremen...Nov. 17, 10 AM

*Will call at Bremen only.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene.....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Neckar.....Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n...Oct. 15, 11 AM | Irene.....Nov. 12, 11 AM
Albert.....Oct. 22, 11 AM | Hohenz'n...Nov. 19, 11 AM
Luise.....Oct. 29, 11 AM | Albert...Nov. 26, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Meyer, 46 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE.

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

From Piers 51-52, North River.

Umbria...Oct. 1, 10 AM | Lucania...Oct. 22, Noon
Campania...Oct. 8, Noon | Umbria...Oct. 29, 9 AM
Etruria...Oct. 15, 10 AM | Campania...Nov. 5, Noon

Tuesday Services.

Carpathia.....October 4, Noon

Saloon rates from New York $50, 2nd Cabin $30 up, according to steamer & accommodation.

Mediterranean-Adriatic Service.

Ultonia....Oct. 15, Noon | Pannonia, Nov. 12, Noon
Slavonia...Nov. 5, Noon | Carpathia, Nov. 29, Noon

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria...Oct. 1, Noon | Columbia...Oct. 15, Noon
Anchoria...Oct. 8, Noon | Furnessia...Oct. 22, Noon

First saloon, $45 and up.

Second saloon, $27.50 & up; third class, $13 & $14.

For illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line.

Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa.

Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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$42.50

FROM NEW YORK.

Southern Pacific.

Elegant New Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans; thence via rail lines traversing

Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

BY SEA TO MAINE

On the fast modern Steamers of the Maine S.S. Co.

PORTLAND LINE

Is a Delightful, Refreshing, Week-end Trip. 2-day Sea Trips of 800 Miles Without an Equal. Long Island Sound by Daylight and by Searchlight.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Illustrated descriptive booklet, containing list of tours, free at ticket office, 290 Broadway, cor. Reade St., and Pier (New) 32 East River, New York, or by mail. Telephone, 1,200 Orchard.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINE.

Tickets to Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California, Arizona, New Mexico; Mobile, Ala.; Georgia, Florida. Free, book, "Sea Trips."

NOW ON SALE—LOW RATE SUMMER EXC. TICKETS.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., 16 Burling Slip, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE, N.Y.

FOR SAILING DATES CANADIAN PACIFIC Co.'s steamships see to-morrow's issue.

HOTELS.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 460-466 East 158th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; outings; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Tel

1904

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after October 1st, 1904.

Beech & Loyalsock R. R. Co.	6s	Monroe, La.	5s
Castile, N. Y., Water	4s	Ottumwa Traction & Light Co.	5s
Creston, Iowa, Refunding	5s	Oswego, N. Y., Water	3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works	4s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water	3½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s	Rockaway Hunting Club	6s
Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.	6s	Salem, Va., Refunding	4s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water	4s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind.	3½s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D.	No. 10	Standard Anti-Friction Equipment Co.	5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con.	5s	Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con.	4s	Toledo, Ohio	Various
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s	Virginia Electric Co.	5s
Magneto Electric Co.	1st 6s	Vancouver, Washington, Funding, Oct. 22	6s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various	Water Works Company 1st and 2d	6
Wilson, N. C. (Oct. 15th).			

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28th, 1904.

THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. will be paid to registered holders of the outstanding LAND GRANT BONDS of the DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO. on October 6th, 1904, being the amount of interest thereon for the six months ending September 30th, 1904.

Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. October 3d, and reopen the 7th prox.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company.

F. E. DRIGGS, } Trustees.
W. W. HEATON, }

Office of

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company

Richmond, Virginia, September 13th, 1904.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being quarterly dividend No. 36 on the outstanding Preferred stock of this Company, payable October 15th, 1904, when dividend checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th.

The books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed at 3 P. M. Friday, September 30th, 1904, until 10 A. M. Monday, October 17th, 1904.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, N. York, Sept. 20, 1904.

QUARTERLY COM. STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

The Directors of the American Smelting and Refining Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company, payable October 25th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business P. M. on Oct. 7th, 1904. The books of the company for the transfer of common stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. Oct. 12th, 1904, and will be reopened Oct. 26th, 1904. EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 3, 1904.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business October 3, 1904, and will be reopened October 17, 1904.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, (Successor to Buffalo Ry. Co.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1904.

Interest coupons maturing October 1st, 1904, from the bonds of the Buffalo Railway Company Debenture Mortgage will be paid on and after said date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.

R. F. RANKINE, Sec'y and Treas.

Office of E. W. Bliss Company,

Adams and Plymouth Streets,

Borough of Brooklyn, New York, September 27, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock and TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1st next to stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed September 29th and 30th, inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopend October 3, 1904. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 144th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

New York, September 28th, 1904.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo, to stockholders of record at the close of business to-day. GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.

New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.

W. J. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York.

Sept. 23d, 1904.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after October 1st, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from September 23d to September 30th, inclusive.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NO. 40.

RIVERSIDE BANK,

New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1904.

H. H. BIZALLION, Cashier.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due October 1st, 1904, from the First Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, from Pacific Extension bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

New York, September 9th, 1904.

To the Stockholders of

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY, October 18th, 1904. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it and also to consider and vote upon a proposition to amend the articles of incorporation of the Company by including in its described routes of railway a line of railroad extending from a connection with the main line of the Company near Howard Station, in Fremont County, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general southeastern and westerly direction up Howard's Creek to the west side of Section Six, Township Forty-eight, North of Range Ten East, in said Fremont County, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route; also a line of railroad connecting with the main line of the Company, at Sargent Station, in the County of Saguache, State of Colorado, and thence extending in a general northerly direction through the valley of Tomichi Creek to the Town of Tomichi, in the County of Gunnison, the State of Colorado, with branches or spurs to settlements, mines, and industries along said route.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Monday, October 3d, 1904, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof. STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Jesse C. Bennett & Co., for the election of three Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 338 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 6th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated September 23d, 1904.

LAWRENCE RATH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NATIONAL AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY,

60 Murray Street, New York City,

September 15, 1904.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of five thousand dollars ($5,000) par value of the five mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the National Automatic Weighing Machine Company will be received at the office of the Empire Trust Company, Trustee, No. 42 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1904, and that bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par, and interest, will be accepted and paid for to the extent of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) on the 1st day of December, 1904, on account of sinking fund, pursuant to Mortgage or Deed of Trust, dated November 11, 1903, of NATIONAL AUTOMATIC WEIGHING MACHINE COMPANY.

W. B. BALDWIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 30 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

Lost.—4 coupons, due July 1, 1904, from Erie prior lien 4% bonds, Nos. 1,501, 9,338, 11,461, 11,462. Return to Kelley, Millen & Co., 37 Wall St.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

300 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, N. J.

September 27, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company held to-day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending October 10, 1904, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record October 10, 1904.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record October 10, 1904. MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, September 23d, 1904.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 22, 1904.

The Coupons due October 1st, 1904, on the Tennessee Division Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DENVER & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SECURITIES UNDER GENERAL MORTGAGE OF DEC. 1, 1899.

Holders of more than a majority of the bonds of the Denver & Southwestern Railway Company secured under its general mortgage of December 1, 1899, to the undersigned Trustee, having heretofore elected to declare the principal of their bonds immediately due and payable, by reason of default in the conditions of said mortgage and in the payment of the interest due thereon, and the continuance of such default for a period exceeding ninety days, and having requested the sale of the mortgaged premises under the terms and conditions, and for the purposes therein set forth, the undersigned Trustee, as aforesaid, hereby gives notice that on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, 1904, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, it will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, at No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, all the securities covered and pledged by the aforesaid mortgage, to wit, the following:

All of the capital stock of the La Bella Mill Water and Power Company, namely, 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the said Company, namely, $250,000 bonds dated 1st April, 1898, payable 1st April, 1923, and secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, dated 1st April, 1898, and recorded in the County of El Paso, Colorado, in Book 283, page 1, with coupons of February and August 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, namely, 2,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of the Midland Terminal Railway Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

All of the capital stock of The Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely:

$1,000,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1894, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company dated 1st January, 1894, and recorded in the said El Paso County in Book 102, page 277, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Golden Circle Railroad Company, namely, 2,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000 bonds dated 1st January, 1898, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 23rd November, 1897, and recorded in the said El Paso County, Book 275, page 312, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

All of the capital stock of The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad Company, namely, 1,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, and the right to receive when issued all of the bonds of the last said Company, namely, $175,000, to be dated 1st January, 1900, payable 1st January, 1934, secured by a first mortgage to the Mercantile Trust Company, dated 1st January, 1900, and recorded in Fremont County, Book ... page ..., and the last said bonds will be deposited with the Trustee hereof immediately upon issue, with coupons of January and July 1st, 1904, attached.

$225,000 face value of the 6% First Mortgage Bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company, exchanged under the terms of the said mortgage for the equivalent quarters of the capital stock of the Metallic Extraction Company, namely, 375,000 shares out of a total authorized issue of 500,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Dated August 24, 1904.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, Successor of the Continental Trust Company, Trustee under General Mortgage of the Denver and Southwestern Railway Co., dated December 1, 1899.

By WILLARD V. KING, 2d Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS

dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight 16-100 dollars ($65,238.16.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on October 5th, 1904.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

By J. N. WALLACE, 4th Vice President/

Empire Trust Company

Successor to McVickar Realty Trust Co. and Empire State Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus - $1,500,000.00

Main office 42 Broadway.

Branch offices { 537 Fifth Ave, 450 Columbus Ave, 242 East Houston St.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

ALFRED M. LAMAR,

BANKER.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

MAIN OFFICE EXCHANGE BUILDING,

60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES { 215 WEST 125TH ST. 39 EAST 42D ST. 12 EAST 23D ST. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.

Stocks—Grain—Cotton.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We will be pleased to send you our MARKET LETTER and give you our views on any stock in which you are interested.

Address inquiries to Statistical Department.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

38 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 5680 Broad.

Members { N.Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. } Established 1885

Orders solicited, Purchase or Sale, cash or margin

STOCKS, COTTON, WHEAT.

List of desirable STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS; also daily market letter on application.

BRANCH OFFICES { ASTOR COURT, 18 W. 34th St., N.Y. Adjoining WALDORF-ASTORIA. 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.

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Stock and Bond Investments.

TELEPHONE, 3570 BROAD.

Correspondence Solicited.

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Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000

UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.

OF BALTIMORE, MD.

First Consolidated Mtge. 4½% Bonds

DATED MAY 8, 1899 — DUE MAY 1, 1929

Interest Payable May 1 and November 1.

The United Electric Light & Power Co. controls the electric light and power business of the city of Baltimore—population, 508,975 (census 1900), and the sixth city in size in the United States.

The above Bonds, which are part of an issue of $3,263,000 outstanding in the hands of the public, are, in opinion of counsel, secured by a first mortgage on all property of the Company, subject to only $265,500 underlying bonds maturing 1910-16-24, and for the retirement of which a like amount of United Electric Light & Power Co. bonds are deposited with Trustee.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

As officially reported for years ended December 31st.

	1902.	1903.
Gross Earnings	$784,328.53	$867,726.76
Operating Expenses and Taxes.	433,122.13	500,521.85
Net Earnings	$353,701.40	$367,204.91
Bond Interest	159,835.00	159,835.00
Surplus	$193,866.40	$207,369.91

The Company, since its organization, has paid annual dividends of 5% on its preferred stock. For the past fiscal year the surplus earnings over and above the interest on bonds and dividends on the preferred stock were 8% on $2,000,000 common stock.

Having sold over $1,500,000 of the above bonds, we offer the unsold balance, subject to sale and advance.

PRICE 95 AND INTEREST

COMPLETE CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Cor. William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

National Bank of Cuba.

Sole Government Depository.

Capital, $1,000,000.00

Surplus and undivided profits, $306,458.00.

Deposits, $7,825,820.75

HAVANA

27 CUBA STREET.

BRANCHES at 84 Galiano Street, Havana; Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas, and Matanzas.

Accounts received subject to Draft.

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Circular Letters of Credit available in all parts of the world.

The Head Office at Havana, and its Branches throughout the Island, afford the best facilities for Collections.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Income

WE OFFER

BONDS

Returning favorable rates,

PRICE AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

11, 13, 15 AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

issued available the world over.

195,490

NEW LOAN

$30,000

City of New Rochelle, N.Y., 4% Bonds

Dated October 1, 1904. Maturing $2,000 Annually from May 1, 1907 to, 1921. Denomination $1,000 Coupon.

Price and particulars on application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia—27 & 29 Pine St., New York—Boston.

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20 BROAD STREET,

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

List sent on application.

BERTRON, STORRS & GRISCOM,

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PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

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NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1904.

Sales.					
U. S. 3s reg. 1908-18 small bds					
100	105¾				
Impl Japanese Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. temp ctfs full pd for 6% ser. loan					
6,000	94¾				
Rep. of Cuba 5s Speyer & Co. ctfs full instl paid					
1,000	102				
47,000	103¼				
Am Cot Oil 4½s					
1,000	99				
Am Hide & L 6s					
1,000	85¼				
1,000	85				
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s					
4,000-S	103¾				
5,000	103¾				
5,000	103¾				
5,000	103¾				
1,500	103¾				
Adjustment 4s					
5,000	96				
stamped					
20,000	94				
2,000-SF	94				
East Okla 4s					
2,000	96½				
1,000	97				
Atl Coast Line 4s					
34,000	96¾				
1,000	96¾				
Balt & O gold 4s					
9,000	103¾				
S Wn div 3½s					
20,000	91¾				
5,000	91¾				
Bklyn Rap Tr ref conv 4s					
2,000	80¼				
10,000	80¼				
10,000	80¼				
6,000	80¼				
10,000	80¼				
10,000	80¼				
Canada So 1st					
1,000	104				
Cent of Ga con 5s					
8,000	112				
1st inc 5s					
5,000	88¾				
2d inc 5s					
18,000	54¾				
5,000	54¾				
29,000	55				
3d inc 5s					
20,000	38¾				
Cent Pac gtd 4s					
10,000	100¾				
Chas & O gen 4½s					
5,000	105¾				
5,000	105¾				
Chi & Alt 3½s					
15,000	80				
3,000	80¼				
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds					
10,000	97				
3,000	96¾				
6,000	97				
1st div 3½s					
2,000	94¾				
C & E Ill gen 5s					
1,000	120				
Chi, Ind & St P So Wa div 6s					
19,000	111				
Chi & N W con 7s					
14,000	129¾				
2,000	130¼				
C, R I & P R R 4s					
5,000	76¾				
10,000	76¾				
2,000	76¾				
5,000	76¾				
35,000	76¾				
19,000	77				
10,000	76¾				
5,000	76¾				
10,000	76¾				
1,000	76¾				
4,000	76¾				
50,000	76¾				
50,000	76¾				
17,000	76¾				
28,000	76¾				
1,000	76¾				
Chi, Ind & L & P R R coll tr 5s					
14,000	87¼				
Chi Ter Trans 4s					
5,000	77				
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s					
1,000	102				
Col Mid 1st 4s					
4,000	96				
1,000	96¾				
4,000	96¾				
10,000	96¾				
4,000	96½				
Col & So 1st 4s					
3,000	86				
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s					
2,000	184½				
10,000	185				
10,000	184¾				
10,000	184¾				
Consol Tob 4s					
41,000	73¾				
17,000	73¾				
1,000	73¾				
4,000	73¾				
17,000	73¾				
4,000	73¾				
7,000	73¾				
10,000	73¾				
9,000	73¾				
Det Riv Tun Gas 5s					
1,000	86				
Det & Mac g 4s					
2,000	85				
Dist Sec Cor 5s					
1,000	74				
1,000	73¾				
3,000	73¾				
22,000	73¾				
Erie con 7s					
2,000	133				
Erie 1st gen 4s					
32,000	87½				
Erie 1st con col tr 4s					
2,000	92½				
Evans & Ter Hte 1st con 6s					
1,000	121½				
Ft Wth & D C 1st					
3,000	110				
Gal, H & San An M & P div 6s					
5,000	113¾				
Hocking Val 4½s					
2,000	106¼				
1,000	106¼				
Inter Paper 6s					
8,000	109				
Int Steam P 6s					
1,000	102¼				
1,000	102¾				
2,000	102¾				
K C, Ft S & M 4s					
5,000	85¾				
3,000	86				
1,000	85¾				
Kans City So 3s					
3,000	73				
Lacka Steel 5s					
2,000	102				
L S & M S deb 4s					
50,000	99¾				
5,000	99¾				
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s					
1,000	108¾				
Leh & Wilk Coal ext gtd 4½s					
8,000	102				
Lg Isl unified 4s					
5,000	100				
Lg Isld refg 4s					
7,000	100½				
Lo & Nashv coll trust 4s					
1,000	99¼				
unified 4s					
3,000	101				
Met Elev 1st 6s					
1,000	106¼				
Mex Cent 1st inc					
31,000	16¾				
13,000	16½				
10,000	16¾				
10,000	16¾				
15,000	16½				
6,000	16¾				
Mex Cent con 4s					
20,000	83				
Mex Cent 1st inc					
10,000	16				
1,000	16¾				
20,000	15¾				
Mo, K & T 1st 4s					
1,000	100¾				
Mo, K & T 2d 4s					
12,000	80				
5,000	80¾				
Mo, K & T ext 5s					
1,000	103				
Mo Pac trust 5s					
8,000	106				
Nas Elec R R 4s					
8,000	87¾				
10,000	87				
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s					
10,000	78				
N Y Cen & H R gen 3½s					
10,000	100¾				
L S col 3½s					
50,000	90				
registered					
1,000	90¾				
N Y G, E L, H & P 5s first mort 4s					
22,000	94¾				
2,000	94¾				
1,000	94¾				
1,000	94¾				
Norf & Wn con 4s					
9,000	102¾				
Norf & W Pocah C & C 4s					
15,000	94				
Northn Pac 4s					
1,000	105				
10,000	105				
1,000	104¾				
Oregon Short Line partic 4s					
3,000	99¾				
22,000	99¾				
10,000	99¾				
40,000	99¾				
79,000	99¾				
10,000-S	99¾				
5,000	99¾				
2,000	99¾				
Penn conv 3½s					
10,000	99¾				
1,000	99¾				
Phila, C, C & St L 3½s Ser E					
1,000	93½				
Reading gen 4s					
2,000	100¾				
2,000	100¾				
52,000	100¾				
Reading Jersey Cen coll 4s					
20,000	96¾				
15,000	97				
10,000	96¾				
St L & S F R R refunding 4s					
1,000	86¾				
25,000	86¾				
St L Sthwn con 4s					
15,000	78½				
50,000	78¾				
5,000	79				
15,000	79¾				
30,000	79¾				
39,000	79¾				
17,000	79¾				
8,000	79½				
San Fran Ry gtd 4s					
14,000	83				
Southn Pac 4s					
2,000	93¾				
98,000	94				
Southn Ry 1st 5s					
1,000	117				
So Pac St L div 4s					
10,000	98				
Tex & P 1st 5s					
3,000	120¾				
Tx & N O 3d inc					
19,000	91				
5,000	91¼				
5,000	91¼				
16,000	92				
15,000	93				
Third Av con 4s					
2,000	104¾				
1,000	99¾				
5,000	99¼				
12,000	99¼				
26,000	105¼				
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s					
66,000	90				
10,000	90¼				
Wis Cen gen 4s					
1,000	90¼				

Total sales..... $4,442,800

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,530,397
Gold	87,757,702
Silver	18,182,641
United States notes	10,530,809
Treasury notes of 1890	95,404
National banknotes	15,062,724
Total receipts this day	2,138,711
Total receipts this month	42,028,637
Total receipts this year	134,218,416
Total expenditures this day	980,000
Total expenditures this month	37,670,000
Total expenditures this year	152,347,978
Deposits in National banks	118,247,978

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$980,223,989
Silver dollars	474,182,060
Silver dollars of 1890	8,931,673
Silver bullion of 1890	2,083,327
Total	$1,016,400,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$330,223,989
Silver certificates outstanding	474,182,060
Treasury notes outstanding	11,995,000
Total	$1,016,400,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$27,974,383
Gold certificates	30,783,330
Silver coin and bullion	11,575,544
Silver certificates	6,400,967
United States notes	10,530,809
Other assets	37,490,995
Total in Treasury	$123,961,948
Deposits in National banks	118,247,978
Total	$242,209,926
Current liabilities	93,679,529
Available cash balance	$148,530,397

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,830	Amal. Copper	87¾	89¾	87¾	89¾
60	Am. Cotton Oil	27½	28¼	27¾	28¼
210	American Ice	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
390	Amer. Ice pf	30½	33½	30½	32½
70	Amer. Locomotive	26¾	28¾	26¾	28¾
20	Am. Smelting	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾
3,270	Amer. Sugar	132¾	133	131¾	132
3,650	Am. T. & T.	132¾	133¾	132¾	133¾
1,520	Balt. & Oh

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

A Larger Business Done on Less News—Aggressive Activity in the Steels—Ontario's Plan.

There was less news of general interest yesterday, but the market seemed to thrive without it. The weather was favorable for all crops, but cotton was merely steady; while grains were strong. There was in this condition of the produce markets nothing detrimental to stocks, for there was no new indication of any domestic shortage, the advance resting upon foreign deficiency of supplies and consequent increase of demand, which spells a larger price for no less bushels here. Sterling was weak, but merely because it was not steamer day, and so there were no implications regarding the money market, which was entirely placid.

The conditions called for a slumberous session, but there was much doing in several descriptions. There was aggressive buying of Steel, especially the preferred, which closed at the top with an advance of 2 points to the year's highest. In the two Steels was concentrated almost a quarter of the day's business, and yet the leading organ of the trade reports no corresponding revival in the business of making and selling iron. Union and Southern Pacifics dropped out of the class of leaders. Reading, Southern, and Ontario crowded the recent leaders into the background, but on the curb Northern Securities made a new high record, thus keeping alive the mystery of "something good" regarding this group. Reading and Southern were strong in sympathy with the tone of the most active stocks, but Ontario was soft despite the announcement of its plan for declaring a dividend and enlarging the franchise of the common stock.

That a stock should sell off upon an expected announcement is such correct speculative procedure that it is probably unfair to draw from the reaction an inference of general dislike of the proposals. But there were audible suggestions that the announcement of a bond issue and the declaration of "a dividend" were too closely coupled. Of course, a fair reading and construction of President Fowler's remarks negatives any insinuation that the dividend is payable from the borrowed funds. It was also remarked that 3 per cent. was somewhat too much of a good thing. A dividend was not wanted as a dividend, but as a means of dissolving the privilege of the preferred to elect a majority of the Directorate. A pro forma declaration would have met the views of the promoters of the movement, who had not expected to find the stock bought for the sake of control and converted into something desirable for its yield, the property being burdened simultaneously by new fixed charges. However, the result has been and will be to stimulate activity in a sluggish property, and it is not necessary for the purposes of yesterday's market to consider other features of the plan too seriously.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit lost its strength of Tuesday, parting company with Metropolitan, of which both varieties rose upon considerable business. It is said that Brooklyn has lost its chance of access to Manhattan through Delancey Street, and that Metropolitan is to be "compelled" to alter its single horse track into a double track electric route, monopolizing this business. Upon this tale, which floated across the great gulf fixed between Brooklyn and Manhattan Boroughs, was embroidered the fil-na-tured remark that Tammany would not need to worry about this Fall's election expenses, and that the political buying reported yesterday was adequately explained. It is more difficult to see why the story, even if confirmed, should depress Brooklyn. It would not cost it a single fare, and it would shorten the haul necessary to earn a nickel.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar	1	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	6
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	1	Reading	1⅜
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
American Ice	⅝	Rubber Goods	1⅜
American Ice pf.	2½	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	Rutland pf.	2½
Atl. C. Line pf.	⅜	Sac. Pac. pf., 1st lin. paid	1⅜
Buff., R. & P.	4	Southern Railway	⅜
Ches. & Ohio	½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Consol. Gas	⅝	Third Avenue	½
Corn Products pf.	⅝	Twin City	⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Pipe pf.	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Realty	2½
Int. Paper	⅝	U. S. Realty pf.	2
Louis. & Nash.	2⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	2
Met. Securities	⅝		
Nash., C. & St. L.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅜	Kan. City So. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	⅛	Long Island	2½
Anaconda Copper	1	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
At. & S. F.	⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	Nat. Enameling	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Ft. W. & D. City	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅜
Iowa Central	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜	Wabash	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P., S.		P., C., C. & St. L.	
W. Div. 6s	2	Series E	1⅜
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1⅝	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Ev. & T. H. con. 6s	1½	U. S. Realty & I. 5s	2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 28	834,821
To date this year	92,388,661
Corresponding date last year	122,166,258

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 28	$4,442,600
To date this year	3537,027,460
Corresponding date last year	$496,180,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Contracting and Construction Co.
American Tobacco Co.
Commercial Cable Co.
Continental Tobacco Co.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.
E. W. Bliss Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 800 shares of Brunswick sold at .11, 300 Challenge at .20, 900 Chrysolite at .05, 2,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01¾, 200 Elkton at .61, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .06@.05, 300 Hale & Norcross at .64@.65, 1,000 Isabella at .19, 500 Moon Anchor at .07, 150 Moulton at .18, 200 Phenix at .16, 1,000 Pharmacist at .03, 300 Potosi at .19@.18, and 600 Sierra Nevada at .56@.54.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Traders Sell, but Prices Rise—Steel Up Two Points More—Position of Southern Pacific Preferred.

Much profit taking went on in the stock market yesterday, yet many of the active stocks made further gains, and a majority of the issues dealt in closed a little above Tuesday's level. In some quarters it was a matter of surprise that the list acted as well as it did, in view of the heavy selling of a number of stocks by those who were influenced by the further advances recorded early in the day to take their profits. In some cases the buying from whatever source it came was sufficiently influential to offset all such selling and to advance prices despite it. This was notably true in Reading, which, according to report, was sold quite heavily by Philadelphia interests, who had taken the long side of the stock much lower down. The buying of this stock which attracted most attention yesterday was that by H. B. Hollins & Co., who have executed a number of important orders in this stock in the past.

Short Interest Reduced.

Little doubt exists that at least some part of the market's recent strength has been due to covering by some shorts who had until lately refused to accept the situation and take their losses. That this movement has gone a considerable way toward reducing the short interest in the market, thus removing one of the sources of strength, is apparently indicated by the lessened demand for stocks in the loan crowd, reports from which say that for several days past the demand for stocks has been steadily decreasing. At the same time the general disposition seems to be to look for still higher prices, and important interests are credited with a willingness to still further promote the market's upward tendency.

Interest in Southern Pacific Preferred.

Among the Harriman stocks the trading that attracted most attention was that in Southern Pacific preferred, which was decidedly strong, despite the failure of the common stock to make any advance over the previous day's close. Decidedly good buying has been recognized in the new preferred stock for some time, and in many quarters the stock is expected to advance further. It is said that the first dividend on the stock will be declared immediately after the payment of the final installment on the stock on Dec. 1. The first declaration on the stock is looked for with interest for the reason that the Street is still in doubt what dividend the Directors will decide to pay on it. The point is frequently made that were it accepted as assured that the full 7 per cent. would be paid the stock would sell much higher.

Two-Point Advance in Steel.

Trading in the Steel stocks far exceeded in activity that in any other quarter of the market, and the gain in the preferred was the largest recorded in any active issue. It closed at the very highest of the day with a net advance of 2 points, the common showing a net gain of only a quarter. For this strength the prospect that the earnings for the past quarter will make a much better showing than had been expected was largely responsible. Moreover, yesterday's trade reports were more encouraging, and in many quarters the view was expressed that the situation at the moment is vastly better than any one thought safe to predict three months ago. There appeared to be a good deal of short covering in Steel, but the most persistent of the buying was not thought to be for short account.

U. S. REALTY DIRECTORS.

Temporary Board Replaced by Permanent—To be Larger.

At a meeting held yesterday the temporary Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company was retired and a permanent board elected, consisting of James Stillman, P. A. Valentine of Chicago, H. S. Black, J. W. Gates, and R. E. Dowling. This board then elected officers of the company as follows: President—H. S. Black; Vice President—R. E. Dowling; Secretary and Counsel—R. G. Babbage; Treasurer—B. M. Fellowes.

It was voted to increase the membership of the Board of Directors from five to eighteen at the next stockholders' meeting, which has been called for Oct. 12. This necessary change in the company's by-laws to make possible this increase will be enacted at the meeting.

WILLIAMS OUT OF SEABOARD.

His Work to be Done by Blair—Middendorf Out, Too.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seaboard Air Line yesterday John Skelton Williams and J. W. Middendorf resigned as Directors and Charles A. Conant and N. S. Meldrum were elected to fill their places. Mr. Williams also resigned as member of the Executive Committee, his successor being C. Sidney Shepard.

The office of Chairman of the board, held by Mr. Williams, was abolished, and the duties and powers of that office will devolve on James A. Blair as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Williams holdings were bought by Thomas F. Ryan several weeks ago on behalf of the dominant interest.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its weekly review of the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says:

The apparently conflicting reports which reach the public with reference to the condition of the iron trade are less at variance when the situation is more carefully studied.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the pig iron industry, with its open market, reflects most closely the shifting currents of the demand. It is here that activity has been sustained fairly well lately, quite a number of large buyers having entered the markets. Our correspondents at different points report quite an aggregate of orders, and note further inquiries.

Pig iron production is proceeding at an increased rate, but the very large interests express belief that the maximum will be reached early in November, and that then some blowing out may become necessary.

When we turn to the long and varied line of finished products we encounter two currents of belief which tinge the views of ironmakers. A large number of them see a good deal of encouragement in the greater freedom with which specifications on old orders are coming in, and attach little importance to the fact that, on the whole, new business is slow. Others state that they did not expect any stimulation of the demand from the recent reductions in prices and do not look for the development of a buying movement until February or March. The course of events in the interval must determine whether that buying movement will start at the present level or whether the widespread views in the trade that a somewhat lower range of prices must first be reached are sound.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Chicago dispatches the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad has been incorporated to build from Chicago to Barrington, Ill.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Fitchburg Railroad an issue of $3,680,000 bonds was approved to pay bonds maturing June 1, 1905, negotiable promissory notes, and for additions and improvements.

Colorado Springs dispatches state that a new telephone company has been incorporated in Colorado City, to be known as the El Paso Telephone Company, with a capitalization of $500,000.

Twenty-five shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 277½.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Tradesmen's Trust Company of Philadelphia has been called for Nov. 22 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company by $500,000 to $1,000,000, and to raise the par value of the shares from $50 to $100.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Chicago Southern Railway Company, with its principal office in Chicago.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN PLAN.

New Mortgage, Dividend, and End of the Voting Trust.

Announcement of the plan of the management of the New York, Ontario and Western which would make possible the declaration of a dividend was made at the annual meeting of the stockholders, which was held yesterday at the offices of the company in this city. The plan, in short, provides for a new mortgage of $12,000,000 to be authorized at a special meeting of the stockholders, and for the payment of a dividend of $3 a share on the common stock, thus ending the voting trust. There was no opposition at the meeting by the stockholders' committee, of which J. B. Clews is Chairman. That committee voted 112,280 for the regular Directors, while the management voted 394,922 shares, the largest number of proxies it ever held. After the meeting the stockholders' committee announced that the suit instituted for the purpose of dissolving the voting trust would be abandoned, as its object would be accomplished by the declaration of the dividend.

Under the company's articles of incorporation, when that is done the common stockholders will have the right to elect a full Board of Directors. It does not necessarily mean that the voting Trustees will go out of business before the forty preferred shares now outstanding are turned in. When the preferred stock is reduced to the level of a plain 6 per cent. stock, possessing no greater voting rights than those enjoyed by the ordinary shares, there will be no further object in holding them out, and they are therefore likely to be exchanged for bonds without delay under the terms of the legislative act. When this is done the voting trust will be a thing of the past.

As soon as Jacob H. Schiff had been elected Chairman to preside over the meeting, President Fowler read a statement, in which he referred with some feeling to the action of some of the stockholders, on the results of his long management of the property. He then outlined the plan for the payment of a dividend.

All of the old Directors were re-elected except Chauncey M. Depew, who was succeeded by J. E. Childs, General Manager of the company. Mr. Depew's retirement was due to the fact that he had sold the few shares of preferred stock he held.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent. Most of the day loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6¾ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $208,914,970; balances, $8,228,281; Sub-Treasury debtor, $155,043.

Money on call in London, 1½@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8680; demand, $4.8575; cables, $4.8630.

Commercial bills were $4.82¾@$4.83¾. Continental bills were as follows: Francs, 5.19@5.20 and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 12-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 25c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 6c; telegraphic, 8c. Cincinnati—50c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day. Discounts weakened in consequence of anticipations of easier money in October and an influx of gold into the Bank of England.

Prices on the Stock Exchange opened firm, with business quiet, and closed fairly steady. Consols hardened on the money prospects, but eased later. Home rails were active and higher on better traffic returns.

Americans opened irregular, grew firmer to above parity, the support being mostly professional, and closed steady at below the best quotations of the day.

Grand Trunk was strong.

Foreigns were undecided. Japanese were weaker. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96¾.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88 5-16; consols for account, 88⅜; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 86; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 92; Canadian Pacific, 133¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 44; Chicago Great Western, 17; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163¼; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 30½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 85; Erie, 32½; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 142½; Louisville and Nashville, 128½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¼; New York Central, 133¼; Norfolk and Western, 71; Northern Pacific preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 37⅝; Pennsylvania, 68½; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 84⅜; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 38¾; Southern Railway, 21; Southern Railway preferred, 58¾; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 104⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 95¼; United States Steel, 18⅝; United States Steel preferred, 72⅛; Wabash, 21½; Wabash preferred, 43½; Spanish 4s, 87⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼@2 5-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.23; Lisbon 20.

Bullion amounting to £5,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance today. The sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to France.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular, and the market closed dull. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 93.10 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.00.

The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes 97f 70c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 18c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—On the Boerse to-day trading was more active, and prices were well maintained.

Exchange on London 20 marks 40¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The market was very active and strong. The leader in activity was Seaboard stocks, and Northern Central and Atlantic Coast Line stocks were also in good demand, and at advanced prices. The general tendency of prices was upward. Sales, 5,200 shares and $146,000 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Seaboard 4s	82¾	82¼	82¾
8,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾
7,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	98¾	98¼	98½
7,000	Coal & Iron 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
57,000	Light & Power 4½s	95¾	94¾	95¾
2,000	United Rys. 4s	91½	91½	91½
17,000	United Rys. incomes	48¾	47¾	48
2,000	Consols & Pot. 5s	104¾	104¼	104¼
2,000	Newport News 5s	97½	96	97½
15,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	70	70	70
11,000	Cotton Duck 5s	95	95	95
8,000	Breweries incomes	35¾	35¼	35¾

STOCKS.

1,900	Seaboard	15¾	15⅝	15⅞
1,585	Seaboard pf	32¾	32¼	32⅝
513	Northern Central	98	97½	98
286	Atlantic Coast Line	137	135½	135½
30	Atl. Coast Line, Conn.	290	290	290
320	United Rys.	5	4¾	5⅛
250	Breweries	6	6	6
81	Con. Gas	90¾	90	90
50	International Trust	93½	93	93½
134	Mer. & Miners' Trans.	170	170	170
30	Ala. Coal & Iron	13¾	12	13½
12	Fidelity & Deposit	140	140	140

The Wall Street Journal has a larger circulation than any daily or weekly financial publication in America.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market in unlisted securities was on a more active and broader scale than in some time. The previous day's market leaders, Northern Securities and Greene Copper—were joined by Southern Pacific preferred, which jumped 1½ points to 116 on large purchases, and retained the greater part of the advance. American Can preferred and Interborough Rapid Transit both acted contrary to the general list and closed at the day's low. Electric Vehicle preferred gained 1¼ points on the day's trading, closing at the top, 22½, which is a new high record for the year.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES, which has shown such decided activity and strength for the past three days, opened with a rush five minutes before the official opening, 10 o'clock, with the first sale at an advance of 1¾. The next figure was made at a loss of ⅝, but subsequently the price reached 109¾, the highest price for the year. Similar buying as on the two other days was in evidence, and it is computed that London bought about 10,000 shares.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT.—Upon the announcement of the plans for a readjustment of the finances of the St. Louis Transit Company there was a drop in the stock, from the previous reported sale, of 3 points.

The stock of the St. Louis Transit Company is to be exchanged for common stock of the United Railways Company, in the form of voting trust certificates, at the ratio of two shares of United Railways common for five shares of Transit stock. The capitalization is to be as follows:

	Author-ized.	In Treas-ury.	Outstand-ing.
Bonds—Gen. mort.	$42,000,000	.....	$42,000,000
Bonds—Imp. 5s	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000
Preferred stock	20,000,000	$7,016,800	12,983,200
Common stock	25,000,000	86,200	24,913,800
Total	$97,000,000	$7,103,000	$89,897,000

This is a reduction in capitalization of $88,000,000.

***

The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	American Can	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,200	American Can pf	47¾	46¾	46¾
75	Am. Light & Traction	66¾	66¾	66¾
10	American Nickel	2½	2½	2½
650	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	85¾	85¾	85¾
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	15	15	15
6,900	Bay State Gas	7-32	3-16	3-16
2,015	British Columbia Cop.	4⅝	4¼	4½
10	Buffalo Gas	4	4	4
100	Con. Refrigerating	5	5	5
100	Electric Vehicle	17½	17½	17½
1,210	Electric Vehicle pf.	23½	22	23½
300	Gold Hill Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
29,200	Greene Con. Copper	15¾	18½	18¾
1,800	Inter. Rapid Transit	148¾	146¾	148½
200	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	19¾	18½	18¾
300	Kitchener Mining	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Lake Sup. Corp. rects.	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
600	Mackay Companies	26¾	26	26½
300	Mackay Companies pf.	70	70	70
1,200	Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
100	Mex. Nat. Constr., $17 paid off	8½	8½	8½
2,700	Mont. & Boston Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	New Orleans Rys	10	10	10
20,400	Northern Securities	106¾	107¾	106½
200	Phoenix Mining	15	15	15
200	St. Louis Transit	3½	3½	3½
1,250	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16¾	16¾
3,130	Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¾	32½	32½
2,900	So. Pac. pf., w. i.	116	114¾	115¾
100	Standard Milling	7	7	7
50	Standard Milling pf.	38	38	38
20	Standard Oil	642	640½	642
5	Standard Oil	641	641	641
100	South Elberon Land	2	2	2
100	Tinkle Mining Co.	3½	3½	3½
500	Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	61	61	61
160	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	17	17	17
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	72	72	72
400	White Knob Copper	3	2¾	2¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Not reported on Tuesday by broker.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$75,000	Am. Tob. 4s, w. i.	64¼	64¼	64¼
67,000	Atlantic Coast Line 4s	107¾	107¾	107¾
10,000	†Central Foundry 6s	89	89	89
3,000	Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	75½	75½	75½
3,000	So. Elb. Land 1st 6s	15¾	15¾	15¾
5,000	†Wabash-Pitts. 1st 6s, interim ctfs.	86¾	86¾	86¾
3,000	U. S. Steel col. tr. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	83½	85½	85½

†Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote 1st div	54½	56	54½	56
American Can	4¾	5	4¾	5
American Can pf	46¾	47	46¾	47
American Chicle	99½	101	99	100
American Chic. pf., ex div.	89	91½	89	91½
American Dr. Forest	18	22	18	22
Am. De Forest Wire. pf.	3½	4	3½	4½
American Malting	103	104	103	104
American Tobacco, w. i.	225	230	225	230
American Tob. pf., w. i.	85¾	86	85¾	86
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	64¾	64¾	64½	64¾
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	107¾	108	107½	108½
American Typefounders	30	..	29½	..
Am. Typefounders pf.	86¼	..	86¼	..
American Writing Paper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	14¾	15	14½	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	78	77	77¾
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4	5	5	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121½	120	121½
Borden's C. M. pf. ex div.	110¼	112	110¼	112
British Columbia Copper	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
California Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Camden Land	..	..	⅛	⅜
Canadian Imp. w. l.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp. Inc., w. l.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6¼	..	6¼
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	58½	46	58½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	57	68	57	68
Central Foundry	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
Central Foundry pf.	9¼	10	9¼	10
Central Foundry 6s	58½	59½	58½	59
Compressed Air	..	..	½	¾
Con. Refrigerating	4½	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1	¼	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1¼	3¼	1¼	3¼
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	5¾	10	5¾	10
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21¼	..	21½	..
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup.	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
Denver Union Water	30	..	30	..
Denver Union Water pf.	40	..	40	..
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	32½	65	32½	65
Detroit Steel Prod. pf.	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	5	90	5	90
Eastern S. S.	37	45	37	45
E. W. Bliss	130	145	130	145
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	37	45	38	44
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	69	75	70	80
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Electric Vehicle	17	17½	17	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	22	24	21½	22
Electric Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	5	6	5	6
Empire Steel pf.	32	38	32	38
Erie Con.	90	..	90	..
Gold Hill Copper	⅞	7-16	9-16	7-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	15¼	18¾	18	18¼
Greene Con. Copper pf.	10	..	10	..
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	106	112	106	112
Guggenheim Ex., ex div.	112	..	112	..
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92½	93½	92½	93½
Hacken. Mead. & Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	74	80	74	80
Havana Tobacco	30	35	30	35
Havana Tobacco pf.	37	40	36	37
Havana Tobacco 5s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin & Co.	91	97½	91	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	80	86	90	96
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	80	86	80	86
Houston Oil	1	3	1	3
Houston Oil pf.	18	19	18	19
Inter. Rapid Transit	148½	149	148¾	149
Inter Mer. Marine	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	18½	19	18¾	18¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	75	75½	75½	75½
International Salt	16	19½	16	19½
International Salt 5s	56	58½	56	58½
International Silver	9	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	35	35	30	35
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	3	1	3
Kirby Timber ctfs.	79	83	79	83
Kitchener Mining	1-32	3-32	1-16	⅛
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	68	71½	68	71
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts.	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Lake Sup. Corp. pf. rcts.	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
Lanston Monotype	8½	10	9¼	10
Lord & Taylor pf.	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	20	25¾	25¾	26
Mackay Companies pf.	69	70	69	70
Maine Steamship	15	25	15	25
Maine Steamship 5s	65	73	65	73
Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mexican Government 5s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	8	9	8	8¼
Mont. & Boston receipts	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
Mont. & Boston Con	⅞	1	⅞	15-16
Nat. Sugar pf., ex div.	100	103	100	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	95	..	95	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s, w. i.	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	56	58	55½	57
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	88	85½	88
N. Y. Transportation	7	7¼	7	7¼
North Am. Lum. & Pulp	1	1¼	1	1¼
Northern Pacific reg.	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when rel.	130	135	130	135
Northern Securities stub.	2	2½	2	2½
Northern Securities	108¾	109¾	106¾	106¾
Otis Elevator	35	37	35	37
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	97	95½	97
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	¾	½	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Phoenix Mining	15	17	16	18
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	77	80	77	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15	20	15	20
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Bak. Pow., ex div.	104	106	104	106
Safety Car Heat., ex div.	175	190	175	180
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
Sea'd'A. L. 5s, ex coup.	95¾	96¾	96	96¾
Simpson-Crawford pf. new	..	100	..	100
South Elberon Land 5s	12	20	12	20
South Elberon Land 6s	12	20	12	20
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14¼	16	14¾	16
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	35	38	35	38
Southern Pacific, w. i.	115⅜	116	114	114¾
Standard Coupler	..	30	..	30
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Buying of Vacant Property in Various Sections—Operators Sell Third Avenue Parcels—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

E. Marks has sold for William A. Martin the plot, 100 by 199.10, running through from One Hundred and Forty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 125 feet west of Seventh Avenue. This property has been held in the Martin family for over twenty-five years.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for a Mr. Rothschild and another to Sol Simon the plot, 75 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 250 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

M. Cohn & Co. have sold for the Matthews estate to Lowenfeld & Prager the plot, 100 by 112, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought from the Armstrong estate the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, old buildings, on plot 75.8 by 36

L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of several plots in the block bunded by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets, to Leonard Weill.

Col. Astor Gets 697 Fifth Avenue.

The dwelling 697 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Hotel St. Regis, transferred some time ago by James Everard to the City Real Estate Company, was reconveyed yesterday by that company to Col. John Jacob Astor.

The purchase of the property 107 and 109 West Forty-third Street by the Army and Navy Club, through John N. Golding, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Sale of Third Avenue Properties.

Rosenzweig & Klingenstein have sold 1,099 to 1,103 Third Avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets, three three-story buildings, on plot 75 by 105.

Buyers for West 71st Street Houses.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Benjamin Stern the five-story American-basement dwelling 333 West Seventy-first Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George H. F. Schrader to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 232 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mary E. Doane the three-story American-basement dwelling 323 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 16 by 92.

Resale of 143d Street Apartments.

Heine & Bohm have resold to a speculator one of the new apartment houses on One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, recently bought by them from the builders, Isaac & Henry Meyer.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for James R. McAfee to a client the five-story single flat 11 Manhattan Avenue, 19.1 by 100.

A. I. Sadevitz and H. Rosenzweig have resold to a Mr. Fisher 151 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Lippmann & Ruck to Harry Schiff 525 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 99.11.

The Frank L. Fisher Company, in connection with the Fox Realty Company, has sold for Samuel G. Painter the Swanmanca apartment house, at 105 East Fifteenth Street, near Union Square. This building was built by Paul B. Pugh, and is ten stories in height, of fireproof construction, on a lot 99 by 103. The consideration is $375,000.

The firm of Lionel Froelich has sold 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 80 by 100, five-story double flat, for Joseph Borowitz and Benjamin Landau to a client, the Godspeed Realty Company.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Patrick Fagan the vacant property, 50 by 234 feet, on Webster Avenue, near McLean Avenue, the Bronx, to Cobban Brothers.

Deals for West Side Flats.

Edward C. H. Vogler has resold 202 West Sixty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 27 by 100, for Margaret M. McCauley, to Bertha Leonard.

H. Weilstock has sold for R. A. Schoenberg 362 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story building with store, on lot 32.6, by 100, to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $20,500.

Corner in Dyckman Tract Sold.

Max Marx has resold for Benjamin Eichberg and Simon Sichel to Maurice Rapp the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Hawthorne Street and Sherman Avenue.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Venie J. Peters to Michael Geoghegan the property 511 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street.

Upper East Side Transactions.

The Stich estate has sold 1,458 First Avenue, a four-story tenement, on lot 20 by 78.

F. & M. Meinke have sold the northwest corner of Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, a five-story flat, 26.6 by 80.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold the four-story double tenement 312 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Charles Goldwater and I. L. Weinstein have sold for Israel Wolcbok 203 to 209 East One Hundredth Street, four five-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.11.

M. A. Graef has sold to Julius Stich 166 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.8.

Francis Koref is the buyer of 447 and 449 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, recently reported sold.

Purchase on East 28th Street.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold for David M. Samuels the three-story dwelling 122 East Twenty-eighth Street, on lot 20 by 100.

The Randolph-Backer Company has sold for M. Wilde 350 East Thirty-second Street, a four-story tenement, 17.6 by 100.

James Kyle & Sons and Adrian H. Hegeman have sold for an estate to Meyer Solomon the four-story tenement, with store, 342 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Leases in Buildings on Times Square.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Thomas B. Hidden to Mrs. Therese Bartholdi for a term of years the four upper floors of the three buildings at the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street. These buildings will be converted into bachelor apartments. They have also leased 169 and 171 West Forty-fifth Street, two-story houses adjoining on the east, for the same owner to Mrs. Helen Newton Hillyer.

The same company also reports leases of the following dwellings: No. 38 West Fifteenth Street to Dr. Carl Stohlman; 144 East Eleventh Street, to Dr. J. Rice Gibbs, Jr.; 100 East Sixtieth Street, to S. A. Mott; 45 West Forty-fifth Street, to Goodwin & Fay; 43 West Forty-eighth Street, to Mrs. Frances Walters, and 35 East Thirty-first Street, to Mrs. Helen D. Hunt.

Prince Street Property Sold.

Mary P. Moore has sold 53 and 55 Prince Street, a five-story building, on plot 50 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Abraham J. Dworsky to a client the six-story tenement 86 Catharine Street for a term of years at an annual rental of $3,300.

New Flats in Bronx Find Buyer.

Simon Adler has bought from Lorenz Gruber the three six-story double flats, each 33.4 by 90 by 100, just completed at 762, 764, and 770 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

Clement H. Smith has sold for William H. Birchall a plot of ten lots fronting on West Farms Road, the Bronx River, and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to Isidor L. Conen, proprietor of the Mott Haven Lumber Company. After making extensive improvements the purchaser will use the premises as a lumber yard.

Batwin & Weisman have sold for L. Spiro to I. Tepper the two-story two-family dwelling 897 Oak Tree Place, 18.9 by 95.

L. Solomon has sold 3,218 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St. 107 West, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale; to Michael A. Gallagher..... $8,000

By Joseph P. Day.

7th St. 217½, n s, 177 ft n of Avenue C, 25.9x97.6, five-story brick tenement; partition sale, to E. Walkenberg..... 25,350

By George R. Read.

Morris Av, n e corner of 181st St, 50x130.6, excepting portions taken for the opening of Creston Av and the widening of Morris Av and 181st St, two and three story flame tenements, with stores; together with Morris Av, e s, 100 ft s of 183d St, 100x115, three-story frame tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, George Ehret..... 30,192

By Philip A. Smyth.

College Av, 482, s w corner of 148th St, 50x75, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; partition sale, to Maria A. Bertl..... 9,025

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

110th St, 61 and 63 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 33.4x87.11; I. Rothfeld of 253 Grand St, owner; Amhosens & Herzog of 332 East 14th St, architects; cost, $33,000.

128th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, for three six-story brick flats and stores, 48.3x86.11; Lipman & Gold of 64 East 111th St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $135,000.

West Broadway, 423 and 425, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 25x87; M. Wimpie of 204 East 72d St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

23d St, s s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, for three-story brick apartments, 98.6x33.8; Bower estate of 175 5th Av, owners; J. R. Gordon of 128 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

34th St, 31 West, for a two-story brick bank, 25x96.9; North River Savings Bank of 305 West 34th St, owner; C. E. Birge of 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $40,000.

6th St, s s, 265 ft w of 4th Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 16.6x59; William Gordon & Son of 84 5th Av, William's Bridge, owners; John Davidson of 50 West 13th St, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

ALEXANDER AV, 227, w s, 26.8x75; Elizabeth Stadler to Louis Roeth, (mtg $10,500,) other consideration and..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 122d St, 99.11x100; J. Allen Townsend to Abraham Ruth, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and..... 100

BATHGATE AV, 2,000, e s, 19x85; Rockland Realty Company to Meyer Bernstein, quitclaim..... Nom.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 19 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Jeannette M. Campbell to Leander Wood, (mtg $7,500)..... Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, Lots 5, 6, and 7, map made by Rudolph Rosa, 75.5x110.2x75x109.10; Naegle Av, n w s, 200 ft s w of Ellwood St; runs s w 346.4x s w 130.5x s e 282.7x n e 100; John D. Kane to Elizabeth A. Kane, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 271 ft n of 161st St, 18x100; Peter P. Decker to Rosa Goldstein and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

DOMINICK ST, 27, n s, 22.1x75x21.4x75.1; John A. Dooner to Michael Hart, (mtg $8,000)..... 11,275

DOMINICK ST, 27, n s, 22.1x75x21.4x75.1; John A. Dooner to Michael Hart, quitclaim..... Nom.

EAST BROADWAY, 280, n s, 21.2x59.3x 21.5x59.5; Bernard Gordon and others to Samuel Kommek, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and..... 100

ECHO PLACE, 576, s s, 20.10x100; William H. Gallaway to Francis A. Huck, other consideration and..... 100

ELTON AV, 757, w s, 34.10x100.1x39.7x100; Annie C. Levitt to Frank N. Paul, (mtg $8,500)..... Nom.

FULTON AV, 1,400 to 1,404, e s, 59.10 x72.9x59.10x72.7; 170th St, 828 East, 17.5 x109.8x17.3x108.4; Lina Vogel to Helena W. Woehling, other consideration and..

HOME ST, triangular strip in block bounded by Jackson and Forest Avs and Home and 168th Sts; Emma Peterson, executrix, to John M. Linck..... 25

HOME ST, n e corner of Jackson Av, 40x100; John M. Linck to Charles J. Muller, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..

INTERIOR LOT, 125 ft n of 180th St and 100 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, runs n 50x n e 125x n w 50x s w 125; Peter N. Koinowski to George J. Kuhn..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 1,005, runs s 16.8x s w 100 x n 16.6x e 17.2x n 0.2x e 82.10; Barbara Schaaf to Mathilda Roeth, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

LOT 207, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; J. A. Young, referee, to John Bussing, Jr..... 1,800

LOT 207, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest station; John Bussing, Jr., to Henry Bussing, other consideration and..... 100

LOT 545, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas F. Riley to Robert Wahlner and another, (mtg $2,800,) other consideration and..... 100

LOTS 221 and 222, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park, 50x100; Hudson P. Rose to Frank Villosio and another..... 100

OLD HAMILTON ST, n s, at centre line of block between 125th and 126th Sts; —x—x—; Julian G. Buckley to Max Ottinger and another, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 200 ft s of 171st St, 20 x150; Carl A. Stern to Elizabetha Weber, (mtg $4,600,) other consideration and..

PROSPECT AV, 683, n e cor of 181st St, 66.1x150.2; Tommaso Giordano to Sophie Maass, (mtg $2,000,) other consideration and..... 100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Catherine Flood to Robert Voight and another, (mtg $2,200).

WALTON AV, 2,437, w s, 16.8x82; J. C. J. Langbein to Augusta Stoeffler, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

WALTON AV, e s, 392.1 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Louise S. Bruning to Mary Lutjens..... 4,500

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 171st St, 25x92.5x25x96.2; Augustus Acob to Bertha Lewy, (mtgs $28,000,) other consideration and..... 100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Gun Hill Road; Giovani Calamari and others to Maria Armamin..... 2,667

2D AV, 2,268, w s, 20x80; Christian Gutmann to Giuseppe Sisti, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 881 and 883, e s, 32.10x100; Michael Cohen to Aaron S. Ratkowsky, (mtg $250,) other consideration and..... 100

5TH AV, 697, e s, 25.5x100; City Real Estate Company to John J. Astor, (mtg $250,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH AV, s s, e to lot 563, map of Wakefield, 50x114; John B. Lazzari to Louis Misto and another..... Nom.

9TH AV, s s, e of Lot 563, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Giuditta Misto to John B. Lazzari..... Nom.

21ST ST, 12 West, 25.6x92; Catherine D. Colt and others to Joseph Eyes..... Nom.

21ST ST, 12 West, 25.6x92; Joseph Eyes to Samuel Sloan, Jr., (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

23D ST, 124 and 126 East, 50x98.9; Mary E. Hanley to Daniel A. Loring, (mtg $75,000)..... Nom.

27TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 6th Av, 6.1½x 5; Gustav Cimiotti to New York Edison Company..... Nom.

31ST ST, 216 East, 20x98.9, (mtg $9,000;) 26th St, 210 East, 20x98.9, (mtg $9,000;) also land in Brooklyn; Janet Hamilton and others to Ann Hamilton, all title..

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 98.9; Warren L. Sawyer to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $34,500,) other consideration and..... 100

64TH ST, 149 West, 16x100.5; Mary Casson to Kezzie Vickers, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

67TH ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Harris Kaplan to Hannah Abraham, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

67TH ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Louis Marko to Max Stern, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and..... 100

73D ST, 425 East, 25x102.2; Anton Oppermann to Vaclav Vons, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

77TH ST, 315 West, 19x102.2; Armand De Potter to Estelle G. Coventry, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

77TH ST, 315 West, 19x102.2; Estelle G. Coventry to Clara B. Sheldon, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and..... 100

93D ST, 312 to 316 East, 75x100.8; Auguste Hoening to David Kidansky and another..... Nom.

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 59.9x100.11; the Minsker Realty Company to Annie Friedland, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and..... 100

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 59.9x100.11; Annie Friedland to Kate Scheinman, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and..

100TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth von Dohren to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

103D ST, 132 West, 16.6x101.1x19.5x100.11; Martha J. Bradford to John H. Horan, 2-3 interest, other consideration and..

104TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 50x100.11; Isaac Simons and others to Samuel Mayers, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and..

111TH ST, n s, 285.3 ft e of 3d Av, 14.9x 100.11; Amalie Lang to Clara Max and another, quitclaim..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 284.11 ft e of 3d Av, 14.11x 100.11x25x100.11; Clara Max and another to Jacob D. Lipkowitz, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and..... 100

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 100.11x e 125x n 100.11x w 25; Sarah Hillman to Elenora Bash, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and..... 100

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Janet M. Bahan to Belle Moses, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and..

128TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Sundel Hyman to Joseph Silverman and another, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

133TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Willow Av, 25x 100; Benjamin Weed to Martin Duffy..... Nom.

137TH ST, 57 West, 25x99.11; Sigmund Elkin to Morris Schrimer, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and..... 100

163D ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 26.6x 67.5; Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and..... 100

191ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, 25x 90; Edward F. Carr to William G. Watt, (mtg $550)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDERSON, Cornelia, to E. A. Price and another, executors; Hester St, 46, due Oct. 1, 1909, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

ARMANINO, Marth, to Jacob Mayer; Webster Av, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 3 years..... 2,500

BARNES, Hannah R., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45th St, 12 East..... 30,000

BERNSTEIN, Meyer, to American Mortgage Company; 2,000 Bathgate Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BERNSTEIN, Meyer, to Enoch C. Bell; 2,000 Bathgate Av; prior mtg $5,000, due Feb. 1, 1906..... 750

BOPP, Charles, and wife to George J. Schillinger; 921 Jefferson St, 5 years..... 5,000

BROWNING, Thomas D., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Canal St, s e corner of Courtlandt Alley..... 50,000

COVENTRY, Estelle G., to Armand de Potter; 77th St, n s, 172 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $20,000, due Nov. 8, 1907..... 4,500

DAY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 804 Columbus Av..... 20,000

EHLERS, William R., to Henry Pollock; Findlay St, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 2,500

EYES, Joseph, to Annie S. Arnold; 12 West 21st St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4 per cent..... 15,000

FEDER, Morris H., and others to Bernard D. Thorn; 106th St, n s, 25 ft e of Manhattan Av, prior mtg $30,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FOUS, Vaclav, to Otokar Zieris; 73d St, 425 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FRIEDLAND, Annie, to Minsker Realty Company; 97th St, 337 East, prior mtg — 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FRIEDLAND, Annie, to Minsker Realty Company; 97th St, 336 East, prior mtg — 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to the Harlem Savings Bank; 138th St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent. each..... 25,000

GOLDSTEIN, Rosa, and another to Peter P. Decker; 2d and 3d Sts, 48.3x86.11; Lipman & Gold of 64 East 111th St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $135,000.

West Broadway, 423 and 425, for two six-story brick flats and stores, 25x87; M. Wimpie of 204 East 72d St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 72 Trinity Place, architects; cost, $60,000.

23d St, s s, 350 ft e of Avenue A, for three-story brick apartments, 98.6x33.8; Bower estate of 175 5th Av, owners; J. R. Gordon of 128 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

34th St, 31 West, for a two-story brick bank, 25x96.9; North River Savings Bank of 305 West 34th St, owner; C. E. Birge of 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $40,000.

6th St, s s, 265 ft w of 4th Av, for four two-story frame dwellings, 16.6x59; William Gordon & Son of 84 5th Av, William's Bridge, owners; John Davidson of 50 West 13th St, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $12,000.

GRAND ST, 419; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Baum and another, owners; Ruffino & Fiducia, contractors..

LEXINGTON AV and 31st St, n e corner, 45.10x90; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Maum and another, owners; Ruffino & Fiducia, contractors.....

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 106 ft s of 170th St, 100x100; Savario Bibbo against Giuseppe Fusco, owner and contractor.....

2D AV, 231 to 237; Gus Luckes against Louis Mandelm, owner; Mary Feller, owner and contractor.....

5TH AV, 697, e s, 25.5x100; City Real Estate Company to John J. Astor, (mtg $250,000,) other consideration and.....

9TH AV, s s, e to lot 563, map of Wakefield, 50x114; John B. Lazzari to Louis Misto and another.....

9TH AV, s s, e of Lot 563, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Giuditta Misto to John B. Lazzari.....

21ST ST, 12 West, 25.6x92; Catherine D. Colt and others to Joseph Eyes.....

21ST ST, 12 West, 25.6x92; Joseph Eyes to Samuel Sloan, Jr., (mtg $15,000).....

23D ST, 124 and 126 East, 50x98.9; Mary E. Hanley to Daniel A. Loring, (mtg $75,000).....

27TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 6th Av, 6.1½x 5; Gustav Cimiotti to New York Edison Company.....

31ST ST, 216 East, 20x98.9, (mtg $9,000;) 26th St, 210 East, 20x98.9, (mtg $9,000;) also land in Brooklyn; Janet Hamilton and others to Ann Hamilton, all title.....

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 98.9; Warren L. Sawyer to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $34,500,) other consideration and.....

64TH ST, 149 West, 16x100.5; Mary Casson to Kezzie Vickers, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

67TH ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Harris Kaplan to Hannah Abraham, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and.....

67TH ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; Louis Marko to Max Stern, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and.....

73D ST, 425 East, 25x102.2; Anton Oppermann to Vaclav Vons, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

77TH ST, 315 West, 19x102.2; Armand De Potter to Estelle G. Coventry, (mtg $20,000).....

77TH ST, 315 West, 19x102.2; Estelle G. Coventry to Clara B. Sheldon, (mtg $24,500,) other consideration and.....

93D ST, 312 to 316 East, 75x100.8; Auguste Hoening to David Kidansky and another.....

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 59.9x100.11; the Minsker Realty Company to Annie Friedland, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and.....

97TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 59.9x100.11; Annie Friedland to Kate Scheinman, (mtg $36,000,) other consideration and.....

100TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth von Dohren to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $16,000).....

103D ST, 132 West, 16.6x101.1x19.5x100.11; Martha J. Bradford to John H. Horan, 2-3 interest, other consideration and.....

104TH ST, 3 and 5 West, 50x100.11; Isaac Simons and others to Samuel Mayers, (mtg $65,000,) other consideration and.....

111TH ST, n s, 285.3 ft e of 3d Av, 14.9x 100.11; Amalie Lang to Clara Max and another, quitclaim.....

111TH ST, n s, 284.11 ft e of 3d Av, 14.11x 100.11x25x100.11; Clara Max and another to Jacob D. Lipkowitz, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 100.11x e 125x n 100.11x w 25; Sarah Hillman to Elenora Bash, (mtg $19,000,) other consideration and.....

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Janet M. Bahan to Belle Moses, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and.....

128TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Sundel Hyman to Joseph Silverman and another, (mtg $16,000).....

133TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Willow Av, 25x 100; Benjamin Weed to Martin Duffy.....

137TH ST, 57 West, 25x99.11; Sigmund Elkin to Morris Schrimer, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and.....

163D ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 26.6x 67.5; Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and.....

191ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, 25x 90; Edward F. Carr to William G. Watt, (mtg $550).....

Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 419; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Baum and another, owners; Ruffino & Fiducia, contractors.

LEXINGTON AV and 31st St, n e corner, 45.10x90; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Maum and another, owners; Ruffino & Fiducia, contractors.

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 106 ft s of 170th St, 100x100; Savario Bibbo against Giuseppe Fusco, owner and contractor.

2D AV, 231 to 237; Gus Luckes against Louis Mandelm, owner; Mary Feller, owner and contractor.

5TH AV, 697, e s, 25.5x100; City Real Estate Company to John J. Astor, (mtg $250,000,) other consideration and.....

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21ST ST, 12 West, 25.6x92; Joseph Eyes to Samuel Sloan, Jr., (mtg $15,000).....

23D ST, 124 and 126 East, 50x98.9; Mary E. Hanley to Daniel A. Loring, (mtg $75,000).....

27TH ST, s s, 177.6 ft e of 6th Av, 6.1½x 5; Gustav Cimiotti to New York Edison Company.....

31ST ST, 216 East, 20x98.9, (mtg $9,000;) 26th St, 210 East, 20x98.9, (mtg $9,000;) also land in Brooklyn; Janet Hamilton and others to Ann Hamilton, all title.....

40TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 100x 98.9; Warren L. Sawyer to Meyer Goldberg and another, (mtg $34,500,) other consideration and.....

64TH ST, 149 West, 16x100.5; Mary Casson to Kezzie Vickers, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and.....

67TH ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Harris Kaplan to Hannah Abraham, (mtgs $16,000,) other consideration and.....

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77TH ST, 315 West, 19x102.2; Armand De Potter to Estelle G. Coventry, (mtg $20,000).....

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111TH ST, n s, 284.11 ft e of 3d Av, 14.11x 100.11x25x100.11; Clara Max and another to Jacob D. Lipkowitz, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and.....

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191ST ST, s s, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, 25x 90; Edward F. Carr to William G. Watt, (mtg $550).....

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV and 170th St, s e corner; Otto C. Schoen against Charles Wahlig and another, Sept. 12, 1904, by bond.....

PROSPECT AV and 170th St, s e corner; Isidore L. Cohen against Charles Wahlig and another, Sept. 12, 1904, by bond.....

3D ST, 66 West; Brockway Brick Company against Cecilia McCarthy and another, Feb. 26, 1904.....

137TH ST, 34 West; Barney Goldman against Timothy J. Kieley and another, Sept. 27, 1904.....

58TH ST, 153 East; Samuel S. Glauber against Annie Goldstein and another, March 24, 1904.....

79TH ST, 239 East; Bernard Kanniol against Hugo Cohn and another, Sept. 24, 1904.....

79TH ST, 239 East; Bernard Kanniol against Samuel Altu and another, Aug. 9, 1904.....

Lis Pendens.

42TH ST, n s, 483 ft w of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Leopold Kantor against Caroline T. Burkam and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Aaronstamm & Chorosh.

119TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 40x100.11; E. Miller's Sons against Mary Feller and another, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, W. F. Walsh.

N. Y. STATE.

FOR SALE.

NYACK ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Broadway property; handsome 14-room residence; can arrange in two apartments; perfect steam heat; carries improvements; good location; block from river; near boats, New York mornings; Erie trains, 39 daily; commutation tickets, 13 cents, including ferries to Chambers and 23d Sts.; owner will sell, all furnished, what house and land is worth, $12,000; commission off all cash; will sell unfurnished for $9,500; possession at once. K., 59 North Broadway, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93E Tribune Building, N.Y.

Catalogue free; farms, all kinds. George H. West, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

A grocery store for sale in good suburb of New York City; yearly receipts about $14,000; no agents. F. T. Richter, 542 West 127th St.

Send stamp to postmaster for a description of GLEN ALLEN, Virginia.

MANHATTAN.

FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY COMPANY,
200 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Phone 327 Cortlandt.
Offer:

Harlem—5 and 6-room triple flat, 23.4x 92x100.11; every improvement. Rents (low) $5,300. Price, $47,000.

Plot 50x100; excavated; vicinity 90th St., Amsterdam Av.; quick, $19,000; easy terms; sacrifice.

6-story elevator, 57.6x100, West 131st St.; rents, $8,500. Price, $76,000. New and modern in every particular. A snap.

OWNERS!! We want cold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right.
If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell one, call.
Our References:
ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

RUBERINE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
ROOF PAINT
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
Address Contracting Dept. THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 William Street, New York.

LEVY BROS.
11c West 125th St.
MANHATTAN.
Chance for Investors.
8th Av., triple flats, with stores..... $28,500
8th Av., corner, triple, with large store..... $27,500
2 five-story triples, 12 rooms..... $27,500
BRONX.
Fine new corner, with store..... $26,000
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores..... $45,000
Fine triple, with 3 stores 76x110..... $54,000

A Great Bargain on Broadway.
Corner, near Subway Station.
Asking, $250,000; want offer.
Rental about $26,500.
7-story, stores, and four apartments on floor.
About four lots of land.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

TO INVESTORS.
We have several desirable double and triple flats, good location, paying 12 to 15 per cent.; (bargains;) buying please call.
THE ABRAMS REALTY CO.,
S. E. Cor. Lenox Ave. and 138th St.

FLEISCHMANN REALTY & LOAN CO.,
Real Estate Operators and Brokers,
234 BROADWAY.
If you wish to buy or sell real estate, consult us. Estates managed and properties leased. LOANS ON MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

$65,000.
Corner, Riverside Drive, residence. Great Bargain.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A.—For an investor; Amsterdam Av., vicinity 72d St., 5-story triple flat, with store; size 25x 90x100; rents over $4,400; can be bought less than $40,000; $10,000 cash required over first mortgage.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.
West Forties.—Two six-story three-family flats, with basement stores, all improvements, perfect order, only four years old, with terms and mortgages made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

ASKING $45,000.
Handsome 20-foot dining-room extension, in the Seventies; electricity; entirely new plumbing; thoroughly modern. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

Bargains; see us at once.
75th St., near 3d Av.; 5-story 20-family tenement; $18,500; rent, $1,680; mortgage, $12,000.
126th St., near avenue; 5-story double tenement; $17,000; rent, $1,800; mortgage to suit.
KURTZMAN & CO., 177 Broadway, New York.

A.—$52,500 will purchase 3 five-story double flats with stores, on 11th Av., vicinity 42d St.; full lots; excellent condition; guarantee rent, $5,904; easiest kind of terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Vicinity 110th St. and Columbus Av.; five-story triple, 4 rooms and bath, hot water supplies; full lot; price, $28,500; will take $22,000 at 4 per cent.; rent over $3,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—A.—Bargain.—5-story and basement single flat, suitable for boarding; permanent side light; rent, $1,516; price, $14,500; cash, $2,500; balance 3 years' mortgage. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

3-story, high-stoop,

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Owners.—Please send particulars of all kinds of real estate, Manhattan, Bronx, or Brooklyn; clients waiting. Friedman, 126 East 79th St.

It will pay you to entertain my offers on flats, tenements, elevator apartments to lease; reference and security. Box R 135 Times Office.

Have quick buyers for flats where small amount of cash is necessary; send particulars or call. Robert Levere, 354 West 116th.

Owners.—Have cash buyers for tenements, flats; send particulars. Kurtzman & Co., 177 Broadway.

Flat tenements wanted from principals only; we pay reasonable prices. H. Silverman, 132 Nassau.

Estate will invest in realty, Harlem, Bronx; particulars treated in confidence. Executor, Box 47 Times.

To buy, sell, or exchange real estate anywhere consult Arthur Du Cret, 96 Broadway.

Wanted—A farm or city house for elegant country residence. W. S., 492 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A.—Perhaps you own free and clear out-of-town property not paying very well? If so, it will pay you to investigate a 7th Av. 100-foot elevator apartment we control, all leased, perfect order, and subject to first mortgage, 4½%; pays 8% on cash; equity $110,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Chicago client of ours owns a five-story flat worth conservatively $50,000, free and clear; renting over $5,000 a year; will add cash for a high-class residence 40th to 80th St., along line Madison Av. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

$4,000 equity Bronx dwelling with cash for flat or tenement. Louis Frankel, 165 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT IN Morton Building

114 & 116 Nassau St.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICES.

FLOOR SPACE DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANT.

Also

LARGE SPACIOUS BASEMENT.

Elevator Runs All Night.

F. ZITTEL, Agent.

LOFTS TO LET.

Several desirable lofts, both large and small, in various parts of the city.

FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,

51 Liberty Street.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT on West Houston Street to let. Apply to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,

51 Liberty Street.

32 UNION SQUARE, 38 EAST 21ST ST., near Broadway.
28 WEST 15TH ST., 127-133 WEST 17TH ST.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, AND STUDIOS. All are well lighted, many having lights on two sides. Sure to suit.

Prices Reasonable. Now Ready.

Call at either building, your own broker, or FIGUERON, 32 Union Square, near 16th.

OFFICES TO LET

In Market & Fulton National Bank Bldg.

81-83 Fulton, Cor. Gold.

RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent.

5 BEEKMAN ST.

AT No. 27 EAST 22D ST., Offices, Salesrooms and Studios.

New building; first-class service. Good light; rents, $21 and upward. GOODALE & SON, 6 WEST 24TH ST.

26 West 31st, near 5th Av. Offices and studios, $25 to $65. NEW BUILDING, ELEVATOR. Apply premises.

Hall for society meetings, lectures, and concerts. Morning, afternoon or evenings. Capacity, 175. 226 West 58th St.

Floor, offices, and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator and heat; rent, $80 and $10, up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let.—Loft 40x200, first over store, 537-9 Broadway, N. Y. Apply to Wm. N. Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Grand house near Broadway, 19th St.; suitable business; elevator; rear stairway. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor.—Splendid for showroom; all light; new building; 259 William St.; elevator, power, heat.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store and lofts to let, 131 West 24th St. Write or call. Charles O. Korth, 184 East End Av.

Office to Let.—Dentist or specialist; reasonable; telephone, 496 Riverside. 113 West 76th St.

Factory, 165 West 18th St.; 30 feet front, 5 stories. Alexander J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Lofts with north light, 34 Union Square, corner 16th. A. J. Roux, 156 5th Av.

Bronx.

Handsome stores, opposite Melrose Station, (162d St.,) suitable for druggist, butcher, grocer, &c. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 571 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT

New American Basement Dwellings

Absolutely Fireproof

NOS. 22 to 52 W. 74TH ST.

No residences have ever been offered for rental in New York City comparing with these in construction, equipment, appointments, and detail.

They have been designed and built with the careful attention to details of construction given only to the highest class houses built for private ownership.

BOOKLET SENT ON APPLICATION.

Size 25x85x102.2.

FIVE STORIES IN HEIGHT.

These houses are ready for inspection. CARETAKER AT NO. 36 WEST 74TH ST. For particulars inquire of

CLARK ESTATE

Corner of 87th Street, No. 2381 Broadway

Reduced Rentals.

Houses Fifth Ave. Section.

No. 1—NEAR FIFTH AVE., full width, modern plumbing, perfect order, $3,000, or unfurnished.

No. 2—ON MURRAY HILL, medium sized American basement; furnished, $2,500.

No. 3—FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., modern high-stoop house, never before offered; $6,500, or furnished.

No. 4—AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE in the Sixties. $2,800.

J. P. WHITON-STUART, 576 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6332—38. 25 Broad St.

104 WEST 69TH.

Four-story brownstone dwelling, two bathrooms, $1,800. Private house block.

F. ZITTEL, 266 Columbus Av.

WILL ALTER TO SUIT,

4-sty. English basement dwelling, 49 West 36th Street. Possession rent. McVICKAR, GAILLARD REALTY CO., 587 5th Av. 'Phone, 2462—38.

Private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 143 West 99th St., $60 month; seen any morning. Owner, Platt, 32 Cond St.

6 East 96th St., new American basement dwelling, overlooking Central Park; open. Pease & Elliman, 525 5th Av.

Three-story twelve-room house, 563 West 57th St., $50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

New detached 3-family house to rent, $80. David L. Woodall, 707 Tremont Av.

23 West 58th St.—Handsome dwelling. Apply at Room 815, 290 Broadway.

[illegible] Park Av., near 64th.—4-story; electric light; 2 baths; good order.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Madison Square

37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments — both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.

6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
7 Rooms and bath, $2,200 to $3,000.
Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

2 Rooms and bath, $660 to $1,000.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,400.
4 Rooms and 2 baths, $1,600 to $1,800.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

An attractive ground floor office of 2 or 3 Rooms suitable for a physican.

The house will be under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Resident Manager.

For information apply at OFFICE ON THE PREMISES, any hour, day or evening.

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort | Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. | Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture.

Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified.

Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application. SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St. DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE ALPINE.

BACHELORS APARTMENTS

Broadway & 33d Street

Comfortable Convenient Centrally Located

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN.
Tel. 611-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

THE ORADELL

508-510 West 112th St.

Ready for occupancy.

New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths, electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and safes in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or RICHTMEYER & IRVING, Broadway, cor. 101st St.

THE VOORHIS. HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE. 210 WEST 47TH ST.,

corner Grove, Christopher, and 4th Sts. Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $600 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madisan Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

BOEHM & BOEHM, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 2625—Cortlandt. Or manager, on premises.

Lenox Hill,

S. E. cor. Madison Av. & 77th St.

Highest Class Apartments. Fireproof Building. Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

KENDAL COURT

517-523 WEST 111TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

NEW MODERN FIREPROOF

Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 monthly. Sup't, on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Two and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or of FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,

51 Liberty Street.

STUYVESANT,

CORNER LIVINGSTON PLACE AND 17TH ST.,

fronting Stuyvesant Square. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.; rents $800 to $1,100.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE. Send for Booklet.

THE STRATFORD,

Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 15 very large outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

HATFIELD HOUSE, 101-103 EAST 29TH ST.

Unfurnished apartments, two to five rooms; elegant studio suites; cuisine the best; attractive prices.

THE HAMPTON.

22 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

231 to 237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park. The Evarts and The Senate.—6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

513 WEST 145TH ST.

7-room apartments; all improvements, $30-$36.

228 West 4th St. and 84-86 Charles St.—Elegant, light apartments, 4x5 rooms and bath, hot water supply, steam heat. Inquire janitor.

38th St., 70 West.—Bachelor and small family apartment, light rooms; housekeeping; steam heat.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

"WHERE TO RESIDE."

Select Apartments with every improvement; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c. WOODBRIDGE, 131 Edgecombe Av.

PAULINE, 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St. Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park, $780.

THE VICTORIA, S. E. corner 138th St. and Lenox Av. New fireproof apartments, 6, 6, 7 large, light rooms; all-night service; $33-$55.

THE GREENVILLE, 227 East 14th St., Seven rooms, bath; every improvement; rent, $45. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 24th St.

THE ROSCOE, 448-450 St. Nicholas Av., Facing St. Nicholas Park. All-night elevator, telephone, electric light; 4, 5, 7 rooms, with bath, $400-$720.

CLAIR, 248 West 118th St., near Park. Elegant 4-room apartments; all light. Rent, $35 Monthly.

JUST COMPLETED WEST END HALL,

Northeast Corner West End Ave. and 101st St.

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement. One block from Riverside Drive. One minute's walk from subway station.

7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths. Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or CARROLL & CLAUTICE, S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST. Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM. 343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.

$950 to $1,300, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

Affording charming, uninterrupted outlook on the magnificent Hudson and famed Palisades—

RIVERVIEW,

N. W. Cor. 149th St. and Broadway.

Finest type of the 20th century Apartment House, combining the best in Ornate Architecture and Modern Service. ELEVATOR AND HALL SERVICE. Electric Lights. Individual Telephones. SUITES of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ROOMS.

Rents $50 and upward.

THE HOLLYWOOD,

Southeast cor. Madisan Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

BOEHM & BOEHM, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 2625—Cortlandt. Or manager, on premises.

ROCHAMBEAU,

1,858 & 1,860 7th Av.—Driveway, between 112th & 113th Sts.

Just open for inspection.

Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites, 5-7-8 rooms & 2 baths. Rents, $840 to $1,200. Apply to

A. V. Amy & Co.

St. Nicholas Av., cor. 115th St. (Phone 947 Morningside.)

HAWORTH,

239 WEST 108D STREET.

Seven very attractive rooms in strictly high-class house; select location; rapid transit station at corner; every improvement. RENTS REASONABLE.

BRAISTED & GOODMAN, 2,783 Broadway, 107th St.

2 West 83d St,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent corner apartments, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH. elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $960 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

WEST 127TH ST.

NORTHWEST CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV.

WINDERMERE COURT.

...ew elevator apartments; modern; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; $35 to $55; convenient "L" and new Subway stations.

GRANTLEY, 557 W. 124TH ST.

6 and 7 large, light rooms; moderate rental; elevator, electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

120 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs. 5, 6, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

151st St., 504 West. Washington Heights. ELSINORE.

SEVEN VERY LIGHT ROOMS, $50-$55. Elevator, hall service, and electric light. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St. 6 rooms and bath.....$47.50 7 rooms and bath..... 55.00 Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy. JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS, FLATS AND APARTMENTS, FLATS AND APARTMENTS, 3 to 10 rooms; $350 to $2,400; 50th to 125th St. LINDSLEY & GOODALE, 1,947 BROADWAY.

505 WEST 158TH ST.

Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Feather Renovating. Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 53-55 W. 140th. 'PHONE, 3080—HARLEM.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 86th.—8 and 9 rooms; elevator; $1,100 and $1,200; choice.

38th St., 70 West.—Bachelor and small family apartment, light rooms; housekeeping; steam heat.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Housekeeping Suites AT Chatsworth

72D ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Six Rooms and bath to Nineteen Rooms and 8 baths. Rents, $1,300 to $6,000

Cafe, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's service on premises. Private 'Bus service to and from "L" station every 5 minutes.

The Chatsworth, being a housekeeping apartment, offers the privacy of a select home, with all the conveniences of a modern hostelry.

LAURISTON

1239 MADISON AVE., COR. 89TH ST.

Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.

Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.

7 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650

8 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,600 / $1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650 / $2,200

Exterior French Renaissance; entrance Louis XV. style; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system, mail chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; large Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer, parlor and library finished Mexican mahogany; large dining room in old Flemish; kitchen and butler's pantry marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematory for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.

EVERY ROOM HAS DIRECT LIGHT, INCLUDING KITCHEN.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST. S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

Now, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD. OWNER ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE BERTHA

615 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light, and airy. Tiled baths, with showers. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

THE HUDSON,

Riverside Drive, Cor. 95th St.

STRICTLY FIREPROOF.

Corner suite, most beautiful view on drive, rent.....$1,200
One seven-room suite.....$900
Superintendent on premises.

The STRATHMORE,

52D ST. AND BROADWAY.

7 & 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, WITH BATH. RENTS, $1,500 AND $1,650.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 LIBERTY ST. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

THE OSBORNE

172-174 WEST 79TH ST.

Choice large, light corner apartments of eight rooms and bath; only two left; steam heat, electric light, hot water supply; elevators run all night; one block from subway station; rents $1,200 and $1,400. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

COURTENAY

55 Central Park West

New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting; $2,500 upward. Write for booklet. YOUNG & GAHREN, 664 Columbus Av.

PARK DRIVEWAY. 73D ST., WEST, NO. 55.

THE PORTLAND,

Exceptionally attractive apartments, eight extra large and light rooms; parquet floors; elevator service, open plumbing. Rentals $1,000 and $1,320.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $900 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

MAPLE COURT,

Park Av., Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

SWANNOA,

Overlooking Union Square, No. 105 E. 15th St. All light rooms; model appointments; 3, 5, or 7 rooms and bath; rents moderate. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Arcadia Apartments for Rent.

150 West 45th St., Longacre Square; 6 and 7 rooms, bath, elevator, and electric light, &c. Rent $900-$960 yearly; central location. Janitor, or Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

ARLEIGH,

230 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator; block from Rapid Transit station.

THE CROISIC,

N. W. COR. 8TH AV. AND 26TH ST, Apartments to let.

All modern improvements. RICHARD DE LOGEROT, MGR.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., cor. 86th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

66 East 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

The Ansonia

BROADWAY, 73d to 74th St.

New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,200
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet, $3,000 and $3,600

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

2 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,800 & $1,800

Booklet Sent on Application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Ave. (near 73d St.)

GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

The Evelyn,

101 West 78th ST.,

OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.

Housekeeping Apartments, six to nine rooms and bath; rents $900 to $1,800.

Non-housekeeping Apartments, two to four rooms and bath.

Open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, uniformed attendants; chambermaid service in non-housekeeping apartments; rents moderate.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT or janitor, on premises; or DOVALE & CO., 25 Nassau St.

162d St. and Ogden Av.—Corner, single apartment; 7 and bath; rent, $40.00. Jones.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where altogether refined. 6 large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, gas ranges; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MALLIGAN, 856 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION,

1,166 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat granted; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas ranges; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MALLIGAN, 856 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

FLORENCE COURT.

BEST

Location, Corner Pierrepont and Hicks Sts. Service, elevator, janitor, and hallboys. Apartments containing 7 rooms and bath. Modern conveniences, restaurant top floor. Rents moderate, liberal inducements offered. Apply on premises, or ARTHUR H. WATERMAN 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

First-class apartments, built for comfort, six large, light rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, janitor; will redecorate; rent, $30; property managed by owner on premises. 186 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, near Saratoga Av. Elevated station.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT

343 and 345 West 85th St., $1,700; sunshine floods every room; unobstructed view from all windows; new buildings; quiet, exclusive; all night elevator; excellent transit facilities; 8 rooms and bath; tiled bath and servants' toilet; brass beds, mahogany furniture; Chickering piano. For details of house see 12-story N. Y. Times under "Apartments unfurnished." Plans on request. Superintendent on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 6955 Cortlandt.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Dressmaking and millinery thoroughly taught; patterns cut to order. McDowell School, 310 6th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANDEL, CAROLINE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE M. RANDEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Charles Beaner, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1905.—Dated New York, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1904. EMILIE R. ROGERS, Executrix. CHARLES BENNER, Attorney for Executrix, 100 Broadway, New York City. jy28-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,027.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES BECKER and JOHN BECKER, individually and as copartners trading as M. BECKER & SON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of M. Becker & Son of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Moses Becker and John Becker, individually and as copartners trading as M. Becker & Son and the firm of M. Becker & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall St., in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 28th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LILLIAN COOPER, Bankrupt. No. 7,393.

To the creditors of Lillian Cooper of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1904, the said Lillian Cooper was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Sept. 29th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—J. FRED GRAVES and BERTHA KATHERINE GRAVES, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that J. Fred Graves and Bertha Katherine Graves, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 5th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that a meeting of their creditors is ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 23th, 1904.

NO. 7,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of T. HILL LEARY and JAMES A. MAY, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of T. H. LEARY & CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of T. H. Leary & Co. of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1904, the said T. Hill Leary and James A. May, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of T. H. Leary & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 28th, 1904.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Sherwick Detective Bureau.—Legitimate commercial, criminal work; corporations, firms, individuals; terms reasonable; authorized, bonded. 297 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ORLEANS

is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 87TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park. One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.

Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT. SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Dining Room on 10th Floor.

LE MARQUIS HOTEL,

12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av. NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL.

BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS

Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons. LOCATION UNSURPASSED. Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,000. Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,000. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. C. F. SPOTTSWOOD, Prop.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,000 to $1,800 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence. 32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

143-145 WEST 45TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

HOTEL WOODWARD AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST. Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE. The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine. T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL.

117 West 58th St.—Four fine rooms, hall, and two bathrooms, beautiful Park view, $1,600. Also choice Apartments from $650 up, and room, with bath, at $500. Also fine doctor's office, with private street entrance.

ST. PAUL HOTEL.

New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

EXCURSIONS.

BOSTON ANNUAL TOURS VIA ALBANY

$5.00 Round Trip going via HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D, and TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4TH.

Albany to Boston through the Berkshires, via Boston and Albany R. R., Oct. 3d, or Boston & Maine R. R., Oct. 4th. RIVER, MOUNTAINS, CITIES, SOUND. 325 MILES BY STEAMER, $50 MILES BY RAIL.

ALL FOR $5.00.

Entire excursion for less than 3c. a regular rate. Hudson Valley, the Regal Berkshires in their Autumnal glories, or famous Hoosac Tunnel route to Boston and Back by Providence Line Sound steamers, $5.00. See Hudson River Day Line advs.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

LAST OF THE SEASON.

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN

SUNDAY, OCT. 2, 1904.

SPECIAL TRAIN.

Leave New York (W. 23d St.) 6.55 A. M. Stopping at NEWARK and ELIZABETH Returning, leave Atlantic City 7 P. M. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Mgr. GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE. WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday.) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 " " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 " Returning dine in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Steamboat. SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 AND 4—$5 ROUND TRIP. SEND FOR FOLDER.

BELLEWOOD

Autumn Leaf Excursions 75c. Every Sunday.

BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Special Train leaves W. 23d St. 9:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 9:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 10:05 A. M. Fare via Brooklyn Annex Ferry, 15c. additional.

A TRIP ON THE "Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 250 8th Av.

Canadian exporters rubber stamps, $2.10, mailed; check protectors, numbering machines. Aarons, 22 East 8th.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

LE MARQUIS HOTEL,

12, 14, 16 East 31st St., near 5th Av. NEW YORK'S NEWEST AND UP-TO-DATE APARTMENT HOTEL.

BETWEEN WALDORF AND HOLLAND HOTELS

Every convenience known to modern times has been made for the comfort of patrons. LOCATION UNSURPASSED. Two rooms and bath, $700-$1,000. Three rooms and bath, $1,000-$2,000. RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. C. F. SPOTTSWOOD, Prop.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,000 to $1,800 per year. LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Lost.—Sunday evening, between 8 and 8:30 P. M., on car running from Cortlandt St. Ferry to Grand St. Ferry, a pocket wallet containing papers, no value to finder; return to J. Chmelniker, care of Merserean Bed Co., 292 Johnston Av., Jersey City; liberal reward; no questions asked.

Lost.—4 coupons, due July 1, 1904, from Erie prior lien 4% bonds, Nos. 1,501, 9,333, 11,461, 11,462. Return to Kelley, Millen & Co., 37 Wall St.

Lost—Man's photo, round frame, Broadway or Astor Place, two weeks ago; reward. 54 West 52d St.

Lost—Certificate C-71,731, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

Lost—Swiss movement, left for repair, on Columbus, 89th St.; reward. 593 Columbus Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

11th St., 36 West.—Warm, pleasant rooms, second floor; all conveniences; table boarders; references.

14th St., 354 West.—All light, clean rooms; home cooking; convenient to all cars; corner house.

17th St., 116 East.—Two neatly furnished single rooms; running water; excellent table; table board.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; good board; steam heat.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references.

22d St., 39 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

45th St., 138 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; private family; references.

56th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; comfortable home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable room, with board; gentlemen or couple; Christian American family; references.

79th St., 46 East.—Private family, owning house, would dispose of two or more large furnished rooms, with bath, to adults desiring refined home, with board; man servant kept.

93d St., 127 West.—Private Jewish family, (mother and sons,) occupying handsome house, will rent two rooms, with board, to congenial people appreciating home surroundings. Neiman.

93d St., 103 West.—Choice double room, refined home; excellent family table; gentlemen, couple; references.

93d St., 126 West.—Two rooms and bath; second floor; references exchanged.

93d St., 25 West.—Square and small rooms.

121st, 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsomely furnished alcove room; excellent table; American family; references.

131st St., 260 West.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished house; running water.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Fine parlor suites; bath; table excellent; transient guests.

Madison Av., 432.—Pleasant third-floor suite; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

EUROPE.

To Ladies Visiting London: A young lady living in a London flat offers board and residence to one or not more than two ladies; terms 2 guineas per week; references required and given. Address H. C. Lambert, Solicitor, 35 Queen Victoria St., London.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

10th St., 189 West.—Nicely furnished rooms, with private family; bath. Bross.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; reference.

12th St., 41 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

13th St., 153 West.—Neatly furnished rooms; singly or en suite; gentleman or couple.

16th St., 124 East.—Physician rents elegantly furnished room, also give office hours; telephone; references.

18th St., 306 East.—Beautifully furnished steam-heated rooms, with excellent board; German family; references.

19th St., 102 East.—Elegant parlor, bedroom connecting; running water; other rooms; quiet house; breakfast optional.

21st St., 419 West.—Pleasant large room; all conveniences; private neighborhood; gentleman.

21st St., 50 West.—Large and small rooms, bath, and steam heat; gentlemen only.

22d St., 320 West.—Large front parlor bedroom, elegantly, cheerfully furnished; steam heated; modern; select.

25th St., 101 East.—Elegant front rooms to let; with or without board.

26th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

27th St., 56 West.—Bachelor apartments; large and small rooms; with or without bath; quiet, comfortable home, with every convenience; telephone; reference.

41st St., 4 East.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; large and small; long-distance telephone.

43d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

43d St., 146 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; large parlor for business.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; every convenience. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine large rooms; conveniences; southern exposure; private family; refined surroundings.

46th St., 15 West.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

48th St., 134 West.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; gentleman; also smaller room; private family; reference.

48th St., 123 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

49th St., 131 West.—Two large light rooms on third floor; furnished.

50th St., 139 East.—Large or small comfortable room; gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

51st St., 351 West.—Furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only.

52d St., 239 West.—Large alcove room and bath; southern exposure; also small rooms.

52d St., 65 West.—New, elegantly furnished rooms; telephone and valet service.

54th St., 44 East.—Large, well-ventilated, comfortable room; private house; gentlemen; references essential.

71st St., 112 West.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

71st St., 118 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; electric light; references.

74th St., 110 West.—Two large rooms, with bath, in owner's house.

77th St., 152 West.—Large, nicely furnished third-story suite; or separate; conveniences; private house; references.

78th St., 169 West.—Private family will rent rooms, gentlemen; attractive apartment; quiet neighborhood. Reinochl.

81st St., 2 West, Overlooking Parks.—Desirable sunny rooms; gentlemen only; reasonable; references required; owner.

82d St., 139 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room; conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

84th St., 40 West.—Exceptionally well-furnished room, second floor front; telephone; private house.

85th St., 154 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen in private house.

86th St., 135 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; connecting shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

91st St., 149 West.—Superior accommodations; delightfully sunny rooms; breakfast optional; near Park, "L"; references.

92d St., 89 West.—Choice, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; well furnished, well kept; private house.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Sunny corner suite, with bath; also large room; steam heat; excellent table.

105th St., 56 West.—Large light room; running water; convenient "L" station; gentlemen. Allabough.

118th, 101 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference. Ask for Smith.

123d St., 229 West.—Elegant large room, suitable for students or bachelors; breakfast; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

126th St., 242 West.—Large, pleasant room, convenient to "L"; private house; long lease.

Brooklyn.

Hill Section, Brooklyn.—Large room, newly furnished; two closets; running water; 20 minutes from Park Row; private family; gentlemen only; $5 per week. Address Mrs. Ede, Box 131, Brooklyn P. O.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Couple rooms, bath; refined lady; highest references; must be reasonable; state particulars. E. A. Paterson, 348 West 46th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light; heat, service, and telephone.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

A.—A.—We require a few refined and intelligent saleswomen for our china, silverware, and picture departments; permanent positions. Apply to engagement office, John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

E. A. Morrison & Son, 893 Broadway, require a saleswoman in their glove department; one capable of taking charge of stock.

H. O'Neill & Co. require twenty-five good milliners. Apply Superintendent's office, 6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Wanted—Good saleswomen; large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work a week in order to earn some money; liberal amounts will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—Bright young lady, quick at figures, good hand for bookkeeping and typewriting with own machine; good position; start moderate; come early. 810 St. James Building.

Wanted—A first-class stenographer of experience, familiar with office detail. Address, in own handwriting, stating reference, experience, and salary expected, Box L 180 Times Office.

Males.

Carpenters, cabinet makers, competent, woodworking machine hands, parquet floor layers, stair builders and framers; only those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement of Employers' Association need apply. 322 4th Av., New York.

Carpet Layers.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced carpet layers. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

Carpet Layers.—T. M. Stewart, carpet cleansing, 329 7th Av.

Jewelry Department.—The 14th Street Store requires several thoroughly experienced salesmen. Apply to Gen'l Supt., 57 West 14th St.

Rothenberg & Co., 1 West 14th St., requires a night porter; must be a man with unquestionable references. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Strong young men to prepare for firemen and brakemen; all railroads; firemen, $65 monthly, become engineers and average $125; brakemen, $60, become conductors and average $105; name position preferred. Send stamp for particulars, Railway Association, Room 45, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted—A young man, 18 to 20 years old, to learn the domestic and importing hosiery and underwear business; must be of neat appearance, good connection, and a school graduate; great opportunity for a young man of ambition and push. Address Rare Chance, Box 109, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require competent salesmen for the following departments: Dress goods, silks, rugs, upholstery, lace curtain and drapery; permanent positions and liberal salary to experienced persons. Apply Superintendent's office.

Wanted—Head night man; must able to control a large force of men; this is a fine opportunity for an experienced and reliable man; state experience. Address, in confidence, S. G., Box 175 Times Office.

Wanted—Agents and canvassers for new household articles; samples to start with, 25c.; circulars free. Sharts, 70 West 97th St. N. Y.

Wanted—Silk salesmen; thoroughly experienced men for special sales. Apply to Superintendent, before 10 A. M., Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Telegraphers, competent men having had railroad and commercial experience for out of town. Address Box R 132 Times.

Wanted—Wagon boys; only those residing in Harlem need apply to Mr. Dowd, at stable, 338 West 16th St., before 9:30 A. M.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a bright young man; must be quick and accurate; salary moderate to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Cash boys at Wanamaker's; rapid advancement and steady employment for bright boys; bring working papers.

Wanted—Boy about 17, writing good hand and of good appearance, in an office. Address Real Estate, 184 Times Office.

Wanted—Transfer drivers and helpers. Apply to Mr. Dowd, at stable, 335 West 16th St., before 9:30 A. M.

Wanted—Stock boys, 16 to 18 years of age, at Wanamaker's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.*

Females.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady; two years' experience; can furnish A1 reference; moderate salary. M., Box 178 Times.

Caretaker.—A lady is desirous of placing for the Winter a most reliable woman as caretaker of a furnished or an unfurnished house. Address Miss Langdon, 11 East 33d St.

Day's Work.—By young woman; out by day washing, ironing, cleaning; experienced. Kane, 301 West 19th St.

Day's Work.—By respectable woman to do day's work of any kind. 633 Columbus Av., Ring Seaman's bell.

Ernestine, Parisian gowns; tailor-made suits from $35; style; charming effects. 134 West 20th St.

Housekeeper.—Position by thoroughly experienced and practical managing housekeeper; accounts, correspondence, catering, marketing, shopping, sewing; entire management; reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 30th St.

Houseworker.—By a colored houseworker; good cook, laundress; entire work of apartment; neat appearance; polite, obliging; sleep in; city reference. D. S., 9 Columbus Av.; top floor. Telephone 1635R Columbus.

Lady's Maid.—First-class; Swiss; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; personal references from present employer. A. S., Room 28, The Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th St.

Lady's Maid or Companion.—By young lady, well educated, refined, good dressmaker, as lady's maid or companion; good reference. A. Lee, Barre, Vt.

Laundress.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class references. 316 East 60th St.

Reliable woman will go out few hours or by day. 314 West 135th St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $15. Proficient, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Graduate of Grace Institute, thoroughly competent and neat about her work, desires position at moderate wages. Accurate. Box 176 Times.

Stenographer, Typewriter and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; references; $8-$9. Ambitious, Box 116 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Successful, Box 188 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Limited experience, but guarantees read notes; spell exceptionally well; moderate. Rural, Box 126 Times.

Stenographer.—Familiar with law work, commercial; young cultured woman; not afraid work. Credentials, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, ambitious beginner with confidence in herself; Remington operator; no agency. C. B., 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Competent, experienced; Spanish, English; seeks permanency; also translations at home. Excelsior, Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; good reference; $12. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; best references; $12. Immediate, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer, large experience, desires a situation, office or as secretary. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Witt, 219 West 115th St.

Stenographer.—Limited experience in legal work. M. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Beginner. Donald, 1,364 Broadway.

Tutor.—Lady wishes tutoring in New York City or suburb; will teach children individually or in class; free instruction offered to one child if class of six can be assured; will accept position of trust in home of motherless children; best references given. Primary Teacher, Box 189 Times.

Waitress and Chambermaid.—By competent Protestant waitress and chambermaid in private family; good references. 215 West 18th St.

Waitress.—Experienced; by the day; first-class reference. L. A., 1,364 Broadway.

Males.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks opening in manufacturing concern offering opportunities for advancement. R. H., Box 182 Times.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires a position part time during day or evening; books opened and closed; trial balance; profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared. E. F. J., Box 106, 617 6th Av.

ROOSEVELT LETTER ONLY A NEWSPAPER'S SATIRE

Epistle That Stirred the West Was Printed in New York.

HUNT IS ABRUPTLY STOPPED

Denials Come from Everybody Concerned Before The Evening Post Confesses Itself the Culprit.

While various persons in the West, including Federal officials, were endeavoring to run to earth the culprit who had perpetrated a campaign roorback by forging the signature of President Roosevelt to a letter on the meat strike, the explanation of this incident came out in New York. This editorial note appeared in yesterday's Evening Post:

"The Evening Post has long feared that it was not read as attentively in the White House as it should be, and to-day we have conclusive evidence on the point. President Roosevelt is calling upon the District Attorney of Chicago to 'discover and punish' the authors of an 'absurd and impudent forgery' of a letter purporting to have been written by him to Michael Donnelly.

"Now, the letter appeared as an editorial in The Evening Post of Aug. 1 and was explicitly stated to be a letter which 'the President might have written with advantage to himself and his country.' In other words, it was confessedly an imaginary letter, written for the sake of bringing out certain truths in regard to the meat strike. The sentiments which we put into the mouth of the President seemed and still seem to us admirable, and we are naturally pained that he should repudiate them with such heat.

"We had no thought, of course, of being able to make even a presentable imitation of the President's literary style, and as the article was at the time commented upon and reproduced somewhat extensively in the press, we never dreamed of its ever coming to figure as a 'campaign forgery.'"

This explanation came too late, however, to interfere with the searching inquiry ordered by William Loeb, the President's Secretary, at the direction of Mr. Roosevelt. Federal officials in Chicago had been asked to inquire of Mr. Donnelly if he had ever received such a letter from any source. Federal authorities in Denver were told to start a searching inquiry, calling upon the publishers of The Miners' Magazine, which printed the letter, for a copy of the document and information how it had come into their possession.

W. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, of which the Miners Magazine is the organ, according to a dispatch from Denver, laid the responsibility on The Wisconsin Toiler. He did not know where The Toiler was published, but said the Miners' Magazine had copied it from that periodical.

From Chicago came word that Michael Donnelly, President of the Meat Cutters' Union, to whom the letter was supposed to have been addressed, had repudiated it. He thought it was "a stupid piece of political work."

United States Attorney S. H. Bethea, at Chicago, at the same time sent this word to William Loeb, Secretary to the President:

"I have seen Mr. Donnelly. He of course received no such letter as that referred to in the morning papers and expresses his desire to find the person who first printed it as a genuine letter and wishes to do anything in his power to counteract its extended effect."

The Socialists also hastened to absolve themselves from blame. William Mailly, their National Secretary, issued a statement at Chicago, in which he said:

"The Socialist Party has no share in the responsibility incurred by the circulation of the fictitious letter said to have been written to Michael Donnelly by President Roosevelt. The letter bears on its face the evidence of its own spuriousness, for, even if the President entertained the views attributed to him, it would have been eminently tactless and foolish for him to have given them out in that form at this time."

Inquiry in Milwaukee brought from the editor of The Wisconsin Toiler a statement that he had copied the letter from The St. Paul Globe. The Globe denied that it had ever had the letter before it, was carried in the press dispatches the night before.

HUNT FOR FORGER STOPPED.

Secretary Loeb Gets a Hint and Looks Up Back Files.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—In view of the discovery that the so-called forged letter to Michael Donnelly of Chicago, signed "Theodore Roosevelt," recently published in Western periodicals, was published in The New York Evening Post two months ago with an explanation that it was a letter which the President "might" write, the order given the law officers at Chicago to ferret out and prosecute the author of the alleged forgery was canceled to-day.

This morning a letter was received at the White House from Georgia in which the writer explained that the published letter which caused so much annoyance appeared in The New York Evening Post of Aug. 1. Secretary Loeb hunted up the files of that paper and discovered the statement of the Georgia correspondent was correct. At the White House to-night it was declared that the President had nothing to say about the matter beyond expressing satisfaction that the mystery had been removed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

10c. *line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.*

Males.

Bookkeeper employed part time desires position evenings and Sundays opening and closing books, auditing accounts, preparing statements; terms reasonable. H. M., Box 191 Times.

Bookkeeper, &c.—First-class, double entry bookkeeper, accountant, correspondent; eighteen years' reference one or more down town; modest salary. K. N., Box 136 Times.

Bookkeeper.—25; thoroughly experienced double entry; accurate, trustworthy; best references. Thorough, 1,384 Broadway.

Boy, 19, wishes situation of any kind; strong, willing, and obliging. William Gasbarino, 248 West 33th St.

Butler.—By first-class colored man as butler; hotel or private family; references. M. Clark, 251 West 20th St.

Business man, high references, would represent New York house in Philadelphia. R., 162 Times.

Care of gentleman's place; gardening, farming; life experience; reference, previous employers. J. O., Vaughan's Seed Store, 14 Barclay St.

Clerk, Stenographer, Typewriter.—Newspaper office; excellent references; bond. Ability, Box 183 Times.

Coachman.—Englishman; thoroughly experienced; skillful driver and groom; superior personal references; temperate, obliging, respectful; anywhere; unexceptionable personal references. Edward, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2156 Columbus.

Coachman.—Gentleman closing stable highly recommends his thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, painstaking, trustworthy, industrious, smart appearing coachman; skillful city driver. Col. Mann, 309 West 72d St.

Coachman.—Single; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; careful driver; attend furnace; willing, obliging; good references; country preferred; wages, $25. A. Rynertson, 151 31st St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—Thoroughly competent; skillful driver; superior personal references; temperate, obliging, painstaking, trustworthy, industrious, respectful; anywhere. George, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2155 Columbus.

Coachman—First class; married; honest; sober; reliable; long experience; highest recommendations; understands business thoroughly. J., 115 West 56th.

Confidential man, at present looking after financial interests of an individual, desires similar position in the East; executive ability; particulars furnished. A. H. G., 1,218 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Evening work desired by young man; stenographer and typewriter. A., Box 117 Times.

Experienced court and general stenographer desires private secretaryship or other good paying position. Briggs, 461 West 155th St.

Stenographer.—Law stenographer; expert; young man, nineteen; college education; evening law student; desires position in law office. L. B., Box 116 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary—All-around man, with thorough business training; A1 credentials. A. P., 215 Times.

Young man, 20, experienced stenographer, general office man, seeks opening in manufacturing concern offering opportunities for advancement. R. H., Box 182 Times.

Young man, (23,) honest, wishes to learn good trade, with chance for advancement; good reference. W. Wilkins, 518 Grand St., Brooklyn.

HUMAN LADDER SAVES WOMEN.

Williamsburg Policemen Do Brave Work in Smoke-Filled Tenement.

But for the work of Roundsman Michael A. Lyons of the Bedford Avenue Police Station and Fireman Thomas J. Moloney of Hook and Ladder Company 56 there would probably have been a loss of life early yesterday morning at a fire which broke out among a large quantity of waste in the cellar of a three-story brick tenement house at 53 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg.

Thirty people were living in the house, and when they were aroused they discovered escape from the third floor had been cut off. Lyons and Moloney, with Edward McGrath, a special policeman, went through an adjoining house at 51 Kent Avenue and reached the roof of the burning dwelling. Moloney dropped from the roof to the third floor fire-escape, while Lyons leaned over the edge with McGrath sitting on his legs to prevent him from losing his balance.

Although the smoke enveloped the entire rear of the house, Moloney dragged Mrs. Tillie Walton out of her bedroom unconscious, and swung her over to the roof, where Lyons caught her. Mrs. Walton's mother-in-law and an eight-months-old child were also saved by way of the roof.

While this was going on Mrs. Carrie Brown, Mrs. Ellen Reddy, and Mrs. Jane Dempsey jumped from second-story windows and were severely injured.

STERN TO SUCCEED MACK.

Board of Education Postpones Election of a President.

Mayor McClellan announced the appointment yesterday of Samuel Stern to the Board of Education to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jacob W. Mack. Mr. Stern is a Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Mount Sinai Hospital, President of the Harlem Business Men's League, and a partner in the firm of Straiton & Storm.

As the result of a caucus held at noon in the office of Commissioner Abraham Stern the election of a successor to the late President Henry A. Rogers was laid over in the afternoon at the meeting of the Board of Education. Acting President Frank L. Babbot, the choice of the majority, has announced that he will not accept unless the vote is unanimous.

An advance report on the letter of Mayor McClellan regarding the part-time problem was made by the Committee on Elementary Schools. One paragraph read:

"The problem of giving a full day's schooling to every child in the city would be easy of solution if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Department of Finance, and the Law Department would co-operate promptly with the Board of Education in the acquisition of sites for schools."

The full report will be given at a special meeting of the board.

NO POLICE PRESENTS.

McAdoo Won't Allow Gift from Men to Their Sergeant.

Friends of Sergt. Daniel L. Bunce of the Hamburg Avenue Station, in Brooklyn, met with a refusal from Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday of their request that the patrolmen and other men under the Sergeant be allowed to present to him a gold watch on Dec. 21 in recognition of the anniversary of his twenty-five years' service in the Police Department. The Commissioner refused the request on the ground that to allow the presentation of the gift would be a violation of one of the department rules, which expressly forbids such gifts from the patrolmen to their superior officers.

Gen. Greene, Mr. McAdoo's predecessor, several times enforced the rule, and Mr. McAdoo thinks the rule good enough.

NAMED THE WRONG MEE.

Complaint Against George Blair Amended to Correct a Mistake.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order in the action brought against George Blair, former Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, by Annie Buser, as the committee of Robert Walmsley, non compos mentis, ordering the name of Joseph P. Mee erased from the complaint filed in the action and that of John Hubert Mee substituted in its stead.

The complaint charged that Joseph P. Mee, a San Francisco lawyer, "conspired with and assisted" Blair in securing Walmsley's property. An affidavit filed yesterday by counsel for the complainant stated that through an accident the name of Joseph P. Mee was used for that of John Hubert Mee, the Mee mentioned being, according to the affidavit, an "estimable and representative member of the bar of San Francisco," against whom "a great injustice was done through the publication of the charges alleged in the complaint against Blair."

Sues Bride for Breach of Promise.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 28.—John Scott, a widower, to-day had notice of a suit for breach of promise to marry served upon Mrs. A. C. Bassett of New York, who came here on her wedding tour with her husband. Scott asks for $5,000 damages.

QUIZ AT STOCK EXCHANGE.

Governors Thought to Have Discussed Removal of Telephones.

The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange held a meeting yesterday, at which it transacted something more than routine business. Although no information about the exact nature of its conclusions was obtainable, it was learned that it had before it two members of the Exchange, William S. Alley and S. L. Blood. The former is head of the firm of Alley, Conger & Co. and the latter is head of the firm of S. L. Blood & Co. Both these firms were on the list of those who on June 23 last had their telephone connection with the floor of the Exchange removed by order of the board. Eleven firms were affected by that order, and as far as is known only one has succeeded in having its telephones restored to it. It was said yesterday that there would be some further restorations.

Secretary William McClure of the Exchange, although he admitted that there had been a meeting, refused to give any information except to say that an announcement would probably be made in the morning. At the offices of the men who were before the Governors little more was learned. At the office of S. L. Blood & Co. it was denied that the firm's membership had been suspended or that it had been expelled, but to the question as to whether its telephone connection had been restored no definite reply could be secured. At the office of Alley, Conger & Co. Mr. Conger refused absolutely to talk about the matter. The meeting was not a long one, and was over by 5 o'clock, and this was taken to indicate that there had been no trial such as must precede every suspension or expulsion. If there had been, the meeting would probably have lasted well into the night.

According to the best information obtainable, Messrs. Alley and Blood were the only members before the board, and speculation was rife in Stock Exchange circles as to whether or not clemency would be extended to the other firms which were disciplined earlier in the Summer.

BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT SEEKS THE WATER TO-DAY

Thirty-five Thousand Persons Will Probably Witness Launching.

DRESS REHEARSAL A SUCCESS

Navy Yard Officials Differ About Alleged Attempt to Wreck Vessel on the Ways.

At least 35,000 persons, according to the estimate of officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will attend the launching of the battleship Connecticut this forenoon. When the Commandant's office was closed yesterday afternoon that number of tickets and passes had been distributed, and with the many persons whose position in the navy or other branches of the United States service will provide them an "open sesame" to the launching the total number will probably be swelled to 35,000.

"A big ship is very much like a little girl, and there is no telling when she will be ready, but, providing there be no hitch, the Connecticut will glide down her ways into the East River at 11 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, or very shortly after that time," said Naval Constructor Baxter, who will be in charge of the launching, yesterday afternoon.

The preparations for the launching were finished last night. Practically the entire afternoon was spent in a final rehearsal. Four hundred and fifty workmen under the direction of Naval Constructor Baxter and his aide, Assistant Constructor Robinson, went through a series of manœuvres covering the mechanical part of the launching ceremony. Everybody that will take an active part in the function with the exception of Miss Alice Welles, the Connecticut girl who will name the battleship, was in attendance.

The grease-covered ways along which the Connecticut will glide into the water have been covered with canvas lest sand or dust get into the grease layer and make friction which might set fire to the wooden cradle in which the big ship rests the moment her journey toward the river begins. The men who will unfasten the wooden props that at present hold the vessel captive will work in three relays. To each relay has been assigned the work of knocking loose one set of the wooden beams with which the ship is held.

Officials of the navy yard were reticent yesterday regarding the alleged attempt to wreck the Connecticut at her launching by placing an obstruction on the ways. Commander Barry, aide to Rear Admiral Rodgers, who is in charge, declared that it was not an explosive or anything formidable enough to cause serious damage to the battleship.

"The obstruction," he said, "was discovered a couple of weeks ago. It certainly was not placed there with an evil design. A great deal of flotsam and jetsam comes into the channel where the Connecticut lies with an underwater current, and this fact may be responsible for the finding of the obstruction. Then, again, some time ago a lot of the riff-raff along the bank of the channel fell into the water, and that again may explain it. There was at no time any danger to the Connecticut. Divers have been examining the ways every day since Saturday. They will go down to-night and again to-morrow morning immediately before the launching."

The Connecticut was heavily guarded yesterday, and the guards about her ponderous hull were doubled after dark. One official who was in a position to know said that the obstruction could not possibly have gotten on the ways by anything but by design. The obstruction consisted, it is understood, of a large piece of scrap iron, and was securely fastened to the ways some ten feet from the shore line, where the ways are only a few feet below the surface of the water. How anybody could have succeeded in getting so close to the seawall of the navy yard without being discovered, even under the cover of darkness, is a riddle to many of the officials.

"We have never had anything of this kind happen," said one of the officials, "and it is almost impossible to foretell with any degree of accuracy what would have happened. It would probably not have made a hole in the bottom of the ship. What might have happened—and what in all probability was the intention of the person who placed the obstruction—is this: The wooden blocks under the bottom of the ship, on which she glides down the ways, would have been stopped by the obstruction, and there would have been a sort of log jam under the middle of her hull. The ship would have been held up on the ways, with her bow and stern without support, and her 6,600 tons of dead weight would almost surely have broken her back."

In anticipation of the great crowds which will see the launching, Police Commissioner, McAdoo yesterday assigned 300 men to look after things.

"The cows will go unmilked in Connecticut to-morrow," said the Commissioner, "and we are bound to look out for the throngs that will come to the launching."

Besides the force of 200 men which will be stationed in the immediate neighborhood of the yard, the Commissioner has assigned 100 men specially to guard the Williamsburg Bridge. As there is an excellent view of the ship from the bridge, it is expected that great crowds will gather on the structure. The police will keep them moving.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—Gov. Chamberlain left to-day for Brooklyn to attend the launching of the battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow.

RETICENT ABOUT PUNCH BOWL.

Naval Officer Won't Discuss Kearsarge Controversy—Protest to Navy Department.

Officials at the Brooklyn Navy Yard would not discuss yesterday the story that officers of the battleship Kearsarge were exceedingly displeased because Capt. Hemphill, formerly in command of the battleship, but now Captain of the navy yard, had accepted as intended for him a magnificent punch bowl which the Kaiser presented to the "Captain, officers, and crew" of the Kearsarge at the time of the Kiel regatta a year ago last June. Capt. Hemphill was commanding the Kearsarge then.

The story has it that there is so much feeling among the officers of the Kearsarge that they intend to present a protest to the Navy Department respecting the loss of the imperial memento, which they contend was not presented to any individual officer, but to the ship.

Capt. Hemphill at his office in the navy yard would say nothing. The Kearsarge was moored at the navy yard. Reporters were permitted to cross the gangway only after having pledged themselves not to broach the story of the Kaiser's punch bowl.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—According to the understanding in naval circles here, the controversy between Capt. Hemphill, formerly of the Kearsarge, and the officers of that vessel over the silver punch bowl which was the gift of Emperor William after the naval manœuvres at Kiel, has already been [illegible] attention of the Navy Department.

It is believed [illegible] understood to [illegible] sion as custo[illegible] it to the vessel [illegible] Brooklyn Navy [illegible] of Capt. Hemphill.

BASED ON "MORAL VIOLENCE."

George Crocker Sues Prof. Doyen of Dreyfus Trial Fame.

"Moral violence" is the odd ground upon which George Crocker seeks through the French courts to compel Prof. Doyen of Paris to disgorge at least a portion of a $20,000 fee, which he declares he paid him for attending Mrs. Crocker, who died at Newport in July last from cancer shortly after her return from France.

Dr. Doyen, who came in for much unpleasant notoriety in connection with the Dreyfus trial, announced the discovery of a secret for cancer two years ago, and a little later declared that he had made twenty-one cures. Mrs. Crocker was examined by Dr. Doyen while at Cannes with her husband last Spring. Mr. Crocker alleges that the doctor said that he might readily effect a cure, although her case had been pronounced hopeless by noted American physicians.

Mr. Crocker, through Coudert Brothers as counsel, in a bill of complaint addressed to the President of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, alleges that he then engaged Dr. Doyen. The doctor, he says, refused to name his fee beforehand. On May 11, however, after he had been treating Mrs. Crocker two weeks, he had a conversation with Mr. Crocker over the telephone, and, the husband says, fixed the fee at $20,000. He said, too, according to Mr. Crocker, that it must be paid at once or he would abandon the case. Mr. Crocker admits that he paid the money, although he regarded the demand as preposterous.

Mrs. Crocker grew worse as the treatment was continued, until on May 25 Mr. Crocker consulted another physician, who advised him to dismiss Dr. Doyen. Mr. Crocker further says that Dr. Lee, who was Dr. Doyen's assistant, confessed to him when Mrs. Crocker's condition became critical that he, Dr. Lee, had known for some time that a cure was impossible. Mr. Crocker asks the court to determine a fair fee for Dr. Doyen's services, and compel him to give up the difference. He also asks the court to award the entire amount recovered to the Pasteur Institute of France.

McADOO SLAPS AT CROKER.

Ignores Chief's Criticism of Police in Letter to Superior.

Police Commissioner McAdoo replied with some warmth yesterday to Fire Chief Croker's assertion that the police were neglecting their duty. He said that Chief Croker might better have made his criticism directly instead of having it printed in the newspapers first.

He later wrote a letter to Fire Commissioner Hayes, thus going over Croker's head. The letter said that Chief Croker had criticised the police for general laxity in patrolling and failing to send in fire alarms. It continued:

"You will, of course, not expect me to discuss with any other department a general criticism of the efficiency of the police, especially by an officer subordinate to you.

"The other criticism, however, is one with which we are all concerned, not only as public officials, but as good citizens, and if you will state to me in writing that there is any inefficiency on the part of the police or failure to do their duty in the matter of sending in alarms of fires, I will be glad to take the question up with you at once and issue such orders and take such other measures as I deem necessary to beget more vigilance on the part of the force in the performance of this important work."

WOULD STOP ALIENATION SUIT.

G. A. Collis Says He Didn't Authorize Lawyer to Bring It.

At the instance of George A. Collis, Justice Maddox, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday handed down an order directing Overbaugh & Parratt, who are acting as the attorneys for Collis, to show cause why they should not discontinue an action brought by them, and in which Collis appears as plaintiff. The action is against Mayo L. French for $25,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Lillian E. Collis, the wife of the appliean[illegible].

In the affidavit accompanying the order Collis alleges that he never authorized his attorneys to institute the suit, and that he was made a plaintiff without authority. He further says that the suit may seriously affect his rights in another action, in which he is being sued by his wife for a divorce.

In an affidavit sworn to by Marvin E. Parrat he alleges that he was retained by Collis to defend him in the divorce proceedings; that the man made a statement to him which warranted the bringing of the action against French, and told him over the telephone to proceed with the suit.

ANOTHER TUNNEL VICTORY.

Certiorari Refused to the Lackawanna, Which Will Appeal.

The Hoboken and Manhattan Railroad Company won its second victory over the Lackawanna Railroad Company yesterday when Justice Jonathan Dixon dismissed the Lackawanna Company's application for a writ of certiorari to prevent the Hoboken and Manhattan Company from constructing a tunnel under its lands from the Hudson River tunnel terminus at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Jersey

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers and cooler: brisk to high west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,080. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

SENATOR HOAR DEAD AFTER A LONG ILLNESS

End Comes Peacefully with Family at the Bedside.

UNCONSCIOUS SINCE TUESDAY

Physicians Long Ago Gave Up Hope, but the Senator Made a Brave Fight for Life.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30.—George Frisbie Hoar, senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, died at his home in this city at 1.35 o'clock this morning.

The end followed a period of unconsciousness that had continued since early Tuesday, and came so gently that only the attending physicians were aware of the exact moment of dissolution.

The attending physicians despaired of the Senator's life six weeks ago, but such was the vitality exhibited by their distinguished patient that even they were surprised and the public was at times led to cherish a faith in an ultimate recovery.

On Sunday last, however, all hope was abandoned after a last unsuccessful attempt to administer medicine and nourishment. Brief lucid intervals were followed by longer durations of unconsciousness until Tuesday morning, when the venerable statesman sank into a state of coma from which all efforts to rouse him proved futile.

When he died the immediate members of the Senator's family were at his bedside.

Dr. Warren Gilman said yesterday that Mr. Hoar had failed more noticeably Wednesday night than any previous night, and it was evident that the end was much nearer. The physician pointed out the possibility that the patient might live all day. He had taken no nourishment since Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon, said Dr. Gilman, the stupor of the patient had deepened. The Senator's condition was painless. His pulse was perceptible only to the expert finger, and his breathing feeble and irregular. Nevertheless, the doctor said, there was a constitutional hold on life which might not break for some hours.

At midnight the attending physicians said that their patient might live until well into to-day. He was maintaining to the last the wonderful fight he had made against death. The immediate members of the Senator's family were at his bedside.

Senator Hoar's Career.

George Frisbie Hoar, since 1877 a United States Senator from Massachusetts, and the last of the old-time Senatorial school, was born in Concord, Mass., Aug. 29, 1826. His father was Samuel Hoar, a distinguished lawyer of Concord, while his grandfather, Samuel Hoar, was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army. His mother was a daughter of Roger Sherman.

Senator Hoar was educated at the Concord Academy and Harvard University, graduating in 1846. He then entered the Harvard Law School, and after his graduation began the practice of his profession in Worcester. In a very few years he succeeded in building up a practice which was conceded to be the most lucrative and extensive in that part of the State.

Senator Hoar was twenty-five years of age when his political career began. This was in 1851, in which year he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he soon took rank as one of its ablest and most learned members. In 1857 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Senate.

It was while a State Senator that he framed the exhaustive report, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, defining the boundaries of the executive and legislative branches of the Government. In 1869 he gained a great name for himself by his speech before the Legislature in advocacy of technical education, which was among the first, if not the first, adequate public statement in behalf of that important branch of education. This was Mr. Hoar's last notable appearance as a State legislator, for in that year, on his return from a vacation in Europe, he was nominated by the Republicans to represent his district in the National House of Representatives.

In accepting the nomination Mr. Hoar declared that the two great questions then before the country was the security of human rights and the duty of the Government to pay every dollar of the National debt in coin, according to the undertaking on which it was contracted. To labor for these ends he pledged himself, and in championing them he soon assumed a commanding position in a Congress among whose members were Stevens, Blaine, Conkling, Garfield, Kelley, Fernando Wood, Randall, Cox, Voorhees, and other able men.

Almost at the very beginning of his Congressional career Mr. Hoar was brought into the public eye by his reply to an assault made upon Massachusetts by Mr. Voorhees of Indiana. The young Congressman's reply to the Indiana statesman was such a sharp castigation that it was never necessary to repeat it.

In the same Congress Mr. Hoar had another famous tilt, his opponent being the New York Congressman "Sunset" Cox. Mr. Cox, it is said, deliberately tempted the Massachusetts man to a trial of skill in personal debate. After a lengthy duel, in which sarcasm and wit of every conceivable nature was resorted to, Mr. Cox voiced his regret that Massachusetts was not represented by her senior member and doughtiest champion, Mr. Dawes.

"Troy," said Mr. Cox, "was defended by Hector, yet Troy fell," whereupon Mr. Hoar replied:

"I have frequently noticed that when a man has done or is about to do something sneaky, he accompanies it with cursing Massachusetts. The Democratic Party, when they were whipping women and selling little children into slavery in the Southern States, always undertook to cover themselves from public attention by cursing Massachusetts. The gentleman has said that, like Troy of old, Massachusetts is not defended on this floor to-day by her ablest Representative. Let me say to that gentleman that Troy did not need to put forward Hector to defend her against an attack which was led by Thersites!"

It was his work in advocacy of his bill for National education upon which Mr. Hoar's fame in that Congress principally rests. The presentation of the bill was the occasion of a long debate, in which Mr. Hoar delivered two masterful arguments in its favor. The measure failed, however, and was introduced in the succeeding Congress and met with the same fate. Finally, in the Forty-third Congress, it passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

Another famous oration that Mr. Hoar delivered as a Congressman was in behalf of a bill he introduced for the rebuilding, at the exuense of the Nation, of the famous old Virginia institution, William and Mary College, the college having been destroyed during the civil war.

In the Fall of 1872 Mr. Hoar delivered a speech in favor of the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency that Roscoe Conkling declared was the greatest speech delivered in that campaign. It was also in that year that Mr. Hoar delivered his eulogy of Charles Sumner.

Other famous incidents in his career in this Congress were his argument in the Belknap impeachment proceedings, which was so powerful that it is known to have changed the opinions of enough Senators to switch a majority against to a majority in favor of taking jurisdiction in the case. In the course of that great oration Mr. Hoar declared that the Constitution had no safeguards to throw away, and that the greatest evil resulting from the indiscriminate attack by the press upon public men was not that innocence suffers, but that crime escapes. It was also in this session that Mr. Hoar, with Gen. Garfield, made a great reputation in connection with the Electoral Commission. In 1876 Mr. Hoar was elected a United States Senator, taking his seat March 5 of the following year.

In 1880 Senator Hoar presided over the Republican National Convention, one of the greatest assemblages of the kind in history, and his handling of it, it is admitted, has never been surpassed, and seldom, if ever, equaled on any similar occasion.

Among the famous speeches delivered by the venerable Massachusetts Senator in recent years were those in opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines and on the Mormon question, and his remarks on the resolution looking to war with Spain. The following excerpt from the last speech is illustrative of the wonderful style and ability of the man.

"I confess I do not like to think of the genius of America angry, snarling, shouting, screaming, kicking, clawing with her nails. I like rather to think of her in her august and serene beauty, inspired by a sentiment, even toward her enemies, not of hate, but of love, perhaps a little pale in the cheeks, and a dangerous light in her eyes, but with a smile on her face; as sure, as determined, unerring, invincible as was the Archangel Michael when he struck down and trampled upon the demon of darkness."

In 1900 Senator Hoar was elected President of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard, and prior to that was, for many years, one of the Overseers of the University, and also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. Besides he was President of the American Antiquarian Society, a Trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and of Leicester Academy, President of the American Historical Association and a member of the American Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Historic Genealogical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The degree of Doctors of Laws has been conferred upon by by Harvard and Yale Universities and by Amherst and William and Mary Colleges.

Senator Hoar's illness may be said to date from the death of his wife during the last session of Congress. The devotion of the couple was well known in Washington, and it was predicted by many of the aged Senator's friends at the time that he would not long survive.

After her death he appeared only a few times on the floor of the Senate, and even then did so against the advice of his physician. When he arrived in Worcester from Washington at the end of the session, Senator Hoar's enfeebled condition was much commented upon by his friends. The fatal turn in his illness came on the 3d of this month.

The day following the announcement of his illness he issued a statement through The Associated Press in which he stated that he was ill of lumbago, complicated with what he termed Washington malaria. He further stated that on his return to Massachussettee he had violated the orders of his physicians and had delivered several addresses, one of them at Sutton in the open air and another in the Worcester Court House, in honor of his friend, Col. Stoddard.

"Senator Hoar," the statement concluded, "will be very glad to see any of his friends of the press, and will be happy to have them bring with them any obiuratory or imprecatory epitheta for which they have themselves no present use, and which they are willing to lend. They are things of which the nature of his disease requires frequent use. It is not likely that he will be able to be of much service in the early part of the campaign, unless possibly by writing one or two letters."

WOMEN HOLD MID-AIR COMBAT.

Delay Pennsylvania Express by Fighting on High Jersey City Track.

Two women fighting on the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Newark Avenue and Henderson Street, Jersey City, attracted a great crowd yesterday. The women berated each other roundly as they fought, and a little girl, who was clinging to the skirts of one of the women, filled the air with her screams.

Several men tried to climb the supporting pillars of the trestle to reach the struggling women, but were unable to make the ascent. Then above the uproar came the whistle of a locomotive, and an incoming express train was brought to a stop to avoid running over the contestants, who seemed quite oblivious to everything but their own encounter.

In the meantime the operator in the signal tower at Henderson Street had telephoned to the Gregory Street Police Station. Both women were placed under arrest and detained on the west-bound track until the delayed express train made its way to the station. Then they and the child were taken to the police station.

The woman with the child said she was Mrs. Louis Triby of 172 Morgan Street. She said her antagonist in the midair fight was Mrs. Jane Schultz of Hackensack, N. J.

Latest Shipping News.

The Hamburg-American liner Moltke, from Hamburg via Dover and Boulogne, anchored in Quarantine early this morning. The Cunard liner Lucania, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale this morning.

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Niagara Falls and Back, $9.00, Via Lackawanna Railroad, Oct. 2-3; return Oct. 5. 142, 429, 1,183, 1,434 Broadway.—Adv.

GIRDNER VISITS PARKER AFTER COLORADO TALK

Ex-Gov. Thomas Had Told Judge of Bryan's Strength There.

BUSY WITH CALLERS ALL DAY

Democratic Candidate May Go to Esopus This Afternoon and Return Next Tuesday.

Probably the visitor whose presence in the apartments of Judge Parker at the Seville yesterday caused the most curiosity and whose visit was believed to be very significant was Dr. John H. Girdner, close political and personal friend of William Jennings Bryan. While neither the Judge nor Dr. Girdner would discuss their conference, it can be said it was of great importance. The man who almost invariably entertains Mr. Bryan at his residence when he comes to New York came to the Seville by invitation of Judge Parker.

It is believed that the visit of ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas of Colorado on Wednesday, who devoted a large part of his talk to the strength of Mr. Bryan in the Rocky Mountain States, had a great deal to do with the invitation to Dr. Girdner. It develops that the conference between Judge Parker and ex-Gov. Thomas on Wednesday gave the candidate the greatest satisfaction. Every hope of carrying Colorado was held out, and also from what the Colorado man said there seemed a good many reasons for believing that Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Montana would be found also in the Democratic column. Mr. Thomas described at length the enthusiasm observable in all parts of Colorado, and dwelt particularly upon the time it reached fever heat when William J. Bryan spoke to thousands in the Coliseum in Denver a short time ago.

Mr. Thomas brought Mr. Bryan's Denver speech to the Judge to read. Among the excerpts made as being particularly strong and therefore of interest to the Democratic standard-bearer of 1904, coming as they did from the standard-bearer of 1896 and 1900, were these:

"A blow struck at civil government anywhere is a blow struck at civil government everywhere."

"Put back the sword into its scabbard, the rifle into its place, and do justice between man and man, and make peace in Colorado and make it stay.

"You are sowing dragon's teeth in Colorado.

"If imperialism is practiced in the Philippines, we will ultimately have it in the United States.

"You can bring peace for a time by force, but not permanently. You have got to bring it by justice from man to man.

"I believe that the election of Parker and Davis will put this Nation upon a Constitutional basis, so that we may notify the world that we are no longer swaggering about with a chip on our shoulder, but are in a position to settle questions by reason and arbitration rather than by the sword.

"If you read history you will find that organized wealth never visited upon the masses punishment without evidence, without setting a precedent that in time was used against the very class that set the precedent."

The day was much akin to the first series of conferences held at the Hotel Astor. They came and went all day long. Some came confident; when they departed they were sure of victory. Some came doubtful and left their doubt behind. It is known that the buoyancy of the candidate acts like a tonic upon all who call.

Senator Gorman, National Chairman Taggart, State Chairman Meyer, John Sharp Williams, Lieut. Gov. Willard of Virginia, Senator Simmons of North Carolina, ex-Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, J. Hampden Robb, Justice P. Henry Dugro, and ex-Gov. McMillin of Tennessee were among Judge Parker's callers.

Mayor McClellan plans to visit the Judge this morning, and Senator Clark of Montana has arranged for a conference some time to-day.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Judge drove to the Appellate Division's building, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Square, where he met Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. After a short confab the candidate and Justice Patterson sauntered together back to the Seville. On the way the two became engrossed in some subject that moved the one to pound his left palm with his fist and the other to cut and slash at the atmosphere with his cane.

The earnest demeanor of the candidate and his associate attracted considerable attention.

Judge Parker did not go away from the Hotel Seville for his dinner last night, but later in the evening he hurried away in one of the hotel coupes and was gone for over two hours. With Judge McConville, head of the speakers' bureau of the National Committee, he went to the Hotel Collingswood, where Judge McConville is stopping. Judge McConville alighted and went to his rooms, while Judge Parker was driven rapidly away, going east again. He did not make his appearance at the Hotel Seville until 11:15 o'clock. He said then he had spent the evening with a life-long friend. This friend, it is understood, was Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

According to the plans at present, Judge Parker will return to Esopus on the 4 o'clock West Shore train this afternoon. He will probably return to New York next Tuesday morning and will again stop at the Hotel Seville.

LADY CURZON BETTER.

Latest Bulletin Says Her Strength Has Been Well Maintained.

WALMER CASTLE, Kent, Sept. 29.—A bulletin issued at Walmer Castle this evening announces that Lady Curzon's strength has been well maintained.

The bulletin issued in the morning was as follows:

"Lady Curzon passed a fair night, and yesterday's improvement is maintained."

Skyscrapers for Memphis.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29.—The Tennessee Trust Company to-night awarded the contract for the construction of a fifteen-story office building on Madison Street to the Selden Breck Construction Company of St. Louis. The Memphis Trust Company is razing two brick buildings on Main Street for the purpose of erecting a sixteen-story building.

"Laurel House, Lakewood, opens October 1st. Reached via New Jersey Central."—Adv.

Eight hours and fifteen minutes New York to Buffalo via the New York Central's Empire State Express; most famous train in the world.—Adv.

WHITEMAN JUMPS FROM TRAIN.

Prisoner Dives from Fast Mail and Escapes from Guards.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—While being brought from St. Louis to Buffalo, Alonzo J. Whiteman to-night escaped from Detective Sergt. Albert Solomon of Buffalo and William H. Field, Assistant Surperintendent of a detective agency here. Whiteman accomplished his escape in most daring fashion, jumping from the Lake Shore fast mail train near Dunkirk.

Whiteman and the two officers were in a stateroom on a Pullman car. Whiteman was lying on a sofa. The train was pulling out of the Dunkirk yards and was running at about thirty miles an hour.

Whiteman suddenly left his seat and dived head first through the car window. Solomon and Field rushed to stop him, but were too late. They saw him on the ground as the train whizzed by.

The officers went to the conductor of the train, Mr. Rogers, and demanded that he stop. He refused, on the ground that the train was carrying United States mails on a fast schedule. The train, however, was stopped at Silver Creek just for a moment, to allow the detectives to alight, and they returned to Dunkirk on an accommodation train and began a search for the prisoner.

Whiteman was being brought back to Buffalo on an indictment charging forgery and grand larceny. He is suspected of having been implicated in a swindle in which the Fidelity Trust Company of Buffalo was the victim.

He was a graduate of the Columbia Law School. He went to Michigan and Minnesota, where he was very prosperous. He was elected to the Minnesota State Senate as a Democrat when but twenty-five years old and made an excellent record. He was the author of the Whiteman election law, which is now in force in Minnesota.

Whiteman served for a time as Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Minnesota, and was a delegate to the National Convention of his party in 1888. In 1890 he lost his fortune in wheat speculation, and his downward career began.

Since then he has been arrested several times in various parts of the country.

H. C. PAYNE IS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Postmaster General Has Heart Trouble —Grave Concern Felt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Postmaster General Henry C. Payne is seriously ill at his apartments at the Hotel Arlington here. Marked symptoms of heart trouble have developed, and his condition became so serious during the day as to cause grave concern.

Mr. Payne returned recently from a trip in the West, and appeared to be feeling much stronger, though his health has been poor for a long time. He went to the White House to attend the meeting of the Cabinet last Tuesday, and that night was very restless.

He was at his desk at the Post Office Department during the forenoon yesterday, although feeling very bad, but did not return to the department after lunch. He became very ill last night, and has been confined to his bed ever since.

Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, who was his physician during his severe illness of some months ago, has been attending him, and Dr. Rixey, the Surgeon General of the Navy, also has been called in. During this evening President and Mrs. Roosevelt called at the hotel and made inquiries.

Dr. Magruder on leaving Mr. Payne's room late to-night gave out this statement:

The Postmaster General has not been feeling well for several days. Recently decided symptoms of heart trouble have developed. These were very serious during the night and the early part of to-day. He is responding to the remedies employed and is resting easier.

Mr. Francis H. Whitney, the Secretary to the Postmaster General, said late to-night: "The Postmaster General's will power kept him up till last evening, since which time he has been confined to his bed."

WOMAN ROBBED IN CAB.

Jewelry Taken from Her by Her Companion in Central Park.

That Mrs. Albert M. Reihl, wife of a Philadelphia business man, was beaten and robbed of her jewels in a cab in Central Park at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning came to light last evening, when two men were locked up at the Tenderloin Police Station charged with grand larceny. The prisoners said they were Charles D. Castleman, thirty-two, a gambler of 14 West Park Street, Newark, and Victor Anderson, twenty-four, of 312 West Twenty-third Street.

When Mrs. Reihl first told the police about the robbery she said that several weeks ago she was introduced to a man who said he was "C. D. Hullis" by a mutual friend. He said he was a theatrical agent, told Mrs. Reihl she had an excellent voice, and, as she wanted to go on the stage, she was much interested in stories he told about being acquainted with men high in theatrical circles. Hullis explained to Mrs. Reihl and her husband that he knew Col. Henry Savage very well, and if they desired would ask him to give Mrs. Reihl a chance to try for the stage. Mr. Reihl was finally persuaded by his wife to allow her to come to this city. She arrived on Monday last and registered at the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirtieth Street. Hullis was registered at the hotel. He had arrived a few days before. On the following day Hullis got a cab and with Mrs. Reihl drove to Central Park, entering at Seventy-fifth Street.

After they had driven a short distance, she alleges, Hullis grabbed her by the neck and struck her a blow in the jaw and leaped from the cab with a bag containing the jewels.

Among the jewelry was a diamond brooch, an opal and diamond ring, a gold brooch, a gold watch and chain, and a wedding ring.

Policeman McNamara, who was in the vicinity and saw the man running through the brush, drew his revolver and fired several times. The cabman and the policeman then searched, but were unable to find Hullis.

Mrs. Reihl was taken to her hotel and left for her home in Philadelphia that night.

Detectives searched the pawnshops, and yesterday they found that some of the jewelry had been pawned by a man answering the description of the man they were looking for. Some time later a clerk in the store saw the man who had pawned the jewelry across the street and called Policeman Steimmeier, who placed him under arrest. With him was another man.

The second man followed, and when Sergt. Place asked the prisoner his name he replied, "Charles D. Castleman." The second man smiled and said:

"Keep your mouth shut, Charlie," and started to leave the station house.

Sergt. Place thought the man acted in a peculiar manner and ordered his arrest. The pawnbroker identified Castleman as the man who had pawned the jewelry and stated that he had given him a $100 bill, two $50 bills, and the remainder in $10 bills. Similar bills had been found when he was searched.

Castleman, whom Mrs. Reihl describes as "Hullis," admitted, the police say, that he pawned the jewelry, but said that it belonged to his wife, and that he was not the man to whom Mrs. Reihl referred.

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON APPEALS TO M'ADOO

Says Police Sergeant Took Unusual Interest in Boy's Charges.

LAD HAD HIM IN COURT

Magistrate Could Find No Ground to Sustain Charges of Assault—Story of Seized Telegrams.

J. Coleman Drayton, son-in-law of Mrs. William Astor, was acquitted by Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Court yesterday of having assaulted Patrick O'Toole, an eighteen-year-old Western Union messenger boy, who had but recently landed from Ireland. Following his acquittal, Mr. Drayton placed the details of the case before Police Commissioner McAdoo, alleging that Police Sergeant William T. Judge of the Leonard Street Station called on him before the summons was served and invited a settlement out of court.

Mr. Drayton first called on District Attorney Jerome, and his action in placing the matter before Mr. McAdoo was the result.

O'Toole, who hardly looks his age, is a native of the County Mayo. According to the story he told Magistrate Flammer he had two telegrams to deliver Wednesday morning. One was for Miss Caroline Drayton and the other was for a person in the same neighborhood. He went to the Drayton home, 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, and rang the bell. There was no response. The house was dark, and he rang again. Finally a night watchman came to his assistance, and rang the bell several times.

"Mr. Drayton came to the door himself," said O'Toole. "When I told him I had a message for him he grabbed the whole thing out of my hand, delivery sheet and all. I was standing half way in the door, and when I told him all the telegrams wasn't for him he gave me a shove, and I would have fallen to the street if I hadn't fallen against the storm door. That saved me."

"Did it hurt you?" asked Magistrate Flammer.

"Sure I wasn't hurted," said O'Toole. "Do you suppose I'm waiting till I get hurted to go to coort?"

He said that Mr. Drayton threw the message, which was not addressed to his number, with the delivery sheet, at his head, and locked the door, after giving him another shove. He said he was unable to get back the telegram not meant for the Drayton home. As soon as he was off duty he consulted with Sergt. Judge, who is his brother-in-law, and was advised to get a summons. He did so, and served it himself.

Mr. Drayton denied that he had used the least bit of violence in dealing with O'Toole. He had come down stairs, sleepy, and the boy had handed him two telegrams. When he found out that one of the messages was not for him he handed it back.

Mr. Drayton was represented in court by ex-Assistant District Attorney James [redacted]. Assistant District Attorney Corrigan was also in court, but the reason for his presence did not develop until later in the day. O'Toole conducted his case for himself, although he had the moral support of Sergt. Judge, who was present.

Mr. Osborne said that he was surprised that Sergt. Judge should be in court, or that he should have mixed himself in the case at all.

"I am here," said the Sergeant, "because I have known the boy from childhood, and want to see him protected."

Magistrate Flammer asked O'Toole if the night watchman was in court, and the boy said he had not thought it necessary to produce him. The Magistrate then declared that he did not think the evidence submitted justified the issuance of a warrant and dismissed the summons.

After this action had been taken it developed that Mr. Corrigan was in court under instructions from District Attorney Jerome, who wished to find out just what part Judge was taking in the case.

After telling what happened at the house as he had done in court, Mr. Drayton last night made the following statement:

"The following morning I went to my office as usual. I had been there only a short time when Sergt. Judge arrived. He came in, announced his rank, and showed me his badge. He then informed me that the messenger boy who had brought a telegram to my house the night before was about to get out a summons for me on the charge of assault. He advised me to settle the matter without going into court.

'I know the boy,' the Sergeant told me. 'He has a great pull with the papers, and he can make a lot of notoriety and unpleasantness for you.'

"I asked the Sergeant what he had to do with the case, and he said that he was my friend and did not want to see me get into trouble. As soon as he left I went to District Attorney Jerome's office. Then I went to see Police Commissioner McAdoo. He was very busy, and I saw Inspector McClusky instead. He heard the case and then asked me to write a history of it from the beginning.

"When I reached Fifty-seventh Street on my way home I saw Judge and the messenger boy waiting on the corner. As I drew near Judge left. After I had entered my house the messenger boy rang the bell and asked to see me. When he came up stairs to my study he served the summons on me."

"I found a note to me from my daughter when I got home, telling me that Judge had called at the house after I left for the office and accused me of having assaulted the messenger. I rang up the employers of the night watchman, who, according to the messenger boy, was present when the telegrams were delivered. The man came to see me and said that he had not witnessed any assault.

"I have preferred no charges against Judge or anybody else. I have simply written Police Commissioner McAdoo a full statement, upon the advice of Inspector McClusky, to whom I was referred by the District Attorney's office, of all that occurred. I do not think that the action of Sergt. Judge in advising a settlement out of court and warning me that the boy had a pull with the newspapers and was able to make a great commotion was in accordance with the duties of his position."

Police Commissioner McAdoo did not care to discuss the case further than to say that it would be fully investigated.

Police Sergeant Judge does not deny that he called on Mr. Drayton at his office. He is most emphatic, however, in declaring that he advised no settlement of any kind. He was simply actuated by a desire to see that his young relation, who was new to America, was not harshly treated.

"I didn't mention money to Mr. Drayton," said Judge, "and I had no idea of trying to get any settlement of the charges except in court. I wanted justice for Patrick, that was all."

WILD ANIMALS AT LARGE.

Three Bears, a Buffalo, and Wolf Caught —Two Wolves Still Free.

LEXINGTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—The doors of several animal cages at Lexington Park accidentally were left open to-day. Three bears, a buffalo, and three wolves escaped. They were captured before they had roamed far, with the exception of two of the wolves.

These animals are very tame and are not considered dangerous by the keepers.

Founds Home for Drunkards' Wives.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 29.—Twenty thousand dollars to establish a home for drunkards' wives in Iowa is one of the bequests of the late James Callanan, the pioneer advocate of temperance during the latter years of his life.

PROFESSIONAL FASTER MOBBED

Man Immured in a Tower Becomes a Target for Stone Throwers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—There was almost a riot to-day on the Festwelse at Munich, where the annual country fair is being held.

A professional starver named Sacco caused himself to be immured in a tower and completely walled in. Sacco was seen only through a grated window. For some reason or other the people came to the conclusion that the affair was a fraud. A youth led a mob to the tower crying, "He is a fakir," and then stones were thrown through the window at Sacco's head.

The police arrested the youth and then told masons to dig the frightened Sacco from the tower. They have prohibited further exhibitions, fearing for the man's safety.

W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE ILL.

Kentucky ex-Congressman Suffering from Stroke of Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—For the first time in years Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the noted criminal lawyer, is missing from his office in this city. His absence is due to an attack of vertigo which he suffered Wednesday night.

The attending physicians say to-night that the attack developed into a stroke of paralysis, but that the patient is resting easy, with chances for an early recovery greatly in his favor.

For twenty years Col. Breckinridge represented the famous old Ashland District in Congress, but the past few years he has devoted his time to the practice of law in this city.

AUTO WRECKED BY CAR.

Chaffeur's View Obstructed by Van, He Ran Into Trolley.

A ten-thousand-dollar automobile, while speeding south along Broadway about 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran into a north-bound trolley car at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The automobile, which belonged to J. L. Rice of 430 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, was demolished and the car was knocked off the tracks. William Martin, the motorman, and George Guttenberg, the chauffeur, were a little shaken up, but otherwise unhurt. Fortunately the passengers escaped without injury.

Guttenberg had driven Mr. Rice home and was on his way to a garage down town. As he turned into Broadway he discovered a big furniture van directly in front of him. The van acted as a screen and he could not see the approaching car.

HARVARD INSTRUCTOR KILLED.

Arthur D. Wyman Struck by an Automobile Run by a Student.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Arthur D. Wyman, an instructor in the chemical laboratory of Harvard, and a son of Charles F. Wyman, the Russian Consul at Boston, died to-day from injuries sustained by being run down by an automobile at midnight. The automobile was owned and operated by Leon Strauss, a student at Harvard.

Strauss was arrested on a charge of manslaughter to-day, but the case was continued until Oct. 8. Strauss furnished bail of $1,000.

MUCH "VACATION TYPHOID."

Large Increase of Cases of Disease Reported from the Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Just now the State Department of Health is receiving returns which show a large increase in the number of cases of "vacation typhoid" fever, especially in the cities. The disease, it has been proved, is contracted in the country, where the air and water are so "pure."

In many cases the water wells in country places where Summer boarders are taken are found to be contaminated with sewage

ADVICE TO RADCLIFFE GIRLS.

Dean Tells Freshmen to Keep Shoes Tied and Avoid Looking at Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—"Stand up straight, don't look at the boys, and keep your shoes tied," said Dean Irwin to girl freshmen at Radcliffe College to-day, when they assembled for the first time as a class to get a few words of advice concerning their conduct during the next four years.

Miss Irwin evidently was seriously impressed with the fact that Harvard University, less than 200 yards away, has a large number of attractive young men, for she cautioned her young hearers to act always with due decorum on the street.

"Walk right straight ahead, don't go looking about, and be modest," was the advice she offered as an antidote. She also cautioned them to hurry through the yard and to keep their skirts from dragging.

APARTMENT HOUSE COLLAPSES

Five Persons Hurt in Chicago Alderman's Building.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Three men were probably fatally injured and two less seriously to-day in the collapse of an apartment building being erected for Alderman Thomas Carey.

Standing on the roof timbers, Architect David Robertson was talking to the mason contractor, William Shea, at the time. Robertson escaped with slight injuries, but Shea is not expected to live.

The cause of the accident is believed to have been the breaking of a steel support.

STOPPED CAR FOR A NICKEL.

But as Motorman Picked It Up Another Car Hit Him.

Seeing a nickel on the track ahead of his car, James Egan of 214 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a motorman on the Union Railway, jumped off to pick it up.

Another car came along on the other track, struck him and knocked him a dozen feet. He was picked up unconscious by Policeman Stack and taken to the Lebanon Hospital with a fractured skull. Some one else got the nickel.

$8.00 to Niagara Falls & Return, via Lehigh Valley R. R., Oct. 2-3. Return Oct. 5. Tickets at 290-355-1,234 B'way.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. —Adv.

CUNNEEN BARS THE WAY TO BARGE CANAL FRAUD

Forces the Board to Amend Plans and Specifications.

RESTRICTION PUT ON ENGINEER

Form of Contract Changed—Gov. Odell Ignores Law and Fails to Issue Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Plans and specifications for the first six contracts under the barge canal appropriation were approved this afternoon by the State Canal Board, but not until Attorney General Cunneen had forced the board to take such action as he believes will prove an effective obstacle to frauds in the construction of the $101,000,000 barge canal.

Mr. Cunneen caused changes to be made in the specifications which require that the contracts must be worked out in strict accordance with the plans and specifications, without leaving to the State Engineer or any of his assistants any discretion to deviate from them.

The board also adopted a standard form of contract, which leaves it optional with the bidder to submit prosopals in lump form or for each unit of work, or both.

An important development in connection with the barge canal scheme is that Controller Kelsey has paid no attention to the law directing him to issue bonds to secure the necessary money for meeting canal expenses. He has paid out $325,000 thus far in this connection, but has borrowed the money to do this at the direction of Gov. Odell, who evidently has feared the effect of a canal bond issue at this time upon voters.

It was anticipated that there would be trouble at the meeting of the board, but Attorney General Cunneen seemed to be the most unconcerned member present. Others present were Secretary of State John F. O'Brien, who is endeavoring to supply the coal for the State Consumptive Hospital at Raybrook, in the Adirondacks, through the influence of Gov. Odell, and State Fiscal Supervisor Harry H. Bender; State Engineer Henry A. Van Alstyne, personal appointee of Gov. Odell and ex-manager of the Furnaceville Iron Company; State Superintendent of Public Works Charles S. Boyd, State Treasurer Wickser, and Controller Kelsey.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

When the board took up the plans and specifications for the first six and most intricate pieces of work on the canal the Attorney General suggested that the contractors be required in bidding on each piece of canal work to submit a lump-sum bid, representing the amount for which they would complete the work, and a unit bid showing the price of each item. Mr. Cunneen said that such a course not only would permit the State authorities to see at the outset, through such lump-sum bids, whether or not the work could be completed within the engineers' estimates, and would also enable them to accept either bid on the basis of whichever would be best for the interest of the State.

"In past canal history," said Attorney General Cunneen, "frauds have been perpetrated on the State because the bidding has been confined to unit prices and because of classification. By compelling the submission of a lump sum bid upon each piece of contract work we will to a large extent prevent the possibility of a recurrence of those frauds. Were each item only bid for the quantities bid on might vary and loopholes be offered for excessive bills for extra work.

"This was especially true of the work under the $9,000,000 canal improvement law; a lump sum bid would give the people an idea of the actual cost of the work and show just how near it will come to the engineer's estimates. I, for one, do not want to go into this work on the supposition that it is going to cost $101,000,000 and then find out later that it will cost two or three times that sum. If lump sum bids had been required under the $9,000,000 law people would at once have discovered that the amount was deficient."

Secretary of State O'Brien replied that if lump bids were demanded the contractors would put up the price, and that such a course would encourage the sentiment that the barge canal proposition should be resubmitted to a vote of the people.

State Engineer Van Alstyne thought Mr. Cunneen's plan would discourage bidding.

State Controller Kelsey, after much discussion, had Mr. Cunneen's motion amended by making it permissive instead of mandatory, so that now a canal contractor may submit either a unit bid, a lump sum bid, or both as he sees fit. All the Republicans voted against Mr. Cunneen's motion.

CAN'T DEVIATE FROM CONTRACTS.

More important than the amendment referred to above were other amendments offered to the plans and specifications by Attorney General Cunneen whereby he caused a dozen changes to be made so that contracts will have to be worked out and completed in strict accordance with the plans and specifications without leaving to the State Engineer or any of his assistant engineers discretion to deviate from these. The plans and specifications as submitted by State Engineer Van Alstyne provided that the contract work shall be done according to the plans and specifications unless changed by engineers or permission to deviate therefrom is granted by the State Engineer's Department.

The Republican members of the board did not like the amendments suggested by Attorney General Cunneen, but he insisted upon their adoption, and, although some of the members of the board were opposed, they did not dare to vote against them, in view of the exigencies of the present political situation.

Other changes were suggested by Attorney General Cunneen which will minimize the opportunity for fraud in the construction of the barge canal, especially with a view of preventing a reclassification of excavated mud as rock in the interest of the favorite contractors.

The six pieces of work for which plans and specifications were adopted to-day call for an expenditure of $8,000,000, and will now be advertised by State Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, who has the sole authority to award the contracts. He is to advertise for bids once a week for four successive weeks, which means that no bids will be awarded until after election.

The specifications approved provide for the following work: Excavating the Hudson River channel between Northumberland and Fort Edward; canal and lock construction at Waterford and at Fort Miller on the Champlain Canal; excavating for about five miles at the east end of Oneida Lake, about six miles across the Montezuma Marshes near Savannah, and about four miles west of Rochester.

ODELL AND CORTELYOU ALIKE, SHEPARD SAYS

One Governor-Chairman, the Other Secretary-Chairman.

PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PROFIT

Speaker Wakes Up Brooklyn Crowd with Old-Time Democratic Doctrine Despite the Downpour.

Edward M. Shepard woke up the Democracy of Brooklyn last night with an old-time Democratic speech. His attack upon the Republican Party was delivered in a tent on the site of the old Academy of Music in Montague Street.

During the greater part of Mr. Shepard's address the rain poured through the folds in the newly pitched tent so that people had to change their seats and those on the platform, with the exception of the speaker, had to retreat. Mr. Shepard got wet, but didn't seem to mind it. He said in part:

"I want to speak first of the situation in this State. The Democratic Party in convention at Saratoga, after many conferences, free to the last degree, chose Judge Herrick. In this State we have known a singular and extreme development of corruption. I don't mean that the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and chief Republican leaders have taken bribes or filched the public moneys. I mean something more serious.

"Gov. Odell made himself the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He was not chosen by the votes of his party. It is no secret that it was against the will of his own party and in defiance of the best sentiment of that party that he united in himself the powers of Governor and Chairman. It is the sign and the symbol of a serious thing, the union of partisanship and profit with the power of public administration.

"President Roosevelt proceeded to have enacted a law in 1903 establishing the Department of Commerce. Its head to be a member of the Cabinet. In that he established a Bureau of Corporations. Read that law in the light of what has happened. The Republican Party gave up the larger part of the actual control of the transportation companies, the monopolies with their unfair privileges. President Roosevelt created a bureau at Washington that might gather information and put corporations under Federal jurisdiction. Cortelyou was made a member of the Cabinet and Superintendent of corporations. He was the private secretary of the President, knowing even his secret thoughts, and he was put in a place where he superintended the affairs of the corporations of the United States.

"Roosevelt knew well then that he was the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He has said that the department worked diligently. When the work was completely done then Cortelyou was made by fiat of the President himself, overriding the statesmen of his own party, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, the prime function of which is to gather the means for the political campaign.

"There are two things both significant and prominent in the campaign, and they are the Governor-Chairman and the Secretary of Commerce-Chairman. There is the alliance of the corporations dependent on Federal leniency on the one hand and the Republican politicians on the other.

"In New York we voters are to repudiate the candidate of the alliance between the Republican Administration and business gain. To do this we have nominated a foremost citizen and a most trusted one, Judge Herrick. I have known him for many years in politics and as a Judge. Since he has assumed the bench no one can truly say that his administration was not honest and independent to the last degree. It would be difficult to find any one who stands so well as Judge Herrick, and I predict that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority on election day.

"I carry a Republican campaign book with me, and I note a table of figures which I ask you to consider. It shows that there has been a large increase in the deposits of the savings banks. That is true, because this, like other nations, is growing richer and the practice of saving among the poor has increased. Observe the figures of the trust companies and the banks of deposit. They have increased enormously over those of the savings banks. That is Republican testimony.

"The inference I draw is that though, thanks to God, the soil, the genial rain, yes, this rain, the wealth of the wage earner has increased, thanks to the brain, the muscle of the American workingman, prosperity has gone on, but is the division fair? Do those who are poor get their share under the legal monopoly of the tariff?

"Mr. Carnegie accumulated out of the duties on steel and iron a fortune of $500,000,000. He and his associates have had built a Chinese wall about the United States, and every man, woman, and child in the United States has paid for this. These millions came from the pockets of the plain people of the United States.

"That is an illustration of what I mean of the alliance of Government and private business, politics and private business. The Republican Party is subsidized and the monopolists rewarded in legislation. If we are foolish enough to maintain this system, it does not become us to throw stones at those who profit. We have ensured this alliance. It is our fault. We propose to put an end to it by electing first Judge Herrick, and then that statesman of patience and forethought, Judge Parker."

Daniel Monahan presided at the meeting, and before Mr. Shepard's arrival speeches were made by George Foster Peabody and Henry George.

CABINET OFFICERS TALK.

Secretary Morton Says Prospects Couldn't Be Better, Even Here.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who spoke at Binghamton Wednesday night, passed through the city yesterday on his way to New Jersey, where he is scheduled for several meetings. He will close his Eastern itinerary Saturday night at Springfield, Mass.

"I have been in West Virginia and New York for about a week," said Mr. Wilson, "and I have found no apathy in either State. All the meetings which I have addressed either in West Virginia or New York have been enthusiastic to an extent which leaves no doubt in my mind with regard to the strength of the President with the voters of both Commonwealths. It is my opinion that the President is strengthening the State ticket in every State in which I have spoken.

"I find that the workingmen of the country are afraid of the vigorous interference with the tariff which might result from the election of a Democratic administration. This is really the leading issue in all the manufacturing centres. The manufacturer himself has a lively remembrance of what happened between 1893 and 1897."

Secretary Morton of the navy was in the city yesterday to attend the launching of the battleship Connecticut. Speaking of political conditions, Secretary Morton said:

"While the information which I have about the situation is as yet confined to the reports which the President has received in Washington, I am convinced that the prospect for Republican success could no, be better."

"Even in New York?" the Secretary was asked.

"Even in New York," he replied.

American Divers Get Trophy.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Theodore Lewald, Commissioner General from Germany to the World's Fair, who protested the award in the diving contests of the Olympic games and announced that he would withhold the trophy that he offered for the event, to-night notified the Olympic Games authorities that he had decided to award the trophy to the American team.

ASKS CLEVELAND TO PRESIDE.

Manhattan Club Rally in Garden to Hear Herrick and Olney.

Grover Cleveland has been requested by the Manhattan Club to preside over the big meeting which the club is arranging to be held in Madison Square Garden on or about Oct. 12. The plans for this meeting are on such a large scale that the promoters declare it will wake up the town in good, old-fashioned mass meeting style.

As yet no reply has come from Mr. Cleveland, but as the invitation was extended by close personal friends it is hoped that he may respond and make a ten-minute speech.

Among the speakers who have been secured for this meeting are Judge D. Cady Herrick, Richard Olney, and Congressman W. Bourke Cockran. Judge Parker is also expected to be present at the meeting and at a reception to be given in his honor at the club, but as yet no consent has come from him to make a speech, although strongly urged to do so. While the meeting is to be a Manhattan Club affair, the Democratic Club and other organizations have been invited to participate.

GOV. GARVIN RENOMINATED.

Rhode Island Democrats Name State and Congressional Candidates.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—The Democrats of Rhode Island in State Convention to-day, nominated a State ticket, chose Presidential Electors, and then, separating into district conventions, named candidates for Congress. The men selected for State officers are: Governor—Lucius F. C. Garvin of Cumberland; Lieutenant Governor—Adelard Archambault of Woonsocket; Secretary of State—John R. Keenan of Providence; Attorney General—George T. Brown of Providence; Treasurer—Edmund Walker of South Kingston.

The candidates named for Presidential Electors are: John W. Davis, Pawtucket; David S. Baker, South Kingston; Hamilton Fish Webster, Newport; James E. Sullivan, Providence.

D. L. D. Granger was renominated for Congress in the First District and Franklin P. Owen in the Second District.

The platform indorsed the National platform adopted at St. Louis and pledged support to the National candidates, Parker and Davis.

Gov. Garvin accepted the renomination in an address in which he criticised the Republican legislative majority for its alleged efforts to frustrate Constitutional reform, and at the conclusion of his speech the convention adjourned.

WANT WHITNEY TO RUN.

District Leaders Offer Him Congress Nomination—Fight in Fifteenth.

Thomas E. Rush, James J. Martin, and George F. Scammell have formally tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District to Harry Payne Whitney, who will be nominated at next Monday night's convention if he will consent to run for the seat now held by Francis Burton Harrison, nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Whitney asked for time in which to consult with associates of his in financial life, and his decision will be made known to-day or to-morrow.

Should Mr. Whitney be unwilling to make the run, as is not likely, Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment will be nominated to succeed Congressman Harrison. In the event of Mr. Whitney's nomination, however, Col. Dyer will be nominated for the State Senate and will make the run against Senator Elsberg in the Fifteenth Senate District.

There is a lively fight on for the Democratic nomination in the Fifteenth Congressional District, now represented by Congressman Douglas, Republican. George W. Loft, the candy manufacturer, and Capt. Stewart M. Brice are out for the nomination, and their friends are bringing every pressure to bear in their behalf.

Word was passed along in Tammany circles last night that Judge Parker had requested Charles F. Murphy, in the interest of harmony, to have William Randolph Hearst renominated in the Eleventh District on Monday night. There had been a strong disposition in the organization to turn Mr. Hearst down.

DELAWARE FACTION WAR.

Republicans Could Not Agree on Candidate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 29.—Conferences between the factions of the Republican Party ended to-day without an agreement on the State ticket. According to the leaders of both factions, the harmony efforts are at an end.

Both the Dupont, or regular Republicans, and the Addicks, or Union Republicans, have held their conventions and nominated separate tickets, with the exception of Presidential electors, which are the same. The hitch is over the choice of a candidate for Governor, each faction insisting that it shall have the naming of the candidate.

Recently the regulars made a proposition that each side withdraw its ticket and that the regulars submit the names of five men from which the union Republicans might select one as the candidate of both factions for Governor.

The State Committees of both factions met here to-day and endeavored to come to an agreement. After each committee had met separately, sub-committees were appointed to confer.

The sub-committee of the Union State Committee, headed by National Committeeman J. Edward Addicks and United States Senator J. Frank Allee, carried the reply of the Unionists rejecting the proposition of the Regulars and submitting the following names from which the Regulars might make a selection as a compromise candidate:

Henry C. Conrad, the nominee of the Union Republicans for Governor; Isaac C. Parker, Abraham Frantz, George W. Marshall, George H. Murray, Hiram R. Burton, and Daniel J. Layton. All but Layton and Murray are candidates on the Union Republican State ticket.

This list was rejected by the sub-committee of the regulars, who submitted the following names to the Addicks men: Dr. Joseph Chandler, the regulars' nominee for Governor; William W. Lobbell, Otho Nowland, Preston Lea, Henry Cleazer, Merritt N. Willits, Theodore N. Clark, and Daniel W. Corbitt.

The Union Committee rejected these names as being those of men hostile to a majority of the Republicans of the State, asserting that the Union Republicans comprise a majority of the party in the State, had been twice recognized by Republican National Conventions as the lawful party, and declaring that the Union Party had rights which must be respected.

The union committee then offered to hold a joint primary election throughout the State for the purpose of allowing the voters to decide the disputed question, both factions to abide by the result. The regulars said this could not be done under the law.

The committees then adjourned without agreement for a further meeting.

It is confidently said that within forty-eight hours—perhaps a little longer—the warriors will agree upon one candidate for Congress. Information from New York is to the effect that the Congressional Campaign Committee would be satisfied with Horace Greeley Knowles.

Indeed, it may not be disclosing a secret to say that this name has been suggested to Mr. Addicks and Senator Allee as one entirely satisfactory to the National Committee. Further, it is declared that Dr. Hiram Burton, whom Mr. Knowles has befriended in a political way many times, is ready to step aside for his young friend.

Clinton County Democrats Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 29.—In the most harmonious County Convention in years the Clinton County Democrats here to-day nominated J. Warren Harkness of Peru for Member of Assembly, Hugh Behan of this city for Sheriff, and Acting City Judge Victor F Boire of this city for District Attorney.

Named for Congress in New Jersey.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth District met this afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre here and nominated James E. Martine, the Plainfield "farmer orator" by acclamation.

VAN WYCK HERE WITH WORD FROM CROKER

Brings Ex-Leader's Love to "Old Guard" Dinner.

WILL MAKE HOME IN DUBLIN

Out of Politics Here Forever—Ex-Mayor Enthusiastic About Nominations of Parker and Herrick.

Declaring that Richard Croker would shortly go to live on his new Dublin estate, and never again would take any part in New York politics, ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, who returned to the city yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, brought a message from the retired Tammany leader and gave it to his old followers last night at a dinner held in the Democratic Club in honor of Greater New York's first Mayor. The dinner followed an enthusiastic welcome home to the ex-Mayor at the White Star dock, some 400 Tammanyites and members of the Croker "Old Guard" being on hand to greet him.

At last night's dinner ex-Senator John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, presided. On his right sat ex-Mayor Van Wyck, with Charles F. Murphy on his right. At the left of the presiding officer sat Senator Victor J. Dowling, with John F. Carroll next to him. The others at the speaker's table included Philip J. Britt, ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Justice P. Henry Dugro, Myron D. King of Indianapolis, Patrick Keenan, John W. Keller, Eugene L. Bushe, M. Warley Platzek, Lewis Nixon, Samuel Untermyer, Andrew Freedman, Frank H. Croker, Edward C. Sheehy, John F. McIntyre, F. La Montagne, and John M. Shaw.

There were sixty-six covers laid in all, and the other diners included Francis J. Lantry, Nicholas J. Hayes, John B. Sexton, William Dalton, Jefferson M. Levy, Louis Wendel, George H. Fahrbach, John C. Hertle, and Harry Walker. Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee and Mayor George B. McClellan were prevented from attending by previous engagements. The dinner was followed by a reception, at which several hundred club members met again the ex-Mayor.

"Hearing that you were homeward bound from a European trip," said ex-Senator Fox by way of introducing the ex-Mayor, "your friends in this club made haste to welcome you back in a fitting manner. That feeling of respect which we all have for you, which we have felt for you since your early manhood, and which we have carried to this day; that respect for your public services as Judge and as Mayor, leads us to feel that you will be appreciated and your work admired long after you have passed away. We give you a hearty welcome home and fill our bumpers full to drink to your long life."

There were cheers for the ex-Mayor as he arose to reply.

"I assure you I did not expect such a greeting on my return," he said, "especially after the fine dinner you gave me before I went abroad. But at this demonstration of good will at my return to my own country it would be unbecoming of me did I not do honor in this club to the chief who so long led us all—Richard Croker.

"I was with him at Wantage, where I was glad to see him, and where he was glad to see me. We talked together and walked together for hours, and he talked of every Democrat of prominence in the city, but of no one had he a harsh word to utter, and he sent by me a message of love to you all.

"He is delighted with his life at Wantage, a life of repose which could not but be welcome to any man who had gone through the stormy fights for others that he has made. He said he never again would take any part in New York politics. Never again will he participate in the battles he fought for us year after year, but he sends by me the word that he will regard all who are loyal to Tammany Hall and to the Democratic Party as loyal to him.

"As I saw him at Wantage, with his daughter and his niece, and with his son Frank, who was there at the time, there could be imagined no more delightful home. However, he has purchased a magnificent place at Dublin, and I am confident that at as early a day he will make his home there. He said he had received the kindest treatment on the part of all in Wantage from English and Irish and Scotch, but you know that down deep in the corner of his heart is his love for old Erin, and it would not astonish me to learn within a few months that he had gone to his new Dublin place to live for good.

"As for myself, I am here to lend my humble efforts to the success of our State and National tickets, and shall start in on Saturday by attending the Herrick notification in Albany."

When Mr. Van Wyck concluded, Senator Fox said he should like to call next on the leader of Tammany Hall, but that Mr. Murphy had begged to be excused from speaking, on the plea that silence is golden.

"Bumpers to the health of Charles F. Murphy!" cried ex-Mayor Van Wyck, rising and drinking to the health of the Tammany chief.

Senator Dowling and Lewis Nixon also spoke.

The ex-Mayor, when he landed from the Baltic yesterday, had something to say about the political situation. He asked many questions as to what conditions brought about Judge Herrick's nomination.

"I do not care what conditions brought him to the top," he decalred, "the fact remains that his nomination was the best that could be made. Herrick is ahead of Jerome as a candidate. I wonder how they came to agree on such an acceptable man.

"As to National politics, you know how I stood when I went away. I was for Cleveland, first, last, and all the time. I believe Judge Parker is just such a man as Cleveland. He thinks and acts for himself. He is the best man to head the ticket next to Cleveland. Parker's telegram to the convention was the most courageous act known in politics."

Mr. Van Wyck was asked whether he thought Roosevelt would be re-elected. He replied that he did not know much of the campaign, but he did know that the Republicans would not carry New York State, and to this added that it was necessary for them to carry this State to win.

He was asked if it were true that he had wagered several thousand dollars on the Presidential election, as has been reported. He admitted that he had made some bets previous to the Democratic National Convention, but said that they were entirely contingent on the nomination of ex-President Cleveland for a third term.

"As he was not nominated," added Mr. Van Wyck, "the wager is off."

"Do you intend to place any money on the result of the election?" he was then asked.

"I don't make my living by gambling," replied the ex-Mayor.

Mr. Van Wyck created something of a tempest in a teapot in England by declaring that Herrick was better city than London. When asked about the matter he said: "Here is the paper with that interview in it. It is correct, and you can use it if you desire. The English people are cold and foggy, like the climate."

OPPOSES SAVINGS BANK TAX.

Higgins Says He Would Recommend Abolition if Elected Governor.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Lieut. Gov. Higgins, in an interview to-day, said that he had not completed his address to be delivered in response to the Committee on Notification, but he had no hesitancy in saying that he would take a pronounced position in relation to certain matters, among which is the repeal of the savings bank tax.

He said that, while the tax, at the time the act was passed, seemed necessary, owing to the increased revenues under the liquor tax law and the surplus accumulated in the Treasury he can see no good reason at this time why the tax should be continued, and if elected that he shall recommend the repeal of this law.

Allan McDermott Renominated.

Congressman Allan L. McDermott was renominated in the Tenth New Jersey District last night. The convention for the Ninth District will be held on Monday night. Allan Benny of Bayonne will probably be renominated.

MAY ANNEX PART OF KANSAS.

New Plan to Settle Water Litigation with Colorado.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 29.—An effort at a solution of the Kansas-Colorado water suit is in progress, and if the efforts of those most interested in the case are successful, a strip of the western portion of Kansas, about one hundred miles wide, will be annexed to the State of Colorado, and the litigation now before the Supreme Court at Washington will be thrown out. Prominent politicians in Kansas and Colorado are making every effort to get the passage of an annexation bill through the Legislatures of both States.

To the east of Dodge City virtually no water is taken from the Arkansas River for irrigating purposes, and the suit against Colorado was brought for the purpose of securing a sufficient amount of water in that portion of the State extending westward from Dodge City to the Colorado State line.

VAN ALSTYNE AND CUNNEEN.

State Engineer in Harriman's Company When Disputed Work Was Done.

Additional interest was given yesterday to the charge of Attorney General Cunneen in connection with the payment of $18,618 to the Furnaceville Iron Company against his protest because the company, as Mr. Cunneen alleges, was charging for the excavation of rock when he proved by twelve witnesses that there was no rock in the stretch of work in question.

The new interest was due to the fact that Henry A. Van Alstyne, Republican candidate for State Engineer, was the engineer for the Furnaceville Iron Company at the time the work about which there was a dispute was done. He was with that company, which is controlled by E. H. Harriman, from 1897 to 1899, when he entered the employ of the State for the second time and became a division engineer on canal work.

The close relationship between Gov. Odell and Mr. Harriman is generally known, and it was understood at the time that Mr. Van Alstyne was chosen State Engineer to succeed E. A. Bond that he owed his office to the combined influence of his former employer, Mr. Harriman, and his political sponsor, Louis F. Payn, the Republican boss of Columbia County.

LEFT $600 TO PET HORSE.

After the Animal Dies, Amount Goes to Testator's Mother.

In the first clause of his will filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Office Charles S. Woodward makes provision for his favorite horse, Trilby. Mr. Woodward resided at 210 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, but he died at Glens Falls, up in Warren County, on June 27 last. The clause of the will referred to reads:

"After the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses I will and bequeath to my executrix hereinafter named the sum of $600 in trust, however, to be used by her for the care and support of my horse Trilby, said $600 to be taken from the proceeds of my real estate when the same is sold. In the event of the death of my horse Trilby, whatever balance may be and remains in the hands of my executrix unused for the care of and support of my horse, I will and bequeath to my mother, Emilie F. Woodward."

The balance of the estate, which amounts to $12,000, is bequeathed to his mother for her use during her lifetime, and upon her death it is to go to the testator's sisters.

PLANS FOR NEXT BATTLESHIP.

Will Carry No Guns Between 10 and 3 Inches Calibre.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—On the recommendation of the general board of the navy the board on construction has requested the Bureau of Construction and Repair to draw plans for a battleship which shall carry twelve heavy turret guns of not less than ten inches calibre, at least four of which shall be twelve inches, and a secondary battery of not more than three-inch guns. It is expected that this type, if found practicable, will be adopted for the next battleships authorized by Congress. The general board is now holding daily sessions deciding upon types of new ships.

After the first naval engagements in the Russo-Japanese war it became evident that all the guns between the heaviest and lightest on the battleships were comparatively inefficient. This fact is responsible probably for the armament to be adopted on the New Hampshire and other vessels of her class.

The plans of the battleship New Hampshire, which was authorized at the last session of Congress, have been completed by the Board of Construction and preparation is being made to begin construction. This ship is not to exceed 16,000 tons displacement and the cost is limited to $4,400,000, exclusive of armor and armament.

The armament will be the heaviest for a vessel of this class. In the main battery there will be four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch breech loading rifles and four submerged torpedo tubes. In the secondary battery there will be twenty 3-inch fourteen-pounder rapid-fire guns, twelve three-pounders, and four one-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns, and two automatic guns.

BIG DEAL BY WIRELESS.

Ex-Congressman Levy Sells Fifty City Lots from Liner's Deck.

When it became known yesterday that Jefferson M. Levy had sold a plot of over fifty lots fronting on the Harlem River at Two Hundred and First Street, some surprise was expressed that so large a deal had been put through in the interval since the ex-Congressman's return from Europe on Sunday.

Mr. Levy was explaining it yesterday to his friends.

"Nothing remarkable about it," he said. "Just used the wireless on shipboard, so that all the details of the deal were out of the way, and all that I had to do when I arrived was to put my name on the contract. They use the wireless for everything else, so I thought I'd try it on real estate.

"Before the St. Paul left Southampton I had received an offer for this property by cable, and had replied that it was not satisfactory. Just a few minutes before we were leaving Cherbourg another cable dispatch for me was brought aboard, containing a better offer for the lots, but before it could reach me the ship had started.

"In mid-ocean, I think it was on Wednesday, we came up with the Umbria and sailed along in sight of her nearly all day, until some temporary trouble with the engines made it necessary to stop our ship for some time. The Umbria began to draw away, and, knowing that offers on real estate are not kept open indefinitely, I just had a message flashed over to the Cunard operators to the brokers who would make the offer: 'Accepted. Draw contracts.' As soon as the Umbria was in communication with a land station on this side the message was repeated and sent on to this city."

HADLEY PLEADS FOR HONESTY.

Yale's President Scores Unscrupulous Lawyers in Address to Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—President Hadley was present to-day at the opening of the Law School and welcomed the students to the university. He warned them that they must recognise and follow the high ethical standard of the profession.

"Every day," President Hadley said, "we see unscrupulous lawyers who plan and scheme at evasion of the law. Men who sell their honor for gold often times are called successful. But the men whose imprint will never be effaced from our memory, whose deeds stand brightest in history have been men ever mindful of honor and integrity, not the men of wealth and social position."

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS CONVENTIONS IN CITY

Only Contest Develops in Seventeenth District.

BENNET WINS AFTER FIGHT

Andrews Called a Traitor When He Seconds Nomination—Attacks on Gruber and Strausbourger.

Republican Congressional District Conventions were held last night in the eleven districts of New York County. The most exciting time was in the Seventeenth District, where Judge William S. Bennet was nominated, after a bitter fight, in which the words "traitor" and "backslider" were freely flung at Harvey T. Andrews, who seconded Judge Bennet's nomination.

The convention was held in a hall at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and it was not until after two hours of wrangling and excitement that the nomination was made.

Kingsbury Foster of the Twenty-first District, in which Judge Bennet resides, placed the Judge in nomination. When Harvey T. Andrews, who two years ago made the race in the Seventeenth and was defeated, arose to second the nomination he was received with a storm of hisses by the supporters of ex-Assemblyman William H. Smith, the candidate from the Twenty-third Assembly District, for the Congressional nomination.

The reason for the outburst against Andrews was that in his race two years ago Smith was one of the most ardent of his supporters, and when he took the platform there were cries of "Traitor! traitor!"

When Andrews had concluded, Moses M. McKee, the leader of the Twenty-third District, made a speech nominating Mr. Smith, in which he scored Col. Abraham Gruber and Samuel Strasbourger, the leaders of the Twenty-first and Thirty-first Districts, respectively, for the tactics which he said they had employed to bring about Judge Bennet's nomination.

The vote was taken amid an uproar. When Leader Strasbourger arose to cast the vote of the Twenty-third for Bennet he was hissed by the delegation from the Twenty-third. The vote as announced was 109 for Bennet and 70 for Smith.

As the result of the vote was called out by the Secretary of the convention one of the Smith men shouted out:

"Now see if you can elect him!"

There were howls at this, mingled with pleas not to bolt the Republican Party. In the midst of the excitement Leader McKee moved to make the nomination of Judge Bennet unanimous.

"Nix! Nit! No! No!" came from the members of his delegation, and the nomination was not made unanimous.

Judge Bennet is thirty-four years old, served two terms in the Assembly, was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court for the Twelfth District by Mayor Low, but when he ran for that office at the next ensuing general election was defeated through a combination between Tammany Hall and the Citizens' Union.

The results in the various districts were as follows:

Eighth—Frank L. Frugone, editor of the Bollettino Della Sera, an Italian newspaper.

Ninth—Adjourned until Oct. 8.

Tenth—Adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Eleventh—Adjourned until Oct. 12.

Twelfth—Dr. Henry Carey of 145 East Thirtieth Street.

Thirteenth—Adjourned until Oct. 8.

Fourteenth—Lucien Knapp, a manufacturer of 24 Franklin Street.

Fifteenth—Jacob Van Vechten Olcott, a lawyer, with offices at 27 William Street.

Sixteenth—Records of Prince.

Eighteenth—Adjourned until Oct. 7.

All day long yesterday Republican leaders from the Congressional districts in which there are contests over the nominations were hanging around the Fifth Avenue Hotel waiting for Gov. Odell to see if he would not take the side of their favorite and settle the contest.

For the Chairman to have the final word in Congressional fights is something new in Republican politics, but it is rapidly becoming apparent that the present State Chairman is having the final word on everything that has to do with organization politics in both the State and city.

There was a conference yesterday afternoon at the office of Alexander T. Mason to settle upon the nominee for the Thirteenth District, but without result.

MESSMER FAVORS ROOSEVELT.

But the Archbishop Says He Cannot Speak for the Vatican.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—"I cannot speak for the Vatican," said Archbishop Messmer, when a dispatch from Rome saying that the Church authorities favored the re-election of President Roosevelt was shown to him. He added:

"I believe that President Roosevelt's policy in regard to the Philippine friars has met the approval of the Vatican authorities, and that there is a feeling that in case of his election they would be assured of straightforward and considerate treatment.

"Personally I should be glad to see Mr. Roosevelt elected, though I can speak only for myself.

"I consider him an honest, straightforward man, who desires to do right. He has shown this in his dealings with matters in the Philippines. Owing to the complicated questions that have arisen in regard to the Philippine friars and other Church matters in the new American possessions, he has had closer negotiations with the Vatican than any other President. The general impression is that he did what he considered right in solving the questions as they came up."

PRESIDENT HAS TOOTH FILLED.

Dentist Works in Full View of a Large Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt visited a dentist's office in New York Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, today, to have a troublesome molar filled. He was driven to the dentist in an open carriage.

The presence of the President and his carriage attracted a crowd, but when the President seated himself in a chair and the dentist began to work, in full view of the passersby, the crowd grew to large proportions. Mr. Roosevelt did not appear to be annoyed by the presence of so many persons. His characteristic smile disappeared while the dentist was at work, but he stood the ordeal well, according to the curious ones.

As he left the dentist's office the President lifted his hat in response to the greeting of the crowd which had enjoyed the novelty of seeing a President having his teeth filled.

Did you think the chance was never coming?

Not a real vacancy, but an apartment to sub-lease---the tenant has been suddenly called away.

A Housekeeeping Apartment.

THE AYLESMERE,
58 West 76th St.

LAST OF THE SEASON
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
LOW RATE EXCURSION
TO
ATLANTIC CITY
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1904
ROUND $2.50 TRIP
From New York
SPECIAL TRAIN
Leave New York (W. 23d St.) ..... 6:55 A. M.
" " " (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.) ..... 7:00 A. M.
" Brooklyn ..... 6:45 A. M.
Returning, Leave Atlantic City ..... 7:00 P. M.
Stopping at Newark and Elizabeth in each direction.
A DAY AT AMERICA'S GREATEST SEASHORE RESORT.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

COLUMBIA 1908 MEETS SOPHS IN BITTER WAR

Struggle in Terrace Garden Ended by Police Reserves.

FRESHMEN CAPTURED '07 MEN

These They Take to Entertainment—Sophomores Rushed the Hall and Many Things Ensue.

The freshman class of Columbia University gathered for the first time in its history last night to hold a vaudeville entertainment and—it was reported—some boxing.

They held the entertainment in Terrace Garden and imprisoned sixteen sophomores meanwhile. Then 300 sophomores attacked the hall, forced an entrance, and beat the 200 freshmen till the reserves of the East Fifty-first and East Sixty-seventh Street Police Stations put an end to the pummeling. Cothing was torn galore, hats smashed a-plenty, and noses bled merrily, but the police wouldn't make any arrests.

The hall was well wrecked, and the diners and drinkers in the Garden were kept in a state of excitement while the fighting lasted. A crowd of thousands of people gathered to see what the matter was.

Nineteen-O-Eight had a big moving van, which was driven by a freshman and cleverly backed up to the curb. Then to the astonishment of a mass of curious spectators the freshmen opened the back and with a yell of "Rah for Nineteen-O-Eight!" they dragged out sixteen disgusted sophomores, bound hand and foot and gagged.

Singing and howling a college song, the 200 and more freshmen lugged the sophomores up to the dance hall, slid them across it on their backs, and slammed them into a little closet that just held the prisoners.

Shortly afterward the telephone rang in the East Fifty-first Street Station, and Manager Susskind of Terrace Garden, at the other end, cried:

"Send me your reserves, Captain. They're smashing the place."

When the Captain, with a dozen reserves and half a dozen "plain-clothes" men, rushed up to the doors, 300 sophomores had found a rear entrance on Fifty-ninth Street and were in the dancing hall.

It was fight. Men picked out antagonists and battered each other this way and that. The immense rush of the 300 on the 200 made the latter give way, but they did it bitterly, and smashed a soph head often.

Amid it all the yells of 1907 and 1908 were screeched, sung, and howled. The "sophs" pushed their way to the closet, where sixteen comrades were locked up. The freshmen made another stand there and the lower strata hot and heavy, but the sophomores undid the door and yanked out their men. They cut the ropes with knives and freed their men, who rushed like crazy men at the freshmen and hit out wildly in their eagerness to "get square."

Capt. Bingham ran up and tried to stop the fighting, but the fighters paid no attention to him and his voice was drowned. Then he ushered his men at the mob, but they could do nothing. Capt. Bingham then telephoned to Sixty-seventh Street for their reserves, and they came down twenty strong in a patrol wagon. The forces combined and charged both classes. Slowly pushing them they ran the sophomores down stairs again, through the dance hall, and out the Fifty-ninth Street way.

The freshmen managed to spirit away the soph prisoners, but Bingham's men let them loose. The entertainment was then resumed by the freshmen and their talent. The Captain with his entire double force of reserves and detectives waited around to keep off the sophomores. The latter did not return.

ELECTION BETTING DIFFICULT.

No Parker Money at 1 to 2 and No Higgins Money at 8 to 10.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in placing bets yesterday, either on the outcome of the general election or on that for Governor. Odds shifted substantially at times during the day, but no wagers on the general election were reported.

Foster & Lounsbery placed a bet with another Stock Exchange house that Roosevelt would carry the State of New York. This wager was $200 even, and several other small wagers at the same figures were said to have been made. The odds on the general election ruled at 4 to 10 offered by the Democrats and 1 to 2 asked by the Republicans. Money on Herrick was offered freely at 10 to 8½, and some at 10 to 8, but again no Higgins money appeared at these figures and no wagers at any figures were reported.

Nominated for Congress.

Michigan—Eighth District.—Henry J. Patterson, Democrat.

New York—Thirtieth District.—George L. Church, Democrat.

New York—Twenty-third District.—Daniel C. McElwain, Democrat.

New York, Thirty-seventh District.—O. S. Hannum, Democrat.

Nominated for State Senate.

Thirty-eighth District.—Edmund D. Titchener, Democrat.

Nominated for Assembly.

Clinton County.—J. Warren Harkness, Democrat.

Semond Monroe—Charles E. Ogden, Republican.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:00 A. M.—102 James Street; John Farrell; damage slight.

2:05 A. M.—98 Lewis Street; Herman Kuhle; damage, $200.

4:45 A. M.—71 Thompson Street; James Carvilego; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—Foot of West Fifty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—2,025 Broadway; Hotel Nevada; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—2,104 Eighth Avenue; Peter Doelger; damage $10.

5:25 P. M.—48 East Houston Street; August Klingsburg; damage $8,000.

6:10 P. M.—20 Warren Street; William A. Stokes & Co.; damage $2,500.

6:40 P. M.—222 West Thirty-first Street; owned unknown; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—411 West Eighteenth Street; John Dunn; damage $10.

7:25 P. M.—416 East Fifty-first Street; Henry Brown; damage $50.

7:25 P. M.—47 West Thirtieth Street; William W. Smith; damage $10.

8:30 P. M.—76 Lewis Street; Abraham Freedman; damage $5.

8:30 P. M.—335 First Avenue; Max Drover; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—78 Mott Street; N. Lipsky; damage, $5.

9:10 P. M.—10 Walker Street; Freedman & Stern; damage, $100.

9:10 P. M.—288 Seventh Avenue; Alexander Mason; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—Union Port Road, near Columbus Street; Bernard McCollory; damage, $50.

9:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Honeywell Avenue; G. Hollocks; damage, $50.

Washington Fashioned Apparel

Gives Expression to a "New Idea" in Men's Ready-to-wear Clothes. It's smart, perfect and entirely satisfactory. Suits $15 to $30; Overcoats $15 to $30. Ready-to-fit at Best Stores. Write for Book of Fashions; free.

THE WASHINGTON CO.,
23 Washington Place,
NEW YORK.

BIG MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

Three Million Bushels Coming East from the Pacific Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 29.—One of the most remarkable movements of grain that has ever been undertaken is now under way in the Northwest. Three million bushels of Pacific Coast wheat are coming all rail to Duluth, to the order of millers in New York State and along the Pennsylvania and Ohio shores of the great lakes.

This wheat will go from this city by the lakes to its destination. It will occupy more than 3,000 large freight cars, and will pay 27 cents a bushel freight to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads, before it gets to this city, while here it must stand elevator charges and the lake freight to get to its destination. It competes with Northwestern Spring wheat that pays only 7 to 9 cents to get to this city.

Northwestern wheat is moving remarkably well for a year that was unfortunate in having a famine crop, a late harvest, and a car shortage all combined, as this year. Receipts of grain at Duluth last week exceeded those of the corresponding week the year before by 1,500,000 bushels.

It is an astonishing thing that there should be a famine in rolling stock and motive power in a year when business throughout the country is said to be poor, and when there is not supposed to be any large crop to move. But its effect is felt to-day through all the country served by the leading Northwestern roads, and many stations that should be moving trains of wheat daily are able to get only three or four cars.

One entire division on the Northern Pacific Road is said to have received no cars for wheat other than what have come into the division with other freight and have been unloaded there and turned back. The Soo Line also is badly tied up by the same trouble. The indications are that the crop of the Northwest is better and larger than was feared three or four weeks ago.

Commercial

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

Our display of the new fashions in waists is an exclusive style show. Second Floor.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904.

☞ Visit our Restaurant on the 8th Floor for a dainty, inexpensive mid-day lunch.

ONCE there was a man who went fishing with a friend who prided himself on his veracity.

"I'll never go fishing with that fellow again," he said.

"Didn't you catch any fish?" asked a neighbor.

"No, I didn't; but the worst part of it is I don't dare say I did catch any fish for fear he'll tell the truth about it, and if you cannot lie about a fishing trip what's the use of going?"

It's to be regretted that a great many stores conduct their advertising after the manner of the proverbial fish story, and the evil they do is reflected on the stores that pride themselves on the veracity of their advertisements.

Many stores seem to be of the opinion that every time they make an announcement they must stretch the worth of the merchandise—say they're selling $1 articles for 50c. when in reality they are selling a 50c. article for 50c., and they know it, but hope the buying public will not know it.

They seem to think that this manner of publicity adds to the drawing power of their advertisements, and that every one who responds to their announcements will take their word for the value.

Still we had not ought to complain—the fact that some stores do this sort of advertising helps the growth of our business.

When we say an article is worth so much you can depend upon it.

We do not say so because we think so, but because you cannot buy the same article of equal quality elsewhere for less than what we state it is worth.

To the fact that we make it a point to religiously live up to every promise we owe our ever increasing business—your patronage—your good will.

Criterions of style in wool waists.

ROMAN stripes, in all of their blended prettiness, are invading exclusive creations, and especially is this boldly-marked pattern visible (in the trim wool) waist for general wear. The material is of fine French flannel, with a soft Saxony finish (and taffeta turn-overs.)

Leather motifs, such as cuff and collar turn-overs, reflect current tendencies (and these unique finishers) are in contrasting color to the waist fabric, Henrietta-russet being used on green, scarlet on blue, etc.

Albatross embroidered all-over in eyelet style (or broderie Anglaise,..) forms some matchless conceptions in ivory white, Army blue (Jacqueminot red.. and other colorings.) French knots of burnt orange lend a vivifying touch to plaited nun's-veilings, waists that present the (desired elongation) of shoulder, and Rob Roy sleeves. Venise applique decorates another.

Second Floor.

Serge plaids are new, with brass buttons adorning box-plaits at the front. Prunella cloth (in all colors) is a reminder of the fashions of a decade ago.

Over one hundred special Friday bargains for to-day.

Wrappers and kimonas.

Second Floor.

69c. for kimona sacques of flannelette—made on yoke—Persian designs—good colorings—finished with pretty striped border.

98c. for $1.25 dressing sacques of flannelette—in neat stripes—made with large square sailor collar, edged with silk buttonhole stitch and full bishop sleeve—girdle—also **sacques** of flannelette, Persian designs—made with belt—full bishop sleeve.

4,000 handsome $1.50 Paris spangle jet collars at 69c.

IT'S the bargain sensation of the hour—one of these handsome, rich spangle collars will transform the simplest waist or the yoke of the plainest gown into a very beautiful creation.

Main Floor.

69c. There are only 4,000 of these collars, and they are positively worth from $1.25 to $2.50—come and choose as many as you like at 69c. **69c.**

Our Paris house sent to us exactly 4,000 richly spangled collars of the very newest shapes, and bought from the leading Paris makers, after filling the season's orders, at such a figure that we are enabled to offer you values as above.

You know spangled trimmings—collars, robes—all are once again in the height of fashion, so that this offer comes at an opportune time for you. We offer these without reserve, so that the early comers get the pick—all are not worth $2.50—many are. Some are worth only $1.25—the bulk are worth $1.50 to $2.00—choice at 69c.

Solid gold eyeglasses, $1.

Main Floor.

THIS is the first special sale we've had for quite awhile in our optical department, and we guarantee you'll not find the equal of these eyeglasses elsewhere at $1.00. In fact, we assure you the same satisfaction as if you paid $5 elsewhere. Our graduate optician will fit your eyes to a pair of

Solid gold eyeglasses at $1

The glasses are rimless, have solid gold springs and fine white crystal lenses.

75c eyeglass chains at 35c.

Handkerchiefs, 11c

11c for men's and women's Irish linen handkerchiefs, worth 20c. and 25c. each. All perfect goods, not seconds, and the very best values New York has known. We have 4,000 dozen of these—12,000 handkerchiefs—and while the lot lasts the price will remain 11c. each.

Main Floor.

12½c for 4 styles of men's and women's handworked Irish linen initial handkerchiefs; a new importation from Belfast; splendid values.

12½c for 500 dozen women's embroidered Swiss handkerchiefs; all new designs from St. Gall, and the best value in New York.

Manicure set, $1.25.

Main Floor.

Manicure set—One pair finest nail scissors, one ebony or foxwood buffer, 1 box of Idealia nail powder or Mrs. Benton's nail paste, 1 bottle of rose nail bleach, 1 orange wood stick, 1 box emery boards, and 1 finest flexible nail file—value $2—sale price... **$1.25**

13c for Lyon's tooth powder.

14c for Woodbury's facial soap, powder or cream.

15c for 25c size Listerine.

1.43 per ounce for Houbigant's Ideal perfume.

34c bottle for Mrs. Ella Wilson's Rose Font—the most natural and purely harmless liquid rouge.

49c for 2 qt. warranted hot water bag.

25c for ½ pt. imported West India Bay Rum—sprinkler tops—pt., 46c; qt., 85c.

8c for 3 cakes Jergen's witch hazel soap; $1.75 worth for 89c;

$1 bottle Cranitonic hair food, 59c tube Cranitonic Zema cream, 25c cake Cranitonic shampoo soap; set complete for 89c.

A positive sensation in silks at 39c

HERE'S a fact that we want to impress upon you. The silk values we offer for to-day's selling are so phenomenal that it's almost impossible for you to realize the bargain importance of this sale without seeing the silks—it's an absolute clearing sale of all silks comprising the following:

Main Floor.

49c **Fancy silks, plain silks, real stunning patterns suitable for dinner and evening gowns; fancy waists, petticoats, linings for evening coats and fine fur garments—all worth from 75c to $2—to-day 39c and 49c.** **49c**

Of course, when we say $2 silks for 39c. and 49c. it sounds absurd, but then no bona-fide bargain legitimately announced by a reputable concern can be considered in such a light. Come to-day and enjoy this really remarkable silk treat.

You'll not want to put off this important selection, as you know $2 silks will go with a rush at 49c and 39c.

Silk Waists, $3.95

JUST a bargain flyer for to-day, and you won't find the equal of this smartly tailored silk waist anywhere else for less than $5. Couldn't expect us to offer such an unusual value every day, for it's really a bargain at $5.

Exclusive new Fall style; made of high grade taffeta silk; front tucked to form a yoke; hemstitching in between; tucked back; new full sleeves: all the new Fall shades, also black..... **$3.95**

We're anxious to have you come to our waist department and see the style show, for nowhere else in America are so many exclusive effects represented.

Second Floor.

New Fall dress goods 49c

Main Floor.

52-in. armure suiting in all the popular shades, black included. This fabric is non-shrinkable, spotless and dust proof. It is excellent value for $1.50. Special..... **98c**

52-in. tweed suiting, mannish effects, suitable for Fall or Winter wear; good value at 75c. per yd. We purchased the entire lot from a manufacturer at a price that enables us to retail them at..... **49c**

46-in. crepe veiling, all new colors, strictly all wool; a fabric suitable for street and evening wear; special at..... **69c**

42-in. all-wool double warp cheviot, in navy, royal, brown and red. This material is greatly in demand for gymnasium suits; has been sold for 75c. per yd.; for to-day **49c**

20 pieces silk and wool French plaids, new designs, carefully assorted patterns; just the material for children's school dresses. They have been selling for $1.00 per yd. Special..... **69c**

44-in. all-wool voile, chiffon finish, even mesh, in all colors, cream and black included, 75c. quality..... **49c**

5,000 pillow cases, 8½c

A SALE unprecedented for its wonderful values in blankets, spreads, sheets and pillow cases.

8½c 5,000 hemmed pillow cases, made from strong, serviceable, bleached cotton, 45x36 inches, sell regularly everywhere at 12½c., special 8½c. **8½c**

Main Floor.

Hemmed bed sheets: Good quality bleached cotton, hand torn and ironed, will launder perfectly straight.

1½x2½ yds.	2x2½ yds.	2½x2½ yds.	2½x2½ yds.
43c	52c	57c	62c

$3.75 white bed blankets at $2.95

250 pairs sample white blankets, cotton warp, warm serviceable blanket, in single or double bed sizes, light blue, pink or red borders, value 3.75, price for to-day at..... **2.95**

500 Marseilles bed spreads, double bed size, ready hemmed, medallion centre and all-over design, value 2.25, at..... **1.75**

Corret Gloves, 69c.

TWO specials that will bring a crowd to our glove counters to-day for these dainty, perfect-fitting gloves.

Main Floor.

69c. for women's $1 one-clasp cape gloves 2 shades of tan; new embroideries; an exceedingly smart style.

69c. for women's $1.35 gloves; 6 B. length; suede gloves; black and white.

79c. for women's $1 three-clasp suede gloves: black and colors, also 2-clasp glace gloves, black and colors.

25c. for special showing fine cashmere gloves, lined and unlined; black, slate and brown.

New coat fashions for misses and girls.

CHRONICLES of fashion record new departures in (proper attire.) for the younger generation, for the wants of children and young folks have to be decided (just as much.) as the demands of their elders, and we justly claim the finest collection (of outer apparel.) that you'll wish to see. For materials, we've some unmatched models in broadcloth in the new stone color, showing long shirred shoulders and neck. There are collar and cuffs of moleskin, (and a bit of color..) is expressed in scarlet pipings, lining and catchy brass buttons. We've a beauty in the color of the hour "cachou" or onion, with double-breasted front closing with brass buttons, Watteau back, and stylish fichu collar of Venise lace. The belt and the lining are white.

Imitation bear in rich cardinal colored red is an importation we're proud of. It's an automobile style (with white lining.....) and buttons and moleskin trim it.

The New Open Armhole is a feature of a moleskin coat (that has a touch.) of blue introduced in the motifs, and appliques.

There are some sumptuous coats (in black.. broadcloth) we should enjoy having you see. Notice the new "Coachman's" collar.

$15.75 for misses' suits of cheviot, in blue, brown and black, full box coat, semi-fitted strapped back—new full sleeve, reversed cuff, trimmed with stitched pan velvet—plaited skirt, flaring from knee—sizes 14, 16 and 18.

$12.75 for misses' ¾ length covert coat—new model—very full with belt at back—body and sleeves lined with satin—sizes 14, 16 and 18.

$9.75 for misses' tourist coat made in novelty mixture—trimmed with contrasting color velvet piping and fancy buttons—sizes 14 and 16.

Boys' suits at $3.95

NOT all worth $7.50, but there's not a suit in the lot that's not a decided bargain at $3.95—then there's a lot of boys' overcoats that are also worth up to $7.50 at $3.95; in fact, we'll stake our reputation that these overcoats are the best bargains offered in America.

Second Floor.

The overcoats come in two styles—one exactly like the cut shown herewith—made of genuine Frieze, in Oxford, blue and black—every coat has a guarantee sewn on the sleeve—warranted strictly all wool—cut very long and loose—either belt back or plain—lined with a very heavy Farmer satin—silk velvet collar—7 to 16 years—at $3.95. **3.95**

Boys' suits worth to $7.50, $3.95. The new Norfolk Suits with bloomers and trousers—blue serge and fancy mixture—double breasted—blue serge suits and fancy mixtures—correct reefers—correct overcoats—suits worth up to $7.50, Russian suits and sailor at..... **3.95**

Fall Suits $12.75

ANOTHER SEVENTY-five of those $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 suits that created such great buying enthusiasm last Friday—couldn't get any more—had a hundred last Friday, and no wonder they were sold in a day, for they are without a doubt the greatest bargains ever offered in tailor-made suits.

They are odd lots of high grade suits from a maker who wanted to make an early season clean-up; smart effects in Scotch mixtures, odd suits; all the latest Autumn styles; come and ask to see these suits, we've a little surprise in store for you at $12.75.

Third Floor.

$10 for $15 covert coats—those smart creations which all the world of style has adopted as the ideal coat for Fall wear—look elsewhere at $15 coats; then see these coats—you'll fully appreciate what an unusually good bargain these coats are at $10; correct box coat, 30 in. long, plaited front and back, double breasted, belted back; to-day at $10.

Storm coats $10

WE'RE selling hundreds of new, smart storm coats, like the illustration, at $10. The demand for these distinctive styles we're showing is amazing—but, then, they're so different from any you've ever worn—so smart and desirable for rain or shine—a diversity of styles at extremely popular prices, special to-day at

$10, $14.75, $16.75, $18.75

$19.75 for $30 tailored suit—marvelous value in a strictly fine tailored suit, made of panne cheviot in blue, black and the new brown shade; coat smartly trimmed with knotted silk braid, full flare skirt.

$12.75 for $18.75 voile dress skirt—made over fine quality taffeta silk drop, handsomely trimmed with taffeta bands and braid, full flare.

Men's cravenettes, $10.

THESE are $15 coats, but for to-day we place a hundred of them on sale at $10. They are the swell 52 in. coats, the style exclusive tailors are now turning out.

Very smartly tailored—broad concave shoulders, hand made collars—a coat that fits tightly to the back; made of black thibets and fancy mixture, as well as plain. Sizes from 33 to 44; a strictly rainproof coat, good for rain or shine. To-day at $10. **10**

Second Floor.

Men's $15 and $18 Suits at $10; very fine worsted suits, silk mixed effects, double breasted and single breasted; also cheviots.

Just 200 Suits—34 to 36 sizes—To-day, $10.

Tapestry Brussels carpet to-day 48c

ONE of the many to-day bargains that will bring economical home furnishers here to-day for new and exclusive designs in rugs and carpets guaranteed to wear.

Third Floor.

48c. for 70c. tapestry Brussels carpet.
59c. for 75c. all wool ingrain carpet, best quality.
59c. for 85c. tapestry Brussels carpet, new patterns.
39c. & 49c. sq. yd. for 65c. and 75c. Scotch linoleums—2 and 4 yds. wide.
34c. sq. yd. for 50c. best quality Sampson's oilcloth.
19c. sq. yd. for 30c. oilcloth—new designs.

Smyrna rugs: New Smyrna rugs, guaranteed quality, all wool; very durable.

$1.19 for $1.65 rugs—21x45 in.
$1.65 for $2.50 rugs—26x54 in.
$1.95 for $3.00 rugs—30x60 in.
$2.65 for $4.00 rugs—3x6 feet.
$4.85 for $6.75 rugs—4x7 feet.
$7.65 for $12.00 rugs—6x9 feet.
$11.95 for $18 rugs—7.6x10.6 ft.
$16.75 for $23 rugs—9x12 ft.

New Fall shirts, 79c.

WE'RE not afraid to promise you the best value of the season in men's new Fall shirts, because through a special purchase we secured the goods to back it up; regular $1.25 dressy shirts, 79c.

Main Floor.

Men's $1.25 Fall underwear, 79c.

That's another of the special bargains, and you'll find still others if you come here to-day.

79c. for men's 1.25 stiff bosom shirts, newest Fall designs in light grounds and neat blue and black stripes and figures; detached cuffs, perfect fitting, made from best quality percale.

79c. for men's 1.25 full weight natural wool shirts and drawers; a good opportunity to buy first-class underwear at a nominal price.

1.10 for men's $2 pure worsted shirts or drawers of very superior grade, equal in every respect to the best imported underwear; for early Fall wear; a few slight imperfections which are not noticeable.

Women's hose & underwear

THESE special to-day prices represent the Fall weights in exceptionally high grade underwear and hosiery.

Main Floor.

55c for women's 75c real Maco yarn, silk, hand crochet finish, ribbed cotton vests, long and short sleeves, medium and heavy weight, ankle and knee lengths, pants and tights.

80c for women's $1 and $1.25 merino vests, pants and tights, medium and heavy weight are long and short sleeves, the drawers ankle and knee lengths, the tights are ankle and knee lengths.

Women's regular 25c hose at 18c.

18c for 25c cotton hose, women's medium fall weight, full fashioned, regular made, two thread Maco yarn, fast black, lustrous, pliable and elastic, double soles, heels and toes.

25c for women's 39c lisle hose, medium weight, fast black, Hermsdorf dye, plain lisle thread, fine gauge, imported, full elastic fashioned, regular made, double soles, heels and toes.

Fine lingerie underwear

PERFECT fit and finish are demanded in undermuslins, (and first of all....) do women desire dainty materials and fluffy laces for the making, such as French nainsook, Persian lawn and yards of bow-knot and dot laces.

With this in mind we're taking the initiative in presenting the prettiest ideas possible that Paris and Germany can offer in a new cut and shaping, known as the Circular Cut.

For women (who wish to avoid.....) the appearance of too much flesh, they're highly recommended (because the garments...) fit without any unnecessary fullness. The drawers (being circularly shaped.....) are of ample dimensions around the lower edge. The chemise obviates the need of a corset cover and underpetticoat. Women (who once) try..... these perfectly adjusted garments (will insist.....) on none else.

Circular ruffles (made of handkerchiefs.....) frilled with Point de Paris lace are original expressions (in sheer.....) Persian for drawers. Bows a la Francaise (are set on the centre..) of the ruffle.

There's a good imitation Duchesse lace (used in quantities.....) on lingerie, and "ruby" val. made into deep flounces of one row built (on the other...) is an extravagantly pretty embellishment of some bridal sets in drawers, petticoats and night gowns.

Do you prefer pajamas? We've the handsomest (assortment in town....) in domestics and Japanese importations in plain taffeta, pongee and madras. Ask to see them.

Second Floor.

Handsome assortment of bridal sets—trimmed with fine laces, ribbon beading and ribbon—all fine sheer nainsook—made and finished with the best workmanship—prices are 4.95, 6.00, 6.95, 10.00, 10.50, 11.95, 14.50 and upwards.

Gowns of fine nainsook and cambric—high and low neck effects—elbow and regular lengths—sleeves all trimmed with fine laces, embroidery and ribbons—all the newest styles and effects—prices are 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.75, 2.95, 3.25, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50, 4.95, 5.50, 5.95 and upwards.

Petticoats of fine nainsook and cambric tops—with Persian lawn ruffles trimmed with fine laces and embroidery—also ribbon trimmed—prices are 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50, 4.95, 5.50, 5.95, 6.50, 6.95, 7.50 and upwards.

Drawers, corset covers and skirt trimmed chemise—all the new models—made of fine nainsook, trimmed with fine laces and embroidery and dainty ribbons—prices are 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 3.95, 4.50, 4.95, 5.50, 5.95 and upwards.

Monthly sale of high grade groceries and wines

QUALITY is our talisman in our Model Pure Food Mart—whatever you buy here you'll find it's a pleasure to eat—there's a lasting satisfaction in every ounce of food stuffs we sell, and you'll find our prices the lowest quoted.

Sixth Floor.

Oatmeal—H. O. The finest steam cooked. 2 lb. Carton, 12c.; 6 Cartons **70c**

Pure Olive Oil—Bertolli's finest imported from Italy—gallon, $2.10; ½ gallon, $1.10; quart bottle.. **60c**

In-er-Seal Biscuit—Oatmeal or Graham. Regular 10c. carton.... **6c**

New Asparagus—Gold Dust or Saratoga brands; large tender stalks, dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can **28c**

Pure Fruit Jellies—Royal Stuart finest home made, all varieties, including Currant and Quince; two sizes; dozen, $2.85 and $1.85; glass, 25c. and..... **16c**

New Holland Herring—Direct importation—all Matchers; full size keg **88c**

Gomprecht's Lilliputians—Small, dainty Frankfurters, (delivered) ..... lb. **16c**

Fresh Butter—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery, 5 lb. pail, $1.28; 2 lb. pail.. **78c**

White Rose Potatoes—The best produced on Long Island, Bushel, 90 lbs..... **75c**

Barrel, 180 lbs..... **2.25**

Beechnut Bacon—The kind you have always bought at 25c.—4 to 5 lb. strips—canvased for delivery; lb.... **18½c**

Melting Sugar Peas—Royal Stuart new pack; cans, 24 cans, $4.10; dozen, $2.10; can **18c**

Telephone Peas—Royal Stuart selected new pack; case 24 cans, $2.90; doz., $1.50; can **13c**

Stringless Beans—Royal Stuart—extra quality; case 24 cans, $3.20; dozen, $1.70; 2 lb. can **15c**

Sweet Potatoes—Celebrated Vineland stock, peck **35c**

Coffee—A superior blend of fine imported Java and Mocha. This coffee is the best obtainable at the price quoted; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.. **28c**

Garden Grown Teas—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, and all our regular 75c. varieties; lb., 60c.; 5 lb. caddy **2.85**

New Layer Figs—Extra fancy California, 1 lb. pckg., 10c.; 10 lb. box **95c**

Sweet Vanilla Chocolate—Royal Stuart—none better for eating or drinking; lb., 34c.; ½ lb. cake **9c**

Flavoring Extracts Cameron Double Strength, Vanilla or Lemon; pint bottle, 85c.; ½-pint bottle, 45c.; ¼-pint bottle.. **25c**

Wines & Liquors

Old Pepper Whiskey—Gallon, $1.65; bottle.. **39c**

Duffy's Malt Whiskey—Bottle **67c**

Guinness' Dublin Stout—Bulldog bottling, imported in glass; doz **1.53**

Old Crow Whiskey—Gallon $2.50; full quart bottle **65c**

Three Star Brandy—Walden's very old brandy of the cognac type; gal., $3.85; bot.... **1.00**

Rock and Rye—Highly recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $3.00; bottle **83c**

Port or Sherry—Specially reduced; gallon, $1.35, $1.10 and..... **83c**

St. Julien Claret—Superior native wine; case 13 quarts **3.00**

Old Jamaica Rum—Very fine quality; gallon, $3.50; bottle **1.00**

Old Pot Still Whiskey—Sir John Powers; imported in glass bottle **1.00**

Creme de Menthe—Superior quality; bottle..... **69c**

To-day, women's $3.50 shoes, $1.85

THE second shipment of that great purchase from a Rochester manufacturer—shoes that are positively worth $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50—embodying the very latest new Fall style requirements. This has been one of the most successful shoe sales we've ever inaugurated, because the lot is so large, the shoes so unusually fine—all sizes—all widths.

Second Floor.

Women's patent kid button boots, wood Cuban heel, dull kid top; sizes regular; turned sole, opera toe; $3.50 shoe at..... **$1.85**

Women's bright Vici kid lace or button $2.50 shoes; heavy stitched soles; military heels; all sizes at..... **$1.85**

Women's $3.50 to $5 sample shoes; sizes 3½ to 4½, A and B only; every Fall sort and plenty of them, including welts and turns; high or low heels; at.. **$1.85**

Women's $5 glace kidskin button boots, welted sole, military heels, medium toes, neat medium weight soles; custom finish and strictly elegant; $5.00 value at..... **$2.85**

Women's $3.50 shoes—fine welt drop last, dull top of kid, patent tip, button; at..... **$2.85**

Women's bright kid shoes, high military heel, opera toe; right in every way; at..... **$2.85**

Women's turn sole shoes, patent ideal kidskin; dull mat top; button style; value $3.50 to $5.00, at..... **$2.85**

Men's and Women's $1.50 Persian Bath Slippers, 79c

Misses' and children's school shoes; $2 and $2.50 values; on our great bargain tables to-day at..... **$1.25**

The celebrated S. C. S. shoes at $3.50 for Fall wear are the acme of shoe elegance; strictly bench made; at..... **$3.50**

—SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.—

$1.95 for bonne femme lace curtains.

BONNE FEMME curtains never had a greater sale than this season, and right when they're in the height of popularity, when the demand is greatest, we offer a thousand regular $2.95 values, white and Arabian color; special to-day, (Fourth Floor.) each..... **$1.95**

Ruffled Renaissance lace bed sets—of good durable net, with lace medallion in spread and bolster, finished with deep valance; $4.50 value, at..... **$2.95**

Irish point sash curtains—27 in. wide, and 45 inches long, rich artistic designs; usually sold at $2.95 and $3.50; special at, each **$1.25**

Irish point lace curtains—over a dozen handsome new designs, with wide borders, our regular prices for these stylish curtains are $3.95 and $4.25; for to-day choose at..... **$2.75**

Renaissance lace curtains—richly wrought on fine French net; actual value $7.50; special, per pair..... **$5.00**

Stationery at 30c

PURE LINEN, Ray finished, with fibre or cloth surface—the sort that's now so much in demand. The tints are the very latest—the shape of the envelope and paper is the Winthrop, medium square size.

Main Floor.

60c cabinets of 50 sheets of paper and 50 envelopes, 30c

$1 cabinets of 100 sheets of paper and 75 envelopes, 60c

Table oilcloth 12c

TWO THOUSAND yards of 5-4 table oilcloth—excellent quality and neat designs, sold as a bargain at 17c—special to-day while this limited lot lasts..... **12c**

No mail or C. O. D. orders. Basement Salesroom.

Special Sale To-day

500 75c. gas burners, complete like cut, burner, mantel, chimney, opal shade and cup, to-day, at 47c. **47c**

Special: 10 qt. galvanized pail at 10c.

5c. for solid back Scrub Brushes.
12c. for Dust Brushes.
98c. for Bissell's Popular Carpet Sweeper.
1.59 for Bissell's Standard $2.50 Sweeper.
2.50 for Bissell's cycle-bearing Grand Rapids Sweeper.
95c. for floor Broom—good quality hair brush.
19c. for Feather Duster.
7c. for Dish Cloths.
5c. for asbestos Iron Holders.
5c. for Dust Pans.
25c. for good quality Chamois.
43c. for lb. can Floor Wax.
3.15 for weighted Brush, to polish hardwood floors.
2.98 for "Manhattan" odorless Oil Heaters—brass bottom; tank holds 5 qts. of oil; has large 10-in. wick, fancy wrought iron stand, and has handle so it can be carried from room to room; value $4.25.
2.00 for the Universal Bread Mixer.
85c. for Climax Food Chopper.

Everything Special

The key-note of interest.

It rings true. Therefore our great audience every day.

In a thousand ways the Fine Arts and the Liberal Arts unite to charm, amuse, instruct and profit our guests.

Attention centers upon the Picture Gallery, Fifth Floor. It has been reorganized. Pictures have been removed, others added. Old friends should see its freshness. New charms should create new friends.

Now first shown a Triptych of large canvases, presenting

MARY AT NAZARETH,
MARY AT THE CROSS,
MARY RETURNING FROM CALVARY.

These pictures were No. 56, Paris Salon, 1903.

Artist J. J. F. Aubert. Pupil of Cabanel and Yvon. Honorable mention, 1887; Third Class Medal, 1888; Bronze Medal, 1889 and 1900. Hors Concours.

So important a contribution to the current Picture exhibitions of New York should command the attention of all interested in pictorial art.

It is well understood that the season in styles for Women's Costumes is not open until the Wanamaker Exhibits appear. Three extraordinary collections are now current here.

First. *Second Floor. Very latest Dresses and Wraps from Paris and Vienna. Mr. Wilkinson's collection.*

Second. *Second Floor. Paris Millinery.*

Third. *Fifth Floor. Models for Costumes to order. Monsieur Dumas-King's collection.*

This is the fourth day of the showing. Unmatched effort has produced unmatched result. The approval of the most intelligent and critical clientele in New York City marks the occasion as the most successful and important fashion incident of the year.

Fall in Line For Your Fall Suit

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

This is but a chapter out of the WANAMAKER book of Men's Fall Fashions. The full volume is on display in our Men's Clothing Store, in the shape of table after table of fine new things.

Chapter I—Blue and Black Sack Suits

Every man appreciates the uplift that a dark, plain-colored suit gives to his wardrobe. Consequently we are selling these Sack Suits, black or blue in quantities, to men who wish to have a stylish, but inconspicuous suit to put on as a welcome change from the light suit of mixed cheviot.

Materials are thibets—soft and fine, and handsomely finished; cheviots, rougher, but smart-looking and serviceable; and unfinished worsteds—a sort of compromise between extremes.

Made Single or Double-breasted, and finished in faultless fashion. Stocks are so broad, too, that the man must be an exception, in figure or fancy, that we can't fit to a T.

There are—

Double-breasted Suits—

In black, at $12 In black or blue, at $15, $18 and $20.
In blue, at $22 to $30.

Single-breasted Suits—

In black, at $12 In black or blue, at $15 and $20.
In black, at $25 and $30.

Trousers for a Change-off—

Striped Worsted Trousers, in a fine variety of patterns, at $5 to $10.

And Fancy Waistcoats—

In choice assortment, at $2.50 to $5.

Well-Hatted Men Wear Stetson's

Second floor, Ninth street.

We invaded this town with Stetson Derby Hats two years ago—not very many New York men then knew them, though all men knew Stetson's Soft Hats.

Invasion is occupation—hundreds of men now wear Stetson Derbies—coming back, season after season, for new ones.

The reasons are found in comfort, style and quality. The "Self-Conforming" Stetson Derby fits the head like the old soft hat you wear a-golfing—while the Stetson "Featherweight" is the lightest of all "full stiff" derbies.

Each comes in black and browns, at $3.50 and $5.

Then there's the Stetson "Clear Nutria" Derby at $6—the finest, best stiff hat in the world.

Stetson Soft Hats are as well known as a Winchester rifle or a Pullman car. All kinds here, from $3.50 to $15—hats for the subfreshman or the grandfather, in the approved Autumn styles and colors.

"Wanamaker" Safety Razors

Cutlery Goods, Main Cross aisle.

Made especially for us, to be sold under *our* guarantee. Which means that any "Wanamaker" Safety Razor which shows, after

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Closely in touch with the Fall fashions, as expressed in the Paris Costumes, are the

New Tailored Suits

for women, of which we show a remarkably interesting gathering. The pointed 1830 girdles in the dresses, for instance, find an echo in the vests seen in many of the suits. The high shoulders, too, are in evidence, and there are touches of trimming, all of which emphasize the tendency to the graceful, flowing lines of the period of Louis Philippa.

Prices for these charming American Tailored Dresses start at $12, and rise, by easy stages, to $60.

A few particulars:

At $16.50—Walking Suits of tweed; three-quarter length jacket with loose belted back. Unlined gored plaited skirt.

At $21—An assortment of Walking Suits of tweed, cheviot, broadcloth; single-breasted, tight-fitting jackets, trimmed with braid; also fitted and short jackets with vests. Unlined gored skirts, each gore with inverted plait.

At $24—Walking Suits of cheviot tweed; jacket faced with peau de soie; and showing fancy vest. Gored skirt, falling in plaits from knee.

At $27.50—Walking Suits of broadcloth; plaited blouse; jacket with yoke, braid trimming.

Other Suits at prices up to $60, are of tweeds, coverts, cheviots and broadcloths, and have Eton, blouse and jacket effects, in the various lengths.

Second floor, Broadway.

Why These Covert Cloth Coats Are RIGHT

Second floor, Broadway.

Most of the makers of Women's Coats who brought their Autumn models to us had to take them back and alter them, before we would accept them. Why? Because the sleeves were too small.

There's not a coat in our stock now, that can't take care of the new large sleeves that are put in the latest dresses, comfortably and without crowding.

Illustrated by these new Covert Cloth Coats—made of fine materials, finished with special care throughout, and admirably stylish. They're popular, too, for Fall wearing. In fitted, half-fitted and loose styles. $15 to $45.

The Fall Shirt-Waists Are Effective

Second floor, Tenth street.

French flannel, albatross, nun's veiling, velveteen—every desirable fabric. A multitude of good colors and shades, and almost as many styles as there are waists. Simple waists, elaborate waists, solid colors and smart contrasts—a perfect revel for the woman who likes to see pretty things.

All exquisitely made, from the black brilliantines at $1.50 to the dashing Scotch plaids, from $5.50 to $8.

We're proud of them.

Black Spangled Collars

Tenth street.

A sale just in time. For spangles are going to be liked this year. Well-made, well-proportioned black collars. Excellent designs, scintillating on foundations of good net. All new.

$2.50 to $3 Collars at $2 Each
$4 and $4.50 Collars at $3 Each

"Princess May"— Wonderful Gloves for $1

Tenth street.

Most women know the "Princess May" Gloves—do not need to be reminded that they are the best ever sold for $1. In fit, workmanship, beauty, style and the qualities of wear, equal to gloves costing half as much again.

But all women will be glad to learn that this Fall the shades are more attractive than ever.

The "Princess May" Cape Gloves, one-clasp: outseam; made like a man's glove; an exclusive model. In the new Indian tan, black and white. $1.

"Princess May" Pique-sewn Gloves, one-clasp: in tan, mode, brown, gray, white and black. $1.

"Princess May" Overseam Two-clasp Glace or Three-clasp Suede Gloves, in the new Fall shades, and black-and-white, $1.

Very Good Goodies

Candy Store, Basement.

Chocolate-covered Caramels, good

Sale of Men's Socks

At Less Than Their Landed Cost

Ninth street Aisle.

An importer cleaned house of his surplus this-season's patterns. We got them—2,400 pairs of fine styles, which we're going to sell at *one-half to two-thirds below their value:*

25c a Pair, worth 50c and 75c

Patterns are most desirable, quality is high—and it is a rare chance for men to pick up fancy socks at a saving. Included are:

COTTON SOCKS

Black, embroidered.
Tan, self silk-clocked.

LISLE THREAD SOCKS

Black, embroidered.
Black, brilliant lisle thread, clocked.
Black, ribbed, colored clocked.
Tan, silk-clocked.
Oxford or cardinal mixed, clocked and embroidered. Plaid lisle thread.

Three Styles of Boys' Norfolk Suits

Second floor, Ninth street.

We are showing three distinct styles of these good-looking Norfolk Suits for boys of nine to sixteen years—each in a variety of handsome patterns. Altogether, it makes the finest assortment we have ever had to offer.

One style is called the "Rodman"—with a single-breasted jacket, plaited to belt. Then there's a double-breasted yoke Norfolk jacket; while the third style is the regular single-breasted Norfolk jacket, with plaits and belt. Materials are best imported and domestic mixed cheviots; and prices are $6.75 to $12.

They're suits that every boy will be proud to wear; and the bloomer trousers with which they are equipped are smart as well as comfortable.

Separate Bloomer Trousers, of mixed cheviots, in sizes for 6 to 16 years, are $1.50 and $2 a pair.

New Hats For Children and Girls

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Trimmed hats for the new season. Pretty as pictures, every one; with every imaginable variation of shape and style and color. All in the best of taste, all youthful and becoming.

Appreciative mothers will be delighted with them. And the prices are moderate, indeed:

White Sailor Hats, with black velvet ribbon bows and streamers; or with bows of Dresden silk. $5.

Beautiful Beaver Hats, in all fashionable shades; trimmed with silk in solid colors; Persian and Dresden effects. $8 to $12.

Beaver, Silk and Velvet Pokes, in a vast number of styles; trimmed with ostrich feathers and ribbon. $8 to $18.

And a broad assortment of Baby Hats, $3 to $15.

Lillian Corsets at $3.75

Second floor, Tenth street.

An advanced model of these splendid Lillian Corsets, made abroad especially for us, that is pleasing many women nowadays. Especially adapted for slender figures—high bust and short hips; giving the small, tapering waistline that is so desirable.

No side steels—hence lots of comfort, as well as grace. In white only. $3.75 each. Fitted by experts to the wearer.

Hand-Made Crochet Lace Irish and French

Broadway.

Irish peasantry, working on the patterns handed down from generation to generation. French workmen, adding the *finesse* and grace of the Gaul to the sturdy beauty of the Celt. Those are the two sources whence we derive this fascinating collection of Crochet Laces and Lace Collars.

These laces appear, to a greater or less extent, on every costume that Paris sends, used separately, or in combination with the lighter laces; and every woman knows what a note of distinction they add to the frock on which they are used.

Notes of the price-ranges:

Real Irish Crochet Laces, 1¾ to 10 inches wide, at $2.25 to $18 a yard.
Real Irish Crochet Insertions, 1 to 4

These Shoes Save Money

Fourth avenue.

The actual amount of cold cash you spend less than you anticipated isn't all there is to a shoe bargain. There are cases when two pairs of shoes at $1.50 are not nearly as good a purchase as one pair at $3.

It all depends on the wearing qualities of the shoes themselves. These shoes, for example, aren't made merely to *sell* at their prices, but to give good service at these prices—in most cases, at higher prices than they're now selling for. And the money you save *stays* saved:

Women's Kid Shoes at $1.50

Lace and button, in various styles and shapes, that were $3 in our regular stocks; others from one of our best factories. Sizes out here and there, but nearly every size in the lot.

Women's Ideal Kid Shoes at $2.20

Three hundred pairs, made up for a jobber on a last different from those in his stock. They wholesale for $2.80, but you can buy them here at $2.20 a pair; laced; on arched instep last, with straight tips, military heels and welted oak-leather soles.

Girls' Spring-heel Shoes at $1.20

Firm kidskin, with tips of patent leather, lace and button; solid oak leather soles; sizes 11 to 2; smaller sizes at $1; C, D and E widths.

Boys' Shoes at $1.30

Sturdy well-made Lace Shoes, of kangaroo calf, with heels. Sizes 13 to 5.

Some Odd Lots

Women's Oxfords, worth $2, now $1.
Children's Shoes and Oxfords, odds and ends, at 50c.
Men's $3 Coolie Cloth Shoes at $1.

Mohair Figured Nub Cheviots

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

A fine quality of cheviot, with its attractiveness enhanced by the addition of glistening nubs of mohair, in desirable colorings—that's the story of these splendid dress goods, that are

65c and 75c a Yard
Instead of $1.25

A maker's surplus—that's the reason. Some of the materials are in self-colors; others have an enlivening dash of white—all are extremely stylish.

Colors are golden brown, dark brown, royal blue, navy blue, garnet and black. Fifty inches wide. Nearly half price.

Handkerchiefs From the Ould Sod

Broadway.

Just off the boat, from the land of the blackthorn and the shamrock—fresh, attractive, pure flax.

Initial Handkerchiefs for men and women, they are—the letters all hand-embroidered. Put up in boxes of six; but sold singly, if you prefer:

Two styles of Women's Initial Handkerchiefs: one with plain block letter, one with wreath in fleur-de-lis, encircling block letter. At 12½c each, or 75c for box of six.

Two styles of Women's Initial Handkerchiefs: one with plain script letter, the other with dainty wreaths of clover and bow-knot design; at 25c each, or $1.50 a box of six.

Women's fine sheer Handkerchiefs, in French effects; corded borders, with small block initial; at 50c each.

Men's hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initial; liberal size; two styles, plain script or openwork; at 25c each; $1.50 a box of six.

Men's Handkerchiefs, finer quality, with handsome block letter; at 50c each.

New Paris Jewelry

Jewelry Store, Broadway, Tenth street.

The new arrivals of Jewelry from Paris present a brilliant exhibition. These decorative pieces are wonderful in their artistic effects; though the jewels are imitations, the designs are artistic as though real diamonds and pearls were to be mounted.

The collection includes everything from hat-pins and brooches to the most elaborate tiaras.

And the prices are wonderfully little:

For instance, Hat-Pins, in floral design, or Automobile Hat-Pins, with imitation pearls, rhinestones, topaz, coral, jade, and so on, are 25c to $4.

Then there are LaVallieres, at $1.25 to $14, Tiaras and Collars, set with pearls and rhinestones; Brooches in profusion at $2.25 to $12.50; Rhinestone Buckles, at $2 to $14, and so on down the list—Vanity Boxes, Fan Chains, Barrettes; and a variety of Comb Sets, at 50c, for imitation shell or amber, to $13.50, for brilliant rhinestone mountings.

An Onslaught on Toilet Goods and Mirrors

Toilet Goods, Tenth street.

Staple, well-esteemed toilet preparations that need no introduction. High-grade, good-looking mirrors. And these slashing changes from their normal prices:

25c size Aromatique Dentifrice at 16c.
15c size Borine Tooth Powder at 6c.

A Field Day in CHINA

A Stirring Demonstration Before Retreat Is Sounded

It's the last day of the China Sale, considered as a September event. Tonight the splendid forces, that have held the field all the month long, withdraw. And the movement ends with a demonstration in force, with the Dinner Sets occupying the right of line. Of course, though interest will henceforth be more centered on the new arrivals of China and Glass, many of the fine offerings will hold over into October.

But when the time comes to break ranks tonight, you'll find that regiments—brigades—divisions will have marched straight into garrison in many a fort where the commandant is a thrifty housewife:

Dinner Sets Lead the Van

A fine English Porcelain open-stock pattern, with a fine full enameled decoration, and gilt, in a 113-piece Set, that has always been $45, and never less, is today marked **$25 a Set**—and for today only.

The remaining open-stock pieces of this pattern are on a counter at half price.

A Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Set of 101 pieces, in fine flower decoration, and all pieces gilt, is now reduced to **$27.50 from $37.50.**

Other Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt, are **$25, from $37.50.**

Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 101 pieces, with soup tureen and three platters; flower decoration and all handles gilt; now **$12.50, worth $22.50.**

American Porcelain Dinner sets of 100 pieces, with a fine flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters; are priced at **$10, worth $15.**

Theodore Haviland China Chop Sets, consisting of a round chop dish and twelve plates, in a fine moss rose design and heavily gilt. Sets that we have never sold for less than $4, and then at half price, are marked today at **$2.75 a Set**—and they won't last long. Basement.

Austrian China Fancy Pieces

In a fine decoration of roses in clusters, and a pretty gilt border:

Salad Bowls, at 30c, from 40c.
Comb-and-Brush Trays, 40c, from 70c.
Cracker Jars, at 50c, from $1.
Mayonnaise Bowls with plates, at 50c, from $1.10.
Celery Trays, at 25c, from 40c.
French China Fern Dishes. These were $1.00 each, and we have sold a few at $1. The rest, today at 60c each.

Fancy China at 25c

Austrian china in several choice designs; every piece worth double. Tea plates, Bread-and-butter Plates, Oatmeal Saucers, Fruit Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, and Olive Dishes. At 25c each, worth double.

Basement.

Thin Blown Water Tumblers

Regularly $1 and $1.25 a dozen. Choice of several good patterns at 60c a dozen.

Tenth street Elevator Counter and Basement.

Cut Glass

8-inch Bowls, $3.50, $4.50 and $6.50; worth $5, $6.50 and $10.

9-inch Bowls, $8.50; worth $12.

Water Caraffes, $2 and $4.50; worth $3 and $6.50.

High-footed Comports, $5.50 and $7; worth $8 and $12.

Claret Jugs, $7.50 and $8.50; worth $12 and $15.

Water Jugs, $6.50 and $8.50; worth $10 and $12.

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, $5 and $7; worth $7.50 and $10.50.

Jelly Dishes, fancy shapes, $5; worth $7.

Decanters, quart size, $5; worth $7.

Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; worth $2 and $3 each.

Celery Trays, $2.50, $5 and $6; worth $4.50, $8 and $10.

Water Tumblers, $5 and $12 a dozen; worth $8.50 and $20.

Basement and Tenth street aisle.

A Thousand Silk Umbrellas At $2.75 and $3.75

Ninth street Aisle.

The lowest-priced Umbrella in the lot is worth $5.

The finest are worth $10 to $15—and there's a generous representation of these higher values.

It's the greatest Umbrella Offering we have had to chronicle in many seasons.

Every umbrella in the lot is *pure silk.* The handles alone are in most cases worth more than the present price of the whole umbrella.

And it's by being on the alert, and snapping up a good thing when it came our way, that makes us able to tell you this fine bit of news. There are Umbrellas for Men and for Women:

The handles on the Women's Umbrellas are full-length silver, ivory-and-silver, pearl-and-silver, gun-metal and natural wood, silver or gold-plate trimmed, and fancy horn.

The Men's Umbrellas have carved and plain ivory, cape and stag horn, shell, silver and natural wood, silver-trimmed handles.

Some of the silk coverings have had a thread dropped in the weaving. It doesn't hurt the wearing ability of the umbrellas in the least, and would take a very expert eye to discover it.

Fine Umbrellas for your own hat and hat-rack, or—as gifts—for some one else's, at

$2.75 and $3.75, worth $5 to $15

If the Dish Runs Away with the Spoon—

Basement.

It's because of the general scatteration of these splendid utensils-for-all-over-the-house that the very low September Sale prices are responsible for.

And today they're lower than ever on many things—for instance, the fine Blue-coated Enamel Ware comes down a third below the *low sale prices*—a perfect snap for the provident housewife. And many's the bargain to be found among the miscellaneous housekeeping things—all of which are A1 in quality:

White Lined Blue Enamel Ware

Each article is steel, double-coated with pure enamel:

Housefurnishings

Chamois Skins, 35c.
Hot Plate Lifters, 5c.
Copper Tea Kettles, nickel-plated, No. 7, 90c.
Heavy Bread Boxes, Japanned, 35c.

1904

MAIN RUSSIAN FORCE NOW NORTH OF MUKDEN

Belief That No Serious Attempt Will Be Made to Hold City.

JAPANESE CAPTURE DA PASS

Oyama Begins the Offensive and Threatens Kuropatkin's Left Flank—Approaches to Mukden Mined.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30.—Telegraphing from Niu-Chwang yesterday, The Daily Mail's correspondent there says:

"The main force of the Russian Army has retired to the north of Mukden.

"Strong bodies of troops have been thrown out to defend both flanks, and the southern approaches to the city have been carefully mined.

"The indications are that no serious attempt will be made to hold Mukden."

Correspondents with the Japanese forces also announce that the Russian Army has retired to the north of Mukden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 30.—News was received here from Mukden yesterday to the effect that the Japanese had at last begun the offensive. It was stated that they had captured Da Pass, and were pressing on Gen. Kuropatkin's left flank.

[Da Pass, or Ta Pass, meaning Great Pass, is situated about forty-five miles southeast of Mukden, and about the same distance northeast of Liao-Yang. It is about twenty-five miles south of the Hun River. The Japanese attacked Da Pass, which was occupied by the troops of Gens. Mistchenko and Samsonoff, on Sept. 24, but, according to dispatches from Harbin, were twice repulsed.]

The War Office is unable to confirm this report officially, because Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatches are following the Emperor, who has gone to Odessa, but The Associated Press is informed by the General Staff that all indications point to the news being correct.

It is believed that the Russians abandoned Da Pass without serious resistance. Several other passes of the Da range eastward of Bentsiaputze, (twenty miles southeast of Mukden,) are also in the hands of the Japanese.

Gen. Kuropatkin is evidently drawing in his forces to the less mountainous country northwestward, where he may decide to give battle. In the meanwhile sharp fighting is regarded as imminent southeast of Mukden, whence the Japanese are expected to deliver their main attack, the flank movement from the west being of secondary importance.

The absence of the Emperor is causing an even greater dearth of official news from the front than has been experienced heretofore. Communication with Mukden has been practically suspended, and St. Petersburg is therefore suffering another period of anxiety and suspense just after the intimation was given that important developments were imminent.

TIE PASS, Sept. 29.—The Japanese armies around Liao-Yang are reported to be decimated by epidemics, due to decaying corpses.

The Japanese are said to have dammed the Liao River abreast of Liao-Yang, flooding the country in order to protect their left flank.

War clothing is being received by the Japanese from America.

MUKDEN, Sept. 29.—Gen. Kuropatkin has issued an order of the day to his officers on the lessons of the ten days' fighting at Liao-Yang, pointing out the shortcomings of both armies as exposed by the battle.

PORT ARTHUR CONFIDENT.

Garrison Expects to Hold Out Till the First of the Year.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 29.—Private reports from Port Arthur state that the garrison there is confident of being able to hold out until the beginning of next year.

The report of the loss of three Japanese torpedo boats and the damaging of a Japanese cruiser by Russian mines is confirmed.

Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch has telegraphed here offering the hospitality of a specially constructed villa on his estate at Altodor, in the Crimea, to officers wounded in sea fighting. Admiral Skrydloff has given permission to Lieut. Dombrovski and Midshipman Baron Aminoff to accept the invitation, and they will start for Altodor shortly.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 30.—Port Arthur is more nearly isolated than ever, and the only news from that place comes by way of Vladivostok. It contains, however, the hopeful intimation that the garrison is confident of being able to hold out until the first of the year.

A special dispatch received here from Che-Foo says three Japanese warships are blockading that port. This evidently is under an agreement with China, in order to prevent the possibility of any of the ships of the Port Arthur squadron from seeking refuge at Che-Foo.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 30.—The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives a vivid account of the terrible ravages of beri-beri among the Japanese, and especially among those besieging Port Arthur. He asserts that the deaths from disease exceed the number of those killed in the fighting.

The correspondent adds that it is rumored the Japanese are preparing to occupy Sakhalin.

RUSSIAN CRUISER BREAKS DOWN.

Other Ships of Baltic Squadron Engaged in Target Practice.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 30.—The cruiser Oleg, which was preparing for sea at Kronstadt, broke her cylinder while making her trial trip, and probably six weeks will be required to make the necessary repairs.

The other ships of the Baltic Squadron are still engaged in target practice at Reval.

Mr. Berg, representing Flint & Co. of New York, is here, it is reported in connection with business with the Admiralty.

RUSSIA'S NEW CAMPAIGN PLANS

Second Army to Consist of Six Corps—Czar Receives Grippenberg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Sept. 30.—It was reported last night that Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch's commission as Commander of the Manchurian armies had been made out, but the report cannot be confirmed.

The Emperor will return here from Odessa on Oct. 4. He stopped his train at Vilna in order to receive in audience Gen. Grippenberg, (who is to command the Second Manchurian Army,) who went there to hand over the charge of the military district. His Chief-of-Staff at Vilna, Gen. Roussesky, has been appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Second Army. Russesky served with distinction during the Turkish war, and was wounded at Plevna.

Gen. Schwank, Chief-of-Staff of the Sixth Corps, in Poland, has been appointed Quartermaster General of the Second Army, which will be composed of six corps, including the Eighth Odessa Corps and the Sixth Siberian Corps. The latter is now with Gen. Kuropatkin.

The remaining four corps are not yet designated, though it is understood that they will include one corps from Kieff, one from the Caucasus, and the Sixth Corps, from Lomja.

DENIES MEDIATION RUMORS.

Von Buelow Says the War is Deplorable, but Nothing Can Be Done.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.
Copyright, 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, is reported today as saying:

"We have absolutely no idea of intervening between Russia and Japan. As far as I know, nobody has any thought of doing so.

"The German Government takes the same view as the French Government, which recently, in The Temps, repudiated the idea that it should intervene.

"How should we think of offering intervention before one of the belligerents has asked us to mediate? That would be equivalent to forcing advice on them. Like all civilized mankind, we deplore this terrible war, which will perhaps go on a long time, but we have no means of preventing its continuance."

MORE SOLDIERS FOR JAPAN.

New Ordinance Provides About 200,000 Additional Men.

TOKIO, Sept. 29.—The emergency ordinance amending the army conscription law was gazetted to-day. It extends the service of the second reservists from five to ten years, and abolishes the distinction between the first and second reserve conscripts. Reservists will be retired at the age of thirty-seven.

At the Foreign Office this evening it was stated that the new conscription regulations would augment the available Japanese fighting force by about 200,000 men.

A contemplated increase in the army involves a new scheme of divisional organization, the plan of which has not yet been disclosed.

PEACE CONGRESS UNWELCOME.

Russia Would Probably Decline to Send a Representative.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—Considerable public interest has been aroused by the report that President Roosevelt is sounding the powers as to the advisability of calling another peace conference at The Hague.

In official circles the proposition is not considered to be exactly opportune. The Russian Government is naturally greatly interested in the tribunal, which owes its existence to Emperor Nicholas's initiative, and under ordinary circumstances would welcome anything to forward its aims. But it is pointed out that during the war such a proposal as is reported would hardly be received with favor.

The neutral powers would, of course, desire to limit the activity of the belligerents. Russia admits that there are many questions growing out of the war in the Far East which it would profit all the powers definitely to settle, and she is in favor of a conference at the close of the war.

While the war lasts, however, Russia will probably be unwilling to be a party to a conference at which the neutrals would have a preponderance, and could restrict the belligerents.

Therefore it is likely that Russia would decline to send a representative.

NEW REGIME UNDER MIRSKY.

A Number of the Late M. de Plehve's Lieutenants Have Resigned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—Prince Peter Sviatopolk-Mirsky assumed active direction of the Ministry of the Interior today.

It is already apparent that there will be almost a clean sweep of the old de Plehve régime. A number of the lieutenants of the late Minister have resigned. The gendarmerie will become an independent department, the new Minister having firmly refused to have any connection with the police.

The speech of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky at his reception of the officials of the Ministry of the Interior this afternoon is interpreted as the harbinger of a mild and broad régime. It practically reiterates what the Minister said to The Associated Press at Vilna Sept 23 about the Emperor's manifesto furnishing the guiding spirit of his administration.

It is understood in an authoritative quarter here that ex-Senator Schaumann, father of Eugen Waldemar Schaumann, the assassin of Gov. Gen. Bobrikoff, who was arrested on suspicion of having had knowledge of his son's crime, has been found to be implicated.

VILNA, Sept. 29.—By virtue of the Emperor's ukase extending the privileges of residence to certain classes of Jews within the Palc the police have received instructions not to expel Jewish workmen from villages in which they have taken up their residence since 1882.

NEW LORD MAYOR CHOSEN.

Alderman Pound to Succeed Sir James Ritchie—Is Very Wealthy.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman John Pound, Chairman of the London General Omnibus Company, was to-day chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

The new Lord Mayor will not assume office till November, but the election always takes place in September. Alderman Pound will succeed Sir Thomson Ritchie, brother of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has proved one of the most successful Lord Mayors of recent years.

Mr. Pound is a well-known London business man. He was born in the City, was educated at the "Bluecoat" School there, and after leaving school entered his father's business in London, of which he is now the head.

In 1869; when he was forty years old, Mr. Pound entered the Corporation as a Councilor. He became an Alderman in 1892, and in 1895-6 he served as Senior Sheriff. He is a Past Master of the Leathersellers' Company, the Fanmakers' Company, and the Fruiterers' Company. He is extremely wealthy.

American's Portrait of Merry del Val.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Maurice Fromkes of New York, the first American artist to be intrusted with the task of painting a portrait of Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, for the Vatican, will be allowed to exhibit the painting at an exhibition in New York. The Cardinal is most pleased with Mr. Fromkes's work.

Kaiser Now in Perfect Health.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Emperor William is described by members of his suite as being in perfect health and speaking in a clear and natural voice. He enjoyed his yachting trip in the Mediterranean last Spring, and it is possible he may go there again next year, although no determination to do so has been expressed.

Rain of Ashes in South Italy.

ROME, Sept. 29.—There has been a plentiful fall of fine ashes or sand in South Italy, which is attributed to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius or to the strong winds from the African Desert.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF PRIVATE LAW

Dr. Jitta's Suggestion at St. Louis Congress of Lawyers.

TRIAL BY JURY ATTACKED

Resolution That Czar Call Next Conference Voted Down—Cheers for Roosevelt.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Suggestions of an international congress which shall provide a general code of private law were made at the international congress of lawyers and jurists to-day. Such a code would provide world-wide rules on validity of marriage, divorce, guardianship, and civil procedure.

Dr. Josephus Jitta, professor in the University of Amsterdam, was one of the chief speakers on this subject.

"Between 1893 and 1904," he said, "four conferences of European nations were held at The Hague in order that a unification of private international law—that is, the law of private relations of men of various countries—might be secured. The conferences have led to four treaties, namely, on civil procedure, validity of marriage, divorce, and guardianship, while four other treaties are prepared in draft. The most important treaties have been put in force in the Netherlands, France, Germany, and Sweden, and as a result the European Continent is entering upon a new era of prosperity.

"The participation of all the civilized nations of the world to further conference, that such legislation may be universally enacted, is a matter of serious consideration."

Dr. Meili, profesor in the university of Zurich, in a philosophical review of the conferences relative to the enactment of a private international law, said:

"If we are to work toward accepting universal uniformity in the rules of conflict it is necessary that all nations take a lively interest in the international private law, that particularly Anglo-American jurisprudence shall reform its views on certain topics, and that England and America shall study and test the questions discussed at the conferences in order to determine whether they will participate in them.

"It is further imperative that international private law be taught at all universities, and that officially conducted legal bureaus be created in every country to give information to foreign courts as to the existing private law."

President Brewer begged the delegates to give the matter the most serious consideration, and said that the most earnest discussions in the Supreme Court had been those affecting the validation of divorce when the two parties lived in different States.

There was an animated discussion on the jury system, following a speech made by Alfred Nerincx, Professor of Law in the University of Louvain, Belgium, who said:

"I do not believe in civil jury trials. In the first place, the difficulty of securing a good jury in the best cases is extreme. A civil jury is not sounder than a good, honest, well-trained Judge. When you cannot get men of high standing in the community for jurymen, you get men of a lower tenor, whose judgment cannot be depended upon. Most lawyers would rather go to a Judge than to such a jury.

"I think the jury system is itself on trial to-day, and there is every indication that the verdict of public opinion is against it."

The following resolution, on which the Committee of Nations had reported favorably, was adopted by the congress with unanimity and applause:

"Resolved, That the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, sympathizing with all movements to bring about peace among nations by international friendly agreement, welcomes the announcement of the President of the United States that he proposes to call a new conference."

The congress voted down a resolution on which the committee had reported unfavorably to the effect that the Emperor of Russia be requested to call the new conference.

ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Private News Received in Constantinople—Details Lacking.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Temps this afternoon published a dispatch from Constantinople saying private information has been received there to the effect that the village of Ramsa, Armenia, was yesterday the scene of a massacre of Armenians by Kurds.

Details are lacking.

HOOLEY HELD FOR TRIAL.

Henry J. Lawson, Another Company Promoter, Also Committed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, who was arrested in London on May 10 on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, and Henry J. Lawson, another company promoter, who was taken into custody the same day in connection with the charge against Hooley, were today committed for trial.

Hooley merely reiterated that he was not guilty, and reserved his defense.

In the course of a long statement Lawson said he had been engaged in business in London for over twenty years, during which time he had formed fourteen companies, with a total capital amounting to over £2,000,000, with which companies fifty-five peers and 130 members of the House of Commons were connected.

"If such business and connections have brought me to Bow Street," Lawson added, "I am proud of being there."

KINGS MOURN PROF. FINSEN.

Two Monarchs at His Funeral with Princes and Ministers.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 29.—Few scientists have been recognized in death as was Prof. Niels Finsen (discoverer of the so-called Finsen rays of light for the cure of lupus and head of the Finsen Ray Institute, at Copenhagen, who died Sept. 24,) at his funeral, which was held in the Frederick Church to-day.

Two Kings, those of Denmark and Greece, were present, and almost every other European ruler was personally represented, while Princes, high Ministers of State, and leading scientists came to pay a last tribute to the dead man.

Wreaths carried by special representatives came from Emperor William, King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor. The Crown Prince of Denmark and Princes Waldemar, Karl, and Hans were present in the church.

SECOND HUMAN LEG FOUND.

First of the Discoveries Off Astoria Made Three Weeks Ago.

While digging for sand worms at Riker's Beach, Astoria, yesterday, Michael Bittner of 28 Mark's Place, saw a human leg floating in the water. He notified a policeman, who brought the leg ashore and took it to the Astoria Station. It was that of a woman and had evidently been in the water some time.

The leg of a woman, which was wrapped in what looked like hospital bandages, was found in the water near the Astoria Ferry about three weeks ago.

Sir George Newnes Arrives on Baltic.

Sir George Newnes, Bart, M. P., publisher of The Strand Magazine, Tid Bits, and other publications, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday afternoon. It is Sir George's first visit in seventeen years. He said one reason Englishmen wanted Mr. Roosevelt elected was that they wanted to keep Mr. Choate in London.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

$20.00

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR

AND RETURN

October 1 and 2, 1904

ON ACCOUNT OF

NEW YORK DAYS AT THE FAIR

Greater New York Day October 3 and New York State Day October 4.

Ten-day Coach Excursion

LEAVE NEW YORK, 7:55 A. M. ARRIVE ST. LOUIS, 1:34 P. M. NEXT DAY.

Tickets on Sale at Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

GOOD ONLY IN DAY COACHES IN EACH DIRECTION.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

ZIEGLER RELIEF SHIP TO SAIL NEXT JUNE

W. S. Champ Tells of the Frithjof's Unsuccessful Voyage.

THE AMERICA WELL SUPPLIED

Not Much Reason for Anxiety—It Is Not Likely That She Will Be Heard from This Year.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—W. S. Champ, secretary to William Ziegler of New York, who was in charge of the expedition sent to search for the arctic exploration steamer America, will sail for New York to-morrow. He will report to Mr. Ziegler the details of the two attempts of the Frithjof to reach Franz Josef Land.

Mr. Champ states that the next relief expedition will sail in June, 1905. After leaving Vardo on Aug. 6, Mr. Champ says, the Frithjof reached almost 79 degrees of latitude, when drift ice drove her back. After endeavoring to find another passage the Frithjof was obliged, on Sept. 14, to give up the attempt, as now ice was forming very fast.

Mr. Champ said it was just possible that the America might be able to release herself during October, but probably she would not be heard from until next year. He believed, however, that the expedition was amply supplied with necessaries, and that there was not much reason for anxiety concerning it.

EPISCOPALIANS NEED MONEY.

Bishop Coadjutor Greer Asks Funds for Charity and Missions.

Need for more money, both for charitable and missionary work, was urged upon the one hundred and twenty-first annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York by Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer, who presided, when it assembled at the old Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum yesterday. He favored the establishment of a diocesan fund. He also urged the necessity of securing more real estate for church purposes in the Bronx before the price advances with the expected influx of population.

"Our Roman Catholic brethren have acquired property worth $9,000,000 there," he said. "I don't envy them, but I want to know what this Church is doing."

He pleaded for two more negro parishes in this city, where there are now but two, and also for diocesan support for the school for deaconesses, which, he said, should not be allowed to depend wholly upon the rector of Grace Parish for its maintenance.

Use of the revised version of the Bible was made permissive by an overwhelming vote.

The Rev. Pascal Harrower offered a resolution appealing for aid in completing the choir and the crossing of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. This will cost $1,000,000, but will provide seatings for 5,000. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington spoke in favor of the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

SAID MEXICO SWINDLED HIM.

Man Dead in New Orleans Had Big Claim Against His Former Country.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Ramon Llerena, a wealthy Mexican, who said he was fleeced by the Mexican Government out of thirty miles of valuable lands in the States of Michoacan, Lajisco, and Colima, died here to-day at the residence of his daughter.

He and his brothers inherited the property from their father, and instituted proceedings to obtain possession of the lands. When they visited the tract the brothers were murdered, but Ramon escaped.

Litigation followed and Señor Llerena was forced to become an American citizen. He accumulated other wealth, but his claim against the Mexican Government for his inheritance is still pending.

NEGRO METHODISTS INDIGNANT.

Drug Store Refused to Sell Soda Water to Bishop Derrick.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The African Methodist Conference, in session here to-day, was thrown into confusion when it became known that its presiding Bishop, W. B. Derrick of New York City, had been unable to obtain a drink of soda water at a local drug store.

The Bishop ordered a drink at the drug counter, but the clerk said it was against the rule of the firm to serve negroes, and he refused to violate it.

The conference later adopted resolutions denouncing the druggist.

BRINGING C. E. FORBES BACK.

Detectives Sail with Their Prisoner on Last Stage of Journey.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The White Star liner Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday and Queenstown to-day for New York, had on board Charles E. Forbes, alias Irving W. Humphrey, who was arrested in Buenos Ayres in July at the request of the United States authorities on the charge of forgery committed in New York.

Detective Sergt. O'Connell and a Pinkerton man, who covered 25,000 miles in tracking Forbes and bringing him back, are the officers in charge of the prisoner.

Forbes, who was the confidential cashier of G. W. Cole & Co. of 141 Broadway, New York, was arrested in December, 1902, charged on five counts with forgeries against his employers amounting to $25,000. He was admitted to bail and fled.

Earl of Yarmouth Here.

The Earl of Yarmouth, who, while following a stage career in America, met and married Miss Thaw of Pittsburg, was among the arrivals on the White Star liner Baltic yesterday. His wife, the Countess of Yarmouth, arrived here several weeks ago and is now in Pittsburg at the home of her mother. The report is that the Earl comes over to welcome a possible heir to his title. He left for Pittsburg last night.

"Oversacks"

Topcoats of the newest cut—that good old word "snappy" describes them to a tee.

Brown Oversacks or Top Coats exceptionally well tailored, here only at..... $10

Top Coats of plain covert cloth, tan and olive, some silk lined..... $12.50

Top Coats of fancy covert—indistinct stripes and overplaids—hand tailored garments..... $15

Fall Suits $10 to $25 to wear under your oversack.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

279 Broadway, n. Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., n. Greenwich.
211 and 219 Sixth Av., n. 14th.
125th St., cor. Third Av.

TOO BASHFUL TO TELL.

C. B. Green, 52, and Miss Dutton, 44, Married in Greenwich Sept. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—Charles B. Green, a New York banker, who has spent fifty-two years in single blessedness, and Miss Jennie Dutton, daughter of Justice Haskell Dutton of New York, a spinster who admitted that she was forty-four years old, were married in Greenwich on Sept. 15 by the Rev. W. E. Schofield at the Methodist parsonage, and the record has just been filed in the Town Clerk's office.

The parties concerned were too diffident to announce the fact before.

FIRE STALLS THE ELEVATED.

Ninth Avenue Trains Stopped for More Than Three Hours.

The plate-glass factory of J. Fitzpatrick & Co., at North Moore and Greenwich Streets, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $40,000, according to Fire Chief Croker's estimate. The fire started on the second floor of the building and spread quickly to the third and fourth and finally to the sixth story. Chief Croker turned in a third alarm and also ordered out the fireboat New Yorker.

The smoke from the fire was so dense and poured out of the windows in such volume that the firemen found it almost impossible to do effective work. Despite the handicap, however, they managed to confine the fire to the glass works.

Owing to the proximity of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad structure to the fire and the additional fact that the firemen found the structure one of the most effective points from which to fight the flames, the power was turned off in the third rails, with the result that from 10 o'clock until after 1 o'clock this morning no trains ran on that line below Fifty-ninth Street. The Ninth Avenue trolley line and all the horse car lines in that section of the city were likewise put out of commission.

The fire gave Chief Croker his first chance to use his new forty horse power automobile. It can go fifty-five miles an hour and is a big red affair that weighs 2,900 pounds.

BUFFALO ALDERMEN IN COURT.

Seven, Under "Graft" Charges, Plead Not Guilty.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—As the result of District Attorney Coatsworth's investigation of charges of alleged "grafting" on the part of city officials, three present Aldermen and four ex-Aldermen have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

They are J. Thomas Harp, Henry Moest, and Orrin F. Pierce, Aldermen, and Edward C. Beiser, Louis G. Roedel, Henry G. Schneider, and John G. Busch, ex-Aldermen. All were arraigned to-day and pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at $1,500 each, and the District Attorney announced that he would bring the indicted men to trial on Oct. 10.

The indictment against Harp and Moest charges that they asked for and received $350 for their vote and influence in connection with an application to connect a plant outside the city with a city sewer.

Pierce is charged with asking and agreeing to receive 50 cents a load from a contractor for cinders which were to be used in grading and resurfacing a street. Beiser, it is charged, asked for and agreed to receive the sum of $2,225 for his influence and vote in connection with the purchase of a site for a schoolhouse.

Roedel and Busch, it is charged, asked for and agreed to receive from a contractor who had in tenders for the construction of a sewer $900 each for their votes and influence in connection with the letting of the contract.

Schneider is charged with asking for and agreeing to accept a bribe of $25, with the understanding that his vote and opinion would be influenced thereby in connection with the letting of a contract for coal for the waterworks.

Mayor Knight has suspended from office Aldermen J. Thomas Harp, Orrin F. Pierce, and Henry Moest.

DISTINCTIVE

Suits and Top Coats for Men

At Fifteen and Twenty Dollars.

Oftentimes a single phase of a great organization serves to give a true perspective of the whole. So that you may grasp the magnitude and power of this clothing shop of ours, analyze with us just two series of our suits and top coats—those at fifteen and those at twenty dollars. In numbers, models and styles of fabrics, our collection of these specific garments is greater than the entire stock of the average shop—greater, mind you. Instead of accepting the garments of uncertain character which the market has to offer, we tailor in our own shops every garment which our label identifies. What does that profit you? Much. Our tailors are masters of their craft—tailors who are clever enough to fashion the garments which we present at thirty-five and forty dollars. That promises something for every suit and top coat they fashion, be the price ever so modest, does it not? Yes, and it insures that character and impressiveness which make every Saks garment distinctive.

Suits and Top Coats, At $15.00

Suits, six single and three double breasted models in thirty-four styles of cheviots, thibets, worsteds tweeds and cassimeres in solid colors, mixtures and designs of browns, grays, black or blue.

Top Coats, four box models in fourteen styles of coverts, whipcords, twills, cheviots and vicunas in tan, gray, brown, Oxford or black.

Suits and Top Coats, At $20.00

Suits, eight single breasted, four double breasted, two Chesterfield cutaway and two English frock models in forty-eight styles of fabrics in the new browns, light and dark gray, black or blue.

Top Coats, five box, two paddock, two paletot and two tourist models in nineteen styles of covert, whipcord, cheviot, twill or vicuna, many of which are silk lined.

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Business Hours: Commencing October 1st, 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

are now displaying BOYS' CLOTHING in the season's newest styles. Norfolk and Double-breasted Suits of Imported Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots. Novelties in Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, of plain cloths, Silks, Velvets, etc., with various trimmings. Children's Overcoats of Colored Kersey, Rough Cheviots and Chinchilla, plain or fur trimmed.

Children's Hats in Middy, Sailor and Colonial shapes; Tam O'Shanters, etc.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

J. Lauchheimer & Co.

86TH ST. & 3RD AVE.

OFFER

Soaps and Toilet Articles.

Mennen's Talcum Powder	11	Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	36
Mule Team Borax, per lb	10	Sheffield's Dentifrice	14
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap	07	Dorin's Rouge	18
Listerine, small 16, large	59	Allen's Foot Ease	17
Prophylactic Tooth Brush	25	Conti Castile Soap, per 4-lb. bar	50
Hand Sapolio	07	Sanitas Self-Cleaning Comb	49
Packer's Tar Soap	13	Cloth Brushes, black bristles	10
Pond's Extract	29	Hair Brushes, value 50c	39
Woodbury's Soap	17	Holdfast Water Bottle, 2 qt.	65
Yankee Shaving Soap	08	Westphal's Auxiliator, small 39, large	59

MAIL ORDERS FILLED ON DATE OF RECEIPT.

MEXICAN TOWN INUNDATED.

San Juan Flood Destroys Canargo—5,000 Homeless.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29.—Advices were received here to-day that Canargo, Mexico, which had a population of about 5,000, has been completely destroyed by a flood in the San Juan River.

The homeless townspeople are camped on the higher ground around the site of the destroyed town. Many of them are in destitute condition, and an appeal for aid has been made to the Mexican authorities.

SON OF GEN. OSTERHAUS DEAD.

Was an Officer in the German Army and Died in Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Major Osterhaus, whose death in a hospital in Southwest Africa from wounds has just been gazetted, was the son of Gen. Peter Osterhaus, who served in the Northern army during the civil war in the United States, and who is now living at Bonn.

Gen. Osterhaus had two sons. The other son is an officer in the United States Navy. The deceased Major was born in the United States.

Union Theological Seminary Opens.

Union Theological Seminary was formally opened for its sixty-ninth year yesterday afternoon. The enrollment of students had been in progress for two days, and up to the time the exercises began about sixty-five new students had been registered for the various classes. The incoming first-year class is the largest for several years. The President, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, presided over the exercises, and the chief address was made by the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Professor of Hebrew and the Cognate Languages.

Burglar in A. A. Cowles's Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—A burglar entered the Bellhaven residence of A. A. Cowles of New York last evening while the family were at dinner by crawling up the veranda supports and over a roof. A maid heard a noise and went up stairs, only to see the man dash across a room and out of of a window.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A Delicious Draught

LOWNEY'S BREAKFAST COCOA

is distinguished from *all others* by its full flavor, delicious quality and absolute *purity*.

The Lowney Receipt Book sent free.

The Walter M. Lowney Co., BOSTON, MASS.

"Oh Be Jolly!"

Used exclusively in the Massachusetts General Hospital

P. B. Ale

Can any other say as much?

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO., Agents.

BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT TAKES BIRTHDAY PLUNGE

Cheered by Multitude on Shore and River Craft.

HER YOUNG BUILDER OVERCOME

Miss Welles, the Sponsor, Fails to Break the Bottle, but a Workman Comes to Her Rescue.

The Connecticut, sister ship of the Louisiana, and, therefore, one of the two greatest battleships afloat, was launched successfully at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning. In just twenty-eight seconds after the final blocks holding the enormous hull were sawed through, the 6,800 tons of steel slid down the 600 feet of greased ways and rode the waters of the East River.

Miss Alice B. Welles, granddaughter of Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, was the ship's sponsor. She failed to break the bottle of native champagne over the vessel's prow, but John Gardner, a workman employed in the construction of the ship, came to her rescue. He was in a knot of workmen gathered high up in the vessel's bow looking down at the ceremonies.

As the ship began to move, and he saw the unbroken bottle dangling at her side, he seized the silken tri-colored lanyard from which the bottle was suspended, and swinging it far out let the bottle smash against the vessel's side, the wine foaming and gurgling down her bow just as her stern took the water.

In the few seconds that elapsed between her failure and the workman's act, Miss Welles stood the picture of dismay, her face pale and tears gathering in her eyes. As she saw the giant hull recede she uttered a little cry of disappointment and failed to speak the words assigned to her, "I christen thee Connecticut." Secretary of the Navy Morton and Rear Admiral Rodgers, who stood by her side, hastened to assure her that the ship would be called the Connecticut just the same. When Miss Welles saw the act of the quick-witted workman, she smiled through her tears and some of the color returned to her cheeks.

"They wouldn't let me grasp the bottle by the neck," she said later, "for fear that I would cut my hands, and I could not swing it hard enough by the silk rope. I am sorry, but it has happened to others, hasn't it?"

Gardner, the workman, was correspondingly happy. "I have been working on the vessel since her keel was laid," he said, "and I just couldn't see her go into the water without the bottle being broken on her bow. It was a pity the young lady failed, though."

The launching was set down for 11 o'clock, and it was only 16 minutes after the scheduled time that the naval giant slid down the greased toboggan. At that time there were gathered in the navy yard, on the cob dock, on the Williamsburg Bridge and in the boats in the river at least 50,000 persons intent upon seeing the exercises. Every person in the yard had a good view of the launching, and at no point was there any undue crowding.

CROWD STILL AS DEATH.

When Naval Constructor Baxter sang out through his megaphone, "Saw off," the great crowd, realizing that the momentous instant was at hand, was as still as death. "What will she do?" went from mouth to mouth. The tension was intensified by the stories lately afloat that some miscreant had tried to interfere with the successful launching. Suddenly the grating noise of the saws stopped. "All ready!" sang out the cheery voices of the workmen, and Miss Welles poised her bottle of champagne for the blow.

There was one more rip of the saws, and while the crowd still held its breath the great warship glided down the greased ways as lightly and as easily as a feather wafted on a breeze. There was no shock, no tremor, and, before the great throng realized it, the Connecticut was floating gracefully in the waters of the East River. She glided out into the river under the momentum of the slide until she was nearly under the Williamsburg Bridge, when a couple of bustling little Government tugs, above whom she towered as Gulliver above the Lilliputians, took her in tow and brought her back to the dock.

In that instant in which the Connecticut touched the water and it was seen that the launching had been a success even beyond the fondest hopes of those responsible for the work, pandemonium broke loose. Women shrieked, men tore off their hats and waved them frantically in the air, the giant crane emitted a fearsome whistle, and this was taken up by every vessel in the river and from every shop in the yard. Admirals and Generals on the guests' stand waved their hats and cheered. Below in the great throng the women danced about in their enthusiasm and waved handkerchiefs.

On the great battleship itself hundreds of workmen were gathered on the deck. They hung far out from the barbettes, and from every porthole, and every man jack of them was waving his hat and cheering. The picture was completed when the guns from the Kearsarge, her yards and turrets black with sailors, boomed out a salute of twenty-one guns, yet in the din this salute was almost lost.

"The most successful launching in history," was Rear Admiral Rodgers's terse comment as the vessel was seen proudly floating in the water. After the wave raised by her initial plunge as her stern struck the water there was scarcely a ripple as she glided out among the craft that surrounded her.

The proudest man in all that navy yard yesterday was Assistant Naval Constructor Richard H. Robinson, the young man whose genius had done it all. Mr. Robinson is but twenty-nine years old, yet to him was intrusted the delicate task of superintending the construction of the monster vessel. But yesterday he was not in the picture. He was far down among the wreckage of blocks and timbers supervising the last minute details. The cheering multitude saw the Admirals and Generals and other officers in their uniforms and gold braid, but they did not see the young constructor, whose heart was full of joy when he saw the vessel taking the waves so proudly.

YOUNG CONSTRUCTOR WEPT.

"He wept," said a workman coming out of the débris of timbers, his clothes greasy and grimy, but his face aglow with pride. "He wept like a man, and he ought to be proud of it, for it was him that done the whole thing."

The great crowd began to stream into the navy yard as early as 8 o'clock. Special arrangements had been made by the naval authorities to handle the throng, for 33,000 invitations of all kinds had been issued, and it was believed that few of the invited guests would fail to be on hand. Details of marines and yard policemen were stationed at all the entrances and along the roadways leading to the scene of the launching. A detail of 300 policemen had been sent over by Commissioner McAdoo and placed under the orders of Rear Admiral Rodgers.

The Navy Department went into great detail in providing for the expected crowds, and it was this detail that interfered with the handling of the crowds. There were seven styles of tickets out calling for admission at one place or another, and in their anxiety to get as near as possible to the scene of the launching guests were shoved from gate to gate as their tickets provided.

"Them's our orders," was the phrase most frequently heard during the morning, as the sorely tried sentries heard the plaints of arguing visitors. Every detailed man had orders from some superior officer to allow certain things and not to allow others. Every man tried to explain that he was only following his instructions when some person tried to give him an argument, but it was hard work to make a crowd of over 30,000 persons understand.

In spite of all these drawbacks, however, the great crowd which thronged the section of the yard nearest the Connecticut was comfortably settled at 11 o'clock, the hour set for the launching.

On four stands, two on each side of the vessel, were stationed the bands from the several war ships now in the navy yard, and these played popular airs at intervals. All these stands, as well as those provided for the launching party and specially invited guests and for the press, were gay with bunting.

On one side of the vessel the big cob dock was jammed with elisted men and their friends. Off to the left the Kearsarge, gayly dressed with flags, was black with men even in her fighting tops, while thousands more stood gazing and waiting on the bunting-bedecked Hancock, Kentucky, Dauphin, Texas, Indiana, and Chattanooga. Every building within sight of the launching held crowds of men and women on its roof and in its windows, while little specks of humanity could be seen moving about on distant buildings and on the Williamsburg Bridge, a mile away, all waiting for the moment that the great ship should seek the waves.

SHIP'S BIRTHDAY FAIR.

The day broke fair and the sunshine poured down on the resplendent scene until a few minutes before the launching, when the gray clouds gathered in the sky, but even with the sun shut out the picture was a continuous kaleidoscope of color and movement. Above all the buildings in the yard towered the great red steel hull unrelieved by a touch of other color except at her black painted hawseholes, which stared out two great sightless eyes over the heads of the multitude.

One moment she rested on her cradle like a great dead thing, and in the next she moved with life and floated out as gracefully as a swan into the river, to the acclaim of the multitude. It was as if the breath of a great spirit had been breathed into her. It was a transformation worthy of the brush of a great painter.

When the sponsor, Miss Welles, arrived she was accompanied by Rear Admiral Rodgers, who carried for her a huge bunch of American Beauty roses. Directly after her came Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the Connecticut Governor; Mrs. Rodgers, wife of the Rear Admiral; Miss M. G. Houghton, and Miss W. R. Mowe of this city. All the women carried large bunches of pink roses. Miss Welles was gowned in pastel gray, and wore a black hat trimmed with black plumes.

Notable among the other guests and in full dress uniform were Major Gen. Corbin and Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant. In the naval division were Rear Admirals Chester, Coghlan, Melville, Erben, Cooper, Wise, Lamberton, Davis, and Strong. Among the civilians were Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, Gov. Chamberlain of Connecticut and his staff, Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, and Gov. Warfield of Maryland; Edgar T. Welles, once President of the Wabash Railroad and father of the sponsor; Lewis Nixon, Herbert Parsons, Miss Helen Gould, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Munn, Capt. Parsons, President of the Maritime Exchange; Commissioner McAdoo, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Col. Thompson, and Robert C. Ogden.

Admiral Rivet and a number of his officers from the French flagship Duplex were also guests, and were the recipients of much attention.

After the launching had been successfully accomplished the guests were entertained at luncheon in the sail loft. Miss Welles occupied the seat of honor, and on either side sat Secretary Morton and Gov. Chamberlain. Miss Welles kept a jealous eye on the shattered bottle, still encased in its silken covering, which had been brought to her.

It was at the luncheon that Secretary Morton, in a brief address, made the announcement that, although it was with sorrow that the department announced that Rear Admiral Rodgers would retire on the age limit next week, after forty-seven years' continuous service for his country, it had been arranged that the Navy Department would retire in another way. When this announcement was made there was great cheering.

Secretary Morton was asked later as to the details of the plan, but he would say only that Admiral Rodgers was to be the head of a bureau. "Ask him," was his reply when asked the name of the bureau. Admiral Rodgers refused to make any statement.

Secretary Morton said it was a great day for the American Navy, and that it was proper that such a great ship should be named for a great State. He congratulated all who had to do with the building of the ship, especially Naval Constructor Baxter and Assistant Naval Constructor Robinson.

Gov. Chamberlain said that the people in his State had noted with patriotic pride the laying of the keel of the great vessel, and felt proud that she had been named for a patriotic State. Then the bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner" while the guests stood, and thereafter "The Marseillaise," in honor of Admiral Rivet, who expressed himself as much moved by the courtesy. Thus ended the ceremonies.

AT WORK BEFORE DAWN.

The actual work of launching the Connecticut, however, began hours before the first spectator arrived. While the navy yard was still wrapped in darkness hundreds of workmen came hurrying down the different streets to the slip where the ship lay. Long lines of sentries guarded the vessel, and all approaches to it, and not even a workman was allowed near until orders came.

When daylight broke it was seen that several guards, with loaded guns and pistols, were at the stern where the launching ways go down into the water. Guards in boats patrolled the East River and the waters of the basin. It was 4:30 when Mr. Robinson gave an order, and the electric lights began to glimmer along the under sides of the ships. No man was allowed to go to work, unless he wore the red button that distinguished the laborers.

All morning two divers were in the water about the stern and along the two broad timbered tracks down which the ship was to slide. The officers in charge took no chances, and the divers were kept at work until a few minutes before the final preparations were completed.

The first work of the launchers was to knock out the stern keep blocks, which were below water at high tide. Then tumbling blocks, so called, were substituted. Soon the men went to work to knock out the shoring posts.

At 8:30 the task of lifting the monster steel hull was begun. This was done by long wedges, 480 of them, and they were to lift the ship's weight from the keel blocks and cribs so that the latter might be more easily cut away. They were driven by heavy wooden rams, four men to a ram. It took a lot of hammering to raise the 6,800 tons of steel, and the men worked in fifteen-minute shifts until the job was completed. The ramming continued until thirty minutes before the vessel slid into the water.

Then the keel blocks were knocked away, and the huge vessel stood apparently without support, and with seemingly nothing to keep it from toppling over sideways. The centre of gravity was in the keel, however, in a space about twenty feet square, and that was sufficient to hold the vessel upright.

The weight of the vessel was now resting entirely upon the launching ways. These were greased with 8,500 pounds of tallow of the best quality. Every pound of it had been boiled down in kettles in the yard, freed from grit and applied to the ways by hand. The only thing that now held the Connecticut in her berth were two heavy beams, called "shoe pieces," and directly above these, on either side of the ship, were hydraulic rams to give the hull a push in case it did not move of its own weight. There still remained the blocks under the bow, and between these bags of sand had been placed.

At the first signal from Constructor Baxter that all was in readiness, workmen with axes hacked at these cushions of sand. The sand ran out, the blocks tumbled away, the huge saws severed the shoe pieces, and the Connecticut was afloat twenty-eight seconds later.

The Connecticut is a sister ship of the Louisiana, which was launched several weeks ago from the yards of a private shipbuilding concern at Newport News. The construction of the Connecticut has been watched with keen interest, as it was considered a test of the Government's ability to cope with private enterprise. If the ship launched yesterday is completed before the Louisiana, it is taken for granted that most of the Government work will be done hereafter in the navy yard.

The Louisiana was laid down in February, 1903, and the Connecticut in April of the same year. In spite of having to erect a plant in the navy yard to do this work, the Connecticut is only two weeks behind her sister ship in taking her first plunge into the water, while she was laid down two months later.

RIVER CRAFT'S GAY WELCOME.

Tugs, Yachts, and Steamboats Greet the New Battleship.

From tugs and pleasure craft in the East River nearly 5,000 persons gave the Connecticut an uproarious greeting as she glided into the water.

Fully an hour before the time set for the naval ceremony, all manner of craft, bedecked with flags and crowded with passengers, could be seen steaming up the river to a point off the navy yard where the new war vessel, resplendent in a coat of red paint and arrayed in full dress of flags for the christening, lay resting in her cradle. Nearly every tugboat in the harbor not otherwise engaged was on the scene with a full complement of passengers. Tiny steam yachts carrying private parties mingled with the crush of other craft, and there were not a few excursion steamers jammed with passengers.

Thousands of people thronged the Manhattan shore. Every pier from which a glimpse could be had of the navy yard across the river, Corlears Hook Park, the roofs along the river front, and every place presenting a favorable point of vantage had its quota of humanity. The promenade of the new Williamsburg Bridge, which afforded a splendid view of the ceremony was crowded from shore to shore.

The United States revenue boat Mackinac was patrolling the river in front of the navy yard to see that none of the pleasure boats ventured near enough to get in the way of the Connecticut as she was launched. By degrees, and after jockeying for positions for a considerable time, they ranged themselves in a wide semi-circle. The police boat Patrol was on hand to assist the naval authorities in maintaining order, and there was not the slightest hitch.

The hour set for the launching was 11 o'clock, and from that time on there was a constant narrowing of the semi-circle of pleasure boats in the river. Finally, at 11:15, a cry went up:

"There she goes! There she goes!"

All eyes were focused in an instant on the Connecticut's cradle. The fireboat William L. Strong, carrying a party of city officials and flying the Mayor's flag and the flag of the City of New York, steamed in a little closer to the launching place and gave a vigorous blast with her whistle, in which the whistles of the other craft immediately joined.

At first the motion of the big battleship on her ways was hardly perceptible, but it increased as she neared the water. White smoke belched forth from the gun ports of the battleship Kearsarge, which, dressed in her naval splendor of bunting and with her fighting tops manned, lay moored at the navy yard.

Her guns spoke—twenty-one times—but so vigorous was the tooting of steam whistles and so mighty the cheer of spectators that the thunder of the National salute on the river sounded like the popping of so many toy pistols.

The cheering continued for many minutes after the ship had reached the water. She presented a magnificent spectacle as she glided down the ways. As the Connecticut struck the water a big steam barge, flying a flag that bore the trademark of a big brewing concern, was hovering about the scene. On the bow of the battleship could be seen still the marks where the baptismal champagne had trickled down. As though that was not enough, two deckhands on board the barge tossed a beer keg overboard, and it was bobbing up and down on the waves almost alongside the big battleship as she was being towed back to shore.

OBJECT TO USE OF CHAMPAGNE.

Connecticut Woman's Christian Temperance Union Official Criticises Ceremony.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 29.—At the annual session of the Fairfield County Woman's Christian Temperance Union this afternoon Mrs. C. B. Forbes, the State President, denounced the use of champagne in naming the battleship Connecticut.

SAYS BROTHERS ROBBED HER.

Two Boys Accused by Sister Who Befriended Them.

Bernard McNaugh, seventeen years old, and his brother, John, nineteen years old, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged by their sister, Mrs. Evelyn Doyle, with having ransacked her apartment at 109 West Fortieth Street of all the clothing and bric-à-brac it contained.

Mrs. Doyle told the Magistrate that the boys had lived with her until three weeks ago, and that she had supported them. On the evening they left the flat she and her husband went to the theatre, and on her return found that it had been robbed. The two boys were arrested Wednesday night coming out of a dance hall. The police say they confessed that they had robbed the flat.

They were held in $500 bail each for examination Saturday.

GOT POCKET 'PHONES THIS TIME

Police Took Wall Insruments from Alleged Poolroom on Saturday.

Capt. Shire and detectives of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station raided an alleged poolroom in East Thirty-second Street between Third and Lexington Avenues late yesterday afternoon. The same place had been raided by Capt. Shire on Saturday last.

On the five men arrested were found four pocket telephones which had been used, the police say, in place of the wall telephones which were taken out at the previous raid.

Capt. Shire, with Detectives O'Brien and Quinn broke in the door leading to the first floor of the house, which is a three-story structure with a blacksmith shop on the street floor. When the police broke in there was lively scurrying to escape. Four men ran upstairs, pursued by O'Brien and Sullivan. A lively struggle ensued on the second floor, and all six came rolling down the stairs. Sullivan pursued the men into the blacksmith shop, where he locked with them again. They succeeded in throwing him and escaped over the back fence. The five men arrested gave fictitious names, and all of them refused to give their addresses or occupations.

MORE "GRAPEVINE" DISCIPLINE.

Stock Exchange Suspends Two Firms for Consolidated Arbitraging.

Formal announcement was made of the suspension of two members of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, for a period of one year for violations of the laws of the Exchange. The suspended members are William S. Alley and S. L. Blood, representing respectively Alley, Conger & Co. and S. L. Blood & Co. Mr. Alley has been a member since 1878, while Mr. Blood joined 'way back in 1869.

The action was taken at a meeting of the Governors Wednesday afternoon. The announcement was not, however, made until yesterday morning. According to the official statement, the suspension was for a violation of the so-called wire resolution, which is designed to prevent trading with members of the Consolidated Exchange. The specific offense was not made public, but it is understood to have dated back to last June, when the telephones of eleven members of the Exchange were removed for irregularities and infractions regarding the rules of the Exchange regulating their use.

Trading with members of the Consolidated Exchange is strictly prohibited by the rules of the Stock Exchange; nevertheless, there are always wires in operation between the floor of the Stock Exchange and that of the Consolidated. On the latter there is no rule against arbitraging, as it is called, and while the firms having wire connection with the Stock Exchange are well known, their connections on the floor of the big Exchange are kept secret.

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THE VULCAN FIRE-PLACE HEATER

for gas—has all the advantages of an open fire—heat, cheerfulness, comfort—less the care, ashes, and dirt of a coal fire. Then the economy of the Vulcan—our patent mixer burns one-half gas and one-half air. Call and see it in operation, or send for catalogue.

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GOV. BATES NOW CENTRE OF THE GURNEY MIX-UP

Is Criticised by Washington for Making His Letter Public.

DISCOURTEOUS TO DEPARTMENT

Governor Wants Ambassador's Attention Called to Breach of Local Law—Phelps Apology.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The letter of Gov. Bates of Massachusetts in regard to the arrest and fine of Hugh Gurney, the Third Secretary of the British Embassy, was received at the State Department today, and is likely to draw the Bay State Governor into the international complication more prominently than he would desire.

In the first place, he does not furnish the data wanted by the department as to the conduct of Mr. Gurney and the officers who dealt with him, and in the second place, he is criticised for making his letter public at the same time that he sent it to the State Department. This is considered as an act of apparently thoughtless discourtesy toward the department and the British Ambassador, to whom Judge Phelps's apology, which was inclosed, was to be sent. Now it may not be sent.

In his letter to Acting Secretary of State Adee, Gov. Bates says:

While the incident is greatly to be deplored, I venture to suggest as in some degree exculpatory of the court in this matter, that the representatives of foreign Governments who have dwelt among us have always conducted themselves with such regard for the laws of the Commonwealth as to hitherto furnish no occasion for the consideration by our courts of criminal jurisdiction of the immunities to which such foreign representatives are entitled under the law of nations and through which they may find protection when disregarding our laws.

I suggest that the attention of the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty be invited to the breach of the laws of this Commonwealth disclosed in the statement of Judge Phelps, accompanying this letter, believing that, if his attention is called to it he will take such action as to make certain that immunity from prosecution in our courts shall not permit the safety of our citizens to be endangered, or our laws to be violated because, through international comity, jurisdiction of our own tribunals is withheld.

The following letter from Judge Phelps to Mr. Gurney was inclosed by Gov. Bates:

As Justice of the Lee Police Court, I find occasion to express my profound regret that, through a misapprehension of the law I assumed that the court had jurisdiction over the person of a member of the Embassy of the British Government. Having become apprised of this error, and seeking to make all possible reparation therefor, the court has vacated and annulled all proceedings taken in the matter of the complaint against yourself and the erroneous judgment entered thereon.

I beg further to express my profound personal regret that I should have been, without intentional error, the cause of your own personal vexation and annoyance, or that anything should have occurred which may have seemed to be, though not so in fact, a want of respect for the rights of a representative of the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

In his letter to Acting Governor Guild on the matter, Judge Phelps said that Mr. Gurney's statements in court appeared to be a "manifest and intentional defiance of judicial authority," whereupon Mr. Gurney was adjudged in contempt.

It was said at the State Department that after Gov. Bates's letter is supplemented with the further information desired, probably nothing more would be sent to the British Ambassador than a transcript of the facts in the case and the regrets of the Government that Mr. Gurney had been subjected to treatment which had abused his immunity as a diplomat.

While expressing regret at the occurrence the statement will present also the testimony adduced to show that Mr. Gurney violated the local laws.

SMASH CARRIAGE, THEN BOLT.

Autoists on Lonely Jersey Road Don't Wait to Ascertain Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 29.—While driving in a lonely part of Hilton late last night Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morarty and their son of 12 Globe Street, Newark, were injured and their carriage damaged by a mix-up with automobiles.

One report is to the effect that one of two automobiles which were racing ran into the carriage. The other story has it that one auto was towing the other, and that the horse became frightened and ran away. The horse ran all the way to Irvington before being captured. The automobilists didn't stop after the accident, and their numbers were not learned. Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty were both dazed and bruised, and had to walk more than a mile before they could receive medical attendance.

SNAKE INDIANS IN POW-WOW.

Gather to Protest Against the Allotment of Their Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Texas, Sept. 29.—The Snake Indians of the Indian Territory are forming a pow-wow at a large spring, six miles west of Antlers, to protest against allotment of their lands.

Lawyers have told them their treaty with the Government of the United States guaranteed them their lands "so long as grass grows and water runs." On the strength of these representations the Snake band has come together for consultation. Many beeves, sheep, and hogs were consumed today at a barbecue.

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THE Boys' Clothes Problem can be solved in two ways. Dress him like a little savage or else in a well made suit. Our garments for Boys are as thoughtfully designed as any we make; just as new, just as exclusive, and as strong as we know how. The sort of clothes that bear a charmed life.

Boys' Suits $5 to $12, according to the boy and the Suit.

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All other things being equal, the Piano with a good name and reputation is worth $50 more than the other. The Pease name stands for fixed value and known worth and a guarantee that insures your piano from any defect. And remember that we charge nothing extra for the Pease name.

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FIRE AT GRAVESEND TRACK.

Bartenders Heroes of Blaze, Using Beer for Water.

An overturned pot of grease in the restaurant kitchen at the Gravesend race track yesterday was responsible for a fire that for ten minutes transformed Caterer John McGrath's corps of bartenders into amateur firemen, and mildly diverted those race-goers who happened to be aware of what was going on.

About five thousand visitors were at the track and in the grand stand and betting ring when the fire started, but only a few hundred knew anything of the accident which for a minute or two threatened the track buildings.

It was about 4 o'clock—just after the fifth race—when a careless helper in the kitchen upset a cooking vessel on the big range, and the hot grease, taking fire, spread over the floor. The woodwork of the structure ignited instantly, and flames drove the employes out, while volumes of smoke puffed through the doorway into the section under the stand used for the bar and lunch counters.

The instant the alarm was sounded the twenty or more bartenders and cashiers nearest the kitchen formed a bucket brigade with such rapidity that only a few minutes after the flames drove the kitchen helpers out the bartenders by the valorous use of stale beer had the fire under control.

The damage was small, the fire being extinguished before it did more than char the timbers of the structure and spoil a day's supplies for the restaurant.

HERRICK ENDS LEGAL WORK.

Signs Last of Cases Remaining, and Is Ready for Notification.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Judge Herrick completed his legal work this evening and signed his name to the last of the cases remaining for his decision from the Brooklyn Trial Term. This was a motion for substitution of attorney in the action of Jacob Lipkin against Louis Ruter. The motion was granted.

The local Democratic clubs are preparing to meet the Notification Committee and those with them at the railroad station Saturday and escort them to the City Hall. The streets through which the parade will pass will be decorated, and efforts are being made by the Albany County Democratic organization to have an enthusiastic celebration.

Plans for notifying Justice Herrick have been slightly changed. The ceremony will take place Saturday at noon, as announced, but in the Common Council Chamber instead of at Democratic State Headquarters.

Justice Herrick said that he had appointed his brother, Walter R. Herrick, a young attorney, to be his private secretary during the campaign. Mr. Herrick will be in charge of the Justice's personal headquarters, which will be established on Saturday at the Hotel Kenmore, on North Pearl Street.

Tammany has arranged to be well represented at the Herrick notification ceremonies in the Albany City Hall to-morrow, as Charles F. Murphy and about 200 Tammany men will go by special train at 8:45 o'clock to-morrow morning over the New York Central. All of the local contingent will be back in New York in the evening.

Lakewood Season Opens To-morrow.

The Lakewood season opens to-morrow for the Winter. The Laurel House is the first to open its doors to guests, and the Laurel in the Pines opens on Nov. 15.

NEW YORK DAYS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

OCTOBER 3d and 4th the City and State of New York are honored by having these days set apart as "NEW YORK DAYS" by the management of the World's Fair at St. Louis, the greatest exposition the world has ever seen.

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Railroads have made for this occasion remarkably low rates, and offer a fine train service—Six Daily Trains.

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THE LATEST BOOK BY
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"The Martyrdom of an Empress."

This gifted writer, with her unrivaled knowledge of royalty in Europe, has pictured Emperor William of Germany as he really is. His charming home life and sympathetic character are intimately portrayed. The Kaiser is shown to be a warm-hearted and impulsive man rather than merely a great ruler bent on fostering the grandeur of his empire. The book has all the charm, entertaining style, and naturalness which characterized this author's previous works. Illustrated with autograph portraits of the Emperor and royal family.

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Nancy Stair

AS to the story of Nancy Stair—"the adorable, spoiled, magnificent maid." She plays with Robbie Burns. She turns the head of the noble Duke. She twists the lawyer round her finger. She wins the hearts of her readers. She is the heroine of Mrs. Elinor Macartney Lane's novel!—in its eighth edition! Haven't you met her yet—NANCY STAIR.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, Publishers, New York City.

WORKED IN BLAZING BUILDING.

Five Men Ignorant of Danger Until the Firemen Broke In.

Two firemen were overcome by the gases from a fire which started in a bin containing 100 tons of soft coal, in the basement of the cold storage depot at 454 to 456 West Fourteenth Street last night. The building, a three-story brick structure, is occupied by Cudahy Brothers, the T. H. Wheeler Company, and Conron Brothers, all dealers in meats.

Down in the engine room, 100 feet back from the front of the building, there were five men working at the refrigerating plant. They knew nothing of the fire until the members of Engine 3 burst in on them. They escaped through Thirteenth Street. Most of the members of Engine 3 were overcome, but only two had to be dragged out to the street unconscious by their comrades. They were Irving Bennett and Charles Dougherty. After they had been worked over some time they were resuscitated. The fire caused $6,000 property damage.

NAVY GIVES IN TO UNIONS.

Laborers Carry Point Regarding Pay During Working Hours.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day providing that all employes of navy yards and stations in the United States shall be paid during working hours.

The labor unions long have objected to having their members paid off after working hours.

Will of J. H. G. Vehslage.

The will of the late Congressman John H. G. Vehslage was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Office yesterday. He died on July 21 last at his home, 72 North Moore Street. The petition accompanying the will states that the real estate left by the testator is valued at $15,000 and the personal property at $42,000. The sum of $5,000 is bequeathed to the testator's daughter, Christina Schroeder, wife of Edward S Schroeder. The widow will receive $52,500, as she is named as residuary legatee.

AHEARN WARNS CONTRACTORS.

Cautions Them About Violations of the Eight-Hour Law.

Borough President Ahearn called ten contractors doing work for his department before him yesterday and warned them to beware of violations of the eight-hour law. The Department of Labor sent several complaints to the Borough President, accompanied by affidavits of the men, who declared they had been forced to work overtime on grading and sewer contracts.

Mr. Ahearn's inspectors could not verify all the complaints, so he called the contractors before him and lectured them about the need for strict adherence to the specifications of their contracts. The Department of Labor has full power to prosecute any contractor who violates the statute, and the Borough President does not understand, he says, why they content themselves with forwarding the complaints to him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Asthma and Hay Fever Cured.

The truly marvelous cures of Asthma, which are being effected by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure certainly call for notice.

Rev. G. L. Taylor, of Washburn, Ill., says: "Some years ago my wife used several packages of your Asthma Cure which resulted in a permanent cure."

A Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have been a sufferer from Hay Fever for over 20 years, and it seemed harder every year. The first dose I used your Asthma Cure I was greatly relieved. It cured my cough after using a few times. I shall recommend it to all sufferers of Hay Fever."—Mrs. Martha Simerson, Leingsburg, Mich.

Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00. Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 895, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package.

GOOD PRICES FOR F. P. KEENE'S HUNTERS

Meadow Brook Club Gets Imported Foxhounds for $6,150.

SALE FAVORED BY SOCIETY

Roger Winthrop and Capt. Mather of Ireland Pay $4,000 Each for American-Bred Horses.

Foxhall P. Keene's sale of American-bred and imported hunters, held at Van Tassell & Kearney's salesrooms, East Thirteenth Street, last night, was notable, not only for the general excellence of the prices, but from the unusual crowd that it brought together. Nearly all the prominent clubs in this city, Boston, and Philadelphia were represented, while the women, who outnumbered the men by two to one in the reserved seats in the balcony overlooking the tan bark, were attired in dainty evening costumes and their escorts were in the regulation evening dress. With the exception of the horses, as they were led up to the auctioneer's block and the knot of horsey men grouped around the selling ring, one might easily have imagined he was at some fashionable entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene occupied seats in the front row of the balcony, where they had an unobstructed view of the sale and the crowd below. In their party were James R. Keene, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Joseph P. Grace, and Charles Carroll of Baltimore. Others present were:

Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Hadden, Miss Bryce, Pierre Lorillard, H. L. Herbert, and J. R. Townsend of the Orange County Hunt; Percy Evans, J. Grey Griswold, and Victor Mather of Philadelphia; Robert G. Shaw, 2d, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexander, Harry Case, T. F. Clyde, James R. Borden, J. C. Wilmerding, Montague La Montague, Samuel Willetts, Daniel Chauncey, Jr., Clarence Robbins, L. J. Hunt, Ambrose Clark, A. G. Kennedy, Eugene Reynal, and A. B. Purdy.

Seventeen hunters were sold, all of which have been used by Mr. Keene both in this country and abroad. They brought $27,525, an average of nearly $1,620, and the price was considered excellent. It is the first time in America that a regular sale has ever been held of hunters. After the sale of horses Mr. Keene's pack of imported foxhounds, including thirty-seven and a half couples, was brought into the ring, making another notable feature of the sale, as it was the first time that a pack of hounds had ever been sold here at auction. The hounds were offered as a pack, and after some spirited bidding between representatives of the various hunting clubs, James H. Hyde got the pack for $6,150. He was acting for the Meadow Brook Club. Clarence Mackay and a number of prominent Meadow Brook horsemen watched the bidding with keen interest, and were much pleased at the success of the club in securing the whole pack.

Nine of the hunters sold were bred at James R. Keene's Castleton Stud, Ky. The others were Irish bred, and the result of the sale caused the horsemen to comment with marked favor upon the fact that the American hunters brought far the better prices, while three of the best were secured by a foreign bidder, Capt. Mather of the Royal Leicester Regiment, Ireland. It showed a decided tendency to turn the tables and, instead of the usual buying abroad of valuable hunters by Americans, indicated that foreign horsemen are taking an interest in the American bred hunting horse.

Two of the American bred horses sold for $4,000 each, the highest prices of the sale, outside of the hounds. Prophet, a brown gelding, five years old, was the first horse offered by Auctioneer Easton and it was purchased by Capt. Mather on a cabled bid for $4,000. The famous hunter, Becky Sharp, which has a great reputation around the Meadow Brook Club, also sold for $4,000, going to Roger Winthrop of this city.

Capt. Mather bought two other hunters for $2,000 and $1,900, respectively, the latter, Precentor, being a half brother of Conroy. Cyril Simmons paid $3,800 for the six-year-old American-bred hunter Delighted, and W. Goadby Loew of Scalbright paid the highest price for an imported hunter, giving $2,000 for the Irish horse, Nigger, said to have been the best hunter in Galway. Two of the Irish hunters were purchased by Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, one of the most fearless of the women cross-country riders at Meadow Brook. For one she paid $850 and for the other $600. Joseph P. Grace bid the former in for her and Charles Carroll of Baltimore bid for the other. James R. Keene bought one of the imported hunters for $425.

Besides the seventeen hunters, four other horses were sold, the best of this lot being a polo pony, which went for $365 to J. E. Munroe. Edward Kearney bought the trotter Dick Roche for $150, and a pair of carriage horses went for the low price of $300. In all, therefore, twenty-one horses were sold, netting $28,345.

The foxhounds made a splendid appearance as they were led into the ring, and nearly a dozen masters of hounds at different hunt clubs pressed forward to get a good look at them. Mr. Keene purchased them abroad and used them in his English hunting for the last two years. He brought them to America last Spring. The bidding was started at $300. From that price it bounded by five-hundred-dollar bids to $3,000, and then for $6,150 were knocked down for the Meadow Brook Club.

The leading prices for the hunters were:

AMERICAN.

Horse.	Purchaser.	Price.
Prophet,	Capt. Mather, Ireland	$4,000
Becky Sharp,	Roger Winthrop	4,000
Delighted,	Cyril Simmons	3,800
Chorus,	S. S. Curtis	2,800
Lickpenny,	Capt. Mather	2,000
Caballist,	L. P. Keveny, Boston	2,150
Precentor,	Capt. Mather	1,900

IRISH.

Nigger,	W. Goadby Loew	2,000
Migert,	George Psabody	1,100
Yellowhammer,	Mrs. A. Ladenburg	850
Grey Lee,	Mrs. A. Ladenburg	700
Fox Catcher,	James F. Lord	700

ROCK SAND'S RICH PRIZE.

Ridden by "Danny" Maher Noted English Colt Won Jockey Club Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Great interest was taken in to-day's race at Newmarket for the Jockey Club Stakes of 10,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and three-quarters, on account of the number of well-known horses that ran. The field of ten included two Derby winners, Rock Sand and St. Amant, the former ridden by "Danny" Maher, the American jockey; two St. Leger seconds, William Rufus and Henry I., and one Derby third, St. Denis, as well as Loch Ryan, winner of many of this year's good races, and Foundling and Rydal Head. J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, the American jockey, rode William Rufus.

Rock Sand won, with Henry I. second and William Rufus third. The betting was 5 to 2 against Rock Sand and Henry I., while "Skeets" Martin's mount started at 40 to 1 against. Rock Sand was supposed to be suffering from an inflamed leg, and until this morning it was doubtful whether he would be able to start. He won by a length and a half. This year's Derby winner could not even get fourth place. At about half-way Rock Sand took the lead from Rydal Head and drew to the front, where he remained. There were four lengths between second and third horses.

Maher's victory, in one respect, was lucky, as Lane, who heads the list of winning jockeys, was slated for the mount, but about a week ago Lane was thrown and nearly killed. In this way the American got the chance of riding last year's Derby winner. Maher immediately capped his achievement by winning the next race, the Double Trial Plate, on Cadival.

R. Vanderbilt's Horses Won 15 Prizes.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The combination horse show and amateur racing meet of the New England Breeders' Association was concluded to-day amid a downpour of rain that seriously interfered with the attendances and sport. Reginald C. Vanderbilt continued his winnings in the horse show ring, securing five blue ribbons and two reds and including two championships among his firsts. Mr. Vanderbilt's winnings for the week numbered fifteen, more than double the winnings of any other competitor. His sharpest competition to-day was won with Dr. Belcook over Dusty Farnum, exhibited by Lorenzo Strauss of New York.

BLACK HAND SCARED MOTHERS.

Brooklyn Italians Heard That Schools Were to be Blown Up.

Frightened by baseless rumors that the so-called "Black Hand" had threatened to blow up several school buildings, Italian mothers in the Eastern District of Brooklyn kept their children from school yesterday and the day before, caused scenes at two or three of the schoolhouses, and gave the police and school authorities an astonishing lot of trouble.

The schools which were more or less affected by the groundless scare were No. 36, Stagg Street and Bushwick Avenue; No. 43, Boerum Street and Manhattan Avenue; No. 117, a branch of No. 36; No. 145, at Noll Street and Central Avenue, and No. 17, at North Fifth Street and Driggs Avenue. The effects of the rumors were most seriously felt at School No. 117.

The rumors appear to have resulted from the work of a practical joker, who sent a letter to the proprietor of a brewery near one of the schools, threatening to blow up the place unless he paid $45,000. Some of the children in School No. 145 heard of this and began talking about it when they gathered. One imaginative youngster soon started a story to the effect that the "Black Hand" had threatened to blow up the school building.

This false story, when it reached the Italian children, spread with astonishing rapidity. When it reached School 17, which is in the heart of an Italian quarter, the children went to their mothers and told them. The mothers took the tale seriously, and many of them kept their children from returning to school. Others went to No. 17 and tried to get in to their little ones. When refused the women became excited, and hung about until the children were dismissed for the day. Yesterday afternoon about 200 of the women assembled at the school and became demonstrative.

It was finally found necessary to call upon the police, and Capt. Harkins of the Bedford Avenue Station sent a force of men around to the school. Italian women also gathered at several other schools in the district, but were less demonstrative than those at No. 17.

WANTED IN JERSEY, HELD HERE.

C. J. Thompson Indicted at Elizabeth for Grand Larceny.

Detective Sergts. Mundy and Fogarty of the Central Office and Detective McGrail of Union County, N. J., arraigned Charles J. Thompson in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and asked Magistrate Barlow to hold him without bail pending the arrival of extradition papers from New Jersey. The detectives arrested Thompson at his office at 149 Broadway.

Detective Mundy told Justice Barlow that Thompson was wanted by the authorities at Elizabeth, N. J., on three indictments charging grand larceny. The detectives alleged that he had served a year in prison in Michigan for stealing $4,000 from the Standard Life Insurance Company of Detroit. Thompson denied this and demanded to know the specific charge on which he had been arrested. He was told that the specific sum was $200, but that there would be further developments. He was remanded to Police Headquarters.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 29.—Charles J. Thompson, who was arrested in New York to-day, is under indictment here for grand larceny. He was formerly Secretary to A. J. Beckley, a metal perforator and manufacturer at Garwood, and lived at Roselle. He left the employ of Mr. Beckley last Spring and moved to New York. Subsequently Mr. Beckley appeared before the May Grand Jury and caused the indictment of Thompson upon a charge of having converted to his own use a check made out to Mr. Beckley by Hyman Isaacs of this city for $211.15. Mr. Beckley had promised the local authorities he will have several other indictments found against Thompson. He also charges Thompson with having given away trade secrets to rival manufacturers.

SIEGEL HEAVILY INSURED.

Dry Goods Merchant Takes $500,000 in the Mutual Life.

Henry Siegel, President of four of the largest retail dry goods houses in the world, has just purchased a policy for $500,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, for which he pays an annual premium of $26,425.

Among the heavily insured men of this city are: John F. O'Rourke, $500,000; George W. Vanderbilt, $1,000,000, and James C. Colgate, the banker, $1,500,000. The Mutual Life reinsures all but $250,000 of these large risks. One feature of the growth in the life insurance business is the demand for large policies. During the first six months of 1904 the Mutual Life issued to fifty-one applicants alone $6,337,500 of insurance, an average of about $125,000 for each of the fifty-one policies.

JAMAICA PLUMBER MISSING.

George W. Perry's Family Fear He is Victim of Foul Play.

George W. Perry, a plumber, who was well known in Royal Arcanum circles, disappeared from his home at 14 Fulton Street, Jamaica, on Monday last, and his friends believe that he may have met with foul play, as he had about $1,500 in his pockets at the time of his disappearance. Last night the police were asked to look for him.

Perry is described as 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighs about 135 pounds, and is 38 years old. When he disappeared he was attired in a dark suit of clothes and wore a derby hat and light-colored overcoat. He wore a Royal Arcanum button in his coat lappel. If he is not heard from to-day the members of the Royal Arcanum order throughout the United States and Canada will be asked to assist in the search.

Ammon's New Attempt for Liberty.

Through what he claims to have been an unconstitutional act of the Legislature in passing an ex post facto law, "Col. Bob" Ammon hopes to escape serving his indeterminate sentence of not less than four nor more than four years and six months in Sing Sing. To this end his counsel filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, that the constitutionality of the law may be determined. The petition states that subsequent to his conviction, which was on June 4, 1903, the Legislature passed two acts, amending the Laws of 1889, under which he was convicted. The petition states that they "are ex post facto laws so far as the crime with which the prisoner is charged, and for which he was convicted, is concerned."

Sign Painters Want Political Work.

The first union to try to utilize the political campaign for business purposes is that of the sign painters, which up to recently was an independent organization, but has now joined the Brotherhood of Painters, a National Union. Some of its members paint banners and transparencies and decorate blank walls of houses. The union, it was reported yesterday, has decided to ask the National and State Committees of all political parties to see that the banners and transparencies are made that do not bear the label of the Sign Painters' Union.

Policeman Dead, Had Record for Bravery

Martin T. Shea, a policeman attached for the past eight years to the Charles Street Station, died yesterday at the New York Hospital, where he had been ill with pneumonia since Sept. 6. Shea had a record for bravery, having rescued two persons from drowning. He had been twice honorably mentioned and received a medal from the department. He also received two medals from the Humane Society.

Gates in Hippodrome Company.

At a meeting of the New York Hippodrome Company held yesterday, the following were elected Directors of the company: John W. Gates, H. S. Black, Elmer S. Dundy, Robert E. Dowling, and R. G. Babbage.

DOLLY SPANKER WON HANDICAP IN CANTER

Kingston Gelding Had Contest for Oceanview All His Own Way.

FOUR CHOICES WERE FIRST

Santa Catalena and Jennie McCabe Were Successful Non-Favorites at Gravesend.

The smallest fields of the meeting somewhat simplified the bettors' daily problem of picking winners at the Gravesend track yesterday, but even the one-sided conditions failed to prevent surprises. In both of the events for two-year-olds the post favorites were beaten by long-chance horses, while in two other races long-chance horses fought out with favorites in close finishes. The weather was gloomy and rather warm, but no rain fell until after the programme had been finished.

The two leading contests of the card—the Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds, and the handicap for all ages, both races at one mile and a sixteenth—had four starters each, and both went to odds-on favorites. For the Oceanview, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, fast gelding Dolly Spanker was the top weight, with 112 pounds, and started a 10-to-7-on favorite, with Mineola and Leonidas the next best backed.

Dolly Spanker was at about his best in the race, and, breaking first, went on in front at a fast pace, with Leonidas in hot pursuit. Turning into the back stretch, Leonidas showed in first place, and, with Dolly Spanker galloping under a pull behind him, led on suffferance to the bend into the quarter stretch. There Redfern, on Dolly Spanker, eased his mount a bit, and the gelding romped past Leonidas and won in hollow style by eight lengths. Leonidas tired at the finish, and, stopping fast in the last furlong, was beaten out by a head by Mineola for second place.

In the handicap for all ages, the Western mare Colonial Girl was always the favorite at odds of about 5 to 3 on, while Carbuncle and Sonoma Belle were about equal second choices. Colonial Girl took the track at the lifting of the barrier and went on in front, with Hoodwink hanging at her shoulders to the middle of the last turn, where Hoodwink gave it up and Sonoma Belle and Carbuncle passed her and made the effort to get up to Colonial Girl. The favorite slipped away again with ease, and won about as she pleased, while Carbuncle, under the whip, shook off Sonoma Belle and finished second.

The politicians were very much in evidence at the finish of the fifth race, which Congressman T. D. Sullivan's horse Old England won, after making all the running, with Orthodox, of a stable with which Senator P. H. McCarren is identified, second, and Frank Farrell's King Pepper third. Out of Reach led most of the distance in the mile and a sixteenth for maidens three years old and upward, but was managed to get in winner by a head from Clovis, which forced the winner to severe punishment in the run through the stretch.

The long-chance winner of the day was Santa Catalina, which was backed from 10 to 1 down to 8 to 1, and, brushing past the pacemaker, Czaraphine, in the last furlong, won cleverly by two lengths. P. J. Dwyer's smart filly Jennie McCabe, with 7 to 1 laid against her, took the third race, after a hot finish with Brush Up, the favorite and pacemaker, into the last half furlong.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Santa Catalina, 108, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	4	2	1¹
Czaraphine, 122, Lyne, 5-2, 9-10	2	1	2½
Workman, 103, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	1	5	3³
Bulwark, 107, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1	7	6	4
Hot Shot, 114, H. Phillips, 10-1, 4-1	9	8	5
*Flyback, 119, Odom, 11-5, 4-5	5	9	6
Binecoat, 98, H. Cochran, 7-1, 5-2	3	1	7
*Diamond, 124, Redfern, 11-5, 4-5	6	4	8
Diamond Flush, 106, Travers, 30-1, 10-1	8	7	9

*Coupled in betting as E. R. Thomas entry.

Time—1:07. Good start. Won cleverly, place ridden out. Winner b. f., by Suspender-Dainty, owned by the Albemarle Stable and trained by R. W. Walden.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Colonial Girl, 114, A. W. Booker, 11-20, out	2	1	1¹
Carbuncle, 110, Redfern, 7-2, 4-5	3	4	2½
Sonoma Belle, 113, H. Cochran, 5-1, 1-2	4	3	3⁴
Hoodwink, 90, Sperling, 30-1, 4-1	1	2	4

Time—1:48 1-5. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. m., five years, by Medler-Springtide, owned and trained by C. E. Rowe.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, two years old, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jennie McCabe, 106, Redfern, 8-1, 5-2	1	1	1½
Brush Up, 96, Travers, 8-5, 3-5	3	1	2¹
Princess Eris, 99, Schilling, 20-1, 6-1	2	4	3³
Belle Dixon, 102, J. Martin, 13-5, 6-5	7	5	4
Carrie Jones, 94, Sperling, 6-1, 2-1	5	5	5
Gotowin, 99, McCafferty, 15-1, 5-1	6	6	6
Sweet Pepper, 111, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	4	3	7
High Life, 100, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	8
Rare Music, 101, J. Taylor, 100-1, 30-1	9	9	9

Time—1:08 2-5. Poor start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner ch. f., by Handspring-Mon Droit, owned by P. J. Dwyer and trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Dolly Spanker, 112, Redfern, 7-10, 1-3	1	1	1¹
Mineola, 102, Travers, 4-1, 1-1	4	2	2h
Leonidas, 108, Shaw, 9-2, 6-5	2	1	3³
Ostrich, 98, Crimmins, 6-1, 4-5	3	4	4

Time—1:47. Good start. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. g. by Kingston-Lady Gay, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., and trained by T. J. Healey.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Old England, 98, Crimmins, 5-2, 3-5	2	1	1¹
Orthodox, 109, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1	6	3	2²
King Pepper, 98, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1	5	3	3¹
Emergency, 104, Gannon, 8-1, 3-1	4	2	4
Missing Link, 98, Travers, 15-1, 6-1	1	4	5
Topic, 103, E. Welsh, 60-1, 20-1	6	5	6
Tol San, 100, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	10	9	7
James T., 110, H. Phillips, 16-5, 6-5	3	7	8
Mutiny, 103, McFadden, 300-1, 100-1	9	10	9
Sadducee, 103, McCafferty, 20-1, 7-1	1	8	10

Time—1:10 4-5. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner b. g., five years, by Goldfinch-Queen Bess, owned by T. D. Sullivan and trained by Archie Zimmer.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Out of Reach, 110, Redfern, 2-1, 6-10	4	1	1¹
Clovis, 110, Gannon, 20-1, 5-1	6	2	2h
Tom Lawson, 107, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	1	5	3¹
Waterford, 107, Travers, 20-1, 8-1	8	4	4
Ganesvoort, 108, O'Neil, 4-1, 1-2	3	3	5
Sir Shep, 107, Kilpatrick, 12-1, 5-1	9	6	6
Spring Silk, 112, Odom, 5-2, 9-10	3	8	7
All Right, 107, Frasch, 15-1, 6-1	13	12	8
Mason, 110, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1	5	9	9
Ikki, 110, Hueston, 20-1, 8-1	10	10	10
Gypsy Ben, 107, Creamer, 300-1, 100-1	11	11	11
Grantsdale, 107, H. Cochran, 20-1, 8-1	12	13	12
Little Johnson, 107, Taylor, 200-1, 100-1	7	7	13

Time—1:49 3-5. Fair start. Won ridden out, place the same. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Persimmon-Sandfire, owned by M. Corbett and trained by J. D. Odom.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Reliable	140	Ancestor	100
Flying Ship	115	Toscan	99
Ascension	110	Sir Brillar	90
Monet	108	Handsome	82
Invincible	103	Amberjack	86
Race King	103	Lord Melbourne	86

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

Escutcheon	105	*Juvenaga	104
*Glenecho	102	Dazzle	102
Terry C	100	Priority	99
Mistina	97	Handebrand	97
R. L. Johnson	97	Bisque	94
*Confessor	92		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

Adrietha	110	New York	97
Little Em	100	Nolan	93
Martinmas	100	Sir Lynnewood	87

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Garnish	106	Atwood	106
The Southerner	106	Gold Dome	106
Brooklynite	106	*Dick Bernard	106
*Letola	106	*Midshipman	101
*Gay Lotharlo	101	Seymour	98

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Critical	112	Charadella	112
Marie M	112	Maxey Moore	112
Gayland	112	Salt and Pepper	112
Long Lays	112	Hyacinth	112
Fairy Dance	112	Bravery	112
Inspiration	112	Ralbert	112
Sumatra	112	Miller's Daughter	112
Coy Maid	112	Del Coronado	112

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Sals	106	*New York	106
Pentaur	105	Gravina	105
Cottage Maid	103	Jessina	103
Proula	103	Little Ben	103
Fort Plain	102	*Homestead	101
*Courtmaid	98	*Gay Lotharlo	98
Glisten	97	*Proceeds	97
*Garnish	93	*Cedarthorpe	90

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weights for Morris Park Features.

The weights for the Jerome Handicap, one mile and five-sixteenths, for three-year-olds, to be run at the opening of the Morris Park meeting next Monday, have been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Stalwart	132	The Southerner	102
Bryn Mawr	126	Ocean Tide	97
dercury	114	Marmee	96
Ormonde's Right	111	Tippecanoe	95
Israelite	110	Proceeds	93
Jocund	108	Ostrich	92
Cutcome	106	Silver Days	89
Leonidas	105	Phaser	87
St. Valentine	105	Silverfoot	86
Mineola	103		

The weights for the Corinthian Handicap Steeplechase, the chief jumping contest of the season for amateur riders, at two miles and a half, which also will be run Monday, have been announced as follows:

Pressgrave	170	Seagull	152
Conover	160	Whineray	150
Flying Buttress	166	Messina	150
Headmaster	164	Captivator	149
Royelle	154	Pure Pepper	149
Maiden	153	Libretto II.	148
The Ragged Cavalier	151	Silent Bliss	147
Woolgatherer	150	Pious	147
Ivan	158	Judge Morrow	147
Grandpa	157	Kersey	147
Nepomset	156	Delivery	145
Hark Forward	156	Nancy D	145
Black Death	156	R. B. Sack	145
Cock Robin	154	King Carter	145
Thornhedge	152		

Trotters Tied for Championship.

For the first time in the history of the New York Driving Club, three trotters are tied at the end of the season for the championship cup, and the last matinee of the year at the Empire track to-morrow afternoon will dispose of the important question. John F. Cockerill's Anna Little, Thomas B. Leahy's Princess Pique, and A. E. Perren's Wilton Boy have each won fifteen heats, and their final meeting will decide the championship. If derim will be an extra starter in the race, making it a four-cornered affair of unusual interest.

Brayton Ives's Monte Carlo wins the trotting record cup, and the pacing record trophy probably will go to James A. Murphy's Don Derby, while his Free Advice will take the heat cup. Marcus Bruckheimer's Baron Said is the winner of the President's Cup, offered for the pacer scoring the greatest number of heats. For the wind-up to-morrow, seven races are on the card, including a special two-mile exhibition by Monte Carlo. A luncheon will follow the matinee, when the season's prize cups will be presented. The past year has been the most successful in the history of the club, which has a membership larger than any other driving club in America, and boasts of many horses raced purely for the sport who make time which compares favorably with that of the professionals.

Trotters and Pacers at Parkway.

Four heats were paced before the 2:19 class could be finished yesterday at the Parkway Driving Club's track, Brooklyn. George Presser, the black gelding owned by "Bob" Davis of the Parkway Driving Club, which finished ninth in the first heat, won the second and fourth heats and the race.

One mile, 2:27 class, trotting.

Ecliptic, blk. m., (E. Johnson)			1 1
Crimson Clover, b. m., (W. E. Williams)			2 2
Carroll D., br. s., (J. H. Phillips)			4 3
Senorial, b. m., (C. D. Strang)			3 4
Gero, b. s., (H. H. Lucke)			6 4
Potentate, b. g., (A. S. Case)			5 6
Fancy Spot, ch. m., (T. H. Greene, Jr.)			7 dr
Justine M., b. m., (C. S. Henderson)			5 dr

Time—2:19½; 2:19¼.

One mile, 2:18 class, trotting.

Impatience, b. g., (F. F. Marquand)			1 1
Little Tide, b. m., (S. Thompson)			2 3
Oakland Pilot, b. g., (Clark)			5 2
Col. Julius, g. g., (T. D. Waterbury)			3 4
Surprise, b. g., (J. McGuire)			4 5
Arch, b. m., (R. Davis)			7 6
Comet Wilkes, br. g., (H. E. Demorest)			6 dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¾.

One mile, 2:19 class, pacing.

Gold Bronze, blk. g., (R. Davis)	9	1	2	1
May Sherbert, ch. m., (G. A. Needham)	2	3	1	2
Wiltona, b. m., (E. Flaherty)	1	2	4	3
Paul, b. g., (S. S. Post)	4	4	3	4
Stick Star, br. g., (W. H. Strang)	4	7	ro	
The Duchess, ch. m., (W. E. Williams)	6	5	ro	
Nellie W., b. m., (W. Chatterton)	5	6	ro	
Cashier, b. g., (T. D. Waterbury)	8	10	ro	
Harry H., ch. g., (M. Holtz)	8	8	ro	
Glitzer, b. g., (J. H. Greene)	10	9	ro	
Marion Stone, r. m., (J. C. Brower)	12	11	ro	
Francis S., ch. g., (F. J. Slogan)	10	9	ro	

Time—2:19¾; 2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¾.

Grand Circuit Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—Major Delmar was scheduled to go against the world's trotting record of 2:02¼ at the Grand Circuit meeting to-day, but did not make the attempt on account of a strong wind. Major Delmar and Prince Alert will try for records to-morrow, the latter to beat the world's pacing record of 1:59½. The surprise of the day was in the 2:07 class, in which Red Bird, a hot favorite, was distanced after winning two heats and finishing a close second in another. Summary:

2:17 Class.—Trot, purse $1,500.

Red Lace, br. h., by Allerton, (Grubb)	1	1	1	
Swift B., b. h., (Stetson)	3	2	3	
Brownie Wilton, b. h., (Saunders)	5	3	2	
Jesse C., ro. g., (Geers)	2	13	6	
Ozone, b. g., (Shank)	4	12	4	
Enchantress, ch. m., (McCarthy)	11	4	5	
Aylwin, br. g., (Buckley)	7	6	8	
Princess Darby, b. m., (Wilder)	9	7	13	
Emily Letcher, b. m., (Reavy)	8	9	9	
Sibel H., ch. m., (Stinson)	10	5	12	
Direct Well, blk. m., (De Ryder)	12	10	7	
Aston W., b. g., (McMahon)	6	11	11	
Miss Kinney, b. m., (Oares)	13	8	10	
Little Nettie, br. m., (Todd)	14	11	14	
Skipper Tom, b. g., (Ahearn)	15	14	dis.	
Winnie Right, b. m., (Townsley)	16	dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:10; 2:09¾.

2:10 Class.—Pace. Purse, $1,500.

Robert Mc., b. g., by McRoberts (Jolly)	2	1	1	1
John Mc., b. g., (Geers)	1	2	2	2
Newton A., br. g., (Anderson)	8	2	8	3
Hall Frey, b. g., (Snow)	7	3	3	6
Monroe, b. g., (De Ryder)	3	5	4	8
Kent, ch. g., (Spear)	4	4	5	4
Palm Leaf, p. g., (McCarthy)	6	6	5	5
Precision, ch. m., (Wilder)	4	7	7	7

Time—2:12¾; 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12.

2:07 Class.—Pace. Purse, $1,500.

Sphinx S., ch. g., by Sphinx (Spear)	8	2	1	1	1
Pauline G., blk. m. (Snow)	1	8	6	2	2
Larrie Glinter, b. h. (Hilgbee)	5	2	2	5	3
Gentry, b. g. (Ranck)	3	9	7	4	4
Cubanola, blk. m., (Ahearn)	7	4	4	8	6
Foxie Curd, blk. m. (A. McDonald)	4	5	8	6	5
Lucy Monopole, br. h. (Curry)	6	3	5	9	7
Nonamie, b. m. (Chandler)	9	7	7	3	7
Red Bird, b. h. (Walker)	2	1	1	dis.	

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:09¼.

Big Day at Trenton Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—This was the banner day for attendance at the Inter-State Fair. Among those present were ex-Senator Stokes and Charles C. Black, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, and United States Senators Kean and Dryden. Summary of the races:

2:12 Class.—Pacing, (four heats yesterday.)

Ohio M., br. m., by Mar Castfield, (Kelty)	3	2	2	3	1 1 1
Billy Mack, s. g., (West)	2	3	1	2	3 2 2
Algomah W., b. g., (Titlow)	1	1	3	4	3 3 3
Hal Freda, blk. m., (Bramley	4	4	4	2	4 dr

Time—2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:15¾; 2:17¾; 2:13¼; 2:16; 2:16¾.

2:22 Class.—Trotting.

Happy J., b. g., by Happy Pardner, (Dunham)	3	1	1	2	1
Edna Epworth, b. m., (Sick)	1	2	2	1	2
Joseph Dudley, b. g., (Biggs)	2	3	3	3	3
Arnola, ch. m., (Coville)	4	5	4	6	4
Grant F., b. g., (Swain)	5	4	5	5	5
Badge Allen, blk. g., (Smith)	6	6	6	4	6
Bud McCorkle, b. g., (Jackson)	7	7	7	7	7
Jessie Delmar, b. m., (Maxwell)	dis.				

Time—2:19¾; 2:20¾; 2:20; 2:19¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished.)

Ruth M., b. m., by Re-election, (McGrath)	3	2	1	1	2
Rifle, b. g., (Geoffrey)	1	1	3	3	3
Morn, s. g., (Brinkerhoff)	2	3	2	2	1

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:20; 2:20¾; 2:21.

Double Teams, Amateur Drivers. Prize, Silver Cup.

Big Dutch, b. g., and Maryland Boy, blk. g., (Titman)	1	1	
Barney C., b. g., and Factolas Maid, b. m., (Jones)	2	3	
Gene A., b. m., and Monical,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, 41 Park Row, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1904.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, 160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

FIGURES.

Gov. ODELL has been ciphering upon the election. He gives Mr. ROOSEVELT a majority of 150,000 above the Harlem, Judge PARKER a majority of 75,000 in Greater New York, and so, in the easiest, most simple, natural manner in the world, reaches the conclusion that the President's majority in the State will be 75,000. Mr. HIGGINS, Gov. ODELL'S candidate for the Governorship, is to be elected, it seems, by between 20,000 and 25,000.

It is only the inexperienced who are impressed by election forecasts of this nature. It is not the big, round sums, but the little village and election district units, that impress the earnest seeker after campaign truth. Anybody who is so benighted as not to feel already well assured how this State is going, can get more trustworthy information by a little inquiry among his friends and neighbors than he can obtain from Gov. ODELL when speaking for publication.

ODELL CONVICTED BY ODELL.

Gov. ODELL gropes, stumbles, and falls flat in his attempt to reply to the charges made against him by Attorney General CUNNEEN. His failure is so obvious as practically to establish beyond dispute the truth of the charges. Mr. ODELL himself thus becomes a witness to the establishment and existence of the vicious system described by the opprobrious epithet "Odellism."

The best reply Gov. ODELL can make to the Attorney General's charge that he signed a bill authorizing the payment out of the public funds of half a cent a pound bounty to the producers of beet sugar, a bill which the Attorney General had advised him was unconstitutional, is that it had been the practice of his Republican predecessors to authorize these unconstitutional disbursements until the vice had become inveterate, and that he merely followed the custom. Gov. ODELL offers no defense when he pleads that Gov. BLACK and Gov. ROOSEVELT signed money out of the State Treasury in defiance of the Constitution for the benefit of private undertakings. The public is compelled to regard Gov. ODELL'S statement on this point as an admission that he was unwilling that the Constitution should stand between the beet sugar makers and the State Treasury. He was bound to accept the opinion of his official law adviser, unless he had a very much better opinion to the contrary, of which there is no evidence whatever.

In respect to the charge that the Canal Board voted to allow and pay a claim of $18,000 made by the Furnaceville Iron Company for rock excavation on a section of the canal where there was supposed to be no rock, the Attorney General—who produced a dozen qualified witnesses to swear to the fact that there was no rock—being the only member of the board to vote in the negative, the Governor sets up the defense of "business custom." The defense really amounts to this: The $9,000,000 appropriated by the act having been too quickly wasted and squandered, some of the contractors suffered loss; the $18,000 allowed on this once rejected claim was a solatium to the Furnaceville Iron Company—a corporation, by the way, in which the leading spirit is Gov. ODELL'S friend Mr. E. H. HARRIMAN, a gentleman now most actively engaged in raising money in large sums to promote the election of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as President of the United States.

Mr. ODELL expresses the belief that the Attorney General does not wish it to be understood that he charges his associates upon the Canal Board with improper motives. Mr. CUNNEEN'S associates upon the Canal Board must look out for themselves. They appear to have voted $18,000 out of the State Treasury to pay a false and fraudulent claim, Mr. CUNNEEN, the Democratic member of the board, alone voting in the negative. This is another case of Odellism, and naturally enough Gov. ODELL defends it. Mr. HEBERT, Chairman of the Greater New York Canal Association, says of this transaction: "If it be true that $18,618 was allowed the Furnaceville Iron Company for excavating rock where there was no rock, that would be a grave matter." It is true, and it is a grave matter. Odellism itself is a grave matter—the gravest State matter now

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and town officers of the State, have not been ordered. The question arises, Who is to pay for the books? and underneath that lies the question, Who is profiting by publishing and distributing them? They are sent out under the authority of an act passed by the Legislature last Winter. The bill was introduced by Senator RAINES. The Attorney General advised the Governor that it was unconstitutional, since it infringed upon the right of self-government in towns. The Governor signed the bill, just as he signed the beet sugar grab bill after being advised that it was unconstitutional. Odellism is a very consistent system. Where there is money to be spent for the benefit of friends or to build up the noble party of virtue and morality, Gov. ODELL has been ever ready to authorize the taking of it from the public funds raised by taxation. Upon the Odell way of administering a public trust, the people will pass judgment in a little more than a month.

VANDALISM AT ST. LOUIS.

There could not be a more characteristic and revolting illustration of gross barbarism than has been furnished by the mutilation of the pictures of the Czar displayed in one of the Russian exhibits at St. Louis. The worst of it is that we are afraid it will be regarded, with plausibility, as a characteristically American form of barbarism. No nationality represented at the World's Fair has any animosity against the Czar of all the Russias such as might lead to the indignities visited upon his harmless "ikon" or effigy, saving only the Japanese. Doubtless the Japanese have their share of blackguards and hoodlums, and very likely the Exposition has its full share of that share. But the thing does not, somehow, have the air of a Japanese insult. Of the two empires of the Far East, one would say that such a performance as this was rather in the Chinese than in the Japanese way. Among the many good qualities of the Chinese, chivalry toward an enemy is distinctly not one, while we have abundant evidence, even during this war, that it is a Japanese trait. The nation of which the navy went into mourning for the death of Admiral MAKHAROFF is not the nation to insult the effigy of the Czar in a neutral exhibition.

On the other hand, we have to own that the step from political opposition to personal insult is shorter in this than in any other civilized nation. Very few of us are without responsibility for this condition of sentiment, of which this outrage at St. Louis is a depressing illustration. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts of the authorities of the Fair to detect the perpetrators of the outrage may be successful. If it turns out not to be of local origin, we shall owe an apology to the hoodlums of St. Louis which we shall, in that contingency, cheerfully pay.

THE CONNECTICUT.

Once a famous builder of warships, the New York Navy Yard passed almost wholly out of the business of construction when steel supplanted wood as building material. It is true the Maine was the product of this yard, but that was so long ago that, when it was decided to construct the Connecticut in the Borough of Brooklyn, it was necessary to supply the greater part of the complicated plant necessary for doing the work. It is due to this necessity that the private shipyard that is building the Louisiana—sister to the Connecticut—was able to launch its craft several weeks before the Government yard had reached that stage of progress. It does not necessarily follow that the Louisiana will be finished first, though the presumption is that it will; private methods of doing business almost always are more rapid than those of the Government; but the competition between the two will insure the earliest possible delivery of both vessels.

In the Connecticut and the Louisiana, when completed, the United States will have two of the largest battleships in the world, their displacement exceeding 15,000 tons. The question of displacement has been the subject of many lively controversies among experts, both in and out of the navy, and the adoption of the plan of the Connecticut and the Louisiana marked the temporary success of the advocates of the biggest tonnage that was compatible with moderate draught and reasonable cost. It is almost universally admitted that, in these vessels, the limit of size has been reached, so that—if it should be decided to build more battleships of the mammoth type—there is no probability that the tonnage of the Connecticut will be exceeded.

In every battleship design the Naval Constructor has to consider the relative values of certain features. Guns, ammunition, armor, boilers, and engines, coal, equipment, and hull are the chief weights, and they must be so proportioned as to produce the most efficient man-of-war. With the struggle between guns, armor, and machinery for predominance it has become impossible to satisfy every one in a battleship's design: consequently all types are compromises. But, as the advocates of each class of weights have grown more and more positive about the importance of the features advocated by them respectively, the tendency has been to give way to all of them, until from the 10,250 tons of the Oregon class, built twelve years ago, we have reached the swollen figure of 15,000 tons of to-day. And yet the specialists are not satisfied with the increased weights allotted to them. They still

tions would obtain some very valuable lessons about types of warships; but, in spite of the fighting that has taken place, practically nothing has been authoritatively and finally settled.

The feature of greatest importance in the Connecticut, as compared with her predecessors, is the battery. The substitution of 7-inch for 6-inch guns greatly increases the vessel's gun power. But the British have gone one point better, by dropping from the main battery all the lighter pieces and mounting guns of 9.2-inch calibre instead. While the Connecticut's 7-inch guns throw projectiles weighing 165 pounds each, and her 8-inch guns give a moderate velocity to projectiles weighing 250 pounds each, the British 9.2-inch projectiles weigh 384 pounds each. The muzzle energy of the British battleships is greatly in excess of ours, therefore, and the striking energy at an ordinary fighting distance is comparatively still greater, for the heavier shell carries its momentum better. Some experts have suggested that we should dispense with our 7-inch, 8-inch, and 12-inch guns and mount a great number of 10-inch pieces. The idea is well worth careful consideration, especially if it should be found possible to increase the present velocity of our rifles—a contingency that seems likely soon to be realized. It might then be practicable to retain all the essentials of speed, coal, endurance, and armor without running the displacement up to the high figures reached in the Connecticut class—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE NEW WATER EXTENSION PLAN.

It would probably be a waste of time seriously to discuss just now the plan for extending the water supply of New York laid before Mayor MCCLELLAN by Commissioner OAKLEY. It is probably not intended to be seriously considered. Everybody connected with the City Government in a responsible executive or legislative capacity is so busy with politics that even the best of plans would have no chance of favorable consideration. The growing anxiety of the thoughtful citizens of New York as to the possible, and, indeed, inevitable, consequences of indefinite procrastination in making provision for the needs of the near future in the matter of water supply has doubtless suggested that "a bluff" in the way of a plan to be talked about would "go" as well as something serious.

The chief interest and significance of Engineer BIRDSALL'S plan, which Commissioner OAKLEY approves, is that it brings us a good deal nearer the resurrection of the Ramapo scheme than we were brought by the work of the Burr commission. Well-informed persons think it a safe prediction that if Tammany remains for another Mayoralty term in control of the city the only solution of the water problems of New York which will stand a chance of favorable consideration will be one which enables the Ramapo conspirators to get their money back and something over and have something left to divide with "the boys." It will be discouraging indeed if all that work has to be done over again; but the specific declarations of the Tammany leaders have put us on notice that this is what we must expect to have to try to do, whether we are successful in again accomplishing it or not.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

The beginning of the Fall term of schools and colleges and the reorganization of teams for various kinds of strenuous interscholastic and intercollegiate contests will revive the interesting, if interminable, discussion as to what kind of exercise, and how much of it, is beneficial to the man, young or old, whose normal life is sedentary, and who takes exercise neither spontaneously nor for the pleasure of it, but perfunctorily and because he thinks it essential to his well-being.

ERASISTRATUS, the Court physician of SELEUCUS NICANOR, King of Syria, one of the wisest of the ancients, who first practiced dissection and described the brain, believed and taught that exercise "is not particularly indicated for the preservation of the health." Since his time a great many wise and thoughtful persons have held the same opinion; at present it may be taken as a consensus of the best opinion on the subject. This does not mean that a person of "full habit" can practice the customary excesses of eating and drinking and remain healthful if sluggish and averse to any form of exertion; but it may be understood to mean that exercise, in itself considered, is not a health-imparting function, and that to depend upon it to correct the consequences of other excesses is to lean upon a broken reed.

The benefit of exercise depends largely upon the condition of the person taking it and his fitness to derive advantage from it. As one eminent physiologist and hygienist says: "If a man persistently overfills his blood and connective tissue with materials ingested greatly in excess of his requirements, exercise, especially if spasmodic and violent, and taken at irregular intervals, is likely to do him more harm than good." This is very good sense. Even among people of temperate habits the mistake is frequently made of seizing opportunities of leisure from monotonous work to do a sudden spurt of other and unaccustomed work, under the misimpression that it will do them good. The chances are that they need rest a great deal more than they need exercise. Few people appreciate the fact that even in work which seems sedentary tissue is consumed in one way

drain of normal daily life upon the physical and mental energies is usually all they are able to meet.

It is safe to say that the average business man will get all the special exercise he needs if he takes it while dressing in the morning. For this purpose light dumbbells or Indian clubs, (if he has room to swing them,) or the chest weights, or even an elastic strap with handles, is all the apparatus he needs. He can do without even these if he will learn from any book on calesthenics the simple motions of the body and limbs which bring the commonly unused muscles into play. Exercise for its own sake should not be taken when it induces fatigue; it should not ordinarily be prolonged after it has started sensible perspiration, unless one is prepared for a bath and change of underclothing at its termination. With moderation in eating and drinking, and zeal in the performance of the duties of life, moderation in exercise will commend itself to the sane man as much better than overexertion.

CONCRETE AND THE SUBWAY.

In its current number, for September, The Cement Age contains articles of unusual interest by the Chief and principal Assistant Engineers of the Rapid Transit Commission on the subway as a concrete construction. These articles are of value as contributions to the history of this great municipal work, and serve to show that without the employment of cement in the form of concrete the construction of the subway within the time and at the cost represented by the finished work would have been impossible. It is a construction of steel-reinforced concrete throughout. As Mr. GEORGE W. RICE, Deputy Chief Engineer, very truly says:

> The use of concrete has been beneficial not only in reducing the cost of the work, but in these times of labor troubles it has allowed the use of unskilled labor in the carrying on of the work and has to a large extent rendered the contractors independent of the bricklayers and other classes of skilled labor. Under competent superintendence the forms can be set and the concrete placed in position with the cheapest kind of labor, and with a certainty of good work if the materials are properly manipulated.

The amount of concrete used in the execution of the Rapid Transit contracts above City Hall was about 600,000 cubic yards. More than a million barrels of cement was used; every barrel was carefully tested, and it is probable that not a cubic foot of work in the whole system is of quality below the high standard of the specifications. No defects have been found.

This important work is typical of the present and the future of constructive engineering. The day of the stone mason and the bricklayer is passing. A few years hence theirs may be relatively unimportant trades. In future they must compete with unskilled laborers pouring concrete into a mold. There will remain work for them to do, no doubt, but it will be of a kind which will not permit them to control building operations as they have done in the past. Building will be cheapened by probably a third in the elements of cost included in masonry and brick work. As to durability, we have many classic models to warrant the expectation that who builds in cement, if he builds wisely, builds for posterity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Quite the fiercest and most sweeping of the recent condemnations of college athletics is contained in a letter by J. G. GRAHAM of the Iowa State University, printed in Harper's Weekly. So much excited on the subject, indeed, is this opponent of "sports" at institutions of learning that he permits himself to write "different than" in the very beginning of his essay, a slip from which, perhaps, a few mop-headed football gladiators might have saved him had he asked their assistance. But that does not much affect the weight of his pronouncement that the only open questions as to college athletics are whether they should be reformed or whether they should be abolished. Mr. GILCHRIST himself is all for abolition, though he takes pains to proclaim a firm belief in "physical culture" for collegians as for everybody else. He denies, however, that there is any physical culture, properly so called, in competitive athletics, and insists that their effects upon mind and morals are invariably bad. "Athletic training," he says, "is physical suicide; it is ruin to the individual, unless he intends to be a professional athlete, and even then he must, in all probability, reconcile himself to a short life, with a more or less painful or tragical ending, and nothing left behind it all that has been of the slightest value to his kind, unless it be to establish a warning." To support the claim of intellectual deterioration, Mr. GILCHRIST asks if good work can possibly be done in the classroom and laboratory by those whose whole waking moments seem to be given up to thought and speech on athletics; who spend hours daily in practicing the various games; who are absent from their classes days at a time on tours from field to field. As for the morals of athletics, Mr. GILCHRIST says that anybody familiar with college life has abundant facts with which to prove that a professional coach, gate receipts, association with "sporting" characters, to say nothing of the carelessness of speech, dress, and manners that seems to be inseparable from athletic pursuits, must inevitably lead to degradation, if not on the part of the active participants, surely on that of their supporters. We suspect the existence in all this of exaggeration, but exaggeration implies also the existence of truth, and we incline to the opinion a way to the reform which Mr. GILCHRIST thinks impossible lies through the abolition of "gate receipts" of every kind. That one simple expedient would impose upon college athletics so many restrictions that the worst of their evils certainly, and most of them probably, would instantly disappear.

—At last we learn exactly what it was that, asserted of certain North Carolina mountaineers by a young Ohio woman, caused her friends and enemies at Lenoir, that State, to argue briskly—with shotguns—as to the need there for further missionary work by her. She told her Ohio friends, The Charlotte Chronicle says, that the people among whom she had been laboring were "floor squatters"; in other

inhabitants were on their feet. "Her boarding house man," continues The Chronicle, in slightly shibmatic language, "'took up' for her. He had a couple of rank and several friendly neighbors, and these had a shooting match on account of the missionary." It was not at all serious. "Only three men were wifged, one of them catching a piece of lead that requires the services of a hospital surgeon. He was one of 'the enemy,' and at last accounts he will be able to resume the fight or do the sneak act. Meantime, the missionary has reached her home in Ohio, and presumably is lifting collections, while the floor squatters of Caldwell County are pulling fodder, eating red peppers, and keeping their powder dry. But so long as the missionary remains in the distance there is no danger of an eruption. There is nothing in the situation to justify branding it as a feud." The Chronicle declares that the people who resented the charge of floor squatting have public sympathy, if not law, on their side, and that if the young woman appears again in Lenoir they will be justified in opening fire on—her boarding house keeper and his squad. Now we know all about it, and the speed with which we have set forth the facts in the case should clear us from any suspicion of intentional injustice. But no, we do not yet know all about it—we do not yet know whether the vivacity of the mountaineers expressed resentment because their real habits were revealed to an Ohio audience, or whether their grievance was the falsity of the description. Information on that point would be welcome to us as students of sociology, though we do not see exactly what bearing it would have on the question whether or not the shooting was an evidence of barbarism.

—A curious and interesting commentary on politics as they are played in this day of grace is the fact that the necessity, if Mr. JEROME is wanted as a campaign speaker, of "taking him as he is or not at all," should be recognized as somehow setting him far apart from other campaign speakers, actual and potential, and so creating a problem which those who want his services regard as difficult and embarrassing. Taking merely its surface indications, the recognized existence of this problem as a problem implies that in the ordinary course of events campaign speakers are not taken as they are or not at all—that they are taken on an understanding that they will, if desired, be what they are not and say what they do not believe. But, of course, that implication is false and unjust both to campaign speakers and campaign managers. The sincerity of both in practically every instance is beyond question, however it may be as to the wisdom of those on one side or the other, and the difference between Mr. JEROME and the majority of political orators whose aid is invoked at this stage of a canvass is that he is not yet prepared to ascribe all the virtues to every member of one party and all the vices to every member of the other. There is, however, nothing unfamiliar in his mental attitude. It is exactly like that of most newspapers—nowadays. Once the unfaltering and thoroughgoing partisanship still expected of the campaign orator characterised the whole press, and great was the indignation when they began to balance fact against fact and to argue policies instead of advocating all those bearing one stamp and denouncing all bearing any other. The independent speaker is still an anomaly on the stump, but in time he will be as common—and as useful—as the independent newspaper. Already the people smile at the purely partisan writer or orator, and they are as little shocked by frank admissions of faint traces of decency in a political opponent as they are convinced by passionate denials that such traces of decency are discoverable in such a place.

—Gen. CORBIN sticks manfully to his declaration that army officers ought not to marry until they can meet the financial requirements of wife and family. Sentimentalists will continue to misunderstand his position and to call him a foe to holy matrimony, and a friend, or at least a countenancer, of things not holy at all, but after a while most of them will come around to the realization that what he denies is only the incompatibility, in the case of officers dependent on their pay, of marriage with the early stages of a military career. To anybody with eyes and an inclination to use them, that incompatibility is sufficiently plain to make argument impossible. The fact is lamentable, like most of the facts connected with war, but that is no reason for denying or ignoring it, and to do either only increases, quite unnecessarily, the reasons for grief.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

Results by Surgery and by Roentgen Rays.

From The London Standard.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—In to-day's sitting of the Dermatological Congress in Berlin, the subject of the treatment of cancer was discussed with much animation. Prof. von Petersen spoke on the subject of non-surgical treatment of epitheliomas, and came to the following conclusions: (1) That epithelioma is curable without operation only in its initial stage; (2) that the best results are obtained by "Finsenlicht," inasmuch as this treatment has no deleterious effects. Unfortunately, it is very expensive; (3) that Roentgen rays are often productive of good results, but they must be employed with great caution; (4) radium rays give positive results, but are accompanied by dangers still greater than those arising from the use of Roentgen rays; (5) small surface epithelioma can be healed by continued bandaging with a solution of from 5 to 15 per cent. of soda.

Prof. von Bergmann then spoke. He maintained that every kind of epithelioma can be permanently healed by means of surgery, whereas only a portion of the cases are healed by treatment by light. He admitted that when severe complications already existed the surgeon could not cure the patient. But in those cases the Roentgen rays also failed. Hitherto, he said, no cancer which has proved impossible to operate for had been healed by the Roentgen rays. It was true that in perfectly hopeless cases the pain of the patients could be alleviated by Roentgen and radium rays, but this simply meant the prolongation of the life of the patient, and not his cure.

Dr. Leredde of Paris, who followed, explained that a clever doctor could always avoid causing harmful effects when using radium in cases of cancer. He had, he said, registered good results from the use of radium.

The President, in addressing the meeting, pointed out that a careful distinction must be drawn between the different kinds of epithelioma. Deep-rooted cancer, he thought, ought to be operated upon immediately if an operation were possible, but superficial epitheliomas should be treated by Roentgen rays.

The results of the sitting seem, then, to be as sketched by the President. It was admitted that the cause of cancer is still unknown.

Lack of Courtesy at Sea.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Lord Charles Beresford has complained that there are ships of the merchant service which make no response to a man-of-war when she politely drops the white ensign in passing. The Merchant Service Guild write to the Board of Trade and say there are men-of-war that cut you dead in the same rude way. But neither the Board of Trade nor the Admiralty can be fairly expected to say who began it, and the dispute seems rather an occasion for a friendly dinner between the heads of the service and the department, followed by the issue of a memorandum on good manners from each side, respectively. Merchant Captains should remember that naval commanders no longer flich the carrying trade, as they did in the time of Pepys, and naval commanders should remember that merchant captains are not always in a position to return the salute of a man-of-war. Perhaps the Admiralty will issue a memorandum on the subject.

THE CASE OF MR. GURNEY.

Small Business for the State of Massachusetts to Take Action in the Matter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the episode of Mr. Gurney, one of the Secretaries attached to the British Embassy at Washington, being fined $25 for overspeeding an automobile in Massachusetts, and a further fine of $25 for contempt in refusing to plead, on the plea that the court had no jurisdiction over him, in which he was unquestionably within his rights, it seems to me that too much importance is being made of this small affair by the press.

I do not excuse or uphold Mr. Gurney for breaking the laws of the State of Massachusetts, nor do I sympathize with him. When, however, it is reported that the authorities of Massachusetts intend to demand his recall, I do think they are making small meat of themselves.

I respectfully call the attention of the United States Government to the fact that it is only one or two years ago that one of the attachés of the United States Embassy at London infringed some law of Great Britain, and when haled before the court at once placed himself under the protective clause relating to foreign Ambassadors and the various attachés of the embassy.

The people of Massachusetts need not be afraid. Mr. Gurney will get his medicine at the hands of his own Government; but there is no need to persecute the man.

J. F. DUNCAN.

Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 28, 1904.

An Undiplomatic Diplomat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would not the young member of the Diplomatic Corps, when he found himself a violator of a local ordinance, have acted more wisely had he accepted the situation gracefully and paid the fine, incognito, thus averting the "tempest in a teapot"?

One trained in that high service should fully realize that his residence in the country to which he is accredited should be characterized by the most punctilious regard for the amenities, which overspeeding an automobile is not. However, it is likely that this particular young gentleman will be more observant of what is due from his class hereafter, and as his home Government will probably not find a "casus belli" in the incident, some good may spring from the evil that has been done.

J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Sept. 28, 1904.

OUR LOVE FOR PEDIGREES.

British View of an American Peerage Concern—Clever Idea of a Poor Noble.

From The London Express.

To Americans.—Washington's crest and coat of arms, magnificent bas relief, for sale. Moderate price; suit hall of mansion or hotel frequented by Americans. For particulars apply American Peerage, 25, Wellington Street, London, W. C.

Behind the above advertisement, which appeared in Friday's Times, lies the story of a republic's inordinate love of titles and pedigrees, and of a noble and enterprising youth who hopes to achieve fortune through that love.

The crest and coat of arms of the veracious George, however, have little or nothing to do with the story that is contained in the history of the "American Peerage"—a publication which is still in embryo, but is expected soon to send thrills throughout the New World.

About two years ago a cadet of one of England's noblest families, with nothing more to recommend him than the "grand manner" and an attractive personality, went to America to woo Dame Fortune.

He was immediately struck on his arrival by the almost painful anxiety shown in the wealthiest circles concerning pedigrees and crests. Some of those who lavished hospitality on the young man displayed a feverish desire to trace their families back to some one more remote than the Pilgrim Fathers.

The young man prospered, and presently he returned to England and launched his scheme for the publication of his novel "peerage."

A return trip to America followed, and Americans clamored for coats of arms and pedigrees. They were "found," and are still being "found" in nearly every case.

In a few weeks time the Mayor of every city in the United States is to be asked to canvass the population, and the applications for admission to the peerage are expected to be so enormous that the only fear is the size and weight of the volume.

The cover for the book is a gorgeous affair of real Russia leather, illuminated by the veteran Mr. Albert Warren, who is also the author of the George Washington composite bas relief alluded to in the advertisement.

The price of the "American Peerage" is to be $50, (£10)—a very reasonable price when the difficulty of "finding" suitable coats of arms and pedigrees is considered.

The preface, which is already in type, has been prepared with becoming dignity by the Rev. Compton Reade, the pedigree expert, and it will be an extraordinary thing if the syndicate responsible for this superbly conceived idea do not net a very handsome reward.

What George Washington would have said about it is a different matter.

WHAT IS THE MILKY WAY?

Australian Amateur's Solution of an Astronomical Puzzle.

From The London Mail.

A novel theory as to the Milky Way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow.

"The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background.

"Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow.

"The supposed nebulæ," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains their contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shape assumed by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountains or mountain ranges on the earth."

Mr. Adams anticipates that his discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.

Japanese as Farmers.

From The London Globe.

The Japanese have surprised the world as fighters, but, according to Harold Bolce, they are also the most remarkable agricultural nation in the world. They have only 10,000 square miles of arable land. An automobile going fifty miles an hour could skirt this area in eleven hours. Yet it supports an imperial nation; the rising power of the Far East. Experts admit that the scientific skill of Japanese agriculturists is unapproached. "Patient diligence, with knowledge of the chemistry of the soil and the physiology of plants, have yielded results that have astounded the most advanced agriculturists in Western nations."

Another Autoboat Run.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An autoboat ran across the Mediterranean is being organized by The Matin newspaper. The Canots automobiles are to go from Algiers to Toulon. M. Charley, who has offered 50,000f. for the transatlantic autoboat run, is entering for the Mediterranean event two racers and a so-called cruiser, and M. Fournier

PRIMATE INSPECTS TENEMENTS

Archbishop Accompanied by Booker T. Washington and Jacob Riis.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by a party, including Booker T. Washington, visited the Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement at 45 Henry Street. Mr. Riis was there by appointment, and the Archbishop had an opportunity to see the workings of every department. He was much interested in the kindergarten branch.

After the inspection Mr. Riis took the visitors through the congested districts of the lower east side. Several tenements were inspected by the Archbishop and Mr. Washington.

The Archbishop and his party also visited the Criminal Courts Building. They first called on District Attorney Jerome, who conducted them throughout the building. Then they went to Mulberry Bend Park. The Archbishop was much interested in Mr. Riis's description of the improvement that had been made there.

What Book Can This Be?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that during the coming month the Civil Service Commissioner will hold an examination for the position of Tenement House Inspector. About a year ago an examination was held for the position of Plumbing Inspector and it was announced that those successful in that examination would be eligible for appointment to the Tenement House Department. Now, if that department needs men, why is it that appointments are not made from the eligible list of plumbing inspectors? The Tenement House Department needs practical men. It has a sufficient number of sociologists and linguists at present, and the proposed examination is not necessary, and is apparently only for the purpose of booming the sale of a certain book dealing with the work of that department.

MECHANIC.

Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1904.

Judge Herrick and Albany Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your issue of this day, and your comments upon Mr. Marcus T. Hun's letter, with the accompanying extract from it.

I hardly think you know how much that letter means. Mr. Hun was the counsel and moving spirit of what was known in Albany as the Committee of Thirteen; a committee of the citizens of Albany, formed for the purpose of investigating and fighting all dishonest or extravagant expenditures in city and county matters, and which has been in existence for a period covering all of Justice Herrick's official career as District Attorney, Corporation Counsel, and Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Hun was also a member of the Committee of Fifty, and a directing spirit in that committee, to investigate frauds and crimes alleged to have been committed in the year 1893. If there is any man in the City of Albany who knows anything about any wrongs or frauds having been committed, and who was engaged in ferreting them out, Mr. Marcus T. Hun is the man.

AN ALBANY LAWYER.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1904.

Antiquity of Man.

From The London Telegraph.

The antiquity of man has long been a favorite subject of speculation. Of late years the tendency has been to drive the origin of the race further and further back. Herr Schwalbe, a German naturalist, who has recently published an essay on the subject, regards the existence of mankind in pre-Glacial times as fully established; and he is even inclined to place man in the Tertiary period. This would be "homo pliocenicus," a rather near relative of "Pithecanthropus erectus," and some of the more anthropoid of living apes. But there are missing links. In this country the principal question has been whether man was pre-Glacial, and of his being so the trustworthy evidence has been found. As the period of glaciation, when nearly the whole land was under an icecap, endured many times as long as all known human history, it becomes a crucial part of the problem, whether man was here before the glaciers or after. If before, then his story stretches far back indeed. A very small portion of the earth, and that, so far as ancient man is concerned, not the most promising, has yet been explored geologically.

Not in War.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"The carnage was fearful," read Mr. Spyem from the paper. "All about us the dead were piled in ghastly heaps, and the air was filled with the groans and shrieks of the wounded. The slaughter was—"

"Oh, I wish you wouldn't read those dreadful war stories!" interrupted Mrs. Spyem.

"This isn't a war story," said Mr. Spyem, testily.

"What is it then?"

"Why, it's only an Englishman's account of a journey on an American railroad."

The Mule That Kicked.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"You are an hour late this morning, Sam."

"Yes, Sah, I know it, Sah."

"Well, what excuse have you?"

"I was kicked by a mule on my way here, Sah."

"That ought not to have detained you an hour, Sam."

"Well, you see, boss, it wouldn't have if he'd only have kicked me in dis direction, but he kicked me de other way!"

Electricity as a Weapon in War.

From The London Globe.

An inventor of Rome has submitted for examination to the War Office there an engine called an electric thunderer. It scatters advancing troops by means of electric discharges without killing them. The shock of battle will bear a different significance in future. And instead of beans the defeated army will get currents.

LULLABY.

Bleepy little, creepy little goblins in the gloaming,
With their airy little, fairy little faces all aglow,
Winkling little, blinking little brownies gone a-roaming,
Hear the rustling little, bustling little footfalls as they go.
Laughing little, chaffing little elves sweetly singing
In the dearest little, queerest little baby lullabies,
Creep! Creep! Creep!
Time to go to sleep!
Baby playing 'possum with his big brown eyes!

Cricket in the thicket with the oddest little clatter
Sings his rattling little, prattling little, tattling little tune;
Fleet the feet of tiny stars go patter, patter, patter,
As they scamper from the heavens at the rising of the moon.
Beaming little, gleaming little fireflies a-dreaming
To the dearest little, queerest little baby lullabies.
Creep! Creep! Creep!
Time to go to sleep!
Baby playing 'possum with his big brown eyes!

Quaking little, shaking little voices all a-quiver
In the mushy little, rushy little, weedy, reedy bogs,
Droning little, moaning little chorus by the river,
In the croaking little, joking little cadence of the frogs.
Eerie little, cheery little glowworms in the gloaming

CIGAR STAMP ORDER SUSTAINED BY SHAW

Armstrong's Ruling Modified Only in Respect to the Color.

HURRIES BACK TO CAPITAL

The Secretary of the Treasury Interrupts Campaign Speechmaking—Trust's New Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Secretary Shaw suddenly appeared in Washington to-day, having interrupted his programme of speechmaking in the West to come to Washington and render a decision in the controversy between the American Tobacco Company and the independent manufacturers over the character of the customs stamp placed on imported cigars.

His decision practically sustains Assistant Secretary Armstrong, who four weeks ago issued an order for a new green stamp to be placed on the end and bottom of the cigar box, where it would appear to be virtually a part of the internal revenue stamp. The only respect in which Mr. Armstrong's decision in the matter is reversed is that the colors of the various stamps used to denote the number of cigars in the box will be retained. New stamps are to be made which will be somewhat smaller, and they will be placed on the bottom of the box.

Secretary Shaw, discussing the matter, said this afternoon that it seemed to him that the old stamp was in principle wrong. It was large enough to be a display advertisement, and the Government ought not to be advertising goods for one class of tradespeople to the disadvantage of others. Mr. Shaw said that it seemed to him that the man who insisted on smoking an imported cigar should ask for imported cigars when he goes to buy, and if he prefers any special name or brand he should ask for that, and if he wants to be sure that he is getting imported goods he can turn up the box and see the stamp on the bottom.

Secretary Shaw reached his desk at 1 o'clock this afternoon and spent the afternoon in going over the arguments presented by the Tobacco Trust and the independent manufacturers, and at 3 o'clock gave out his decision with the following statement:

"The testimony establishes the fact that the present stamp is used as a trade mark by the cigar importers; that this trade mark is valuable to them, and confers an advantage upon them as against the manufacturers of cigars in the United States, and that cigars are, in effect, the only commodity imported into the United States that receives the benefit of such a trade mark.

"In view of the fact that this Government stamp, in its present form, undoubtedly gives a pecuniary advantage to those using it, it seemed that the order already issued by the department is, in its essence, proper. The Government's business is to collect the revenue and to provide so far as possible against fraud, but it is not the Government's business to furnish a guarantee in the form of a trade mark for the benefit of the goods. This would be left to the tobacco business exactly as it is in all other businesses.

"The order made by Mr. Armstrong will stand, so far as it relates to reducing the size of the stamp and to attaching it in a less conspicuous place on the box. Wherein it requires the stamp to be of the same color as the internal revenue stamp, it is reversed, and the stamp will be placed on the bottom of the box instead of the top, but at the end where it now appears, opposite the internal revenue stamp.

"The result of the decision will protect the domestic manufacturer from a customs stamp available as an advertisement, and it protects the importer also by giving him a stamp of a distinctive color, which can be seen by the purchaser if he cares to make examination."

The Secretary has given orders that new plates be prepared for printing the stamps and placing them upon the boxes of imported cigars, in accordance with the decision reached.

It is said here that the American Tobacco Company will ask the Cuban Government to authorize the use of an export inspection stamp, which shall be of such a size and color that it will subserve the purpose of a Government advertisement of the imported goods. There would probably be little difficulty about such an arrangement as this. This Government would make no objection to it, as the law already requires that all imported goods be stamped so as to show from what country they were exported.

THE DENVER STANDS TEST.

Favorable Report on New Cruiser—The Cruiser Des Moines Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The members of the Naval Board of Inspection, which conducted the official trial of the protected cruiser Denver, off the Virginia capes yesterday, returned to this city to-day and reported to the Navy Department that with the exception of a few minor defects the ship is in excellent condition and meets all requirements.

The Navy Department has accepted the protected cruiser Des Moines, now attached to the European Squadron. This vessel was built at Quincy, Mass., and fell a little short of meeting the contract requirements in the matter of speed.

SPEYERS GET VERA CRUZ BONDS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. File Exceptions.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—Judge Dobler heard to-day the various exceptions to the sale of the $6,000,000 bonds of the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad Company to Speyer & Co. of New York by Receiver Allen McLane of the Maryland Trust Company of this city. Two of the five exceptions to the ratification of the same were filed as follows:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, exception to sale of bonds to Speyer & Co. for 85½, and offering 90 per cent. of the face value of the $6,000,000 of bonds for them.

Baring, Magoun & Co., New York, exceptions to sale and offering 90.26 for bonds.

Judge Dobler, after hearing arguments, decided to award and ratify the sale to Speyer & Co. at an increased bid of 91.50, or $5,493,600 with accrued interest, which is $180,000 more than their original bid.

CHARLES G. HAY ILL.

Brother of Secretary of State Stricken While on Hunting Trip.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Charles G. Hay, brother of Secretary of State John Hay, is seriously, though not critically, ill at a private hospital in the Back Bay, this city.

Mr. Hay, accompanied by his wife, came here from Illinois to attend the Episcopal convention. He was taken sick while on a hunting trip near Fitchburg, being later removed to a hospital here.

MISS GOULD BUYS LYNDHURST.

Court Allows Her to Purchase Her Father's Irvington Home.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—William G. Davis, a referee appointed by the Supreme Court, to-day filed his report in the matter of the friendly suit brought by Miss Helen Miller Gould against her brothers, George J. and Howard Gould, as executors of the last will and testament of her father, Jay Gould. The suit was instituted to enable Miss Gould to purchase

ALL FOR A BURNED HAT.

Houston, Mulberry, and Mott Streets Have Excitement.

At 6 o'clock last night a man poked his head out of a top floor window of the three-story and basement building at 45 East Houston Street and shouted "Fire!"

Policeman George Hollaway, who was standing on the corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets, glanced at the house and saw a sheet of flame shoot from a window. He ran to the alarm box on the corner. A few minutes later four fire engine companies came rattling up, and one of them had upset a United States Express wagon crossing the Bowery on its way.

About the same time an Italian woman who was frying meat on her kitchen stove in the top of the tall Mulberry Street tenement in the rear of 45 Houston Street became so excited that she dropped a pan of grease on a black cat. The cat jumped through the front window pane and fell on the head of a baby playing on a fire escape balcony below. The screams of the baby brought a score of inhabitantts out on the fire escape ladders, and they found themselves climbing into the street before they knew just what had happened.

In the meantime thousands of young women on their way home from the east side shops swarmed into Houston Street, completely blocking that thoroughfare and choking the car service there and on the Bowery.

Around on Mott Street a crowd of Italians had gathered for the purpose of seeing Rocco Marasco, the undertaker, start away on his vacation. In Marasco's saloon, across the road from his undertaking establishment, there was also a crowd, but the fire engines, cars, and shop girls choked up Mott Street so that Marasco's vacation coach and the coaches in which his friends had gathered to escort him to the Grand Central Station were unable to move an inch, although he was due to catch his train at 6:30 o'clock.

Frank, the Italian bootblack at the Bowery and Houston Street, became so excited when the fire engines came that he upset a baby carriage in an effort to get into the middle of the road. The baby carriage fell on a little black dog and the dog went howling up Mott Street, scattering folks who believed him to have the rabies. At Mott Street a policeman kicked the dog into a sewer.

Many more things happened at the fire, but when order was restored the sixty policemen and Central Office detectives who had run from Police Headquarters went back and reported that the main damage done was the burning of a fur cap in a pasteboard box up in Bingham & Freedman's fur factory. But as Undertaker Marasco had missed the train that was to take him out of town, Mott Street proceeded to celebrate the postponement of an undertaker's vacation, despite the upset express wagon, the cat that the fat burned, the baby that the cat scratched, the shop girls that excited Frank, the bootblack, the baby he upset, the dog the baby scared, and the policeman that kicked the dog into a sewer.

WAGNER SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON.

Entertained at Aldine Club—To be Dr. Abbott's Guest To-day.

The Rev. Charles Wagner, the Paris evangelist, author of "The Simple Life," arrived here from Philadelphia yesterday and attended a luncheon given in his honor by the editors of The Outlook in a private dining room of the Aldine Club, at 111 Fifth Avenue.

At the end of the luncheon M. Wagner made an informal speech on his favorite subject, "Simplicity." Later he left for Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, where he is the guest of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

MRS. POTTER'S PLAY POOR.

London Season Under Actress's Own Management Opens Badly.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Brown Potter opened her season under her own management at the Savoy Theatre to-night in a luckless manner with a four-act romantic play, "The Golden Light," by George Daring, a pen name which is understood to be that of her sister.

The play was so poor that after many expressions of ridicule from the audience the curtain finally descended amid chilling silence.

Mrs. Potter, who wore some charming costumes, was ably assisted in the chief parts by W. D. Abingdon and Gilbert Hare.

MISS ELLIOTT GOES TO DALY'S.

But Last Night's Box Was at the Empire Instead.

Miss Maxine Elliott drove up to Daly's Theatre last night with a party of guests. They all alighted and went into the lobby. Miss Elliott went up to the box office window.

"Please give me the box seats I had reserved for to-night," she said to the man inside. "I sent down the money and had a box saved for me."

The man at the window smiled sorrowfully, as only a man in a box office can smile.

"It was for to-morrow night you had the box reserved, Miss Elliott," he said. "All the boxes are occupied to-night."

"I'm sure you're wrong," the star replied, "for I have a box at the Empire for to-morrow night. So I must have gotten the box here for to-night."

Two or three officials of Daly's Theatre put their heads together to find out what was the matter. Then one of them telephoned up to the Empire and asked if Miss Elliott had a box there to-morrow, Friday, night.

"No," said the man at the Empire, "she has one here for to-night, but she hasn't come after it yet."

They told the actress this at Daly's, but it didn't seem to give her any comfort. She said the people with her had already seen the show at the Empire, and that she couldn't carry them there again. There was no room for them at Daly's.

And the party drove off into the night.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The cast of "The Eternal Feminine," with Margaret Anglin as star, is announced. It includes Jennie Eustace, Maud Granger, Jean Newcombe, Sara Sumner, Suzanne Rowe, Blanche Stoddard, Robert Drouet, Thomas A. Wise, Herbert Forrest, and Robert Freeman. Rehearsals began yesterday at the Savoy Theatre, Horatio Parker, Professor of Music at Yale University, has submitted four of the twelve numbers he is to compose for Mr. Perley, the manager.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will appear at the Knickerbocker Theatre Oct. 17 in "Romeo and Juliet." Miss Lulu Glaser, now playing there in "A Madcap Princess," will end her run on Oct. 15. Mr. Frohman will present this combination in a Shakespearean repertoire for a short season.

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John Young will take the title part in "Mr. Wix of Wickham" at the Bijou next Monday.

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The benefit for the New York Baseball team will be given at the New York Theatre Sunday night. The advance sale has already amounted to $7,000.

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The sale of seats for Mme. Schumann-Heink's engagement in "Love's Lottery" began yesterday. Before the window was opened mail orders for over $5,000 worth of seats had been received. There was a long line of purchasers before the window. By noon $12,000 worth of seats had been sold.

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Ysaye will conduct one concert when he comes to this country. It will be at Carnegie Hall, the soloist being d'Albert. Ysaye's first recital will be given on Dec. 21. Jules De Befve has been engaged to be one of the pianists in the Ysaye company.

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Billy B. Van, the comedian, appeared in a

CONGO REFORM PLEA ON WAY TO THE PRESIDENT

He May Be Asked to Lead in Checking King Leopold.

MOREL HERE WITH MEMORIAL

Says Free State People to be in Condition of Slavery—Conference of Powers Suggested.

President Roosevelt may be asked to take the initiative in a concerted movement to bring about a reform of King Leopold's rule in the Congo Free State, the abuses of which were the subject of debate in a recent session of Congress, and twice met condemnation in the British House of Commons.

E. D. Morel, Honorary Secretary of the Congo Reform Association, an international body whose name indicates its purpose, arrived on the White Star Line steamship Baltic yesterday as the bearer of a memorial from his organization to the President. He left for Washington last night and will call on Assistant Secretary of State Loomis to-day, when arrangements will be made for an audience with the President.

The memorial will not be made public until after the President has received it. Its trend, however, was outlined by Mr. Morel last night.

"The memorial," said Mr. Morel, "largely follows the lines of the one presented by our society to the British Government, and which has been up for discussion on two different occasions in the House of Commons. We would be happy to see your country take the lead in this movement. Your President in this matter would be in a position to exert a greater influence than any ruler in the world. You have no land interests in Africa. America could not well be suspected of having any ambitions in that direction, and President Roosevelt, for that reason, could do more than any potentate in Europe, because it would be evident that anything he did would spring from altogether altruistic motives.

"I wish to say emphatically that the British Government has nothing to do with this movement. The British Government as a matter of fact held aloof as long as possible, and only yielded to a public pressure it no longer could withstand in circulating a note on the subject to the powers last June. It is a purely humanitarian movement, prompted by the reports of outrages perpetrated on the natives in the Congo State which have reached England from time to time ever since 1891, when King Leopold inaugurated his new policy of personal ownership of the Congo Free State, its soil, and everything the soil produced, subjected the inhabitants to a system of slavery and poured a bigger army into the territory than the combined forces of Great Britain, Germany, and France in West Africa.

"The historical basis for our appeal to this Government lies in the fact that this country was the first to recognize the flag of the International Association for the Exploration and Civilization of Africa under the auspices of which the Congo Free State was founded in 1884 as the flag of a friendly power. In order to gain the recognition of this country, King Leopold made specific pledges to protect the right of the natives and not to do anything to suppress commerce. All these pledges he has since violated. The natives have been reduced to a form of abject slavery, and the most horrible cruelties are perpetrated if they fail to bring the prescribed tribute of rubber and foodstuffs from which the King and his friends make a fortune every year."

Mr. Morel said that various plans of reform had been suggested. One was an appeal to The Hague tribunal, which he did not appear to approve. He seemed to think the calling of a new conference of the powers and the appointment of an international tribunal to frame and see carried out a feasible plan of reform for the equatorial State would be the more effective way.

FATHER FLYNN A MONSIGNOR.

Gregorian Music Sung at Investiture Service in Morristown.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 29.—In the Church of the Assumption this morning the Very Rev. Joseph M. Flynn, prelate of the household of Pope Pius X., was invested with the title of Monsignor by Bishop O'Connor of Newark. The proper of the mass was sung in chant according to Solesmen's method for the first time in this diocese. This is the chant selected by Pius X. to be sung hereafter in the Catholic Church when the liturgy demands singing.

The organist of this church, John J. O'Connor, has recently returned from the Isle of Wight, where for three months he was at the Benedictine Monastery, where the original chant is given at both the mass and vesper service each day. There he was instructed in the method of singing and teaching the chant. Mr. O'Connor then instructed the boy choir of sixteen voices, which he has associated with the men's choir, and it was this body of singers that rendered the Gregorian music to-day.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS NOV. 3.

Parliament Dissolved—Outlook Favorable for Return of Liberals.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—The Dominion Parliament has been dissolved and the general election will take place on Nov. 3. The dissolution was decided upon this afternoon at a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, called on Lord Minto, the Governor General, with the order this evening.

The outlook looks favorable for the return of the Liberal Government with a substantial majority. The principal issue will be the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the proposed transcontinental railway. The Dundonald affair has been dead since the General's return to England. Leader Borden of the Conservatives, while declaring for higher protection for Canadian manufacturers, refers occasionally to the Chamberlain proposition. Apparently, the only development that imperialism can have in Canada is along the lines laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who probably is able to carry with him all classes and creeds.

Sir Richard Cartwright, long known as the most effective Liberal debater in the Commons, will not be a candidate for the House, as this year he will be appointed to the Senate.

UNION UNIVERSITY CELEBRATES.

Observes 100th Anniversary of President Nott's Inauguration.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Union University to-day celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott's inauguration as President. The occasion was marked by the unveiling of a memorial tablet in Nott Memorial Library, the completion of which was made possible through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie.

Alumni and friends of the institution gathered from all parts of the country.

New Rifles for the Militia.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Adjt. Gen. Henry issued an order to-day adopting for the use of the National Guard the thirty-calibre United States magazine rifles and carbines issued by the Secretary of War.

The weapons now in use will be turned into the United States Army Ordnance Department.

Justice C. E. Hendrickson Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Sept. 29.—Supreme

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The local horse shows and the various hunts take many of the fashionable set away for the week-end. To-morrow, with the Delafield-Folsom wedding at Lenox, to which 3,000 invitations have been issued, and the Potts-Fanshawe nuptials at Monmouth Beach, where also a large gathering is expected, will be unusually gay and busy. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Fanshawe will give a dinner dance at their villa at Monmouth Beach for the bridal party. To-morrow is also the date of the wedding of Miss Mabel Stebbins and Capt. James Brady Mitchell at North Hatley, Canada.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothea Manson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lincoln Manson, to Mr. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer of 39 East Fiftieth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son yesterday at their villa at White Plains. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman have another son, born some years ago.

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The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Graham Murray are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett at Ridgeley Manor. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have a house party in their honor over Sunday.

***

The receipts from the Fair at Harbor Hill for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital are even greater than the most optimistic hoped for. The net profits are $10,000.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCoy of 45 West Thirty-fifth Street announce that the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosita Dorrington McCoy, and Harry Leslie Greene, son of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Greene of Providence, R. I., has been broken by mutual consent.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mildred Emmons, daughter of Mrs. J. Frank Emmons of New York, and Henry M. Wheelwright of Jamaica Plain, Mass. Miss Emmons is a sister of Mrs. Moore, whose romantic marriage to her husband on his death bed occurred about a year ago, and of Kintsing Post Emmons. Mr. Wheelwright is a member of the Union Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Boyesen, who have been stopping at the Savoy, will leave town on Saturday for Chicago, where they will spend several weeks. On their return they will probably take a house in town for the Winter.

***

Mme. Waddington, who has been visiting in Newport at Mr. Van Alen's and Goold Redmond's, and also at Nantucket, where she was with her sister, Mrs. Eugene Schuyler, has returned to New York, and will spend several weeks here before sailing for Europe.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ellen Joy, daughter of Mrs. Charles H. Joy of Boston, and a sister of Mrs. Cyrus W. Field of this city, to Francis Gray of Boston. Mr. Gray is a member of a number of Boston's leading clubs, and is a brother of Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Dudley Fay, and Mrs. G. S. Silsbee.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 29.—Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. J. Amory Codman, Mrs. Francis C. Van Horne, and Francis J. Otis gave luncheons and Mrs. C. C. Moore and Miss Susan Travers gave dinners to-day.

Charles B. Hillhouse of New York, who has occupied the Knight cottage on Bellevue Avenue during the past two Summers, has rented the cottage for the season of 1905.

Lloyd Phoenix is here on his schooner yacht Intrepid, and has Col. Schuyler Crosley as his guest.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs closed her villa, Rosecliff, to-day and returned to New York.

Capt. Woodbury Kane is ill at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Augustus Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., closed their Newport season to-day and went to New York.

Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jacques, who have recently returned from Europe, are at the Greer cottage.

Mrs. Shafter Howard, who has been spending the Summer with her mother, Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, will return to San Francisco next month.

D. S. Newbail and family of Philadelphia, Judge Wickes and family of Baltimore, Mrs. Seaton Schroeder and family of Washington, and F. H. Levey and family of Elizabeth, N. J. have closed their cottages at Jamestown and have returned to their Winter homes.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

ELLIS—GAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Miss Augusta Willoughby Gage, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Gage, was married this evening to William Howell Ellis of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by Bishop William D. Walker of Buffalo at the Bethesda Episcopal Church, which was decorated for the occasion with American Beauty roses.

Mrs. James Lee Scott of Saratoga Springs was matron of honor, and George Willing, Jr., of Philadelphia, was best man.

The bridesmaids were Miss McNair of Saratoga Springs, Miss Carr of Orange, N. J.; Mlle. Blanche Fredin of Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Helen Clark of New York, Miss Hamilton of Saratoga Springs, and Miss Miller of New York. The ushers included William M. Gage of Saratoga Springs, a brother of the bride; Edward Shipman Willing second, William Norris, Harry S. Grove, and Poyntell Staley, all of Philadelphia, Penn., and Rol Cooper Megrue of New York.

DUELL—HALLIWELL.

The wedding of Holland Sackett Duell to Miss Mabel Halliwell took place at the Collegiate Church last evening, the Rev. Dr. Donald Mackay officiating.

Mr. Duell is a former resident of Syracuse and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Duell. He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1902 and from the New York Law School of 1904. Miss Halliwell is the daughter of Charles E. Halliwell, Vice President and General Manager of the Continental Tobacco Company, formerly a resident of St. Louis Mo.

Owing to the very serious illness of Mr. Halliwell's mother the invitations to the wedding and reception were recalled and only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present.

ULLMANN—STERN.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The wedding of Miss Lillian C. Ullmann, only daughter of Samuel Ullmann of New York City, to I. Harold Stern of New York, took place at noon to-day at Beech Corners, the country seat of the bride's father. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Shurman of New York. Miss Ullmann was attended by Miss Helen Werner as maid of honor, and Philip Stern as the best man. The ushers were Joseph Ullmann, Jr., and Charles S. Ullmann, Jr., of Tarrytown, and Arthur Stern, Moe Stern, Albert Colman, Philip Rose, Dr. A. R. Stern, and William Zobel of New York. Two hundred guests were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ullmann, who came from Leipsig, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Stern will go to Europe on their honeymoon.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ida H. Holmes of Macon Street, Brooklyn, to Charles A. Canda of Chrome, N. J. Miss Holmes is the daughter of Charles B.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY TO CHURCH IN FRANCE

Republic Declared to be Controlled by an Infidel Faction.

THE POPE'S STAND PRAISED

Eucharistic Congress Condemns the Exile Prescribed for Religious Orders and Communities.

St. Patrick's Cathedral contained more than 1,000 zealous prelates and priests of the Roman Catholic Church yesterday when Apostolic Delegate Falconio celebrated solemn pontifical mass, prefatory to the closing day's work of the third General Eucharistic Congress, in the Cathedral College Hall. Pomp and splendor marked the scene about the altar. Archbishops occupied thrones, the Bishops sat together in rows, while the Monsignori, in robes of varied hues, lined the sanctuary walls. Bishop Stang of Fall River preached the sermon on "The Eucharistic Apostolate," declaring that all other Churches but that of Rome were "but human fabrications."

Archbishop Falconio gave the Papal benediction at the close, and at the congress was greeted with applause as he was escorted to the place of honor. Father H. J. Heuser of Philadelphia read a paper on "The Eucharistic Liturgy," in the course of which he expressed regret that there should be mixed marriages.

On the subject of the Church troubles in France, the congress passed these resolutions by a unanimous vote:

"First—We tender to our Holy Father, Pope Pius X., our reverential recognition and profound admiration of his Apostolic stamp in favor of true human liberty and essential human rights as against the behests and threats of an infidel faction that has for the time being, unfortunately, possessed itself of the Government of a once great Catholic nation and a sister republic.

"Second—We, the children of the Church and loyal ministers and dispensers of her mysteries, sympathize deeply with our much-tried brethren across the waters in the land whose glorious record for so long has been 'Gesta Dei per Francos,' and we assure her Bishops, priests, and people that we are heart and soul with them in their battle for right, truth, and religion.

"Third—We condemn with all the emphasis which not only the dictates of the natural law, but the instincts moreover of Catholic faith itself, put upon the action of a clique inspired by the secret societies in exiling and persecuting the religious orders and communities of men and women, whose only crime was they had made a sacrifice of their whole selves, their belongings, their faculties, and their very lives to interests of charity, of education, and of the common weal of their native land. May the Divine Helmsman, whom we to-day in deepest adoration hail as our Eucharistic King, rise up again and say as he once said to the storms and the waves, 'Peace, be still.'"

Bishop Maes, the presiding officer, announced that the next congress would be held in South Bend, Ind., in 1906, and the following in Pittsburg in 1907. Services were held at the cathedral in the evening.

BISHOP'S WIFE ARRIVES ILL.

Mrs. William Boyd Carpenter Stricken with Gastritis on the Baltic.

Among the passengers arriving on the Baltic yesterday were the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, and his wife, Mrs. Carpenter. Mrs. Carpenter was taken seriously ill two days from port with acute gastritis.

It happened that one of the Governors of the New York Hospital was aboard and learned of her serious illness. The hospital authorities were notified, and an ambulance was awaiting the ship as she warped into her dock. It was stated at the hospital yesterday evening that Mrs. Carpenter would probably recover.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here is something quite new in a dinner favor. It is kümmelbrodchen, a small pointed German roll of regular table size, and so natural in appearance that the dinner guests break it without a thought. But inside the roll there is not the usual spongy white contents, but a pretty paper cap. These rolls cost 5 cents apiece, and add much to the gayety of diners.

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Something else new is a doughnut, one of the round raised varieties, which looks the identical thing which the baker shops make. They have the brown outside of a fried cake, and the consistency of the doughnut, but there is a surprise when they are opened, for each one is filled with confetti. These also cost 5 cents each.

***

A candlestick of red holding a white candle, with a box of safety matches lying upon the saucer, is realistic, and costs 20 cents. The top of the candle comes off to show a small receptacle for bonbons, and there is an extra depth to the bottom of the candlestick, another box also for the bonbons.

***

Conveniences in souvenirs for the smoker are to be found in all sorts and kinds of shapes in these favors, as in the genuine article. Another article for the smoker is a tray holding a candle, cigarette, and matches. This also costs 20 cents.

***

A bundle of a dozen cigars is comparatively new as a bonbon box. They have been used as favors, but before did not open. They are only 25 cents for the full dozen, but no man will object to the quality of this kind of a cigar.

***

If the man is not a smoker, a dozen lead pencils with a French label on each bearing the words "Crayon Fin," will be useful. There are a dozen pencils in the bunch; they cost 15 cents, and this is also a bonbon box.

***

Another article for the smoker is a holder for a safety match box. This is red, the saucer and the match box holder in the centre, the latter with a figure in white, a youth smoking, on the outside. In the saucer a cigarette is lying. There are the ends of matches, real little wooden sticks to be seen at the top of the match box. Another bonbon box, of course, and 25 cents.

***

Cheroots in a small cedar box costs 40 cents, and the effect is very natural.

***

A champagne bottle is of good size for one of these trinkets, some five or six inches, and costs 10 cents. It will hold a generous amount of sweets.

***

On the top of a small thin package of chocolate is standing a tiny glass stein, cards lying face up beside it, and there are four different small pipes near. All this for 15 cents.

***

A champagne cooler in the way of a bonbon box and small favor is not new, but is always more or less in demand. One of these will cost only 10 cents.

***

There is another style a little smaller, but more elaborate, the small silver pail in which the bottle rests being filled with what appears to be ice. This costs 15 cents.

***

Boxes of generous size for ice cups cost 50 cents each, and are in the shape of hearts, clubs, and spades.

***

TALK OF THE DAY.

They were telling it around the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon apropos of Gov. Odell's assertion that New York would give Higgins from 20,000 to 25,000 majority in the coming Gubernatorial contest, and crediting it to Vice Chairman De Lancey Nicoll of the National Democratic Committee.

"Gov. Odell's claim," so ran the remarks credited to Mr. Nicoll, "reminds me of the story of the man who, being very seriously ill, called in his attorney and made his will. A few days later the attorney brought the document in for the signature of his client. The will was read to him, and the necessity for all the legal verbiage explained carefully.

"'You are sure that the will is as tight as it can possibly be made, and that none of my relatives can succeed in breaking it and sending the money where I don't want it to go?'

"'I certainly am. It could not be fixed stronger.'

"The sick man signed the document, as did the witnesses, and all were dismissed from the room except the attorney.

"'Now that we are alone,' said the dying man, 'I want to ask you something as man to man; not professionally, mind you. Tell me, honestly and squarely, who do you think stands the best chance of getting my property? I'd really like to know before I die!'

"'I'd like to get the Governor in some dark corner, alone and on his honor, and ask him, 'On the level, Governor, what do you think Herrick's plurality will be?' His answer might make mighty interesting reading."

***

"Did it ever strike you how completely the meerschaum has vanished?" asked the veteran tobacco buyer in the smoking room at the Imperial yesterday. "Possibly not, but to men in my business it is very noticeable, for the meerschaum pipe and the cigar holder of the same material were a generation ago, and had been for generations before that, the pets of men who smoked. It was a very poor man indeed who did not own one or both, and many a man prized his collection of meerschaums above all things else among his effects. Now the brier pipe is everywhere, east of the Mississippi at least, and the cigar holder in any form is a rarity. The handsomely carved meerschaum pipe is now as much of a curiosity as would be one of the long-stemmed china-bowled pipes of the old-time Germans that I used to see hundreds of in my boyhood days."

***

His name might have meant a great deal in Pottstown, Penn., from which place he said he hailed, but here in New York it would probably mean nothing to anybody. So he is nameless, but he was critical. "New Yorkers have a habit of laughing at people who come from outside its limits and calling us 'rubber-necks' and gawks, and all that sort of thing, but by gravy! even in my town it wouldn't be possible to get a crowd to stand and blockade the sidewalk just to see a man strop a razor. Yet that was what happened down town this morning right in the heart of your business district, and people were actually pushing and hauling to get at a show window for a sight of so simple a thing as that. And less than a half hour ago a crowd of a hundred or so, including a lot of well-dressed people, stood on Fifth Avenue, with eyes and mouth wide open, watching a fake countryman and countrywoman drive a knee-sprung horse with the spring-halt hitched to a broken-down wagon by a harness made mostly of bedcords that had seen their best day, the wagon piled high with cabbages, and the whole arranged to advertise a show. Why, it would take a balloon ascension, at least, to create such a sensation in Pottstown as those two simple things created here in one day. New Yorkers are the biggest and simplest rubber-neckers in the country, in my opinion, and I don't care who knows it."

***

Apropos of this subject of the curiosity of New Yorkers over the unusual. Not more than an hour after the Pottstown man had relieved his mind on the subject of "rubber necks," and while the hustle of the down-town streets was at its liveliest, a trio of the Armenian delegates to this country walked through the district in Indian file. Hurrying messengers, grave business men who an instant before had been rushing on as if every second meant dollars to them, store keepers and customers alike, and that general crowd of the busiest section of the town halted as if a circus parade was passing, while street gamins followed the Armenians at a dog trot, forgetting for the instant that they had bundles of "Wuxtrys" to dispose of. And it was all because a clerically garbed gentleman, with a very dark complexion and a very shiny "topper," was guiding two of the delegates through the business section to show them the sights, wholly unconscious of the fact that he was making his guests one of the sights of the town instead. His companion followers wore the long flowing robes of their country, of chocolate brown, richly embroidered about the yoke across the shoulders and, down the seams with the bright colors of the so-called Persian embroidery that the women have affected of late. One of the swarthy sightseers wore the sandals of his country, above which his bare bronzed legs showed. But his companion made the sight most incongruous, for his feet were thoroughly Americanized, shod in new laced shoes of the brightest tan color! And on his head he wore the brilliantly colored turban picturesquely wound about raven-black hair.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas Sinnott.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Thomas Sinnott, sixty-one years old, one of the best-known residents of Westchester County, is dead at his home, 242 South Second Avenue, Mount Vernon. Mr. Sinnott, who had been a resident of Mount Vernon for eighteen years, was in the cloak business in New York City. Three sons and one daughter survive him. The funeral will be held Saturday morning at the Church of the Sacred Heart.

Heat Wave Strikes Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—A heat wave struck this city to-day, sending the thermometer up from 69 degrees at midnight to 87 at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A heavy rainstorm at 8 o'clock brought relief.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The disturbance over the North has moved rapidly eastward to the St. Lawrence Valley with slightly increased intensity, causing general showers from the lake region eastward with some high winds. Temperatures continue high from the Mississippi Valley eastward, ranging from 5 to 22 degrees above the seasonal average. On the New England coast the winds will be brisk to high southwest to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk southwest to northwest, probably high on extreme north portion. There will be showers to-morrow in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk to high southwest to west winds with rain to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers and cooler to-day, brisk to high west to northwest winds; Saturday fair.

New Jersey—Showers and cooler to-day, brisk southwest to northwest winds, possibly high over north portion; Saturday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler to-day; Saturday fair, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

New England—Showers to-day, brisk to high southwest to northwest winds; Saturday fair, cooler in east portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1903.	1904.	1904.
3 A. M.	47	59	64
6 A. M.	46	59	64
9 A. M.	49	65	64
12 M.	49	69	68
3 P. M.	56	71	69
6 P. M.	57	70	70
9 P. M.	52	70	70
12 P. M.	52	68	70

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 238 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Terminates Saturday, Oct. 1

Special

PIANOLA

and

PIANO SALZ

A FEW slightly used Pianolas taken in exchange for Metrostyle Pianolas remain at $150, $175, and $200.

All have been put in perfect playing order, and are sold subject to the same guarantee as new instruments.

High Grade Pianos

Taken in Exchange for the Pianola Piano

A collection remarkable for the fine condition of the instruments and at exceptional prices. From $130 upwards.

The Aeolian Co. 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.

DEATH ON THE BALTIC.

G. Ellison of Bradford, England, Stricken on Voyage—2,779 Passengers.

Without an inch of passenger space to spare, the great White Star liner Baltic, biggest ship afloat, got in yesterday afternoon. Four hundred and twelve persons came over as saloon and 240 as second-cabin passengers, while in the steerage there were housed 2,227. The great ship made a splendid voyage, but the pleasure of the passengers was marred by the death on Wednesday of G. Ellison of Bradford, England.

Mr. Ellison was coming to America with his wife, his intention being to enter business in Philadelphia. Mr. Ellison was apparently in the very best of health. On Wednesday shortly after breakfast, while on his way to the upper deck, he suddenly staggered and fell. He died in a few minutes. Mr. Ellison left three children, who were to have followed him to this country in the near future. Mrs. Ellison brought the body to New York, and will take it back to England for burial.

Owing to the reports made by many of the steerage passeng

NEW YORKS BEATEN AGAIN BY CHICAGO

Weak Efforts of New Champions Disappointing to Small Crowd.

AMERICANS IN THE LEAD

Greater New Yorks Shut Out Detroit, While Boston Lost Another Game to Cleveland.

With the team on the field as arranged yesterday, and with the same kind of efforts, the New York National League players cannot expect to make much further improvement on their record in the eight remaining games to be decided. Yesterday there were probably fewer people than at any other game this season at the Polo Grounds, and the playing of McGraw's men was listless and careless. Mathewson evidently did not exert himself to any great extent, and the result was the Chicagos won very handily by seven to three. Brooklyn, as usual, was beaten, but the best Cincinnati could do with Philadelphia was to quit even in a double-header.

In the American League the Greater New Yorks turned the tables on the Detroits and defeated them five to nothing, thereby regaining the lead for the championship. Boston was beaten for the thirteenth time by Cleveland, placing the champions four points behind Griffith's men. Summary follows:

National League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

Chicago, 7; New York, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1. (7 innings.)

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	11	12	12	14	18	20	17	104	.717
Chicago	9	..	13	8	15	17	10	15	87	.604
Cincinnati	10	8	..	11	10	12	15	16	82	.568
Pittsburg	10	11	10	..	10	14	14	11	80	.567
St. Louis	3	7	8	10	..	15	13	15	71	.500
Brooklyn	3	5	6	7	6	..	13	13	53	.380
Boston	2	8	7	9	9	8	..	11	52	.359
Philadelphia	4	7	6	7	7	9	8	..	48	.329
Games lost	41	57	62	61	71	94	93	98		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Chicago at New York. (Two games.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American League.

SCORES OF GAMES.

New York, 5; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 0.
St Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 3; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

Club.	New York.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Games Won.	Percentage.
New York	..	8	8	11	12	13	15	18	85	.612
Boston	6	..	10	9	13	10	16	20	87	.608
Chicago	10	9	..	14	8	11	14	18	84	.597
Cleveland	9	13	8	..	10	13	9	15	77	.554
Philadelphia	9	9	14	8	..	11	13	13	75	.543
St. Louis	6	9	7	9	10	..	11	11	63	.444
Detroit	7	6	8	7	7	11	..	11	57	.407
Washington	4	2	4	4	3	10	7	..	34	.243
Games lost	54	56	59	62	63	79	83	106		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Play Another Indifferent Game and Are Beaten.

The New Yorks repeated their weak efforts of the two previous days yesterday, and as a result were beaten seven to three. They were careless in their fielding, ran bases indifferently, and Mathewson seemed to simply toss the ball to the batsmen. In the seventh inning Mathewson hit a ball to Tinker, who threw Bowerman out at second, and Evers easily caught Mathewson at first, who loped toward the base with the bat in his hand.

All interest was lost in the contest by the "rooters" after the second inning, when five unearned runs were scored by the Chicagos. Barry started off by reaching first on a wild throw of Dunn. Tinker forced him out at second, however, on a hit to Devlin. McChesney batted to Dunn, but Tinker beat Dunn's throw to second. Evers's ball went into Devlin's territory, and the bases were filled. Kling could not bat outside the infield, and Evers should have been put out at second, but Marshall dropped Dunn's throw. In the meantime Tinker scored. After Wicker had struck out Shulte, Casey, and Chance had no trouble in batting Mathewson, and with a single and two doubles five additional runs were scored. The Chicagos made but one more run—in the fourth inning. Wicker hit safely, was advanced to second on Shulte's out, reached third on Casey's bunt, and on Chance's out, from Marshall to Bowerman, Wicker scored. In the ninth inning, after Chance had struck out, Barry singled, Tinker was caught by Mertes, and McChesney batted the ball to left field for two bases. Evers, however, put the side out on a fly to Dunn.

A majority of the New York's fourteen hit off Wicker were by bunting, but in the eighth inning, after Tinker had stopped Marshall's hard hit ball, he made a poor throw to first, and that error was responsible for the New York's three runs. Dunn hit for two bases to left field, reached third on Devlin's out, and Evers's error enabled him to score. Bowerman hit safely in the direction of second base, and then Mathewson's long hit in left field netted him three bases, as well as scoring Marshall and Bowerman. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Shulte, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Casey, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Barry, cf	0	2	4	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	7	3	1
McChe'y, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Evers, 2b	1	2	2	5	0
Kling, c	0	1	0	2	1
Wicker, p	1	2	1	1	0
Total	7	12	27	12	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donlin, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Browne, rf	0	4	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Mertes, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dunn, ss	1	3	4	2	1
Devlin, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Marshall, 2b	1	0	1	3	1
Bowerman, c	1	3	5	1	0
Math'wson, p	0	1	0	2	1
Total	3	14	27	12	4

Chicago	0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—6
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

First base on errors—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; New York, 11. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Double play—Evers, Tinker and Chance. Three-base hits—Mathewson, Evers. Two-base hits—Dunn, Casey, Chance, McChesney. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Umpires—Messrs. Carpenter and O'Day.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB

Leave East 34th St., N. Y., 12:10, 12:50, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only). Park Row via 5th Av. elevated, from 10:03 to 12:05 every 12 minutes; from 12:05 every few minutes.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, POLO GRDS., TO-DAY. 2 games. Beg. 2 P. M. Chicago vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Horses to hire, all purposes; work horses for sale; open day and night; telephone 614 Madison Square. Greenbaum's Stables, 138-140 East 25th St.

AUTOMOBILES

To Hire—Strictly first-class high-power touring cars by the hour, day, or week. Garage, 10 W. 60th Street. Telephone, 1421 Columbus.

Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Attendance—1,000.

ST. LOUIS, 3; BROOKLYN, 0.

What was claimed to be the shortest game of the year was played at Washington Park yesterday, when the St. Louis team shut out the Brooklyns by a score of 3 to 0, in one hour and ten minutes. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Farrell, 2b	1	1	4	3	1
Hill, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Murch, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Smoot, cf	0	2	2	0	1
Dunl'vy, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Shay, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Butler, c	0	1	5	1	0
Nichols, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	11	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dillon, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Gessler, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	3	1	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Babb, ss	0	1	3	1	0
Batch, 3b	0	1	1	3	0
Bergen, c	0	1	3	1	1
Jordan, 2b	0	0	0	4	0
Jones, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	5	27	12	1

St. Louis	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Farrell, Butler, Bergen. Three-base hits—Hill, Beckley. Sacrifice hit—Jordan. Stolen bases—Hill, Batch. Double plays—Lumley and Dillon; Butler and Farrell. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Nichols, 4. Time of game—One hour and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Attendance —800.

WON AND LOST AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Cincinnati and Philadelphia each won and lost a game to-day. The locals outbatted the visitors in both contests, Sparks in the second allowing but two hits. One of these, together with errors, gave Cincinnati the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Dolan, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Sebring, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Odwell, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Corcoran, ss	1	0	0	1	0
Huggins, 2b	0	3	1	1	1
Street, c	0	0	5	1	1
Harper, p	0	0	1	0	8
Total	2	6	24	14	3

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	3	6	1	
McGee, rf	0	0	3	1	1
Lush, 1b	0	2	13	0	0
Titus, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss	0	1	0	5	1
Donohue, 3b	0	0	1	1	3
Roth, c	0	0	3	1	0
Duggleby, p	1	1	0	2	0
Total	4	9	27	16	6

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Philadelphia	0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 x—4

Two-base hit—Huggins. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, (2,) Street, McGee. Stolen base—Gleason. Double play—Hulswitt, Gleason and Lush. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Struck out—By Duggleby, 5; by Harper, 6. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Moran.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Seymour, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dolan, 1b	0	1	8	0	1
Sebring, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Odwell, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b	0	1	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Huggins, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Street, c	0	0	2	0	0
Walker, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	1	4	21	8	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
McGee, rf	0	2	2	1	0
Lush, 1b	0	0	5	0	0
Titus, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Hulswitt, ss	0	2	3	1	1
Donohue, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Roth, c	0	0	4	2	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Roth	1	1	0	0	0
Total	1	8	21	9	2

*Batted for Sparks in seventh inning.

Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—1

Two-base hits—McGee, Hulswitt, Roth. Three-base hits—Odwell, Steinfeldt. Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Double plays—McGee, Doolin and Donohue; Corcoran and Dolan. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Walker, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Walker, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Emslie. Attendance —1,450.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Bat Out a Victory at Detroit by 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—The Greater New Yorks fairly redeemed themselves today for the shut-out they sustained yesterday at the hands of the home players, and in a game replete with brilliant fielding Griffith's men, who are now in the lead again for the American League championship, scored five runs to nothing for Detroits. Powell and Raymond were the opposing pitchers, and while the New Yorker was in splendid form, only five single hits being made off him, Raymond was batted freely in three innings and then gave way to Kitson. No headway could be made against the newcomer, and the visitors had to be content with the runs they scored in the first and third innings. Fultz's playing was a conspicuous feature of the contest, the veteran batting strong and fielding his position at centre field perfectly. McManus, the New Yorks' new catcher from the Montreal Club, did not receive many opportunities to distinguish himself, but he will prove a valuable addition to the team. Owing to the injury to Keeler's forefinger, which was split by a pitched ball, his place at right field was filled by Pitcher Orth, who did surprisingly well.

The New Yorks started off in the first inning with three runs. Conroy reached first on called balls, and got second on Fultz's bunt. Conroy stole third, and on Elberfeld's bunt scored. Williams made a neat sacrifice, and on Anderson's base hit Fultz crossed the plate. Anderson was the third to score on Ganzel's safe hit. In the third inning Fultz's double, Elberfeld's single, Williams's sacrifice, and Anderson's base hit resulted in two more runs, which were the last the New Yorks were enabled to secure. Thoney, who has been playing with the Montreal Club, will join the New Yorks to-morrow. Score:

DETROIT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	1	2	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Robinson, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Hickman, 1b	0	1	14	0	1
Lowe, 2b	0	0	1	3	2
Bevilic, c	0	0	2	2	0
Raymond, p	0	0	1	3	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	5	27	15	4

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Conroy, 3b	1	0	2	2	0
Fultz, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	1	2	3	1	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Anderson, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Orth, rf	0	0	1	2	0
McManus, c	0	0	1	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	9	27	10	0

Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York	3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 x—5

Base hits—Off Raymond, in three innings, 5; off Kitson, in six innings, 6. Two-base hit—Fultz. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Fultz. Bases on balls—Off Raymond, 1; off Powell, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; New York, 3. Struck out—By Kitson, 2. Wild pitch—Kitson. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—1,200.

CLEVELAND, 3; BOSTON, 1.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Cleveland made it three straight from Boston to-day, placing the champions in second position. Bernard outpitched Young. Cleveland made two runs in the first inning on Flick's home run, Lajoie's double, and Stovall's single, and one in the eighth on singles by Bradley and Lajoie, and Flick's sacrifice. Two hits, an error, and an out gave Boston its only run. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Vinson, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Flick, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	4	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	1	5	0
Lush, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Bemis, c	0	1	3	1	0
Bernhard, p	0	0	1	3	0
Rossman, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	9	27	11	1

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Parent, ss	0	1	5	2	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Freeman, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Lachance, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	1	0	4	1
Criger, c	0	0	5	2	0
Young, p	0	0	0	4	0
*Unglaub	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	8	24	11	1

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Cleveland	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 –3
Boston	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Bernhard. Home run—Flick. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Stahl, Rossman. Stolen bases—Flick, Collins. First base on balls—Off Young, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 8. Struck out—By Bernhard, 4; by Young, 5. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—2,091.

ST. LOUIS AND QUAKERS EVEN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—By winning a game of to-day's double-header, Philadelphia captured the season's series with St. Louis by 11 games to 10. Murphy won the first contest for Philadelphia by knocking the ball into the left field bleachers for a home run in the seventh inning. Glade proved invincible for St. Louis in the second game, and the locals won easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Hynes, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Padden, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Sugden, c	0	0	8	0	0
Morgan, p	0	0	0	6	0
Total	0	2	27	14	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Pickering, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Hartsel, cf	0	1	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	1	1	1	2	0
Mullin, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Schreck, c	0	1	8	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	1	6	27	11	0

St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hits—Pickering, Hartsel. Home run—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Hartsel, Seybold. Double play—Wallace, Padden, and Jones. Stolen bases—Pickering, L. Cross, Wallace, Hynes. Hit by pitched ball—By Morgan, 1. Struck out—By Morgan, 6; by Waddell, 7. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and King.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf	2	2	4	0	0
Wallace, ss	2	2	3	2	0
Hynes, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Padden, 2b	0	1	3	4	0
Moran, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Sugden, c	1	1	5	0	0
Glade, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	6	10	27	18	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Picke'ing, lf	1	1	2	1	0
Hartsel, cf	0	0	2	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	4	4	0
Mullin, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Noonan, c	0	0	3	3	0
M. Cross, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Henley, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	3	24	16	0

St. Louis	0 0 0 2 1 1 0 2 –6
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—M. Cross, Burkett. Three-base hit—Heidrick. Sacrifice hits—L. Cross, Hynes, (2.) Stolen bases—Murphy, Sugden. Hit by pitched ball—By Henley, 1. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 1; off Henley, 1. Struck out—By Glade, 5; by Henley, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. King and Dwyer. Attendance, 3,201.

CHICAGO, 3; WASHINGTON, 0.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—To-day's game was another hard fought pitchers' contest. A base on balls, an out, and a single scored one run in the third inning for Chicago, and an error, a double, and Tannehill's three-bagger put two more over the plate in the eighth. Davis carried off both batting and fielding honors. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Green, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	1	3	1	4	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	7	1	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Isbell, 1b	0	0	13	1	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Smith, p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	3	5	27	14	0

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Neill, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	0	3	0
Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	2	0
Huels'an, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Nill, 2b	0	1	4	2	1
Cassidy, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Donovan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Clarke, c	0	1	4	2	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	4	24	12	1

Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 –3
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Davis, 3. Three-base hit—Tannehill. Sacrifice hits—Sullivan, (2,) Callahan. Hit by pitched ball—By Wolfe, 1. Struck out—By Smith, 3; by Wolfe, 4. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 1; off Wolfe, 3. Time—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,160.

Polo Grounds Employes' Benefit.

The employes of the Polo Grounds are making big preparations for Friday, Oct. 7, when the famous New York team of 1889, winner of the National League championship, will play the present New York team for their benefit. All of McGraw's men have tendered their services to the employes, while a number of letters have been received from the veterans promising to appear. "Buck" Ewing says he will try hard to come on from Cincinnati and play, "Tim" Keefe will pitch, "Jim" O'Rourke is enthusiastic over the scheme, Roger Connor says he can be counted on, and others who have been written are expected to reply favorably. An effort will be made to get John Ward to play his old position at short stop.

St. Paul Club Won Championship.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—At a special meeting here to-day of the Directors of the American Baseball Association, the pennant for 1904 was officially awarded to the St. Paul Club. President Grillo, who presided at the meeting, said that the season was the most prosperous in the history of the association. The annual meeting of the association will be held at Chicago Dec. 28.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Dobson Wins Fast and Spirited Match in Kings County Tourney.

Two sets of fast and spirited tennis resulted in F. S. Dobson defeating L. Dornbush yesterday in the Autumn tennis tournament on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, at Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The match was in the third class of the meeting and was well played from start to finish. Dobson was as steady as an Englishman. He missed few of his places, and his drives had plenty of length and speed. Dornbush, on the other hand, was all dash and spurt. His shots were brought off with dazzling racquet play, but accuracy was not his strong point, and he lost to Dobson at 6—4, 6—1. The tournament will be continued to-day, and it has been arranged by the committee to have several of the most interesting competitions of the round robin matches to-morrow.

Players in the men's championship singles have gained the final round of the tournament on the courts of the Nassau Country Club, at Glen Cove, L. I. The men who will meet for the championship title and the cup are Goodell and J. D. Busch. Goodell came up to the final after winning two hard matches. He defeated George D. Pratt in a love game, at 6—0, 6—0. Then in the semi-final, Goodell defeated W. C. Kimball two sets to one by the score of 4—6, 6—4, 6—3. It is expected that the final will be played on Saturday.

SQUADRON A WINS POLO CUPS.

Rumson Shows Weak Team Play in Van Cortlandt Tournament.

Squadron A defeated the Rumson polo team yesterday by the decisive score of 12¼ goals to 6 in the final match for the Squadron A polo cups. The game was played on the large field at Van Cortlandt Park, and despite the wet weather there was a large attendance, the grand stand being well filled on the west side of the field, while a dozen automobiles and coaches were lined up along the east side. H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, was referee, and while his sympathies were with the Rumson team, as he was one of the founders of that club, he was forced to see his club members outplayed at almost every point of the game. The Rumson team had to allow the winners six goals by handicap allowance. Notwithstanding the fact that the Rumson men were rated at a total of 12 goals, while the Squadron four only formed an aggregate of 6, the latter outplayed the visitors on even terms.

Rumson did the best work of the two teams in the first period, getting two goals to one for the Squadron. For the remainder of the game the Rumson men fell off badly, being unable to carry the ball, and their hitting lacked accuracy and power. Douglas, for the Squadron, played a splendid game. Twice in the second period he carried the ball, unaided, the entire length of the field, and, although the whole Rumson team rode after him at their topmost speed, Douglas, who was admirably mounted, always kept well in the lead, and carried the ball safely between the posts. In the third period the Squadron completely outplayed the New Jersey polo men, scoring three goals to one for Rumson. J. H. Hunt made a splendid run in this period. Leavitt Hunt was toppled from his pony in the first period, but was uninjured. The line-up and score:

SQUADRON A.		RUMSON.	
1—J. H. Hunt	1	1—W. S. Jones	2
2—L. Hunt	1	2—A. Rawlins	3
3—L. J. Hunt	2	3—R. J. Collier	4
Back—R. G. D. Douglas	2	Back—H. S. Borden	3
Total	6	Total	12

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	L. J. Hunt	Squadron A	0:45
2	Borden	Rumson	7:10
3	Collier	Squadron A	0:35

SECOND PERIOD.

4	Douglas	Squadron A	1:10
5	Jones	Rumson	3:50
6	Jones	Rumson	11:07
7	Douglas	Squadron A	2:03

Squadron A penalized ½ goal for a foul.

THIRD PERIOD.

8	L. J. Hunt	Squadron A	1:35
9	J. H. Hunt	Squadron A	3:28
10	Douglas	Squadron A	4:37
11	Rawlins	Rumson	3:05

Squadron A penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

12	Douglas	Squadron A	7:30
13	Rawlins	Rumson	3:30

Summary.—Goals earned—Squadron A, 7; Rumson, 6. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 6. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, ¾ of a goal for one foul and one safety. Net score—Squadron A, 12¼; Rumson, 6. Referee—H. L. Herbert. Timekeeper—R. Barnfather.

The Squadron and New Haven will meet to-morrow afternoon for the Van Cortlandt cups.

Manor Field Club Organized.

The Manor Field Club was organized last night, and the grounds of the Staten Island Polo Club, on the Upper Manor Road, West Brighton, have been secured. It is intended to extend the club house. The officers for the first year are: President—Arthur A. Mitchell; Vice President—Francis Hill; Secretary—J. C. Kirkham; Treasurer—J. F. Atterbury.

Price of Milk Advanced.

It was announced yesterday by the Consolidated Milk Exchange that the price of milk had been advanced to 2¾ cents a quart in the twenty-six-cent freight-rate zone. The price has been 2½ cents. This makes the price of a forty-quart can, delivered in New York, $1.41. Prices of butter and cheese have also been advancing.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Unmixed Flashlight Powder Admitted Free of Duty.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Eugene G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company of New York against the classification as a non-enumerated manufactured article at 20 per cent. of flashlight powders put up in metal boxes. The boxes were divided by a slide, on one side of which was powdered magnesium and on the other manganese. Each of these powders imported separately is free of duty, and Mr. Hay decided that as they had not been mixed they were entitled to free entry in this form.

Protests overruled yesterday were by Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul; A. Stein & Co., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Wakem & McLaughlin, and G. W. Sheldon & Co., (2,) Chicago; Wilfred Schade & Co., Newport News, Va.; Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; Moses Norris, Baltimore, and Magnus & Lauer, Guiterman Brothers, B. Vandergrift & Co., Emil Levi, J. H. Fichtan & Co., (2,) Park & Tilford, Austin Nichols & Co., Charles & Co., Seeman Brothers, E. C. Hazard & Co., Meyer & Lange, G. M. L. Sacks, Rosenthal & Grotta, H. Chaurant & Co., and Veit, Son & Co., New York. Protests sustained were by Henry Ashworth, Fall River; George S. Bush & Co., Port Townsend, Washington, and Emil Levi, Stern Brothers, and W. J. Bush & Co., New York.

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129 WEST 87TH STREET.
SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN
Reopens Wednesday, October 5, 1904.

THE LYON SCHOOL,

564 Fifth Ave. Reopens September 28th. Limited to forty boys. Twenty-second year. EDWARD D. LYON, Ph. D., Head Master.

DWIGHT SCHOOL, 15 West 43d St.—High-class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years. Individual attention. Athletics.
EDWARD TOWNSEND WILLIAMS, Prin.
E. E. CAMERER, Assoc. Prin.

Miss Roberts's School for Girls,

Kindergarten and classes for Boys.
Advanced courses for special students.
Reopens Oct. 3d. 12 West 38th Street.

Le Baron Drumm School FOR GIRLS.

40 WEST 72D ST., (Boys in primary classes.)
Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through College preparation. Reopens Oct. 4th, 1904.

The KOHUT PREPARATORY SCHOOL for GIRLS,

47 West 58th Street, Reopens October 3.
Mrs. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.

Dr. Callisen's School for Boys.

Dr. AUGUST ULMANN, Asso. Principal.
123 West 71st Street.
57th year begins Oct. 3. Primary Department.

MORRISTOWN SCHOOL

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Reopens Friday, Sept. 30th. New boys Thursday, Sept. 29th.

26 EAST 56TH STREET.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS THURS., OCT. 6.

PATTON SCHOOL.

Business and Shorthand.
Madison Avenue, Cor. 86th Street.
Terms Moderate. Day and Evening.

NEW YORK { Day School. / LAW SCHOOL { Evening School / 35 Nassau St. New York City "Dwight Method" of instruction. LL.B. in two years. LL.M. in three years. High standards. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Mrs. LESLIE MORGAN'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street.
Reopens Oct. 5th.

NATHAN HALE SCHOOL

REOPENS SEPT. 28TH. 10 EAST 47TH ST.
WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Head Master.

SYMS SCHOOL

ROBERT H. SYMS. WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.
Office hours, 9-12 daily after Sept. 15. 22 W. 45th.

BLAKE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS.)

576 Fifth Ave. Opens Oct. 3d.
COLLEGE PREPARATION A SPECIALTY.
Younger boys carefully instructed.

The Randolph and Pond Day School

REOPENS OCT. 5TH AT 147 W. 79TH ST.
College Prep. Gymnasium and Dancing Classes.

ALLEN SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
422 Madison Ave.
Reopens Oct. 3.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 & 36 East 51st St.,
Reopened Wed., Sept. 21.

ACADEMY MOUNT ST. URSULA, Bedford Park, New York City. Reopened September 14. For circulars address Mother Superior.

Do you wish a safe, happy school and home for your young son? Six boys. Rev. H. L. Everest, Huntington, Conn.

INSTRUCTION.

MILLER SCHOOL

1133 B'way. cor. 26th St.
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND BOOKKEEPING.
The Standard Business School of New York.
Day and Night Sessions.

EASTMAN SCHOOLS

NEW YORK and POUGHKEEPSIE.
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of Complete Commercial Course. Now is the best time to begin. Day and evening sessions. Call or write for catalogue. Address
HENRY V. GAINES, Principal,
119 West 125th St., New York.

The Misses Ely

Boarding and Day School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Sts., New York,
REOPENS MONDAY, OCTOBER THIRD.

A thorough training for your boy.
80 graduates fitted for college since '91.

IRVING SCHOOL,

35 WEST 84TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, JUNIOR AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY GRADES.
SUB-PRIMARY CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS.
No home study for boys under fifteen, as all lessons are prepared in school.
15th year begins Sept. 29th.
DR. RAY now at school mornings.
Gymnasium. Laboratory. Playground.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOL

Will occupy No. 27 East 62d St. until completion of New Building, 35-37 East 62d St. Complete course for Girls. Scientific, Classical, or College Preparatory. FINELY EQUIPPED FIREPROOF BUILDING IN CONSTRUCTION. Studios, Laboratories, Conservatory, Gymnasium, Roof Garden. Kindergarten.
Boys under thirteen prepared for Groton, St. Paul's, etc. Office hours after Sept. 20, 27 East 62d St., daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

(FOR GIRLS)
108 West Eighty-first Street.
Primary to College. Preparatory Classes.
Study hour for girls under fourteen. Circular on application. New year begins Oct 6th.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE

(FOR BOYS)
45 West Eighty-first Street.
THIRTEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 28TH.
ATHLETIC FIELD FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM SCHOOL BUILDING.
N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

SACHS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th Street,
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1904.
Primary, Intermediate, and High School Departments. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department.
DR. OTTO KOENIG, Principal.

CUTLER SCHOOL

NO. 20 EAST 50TH STREET.
Six graduates entered college last June not only without conditions, but with special "credits" or honors.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT 28TH.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, Monday, Oct. 3.

KELVIN SCHOOL for Boys,

331 West 70th St. Classes limited to six. Special preparation for Eastern Universities. New methods. Descriptive prospectus.
G. L. DIONNE, ROY W. MINER,
Head Master. Associate Head Master.

NEW YORK, New York City, 6-8 East 46th St.

St. Mary's School (Episcopal.)

417 Madison Ave.
Boarding and day school for girls. Complete modern educational equipment. Preparation for college and foreign travel. Advantages of New York City. Reopens Oct. 3d. Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS. 24 EAST 60TH ST.
85th Year Begins Oct 3, 1904.
English, Classical and Primary.
B. Lord Buckley, Prin. H. B. Chapin, Prin. Em.

The FINCH SCHOOL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.
61-63 East 77th St.
MRS. JAMES WELLS FINCH, A. B., LL. B., PRINCIPAL.
Temporary office, 738 Madison Av. Hours 10 to 3.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 721 St. Nicholas Av.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 239 Lenox Av.
Buildings are now open for inspection.

The BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY, 421 West 146th St.
KINDERGARTEN & PRIMARY, 151 Convent Av.
Buildings are now open for inspection.

BODY BUILDING.

Scientific physical development for health.
DR. SAVAGE'S GYMNASIUMS.
Now Open. No. 155 B'way and 308 W. 59th St.

The Misses Rayson's School,

178, 178, 180 WEST 75TH STREET.
Reopens Oct. 6th.

The Semple Boarding and Day School for Girls, Special Music, Languages, Art, Foreign Travel. Social recreation. Mrs. Darrington Semple. 323 West 77th St.

GARDNER HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 7 EAST 45TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS.

MISS M. D. HUGER,
726 Fifth Avenue.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.

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VIOLINS,

'Cellos and Bows,
CASES, STRINGS, REPAIRING.
VICTOR S. FLECHTER,
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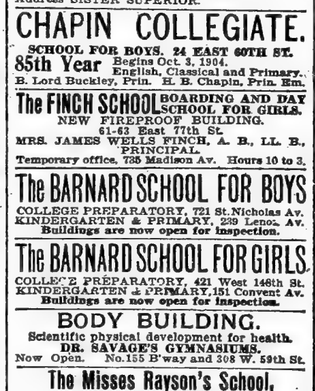
ARTISTIC FACULTY—Rafael Joseffy, Adele Margulies, Leopold Lichtenberg, Eugene Dufriche, Leo Schulz, Henry T. Finck, Max Spicker, Charles Heinroth, etc. Admission Daily. Address Secretary.

S. C. BENNETT,
Method unexcelled for purity of tone and breath control.
Carnegie Hall, New York.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 E. 14th St.

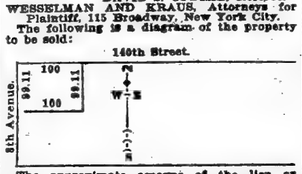
would be pleased to meet, by appointment only, those interested in his system.



AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EMILY L. FELT, plaintiff, against HOWELL A. WEBSTER et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, running thence southwardly along the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street; and thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.
Subject to the covenants and conditions contained in deed of said premises to the said Howell A. Webster.
Dated New York, September 12th, 1904.
DAVID S. UPDIKE, Referee.
WESSELMAN AND KRAUS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,900, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $461.52, together with the expenses of the sale.
Said premises will also be sold, subject to certain mortgages now liens thereon, aggregating the sum of $190,750 and interest.
Said premises will also be sold subject to the following leases: Howell A. Webster with Philip Schiff and Leopold Wertheimer, leasing store and basement in premises 2,628 Eighth Avenue, being part of the same premises under foreclosure herein, which lease expires April 31st, 1905; also lease Howell A. Webster with John B. Cumisky, expiring April 1st, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; lease Howell A. Webster with H. S. Burger and Company, expiring June 1st, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; lease Howell A. Webster with John Rudd, expiring March 15th, 1906, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises; also lease Howell A. Webster with John Booth, leasing one of the stores and basement in said premises, which lease expires March 15th, 1906.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser money or paid by the referee, is the sum of about $2,722.62.
Dated New York, September 15th, 1904.
DAVID S. UPDIKE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—REALTY OPERATING COMPANY, plaintiff, against INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet eight and one-quarter inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of Sixteenth Street sixty-eight feet eight and one-quarter inches to the premises now known as Street Number 131 East 16th Street and to a point in the centre line of a party wall, and distant two hundred and thirty-six feet and four and one-half inches westerly from said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along the centre line of the block and parallel with Sixteenth Street sixty-eight feet eight and one-quarter inches to a point distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet four and one-quarter inches westerly from said westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1904.
JOHN F. COWAN, Referee.
GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 133 to 137 East 16th Street:

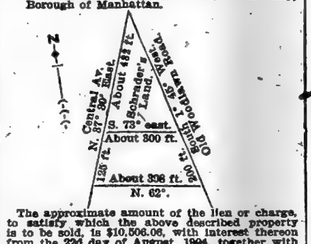
16th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,733.35, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1904, together with costs and allowances amounting to $369.45.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $319.49 and interest.
Dated New York, September 28th, 1904.
MILTON S. GUTTERMAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALEXANDER, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW ALEXANDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, on the office of Howland & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of February next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of August, 1904. ANNA A. MURTLAND, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN HAFFEN and MATHIAS HAFFEN, plaintiffs, against GEORGE J. MULLER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel, with the buildings and improvements thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
"Beginning on the easterly line or side of Central Avenue at a point where the southerly boundary line of Frederick Schrader's land touches said avenue, and which point is one hundred and fifty feet southwesterly from the point of intersection of the easterly line of said Central Avenue with the northerly boundary line of the lands purchased by Elizabeth Nell from James Williams in February, 1869, and of which the land above alluded to of Frederick Schrader and the premises are by conveyed are part; running thence along the said southerly boundary line of Frederick Schrader south 75° east, to the westerly side of the Old Woodlawn Road three hundred feet, be the same more or less; thence along said westerly line or side of said Old Woodlawn Road south 1° 45' west two hundred feet; thence north 62°, west three hundred and ninety-eight feet, be the same more or less, to the easterly line or side of Central Avenue at a point one hundred and twenty-five feet southwesterly from the point of beginning; thence north 37° 30' east along the easterly side of Central Avenue one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."
Dated New York, September 26th, 1904.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Referee.
LEKOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 43 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

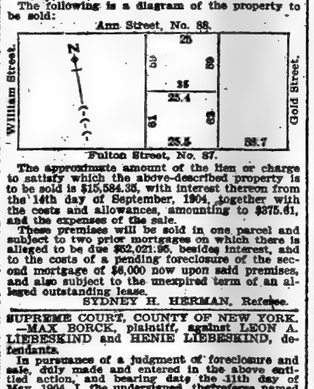


The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,506.06, with interest thereon from the 23d day of August, 1904, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $386.15, with interest from September 21st, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,857.79.
The premises will be sold subject to a certain prior mortgage of $8,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from October 11th, 1903.
Dated New York, September 26th, 1904.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FERDINAND GERLICH, Plaintiff, against INTER-RIVER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixteenth Street distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet eight and one-quarter inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Sixteenth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of Sixteenth Street sixty-eight feet eight and one-quarter inches to the premises now known as Street Number 131 East 16th Street and to a point in the centre line of a party wall, and distant two hundred and thirty-six feet and four and one-half inches westerly from said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of said party wall ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along the centre line of the block and parallel with Sixteenth Street sixty-eight feet eight and one-quarter inches to a point distant one hundred and thirty-seven feet four and one-quarter inches westerly from said westerly side of Third Avenue, and thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1904.
JOHN F. COWAN, Referee.
GEORGE E. HYATT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 133 to 137 East 16th Street:

16th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,584.35, with interest thereon from the 16th day of September, 1904, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.61, and the expenses of the sale.
The premises will be sold in one parcel and subject to two prior mortgages on which there is alleged to be due $62,021.96, besides interest, and to the costs of a pending foreclosure of the second mortgage of $6,000 now upon said premises, and also subject to the unexpired term of an alleged outstanding lease.
SYDNEY H. HERMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAI A. BAUDOUINE, plaintiff, against LEON A. LIEBESKIND and HENIE LIEBESKIND, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building or improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet east of Sixth Avenue and in the centre of a party wall; thence northerly, at right angles to Nineteenth Street and through the centre of a party wall, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along the centre line of the block, nineteen feet one and one-half inches; thence southerly, and through the centre of a party wall, ninety-two feet to the northerly side of Nineteenth Street; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Nineteenth Street, nineteen feet one and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; said premises being now known as No. 49 West Nineteenth Street. New York City.
Dated New York, September 8, 1904.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.
L. & A. D. ZINKE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 176 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which is the above described property is to be sold, is $4,138, with interest thereon from May 11, 1904, together with costs and allowance amounting to $243.39, with interest from May 11, 1904, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,674 and interest.
The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, $30,000 and interest. This lease recorded in the Register's office of New York County in Liber 96 of Section 3 of Conveyances, page 397, on November 1902.
Dated New York, September 6, 1904.
WARREN LESLIE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALBRO, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ellen Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard J. Lewis, No. 76 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1904. WILLIAM L. ALBRO, Executor. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DIEHL, PHILIPP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIPP DIEHL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Bloch, No. 96 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New York the 7th day of July, 1904. J. FRED BOSS, MARTIN DIEHL, Executors. ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 96 Nassau Street, New York City. jy8-lawGmF

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FOR REAL COMFORT YOU WILL FIND

The Old Dominion Line

offers the most varied, attractive, and picturesque route to St. Louis. Steamer to Old Point Comfort. (Stop over allowed there, and Richmond, Va., and many points on the C. & O. Ry.) Rail over the magnificent

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Big Four, Cincinnati to St. Louis. If desired, returning all rail by any trunk line running out of St. Louis.
For further information apply to
C. & O. Office, 362 B'way, N. Y., or to O. D. S. S. Co., 81-85 Beach St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..Oct. 4, 11 AM | Kaiser..Nov. 22, 10 AM
Kaiser..Oct. 11, 10 AM | K.Wm.II..Dec. 13, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Oct. 18, 11 AM | Kaiser...Jan. 3, 10 AM
K.Wm.II..Nov. 8, 8:30 PM | Kronprinz..Jan. 17, 10 AM
Main...Oct. 27, 11 AM | Bremen..Nov. 17, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedrich...Oct. 6, 9 AM | Friedrich..Nov. 10, 11 AM
Bremen..Oct. 13, 9 AM | Bremen..Nov. 17, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene....Oct. 8, 11 AM | Neckar...Nov. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n..Oct. 15, 11 AM | Irene....Nov. 12, 11 AM
Albert...Oct. 22, 11 AM | Hohenz'n..Nov. 19, 11 AM
Luise...Oct. 29, 11 AM | Albert...Nov. 26, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
CELERICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Semi-Weekly Twin-Screw Service.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
Phoenicia..Oct. 1, 9 AM | ‡Pretoria..Oct. 8, 4 PM
†*Moltke..Oct. 4, 1 PM | Hamburg..Oct. 13, 9 AM
*Grill Room and †Gymnasium on board.
‡Will call at Dover for London and Paris.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
P. Adalbert..Oct. 4, Noon | Phoenicia..Nov. 10, 11 AM
P. Oskar..Oct. 25, 10 AM | P. Adalb't..Nov. 24, 11 AM
Thence to Algiers, Palermo & Naples.
BY THE GREAT FLYER "DEUTSCHLAND"
from New York Jan. 7 and Feb. 7.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED STEAMSHIP SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of Japan.....Oct. 21st
R. M. S. Athenian.....Nov. 14th
Empress of China.....Nov. 28th
R. M. S. Tartar.....Dec. 12th
Empress of India.....Dec. 26th
Empress of Japan.....Jan. 23d, 1905
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Aorangi.....Oct. 14th | Miowera.....Nov. 11th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway.

BY SEA to PORTLAND

The Gateway to the Hunting and Fishing Resorts in Maine and the British Provinces, is

Delightful Autumn Sea Trip to be had
GAME AND DOGS CARRIED FREE.
Information at ticket office, 290 Broadway, and Pier 32, East River. Telephone 1200 Orchard.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF BOSTON ROAD AND 168TH STREET.
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—STATE REALTY & MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MAX LIEBESKIND and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1904, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon to be erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Boston Road, running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet and seven one-hundredths (67-100) of a foot; thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street twelve (12) feet and fifty one-hundredths (50-100) of a foot; thence westerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street seventy-two (72) feet and sixty-seven one-hundredths (67-100) of a foot; thence southerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street twelve (12) feet and fifty one-hundredths (50-100) of a foot; thence westerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street thirty-seven (37) feet and sixty-seven one-hundredths (67-100) of a foot; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street fifteen (15) feet; thence northerly and at right angles to One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street thirty-eight (38) feet and twenty-one one-hundredths (20-100) of a foot, more or less, to the southerly side of land formerly of James Watson; thence westerly and along the southerly line of land formerly of James Watson one hundred and one (101) feet, more or less, to the easterly side of Boston Road and thence southerly along the easterly side of Boston Road one hundred and eighty-four and eighty-four one-hundredths (84-100) of a foot, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Albert Cavanagh to the party of the first part herein, by deed bearing even date and to be recorded simultaneously herewith.—Dated New York, September 27, 1904.
ABRAM HEWITT BENEDICT, Referee.
ALBERT J. SHAW, Attorney for Plaintiff, 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

168th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,566.67, with interest from 23d day of September, 1904; together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.05, with interest from 27th day of September, 1904, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is: (1) Croton water, 1904, and (2) taxes for 1904, to be apportioned.
The premises will be sold subject to three prior mortgages, viz.:
(1) $22,000, with interest from July 19th, 1904, at 4½%.
(2) $23,000, with interest from August 28, 1904, at 4½%.
(3) Mortgages 1 and 2 also cover adjoining property.)
(3) Mortgage of $115,000, upon which there has been advanced the principal sum of $14,666.53, with interest.—Dated New York, September 27th, 1904.
ABRAHAM BENEDICT, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES HART, Charles H. Hart, Emma J. Sheridan, Irene N. Collard, Minnie E. Smyth, Elizabeth

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. (Adjacent to P. R. R. Ferries.)

Capital, $1,000,000.00. Surplus & Profits, $1,950,000.00

Personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York is taxable when kept within New York.

By the laws of New York both lineal and collateral inheritance taxes are imposed, not only on the estates of residents, but also on the personal estate of non-residents found in New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey.

It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,

on and after October 1st, 1904.

Boca & Loyalton R. R. Co. 6s	Monroe, La. 5s
Castile, N. Y., Water 4s	Ottumwa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Creston, Iowa, Refunding 5s	Oswego, N. Y., Water 3½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4s	Pleasantville, N. Y., Water 3½s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge 4s	Rockaway Hunting Club 6s
Guanajuato Power & Electric Co. 6s	Salem, Va., Refunding 4s
Jamestown, N. Y., Water 4s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3½s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D. ..... No. 10	Standard Anti-Friction Equipment Co. 5s
L. I. R. R. Co. Con 5s	Syracuse, N. Y. ..... Various
L. I. R. R. Co. New Con. 4s	Toledo, Ohio ..... Various
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch 5s	Virginia Electric Co. 5s
Magneto Electric Co. 1st 6s	Vancouver, Washington, Funding, Oct. 22 ..... 6s
Minneapolis, Minn ..... Various	Water Works Company 1st and 2d 6

Wilson, N. C. (Oct. 15th).

Office of
WESTINGHOUSE
ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.,

120 Broadway, New York, Sept. 23, 1904.

At a meeting held this day it was RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) upon the preferred and the assenting and the non-assenting stocks of the company be declared, payable October 10, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1904, and that the transfer books for the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks be closed on September 30, 1904, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on October 11, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

300 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, N. J., September 27, 1904.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) for the quarter ending October 15, 1904, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record October 10, 1904.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record October 10, 1904.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 26th, 1904.

THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. will be paid to registered holders of the outstanding LAND GRANT BONDS of the DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE R. R. CO. on October 6th, 1904, being the amount of interest thereon for the six months ending September 30th, 1904.

Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. October 3d, and reopen the 7th prox.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Company.

F. E. DRIGGS, W. W. HEATON, } Trustees.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 23d, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14th, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. on the stock of the UTICA & BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30th, 1904, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 20th, 1904.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 30th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

149 Broadway,
New York City, September 8, 1904.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable October 1, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 21, 1904. The transfer books of the Company will be closed September 21, 1904, at 3 P. M., to be reopened October 3, 1904, at 10 A. M.

HENRY B. STEELE, Treasurer.

Office of E. W. Bliss Company,
Adams and Plymouth Streets,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York, September 27, 1904.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock and TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable October 1st next to stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed September 29th and 30th, inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary.

THE UNION BAG & PAPER COMPANY.

Manufacturers' Building,
17 Battery Place, New York, Sept. 10th, 1904.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable October 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1904. Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September 30th, 1904, and reopen at 10 A. M. October 17th, 1904.

W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.

Coupons No. 3 of the Company's 5 per cent. Forty-Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1904, at the office of the Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

September 15th, 1904.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, October 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 30, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from October 1 to October 14, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Office of Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 15, 1904.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, on PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. COLLATERAL BETTERMENT NOTES will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York on or after October 1st.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.

New York Sept. 15th, 1904.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 1, 1904.

GEO. E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, (Successor to Buffalo Ry. Co.)

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1904.

Interest coupons maturing October 1st, 1904, from the bonds of the Buffalo Railway Company Debenture Mortgage will be paid on and after said date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York City.

R. F. RANKINE, Sec'y and Treas.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 8, 1904.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1904. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened October 3, 1904.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The 144th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

New York, September 28th, 1904.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo, to stockholders of record at the close of business to-day.

GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av,
New York, Sept. 21, 1904.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 30th, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, October 1st, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

The coupons due October 1st on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treas.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THE

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
on and after October 1, 1904

Aroostook Northern R. R. Co.	1st 5s
American School Furniture Co.	1st 6s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. Car Trust "A"	6s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. Car Trust "B"	5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. Piscataquis Division	1st 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. Van Buren Extension	1st 5s
Clarksburg Fuel Co.	1st 6s
Clarksburg Fuel Co.	1st 5s
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. 1st Preference Income	5%
Central of Ga. Ry. Co. 2nd Preference Income	2%
City of Troy, Alabama, improv. Refunding ...	4s
Fort Wayne Traction Co.	1st 4s
Fulton Fuel & Light Co.	1st 5s
Fairmont & Clarksburg Traction Co.	1st 5s
Interstate Equip. Co. Car Tr. Loan (Due Oct. 15th)	5s
International Salt Company.	1st 5s
Kansas City, Missouri Gas Co.	1st 5s
Standard Screw Co. Deben. Sinking Fund	5s
Tintern Manor Water Co.	1st 5s
Western Ry. of Ala.	1st 4½s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1904.

NEW YORK CITY 3½%s.
American Electric Telephone Co. Deb. 5%.
Atlantic Shore Line Ry. 1st con. 5%.
Bush Terminal Co. First 4%.
Computing Scale Co. of America, Collateral Trust First 6%.
Corning, N. Y., City Hall 5%.
Depew Realty Co. First 6%.
Genesee & Wyoming R. R. Co. First 5%.
Grand River Coal & Coke Co. First 6%.
Islip Union Free School, District 1, 4%.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co. First 6%.
New York Athletic Club, Second 5%.
Pan Handle Traction First 5%.
Pearson Publishing Co. First 6% Reg.
Watkins, Village of, 4% Water Reg.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Thee-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 3, 1904.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business October 3, 1904, and will be reopened October 17, 1904.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27, 1904.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

New York, September 28th, 1904.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable October 15th next to all common stockholders of record at 2 P. M. on Friday, October 14th.

Common stock transfer books will close at 2 P. M. October 14th and reopen October 17th at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.

September 15, 1904.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the New York Office of the Company, No. 32 Beaver Street. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed September 30th to owners of record at close of business on September 23d.

C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

The New York, Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach Railway Company.

Sept. 26, 1904

Coupon No. 38 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company, due October 1, 1904, will be paid on and after that date at

THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 192 Broadway, New York.
M. A. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. F. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, September 23d, 1904.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE CO.

Coupons due October 1st, 1904, from the 4½% Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents, 23 Wall Street, New York City.

JAS. S. SWARTZ, Treasurer.

New York, September 22d, 1904.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due October 1st, 1904, from the First Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treas.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, from Detroit, Ft. Wayne & Belle Isle Railway First Mortgage 5% Bonds and Detroit & Lake St. Clair Railway Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York. G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

MARQUETTE & BESSEMER DOCK & NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, from Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation Company 4½% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Coupons due October 1, 1904, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 4% and 6% bonds and the Port Huron Division 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

MEXICAN REDEEMABLE 5% BONDS.

The coupons and called Bonds of the Mexican Interior 5% Redeemable Debt of 1894 will be paid by this Company from October 1st to October 15th only, at the rate of 46.30 cents for each Mexican dollar.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broad Street.

THE POTOSI & RIO VERDE RAILWAY CO.

Coupon No. 12 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 32 Beaver Street.

C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

DISTILLERS SECURITIES CORPORATION.

October 1, 1904, coupons from bonds of this Corporation will be paid on and after October 1, 1904, on presentation at The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

B. W. JONES, Treasurer.

ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

Coupons of the First Mortgage 4% gold bonds of this Company, maturing October 1st, 1904, will be paid at maturity at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, New York City.

C. O'D. ISELIN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER

Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul
General Mortgage Gold 3½s, due 1989.

Cincin., Findlay & Ft. Wayne
(CINN., HAM. & DAYTON)
First Guaranteed Gold 4s, due 1923.

Peoria & Eastern (Big Four)
Consolidated First 4s, due 1940.

Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie
Consolidated Gold 4s (Int. Gtd. by Can. Pac.), due 1938.

Missouri Pac.---Cen. Branch
First Gtd. Gold 4s, due 1919.

Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf
(ATL. COAST LINE)
First Guaranteed Gold 4s, due 1918.

Missouri, Kans. & Oklahoma
(MO., KAN. & TEXAS)
First Guaranteed Gold 5s, due 1942.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Eastern Oklahoma Division First Gold 4s, due 1928.

Milwaukee Lt., H't & Traction
(MIL. ELECT. RY. & LT.)
First Guaranteed Gold 5s, due 1929.

Peop. Gas Lt. & Coke Co.--Chic.
First Consolidated 6s, due 1943.

American Cigar Co.
Four Per Cent. Notes, due 1911-1912.

PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Millett, Roe & Hagen,
3 Broad St., N. Y.

New York, September 21st, 1904.

To Holders of Interim Certificates of THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, representing First and Second Mortgage Bonds of THE WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY and Common Stock of THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has been notified that the engraved **FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE WABASH PITTSBURGH TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY WILL BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION** to the holders of this Company's Interim Certificates representing the same upon presentation and surrender of said Interim Certificates at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 3, 1904.**

For fractional amounts of bonds, scrip will be issued bearing no interest and exchangeable for bonds with all coupons attached when presented in amounts of $1,000 or any multiple thereof.

CERTIFICATES FOR COMMON STOCK OF THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY WILL ALSO BE READY FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE upon presentation and surrender of this Company's Interim Certificates representing the same.

Holders transmitting Interim Certificates by mail or by express should indicate whether they wish the new securities forwarded by registered mail or by express at their expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By HENRY C. DEMING, President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 146TH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Excelsior Novelty Company,
S. Isaac & Company, Proprietors,
481 Broadway, New York.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. ABRAHAM JACOBS has withdrawn from the above firm, and that the undersigned will continue the said business under said firm name, and has assumed all obligations of said firm and all outstanding accounts are to be paid to him.

New York, September 28th, 1904.

SOLOMON ISAAC.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, at 175 Remsen Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of October, 1904, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The object of the meeting is to consider and vote upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of the Company from $2,000,000, consisting of 20,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and to consider and vote upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors relating to the issuing of such increased capital stock.

CHARLES S. BROWN, President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 22d, 1904.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

New York City, September 15, 1904.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Rock Island Company, a corporation of New Jersey, will be held on Monday, October 17, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey.

L. F. LOREE, President.

D. G. REID, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

JACOB BERRY, Est. 1865. H. L. BENNET.

JACOB BERRY & CO.

Members { New York Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Marginal and investment orders in all quantities for all markets; interest allowed on deposits; check books furnished. Issue upon request.

A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," including a list of sound investments.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE C-71,731, FOR 80 SHS. pfd. stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, I. G. Breckinridge. 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—New York exchange, 20c. discount; time and call loans, 4@5 per cent. During the morning Biscuit common rose from 48¼ to 49¼. The preferred shares were quiet and firm. The elevated Railway stocks were still active. Metropolitan sold liberally again at 25, and the preferred at 65, while Northwestern held during the morning at 24. City Railway was conspicuously weakened by small sales which during the morning made an aggregate of 271 shares. The stock fell from 184 to 180. American Can common to the amount of about 600 shares changed hands during the morning, and hovered fractionally under six. The preferred was about steady. In the afternoon there was some small selling in several quarters. Box Board preferred sold down to 91¼, and Metropolitan Elevated preferred sagged back, selling at 64. On the other hand, Northwestern Elevated preferred ran up a point to 60. Transactions:

Sales.				
2,300	Amal. Copper	58¾	58¾	58¾
70	Am. Car & Fdy.	23¾	23¾	23¾
210	Am. Ice	8	8	7¾
170	Am. Ice pf.	33¼	33¾	33
110	Am. Locomotive	25¾	26¾	25¾
50	Am. Smelting	97	97	96¾
2,590	Am. Sugar	132¼	132½	131¾
4,930	A., T. & S. F.	83	83¾	82½
6,830	Balt. & Ohio	90¼	90¾	89¾
2,290	Brook. Rap. Tr.	56¾	56¾	55¾
10	Can. Pacific	130¾	130¾	130¾
1,830	Ches. & Ohio	44	44¾	43¾
90	Chi. Great West.	16¾	16¾	16¾
10,960	C., M. & St. P.	159	159¾	158¾
320	Col. Fuel & I.	34¾	35¼	34½
30	Col. Southern	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Dist. Securities	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,920	Erie	31¾	31¾	31
90	Ill. Central	139¾	140¾	139¾
440	Louis. & Nash.	127	127¾	126¾
30	Met. Securities	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,760	Met. Street	120¾	121¼	119¾
100	Mex. Central	14¾	14¾	14
10	Mo., K. & T.	24¾	24¾	24¾
90	Mo., K. & T. pf.	49¼	49¾	49
4,680	Mo. Pacific	98¾	99¾	97¾
20	Nat. Lead	24¼	24¼	24¼
270	N. Y. Central	127½	127½	126¾
2,900	N. Y., O. & W.	38¼	38¾	34¾
80	Nort. & West.	69	69	68
10	Pacific Mail	34	34	34
7,400	Pennsylvania	132¾	132¾	131¾
70	People's Gas	102½	102½	102½
51,280	Reading	68¾	69¾	68¾
90	Republic Steel	9¼	9¼	9
30	Republic Steel pf.	45	45	45
4,210	Rock Island	28¾	28¾	27¾
5,150	Southern Pacific	69¾	70	69¼
3,000	Southern Ry.	33¾	33¾	32¾
10	St. L. Southwest.	20¾	20¾	20¾
300	Tenn. Coal & I.	48¾	48¾	47¾
50	Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾
12,140	Union Pacific	101¾	101¾	100¾
570	U. S. Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾
90	U. S. Rubber	20¾	21¼	20¾
5,150	U. S. Steel	18¾	18¾	17¾
79,600	U. S. Steel pf.	72¾	73¼	71¾
120	Wabash	20¾	21¼	20¾
830	Wabash pf.	42	42¾	40¾
40	Wis. Central	20¾	20¾	20¾
214,275				

BONDS.

$1,000	Japanese 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s	82½	82½	82½
$4,000				

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Investments

Although our offerings are largely made up of bonds yielding from 3½ to 4½, we always have on hand, because of the increased demand, a number of bonds of sound value, at prices to yield a considerably better rate of income, and invite correspondence on the subject.

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Investment Securities
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Thursday, Sept. 29, 1904.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,300	Amal. Copper	58¾	58¾	58	58¼
70	Am. Car & Fdy.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
210	Am. Ice	8	8	7¾	7¾
170	Am. Ice pf.	33¼	33¾	33	33
110	Am. Locomotive	25¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
50	Am. Smelting	97	97	96¾	96¾
2,590	Am. Sugar	132¼	132½	131¾	131¾
4,930	A., T. & S. F.	83	83¾	82½	82¾
6,830	Balt. & Ohio	90¼	90¾	89¾	90
2,290	Brook. Rap. Tr.	56¾	56¾	55¾	56
10	Can. Pacific	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾
1,830	Ches. & Ohio	44	44¾	43¾	43¾
90	Chi. Great West.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
10,960	C., M. & St. P.	159	159¾	158¾	158¾
320	Col. Fuel & I.	34¾	35¼	34½	35
30	Col. Southern	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Dist. Securities	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
1,920	Erie	31¾	31¾	31	31¼
90	Ill. Central	139¾	140¾	139¾	140¾
440	Louis. & Nash.	127	127¾	126¾	126¾
30	Met. Securities	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,760	Met. Street	120¾	121¼	119¾	120¾
100	Mex. Central	14¾	14¾	14	14¾
10	Mo., K. & T.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
90	Mo., K. & T. pf.	49¼	49¾	49	49
4,680	Mo. Pacific	98¾	99¾	97¾	97¾
20	Nat. Lead	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
270	N. Y. Central	127½	127½	126¾	126¾
2,900	N. Y., O. & W.	38¼	38¾	34¾	35¼
80	Nort. & West.	69	69	68	68
10	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34
7,400	Pennsylvania	132¾	132¾	131¾	132¼
70	People's Gas	102½	102½	102½	102½
51,280	Reading	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
90	Republic Steel	9¼	9¼	9	9
30	Republic Steel pf.	45	45	45	45
4,210	Rock Island	28¾	28¾	27¾	27¾
5,150	Southern Pacific	69¾	70	69¼	69¾
3,000	Southern Ry.	33¾	33¾	32¾	33¼
10	St. L. Southwest.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
300	Tenn. Coal & I.	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
50	Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
12,140	Union Pacific	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¼
570	U. S. Leather	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
90	U. S. Rubber	20¾	21¼	20¾	20¾
5,150	U. S. Steel	18¾	18¾	17¾	17¾
79,600	U. S. Steel pf.	72¾	73¼	71¾	71¾
120	Wabash	20¾	21¼	20¾	20¾
830	Wabash pf.	42	42¾	40¾	40¾
40	Wis. Central	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
214,275					

BONDS.

$1,000	Japanese 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s	82½	82½	82½
$4,000				

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Brewing	24¾	24¼	24¼
100	Brewing pf	45	45	45
2	Con. Gas pf.	88	88	88
35	Con. Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾
340	Crucible Steel	4¾	4¾	4¾
252	Crucible Steel pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Fireproofing	30	30	30
52	Fireproofing pf	31	30¾	31
870	M. L. & H.	35¼	33	33
50	Ohio Fuel	39¼	39¼	39½
50	People's Pipe	24	24	24
200	Pittsburg Coal	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	61¾	61¾	61¾
110	River Coal pf.	71	71	70
170	Union Switch	71	70	70
150	U. S. Glass	42¼	42	42
215	U. S. Steel	18¾	17¾	17¾
285	U. S. Steel pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾
7	West. Air	138	137½	138
240	West. Elec. 2d	83¾	83	83

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thur.	Wed.		Thur.	Wed.
Alta	.06	.06	L. Wash. C.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.10	.10	Mexican	1.25	1.22
Andes	.21	.21	Occidental C.	.77	.75
Belcher	.34	.34	Ophir	2.35	2.40
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.20	.23
Bullion	.28	.28	Potosi	.16	.16
Caledonia	.51	.53	Savage	.32	.32
Chal. Con.	.22	.22	Sag Belcher	.12	.11
Challar	.20	.20	Sierra Nev.	.57	.57
Confidence	.92	.91	Syndicate	.06	.06
Con. Cal. & V.	1.30	1.30	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.47	.47
Crown Point	.15	.10	Utah Con.	.12	.13
Gould & Cur.	.24	.23	Yel. Jacket	.26	.28
Hale & Nor.	.59	.63	Silver bars	57¾	.58
Iowa	.10	.10	Drafts, sight	.05	.06
Justice	.09	.09	Telegraph	.06	.06
Kentuck	.06	.06			

Mexican dollars—Thursday, 46@47; Wednesday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

C. K. & N.	20	Lexington	3¾
C. C. Cons.	3½	Little Book	4¼
Dante	3¾	Mollie Gibson	3
Elkton	60¾	New Haven	3
El Paso	95¾	Old Gold	10
Findley	19¾	Pharmacist	3¾
Gold Dollar	6	Portland	164½
Isabella	16	Vindicator	63
Jackpot	2	Work	8¼
Last Dollar	3		

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Wheat was weak to-day, and closed at a decline of 1¾@2c. Corn lost 1¼@1½c. Oats were down ¾@1c. Provisions were lower.

| | Open. | High. | Low.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 1 3-4@2 Per Cent.

Violent Advances in the Anthracite Group—Large Dealings in the Steels —News Scanty Still.

Yesterday, as on Wednesday, there was a scarcity of news to interest those who look to conditions to denote what markets should be, rather than to prices to discover what markets are. Weakness in the three chief staple markets was suggestive of ample commodity supplies for consumption and freight and as a basis for intrinsic values. Sterling weakened, not because there was no steamer, but because there was not demand enough to absorb the supply. With "excessive ease" reported in the London money market it makes little difference what the next bank statement is—our loans will disappear magically whenever our money market acts less disappointingly to local bankers.

There was, therefore, reason enough for the market to rise, and it did rise in spots, but so erratically, and with such softness elsewhere, that the impression of spontaneity and intrinsic buoyancy was left in need of repairs. With few exceptions it was the active stocks which yielded, and the inactive specialties, which can be marked up with small accumulation of purchases, which rose. They were highly respectable specialties which were moved spectacularly, but they failed to produce any conviction of an urgent investment demand. Thus Lackawanna ranged through 15 points on a total business of 2,300 shares, and retained an advance of 5½ points. It would be interesting to know exactly how large was the accumulation or change of ownership. Delaware and Hudson also rose 1⅝, upon business which was larger, but not large enough to rank it with the market leaders. The Pacific group fell again into the background, and lost fractions, leaving the day's interest largely centred upon the Steels, Reading, and Ontario.

Of the trio, Reading was the only one to score an advance, and that only of ¼ upon the largest business done in any property. This was a fatal blow to any theory based upon facts above regarding a sudden and general investment demand for the coal properties. Steel preferred lost 1⅜ upon the day's second largest business. Everybody knew exactly who was selling, and why, but it was surely unfortunate to make the statement with the rider that "a large short interest still exists." This rather suggests than denies that the chief source of strength of this stock has disappeared. Ontario and Western lost the dividend provisionally announced, but recovered all but a fraction. It was in the active class, and the vivification of a "dead one" shows that the reformers' labors were not wholly lost. There may be only one or two dividends in the next few years, but there will be commissions galore.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Beet Sugar	½	Int. Pump pf	⅝
Am. Ice. pf	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Minn. & St. L	⅞
Am. Malting pf	½	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Am. T. Fds	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	½
Am. St. F. pf	3	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Am. T. & T	½	So. Railway pf	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Third Avenue	1
Buff., R. & P.	2	Twin City	⅝
Cent. of N. J	2	Un. Bag & P. pf	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¼	U. S. Pipe	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	U. S. Realty	1¼
Del., Lack. & W	5½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Int. Pump	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F. pf	½	Michigan Central	5½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	½
Am. Hide & L. pf	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L	⅝
Am. Sugar	½	Nat. Lead	½
At., Top. & S. F	½	New Cent. Coal	2
Atl. Coast Line	1½	Rock Island	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L	1½	Rubber Goods	1
Corn Products	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	½
Denv. & R. G	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Den. & Rio G. pf	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Erie 1st pf	½	U. S. Steel	⅝
Illinois Cent	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	⅞
Kn. Ice., Chicago	1	Va.-Car. Chem	⅝
Manhattan Beach	4½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Colo. Fuel & Iron conv. 5s tr. rects. 1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 29	803,990
To date this year	93,087,651
Corresponding date last year	122,166,258

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 29	$4,782,500
To date this year	$542,409,960
Corresponding date last year	$496,180,050

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Central Coal and Coke Co. common and preferred
Central and South American Telegraph Co.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.
First National Bank of Brooklyn.
Liberty National Bank.
Mackay Companies preferred stock.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad common and preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Central Railroad.
Otis Elevator Co. preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co. preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas Improvement Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. preferred.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Screw Co.
American Surety Co.
Boston and Albany Railroad.
Chicago City Railway.
Equitable Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Garfield National Bank.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Morgenthaler Linotype Co.
Morton Trust Co.
National Licorice Co. on preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
New York Security and Trust Co.
Pullman Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co. on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

American Tobacco Co.
Consolidated Tobacco Co.
Continental Tobacco Co.
Eagle Fire Insurance Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There were sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday of twenty shares of Bank of Commerce at 219@218 and ten shares of National City Bank stock at 277½.

Soft coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, week ended Sept. 24, were 788,460 tons, making the total for the year to date 28,817,331 tons, against 30,988,044 tons last year.

According to San Francisco dispatches a committee of fifteen, appointed by the State Fruit Growers' Association, is working upon plans for a co-operative association to control the entire fruit product of California.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Reaction in Steel Preferred—Record Price for Lackawanna — Large Buying by London.

In some quarters much importance was attached to the report that the banking house most prominently identified with the Harriman properties had cabled to their friends on the Continent advising the purchase of Southern Pacific. The movement of the stock yesterday and for several days past did not suggest such influential buying, and, in fact, it was said that brokers representing the same banking house were sellers of Southern Pacific yesterday, but the point was made that such selling was likely to make its appearance as a cloak for any accumulation of the stock. While the question of a dividend on Southern Pacific common is still considered a rather remote one, it is thought by some that the plans in this respect of the controlling interests in the property may be sufficiently formed to make them willing to advise their friends to increase their holdings of the stock.

***

Record Price for Lackawanna.

While the rather sensational advances in some of the high-priced anthracite issues were coupled with the names of one or more of the active traders, it was not thought that all the buying of these stocks originated on the floor. Both in Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna there was buying by prominent houses, which appeared to lessen the speculative appearance of the advances in these issues. Clark, Dodge & Co. were prominent in the buying of Lackawanna, and Hollister & Babcock were purchasers of Delaware and Hudson. The advance in Lackawanna to 300 carried that stock above previous records, but it took very little stock to bring about the 15-point advance. It reacted easily to 291.

***

Varied Selling of Steel Preferred.

In the first hour the demand for Steel preferred was almost aggressive, and as a result the price shot up to 73, but from that figure steadily receded to 71⅛. It closed on a rally of half a point from the lowest. In connection with the statement that Charles M. Schwab while in San Francisco on Wednesday had purchased 20,000 shares of the stock the view was expressed in some quarters that, despite this buying, there was still probably a fair-sized short interest in the stock. Trade interests were said to be selling Steel yesterday in the belief that the market had sufficiently discounted the trade improvement. Traders recognized such selling and swelled the sales by more or less extensive operations on the short side. If recent experience is repeated the effects of the trade selling will be more than made up by the willingness of traders to go short of the stock, and it is believed in some quarters that the short selling will be more influential in shaping the course of the stock than the selling of long stock will be. The trading in the two Steel stocks amounted to 177,000 shares out of the total in all stocks of 803,990 shares.

***

Pool Operations in Chesapeake.

Pool operations in Chesapeake and Ohio were said to be responsible for the slight advance in that issue. It is believed that the pool has recently disposed of a fair amount of stock bought at lower prices, and is now in a better position to support the stock should occasion arise.

***

London Active on Buying Side.

London was a large buyer of stocks yesterday. It was estimated that they took about 50,000 shares on balance, which was not far from the total trading for foreign account, as very little stock was sold by London. Before our opening there was an active market in Americans in London, and more than usual interest was displayed there in the course of the New York market.

***

Sterling Exchange Declines 20 Points.

A large supply of cotton bills was responsible for a sharp decline in the price of sterling exchange. Demand sterling fell from about $4.8580 to $4.8560, bringing the rate to the lowest point reached this season. Toward the close the market steadied somewhat, but at a level little, if at all, above the low price of the day. The money market remained easy, with little or no variation in rates.

OUT OF TOBACCO TRUST.

Hilson Company Withdraws—No Reasons Given.

The announcement made yesterday to the effect that the Hilson Company, manufacturers of cigars and tobacco cigarettes, had withdrawn from the Tobacco Trust, carries with it, though not officially announced, the news of the abandonment of the opposition to the recently proposed plan for the consolidation of all the companies controlled by the Consolidated Tobacco Company. The trust, it is understood, has returned to Mr. Hilson the stock in the Hilson Company which it had received from him.

It is understood that as a result of the return of the stock the representatives of the Tobacco Trust on the Board of Directors of the Hilson Company withdrew, while Adolph Katzki, Leo Wolf, and A. H. Kaufman were elected to fill their places. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Mr. Hilson, declined yesterday to talk about the case, and at the offices of the Hilson Company, at First Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, all information was refused, except the bare statement that the company had withdrawn from the Tobacco Trust.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

Sir Rivers Wilson Predicts Commercial Activity Here and in Canada.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, presiding at the semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railroad here to-day, said the abnormal working expenses of the first part of the year were due to the severity of the weather and the depression which existed in the United States as well as in Canada.

The prospects, however, said Sir Charles, were bright, as a bumper corn harvest in the United States and a heavy wheat harvest in Canada prophesied a period of great commercial activity in those countries.

The report of the board was adopted and the Directors were authorized to enter into an agreement acquiring control of the Canada Atlantic Railroad Company.

RUSSELL SAGE SETTLES SUIT.

Compromises $50,000 Claim in Negligence Action for $750.

By the filing of an order in the County Clerk's office yesterday, discontinuing an action brought against Russell Sage, it was learned that Mr. Sage had settled a $50,000 suit against him for $750. The action was brought by Mrs. Bridget Kane, whose husband, Jeremiah Kane, was killed on Sept. 8 of last year by falling down the basement stairs at Mr. Sage's house, 1,263 Park Avenue. Kane was employed as janitor of the house, and his wife alleged that the carelessness of Mr. Sage in neglecting to repair a broken step of the stairway was responsible for the accident. Mr. Sage, in his answer, declared that Kane was intoxicated at the time of his fall.

Lehigh Valley Traction Deposits.

The Reorganization Committee of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company announce that a large amount of the various securities embraced in their plan have been lodged with the depositaries, including 50 per cent. of the bonds of the Philadelphia and Lehigh Valley Traction Company. The time for the deposit of securities expires Oct. 1, 1904.

Rain Helps Hudson River Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—A heavy rainstorm has deluged the lower Adirondacks since early this morning and promises to continue throughout the night. The rainfall of the last few days has raised the upper Hudson River over sixteen inches. This will enable many mills to resume operations.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent. Most of the day loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¼@3½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $244,366,760; balances, $9,664,798; Sub-Treasury creditor, $541,192.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; short bills, 2 3-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8385; demand, $4.8555; cables, $4.8605.

Commercial bills were $4.82¾@4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19½@5.20¼ and 5.18⅝@5.19¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94 13-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 65; telegraphic, 85. Cincinnati—35c premium. St. Louis—35c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The demand for money in the market to-day was much increased, it being Stock Exchange pay day and considerable sums being owing to the Bank of England. Discounts were weak.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were chiefly occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. Business improved on the prospects of easy money. Consols hardened.

Americans opened irregular, though they were well maintained on New York support; reacted later, and closed dull.

Foreigners mostly were inactive, owing to the Paris settlement.

Japanese were weaker. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 96⅜.

Kafirs were strong.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 88 7-16; consols, for the account, 88 7-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 85½; Atchison preferred, 103½; Baltimore and Ohio, 92⅛; Canadian Pacific, 133⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅝; Chicago Great Western, 17¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 160¼, ex dividend; De Beers, 18⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 30½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 84⅜; Erie, 32¼; Erie first preferred, 69⅜; Erie second preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 143½; Louisville and Nashville, 130½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23½; New York Central, 131; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 36⅝; Pennsylvania, 68½; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 35¼; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 30½; Southern Railway, 34⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 96¼, ex dividend; Southern Pacific, 59; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific preferred, 96; United States Steel, 18⅝; United States Steel preferred, 74⅜; Wabash, 22; Wabash preferred, 43¼; Spanish 4s, 87⅝.

Bar silver steady at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent.

Gold premium are quoted as follows: Madrid, 37.17; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but at the close the market was steady. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 88.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.00.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝@1⅞ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The tone on the Boerse to-day was rather firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 5⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 5⅜ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£36,000
Circulation increased	567,000
Bullion increased	531,021
Other securities increased	1,184,000
Other deposits increased	1,350,000
Public deposits decreased	263,000
Notes reserve decreased	40,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 57.50 per cent. Last week it was 58.85 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	21,900,000
Treasury accounts current increased	21,950,000
Gold in hand decreased	8,050,000
Bills discounted increased	143,375,000
Silver in hand decreased	2,425,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 26⅜d per ounce and in New York at 57⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Chrysolite sold at .05, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .02, 500 Elkton at .62, 500 Leadville at .03, 800 Little Chief at .06, 200 Mexican at 1.30@1.25, 100 Ophir at 2.50, 600 Phenix at .18@.17, 200 Savage at .33, and 800 Small Hopes at .35.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 29.—Myles Standish Spring Water Company, New York City; capital, $500,000. Directors—Edward M. Maclellan, Fort Washington, L. I.; E. F. Ferry, New York City, and Henry Lange, Brooklyn.

Brokerage Company of America, New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—George W. Ryan and S. H. Klesner, New York, and Anna P. Ryan, West Orange, N. J.

The Just Mining and Extractor Company, Syracuse; capital, $250,000. Directors—J. A. Just, Philadelphia; R. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls, S. D., and R. J. Bright, Indianapolis.

The Knepper Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Herman Knepper, N. N. Cohen, and Sarah Knepper, New York City.

Daniel Sher & Co., Brooklyn, (plumbing material;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Daniel Sher and Samuel Sher, Corona, L. I., and Eugene B. Linn, New York City.

American Banana Crate Company, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Clark and R. T. McGuire, Flushing, and Percival Selzas, Brooklyn.

Winslow Realty Company, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. St. John Burke, P. H. Lynch, and C. C. Burke, New York City.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Hudson Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—S. Venton, Louis B. Dailey, and Joseph M. Mitchell.

William Bremerman & Brother, Hoboken; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William Bremerman, Walter Bremerman, and Harry A. Paddock.

Terry & Gahagan Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Edward F. Terry, Walter H. Gahagan, John Montgomery, Francis S. Mallory, Frederick Tench, and Louis A. May.

The Turner Sanitary Appliance Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Dailey, Joseph M. Mitchell, and B. Stafford Mantz.

The Parval Corporation, (to deal in mineral lands,) Hoboken; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Willard P. Jessup, Clifford S. Powers, and James H. P. Reilly.

The Hendrickson & Andrews Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Joel W. Hall, Clayton L. Andrews, and Henry H. Stockwell.

The Joseph English Company, Paterson; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Joseph C. English, Mary A. English, William G. English, and Mary English.

The Henry Schwarz Building Company, Passaic; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—John Schwarz, Frederick Schwarz, and Elizabeth Schwarz.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for curb stocks was on a less active scale yesterday, and price movements were irregular. The heaviest volume of business was in the three or four issues which have been the leaders in activity during the earlier days of the week. The opening transactions throughout the list were made at the best prices of the day, and after the heavy dealings in evidence prices eased off, and for the most part did not rally. American Tobacco preferred was an exception to this general movement, and after losing half a point from the first sales advanced sharply just before the close to 88, a net gain of 2¼ points, on purchases of 2,000 shares. Northern Securities opened strong at an advance of a fraction, but almost immediately heavy selling by interests which had been buyers the previous three days caused a break from 106½ to 106¼. The stock rallied later and closed at 107⅛, a net loss of 1⅛.

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The principal transactions, in 100 share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	American Can	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,700	American Can pf	46¾	45¾	45¾
210	Am. Lt. & Traction	65	65	65
2,600	Am. Tobacco pf., w. i.	88	85½	86
425	Am. Writing Paper pf.	15½	15¼	15½
5,100	Bay State Gas	7-32	3-16	7-32
800	British Col. Copper	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Con. Refrigerating	5	5	5
950	Electric Vehicle	18½	17¼	18½
600	Electric Vehicle pf	25	23½	25
50	Fed. Smelt. & Ref. pf., combined	90	90	90
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
14,200	Greene Con. Copper	18⅝	15½	15½
700	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	15½	14¾	14¾
100	Intern. Mer. Marine	6	6	6
100	Intern. Mer. Mar. pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	International Salt	230	230	230
1,000	Kitchener Mining	88	87	88
28	Lord & Taylor pf	103¾	102¾	103¾
400	Mackay Cos	39¾	39	39¾
1,500	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4½	4¾
5,000	Mont. & Boston Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	57	57	57
200	N. Y. Transportation	7	7	7
14,700	Northern Securities	106½	106¼	107⅛
200	Otis Elevator	35	35	35
1,600	Phoenix Mining	17	15	15
200	Pope Mfg. 1st pf	79¾	79¼	79¾
5	Royal Bak. Powder pf	106	104	106
2,100	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	16	16
2,900	Seaboard Air Line pf	32¾	32½	32¾
500	Southern Pac. pf., w. i.	116	116	116
18	Standard Oil	644	642½	644
200	Tonopah Mining, Nev.	8 5-16	8¼	8 5-16
200	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16
100	United Rys. of St. Louis v. tr. ctfs., w. i.	125	125	125
500	United Rys. St. L., pf.	61	61	61
500	White Knob Copper	2⅝	2¾	2⅝

BONDS.

$38,000	Am. Tob. 4s, w. i.	64¾	64½	64½
68,000	Am. Tob. 6s, w. i.	107⅝	107½	107⅝
5,000	Internat. Nav. pf. 4½s	78½	78½	78½
8,000	N. Y. Central deb. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
10,000	†Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100	100	100
8,000	†Wab.-Pitts. 1st 4s ctfs.	85	85	85
1,000	*Wash. R. El. 4s	83½	83½	83½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat. ‡Not reported by broker on Wednesday.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	Sept. 29. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Banknote ex div	54½	56	54½	56
American Can	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾
American Can pf	46¾	47	46¾	47
American Chicle	100	105	99½	101
American Chic. pf., ex div.	88	91½	88	91½
American Dr. Forest	18	22	18	22
Am. De Forest Wire. pf.	3½	4	3½	4
American Malting 6s	103	104	103	104
American Tobacco, w. i.	225	260	225	260
American Tob. pf., w. i.	88	89	85½	88
American Tob. 4s, w. i.	64½	64¾	64½	64¾
American Tob. 6s, w. i.	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
American Typefounders	30	35	30	35
Am. Typefounders pf.	88½	90	88½	90
American Writing Paper	3	3½	3	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	15	16	14¾	15
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77¼	78	77	77
Automatic Heating pf.	90	93	90	93
Bamberger De Lamar	4½	5	4	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	121½	120	121½
Borden's C. M. pf., ex div.	110¼	112	110¼	112
British Columbia Copper	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
California Copper	..	½	..	½
Camden Coke	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Canadian Imp. w. i.	7	12	7	12
Canadian Imp, inc., w. i.	30	40	30	40
Casein Co. of America	..	6¼	..	6¼
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	45	55½	45	55½
Central Fireworks	14	18	14	18
Central Fireworks pf.	57	63	57	63
Central Foundry	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Central Foundry pf.	6½	10	7	10
Central Foundry 6s	58½	59	58½	59½
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Refrigerating	4½	6¼	4½	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1	1	1
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	1½	3½	1½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	10	20	10	20
Cramps' Shipbuilding	21¾	21¾	..	..
Cuban 6s of 1896, ex coup.	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¾
Denver Union Water	30	40	..	..
Denver Union Water pf.	40	60	..	..
Denver Union Water 5s	99	101	99	101
Detroit & Mackinac	65	70	65	70
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	..	90	..
Dominion Securities	5	20	5	20
Eastern S. S.	37	45	37	45
E. W. Bliss	132	145	132	143
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	37	45	37	45
Electric Boat pf., ex div.	69	75	69	75
Electric Lead Reduction	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Elec. Lead Reduction pf.	..	1¼	..	1¼
Electric Vehicle	18	19	17	17½
Electric Vehicle pf.	24½	25	23	24
Electric Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	5	6	5	6
Empire Steel pf.	32	33	32	33
Erie Con. 4s	90¾	..	90	..
Gold Hill Copper	⅞	9-16	½	9-16
Great North. pf., w. i.	165	175	165	175
Greene Con. Copper	15¾	16¾	15¾	15⅝
Greens Con. Gold	..	10	..	10
Guayaquil & Quito 1st mortgage 6s	50	55	50	55
Guggenheim Ex., 70% pd.	106	113	106	112
Guggenheim Ex., ex div.	112⅝	..	112	..
Hackensack Meadows	12	15	12	15
Hackensack Water 4s	92¼	93½	92½	93½
Hacken. Mead., Knickerbocker Tr. Co. receipts.	10	15	10	15
Hall Signal	75	80	74	80
Havana Tobacco	26¼	27	26	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	37	40	37	40
Havana Tobacco 5s	70	80	70	80
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	97½	98	91	97½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	96
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	3	1	3	3
Houston Oil pf.	10	..	10	15
Inter. Rapid Transit	148¾	149½	148½	149
Inter. Mer. Marine	5⅞	6	6	6¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	15¾	16¼	15¾	15
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	74¾	75½	75	75
International Salt	16¼	18½	16	19½
International Salt 5s	56	59	56	58½
International Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	30	35	30	35
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kirby Timber ctfs.	75	88	70	85
Kitchener Mining	1-16	⅛	1-16	3-32
Lackaw. Steel, full paid.	68	71½	68	71½
Lake Sup. Corp. rcts.	5¼	5½	5¾	5⅞
Lake Sup. Corp. pf., rcts.	10	10½	10¼	11¼
Lanston Monotype	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
Lord & Taylor pf.	101	104	101	104
Mackay Companies	38	39	38	39¼
Mackay Companies pf.	69	70	69	70
Maine Steamship	15	25	15	25
Maine Steamship 5s	68	73	65	73
Manhattan Transit	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Mexican Government 5s	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	8	9	8	9
Mont. & Boston rcsipts.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Mont. & Boston Con	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
Nat. Sugar pf., ex. div.	100	103	100	103
New Jersey Steamboat 5s	85	..	85	..
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, w. i.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	56¾	58½	56	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	88	85	88
N. Y. Transportation	7	7¼	7	7¼
North Am. Dam. & Pulp.	1	1½	1	1½
Northern Pacific reg	130	..	130	..
North. Pac., when rel.	132	139	132	139
Northern Securities stub.	2	2½	2	2½
Northern Securities	107¼	107⅞	106¾	106¾
Otis Elevator	35	35	35	37
Otis Elevator pf.	96	..	95½	97
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	¼	½	¼	½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	¾	1	¾	1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	..	¼	..	¼
Phoenix Mining	14	16	15	17
Pope Manufacturing	5	6	5	6
Pope Mfg. 1st pf.	77¾	80	77	80
Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	15½	20	18	20
Royal Baking Powder	120	125	120	125
Royal Bak. Pow., ex div.	104	106	104	106
Safety Car Heat. ex div.	175	180	175	180
Seaboard Air Line	16	16¼	15	16
Seaboard Air Line pf.	32¼	32¾	32½	32¾
Seab'd A. L. 5s, ex coup.	95½	96	95½	96
South Elberon Land 5s	12	20	12	20
South Elberon Land 6s	12	20	12	20
South. Cotton Corp., w. i.	14½	16	14¾	16
South. Cot. Corp. pf., w. i.	85	86	85	86
Southern Pacific, w. i.	115¾	116	114	114¾
Standard Coupler	..	23½	..	25¾
Standard Coupler pf.	110	125	110	125
Standard Milling	6¼	7¾	6¾	8
Standard Milling pf.	27	29	27	28
Standard Milling 5s	74½	75½	74½	75½
Standard Oil	640	644	642	644
Storage Power	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Tennessee Copper	32½	33	32½	33
Tonopah Mining of Nev.	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅝
Trenton Potteries	10	15	10	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	77	80	77	80
Trenton Potteries deb.	68	74	68	76
Union Copper	15-16	1	15-16	1
Union Typewriter	82	79	82	82
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	109	112	109	112
United Box Board	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
United Box Board pf.	8	10	10	12
United Copper	6	7½	6	6
United Copper pf.	52	60	52	60
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	50

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Activity in Lots in the Northerly Part of Harlem—Buyers for Many New Houses in the Bronx—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has sold the plot, 286 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 137 feet east of Macomb's Dam Road, to Herman Cohen and Jacob Levy.

Joseph Roberts has sold for Louis Lese to Lowenfeld & Prager the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, old buildings on plot 99.11 by 100; also, the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Louis Lese the plot, 150 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Hyman Fichter is the buyer of the plot, 100.11 by 100, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, sold recently by Max Marx.

House Sold on West 76th Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Alfred B. Brown the four-story dwelling, with extension, 160 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20.10 by 102.2.

Daniel Grossman reports that he represented the seller in the recent deal affecting three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 250 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Deal for Upper Broadway Flat.

J. F. Krauser has sold for John J. White the five-story flat 2,489 Broadway, 18.4 by 85 by~100. The purchaser, C. A. Stein, will make extensive alterations.

Cyrille Carreau has sold for Frederick J. Brown to the New Amsterdam Realty Company, the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25.6 by 74.

Charles Wynne has bought from Henry Lilly the five-story triple flat 496 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, adjoining the corner of Amsterdam Avenue.

Deal for Harlem River Water Front.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold the block bounded by Academy Street, the Harlem River, and Two Hundred and First Street, containing about fifty lots. Charles Griffith Moses & Brother were the brokers in the deal.

Company Sells on Third Avenue.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has sold 459 and 461 Third Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, two four-story buildings on plot 37 by 85.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for David S. Tabor the four-story tenement, with stores, 342 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold the two five-story flats 332 and 334 East Sixty-second Street, on plot 40 by 100.5.

Therese Lenz has sold 220 East Sixty-fifth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

G. Carlucci & Co. have leased for Joseph Steiner the six-story triple flat, with stores, 313 East Fifty-fourth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $11,340.

Purchase of West Side Flats.

S. Stringut & Co. have sold for Mary McGlynn 557 and 559 West Forty-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, each 30 by 75, to a client, for improvement.

H. W. Nichols has leased for George P. Rowell his country seat at Irvington-on-Hudson, to Isaac N. Seligman, for one year, furnished, from Oct. 1. Rented for Ralph Oakley his property at Dobbs Ferry to John F. Cowdin, for one year, unfurnished. Rented for H. B. Carpenter, his property at Ardsley-on-Hudson, to Mrs. M. L. Woodward, for the Winter season, furnished.

New Houses in Bronx Find Buyers.

William E. Diller has sold another of his row of eleven three-story brick and limestone two-family houses on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, between Morris and Teller Avenues.

James F. Meehan has sold the three five-story flats now in course of construction on Longwood Avenue, 250 feet east of Prospect Avenue, on plot 112.6 by 100.

Charles Wynne has bought from Albert Diehfeld and Charles Spahn the three five-story double flats 715, 717, and 719 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 75 by 100. Mr. Wynne has resold to Charles F. Schropp the five-story double flat, with store, 751 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, which he bought last week.

Stephen Ball has sold the five-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 125, on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 187 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Sarah Rabinowitz has sold to Sigmund Levin the five-story flat 500 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Builder Buys on Third Avenue.

Selig Seligman has sold to a builder, for immediate improvement, with three five-story flats, a plot on the east side of Third Avenue, north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

Carl E. Randrup has sold to J. D. Tobias 634 and 1,636 Bathgate Avenue, two four-story flats, each 25 by 75 by 95; also, 1,583 Washington Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, with stable, to Dr. Ludwig Ambos. Richard Dickson has sold for Frank Eckstein two lots, 50 by 100, on the east side of Lorilliard Street, about 221 feet north of Third Avenue.

Nathan Barber has sold for the Knepper Realty Company to Joseph Marlis 589 Eagle Avenue, a four-story flat, with stores and rear house.

The Knepper Realty Company has sold for Samuel Kreiznogel to Louis Neuendorff a two-family house on Belmont Avenue; also, to a client, the block north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, bounded by Hughes and Belmont Avenues; also, to S. Felson, four lots, 50 by 175, fronting on Hughes and Belmont Avenues, north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

The firm of Lionel Froehlich has sold 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 80 by 100, a five-story double flat, for William Connolly, Jr., to the Godspeed Realty Company.

Abe Kassel has bought the five-story building, 23 by 88, 269 Avenue C, adjoining the corner of Sixteenth Street.

Baturin & Weisman have sold for C. Schinder to M. Rude the two-story one-family house 5 Cottage Place, 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

No. 208 and 210 West 7 s s, 120.10 ft w of 7th Av, 20.9 and 20.11, respectively, each, two four-story stone-front tenements; foreclosure sale, No. 208, to Stephen B. Bennett $15,000
No. 210, to Jefferson M. Levy 14,000
Lenox Av, e s, 126.6 ft n of 177th St, 20.4x irregular, 20.6x20.5x98.10, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. G. Fannon 4,000
Lenox Av, w s, 289 ft n of 177th St, 19.6x irregular, 19.8x110.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. G. Fannon 4,000

By Joseph P. Day.

No. 9 West 7 s, 146 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 18.4x100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Union Trust Company..... 18,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No. 336 and 338 East, for a six-story brick tenement and stores, 37.6x57.11; H. Romm of 9 Walker St, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Row, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 320 East, n s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, for a one-story brick storage building, 50x25, and 140th St, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story brick storage building, 98x25; McKinley Realty Company of 231 Broadway, owner; J. Hauser of 1,961 Broadway, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 1 Amsterdam Av and 1222 St, s w corner, for a one-story brick storage building, 90.11x25; J. S. Bache of 1,489 5th Av, owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1 St, s s, 85 ft e of Edgecombe Av, for a one-story brick storage building, 90x25; W. H. Brown of St. West 113th St, owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 1 Bronx Terrace, w s, 19 ft n of 229th St, Williamsbridge, for five two-story brick dwellings, for Barry & Chapman of White Plains Av and 231 St, owners; J. X. Cahill of 759 East 230th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 1 Matilda St, w s, 234 ft s of 242d St, for two one-story brick dwellings, 23x39; Michael A. Holmes of 248 West 125th St, owner; J. M. Lawrence of Kossuth Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 1 Putnam St, w s, 200 ft n of Bronx River Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 20x30; Thomas Hughes of 1,211 Boston Road, owner; Thomas Hughes, builder; cost, $1,200.

two-story brick dwellings, 21x34; Henry Hultorf of 321 Park Av, owner; J. M. Lawrence of Kossuth Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Jefferson St, w s, 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 30x28; A. B. Levy of 1,323 Tremont Av, owner; D. B. Levy of 1,325 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

140th St, n s, 124 ft e of 3d Av, for a five-story brick factory, 25x95; A. P. Diesst & Co. of 140th St and 3d Av, owners; Albert E. Davis of 494 East 138th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

Hughes Av, e s, 345 ft s of King's Bridge Road, for three two-story frame dwellings, 16x30; Belmont Realty and Construction Company, premises, owner; Charles B. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

182d St, s e corner of Quarry Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x43.6; T. Ghirzano of 1,180 East 180th St, owner; Charles B. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, w s, 186 ft s of 156th St, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x81.3; Frank Engelfried of 906 Union Av, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,907 3d Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Sept. 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, 56x100; Lawyers' Realty Company to Martin O'Brien, Galvin (mtge $25,000,) other consideration and 100
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 122d St, 90.11x100; Abraham Ruth to Julius S. Sandler, (mtg $55,000) ..... Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, ... and 446, w s, 50x100; Percival C. Smith to the City of New York 65,000
BATHGATE AV, w s, 210.5 ft n of 179th St, 22x28x--x110.5; Mary N. Gillette to Johanna C. Kenny, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100
CLINTON PLACE, s s, 312 ft w of Grand Av, 100x123.8x101.4x106.8; George Lynn to Patrick J. Sloyan, other consideration and 100
COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 5 and 6, map of 21... lots, portion of Downing estate, 50x 88.3x50.6x38.5; Emma Sullivan to Joseph Diamond, rerecorded 800
COLUMBUS AV, 892 ... s, 25.2x100; Adolph Hollander to William Begg, (mtg $27,500,) other consideration and 100
DAWSON ST, n s, 150 ft w of Leggett Av, 16.8x74.7x16.10x72.4; James B. Curry to Lavinia McC. Stoner, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.
HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Greene St, 76x20; William K. Elverdell to Adelaide N. Kling, (mtg $45,000,) exchange and 100
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 88th St, 100.8x41.8; Philip Simon to Samuel D. Davis, (mtg $40,000,) other consideration and 100
LOT 481, map of Wakefield; Catharine Duffy to Catharine Close, quitclaim..... Nom.
LOT 163, map of St. Raymond Park; Sophie Schneider and another to Hudson P. Rose ..... Nom.
LOT 163, map of St. Raymond Park; H. P. Rose to Sophie Schneider and another ..... Nom.
MADISON ST, s s, 171 ft w of Clinton St, 25.6x90; Max Neisner to Esther Rosenberg, (mtgs $29,000,) other consideration and 100
MONTEREY AV, w s, 106 ft n of 178th St, 25x95.9x22x95.2; Jane C. E. Brockner, individually, and others, executors, to Lewis A. Mitchell 100
MONTGOMERY ST, 63, e s, 22x90; Edward Magner to Johanna Magner, ½ part 2,000
OLIVER ST, 65, w s, 25.3x99.9x irregular; Louis Volz to Giuseppe Lisanti, ½ part, (mtg $15,000) 100
OLIVER ST, 65, w s, 25.8x96.6x irregular; Giuseppe Lisante to Michael Geordano and another, (mtg $15,000) 100
PARE AV, 1,664 to 1,670, w s, 101x90; Cuno F. Nagel to Hejman Glasser, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and 900
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Freeman St, 25x104.5x22x104.8; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Paul Mayer, quitclaim ..... Nom.
TINTON AV, n e corner of 163d St, 82.11x16.6; Peter A. Hansen to Steffano Civletti, (mtg $3,800,) other consideration and 100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 22x93; John W. Barthel to Charles Wynne, (mtg $12,000) 100
WILLIAM ST, s e s, 74.11 ft n e of Frankfort St, runs s e 16.3x n 15.5x s w 4.10; Louise de R. Campbell and others to the City of New York 1,750
3D AV, e s, 55.1 ft n of 178th St, 50.1x 120.2x50x117.1; Jane O. E. Brockner, individually, and others, executors, to Louis Lenz 3,700
3D AV, 1,874, w s, 25x100; Harriet Kouwenhoyeh to Isaac Helfer, other consideration and 100
3D AV, 1,874, w s, 25x100; Isaac Helfer to David Oppenheimer, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and 100
3D AV, e s, 226.6 ft s of 163d St, 25.2x 123x25x120.1; Margaret Sullivan to David Levy and others, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
8TH ST, s s, 306.4 ft e of 2nd Avenue B, 39.8x 97.6; Bertha Sultman and another to Barnet Appel, (mtg $59,500,) other consideration and 100
14TH ST, 420 East, 25x103.3x irregular; David Kidansky and another to the Church of St. Stephen of Hungary Margrit, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100
15TH AV, n s, 305 ft w of 4th St, 33.4x 114, Wakefield; Marietta Benedict to Susan H. Cordial ..... Nom.
27TH ST, 238 West, 24.10x98.9; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and 100
34TH ST, 302 East, 21.3x98.9; Frank S. Stueber to Caroline Stueber, other consideration and 100
38TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x 98.9; 38th St, 153 East, 20x99.2x20x97; Morris Loeb and others, executors, to James Loeb, quitclaim ..... Nom.
52D ST, 246 West, 20x100.5; Maria F. Whittemore to William F. Donnelly, (mtg $20,000) 25
63D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Brucker to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $28,000) 100
72D ST, 148 West, 20x102.2; Marina A. Gaines to Theodore Offerman, other consideration and 100
75TH ST, 242 East, 25x102.2; Herman Baum and others to Michael Retzker, ¼ part ..... Nom.
98TH ST, 25 West, 20x100.5; Katie Wilhelm to Lillian L. Lehr, other consideration and 100
98TH ST, 60 West, 20x100.11; Laura C. Kunts and another to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.
98TH ST, 62 West, 25x100.11; Laura C. Kunts and another to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $22,500) ..... Nom.
98TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Theodore Rankin to Robert Rankin, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
98TH ST, 118 West, 18x100.11; Edwin D. M. Hood to Alfred Dufour, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.
99TH ST, 61 West, 25x100.11; John M. Tienken and others to Charles Corneth, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and 100
101ST ST, 311 and 313 East, 50x100.11; Jacob Weisinger and others to Benedetto Zumpetta, (mtgs $23,750) ..... Nom.
101ST ST, 13 East, 25x100.11; Charles Wynne to Isaac Mannheimer, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and 100
101ST ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Charles Wynne to Morris Mannheimer and another, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100
107TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Adolph Leber and another to Gustav Leber, ¼ part, all title 3,475
107TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Anna Leber, as guardian, by guardian, to Gustav Leber, all title 1,337
122D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel Newmark and another to Louis Kivovitz, (mtgs $18,000,) other consideration and 100
121ST ST, 64 West, 16.8x99.11; Ellen Donovan to Stephen McCormack, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100
133D ST, 70 West, 26x99.11; Bernhard Mainzer to Theodore Brooks, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
143D ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8 x99.11; Abraham Ruth to Economy Building and Realty Company, (mtg $5,111) ..... Nom.
143D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8 99.11; Julius S. Sandler to Economy Building and Realty Company, (mtgs $43,500,) other consideration and 100
148TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Angelo Mannello to Frank De Caso, (mtg $2,000) 3,900
149TH ST, 996 and 998 East, 50x75; George Cook to Minnie Heck, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.
170TH ST, 696 and 698 East, 32.6x100; Anthony Schneider to Joseph T. Watson, (mtg $7,500,) other consideration and 100
173D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; Martin O'N. Galvin to Lawyers' Realty Company, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.
178TH ST, n s, 113.9 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 105; Jane O. E. Brockner, individually, and others, executors, to Rockland Reality Company 6,650

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

APPEL, Barnet, to Bertha Snipman and another; 8th St, 318 and 320 East, prior mtg $42,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000
AVERILL, Cornelia K., by attorney, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 41st St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, due Jan. 1, 1908 ..... $3,000
AVERILL, Cornelia K., by attorney, to Cornelia Anderson; 41st St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, prior mtg $33,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 10,000
BEAVER AND WALL STREET CORPORATION to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St 700,000
BLUESTEIN, Jacob, to Elkan Holzman; Park Av, s e corner of 113th St, prior mtg $17,400, 1 year, 6 per cent. 30,000
BROOKS, Theodore, to Bernhard Mainzer; 133d St, 70 West, prior mtg $20,000, due Oct. 1, 1909, 6 per cent. 3,500
BROWN, Albert W., to Investors' Mortgage Company; 79th St, s s, 21 ft w of Park Av, ¾ part, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500
CARLISLE, Joseph L., to Alexander Thompson; Lot 6, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate, 5 years 300
CAVA, Carmine, to Henry De F. Weekes; Roosevelt St, 74, s e corner of Batavia St, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 2,000
CAVA, Carmine, to Henry De F. Weekes; Oak St, 34 and 36, n w corner of James St, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 3,000
CIVILETTI, Stefano, to Mary Whittle; 126th St, n s, 16.6 ft e of Tinton Av, 2 years 1,200
CODRLAN, Thomas, to Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 147th St, s s, 250 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year, 5 per cent. 1,800
COHN, Selo, to Seymour Realty Company; 7th Av, 2,220 and 2,222, two mtgs, 5 years, 4½ per cent. each 40,000
COHN, Joseph, and another to Sol N. Levy; 134th St, n s, 216 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 4,900
CORDIALE, Susan H., to Marrietta Benedict; 15th Av, n s, 305 ft w of 4th St, Wakefield, 3 years 1,700
CORNETZ, Charles, to Bertha Tienken; 91 West 99th St, prior mtg $20,000 2,500
DAVIS, Samuel D., to Jacob Weinstein; Lexington Av, n w corner of 88th St, prior mtgs $54,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 25,000
DAVIS, Samuel D., to Jacob Weinstein; Lexington Av, n w corner of 88th St, prior mtgs $46,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 8,800
ECONOMY BUILDING AND REALTY Company to Abraham Ruth; 143d St, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lenox Av, prior mtg $5,111, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,311
FLAMMER, John J., to John S. Forgotston; Hudson St, 63½, 1 year, 6 per cent. 400
FOGEL, Morris, and others to Herbert C. May and another, executors and trustees; 19th St, n e s, 118.5 ft s e from n w s of Avenue A, 3 years 12,000
FOGELSTROM, John A., to Emil Friedlander; Hull Av, e s, 250 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 3 years, 6 per cent. 800
FOGG, Irving S., to Fannie D. Koss; Tremont Av, s w s, 210 ft s e of Arthur Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 1,200
FOLLINI, Joaquin, and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 60 and 61, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park 4,000
FOX, Julius S., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 27th St, 233 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 17,000
FRITZEL, William, to William Hasselmann; 135th St, 561 East, 5 years 8,000
GALVIN, Martin O'N., to Lawyers' Realty Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 150 ft n of 164th St, prior mtg $22,000, due Aug. 5, 1907 4,000
GIORDANO, Michele, and another to Maddalena Tremargo and another; Oliver St, 66, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500
GLASSER, Heilman, to Cuno F. Nagel; Park Av, 1,664 to 1,670, 2 mtgs, prior mtg $76,000, 6 years, each 9,000
HAZELTINE, George W., to John A. McCarthy; Broad St, e s, 194 ft n of Beaver St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 15,000
HOKE, Minnie, to Katherine Cook; 149th St, 996 and 998 East, prior mtg $16,000 4,000
HEILBERG, Herman, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 144th St, s e corner of Bradhurst Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000
HELFER, Isaac, to Harriet Kouwenhoven; 3d Av, 1,874, due Nov. 1, 1908 25,000
HENRY E. A. WOLF COMPANY, to Julius Reichardt; Fox St, e s, 264 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 21,000
KIVOVITO, Louis, to Samuel Newmark and another; 122d St, n s, 200 ft w of Pleasant Av, prior mtg $15,300, 4 years, 6 per cent. 2,050
KOENIG, August, to Charles Gloede; 251st St, n s, 355 ft w of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 3 years 3,500
KRUGER, Elizabeth, to Carl E. Kessler, executor; 33d St, 303 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000
LENT, Lillian L., to Katie Wilhelm; 95th St, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000
LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 55.1 ft n of 178th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,500
LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 3d Av, e s, 55.1 ft n of 178th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000
LEVY, David, and others to Margaret Sullivan; 3d Av, e s, 226.6 ft s of 161st St, prior mtg $20,000, 7 years, 6 per cent. 6,000
MONNER, Johanna or Hannah, to James W. McDermott, executor; Montgomery St, 63, 5 years 3,000
MANUEL, Max, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Greenwich St, 191 to 195, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 40,000
MOLLOY, Sarah J., to Daniel J. Barnett; 5th Av, 1,106 to 1,108, 1906 3,000
PENNOTTI, Rose, to Maria Persico; 165th St, s s, 19.4 ft w of Forrest Av, demand, 6 per cent. 1,700
RAUTH, Jacob, to Bronx Investment Company; 135th St, 28 West, due Sept. 1, 1908 20,000
ROBERTS, Helen R., to the New York Mortgage and Security Company; 182d St, s s, 150 ft e of Grand Av, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000
ROCKLAND REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 178th St, n s, 113.9 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 5,000
RUNGE, Mary E., to George C. Reisenweber; 252 West 30th St 5,000
SANDLER, Julius S., to Abraham Ruth; Amsterdam Av, w w corner of 122d St, prior mtgs $55,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000
SCHERER, Frank X., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 131st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000
SCHERER, Frank X., and another to Gabriel Endlich; 131st St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $12,000, due July 1, 1905, 4½ per cent. 3,500
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 116th St, n s, 225 ft w of Lexington Av, two mtgs, 3 years 50,000
SLOYAN, Patrick J., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Clinton Place, s s, 312 ft w of Grand Av, 3 years 4,000
STACK, Adolphe F., to Samuel W. Weiss; Gouverneur Lane, 2, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000
TURNEY, Cathleen, to Laura C. Kunts and another; 98th St, 60 and 62 West, 2 mtgs, prior mtg $45,000, 3 years, each 6,000
VOULLAIRE, Marie S. M., and others to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, n w corner of 154th St, 1 year 11,000
WARE, Richard F., and another, executors and trustees, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 98th St, s s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, due May 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 34,000
WEIHER, Lorenz, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 158th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 mtgs, 1 year, 4½ per cent., each 21,000
WEINSTEIN, Max, to Mary A. Lockman; Suffolk St, 75, 5 years 31,000
WYNNE, Charles, to John W. Barthel; Washington Av, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 2 years 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS PARK AV, e s, 190 ft e of Madison St, 25x100, Bronx; John Bell Company against Renate Carone, owner; Theodore Carone, contractor $215
2D AV, 221 to 227; R. 98th St.; Lacey Co. against Louis Manheim, owner; Mary Feiler, owner and contractor 915
9TH ST, 236 East; Joseph Linden & Fichtenbaum against Morris Rosenberg, owner; Van Dyke Realty Company, contractor 132
10TH ST, 159 West; Charles A. Bruhous against Alice M. Beck and Robert M. Beck, owners and contractors 62
109TH ST, 224 East; Samuel Kerbel against Barbara Browning, owner and contractor 50

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

GRAND ST, 419; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Baum and another, Sept. 28, 1904 ..... $527
LEXINGTON AV AND 21ST ST, s e corner; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Baum and another, Sept. 28, 1904 355
5TH AV, 562 and 562; John W. Quackenbush against Jeannette P. Goin and another, Feb. 29, 1904 514
14TH ST, 244 and 246 West; Smith & Howland Company against Jacob Baum and another, Sept. 28, 1904 720
107TH ST, 101 to 115 East; Samuel Bergoffen against Henry H. Jackson and another, Sept. 7, 1904 395
127TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x irr; S. Selzer and another against Samuel Grossman and another, Jan. 9, 1904 104
133D ST, 94 West; L. S. Davis against Joseph Kantrowitz and another, Sept. 26, 1904 8

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 78.11 ft n of 143d St, 21.1 x77.6x21x75.5; Antoinette D. De Witt against Esther Friedman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. T. Graff.
84TH ST, 209 East; Helene Kersten against Adolph Newman and another, (action to declare mortgage void, &c.;) attorney, ... Ringel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A board is appointed to meet at San Francisco for the purpose of passing upon the quality of hay being delivered under current contracts for Manila. Detail of the board: Col. William S. Patten, Assistant Quartermaster General; Major Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, and Capt. George P. White, Quartermaster.

Capt. Guy M. Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at New York City, vice First Lieut. George W. Jean, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. Algs P. Berry, Tenth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the E. I. Du Pont Company, Wilmington, Del., on business in connection with the manufacture of smokeless powder at those works.

Leave of absence granted: Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee twelve days; Capt. John W. Ruckman, Artillery, four months' extension.

Navy.

Lieut. R. C. Bulmer is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and ordered to the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Z. H. Chandler is ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence, Washington.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison is detached from the Iowa and ordered home and wait orders for thirty days.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Leonidas at Norfolk, Sandoval, Alvarado, and Standish at Annapolis, Hannibal at Norfolk, Petrel at Sausalito, Denver at Hampton Roads, Michigan at Erie, and Tacoma at Santa Lucia.

Sailed—Sterling, from Newport for Lambert Point; Lebanon, from Norfolk for Boston; El Cano, from Chinkiang for Shanghai; Detroit, from Boston for San Juan, and New Orleans, from Woo-Sung for Che-Foo.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

$600 buys 6-room cottage, 4 miles from New York; 7 railroads and trolleys; $100 down, balance monthly. Call, Sunday, 366 Hudson St., near Lispenard.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

SCHWAB REALTY CO., 309 BROADWAY.
Telephone 837 Cortlandt.
OFFER THIS WEEK:

Rapid transit Harlem 5 and 6 rooms, 23.4x 92x100; triple flats, superior construction, every improvement; renting $5,400; bargain, $47,000.

50x100 excavated plot, little money, vicinity Amsterdam and 90th Street; simply a bargain, $30,000.

East 44th Street, cold water, excellent 5-story tenement; rents guaranteed $2,280; map, $21,000.

Tenements, quite a few East and West Side requiring little money and showing net 20% on investment.

6-story elevator, 88.8x100, West 131st Street; rents $8,500; new, latest improvements; investor's opportunity: $72,000.

OWNERS!! We want cold water triple or double flats. We buy instantly if prices are right. If you have original mortgage applicants, want second, or desire to sell one, call.
FOUR REFERENCES.

ALMOST ANY NEW YORK CITY BANK.

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ROOF PAINT,
FOR METAL ROOFS.
Contains no tar. Will not melt or blister. Preserves the metal. We apply it if desired. Sample cans at this office 25c.
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116 West 135th St.
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Chance for Investors.

8th Av., triple flats, with stores $28,500
8th Av., corner, triple, with large store $43,000
2 five-story triples, 12 rooms $27,500

Fine new corner, with store $26,000
2 finest corners in Bronx, 30x100, triple, with stores $45,000
Fine triple, with 3 stores 76x110 ..... $54,000

A Great Bargain on Broadway.
Corner, near Subway Station.
Asking only $250,000; want offer.
Rental about $26,500.
7-story, stores, and four apartments on floor.
About four lots of land.
WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 Columbus Av., (81st.)

Pays $100 a month, clear, on $7,500 invested; 5-story double, 26.9 ft. wide, 100 ft. lot; 6 rooms and bath; modern and substantial; St. Nicholas Av., facing St. Nicholas Park, and convenient to 130th St. "L" station; owner is passing sale; great chance to get $100 a month net, on small amount. Call or write.
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B'way, at 104th St. 159 West 125th St.

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LOANS ON MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

$65,000.
Corner, Riverside Drive, residence.
Great Bargain.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Av., Cor. 81st St.

A.—For an investor; Amsterdam Av., vicinity 122d St., 6-story triple flat, with store; lot 25x 90x100; rents over $4,400; can be bought less than $40,000; $10,000 cash required over first mortgage.
John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE BARGAINS.
West Forties.—Two six-story three-family flats, with basement stores, all improvements, perfect order, only four years old, with mortgages and mortgagees made to suit. Chas. R. Smith, 96 Broadway.

ASKING $45,000.
Handsome 20-foot dining-room extension, in the Seventies; electricity; entirely new plumbing; thoroughly modern. JESSE C. BENNETT & CO., 338 Columbus Av.

BARGAINS.
Madison Av., 5-story double flat, stores $19,500
Harlem corner, 7-story triple flat 26,500
Elegant private house on 117th St. 7,500
Tuck & Cohen, 2 East 116th St.

FREE AND CLEAR PRIVATE DWELLING.
One of the best blocks in Harlem, 17.6x55x100; private rear; open plumbing; price $16,500; will trade for good paying flat property; possession at once. C. M. Anderson, 45 West 125th St.

Attention!—Five-story double flat, above 110th St., near 5th Av. and new subway station; rental, $3,100; mortgage, $20,000; splendid future and investment; principals only. Cornwall, Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

A.—$52,500 will purchase 3 five-story double flats with stores, on 11th Av., vicinity 42d St.; full lots; excellent condition; guaranteed rent $5,904; easiest kind of terms. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

A.—Vicinity 110th St. and Columbus Av.; five-story triple, 4 rooms and bath, hot water supply; full lots; price, $25,500; will leave $20,000 at 4 per cent.; rent over $3,000. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

Bargains.—8th Av triple flats, stores, hot water, open plumbing, $51,500; rent, $3,300; Bradhurst Av., double flat, 5 story, $17,500; rent, $1,900. Simon & Wallach, 18 East 116th St.

5-story, 33-foot apartment, near 125th St. and Broadway, $38,500; $5,000 less than value, on basis of neighboring property; no brokers. Rebt. Levers, 354 West 116th St.

FOR SALE
House 82 West 119th St., near Lenox Av., subway station; 10 rooms; principals only; no agents. Can be seen after 8 A. M.

House, ten rooms, bath; h. s. brick; near west side park; sound exposure; private neighborhood; $11,000; cash $3,500. Address A. S. D., Harlem Times.

A.—Sure profit $2,000; quick turn, 5-story tenement, 1st St., vicinity 2d Av.; price, (lowest,) $18,500; rent over $2,000; easy terms; first hands. John R. & Oscar L. Foley, 149 Broadway.

First-class 2d mortgage, $6,000.00; 6 per cent.; first-class flat; St. Mark's Place; will pay search; no bonus; letters only. Benjamin, 94 2d Av.

124th St., near B'way. | High-class 6-story elevator apartment house, $100,000. Rent $13,000. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. Corner, Near 100th St. | 5-story aparts., with store; all

1904

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The Madison Square

37 Madison Avenue

A modern fireproof Apartment House and Apartment Hotel of the highest class.

Unexcelled situation, facing Madison Square, the quietest and most beautiful of New York's small parks—within a few minutes' walk of the best shops and theatres, and easily accessible to all the principal transit systems. The building has been specially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire quiet and dignified surroundings, a cheerful outlook and abundance of light, air and sunshine.

Particular attention has been given to privacy and home comforts.

A general dining room for the convenience of all tenants is provided, and arrangements can also be made to have meals served in the apartments — both housekeeping and non-housekeeping.

Housekeeping Apartments.
6 Rooms and bath, $1,500 to $2,000.
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Including light and heat.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
2 Rooms and bath, $660 to $1,000.
3 Rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,400.
4 Rooms and 2 baths, $1,600 to $1,800.
Including light, heat and service.

LARGER SUITES AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

An attractive ground floor office of 2 or 3 Rooms suitable for a physican.

The house will be under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, JR., Resident Manager.

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Within one block of Fifth Ave. and Carnegie Square.

Housekeeping Apartments for Rental.

7 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650

8 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,600 / $1,800

9 ROOMS and 2 baths $1,650 / $2,200

Exterior French Renaissance; entrance Louis XV. style; all water filtered; plumbing latest pattern; duplicate boiler and electric system, mail chute; fireproof safe in each apartment; large Otis elevators with safety controller; foyer; parlor and library finished Mexican mahogany; large dining room in old Flemish; kitchen and butler's pantry; marble wainscoting, tiled flooring, &c., including Montauk Sanitary closets. Crematory for burning all garbage and rubbish; absolutely odorless. Bathroom walls marble from floor to ceiling and floors tiled. Bathtub complete with needle and shower combination. Servants' room complete with bath and toilet. Chambers large and attractive appliances for electric lamps and fans, also enunciator system.

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Highest Class Apartments. Fireproof Building. Choicest Location.

Elegant Suites of eight rooms and bath to rent from Oct. 1. Apply to Supt. on premises.

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Southeast cor. Madisan Av. & 94th St.

8 rooms and bath.

Every modern improvement, including all-night elevator, telephone, and hall service.

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STUYVESANT,

CORNER LIVINGSTON PLACE AND 17TH ST.,

fronting Stuyvesant Square. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.; rents $800 to $1,100.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE. Send for Booklet.

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Park Av. Southeast cor. 96th St.

New high-class elevator apartments, 7 and 8 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service. Chas. F. Hagemeyer, Agent, 176 East 96th St.

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Overlooking Union Square, No. 105 E. 15th St. All light rooms; model appointments; 3, 5, or 7 rooms and bath; rents moderate.

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Madison Av., Southwest Corner 81st St.

High-class and exclusive; strictly fireproof. Suites of 9 and 10 very large outside rooms; extra servants' rooms; separate storage vaults. Immediate possession.

HATFIELD HOUSE,

101-103 EAST 29TH ST.

Unfurnished apartments, two to five rooms; elegant studio suites; cuisine the best; attractive prices.

THE BELLA

48 EAST 26TH ST.

Comfortable apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, bath; centrally situated for shopping, theatres, &c. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or MYRON W. ROBINSON, 377 Broadway.

THE HAMPTON.

22 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome apartments for bachelors and small families, furnished and unfurnished; rents not excessive. Under personal management G. A. Briggs, formerly Tilden House.

Apartments to let in the Englander Court, 1,465-9 Lexington Av., cor. 95th St., with all modern improvements; uniform elevator service day and night. The finest looking building in N. Y. City; moderate rent. Apply Supt., on premises.

To let to 237 2d Av. Near Stuyvesant Park. The Byarts and The Senate.—6 rooms and bath; hall attendance; $40 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

To Let 11th.—5 rooms; bath; modern improvements; $25 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

THE BRAENDER.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, S. W. CORNER 102D ST.

New, absolutely fireproof, steel construction apartments.

Suites 5 to 12 rooms, one to three baths. First-class service day and night; up-to-date appointments; RENTS FROM $900 UPWARD.

JAMES OVER ON PREMISES.

TELEPHONE, 4,164—RIVERSIDE.

THE BERTHA

815 WEST 111TH ST., Cathedral Heights, Between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. RENTS MODERATE. Just completed modern apartments, consisting of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS. Every room is large, light and airy. Tiled baths. Hot water. Electric light, mail chute. Telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Elevator runs to roof.

COURTENAY

55 Central Park West

New fire-proof apartments, 10 rooms and 3 baths; one family on a floor; very select; sunshine in every room. See these before renting; $2,500 upward. Write for booklet.

YOUNG & GAHREN, 664 Columbus Av.

Arcadia Apartments for Rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

New Apartment House,

$1,800 to $2,200 — MADISON AV., COR. 90TH ST. Magnificent corner suites of nine rooms and two bathrooms; finest situation on the east side.

$900 — THE PROSPECT HILL, 1,270 Madison Av., cor 91st. Fine Apartments of seven and eight large rooms and tiled bathroom; elevator and hall service; steam heat and hot water.

$480 to $840 — THE NIAGARA, Park av., cor. 87th st. Apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat and hot-water supply; elevator and hall service. CORNER APARTMENT OF SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

$540 to $600 — 1,867 7TH AV. Fine Apartments of two, three, and four rooms, all light; steam heat, hall service and elevator.

$720 to $780 — 1,184 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 80TH ST. Modern seven room Apartment, steam heat and hall service; very desirable.

$660 — 23 EAST 89TH ST. Seven rooms and bath; single flat; large, fine rooms; private house neighborhood.

$600 to $660 — 62, 64 EAST 90TH ST., Adjacent Madison Av. Up to date seven room Apartment, with steam heat, hall and elevator service.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison av., corner 86th st.

West Side.

GEORGEAN COURT

S. W. Corner 66th Street and Central Park West.

Comfort — Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy. — Luxury

This new structure is the masterpiece of modern high class apartment house architecture. Beauty, comfort, and luxury are most cogently exemplified. Suites of 8 to 12 rooms, 2 to 3 baths; large foyer, reception hall and butler's pantry most conveniently arranged.

Booklets with floor plans sent on application. SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Av., near 73d St. DAILY & CARLSON, Owners and Builders.

THE ALPINE.

Broadway & 33d Street

Comfortable — Convenient — Centrally Located

BACHELORS APARTMENTS — BACHELORS

Heat, electric lights, individual telephones, baths, all night elevator. Restaurant service. Rents $400 and upward.

Estate D. H. McALPIN. Tel. 612-38th, or Superintendent on premises.

2 West 83d St,

COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Magnificent corner apartments, SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, elevator, steam heat, all improvements. Rents, $900 to $1,350 per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATH ROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.

328 W. 83d Street. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

WEST 127TH ST.,

NORTHWEST CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AV.

WINDERMERE COURT.

...ew elevator apartments; modern; all improvements; four, five, and six rooms; $35 to $55; convenient "L" and new Subway stations.

THE MARGARET

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

120 West 116th Street, near Lenox and 7th Avs. 4, 5, 6 large light rooms, $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all night elevator service; electric light, telephone.

ARLEIGH,

620 West 115th St., Near Riverside.

New high-class apartments, 7 rooms; 2 baths; parquet floors; telephones; decorations to suit; all-night elevator service; block from Rapid Transit road.

151st st., 504 West, Washington Heights. | ELSINORE.

SEVEN VERY LIGHT ROOMS, $50-$55. Elevator, hall service, and electric light. TELEPHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

GRAYLING, 101 West 74th St.
6 rooms and bath.....$47.50
7 rooms and bath.....45.00
Open plumbing, steam heat, and hallboy.
JAS. VAN DYCK CARD, 309 Columbus Av.

505 WEST 158TH ST.

Six large, light rooms; all improvements; modern plumbing; newly renovated; $24-$27.

117th St., 371 West, Corner Morningside.—Seven light rooms and bath; improvements; low rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

Housekeeping Suites

AT

Chatsworth

72D ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Six Rooms and bath to Nineteen Rooms and 5 baths. Rents, $1,300 to $6,000

Cafe, Grill Room, Sun Parlor, barbers, ladies' hairdressing, valet and tailor's service on premises. Private 'Bus service to and from "L" station every 5 minutes.

The Chatsworth, being a housekeeping apartment, offers the privacy of a select home, with all the conveniences of a modern hostelry.

The Ansonia

BROADWAY, 73d to 74th St.

New York's Largest and Most Luxurious Apartment Building.

REPLETE WITH CONVENIENCES NOWHERE ELSE DUPLICATED.

UNEXCELLED SERVICE.

GENERAL DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT, WITH SUPERIOR CUISINE.

Housekeeping Apartments.

5 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$1,800
7 Rooms, 1 bath, and servants' toilet...$2,400
10 Rooms, 2 baths, & servants' toilet, $3,000 and $3,600

Non-Housekeeping Apartments.

3 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,500 to $1,650
4 Rooms and 1 bath.....$1,800 & $1,800

Booklet Sent on Application.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents, 284 Columbus Ave. (near 73d St.)

GUERNSEY E. WEBB, Resident Manager.

"WHERE TO RESIDE."

Select Apartments with every improvement; elevator, electric light, telephones, &c.

WOODBRIDGE, 131 Edgecombe Av.

PAULINE, 16 Morningside Av., near 116th St. Beautiful apartments, 7 rooms and bath, facing Park, $780.

THE VICTORIA, S. E. corner 138th St. and Lenox Av. New fireproof apartments, 5, 6, 7 large, light rooms; all-night service; $33-$55.

THE GREENVILLE, 227 East 14th St., Seven rooms, bath; every improvement; rent, $45. Agents, POCHER & CO., 40 West 24th St.

THE ROSCOE, 448-450 St. Nicholas Av., Facing St. Nicholas Park. All-night elevator, telephone, electric light; 4, 5, 7 rooms, with bath, $400-$720.

CLAIR, 348 West 118th St., near Park. Elegant 4-room apartments; all light. Rent, $35 Monthly.

THE ORADELL

506-510 West 112th St.

Ready for occupancy.

New, thoroughly modern apartment house, strictly fireproof, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; shower baths, electric light, all-night elevator service. Telephone and safe in each apartment. Rents moderate. Near Columbia College; two blocks from elevated and rapid transit stations. Apply on premises or

RICHTMEYER & IRVING, Broadway, cor. 161st St.

THE VOORHIS.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

210 WEST 47TH ST.,

corner Grove, Christopher, and 4th Sts.

Three fronts, insuring good light and air; two minutes from 6th Av. elevated station, convenient to all cross-town cars; every modern convenience, including steam heat, elevator service, latest improved open plumbing; newly decorated apartments of five and six rooms, each with bath; $480 to $600 yearly; reference required. Apply on premises.

ROCHAMBEAU,

1,853 & 1,860 7th Av.—Driveway, between 112th & 118th Sts. Just open for inspection. Choice elevator Apartments; every modern improvement; suites, 6-7-8 rooms & 2 baths. Rents, $840 to $1,200. Apply to A. V. Amy & Co. St. Nicholas Av., cor. 115th St. (Phone 947 Morningside.)

"THE MALVERN,"

112 West 47th St.

Modern fireproof, elevator, bachelor apartment house. One and three rooms with bath.

HORACE S. ELY & CO., 27 West 30th St.

KENDAL COURT

517-523 WEST 111TH ST., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

NEW MODERN FIREPROOF Apartments of unusually large rooms; plenty of sunlight and ample closet room, embodying every modern improvement. Suites of 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH. RENTALS, $40 to $70 monthly. Supt. on premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Two and three large rooms and bath; all conveniences; meals if desired. Apply on premises, 11 West 28th St., or at

FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

THE RIDGEWOOD

249-251 WEST 107TH ST.

modern corner apartments of 6 to 8 rooms and bath in fireproof building; all improvements, including electric light and elevator; every room light; rents $900 to $1,000. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., N. W. CORNER 26TH ST. APARTMENTS, TWO, THREE, SIX ROOMS AND BATH; RENT $600 TO $2,000, INCLUDING SERVICE.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

WEST END HALL,

Northeast Corner West End Ave. and 101st St.

A new, modern, high class apartment house, embodying absolutely every up-to-date improvement.
One block from Riverside Drive.
One minute's walk from subway station.

7 and 8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths. Rents $1,200 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises or CARROLL & CLAUTICE, S. W. COR. WEST END AV. & 107TH ST. Telephone, 3,629—Riverside.

SUNLIGHT EVERY ROOM. 343 & 345 WEST 85TH ST.

$950 to $1,800, unfurnished, near Riverside Drive, new building, choice residential section, (street asphalted,) near Riverside Park; quiet and exclusive; rears overlook expensive private dwellings, affording exceptional light and pleasant outlook from dining rooms; house fifty-foot frontage and full depth; two 7 or 8 room apartments on each floor, besides butler's pantry, tiled bath, and servants' toilet; every modern accessory; long-distance telephone each suite; electric light, all-night elevator, attractive entrance, liveried hall service; convenient to 86th St. subway station, Broadway and Amsterdam Av. cars; plans on request. Superintendent, on premises, or Midlothian Co., 128 Broadway. Tel. 5955 Cortlandt.

THE MINERVA, 365 West 118th St. Near Morningside Av. 8 very large, light rooms. Elevator, electric lights, 'phone, etc. Uniformed attendants, etc. Rents not raised. Convenient to all cars. Best of service. Rent, $900. See Janitor, or ANDERSON, 45 West 125th St.

El Dorado,

Central Park West and 70th St.

In this magnificent fireproof structure there are suites of 5 to 14 rooms for Fall rental; every known improvement, including one to three baths, separate servants' elevators and entrance. RENTS $1,000 TO $4,500. Superintendent, on premises.

LIFE BUILDING

21 West 31st St.

Several new apartments added and are now ready for inspection; very quiet, exclusive; rents, $900 up, according to location; suites of two, three, or five rooms with bath; meals served in rooms, no extra charge for service. Apply to William Harvey, Superintendent.

HAROLD,

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 113TH ST. MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.

4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; hardwood trim; marble bath; elevator and uniform service day and night; long-distance telephone in each apartment. Rents, $38 to $47.

THE SAGAMORE

101-103 W. 127th St.

Elegant, modern, light apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; beautifully decorated; rent moderate; ready for immediate occupancy. Firm of Joseph Bierhoff, 48 West 125th St.

419 3d Av., nr. 30th St.—Apartments, 4 large rooms; rent, $12 to $14; house excellently kept.

Amsterdam Av.—Nice; four large rooms, bath, hot water, $15.50. Janitor, 1,405 Amsterdam Av.

509 WEST 112TH ST. 5 rooms; latest improvements; $40-$45.

Brooklyn.

Now Open and Ready for Occupancy.

Brooklyn's finest and newest housekeeping apartments. In exclusive St. Mark's section, where elitedom reigns. 8 light, large, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; butler's pantry, tiled bathrooms, extra servants' bath and toilet; steam heated, hot water, a gas and coal range in kitchen; gas and electric lights; exquisite decorations; elegant hardwood floors; rentals, $72.00 to $960.00 per annum. Leases are now being made from October 1st, 1904. Apply on premises, Park Place and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. OTTO SINGER, Builder.

THE BEAUTIFUL ST. MARK'S SECTION,

1,106 Pacific St., near Bedford Av.; one of the finest apartments in the city; all light rooms, steam heat guaranteed; electric light; hot water supply; servants' toilet; tiled bath; gas range; complete with all modern improvements; rent, $50. Apply to janitor on premises or of JOHN J. MAGILLIGAN, 56 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

FLORENCE COURT.

BEST Location, Corner Pierrepont and Hicks Sts. Service, elevator, janitor, and hallboys. Apartments containing 7 rooms and bath. Modern conveniences, restaurant on floor. Rents moderate, liberal inducements offered. Apply on premises, or ARTHUR H. WATERMAN 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

First-class apartments, built for comfort, six large, light rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat, janitor; will redecorate; rent, $30; property managed by owner on premises, 105 Hopkinson Av., Brooklyn, near Saratoga Av. Elevated station.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

FOR RENT IN MortonBuilding

114 & 116 Nassau St.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICES. FLOOR SPACE DIVIDED TO SUIT TENANT.

Also LARGE SPACIOUS BASEMENT. Elevator Runs All Night.

F. ZITTEL, Agent.

LOFTS TO LET.

Several desirable lofts, both large and small, in various parts of the city.

FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT

on West Houston Street to let. Apply to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE, 51 Liberty Street.

OFFICES TO LET

In Market & Fulton National Bank Bldg.

31-33 Fulton, Cor. Gold.

RULAND & WHITING CO., Agent. 5 BEEKMAN ST.

MADISON AVE., NEAR 48TH ST.

A DWELLING TO RENT FOR BUSINESS; Location unexcelled.

LOW RENTAL. LONG LEASE. Residential neighborhood.

McVICKAR-GAILLARD REALTY CO. 537 5th Av., near 45th St.

Four-story brownstone dwelling to let, 25 East 31st.; suitable for millinery; will alter to suit tenant; possession at any time; size 15x90x90; rent low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Hall for society meetings, lectures, and concerts, Morning, afternoon or evenings. Capacity, 175. 226 West 58th St.

Floor, offices, and skylight studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator and heat; rent, $30 and $10, up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Grand house near Broadway, 19th St.; suitable business; elevator; rear stairway. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

A Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive office, studios, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Floor.—Splendid for showroom; all light; new building; 229 William St.; elevator, power, heat.

Office, studios, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Store and lofts to let, 121 West 24th St. Write or call. Charles C. Korth, 134 East End Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Hawthorne,

70, 72 West 46th St. near 6th Av. ("L" station).

A new modern fireproof APARTMENT HOTEL.

Now Ready for Occupancy.

Suites of two, three and five exceptionally light rooms, with bath, large closets; dining room.

American plan and a la carte.

REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.

M. E. SNIFFEN, Prop.

HOTEL ORLEANS

is delightfully located at S. W. COR. 80TH ST. & COLUMBUS AV., overlooking Manhattan Square and affording an unobstructed view of Central Park. One block from "L" station. Electric cars pass the door.

Has recently undergone a thorough renovation and is now under NEW MANAGEMENT.

SUITES OF 2 OR 3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Dining Room on 10th Floor.

HOTEL SEVILLE,

MADISON AV. AND 29TH ST.

Entirely new; location unsurpassed; now offering splendidly furnished suites of rooms by the season or by the year; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $1,250 to $2,000 per year; parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath, $1,000 to $2,600 per year.

LARGER SUITES IN PROPORTION.

First-class restaurant and café for ladies and gentlemen are special features; strictly first-class white service throughout; transient rates, $1.50 per day upward; with bath, $2.00 per day upward. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17-19-21 West 32d St., near 5th Av.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease from October 1. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location, in the heart of the metropolis, near shops and theatres, SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR.

HOTEL WOODWARD AND RESTAURANT,

S. E. COR. BROADWAY & 55TH ST.

Apartments for full occupancy now ready. High Grade Transient Accommodations. SUITES OF ANY SIZE.

The Woodward Restaurant enjoys a reputation for perfect service and efficient cuisine.

T. D. GREEN, Mgr.

ST. PAUL HOTEL,

New, Fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., Corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private, bedroom, bath.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up

Telephone every room; transportation accessibility unexcelled.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE W. BERRIAN, bankrupt. No. 6,787.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Berrian, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 29th, 1904.

NO 7,188.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY M. GOBLE and HENRY M. GOBLE 2d, composing the firm of H. M. Goble & Co., Bankrupts. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry M. Goble and Henry M. Goble 2d, composing the firm of H. M. Goble & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Henry M. Goble and Henry M. Goble 2d, composing the firm of H. M. Goble & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 28th, 1904.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—WILLIAM MICHAELSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William Michaelson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 20th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 12th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB J. OESTREICHER, Bankrupt.—No. 6,966.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob J. Oestreicher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MARIE E. REILLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marie E. Reilly, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ROSENBERG, bankrupt. No. 7,186.

Notice is hereby given that William Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 30, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHELLING-KRAKAUER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,000.

To the creditors of Schelling-Krakauer Company of the City and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Schelling-Krakauer Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 74 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business before said meeting as may properly come before said meeting.

HENRY C. KEARNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB J. OESTREICHER, Bankrupt.—No. 6,966.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob J. Oestreicher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE E. REILLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marie E. Reilly, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSENBERG, bankrupt. No. 7,186.

Notice is hereby given that William Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 30, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHELLING-KRAKAUER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,000.

To the creditors of Schelling-Krakauer Company of the City and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Schelling-Krakauer Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 74 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business before said meeting as may properly come before said meeting.

HENRY C. KEARNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB J. OESTREICHER, Bankrupt.—No. 6,966.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob J. Oestreicher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 21st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE E. REILLY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Marie E. Reilly, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 26th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ROSENBERG, bankrupt. No. 7,186.

Notice is hereby given that William Rosenberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 1st, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 19th, 1904, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 30, 1904.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHELLING-KRAKAUER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,000.

To the creditors of Schelling-Krakauer Company of the City and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1904, the said Schelling-Krakauer Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 74 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business before said meeting as may properly come before said meeting.

HENRY C. KEARNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 29th, 1904.

EXCURSIONS.

AUTUMNAL FOLIAGE.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON. Grand Daily Outings, (except Sunday,) By Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 " " West 129th St. Pier.....9:20 " Returning due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS. To Mt. Beacon, returning by Central Hudson Simbt. SPECIAL TOURS NEW YORK TO BOSTON, VIA ALBANY, OCT. 3 AND 4—$5 ROUND TRIP. SEND FOR FOLDER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO

WEST POINT

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 22d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Dress Parade, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

BELLEWOOD

Autumn Leaf Excursions 75c. Every Sunday.

BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves W. 22d St. 9:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penns. Sts.) 9:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 10:05 A. M. Fare via Brooklyn Annex Ferry, 15c. additional.

Mauch Chunk SWITCHBACK & GLEN ONOKO

New Jersey Central — Oct. 2d. ROUND TRIP TICKETS. ADULTS - $1.50. CHILDREN - 75c. SWITCHBACK 50c. EXTRA.

Special train from { Liberty St., 8.30 A.M. South Ferry, 8.25 A.M.

A TRIP ON THE

"Seeing New York" Steam Yacht.

ENCIRCLING MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Leaves foot of West 23d St. (Albany Day Line Pier) at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Daily and Sunday. Round Trip, $1.00. Expert lecturer points out a thousand points of interest en route. Seeing New York Automobiles, ONLY Starting Point 5th Av. Side Flatiron Bldg.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ

72D ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE

AT OFFICE RATES.
Advertisements for The New York Times may be left at any American District Messenger Office in the city.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Do bring back our Dolly, taken from roof of 551 8th Av., Sept. 28, by two boys; green parrot, yellow head and tail; calls "Earny," "Dolly." Reward. R. W., 568 8th Av.

Lost.—Tuesday night, Sept. 27, on 5th Av., between 37th and 42d Sts., lady's double-cased gold watch; initials K. K., alligator fob, with gold charm; mother's gift. Keating, 20 West 52d St.

Lost.—Heart-shaped locket and chain, engraved G. G., between 4th and 8th Sts. and 6th Av.; reward. Goldner, 20 West 8th St.

Lost—Man's photo, round frame, Broadway or Astor Place, two weeks ago; reward. 54 West 52d St.

Lost—Certificate C-71,741, for 30 shares preferred stock of U. S. Steel Corporation. Return owner, J. G. Breckinridge, 24 East 94th St., city; reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 36 West.—Warm, pleasant rooms, second floor; all conveniences; table boarders; references.

14th St., 354 West.—All light, clean rooms; home cooking; convenient to all cars; corner house.

17th St., 116 East.—Two neatly furnished single rooms; running water; excellent table; table board.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; running water; good board; steam heat.

21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, the Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; references

22d St., 29 East.—Desirable large and hall rooms, with board; table board; references.

45th St., 138 West.—Large and small rooms; also back parlor; private family; references.

50th St., 46 West.—Rooms, with board, in keeping with locality; newly furnished; comfortable home.

72d St., 172 East.—Comfortable room, with board; gentlemen or couple; Christian American family; references.

79th St., 46 East.—Private family, owning house, would dispose of two or more large furnished rooms, with bath, to adults desiring refined home, with board; man servant kept.

93d St., 163 West.—Choice double room, refined home; excellent family table; gentlemen, couple; references.

93d St., 25 West.—Square and small rooms.

121st, 148 West.—Elegant front room; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board.

122d St., 150 West.—Large, handsomely furnished alcove room; excellent table; American family; references.

131st St., 290 West.—Room and board; nicely furnished rooms; running water.

Lenox Av., 216, Near 121st St.—Private family, take few select gentlemen, couples; exceptionally fine table; gentlemen table-guests; evening supper.

Madison Av., 104-114.—Fine parlor suites; bath; table excellent; transient guests.

Madison Av., 432.—Pleasant third-floor suite; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

Particular people can make suitable arrangements for board and rooms at 15 East 45th St.; telephone and all modern conveniences.

EUROPE.

To Ladies Visiting London: A young lady living in a London flat offers board and residence to one or not more than two ladies; terms 2 guineas per week; references required and given. Address H. C. Lambert, Solicitor, 35 Queen Victoria St., London.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference.

12th St., 40 West.—Comfortable square and hall rooms; running water; references.

16th St., 124 East.—Physician rents elegantly furnished room, also give office hours; telephone; references.

21st St., 5c West.—Large and small rooms, bath, and steam heat; gentlemen only.

25th St., 101 East.—Elegant front rooms to let; with or without board.

34th St., 212 West.—Newly furnished, handsome large rooms; transients accommodated.

36th St., 25 West.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; large room, bath; large unfurnished room, bath; service.

41st St., 4 East.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; large and small; long-distance telephone.

42d St., 13 East, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Very desirable room, private bath; hall room; telephone.

43d St., 146 West.—Large, newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; large parlor for business.

44th St., 123 West.—Pleasantly located, comfortably furnished single and double rooms to rent; also breakfast. Hotel Gerard.

44th St., 212 West.—Fine large rooms; conveniences; southern exposure; private family; refined surroundings.

44th St., 223 West.—Well furnished rooms for bachelor; breakfast and valet service if desired.

45th St., 116 East.—Handsome rooms; well furnished; well heated; private house; terms moderate; references.

45th St., 342 West.—Large room; heated; running water; private bath; gentleman.

46th St., 15 West.—Handsomely furnished front room; private bath, southern exposure; gentlemen only; reference.

46th St., 21, West.—Everything new; large, elegant; running water; $6-$5; medium, $5.50-$3.

46th St., 327 West.—Private house; large alcove rooms, hot and cold water; reasonable.

48th St., 228 West.—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, connecting if desired; hot water, bath; private house.

48th St., 134 West.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; gentleman; also smaller room; private family; reference.

48th St., 123 West.—Elegant front room; north side; private block; near Broadway; theatre district.

48th St., 43 West.—Beautifully furnished rooms; private baths, electric light; exclusive bachelor house.

48th St., 3 East.—Two very desirable rooms in private house, together or single; gentlemen.

48th St., 133 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

50th St., 43 West.—Large room; southern exposure; one or two gentlemen; private family.

50th St., 139 East.—Large or small comfortable room, gas, bath; gentlemen or couple. Scarry.

51st St., 351 West.—Furnished rooms to let; gentlemen only.

52d St., 229 West.—Large alcove room and bath; southern exposure; also small rooms.

52d St., 65 West.—New, elegantly furnished rooms; telephone and valet service.

59th St., 308 West.—Large, newly furnished room to rent, with running water.

64th St., 44 East.—Large, well-ventilated, comfortable room; private house; gentlemen; references essential.

71st St., 118 West.—Large, nicely furnished room; bath adjoining; gentlemen only; electric light; references.

74th St., 110 West.—Two large rooms, with bath, in owner's house.

78th St., 169 West.—Private family will rent rooms, gentlemen; attractive apartment; quiet neighborhood. Reinoehl.

81st St., 3 West, Overlooking Parks.—Desirable sunny rooms; gentlemen only; reasonable; references required; owner.

82d St., 129 West.—Comfortably furnished sunny room; conveniences; second floor; private house; gentleman.

84th St., 40 West.—Exceptionally well-furnished room, second floor front; telephone; private house.

91st St., 80 West, Between Central Park and Columbus Av.—Large front and alcove rooms, nicely furnished; up one flight. Evans.

95th St., 135 West.—Elegantly furnished rooms; connecting shower bath; private house; gentlemen.

101 Waverley Place, N. W. Washington Square.—Sunny corner suite, with bath; also large room; steam heat; excellent table.

103d St., 36 West.—Large light room; running water; convenient "L" station; gentlemen. Allabough.

113th St., 35 West.—Several rooms, newly furnished; also parlor floor; suitable physician or dentist.

120th St., 2 West.—Room to let; artists; apartment; all conveniences; gentlemen; apartment 15.

122d St., 229 West.—Elegant large room, suitable two students or bachelors; breakfast; telephone.

New Jersey.

East Orange, N. J., 19 Hollywood Av.—Furnished rooms near trolley and station.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

41st St., 4 East.—Bachelor apartments; large and small; light, heat, service, and telephone.

Haverford Park, 209 East 15th St.—Large front

HELP WANTED.

10c. line—3 times, 24c.; 7t., 42c. 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—A.—We require a few refined and intelligent saleswomen for our china, art ware, and picture departments; permanent positions. Apply to engagement office, John Daniell Sons & Sons, Dry Goods, Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.

Cleaning and Dyeing Department. — The 14th Street Store requires a thoroughly experienced young lady to take entire charge of the department. Apply to General Superintendent, 57 West 13th St.

Experienced Milliners.—Good openings for competent people. Apply by letter or in person to Superintendent, before 10 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Saleswomen for Flowers and Feathers.—Thoroughly experienced persons of good address can secure good positions. Apply to Superintendent before 10 A. M. Simpson Crawford Co.

Waitresses for Light Lunchroom.—Experienced. Apply to Superintendent before 9:30 A. M. at rear 19th St. entrance. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Good saleswomen; large department store that has unusual rushes of business two or three times a week, would like to employ a number of experienced saleswomen who do not desire regular employment, but would like to have one or more days' work a week in order to earn some money; liberal amount will be paid to women of good appearance who can furnish first-class references. Address Special Sales, Box 296 Madison Square Post Office.

Wanted—A first-class stenographer of experience, familiar with office detail. Address, in own handwriting, stating reference, experience, and salary expected, Box L, Times Office.

Wanted—Competent waitress and laundress; four in family; good references required. Apply at 15 East 57th St. Friday from 10 to 11:30 A. M.

Males.

Carpenters, cabinet makers, competent, woodworking machine hands, parquet floor layers, stair builders and framers; only those willing to sign individual arbitration agreement of Employers' Association need apply. 322 4th Av., New York.

Carpet Layers.—T. M. Stewart, carpet cleansing, 326 7th Av.

Silk Salesmen.—Thoroughly experienced men for special sales. Apply before 10 A. M. to Superintendent. Simpson Crawford Co.

Wanted—Aitken, Son & Co. require neat, intelligent boys as messengers; good places for good boys. Apply, before 10 o'clock, to Superintendent, Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Aitken, Son & Co. require expert penmen to address envelopes; $1.50 per thousand paid for high-class work. Apply, by mail only, Broadway and 18th St.

Wanted—Agents and canvassers for new household articles; samples to start with, 25c.; circulars free. Sharts, 70 West 97th St. N. Y.

Wanted—Rothenberg & Co., West 14th St., require thoroughly experienced carpet and linoleum layer. Apply at Superintendent's office.

Wanted—A bright, intelligent boy between 15 and 19 years of age to answer door bell and go on carriage. Apply at 51 East 65th St. at 2 P. M.

Wanted—Telegraphers, competent men having had railroad and commercial experience for out of town. Address Box R 132 Times.

Wanted—Stenographer and typewriter; a bright young man; must be quick and accurate; salary moderate to start. 241 Broadway.

Wanted—Cash boys at Wanamaker's; rapid advancement and steady employment for bright boys; bring working papers.

Wanted—Collectors, (2;) good paying positions for hustlers; security required; call 9 to 11. Rosenthal, 31 West 42d St.

Wanted—Young man in busy law office; must have experience. Address E. H., Box 163 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. line—3 times, 12c.; 7t. 21c. 7 words to line.

Females.

Bright, willing young lady who will take an interest in her work anxiously desires to fill office position. M. M., Box L, 169 East 108th St.

Caretaker.—A lady is desirous of placing for the Winter a most reliable woman as caretaker of a furnished or an unfurnished house. Address Miss Langdon, 11 East 33d St.

Chambermaid.—By young lady as chambermaid in first-class hotel or private family; best references if required. L. F., Box 180 Times.

Chambermaid.—By thorough chambermaid, with family going West; personal reference. S. S., 143 8th Av.

Ernestine, Parisian gowns; tailor-made suits from $35; style; charming effects. 134 West 20th St.

Housekeeper.—Position by thoroughly experienced and practical managing housekeeper; accounts, correspondence, catering, marketing, shopping, sewing; entire management; reference. Housekeeper, 339 West 30th St.

Housework.—By colored girl, general housework; private family. Catherine, care Smith, 244 West 18th St.

Lady's Maid.—First-class; Swiss; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; personal references from present employer. A. S., Room 28, The Lorraine, 5th Av. and 45th St.

Lady's Maid or Companion.—By young lady, well educated, refined, good dressmaker, as lady's maid or companion; good reference. A. Lee, Barre, Vt.

Refined woman seeks position of trust; real estate bond security; no bookkeeper or typewriter; city or country; references exchanged. R Box 208 Times.

Steady woman wants situation of any kind; sewing, general housework, plain cooking in boarding house, &c. Cooney's bell, 500 W. 133d St.

Stenographer, Typewriter.—Several years' experience; very capable business woman; excellent education; possesses executive ability; references; $15. Proficient, Box 121 Times Office.

Stenographer, Typewriter and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good education; references; $8-$9. Ambitious, Box 116 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; familiar with legal terms; rapid, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Successful, Box 188 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Limited experience, but guarantees read notes; spell exceptionally well; moderate. Rural, Box 126 Times.

Stenographer.—Familiar with law work, commercial; young cultured woman; not afraid work. Credentials, Box 127 Times.

Stenographer.—By bright, ambitious beginner with confidence in herself; Remington operator; no agency. C. B., 179 Times.

Stenographer.—Three years' experience; high school education; good reference; $10 to start. Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

Stenographer and Typewriter.—Five years' experience; best references; $12. Immediate, Box 101 Times Office.

Stenographer.—Five years' experience; excellent references; $15. Witt, 219 West 115th St.

Tutor.—Lady wishes tutoring in New York City or suburb; will teach children individually or in class; free instruction offered to one child if class of six can be assured; will accept position of trust in home of motherless children; best references given. Primary Teacher, Box 189 Times.

Males.

Bookkeeper, cashier, office manager of executive ability, many years' experience in very responsible position, seeks similar one, where accuracy and reliability are essential. Reynolds, 461 West 164th St.

Bookkeeper and accountant desires a position part time during day or evening; books opened and closed; trial balance; profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared. E. F. J., Box 106, 617 6th Av.

By a university man, as residential tutor or companion to invalid gentleman; willing to travel; very good reference as to attainments and character. Apply by letter, Cyril, Advertising Agency, 492 Columbus Av.

By young couple, (Hollanders,) married, no children; on farm or gentleman's place; man understands horses, cows; wife housework. Snack, 75 Clarkson St., International Hotel.

Clerk, stenographer, typewriter, desires position; excellent references; salary $10. Ability, Box 185 Times.

Coachman.—Single; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; careful driver; attend furnace; willing, obliging; good references; country preferred; wages, $25. A. Rynertson, 151 31st St., Brooklyn.

Coachman.—As coachman; country preferred; single; splendid personal recommendations; careful driver; neat, temperate, obliging, trustworthy; moderate expectations. George, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2,155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Englishman; thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed personal recommendations; skillful horseman; smart, temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; anywhere. Edward, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 2155 Columbus.

Coachman.—Gentleman closing stable highly recommends his thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, industrious, painstaking, smart-appearing coachman; skillful city driver. Col. Mann, 309 West 72d St.

Confidential man, at present looking after financial interests of an individual, desires similar position in the East; executive ability; particulars furnished. A. H. G., 1,213 Wright St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Evening work desired by young man; stenographer and typewriter. A., Box 117 Times.

German, 21 years, employed in banking house, wishes to change position; has thorough knowledge of office work and is familiar with banking business; speaks and writes English and French; good penman; references. J. A., Box 181 Times.

Stenographer.—Secretary, (27,) competent and experienced, capable of conducting heavy correspondence, desires permanent position; excellent references; salary $20. I. P., Box 169 Times.

Stenographer, Secretary.—All-around man, with thorough business training; A1 credentials. A. P., 215 Times.

Tutor or Private Secretary.—By college graduate; terms reasonable; references. Tutor, 1,304 Broadway.

Young man, 20, experienced stenographer, general office man, seeks opening in manufacturing concern offering opportunities for advancement. R. H., Box 192 Times.

Young man, (23,) honest, wishes to learn good trade, [illegible]

PSEUDO BUYER TURNS ON MAN SHOWING LAUNCH

Price Taken Out for Ride by the Owner's Brother.

KNOCKED DOWN WITH WRENCH

Luebbers Says He Was Then Robbed of Clothes—Prisoner Said Kidnapping Was His First Plan.

Thomas N. Price, twenty-two years old, of 993 Amsterdam Avenue, is a prisoner in the Tombs on a charge which might be piracy instead of robbery and assault, but for the fact that it was committed on inland waters instead of on the high sea. Price was arrested by Detective Sergeant Boyle of Inspector McClusky's staff as he was entering his home at dawn of yesterday morning. On the way to Police Headquarters it is charged that he attacked the detective and stabbed him twice in the neck. Two policemen came to Boyle's rescue and clubbed Price into submission.

Price comes from a respectable family. His downfall is declared by his relatives to be due to the morphine habit, which he contracted while very young. Albert V. Luebbers, an insurance broker of 16 Exchange Place, who is the complainant, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court when Price was arraigned yesterday, with his head swathed in bandages.

According to his story he got his injuries on Tuesday morning on board the little naphtha launch Josephine while off Fort Washington in the North River. The Josephine is the property of Ernest N. Luebbers, Jr., a younger brother of Albert V. It had been advertised for sale, Price had come forward as a prospective buyer, and it was while a trial spin was being made with Luebbers and Price, the only persons on board, that the assault and robbery is alleged to have taken place. This is the story Luebbers told in court:

"Price came to my house, 320 Central Park West, on Monday morning and said he wanted to buy the launch. He represented himself as a Michigan lumber dealer, and said he would take the craft West if we could arrive at a satisfactory bargain. The boat was anchored off the landing of the Hudson River Yacht Club, at West Ninety-fifth Street, and we went there and looked her over. Price said that if she ran as well as she looked he would buy her. It was agreed that we were to try her out the next morning.

"We left the yacht club landing as planned. I took the wheel to leave him free to observe the engine and the working of the boat generally. Price was conversing in the most affable manner, but he frequently went aft, as I thought, to look at the engine. It was after one of these visits to the engine that he dealt me a crack over the head with a monkey wrench. He hit me again in the forehead as I turned round, and before I could recover sufficiently to ward off the blows he hit we twice more. When I sought to resist he caught me by the shoulders and threw me down. Then he stripped off all my outer clothing and told me to put on his suit, which he removed. He said he liked my clothing better than his own."

The broker said he could not tell how long he had remained in a semi-conscious condition, when Price finally told him to take the wheel and run the launch ashore at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. As soon as the launch touched the pier, Price jumped ashore and disappeared, after first having pushed the craft out into the river. Luebbers ran the boat to the West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street landing and reported the matter to the police.

Just before Price left the launch, the broker said he asked him to return one ring of three he had taken from him, because it had once been the property of his mother. Price then handed back all three rings.

"I am sorry now that I have done this at all," Luebbers says Price told him. "I intended merely to kidnap you and hold you for a ransom, but my plans miscarried because two fellows who were in on the job got cold feet at the last moment."

A postal card addressed to Price which was found in a pocket of the clothing he had made his victim put on led to his arrest. Price, the police say, made a confession to them. In court he waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury in $7,000 bail on two charges of assault and one of robbery. Price came originally from Chicago, where his father now lives. Two years ago he married a young woman whose parents live in Harlem. A year later he deserted her and their child. He enlisted in the army, but deserted after a few months. He was then placed in a sanitarium to be treated for the drug habit, but to no avail.

Way Clear for Hudson Tunnel.

Judge Jonathan Dixon of the Supreme Court of New Jersey rendered a decision yesterday dismissing the writ of certiorari obtained by the Lackawanna Road to review the order appointing Commissioners to condemn a right of way across its yard for the Hudson River tunnel. Mr. McAdoo, the President of the tunnel company, stated that this removed the last obstacle and that the tunnel would now be pushed to a speedy completion.

A stranger to our clothes might think our mail order system a "heads you win, tails we lose" affair.

For we take all the chances; deliver free within 100 miles of our stores, and specify that anything we send anywhere is returnable at our expense, if not exactly to the customer's taste.

But we have our mail order system down so fine and our clothing so good that the chances are big that nothing's returned.

May we send samples of Fall suits and overcoats, with measure forms?

For man or boy.

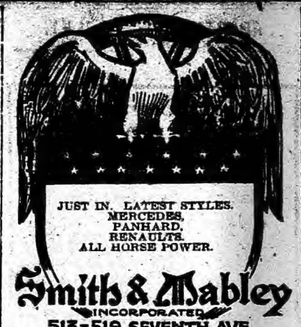
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 142 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"THE ONLY KIND OF EATING AND DRINKING ALLOWED IN HOUSE OF GOD."

At First Baptist Church, [illegible]



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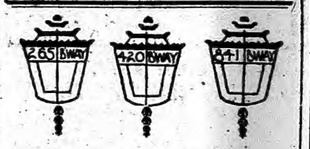

THIS Autumn try one of our new Double-Breasted Fall Suits. They are in very stylish woolens, worsteds and cheviots in the correct lengths, medium and long, with three buttons.

Also Single-Breasted Sacks in popular weaves, in mixtures, solid colors and stylish browns.

Either style, $15 to $35.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

ENGINEER WHO FAVORED RAMAPO REGAINS POWER

Birdsall Superseded Hill Nearly Two Months Ago.

CHANGE NOT PUBLIC TILL NOW

Color Up in Arms Against New Water Scheme—Controller Grout Admits Suspicions.

Although Nicholas S. Hill, Jr., Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department, resigned almost two months ago, being superseded by Consulting Engineer George W. Birdsall, as Acting Chief Engineer, no public announcement was made of the resignation until yesterday, when it came out at City Hall almost coincidentally with the announcement of Tammany's new scheme of spending $90,000,000 for additional water supply.

Controller Grout and Mr. Birdsall, who formerly held the appointment as Chief Engineer, were opposed in the Ramapo controversy, and the Controller was very bitter because of Mr. Birdsall's indorsement of the scheme in a formal report. Col. Robert G. Monroe as Commissioner displaced Mr. Birdsall as Chief Engineer on Sept. 27, 1902, then Mr. Hill took the place, which carries a salary of $10,000 a year. Mr. Hill has not been in the city since early in the present month, and it is said that he has obtained an appointment in Baltimore.

At the offices of the Department late yesterday afternoon, William M. Blake, Secretary to Commissioner Oakley, said that no reason had been advanced for Mr. Hill's resignation.

"Mr. Hill resigned to take effect Aug. 1," he said, "and held over until Sept. 1 at the request of the Commissioner." Other attaches said that Mr. Hill alone could give his reason for leaving the Department.

Bird S. Coler, who as Controller led the fight which resulted in the defeat of the Ramapo Company, denounced the new scheme yesterday as an attempt to compel the city to accept the terms of a corporation, which should be regarded as an enemy to the community by every right thinking man.

"It is proposed by Engineer Birdsall," he said, "whom I regard as a left-over of the Ramapi régime in the department, whose recommendations, I have always thought, should be considered with the aid of a microscope, and whose retention in the department I fought unsuccessfully during the whole of my term as Controller.

"Under the present law there is nothing for New York to do but to submit to Ramapo. Mr. Birdsall is quite correct, and no one knows it better than himself, when he says that Ramapo has secured control of every available water supply within 100 miles of New York. It has, and it means to take advantage of the fact, unless the citizens of New York make up their minds that it shall not."

Mr. Grout said he was inclined to look upon the scheme with suspicion from a general point of view, but declined to discuss it further, on the ground that he had not familiarized himself with the details.

CHANCELLOR LASHES THE RICH

Do Not Give to Medical Education, Dr. MacCracken Says.

The sixty-fourth opening exercises of the New York University Medical College were held yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Carnegie Laboratory, First Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The entering class numbers 150, a 20 per cent. gain over last year's class.

Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the university, presided, and in his opening address said, in part:

"Both the City of New York and the State of New York have lost ground relatively in a shameful degree in their work for medical education. What is the matter with New York in its treatment with medicine? Having watched it for twenty years, I have no word to express it better than 'disgraceful.' The disgrace attaches to the rich men of New York. I can count on my fingers every large giver to medicine in New York City in the last twenty years. Not more than two families or two individuals have given any one of the four regular schools a large gift. By large gift I mean at least $100,000.

"What do I see here at First Avenue? A medical Faculty that treated without a dollar of remuneration over 100,000 patients last year. The wealth of this city has not yet been persuaded to give this work enough endowment to pay a quarter of the expenses. I have personally stood in the offices of several multi-millionaires during the past year to beg money for this charity, and have received the reply that times were so bad they did not feel able to give a dollar.

"I suppose that every one of them was suffering from the misfortune of having a million or two that was not bringing them in a cent of interest. They could not give a dollar to the relief of the hundred thousand sufferers [illegible] last year at Twenty-

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Special Sale of
Young Men's Suits

The illustration alongside is copied from the Vogel Brothers' new models. It is the keynote of fashions for young men. Observe the broad shapely shoulders, the new lines of the collars and lapels, the slit in the back of the cut, the full trousers—every little "style mark" the young man demands. They come in sizes 14 to 18, and may be worn by small men from 30 to 34 inch chest measure.

At $8.50. Single breasted sack suits, like cut, of black thibets and dark mixed cheviots.

At $10. Single and double breasted sack suits, like cut, of black thibets, rich cheviots, in light and dark colors, including the new brown shades.

At $12. Single and double breasted sack suits, like cut, of black unfinished worsteds and elegant rich brown, gray and olive mixtures in cheviots and cassimeres.

At $15. Single and double breasted sack suits of fine smooth surface worsteds in neat dressy effects and the new brown cheviots.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Wallach's News

Col. Ave., 830, near 101st St. } Clothing, Hats, Furnishings.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. }
W. 125th St., 246 }
Eighth Ave. below 42d St. } Hats, Furnishings.
Bowery, 238-242 }

Open Evenings.

About 'Varsity Suits

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX
Fall Line (Well-Known, Well-Made) Clothing

The sort of Clothes that the well-bred College Man of To-day wears and looks so well in. They have Dash and a Swing and,—"Class!" In weights that are pleasant on the warmer Autumn days and warmly, comfortable when the Nip o' Winter is in the air.

$30, $25, $22.50, $20, $18 down to $15

Top Coats, $30, $28, $25, $20, $18, $15 and $12.

WHEN you find an organization of trained artisans doing business year after year, spending a fortune in advertising, and occupying an important position in the life of the town, you can make up your mind that their goods must be all right, to stand the pace.

We invite your confidence in our clothing for Men and Boys. It is all of one standard, and made so that we can guarantee each and every garment.

SMITH, GRAY & CO.

Broadway at 31st St., N.Y.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.; Broadway at Bedford Av., Brooklyn

"We study to please."

$10 AND $15 SHOP.

GOLDSMITH · COMPANY.

A New Shop with New Ways Opens To-morrow

JUST two prices, $10 and $15. Just two qualities to match the price and just now two stores to do the selling in.

Our lowest price is $10, because we don't think a well made suit or overcoat can be tailored for less.

Our highest price is $15, because we know a BEST suit or overcoat shouldn't cost more.

BECAUSE we have just two grades to buy for, we can carry the largest assortment.

When you come here you know the most you can be induced to spend and the least we can be induced to take.

If you don't like the garments as much as the price you paid, come and get your money back.

WE consider that $10 and $15 buys what $10 and $15 deserves to get.

All garments sold by us kept in repair Free!

Our two stores will lead such a busy life that more of them will be bound to follow.

40 East 14th St., near Broadway.
Open To-morrow until 11 P. M.
113 Nassau St.

SUITS OR OVERCOATS $10 & $15

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE Theatre. 40th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Matinees Saturdays at 2. Evenings at 8:10.
ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE. SEATS READY
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Clara Bloodgood THE CORONET OF THE DUCHESS.

CRITERION Theatre. 44th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
W. H. CRANE BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

HUDSON Theatre. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM In Pinero's play. LETTY

SAVOY Theatre. 34th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. S. WIGGS of the CABBAGE PATCH
POPULAR PRICES WEDNESDAY MAT.

Knickerbocker Theatre. B'way & 38th St. Last 3 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
LULU GLASER in "A MADCAP PRINCESS"

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING.
LEW DOCKSTADER and his great Minstrels.

LYCEUM B'way & 45 St. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
DANIEL FROHMAN presents CECILIA LOFTUS in Zangwill's new play THE SERIO-COMIC GOVERNESS.

GARDEN 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT.
GEO. ADE'S New Comedy. THE COLLEGE WIDOW

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Geo. Ade's Comedy, The County Chairman

NEW AMSTERDAM Curtain at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Klaw & Erlanger Present 4th Week | THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN PARIS

NEW YORK DENMAN THOMPSON Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Bargain Mat. Wed. 25c & 50c.
In a Revival of | THE OLD HOMESTEAD

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
SUNDAY NIGHT—VAUDEVILLE CONCERT.
Next Week | MAXINE ELLIOTT | IN HER OWN WAY.

58TH ST. PROCTOR'S Matinee To-morrow.
*** Next Week—Big Vaudeville Carnival.

CIRCLE B'way & 60th. Ladies' Mat. Daily.
MINTYRE & HEATH. Cressy & Dayne, Spessardy & Bears, The Latonas, Clark & Vance, Jack Norworth, Others.

BERKELEY LYCEUM Theat. 44th St., 8th Av. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:30.
ARNOLD DALY Announces LAST 3 TIMES | THE MAN OF DESTINY. preceding HOW HE LIED TO HER HUSBAND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
CHECKERS With Thos. W. Ross.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE MON. OCT. 3
F. C. WHITNEY presents SCHUMANN-HEINK in "LOVE'S LOTTERY." Seats Now Selling.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St. Ev. 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Daily, 25 & 50c.
Dan McAvoy, Wm. Zimmerman, Candee & Carlton, Hill & Sylvany, & 10 others.

MAJESTIC—ISLE OF SPICE
Best Seats Wed. Mat. $1. Other perf'm'ces
BELASCO THEATRE. Ev'gs. Mat. Saturday at 2.
WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.

Manhattan Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MRS. FISKE

YORKVILLE THEATRE. 86 St., Lex. Av. OPT. OCT. 3. (Seats Selling).
CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST.
Matinee Daily. MABEL McKINLEY & ODETTE TYLER & CO.

BIJOU RICE'S CO. MR. WIX Evgs. Wed. & Sat. MATS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mat. To-morrow. WEDDED AND PART. Next w'k—AFTER MIDNIGHT.

WEST END When Johnny Comes Marching Home. Next Week—"King Dodo." Sunday Night—Hurtig & Seamon's Co.

AMERICAN Mat. To-morrow, 25 & 50c. HER MAD MARRIAGE. Next Sunday—TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT.

14TH STREET Theatre. "Best of all Western Plays." Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Sydney Ayres A WESTERN RANGE.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra Attractions. Charming Tea Room.

GRAND Sleeping Beauty AND THE Next Week—Prince of Pilsen.

PRINCESS TO-NIGHT Della Fox "The Wild Rose" Last Week. Point Comfort next week.

LYRIC Evs. 8:15. Mat. HERBERT KELCEY Wed. & Tom'w. EFFIE SHANNON

CASINO Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Tom'w. PIFF, PAFF, POUF.

HIGHWAYMEN GET 19 YEA

One of Men Who Robbed Paym... Faints When He Hears S...

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. ... Italians who robbed Paymaster ... Longyear of the Hudson River ... Company a mile outside of Kingston ... 23, securing $2,600, were ... by Judge Van Etton in the ... to-night to nineteen years' imprisonment ... Dannemora Prison.

Salvatora Congaona fainted ... Court's sentence was interpreted to him. The others received their sentences ... calmly.

WANTED TO SEE HEAVEN.

Girl in Religious Fervor Drinks Iodine Before Parents—Will Recover.

Teresina Spiro, 15 years old, of 70 Bayard Street, has a religious mania, her father and mother say. Yesterday she went about the house muttering prayers and invocations. Her parents began talking something else to her, and she turned to her father and said:

"I want to go to heaven."

Then she got a crucifix from a dresser, and held it up before her eyes. She cried out:

"I want to die and see heaven!"

She pulled a bottle of iodine from her pocket, made the sign of the cross with the bottle, and poured the poison down her throat.

The father and mother screamed in horror, and the father caught the girl as she sank down on the floor. The mother shouted out of the window for help, and an ambulance surgeon arrived in time to save her life. The girl was arrested on a charge

BOLOGNA FAMINE THREATENS.

Sausagemakers Talk of Striking Unless Agreement Is Renewed.

A bologna famine in the delicatessen stores and at the free-lunch counters is now at hand. A general strike of the bologna makers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, affecting 1,000 men, is threatened to-day, to force the employers to sign again an agreement which expires to-night.

The bologna makers in Manhattan and Brooklyn belong to Locals 174 and 211 respectively, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America. They did not join in the last strike of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in Manhattan, and still belong to the National Association.

About 400 men are employed in sixty-five shops in Manhattan and 300 in 100 shops in Brooklyn. There are 300 employed in non-union shops, and an effort will be made to get them [illegible]